JPRS 77098

5 January 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2339

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50272-101

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE	1. REPORT NO. JPRS 77098	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT, No. 2339			5. Report Date 5 January 1981
			6.
7. Author(s)			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.
			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			13. Type of Report & Period Covered
			14.

15. Supplementary Notes

16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words)

This serial report contains information from African and specialized West European publications and radio on political, economic, and sociological developments.

17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors

Political Science
Sociology
Culture (Social Sciences)
Technological

x Inter-African Aff.
x Angola
___ Benin
___ Botswana
___ Burundi
___ Cameroon
x Cape Verde
___ Central African Republic
___ Chad
___ Comoro Islands
___ Congo
___ Djibouti
___ Equatorial Guinea
___ Ethiopia

___ Gabon
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x Seychelles
___ Sierra Leone
___ Somalia
___ South Africa
___ Swaziland
___ Tanzania
___ Togo
___ Uganda
x Upper Volta
___ Zaire
___ Zambia
___ Zimbabwe

b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms

c. COSATI Field/Group 02, 5D, 5C, 5K

18. Availability Statement:	19. Security Class (This Report)	21. No. of Pages
Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161	UNCLASSIFIED	104
	20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price

(See ANSI-Z39.18)

OPTIONAL FORM 272 (4-77)
(Formerly NTIS-35)
Department of Commerce

JPRS 77098

5 January 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

Final Communique Issued

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] 1. The ministers of the nine-member governments of the Second Conference on the Coordination of Development in Southern Africa met in Maputo on 27 and 28 November with the representatives of 30 other governments and 18 development agencies, including observers.

2. The conference was inaugurated by President Samora Moises Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique, with Minister of Finance and Development Planning Peter S. Mmusi of the Republic of Botswana presiding.

3. Personal messages of support on behalf of the secretary general of the United Nations and the secretary general of the Organization of African Unity were delivered.

4. Statements of support for the goals of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) from the following government and development agencies were read: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, United States of America, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Yugoslavia, Holland, Norway, United Kingdom, GDR, FRG, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela, African Development Bank, Arab Bank for African Economic Development (BADEA), World Bank, European Economic Community (EEC) and European Investment Bank, Kuwait Development Fund, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), OPEC Fund for International Development, and United Nations Development Program.

5. The speakers firmly supported the strategy, purposes and goals of the Lusaka Declaration for Economic Liberation, and they promised to provide the program of action approved by the heads of the SADCC governments at their summit meeting in Lusaka on 1 April 1980 with financial and technical support.

6. The program of action is designed to achieve speedy economic and social development, to promote regional self-sufficiency and reduce dependence, particularly on the Republic of South Africa.

7. The proposals in the transportation and communications sector were submitted for discussion by the president of the Southern Africa Transportation and Communications Commission, Luis Alcantara Santos, minister of ports and land transport for the People's Republic of Mozambique.

8. Discussion in other sectors pertaining to Southern Africa development coordination, including in particular proposals in the realm of food reserves, was presented by Minister of Economic Planning Bernard Chidzero of Zimbabwe.

9. The specific initial pledges of financial support made during the conference totaled $650 million for the coming five years. In addition to this, some governments and international agencies gave clear indications of additional support in the near future. To begin with, the greater part of the funds will be used for transportation and communications, recognized by the conference as a basic prerequisite to an increase in production and trade.

10. Technical and financial aid, including consulting services, was promised in support of the work of the Southern Africa transportation and communications commission, for the implementation of the regional food reserves and energy planning programs.

Machel Speech

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Nov 80 pp 3-4

[Excerpts] The president of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, inaugurated the Second Conference on the Coordination of Development in Southern Africa (SADCC-II) at the military club in Maputo with a major address which was followed attentively by all those present. In his speech he spoke of various aspects connected to the strategy approved by nine countries in this African region with a view to being able jointly to overcome the underdevelopment which characterizes them. The following is the text of his address.

"Mr President, heads of national delegations and international organizations, and delegates:

It is with satisfaction that the People's Republic of Mozambique welcomes the second cooperation conference of Southern African nations here in Maputo.

Nine countries in which the aftereffects of colonial domination still make themselves felt today in their economic backwardness are present at this conference.

Representatives of the five continents, representatives of countries with different levels of development, and international economic and financial organizations are represented at this conference.

All here, in the diversity of their economic systems, are seeking to establish a joint platform for concrete action with a view to promoting the development of this zone of Africa.

To all the delegates we express the warm welcome of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The holding of meetings and conferences on regional cooperation is a part of a qualitatively new stage in Southern Africa. It is the result of the development of the national liberation struggle process in our zone, which has already entered into its final phase. Apart from the liberation of Namibia and the elimination of

Apartheid in South Africa, the basic question posed now has to do with the rapid development of the countries in Southern Africa--development allowing the advancement of the material and social well-being of the peoples.

In our countries we encounter the blatant contradiction between the dimensions of the resources we have and the economic lag which characterizes us.

Our countries are not poor. Their wealth has been kept in a latent state, wasted or utilized without benefit to our peoples.

One of the most important concentrations of natural resources in the world is to be found in Southern Africa.

All of this wealth still remains idle or is being wasted, like the water of the rivers which empty into the sea without generating energy or irrigating the fields. All of this potential wealth makes the acute state of underdevelopment to which colonial domination doomed our countries still more dramatic and inconsistent.

The effects of colonial domination are still to be found in our countries.

The exploitation and the plundering to which we were subjected by the colonial powers caused grave distortions and deformations in the economies of our countries.

These are seen in the fact that our economies are characterized by real per capita yields which are among the lowest in the world, despite the immense wealth which our countries possess.

The economies of the countries in Southern Africa were conceived and organized as a function of South Africa.

South Africa was transformed into the focal center of the zone. The highway and railroad networks converged upon it. The surplus manpower from the countries in the region, paid for at laughable prices and subject to an inhuman and racist regime, were channeled toward it. South Africa became the supply center for raw materials, equipment and services for these subordinate industries existing in the region.

Through this process, the beginnings of which go back to the organization of the system of colonial exploitation at the end of the last century, our countries were subordinated to South Africa and economically chained to the dungeons of Apartheid. This dependence represented a basic condition leading to the situation of underdevelopment in which our countries find themselves.

The struggle we are waging to reduce our dependence, perticularly on South Africa, is an integral and essential part of the struggle for the right of our peoples to the development which will enable them to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

On the other hand, the dependence of our countries on South Africa was seen as a tool for the strengthening and defense of the Apartheid regime, which has been condemned by the entire international community.

The struggle for the real economic independence of the nine countries is not a closed process. It comes within the general struggle of mankind for political liberation, for the economic and social emancipation of the peoples. Consolidating the independence of the free countries in the region means weaking the racist regime and creating the conditions enabling the peoples still under domination to participate fully in this grandiose project.

As soon as Namibia is independent and Apartheid has been liquidated in South Africa, these countries can with every right benefit from the advantages of the regional cooperation we will establish.

The struggle for the development of the natural resources of our zone to the benefit of our peoples is not directed against any country or group of countries. It is not in conflict with any of the other regional and interregional institutions in existence. The underdevelopment in which Southern Africa finds itself is the common enemy.

In order to develop we must first of all be able to rely on our own ability and experience. To this end it is essential for us to make an inventory of the abilities and experience of each of our nine countries in all sectors of activity, so that we can benefit therefrom in our cooperation.

We can rely on the participation of all the countries and organizations on the basis of mutual and advantageous cooperation, consistent with noninterference and respect for the right of each people to its independent development.

In this campaign to raise the standard of living of our people, we want modern technology, the technology of the 20th century, the technology enriched by the advances of science in the era in which we live. We want to train technicians who are highly skilled and competent.

We also want to promote a healthy and real cooperation which will make possible the rapid and stable growth of our economies.

Mr President, Delegates:

The dimensions of the tasks we are setting for ourselves in order to achieve progress, self-sufficiency and development in this sector of mankind represent a challenge which our peoples are determined to meet.

The effects of the world situation we are experiencing today are reflected in our economies, and they represent a threat to the implementation of our development strategy. World inflation, which affects our economies in general, is felt in particularly serious form in the economically backward countries.

The dizzying rise in prices, those of equipment and oil in particular, without a corresponding increase in the price of the raw materials we produce, has seriously aggravated the economic situation of the countries in the process of development and can be a factor contributing to discord.

The present situation in this sector requires that we seek ways of fully utilizing the resources existing in our countries. Specifically in the energy sector, water resources, if properly used, will make it possible to supply a large part of the energy necessary for the development of our regional programs.

The coordination and development of the systems of transportation and communications in our zone is a crucial aspect of regional cooperation.

All of the countries in the zone will benefit from the development of the transportation and communications sector because of its importance to cooperation, to the normal shipment of raw materials, trade in products among the countries in the region and between them and foreign countries. The developed countries, which are interested in seeing trade exchange with our zone develop in rapid, efficient fashion and at competitive prices, will also benefit from it.

The appointment of the Southern African Transportation and Communications Commission is a reflection of the importance we assign to the coordination of the transportation and communications systems, which are indispensable to the rational use of the existing infrastructures and the implementation of new projects.

In the spirit of economic cooperation and mutual aid which characterizes the actions of the nine countries in the zone, we believe that the coastal countries should assume the responsibility for creating the conditions necessary to enable their ports to serve as a platform for shipping products abroad and to the interior.

It is necessary, then, that the capacity of the existing infrastructures be increased and that others be established so that they will correspond to the level of economic and trade development foreseen.

The question of cadres is a basic one for the development of our countries.

Therefore it is necessary that broad programs for the training of the cadres essential to the realization and the continuity of all our projects be undertaken.

Mr President:

We are meeting together at this conference because the development of Southern Africa benefits the world's economy. The economic development of the countries of Southern Africa makes a contribution to the development of mankind.

Within the framework of the complementary economic roles of the countries in this zone, we want to develop industry, establish basic industry and mechanize agriculture. We do not want to be eternally just raw material suppliers.

We want to promote the development of economic and trade relations within the context of bilateral or multilateral cooperation. We are in a position to move ahead with viable projects on the basis of which we will obtain mutual benefit.

The advance of the economic area covered by the nine free countries in the region will create more favorable market conditions for investment on a more attractive economic scale.

The economic area to which we refer is not closed. There are nine nations today. In the future certainly more countries will participate. Thus we will be contributing to cooperation on a continental scale.

This is a question of an experiment involving countries with unequal levels of development, and countries with different social systems, seeking to establish a platform for cooperation advantageous to all the participating parties.

Mr President:

This conference is of great signifincance to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Mozambique is a country building socialism, working to triumph over the underdevelopment inherited after centuries of colonial exploitation and aggravated by ten years of colonial war.

We value this conference and the cooperation it seeks to build, for it evidences the desire of all our countries to create progress, to establish the basis for a common and mutually advantageous effort in the struggle for economic and social development.

We believe in cooperation on the basis of equality of interests and mutual advantages. Therefore we do not identify cooperation with aid.

We are prepared to launch and develop specific cooperative action in various sectors with the countries and organizations which respect our sovereignty and independence, our right to decide our own future for ourselves.

The programs which will be analyzed by this conference are bold. They are programs which seek to break out of underdevelopment in Southern Africa.

Our countries are determined to triumph over all difficulties, all obstacles in the path of the implementation of their legitimate aspirations for peace and progress. They are determined to advance along the path of cooperation and development.

It is our hope that this conference will represent a significant new step in the process of transforming international economic relations.

We believe that it can demonstrate the viability of establishing specific mechanisms for cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefits among countries and international organizations, independent of their political and economic systems and their state of development.

We will make our conference an important step toward the success of the joint effort involving our capacities and potential.

This conference should then make a positive contribution to the more general effort to establish a new, just and equitable economic order.

It is in this spirit that we reiterate our welcome to all the delegates and we wish good work and the greatest success for the second cooperation conference of the countries in Southern Africa.

The struggle continues!

Many thanks."

South African Stance

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Antonio Makwala: "A Fading Smile"]

[Text] While the countries participating in the Conference on the Coordination of Development in Southern Africa continue their work to establish some future planning in Maputo, Pretoria is watching with a mixture of sarcasm and apprehension.

Sarcasm, in truth, because the economies of the Southern African countries are so dependent on South Africa and so fragmented that from the heights of the throne of regional economic power in South Africa the present is seen as unchangeable. There is apprehension, because the ambitious desires of Southern Africa for economic liberation are based on the recent political triumph in Zimbabwe. The cohesion of the Front Line State, which at a given point seemed so fragile and so near the breaking point which South Africa sought so assiduously to provoke, is too real an item on the political agenda in Southern Africa for the leaders in Pretoria to watch the struggle which Southern Africa is waging in the economic sector entirely calmly.

The strategic development approved by the SADCC countries on 1 April of this year in Lusaka has two aspects: regional economic integration and joint action to insure international support of the development projects. At the beginning this was the last thing which could raise any eyebrows in Pretoria, because this would involve great involvement in Southern African countries on the part of the West, in particular the member nations of the EEC. This could mean a change in the exclusivity of the extensive investments in South Africa, which have in significant fashion represented complicity in the perpetuation of the Apartheid system throughout the successive governments of the Nationalist Party.

If Great Britain, France, Italy and other EEC countries eventually make their money and technical capacity available to the countries which are neighbors of South Africa, this precisely could become a political and economic alternative for their major investment policies in South Africa. Certainly this will mean more coming from Europe and less from South Africa, thus leaving the path open for political pressures on Pretoria from the West.

Speaking at a joint session of the Development Committee of the European Parliament in Brussels recently, President Quett Masire of Botswana, who is also president of the SADCC, put it rather clearly when he said that European development in the countries with majority regimes in Southern Africa "represents a constructive contribution to changing the Republic of South Africa." He added: "Once this change (in South Africa) has occurred, a long process will begin. Massive support and an effort in the direction of independent economic development in the countries with majority regimes in Southern Africa is a basic element in this process."

Without a doubt the money and the technical capacity of the West is not the result of angelic purity or charity, nor is this aid any less problematical for the independent development of the nations than the whip was in the colonial period prior to independence. But this is a problem which the countries affected must resolve in accordance with their own development philosophies. What concerns South Africa is the possibility that the West will abandon South African shores for a more enduring alternative for Western capital and political influence.

And if an indicative setting is needed, one can look precisely at Giscard D'Estaing's plans in the Middle East.

Yes, it is true, South Africa is still smiling, but if one looks closely one will see that the smile is fading.

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MOZAMBIQUE-UGANDA MEETINGS END

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] After the talks between the delegates of our country and those of Uganda, headed by the maximum leader of the Mozambican revolution, President Samora Machel, and by the president of the military commission which governs that country, Paulo Mowanga, the Ugandan leader left Maputo yesterday afternoon.

During the talks held yesterday morning, the president of the Military Commission of Uganda outlined the political, military and economic situation facing his country. He especially stressed the elections which he said will take place in Uganda on 10 December. He said that according to the position of the Military Commission of Uganda, after the elections it will be possible to devote more effort to the tasks of national reconstruction.

Departure of the Ugandan Delegation

Taking part in the talks for Mozambique were Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano, the National Political Commissar of the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] Lt Gen Armando Emilio Guebuza, the Minister of Domestic Trade Aranda da Silva and Minister of Foreign Trade Salomao Munguambe. For Uganda the following took part among others: the head of the general staff, Brig David Ojok; the minister of regional cooperation, Dr Alber W Pico Owiny; and the minister of supply, Dr Moses Tako Apiliga.

The minister of foreign affairs of our country, Joaquim Chissano was at the Mavalan International Airport to see off the president of the Military Commission of Uganda.

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WESTERN PRESS 'MISINFORMATION' ATTEMPTS DENOUNCED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Editorial: "The Semantics of Misinformation"]

[Text] Because it is an irreversible process, as the elimination of the last bastions of colonialism in Africa becomes inevitable, the imperialists, through their powerful misinformation and propaganda machine, are intensifying maneuvers to divert international public opinion from an examination and evaluation of the uncheckable progress of the National Liberation Movements.

To achieve this end, the professional misinformers have adopted a method of confusing aggressor with victim, occupiers with occupied, directly involved parties with those who, because of their internationalist mission and ideals of freedom, unconditionally support the struggles of peoples who are still oppressed and their respective vanguards.

The current use of this particular tactic, which is as old as imperialism itself, is a significant act of desperation; the Western media have determined to "distract" everyone and, at the same time, even to "humanize" the vile apartheid regime, placing it in the same category as another aggressive and occupying regime: Morocco.

On close examination, although the two regimes practice a policy of occupation and repression, the difference between them, reflected in the system in effect in the respective countries, absolutely cannot be ignored, at the risk of falling in with the game of considering the Botha clique as a "normal" regime, to be condemned only for its illegal occupation of Namibian territory. All the world knows that the reality is much more cruel.

This explains the carefully-designed semantic aberration that a certain foreign newspaper, widely known for its "mission," has been publishing regarding the liberation struggles of the brother peoples of Namibia and the Sahara.

In fact, at a time when the international community, through the United Nations, is intensifying efforts to find a peaceful solution for these African issues, the "talking vultures" of the West would have it believed that, at this very moment, the African countries whose geographic location and ideological option leads them to provide the most direct support for these struggles have decided to betray their own principles.

According to this press, Angola and Algeria, weary of their willing sacrifices in their unconditional and multifaceted support to SWAPO, the ANC and the POLISARIO Front, have decided to enter into direct negotiations with Botha's South Africa and the Morocco of King Hassan II, the very regimes that oppress the Namibian, South African and Saharan peoples, and to assume the role of parties directly involved in the resolution of the conflicts at issue.

The logical interpretation intended in these reports is that Angola and Algeria have betrayed their own principles and the just aspirations of their brother peoples in struggle.

This misinterpretation is all the more deliberate, considering that the reactionary forces in the field, from the actual oppressors to the African puppet regimes and the Western powers supporting them, recently suffered a major defeat in the UN General Assembly, which rejected the Moroccan-Senegalese proposal for the Sahara and demanded that Rabat withdraw its troops from occupied Saharan territory. Another setback was the UN secretary general's reiteration of his intent to go ahead on discussions between SWAPO, South Africa, a Western contact group and the Front Line countries, with the valuable addition of the Angolan proposal to create a demilitarized zone.

Another factor of concern to the Western powers cannot be ignored: the measures that have been recommended, some of which have already been carried out by certain African countries, such as Nigeria, which are prepared to use every weapon that might "enlighten" certain powers. The South African Radio has recently begun to mention--arrogantly, but with a certain amount of concern--the measures announced by the Lagos government regarding the use of petroleum as a means to apply pressure, through the multinationals, to cut off support to South Africa.

Thus the activity of a certain foreign press is understandable; it has no argument to convince anyone of the need to "defend the West...in Africa."

It is even more understandable when we see who is most avidly raising the spectre of "betrayal" of the part of Angola and Algeria, as the nationalized press, led by ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] is doing in Carneiro's Portugal.

The only reply to this moribund raving is a practical reaffirmation of support by the progressive African peoples and all the peace-loving forces for the peoples in struggle in Africa, Asia and Latin America. They all have the same enemy: imperialism.

The progressive press in the countries where the imperialist press is headquartered also has an important role to play in enlightening public opinion about the true progress of the liberation process there where opression and domination still exist.

The sharpening of the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is characteristic of the present stage of development of the world's productive forces, meaning that any and every struggle between exploiter and exploited becomes a universal struggle, and that all the progressive voices have an obligation to combat the misinformation and confusion of anti-popular verbalism.

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CSO: 4401

REVIEW OF PARTICIPATION, ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN LABOR SECTOR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 p 4

> [Text] Day by day, Angola's workers are more conscientiously carrying out the tasks of national reconstruction. Noteworthy in this context is the mobilizing role of Angola's union federation in motivating and expanding the professional awareness of each worker.

The effective engagement of the workers in the struggle to implement party decisions and directives is seen in various areas of the nation's life. On 11 November 1980, the Angolan people will celebrate the fifth anniversary of their independence. In 1975, the MPLA (then a movement) appealed to all the people to rebuild the country. The working class has answered that appeal with great determination.

Since independence, the UNTA (National Union of Angolan Workers) has already organized three socialist emulation plans. The first one was carried out in 40 production units. The second one was effected in 80 companies, and the current, more general, plan takes in 375 work centers. About 100,000 workers are engaged in this plan, which has an important place in strengthening the nation's economy.

The workers are facing various problems in performing their jobs, such as the shortage of raw materials, accessories and spare parts and problems with energy and fuel. Even so, all this has not entirely prevented them from carrying out their task of increasing production. Despite countless shortages, during the second stage of socialist emulation, starting in June, production averaged 87.17 percent of the goals set by the UNTA, as against 81.13 percent in the first phase.

The third emulation plan was initiated in February of this year. In August, 170 workers were considered outstanding, and 2,537 workers and 92 companies distinguished themselves, as well. In the same month, 20,390 workers performed 220 days of voluntary labor.

The "Agostinho Neto Column," in which a large number of workers are enrolled, recently rebuilt the city of Mongua, which had been destroyed by the South African racists. This action was of great significance in improving professional awareness and national unity. The column is constituted by employees of companies in various provinces of the country, who are imbued with the spirit of national reconstruction.

All Areas Reflect Reconstruction Spirit

The spirit of reconstruction is reflected in all areas of the nation's life. The Angolan Government is constantly extending the campaign to eliminate or reduce

illiteracy. Thus the first training seminar for instructors in the national dialects began on 13 October in Luanda. The seminar marks a new phase in the struggle against illiteracy. In the provinces, the 23 participants will insure the success of important pilot projects in the Kikongo, Kimbundo, Umbunda, Chokue, Mbunda and Kwanyama dialects, for which standard transcriptions were recently made official.

The workers' participation is also noteworthy in the fish processing industry. Production of dried and semi-cured fish received special mention in the recommendations of the first MPLA congress, because fresh and frozen fish are not available to communities in the interior.

Production in this sector increased from 19,000 tons in 1977 to about 23,000 tons in 1979. Recovery has been slow. This year, production reached 54 percent of the production in 1973. In the first half of this year, the increase over the same period in previous years was 41 percent of the 1973 levels. [Sentence as published]. These were the results registered in this sector.

The fishing sector has about 20,000 workers, 30 percent more than in 1976, the year of its reactivation, and 67 percent of the number employed in the colonial period. Some 52 percent are engaged in fishing and ship repairs; 74 percent of the workers are linked to state companies, 7.5 percent are in the private sector, 1.2 percent are in cooperatives and the remaining workers are self-employed. There are about 5,000 manual fishermen, of whom only 7 percent are organized in cooperatives.

The sector is striving to carry out the directives of the first congress. Thus two centers have been created: a retraining center in Luanda, and a center for professional training in Mocamenes. The Ministry of Education created the "Helder Neto" intermediate institute to train skilled workers for sea and land operations. Some 108 scholarship students are attending intermediate and high-level courses abroad.

Despite a whole series of problems, the agricultural workers are becoming increasingly conscientious. Production of cassava, vegetables and yams has shown indisputable growth in the 3-year period from 1978 to 1980. A significant increase is expected this year over last year. According to data and projections for the latter half of the year, this is possible, although production is still below the goals set by the first congress.

The wheat-milling industry is now in operation. Last year, production reached 60 percent of the goal, set at 80,000 to 90,000 tons. An 18-percent increase is expected over 1979 production, or 70 percent of the goal set. Production increased by 105 percent from the first congress to last year, and is expected to increase by 142 percent by the end of the year.

All these statistics give a general idea of the Angolan workers' engagement in the process of national reconstruction.

In this current phase, the role of Angola's union central is enormous. Although various circumstances make some absenteeism unavoidable, the workers have still not fully and effectively gained professional awareness. This is because of the long colonial "night" to which the people were subjected. Each worker must feel responsible for his production sector. Only thus will production and productivity be further improved in all sectors of national life.

6362
CSO: 4401

MOXICO MEETING SURVEYS SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Lwena--The fourth regular session of the Moxico Province Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party took place recently in the municipio of Luacano. The session was chaired by Lt Col Marques Monakapui (Bassovava), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, coordinator of the party's Province Committee and provincial commissioner of Moxico.

The purpose of the meeting was to review the activities conducted since the third session and to analyze the current political, social, economic and military situation in the province. Most of the committee members attended.

Regarding the political, social, economic and military situation in the province, it was concluded that, despite efforts to improve the living conditions of the people, various problems persist, specifically with respect to supplies of essential products, building materials and fuels, as well as certain irregularities in the flights linking the province to the rest of the country.

The Party Provincial Committee recommended that all its members, the MPLA-Party Youth, the mass organizations and the general public make a great effort to increase production and productivity and take greater responsibility in carrying out higher-level party directives.

The participants in the fourth regular session of the province committee also recommended that the Provincial Commissariat put an end as soon as possible to the persisting situation of self-supply [workers appropriating goods for their own use], sabotage, lack of dynamism and irresponsibility on the part of some government officials in performing their duties. They further recommended more forceful action to acquire fuels for the province.

The meeting also recommended that the Ministry of Energy take steps to normalize the electric power supply, and that the human and material resources be made available to install the power line from the Dala Dam, which is already in an advanced stage of construction.

At the end of the proceedings, the participants approved a motion of support for the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the party and the republic, for the way in which they have guided the nation in the construction of the socialist society and have supported the just struggle of peoples for their freedom, especially in Namibia and South Africa.

6362
CSO: 4401

USSR ADVISORS AT OFFICERS' GRADUATION CEREMONY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday morning in the Defense Ministry in Luanda, 20 superior officers were commissioned in a ceremony presided over by Col Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), member of the party's Political Bureau and Mozambique's minister of defense.

The 20 officers commissioned as lieutenant colonels attended the fourth superior officers' training course, which ended recently in Huambo. The 40month course provided the officers with the necessary knowledge of modern military technology, which will permit better performance at all levels of the armed forces.

Concluding the ceremony, the minister offered congratulations for the successes in improving our defense capability, and offered thanks for the internationalist support we have received in this area. "Our cadres," he said at one point, "still have some difficulty mastering military technology; we are increasingly aware of the need for continuing training to insure the defense of our revolutionary conquests."

Speaking of the need to improve discipline, Colonel Tonha urged the graduating officers to be the first to set an example, since discipline is a decisive factor in the successful performance of their duties, given the countless responsibilities imposed by the revolution.

Finally, the defense minister once again reaffirmed the Angolan people's determination to continue to lend their unconditional support to the peoples struggling for their freedom and independence, particularly the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

Attending the ceremony were Col Joao Luis Neto (Xieto), member of the party's Political Bureau and vice minister of defense; Lieutenant Colonel Orlog, member of the Central Committee, commander general of the Navy and vice minister of defense; Lt Col Ciel da Conceicao (Gato), commander-general of the FAPA/DAA [?People's Air Force/Airborne Division] and vice minister of defense; Soviet advisors and several other officers of the general staff of the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola].

6362
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

ARREST ALLEGATIONS DENIED—Using lies and slander, the enemies of the Angolan revolution constantly seek to distort the image of the People's Republic of Angola. Thus, almost every day, a certain foreign press publishes reports, allegedly originating in Angola, of incidents that have not occurred here and have never occurred here, as any impartial observer may easily verify. A current example is the case of the alleged arrest of foreign citizens, as if it were a violation of human rights to punish common criminals, as if proven offenders did not belong in jail in any state of law such as ours. Denying the rumor circulated by the more reactionary Portuguese news media, and immediately echoed by a certain ratio station that systematically attacks the Angolan revolution, an official source contacted in Luanda stated that our constitutional law is scrupulously observed, and that no one anywhere in Angola has been arrested without reasonable cause. Moreover, as the official stressed, no one can be arrested or tried in Angola except under the terms of the law, and all accused are guaranteed the broadest rights to defense. Finally, as he told us, all individuals are equal before the law; they enjoy the same rights and are subject to the same duties. Therefore, reports that anyone in Angola is being held unlawfully are unfounded and untrue. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 p 7] 6362

SABOTEUR SENTENCED--Luanda, 9 November--The People's Revolutionary Tribunal this weekend sentenced the Angolan Abilio de Rafaela to 16 years in prison for acts of sabotage. The court proved that the prisoner, who belongs to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] puppet movement, several times placed explosives on railroads and highways of the People's Republic of Angola. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Nov 80 p 8] 5058

CSO: 4401

CENSUS RESULTS SHOW SLOWDOWN IN POPULATION GROWTH RATE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] The growth rate of Cape Verde's population fell in recent years due mainly to the great emigration of the 1970's, the National Census Commission reports. The data were presented at a meeting led by Comrade Jose Brito, state secretary for cooperation and planning, marking the end of the first phase of the commission's work.

Preliminary data released by the commission show a growth rate of Cape Verde population between 1970 and 1980 of 0.8 percent, and the rate of 1.8 percent in relation to the 1960 census and 2.3 percent in relation to that of 1950. The same data register a reduction in the growth rate of some islands in relation to the growth of 1970.

These reductions occurred on islands of major emigration, both internal and external. That is the case of Boa Vista, where the population fell 0.4 percent; Sao Nicolau, which showed a drop of 1.8 percent; Bravo, 1.2 percent less; and Santo Antao, 0.4 percent less.

On the other hand, some islands had minor increases in the growth rate, as in the case of Fogo, with 0.5 percent; Maio, with 1.7 percent; Santiago, with 1.2 percent; and Sal, with 0.5 percent more.

Meanwhile, the township of Praia grew considerably, where population is estimated at 39,794, an increase of 3.6 percent, a quite significant rate compared to the national average. Sao Vicente township, whose population is 41,792 persons, is next, with a growth of 2.8 percent.

The National Census Commission added that Cape Verde has a resident population of 296,093 inhabitants and a present population of 288,845; a male population of 137,154 and female population of 158,939; a total of 56,206 housing units; and a total population composed of 58,206 families.

Population distribution according to islands is: Boa Vista, 3,397; Brava, 6,984; Fogo, 31,115; Maio, 4,103; Sal, 6,006; Santiago, 145,923; Santo Antao, 43,198; Sao Nicolau, 13,575; and Sao Vicente, 11,792 inhabitants.

8834
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

ARAB FISHING DEVELOPMENT AID--Abou Dhabi, 20 Nov--The Arab Economic Development Fund has agreed to grant $1.2 million in economic aid to the Cape Verde islands, the UAR news agency announced yesterday. The money will be used to finance the tuna fishing sector. From Rome, meanwhile, it is reported that Gambia has been granted $760,000 in food aid by the World Food Program. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 8] 6362

JUDICIAL AGREEMENT WITH GDR--A judicial agreement, signed on 21 October between Cape Verde and the GDR, was one of the most important items on the agenda during the visit of an East German delegation led by Hans Joachim Heuser, GDR minister of justice. On his arrival, Heuser granted a press conference during which he stated that the visit was an excellent opportunity to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and would also permit an important exchange of experiences between the two justice departments. The working agenda of this important delegation included meetings with Cape Verdian jurists. The agreement, which reflects the desire for cooperation between the two states, strongly emphasizes cooperation in the areas of family, penal and labor law. It is noted that the judgments pronounced in the area of support obligations are acknowledged by the other party without review by the courts. [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 5] 6362

CSO: 4401

NORMAL ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SET FOR DECEMBER

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The anomalous situation resulting from a shortage of electric power which has existed in the city of Bissau since 2 October due to a fire in the capital's electric-power station will not be completely normal until 20 December.

Meanwhile, the problem will be partially solved by 10 December, when two generating sets of 1,000 kilowatts each begin to function. They arrived in the country recently from the German Democratic Republic. In fact, with these two generators the power shortage will be less severe.

It is reported, however, that tomorrow, Friday, a Portuguese team will arrive in Bissau. They are from the General Electric Company and will make the needed repairs to the main group whose damages are in the alternators. Furthermore, the damaged set needs several parts that are also arriving tomorrow, mainly 1 ton of copper rods for the coils. Both repairs and purchase of materials will be financed by the Swedish SIDA [expansion unknown].

Meanwhile, the Portuguese General Electric Company sales specialist was in Bissau several days, having returned to Portugal yesterday. He studied the situation and made some concrete proposals for repairing the machine, on terms acceptable to our government, which decided to give the "green light" for starting the work immediately.

8834
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

GDR MILITANT TRAINING--The refresher course for teachers of militant training taught by GDR internationalists came to a close last Saturday at the meeting room of the Party Secretariat. The 5-week course was given to 37 teachers of the national secondary school within the context of retraining educational cadres that the Directorate General of Education has been conducting at various levels. During the refresher course, the participants received instruction about various aspects associated with national political life and issues of current international events. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 2] 8834

BRAZILIAN AIRCRAFT PURCHASE--The State Commission for Transportation and Tourism will buy four Brazilian aircraft from EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company]. One is a Bandeirante, two are Sertanejos and one is a Senica. They are being bought through a loan granted our government by the Bank of Brazil amounting to $2,176,000, which is about 77 million Guinean pesos. The aircraft, which are to be delivered to the Guinea-Bissau government within 1 month, will considerably increase the air fleet of our LIA [expansion unknown] civil aviation company. At the moment, besides having manpower shortages, the LIA has great difficulty providing regular flights, especially to the nation's interior, due to insufficient aircraft. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 2] 8834

ITALIAN HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT DONATION--School books for 100,000 children and beds and medicine for 10 field hospitals and pharmacies are included in a donation to be delivered soon to Guinea-Bissau through the Organizing Committee of the Development Project. This donation is within the scope of a meeting held last March in Bissau between the Italian Committee for UNESCO and the Guinea-Bissau government. This body, along with the Italian government and the Industrial Association, is part of the Ascoli Organizing Committee for Development. A Guinean delegation was in Italy for a week to complete details of the gift. The delegation also had several meetings for the purpose of expanding cooperation in various fields. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 2] 8834

USSR TRADE UNIONS DONATION--In a ceremony held yesterday morning at the headquarters of the National Union of Guinean Workers [UNTG], a donation of three Planeta heavy motorized units and five bicycles was delivered to the directorate of our trade-union federation by the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. Present at the ceremony were comrades Domingos Brito, member of the Guinean National Council of the PAIGC; Leonel Vieira, national secretary of the UNTG for foreign relations; the counselor of the Soviet embassy in Bissau, Anatoli Bolanov; and heads of various departments of our trade-union federation. The counselor of the USSR embassy said

that this donation represents, once again in practice, the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two organizations and the Soviet and Guinean peoples. Comrade Leonel Vieira, in turn, asked that the leaders of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions be informed of "the depth of our gratitude and our acknowledgement of the beneficial aid in all fields that we have been receiving." And he asserted, concluding: "We want to make it very clear that we are ready to exert all efforts to consolidate the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two trade-union organizations." [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 1] 8834

GDR EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE--Within the framework of existing cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the GDR proposes to conduct an assistance program for the continuing training of cadres in the education sector of our brother country. The program will consist of internships and courses administered both in Guinea-Bissau and the GDR. Currently, 4-week training courses for school administrators are scheduled to take place in November and in March of next year. An 8-week course conducted exclusively for directors of the School of Bissau was concluded the end of last April. By the end of the year, six Guinea-Bissau teachers should complete their studies at the School of Education in the city of Halle, in the GDR. These teachers will be the first high-level cadres in education to be trained by the brother country. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 3]

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

FRENCH-ARAB BANK HOTEL LOAN--Bamako, 13 Nov--A financial agreement for 1.56 billion Mali francs (about 109 million of Meticals) was signed in this city by Tiecoro Diakite, minister of state firms and enterprises of Mali, and M. de la Valette, representative of the French-Arab Bank of International Investments and of the National Bank of Paris. The agreement envisages the application of the capital in the Mali hotel industry. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 8] 11,634

CSO: 4401

REPORTAGE ON MACHEL'S VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

Visit to Frunze

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Nov 80 p 3

["Some extracts" from speech by President Samora Machel at a rally in Frunze, capital of the Kirgiz Soviet Socialist Republic, on 20 November]

> [Excerpts] During a rally held the day before yesterday in Frunze, capital of the Kirgiz Soviet Socialist Republic, President Samora Machel stressed the friendship existing between the peoples of Mozambique and the USSR. Here are some extracts from President Samora Machel's speech:

First of all, we want to thank you for the words addressed to the Mozambican people and their vanguard party, the FRELIMO Party, a Marxist-Leninist party. They are not mere words. They are profound; they come from the bottom of each Soviet citizen's heart. They convey the admiration, friendship, fraternity and comradeship between our peoples, between our parties. They convey proletarian internationalism.

These words of warmth and affection could only have been addressed to those belonging to the same family. What family? The socialist family.

We find the Soviet people have an extraordinary past.

In the Soviet Union we defeated the reactionary forces. We defeated the big landowners; we defeated the exploiters; we defeated the agents of imperialism; and Lenin proclaimed the first socialist state here on our planet.

And the revolution was not limited to the Soviet Union. Today the revolution, socialism is being built on four continents. The people of all continents want the revolution. They abhor exploitation. They are fighting against oppression; they are fighting against racism; they are fighting against apartheid--a daily burden on our continent, on Africa.

But we want to say to you: we will overcome. In Mozambique, we defeated colonialism, we achieved freedom, we proclaimed independence. Today we are a sovereign state.

The armed struggle is the highest form of our culture. And we are winning ideologically. Our current enemy is now making its appearance. Our current enemy is

underdevelopment. We are fighting against poverty, against misery. And when we say that we mean: hunger in our country, organized by the exploiters, by the colonialists, by the racists. That is what we are fighting against. Against privation, against lack of shelter. We are fighting for building schools, for building a hospital. In short, the happiness and well-being of each citizen.

And with the help of the Soviet people, led by their great Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by the great internationalist and great revolutionary, their outstanding leader Leonid Brezhnev, we will also overcome underdevelopment in Mozambique.

To have political, economic, social, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation, this friendship must be based on a solid foundation and, above all, on Marxism-Leninism. For that reason, since the first moment we set foot in this great land, we have not felt like strangers. We have felt right at home.

Our conversations wtih Comrade Leonid Brezhnev were very fruitful. Leaders of the USSR party and state participated. These conversations essentially were about our cooperation in all fields, in all sectors of activity. We can say they were very successful.

Our cooperation will constantly increase; as in the past, our cooperation will be mutually advantageous to our peoples, for the benefit of our peoples. It will consolidate socialism in Mozambique.

The understanding shown in the conversations, the results achieved therein reveal that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries continue to be the steady bulwark, the solid rearguard of all the peoples and nations that are struggling for their liberation, that are struggling for progress, for peace, for understanding, for socialism; that are struggling to liquidate exploitation of man by man, that struggle for happiness and well-being.

The results of the conversations are a guarantee that socialism will be consolidated in Mozambique and cooperation between our countries will benefit the interests of our peoples.

We wish to transmit the warmest greatings from the Mozambican communists, from the Mozambican workers, the Mozambican peasants and cooperativists, from all Mozambican workers and say: "Long live communism in the Soviet Union. Long live the leader of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev. Best wishes for the success of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

May our relations grow ever stronger.

Against Capitalism

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 80 p 3

["Full text" of speech by President Samora Machel at a rally in Tashkant, capital of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, on 22 November]

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel attended a Mozambique-Soviet Union friendship rally yesterday morning in the city

of Tashkent. On the occasion the supreme leader of the Mozambican Revolution gave the important speech which we transcribe below in full:

Comrade Rashidov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee;

Comrade leaders of the party and state of the Uzbekistan Soviet Socialist Republic;

Comrades and friends:

Thank you, people of Uzbekistan, for the words addressed to the Mozambican people and their FRELIMO Party. Thank you, people of Uzbekistan, your workers, your peasants, your revolutionary intellectuals, all the Uzbek workers represented so honorably by you here today.

Thank you, Uzbek communists, for being able to mobilize the people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of friendship and fraternity between peoples.

Your words were of friendship, of solidarity, of comradeship in arms. Your words convey the feeling of class unity that unites the Soviet workers with the Mozambican workers, unity that was forged and is being cemented by our common past, by our history of suffering, by our common struggle against the forces of feudalism, the forces of reaction, the forces of colonialism, the forces of imperialism.

We said that our peoples are identical in our past, in our present and in our future. It is true. But the Mozambican people have not had 56 years of socialism. The Mozambican people are emerging from five centuries of colonial-capitalist domination. The Mozambican people have just ended 16 years of war. They had to take up arms and struggle for 10 years against Portuguese colonialism. They had to take up arms and struggle 5 more years against the Rhodesian racists, to achieve their freedom, their independence, to reaffirm their personality, to carry high the banner of solidarity and proletarian internationalism, to reaffirm their culture.

We freed ourselves. We are free. We are independent. And we did not struggle, we did not sacrifice in order to become the new exploiters. We do not know how to manage capitalism. We refuse to be managers of capitalism; we refuse to learn how to exploit the people. The blood that we shed during the armed struggle demands that the happiness and well-being of our people become a reality. Happiness that only socialism and communism can bring.

Just as the people of Uzbekistan 56 years ago, today also the war of the Mozambican people is against hunger, is against poverty, is against sickness, is against illiteracy, is against ignorance, is against superstition. Today our struggle is for everyone to have food to eat, for everyone to have clothes to wear, for everyone to have shoes, and for everyone to have a home. It is for our children to be born and to live, to go to school, to have nurseries, to be happy, to have toys and candy, a balloon, a tricycle, a ball. All this brings joy to the child. It develops the child; it develops the child's intelligence. This is what you have done in your country. Thank you, Comrade Rashidov.

Today our struggle is for our women, our mothers and sisters, to be really free women, healthy, elegant, beautiful as the women of the Soviet Union, as the women of Uzbekistan. It is for our old people to be able to live happily; it is for everyone to have hospital and medical care; it is for our culture to flourish even more, to become the sun that warms us and is maintained forever.

That is why we in our country decided to make the decade of the Eighties the decade of victory over underdevelopment, the decade in which we will complete the socialization of agriculture, relatively advanced mechanization; the decade when our industrial base will be consolidated. And, with your help, we will be victorious. With your solidarity, with your support, friendship and cooperation, we are sure we will triumph. We are certain of victory because we have a Marxist-Leninist party, the firm FRELIMO Party, rooted in the people, because we have our people united in the decision to build happiness, because our people are generous, our people are hard workers, our people are not afraid of difficulties and are not afraid to sacrifice; because our nation is rich; it has great potential. Because victory is being organized and we are organizing victory.

We are sure of victory because of the ties of fraternal cooperation, based upon proletarian internationalism, that we are developing with the Soviet Union and other friendly socialist countries.

We came to the Soviet Union on a visit of friendship. We are returning to our country with highly beneficial results. Our friendship has been strengthened. Our mutually advantageous cooperation will expand. In this visit we met with complete understanding from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, influential communist, militant and dedicated internationalist, reliable friend of the Mozambican people and promoter of our unity and cooperation. Cooperation between our two peoples, the Mozambican people and the Soviet people, made a qualitative leap. Our visit was a success. And we are sure that many Uzbek workers will soon come to Mozambique, to teach us how to grow cotton, to teach us how to grow wheat, to teach us how to cultivate silk, to teach us how to produce rice, to teach us how to produce corn, to become well dressed, so that we can become elegant, as you are. We are sure of this.

We are certain the Uzbek comrades will be able to blend their intelligence, their energy, with their Mozambican brothers in arms, in various fields of activity.

On behalf of the Mozambican people, on behalf of the FRELIMO Party, on behalf of the People's Republic of Mozambique, we say: you will be welcome. You will be right at home with us, just as we are here. You will be part of our family, the socialist family.

Of course, you will not find the smae material living conditions that you enjoy in your country, but you will find friendship and affection, you will find understanding and joy, you will find solidarity and fraternity, you will find work and the certainty of victory.

Communique on Mutual Goals

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Nov 80 p 1

[Agreement of cooperation between the FRELIMO Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union signed by President Samora Machel and Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev during the former's visit to the USSR; date and place not given]

> [Text] An agreement of cooperation between the FRELIMO Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was signed by President Samora Machel and Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev during the Mozambican leader's visit to the USSR. The complete text of the agreement is as follows:

The Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,

Relying upon the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity forged between the FRELIMO and the CPSU during the armed struggle of the Mozambican people for national independence and developed since proclamation of the People's Republic of Mozambique,

Motivated by the common desire to continue developing and strengthening fraternal cooperation between the FRELIMO Party and the CPSU, important basis of Mozambican-Soviet relations,

Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, by the interests of the universal struggle for peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism, signed this agreement, in accordance with which the FRELIMO Party and the CPSU declare their intention to:

1. Constantly increase interparty relations at all levels;

2. Contribute to greater development of the close relations of friendship between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Soviet Union at the state level;

3. Contribute by all means in a spirit of comradeship toward exchange of experiences in party work and exchange of opinions about questions of mutual interest and information about activities of both parties;

4. Increase cooperation in preparing party cadres and conduct joint scientific investigations about current problems of contempory social development;

5. Develop cooperation between party press agencies and other mass media, informing party activists and the public in their countries about activities of both parties and accomplishments of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Soviet Union in all spheres of activity;

6. Contribute in every way to strengthening relations of cooperation and friendship between social organizations of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Soviet Union;

7. Coordinate periodically and implement plans for concrete action in cooperation between the two parties.

Message to Brezhnev

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Upon his return to our country, President Samora Machel last night sent a message to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in which he thanks him for the warm reception he received in the USSR and sends the Soviet communists and the Soviet people in general proletarian greetings from their brothers in arms of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The following is the full text of the message:

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

In ending our official visit of friendship to the great nation of Lenin, the Soviet Union, we send our deepest thanks for the warm, friendly and comradely reception we were given by the Soviet people, by the Communist Party leadership and by the government of the Soviet Union.

The Order of Friendship between Peoples, which was bestowed upon the Mozambican people, constitutes for us a powerful incentive to strengthen friendship between our brother peoples--eternal friendship, indestructible friendship.

The agreements we reached are a valuable instrument for fulfilling the ideals of socialism and communism that inspire the working classes of Mozambique and the Soviet Union and will greatly strengthen cooperation between our peoples, parties and states.

Please convey to the Soviet communists, workers, peasants, cooperativists and revolutionary intellectuals best proletarian wishes from their brothers in arms of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

On the eve of the 26th Congress of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, we wish the Congress the greatest success, certain that it will be able to establish new and great tasks for the Soviet workers to consolidate building the material and technical bases of communist society.

We wish you, dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, good health and long life in leadership of the party and state, in continuing your outstanding activities as an influential communist, dedicated internationalist and advocate of fraternal friendship between the Mozambican people and the Soviet people.

Best regards,
The Struggle Continues,
Samora Moises Machel
President of the FRELIMO Party
President of the People's Republic of Mozambique

8834
CSO: 4401

MACHEL ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] "The Great October Socialist Revolution, directed by the immortal Lenin, constituted a historical turning point in the correlation of forces between the peoples and imperialism, between the proletariat and the exploiter classes," says a message sent by President Samora Machel to President Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the October Revolution.

In that message, the Chairman of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique stresses the positive development of brotherly relations between the two peoples, parties, and states. Here is the complete text of this document.

"Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the CPSU;

"Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR,

"On the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the name of the FRELIMO Party, the Mozambican people, and the cabinet of the People's Republic of Mozambique, I send the most brotherly and the warmest congratulations to the CPSU, to the heroic Soviet people, and to the Council of Ministers USSR.

"The Great October Socialist Revolution, directed by the immortal Lenin, constituted a historical turning point in the correlation of forces between the peoples and imperialism, between the proletariat and the exploiter classes. The victory of October established the basis for the secure and invincible support of the struggle of the oppressed peoples and the international proletariat. Through many generations of revolutionaries all over the world, the defense and consolidation of Soviet power during the hard years of struggle against imperialist encirclement and Nazi aggression quite rightly constituted the touchstone of proletarian internationalism.

"With the victory against fascism came a spread of the conquests of the proletariat and the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples developed impetuously. Today

real socialism is triumphing and is striking deep roots on four continents. It is to the glory of the Soviet people, educated by its Leninist party, that it can say, through many and varied manifestations of solidarity, including the sacrifice of its own lives, that it participated in the battle for the liberation of humanity, for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

"Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and governed by the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty which links us, brotherly relations of cooperation have developed between our peoples, parties, and states.

"These relations constitute an incentive and powerful support for the defense of the cause of peace, national independence, and socialism in Africa, for victory in our battle against underdevelopment and for the consolidation of our socialist state.

"In this message of greetings I would particularly like to wish a long life and good health to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and ever greater prosperity to the Soviet brother people.

"The struggle continues! Socialism will triumph! Respectfully yours."

5058
CSO: 4401

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED IN USSR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 3

[Report of interview with Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's minister of foreign affairs, by Vitale Mirni and Nikolai Goluk, date and place not given]

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and foreign affairs minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, is visiting the USSR as a member of the delegation led by President Samora Machel. Chissano granted an interview with Vitale Mirni, APN special correspondent, and Nikolai Goluk, Soviet Radio and Television Correspondent in Mozambique. Following is a summary of the interview.

"The discussion between the Soviet and Mozambican leaders have gone well, in a spirit of deep understanding, based on principles and practice that should inspire similar discussions, particularly between our parties.

"Therefore, I am convinced that the discussions constitute another milestone in the history of relations between the CPSU and FRELIMO, a solid foundation for broader cooperation in all areas--economic, cultural, technical and scientific.

"During our stay in Moscow, I also had a chance to meet with various CPSU leaders, with whom we studied the possibilities for cooperation between our parties. Exchanging views with the director of the Soviet Association of Friendship Among Peoples, we examined the possibility of broadening relations between the two countries' social organizations.

"During the meeting with Comrade A. Gromyko, Soviet foreign affairs minister, I also had occasion to take an accounting of the Mozambican and Soviet positions in their diplomatic and international contexts.

"Therefore, I feel that our visit was frankly positive; it now remains for us to apply the principles agreed upon.

"With regard to our visit to Kirgiz, my first visit to this Soviet republic, we had a chance to observe the development there, and we know it is representative of all the Soviet Union, further confirming the reality of the construction of communism in the USSR, which deeply gladdened all of us."

6362
CSO: 4401

USSR AMBASSADOR STRESSES FRIENDSHIP TIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Nov 80 p 2

[Interview with Ambassador Valentin Vdovin: "Cooperation Between People's Republic of Mozambique and USSR Reflects Struggle of Both Peoples for Construction of Socialism"]

[Excerpts] "The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution has become a profound part of the consciousness of millions of people all over the world as the principal event of the 20th century because that victory radically, for the better, changed the road of development of all humanity," said Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the USSR to Mozambique Valentin Petrovich Vdovin during a press conference given to the Mozambican media.

During the conference, which was held toward the end of the afternoon the day before yesterday, in the official residence of the ambassador, basically in connection with the "63rd anniversary of the First Socialist State of Mankind," particular reference was made to solid relations of friendship and solidarity linking the parties, the peoples, and the governments of the USSR and the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

Valentin Petrovich Vdovin particularly stressed the official visit which President Samora Moises Machel, the supreme leader of the Mozambican Revolution, will pay to that socialist country within several days. "We are convinced that the Soviet people will offer him a warm and brotherly reception, along with all members of his party. This visit will certainly make for deeper relations and strengthen friendship and cooperation between our countries, peoples, and parties," observed the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in Mozambique.

"Under the leadership of the FRELIMO Party, the Mozambican people achieved great successes in the construction of the new life and the consolidation of revolutionary power in the country, heading toward the construction of socialism, eliminating the consequences of colonialism and overcoming economic backwardness," said the diplomat who then talked about relations of close friendship and fruitful multilateral collaboration which were developed between our two countries ever since the time of the armed national liberation struggle.

In talking about relations between parties, he said that contacts are being developed between the CPSU and the FRELIMO Party which "are based on loyalty to the

principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and our ideals of peace, liberty, and socialism."

Concerning cooperation between the USSR and the RPM, Valentin Petrovich Vdovin said that it is being carried out broadly in the economic, cultural, and technical fields. "The Soviet and Mozambican specialists are working together to draft the general scheme for the development of the Limpopo valley. Our economists are collaborating with the Mozambican side to draft the annual and long-term plans for the development of the economy." He then specified the various sectors of the national economy to which Soviet cooperation extends, that is, health, education, geology, agriculture, among others.

In conclusion, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR observed that "for us Soviets, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution should be commemorated so broadly in the RPM."

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CSO: 4401

ANC WOMEN'S SECTION DELEGATION MEETS WITH OMM LEADERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] A delegation of the Women's Section of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, led by Ruth Mampate, which is making a visit of friendship to our country, had a meeting yesterday morning with the secretary general of the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women], Salome Moiane.

The purpose of this meeting was an exchange of information about the work that is now being accomplished by the Mozambican people in general and the women of our country in particular in building socialism and about the progress of the South African people in their struggle against apartheid.

This exchange of information as well as the rest of the program of visits by the ANC delegation will result in study of ways the OMM can support the liberation struggle of the South African people and in particular the struggle waged by the women of that country.

At the meeting, Salome Moiane began by referring to the transformations made in our country since national independence, notably the achievements already made by the Mozambican people and the guidance outlined by the party for our nation's economic and social development.

The OMM secretary general then referred to the very important role played by women in the struggle for national liberation as well as activity that they even now are engaged in to implement the guidelines given by the party and the government.

Ruth Mampate, in turn, in speaking about her country, reported that the struggle against apartheid has now gained a new vigor. "The victories of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe have given a boost to the struggle of the South African people, given them more strength and more courage and for this reason we are fully convinced that we will overcome."

The head of the South African delegation asserted that the number of women who have joined the ANC recently is growing. "The situation has reached the point where women no longer fear anything, whatever it may be. In any demonstration against the oppression the South African people are made to suffer by the government, the women are present at the side of the men. They are determined to face everything," Ruth Mampate added.

During its stay in our country, the delegation of ANC women will have an opportunity to visit some enterprises and sectors of social activity, notably the Maputo Central Hospital, the MEC [Ministry of Education and Culture] nursery and others.

Tomorrow the delegation goes to Cabo Delgado, where it will visit a former liberated zone and other centers of public activity. During its stay in our country the delegation will also go to the politico-military preparation center in Moamba and will have a meeting with OMM cadres and members to transmit the experience of South African women in the struggle against apartheid.

Besides Ruth Mampate, the ANC delegation includes Jessica Monase, also a member of the Women's Section of the African National Congress of South Africa.

8834
CSO: 4401

ROUTINENESS SEEN AS THREAT TO POLITICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL OFFENSIVE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Continuing the War Against the Domestic Enemy to the End"]

[Text] When the causes of the failures in the accomplishment of the plan for 1980 were analyzed on Tuesday by the enlarged meeting of the cabinet, it was found that, among the most important ones, were precisely those ills which the political and organizational offensive has already enabled us to detect. In particular we have here disorganization, lack of discipline, neglect, sabotage, red tape, a routine spirit, incompetence, and corruption. In a word, this involved the physical and ideological action of the domestic enemy.

This is why--as President Samora Machel pointed out during the closing session--one decisive requirement for the accomplishment of the plan next year is the pursuit and continuous in-depth development of the political and organizational offensive.

In its first phase, characterized by the campaign, the offensive already enabled us not only to detect the ills to be cured or to begin to be cured in the case of many of them. This work continued during the following phase, the consolidation of the advances achieved. It is therefore essential that, as the seventh session of the Central Committee pointed out, the offensive become a permanent methodology for victory over underdevelopment. It is necessary to make sure that the offensive will become a way--our way--of working, living, and making the revolution. All of us must realize that the offensive begins in us, that it is above all a political, ideological, and cultural process through which each and every one transforms himself. Only in this way will we be able in the end to drive out the enemy who has infiltrated our midst, only in this way will we continually improve our capacity, our working methods, only in this way will we make the cure radical and irreversible--amputating where necessary.

Launched against routine work, the offensive today faces the main threat from routine. "Conducting the offensive" here and there, for some persons, has already become a routine act, an administrative action which does not have any profound meaning in terms of the offensive. In the final analysis we must recover the offensive, we must get it going again and prevent it from becoming "inoffensive." We must fight precisely against this danger without a moment of hesitation. The Seventh Meeting of the Central Committee alerted us to that already in reviewing the first phase of the offensive.

It is in this sense that the continuation of the offensive is an essential requirement for the accomplishment of the 1981 plan--and, in longer-range terms, for our success during the decade. That applies to its continuous in-depth development and to its entire political, ideological, and cultural dimension.

To quote once again from the remarks by president Samora Machel, which we referred to earlier, it is necessary to continue and resolutely to complete the war which we have begun against the domestic enemy.

5058
CSO: 4401

BAKERY OWNERS MEETING ON BREAD SHORTAGE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] To give a correct reply to the Central State Plan and to the problems related to the planning sector, a meeting was held yesterday in the meeting hall of the EMOSE. The meeting was presided over by the chairman of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo, Maj Gen Antonio Hama Thai.

This meeting, which was attended by bakery owners, analyzed the system of flour distribution, sale of bread, present situation of the bakeries, their difficulties and discipline of the workers.

In his speech, Antonio Thai began by praising the manner in which the bread supply problems in the city of Maputo were presented. "Our plans are to organize sale and distribution of bread in the stores. We are not organized in the field of bread distribution," he said. "If the distribution were done fairly, we would have overcome the problem long ago," he added. He was referring to the fact that some bakery owners had incorrect attitudes because it has been proven that some of them sell bread under the counter for the benefit of their relatives and friends.

About this matter and other cases of lack of discipline, the chairman of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo gave guidelines for taking punitive measures ranging from reprimand to explusion from this occupation in cases of repeated offenses.

As to the distribution of flour, the concern of those who took part in the debates was evident because flour quota was reduced by the distributing units; this does not allow reaching a reasonable average of bread production to satisfy the need of the customers.

About the bread distribution to the various stores, the manufacture of bicycles suitable for carrying bread is being considered as a manner of solving the transportation problem. In the meantime, some of the problems raised will be studied more carefully to solve the present bread supply crisis.

11,634
CSO: 4401

WHOLESALE FOODSTUFFS COMPANY DEFICIENCIES REPORTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] "Since its creation, COGROPA [Wholesale Foodstuffs Marketing Company] has never fully succeeded in delivering the quotas assigned by the Domestic Trade Ministry for the provinces," [Vicente Leitao], national director of this state enterprise, told our reporter in Maputo.

The serious problems in meeting production goals at all levels were at the crux of a series of vast and complex bottlenecks, responsible for this truly touchy situation in the lives of the people.

According to Leitao, COGROPA is currently rife with inadequacies, shortages, incompetence and mistakes, and its operation is increasingly jeopardized by much more serious factors.

For example, to conduct planning and programming for the human and material resources currently at its disposal, the wholesale marketing enterprise needs to know the production plans of the factories and of the supplying companies.

When, however, the response is that it is practically "impossible" to fulfill the requirement right now, or when, after a study of COGROPA's obligations, the production units understand that "despite our willingness to serve, there are still some details we cannot control," the outlook for improving distribution to the various provinces indicates there are still many problems and difficulties to overcome.

Moreover, although positive steps have already been taken, the efforts in this area are offset by the problems that still characterize the machinery for importing the essential products, raw materials and spare parts that the country lacks.

Finally, according to Leitao, COGROPA "grew very rapidly," without the means or conditions for this growth, when we consider the broad range of products the enterprise handles (from rice to detergents), to supply a public that is more concerned with acquiring essential items.

Although the efforts underway to limit the above-mentioned range of products are tending to restore priorities in supplies, the "precocious" growth of COGROPA calls for a broader dispersal of efforts.

6362
CSO: 4401

UN FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The United Nations WFP [World Food Program] will provide 28,672 tons of food for forestry project workers, in support of the working plan to promote forestry development in Manica and Maputo provinces; this agreement was signed on 12 November 1980 by Janet Rae Mondlane, national director of international cooperation, and by Juan Blanch-Soler, the UN/WFP representative in the PRM [People's Republic of Mozambique.]

According to the WFP representative, this agreement is the largest signed so far with any member nation in the UN's history and will help the Forestry and Wild Life Department of the Ministry of Agriculture increase the planting of rapid-growth varieties in Manica and Maputo provinces, to provide raw material for forestry industries and supply the urban populations with charcoal and firewood.

These are the biggest forestry projects in our country: the project to develop forests and forestry industries in Manica and the planting project to produce firewood and charcoal in Maputo. The Manica project mainly consists of planting tropical pines and setting up a forest products industrial complex which will include a sawmill, a plywood factory and a combined pulp and paper factory.

The primary purpose of the Maputo project is to plant eucalyptus trees to provide a large share of the firewood and charcoal needed in the city of Maputo.

Both projects include protective measures against fires, road building, development of small animal stock raising, agricultural production, construction of communal villages and health clinics, and vocational training for the workers.

The aid granted yesterday is the result of the PRM's request to the WFP. In response to the Mozambique Government, the WFP approved the food assistance program during the 10th session of the Food Aid Policies and Programs Committee, recently held in Rome, Italy.

The WFP will supply the workers and their families with food rations, based on the number of days worked. The funds generated by the sale of food will be used to promote the objectives of the projects and speed up the socioeconomic development of the provinces of Manica and Maputo, particularly in controlling fires,

producing charcoal and firewood, raising crops and fishing, and other activities. Some funds will be used to build health clinics and schools for the workers' children, provide drinking water supplies and vocational training.

The WFP will provide 23,406 tons of cornmeal; 2,341 tons of beans; 1,755 tons of dried fish and 1,170 tons of vegetable oil; the total cost in food aid is estimated at $19.37 million, including freight and a subsidy for in-country transportation, handling and warehouse costs for an estimated 5-year period.

9479
CSO: 4401

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OFFICIAL'S MARITAL PROBLEMS AIRED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party yesterday released a communique which we are publishing in its entirety below.

The Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party met on 6 November to analyze the grave problems which for quite some time have been besetting the family life of one of its members, Comrade Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe.

The behavior, the attitudes, the family life of the wife of Comrade Mariano Matsinhe, Mrs Margarida Mandlate, as a matter of fact, have constituted an open and declared clash with the political line of the FRELIMO Party, a conflict with the most elementary principles of education, morality, and ethics. Like a vulgar aspirant to membership in the bourgeoisie, Mrs Margarida Mandlate in her daily life permanently displays her admiration for the decadent tastes and values of the bourgeoisie.

Her attitudes and behavior are all the more serious since she is the wife of one of the leaders of our party and our government.

Having been married 12 years ago, at a time when our people was struggling by force of arms against Portuguese colonialism, Mrs Margarida Mandlate began ever since then to display attitudes of tribalism, regionalism, racism, individualism, seeking to create, through intrigue, situations of divisionism and bad relations between her husband, who already then was a leader of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, and the cadres and fighting men.

Realizing that these were the vestiges of colonial-capitalist society which had educated her and which had swept her along, the FRELIMO tried by all means to change her, to educate her, to try to get her to live the reality of the struggle of our people, to become involved in activities where she could learn how to live with the people and for the people. The FRELIMO Directorate itself, through personal contacts, tried to make her see her weaknesses and mistakes so that she might reflect upon them and get back on the right track.

Mrs Margarida Mandlate responded to the efforts made by the FRELIMO Directorate by sticking to her negative attitudes and ways of behavior of tribalism, regionalism, racism, intriguing, vanity, and personal ostentatiousness. This reaction by Mrs

Margarida Mandlate to the efforts of the FRELIMO Directorate began to demonstrate her resistance to the transformation which the people and the revolution were demanding of her. This attitude has been taking hold for the past 10 years, a period of time during which there was constant conflict at home.

After independence, in spite of warnings regarding the reality which she was going to find in Lourenco Marques at that time, Mrs Margarida Mandlate insisted on continuing with her negative behavior. Her behavior continues to display moral values characterized by bourgeois society. Having come from a poor and modest family--which through hard work and sacrifice enabled her to have an education--she denied her class origin, she easily forgot the past of exploitation and humiliation by the colonial bourgeoisie and instead assumed the values and ways of life of that bourgeoisie.

In particular, her home life began to become the subject of public talk because of the way in which she downgraded the education and training of her children, the way in which she failed to show respect for her husband.

She began to become the mouthpiece for family problems outside the home, telling her problems to persons with whom she identified. Lately she has taken the initiative in her own home to live separately from her husband, even going so far as to create conflict situations for him and insulting him in front of his own subordinates.

The home is not a party cell and Mrs Margarida Mondlate does everything to make sure that this is not so.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party decided to meet to analyze the case, having invited Mrs Margarida Mandlate and some family members to attend the meeting.

In analyzing the case, it was found that the behavior of Mrs Margarida Mandlate revealed an attitude openly hostile to the political line of the party, the people, and the revolution, that her behavior was a reflection of her superficial, irresponsible mentality impregnated with tribalist, racist, individualist values, a mentality characterized by the spirit of intrigue and low morality. It was found that her resistance to the transformation which is expected of her was an open demonstration that she wants to remain on the side of the enemy's values, on the side of the values which seek to destroy the revolution. It was found that her best friends are the big enemies of the revolutionary process underway in the country and that her behavior continues to be guided by her admiration for the exploiters, for the decadent values of the bourgeoisie, to which she feels she is an active aspirant.

Analyzing the case in the utmost depth and considering that the separation of the couple in their own home was already a fact, the Permanent Political Committee, Central Committee, FRELIMO Party decided:

1. Officially to approve the divorce between Comrade Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe and Mrs Margarida Mandlate;

2. To take charge of the education of the children, with the exception of the youngest who, in view of his age, will temporarily remain with the mother;

3. To give the necessary support to the mother of Mrs Margarida Mandlate;

4. To instruct the local government agencies, where Mrs Margarida Mandlate developed her activities, to proceed to a proper explanation of the case;

5. To assign Mrs Margarida Mandlate to production tasks so as to create conditions that will enable her to assume the new moral and social values of the new society which we are building.

The Permanent Political Committee, Central Committee, FRELIMO Party, expresses its sympathy and esteem for Comrade Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe for the efforts he always made to achieve the transformation of Mrs Margarida Mandlate as well as for the way in which he always managed to present the case to the appropriate party agencies and it encourages him to get over this difficult time in his life.

The struggle continues!

Permanent Political Committee, Central Committee, FRELIMO Party--Maputo, 10 November 1980.

5058
CSO: 4401

ATTENTION GIVEN TO COOPERANTS' HOUSING NEEDS

Residences Built

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 3

> [Text] Solving the housing problem for hundreds of cooperating technicians who are on duty in the country's capital--many of whom are being put up in hotels and boarding houses--has become one of the concerns of the government, according to Janet Mondlane, national director of international cooperation.

Janet Mondlane spoke during an interview given the day before yesterday to our reporter in the course of which she stressed the most important aspects characterizing current activities; she also mentioned the major effort being made by the Mozambican government to provide better living conditions for the cooperants in service in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

In this context, organizational work is about to be completed so that it may be possible, this month, to start allocation of about 260 housing units intended for the cooperants.

"Our main concern right now is to get all of the cooperants out of the hotels and boarding houses, in the homes of friends or relatives, and put them up in their own homes. This task from the very beginning is the responsibility of Motecnica which is an agency of the National Planning Commission," the national director of international cooperation told us.

She added: "The question of housing cooperating technicians is a problem which is making itself felt throughout the land, but with greater emphasis in the capital where a large percentage of those cooperants are stationed."

Putting Cooperants Up In Hotels Is Not an Adequate Solution

As Janet Mondlane said, the only solution to this problem, obviously the most viable one, was to build more homes for these cooperants. "But it was impossible overnight to complete the construction of these homes. This is why we had no alternative other than to put them up in hotels, since at this point we did not have apartments for this purpose," the official explained.

Continuing her explanations, the national director of international cooperation said that "under these conditions it is impossible to receive more cooperants who are necessary for the accomplishment of the great projects with a view to the country's development."

As we reported in our edition yesterday, in addition to more than 115 housing units in their final phase, work has been started on about 145 housing units of the "bungalow" type in Mahotas and within the Coop, located in various parts of the city of Maputo in districts with apartments of various types [as published].

Releasing Hotels and Boarding Houses For Use By Guests and Visitors

Once the above-mentioned houses have been allocated to the cooperants, we will not only have solved the problem of housing them as such but we will also have available a significant number of rooms in hotels and similar establishments for the accommodation of those people who visit the capital.

The lack of hotel rooms in the city of Maputo--which has been gradually getting worse for quite some time--was another problem which director Janet Mondlane took up and which is also a consequence of the fact that hundreds of cooperants are living in those buildings.

"A hotel is not the proper place for people to live permanently with children. By the end of the current month, for example, a big conference for the coordination of development in southern Africa is scheduled here in Maputo. If by that time we have not gotten all of the technicians out of the hotels, we are going to have tremendous difficulties in putting up our invited guests who are coming to attend that conference," said Janet Mondlane.

"In addition to that," the national director of international cooperation added, "in view of the large number of cooperants who are housed in hotels, we had to put together a price list which is way out of proportion to what the hotels should be charging. This is why I want to say again that this is not the best solution to the housing problem."

Major Effort to Resolve Issue

In the effort to complete the work in progress, specifically, the latest start on about 260 housing units earmarked for cooperation technicians, various agencies, including Public Works and Housing, Electricity of Mozambique, and the Southern Regional Construction Company, have been making a tremendous effort to complete the work within the next several days.

Members of the Mozambican Women's Organization from the districts of Hulene and Malhangalene have been a big help in the job of cleaning those houses. "All of this enables us to say that by 15 November, at the latest, we will start the allocation of these houses to the cooperants," Janet Mondlane said in conclusion.

International Cooperation Official Interviewed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Nov 80 p 3

> [Text] Intensive organizational work is being done at this moment at a rather fast pace by government agencies with a view to improving living conditions of cooperating technicians serving in the country and living in the capital, specifically regarding housing.

These efforts involve the latest completion of about 145 "bungalow"-type housing units in the districts of Mahotas and Coop, plus another 115 apartments of various types in the zones of the lower part of the town and Polana.

It is expected that the allocation of these houses to the cooperants who are presently housed in the various hotels and boarding houses in the capital, as well as those who live in the homes of friends or relatives, will be started this month. During the first phase, these houses will be distributed to workers who are quartered in the four big hotels in the city of Maputo, that is, Polana, Turismo, Tivoli, and Cardoso. During the distribution of these houses, priority will also be given to family groups consisting of several individuals (particularly with children); it will also be necessary to take into consideration some specific cases which might arise.

Motecnica and CIT Teams Begin Hotel Inventory

Another fundamental job at this moment is to prepare an inventory of cooperating technicians residing in the capital. In this context, a survey will be started this weekend, covering these workers who are billeted in the Turismo, Tivoli, Cardoso, and Polana hotels. This program will in the future cover the other facilities mentioned above.

The hotel survey will be conducted by four teams made up of personnel from Motecnica and the CIT (Information and Tourism Center), with one team for each of the hotel industry establishments mentioned.

In these buildings, the teams--together with the hotel employees--will record the name of the family head, the makeup of his family group, the agency he works for, and the date of his arrival.

Public Works Officials Visit Future Cooperant Homes

In the meantime, officials from the Ministry of Public Works and Housing yesterday afternoon visited the homes in order to take a first-hand look at the state of organization of the homes where cooperating technicians on duty in the country will be living shortly.

During the visit, Ministry of Public Works and Housing officials inspected the interior of a "bungalow" in the district of Coop which is already furnished.

Early last night, Janet Mondlane, national director of international cooperation, gave an interview to our reporter on this issue which we hope to publish in the next edition.

5058
CSO: 4401

IMPLEMENTATION OF COOPERANTS' HOUSING PLAN

Housing Allocation

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 3

[Excerpts] According to the national director of international cooperation, Janet Mondlane, about 300 cooperant technicians serving in the capital of our country who have been living in four large hotels of Maputo--the Polana, Cardoso, Turismo and Tivoli--will be taken from these hotels beginning today and taken to the new homes where they will reside.

During the first phase, 116 of the 260 dwellings (apartments and others of the bungalow type) in the areas of Coop, Mahotas and other points of the city, which are almost completed, will be distributed among the cooperants.

As we have said above, the first phase covers only the cooperant technicians who are living in the four large hotels of Maputo. According to Janet Mondlane, this measure is due to the need to immediately vacate these establishments of the hotel industry, to be available for the participants of the Second Conference for the Coordination of Southern African Development to be held at the end of this month.

Because of the samll number of houses in which to accomodate the cooperant technicians living in the above-mentioned hotels, it will be necessary to place two or more cooperants (single) in each residence, according to the number of rooms in the house.

Distribution Priority

The distribution of the houses will be made according to certain priority, and prime consideration will be given to the composition of the family unit.

The proximity to the place of work will also be taken into account and this will be the reason for grouping in the same location or area of technicians who are posted at the same place of work.

Explanation to Public

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Hello, Bila. It has been a long time since I saw you. Where have you been?

Here, Sitoi. I have not taken a step outside this province.

Ah! I thought you were traveling, but since you are here, I am going to take advantage of this opportunity to ask you some questions that have been bothering me from the first day I heard about them.

Tell me what is going on. What is bothering you?

Well, Bila, this is what has happened: Last Saturday while I was talking with a friend and we were reading the newspaper of that day, my friend started to shake his head and say things that did not make sense. We were reading the report about the distribution of the 260 recently completed houses among the cooperants. My friend said he did not understand why the government was concerned with distributing these houses among the cooperants when many citizens lack housing. He told me about his case. He said he has been looking for a house for more than 1 year.... Bila, I tried to tell that man why our government made that decision, but he seems to have been born with his ideas in his head....

My friend Sitoi, our government is and will always be interested in solving the problems of its citizens, that is, us. I cannot conceive nor can I equate this decision with lack of interest in the problems of the citizens. Sitoi, my friend, you must know that the cooperants who come to work in our country left their homes and other innumerable comforts to come and participate in the reconstruction of our fatherland. They brought their wives and children, but because the government was unable to place them in houses or apartments, it was forced to house them in hotels.

Sitoi, you think that a family already accustomed to a certain life style can live in a hotel without being uncomfortable? On the other hand, a hotel is a place for people in transit from one province to another or from one country to another. Hotels are never, anywhere in the world used as residences. Furthermore, if the situation continues, it will affect the economic organization of these hotels, since the prices being charged are not the same as those usually charged.

I am beginning to understand.

The situation I have just outlined is not limited to the capital province. It is common to all provinces of our country and is a national problem, my friend! However, once the houses have been distributed among the cooperants, not only will their housing problem be solved, but also a significant number of hotel rooms and similar establishments will be freed to accomodate visitors to our country.

Bila, how could the individual in question talk that way?

Unfortunately, individuality still has not disappeared. The man with whom you spoke is one of those who place their personal interests above national interests. They are selfish, incapable of thinking about the future. They live only in their present.

Many thanks, Bila. You have been very useful.

You are welcome, Sitoi.

11,634
CSO: 4401

FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATIONS END MEETINGS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The need for developing contacts toward the establishment of cooperation programs which would make it possible increasingly to consolidate existing relations of friendship between the Mozambican and the Soviet peoples was one of the conclusions arrived at during the conversations which ended yesterday in Maputo between the delegations of the AMASP (Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples) and the USSARC (Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries).

In their conversations, the two delegations were headed, respectively, by Abner Sansao Mutemba, AMASP secretary-general, and by Yuriy Olenenko, chairman, Motion Picture Committee and Minister of Motion Pictures of the Socialist Soviet Republic of the Ukraine and representative of the USSARC during Friendship Week Between Peoples of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and the USSR which ends in Maputo today.

During that meeting, the two friendship organizations exchanged viewpoints on work done by each of them, as well as on organizational matters, arriving at the conclusion that contacts between the AMASP and the USSARC must be stepped up so that, in a short span of time, cooperation programs may be established which will contribute to a better mutual knowledge among the peoples of Mozambique and the Soviet Union.

The delegation attended the activities during Friendship Week between the Mozambican and Soviet peoples and was headed by Yuriy Olenenko; it left Maputo yesterday to return to its country.

Press Conference

Before leaving to return to his country at the end of Friendship Week between the peoples of the RPM and the USSR, the chairman of the Motion Picture Committee and Minister of Motion Pictures of the Soviet Socialist Republic of the Ukraine granted a press conference in the course of which he talked about his impressions regarding Mozambique.

During the meeting, in the course of which Yuriy Olenenko addressed the national and foreign media, and which we reported in detail during our morning edition, the head

of the cultural delegation from the Ukraine stressed the fact that contact with the AMASP enabled him to get an idea of the great sympathy and friendship which the Mozambican people have for his country's people.

Yuriy also was quite optimistic regarding the future establishment of cooperation relations between the AMASP and other friendship organizations of that socialist country, stressing the fact that the coming meeting between presidents Samora Machel and Leonid Brezhnev will certainly constitute an important step toward the consolidation of relations between our two peoples.

5058
CSO: 4401

YOUTH ORGANIZATION DEFICIENCIES NOTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] "Although I am young, and Mozambican, I do not take part in the activities of the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth]. Here at school, for instance, the OJM has not made itself felt, leading me to believe that the organizational structure is not functioning well, particularly in recent months." These were the words of young Joao Alberto Manhica, a secondary school student in the nation's capital, exchanging views with out reporter on the celebration of the youth organization's third anniversary, which will take place within 2 weeks.

Manhica's opinion was shared by many other young people with whom we discussed the activities of the OJM in their sectors.

The situation, which reveals how poorly this mass democratic organization has fared among the youth, is also characterized by the lack of organization in many of the rank and file structures created to dynamize the process of bringing young people into the organization, and by the elimination, for various reasons, of certain secretariats at various levels.

Among the aspects noted by the young people who spoke with our reporter was the lack of support and encouragement for the young people who, on their own initiative, are seeking to promote activities to occupy their free time in their schools, factories and neighborhoods.

Poor OJM Penetration Among the Young Masses

As we were able to ascertain, the OJM achieved its highest level of organization in the neighborhoods, schools and workplaces immediately after it was created. As time passed, however, both the members and the activists who insured its operation in that period abandoned their activities, leaving the offices to a very small group to continue the work.

The lack of recreational activities and study groups to discuss specific and timely issues in the life of the young people were among the problems frequently mentioned in our conversations with youth in the most varied sectors of activity.

6362
CSO: 4401

EDITORIAL HAILS SOCIALIST WAY TO DEVELOPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Common Struggle for Socialism"]

[Text] President Samora Machel's visit to the Soviet Union, which begins today, should constitute an important step in consolidating and strengthening the relations of cooperation and friendship between the FRELIMO Party and the CPSU, between the governments of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and the USSR, and between the two peoples. As is known, these relations were forged during the armed struggle of the Mozambican people against Portuguese colonialism, and they gained new dimensions, at the state level, when the country proclaimed its independence.

Today there is a broad area of cooperation between the two countries, encompassing widely varying fields. It is expected that, as a result of the high-level discussions to take place in Moscow, this area will be expanded even further, particularly in the economic sector.

As President Machel has stressed on many occasions--most recently in his visit to three European socialist countries--cooperation between socialist countries in varying stages of economic development is fundamental to the consolidation of socialism itself. This cooperation, this development of increasingly close ties between the Marxist-Leninist parties and between the states that are building socialism, is one of the primary guarantees that socialism will be victorious in its worldwide confrontation with capitalism and imperialism.

True socialism is being built today on four continents. Ever increasing areas of mankind are freeing themselves from capitalist and imperialist oppression and choosing the socialist path of development. Particularly for the countries that are still underdeveloped economically, it is becoming increasingly evident that only this choice--the socialist option--can insure the progress, development and welfare of their peoples.

In our area, the People's Republic of Mozambique is thus following the socialist path of development. Despite the difficult historical conditions under which our country is building socialism, the achievements of the RPM already constitute a model and a source of inspiration for many other peoples.

The development and deepening of relations between the RPM and the USSR, the country of Lenin and the world's first socialist state, thus emerge as a reinforcement of the natural alliance between two peoples, parties and states engaged in a common struggle for common goals.

6362

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

ZAMBEZI RIVER CAIA BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION--Construction is scheduled to begin early next year on the bridge over the Zambezi Rover at Caia, Sofala Province, it was reported yesterday by the Beira bureau of Radio Mozambique. Construction of the future bridge will be directed by CETA, the state enterprise for Major Engineering Construction Projects. The bridge will be 2,386 meters long and 92 meters wide, and will be supported by 32 pillars. According to Paulino Saimone, administrator of Caia, completion of the bridge construction project could constitute an enormous qualitative leap in the development of the nation's economy, since this zone of the province could become the strategic point for communications between north and center and center and south. Also assisting in construction on the Caia bridge are the foreign firms GEOTECHNICA (Brazilian), which is handling the surveying and foundations, TETRA (French), which is providing technical assistance and construction supervision, and trauscomplekt (Bulgarian), which is also providing technical assistance. In addition to the Zambezi bridge construction, CETA is also building the Central-Northeast Highway, for which the groundwork should be completed in 1982, according to the timetable. It is noted that highway construction had been halted because of enemy action. Work was resumed last February on the Matondo-Inhamitanga and Inhamitanga-Inhaminga connection, a 12-km stretch for which the ground leveling has already been completed. [Excerpts] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 11 Nov 80 p 2] 6362

USSR DROUGHT ASSISTANCE--The Red Cross of the USSR, through the USSR embassy in Maputo, offered a gift of 3,000 kilograms of medications and medical materials intended for the victims of the drought which is spreading in six provinces of the country. During the ceremony which took place yesterday in the capital and which was attended by Abner Sansao Mutemba, secretary-general of the AMASP (Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples) and the counsellor of the USSR embassy in Mozambique, the first part of the gift was turned over and it is expected that the remainder will arrive in Maputo on 14 November. The gift, whose value has been estimated at 454,000 meticals, consists of vaccines, medications, miscellaneous medical materials, bandages, vitamins, and other items which will be distributed throughout the stricken regions. As the counsellor of the Soviet embassy in Maputo emphasized, the aid given by the Red Cross of the USSR is a sign of solidarity of the people of that allied and friendly country. Talking on the occasion of this presentation, AMASP Secretary-General Abner Sansao Mutemba emphasized that this aid has a profound political meaning which is a part of the traditional support given by the USSR to FRELIMO. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 4] 5058

BULGARIAN DELEGATION MEMBERS'LIST--Late yesterday morning a delegation of Bulgarian specialists arrived in Maputo to discuss questions connected with cooperation in the fields of agriculture, industry, transportation, machine-building, trade, and other economic sectors with Mozambican officials; the delegation was headed by Emil Hristov, member, Central Committee, chief, Economic Planning Department, Bulgarian Communist Party, and of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The delegation also included Vladimir Lambrev, first deputy head, Department of Industry, Party Central Committee; Nikolai Georgieff, chairman, construction and transportation machinery committee; Kiril Milanov, deputy head, agriculture and livestock department, Party Central Committee; Gerassim Gerassimov, general manager, "TRANSCOMPLECT"; Nikofor Avramov, department head, Ministry of Foreign Trade; and Katchezar Petrov, chief specialist, Ministry of Foreign Trade. Talking to the media moments after their landing, the Bulgarian delegation head emphasized that this trip is a part of the agreement signed recently between presidents Samora Machel and Todor Zhivkov, during the last visit made by the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution to that socialist country in Europe. In that context, conversations were held with Mozambican leaders to find ways for providing impetus for the development of economic relations between Mozambique and Bulgaria. Rui Gonzalez, secretary of state for accelerated development of the Limpopo and Incomati valleys, received the visiting delegation at the Mavalane International Airport. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Nov 80 p 1] 5058

SOVIET BOOK FAIR--"Soviet Book Week" opened on 3 November 1980 at the headquarters of the National Book and Record Institute in Beira. This 5-day sales exhibit will be open to the public during normal business hours and will feature children's, scientific-technical, historical, political and other kinds of books from a wide variety of Soviet writers. The National Book and Record Institute and Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga sponsored this exhibit as part of the festivities marking the 63d anniversary of the October Revolution. Yesterday, the crowd of visitors warranted postponing closing day until next Saturday; the large numbers show the public's great interest in Soviet books. They will be sold when the exhibit ends. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 3] 9479

INFORMATION COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL--Leite Vasconcelos, taking the place of the national director of Mozambique information, and Lobo Coelho, an official from the office of the state secretary for communications in Portugal, signed a memorandum yesterday on cooperation between the two countries in various areas of information, said AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY] in a telegram to our staff. The memorandum was signed yesterday afternoon at Radio Mozambique headquarters in Maputo in the presence of Minister of Information Jose Luis Cabaco and Jose Cutileiro. After talks in our country's capital, the two parties agreed to establish "a correct flow of information" between Mozambique and Portugal and, on that basis, mentioned some possible areas of cooperation, such as Mozambique's directly contracting Portuguese technicians from the communications departments to speed up the selection process and exchanging journalists to deepen mutual understanding of the realities of both countries. The memorandum also calls for preliminary contacts between Mozambique Radio and Portuguese Radio Broadcasting so they may reach a cooperation agreement. In addition, AIM and ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] agreed that the existing agreement between the two parties had to be implemented and expanded. At the signing ceremony, Mozambique Minister of Information Jose Luis Cabaco called this memorandum a gateway to developing relations between Mozambique and Portugal. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 1] 9479

OFFICIAL IN NICARAGUA--Jose Oscar Monteiro, secretary of the Central Committee for Party Organization, continued his visit in Nicaragua, at the invitation of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] national leadership, this visit

began on Monday. Yesterday, Monteiro, who is heading a FRELIMO Party delegation, visited the Ministry of Culture and other places of political and social importance in Managua, the Nicaraguan capital. According to information our staff received, Oscar Monteiro was scheduled for a press conference in the Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday afternoon. The Mozambique leader, who visited Cuba, has already had various meetings with Nicaraguan authorities. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Nov 80 p 1] 9479

HUNGARIAN BUSES--A new fleet of Ikarus 70 buses of the conventional (nonarticulated) type will arrive in our country in the first half of December. The Maputo TPU [Urban Public Transport] will receive 50 of the units and the remaining 20 will go to the Beira TPU. Of Hungarian manufacture, the buses have a 100-passenger capacity. Their acquisition, including spare parts, represents an investment of over 150,000 contos in foreign exchange reserves. The buses were shipped last Monday and on their arrival they will be unloaded directly at the ports of Beira and Maputo. Although the acquisition of the new buses is a large step in minimizing the transport crisis, which is being sharply felt in the nation's capital, it does not constitute, by itself, a solution to the problem. As a spokesman for the National Highway Transport Directorate indicated, at best, the 50 buses for the city of Maputo will make it possible to repair the units that are now out of operation there. Hence the introduction of the new fleet can in no way be seen as the solution to the transport problem, since most of the existing fleet is currently out of action. On the other hand, we also learned that an offensive is to be launched in the maintenance sector of the Maputo TPU, to permit the rapid repair of immobilized equipment, without which the new fleet cannot effectively handle the large flow of passengers observed at the bus stops and terminals. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Nov 80 pp 1, 2] 6362

INSECTICIDE SHORTAGE EXPLAINED--From the beginning of 1980 to date, the domestic firm that manufacturers Baygon insecticides has worked only 2 months, producing 145,157 cans of the product. The firm, the nation's largest company in the sector, has the capacity to produce about 107,200 cans of insecticide per month. It has not done so only for lack of raw material, which was ordered a year ago. The production from the only 2 months the company was in operation this year (September and October) has already been distributed. There are still some rare instances of business establishments that still have the product in stock, but on the national market it has been scarce, or even unavailable, since last year. Although the factory has a reasonable amount of the basic product used in the manufacture of the insecticides (a chemical product called "baygon"), the plant lacks other components, such as the methylene, the gas, the deodorant and the valves. Some of the components were received this year, but in quantities sufficient for only 2 months of operation. Nor has the company made maximum use of plant capacity, since there have been breakdowns in the machines, causing some interruptions. As we were told by a Baygon official, it is unlikely that they will receive the raw materials for plant operations this year, which means we could be doing without insecticides for a long time. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 6] 6362

CABO DELGADO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT--Many of the expected 275 Romanian technicians, as well as the necessary equipment to carry out the 400,000-hectare Agricultural Development Project in this province, are now in Cabo Delgado. The project, which will also include Niassa Province, is expected to take 20 years to complete effectively. It should benefit agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, forestry, mechanization and research. According to Radio Mozambique's provincial station in Cabo Delgado, the agriculture sector will focus on production of cotton, corn, sunflowers and beans, while the livestock sector will concentrate on production of meat and milk. The industrial sector will produce feed and oils, as well as various products used in the sausage industry. Other reports regarding the project noted that, by its final phase, the undertaking will involve 20,000 workers, of whom about 460 will be technicians. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 3] 6362

RETURNING MINERS RECEPTION--The minister of security of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Maj Gen Jacinto Soares Veloso, visited the border locality of Ressano Garcia yesterday to see the degree of implementation of the guidelines given by the maximum leadership of the party and government of our country regarding the conditions of reception given to the Mozambican miners returning home. According to what he said at the meeting with the members of the Regional Commission for Returnees and Miners, there has been a substantial improvement in the reception given to the miners and returnees. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 1] 11,634

CSO: 4401

CONFERENCE OF THE AUTONOMIST YOUTH FRONT

'Unemployment Cancer of Youth'

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 14-16 Nov 80

[Interview with Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan of the FJAR [Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion]

[14 Nov 80, p 6]

[Text] Following is an interview with Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan of the FJAR:

TEMOIGNAGES: The first question which comes to our mind on these occasions is this one. Why hold this Conference of youth?

[Answer] There are many reasons. But let us say that it is the need for the young members of the FJAR to meet and bring themselves up to date on the present situation of Reunion youth. That will let us sensitize the young people in a better way to the real problems of their country and to the solutions to change the situation.

TEMOIGNAGES: And what is the situation?

[Answer] One of the essential features of the life of young people today is unemployment, of course. Up to that point, nothing new. But presently unemployment has become something like a generalized cancer in the body of Reunion youth. No one is protected from this illness. Whether one has a diploma or not!

In effect, until the last few years, he or she who had a diploma could think of presenting his or her piece of paper in order to obtain a small job somewhere. For the rest, one only worked at school for that. He who did not have a diploma was out of luck. Now today, the young people are unanimous in recognizing that their diploma no longer makes it possible for them to escape the "cancer."

The baccalaureate was considered to be a diploma of great value, but it is no longer of value to its possessor. It once was a great tradition to congratulate those who passed their "bac" examination. Now, congratulating someone on passing the "bac" may seem out of place, to the extent that one no longer knows whether one is congratulating him on taking his first steps as one of the unemployed. Only a few right wing mayors, who have no scruples at all, still amuse themselves with this little game. I tell you, it is almost contemptible!

The baccalaureate degree (I am still using this example because I find it significant) also was a passport to obtain a position in the civil service, especially as a teacher: a substitute for professors, teachers, etc. Now there is saturation in the government administration. And in the field of education the demographic decline has led to the closing of classes. Let us add to that the decision of the government not to increase the number of teaching positions, contrary to needs certified by the trade unions.

Suddenly, many capable teachers and professors are unemployed or suspended from work.

Consequently, most of those who, after they have passed their "bac," go to the faculty at Saint Denis are potentially unemployed.

Candidates for the liberal professions sooner or later will meet the same fate. At least, unless they absolutely do not hope to earn more or as much money as their colleagues today.

TEMOIGNAGES: The least that one can say is not optimistic.

[Answer] We do not want to dramatize things at all. We simply note the human mess resulting from the colonialist policy of the government.

Another thing, look in the town administrations or in other services of the government, there are young men with bachelor's degrees (more often, young women with bachelor's degrees). They are filling out papers! AMG sheets [sic], certificates of birth and death, etc. Is that not a mess? Did one have to get a "bac" for that? The situation is such that work not requiring a high intellectual level or a high level of training will be done by people with significant diplomas. I know some people who have bachelor's degrees who are drivers and deliverymen or clerks at a construction site. That is one aspect of the mess! I also note that out of 1,200 persons with bachelor's degrees the majority of them are unemployed. The two or three who have a job will not have it for long.

TEMOIGNAGES: And regarding emigration, what is the attitude of the young people?

[Answer] The other new element in the situation concerning young people is the reduction in emigration.

The government had established a whole system to take the young people out of Reunion. It was done to avoid an explosion (one should recall the words of Michel Debre recently on television.). The government thought it had found a "solution" to the problem. But the results are to be seen today. This is the result of a policy which is incoherent and filled with contradictions, as only colonialism is capable of being. At present young people who have emigrated are coming back and do not wish to leave again.

In general, our youth will have to bear a constant worsening in the number of unemployed, over the coming years.

But will the young people stand for it? And until when?

TEMOIGNAGES: Will the young people sign up for manual labor? Do they receive unemployment compensation?

[Answer] Contrary to the reactionaries, who accuse the young people of being "lazy," I must say that they are looking for work every day. They go to the ANPE [National Association for the Advancement of Education]. They go around to all the construction sites. They buy stamps and envelopes to write and to apply for jobs. But finally, they are fed up! Some of them receive 2 weeks of unemployment compensation in a year, but most receive nothing at all.

As far as your second question is concerned, you should know that the FJAR has been at the heart of the struggle to get unemployment benefits. But the conditions for payment established by the government cut out the majority of the young people. We will still fight to make the government back up. But on the other hand the young people know that that is not what will change their situation fundamentally. Hence their demand for work. To have a job like other people. To have money. To be able to spend it when they want. To have their own form of leisure activity and to decide on their own life themselves. To put their brains, their hands to the service of Reunion and of the people of Reunion.

[15-16 Nov 80 p 5]

[Text] TEMOIGNAGES: You have just spoken of young unemployed people who emigrate, etc. But there are 190,000 young people in school. How do they see their future?

[Answer] I would like to make some small comments on that figure.

In general, the young people in the colleges and the lycees are more and more aware that their future is blocked. They are not blind. They see and discuss things with their friends, who are also unemployed. When they come home, they live the harsh reality of children of the unemployed. They are sensitive to that. In that way they become aware of things. There is an individual and individual revolt. And when that acquires a collective and considered speed, that amounts to a strike.

When one sees, for example, the attitude of the vice rector and the head master of Saint-Louis, who is trying to repress strike by the closing of the lycee, I tell myself that, truly, they have not understood anything.

Because the young people have made a clean sweep of their situation. And today, in every school, there is a reason for a strike.

It is up to the school administrators to show that they are concerned about the future of the young people in school. But can one ask this much of them when they are, for the most part, composed of supporters and zealous servants of a regime, whose victims are specifically the young people?

In the FJAR we tell ourselves that each one should assume his own responsibilities! We will always provide our support to the students as we have always done.

TEMOIGNAGES: Good! I would like to move to another question. We note, more and more, an increase in delinquency, theft, rape, drug abuse, etc., in which many young people are involved. How do you see that?

[Answer] We do not have the right to isolate facts and judge them as such. Let us leave that for the sensationalist press, which is bourgeois in outlook and scornful of young people.

Finally, what is this society in which we live? How was it created? The present, colonialist society is constantly based on theft, violence, domination, self-centered profit seeking, drunkenness, alientation, blackmail, and fraud, carried out by a minority of people who have power over the mass of young people. The consequence of that is the distortions which one sees everywhere. We are not making excuses. We want to have the responsibilities placed where they belong. It is too easy to deprive an honest man of work, of money, and of food, and then accuse him of theft. Who can foresee the reaction of a starving man? Consequently, in the FJAR we think that these problems will not be settled by repression and blind condemnation. It is necessary to give to these young people the means of acting like a man, that is, of being a worker.

TEMOIGNAGES: In general, then, what is the most profound desire of our youth, on the eve of the opening of your conference?

[Answer] There is no possible question of what that is. We state in the FJAR that the youth of Reunion want to live and work here, in their own country. This is also the central theme of our conference.

The government has tried (and continues to do so, moreover) by all available means to destroy this feeling. This is done through the schools, propaganda, the Army, emigration, etc. It has not succeeded and it will meet with other failures. Today, even Chirac recognizes the error of uprooting our young people. But he avoids facing up to the foundation of the problem. He does not want to put the colonial system in question. This is incompatible with the desires of the young people of Reunion who say, "We have had enough of a government which is 13,000 km away from here and which does not know the realities we face and which oppresses us." More and more the young people understand that Reunion must be led by people of Reunion who serve the country and all of the people, especially the poorest of them!

This is a normal reaction. If it were not, what good would it be to replace a colonialist exploiter by someone from Reunion with the same point of view?

Moreover, you will hear the young people speaking of that at our conference on Sunday [16 November].

TEMOIGNAGES: Then it remains for us to wish success to the young people of the FJAR. Our wish goes especially to all the young people who write us and contribute to our Wednesday editions. We will see you at the "Rendez-Vous of Youth."

'We Want To Live, Work'

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 17 Nov p 6

[Text] Yvon Virapin, a young man from Saint-Andre, yesterday opened the conference of youth organized by the FJAR in Le Port. In the name of the leaders of the Autonomous Youth Front of Reunion [FJAR] he greeted the thousand young people who

had come from different parts of the island to the port. He also greeted the representatives of democratic organizations, members of the FRAPPAR [Anti-Colonialist Front for the Self-Determination of Reunion] who had responded to the FJAR invitation. The delegation of the Communist Party of Reunion was composed of Paul Verges, Elie Hoarau, and Lucet Langenier.

After this, with everyone in the hall standing up for the singing of the international anthem of youth, the podium was turned over to Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan, secretary general of the FJAR, for his report (appears below).

The report was followed by several speeches by young people on unemployment, education, domestic servants, and democratic municipal administration.

These speeches were given in between the singing of revolutionary songs of Reunion and of the whole world, sung by an enthusiastic audience.

Then Paul Verges delivered a speech which was listened to attentively by the young people. On several occasions the secretary general of the Communist Party of Reunion was interrupted by strong applause as he set out the policy of our party.

The conference then adopted a general declaration (see below), a resolution for more liberal programing of FR3 [local radio station], and a message to the World Federation of Democratic Youth on the occasion of its 35th anniversary.

The report of the commission on representation was presented by Jean Yves Langenier, with Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan making the closing address. In the closing address he urged the young people to strengthen their organization, to prepare for a large conference of young people in the next 10 months, and to expand the circulation of JEUNE REUNION, the organ of the FJAR.

An enthusiastic singing of the "Internationale" marked the end of the work of the conference and, after a luncheon to mark its closing, the delegates joined each other for an afternoon of recreation.

The holding of this conference, the level of its organization, the number and determination of the delegates assured its success. This is a stage which will count in the forward march of the Autonomous Youth Front of Reunion.

General Declaration of Conference

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 17 Nov p 7

[Text] "Forward in Our Struggle for a Better Future!"

Meeting in response to the call of the Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion, a thousand young people of Reunion, from all parts of the island, congratulated each other on the success of the conference of youth held on 16 November in Le Port.

It was a political success, both in terms of the number of participants and in terms of the very quality of the different reports and speeches.

It was a striking demonstration of the desire of a growing number of young people of Reunion to participate in the changes which justice and human dignity demand.

The difficult situation facing youth and the people of Reunion in general, far from being an act of fate, is the result of the colonialist policy carried on by the government. This evil policy leads our economy, based above all on agriculture, to its ruin. Unemployment is increasing.

Difficulties of all kinds each day strike a growing number of families. Regarding our youth, what is the future which the government has made for them? By a large majority the young people of Reunion have no other alternative before them but unemployment here or the trap of emigration to France.

This situation is intolerable. The conference of youth energetically condemns the colonialist policy of the French Government, which schemes, under its demagogical use of the term "department," the destruction of the economy of the active forces of our people.

Taking into account the most profound aspiration of our young people, the conference proclaims:

1) the right of the youth of Reunion to be able to live and work in the country, in complete liberty, for the future of the people of Reunion. No one has the right to exile our young people.

2) the urgent necessity for Reunion to be led by people of Reunion, within the framework of an autonomous government which is democratic and based on the people. The young people have had enough of a government which is located 13,000 km from here and which makes decisions without considering the realities of our country. However, there is no doubt that this right will not be fully accepted except through the struggle of youth and of the militant, progressive movement of Reunion for change.

On the other hand we are aware that our struggle cannot be dissociated from the great struggle of the peoples of the world for social or national liberation. Our struggle is an integral part of the struggle for peace, in particular the struggle which seeks to make the Indian Ocean into a Zone of Peace. The conference of youth declares its solidarity with all youth in the world, and in particular the heroic youth of South Africa and of Palestine.

The youth of Reunion is the majority of the population. Organized en masse in the FJAR and with other democratic organizations, we will go forward in our struggle for a better future.

Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan Speech

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 17 Nov p 6

[Text] "We love our country. We want to save our people. Power must be in the hands of the people of Reunion."

Dear comrades and friends.

The situation is getting worse. Our country is going off course. Those who lead us have conducted and are still conducting the economy and people of Reunion toward catastrophe. We do not wish to dramatize anything, but it is necessary for us to be aware of what is coming. It is our future, young people, which is in question.

Ruin of the Economy

To begin, I invite you to note how the government is in the course of destroying the economy of our country. Slowly but surely. Here are some figures which are worth more than a long speech:

"In agriculture:" in 1962 there were 24,000 farmers planting sugar cane. In 1980 there are fewer than 12,000 planters of sugar cane. About 12,000 planters of sugar cane have been ruined and have therefore had to abandon this crop. In 1963 Reunion produced 230 tons of geranium essence. In 1979 it produced 76 tons, thereby ruining 5,000 out of the 8,000 planters who were engaged in cultivating this crop at the beginning of 1960.

"In animal husbandry:" In 1943, during the war, there were 230 head of livestock for 1,000 inhabitants. Today, 30 years after, there are only 40 head of livestock for 1,000 inhabitants.

"In fisheries:" 10 years ago the government listed as an objective the catching of 10,000 tons of tuna by the year 1975. We have never gone beyond 1,000 tons per year. By contrast the Formosans have caught 10,000 tons of tuna last year--right near our coasts!

"In industry:" There were 13 sugar mills at the beginning of the 1960's. There remain 7 suguar mills today. And already the death warrant of La Mare has been signed for next year and that of Quartier-Francais for the following year!

I could continue to give figures like that for a long time. But these few examples are enough to show what the government wants to do with our country. Agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, industry--these are the foundation for the economy of a country. It is like the foundation of a house. Destroying the foundation means bringing down the whole building. Now, the policy of the French Government, its political and economic system, aim precisely at this objective: to prevent the development of our country and to force us to buy elsewhere, in large part in France, Europe, and South Africa. The capitalist societies of France, Europe, and South Africa are enriching themselves on our backs.

At present Reunion imports 80 percent of what it consumes! Here is a game: check in your house everything which is from Reunion and what is not.

In short, we can say that the policy of the French Government is to destroy our economy in order to sell its own products and those of its capitalist and racist friends.

Unemployment

Such a policy inevitably leads to unemployment. The number of unemployed increases every day. Every day workers are laid off. Officially, there are 45,000 persons listed for ANPE [unemployment benefits]. We estimate that the more correct figure of unemployed is 60,000!

At present, out of 100 persons unemployed there are 70 young people, under 25 years of age, girls being a little more numerous than boys. No one is any longer protected from unemployment. Here are some recent examples from the month of August of this year. Some 1,200 young people have received their baccalaureate degree. Well, most of them have no jobs! And those who do have jobs are not even sure of keeping them.

For the entry exam for teachers' college 600 candidates with baccalaureate degrees presented themselves. Only 33 were accepted. The others were refused. Last year 30 persons were needed to form a group of artists. Some 1,200 young people made application for it.

Every August the schools turn out 10,000 young people into the job market. Meanwhile, factories are being closed, and people are being dismissed by the hundreds.

You understand therefore, dear friends, how the government and the political right wing groups make themselves ridiculous when they speak of the achievement of the economic status of a department!

This year 1,000 planters of geranium will be ruined. More than 1,000 planters of sugar cane and of vetiver oil will suffer the same fate. And they are the poorest in their profession. Industry has hardly 5,000 workers. This is barely half of the group of young people who leave school in August.

The achievement of the economic status of a department, as preached by the political right wing, is truly ridiculous.

The schools no longer train young people to be responsible men and women at the service of their country. The schools resemble a factory for turning out the unemployed.

Today, many young people in school ask themselves the question, what good is school. They no longer have the taste for making an effort in school. They have nothing!

Whatever effort they make, they already know the result. Resignation has seized them; at times, distress and revolt. From now on we can understand that they want to show their discontent and their wish to revolt.

And as far as the FJAR is concerned, we say to the young people in school: /You Have Good Reason To Go On Strike!/ [printed in boldface]

Waste

The result of this unemployment is that we are looking at a real waste of our youth. All these intelligent brains, these capable hands no longer are useful for anything. Furthermore, a young person without a job is looked down on by the people. He is called names. He is humiliated, scorned, rejected like a pariah dog. He is the one they accuse! He is considered to be lazy, a good for nothing. They see him already as a bum and a thief! He is the one they blame!

When there is trouble in a neighborhood, the police immediately turn to the young man out of work. He is questioned, insulted, even tortured at times. He is the one who is pursued by the police!

Dear friends. Are we lazy? Are we unable to work? We are right to reject humiliation and scorn!

The young people are not out of work of their own free will. The guilty party is the French colonial government! We are /Victims!/ [printed in boldface] Without work, without money, without anything to eat, without a normal life, the youth of Reunion accuse the French colonial government and declare all those who support this regime of unemployment and of misery equally guilty.

Emigration

Dear friends. Out of its desire to destroy our economy, the colonial government has created unemployment. Suddenly, it is encountering and will continue to encounter the discontent of the people and of the youth of the country, as a consequence of this unemployment. Our anger is ready to explode. So the colonial government is beginning to fear us.

It invented the BUMIDOM [Overseas Migrations Office] and emigration. Emigration was proposed as "the chance for our youth," as social advancement, as "national solidarity," even as cultural development! Think of it, "The young man from Reunion taking a plane--no! a Boeing--to discover the land of his ancestors, the Gauls!"

The publicity and the propaganda were beautiful! Today, what is the reality? The young people of Reunion in France are exiles, with everything that involves in terms of psychological or psychic distress, etc. He suffers exploitation, racism, and contempt. Today, thousands of people from Reunion want to return here. But they no longer have the means. They are caught in a trap.

On the other hand the truth is that the majority of the people of Reunion in France will never return to Reunion to live. Some parents have not seen their son or daughter for 15 years!

There are explanations for that:

1) the lack of money to pay for an airplane ticket, which is expensive.

2) the majority of our compatriots have found jobs in the PTT, the SNCF, at an automobile factory, at hospitals, etc. Now, Reunion is far from being in a position to offer 2,000 jobs in the PTT, in automobile factories, or several hospitals, etc. As far as a railroad or subway is concerned, nothing remains but a short stretch of an autorail service!

And the government finds that this is not enough. How it declares that it is necessary to make 10,000 more young people leave each year! And for that it receives the support of all those who support emigration: Lagourgue, Virapoulle, Debre, and Bertile, the socialist.

But we must answer them. Why, those who love emigration so much, for what reasons do they not leave themselves?

Yes, why do people like Lagourgue, Virapoulle, and Bertile hang on to their privileges? If they are great givers of advice, why do they not give a good example? Let them go!

As for Debre, what has he come here to do?

Ah! Emigration for us young people; that's what they want! And meanwhile, they fill their pockets here in peace!

In this way the French colonial government is in the course of committing a great crime: the destruction of a people. Two examples to make us think.

"In Martinique:" In 1974 there were 334,832 people there. In 1979 there are no more than 311,859. The population of Martinique has declined by 23,000 compared to 5 years ago.

"In Guadeloupe:" In 1974 there were 324,580 people there. In 1979 there were 313,125, or 11,405 people less. In a few dozen years what will happen to these people?

"In Reunion:" The significant decline in population growth from 1974 to 1979 makes us fear the worst for the coming years. From a total of 476,000 people in 1974 we have gone up only to 479,000, or hardly 3,000 more. And as this is not fast enough, the government decides that it is necessary to make 10,000 more young people leave each year! And this happens when we have just seen that the population has only increased by 3,000 in 5 years.

Dear friends. Faced with this colonialist will to destroy the people of Reunion, the young people of the FJAR must be sensitive to that. We are the bearers of the survival of our people, since we are young. We will never let the government destroy our people.

What Is More Precious

Are we young people from Reunion? Well, we should know that what is most precious for a young person from Reunion is his own people. They are its history! They are its culture! They are the economic development of his country. If this is not so, what is a young person from Reunion without the people of Reunion?

Now, we have just seen that the colonialist government, presently represented by Giscard-Barre-Debre, wants to see the disappearance of our people. However, if the government feels itself to be so strong, it is because in Reunion even so-called people from Reunion support the government, apply its decisions, and help it in its tasks of destruction.

These men and women are known. We have to assemble against them, to denounce them, to fight them. They must know that any person who supports the policy of the government is a declared enemy of the people of Reunion and of its youth.

In effect, we see and we hear people like Lagourgue, Virapoulle, and Fontaine sniveling on the benches of the National Assembly, but on every occasion they fall on their knees before the government and then support its policy.

So you call that the actions of responsible people from Reunion?

When the smallest problem comes up in Reunion, they go to see the government. They have never appealed to the people of Reunion to settle their own affairs, to take their own responsibilities in hand. Do you call that the actions of responsible people from Reunion?

What of these so-called people from Reunion, who spend their time on television and on the radio, in order to deceive the people of Reunion?

And Wilfrid Bertile, the socialist who associates himself with Lagourgue, Virapoulle, and Fontaine to say that it is necessary to continue with emigration? You call that a responsible man from Reunion?

These personalities of the political right wing and another group spend their time in selling our people and our country to the French colonialists. By their attitude they assist in the destruction of our people and of all things that pertain to Reunion: the language, the history, the culture, etc.

They have only one purpose: that it bring them money and preserve their privileges! They are in the course of selling off the economy of our country to the racists of South Africa. South Africa is the second-ranking trading partner of Reunion.

The man of Reunion is he or she who loves his country and his people. He fights to preserve and to value his cultural, linguistic, and historical patrimony. He is for the development of his country and the preservation of his people. He fights against the French colonialist government and the exploitation of Reunion. He fights for the equality of all the people of Reunion. He cannot accept the exploitation of the people of Reunion by other people of Reunion. He is for friendship and fraternity between the peoples of the world, particularly in our geographic region. He sacrifices himself to defend his people.

Today, there are not 36 solutions to save our people and our country. It is not a matter for 2 or 3 people.

We must oppose to the government and its supporters the strength of the unity of the majority of the people of Reunion and of its youth.

To begin with we, the young people of the FJAR, reaffirm our wish to live and work in Reunion. No one has the right to exile us! By what right do Giscard, Barre, Debre, Bertile, or Virapoulle say that it is necessary to exile young people?

It Is Here That We Will Decide

Dear friends. We love our country. We want to save our people. We demand work here in Reunion. For that it is necessary that the people of Reunion, even us here, in Reunion, decide what it is necessary to do or undertake. We have had enough of submitting to a government which is 13,000 km away and whose members do not know anything about conditions here.

It is necessary to change this situation. Actually, only one solution answers this need in a responsible way, and that is democratic and people's autonomy.

With democratic and people's autonomy the power of decision will be here, in the hands of the people of Reunion. It is here that we will decide what is good or bad for ourselves. We will do everything to develop the country, to create the maximum number of jobs. We will make here everything that we can. The products which we cannot manufacture we will buy wherever it is most advantageous, in relationships of equality.

Young people of the FJAR, young people of Reunion.

To obtain all that, there is no other way than to carry out the greatest possible assemblage of our youth to fight against the government and its supporters. That will take the time necessary, but the achievement of our hopes is at the end of the efforts we make.

Long live the Autonomous Youth Front of Reunion, the center of hope of the people of Reunion!

Young Women's Voices Heard

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 18 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] On Sunday several speeches by young people were made which illustrated or filled in the report presented by the secretary general of the FJAR, Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan, at the Conference of Youth.[1] In particular, there was a speech made on the situation facing young women in Reunion today. We publish this statement here, exactly as presented by Josie. It raises many problems, but many young women of Reunion will be found to agree with these views.

Dear friends and comrades. I am a young woman from Le Port. I have had the good fortune to be employed by an association in my city and I am a leader of a youth group. But how many others around me, in my neighborhood, in my city, on the whole island have no jobs?

In several areas of Le Port we have sections of the FJAR. There are many young women, for the most part looking for a job. Each one of them would have liked to come here to tell you what the life of a young woman is in the present situation in our country.

The problems that a young woman can have in this colony of Reunion are not to be found only in Le Port but everywhere on the island. Everywhere they are faced with the same problems. In Le Port we have thought about these problems in each group of the FJAR, and I give you these reflections which we have arrived at in common.

To Serve Man

From her earliest age, a young girl finds herself faced with accomplished facts: she learns very quickly that she was made, before anything else, to serve man and to be a mother of a family. For that she is taught to be a good homemaker and a good mother. Taking care of her little brother, cleaning the house, washing the diapers of the newest born in the family, putting the rice on the stove, sorting the laundry, these are the jobs which our mothers give us when we are between 6 and 8 years of age.

Having been raised in this way, young women pass the torch on to others. We do not want to criticize our mothers, because we know that this kind of training is linked to the capitalist and colonialist system in which we still live. In our society a woman is not considered the equal of a man.

This kind of training we also learn at school. The school lectures are essentially based on the development of women in the service of men. To women are reserved, as if it were nature which wanted it this way, all the domestic tasks: the kitchen, the home, the dishes, the laundry, dressmaking.

Enormous Problems

On leaving school (after 16 years of age for most girls) the true problems of youth begin for us: confrontation with our parents, confrontation with the working world. At that age girls, like boys, aspire to a certain liberty. This is the age of friends, of group outings. This is also the age when, unfortunately, parents begin to "tighten up" on us. We do not have the right to go out without permission (not always given!). We find ourselves acting like a real homemaker in the house. Some of us do not accept this "family prison." They leave their families and are at the mercy of those looking for easy prey: the BUMIDOM [Overseas Migration Office] and prostitution.

Regarding girls who can still find work in Reunion, they have to face enormous problems. Girls are the most exploited, especially shopgirls and domestic servants. Exploitation both on the job, where it is always necessary to work longer and be paid a ridiculous salary which does not relate to the hours of work actually performed, as well as exploitation in the sense of the caprices and the abuse of the boss, who too often tries to profit from his position by exercising blackmail on the young woman.

Beguiled with Illusions

But the majority of young women remain at home, although they only ask for the chance to work. But in a country which imports everything which is needed, in a country where there are no factories, where dismissed workers ceaselessly swell the group of unemployed, the young woman who is just at the age to begin working after leaving school is condemend to unemployment.

She may also be condemened to emigration. Through its false propaganda the government does everything it can to encourage young people to leave their country and fly off to France.

The young women are beguiled with illusions which radio, television, the right-wing newspapers, and the government carry throughout the day. Driven from their country by unemployment, they arrive in France and quickly, alas, discover the reality which they must face:

-- There are 1.5 million unemployed in France, and women are the first victims of this unemployment

-- There is racism, aggravated for a young woman by other, humiliating acts of aggression for her

-- There is the problem of difficulty in adapting to life in France

-- Finally, there is the problem of alienation from her country of birth. All of that involves an unhappy life for the young woman who has emigrated.

We Must Fight

Dear comrades. It is important for young women to understand our problems well and to consider carefully the gravity of our situation, as we have just done. But that is not enough.

It is necessary for young women, with all the other young people and the workers, to fight to ensure that this situation comes to an end. We the FJAR we are fighting for a change. It is necessary to fight with all our hearts and with all our will for this change. This change is Autonomy.

Long live the Autonomous Youth Front of Reunion! Long live the autonomy of Reunion!

Youth of the World

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 18 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Following is the text of the message which the Conference of the FJAR decided to send to the World Federation of Democratic Youth on the occasion of its 35th anniversary:

The 988 young people of the FJAR, who have met together today, 16 November 1980, in their conference, greet the 35th anniversary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Conscious and concerned over the unity of the youth of the world in its fight for peace and progress, our conference has been held under the emblem of this 35th anniversary and under the slogan of the World Federation of Democratic Youth: "Young people, unite! Forward for a lasting peace!"

The youth of Reunion cannot forget that in war it is the young who are the first victims.

This is why today, more than yesterday, facing the forces of imperialism, with the U.S. at their head, the youth of Reunion recall the oath sworn by the young people who established the World Federation of Democratic Youth on 10 November 1945, 35 years ago:

"We swear to remember this unity which we have forged in this month of November, 1945. Not only today, not only this week or this year, but forever. Until we have built the world which we have dreamed of and for which we have fought. We swear to build the unity of youth in the whole world. Out of all races, colors, nationalities, and beliefs. To eliminate from the earth all traces of fascism. To establish among all the peoples of the world sincere and international friendship. To maintain a just and lasting peace. To eliminate misery, frustration, and forced inactivity. We have come to confirm the unity of all youth. To salute our comrades who have fallen and to swear that able hands, clever brains, and the enthusiasm of youth are ready.

"We will never be lost again in a war. Forward for our future!"

The Image of the Youth of Reunion

The composition of the Conference of the FJAR was a faithful image of the youth of Reunion who have come out of the masses of the people. Out of 988 delegates who presented their credentials, 51.9 percent were young women. The average age of the delegates was 18, with the age group from 15 to 22 years the most numerous.

The Slogans at the Conference

Beside numerous posters of the FJAR and of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which decorated the walls of the Louis Payet gymnasium on Sunday [16 November], the organizers of the conference displayed several emblems in the hall with the following slogans:

--We wish to live and work in our country, for the future of the people of Reunion!

--Enough of emigration!

-- Indian Ocean Zone of Peace!

-- No to apartheid!

--Long live the 35th anniversary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth!

--WFDY: "Young people, unite! Forward for a lasting peace!"

5170
CSO: 4400

PLANTING, HARVESTING CAMPAIGN TO RESULT IN GRAIN DEFICIT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Sidy Gaye: "The Deficit Will Rise to 400,000 Tons: Appreciable Decline in Grain Production"]

[Text] The 1980-1981 agricultural season, which in a climate of uncertainty was quite late in getting off the ground, will have a grain deficit on the order of 400,000 tons compared to the plan's projections. The total grain harvest has been estimated at 674,000 tons.

In spite of the enthusiasm of farmers at the start of the season for food crops, bearing in mind the delay in rainfall which portended bad harvests and the continuing increase in areas sown with cereal crops which have thereby gained ground over peanuts, once more our country cannot get enough from its harvest of millet, sorghum, rice and corn to satisfy the whole of its food needs.

In fact, according to the first estimates of the office of the director of Agricultural Production made on the basis of a sampling effort, which can be improved on, the production of millet and sorghum should be on the order of 552,300 tons. Compared to the previous year when this production was 496,000 tons, a slight increase will therefore be recorded.

However, in spite of this slight increase in millet and sorghum production, the countryside has not, at the ending of this last season in the 5th 4-year economic and social plan, achieved the objective of 750,000 tons for these two kinds of crops which had been assigned by it previously.

As for production of paddy rice during this same season, Mr Coly, director of the Agricultural Production office, estimates it to be 68,000 tons, that is to say a decline on the order of 44,000 tons compared to the previous season. The plan anticipated 228,000 tons this year.

According to his explanations, this fairly sizable decline is due to the fact that this season was not very successful in the Casamance region which usually produced no less than three-quarters of the national harvest. In the opinion of the director of the Agricultural Production office, the Basse Casamance zone (particularly the departments of Bignona, Oussoye and Ziguinchor) has suffered the most during this season which is drawing to a close.

The major explanation for the decline of production in this zone which is particularly good for growing rice can be found in the rainfall delay which could not help but present farmers with problems difficult to overcome.

The rice growers who traditionally used to replant seedlings tried to repeat this method of cultivation in spite of the disapproval of extension workers which was motivated by the rainfall delay; this made them lose precious time which they could have gained by sowing directly. This turned into almost nonexistent harvests for all those who tried to do replanting. Since the varieties used mostly had long growing cycles, the premature end of the rains almost jeopardized the entire harvest.

As far as corn is concerned, it has been one of the few food crop efforts which has done relatively well. This year the production was 53,700 tons while last year it only hit a ceiling of 45,000 tons. This figure however does not reach the projections of the 5th plan which aimed for 62,000 tons by the end of this last season of the 4-year period covered.

This result recorded in corn production, which when all is said and done is a positive one compared to other grains, is basically explained by its short cycle and its capacity for drought resistance at the cycle's beginning.

Therefore we see that generally the results of this agricultural season which is drawing to a close are far from being satisfactory. The 1978-1979 season, which was the best of all the last three and which enabled 800,000 tons to be produced in millet and sorghum alone, was far and away above the quantitatively weak performance of this season, since millet, sorghum, corn and rice only add up this year to 674,000 tons.

The zones which have been most seriously affected are located in the center and the south of the country. The Diourbel and Thies regions as well as the north-central part of Sine-Saloum have pockets where there was no harvest at all, while the northern zone (Fleuve) and the east zone (the department of Kedougou) recorded the best results.

Rice, sanio, and sorghum, which have long cycles (more than 100 days) suffered the most from the delay and shortfall of rain. Souna millet and corn which need less than 90 days of normal recorded rain performed the best.

9631
CSO: 4400

PEANUT HARVEST FOR 1980-1981 EXPECTED TO BE POOR

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 17 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Sidi Gaye: "Agricultural Season - According to the DGPA [Directorate General of Agricultural Production] Estimates: Peanut Production Will Be Less Than 500,000 Tons"]

[Text] The peanut harvest of the 1980-1981 season will barely go over 500,000 tons according to the first soundings made by the DGPA. Production of peanuts for oil should be on the order of 400,000 to 500,000 tons. The harvest of peanuts for eating will not be greater than 4000 tons.

Cotton as well will not do any better, since the technicians from the Ministry of Rural Development are expecting national production on the order of 22,000 tons. Therefore, for each of these cash crops varying declines by comparison with the results of the previous season are being registered. This decline is even more sizable if one refers to the 1978-1979 season which was the best of these last three rainy seasons of the 5th 4-year plan, none of the projections of which plan has been achieved.

In fact, the production of peanuts for oil which last year (the 1979-1980 season) was 787,000 tons will have come down this year nearly a third, and 2 years ago, in 1978-1979, the Senegalese rural areas had harvested 1,050,000 tons while this year samplings guarantee only less than half of that volume. The plan's objectives were fixed at 1,200,000 tons for this season which is drawing to a close.

The trend is worse regarding peanuts for eating since only half of the previous season's production (8,300 tons) is counted on this year. That represents less than a third of the harvest of the good rainy season (1978-1979) which had made possible the production of 10,400 tons, and it represents one-seventh of the plan's projections.

Cotton production (22,000 tons) will have fallen in volume by nearly a quarter from last year. In terms of production it will only represent a third of the 33,800 tons which were produced in 1978-1979. The plan anticipated more than double that production.

These estimates foreshadow difficulties for the year shaping up. In the opinion of the director of the Agricultural Production office, these poor performances are basically explained by the combined effect of the weak resistance to drought at the beginning of the cycle these three types of cash crops have, by the inadaptability of the long cycle varieties which predominate in these three planting efforts, but also by the low utilization this year of production inputs such as fertilizer. These factors were aggravated by the delayed onset and premature end of the rains as well as their unequal distribution and their irregularity.

Regarding peanuts for oil, for example, an immediate consequence of the irregular onset of recorded rainfall was the chaotic accomplishment of sowing such that at the end of July only 60 percent of the areas reserved for that purpose were sown. The remaining 40 percent were only seeded during August. For these late sowings only rainfall which extended up to the end of October would have been able to guarantee a normal yeild. That was not the case since the last rains fell during the first 10 days of that month!

In contrast to past years it was the Louga and Fleuve regions which fared best this year. The north zone was the best watered area in the country this year. Normal rainfall added to the recent introduction of short cycle crop varieties in these 2 regions, usually the most sorely tested ones, explain these good results. The Fleuve region, which had only produced 500 tons last year, tripled its peanut production this year.

So the Sine-Saloum region where a quarter of the production was in trouble, the Diourbel and Thies regions which recorded spectacular declines, as well as the Casamance region, had the hardest time.

Regarding peanuts for eating, they were the hardest hit of all cash crops because of their long cycle (it needs no less than 120 days of recorded rainfall) and their production is in trouble everywhere.

Cotton fared very badly as well for the same reasons but most of all because of this year's decrease in the area sown following the necessary stop in seedings starting 31 July. This crop effort was poor in all zones where it is grown.

9631
CSO: 4400

SECOND INSTALLMENT OF STABEX ADVANCE RECEIVED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 22-23 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by Sidy Gaye: "The Second Installment of the Agreed-on STABEX Advance Is in Place: 2 Billion from the EEC to Senegal"]

[Text] Senegal has just received the second and last installment of the special STABEX (Fund for Export Earnings Stabilization) advance anticipated at the end of the current year to compensate for our losses in export earnings.

This second installment, which like the first was agreed to on request of the Senegalese authorities, amounts to 2,075.815,000 francs. Thus it brings the overall total of the special advance granted to Senegal by the Economic Community during 1980 to close to 7 and 1/2 billion of our francs.

One is reminded that, as a result of the particular difficulties our country was undergoing, the authorities had felt it necessary to send an appeal to their Community partners to be able to take advantage of the provisions of article 40 of Lome II. This provision authorizes a special STABEX advance to ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific] countries if evidence of a serious situation which risks jeopardizing their agricultural season is provided to the Brussels governing authorities.

Thus as of last 4 July our country had received a first installment of close to 5,257,000,000 on the advance promised at that time. This was done after consulting the documents submitted by the requesting party and after approval by all EEC member countries.

This first installment was meant to help get elements of production into place as well as purchase 70,000 tons of fertilizer and 83,000 tons of seeds meant to insure a good start and good progress in the current agricultural season.

The second installment which we have just received will definitely be used in the same sector which as everyone knows will be specially put to the test this year.

However, as of next April it will be deducted from the overall total of STABEX transfers which will be paid to our country resulting from its losses in export earnings.

Going by what the EEC Commission delegation in Dakar says, these losses for peanut oil and oilcake are already estimated at 30 billion CFA Francs at least.

Therefore that means that the request for an advance made by our country based on the first 5 months of this year presents no likely risk for those supplying it. Whatever the future results which will be recorded in the course of the year may be, the EEC is almost assured of being paid back in full.

By way of information, one is reminded that the total of the funds paid to Senegal in July 1979 under STABEX went over 13 billion. Even if the number of countries benefiting from STABEX were to increase this year, putting a proportional strain on the individual amounts granted, that would not add any more to the risks.

9631
CSO: 4400

DATA ON RURAL WELL DRILLING PROGRAM SET FORTH

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 10 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Cherif Elvalide Seye: "9.2985 Billion Invested in 6 Years"]

[Text] A total of 9.2985 billion francs have been spent from 1974 until now for rural hydropower projects. This section and urban hydropower together constitute the two aspects of Senegal's water engineering policy. This large-scale policy has, moreover, been good for the establishment of a national company, SONAFOR [expansion unknown]. The latter was an expression of the government's desire to have its input in a sector where contracts amounted to billions and the trend was on the rise as long as the state was not intervening. SONAFOR, because of management problems, was almost dissolved; but apparently it was decided to reorganize the situation rather than taking action to dissolve it that would mean returning to the time when the private sector was in control of costs.

These investments of over 9 billion have made it possible to carry out 1,082 projects that were divided up among wells, hooked up well, drillings and hooked up drillings. These projects have been financed either by the government or by friendly countries or assistance organizations. Expectations have not been fulfilled over this 6-year period, for 2,048 projects were planned. Thus the fulfillment rate has been only 52.83 percent. This fulfillment rate is even lower when we concern ourselves with just the financial fulfillment rate. Investments were to be on the order of 25.668 billion. In the end, only 36.22 percent of this investment project has been fulfilled. According to the region, we notice a large disparity in the physical as well as the financial fulfillment rates.

Cape Verde has experienced the lowest fulfillment rate. For once, this region has not been the most fortunate. The quip, "Dakar is Senegal's desert," does not hold this time. Only 11 wells and 4 deep wells have been dug there. Out of 38 anticipated projects, only 15 have seen the light of day. Or a 39.47-percent fulfillment rate. This low achievement is explained by the implementation of other projects within the scope of urban and municipal hydropower. Moreover, the region's well brigade was only established in 1979 and its engineering equipment is still limited.

In Casamance however, 179 projects were implemented out of a scheduled 320. This is a 56-percent fulfillment rate. We notice that out of 2 anticipated engineering drillings, not one was carried out. Those carried out are primarily wells (153) and hooked up wells (all the ones planned for, 20 out of 20, were constructed). The drillings carried out rose to 4 and the hooked up drillings to 2.

The region of Diourbel has experienced the highest fulfillment rate with 69.7 percent. One hundred ninty-five projects were scheduled; 136 were carried out. The region of the Fleuve has also made a good showing with a 43.58-percent fulfillment rate. Out of the 312 planned, 136 projects were implemented. Sine-Saloum beats the Fleuve with 54 percent: 201 carried out of the 367 planned for. This has also made a good showing with 48 percent: 216 projects were anticipated; 104 were carried out. Finally Louga, also an arid region, has seen considerable work seeing that the fulfillment rate there is 53 percent. All the hooked up wells (3 out of 3) were dug and all the drillings (24 out of 24) were carried out. As a result, out of 250 projects, 133 have been fulfilled.

These overall figures dealing with a 6-year period should be toned down by the trend towards an improvement in putting objectives into concrete form. Noted in recent years, this trend does not show up in the 6-year statistics. Water remains so important for certain regions like East Senegal, Louga, Diourbel, and in some respects Sine-Saloum that we will never do too much for them. To be convinced of this, one has to have seen women in East Senegal travel kilometers on foot and spend the day around a well reaching 70 meters in depth to pull up a pail of muddy water. Every effort to put an end to such tribulation can only be welcomed.

9064
CSO: 4400

TRADE UNION SEMINAR ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Seminar at Praslin

Victoria LA NATION in French 27 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] A seminar on the activities of the National Union of Workers of the Seychelles begins today at Baie Ste Anne in Praslin.

The opening session will be presided over by the organization secretary of the Progressive Front of the People of the Seychelles and minister of defense, Ogilvy Berlouis.

The seminar, which will last for a week and will be held at the center for worker education at Praslin, will be the occasion for discussing the means of making a larger contribution to the development tasks of the country.

In the course of his speech Minister Berlouis will discuss the relations which exist between the Front, the government, and the National Union of Workers.

Tasks of the Worker's Movement

Victoria LA NATION in French 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The trade union members who are attending the training seminar at the center for worker education at Praslin today are continuing the study of numerous questions connected with the life and the functioning of the trade union movement in our country.

Led by Olivier Charles and Shelton Jolicoeur, respectively president of the National Union of Workers of the Seychelles and secretary for education and research of the National Union, the discussion today bears essentially on an explanation of new proposals for the structure of the trade union organization.

The work of the seminar continued yesterday [28 October], with a number of conferences and discussions led by responsible figures from the Progressive Front of the People of the Seychelles and trade union leaders.

The deputy secretary general of the Front and minister for transport and tourism, Matthew Servina, in the course of two lectures discussed the relations between the Front and the National Union, on the one hand, and the structure and functions of the different bodies in the Front.

The secretary for information and minister of education and information, James Michel, discussed the statutes of the Progressive Front of the People of the Seychelles.

These meetings, followed by discussions with the trade union members representing different sectors of activity in Mahe, Praslin, and La Digue, made it possible to have a broad exchange of views between the participants on the respective tasks of the different institutions, such as the Party, the trade union organization, and the government.

The numerous, animated discussions made it possible to discuss their respective roles and liaison between them.

Yesterday morning was devoted to a speech by the secretary for education and research in the National Union, based on the character and the role of the union. The speech and the discussion which followed it underlined the character and role of the union as a mass organization of the working class and, as such, a democratic body.

The discussion then continued on an analysis of the role of a trade union in a capitalist society and on the role of the National Union in education for a socialist society in the Seychelles.

New Trade Union Structures

Victoria LA NATION in French 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The work of the trade union seminar at Praslin which began last Monday at the center for worker education on the island continued today for the fourth consecutive day of discussions and debates led by Jacques Hodoul, political secretary of the Progressive Front of the People of the Seychelles, and Olivier Charles and Shelton Jolicoeur, respectively president of the National Union of Workers of the Seychelles and secretary for education and research.

The political secretary of the Front today touched on two themes which were submitted for collective discussion: the mechanisms of capitalist exploitation of the workers and the concept of labor in a socialist society.

The discussion was then focused, yesterday [29 October], on the basic objectives of the trade union movement.

How to tackle and resolve conflicts in industry? That was the theme yesteday afternoon, which undertook case studies by working groups in the course of which the trade union members related difficulties encountered within their respective places of employment.

5170
CSO: 4400

DETAILS ON TRADE UNION SEMINAR AT MAHE

Victoria LA NATION in French 20 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Trade Union Seminar at Mahe: 'Role of the Workers in a Socialist Society'"]

[Text] The secretary general of the Progressive Front of the People of the Seychelles and minister for administrative and political organization, Guy Sinon, yesterday at the Theatre des Palmes, opened the work of a trade union and political seminar organized on the initiative of the National Union of Workers of the Seychelles, with the collaboration of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

About 30 trade union members representing various sectors of activity in Mahe are taking part in the work of the seminar, which will continue until 28 November.

In his speech at the opening session, which was attended by members of the Central Committee of the Front and officials from the various ministries, including Ministers Hodoul, Ferrari, Michel, and St Ange, trade union leaders, the ambassador of the USSR to the Seychelles, the secretary general of the Progressive Front of the People of the Seychelles reviewed the efforts made for the benefit of the workers of the country since the Liberation on 5 June 1977.

At the same time he underlined the very important place which the organization of the workers has in the political system set up by the people since that date, clearly indicating that in this new society which is being built the workers should watch over the economy of the country, an economy which belongs to the people.

"It is the duty of the workers," he went on to say, "of all the workers, to contribute to the development of society in all its aspects, since this is the only way to raise the barriers which for a long time have lain across the road of prosperity."

He added, "In an economy like ours the trade union member, in effect, represents an effective leader for the mobilization of our efforts, in order to include the workers in the achievement of the objectives of socialist society and to bring them to a conclusion."

The secretary general of the Progressive Front of the People of the Seychelles then recalled that the holding of this seminar was the continuation of a process already begun in the training and education of the workers, in order to achieve the objectives of a socialist society more effectively and to fill the role which they have to play in the building of such a society.

Previously, the president of the National Union, Olivier Charles, emphasized the importance of holding such a training seminar, organized through the efforts of the trade union, in accordance with the orientation of the Front, whose leading role he recalled.

Elsewhere he expressed appreciation for the contribution of the Central Council of Societ Trade Unions to the holding of such a seminar. This contribution had also been provided at the time of the holding of a similar seminar in July 1978.

This contribution took the form of financial support from the Soviet trade unions for the organization costs of the seminar and provision of a Soviet lecturer who, in his response to the president of the National Union, transmitted the greetings of Soviet workers to their opposite numbers in the Seychelles, expressing appreciation for the fruits of the collaboration of the two national trade union organizations and for international solidarity which permitted the holding of such a seminar.

Under the title, "The Role of the Workers in the Building of a Socialist Society," those attending the seminar will discuss numerous national and international aspects of the place and role of the trade union movement.

More than 20 messages, which will be the subject of debate and collective discussions, will be presented by leaders of the Front and of the National Union, who will be joined by a Soviet lecturer, Eugene Roussakov, professor of political economy, sent by the Soviet trade unions on this occasion.

The trade union members will examine, as their work progresses, the history of the trade union movement in the country, its role and its tasks, and the place of the working class in economic and social development.

Elsewhere they will proceed to the analysis of the society of the Seychelles and of certain major economic questions, such as underdevelopment, the role of the trade unions in the establishment of a new international economic order, and they will also be informed of the experience of the Soviet trade union movement and of its achievements.

At the conclusion of their work, scheduled for 28 November, the participants in the seminar will evaluate the results of this event, the second of its kind to be organized, with the collaboration of representatives of the Soviet trade unions.

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BRIEFS

PLO OFFICIAL RECEIVED--The president of the Republic of the Seychelles, Mr France Albert Tene, Tuesday morning received the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Seychelles, Fouad Bitar, who transmitted to him a personal message from Yasser Arafat, president of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). On the evening before the Palestinian representative met with Minister of Foreign Affairs Jacques Hodoul to discuss questions of common interest, among them bilateral relations between the PLO and the government of the Seychelles and the general situation in the Near East and in the Indian Ocean zone. Mr Fouad Bitar was to leave Mahe yesterday [18 November] for Madagascar, at the conclusion of these discussions. [Text] [Victoria LA NATION in French 19 Nov 80 p 1] 5170

CSO: 4400

COUP D'ETAT, INTERNAL LABOR SITUATION

One Less Democracy in Africa

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] By removing from power General Sangoule Lamizana, the longest-serving and highest-ranked soldier in the country, Col Saye Zerbo has not only overturned the military hierarchy which, up to now, has been scrupulously respected in Upper Volta. He has put parentheses around a democratic regime, until recently cited as an example in many African capitals. The first statements made by the new chief of state and the first communiques made public by the military reform committee for national progress, of which Col Saye Zerbo is president, leave no doubt on the matter. The prohibition of political activities in all forms and the outlawing of parties are among the first decisions made by the organizers of the coup d'etat.

It is true that it was the excesses of the alleged defenders of public freedom which dealt the finishing blow to what, up to last Monday was the pride of the intellectual elite of Upper Volta and a specific experiment carried on in the country. Neither the trade union leaders nor the political leaders are completely innocent in this affair.

Since 1 October the teachers' unions, for reasons more political than really pertaining to their organizations, had been engaged in a test of force with General Lamizana. While announcing last week that they were putting an end to a strike of 8 weeks, they let it be known that it was their intention to continue their acts of harrassment of a man whom they had regularly taken as a target for months.

The form of tripartism set forth by the constitution, now suspended, permitted the reemergence of sterile, personal quarrels. In Parliament rivalries had emerged into the open which had hardly any relationship either to ideological controversies or to the public interest. For reasons of pure personal opportunism, certain deputies of the minority had gone over to the majority, within which they did not always behave as loyal partners. For their part the deputies of the majority too often did not play the democratic game, except when the latter favored the interests of their electoral clientele.

The economic situation of the country has evidently not been unaffected by the change of regime. Listed among the poorest nations of the world, Upper Volta, whose resources presently being exploited are exclusively agricultural, is

particularly affected by the drought which periodically ravages the Sahel region. Hundreds of thousands of residents of Upper Volta are forced to work abroad. To permit their families to survive, they emigrate temporarily to the plantations in Ghana and the Ivory Coast, because none of the governments which have so far acceded to power has been in a position to create new jobs in satisfactory numbers in the country. The question of development, which has never seriously been raised, is without a doubt the most important of all those with which Col Saye Zerbo and his team will face.

Having regard to the heavy list of liabilities which the organizers of the coup d'etat have fallen heir to, they must quickly provide proof of their determination. No one is in a position to say whether the immense majority of their fellow citizens, already subject to very austere living conditions, will agree to make a supplementary effort. What is certain, on the other hand, is that, after many months, the subtleties of parliamentary government no longer interest the ordinary people of Upper Volta. The massive percentage of abstentions noted at the time of the last elections provides testimony to profound disaffection with the games which have exclusively profited a small group of professional politicians.

School Strikes; Fall of Regime

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Ouagadougou--"The existence of democracy in Upper Volta is gravely threatened by this series of strikes which is disturbing school activity. By their intransigent behavior, the trade union members threaten to bring the army out of the barracks once again," a deputy belonging to the government majority told us recently, with a sort of warning feeling. He preferred to remain anonymous.

The point of view of the opposition members of parliament was radically different. Thus it was that Joseph Ki Zerbo, leader of the Volta Progressive Front (FPV), established last year, said: "We are on the way to fascism because the notion of making the expression of an opinion into a crime is beginning to appear, once one has publicly expressed his disagreement with the government. It is a vicious idea to think that the people of Upper Volta must unite, even by force."

The trade union members, for their part, had held the same positions for 8 weeks. They intended, for the most part and until last Friday to pursue their claims by means of all the legal means at their disposition. Mr Toure Soumane, properly considered as one of the most combative elements in the Upper Volta trade union movement, leader of the Confederation of Upper Volta Trade Unions (CSV), which includes 19 professional groups, then discounted the threat of military dictatorship in these terms: "We have nothing to lose. Those who, on the contrary, have everything to lose are those who today are abusing their power by pretending to lend themselves to a kind of blackmail of fear, to which we refuse to give in." With as much intransigence he contended that the chief of state was sincerely playing the democratic game. He said on this subject: "General Lamizana has been chief of state since 1966, and we have much to complain about regarding him. In any case, it is not thanks to him that democracy exists in Upper Volta. Rather, it is exclusively due to the people and to the continual pressure the people are exerting on their leaders."

The Attitude of "Mr Maurice"

For Toure Soumana, "social conflicts do not threaten democracy. What amount to a real danger for democratic freedoms are the schemes of the team in power." Former mayor of Ouagadougou, former trade union leader turned businessman, Joseph Ouedraogo, who belongs to the parliamentary opposition, noticeably holds the same views. Defeated in the presidential election in 1978, forced to turn over his position as president of the National Assembly to his principal political adversary, Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, "Joseph," as his fellow countrymen call him, has never hidden his basic hostility against the present government. He recalls without prompting that it was he who, in January, 1966, called the trade unions into the streets of the capital, thereby achieving the eviction of former President Maurice Yameogo, and that it was his intervention with the crowds that, at the time, was at the origin of the appeal to the army. "If the trade unions," he said, "have been useful to Lamizana to bring him to power in 1966, today they could well be useful to chase him out of power."

Like all the opposition figures, former President Yameogo seemed to be rather favorable to the strikers. Retired in his native village of Koudougou, about 100 kilometers from the capital, "Mr Maurice," who always receives hospitably everyone who visits him, defends himself, however, from having held such views. "I am neutral in this matter," he told us at the time when the strike movement was in full swing. For the rest, the only concern of the former chief of state remains his rehabilitation. Desirous of regaining his civil rights, he scrupulously abstains from any direct attack against his successor.

General Lamizana explained his attitude toward the trade unions in this way: "I have never refused to discuss things with anyone, but I cannot accept permanent opposition. Everything is happening as if some people wanted to assassinate democracy, which was given to them as a gift."

According to the chief of state, now deposed from office, the trade unions, having seen most of their claims satisfied, continued to accuse the government of nepotism and of repeated violations of trade union rights for the sole purpose of overthrowing him. "This is not a strike," the president told us at the time, "but agitation of a political character, undertaken by foreign agents who use certain of our people to destabilize the country." He went on to say, in this connection, "What worries me is the progress of communism, due to the activity of a clandestine communist party of Upper Volta."

This view was equally that of Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, who denounced the activities of the same movement and accused it of being in close contact with certain foreign embassies, which he refused to name. While proclaiming, "Democracy has its limits; at present we are going through a period of anarchy," the man who is the true leader of the parliamentary majority and who has taken away from "Mr Maurice" a large part of his former supporters, refused to give in to discouragement. "I am not a pessimist," he said, "because the army of Upper Volta is patriotic and will not seek to impose on the people this or that form of conduct." Former deputy in the French National Assembly from 1956 to 1960, the president of the National Assembly of Upper Volta firmly believes in the virtues of parliamentary democracy. The former French parliamentarian, now prime minister, Joseph Conombo, practically

paraphrased Gerard Kango Ouedraogo when he told us, "The Third Republic of Upper Volta strangely resembles the Fourth French Republic. I am not disturbed."

Perhaps this serenity could be explained by the fact that, among the ordinary people of the capital, and even more among the ranks of the farmers, the strike was unpopular. "Parents lived like rats the whole year, sweating blood to send their children to class, spending from 60,000 to 70,000 CFA francs* per year per child, not including the cost of school supplies," a nonstriking teacher explained to us. And he added, "Out of 37 secondary schools in the country, 23 are private and 14 are public and therefore require payment of fees, when the SMIC [minimum growth wage] is less than 15,000 CFA francs per month." One of his colleagues, who also continued to teach his courses, asked, "With more than 90 percent illiterates in French, the official language, can Upper Volta really afford the luxury of school strikes which are so ruinous for all?"

"No One Has Died Here for the Crime of Expressing His Opinion"

In more qualified terms, L'OBSERVATEUR, an independent daily newspaper, critical by principle because its director, Edouard Ouedraogo, said with a smile, "Democracy only wears out if it is not used." He wrote recently, in the name of one of his editorial writers, "Teachers forced by hunger to resume teaching would be, if not more negative, at least as negative as a year without classes." If, despite its sympathies for the FPV of Joseph Ki Zerbo, L'OBSERVATEUR does not go much further in support of the strikers, no doubt it is because he would like to avoid giving any pretext for the confiscation of what long constituted the target of the political regime in Upper Volta.

A neighbor of Benin and of Niger, where military regimes are in office, Upper Volta returned to parliamentary orthodoxy in 1978 for the third, consecutive time, after some years under military regimes. In effect the soldiers agreed, once again, to return to their barracks. It was at that time that one was able to see an outgoing president, a general besides, forced to enter a run-off election after the first ballot, when he faced three opponents. Moreover, the country had experienced several coalition governments, because the larger number of parties there had been the absolute rule for a long time. The present constitution institutionalized the tripartite form of government. Before the coup d'etat the National Assembly met regularly and debated major problems, even if the fragile majorities were often placed in question.

Five major trade union federations lived in constant competition. Freedom of assembly, of expression, of opinion, of conscience were almost complete. Facing the government press were other organs of opinion, which challenged, criticized, and attacked it, sometimes sharply. But the greatest source of pride of all the people of Upper Volta--at least until the coup d'etat--was that their country had never attracted the attention of Amnesty International or any organization for the defense of the rights of men. "In 20 years of independence no one has died here for the crime of expressing his opinion," a high official told us. And he concluded, "It is this priceless capital which we must preserve at any price." Will the new masters hold the same view?

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* CFA F 1.00 = F 0.02

5170
CSO: 4400

AGRICULTURAL POLICY CHANGES REVIEWED

Paris LE MOIS EN AFRIQUE in French Oct-Nov 80 pp 66-73

[Article by Georges Frelastre, professor at Clermont-Ferrand Faculty of Economic Sciences and author of "Peasants and Collectivism": "Is Upper Volta's Agricultural Policy at a Turning Point?"]

[Text] From the very beginning, the rural development policies adopted by Third World countries were faced with a problematic choice. Should they give preference to vertical structures dealing with a given product such as cotton, hevea, coffee or rice in order to improve the volume and quality of the crop? Or should they opt for an integrated regional development seeking to ensure overall progress in a specific area, in which case the people as well as the various crops would be affected?

There has never been a clear answer to this question. The experiment conducted in this sphere by Upper Volta is significant. Initially, Upper Volta seemed to have opted for the "community development" model which was not conclusive in India. But for several years now, various types of vertical sectorial organizations have been added to these horizontal structures.

Regional Development Offices (ORD)

The national territory of Upper Volta comprises 11 Regional Development Offices [ORD] of very unequal areas. As new problems appeared, the various governments have tended to ask these agencies to find new solutions. The final outcome is that the ORD's have become catch-all institutions. Their many tasks involve providing supervisory personnel, supplying fertilizers and methods of production, building dispensaries, hospitals, a road system and promoting women's advancement. As for the marketing activities, they were originally assigned to these agencies then taken away from them and, finally, given back.

It is obvious that the ORD's tasks is too big compared to the means made available to them. Two main deficiencies are at the root of their difficulties. On the one hand, they do not have enough staff and often their staff is badly trained. On an average, the ORD can only assign one supervisory cadre to look after 1,000 farming units while they would need at least one cadre for every 150 units. On the other hand, the government has never given to these offices the financial resources which will enable them to carry out all their many responsibilities. For example, the Eastern Regional Development Office has an operational budget of some 100 million CFA francs but the grant it receives from the state amounts to 17 million francs. This explains its catastrophic financial situation. In

1978, the badly paid supervisory staff went on strike. It was decided to increase their salaries and to guarantee them a monthly pay of between 18,000 and 20,000 CFA francs instead of the 8,500 to 3,500 francs they were previously paid. But up to this day, this benefit has not been extended to every ORD because some of them are too poor to pay such rates.

The Regional Development Offices get their funds from three sources. The first source consists in the refunds from the SOTIFEX [Textile Fiber Company], a vertical structure initially organized to deal with cotton where profits are shared as follows: 70 percent for the Cotton Stabilization Fund, 20 percent for the company itself and 10 percent for the ORD's. The second source of funds is a 3.50 CFA franc tax imposed on every kilo of cotton sold. The third category of funds are national and international grants. Two of the existing offices seem to be in a relatively sound financial situation; they are the Bododioulasso and the Ougadoudou offices. But the Eastern Office is very short of money. Admittedly, the years of drought suffered by the country have further aggravated these problems but it is impossible to say to what extent these reverses are due to the force of circumstances and to what extent they are due to organizational shortcomings.

As regards rural development, Upper Volta seems to be suffering from the lack of an overall philosophy. The disparities which exist in the ORD's make it difficult to coordinate their objectives, since the end of 1978, the state has been trying to correct this situation and has created a Commission for the Standardization of the Offices which holds weekly meetings. It is too soon to assess the effectiveness of this initiative.

Volta Valleys Development Authority (AVV)

There is another structure of the regional type which seems to be favored by the government on account of the already encouraging results achieved since 1973. It is the Volta Valleys Development Authority [AVV]. The AVV is an agency in charge of controlled land settlement which sends selected peasants to reclaimed areas, mostly to places where large stretches of land had to be abandoned because they were insalubrious and had been devastated by oncocerosis. The candidates to make this move are selected from among the best farmers who meet the standard criteria. Very often they belong to the Mossi ethnic group because the plateau where these people live has a population density of 75 inhabitants per square kilometer and because many of them are attracted by the prospects of getting new and bigger farms and by the advantages offered to them.

Initially, the AVV was placed under the authority of the Ministry of Planning. Later it was attached to the Ministry of Rural Development but now, it is again under the Ministry of Planning. The AVV has a wider area of responsibility than the ORD's. It can carry out its activities in regions located in different ORD's. It is in charge of settling migrant peasants who agree to be permanently relocated in accordance with a schedule of conditions and of closely supervising them to make them comply with suggested farming methods. The AVV is also responsible for providing roads, wells, schools and dispensaries.

Five types of zones have been planned: reforestation zones (mostly planted with eucalyptus), dry crop zones, irrigated crop zones, livestock zones and, finally, tourist zones (reservations).

The goals of the AVV are ambitious. The figure put forward by its officials is 150,000 people working in the areas which the AVV expect to have organized by the year 2,000. Right now, 1,850 families (consisting of 8 members on an average) have been settled. This agency is thought to have a potential that goes beyond the scope of the usual ORD. It wants to encourage peasants to increase the added value of their products, for instance by doing the ginning operations in the case of cotton. When several dams, due to be built on the Voltas, are completed, the AVV intends to expand its sphere of action by going into industrial activities.

These results, this growth, are not achieved without creating a certain amount of tension with the ORD's. The ORD's point out that they are far from having the same financial and technical resources as the AVV which is why their activity is limited and only covers a small portion of the needs of just a few villages. They point out that, after all, the AVV works with the best human resources carefully selected from among the population of the ORD's.

In some areas, the AVV has one supervisor for every 25 agricultural units. These civil servants who are expected to do a lot since they have to give advice on farming methods as well as on matters of health, are better paid than the ORD supervisory staff. Those best qualified receive between 40,000 and 50,000 CFA francs per month.

The AVV argues that although it gets more substantial credits, some from international sources, that money is still insufficient to cover the wide scope of the tasks which it has to fulfill. The situation of the AVV treasury is a matter of concern. With running expenses in the order of 150 million CFA francs, the state only contributes 40 millions. The AVV's top officials want more external aid particularly to cover general expenses. They advocate a territorial decentralization of the AVV to avoid bottlenecks at central headquarters. They ask to be relieved of some of the tasks for which they are currently responsible: maintenance of roads, building of schools, training of women and so on.

The position of the AVV could eventually be strengthened as a result of the creation, in July-August 1980, of a bank specially geared to agricultural needs, the National Agricultural Credit Bank [CNCA]. Until now there was only a single National Development Bank for the entire economy. The AVV has agreed to become integrated in the system but wants to be granted a special status as a Regional Fund. Right now, the AVV can grant loans at an interest rate of 6 percent due to the external aid it receives and it wants to maintain this benefit for borrowing farmers (as long as their income does not reach a certain level allowing them to bear higher financial charges) while the CNCA will apply interest rates of about 10 percent.

Calling for special treatment in matters of agricultural credit, the AVV points out that its organization, of a horizontal type, is working along the lines of democratic participation of peasants in a "mutualist" type of system. In fact, in the initial stages, it will be very difficult for the CNCA to find peasants who are qualified to sit in the various boards of directors of the bank (local and regional boards, for instance). These positions will have to be filled by appointment rather than by election. On the other hand, the AVV has already tried to become structured. It has unit and village committees. There is a beginning of "participation" on the part of the peasants and this will prepare the ground for the emergence of an "elite" capable of playing a useful role in the mutualist credit system.

Creation of Vertical Structures

The problems confronting the ORD's are many and the government is looking for some way to reallocate their tasks. The present policy consists in saying that in the future, the ORD's must act as orchestra leaders on a regional level, that they must be a mere coordinating agency for the main purpose of ensuring an economic development, making the peasants receptive and persuading them to adopt suitable farming methods. It will no longer be a question of assessing the ORD's in terms of their rate of returns on investments. Their financial equilibrium presupposes that the peasants can shoulder the cost of the popularization of knowledge, something which seems impossible at present.

The tendency is to entrust the marketing activities to sectorial and vertical organizations. A case in point is the SOTIFEX for cotton. This company took over from the French Textile Company [CFDT]. The CFDT was obviously successful. It had an excellent supervisory staff and maintained a widespread and effective presence. All in all, the SOTIFEX represents the Voltaization of the CFDT which remains, however a partner of that company. It transports and markets the farmers' crops and, therefore, guarantees them an income. But SOTIFEX has also been asked not to neglect other crops, such as millet, sorghum, corn, groundnut, which should be encouraged by the example of what is done with cotton. And above all, the SOTIFEX uses part of the profits derived from the sale of its major product to subsidize farmers by giving them fertilizers, making more widespread use of the 20 to 30 HP small tractors which work for all kinds of crops. The activities of the supervisory personnel helps to avoid some of the mistakes made by some of the ORD's which did not have enough people on the field such as when they allowed the peasants to till the soil to a depth of 20 cms while the limit was 10 cms to avoid soil erosion.

The SOTIFEX, like the rest of the sectorial agencies, is in a better position to get bank loans, such as loans from the future Agricultural Credit Bank, because it can present a statement of receipts. Obviously, the same does not apply to the ORD's because, apart from the SOTIFEX refunds and the cotton tax, they are financed by government grants and international aid. Should these funds be withdrawn, the ORD's could no longer meet their commitments and banks hesitate to give a favorable answer to their requests for loans. Therefore the national credit policy encourages the development of vertical structures dealing with marketing. A National Grain Marketing Office (OFNACER) has been set up but its results are far from being as conclusive as those achieved by the SOTIFEX. This office markets about 7,500 tons of grain out of a total estimated production of 1.1 million tons. The situation in the sphere of rice farming illustrates this failure. The peasants are not responding to the organizers' suggestions urging them to improve their farming methods, to plant good quality seeds, to use fertilizers and a team of animals. What the peasants want is to be sure that they can sell their crops at a guaranteed price. But the OFNACER does not have the means to effectively embark on that policy. The price which the farmer gets for his rice is set at 63 francs per kilo but imported Pakistani rice is cheaper is Upper Volta. Local rice is not very much in demand among the consumers: it is badly cleaned and its appearance puts people off. Asian rice is more to the taste of the buyers.

The OFNACER has been forced to adopt a very strange financial policy. It receives international aid in the form of food supplies and a large part of its funds

come from the sale of these donated foodstuffs. With that money, the OFNACER can engage in small-scale marketing activities for its national grain. The OFNACER is trying to build up reserve stocks, to influence the market by buying or selling depending on the price fluctuations, but it is sadly short of funds. Finally, since this office cannot guarantee markets for the farmers' crops its effectiveness is almost nil while its expenses are high.

Some experts believe that on a normal year, Upper Volta could not only meet its food requirements but also export food if a system could be organized to market, transport and store foodstuffs. It is patently obvious that exports do take place towards neighboring countries, such as Niger, but without official sanction.

The UVOCAM (Voltan Union of Agricultural and Market-Gardening Cooperatives) is another vertical structure operating mainly in the sphere of exports (green beans, leeks and so on). At the present time, this cooperative is losing money and its storage capacity is not fully utilized. In 1978, the UVOCAM handled 2,500 tons of produce and 2,000 tons in 1979.

Pragmatic Development

For their part, foreign or international agencies for development aid tend to offer a very flexible solution. Their solution is the "enclave-projects" dealing with a given region or a specific commodity as long as these projects are consistent with the potential of some or other area. This method has the advantage of avoiding the usual administrative heaviness. A "project" has no legal entity in a way but it enjoys financial autonomy. It is supervised by the Department of Agricultural Services of the Ministry of Rural Development and will keep technical control over the operation because its activities are considered to be on an experimental basis.

A typical example is the fruit project created in the form of a special budget account. It has already produced tangible results. In the past, there was a shortage of fruit supplies in Upper Volta. There was, for instance, a whole smuggling operation for bananas from the Ivory Coast. Railroad employees went as far as to conceal stems of bananas in the carriage axles of the RAN (Abidjan-Niger Railway Administration). Today, papayas, pomegranates and bananas grown in Upper Volta's plantations, mostly around Ouagadoudou, can be found in the market. This is why there is thought of turning the fruit project into a sectorial structure which could take the name of "Volta-Fruit" and would consist of production and marketing bodies and, perhaps, foreign importers.

Among the 18 projects currently under study, one could mention the Bagre project for two dams used for irrigation and electricity supply, and the Biessourou project to grow three rotation crops in an area of 210 hectares. These two programs fall under the supervision of the AVV.

The Central Fund for Economic Coop ration [CCCE] is now discussing a project involving the Eastern Regional Development Office which covers a large area (about one-fourth of the territory of Upper Volta). The area has a rich soil and is scarcely populated. In the long term, and from an optimistic viewpoint, the plan is to create 40,000 agricultural units. The CCCE thinks that for this first development project in that region, it would be better to select only the two areas which are best suited for this tentative experiment and allocate to them

all the available credits. Should the results be satisfactory, the operation could be gradually expanded. The Voltan Government does not agree with this view. It talks about a "Balkanization" of the country and is afraid to see privileged regions springing by the side of abandoned zones. A solution must be found which reconciles the different viewpoints and meets, as far as possible, the requirements of the government, those of the Eastern ORD as well as those of the project's main sponsor; all of which is not an easy task.

The description of these Voltan structures leads to several conclusions. When it became an independent country, Upper Volta, like Togo[1] or the Central African Republic, opted for a system of integrated development. This is a very difficult policy to follow. It is relatively easy to acquire a technique, a "knack", when the task in hand is to achieve progress in a specific sphere of farming. But to change people's attitude of mind, to persuade them to change their habits in order to improve their education, their health and their productivity, is a far more complicated task. It requires very competent and versatile cadres, field men who are "jacks-fo-all-trades" and are inspired by a certain amount of faith as well as being well paid. To put it in a nutshell, this system of development is the most ambitious and arduous course and it costs a lot.

In this regard, Upper Volta has met with serious difficulties. Due to its lack of means, the ORD's policy seems to have run out of steam. On the other hand, the AVV which is a special regional organization with more substantial credits at its disposal, has achieved more conclusive results. With money one can always increase the number of supervisory cadres and, if pushed, one can always put one expert behind each peasant. But then, one must make serious comparisons based on cost-effectiveness.

In the case of some crops, Upper Volta has decided to follow the path of a vertical sectorial organization copying the example set by the Ivory Coast, a country which adopted this model, in the form of state-owned companies, when it became independent. As a result, SOTIFEX, OFNAGER and UVOCAM were created. These agencies have been successful insofar as they have been able to control the marketing operations and get financial means (means which are also necessary to control the marketing operations).

But when productivity is all one worries about, there is a risk of forgetting the people and since 1977 there has been a change in the agricultural policy of the Ivory Coast in an attempt to give priority to the human and social spheres which had been overlooked by the very effective and brilliant technical methods applied to the products.

In the sphere of development, the big danger lies in adopting a philosophy a priori then trying to blindly draw all the theoretical conclusions. In this sphere, it is advisable to be, first of all, pragmatic and to make assessments based on results. But in this question, Upper Volta has been so far handicapped. All its development projects have been adequately studied in advance but they have rarely taken stock of the situation afterwards.

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(1) In Togo, SORAD (Regional Planning and Development Company) has total authority in matters of development.

Depending on the periods, on the temperament and competence of the leaders in charge of the economic sectors, it is a good thing to reappraise the doctrines from time to time, without creating instability of course, and to avoid carrying the principles to their logical conclusions as it is good to make policy changes when the facts gathered indicate that a system has weaknesses or faults. This "reappraisal" is what the Ivory Coast is attempting to do today. That country is trying to evolve towards an integrated development without abandoning the sectorial development which has had overall positive results. It is this kind of change, but in the opposite direction, that is taking place in Upper Volta under the pressure of its needs. Upper Volta wants to superimpose a sectorial development system on the integrated model.

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ARMY OBSERVES NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY

Defense Minister Speaks

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 4 Nov 80 pp 1,4,5,10

[Text] One November 1961 to 1 November 1980: the Upper Voltan Army is 19 years old. This anniversary was celebrated all across our land last Saturday at the same time Christians were celebrating All Saints Day. It was 3 January Square in Ouagadougou which was the site for the event which included the speech by the Defense Minister Francois Bouda, awards, a very nice parade, and the inauguration of the new Ouagadougou officer's mess.

We offer you the entire text of the speech made by Francois Bouda, minister of defense and veteran affairs:

"When every year about the same time our National Army finds itself in the limelight of the news and public interest, it sees this anniversary as the occasion to recall first of all that it is, in its broadest scope, the army of the people in the service of the people.

In spite of traditional flourish which is associated with its background, military spirit is not a matter of strutting around for pleasure, nor is it improving one's self-satisfaction. Quite the contrary; the sharp and continuous awareness of duty, the feeling of being in the service of a great cause, and accepting in advance all the sacrifices that circumstances can require contribute at all levels of the hierarchy towards the creation of that natural aristocracy which is called military spirit.

And that military spirit, more particularly in these developing countries of ours, must encompass an area of concern expanded to cover the aspirations and the needs of the greatest number of people. That means that the feeling of being special, which can be sensed as much by military men themselves as by people not in the military, is in reality the expression of a complex feeling in which respect dominates, respect which the spirit of any vocation which is fully shouldered naturally produces in all the circumstances in which it becomes manifest.

And so our National Army stands guard, its gaze fixed on the borders, but well beyond our immediate territorial borders, to the extent that foreign struggles for influence which are growing more intense and specific represent challenges and dangers, since, after Asia and the Middle East, Africa in its turn is reaching stormy seas. That explains our duty to be vigilant.

Therefore, our National Army has the eminently difficult job of combining flawless national patriotism, limitless and unmeasurable availability in the economic area in relation to needs and means which still remain irreconcilable, and perhaps even also remaining sometimes the ultimate reference point in circumstances of national safety.

There, Mister President, president of the republic, head of our armed forces, is the tough and stern mission which our National Army, under your high authority, intends to take on, without fear and without weakness. No one can doubt that carrying out this assignment is perilous, since the means given for it could never be sufficient to guard so many fronts. It makes up for it with devotion, selflessness, and patriotism.

Of course the secrecy which must surround matters of national defense forbids such a subject to be taken up in a public speech. So I will allow myself to go over certain other areas, in a theoretical sense secondary ones but nonetheless important ones because of the effort devoted to them.

But I must first of all, after having regretfully saluted the departure of General Baba Sy, express our total satisfaction to have found in the person of General Bila Zagre a chief of general staff whose good points, competence and determination constitute the best guarantees for the future of our military establishment. And thus, without dramatic disruption, with the smiling but firm authority which we know him for, the new chief of general staff has undertaken, and pursued with diligence, actions intended to maintain and develop the dynamism of the armed forces while continuing activities previously begun.

I will content myself with saying that in the first instance these different actions are concerned with discipline, training, relations of the army to the population at large and military-paramilitary relations. Then, in the troubled area of activities for building up the nation, new formulas are being sought and tried out in order to best respond to these needs in the general context of the means which can be devoted to it.

Similarly, the establishment of an independent battalion of engineers, including armed and service compenents, seems to be able to effectively contribute to making the military presence and activity within our development institutions even more evident. This battalion is in fact called on to work in close collaboration with the different units of the National Army, with national and regional development activities in mind.

Also in this way repairs to the Ouahigouya-Djibo Road, begun in 1978, should be completed next December; furthermore, this battalion will as an additional mission be constructing military buildings in their entirety and exercise Army prerogatives in the area of city planning and government policy on property.

In order to permit our National Army to take on this whole range of responsibilities in the best of psychological conditions, it would be advisable to supply the officer corps and NCO's with the basic material facilities which are indispensable; with this as a goal, one should mention:

- the Officers Club-Mess, which is supposed to be opened this very day;

- the armed forces store, which is supposed to open up for business in the near future; and

- the NCO Mess-Hotel complex which will be in operation soon.

But the Army is first and foremost the quality of the men who make it up, at every level without exception.

Therefore a considerable effort has been carried on which I think can be already considered conclusive. Beside the actions aiming to restore strict discipline, individual and collective training in the troop units has been modernized and emphasized in order to perfect the quality of initiative, the quality of judgment, the field aptitude and the authority of leaders at all levels.

In parallel fashion, the improvement of NCO's by training courses and job training periods has been increased all during 1980.

For its part the Kamboince Military Academy, in spite of the delays due to the inadequacy of financial resources, is meant to make it possible to achieve a more effective training structure of officer personnel.

General culture for cadres is planned out from August 1980 to October 1981 on the basis of a series of lectures on various subjects dealing with military, political, economic, social and cultural fields.

This quick panarama seems to me to be explanatory enough to show that our national army, with means which are of course still modest, displays an all-round dynamism, forges ahead, and is still a school of responsibility and efficiency for the best service of the national cause.

I will permit myself to make a particular reference to that elite corps of which the National Gendarmerie is made up, which has fortunately always been able to succeed in combining its paramilitary obligations with courteous, indeed even friendly, relations with the groups of people with which it must most particularly make a point of having contact with.

Satisfaction of the Government

To everyone: officers, NCO's, men in the ranks, I express my satisfaction and that of the president of the Republic and that of the government. Certainly everything is still far from being perfect, everyone would want to go faster and make even further efforts. But, such as it is, with the means we have at our disposal, I say that our National Army does a good job.

Long live the National Army.

Long live Upper Volta."

Upper Voltan Armed Forces

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 11 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] In the economic capital nothing special marked this 19th anniversary of the establishment of the Upper Voltan armed forces. The varied events organized for the occasion aroused the same enthusiasm and the same participation of the Bobo peoples as in the past. So it was in front of a large audience and important public figures of the city that the military review ceremony took place on Liberte Avenue (Railroad Station Square). This ceremony, which started at 0900 with the salute to the colors, went on with the troop review performed by the prefect of Hauts-Bassins Sie Bernard Sib and by Lieutenant Colonel Mamadou Djerma, commander of the 3d Commando Infantry Regiment. Then about 20 recipients received the military medal from the hands of Lieutenant Colonel Nena Traore, assistant commander-in-chief of the 3d RIC [Infantry Commando Regiment] and from the hands of Company Commander Adama Henri Kabore. A sizable parade which had only military and para-military participation ended that morning ceremony of 1 November. The evening was marked by varied sports and folkloric events.

List of Names of the Recipients

-Sergeant	Lazare Bambara
-Sergeant	Amadou Banse
-Gendarme 1st Class	Yadal Jean Pierre Baro
-Warrant Officer	Babou Joseph Bationo
-Sergeant	Justin Compaore
-Private 1st Class	Sibiri Deme
-Warrant Officer	Tambila Louis Ilboudo
-2d Lieutenant	Antoine Kabore
-Warrant Officer	Naoumani Gerard Kabore
-Private 1st Class	Tinga Kabore
-Warrant Officer	Diangali Konate
-Warrant Officer	Barke Ouedraogo
-Private 1st Class	Guitwinde Ouedraogo
-Sergeant	Leon Ouedraogo
-Sergeant	O. Youssouf Ouedraogo
-Sergeant	Tampoure Ouedraogo
-Warrant Officer	Tiemoko Sarambe
-Staff Sergeant	Michel Somda
-Sergeant	Hippolite Tamini
-Sergeant	Kaoukasso Tou
-Staff Sergeant	Gnabouklite Traore
-Sergeant	Oumarou Yedan
-Gendarme	Soumana Tamboura

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JPRS 77115

7 January 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2340

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No. 2340

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JOURNALIST REVIEWS RECENT EVENTS

Dakar AFRICA in French Nov 80 pp 39, 42

[Article by Agathon: "Africa and the Fall Term"]

[Text] It is not a balance sheet, as if it were the end of the year. History flows in its dramatic everyday fashion, and this is only a way of taking stock in order, if possible, to understand the course of the Third World they say is adrift, engaged in wars--threatened with desertification, with worse misfortunes. At any rate, when the proposed equations bear such terms as City/Country, and among all three ages the problems of the intellectual and the illiterate, the well-off and the unemployed, the politician and the citizen, there are no simple arguments or easy solutions. The directing teams had before them, beside the Euro-American model, local Islamic animist traditions, the reminder of solid structures. All of this was apparently irreconcilable with the ("neocolonial") ruling interests. Some tried to resolve the contradiction by the seizure of the apparatus of military authority, supposedly organized, unified and orderly. But to lead the state is not to rule over a barracks. Where do we stand at this moment when the last quarter of 1980 heralds what may properly be called a "term."

Algeria. Of course Boumedienne is no longer there, and it is always difficult to fill the shoes of charismatic heroes. This is history's injustice toward their successors. What is emerging is first of all the difficulty in organizing the government so it can govern with flexibility and authority, and then the problem of the Berber cultural dissidence has exploded. It would not have to be granted any more importance than is given to the Breton demands in France, but in the end Algeria is not France, and any unresolved sociocultural problem can look like danger there. The gaps have been closed, but the last word has not been said; the road to unity is long and the program of accelerated industrialization, favored by oil, has also not benefited all regions.

Angola. The Angola of the MPLA did not put an end to the Savimbi miseries. The latter, equipped and armed by South Africa, although he does not control part of the territory, has at least the potential of impeding, with nuisance raids, about a quarter of the agricultural production, and constitutes a continual threat to the oil installations, which he is not attacking, no doubt so as not to displease his potential Western allies. Which goes to show that on the African chessboard no one can play by the rules. Colonization gave us fatherlands that were wrung out in many cases, and is still continuing to wring us out. And the other countries of Africa are not giving Angola the diplomatic support it needs, because of the Cuban myth.

The international conspiracy is enormous. South Africa uses Angola as the theater for its aggressive maneuvers, with SWAPO as the excuse. In South Africa, in Namibia there are associated interests of Euro-American financial cartels that want only a South African peace in Namibia. But Angola needs an independent Namibia on two accounts: to enable it to exploit its uranium (which is on the border) and to give its direction to the Cunene Dam, for which Namibia is a natural customer. Namibia is potentially one of the richest countries in Africa. Its current budget exceeds 200,000,000,000 CFA francs.

Benin. Contradictory news: galloping inflation, arrested inflation, recurrent inflation. Benin has undoubtedly been unable to escape the price explosion, but it has had nothing compared with what the African populations are suffering elsewhere. An increase of around 20 to 30 percent is mere sport to the prices in the other capitals. Moreover, to Kerekou's credit, the military regime has found a modus vivendi with the intellectuals and other school people, at the risk of swelling the civil service. But wages remain modest, speculation is arrested and the watchword is self-consumption within the limit and "even beyond the possible," those who are used to imported products are complaining.

Cameroon. A kind of fair weather imposed by a strong government on the explosive groups. It also happens that this government is intelligent and is aiming at more than its intellectual dissidents, at a certain good for the people, a certain authority for the people, so that its means (now including oil) may enable it to organize. Although the African heads of state are regarded as being inconsistent, no one has yet said this about Ahidjo, who at the moment is playing the democracy game in order to achieve the real thing.

Central African Republic. Named president without constitution in circumstances that are well known, David Dacko--inconsistent, unmethodical, thin-skinned, spiteful and, what is more, disputed by the other "historic" heads of the conspiracy that overthrew Bokassa, may be on the way to being thrown out by his protectors. He will not be lamented; given the extent of his nonexistence, his ministerial reshuffling, including the dismissal of Henri Maidou, will probably not save him.

Congo. Mariem N'Gouabi is dead, long live Mariem N'Gouabi! He was never more useless dead than alive , because no one ever wanted the living N'Gouabi in the institutions. That death really must have served someone or something. We have a partial answer. In one of those complicated returns of the dialectic between zero and the infinite, Mariem N'Gouabi died to preserve the Mariem N'Gouabi myth, a certain idea of revolution that he may have been on the way to selling cheaply, in the company of Mr Biayenda and Mr Massemba-Debat, who were also sacrificed to pure, harsh revolution. Unless it was to a few ambitions without any real plan. What is serious is that bets are still open as to what tree of freedom and progress is nourishing those three august corpses with its roots. No one can say that the regime is inconsistent, but everything is moving slowly and does not make us forget Lissouba and some others. Forward leaps are required, not just jogging along, for history to agree to forget the price paid for certain items of progress. The price everyone is paying every day in Brazza, which is the freedom to be, to go, to live as one wishes, to organize. The burial of unionism is in every way too high a price. Labor unions are the life and the voice of the grass roots.

The Horn of Africa. A current joke among "Yoteh" afficionados is to exclaim when one of the partners has advanced a decisive piece, "When you have this horn planted in your backside it's hard to sit down."

This "horn" of Africa, which concerns Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti, plus all the countries through which the Strait of Ormuz is an umbilical cord from Iran and the whole Indian Ocean, may be going to keep up from sleeping.

Because Syad Barre has an old dream, an obsession on which he has already wagered the destiny of Somalia and which he is ready to hand over as soon as he has the money and the weapons. He has the money, he has the weapons--from America, naturally, on the pretext that the oil route is threatened. Oh, those American strategists, crude, silly men, rude rednecks who lead the Carter choirboys around by the nose.

Who is threatening the oil route? In truth, no one is. Only the USSR and the United States are face to face. At the level of power they both have attained, both are very attentive to where they put their feet, and for the USSR there is no question of cutting off the West's supply. But in the U.S. the machine that produces arms and weapons when it is blocked from producing refrigerators and washing machines is operating under tension.

China is pushing for action, because it is absolutely imperative for China that the two great powers have a go at each other and China finally gets a chance to deploy its long-term strategy.

Peace, then? War? As long as the great powers do not see defeat written somewhere they will continue their pressure with the insane assurance of any power against circumstances and time. They may stop in time, but someone is going to pay heavily, and that will inevitably be the Somalian people.

Ivory Coast. Houphouet-Boigny is conducting his prosperity crusade softly, but with a burst of angry indignation when he feels betrayed. At such times he bangs on the table and overturns the game. He did it once in recent years, spectacularly; he did it again several weeks ago by brutally removing his electoral protection from those who had learned to count more on him than on their own virtues. He has just sharply rebuked those in control of the Western markets who cynically play on the drop in tropical products, the better to ruin and domesticate the third world. "Egotists!" he hurled at them, announcing that he would hold the cocoa front to the end.

Egypt. When a policy fails it is changed, even if its protagonists have to leave the scene, temporarily or for good. This is the law in a democracy. But are we in a democracy in the land of the Pharaohs? Sadat has failed, lamentably because of a gang leader who is beyond rehabilitation, Begin. And here he is, like a defeathered rooster persisting in vainly scratching the dirt to encourage his hens to peck away at an absent grain. If this were a democracy, the people would carry him quite gently to a retirement home for old gullible fools. It would be time for Egypt to re-enlist the Arab nation. But does the "Arab nation" exist? To see the fireworks that are being prepared on three or four intra-Arab borders, it doesn't look like it.

Ethiopia. In accordance with the famous well-known inviolability, Ethiopia has just seen its rights to Ogaden validated. Will Somalia be satisfied with that? And why would it obey when elsewhere Morocco is rejecting the inviolability, crossing swords with the Polisario in the Western Sahara? Which goes to show that the right in this century still boils down to a matter of seizing it and hanging onto it.

Gabon. Gabon's image, as perceived by the other African countries is that of a country whose borders are bristling. Suspicious customs officers and policemen go over passports and other documents with a fine-tooth comb, closing the gate on the slightest pretext. Actually, a defend-Gabon-at-any-price-against-foreign-predators mentality has developed, the predator always being the black brother.

Now, it is true that Gabon lacks men. One has only to glance at the streets: it lacks bootblacks; it lacks saleswomen with displays. No doubt it is not indispensable for our societies to serve their apprenticeship to the levels of mediocrity, if a society's means and its system of training have enabled it to enter in one fell swoop a higher level of services and consumption. Indeed! Except for 100 families and the technical assistants, no one really has the means to pay for supplies and services. In fact entry should be allowed for more farmers and small trades and small services should be allowed to flourish in the hands of foreign dioulas [translation unknown] and mandingues [translation unknown] who have learned from long experience. That is how the United States was made, by boldly absorbing anyone and everyone. That is how Brazil swiftly became a subempire. We are not proposing that American genocide of its first occupants would have been a good idea (in Gabon, moreover, there are almost none), nor do we suggest looking down on the natives the way Brazil looks down on its Indians and blacks, but is disciplined and harmonious integration possible? At the moment, in any case, there reigns at all levels suspicion of the "profiteering" brothers whom they have nevertheless been forced by circumstances to welcome.

Ghana. Rawlings is not dead, not dead at all. He has made for himself a noisy and hopeful political following, mostly young people, who aspire only to his return to power. But the captain of the air force no longer wears a uniform and so is no longer able to decree the law by force. What will happen? The electoral procedure? This is more than a possibility , if he has enough breath left to wait. In the present state of mind, it is out of the question for this "outsider" without a party to be refused the right to create a new party; if that happened, rioting would break out all by itself. In the meantime Jerry Rawlings, the innocent with a million children, is doing his training in politics. Does he have time to learn?

Gambia. The microstate. Who believes it is possible for Gambia to run itself, with a chief of state, a cabinet, a chamber of representatives, diplomats? The idea is barely more sensible for more extensive and richer countries. Africa's insane gamble--to bring to life 56 state apparatuses--is shown here in its most visible form. Fifty-six states formed, plus their oppositions, latent or explicit, clandestine or overt.

In Gambia, where they are dealing with a democracy, there is an opposition being conducted against the POP [expansion unknown], the party in power, by the Revolutionary Socialist Party, led by the brilliant Dr G.L. Georges.

There is also a parliamentary opposition party, but this "His Majesty's Opposition" is not very convincing on African land. It has too much the air of what it is, a kind of shadow behind the government.

While the Georges Party writes slogans on the walls, popular meetings of denunciation are held. In truth, inasmuch as Georges' party has not proposed merging Gambia with Senegal, it is hard to see what it has to offer, other than the present kind of gamble on smuggling and tourism. But Dr Georges has a large charger, the same one that is prancing from the borders of the Sahara to Mr Botha's borders: corruption.

And he is no longer Mr Georges, an attorney in a suit; he is, by the force of circumstances, Dr Georges against the dragon.

Guinea-Bissau. The war will not take place. Neither the oil war with Guinea-Conakry nor the wars predicted by the prophets of doom--the war of secession between Bissau and Cape Verde, the civil war between half-castes and blacks. The cultural and structural heritage of Cabral is still solidly holding the whole thing together.

Liberia. Sergeant Doe, who is in favor of marrying the suffering people to the government, has just received a piece of very bad news: Liberia's iron is finished. There are still a few traces here and there, but Nimba's 70-percent-content iron is exhausted. Thirty years of searching for it in the Liberian hills, it is all over. By way of forest, the good people are going to be left with a landscape of lunar hills, of "seas of desolation." And as if that were not enough, rubber is plummeting, like the neighbor Houphouet-Boigny's cocoa, like Senegal's peanuts, like all the tropical foodstuffs watched over by sunburned men. And since, according to the proverb, trouble always comes in threes, Liberia having no currency except the dollar, the devaluation of the American currency has hit it headlong, causing it to lose one third of its liquid assets in importing merchandise. The innocents get the scraps. Generous America has just granted Liberia, with many admonitions as to the wisdom of it, a loan of $11,500,000. Eleven million, that is as much as each ore tanker was carrying in its hold on its departure from the Bong Mine wharf. The West is unfeeling.

An English-speaking magazine has just published a photo of Sergeant Doe embracing Mme Tolbert, whom he made a widow. The European immediately rolls his eyes upwards. In the name of a certain logic. The cause is what is missing from their humanism, the bearers of a logic more profound, underground, vital, the unique truth, the truth that knits together the survivors of massacres. Because they are still being threatened and therefore are not free to let their hatred go. In the logic of the old tribal society, the murderer was embracing the widow in order to give her family a protector.

Morocco. Morocco is claiming victory, to put itself on the "right" side of the world, which is not the side the heart is on. For our part, we confess we have never paid any attention to the historic record of the Western Sahara. After all, if we had to go back to the Duke of Aquitaine, or more simply still to Napoleon, the entire map of Europe would have to be redone in the name of certain legitimacies. And why not give Alsace and Lorraine back to Germany? What seemed to us an affront to the entire world was to have negotiated with Spain, even while remaining a member of the OAU, a treaty that rendered null and void the unanimous resolution of the OAU members on the inherited borders. And then to have disguised under the pious masquerade of a country march the entry of tanks and cannons into the desert.

Naturally, it might have been foreseen that the POLISARIO would lose. The absurd--but sadly so for man--nature of the situation is that the POLISARIO is losing in the field at the very moment when it seemed to have a diplomatic victory within arm's reach. The good intentions are foiled by the facts and in the third world what remains to be done, since it is such a disparate mosaic of weightless cells, will establish a new defeat in the Western Sahara.

Senegal. Senegal sets an example of a country that is capable of changing within its own structures without imperiling the social whole. It has evolved from monopartism to multipartism without making big waves, it has taken in stride the passing

from a regime of more-or-less closely watched freedom of expression to one of acceptance of verbal release, without subsequent gathering of clouds and tornados. The administration makes its mea culpa over certain economic options without any need, for all that, to sacrifice scapegoats on public altars. The principle of socialistic option is not being challenged, although in practice this must be, if not a sharp check, at least a regime of carefully-watched experimentation.

On its side the private sector, which the situation would seem to favor, is not without worries. It is well realized in that sector that there is no question of returning to "papa's" privatization, a kind of regime of companies with more-or-less monopolistic charters. What face will the future take on under these conditions? Is Africa ripe for free enterprise, that is to say for the game--and no more than that--of the laws of the marketplace? State-owned markets, for example, or even the distribution of quotas or currency, require that the cards be laid down, the hands kept beneath the table. Otherwise there could be no question of free exploitation under the pretext of free enterprise. The two watchwords remain: control and returns on the profits, the logical corollary being reinvestment, but this will be done quite naturally as the national operators increase.

8946
CSO: 4400

AFRICA 'IN DISTRESS' OVER FOOD

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 pp 2404, 2432

[Text]

AFRICA'S food problems were emphasised last week when the Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity, Mr. Edem Kodjo, called at the headquarters in Rome of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations. Africa is in distress and in need of emergency assistance, he said.

"At the end of this year, as we enter the third decade of our independence, times are so hard for the African continent, the socio-economic situation is so fragile, that its future remains an enigma," Mr. Kodjo said. The first two development decades have done little to improve the situation of the African people in the field of agriculture and food production, he said. The past 20 years have witnessed a gradual erosion of African agriculture resulting in a catastrophic food situation.

The FAO Director-General, Mr. Edouard Saouma, in his reply, assured Mr. Kodjo "that Africa had always been and would remain at the core of FAO's preoccupations." He went on: "As I did in September by convening a meeting of potential donors, I will attempt to mobilise even further the international community in favour of a massive assistance programme for this continent in the spirit of the recent resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations."

In its efforts directed towards Africa, the FAO Director-General said he knew that he could count on the OAU and added: "As political expression 'par excellence' of the African continent, it appears to us a natural partner in the fight against hunger, a fight just as political as it is technical and economic."

According to the OAU Secretary-General, "one of the principal causes of the drama afflicting the primary sector in Africa resulted from a wrong conception of the development policy, a development policy which had failed to integrate agricultural development into the overall strategy of the economic development of the African countries." It was fortunate that the Lagos Plan of Action, drafted with the assistance of FAO, "promotes an endogenic and Africa-oriented development by integrating all the African economics." It also had the advantage of "integrating the African farmer into the true development process."

The OAU Secretary-General paid tribute to "the constant efforts of FAO in America and to its multiple activities. This close co-operation was to crystalise itself by a co-operation agreement in all fields between OAU and FAO," with the establishment of the tripartite FAO/WHO/OAU Commission on Food and Nutrition in Africa. It was in this framewrok that the OAU wishes the establishment of another joint commission for an inter-African programme against drought, desertification and other natural calamities.

Food Warning

The Director-General of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation told a meeting of FAO's council in Rome that next year's expected world food shortage would hit African countries particularly hard. "We are faced next year with a truly alarming position in Africa and

another potential world food crisis." Mr. Saouma said: "The average African now has 10 per cent less to eat than 10 years ago. We can speak of a veritable African food crisis which will last for some time." An FAO report has forecast an increase in African food production next year of 2 per cent and a population increase of 3 per cent.

He said world population growth and an increasing refugee problem were partly to blame for the shortage.

"There are 80m. more mouths to feed this year," Dr. Saouma added. "There will be 2,000m. more by the end of the century and most of them will be in poor countries."

Mr. Saouma said: "There are now about 9m. refugees in the world, and in Somalia alone about 1.5m. refugees have been added to a population of only about 4m.

Grain Storage

Individual nations should create their own grain reserves to prevent food shortages and dramatic increases in world grain prices, according to a study by the Economic Policy Council, an independent American non-profit organisation.

The study recommended that developing nations in particular make a commitment to a grain reserves policy of establishing stocks and developing storage facilities. It proposed that organisations provide aid for developing nations to build grain stocks.

CSO: 4420

CAMEROON FACES BURDEN OF PROVIDING FOR CHADIAN REFUGEES

Dakar AFRICA in French Nov 80 pp 20-21

[Article by Henri Bandolo: "Cameroon and Its Chadians"]

[Text] On two different occasions within the space of less than a month, the Cameroonian Government was forced to address protests to the Chadian authorities, protests which, although they were courteous, were no less vigorous.

The protests stemmed from disturbing incidents considered to be a serious threat to the safety of the people in the little Cameroonian town of Kousseri in the extreme northern region of the country, separated from the Chadian capital only by a river, the Logone. Since March, 200,000 Chadians fleeing the inferno of Ndjamena have sought refuge in the town. While Kousseri now remains the closest and most easily accessible asylum for the many hapless victims of the fratricidal war in Chad, it is no longer necessarily the safest refuge. Because of their proximity to the field of battle, the people in this part of Cameroon are not only subjected to the constant rumble of gunfire from the fighting on the other side of the river, making their nights increasingly unbearable. They are no longer safe from stray bullets either.

On 22 September, shells fired from the Chadian capital fell on the Kousseri hospital, where the wounded arrive in waves. The incident caused four deaths and gave rise to the first protest by the Cameroonian Government addressed to the leaders of the different warring factions in Chad.

First Warning

Actually, bullets fired from Ndjamena and shells frequently find their way into Cameroon since the resumption of hostilities, sometimes causing quite serious wounds. However, Cameroonian authorities, anxious not to poison the situation, had always tried to attribute these incidents to the quite comprehensible nervousness of the Chadian participants, who are no longer responsible for just one such mistake. For the first time, human lives have been lost and the Cameroonian authorities, deeming that this was a dangerous turning point for the safety of people living on the border, issued their first warning to the different Chadian leaders. The shells that fell on the Kousseri hospital may in fact have been the result of a deliberate act, especially since the wounded being cared for belong to the different Chadian rival factions which could as a result have been led to an abusive interpretation of their right of pursuit, thereby bringing their quarrels onto Cameroonian soil.

What is even worse, the Air Force was involved in the battle for Ndjamena and an unidentified aircraft violated Cameroonian air space, giving rise to another protest by Cameroonian authorities. In deploring this new incident and while reiterating its appeals for national reconciliation in Chad, the Cameroonian Government informed President Goukouni Oueddei in substance that it intended to take measures to guarantee the security of its territory, its borders and its people. The more precise tone of this second warning was noted by observers aware of the great reserve of the Cameroonian chief of state, who is not in the habit of using threats in relations with his neighbors. Nor have occasions been lacking in recent years, when President Ahidjo had serious reasons to manifest his impatience militarily in the face of what might have appeared to be provocations. But warmongering is definitely not his greatest fault! However, from there to allowing Cameroon's soil and air space to be turned into a theater of operations for a war foreign to the Cameroonian people is like the Rubicon and the Cameroonian authorities are having none of it.

Growing Irritation

These protests, which are undoubtedly the first of their type which the Yaounde Government has addressed officially and publicly to another African country, express quite well the growing irritation overtaking the Cameroonians since they have had the difficult experience of this second war on their borders, the first having been the one in Nigeria. While in the previous case, the Cameroonian Government did -- while remaining outside the conflict itself -- give its moral support to the central government in Lagos in order to safeguard the national integrity of Nigeria against a breakup when threatened by the secession attempt of its eastern province, the conditions are much more complex in Chad.

Chad is also threatened with a split. The different feuding factions nevertheless continue to proclaim their attachment to the territorial integrity of the country and the idea of secession does not seem to have made any headway or gained any backers. It is more precisely the conquest of power that is at stake. There is here no particularly elevated subject for debate that would justify the Cameroonian Government's defense of any ideas other than those founded on national reconciliation and peace. Therefore, while associating itself with the efforts, Cameroon is careful to refrain from any acts or even opinions that might give rise to an interpretation or use in an affair in which the different protagonists seek only signs of support. The Cameroonians have therefore opted for noninterference, neutrality and solidarity with regard to all the Chadian people, who are living through the painful conflicts of civil war.

And yet, this neutrality of the Cameroonian Government has brought it more than praises, even if President Goukouni Oueddei, when in Yaounde, was anxious to express his gratitude to the Cameroonians for the humanitarian aid given to the victims of the war and their contribution to peace efforts. Recriminations are not lacking, beginning with those of the leaders of the different rival factions in Chad, for in order to mark their impartiality, the Cameroonian authorities treat the wounded from all sides involved in the conflict without discrimination and take in all those seeking asylum without distinctions as to their allegiances. Any faction wishing to have its men benefit from preferential treatment will naturally be irritated over this neutrality that helps everyone, making the chances of all adversaries equal. One may well think that it is not always to Hissein Habre's

liking to learn that President Ahidjo received Goukouni Oueddei, who is probably not particularly pleased either that his rival should find similar treatment from the Cameroonian Government. However, Hissein Habre's stays in Yaounde are surrounded by an official discretion that is quite understandable, inasmuch as President Ahidjo's government joined in the Lagos accords making Goukouni Oueddei the president of the National Union Government of Chad. Consequently, it is the latter who receives the honors of protocol, albeit very reserved.

The Cameroonian Government's position is even more difficult and requires even greater subtlety when it is a matter of arranging passage through its territory for spokesmen from the different Chadian factions traveling abroad to plead their case -- to negotiate arms shipments, for example. The fact is that the closest and safest airfield for the Chadian leaders is in Cameroonian territory. It is the best way out. While Cameroonian authorities can prevent the weapons acquired from passing through their territory, how on the other hand can they oppose the forced passage of those who go to negotiate those weapons supplies?

Kousseri: Excess

But it is in the small spot of Kousseri that the Cameroonians are paying most dearly for their neutrality and humanity. Until March, Kousseri was a peaceful small town of 10,000 inhabitants. However, located right across from Ndjamena, it has seen its population inflated to excess. It was thought that calm would return to the Chadian capital rather rapidly, limiting the exodus of its people to the Cameroonian shore to reasonable numbers. The earliest arrivals were able to find loding with residents without posing too many problems for them, but as the fighting in Ndjamena increased in intensity, Kousseri began to swell, becoming one of the most heavily populated cities in Cameroon within the space of just a few months.

The Chadian refugees now number over 200,000. Some came with nothing, only managing to save their skins and bring their families, wives and children with them. Others brought a few pans -- but nothing in them. Every day they are followed by the many wounded, either soldiers or innocent victims.

Caught short but determined to help, the Cameroonian Government organized aid, housing refugees and the wounded in makeshift shelters and asking all the people to join in a great national solidarity effort. The funds gathered had to stretch for care, food and shelter, but soon proved to be woefully inadequate. Despite the strictness of Cameroonian authorities in the distribution of food and medicine, a situation fostering all kinds of trafficking was bound to develop inasmuch as human misfortune breeds black marketing and illicit prices and poisons the relations of an increasingly difficult co-existence. Obviously, the situation is still far from that seen in Lebanon, but while the Cameroonian people continue to demonstrate remarkable calm, the increase in incidents such as those causing the Yaounde Government to protest to Chadian authorities can only intensify tension in Cameroon, where the people are already bearing the burden of the human and material by-products of war.

And yet, international opinion knows little, if anything, about the considerable sacrifices made by Cameroon to provide its 200,000 Chadian refugees with the indispensable basics, especially since the help expected from other countries does not come. It is true that the Cameroonian authorities oppose using publicity, for it

is a tradition in that country not to make too much of an ado over a good deed so as to protect the pride of the beneficiary. Furthermore, being very constant, Cameroon's aid to the Chadian refugees is not manifested by ostentatious acts which spotty, sporadic action seems to need. And yet, it constitutes the major portion of the aid being provided. Other countries and charitable organizations are participating in the assistance but their ranks are unfortunately sometimes infiltrated by "special envoys" with missions not always humanitarian. In other words, the Cameroonians have their hands full with the Chadians.

11,464
CSO: 4400

JOINT EQUATORIAL GUINEAN-CAMEROONIAN COMMISSION MEETING

Nouakchott CHAAB in French 4 Nov 80 p 5

[Report: "Equatorial Guinea-Cameroon: "Meeting of the Big Mixed Commission"]

[Text] Yaounde (AFP). The objective of the big Cameroonian-Equatorial-Guinean Mixed Commission, which began its proceedings in Yaounde yesterday morning, is to redynamize cooperation between the two countries.

The big mixed commission, whose purpose is to update the existing economic, technical and commercial operation agreements, will also study the possibilities for the drafting of new agreements in the areas of culture, agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry and fishing.

Experts from both countries will study problems related to borders, mixed marriages, nationality, and back payments for postal and telecommunications services.

The Equatorial-Guinean delegation, numbering 22 experts, is headed by Florencio Maye Ela, first vice president of the republic and minister of external affairs. The 37-members strong Cameroonian delegation is headed by Paul Dontsop, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs.

5157
CSO: 4400

MORE AUSTERITY IN FRANC ZONE PREDICTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 pp 2423, 2424

[Text]

THE ECONOMIC and financial situation of the member states of the Union Monétaire Ouest Africaine (Senegal, Togo, Benin, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger), took a turn for the worse at the beginning of the year, according to the central issuing bank, La Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. As the end of the year approaches, there is little sign of improvement with the exception of one or two sectors.

Deterioration in terms of trade and drought in certain member states have been largely responsible for the bad circumstances of the economies. The likelihood of further austerity among all the member states was confirmed at the end of September when the President of UMOA Ministerial Council told the Economic and Finance Ministers of the franc zone that budgets would be restricted next year and that in monetary policy stabilisation and the improvement of the reserves in financial institutions would be the priorities. It is a measure of the seriousness with which the ministers take the present crisis that even within the fairly restrictive conditions imposed by the franc zone on members' monetary policies ministers should be considering a further reduction in the money supply while trying to balance this with the need to finance development projects.

The combined effect of a sudden rise in oil prices with the drop in the price of principal agricultural exports of UMOA member states (coffee, cocoa, groundnuts and cotton) has been crippling. Cocoa prices dropped 30 per cent between June 1979 and June 1980. The decline in prices has also affected uranium, and thus reduced Niger's plans.

Actual production varied wildly according to the commodity. Cocoa and cotton rose respectively 12 and 11 per cent. Coffee, however, fell by 15 per cent and groundnut production plummeted by 46 per cent (Senegal, which used to average around 1m. tonnes annually has in the last three seasons produced 441,700 tonnes, 781,700 tonnes and 422,500 tonnes).

The BCEAO analysis of each product's performance is revealing. While cocoa benefited from favourable climatic conditions a rise in producer prices, notably in Ivory Coast, and the flowering of new plantings, coffee production was held back by the age of many trees and their susceptibility to the slightest climatic change. In spite of the overall improvement in cotton production, the Bank thinks that it would have been an even better performance were it not for the drought in the Sahelian regions. Senegalese production fell by 32 per cent, to 25,000 tonnes, while in Benin it rose from 18,700 tonnes to 26,000 tonnes.

The drop in groundnut production was the highest in 20 years. The drought notwithstanding, BCEAO attributes a great deal of importance to the disaffection of farmers who would prefer to cultivate something which will guarantee them a more substantial revenue. This is particularly true of Senegal where the groundnut basin is becoming overcultivated and returns for groundnuts are declining.

Timber exports have fallen throughout the region, and especially in Ivory Coast, mainly as a result of government awareness of the potentially disastrous consequences that the reduction of forests could have on

the ecological system. The present attempts at afforestation have been disappointing and the rate will have to be increased.

The effects of the latest drought on livestock have yet to emerge clearly. It is certain, though, that it will prove a serious setback for the Sahel where the levels of livestock population were just beginning to reach those of 1972, when they were decimated by the previous big drought.

The one brighter spot is the mining sector. Both in Senegal and Togo phosphate production increased. In Ivory Coast the prospects of oil production in the very near future promise to make the country self-sufficient in oil within the decade at the latest.

Overall, industrial production has increased, with Ivory Coast showing some particularly encouraging figures. The indicators for industrial activity in the first quarter of 1980 rose by 24 per cent in comparison with the same time a year before. Once again, Senegal, reflecting the dependence of its industrial base on the groundnut crop, was seriously affected by the drop in groundnuts delivered to local processing plants. A source of considerable concern, given the importance of cotton production to so many of the economies, has been the difficulty in the textile industry. Protectionism in industrial economies, especially in Europe, and massive imports of textile (often illegally) provide stiff competition to local products and have compromised an otherwise hopeful sector. In Ivory Coast and in Togo, two important cotton processors have closed down.

It is a feature to most West African states this year, and not just the UMOA members, that inflation has risen again. BCEAO attributes the cause of readjustments in prices and to the scarcity of food on the markets. In January this year, Togo, Senegal and Benin raised their minimum wage.

The contraction of foreign aid, and in particular of public aid, has led to some important restructuring in budgetary finances. State participation in financing has risen from 29.8 per cent to 33.7 per cent in Ivory Coast, Niger and Upper Volta. The external contribution to budgetary receipts has fallen from to only 36 per cent. This has resulted in increased dependence on the BCEAO. An equally disturbing consequence has been the fact that UMOA states have now become debtors to monetary institutions. In April the debt stood at 30bn. CFA francs whereas a year before they had a credit balance of 90bn. CFA francs. All the states have suffered the effect of Senegal and Ivory Coast, the two principal contributors to BCEAO reserves, having to draw large sums simultaneously has placed unusual pressure on the bank, and has caused states to have direct recourse to Paris.

Another feature of UMOA states' debts has been the rise in importance of private creditors. Whereas in 1972, official capital loans took up 56.5 per cent of UMOA's external debt, by 1978 the proportion had dropped to 35.3 per cent of all debts contracted by the UMOA. This growing dependence on private foreign finance explains the increase in the debt service.

By the end of 1977 debts of 299.4bn. CFA francs had been contracted with private banks, at commercial rates. This represented 68.5 per cent of total debts to the private sector. This meant a debt service of 99.8bn. CFA francs in 1978 for the UMOA states; that is, 80.6 per cent of all debt charges assumed until then. In view of this pressure, in 1978 the government tried to reduce their dependence on foreign private banking. In the primary sector of the economies, the balance of payments were all unfavourable due to the rise in costs of services.

CSO: 4420

ECONOMIC, BUSINESS NEWS PUBLISHED

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2432

[Text] Trade Hunt in West Africa

British Minister of Trade Mr. Cecil Parkinson, is visiting Cameroon and Gabon to try to improve Britain's trade performance in French-speaking West Africa.

He is spending a week in each country, having discussions with senior Government leaders and examining industrial projects. British businessmen with him will try to develop commercial contracts.

The UK share of the Francophone market is less than 5 per cent, while France has more than 40 per cent, reflecting the tight economic links it has maintained since colonial days.

Mr. Parkinson will be hoping to exploit an emerging feeling in French-speaking West Africa that these links are too tight and that imports from a greater diversity of sources would be welcome.

In Cameroon Mr. Parkinson may announce a modest aid package.

In Gabon, a major effort will be made to harden prospects of UK interests winning a £50m. share of the contracts for the Trans-Gabonese Railway (the 1981 Budget allows for £260m. to be spent on the project this year). British contractors are primarily interested in the second phase of the development, which would involve the supply of line and equipment.

Mr. Parkinson will be joined by the team chasing a contract. Its members come from Transmark, the British Rail subsidiary, Bre-Metro, Taylor Woodrow and Henry Boot Engineering. There will also be a representative of Midland Bank, suggesting that talks have moved already from the technical into the financial stage.

UK exports to Gabon in the first nine months of this year were worth just £5.1m., while those to Cameroon were worth £12.3m. The balance of trade is strongly in the UK's favour in both cases.

Cocoa Prices Still Weak

While the negotiations were going on prices drifted unhappily, when reports came that an agreement seemed possible they improved a little but the Ivory Coasts's rejection turned the trend round and early last week December contracts were down to the £880s again.

The news that an Agreement has indeed been reached, with resolution of the situation with the Ivory Coast postponed — possibly until next April — should help the market prices. Incidentally, the Ivory Coast is believed to have sold some 65,000 tonnes of cocoa so far this season. Ghana is estimated to have sold forward something like 110,000 tonnes, obtaining prices during the Geneva negotiations of well over £1,000 a tonne, such sums were not to being quoted in the market until the 1981/82 crop contracts. Nigeria has apparently raised its producer price N1,300 a tonne which is more than £100 above the ICA floor price, and even above the buffer stock lower intervention price of 110 cents a lb.

Electrical Trade

Fully tropicalised electricity generating sets, designed to withstand arduous site conditions, will be promoted in West Africa during next month's trade mission to Ghana and Nigeria organised by the Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce and Industry from January 20 to 31.

The range of Jonlaw generating equipment includes petrol, diesel and multi-fuel engined sets, powered by Lister, Perkins, Rolls-Royce and Petter units, giving outputs from 1.5 kVA to 750 kVA.

Trolley or trailer mounted and static models are included in the range, extending from small sets which can be wheeled to the operating site by one man to versions suitable for equipping power stations.

Jonlaw can also supply all associated controls and switchgear, and design and build sets to meet customers' specific requirements.

The company also produces lighting towers, traffic control lighting sets, 200 amp and 400 amp welding sets and a series of centrifugal pumps for civil engineering, irrigation and other applications.

● Valmic Engineers, who specialise in static and mobile electricity generating sets in tropicalised versions and mobile floodlighting towers, will be making their first visit to Nigeria and Ghana with the Leicester mission.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ZAMBIA-ZAIRE TRADE--Zaire is the largest buyer of Zambian goods in East and Central Africa, according to statistics from the Department of Foreign Trade. ZAMEXPORT NEWS, the department's newsletter, says in its latest issue that in 1977, the latest year on record, Zaire bought goods worth K4.5 million. The second buyer of Zambian goods was Kenya with goods worth K3.5 million. But Kenya is the largest exporter of goods to Zambia, having sold goods worth K7.3 million in the year under review. Exports to Tanzania were K2.6 million while imports were K1.7 million. According to the statistics, exports to Malawi show a decline over an eight-year period from 1970, while Zambian imports from that country are rising. Trade with Botswana shows the same trend. Zambia's trade with Uganda is negligible and one-sided. Zambia exported goods worth K40,000 to Uganda in 1977 while there were no imports from that country. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Nov 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL TRADE "NION BCARD WARNS WORKERS AGAINST SUBVERSIVE TENDENCIES

Cotonou EHUZU in French 12 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Press release from the special meeting of the National Union Council of the UNSTB [National Federation of Workers Unions of Benin]: "The Beninese Working Class Must Remain Vigilant to Foil the Subversive Maneuvers of the Enemies of the Revolution"]

[Text] The National Union Council of the National Federation of Workers Unions of Benin (UNSTB) met in special session on Tuesday 11 November 1980 at the Cotonou Labor Exchange to discuss the following agenda:

(1) analysis of the national union situation,
(2) report on the grassroots congress,
(3) preparation for the celebration of 30 November 1980,
(4) miscellaneous items.

On the first point, the Council noted that the revolutionary struggle of the valiant and industrious people of Benin under the leadership of its vanguard, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin [PRPB] led by our great comrade in the struggle President Mathieu Kerekou, is advancing despite the international context, which is marked by the effects of galloping inflation, the hegemony of the multinational corporations and the repeated attacks of international imperialism on one hand, and, on the other, the national context, which is marked by the development of direct or surreptitious assaults by opportunistic forces at all levels.

The UNSTB remains faithful to its historic statement of purpose of 17 April 1975 in its social practice under the Beninese revolution and, to the dismay of the opportunists infiltrating the party and its mass organizations, has contined to increase its moral and political credit with the valiant and industrious Beninese people. This explains the important and far-seeing decision of the 8th session of the 2nd Central Committee of the PRPB, which recognizes the UNSTB as a great and important mass organization in the service of the people and their revolution.

Hence the great mass of workers of Benin organized under the UNSTB have launched themselves with revolutionary optimism and enthusiasm into the diligent and conscientious performance of the tasks of the revolution assigned to us by our vanguard party, the PRPB, thus blocking the sordid gambit of opportunistic politicians who have vainly attempted to substitute Committees for the Defense of the Revolution for the unions and then to divide the Beninese working class by pitting unions and Committees for the Defense of the Revolution against each other.

The mischievous and surreptitious political calculations by opportunists of the right and left have been dealt a resounding defeat especially because the UNSTB, enlightened by the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism that guide our vanguard party, has headed off the provocation and preserved the union and solidarity of the Beninese working class, considering the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] militants as workers also engaged in the revolutionary process taking place in this country since 26 October 1972.

The success of the first regular national congress of our vanguard party, the PRPB, has brought great encouragement and hope to the Beninese working class for the future development of the revolutionary process.

But that was reckoned without the eternal opportunists of the right and the left who, in their obstinate lust for personal power, began after the party congress to develop their secret opposition to sincere unity and militant and constructive self-criticism.

The Beninese working class was the first to recognize the pernicious and reactionary actions of the pseudo-revolutionary sectarians whose diabolical objective was to break up our single central union once they had failed to take over its leadership, flouting all principles of union democracy. Among these pernicious actions were:

--the outright confiscation of the leadership of some unions hastily refurbished for the needs of the "cause" after they had been let lie dormant for several years;

--the piratical creation of unions in education, the last of which recently appeared in elementary education.

Against all these actions intended to endanger the unity of the working class, the National Union Council of the UNSTB makes a vibrant and militant appeal to the whole working class of our country to redouble its vigilance for our vanguard party, the PRPB, and to mobilize as one man to bar the way to opportunists, schismatics, sectarians and the power-hungry, who have already done only too much harm to the Beninese people in its courageous struggle for true independence, democracy, and social progress.

At a time when all the structures of our single central union, the UNSTB, are outdoing one another in revolutionary ardor and enthusiasm in preparing our first regular congress, it is an imperative duty for each worker in the federations, the grassroots unions, the province and district union federations, and the business union committees to raise their class consciousness and sharpen their revolutionary combativeness to break at any moment the maneuvers, intrigues, and undertakings of the gravediggers of our democratic and people's revolution.

In taking up the second point, the council noted with satisfaction that pursuant to the decisions of the union council in its memo of March 1980 almost all the grassroots unions have held their congresses. The union federation congresses are presently in progress.

Also concerning preparations for the UNSTB congress, a plan for federation congresses has been approved and steps taken for its complete implementation.

In considering the point relative to preparations for the national celebration of 30 November, the Council appeals for the general mobilization of workers to participate

massively in the various demonstrations and to insure the complete success of this celebration.

Ending its session, the Council adopted a declaration on the political and union situation in our country.

Ready for the revolution.

The struggle continues.

8782
CSO: 4400

CHINESE DONATE EQUIPMENT TO COOPERATIVE FARM WORKERS

Cotonou EHUZU in French 10 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by P. Gnanvi: "A Large Shipment of Agricultural Equipment to the Koussin-Lele Cooperative Workers"]

[Text] The rice-growing cooperative of Koussin-Lele, which is situated in the rural district of Cove, in Zou province, received a large shipment of agricultural equipment last Thursday as a gift from the People's Republic of China. Present at the occasion were his excellency the ambassador from the People's Republic of China and political and administrative authorities of Zou province. The presentation ceremony was presided over by comrade Edouard Zodehougan, minister of Intermediate General, Technical, and Professional Education and acting minister of Rural Development and Cooperative Action. Several speeches were given at this solemn ceremony.

First off, the cooperative workers' representative, comrade Ganye Faustin said that the Koussin-Lele cooperative started its work with only a 20-member team on an area of 10 hectares as an experiment under the direction of Chinese technicians.

The cooperative's development, he said, has met with great success and now has 115 members growing rice, cotton, and peanuts. He also stated that the Koussin-Lele cooperative workers were firmly devoted to literacy, the better to run the cooperative and to free themselves totally and completely from obscurantism and the shameless exploitation of man by man. Finally, on behalf of his comrades, comrade Ganye warmly thanked the Chinese, who have continually helped them in performing their daily tasks.

After the cooperative's spokesman came comrade Zime Maco Boni, general secretary of Zou province, who said that this solemn presentation of a large shipment of agricultural equipment to the good farmers of Koussin-Lele cooperative is an act very much appreciated by all, one that meets the concerns of the political and administrative authorities of the province for the development of the cooperative movement in the countryside.

He also remarked that the formation of farmers' cooperatives is presently the primary concern of the political and administrative officials of Zou province. He also said that this kind of farmers' organization in the countryside, which is intended eventually to collectivize the ownership of the means of production, fits into the process of building the new socialist society.

His excellency, the Chinese ambassador to Benin, comrade Chang Chun Hua, recalled that in 1973, the Chinese agro-technical mission in Cove worked in close cooperation with the farmers to build this farm in the brush and that since it was built it has yielded very good harvests. Comrade Chang Chun Hua observed that the Koussin-Lele cooperative is a success by any standards. It is the crowning glory of efforts made by Chinese and Beninese technicians.

Comrade Chang Chun Hua spoke of the equipment being donated, saying that the Chinese government is making available to the Koussin-Lele farm a shipment of agricultural equipment comprised of tractors, water pumps, small farming tools, and spare parts, the total cost being 6 million francs CFA [African Financial Community]. He added, "It is, of course, a very modest gift, but it is nonetheless the expression of our wish to see the cooperative succeed in constantly increasing its production and in ever more rapidly improving the living standards of its members." He added that this farm, which is the flower of friendship cultivated and maintained by our two peoples, will bloom ever more brightly in the future.

After various speeches, comrade Zodehougan indicated that the ceremony was doubly important because it equips the Koussin-Lele experimental agricultural cooperative with a minimum of materiel and assures it greater productivity.

This is a chance for us, he explained, to place special emphasis once more on the quality of the cooperation that is taking place between the Chinese and Beninese peoples and on the ties of militant solidarity uniting our two countries in mutual respect and sovereignty.

The minister observed that the equipment received today by the Koussin-Lele cooperative workers is a new sign of the attention being paid all the Beninese people by the leaders of the PRC in aiding development in all areas and in consolidating our great Revolutionary Movement of National Liberation.

In the name of our vanguard party, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and on behalf of Beninese cooperative workers in general and those of Koussin-Lele in particular, comrade Zodehougan sincerely thanked the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party, and the Chinese government for the concern they have always shown the militant people of Benin in their implacable struggle against the forces of domination and exploitation of man by man.

The minister concluded by asking the Koussin-Lele cooperative workers to continue organizing the cooperative by accepting a collectivization consistent with their means of production.

8782
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

CUBAN DELEGATION VISITS BENIN--As a gesture of friendship and cooperation between the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC] a delegation of the CPC led by comrade Carrido Roberto has been in Benin since last Tuesday. In a short press interview at the ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the delegation chief noted that his visit to the People's Republic of Benin will enable our two parties (the CPC and the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin) to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation that unite them and to exchange information. "We will benefit from our stay in the People's Republic of Benin," he continued, "to invite the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin to send a delegation to attend the 2nd congress of the CPC," added comrade Carrido Roberto. Concerning the settlement of the Irak-Iran conflict, a settlement that Cuba has been making concerted efforts to achieve in its role as president of the Non-aligned Movement, the Cuban delegation chief observed that the mediation commission established for this purpose has not yet made public the results of its work. [Text] [Cotonou EHUZU in French 7 Nov 80 pp 1, 8] 8782

CSO: 4400

HABRE CUT OFF FROM HIS SUPPLY BASES

Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 Nov 80 p 16

[Report: "The Chief of State Guerrillas Claim to Have Cut Hissein Habre Off From His Supply Bases"]

[Text] On Friday 14 November a source close to the Provisional National Union Government (GUNT) informed Agence France-Presse by telephone that N'djamena was virtually encircled by the alliance headed by Goukouni Oueddei, president of the GUNT and head of state of the Chad. The same source indicated that the Eastern route which allowed Hissein Habre, leader of the Armed Forces of the North (FAN), who controls a section of the capital, to be resupplied from the outside, was henceforth cut off.

Furthermore, it has been learned in Yaounde, from a source close to the "southern" troops commanded by Col Abdelkader Kamougue of the Armed Forces of the Chad (FAT) that 1,000 "southern" troops have taken positions not far from the Chagoua Bridge on the southern exit of N'djamena, from which they are shelling an area held by the FAN using heavy artillery supplied by Goukouni Oueddei. Also noted in the N'djamena fights is the reappearance of the FAT who had withdrawn far more to the south as a result of murderous confrontations with the FAN last June and July.

Passing through Paris, on Friday Lol Mohamed Choa, former chief of state of the Chad, called upon the chiefs of state of the Organization of African Unity, demanding the convocation of an extraordinary summit conference of the organization "to put an end to the invasion and the occupation of Chad by Libya."

Authorized sources in Paris have denied the existence of a Franco-Libyan agreement which, according to the weekly JEUNE AFRIQUE, may have led, 2 years ago, to a "line dividing spheres of influence (in Chad) approximately following the 14th parallel, stretching from Salal a Biltine passing by Ati." "By virtue of this secret agreement," JEUNE AFRIQUE goes on to say in its latest issue, "Qadhdhafi was given the green light to act as he wishes above that line. In turn, France is free to move in the southern part of the Chad (....). Strictly speaking, it is not a question of a new colonization of the Chad but of a Franco-Libyan condominium or, if one wishes, of a double protectorate of a federation the northern part of which would be under Libyan control and the southern part under French control."

In Rabat, where he is currently the guest of Mr Mansouri Benali, minister of administrative affairs, asked on the subject of a recent statement by Robert Galley, reasserting French neutrality, Michel Debre stated that the minister of cooperation could have no other position, considering that France had recently withdrawn its forces from that country. Yet, he added, "I was criticized for having wished to keep Chad independent from Libya. From 1969 to 1971 the purpose of our intervention was to maintain a safety area. Today we have withdrawn our troops and we can see the consequences."

In turn, hosting the African press at a dinner, Friday in Paris, Jacques Chirac, said on the subject of Chad: "I do not see what kind of initiative France could assume."

5157
CSO: 4400

REFUGEES DISCUSS CONDITIONS IN SOUTH

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 13 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] Yaounde--The populations in the southern part of Chad lack foodstuffs, the civil service's pay is months behind and many of the staff are leaving the country, according to the testimony of refugees from the southern part of Chad who recently arrived in Yaounde.

These refugees, staff members from the southern part of the country, told the AFP yesterday that the inhabitants are destitute, that famine threatens because the grain shortage this year is close to 85,000 tons and that Col Abdelkader Kamougue's Armed Forces of Chad (FAT) "are fleecing the villagers like city dwellers."

One refugee stated that he was without work, and that in spite of everything he had been "forced to pay" 1,000 francs for "the social action fund ticket"--the equivalent of three days' food for a whole family--by the gendarmes who are in control of the population. "The grumbling," he added, "is getting worse and worse."

The refugees from the south emphasize that their region is not in the combat zone, and that 90,000 tons of cotton was picked; but where did that money go, they are asking.

For its part, the newspaper LE BOUCLIER," which is published in Moundou (the capital of the south), said in its latest issue to arrive in Yaounde that "the financial and political leaders are spending money fast. However, a mini-budget of 5,000,000,000 CFA francs has been adopted so the south can run smoothly, independently of Ndjamena, until peace returns."

According to the newspaper the staff members are fleeing into neighboring countries: "Panic makes the intellectual want to run away from suffering."

Criticizing the head of the FAT without naming him, LE BOUCLIER says it believes that "the government in the south is asserting itself more like a military government and that point of view does not succeed in surmounting certain sociopolitical obstacles..

"The policy of neglect being practised in the region," it concludes, "is irritating the great majority of Chadians."

8946
CSO: 4400

HISSEIN HABRE'S HEADQUARTERS BOMBED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] Ndjamena--The Sabangani quarter, where the head of the Northern Armed Forces (FAN), Hissein Habre, resides, was a special target yesterday of the heavy artillery of the partisans of Goukouni Ouedde, the president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT).

While the battles were going on intermittently in Ndjamena, nearly 100 shells, fired from Farcha (northwest of Ndjamena), as well as the neighborhood of the Chagua Bridge (south of the capital), where the Chadian armed forces of Lt Col Kamougue, the vice president of the GUNT, reached the Sabangani quarter, where the home of the head of the FAN, their political headquarters and their radio are located.

Even a small propeller plane intervened against the objectives at the end of the morning yesterday, twice sending up salvos of ten rockets. Early yesterday afternoon firings could be observed from Kousseri, a Cameroonian town on the opposite bank of the Chari River. The bombings had been moved north of the Chadian capital.

On Monday a giant helicopter dropped on the FAN zone of Ndjamena thousands of tracts in French, asserting that Hissein Habre "was at that very moment visiting his leaders in occupied Palestine." However, we were told by a reliable source on Monday evening that Hissein Habre was in Ndjamena.

With regard to the situation in the country's interior, the most contradictory news is circulating in Ndjamena. Radio Chad, which is controlled by the FAN, announced on Monday evening that the Libyan troops had been "routed Sunday at Oum-Chabouba and Kalail" (300 km north of Abeche).

According to the FAP [People's Armed Forces], the city of Abeche, Hissein Habre's main rear base near the Sudanese border, had been evacuated by its FAN fighters, while the FAP was in the immediate neighborhood.

Finally, the council of ministers of the GUNT, which had been meeting since Friday, finished up on Monday after "studying the present situation."

It is predicted in circles close to the GUNT presidency that big decisions should be taken, but the CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY, which reflects the government's point of view, has not yet mentioned the nature of those decisions.

8946
CSO: 4400

PREMIER GIVES DETAILS ON BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 24 Nov 80 pp 1, 7, 9

[Article: "The 1981 Budget Brings the Government and the People's National Assembly Face to Face"]

[Excerpts] The government, led by its prime minister, Colonel Louis Sylvain-Goma, presented the 1981 budget to the People's National Assembly at the city hall on 19 November at 1000 hours.

The proposed budget comes to 159,934,380,000 francs CFA [African Financial Community] in both receipts and expenditures. It allows 111,693,040,790 francs for expenses and 48,241,339,000 francs for investment.

As can be seen, the net expense budget shows an increase of 25,680,695,540 francs, or 29.85 percent over the revised 1980 budget, while the investment budget is up from 33,114,000,000 francs in 1980 to 48,241,339,000 francs, or an increase of 15,127,339,210 francs and a rate of increase of 45.68 percent.

On this occasion, the member of the BP [Political Bureau] of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] gave a speech, which we are publishing in its entirety.

"As you know, honorable deputies, the 3rd special congress of the PCT and then the Central Committee [CC] have set directions that will make it possible to throttle the crisis that has almost completely stifled our country. On the basis of these directions the 1980 Complementary Program was drawn up and is now being implemented; in its 5 sessions, the CC recently checked its progress and set the objectives of the 1981 start-up program that I have the honor of submitting to you for your perusal.

"Before outlining it to you, let me report to you first on the partial execution of the present year's budget and the 1980 Complementary Program."

Budget Surplus

"Since the sudden breakdown in our economic and financial situation, the party and government have been constantly concerned with the nation's economic recovery and public finances.

"To put public finances and the balance of payments back in balance, the government has implemented a stabilization program with the help of the International Monetary Fund [IMF].

"This program has been carried out under good conditions and has made it possible to restore the country's credit with its economic partners, and it has restored a budgetary discipline without which these successes probably could not have been achieved. Indeed, for the first time since 1974 and the second time in 10 years, the budget has shown a surplus.

"For the current year, this august Assembly has adopted an operating budget of 93.9 billion francs, 58.7 billion of which come from petroleum earnings.

"Present receipts total more than 52 billion, or 55.4 percent of the operating budget in a fiscal year that has 6 more months to run.

"This satisfactory state of income gives us hope once again.

"This fortunate trend has made it possible to revise the Complementary Program [COMP] upwards; it was strengthened at budgetary meetings during the year by the firm inclusion of some important projects, namely: asphalting the Etsouali-Obouya road and starting work on the Moukoukoulou-Pointe Noire electric line.

"The total cost of the COMP was set at 89,702,775,000 francs. The sources were:

state	33,114,000,000	francs CFA
self-financing	7,000,093,000	"
local banks	3,641,000,000	"
foreign sources	45,483,399,040	"

"On 30 September 1980, some 55 percent of the total was disbursed, for a total of 49,301,000,000 francs. The recipients were:

state	24,196,000,000	francs CFA	or 73	percent of its	allocation
self-financing	2,790,000,000	"	49	"	"
local banks	761,645,000	"	21	"	"
foreign	16,149,929,325	"	35.5	"	"

"What should we think of these records?

"On 30 September 1980, local banks contributed 21 percent of planned bank aid. This performance reflects the weakness of most of our state corporations in compiling good bank statements. Thus it was recommended that this gap be filled at the national conference of corporations, which provided each state unit with a recovery plan, thus facilitating the completion of bank dossiers. State enterprises were financed at 40 percent of the rate planned. This is, of course, not a spectacular performance. The government is trying to improve it.

"Contributions from abroad have been unblocked at 35.5 percent. However, this figure conceals very real possibilities for significant improvement in the level of foreign aid between now and the end of the year. Some problems had frozen the unblocking of credits from some friendly countries, but these problems have been substantially solved. Other foreign aid is following plans already made, some parts of which

fall in the period between the end of September and the end of December. This is the case with the realignment of the CFCO [Congo-Ocean Railroad].

"Finally, funds coming from the state have been unblocked at a level of 73 percent. Out of more than 33 billion planned, almost 25 billion have been disbursed. This represents a remarkable level of financial performance never achieved in the past, especially in such a short span of time. We are thus encouraged in our conviction that we can count on ourselves above all."

Physical Implementation of the Complementary Program

"In the case of the physical implementation of the COMP, you yourselves, honorable deputies, recently visited some COMP projects, such as the Etsouali-Obouya road and some projects in Brazzaville and environs. These visits and those you traditionally make in your respective localities have enabled you to see for yourselves how the COMP is being carried out.

"The government has attempted to overcome structural difficulties as best it can. Most of its basic sector actions have been started up. Each of you has the results of the survey made on 30 September 1980.

"At the present time, many projects are being done at the rate and in the format prescribed. So it is with the construction of 384 SONACO-SOPROGI [expansion unknown] lodgings in Brazzaville, the construction of the Etsouali-Obouya road, and the construction of the Moukoukoulou-Pointe Noire electric line. As for this latter project, please note that while the intial COMP version provided only for a study, this line is now actually under construction. Other projects, such as the electrification of Brazzaville, the centennial bridge, the Kouilou region pine and eucalyptus plantations, and the completion of the synthetic fabrics plant are generally being carried out at planned rates.

"True, many difficulties have appeared in some projects that will generally not be significantly complete until next year. This is the case with such projects as the Sangha forest complex, the development of SOCOREM [expansion unknown] mining activity, building water systems in Gamboma, Boundji, Madingo-Kayes, etc.

"However, as the COMP is carried out, the shortages and weaknesses that may be discovered will be gradually corrected.

"Having repeated the facts about the 1980 budget and program, how does the 1981 budget look?

"Our budgetary performance over the last 2 years shows an undeniable recovery of economic activity.

"The expected increase in petroleum production, the rise in the price of crude, and the recovery of timber production will have a positive influence on our public finances."

Stressing Investment

"The 1981 budget, which has been drawn up in accordance with CC directives, as the 5th meeting confirmed, stresses investment more than was done in the past and is more concerned with increasing the buying power of the popular masses by:

--abolishing the National Solidarity Fund,
--unblocking advance payments for financing purposes,
--tax relief.

"Put in this general context, the 1981 budget has been set at 159,934,380,000 francs in receipts and expenditures, broken down as follows:

net operating budget: 111,693,040,790 or 69.16 percent of the total

investment budget: 48,241,339,000 or 30.16 " "

Increase in the Operating Budget

"The net operating budget shows an increase of 25,680,695,540 francs or 29.85 percent over the revised 1980 budget, while the investment budget goes from 33,114,000,000 francs in 1980 to 48,241,339,000 francs, for an increase of 15,127,339,210 francs at a rate of increase of 45.68 percent.

"The operating budget's resources reflect the economic hypotheses and trends discussed above, with:

--a considerable increase in petroleum income, which accounts for 70.3 percent of the general state budget receipts, as opposed to 62.5 percent in 1980;

--an equally large increase in customs receipts: 37.3 percent;

--a moderate increase in direct and indirect domestic taxes of 9.53 percent, including alleviation of the IRPP [expansion unknown (possibly personal income tax)] and the payback of some direct and indirect taxes to the regions, taxes that have hitherto gone to the national government.

"The resources of the investment budget, which increase from 33,241,000,000 francs to 48,241,339,219 francs, are covered by local receipts at a level of 37,241,339,210 francs, part of which is a 6-billion franc loan from the Central Bank.

"This loan, which is very flexible, is an innovation in the sense that the government proposes to use as much as possible from now on our own monetary resources to finance development rather than use them exclusively to cover current treasury needs.

"The external contribution to the investment budget, which figures out to 11 billion francs or 22.8 percent of the total, involves two loans negotiated entirely with foreign partners.

"Operating expenses [OE] come to 111,693,040,790 francs, distributed as follows:

public debt	28,257,600,000	francs or	25.29	percent of 1981 OE	(42.6	pct in 1980)
materials	12,708,555,000	"	11.37	"	9.1	"
common expenses	5,177,955,790	"	4.63	"	8.2	"
transfers	21,723,930,790	"	19.44	"	20.0	"

"The size of the public debt reflects the party and government's concern that foreign commitments be honored, especially after the various renegotiations of the debt carried out with various friendly countries. This procedure thus restores our country's credibility abroad."

Near Stability in Personnel Expenses

"You will note that personnel expenses, which are increasing in absolute terms, are practically stable in terms of the total budget. In fact, these expenditures amount to 41.02 percent of the 1981 operating budget as opposed to 42.6 percent in 1980.

"The growth of expenditures for materials is justified by the necessity of equipping the various government branches with materials that have often proved to be defective or even inadequate and which thus put several state agencies in the position of being unable to perform their duties properly.

"The decrease in common charges is the result of arbitration in favor of ministerial departments, which will henceforth manage by themselves and directly their share of the budget under this heading. These charges are, mainly, travel expenses within the country and abroad.

"Increased transfer payments are due to research, education, and our contribution to various international organizations that the Republic is a member of.

"As for the investment budget, the 3d special congress conceived of it as being the transition program to the future plan. It is, then, the pivotal program between the COMP that is closing out and the 1982-86 five-year plan. The CC has termed it the program that is to fulfill the preconditions indispensable to starting the future plan.

"The 1981 investment program thus intends to finance the state sector's recovery, to develop communication infrastructures in order to overcome the country's isolation, to begin setting up structures adequate to decentralization, to increase efforts in improving and equipping the health sector under the operation called 'Strong Boost to Health,' and, finally, to pursue actions that will last for several years.

"These areas alone take more than 82 percent of all government financing. State financing of the 1981 investment program is more than 48 billion francs, which is 15 billion more than in 1980.

"The distribution of the state's contribution, in order of priority, is as follows:

--operations in progress: 34 percent. These operations comprise more than 90 percent of the projects planned for 1980 that were to be completed in two or more years.

--recovery in the state sector: 14 percent. True, it has not been possible to fill out for each state agency the amount corresponding exactly to the annual portion planned for recovery. However, this has been done for some Rural Economy agencies, given this sector's priority in national development, and the priority of some strategic agencies like the ATC [Trans-Congolese Communications Agency], HYDRO-CONGO, and the Pointe-Noire refinery.

--disenclavement infrastructures: 20 percent;

--decentralization: 4.2 percent. The year 1981 will be devoted to developing all

the basic studies in the framework of the 1982-86 plan that will make construction possible in the regions and the establishment of regional development societies. Also, credits are budgeted in 1981 to enlarge the regions' motor pool in off-road vehicles and to extend telecommunications links between regional capitals and the districts.

--Strong Boost to Health: 9.7 percent. In this case, the absolute value of the appropriation is 4.69 billion francs plus 1 billion for operating expenses. Thus, the Strong Boost to Health will receive state financing of 5.69 billion francs in 1981, as opposed to 967.6 million in 1980.

"The Strong Boost to Health covers three series of operations:

--supplying medecines, small equipment, and beds to all health dispensaries of the Republic;

--equpping and staffing large hospitals;

--equpping some centers selected for their particular geographical location.

"To carry out such an operation, a rigorous system of supervision that calls upon the vigilance of everyone is indispensable."

8782
CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT MAKES WORK VISIT TO PARIS

Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Philippe Decraene: "The Author of the Coup D'Etat Against Macias"]

[Text] Working visit to Paris by President Obiang N'Guema M'Basogo.

Lt Col Obiang N'Guema M'Basogo, chief of state of Equitorial Guinea, was expected to pay an official working visit to Paris on Thursday, 13 November. He was scheduled to dine at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and be the luncheon guest of President Giscard d'Estaing on Friday. Friday evening [remaining part of paragraph not printed]

Ever since he seized power by force, on 3 August 1979--the day of the "Freedom Coup"--Lt Col Obiang N'Guema M'Basogo has tirelessly increased and strengthened his powers. As chairman of the supreme military council, as of 10 October 1979 he officially assumed the functions of "President of the Republic, chief of state and of the government, and commander in chief of the armed forces." He is also in charge of the Ministry of Defense and the State Secretariat for Information and Tourism.

A member of the Fang clan of the Essangui, like his uncle Macias Nguema Biyoyo, whom he overthrew and subsequently executed after a public trial in the course of which the prosecutor asked for the death penalty for 101 proven assassinations, Obiang N'Guema M'Basogo was born in June 1942 in Mongomo District, in a family of 10 children.

After completing his primary studies in Mongomo, he worked as a supervisor at the secondary school run by the la Salle brothers in Bata and studied for his baccalaureate in arts and crafts in night school. In 1963 he passed the entrance examinations for the Spanish Military Academy in Saragossa from which he graduated in 1965 with the rank of second lieutenant. Assigned to the territorial guard following his return to his country, he was sent to a small military post in the bush and subsequently reassigned to Bata and Malabo.

Following the accession of his uncle to the presidency of the republic and the proclamation of independence, he was given increased responsibilities. As a

national guard lieutenant, in 1969 he was made commander of the armed forces of Bioko Province. He was promoted to captain in 1970 and became director general of planning and supplies of the Ministry of Public Education.

In March 1975 he was promoted to the rank of major. The following year he became secretary of defense of the Ministry of Armed Forces. At the time he decided to put an end to 11 years of bloody dictatorship he was vice minister of the people's armed forces.

A Roman Catholic in a state where the murderous folly of the ex-President Macias had turned itself on the church, described as a "progressive military" by the international press, Lt Col Obiang N'Guema M'Basogo was the beneficiary of a favorable prejudice on the part of his fellow citizens at the time of the coup d'etat. Since then most of those who opposed the old system have shown a certain reserve, blaming him for failure to reestablish normal constitutional life. Such is the case, for example, of the exiles rallied within the National Alliance for the Restoration of Democracy (ANDR) who have stubbornly demanded, for more than one year, the setting of a deadline for the holding of legislative elections.

5157
CSO: 4400

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ABROAD SAID INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--The number of Ethiopian students sent for higher studies abroad has significantly increased in the post-revolutionary period. The signing of cultural agreements between Revolutionary Ethiopia and fraternal socialist countries has, all the more, accelerated the training of Ethiopians abroad. During the current academic year, the number of students sent on scholarships and fellowships has been 1,406 representing an increase of 334 over that of the previous year.

These observations were made here yesterday by Comrades Asfaw Belachew and Mulugeta Gebre-Medhin, Chief Co-ordinator of External Affairs and Scholarship and Senior Expert in the Commission for Higher Education, respectively.

Comrade Asfaw said that since the February, 1974 Popular Revolution, some 4,630 Ethiopian students have been sent abroad. Through training of students abroad started long ago, the number of scholarship awards sharply increased in the aftermath of the February, 1974 Popular Revolution, Comrade Asfaw observed.

According to Chief Co-ordinator, scholarships and fellowships are obtained from international organizations or through bilateral agreements between governments. The Revolutionary Government invites candidates who deserve the scholarships.

Comrade Asfaw said that the different fields of study offered include engineering and technology, agriculture, social, health, natural sciences and fine arts.

The Chief Co-ordinator said that as it was vividly stated in the Proclamation to provide for the Administration of Higher Education Institutions, the Commission for Higher Education is, among other things, empowered to co-ordinate and administer external assistance in co-operation with the appropriate ministries and also co-ordinate relationships with foreign higher education institutions and send Ethiopians abroad for further training.

The Scholarships and Fellowships Co-ordinating Department within the Commission, according to Comrade Asfaw, facilitates the training of the students abroad. As part of its overall effort to promote higher education, the Department has, since its inception, undertaken a commendable task in

co-ordinating scholarship and fellowships awards. Comrade Asfaw said that higher education contributes highly to the progress of their standard of living, assist in the struggle against feudalism, imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism, and develop science, technology, the arts and literature. The major concern of the Commission, according to the Chief Co-ordinator, is to meet the country's manpower requirements by way of a planned and co-ordinated reorganization of Higher Education Institutions. He said that the training of students abroad is part of the overall effort to promote higher education.

Comrade Mulugeta, Senior Expert, said, on his part, that the scholarship being awarded includes undergraduate, post-graduate studies and refresher courses. The Senior Expert said that presently the number of students abroad has reached 9,741, of whome some 4,376 are in socialist countries.

The number of students to be trained abroad for the coming academic year is expected to be 1,300, Comrade Mulugeta said. The scholarships and fellowships are obtained, according to the Senior Expert, through agreements between governments or from international organizations. He pointed out that it is possible to get scholarships and fellowships from organizations based outside of the country to similar organizations in Revolutionary Ethiopia.

Nomination for the forthcoming academic year commences in December this year. Notice will be given through the various mass media.

CSO: 4420

CEMENT PRODUCTION STATISTICS REPORTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 8

[Text] DIRE DAWA (ENA) — The Dire Dawa Cement and Lime Factory will produce during the current Ethiopian year 34,000 tons of cement and lime, according to Comrade Engineer Mandefro Werku, the Head of the Factory.

Out of the total production stated for this year, 32,000 tons will be cement and the remaining lime. Comrade Engineer Mandefro said that production trends up to now indicate that the target will be realized.

The Head of the Factory stated that in the previous production year, the output desired had not been achieved owing to over use of the factory's works. Nevertheless, the plant had turned out 32,868 tons of heated soil and stones, 1,841 tons of heated limestone, 35,440 tons of cement and 1,163 tons of lime.

A review of the factory's performance in the past eight years shows that 1971 E.C. had witnessed the highest production with 39,185 tons of cement and 1,155 tons of lime, said Comrade Engineer Mandefro. Explaining the reasons for this exceptional performance, Comrade Engineer Mandefro said that the factory had functioned normally throughout the year and that the factory's workers had strived hard to step up production.

White stone used for the production of cement is obtained from Dewele locality, 190 kms from the factory site.

The Chief of the Laboratory Section, Comrade Wendimu Tsegaye, stressed the quality of cement made in the Dire Dawa Factory noting that it can resist a very high pressure.

It was further stated that the workers numbering 384 at present exercise their creative skills to meet shortage of spare parts. The Secretary-General of the Workers' Union, Comrade Shimelis Gebre-Mariam, said that a roller costing 15,000 Birr if imported was maintained by the workers at a cost of 7,000 Birr.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BOTTLE, GLASS FACTORY--The Glass and Bottle Factory in Gulelie expects to resume production within four months on the basis of feasibility studies completed a year ago. Disclosing this, Comrade Tadesse Siltanu, Technical Director of the Factory, told THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD that the feasibility studies carried out by the Ministry of Industry in collaboration with United Nations experts were aimed at reorganising the operation of the Factory to be more productive and efficient. The Factory had stopped production two years ago because the oil furance had completed worn out. [as published] It is now being replaced with an electrical furnace which will be less expensive. Comrade Tadesse said that new machines, including an Individual Section (S.I. machine), are being installed to enable the Factory to produce wide-mouthed bottles, pharmaceutical bottles and glasses. When production starts the Factory will be able to meet the growing demand for bottles of the beverage and agro-industrial sectors, he added. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 3]

STUDENTS IN INDIA--Eighty Ethiopian students will leave here shortly for India to receive training in water development works in line with an agreement concluded between the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the Ethiopian Water Works Construction Authority (EWWCA). Sixty Ethiopian students are currently pursuing their education in this field abroad as a result of the agreement which provides for the training of Ethiopians in water development works. The Swedish Development Agency is known to have granted five million Birr towards the training of the 140 Ethiopian students abroad. SIDA is also helping Ethiopia train 35 other students in civil engineering at the Addis Ababa University in cooperation with the Ethiopian Water Works Construction Authority. According to the Public Relations Office of the EWWCA, 20 more students are at present pursuing training in water development works in India in line with agreement made between the Ethiopian Water Works Construction Authority and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 3]

MILITARY TRAINING--Makele--A total of 180 Revolutionary Defence Squad members recently graduated here on completion of a three-month military training course. The Revolutionary Defence Squad members were drawn from Enda Selassie and Makele towns. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Dec 80 p 6]

SHIPS AT MASSAWA--Asmara (ENA)--A total of 164 Ethiopian and foreign ships visited the port town of Massawa during the last Ethiopian calendar year. Comrade Amare Fetwi, Administrator of the Port, disclosed that 130,605 mt. tons were unloaded at Massawa of which 15,071 were exported while the remaining were transported to the hinterland. He appreciated the hard work and creativity of the port workers who, he said, have on their own repaired various machinary which were rendered useless. [as published] A warehouse is presently under construction. Comrade Amare said, the income of the port in the last fiscal year was higher than that in any past year. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Dec 80 p 1]

COTTON YIELD INCREASE--Debre Berhan (ENA)--The Dofen Bolehame Farm Development Unit in Tegulet-Bulga province will produce 42,000 quintals of cotton during the current crop year. Its output last year was 15.9 quintals per hectare and its production this year is expected to reach 28 to 30 quintals per hectare. The provincial Deputy Administrator, Comrade Maheteme Bekru, visited the farm leading a team of officials recently, according to Comrade Gizawe Beyene, the Manager of the farm. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Nov 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

ECONOMIC SURVEY SHOWS HOPE FOR RECOVERY

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 pp 2408-2409

[Text]

The British Minister of Trade, Mr Cecil Parkinson, is leading a mission to Gabon, which in per capita terms is one of the richest countries in Africa. A recent survey by the International Monetary Fund showed that the country's prospects, after a period of being over-extended, are good.

BY DEVELOPING its rich natural resources, including petroleum, manganese, uranium, and extensive forests, Gabon has achieved rapid growth in the 20 years since its independence in 1960. Per capita income for Gabon's claimed population of about 1.2m. (a census has been conducted this past summer) is now estimated at $3,000, one of the highest levels in Africa.

The economy is still based mainly on oil and other mineral production. Gabon is a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). In 1978, the oil sector accounted for 40 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), 70 per cent of export receipts, and 55 per cent of government revenue.

A large number of companies are engaged in exploration but production is dominated by the French Elf-Aquitaine group through Elf-Gabon, which accounts for about two-thirds of the total — this amounts to something like half of Elf-Aquitaine's worldwide activities — and by Shell-Gabon. The Government has a 25 per cent equity participation in all producing companies.

Two refineries, with capacity for supplying the local market as well as for producing for export, are now operating in Gabon, though below capacity. During the early 1970s the production of crude oil increased rapidly rising in 1976 to 220,000 barrels a day, or 11.3m. tonnes a year. In 1979 production was 9.8m. tonnes and, barring new discoveries, production will decline gradually over the next decade to a negligible amount in the 1990s.

Manganese and uranium together accounted for a further 6 per cent of GDP and 15 per cent of export revenues in 1979. Manganese is mined by the Compagnie Minière de l'Ogoué (COMILOG), in which the Government has a 10 per cent equity participation. Production averages nearly 2m. tonnes a year. Uranium ore is mined by the Compagnie des Mines d'Uranium de Franceville (COMUF) in which the Government has a 25 per cent share. Korea is starting a $12m. uranium exploration project in Gabon with Cogema of France. Production averages about 1,000 tonnes a year.

Originally, economic growth in Gabon was fostered by exploiting its rich forest resources. Rapid expansion of the petroleum sector, however, coupled with the 1974-75 recession in the timber industry, reduced the relative importance of forestry so that it contributed less than 2 per cent of GDP in 1978, although it still accounted for 10 per cent of export receipts.

The manufacturing sector has become increasingly important in recent years, partly as a result of incentives provided by the Government. Accounting for 9 per cent of GDP in 1979, it consists mainly of foreign-owned enterprises engaged in producing chemicals, oil refining, processing timber and agricultural products, and some production for import substitution. The agricultural sector although involving about 80 per cent of the population accounts for only 4 per cent of GDP.

After the quadrupling of oil prices in 1973-74, which led to a sharp rise in foreign exchange receipts and budgetary revenues,

the Government embarked on an ambitious development programme, with primary emphasis on construction of the Trans-Gabon railway — nearly £80m. is budgeted for this in 1981.

Between 1973 and 1976 the sixfold increase in government spending stimulated growth, particularly in the construction, commerce, and services sectors, much of this was connected with playing host of the 1977 Summit conference of the OAU.

As a result, the rate of growth of GDP in real terms averaged an estimated 28 per cent a year over the three-year period. However, as this growth was mainly in urban areas, it widened the disparity between living conditions in the cities and the countryside, thus accelerating migration to the cities and contributing to the stagnation of the agricultural sector. In view of its relatively small population, Gabon had to rely largely on immigrant workers to support the economic boom.

Sharply expansionary fiscal policies and rapid growth in the money supply intensified pressures on the supply of goods and services, and the rate of inflation increased from 12 per cent in 1974 to an average of 20 per cent in 1975–76.

Meanwhile budgetary deficits grew sharply, the balance of payments came under mounting pressure, and in 1977 a financial crisis emerged. Against this background, and given the unfavourable balance of payments outlook at the time, in May 1978 the Government undertook a one-year stabilisation programme supported by a stand-by arrangement with the IMF.

The authorities successfully implemented a far-reaching fiscal readjustment, entailing elimination of all extrabudgetary outlays. This was helped by the completion during 1977 of several key projects and also the elimination of certain nonrecurring expenditures such as outlays connected with the OAU Summit Conference.

Under the stabilisation programme, budgetary expenditures were kept below appropriations and in line with government revenues. Total government spending (excluding debt amortisation) was almost halved, leading to a dramatic turnaround in government finances: the budget shifted from an overall deficit equivalent to 22 per cent of GDP in 1977 to a surplus equivalent to 6 per cent of GDP in 1978. This cautious budgetary approach was continued in 1979, when budgetary expenditures increased by less than 8 per cent. However a decline in oil revenues limited revenue growth to only 5 per cent so that the overall surplus declined slightly to 5 per cent of GDP. The budgetary surpluses did, however, allow the Government to reduce significantly both foreign and domestic debt. Moreover, through cash settlements and rescheduling arrangements, all payments arrears were eliminated.

Tight restraints led to a substantial decline in domestic demand and a marked reduction in inflationary pressures as well as an improvement in Gabon's external payments position. The current account shifted from a deficit of SDR 10m. in 1977 to a surplus of SDR 35m. in 1978. In 1979 there was a further strengthening in the curren. account position largely because of a 35 per cent increase in receipts from oil exports as a result of the rise in oil prices.

The stabilisation programme was, however, accompanied by a sharp decline in economic activity in both 1977 and 1978. GDP in current prices is estimated to have fallen from 719,100m. CFA francs in 1976 to CFA francs 539,000m. in 1978 in current prices, led by a sharp decline in the construction and services sectors. The recession was felt mostly by expatriate workers, who returned home in large numbers. Economic activity stabilised in 1979, despite a production decline in the oil sector, and, as oil prices rose sharply, GDP in current prices is estimated to have increased to some CFA francs 635,000m. Meanwhile the rate of inflation continued to decline from a 13 per cent annual rate in 1977 to less than 8 per cent in 1979.

The Government has recently launched a medium-term programme of balanced growth, supported by an extended arrangement from the IMF until the end of 1982. As the present foreign and domestic financial outlook is favourable, the Fund support is a precaution rather than a necessity. The programme centers on an interim development plan to 1982, which aims to diversify the economy and make more efficient use of natural resources while maintaining the relative price stability of the past two years, improving income distribution, continuing to reduce external debt, and rebuilding the reserves.

Under the stabilisation programme, agriculture, which has a disappointing record — like so many other countries in West Africa — is to receive a considerable proportion of government spending. Projects in the agricultural sector can be divided roughly into three categories: (1) large export-oriented industrial plantations; (2) integrated regional projects based on smaller industrial plantations; and (3) general rural development through extension services and other measures.

Major projects in the first category include a palm oil project at Lambaréné which, at a total cost of CFA francs 27,000m. should eventually yield 50,000 tons of palm oil and 10,000 tons of palm kernels yearly. A natural rubber project, again to cost a total of CFA francs 27,000m. is expected to produce ultimately 22,000 tons of rubber a year. An integrated regional project for the production of cocoa at Woleu N'tem is estimated to cost CFA francs 4,000m. and to yield 4,000 metric tons by 1990, this should nearly double the crop.

Other export-oriented projects cover coffee, copra and groundnuts. In addition, several regional projects — such as rice growing at N'dende, cultivation of plantains at N'toum, and cattle and poultry projects at N'yanga and near Libreville — are aimed at reducing the high level of food imports.

The major part of government development spending will, however, be in the transport field to help to open up the interior of the country, with particular emphasis on the Trans-Gabon railway. This is to be extended to Booué, thus making large new forestry areas accessible for exploitation. A start is also to be made on a rail link to Franceville, in the southeast, where the manganese and uranium mines are situated. Road projects include a feeder network for the Trans-Gabon railway.

The development plan also places emphasis on improving the income distribution between the urban and agricultural sectors, as well as the living conditions in the farming areas, and expanded extension services. The Government wants agricultural incomes to rise in line with urban wages during the programme period. The overall wage policy is a steady increase of wage incomes in real terms at a relatively low inflation rate.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FAO RICE SHIPMENT--The FAO has announced an emergency shipment of a 2,000 tonnes of rice to help feed drought victims in The Gambia. The shipment, costing $780,000, would help feed 166,700 people for 30 days, an FAO statement said. FAO emergency aid to The Gambia to date totals 6,000 tonnes of cereals worth $2.2m. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2460]

ISLAMIC BANK LOAN--The Islamic Development Bank is to lend The Gambia $4m. to pay for imports of fertiliser from Morocco. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2460]

CSO: 4420

CAUSES OF GOLD PRODUCTION STAGNATION REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 pp 2416-2417

[Text]

THE GHANA GOVERNMENT is undertaking a major programme for the revival and expansion of the country's gold-mining industry. It is hoped to create the right atmosphere to attract large-scale investment from overseas and a meeting of investors is to be held on January 6 next year. A preliminary report by a government committee on gold production, which was chaired by the vice-president, together with an aide memoire from Lonrho on the Tarkwa Goldfields give an indication of the prospects for expansion and also indicate the causes of the present decline of the industry in Ghana.

Tarkwa Goldfields produced 39,214 ounces of gold in the 1979/80 financial year. Production has since declined to about 24,000 ounces a year. The Lonrho aide memoire says production could be doubled within a year and doubled again within four years to 96,000 ounces, which would earn revenue of $57.6m. In six years production could be up to 144,000 ounces, earning $86.4m., and there is enough known ore in the area of Tarkwa for the mine to expand in a second phase to 240,000 ounces a year, which would yield $144m. This is a prospect that could make a huge difference to Ghana's balance of payments difficulties and thus her shortages and inflation.

The government committee's report has some alarming figures on the recent decline in Ghana's gold production. Tarkwa Goldfields produced 57,469 fine ounces in the 1975/76 financial year and, as has been mentioned, this was down to 39,214 ounces in 1979/80. Ashanti Goldfields produced 372,469 fine ounces in 1975/76 and only 232,156 fine ounces in 1979/80. Over the same period Prestea Goldfields went from 83,922 fine ounces to 82,104; Dunkwa Goldfields from 12,415 to 4,159; Konogo from 5,513 to 60 (the mine is now almost entirely shut down).

The committee listed these 15 factors contributing to the decline:

1. There has been no new gold mining venture in the country since 1938. In 1938 there were as many as 35 gold mining companies operating in the Gold Coast; by the end of the Second World War the number had been reduced to about 11; now only four could be listed as operating mines.
2. Exploration of new ore bodies and proven ore reserves on many of the existing mines had been inadequate.
3. The low gold prices from 1934 until 1972 had been a severe constraint in the development of new gold mines.
4. The mineral policy of the country had been on a very ad hoc basis, particularly since Ghana attained independence, and this constituted a major deterrent to foreign investors.
5. As a result there had been a deterioration of management efficiency and a depletion of mining skills in the country. There were as many as 1,033 expatriates in the mining industry in 1938 as compared to 105 expatriates in 1980.
6. The negative growth in all sectors of the economy over the past ten years has had an adverse effect on the operations of gold mines. Scarcity of foreign exchange has left little or no room for improvement and

expansion of the gold industry: there has been a lack of working capital, inadequate allocation and poor timing of import licences and letters of credit, dislocation of purchasing programme, etc.

7. Scarcity of essential commodities, galloping inflation and deterioration in workers' morale also caused a drop in productivity.

8. Shortages included such items as miners' boots, cap lamps, drill steel, blasting agents and chemicals. There are no local manufacturers to provide substitutes.

9. For the past five years the government has subjected the mining industry to the same rules and regulations as other sectors, as if mining companies import raw materials for trading purposes. The companies pay 10 per cent levy on letters of credit for the importation of mining stores.

10. There has been a high turnover of senior mining personnel for the past five years, both expatriates and Ghanaian. At the lower level there has been a mass exodus of junior staff and underground workers to other sectors of the economy, in particular, agriculture.

11. The gold mining industry has experienced poor labour/management relations for the past five years.

12. The recent dramatic increase in the gold price and the deterioration in the purchasing power of the cedi have enhanced gold theft and smuggling activities which have reached alarming proportions. It is alleged that the black market price of gold is about ₵5,000 an ounce, as compared to the official average price of ₵1,650 an ounce on the international market. Illegal gold panning operations have been on the increase all over the country.

13. It is necessary to have a stable gold mining code as part of a long-term mining policy. Mining being a high risk venture, investors require the government to formulate stable mineral law regulations which will not be amended, repealed or frustrated by ad hoc budgetary measures. Ideally, mining leases become attractive when the sector is assured of long-term mineral policies, which have a time horizon of about 20 to 50 years.

14. The country has experienced instability for the past 20 years and this has contributed in no small way to the lack of investment in the Ghanaian economy generally (and the gold industry in particular).

15. The level of taxation is a disincentive to development or new mining ventures. For the past five years the gold mining industry has been subjected to the following tax schedules: royalty at 6½ per cent of the gross value of minerals won; minimum mineral duty ranging from 5 to 10 per cent; company tax ranging from 50 to 55 per cent; minimum turnover tax of 2½ per cent; import duty of 35 per cent; import levy (or currently import licence tax) of 10 per cent; foreign exchange tax ranging from 33 to 75 per cent; gold export levy at ₵3 per ounce of gold after 100,000 ounces.

In proposing steps to be taken by the government for establishing a viable gold industry, the committee suggests a reform of the whole tax structure and also the permitting of expatriates to remit 50 per cent of their net income. Mining companies should be allowed to import directly food items and other essential commodities for the work force.

The Lonrho report on the Tarkwa Goldfields which follows up a 1976 report, said in part:

"The present report is based on a fact-finding mission to Tarkwa to examine the relevance of the expansion project in current circumstances.

"The 1976 report recommended the expansion of output at Tarkwa Goldfields to a level of 780,000 tons yielding 143,100 ounces of gold per annum in the seventh year. This level of output was considered an essential first phase. A second phase of expansion would follow in which annual output could again be doubled.

"It has for long been our considered opinion that the Tarkwa Basin provides the best potential in Ghana for massive long-term expansion of the gold mining industry. This conclusion was first stated in our report of 1969, and confirmed in each of the subsequent studies in 1971, 1972, 1974 and 1976. The present investigation has again confirmed this view.

"The Tarkwa Goldfields mine is centrally situated in relation to the known oreshoots and provides the best and quickest means of developing the potential of this extensive gold-bearing area.

"The Tarkwa mine was designed for, and operated at, production levels of 740,000 tons per year yielding 170,000 ounces of gold. The infrastructure of the mine with renovations, shaft sinking and underground development could again be operated at these levels. This should be viewed against the current level of output of about 240,000 tons per year, yield 37,000 ounces of gold.

"There is a critical situation regarding certain equipment at the mine. The failure of any of this or lack of spare parts or mining supplies could cause a rapid decrease or complete halt to gold production and thus in foreign exchange earnings.

In view of the extreme run-down condition of the mine equipment a period of renovation and consolidation of up to two years will be essential before any substantial expansion programme can be undertaken. During this period the necessary mining equipment, supplies and spare parts essential for the rehabilitation of the mine will have to be ordered and experienced management and supervisory staff will have to be recruited to carry out the programme.

"Our re-examination confirms that it is technically feasible and financially viable to increase gold output at Tarkwa from the present level of 3,000 ounces per month to 12,000 ounces per month in a nine-year programme. Since the 1976 Report working costs have increased five-fold, but the price of gold has increased ten-fold from ₵143.75 per ounce to ₵1,488 per ounce.

"The foreign exchange earnings would double by year five; treble in year seven and increase to four times in year nine. However, if the price of gold increases even further, as some experts predict, then the returns will be even higher."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH S.A.--Maseru--Lesotho and South Africa had decided on agricultural cooperation and development, the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said this week. The decision was taken at his meeting with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, on the Peka Bridge last August. He said Mr Botha had already issued instructions to South African farming cooperatives to assist Lesotho farmers. Each farming district should cooperate with South African cooperatives nearest them. As examples, he said farmers in the Mohaleshoek district should work with cooperatives in the Free State towns of Zastron and Wepener, while those nearest Maseru would be assisted by cooperatives in Ladybrand.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Dec 80 p 8]

NEW COINS--The Lesotho government is marking the 110th anniversary of the death of the founder of the Basotho nation Chief Moshoeshoe 1, by issuing a currency for their country. The currency consists of gold and silver coins. The coins carry a portrait of the Lesotho king, King Moshoeshoe II, on the obverse while eight different designs on the reserve typify various features of Lesotho's life. The coinage is from one sente to 10 maloti. The set consists of eight coins of the following denominations: 1 sente, 2 lisente, 5 lisente, 10 lisente, 1 loti and 10 maloti. On the reverse side of each coin is the portrait of Moshoeshoe I. On the abverse is featured a symbolic design featuring major aspects of the Basotho way of life. The diamond draws attention to the country's new and flourishing diamond mining industry. The famous Basotho hat reflects the great strides that have been made in the development of tourism. The maize cob indicates the importance of agriculture in the nation's life. The crocodile is the ancient symbol of the royal family of Lesotho. The two gold coins have individual velvet cases gold stamped with the Lesotho coat of arms. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 80 p 15]

CSO: 4420

PRC MADE 'EVEN BIGGER MESS' THAN TOLBERT

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 pp 2406-2407

[Text]

SEVEN MONTHS after the Liberian Revolution when Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe promised on national television that "we will all enjoy like the corrupt Tolbert Government enjoyed," Liberia has come up with a more realistic policy of a tightening of belts and a new political move towards one-man leadership. In a move unknown to the rest of the 19-man People's Redemption Council (PRC), Master Sergeant Doe admitted in his November 17 economic policy speech that the lines of authority needed clear definition, and that the PRC would thereafter speak "with one voice".

"All letters coming from the Council (PRC) on matters affecting the operation of Government, business, commerce, investment and labour will carry my signature approving same in my capacity as Chairman," he said. He then went on to restrict the role of PRC members in policy functions to zero. Members of the Council had previously been assigned to head various committees on government policy, with some serving as co-ordinators in autonomous government agencies. Deferring all such PRC participation in the running of the country's daily affairs, Master Sergeant Doe expressed the "fervent hope that confidence will be quickly restored to the Liberian economy".

These long-overdue moves have however come a little belatedly, for the most significant change in the country since the revolution seems to be that of a rapid decline of the economy. Coupled with this is the lack of social confidence in the military's intentions to declare a timetable for civilian rule as well as the question of several hundred civilians still under detention and the nine military officers whose trials for treason have just ended.

Reiterating his promise to be honest with the Liberian people, Master Sergeant Doe readily admits some of the problems which have contributed to the economic decline, notably, the military interference "of members of the People's Redemption Council in the affairs of business houses, public corporations, concessions, and generally, in labour matters." What is not mentioned, however, are factors such as the increase in government wages and military salaries (costing an additional $32m. annually) as well as having to bear the costs of facilities planned or already given to the military.

For the last economic quarter, July to September this year, the PRC government spent $73m. and earned $46m., leaving a deficit of $27m. There are also expenditures such as the subsidising of middle-income housing for military men, free facilities provided to some members of the new establishment and cabinet, the provision of salaries, housing and cars to all members of the national football team and the heavy subsidising of basic commodities such as rice. Rice, the main staple, still costs the $20 per bag as attested to by former Commerce Minister John Sherman, and today costs the government more than it did before Mr. Sherman was executed. Also aggravating the deficit has been the official oversight in observing the Budget Ordinance which placed a restraint on public spending. Foreign trips alone are said to have reached $2m. since July instead of the $800,000 budgeted for, while the recent trip to the United Nations led by Foreign Minister Baccus Matthews cost the government over $90,000 for the two-week period.

Another cause of the economic slump has been the $25m. siphoned out of the country partly by the estimated 7,000 Liberians fleeing to the United States and other places, partly by the Lebanese merchants anxious to protect their savings. And with the annoying military interference in business and labour matters, businessmen have been as reluctant to make full-scale investments as the commercial banks have been to advance credit facilities. A few of the larger business houses have shut up shop, while the Bong Mining Company and the National Iron Ore Company, two of the largest earners of foreign exchange, have indicated their desire to close down their iron ore mines.

However, to offset the high government expenditures an increase in taxation has brought more money into the Treasury, although Liberians are going to find it difficult to cope with the compulsory buying of national savings bonds recently announced. During October, government money supply was so short that some salaries were cut, and the new contribution, although a clever idea, reminds Liberians of the compulsory donation of a month's salary to the True Whig Party during the Tubman Administration and the forcible contribution to the "Rally Time" kitty of President Tolbert's reign.

The other, more immediate side of the threatening economic depression is the swift rise in prices of basic commodities and growing shortages. Liberians are accusing shop-owners of hoarding and inflating prices. One letter to the *New Liberian* of September 26 reads:

"In fact, even the prices of locally-produced commodities have been increased. A loaf of bread, for example, now costs 15 cents instead of the previous price of 10 cents. Master Sergeant Doe is no longer down here with us, but he had certainly been with us before April 12, and therefore knows what all this means."

Today part of the difficulty of finding items like bath soap and washing powder on the market stem from the declining production of local factories, while the frequent scarcity of rice can be blamed on the fact that large amounts of the consignments are distributed from the Barclay Training Centre military barracks.

Master Sergeant Doe's assertion of his leadership might turn out to be a fortunate move. Decisions made in Liberia for the past few months have been military ones, with the civilian revolutionaries playing almost as compliant a role as did the ineffective members of the Tolbert cabinet. However, with the PRC Council now relegated to the background, conditions could well improve. Setting a good example, Master Sergeant Doe now drives around Monrovia in a Honda car instead of the Mercedes Benzes driven by some members of the PRC and the Cabinet. Similarly, military men have been repeatedly warned about moving into vacant houses and commandeering property belonging to private citizens, although preventive measures have had little effect to date.

One of the questions which continues to concern Liberians is that of the few hundred political prisoners still detained in prisons around the country. One recently-released detainee confirms that there are over 100 political prisoners still in the Barclay Training Centre Post Stockade, excluding those recently freed. Hopes for a speedy amnesty for most prisoners were high when the 22 men were released on November 8, especially when Master Sergeant Doe informed the freed officials that "the revolution stood for fair play and respect for human dignity", adding that "Liberia is a country of one people working towards one goal". These hopes were soon dashed, however, when it became generally known that the release was a direct result of an IMF ultimatum. The National Bank, unable to meet salary payments for October, closed its doors on November 5 after depleting funds borrowed from the commercial banks, and the government was informed that the $8.7m. in IMF funds would not be forthcoming unless prisoners were freed.

Prison conditions

Meanwhile the conditions of political prisoners held in Monrovia and at the maximum security prisons in Grand Gedeh County and Belleyellah remain a concern.

Recent reports tell of the seizure and burning of clothes and blankets used by prisoners in the Post Stockade by PRC Speaker, Brigadier-General Nicholas Podier, who claimed that the prisoners were living a life of luxury. But Brigadier-General Podier refutes the charges in the *Sunday People* of November 9. It reports:

"Reacting to rumours about poor conditions of the prisoners, he (Brigadier Podier) said prisoners at the Post Stockade were not receiving adverse treatment. Enemies of the revolution were spreading rumours and distorting facts with the sole purpose of creating tension among the people. He said government recognised the prisoners' rights and nothing would be done to abuse those rights. Prisoners would be released following their trials when government was sure that they posed no threat to the Liberian people."

On the question of a return to civilian rule, the PRC Government's position still depends on the eradication of the conditions which caused the coup. Some of the attempts to achieve such improvements are the construction of barracks to house soldiers living in appalling conditions at the Barclay Training Centre. Other efforts include the starting of self-help programmes, the abolition of the hut tax imposed on poorer citizens in the rural areas during previous administrations, the mandatory payment of outstanding taxes and amenity bills, the restructuring of the educational system, and most important, Master Sergeant Doe's recent policy statement designed to arrest the new advent of nepotism and the trend of employing unqualified people in government and private industries on PRC directives.

The government of President Tolbert undoubtedly left the Liberian economy in ruins, but the seven-month-old PRC government has made an even bigger mess. The possibilities of quick recovery are uncertain, and future growth depends on a number of factors. Firstly, the exemption of PRC members and military men from administrative affairs would have to be strictly enforced, with the government itself rigidly following the guidelines set for restricted spending of national funds. Secondly, confidence in investment would definitely need to be rebuilt. Tied up with this confidence is the release of most of the political detainees, as well as a strong courting of the commercial banks to offer additional credit facilities to businessmen. In the long run, however, the growth and recovery of our country seems to depend on the soldiers returning to the military barracks at the earliest date.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

IDA LOAN--The World Bank and the International Development Association (IDA) have approved loans and credits to Cameroon and Liberia. An IDA credit of SDR 3.2m. ($4m.) to Liberia will provide funds for small- and medium-scale enterprises through the National Bank of Liberia. [Excerpts] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2432]

RICE DUTIES WAIVED--Import taxes and duties on all imported rice have been waived. According to a release from the Commerce Ministry, Head of State Master-Sergeant Samuel K. Doe recently gave recommendations to ensure a constant and adequate supply of rice on the Liberian market. The Commerce Ministry has called on individuals and importers in the country to take advantage of the new policy. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2462]

CSO: 4420

RATSIRAKA RECEIVES EAST EUROPE DIPLOMATS, PROPOSES STABEX

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 15 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Three new ambassadors accredited to the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] presented their credentials yesterday morning to President Didier Ratsiraka. The formalities customary in this type of ceremony were observed in the case of each ambassador: the playing of the respective national anthems in the courtyard of the State Palace of Ambohitsorohitra, where a detachment of the People's Armed Forces did the honors; and a meeting of the new ambassadors with the chief of state following the formal presentation of their credentials.

At 0930 hours His Excellency Gabor Suto, ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary, prepared to fulfill his obligations as a newly accredited diplomat. He had previously presented to the chief of state the "heartiest congratulations from the comrade president of Hungary, and the Hungarian people, to President Didier Ratsiraka and the Malagasy people, together with Hungary's best wishes for continuation of the fruitful and multiform cooperation that exists between our two peoples."

President Didier Ratsiraka is all the more pleased to welcome the Hungarian diplomat inasmuch as Hungary and Madagascar are "two countries that have common objectives and ideals." President Didier Ratsiraka cited as an example the cooperation that already exists: "We buy cars from you," he said, "and you buy coffee from us." In this connection President Didier Ratsiraka suggested a revision of the system of trade between Madagascar and the socialist countries. "A study should be made," he said, "of ways to stabilize the prices for the raw materials sold to the socialist countries." It is the president's opinion that an average price--valid for a period of several years--should be adopted, so that if world prices increase our socialist partners would buy from us at the fixed price, as they would likewise do even if they would "lose a little" thereby. "In any event," President Didier Ratsiraka hastened to emphasize, "our foreign exchange receipts are subject to fixed rates."

The president did not hesitate to declare that the two countries still have "a great deal to do" to "expand and improve their cooperation."

In addition to the "Ikarus" automobiles which have introduced Hungary to the RDM, that country has undertaken a project to exploit the bauxite of Manantenina. This project was in fact discussed at the outset of the chief of state's conversation with the Hungarian ambassador. We cannot say more, because to do so would infringe

on the private character of the presidential audience with the Hungarian diplomat, whose residence is in Maputo.

At 1025 hours it is the turn of His Excellency Mohamed El Aashry, the new ambassador from Egypt, to be received by President Didier Ratsiraka. The Egyptian diplomat was quick to express the sincere best wishes which President Anwar El Sadat has enunciated "for the prosperity of Madagascar and for the statesman who has been elevated by his fellow citizens to the highest office in the land." His Excellency Mohamed El Aashry then pledged to President Didier Ratsiraka that he would strive to develop and improve cooperation between the two countries. To this end, however, he is counting on the "powerful and friendly cooperation" of the Malagasy authorities.

Once again President Didier Ratsiraka was intent on removing any ambiguities concerning relations between Cairo and Antananarivo. The best possible example to demonstrate the fact that these relations remain basically sound is the circumstance that the president (as he himself emphasized yesterday) regularly receives letters of congratulation from his Egyptian counterpart, most recently on the occasion of our president's birthday--letters to which the president has responded in kind.

President Didier Ratsiraka could not have spoken out with greater clarity than he did yesterday. "We have nothing against Egypt," he said, "nor against President Sadat. We make allowance for circumstances, however. There is Egypt's domestic policy, in which we do not interfere. As for its foreign policy with respect to the PLO, we are committed historically to defense of the cause of the PLO and the just struggles for liberation."

President Ratsiraka went on to state that this difference should not prevent the two countries from cooperating. "Egypt," he said, "like Madagascar, is an African country, and both belong to the Movement of the Nonaligned Countries." Then he reassured the Egyptian diplomat: "Be assured of our support; we shall make the task easy for you, insofar as we are able."

At 1100 hours the first Czechoslovak ambassador was accredited to the RDM, with residence at Dar es Salaam. His Excellency Stefan Uher in turn presented his credentials to the chief of state. The Czechoslovak diplomat indicated that he was "very grateful" to the Malagasy Government for accepting his credentials, all the more so in that he is his country's very first ambassador to Madagascar.

President Didier Ratsiraka then pointed out that relations between Czechoslovakia and Madagascar date back to 1976. In other words, the appointment of this diplomat to the post of ambassador therefore aims at initiating a "loyal and lasting" cooperation between the two countries. Citing the fact that trade agreements were signed this year in Prague, the president expressed the wish that the two countries not limit themselves to these agreements and stated that other areas for cooperation are possible. Two examples among many: Czechoslovakia is renowned in the optical field and in the field of hydroelectric dam construction. In the opinion of President Didier Ratsiraka these two sectors are already two potential areas of cooperation.

No information concerning these talks that President Didier Ratsiraka had in succession with each of these three diplomats has come to the public's attention, and none will until these talks are translated (soon, we hope) into action and the general public is thereby apprised of this new manifestation of our "all round" foreign policy.

10992
CSO: 4400

NUJOMA DISCUSSES SWAPO IN INTERVIEW

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 29 Nov 80 p 10

[Text]

It is SWAPO's 20th anniversary, and two correspondents, Jane Coles and Nick Fadugba of the monthly London publication "Africa" held an extensive interview with Mr. Sam Nujoma, the movement's President.

At the interview, Mr. Nujoma produced photographic and other material, which he claimed was authentic. One of the pictures shows a downed Impala, the type of interceptor used in South West Africa's war zone.

As can be gleaned from the interview, Mr. Nujoma stretched propaganda too far when asked about 'semi-liberated' areas, being regions where SWAPO's guerrillas are known to be present.

Here follows the text of the interview:

• *AFRICA: This year is the 20th anniversary of the formation of SWAPO. What would you consider to be its most important achievements and the most important lessons you have learned?*

NUJOMA: During all those years of hard struggle and suffering, we have mobilized the masses of the Namibian people politically. Today, the Namibian people are politically mature. They know what they want and how to get it. They have realised their responsibility towards the liberation of their country. The people have reached a stage where they have no point of return except to accept the reality of the situation, whether they are faced with tanks while they are bare-handed, or with jet-fighters, as in our case, where the struggle has reached a very critical stage, a stage where women with children on their backs are demanding guns to go and fight.

What have I learnt? I have learnt to rely on my people. I have every trust and confidence, that Namibia's independence is imminent. It will soon come because the Namibian people are determined to fight and liberate themselves. I have further learnt the importance of co-operation and working together with the rest of the African countries and liberation movements, as well as the rest of the international community. I have learnt that human beings are important irrespective of their colour or race, or status in society.

Q: How do you see the immediate future for Namibia within the context of southern Africa and the recent liberation of Zimbabwe?

A: There has been considerable progress in as far as the struggle for liberation of the entire African continent is concerned, including southern Africa. The achievement of independence of Angola and Mozambique enhanced and strengthened the position of the liberation movements. Now that our comrades of the Patriotic Front earlier this year scored the final victory over the British colonial settlers and their puppets of Muzorewa, this again further

strengthened and created more confidence in the people themselves. If our comrades can fight and liberate themselves in Zimbabwe, why not in Namibia? Either we fight it out in battle, and in a protracted armed struggle, we will definitely defeat the enemy, or independence may be achieved through a negotiated settlement as envisaged in the United Nations decolonization plan under Security Council Resolution 435.

Q How then do you view the latest developments in attempts to implement the United Nations plan for fair and free elections in Namibia?

A We had hoped that by this time the United Nations decolonization plan would have been implemented, but to our disappointment and dismay, it has not been, because of obstacles put forward by racist South Africa and because of South Africa's intransigence and defiance of the United Nations Security Council decisions.

Q The United Nations is currently discussing Namibia again. What do you look for from this meeting?

A SWAPO is pressing for an immediate debate of the Security Council to consider appropriate measures to be taken against South Africa under Chapter 7 of the Charter of the United Nations. That means complete comprehensive economic sanctions, arms and oil embargo, and the total isolation of the Pretoria racist regime. We are convinced that is the only way the minority White settler regime in South Africa will be compelled to accept a genuine negotiated settlement and implementation of Security Coundil Resolution 435, in Namibia. Otherwise, South Africa will continue to build up its military strength in Namibia, as well as go ahead with the imposition of a neo-colonial puppet regime.

Q Given South African intransigence, will SWAPO perhaps decide to take its own initiative to advance its cause rather than continuing to look for ways and means of implementing the United Nations plan?

A SWAPO's position as a liberation movement has never depended on the support of the international community alone. The political mass mobilization that is being carried out by the Namibian people, is being carried out by the Namibian people in opposition to the continued illegal occupation of their country by South Africa, and the armed liberation struggle which is being carried out by the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, the military wing of SWAPO, is the first and most effective form of struggle in the absence of a genuine negotiated settlement.

The Western powers have succeeded in manoeuvring behind the scenes, have exercised their vetos, in the past, to support the racist regime of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia, and through their multi-national corporations which jointly with racist South Africa exploit Namibia's wealth, have weakened the position of the United Nations. In this respect the United Nations is rendered ineffective by its own members. The people of Namibia are therefore left with no alternative but to rely on themselves by intensifying the armed struggle. But at the same time we will carry out this armed struggle simultaneously with political and diplomatic actions, because there is a need for us to isolate South Africa.

Q There have been increasing reports of SWAPO sabotage attacks within Namibia on strategic installations such as railway lines and the Ruacana power power line, etc. How far into the country does PLAN SWAPO's armed wing operate?

A These are not isolated incidents: they are complete military operations carried out by the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN). The power line from Ruacana hydro-electric station has been completely put out of action. The enemy attempted to repair it, and it was again put out of action. Now the enemy is no longer in a position even to protect technicians who normally repair this power line, and that slows down the production of the mines. So these are the successes.

The railway line has also been put out of action, the enemy repaired it, but it continued to be put out of action. We have also been destroying, attacking and capturing arms and ammunition, radio equipment and other war materials, including South African prisoners of war who are today in our hands. Because of the success of the war and the stage the struggle has reached, we have driven the minority White settlers out of the farms and into the cities, and we are following them there, until South Africa surrenders power to the African majority in Namibia.

Q There are reports of semi-liberated areas in northern Namibia that are under SWAPO's effective control. How extensive are these areas?

A We have made considerable successes. We have north-western, northern and north-eastern regions under our control. Enemy troops -- with ground forces backed up by air cover such as jet-fighters and helicopters -- can enter a semi-liberated area because South Africa's war machinery is sophisticated, but they are not able to stay there. They may control big centres like Ondangua and Oshakati in the north and Katima Mulilo, and so on, but the rest of the rural area up to the district of Outjo, Otjiwarongo, Tsumeb, Grootfontein, we control.

Q South Africa claims to have killed over a thousand SWAPO guerrillas this year and that it has put PLAN out of action. What is the truth of this?

A It is very interesting to note this claim by South Africa. Since 1978, when South African racist troops attacked the Namibian refugee camp in southern Angola at Kassinga, it has claimed it has destroyed SWAPO's backbone. Now, if someone's backbone is broken, then it is finished with that person, but SWAPO is still growing stronger and stronger. Earlier this year South Africa carried out massive operations with two divisions of its troops armed with tanks, combat vehicles, helicopters, jet-fighters of various kinds, long range artillery, and claimed that it destroyed SWAPO's backbone.

Now again it is claiming that it has killed thousands of SWAPO's guerrilla forces. SWAPO is supposed to have been finished by now, but every day they claim that SWAPO has destroyed this, attacked that, so many South African soldiers have died. I remember once they said SWAPO has only about 300 freedom fighters in Namibia. Now a thousand have been killed. Where do they all come from? It is a lot of contradiction. But I want to assure the readers of "AFRICA" that SWAPO is growing stronger. We used to have only platoons in our army, now we have battalions.

Q. We have covered [AFRICA No. 109] the recent expulsion of SWAPO's former Acting Vice-President, Mishake Muyongo, from the party. Could you comment further on this?

A. As I have said, SWAPO has become a mature liberation movement since its foundation 20 years ago. We have had setbacks and successes in the struggle. We have had infiltrators in our movement from the enemy. We have succeeded in uprooting these enemy agents within our movement, we have expelled counter-revolutionary and puppet elements within our rank and file. The Central Committee of SWAPO, the policy-making body, resolved to expel former Acting Vice-President Albert Muyongo, and other elements who are supporting the evil policies of homelands and bantustans, which aim at the division of our country on an ethnic basis as in the Transkei and Bophutatswana in South Africa. We do not want the Matanzimas and Mangopes in Namibia, let alone in SWAPO which is a revolutionary movement.

So the party reserves the right to discipline its members, including the President of SWAPO. I have to make sure that all that I do is in accordance with the constitution, policies and programme of SWAPO. Otherwise, the party will definitely take action against me.

Q. On what conditions would SWAPO sit down across the table with South Africa, and would such Lancaster House type talks include a discussion of a constitution for Namibia?

A. I do not think really we will have exactly the same type of Lancaster House talks like that between the Patriotic Front, the British, and the racist colonial Smith and puppets in London, because Namibia's status is different. Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations, and SWAPO and the Namibian people recognise the United Nations as the legal authority over Namibia. Therefore in this respect, the correct and legal administrative authority is the United Nations. It has to chair the conference that you are envisaging. That is a SWAPO pre-condition. There is already a decolonization plan, drawn up by the United Nations Secretary-General and adopted by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435. We have got to go to the elections under that plan, no more, no less.

Q. Finally, Mr. President, how do you view the timescale for the achievement of Namibia's independence?

A. Well, one must admit that the South African racist army is stronger than the rest of individual member states of the Organisation of African Unity. It is well armed with NATO was machinery. The Americans have even supplied certain rockets -- 155mm -- to South Africa, which contain elements of nuclear weapons. So South Africa is even in possession of nuclear weapons. Moreover, the NATO countries are giving South Africa the expertise to manufacture arms in South Africa itself. So one can see that our struggle will be protracted, but the most important fact which ought to be remembered is that it is not the arms which are the decisive fctor in a war. It is the people's determination and willingness to sacrifice and free themselves. We are determined, we have the will to fight and liberate ourselves. So therefore we are confident of fighting and defeating the enemy.

CSO: 4420

SWAPO, SOUTH AFRICA ARE TO MEET ONE-ON-ONE

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 29 Nov 80 p 23

[Text]

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT WINDHOEK:

Slanted reports, but particularly misleading headlines, have conveyed the suggestion in the past few days of a so-called All-Party Conference between the "internal" parties, SWAPO, South Africa and the United Nations. The impression has been conveyed of a conference to arrive at one or other political solution for the country.

This, of course, is utter nonsense. Read today the verbatim text between the South African Government and Dr Kurt Waldheim, which was handed to the Security Council. The agreed text is from Paragraphs 18 to 24, and there is a preamble to it.

What is going to take place if ever that conference does become a reality? Is a pre-implementation meeting, in other words, the very first step to putting into motion Security Council Resolution 435 for the holding of internationally-supervised elections in South West Africa?

To be even more explicit: SWAPO and South Africa are meeting face to face. Those first feelers started already in August, as can be seen in a reproduction of our front page.

It is a fact, and one emphasized by Mr. Dirk Mudge at a news conference on Wednesday night, that no party other than SWAPO can go separately and independently, but only as a member of the entourage of the Administrator-General, Mr. Danie Hough. Yet, the country was given the impression, by slanted press reports, of an all-party conference to work out modalities for a future constitution for South West Africa -- some reports even suggesting a conference to decide a constitution.

Mr. Mudge tried to conceal a feeling of uneasiness caused by the fact that his Alliance, the DTA, would be labelled a stooge of South Africa, by going to that pre-implementation conference as a member of Mr. Hough's entourage. One actually had to pity Mr. Mudge, for there is no doubt that he too is serious about an end to the protracted matter of getting somewhere in this country.

Mr. Mudge answered questions after issuing a written statement. In the statement he said that his Alliance was not prepared, at this stage, to say definitely that it would participate in that conference. Mr. Mudge said that full particulars were not known, but that if his Alliance's interpretation of the conditions and circumstances of that conference were correct, the Alliance would be prepared to participate.

He said his Alliance could not regard itself as a puppet of the South African Government. Nor had his Alliance had any objection to the fact that the Administrator-General would lead the delegation. His Alliance was aware that the United Nations were negotiating on behalf of SWAPO and were paying SWAPO's costs. He said that his Alliance could say with justification that SWAPO was attending the conference as a puppet of the United Nations.

Mr. Mudge added that his Alliance was approaching the matter from the supposition that it would be the principal

aim of the discussions to eliminate the distrust currently in existence in regard to the United Nations and the Western powers, and more particularly in regard to impartiality in an election. His Alliance was insisting, Mr. Mudge said, that the Western powers and Frontline States should attend the conference. His Alliance accepted that the conference would not only deal with the implementation of Resolution 435, but that other practical proposals could be made at the meeting.

The DTA also accepted, Mr. Mudge said, that it would not find itself in a position of being in the company of minute political parties enjoying no status or support. He suggested that the delegation should be composed of those elected in the December 1978 election.

Answering questions at the news conference, Mr. Mudge said that, as he saw it, the primary purpose of that conference would be to solve the credibility crisis. His Alliance would not participate in an internationally-supervised election if there was no impartiality.

When it was put to him that a written undertaking had been made that all parties would be on a par once implementation of Resolution 435 had started, he remarked: "That is too late to place them on a par after implementation has started. In my opinion, the psychological effect will be too great -- I think if the forces arrive here with a SWAPO label on them, then in my opinion the effect would be too great".

In New York Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, SWAPO's United Nations representative, said he would not like to speculate now that there was hope for a pre-implementation conference. What he wanted to say, though, was that as far as his movement was concerned, there would only be talks with South Africa and no one else. Mr. Gurirab said it was totally immaterial who was with the South African delegation.

Here now follows the introductory paragraph to the key paragraphs 18 to 24, which is the verbatim text of the agreement between South Africa and Dr. Kurt Waldheim:

At the end of the mission, Mr. Martti Athisaari travelled to inform the current Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity and the Presidents or Prime Ministers of the Frontline States and Nigeria concerning the discussions in Pretoria and to brief the President of SWAPO. Consultations also continued with the Government of South Africa which, on November 21, stated that it gave its assent to the conclusion which is set out in Paragraphs 18 to 24 below:

Whilst assent is also given by the other Parties consulted for the cause of action they proposed, concern was expressed that if the timeframe for starting implementation were made, even indirectly, to the issue of trust and confidence, there could be the risk of a further and unacceptable delay. In this connection, I have set out the position by my representative in Pretoria in Paragraph 11 above. I am deeply aware of the concern of the international community over the all-too-long postponement to a solution to the question of Namibia.

I believe, however, that we may have reached a decisive stage in the long and difficult effort to resolve this question. I hope, therefore, that all concerned will now be prepared to move forward boldly and in good faith along the lines now suggested in order to ensure a sequence of events leading to the start of implementation of Resolution 435 [1978] in March, 1981, and independence by the end of 1981.

In the consultations which I have undertaken since the return of the mission with the governments of the five Western members of the contact group, they have pledged their support for the cause of action proposed, and in particular for the timeframe set out below. They have also emphasized that they will continue to use their good offices to this end.

CONCLUSION:

PARAGRAPH 18:

It is of vital importance that the independence of Namibia should be achieved in 1981, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435 [1978]. In order to achieve this aim, a date for the ceasefire and a start of implementation should be set in the early part of 1981.

PARAGRAPH 19:

One of the main obstacles to progress in the negotiations hitherto have been acute mutual distrust and lack of confidence. The mission was informed by the South African Government that this problem in itself affects the setting of a date for implementation. It was also informed that, if this obstacle can be overcome, the end of 1981 would be a realistic target date for the independence of Namibia.

PARAGRAPH 20:

A means of facilitating agreement and of creating the necessary climate of confidence and understanding would be a pre-implementation multi-party meeting in which the parties concerned in the emphasis election would be included. There is general agreement that this meeting should be held under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

PARAGRAPH 21

There have recently been a number of initiatives and approaches from various quarters for such a meeting based on the United Nations plan, in conformity with Security Council Resolution 435 [1978] and other practical proposals. Such a meeting could facilitate the implementation of that Resolution by discussing relevant aspects of implementation with the purpose of securing the co-operation of all concerned. In this connection it will be recalled that, under the settlement proposal, the text of drawing up and adopting the constitution is a function of the Constituent Assembly.

PARAGRAPH 22:

It would be understood that a proposed meeting would be held in the context of an agreed time-frame with a view to the parties themselves assisting in resolving difficulties created by distrust and lack of confidence, South Africa having reaffirmed its continuing role as the interlocutor under Resolution 435 [1978].

PARAGRAPH 23:

In the expectation that the problem of confidence can be overcome by the holding of such a meeting, and subject to satisfactory arrangements concerning the composition of UNTAG, I would, on the basis of the discussions recently held in Pretoria and after the necessary consultations, propose March, 1981 for the commencement of implementation of Resolution 435 [1978].

PARAGRAPH 24:

Accordingly, the intention would be to call a pre-implementation meeting from January 7 to 14, 1981, under the auspices and chairmanship of the United Nations. The basis of the meeting would conform to the formula agreed upon during bi-lateral discussions held earlier this year on the question of "direct talks". Accordingly, South Africa and SWAPO have been contacted concerning the composition of the respective delegations that will participate in the meeting. I have also contacted the Frontline States and Nigeria, the Organisation of African Unity and the contact group of the Five Western States about the sending of observers.

CSO: 4420

SWAPO IS READY FOR CEASEFIRE, CLAIMS UN REPRESENTATIVE

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 29 Nov 80 p 10

[Text]

OWN CORRESPONDENT
NEW YORK:

If the proposed pre-implementation conference does not come off, or in the event of its failure, there will be a total onslaught against Pretoria, said Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab here yesterday morning [03h20 South African time].

SWAPO's United Nations representative spoke to the press at an informal party hosted by him for his many political friends at the United Nations.

The usually cautious Mr. Gurirab, who in recent weeks showed mental fatigue because of having worked almost around the clock, struck an extremely happy note.

"SWAPO is now ready to sign a ceasefire. From what we learn here, the South Africans remain adamant, and they refuse an assurance, a commitment of a ceasefire.

"If this attitude of theirs continues, and if the pre-implementation meeting does not take place, then there will be action by the African Group and all our other friends at the United Nations to urge the convening of a Security Council meeting with a view to invoking mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

"We have informed the Secretary-General that we are ready to sign a ceasefire. If there is further failure, we have this commitment by our many friends of more forthcoming aid, more than we are already getting, with a view to intensifying the struggle on all fronts. The war will be intensified. There will be a total onslaught. There are countries that will give us all-round assistance to achieve this", said Mr. Gurirab.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MINING PLANS--The Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Ibrahim Hassan, last Thursday said that the country had been divided into zones for the effective exploitation of its mineral resources. He said that the zoning would enhance the immediate exploitation of viable mineral resources so that the country would be less dependent on oil. Alhaji Ibrahim, who was speaking at the commissioning of the 345,000 Naira electricity project at Ugep, in Cross River State, said that if the mineral resources of the state fall within the viable zone, his ministry would not hesitate to exploit them. The minerals include uranium and limestone. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Nov 80 p 7]

CHALLAWA DAM--Construction work on the 35 million Naira Challawa Gorge Dan in Kano State is expected to be completed within 30 months, the project manager of the dam, Malam Ado Yakasai, has disclosed. [as published] Contract for the construction of the dam, was awarded to the Kano State Water Resources and Engineering Construction Agency (WRECA), by the Federal Government in April, this year. Malam Ado disclosed that the dam would be the largest in the country, adding that it was primarily designed for irrigation purposes but would also supply drinking water to the surrounding villages in the area. The project manager made these disclosures while welcoming the new director-general of the British Council, Mr. Burgh. The director-general was accompanied to the site of the dam, by the Kano State Head of the Civil Service, Alhaji Saidu Gwarzo. According to the project manager, the dam would cover an area of about 100 square kilometres with a maximum height of 39 metres and crest width of ten metres. Welcoming the director-general, the district head of Karaye, Alhaji Garba Karaye, said that Karaye was found in the eleventh century and that farming was the main occupation of the people of the area. [James Akande] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Nov 80 p 11]

PEANUT PRODUCTION BOOST--The Federal Government has granted 4.3 million Naira to the Nigerian Ground Board (NGB) to boost groundnut production in the country. Speaking to the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Kano, the General Manager of the Board, Alhaji U. B. Danfulani, said the amount fell short of the 11 million Naira needed to purchase groundnut seeds for planting in the 1981 growing season. He attributed the shortfalls in groundnut production over the years to the unprecendented attacks of the aphids and rosette viruses in 1975 as well as the drought in the country in 1973. [as published] He stated that these natural obstacles to groundnut production were compounded by comparatively better pricing for such food crops as rice, corn and millet, which farmers now preferred to produce. He regretted that purchase of the commodities by his board had fallen drastically from 2,195 tonnes in the 1975-76 buying season to only eight tonnes in 1978/80.

Alhaji U. B. Danfulani mentioned smuggling as one of the most intractable problems facing his board. He said that the law which gave farmers the freedom to sell their products at places and to people of their choice was being exploited by some middlemen who smuggled groundnut to neighbouring countries to obtain foreign exchange with which foreign goods were smuggled back into the country. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Nov 80 p 1]

POLICE PROMOTIONS--A total of 371 policemen and women in Borno State police Command have been promoted to various ranks between January and November this year. A release issued by the Police Public Relations Officer ASP F. La'aril said those promoted included 216 constables who were promoted to corporals, 131 corporals were promoted to sergeant majors while 18 sergeants were promoted to the inspectorate cadre. The release said more encouragement through promotion was in the pipeline for hard-working and disciplined men of the police in the state. The statement, therefore, urged indigenes of Borno State willing to serve in the force to come and enlist. It further said recruitment exercise takes place every month. The release also pointed out that 32 vacancies existed for the enlistment of women in the state command and therefore urged interested women to join the force. [Sani Haruna] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Nov 80 p 7]

AUTOMOBILE EXPORTS--Nigeria is now to export cars to neighbouring African countries, the Managing Director of Volswagen of Nigeria Limited, Mr. H. E. Spillman has indicated in Lagos. [as published] Already, negotiations are at an advanced stage with Ghana and Sierra Leone on the modalities of introducing Nigerian-assembled cars into those countries, he said. Mr. Spillman who was speaking at the formal launching of a new brand of 'Passat' car, the Passat TS, said the only obstacle that stood in the way of finalising arrangements for export of Nigeria-assembled cars was the foreign exchange problem which, he said would soon be resolved. [Moses Olorode] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Nov 80 p 7]

GLASS FACTORY FOR KANO--A 56 million Naira glass factory is to be established in Dambatta, headquarters of the Dambatta Local Government area of Kano State next year. Disclosing this in an interview, the state's Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Cooperatives, Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu, said that work on the project is expected to take off in March, next year, after the completion of technical studies now going on. The state's Ministry of Lands and Survey, he went on, had completed the topographic studies for the proposed glass project, adding that the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives would serve as "surety" for the project. The commissioner also disclosed that the state government would hold 30 per cent shares of the total investment in the industry. [James Akande] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Dec 80 p 24]

DAM CONSTRUCTION--Ogun-Oshun River Basin Authority has signed a 36-million Naira contract agreement for the construction of the civil works of the Ikere Gorge Dam at some 40 kilometres northeast of Iseyin, Oyo State. With a capacity of about 690 million cubic metres of water, the dam, when completed, is expected to provide municipal and industrial water supply for Iseyin township and its environs as well as metropolitan Lagos. It will also help to irrigate some areas in the mid-sector of Ogun basin and provide hydro-power for use in the immediate environment. At the signing ceremony in Abeokuta, capital of Ogun State last Friday, the chairman of the authority, Prince Adeleke Adedoyin, disclosed that the project would

play a significant role in the success of the Federal Government's green revolution programme. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Dec 80 p 16]

EFFORTS AGAINST NPN CLAIMED--Governor Shehu Mohammed Kangiwa of Sokoto State has alleged that there are cetain unnamed people with "leftist attitude" working for the down fall of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) in the guise of being state members of the party. [as published] He made the pronouncement while addressing the state congress of the party in Gusau last weekend. Although journalists were asked to leave the Sardauna Memorial Stadium where the meeting took place, after the various addresses, copies of the speeches said to have been delivered were later distributed to them. He stressed that NPN as a party was moving ahead and no individual should make the mistake of thinking there would be progress without his or her consent. The governor noted that a careful study would reveal that only a few local government branches of the party did not have leadership squables, instead of the leaders to unite and work for the good of the society. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Dec 80 p 17]

CSO: 4420

SENGHOR DISCUSSES DOMESTIC ECONOMIC SITUATION, PROSPECTS

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French 3 Nov 80 pp 24-25

["Exclusive interview of Senghor after closing of CEAO Summit, conducted by Assane Saadou: "I Support African Cooperation"]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, the North-South dialogue has not as yet yielded satisfactory results for our countries. What is your view of the situation and what are your suggestions on the factual establishment of a new world economic order?

Leopold S. Senghor: I believe that one must begin by looking at the facts which motivated the opening of a North-South dialogue. For 15 years, from 1945 to 1960, I denounced in the French parliament the colonialist pact. I denounced the deterioration of trade terms. This deterioration has been computed by the World Bank for the period between 1952 and 1972. It averaged 2.5 percent annually according to World Bank computations. However, following the 1974 crisis, the Third World specialists have estimated the deterioration as ranging between 10 and 20 percent.

Naturally, it is this deterioration that must be fought. I acknowledge the effort made by the developed countries. They had pledged to allocate 0.7 percent of their gross national product to aid to development. Last year their contribution totaled 0.34-0.35 percent (the contribution of the West was equal to that of the communist countries in the East).

[Question] What are the remedies?

[Answer] I believe that the developed countries should honor their commitments and raise their contribution to 0.7 percent of their GNP. However, this would be insufficient and that is the reason for which at the extraordinary session on disarmament of the United Nations I brought up the idea of levying a five percent tax on the defense or war budgets of all developed and developing countries. These are the suggestions I will submit to the congress of the Socialist International which will be held in Madrid from 12 to 16 November. I shall introduce a report on behalf of the South. What is the target? The target, therefore, is to increase the aid given by developed countries to the developing countries in order to stabilize raw material prices, including petroleum (I can speak freely on the subject since we have petroleum in Senegal which we will begin to extract in 1983). I believe that the OPEC is headed toward the solution that petroleum prices must be indexed to the prices of goods and services of the developed countries.

[Question] Mr President, what point has been reached with the organization of the trilogue? Could the trilogue succeed where the dialogue failed?

[Answer] Ever since our independence, in Senegal, we have called for a dialogue between Europe and Africa or, more precisely, for a Euro-African association. It was then that the dialogue between Europe and the Arab countries was initiated. At the 1977 Cairo Arab-African summit Conference I launched the idea of a European-Arab-African association. The purpose of the trilogue is the same.

Let us point out that we are progressing slowly. We discussed the problem at the extraordinary summit meeting of the OAU held last April in Lagos. We also discussed it at the beginning of July at the regular summit meeting of the OAU in Freetown.

Naturally, we are pursuing our dialogue with the French government. I shall mention this again to President Giscard d'Estaing in November.

[Question] Mr President, considering the current situation, what is the state of the Senegalese economy and what are its prospects?

[Answer] The Senegalese economy is experiencing difficulties like all economies throughout the world. Its difficulties are enhanced by the fact that we are a Sudano-Sahelian country. In 20 years of Senegalese independence we have had 10 years of drought. The situation was aggravated by the fact that we had a severe drought in 1977 which was repeated in 1979. On each occasion we had a balance of trade deficit of some 50 billion. That is why we are currently borrowing some 100 billion francs from France and from international institutions.

The Senegalese economy is having difficulties but it is not alone. I am sure that you read in the latest issue of the periodical JEUNE AFRIQUE that the Ivory Coast is experiencing difficulties and was planning to borrow several hundred billion. Clearly, the Ivory Coast is richer than Senegal.

We are borrowing but, since last year, we have also inaugurated an austerity policy.

The prime minister submitted to the national assembly a short-term recovery plan. Subsequently, at the beginning of this year, he submitted a medium-term recovery plan for the 1980-1985 period. Above all, along with these recovery plans, we are proceeding with industrial development. In fact, we have discovered a source of energy (petroleum was discovered over 10 years ago but it is of the heavy, bitumenous kind). We shall begin petroleum extraction in 1983. By 1986 we shall begin, therefore, to exploit important iron ore deposits in eastern Senegal. We have discovered other mineral resources as well. I believe that we shall have several difficult years and that we shall come to the surface by 1986-1987 providing that we follow our policy of austerity. Let me remind you that we have closed down one-half of our embassies and removed one-half of our official cars, among other measures.

[Question] Mr President, to what extent could groups such as the CEAO [West African Economic Community] and the CEDEAO [West African State Economic community] speed up African Unity?

[Answer] I have always supported African cooperation in concentric circles. In 1963, at the constituent congress of the OAU, opposing those who, like N'Krumah were in favor of the immediate organization of an African economic community, a joint government, and a joint army, I supported a methodical and more progressive development and the organization of regional communities.

Last year West Africa was the first area to set up a community. Previously, however, we had already established subregional communities (OMUS) [expansion unknown, presumably OMVS], OMVG, CILSS [Inter-state Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel]). I believe that it is through specific, methodical and progressive activities that African unity will be achieved on the basis of an economic plan alone, for on the political level, in Senegal we are democrats. We believe that each state must develop its own model in accordance with its own history, geography and economic and cultural realities.

[Question] Mr President, do you foresee a political role for the CEAO?

[Answer] I do not foresee a political role for the CEAO for the simple reason, stating this yet once again, that each country must implement its ideological option and each state must set its own model.

That is why I can say that since 1945 through their votes the Senegalese have always shown their attachment to democratic socialism. Currently we have a multiple party system in Senegal. We have four parties representing the current ideologies. We have a conservative party, a radical liberal party, a democratic socialist party, and a Marxist-Leninist party. I think, therefore, that the CEAO should be an economic community transcending ideological differences.

5157
CSO: 4400

TWO FRENCH FINANCING AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Two agreements were signed yesterday morning in the office of the minister of the Economy and Finance. One agreement concerns the opening up of credit totaling 550,000,000 CFA francs, by means of which the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE] is participating in the financing of the ORTS [Senegalese Office of Television Broadcasting] emergency plan; this agreement was signed by Ousmane Seck and Mr Charpentier, the director of the CCCE in Senegal. The other agreement, which concerns a loan of 10,000,000,000 CFA francs by means of which the CCCE is making available to Senegal the resources needed to finance a huge investment program, was signed by the minister of the Economy and Finance, Aristide Alcantara, the director of the BNDS [Senegal National Development Bank] and Mr Charpentier.

With the opening up of 550,000,000 in credit, the financial aid from the CCCE takes place in the context of the Senegalese government's decision to assure the ORTS of an investment program that will enable it to pursue its activities under good conditions for at least 5 years, until the ORTS development program begins operation.

The aid, which was granted with an interest rate of 4.5 percent and a repayment period of 15 years with 2 years' deferment, will round out the subsidies to be put in place by the Aid and Cooperation Fund [FAC] of the French Republic and the Senegalese equipment budget for financing the ORTS emergency plan.

The loan of 10 billion CFA francs will make it possible to put into operation a significant number of development projects of high economic impact for Senegal; these projects concern in particular the following priority sectors: development of the river basins, urban hydraulics, village hydraulics, plant production, animal production, tourism, human promotion, housing and urbanism, information and financial participation in the projects.

For this reason, at the end of the signing ceremony Ousmane Seck hastened to remind those present that last July our country had recourse to exceptional aid from France to face a difficult economic and financial situation which "is a reflection in our country of the worldwide economic crisis, aggravated here by the dramatic consequences of the disastrous series of rainfall shortages and poor harvests."

France in fact responded to Senegal's appeal with a series of loans of various forms totaling 2.5 billion. The first section, 11.5 billion was put in place immediately after the agreement obtained in Paris.

According to Ousmane Seck, the last section of the French exceptional aid will be important on more than one account, since it will contribute to mobilizing important financing. It will directly serve productive projects and will thus be a powerful factor in economic recovery. "Our middle-term plan for economic recovery will find in this credit a first-rate appeal," the minister concluded.

In his reply Mr Charpentier assured the minister that his organization will continue to act in such a way that Senegal can emerge from its situation and can develop. He also said that the CCCE would like to intervene in the productive sectors and aid Senegal in the years to come, so it can face the difficult situation it is currently enduring. Mr Charpentier in conclusion assured the minister that France will everything to help surmount these difficulties.

8946
CSO: 4400

STATE ASSISTANCE TO RURAL AREAS NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 8-9 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] A Food Aid Commission document sums up the 1979-1980 agricultural season and emphasizes the Senegalese Government's efforts to come to the aid of the deprived populations. The program was carried out under good conditions despite the harmful effect of the late-autumn rains on the quality of the preceding harvests.

Last year's winter season was characterized by a good distribution of precipitation. This did not fail to have an influence on the crops. In some regions of Senegal the millet harvests were almost nonexistent, whereas in the southern part of the country rice production was affected by the situation.

Using the data supplied by the regional and central technical services as a basis, the Food Aid Commission, since late November 1979, has evaluated the level of the grain shortage and recommended emergency measures of which the International Community was informed. In that context, an FAO-WFP [World Food Program] evaluation mission that was in Senegal last February confirmed the unfavorable elements that marked the 1979-1980 winter season. Besides the grain shortage (118,000 tons), the mission recognized the poor rainfall distribution, poor hydrology (with a late start for the rising of the Senegal River), as well as the appearance of depredators.

On the basis of this finding, the Food Aid Commission and the evaluation mission outlined practical measures to resorb the shortage.

For its part the government, which has known since September 1979 that the regions of Fleuve, Louga and the northern part of Eastern Senegal were threatened with famine, ordered free distribution of 9,000 tons of souna [translation unknown] millet. The acquisition of this millet and its transportation cost the state 550,000,000 of our francs. With the goal of assisting all the disaster-stricken populations, the government provided for a second millet distribution program whose purchase cost was in the neighborhood of a billion and a half. Toward the same objective, it asked for international emergency aid before the most recent winter season. The EEC responded to that appeal by disbursing nearly 300,000,000 of our francs. Despite all of these efforts, the distribution program experienced difficulties of proper execution, chiefly because of the indispensable standardization of packaging. Begun on 2 May 1980, it could not be completed until last 31 July.

Gradual Disengagement

Faced with the delay in international aid, the government launched a third distribution program of 5,000 tons of souna millet, which necessitated 330,000,000 CFA francs to aid 1,000,000 Senegalese, on the basis of 5 kilograms per person. This was in August.

In all, the government's total financial effort for the deprived populations amounts to 3,254,190,000 CFA francs for purchase and transportation of 42,000 tons of local millet, as well as for its participation in the transporting of donations from abroad.

This state effort is growing, for since the creation in 1974 of the Disaster Aid Commission we have observed the increase in the budgetary envelope reserved for the victims of natural calamities. Moreover, since 1978 we have noted a gradual disengagement of the International Community, for which the state must take up the slack. In fact, donors are more and more interested in operations that tend to improve the food autonomy of the developing countries rather than responding to impromptu solicitations. Along that line, the Senegalese government envisages forming a food stock pile this year, beginning with local grain if possible. Failing that, it will resort to imported sorghum. The FRG, the US and France are participating in setting up the stock pile.

Over the long term it goes without saying that the government's objective is to eliminate foreign aid by means of a gradual food self-sufficiency. This requires a consistent agricultural policy basically founded on the exploitation of hydraulic resources.

8946
CSO: 4400

REFORM OF PEANUT MARKETING TERMED 'REVOLUTION'

Dakar AFRICA in French Nov 80 pp 31-32

[Article by Joel Decupper: "Abdou Diouf's Revolution"]

[Text] It is a veritable revolution that is taking place in Senegal and yet, very few Senegalese are aware of it. The event barely merited two articles in the national daily, articles in which the importance of the reform in peanut marketing -- their subject -- does not seem to be adequately stressed.

It is true that among the many points they have in common with the French, the Senegalese prefer to show more interest in their debacles than their successes. ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development] is a striking example. Its failure attracted everyone's attention, to the extent that LE SOLEIL devoted several pages to it and one minister even tried to show in his columns -- in the very midst of the misfortune -- that the organization was not a failure, or at least not totally.

Consequently, any Senegalese can explain in detail the reasons for ONCAD's failure. No point will be forgotten: neither the poor organization nor the delays in supplies, the opening of bargaining, financing and payment, not the absence of control or the fraud, trafficking or manipulation of which the peasants were the victims.

Just as the French would do, the Senegalese will forget the progress of the rural world since independence, the development of rural housing and its equipment. However, unlike the former colonizers, he will be careful not to spell out responsibilities. While the French would quite naturally point out the man who was the most closely linked to ONCAD for the longest period of time, the Senegalese will be content to blame the government, even the chief of state, as if it were directly in charge of the management of the organization.

Naturally, our man wallows in absolute pessimism. Peanuts are finished. One will have to go to food crops and pray that oil will be discovered.

Era of Realism?

Fortunately for Senegal, the prime minister, the man with the dossiers, has set up a team of experts whose private life, for the first time, has not been set aside. With a realism to which, we must admit, Senegal has not accustomed us, the team has set up a new marketing system that is totally remarkable in its simplicity and

efficiency. One thinks of the butter cutter: It had but to be imagined! Whatever the case, for the first time since Senegal has existed -- or rather, since peanuts have been grown there -- peanuts are enjoying efficiency. What is even better, for the first time, with the system established, the farmers will no longer be robbed. On the contrary, they will receive a fair price for their work. Let the people be the judge!

Henceforth, it is the oilworks that will buy the nuts directly from the cooperatives. There are some 1,700 of the latter, organized in four zones, each attached to an oilworks. Those in Cape-Verde and the Thies and Louga regions will come under Lesieur; those in Diourbel under SEIB [expansion unknown]; those in Sine-Saloum and Eastern Senegal under SODEC [expansion unknown]; and those in Casamance under SEIC [expansion unknown]. As one can see, the distribution is convenient and it is geographically rational.

Each oilworks will take in the cooperatives in its geographical area. All the data from the cooperatives will be handled by computers, whether it be a question of their characteristics, activities, results and development or their production and quality. In this way, the oilworks will be able to closely follow the collection of peanuts and their marketing.

As the commercial firms once did, on the basis of information gathered at production places by officials from the oilworks, at the beginning of December, before the beginning of trading, a cash advance equal to 20 percent of the estimated amount of production will be paid to each cooperative to enable it to buy the peanuts from the farmers for cash. Payment will be 49 francs on the basis of a price of 50 francs per kilogram set for the next trading, the remaining franc being retained by the oilworks as an antifraud measure. The indebted cooperatives will be paid 46 francs per kilogram, with 3 francs being paid to the BNDS [Senegal National Development Bank] to pay off the debt, which was the object of a 5-year moratorium.

Farmers Pay Regularly

At the level of each oilworks, a Peanut Directorate will be set up with a corps of inspectors with 1 inspector for 10 to 20 cooperatives, depending on their geographical situation. Every cooperative will be visited at least once a week by these inspectors, who will inform their directorate of the purchase situation and the evaluation of grain, with this information then fed into the computer. Based on this data, the oilworks will be able to inject money before the preceding financing is used up. Financing will be weekly so that the cooperatives will always be able to pay the farmers cash for their peanuts. It should be emphasized that this process will eliminate the hated IOU's previously given to the farmers, the schemes used against them and the many protests. In addition to a simplification of accounting, there will result a net reduction in the drain of peanuts to Gambia.

The oilworks will take over the former grouping units, which will be managed by their own employees. The peanuts will either be shipped directly to the plants, the grouping units or private shellers, who will do piecework for the oilworks. These different shipments will be computer planned by the oilworks and made known to the cooperatives for their information.

It should be noted that the shipment of peanuts from the cooperatives will be left up to the latter. Oilworks will provide such transport only if asked but nevertheless, will pay for shipping according to the scale set by authorities. Shipping information will be fed into the computer and every week, the oilworks will know the exact situation of shipments and the amount owing to every hauler, who will be paid within 8 days maximum.

Consequently, haulers will no longer be imposed on the cooperatives even if the latter have their own means of transport or should desire to use those in their region, as was previously the case. Furthermore, haulers will no longer have to wait to be paid, as was once so often true that some have not yet received what is due them from the last trading!

Farmers Responsible

With regard to control of impurities, ONCAD performed the task at the level of the driers and plants. Beyond a certain level of impurities, the producers were penalized. The deductions made resulted in many protests. A new system is being worked out that should make it possible to protect the interests of both producers and industries and above all, give credit to cooperatives whose impurity rates are low so as to improve the quality of their production.

An important innovation is that cooperatives as such will henceforth be paid 1,000 francs per ton of peanuts delivered. Payment will be made every month. By way of example, a cooperative that produces 1,000 tons of peanuts will receive 1 million francs. In this way, the cooperatives will have the means to finance their own operations and to pay their representatives (counter weighers) at the peanut receiving centers: driers, shelling units and plants.

In additions, inasmuch as ONCAD's tasks are divided among SONAR [expansion unknown], the cooperatives and oilworks, the remuneration received by that organization will be divided among the three structures also. The cooperatives will therefore receive their share of the remuneration. This will enable them to pay the weighers, who will be their own employees. Weighers from outside the cooperatives had been forced on them by ONCAD, which had difficulty controlling them, as shown by shocking scandals. Henceforth, they will come directly under the board of directors of the cooperative, which will easily be able to watch over them. Likewise, the cooperatives will pay the chairmen of their boards. They will then be more able to watch their action.

True Socialization

Finally, the final innovation is that the bonus for oil content which the oilworks paid ONCAD, due to the fact that the oil content of Senegalese peanuts is higher than that used in the setting of international prices, will henceforth go to the cooperatives. This bonus, whose amount may go as high as 1 billion CFA francs, depending on the crop, should enable them to purchase part of the capital of the oilworks. There will result a real socialization of the main national industrial tool because the rural world will be involved in production and the processing of the product of their work as well.

It is likely that this reform, whose main lines we have stressed, will be adapted as it is applied. The fact that it is effective will naturally lead to this. To the inevitable detractors who accuse us of excessive optimism, we would reply that we do not doubt its success because the oilworks will not have difficulty assuming their new responsibilities thanks to the organizational qualities characteristic of the private sector which they have always demonstrated. They will succeed all the more easily because they will be assured of the active participation of the farmers through their cooperatives because they will finally be directly responsible for the management of their production and assured of receiving all the fruits of their labor.

No More Farmers Robbed

In fact, undoubtedly for the first time since peanuts became Senegal's main source of wealth, the farmers will no longer be robbed. Those who took advantage of them did it in their own behalf: the traders before independence and the employees of ONCAD later, for lack of controls. No employee of the oilworks will try to rob the peasants on behalf of his employer and one can be confident that thanks to the methods of inspection used in private enterprises, the oilworks will reduce misappropriations to occasional incidents rapidly eliminated

It is obvious that the success of this veritable revolution would become problematical if the nationalization of the oilworks were to bring about a questioning of the "private" nature of their management. Making them official enterprises would rapidly lead to a "blown up ONCAD" that would yield even more disastrous results.

Excluding this unpleasant possibility, the fact remains that the effects of this revolution will not be fully felt during the coming harvest but only with the one beginning at the end of 1981. At a time when international difficulties -- inflation, higher oil prices, deterioration of the terms of trade -- and domestic problems -- climatic contingencies, limitations of the recovery plan -- incline one to despair, the hope stimulated by the reform of marketing of the main national product should be precious encouragement. Consequently, it is to be regretted that the prime minister, because he is the artisan of this revolution and undoubtedly out of modesty or perhaps to guard against propaganda, has not seen fit to better inform his fellow countrymen about it.

[illegible]
[illegible]

BRIEFS

OPEC LOAN--The OPEC Fund for International Development has lent Sierra Leone $1m. to import capital goods and food. The loan is interest free with a 0.5 per cent annual service charge and a ten year maturity. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2432]

SUGAR FACTORY--The Magbass Sugar Factory, which is being built by China, will go into full production early next year. The project, described as the most elaborate agro-based industry ever undertaken in Sierra Leone, has a sugar cane plantation of 3,350 acres attached to the factory, of which over 1,000 acres of sugar cane has already been cultivated. When fully operational, the factory should produce a capacity of 400 tonnes of sugar per day, enough to meet local needs, and export potential. One of the by-products of the factory, molasses, will be used to produce industrial alcohol. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2461]

SIERRA LEONE-MOSCOW FLIGHTS--The Russian airline, Aeroflot, will shortly begin direct flights between Sierra Leone and Russia. A technical delegation from Aeroflot recently visited the country to work out practical details on an air traffic agreement, and setting up an airline agency and refuelling facilities. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2461]

CSO: 4420

MALAN ATTACKS CRITICS OF PRIME MINISTER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Dec 80 p 5

[Article by Johan Kloppers]

[Text]

OUDTSHOORN. -- The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan yesterday lashed out at the enemies of the Prime Minister, saying they had the chance to strengthen and develop the country but did not avail themselves of the opportunity.

Addressing a passing-out parade at Oudtshoorn, General Malan said what was happening in the political arena was in direct conflict with the guidelines the government was attempting to establish for peaceful continued existence.

Attempts to denigrate Mr P W Botha and place him under suspicion were not in the country's interests and would "plunge us all into a suicidal situation", General Malan said.

Speaking at a passing-out parade at the Infantry School, General Malan said the country's enemies were using every possible means to achieve their objective, reports Sapa.

They were trying to destroy South Africa's economy and internal politics by arousing suspicion and uncertainty and promoting division, by acts of sabotage and by stirring up unrest.

"It is, without a doubt, a revoluntionary conflict planned and fomented by communists. Their pawns, our immediate enemy in this conflict, are manipulated by international communism."

General Malan said it was imperative to form a solid base within the country to oppose the escalating onslaught against South Africa.

A strong government was of cardinal importance — a government in which the nation believed and could trust as a binding factor going beyond language, cultural and even colour boundaries.

Referring to people who had missed the opportunity to "strengthen the country", General Malan said: "These same people did not avail themselves of their opportunities in the past, but they nevertheless now see their way clear, at one very time when we can least afford it, to sow political dissension among our own ranks by trying to denigrate our leader, the Prime Minister himself, and by trying to place him under suspicion.

"I wish to make it very plain to you today that these attempts will in no way be in the interests of the country but will, on the contrary, plunge us all into a suicidal situation."

General Malan said that as a member of the Cabinet who, by virtue of his appointment, had an understanding of the struggle facing South Africa, "I cannot allow this reprehensible behaviour to go unnoticed".

He deemed it necessary, he added, to confirm again "my unconditional loyalty to the Prime Minister for his purposefulness and leadership".

General Malan paid tribute to the nearly 2 000 junior leaders who were passing out yesterday and said the Infantry School had established exceptional achievements during the past year.

These included the highest evaluation results achieved by a unit during counter-insurgency evaluation in the operational area (85 percent) and an exceptionally high score for musketry (204/250).

A statue depicting an infantryman in action was unveiled. The statue is the work of Corporal Mark Stephens, a national serviceman from Pretoria who has won the Oudtshoorn municipal bursary to study art at a technikon or university. The statue was donated by Oudtshoorn to the infantry school.

Report by Johan Kloppers, 181 Mitchell Street, Pretoria, and G Rens, Barclays Bldg, Church Sq., Pretoria.

CSO: 4420

VORSTER EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR BOTHA INITIATIVES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Dec 80 p 5

[Text]

STELLENBOSCH. — The former State President, Mr B J Vorster, said yesterday he endorsed initiatives by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to secure co-operation among the population groups of southern Africa.

At the same time Mr Vorster warned that success should not be expected to be achieved overnight. "The tempo of Africa is slow."

Mr Vorster, who is also Chancellor of Stellenbosch University, was addressing 1 000 people on the final day of the university's graduation ceremony.

He said that in 1973 he had already spelt out the concept of a constellation of states in southern Africa which would be politically independent but would co-operate closely in the economic sphere.

Attention

Mr Vorster said that 1981 would be the year of southern Africa.

"International attention is focused on southern Africa as never before."

He associated himself with a call by the university's rector, Professor Mike de Vries, that people should concentrate even more on studying.

South Africa needed not only more people but also more knowledge. The country would play its part in 1981.

"It has taken several years to convince the world that the Whites in South Africa are not colonialists but have a right to be in Africa."

The right of White South Africa was being accepted by the outside world and also by many Black African leaders although they would not always readily acknowledge it.

White rights

Mr Vorster said the rights of Whites in Africa should not be regarded as being conditional, that they were in Africa on parole and that they would only be tolerated for good behaviour.

"I associate myself with calls by the Prime Minister with regard to co-operation in southern Africa."

Quoting from a speech he made in 1975 when he was still Prime Minister, Mr Vorster said that South Africa had a task to create not only good relations among its people, but a pattern was developing which would serve as an example for Africa and the rest of the world.

A constellation of states would develop which would not prescribe to each other politically but would work closely together economically to the advantage of the larger southern Africa as a whole.

Results

"We will do right and well to support these initiatives with everything at our disposal," he said. "But we should not expect results tomorrow or the day after."

Mr Vorster said international recognition of South Africa's Black National States would eventually be achieved.

"I believe there will first be de facto change and then de jure change."

But Black African leaders should understand that their demands for a one-man-one-vote government in South Africa would be rejected. They would also have to get rid of the hate and distrust which sometimes came through strongly.

It would be in the interests of Africa and economic realities would demand that Africa co-operated in such a constellation of states.

Reality

They had nothing to fear that South Africa would dominate them in such a framework of co-operation.

"I believe the day will come that a constellation of states will become a reality."

Mr Vorster expressed the hope that 1981 would set Africa free of its fears and prejudices. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

FRENCH REPORTS SAY PAC ATTACKED SASOL PLANT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Dec 80 p 9

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text] DURBAN. — Leading French newspapers carried reports this week claiming that the Pan-African Congress and not the African National Congress was responsible for the attack on the Sasol plant earlier this year.

Two of the newspapers quoted French intelligence sources and said the PAC was now directing it's anti-South African operations from Libya, fully backed by Collonel Gadaffi the ruler of the African country.

One newspaper said the PAC had established at least three bases in Libya in the last four years which have the support of the Gadaffi regime. The paper quoted French intelligence sources as saying that the successful attack Sasol had been engineered at one of the PAC camps in Libya.

Another report in one of the French dailies said that Col Gadaffi, a devout Moslem, had refused to support the ANC because of it's Soviet connections. The report said that Col Gadaffi had flatly refused to allow the ANC to set up bases in Libya, but fully supported the PAC, which has played second fiddle in international support in the onslaught against South Africa.

A third report in a French newspaper said that the PAC delegation had been assured of the support of the Libyan government, Col Gadaffi and PAC leaders. It quoted as it's source French intelligence and French diplomats in Africa.

Until these revelations, the ANC has claimed responsibility for the attack on Sasol.

The chief of the Security Branch of South Africa, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, was not available for comment yesterday and other senior officers said they did not want to comment on newspaper reports.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT TO DEVELOP SOUTH SOTHO AREA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 80 p 10

[Text] PLANS for the development of the Bloemfontein, Onverwacht, Vaalkraal area of the Free State were outlined in a statement yesterday by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, issued by the Office of the Prime Minister.

The Cabinet had decided it was necessary to bring about a balanced relationship between centres of employment and residential areas to ensure co-ordinated development and meet the growing demand for employment opportunities, the statement said.

The Onverwacht-Vaalkraal areas, where more than 50 000 South Sotho's already live, could not be considered solely from an urbanisation point of view. It also had to be seen in the light of national development.

The sub-region should evolve to provide a balanced urban environment for the South Sotho's in the Onverwacht-Vaalkraal area as well as for the Tswana people in the vicinity of Thabanchu.

To promote development in the Onverwacht-Vaalkraal area, further residential development for Blacks at Bloemfontein would have to be restricted as far as possible.

However, the permanent residential rights of Blacks qualifying under certain sections of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act would be respected.

"Obviously," the statement said, "the standard of the Black urban area of Bloemfontein should be improved in order to enhance the quality of life for the inhabitants."

The Government was determined to alleviate unemployment in the sub-region and acknowledged the important role Bloemfontein, with its developed infrastructure, had to play.

The principle of clustered economic development was accepted as being the best possible solution to create meaningful employment opportunities in the area. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO TAIWAN--Taipei--A 55-member mission consisting of high-ranking South African Government officials, Parliamentarians, industry and business leaders and their wives, has arrived in Taipei for an eight-day visit. The visit is sponsored by the South African Ministry of Transport to mark the opening of a direct air service between Taipei and Johannesburg. Among other members of the mission are Mrs Betsy Verwoerd, widow of the late South African Prime Minister Dr H. F. Verwoerd, Mr S. F. Kotze, Minister of Community Development, Mr C. V. de Villiers, Railway Commissioner of the Ministry of Transport, Mr A. B. Eksteen, Director-General of the Minister of Transport, Mr W. G. Schikerling, Auditor-General, Senator J. Steyl and eight members of Parliament.--SAPA CNA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Dec 80 p 11]

SHIPBUILDING CONTRACT--A R4.5-million contract for a 500 gross tons stern-fishing trawler has been won by Durban shipbuilders Dorbyl Marine. Confirmation of the contract was given yesterday by Dick Brass, executive director of the company. The trawler will be specially strengthened against ice and is to be built for a Canadian fishing company, John Penny and Son. The trawler is being financed by the Industrial Development Corporation and there is a 20 percent government subsidy. Dorbyl Marine won the contract against fierce competition from Japanese, Korean, Spanish and Canadian shipbuilders. The trawler will be powered by a 2,400 hp MAK engine and fitted with Brussel winchgear. She will operate in Newfoundland waters. Dorbyl Marine are at present busy with two new trawlers for Irvin and Johnson, and a fisheries research vessel. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Dec 80 p 20]

'TERRORISM' TRIAL--Cape Town--The chairman of the Nyanga Residents Association, Mr Oscar Mpetha (71) and 17 others who face charges of terrorism and murder, will stand trial in the Cape Town Supreme Court on March 3. The men appeared briefly yesterday in the Wynberg Magistrates Court, which sat at Pollsmoor prison. The first alternative to the counts of terrorism and murder is public violence, and the second alternative conspiracy. It is alleged that during the period August 8 to August 12 near the Crossroads squatter camp, the accused acted unlawfully and with the intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order. It is alleged they incited to damage motor vehicles by throwing stones and or petrol bombs; assaulted Mr George Beeton, Mr Frederick Jansen, Mr Anthony Ables, Mr Clive Brooks, Mr M. McKay and Mr Ivan Adams.

Mr Beeton and Mr Jansen died as a result of these injuries. It is also alleged they barricaded Klipfontein Road by placing stones, three stumps and car tyres in the road. The men were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Dec 80 p 2]

SADF OFFICE FORCE--An office of the Witwatersrand Command of the South African Defence Force in Twist Street Johannesburg was gutted by fire in early yesterday morning. According to the police, the building was broken into and documents in the office set alight. Damage is estimated at R1,000. No arrests have yet been made. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Dec 80 p 3]

EXPLOSION AT PRETORIA UNIVERSITY--The explosion in the Unisa office of Professor F. A. Maritz in Pretoria on Wednesday night cannot be connected at this stage with the actions of the so-called "Wit Kommando." But the police's Directorate of Public Relations yesterday confirmed that clues had been found at the scene of the blast. The type of explosive used has also been established. The explosion happened on Wednesday after the staff had already left the building. Professor Maritz was a witness in the Silverton siege trial. Police denied that the explosion could at this stage be connected with the one at Pretoria University in August. Meanwhile, Professor J. J. van der Merwe, deputy rector of Unisa, told THE CITIZEN that security regulations had been stepped up some time ago. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Dec 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

AN EGYPTIAN Commercial delegation, led by Mr. Gamal Bayoumi from the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is currently in the country to propose to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a study of the possibility of signing an agreement for Economic co-operation with Swaziland.

The group, consisting of five other meb, Mr. El'Azzazi, Mr. Awad, Mr. Helmy, Mr. Elmekwad and Mr. Elgebili, arrived in the country last Monday and have met the Permanent Secretaries of the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Tourism, Department of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health and the Department of Planning and Statistics.

Yesterday morning the delegation had consultations with the Minister for Industry, Mines and Tourism, Prince Nqaba. During the meeting, the leader of the delegation, Mr. Gamal Bayoumi pointed out to Prince Nqaba that his delegation requires from the Ministry the specific requirements for industrial development with the aim of providing some technical assistance.

From the Ministry of Industry, the delegation went to the Prime Minister's offices where they also had a brief consultation. Prince Mabandla expressed his personal concern over the problem of food shortage and the growing rate of unemployment. He pointed out that his government is trying hard to try and eliminate these problems and went on to say that co-operation between members of the government and the government of Egypt as a whole will be off great interest and advantvee.

The delegation has met, amongst others, the Chairman of the National Industrial Development Corporation, Prince Masitsela and the Chief Technical Advisor of the Corporation, Mr. Allen Major.

Tomorrow they are due to visit the Chamber of Commerce and the Tourism section of the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Tourism.

Other issues which the delegation is due to propose is the study of the possibility of Egypt importing frozen meat, wood and asbestos directly from Swaziland, the study of exporting some Egyptian goods, especially medicine, leather products and shoes.

They are expected to leave the country on Saturday after rounding off their visit by consulting the Ministry of Economic Planning.

CSO: 4420

ARMY TAKEOVER IN UPPER VOLTA DISCUSSED

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2405

[Text]

TALK in Ouagadougou recently had centred more on when a possible coup would take place and who would be responsible rather than on whether such an event might occur. Now President Lamizana is the victim of exasperation in military quarters at the turn political events have taken in the last few months. Circumstances are reminiscent of all the previous crises in Upper Volta which have prompted military intervention or the reassertion of military authority ever since President Lamizana, then Chief of Staff of the Voltaic Army, threw out Maurice Yameogo in a coup in January, 1966.

On November 25 President Lamizana was removed from office, and is now under house arrest, along with the rest of the government, following a bloodless military coup led by the commander of the regiment based in Ouagadougou, Colonel Saye Zerbo.

The new 48-year-old leader announced that the constitution had been suspended, the National Assembly dissolved and that the country was now under the control of a military committee of national recovery. The committee will remain in power until a Government of National Recovery is formed. Ouagadougou Airport was closed and telephone links abroad were temporarily suspended. Information is, therefore, patchy. It is confirmed, according to one agency report, that the present chief of staff, General Jean Zagre, the former chief of staff, General Baba Sy, and the president of the National Assembly, M. Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, are under house arrest. Members of the government are being held at a military camp near the capital.

There are no indications of other members of the assembly being apprehended.

Colonel Saye Zerbo is a former parachutist in the French colonial army, which he left in 1961 with the rank of sub-lieutenant after participating in the campaigns in Indochina and Algeria. He then took a special military training course in France. In 1973 he became the first officer from Upper Volta to graduate from the Ecole Superieure de Guerre. In 1974 he was made foreign minister in the military government and resigned in 1976. Colonel Zerbo comes from the same region as the ousted President Lamizana and is a Samo. He received some of his higher education at the Institute for Economic and Social Development in Abidjan.

That a coup was on the cards in Upper Volta has been reflected in reports published in these columns in the last few weeks. Since the beginning of the year the government, under M. Joseph Conombo, the prime minister, has been under severe pressure from trade unions to increase salaries and to meet other demands. The fuse which led to the latest military action in Upper Volta was ignited at the beginning of the school year when primary school teachers went on strike claiming that two of their members had been victimised for participating in union activities earlier in the year. There were also allegations that favouritism had taken place in the selection of teachers winning scholarships to study in France. Within weeks the other main teachers' unions — SUVESS, the secondary schools union and SYNEPEL-HV repres-

ering private schools — joined in a solidarity strike with the Syndicat Nationale des Enseignants Africains d'Haute Volta. On November 4 and 5 there was a two-day general strike organised by the four main trade unions.

On November 13 police broke up a march by the trade unions organised to support the teachers' unions which had been banned the day before by the President. He alleged then that agent provocateurs were involved in inciting the demonstrators. Other allegations suggested that the government had stooped to bribery and even violence to win over opponents. (*West Africa*, November 17.)

There was much more to the coup, however. The fact that Upper Volta is not yet economically viable — in fact it is further away than ever before from even a respectable modicum of self-sufficiency — is not so much the cause of the framework within which popular reaction to political and economic decisions take place. Austerity budgets augmented by liberal doses of foreign financial assistance are responded to by the unions with demands for increases in salary to meet the requirements of a rising cost of living. In the last 18 months inflation has been particularly severe in Upper Volta because of the general trend of the world economy.

Perhaps the most serious criticism levelled against the previous government is that it gave no impression of being anywhere near settling the problems that the country faced. Instead it became apparent that money was being used to buy out opposition members and that the government was prepared to sanction violence, in a very limited form, against demonstrators. President Lamizana, who has commanded the respect of much of the armed forces, became closely associated with the Union Democratique Voltaique, the party in power. He entered the presidential elections in 1978, which he won against an opponent, Macaire Ouedraogo, the candidate for the Union Nationale pour la Defence de la Democratie. He did not resign his army post, and the country's one daily, OBSERVATEUR, noted then in its headline that Lamizana had descended into the arena. That act alone precluded any further claim to being an independent arbiter in Voltaic politics.

But while the army has just acted against a government which had become unpopular and which was unable to achieve much, it would be wrong to presume that this is an indication of complete intolerance of civilian politicians — who in the eyes of the Voltaic military and most independent observers have a remarkable capacity for involvement with their own labyrinthine politics to the exclusion of even the day-to-day affairs of state.

On November 11, the government warded off a vote of censure, tabled by the combined opposition of the UNDD and the Front Progressiste Voltaique — the Professor Ki-Zerbo/Joseph Ouedraogo tandem — by 33 votes to 24. The government was accused of no longer respecting the constitution, of mismanagement of public finances and of being the cause of the current degradation of the political economic and social climate in Upper Volta. The government replied during the debate — echoing the President's insinuations — that the opposition was responsible for formenting much of the social disorder. The constitution prevented the opposition from tabling another motion of censure for another year.

Just as the military coup of President Lamizana's in 1966 saw the entry of a number of civilians — either radicals or ardent opponents of Yameogo's — in the wake of the coup, it is just as likely that a similar tendency will become evident this time. In 1966 some of the leading politicians were consulted before the coup and it is equally possible that this time some were consulted or advised discreetly. The opposition in Upper Volta has become increasingly vigorous in the language of denunciation of the government. While the trade unions could have continued striking and possibly provoking an unpleasant response from the authorities, the failure of the vote of censure was the last constitutional step the parliamentary opposition could have taken.

Colonel Saye Zerbo has already indicated that he wishes to form a government of national unity, or recovery, in his parlance. Such a government will include civilians, some drawn from the more prominent opponents of the former government. Colonel Zerbo has already trodden softly with regard to the trade unions. The latter, aware of their power, will remain wary while the new leadership of the country becomes clearer.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT ACHIEVES REFUGEE AID GOALS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 11

[Text] The Government's target of $110 million in aid from the international community for the resettlement of refugees and the reconstruction of primary schools and water projects has been fully accomplished, according to the United Nations High Commissioner's director of external affairs, Mr Ole Volfing.

But while estimates of the country's immediate post war cash requirements had been "amazingly" correct, Government estimates of Zimbabwe's food requirements--currently valued at between $40 and $50 million--were "well above" original estimates.

Consequently, priorities may be shifted from the cash component to the food component, Mr Volfing said. The first phase of Zimbabwe's resettlement programme--due for completion at the end of March--would coincide with two other events. These would be Zimbabwe's first annual harvest and a pledging conference planned by the Government.

Donors were being invited by the Government to attend the conference during the last week of March when contributions would be sought for the country's medium and long-term programmes benefiting not only refugees and displaced persons, but also the country at large.

Mr Volfing emphasised that those carrying arms had not been counted among Zimbabwe's largely resettled refugees--"although their wives and children might have benefited."

Turning to the international scene, he noted that the world's largest single refugee situation in terms of numbers were the 1.3 million Afghans presently in Pakistan. The second largest refugee community was 900,000 Ethiopians in Somali.

As had been the case with Zimbabwe, the Ethiopian statistics were compounded by "the African tradition of hospitality" which led to unregistered refugees living with friends and relatives in cross-border villages.

Mr Volfing stressed that UNHCR was not a relief agency as such. Relief was merely an "unavoidable necessity" in immediate situations whereas UNHCR was searching for more permanent solutions to the world's refugee problems.

Asking to comment on the recent influx of Cuban dissidents into the United States, Mr Volfing confirmed that UNHCR did not regard them as refugees and the United States had not requested any assistance from UNHCR.

He added that many of the self-styled Cuban refugees were in fact "economic migrants" who were unwilling to adapt to Cuba's socialist system.

Mr Volfing, who had been on a short visit to Zimbabwe during which he had met Ministers and officials from a number of Ministries and Government departments, returned to UNHCR's headquarters in Geneva last night.

He has been UNHCR's director of external affairs since 1967. Before that he had been active with the Danish Refugee Council. He is a Danish citizen.

CSO: 4420

OUTGOING MAYOR OF GWELO DEPLORES POLITICS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 11

[Text]

Midlands Representative

GWELO.

EXPRESSING his unhappiness at the introduction into local government of party politics, Councillor Roy Futter, the outgoing Mayor of Gwelo, said in his valedictory last night that he hoped party politics would not dominate the deliberations of the council.

"I trust that the council will act in the best interests of the city of Gwelo and is inhabitants, even if this means that on occasions it is necessary to oppose the Government on a particular issue," he said.

"We are all councillors working as a team in the best interests of the city and all its people. There is no question of the council being divided into the 'party' and the 'opposition'."

Mr Futter said the new council (which comprises 10 black and six whites) had inherited a financially sound and well-run organisation.

Perhaps there was room for changes in view of political aspirations, and perhaps there was argument that the council which was truly representative of the people should be seen to be making changes.

He warned the new council not to be impetuous. Local government was a complex subject and it took time to understand and appreciate these complexities.

"The finances of a local authority are limited, and it is essential for expenditure to be financed by income," he said.

Mr Futter referred to the recent fire brigade strike in Gwelo when the council was faced with "unpleasant attitudes and most unreasonable demands" Eventually, the council got the backing of the Ministers of Labour and of Local Government in settling the dispute.

The same situation could repeat itself and though he urged the council to deal fairly with its employees, strike action should not be tolerated. It would be necessary for the council to establish clearly that the municipality must be run by the council as the employer.

Councillor Patrick Kombayi was installed as Gwelo's new Mayor and Councillor Mabasa Chipandambira was installed as the Deputy Mayor.

CSO: 4420

POLITICAL ACTIVISTS ACCUSED OF DISCREDITING CHURCH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

POLITICAL activists are doing their best to discredit the Christian Church, it was claimed here yesterday.

Canon R. Ewbank, of the Anglican Church, said although the Government was neutral on the role of the Church in Zimbabwe's future, political activists on a lower level were doing their best to undermine it.

Political meetings were being held on Sunday mornings so that people on their way to church would be distracted.

Young Africans in the churches were accusing Christianity of being a foreigner's religion and asking why Jesus Christ is portrayed as a white man and why the devil was black.

"These types of questions have always been posed and asked of the Church throughout the ages. At this moment I believe they are being asked by political activists who are trying to discredit and undermine the Church," he said.

BULAWAYO

"The devil is not given any colour in the Bible—evil is represented by darkness. Jesus is not for any colour—he is always seen differently by different cultures. He came for all men.

"Christianity is going to have a hard fight on its hands over the next few years. The religion must adapt to the culture here. I have been instructing priests on how to answer these questions and how to combat the fears and doubts being spread among the African people.

"Since the war ended teams of young evangelists have been travelling in the bush preaching the word of God. It's called Operation Foxfire."

Similar fears were voiced yesterday by the Catholic Church in Bulawayo.

CSO: 4420

COMMENTARY OF TEKERE ACQUITTAL PUBLISHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Rule of Law"]

[Text]

THE sensational trial of Mr Edgar Tekere and his bodyguards ended with an equally sensational verdict.

The men were acquitted and that was the finding of the court. The rule of law took its course and it must be accepted.

The unusual aspect of the verdict lay in the difference of opinion between the judge on the one hand and the assessors on the other.

There were a number of counts to be dealt with. But in the main one—that of murder—the court found that Mr Tekere and one of his bodyguards had committed the crime but were entitled to be acquitted because they were acting in good faith for the purposes of suppressing terrorism.

The judge disagreed with this view and had his opinion prevailed they would have been found guilty of murder.

But the law provides that the majority opinion must hold and the two assessors agreed with the defence plea that the accused were acting in good faith.

The verdict will provoke strong feelings among individuals and sections of the community. It has already drawn from Mr Tekere himself remarks which were extremely critical of the judge. This is most regrettable.

We believe people should await the full judgment before making their own assessments which of course they are quite entitled to. But criticism must be tempered with restraint if we are not to dilute the strength we have in the belief in the rule of law.

CSO: 4420

HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD PRAISED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Human Rights"]

[Text] **ZIMBABWE is one of the few countries in Africa to earn a favourable mention from Amnesty International for its improved record on human rights.**

The people of this country are, of course, well aware of the progress that has been made in this direction by the Government.

But the Amnesty report should serve as a reminder to the outside world that much has been achieved, and is being achieved, to remove the bitter legacies of the war.

No one will pretend that the situation here is perfect. But we have come a long way in a short time. The important thing now is to consolidate and develop the freedoms we now have.

It may be that there are few, if any, countries which can boast of unblemished records on human rights.

Indeed, much of the Amnesty report relating to other African countries makes grim and depressing reading, with widespread executions, killings, ill-treatment of detainees and other forms of brutality.

But that should not give rise to any complacency here. Rather it should serve to emphasise the need for increased vigilance and responsibility to protect the progress we have made.

In this respect Amnesty International must be looked on as a valuable international ally. Its attentions at times may be embarrassing and unwelcome, even in relatively advanced and developed countries. But none can doubt its objectivity.

Long may it continue to prick the conscience of the world.

CSO: 4420

CRIMINALS WARNED AS NATION JOINS INTERPOL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 80 p 13

[Text]

AS a member of Interpol, the international police organisation, Zimbabwe would be able to deal more effectively against international criminals in the country, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Senator Tarisai Ziyambi, said yesterday.

Senator Ziyambi was speaking at a Press conference on his return from the 49th general assembly of Interpol at which Zimbabwe became a member.

He said three other African countries, Djibouti, Botswana and Equatorial Guinea, were also made members.

Descriptions of international criminals who have been known to operate in newly independent countries would be passed to Zimbabwe through Interpol, said the Deputy Minister.

"If they come here, they will find that we have a reception party waiting at the airport," he said.

Senator Ziyambi said the drug threat was another topic discussed at the assembly.

"Zimbabwe is far better off than most countries in this," he said.

"We have hardly seen the increase of drugs as a problem."

While drugs were a menace in themselves, he said, they also led to secondary crime by addicts seeking money for their habits.

Crimes of violence were increasing all over the world and Zimbabwe had been invited to form part of a special committee to discuss and analyse this phenomenon.

After leaving the 140 nation "crime forum" which was held in Manila in the Philippines, Senator Ziyambi went on to Britain and America.

His mission there, he said, was to study police training techniques, as it was vital that re-orientation courses in the Zimbabwe Republic Police be carried out as "a matter of some urgency".

The police must change, he said, as they were trained to "meet the needs of a war situation, and some retraining was needed to adjust to the present peace situation".

ADVANCEMENT

Turning to the subject of black advancement in the force he said: "There must be African advancement — real undiluted advancement."

If necessary, senior black officers could be trained outside the country, he said.

He added that there were some "very fine" black policemen in Zimbabwe, who must be put into positions of authority.

Asked about a number of Patriotic Front officials who have been detained in Matabeleland recently, Senator Ziyambi said it was "purely a security matter", and was therefore outside his Ministry.

"But let it be clearly understood that we are passing through a difficult period," he said, and warned that troublemakers could not expect sympathy.

CSO: 4420

ROLE OF AFRICAN TPADITIONAL MEDICINE IN MODERN ERA DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 17

[Article by Willie Zingani and Barry Kumanda of the African Press Service]

[Text]

HE was a French national who had come to Malawi as a missionary at the beginning of the century. Over the years he had come to be revered by the people of Mtakataka Roman Catholic Mission in Dedza district.

Whenever someone complained to him about a headache, malaria or even infertility, the old missionary would take a small hoe, get on his bicycle and ride off into the bush in search of special roots, leaves and barks.

No one knew how the old man came to possess the secrets of African traditional medicine. But there he was, year after year, healing the local people with the methods of what critics derisively call "witch-doctors" but which are better known in Africa today as traditional doctors or healers.

Now 20 years after his death, a university educator in Malawi is campaigning for a new relationship between Western-trained and traditionally-trained doctors.

SHARING

Dr Bruce Hargreaves of Chancellor College advocates that the two groups share their knowledge to improve the quality of medical care.

The World Health Organisation has held two high-level seminars in Africa this year to promote co-ordination of traditional and Western medicine.

In Accra in August, health ministers gathered from nine African countries to work out a system to enable traditional practitioners to have access to official health services and to introduce traditional medicaments into common medical practice.

Late October, in Nairobi, a similar WHO session called for research and training institutes in traditional medicines, codes of conduct for traditional healers and the incorporation of proven traditional healing practices into medical school curriculum.

"I want people to understand my point of view," says a young Malawian herbalist. "I am not saying people shouldn't go to hospitals for treatment."

The problem, he outlines, is to educate those who look down upon African traditional medicine simply because they have gone to school and been told that it is nonsense, superstition or against science and Christianity.

"African traditional doctors should work hand-in-hand with (Western-trained) medical people," says traditional doctor Jonathan Malaya, "and help one another identify the right medicine for the people."

Dr Hargreaves, head of the Chancellor College Herbarium, is keen to learn practical medical skills from the local people. He regularly examines leaves, barks, and tubers used by traditional "medicine men" to cure epilepsy, diarrhoea, headaches, high blood pressure, and birth complications.

He readily admits that many hospital medicines come from herbs and other natural sources originally discovered by traditional healers. With this in mind, he is researching and writing a reference book on medicinal herbs to assist herbalists in their work

and to aid in the discovery of new medicines.

In West Africa, Ghanaian herbalist Peter Osei discovered a locally grown root which has been found to be effective in treating diabetes. After years of exhaustive research, the University of Science and Technology in Central Ghana said in a recent report that "the blood sugar-lowering effect of the root has been proved beyond doubt."

ROOTS

Using traditional methods of research and healing, Osei has also discovered and used locally-grown roots and tubers for the cure of piles, asthma and infertility.

Numerous health workers around the world, like Dr Hargreaves, are coming to realise that they cannot discount the thousands of years of experimentation by traditional doctors in curing illnesses. These discoveries, particularly because of the pre-literate cultures in which they have occurred, are not readily understood in Western terms.

Dr Malaya points out that there are numerous cases where people have been successfully cured by traditional doctors after modern medical treatment has failed.

"But if a sick person first goes for traditional herbs and roots and they fail, then goes to the hospital, they say he wasted his time and should have gone straight to the hospital," he said.

"My son had very bad bronchitis from when he was a baby," related a European nurse, resident in Kenya for more than 10 years. "It got so bad at times that he could barely breathe and he'd often stutter while talking from shortness of breath."

To relieve his congestion the child would be placed in depressurised chambers or flown in planes at high altitudes. But relief was always temporary.

"We even took him to Europe and doctors there recommended we leave him near the North Sea where the climate was better but we could not accept that."

So she turned to a traditional doctor, a woman more than 100 years old, whom she had grown to know and trust over the years. "I told her she must promise not to cut him, because you know often they will cut and mix the blood for healing but there is often infection and death as a result."

The old woman took the boy into the bush for two days. When they returned, said the nurse, "he was not only cured but that boy has not coughed a day in his life since".

The general agreement and approach among African traditional doctors in the use of their drugs is striking, says Dr Hargreaves, which suggests a continental dissemination of medical knowledge long ago. However, he cautions that real dangers remain in the use of traditional medicine because of the lack of controlled dosages.

LIMITED

Dr Malaya readily admits that there are other limitations to his art. Regarding surgery, he candidly asks, "who among us (traditional doctors) can cheat the world that he can operate on a person? We just don't have the know-how.

"Whenever I treat a person and see him coming back again and again with the same complaint, I advise him to go for a check-up at the hospital."

Yet the most controversial area of traditional healing concerns psychological, emotional and spiritual healing — the areas — ironically, where Western medicine is considered to be the least effective. One African psychiatrist cited the case of a woman who suffered from occipital headaches, heart palpitations and severe anxiety.

Through her training as a teacher she had been exposed to Western ideas, so she sought a doctor for treatment. Despite repeated attempts, they were unable to establish the rapport and trust required for successful treatment. She eventually consulted a traditional healer who cured her successfully using dancing and singing therapy.

Traditional therapy is based on the view that where human forces cause an illness, counter-human forces must be applied to treat it.

Furthermore, it embraces a special approach to the relationship between well-being and the power of the mind . . . Some call it "magic", others, the power of suggestion.

Along Jonathan Malaya's counter are roots inscribed with the words Mwami (Luck), Chisomo (Grace) and Konda Ine (Love Me). They are to be placed in one's pocket, home or office and the belief is that the possessor will be blessed with the qualities of the roots. But do they work?

"Oh yes! They work!" The doctor is quick to point out. "Many people have come back to explain the effects. But we must help these roots bring good results.

"If a woman buys Konda Ine to restore love in her family after a conflict, she mustn't think that the root will work on its own. Konda Ine will only work if the woman shows a spirit of love and reconciliation.

"You know, in everything, the most important is faith," said the young African doctor surveying his medicines. "Believe in a thing strongly . . . and it will work."

CSO: 4420

CALL FOR SINGLE COMMERCIAL BODY CHEERED

Chambers Praise Mvenge

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 5

[Text]

Herald Reporter

THE interim committee of three black business organisations which are trying to merge, yesterday came out in full support of a call by Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Moses Mvenge, for the formation of a single commercial association in Zimbabwe.

The Minister spoke to businessmen at a meeting in Fort Victoria on Sunday about the need for having one association representing all Zimbabwean businessmen.

The existence of such a body would make it easier for the Ministry to help businessmen in their efforts to develop the economy.

At present this was not possible as the Ministry did not know which association was truly representative of businessmen in the country, he said.

Dr Isaac Samuriwo, a leading Salisbury businessman, said yesterday Mr Mvenge's call was "a great encouragement" to the African Traders' Association, the Zimbabwe Chamber of Commerce and the Zimbabwe Businessmen's Association, which are trying to amalgamate.

Dr Samuriwo is chairman of a 15-member interim committee set up last month by the three organisations to work on a draft constitution for the merger.

"We appreciate very much what the Minister says because we are all eager to have one association," he said. "We feel encouraged by his words."

Dr Samuriwo said it was important that ECC, ZIBA and ATC should merge and his committee was working towards this.

A suggestion has been made that any single black business association set up should move on and discuss a merger with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe.

Lack of Organization Hit

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Get Together"]

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Mvenge, showed some irritation and impatience when he urged businessmen at the weekend to get together and form one body to represent them all.

He said the Ministry does not recognise any of the several organisations that claim to speak for all, and that until the position is sorted out, individual businessmen will suffer.

In recent months a lot of talking has been going on between various business organisations, and as late as November 25 it was reported that work has begun on a draft constitution to unite three of them. It is to be hoped that these are the only three that matter.

It would be in their interests to keep the Ministry closely informed about whatever progress they make.

After that, there must still be talks aimed at uniting the combined body with the Associated Chambers of Commerce. And once the final, all-enveloping organisation is formed, it might find it expedient to have a section dealing with small and rural businesses which have their own special problems.

There is considerable sympathy for those who are finding the going hard. Funds are being raised and training courses planned. This help should grow with Ministry recognition.

It is therefore up to everyone concerned to get cracking and get organised without further delay.

CSO: 4420

RESERVE BANK STATEMENTS PUBLISHED

Salisbury ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 21, 28 Nov 80 pp 1111, 1136

[Text]

General Notice 1065 of 1980.

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [*CHAPTER 173*]

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [*Chapter 173*], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 7th November, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

D. W. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Treasury.

21-11-80.

SCHEDULE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 7TH NOVEMBER, 1980

Liabilities	$	*Assets*		$
Capital	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets		195 608 227
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000	Loans and advances		52 905 201
Currency in circulation	160 002 234	Internal investments—		92 103 991
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	176 773 485	Government stock	20 745 679	
Other liabilities	78 032 367	Other	71 358 312	
		Other assets		82 190 667
	$422 808 086			$422 808 086

General Notice 1081 of 1980.

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [*CHAPTER 173*]

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [*Chapter 173*], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 14th November, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

D. W. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Treasury.

28-11-80.

SCHEDULE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1980

Liabilities	$	*Assets*		$
Capital	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets		197 595 667
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000	Loans and advances		49 627 201
Currency in circulation	150 683 112	Internal investments—		57 938 034
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	164 669 028	Government stock	15 009 722	
Other liabilities	77 592 157	Other	42 928 312	
		Other assets		95 793 395
	$400 944 297			$400 944 297

CSO: 4420

TEENAGE EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS BLEAK

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Dec 80 p 6

[Text] **THOUSANDS of Zimbabwean teenagers leaving schools and colleges are finding job prospects bleak. Every day they are told by employment agencies: "Sorry, we don't have vacancies at the moment . . . try later."**

A Ministry of Education spokesman estimated that about 30 000 Grade 7 and secondary school pupils left school for good last week.

The pressure for jobs had been increased by the end of national service, which had previously absorbed large numbers of school-leavers, he said.

A Salisbury employment agency reported some success finding vacancies by telephoning firms direct and asking them to consider taking on school-leavers.

The agency had no problems finding jobs for young girls with typing, shorthand or bookkeeping experience, but had had little success finding employment for some girls with good university degrees.

Girls with no qualifications stood little or no chance of finding well-paid work and job opportunities for male school-leavers were no better.

"There are plenty of openings for tradesmen, but all we can offer school-leavers are jobs as junior clerks in banks and building societies," one Salisbury agent said last week.

"A young African with a degree in economic and business studies came in last week and I couldn't find him a job," she said.

SECRETARIAL

One young girl with a sociology degree was now taking a secretarial course because she had been unable to find a job without a knowledge of shorthand and typing.

"Ideally girls leaving school should consider doing a secretarial or bookkeeping course before job-hunting," the agent said.

Young men will find it even more difficult to become a tradesman as few vacancies for apprentices exist.

The Registrar of Apprenticeship, Mr J. Walker, said last week: "We don't know of any vacancies for apprentices at the moment. We are in constant touch with industry and most vacancies have already been filled."

Another employment agency said: "Many firms want mature and experienced people to fill vacancies and just aren't interested in employing school-leavers."

CSO: 4420

VERBAL BATTLE OVER UNIONS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

Herald Reporter

THE chairman of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Alfred Makwarimba, yesterday denied that his organisation was being favoured by the Government.

He was reacting to an accusation yesterday by the United Trade Unions of Zimbabwe that the ZCTU was favoured by the Government and was interfering in the affairs of recognised trade unions.

"We are not being favoured by the Government. The only thing is that the UTUZ served no purpose, especially in regard to workers' problems."

He said his organisation had been charged with the responsibility to unite all trade unions in the country before holding a congress which is to be held in February next year.

"In this connection we are making tremendous progress. We are determined to see one powerful trade union in this country that will serve the interests of the workers."

He said the ZCTU was a co-ordinating body which would like to see unity among trade unions before a national congress to elect a trade union leadership.

"We are not finding any difficulty in uniting trade unions, so we are not perturbed by the actions of the UTUZ, who represent nobody. People are running away from them.

"We reject unreservedly that we are interfering with the registered unions. Some of these registered trade unions are not serving the interests of their members. They are weak in their leadership and their members are dissatisfied with them."

He also said the ZCTU was not politically inspired,, as the UTUZ claimed.

"We are a trade union organisation and not politicians and these mischievious people know that. We are not officials of political organisations, like some of them. The UTUZ only wants to wreck the trade union movement in this country.

"But we will see to it that they don't succeed in their evil intentions. They are puppets of employers."

CSO: 4420

KANGAI BACKS WORKER UNITY UNDER ZCTU

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, yesterday warned of "crushing" the trade unions which were against the Government policy of establishing a single national trade union centre.

In an interview, Mr Kangai said the Government was determined to see one centre of all trade unions in Zimbabwe and anybody, who opposed this would be dealt with accordingly.

"Any trade unions who act against the Government policy of having one national centre will be crushed. And workers who support a line contrary to that of the Government are wasting their time," he said.

He said it was the Government policy that Zimbabwe had a national centre and "consequently, the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions is the product of that policy."

Mr Kangai said the establishment of such a centre was in conformity with the international standards which "we want to see happen in this country as soon as possible."

"We have already set out our main objectives in the labour field in order to conform to the international standards where a Government should have one trade union centre," he said.

He said the colonial era saw the mushrooming of several trade unions in the country--"some of them not worth the name anyway."

Mr Kangai said that because the Government was a democratic one he invited the trade unions to a meeting where he suggested that they form a single powerful trade union movement in the country.

He said all the trade unionists who attended the meeting agreed to the idea and elected a co-ordinating committee of the ZCTU.

"We charged the committee with the responsibility of working for the establishment of one centre. When I read some of the recent statements by the UTUZ which was represented at the meeting, I really get surprised.

"These people don't know what should be said about the Government. They don't know the responsibility of the Government.

He said that he hoped that UTUZ would quickly come to their senses and know that there was need to work for the interests of the workers--not personal aggrandisement.

Mr Kangai said the Government was not going to deal with people who are after their personal gain. "We are dealing with a matter that concerns the entire nation and not individuals.

"The nation wants one national centre and that is what is going to happen.

He added: "We have charged the ZCTU with responsibility and I believe that they are doing their best at the moment."

Mr Kangai said the Government would take any necessary steps in the interest of workers and the nation against individuals who were against unity. "We will certainly take other steps apart from those already taken in the interest of workers and the nation."

He said there had never been a united trade union in this country and what the Government was doing was the first step to unify all the unions who have been divided over the years because of the system.

"We have no problem with those who want to work for national unity in the trade union movement. But those who don't want will have no place to operate as trade unionists in this country. They have no room."

He said that after the establishment of a national centre of trade unions there would be no union operating outside the umbrella of "that centre".

"This has to be clear to all these trade unions," he declared.

He denied that he was appointing his own people to the co-ordinating committee as alleged by the UTUZ in a statement to the Herald yesterday.

"I have not appointed anybody to the co-ordinating committee. Even if I had appointed people, it would be my prerogative as Minister to do so but I didn't do it."

DENIED

He said he was at the moment solely dealing with the ZCTU and "not other small groups" because the ZCTU represented all centres in the country.

Mr Kangai denied that ZCTU was politically inspired, mut said it was a trade union group which has been charged with the task of producing one centre.

He said so far they were making progress in this regard. "Some of those who are attacking the ZCTU have been tools of the enemy, who are not advancing the cause of the workers.

"I am monitoring the behaviour of each one making this noise," he said.

CSO: 4420

RHODESIAN FRONT ON TEKERE JUDGMENT ROW

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

Herald Reporter

THE national executive of the Rhodesian Front yesterday issued a statement deploring what it called the "callousness and complete lack of contrition" shown by Mr Edgar Tekere after his trial.

The chairman of the Rhodesian Front, Mr Geoff Kluckow, said that the national executive passed no comment on the judgment of the High Court.

"However, the fact is that a man was killed. The men who admitted killing him have been set free. Naturally, as citizens, we are deeply upset and concerned."

The national executive expressed its sincere sympathy to the family and friends of the dead man, Mr Gerald Adams.

Commenting on the statement last night, the Leader of the Senate, Senator Joseph Culverwell lashed out at the "hypocrisy" of the Rhodesian Front.

In his statement, Senator Culverwell said: "It is hypocritical for the men who set up the present judicial system to now condemn that same system. The RF interfered blatantly with the legal process and committed heinous crimes while in office.

"Reconciliation does not mean that RF attitudes should continue to regard black Zimbabweans as incompetent and somehow unequal and not meeting the dignity of an equal and free human being.

"Reconciliation does not mean that while the liberation movement was generous in agreeing to white seats in the House of Assembly and in the Senate, they should be monopolised by the RF.

"It is long past the hour for white Zimbabweans to throw out yesterday's men and put into the Assembly and the Senate a new generation of white leaders to represent them."

CSO: 4420

PAY PROTEST MARCH BY ZANLA MEN REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

Herald Reporter

ABOUT 300 former ZANLA guerillas from the ZANU (PF)-owned Goromonzi Farm One near Mrewa, yesterday marched into Salisbury in protest against lack of pay.

The men, wearing an assortment of civilian clothes and camouflage with canvas travelling bags strapped on their backs, were accompanied by several women, some carrying babies. They said they left their base at 7 a.m., and were marching to the ZANLA High Command headquarters at KG VI Barracks to inquire why they had not been paid since they were resettled on the farm.

Said one: "I have been at the farm since April and have not been paid anything. But when we left Mozambique, we were told that we would be paid monthly."

Later in the day the marchers were intercepted by the police outside a shopping centre in Enterprise Road, grouped on a vacant lot and then addressed by ZANLA officers from 2 Brigade.

A spokesman for the Joint High Command last night said they were "urgently" looking into the matter, but could make no comment.

Later last night police said the guerillas had left Salisbury by truck to return to their base.

The police also thanked the motoring public for their patience and apologised for having redirected traffic in the Newlands area. "But this was necessary while the negotiations were taking place with the demonstrators," a police spokesman said.

CSO: 4420

SITHOLE REJECTS TAG OF UNION 'REBELS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

Herald Correspondent

BULAWAYO.

ONE of the leaders of a trade union grouping in Zimbabwe last night attacked a Government Minister's "rebel" tag on their organisation, representing about 60 000 members.

The United Trade Unions of Zimbabwe (UTUZ) co-chairman, Mr Phineas Sithole, said they wanted an urgent meeting with the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, following his warning of "crushing" unions out of step with the Government on establishing a single national trade union centre.

Mr Kangai said the Government was "determined to see one centre for all trade unions in Zimbabwe and anybody who opposed this would be dealt with accordingly". His comments were directed towards recent UTUZ statements on an umbrella body for union activity.

They arose out of a meeting with Zimbabwe's five main union groupings — representing about 60 000 members — and the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), a steering committee set up by the Government this year to produce a formula for union unity.

UTUZ is understood to have been formed more than two years ago to bring five national union bodies, the African Trade Union Congress, The Zimbabwe Federation of Labour, the Zimbabwe African Federation of Unions, the Trade Union Congress of Zimbabwe and the National African TUC, together under one roof in Salisbury.

Mr Sithole said there were no unions in Zimbabwe opposed to the concept of unity. Mr Kangai's criticism was therefore "misdirected, misplaced and unjustified". The UTUZ is calling for a meeting with him in the next three days.

He denied they were "rebels" and hoped to make the Minister understand this. He said, if possible, they would get an interview with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to explain their position.

"The UTUZ is exercising its right of freedom of speech in criticising the shortcoming of the ZCTU and its failure to carry out instructions to create one national centre within a period of less than three months," he said.

CSO: 4420

RIFT IN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT GROWS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 80 p 12

[Editorial: "More Pressing"]

[Text] THE rift in the trade union movement appears to be growing with unhealthy consequences for stability within the labour ranks across the country.

Two weeks ago when we commented on the dispute between rival organisations we suggested that a top-level review might help to correct matters.

Since then the accusations of political interference and personal power ambitions have continued to be made with no sign of a healing of the breach.

The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kangai, has said the Government is determined to see the formation of a single trade union centre under whose umbrella all unions would have to operate.

He has said that unions which oppose this will be crushed and has appealed to members of the UTUZ to come to their senses.

As far as we can determine the aim of a single trade union centre is shared by the UTUZ but it objects to the method by which the co-ordinating committee of the proposed centre which would be known as the ZCTU is going about its business.

A national congress is due to be held in February — only two months away — at which the umbrella body is to come into being.

But unless urgent steps are taken to get the trade union leaders working together before then, the congress could signal a breakdown. That must be avoided and the need for a review now becomes more pressing.

CSO: 4420

'SACKED' UNION CHIEF SITHOLE BACK AT TOP

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

Sunday Mail Reporter

VETERAN trade unionist Mr Phineas Sithole was unanimously re-elected general secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union at the UTWU's annual Congress in Gatooma yesterday, throwing into doubt the claim made two weeks ago by a rival union faction that he had been sacked

Speaking from Gatooma, Mr Sithole said the congress had been attended by 72 delegates representing 10 of the union's 11 branches throughout the country.

The union representation at the congress demonstrated that the meeting held in Hartley two weeks ago, at which he had reportedly been removed from his post, had not been a UTWU meeting, he said.

"That meeting was a ZCTU (Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions) meeting and had nothing to do with the United Textile Workers' Union. The activities of the ZCTU are not the concern of the United Textile Workers' Union."

While the UTWU congress was taking place in Gatooma the organising secretary of the ZCTU, Mr Webster Gwekwerere, announced in Salisbury that the UTWU leadership that had claimed to have replaced Mr Sithole had agreed to merge the union with a rival splinter group, the Zimbabwe Textile and Carpet Workers' Union.

Mr Gwekwerere said the merger had been agreed upon by representatives of the UTWU and its splinter union meeting in the ZCTU's Salisbury office.

The leaders of the newly merged union, which was to retain the UTWU name, were to be Mr Elphegio Soko and Mr John Mutemi as general secretary and president, respectively.

It was Mr Soko and Mr Mutemi who announced they had ousted Mr Sithole from the union leadership two weeks ago.

Mr Soko had been UTWU vice-president for Mashonaland and Mr Mutemi vice-president for Matabeleland, but they were voted out of office by the congress, Mr Sithole said.

Mr Obert Mwariwangu and Mr Christopher Hlongwane had reportedly been elected in their places in Mashonaland and Matabeleland, respectively.

The UTWU congress also recommended to the Government that wages in the textile industry be increased every three months beginning January 1, until a minimum wage of $150 was reached, he said.

The minimum wage was now $86,66.

Mr Gwekwerere also announced the merger of two other unions, the long-established Hotel and Catering Workers' Union of Zimbabwe and a splinter group, the Zimbabwe Associated Hotel and Catering Workers Union.

The new union would be called the Zimbabwe Hotel and Catering Industry Workers Union. Both it and the newly-merged UTWU would call meetings to elect new national executive councils before February 7, he said.

CSO: 4420

BUILDING INDUSTRY UNIONS MERGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

Herald Reporter

TWO rival trade unions in the building industry merged at the weekend after several weeks of talks with officials of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions.

A ZCTU spokesman yesterday said his organisation was pleased with the outcome of their talks with the representatives of the Zimbabwe Building and Allied Industrial Workers' Union and the Building Workers' Trade Union.

He said the new organisation is the Zimbabwe Buildin Workers' Trade Union.

ACHIEVEMENT

"As far as the ZCTU is concerned this is a great achievement," said the spokesman.

"We are sure most splinter unions will follow this example."

He added that ZCTU was playing an impartial role in uniting splinter groups.

"All we want is to ensure everlasting unity among trade unions in this country and we are calling on workers of this country, irrespective of race, to belong to a union," he said.

The general secretary of the new body, Mr Edward Njekesa, said the two groups decided to unite because "we saw there was no longer any need for two unions in the building industry".

He said he hoped the new organisation would be more powerful and would work for the interests of all workers in the industry.

"We have been divided on racial lines in this industry for a long time. There was no need for this. We must work together, both black and white."

CSO: 4420

MAXIMUM USE OF COAL PLAN UNDERWAY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

THE Government was formulating a policy aimed at making maximum use of coal for the speedy industrialisation of the country, the Secretary for Mines and Energy Resources, Mr Christopher Ushewokunze said this week.

Under the policy, the Government would encourage extraction of products from coal including ammonia, methanol, oil and synthetic fibres in addition to coke used for metallurgical purposes and production of thermal electricity.

"It is possible that world oil resources could be depleted towards the end of the century and coal could become a major source of oil," he said.

There were about 23 coalfields in the northwest and southeast of the country and only one, Wankie, was being exploited to satisfy the local demand for coal and coke with small export capacity.

Mr Ushewokunze said the Government wanted coal to form basic industry in future.

"If Zimbabwe is to be industrialised, it has to be done now. We must derive maximum benefit from our coal resources."

Mr Ushewokunze said Zimbabwe must enter into fabrication and manufacture of metal products because it had all the mineral resources to do so.

Local big companies could produce internationally competitive metal goods.

"This is the only way Zimbabwe can be industrialised, and is very much in line with the Government's policy to require beneficiation of minerals and metals," he added.

He said in future the Government would like to engage in joint ventures where new projects were started involving "strategic" minerals regarded important to national economy.

Mr Ushewokunze stressed that the move should not be construed to mean nationalisation.

"Government policy at the moment is to let the private companies continue to operate, provided they respond positively to Government policy on labour, social services, production, re-investment of profits, promotion and training of Zimbabweans at all levels."

The Government was encouraging foreign companies to go into joint ventures with local organisations.

A Korean delegation had recently paid a visit to Zimbabwe to try and co-operate with the Government in the development of the mining industry.

On the future of the mining industry, Mr Ushewokunze said it was bright and the production was expected to scoop $400 million this year compared with $314,8 million last year.

Gold alone would bring in about $180 million in production value.

There had been considerable increase in the

applications for exclusive prospecting orders for prospecting minerals including uranium.

Mr Ushewokunze said there had also been an upsurge in total employment on the mines from 58 000 to over 62 000.

"As long as the international prices remain high and stable, there is a bright future," he added.

There was shortage of skilled personnel in the mining industry in various fields including artisans, metallurgists, engineers and geologists because of the departure of white expatriates and inadequate training facilities for blacks.

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BRIEFS

NOMINATIONS STAND--Bulawayo--The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, has ruled that District Council nominations in Gwanda and Beitbridge, will stand, and elections, where necessary, will be held on the date originally scheduled, January 31. A ZANU (PF) official in Gwanda told our correspondent he had asked the Minister to postpone the elections because (he claimed) there was intimidation of ZANU (PF) supporters in the two districts. The Patriotic Front has now won all except five seats in the 10 Matabeleland District Council areas in which nominations have closed. There are a total of 12 District Councils in Matabeleland. Nominations have not yet closed for two Matabeleland North councils: Binga and Bubi. Closing date for Hlangabeza (Bubi) District Council is December 17. For Binga District Council it is December 23. Of the five seats still to be contested, one is in Gwanda, one in Beitbridge, and three are in Wankie. In Wankie, in the 15-seat Wange (1980) District Council, the Patriotic Front were unopposed in 12 seats. An election for the remaining three seats will be held on December 15. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 80 p 4]

MREWE ELECTION--The District Commissioner for Mrewa, Mr Andy Fourie, this week announced the names of the successful candidates in the district council elections held last month in the Mrewa, Pfungwe, Maramba and Uzumba TTLs. Pfungwe TTL: Karamba Ward--K. Majora, V. Chapinduka, N. Chinofura. Chiunze Ward--P. Chapinduka, S. Mapeto, P. Pasipanodya. Chitsungo Ward--T. Kapfudza, M. Musana, A. Chibagidi. Maramba TTL: Tsiga Ward--J. Mudzinganyama, A. Chipata, J. Kaundikiza. Chirinda Ward--Chief Chirinda, K. Marekera, P. Karidza, Chikono Ward--A. Chigombe, P. Mabu, I. Gumbato. Uzumba TTL: Katiyo Ward-- E. Chigora, E. Dzemwa, M. Mupaya. Nhakiwa Ward--S. Hondo, N. Makubva, M. Mapondera. Manyika Ward--J. Muzori, L. Chimbwanda, I. Mupaya. Mrewa Kubatana District Council: Mukarakate Ward--M. Nyamusewe, J. Gamba, M. Mupoto, T. Mugani, J. Mudange. Musami Ward--D. Mahiya, A. Hore, M. Chitemerere, D. Mushaki, W. Jiri. Chamachinda Ward--S. Mudimu, P. Neshamba, A. Chinoi, N. Musende, D. Tigre. Zibute Ward--K. Bute, S. Jacopo, M. Makoni, I. Chigumadzi, T. Matsinde. Nheweyembwa Ward--B. Nyamubingidza, N. Nyamurimo, P. Taruwinga, C. Chinyani, C. B. Dengwani. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 80 p 4]

EMIGRATION STATISTICS--Zimbabwe's non-black population (European, Asian and Coloured) has dropped by more than 40,000 in the last four years. According to estimates from the Central Statistical Office, more than 10,000 people a year from this group left the country during the period. Europeans were the vast majority of emigrants, while both the Asian and Coloured communities showed marked increases in population. In 1976 the non-black population stood at 303,500, of which 272,000 were Europeans, 10,100 Asians and 21,400 Coloureds. As of June this year, however, the non-black population stood at just under 260,000--223,000 Europeans, 10,900 Asians, and 25,900 Coloureds. The black population increased by more than 900,000 during the same period. The black population stood at 6,190,000 in 1976. It now stands at 7,100,000. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Nov 80 p 1]

FOOD RELIEF CUT--The number of Zimbabweans receiving free food from the Government was slashed by more than 150,000 when the nationwide refugee relief feeding programme resumed at the beginning of this month, Mr Brian Beecroft, director of the Department of Social Services, said last week. Deliveries were now being made to about 450,000 people a month at a cost of $1.8 million for food and about $650,000 for transport, he said. This is within the projections and budget set by the Government when it took over the relief work from private agencies earlier this year and began to expand it to ensure that rural residents with food stocks depleted by the effects of war and drought could make it to next year's harvest. [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Dec 80 p 5]

PEOPLE'S TEACHERS--Gwelo--The revolution in Zimbabwe had created a need for a "people's teacher," the Minister of local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday. Such a teacher would live with the people and forge ahead with them to the development of the country, the Minister told graduating students at the Gwelo Teachers' College yesterday. Gone were the days when the teacher could stand in front of the class and pontificate. Zimbabwe's children in their thousands had left their schools to go to war to overthrow a corrupt educational system--and they acquired a type of education there. There had been a revolution and a teacher who was trying to reverse that course would find himself derided and without respect. "We need peace in this country and we want teachers who will encourage students to participate in mass development programmes. We need teachers of imagination--revolutionary teachers. "Our great need in this country is for houses for the people and to improve the level of life of our people. We expect and look to teachers to improve the quality of life." Referring to last week's incident in Salisbury when he took several Cabinet Ministers on a street-cleaning exercise, Mr Zvobgo said: "I challenge the teachers today to do that kind of thing and to set that kind of example." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 3]

BELGIUM TRADE--Belgium may import maize, coffee, tea and flowers from Zimbabwe, among other things, as a result of a visit here by a representative of the Belgian-African Chamber of Commerce, Mr Roger Concalves. Mr Concalves, who returns to Belgium today after more than a month's tour, said he would get a better picture of possible imports when he returned here next April to

to attend the Zimbabwe Trade Fair. But, he said, judging by the discussions he had held with businessmen and farmers, he was quite sure Belgium could sell hops and malt for Zimbabwe's breweries, and caustic soda for its soap industries. "We can even sell iron sheets to Zimbabwe and buy pig-iron from the country." But any successful trade between Zimbabwe and Belgium would also depend on the handling of goods at the ports of Beira and Maputo. Mr Concalves said that although he "did not make much business" during his visit, he was now well aware of the economic set-up in Zimbabwe. "The country is very interesting," he said. "It is economically very well equipped and I think it is No. 1 in black Africa." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 5]

HEALTH MINISTER RAPS PRESS--The Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, yesterday lashed out at "rumour-mongers and political mischief-makers" after a Press report on speculation that he was about to resign and take up a medical appointment. He said: "This is certainly not the time I would abandon my people and the medical justice I seek for them. I would never think of it. At no time would an idea like that ever get into my mind. "To the contrary, I want to say I have been further inspired by the knowledge that the gospel I have been preaching--that of social justice in medicine--has received the full backing of the World Health Organization. "Therefore, having got this far, it would be quite unreasonable of me to abandon my people, who apparently appreciate the medical justice I have sought for them." Of the Press report, Dr Ushewokunze said: "It was exactly what it said it was--speculation; just another wild rumour." The Minister said the rumour might have been triggered off by someone who wanted him out of the way. "But I am not resigning," he said. "I am thoroughly enjoying my work and looking forward to a quiet weekend." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Dec 80 p 1]

CURFEW DELAYS POLLS--Bulawayo--The Mayor of Bulawayo, Councillor Mike Constandinos, said in an interview yesterday that Bulawayo's new black majority council will not be elected until the curfew in the city's western areas is lifted. The Mayor said this was confirmed by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, during an informal "chat" at Bulawayo airport on Thursday while awaiting the arrival of President Nyerere. "Only when the curfew is raised will the ball be in our court," the Minister told Mr Constandinos. In the meantime, 14 councillors of the former city council can carry on, the Town Clerk, Mr Ian Edmeades, said. He and the Mayor were very appreciative of the willingness of councillors, who were not elected on November 22 to carry on in office until the complete new 23-seat council is elected, Mr Edmeades said. There would be no problem about a quorum. Their authority to continue in office was gazetted when the election for 15 black councillors was postponed indefinitely, he said. A Ministry of Information spokesman said the curfew was a police security measure. It was imposed after violence in Entumbane last month. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 2]

RISCO HIRES UK STEELWORKERS--Twenty skilled steelworkers have been recruited from Britain by Risco. Seven have already arrived at the Redcliff plant and the rest are expected to follow over the next couple of weeks. The men are hired under the same conditions as other Risco workers. They are not on contract and will not be allowed to send any of their wages back to Britain. The company had to get special permission from the Government to bring the workers in. They had to prove there were no Zimbabweans capable of filling the posts. Two of the Britons are believed to have been out of work when they were recruited. Britain's old-fashioned, under-financed steel industry has been devastated by the worldwide drop in demand. One plant after another has closed, throwing thousands on the dole and often destroying whole communities. A Risco spokesman stressed that Zimbabweans would still come first. The company had four engineering students on bursaries, 22 men studying for diplomas and 200 apprentices. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Dec 80 p 3]

ST MARY'S ELECTION--About 10,000 residents of St Mary's, Salisbury, are eligible to go to the polls on Saturday to elect four representatives of the area's board council, a spokesman said yesterday. The election in St Mary's, a former township within Chitungwiza, is different from the local government poll for the municipal areas as it involves only the election of members who will serve on the area board there and not on the Chitungwiza Urban Council. The local government election for Chitungwiza was postponed recently by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, because of the ZIPRA/ZANLA fighting at Entumbane, Bulawayo. In a statement yesterday the spokesman said 13 candidates, including a woman, Mrs Theresa Gonga, in Ward D, would contest the four seats. The polling station for the election is the town manager's office in St Mary's. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 1]

AZ BUYS JETS--The first three Boeing 707s bought by Air Zimbabwe from Lufthansa is expected to arrive on February 18, Mr Mervyn Eyett, the airline's manager, said yesterday. The second Boeing 707 from Lufthansa will arrive in May and the third in June, he said. "The deal is buttoned up. The money has been paid." The three additional Boeings cost $6.6 million, raised by an international bank loan. With the arrival of the third ex-Lufthansa aircraft, Air Zimbabwe would set about inaugurating a service "to some point in Europe," he said. Air Zimbabwe is already flying three services a week between Salisbury and Gatwick, using its initial 707, its flagship. "It is our intention to have a fourth service, to a European point. We want to provide a service to Zimbabweans to go to Europe, and it is also our intention to see how many people we can bring from Europe to this country," Mr Eyett said. The new jets are 707s of the 320-B class, designed for passenger-carrying. The airline's present 707 is a 320-C class, a dual-purpose design with cargo doors and a heavy floor, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 1]

CALL TO LIFT CURFEW--Bulawayo--Bulawayo's Mayor, Councillor Mike Constandinos, last night urged the Government to lift the curfew over the city's western suburbs, or at least adjust the times so people can move more freely and enjoy the Christmas festive season. He made his appeal while switching on the

lights in Centenary Park, the traditional start of the city's Christmas celebrations. "I think it is very sad that something like 80 percent of the population of Bulawayo will be unable to see this display, which has been provided for the benefit of all the citizens of Bulawayo," he said. "As this is the season of goodwill, I would ask the Government to lift the curfew which has been imposed on our Western Suburbs. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Dec 80 p 1]

UANC MEN JOIN NFZ--Four former UANC members yesterday announced they had joined the National Front of Zimbabwe, led by Mr Peter Mandaza. Three of the officials--Mr Thomson Tsanangaurai, Mr John Nyawata and Mr Misheck Hove--were last week expelled from the party for what the UANC termed "undisciplined behaviour." The fourth member, Mr Nicholas Berejena, was an official of the party's general staff. Yesterday the four men said they had decided to join the NFZ as this was a "young, healthy and progressive party" which would give them a platform to air their views. Mr Kingdom Sithole, the NFZ publicity secretary, welcomed the four officials, saying his party would give them an opportunity to move around the country to "preach the gospel of peace, unity and equality" for all Zimbabwean ethnic groups. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 3]

PIG PRODUCTION--There has been an upsurge in pig production during the last three months of this year, according to the 1980 annual report of the Pig Industry Board of Zimbabwe. The report just published says interest and production for the 1980/81 period could well rise to its all time peak of 1977. This follows a 30 percent drop in the national pig herd because of the war and other factors. During most of the year under review, pig slaughterings have been at the lowest level for many years. The report attributed the increase in interest in pig production to higher producer prices during the second quarter of 1980. "The number of visitors to the Pig Industry Board comprising intending new producers and also existing producers wishing to expand has increased," it says. Zimbabwe had all the feed ingredients and expertise necessary for efficient pig meat production. There was a sound platform for the rapid supply of quality pig meat for both local and export markets. The report stressed that it was essential that any expansion is planned and controlled according to likely market demand. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 1]

PF MEN RELEASED--Bulawayo--Some of the 15 PF Hlengisizwe branch officials picked up by the police on December 2 were released over the weekend, PF sources said here yesterday. The exact number of those released is not yet known, but the sources said several, including Mr Thembinkosi Nleya, had been set free. Police declined to deny or confirm the release saying it was not their policy to comment on such a matter--Herald Correspondent. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 3]

POWER CORPORATION PROFIT--The Central African Power Corporation had a net profit of $5.5m. for the year to June 30 this year, says the annual report released yesterday. This was $3.1 million more than last year and was because of the increased tariff on bulk sales; increased demand; continued delays in maintenance work; a reduction in thermal generation in this country and revaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar. The corporation says it

may have to negotiate at least one more long term loan before June next year to pay for expansion. Warning of a serious shortage of specialized engineers, CAPCO says recruitment from abroad has become increasingly difficult particularly in Britain, because of rapidly increasing salaries there and the rise in the strength of sterling. On new sites on the Zambezi, the report says planning for site investigations is under way. The first phase of exploratory drilling for Kariba south extensions has also started. For the first time since 1973, a full survey was made of dam structures at Kariba and no defects were found. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 1]

HARTLEY'S NEW MAYOR--The new Mayor of Hartley, Mr Bizeck Mapuranga, who will be installed on Sunday, said yesterday he was looking forward to a bright future for the town with the assistance of experienced councillors who had been retained. Mr Edwin G. Hughes, the Town Clerk, said the whole council regarded Mr Mapuranga's impending installation as a "very significant event." He also said he was "impressed with the spirit of harmony" developing among the three old and six new councillors. Such co-operation augured well for the town's development. Mr Hughes paid tribute to the residents of Hartley, who, he said, had given the council their full co-operation in the past. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

END

JPRS 77120

7 January 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2341

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 77120

7 January 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2341

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BRIEFS

NIGERIA OFFERS GHANA HELP--President Shehu Shagari has indicated Nigeria's willingness to help Ghana in her economic recovery. In a ceremony to receive Ghana's new High Commissioner to Nigeria, Alhaji Youssif Patty, President Shagari said "if we are approached and it is within our competence, we are ready and willing to help." Alhaji Patty noted the long history of friendship and cultural links between the two countries and said that Ghana looked forward to greater co-operation with Nigeria. The ambassador later said that his first major assignment was to get the Federal Government to relax the ban on goods like furniture, leatherwares and wood products which Ghana could export to Nigeria. He further said that he will try to convince Nigeria to grant concessions to ECOWAS countries by lifting those bans. His next major assignment would be to do something about Ghanaian prostitutes in Nigeria. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2454]

CSO: 4420

INDISCIPLINE, WAR BLAMED FOR UNATTAINED OBJECTIVES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Dec 80 p 5

[Text]

LUANDA. — Indiscipline at work and a continuing state of war have been blamed by Angola's ruling party for a failure to realise objectives laid down in 1977.

The objectives — to provide for the people's basic needs — were too ambitious, the Jornal de Angola said in a report on a special meeting of the Angolan Peoples Liberation Movement (MPLA) Workers Party.

The newspaper, basing itself on a report to the congress of the party's central committee, also attacked officials who, it said, had acquired "the most fabulous privileges".

The "dishonest behaviour" of these officials enjoyed "protection" and the congress would be taking measures to "punish the saboteurs of the national economy and the revolutionary process", the paper said.

The newspaper asserted that "the cleansing of the present economic conjuncture" would lead to a rapid solution to such serious problems as hunger through an increase in production and productivity.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said the forces of imperialism were increasingly aggressive and the gap between industrialised and underdeveloped countries was growing.

He noted economic successes, particularly in oil production, but said that education, health and above all food supplies were far from satisfactory, and that the Planning Ministry must take measures to assure a balanced economy.

President Dos Santos stressed Angola's friendly and co-operative relations with states such as the Soviet Union and Cuba.

He also reaffirmed support for two African liberation movements, Swapo and the African National Congress. — Sapa-AFP.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LIBYAN MINISTER LEADS DELEGATION--The head of state, President Kerekou, this morning received in audience the Libyan minister of labor, who is currently in our country at the head of a large Libyan delegation. After the audience, the Libyan minister said he had come to assess the Beninese-Libyan Arab cooperation. He specified that Libya participated in the construction of a hospital in Benin, the repairing of roads in Cotonou, the tarring of the (Polga)-Parakou road, the construction of housing units in Cotonou and the construction of the Libyan Arab Bank in Cotonou. [Text] [AB032125 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 3 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED BY SAUDI PAPER

LD181135 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 12 Dec 80 p 3

[Interview with Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon by Nasir al-Shahri and Hasan al-Zahiri--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, can you please tell us about the circumstances of your visit to the Saudi Arabian kingdom and the results of your meetings with officials at various levels?

[Answer] My visit to the kingdom is private, for a vacation and to spend some time in the city of At-Ta'if.

[Question] What about the bilateral relations between the kingdom and Djibouti?

[Answer] The relations between our two countries are exemplary and are strengthened by the Islamic spirit and principles. We hope, God willing, that these good relations will become stronger and more deeply rooted.

[Question] During your visit to France, did you discuss with officials there the question of obtaining military aid or conclude any bilateral agreements?

[Answer] Relations in various fields exist between the two countries but during my recent visit we did not discuss any subject. The relations between the two countries are based on mutual respect and cooperation in various fields.

[Question] What about your relations with neighboring states?

[Answer] We regard the relations between us and neighboring states as relations of good-neighborliness. Naturally, we must not forget to point out that the area is in a state of turmoil. However, our relations with our neighbors are good.

[Question] What is Djibouti's stance on the AFAR issue and how much aid are you giving to this front [presumably the AFAR Liberation Front]?

[Answer] All of us are aware that the Horn of Africa is experiencing violent upheavals. Disputes exist among some of the states in the area and many elements from the AFAR area, Somalia and Ogaden migrated to Djibouti during the war. Our view on this subject includes all these factors.

[Question] Mr President, surely this affected Djibouti's economy?

[Answer] Naturally. A great many of them have come over and this has somewhat upset Djibouti's economy. The refugees constitute 12 percent of Djibouti's population. We believe that we should bear responsibility for these refugees and cooperate with our fraternal countries in providing them with accommodation and health and educational services. The refugees now live in camps. I emphasize, however, that in their present numbers, the refugees constitute a burden on Djibouti's economy and its development.

[Question] Your excellency, the Red Sea area is undoubtedly being subjected to many dangers that are threatening its safety, security and ideologies. How can the area be safeguarded against these dangers?

[Answer] Djibouti's attitude to the Red Sea basin is that it should be a zone of security and peace. If any problem arises among the Red Sea states, they are capable of solving it themselves and the Red Sea would thus remain, as we have already said, a zone of security and peace. We appeal to all the big powers in the world not to interfere with this waterway, not to make the Red Sea basin an area of war and con flict and not to bring their problems to this area, so that the Red Sea can remain a secure waterway. The Red Sea states must also take a serious view of the dangers arising from the conflict among the big powers in the area, because the presence of the big powers and Soviet expansion constitute an extreme danger to the areas around the Red Sea. Djibouti also believes that it must adopt a neutral stand and not interfere in other states' internal affairs.

[Question] Does Djibouti feel any particular danger as a result of the foreign movements on the shores nearby?

[Answer] As you know, the big powers present in the area undoubtedly constitute a danger to Djibouti and, in our view, they also constitute a danger to the area as a whole. Moreover, their presence is not in the interest of the area's states because the objective of these states is to control the strategic Strait of Bab el Mendeb and the oilfields.

[Question] Your excellency. The problem of Afghanistan posed by the Soviet invasion of that country constitutes a challenge to the Islamic nation. Is there a possibility of ending this challenge?

[Answer] Djibouti was one of the first states to deplore the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. We have also denounced it at every opportunity and we continue to denounce it. We call upon the Soviet Union to immediately withdraw from Muslim Afghanistan so that the latter can determine its own fate in complete freedom. In my view, this invasion constitutes a danger whose dimensions can be seen from the expansion that has begun, with other steps to devour peaceful Islamic states, thus constituting a serious threat to world peace and security.

[Question] Mr President. What is your government's position regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war?

[Answer] Djibouti's position regarding the current war between Iraq and Iran is one of calling on the two Muslim countries, first, to stop the bloodshed, to take

into consideration the Iraqi people's right to their territory and to resolve the dispute by peaceful means.

[Question] What is new in your stance regarding the question of stability in the area?

[Answer] Djibouti's stance regarding the Palestinian people's rights and the aggressions committed against South Lebanon is clear and specific. Djibouti condemned the Camp David agreement and Israeli expansion, which seems to have no limits and through which Israel is seeking to establish a greater Israel (from the Nile to the Euphrates). The Arab and Islamic nations must seek to liberate their holy places and to restore Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty. These nations must also prepare to confront the danger threatening their security and safety. For this reason. I appeal to the Arab states to overcome their peripheral differences and to work toward achieving Arab solidarity, which is the strongest weapon with which the nation can confront the danger threatening it.

CSO: 4402

BRIEFS

DISSIDENTS STILL UNACCOUNTED FOR--There are worries about the fate of 8 political prisoners. The association of the families of political prisoners in Guinea (6 Schimper Street, 67000 Strasbourg) notes that "it still has received no news of its 8 dissidents who disappeared 10 years ago in Guinean jails." Many thousands of telegrams addressed in recent days to the Elysee Palace have poured in recalling the promise of the release of French women's spouses made in December 1978 by President Sekou Toure to the French chief of state. The association hopes that with the postponement of Sekou Toure's visit, the delay will be used profitably to settle once and for all this situation inherited from the Franco-Guinean dispute. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Dec 80 p 6]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL DECLARES AMNESTY--The Council of the Revolution of Guinea-Bissau has today decreed an amnesty for political prisoners. However, the amnesty will not apply to Rafael Barbosa, the most prominent of them. The communique announcing the amnesty says that the case of Rafael Barbosa will be examined in due course by the Council of the Revolution. Also in Guinea-Bissau, the director and deputy director of the people's stores, the state-owned trading orgranization, have been dismissed. No reasons have been given but it is understood that an inquiry into the enterprise's activities has revealed the existence of irregularities implicating them both. The director of the enterprise, Franciso Coutinho, is a brother-in-law of former President Luis Cabral. [Text] [LD132030 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 13 Dec 80]

CSO: 4401

MOI RETURNS FROM SUDAN VISIT 18 DECEMBER

LD181630 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 18 Dec 80 EA

[Text] His excellency President Daniel Arap Moi today returned from a successful 4-day state visit from the Sudan to a warm welcome by thousands of Wananchi at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport led by the vice president, Mr Mwai Kibaki. On arrival President Moi inspected a guard of honor mounted by the 7th battalion Kenya rifles and received a fly-past by a formation of Kenya IAR forces jets.

Addressing the nation from the airport, the president said that his talks with the Sudanese leader, President Numayri, centered mainly on world and African affairs, developments and the Horn of Africa and bilateral matters between Kenya and the Sudan. On regional cooperation, the president said that a followup ministerial meeting would be held early next year in Khartoum between Kenya, Sudan and Ethiopia. He called on the neighboring Somalia to desist from its territorial claim on its neighbors and to ensure peaceful coexistence in the region.

President Moi said that the joint communique issued at the end of his state visit to the Sudan stresses the importance of good neighborliness and internal peaceful coexistence for African nations, and particularly within the east and central African regions. The communique also recommended the need for cultural exchanges and closer commercial links between Kenya and the Sudan. President Moi announced that the Sudanese Government had offered six military scholarships for Kenyan army officers to train in the Sudan Military College.

He commended Kenya Airways' pilots, Kenya Air Force and the Kenya Army personnel for their efficiency and dedication to work and called on the airport workers to assist the government in fighting smuggling and corruption in the country.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT MAY LIFT WANACHI PROVINCE CURFEW

LD181314 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] The government will soon lift the curfew in the northeastern province of Wananchi if they agree to cooperate with security forces to wipe out the Shifta menace. This was disclosed by the area's provincial commissioner, Mr Benson Kaaria, yesterday when he addressed a baraza [public meeting] at Wajir Park. The provincial commissioner said the security forces could not eradicate Shifta activity in the area unless local Wananchi cooperated by exposing the Shiftas.

Mr Kaaria assured Wananchi in the area that all development projects set by the government will continue as arranged.

Addressing another baraza at Mandera Town, the provincial commissioner said that the war against Shifta in the province was being hampered by a few disgruntled people, who harbored persons of double loyalties. Mr Kaaria said that the current curfew in the province was for the good of the peace-loving Wananchi and that it will be lifted as soon as the situation has come back to normal.

He assured Wananchi in Mandera that food supplies will be increased to the area to meet the demand.

The Mandera district commissioner, Mr Ondiek, addressing the same meeting, thanked the people of Mandera for cooperation with the government during this difficult time.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

KENYAN RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTS--The Central Bank of Kenya has announced new measures on export of goods to Uganda and Tanzania. A concession allowing residents of Uganda and Tanzania crossing the border from Kenya to these countries to carry personal effects worth up to 5,000 shillings without being subjected to exchange control measures has been withdrawn. From now on, all forms for exports to Uganda and Tanzania must be submitted to the Central Bank of Kenya accompanied by evidence of either payment of goods in foreign exchange or confirmed by an irrevocable letter of credit. Amendments to the relevant exchange control notice will be made immediately. [Text] [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Dec 80 EA]

CSO: 4420

ECONOMY SAID HARMED BY MOZAMBICAN PORT PROBLEMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Dec 80 p 19

[Article by Gordon Knowler]

[Text] **THE Malawian economy is taking a severe hammering because of the inability of the Mozambican port of Nacala to handle its imports and exports.**

Shipping lines are experiencing difficulties in ship operation because the cargoes, in containers, are just not reaching the port in time to meet the ships they are booked for.

Nacala, according to Kevin Clarke, marketing manager for Africa for the American Moore McCormack Line, is the only port through which Malawi can receive and send containers destined for Blantyre. Beira is used on occasions for break-bulk cargoes.

'Sabotage'

During 1979 Mozambican exports of tea quadrupled, those of Malawi shrank because their cargo was not reaching the ports on time to meet the shipping commitments and for this reason there are suggestions among Malawian exporters that Mozambique is exercising economic sabotage.

Shortage of vital equipment at Nacala for cargo handling is aggravating the situation and this, coupled with insufficient and unskilled staff, is further affecting the position.

And to compound the problems, the executive controlling the movement of cargo at the port is about 250 km away at Nampula.

Mr Clarke said that at Nacala about 1 200 import containers awaited trucking inland, while about 300 more awaited export at the inland Blantyre container depot.

Tobacco exports to the US are being particularly hard hit because from January 1, it is imposing a surcharge duty on tobacco. The additional duty is expected to be between 4 and 6 percent.

Parts of the rail track in Mozambique are said to be unsafe, so that freight trains have to negotiate sections at walking pace.

Only hours before they arrive off Nacala, it is claimed, are ships advised that their cargo is available for shipment; at times vessels are diverted past the port because cargo on hand is insufficient to warrant the call, despite prior freight bookings.

Estimates of tea and tobacco exports for next year run at about 1 000 containers and shippers are worried that the cargo will not reach the port on time. Exporting has become very much a hit and miss affair, with an adverse effect on the Malawian economy.

Zimbabwean tobacco exporters are also having difficulties. To try to help them Moore McCormack railed 30 empty containers to Salisbury. But it took the shipping company almost a month to get them to the Zimbabwean capital.

Apparently, there is too much South African rolling stock "arrested" in Zimbabwe, principally DZ-type trucks, and the SAR is unhappy about sending more trucks to be "lost" for an indeterminate time.

Transit

Transit time to Salisbury from Johannesburg is about 30 days and from Salisbury to Durban about 6 weeks. This exposes the shipper to excessive storage or demurrage costs because the cargoes are negotiated FOB Durban or other specified ports.

Because of the uncertainty of specified shipping dates, American importers of Malawian and Zimbabwean tobacco are not happy, but they appreciate the difficulties facing Southern African shippers.

A South African-made gantry crane is soon to be installed at Nacala, and it is expected that this should significantly help the loading and unloading of containers at the port.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH USSR--Mali and the Soviet Union this morning signed a cultural and scientific agreement for 1980 and 1981. Under this agreement, the Soviet Union will provide Mali with teachers, medical experts, equipment and medicaments. Both countries will promote the exchange of artists, research workers and scientific revues as well as athletes. [Excerpt] [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 8 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

RESULTS OF RECENT ELECTIONS DISCUSSED

Nationalist Party Promises Recalled

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 17 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] For 3 months now, the Southwest's Nationalist Party has been beating the racial drum and has been telling its followers that the Republican Party cannot be trusted, because the black and colored groups within the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) are not to be trusted.

At the same time it promised "a return to Turnhalle"...along with those once "untrustworthy" leaders of the other groups.

Attorney Percy Niehaus even said that this would take place within 6 weeks following the outcome of the elections. Thus it will not be until about Christmas and New Year that the people would again gather around the conference table!

We are waiting for this and if the Nationalist electors do not remind their leaders of this we will do it for them and we will do so relentlessly. We will demand every pound of flesh from the Southwest Nationalist Party's election promises.

We have compiled a short list so that this may not be forgotten:

--back to Turnhalle. Within 6 weeks we certainly want to see a move;

--the reestablishment of the Immorality Act and the Act on Mixed Marriages for whites. Kosie Pretorius shall especially dedicate himself to this on the day that the Southwest's Nationalist Party takes the reins of government under the new state of affairs. We and the electors want a report on Pretorius' progress;

--the obtainment of rights for hotel, restaurant and cafe owners to conduct business with clients of their choice as far as color is concerned;

--the creation of an exclusive residential area for whites;

--the proclamation of a private territorial area as an area of authority;

--reserved hospitals for whites.

In the event that it will not be possible to reach a decision on one of these matters without the collaboration of other groups it will be imperative for the Southwest Nationalist Party to obtain consensus immediately with the other moderate parties.

They will not have to wait long. Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leaders are already starting to come in Windhoek this week for a general committee meeting. Opportunity is therefore knocking at the door and we are waiting to see that it is taken.

Nationalist Party Victory Too Slim

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 17 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] A closer look at last week's white elections provides the following information:

Out of a total of about 52,000, 43,908 voters cast votes. This comes to over 80 percent of the voters.

Of this number, 21,202 voted for the Nationalist Party. This comes to 48.2 percent of the total number of votes cast and 40.7 percent of the number of people authorized to vote.

The Republican Party got 18,246 votes which is equal to 41.48 percent of the votes cast and 35 percent of those having voting rights.

More than 15 percent of the voters did not vote. They could have tipped the scales one way or another.

The Reconstituted Nationalist Party drew 4,532 votes which is 10.3 percent of the voters who cast their votes and 8.6 percent of those entitled to vote.

No Upper Hand

For the first time in nearly 40 years, the ruling white party does not have decisive majority support over the opposition parties.

During the forties the VNSWP [United National Southwest Africa Party] definitely had the upper hand. From 1950 on, the Southwest Nationalist Party maintained an absolute majority among both the voters and the candidates.

This is no longer the case.

In contrast with the 21,202 voters who voted for the Nationalist Party, 22,778 of the voters joined ranks with the opposition parties (Republican Party: 18,246, Reconstituted Nationalist Party: 4,532).

This comes down to the opposition representing 43.8 percent of the electorate and the ruling party representing 40.7 percent of it.

Out of the total votes cast, the opposition has a representation of 51.8 percent and the ruling party 48.2 percent. In order for it to claim that it will be talking "for the whites" in matters of stipulations the Nationalist Party must therefore obtain the support of one of the two opposition parties. The party is quick to talk about stipulation, but nobody will be sending it to stipulate on any matters if it is going to talk only for itself and never for the other half of the country's white population. With its majority of under 7 percent (2,956 votes) over the Republican Party, the Southwest Nationalist Party definitely has no "stipulative powers with respect to the whites!"

On the basis of its victory, it can rule in the white legislative assembly, but it is there that its capacity comes to an end.

It is no wonder that Du Plessis says that he would have liked to have had a greater victory!

SWAPO Machinations

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 17 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] This past election in Kavango degenerated into a mini-SWAPO election. This is the opinion of Dr Paul Van der Merwe, chairman of the Republican Party, who just returned from the Kavango region where he first held a series of meetings throughout the region and then in the course of the elections he also represented his organization in the name of the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance].

The vote counting began at 7 o'clock this morning in Windhoek and the results are expected this afternoon. In three regions in Kavango, namely in the Mbunza, Sambyu and Gciriku, the NCDP [National Christian Democratic Party] of Hans Rohr put up candidates. In the other two regions, namely Kwangali and Mbukushu there was no opposition to the DTA.

Last night Dr Van der Merwe told DIE REPUBLIKEIN that the NCDP had operated under the standard of a Christian party; however as time went on it became clear that SWAPO elements in Kavango had combined forces with the party in an effort to break up the DTA. In each of the regions where an election took place the NCDP put up four candidates.

The strongest NCDP candidate was Kosmas Makanga from Mashare in the Sambyu region and it is also mostly in this region that the NCDP threw in all of its forces. Makanga has been a known leader of SWAPO and recently he established himself in Mashare near the college. On Friday following the election, he showed up at a well-known restaurant and addressed a large crowd of people waiting for news.

According to a former instructor who had been working at the DTA office and was also from the Sambyu region, Makanga told the people that the DTA must be done away with, that the old people in Sambyu will have to go and that young people of his choice must take over the governing functions. The NCDP candidates and all the party's workers at the polls were mainly instructors.

A group of male students from the Rundu school came to the DTA office during the election and stated that Makanga had read a letter at the restaurant; this letter, allegedly written and signed by Bishop Bonifatimus Hausiku of Windhoek, called upon the youth to vote for the NCDP. They had come to find out why they should no longer vote for the DTA. To the credit of the Catholic Church in Kavango it may be said that the leader of Sambyu mission station in Sambyu, Father Bernhardt van Rosmalen, personally told Dr Van der Merwe that he had sent a circular letter to the mission stations to the effect that the church was not having anything to do with politics and he also forbade the NCDP to hold meetings on its grounds.

Known SWAPO sympathizers in Kavango sided strongly with the NCDP in the elections. These methods strongly resemble those employed in the most recent elections in Zimbabwe.

For example, the story was widely circulated that the voters would have to dip their hands into a fluid as in the 1978 election. The fluid is invisible, but can be seen under a strong light.

Allegedly the fluid causes an incurable disease and this is the reason which is keeping voters from the polls. Another reason is that the two fingers of the DTA represent the devil's fork. DTA voters were also told to draw a cross next to the party which they do not want. In school they were taught that a cross is drawn next to something which is wrong.

The results of the Kavango elections will be a strong indicator of the extent to which SWAPO is being supported in Kavango. However, Dr Van der Merwe said that a large number of NCDP votes will be representative of a sincere church-minded group.

Because he is now in Germany, Bishop Hausiku was not available for comment yesterday.

7964
CSO: 4408

MUDGE QUERIES DELEGATION COMPOSITION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Dec 90 pp 1-2

[Article by David Pieters and Anne Marie Du Preez]

[Text]

THE ADMINISTRATOR General Mr Danie Hough and the Chairman of the Ministers Council and DTA Mr Dirk Mudge met in Swakopmund today to discuss the composition of the delegation of the internal parties which will attend the Geneva all-party conference next month.

The DTA has expressed considerable dissatisfaction about the formula announced by the AG on Monday.

Mr Mudge is said to have taken the AG to task this morning and has warned that the DTA is not prepared to attend the conference unconditionally.

During a DTA caucus dif-meeting lasting several hours on Wednesday strong dissatisfaction amongst certain groups within the DTA was expressed concerning the number of representatives that ferent groups comprising the DTA would be allocated according to the AG's quota of 14 representatives for the DTA and 12 for the other internal parties.

Individual groups within the DTA have been said to be dissatisfied about the proportional number of delegates they will be allowed to send to Geneva in relation to certain opposition parties in the National Assembly.

Mr Dirk Mudge confirmed this morning that there was dissatisfaction concerning the Herero and Coloured parties, as well as the Namibia Christian Democratic Party.

It is argued that while the DTA affiliated Herero party of Mr Kuaimo Riruako, Nudo, won far more votes in the recent second tier elections than the opposition party of Mr Johannes Karuaihe, Nudo Progressive, each is to have one delegate at Geneva

Similarly in the case of the Coloured DTA and opposition parties.

Apparently Mr Joey Julius, leader of the DTA affiliated Coloured Labour Party, is discontented because his party will only have one delegate at the talks, while the opposition Liberal Party of Mr Andrew Kloppers, will have two.

This is despite the fact that Labour won the recent ethnic elections by a large majority.

Mr Mudge is reported to have said that the DTA is not happy about the fact that the NCDP led by Mr Hans Rohr, is being allowed two delegates while only having one seat in the National Assembly.

Mr Mudge is also reported to have said that there is serious apprehension about the situation with the Damara political groups.

Mr Mudge told the Advertiser this morning in Swakopmund, that the impression had been created that the DTA would attend the Geneva talks unconditionally.

This was not the case, he said. There were a number of very specific points which the DTA wanted clarified before they would leave for Geneva.

These included the following:

- The UN must demonstrate its impartiality to all parties involved in the pre-implementation talks;
- The agenda as well as the procedure of the Geneva talks must be laid down prior to commencement of the talks;
- And the present composition of the SWA delegation to accompany the AG must be satisfactorily adjusted.

Mr Mudge said he regarded the question of the composition of the delegation going to Geneva as very important.

Meanwhile it is reported that the internal Swapo group has confirmed that it is in the process of composing a delegation which is to leave for Geneva independently to join forces with Sam Nujoma's delegation around the conference table in Geneva.

CSO: 4420

DTA TO COUNTER SWAPO ABROAD

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Gail Visagie]

[Text]

THE DTA leadership is to visit Europe and the UK next week to launch a strong public relations drive as a forerunner to the UN talks and to counter Swapo's intended foreign campaign.

The DTA delegation will comprise Mr Dirk Mudge and Mr Peter Kalangula, Chairman and President of the DTA respectively, and Mr Kuaima Riruako, leader of the Hereros.

This morning early Mr Mudge confirmed that he and his two colleagues would be travelling abroad.

"We intend holding a number of Press conferences, which will coincide with Press conferences being held by Swapo. We will be in a position to give comment on Swapo. We have also indicated to the Western countries, especially West Germany and Britain, that we will be available. There are indications that Lord Carrington is eager to speak to us."

With an amused chuckle Mr Mudge said that Lord Carrington was doing his best to mete out equal treatment to all.

Early in November this year while addressing the last public meeting of the Republican Party in the election campaign, Mr Mudge lashed out at the attitude taken by West Germany's Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, towards members of the DTA.

Mr Mudge pointed out at that time that on the one hand Mr Genscher welcomed Sam Nujoma, Swapo's leader with traditional red carpet treatment, even toasting Swapo.

On the other hand, when the DTA asked to see him, he was not available. The times that he had seen the DTA, it had been secretly. It seems obvious that the DTA delegation will be putting Mr Genscher to the test this time.

Meanwhile, from London, it has been reported that Lord Carrington is expected to hold talks with Mr Mudge and the Swapo leader, Sam Nujoma. British officials have also confirmed that Lord Carrington would take the opportunity of updating himself on the SWA dispute. But no dates have been set as yet for a meeting.

Mr Nujoma starts his two-day visit to London on Tuesday, while Mr Mudge and his colleagues will arrive there on Thursday.

Britain is backing the UN plan for a pre-implementation conference on the SWA issue to be held early in January.

Junior Foreign Office Minister Mr Richard Luce told the House of Commons yesterday that Britain, together with the other members of the five-nation Western contact group, would continue to try and use their influence to bring about a SWA settlement.

CSO: 4420

DTA WILL NOT BUDGE ON UN ISSUE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Dec 80 p 9

[Text]

LONDON: DTA leaders gave notice yesterday that they would take a strong negotiating position at a pre-implementation conference on SWA, saying the UN would have to reverse its recognition of Swapo before elections could take place.

The DTA's Vice-Chairman, Mr Kuaima Riruako, said his delegation would make three demands at the proposed talks scheduled to take place next month.

These were that the UN General Assembly withdraw its recognition of Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the people of SWA, that Swapo's observer status at the UN be withdrawn, and that the UN cease financial aid to Swapo.

"We will not have an election unless these three points are met," he told a press conference.

Mr Mudge urged that parties to the conference should attend it with "a new spirit". But he warned that if Swapo succeeded in creating the impression that it had any particular status at the talks "then that will be a bad start."

The DTA and Swapo have agreed to attend the talks, but no venue has been fixed. Mr Mudge confirmed that the DTA had rejected Maputo, and said a neutral venue had to be found.

The DTA Chairman said independence for SWA could not be proposed indefinitely, and told the press conference he did not believe the South Africa Government was holding the process. "South Africa wants us loose. We often feel that South Africa is putting pressure on us to accept solutions," he said.

Mr Mudge repeatedly emphasised the problems created by UN recognition of Swapo. This recognition, he said, would have a psychological effect on the people of SWA and would influence the outcome of an election.

"When South African troops move out and UN troops move in, they could be seen as the troops of an organisation which represents Swapo," he said.

He also accused Swapo of raising new problems before the pre-implementation talks take place, and cited statements in London this week by a Swapo delegation which said its guerrillas operating inside the territory would not be disarmed.

He also predicted that the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, who cancelled a trip to London for "security reasons," would not attend the talks.

"I have a nasty feeling that Nujoma will not be prepared to go to the conference, again for 'security reasons'," said Mr Mudge.

The DTA leaders said they accepted that the Administrator General of the Territory, Mr Danie Hough, should head a delegation including the internal parties. But they made it clear they intended playing a major role at the talks.

CSO: 4420

DTA IS APPREHENSIVE ABOUT CONFERENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Dec 80 pp 1-2

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The SWA Ministers Council had decided, after hours of deliberation in Windhoek yesterday, to seriously reconsider attending the pre-implementation talks on the Territory, scheduled for January 7 in Geneva, Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the Ministers Council, said last night.

The executive of the DTA, the ruling party in the SWA National Assembly, would meet on January 2 to reconsider its position finally, he added.

The Ministers Council had decided on this step after a recent overseas visit by Mr Mudge and other officials and because of other factors.

It should be realised that the pre-implementation talks would have an immense influence on the political future of SWA and its people, he said. The Ministers Council could not be expected to make glib decisions on it.

The Ministers Council had reconsidered attending because of the following factors:

"The reasons for this very drastic decision are, firstly, that there is, at this late stage no certainty about the procedure to be followed (at the conference) and we have absolutely no details about the agenda for such a conference," Mr Mudge said.

There was a strong possibility that a great deal of a single week in January for which the conference had been set down would be taken up by bickering about procedure and the agenda.

"There is also the possiblity – a risk we dare not take – that our (DTA) delegation might be insulted and humiliated," he said.

There was also no guarantee that other political parties – those not included in the Administrator General's delegation would not also be given the opportunity to attend the conference on their own.

This would brand those parties in the Administrator Generals delegation as puppets of Pretoria or the Administrator General, Mr Mudge said.

"We will all rather attend the conference on our own and if other parties are allowed to go on their own while we do not have the opportunity, it will be a psychological disadvantage for us."

Mr Mudge said the Ministers Council was also not satisfied with the composition of the Administrator Generals delegation to the conference.

"After hours of deliberation today, the Ministers Council had come to the decision that the composition of the delegation, as proposed by the Administrator General, is in no way (hoegenaamd) acceptable to us."

Mr Mudge declined to elaborate on which points of the Administrator General's proposed delegation the Ministers' Council did not agree.

He said the matter would be discussed with the Administrator General, Mr Danie Hough, within the next few days.

Mr Mudge added that the composition of Mr Hough's delegation was one of the most important reasons why the Ministers' Council would reconsider its attendance of the conference.

He said this was not a final decision not to attend the Geneva talks.

"But I must say that we are increasingly gaining the impression that – especially after our visit abroad – this proposed conference would be a futile exercise."

Asked why there had been a change of heart, Mr Mudge said political leaders were prepared to run certain risks with resolution 435 to achieve peace in SWA.

But the UN had seriously deviated from the original settlement plan. Swapo was still being assisted financially by the United Nations.

Neither the Western Five nor the UN Security Council had ever repudiated the General Assembly for its actions.

The South African forces were criticised for actions against Swapo across the Angolan border, but the Western Five had never criticised Swapo for its terrorist activities in SWA.

Mr Martti Ahtisaari had continued in his position as Commissioner of the Council for Namibia, Mr Mudge said, which was a body in which Swapo had played a controlling role.

The internal political parties in SWA had throughout been forced to negotiate through South Africa, while Swapo was allowed to act on its own behalf, Mr Mudge said.

All this had systematically whittled away trust in the UN as an impartial referee, as well as in the West as reliable ombudsmen.

"We saw the pre-implementation talks as the ideal opportunity to bridge this credibility gap," he said. "This would have given the UN the chance to show its impartiality at this very critical stage... but this has not happened."

"There is serious doubt in our minds if we should continue with this conference," he said.

Should any of the Ministers' Council's objections be eliminated before January 2, it would naturally influence decisions made at the DTA executive meeting next month.

"But there will definitely have to be action from more than one quarter if we were to take part," Mr Mudge said. – Sapa

CSO: 4420

TIME SEEN RUNNING OUT FOR NAMIBIA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 80 p 12

[Article by Don Knowler: "Sands of Time Running Out in Namibia"]

[Text]

SWAKOPMUND.

"HERE I stand. I can do no other." The quotation from Martin Luther which adorns an old steam tractor stuck in the sands of the Namib Desert has a new significance for the mainly German community here.

With sardonic humour they are using the expression, in the context of the locomotive, to describe their Afrikaner neighbours, many of whom are rejecting the inevitable changes which are occurring in Namibia.

The stubborn old tractor, built in 1896, became bogged down a few years later when an entrepreneur tried to take it into the German colonial territory's hinterland. It has stayed in the same place ever since.

Similarly, the whole complex process to abolish discrimination in Namibia and open the country up for all races is becoming bogged down now that a significant number of whites have voted to put a brake on change.

And what makes it more serious is that the world is watching internal political developments in the territory as momentum builds up for a proposed all-party conference on Namibia's future, sponsored by the United Nations.

In what was virtually a referendum on how far change should go, the Republican Party, which represents white interests in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, was firmly defeated by the National Party last month in ethnic elections.

Mr Dirk Mudge, the RP's leader, was hoping for a white vote of confidence to boost the overall image of the ethnic alliance in good time for the U N, one man, one vote elections which are now predicted for late next year.

But like the steam tractor, a majority of whites thought otherwise (even if the verdict was distorted because of the large number of South African civil servants in the territory who were allowed to vote and whom, it is believed, mainly voted Nationalist).

It is ironic that it should be the German community particularly which was disappointed at Mr Mudge's defeat. Traditionally the Germans have aligned themselves behind the Afrikaner nationalists, propagating the same viewpoints on rigid separation and ethnic and community identity.

The alliance with the Nationalists can be traced back to an intense distrust and dislike of English-speaking South Africans from the time of the First World War.

Members of the German community — which now numbers about 19 000 out of the territory's 109 000 whites — were also interned during the Second World War and when the conflict was over the Germans looked to the National Party for protection.

Mudge has changed this in part. When he broke away from the nationalists in 1977 to form his own party, the "Suidwester lied", a German song, was sung at the end of the inaugural meeting. And Mudge, fluent in German, boasts at all his meetings that his is a "three-language party" (German, Afrikaans and English).

The softening of German attitudes towards general change can also be ascribed to the fact that the German community to a large degree has maintained its links with the "mother country".

This is evident from the exclusive shops in Windhoek's Kaiser Strasse that stock goods imported directly from West Germany and from the travel agencies which mainly advertise package tours to Europe in their windows.

"Many Germans now go back to Germany periodically and they can view this place (Namibia) from afar," said a German businessman in Windhoek. "But the Afrikaners only get as far as South Africa for their holidays and they just can't understand the reality of the situation we now face."

Reality to most thinking Germans, and thinking Afrikaners for that matter, is the knowledge that the South West Africa they knew, in a cosy cocoon, watched over by the might of South Africa, will soon be gone forever.

The dramatic events which overtook Rhodesia this year are sweeping Namibia a way and there is a realisation in some quarters here that the militant South West Africa Peoples' Organisation (SWAPO) might win a U.N. supervised election.

That may be too much for the old school of South-westers to take, but South African Government and internal propaganda about SWAPO being "marxist, anti-white terrorists" has not entirely convinced people that there is no place for them in Namibia if SWAPO should come to power.

That is not to say that people are starting to gear themselves for a SWAPO government, though.

There is a bizarre atmosphere in Windhoek at the moment, not unlike that in Rhodesia's cities at the height of the bush war in that country when a visitor might not have realised these were a people at war, and facing an uncertain future.

• • •

It is about 9 p.m. at the showgrounds in Windhoek and a crowd has gathered to hear the result of the white vote for second-tier administration in the Windhoek South constituency.

Over a portable radio comes the news flash that the Nationalists have won another Windhoek constituency and Nationalist supporters and their children, wearing orange and blue caps, start jumping up and down with delight.

A young woman breaks into tears and says in Afrikaans: "These bloody Afrikaners. You just can't trust an Afrikaner to do the sensible thing . . ."

South - westers had never known such political division in the territory.

Brother stood against brother in one constituency, there were fights in bars and a reporter from a Johannesburg Afrikaans newspaper was manhandled by Nationalist officials at a polling booth.

Although internal politicians cannot see it, or do not want to admit it, there is a parallel in what is happening in Namibia with Zimbabwe's modern history.

In the old Rhodesia the white community was also split over issues involving black advancement, but that was in a direct referendum on whether to accept the principle of majority rule.

The whites, however, voted for universal franchise which led to Bishop Muzorewa becoming Prime Minister. As in Namibia, the only black leaders to participate in this internal settlement were the ones not waging war, the guerillas and their leaders remaining outside the country.

The Government of Bishop Muzorewa, like the "government" or ministerial council in Namibia, was not recognised outside the country and Rhodesian parties were forced finally to go to a conference, to hand over sovereignty to the British and to have fresh elections.

There are differences with the Namibia situation (namely the South African Administrator-General wields the real power in the territory) but the pattern of events is shaping up to be similar.

The same can be said for the war. Admittedly, it was far more intense in the old Rhodesia but there is a significant parallel in the amnesty campaign, launched in Rhodesia and Namibia for guerillas to return.

This failed miserably in Rhodesia and, perhaps this more than anything else, persuaded Bishop Muzorewa and his white backers to go to the Lancaster House conference.

The amnesty campaign has also failed in Namibia.

South Africa may be in a far stronger position to contain the war in Namibia (it has not really affected the territory outside Owamboland, in the north) but for how long will this be acceptable to the people at home?

Conversely South Africa's military strength might be a strong factor in the "frontline" countries' determination to push SWAPO into attending a conference because some states consider it a war that SWAPO cannot win on its own.

• • •

IN a bookshop in Windhoek two young blacks are looking at a book about the South African Defence Force and the S.W.A. Force's role in the bush war.

But the blacks are not interested in the pictures of South African whites leaping from helicopters and so on.

They are looking at pictures of dead "terrorists" and identifying their weaponry, which includes AK-47 assault rifles and rockets.

Compared to the "official" internal parties, SWAPO keeps a low profile in the territory and for an outsider it is impossible to gauge what support the movement may have.

But people who travel in Owamboland (the Owambos form 46 percent of the total population of nearly one million) say the people there appear to be solidly behind the movement.

The awareness of black nationalism also reaches the Windhoek township of Katutura, where painted on the door of a simple home in the Herero quarter is a black map of Africa, with Namibia and South Africa painted white.

Pressure from blacks for a better deal and international pressure on South Africa over the Namibia issue has changed the face of Namibia in recent years. In restaurants and bars blacks sit alongside whites and a few blacks are gradually moving into white suburbs.

It is vastly different from South Africa but discrimination is still practised to an unacceptable level in the eyes of the international community.

CSO: 4420

EDITORIAL PLEADS FOR END TO BLOODSHED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 6 Dec 80 p 20

[Editorial: "Growing Hysteria"]

[Text]

There is growing hysteria about the proposed pre-implementation conference agreed to by the South African Government and the United Nations Secretary General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim. The hysteria follows unwaveringly the pattern of the past -- every participant in the political circus claiming that his opposing counterpart has deviated from the modalities agreed to.

Why a pre-implementation conference has to take place is beyond the understanding of even the average-minded human being who is acquainted with the situation in South West Africa. The first and foremost imperative is an end to the bloodshed in the north, and this can only be achieved by means of a ceasefire. Termination of hostilities can only be decided by the warring parties, those being South Africa and SWAPO. That is the prerequisite to the entire effort to bring, after a period of 61 years, South West Africa finally to the objective of political stability and independence.

The most unbelievable political circus has erupted because South Africa, as a face-saving measure, claims that an all-party conference is to take place. She knows that no political party with self-respect will sit at that proposed conference under the auspices of the Pretoria Government. No party -- and that includes the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance -- wants to be labelled a stooge of South Africa. South Africa knows it, and is therefore well aware of the fact that the whole exercise is an abortion.

What then is going on? Is it another delaying trick? Where must this end, for there is an immense task ahead for this country?

The most formidable tenet of this job which awaits us is to bring about a spirit of brotherhood and co-operation among a population, fragmented and callously disregarded in the past. It is a task which is virtually insurmountable, for we are a poor country and not endowed with those riches about which some seem to trumpet to the world.

We must stop playing tunes for the various occasions, stop the political lies, and we must do something. If South Africa does not want SWAPO to be a participant in an election, then say so, rise to the occasion, take up arms and exterminate SWAPO entirely whereby, of course, potential disaster will be invited, because an extermination order such as that, would lead to one or other international reaction.

If she is serious about SWAPO, let us start by putting an end to the miserable bloodletting, about which the people in Windhoek and elsewhere in the country know nothing, for who feels for the poor tribesmen being shot to shreds in a murderous orgy!

CSO: 4420

FORMER SWAPO LEADER IS GIVEN FREEDOM

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 6 Dec 80 p 29A

[Text]

WINDHOEK:

The 'Rudolf Hess of South West Africa', Mr. Axel Johannes, 33, bade farewell to South West Africa on Wednesday night. Tears glistened in the eyes of the former SWAPO office-bearer who had been restricted to his house during the last months of his stay in the country.

The man, who had intermittently been imprisoned since 1964, showed no bitterness and, in fact, spoke in warm terms about the advice the Security Police officer had given him.

"He told me: 'Look, you remain restricted as long as you are on a South West African Airways Boeing, but the moment you set foot on ground at Frankfurt Airport in West Germany for a connecting flight to London, the ban on you is lifted' ". Mr. Johannes smilingly related.

• Mr. Johannes was first arrested in 1964 when he was the Secretary for SWAPO's Youth League.

• His next arrest came in 1966, and he was held from December of that year until May of 1967.

• He was then again 'laid in chains' (jestingly said) in 1973 and held for a number of weeks.

• In 1974 he again went to prison from January until September of that year.

• But it was in 1975 that his longest term of imprisonment started. He was subpoenaed by the State to appear as a witness at the trial of two men who had been accused of complicity in the assassination of Mr. Filemon Elifas, the Chief Minister at the time of the Ovambo-speaking region. Mr. Johannes entered the witness box and refused to say anything. He was given two years.

• His next arrest came in 1978 just after Mr. Clemens Kapuno was assassinated. He was released after a while, but re-arrested and held until October of 1978.

• In February of 1979, he was again arrested, but released after a short while in detention.

• In April 1979 he was arrested and held until July of that year.

• It was after this last arrest that he was restricted to house arrest.

Mr. Johannes, an indefatigable character, applied for leave to go abroad to further his studies at a London university. He said he was delighted when informed by the authorities that he could go.

In London, he plans to study history and economics.

CSO: 4420

HOUGH ANNOUNCES DELEGATION COMPOSITION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The Administrator General of SWA, Mr Danie Hough, has announced the composition of the SWA delegation to attend pre-implementation talks on the Territory scheduled for next month.

The delegation would consist of at least 26 delegates.

Political groups omitted but who wished to attend the talks would be entitled to do so.

Mr Hough said in a statement issued in Windhoek there was continuous consultation between him and Pretoria on the venue for the conference.

Final deliberations about the venue were taking place and an announcement by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, was expected soon.

Mr Hough said he had, after serious deliberation, decided to use proven support at the SWA political polls as a criterion in the compilation of the delegation.

The current composition of the SWA National Assembly, elected in a one man, one vote election was a good norm, he said.

But, because Swapo — a participant in the proposed conference — had never been put to the test, he regarded it as unfair to omit political parties or groups in the Territory who had not taken part in the 1978 elections.

He said these parties were in exactly the same position as Swapo and it had been decided to give them the opportunity to attend.

Mr Hough consulted with a number of political parties and groups in the Territory at the beginning of the month to sound them out on the talks, as proposed by the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, in his latest report.

Mr Hough said the number of delegates allotted to each party had been decided on the basis of their relative support at the polls.

He said the Swapo Democrats, The Namibia National Front, the National Independence Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party had indicated during consultations that they were not interested in attending the pre-implementation talks.

The following parties will now be invited to attend the talks: the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (14 delegates), the main opposition in the National Assembly, Aktur (three delegates), the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, the Liberation Front and the Liberal Party (two each), the Nudo Progressive Party of Namibia, the Namibia Peoples Liberation Front and the Federal Party (one each).

"The Administrator General has also decided that requests by political parties who wish to take in part in the proposed conference will be considered on merit," the statement said.

Observers in Windhoek said it would now be up to the different parties to announce their individual delegates.

The conference is scheduled to start on January 7. — Sapa

CSO: 4420

SWAPO BLAMED IN SUPERMARKET BOMB ATTACK

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Dec 80 p 6

[Text]

TWO OWAMBOS were killed and twelve other people injured on Wednesday when a bomb exploded in a supermarket five kilometres south of Ondangwa, an official of the Owambo Administration made known yesterday afternoon late.

The names of the dead and injured have not been released as yet and the spokesman said that three of the injured were in hospital in a serious condition.

The two dead persons were cashiers at tills at the check-out points of the supermarket and as far as could be established the bomb had been placed between the two tills.

It was not known yet what type of explosives had been used. The supermarket belonged to Mr Thomas Phillipus, an Owambo businessman, who was killed by Swapo terrorists last year.

Officials at Oshakati have said that Swapo terrorists were responsible for the explosion which rocked the supermarket at 9 am on Wednesday morning.

Commenting on the incident, yesterday afternoon, the Chairman of the Owambo Executive Committee, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba said that this type of violence by Swapo would not contribute anything to the independence process in the Territory.

According to political observers in Windhoek, the explosion in the crowded supermarket might be an attempt by Swapo to draw attention to its presence in the Territory. Swapo had, in the past, often pulled off spectacular acts of terrorism during or just before important talks on the future of the Territory.

It was felt that the latest incident might be an attempt by Swapo to establish the impression that it was a force to be reckoned with in SWA before the proposed multi-party conference in January on the settlement issue.

Earlier this week, Swapo officials at a press conference in London said that the organisation could not be expected to lay down arms before such a conference had to take place.

CSO: 4420

CAPRIVIAN EXILES MAY RETURN SEEKING INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Dec 80 pp 4-5

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text] **Nineteen of the 24 Canu members who fled from Zambia where Swapo has launched a campaign against Caprivians following the expulsion of Canu leader Mishake Muyongo, former Vice-President of Swapo from the Central Committee.**

GROWING numbers of Swapo-Canu members returning to Caprivi from exile have pledged themselves to put Caprivi on to the road of total and seperate independence from SWA.

This emerged in interviews newsmen had with 24 returned Caprivian exiles.

The newsmen were taken by the authorities to Caprivi to do the interviews.

The 24 exiled Caprivians fled Zambia when Swapo initiated its campaign against Canu. The Canu leader and former Vice-President of Swapo, Misheke Myongo, was expelled from Swapo in July.

The group of 24 which includes three women and four children made use of the AG's amnesty proclamation and fled from various stations in Zambia to Eastern Caprivi about two weeks ago.

This brings the total number of Swapo dissidents who have deserted the party from 12 to 36 in two weeks.

There are reported to be approximately 1 000 Swapo dissidents allegedly languishing in jails and refugee centres in Zambia and southern Angola, most of whom are Canu members.

There are an estimated 2 000 Caprivians outside SWA engaged in the "liberation" movement.

Most of the group of 24 are trained intelligensia who have been educated and worked in medical, teaching and administrative posts at various centres.

Most of the dissidents are Canu members who left the country about five years ago to join Swapo, although some had been in exile for more than 10 years.

Swapo and Canu merged in 1964 in an armed effort to oust SA from the Territory.

Returning Canu members are all loyal supporters of Misheke Myongo who regard the expulsion of their leader from Swapo and his deposition as Vice-President of the movement as an act nullifying the 16-year-old accord between the two parties.

Misheke Myongo and eight other Canu officials were expelled from Swapo in July following allegations that the Caprivians were "engaged in counter-revolutionary activities aimed at dismembering Namibia's national integrity."

Canu is reported to have disbanded in 1972.

The latest group of returning exiles repeated Press reports carried in August about large scale discrimination against and extermination of Canu and Caprivian speaking Swapo members after the split between Canu and Swapo within Swapo's central committee had broken the surface in July.

Allegations were made by the dissidents that Swapo was dominated by the Ovambo speakers, in particular the Kwanyama which is the largest Ovambo tribal group.

It was said that the Ovambo- majority within Swapo feared that the Caprivians would rise to leading positions within the party because of their educational predispositions and ability to master English at an early age.

Newsmen were told of various examples where Caprivians were discriminated against in the interest of the formation of an Owambo elite within the ranks of Swapo.

All of the dissidents spoken to were unanimous in their hatred of Swapo as a result of alleged extermination of Caprivians outside SWA, and also in their bitterness towards the Owambo people.

Asked if they hated only Swapo-oriented Owambo's or all Owambo's as a result of their experiences in Zambia and southern Angola, several of the returned exiles replied: "There is no difference between Swapo and the Owambo's."

Most of the spokesman for the recently returned dissident group insisted that Canu wanted nothing to do with SWA as a whole and after consulting with tribal leaders in the Caprivi, would embark on a policy that would lead Caprivi to a separate and sovereign independence on its own.

The reason offered was that Caprivi had little in common with the rest of SWA along historical, social, cultural and political lines.

Neither were they interested in settling anywhere in SWA other than the Caprivi where they said they would practice the skills they had acquired while in exile.

The officer commanding the security forces in the Caprivi, Commandant Gert Opperman, said the Defence Force had received information that between 300 and 400 Caprivians were being detained in Swapo concentration camps, a large number were languishing in Zambian jails and about 275 were being kept in a UN refugee camp just outside Lusaka, the Zambian capital.

The camp is under the aegis of the UN High Commissioner for refugees.

Most of the latest group of exiles returning to Caprivi had studied at the Lusaka Institute and other centres on Swapo's ticket.

According to an army spokesman another 100 returning Carpivian exiles are expected to arrive at Katima Mulilo before Christmas.

The exiles already returned expressed their fear for the lives of their brothers and sisters in Zambia and elsewhere and have called upon the people of Caprivi to apply themselves to the task of achieving the release of all those Caprivians still in the hands of Swapo.

CSO: 4420

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE TOPS OFFICIAL FIGURES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Dec 80 p 20

[Article by Leon Kok, editor]

[Text]

THE SWA Finance Department has just put out some statistics on the local economy. In this article Advertiser Editor LEON KOK analyses these figures and gives his interpretation of the situation. Some might conclude that there is much to be desired. That may be so. The writer however concludes that Southwesters are well off, considering the situation elsewhere on the African continent.

ECONOMIC activity in SWA has more than trebled in real terms during the past decade.

This emerges from figures just released by the SWA Department of Finance.

The Department admits that the figures are only approximate but nevertheless says that they are about the best record that exists.

The gross domestic product (GDP) rose from R321m in 1970 to R1,2b last year.

These figures show a quadrupling in money terms but if inflation is taken into account the GDP probably trebled.

The top contributor to the GDP last year was minign at 49 percent followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing at 9,6 percent.

The afforementioned figures exclude Walvis Bay's economic activities.

The growth over the past decade is actually phenomenal considering the political uncertainty faced by the Territory, the recessionary conditions during a good part of the seventies and the collapse of the fishing industry.

It must also be remembered that SWA is one of a mere 20 states in Africa that has shown a positive economic growth rate since 1974; the other 30 have all experienced an economic decline.

The average per capita national product of R1 200 in SWA is way above the African continent's estimated average of R317. Twenty of the world's poorest nations are in Africa.

A breakdown of the major contributors to the GDP last year shows mining R586m, agriculture, forestry and fishing R116m, general government R99m, finance, insurance, real estate and business services R86m, wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation R[illegible]m, transport, storage and communication R76m and manufacturing R57m.

Much has been said about the "lack" of new investment in SWA, but the view is really fallacious: gross domestic fixed investment last year was an estimated R360m.

True, the level was probably down on 1978, but this can probably be ascribed to the completion of the Rössing Mine and the drop in profitability of the CDM diamond mines.

Against this there was a sharp increase in government capital spending while

statistics show a sharp rise in property development. This has been carried through to the current year.

The Finance Department says that the smaller mining companies can in all probability make a much larger contribution to the GDP and the creation of employment opportunities in the near future. A major obstacle at this stage is that several companies are not making use of exploitation rights in their possession. A turn in the political tide however could make all the difference.

The mining sector accounted for R55m of the country's gross domestic fixed investment in 1979 while the increase in inventories amounted to R20m. The fixed investment in 1979 showed a decline of some 47 percent compared to 1978 which is largely attributable to the levelling off in capital development at Rössing.

Agriculture's contribution to the GDP rose from R112m in 1978 to R116,3m in 1979.

Gross domestic fixed investment in this sector amounted to R21m in 1979, an increase of 4,3 percent compared with the previous year.

The Finance Department remarks that the future of the cattle industry seems more promising but expresses alarm about the decline in karakul prices.

"As a whole this sector still has considerable unexploited potential, and especially in the undeveloped parts of the country an attempt at development should show result and a contribution can be made by creating job opportunities," it says.

The general government contributed about R98m to the GDP in 1979. Its share was about 8 percent. The figure in 1978 was R81m.

The general government's share in the total gross domestic fixed investment is estimated at 44 percent.

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services contributed about R85m to the GDP last year and in real terms this represents a growth rate of about 15 percent. General and commercial banks in SWA contributed an estimated R11,7m or 13,6 percent to this sector's product.

Interesting figures emerge from the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation. Total contribution to the GDP was R79,4m compared to R74,4m previously. Total net profit was R28m, total turnover R755m and investment R6,1m.

The retail trade derived a R10m profit out of a R241m turnover, the wholesale trade R12,8m (R342,7m), motor vehicle trade and repair services R4,4m (R149,7m), accommodation R600 000 (R16,5m) and catering services R200 000 (R4,5m).

Average monthly wholesale sales in the year to July 1980 were a phenomonal 39 percent up on the previous year an dare now probably levelling off.

Retail sales have also increased over the same period but not to the same extent. Average montly retail sales in the year to July 1980 jumped 12 percent.

Inflation considered, retail sales have probably dropped slightly in real terms.

New motor vehicle sales in the first quarter of this year were 16 percent up on the corresponding period last year. Emphasis was mainly on commercial vehicles: new commercial vehicles licensed jumped by 21 percent while new motor cars licesned dropped by 1,3 percent.

Gloom however should not be read into the new motor car figure as the level of sales both last year and this year has been exceptionally high and this will probably hold for the time being.

The strenght of the new car market is perhaps also reflected in that the volume of used vehicles registered during the first quarter of this year dropped 17 percent.

Significantly, the Finance Department notes that while the manufacturing sector in SWA is small, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the country cannot afford to neglect it, particularly from the point of view of processing local products and creating new employment opportunities.

The main obstacles to growth in the manufacturing sector are the small local population, the thinly spread population, the greater part of the population being low in purchasing power, limited availability of qualified manpower, raw materials, water and power, high transport costs and great distances to the SA and other foreign merkets.

The manufacturing sector's contribution to the GDP is currently R58m; a mere 5 percent compared to the figure of 23 percent in SA and 70 percent plus in some major industrialised countries.

Last year gross domestic fixed investment in manufacturing totalled R9,3m constituted as follows: machinery and equipment R6,0 m, buildings R1,9m, transport equipment R1,1m and construction works R300 000.

There should be a considerable increase on these figures for the current year, primarily due to the increased activity of Enok in this sector. One prime example is the erection of the R15m meat factory at Gobabis.

The construction sector's contribution to the GDP is still a paltry R33m or 3 percent. Total gross domestic investment in this sector last year was a mere R6,7m with R3,9 m being domestic fixed investment and R2,9 m being inventories.

What about 1980?

The Finance Department gives little detail but it can be safely assumed that the economic situation will be reflected as considerably bouyant.

Diamonds and fishing are down but most other sectors are well up. Besides, the economy was given a terrific shot in the arm this year by the substantially increased public spending, of which a considerable proportion was directed into capital development.

I would put the GDP for the current year at between R1,4b and R1,6b which is no mean feature.

Next year could even be better!

CSO: 4420

ORGANIZATION PROJECTS LOWER DIAMOND SALES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Dec 80 p 24

[Text]

THE Central Selling Organisation (CSO) 1980 diamond sales figures, due in January, will fall slightly from 1979's R2,19 000 million total, analysts and industry sources said.

They forecast sales for the second half of this year will be below both the first half's R1,27 000 million and last year's second half total of R1,11 000 million.

Industry sources said although sales for the first half of 1980 increased 17 percent over the same 1979 period, demand for diamonds has fallen off considerably since then, and in addition sales are often lower in the second half of the year.

The worldwide recession in the jewellery trade and its currently high inventories have meant appreciably lower demand for stones of less than one carat, particularly for diamonds under 0,80 carats.

Results of recent diamond "sights", where dealers are offered selections of stones which they can either totally accept or reject, have been rather poor, the sources said.

Investment demand for larger stones over one carat was fairly strong earlier this year but has dwindled recently, and will not be sufficient to offset falling sales of jewellery stones, the analysts said.

They forecast second half 1980 CSO sales of around R850 to R900 000 m, making around R2, 13 000 m for the year, and most said they did not expect a drop of more than 10 percent from the 1979 total.

One analysts said total 1980 sales may show a slight increase over the previous year in value terms after price increases earlier this year, but he expects lower volume sales, and a slight fall in second half sales compared with the first half.

The analysts said although the expected fall in second half CSO sales will adversley affect De Beers' earnings, the company's strong cash position and its increasing non-diamond interests should enable it to discount the diamond sales to some extent.

In the six months to June 30, De Beers' pretax profit fell to R539-m from R569,1-m in the same 1979 period, but the interim dividend was raised to 25c from 20c.

Despite the forecasts of lower earnings analysts see De Beers' total 1980 dividend payout around 75 to 80c against 72,5c in 1979, due to its strong financial position.

CSO: 4420

RUSSIAN AIRCRAFT MAY HAVE CRASHED IN COUNTRY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Gail Visagie]

[Text]

UNITA FORCES in Angola have claimed that they shot down the Russian military transport aircraft which, according to the International Red Cross Committee, had gone astray over SWA.

This morning a spokesman for SADF Headquarters in Pretoria confirmed that it had been approached by the International Committee of the Red Cross to conduct an air search for the missing plane, an Antonov 26 — with five people on board, which had gone astray over SWA.

The aircraft had gone missing on November 7, while flying in the vicinity of Mavinga in Southern Angola. But it was felt that it could have strayed over the SWA border.

The spokesman said that all routine air traffic over the northern area of SWA had been alerted to be on the lookout for the Russian plane.

But according to reliable sources, senior Unita personnel in Paris have revealed that the Antonov 26 had been shot down by Jonas Savimbi's forces in the Cuanda Kubanho province, some 200 kilometres form the SWA border on November 7.

These sources have it that there were three dead, while the pilot, identified as Matlaeb Kola 38, and the Senior Flight Engineer, Ivan Chernietski, 46, had been taken prisoner.

Although only five people were mentioned in the SADF communique, the Paris sources have stated that in addition the Antonov was carrying 40 Black troops, although it was not revealed whether they were MPLA or Swapo, or what their fate had been. It was also not disclosed whether they had suffered any casualties.

According to the senior Unita sources in Paris, ever since Unita had obtained the shoulder-held ground to air missiles, a total of eleven Russian aircraft had been shot down by them. These were three Antonov 26's and eight MI8 transport helicopters.

The Antonov 26 is equipped to carry 40 troops, or 24 stretcher cases and is an ideal aircraft for bushwar, as it can land on very rough fields. The MI8 helicopters — heavy duty carries a crew of five, as well as 32 passengers, or 4 000 kilos of cargo.

CSO: 4420

IMPORTANCE OF WALVIS BAY AS STRATEGIC PORT OUTLINED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Dec 80 pp 16-17

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

IN THIS article DAVID PIETERS discusses the future of Walvis Bay. He argues that the prospects of the port becoming a US naval base are extremely strong and this will have an important stabilising effect on the sub-continent. The writer's analysis is both thought-provoking and interesting.

THE SUGGESTION by a visiting American academic to SWA that Walvis Bay should be made available as a US naval base in order to secure the Cape sea lanes and the western portion of the sub-continent against further East Bloc expansion comes as no surprise.

Professor Lewis Tamb, who made the suggestion while on a visit to SWA in August as a guest of the Prowa Namibia Foundation, was pre-empted with such speculation more than three years ago by "liberation" circles in the Territory.

Many factors converge on Walvis Bay as a strategic port for the western subcontinent in both a political and an economic context.

Consider the following:

- It is the natural outlet for the Palapwe – Gobabis railway link which is destined to carry Botswana coal and frozen beef processed at Gobabis' new R14 m factory;
- It is the closest import point for US and European manufactures in their competition with Japan and Taiwan for expanded markets on the subcontinent, as well as with SA itself;
- The declaration of Walvis Bay as an internationally recognized duty free port constitutes the most convenient resolution to the contradictory demands of SA and nationalist tendencies in SWA for control of the enclave;
- A strong US presence at Walvis Bay represents an effective compromise between the Western and Eastern Blocs in their struggle for a secure foothold in the area.

In naval terms, the US' presence in Walvis Bay promises to be an ideal factor with which a real balance of sea power could be attained in the Cape Atlantic waters. An inadequate naval force is the one chink in the RSA's armour which nobody could deny exists.

Economic factors such as the planned Kalahari-Walvis railway link and political factors such as strategic control of rival spheres of interest on the subcontinent are inseparable in contemporary international relations.

When the Windhoek Advertiser raised the matter of the Palapwe to Walvis Bay railway link, it was partly moti ated by the desire to see a strong western multinational investment presence establishing itself in the subcontinent's economic structure.

The outcome of the negotiations are of course pending, but it was pointed out that SWA politicians have a crucial role to play in the general run of these negotiations, and Mr Mudge's visit to Europe this month should not only be interpreted as a trip to canvass wider political recognition, but also to stimulate financial interests in projects such as the Palapwe to Walvis Bay line.

An effective superpower presence in Walvis Bay will contribute enormously to the stabilization of the externally anchoved disruptive forces contesting with one another to get a foothold in SWA.

As a spin off, such a development will add impetus to those political forces in SWA that are oriented to the centre. This is of vital importance if real social progress is to be achieved and a swing either way too far to the right or to the left, is to be obstructed.

An independent SWA regime, no matter be it DTA or Swapo, could not tolerate SA's continued stranglehold on our only viable port. Although it does not figure prominently as a political issue at the moment, the Walvis Bay question promises to rank as a major vote catcher or repellant in the not too distant future.

At the same time, the ominous Stalinization within Swapo augers ill for a non-aligned Walvis Bay, the international entrance through which economic commodities and political influences are bound to enter an independant SWA.

Astute political observers adopted a very sceptical attitude last year to the big fuss made about the US 'spy plane' scandal, realizing that far from being enemies, the US and SA were fundamentally so well aligned in terms of their mutual political and economic interests, that to contemplate military enmity between them was nonsensical to say the least.

The idea thrust into the fore now that a US naval base might be established at Walvis Bay makes far more sense.

Such a development would inject a powerful and much needed dose of detatchment from SA if our constitutional independence is to have any semblance of meaningfulness.

At the same time it would umbrella SWA under a tolerant Uncle Sam while balancing international military power on the subcontinent.

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ECONOMIC CONDITION OF COUNTRY DISCUSSED IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Dec 80 p 4

[Text]

WINDHOEK: SWA was economically dependent on the formation of a constellation of Southern African states, the chairman of the Territory's Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in the National Assembly.

Replying during the Additional Budget debate, Mr Mudge said that at present, SWA could not do without financial aid from South Africa and that economic independence for the Territory was a "far-fetched" thought.

But it was, nevertheless, preposterous to try and make out as if things on the economic front were so bad in SWA as they had been made out to be by Opposition members, he added.

An Opposition member, Mr Percy Niehaus of Aktur, had expressed concern about the large additional amounts of money being appropriated by the Central Government for certain projects, saying that this could not augur well for the future of the country.

Mr Niehaus, who claimed to be the "father of this whole independence idea, said that SWA would have to achieve economic stability before it could attain political independence.

He was pessimistic about the Territory's economic future, he added.

"If we are not careful we are going to land ourselves in the same situation as other African states who have to rely on handouts from the west."

Mr Niehaus urged the Central Government to curb its expenditure, adding that a sound economy was the most attractive way in which to attract foreign investment — "something which this country really needs."

The additional R8,5m budget was unanimously approved by the House.

The House also adopted by majority vote a National Education Bill providing for the establishment of a National Education Council and an independent Examination Board for the Territory.

The Bill aims to make education in the Territory free and compulsory for all children between the ages of six and 16 years.

Also adopted by majority vote was a motion calling on the AG to investigate the drafting of legislation which will provide for a Bill of Human Rights, a constitutional court and the appointment of an ombudsman to safeguard the rights of the Territory's people.

A motion by the Namibia Christian Democratic Party leader, Mr Hans Röhr, calling on the AG to nullify the results of the recent second-tier election for a Kavango Representative Authority, was rejected by majority vote.

Mr Röhr, whose party managed to win a seat in the Kavango Legislative Assembly, had alleged that his party was intimidated during last months election by officials of the territory's ruling DTA which swept the ethnic elections.

The Assembly adjourned until February 24 next year. — Sapa

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SWAPO DESCRIBES HOW IT WOULD RULE COUNTRY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Dec 80 p 4

[Text]

LONDON: Swapo this week spelt out how it would rule SWA should it come to power and declared that the Territory's military and Police forces would be disbanded immediately.

The guerrilla movement would also embark on an overhaul of the Public Service to "reflect the interests of the Namibian peoples as a whole."

But in an interview with Swapo, Mr Moses Garoeb, Swapo's administrative secretary, sought to assure Whites that they had a future in a Swapo-ruled SWA.

And he indicated that a Swapo government would adopt a pragmatic approach towards South Africa and would not provide a springboard for guerrilla attacks against the Republic.

Mr Garoeb said Whites should have no fears of Swapo rule and would have a "good future if they realise that it cannot be based on privilege or the colour of a person's skin.

"This talk of Swapo's President (Mr Sam Nujoma) being a marxist makes me mad," he added.

"Remember Robert Mugabe was the reincarnation of Marx, Lening and the devil all in one to the Whites in Zimbabwe and overseas. But today they realise he is a practical and sensible man.

"The problem with the Whites in Namibia is that they don't know Mr Nujoma and haven't tried to know him. Hence all this nonsense about his image. The Whites I am sure will be surprised at what kind of man he is."

Mr Garoeb made it clear Swapo will disband the SWA Territorial army and the Police immediately the movement assumes power.

"The Police it goes without saying must be totally dismantled. We are going to have a new force that understands the situation and not these damned Boers.

"Obviously we recognise that there are some who are good in the present setup and that they will recognise the new situation and say I'm a native of this land and I want to play my part."

"It will be a very tiny element but no matter how tiny we will ensure that they play their role."

"But the brutal and sadistic Boer Police that I know as a Black man we will of course get rid of."

Mr Garoeb said there was no question of integrating Swapo's guerrilla forces with the SWA Territorial Army to form a new national army.

"A Swapo Government will make sure they (the SWA Territorial Army) are immediately disarmed and dismantled — they are no different to the Selous Scouts that were

fighting in Rhodesia and are absolutely irrelevant."

Mr Garoeb said Swapo's policy on the public service was that it would have to be dismantled but experience elsewhere in Africa had shown that the restructuring to reflect the new order would have to be done gradually.

Swapo believed some 60 percent of Whites in the service would leave after the movement came to power, and while fighting the guerrilla war it had also trained people to take over in the public service and in other spheres to fill such a vacuum.

"The Civil Service must be run by Namibians for Namibians," said Mr Garoeb. "The present civil service is based on racialism and we cannot have that — it must be changed."

On South Africa, Mr Garoeb said Swapo realised SWA Namibia's Economy was at present heavily intelocked with the Republic — the Railway: were a good example — and the movement accepted that no breaks could be contemplated overnight.

But, he said, Swapo would join efforts by Black States in Southern Africa to make themselves economically independent of the Republic.

Mr Garoeb was questioned whether a Swapo Government would provide a springboard for the banned African National Congress to launch a guerrilla attack against South Africa.

"We will support the ANC for the liberation of South Africa, but militarily I think it would be unrealistic for us to give support to the ANC," he replied.

"Not so much because we wouldn't want to do it, but simply for reasons of terrain it would not really be possible for them to fight from Namibia."

"But we will champion their cause diplomaticaly and morally in the international forums that will become available to us.

If there are refugees from South Africa they will get asylum and so on."

Mr Garoeb left London early today after heading a senior Swapo delegation in two days of intensive talks with British political, church and trade union leaders. — Sapa

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SWAPO GUERRILLAS WILL REMAIN ARMED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

LONDON: Swapo leaders made it clear yesterday that the position of their forces inside SWA after a ceasefire had not been finalised — and said guerrillas operating inside the territory would remain armed and would not leave.

"The UN plan provides for confinement to bases — but we do not accept being disarmed or being escorted out of the country, Swapo's Administrative Secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb, told a press conference here.

A senior Swapo official, Mr Hage Geingob, backed this up when he said proposals for a demiliterised zone on the SWA border did not mention what would happen to Swapo forces on the ground inside SWA.

Therefore the original idea of bases is still there. We are saying we will not be escorted out — so the question of bases, assembly points, or whatever they are called, is still there," he said.

Their statements underlined the major issues that remain to be resolved before the UN plan for independence elections is implemented. Both men said today they did not know whether this question would be discussed at the proposed pre-implementation conference to be held next month.

Mr Garoeb said Swapo had accepted Maputo as the venue for the conference, scheduled to open on January 7.

He laid down these conditions on which Swapo would attend:

- That its purpose would be to discuss the "mechanics" of implementing the UN plan for independence.
- That there would be only two delegations, Swapo and the South African Government
- That the conference should be chaired by either the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, or someone appointed by him.

He said Swapo agreed to the internal SWA parties attending the meeting, but only as part of the South African Delegation.

"These so-called internal leaders are South Africa's creation. The puppets can come, as part of that delegation," he said.

He accused the SA Government of raising new problems by suggesting alternative venues, and predicted that an argument about where the meeting was to take place would last four months.

He pledged that until the plan was implemented, the war would continue.

"Our army will remain intact. If anyone wants to interfere with it, be it the UN or South Africa, then in the words of our president we will shoot first and ask questions later," he said.

"We shall continue the war with the support of the Front Line States. No-one can ask us to stop fighting for our country."

Mr Garoeb said his delegation would raise important issues when it meets Lord Carrington. One would be what Swapo considers to be insufficient pressure from the British Government on South Africa over SWA.

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SWAPO OFFICIAL TERMS MEETING WITH UK'S CARRINGTON EXCELLENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

LONDON: A Swapo delegation met Britain's Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, yesterday and came away from the talks with a pledge that the British Government would use its influence to ensure that the pre-implementation conference scheduled to take place in January is not delayed.

Swapo's Administrative Secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb said after the half hour meeting: "We have agreed there is a need to speed up the implementation of the United Nations plan and we have agreed that the conference should take place as scheduled. The whole implementation process should start in March.

"The British Government has promised they will do everything in their power to ensure this and to ensure that South Africa comes to the conference."

The Swapo Delegation met the Foreign Office Under-Secretary, Mr Richard Luce, for 45 minutes before talking with Lord Carrington.

Mr Garoeb described the meetings as "excellent -much better than we expected."

He said general agreement had been reached on what he termed "other matters of mutual interest"

Mr Garoeb told a press conference on Tuesday that he would ask the British Government to increase pressure on South Africa to enpure Pretoria's compliance with the UN-plan.

After yesterday's meeting he appeared satisfied that this would be done.

The Swapo delegation is due to leave Britain today after two days of intensive talks with political, church and trade union leaders. — Sapa

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SWAPO WILL BE UP TO OLD TRICKS, CLAIMS MUDGE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The Chairman of SWA's ruling DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday his party would attend next months all-party conference on SWA as members of the National Assembly.

Speaking briefly to newsmen on his return to the Territory after a week-long overseas visit, Mr Mudge said whether Swapo liked it or not, the DTA would be taking part in the pre-implementation conference.

Mr Mudge said he was convinced Swapo would try and get up to its "usual tricks" at the conference, for which a venue has not yet been decided on.

He did not elaborate, but added that Swapo would probably send a low-key delegation to the talks, claiming that its leaders ran a security risk" by being there.

Mr Mudge reiterated his appeal to the UN and the Western governments involved in bringing SWA to nationhood to give a clear demonstration of impartiality before the conference.

The DTA felt that all parties should be accorded equal status at the conference, otherwise the talks would be an outright failure right from the outset.

Referring to the eight-day visit to Europe by a six-man DTA delegation last week, Mr Mudge said the team had generally been well received by the various parties it had spoken to, including the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington.

During the shuttle, the DTA had had a good opportunity to put its case across at a series of press conferences and at meetings with various political figures in West Germany and Britain.

"We informed them that the election campaign in the Territory was already underway and that there was no need for them to be concerned about fighting for independence for SWA.

"We said independence for the Territory was a foregone conclusion and that it had already been accepted by all the parties," Mr Mudge said.

The only issue that still had to be resolved was how independence for the territory was attained.

"Swapo advocates violence but we believe in attaining independence through peaceful and democratic means," Mr Mudge said. — Sapa

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FEDERAL PARTY URGES LEADERS TO ATTEND TALKS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Dec 80 p 11

[Text]

THE FEDERAL Party of SWA has urged all political parties to attend the UN proposed all party talks next month.

In a statement issued in Windhoek by the party's Executive yesterday, the FP says that the proposed talks are a gesture towards reconciling mutual mistrust which constitutes the main obstacle to the implementation of UN resolution 435 of 1978.

Despite the FP's lack of enthusiasm and certain reservations it had about the forthcoming talks, it was nevertheless important to attend the talks which are to clear the way for free and fair elections and internationally recognized independence for the Territory.

The FP regards as first priority the reaching of a settlement which should be placed before selfish party interests to jeopardize the talks.

The statement continues: "Without peace, the destruction of our country and people will continue, violence and bloodshed will increase, hatred will grow, and justice will disappear."

The FP rejects Swapo's stance that all internal parties are puppets of the SA regime.

It also rejects the DTA's unfavourable attitude towards the smaller internal political parties, especially those who have not participated in the National Assembly.

The statement goes on to say that for the past two years, both the SA Government and the DTA have campaigned for internal parties, including those not Turnhalle-oriented, to be granted status equal to that enjoyed by Swapo. This move had been apparently motivated by the desire to stimulate the formation of a powerful third force inside the Territory.

It was only after the DTA had suffered setbacks in certain ethnic elections held recently, that it was now campaigning for equal status between Swapo and the bigger parties inside the National Assembly only, the FP says in its statement.

It goes on to say that "the real test for all parties and alliances is the election along the lines of Resolution 435 and no elections preceding those."

The FP's reservations concerning attempts by some internal parties to others in terms status, relates to the fact that the AG will have the prerogative in inviting internal parties to attend the January talks.

The FP also states that the attendance of the internal parties as part of the AG's delegation, does not detract from the independent status of those parties, since SA's role has been defined as one of interlocutor between the various parties involved in the talks on SWA.

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BRIEFS

SWA SITUATION BEING WATCHED--Windhoek--The Military situation in SWA would be carefully watched in the run-up to a multi-party conference and SWAPO would have to bear the consequences of insurgent action, sources close to the Administrator-General of the territory said yesterday. They were asked to comment on reports that SWAPO's President, Mr Sam Nujoma had referred to the "serious security situation in Southern Africa" and alleged "killer squads" have been trained by Pretoria to assassinate SWAPO leaders. "Political groups in SWA are anxious to attempt to find a settlement around the conference table but until such time as something is achieved the military situation will be carefully watched," sources said. "If SWAPO tries to undermine the multi-party talks with all kinds of tricks it will be held fully responsible and will have to bear the consequences." [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Dec 80 p 1]

KALANGULA'S MESSAGE--The first priority for a peaceful democratic settlement in SWA was a Bill of Rights, says the President of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. In a Christmas message, Mr P.T. Kalangula said that with the assumption of his office as President of the DTA, he had great hopes of a happy future for the Territory. Expressing his personal ideals, he said that a Bill of Rights was essential. It would guarantee freedom of speech, freedom of religion and freedom of movement for all inhabitants. He believed in the right of everyone to fulfill themselves to the utmost of their capabilities, receiving promotion on merit, regardless of colour, race or religion. Mr Kalangula said that the aim of the country should be to develop one nation with a common pride--a nation in which all radical groups could live together in harmony and understanding. He also expressed the view that because a large percentage of the Territory's population lived in Owambo where there were many children, he felt that a substantial proportion of monies should be set aside for education in Owambo. Touching on the bomb blast which occurred at Oniipa some weeks ago, Mr Kalangula said he deplored this action because "I condemn terrorism of any kind and no one has the right to take the law into their own hands." Because it was the festive season and a time of goodwill, Mr Kalangula said that he wanted to appeal to the public for donations, no matter how small, to be sent to Bishop Dumeni--to enable him to rebuild and continue his good work in printing spiritual texts. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Dec 80 p 4]

ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE VENUE--Maputo--South Africa had suggested Malawi and Mauritius as possible venues for the SWA independence conference scheduled for next month, Mozambican Government sources said yesterday. Last month the Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano announced that Mozambique had accepted a United Nations request

to hold the conference and said South Africa had agreed to this. But, the sources said, South Africa had turned down Maputo because of internal problems and was suggesting Malawi or Mauritius instead. The official Mozambican Press Agency (AIM) said today South Africa had also turned down Salisbury. SWAPO had rejected Gaborone because of insufficient security arrangements. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Dec 80 p 5]

TERRITORY'S FIRST MILITARY TRAINEES--The Territory's first military trainees will be reporting for compulsory military service between January 6 and 12, 1981, according to Commandant Bill Murray, Liaison Chief of the SWA's Territory Force. Black, Brown and White soldiers of SWA will be getting their basic training at Walvis Bay while further or more advanced training will be given in centres in SWA. He said that it was expected that there would be three intakes of trainees next year, all destined for training in Walvis Bay. Young men from Owambo, the Kavango, the Caprivi and Kaokoland will not be called up at this stage for military training. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Dec 80 p 4]

SWAPO D AT CONFERENCE--Windhoek--The Labour Secretary of the SWAPO Democrats Party Mr Solomon Mifima, said yesterday his party was interested in attending next month's conference on the future of SWA, but not as part of the Administrator General's delegation. "We would be only too happy to attend if the conference is going to produce something conducive to resolving the situation and providing that we are invited by the convenors of the conference," Mr Mifima told Sapa in Windhoek. He was reacting to a statement by the Administrator General, Mr Danie Hough, that SWAPO D would not be represented in the SWA delegation to multi-party conference because it was not interested in going. "We did not say we were not interested in going. Nor did we refuse to attend the conference," Mr Mifima said. "We merely said that we did not want to be included as part of the Administrator General's delegation," which, he said, was the delegation of a "colonial power which we are busy fighting against." He hoped the UN, which is sponsoring the conference, would invite the party as an independent participant. The SWA representatives at the Geneva talks will be part of the South African delegation, headed by the Administrator General.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Dec 80 p 7]

SWAPO PROTEST--About 2,000 SWAPO supporters gathered in the Katutura township on the outskirts of Windhoek yesterday to protest against compulsory military training in SWA. With the exception of a few drunks and, possibly, early festive season revellers, the demonstration, which was in the form of an open-air meeting, took place in a congenial and incident-free atmosphere. Members of the so-called SWAPO "police," brandishing bright-coloured batons and bows and arrows--one even had a motor car silencer chained around his neck "to silence trouble-makers,"--kept the chanting crowd in check, while camouflage-uninformed policemen occasionally [sic] patrolled the perimeter of the open field where the meeting was held. There were about six speeches--all by members of SWAPO's Youth League--but few of the speakers confined themselves to the question of military conscription. Most of them dedicated their speeches to the recent ethnic, second-tier elections in the territory, which they dubbed as a ploy by the South African "boere" to divide and rule the SWA. Those who did speak about compulsory national service, which was only recently introduced to the territory, referred to it as an "evil trick" by South Africa. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Dec 80 p 1]

MILITARY SERVICE BOYCOTT--The United Namibia People Party has called for a total boycott of compulsory military service--to be introduced in the Territory next year. In a statement released to the press by the Party's Department of Information and Publicity, the UNPP states that after evaluating the subject of military conscription, it has come to the conclusion that this would only cause confusion among the people of the Territory and result in "untold political resistance and a heavy exodus." "We see no sense why our children should be forced to join the Army when our country is still a colonial subject." The Party felt that there were more important things that had to be attended to, such as the state of unemployment. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Dec 80 p 2]

ABSENTEE LANDLORDS NOT WANTED--The National Unity Democratic Organisation rejects the practice that Blacks in SWA are not able to obtain land, but that land not occupied here is sold to foreigners. In a statement released to the Press this week by Nudo's Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Kaimbire Tjamuaha, Nudo said that it was high time that the untenable practice of land being sold to absentee landlords who in turn convert this land into game farms, whilst thousands of Black people have no land, was stopped. "Whilst many Blacks have to live in huts and pondokkies and overcrowded reserves, the Whites live in comfort. Now the land that is not occupied by Whites is sold to foreigners who have no link (except their pocketbooks) with this country. "We are not trying to deny property rights to anyone. But the interests of the people of SWA should come first. We have the ludicrous situation that although it is now possible for a Black to buy land anywhere, he not only has to compete with the local Whites, but also with foreigners who come here with money bags." Nudo was all for investment in the country "but certainly not to the detriment of the people of the Territory." [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Dec 80 p 4]

WHITES URGED TO STAY--Windhoek--A member of the SWA Ministers' Council, Dr Ben Africa, urged the Territory's Whites to stay and help build a peaceful future for SWA. Speaking during the Additional Budget debate, Dr Africa, who is Vice-President of the ruling DTA, said the DTA did not want to see what happened with the Whites in Zimbabwe occur in SWA. The Black and Brown people of the Territory realised the importance of the Whites and were willing to cooperate with them on all levels. The Black also realised that most whites had come to accept SWA as their home and many of them had no other fatherland, Dr Africa said. "The Whites are part of this Territory and they cannot be done without. So let's give them the assurance that we can live together in peace and harmony," he added.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Dec 80 p 11]

DEFENCE FORCE CONSCRIPTION--Windhoek--SWA could not remain militarily dependent on South Africa forever and that is why conscription had to be introduced in the Territory, a member of the SWA Ministers' Council, Dr Ben Africa, said in the National Assembly this week. Speaking during the Additional Budget debate, Dr Africa, who is also Vice-President of the Territory's ruling DTA said SWA needed to be able to defend its own borders. In order to achieve this objective, the Territory needed a powerful defence force whose members were loyal and patriotic to the nation. Dr Africa said the introduction of national service had met with criticism from some quarters, but the reasons for rejecting it were completely unfounded.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Dec 80 p 11]

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STATISTICS ON RISING FEDERAL PAYROLL PROVIDED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Onyema Ugochuku]

[Text] The payroll of the Federal Government will rise substantially in 1981, if President Shehu Shagari's budget proposals are passed unamended. The amount proposed for salaries is N1052.03 million, as against N584.5 million for the nine months of fiscal 1980.

The amount will cover the salaries of unspecified numbers of officers, including elected officials, Federal civil servants, police officers, judges, and members of various national commissions.

The number of persons on the Federal payroll excluding members of the armed forces, is proposed to increase by 77,658 in 1981, with the police force accounting for the bulk of the increase.

As in previous years, the Ministry of Defence will maintain the largest payroll. The allocation for this in 1981 is N397.2 million. Out of this, N19.6 million is for the payment of salaries of officers and men of the Air Force, N18.4 million for the officers and men of the Navy, and N318.9 million for those of the Nigerian Army.

The balance of N40.3 million will cover the salaries of 24,953 other employees of the ministry.

The Nigerian Police Force follows with an allocation of N273.2 million for salaries. The strength of the force is proposed to increase by 50,401 persons to 145,720 during 1981. The expansion of the force, in addition to other substantial allocations for purchase of equipment and other materials, reflects presumably the government's concern at the high crime rate in the country.

The emphasis on security appears to be confirmed by allocation to the Ministry of Internal Affairs which operates the country's prisons. For salaries, the ministry will spend N45.2 million in 1981--the third biggest allocation for this purpose. The number of persons covered by this amount is proposed to rise from 30,094 in 1980 to 33,205 in 1981.

The other outstanding payrolls belong to the Ministries of Works and Finance, the Presidency, the Ministries of Education, External Affairs and Agriculture.

The Ministry of Works is to increase the number of persons employed from 20,631 to 22,530 and will pay out 42.4 million in salaries.

The Ministry of Finance, which includes the Department of Customs and Excise will employ 25,947 persons as against 24,260 in 1980 and will pay ₦36.6 million as their salaries, while the Presidency incorporating with the executive Office of the Head of the Civil Service and Steel Development Department, etc., will pay ₦35.0 million to 24,653 employees.

The Ministry of Education is to pay ₦29.5 million to 16,527 employees, while the External Affairs Ministry, which has on its payroll the highest paid public employees on average, will pay ₦27.6 million to 4,775 persons.

Ministry of Agriculture will pay ₦24.8 million to 11,892 employees. The number of employees has increased by 2,713 over the 1980 figure, reflecting presumably the higher priority now given to the sector by the government.

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RICE, FISH PROJECTS BEING DEVELOPED IN KWARA STATE

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 2 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] The Niger River Basin Development Authority has embarked on the development of 3,200 hectares of irrigated Rice Project by direct labour at Kadashonga Edu Local Government Area of Kwara State.

Already, 300 hectares of the irrigated land had been put to rice cropping where yields up to six tonnes per hectare have been obtained by farmers.

The Authority's General Manager, Mr M. S. Ayinmodu, disclosed this to his colleagues while addressing the opening session of the Fourth Conference of General Managers of River Basin Development Authorities in the country in Ilorin.

He added that similar projects involving 800 hectares of land were also being untaken at Dungankwa in Niger State.

Mr Ayinmodu further revealed that fish production schemes had been launched by his Authority on Kainjili, and Ndakolono lakes and in other locations on River Niger. He explained that fishermen were entirely involved in the programme.

He pointed out that the various projects were designed to bring about the desired Green Revolution in the areas of operations of his Authority within the shortest possible time.

The three-day conference of the General Managers is deliberating on problems common to the 11 River Basin Developments Authorities in the Federation with a view to finding solutions to them.

Other matters to be discussed included Pension Scheme for the Authorities and the establishment of the Water Resources Council.

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COMING EXHIBITIONS AT TRADE FAIR COMPLEX LISTED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 2 Dec 80 pp 1, 32

[Text] The Nigerian Trade Fair Complex in Lagos is expected to realise about N3 million between now and November next year from exhibitions held there.

This was made known to the Business Times by the Director of the complex, Dr Maduke Nwakwesi last week.

At least about six important exhibitions would be taking place in the complex within this period, he said. They include the Science and Technology Fair to be held by the Federal Government from December 1st to December 7, 1980. The exhibition is concentrating on the research result of all the Research Institutes in Nigeria. This is for the purpose of commercialisation of these results.

The exhibition which is arranged to be held in Halls 5 and 6 is expected to earn the complex about N20,000.

The Indian Nation Exhibition would be the second major exhibition in the year. It is expected to be held between January 10 and 19, 1981.

The expected revenue from this is put at about N54,000.

Between January and March 1981 there will be the Lagos Expo International Trade Fair. This is to be held in two phases. Phase one would be January 19 to January 24 and the second phase would be March 23 to March 28.

Hall 4 is earmarked for this exhibition and this is expected to yield about N250,000.

In April there will be the Auto Exhibition holding from the first to the fourteenth. The fees to be paid by exhibitors is yet to be concluded. There will be a Made-in-Nigeria Consumer Goods Fair between May and June.

It is expected that this exhibition will earn the complex management a gross of N200,000.

The last major exhibition expected for the year would be the specialised International Trade Fairs between November and January 1982. This would be in two phases also.

The first phase of the exhibition would hold on electronics and telecommunications. The second phase would be on agriculture. Afro-allied industries, building industry and chemical processing industry.

Revenue for the complex from this exhibition is tentatively put at about N2 million.

Spaces at the exhibition centre carries rent for N40 for covered spaces and N20 for recovered spaces.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FEED FACTORIES FOR IMO--The Government of Imo State is to build two more feed factories in the state in order to produce enough feeds for poultry farmers in the country. This indication was given by the State Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Dr Loveday Ememe while addressing farmers in Ikwuano/Umuahia Local Government Area during his continued tour of parts of Imo State. Dr Ememe said that 98 farmers in the local government area were given loans, 162 farmers took part in the extension service course conducted by his ministry for farmers in the state, while 352 metric tonnes of fertilizers were distributed to the farmers at subsidised prices. He reminded them that farming is a profession, adding that they should help themselves. He advised them to form co-operative societies to enable them meet up conveniently the cost of transportation of government supplies to their various homes. The Commissioner said that the government wanted to conduct a study of all farm settlements in the state to see what could be done to improve the condition of all of them. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 28 Nov 80 p 3]

SHEET GLASS INDUSTRY--Local production of car windscreens and louvres for doors and windows are beginning shortly in Aba, Imo State. At the moment, it is estimated that Nigeria imports more than 120 metric tonnes of her sheet glass requirements annually. The N83 million International Glass Factory Complex, a subsidiary of the International Glass Industry Limited, Aba, was launched at Aba over the weekend by Governor Sam Mbakwe who also laid its foundation stone. Forty-three percent of Nigeria's sheet glass requirements would be met through the factory when fully operational. In other words, more than 52000 tonnes of sheet glass of conventional thickness would be produced locally annually. UTRAFIM A.G. of Switzerland provided the N83 million being used to establish the industry which would employ more than 1,500 people. The project is Imo State Government-owned. [Charles Nnaji] [Excerpts] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 2 Dec 80 p 16]

PORT HARCOURT UNIVERSITY--The University of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt, has opened with a student population of 2,974, out of which 1,500 are new intakes. The university inherited about 1,000 academic and administrative staff of the Rivers State College of Science and Technology out of which the new university has been created. Speaking at the inauguration of the university, the Rivers State Governor, Chief Melford Okilo, said it was the policy of his government to establish campuses of the university in various locations in the state. For example, the School of Agriculture, which would form the nucleus of the university's Faculty of Agriculture and Institute of Agricultural Research and Training, will be located in the farming areas of the state. The Facilty of Law will be located in Degema-Buguma area; the Institute of Flood, Erosion and Reclamation Studies, Civil Engineering and Hydrology will be located at Boro Town. [Excerpts] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2454]

CSO: 4420

HABYARIMANA ANNOUNCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

AB181707 Paris AFP in French 0627 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Kigali, 18 Dec (AFP)--Rwanda will have a legislative assembly, President Juvenal Habyariamana of Rwanda announced at the opening session of the Third Congress of Rwanda's sole party, the National Revolutionary Development Movement (MRND).

The congress must specify the special directives in order to facilitate the starting of the national development council, which according to Article 51 (of the constitution) and jointly with the [word indistinct] exercises the legislative power, Major General Habyarimana declared in front of more than 700 participants in the congress.

It will be recalled that Rwanda adopted a constitution in December 1978 through a referendum. This text stipulates the creation of a national development council with its members elected through universal suffrage. The head of state, who came to power through a coup d'etat in 1973, was elected president of the republic in January 1979.

Enumerating the achievements under the second development plan (1977-1981), the Rwandan president underlined the difficulties brought about by exhaustion of arable farm lands and the decrease in production.

With an area of 26,000 square kilometers, Rwanda's population rose up to 4.9 million inhabitants in 1979, thus acquiring a population density of 190 people to the square kilometer. This represents the highest in the whole of Africa, it is noted.

CSO: 4400

MUGABE ADMONISHED ON HIS INTENTIONS ON SOUTH AFRICA

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Nov 80 p 16

[Editorial: "Mr Mugabe Should Think Again"]

[Text] The fact that Zimbabwe does not intend to participate in sanctions against South Africa, even though it may be required to do so by the international political community, must be more reassuring for the people of that country than it is for South Africa. The reality of the matter still is that South Africa can hardly be seriously hurt by a Zimbabwe economic boycott and that this black country will be the one to soon feel the suffering.

Yesterday in his interview with DIE BURGER Mugabe revealed the sober realistic fact in this respect. However with respect to certain other matters he should be just as realistic if he wants to prevent his country from becoming the victim of circumstances which he will not be able to control later on.

One of these is the hope which he expressed for the eventual establishment of mutual diplomatic relations with Russia.

Thus far Mugabe's ruling ZANU (PF) party has been very cool toward Russia, especially in view of the fact that during the war the latter preferred to lend aid to the ZIPRA forces of Joshua Nkomo. Perhaps Mugabe's new attitude ensues from his dissatisfaction with the West which in his opinion has not come near the promises of economic aid it has made.

Another matter which Mugabe will have to consider is his intention of allowing the South African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress to establish full-fledged offices in Salisbury "in the course of time." In the past the Zimbabwe prime minister expressly stated that he would not make his territory available to subversive movements working against South Africa. But Mugabe is living in a fool's paradise if he thinks he can prevent this if he goes on to provide a foothold for the ANC and the PAC.

7964
CSO: 4408

WALVIS BAY'S ECONOMY MAY FORCE UNION WITH SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 31 Oct 80 p 13

[Text] South Africa's strategically extremely important Walvis Bay harbor enclave in Southwest Africa has basically two future options: either remain a South African base or fall into Russian hands. In any case, the economic crisis which is now afflicting the region bodes nothing good for the future.

The man who made this oppressive prediction yesterday in the course of an interview with DIE BURGER is someone who, because of his official position, knows Walvis Bay intimately. He is Dormehl Vosloo, the director of Walvis Bay.

There is great concern about the future, especially with respect to the economic prospects of the harbor town which, ever since the failure of the pelegian fishing industry (Walvis Bay's most important source of income), is experiencing one of the greatest crises in its history.

Vosloo said that the financial pinch which the inhabitants of Walvis Bay are beginning to feel increasingly can create an extremely dangerous situation.

Because they are situation so far away from the nearest economic centers of South Africa (Capetown) and because, as residents of South African territory, they cannot have even a bite of Southwest Africa's economic cake, they could decide to seek an anschluss with Southwest Africa.

If this happens Walvis Bay would end up in the hands of the Southwest's government. But who can predict what this government will be like in a few years' time? Vosloo asked.

South Africa has repeatedly made it very clear that it will not give up Walvis Bay. However, it is willing to negotiate with the Southwest's government such things as the use of the harbor facilities. But if South Africa wants to maintain its hold on the enclave it must help to support it economically.

Vosloo stated that the strategic importance of Walvis Bay, an all deep-sea harbor on the west coast of southern Africa which has not yet fallen into the hands of the enemy, cannot be underestimated.

He said that Walvis Bay is the danger point, the Achilles heel of Southwest Africa.

Militarily speaking, an attack on Southwest Africa from the north is logistically impossible. However, whoever controls Walvis Bay controls the sea and air routes on the west coast of Southwest Africa. The harbor is the Southwest's only access to the sea. Its exports and imports go through this harbor. The harbor has a well-developed infrastructure which includes railroad lines, vehicular roads and airports. It also offers complete access to the Southwest and its people.

It is especially important for the minority groups of the Southwest. Vosloo said that as long as the enclave stays in safe hands the security of the whites, Basters and of other minorities can be guaranteed.

The task of the economic stabilization of Walvis Bay and its 1,124 square kilometers is a gigantic one. How bad things are with the once progressive fishing town can be deduced from the pelagian fish catches.

Only 5 years ago 1 million tons of pelagian fish (anchovies and sardines) were still being caught. This year the boats could not even catch 150,000 tons. Sardines, the cannery fish and the biggest moneymaker, even disappeared completely.

Vosloo went on to point out that if one considers the fact that 78 percent of the inhabitants of Walvis Bay are dependent on the fishing industry then the extent of the crisis can be realized.

There are only 5,000 fishing industry workers left out of the original 16,000 workers.

Artificial economic stimulation is not going to provide a solution, according to Vosloo. Alternative sources of income must be sought.

Because of the uncertain political future of Southwest Africa, investors are hesitant about investing in factories which can exploit the whitefish resources of the region. The whitefish industry could again provide work for many people and earn a lot of money for the region, so stated Vosloo.

Uncertainty

Other possible sources of income which Vosloo mentioned are tourism, the further development of the salt industry and the building of factories for the production of soda ash, magnesium and chloro-glicerine.

But all of this costs a lot of money and uncertainty about the future is causing investors to be hesitant.

If the area is not helped economically then Walvis Bay inhabitants, of whom 80 percent of nonwhites are ethnically bound to the Southwest and most of the whites have interests in the Southwest, would have to seek salvation in the Southwest rather than in South Africa.

Vosloo warned that this could play directly into the hands of the Russians.

7964
CSO: 4408

COMMENT ON BERNSTEIN INCIDENT IN SOWETO: ABIDE BY LAWS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Visitors and the Nation's Laws"]

[Text] It is regrettable that an internationally known newspaperman such as Carl Bernstein of Watergate fame has been held for questioning by the police in Soweto. The shame of it all is that this is going to give way to a flood of negative and damaging publicity for South Africa.

We feel sorry for the embarrassment which this must have caused to Bernstein, however, he must blame the appropriate persons for this. He was in the company of people who must have known that a permit is necessary for entering the black city. Due to the fact that South African laws were transgressed, the police actually had no other choice than to take action and after all it makes no sense to complain over the fact that the group was arrested and questioned. This would have also happened to a South African citizen had he entered the area without a permit.

According to reports, Bernstein was terribly annoyed by this incident over the weekend. He said that this should never have taken place and that he feels very hurt and offended over this matter. We can understand this, but then he must not forget who is to blame for this. It would be an unreasonable attitude if he were to assume that because he is a famous newspaperman he actually deserves to stand above the laws of the country. He should know better.

This also applies to the two Americans who accompanied him, even though one of them could claim diplomatic immunity. Diplomatic immunity does not mean that such a person and his visiting guests can do as they please in a foreign country. It is still necessary to abide by the laws of a certain country to the best of one's ability, in accordance to unwritten diplomatic rules.

If a South African diplomat or newspaperman were to purchase a firearm in the United States and then try to smuggle it to South Africa (whether or not he knows that there is an arms ban against South Africa) he would immediately find himself clashing with American justice. A transgression is a transgression whether or not one agrees with the legislation in question.

Americans in South Africa (visitors as well as diplomats) may as well get rid of the sort of arrogance which came to light in this incident and as civil people try to pay attention to the laws of the country in which they are guests.

7964
CSO: 4408

APARTHEID-MINDED MINISTER'S VIEWS CONDEMNED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Nov 80 p 16

[Editorial: "Worshipping in a Church"]

[Text] In light of the Dutch Reformed Church's official views on joint worshipping it is shocking to have a preacher refer to this as a "chaffering with the thoughts of unity in Christ" and for him to regard such worshipping as the dismantling of white national identity. This minister, the Rev H. B. Senekal of the Bronkhorstspruit congregation, stated from the pulpit that joint worship will lead to assimilation, integration and to the ultimate disintegration of nation and church.

A stronger rejection of the ideas of joint worship is hardly possible. This stands at the same level as the recent threat by a retired Cape Province member of a church council to ban colored and black visitors from Dutch Reformed Church buildings.

The Reverend Senekal's statement is in conflict with the letter and spirit of the decision of the General Synod of 1974 which reads: "Spiritual fellowship is also experienced wherever the faithful are together with Christ through his Word and Spirit. This fellowship can also be exercised where the faithful from various churches happen to pray together. The manner in which this takes place in the church is the responsibility of the local church council."

In accounting for this decision, the wording of which is contained in the report: "Race, People and Nation and National Relations in the Light of the Scriptures," the unequivocal statement is made that a person's or a people's own nature as well as one's own language, play a role in the manner in which God talks to his children through His Word and Spirit. "It is thus inevitable that each ethnic group will exercise its own collective worship within its own culture and linguistic ties." Moreover a strong emphatic point is made that a thing such as common worship must not be forced upon anyone, because then the spontaneous character of commonness would disappear as a result of enforcement.

It is a grevious matter to see a preacher of the Dutch Reformed Church set himself so daringly against the moderate and balanced viewpoint of his church. What is worse is that his concepts about Christian religion and the common practice of it are apparently based on a simplistic view of the political differences between "liberal humanists" and other people who do not wish to be under one roof with different national groups.

If the preacher's actions and thinking as a Christian have been soured to such an extent by the obsolete concept of an apartheid devoid of love, then this sort of apartheid has become a dangerous monstrosity which should not continue to exist.

As long as such noises are heard within the Dutch Reformed Church it will be necessary to pray and to ponder uninterruptedly on the best way of making sure that the church's considered decisions are adopted by all church members...even by the preachers.

7964
CSO: 4408

DEVELOPMENT OF ROCKET ARTILLERY, AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE PRAISED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] Johannesburg--An artillery rocket system, which was developed exclusively by South African engineers and technicians and manufactured locally without any foreign license agreements, was crowned with the highest science honors in South Africa yesterday in Johannesburg.

The retiring chairman of the Associated Scientific and Technical Union of South Africa (ASTU), A. A. Middlecote, yesterday handed over an engraved commemorative plate from Kentron (Pty) Ltd for the development of the rocket system and an air-to-air missile.

The ASTU honor is the most important one ever given for an achievement in the field of science and engineering. F. Z. Naude, assistant chief director of Kentron received the award.

The missile is being used as the air force's most important defense weapon. This is a fast-response weapon and was also developed locally.

The 127 mm artillery rocket is the first of its kind to be used by the army. The development of this arm has also encouraged the establishment of other local industries, according to Middlecote. Both of these weapons compare well with similar weapons manufactured and marketed by other countries.

D. G. Kingwill, the director of information and research services of the WNNR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research], was appointed in Middlecote's place as chairman of ASTU. The new deputy chairmen are Prof W. J. van Biljon and I. W. P. van den Bosch.

7964
CSO: 4408

BRIEFS

ATLANTIS DIESEL ENGINE DATA--With more than 2 million units sold since its original manufacture in 1953, the ADE-152 is one of the soundest diesel engines in international mass production and the one on which the Perkins fortune has been based. It was originally designed in the combustion heading chamber model having an 88.9 mm bore width. The present cylinder volume of 2.5 liter was attained in 1959 when the bore diameter was increased to 91.5 mm. Along with the four and six cylinder variants this engine represents the beginning of Perkins' worldwide multiapplications role in its motor class. The direct injection model of the engine, which was intended to be sold in parallel with the precombustion chamber design for many years, was made available for the first time in 1964. A further development of this engine, described as the improved specification forming the basis of the ADE-152, was announced in 1973. With a maximum torque of approx. 900 Kn/m^2 (bmep) [brake mean effective pressure], the engine without the booster has one of the highest power outputs of any mass-produced engine in the world. Because of the especially compact dimensions of the combustion chamber, the ignition takes place with excellent evenness and smoke control. It was this engine which formed the basis from which the first example of Perkins' unique low-pollution "Squish-Lip" ignition system was developed. The first "Squish-Lip" engines for the 152 were manufactured in 1979. [Excerpt] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Nov 80 p 5] 7964

FUEL RESEARCH AWARD--Prof Harry M. N. H. Irving, chief of the department of analytical science of the Capetown University, has received the Union of Chemical Industry's medal in recognition of his great and valuable contributions in liquid extraction. The application of his research results which have become necessary for nuclear power industries and are also playing an important role in connection with large-scale industries in which large amounts of copper and other metals are extracted. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Nov 80 p 11] 7964

ATOMIC ENERGY BOARD APPOINTMENT--Dr W. J. L. de Villiers, chairman of the Atomic Energy Board, has announced that Dr D. W. Boydel has been appointed director of extraction metallurgy by the board and the appointment is effective on 1 November. Dr Boydell is taking the place of H. E. James, who recently became chairman of the National Institute for Metallurgy. He studied chemical engineering at the Capetown University, attaining a doctorate in 1973. He gained wide experience in specialized metallurgical industries and in 1974 he entered into the service of the Atomic Energy Board. Until recently he was the deputy director. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Nov 80 p 11] 7964

MILITARY PROMOTIONS--Pietersburg--Last Wednesday Air Force Headquarters announced the promotion of a Pietersburg Airbase commander, Col Jules Moolman, to the rank of brigadier effective 1 January 1981. He is being transferred to Pretoria. Colonel Moolman will succeed Brig A. P. Roux as commander of the training command of the South African Airforce in Pretoria. Col J. W. O. (Osie) van den Berg will become commander of the Pietersburg Air Force Base, replacing Colonel Moolman. Colonel Van den Berg is now military attache in Uruguay. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 7 Nov 80] Brig M. J. du Plessis, commander of the South African Army Women's College, has been promoted to major general. The promotion is effective in January. He will be taking up the position of inspector general of the South African Army taking the place of Maj Gen R. F. Holtzhausen, who is now chief of staff of personnel. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Nov 80 p 5] 7964

CSO: 4408

COMMENTARY LAUDS ACHIEVEMENTS IN ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM

AB182223 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1100 GMT 18 Dec 80

[AZAP commentary: "The End of the Tunnel"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Dec (AZAP)--Of the long interview Guide Mobutu Sese Seko accorded Radio France Internationale last Tuesday, we were mostly interested in the passage dealing with the recent evolution of the national economy.

The remarks the father of the nation made on that issue are not misleading and they clearly indicate that Zaire, though still facing economic difficulties, is now beginning to see the light at the end of the tunnel. Zaire's economic crisis caused by endogenous as well as exogenous factors and once considered a result of the general economic situation has become structural. Therefore, in order to overcome it, it was necessary to take drastic measures requiring fundamental reforms of the state machinery, and the assistance of foreign experts.

The founding president really took the bull by the horns. First, commendable efforts were engaged for the valorisation of the management of public affairs through rugged reforms introduced in the areas of customs, the Department of Finance and the Bank of Zaire. Secondly, steps taken at the international level recently allowed the consolidation of Zaire's public and commercial debt; these steps also yielded a firmer commitment by foreign partners as well as international organizations to support the recovery effort agreed to by the Zairian authorities.

Today the results are there, palpable: Due to the achievements Zaire realized in the field of the administration of public finances during 1980, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank themselves are publicizing our country in international circles.

Announcing Zaire's exploits to the listeners of Radio France Internationale, Guide Mobutu felt a justified happiness at seeing his work crowned with success.

Zaire's access to IMF facilities for next year is eagerly awaited by the people who spared no sacrifice in order to support the head of state's action.

CSO: 4400

MUGABE TO PURSUE ANTI-SOUTH AFRICAN MEASURES EXCEPT ECONOMIC BOYCOTTS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tienie Fourie: "Zimbabwe Will Not Boycott South Africa"]

[Text] Salisbury--In an interview with DIE BURGER held yesterday Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said that Zimbabwe will not take part in any sanctions against South Africa even though the United States will make this mandatory. This was one of the few interviews granted to a South African newspaperman.

Mugabe said that Zimbabwe is economically dependent on South Africa and therefore he cannot take part in an international boycott against it. This has been Zimbabwe's view in the past and it still is unchanged, he said.

However, he went on to say that he will not oppose "selective measures" against South Africa by the international community.

Among other things, Mugabe said the following in the course of the interview:

All sport contacts between South African sports entities and their Zimbabwe peers must stop "immediately." If these do not, the government will take measures against sports organizations and individuals.

"In the course of time" the South African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress will be allowed to establish full-fledged offices in Salisbury.

The central committee of the ruling ZANU (PF) Party as well as the Zimbabwe cabinet have "not yet decided" whether Edgar Tekere, the minister of labor force utilization who stands accused of murder will be "pardoned" in the event that he is found guilty.

ZANU (PF) as well as the Patriotic Front will continue to have guerilla fighters trained abroad.

The recent incarceration of officials of the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe is aimed at "isolating those elements which are not simply opposed to any particular party, but whose aim is to subvert the legal government of Zimbabwe."

He also expressed the hope that Russia will follow up last week's visit of Gen Vassily Solodovnikof to Salisbury with talks on a ministerial level aimed at the establishment of mutual diplomatic relations.

Frontier

With respect to Southwest Africa, Mugabe stated that he supports the United Nations in its efforts to bring about the independence of that region. He is aware that the international community is considering certain measures against South Africa aimed at exercising pressure upon that country with respect to Southwest Africa. Zimbabwe will not stand in the way of such measures, but it is not itself in a position to apply sanctions against South Africa. In answer to a question, he also said that the closing of the frontier between Zimbabwe and South Africa would come down to sanctions; therefore, Zimbabwe will not close its frontier.

He repeated his offer to act as the host for a summit conference on Southwest Africa. However, Mugabe went on to say that this depends on the parties interested in this matter.

7964
CSO: 4408

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE PREDICTS END OF TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Nov 80 p 18

[Text] Salisbury--Yesterday Zimbabwe's minister of agriculture, Senator Dennis Norman, stated that agricultural ties between Zimbabwe and South Africa will be gradually slackened and ultimately cut off completely.

In an interview with DIE BURGER, Senator Norman said that the first victim of this new policy of the Zimbabwe government will be the agreement between his country and South Africa aimed at the extermination of locusts. This agreement will not be renewed next year.

As they expire, other agricultural agreements will no longer be renewed either. Private companies and agencies will be encouraged to break their ties with South Africa.

This new policy will be something new for South Africa especially in view of the fact that Zimbabwe's prime minister, Robert Mugabe, had indicated that his country wants to maintain trade ties with that country. Ties in the area of agriculture are normally taken as a part of normal trade ties.

Nevertheless Senator Norman went on to say that the new attitude of the government of Zimbabwe is being necessitated by the group of countries of Southern Africa which are meeting in Maputo this morning for the purpose of devising plans for a complete economic break with South Africa. Zimbabwe has been given the task of serving as the pantry of black Africa and as such it will be making friendly overtures to the north of its borders at the expense of those which already exist to the south.

Senator Norman said that in any case Zimbabwe has not much to fear with respect to such things as locust control. South Africa will be keeping this matter under control and it will not be necessary to have a formal agreement on this.

In the past, such agreements have made provisions for a pool of funds, knowledge and research for combating a specific infestation or to tackle a special task. Thus in the future South Africa will have to do this on its own.

Research Facilities

Senator Norman, who was born in England but has lived in Zimbabwe for many years, also said that breaking these ties with South Africa "is regrettable to a certain

degree." However, when a country such as Zimbabwe undertakes a new order of things it is necessary to conduct matters in accordance with new rules.

Zimbabwe now has the research facilities and the other necessities to manage without South Africa, according to the senator.

With regard to Afrikaans-speaking farmers in Zimbabwe, the minister of agriculture said that Zimbabwe needs them in the same way that it needs the farmers of any other other national group. The only condition is that they must accept "the new rules" and therefore they "must play the game accordingly."

He does not expect that there will be any enmity against the Afrikaans-speaking farmers. Of course there are individual cases, but this is something which occurs in any country of the world.

Senator Norman said also that he does not think that Afrikaner farmers will be leaving the country in great numbers. In countries such as Kenya and Zambia, where black governments have been in power for many years, Afrikaans-speaking farmers are still there.

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CSO: 4408

END

JPRS 77137

8 January 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2342

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2342

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REFUGEES REPORT MNR ACTIVITY NEAR ZIMBABWE BORDER

Border Violence

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Rob Linden]

[Text] Rebel forces belonging to the so-called Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) are waging a campaign of terror, intimidation and sabotage in provinces bordering Zimbabwe, according to refugees who have fled to this country to escape the violence. They say the rebels are mutilating and decapitating people who refuse to support them.

The campaign culminated in an all-out attack on the Frelimo garrison town and district administrative centre of Espungabera, in Gaza Province, at the beginning of the month.

During the fighting that followed, Frelimo officials told several hundred townspeople, mainly women, children, the old and the sick, to cross the Zimbabwe border, 14 km away, for safety.

Most of them returned under Frelimo escort the next day, but about 50 people are still staying in the church at the Mount Selinda mission, south of Chipinga, and an unknown number are living with relatives in border tribal trust lands.

Interviewed as they cooked sadza--provided by the mission and the Department of Social Services--over a log fire outside the church, the refugees told of the rebels' assault on Espungabera on December 1.

Heavy firing began just after 5 a.m. "The rebels advanced from the east shooting fiercely," said Mr Enoch Daniel, one of the refugees. "There were many of them. They surprised the Frelimo troops and forced their way into the outskirts of the town."

Then, he and other refugees said, the Frelimo unit rallied and after a fierce fire-fight, drove the rebels back. "Some people", they said, were killed, but they did not know how many, as they had been ordered by Government officials to flee to safety in Zimbabwe.

Clustered around the fire, the Mozambicans also told of how young men and girls were being seized by the rebels and being dragged into the bush.

They confirmed a report by the HERALD's Africa News Service in October that Frelimo officials and others who refused to support the MNR were having their ears cut off.

Villagers Believe Frelimo Will Crush Nomad Rebels

One firm conviction unites all the refugees who have fled the terror in Mozambique; that Frelimo will win in the end, and the rebels will be routed.

"Nobody backs the rebels," says Mr Enoch Daniel, a refugee from Espungabera. "The only way they can get food and recruits is by terrorising the people."

And Mrs Maria Diago brought an approving chorus from the refugees gathered outside Mount Selinda mission church when she said: "We believe in Samora Machel and Frelimo. Frelimo will win."

But Mr Daniel said Mozambique forces were having great difficulty in pinning down the rebels. "They have no bases. They move around the bush all the time, sometimes staying in one place for a few days, sometimes just for a night. Sometimes they even cross into Zimbabwe to escape Frelimo, then go back again."

He said the MNR guerrillas wore a variety of camouflage uniforms, some of them old and tattered, and were armed with AK rifles and light automatic weapons. But they seemed to have no heavy weapons and relied on mining the roads to hit at Frelimo units and halt the transport of food and supplies.

According to refugee accounts, rebel action is also worsening the level of malnutrition in Gaza Province, already severe because of the drought and the war.

People trying to plough and plant are being harassed, and a system of heavily guarded villages has been set up to stop the rebels' intimidation and looting raids.

The refugees were also unanimous that the guerrillas were not local people. "They might come from other parts of Mozambique, but they are not of our tribe," Mrs Diago said. Mr Daniel added: "They are not Shona speakers. They are not of our people."

Mrs Diago concluded, again to an approving chorus: "Whoever they are, they will not move us. The Government tells us that Frelimo is going to beat them. We believe Frelimo."

Terrorism Deplored

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Costly Struggle"]

[Text] **REPORTS** from refugees from Mozambique would seem to indicate that there is a savage bush war in the making. People who have fled across the border report torture, atrocities, terror and intimidation of villagers at the hands of a so-called Mozambique Resistance Movement.

There have been indications for some time that all is not well, but these stories are more detailed and more disturbing than many had imagined.

Little is really known of the aims of this organisation apart from trying to overthrow our friend and neighbour, the Frelimo leader President Samora Machel.

Even less is known about the source of the backing for this group or groups of adventurers.

Before independence gangs operated from this country but Prime Minister Mugabe has already pledged to destroy any bases on this side of the border and rout out the rebels and offered any support he can for President Machel.

According to the refugees these gangs of adventurers have no support from the people who are convinced that Frelimo will beat them.

But, as been proved in the past, a struggle can be long and costly in terms of human lives.

This outbreak of violence is one of pure opportunism and must be crushed.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON SHOOTING OF ZAIREAN SOLDIERS IN ZAMBIA

Border Incident

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Dec 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] ZAIRE has protested to the Zambian authorities over a border incident this week in which two Zairean soldiers suspected to be bandits were shot dead in Chililabombwe.

Zairean consul-general in Ndola Mr Bomele Ikaki said yesterday that the two uniformed men killed in a shoot up with Zambian paramilitary officers at Konkola were soldiers and not bandits.

He claimed that the men were attacked on Zairean soil and not inside Zambia as earlier reported.

Mr Bomele was reacting to an earlier story in this paper which said the two Zaireans whose bodies are still lying in Konkola mine hospital mortuary were killed in an exchange of fire between "an armed gang from that country" and paramilitary police last Monday.

He said he had met outgoing Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko, to protest against the term "bandits" in the story referring to Zairean soldiers.

He said: "I went to the Member of the Central Committee to protest against calling these people bandits. These are not bandits but Zairean soldiers attacked on Zairean soil by armed men from this side."

In Lusaka, outgoing permanent secretary for Home Affairs Mr Phineas Musukwa confirmed that Zambian security forces shot two men found wearing Zairean army uniform in the Konkola area.

He denied that the two men were killed on Zairean soil but declined to give details and referred the case to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Affairs permanent secretary Mr Peter Kasanda said although it was normal that this case would eventually be handled by his ministry, he did not have details at the moment.

However, Mr Kasanda said Zambian security forces were not adventurous by nature and it was not possible that they crossed into Zaire.

"From established practice, our security men have never crossed into neighbouring countries and it is not possible that they did this time," he said.

The Zairean consul-general criticised Zambian newsmen for not checking their facts with competent authorities, thereby creating a wrong impression for the people of the two countries.

Mr Bomele said he deeply regretted the border incident, but felt that despite "these disturbing reports" the friendly relations between the two countries would grow stronger.

Meanwhile, the security guard abducted by heavily armed bandits in Mufulira in the early hours of Thursday has been found.

Securicor branch manager, Mr Gilbert Limwanya, confirmed in Mufulira yesterday that Mr Daudi Mashimikilo, 20, was left near the Mokambo mine, a few kilometres from the Zambia/Zaire border. He then walked to a village on the Zambian side where he was picked up by Zambia and mine police.

The guard was not harmed although the gunmen robbed him of property worth K16.

● The district development committee in Chililabombwe has approved measures taken by the Party and its Government in conjunction with mine authorities to curb smuggling and general crime in the area.

Governor, Mr Leo Katakwe said measures being taken included the digging of a deeper trench than the existing one between Konkola township and the notorious black market established by Zaireans.

Zaire Demands Explanation

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **ZAIRE has demanded an explanation from the Government over the killing of two men dressed in Zairean army uniform in Konkola last week who it claims were its soldiers killed on Zambian soil.**

Foreign Affairs permanent secretary, Mr Peter Kasanda said yesterday that Zaire Foreign Minister Mr Ngaza Karl Bond has sent a cable to the ministry yesterday demanding an explanation.

Mr Kasanda said he had no full details of the incident from the Ministry of Home Affairs because his counterpart, Mr Phineas Musukwa, was moving to the Ministry of Defence after last week's reshuffles by President Kaunda.

Zaire protested to the Zambian authorities over the border incident and said the men were not bandits but its soldiers killed on Zairean soil.

Claimed

Zairean consul general Mr Bomele Ikaki claimed in Ndola on Friday that the men were attacked on Zairean soil by Zambian para-military officers and not inside Zambia.

But Mr Kasanda said this meant that the Zambian security officers entered Zaire, shot the men and brought the bodies into Zambia which was not possible.

From established practice, Zambian security men had never crossed into neighbouring countries and it was impossible that they did so this time, he said.

"Our security forces are not adventurers by nature and it is not possible that they crossed into Zaire," Mr Kasanda said last week.

Removed

The bodies of the two Zairean soldiers have been removed from Konkola Mine Hospital where they were taken after the border incident.

Police sources said in Chililabombwe yesterday that the two bodies were moved from the hospital on Friday just before Mr Bomele visited the area.

Mr Bomele could not be reached for comment on the whereabouts of the two bodies yesterday.

The sources said before Mr Bomele arrived in Chililabombwe, police removed the bodies from the hospital but could not say where they were taken.

Residents in Konkola township said they were living in fear and that the lifting of the curfew meant little to them since they would continue being indoors by 18 hours "because the situation here is tense."

And Zana reports that Zambezi governor Mr Edward Limande, accompanied by senior police and immigration officials, has rushed to Chavuma to try and secure the release of a Danish national detained by Angolan authorities.

Mr Peter Holl Gregersen, a Danish expatriate working in Lusaka, is being held by Angolan authorities for allegedly flouting that country's immigration regulations. He was arrested on November 29 after he crossed the border at Chingi in the Chavuma area.

North-western Province police chief Mr Adam Shiyanda said that efforts were being made to secure Mr Gregersen's release.

Official Defends Killings

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] POLICE Inspector-General Mr Crispin Katukula has supported the Zambian paramilitary police action in which two Zairean soldiers were killed in Konkola last week and said "our men did an excellent job".

In an interview in Kabwe yesterday, Mr Katukula, who was on his way to the Copperbelt, supported the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' stand on the issue.

"I had a very bad experience with the Zaireans when I was on the Copperbelt," Mr Katukula said. The Zairean solders "used to come to the tennis club in Ndola armed and dressed in army uniform to terrorise club members."

Mr Katukula maintained Zambian security forces were not at fault in killing the two Zairean soldiers, and that they did a "good job."

Zaire has demanded an explanation from the Zambian Government on the killings saying they were killed inside Zairean territory. The demand was communicated to the Government from Zaire's Foreign Minister Mr Nguza Karl I Bond through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Entered

Foreign Affairs permanent secretary, Mr Peter Kasanda, has said although he had not received full details on the incident from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Zambian security forces could not have entered Zaire to kill the two soldiers.

From established practice, Mr Kasanda said, the security forces had never crossed into neighbouring countries and that it was impossible that they could have done so this time.

Mr Katukula is believed to have gone for an on-the-spot check of the shooting scene in Chililabombwe.

In Chililabombwe, police have arrested four heavily armed men.

Copperbelt deputy police chief, Mr Levy Bwacha, confirmed this in Ndola yesterday, but said he was awaiting a full report from the commanding officer in Chingola.

The gunmen were arrested on Monday after a tip-off.

He said the situation at Konkola after the shooting of the two Zairean soldiers had now returned to normal.

Mr Bwacha also said police on the Copperbelt might reimpose the restriction of people's movements between 23 and 05.00 hours during which those found on the streets without good reason would be charged.

The restriction order was imposed by provincial police chief, Mr Julius Zulu, last October at the height of the crime wave in which several people were killed in a spate of murders and robberies.

Mr Zulu said at the time the unnecessary movement of people late at night was one of the factors hampering his men's operations and that the order was to curb crime in the province. —Zana.

CSO: 4420

TANZANIAN-ZIMBABWEAN FRIENDSHIP PACT HAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 11

[Article by Tonic Sakaike]

[Text] **THE people of Zimbabwe and Tanzania last week took another step towards extending the relationship between them from a political party level to Government level.**

This was facilitated by the highly successful State visit to Zimbabwe concluded at the weekend by President Nyerere. The transformation of the relationship, made possible by independence in Zimbabwe, first occured when formal relations were established between the two States earlier this year.

Both countries have now gone further by reaching a friendship and co-operation agreement expected to be mutually beneficial in the long run.

It would be too optimistic to expect early benefits from their trade, economic, scientific and technological agreements.

But a strong foundation exists for the achievement of the goals set last week. Both Governments are committed to socialism and are led by men with a reputation for unwavering commitment to principle — Dr Nyerere and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

Contact between them is enhanced by identical official languages and they have — to a large extent — had similar experiences under the same colonial master.

Although the chronological disparity in the attainment of independence has brought a new dimension to each country's experiences, that in itself seems to have created a framework within which a fruitful exchange of ideas can be conducted.

Seventeen years of independence will enable Tanzania to give Zimbabwe constructive advice drawn from its fund of experience built on past mistakes and successes.

On the other hand, prolonged colonialism has bequeathed to Zimbabwe an economic infrastructure from which Tanzania can materially benefit at less cost.

One of the important things learnt by Tanzania is that unity is essential for national development — hence President Nyerere's repeated appeals to Zimbabweans to guard their unity jealously.

Fratricidal wars sparked off by petty political differences and sometimes inordinate ambition, have cost many an independent African country both money and time that could have been usefully employed improving the people's lives.

Zimbabwe's delayed independence would have been worth the long wait if the lesson was learnt and the people's efforts were channelled into the various development arteries opened by the new Government instead of being wasted on retrogressive action.

That noble lesson which the Mwalimu brought to Zimbabwe does not seem to have fallen on deaf ears.

Another theme which featured repeatedly in Dr Nyerere's speeches was a call to the leaders of Africa's newest State to discharge dutifully and honestly the trust vested in them by the majority of the people.

He backed his advice with facts drawn from the practices and experiences in other independent African States in which colonial misdeeds appear to have given way to indigenous practices of a similar nature.

This, happily, is a development which Zimbabwean leaders vowed to resist, both during the struggle and after independence.

The good expected from the accord reached last week will extend beyond the borders of the two States. The support expressed for the freedom struggles in Namibia, South Africa, the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic and Palestine will inspire the people.

However, consistent with the principle that it

is the primary duty of an oppressed people to free themselves and that of others to assist, Zimbabwe and Tanzania did not commit themselves to armed confrontation in the quest for justice in these troubled spots.

They preferred to work for their goals within the context of the non-aligned movement, the OAU and the United Nations.

As far as the implementation of the bilateral agreement between Zimbabwe and Tanzania is concerned, the task will soon fall on the joint commission to guide the two countries towards their set objectives.

The State visit of President Nyerere was an appropriate note on which to end Zimbabwe's official programme during this momentous year. The Mwalimu came and won the hearts of the people with his wisdom, dignity and modesty.

Dr Nyerere now expects to play host to President Banana and the Prime Minister who have both accepted his invitation to visit Tanzania on dates still to be agreed.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON MUGABE VISIT TO NIGERIA

Strengthening Ties

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, leaves early today for Lagos, leading a 25-member delegation on a three-day official visit to Nigeria.

In the party are Mr Mugabe's wife, Sally, the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, and the Minister of the Public Service, Mr Richard Hove.

Also included are the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, the Deputy Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa; the Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Moses Mvenge, the vice-principal of the University of Zimbabwe, Professor Walter Kamba and Mr Sheba Gava from the office of the Minister of State.

Mr Mugabe will be awarded an honorary Doctorate of Civil Laws by the Ahmadou Bello University during his visit, an official statement said yesterday.

The statement gave no indication of any other engagements, but observers believe serious discussion will take place between Zimbabwe and Nigeria on strengthening relations between the two states.

Talks are also expected on trade, information and telecommunications. In discussions with Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, Mr Mugabe is likely to review developments in Namibia and the situation in South Africa.

While in Lagos in April for the Organisation of African Unity economic summit, Mr Nkala held talks with Nigerian businessmen and said interest had been shown in buying Zimbabwean products.

The presence in the delegation of the Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry could be designed to take this subject a step further. Oil-rich Nigeria could crown Mr Mugabe's visit with an aid offer in fields to be discussed this week.

The Prime Minister's delegation returns to Salisbury on Thursday.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Tonic Sakaike]

[Text]

LAGOS.

THE economy of Zimbabwe was still being controlled and manipulated by those dislodged from political power, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said here yesterday.

Calling for Nigeria's co-operation in Zimbabwe's "economic struggle", Mr Mugabe spoke of pressures on the new nation from "all over" and declared that "the struggle has not ended".

Zimbabwe's enemies had now resorted to economic tactics, he added.

"After being dislodged as political sovereigns in our State, they retain the reins of our economy and continue to manipulate it: There are pressures on us from all over.

"They seek to introduce investments into our economy in a manner which is intended to bring about economic control now that they have lost political control."

Mr Mugabe was speaking minutes before Zimbabwean and Nigerian Ministers concluded discussion of a general co-operation agreement which was later signed by him and President Shehu Shagari.

The agreement covers the economic, technical and scientific fields but it is only a broad outline of the will to co-operate and its implementation depends on the drawing up of more specific pacts in the fields to which it applies.

The two Governments appeared to have hit a hitch in their intentions to reach a trade pact. President Shagari expressed the hope that final agreement in that sector would be reached soon.

The Prime Minister told President Shagari that Zimbabwe needed Nigerian support in its economic struggle: "For if yesterday we joined hands in dislodging the political enemy, let us today join hands in overpowering the economic enemy."

The Prime Minister went on: "We need to achieve a position of self-sufficiency, a position that lessens our dependence on South Africa in particular and also on Western powers."

President Shagari assured him of Nigeria's readiness to assist in training, technical manpower, agriculture, mining and transport and power.

No reason was given for the deferment of the signing of the expected trade pact, but President Shagari commented casually at a session during which both leaders made statements of intent that there was no delegate from the Nigerian national petroleum company.

He said the organisation was attending a conference abroad. Mr Mugabe continued his official visit yesterday by laying a wreath at the cenotaph at Tafawa Balewa Square and visiting Tin Can Island port complex.

He later attended a dinner after a reception in his honour. His wife, Sally, had a separate programme laid on for her and it took her on a visit to Lagos Island maternity home, the palace of the Oba of Lagos and the local museum.

His visit ends today with a visit to the northern town of Kaduna where he will be conferred the Doctorate of Civil Laws by Ahmadu Bello University.

The Prime Minister is due back in Salisbury later tonight.

● The Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira is on a special mission to Nigeria, according to the Prime Minister.

Mr Mugabe told his host President yesterday: "The Minister of Information has a definite mission here well known to you, Mr President.

"The area of information and publicity is a very vital one. If Government activity is to be interpreted and Government policy understood, the Minister of Information must be well equipped with those means which are capable of interpreting Government policy."

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE integration of the armies was creating stability in Zimbabwe, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said in Lagos.

At a news conference marking the end of a three-day official visit to Nigeria, Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe was moving in the direction of stability.

"But I would be wrong if I say there is stability immediately there is integration. We are creating stability by the process of integration," he told a questioner.

Underlining the problems of bringing together three disparate forces, he said the British plan that required guerillas to gather in assembly points lacked the infrastructure to absorb facilities and barracks. There was also no provision for instructors.

Because the new Government had been forced to train instructors and integrate the armies simultaneously, there had been delays. "But that delay has not upset the forces in the assembly points. They have been very patient."

In the discipline of these forces should be seen the prospect of stability when they are integrated under one umbrella, said Mr Mugabe.

He dismissed a suggestion that there was no co-operation between ZANU (PF) and the Patriotic Front. "There is co-operation between us," he said.

In the Government the PF leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, held "a very vital portfolio" responsible for law and order. "It is the hostility between the unintegrated forces rather than between the integrated forces that shows itself up occasionally."

However, the Prime Minister said there should be greater unity of all the democratic forces in Zimbabwe.

Asked about the effect on whites of the acquittal by the High Court of the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere, Mr Mugabe declined to make an assessment.

"There is some grousing and Smith expressed his disgust about the judgment. But let me say we have not created any new courts yet. These are courts created by Ian Smith and supported by Bishop Muzorewa during the few days of the internal settlement," Mr Mugabe said.

He explained that the people who heard the case in which Mr Tekere and seven former guerillas were charged with murder and attempted murder arising out of the killing on August 4 of Mr Gerald Adams were all inherited from the old institutions.

The Government had not interfered with the judicial process although "at one time it was thought we were going to prevent the hearing of the case".

Mr Mugabe stressed that the Government would stick by the court's verdict.

In a joint communique issued at Kaduna on Thursday, Mr Mugabe and President Shagari pledged to consolidate the friendship between Zimbabwe and Nigeria and to increase economic co-operation.

They expressed concern about the widening economic gap between North and South and disapproval of the deterioration in the terms of trade between developed and developing countries.

Condemned

In their review of African affairs, the two leaders expressed grave concern and indignation about the situation in Southern Africa.

They condemned the recent military incursion of South Africa into Angola. "This wanton, reckless and irresponsible action will further endanger the cause of peace in Southern Africa," said the communique.

Reaffirming their "total and unwavering support" to the liberation struggle, Zimbabwe and Nigeria called on the international community to reject any attempts to install "an unrepresentative, undemocratic and puppet government" in Namibia.

The communique emphasised the responsibility of independent African states to rid the continent of remaining pockets of colonialism and urged Africa to redouble its efforts to achieve these objectives.

President Shagari and Mr Mugabe also declared support for SWAPO, which they described as the authentic representative of the people of Namibia.

On Western Sahara they hoped a speedy solution would be found in accordance with the spirit and Charter of the OAU. They called for a negotiated settlement within the framework of the Lagos Accord to resolve the Chad problem.

CSO: 4420

MOZAMBICAN PRESS EXPOSES 1978 PLOT TO ASSASSINATE MUGABE

Salisbury THE HERALD in E ~ tish 20 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

MAPUTO.

THE Mozambican Press yesterday published details of an abortive attempt to assassinate Mr Robert Mugabe when he was living in Maputo in 1978.

The Maputo daily, Notícias, and the national weekly magazine, Tempo, both carried extensive accounts of the murder attempt which ended with an explosion in a Maputo cafe, injuring 50 people, reports Zana-Rtr.

Both publications had been allowed to interview three Mozambicans detained on security charges. One of the detainees, Mr Amaro Tavares da Silva, spoke of the attempt to kill Mr Mugabe.

Mr da Silva (21), a former teacher, said he was recruited by a Rhodesian Special Branch officer in South Africa in April 1978. The three detainees said they were trained at a camp called Retreat Farm, near Bindura, north of Salisbury.

Tempo reported that Mr da Silva said he had transmitted orders to several agents to kill Mr Mugabe, one of whom went to Mr Mugabe's house in July 1978 to plant explosives. The house was so heavily guarded that he decided to abandon the case of explosives at a cafe.

When the bomb exploded on July 25 more than 50 people were injured, mainly by flying glass. The would-be assassin escaped.

Mr da Silva was arrested by the police when he entered the country on another mission in January this year.

The second detainee, Mr Jose Timane, was quoted as saying he had been sent to attack a house in Maputo, but was foiled by a security guard at a suburban railway station. He threw one of the eight grenades he was carrying at a crowd of people. No one was injured and Mr Timane was arrested.

Mr Ernesto David Mavue was arrested a year ago. He had been sent on a reconnaissance mission to Mr Mugabe's house, and those of other Zimbabwean leaders, but said he had not carried it out.

Mr Timane and Mr Mavue said they considered Mr da Silva the leader of the Mozambicans at the camp, but Mr da Silva said he merely interpreted instructions from Rhodesian Special Branch officers.

CSO: 4420

NRZ DENIES DELAY OF IMPORTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

CUSTOMS and National Railways of Zimbabwe officials yesterday denied that imports from South Africa were being held up at the border.

Retailers and wholesalers in Salisbury had complained that stocks they had ordered from South Africa for Christmas were being delayed at the border.

One disgruntled confectioner said: "In October I ordered about 400 kg of dried fruit from South Africa for Christmas. I understand this and other goods including liquor and toys are just standing at the border.

"The dried fruit is for mince meat and cakes but if it does arrive it will be late for Christmas. The stocks should have arrived in November."

He said he understood that there was a shortage of loading trucks.

A freight agency in Salisbury said yesterday that delivery of goods which used to take only two to three weeks was now taking 10 weeks.

A spokesman said South African Railways were allowing 12 wagons to come into Zimbabwe for every 25 that went down to South Africa from this country.

"This is because the amount of South African Railway trucks in this country may be exceeding the number that should be here," he suggested.

But he said trade was not likely to suffer as they had explained the position to their customers.

UNDERSTANDING

"They have been very understanding and have not cancelled their orders. But the people who can feel the effects of such delays can only be the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

"People are willing to bring in their stocks by air and are prepared to pay the extra money if it means getting the goods in time for Christmas."

A spokesman for the Customs and Excise denied that there were any delays.

He dismissed the complaints saying: "I do not know of any delays and I have not heard any complaints at all."

Last night a spokesman in Bulawayo also denied that there were delays or that the South Africans were allowing 12 trucks into Zimbabwe for every 25 that went south.

"The National Railways of Zimbabwe is not aware that there are any Christmas goods being delayed at the border stations. There have been no general complaints made to the railways' headquarters or the area offices in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

"The number of wagons quoted is factually incorrect. There is no arbitrary restriction of wagons on a ratio basis.

"The South African Railways continue to apply a restriction on the use of SAR open type wagons for loading in South Africa owing to a shortage of wagons in that country," said the spokesman.

CSO: 4420

KAFUE GENERATOR BREAKDOWN HITS ZIMBABWE, ZAMBIA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

ONE of the effects of Tuesday night's power failure over much of Zimbabwe will be a shortage of bread for many people over Christmas. Bakers say that production losses, due to the electricity cut, now mean that they will not be able to bake extra loaves to allow Christmas Eve shoppers to stock up for the holiday.

Some bakeries in Salisbury said yesterday that they had lost thousands of loaves when the power failure brought production to a standstill.

A spokesman for Lobel Bakeries said yesterday that the company had lost more than 4 620 dozen loaves as a result of the power cut.

"The loaves lost included those that were still in the ovens and the dough that was being prepared. We had to spend four hours cleaning up before production could resume.

"The loss in bread production did not affect today's deliveries because we bake a day in advance when we prepare our stocks for the Christmas period.

"But there is going to be a shortage of extra bread over the Christmas holiday because we are already behind schedule in our production, although we are working 24 hours a day," he said.

He said the company was going to ensure normal deliveries for the Christmas period.

Pigs seem to be the only animals that have benefited from the loss suffered by the bakeries. Farmers with piggeries were yesterday loading their lorries with the damaged loaves and dough from the bakeries.

London Bakery said the blackout the company suffered had resulted in a loss of nearly 500 dozen loaves. They were also involved in lengthy cleaning operations before production resumed but met yesterday's supplies.

Rubins Bakery said they had lost a complete shift, but North West Bakery escaped without significant losses.

A spokesman for the company said they operated on a different system from that employed by the other bakeries, and this had enabled them to overcome difficulties in production caused by the power cut.

He did not say what the method was.

The hospitals were also affected by the power cut. A hospital spokesman said they were able to cope with the situation because they were fully equipped with emergency power plants.

Many industries said they were hit by the power failure but there had been no drastic effect on their products.

A production of Alice in Wonderland at Reps Theatre was cancelled an hour after the power failure. Actors entertained the audience by singing carols and telling jokes, but eventually the show was cancelled when it became apparent that power could not be restored in time.

Bulawayo bakers, who start their night shift at 8.30 p.m. were not affected by the power cut as power was restored to Bulawayo at about 7.30 p.m.

Generators Back After General Black-Out

POWER was restored from Kafue in the early hours of yesterday morning after a technical fault which left most of Zimbabwe and Zambia without electricity for more than an hour on Tuesday night.

"It definitely was not sabotage," said the chairman of the Central African Power Corporation, Mr Jimmy Ward. "It was a technical fault."

Mr Ward said the CAPCO power failure had hit the Zambian Copperbelt and Lusaka and the reverberations were felt right across Zimbabwe.

Kafue is one of the power generating plants which feeds a system covering most of Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The system had to resort to "load shedding"—not "low shedding" as the Herald reported yesterday. This meant, said Mr Ward, that with a limited amount of power, "somebody had to sacrifice some of their supply".

According to a stipulated plan, the electricity undertakings determined the areas which had to be cut, he said. Load shedding was a form of rationing, which, in the case of Salisbury, was decided by the municipality.

CSO: 4420

END OF BAN ON BOTSWANAN BEEF IMPORTS DEMANDED

Local Meat Too Expensive

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] THE Government must lift the ban on cattle imports from Botswana as a means of reducing local beef prices.

And the board could lay off 500 workers if it closed down uneconomical depots in areas where the cattle population was not favourable in order to cut down on operational costs.

Cold Storage Board of Zambia general manager Mr Dominic Chilao said his organisation had made these representations to the Government if the CSB was to be saved from collapsing.

Zambia stopped importing beef from Botswana in 1974 because it was too expensive to airfreight.

The then Minister of Rural Development, Mr Paul Lusaka, said the decision was taken to conserve foreign exchange and to achieve self-sufficiency in beef needs.

In August 1977, President Kaunda said unless cattle farmers stopped asking for exorbitant prices, the Government might be compelled to import cheaper beef to protect consumers' interests.

According to the report of the committee of parastatal bodies for this year, Mr Chilao has asked the Government that since local cattle and meat were too expensive, the board should be allowed to import cattle from Botswana where it was cheaper.

Flooded

"This way, the meat market would be flooded thereby forcing a reduction in prices," he said.

Following the reduction of Government subsidy to the board from K2.5 million to K1 million, the CSB had been experiencing severe operational difficulties, according to the report.

But if the board was to keep giving satisfactory services, an additional subsidy of up to K2 million must be granted, Mr Chilao told the committee.

If this was not granted, all uneconomical depots in areas where cattle population was not favourable must close.

But Mr Chilao warned that this move would result in redundancies of more than 500 workers which might bring about political repercussions or industrial unrest.

"If none of my proposals are accepted, the operations of the board will grind to a halt," Mr Chilao warned the committee.

The committee has studied the proposals carefully, especially the one on beef imports and concluded that they were worth serious consideration by the Government.

It urged the Government to make a viable decision at the earliest opportunity in order to help the board carry out its obligations to the nation.

Butchers' Association Support

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] THE Zambia Butchers' Association has come out in full support of the Cold Storage Board of Zambia's call for the Government to lift the ban on cattle imports from Botswana as a means of reducing local beef prices.

In a statement issued in Ndola yesterday association secretary Mr Anwar Malik, said the organisation felt that the Government should favourably consider the request by the board so that Zambia could have sufficient beef in butcheries.

Mr Malik said the prices butchery owners paid to both Government and private ranchers were very high, but if the CSBZ was allowed to import beef, farmers would be forced to reduce their prices.

"We have made similar requests to the Government in the past because of the shortage of beef in the country. The only way we can improve the situation is to import cheap beef.

"For many years, butcheries have been chasing fewer animals on the market and this has made farmers continue to increase prices. In the end, butchery owners have been blamed for high prices of beef," said Mr Malik.

In Lusaka the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development said it was considering the request by the Cold Storage Board of Zambia to lift a ban on beef imports.

But the ministry's permanent secretary, Mr Francis Kateya, emphasised that it was only the Cabinet office which could make a final decision although his ministry would consider the request and submit its report to the appropriate authorities for consideration.

CSBZ general manager Mr Dominic Chilao's call is contained in the parliamentary committee on parastatal bodies report.

Meanwhile, the public should expect an acute shortage of bread in Lusaka Province shortly because of a critical shortage of flour, general secretary of the Bakers Association and Industry of Zambia Mr Gullam Mulla warned yesterday.

He claimed that the National Milling Company had cut down on flour allocation to bakers by 50 per cent beginning from Wednesday last week.

No comment was available from the National Milling Company yesterday.

CSO: 4420

AFRICAN ADULT EDUCATION GROUP HOLDS CONFERENCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] CONDEMNED drugs in Europe are being used in Africa, President's Citizenship College principal, Mr Emmanuel Chalabesa has said.

Mr Chalabesa charged that Africa was being used as an experimental base for useless or dangerous drugs.

He was speaking shortly after his return from the seventh bi-annual conference of the African Adult Education Association held in Swaziland where Zambia was elected chairman for the next two years.

Mr Chalabesa said this problem was discussed at length during the nine-day conference and delegates expressed great concern on the issue.

"We drew the attention of governments to this problem and discussed the role national associations can play in combating this hazard," he said.

"The problem of drugs is making Africa a dumping ground on experimental basis which you don't find in Europe. Some of the drugs we use here are even condemned in many European or Western countries like the United States," he said.

Although the chemical industry was good since it brought about fertilisers, this could have devastating results in Africa if efforts were not made to stop the pollution of water and air by by-products.

Mr Chalabesa said soil erosion by deforestation and the unprecedented growth of African population which was not proportionate to food output was of great concern to delegates.

Environment was important to development and everybody should be aware of it. If members of the public ignored this fact, the future generations would have very few resources to rely on.

Mr Frank Nabwiso, regional educational officer of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, blamed the present problems of the African environment on atmospheric changes which made the continent hotter every year.

In a paper he presented to the conference on "environmental education through adult education programmes," Mr Nabwiso who is based in Nairobi, included other factors like political instability, inter-state warfare, violence, deforestation, diseases, poor sanitation, urban slums, prostitution, excessive population growth and many others.

CSO: 4420

WOMEN'S LIBERATION SEEN AS UN-AFRICAN CONCEPT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Dec 80 p 12

[Article in "Muongorori's View" column]

[Text] After all that has been said about Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa's utterances--reportedly in defence of women's rights in Zimbabwe--it is with a heavy heart that I succumb to my male instinct to add my observations to the acrimonious protestations that her recent remarks provoked.

As an avowed defender of women's rights, Dr Nhiwatiwa, Deputy Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, has certainly got a lot of clout. That much I will say for her, for I have my doubts that any lesser woman with a husband to consider would have found the courage to deride men for their nocturnal forays without running the risk of a major family dispute.

Understandably, Dr Nhiwatiwa's remarks sparked off an avalanche of angry phone calls to the Press from staunch advocates of male supremacy who felt she had overstepped the traditional norms governing the status of women in Zimbabwe's African societies.

Angry

An irate caller to whom I spoke thought Dr Nhiwatiwa should be "excommunicated" from Government saying the post she held was bestowed on her at the discretion of the men she now has the temerity to denigrate.

I do not agree with that: I think she has the merit otherwise she would not be where she is today.

But Dr Gordon Chavunduka, Dean of the Faculty of Social Studies at the University of Zimbabwe, said Dr Nhiwatiwa was ignorant of the country's traditional customs and beliefs.

Dr Chavunduka warned Zimbabwean women against becoming vehicles of decadent Western cultures to the detriment of indigenous ancestral and traditional heritage. "The mistake with some of our women leaders," he observed, "was the tendency to approach everything with a Western outlook, ignoring the views and backgrounds of the majority."

Undoubtedly, the very concept of women's liberation is un-African. It would have shocked any of those pre-colonial monarchs who believed it a royal privilege to acquire as many wives as they wished.

Reprisals

In olden days women who dared oppose marriage, even in a polygamous family, attracted serious reprisals from village elders. If the suitor happened to be of royal blood a woman who showed disobedience was considered a curse on her family and often ran the risk of being sacrificed to destroy the evil in her.

With the coming of religion and the consequent banning of all beliefs and activities seen by missionaries as contrary to the gospel, the first seeds of Westernisation were planted on the African continent.

From then on until the advent of the much celebrated International Women's Year of 1978, a great deal has happened to disorientate the African woman from her original trends of life.

That, of course, is not the issue. What I would like to do is point to a few home truths about women, and about bars, beer drinking, and of course, what Dr Nhiwatiwa describes as permissiveness among the Zimbabwean men.

At the risk of sounding like the one of the unrepetant "male chauvinist pigs" that she so evidently detests, I feel I could never live with my conscience if I failed to state that implementing any of her suggestions would be courting disaster--and that could well be an understatement.

Of course, I am positive the Government would never consider slapping a blanket ban on beerhalls. Morals aside, beer-sales remain one of the Government's most prolific revenue earners and the local authorities have a stake in the high rates and licence fees paid by beerhall owners.

The claim that Zimbabwean society was restrictive against women may have been true 50 years ago, but to say the same today one would need to have strong evidence.

And evidence is what I have hunted for in vain to justify the allegation by Dr Nhiwatiwa that while men drunk themselves into an alcoholic stupor and knocked around with just any women they liked, the good wives stayed home wiping mucus from children's noses.

Elusive

Also elusive is evidence to show that only men are responsible for the promiscuity and moral decadence emanating from beerhalls. Neither is it strictly factual to suggest that women have clear slates as far as morality goes.

Prostitution is on the increase in Zimbabwe. The oldest profession is practised are the numerous drinking dens and pleasure houses scattered throughout the country. It is also true that men are often drawn to these places by women whose mode of dress and blatant sexuality conspicuously advertise their trade.

A young girl I met in one of Salisbury's night clubs admitted that she had resorted to "selling" herself because she had no other means of supporting herself and her two children.

For her and thousands of her kind, the solution to the problem will not be found in the abyss of nebulous objectives of cosmetic causes such as women's lib, but through tangible efforts to give them skills that will enable them to fend for themselves.

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE TO SPREAD FAMILY PLANNING IN AFRICA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Dec 80 p 6

[Text] **ZIMBABWE may soon be spreading the gospel of family planning to much of black Africa.**

A regional training and research centre for East, Central and Southern Africa could be set up in Salisbury next year.

Birth control workers from surrounding countries, including Mozambique, would then come on courses to learn how to get the message over to the people.

The centre would be the "engine room", powering the push against the catastrophic population explosion.

Zimbabwe is the obvious choice because its family planning programme is one of the most effective, efficient and inexpensive in all Africa.

The fact that the annual population growth rate is 3.6 percent — topped only by Kenya in Africa — is a tribute to the health services in keeping people alive rather than a discredit to the Government-backed Family Planning Association.

FPA director Mr Peter Dodds said last week he planned to call a big conference in Zimbabwe of African birth control officials.

He would then suggest that regional centres be set up throughout the continent to co-ordinate the battle against over-population — one of the biggest causes of poverty in the Third World.

One of the regions could be the English-speaking nations of East, Central and Southern Africa, plus Mozambique.

"I'm sure that I could get international aid to stage the conference, which wouldn't cost very much," said Mr Dodds.

If the training centre idea gets off the ground the FPA will merely extend their building next to Harare Hospital.

"Again, that wouldn't cost a fortune," said Mr Dodds.

He added that international co-operation was crucial if Africa was to conquer the crisis.

Several countries, including Zambia, have already said they are eager to swop ideas throughout the region.

"To a great extent we have the ridiculous situation where each country is sitting on its own trying to tackle the birth control problem," said Mr Dodds.

"We should be talking to each other, learning from each other. That is the way forward."

Zimbabwe has much to offer in experience to its neighbours.

Apart from talking to children in school, the FPA has educators and contraceptive distributors out in "the field".

They talk to the people in their kraals and in their township homes.

"It's a unique scheme in Africa," said Mr Dodds. "It's no good having a posh distribution clinic in the middle of town — you have to get out there among the people."

Proof that the system works can be seen on the end-of-year balance sheet.

In the year from July 1980 to June 1981 the FPA expects nearly 700 000 people to have used some sort of birth control method — a 17 percent increase on the previous year.

Each person accepting birth control will have cost the FPA $4.60.

In Kenya, which has a 3.8 percent annual population growth rate, the cost is $75 per acceptor.

The cost is worked out simply by dividing the number of acceptors into the total spent during the year by the FPA.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ZAMBIA'S REFUGEE PROBLEM--Zambia's refugee problem has been described as having reached explosive proportions and urgent measures to correct the situation have been called for. A Lusaka spokesman for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees said both the U.N. and the Organisation of African Unity had realised there was urgent need to increase funds allocated to helping refugees. A meeting would be held in Geneva at which the problem would be discussed, Ziana reports. Zambia has refugees mainly from Chad, Ethiopia, South Africa, Namibia and Angola. According to the UNHCR and the Zambia Episcopal Conference Commission for Relief Development, there are more than 35 000 refugees in the country. A spokesman could not, however, confirm reports that more than 800 refugees had just arrived in Zambia from Angola, where heavy fighting between Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement and ruling MPLA troops was said to be taking place. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Dec 80 p 1]

ZIMBABWE-ZAMBIA PHONE LINK--The STD telephone link between Zimbabwe and Zambia, broken off during UDI, should be fully operational soon, says the Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr George Silundika. And a minefield in the Chirundu area, earlier reported to have been hampering work, "was removed some time ago." Replying at the weekend to questions submitted by the HERALD about the resumption of the telecommunications link with Zambia, the Minister said: "Work is under way to restore it as soon as problems of equipment are resolved, as work on the Zimbabwe side has been completed." Altogether 60 channels--Salisbury through Chirundu to Lusaka--would be in use when the STD system returned to normal, said the statement. Independent sources said 24 of the channels would link Zambia with South Africa via Zimbabwe. The Minister's statement said the number of channels from Sinoia to Chirundu could be increased to 120 lines "if the volume of traffic justifies such an increase." The Minister said meetings had taken place between engineers of Zimbabwe and Zambia to coordinate efforts for purposes of ironing out technical problems caused by the electronic exchange system at Lusaka. "Thus, in view of this close technical cooperation between the two countries it is anticipated that the STD link will be fully operational very soon." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

EEC-COMOROS COOPERATION--Program for financial and technical cooperation which amounts to nearly 5 billion Comoran francs (100 million French francs) was signed on Thursday evening in Moroni by Mr Said Kafe, minister of finance, economy, planning and external trade and Mr Michel Hanswirth, deputy director general for development, of the European Economic Community (EEC). According to a final communique issued at the end of 3 days of talks between the European and Comoran delegations, the list of aid from the community will be devoted primarily to economic infrastructure, the construction of the ports of Moroni (Greater Comoros) and Fomboni (Moheli), energy, agricultural development, water, small projects, promotion of commerce and professional training. [Excerpt] [AB121751 Paris AFP in French 1113 GMT 5 Dec 80]

LIFE SENTENCES--Moroni, 18 Dec (AFP)--Three Comoran army officers were sentenced to life imprisonment by the Special Court of Moroni which on Thursday found them guilty of having organized the Iconi massacre on 18 March 1978 during which 12 persons were killed. The court also handed down 20-year prison terms to two other military officials of Mr Ali Soilih's deposed regime, and two 18-year prison terms. The other seven accused received sentences ranging from 6-month suspended sentences to 3 years imprisonment for their role in the massacre. The three men sentenced to life imprisonment, who the Special Court believed were the brains behind the Iconi massacre, were camp commanders under the former regime. They are Mr Mohamed Ahamada, Mr Hassan Kassim and Mr Aboubacr Issa. In addition, the 14 convicts must jointly pay 3 million CFA francs (FF 60,000) as compensation to each of the families of the six victims who filed suit. During the hearings, the accused asked for clemency after acknowledging their errors. A number of witnesses to the Iconi massacre were heard by the court. Mr Soilih's regime was toppled in 1978 by the current president, Mr Ahmed Abdallah, who had support from foreign elements. [Text] [AB182230 Paris AFP in French 1437 GMT 18 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

PNP'S 'OLD GUARD' REGISTERS SUPPORT, CONCERN

Expression of Support

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE working committee of the 'Old Guards' has said that it is not true that their members are determined to withdraw their support for the President, Dr Hilla Limann as leader of the People's National Party (PNP).

The committee has, therefore, dissociated itself from the publication made in an Accra weekly on November 27.

In a press statement issued yesterday, the committee, assured the PNP that the 'Old Guards' had "confidence in the leadership of the party and will continue to support Dr Limann" in accordance with the resolution passed at their meeting on August 24.

The statement said if the 'Old Guards' had any grievances, the working committee would pass it through constitutional means to have it redressed.

Warning Against PNP Factionalism

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Arm-twisting Politics?"]

[Text] A few months ago, the 'Times' warned members of the ruling People's National Party on the dangers of encouraging factionalism, based on personal interests, emerging in the party.

The paper reminded members to cast their minds back to the events which strengthened the hands of the enemy to strike against the First Republic and guard against any tendencies which would divide the rank and file of the party.

Our concern here is that a divided ruling party will not augur well for Ghana.

Since the PNP claims to be an offspring of the Convention People's Party, it is necessary that its members learn from past mistakes and rather help to build a united instead of a divided party.

As a mass movement, the PNP is bound to have in its midst a mixture of persons with different ideas, all claiming to seek the same goal.

Such groups as left, centre and right wings do exist in political parties in all the democracies, whether in the East, West or the Third World countries.

Indeed, there is a current struggle within the British Labour Party in which the left wing group is gaining the upper hand.

What is necessary in all these cases is the ultimate goal or objective which the various groups pursue.

In the PNP at the moment are such groups as the Youth Wing, the Women's Wing, the Old Guards and the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards.

Within the CPP, the youth wing, known as the Youth League, was used as the nursery ground for the party.

Members were also used effectively for propaganda or field work at the base.

Perhaps it is for the same reason that the PNP and the other parties have formed their youth wings.

Puzzle

The women's wing, as the name implies, has an ovbious role to play.

The Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards, we consider, are a left wing group and mainly concerned with the party not abandoning the Nkrumah cause. It spells no danger.

It is the formation of the 'Old Guards' which continues to puzzle the minds of many, despite the assurances from their organizers that they mean no harm.

For utterances at some of the 'Old Guards' meetings are rather disturbing, as to their real intentions.

On our part, we would find nothing wrong with such men of experience making their humble suggestions to the recognized leadership of the party.

In the same vein, we find it difficult to consider it proper for such experienced men to behave as if they are the owners of the party, and thus have the right to dictate their terms.

Let's all face it.

The PNP won the elections not because of the presence of some old faces. Some were indeed a liability. Their time is past.

The party simply won because of the Kwame Nkrumah tag. The youth must, therefore, have if not more, equal say as the old in the party.

Indeed, if one were to refer to history, Kwame Nkrumah had to break away from the 'Old Guards' then constituting the United Gold Coast Convention to form a party of the youth. The 'Old Guards' were reactionary, he said.

We are quite happy to note from the weekend assurance by the 'Old Guards' that they still hold allegiance to the leadership of the party.

May it remain so.

Concern Over Appointments

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 2 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] The 'Old Guards' of the People's National Party (PNP) have expressed grave concern over the present mode of political appointments being made by the Government.

According to them, preference was being given to outsiders instead of loyal dedicated and experienced activists of the party.

A six-point resolution adopted by the guards' interim committee at their last weekend meeting at Koforidua and presented to Alhaji Imoru Egala, founder of the party, to be handed over to President Hilla Limann, said the Government should not neglect the 'Old Guards.'

They stated that it was through their relentless efforts, sweat and sacrifices and the goodwill which the people of the country had for the late Osagyefo, Dr Kwame Nkrumah and his erstwhile Convention People's Party (CPP) that PNP won the last Parliamentary and Presidential Elections.

It called on the Government to create job avenues to absorb some of the unemployed and see to the immediate reestablishment of the Workers Brigade. It should also expand the Food Production and State Farms Corporations, and the Ghana National Reconstruction Corps as contained in the party's manifesto.

In their view the PNP Government had no political direction. Besides the performances of some of the Ministers had not had the desired impact, and the recent Cabinet reshuffle was unrealistic.

In consideration of these facts the Government should consider tapping the rich experience and wisdom of the 'Old Guards' in both governmental and party activities, the resolution said.

With the abrogation of the PNP and United National Convention (UNC) alliance all UNC members holding important and sensitive appointments should declare their stand publicly.

It pointed out that the appointment of Members of Parliament as chairmen of Board of Corporations was not in consonance with the spirit of the party's constitution.

In a speech, Alhaji Egala denied that the 'Old Guards' had formed a party outside the PNP, stressing that "I cannot build a house and pull it down."

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT GUIDELINES RESTRICT OFFICIAL TRAVEL

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The Government has issued new guidelines on overseas travels by public servants for various official duties.

Designed to check unnecessary travels overseas and to ease the strains on the country's foreign exchange resources, the guidelines were contained in a circular issued from the Office of the President and addressed to principal secretaries, regional administrative officers and heads of statutory boards and corporations.

According to it, only official travels likely to bring in or save foreign exchange resources, as for example, delegations to negotiate aid resources or to bring in essential inputs as well as those involving attendance to conferences organized by recognized international bodies to which Ghana is committed should receive priority attention.

Even in these cases, the circular stressed full use should as far as possible be made of the relevant staff in the country's missions abroad.

Circular

According to the circular these guidelines had become necessary because after a careful and critical review of travels in the past year, it had become clear that most of these overseas travels had been of very little value in the country and had not justified the expenditure involved.

The Government has accordingly directed that all travel requests submitted through the ministries should be critically and thoroughly examined to ensure that only those falling within the guidelines were recommended to the Office of the President for consideration.

The circular finally requested principal secretaries and other public officials to ensure that where telex messages would serve long distance telephone calls should be avoided. Similarly where a letter will serve the same purpose the use of telex should be avoided.

CSO: 4420

EXPEDITING OF FOREIGN LOANS RECOMMENDED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

GHANA cannot do without foreign loans. This does not mean we should accept loans from any quarters without taking care of the ulterior motives of the donors.

However, we hold the view that the present procedures for concluding international loan agreements are tainted with corruption.

It is time the Limann Administration brought to book Government officials who thwart its efforts.

Conscious of the economic position of the country, we hope the officials of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning would expedite action on such loan agreements. Bureaucracy is delaying too much of our economic projects.

We agree with the committee's recommendation that the Attorney-General's Department should educate all public servants on the constitutional responsibilities of their ministries.

Public servants should be reminded that such delays in future will be treated as gross dereliction of duty which will lead to summary dismissal of officials concerned.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CLOSING OF BORDERS--The President, Dr Hilla Limann, has revealed that the continued closure of most of the country's borders was connected with national security. He explained that some elements were being financed from outside to cause troubles in the country. Addressing a People's National Party (PNP) fund raising rally at Kpedze on Sunday, Dr Limann warned that Government would deal seriously with anyone who tried to subvert the country. The President said of 36 entry points in the country, past Governments had maintained only 12 because of such vicious activities. He, however, assured the people that the subject was under critical examination. The President repeated that the Government was bent on reconciling the people and healing past wounds. He therefore appealed to chiefs and all Ghanaians to heed his appeal for social peace since infighting will not do us any good. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

OFFICE OF AUDITOR GENERAL BEING CONSIDERED

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 21 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Legislation is to be introduced for the appointment of an auditor general for Southwest Africa. Such a decision was taken in principle this week by the Ministerial Council.

A proposal in this respect will be submitted in the course of the February meeting of the National Assembly.

The plan calls for the establishment of a department of the auditor general as of 1 April 1981.

It was announced in a statement that the appointment of an auditor general has been necessitated in view of the fact that money for government spending is being made available through the National Assembly and under the legislative bodies in the Southwest.

The auditing of government establishments is now being done by the auditor general of the Republic of South Africa.

The Ministerial Council also decided that for the present there will be no action with respect to building a government complex. The decision has, however, been made to identify the plot of ground behind the White Administration Building as an appropriate site for a future government complex.

The decision not to go ahead with the construction of a government complex was taken in light of greater priorities in the development of the country.

Because of the acute shortage in office accommodations in Windhoek, the decision has been made to go on with the planning of an office block for government departments.

7964
CSO: 4408

SWAPO ADMONISHED ON ITS NEGATIVE ATTITUDE

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 21 Nov 80 p 4

[Editorial: "SWAPO's Language"]

[Text] SWAPO got cold feet again when a multiparty conference on the dragging Southwest question was about to be clinched. Now the question is being asked as to whether it will serve any purpose to continue trying to negotiate with SWAPO.

While South Africa is being threatened with sanctions unless rapid progress is made on Southwest Africa's future independence, its viewpoint is that a multiparty conference is important, but it is seriously doubted that such a conference can bring about any sort of solution, even if SWAPO should agree to participate in it along with the other internal Southwest Africa parties.

Therefore the evident failure of the so-called "peace" attainable through a multiparty conference, but which is irreversibly heading for the old Rhodesia pattern, is much too conspicuous.

Evidently SWAPO understands only one language and that is the language from the barrel of an AK-47. The only way to move it to see other views is to give it a reply in that language...as the forces of the Southwest and of South Africa are now doing with a great deal of success.

It was the commander in chief of the military forces in the Southwest, Maj Gen Charles Lloyd who, while recently speaking before the Afrikaner Chamber of Commerce in Windhoek, stated that if no other way can be found, SWAPO will be destroyed.

It is now beginning to look as though this decision is more and more the obvious one that has to be taken.

For the Southwest and for South Africa, which irrespective of death and suffering have already had to sacrifice many millions to this struggle, while this money could have been used elsewhere in the interest of peaceful coexistence, and the development which this requires, this is not a pleasant prospect.

But this appears to be the only one.

7964
CSO: 4408

NEW PRIVATE SECTOR FOUNDATION ESTABLISHED

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] An enterprise which will concentrate on the promotion of social urban development in Southwest Africa was established yesterday in Windhoek.

The name of this new enterprise is Private Sector Foundation [PSS] and 29 companies are already members of it.

The foundation's board consists of nine known businessmen with Secretary of Waterways Charles Truebody as its executive director. He will be assuming his new position on 1 December.

The other members of the board are I.R.J.Williams (chairman), who is chief director of Shell SWA; Harold Pupkewitz, who directs 14 companies; Douglas Hoffe, the local director of the CDM; George Siddle, who directs the Barlow Group in the Southwest; David Godfrey, the director of the Rossing foundation; Desmond Mathews, the director of Trust and Mining; Martin Shipanga, the chairman of the Namibia Chamber of Commerce; and Larry Kritzinger, who is a partner in a chartered accounting firm.

Yesterday Williams stated that the foundation is starting out with 750,000 rand in cash and with services being made available by various companies in Southwest Africa. He expects considerable participation and contribution from the private sector in the future.

Objectives

The objectives of the PSS are:

--the promotion of an all-inclusive code of employment;

--the promotion of housing standards and home ownership;

--the coordination and promotion of training aimed at improving the income potential of unskilled and semiskilled manpower and of small merchants.

Truebody described the present social-urban conditions among the less fortunate as "a critical area in terms of future social stability."

The PSS will be doing research on this problem and develop a program of assistance with emphasis on self-help and on the value of the system of free enterprise.

During the following months, the foundation's activity will concentrate mainly on research.

7964
CSO: 4408

SABC PROMOTING USE OF AFRIKAANS LANGUAGE

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 21 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] "The eager microphone calls upon the creativity of our people and helps them develop their writing skill. By so doing, the radio and television of today is providing an indispensable service in the propagation and enrichment of the Afrikaans language." This is what Prof W.L. Mouton, the chairman of the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation], board of directors, said in the course of the ATKV [Afrikaans Language Cultural Association] congress celebration.

"Ever since the establishment of the Afrikaans service of the SABC, during the second half of 1937, dedicated men and women have taken this occasion to promote and to enrich Afrikaans.

"Translations opened up our windows to an enriching world literature, while original word creations must have helped our technical language to keep in step with a developing world and to allow listeners to live through sports events with the aid of our own sport terminology."

Professor Mouton, the man who controls the mightiest medium--namely, the radio and television of South Africa--added that Radio RSA is carrying Afrikaans far beyond our borders.

Television is demonstrating the applicability and expressive power of our language through the medium of borrowings from other languages. At the same time the doors of thousands of English-speaking viewers are opened up to Afrikaans and thus the need for understanding Afrikaans, to learn and to enjoy it, is created.

"Television is a razor-sharp instrument which, if used responsibly, can establish new breakthroughs for our language."

Professor Mouton went on to point out that Afrikaans literature has outgrown its childhood shoes since 1930 and this can be demonstrated if one looks at its literature of the past 50 years.

"Today the joint responsibility of tempering and expanding our Afrikaans literature to a universal confirmation of its scholarliness rests upon our writers, critics, publishers and readers."

In the business world, it is possible for one now to detect a more favorable disposition toward Afrikaans by business enterprises normally using other languages.

The main language of enterprises is determined by the people controlling them. Up until the thirties there were but few business enterprises managed by Afrikaners.

"Despite the original backward position today we have the necessary terminology for conducting business in Afrikaans in almost every part of our country."

Mouton explained that due to the fact that we are living in a multilingual country the various languages are, consciously or unconsciously, competing with each other for a place of preference besides the mother language involved. On the surface, it would seem that Afrikaans ought to enjoy high regard because it is one of the official languages. It is employed as the mother language by two-thirds of the white community and by a large percentage of the colored community. The Afrikaner is beginning to play an ever-increasing role in the conomy of the country and it is also the language of the ruling party and the language of the civil service.

Nevertheless, from a study carried out by G.K. Schuring, it would seem that knowledge of English is relatively strong in graphic values (reading and writing),while Afrikaans is relatively strong in acoustic (understanding and speaking) values.

The higher qualified people tend to choose English over Afrikaans and generally speaking English is more popular than Afrikaans. However, for practical considerations, Afrikaans is not being ignored by the blacks. Professor Mouton sums it up as follows: "English is the language of prestige, while Afrikaans has more pragmatic values."

Various factors are interacting for this state of affairs among black people. The black Afrikaans instructor seldom has more than an ST-8 certificate and a teaching diploma. There exists a lack of motivation trend for learning Afrikaans and the broken Afrikaans used by Afrikaans speakers in their contact with the black people does not contribute much to the spread of Afrikaans among the black people.

Interest for Afrikaans must be aroused among black people as this will certainly contribute to greater understanding and healthier human relations. This also holds true for learning the language of the black man.

Professor Mouton emphasized the necessity of mutal respect for the sake of selling our language to the compatriots speaking other languages.

"If we do not command their respect as humans, they will reject and scorn our language and this also applies to all people speaking other languages in our country.

7964
CSO: 4408

PLANS REPORTED UNDERWAY TO OUST KADUNA GOVERNOR

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 Dec 80 p 40

[Text] PLANS are now under way for the removal of the Kaduna State Governor, Alhaji Balarabe Musa. And this will be done before the end of 1981.

This was disclosed by the Majority Leader of the Kaduna State House of Assembly, Alhaji Danda Mani in an interview with our staff reporter in Kaduna.

He said that the legislature had now got sufficient grounds to institute impeachment proceedings against the governor.

"In fact, members of the public are even blaming us for the delay in impeaching the governor", he said that "the delay does not mean we have no grounds to make that move".

Alhaji Mani disclosed that motion would soon be tabled in the House as a first step to removing the state's chief executive.

Already, he said, sufficient time had been given to the Governor to see reason and act within the framework of the Constitution. But, Alhaji Mani declared: "We now realise that waiting for reason on the part of the governor would be like embarking on a wild-goose chase".

Asked whether Alhaji Balarabe was aware of the moves Alhaji Mani said that the governor knew that there was little hope for him to remain in the office beyond 1981.

CSO: 4420

LEGISLATORS WALK OUT OVER PRP LEADERSHIP ISSUE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Dec 80 p 7

[Article by Yinka Kwesi Guedon]

[Text] PEOPLE'S Redemption Party [PRP] legislators pressing for a new party leadership in the House of Representatives staged a walk-out from the House on Monday.

Their action was sequel to Speaker Ume Ezeoke's ruling that the motion they filed for a change of PRP leadership in the House be struck out.

The motion, tabled last Friday, could not debated because of the speaker's absence.

At Monday's sitting, Mr. Ezeoke told the House that it was improper for him to entertain the motion since a court case over PRP crisis was still pending in court.

'It would not be proper for me to go into this issue when the court case over PRP crisis is still pending in a Lagos High Court,' he said.

He, therefore, ruled that the motion be accordingly struck out.

At this stage, about 25 PRP members in the House filed out and assembled somewhere in the National Assembly premises where they held a meeting for about 15 minutes.

Speaking to newsmen after the meeting, a spokesman for the members, Malam Sule Lamido alleged that the speaker's inconsistency on the PRP issue was as a result of his (Speaker's) financial collusion with Malam Aminu Kano.

On why they wanted a new leadership, Malam Sule alleged that they were prompted by the fact that their leaders were truants, adding that "their presence for the business of the House is below the constitutional requirements."

He also accused the present leader, Alhaji M. Mustapha of fraud.

According to him, Alhaji Mustapha had on several occasions deleted names of PRP members travelling abroad, collected the tickets and absconded without proceeding on the journey.

He gave the names of two members who had been victims of the leader as Representatives Sitti Baba and Sarki Adamu.

But commenting on this, Alhaji Mustapha said it was the duty of the party leader to approve the number of persons to accompany the various committees.

Malam Sule disclosed that the constitutional aspect on party split may be evoked if the situation did not improve.

According to him, moves to change the leadership had been on since last December 'with the speaker's knowledge'.

CSO: 4420

RUSSIANS REPORTED CONCERNED AT SLOW STEEL PACE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] RUSSIAN contractors handling the Ajaokuta Steel Project have expressed grave concern over the delay in implementing the construction schedules for the project. Official sources disclosed that Russian concern arose from the delay by Nigeria to fulfil its contract obligations in respect of the civil engineering works whose contract was awarded in late September, two months behind schedule.

According to the sources, the steel ministry was due to deliver foundations for both the billet storehouse and the finished products by December 15, this year. Administration base was also due for delivery by the same period. Up till now work on the project site was only at the ground levelling stage, the sources said.

The Russians have already indicated that unless Nigeria fulfilled these obligations and approved the working schedules previously agreed to by the two parties, steel may not start rolling from the Ajaokuta plant in 1983. Our sources further disclosed that the Russians reminded the Federal Government of the basic conditions for commissioning the small-section steel mill in June 1983.

One such condition, the sources said, was the commencement of civil works early in October, this year, as well as making first foundations ready for erecting steel structures by December, 1980.

It was pointed out that unless these working schedules are agreed and approved before the end of this month, the delay may have an adverse effect on the agreed date for commissioning of the steel plant. It was understood that following agreement with Russian delegation in October this year, the master and working schedules of the Ajaokuta plant should have been discussed in Moscow this month. It was a matter of concern, however, that the departure date for the Nigerian delegation to the talks was postponed on two occasions, the sources said.

According to the sources, the Federal Government has been advised by the Russians to ensure that schedules are agreed and approved not later than the end of this month so as to enable the contractors to start work without further delay.

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN LOANS FOR FEDERAL PROJECTS DETAILED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **THIRTY Federal Government projects are to be executed through foreign loans next year.**

The projects estimated at N1,522,000,000 cover industrial, road, textile, telecommunications and paper mill ventures.

Provisions for them were made in the recurrent and capital estimates of the Federal Government in the next financial year.

The projects are Ajaokuta Steel Complex (Steel plant) — N275,000,000; Delta Steel Company (plant) — N300,000,000; Delta Steel Complex (Township) — N50,000,000; South Chad irrigation project — N40,000,000; and three steel rolling mills — N131,000,000.

Onitsha-Enugu Road — N35,000,000; Goronyo Dam — N30,000,000; Ocean River Dam — N10,000,000; paper and pulp newsprint project (Oku-Iboku) — N12,000,000; Makurdi-Lafia Gini Road — N15,000,000; Warri-Benin-Okene-Ore-Shagamu Road — N30,000,000; Bauchi-Ningi-Gusua Road — N50,000,000.

Others are: Nitrogenous fertilizer project — N50,000,000; Lower Anambra irrigation and rice mill — N22,000,000; Jebba Paper Mill — N30,000,000; Iwopin Paper Mill — N30,000,000; and Electricity Supply project (NEPA) — N55,000,000.

Also provided for was a programme for the development of rural areas of the country.

Altogether, there are 19 items in the estimates totalling N82,148,000 earmarked for rural development.

They include Egbado integrated development project for which N400,000 was earmarked, home economics extension and appropriate technology for rural women — N1,050,000; Kaduna State integrated agricultural development — N8,000,000, Sokoto State integrated agricultural development project — N8 million.

CSO: 4420

IMPACT OF OIL ON ECONOMY DISCUSSED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20, 21, 22 Nov 80

[Lecture by Phillip C. Asiodu, week of 9 November, Lagos)

[20 Nov 80 p 5]

[Text] IT is fair to observe that, the discussion of this subject, "The Impact of Petroleum on the Nigerian Economy," in this country has often, over the last few years, been characterised by a great deal of smoke and heat and very little light. It is, also fair to observe that the commentaries, even though not argued on the basis of available statistics and measurable developments, have been overwhelmingly critical and pessimistic.

Perhaps, the general consensus amongst our so-called intelligentsia is that there has been very little positive impact on the Nigerian Economy from the exploitation of our petroleum resources, and that such impact as there is, has been disruptive and negative.

I honestly believe that this view is very wrong judging by economic and developmental yardsticks and moreover it is politically dangerous for everyone regardless of party affiliation or status. But this is not to say that we have used the resources generated by oil optimally, or that there have been no distortions in certain sectors of the economy even though the impact has been very beneficial.

I believe that we should first of all construct a framework for our examination of this all important subject. How do we begin to measure and assess the "Impact of Petroleum on the Nigerian Economy"?

I would suggest that we approach our enquiry from the following aspects: (1) The direct impact of petroleum measured by: (a) Direct contributions to National Income; (b) The generation of employment and manpower development, and the utilisation of various factors of production in activities directly relating to petroleum exploration and production.

(2) Linkage effects (Industrial) resulting from initiatives of the oil industry or opportunities created by the industry e.g. — Petroleum refining — Petrochemical industries — Oil transportation. On the other side of the coin we should examine possible negative impact on other activities e.g. agriculture and fisheries.

(3) The indirect impact arising from government utilisation of the financial resources generated by the oil industry. Again, on the other side, we should assess the impact of rapidly increasing oil revenues on the quality of the management of public funds.

(4) Finally, we should explore the politics — economic dimension of the subject under the following headings: The impact on internal political relations — Centre versus States — Oil States versus non-oil states — Public sector in relation to the private sector — Distortions on consumption patterns and — The consequences from the explosion of the people's expectations.

Further, we should study the implications for our external economic and political relations particularly with our neighbours.

NATIONAL INCOME:

Now we shall examine the direct impact of petroleum on our National Income. As you are all aware the absolute size of the National Income and its rate of growth are a very common and useful measure of economic welfare.

I should begin this section by quoting the opening remarks of the then Honourable Minister of Finance, the late Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh in initiating the debate in March, 1961 in the House of Representatives on the "Sovereignty Budget" of 1961-62.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have it in command from H. E. the Governor-General to move that a Bill for an Act to appropriate the sum of fifty-two million, nine hundred and four thousand, two hundred and eighty pounds to the service of the year ending on thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two" be read a second time. That was the Minister's third Federal Budget — the size — just N64 million! It was not until 1964-65, I believe that the Federal Budget reached £160 million or N320 million. And that was just fifteen years ago!

In 1979-1980 the Revised Revenue figures is N12.886 billion and the Estimate for the 9 months April — December 1980 is N11.880 billion. The difference in a period of 15 years is so great. It is almost unbelievable And as we shall see, the difference is entirely due to the exploitation of our oil resources.

As we all know there were short lived exploration efforts just before the 1st and 2nd World Wars. The search for oil began in earnest after the 2nd World War. Oil exports began in 1957 with 300,000 tonnes or 2½ million barrels for the year. In 1958 it was only 5,000 barrels a day. It rose steadily and by 1966 it had reached 415,000 barrels a day only to fall with the crisis and civil war to 142,000 barrels a day in 1968. However, with the end of the civil war it rose sharply from 580,000 barrels a day in January 1970 to 2,000,000 barrels a day by August 1972. We had thus become established as a major world producer.

Even more significant than the increase in quantities were the increases in prices to follow after 1973.

But we should just look back a little. Scott R. Pearson in his book on "Petroleum and the Nigerian Economy" published in 1970 calculates the value added to the Gross National Product as £7.7 million in 1963 and £32.0 million in 1967 and payments to the government amounted to £5.0 million and £27.0 million respectively.

The World Oil Industry was then completely dominated by seven major Western oil companies — often called the seven sisters. They contrived to keep the market oil price, Arab Light, artificially low and unchanging from 1948-71. Reduced from the 1948 price of $2.08 it stood at $1.80 a barrel from 1960 to 1971. After epoch-making negotiations in Tripoli, Lagos and Teheran in 1971 posted prices were increased by about 40-50 cents a barrel and our effective revenues rose from about 90 cents a barrel to about $1.65 dollars a barrel. That was OPEC victory then! Significant, but a far cry from the price of Bonny Light today, nine years later, of $37.00 a barrel!!

The impact of these developments on our National Income and our capacity to generate resources for development has naturally been very dramatic.

The 1st National Plan 1955-1962 was to cost £184 million. Actual Capital Expenditure during the period was £85 million or ₦170 million. The size of the 1962 — 1968 Plan was £1183 million or about ₦2.2 billion, that of the 1970 — 1974 Plan was ₦3.2 billion. In comparison the Investment Programme of the 1975-80 Plan amounted to ₦30 billion and it assumed near 100% financing by national savings as opposed to the 50% dependence on foreign aid assumed in previous plans and never attained.

Summing up the contrast the authors of the Third National Plan had this to say: "It has been possible to paint this rather optimistic picture of the Nigerian economy mainly because of recent improvements in the prices of crude petroleum and in the tax rates applicable to the industry. Furthermore, the decision of government to acquire substantial equity participation in the industry will increase the impact of the oil industry on the rest of the economy. While oil will account for about 49% of the Gross Domestic Product during the Plan period, its contributions to government revenues and foreign exchange earnings will be approximately 85%. The main strategy of the Third Plan therefore, is to put the impact of petroleum on the economy on a more permanent footing by internalising the rapid growth in that sector through the sectoral investment programmes and the policy package articulated elsewhere in this document.

The projected levels of oil output should not be regarded as Plan targets as such. They are based on an assessment of the productive capacity of the sector but actual output will depend on prevailing international market conditions as well as overall policy on the management of national resources."

The contents and achievements of these national plans will be discussed in greater detail later in assessing the economic impact of the utilisation by government of the financial resources created by the exploitation of petroleum.

EMPLOYMENT:

Next, we wish to consider the impact on employment and the development of higher level manpower.

Of its very nature the oil industry is capital and equipment-intensive and employs a relatively small number of people considering its financial importance. All the employees in the industry in Nigeria would number less than 10,000. Management, supervisory and skilled people would constitute not more than 1,500 persons — this for an industry whose export turnover currently exceeds $20,000 million.

At the beginning of the search for oil in a country the first priority is usually to create through incentives and other policy measures a climate in which companies with the necessary financial resources and know-how are attracted to explore as intensively as possible in order to discover commercially exploitable deposits of oil. Then it becomes a question of encouraging them to commence production and to increase the rate of production as rapidly as possible. At that stage, policy is usually less concerned with maximising the returns from oil to the economy lest in the circumstances prevailing before 1973 the foreign companies are frightened away.

It is fair to observe that we in Nigeria, in concert with other members of OPEC in the Middle East and in North Africa as well as in Latin America, many of whom preceded us in the field of oil production, passed through this stage. It was only towards the end of the decade of the 60s, and in particular after the civil war, that the Nigerian Government was able to turn its attention towards increasing the impact of petroleum on the Nigerian economy in its various aspects.

As regards manpower development, the government stipulated quite clearly in the Petroleum Decree of 1969 that all oil companies producing in Nigeria should within 10 years of the commencement of production have Nigerianised their most senior positions up to at least 75 per cent and the other cadres by 100 per cent. Within this framework officials in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Inspectorate Division in the Ministry of Mines and Power became stricter in their processing of applications of oil companies for expatriate quota.

However, it must be confessed that although there were a few Nigerians of the best quality in some senior positions, the speed of Nigerianisation of the higher technical and professional positions in the oil companies was very slow. This was to make it very difficult at the establishment of the Nigerian National Oil Corporation in 1971 to

find ready-made top level staff who could be spared from the producing companies to man the key divisions of the NNOC.

Yet with the added leverage obtained from the Participation Agreements negotiated with the oil companies from 1973 onwards and with a sizable training budget of NNOC quicker progress was made in training Nigerians and enabling them to assume still higher responsibilities. In addition, Petroleum Training Institute was started in Warri in 1975 for the production of technicians.

It is fair to conclude that in terms of the generation of employment and the development of skilled manpower the oil industry in Nigeria after 23 years of production and exportation has not really made a significant on general development.

Again with regard to the employment of indigenous local services, for example, seismic work, civil engineering and supplies of various materials, the results have also been poor partly through the original policies of the oil companies, and partly through the unwillingness of Nigerians to engage effectively in such activities.

[21 Nov 80 pp 5, 7]

[Text]

INDUSTRIAL EFFECTS:

We should now turn our attention to the second aspect, that is, the industrial linkage effects from the operations of the oil industry. Within five years from the commercial discovery of oil in Nigeria, the Nigerian Government took steps to begin the construction of the first petroleum refinery. When it was commissioned in 1965 it made Nigeria self-sufficient then as regards gasoline and diesel for motor vehicles and kerosene for domestic uses. We, however, still had to import aviation fuel, lubricants and other special ore products. But certainly the first refinery was an important contribution to the economy.

Again in 1978 and more recently, this year, second and third petroleum refineries were commissioned at Warri and Kaduna respectively. In full production these three refineries would cover a much wider range of petroleum products and make us nearly self-sufficient in conventional petroleum products up till about 1983. Given however the phenomenal rate of the expansion of petroleum consumption in this country, and the absence of an overall energy policy which will increase our utilisation of other sources of energy such as coal and lignite and associated gas, this rate of expansion will require the commissioning of another major refinery by about 1985.

Nigeria has been able to save some foreign exchange which would have been paid to refiners abroad. Equally important, the refineries give us security of supply of vitally needed petroleum products.

Some of you may recall the very anxious two weeks at the beginning of the civil war when the oil companies suddenly informed the Federal Government that there were no stocks of petroleum products at the bulk storage depots at Apapa and elsewhere in the country. Emergency measures had to be taken, including seeking Russian assistance to divert to Lagos a Soviet tanker carrying petroleum products. Without petroleum supplies the war effort and economy would have grounded to a halt. Of course, in the wake of such energetic reaction, in the event, the oil companies "managed" to find oil products in time.

While there are many West African countries which have built refineries based on imported crude petroleum, there is no doubt that the economics of operating refineries based on local crudes is much more positive and the spectacular programme of refinery development in Nigeria has been directly linked to our position as producers of petroleum.

With regard to other directly linked industrial activities e.g. the development of a petrochemical industry to serve our rapidly expanding plastics fabrication industries, textile industries, and industries to produce fertilizers, etc. we have very little to show for more than a decade of planning and talking and negotiating. The reasons for this failure, in developing industries especially in a sector where we could have achieved a dramatic increase in the value added from our petroleum and so contributed directly to our national income and earned considerable foreign exchange savings as well, will be examined in greater detail when we discuss the general question of the utilisation of Government revenues from oil.

Again in relation to the development of a tanker fleet to carry a part of our oil exports and thereby earn additionally whatever margins are available from such activities, the result is one of failure to exploit past opportunities. And in this, we are very backward compared with other OPEC countries.

It is not that good proposals have not been received and processed but it is a question of constantly changing priorities by different administrations of the country. Given also the amount of imported steel pipes, pumps and metres we import for the oil industry and the several very good manufacturing proposals received, we should by now be producing such items and so increased the impact of oil on the Nigerian economy thereby. We have failed to do so.

The conclusion from this survey must be that in terms of the development of directly linked industrial development, and the generation of employment, or the

the development of highly skilled manpower the country has failed to make such progress as it could have made from the exploitation of our oil resources. Yet, however, as I said earlier there has been a dramatic impact of oil on the Nigerian economy and a benefical one too, and it is from the examination of the third set of issues — namely the impact arising from government utilisation of the revenues from oil that we can more clearly see the benefits we have derived so far from the oil industry.

We have earlier noted the significant increase in the Second National Plan, 1970-74, over the First Plan of 1962-63, and the tremendous size of the 1975-80 Plan which is totally explained by the increased availability of financial resources arising from the taxes paid by the oil industry. Indeed the Second Plan called for a capital expenditure of ₦3.2 billion and estimated that the Gross Domestic Product would grow from ₦3.028 billion in 1969-70 to ₦3.987 billion in 1973-74 in real terms. It envisaged a growth rate of 6.6% over the period. It projected that the sectoral contributions to the Gross National Products would be Agriculture — 44.2%, Mining — 13.4%, and Manufacturing and Crafts — 12.4%.

In fact the GDP at current cost rose from ₦9.442 billion in 1970-71 to ₦14.410 billion in 1974-75 and an overall growth rate of over 8% was achieved. In arriving at this it was found that in fact Agriculture and Manufacturing contributed only 24.7% and 4.8% respectively while Mining — in this case mainly petroleum — contributed 45.1% instead of planned 13.4%. It is clear, therefore, that one great impact of petroleum was to make possible a much higher level of consumption and national savings and these are significant economic benefits.

During the Second Plan period it was possible to repair the distruption and damage of the civil war and to put back the economy on reasonable footing largely because of the increased availability resources from oil.

Coming nearer to the present, the Third Plan which is about to end called for gross capital formation rising from ₦2.6 billion in 1974-75 to ₦9.1 billion in 1979-80 representing 20.8% of GDP to 29.4% of GDP. These are certainly remarkable targets made wholly possible by availability of money from oil.

I know that it was claimed sometime ago in some quarters that the government-induced depression of our economy in 1977-78 was due to wrong projections of resources to the be earned from oil during the plan period. Such claims must have been made by officials who did not read the plan properly. I have quoted already the section dealing with oil accounts in the plan and the caveat written into it. What they did not know — and as officials we should always be objective and thorough in promoting the ends of the government of the day — is that the finance projections were conservative and did not flow from the physical scenario of possible maximum development of our oil exports written into sections of the plan.

What they also failed to point out to their political bosses were the distortions particularly on cash-flows introduced by delaying productive self-financing industrial schemes which in 1975 were ready for execution of contracts e.g. Warri Refinery, Internal Pipeline network, tank farms etc. while they accelerated the infrastructure and educational projects; as well as the introduction of non-plan projects e.g. the new Federal Capital project — eminently desirable as it may be.

But indeed in fact the actual revenues earned in 1975 to 1980 amounted to ₦139.50 billion as compared with Third Plan projections of ₦43.78 billion. That is 90% success and not bad at all! And if we add the over ₦2.7 billion of lost sales opportunities due essentially to wrong and uncompetitive prices adopted for our oil in 1977 to 1978 the nearness of plan projections to actual realised revenues would have been much closer still.

INDIRECT IMPACT:

Now let us analyse the investment targets in the various sectors of the plan and actual achievement both for the 1970-74 plan and the 1980-85 plan. We find at once that the bulk of the planned expenditure is for infrastructural activities. Thus major allocations in the current plan call for 6.5 billion Naira for land transport, 3.9 billion Naira for telecommunications, 964 million Naira for water transport, 2.83 billion Naira for education and ₦1.05 billion for water resources, and this could be compared with 837.3 million Naira for agriculture. Even more striking than the plan allocations are the results achieved. We discovered that during the Second Plan, while roads and electricity achieved their targets by up to about 70 per cent the performance of industry and agriculture was very disappointing.

With regard to agriculture, it is often claimed that because of the development of petroleum, agriculture was neglected. I do not think this is whole truth. I shall quote this extract from Professor Arthur Lewis' 'Reflections on Nigeria's Economic Growth' published in Paris in 1967. He estimated that "between 1950-52 to 1961-63 the overall index for Southern Nigeria prices paid to farmers fell from 100 to 73 while that for wages paid by the Federal Government to unskilled labour increased from 100 to 297."

This was before, oil became significant. Therefore, the decline in our agricultural production, or rather its failure to keep pace with the rate of development in other sectors, is largely explained by the incentives and rewards available in agriculture relative to those obtaining in other sectors. Not until recently, with the greatly increased producer prices and subsidized inputs for farming, has the government begun earnestly to try to stimulate agricultural development.

Again one must observe that while it is true that oil helps to mask the consequences of failing agriculture, and that this could not have been masked for so long, or be absorbed by the Nigerian economy without the benefits of oil, it is equally true that the absence of oil does not necessarily stimulate government to pay the critical attention needed to the development of more productive agriculture. The examples of Liberia and Ghana on the West Coast of Africa are eloquent in this regard.

I believe, however, that there are a number of critically important things we should be doing in the agricultural sector which we are not doing sufficiently. A more extensive programme of profitable producer prices for all major foodstuffs should be introduced. At the same time we should set effective country-wide government-financed buying organisations to buy from the farmers at harvest time all their products they are willing to sell to the government buying organisation. But it should be voluntary. Farmers should be free to sell elsewhere if they will make better profits elsewhere. Such producer prices should be fixed taking into account the prices of fertilisers and other essential inputs which the farmer would need to buy from effective and efficient private commercial distributors of such inputs including tractor and other equipment services.

The government should not engage directly in wasteful importation of fertiliser mountains — imports which are often mis-timed and are not suitable. We have seen that the political and civil service machinery cannot do such things efficiently.

Together with setting up well-funded buying organisations, the government should set up directly on its own where necessary and better still, where possible, encourage private interests to set up processing, freezing and storage organisations all over the country to reduce the annual enormous losses of foodstuffs, sometimes estimated at as high as 40 per cent of harvests due to pests and the weather.

In releasing such food already purchased from farmers at guaranteed producer prices, and stored in good conditions, the government can directly apply whatever level of subsidy it considers desirable in keeping with reducing the rate of inflation and alleviating the suffering of the masses.

This is where we must learn from the conflicting examples of America, Russia and the Common Market.

Now, these are not new ideas. The new attitude we need if we are to increase the impact of oil revenues in this regard is to boldly and freely use imported foreign expertise, and foreign-controlled enterprises as well to achieve these things. Foreigners cannot uproot and take away the farms they develop nor can we fail to benefit from the production of abundant food in Nigeria even by foreign-owned firms. And we must have confidence in the ability of our people to emulate good practices and to compete effectively.

Certainly the massive investment and improvement of roads in Nigeria has been phenomenal. I believe that this is one area in which the impact of oil revenues has been greatly felt. Under the Second Plan 3,250 kilometres of roads were reconstructed and tarred. At the end of the plan a further 4,000 kilometres of roads and over 30 bridges were under construction. Under the Third Plan the Federal Government committed itself to responsibility for 27,000 kilometres of Trunk A and B roads and was actually to be involved in a programme of over 31,000 kilometres of roads.

There is no doubt that the network and quality of roads which exist in Nigeria today are far superior to what obtains elsewhere in Africa. Access of rural areas to urban markets has been greatly facilitated. Indirect though this is, it has a great beneficial impact on the development of agriculture and the transformation of the rural areas and this is something we tend to neglect in our criticisms of the use to which oil money has been put.

[22 Nov 80 p 5]

[Text]

Again, in other areas, particularly education, water resources development, telecomunications, development of ports, harbours and so forth, enormous sums have expended to create facilities for a rapidly expanded level of economic activity. Such infrastructural expenditure could not have been financed by foreign aid. Indeed, it has been made possible only because we had resources of oil to fall back on. Certainly, if given the credit-worthiness generated by our position as oil producers, we were able boldly to produce projects and to invest in directly productive sectors of industry and agriculture, we would today be enjoying a more visible impact of oil on the economy. But why has this not been possible?

I believe that these are the serious issues to which groups such as yours in the public service, and this includes not only the civil service but also the universities should address themselves. I believe we have largely failed in translating our oil revenues into more farms and industries, greater employment, faster transfer of technology because of our lack of executive capacity to manage the conception and implementation of such desirable projects.

This has been due, I believe, to the premature exclusion of foreign expertise in certain vital sectors. Such expertise could have been realistically reconciled with the legitimate demand for indigenisation. Our problems have been compounded by arrogant self-confidence often due to ignorance of what obtains elsewhere in the world and of the extent to which rapid progress must be based on borrowed expertise and technology even if admittedly for a temporary period.

In the present circumstances, it is right to ask how we can accelerate the rate of industrial and agricultural development and thereby the impact of oil. Personally, I participated in the expansion of public sector control to many vital sectors of the economy. While I do not believe that we should change policy with regard to the control of strategic industries like petroleum or the banking and finance sector, I believe that the time has come to re-examine to what extent our government procedures as opposed to basic policies are beginning to hinder rather than advance development.

I certainly do not think that some of the instruments of financial control which we have imposed over the last two years are anything but harmful. Credit guidelines which limit the amount of credit to be given by the banks for investment in productive agriculture and industry, while at the same time we close the door to imported goods in those sectors are contradictory and harmful. Many of the foreign exchange control instruments have had the opposite effect of inducing faster and larger outflows of funds than would have been the case.

The stingy and slow approach to granting Income Tax Reliefs, and Approved User Incentives to the manufacturing industry have made Nigeria unattractive to foreign investors and extremely frustrating for indigenous investors.

These problems are now compounded by a confusion of the political and policy role in a ministry. A confusion of policy roles with that of the detailed implementation of projects and government decisions by the civil servants and officials of parastatals. There is no doubt that it is vital to accelerate the pace of the approval and issuing of necessary permits for private sector projects. Once projects have been vetted and submitted to the superior organs of the government and such projects have been approved, the whole country, including the politicians stand to gain more from effective decentralisation which enables competent and trained officials to implement such projects speedily.

I think it is important in this connection to restate that the country is now suffering a great deal from the demoralisation of the public service in recent years. Whatever the performance of one or two individuals, there should be no doubt that the vast majority of public servants are patriotically committed and they stand to benefit as much as other classes from the rapid development of Nigeria. They equally stand to benefit from the political stability which would follow from all the governments of the federation particularly the Federal Government succeeding in their programmes and in improving lot of the masses and the less privileged classes.

Once this basic conjuction of objectives is accepted, it calls for greater charitableness and more skilled human engineering and leadership to ensure that the various sectors of the executive contribute harmoniously to the achievement of better resources. There is necessarily a learning process to be followed. One cannot, therefore, but deplore the recent occasions for public criticism of the public service. The conditions of public servants are on the whole much less attractive than those of people of equal competence employed in the private sector or in their own businesses.

Because of their pivotal positions in relation to the public, and in being custodians of all the means by which the government can execute its policies the service has a special role to play in liberalising and accelerating administrative procedures in order to remove obstacles to the translation of our increasing oil revenues into successful productive projects in all sectors in the plan.

It is as you all know, again the fashion these days to see economic policy questions in their political context hence my reference to the politico-economic dimension of petroleum. First, as regards our internal political relations, we cannot ignore the fact that there is

a divergence of views between states in which oil is exploited and the states which do not have oil resources. The military era saw a drastic reduction of the revenues acruing to the oil states on the basis of the derivation principle. Indeed by reducing the royalties to be paid to the oil states to as low as 20 per cent and with the vastly increased earnings from the Petroleum Profits Tax accruing to the Federal Government, and with the increased emphasis given to population as a basis for allocating federal revenues, the oil states now consider themselves to be very badly treated.

Like in many other oil areas of the world, the regions where oil is found in this country are very inhospitable. They are mainly in swamps and creeks. They require massive injection of money if their conditions, and standards of living are to compare with what obtains elsewhere in the country where possibilities of agriculture and diversified industry are much greater.

There is a nudging acceptance of the special needs of oil areas in the latest proposals being discussed by the government but I, believe there is a long way to go to meet the claims of the oil producing areas which see themselves losing non-replaceable resources while replaceable and permanent resources of agriculture and industry are being developed elsewhere largely with the oil revenues. Given however, the small size and populations of the oil producing areas it is not cynical to observe that even if the resentments of oil producing states continue they cannot threaten the stability of the country nor affect its continued economic development.

Again there is the question that on the wings of rapidly rising oil revenues the Federal Government has been able during the military period to extend its role and effectively to create a fait accompli in the division of powers between the centre and the states which has been written into the current Constitution of Nigeria. I believe that on the whole the ability of the centre to mobilise such resources from oil and to intervene all over the country, and to finance the state-programme which, in effect, has created more than a dozen growth centres all over the country in the last 10 years has led to faster and more general development and the greater spatial dispersion of modern sector activities than would have otherwise been the case. All of these have had a positive impact on the improvement of economic welfare of Nigerians generally.

It may well be argued that the expectations of the people have been inflamed by the steeply rising announcements of increases in government expenditure due to oil. There have also been some examples of conspicuous consumption. At the same time, the failure to communicate effectively the long-term benefits to be derived from the tremendous infrastructural improvements financed by oil coupled with deliberate negative political propaganda have led to a general questioning whether in fact there has been a reckless waste of public funds and a diminishing sense of reponsibility in the adminstration of public funds. One can only observe that however vicious the rumours and the campaign, on the few occasions when these matters have been tested by objective enquiries it has not been possible to establish that abuse and waste have been the major problem impeding our development. As a matter of fact our failures are to be explained by our general unprofessional and amateurish conduct of our economy and political affairs and a mis-reading of the true meaning of self-reliance.

I wish to conclude by restating again that the exploitation of our oil resources has opened up for Nigeria a tremendous scope, unique in Africa, for rapid economic and social development.

By far the bulk of the greatly increased resources from oil has been publicly saved and has financed a tremendous programme of infrastructural expansion and improvement. The figures of the plans — 308 million Naira in 1955-1962; 2.2 billion Naira in 1962-1968; 3.2 billion Naira in 1970-1974 and 30.0 billion Naira in 1975-1980; or 108 million Sovereignty Budget in 1981-82 compared with 11.8 billion Naira in nine months of 1980 underscore the vastly altered circumstances.

These vast developments of infrastructure and education will soon begin to yield dramatically visible benefits. They will have positive indirect impact on the productive sectors of agriculture and industry while enhancing more even development in this country.

It is also true that we have not made as much progress as would have been possible in directly productive sectors of agriculture and industry. But such failures are to be explained by shortage of manpower, unfortunate and unprogrammed political upheavals and a wrong mix of public policies. Such a wrong mix of policies is evident elsewhere in the developing world and is not necessarily the consequence of the availability of large oil revenues.

It is, however, positive and true that we have had the good fortune of oil revenues to mitigate and mask the consequences of such wrong choices and of inadequate political generalship of cohesion.

With the lessons we have learnt and, I hope are learning, we have indeed a unique opportunity to utilise more optimally and with more immediately visible beneficial impact on the economy the revenue flowing from our natural endowments of significant reserves of oil and gas. I pray we shall succeed.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT TO TRAIN INDIGENOUS MANPOWER FOR INDUSTRY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by M. A. Aliyu Biu]

[Text] IT is now imperative for the Federal Government to train a large number of indigenous manpower, to service the growing needs of the nation's economy.

Announcing this in Jos, capital of Plateau State during his official visit to the Industrial Training Fund (ITF), yesterday, the Minister of State in the Federal Ministry of Industries, Dr. I.J. Igbeni, said that this was aimed at promoting industrial growth in the country.

Dr. Igbeni explained that while basic skills could be developed in government-supported vocational training institutions, manufacturers should also develop appreticeship schemes and other forms of in-plant training for their labour needs.

The minister said that the present administration in the country believed that all talks of economic independence will remain empty until this had been achieved.

He explained that this was why President Shehu Shagari announced the highest allocation of funds to the industrial sector in his budget proposals to the National Assembly, last week, for the provision of the necessary infrastructure.

Dr. Igbeni, however, hoped that manufacturers would be willing to co-operate with the ITF to bring about an effective manpower development growth for the country.

He, however, lamented that about 1,000 liable contributors to the Fund are defaulters.

Speaking earlier, the Director of the Fund, Alhaji Lawal Tudun-Wada, said that the functions to be carried out by the Fund in the Fourth National Plan Period, are focussed on efficiency and increased productivity.

CSO: 4420

NORSPIN TEXTILE PLANT OF KADUNA CLOSES, 3,000 JOBLESS

Financial Losses Cited

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by Owen Anikwue]

[Text] **OVER 3,000 junior and senior employees of a Kaduna based textile factory — Norspin Limited — have been laid off by the company.**

In a letter dated December 1, 1980, and addressed to the general secretary of the Norspin branch of the Textile, Garment and Tailoring Senior Staff Association of Nigeria, the General Manager of Norspin Limited, Mr. L. Hodgson, stated that "a situation has arisen which has forced the company reluctantly, to close down its operations with effect from the date of this letter."

The general manager's letter said: "The effect of this decision is that all permanent employees except those being retained for essential duties have become redundant from that date."

But in a reaction yesterday, the Staff Association of Norspin Limited, described the action of the general manager as "an economic exploitation of Nigerians."

The general secretary of the association, Mr. I.M. Elayo, told the New Nigerian in an interview yesterday that the issue was being taken up

[portion missing]

general manager said, had fallen by over 25 per cent at the time of folding up.

Mr Hodgson gave the reasons for the folding up as heavy financial losses the company suffered in the year ended in September, this year.

Unreliable electricity supply from NEPA, he said, resulted in loss of production and additional cost with higher increase in tariff.

The general manager said acute water shortage during the year seriously affected production volumes.

Increases in wages and salaries implemented under the national minimum wage and payment of arrears to April 1, this year, without being able to increase selling prices sufficiently under the government guidelines to defray the additional costs, he said, dealt a serious blow to the financial strength of the company.

Mr. Hodgson also identified what he described as "fierce and unfair competition from smuggled textiles which shows no sign of decreasing", as one of the major reasons that worsened the financial position of the company.

He gave other reasons as "unavailability of sufficient quantities and quality of Nigerian cotton lint and the delay in granting the company the necessary approval to import cotton from other sources.

"Additional operating costs are due to increases in the prices of raw materials, including (cotton chemicals, dye stuffs) and other processing and packaging requirements," he said.

The general manager, however, said there was no hope of reopening the factory.

Peaceful Demonstration

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Dec 80 pp 1, 21

[Article by Mustapha Tor Waya]

[Text] THOUSANDS of workers from all textile factories in Kaduna town yesterday peacefully marched in the city to protest against the mass dismissal of their colleagues by the Norspin textile company on Monday.

The demonstrators told the Deputy Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi, that Norspin (Nig.) Limited had locked out about 3,000 workers on Monday without prior notice.

The workers told the deputy governor that the company's action was a violation of the collective agreement between the employers' association and the workers' union.

He accused the company of using police to disperse workers who, he alleged, were summarily dismissed without their benefits paid to them.

He said it had become the fashion to dismiss textile workers on what he described as flimsy excuses, citing the recent closure of Nortex company and the retrenchment of over 1,000 staff of the Kaduna Textile Limited (KTL), as examples.

Replying, Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi, assured the workers of the state government's determination to help to get the company reopened as soon as possible.

He said the closure of the textile company, coming soon after the closure of Nortex company and the mass dismissals at the KTL were attemtpe to destabilise the state.

He said the closure of Norspin more or less confirmed his fears because, according to him, the company did not deem it necessary to inform the state government before taking the action even though it was aware of what problems the action was going to cause the people in Kaduna State generally.

He advised the demonstrators not to take the law into their hands and to continue to exercise patience while his government sought a solution to the problem.

PEACEFUL MARCH

British Management Accused

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Dec 80 p 13

[Text] THE British management of the Norspin Limited, Kaduna, has been accused of concealing the real motive behind its decision to close down the textile mill, last Monday. The mill began its operations in 1964.

Speaking to the New Nigerian in his office yesterday, the deputy general secretary and Head of Education and Research of the National Union of Textile, Garment and Tailoring Workers of Nigeria, Mr. Adams E. Oshiomhole, alleged that there had been an on-going disagreement between the Chinese technical partners and the British management over profit sharing.

According to Mr. Oshiomhole, the Chinese technical partners who, he said, felt they bore most of the production burden, wanted a more equitable share of profits than they were now receiving and had also accused the British management of transfering considerable part of the mill's income back to Britain, through ingenuous ways, such as the constant importation of obsolete equipment and chemicals which were often left in the premises to rot and later replaced with fresh supplies, he said.

The Chinese partners' proposals, he said, were, however, rejected by the British management which led to the decision to close down the mills, he added.

According to Mr. Oshiomhole, the Chinese were reliably understood to have indicated their preparedness to take-over the operations of the mill, after its present liabilities such as payment of full entitlements to the dismissed workers had been settled by the present management.

The union's deputy general secretary further alleged that the group financial adviser to Norspin, Mr. Morfat, was responsible for influencing the management to dismiss the entire workers. He said he suspected that similar fate awaited workers of other textile mills such as Nortex and United Nigeria Textiles in Kaduna, because they were also enjoying the services of Mr. Morfat, as a financial adviser.

The stand of the union as at now he explained, is that they have rejected the management's mass dismissal circular on grounds that each worker was employed on individual basis and given separate appointment letters, and as such their termination should take similar mode instead of a general circular. They were therefore, still staff of the mill legally, he added.

The workers have not been paid their full entitlements, he said, adding that they were also locked out by the management before they were declared redundant, contrary to the existing labour regulations of the country.

See another story on Page One.

CSO: 4420

LOKOJA DAM TO PRODUCE 2,000 MEGAWATTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **THE proposed Lokoja dam project will be executed.**

The new hydro-electric power station, three times bigger than the Kainji Dam and capable of producing about 2,000 megawatts of electricity, would be in the interest of the country.

The dam would, in conjunction with other NEPA power installations produce more than three quarters of the required electricity supply for the whole country.

These facts were made known by the NEPA Director of Operations for Kainji Region, Mr. Jimo Layode, while addressing a group of journalists currently undertaking a tour of NEPA installations throughout the country.

Mr. Layode explained that the Kainji Dam which is capable of producing 700 megawatts of electricity from eight turbines situated at the dam would, when completed, assist greatly in minimising the rampant power failure in the country.

He said that Federal Government decided not to commission four other power units of the same dam because of the drastic effects of the drought of 1977-78 which, he said, greatly affected the water level of the dam.

He then announced that power-generating stations were also being planned for Sapele, Shiroro and Egbine which is in Lagos State. He said these were all under construction.

He said when all these projects were commissioned in 1985 the stations would be able to cope with the electricity demand of the whole country.

Commenting on the Kainji Dam specifically, Mr. Layode explained that though there were 950 Nigerian members of staff at the project, shortage of spare parts for maintenance purposes had hampered smooth operation of the project.

A group calling itself the Lokoja Indigenous Progressive Union had recently protested against the construction of the dam in Lokoja because it claimed about 17,000 people in the area would be displaced, in addition to depriving the people of fertile land for farming.

CSO: 4420

ALUMINUM PLANT TO BE ESTABLISHED IN KANO

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Nov 80 p 11

[Article by Abdulhamid Babatunde]

[Text] A MODERN aluminium manufacturing factory is to be established at Gundawawa in Gezawa Local Government area of Kano State.

The factory will cost 4.8 million Naira and is an expansion of the Kwari Aluminium (Nigeria) Limited established in Kano in 1977 at 2.1 million Naira.

These facts were disclosed at a press conference in Kano during the signing of contract for the construction of the new factory between Kwari Aluminium and Yakamata Construction Company, Kano.

Speaking on the occasion, Alhaji Garba A.D. Inuwa, chairman of the Yakamata Group of Companies revealed that about 1,200 people will be employed in the new factory and 70 per cent of them will come from the local government area. He also announced plans for another 15 million Naira aluminium extension plant expected to be ready in 1982.

The Gundawawa Factory will produce aluminium doors, windows, partitions in addition to furniture and roofing sheets.

The chairman explained that the factory was being sited at a rural area in response to the state government's calls. He assured the public that the products would be of high quality and a five-year rust-free guarantee would be offered.

Alhaji Abdulazeez Ismaila, general manager of Yakamata Construction Company said at the ceremony that the new factory premises would be ready in six months. The Yakamata Group has eight companies dealing in various industrial and commercial ventures with headquarters in Kano.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SENATOR ASKS 100,000-MAN ARMY--One way to save money is to reduce the present strength of the Nigerian Army to 100,000 men, a Senator has argued. Debating the general principles of revenue allocation, which entered day two on Wednesday, Senator Idrisa Kadi (GNPP, Borno) said the current army strength was too high. Hardly had he finished the sentence that Colonel Ahmadu Ali interposed: "In Nigeria? Then you are not serious". Ignoring the cut-in, Senator Kadi, the former GNPP Senate leader, insisted that a well-trained and equipped small army was better than a large, ill-trained one. He said the Federal Government could further conserve its revenue through a reduction in "political appointments" and stoppage of financial aids to other countries. "Thousands of Nigerians are suffering. The Federal Government should mainly concentrate on our foreign service", he advised. Senator Kadi said Federal authorities should relinguish the agricultural, educational and health sectors to states. He explained that it was his desire that the Federal Government should have enough funds to shoulder its manifold responsibilities. In his mind, he said, the Federal Government deserves 50 per cent from the distributable account states should take 40 per cent and local government 10 per cent. Joining the debate, Senator Victor Akan (NPN, Cross River) said the Revenue Allocation Bill would more than any other single law shape the future of the country and determine the prospects of her stability and peace. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Nov 80 p 32]

CSO: 4420

NATIONALIST PARTY ENDANGERED BY SCHISM

Old Rivalries and Present Problems

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 12 Nov 80 p 10

[Article by Willem de Klerk: "Nationalist Party Tensions and Back Stabbing"]

[Text] After all this it must never again be said that newspapers are stirring up tensions in the Nationalist Party (NP).

All the newspapers did but their duty in reporting the upsetting things which Dr Piet Goosen, the member of the Provincial Council for Waterkloof (Pretoria), had to say.

He asserted that the demonstrable underhanded doings in Transvaal's NP are directed against the prime minister's course of policy. He is indignant over the fact that NP representatives are soft-soaping people with a "yes...but" attitude with respect to policy.

Newspapers have also been reporting that Dr A.P. Treurnicht is denying these accusations and that he is demanding to know the reason why they were made.

His strong stand on separate development has also been quoted over and again by the media.

Scheming

Fielding reports undeniably confirm that some candidates, aspiring candidates, officials and representatives are involved in all sorts of policy in-fighting, provincial power considerations, anti-P.W. Botha whisperings and headshaking about some turns in the policy.

Is this an organized plotting and planned strategy to undermine the prime minister's authority?

This question can be answered by the very people involved in this, but there is a difference between suspicions and examples.

The fact that there is talk against the present government from within the NP itself and that seeds of doubt are being sown purposely, cannot be denied.

Thus, for instance, some people are channeling the uneasiness of educators in the direction of making it appear that the prime minister is the fly in the ointment as far as this matter is concerned. Also the fact that Pretoria's MPs are allowing the city council to have its way on all sorts of apartheid enforcements is being interpreted as going along with this local option and this is being used as a cover for assuming a stand.

In some circles and constituencies this has become a sort of mutual interplay...with the voters or the spokesmen from constituencies balking and the representatives fearing the "people's reaction;" this in turn again spurs the representatives to have a say in the matter, but to mute themselves when it comes to having to give reasons for the policy, and to lead the way if it comes down to throwing suspicion on somebody.

This sort of thing has been going on for a long time (and this has been recorded in writing on a number of occasions)...the government is being stabbed in the back by its own people and supporters.

The Cape

Where is the rub?

There is resistance against what is being referred to as the "Cape's domineering trend." Transvaal, its NP leader and the other leaders are thus reportedly being disregarded, taken along by means of steamroller tactics and then left out in the cold, because decisionmaking is left to the inner circles of the Cape (where a "Cape Transvaler" happens to be included at one time or another).

If this were so it would not be unusual...it is the prime minister's prerogative to have trusted people at every intimate level. It may also be that certain Transvalers are not resigning themselves to the fact that the Transvaal NP's power base has weakened.

It is up to the Cape and Transvaal, as provincial parties, not to try to exacerbate and make a mess of their relations. The NP's federal unity must not be damaged and the prime minister should certainly take the lead in not discriminating by not subordinating Transvaal's interests to the Cape's considerations or partialities.

The prayer and necessity of getting rid of provincialism in our politics has not yet allayed the feelings in this matter. There exists a sensitivity which must be recognized by both sides (by the Cape and by Transvaal) and managed correctly. The Cape and Transvaal must gain each other's trust through words and deeds.

The other point of resistance is rooted much deeper. This has to do with the ideological struggle, with the interpretation, contents and particulars of the 12-point plan.

Here the problem cuts across provincial borders, but it is very conspicuous in certain parts of Transvaal. There are different interpretations with respect to the Presidential Council, the elimination of discrimination, such as racial mixing in sports, and with respect to confederation which is now in the process of elaboration.

Objectors are saying the the P.W. Botha leadership represents the "thin side of the wedge," the nation is being softened up for political concessions in all everyday affairs by means of multiracialism; as a result we will be loosing our political voice and be well on the road of power sharing.

To a great extent the NP must blame itself for this, because for years it has been proclaiming that "equality" at a social and economic level will inevitably lead to political integration; also that forms of joint decisionmaking will sound the death knell for whites.

Many people will remember these things and this explains their resistance to todays's developments.

Against the Grain

Dr Andries Treurnicht and others are also constantly reminding the people of the old NP language by means of correct premises such as are now being recalled in reaction to Dr Goosen's statements. However, the other views on the NP's policy are being dispatched lightly. Certainly this fact contributes to further confusion among certain Nationalist Party members.

These other views have to do with such things as:

1. The necessity of eliminating discrimination at many levels for the sake of Christian principles, peaceful coexistence, available jobs, economic development and everyday practical needs. This in itself is going to establish a more comprehensive pattern of mingling.

2. Independent black states and self-administering ones must tackle joint projects which must also be controlled jointly.

3. Constitutional changes must be smooth enough to make it possible for those who share a common fatherland to have joint political structures besides their own political bodies.

A parliamentary institution shall be established next to the existing white parlaiment for the purpose of exercising joint and complete authority in decisionmaking by whites, coloreds and Asians.

In addition, a confederal council must bind black governments, as well as black authorities in urban white centers, with the Republic of South Africa for purposes of joint deliberation.

If anybody disagrees with these three points then he goes against the grain of the P.W. Botha course.

Choice

I am not happy about possible party splits. To be sure I have thrown everything into this column for the purpose of moving our people toward trust, to more balanced choices and to have them look at the reasons for our policy realistically even from the point of view of the above three premises.

I also presume (and there is much to back this up) that of Afrikaners, by a great majority, are going along with this course of policy.

My plea continues to be that we must reason with those who feel threatened, confused or dissatisfied; reason with them through the force of logic... and thus slowly but surely have them come around.

But those who will find this impossible have only one way out and that is to come out and say this openly and to make their choice.

Need for Unity

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 10 Nov 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Turbulence in the Nationalist Party"]

[Text] The events in the Waterkloof constituency indicate that serious turbulence evidently still exists in the Transvaal Nationalist Party.

In his farewell address as member of the Provincial Council for the divisional board of Waterkloof, Dr Piet Goosen warned about the rightist attack from within the party's own ranks. He lamented the attitude of those politicians who see nothing but the facilities matter of this picture, while it is not just a matter of this. He also lamented the public officials' "yes...but" attitude with respect to Prime Minister P.W. Botha.

He also spoke of intrigues and plottings in Transvaal's NP.

In reply, Dr Treurnicht said that he knew of no NP public official who does not subscribe to the prime minister's 12-point program.

It it true that there are intrigues in Transvaal and Dr Goosen is right: there must be a halt to this, or else the NP will be destroyed.

Dr Treurnicht's position that the 12-point plan is receiving wide support is welcome.

But acceptance of the 12-point plan is not enough.

It is becoming increasingly clear that this has mostly to do with the interpretation and application of this plan...and it is here that differences keep surfacing.

Nationalists must seriously consider acceptance whether or not there should be no problems with the 12-point plan. This is the broadest possible exposition of NP policy and therefore it also serves as an important unifying factor.

The fact that there may well be differences between the Nationalists who accept the plan appears clear from Dr Goosen's statements. But then the question as to whether things such as the Craven Week and open post offices must be raised up to the status of principle in a one-sided emphasis on separateness remains valid.

On the other hand, we must be careful to see to it that the 12-point plan is not used by groups of Nationalists for purposes of glossing over serious differences in the course and direction of the Nationalist Party.

7964
CSO: 4408

MEETING ON SOWETO ADMINISTRATION TO BE HELD 10 JANUARY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Dec 80 p

[Text]

CRUCIAL talks about the future administration of Soweto are to be held on January 10 by the chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr C J Bezuidenhout, and the Soweto Residents's Association.

The talks are a sequel to a memorandum sent by Wrab to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, suggesting future administration for Soweto as a Black city.

At the moment it is difficult to differentiate between functions of Wrab and those of the Soweto Council.

Mr Albert Mhlungu, chairman of the SRA, says his committee feels all administrative functions for the area should be in the hands of Blacks.

His committee is also critical of the present legislation governing the functioning of community councils, which require the councils to be responsible to the Minister.

The SRA has suggestions on how Soweto could raise its own revenue to be financially self-sufficient.

The Louis Rive scheme of spending over R150-million on the electrification of Soweto, presently underway, is being criticised by some Soweto leaders.

Many feel that the provision of accommodation for homeless residents should have priority.

Soweto leaders are also critical of the 99-year lease scheme, which they say has put many families into long periods of debt.

Some leaseholders have had to borrow money from their employers to raise the initial deposit to qualify for a loan from building societies.

The repayment of both loans is said to have left some leaseholders with very little to meet their family commitments.

Lack of funds, according to Soweto leaders, has compelled many leaseholders not to pay their service charges.

CSO: 4420

MULDER'S RIGHTIST PARTY CANNOT COUNT ON AFRIKANER CULTURE

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 8 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Political Gloating"]

[Text] The Connie Mulder people's political frustration and attending gloating is driving them to new extremes. Thus this week during their uninspiring annual congress they revealed that they want to hold a (separate) Paardekraal-Majuba Feast. They also want to hold a "national congress" at the Voortrekker Monument.

We, therefore, see here a transparent effort at filching the Afrikaner's traditional cultural activities and cultural wealth for political gain.

It may be that the NKP is having less success with feasts of its own, due to the fact that there are also other right and far-right groups which will be drawing a kind of self-aggrandizement from such activities.

We can, however, tell them in advance that such measures can only have temporary success, because by far the great majority of well thinking Afrikaners will not allow their cultural achievements to be watered down by such naked political aims.

To be sure it is more likely that this NKP is going to stir up more displeasure among Afrikaner ranks as a result of its most recent objectives.

If Dr Mulder wants to save his languishing political party by having the other rightist groups join with it, as he himself is proposing, he has the fullest right to do so.

But it is another matter if he and his party want to attain this objective by trying to sidetrack the Afrikaner's cultural occasions to his advantage.

7964
CSO: 4408

HORWOOD REPORTS ON VISIT TO ISRAEL, CREDIT AGREEMENT

Horwood Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Dec 80 p 19

[Article by Jack Verblow]

[Text]

EXTENDED credit will enable South Africa to finance R125-million worth of exports to Israel for another three-year term, which is a significant increase over the current amount, said the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood.

Speaking on the return of his successful trip to Israel, the Minister said co-operation between the two countries was further shown by South Africa's renewal of the agreement to sell Israeli bonds valued at R20-million over another three year term.

Conditions, he said, would be attached to the bonds to increase their attraction for South African purchasers, though they would remain subject to exchange control regulations.

Agreements between Israel and South Africa on approved investments were also renewed for another three years although the maximum amount has been raised to R45-million and the categories included in the agreement widened.

To expand the strong links between the two countries a standing committee of senior officials from both nations has been established. It is scheduled to meet annually although they will consult more regularly if necessary.

The commission's immediate task will be to review the progress made by South Africa's coal exports with a view to making still more coal available.

While this promises to increase the already smooth economic and financial relations between the two countries the figures show that there has already been a substantial rise in South Africa's trade with Israel; from US$40-million in 1975 to US$115-million in the first 10 months of 1980.

Senator Horwood expressed confidence that with both countries having relatively small domestic markets, they should complement each other very well.

'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Dec 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Israel Links"]

[Text]

PERHAPS too little has been made of the successful visit to Israel of the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood.

The reason probably is that the ties between the two countries are taken for granted.

We know Israel helps us in ways that are never publicised; we, in turn, help Israel in ways that are also not always disclosed.

And together we face a hostile world, two members of the Club of the Untouchables who have had to face threats of sanctions and other punitive actions that are completely unjustified.

It is not a coincidence that the General Assembly of the United Nations has once again condemned both Israel and South Africa.

In our case, it has endorsed 18 resolutions intended to isolate South Africa, deny it international trade and cultural contact, cut off the country's oil supplies and foment internal revolution.

Hypocritical

In the case of Israel, the General Assembly has demanded its complete and unconditional withdrawal from all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since the 1967 Middle East War. It has also disapproved of Israel's peace accords with Egypt.

Israel does not agree with apartheid, but it knows that South Africa is trying to resolve its problems — and that many who condemn us are hypocritical, being guilty of far worse assaults on human dignity and denial of rights than we could ever be accused of.

The same applies to Israel, the accusers of which see Israel and Zionism as a threat to world peace when it is the very countries which plot to overthrow the Jewish State that threaten peace.

Yes, there is much that can be said in the two countries' defence, each being a target for the calumnies of others which do not deserve to be mentioned in the same breath as they.

Nevertheless, the ties between the two countries are not just based on their being, each in its own way, General Assembly outcasts.

Identification

The bond is there because of common interests, ranging from the Afrikaner's belief in the Bible and love of the Holy Land, to cultural and scientific exchanges, and the way in which each bravely faces a total onslaught.

Indeed, it is in the parallels that can be seen between the two countries, despite their disparate backgrounds, that we find the closest identification between South Africa and Israel.

And so these two nations, in friendship and mutual respect, are able to foster each other's interests.

In the latest agreements made by Senator Horwood, South Africa has undertaken to provide a three-year line of easy credit worth R125-million to help Israel import South African goods; the approved investment ceiling has been raised from R37,5-million to R45-million; Israel will be able to sell Israeli Government Bonds in South Africa up to a limit of R20-million; and South Africa will establish a R45-million fund in Israel for research and development in medicine, solar energy and electronics.

It might seem that South Africa has been somewhat generous, but never forget the hidden factors which make our links with Israel so important.

When the story of our times is written, it will be seen that Israel played an important role in helping us to survive.

CSO: 4420

SPEECHES ON COVENANT DAY EMPHASIZE UNITY

Viljoen Speech

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Dec 80 p 10

[Excerpts]

PAARDEKRAAL. — There would always be differences between people and groups, but seen in perspective they could and would have to be resolved to make it possible to stand shoulder to shoulder against threatening forces, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said at Paardekraal yesterday.

Speaking at a gathering marking the Paardekraal centenary, Mr Viljoen said the main lesson to be learned from that period in history was the absolute necessity to achieve unity of purpose.

South Africa's salvation was to be found in the peaceful co-existence of all its peoples. It was of fundamental importance to maintain sound relations.

Every nation had the right to maintain its identity and to achieve its aspirations politically, culturally and economically. This could be achieved only through mutual understanding, respect and trust between the different population groups.

In addition to its strategic position at the southern tip of Africa and its anti-communist policy, South Africa had a particular responsibility in regard to its national safety.

Strength

It had to depend largely on itself for arms because that section of the world community which could benefit from the country's strategic value, did not yet want to acknowledge the fact. The world in which it found itself, was forcing South Africa to rely heavily on its own ingenuity and natural resources.

The unusual struggle in which South Africa found itself and the isolation it brought about, could have its benefits — the motivation for exceptional growth and inner strength.

South Africa was inseparably a part of Africa and shared the continent's experiences, the State President said.

Relations in Southern Africa were important and South Africa was able to promote economic growth and political stability in Africa far beyond its borders.

But it was clear this potential could be put to use only if South Africa's inhabitants of all colour and language groups proved they were able to create harmonious co-existence.

Division in South Africa's diversity of nations was fanned, enlarged and used against the country.

Pressure

"We are justified in asking why South Africans should destroy one another to promote the selfish aims of foreigners," Mr Viljoen said.

"The West's efforts to put pressure on South Africa to make concessions and to move in directions which are more compatible with their interests, has brought this country to the realisation that it would be disastrous to try to satisfy them at any price."

This had led South Africa to a process of self-examination and had created greater realism in regard to its needs and the options opened to it.

South Africa had particular internal circumstances to which all its inhabitants would increasingly have to face up.

Account also had to be taken of the onslaught from abroad, Mr Viljoen said. It was a total struggle which was increasing in intensity and affected everyone. — Sapa.

Voornhof Speech

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Dec 80 p 10

[Text]

HARRISMITH. — Co-operation between White, Black and Coloured in South Africa could ensure a safe place for all and improve the quality of life for everyone, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday at Retiefklip near Harrismith.

He was speaking at a function commemorating the centenary of Paardekop and the Day of the Covenant.

It was clear, the Minister said, that the road ahead demanded new initiatives, real reform, agreement and negotiation with the population groups in South Africa.

Threatened

"If we were not, in our common fatherland in which all population groups are threatened by a common enemy, to arrive at a settlement for all its people, White, Black and Coloured, through negotiation with a view to a new dispensation in which all groups would have a voice in a framework of confederation and a constellation of states, the only remaining alternative would be war," Dr Koornhof said.

A Black war of independence at the southern tip of Africa could be averted if the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was given loyalty and support for his efforts in this direction.

Lesson

Earlier, Dr Koornhof said the lesson to be learned from the events at Paardekraal was that internal division had led to weakness and powerlessness which had made it possible for British imperialism to annexe the Transvaal in 1877.

"Internal division within the governing party at a critical period as in the history of the Republic of South Africa, can open the way for Russian imperialism and Africa domination which can bring us under a new domination," he added.

Fighting

White, Black and Coloured were fighting today to escape from their encirclement from Russia and Africa.

"The hourglass is running out fast and we must reflect and examine ourselves and not quarrel about small and personal matters and denigrate our Prime Minister and leaders."

What was needed was to leave lesser things aside and to act positively and in unity to meet the demand of the times. — Sapa.

Heunis Speech

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Dec 80 p 11

[Excerpts]

VEGKOP. — If South Africans, as people of Africa, wished to survive in Africa, they would have to ensure that the politics of negotiation were victorous over violence, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

He was the main speaker at the Day of the Covenant celebrations at Vegkop.

He stressed that December 16 should not be regarded only as a day on which military victories of the past were commemorated.

The total onslaught against South Africa was aimed at all its people and against Christian civilisation in Southerns Africa.

"Anyone who fails to realise that the new form of Imperialism facing us today is aimed at Whites, Blacks, Brown and Coloured people is actually living in a fool's paradise."

The total onslaught could be identified in terms of two, modern forms of imperialism.

There was the more subtle and veiled form of Western Imperialism which tried to dictate impractical solutions to problems to South Africa

and Africa.

And there was Soviet Imperialism which had no respect for individual freedom and the freedom of nations. This form of Imperialism was busy enslaving and subjecting Africa to tyranny on a scale hitherto unknown in history.

SA had to fight this form of Imperialism with every means at its disposal and had a responsibility to do so for the sake of others in Africa.

"We can only succeed in fighting this Soviet Imperialism if all the people of South and Southern Africa form a united front to do so.

"For this reason we have to get the confidence and co-operation of Coloureds and Blacks and we have to convince them that we have a mutual future in the southern part of Africa.

"For this reason we must give them the freedom and self-determination to which they as responsible nations and groups have a right."

South Africa and its people were however also the victims of a veiled form of Western Imperialism. In more than one way, the West was playing a double role in Africa and especially in South Africa.

Adopted

No-one could deny that the West had always adopted a form of economic Imperialism in Africa.

"It is important that we should realise that this economic Imperialism could be a double-edged sword for us.

"As long as we serve the economic interests of the West, the advantage is ours, but if we no longer do so, the West could be inclined to sacrifice us.

CSO: 4420

PAPER URGES MILITARY TO STAY OUT OF POLITICS

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 28 Nov 80 p 20

[Editorial: "The Army and Politics"]

[Text] THE NEW CHIEF of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, is assured of the support of the community in the great responsibilities he has shouldered. So it is a pity that he should jeopardize this support by venturing into controversial areas in his public utterances. It is a sound convention of parliamentary government that civil service and military chiefs should scrupulously avoid involvement in controversy. Such men are there to serve the government of the day, irrespective of politics, and it is not a good thing when they thrust themselves into the hurly-burly and, in consequence, find themselves under criticism.

The unhealthy trend towards military involvement in controversy has been apparent since the arrival on the scene of the so-called total onslaught and its counter, the so-called total strategy. Questions of military strategy and politics are closely intertwined in modern conditions. It is unwise and imprudent for military officers to make a habit of delivering public exhortations on current topics, as seems to be increasingly the custom. It is not the function of military chiefs to motivate and exhort the public. These are political functions and are best left to politicians. At worst, there have been some glaring instances of gratuitous military interference in politics. In the interests of maintaining public confidence, General Viljoen and his colleagues would be advised to avoid a repetition. The greatest threats to South Africa's security are Nationalist race policies which sow dissent and resentment in the population. As a national threat, the "communist expansionism" we are told so much about is secondary.

CSO: 4420

EDUCATION MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL NATIONAL POLICY

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 19 Nov 80 p 11

[Article by Anne Marie Mischke: "Separation Is Not the Solution for Everything--Viljoen"]

[Text] Dr Gerrit Viljoen has been a prominent leader for many years in such things as education and culture and he is also a political thinker. Now after an absence of nearly a year, during which time he was administrator general of Southwest Africa, he is back as a cabinet member and is being looked upon with special interest. In this interview he presents his views especially with respect to the policy towards the country's various nations.

Pretoria -- "Ideal and Reality" is the title given by Dr Gerrit Viljoen to a comparatively recent publication of his.

The title also provides an indication of the basis for his political thinking.

There is just as much interest for this thinking as there is for the manner he is going to manage the thorny portfolio of national education.

The simple truth is that reality has demonstrated that all problems simply cannot be resolved by separation and division.

"So then we cannot escape having to find out that reality creates serious problems for the ideal which is implimented in such a naive manner," stated Viljoen.

At the same time he sets limits to the measure in which it is possible to deviate from ideals: division and separation are still a major portion of the answer. You cannot throw away the bath water with the baby in it.

"The ideal still remains the guideline, but we should allow it to simply have its function and to have it assume new directions through reality."

In important and necessary situations there is already a departure from the old ideal of complete separation.

Thus a decision has been made to share power with the coloreds and Asians along with self-determination over one's own affairs, a full voice over local matters for the blacks in white areas and proposed passport regulations to make it possible for citizens of independent black states to also obtain passports in South Africa.

Even the part on facilities is an unexpected departure from the old ideal of separateness.

In connection with this, Dr Viljoen said that, on the one hand, the mortifying and offensive apartheid measures must be eliminated in accordance with the 12-point plan, however, this implies that there are also measures involving separation which are neither offensive nor mortifying.

In practice, what this means is that certain facilities and places will be opened to all races.

This has to take into account that there is an urgent (and reasonable) requirement for facilities and places of relaxation for the blacks who live and work in white areas.

But this must take place in a background in which the whites will have the right of reserving certain facilities for themselves in their own residential area and of doing so without any apologies.

Not everything ought to be closed, in the same manner that not everything ought to be open. Skill in subdividing these things is the watchword.

Southwest Africa

Yet in Southwest Africa, where all apartheid measures have been abolished, there are but few problems and Dr Viljoen took this occasion to say that this has not led to large-scale intermingling.

He said that things in the Southwest are different. Nowhere is there the kind of population concentration as in the case of South Africa; the preponderant agricultural type of society has the effect of lessening racial tensions to a great degree; moreover, the natural ethnical ties of the people are very strong.

Leaving out the extremists on both sides there is still a special goodwill between all the population groups in the Southwest.

Insecurity

Now with respect to this goodwill, when it comes to South Africa's whites, and especially the Afrikaner, whom he knows so well from within, this is a question which Dr Viljoen must answer carefully.

The most painful thing among the whites is that some of them feel insecure. They no longer know exactly where they are going.

Answering this question must be done against a background of radical developments involving the whites and the Afrikaners in the course of the past 6 years or so.

As meaningless as these might appear to foreigners abroad, internally these have been dramatic changes.

Dr Viljoen readily admits that insecurity and the accompanying resistance could put a halt to the necessary developments.

To be sure they have already done so, he stated. The essential problem demands that political leaders explain these things to their people with great difficulty and patience.

The problem is that this does not have to do simply with intellectual insight. Now the people will have to adapt themselves emotionally to a new situation in which there can be no easy solution...and even less permanent guarantees.

Those who want a permanent guarantee must seek it in the hereafter, because that is the only place where it can be found, according to Dr Viljoen.

Education

In his opinion, education has a great role to play in this respect. One of the lessons learned during the Soweto disturbances of 1976 is that we have reached such a point in separateness that we have gotten so far apart that we really no longer know each other.

He believes that education must be intranationally bound, but that under the leadership of responsible educators an element can be built into education to render the multinational situation in everyday life manageable for the adults of tomorrow.

If this is not done, children will be going into the future with their hands cut off. They must be prepared for a life which will not be just for the Afrikaners or for the whites.

But what about contact with black children, for example in such instances as the sports field and [words missing]?

"At this stage I don't think I would recommend one or the other. This is the very point in which there exists a deep-rooted anxiety over the possibility that separateness in schools will be sacrificed.

"I think that the highest priority is to have people realize that there is only one workable school system and that is to have one's own schools. There should not be any fears in this respect.

"Educators must themselves consider ways and means of making it possible for children to get along with people of other races in a responsible manner while retaining the ties with their own people."

And what about Orania, the white homeland sought by the SABRA [South African Bureau for Racial Affairs] people? This was the final question which was insistently put to Dr Viljoen, himself a former chairman of SABRA.

Remember that after all this would not actually be a white homeland, he warned. This would be the core of a white country in which there would be no nonwhite labor.

"But this is not the crux of our problem. Our problem lies in the fact that we must find political solutions to the questions which have not yet been resolved: those questions having to do with the coloreds and the Asians, the political accommodations for the black man outside the homelands and the elimination of those difficulties which the homelanders see in the way of independence.

"This does not mean that there cannot be cores of white areas which could be used as places for refuge for mustering new forces.

"But," stated Dr Vijoen, "if the scheme results in the dedication of our best brains to this, instead of finding a solution to our problems, then this will be to our detriment."

7964
CSO: 4408

VAUSE RAW STATES NRP NRP POLICY ON LAND CONSOLIDATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Dec 80 p 12

[Text]

DURBAN. — Replying to an enquiry from the Border Regional Council of the New Republic Party, the leader of the party, Mr Vause Raw, yesterday summarised the policy of the NRP towards land purchase for consolidation into Black homelands.

He said the NRP was committed to a confederal relationship between a federal common area of South Africa and the self-governing homelands, as well as any independent neighbouring states which may apply for membership and be accepted.

It saw two of the essential elements of such a confederation as a common federal citizenship and a single economy to which all would have access by agreement. This would include defined open industrial and commercial areas in all states which would be open to all members of all communities for ownership and employment without discrimination — subject only to essential socio-economic requirements (i e community services, housing etc).

It would encourage the acceptance by organised agriculture of the principle of freehold ownership of agricultural land in all areas by any person of any race who was financially and agriculturally qualified to farm efficiently — as was now the case with Coloured and Indian farmers accepted by local farmers associations.

"We believe that this policy will defuse the pressures for the alienation of land for the sole purpose of providing for uneconomic and non-viable peasant subsistence occupation and avoid never-ending future demands for more land with all the resultant uncertainty," said Mr Raw.

The NRP was committed to the 1936 land settlement agreement and believed this "quota land" should be transferred immediately from State and other land already available.

Where additional land or population movement was necessary for administrative or socio-economic reasons to provide for more viable self-administration, this would be supported in principle on the merits of each case.

"Against this positive background, we reject radical and disruptive transfer of land or people merely for the political and ideological purpose of establishing independent states. We believe that the multi-million rand expenditure needed should rather be devoted to building up an economic infrastructure and furthering modern and productive agricultural and other developments in the homelands."

In a confederation, full economic opportunity and development would become the criterion and not merely land for the sake of surface area to accommodate workless people.

"Insofar as the Government goes ahead with its present policies we demand:

- That all land demarcated for purchase under the 1975 plan must be purchased without any further delay to eliminate the economic stagnation, uncertainty and financial losses to affected owners, and that they be adequately compensated for all losses."
- "Land already acquired by the Trust should be handed over for re-settlement immediately and not be left idle and unproductive — ideally for free-hold ownership and productive exploitation.
- "All land bought should be paid for at the ruling market value prior to its demarcation, plus a proper allowance for subsequent general land price inflation.
- "Owners awaiting purchase and Border farmers should be compensated for losses including special fencing and security expenditure etc on a basis established by an independent commission on which organised agriculture should be represented. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

INDEPENDENT AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR TOWN CAUSES SURPRISE

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by Bert Ferreira: "A Surprise Plan for Alexandra"]

[Text] A 400-million-rand development plan for Alexandra, which, according to reports, is being studied by a large American bank, caused a great surprise last week.

One of the authorities which had no knowledge of this was the West Rand Administrative Council. Apparently this plan does not call for inclusion into an entire development plan for the town which has already been tabled.

The latter plan, which has been drafted by a technical planning committee consisting of Alexandra's liaison committee, the West Rand Administrative Council, government departments and other organizations, has already gone through the government mills. Among other things, this has set afoot requests for 90 million rand in government loans for providing low cost housing.

According to reports the American plan does not envisage subeconomy housing and it sets full ownership rights as a condition and is also completely independent of any government support.

Therefore, this all sounds more like an elite extension of the existing Alexandra than a redesigning of the town. Perhaps this is being considered for the additional land which is now being sought for the expansion.

There are even whispers and actual rumors that the plan had its origin in Sandton where the incorporation of Alexandra has been discussed from time to time. It is being said that Sandton's people have nothing against incorporation as long as Alexandra is changed into an area of prestige and nobody will have to be ashamed of it.

According to these underhanded rumors, a cheaper alternative would be the rezoning of Morningside for black and white housing, but as far as is known such a proposal has not yet been made.

The new liaison and negotiating machinery with the Indians and the coloreds, which was held out as a prospect following a meeting with Minister Chris Heunis, must be instituted very soon because the task ahead is great.

As in the case of the black communities, there is also a great source of goodwill among Indian and colored ranks, however, the opinion is that this sometimes exists despite, and not because of, prevailing conditions.

Let us just take the case of Lenasia where there is a great requirement for land needed for expansion; a large area has been designated for this purpose, but it takes years to get it incorporated. In the meantime, the existing properties become more and more expensive and business lots are going at much higher prices than a similar lot would cost in Johannesburg.

Despite the housing efforts there are families which have been on the waiting list for as long as 10 years.

In the meantime, demolishment at Pageview still goes merrily along and fears are again rising that the proclamation of the existing business sections near the center of the town as open business areas will mean that the more or less 15,000 Indians who live there are also going to be pushed out.

Then, on another point of the scale, there are the headaches which the average people have to deal with on a daily basis. Just the other day one of Lenasis's community leaders was relating about the great amount of money it has cost him and 2 years of suffering just to correct the name on his identity document which an official had entered incorrectly.

But that is nothing said another respected man, his daughter's surname on her identification card was spelled out so incorrectly that it had no resemblance at all to her own and after 5 years she was still unable to have it corrected.

When she married, she and everybody uttered a sigh of relief, because the ridiculous name would now at last disappear...until she received new documents and the strange name surely ended up being coupled to her marriage surname.

7964
CSO: 4408

URBAN COUNCIL'S PRESIDENT CRITICIZES DRAFT BILLS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Urban Councils Association of South Africa is to hold a special meeting in Bloemfontein on January 9 and 10 to consider three new Draft Bills dealing with urban Blacks, the president, Mr Steve Kgame, announced in Johannesburg yesterday.

"We were looking forward to a new deal for urban Blacks and this hope was raised by statements by both the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof," said Mr Kgame, whose organisation represents the country's community councils.

"But the proposed bills are not in accordance with the philosophy of what we were made to believe was the aim — to make life better and easier for urban Blacks, and having the whole political spectrum change for the better".

While proposed changes to Section 10 of the Black (urban areas) Consolidation Act might improve mobility for urban Blacks, Mr Kgame said, most of the proposed changes are "totally unacceptable".

The rights of Blacks to live and work in urban areas if they had served one employer for 10 years or had resided in the area for 15 years was being "completely taken away" in the proposed legislation.

The right of the courts to exercise discretion on dealing with so-called offenders was also circumscribed.

"What we would have liked to see was that in dealing with the new legislation, the rights of urban Blacks should be enhanced rather than taken away".

UCASA would try to make a meaningful contribution towards the amendment of the Draft Bills, Mr Kgame said.

"It must become clear to the Government that proposed legislation aimed at bettering the conditions of the urban Black should be acceptable to the people for whom it is intended". — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

OIL FROM COAL, OIL PROSPECTING MUST CONTINUE

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 6 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Gus Cluver: "We Must Continue With Oil Exploration"]

[Text] Pretoria -- The construction of additional oil-from-coal projects must be supported, but at the same time the pursuit and even the expansion of South Africa's oil-prospecting campaign must also continue, stated Dr Franz Quass, the former executive director of SOEKOR [Southern Oil Exploration Corporation].

Dr Quass, who is now energy consultant for one South African and two American companies, referred to a front-page article in yesterday's TRANSVALER. The article asks whether, in consideration of the millions of rand which are being sunk in the oil exploration effort which has not produced anything, it would not be more advantageous to invest this money in more SASOL [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation] plants.

"A small oilfield would be enough to bring great relief while an average large one would be able to supply about half of our present oil requirements...and let us not scorn our gas sources," stated Dr Quass.

SASOL

He referred to the recent Pretoria conference on transportation where Dr J.F. Kemp, the deputy president of the WNNR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] stated that the two new SASOL plants are going to cost 6 billion rand and complete energy independence an additional 10 billions, or 400 rand per capita of the population.

In a report presented in the same conference, Dr Quass said that SOEKOR drilled seven bores in the sea in 1979 at a cost of 50 million rand. SOEKOR's total investment in the past 15 years comes to about 250 million rand and it will take many years before it will have invested 1 million rand. Dr Quass said that it is wrong to assert that oil prosepcting has not produced anything. Two commercially viable gas sources have already been found at sea.

The United States is now laying gigantic pipelines along a 5,000 mile route to bring gas from Alaska to its own industrial areas. The day will come when South Africa's gas will also be put to use. Hopefully, more discoveries having greater reserves will be found.

It takes a great deal of time and money to find oil. Even before the oil crisis, the United States drilled 26,000 bores on land and sea during 1973. During that year the rest of the world collectively drilled 6,500 bores. In 1978, the United States drilled no less than 50,000 bores, 15,000 of which turned out to be dry.

"Today everybody is trying even harder to find oil. The Americans expect to invest $30 million for their sea oil prospecting this year."

Todays consumption of the various energy sources in the world appears to be as follows: petroleum (oil) 50 percent, natural gas 20 percent, coal 25 percent and other sources 5 percent.

Dr Quass said that in South Africa oil-from-coal projects and prospecting for oil are twin undertakings and for many years he has advocated the promotion and expansion of both of them.

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BRIEFS

'NEW CROSSROADS' CONSTRUCTION--the first 106 of 1,731 houses have been completed in Phase One of "New Crossroads," the R14 million township being built near Nyanga mainly to rehouse the residents of the Crossroads shanty town on the Cape Flats. The first movement of people from the old to the new Crossroads will take place tomorrow. Of the 106 completed houses, 67 had three bedrooms, 11 had two bedrooms and 28 one bedroom. Phase One of the New Crossroads scheme was scheduled to be completed by the end of next year, and Phase Two, now being planned and which would be about the same size as Phase One, would probably be ready in 1982. The total scheme would comprise about 3,000 houses. Mr Bezuidenhoud said the first of two primary schools for Phase One would be ready in January, and a secondary school would be completed by mid-1981. Official figures show that there are 4,800 families, or 23,460 people, living at Crossroads. The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has said he is not prepared to accept a figure of 40,000 people that has been given as an estimate in evidence before a magistrate. Dr Koornhof said the figure his department was working on had been produced in a socio-economic survey conducted by the Western Cape Administration Board in conjunction with the Crossroads Executive Committee. [Excerpts] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 25 Nov 80 p 2]

LEBOWA FUNDS PROBE--A one-man commission of inquiry has been appointed to investigate allegations of embezzlement of funds in the Lebowa Government. According to an announcement in the Government Gazette the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen has appointed Mr Justice Cornelis Claasen to inquire into and submit a report on allegations of embezzlement of Government funds in the Department of Finance and Economic Affairs. Mr Justice Claasen will be the sole member and chairman of the commission. The amount involved is not known. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Dec 80 p 5]

BLACK LABOR ADMINISTRATION--The labour bureaux of the administration boards will, with the exception of Johannesburg, deal from the beginning of next year both with applications and the payments to Black men and women of benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act, the Deputy Director-General of the Department of Manpower Utilisation, Dr P J Van der Merwe, said in Pretoria yesterday. This will give effect to one of the recommendations of the Riekert Commission on Legislation affecting the use of manpower. From January 1, the 365 labour bureaux controlled by the 14 administration boards will act as agents for the Unemployment Insurance Fund. In areas where there are no labour

bureaux, Blacks will continue to lodge their applications at the office of the nearest magistrate or commissioner. Dr Van der Merwe said it had been decided for administrative reasons that in Johannesburg the Department of Manpower Utilisation would continue to deal with applications for benefits by Black men and women who registered for employment at the labour bureaux at New Canada and Polly Street. Benefits should be applied for at the department's office in Market Street, Ferreirasdorp. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Dec 80 p 3]

WHEAT CROP ESTIMATE--The fourth official estimate of South Africa's 1980/81 wheat crop was revised upwards to 1,57-million tons from the third estimate of 1,55-million tons, the Agriculture Department said yesterday. The estimate is still sharply below the actual 1979/80 output of 2,09-million tons, due to a severe drought in main growing areas, it said. The fourth estimate is based on end-November conditions. Earlier this month Wheat Board manager Denis van Aarde said South Africa would import 200 000 tons of wheat in 1981, due to the drought which has damaged the 1980/81 crop. South Africa last imported wheat in 1970/71 when a shortfall seemed possible, but the last time imports were essential was in 1967. The wheat season officially runs from October 1 to September 30, but is complicated by different growing seasons in various regions. REUTER [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Dec 80 p 18]

LETHABO POWER STATION--Standard Bank and Barclays National Bank have jointly provided up to R650-mln local financing for boilers at a new Escom power station, Standard Bank said. The Lethabo power station, to be established near Vereeniging, will eventually comprise six 600 megawatt units, will be coal fired, and is due to be completed in 1988. Repayment of the loan, believed to be the largest or its kind in Southern Africa, will be completed in 1996. The State President has approved the syndicated funding in terms of the Electricity Act of 1958, added the bank.--REUTER. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Dec 80 p 16]

CSO: 4420

RAILWAY MARSHALING YARD PLANNED AT MOZAMBIQUE BORDER

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Dec 80 p 4

[Text]

THE Swaziland Railway is planning an Exchange Yard at the Mozambique Border, beyond Mlawula. At present Mozambican crews bring trains through to Sidvokodvo and are lodged there until time to do the return run to Maputo. Once the new Yard is completed, rolling stock will be 'exchanged' at the border and Swaziland Railway crews will operate all trains within Swaziland.

This new arrangement will have many benefits for Swaziland. Firstly it will re-absorb those members of staff which were rendered redundant when the iron ore mine ceased to function and rail traffic was reduced by +-60%. It will also save on expenditure, and make the Swaziland Railway less dependant on other Railways for their internal operations. The Yard will have seven 'roads' where rolling stock is marshalled, and a small operations building, much the same as there is at Lavumisa. As the Yard will be on National Trust land, it has been decided to provide the necessary housing for married staff at Mlawula.

The prospects for the building of the Northern extension from Mpaka on the existing line, to Komatipoort are bright. This extension would be of enormous value to the country. Its first effect would be to make Swaziland Railway more viable.

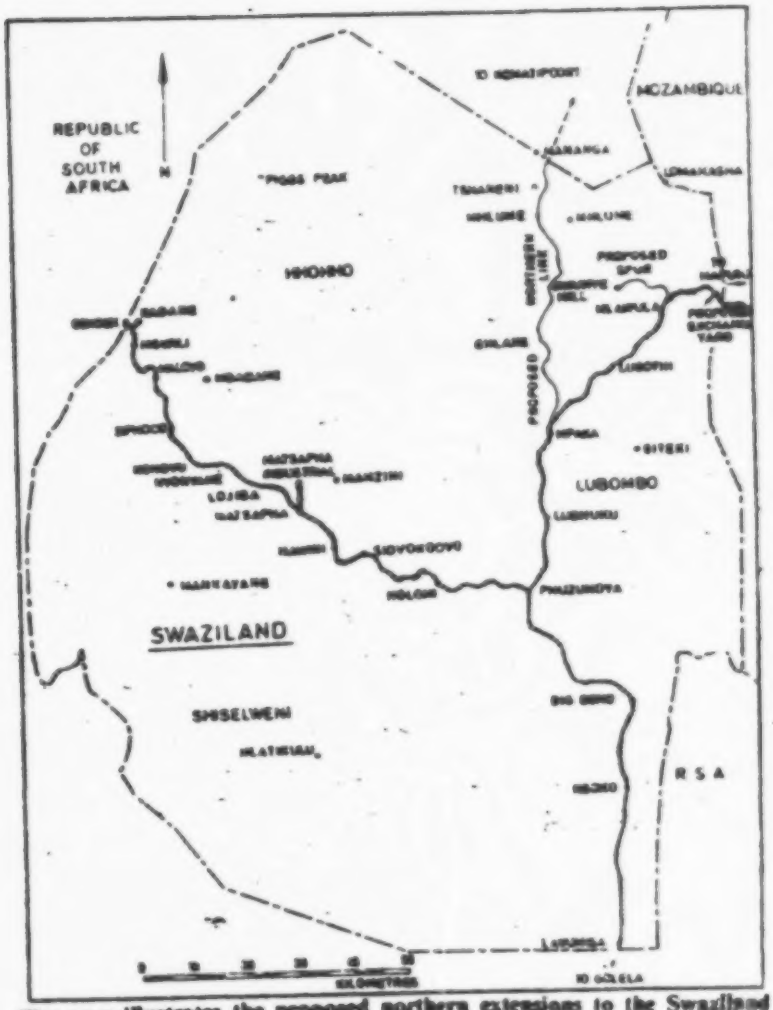
Also, of course, it would provide job opportunities, as well as opening up north eastern Swaziland for the mining of the rich coal reserves. It would also be of benefit to agriculture and create considerable revenue from through-traffic. Trains would be worked with Swazi staff from Komatipoort through to Goiela. The principal marshalling depot would be moved to Mpaka which is roughly half way in railway kilometres between the north and south borders.

Crews would work trains from Mpaka to Komatipoort and back, and to Goiela and back. Such round trips will take about eight hours including the exchange of loads at the two terminal yards.

With Mpaka becoming the main operational centre, it would be necessary to move certain staff from Sidvokodvo, which will then become of secondary importance.

Asked about a passenger service in the future, a spokesman for Swaziland Railway simply said 'Never'. The line is too far from large population centres, but apart from this, it is said that nowhere in the world is there a profitable passenger service. Some individual routes may make money, but never a whole service. Another reason for not wanting to take passenger services is that by doing so the livelyhood of many bus owners will be placed in jeopardy.

Mlawula is the station for Simunye. The sugar is road-hauled there then railed to Maputo. Along with sugar, petrol, oil and lubricants the railway's main cargoes are pulp and coal; fertilisers, chemicals and general goods are also carried.



The map illustrates the proposed northern extensions to the Swaziland Railways.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TRACTORS FOR SIMUNYE ESTATE--In its largest Southern African tractor deal, John Deere has just sold the Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation R1,3-million of tractors for its Simunye Estate, where 5 250 ha of virgin land has been put under sugar in the past 16 months, and growth to 7 000 ha is planned. Swaziland's sugar industry is the country's largest employer, some 80 000 people or about 14 percent of the population, being totally or partly dependent upon it. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Dec 80 p 16]

DROUGHT THREAT REMOVED--Good rainfall has been reported throughout the country and the drought that has been threatening Siteki during the past several months is over, according to the Director of the Swaziland Water and Sewerage Board, Mr C.V. Mavuso. Mnjoli Dam near Simunye in the lowveld is reported to be full now. Three dams that supply Siteki-Mabhuda, Lugongolweni and Forbes dam are also reported to be full. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

GENERAL MIBENGE: MILITARY DISCIPLINE LOW

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **APATHY and indifference coupled with lack of support for people charged with enforcement of discipline have largely contributed to declining standards of discipline in the armed forces.**

Former commander of the now dissolved Zambia National Defence Force, Lieutenant-General Benjamin Mibenge said this yesterday at his farewell parade at Arrachan Barracks in Lusaka.

Addressing the parade after a march past, Gen Mibenge said a defence force without discipline was lost.

He regretted that efforts made in the past 17 years by the military leadership to keep discipline within all ranks had not really born fruit because to a great extent discipline had declined.

Demoralised

He said some officers had not treated with respect the uniform of honour and trust that they wore and had instead indulged in criminal activities — tarnishing the good name of the defence force.

"Causes for this trend are varied and known, but among these are indifference and lack of self-discipline," he said.

To correct the situation, there was need for all those entrusted with the responsibility to enforce discipline to get out of their apathetic indifference towards wrongdoers, he said.

It was wrong to leave the enforcement of regulations to a few who, for lack of support, had been demoralised and in turn overlooked obvious cases of indiscipline.

Exist

Gen Mibenge said farming in the defence force was welcome to supplement the national effort in food production. But this should only be done without impairing the combat capacity.

"The fact that the prime role of the defence force is fighting must not be lost because the very purpose for which armies exist would be compromised," he said.

Earlier, Commander Lieutenant-General Malimba Masheke said the army was not only losing an officer and commander in Gen Mibenge, but a wealth of military experience and knowledge both in administration and operational command.

CSO: 4420

SCANDAL AT NAMBOARD UNCOVERED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **A NAMBOARD annual report has unearthed a financial scandal involving thousands of bags of maize worth more than K1 million.**

The scandal involved false entries of bags of maize into record books.

As a result of differences between physical quantities on hand and records of stock, the company's auditors have been unable to satisfy themselves on the amount of K32,573,597 included in the accounts as maize stocks for 1978.

According to the Namboard 1978 report — which has been delayed for several months for unknown reasons — and released in Lusaka this week, the auditors have said:

"The physical count of maize stocks conducted by the board by use of the standard formular-at the year ended disclosed material differences between physical quantities on hand and the book records of stock quantities."

Citing examples of the differences, the auditors say the physical quantities counted and the related book records of maize stocks showed that certain depots had total stocks of 1,615,350 bags compared with 1,023,738 physically counted.

The differences resulted in a total deficit of 591,612 bags valued at K3,608,678 the auditors observe .

"Other depots showed, on the same basis, total book stocks of 1,650,447 bags compared with 2,072,863 physically counted, showing a surplus of 422,416 bags valued at K2,640,100," they pointed out.

The auditors add that the explanations given by Namboard for the differences were not satisfactory and accordingly, they were unable to satisfy themselves on the amount of K32,573,597 included in the accounts as maize stocks at December 31, 1978.

They were not satisfied that the accounts showed a true and fair view of the state of the board's affairs as at December, 31, 1978 and its deficit.

The auditors have noted that the books of accounts have not been maintained in accordance with terms of section 21 (1) (2) and (3) ad section 24 (3) of the National Agricultural Marketing Board Act.

The sections require the maintenance of separate accounts and the equilisation of funds for certain products.

The report says the amount for the unaccounted bags of maize was K1,058,478.

In March this year, Namboard sources urged the Government to smash a highly-organised theft ring which was allegedly swindling the company out of thousands of Kwacha.

Failed

The sources disclosed then that police had failed to smash the ring which comprised workers from the bottom to different levels of top management.

The sources cited an example of last year's theft of 2,500 bags of soya beans worth K73,750 charging that it was not a one-man job.

They spoke of junior workers in the company who earned "peanuts" but owned "mansions" and lots of property because of their dealings.

This year's report of the committee on parastatal bodies tabled in Parliament this month strongly urged Namboard management to make concerted efforts to minimise cases of pilfering and misappropriation of funds.

The report recommended that the audit department be free from any management interference when dealing with investigations.

It suggested that an officer who was transferred from the head office in Lusaka as a result of exposing malpractices be reinstated in his former capacity as coordinating officer for provinces at the head office to help with the investigations.

The unnamed officer had reported the loss of fertiliser worth K100,000 in transit from Balaka, Malawi to Zambia.

CSO: 4420

ZNS TEAM LEARNS 'LIMA' TECHNIQUES IN GDR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] A 15-MAN Zambia National Service team which went for a three-month course in agriculture in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) returned yesterday with a pledge to apply the knowledge acquired.

Leader of the team, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Zulu, said on arrival at Lusaka airport his team was more geared for the 'lima' and the 'operation food production' programmes.

He said the course was successful "and as we come back home, we are more geared for the agricultural programmes".

Lt-Col Zulu, who was replying to remarks by GDR commercial counsellor, Mr Dieter Kulaszewski, looked forward to enjoying further cooperation with that country

Earlier, Mr Kulaszewski in his welcome remarks expressed gratitude for the team's successfully completing the course in Zaschopau.

He said they had returned at the right time when the 'lima' and "operation food production" programmes were taking off.

Mr Kulaszewski hoped that the group would tour various parts of the country where the programmes were being undertaken.

He commended ZNS for playing an important role in the agricultural development programmes aimed at producing more food for the nation.

Zambia recently ordered 254 GDR-manufactured tractors in preparation for the "operation food production" programme. About 132 of these arrived in September.

Ten of the tractors had been assigned for use at an experimental farm near Lusaka International Airport, according to President Kaunda's announcement when he inspected the tractors at the ZNS camp in Chamba valley on September 23.

CSO: 4420

COMMITTEE REPORT CALLS FOR REVIEW PASSPORTS POLICY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] THE parliamentary committee on foreign affairs has recommended a review of regulations governing the issue and retention of diplomatic passports.

It has recommended that there should be three types of passports to avoid confusion.

These are passports for diplomats only who are entitled to diplomatic immunities and privileges, passports for senior Party and Government officials entitled to VIP treatment and ordinary passports.

The committee, chaired by Chisamba MP Mr Saul Chipwaya observed with "great concern" the lack of a clear policy regarding the issue and retention of diplomatic passports.

The report says Government officials and businessmen were issued with diplomatic passports which they were not entitled to while former diplomats continued to hold diplomatic passports.

"It is the view of the committee that this is tantamount to abuse of diplomatic immunities and privileges and it is not in the interest of the nation for people not entitled to these passports to continue using them.

"We therefore strongly feel that the current arrangements related to the issue and retention of these passports should be reviewed," the report says.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was urged to speed up the formation of a career diplomatic service.

The call was made by the parliamentary committee on Government assurances in its report just released in Lusaka.

The committee was unhappy at the delay in implementing the service whose idea was first mooted in 1976, but still remained in the "doldrums."

It was disappointed that the ministry had failed to produce a draft of the revised foreign service regulations.

To improve the efficiency of the country's missions abroad and its international image, there was need for trained diplomats, the report says.

It regrets that although former Foreign Affairs minister, now Defence Minister Mr Wilson Chakulya, made assurances in Parliament in January last year and February this year nothing had taken place.

"This state of affairs does not speak well of efficiency in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs," the report adds.

The committee invited two ministry officials to give reasons for the delay in establishing the service and they confirmed that a draft report, which included revised foreign service regulations was completed in December last year.

The committee was informed that the ministry would study the documents and then a memorandum would be drawn and be presented to the Cabinet Office for consideration before Parliament made it law.

While the committee appreciated the procedures involved, it was worried about the speed at which things were going and "urged the appropriate authorities to expeditiously finalise" the establishment of the service.

The committee should be informed about progress made and it appealed to the ministry for copies of the revised regulations.

- The Party and its Government has been urged to legalise traditional healing in the public service.

The call is contained in the report of the parliamentary committee on Government assurances.

Traditional healing had cultural and medicinal values which should not go to waste and the Ministry of Health should finalise collecting information on introducing the practice, the report says.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES FAR-REACHING STEPS TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] THE Government yesterday announced far-reaching measures to boost agriculture.

According to Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Justin Mukando, the measures include adopting irrigation as a policy, equipping the Land Development Services Unit (LDSU) with additional machinery and decentralising its operations.

Mr Mukando said in an interview yesterday the Government would mechanise small-scale farming from next season.

The minister said once the irrigation policy was adopted, the massive cheap electricity would be used for the scheme instead of diesel engines.

He added: "We want to embark on a national irrigation programme to cover all suitable areas of the country."

The programme would start as soon as possible and his Minister, Mr Unia Mwila, was now out of the country to scout for financial assistance

The Party and its Government, meanwhile, has started an agricultural project known as the "Tinkabi" in Mazabuka to find solutions to small-scale farmers' problems.

The Tinkabi project had been designed to serve groups of about 15,000 small-scale farmers.

Mr Mukando also said that recently a smaller tractor introduced by Power Equipment and Soraj Industrial Distributors had passed Government tests and would usher in a new era in the rural small-scale farming sector next season.

• A team of Japanese agricultural experts arrived in the North-Western Province to inspect 40,000 hectares of land which has been chosen for State farms in Kasempa and Solwezi districts.

The Japanese team was yesterday scheduled to have their first round of talks with the under-secretary for the province, Mr John Kazhila.

Speaking in an interview before the Japanese arrived, Mr Kazhila said the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development had made progress with survey work on the selected sites for the farms.

He would not say how much the Japanese would be involved in the schemes as it was up to them to determine after they had assessed the project's potential.

One site is a few kilometres west of Solwezi while the other is 12 kilometres north of Kasempa. Each has 20,000 hectares.

CSO: 4420

GDR EXPERTS TO RUN MODEL ARMY FARM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **A NUMBER of German Democratic Republic (GDR) agricultural experts will come to help run the Airport farm about 20 kilometres east of Lusaka, President Kaunda was informed yesterday.**

Zambia National Service Commandant, Brigadier-General Thomas Fara, told the President — who with the entire Central Committee, several Cabinet ministers, permanent secretaries and other Party and Government officials toured the 1,564-hectare farm — that at present officials were sampling soils to determine which was suitable for maize and wheat growing.

He said 60 hectares would be for growing rain-fed wheat and 27 hectares for maize.

General Fara did not indicate when the experts would be coming, but sources in the German technical team which is already here to train Zambians handle equipment, said they would arrive as soon as the Zambian Government was ready to receive them.

"We are waiting for the Ministry of Defence to ask our government. Our experts are ready and can come at any time," said one official.

The sources said the Germans would build a dam at a site to be chosen to help irrigate the farm.

Meanwhile, President Kaunda has praised Tanzania for making tremendous achievements in the field of development despite economic difficulties.

He said this in a message to President Julius Nyerere on the occasion of his country's 19th independence day.

Dr Kaunda said: "I wish on behalf of the Party and its Government, the people of Zambia and indeed on my own behalf, to convey to Your Excellency and through you to the people of Tanzania, our heartfelt and fraternal congratulations."

He said the economic difficulties Tanzania was facing were not only the result of world-wide recession but also the justifiable war which kicked out dictator Idi Amin from Uganda.

Dr Kaunda said all these achievements which were for the well-being of Tanzanian citizens were possible only under Dr Nyerere's leadership and that his country would continue to prosper in all directions of development.

"It is our earnest wish that the very warm relations that so happily exist between our two sister countries will continue to grow. I wish you personal good health and all the best for the future," President Kaunda added.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT ORDERS ROP TO BUY LOCAL VEGETABLE OIL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] **PARLIAMENT has been told that the Government ordered ROP to buy raw materials for cooking oil from within the country instead of America at a cheaper price.**

Chairman of the parliamentary committee on parastatal bodies, Mr Titus Mukupo told Parliament in his report that the Government ordered ROP to buy crude vegetable oil from Namboard at K1,800 per tonne instead of importing the commodity from America at K1,200.

Mr Mukupo, who is Member of Parliament for Kawambwa, said the Government's decision to order ROP to buy crude vegetable oil from Namboard was aimed at encouraging local farmers to grow more food and sell the surplus to local firms that were engaged in food processing.

He submitted that since the Government encouraged ROP to buy expensive locally-produced raw materials rather than cheaper imported ones, it should help Namboard to overcome its present financial and liquidity problems.

Initiated

He however, urged the company to be more diligent when dealing with commercial transactions.

He cited as an example the transaction between the former general manager of the company who initiated the sale and bought the K41,277 candle making machine together with its K17,000 raw materials.

He cited another example of a transaction between ROP and South African company involving K149,000.

Mr Mukupo said investigations were in progress by appropriate authorities and that the purchasing manager was on suspension although he noted with dismay that the suspended officer was allowed to use a company vehicle at the expense of ROP.

The general manager of ROP travelled from Kitwe to Ndola everyday for work as the house meant for him was still being occupied by the former general manager, Mr Mukupo said. — **Zana.**

CSO: 4420

ZCTU BACKS MUZ STAND ON SACKINGS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has defended the Mineworkers Union of Zambia stand over the sacking of shop stewards who participated in the Party ward elections for the decentralised system.

ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba said in Kitwe yesterday MUZ should not be treated unfairly for implementing a resolution which was passed by its bi-annual conference.

Mr Zimba, who was commenting on Prime Minister Lisulo's remarks during a television interview last Sunday that MUZ officials would be disciplined for refusing to reinstate the sacked shop stewards, said the union had made the resolution in the belief that the new system was going to lower its membership.

Integration

He said the labour movement thought the integration of the mine townships with those run by local authorities would take away the membership of MUZ through the transfer of workers in the community development services section.

It was felt that the privileges, miners enjoyed would be withdrawn and it was in this light that the labour movement viewed the matter.

Mr Zimba hoped that the matter would be amicably resolved when the Bill becomes law.

He said every new issue had its problems and in this case the matter needed full understanding by everyone to interpret it properly.

Mr Zimba said President Kaunda explained the issue in full during the last National Council and there was no need for threats without considering the circumstances which were prevailing at the time.

CSO: 4420

LISULO: DEFIANT MUZ WILL BE PUNISHED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **PRIME Minister Lisulo has said Mineworkers Union of Zambia officials will be disciplined for refusing to reinstate sacked shop stewards who took part in the recent Party elections.**

The MUZ officials had acted contrary to the recent UNIP National Council meeting which resolved that the sacked stewards be reinstated

Mr Lisulo said this in a Television Zambia "Sunday Interview" when asked to comment on the failure by MUZ to reinstate the 16 shop stewards who were sacked for contesting Party elections.

He said although he did not have adequate information on the matter because it had been referred to former Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko, he felt MUZ was wrong.

Obeyed

Mr Lisulo said as a matter of principle, MUZ officials, who are UNIP members, should have obeyed the decision of the supreme body of the Party.

MUZ leaders had defied the constitution of the Party and therefore a prima facie case against them had been established, he added.

The union's refusal to reinstate the sacked men was announced in Chililabombwe last month by its vice-chairman Mr Timothy Walamba.

Mr Walamba said the union could not reinstate the stewards because the decision to sack them was reached at a bi-annual conference.

He said then that as far as he was concerned, the stewards were no longer union leaders, and: "We are prepared to be locked up for our stand".

On the Local Government Administration Bill which was passed in Parliament during the last session after some opposition from backbenchers, Mr Lisulo said the opposition to it had been "exaggerated" by the Press.

He said although the labour movement had opposed the Bill, the Party advised the Government to go ahead with it because people consulted at district level had no opposition.

Mr Lisulo said the labour movement was in the minority, so the majority had to be obeyed in order to avoid "minority dictatorship".

He allayed fears that the Bill would bring problems and said in the past, many important decisions could not be taken on the pretext that instructions had to come from Lusaka.

Mr Lisulo said people who thought district governors were unqualified to head the district councils were wrong. He said what was important was the office and not an individual governor.

CSO: 4420

ZNFU THREATENS TO HALT PRODUCTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Enockngosa and Remmy Kabali]

[Text] **THE agriculture industry yesterday received a bashing when the Zambia National Farmers Union threatened to instruct its members to stop production if they do not receive loans from the Agricultural Finance Company at the end of this month.**

Livingstone farmers also said their future was bleak when Mobil Oil and Shell and BP stop delivering fuel to them at the end of this month and African Farmers Machinery stops supplying spare parts and servicing their tractors.

The "strike" threat from the farmers' union was issued in Kabwe yesterday by ZNUF chairman, Mr David Mazimba, and is a continuing wrangle between farmers and AFC which started last week when more than 100 farmers from Mumbwa, Chongwe and Lusaka protested outside AFC offices against delays in receiving their approved loans.

Mr Mazimba warned that unless the Government reorganised the AFC, the agricultural programme would not succeed.

He said his members were "completely fed up" with the alleged delaying tactics of the AFC in giving out loans and accused the organisation of breach of contract by not paying farmers wages which were included in the loan agreements.

Under the agreement the AFC was supposed to give farmers money for seed and fertiliser, sprays, labour, fuel, oil and maintenance, tractor or ox-hire, transport, packing material, lime, insurance and contingency.

This was the amount of money shown as owing by the farmer on stop orders sent to Namboard.

"But when it comes to payment of the loans, AFC does not include labour wages and yet they are counted as part of the farmer's loan. How can it be a loan when it is not given?" he asked.

He warned that if farmers did not get this money by the end of this month, "the union will resort to the law of the jungle."

Asked to elaborate, Mr Mazimba said: "Stopping to grow. You should remember that most of my members are well educated and only went into farming for the love of it. It is easy for them to go back to their previous jobs."

According to a loan agreement signed on October 8 between Mr Mazimba and AFC in Kabwe, Mr Mazimba was promised K4,320 as labour wages which he has not received.

"When the Government and AFC say farmers are not paying back their loans, they mean labour wages which we never get," he said.

But he added that only farmers with between five to ten hectares were included in the labour wages agreement.

He accused AFC officials, particularly those in Kabwe of being "personally responsible" for the farmers' failure to repay loans because in most cases, they dished them out late.

When farmers needed money for agricultural inputs, they waited for too long and by the time the money was given "and in small amounts" it was already too late for certain crops.

"Now where does the farmer get the money to repay the loan when he did not grow everything at the right time?" Mr Mazimba asked and appealed to AFC officials "and Government ministers not to provoke us by saying we fail to repay the loans."

In Gwembe, governor Reverend Philemon Chipeso accused AFC's machanised tractor service of failing to provide badly-needed services to farmers.

He urged the organisation to establish an office in the district and complained that farmers in his area travelled many kilometres to Monze, Mazabuka and Choma for loans.

"If we had lending institutions in the district, farmers would not have been travelling for such long distances," he said.

Last Thursday, Minister of State for Agriculture Mr Justin Mukando said delays in releasing loans to farmers were caused by lack of funds.

He said the Government had now released K30 million in addition to the K20 million which had already been exhausted.

The minister said this after meeting AFC officials led by Rural Development Corporation managing director, Mr Hosea Ng'wane following the farmers' protest.

In Livingstone, a tobacco farmer, Mr Edward Hockly, said Shell and BP and Mobil Oil companies had told farmers they would stop delivering fuel to them by the end of this month.

Mr Hockly informed acting governor, Mr Chisanga Mpepo that this had put farmers in a quandary because they did not know what to do next.

All along the two companies supplied farmers with fuel in drums, but now they had been told to find their own means of getting oil from the depot in Livingstone.

Mr Hockly said the oil companies had told farmers it was too expensive to continue delivering fuel to them directly.

Apart from oil companies' intention to stop delivering fuel to them, the African Farmers Machinery has said it would no longer deliver spares or service their tractors because farmers were getting few.

He urged the Government to reintroduce police patrols in the farming areas to stop thefts of crops and animals.

CSO: 4420

FARMERS CALL FOR AFC REORGANIZATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] MORE than 100 farmers from Mumbwa, Chongwe, Lusaka and Kabwe converged on the Agriculture Finance Company (AFC) offices in Lusaka yesterday, demanding payment of loans.

The angry farmers demanded a shake-up of the organisation, saying it had failed them. They warned that unless the procedure of loan payments was streamlined success of the "lima" programme would remain a pipedream.

One of the farmers, Mr Dick Situmbeko from Mungule in Lusaka Rural, said farmers in the area were "terribly behind time" in planting, there was only one week left before the SR 52 maize seed could be planted.

"But there is no money to buy the seeds or fertiliser, let alone to transport the items or pay labourers," he said.

He said farmers recalled President Kaunda promising the nation that farmers should be given loans before June, but these loans were only approved on paper as late as November and in some cases December.

"We have just been given the papers indicating how much we shall get for given items, but the money is not forthcoming. Some of us have been coming here for three weeks now, but all we are told is to come back tomorrow. This tomorrow does not seem to come," Mr Situmbeko said.

Mr Anderson Mukubwe of Lusaka West said transporters were reluctant to carry fertiliser for farmers because there was no money to pay them and they were not prepared to wait.

Mr Jonathan Chilonda of Mwachisompola farm in Keembe said there was no fertiliser in all depots in the area, no diesel and no tractors for hire.

Asked to comment, Rural Development Corporation managing director Mr Hosea Ng'wane said, "there is nothing to say," through his secretary.

Meanwhile, some farmers in Luapula and Copperbelt provinces are evading repaying AFC loans by using relatives' names when getting payment for their produce.

AFC provincial manager for the Copperbelt, Mr Mathew Chimangeni, and acting provincial manager for Luapula, Mr Aloysius Nkhoma, confirmed in separate interviews that farmers owing AFC thousands of Kwacha were becoming increasingly tricky and erratic.

The present arrangement on the Copperbelt is that when Namboard pays farmers for their produce, they deduct money owed by the farmers on behalf of the AFC.

Mr Chimangeni said some farmers registered their produce under relatives or friends whose names did not appear on the stop-order schedules being kept by Namboard.

At Mansa, Mr Nkhoma said: "We really have problems with some farmers."

CSO: 4420

STARVATION TO END, BRIDGE TO SPEED RELIEF SUPPLIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] STARVATION among villagers in the Imasho area of Sesheke district is expected to end soon with the commissioning of a new 45-tonne pontoon at Kalongola.

Secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima announced yesterday that the pontoon was already operational and that this would speed up the delivery of relief supplies to famine stricken areas in the Western Province.

Mr Willima was commenting on reports that 15 people died from starvation in Imasho last month and that more would die if there was no meaningful relief operation.

Mr Willima said in a statement that the Party and its Government had so far spent K637,000 on famine relief in Senanga and Sesheke districts.

On Tuesday, his deputy Mr Francis Walusiku said although there were thousands of bags of maize and several other relief supplies at Senanga, they could not be distributed to Imasho in large quantities because there was no pontoon.

He said the Government had engaged itself in a costly exercise of transporting some of the supplies to the affected areas by helicopter, but that was not adequate.

The report of dying villagers was made to Sesheke district governor Mr Boniface Mapani by the district health inspector Mr B.N. Mwanamambo who visited the area recently.

CSO: 4420

MAHEBA LANDMINES CLEARED, AREA DECLARED SAFE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] ZAMBIAN security forces have declared the area around Maheba camp, in North-Western Province, formerly occupied by Zimbabwean refugees as safe from landmines.

North-Western Province police chief Mr Adam Siyanda said the detonation exercise mounted by military experts who moved into the area shortly after the refugees were repatriated to Zimbabwe more than three months ago, had been completed.

The landmines were planted by former rebel Rhodesian soldiers during the liberation war which claimed thousands of lives.

Soon after the camp was vacated a boy was killed when a grenade he picked from the site exploded in his hands.

Detonate

It was then that security forces moved in the area to locate and detonate the landmines.

Yesterday police said so far the area was safe from landmines and people were allowed to move freely.

Mr Siyanda reported that authorities were still battling to secure the release of the Danish volunteer, Mr Peter Holm Gregersen, who was arrested by Angolan immigration officials after allegedly crossing the border illegally at Chingi in the Chavuma area on November 29. He was working in Lusaka.

"We haven't heard anything from the area yet. We are still waiting for a report from officers who rushed there last week," he said. They were led by Zambezi governor, Mr Edward Limande.

CSO: 4420

KOBE STEEL-INDECO SIGN BUILDING CONTRACT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] **INDECO and Kobe Steel of Japan yesterday signed a K17.5 million contract to build a sulphuric acid plant at Kafue.**

The contract followed the signing of a government-to-government loan agreement between Zambia and Japan on November 25 to help Zambia implement the sulphuric acid plant project.

The successful conclusion of the government-to-government loan meant that implementation of the project would start soon. It would be repayable in 30 years with a ten-year period of grace.

The construction contract between Indeco limited and Kobe Steel was signed by Indeco managing director, Mr Lishomwa Muuka and the general manager of Kobe Steel (international operations), Mr Shorijo Higashi.

Work on the project would take 27 months to complete.

This loan would cover the foreign currency portion of the whole construction cost while the local currency portion of the cost which amounts to K4.38 million would be borne by Indeco and the Zambian Government.

The plant which will have an annual capacity of 60,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid, will obtain its raw materials — pyrite — from Nampundwe mine, Mr Muuka said.

Priority

The Party and its Government had given high priority to the sulphuric acid project to ensure constant availability of the chemical needed in the production of fertilisers by Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia.

The plant was of major importance especially since in the "operation food production programme" launched by President Kaunda, emphasis was on Zambia's agricultural development and self-sufficiency in food by the end of this decade.

The sulphuric acid plant will save the country millions of Kwacha in foreign exchange and create employment for more than 100 Zambians.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CASH POSITION SOUND--The Party and its Government has allowed Zambia run as a free society and no information has been kept from the public to which it (public) is entitled, a Freedom House spokesman said last night. The spokesman was reacting to the Opinion which appeared in this newspaper yesterday in which it was stated that the Bank of Zambia and the Central Committee would rapidly lose the nation's confidence if they remained tightlipped on the country's position regarding foreign exchange. The spokesman said the Government had never made its borrowings secret. "As a matter of fact, every loan agreement has been publicly signed and the amount revealed. At no time has the minister of finance refused to answer a question in Parliament regarding Zambia's foreign exchange situation. The spokesman said the Central Committee should not be expected to develop a dialogue with the Press: "It is up to members of the Press to gather information for themselves from the appropriate channels." On Zambia's credit worthness, the spokesman said to the contrary, as evidenced by recent loan agreements, Zambia's standing in the world money market was still very good and the country had so far honoured her international obligations by making timely payments. "Zambia's financial position is sound," he added. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

IAN SMITH COMMENTS ON OBLIGATIONS OF FARMERS

'People Dying of Starvation'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 pp 13, 12

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S farmers have an obligation to open up new land and grow food crops to help feed Africa's starving people, Mr Ian Smith, former Prime Minister, said in an interview at his farm near Selukwe this week.

"I have always been deeply conscious that we live, not only in a world that is short of food, but in a continent where people die of starvation in large numbers each year," he said.

Mr Smith has always been a cattle producer, growing maize for his cattle, with nothing over to sell.

Responding to an appeal to farmers to grow more food, he decided to build a second dam on his farm which will irrigate about 50 ha of maize, and 12 ha of fertilised pastures, adjacent to the dam.

"Building the dam was always one of my dreams. A few years ago, I started planning it and I had a few sites investigated, and trial pits dug.

"Now the dream has become reality and the surplus maize will make a small contribution towards helping the country become self-sufficient in maize, and perhaps an exporter.

"We don't want to put ourselves in the position of having to import maize, when we were exporters for so long," he said.

The new dam, on a tributary of the Gwenoro river, will hold about 4 500 million litres, double the capacity of the first dam which was built more than 20 years ago.

In building it, Mr Smith believes it indicates his confidence in the country's future, "even in the troubled political times we are living through".

"Occasionally, one's confidence receives a jolt but, nevertheless, one has to be positive. While we are here, we must get on and build and face the future."

He said many people had read into the recent transfer of his farm to Gwenoro Farm (Pvt) Ltd, that he was selling because he wanted to leave the country.

"With a person in my position, people jump to conclusions without adequate evidence.

"All I did was to transfer the various sections of the farm to a private company to enable me to give my family and children a material interest."

When a reporter visited the farm, the earthmoving machines were idle, unable to enter the dam site because of heavy rains the previous night.

Mr Smith said if the weather stays fine, the dam will be completed this week — in time for most of the heavy rains.

Mr Smith is, perhaps, better known as a cattle breeder than a maize grower. Many years ago he ran Hereford and Afrikaners and later crossed them to improve the quality of his commercial beef.

Six years ago he brought in Brahmen bulls and crossed them with the Hereford/Afrikaner breed, giving him a still greater beef yield.

From his pedigree Brahman herd, he produces about 25 bulls a year, all of which are sold, and this enterprise provides the major part of his turnover.

Another Brahman herd, purebred but not registered, also gives him about 25 bulls a year. Mr Smith said there was a good demand for this type of bull and he could not produce enough of them.

The farm of 2 430 ha was bought by Mr Smith soon after he returned from the Second World War.

"It was in rough country, there were squatters and it had been abused. People in Selukwe advised me not to buy it, but having travelled over most of the countryside around here when I was a boy, I saw its tremendous water resources.

"The squatters had ploughed some sections without protecting the land, and when they had ruined one section they moved on to another."

Mr Smith, whose heart has always been in farming, said his present stay at the farm will be the longest in 17 years.

"All the time I was Prime Minister I used to get down here for a weekend every month.

"Now I am gradually spending more time. With a unit this size, and all the work I am doing, I need to if I am to farm successfully," he said.

Smith Stand Praised

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Meeting a Need"]

[Text] IN an ideal Zimbabwe, all farmers would make a good living every year, the people would get adequate food cheaply, and there would be a surplus for export to help those in less favoured countries and to earn valuable foreign currency.

Conditions in Zimbabwe are not ideal, but in good years some of these requirements are fulfilled. Now that there are more mouths to feed, and more people with more money to spend on food, there must be greater efforts to meet the demand and strive for the ideal.

What Mr Ian Smith says politically seldom finds favour with new Zimbabweans. But few will disagree with his view that Zimbabwe farmers have an obligation to farm new land and grow more food crops. He is setting a good example.

Also setting a good example is the group of peasant farmers at Mrewa who have adopted the collective system. By moving as a group from one farm to another at crucial times they are giving their individual members a chance of better returns.

In other cases, commercial farmers are helping peasant farmers with expertise and equipment.

These examples of self-help, communal help and good neighbourliness must be encouraged at every opportunity if Zimbabwe is to provide the basics needed for the country to prosper.

CSO: 4420

TEKERE CASE: SWAN SONG FOR 1975 INDEMNITY ACT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 80 p 4

[Text]

THE majority verdict acquittal in the High Court last Monday of the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere and seven of his bodyguards on murder charges, was probably the last case to reach the courts under the Indemnity and Compensation Act (1975).

The Act was repealed in November after being promulgated five years ago to provide indemnity for the Government and its employees — including members of the security forces — against civil or criminal prosecution for acting in good faith while suppressing terrorism.

DISABLEMENT

The new Act covering compensation for war victims was passed in November and contains no indemnity clauses for people acting to suppress terrorism, although it does not take away existing indemnities.

The War Victims' Compensation Act 1980 deals with procedures for claims against the Government for disablement and death during the war.

The new Act does, however, preserve the indemnity in respect of acts committed in good faith in the suppression of terrorism before November 14 1980, when the War Victims' Compensation Act came into effect.

A clause in the new Act prevents certificates of indemnity from being lifted by reason of the repeal of the old Act.

The Indemnity and Compensation Act had a stormy passage through the Rhodesian Parliament in 1975. Its introduction by the then Minister of Justice and of Law and Order, Mr Desmond Lardner-Burke, prompted widespread criticism from the clergy and pressure groups.

Despite the opposition the Bill was passed "in the national interest". The indemnity clause was retrospective to the start of the war in 1972.

The passing of the Act had the immediate effect of blocking demands from various groups in the country who had been pressing the Minister to investigate allegations of brutality by members of the security forces and the police.

Some complainants had already instituted actions against the State.

For several months before the Act was passed the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission had campaigned for a commission to be set up to investigate alleged brutalities by the security forces. These allegations were outlined in a document circulated throughout the world.

CRITICS

One of the hardest-hitting critics of the Act was the former Federal Chief Justice, the late Sir Robert Tredgold.

Sir Robert said the Bill had not been clearly drawn and had been too hurriedly introduced.

He dismissed arguments that there had been precedents in other countries, saying that in only a single exception had the indemnity been introduced during the hostilities and not later.

The exception he referred to was indemnity legislation passed in South Africa during 1961.

Sir Robert said the two laws — the South African statute and the Rhodesian Act—were an outrage to the rule of law and a blow at the very roots of democracy.

He said the Act was another step in the assimilation of Rhodesian laws to the draconian legislation that South Africa needed to support apartheid.

One of his main criticisms was the Cabinet's executive power to be

able to define what had been done "in good faith for and in connection" with the suppression of terrorism.

He said these were nebulous terms and their application would be left entirely to the Cabinet's discretion and could not be questioned in court.

Another major reservation for one of the clauses in the Bill was the fact that the Minister of Law and Order could issue a certificate saying that an act has been done for the suppression of terrorism and the certificate was considered to be conclusive proof that the act had been so done. So, strictly speaking, the Minister could make the decision without consulting his Cabinet colleagues.

RIGHTS

Opposition MPs in the House of Assembly bitterly opposed the Bill, and in the Upper House the Senate's Legal Committee decided that the Act would be inconsistent with the Declaration of Rights.

Support for the Act came from within the Government's own ranks. Two of the most prominent supporters of the legislation were Rhodesian Front MPs Mr Chris Andersen and Mr Hilary Squires.

Mr Squires admitted that in anticipating arguments against the introduction of the Act it could be generally accepted that indemnity Acts did legalise illegality. He qualified this by quoting legal and constitutional authorities who said that in certain conditions of war or internal disorder acts of indemnity could be regarded by judges and academic constitutional lawyers as not only unavoidable but necessary.

The Bill was finally pushed through both Houses of Parliament—more on the strength of its importance to the "national interest" than through any convincing legal argument.

In summing up the debate on the Second Reading of the Bill, Mr Lardner-Burke admitted that in his capacity as Minister of Law and Order he was in the process of being sued "because some individual is alleged to have acted wrongly in the police or the other security forces".

Although one other case, besides that of Mr Tekere, did reach the courts under the Indemnity Act, it is not publicly known how many indemnity certificates were issued by previous Governments.

CSO: 4420

CHITUNGWIZA SEEKS MUNICIPAL STATUS

Third Largest Urban Center

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 4

[Text]

THE first business of the next council of Chitungwiza immediately after being elected will be to ask for municipal status, the Chief Executive of Chitungwiza, Mr Reuben Jamela, and the council chairman, Mr Jethro Nyarota Makoni, said last week.

The next thing after Chitungwiza was granted municipal status would be to ask for city status, the two Chitungwiza top executives said.

In an interview, they said the application for municipal status and, subsequently, city status, was part and parcel of Chitungwiza's five-year development plan estimated to cost about $5 million.

Why Chitungziza would ask for both municipal and city status, they said, was, first, that in terms of population, Chitungwiza was the third largest urban centre after Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Second, it was independent of Salisbury and was financially viable, which they say is an important aspect when the application is lodged.

They said that without municipal status it would be difficult, if not impossible to attract industry, and without industry, development was difficult and costly.

"At present we are having to depend on industry in Salisbury, yet we have lots and lots of land which is lying idle while we also have thousands of unemployed people because of lack of industry," they said.

They added: "After we attain municipal status we will then own land which we can lease or sell to industrialists.

"Even the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, addressing our council meeting in July, said that because our affairs are so well run, he was expecting a petition from us very soon for municipal status."

Outlining Chitungwiza's five-year development plan, Mr Jamela said:

"Every year we review the priorities of our capital development over a five-year period.

"In that exercise we list our projects in accordance with their urgency and our ability financially. We also include our methods of raising the required funds. Then we spread the list over the planned five-year period."

Mr Jamela said a project rated for the 1981-82 financial year, for instance, could be relegated to the next year's review or vice-versa, depending on the prevailing circumstances.

Explaining the 1980-81 phase of the five-year development plan, he said the council wanted to provide two beerhalls, one in area L and the other in area N of Seke.

They also plan to build a huge civic centre, to cost $550 000. The civic centre will include a town house, administrative offices, a huge modern shopping complex and other facilities such as cinemas and other recreational fields.

They will also extend some St Mary's houses at a cost of about $50 000 or more.

A clinic is already under construction in Zengeza which will cost at least $243 800. In addition, they plan to build and equip a fire station.

A plan to erect 16 additional tower lights in St Marys will cost the council another $50 000, while a reconstruction of Chaminuka and Chiratidzo Roads will cost $140 000.

Mr Jamela said houses in Zengeza 2 would be electrified during this phase at a cost of $200 000 to the council.

The money is already available," he said. "The delay is with the Electricity Supply Commission which has said it has a shortage of skilled labour."

Sections A, D and F in Seke would also be electrified at a cost of $15 000. The council planned to buy a plant, machinery, vehicles and equipment to the value of $200 000 to carry out this development.

The present administrative offices are being extended and the total cost will be $120 000.

Mr Jamela said the second stage of the development of the Seke Stadium would also be started in the present phase.

Asked about the last four phases of the five-year plan, he said they were very much the same as the projects outlined for phase one.

"We review our projects each year to determine their urgency, so that the other phases are in fact similar to those described for Phase one.

"I can only add that we plan to sell more stands at designated shopping centres for individual developers to provide greater shopping facilities for our growing population."

Pros and Cons Discussed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Dec 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Good Neighbours"]

[Text] CHITUNGWIZA'S desire to attain municipal and eventually city status is understandable. It is the third largest urban centre in the country and its development plans could be the envy of many established municipalities.

But what makes it different, and what could therefore cause problems, is its nearness to Salisbury. Here there is a parallel, on a much smaller scale, with Que Que and Redcliff which operate successfully as separate entities.

But whereas Redcliff's residents work there, vast numbers of Chitungwiza's residents work in Salisbury, so the parallel is not exact.

Chitungwiza wants to attract industry, but there must not be too much duplication with what exists in Salisbury.

It would be natural for the two centres to merge physically in due course, with development spreading along the transport routes between them. But it is generally agreed that Salisbury has sprawled far enough, and the same might apply to its neighbour.

There must obviously be the closest contacts between the councils and officials of both centres to provide co-operation where it is needed and to ensure that healthy rivalry does not develop to the detriment of one or the other.

When Salisbury's new council eventually takes office one of its early tasks must be to meet Chitungwiza's so that close neighbours can be good neighbours.

CSO: 4420

LABOR MOVEMENT DISUNITY, POWER STRUGGLE DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 6

[Article by Nigel Adlam]

[Text] Karl Marx implored in 1848: "Workers of the world unite--you have only your chains to lose, a world to win."

But this impassioned entreaty during that year of revolution seems to have fallen on very deaf ears in the new Zimbabwe--for the trade union movement is in a disunited, petty-minded mess.

Even veteran union-watchers are baffled by the internecine squabbling which has split the movement in two.

Mr Phineas Sithole, general secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union which has suffered more internal disruption than most, once said: "Only the bosses gain from our disunity."

Joe Public--the average man in the street--is no doubt totally befuddled by the struggle behind the union initials.

But the scrap goes something like this...

Last year, the TUCA, ZFL, ATUC and NATUC began merging to become the UTUZ. The odd man out was the recently-formed ZTUC.

Then Labour Minister Kumbiral Kangai suddenly announced the setting up of the ACTU. Two ZTUC officials got top posts.

Simple.

Or, put another way, Mr Kangai--not seeming to recognise the moves towards unity made by the United Trades Unions of Zimbabwe--stepped in and ordered the setting up of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions.

His brief to the ACTU was simply: "Unite the workers."

The Minister said he interfered because the labour movement had been partly "hijacked by unscrupulous employers who had bought their way" into some unions.

But many union leaders claim he intervened because it looked as though the unregistered Zimbabwe Trade Union Congress--which they accuse of being the industrial arm of ZANU (PF)--was in danger of being left on the shelf. Powerless.

ZTUC general secretary Alfred Makwarimba was made chairman of the interim ZCTU and another ZTUC man, Webetser Gwekwerere, was given the key post of organising secretary.

Both are ZANU (PF) activists.

Mr Gwekwerere this year returned to Zimbabwe after spending 14 years in Britain.

ZANU chairman Mr Sithole was made vice-chairman--but he quit after just six weeks, claiming the whole labour movement was being hijacked by ZANU (PF).

Fired

ZCTU publicity secretary Elphegio Soko--who was fired from Mr Sithole's union executive last week--said the formation of the ZCTU was an end to the split in the workers' movement.

He could not have been more wrong.

For since the setting up of the ZCTU in the winter the whole movement has been rent assunder.

A string of rival splinter groups have been set up to challenge the long-established unions and "poach" members.

Relations between the various trade union federations have been marked by accusations of intimidation, mud-slinging and back-biting.

Admittedly there have been a couple of mergers between rival unions under the guidance of the ZCTU--but generally there is all-out union warfare on the shop-floor.

Anyone can announce the formation of a new union, claim so many members after a few weeks and start attacking established groups.

There is no way of checking on their strength because they are not registered with the Ministry of Labour.

There are now two unions each for the mining, engineering, car-making, textile and postal industries.

And the ZCTU was told by Mr Kangai to unite the workers!

The Government has strongly denied that it is trying to turn the labour movement into a ZANU (PF) "puppet."

"Trade unionists should keep out of politics," Mr Kangai has said.

But there are precedents for trade union congresses to be firmly linked with leftwing parties.

Britain's 12 million-strong TUC--the only union federation in the country--is attached to the Labour Party.

In fact the Labour Party was set up by the TUC at the beginning of this century as the workers' political voice.

And in France, the General Workers' Confederation (CGT) is the industrial wing of the country's big Communist Party.

But Mr Sithole--and many other union leaders--believe the unions should be free of party political domination.

Miners' leader, Howard Bloomfield--whose own union is being attacked by a rival headed by Mr Gwekwerere--said party politics were the curse of unions.

"God knows, we've enough problems to cope with already," he said.

Mr Gwekwerere also denies that he is trying to shepherd unions into the ZANU (PF) fold.

But he claims that veteran union leaders are often totally ineffective with small memberships. There is a need for new blood, a new grassroots democracy, he argues.

But he does not deny that there is a power struggle raging in the labour movement--and the prize is the very heart and soul of trade unionism.

If Karl Marx had ever heard of Zimbabwe he might have said instead: "Workers of the world unite--you have only your union initials to lose, a new nation to win.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT TO SOCIALISM STRESSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government was committed to the introduction of Zimbabwe's own unique brand of socialism that placed more emphasis on collective productivity, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said yesterday.

He said experiments at establishing socialism had been suggested and tried in many independent African states, but these had failed because they were based largely on "collective consumption of goods produced by capitalism".

Dr Shamuyarira said the Government was determined to ensure that Zimbabwe did not become just another consumer African country dependent on goods produced by other nations.

"What Africa needs is a socialist system of collective production and consumption with more emphasis on production," he said.

Speaking at a ceremony where he officially opened a new Salisbury tyre retreading factory, the Minister said the production of large quantities of goods locally and by Zimbabweans themselves would strengthen the country's economy and guarantee national independence.

Dr Shamuyarira, who was accompanied by Senator Joseph Culverwell, said that with the coming of independence and the attainment of black majority rule, doors were now open for black Zimbabweans to launch new ventures and contribute to the development of the country.

He said that while in the colonial past the horizons for economic advancement for Africans had been limited, "the situation has been reversed and will continue to be reversed to accord black Zimbabweans opportunities to own the means of production and not be just job-takers".

People should not look to the Government alone to provide them with white-collar jobs, "but rather they should be proud to be their own masters in the new Zimbabwe by owning the "means of production".

Zimbabweans who had acquired specialised skills should use them to create new units of production in the form of factories and commercial undertakings.

Dr Shamuyarira pointed out that through hard work and self-sacrifice, the country would avoid becoming embroiled in debts which could seriously undermine the country's independence.

Some countries, he said, had allowed themselves to fall into debts from which they were finding it difficult to extricate themselves because their non-productive economies had forced them to seek help from organisations like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

"We do not want that to happen to Zimbabwe," the Minister declared.

Dr Shamuyarira commended Mr Rudolf Chitsonzo, proprietor of the new factory, for leading the way in the participation of black Zimbabweans in the formerly predominantly white industrial and commercial sector.

"We need more Zimbabweans like him if our desired goals of economic independence are to become a reality," he said.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT BORROWING, OVERSPENDING SOURCE OF WORRY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE swollen money supply in Zimbabwe is now proving to be extremely worrying for the Government and the money market, with the supply at more than 40 percent over the beginning of the year. Two of the most important reasons have become clear — Government borrowing and overexpenditure by ministries.

Coup with the recent 6c a litre oil price increase it now seems certain Zimbabwe is facing a year of sharply increased inflation, with forecasts ranging from 14 percent to as high as 20 percent.

An indication of Government borrowing is given by the weekly tender for Treasury Bills, which is now for $16 million. Two years ago it was $10 million and four years ago it was $4 million.

A Government official told Business Herald: "We can only wait for the supplementary estimates to be put before Parliament early next year, but all the signs are that they will be hefty. There is increasing official worry about the money supply and its causes."

At the same time gold and foreign reserves have fallen to the $170 million mark, but this in itself is not cause for concern.

The Reserve Bank economic review says that net foreign assets rose by $50 million in the first quarter of the year. When figures on gold and foreign currency were first published in April this year, the total stood at $198 million of which gold accounted for $42 million.

Since then the price of gold has dropped, but it is not known what proportion it makes of total assets.

In fact this fall has to some extent lessened the impact of the increased volume of money as it effectively means an outflow of funds from the country.

The public debt has increased by almost $400 million in the last year, which is a 30 percent growth. Total holdings of Treasury Bills are now more than $200 million, a record.

However, interest rates have not risen in line with Government borrowing and for Treasury Bills are still very low as are other short term rates. But at the long end of the market they are approaching 10 percent. Yields on 25-year Government stock and 15-year local authority stock are now significantly above dividend yields on the stock exchange.

In the commercial banking sector demand deposits are at a record $400 million while their balances with the Reserve Bank are at $43 million.

Ironically, Zimbabwe is in the same position as Britain where Mrs Thatcher has rested much of her hopes on controlling Government spending.

Latest results there show that the money supply has got out of hand because of Government borrowing, despite the Conservative Party's attempts to chop it. Sterling has been growing at a yearly rate of 20 percent.

British Government borrowing last month was £2 000 million ($3 800 million). And it seems to be increasing.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON GWANDA COUNCIL ELECTIONS RELEASED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 80 p 6

[Text]

THE District Commissioner of Gwanda, Mr I A. Matheson, said yesterday that there will be an election in only one ward of Gwanda's new 26-ward district council.

It will be a contest between a Patriotic Front candidate and a ZANU (PF) candidate for the single seat in the ward.

In the other 25 wards, 25 Patriotic Front candidates have been declared elected unopposed.

The successful candidates are: Mr Isiah N. Bhebhe (in Chief Masuku's Ward); Mr Misheck Ndhlovu (Headman Nkala Ward); Mr Amos Moyo (Headman Tubele Ward); Mr Tommy Ncube (Headman Khepa Ward); Mr Jonathan Dube (Headman Tiwi Ward); Mr Leo M. Dlodlo (Chief Matema Ward).

Mr Samson Moyo (Headman Magwenzi Ward); Mr Pasi Nyathi (Headman Mayumbe Ward); Mr Micah Mabena (Headman Masole Ward); Mr Johnson A. Dube (Chief Mate Ward); Mr Moses Tshipisani (Headman Tshipisane Ward).

Mr Ngenapi Nyathi (Headman Philip Ward); Mr Kenyiwe Tumo Sebata (Headman Malusi Ward); Mr Baitse Makwati Kgwatalala (Headman Hwadalala Ward); Mr Gilbert Siziba (Headman Marhosi Ward); Mr Masilu Choene (Headman Jokie Ward); Mr Abednigo Mlanzi (Chief Nhlamba Ward).

Mr Titus Maliba (Headman Taweni Ward); Mr Titus Phangiwe (Headman Mlahwa Ward); Mr Zephaniah K. Silwa (Headman P. Lubane Ward); Mr Amos Dada (Chief Marupi Ward).

Mr Sanders Mlilo (Headman Magaya Ward); Mr Phillip Malapela (Headman Mapala Ward); Mr Daniel Pahlalwana (Tuli Purchase Area Ward)); and Mr Velile Ndlovu (Headman Veli Ward).

The contest on July 31 will be in the Manyunyu Ward.

CSO: 4420

LABOR MINISTER VISITS CUBA, CRITICIZES SOUTH AFRICA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] THE Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said in Havana, Cuba, yesterday that South Africa had chosen to make itself the aggressor in Southern Africa and was daily promoting subversion in independent states in the region.

"South Africa is firmly entrenched on a course to destabilise our country and region," said Mr Kangai, who is representing Zimbabwe at the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba which ends today.

In his speech, released in Salisbury, Mr Kangai said South Africa's hostile activities would not deter ZANU (PF) or the Government from working for the independence of Namibia and the freedom of oppressed South Africans.

Zimbabwe demands and hopes that the proposed conference on Namibia be held, recognising SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the people of that country.

"If the conference can lead to the attainment of genuine independence by Namibia, then the progressive community will be left with only South Africa as its main concern in Southern Africa," said the Minister.

Mr Kangai told the Congress, which re-elected President Fidel Castro as the Cuban Communist Party's leader, that Zimbabwe wanted economic links with Cuba.

"Our friendly political and diplomatic relations can only be consolidated through closer economic ties.

"Political and diplomatic relations alone, no matter how friendly, will not survive the challenges of our epoch. They need to breed and feed on solid bilateral economic relations," Mr Kangai said.

He also told his audience of Zimbabwe's concept of reconciliation through which the country was establishing a new political order based on democracy and majority rule.

"It is on the foundation of this principle that we are finding it possible to transform groupist objectives and inclinations into collectivist, popular and socialist objectives and aspirations," he said.

"Our people as a whole are quickly transforming by accepting the principle of unity and reconciliation," he added.

He thanked Cuba for its assistance during Zimbabwe's armed liberation struggle and praised President Castro for the "dynamism he injected into the leadership of the liberation struggle throughout the world".

"We have no doubt in our minds that when the history of decolonisation is finally written, it will record the illustrious and sacrificial role played by Comrade President Castro and the people of Cuba," said Mr Kangai.

Without Cuba's help for Africa's liberation struggles, the continent would not be what it is today.

CSO: 4420

WHITES ADAPTING TO THEIR NEW SITUATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

WHITES in Rhodesia were, in the present circumstances, "playing their cards correctly", the former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, said yesterday.

"But make no mistake, they are going through a tough time and there is a limit to the kind of punishment they can stand," he said.

Speaking during an interview at his Umzingwane farm, near Bulawayo, Mr Smith said he was pleased to see that most whites were being reasonable about the overall situation in the country. There had been dramatic, even revolutionary, changes.

"Surprisingly, they have adapted themselves and are trying to make the most of the situation, trying to make things work."

He said the country was losing too many whites. If the health and education standard dropped or the systems were shattered with, then whites would leave at a faster pace.

A breakdown in the confidence of whites, who had the professionalism and skills, would contribute greatly to the collapse of the Rhodesian economy.

"There has been a lot of talk from Government Ministers about reconciliation: how they were going to forget the past, and how they wished to keep the whites.

"While some Ministers are genuine in their intentions in this regard there are clearly some who are not.

"They are undermining whatever good work has been done by the more sensible and responsible ones," he said.

He did not believe the country was being run on the lines of a one-party state yet, although some Ministers had said openly they were in favour of it.

Mr Smith said he could see a few red warning lights flashing on the economic horizon. The financial side was the hardest to manage and the Government was not well served with talent in this field.

Whites, he said, were prepared to accept some kind of socialism but not marxism, and a rise in the living standard of living was always accepted by them. The problem was money.

"It now looks as if there is an attempt to do this at a pace quicker than the economy can stand."

Mr Smith said a complete take-over of the mass media would be a suppression of the freedom of expression.

He had always been opposed to Voice of Zimbabwe Freedom but had never interfered with it.

"We are supposed to be at peace, yet there is more Government control over the mass media than there was when the RF was in power," he said.

CSO: 4420

EX-MP, THREE ZANLA MEN JOIN NFZ

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 5

[Text]

A FORMER UANC Member of Parliament in Bishop Abel Muzorewa's government, Mr John Nyawhata, and three former guerillas in ZANLA, Elias Hondo, Joseph Chimurenga and Fani Nenji, have joined the National Front for Zimbabwe (NFZ).

The four were among nearly 30 people who officially signed on as NFZ members at a brief ceremony at a house in Avenue, Salisbury, on Friday.

The three former guerillas were among the 71 who returned to Zimbabwe at the beginning of this year after being detained for nearly three years by the Mozambique authorities on the instructions of ZANU (PF).

Mr Nyawhata said the role of opposition parties was not merely being antagonistic towards the Government or promoting anarchy in the country, but to act as a watchdog to ensure that the ruling authority did not renege on its responsibilities to the people.

He deplored the tendency among some people in Government to regard opposition political parties as mischief-makers, bent on orchestrating anarchy and lawlessness.

Welcoming the new members, NFZ president Mr Peter Mandaza said that although Zimbabwe had attained independence and a black majority Government, people were still not quite free to go about their affairs because of the unfavourable security situation.

Because the Government had failed to fulfill its promises to pay the former guerillas an allowance of $100 a month, some had resorted to "extorting" from the ordinary people their "reward" for sacrificing their lives during the liberation struggle.

CSO: 4420

FORMER OFFICIAL CLAIMS TO BE VICTIM OF HARASSMENT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

A FORMER Cabinet Minister in the transitional government, Mr Gibson Magaramombe, believes he is the target of a hate-campaign directed at leaders of opposition political parties.

A distraught Mr Magaramombe alleged a "vicious and calculated plot to destroy me and my family".

He complained that from the time he was publicly assaulted in a central Salisbury street last August, it appeared a systematic campaign to demoralise and terrorise him and his family had become the "pre-occupation of some people in high places".

"I seriously want to protest about this persecution because like any other Zimbabwean I feel I am also entitled to the peace that has come with our independence." he said.

He claimed a number of "comrades" had visited his home while he was not there and had asked questions about himself and members of his family.

A police spokesman declined to comment on the matter last week saying he would investigate.

But an angry Mr Magaramombe declared he was "sick and tired" of being harassed and terrorised because of his political views.

Mr Magaramombe, a former co-Minister of Health, Social Affairs, Manpower and Education believes he is a victim of political vendetta and wonders what the motives are.

He said he had made numerous reports to the police and that in some instances officers had been assigned to protect him.

Mr Magaramombe appealed to political leaders to restrain party members from taking the law into their own hands and warned that if the situation were unchecked it could develop into anarchy and lawlessness.

"We should be more concerned with rebuilding our economy, not settling worthless political scores," he said.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON NEW CURRENCY GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

DETAILS of the new designs for Zimbabwe's currency, due to be introduced next April, were announced yesterday. The designs represent features of Zimbabwe.

In a special supplementary Government notice from the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, published yesterday, all aspects of the new coins were outlined.

On the obverse side of all coins there will be an impression of the Zimbabwe Bird looking to the left, and around it will be the inscription "ZIMBABWE" with the year of manufacture.

In the case of each newly introduced coin the reverse side will bear the following:

- The 1c coin, the numeral "1" circled by a garland of leaves;
- The 5c coin, an impression of a hare and the numeral "5";
- The 10c coin, an impression of a baobab tree and the numeral "10";
- The 20c coin, an impression of the Birchenough Bridge and the numeral "20";
- The 50c coin, an impression of the rising sun and the numeral "50"; and
- The $1 coin, an impression of the Zimbabwe Ruins and the value inscribed as "$1".

The edges of the 1c and $1 coins will be milled and those of the 5c, 10c, 20c and 50c coins will be smooth.

The standard mass in grams will be as scheduled in the notice: 1c — 3 g; 5c — 2,5 g; 10c — 3,75 g; 20c — 5,5 g; 50c — 7,5 g; and $1 — 10 g.

Besides the coins there will also be new $2, $5 and $10 notes, together with the introduction of a $20 note.

All aspects of the new currency design were considered by a special committee set up in April this year under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi.

Its decisions were reached after "due attention" had been given to Zimbabwe's financial interests inside and outside the country and to international trends in sizes of currency.

CSO: 4420

INDUSTRIAL, ECONOMIC BOOM REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is booming. Industry is on the up and up—which means more jobs for the people and more cash for the nation.

Mr Reg Sampson, president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industry, which represents all the top manufacturers, said: "I'm very confident of the future."

The upturn in industry since the end of the war has been impressive.

Statistics in the Reserve Bank's Quarterly Economic Review—the first produced since UDI—tell the cheering story by comparing output in the first six months of this year to the same period in 1979:

- Metal industries, such as engineering, up 17,4 percent.
- Non-metal minerals up 14,2 percent.
- Wood and furniture, which is enjoying a big rise in demand at home and abroad, up 25,4 percent.
- Transport equipment, such as railway rolling stock, up 25,2 percent.
- Chemical and petroleum products up 15,8 percent.
- Drink and tobacco up 25,5 percent.

The overall increase in the manufacturing industry — which makes a quarter of Zimbabwe's gross domestic product—has been 14,3 percent.

And that is in a recession-battered world where most economies are going down.

The review also says that the value of mining production has leapt by 63 percent, mainly because of high gold prices.

CZI chief executive Mr Tony Reed said: "The economy is doing very nicely."

Foreign investment is coming in—and is expected to rise steadily next year. But investment has not been as great as most businessmen expected. Political uncertainty is blamed.

However, local industrialists are pumping fortunes into their firms. "Generally I think industrialists are confident of the future. We have a good local market and lots of export markets have opened up," said Mr Reed.

Businessmen have promised the Government that they will launch a big export drive next year.

"The Prime Minister has made it clear that we must expand our export market away from South Africa," added Mr Reed.

"We'll look to surrounding states: Botswana, which has one of the best balance of payments in Africa, Zambia, Mozambique and Malawi. These are our natural markets. We always used to do a lot of business with Zambia."

Industry's greatest problem is the shortage of foreign currency—which can be a vicious circle.

When businessmen can't get foreign cash, they can't buy raw materials to produce the finished goods to sell abroad to get foreign cash . . .

Many industrialists believe the Government should make foreign exchange available by committing itself to pay in the future. Individual businessmen cannot do this.

Other difficulties facing industry include shortages of skilled workers and strikes.

CSO: 4420

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ACCEPTS GOVERNMENT TERMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

THE flue-cured tobacco trade and the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association were obliged to accept all Government terms.

This included the limitation of this year's crop to 70 million kg, said Mr Bertie Palmer, president of the ZTA.

This was because of the acceptance of the Government's help in the intervention exercise to improve tobacco prices on the auction floors six weeks after the start of the selling season, he said.

In a letter to growers throughout the country, Mr Palmer said in July this year the Government, after consultation with trade members, the Tobacco Corporation and the ZTA, imposed a national crop size of 70 million kg maximum.

"The ZTA were required to implement a control scheme on the growers. The method of implementation was up to us, provided the mass sold did not exceed 70 million kg," he said.

"Our association was not in agreement with Government on the crop size. We requested a minimum weight of 85 million kg," he added.

BOOST

He said that at the same time as this was being discussed it was necessary to mount an intervention exercise to boost floor prices.

"Acceptance of Government help in the intervention exercise put an obligation on the trade and ZTA to accept all the Government's terms — including the 70 million kg maximum."

Mr Palmer said this year the association was compelled to accept Government's condition.

"Future negotiations will be between the association and the trade for our crop size, although we will still need Government ratification of our agreement," he added.

CSO: 4420

SHORTAGES DELAY CAR PRODUCTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

WORK at Zimbabwe's car assembly plants has been held up by a shortage of components. No new cars are expected on the market before February.

It is understood that two models, comprising more than 500 cars, are involved.

"The car packs arrived without certain components and frantic efforts are being made to obtain them," Mr George Griffin, chairman of the Motor Trade Association of Matabeleland, said in Bulawayo yesterday.

He said there was a "desperate" shortage, overall, of new cars because of the dwindling purchasing power of foreign currency allocations as car prices went up.

"This is having a ripple effect on the availability of good used cars. In fact, Zimbabwe's car fleet is being eroded at the rate of 20 percent a year, through theft, write-offs due to accidents and to the lack of spares for older cars.

"The replacement of new cars into the market is about 5 percent a year, giving a net loss of 15 percent.

He said during the next quota period, January to June, there would probably be fewer new cars available.

The effect on the used car market would be worse than it is now, where stocks held by dealers had dropped by between 50 percent and 90 percent in the past six months.

Mr Griffin said the situation was so bad that many Bulawayo dealers, who normally stocked between 80 and 100 used cars, had fewer than 10 on their stands.

He said the association's national executive had discussed various methods of solving the problem at a meeting in Salisbury this week.

One suggestion had been that a large number of good used cars should be imported.

"The Government is not amenable to this. It believes it would be more economical to bring in new car packs minus certain components, which could be made locally, such as tyres, batteries, glass, seat frames, upholstery and exhausts.

CSO: 4420

MINERAL PRICE DROP HITS PRODUCERS

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **FALLING** world commodity prices, especially in minerals, have severely affected Zimbabwe producers but analysts here say prices have reached their lowest levels.

These have tumbled in the last six months with copper staying below $900 a tonne, nickel down and tin severely weakened. Gold has appeared to have settled down.

Common opinion is that this country must await President Reagan's policies. But it appears that he is going to cut down on Government spending and so the United States recession and high interest rates are likely to stay for some time.

Salisbury brokers say that metal prices are low by historic levels. Said one: "Copper producers will cut back production and new mines will not come into production until prices have reached the right levels. There is not a great risk of further falls."

Another broker noted that though there had been a sharp drop in sugar prices, the reason for the original increase in price had been because of speculation buying.

"Its present level is no different from that ruling before the speculators moved in. Now that interest rates in the United States have moved up they have gone into buying money and moved away from commodities.

"Just what will happen in general is hard to fathom. Reagan is talking in terms of high interest rates continuing, which implies a recession, but at the same time is wanting tax cuts which means he wants to stimulate the economy."

All agree that stockpiling is not going to become widespread by producers.

This is because it will cost too much to finance the extra stocks (in other words borrow the money to keep going while holding back on supplies) caused by the high interest rates. The same is likely to happen here.

DISRUPTED

For nickel producers in this country a peculiar situation exists. A review by RAL Merchant Bank shows that marketing is being disrupted throughout the world by contracts between major producers and their larger customers, with the latter being able to get big discounts and favourable credit terms.

This means producers here have to match these low prices. Very little of the international trading is done through the London Metal Exchange.

The LME price was between £2 700 in June and July whereas the Zimbabwe price was only £2 350 a tonne. Exports for 1980 are likely to be higher than previous years however, with the first seven months bringing in $20 million.

On gold most observers say it will vary between U.S.$570 to U.S.$620 an ounce. Central banks and the jewellery industry will become more prominent, again because of high interest rates for money. But no one expects levels to get to the U.S.$760 to U.S.$900 level again.

The RAL analysis says that enormous stockpiles of oil in western countries meant they were not too badly affected by the Middle East conflict, and so it was no huge swing to gold.

The Iraq and Iran war has put conflicting pressures on the gold price. One is that both sides might have to sell gold to pay for the war but this is counterbalanced by the United States possibly having to release Iran's blocked funds, leading to a move out of the U.S. dollar into gold.

Supply will also influence the world market. Russia has reduced its sales to the west in recent years but its poor crop yields this year and an economic downturn in 1981 will make it a more rigorous buyer on commodity markets.

South Africa is in an immensely strong position and is secure enough to withhold sales if it sees prices falling to levels it finds unacceptable.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT LAUNCHES POULTRY FARM PLAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Dec 80 p 7

[Article by Mike Overmeyer]

[Text]

WORKING together is the essence of a revolutionary change taking place at State House in Salisbury where the launching of a farming co-operative is involving all on an equal footing.

Four hundred chickens were yesterday moved into a newly-built fowl run.

At the official opening ceremony of the Mushandire Panwe Co-operative in poultry production, President Banana told workers at State House:

"This event constitutes a culmination of the co-operative effort by the workers and inmates of State House to transform the former colonial-type and exclusivist paradise of the elite into a people-centred home and production centre."

All workers at State House will have equal shares in the co-operative.

President Banana said: "As its name denotes, the Mushandire Panwe project eschews the outmoded ideas of individualism and selfishness.

"Its central theme is unity in work regardless of social class. Accordingly the co-operative unites all the people of State House from the gardener to the highest man.

"All members have an equal input and output in the project. The project is still at its infancy but we hope it will expand and become self-supporting in the long run," he said.

The chairman of the co-operative, President Banana expected it to eventually have about 2000 chickens.

Mrs Banana has already embarked on a flower and gardening co-operative scheme to operate on the same level as the poultry production venture.

One of the major motivating factors of starting such co-operatives was the need to inspire others to follow suit.

"In particular we hope this modest project will help to encourage all our people to develop a strong sense of responsibility towards work so that Zimbabwe can become a self-reliant and self-sufficient country," he said.

"Rather than indulge in futile and divisive activities all our people should seek to participate in the productive process."

He said a strong and sound economic structure was a prerequisite for a stable political system.

It was also expected that more use would be made of wasted space on the State House plot. But this would happen as production developed on the first stage of the poultry project.

CSO: 4420

PLUMTREE LAND-SHARING PROJECT FAILS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Plumtree plan for commercial cattlemen to share their grazing land with tribal farmers has fallen flat.

Commercial and peasant farmers in the Plumtree district launched a "good neighbour scheme" in October.

It was agreed that TTL farmers could graze their cattle on land belonging to commercial farmers until the rains fell and improved TTL grazelands.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, chaired the meeting to help solve the twin problems of shortage of TTL grazing land and the move [illegible] to commercial land by peasant farmers.

But it was claimed yesterday that nothing came of the meeting.

Problems facing commercial farmers included veld fires, drought and TTL farmers who had already moved on to the land.

The District Commissioner of Plumtree, Mr Dale Curtis, said no further official agreements were reached after the October meeting.

He said: "Some farmers whose land adjoined TTL took it upon themselves to help out and they offered grazing land to peasant farmers.

"But many other farmers, who would have helped were unable to do so because of veld fires and drought.

"The situation has been helped now by the rains. The reason behind the scheme originally was to help the TTL farmers graze their cattle until the rains could improve their lands.

"I wouldn't say the scheme has failed totally because some commercial farmers did help of their own accord.

"From what I've seen in the district, the early rains have had a good effect on the TTL lands and I now doubt whether the scheme is needed," said Mr Curtis.

A similar "grazing co-operation" scheme operating at Gwanda has met with success.

The District Commissioner for the area, Mr Ian Mathews, said yesterday: "There have been some problems, but on the whole the scheme has been a success.

"A total of 30 000 cattle have been grazed by TTL farmers on land belonging to commercial farmers.

"The scheme has undoubtedly saved the lives of very many cattle and done a tremendous amount to promote goodwill between everyone."

CSO: 4420

RECORD MAIZE HARVEST FORECAST

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is set to reap its biggest yet maize harvest. There could be more than one million tonnes to export at the end of the season.

And the markets are on our doorstep — Zambia, Angola, Mozambique . . .

"It's a beautiful agricultural scene," said David Spain, president of the Commercial Farmers' Union.

He said the number of hectares under maize had jumped from 225 000 to more than 300 000 this season.

He gave three main reasons for the big rise:

- The end of the war.
- The Government's "bold" policy in upping the guaranteed price.
- The drop in tobacco-growing which has led to more maize.

The total maize crop in Rhodesia could be between 1,8 and 2 million tonnes.

"That would be our biggest crop yet," said Mr Spain.

Rhodesia's home needs are about 500 000 tonnes, which would leave between 800 000 and 1 million tonnes for export.

"That would be our biggest export of maize so far," added Mr Spain.

But he cautioned: "There's a long way to go yet before reaping.

"The weather has to be kind to us before these great things can happen. We could suffer a drought — but the rains have got off to a reasonably good start, except in the north of the country."

He said the possible massive maize production underlined the crucial role of farming in Rhodesia and the prediction by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman: "Food will become more powerful than oil."

Mr Spain said travelling through the nation's farming areas today was a joy.

"I've never seen the crops so magnificent. They're fantastic. They're healthy and growing well," he said. "You can go to Hartley, Rushat, Gwelo, Odzi, Enterprise, anywhere . . . it's the same."

Farmers also hope for a bumper wheat harvest next winter with production increased by up to 50 percent.

But wheat is a costly crop to grow and the farmers want the $300 a tonne price for the 1981 harvest. Wheat imports could cost $320 a tonne.

Mr Spain said that less than half of Rhodesia's 400 wheat producers have grown the crop consistently for the past three years.

"We must encourage them all into production," he said.

The beef industry is still struggling to get out of the doldrums.

Mr Spain praised the Ministry of Lands for setting up an inquiry into the industry.

"These problems — the reduction of the national herd through bad pricing policies in the past, the war, theft and disease — can't be overcome overnight," he added.

The farmers' leader said beef shortages could become more regular and severe if cattle ranchers are not given greater incentives, such as bonuses for each calf born.

An estimated 200 more commercial farmers have started work on the land since independence, bringing the total CFU number to 5 000.

Some are young men going into the industry for the first time, but most are farmers returning to land they evacuated during the war.

And a much greater hostelage exodus is being said.

Mr Spain said that in his own area, Shamva, there was a string of empty farms at the end of last season—today there is only one.

But he added that so many commercial farmers had left some areas during the war — such as Mtoko and Mount Darwin — that the others would not return. They would feel too socially isolated.

Talks?

The CFU is negotiating with the Government to turn such areas into resettlement schemes.

Mr Spain said the remaining farmers should be bought out at realistic prices or transferred to other areas.

He said the country's farmers were generally confident of the future.

But he added: "I don't want to make everything out as rosy — it's certainly not."

Mr Spain said farmers were still hit by stock and fencing theft and squatters.

And there was a certain amount of apprehension about the political future.

"But the Prime Minister and several of his Ministers have done their best to reassure us," he said.

"In proportion to their numbers, fewer farmers have left this country than members of other sectors of the community."

Mr Spain added: "The farmer is very adaptable, probably more adaptable than most."

CSO: 4420

REVITALIZATION OF COTTON INDUSTRY REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

GOKWE'S blossoming cotton industry is back on the road to success.

The Cotton Marketing Board is building a new depot to handle the expected increase in cotton yields and good early rains have boosted hopes.

Gokwe can account for more than half of the country's cotton harvest from tribal trust lands, and over 12 percent of the national output.

The district last year reaped $2,5 million from the sale of its cotton and next year's harvest could show an increase of more than 40 percent.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees boosted the district's efforts to rebuild its cotton industry with the free distribution of seed packs.

More than 5 000 packs were sent out, with each pack capable of planting half a hectare of cotton.

Mr Derek Bates, the regional agricultural officer for the district, said yesterday that an air of enthusiasm filled Gokwe because of the expected good cotton harvest.

Mr Bates, from the Department of Agricultural Development said: "Everyone is enthusiastic and happy because of the way things have been going.

"During the war, farmers here were warned by guerillas to stop farming and the cotton business suffered quite badly.

"But since the end of the war things have changed. The original farmers have begun planting again and many people in the area are planting and harvesting cotton for the first time.

"The UNHCR has helped tremendously with the free distribution of seed packs, which is another reason for the expected boom.

"Gokwe is full of expectation and hope for the harvest next year. We have even had good early rains and if all goes well, it could lead to much prosperity for the region.

"The Cotton Marketing Board is already building a new depot here to handle the increase. The depot will have room for expansion and will have all facilities for grading and packing," said Mr Bates.

Devog first began helping the cotton farmers in the early 1980s with advice and maintained a skeleton staff there during the war years.

MOVE FREELY

Their officers have been able to move and help freely since the end of the war, Mr Bates said.

The District Commissioner for Gokwe, Mr Dave Bertram, said yesterday that cotton was the most important single cash crop for the district.

He said: "It could be a record-breaking year for us if all goes well. Everyone is hoping and praying for the right weather.

"More than 300 000 people live in this region and about one third of the land is suitable for cotton farming. There is more than enough room for expansion of the industry."

The commissioner said 1977 was the last time the area was able to reap a highly profitable harvest.

The intervening war years saw farmers too frightened by threats from guerillas to farm normally, he said.

CSO: 4420

NKOMO CRITICIZES BULAWAYO CURFEW

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

ZIPRA men are not contemplating any violence, and there is "absolutely no need" for the curfew in Bulawayo, Dr Joshua Nkomo, Minister of Home Affairs, said yesterday.

Rumour-mongers should shut their mouths, he said. He was speaking in an interview at the farm college he has established on the Umguza River near Bulawayo for refugee students.

"Those who talk about expecting an outbreak of violence are sponsoring it," he said.

"I can tell the people here that they can rest assured that ZIPRA and ZAPU are not contemplating violence against anybody. If people who talk of an outbreak of violence would shut their mouths they would do the entire population of this country a very good service."

It was "the nonsense statement of the year" to say that the police in Bulawayo and the security forces and some of the people wanted the curfew, he said.

"Nobody wants the curfew. What for? Why curb the free life of the people? I cannot understand why it is there. My house is right inside the curfew area. I do not see why the damned thing (the curfew) should be there. We did have a problem once here, but where has there not been a problem?"

The problem — the recent unrest — in Bulawayo had been triggered by "the big talkers", he said.

"Bulawayo was one of the most peaceful towns until these people held a two-day rally. I have never seen a rally that goes on for two days unless it is to stir up trouble."

People who "speak — about a tribal language" and fostered tribal allegiances were fomenting trouble, he said.

"They want our people to be divided on tribal lines. That is the worst thing any tribal leader can want. Some of us have worked hard to see our people living as one people."

Tribal division was as evil as racial division, he said.

"We would like to see people of all colours and ethnic backgrounds forming the Zimbabwe nation. That's what some of us have suffered for for all these years. That is why I hate to see people promoting tribal division."

Asked if he had information on when nine Patriotic Front officials held in detention would be released, Dr Nkomo said he had none, and did not yet know why his party officials had been detained.

"I think the 90 days are about over," he said. "And the sooner they are out the better for everybody. Are we not the people who were talking about detention without trial? Why must it be so easy for us to run around and detain people?" he asked.

CSO: 4420

PLAN TO BUILD NATIONAL SPORTS STADIUM REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

BUILDING of a 100 000-seat national sports stadium — financed by a country yet to be named — is to go ahead in Salisbury next year and should be completed by the end of 1982.

The instigator of the stadium, the Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Jack Whiting, said yesterday that agreement on finance had been provisionally made with the country concerned.

"We have got agreement in principle that we're going to build," he said. "It is now up to the Government to reach final agreement.

"I have done the preliminary work as an individual, not as the Mayor, to get the project off the ground. Now it's going to be over to the Government and the sporting bodies concerned."

The Mayor said two pieces of land had been earmarked for Government use to build a stadium.

One is in the Waterfalls area, just off the Beatrice Road, and the other is the vacant land at Ardendale, between Kambanma and Mabelreign.

"No choice has yet been made," said the Mayor. "These are both central points in high density [illegible] areas, which have adequate road transport, domestic light and water available."

He believes it will take about another three months to complete detailed planning and that building of the stadium will start within a year.

The main stadium will include a soccer field, surrounded by a synthetic athletics track, to include sophisticated timing equipment.

Within the structure there will be an indoor hall for such sports as basketball and volleyball.

"At the same time there is a requirement for an Olympic swimming pool and diving tower," said the Mayor, "and this might go in this stadium.

"This country is probably one of the most sport conscious on the continent," he said yesterday. "and it now gives me great pleasure to report that I have received the green light to go ahead with plans to build a stadium which will not only cater for soccer, but other sports as well.

"I have the support of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Local Government and Housing and the Minister of Sport for the project.

"This objective could not have been achieved without the full support of the Government and I would like to publicly thank them for their enthusiasm when they have so many other priorities to deal with."

The Mayor said the Minister of Sport had rightly taken a keen interest, but issued a word of warning.

"Let sport not involve themselves directly with the domestic running and organisation of the various sporting bodies to the point that sport loses its individuality and becomes State controlled."

Councillor Whiting will now endeavour to get the municipality to develop sports fields and facilities within the city "so that the ordinary man can play sport at a reasonable cost."

CSO: 4420

NURSING SCHOOL DIRECTIVES ANNOUNCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, yesterday announced that he had issued a directive that "half of the white girls at any nursing school must go to Mpilo or Harare Hospitals for their training because there must be one common school for all nurses".

The Minister was addressing a staff meeting at Bulawayo's Central Hospital.

He said: "Another directive is that no nurse should be made to resign from her training until she gets to her finals, which she will be allowed to attempt twice.

"Should she fail, I shall find something for her in the Zimbabwe health services."

Amid thunderous applause, Dr Ushewokunze said he was changing "the practice of the past where no white nurse could be transferred to Mpilo unless she was going there as matron or unless there was some occasional special class".

Dr Ushewokunze said it was necessary that staff attitudes towards one another and the Government should change.

"There are people in Zimbabwe today who refer to the Government as your Government' and to Ministers as 'your Ministers' as if they themselves did not belong to Zimbabwe," he said.

"When the RF was in office, I used to refer to its services as 'Government services' although I did not support it. We are all Zimbabweans, and unless one belongs to a migrant labourers' group, one cannot refer to the Government as 'your Government' and to the Ministers as 'your Ministers'."

Dr Ushewokunze invited what he called "those who resist change to accept change and the aspirations of the majority".

He said it was not his intention to legislate against racist attitudes, but to bring about change by appealing to those practising them to change.

"Negative attitudes impinge on the effective delivery of the service to patients, resulting in lack of unity among staff members of all races, lack of trust, a feeling of lack of promotion opportunities by African staff and junior sisters," he said.

Talking about medical staff members' attitudes towards patients, the Minister said: "There is a tendency to forget that the patient is the focus and VIP of hospital activity, and not a means to realising career goals and acquiring status."

He said he would change the practice under which specialist nurses were assigned to departments having nothing to do with their training.

CSO: 4420

ESC SPARKLES WITH RECORD SALES

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Electricity Supply Commission has announced an operating profit of $5,4m. for the year ended June 30, 1980.

In its annual report, the ESC announced that electricity sales for the year rose to 4 738,6 million kwh, representing an increase of 14,8 percent on sales for the previous year. This was also the highest annual sales figure recorded since the inception of the commission in 1950.

Record sales were achieved in the mining, industrial, municipal and domestic categories, with consumption increasing by 22,5 percent in the industrial sector to 2 575 million kwh. This increase was mainly due to improved production in the ferrochrome smelting industry.

The mining industry was the second largest consumer of power, at 1 947 million kwh and satisfactory increases were also recorded in municipal and domestic consumption.

Small decreases were recorded in the commercial and farming sectors, however, farming sales being dependent on rainfall, which affected the level of irrigation pumping.

Revenue from electricity sales increased by 19,8 percent to $66,8 million, although retail tariffs remained unaltered throughout the year, despite CAPCO increasing its bulk supply tariff to the commission by 8 percent as from January 1, 1980. The average price paid to the commission by consumers decreased, however, from 1,260c in 1978/1979 to 1,267c in 1979/80.

Expenditure rose by 16,4 percent to $55,7 million, resulting in an overall surplus of $5,4 million, which was transferred into the General Reserve Fund.

This fund is used for the development of the commission's supply system throughout the country, with the construction of a new thermal power station at Wankie being the largest single project it is presently engaged in.

The first stage of the Wankie power station will include the installation of four 120 mw generators, and together with all ancilliary transmission and civil works, is expected to cost about $300 million. Stage 1 of the project is well under way and the first generator should be in operation by the end of 1982.

In his annual review, the general manager of the commission, Mr D. R. Irvine, said that the commission had experienced a highly successful year, despite a continuing shortage of qualified staff.

The record sales figure was particularly important, he said, as it showed that the commission was able to meet the upsurge in the country's economy.

CSO: 4420

OFFICIAL CLAIMS SUCCESS OF FREE HEALTH PROGRAM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Government's programme to offer free health care to people earning less than $150 a month had been so successful that the rate at which the service was being used had doubled — in some cases actually tripled — since its introduction in September, the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, said yesterday.

This meant the Government had removed the financial barrier to health care in a situation where, according to a Ministry study, only 2.2 percent of Zimbabwe's rural population earned more than $150 a month, he said.

Dr Mazorodze, addressing Salisbury health authorities in Mutare, also predicted Zimbabwe would achieve its goal of health for all by 2000 instead of by 2050, by instituting the concept of primary health care.

At last week's World Health Organisation symposium in Salisbury, he said, the director-general of W.H.O., Dr Matthew Mahler, had advocated primary health care as the means of achieving health for all by 2000.

He and the Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, had agreed that to achieve that goal by 1990 would mean that national health development would have to be restructured by diverting more health resources to the rural areas.

And that goal could be achieved with the support of all health workers, the communities and the Government.

Dr Mazorodze said the implementation of primary health care would require a new approach to training health personnel and organising delivery systems.

Essentially, the idea would be to promote health within the community on a continuing basis rather than imposing it from the top.

For this reason, Zimbabwe, like other countries, has identified the need to develop a community - based, extended worker, namely, the village health worker.

CSO: 4420

HEALTH, EDUCATION APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

IMPORTANT posts have been filled in the Ministries of Health and Education and Culture, including the appointment of a Doctor of Education to the post of Secretary for Education and Culture.

Dr Nicholas G. Mahuro's appointment as Secretary for Education and Culture is effective from December 1. Born in Gutu and educated at Simato Secondary School in the Victoria Province, Dr Mahuro attended the Dadaya Teacher Training College between 1956 and 1957.

He received his M.A. in educational administration and supervision at Roosevelt University of Chicago, and read for his doctorate from 1970-1973 at the University of Illinois, where he was also a lecturer with a desegregation training institute.

The Ministry of Education and Culture has also announced the appointment of a further 28 education officers.

Health Minister Dr Herbert Ushewokunze yesterday announced 29 new appointments in his Ministry, in line with the Presidential directive on African advancement.

"An approximate 75 percent of these are new posts," Dr Ushewokunze said. "The remaining 25 percent are the replacements of people who have left the Ministry."

The Minister emphasised that some of the appointments had resulted from the dismissal of staff.

INVOLVED

Among those appointed is a former ZANLA medic, Dr J. Muvuti, who has recently been involved in the rehabilitation of amputees in Zimbabwe.

He will be one of three new deputy secretaries in the Ministry to join a fourth, Dr Louisa Westwater, who has served with the Ministry for 27 years. She is the first woman in Zimbabwe to attain this position in the Ministry of Health.

The other two deputies will be: Dr D. Hellander, currently working in England, who will join the Ministry as soon as possible; and Dr D. Makuto, Provincial Medical Officer of Health in the Midlands, who will be transferred to Salisbury soon.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ZANU(PF) MEETING WITH PF--About 60 members of the central committee of both ZANU(PF) and the Patriotic Front yesterday held a four-hour meeting in Salisbury to discuss relations between the two parties. The joint meeting, which was headed by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, was held at the Harry Margolis Hall. At the end of the meeting the two parties issued a joint statement which said: "The joint meeting recognised the tension which recently has characterised the relations between the two political parties. The meeting considered and identified some of the causes of the conflict. The meeting deplored the incidents that have been taking place in various parts of the country, disturbing the peace and claiming lives unjustifiably. It called upon all the supporters of ZANU(PF) and the PF to work together peacefully. The joint meeting set up a committee to identify further the areas that give rise to the conflict and to recommend methods of removing those causes." The meeting was originally due to start at 10 a.m., but it was not until 11.30 that all the 30 members from each side sat down to discuss their parties' relations. Some of the members present at the meeting said it had been delayed by 1-1/2 hours in order to allow the Prime Minister to rest Ropa Nhongo, Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation; Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office; Mr Edgar Tekere, Minister of Manpower Planning and Development; Mr Simon Muzenda, Deputy Prime Minister; Mr Enos Nkala, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr Josiah Chinamano; Mr Willie Musarurwa; Mr Cephas Msipa; and Mr Joseph Msika. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 1]

ZCTU LABOR UNITY ROLE--The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions must force splinter unions to rejoin their mother bodies to forge unity in the country's labour movement, a union leader said yesterday. The president of the General Engineering and Metalworkers' Union, Mr Clever Zemba, was speaking in Salisbury after officials of the rival Zimbabwe Engineering and Iron Workers' Union failed to attend a meeting in Salisbury yesterday morning where differences between the two organisations were to have been discussed. Mr Zemba also complained about the failure of the ZCTU to attend the meeting despite its assurances that it would be represented. Mr Zemba's union claims it is the legitimate representative of workers in the engineering industry, saying the other union is an "unregistered" and splinter body. He said the door was still open for Mr Elias Chikomo, president of the rival union, to disband it and come back to the "mother body." The ZCTU should assist in bringing about the reunion by closing down the offices of Mr Chikomo's union, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 80 p 5]

SINGLE UNION URGED--The Railways Associated Workers' Union passed a resolution at its annual congress in Salisbury at the weekend supporting the Government's call for a single trade union centre in Zimbabwe. The union's general secretary, Mr Anderson Mhungu, yesterday said delegates from throughout the country were unanimous on the issue. "All the delegates felt there was need to establish such a centre in Zimbabwe as soon as possible. This will alleviate more splits in the trade union movement." He also said the establishment of such a centre would make trade unions more powerful and speak with one voice in dealing with the workers' problems. He added that the centre's main task should be solely to solve the workers' problems. "Without such a centre, it will be very difficult for trade unions to achieve their objective. We must work together in order to be more effective." Mr Mhungu urged rival trade unions not to rush to the Press and issue statements condemning each other. He said this was very destructive and should be stopped. "We must always try and solve our differences without going to the Press. Rushing to the Press is not helpful at all." He said the congress also passed a resolution that all railway employees in Grades 12 and 11 be promoted to Grade 10 and that all extraneous employees be put on permanent employment after six months. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 80 p 11]

RIO TINTO CONTROL--Rio Tinto has had an almost 100 percent acceptance of its offer to buy out the remaining shareholding of Rio Trust and Empress Nickel. It already owns a controlling interest. The company now has 20 300 000 shares in issue, giving it a total market capitalisation of more than $60 million. The organisation is moving towards acquiring the remaining 2 percent of the shares it does not hold. Acceptance has been received from shareholders with 2 705 382 shares in Empress, which is 97,6 percent, and 1 302 091 in Rio-trust, 98,1 percent. Rio Tinto has issued 2 118 025 new shares to the shareholders for the two companies which had accepted the offers. Empress had an after-tax profit of $865 000 for the first nine months of the current year. Shareholding in Empress will involve the refinery at Eiffel Flats, the gold mining operations at Patchway and Brompton mines and dumps at the old Cam and Motor mine, Sandawana emerald mine near Belingwe and a pilot ferrochrome plant and a number of chrome mines currently dormant pending improvement in world ferrochrome markets. A new project is under way at Renco near Fort Victoria where expansions will cost $17 000 000, bringing in an output worth $16 million a year at current gold prices. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1]

LAMONT TO LEAVE--The Roman Catholic Bishop of Umtali, the Rt Rev. Donal Lamont, is to leave his post and Zimbabwe when a replacement is found by the Pope. The bishop said it was not up to him to find a successor. "It's not unusual to ask for a replacement at my age and there's no question of my being forced to resign. No bishop is ever asked to resign--he's entitled to serve for as long as he likes. It's only right for me to ask to be relieved of office when I've been so long on the job," Bishop Lamont said yesterday. He has been serving in Zimbabwe since 1946. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 5]

FERTILIZER FROM JAPAN--Japan plans to give Zimbabwe more than half a million dollars worth of fertiliser, a spokesman for the Japanese Charge d'Affaires said in Salisbury yesterday. This boost to the country's agricultural programme would be formalised with the signing of a commodity grant agreement between Japanese and Zimbabwean officials "as soon as possible." The spokesman noted that Japan had already provided Zimbabwe with reconstruction aid to the value of about U.S.$1 million in the form of roadbuilding equipment. On future trade between the two countries the spokesman said: "Japan is attracted to the prospect of increasing and consolidating its links with Zimbabwe because of the growing stability of the country." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 80 p 11]

FARMERS LEAVE DEBTS--The Agricultural Finance Corporation is owned $651 000 by farmers who have left Zimbabwe leaving behind unsettled debts. The matter has been placed in the hands of the lawyers who are tracing the 16 people involved. "The corporation takes tracing and legal action in order to recover monies owing to it by those farmers who leave the country without making arrangements for the repayment of outstanding loans," an AFC spokesman said. The spokesman said most of the corporation's clients who left the country had, where applicable, made proper arrangements for repayment of their debts. The Corporation had auctioned off some farms whose owners had left the country. Other farmers had been hit by drought and were not able to meet their loan repayments. The money would, however, be recovered when they had better results, the spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1]

MILITARY PLANE DITCHES--An Air Force of Zimbabwe Dakota carrying two sick men was last week forced to make an emergency landing..in the middle of a dam. The three-man crew and two ill servicemen were rescued by a farmer in a small boat. The crew were unhurt. The transport plane stayed afloat on Glenisla Farm dam, near Marandellas, for nearly an hour before sinking. Only the tail fin was above water yesterday. Observers believe all five men are lucky to be alive because of the rocky terrain surrounding the dam. The Dakota had to make a forced landing on Thursday when one engine cut out. The plane was carrying the sick men from Umtali to hospital in Salisbury. The Air Force is expected to try to salvage the Dakota tomorrow by floating it to the surface with air bags. They will then dismantle it and transport it to an airbase for reassembly and repairs. The plane is believed not to be badly damaged. Dakotas served as the workhorses of the Rhodesian Security Forces during the war, transporting equipment and paratroopers. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 1]

MINISTER INSPECTS TRACTORS--The Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, yesterday inspected a consignment of 57 tractors at the Central Mechanical Engineering Department in Workington Industrial Area. The white "Torredo" tractors which have been sent to the Central Mechanical Department to await distribution to the rural areas, arrived from Yugoslavia this month. "Our aim is to get about five tractors for each of about 52 districts around the country," Mr Mahachi said. So far, the country had received about 160 tractors from foreign donors. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 3]

COUNCIL CANDIDATES--Bulawayo.--Nineteen Patriotic Front candidates were unopposed in the elections for Bubie District Council on Wednesday, but there will be a contest in the two remaining single-seat wards. The Provincial Commissioner for Matabeleland North, Mr Trevor Hemans, said the four candidates for the two seats were all Patriotic Front members. In the Wange District council elections in Wankie on Monday, five candidates contested three seats. Those elected were Mr F. S. Dube (Independent) with 431 votes; Mr M. C. Munzabwa (Indn) 324 votes; and Mr S. B. Mandawu (PF) 247 votes. When the nominations closed earlier this month 12 Patriotic Front candidates were unopposed. The council has 15 seats. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 3]

ZANLA SOLDIER KILLED--Bulawayo--The man found stabbed to death in a ditch at Entumbane on Thursday afternoon was yesterday identified as Denford Gurupira, a ZANLA soldier, a Bulawayo police spokesman said. The dead man was based at Camp Two in Entumbane. After the killing police arrested 30 people. Five were released but the rest were still being questioned by police investigating the death and an outbreak of street fighting. It is not clear whether the man was killed during or after the street fighting. But sources said a group of about 20 ZANLA men were making their way back to Camp Two from a beer hall at Ncube when they were attacked and stoned. Earlier, it is understood, there had been fighting at the beer hall. It was during the fighting near Camp Two that Mr Gurupira died, sources said. A police spokesman appealed for witnesses or "anyone who feels they may be of assistance" to contact the CID law and order section on 72515, ext 369. A ZANLA commander at Camp Two said yesterday: "Gurupira had been at Camp Two for about three weeks. Prior to that he was at assembly point X-ray at Mtoko. He was off duty when the incident occurred." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 3]

DRIVE TO HOUSE SOLDIERS--The National Army is understood to have launched a big barrack-building programme to house thousands of soldiers. Seven battalions of 1 000 men each are under canvas waiting to move into the new buildings as soon as they are finished. The integration of ZIPRA, ZANLA and the former security forces is going ahead at full speed. British advisers originally said a 10 000-strong army was big enough for Zimbabwe, but with 37 000 guerrillas and an estimated 18 900 in the former security forces the figure could be much higher. Many of the guerrillas will be absorbed into Operation Seed. There are fewer than 10 000 men taking part in the operation but the force is expected to be boosted soon by several thousand, even though the project has not been a total success. A heavy work burden has fallen on the shoulders of army officers because of the small number of trained men in charge of ordinary ranks. Several members of the 130-strong British Military Advisory and Training Team are understood to have grumbled about their Christmas leave being cancelled because of the workload. But a spokesman for the team said he knew nothing about this. "Our men are supposed to be taking the same leave as the units to which they are attached," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 3]

BOOK ON AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY--The scope of a book reviewing the Zimbabwe agricultural scene has now been expanded to include an economic review of the country, said a spokesman for the Commercial Farmers' Union yesterday. The book was to have been titled, Zimbabwe Agricultural Review 1980, but will now be called The Zimbabwe Agricultural and Economic Review 1981/82. At a meeting last Friday, attended by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, the president of the CFU, Mr David Spain, and the Director of Information, Mr Justin Nyoka, it was decided to expand the scope of the book to include all aspects of the country's economy. This move had been taken to provide prospective foreign investors with an in-depth view of the country's economy and not just the agricultural scene. Modern Farming Publications, the publicity arm of the CFU, intends releasing about 20 000 copies of the book towards the end of next year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Dec 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

END

JPRS 77145

9 January 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2343

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2343

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ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU, ANGOLAN DEFENSE MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD271932 Addis Ababa Radio in English to neighboring countries 1530 GMT 27 Dec 80 EA

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, today met and held talks on bilateral relations with Comrade Col Pedro Maria Tonha, Politburo member of the Workers' Party of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement and minister of defense.

Comrade Col Pedro Maria conveyed on the occasion the comradely greetings of his excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola to the PMAC, the Ethiopian people and the comrade chairman. He stated that the working visit of the delegation would contribute towards the strengthening of the friendly ties between the two fraternal countries. The communist leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu, said in reply that since unity is the main weapon of struggle for Africans, it should be further strengthened to ensure genuine independence of the African peoples.

Last night, Ethiopia's minister of national defense, Comrade Brig Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, said the struggle of the heroic peoples of Angola and Ethiopia for the cause of Africa will come out victorious. The defense minister, who is also member of the Standing Committee of the PMAC and COPWE Executive Committee member, was speaking at a dinner he gave in Addis Ababa in honor of the high-level Angolan delegation led by Comrade Col Pedro Maria.

The minister described the Angolan struggle as Africa's symbol of progressiveness which genuine revolutionaries should support in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The two countries, said the minister, have common similarities and could benefit from exchanges of experiences.

Comrade Col Pedro Maria, the leader of the Angolan delegation, said on his part the two peoples of revolutionary Ethiopia and Angola have an important role to play in the struggle against the archenemy, South Africa.

CSO: 4407

GUINEA-BISSAU-CAPE VERDE RELATIONS WORSENING

Cape Verde 'Bitter'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Nov 80 p 10

[Text] Cidade da Praia, 27 Nov--Cape Verde reacted yesterday with "sarcasm and bitterness" to the Bissau Revolutionary Council's decision to try President Aristides Pereira for having been chief of information services of the PAIGC, while the new Bissau regime, which has already been recognized by the USSR, declares it is "certain" there was a plan to assassinate Bernardo Vieira ("Nino").

Commenting on the press conference held in Bissau with the Revolutionary Council, in power since the 14 November coup, the Cape Verdian radio justified the "sarcasm," saying: "It would not enter the head of any minimally sane individual to attempt to try the chief of state of a foreign country.

"This is a monstrosity in the area of international jurisprudence and a demonstration of total ignorance and disregard of the elementary international standards that govern relations between states," the radio declared.

"We are bitter," the radio said, because the members of the Revolutionary Council "present a base image of themselves, while they present a degrading picture of the freedom fighters of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and of the victorious armed struggle for national liberation, led by the PAIGC."

In view of this situation, the Praia radio broadcast posed two questions: "Incompetence or betrayal? And to what length can the Bissau Revolutionary Council go?"

The new authorities in Bissau declare that the plans to eliminate Bernardo Vieira, plans said to be authored by Luis Cabral and what is described as "his gang," were to have been carried out on the night before the 14 November coup d'etat, and are now being divulged in detail by sources connected with the new government.

These revelations are seen as a way of giving credibility to recent statements by the new leader, according to which one of his reasons for leading the coup was that his life was in danger.

According to the new Bissau authorities, Umaru Djalo, former defense minister and chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, was given the assignment of assassinating "Nino."

Meanwhile, according to ANOP [Portuguese News Agency], the USSR has recognized the new government in Bissau. According to ANOP, the Soviet gesture was communicated to Comrade Bernardo Vieira today by the Soviet ambassador in Lisbon.

Communicating his government's decision, Soviet Ambassador Lev Krilov requested an audience with the new Guinea-Bissau leader. The embassy described the meeting as "very warm."

According to the Portuguese news agency, Guinea-Bissau, which had requested emergency food aid from the United States, is now studying economic measures pertaining to the agriculture sector.

Well-informed sources said today that 4,000 tons of rice are expected in aid, and that 500 tons of sorghum and 4,000 tons of rice should arrive in Bissau in the next 2 weeks, representing a donation within the normal framework of U.S. aid to Guinea-Bissau.

From Praia it is reported that life has returned to normal and that the electoral campaign is already in progress for the 63 candidates for deputy to the National People's Assembly, to be elected by 22 "circulos" on 7 December.

Pereira Trial Denied

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Nov 80 p 10

[Text] Bissau, 29 Nov--The Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau today denied reports that it had been decided to try Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the PAIGC.

At the same time, the Revolutionary Council confirmed that an investigation of the People's Stores is in progress, to "redefine the goals" of the enterprise.

Reports that the new government in Guinea-Bissau intends to try the highest leader of the PAIGC and president of Cape Verde were circulated by FRANCE PRESSE.

The Revolutionary Council's denial appeared in a communique in which it was also noted that comments on the situation in Guinea-Bissau have never been objective and unbiased.

6362
CSO: 4401

TANZANIAN GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON RUSTLERS KILLED IN KENYA

LD271900 Dar es Salaam Radio in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 27 Dec 80 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The government today confirmed that the 22 people killed last Monday by Kenyan police at Talek along the Tanzania-Kenya border were its nationals. The people, armed with arrows, bows and guns, were killed after they had crossed into Kenya to steal cattle.

A government statement issued in Dar es Salaam today said that those who were involved in the incident were not members of the Tanzania armed forces. They were Tanzanians living along the border in Mara region. The statement said the government has strongly condemned the act of crossing the border into a neighboring state to steal cattle as an act of lawlessness.

Following the government's announcement, Kenya has been asked to return the bodies of the 22 Tanzanians for burial by their relatives. The statement said since Kenya announced the killing of the Tanzanians last Tuesday, the government has been making thorough investigations and has confirmed that its nationals had been slain.

The statement explained that a gang of cattle rustlers entered Kenya and stole 400 head of cattle. As they were driving the animals to Tanzania, they were interrupted by Kenyan police and game scouts, resulting in the killing of the 22 people in a skirmish that ensued.

The government said two of the cattle thieves who managed to flee back to Tanzania have been identified, and one of them is helping the police in their investigations. It said the long-standing problem of cattle rustling along the Tanzania-Kenya border was known to authorities of the two states, and many people have lost their lives in skirmishes which often occurred during cattle raids on both sides of the border. The statement added that this is the first time a large number of people have been killed in a single incident.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN-DJIBOUTI MINISTERS MEET--Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam today received Mr Aden Robdeh Awaleh, minister of commerce, transportation and tourism of the Republic of Djibouti, currently visiting Ethiopia. During the meeting, which took place at the Grand Palace Mr Aden Robdeh Awaleh conveyed to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam the warm greetings of Mr Hassan Gouled, president of the Republic of Djibouti. [Excerpt] [LD191622 Addis Ababa Radio in Amharic to neighboring countries 1030 GMT 18 Dec 80 EA]

CSO: 4407

PLANNING OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS' AIMS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] Comrade Roberto de Almeida, Central Committee secretary for economic development and planning granted an important interview a few days ago to Angola's People's Television, in which he commented on a number of issues in today's economic life of Angola in light of the forthcoming Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party. In answer to a question on the work carried out by the preparatory socioeconomic committee of the First Extraordinary Congress of which he is a member, Comrade Roberto de Almeida said that the analysis of the various documents prepared by work groups constituted by multi-level elements--and specifically those documents related to agriculture, industry, civil construction, domestic trade, transports and communications, oil, electric power, health, social affairs and education--has been completed. The reports on culture and sports are now in the process of being analyzed. Finally, the preparatory committee will review the sociopolitical sectors (justice and cooperation), as well as economic subjects such as planning, finance and banking.

Roberto de Almeida noted that "during this phase, we have attempted to analyze the degree of implementation of the directives issued by the 1977 congress, and we have tried to ferret out the reasons for failing to achieve the goals set by the plans which were prepared at that time. We have also sought to outline prospects for the orientation to be followed during the next 5 years, from 1981 to 1985.

"Obviously, this has not been an easy task, but we have been fortunate to have received excellent cooperation from most of the ministries and state secretariats."

In answer to a question on the methods to be followed for the preparation of the Extraordinary Congress, as well as on its objectives, Roberto de Almeida said that the congress will seek to improve national life in every field. The congress will issue clear and precise directives for economic development up to 1985; all the militants should be aware that increased efforts will be demanded during the next 5 years and past errors should serve as lessons to achieve a more rigorous implementation of the directives issued by the party. On the study by the militant masses of these economic directives, Comrade Roberto de Almeida said:

"I believe that the militants must understand that all the documents to be presented to the congress, which will be first discussed at the grassroots level, can only be discussed in a spirit of positive criticism. I would also like to say that in some instances the straight-forwardness of these documents may induce discouragement among some militants.

"Obviously, these documents will be reviewed and studied with due respect to our present realities, to our situation today in regard to the political-military problems we must face, which constitute a deviation of our orientation in the economic field, since a very large proportion of human and material resources must be devoted to them. It is possible that some of the directives issued by the 1977 congress may have been tinged with exaggerated optimism, and may not have taken into account the situation created by our neighbors, and in particular by South Africa's aggressive policy. We should also not forget that the very year proclaimed by our Political Bureau as the "Year of Agriculture" was unsuccessful due to, among other reasons, climatic conditions such as poor rainfall which contributed toward the failure to reach our objectives."

Additionally, there are other factors which should be considered: the lack of experience in many fields, the still poor economic coordination, inexperience in planning and spotty control in a number of sectors, as Comrade Roberto de Almeida stressed in the course of the interview granted to Angola's People's Television.

This official also noted that the kind of system that can exercise control at the level of our economy must necessarily receive the cooperation of all organisms and it should not be expected that control be exercised only by the Ministry of Planning or the Ministry of Finance. This control must exist within the units of production themselves, within all enterprises, all manufacturing units and within agricultural centers and cooperatives. In other words, control must be exercised at every level: only thus will it be possible to foster the gradual development of Angolan economic life.

A Change in Methods, Not in Economic Policy

The Central Committee secretary for economic development and planning was able to clarify a question regarding the prospects for economic development during the next 5-year period. In answer to a question on whether the congress may adopt a new economic policy for the country, he said that the main lines of our development represent a political choice made on the night of 11 November 1975; this choice is abundantly clear and has determined that scientific socialism is the strategic objective of our revolution, setting, by its very existence, a certain definitive policy for economic development which is able to establish the material bases of such a political option.

Roberto de Almeida stressed that "we cannot speak of a new economic policy, for the simple reason that this would entail a change in our political option, and this is unthinkable."

"There will be, of course, a change in methods. There will be new control systems which will be implanted throughout the country and at the level of all national economic centers so as to ensure that the implementation of all directives be more efficient, and, above all, to guarantee that such implementation be a constant matter of concern to those structures which must coordinate and audit it.

"We have witnessed so far a degree of 'laissez-faire,' a certain liberalism within these organisms; this situation must naturally be conclusively dealt with. We would be unable, otherwise, to carry out the directives which the congress will issue.

"Evidently, this is only possible if each militant will become fully conscious that he is an active element of the party, an element who must do his part so that this control and this review become increasingly more rigorous and efficient."

Increased Responsibilities

Asked whether the congress may adopt a set of directives aimed at eliminating the obstacles to the implementation of the economic orientations, Comrade Roberto de Almeida said that the congress will, of course, provide the orientation for the economic policy that our country will follow from now on. It will certainly also formulate a method providing for better linkage between all these organisms so as to attain more efficient coordination, something that has not been achieved so far.

He added that the congress will seek to define more concretely the duties of the various sectors and, above all, will attribute full responsibility to each sector for the achievement of the tasks assigned to it.

According to Comrade Roberto de Almeida, it is also possible to state at this time that the implantation of the people's power will provide considerable support for the implementation of the directives to be issued by the congress, given the fact that all organisms at a truly national level (provinces, municipalities, communes) will be receiving these directives in a more direct manner.

Restructuring the State Apparatus

"I must say," Roberto de Almeida added further on in answer to a question on the eventual modification of the structures of the state apparatus within the framework of the congress' decisions, "that, in accordance to a decision made at last month's meeting of the Central Committee on economic issues, a commission was formed to study the restructuring of the state apparatus in order to render it more efficient and better coordinated; thus, we shall be able to provide for better interconnections and increasingly direct relations between all these organisms, consequently achieving a more integrated operation. This commission has not yet completed its task, but I can state that it is working hard, and it will of course present concrete proposals for the restructuring of the state apparatus."

The next question asked by Angola's People's Television was on the subject of whether exaggerated optimism prevailed in the formulation of economic plans or whether these were inadequately implemented. The party's Central Committee official replied:

"I suppose you can say it was both. However, we must also keep in mind that the available economic data in 1977, only 2 years after independence, were not solid enough and could not be unquestioningly trusted. Moreover, one must think of the situation that prevailed in our country in the pre-independence and post-independence periods, generating a certain instability in the labor field, indiscipline in work places and a large rate of absenteeism in our units of production aggravated by difficulties in the means of transportation, in the acquisition of foodstuffs, in equipment, etc. Naturally, all these conditions prevented us from coming even close to the objectives set by the First Congress.

"When I previously referred to exaggerated optimism, I did it with full cognizance that these directives were outlined in a manner perhaps entirely based on facts in relation to some sectors. In this respect, however, we must emphasize the deficiencies present in some organisms that prevent the implementation of these directives for various reasons. It also happens that sometimes the orientations provided by the First Congress were wrongly interpreted.

"In the course of our work, we found out that there was an incorrect interpretation of the directives of the 1977 First Congress in a number of sectors. It appears from this that the organisms did not carry out the congress' orientations because they understood them differently."

Some Difficulties Are Understandable

The next question was: "But how can this be so after 3 years?"

"This can only be explained because no control was exercised in the course of the implementation of the directives. We have had regular reviews, and there is even a resolution ordering the sectors to prepare monthly reports to be presented to the comrade president; but unfortunately, these directives are not always faithfully executed. Therefore, a number of problems crop up which can only be detected when a general and more exhaustive review of the entire procedure has been made."

In answer to the question of whether political factors can or cannot influence economic matters, such as the problems of lack of authority and discipline, Comrade Roberto de Almeida noted that the deficiencies of a structural nature present at the moment are natural. He referred also to the fact that a number of laws must still be approved which will greatly influence Angolan economic life, such as the law on labor justice and the laws regarding work tribunals. "These are essential mechanisms through which economic activity can be controlled and properly assisted, and we do not possess them at this time. This explains why, for the most part, a number of failures and various unacceptable errors still exist.

"Evidently, following the Extraordinary Congress, the party will have the necessary mechanisms that will enable it to exercise greater authority over the implementation of its directives. We are already aware that, unfortunately, this is not always the case, because quite often, a spirit of 'laissez-faire' can be noted and many times directives and guidelines are incorrectly applied. Of course, the party and Central Committee departments should then act more timely in order to prevent an aggravation of the situation."

In conclusion, Roberto de Almeida said: "I can state that the need for improved coordination among all sectors is one of the problems that will be clearly defined during the congress because a lack of coordination can still be noted during the implementation phase of the activities of various sectors. A satisfactory degree of inter-connection and good cooperation among all the organisms do not as yet exist; it will, therefore, be necessary to mandate this kind of cooperation so that the problems deriving from the carelessness of certain given sectors not seriously affect all the others."

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

MPLA DESERTERS JOIN UNITA--The Angolan National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] says that 417 members of the Marxist MPLA government deserted to join UNITA since early last month. In a communique issued in Paris and Brussels by the European office of UNITA the organization says that in the past 30 days UNITA has destroyed 6.5 kilometers of railway track on the Benguela railway; 8 locomotives and 17 trucks were also destroyed. UNITA said it will not allow the railway to operate until all Cubans have left Angola. [Text] [LD191950 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Dec 80]

LUANDA PORT CONGESTION--Luanda, Dec 21 (AFP)--Merchandise is piling up again at Luanda Port, causing serious congestion, because of poor administrative control, bureaucratic obstruction and absenteeism, Angola's state-run labor federation said today. The National Union of Angolan Workers said a delegation led by transport and communications minister Fautino Muteka had recently visited the port and found problems almost identical to those that existed in May when President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos made an inspection visit. The union said goods that had been unloaded were piling up in warehouses, and that something had to be done about the developing congestion. After his visit, Mr Dos Santos had denounced administrative failures and saboteurs of the revolutionary process. Such people have come in for much criticism at the special congress of the ruling popular movement for the liberation of Angola that is in session here now. [Text] [AB211237 Paris AFP in English 1203 GMT 21 Dec 80]

MPLA MEMBERSHIP--Luanda, 28 Nov--The MPLA-Labor Party currently has 26,000 members, according to a count taken after a 2 1/2-year recruitment campaign. There are 12,000 full members and 14,000 provisional members. Among the peasants there are 6,500 members. The data were released by the party leadership and reported yesterday by the Angolan news agency ANGOP. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Nov 80 p 10] 6362

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA--A cooperation agreement was signed this afternoon between a delegation of Radio Bulgaria and officials of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Office of Benin. Under the agreement both countries will exchange cultural documents, including [word indistinct] programs, information and radio equipment. They will also organize visits by experts of radio techniques and production. [Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 19 Dec 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

GOUKOUNI CALLED AL-QADHDHAFI'S 'PUPPET'--Yaounde, 27 Dec (AFP)--The Libyan intervention in Chad makes the president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), Mr Goukouni Oueddei, look like a puppet in Al-Qadhdhafi's hands, the daily newspaper CAMEROON TRIBUNE indicates. In a long analysis of the Chad situation made by its assistant director, Henri Bandolo, the CAMEROON TRIBUNE asserts that with the victory not assuring us that the war has ended, the new turn that President Goukouni has given to events--which henceforth make him look like a puppet in Al-Qadhdhafi's hands--does not enhance his remarkable image. For the CAMEROON TRIBUNE, many Chad nationalists are now ready to take up their weapons again and fight Libyan occupation. Under these conditions, the paper continues, the occupation constitutes a valid argument giving their war legitimacy, an argument that is bound to be supported by a section of the international community which opposes all forms of foreign military occupation. On the attitude of France in this conflict, the paper says that it was equivocal and that this can give a certain credence to rumors of a secret agreement between France and Libya to share Chad. One wonders if the Libyan army did not penetrate into Chad thinking seriously that the French Army could intervene, the CAMEROON TRIBUNE writes. It then explains. But one has not forgotten [word indistinct] that Libya is a great producer of oil and a great customer of French firms. [Text] [AB271313 Paris AFP in French 1039 GMT 27 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

ARAB LOAN--The Arab Bank for African Economic Development will loan 2.4 million dollars to Cape Verde to finance a fish development project, it was announced in Khartoum. The grant is repayable in 12 years at an annual interest rate of four percent, after a three-year period of grace. [Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT 22 Dec 80]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--Cape Verde and Italy have signed two cooperation agreements--one on social security and the other on Italian food aid providing 2,000 tons of rice to Cape Verde. The social security agreement will protect the rights of Cape Verdian citizens in Italy. The number of Cape Verdian in Italy is estimated at 8,000, the majority being women. Italy is the first country with which Cape Verde has signed such an agreement. The second agreement is to cover the food deficit caused by the drought which has again struck Cape Verde, reducing its agricultural production this year by 86 percent. The documents were signed by Libero de Lacs, Italian deputy minister of external affairs, and Jose Brito, the Cape Verdian secretary of state for cooperation. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 0824 GMT 20 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

ERITREAN ADMINISTRATORS VISIT SUDAN—A high-level delegation from northern Ethiopia led by Comrade Fikru Wolde Tinsaye, regional administrator of Eritrea, returned to Asmara the day before yesterday after a week-long official tour of eastern Sudan. This was in line with the recent Ethio-Sudanese agreement to further strengthen their friendly relations through such appropriate periodic measures. During its stay in eastern Sudan, the Ethiopian delegation held lengthy and fruitful talks on bilateral relations with the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] representatives of the Eastern Province headed by H. E. (Sa'id Abdurahman Sulayman), commissioner of the Red Sea Province and the provincial secretary general of the SSU. At the end of the talks a draft resolution was ratified and endorsed by the delegations. On the recommendation of the political and military affairs committees of the two countries, both have agreed to curtail all illegal movements at the border of the two regions. Talks were also held on cooperation in economic construction and trade exchange between the two countries and on ways of repatriating refugees. [Excerpts] [LD271514 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 27 Dec 80 EA]

ELF MOVEMENT 'DISINTEGRATING'--A former key operative of the so-called ELF [Eritrean Liberation Front] seccessionists says that the bandit gang is fast disintegrating and demoralized as more and more of its members abandon it. Twenty-year-old Abel Gebre Mikael, former field commander and cadre of the Eritrean separatist band, said after giving himself up to a unit of the Second Revolutionary Liberation Army recently that today more than ever before, people who had been recruited into the ELF and several of its ranks [as heard] are realizing the bankruptcy of the entire seccessionist movement and that they are taking every opportunity of decamping and resuming normal life. He pointed out that large numbers of people who had been misguided into joining the separatist gang are ready to hand themselves over to security forces on the Eritrean-Tigre fronts in full realization that the Ethiopian revolution is genuine and the struggle of the Ethiopian broad masses intrinsically socialist. He also stated that the normalization of relations between Ethiopia and the Sudan has had a most demoralizing and crippling effect on the entire seccessionist movement. [Text] [LD261904 Addid Ababa Radio in English to neighboring countries 1530 GMT 26 Dec 80 EA]

CSO: 4407

BRIEFS

CONSTITUTION MODIFICATION--Banjul, 22 Dec (AFP)--Gambia's constitution will be modified after the congress of the Ruling Progressive People's Party [PPP], which is due next May, President Dawda Jawara indicated during a meeting in Banjul on Sunday. Sir Dawda, who is the PPP secretary general, did not give details of the manner in which the constitution will be modified, but observers think that the change will bring about a decentralization of power, with, in particular, the creation of a Prime Ministry. During this meeting, President Jawara called the PPP a socialist party. It is the first time, it is noted, that he gives the designation to his party. During the same meeting, he also declared that the PPP is seeking membership in the Socialist International and the Socialist Interafrican to be created in the future. According to observers, these changes are not unrelated to the fears of trouble during last October in the Gambian capital and which entailed both the severing of diplomatic ties with Libya and the intervention of Senegalese troops at the request of the Gambian Government. Gambia is already practicing a multi-party policy (the opposing National Congress Party has 5 seats in parliament as against 29 for the ruling party) and if she also opts for a Socialist Party, the PPP will meet the conditions for adhering to the Socialist International, observers point out. The ruling Socialist Party in Senegal, a country which completely surrounds Gambia, is member of the International and Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor, the Senegalese President, is one of the founders of the Socialist International. The PPP is also member of the committee in charge of the preliminary work of the constitutive congress of the Inter-African Socialist, scheduled to take place in Tunis next February. [Text] [AB220748 Paris AFP in French 1701 GMT 22 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON SINGLE-PARTY SYSTEMS

AB221250 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Dakar, Senegal, Dec 22 (AFP)--President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who has ruled Guinea as a one-party state for 22 years, says he still believes single-party systems give the best government in Africa but that they are not without problems.

Mr Sekou Toure's comments came in a speech to university graduates in Conakry that was broadcast on Guinean radio and monitored here.

He said the one-party system gives total power to the action of each people on itself, on the environment and on its relations with other peoples.

But, he said, such systems present dangers, as well.

Egoism, incompetence or treachery (of party leaders) can block the advance of the movement, compromise the free play of democratic forces and prevent free expression of members, in the egotistical goal of self-maintenance or of profiting from collective gains, Mr Sekou Toure said.

Multi-party arrangements, he said, often represented a hypocritical dispersion of the organization of the ruling class, especially in the bourgeois system. And he criticized African politicians who want to implant in their countries political or trade union blueprints from Europe, America or elsewhere.

The Guinean leader added: neither a multiplicity of political parties nor a single political option is a sure sign of the decree of democracy in a country.

Mr Sekou Toure, who rules through the Guinea Democratic Party, has often been accused of repression and of holding prisoner those who disagree with his regime.

Africa wide, there are about 20 countries with one-party systems, many of them French or Portuguese-speaking states. Several of the former British territories, however, including Zimbabwe, Botswana, Uganda, Ghana, Nigeria and Gambia, have multi-party parliamentary arrangements, as do Senegal and Morocco, former French colonies, and white-ruled South Africa.

Other states such as Niger, Chad, Mauritania and Ethiopia have no parties at all, although Ethiopia is in the process of organizing a Marxist party and Mauritania has announced a return to democratic institutions. Upper Volta had one of the most active political party systems on the continent until the military coup last month.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PRISONER RELEASE--Bernardo Vieira, the president of Guinea Bissau's Council of the Revolution, has said that shortly he intends to free Rafael Barboza, who was condemned to life imprisonment for high treason. [Text] [LD251600 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 25 Dec 80]

CSO: 4401

LIBYAN WITHDRAWAL FROM CHAD DISCUSSED

AB231751 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 23 Dec 80 p 31

[Editorial by A. Bassole: "The Essential Point"]

[Text] It is still too early to rejoice about total peace. The meeting of the Organization of African Unity which opens in Lagos, Nigeria, this morning, as member of observers have put it, could take place in the greatest confusion.

In fact, contradictory information is circulating about the agenda of the meeting. A great part ~~of African~~ public opinion already wonders what topics the participants in the Lagos conference will discuss when no guideline has yet been established.

But this is not all. One of the main actors--and not the least important one--Mr Goukouni Oueddei, president of the transitional National Union Government, GUNT, has been repeating and repeating since Sunday that he will not go to Lagos. From his own point of view, the civil war is now over to the advantage of the governmental coalition, and it is therefore, in his opinion, no longer necessary to return to the Lome agreement. For him, the matter is closed, the more so since Hissein Habre's group, which is considered the splinter group, has been defeated.

It is obvious that the GUNT president's attitude is that of the winner. It is easy to understand: the comparative strength of forces is in his favor, and he is determined to behave according to the famous maxim that the strongest man is always right.

However, since this victory was achieved thanks to the help of Libyan troops, some of the countries neighboring Chad are of the opinion that there is still a problem. The primary problem, according to them, is Tripoli's interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign country in violation of the OAU charter. The second problem is the threat of destabilization which stems from this foreign presence on their borders.

As a matter of fact, everybody knows that Al-Qadhdhafi secretly dreams of one day successfully creating what he himself calls the "Islamic Federation

South of the Sahara." Since he proved in Ndjamena that he has one of the more powerful armies on the continent, on top of his petrodollars--which he does not yet know how to make good use of--it is anybody's guess how far the man of Islamization to the bitter end could go if nothing is done to stop him.

In light of the preceding remarks, one can say that in Lagos, the African heads of state will attempt to publicize the thesis of the necessity that Libyan troops be withdrawn from Chad. The serenity of the deliberations will in fact depend on this solution. If that is not achieved, meetings will follow meetings without settling the problem.

CSO: 4400

ASSISTANT MINISTERS, OTHERS RESHUFFLED

LD231320 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Dec 80 EA

[Text] His Excellency the president, Daniel Arap Moi, has made a number of appointments and transfers as follows:

Assistant Ministers:

Henry Cheboiwo--cooperative development [as heard, according to records that is his present post].

Mark Mwithaga transferred from the Ministry of Labor to Tourism.

Ngengi Muigai transferred from Ministry of Water Development to Ministry of Works.

F. F. Gumo from tourism to local government.

Ole Nampaso from Ministry of Works to the Ministry of Water Development.

Shariff Nassir from Commerce to the Ministry of Labor.

C.E.M. Ivuti from Ministry of Agriculture to Ministry of Commerce.

Permanent secretaries:

J. Muliro from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Ministry of Culture and Social Services.

J. Muchemi from the Ministry of Culture and Social Services to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

J. H. Wairagu from the Ministry of Water Development to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

J.H.O. Omino from Ministry of Works to the Ministry of Water Development.

J. Shamala from the Ministry of Commerce to the Ministry of Works.

J. Gituma from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to the Ministry of Commerce.

Changes in the chairmen of parastatals:

(F.M. Githunguri)--chairman of Development Finance Corporation of Kenya.

J. M. Seroney--chairman of Industrial Development Bank.

F. K. Maika--chairman of KENATCO [Kenya National Transport Company].

C. Lubembe--chairman of National Construction Corporation.

Prof D. (Taisoti)--chairman, Mumias Sugar Company.

(Aldi Galgalo)--chairman, Kenya Cashew Nut Company.

Kenya Airways Board of Directors:

Chairman--Mr Maina Wanjigi.

Members: Mr P. Ndegwa; Mr R. M. (Mwilu); Mr G. W. (Boswell); Mr Andrew (Kiptun); and Mr P. K. (Njani).

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

UGANDAN PRIME MINISTER VISITS—A high-powered Ugandan delegation today called on His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi at State House, Nakuru. The Ugandan delegation, led by the country's prime minister, Mr Otema Alimadi, discussed matters pertaining to the close cooperation between the two countries, especially in the fields of trade, communications and border affairs. Other members of the Ugandan delegation included the minister for cooperation and marketing, Mr Yona Kanyamozi; the managing director, Uganda Commercial Bank, Mr (Richard Kaijika); the acting high commissioner-designate, Mr (David Mwaka); and other senior government officials. During the discussions which lasted for about 1 hour, President Moi was accompanied by the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko; the two ministers of state in the president's office, Messrs Nicholas Biwott and G. G. Kariuki; the minister for transport and communications, Mr Henry Kosgey; the minister for commerce, Mr Eliud Mwamunga, and the chief secretary, Mr Kiereini. [Text] [LD271934 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1612 GMT 27 Dec 80 EA]

USE OF MOMBASA PORT--The Zairian ambassador to Kenya, Mr Ndaze Hataboro, has thanked the Kenya Government for allowing Zaire to use the port of Mombasa. The ambassador said this when he paid a courtesy call on an assistant minister for foreign affairs, Mr Kamwithi Munyi, in his office yesterday. The two held talks on cooperation between their countries, and on international matters. Mr Munyi and Ambassador Mataboro observed that Kenyan-Zairian relations are good and that they should be continued and intensified. At another function yesterday Mr Munyi received the Bulgarian ambassador to Kenya, Mr Dimitar Pekhov. The ambassador requested Kenya to participate in the trade fair which will be held in Bulgaria next year. Mr Munyi, on his part, asked the ambassador for more scholarships for Kenyan students. The two discussed matters of cooperation in science, medicine and culture and they also discussed international issues. [Text] [LD241138 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 24 Dec 80 EA]

TANZANIAN CATTLE RAIDERS SHOT--Twenty-two Tanzanian cattle raiders were shot dead inside the Masai-Mara Game Reserve when they were intercepted by a joint patrol of the Kenya police and the anti-poaching unit of the game rangers. A police report said that the incident happened yesterday afternoon when a gang of about 30 armed Tanzanians, some of them in military uniform, were sighed at Talek, on the Mara River inside the Masai-Mara Game Reserve. The police report says the Tanzanian raiders had earlier stolen 400 head of cattle from the Manyattas of Ole Neaibon and Ole Londo.

In a bid to recover the cattle, the report says, a fierce battle erupted between the raiders and the Kenya police. The battle, estimated to have lasted 2 hours, left 22 Tanzanians killed. No casualties were suffered by the Kenya police. A police patrol recovered all the stolen cattle, three automatic rifles, two rounds of ammunition and several bows and arrows. Other raiders fled back to Tanzania and the Kenya police had to abandon the chase. The police report says the area is being patrolled heavily. The recovered stolen cattle have already been returned to the owners. [Text] [LD231904 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Dec 80 EA]

UGANDANS WARNED--His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi today issued a nononsense warning to Ugandan nationals living in Kenya to refrain from issuing attacks on the new Ugandan Government of President Milton Obote from Kenyan soil. President Moi urged Ugandans to join hands with their brothers and sisters to build a stable and prosperous new Ugandan nation. The Kenyan leader said the Kenyan Government would do all in its powers to ensure that Kenya is not used as base for individuals or newspapers to launch attacks on Uganda. President Moi recalled that he had congratulated Dr Obote for his victory at the polls and this, he said, indicated that the Kenyan Government was anxious to ensure that there is law and order in Uganda, which was vital for reconstruction and reconciliation in keeping with the true spirit of Nyayo [footsteps]. President Moi stressed that since there was now an elected government in Uganda, smuggling along the common Kenya-Uganda border will be effectively controlled. His Excellency expressed his satisfaction at the efforts being made by the police in cooperation with officials of the ruling Kenya African National Union, KANU, in preventing the illegal movement of essential commodities and urged them to continue with this spirit in order to eradicate the evils. [Text] [LD211934 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Dec 80 EA]

CSO: 4420

FINANCE MINISTER SAYS DEBT RESTRUCTURING WON

AB211225 Paris AFP in English 1050 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, Dec 21 (AFP)--Liberia, its economic afflicted by oil import costs and post-coup problems, has won agreement in principle from eight industrial countries for a restructuring of 34.4 million dollars in debt, the Liberian finance minister said here this weekend.

The minister, Major Perry Zulu, told Agence France-Presse that the accord had been reached Thursday and Friday at a meeting of the Paris Club. In attendance were representatives of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Sweden.

Major Zulu said, however, that his country's ruling military council--which took power in April in a coup that killed President William Tolbert--had wanted a restructuring of 50 million dollars in debt.

The French Economics Ministry said the representatives would recommend to their governments that Liberia be allowed four years to take care of payments on debt due between July 1, 1980, and December 31, 1981.

The ministry also said Liberia's creditors had taken into account an economic recovery program the West African State has drawn up based on an accord with the International Monetary Fund. Major Zulu said the Washington-based IMF would furnish Liberia the equivalent of 91 million dollars over the next two fiscal years.

On Thursday in Monrovia, acting finance minister Rudolph Johnson and U.S. Ambassador Robert Smith signed an agreement whereby the United States will give Liberia 7 million dollars for reconstruction in the fields of agriculture, [word indistinct] health and public works. Mr. Smith said U.S. authorities hoped to be granting another 5 million this week to import rice.

Liberia was also to get U.S. bank loans equivalent to about half its 11-million-dollar oil debt to Saudi Arabia, U.S. officials said.

In Paris, Major Zulu said the country's total oil debt, before the price hikes announced last week at the OPEC meeting in Bali, was 40 million dollars.

The U.S. announced on December 1 that the grants to Liberia were upcoming, after the Liberians apparently had decided to turn to Libya for financial help.

Richard Moose, assistant secretary of state for African affairs in the outgoing Carter administration, made a flying visit to Monrovia, conferred with head of state Samuel Doe, and said afterward that Master Sergeant Doe understands that it is not necessary (for the Liberians) to obligate themselves to the Libyans to deal with their financial problems.

Sergeant Doe, who had been planning a visit to Libya, then put it off. But the Liberians sent Foreign Minister Gabriel Baccus Matthews and Economics Minister Togba Nah Tipoteh to Tripoli anyway on December 4.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LEADER ARRESTED--Paris, Dec 30 (AFP)--The leader of the left-wing party, Monima Party of Madagascar, Monja Jaona, was arrested on November 30 in Malagasy, opposition activists in France said in a statement here today. They called for his immediate and unconditional release. The Monima Party chairman was arrested by the army in unclear circumstances along with two other party members who were later freed, the statement signed by a committee for the release of Monja Jaona said. It added that all requests to the Madagascar authorities for news of the fate of the party leader, who is 70, had been fruitless and that his family would be very worried on account of his age. The committee called on all forces and all people attached to justice to demand from the Malagasy Government the true motives for the politicians arrest and detention. [Text] [AB301850 Paris AFP in English 1714 GMT 30 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

1981 BUDGET DETAILS--Bamako, 26 Dec (AFP)--Mali's 1981 draft budget, adopted on 24 December and the final figure for which will be set by the country's National Assembly, recorded an increase of 4.5 percent in revenue and 1.6 percent in expenditure as compared with the 1980 budget (77.8 billion Malian francs), Radio Mali announced on Friday. The tendency towards a freeze on expenditure in favor of revenue, the radio continues, shows the authorities' willingness to outline a budget policy in 1981 which aims at reflecting the realities of the country, in the words of the finance and trade minister, Mr Drissa Keita. In 1981, the sale of the export products (cotton, peanuts), continues the radio, will not cover our import needs of basic necessities. In the face of such an imbalance, it continues, the state accepts to reduce its development intentions in all sectors except that of health. According to the radio, the head of state, Gen Moussa Traore, who presided over the session of the leadership of the Democratic Union of Malian People's Party and of government, after adopting the proposals, stressed the two main features of the 1981 budget proposals: the worsening of workers' purchasing power and the financing of the budget deficit from abroad. [Text] [AB262121 Paris AFP in French 1735 GMT 26 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Nov 80 p 3

[Report on press conference with Joaquim Chissano, foreign affairs minister of Mozambique, date and place not given]

> [Text] Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's foreign affairs minister, led the Mozambican delegation to SADCC-2. Chissano held a press conference with foreign newsmen who were covering the proceedings. In his brief meeting with the journalists, the Mozambican diplomatic chief responded to some questions, most of which pertained to the full application of economic sanctions against racist South Africa. Following are some excerpts from his remarks.

1. On Mozambique's Position Regarding the Lome Convention

[Chissano] Regarding the Lome Convention, our position is that Mozambique needs more time to be sure of the advantages of adhering to this convention. Still, Mozambique feels there are many ways of cooperating with the EEC and its member countries. The fact that the Lome Convention has had to be revised twice is an indication that it is still not a fully formed institution, such that it could coordinate economic relations among nations, so we need to think about more suitable forms of cooperation with the EEC and its member countries. This is our position.

2. On Sanctions Against South Africa

[Chissano] The purpose of this conference was to reduce our economic dependence on South Africa. In other words, it is a matter of a struggle for greater freedom. In this struggle, it must be understood that we will always have to make sacrifices. We still have ties with South Africa, and these ties were imposed upon us. There are still European countries with ties to South Africa. Now, the question is whether or not to cut those ties. In the case of our countries, countries like Mozambique, the ties are physical and geographical. In the case of the other countries, the European countries, the ties are more of a political and economic nature. Thus the latter countries have a stronger possibility of giving them up than we do; for us, the sacrifice is like cutting off some parts of our body, while

for the Europeans countries it means changing the system of economic relations with South Africa or establishing priorities for the geographic areas or countries where they should be investing. Sweden set an example, and we sincerely hope that others will follow. We cannot expect that all the EEC members will make such a decision immediately and jointly, but we feel that if we want to see effective sanctions applied against South Africa, the countries with economic power in South Africa will have to be the ones to take the initiative in applying sanctions. We know there are countries that are afraid to do anything, but in the name of peace, freedom and cooperation, they must take such action.

3. On the Relationship Between Sanctions Against South Africa and the Nine Countries of Southern Africa

[Chissano] From the speech I heard and the conversations I had an opportunity to hold with the chairman of the conference, and from what I later learned from some delegations regarding his statements on the matter, it was clear to me that the chairman felt precisely as we do in Mozambique, that the sanctions must be effective. The Front Line countries do not want to declare they are going to apply sanctions against South Africa if our application of such sanctions will not have the desired effect. We would like to see such action by those countries whose application of sanctions would have positive results. We did this with Zimbabwe. Mozambique applied sanctions when we were sure they would be effective, and they were. Meanwhile, there are many circumstances in South Africa that would allow us to apply sanctions against it, not ruling out the possibility that we could apply sanctions even if other countries do not. When we do, however, there will be internal or regional factors justifying application of sanctions by the nine countries of the SADCC.

4. On Measures South Africa Might Take

[Chissano] I doubt that South Africa would take measures against our country, provoking the European countries or economic organizations to apply sanctions against it. I do not know what South Africa would gain by this, because we believe South Africa would also have something to lose if it took measures against Mozambique. Since South Africa stands to lose if France or the FRG, the United States, Great Britain, Holland and others apply sanctions, and would lose by retaliating in any way against Mozambique, I do not see how it would do so. It would lose on one side, and we would lose on the other.

5. On Mozambique's Possible Participation in War Against South Africa

[Chissano] We were asked this question in 1961, before FRELIMO was founded from the resistance movements that existed then. They asked if we would take up arms against Portuguese colonialism. We answered: "If we are forced to." We were forced to, and we took up arms. Now they ask if we would join in an armed struggle against South Africa. The answer is the same: If we are forced to. We are a peaceful country, with a peaceful people, but if we were forced to fight, we would fight.

6. On Mozambique's Membership in CEMA

[Chissano] We have not yet concluded our study of this issue, but we feel there are many possibilities of joining CEMA, because we think we will be dealing directly with the socialist countries that are CEMA members, and we will be members and will take part in the decisions of this organization.

7. On Conflicting Statements of Botswana and Mozambique Regarding Sanctions Against South Africa

[Chissano] There is no inconsistency between my statements and those of the chairman of the conference. The sanctions against Rhodesia were effective when they were applied fully and successfully by Mozambique, as an independent country. They were not effective as they were "applied" by the Portuguese and British governments, because they were not fully applied; there was no determination on the part of those countries to apply sanctions.

Owing to Mozambique's decision, complementing a decision already made by Zambia, the sanctions became effective.

8. On Transfer of Western Oil to South Africa Through Mozambique

[Chissano] Mozambique must be involved but Mozambique does not bring the petroleum from Holland or other supplying areas to Maputo. Mozambique would not like to sacrifice its ports in favor of other ports in receiving this oil from Holland or any other country. If the petroleum is going to South Africa, why not through Maputo, if it cannot go anywhere else? It is Holland's responsibility if it ships petroleum to South Africa through the port of Maputo, and we cannot conceal the fact that Mozambique's ports are still open to South Africa.

9. On Relationship Between Maputo Conference and Sanctions Against South Africa

[Chissano] As the chairman said here, the conference did not deal with questions linked to sanctions. This conference dealt with development; that is, the means to reduce our independence on South Africa.

6362
CSO: 4401

JOINT RESOLUTION PUBLISHED ON MACHEL VISIT TO USSR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] I

On 1 December 1980, the Political Standing Committee of the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party's Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique assessed the significance and the results of the visit paid from 17 to 22 November 1980 to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by a high-ranking party and state delegation, headed by the president of the FRELIMO Party, Samora Moises Machel, at the invitation of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

II

Having thoroughly analyzed the report of the delegation and the documents signed during the visit, these entities noted with pleasure that:

1. The visit, and the discussions that took place, led to an intensification of the mutual understanding of the revolutionary process in the two countries, and a desire for greater cooperation in all areas. This caused a qualitative improvement in the fraternal relations between the two peoples, parties and states, acting on behalf of increased friendship between both peoples and on behalf of the cause of peace and socialism.

2. The Order of People's Friendship conferred upon Comrade President Samora Moises Machel was highly esteemed because it reflects the high regard and admiration that the USSR has for the Mozambican people and their supreme leader.

This action, which was and is extensively appreciated by both peoples, the Soviet and Mozambican, has fostered the strengthening of our friendship and solidarity with the peoples of the world, and our practice of proletarian internationalism.

3. The great mass demonstrations that surrounded our delegation, especially in Moscow, Fruntze and Tashkent, the warm expressions of Mozambican-Soviet friendship at meetings held in the capitals of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic and the Uzbekh Soviet Socialist Republic, and the affection shown by the people, the Soviet Communists and the party and state leaders expressed the deep sentiments of friendship and

brotherhood toward our people, and the high esteeem for the measures carried out by our party and state for the construction of the socialist society and the valuable contribution made to the cause of the national liberation of peoples and to the cause of peace.

4. The talks took place in a warm atmosphere of socialist brotherhood and full mutual understanding, with identical views concerning bilateral relations and the international situation.

This atmosphere and these identical views are a result of the firm foundation underlying the relations between the two parties and states, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In this way, the unity of views and mutual positions were consolidated.

5. Owing to the many contacts and discussions that were held, the visit made it possible to intensify the deepseated relations of friendship and brotherhood between the leaders of the two parties and states, and particularly between Comrades Samora Moises Machel and Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev; which contributed to the fostering of relations between the two peoples, parties and states.

III

The joint session cited with particular consideration the essential importance of the agreement for cooperation between the FRELIMO Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which was signed by the supreme leaders of both parties.

This agreement, based on the mutual desire to develop and intensify the fraternal cooperation between both parties, in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in the interests of the universal struggle for peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism, constituted a major impetus for Mozambican-Soviet relations.

Similarly, the joint Mozambican-Soviet Declaration signed by Samora Moises Machel and Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, in addition to expressing ideological and political agreement and unity of views and positions, demonstrates in a steadfast manner the mutual desire for developing the relations in all sectors, in the interests of both peoples as well as the cause of peace and socialism.

The Declaration is in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation concluded by both parties on 31 March 1977, and calls for new accomplishments.

Owing to its significance in increasing relations between the two peoples, the joint session expressed high regard for the agreement between the Mozambican Youth Organization and the Soviet Communist Youth organization (KOMSOMOL), which will enable the young Mozambican and Soviet internationalists to work side by side for the development of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

This agreement should inspire the mass social organizations of both countries to engage in joint activities, which will intensify the friendship between the two peoples.

IV

An assessment was made of the progress in economic, cultural and scientific cooperation and in the trade relations between the two countries, as well as of the new prospects that will be opening up for multilateral and long-term cooperation, as a result of the agreements that have been signed.

The joint session expressed high regard for these documents, because:

1. They constitute a practical example of the relations that should prevail among socialist countries in different stages of development.

2. They make an actual contribution to the victory of Mozambique over underdevelopment, and to the consolidation of the socialist state, as well as contributing to the construction of the material and technical foundations for the building of communism in the Soviet Union.

3. They safeguard the mutual advantage and progress of both countries, and thus make a theoretical and practical contribution to the establishment of a new international economic order.

4. They guarantee that the People's Republic of Mozambique will advance resolutely in the socialization of rural areas, the mechanization of agriculture, the creation of an industrial base, and the knowledge, exploration and transformation of its natural resources.

5. Finally, they lead to a greater complementation and interdependence, and to greater stability in the economic and social development of the two countries.

The joint session approved all of the documents which had been signed.

V

With respect to the importance of the agreements that were concluded, the joint session decided:

1. To laud the decision of the Political Standing Committee of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee to assign Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Standing Committee and secretary of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee for economic policy, to personally and on behalf of Mozambique supervise and dynamize the combined party and state relations between the two countries, as well as the relations between the mass social organizations.

2. To have the democratic mass organizations, the executive town councils, the schools, cooperatives and factories, and other economic, cultural and social institutions, increase the friendly relations and exchanges of views with similar Soviet organizations, and to establish, in particular, friendly and cooperative accords.

VI

In conclusion, the Political Standing Committee of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique decided:

1. To acclaim the Soviet people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the party and state leadership of the Soviet Union and, in particular, the secretary-general of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, for the warm, fraternal manner in which they received the Mozambican party and state delegation, headed by President Samora Moises Machel.

2. To express appreciation for the honor conferred upon the Mozambican people, the FRELIMO Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique in having granted the Order of People's Friendship to President Samora Moises Machel.

3. To congratulate President Samora Moises Machel and the delegation led by him on the success of the official, friendly visit to the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

Approved by the Political Standing Committee of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee.

Approved by the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly.

Approved by the Council of Ministers.

The President of the FRELIMO Party and President of the Republic, Samora Moises Machel.

Maputo, 1 December 1980.

2909
CSO: 4401

DETAILS OF MAPUTO PORT FACILITIES PROVIDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Nov 80 pp 2, 6

[Article reprinted from REVISTA DA DIRECCAO NACIONAL DOS PORTOS E CAMINHOS DE FERRO, April-September 1980: "Meeting Point for Cooperation With Countries and Peoples of the Entire World"]

[Excerpts] Pursuant to the decisions of the Lusaka Conference, the commitment of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] in this area of East Africa has increased substantially: because it is the country which provides access to the sea for all the countries of a vast "hinterland," its principal ports will need to handle large quantities of cargo. At the present moment it is prepared to respond to any request.

Because it is the terminus of three major railroads (one line serves Swaziland, connecting at the border with the Swazi railway system; another serves the Republic of South Africa, connecting at the border with the South African Railways system; and lastly, the third line serves Zimbabwe, connecting at the border with the Zimbabwe Railways System), the port of Maputo--with an independent Zimbabwe serving as a bridge to Zambia and Zaire--takes on particular importance.

Specifications

A level roadway 22 meters long extends the entire length of the wharf. It is equipped with 74 electric cranes (of from 3 to 80 tons each) and three rail lines that enable trains to move freely, with the result that the cargo is loaded directly from the freight cars onto the ships or unloaded from the ships onto the cars. There are approximately 115 kilometers of railway track within the wharf area to provide these services.

Toward the rear and arranged in a row paralleling the roadway there are 28 warehouses with a total floorspace of 38,000 square meters and a storage capacity of 276,000 tons; 23 covered spaces totaling 5,920 square meters; and a number of open storage areas. These facilities are also served by three rail lines constructed at their rear.

There is also an electric bunker for the mechanical handling of coal, with a loading capacity of 800 tons per hour. This electric bunker is served by bunkers that have

a total capacity of 96,000 tons of coal and by a special freight depot that can accommodate thousands of freight cars.

The port has a 7,500-ton capacity cold storage plant for fruit; it is constructed in such a way as to enable the boxes to be loaded directly from the refrigerated facilities onto the moored ships. There is also a cold storage plant for freezing fish; it has two chambers, each of which has a capacity of 100 tons.

The container wharf, construction of which was started in August 1970 and completed in mid-1971, represents 50,000 square meters of land reclaimed from the bay.

The steel wharf has a capacity which permits the simultaneous loading of two ships each with a draft of up to 37 feet, thanks to the presence of four modern cranes and 12 elevator cars with a capacity of 12 tons. The wharf is equipped with the largest heavy-cargo facility in the port of Maputo, in that it has a 46-square-meter paved area for the storage of steel.

The port handles large quantities of various types of ore, for which there are spaces (bunkers) that make it possible to store substantial quantities of this kind of cargo (1.4 million tons of bulk ore and 30,000 tons of copper).

The sugar complex at the port was completed in late 1966; it provides for the storage and handling of bulk sugar by the most modern methods. This installation consists of facilities for unloading freight cars at a rate of 350 tons per hour; a conveyor belt system; a system of continuous weighing; a loading tower for loading ships at a rate of 150 tons per hour; a system of winches for handling freight cars; and two warehouses for the storage of sugar with a total capacity of 80,000 tons.

In addition, silos were recently constructed for the mechanical handling of grain. They will have a total capacity of 50,000 tons of grain and will be able to handle 800 tons per hour.

Approximately 200 mechanical units, mobile cranes, forklifts, tractors for freight handling and towing, and pipelines running the entire length of the wharf to supply water and liquid fuels to the ships moored at the wharf round out the equipment of the port and are largely responsible for maintaining the reputation for rapid cargo handling and dispatch that this port has long enjoyed.

Matola Rail-Port Complex

Four miles from the port of Maputo is the Matola wharf, which was constructed in 1964 and is used for unloading bulk liquid fuels. It possesses the appropriate installations and pipelines linking the oil tankers to the existing gasoline storage tanks, which have a capacity of 160,000 tons. The crude oil from the Persian Gulf is discharged here, and fuel shipments to the neighboring Republic of South Africa and to destinations along the entire Mozambican coast are also processed at this complex.

A quay and warehouses for the handling of forest products were constructed in this area and in areas reclaimed from the sea.

A new wharf 208 meters in length was constructed later; it is equipped with installations for the mechanized handling of bulk ores at a loading rate of more than

3,000 tons per hour, which gives it first place for such facilities among all African ports. The iron ore from Swaziland and the magnetite and chrome from South Africa also pass through here.

The entry into operation of the Matola wharf enabled the port of Maputo to provide more space for ships.

Pilot Service

A ship wishing to call at the port of Maputo takes on its pilot north of the island of Inhaca, who upon the vessel's departure accompanies it as far as the same location.

Ships can leave and enter the port through the southern bar or the northern bar, which allow the entry or departure of ships with a maximum draft of 38 and 37.2 feet respectively, depending on the tides that occur on the day in question.

Maritime Administration

The Maritime Administration has its headquarters in a building located outside the port area.

It has jurisdiction over the entire coast, including the ports and rivers of Maputo and Gaza Provinces, and is in charge of all maritime services in general; lighthouses; buoy marking; operation of the drydock; anchorages; dragging with cables and anchors; decisions with respect to maritime damage and disasters; fishing; policing of the waters and shores; and the navigational safety--and inspection--of all floating equipment.

10992
CSO: 4401

FISHING BOAT DAMAGED IN MAPUTO BAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] An industrial-class fishing boat belonging to the Mozambican-Soviet joint enterprise MOSOFESCA [Mozambican-Soviet Fishing Enterprise] has lain half submerged since last Friday night in Maputo Bay, outside the ship channel on the Catembe side.

Although it has not been possible for us to learn the reasons why the shrimp boat "Piti" ran aground--despite our efforts to find out--it is known that the physical damage to the boat is quite substantial, inasmuch as water completely filled the engine room and damaged the electrical system.

The boat entered the port of Maputo last week to repair the damage sustained by one of its propellers. We learned from organizations connected with maritime activities that when the boat arrived at the port of the nation's capital it was unable to dock because of a lack of space, and its captain consequently decided to beach it on the Catembe side of the bay so that it could be repaired rapidly.

The same sources said that although beaching a boat in that area is feasible and therefore proper, it was apparently not done in accordance with the navigational standards required in consequence of the tide, the current and other circumstances.

The result of noncompliance with these standards was that the shrimp boat "Piti" toppled onto its side and shipped water during high tide the following day, Saturday.

At the time of the accident the boat was already loaded with supplies for its crew and all its fishing equipment, inasmuch as the repairs would not require much time and it could immediately thereafter continue its voyage and its fishing tasks.

Since last Sunday firefighting teams from the city of Maputo; the Metalo-Mecanica enterprise; maritime authorities; and the ship's crew itself have been involved in the operations to refloat the vessel.

These operations--which are supported by a dredge--have, however, been made very difficult by the inadequacy of the existing equipment, and the date on which the work can be completed is therefore unknown. As of late yesterday it was still impossible to refloat the "Piti."

The aforementioned entities responsible for maritime activity have emphasized to us that even after the "Piti" is refloated it will be necessary to have a period of at

least 6 months for its complete repair, including obviously the replacement of equipment damaged by the saltpeter [sic].

Operating with a maximum crew of 23, the "Piti"--built in Brazil--measures 25 meters in length, 6.7 meters in width (beam) and 4.6 meters in height. The boat displaces 110 cubic meters (approximately 200 tons of cargo) and attains a maximum speed of 10 knots.

The boat is of modern design and carries equipment normally used by large vessels; this gives it a self-sufficiency of 25 working hours at sea. It has a refrigeration capacity of 1,000 kilograms per hour, for a total of 35 tons of shrimp. This figure could be increased by virtue of the dimensions of the hold, which has a capacity of 50 tons of fish.

10992
CSO: 4401

SABOTAGE, ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES IN COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Several complaints from the population affiliated with the People's Vigilance activity have led to the detection of serious maneuvers involving economic sabotage in the enterprises associated with the Man Kay group and, consequently, to intervention therein. This measure was reported in a dispatch signed by the minister of home trade, Manuel Aranda da Silva.

By virtue of the aforementioned dispatch, which we published in its entirety on page 3 of this issue, an Administrative Commission was appointed to assume the authority of the General Assemblies in the Man Kay Commercial Company enterprises, SARL; Bulhas, Ltd; Chemical-Drugs; Alves, Correia & Bulhas, Ltd; E.N. Mahomed & Bros, Ltd; and Casa Momad Ibraimo.

All these firms belonged to the May Kay group and, with the exception of the Man Kay Commercial Company, they engaged in their activities in Beira, while the former did so in Maputo.

From wholesale to retail trade, including importing and exporting, the activities of the different enterprises in the group covered a large area of the commercial sector, carrying considerable weight with respect to the system for supplying the population, particularly in the country's two major cities.

As a result of this importance, as our staff was told yesterday by a member of the commission investigating the activities of the aforementioned enterprises, the many different kinds of economic sabotage and fraud practiced by the administrative boards and managements of those firms were detrimental not only to the state's economic security, but also to the efforts expended to improve supplies to the population.

Among other illegal acts discovered after the probe, in the area of the state's economic security, were maneuvers which were reflected in an improper outlay of hard currency amounting to about 17,514,497 meticals, as a result of overbilling and underbilling.

As for the damage to the supply for the population, the illegal acts that were discovered, among other things, caused imbalances in the supplies of commodities distributed in several provinces, thus worsening the problem of queues in some, in addition to constituting the practice of speculation.
2909
CSO: 4401

PORTUGUESE TECHNICIANS ARRIVE TO ASSIST SHOE INDUSTRY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Nov 80 p 2

[Article: "Efforts To Restore Production at FACOBOL and UFA"]

[Excerpts] Part of the technical team of the Portuguese company FAROBOL [expansion unknown] has already arrived in Maputo. For a period of 2 years the team will provide support to the rubber and canvas shoe factories (specifically, to FACOBOL [Rubber and Canvas Shoe Factory] and to UFA [expansion unknown], both of which are located in the nation's capital).

The transfer of these Portuguese technicians to the People's Republic of Mozambique was made under the provisions of the cooperation agreement signed between the two countries which provides for technical assistance and the training of staff personnel in this sector of industry.

The aforesaid agreement was signed following the visit made by President Samora Machel to FACOBOL as part of the current Political and Organizational Offensive. With the adoption of this measure and the arrival of raw materials that have already been imported, new prospects have thus been created for the improvement and increase of production in this sector, and the results will become apparent early next year.

According to information obtained from representatives of the management of the aforementioned industrial unit, another group of five technicians in the employ of the same Portuguese partner has been working since late last month on a general survey of the existing equipment at the factory. These technicians are scheduled to leave for their country next 19 December.

The technical team which will work in our country for 2 years--a part of which is already in Maputo--consists of 12 persons, six of whom are assigned to FACOBOL and the remainder to UFA. In addition to providing technical assistance to the current staff personnel in these manufacturing sectors, these technicians will train Mozambican cadres for the future operation of the factories.

Despite the Raw Material Shortage We Receive Strong Support From the Official Organizations

In the course of the interview with our reporters the FACOBOL management cited the shortage of raw material as one of the principal problems and said this difficulty has intensified steadily since 1979.

Meanwhile, a number of Mozambican workers from the FACOBOL factory are scheduled to travel within a few days to a European country, where they will take an advanced training course.

Some of the cooperating technicians now in our country are having to cope with the housing shortage. Two of their number are at present living in Inhaca until their situation in the capital is normalized.

However, this problem (the problem of housing the cooperating technicians), which is a universal problem, is being solved by the appropriate official organizations, which have already moved many of the technicians from the hotels into residences which are being prepared for their use.

10992
CSO: 4401

DEFICIENT FINANCING DELAYS TRANSFER OF PEOPLE'S STORES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] The internal work in connection with the transfer of the establishments of the People's Stores enterprise--which was initiated fully 5 months ago--is scheduled to conclude today, 1 December, in all the provinces of the nation.

According to data obtained from the National Liquidation Commission concerning the aforementioned establishments, the transfer process is considerably behind schedule except in Maputo and Nampula Provinces, where the work has made some progress.

The delay experienced throughout the transfer process has been caused primarily by the financial and organisational difficulties encountered, and especially the former, which are impeding the proper development of the work under way.

We were told, however, that this problem is the object of increased attention on the part of the various entities represented on the National Liquidation Commission, with the Bank of Mozambique having reserved for itself the final study of the question.

Among proposals already put forward by the National Liquidation Commission, it was agreed that the Bank of Mozambique [BM] would grant credit on a case-by-case basis to the purchasers of these establishments, taking into account in each case the type of activity engaged in by a given establishment and the population density of the area in which it is located.

Inasmuch as it is the rural areas which at the present time are experiencing the greatest difficulties with respect to supply, it was also proposed that the BM grant increased financing to those interested in purchasing establishments located in these areas.

"The bank financing," a member of the National Liquidation Commission declared, "is basically weak. It is accordingly insufficient to make possible the purchase--in addition to the establishment proper and its equipment--of the inventory of a given store. This is the reason why a large percentage of those persons who had signed up have subsequently withdrawn."

10992
CSO: 4401

PEOPLE'S STORES TRANSFERS CAUSING UNEMPLOYMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] Our staff was notified by a member of the National Liquidation Commission for the People's Stores establishments that the unemployment of the workers from the People's Stores enterprises is a situation that has been noted as the process of the transfer of the respective establishments takes place throughout the entire country.

Despite the fact that the admission and placement of the competent, well-qualified workers from those same establishments in other existing productive sectors has been an endeavor to which the authorized entities have devoted great attention, some of those very workers are still without any employment. This fact is due mainly to the small number of jobs available in our country at present.

Assignment to the Park and Garden Areas

Before the process of transferring the People's Stores establishments began, a study was made of a means of solving the problem of placing the respective workers. For example, in the case of workers who lacked schooling and occupational skills, it was decided to assign them to the park and garden areas, the communal villages or other productive sectors.

However, unlike what had been planned, the dynamics of the transfer, which began last July, exceeded those involved in the creation of the aforementioned park and garden areas, which is in a relatively delayed phase. This situation is one of the leading factors underlying the unemployed status of the workers that is evident at present.

In the urban areas, one of the principle expedients for placing competent workers with minimal qualifications (according to reports obtained from a member of the National Liquidation Commission) has been their admission to new enterprises, or to ministries (as in the case of the city of Maputo).

It is also noteworthy that some workers from the establishments already transferred are still assigned to the stores in which they had been working, although this time they are subordinate to a new owner.

With regard to this matter, the member of the National Liquidation Commission told our staff that, according to regulations, no owner may refuse to keep the former workers of the store that has been purchased, with the idea of admitting new personnel, or facilitating employment for relatives and friends.

That individual emphasized: "However, this does not mean that they must necessarily keep all the workers who were in those establishments at the time."

Priority Must Be Given to the Admission of Those Workers

Also according to the same official, the problem is so serious that, at the present time, the People's Stores enterprise is incurring expenses by paying wages to workers who are unemployed and who are no longer rendering services in that sector.

That member of the National Liquidation Commission remarked: "In view of the seriousness of the problem, we have appealed to the Ministry of Labor, requesting that, through its provincial directorates, specifically the placement sectors, when new individuals are admitted, they take into account the need to give priority to the workers from the People's Stores, based on their conduct and occupational skills."

Meanwhile, insturctions have been given to the Provincial Liquidation Commissions to send lists containing the names of the workers from the People's Stores who are currently unemployed, so that, in conjunction with the Ministry of Labor, a study may be made of a means of creating conditions for their assignment to productive tasks.

2909
CSO: 4401

ELECTRIC POWER FOR ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The capital of Zambezia Province has now ceased to be a city "in the dark" with the startup--although still in the experimental stage--of the new electric power plant. This ended the difficult period the city had been experiencing for years with constant restrictions in the supply of electric power to residences, factories, offices and the public lighting system--; a period in which the city's entire life was conditioned by the limited capacity of its old electric power plant.

Power production has been inadequate for about 10 years, and there were even short periods when Quelimane was completely without light.

The new electric power plant--still in an experimental stage--entered into operation last week, supplying the entire city. The power plant consists of two generator groups with Mirrlees motors, each having a power output of 3.4 MW, or a total of 6.8 MW installed (as a comparison, the old power plant had a capacity of approximately 3.5 MW during its best days). Therefore, from now on there will be no restrictions on consumption, social or industrial, and its is even desirable, for technical and economic reasons, for consumption to be significantly increased.

This is one more victory and clear demonstration of the sensitivity of the party and government organizations to the real problems of the people.

When Mozambique Electric Company [EM] was founded in mid-1977, the company gave priority to resolving the problem of producing electric power in Quelimane, since, at that time, the existing power plant was unable to supply even a minimum quality or continuity of service. In fact, the equipment was obsolete, there were no spare parts and the most qualified experts had left the power plant from the time of national independence.

Therefore, EM drew up plans for a new power plant whose installation depended upon financial aid from the United Kingdom through the government agency, Crown Agents. In the meantime, to relieve the difficult situation over the short term while the new project was being carried out, EM took immediate steps to obtain spare parts to repair the equipment and arranged for emergency groups to come

to the city, even though the latter, with their limited skill, served only as a palliative. Since these groups, being "emergency" groups, were not prepared to work continuously, they ran certain risks. And although it is true that some of the equipment was damaged for that reason, it is nonetheless true that the group succeeded in alleviating and minimizing the problems.

Once the necessary financial aid was obtained, construction of the new power plant began immediately, even though there were certain delays in the work schedule initially established. The delays were due to slow material and equipment deliveries, on the one hand, and, on the other, to a certain lack of internal organization and efficiency beyond EM's control as, for example, a temporary lack of stone for making concrete.

The new Quelimane electric power plant, whose investment comes to about 125 million meticais, in addition to supplying the urban areas, will supply the water impounding station of Licuari, Nicuadala, the Sococo, the ceramics factory and others, with all public and private installations being ablt to operate with no restrictions on consumption from now on.

8568
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

BEIRA-MALAWI RAILROAD ACCIDENT--Beira--Millions of meticais of damage in rolling stock and the loss of 262 tons of molasses intended for export (equivalent to a damage of many hundreds of meticais) is the tally of a railroad accident which occurred last Monday on the Beira-Malawi line at kilometer 64 at a place known as Derunde. According to information supplied by the management of CFM-Centro [Mozambique Central Railroad], the cause of the accident, which resulted in the derailment of 12 cars, was the precarious condition of the maintenance and preservation of that important railroad. Meanwhile, just recently there was another accident for the same reason at kilometer 27 of the same line in the area of Savane. In a meeting with the news media, Engineer Rui Fonseca, one of CFM-Centro's directors, asserted that the Derunde accident was caused by the bad condition of the track as a whole but particularly of that at the scene of the disaster. He also said that efforts are being made to correct and considerably improve the entire line inasmuch as that line is heavily involved in the transportation of merchandise to and from Malawi. He then pointed out that the condition of that line had been worrying national leaders of the railway sector for a long time; he stated in this connection: "For technical reasons and reasons of safety, low speed limits have been established in certain areas to avoid accidents." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 2] 8568

PROVISIONING ORGANIZATION NEAR COMPLETION--Preparatory work in the nation's capital to implement the new provisioning system is almost completed. This process consists of assigning each family unit to a specific consumer outlet or cooperative closer to its place of residence and includes the distribution of an individual supply card without which no family will be able to purchase in normal commercial establishments the 11 essential products to be provided by the system and to be available soon. One of the principal concerns of Maputo's Provisioning Organization is to tie family units in with commercial establishments closer to their places of residence. Therefore, to guarantee the purchase of the products to be provided by the new supply system, all residents of Greater Maputo will be permitted in the interim to purchase from existing retail stores in the capital. As was explained at the beginning of the preparations for the implementation of the new supply system, family units will not be assigned exclusively to consumer cooperatives. According to clarifications given by Mario Guerreiro, only members of those cooperatives will be able to obtain supplies from those establishments through the use of the supply cards. Other individuals will be tied in with

various commercial establishments such as private stores, booths or supermarkets already existing in their area. That is why the entire retail network of Greater Maputo will be involved in the new system. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 2] 8568

DELEGATION TO BRAZILIAN UNIVERSITY--In response to an invitation from the Brazilian Government, a Mozambican delegation, headed by Fernando Ganhao, rector of Eduardo Mondlane University, left yesterday afternoon for that South American country. The delegation, composed of nine members of the Eduardo Mondlane University and six from the Ministry of Education and Culture, will speak particularly of subjects related to the problems of education and, as part of its program, will hold meetings with members of Brazil's universities, specifically those of Brasilia, Paraiba, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. "We are thinking of establishing future exchanges with those universities and forms of cooperation, depending upon the advantages to be had in this initial phase," Fernando Ganhao said and added that another purpose of the trip was to bring scientific literature back to Mozambique to raise the level of our university teaching. The delegation will remain in Brazil about 5 days. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 2] 8568

COOPERATION WITH ROMANIAN YOUTH--A delegation from the Romanian Union of Communist Youth, headed by Benedic Caterina, secretary of the union's Central Committee, left Maputo yesterday to return home. The delegation had spent several days in our capital. During the visit the delegation met with the OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization] and the secretariat of FRELIMO's Central Committee where a program of action was established for the 2-year period 1981 and 1982, including, among other arrangements, the visit of a children's group to our country to spend their vacation. Speaking for his delegation, Benedic Caterina expressed his wishes for our success and progress in the construction of socialism and gave his assurance of the solidarity of the Romanian youth in our great task of winning the battle against underdevelopment. He also said this visit provided an opportunity for our peoples to become better acquainted and served as an indication of the friendly relations between FRELIMO and the Romanian Communist Party and between President Somora Machel and President Nicolae Ceaucescu. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 2] 8568

NETHERLANDS-FINANCED DRAINAGE PROJECT--Maputo (AIM)--The Mozambican National Directorate of Water opened public and international bidding for the purpose of implementing the first phase of the drainage project for the city of Maputo, the capital. According to the reports disseminated in our newspaper on that bidding, this project is being financed by the Netherlands, and is scheduled to be executed in 1,100 days. The construction company that wins the bid will be responsible for supplying the material to build a system of drainage ditches dug in the northwest and Infulene Valley, northeast of the city. The project area is a depression in the northern part of the city which is flooded regularly during the rainy season. It is also a residential and industrial area, including part of the Mavalane international airport. The financing for this project will be provided to the Mozambican Government by the Netherlands Government, and is scheduled to continue for 3 years. Initially, the project had been budgeted at $9.6 million, but owing to the increased prices of building materials on the market, the current budget has been estimated at over $11.5 million. Seventy percent of the total cost of the project will be in hard currency. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 3] 2909

CUBAN-TRAINED POULTRY WORKERS--Workers of the National Poultry Company, who recently returned from the Republic of Cuba where they attended a specialized course in poultry farming, have sent a message to Mario da Graca Machingo, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee and minister of agriculture. "We would like to express our satisfaction at having carried out this honorable and weighty responsibility which was entrusted to us," the poultry workers' message noted. The document adds that the Mozambican students in that brother country presented the workers with a number of books, in recognition of their dedication during this specialized course. The message also notes the dedication shown by the Cuban people, both in passing on their knowledge of poultry farming and in reinforcing the friendly relations between the two peoples, which will contribute to the struggle against underdevelopment in Mozambique. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Dec 80 p 2] 6362

DEFENSE MINISTRY DRAFT COMMUNIQUE--A national defense ministry communique issued today announced that military registration for 1981 will begin on 2 January and end on 2 March. The communique also indicated that provincial recruitment centers will direct all citizens to registration places. The present draft will involve citizens of both sexes who will be over 17 years of age in 1981, that is, all those born on or before 31 December 1964. [Text] [LD201058 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 19 Dec 80]

GDR HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT DONATION--Michael Stadler, GDR cultural attache in our country, yesterday in the course of a brief ceremony presented a quantity of life-saving equipment to the Maputo Central Hospital. Inusse Normahomed, deputy national director for personnel training in the Ministry of Health, represented Mozambique at the ceremony. The equipment is destined for use in dentistry and gynecology. In a brief extemporaneous address Michael Stadler said the gift was made by the Women's Organization of the GDR and reflects the intensification of friendly relations between the Mozambican and German peoples. For his part the deputy national director for personnel training in the Ministry of Health declared that the gift is an important contribution to the struggle against disease in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Nov 80 p 2] 10992

COOPERATION TALKS WITH BRAZIL--Brasilia, 25 November--Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro met last Monday with the head of the Mozambican delegation currently visiting Brazil, Fernando Ganhao, member of the Permanent Committee of the People's Assembly and rector of Eduardo Mondlane University. They discussed the prospects for bilateral cooperation in the areas of education and culture. The local press points out that this is the first Mozambican delegation to reciprocate with an official visit to Brazil. In talking with newsmen the day before, Fernando Ganhao criticized the multinational corporations that operate in the sphere of the "mass media." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Nov 80 p 2] 10992

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

SWAPO UNREST--More than a thousand SWAPO dissidents are reported to be languishing in concentration camps or jails, or are being forced to stay in UN refugee camps in Zambia and southern Angola. A large number of former SWAPO members, mostly members of the Caprivi National Union, who have taken advantage of the administrator-general's amnesty, have been interviewed by newsmen. They said there was widespread unrest in SWAPO ranks because of tribal discrimination. The dissidents said there was growing indication that leaders of the Caprivi National Union planned to join the moderate leaders in South Africa in their quest for a peaceful transition to independence. The arrival of a new group of SWAPO dissidents, which included three women and four children, has pushed up the number to take advantage of the amnesty to 36 within a fortnight. They told newsmen that they left Zambia because they feared that they would be killed or thrown into jail if they remained. Most of them are loyal to the deposed former SWAPO vice-president, Mr. Muyongo. One of them, Mr. (?Kennedy Shapwa), who had been sent by SWAPO to Moscow to study trade unionism, said there had been a large-scale killing of members of the Caprivi National Union, and the 16-year-old marriage of the union and SWAPO was over. [Excerpt] [LD191600 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 19 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

'AFP' EXAMINES REASONS FOR KANO DISTURBANCES

AB281428 Paris AFP in French 1200 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Lagos, 28 Dec (AFP)--The situation returned to normal at the weekend in Kano, a Moslem city in northern Nigeria some 1,200 kilometers from Lagos following 9 days of religious riots which have caused between 400 and 1,000 deaths according to information published in the Nigerian capital. The riots started on 18 December in the old Kano city (with about 1 million inhabitants) when followers of a Moslem sect known as Al Masifu, whose objective is believed to be the take-over of the central mosque, clashed with the police who came to disperse them.

According to the reports which reached Lagos, the followers of the sect, "who were superior in number, burned the police vehicles and then began to set fire to houses and attack people as a reaction against the police intervention." It is impossible at the moment to determine the exact number of the victims and the origin of the troubles is still unclear although it is believed in Kano that through the takeover of the central mosque, the leader of the sect, al-Hadj Mohamed Marwa, intended to impose a more stringent form of Islam as well as his own way of praying.

The Nigerian press made two suppositions at the weekend. According to it, the Kano affair could be of purely Nigerian origin and particularly an internal affair of the Kano state which is governed by the People's Redemption Party (PRP) that is itself divided into two factions. On the contrary, this affair could have been fomented abroad in order to destabilize the country which has been under civilian rule for 14 months now.

Under the heading "Politics Is at the Origin of the Kano Crisis," the DAILY TIMES OF LAGOS (a pro-government daily newspaper) tried to demonstrate that the Al Masifu sect seems to enjoy foreign support. "It has become clear," wrote the paper, "that the sect leader Mohamed Marwa Matta Sine, who is of Cameroonian origin, and his followers are more than mere religious fanatics. It has been established that one of the followers killed by the police was a Chadian officer (as his identity papers testified) and that the wounded sect members were treated by light skinned foreign doctors.

The first information received from Kano at the beginning of the week mentioned the presence of Chadian, Cameroonian, Nigerian and Guinean nationals among the attackers.

This was confirmed during the weekend by the official press agency, NAN (News Agency of Nigeria), which asserted that the members of the Muslim sect seemed to have been trained in urban guerrilla tactics and that some of them appeared to have supernatural powers.

If one turns to the declarations of the governors of the state of Kano, Mr Mohamed Abubakar Rimi, whose membership in the People's Redemption Party (PRP) is the subject of controversy, the whole matter is rather a problem of internal policy. Mr Mohamed Rimi asserted on Kano television that the disorders were organized by PRP malcontents. None of them, he said, will be able to make us alter the reforms which we have embarked upon in the state. Observers recall that the Kano state governor was expelled from the party, as well as the governor of the neighboring state of Kaduna, Mr Balarabe Musa, last June for infringing the PRP charter, according to the party directorate.

It is also recalled that the PRP is essentially based on a populist ideology, which has its roots in Islam and which is preoccupied by the fate of the talakawas (the masses). It is particularly opposed to the continued existence of the feudal system which the Fulani (Peulh) nobility maintains.

Since he was elected in August 1979, Governor Rimi has tried to reduce the powers of the emirs and traditional rulers in Kano State. After the State House of Assembly passed the resolution, he dissolved the council of emirs and abolished taxes on cattle and the Jangali community, which the people used to pay to traditional rulers.

The daily paper, NATIONAL CONCORD, which in general reflects the view of the NPN (National Party of Nigeria), blames Governor Rimi for not consulting the emir of Kano, El Elhaj Ado Bayero, on the events. In addition, the paper writes that the governor had reportedly sent a letter to the leader of the sect Al Masifu giving him 2 weeks to leave Kano with his followers after the police had exerted pressure on him. Copies of this letter were reportedly made and distributed in the streets of this Moslem city. Reacting to this, El Hadj Mohamed Marwa planned to seize all mosques in Kano, according to the paper, with a view to reestablishing the role of emirs as religious personalities in the Islamic institutions.

The News Agency of Nigeria reports 1,000 victims, including a correspondent of the LAGOS DAILY TIMES, Mr Tunde Amao, who was killed by an arrow in a quarter under the control of the sect members. NAN also reports 1,000 people arrested by the police. It notes that the fanatics were surrounded and assaulted by the police in their own quarters. According to the agency, the police have erected barriers on every road to Kano city to prevent the sect from receiving reinforcements as it did earlier this week. As a matter of fact, members of the same sect, who are scattered throughout the neighboring states (Sokoto, Bauchi, Niger and Borno) reportedly came to assist their brothers from Kano in street fighting. According to NAN, the police intercepted six vehicles on this occasion, which were loaded with automatic weapons, bows and arrows.

The armed forces of Nigeria and the air force which were called to offer assistance, have not intervened. The air force planes only undertook reconnaissance flights over the quarters controlled by the fanatics, who are compared in Lagos to those who seized the Mecca grand mosque in November 1979.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

ALLEGED PLOTTERS' TRIAL--Kigali, Dec. 20 (AFP)--A group of people arrested in April and charged with conspiring against the government of Rwanda will be tried by civilian courts, President Juvenal Habyarimana told a news conference here. General Habyarimana said there was no reason to make any special fuss over these people by bringing them before a military court. The president did not indicate how many would be tried. Nor did he say when the trial would take place. The alleged plotters, including Gen. Habyarimana's former head of security, Theoneste Lizende, were arrested and accused of trying to destabilize the regime after anti-government tracts were distributed in Kigali in March. [Text] [AB200915 Paris AFP in English 0838 GMT 20 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT--Japan has granted 240 million yen (about one million dollars) to Senegal under an international programme to help countries hit by drought, it was announced here today. The sum will go towards rural development projects. Documents covering this aid were signed by Japanese ambassador Sono Uchida and Senegal's Finance and Economy Minister Ousmane Seck. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 11 Dec 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

1981 BUDGET PRESENTED--Victoria, Seychelles, 24 Dec (AFP)--The 1981 budget of the Seychelles Island, presented on Wednesday to the People's Assembly by the President France Albert Rene, who also has the finance portfolio, provides a substantial amount for education and health and also increases certain tax, especially on imported goods. The Seychelles Government plans to devote 383.865 million rupees $59 million), a quarter of the budget, to education. A total of 33.735 rupees ($5 million) has been earmarked for health, the second largest expenditure. Moreover, the Seychellois will pay more for vehicles, tobacco, alcohol and other luxury goods, because import taxes on these products will be increased. The 1981 budget has to be totally financed from local resources and a tax of 10 percent will be levied on all export products. President Albert Rene did not mention the proposed defense expenditure. [Text] [AB250707 Paris AFP in French 1644 GMT 24 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

DEVELOPMENT MINISTER ON COUNTRY'S REFUGEE PROBLEM

LD191323 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Dec 80 p 3

[Interview with Somali minister of local government and rural development, Jama Mohamed Ghalif by Muhammad Sayyid 'Umar in Mogadishu--date not given]

[Excerpt] Mogadishu--[Question] What is the real number of the refugees?

[Answer] There are 765,321 refugees in Somalia at present. They are those who are in the refugee centers.

[Question] But according to some statistics their number is 1.5 million.

[Answer] The fact is that the official number of refugees in the refugee centers is the figure I gave you. Many times this number of refugees have entered towns and villages. Some of them have brought part of their money while others have brought their livestock and settled in the republic's villages and territories.

[Question] How do the refugees enter the Republic of Somalia? Are the borders open to them all the time? On the other hand, do the Ethiopian and Kenyan authorities allow the refugees to take their money and emigrate to Somalia?

[Answer] Yes. The Somali borders are open to them. The border with Kenya is short and not as long as our border with Ethiopia. Even so, anyone walking on foot can cross the Kenyan border. The fact is, there are a number of observation posts on the border but the roads are paved and the land is open and the jungles are vast and anyone walking on foot can enter from any side one wishes. They can even enter with small and big cars because the borders are long and vast, particularly with Ethiopia.

[Question] Do you believe that the immigration operation is being carried out under Ethiopian pressure on the basis that it will constitute a factor of pressure on Somalia to exhaust it economically or not?

[Answer] In fact the Ethiopian imperialist authorities try to exert pressure on the people of Somalia and employ intimidation and assassination methods against those demanding freedom. They do so by taking advantage of the support they receive from the Soviet Union, Cuba and other allies.

[Question] How much aid has the United Nations given to the refugees? How is this aid sent and under what conditions is the United Nations giving aid to the refugees in Somalia?

[Answer] The United Nations does not have the capabilities to give constant aid because its budget is limited. Last year, it presented 11 million shillings--over $1 million. The task of the United Nations is to appeal to the states of the world and to the other international organizations to give aid.

[Question] What Arab aid has been given so far?

[Answer] The Arab brothers give us aid but we must differentiate between the aid given for the refugees and the aid given to the Somali Government for project development. The fact is, the Saudi Arabia Kingdom has given $20 million as aid to the Somali Government to cover the budget deficit. As long as this aid has been given to the government, it will not go to the refugees but to the government. The basic reason for which the Saudi Arabian Kingdom had given this sum is to enable Somalia to offset the effect the refugees have on the budget.

The Iraqi Republic has also presented $20 million. Iraq has allocated $15 million to bolster Somalia's budget which has been affected by the influx of refugees and $5 million for the refugees, presented in the form of food and clothing. The state of Kuwait has also given aid in shiploads [type of aid not specified] without informing us of the value. My personal estimation is that this aid amounts to not less than $5 million. I have contacted the officials on the UN office to evaluate this aid because we sometimes cannot tell the real value of aid. We have also received aid from individuals in some Arab countries, particularly Kuwait, totaling $750,000. The Islamic Development Bank has given $1 million for the construction of hospitals and the purchase of essential medicines. The Islamic World League has presented $500,000 for the refugees. The Saudi Red Crescent has also given sporadic aid to the Somali Red Crescent. In general, that is the aid that has been given to the refugees and not to the Somali Republic. Other aid has been given to Somalia directly.

[Question] Will the Somali [as published] refugees be granted Somali citizenship or will they return to their country when the present circumstances end?

[Answer] The truth is that the burden is too much for us. Therefore we hope that they will return to their country within the framework of self-determination. The fact is that Somalia cannot absorb these vast numbers nor can it give them Somali citizenship. The refugees are sure that they will return to their country one day.

[Question] Have specific efforts been made to repatriate them in the near future?

[Answer] We are making extensive efforts for this purpose but the other side is using arms against the refugees and does not want to give them their rights. The other side will not agree as long as it has the support of the Soviet Union, Cuba and its other allies. In my opinion, the best way to resolve the problem is for the foreign forces to get out of the Horn of Africa. The two sides should then reach a peaceful solution for the repatriation of the refugees. You, being a journalist, are aware that Ethiopia refuses to give Eritrea the right to self-determination. This is the same prolbem.

CSO: 4402

ANC WOMEN'S DELEGATION LEADER'S COMMENTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 80 p 4

[Excerpts] "The relations between FRELIMO [Mozmabique Liberation Front] and the African National Congress [ANC] did not begin today; they date back to the time of the armed struggle for the liberation of Mozambique. The support that FRELIMO has given us did not occur by chance, for our struggle is a continuation of the struggle that it waged and won. This is because Mozambique will not feel free until this part of Southern Africa is completely liberated." The foregoing comments were made by Ruth Amapate, chief of the delection of the women's section of ANC, at the press conference that she granted to the national news media a few days ago.

The women's delegation from ANC that has been in our country for nearly 2 weeks is visiting Mozambique at the invitation of the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women]. The delegation visited several sections of our country in order to become familiar with our current situation, as part of the exchange of views between the two women's organizations. This trip also served as an occasion on which to study concrete methods for OMM support to that women's section.

During these visits, the ANC delegation was interested essentially in observing the activity in which women are engaged in the various sectors. It was for that purpose that the delegation toured the production centers in which many female workers are employed.

ANC member Ruth Mampate remarked: "Cabo Delgado, the site on which the armed struggle in Mozambique began, was the province that we had an opportunity to visit in addition to the country's capital. The lives of the people in that area illustrate quite clearly the reasons for the people's struggle because, in the communal villages and cooperatives that we visited, we noted that there were good prospects for development. The collective work is consant, the production is in the hands of the people themselves and, in every phase, the population knows the goals that are being sought."

Cooperation Between the Two Women's Organizations

The contacts that it had with officials of the Organization of Mozambique Women, as well as the schedule of visits, afforded a study of the support that OMM should give to the women's section of ANC, and this was the chief purpose of the delegation's trip to our country.

One of the questions which the press asked Ruth Mampate related to the goals of the delegation on this visit. In that regard, the women's section of ANC agreed with OMM that the latter should, through demonstrations, back the campaign under way in South Africa at present for the release of Nelson Mandela and the three other liberty fighters who were recently condemned to death by the Pretoria regime.

Furthermore, solidarity weeks will be held with the South African people, and the two women's organizations will simultaneously celebrate Women's Day in each country, namely, on 7 April, Mozambican Women's Day, and 9 August, South African Women's Day.

As for the concrete action in which the South African women are engaged at present, Ruth Mampate stated that the attention is currently focused entirely on the liberation struggle. That member of ANC added: "We have our female comrades on the battle front for this purpose, as political commissioners and even commanders."

2909
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

DPRK OFFICIAL VISITS--Dar es Salaam--President Nyerere this morning held talks with the visiting vice premier of the DPRK, Ndugu So Kwan-hui at his Msasani residence. During his talks, So presented Mwalimu with a message from President Kim Il-song. The message is understood to have included an invitation for Mwalimu to visit North Korea. Later Mwalimu left Dar es Salaam for his home village of Butiama, Mara Region, for a rest. Ndugu So also left for Zanzibar for a 4-day visit. During his stay there he will hold a series of discussions with Zanzibar Government officials on the (AAZ) irrigation schemes, maize and rice cultivation. Ndugu So, who arrived in the country on Friday at the head of a seven-member delegation, yesterday held talks with Minister for Industries Ndugu Basil Mramba, on mutual industrial co-operation between his country and Tanzania. The DPRK is assisting Tanzania to put up a brick-making plant in Arusha and train skilled manpower for the cement factory. [Text] [LD212142 Dar es Salaam Radio in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 21 Dec 80 EA]

FRG AID--Dar es Salaam, Dec. 20 (AFP)--West Germany will grant Tanzania 49 million dollars for projects including the purchase of diesel and electric locomotives for the Tanzania-Zambia Railway and bridge repairs on the Central Rail Line from Dar es Salaam to Ujiji. Some of the money will also go for telecommunication facilities and the provision of water supplies for Arusha, the resort town in northern Tanzania. The finance agreement was signed here yesterday by West German and Tanzanian representatives. [Text] [AB201153 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 20 Dec 80]

DPRK OFFICIAL DEPARTS--The vice premier of the DPRK, Ndugu So Kwan-hui, left Dar es Salaam today after a 6-day official visit to Tanzania. The vice premier, leading a seven-man delegation, arrived in the country last Friday. While in the country, Ndugu So held talks with President Nyerere and the minister for industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba. He also conveyed a message to Mwalimu Nyerere from President Kim Il-song, believed to contain an invitation for Mwalimu to visit Korea. Ndugu So also held a series of discussions with the Zanzibar Government officials on the isles irrigation scheme, maize and rice cultivation. [Text] [LD251918 Dar es Salaam Radio in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 25 Dec 80 EA]

CSO: 4420

OBOTE CHRISTMAS MESSAGE TO THE NATION

LD251550 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 25 Dec 80 EA

[Text] President Obote has sent a goodwill Christmas message to the people of Uganda. The message said: Uganda is renowned for being one of the leading countries in Africa, built by the efforts of our own people and religious missionaries. On the occasion of the Christmas festival of the birth of Christ, I reiterate and send a Christmas message of goodwill to all men and peace to our country. To all Ugandans of every faith, I would say that this is a festival of rejoicing and of reflection.

In Christianity, the festival marks the birth of the Christian Savior and if we are in our homes here in Uganda, it is traditional to joice at the birth of the child and to reflect on how best that child would be brought up to serve our respective homes and society. I see Uganda at the present moment in the same light. For 8 years since January 1971 to the time of liberation last year, the people of Uganda had to undergo and to endure a regime of murder and terror, which, as we look back, was a period of pain, trial, struggle and concern. I am saying a period of pain, because we lost many; trial, because, many wondered whether to submit or not to submit to the regime of murder and terror; struggle, because some of our fellow citizens opted to sacrifice their lives for the freedom of all of us so that all of us may live in freedom and peace.

As we look back to the years of struggle, there were times when there was general concern amongst the people of Uganda as to whether we would ever be in this present situation, where the people of Uganda now have a government of their own choice. That concerns us as to whether or not we would ever have a government of our own choice [words indistinct] to that of an expectant mother. Much as Ugandans as a whole never lost hope of getting rid of a murderous and a fascist regime, it was never certain that we would rid ourselves of the regime and we had to endure the hardships and problems for over 8 years.

Our expectations and deliverance were realized last year. After liberation and until 10 days ago, we had had three administrations, which in human terms can be described as a small and weak child. With elections, the people of Uganda have produced a strong, energetic, healthy and determined child. We have a strong parliament, a strong government, with a strong opposition.

On behalf of the government, I want to reaffirm our basic policy. There shall be no revenge and the policy of reconciliation will be prosecuted with all

the vigour under our command. I am pained that during this season of goodwill to all men, a number of our citizens are still living abroad. I particularly call upon those who recently fled from Arua and Moyo districts to come home and I want to assure them of our commitment to the policy of no revenge and reconciliation. To all others who are living abroad for whatever reason, I will send the message to each and every one of them that the people of Uganda have spoken in a free and fair election and that they should accept the verdict of the people. They are welcome home in that spirit.

Here at home I want to express in the most humble manner possible my personal understanding of the Christmas message. The birth of Christ, the Savior, was first announced to the shepherds, who were a simple and humble class of people. All others came to know about the message later. We in Uganda got that message just over 100 years ago. We now have a new government and the first message the new government wants to send is to all the peasant farmers, the workers and the youth of Uganda. To all of you, my government recognizes the contribution you have made in building Uganda and your potential ability to rebuild Uganda. The workers and the youth have roots in the peasantry.

To the youth, we pledge a meaningful and active involvement in the affairs of our land. We pledge a positive policy for their development in the service of this nation. To the worker, I acknowledge, on behalf of the government, your impossible situation. The government is working urgently to rectify the situation. To the peasants, all the number of years you have been producing commodities that you have not been paid. Instead, in many cases, you have been issued with receipts promising payments. In January 1981, the government shall call upon all of you who are in possession of delivery receipts of your produce and have not been paid to register with an appropriate authority such receipts and the government shall arrange to determine who failed to pay you and take appropriate action against such persons. Having determined why you were not paid, arrangements shall be made for you to be paid in full and that those who failed to pay you will be subjected to appropriate rigorous disciplinary action.

To all farmers, workers, youths and all Ugandans, I send you a message of sweat and toil and assurance that your sweat and toil will be justly rewarded. I ask you to be proud of what you are doing. You are the backbone of our economy and our nation.

I have received since elections, messages from persons representing a broad cross-section of the Ugandan populace which, I now want to acknowledge with grateful thanks. In all the messages, you have all prayed for unity and stability as well as security in our land. I promise, with your cooperation, that the government will work for the achievement of those objectives. In this message, I want to assure you that this is an era of hope and confidence in our future. And it is the time for you yourselves, your family and for Uganda.

With determination by all of us, I have no doubt that Uganda, the pearl of Africa, shall rise and shine again. I wish every Ugandan a Merry Christmas. Let all of us rededicate ourselves to our national motto and we say with one voice in everything we do: For God and my country.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CONSTITUENTS WARNED--The chairman of UPC [Uganda People's Congress], Haji Muhammad (Kasirubu), has advised his fellow Buganda to be more nationalistic and revolutionary so that they can play a big role in the development of the country. Haji (Kasirubu), who was addressing UPC members and supporters at celebrations held at Bombo to mark the UPC victory, regretted that in spite of his advice during the general election campaign, the people of Buganda decided to support DP [Democratic Party], which cannot say or do anything for them. Turning to civil servants, Haji (Kasirubu) warned that the UPC Government will not tolerate chiefs who worked for the downfall of the party. [Text] [LD201052 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80 CA]

PARLIAMENT SPEAKER ELECTED--The members of the new Ugandan National Assembly, including President Milton Obote, have been sworn in. The ceremony took place in the National Assembly Chambers where MP's also unanimously elected a former judge of the Ugandan High Court and National Consultative Council, Mr Francis Butagira as speaker of the parliament. Mr Butagira is member of parliament for Mbarara West Constituency. The motion to elect Mr Butagira speaker of parliament was moved by the prime minister and leader of government business and was seconded by the leader of the opposition, Mr Paul Kawanga Semogerere. Accepting the post of speaker of parliament, Mr Butagira thanked the members of the house for the confidence they had placed in him. Later the house was adjourned for Christmas recess. [Text] [LD232052 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 23 Dec 80 EA]

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION COOPERATION--The prime minister and leader of government business, Mr Otema Alimadi, and the leader of the opposition, president general of Democratic Party [DP], Mr Paul Kawanga Semogerere, have agreed to cooperate so as to ensure that the democratic process in Uganda continues to grow and to prosper. At a meeting called to discuss matters relating to parliament, the prime minister informed Mr Semogerere that the government recognizes the DP as the official opposition party, and Mr Semogerere as the leader of opposition. He promised that the government will make necessary arrangements to provide all necessary facilities to enable the leader of opposition to carry out his duties. [Text] [LD241600 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 24 Dec 80 EA]

COOPERATIVE FOREIGN POLICY--The minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Picho Owiny, has assured heads of missions and international organizations in Uganda that his ministry will work closely with them to facilitate their work in Uganda. Dr Owiny was speaking at a get-together party organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the International Conference Center. Dr Picho Owiny pledged to work in close cooperation with all missions so the relationship between Uganda and their countries is strengthened. The doyen of the diplomatic corps in Uganda, Archbishop Henri Lamitre, on behalf of the diplomats, congratulated the minister on his appointment as the minister of state for foreign affairs. [Text] [LD241136 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 24 Dec 80 EA]

CSO: 4420

MOBUTU INTERVIEW ON FRENCH RADIO

AB211015 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1748 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 19 Dec (AZAP)--The founding chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, who is continuing his private visit to Paris, on Tuesday gave Radio France International an important interview dealing mainly with the tragedy in Chad, the organization of regional groups in Africa and Zaire's internal situation.

France should not have withdrawn from Chad. Central Africa must let its voice be heard on this problem, the founding chairman said, speaking on the Chad tragedy.

Asked his reaction as a Central African leader to the rather firm position of the French Government on the Chad situation, President Mobutu explained that France should not have withdrawn from Chad, because, he asserted, France's responsibility is always present.

Asked if he agreed with President Bongo's appeal last Saturday on French television for the return of French troops to Chad, leader Mobutu Sese Seko gave the following answer: It is almost too late, too late, considering all the current on-the-spot developments.

Chad, he stressed, is an integral part of our subregion, Central Africa, and the time has come for the Central African subregion to make its voice heard. That is why, he said, I took the initiative to make my colleagues of the subregion aware of its importance so that the Central African region could take a serious view of this Chad problem and become conscious of the danger it represents, even for the survival of the Chadian nation and for the stability and security of Chad's neighbors.

For President Mobutu, the key to the Chad problem could be found in Brazzaville, where the heads of state of the member states of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC] will meet on 20 December, and after negotiations by the Zairian head of state, have decided to include the Chad situation on their agenda. Unfortunately, President Mobutu said, my schedule does not allow me to be present in Brazzaville on 20 December to contribute my voice to that of my UDEAC colleagues for an eventual

initiative [word indistinct] but I shall be represented at a very high level by my first state commissioner. On the economic integration of the African states, President Mobutu admitted that in this field, Africa was on the right path toward the strengthening of its real unity. Referring to the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lake, [CEPGL] the head of state expressed satisfaction with the resolutions of the fourth summit of this community. Something serious is going on (?nearby), he said before mentioning his personal approaches [words indistinct] in Central Africa (?especially) between the UDEAC and the CEPGL. The forthcoming meeting in Brazzaville will probably define the position of the UDEAC, President Mobutu said.

For the Zairian president, the African countries' efforts to regroup must be encouraged to a very great degree because, according to him, without such groups there will be no OAU.

Reviewing Zaire's internal situation, leader Mobutu Sese Seko began by expressing satisfaction with the success achieved on the economic recovery plan. The figures are there, he said, and they do not deceive. After the difficult turning points of 31 March, 30 June and 30 September, and in view of the positive balance which has already been prepared for 31 December, Zaire, President Mobutu explained, is no longer talking of economic recovery but of extended facilities from the IMF. Guide Mobutu Sese Seko added: All our partners now know that something serious is happening in Zaire and Zaire is now making its case to the IMF and the World Bank.

Asked about the people's participation in the economic recovery, President Mobutu paid tribute to his people, who have listened to his advice and to his voice and whose discipline has enabled Zaire to get out of a very difficult situation. The great beneficiaries of Zaire's recovery are the people, President Mobutu Sese Seko declared, adding that it is time for the people to benefit from the confidence they have placed in their leader.

Asked if there are political prisoners in Zaire, President Mobutu gave a clear, straight-forward and unequivocal answer: [words indistinct] political prisoner, he will be released. [word indistinct] what is being said on the political prisons and prisoners in Zaire, the head of state added, is part of a [word indistinct] campaign, meant to cause harm. And President Mobutu pointed out that among all branches of Amnesty International in the world, it is the one in Belgium that has been most at Zaire's heels. This is not by accident since it is known that Mobutu favors the use of an expensive language toward the Belgians--the man who [words indistinct] takes a beautiful beefsteak out of his mouth.

Zaire, President Mobutu went on again, has just opened wide the doors of its prisons to the International Red Cross. The report of this respected and dignified institution supports Zaire, but never will Amnesty International make any reference to this report. My conscience is clean, leader Mobutu Sese Seko concluded.

Concerning Zaire's recent political reforms, especially the creation of the MPR Central Committee, our [words indistinct] founder of the MPR began by recalling his 4 February address, during which he had carefully reviewed all sectors of national life.

I had to, he said, address harsh words to the Political Bureau which in turn had to undergo a thorough self-criticism, which resulted in the transfer of all the Political Bureau's powers to the Central Committee.

The MPR Congress, leader Mobutu Sese Seko explained, meets every 5 years and we intend to make the twice-yearly Central Committee meetings minicongresses.

I appeal, the MPR founding chairman explained, to trustworthy men and people of value to form the Central Committee and to support me [words indistinct] carry out the administration of the country, while the Political Bureau members have become advisers who help me in my daily administration duties. It is a matter of a formula, leader Mobutu stressed--a formula involving a greater degree of participation by the people than you can imagine.

A rather unexpected question from Radio France International to President Mobutu: Mr President, how do you feel? President Mobutu's answer in between two bursts of laughter: As you can see, I am very well.

CSO: 4400

MOBUTU COMMENTS ON CHAD, WESTERN CRITICISM

AB240647 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1630 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 22 Dec (AZAP)--The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, and his wife, Mama Bobi Ladawa, return to Zaire on Tuesday the 23d at the end of a 12-day private visit to Paris.

On Monday, guide Mobutu Sese Seko granted an interview to Jean Lartequy of the magazine PARIS MATCH which was mainly devoted to the Chadian problem. President Mobutu first recalled the decisions of the last UDEAC [Central Africa Customs and Economic Union] summit which has just ended in Brazzaville and with which Zaire has been associated for the first time.

The founding chairman stressed that at this meeting Zaire's point of view was adopted and that the final communique published at the end of the deliberations called for the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Chad while recommending the immediate setting up of an inter-African force to replace the Libyans--of course with the understanding that Central Africa would have to be represented within this force.

Referring to what the PARIS MATCH journalist called the risk of the extension of the Libyan threat, President Mobutu said he could neither confirm nor deny the alleged intentions of Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, and he had no way of reading the thoughts of the Libyan leader. He added that, for his part he is calling for strict observance of the sacred principle of the sovereignty of states and the inviolability of the borders inherited from the colonial era by all OAU member countries.

All well-meaning African countries will have to join their efforts to help the Chadians regain their unity and devote themselves to their own development in peace, guide Mobutu Sese Seko said in substance.

Questioned on the attitude to be adopted by France founding president again began by deploring France's withdrawal from Chad and went on to wonder if a return of the French army under the present circumstances would not be interpreted by authorities on international law as a kind of aggression.

This does not prevent France from continuing to adopt a firm attitude of never hesitating to come to the assistance of her African friends when they are threatened in matters of security, he pointed out.

The suitable solution for Chad now is a solution of detente, the Zairian way, President Mobutu indicated.

We have experienced all this in Zaire, the founding chairman pointed out, adding: We have known secessions and rebellions, but we were forced to understand each other. During the agitated period of our history, we had 44 political parties, 22 governments, 7 trade unions, just to mention a few. But look at what we are today, look at Zaire today.

Guide Mobutu Sese Seko ended on a bitter note: Today we live in peace and national concord thanks to the MPR, but we are blamed in the West for having a one-party system and thereby practicing dictatorship. But your problem in the West is that you are more and more infiltrated by some so-called humanitarian international bodies by which you keep weakening us. In truth, the West today bothers us more than the East. But I am not the type to let myself be weakened in this manner. I am the head of state of everybody--the good ones and the evil ones. But I must tell you that the part which I reserve for the good citizens is predominant. Zaire, my country, does not let herself go easily. We defend ourselves and resist, come what may.

CSO: 4400

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS DRAFT BUDGET

AB262057 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1749 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 23 Dec (AZAP)--On Tuesday at the Palais de la Nation, the legislative council adopted the state draft budget for 1981 by 175 in favor, 3 against and 14 abstentions out of 192 members who took part in the vote. The draft will be submitted to the head of state for promulgation. The budget adopted by the people's commissioners set total receipts at 5,070,825,538 zaires and total expenditures at 5,571,500,813 zaires. This indicates a deficit of 500,671,275 zaires.

In his contribution to this public session, the state commissioner for finance and budget, citizen Namwisi Ma Nkoy, declared that the presentation of the state budget for next year was made under the watchword of openness, which must be the watchword of the organs of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution].

All information--including that on sectors which had so far been considered untouchable--was furnished to the people's commissioners, he stated. Talking about the remarks made by participants [words indistinct] citizen Namwisi stressed that the budget is a demonstration of the political determination to orient the action of every [passage indistinct].

In this connection, the expenditures relating to the office of roads, for example, have considerably increased, as well as the budget of regional administrations (70 percent).

The members of the legislative council addressed themselves to several other essential issues during this October budgetary session, including in particular wages, which are a great burden on the budget of the state. A 10-percent increase costs the state 150 million zaires. Also, they expressed the belief that the most important thing now is to influence supply. Two other issues discussed by the assembly were the status of the SOTRAZ [Zaire Transport Company] and decentralization.

The commissioner for finance said that in the mind of the executive council, the said decentralization affects the decisions of the executive. He announced that this work has been done and the report submitted to the first commissioner of state.

With regard to Zaire's participation in the reconstruction of the Lobito railroads, citizen Namwisi said that this expenditure was not meant for the sake of prestige as some participants claimed; Zaire must meet its obligations connected with a project concerning its neighbors and its economy.

Talking about the deficit that Zaire's budget has exhibited for several years now, the state commissioner warned that it will be difficult to avoid the situation for a long time to come. He, however, recommended that the deficit should be used in the productive sectors.

The state commissioner for finance and budget also talked about the problems of the sale of diamonds in the amount provided for under the title receipts of the national press (14 million), which will use this amount; demonetization, the program of which will resume in January; and the imbalance in the distribution of investments to the various regions.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN EXPERTS DEPART--Kinshasa, 18 Dec (AZAP)--The delegation of Romanian experts, which visited Zaire 5-17 December to examine with Zairian officials the possibilities for cooperation in mining between Romania and Zaire, left Kinshasa for Bucharest on 18 December. This delegation visited Zaire in the framework of resolutions of the recent Zaire-Romania joint commission session. In Zaire, the delegation, led by counselor A. Geomin, had fruitful and informative discussions with Zairian mining officials. [Text] [AB270845 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1355 GMT 19 Dec 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

MINISTER KANGAI INTERVIEWED ON CUBA TRIP

LD291042 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Interview with Kumbiri Kangai, minister of labor and social services, on 27 Dec 80; place not given]

[Excerpts] The minister of labor and social services, Comrade Kangai, returned from Havana on Christmas day, where he attended the Cuban Communist Party Congress. This afternoon, Comrade Kangai spoke to a member of a ZBC news team:

[Begin recording] [Question] Comrade Minister, you have recently returned from a trip to Cuba. Can you tell me what was the purpose of your visit?

[Answer] Well, the purpose of our visit there--we went there as a delegation--was to attend the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party and also to share with our Cuban colleagues their experiences in terms of social and economic development.

[Question] Did you go there in your capacity as minister or as a representative of Zanu PF?

[Answer] In fact, it is very difficult to differentiate. I went there as both because as a minister I had also to engage in discussions with officials, my counterparts there, and discuss matters which relate to my responsibilities. As a party official and a member of the Central Committee, I also had to see how their Central Committee functions, how they organize congresses like the one which we attended.

[Question] And how did you view the congress itself?

[Answer] The congress itself was a great success. It was well attended, well organized; it had more than 140 delegates of other countries. This is excluding the delegations from the various branches and committees of the Cuban Communist Party and members of the (?Politburo).

[Question] You say you had discussions on matters concerning your duties as minister. Does that mean that you signed agreements with the Cuban Government?

[Answer] There were no agreements signed. What we did was to really exchange information on matters of mutual interest. In fact, we had more to learn from them. They have had a lot of experience in creating self-reliant projects for their country. [End recording]

CSO: 4420 END

JPRS 77151

12 January 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2344

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 77151

12 January 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2344

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KENYAN, SUDANESE PRESIDENTS SUPPORT UGANDA'S OBOTE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Dec 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by Cornelius Nyamboki: "Moi, Numeiry Support Obote"]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi and Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiry yesterday pledged full support to Uganda's new President, Dr. Milton Obote.

In an 11-page communique, the two leaders said they were motivated by the positive political developments in Uganda.

They said they had, therefore, decided "to reinforce and strengthen the historical ties of brotherhood, neighbourliness, friendship and co-operation between Kenya, the Sudan and Uganda".

Security

The communique, covering bilateral, regional and international matters, was signed by the two leaders at the People's Palace at the end of a four-day State visit to the Sudan by President Moi.

The two leaders also called for an immediate meeting of countries in the Indian Ocean region to resolve the deteriorating situation in the Horn of Africa.

"The security in the Indian Ocean is an integral part of the overall security in Europe, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and Africa . . . .

"The two leaders agreed to call on all States in the region to consider holding a meeting primarily to discuss the question of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace," the communique said.

On aid to developing countries, the two leaders "appealed to the world community to respond positively, through relevant institutions, to the aspirations and needs of the developing countries."

They stressed that only a new international economic order, based on equity, could bring about peace and ensure security in the world.

Presidents Moi and Numeiry reaffirmed their determination to broaden and deepen "these relations and further strengthen the axis of co-operation and consultation in all fields and at all levels."

The two leaders exchanged views on areas in which the ruling parties in Kenya and the Sudan could co-operate. The communique said the two leaders:

- Endorsed the recent outcome of the joint Ministerial consultative meetings between Kenya and the Sudan.
- Noted with satisfaction the achievement of the multi-faceted co-operation in the political, economic, technical and cultural fields.
- Agreed to hold more fraternal meetings to consolidate ties between Kenya and the Sudan.
- Endorsed an earlier suggestion for a tripartite meeting of the leaders of Kenya, Ethiopia and the Sudan "at the earliest possible time".
- Agreed that regular exchange and State visits between leaders of Kenya, Ethiopia and the Sudan "would greatly fulfil the vital interests of the peoples of the countries and serve the cause of peace, stability and security for the mutual benefit of the peoples of Africa and the world".
- Reaffirmed their faith in continued commitment to the enduring principles of the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the Non-aligned Movement.
- Noted that co-operation with mutual respect is a means of strengthening understanding and promoting friendship and solidarity among peoples.

●Reaffirmed their support for the OAU in its efforts to attain socio-economic, scientific and technical advancement of the African continent and expressed their common determination to continue to work for peace, understanding and co-operation for mutual benefit of all the African peoples.

●Reaffirmed their conviction that African problems should be resolved by peaceful means, in accordance with the OAU principles and within the African context.

●Called on all OAU member-States to ensure total commitment to the OAU, a vital instrument for resolving bilateral and regional conflicts and a catalyst in the development of the African continent in all fields of endeavour.

●Called for an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad and an immediate ceasefire pending political negotiations to resolve the Chadian conflict by peaceful means.

●Reaffirmed their unwavering support for the people of Namibia under Swapo, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia in their struggle for genuine independence, unity and territorial integrity.

The two countries commended the United Nations in its efforts to resolve the Namibian stalemate.

"Kenya and the Sudan, aware of the South African attempts to give legitimacy and to support groupings within Namibia, strongly condemn such manoeuvres and call on the UN, the OAU and other institutions to take these objections and sentiments very seriously," the two leaders said.

They also condemned apartheid and appealed to all peace-loving countries to refrain from practising racism in reverse.

On the Middle East, the two leaders said Palestinians must be let free to form a government if peace in the Middle East was to be realised.

The Sudan and Kenya oppose forceful occupation of the Palestinian land and call on Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab land", the communique said.

On the Iran-Iraq conflict, the leaders expressed concern over its threat to regional peace, saying it might spill into the international scene.

They called for a speedy and peaceful solution to the conflict.

On Afro-Arab co-operation, the two countries said this "is of vital importance to both Africa and the Arab world".

Solidarity

They reaffirmed their desire to strengthen Afro-Arab solidarity and co-operation, advanced through the 1977 Cairo Summit.

"The two sides viewed with appreciation the constructive and positive role played by the Sudan in strengthening unity and co-operation between these two world communities."

The communique also said President Moi had invited the Sudanese leader to visit Kenya at a date to be fixed "by subsequent consultations".

On signing the communique, President Moi said in a four-minute vote of thanks:

"I hope this kind of co-operation will continue. I am happy that I now have the key to your capital city and can come here any time without notice."

President Moi was accompanied by Foreign Minister Robert Ouko, Ministers of State G.G. Kariuki and Nicholas Biwott, Local Government Minister Stanley Oloitipitip, Transport and Communications Minister Henry Kosgey and several senior Government officials.

He said time had come when African leaders should consolidate their ideals to form a unified continent.

He said Africans needed food more than ideologies "and we must strive towards achieving this need."

President Moi said he would send officers periodically to the Sudan to learn various aspects of technology "useful to our people".

President Numeiry said the "fruitful discussions we have had throughout your stay in our country marks an important milestone in our ever-developing bilateral relations."

CSO: 4420

KENYAN, ETHIOPIAN LEADERS DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS, WORLD EVENTS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 12 Dec 80 pp 36, 38, 40

[Text]

DURING the four-day visit by Ethiopia's head of state, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, to Kenya last week, discussions with President Daniel arap Moi went beyond issues directly relating to the two countries. As their final communique indicated they addressed themselves to other African and international issues, especially those affecting world and regional peace and development. They reviewed the situation in southern Africa, stressing their solidarity with liberation movements waging war to end racialism and colonialism in the region. They had a word of support for Organisation of African Unity (OAU) efforts to bring harmony among African countries. They expressed their conviction that Middle East peace can only be achieved through collective effort with the inclusion of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO). And they also addressed themselves to other such issues as the Persian Gulf war, calling for its speedy end and the settlement of the conflict by peaceful means; the need to curb the spread of nuclear arms, and for a concerted international effort to see South Africa does not develop nuclear bombs; and the urgent need for a new world economic order.

Yet it was matters closer to home that took priority and had greater significance. More so the question of aggression against the two countries by Somalia which is out to take territory inhabited by people of Somali origin in the neighbouring countries. That was clear even in the communique, signed by the two leaders just as the Ethiopian head of state was just about to fly out. After relating the niceties exchanged by the leaders, the communique then directly addressed itself to the "need for their two countries to co-operate further and to co-ordinate their activities in the struggle against Somalian expansionism and the forces which have adopted hostile policies". The two heads of state also took the opportunity to repeat conditions that Somalia must meet if there is to be durable peace in the region. One, Somalia must renounce publicly and unconditionally all claims to the territories of Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti and declare null and void all instruments asserting such claims. Two, Somalia must openly and solemnly declare its acceptance of the principles and decisions of the UN and the OAU governing inter-state relations including the principles of the inviolability of state frontiers and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Three, Somalia must, in particular, withdraw its reservation on the decision on state frontiers made by the first OAU summit conference held in Cairo in 1964. Four, Somalia must solemnly declare that it will scrupulously respect international agreements, as well as the principles of non-use of force in the settlement of international disputes, and Somalia must pay prompt and adequate reparation for the war damage she inflicted on Ethiopia during the 1977-78 Ogaden war.

The two leaders were also anxious that Somalia should not be given sustenance to continue the armed aggression on its neighbours and therefore appealed to all states providing military assistance to Somalia to stop doing so. Any such assistance, they pointed out, will provide a recipe for continued protracted conflicts in the Horn of Africa. They did not say so but it was clear the appeal also applied to the US which agreed last August to provide Somalia with $44 million in military assistance in return for the use of air and naval base of Berbera. They also noted that non-acceptance of their conditions would mean the perpetuation of the existing tension and insecurity in the area. In that case, the two leaders agreed, Ethiopia and Kenya would intensify their collaboration "to eliminate the root-cause of tension and insecurity with the view to promoting peace, security, stability and co-operation in the region."

What they meant exactly about eliminating the root-cause was not quite clear. Somalia however, saw it, as indeed it saw all the conditions put to it, as a declaration of war. And apparently the Somali leadership thought the matter was serious enough to warrant urgent attention. Somalia President Siad Mohamed Barre called an emergency joint meeting of supreme revolutionary council, the central committee of the Somali Revolutionary Party, the people's assembly (parliament) and the cabinet. According to the country's news agency *Sona*, the Somali leadership decided at the meeting "to mobilise all the resources of the nation towards national defence so as to make abortive the ill-intentions evident in the so-called communique."

Somalis were urged "wherever they are" to be ready for war "to defend their motherland and national soverignty." The Somali leaders were said to have "expressed deep surprise at the two countries' (Kenya and Ethiopia) complicity and deep-rooted enmity to harm the Somali people as a whole." They were also surprised by the "easiness" with which "Kenya fell prey to Abyssinian (Ethiopian) intrigues, and subsequently created in her country unwarranted instability and chaos, and at the same time invited enmity from the Somali government and people which hitherto has not existed."

Simply put, Somalia has rejected the conditions put forward by the Kenya and Ethiopian heads of state without even any consideration. Instead it has said, that it is ready for war. And further, that Kenya must now face an open war for supporting Ethiopia. ■

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SOMALIA-KENYA DIALOGUE--Somali President Siad Barre wants a "brotherly dialogue" with President Moi over the shifta menace in North-Eastern Province. The Somali leader is quoted by weekly VOICE OF AFRICA as saying that the sooner this dialogue is held the better. Kenya and Ethiopia demanded, in a joint communique recently, that Somalia publicly renounce her territorial claims over the two countries. Somalia has, over the years, nurtured a dream of creating a Greater Somalia by claiming lands inhabited by Somalis. Following the communique, President Barre declared in Mogadishu that the Kenya-Ethiopia declaration meant that Somalia should be placed on a war alert. President Barre reportedly told the VOICE OF AFRICA in Amman, Jordan, on Wednesday: "We ardently desire to create sound relations with Kenya and we have made this abundantly clear to President Moi. "We have never organized armed guerrillas to invade Kenya. It is absolutely impossible and an idle dream for anybody to expect that Somalia will have territorial claims over Kenya." The Somalia leader was quoted as saying that he had adequate land "for millions of Somalis who are within the country and those who are outside." [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Dec 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DEFENSE TRAINING--Harar (ENA)--A total of 533 defence squad members drawn from Hudene district Peasants' Association in Hararghe region and three urban dwellers' associations here graduated on Sunday upon completion of a six-month military training and political orientation course. The graduates staged a performance of military tactics and an educational drama on the occasion. Of the graduates 53 are women. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 3] Dire Dawa--A total of 49 Revolution Defence Squad members drawn from Kebele associations here graduated this week upon completion of a five-month military training and political orientation course. The graduates received their certificates from Comrade Aberra Kebede, Administrator of Issa Gorgora Province, who advised them to serve the masses diligently upon their return to their localities. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Dec 80 p 6]

SOVIET BOOKS--Ambo (ENA)--Soviet experts serving at the Ambo Agricultural Research Centre in Jibat Metcha Province of Shoa Region donated 650 Marxism-Leninism books to the Provincial Youth Association. The donation was handed over to the Chairman of the Provincial Youth Association by the Soviet Head of the Research Centre. The Chairman of the Youth Association thanked the Soviet comrades for the donation. The comrades had earlier donated different Marxism-Leninism books to various mass organizations in the Province. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 5]

BUSES FOR TRANSPORT PROBLEM--The General Ethiopian Transport Agency, Anbessa, has imported new buses to alleviate the problem of transport services in Addis Ababa and the regions. Twenty new buses due to give service starting Monday have arrived in Addis Ababa with the measure taken to overcome the inadequate transport service prevailing in the country, Comrade Abera Gobena, the General Manager of the Agency, declared yesterday. Comrade Abera disclosed that the twenty new buses are among the fifty that will be put into service here shortly. Thirty more will be arriving after three weeks. Another 100 buses to serve in the regions will be obtained this year, the Manager reported. It was learnt that the experts of the Agency had gone to the Fiat company in Italy and had checked and reappraised the durability and fitness of the new buses. The buses have 28 seats and enough space for standing passengers. At present because of the growing number of residents in the city, buses are obliged to carry up 150 passengers tresspassing the 96-passanger-limit, thus causing early damage to the buses, Comrade Abera indicated. [as published] Comrade Abera also stated that in spite of the new buses the prevailing transport problem will not be immediately solved owing to the ever-growing population of the capital. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Dec 80 p 1]

DELEGATION TO CUBA--Comrade Legesse Asfaw, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee Member, yesterday left for Havana leading a high-level delegation to represent Ethiopia at the Second General Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

PFP OFFICIAL VIEWS RECENT RESHUFFLE AS 'CHARADE'

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 3 Dec 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] Mr S. A. Odoi-Sykes, Popular Front Party Parliamentary Leader yesterday described as a "mere empty charade", the second instalment of President Hilla Limann's Cabinet reshuffle.

In a statement to the press at Parliament House in Accra, Mr Odoi-Sykes said "the second instalment of President Limann's Cabinet reshufful has deepened the confusion and speculation surrounding the objective and logic of the whole exercise. [as published]

"It looks like a mere empty charade. For it is not easy to appreciate some of the changes and new postings in the Cabinet," he said.

The statement charged that the President seemed to be responding to overwhelming external pressures in this whole business," and Ghanaians did not know and could not fathom that the initial Cabinet reshuffle was the first act in an unfolding drama. [as published]

Mr Odoi-Sykes pointed out that a Cabinet reshuffle "is not a weekly or monthly affair. It a major political exercise which is rarely executed in the life of any government after careful thought and thorough consideration.

He stressed that such reshuffles are not done in piecemeal and regular resort to it is a betrayal of apparent confusion," the statement said. [as published]

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT URGED TO DEAL WITH BUREAUCRACY

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Excerpt] Poverty in the midst of plenty. This is the unjustifiable plight the Ghanaian has had to go through due to inertia in certain quarters and at best our bureaucratic approach to pressing issues.

One is, therefore, bound to throw up his arms in despair now, when he hears of complaints on the evils of bureaucracy and the harm it is causing to the country.

The public has been complaining about it. The press has written volumes on the issue. Ministers have been protesting against the practice. And now the President, himself, has joined the protest team. It's like a recitation.

There must, surely, be an end to the complaints.

What the public now expects is action by the Government, itself, to eliminate the obstructionists from the system.

For, as matters stand now, the public, the press, the politicians and even high priests of human rights, stand helpless in the face of the stubborn resistance being put up by the bureaucrats.

It needs a big stick, the type which can only be wielded by the Government, to effect the desired change.

CSO: 4420

VALCO WILLINGNESS TO CORRECT MISUNDERSTANDINGS EXPRESSED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 Dec 80 p 8

[Article by Geoffrey Barbour and Patrick Arku-Nelson]

[Text] The Volta Aluminium Company (VALCO) is prepared to meet the Government to review any provisions of the master agreement, "if there is the need to".

Speaking at a symposium at the University of Ghana, [word illegible] last Friday on the theme 'VALCO's contribution to the economy of Ghana', Mr J. V. L. Phillips, resident manager of the company said "we, at VALCO, have demonstrated by the history of the power rate negotiation that if there is the need to review any of the contract provision in the master agreement, we will be agreeable to do so, and to the extent appropriate, VALCO will consider amending those provisions". [as published]

In this connection, Mr Phillips said VALCO had welcomed proposals made by the Volta River Authority to increase its power rate and was waiting for the authority to come forward to negotiate on this issue.

The resident manager said of late, VALCO's contribution to the economy and, even its intensions had been questioned in the media and pointed out that VALCO considered it necessary to respond in order to correct where it believed there were misunderstandings, misrepresentations or distortions.

This, he said was not because "we believe that is the best way to resolve business problems or differences, but because others have chosen that approach in preference to direct dialogue with us".

Mr Phillips challenged members of the public to come out with facts concerning any illegal dealings involving VALCO.

Touching on the Kibi bauxite project, Mr Phillips said VALCO had already submitted some proposals to the Ghana Aluminum Commission. He however, regretted that up to date VALCO had not received any response to the proposals.

In his remarks Professor K. Folson, Pro-Vice Chancellor of the University of Ghana, who chaired the symposium said at the very beginning of the signing of the agreement the late Dr K. A. Busia opposed it saying it was not in the interest of the country.

CSO: 4420

STRONG MEASURES URGED AGAINST SUBVERSION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The Government's assurance to deal firmly with any self-crowned 'revolutionary', who might want to disturb the smooth-running of affairs in the country, has set worried minds at ease.

For, it is not enough for the government to procure information about the illegal and subversive activities of some individuals and let matters rest there, but must ensure that the necessary steps are taken to nip in the bud any diabolical plans from gaining roots.

Prevention is better than cure, the wise say.

And this principle equally holds in the political life of a country.

For, it is dangerous to watch unconcerned the antics of an armed lunatic, since no one knows when he can turn what appears to be an hour of entertainment into that of grief.

Since the TIMES strongly believes in the substance of the complaints about some foreign states financing subversionists in the country, we need not remind the government on its responsibility in maintaining peace and order in the society.

We, therefore, call on the authorities not to play it soft with any trouble-shooter, who is caught in the web.

CSO: 4420

HUMAN RIGHTS ARGUMENT VIEWED AS DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 2 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The pontification on the concept of human rights, from both high and low quarters, has our support.

Indeed, nothing is more painful than one having his rights being trampled upon by either some one in authority or a subordinate.

But there are two sides of the coin, either of which needs not escape the attention of the champions of liberty.

For while it is wrong for an individual, presumed innocent, to have his rights violated, it is equally mischievous and harmful to society for any person or group of persons to arrogate to themselves, the right to disturb the peace of the land, through subversive activities.

When some governments in Africa, early this year, started registering their protest against Libya's involvement in their internal affairs, many Ghanaians, obviously, dismissed such protests as, perhaps, some of the old inter-state political game.

It was not until the affairs in Gambia, that political observers began to express doubts about Libya's innocence. But even there, some doubting Thomases still regarded these accusations as another political gimmick.

Then came Ghana's turn. A plot was uncovered linking Libya with a group of self-styled revolutionaries, dreaming of a bloody revolution, in which none would be spared.

There were reports of moneys paid in foreign banks and operational vehicles, at the ready, in a neighbouring country, to help execute the plans.

Revelations

There were even unconfirmed reports of some professionals, including journalists, being recruited as part of the operations.

The cynics still stood their ground, dismissing the alarming revelations as mere hallucination.

And only last week, Nigeria was also compelled to take Libya on and warn her against subversive activities on Nigerian soil.

The question now is: Who is merely crying wolf?

Are all the governments concerned--from Gambia to Nigeria--puppets of some imperialist powers, bent against any progressive moves aimed at improving the lot of the people?

Should Ghanaians wait until the dagger is on their throats, before they invoke the power of human rights to save their skin?

Where were the champions of human rights when people, who had not been tried in open courts, faced bullets at the Teshie military range?

Aren't some of these pontiffs of human rights then in high advisory places, legalizing illegal acts and issuing questionable decrees?

There might have been one or two unexpected moves in the state security's desire to maintain peace on the land.

But, surely, such trifles cannot be compared with the chaos the whole nation would be plunged into, if a few rascals were to have their way over the majority.

The sermons on human rights should continue by all means. But we will have none of it if it should only lead us to the path of doom.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TUC'S LOW-KEY STANCE--The General Secretary of the Public Utility Workers Union (PUWU) Mr C. A. Adjei, has stressed here that the Trades Union Congress is not interested in confrontations with the Government. He said the congress was determined to use its power responsibly to ensure peace and progress in the country. He said most of the industrial actions embarked by workers could be attributed to sterile interpretations of collective agreements by management and added that with a little bit of ingenuity on the part of management the workers' lot could be improved. [Robert Bentil] [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 Dec 80 p 8]

NO GDR BOYCOTT REQUESTED--The national secretariat of the Ghana-German Democratic Republic Friendship Society, has called on all peace-loving African governments to steer clear of tactics aimed at boycotting the German Democratic Republic. A statement issued in Accra by the secretariat and signed by its general secretary, Mr H. O. Nsiah drew attention to the fact that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany had up till now, not found it prudent to respect and comply with the world-wide recognition of the existence of the two German states and had claimed responsibility for all Germans. It suggested that there should be an exchange of ambassadors between the two German states in accordance with international law to enable Germans to know and learnt to live better with one another in peace. [as published] "The whole world is aware that there exists on the soil of the former German Reich, since 1949, two independent and sovereign German states, and no fake attempts whatsoever can reverse the course of history" the statement added--GNA. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Dec 80 p 3]

NO ACP MERGER SEEN--The Action Congress Party (ACP), as it stands at the moment has not merged with any political party, Colonel F. G. Bernasko (Rtd), the leader, declared in Accra at the weekend. He said there were three schools of thought in the party: That the party should stand alone; that it should merge with the United National Convention (UNC), the Social Democratic Front (SDF) and the Third Force Party (TFP), or that it should merge with the Popular Front Party (PFP). Col Bernasko who was addressing a delegates' conference of the Greater Accra Region branch of the ACP said the executive would have to seek approval from party members before taking a final decision. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Dec 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

MOI WARNS SOMALIA TO FORGET EXPANSIONIST AIMS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Dec 80 pp 1, 6

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi yesterday warned Somalia to forget its expansionist ambitions if it wants its independence to be respected.

The President said this in his address to the nation soon after his arrival at Jomo Kenyatta Airport after his four-day State visit to the Sudan.

President Moi stressed the need for good relations among African countries. The people should think of boundaries only when talking about their farms, he said.

He revealed that the communique issued at the end of his visit to the Sudan underlined the importance of true independence for all.

"We want African leaders who have no discrimination in revenge. If we want South Africa to be free while killing each other, others won't believe it," he noted.

He also said that Kenya, Ethiopia and the Sudan had agreed to hold a Ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa next year. The aim would be to ensure peace in the Horn of Africa. On food shortages, President Moi said there was no shortage but blamed it on the fast-growing population of the country.

"Since the 1977 maize boom, over 1.5 million children have been born in Kenya. Of these, only 400,000 feed on milk, while the rest feed on maizemeal," he said.

He said if Kenyans stopped breeding at such a rate, there would be no problem.

He appealed to civil servants and the Ministers to work hard and avoid wasting time.

He asked leaders to try and create more jobs for Kenyans.

The President expressed the need for more investment, giving the example of the Kenana sugar complex in the Sudan, which he said employed 15,000 people.

The President also called Kenyans to be mindful of other people's welfare.

He said hoarders were neither Nyayo followers nor mindful of others.

President Moi said he had forgiven many and asked other Kenyans to follow his example and forget the past.

The President also told wananchi to stick to their jobs and leave politics to politicians. Referring to himself as one of the most experienced politicians with 25 years and two months in politics, he said leadership came naturally and not through force.

The President also appealed to Customs officers to be serious in their duties and avoid being lured into corrupt practices.

He expressed happiness with the police force for its continued efforts of bringing law breakers to court and urged them to continue with the same spirit.

Touching on the Press, President Moi warned newspapers to report objectively and not to exaggerate stories with the only aim of selling their papers.

"I almost took one paper to court to substantiate a story about children being kidnapped at Thika," he said.

He said there was nothing wrong with being criticised as long as the criticism was constructive. But he told the newspapers to stop witch-hunting.

He said his successful tour of the Sudan would strengthen the already existing good relations with that country, adding that neighbours should always help in solving each other's problems.

He conveyed greetings from President Numeiry and the people of Sudan to Kenyans, saying he was impressed to find that the political parties of the two countries had the same goal of self-reliance.

He said the sugar industry in Kenya should be boosted so as to benefit wananchi and for export.

He said wananchi from Kenya and the Sudan would be allowed to visit each other so as to gain experience from each other.

The President appealed to the Chief of General Staff Gen. J.K. Mulinge, to choose six people to train as cadets in the Sudan since they had been offered places there.

He hailed Kenya's armed forces for their discipline and said

he was proud of them

Speaking on the Kenya Airways, the President said the local pilots were quite experienced and that there were no expatriates,

"We have more than 108 qualified and experienced pilots and all we need are planes, and we are struggling to get them," he said.

He wished all Kenyans a merry Christmas and appealed to drivers to drive safely during the holidays to avoid accidents.

Explaining why beer lorries were exempted from the recent ban on lorries travelling at night, the President said the Government gets good money through tax collected from the industry and should be allowed to continue.

He also said the Nyayo children should continue taking milk and that was why KCC lorries were also exempted from the ban.

CSO: 4420

MOI VISIT TO SUDAN TERMED SUCCESSFUL

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Dec 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Control Activities of Uganda Exiles"]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi has returned from a successful State visit to the Sudan. Its focus of attention has been peace — in the region, on the African continent, and in the world at large.

In the joint communique issued after the State visit the issue of peace in the Indian Ocean region was stressed since this area has become embroiled in Superpower competition. It was not as important to them until after the oil crisis of 1973, which dramatically showed that the Western world could become vulnerable to a choking of the vital oil supply route through the zone.

As it attempted to beef up its own security, the Soviet Union for its part began moving security forces into the region. In this competitive situation the security interests of the nations of the region have been pretty well ignored. It is this ignoring of the needs of the area that both Heads of State have tried to reintroduce into the wide diplomatic discussions. Their view is that the issue of Somalia should be subsumed under the general review of regional security since that country is a basic cause of insecurity in the region. Significantly, Somalia was not specifically mentioned in the communique.

The results of the Ugandan elections were announced just before the visit started and the two Presidents' pledge to help in Uganda's reconstruction. Uganda itself has already stated that she will welcome the resumption of healthy relations with her immediate neighbours and one can see a situation where, in attempts to widen her diplomatic activities, she will no doubt count on her neighbours to aid her efforts. There have been occasions in the past when Ugandan exiles have used the two neighbours' facilities to continue their quarrels with their government. Now that there is an elected government and the two States are going to aid in Uganda's reconstruction, they should keep the activities of these "voluntary exiles" under control.

This decade is likely to see a diminution of foreign aid and technical assistance from the developed world to the Third World in spite of the fact that there still is room for giving relevant aid. The two leaders highlighted this problem of aid and technical assistance, pointing out that the global framework for giving aid should give the views of the Third World a hearing.

In terms of relations between Kenya, Ethiopia, and the Sudan, as expected the two leaders have agreed that there are areas of co-ordination where Ministers from the three countries could usefully meet and continue to explore ways and means of getting joint programmes off the ground and speeding the implementation of projects already agreed upon.

Beyond purely State activities, much can be done by the people in improving relations between nations. This point was recognised by the two leaders, who will be expecting their peoples to visit and get to know more about the two countries. This will in time lead to trade and other relations developing outside the State aegis.

African problems must always be solved within the context of the continent. The two leaders expressed themselves to some seemingly permanent problems on this continent ranging from Chad to South Africa. On Chad, following the general Organisation of African Unity position, they reaffirmed that the foreign troops in that troubled land should be withdrawn . Both leaders also support strongly the South-West African People's Organisation leadership in Namibia and would like to see the United Nations exert pressure on South Africa over Namibia.

Sudan is an important bridge to the Arab world and it is fitting that her good offices continue to be used to bring the African and Arab peoples closer together in the spirit of the 1977 Cairo Summit. The relations between the two peoples have been bedevilled by misunderstandings which in some respects stem from historical experiences and at times from propaganda put out by media which is not particularly interested in the problems of the two worlds. There is need for greater knowledge to be disseminated in both worlds about themselves.

As President Numeiry has been invited to visit Kenya at a future date, we hope that his visit will focus the interest of the two countries on continuing to work together on the problems which face their people.

CSO: 4420

BALANCE OF PAYMENT DEFICIT WORSENS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 12 Dec 80 pp 52, 54

[Text]

LAST Friday, the governor of the Central Bank of Kenya, Mr. Duncan Ndegwa, admitted that all is not well with the country's foreign trade situation. While addressing a gathering of members of the Kenya Institute of Bankers, Ndegwa said that the overall balance of payments situation is in deficit by shs. 1800 million. He, however, did not say how big the deficit in the current account, which determines how much can be immediately imported, is or how the worsening situation was going to be improved. He did say that the position was expected to improve by the end of the year but he did not disclose by how much. His disclosure, nevertheless, proved that the latest economic survey, released by the ministry of economic planning and development in October, was fairly accurate in predicting that the overall balance of payments deficit at the end of the year would be about shs. 2000 million. The end of the year is only three weeks away and although Ndegwa hoped the situation would improve by then, it remains doubtful whether the change will be significant enough to change the situation by much.

The economic survey had predicted that, besides the overall balance of payments deficit of about shs 2000 million or more, the deficit in the current account would be in the region of shs. 5000 million. The survey had hoped that the situation would improve with inflows of foreign investment capital and loans from international agencies and foreign governments. The worsening deficit could only point to the inadequacy of the expected foreign capital inflows to bolster the country's foreign trade situation. At least one country that had provided Kenya with balance of payments support in 1979 has not pledged to provide similar assistance for 1980.

Ndegwa's optimism appeared to be based on the hope that funds would be available from external sources based on the guarantees by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. What Ndegwa did not say was that the balance of payments position had worsened from a surplus of £72.6 million (shs. 1,452 million) at the end of 1979 to the present £90 million (shs. 1800 million), a fall of approximately £162.6 million or shs. 3,252 million. The present position exceeds or, is comparable to a deficit of £81.5 million in 1978 (shs. 1,630 million) which was then considered ominous and led to the application of import deposits. The surplus of 1979 is attributed to the effect of import deposits, which operated, as it were, to reduce the amount of available finances

which would have been used for imports. For some still unexplained reason, the import deposits have not proved much of a deterrent in 1980 and, will soon lose most of their effect since the Central Bank has recently embarked on a policy of refunding them before their maturity dates.

The worsening deficit seems to have been aggravated by the government's inability to control imports of less than shs. 4,000 in value. The minister for commerce, Mr. Eliud Mwamunga, admitted only two weeks ago that numerous consignments of imports, each under the value of shs. 4,000, had flooded the market and were seriously undermining local industries. The government had therefore decided to withdraw the concession which allowed importers to import such consignments of goods without having to apply for import licences. The move was explained at the time, by the ministry of commerce, as motivated by the government's desire to end widespread abuse in import control procedures. The ministry of commerce did not mention that the poor condition of the balance of payments was an instrumental factor in the decision to withdraw the concession.

Signs that something is wrong in the country's foreign trade sector became apparent over a month ago when licences for the importation of tyres were reported cancelled by the Central Bank after they had been approved by the ministry of commerce.

The Central Bank maintained silence over the issue, a silence which only led to more speculation that the government was slowly applying brakes on the flow of imports. The reality, as it later turned out, was that the Central Bank was taking longer to process applications for import licences, delays which had the effect of imposing restrictions on imports.

Only last week, the Central Bank withdrew another concession in a move that was once more viewed as intended to improve the foreign exchange situation. According to the Central Bank's latest move, residents of Uganda and Tanzania are no longer permitted to take out of Kenya personal effects of any value without satisfying the Central Bank that the goods have been paid for in foreign currency. Failing that, the Central Bank will demand that the intending exporter produces an irrevocable letter of credit.

Whatever happens, signs about to indicate that 1980 will end, for the Kenya economy, true to the worst predictions of planners.

CSO: 4420

LABOR MINISTER REITERATES SUPPORT FOR KENYANIZATION

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 5 Dec 80 p 42

[Text]

LAST week's charges by Kenya's minister for labour, Mr. Titus Mbathi, against detractors of the government's policy of Kenyanisation is yet another assurance that the government intends to fulfil its obligations of Kenyanisation. Many government officials have sounded the same sentiments in the past, but when he addressed a Kenya National Chamber of Commerce luncheon in Nairobi last Friday, Mbathi was also appealing for help — he requested the chamber's assistance in discouraging the practice by some local businessmen of selling trade licenses given to them by the government, to expatriate traders. Despite the sensitivity of the expatriate issue, which has lately acquired political overtones, Mbathi maintained that the whole business community must abide by the set legal rules whatever their nationality.

Even before Mbathi denounced the acquisition of trade licenses by non-citizens traders, the ministry of commerce also had its score to settle with illegal holders of retail and wholesale trade licences or holders of both. The minister of commerce, Mr. Eliud Mwamunga, called it routine administrative exercise but in effect it will be the scrutiny of some trade licences. Those illegally possessed may even be withdrawn by the end of the exercise in January next year. Both the remarks by Mbathi and the revocation of retail and wholesale licenses by Mwamunga seem to be prompted by the government's current concern about the reported widespread illegal importation of goods.

The on-going battle against non-citizen traders and expatriates probably intensified in January this year when the then minister for home affairs, Mr. Stanely Oloitipitip, warned that his ministry would be stringent in processing applications for work permits for non-citizens in the country. As expected, the minister's statements received widespread support notably from the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu) and the Kenya Management Staff Association whose secretary general, Mr. Walter Adell, had been engaged in an anti-expatriates crusade. Cotu also issued a statement claiming that some 90 per cent of the estimated 15,000 expatriates in the country played no useful role in the economy.

In the current debate on Kenyanisation, there seems to a general agreement that the undesirable expatriate personnel and alien businessmen have all to go except for those expatriates engaged in "highly specialised scientific and technical jobs" who may stay. With Kenya's modern-employment sector reportedly lagging behind both in the rate of growth of the labour force and wage increases, pressure is mounting for the government from an estimated 45 per cent of the modern sector employment force concentrated in urban areas. Consequently, the government's task presently is not to redefine its Kenyanisation policy but to sort out desirable expatriate personnel from the 15,000 tally, and it seems that is why Mbathi is asking for assistance. ■

CSO: 4420

MOI ORDERS NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Dec 80 pp 1, 6

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi yesterday announced the introduction of one year's compulsory national service for all Form Six leavers, starting in 1982.

Addressing the nation from Jamhuri Park, Nairobi, the President said amid cheers: "This will be compulsory but in no way punitive.

"It will be designed to inspire and to educate young people in realities, and the Government will accept responsibility in terms of providing pocket money throughout the period of service."

National service, he said, would be a prerequisite to entering university, other institutions of higher learning or direct employment.

President Moi stressed that the scheme was being introduced to assist in shaping and developing a responsible generation.

"The preparation of the youth must be related to character. We will be primarily concerned with the fashioning of character," he said.

He stressed that it would be essential for the young men and women eligible to do their best while in the service, whatever the job or place they were serving in, since good performance would be "a requirement for entry into the university or any other institution of higher learning".

Regular reports would be written by service supervisors and such reports, just as much as academic results, would influence careers, the President announced.

He said details of the scheme would be announced later.

The scheme will affect the students who are completing Form Five this year.

The President vowed that Kenya would use whatever measures necessary to protect her territorial integrity and nationhood and reminded every Kenyan: "We did not fight for the right to be masters of our own soil so that we could give some of that soil away to others."

President Moi was referring to recent skirmishes in North-Eastern Province, where, he said, "we witnessed some efforts by a few people to create an internal problem".

The President called on all wananchi to assist in bringing about everlasting peace and stability by reporting divisive elements they detected in their midst.

The President's message also highlighted the need:

- to continue the war against tribalism,
- to remould local traditions and blend them with national ideals.
- to work ceaselessly towards self-sufficiency.
- to involve the country's youth (60 per cent of population) in national development.
- to use past experience to plan for a better future.

The full text of the speech:

ON this 16th anniversary of Jamburi, I send my warm greetings to all Kenyans here at home and those abroad. I wish you all, and your families, well as we celebrate this important National Day — the day when we became a completely independent sovereign state.

I also take this early opportunity to thank all those friends of Kenya who have sent us such warm messages of congratulations and good wishes. It is pleasing and heartening to see so many friends take such a direct and keen interest in our country's national activities and development.

My brethren, there has been a great deal of material development throughout our republic since I addressed the nation during last year's Jamburi Day celebrations. For example, the rural areas have drawn benefit from research programmes and more efficient arrangements for agricultural credit. There have been new roads in some places, and extensions to hospitals or schools.

Increase

Efforts to increase employment opportunities have been stepped up in agriculture, factories and businesses. However, and as related to the longer-term future of our nation, it seems to me that the most important development, over the 12 months under review, has been a deliberate re-shaping of national outlook and character.

In order to strengthen nationhood, in its most meaningful form, and to ensure that development is vigorously promoted for the benefit of all Kenyans, we must constantly be ready to learn from experience. I have said before that the future destiny of our republic will be whatever we make it to be. But this future has to be built upon foundations of the past, which we ourselves have now designed and controlled for the last seventeen

years. After this length of time, we should be able to see many ideas or approaches in their proper perspective. We should be able to carefully measure the vitality of some, and the weakness of others. It should be recognised as well that not only our own experience has been important. Many lessons have emerged, and indeed are still taking shape, from observation of events and policies in a number of other developing countries.

From all this experience we have come to see very clearly, as one example, the critical need for working towards self-sufficiency in such areas as basic food supply and competent manpower. It has also become abundantly evident that effective Government must, in every sense, be a popular Government — rooted in the genuine mandate of the people, and then sustaining a close relationship with the people through insistence on telling the truth about all problems and realities. But above all, the most absolute lesson springing from all sources of experience, has pointed to the critical importance of national unity.

This brings me back, directly, to the point I made earlier about re-moulding of national character. This past year has borne witness to the determination, by the people of Kenya, to abolish tribalism and resolutely oppose divisive elements. Following the last Leaders' Conference at the Kenya Institute of Administration, very significant steps have been taken to de-emphasise the tangible or emotional influences of tribalism within all aspects of national life, reaching from politics and economics right down towards sporting and social activities. The impetus in all this has been that of a mass impulse, a popular movement, and its impact must be regarded as profound. I feel extremely encouraged by this mass enthusiasm.

We can think back to illustrations at least of threat in Kenya, and there are living examples today in certain other states, proving that tribalism may quickly undermine — or be used to undermine — political stability and consequently the critical foundation of national unity. And as you all know, without unity and stability, there can only be insecurity and human suffering, while all development plans and efforts are thrown into total disarray. It is therefore important that this popular movement must continue, quite relentlessly, until tribalism — as a force in Kenya — is something that can barely be recalled.

But let me make one thing, which should be obvious to each one of us, perfectly clear. Nobody is seeking to rob any man of his birthright and culture. None of us decided, as a personal choice, to be born a Luo or Kikuyu, a Kamba or a Kalenjin, a Baluhya or Giriama or Masai.

As children, we were all first instructed in the language and the culture of the tribe in which we happened to be born. In later life, our natures and ambitions have, of course, been influenced by particular traditions and values. Most of us understand that fundamental roots and codes of conduct are positive elements of human dignity. Moreover, we know that the whole diversity of such traditions and values, with the range of talents that they sponsor, can bring to bear upon national development a vitality that might otherwise be lacking.

But what the present popular movement has wisely acknowledged is that respect for historical backgrounds, and for language or culture, does not mean, in the Kenya of today and the years to come, that everyday lives should be favoured by tribal considerations. All of us now, first and foremost, are Kenyans. Traditions and values associated with particular communities only make sense today within the framework of a Kenyan nationality, and when applied to the development and welfare of our nationhood.

This is why even more effort must henceforth be made, by every separate community, to assume and promote national traditions and values, identifying then the richness and dignity of each separate culture with broader attributes which all can share and which our children will inherit.

As you will all remember, my last ceremonial address to the nation was on Kenyatta Day, less than two months ago. On that occasion, I explained to you the role of Government in promoting and guiding national development. I also touched upon some of the ways in which economic independence might more rapidly be secured. Today, as an important theme, I want to say something about the preparation of our younger men and women so that they can play their proper and ultimate part in the progress and the destiny of Kenya.

Comments

Many statements and comments have recently been made, and more will be necessary, about impacts of the continuing rapid increase in our country's population. But at this moment, I wish to lay stress upon the factor that, with every passing year, our population is becoming more youthful in its composition. Following every census, it is always very revealing to look at the figures related to age-structure. At this present time, for example, young men and women below the age of eighteen make up about sixty per cent of Kenya's total population. And if I may remind you, this means that a very high proportion of our population, consisting of these young people, were not born when we achieved Madaraka in 1963.

Such a high proportion of young people has many implications in terms of national planning and prospect, some of them worrying and some of them hopeful. But the most important conclusion — or challenge — is that young men and women must be properly prepared for their present place and ultimate function for their role in national development. Many efforts towards this objective continue to be made. But I am convinced that — as a nation — we are still not doing enough. Youth must become more actively involved now in everyday activities, reaching into all sectors of our economy and social fabric. In the past and following our traditions and values, which I was discussing earlier, young people were given specific responsibilities in the affairs of their communities and societies. Today, we cannot afford to see young people sitting back, waiting for their parents or elder brothers to do all the work. Each one of us must play some part in the constructive affairs of the nation.

When I talk of preparing the youth for present tasks and future leadership, this cannot simply be related to formal basic education. There is a great deal to learn, and to grasp, outside the formal academic field. And it is equally true that there is much more to preparation of the youth than projects of vocational training. In addition to these efforts, we should help and encourage young people to know their country, its people, its wealth and limitations in the field of natural resources, and so on. Moreover, we should instil at least some understanding of how economic planning is approached, and the impacts of technology on economic prospect for our younger people to develop confidence in their ability to tackle and overcome the many problems that will be identified in the struggle for more rapid development.

Above all, preparation of the youth must be related to character. And in the moulding of character, the most important elements are self-reliance, self-respect and discipline. With this entire and vital truth in mind, I have decided that, with effect from 1982, all young men and women who complete Form Six, will first undertake a full year of National Service before going to the University, other institutions of higher learning or direct employment. This will be compulsory, but, of course, the system will be in no way punitive. Instead, it will be designed to inspire, and to educate young people in realities, and the Government will accept a responsibility in terms of providing pocket money throughout the period of service.

The actual details of the scheme and the arrangements to be made will be announced in the near future. But let me stress that it will become essential, for the young men and women concerned, to do their best while engaged upon National Service, in whatever job or place, since good performance will be a requirement for entry into the university or other institution of higher learning. Regular reports will be written by the Service supervisors, and such reports, just as much as academic results, must influence evolving careers.

We will be primarily concerned with the fashioning of character. The nation must recognise that there is a positive responsibility to broaden the horizons of young people in this way by putting them into direct contact with our peoples needs, and problems to be faced in meeting those needs. So I want to say emphatically that this policy and programme of National Service will in no sense be a waste of time. I sincerely believe that practical service, in the cause of the nation and people, will give our young men the kind of preparation really needed to derive maximum benefit from subsequent forms of higher education and training. It will help them to mature more rapidly to appreciate that young people do not, after all, have a monopoly of wisdom, and to realise the worth of humility as opposed to false values of arrogance. Moreover, they will experience the satisfaction of getting to creative grips with some urgent tasks, such as adult education, improving the standards in Harambee schools, or in whatever fields of effort they are selected.

Integrity

My dear Kenyans, I want to end th address on another subject of gre importance to us. This is the quest o f territorial integrity and interna stability. Recently, we have witnesse some efforts by a few people to creat internal problem in one of ou provinces, the North-Eastern Province. I want everyone, both in Kenya and outside, to know that we did not fight for the right to be masters of our own soil so that we could give some of that soil away to others.

We shall use whatever measures are necessary to protect the territorial integrity of our nation. In saying that, I would like to add that we in Kenya, want to live in peace with our neighbours and on the basis of positive good neighbourliness. We expect other countries to respect that spirit, and not encourage any disgruntled elements to create difficulties hoping that an area of Kenya could be seized.

And to my dear countrymen, I end my address by asking each one of you to be always watchful, and to report to the authorities anyone who is engaged in anti-social activities — be it stealing, smuggling or spreading rumours and propaganda aimed at dividing the people. We must always move forward on the basis of the conviction which we have upheld from the very beginning, that is, "unity is strength", and that with unity we shall overcome all our problems. ●

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID FOR AIRPORT--Lilongwe--The Minister of Finance, Mr. Louis Chimango, has thanked the Japanese Government for providing Malawi with an additional loan of approximately K 1.5 million for the completion of the Kamuzu International Airport now under construction in Lilongwe. The Minister was speaking after he and the Japanese Ambassador to Malawi, Mr. Senkuro Saiki, exchanged notes at a Ministry of Finance headquarters ceremony on Thursday. The exchange of notes precedes the actual signing of the loan agreement between the Malawi Government and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan, scheduled to take place in Tokyo, Japan, on December 11. Thanking the Japanese Government for their continued assistance in the development of this country, Mr. Chimango recalled that in 1978 Japan provided Malawi with a loan of approximately K 18 million for the Kamuzu International Airport project. The Minister assured the Ambassador that the Government and people of Malawi were extremely grateful to the people and Government of Japan for converting this K 18 million loan into a grant last year. "The additional funds you are providing will ensure the completion of the airport on schedule, by September, 1981 at the latest," Mr. Chimango told the Ambassador. The Minister also thanked the Japanese Government for sending to Malawi technicians, nurses and teachers whose contribtuion to the national development, he said, was quite significant. [Excerpt] [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 7 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

COMMENTARIES ON HOLDING OF SPPF CONGRESS

'Vital' Decisions Expected

Victoria NATION in English 6 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] The Seychelles People's Progressive Front will be holding its 2nd annual Congress next week, beginning at 4 p.m. on Wednesday.

Just as at the first congress in November last year and at extraordinary ones called for certain specific purposes, the decisions taken at next week's meeting are of vital importance for the whole country and nation. They are important because they are decisions taken by the Seychellois people for their own future and that of their own country.

Before Liberation, national policies were set either in the interests of the colonial masters or in those of the ruling capitalist class. The revolution of June 5th 1977 reversed this situation and placed the working people in power. In other words, from being the underdogs it is the workers who are now the ruling class and everything revolves around the interest of the people.

The struggle to liberate our country and to establish workers power--spearheaded by the Seychelles People's United Party (SPUP)--was not easy, as we all know, but our perseverance and the conviction of the justice of our cause finally paid off. That victory, however, was not the end of the struggle.

We had to consolidate what had been gained and build for the future. Thus the Seychelles People's Progressive Front--in the words of one of the resolutions passed at the Congress that saw its birth--"replaced the SPUP not because of its failure, but on the contrary because of its success in the role it has played and its passing away is a condition for eternal success."

The SPPF therefore was born after reflections following 14 years of struggle and out of the spirit of justice, brotherhood and equality. It was formed to create the necessary structures which would enable the working people to decide their own future, to build the type of society which they want, and to establish and promote national unity.

To achieve this aim, the SPPF set up branches all over the Republic and formed the National Workers Union, the Seychelles Women's Association and the National Youth Movement.

Representatives of all the branches and all three national organisations sit together with the Front's Central Executive Committee to form the Congress, which is the supreme policy-making body of the land. Thus the decisions that come down from the Congress are those of the representatives of the people at all levels of our society.

They are the decisions of the true people of this country, and not--as we knew before--those of MPs who were elected as so-called representatives of the people through the backing of a party machine and the power of money, and who knew only during an election campaign that the people existed.

Importance of Meeting

Victoria NATION in English 17 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] The People's Assembly will be holding its last meeting for this year on December 24.

This will be an important meeting, as always, but much more so in that a whole package of Bills will be put before the House for enactment into law.

This will probably be the first time in the history of Seychelles that such a large number of laws are instituted during one sitting of the Assembly.

The media have already elaborated some of the laws intended for our country, and the public--through their SPPF branches and in discussions with the leaders who represent them--have come to know about some of the other items of legislation that will be debated before being executively enshrined into the country's Book of Laws.

Laws are established in a country for the preservation of order and for the benefit of the people. Some popular laws may be regarded by some as controversial, but what is important is that they are always in the interest of the majority.

In some countries, a few at the top decide which laws to adopt, but in our country, after a Bill is published, it is explained in detail by the media and discussed by the branches, which mandate the members on how to vote. If need be, the voting on a Bill may be put off for more discussion with the people through the branches.

In this connection, it is naturally popular laws--laws that will benefit Seychelles for a better Seychelles--that we shall inherit after careful and serious deliberation by the people.

The people's wishes stand imperative and supreme!

CSO: 4420

STEADY IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING STANDARDS NOTED

Victoria NATION in English 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The living standards of the Seychellois people are now being steadily improved through a range of self-help projects set up by the Rural Development Group. The Group, formed two years ago, has just drawn up a report outlining its work in the planning and construction of several schemes aimed at improving community facilities.

Important projects for the future are also described, for which funds are now being sought.

The Rural Development Group acts as a link between Government and the Seychelles People's Progressive Front branches in carrying out schemes that will benefit local communities.

Chaired by Mr. Ralph Adam, Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development, and comprising Government experts in various fields, the SPPF Chief Co-ordinator and volunteer workers, the Group meets monthly to work out a plan of action for self-help projects based on requests from local people channelled through the branches.

Finance is then arranged with the help of non-governmental organisations, whether local or foreign, and the actual construction work is done, as far as possible by the people living in the communities themselves.

Several small-scale schemes to give people a good supply of water are now being prepared by the Group, and work on one of them, at Les Cannelles, is expected to start in the next two months.

At Takamaka and Pointe au Sel projects have been approved by the Water Division and are being submitted for funding. Total aid for these two schemes will be about R. 320,000.

Plans for a small reservoir at Capucin are also going ahead. Though the land here is steep, making it difficult to bring materials to the site, there seem to be no major problems and funds are now being sought. A rough estimate of the cost of building the reservoir and laying pipes is R. 250,000.

Funds have already been received from an Irish body, Trocaire, for a water project in the Dame Le Roi/Anse Gaulettes area.

In the health field, the Rural Development Group has studied proposals for around four health-related projects on Praslin and these have been submitted by the Volontaires du Progrès to be financed with French co-operation. Also on Praslin the Anse Kerlan community centre is expected to be finished this month.

It has proved more difficult for the Group to plan new roads because of their high cost--they are much more expensive that water schemes. Funds are still being sought to complete or begin the following roads: Les Mamelles/La Louise; Beau Vallon/L'Abattie; Bel Ombre/Danzilles; Anse Louis/La Salette and Thompson Lane.

The review of activities says that the Group will need to take on more members in future. Since many community projects need planning permission, it is suggested that there should be a member from Physical Planning. The Roads Division and the Ministry of Education and Information should also be represented, it adds.

The Rural Development Group is currently made up of: Mr. Ralph Adam; Mrs. S. Frichot (Chief Co-ordinator SPPF); Miss G. Figaro (Community Development Officer); Mr. S. Shrotriya (Community Development Planning Officer); Dr. Chetty (Health Department); Mr. P. Lablache (Lands Division); Mr. R. Chang Tave (Survey Division); Mr. C. Elizabeth (Water Division); Mr. F. Payet (volunteer adviser in roads for South Mahé); Mr. J. Darcel (Volontaire du Progrès); P. Maréchal (Secretary, NGO Co-ordinating Committee); Mr. P. Haas (Volontaire du Progrès based on Praslin); Mr. E. Faure (Secretary).

CSO: 4420

PEOPLE'S DEFENCE FORCE PLANNED TO SAFEGUARD REVOLUTION

Victoria NATION in English 11 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Two Bills aimed at setting up a combined defence force in Seychelles and regulating its dicipline were explained to members of the SPPF branches and members of the National Assembly at National House on Tuesday by the Defence Minister, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis. [as published]

The Defence Bill 1980 and the Defence Force (Offences) Bill 1980 will be tabled at the Peoples' Assembly on December 24.

The Defence Bill provides for the defence of Seychelles and proposes to establish the Seychelles People's Defence Force, which will consist of the Seychelles People's Liberation Army, the Seychelles People's Navy, the Seychelles People's Air Force and the Seychelles People's Militia.

The army, the navy and the air force will each have a regular and a reserve force serving under terms and conditions of service established in the Act, if approved by the Assembly.

The Defence Bill describes the function of the Defence Force in the defence of the Republic and outlines its role in helping the civil authorities carry out their task and in the fulfilment by Seychelles of its international obligations.

The Bill sets out the ranks, functions, responsibilities and duties of the members of the Defence Force. It establishes the Head of State as Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force with power, if the need arises, to call other disciplinary forces (for example the police force) to defence duties.

The Minister responsible for defence is designated as Chief of the Defence Force, while the Chief of Staff of the Defence Force is appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

The Defence Bill also provides for the setting-up of a Defence Council, which will advise the Commander-in-Chief.

The Defence Force (Offences) Bill 1980 defines various offences contrary to regulations and provides for trial and punishment for those offences. Serious offences will be brought before a court-martial and disciplinary offences will be dealt with by disciplinary officers.

"The functions and performances of some units of the defence force which have been in existence since Liberation Day 1977, have provided much information to assist in the drafting of the two Bills," Minister Berlouis told the meeting.

"It has taken us over three years to present the two Bills because we wanted regulations that are adapted to Seychelles needs. They have been drafted to allow for easy management of the defence force while maintaining order and discipline in it".

Many questions followed the Minister's outline of the proposed Act, particularly concerning discipline in the force.

CSO: 4420

MINISTERS TO ATTEND CUBAN CP CONGRESS

Victoria NATION in English 15 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Seychelles will be represented at the 22nd Congress of the Cuban Communist Party in Havana from December 17 to 20 by two Government ministers who both left the Republic at the weekend.

They are the Minister for Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, and the Minister for Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina.

On his way to and from the Congress, Minister Ferrari will call on the Spanish Minister of Fisheries to hold discussions.

Minister Servina will hold talks in Madrid with the Spanish Ministry of Tourism and in Rome with officials of the Alitalia airline company.

In Cuba, both ministers will participate actively in the different programmes of visits to various Cuban development projects organised for the Congress, and Minister Ferrari will sign an agreement between the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and Cuban Community Party.

Minister Ferrari's interest will be centred around the boat, fishing and tobacco industries, projects in which Cuba has made much progress.

Another Government officer who left the Republic at the weekend was Mr. Jeremie Bonnelame, Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He will take part in a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity standing committee for the liberation of the African continent that has opened in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

At the meeting, which will go on until Thursday, Mr. Bonnelame will present a paper on the delonisation of the African continent on behalf of Seychelles. [as published]

While in Tanzania, Mr. Bonnelame will also hold talks with Tanzania Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

CSO: 4420

OILMEN 'OPTIMISTIC' AS SECOND WELL GOES AHEAD

Victoria NATION in English 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Though the first attempt to find oil in Seychelles has failed, drilling of a second well has begun and the exploration company remains optimistic.

A progress report from Amoco (Seychelles) Ltd. says that the drillship Diamond M. Dragon has finished its test drilling of the Owen Bank No 1 well and has started on a second one--the Reith Bank No. 1--24 kilometres nearer to Mahé and about 50 metres below the water surface.

"Although the oil bonanza hoped for on the first well was not found," the report says, "the information gained from examination of samples has been very useful in interpreting the seismic data that was previously obtained from seismic shooting over the area earlier this year."

The company met some difficulty in setting the initial 75 centimetre surface casing due to the structure of the top-surface rock formations, and the ship had to be moved twice before a satisfactory setting could be obtained.

These initial problems have been overcome, however, and with the drill bit now at a depth of over 400 metres and work progressing well, the report ends on this optimistic note:

"Amoco" enthusiasm for an oil discovery continues as ever before because the right conditions for the creation and entrapment of oil could well exist in any of the prospects in the Agreement Area, even though a tremendous investment is necessary.

"The cost of the Owen Bank well No. 1 was over US $14,000,000 due to difficulties of drilling in such a highly exploratory environment. With such high costs involved, the company takes a very serious attitude towards its operation and has now transferred to Seychelles the engineer who was previously assigned as drilling manager for Amoco operations in the North Sea."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LA DIGUE SPPF ELECTION--The following SPPF members were elected to the La Digue branch executive committee in an election held during the weekend: Mr. Cherubin Radegonde, Chairman; Mr. Simon Lesperance, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Doris Bibi, Mr. Ernest Constance and Mr. Antoine Elizabeth, committee members. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 10 Dec 80 p 1]

COPRA SALE TO PAKISTAN--The Seychelles Copra Association has sold 500 tonnes of first grade copra at £426 sterling per tonne and 250 tonnes of cup copra at £482.10 per tonne, both for shipment to Pakistan. This represents an increase of £67 per tonne on first grade and £18.60 per tonne on cup copra over previous sales. The total value of the two sales is R. 4,837,500. Local prices have been fixed at R. 5,455 for first grade and R. 6,555 for cup copra, both per metric tonne. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 2 Dec 80 p 1]

DPRK DONATES SEEDS, EQUIPMENT--The Minister for Agriculture and Land Use, Mr. Karl St. Ange, was yesterday morning presented with vegetable seeds and 36 sprinklers, a gift of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for use at the Sadeco farm of Anse aux Pins. Also present at the presentation ceremony was the Principal Secretary Mr. Serge Savy, the managing director for the farm, Mr. Maxime Delpech, and the four-man vegetable expert team from Korea. Mr. Ham Myong Chang, leader of the team, explained that the seeds had been sent for trial and he hoped that they would do well under Seychelles' climatic conditions. The seeds include lettuce, carrot, cabbage, parsley, cucumber, tomato, pumpkin, hot pepper, spring onions, beans, sweet melon, water melon and eggplant. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 6 Dec 80 p 2]

DPRK GIVES CEMENT--Another consignment of 1,000 tonnes of cement, a gift from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was unloaded this week at Port Victoria. The Korean people offered this and other gifts to Seychelles during President René's first visit to Pyongyang in 1978. Unloading was completed on Wednesday afternoon from the ship Hyokfin but already the cement has been distributed to the Maison du Peuple project, the National Youth Service village and other community construction schemes all over the country. This is the third consignment of 1,000 tonnes to have been shipped by the People's Republic of Korea to Seychelles. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 12 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FRG WATER DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE--The General Manager of the Water Development Agency, Jaalle Khalif Haji Farah, received at the headquarters of the agency here, 7 million shilling worth aid from the Charge d'affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany in Somalia, Mr Roland Mauch. The aid which is extended to the Agency by the Federal Republic of Germany consists of driller vehicles, tanker trucks and modern equipment for the central garage of the agency. In a speech at the handing over ceremony, Jaalle Khalif spoke of the great value of the aid to the agency and the role it would play in the development of water supply in the country. Jaalle Khalif finally expressed thanks to the German government for this aid and the great role it has played in training the personnel of the Agency. The FRG Charge d'Affairs on his part stated that the German government is always ready to assist Somalia in the field of economic cooperation and extended more than 140 million sh. shs. to the Water Development Agency with the ultimate aim of enabling it to be self-sufficient. Present on the occasion was, the representative of the German agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ). [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 28 Nov 80 p 6]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY--The Somali Democratic Republic and Turkey have yesterday signed agreements on economic, technical and cultural cooperation. The agreements, signed in Istambul, followed a 4-day official visit by the SDR Foreign Minister, Jaalle Abdirahman Jama Barre to Turkey at the invitation of Turkish Foreign Minister H.E. Ilter Turkmen. During their talks, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, the two Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their intention of further strengthening of relations and improving the cooperation between their countries. They have also exchanged views on International questions of mutual interest including the Horn of Africa and the Middle East issues as well as Islamic nations solidarity. Jaalle Abdirahman extended an invitation to the Turkish Foreign Minister, to pay an official visit to Somalia. Mr Turkmen accepted this invitation, the date of which is to be arranged through diplomatic channels at a later date. During his visit, Jaalle Abdirahman also met with the President Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Admiral Bulend Ulus. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 5 Dec 80 p 6]

FRG TECHNICAL COOPERATION ASSISTANCE--The Ministry of State Planning and the Federal Republic of Germany today signed an economic and technical cooperation. The agreement stipulates that the Federal government will assist Somalia in the field of Fisheries, water resources and technical cooperation with an estimated amount of 32.5 million German marks. On the Somali side the agreement was signed by the Assistant Minister of the State Planning Ministry while the FRG ambassador in Mogadishu signed for his government. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 12 Dec 80 p 6]

CSO: 4420

COMMONWEALTH OBSERVERS' INTERIM REPORT ON ELECTIONS

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 19 Dec 80 pp 4, 9

[Text] It is unique in the annals of democracy for a soveriegn nation to invite an international group to observe its national elections and report whether they were free and fair. Our role, which was endorsed by all four political parties, is without precedent. The response of the people of Uganda to our presence has been heart-warming.

2. No assessment of this election would be valid which did not take full account of the prevailing situation in Uganda and its recent history. A general election makes large demands on a country's financial, administrative and manpower resources, as well as accentuating strains within the body politic. To conduct such an exercise against the background of a shattered economy, an enfeebled and disrupted administrative infrastructure, continuing security problems and a social fabric stretched to the limits of endurance by eight years of brutal oppression and incalculable human tragedy would be a daunting enterprise for any country. Uganda's dilemma has been whether to wait for better and more settled times before holding an election or to hold an election as an essential first step towards national rehabilitation. Its choice has been an act of faith deserving of the world's sympathy and understanding.

3. Clearly, in the circumstances of Uganda, a degree of imperfection and administrative confusion were only to be expected in the electoral process, being inherent in the overall situation. These have been compounded, in our view, by the very short period of time within which important phases of the electoral process have had to be carried out.

4. Compiling an accurate national electoral roll is a formidable undertaking for all developing countries. Where the period required in other states has been months and even years, Uganda sought to accomplish it in little more than a fortnight. Deficiencies were thus inevitable: what is surprising is the extent to which the effort succeeded. In large parts of the country the registers of voters have been of an acceptable standard. Nevertheless, there has been an insistent pattern of complaints from a number of constituencies that the provisional registers were not publicly displayed as required by the law, denying those aggrieved an opportunity to file objections or seek legal remedy. Our own observations have revealed errors and omissions which could have been rectified if the procedures enjoined had been followed strictly and more time provided to deal with complaints. How much of this stemmed from deliberate bias as distinct

from administrative inefficiency is hard to say: significantly, all the political parties felt their interests threatened in varying degree. It is even more difficult to estimate the overall magnitude of the errors. According to the evidence at our disposal, however, they are likely to have an impact, if at all, only in a small minority of constituencies, primarily in the South Western part of the country.

5. No single issue has bedevilled this election more than that of nominations. Because of its potential impact on the political arithmetic of the outcome, the unopposed return of candidates from as many as 17 out of 126 constituencies was bound to cause concern. That they belonged to one party only heightened the suspicions and doubts of the others. It is therefore necessary to deal with the nominations question in some detail.

6. In a number of cases, prospective candidates were denied nominations because of their failure to produce the necessary educational and language certificates. As this was a technical requirement of the law, irrespective of the status of the nominee, no further comment need be made at this stage.

7. In a number of others, prospective candidates were disqualified because of late arrival or a failure to show up at all. The parties concerned complained that they had either been detained or forcibly prevented from presenting themselves. With one exception, we failed to receive any response from the authorities to whom we referred these allegations. We note, however, that only the candidates of one party appear to have experienced no security or other difficulties on their way to the nomination centres.

8. In the case of the five unopposed returns from the West Nile District of Arua, the critical factor was a failure to produce the necessary income tax clearance certificates. The Electoral Commission confirmed to us that it had verbally granted a temporary deferment to the candidates, who, in the event, were disqualified by the Returning Officer. We are unable to ascertain under what legal authority the Electoral Commission was competent to grant such a deferment. Its advice, however well-intentioned, proved fatal to the interests of the party concerned.

9. There have been, in all, a total of six unopposed returns from the West Nile Districts of Arua and Moyo. Leaving aside the question of income tax clearance certificates to which we have already referred, it was urged before us that all nominations in these two districts were void ab initio by virtue of section 20 of the National Assembly (Elections) Act 1957, which requires every nomination to be proposed, seconded and supported in writing by a total of at least twelve voters registered in the constituency. Having regard to the fact that under Ugandan law the decision of a Returning Officer is final and can only be challenged in the High Court, it is not for us to pronounce on the legal issues involved. Nevertheless, we wish to place on record that we have satisfied ourselves, as the result of a visit to Arua by some members of the Group that no register of voters existed in the form required; that invasion and a disturbed security situation brought registration to an abrupt halt within a day or two of its commencement, and that Arua District at the time of their visit was overwhelmingly depopulated.

10. In Kasese District, all three candidates of one party whose nominations had been formally notified many days earlier were peremptorily disqualified by the

Electoral Commission on 8 December, 1980 less than two days before polling commenced. According to the Commission, the reason for its intervention was that these particular nominations had been filed after 12 noon on 23 November. Immediate inquiries on the spot by members of the Group established to our satisfaction that the nominations had in fact been lodged in time. Our urgent efforts to secure redress proved of no avail.

11. Viewing the matter in its totality, and after making due allowance for the superior organisation of the party securing all the unopposed returns, the Group cannot avoid a feeling of deep unease.

12. One of our principal concerns has been to see whether there has been freedom of movement and expression during the election campaign. We have been impressed by the political awareness of the people of Uganda. Transcending all their differences has been an overriding concern that this election should mark a turning point in Uganda's history, ushering in peace, stability and economic progress

13. We have been impressed, too, by the sober and constructive attitude of all the party leaders. Intimidation or coercion has not been a significant factor in this election and, outside parts of West Nile, no party has experienced undue difficulty in being able to campaign freely throughout the country. There has been some violence, but overall at a much lower level than we would have expected in the circumstances of an anxious population and an abundance of arms. In the main, the campaign itself has been vigorous, free and open with many party newspapers canvassing all shades of political opinion. This has been supplemented by the strong oral tradition of Ugandan society, with each party relying on the bush telegraph to transmit its message and mobilise support. Although the publicly-owned media have not been as even-handed as would have been desirable, we are satisfied that all the parties have been given reasonable opportunity to present their case to the electorate and to solicit its support.

14. The Group has taken a close interest in every aspect of polling procedures and, at its instance, all four parties have been associated by the Electoral Commission with arrangements for the distribution of election material to the polling stations. There have been acute logistical difficultires on account of a shortage of vehicles and fuel, resulting in disruption and considerable delays in various parts of the country on polling day. [as published] These are likely to have affected all parties.

15. In the capital city of Kampala, however, polling arrangements have been seriously marred by inordinate and inexcusable delays. In a number of stations, polling had not commenced till late in the afternoon, and in some not even at the scheduled hour of closure. It would be difficult to believe that this has been wholly the result of mere incompetence.

16. The period fixed for the poll ended in confusion. In the afternoon a radio announcement by the Electoral Commission extended the poll till 2 p.m. on 11 December and officials were instructed to sleep overnight with their ballot boxes even where polling was complete and without being offered adequate security. We were beseiged by telephone calls from fearful polling staff, party agents and an irate and suspicious electorate, but our observations so far this morning suggest that the evening may have passed without major problems. In many parts of

the country, counting had already commenced on 10 December in ignorance of the Electoral Commission's announcement.

17. In all the circumstances, the polling arrangements outside Kampala appear to have been adequate, with commendable efficiency evident in many constituencies. The poll itself has proceeded smoothly once the balloting materials arrived. The pervasive presence of party agents from start to finish, the spirit of cooperation among them, and the procedure for counting of ballots at each polling station on the conclusion of the poll have sustained and reinforced the confidence of the parties and the electorate in the essential fairness of the process. The last-minute extension of the poll has, of course, introduced a new factor whose full effects on the count we are not yet in a position to assess.

18. We appreciate the positive measures taken by the Chairman of the Military Commission to remove roadblocks and confine the military to barracks. Apart from facilitating access to the polls, they greatly enhanced the psychological atmosphere in which polling took place. We commend the Ugandan Police for their contribution to the success achieved.

19. If this election has in a sense been a striving for the impossible, the degree to which it has succeeded must primarily be attributed to the people of Uganda. The remarkably high turn-out of voters, their enthusiastic but orderly behaviour, and their palpable wish to be masters of their destiny constitute a great act of affirmation in the democratic process.

20. The Group as a whole is continuing to monitor the count and our final view must be contingent on how it is conducted and how ballot boxes were stored overnight. At this stage, however, despite the imperfections and deficiencies to which we have drawn attention, and subject to the concern expressed on the question of nominations and unopposed returns, we believe this has been a valid electoral exercise which should broadly reflect the freely-expressed choice of the people of Uganda.

Kampala,
11 December, 1980.

CSO: 4420

CP PUBLICITY SECRETARY LOSES POST FOR PRO-OBOTE STATEMENT

Kampala THE ECONOMY in English 22 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Before consulting the executive committee of the Conservative Party, Mr. Katenta Apuli issued a statement which has resulted into losing his post as Publicity Secretary of CP.

Recently Mr. Katenta passed announcements on Radio on behalf of CP, congratulating President Obote for attaining the high office in the land and urged him to implement the UPC policies and further assured the President that CP is behind him. This is contrary to what the CP is standing for. The CP strictly and jealously upholds its party policies which are totally opposed to those of UPC.

In Katenta's message to the President, he implied that CP is totally and wholly supporting UPC and goes to the extent of begging for a ministerial post in the UPC government. This, the executive of CP does not favour and they want to try again in the next general election if voted in power to implement their party policies. As such the CP supports the government but will be happier if the time came for them to implement theirs.

So the executive of the Conservative party has decided to relieve Mr. Katenta of his responsibility as a speaker of the party but may remain as a member of the executive until the annual delegates conference next year. Mr. Henry Kyeyune is now the acting Publicity Officer, assisted by Mr. Denis Rwabona and Mr. Bukaberwa of Makerere University.

CSO: 4420

DEMOCRATIC SPLIT SAID 'CONFIRMED' BY 42 CROSSOVERS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 3 Dec 80 pp 1, 3, 8

[Article by Ilakut Ben Bella]

[Excerpt] The top DP man Bunyoro has joined UPC, only a week before elections next Wednesday.

Mr Kanagwa Akiiki, a DP candidate in Hoima, and the organising secretary, said he had quit the party because of infighting, factionalism and lack of leadership.

Surrendering his membership card together with 42 other DP members who crossed over with him, he confirmed former president Milton Obote's contention that his opponents were badly split.

Kanagwa told a UPC rally at Kasese town on Sunday: "I was fed up with politics of intrigue, split and facionalism.

"The DP is a party of indecision and ineffective leadership.

"The last staw for me was when all the DP leaders and parliamentary candidates were summoned to meet at Rubaga Social Centre, a religious hideout. [as published]

"Why should we discuss national issues in a tiny place belonging to the Catholic Church? Don't we have facilities at Kampala International Hotel or the International Conference Centre?

"Every DP candidate is a Catholic, a Catholic, a Catholic. I am sick." Kanagwa, a former diplomat in the 1960s and now a businessman, wondered.

He said when they were summoned he had expected their leader to brief them on what transpired at a meeting between 10 DP leaders and President Nyerere in Dar.

"We wanted to be briefed on the issue of ballot boxes. Instead, me were instructed how to fill forms nine and 10 of the nomination paper. [as published]

"I insisted that we should be briefed on the vital issues. The 200 people present then took some decisions but later as usual, these decisions were reversed by a powerful inner circle.

Kanagwa will probably brief Obote about what goes on in the 25-year-old party, which clearly is heading for disintegration.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NEW RAILWAY CARS--Twenty-two wagons of the Uganda Railways Corporation are due to arrive in Kampala shortly. Reports from Kenya said the wagons were off-loaded at Mombasa recently and are to be towed to Kampala within this week. They arrived at Mombasa aboard a Dutch ship, Daniella. Each weighs 19 tonnes. The vessel is scheduled to make two more calls at Mombasa to discharge the balance of 33 wagons between now and March. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 17 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

PRIME MINISTER, PRESIDENT TO HAVE PERMANENT POLICE ESCORT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE President and the Prime Minister are to be provided with a police escort at all times when they move by car in Zimbabwe.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister in charge of police, Dr Sethan Nkomo, at a Press conference in Salisbury.

On Monday a police spokesman appealed to all motorists and pedestrians in central Salisbury to give way to motor cycles and motor vehicles displaying flashing blue lights and sounding warning devices.

The spokesman would not comment further. He said trials were being conducted and asked the public to co-operate.

At the Press conference Dr Nkomo was asked if the trials were connected to permanent police escorts planned for President Banana and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

He replied: "There was no Prime Minister before and no President. Now that they are there it is normal to provide escorts."

It is understood the President and the Prime Minister are to be escorted by motorcycle outriders or by B cars whenever they travel by car. Pedestrians and motorists will be expected to move off the road and stop until the escort has passed.

No comment was available from the police last night.

CSO: 4420

CONTINUED LOSS OF SKILLED LABOR DEPLORED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The flight of skilled personnel from Zimbabwe continued unabated in September, although some areas actually showed a gain.

According to the monthly migration statistics compiled by the Central Statistical Office for September, the last month for which figures are available, the country continued to lose engineers, accountants, auditors, artisans and nurses at an alarming rate. But some professional groups, such as physicians and surgeons, teachers, draughtsmen and engineering technicians actually increased during the month.

Active

In all, a total of 709 economically active people left Zimbabwe during September, while only 432 arrived for a net loss of 277.

The greatest single loss recorded during the month was for female clerical and related workers. Fully 109 women in this category left the country, while only 37 entered.

More nurses left the country than arrived. During September, 21 nurses and midwives left, while only eight came into the country.

Artisans

The loss of skilled artisans continued, with 37 mechanical engineering workers leaving and 30 arriving.

Motor mechanics left at an alarming rate with 25 choosing to emigrate for a total loss of 19.

On the positive side, the loss of highly-skilled physicians seems to have been checked, and, hopefully, reversed. Zimbabwe lost six physicians or surgeons during the month, but gained 11. The same trend was evident among teachers, with 12 leaving and 22 arriving, and draughtsmen who recorded a net gain of 12.

CSO: 4420

1981 PROSPECTS FOR TEA INDUSTRY EXAMINED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe's tea industry will have to concentrate on growing a quality product or it will not survive, says Mr. Brian Gill, the managing director of the Tanganda Tea Company, the largest tea concern in Zimbabwe.

In an interview, Mr. Gill said that, like tea growers in other countries, local tea producers have been badly hit by rising production costs and declining prices.

Depressed

In Zimbabwe, the outlook for the industry in 1981 was "depressed", said Mr. Gill.

"What has hit the industry so severely is the increase in wages", he said. "Wages will cost us an additional $800 000 in 1980-81.

"The situation is very serious as 80% of our production is exported and therefore, the determining factor in our industry is fluctuating international tea prices."

Stabilising tea prices was the aim of last week's international tea growers' conference held in Salisbury.

Representatives from 15 countries, including the "big three"--India, Sri Lanka and Kenya--met under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to try to work out some sort of equitable agreement to strengthen prices.

Little Headway

Very little headway was made, however, mainly because no middle ground could be reached between those countries, like Zimbabwe, pushing for an international agreement, and those, like Sri Lanka which are so dependent on tea that they find it very difficult to accept any kind of reduction in exports.

"Unfortunately, the degree of flexibility available to countries like Sri Lanka is very low", said Mr. Gill. "About 35% of Sri Lanka's population is dependent on tea, and 65 to 70% of the country's earnings come from the crop."

The problem has been aggravated by the rapid expansion of the Kenyan tea industry, which, because virtually all of its tea is of the highest quality, has made significant inroads into the international market.

Slim Chance

"Until the giants can sort themselves out, the prospects of reaching a tea agreement are slim", said Mr. Gill.

Meanwhile, the Zimbabwean industry, which produces a tea of moderately high quality, will have to make do as best it can.

CSO: 4420

STRUCTURE OF WORKS COUNCILS DETAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

A DETAILED document outlining the possible structure of future works councils in Zimbabwe has been released.

It was announced this week that Government legislation was to be introduced to pave the way for new works councils to be set up throughout commerce and industry next year.

A document has been circulated giving an example of what a typical constitution for such a works council might be.

POWER

According to the document works councils would have no power to supercede matters covered by industrial legislation. The new councils, which are aiming to improve relations between workers and employers, could also be powerless to enforce recommendations.

The document says that a company could reject a works council recommendation without giving reasons if these reasons "involve confidential matters relating to company policy, financial structure or staff matters".

The chief industrial relations officer and registrar of trade unions and employers' organisations, Mr Ignatius Chigwendere, said this week it was hoped the councils would promote better understanding between the two sides, to prevent strikes and settle disputes at lower level.

The document, in outlining aims and objectives of the proposed councils, say they should "promote employment security, safety and health and general work satisfaction," and "promote the general and common interest and welfare of both the company and its workers".

Areas for discussion listed by the four-page document include: "General conditions of employment provided that no final decision can be taken on any matter that is subject to the provisions of the relevant industrial agreement, industrial regulations or other legislation currently in force."

ISSUES

It says other issues for talks can include those having the objective of improving relations between the company and its workers, provided "such issues do not infringe upon nor impede in any way, the rights of the company to manage its own business as it deems fit, and provided such issues are not covered by any operating industrial council agreement or industrial regulations."

Other points covered in detail by the document include:

Composition "The council will be made up of members nominated by management and representatives elected by workers. The company will nominate the chairman and the workers' secretary.

Election procedures: Workers will be able to lodge one secret vote for the candidate of their choice. The candidate with the most votes in each department will be elected.

Meetings: A quorum will be half of each side, with meetings to be held during working hours and with all the council's expenses paid for by the company.

Constitution: Can only be changed by unanimous agreement of the council.

CSO: 4420

THOUSANDS GRANTED RENT-FREE HOUSING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 11 000 tenants in the former local government areas throughout the country will not have to pay rents for their houses with immediate effect.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, gave this "Christmas cheer" at a Press conference in his office yesterday when he announced his plans for the conversion of rented accommodation in former local government areas to home ownership.

"I have proposed to all local authorities," he said, "that with immediate effect, the discount for sitting tenants should be 2 percent for the first five years; 3 percent for the next 10 years and 4 percent for the next 15 years.

"This means that a person who has been resident in his house for 30 years will not be required to pay anything for the house."

THE Minister's announcement was welcomed by the Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Jack Whiting.

Asked for comment, he said: "I go along 100 percent with the Minister's move. People must own their houses and it must be on freehold. It makes for responsibility. They then have a stake in the city and the country."

He said the municipality would lose "an awful lot of money, running into thousands of dollars" in rents, adding: "It is a very small price to pay to have a happy and united community. We can only have peace in this country when people in the lower echelons are at peace and happy."

The Minister added that the house owners would have to pay for the cost of road and stormwater drainage, water, electricity and other supplementary charges.

Mr Zvobgo said where a municipality received the land at no cost, no charge would be raised for that land against the purchasers, but in other cases, a charge would be made for the land.

Giving Harare as an example, he said the land was given to the municipality for nothing by Mr Cecil John Rhodes through a deed of grant.

"It is of no cost to the municipality at all," he said. "Most of the tenants have been living in those houses for over 30 years and have more than paid for them. These houses are theirs for free with effect from this moment."

The Minister added that tenants could now extend or modify and improve their homes if they wished.

Here is a breakdown of the houses where tenants have been relieved of the monthly rent:

Salisbury — 5 437 houses. Bulawayo — 3 068. Gwelo — about 200. Gatooma — 1 590. Que Que — 403. Umtali — 271. Ft. Victoria — 163 rondavels. Sinoia — 80

Hartley and Marandellas were excluded in this category because there were no houses over 30 years old, Mr Zvobgo said.

Excluded also were 300 single quarters in Gatooma and 157 in Bulawayo which are not family accommodation.

Apart from the supplementary charges, tenants would also have to pay the cost of survey, stamp duty and title registration when the properties are transferred into their names.

Mr Zvobgo said he had asked local authorities to consider amending those sale agreements recently entered into in terms of the previous policy of 30 percent discount for sitting tenants.

In answer to a question, the Minister said all local authorities had been fully consulted and in the case of Salisbury, the municipality had done an exercise on the scheme.

The new policy had been limited to local government areas, he said, because it could not be applied to individually-owned houses in other residential areas.

He was optimistic that the home-ownership scheme would improve the overall standard of living.

"It is amazing what people can do to their homes once they know they now own them," said Mr Zvobgo. "Eleven thousand families suddenly owning homes is the kind of thing that has pleased the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe exceedingly."

The Minister said it was Government policy to achieve a situation where "we can say one family, one house" to root out profiteering.

"Therefore in 1981, we are going to mount an exercise which is now under study in my Ministry to achieve that purpose," he said, adding: "It is not confiscation of houses that belong to people but we would like to ensure that if you have 10 houses, you must dispose of the other nine by selling them to those who do not have houses".

On rents in general, Mr Zvobgo said he was aware there were some landlords who were charging exorbitant rents.

"We have legal problems in dealing with this situation," he said. "But I can promise the country that we will soon resolve that particular problem. We will have some rent control of some kind, some rent control act of legislation. Certainly the present situation cannot be allowed to continue."

CSO: 4420

VACANT EAGLE SCHOOL GOES ON SALE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

EAGLE SCHOOL in the Vumba, which has been vacant since a group of missionaries and their families were murdered there in June, 1978, is up for sale.

At the time of the murders, the school was being rented by the Elim Mission from a board of Trustees, but has not been used since. A spokesman for the mission in Salisbury, Mr Peter Griffiths, said that the school was in need of repair and that it would cost about $30 000 to get it back into shape.

Many prospective buyers have come to light, including the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation and the Ministry of Education and Culture. The asking price was about $180 000, said Mr Griffiths.

Dr Joshua Nkomo, the Minister of Home Affairs and leader of the Patriotic Front, has shown an interest in the property, but no negotiations are known to have taken place.

Another prospective buyer has been a medical practitioner, Dr Ken Jenkins. He has had plans to open up a medical centre on the site and to take advantage of the school's ideal position for the establishment of a spiritual retreat.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation, said that the Ministry was interested in buying the school, but that no statement would be made until early in the new year.

Mr Griffiths, who is also in charge of religious education at the Ministry of Education and Culture, said that Elim Mission would be opening a new school at its original site, north of Inyanga.

CSO: 4420

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS RESULT IN $32-MILLION DEFICIT FOR RAILROADS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 80 p 10

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S railway system had a deficit of $32 million for the year ended June 30 mainly because of rising administrative costs which were $29 million.

Rising fuel costs also contributed to the overall deficit, says the railways annual report, and were 45 percent up at $11,9 million. Because of this the operating profits were down by $1 million to $12 million.

Another $1 million in income came from rents on properties.

In addition to the administration costs of $29 million, another $1 million was spent on motor road services and associated costs, $3 million went to pay for using the old unitary system's equipment, and interest of almost $11 million was paid for loans to the unitary system and the railways.

Military make-up pay added another $1 million to the bill.

Of administrative and general costs the greatest proportion is taken up by head office and area administration costs of $21,7 million.

POLICY

Of the railways total net assets of $186 million, $104 million has come from loan finance.

A new accounting policy has been adopted for the Government grant made to pay for the year's deficit. Until now the deficit has been written off by retrospective grants.

However, the annual report now says: "Government has conceded that the annual deficit reflects the extent to which the economy has been subsidised by the application of sub-economic tariffs by the railways and has agreed to support, in advance, the budgeted deficit each year from 1980/81".

During the year the diesel locomotives travelled 17 million km — just over 1 million km more than the previous year. Steam engines accounted for 3,9 million km.

Operating revenue for each engine per kilometre was 6,8c (up by 1c over the previous year) and operating expenditure was 6c, an increase of 1,1c over the previous year.

For each dollar spent 40c went on maintenance of engines and rolling stock, while 20c went on administration. Freight accounted for 72c of each dollar of revenue.

The number of passengers carried by the railways was down by 28 percent to 891 000.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

RUN ON BREAD--When the great seven-days run on bread ended in Bulawayo at close of trade yesterday a million loaves had been sold. The bread queues formed before sunrise, and kept reforming throughout the day. One baker, Mr Ric Accorsi, said: "It was incredible. We as well as the public, are exhausted." He picked up a ringing telephone and said: "Sorry, no bread. Try later. First come, first served." He rationed customers to two loaves each. "We've been working to capacity plus 10 percent," he said. "The demand is so big it is unreal." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 3]

LABOR LAW CHANGES--The Government is to change present labor legislation in order to make it more consistent with the political change taking place in the country, a Government source said yesterday. The source said the changes would be mostly on the discriminatory features in the Industrial Conciliation Act. "The present Act has racial undertones and it must be changed with speed. The Government wants to see this Act changed in order to make it consistent with the political change happening in the country. I am sure it will be changed early next year," the source said. The source added that the Government was in favor of the re-grouping of industry in a manner that would facilitate stronger and more financial viable trade unions. In this process there would be no room for racially divided unions "as we have today." "It therefore stands to reason as far as the Government is concerned, that all aspects of the present Act with racial undertones must go." The source also said that the present industrial legislation was framed on a condescending attitude on the part of the ruling class which ignored those on the receiving end. The law must therefore seek equity and introduce processes that would allow the aggrieved party some "form of appeal." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 9]

CHIRUNDU-KAFUE RAIL LINK--Another rail link between Zimbabwe and Zambia may be built through Chirundu, according to officials of both governments. Earlier this year the Zambian Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications said a railway line from the town of Kafue, south of Lusaka, to link up with another from Karoi in Zimbabwe across the Zambezi River at Chirundu was one of possible shorter routes to the sea being considered. At present the bulk of cargo from Zimbabwe and South Africa to and from Zambia and Zaire is shipped on the railway line from Bulawayo through Victoria Falls. Zimbabwe's Minister of Transport and Power, Mr Ernest Kadungure, has recently spoken in Salisbury of a possible new rail link with Zambia. "We might do that in the near future, but now we would like to rehabilitate the present (railway) system effectively." The Minister noted that while a new rail link through Chirundu "will be shorter, for the time being the link through Victoria Falls is working well." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 3]

IMPORT 'SQUEEZE' RELAXED--Industry got a Christmas present from the Government yesterday in the form of a relaxation in exchange control. From now manufacturers can import some raw materials, which they have to process themselves, with money legally held outside the country. The Ministry of Finance said it would still be forbidden for importers to sell the raw materials to others, and finished goods could not be imported for resale. For the last five years authority has been given for those non-currency-involved deals to be allowed in some cases where the goods will be for the importer's own use. Said the Ministry: "Exchange Control will consider applications for the issue of NCI permits in the categories currently permitted, such as personal imports paid for from personal free funds and in addition for the importation of raw materials for manufacture by the importer. "Authority will not be granted for the importation of raw materials for resale to other or third party manufacturers, not for any processed goods which are intended for resale." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 1]

LOW-COST HOUSING--The Ministry of Local Government and Housing is proceeding with plans for the development of 500 ultra-low-cost housing units on Hatcliffe Estate, north of Borrowdale. Announcing this yesterday, the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said: "There is a pressing need for low-cost housing for workers in the northern sector of the City of Salisbury, and this has recently been highlighted by the predicament of the families of employees of owners and trainers at the Borrowdale Turf Club." The Minister noted that his Ministry's ultra-low-cost design of the houses would place them within the means of the workers within the northern sector of the City. The Department of Physical Planning and the Department of Housing Development Services were currently drawing up layout plans and designs for the proposed development. The Minister added that a limited supply of water was available from City sources for this initial development and investigations were under way into the provision of further supplies--"if necessary, from underground sources." "It is intended that the newly developed housing area will be handed over to Salisbury City Council for administration," the statement said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 1]

SHORTAGE OF PAPER LOOMS--School exercise books could be in very short supply next year if the Government does not allow extra newsprint to be imported, printing industry sources warn. The warning has come against the background of a huge increase in projected school enrollments, with at least 60,000 extra places in senior schools to be made available next year. Educational publishers said this week: "The amount of newsprint produced locally will in no way cover the extra demand for writing paper." However, no-one is yet sure of what the country's total demand is likely to be. A study is being made of potential demand and a committee has been formed to report back to Government. The country's only newsprint makers, Umtali Board and Paper, will produce a record 20,000 tonnes next year, says managing director, Mr Bob Annan. Most of this will be taken for newspaper production, leaving a big gap for other newsprint users. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 5]

DETENTION OF PF OFFICIALS--Dr Nkomo, who is PF president, said at his Press conference yesterday he had no information on the continued detention of his publicity secretary, Mr Mark Nziramasanga and Mr Sidney Malunga, an MP. The two were detained last month and according to the present legislation should be released after 30 days and be charged or have their detention order renewed--by the Minister of Home Affairs. The 30 days expired on Sunday. "I have not renewed any detention order and I do not know," he said when persistently questioned about the men. Asked about recent police promotions, the Minister said these were designed to give the force "the character of the country." He added: "It must look Zimbabwean and it must have the color of Zimbabwe." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420 END

JPRS 77159

13 January 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2345

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 77159

13 January 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2345

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SIX SOUTHERN NATIONS SIGN HEALTH AGREEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Dec 80 p 7

[Text]

SIX Southern African countries including Zambia have thrashed out an agreement for regional cooperation in health, which is expected to take off by 1983.

This was announced in Lusaka yesterday by Health Minister, Mr Rajah Kunda, who has just returned from Zimbabwe where he attended a two-day health symposium at which it was agreed that Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania, Malawi, Lesotho and Zimbabwe should exchange health personnel, drugs and other facilities.

The agreement was an extension of the one signed between Zambia and Zimbabwe last October under which the two countries would exchange patients requiring specialist treatment.

Other areas are training of health personnel, recruitment, development of traditional medicine and exchange of consultants.

He said the symposium, which centred on primary health care, emphasised the need for comprehensive health facilities for people at their places of work.

"We concluded that there should be a thorough examination of health facilities at all places of work. People who set up industries or factories should consider health of the workers not as a means to an end but an end itself," he said.

The regional cooperation agreement was now being studied and a prelude to it was the request for Tanzania and Malawi to work out a paper on the implementation of traditional medicine.

"We are also working out papers to identify facilities which exist in each member country to see how best these can be used to the benefit of the six member countries," Mr Kunda added.

The minister said two World Health Organisation experts attended the symposium and gave their support for the regional health plan.

Mr Kunda said member countries would meet in Geneva next year to work out further measures to have the plan implemented.

CSO: 4420

RELATIONS BETWEEN NIGERIA, SAO TOME DETAILED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Dec 80 p 9

[Text]

NIGERIA and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe have agreed to widen the parametres of economic co-operation between them.

In a communique signed by President Shehu Shagari and President Pinto Da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe at the end of the latter's three-day official visit to the country, the two leaders resolved to set up a joint commission of the two countries as a means of fostering this economic co-operation.

The commission, when set up, would facilitate the successful implementation of agreements on education, trade and air services that have been concluded by the two countries, the communique said.

During the visit of President Pinto Da Costa, the two countries also explored the desirability of entering into fishing rights agreement as well as agreements on cultural, scientific, social and technical co-operation.

On the international front, the two leaders expressed dissatisfaction with the continued widening of the economic gap between the north and the south regions and also expressed anxiety over the deteriorating of trade in the developing countries.

They however, noted with satisfaction the continental efforts within Africa to promote intra-African trade.

On African regional affairs, both leaders expressed grave concern and indignation about the situation in southern Africa.

They strongly condemned the recent military incursion of the racist South Africa in Angola, and noted that "this wanton, reckless and irresponsible action would further endanger the course of peace in southern Africa.

With regard to Namibian independence, President Shagari and President Pinto Da Costa called on the international community to reject any attempts to instal "an unrepresentative, undemocratic and puppet government" in the territory.

CSO: 4420

DIFFICULTIES STILL CONFRONTING NATION IN ECONOMIC FIELD

Dakar AFRICA in French Dec 80 pp 97-98

[Article reprinted from L'ECONOMISTE DU TIERS MONDE]

[Text] One year after a civilian government came back to power, the general impression is that the Ghanaian economy is not about to emerge from stagnation, says this international financial monthly.

Three directives were enunciated by President Limann, which are supposed to open the way for a new era of prosperity for the Ghanaian economy: none seems so far to have provided the kind of measures needed in response to the gravity of the situation.

In relation to the first two measures, i.e., the training of cadres and the diversification of the economy, practically no initiatives, have been taken. As for the government's third objective, the renewed confidence in the economy by lenders and foreign investors, slow progress has been made, due, it seems, less to the merit inherent in the activities of the leaders than to the fact that in the view of traditional financiers, the present climate is less unfavorable to business than the prevailing conditions of a year ago.

On the other hand, negotiations with the International Monetary Fund have progressed a great deal: to obtain the Fund's green light and the credits it can grant the country, Ghana has accepted, among other things, to limit its imports and pay for them in hard currency. At the request of the IMF, Accra has also attributed high priority to agricultural development during the next 2 years. Reimbursement of debts, neglected during the last 2 years, has been undertaken. The Ministry of Finance must, therefore, concede only two more points: a new devaluation of the cedi--which will contribute to an increase in the cost of living--and noticeable cuts in state expenditures, especially in civil servants' salaries.

Having inherited a difficult economic situation, whose most spectacular aspect is a 50-percent drop in cocoa production during the last 20 years, as well as a more stable political situation in which, nevertheless, destabilizing elements have not completely disappeared, the Ghanaian Second Republic appears to be a country in search of a new equilibrium.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES--What may become the country's best oil well was recently drilled off the shores of Half-Assini by the Phillips Petroleum Company. The company's vice-president, Mr. Robert Haas, said after drilling to the depth of 11,000 feet the company is optimistic about oil deposits in the area. He said a series of tests will soon start on the finding and by the end of December it will be possible to determine the real oil prospect of the area. No matter the outcome, the company will open more wells next year and provide funds for geological and geophysical surveys. The company has so far spent $60m. on its activities in Ghana and it would commit $10m. more to the exploration. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Dec 80 p 2520]

INCREASED WORLD BANK AID--The World Bank will increase aid to Ghana in the coming years to cover new projects such as factory development, oil exploration and rehabilitation of the railway system, the vice-president of the Bank, David Knox, said. He said Ghana had a considerable potential for industrial, agricultural and mining development and promised the World Bank's assistance to rebuild the country's infrastructure. He said the size of Ghana's economic problems was such that it would take some time to achieve results. This year the World Bank granted Ghana a loan of $54.5m. to help finance agricultural development and highway maintenance in the Volta Region. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Dec 80 p 2521]

CSO: 4420

INDUSTRIAL NATIONS AGREE IN PRINCIPLE TO RESCHEDULE DEBT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 22 Dec 80 pp 1, 6

[Text]

Liberia has won agreement in principle from eight industrial countries for rescheduling of 34.4 million dollars in debt, the Liberian Finance Minister, Major Perry Zulu said in Paris over the weekend.

Minister Zulu told the French News Agency that the accord had been reached last Thursday and Friday at a meeting of the "Paris club."

In attendance were representatives of the United State, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Sweden.

Major Zulu said, however, that the Liberian Government had wanted a restructuring of 50 million dollars in debt.

The French Economic Ministry said the representatives would recommend to their governments that Liberia be allowed four years to take care of payments on debt due between July 1, 1980, and December 3, 1981.

The Ministry also said Liberia's creditors had taken into account an economic recovery program the country had drawn up based on an accord with the international monetary fund.

In his November 17 address to the nation on the State of the Liberian economy, Head of State and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe outlined some defined measures to solve Liberia's current economic crisis.

One of the measures outlined was to negotiate the rescheduling of the nation's international debts until a later date in order to enable Liberia cover economically.

Other measures included the purchase of National Savings Bond by Liberian workers in both private and government sectors and freezing of the employment in the government sector.

Early in December, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr. Richard Moose, flew into Monrovia to hold talks with government officials on the crisis. At the end of his two-day visit Mr. Moose told newsmen that "all foreign debts owed by Liberia to the United States and other friendly countries would be rescheduled in order to help Liberia recover from the present economic crisis."

According to Liberia's Press and Cultural Counsellor in London, Mr. John Morias, the Liberian delegation which Finance Minister Major Zulu headed, had talks all through last week with representatives of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and members of the "Paris Club."

Mr. Morias said that throughout the talks Minister Zulu had been optimistic and hopeful that members of the "Paris Club" would offer Liberia a reasonable grace period by rescheduling its international debts servicing.

CSO: 4420

NUJOMA WILL HEAD SWAPO DELEGATION IN GENEVA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

LUANDA: Mr Sam Nujoma, Leader of Swapo, said in Luanda yesterday he would lead his organisation's delegation to the multi-party talks on SWA in Geneva next month.

South Africa had said it feared Mr Nujoma would send lower-ranking officials to the conference next month in an attempt to undercut it.

Mr Nujoma said Swapo would do all it could to make the conference a success, and Pretoria would be to blame if it failed to make progress on the implementation of the United Nations independence plan for SWA.

South Africa was trying to create obstacles and still wanted to make a "Bantustan" out of Namibia rather than a truly independent state.

The Swapo President said his group was going to Geneva to discuss the Security Council resolutions calling for elections under UN supervision leading to independence for the Territory.

Mr Nujoma said the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, had suggested the truce take effect in March and Swapo monitoring force.

But he stressed that his men must stay in SWA and not be withdrawn to bases in Zambia or Angola.

This point remained to be settled.

South Africa and Swapo have agreed on a number of other points, including the establishment of a demilitarised zone along the Angola-Namibia border and the continued basing of South African troops in SWA during the period leading to elections.

Mr Nujoma said he would like to see elections held a year from now. — Sapa AFP

CSO: 4420

MUDGE, HOUGH DIFFER ON DELEGATION MAKEUP

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

A SECOND round of talks between the AG Mr Danie Hough and Mr Dirk Mudge is scheduled for today following Friday's protracted negotiations on the composition of the DTA delegation to attend the Geneva talks next month.

The talks are to be resumed in Swakopmund.

Political observers have inferred from Mr Mudge's tightlipped "no comment" after Friday's meeting which lasted until three pm that a solution had not been found.

There is strong dissatisfaction within DTA ranks concerning the size and composition of the DTA delegation which is to accompany the AG to Geneva in relation to the numbers of delegates that have been afforded to opposition parties.

Informed political sources have pointed out that there is only one of two possible two outcomes possible for the present dispute over the number of delegates that have been allowed by Mr Hough to opposition parties both inside and outside the National Assembly.

These observers state that either the AG yields to Mr Mudge's apparent demands for an increased quota of DTA delegates or he refuses the present proportion of DTA and opposition delegates to be altered.

It has also been pointed out by sources well informed on the pre-implementation talks to be held in Geneva next month that it would not really matter all that much how many delegates attend the conference since all would not be directly involved in the process of negotiation.

Other political analysts have also made the observation that the dissatisfaction reigning within DTA ranks is based upon performance in the recently held second tier elections.

It has also been said that dissatisfaction within the ranks of the DTA as to the distribution of its 14 allocated delegates is a problem that should be resolved within the DTA without reference to the AG.

The AG's decision to permit internal political parties to send delegates to Geneva even without having taken part in the 1978 elections to the National Assembly has been tempered by the consideration that Swapo itself, a major party to the talks, has not had it's strength tested in an election.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

REJECTION OF MILITARY SERVICE--The Mbanderu Council of the Herero's under the chief M Nguvauva II have placed on record that they are not in favour of compulsory military service for their youth. In a press statement released in Windhoek today, the Mbanderu Council says that it has discussed the matter with the AG, Mr Danie Hough as well with the school and military authorities. This move followed the receipt of call-up letters for National service received by Herero youths. The Mbanderus say in their statement that they are awaiting a reply to the issues raised with the vairous authorities. [as published] They forwarded the various reasons for not being in favour of compulsory National Service at these respective meetings. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Dec 80 p 2]

TV FOR NAMIBIA--Television would be introduced in SWA by the middle of next year, the Administrator of the Territory, Mr Danie Hough, announced during the weekend. In a statement, he said the target date for a video cassette service was July 1 next year and this would be followed on October 1 by additional programmes inserted by the South West African Broadcasting Corporation. Further steps towards a fully-fledged service for the Territory would be considered at a later stage, depending on the territory's financial position, he added. The video service would initially be available only in Windhoek, Oshakata and Ondangwa. An explanatory statement by the Chairman of the SWABC Board, Mr Piet Venter, in Windhoek said the South African Broadcasting Corporation would be asked to initiate a television service in the Territory. A commercial service would eventually be provided. Television programmes would basically be compiled from SABC-TV material, but the SWABC would purchase additional programmes from English- and German-language countries for its inserts. Provided equipment and personnel were available, the SWABC, would start inserting news and actually programmes by October, 1981. Almost 300 000 people--about 29.9 percent of the total population of SWA--would be able to receive the first transmission on TV in the Territory. The SWA Ministers Council had decided that the service should be initiated next year, he said.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

ACTIVITIES OF NPN CONVENTION DETAILED

New Officers

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Dec 80 p 16

[Article by Sani Haruna]

[Text]

THE two-day special convention of the Peoples Redemption Party, (PRP), ended successfully in Maiduguri on Sunday evening with the elections of the national officers and some amendments to some sections of the party's constitution.

The National Leader of the party, Malam Aminu Kano and Mr S.G. Ikoku were unanimously re-elected National President and Secretary respectively.

The new officers are Alhaji Salihi Iliyasu, Deputy National President, Madam Ogumbo and Alhaji (Chief) S. O. Alesinloye, National Vice Presidents, Dr. M.T. Liman, Deputy National Secretary; Alhaji Musa Musawa, National Treasurer and Mr. Arthur Nwankwo, Deputy National Treasurer.

Others are Mr. Uche Chukwumerije, National Publicity Secretary, Malam Sidi Ali Sirajo and Mr. Sam Eju Assistant National Publicity Secretaries, Dr. Mang Obasi, National Financial Secretary, Alhaji Audu Shaaba, Deputy National Financial Secretary while Chief Bem Amaan was re-elected National Legal Adviser.

The other officers are Alhaji Hassan Yusuf, National Auditor and Maje Gaburi Ajaashi, Deputy National Auditor.

Malam Aminu left Maiduguri by road to Kano yesterday. Before leaving, he called on the state Governor, Alhaji Mohammed Goni and the Shehu of Borno, Alhaji Mustapha Umar El-Kanemi, but the Shehu was not in.

Malam Aminu expressed profound gratitude for the co-operation they received during the convention.

He also expressed gratitude to the Borno State Police Command, for their excellent performance in ensuring absolute peace throughout the period of the convention.

Accord With NPP

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE national chairman of the NPN, Chief A. M. Akinloye has declared that his party still believed in its accord with the NPP.

To this end, he urged that the accord be strengthened, adding that all obstacles to its proper functioning should be removed.

Chief Akinloye said this while addressing the opening of the NPN yearly convention in Kano on Sunday.

He said, his party saw the accord as very important and essential for the stability, peace and progress of the country.

Chief Akinloye then declared: "We must make no mistake, the UPN is up to tomorrow bemoaning the accord of the NPN/NPP and they will do anything to see the accord break at all costs".

He refuted the allegation that the accord was signed under duress, and that there was also threat presented by three armed men at Eko Hotel, Lagos.

It was an open victory, he contested, that the accord was negotiated by a committee of the two parties led by their respective national chairmen.

He also added that the accord was signed by two national chairmen and two national secretaries of the parties.

Chief Akinloye confirmed that at no time did Dr. Azikiwe, the leader of the NPP, take part in the negotiation or signing of the accord.

CSO: 4420

COMPLAINTS ON RECRUITING WHITES, ASIANS SPELLED OUT

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Roseline Umesi]

[Text] The Association of Professional Nigerians in Europe has complained bitterly about the recruitment of whites and Asian immigrants into top executive jobs in Nigeria to the detriment of Nigerians who in most cases are more qualified.

The president of this association, Mr M.T. Ashmi has urged the Federal Government to explain the basis on which these recruitments are made. They asked the government to ensure that before such jobs are offered to expatriates (a) that the post is unsuitable for a national; (b) that it has been advertised with the same conditions locally with the type and level of response obtained; (c) that it has been advertised at the home base of the company, i.e. Europe or America and directed to the nationals of the particular African country resident in that country.

This organisation claimed that there are highly qualified Nigerians in almost every profession at home and abroad who have been waiting for this "Manna from Heaven" as it has been falling on white elites in Nigeria who get all the plum jobs.

In the first place the association of professional Nigerians in Europe claimed that the wording of the advertisement of these jobs indicates clearly that the Nigerians are not wanted for the jobs.

Secondly, these jobs are never advertised in the local newspapers in Nigeria nor any other paper in Europe which is easily accessible to Nigerians in Europe.

Thirdly, they argue that the foreign based companies in Nigeria are not interested in recruiting indigenous professionals except on exploitative conditions.

Above all they claimed that these posts are always filled before the advertisements are placed in the media. Mr. Ashmi supported his allegation by quoting recruitment consultants employed by some of these companies in London which on enquiring, said that "the positions are not meant for Nigerians and that their clients in Nigeria have already obtained their quotas for expatriate recruitment even before the advertisement.

He further cited some examples of jobs in Nigeria advertised in the London "Sunday Times" of October 19, 1980 which were summarised as follows:

(1) General Manager--Biscuit Manufacturing Company, qualification--a good degree with proven experience. Age 30-45. Salary ₦25,000; High quality house, car, domestic staff, etc., 6 weeks leave and other overseas fringe benefits such as schooling.

(2) Commercial/Administrative Manager for a subsidiary of a U.K. consumer goods group; Salary ₦20,000; Age--28-35; Qualification, graduate or qualified accountant; Experience--management/supervisory; Benefits--include free furnished house, car, driver, medical cover, children education allowance, twice yearly UK leave with family air fares.

These are just a few examples.

Commenting on these allegations, the Minister of State in the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, Chief (Mrs) Janet A. Akinrinade told the "Business Times" last week that before recruiting or granting quotas for the white workers that "the Ministry makes sure that such jobs cannot be done by Nigerians."

She also said that to make sure that expatriate managers hand over to Nigerians within a short period, the government makes sure that the contracts to work do not extend for more than four years.

However, she remarked that in some cases the contracts are renewed when a vacuum is created due to the resignation of the Nigerians who were understudying the white managers.

With regard to the huge salaries and fantastic fringe benefits paid to these white managers, she said that it depends on individual companies to fix salaries for their workers which perhaps relate to their profitability.

She therefore argued that it is not the business of her Ministry to fix salaries for these expatriate managers.

She said that it is the responsibility of the Nigerian managers to protest if they discriminated over salaries, fringe benefits and status.

Chief (Mrs) Akinrinade denied the allegation that some companies bribe the officials of the Ministry in order to obtain the manpower quotas.

In the first place, she said, the approval of quotas undergo over four layers of official evaluation before the final approval is given.

She also said that she did not know why these companies choose to advertise the jobs in the overseas [article incomplete].

CSO: 4420

PLANS TO IMPEACH KADUNA STATE GOVERNOR DISCUSSED

Refusal To Appear

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Dec 80 p 32

[Text]

THE Kaduna State House of Assembly is to issue a warrant of arrest on the state Governor, Alhaji Balarabe Musa, following his refusal to appear before the legislature.

According to a report by NAN, the speaker, Alhaji Muhammadu Abubakar Dan Musa, said because of the governor's refusal, the assembly would have no alternative but to exercise the powers conferred upon it by section 121 of the Constitution.

Section 121 of the Constitution empowers a House of Assembly to summon any person in Nigeria to give evidence before it.

Earlier, the Assemblymen had invited the governor to come and explain the "operations of the state 1980 Appropriation Law".

In a letter to the speaker, the governor stated that under section 102 of the Constitution he could attend a meeting of the House to speak on affairs of the state.

"From the way you use section 120 of the Constitution to summon officials, apparently not for the purpose of any genuine investigation, but for merely diverting attention from the serious issues facing the people of this state, no useful purpose will be served by my accepting your invitation" he added.

The governor said that the speaker misused section 120 of the Constitution and appealed to the legislators to consider the 10 bills he had sent to them over three months ago.

'Foregone Conclusion'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Dec 80 p 7

[Article by Ibrahim Salihu]

[Text]

THE impeachment of Governor Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa of Kaduna State is a foregone conclusion.

This disclosure was made by the chairman of the House Committee in the Kaduna State House of Assembly, Alhaji Dahiru Maigana, while speaking to the New Nigerian over the weekend at Birnin-Kebbi, where he attended the first convocation ceremony of the Sokoto State Polytechnic.

He emphasised that the governor must be impeached for his negligent handling of the people in Kaduna State and the contempt he has for the constitution.

Alhaji Dahiru revealed that all mechanics for the governor's impeachment have been set in motion although it is hoped he would see reason and come back to the right path.

Refusing to disclose what are the steps so far taken, he said they have been kept secret but newsmen would know whenever it is time for action. He then pointed out that it was the governor not the House that wanted to impeach the governor but rather it was the governor himself that asked for it.

He said all the 99 legislators in the House were willing to vacate seats with the governor if that would save the people of Kaduna State from undue suffering.

He regretted that people in the state have no drugs in the hospitals, no light, water and schools all because of one person's stubborness.

'Empty Threat'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Mustapha Tor Waya]

[Text]

GOVERNOR Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa has described reported threats to impeach him by the Kaduna State House of Assembly as 'empty.'

In a letter addressed to the Speaker of the state legislature yesterday, the governor said that the executive also had constitutional powers which it could use against the legislature.

However, the governor said, the two arms should desist from using their powers to intimidate each other.

The governor advised the speaker to use all available means to bring to an end the indignities which according to him had characterised the posture of the legislature towards the executive.

He said if there were areas in which the legislature wanted clarifications on the implementation of the 1980 Appropriation Law he would supply them within 24 hours of his receipt of the written demand from the Assembly.

He said the secretary to the government would also be available to provide further explanations to the House.

The House is expected to send a reply to the governor's letter today.

Impeachment Threat Called Blackmail

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 11 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Kaduna Tinder Box"]

[Text] The NPN majority threat to impeach Balarabe Musa must be seen as a political gimmick calculated to cow the Governor to submit to their will. It is crass blackmail.

The real quarrel is that the Governor slashed the salaries of legislators and placed on reserve the extraordinary increases the majority imposed on the budget.

The legislators padded the capital budget heavily with projects primed to score political gains without ever thinking of sources of funding.

This extra amount is not available in the treasury nor is it immediately expected from any source. So the governor had to place it on reserve. That is, subject to the availability of funds.

This and the salary cut to fall in line with the all-party decision on salaries for such public officers, rankle the NPN majority and they have been looking for their pound of flesh ever since.

They believed that by consistently refusing on four occasions to approve the governor's list of Commissioners they would bring him to heel. They failed. Balarabe Musa is strong willed and sometimes intractable. But he knows his onions and his legal grounds well.

He alone, among nineteen Governors, has shouldered the burdens of office without the assistance of commissioners as laid down by the constitution.

In the year since, the administration of the affairs of the state has been second to none. For which reason all honest persons who are not lost in the mesh of party politics should give praise to the governor.

Instead the legislators want to impeach. The impeachment of Governor Balarabe would be to start something the end or effect of which none can control or foresee.

It should be clear enough that Kaduna State is like a tinder box. Ignite it and you may perish in the flame. The repercussions of such a move is bound to have wide ranging effects that can rock the foundations of our system.

No one will contest that such a move, if it succeeds, will not result in the complete destabilisation of the state. What may be in doubt is whether the chain reaction will be limited to the state.

Any action therefore likely to affect the organic life of this country, no matter how remote, has to be resisted. The NPN majority must resist the temptation to flex their muscle.

In the politics of the state, there is what is known as the Katsina factor and the Zaria factor. The move aimed at unseating Balarabe has its perils. That is why the New Nigerian finds itself pleading for patience with the legislators, and asking them to leave matters as they are, until 1983.

Certainly there will be a Katsina State in 1983 and those NPN legislators--they are in the majority--who do not want a Zaria man as their governor, can wait till 1983.

The NPN majority cannot sustain an impeachment on legal grounds. But the majority can always impose its will. It is a pity that tribalism is not dead in Nigeria. And not even among the Hausa tribes as the case of Balarabe Musa confirms.

The NPN did everything to rob him of the executive office. They tried to manipulate ballot boxes and went to court, and lost. Party-men have never forgotten nor forgiven Balarabe Musa for denying them the executive office in Kaduna.

This move for an impeachment shows that party-men want the governor's head at all costs. First they must ponder the cost because that may include the very existence of our federation or, at best, abort our parliamentary democracy.

CSO: 4420

LAGOS STATE SETS UP ECONOMIC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Dec 80 p 9

[Text]

A JOINT-CONSULTATIVE committee to meet regularly and advise the Lagos State Government on policy matters, as they affect business and economic activities in the state, is to be set up by the state government.

The committee will be made up of representatives of the state government and the Lagos State Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Addressing the annual general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Lagos at the weekend, its president, Chief J. Akin-George, commended the Lagos State Governor, Alhaji Lateef Jakande, for the "positive reception" he gave representatives of the chamber in October this year.

The chamber had met Governor Jakande to present its views on possible solutions to problems confronting it.

It had also sought the assurance and co-operation of the state government with the business community, to promote rapid commercial and industrial development of the state.

On the proposed joint consultative committee, Chief Akin-George said "this move will certainly improve the relationship between the private sector and the state government and generate the mutual confidence necessary to achieve our common goal".

He said the chamber was also currently studying the Lagos Metropolitan Master Plan and judicious utilisation of the limited land area in Lagos.

CSO: 4420

NEW INDUSTRIES IN VARIOUS AREAS DETAILED

Niger State

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Dec 80 p 12

[Article by Sulaiman Gambari]

[Text]

SIX industrial projects are to be established by the Niger State Government in different parts of the state during the next plan period.

The industries are: soft drink, ceramic tiles, animal feeds, pharmaceuticals, shea-nut processing and aluminium fabrication.

Briefing the New Nigerian on the activities of his ministry at an exclusive interview on Wednesday, the Commissioner for Trade and Industries, Alhaji Ibrahim Usman Rijau disclosed that the state government would soon determine where the industries would be sited.

The commissioner also said that the bricks factory in Minna would be completed in the next financial year. He further explained that the Polypropylene Sack Project at Kantagora and the Bida Furniture Factory would also be executed in the next fiscal year.

Commenting on the establishment of small scale industries in rural areas, Alhaji Ibrahim Rijau expressed the willingness of the state government to give adequate financial assistance to investors who would be ready to establish such industries.

He, however, advised businessmen and firms to take the initiatives rather than expect the state government to be the initiator of such industrial projects.

The commissioner, therefore, called on investors through their Chambers of Commerce to invest on industrial projects in the state to enhance its social and economic development.

Alhaji Ibrahim then enumerated some of the incentives offered to businessmen by the state government for industrial take-off in the state. These, he said, included the provision of advice, industrial plots, market information and the government participation in case of a joint-venture.

Electrical Plant Factory

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] GEC Nigeria Ltd. recently declared open its N2 million Electrical Plant factory at the Igannu Industrial Estate in Lagos.

In a speech during the opening ceremony, the Chairman of the company, Justice Adebiyi disclosed that the new factory will supply the rapidly developing manufacturing sector where the maize grinders, pepper mills, drives, pumps and stock fish cutters will be powered as well as providing replacement machines for cement mills, tyre factories, paint factories and other factories contributing to the employment and productivity of Nigeria.

Justice Adebiyi also disclosed that in conjunction with Holt Engineering, the GEC will provide a more comprehensive backup facility for existing installations adding that the company also have a repair and rewind section designed to cater for electric motors and generators up to 1,000 HP.

The Chairman revealed that another section in the new factory is to provide one of the most comprehensive facilities available in Nigeria combined with the support of its U.K. Associates.

He added that the new factory was well equipped to deal with the most difficult repair problems.

Imo State Glass Works

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] The N83 million International Glass Factory at Aba, Imo State, will go into full production in 1982.

When fully operational, the company will, among other things, produce glass doors, windows and car windscreen at a production capacity of 14,000,000 square meters of sheet glass yearly.

These facts were disclosed to newsmen in Aba by the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, Mr Ambrose Ejiogu, during the official foundation laying ceremony of the company by the governor of the State, Mr S. O. Mbakwe.

Mr Ejiogu said that the company which is a joint venture between the Imo State government and the International Glass Company of Italy is also expected to offer employment to over 1,000 Nigerians when it goes into full production.

Mr Ejiogu revealed that the inability of the company to pay custom duties on building materials in time, due to lack of funds, was delaying construction work at the site.

Speaking later, Governor Mbakwe said he had noted the problems of the company and, however, urged the Board of Directors to justify the confidence reposed in them by his government in completing the project on schedule.

Brewery in Oyo State

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] The Presidential Breweries Limited is to open a N50 million brewery to be sited at Esa-Odo in Obokun local government area of Oyo State.

The Brewery which will emphasise the production of soft and non-alcoholic drinks, will also produce lager beer and other malt products.

During the first phase, the company intends to produce 250,000 hectolitres of lager beer and 100,000 hectolitres of soft drinks annually. These will be increased to 500,000 and 250,000 hectolitres of lager beer and non-alcoholic dr drinks repsectively during the second phase.

The Presidential Breweries Limited is wholly a private concern with Nigerians as shareholders and Germans as technical partners.

The breweries will offer employment to over 4,000 workers when it is in full production.

Metallurgical, Machine Tool Industry

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 18 Dec 80 p 16

[Article by Tony Mamah]

[Excerpt] The Governor of Anambra State, Chief Jim Nwodobo, has announced that the proposed second metallurgical and machine tool industry would be sited in the Nsukka senatorial zone.

Responding to an address of welcome by the Nsukka community, Chief Nwobodo said that the industry was estimated to cost N80 million.

CSO: 4420

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SAID FACING BLEAK FUTURE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Mustapha Tor Waya]

[Text]

THE nation's textile industry which employs about 80,000 workers faces a very bleak future.

And until a lasting solution is found news about the industry will continue to be gloomy.

This is because the industry is besieged with numerous problems, the most serious of which are inability of some of the textile firms to diversify production and update technology.

A Kaduna based industrialist who wishes to remain anonymous told me yesterday that those problems were further worsened by lack of willingness by Nigerians to invest in the industry because of the long time it takes to make profit in the industry.

He said only one factory in the country produced yarn and this called for investment in that sector.

Expatiating my source revealed that most textile factories in the country were commissioned about two decades ago. Yet little or no attempt was being made to replace obsolete machinery and change production techniques.

Dismissing the suggestion that our cotton was not of good quality, my source said what was wrong was the obsolete machinery found in our ginneries. He gave the example of the Gusau Ginnery which, he said, was commissioned on the very day our present Minister for Agriculture, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, was born. That is over 50 years ago. The Gusau Ginnery was still using the same machinery sustained by imported spare-parts from 'over-invoiced' sources, he said.

For a short-term solution, however, my source suggested that the Federal Government should buy over all assets of the former British Cotton Growing Association (BCGA) now called Cotton and Agriculture Processing (CAP) and reactivate the ginneries with modern machinery.

He said the responsibility to ensure the survival of the textile industry in the country rests squarely on the Federal Government.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA AIRWAYS FARES MAY BE INCREASED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Dec 80 p 9

[Article by Biola Ajoni]

[Text]

NIGERIA Airways has proposed to the Federal Government a general increase of its air fares.

According to the proposals worked out by KLM Royal Dutch Airline experts now running the airline, the fares of short journeys would be strongly affected.

This is because under the proposals, the exisitng regulation which fixed cost of air travel per kilometre is to be scrapped.

The delegate of the KLM Royal Dutch Airline, who oversees co-operation agreements with other airlines, Mr. H. Kawer, disclosed these to Nigerian journalists in Amsterdam last week.

Mr. Kenter said that the new system for computing fares which would take into consideration landing and take-off costs, overflying and handling fees in addition to cost per kilometres, had been tabled.

According to him, the handling and take-off costs of an aircraft were very high because of the fuel consumed for both actions.

He explained that an aircraft consumed the same amount of fuel in taking off and landing, the distance of its journey not withstanding.

The landing and take-off costs must therefore, be equally reflected in all air travels not withstanding the distance as well as other common costs, he said.

Mr. Kenter pointed out that costing air travels per kilometre created a situation in the airline where some passengers were indirectly subsidising the fares paid by others.

According to him, it was most ridiculous that a passenger travelling First Class from Lagos to Accra by the Nigeria Airways paid only 134 Naira. No other airline in the world charged such a fare for any similar journey, he contended.

Mr. Kenter said the situation now was such that any extra flight operated by the airways meant increasing losses because the fares were too low.

Mr. Kenter argued that although an increase in air fares would bring about a reduction in the number of passengers in airways, it would nevertheless break, even if it could not make profit.

According to him, Nigeria Airways was the only airline in the world with 30 to 40 per cent annual growth rate in demand.

"If fares are increased, the growth rate will fall to about 10 per cent, still relatively high by world standards, and the airline would make more money", he said.

Mr. Kenter stressed the need to make the airways a limited liability company.

He said such a measure would, among other things, reduce political pressure on the transport agency.

Mr. Kenter said the idea of a quota staffing system, for instance, was not ideal for the airways, adding, "you have to find the right man at the right time".

As an autonomous body, he added, the airways would be less dependent on government for funds which were hard to get and would be able to borrow on its own.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

GONGOLA OIL PALM POTENTIAL--Feasibility studies conducted by both the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR), Ibadan and Institute of Agricultural Research, Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), Zaria, have shown that Gongola State has the potential for growing oil palm trees. Similar studies conducted by the Directorate of Overseas had specifically identified Baissa, Abong and Bissaula as areas where such oil palm trees could be successfully grown. Making the remark while commissioning the 560,000 Naira central workshop in Yola yesterday, the state Governor, Alhaji Abubakar Barde, announced that nearly all crops that were grown in every part of the country could be found in Gongola. To this end he announced that a total of 240 hectares of land had been identified for growing palm trees. Other crops that have great potential for development in the state, the governor said, include cocoa, coffee and benniseed. Governor Barde said that his state has abundant untapped agricultural potential, adding that "the state could feed the whole nation if the fertile lands are properly utilised." This, he said, could be possible if the Federal Government concentrates its efforts towards the achievement of the "Green Revolution" programme in the state. [Yaro Ali Maiduguri] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Dec 80 p 20]

DELTA STEEL PLANT--The Delta Steel Plant will cost the Federal Government about two billion Naira. Already, an independent board has been set up to look after the production of iron rods. The steel plant is expected to commence production by 1981. The board would utilise imported iron ore from Guinea, Liberia and Brazil temporarily for the production of billets. Disclosing this to Governor Solomon Lar of Plateau State when he paid him a courtesy call in Jos last Wednesday, the chairman of the company, Mr. Tunji Arosanyin said that the project had about 12 German companies working on it. Mr. Arosanyin also said that the company, when fully operational, would supply the Jos and Katsina Steel Rolling Mills with billets for the production of iron rods for distribution to other states in the northern parts of the country. Replying, Governor Lar urged the Federal Government not to relent its efforts to ensure that the company took off as scheduled because steel formed the bed rock of industrialisation. [M.A. Aliyu Biu] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Dec 70 p 7]

CHIEF DEPOSED IN OGUN--Ogun State Government has announced the deposition of Chief Adejoju Adeyemi as the Obamaja of Owu, Abeokuta. A government statement in Abeokuta said this was in exercise of their powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section of the chiefs laws on the state government. According to the state, following the death of the former Olowu, Oba Adebowale Oyegbade, certain chiefs

in Owu attempted to constitute themselves into a regency council and also paraded themselves as the prescribed authorities for the area. According to the statement, the government promptly wrote to warn against such illegal action and to state categorically that since the death of the oba, the prescribed authority which was delegated to him, in accordance with section 22 of the chiefs law, cap 19, had reverted to the government. The statement added that Chief Adeyemi in a subsequent letter to the government insulted the state Governor, Chief Onabanjo referring to him as "a complete stranger." "The government wrote again to ask him to withdraw the letter and to apologise within seven days, but not only did he twice refuse to receive the letter before it was finally registered but has neither withdrawn his letter nor apologised," the statement explained. [Yinka Dagunduro] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Dec 80 p 3]

BAUCHI POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE CLOSED--The academic board of the Federal Polytechnic Bauchi has ordered the indefinite closure of the institution. In a letter addressed to the students yesterday, the Secretary to the Board, Mr. N.O. Maribe explained that the move followed the continued boycott of lectures by the students which had disrupted the institution's academic programme. He said the order took effect from 12 noon yesterday and that the students were expected, in their own interest, to vacate the hostels and the institution's premises. The secretary said further announcement would be made as and when due. A student of the institution told the New Nigerian yesterday that their continued boycott of lectures followed the "unconstitutional expulsion of six of their colleagues." He said proper channel was not followed before the decision to expel the students was taken. Efforts to get the view of the authorities on the alleged expulsion did not yield result. [Abubakar Umar] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Dec 80 p 16]

BENUE STATE GASOLINE SHORTAGE--For the past eight days, Benue State has been witnessing acute shortage of petrol. As a result most motorists in the state had to abandon their vehicles. A litre of petrol sells for 55 kobo in the black market, while the commercial transporters have capitalised on the situation by increasing transport fares by as much as 60 percent. For instance, a transport fare from Makurdi to Otukpo has gone from two Naira fifty kobo to four Naira. An investigation by the New Nigerian revealed that the effort of the state government which bought 12 petrol shuttling tankers, had not arrested the situation. Commenting on the situation, the Presidential Liaison Officer (PLO) in the state, retired Major Paul Dickson, said that the shortage was caused by a defective machine at the fuel pumping installation at the Port Harcourt refinery. He said that arrangements were going on to effect repairs on the defective machine. [Mohammed Salau] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Dec 80 p 16]

PRICE INCREASE RESTRICTION--Price increases by manufacturers will be restricted to below 5 percent in 1981. In its budget proposals, the government said that companies that were granted price increases of over 5 percent in 1980 can only effect another price revision of below 5 percent in 1981 with the express consent of the Productivity Prices and Incomes Board (PPIB). For importers of all heavy industrial machinery for resale, a mark-up of not more than 25 percent on the C.I.F. is allowed. However, other approved costs may be added as was the case for 1980. Importers/dealers of motor spare parts are allowed to apply a factor of not more than 2.0 to the C.I.F. Other approved local costs however, may be added to arrive at selling prices. In all cases, price increases will not be

allowed as a result of anticipated increases in costs, the government said. The income guidelines were also modified. In 1981, companies will be allowed to declare as dividends, up to 60 percent of the profit after tax. In the current year companies were allowed to declare up to 60 percent of after tax profit or 25 percent of the paid-up share capital, whichever was higher. This had enabled some companies that made low profits for the year to still pay higher dividends than they would have been able to pay under the 60 percent ceiling. In addition, the government has decided to regulate somewhat the payment of bonus shares. In 1981, it intends to forbid the creation of such shares on the basis of increases in reserves that derive from a revaluation of assets. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

SECURITY FORCES UNCOVER ARMS CACHE

House Raided in Ndola

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Saviour Chafungwa]

[Text]

ZAMBIA security forces from Lusaka and Ndola yesterday unearthed 90 AK 47 rifles and 112 magazines from a house in Ndola's Pamodzi township.

The raid party, led by Copperbelt police chief Mr Julius Zulu and his deputy Mr Levy Bwacha, was shown the house by a detainee who was flown from Lusaka by senior security officers in a Zambia Air Force plane.

The detainee is among Zambians and foreigners who were rounded up in connection with an attempted coup plot two months ago, and the arms cache was allegedly part of the arsenal the plotters had planned to use.

The unnamed detainee, who is apparently cooperating well with the security forces, told the team that there were 91 rifles, 36 loaded magazines and 36 empty magazines buried about three metres deep.

But he later changed his mind and said there were only 90 guns.

Paramilitary police took 20 minutes to dig up the arms.

The rifles were packed three in each plastic bag covered with sacks. According to one label written in German in one of the magazine plastic bag, the arms were bought on May 25, 1978.

The label did not indicate whether the arms and ammunition were from East or West Germany.

Mr Zulu explained to me later that he had received information on the hidden cache from Lusaka yesterday and later in the day officers from the capital arrived with the detainee. The raid took place just after lunch hour.

Declined

He declined to name the detainee, saying it would be improper as investigations were still continuing.

Mr Zulu could not say for how long the arms had been buried.

"I am happy that nobody tampered with these guns, especially armed robbers. Now you know what type of problems we have in this country," he said.

As the officers counted and cleaned the guns, residents converged on the house to have a glimpse of the arms cache.

Later, the rifles were loaded in a police vehicle and the party which I had accompanied, drove to Kamenshi police station under heavy armed guard where they repacked them in plastic bags.

The arsenal was later driven to Ndola airport where a ZAF aircraft was waiting and were flown to Lusaka under tight security accompanied by four security officers and the detainee.

In Lusaka, Police Inspector-General, Mr Crispin Katukula confirmed that he had dispatched his officers with one of the detainees to Ndola to retrieve the arms

"This is part of the investigations we are carrying out, but we cannot name the suspect at the moment," Mr Katukula said.

Killed

The coup plot was foiled on October 16 when a contingent of security forces raided a farm in Chilenge, 15 km south of Lusaka, after a tip-off from villagers.

During the raid, two of the insurgents were killed and one was injured. The then minister of Home Affairs Mr Wilted Phiri conceded at a Press conference that the men were heavily armed and did not look like amateurs at handling guns.

He could not say if any of the Zambian security forces had been killed or injured during the exchange of fire.

The gang fled into the bush, but several of its members were captured, including an undisclosed number of AK 47 rifles, magazines and maps of Lusaka showing strategic installations such as State House, Zambia Broadcasting Services building, military barracks and the international airport.

The security forces also captured ZAF, army, ZNS and Zambia Airways uniforms.

Two weeks later President Kaunda announced that the plotters had planned to overthrow the Government on October 16 and 17 but the Zambian security forces moved in swiftly to smash them 24 hours before they could strike.

He also revealed that among the plotters were former Katangese gendarmes.

Discovery 'Very Significant'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

YESTERDAY a "Times" exclusive scoop gave the nation its first real taste of the shocking details behind last October's coup plot against the Party and its Government. It was, to say the least, a dramatic story.

It showed that slowly but surely Zambia's security forces are uncovering the gory details of the diabolical plan, hatched in South Africa and intended to be effected by hired mercenaries in collaboration with local dissidents.

The security forces dug out 90 AK rifles and 112 magazines from the yard of a house in Ndola's Pamodzi township which is only a stone-throw away from Ndola's Kalewa Barracks.

They were led there by none other than one of the men being detained in Lusaka in connection with the coup plot.

The number of the seized arms cache is frighteningly awful. It shows the seriousness of the plot and the determination to ensure its success.

There is no telling the magnitude nor the horror of the ruin to Zambia had those weapons been actually used by the coup perpetrators. There is also no telling how many more weapons are hidden elsewhere in Zambia.

Our only hope is that the security forces will still get at them, if any are still hidden, however slow the long arm of the law might be.

The discovery of the arms cache in Ndola is very significant. For the security forces it is a major breakthrough in their rather slow, drab and often cumbersome investigations given the nation's eagerness for rapid results in this particular case.

More importantly it puts a lie to the many doubting murmurs and even voices, local and foreign, as to the true existence of a coup plot as revealed by President Kaunda last October.

Those who thought it as a mere political prattle have now been disabused of that notion. The plot did exist and, as the President promised, its sordid details have begun to come out.

Hopefully more will be revealed in open courts when the police, now under a new minister, have finished their investigations and bring well-prepared cases to court.

But Zambians must not be complacent and think that the matter is now dead and buried. The unity of the State is still very much at risk.

It must be painfully recalled that only 45 of the estimated 200 "dogs of war" were captured when the coup plot was exposed. The remaining 155 are still at large.

Some of their weapons may now have been discovered, and others may still be lying hidden in our townships. But they are not so stupid as to stand around waiting to be captured.

It is incumbent upon every Zambian to be vigilant and expose the remaining members of the murderous gang and their weapons.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON NATION'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Chisupa Asks for Urgent Solution

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

A CABINET minister yesterday called for urgent solutions to the country's economic problems as foreign exchange continues to dwindle because of low production and poor copper prices on the world markets.

Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Remmy Chisupa, said in Lusaka that the high cost of imported raw materials and rising unemployment had adversely affected the economy.

The minister, who was opening the fourth general meeting of the Export Promotions Council, said the dwindling foreign exchange was making it difficult for commercial banks to open letters of credit "within tolerable time."

Mr Chisupa said the country should look at the prospect of using local raw materials "because herein will lie our salvation".

He said relying on imported raw materials in the face of foreign exchange scarcity was not only bad economic planning but also showed lack of commitment to the interest of the country.

Commending the recently launched "operation food production", Mr Chisupa said as an import substitution measure, the programme would go a long way to assist the country save the much-needed foreign exchange.

"I have a feeling that if we did not spend K60 million in foreign exchange to import food, the injection of this money in manufacturing industry would have made much difference to our essential supply situation," the minister said.

Meanwhile, Bank of Zambia governor, Mr Luke Mwananshiku, will this afternoon address a news conference, his special assistant, Mr John Muchinga, announced in Lusaka.

Announce

It was not known whether Mr Mwananshiku would announce results of the discussions the bank had been holding with a team from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which arrived in the country last month.

Zambia is negotiating for another loan from the IMF to help reconstruct the economy believed to be in a crisis. Zambia first obtained about K322 million from the IMF about two years ago

● Britain's industrial production, crippled by recession, is continuing to fall sharply with no early signs of improvement, it was announced in London yesterday.

The central statistical office said manufacturing output dropped by 4.3 per cent in the three months from August to October this year compared with the previous three months and was down 12 per cent on 1979 levels.

There was no sign of any change in the downward trend during the months ahead, sources said.

Comparison to UK Situation

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT is good to recognise that Zambia's economy is in the doldrums. It is even better to take vigorous steps to improve it.

It is bad to create an artificial plastic society that is ignorant of the state of the economy.

It is worse to allow that plastic society to orbit around from one economic crisis to the other not knowing what is going on, what people are doing and how lima is developing.

So while Zambia mulls over her economic woes she can take consolation in the fact that those woes are not hers alone.

Many developing and developed countries are in the same boat. Britain for example is in a far worse economic crisis than Zambia. Unemployment there, although cushioned by social security, is very high.

No wonder that British politics are coming to the fore once more. There is the sharpening of the knives in both the ruling Conservative and the opposition Labour parties.

The Conservatives are at their sixes and sevens as to how to end Britain's continuing economic problems. Rather than find short-term and long-term solutions they are instead looking for luckless scapegoats.

The Labour Party, on the other hand, is in disarray and desperately searching for party unity needed for the attack on the now tottering government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

To achieve that unity the new leader of the Labour Party Michael Foot has been engaged in a delicate balancing act.

His "shadow cabinet" is balanced between right and left of the Labour Party. The exchange of jobs between Dennis Healey as shadow foreign secretary and Peter Shore as shadow chancellor is very significant.

Shore is an excellent economist. He is likely to bring a sharper edge to Labour's attack on Thatcher's economic policy because he is not tainted by monetarism himself as Healey is.

But Healey has a long experience in international affairs. He will bring authority to the Labour Party's foreign policy. But it remains to be seen though whether he has developed an interest in the vital issues of the Third World.

The fact that Foot has not given either his defeated opponent Tonny Benn or his fellow left winger Eric Heffer any prominent "shadow" posts is likely to increase resentment on the left.

This will only be partially appeased by the appointment of new left wingers such as Robin Cook and Jack Straw.

Be that as it may, the first greatest test for Foot as the new leader of the British Labour Party is yet to come.

That will be on January 24 when the party holds its special conference in Wembley to decide on how its future leaders should be elected.

Meanwhile no solution is in sight for Britain's economic woes. In Zambia we are trying very hard through lima.

Bank Governor's Assessment

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambian economy is in a bad state and the nation must brace for austerity measures the Party and its Government might take in order to survive.

This grim picture emerged when governor of the Bank of Zambia, Mr Luke Mwananshiku, called a Press conference yesterday at which he announced the country's unhealthy foreign exchange and balance of payments positions.

He said foreign exchange reserves had dwindled because copper and cobalt were fetching low prices on the world market while oil and maize import bills were ever rising.

Mr Mwananshiku's Press conference was prompted by Times of Zambia Opinions of December 10 and 12 which urged the Central Bank to indicate to the nation just what the position was.

Reacting to the December 10 Opinion, a Freedom House spokesman said: "The Party and its Government has allowed a free society and no information has been kept from the public to which it (public) is entitled."

The spokesman said Zambia's credit worthiness monetarily was outstanding as evidenced by loan agreements and "its financial position is sound."

The governor said while the volume of resources available declined, the foreign exchange needs had grown and this had worsened the situation.

The oil import bill rose dramatically from K77.1 million in 1979 to K122.9 million by last December 12.

Succeeded

Commenting on the high oil bill, Mr Mwananshiku said the increase announced by OPEC oil ministers' meeting in Indonesia yesterday would be an extra burden on the country's foreign exchange situation.

In spite of this, however, he did not think fuel rationing would be necessary because the country had succeeded in cutting down on fuel consumption although the high prices have had a counter effect.

He emphasised that in dealing with present imbalances in the economy, it would be necessary for the Party and its Government to take some corrective measures which must be supported by the whole country.

Although he declined to say what measures he would like to see taken, it was clear that next year's Budget would be tough.

The country spent K9.8 million on importing maize in 1979. This year's bill is K49.2 million. These amounts do not reflect some maize imports obtained by credit, the governor said.

Mr Mwananshiku said the increased earnings from copper and cobalt in February were temporary and influenced by speculative activity as a result of the decline in the values of major currencies.

He said the United States and Britain had taken fiscal measures which had substantially strengthened their currencies.

As a result, speculators had moved their assets from base metals back into paper money.

"This has reduced the demand for these metals and has resulted in the fall in prices we have experienced recently," he said.

Copper prices were at their lowest last week when they were K1,426 per tonne, from K2,457 in February.

Faced with these problems, the Party and its Government were monitoring the situation closely in a bid to take corrective measures.

"These measures must be supported by the entire nation if the economy is to recover," the governor said.

Asked to indicate what the measures might be, Mr Mwananshiku said he did not want to speak for the Government or pre-empt the Budget, especially that it was just around the corner.

The governor emphasised, however, that the problems Zambia was facing were not new but a continuation of the experience the nation has been going through over the last five years.

The governor said the Government has proposed getting a substantial amount from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as a second loan and that a favourable consideration was expected.

An IMF delegation visited Zambia recently and held discussions with the Government aimed at entering into another cooperation agreement intended to correct the imbalance in the economy. These discussions would be resumed next year.

Bank Governor Praised

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] TODAY it is hats off to the governor of the Bank of Zambia, Mr Luke Mwananshiku, for displaying rare courage to tell the nation the truth.

Now Zambia knows where she stands. Her economy is in real shambles. Foreign exchange reserves "are dwindling" and perhaps may dry up altogether. The official reasons are obvious.

Copper and cobalt are fetching very low prices on the world market while oil and maize import bills are rising steeply.

Stiff austerity measures is the prescription Mr Mwananshiku prescribes if the nation is to survive, and survive we must otherwise all hell will break loose soon.

But come to think of it all. It had to take four Opinion columns in this newspaper before the nation could be told the truth. Without that persistent grizzle the nation could still be in the dark regarding foreign exchange and the state of the economy.

The chairman of the Lusaka Chamber of Commerce, Mr Jas Watson on Monday, and the Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Remmy Chisupa on Tuesday, tried to shed some truthful light.

But it was the bold Luke Mwananshiku yesterday who put the final seal to the truth.

Contrast this with the earlier diversionary hyperbole from Freedom House on the matter and one begins to wonder if there is a deliberate move to misinform the nation on certain issues.

For our part we hope we will continue to be allowed to get at the truth even if that means using unconventional methods like treading on people's toes where they are slow moving, or cutting corners.

Now that the nation knows the truth, it must produce more through Lima and brace itself for the bitter pill to cure its economic illness.

Its willingness to accept Mr Mwananshiku's prescription should be matched by a sharp reduction in Government spending through quangos.

A quango is a semi-government organisation which consumes wealth without producing any. All over the world there are big and small quangos. The UN, the EEC, the OAU are big quangos.

Organisations like the road safety committee are small quangos. To that must be added all levels of Party and Government spending that represents mere consumption and not production.

Expensive foreign trips which always eat up foreign exchange are a case in point. We hope the austerity measures Mr Mwananshiku foretold will include a ban on foreign travel by Party and Government leaders. They should learn to rely heavily on our embassies abroad.

If Government spending is not sharply reduced Zambia will have high taxation, high interest rates, high inflation and high unemployment with their attendant political and social upheavals.

Kaunda Explains Ills

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA's economic ills are not a result of the socialist path being pursued by the Party and its Government, President Kaunda said yesterday.

"We admit the economy is in bad shape, but this is not a result of our socialist principles, but because of external problems which are completely outside our control," the President said.

Besides this, these problems were caused by internal factors like laziness, inefficiency and indiscipline.

The President was speaking at Chongwe Secondary School in Lusaka Rural where he opened the fourth National Youth Council and second general congress of the Youth League.

In his address, Dr Kaunda attacked capitalism and urged the youth of Zambia to reject capitalist propaganda if the people were to have an equal share of the country's wealth.

The President admitted there were a few people in the Party and outside it who had rejected socialism but accepted Humanism.

Such people felt uneasy at the mention of the word socialism, he said, adding that these were good and loyal members of the Party who genuinely believed it was not possible to have socialism in Zambia without the use of force and the denial of fundamental human rights.

"They associate socialism with violence and attribute our economic problems to the socialist measures that we have taken," the President said.

But Dr Kaunda said there was no reason why socialism in Zambia should come about through violence because this would be a negation of the concept of Humanism and Christian values.

"Violence is not intrinsic to socialism, it is capitalism that is intrinsically violent. Even where socialism had been maintained through violence, it is because imperialist forces were on the offensive," he said.

Many of the arguments advanced against socialism were fallacious and arose out of the fear for the unknown. They were a result of an intensive propaganda directed against Zambia by her enemies.

The President urged the youth to draw up meaningful programmes to promote peace, love and agriculture and to fight crime and tribalism.

The youth must guard against tribalism and regionalism. They must fight them wherever they raised their ugly heads.

"Tell those who tell you to hate one tribe because you happen to be of a different one that you belong to one tribe of revolutionary youth of Zambia," he said.

Meanwhile, Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane was re-elected chairman of the council for the third time and of the congress for the second time.

Problems

Before the President's speech, Chairman of the Youth and Sport Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, Mr Nalumino Mundia, said the youth of Zambia were facing many problems which he hoped the new executive would help to solve.

Elections for the league executive will be held tomorrow, it was learnt yesterday.

The poll will be conducted by the Party electoral commission and posts to be contested are secretaries for administration, finance, publicity and social affairs.

A statement issued by commission assistant director, Mr Gabriel Phiri and electoral officer, Mr Shadreck Kamana, said nominations would be held today.

People who wish to stand for elections should be Zambian citizens, members of the Youth League, aged between 16 and 35 and should be supported by five persons.

"A disciplined person without a criminal record, literate and conversant with the official language will qualify for nominations," the statement said.

CSO: 4420

MP'S, MINISTER SEEK CONTROL OF YOUTH LEAGUE

Five MP's Declared Candidacy

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpt]

MEMBERS of Parliament and a Minister of State came out in full blast to control the UNIP Youth League at Chongwe Secondary School yesterday.

As nominations came up five MPs declared their candidature, including Minister of State for Youth and Sport Miss Zeniah Ndhlovu.

The minister said in a statement that she still wanted to remain administrative secretary of the league.

Others contesting the four posts at stake are Kafue MP Mrs Batsheba Ng'andu who is bidding for Miss Ndhlovu's post.

Kalengwa Member of Parliament Mr Mathew Makayi is contesting the post of social and cultural secretary. Ten more people are contesting the post.

Samfya MP Mr Mathews Kasongo is challenging Mr Njekwa Anamela for the post of publicity secretary.

The other hot battle is for the secretary for finance which is being contested by Keembe MP, Mr Robin Chivuno. The post is presently held by Mr George Kateka.

The elections are being held today after the Youth League conference was opened by President Kaunda.

Asked why he was standing for the Youth League elections when he was already an MP, Mr Chivuno said:

"I have done enough for Parliament, now I want to do something for the youth.

"I am prepared to resign my seat in Parliament if the people want me to serve in the Youth League," he said.

The last Youth League conference was held in 1978 at Mulungushi Rock in Kabwe.

When opening the fourth National Youth Council last Friday, Dr Kaunda attacked capitalism and urged the Zambian youth to reject capitalist propaganda if the people were to share the country's wealth evenly.

He said there were some people within UNIP and outside who had rejected socialism which the Party and its Government was pursuing, but had accepted Humanism.

The President urged the youth to ignore champions of tribalism and regionalism.

"You must fight them wherever they rear their ugly heads," he said.

"Tell those who tell you to hate one tribe because you happen to be of a different tribe that you belong to one tribe of revolutionary youth of Zambia," he said.

Minister "Too Old"

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

MINISTER of State for Youth and Sport and Youth League administrative secretary, Miss Zeniah Ndhlovu, has been disqualified from contesting youth elections because she is overage.

This was announced by League Chairman, Mr Bautis Kapulu, at Chongwe yesterday who said the elections scheduled for yesterday had been postponed to today.

He said Miss Ndhlovu could not contest because she was beyond the stipulated age limit.

"The constitution says that candidates who contest league positions should be youths, and the age limit is from 16 to 35 years. Miss Ndhlovu is more than 35 years and she cannot therefore stand," he said.

On Saturday, Miss Ndhlovu said in a statement that she still wanted to remain administrative secretary of the league and was understood to have filed her nomination.

But Mr Kapulu said: "Miss Ndhlovu is not contesting the post because of a technical problem."

On the postponement of the elections, Mr Kapulu said this was because the electoral commission received more nominations than "anticipated."

"The electoral process is a long one. The commission received too many nominations and with commitments like the State House function this afternoon, the commission felt elections should be postponed," he said.

He did not say whether the postponement would delay the closure date, but according to the official programme, Party Secretary-General, Chona is expected to close the conference today.

The delegates were busy yesterday after forming committes.

The post of secretary for social and cultural was the most heavily contested with 14 candidates.

It is followed by that of secretary for publicity which has eight candidates, secretary for finance (five) and administrative secretary (four).

The full list of candidates is with positions in brackets: (secretay for administration), Mr Wisdom Mvula, Mr Norman Chipakupaku, Mr Kennedy Shepande and Mr Wilfred Mfune.

(Secretary for finance), Mr Robin Chivuno, who is MP for Keembe, Mr George Kateka, Mr Daniel Jericho, Mr Elijah Sitali and Mr Kennedy Kalutwa.

(Secretary for publicity) Mr Mathew Makayi who is Kalengwa MP, Mr Fred Chaoma, Mr Donald Chiyaka, Mr Njekwa Anamela and Mr Patrick Simwanza. Others are Mr Joseph Hampandu, Mr Betram Kakumbi and Mr Oliver Thole.

(Secretary for social and culture) Mr Martin Limata, Mrs Batsheba Ng'andu who is Kafue MP Mr Abson Simfukwe, Mr Betrice Aunkutu, Mr John Nkole, Mr Andford Singongo and Mr Clement Kasengele.

Others are Mr Duson Kadoyo, Mr Joseph Kasongo, Mr David Jere, Mr Kamusati Chibanda, Mr William Chanda, Mr Jeffrey Simfukwe and Mr Isdore Mundungani.

Mr Kapulu described the big turnout as an indication that democracy was alive in the league and said he was convinced the elections would be free and fair.

President Kaunda yesterday hosted a reception for the delegates to the UNIP Youth League conference at Chongwe Secondary School.

The reception was attended by Party Secretary-General Chona and his wife Yolanta, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu, Minister of Defence Mr Wilson Chakulya and Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane.

The youth were entertained at the reception by the Zambian national dance troupe, Green Buffalo Combo and the Zambia Army bands.

The Youth League conference was opened by Dr Kaunda last Friday.

CSO: 4420

MUZ REFUSES TO REINSTATE FIRED LEADERS

Mineworkers Union States Intent

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia will not reinstate leaders who have been sacked from the union.

MUZ deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba said in Livingstone yesterday that the union had no intention of reinstate the officials who were sacked for contesting ward elections contrary to union instructions.

"The Government can use its power but we shall use our very little power to show that we are against the decentralisation system."

Mr Walamba was seconding a vote of thanks from the general secretary of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions Mr Newstead Zimba.

And deputy general secretary of the Zambia Electricity Workers Union, Mr Brown Zulu said the regrettable coincidence of the union's resolution in Kabwe and the coup plot should not be blamed on the labour movement.

Mr Zulu said the labour movement was still behind the Party and its Government.

"When we were drafting the resolution we did not know that there were some people who intended to overthrow the Government. How can we allow such a situation?" Mr Walamba asked.

Mockery

Mr Zimba said the International Monetary Fund was a mockery to African countries. He said where it operated the recipient countries did not benefit anything.

Mr Zimba said the ZCTU was behind the Party and its Government.

"People find it easy to accuse us of acts which are not of our interests and concern, let them go ahead for we know we have no interest in the political leadership of this country unless asked as citizens to serve in it," Mr Zimba said.

Mr Zimba said his union knew what treasonable acts are within the context of the law. "If our stand on certain issues affecting the working people is treasonable — then this is suicide for us, and it needs no sympathy."

Sources close to the MUZ said union officials would this week meet outgoing Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko to inform him of the decision.

Last month the union met Mr Soko in his office over the issue and since then the executive has met more than three times to resolve the problem of the shop stewards following the UNIP National Council resolution which ordered MUZ to reinstate them.

The union has received backing from the ZCTU with Mr Zimba saying that no disciplinary action should be taken against the organisation for implementing a decision taken at its Livingstone meeting.

Mr Zimba was commenting on a remark made by Prime Minister Lisulo that MUZ officials would be disciplined for refusing to reinstate the sacked men.

In Chingola seven of the fired shop stewards have since threatened to renounce their membership of the union unless the problem was solved.

Party Supremacy Spurned

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE supremacy of the Party has been spurned left, right and centre by the Mineworkers Union of Zambia.

What is the Party doing about this union's defiance of President Kaunda's order and the recent National Council resolution to have the 16 shop stewards who were sacked for taking part in the UNIP ward elections reinstated?

MUZ leaders have been holding "emergency" meetings since the instructions for reinstatement were given but those palavers have always ended in a deadlock — the latest being last Friday.

Even the talks the MUZ held with outgoing Central Committee Member for Copperbelt Mr Shadrock Soko have brought no positive results. It is like hitting against a stone-wall.

Now Mr Soko has been transferred to Lusaka and from the look of things his successor Mr Alex Shapi will have to start all over again.

Certainly the MUZ must be playing for time or else it is being downright impudent to authority.

Its futile argument is that since the decision to oppose the decentralised system was made at a biannual conference it will wait until that conference is convened in its own time and as stipulated in the union constitution.

It goes then that what the Party orders the MUZ to do will cut no ice. If that is the case the MUZ must be dealt with and be brought into line.

Union Stand Rapped

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE are cocksure that all the say-so in public by some leaders of the labour movement about backing the Party and its Government are pure eyewash. We have said umpteen times before.

Today we don't mince words for the Mineworkers Union of Zambia. It appears now that its leaders can dictate to the Party and its Government — and hope to get away with it.

To us the matter of the dismissed shop stewards is no longer for MUZ alone. It concerns Zambia and sets a precedent because President Kaunda and the National Council of the Party are involved.

Their orders have been ignored.

According to one MUZ official yesterday "the Government (and that means the Party) can use its power but we (the MUZ) shall use our very little power to show that we are against the decentralisation system."

As if that were not enough, in Kitwe Mr John Sichone, the MUZ secretary now attached to the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions the decision of yet another MUZ emergency meeting last Friday will be disclosed to Mr Shadreck Soko, the outgoing Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee.

Why has there been no official action yet? Who is being hoodwinked or in fact belittled in this case, if we may ask?

The MUZ counts on its large membership and drawing of those numbers from the mining parastatal companies — NCCM and RCM — for its vaunted strength among the employed Zambian population and the ZCTU, which it may be pulling by the strings.

But the Party, to which the MUZ is child, has the majority of its faithful among the villager and non-union Zambians.

The Party and its Government are not delaying action against this rank, impudent and uncompromising attitude of the MUZ for fear of a miners strike as implied by the very-little-power use threat.

For letting the MUZ to be the hoyden of the labour movement's attempts to scuttle a national purpose — the decentralisation system — now the Party and its Government may be laying throwing open the door for any reactionary to come in.

The Party and its Government have been accommodating enough on the decentralisation issue.

That buffeting from minions is not necessary now that the Local Administration Bill has been passed. We must get on with the job.

The MUZ is fully aware of the changes to the original bill and if it still insists in its opposition the Party and its Government will remove the kid gloves and show it the way out.

Unless there is still room for an opposition party to UNIP we don't see how the MUZ can justifiably be let off the hook. The President's and National Council's instructions must be obeyed.

CSO: 4420

ZIMBA CALLS FOR REVELATION OF IMF TERMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government must disclose the conditions the International Monetary Fund has laid down for Zambia's second loan application because it is the workers who will eventually foot the bill.

Zambia Congress of Trade Unions general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba said yesterday that the Government should not keep quiet while negotiations were going on for the loan.

"Many leaders in developing countries have spoken out on the terms given by this financial institution. We should not keep quiet while negotiating for the second loan are going on," he said.

Mr Zimba added that it was "necessary" for authorities to consult the leadership of trade unions, manufacturers, commercial groups, heads of State enterprises and other leaders on the IMF loan.

The ZCTU chief was opening a seminar for union deputy chairmen and deputy general secretaries in Livingstone.

"We would like to know the conditions Zambia has been given for its second loan application because in the previous one we only learnt from a parliamentary policy statement that the IMF had imposed certain conditions."

He charged that stabilisation programmes by the IMF were said not to have improved the economies of the Third World for more than 25 years.

"We should not rejoice in having heavy debts which do not benefit the economic growth of our nation apart from placing the burden of adjustment on the backs of the poor and the middle strata in the names of the wage earners, self-employed, unemployed, peasants and other service workers," he said.

Mr Zimba said the labour movement and other organisations had a great responsibility in serving the nation.

CSO: 4420

UNIP SECRETARY GENERAL'S LETTER TO EDITOR PUBLISHED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Dec 80 p 4

[Text]

IN ADDITION to the statement issued by a Freedom House spokesman on your editorial of December 10, we recognise the genuine anxieties expressed by the editorial and accept the need for our news media to raise the consciousness of the people of Zambia through criticism and effective dissemination of information.

However, allow me to answer a number of questions which were posed in the editorial since, if these questions are allowed to remain hanging in the air, they may create an unhealthy atmosphere in the nation, characterised by speculative juggling with issues pertaining to the efficacy of the Central Committee and the Cabinet, and could further create a great sense of unease among members of the public.

Some of the questions raised by the editorial were:

(a) Why some Members of the Central Committee were absent at the last State House Press conference on December 4.

(b) Why in the following week there was a "special" meeting of the Central Committee, and whether this was connected to the coup plot and the 15th National Council.

(c) Why there had been silence on the nation's foreign exchange position which was said to have led to the visit here, recently, of the IMF.

An immediate answer was sought from the Bank of Zambia and Central Committee regarding the truth about foreign exchange and whether the nation was broke.

I have always thought that journalists, by profession, are supposed to be investigative; that is to search for the truth without fear or favour in order for the nation to move forward.

It is, therefore, surprising that you failed to investigate and then inform the nation about the true economic position of the country by asking the Chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee, the ministers of Finance, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture, Mining, the governor of the Bank of Zambia, the director-general of ZIMCO, National Commission for Development Planning, and by analysing data from the monthly digest of statistics, Bank of Zambia and the annual report of the National Commission for Development Planning both of which are published for every Zambian to know of the true economic affairs of this nation.

Free

Our Press has never been censored, in our democratic country, as regards knowledge of our economic performance which is contained in abundance in the speeches of His Excellency the President, and those of the entire leadership and leading officials of the Party and its Government.

The Press in this country is so free that what is regarded as wrong today is to answer the way I am doing in this letter.

It is therefore astounding for us to see the level of the nation's high standard of journalism degraded by such cheap insinuations that there is some state secrecy being kept by the Central Committee and Bank of Zambia when, in fact, it is the Press that have failed to seek for the information.

The IMF were in the country just as the EEC, the British businessmen, the USSR economic delegation and many others (from the East and West) who came to help us develop programmes intended to minimise the impact on us of the world economic depression.

Zambia is an active member of the IMF and has contributed to its resources.

In line with the practices and objectives of the IMF,

Zambia is free to approach that body in order to draw from it the resources necessary to help with any balance of payments problems.

Consequently, their visit at this time was normal and made in accordance with previous practices.

In fact, it is the duty of the IMF to visit member countries at least once every year.

Before the end of our last programme with the IMF, it was our mutual understanding that we would consider another programme if the first one went well.

The recent discussions with the IMF were therefore partly routine and partly related to this mutual understanding to explore the possibility of another programme.

Self-reliance

The programme of our economic recovery is not with the IMF alone. The IMF caters primarily for problems related to balance of payments and looks at the structural adjustments in the economy in so far as these are related to improving the balance of payments and creating growth.

Our economic recovery programme goes beyond the IMF.

We have to look at our own self-reliant efforts through the Liuna programme, foreign and internal capital flows in industry and agriculture generally and in such areas as the development of the emerald industry, uranium, gold and the new operation food production.

The Government has never made its borrowings secret. As a matter of fact, every loan agreement has been publicly signed and the amount revealed.

At no time has the minister of Finance refused to answer a question in Parliament regarding Zambia's foreign exchange situation at a given time. Zambia's standing in the world money market is still good.

Honoured

Except for the trade and other related payments, our country has so far honoured her international obligations.

What is called a special meeting of the Central Committee is only "special" in the myopic gaze of a professional speculator-cum defeatist.

In fact, the Central Committee, by establishing patterns, meets once every month to conduct its regular business of policy-making and the follow-up of previous decisions.

Similarly, Cabinet meets once or twice a month to advise the President and make decisions pertaining to the operations of Government and translate Central Committee decisions into concrete action programmes.

The Central Committee meeting this week was an ordinary and monthly meeting of the Central Committee.

His Excellency the President made reference to the Central Committee meeting when he explained why he could not speak at length at the swearing-in ceremony on December 9. The reason was that he was due to attend the late Bishop Philemon Mataka's funeral.

It is regrettable that a mention of the meeting should give rise to unnecessary speculations. I should add that at times we do have special (and not special) meetings of the Central Committee or Cabinet.

Meetings of leaders at any level are the democratic processes that have sustained Zambia, obliterated the danger of economic collapse — a ghost moulded and fashioned in the fictitious minds of all ill-fall speculators who believe in imaginary features as constituting their own elements of Zambia's decision-making process.

In fact, we have an order of making decisions in this country.

Members of the Central Committee who were absent from that Press conference, including the Right Hon Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Defence and Security were attending Parliament, thereby demonstrating the importance and role of Parliament and the democratic processes of running the affairs of the State.

It should not be expected that the Central Committee should develop a dialogue with the Press over such matters.

Surely, it is up to members of the Press to solicit information for themselves from the appropriate channels.

Our journalists have easy access to His Excellency the President (through his special assistant for Press) and to the entire leadership.

They know they are always welcome to telephone us and they often do so even at our homes at weekends or in the evenings.

They would have got a clarification on all these questions if they wanted.

Journalists in this nation must be independent and critical in order to share the truth.

They themselves have expressed this democratic principle many times over. This means they must also be independent of rumours and speculations and search for the truth which the people of Zambia need most.

M. MAINZA CHONA,
Secretary-General
of the Party.

FOOTNOTE: After the December 10 Opinion, there was another on December 12 and subsequently the Bank of Zambia governor called a press conference on December 17 at which he spoke on the country's economy. [illegible]

The letter [illegible] appears to have been overtaken by events.

EDITOR.

CSO: 4420

KALOMO PEOPLE DEMAND RETURN OF LAND

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE people of Kalomo in Southern Province want to go back to the land which was allegedly grabbed from them by the colonialists in 1921 and 1947 when they were moved from fertile land to a hilly and waterless settlements.

Chief Sipatunyana informed the land commission in Livingstone yesterday that in 1921, the colonialists moved 21 villages to a hilly place.

In 1947, they again shifted 25 villages to the same area when they were apportioning farms for South African "Boers," he said.

"When we attained independence in 1964, the people thought they would be given back their land which the whites grabbed from them, but to their surprise this has not been done," the chief said.

He added that the areas which the villagers vacated were now farms.

"My people are living in an area where there is no water. They are living on land which is not fertile," he said.

Chairman of the Zimba/Livingstone Farmers Association Mr petrus Johannes Combrink said the land occupied by his members was of poor quality — mostly rocky hills with little permanent water.

"The remainder consists of Kalahari sand, shallow soils with decomposed gravel underneath and black damboe.

"This brings us into class four and five soils which is mostly unsuitable for arable agriculture. Our poor and erratic rainfall does not help matters," he said.

Mr Combrink said his 400 members occupied less than two per cent of the area of Zambia and yet produced nearly half of the country's agricultural needs with the exception of cotton.

He informed the commission that the Cold Storage Board of Zambia was keeping 15,000 hectares of land on which nothing was grown.

The idea behind acquiring the land was to keep cattle but no animals were kept on this piece of land.

Southern Province Central Committee Member Mr Mungoni Liso told the commission during a reception he held in its honour on Wednesday night that there was no land shortage in the province.

What the people there were crying for was already developed land and this shortage applied to other parts of the country, Mr Liso said.

Commission chairman Mr Justice Ernest Sakala said the commission would not operate outside its terms of reference.

CSO: 4420

NEW RAILWAYS MANAGER NAMED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli announced changes in Zambia Railways yesterday in which he confirmed Mr Richard Veenis as general manager.

Mr Veenis, 59, came to Zambia from Canada in 1966 as assistant general manager for development. He has been acting Zambia Railways general manager since last February when Mr Anderson Mazoka resigned.

In the changes which followed a series of closed meetings with senior management officials and railway workers, General Chinkuli also appointed two Zambians as assistant general managers in-charge of technical operations and administration.

In a statement issued in Kabwe after the meetings, General Chinkuli said Mr Veenis, who is on leave in Zimbabwe, would serve for a year "at the end of which the Party and its Government hopes to find a suitable Zambian to replace him."

The minister appointed Mr Bernard Chewe, 44, as assistant general manager in-charge of technical operations and Mr Cyrus Ndyamba, 39, as assistant general manager for administration. All the appointments are with immediate effect.

Mr Chewe joined Zambia Railways in 1966 as a shunter, but rose through the ranks to the post of operations manager which he held until his new appointment.

Mr Ndyamba joined the railways in 1966 as a checker, rising to the position of manager for administration and company secretary.

He holds a BA degree in business administration from the University of Regina in Canada.

Gen Chinkuli called for dedication to duty, discipline and cooperation between workers and management.

Loan

On the K33 million loan to Zambia Railways from the World Bank aimed at improving the operations of the system, the minister thanked the bank for the offer and urged all the workers on the line to look after the company assets properly.

The minister appealed to railway workers to be safety conscious as derailments had cost the system, Government and the nation thousands of Kwacha in property and human life.

Gen Chinkuli also saluted the Canadian government for the assistance that country continued to give to Zambia Railways.

He announced that the board of directors for the unitary system of Zambia Railways and the National Railways of Zimbabwe were currently meeting in Salisbury to discuss the question of sharing assets left by Rhodesia Railways.

The assets, mainly rolling stock, were held in Zimbabwe after the fall of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in October 1963.

Zambia Railways chief accountant and acting financial controller Mr George Sikazwe, is representing Zambia at the talks. But Mr Veenis, though on leave in Zimbabwe, is said to be taking part in the negotiations.

Gen Chinkuli could not say anything about Benguela railway line which linked Zambia, Zaire and Angola to the port of Lobito, considered as one of the cheapest and shortest routes for Zambia to overseas markets.

The route, closed during the bloody civil war in Angola in 1975, has been under constant attacks by UNITA insurgents operating in southern Angola under Dr Jonas Savimbi's leadership.

Asked whether the return to power of President Milto Oboto of Uganda had paved the way for the reopening of the disbanded East African shipping line to which Zambia was a member, Gen Chinkuli said: "I don't know."

The minister was accompaied to Kabwe by ZIMCO executive director for energy and transport, Mr Patrick Chisanga.

CSO: 4420

NUBEGW CALLS FOR END OF UNNECESSARY OVERSEAS TRIPS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government should cut down on "unnecessary" overseas trips and freeze all unproductive political appointments if the nation's economy is to be salvaged from the doldrums.

This was one of the resolutions passed at the National Union of Building, Engineering and General Workers (NUBEGW) general council held in Kitwe over the weekend.

The union called on the Government to refrain from further "Tika" type projects but induce practical financial discipline in Government and parastatal institutions.

The council said political appointments in parastatals had contributed "immensely" to disrupt the economy and that these should be stopped.

"Since the economy is reeling towards total collapse the Government should cut down on unnecessary overseas trips, freeze all unproductive political appointments, refrain from further "Tika" type of projects and induce practical financial discipline in Government and state institutions," the council resolved.

The union said it treated with contempt recent statements from former trade unionist now in Government who used the unions as stepping stones to further their material ambitions.

The union pledged its support for the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions' stand now and in future for action taken because of the Government's failure to revive the flagging economy.

The union declared its support for the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) stand for imposing "a timely" ban on "trade union dissidents."

CSO: 4420

AIR FORCE OFFICER ATTACKS PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS' 'INSINCERITY'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

A SENIOR Zambia Air Force officer has blamed insincerity among leaders in the Party and its Government for the failure of the country's many development programmes.

Major Niven Kombe of the ZAF headquarters in Lusaka has now called on President Kaunda to be tough with such leaders.

He was seconding a vote of thanks to Dr Kaunda's speech.

Leaders in the Party and its Government were misleading President Kaunda because they made him believe that they were committed to national programmes when they were in fact the ones putting "roadblocks" in the path of several projects, he said.

Major Kombe charged that in public speeches, these leaders pledged loyalty to Dr Kaunda and spoke the same language as he did on various issues, but they preached the opposite elsewhere.

"You have given advice to people in conferences and in private

"There have been many important decisions which have been taken at these conferences but they are never implemented," he informed the President.

"We have watched with dismay how some of the leaders who shout slogans of loyalty and yet the same people counteract your policies," he added.

In order for the youth to take over the reigns of power from the present leadership, they should be well prepared for the task.

He appealed to the next executive committee of the Youth League to actively mobilise and prepare the country's youth for future leadership.

Major Kombe is one of the five officers from the defence forces attending the conference as a delegate.

Northern Province chairman of the Youth League Mr Jones Chibesa who moved the vote of thanks said the youth had been unable to implement the programme of action because of numerous problems.

He pledged that the youth movement would do its best to mobilise the masses behind the Party and assured Dr Kaunda that there was no room for tribalism among the youth.

"We hope tribalism will die with the older generation," he said.

CSO: 4420

OFFICIAL CALLS FOR REORGANIZATION OF TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Dec 80 p 5

[Text]

THE tobacco industry will collapse unless the Government reorganises the Tobacco Board of Zambia, a top union official said in Kabwe yesterday.

General secretary of the National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers Mr Stephen Silwimba suggested that the Government should turn the TBZ tenant farming schemes into viable agricultural satellites.

"The tobacco crop is a foreign exchange earner. Doing away with it will mean taking the tobacco industry back to square one."

He was commenting on complaints by about 50 workers at the Chibwe tenant scheme near Kabwe.

Mr Silwimba said he and his union executive held a meeting with TBZ management and officials from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services in Lusaka last week at which the matter was discussed.

Among subjects covered at that meeting was the abolition of TBZ provincial offices and the withdrawal of extension services which would now be rendered by the department of agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

Mr Silwimba said his union welcomed the move to reorganise the TBZ because all along it had been the "child" of the Government.

But he deplored the fact that the reorganisation would render 1,992 of his members jobless.

Keembe Member of Parliament Mr Robin Chivumo has meanwhile accused ROP of sabotaging farmers who grow sunflower in his area.

He said ROP had issued a circular which said the company would not accept a type of sunflower called big giant because it had little oil content.

CSO: 4420

NAMIBIA INSTITUTE CHIEF HONORED BY FRANCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Dec 80 p 5

[Text]

DIRECTOR of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, Mr Hage Geingob, was on Friday given the French "Plames Academiques" award in recognition of his contribution to the institute.

French ambassador to Zambia, Mr Jacques Gasseau, pledged his country's support in offering more scholarships for specialist training to equip Namibians with knowledge to run their country effectively when it becomes independent.

Mr Gasseau described Mr Geingob as an expert in international relations and education, whose reputation was world-wide. "By making you an officer of the Palmes Academiques — the most highly prized decoration in my country — the French government wished to express the esteem it holds for the work you have accomplished at the UN institute."

Mr Geingob had imparted valuable knowledge to Namibian students who would shape the destiny of their country when it joined other independent nations, he said.

"My government also wishes to bring you within the ranks of our famous ancestors who equally had to face the long and painstaking ordeals to reach a stage where a new society free from entrenched privileges and prejudices will be established," Mr Gasseau said.

Mr Geingob said he did not expect to win the award, saying there were many people with high level political and educational qualifications who deserved it.

He said only education could bring about the "decency and dignity" of the Namibian people, — they should be given such facilities at all costs.

He called for more cultural exchanges among nations, noting that "without language there can be no communication. You cannot learn from others."

Mr Geingob holds a masters degree in international relations which he obtained from the New York school for social research.

CSO: 4420

SUCCESS OF TWIN RIVERS FARM PROJECT REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Dec 80 p 5

[Text]

TWIN-RIVERS farm, an NCCM agricultural project near Chililabombwe, is expected to make a profit of K1 million from the sale of farm produce this year, manager Mr Edgar Sutherland disclosed yesterday.

The figure was expected to shoot up by K250,000 at the end of five-year plan in 1984.

Mr Sutherland informed the Chairman of Rural Development Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, Mr Kapasa Makasa who was on tour of the farm that NCCM was phasing out the beef and piggery units to make way for dairy animals.

The two units would be moved to NCCM's sister farm at Chambeshi where cattle and piggery for consumption would be stepped up next year.

Apart from dairy and poultry farming, the farm had embarked on citrus fruit growing. At the moment, it had 1,000 various trees including apples which were expected to bear fruit next year.

At Chambeshi Mr Makasa, who was accompanied by Centralised Services Division general manager Mr James Vergeer, learnt that the farm sold between ten and 13 beef cattle per week, but it had a capacity to produce 2,000 when fully developed.

Mr Makasa wound up his tour of the Copperbelt by visiting Kalulushi Farm College and is expected to leave for Luapula Province today.

● Senior Chief Musokotwane and a Zambezi Ranching Company representative yesterday gave conflicting evidence to the land commission.

The two men said this in submissions to the land commission sitting in Livingstone.

Chief Musokotwane said there are three farms which were idle in his area.

He wanted his people to occupy the farms since they were in a tribal area for which he was the traditional ruler. The irony of the matter was that his palace fell in State land and he could be evicted by the State any time, he said.

Executive chairman of the Zambezi Ranching Company, Mr Leonard Tuffin told the commission chaired by Mr Justice Ernest Sakala that having regard to its past record of achievements and its plans for development, the company considered that there were no grounds for its operations to be reduced.

While embarking on a K500,000 expansion programme which started in March this year, the company had undertaken a long-term development plan to intensify its operations.

Mr Tuffin said six farms leased to the corporation were well used for food production but the main constraint to proper land utilisation was the lack of extension services particularly to traditional subsistence farmers.

He added that in line with the Party and Government policy of increased food production, the corporation last year engaged international consultants at a cost of K80,000 to prepare a long-term plan for intensifying and maximising food production at its Mazabuka farms.

He asked for an endorsement by the commission of assurances already given by various representatives of the Government not to interfere with the corporation's operations.

Mr Tuffin said in view of the long-term plans and expansion programmes the corporation had embarked upon, it was imperative that its operations were left intact. — Zana.

CSO: 4420

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BACKS ECONOMIC FEDERATION WITH NEIGHBORS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry has expressed concern at the poor flow of letters of credit to the business community which has now come almost to a standstill.

It has now called for the formation of a loose" economic federation with Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia for the economic betterment of the three countries.

In an interview in Lusaka yesterday chamber chairman Mr Jas Watson said it was possible the country's foreign exchange position had worsened.

"For the past few weeks business houses have not been able to secure letters of credit. I have failed to secure one myself," he said.

He feared that if no concrete steps were taken to remedy the situation, the present reasonable stocks would run down.

Explaining his feelings about the economic performance of the country so far, Mr Watson said it was evident the country was going through a difficult period.

The fact that commercial banks were not issuing letters of credit was indicative that there must be a shortage of foreign exchange.

He said the pipeline, too, was showing signs of extending while the supply position was slowing down.

"We used to obtain things within eight weeks or so from South Africa a few months ago, but now this is taking 14 or 16 months and soon it will be like buying from Europe," said Mr Watson.

The chairman said although Zambia had a good record in honouring her debts it was wrong for people to be over-optimistic.

But he said the country only needed one good farming season to put the economy into the upswing again, and that now was the time to invest.

"I wish to appeal to both local and foreign investors that the time to invest in the country is now and the Government should speed up the release of the revamped Industrial Development Act," said Mr Watson.

He added: "The country has had worse periods before and has survived. We will survive. But this does not mean we cannot avoid some of this."

Turning to the federation, Mr Watson said that this would boost free trade among the three countries with safeguards for each country's producers.

CSO: 4420

ZAF ORDERED GOODS ILLEGALLY, COURT TOLD

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Air Force has in the past bought goods, including vehicles, worth millions of Kwacha allegedly without the authority of the tender board, a Lusaka magistrates court heard yesterday.

ZAF warrant officer, Narayanaswamy Gopidas, stunned the court when he said ZAF authorities were allegedly not strict with their regulations regarding the purchase of goods.

Warrant officer Gopidas, who is assistant local purchasing officer was giving evidence in a case in which suspended ZAF commander, Major-General Christopher Kabwe, and three other men are charged with cheating, importing without paying duty and receiving property believed to have been unlawfully obtained.

Denied

They have denied the charges.

On the first count, it is alleged that Moses Mulenga, managing director of Swazam, and Major Elton Mumba last April 29 induced the Zambia National Commercial Bank to remit 72,000 Rand to Swaziland Radio International as purchase price for six Peugeot cars and one Mercedes Benz truck purportedly ordered by Mfuwe Investments of Lusaka.

The second count is that Mulenga and Mumba between March 13 and August 7 imported six Peugeot cars and a Mercedes Benz truck without paying K70,000 duty.

The third count alleges that Major Kaluba Mbeule, 34, a ZAF officer, between August 13 and 15 received a Peugeot 504 worth K16,000 from Mulenga knowing that it was unlawfully obtained.

Mr Gopidas said on March 14 Captain Yelesu Banda (then a lieutenant) allegedly instructed him to raise Local Purchase Order (LPO) for three Peugeot cars on behalf of Mumba.

He said he signed for the LPO but later saw it had been altered to read four cars and that there was no tender board authority to buy the vehicles.

He recalled that Mumba had allegedly instructed him to sign an LPO for the order of eight buses.

Cross-examined, Mr Gopidas said sometimes ZAF obtained goods after approaching the suppliers verbally.

Originally, Mumba and Kabwe were alleged to have received a Peugeot 504 worth K16,000 knowing it was stolen.

It was at first alleged that Mulenga stole five Peugeot 504s and a Mercedes Benz truck all valued at K96,000, but prosecutor, Assistant Superintendent Nickson Banda, withdrew the charges of theft against the four.

The trial was adjourned to January 6.

In our story yesterday, we said that Zambia Army officer, Major Ronald Christopher Chansa was found guilty on three counts of theft and jailed for three years with hard labour and that the sentence were to run concurrently.

Chansa, 31, was in fact jailed for three years on each count and the sentences are to run consecutively. That means he will serve nine years.

We regret the inconvenience the mix-up might have caused to parties involved.

CSO: 4420

MAJOR CHANSA JAILED FOR THREE YEARS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

A ZAMBIA army officer, Major Ronald Christopher Chansa, was yesterday found guilty on three counts of theft and jailed for three years with hard labour to run concurrently, by Lusaka senior resident magistrate, Mr Noah Kabamba.

Chansa, 31, of Arcadia Barracks was found guilty of stealing firearms and ammunition worth K1,480 belonging to ZAPU-ZIPRA forces last year.

Dressed in a grey suit, green shirt and spectacles, Chansa looked calm as he was led away by police to the cells while his wife looked on.

In his judgement, Mr Kabamba described Chansa's conduct as that of a dangerous criminal and his conviction was to deter army officers from committing similar offences.

Chansa pleaded not guilty to the three counts of theft by public servant.

The court heard that on August 27 last year, being employed as an officer in the then Zambia National Defence Forces (ZNDF), Chansa stole two rifles, a bayonet and 500 rounds of ammunition worth K570 from the Government.

The prosecution further testified that on August 22 the same year, Chansa stole another 500 rounds of ammunition and a rifle worth K360. The third count was that on September 30, he stole a sniper rifle worth K260 from his employers.

During a lengthy trial, a soldier, Ozby Mwaiji, said he was a storeman keeping weapons and ammunition for ZAPU freedom fighters when on August 17, Chansa asked for weapons pretending to have been sent by the army commander.

Mr Mwaiji led Chansa to the store where he took two new weapons, a bayonet and two boxes of ammunition. On August 22, Chansa went back to exchange one weapon since he claimed it had a bad sight and requested for another box of ammunition.

Mr Mwaiji said he did not have receipts nor register the items Chansa took because the latter always seemed in a hurry. He had no alternative but to give him what he had asked for because he was his superior.

Major Augustine Mutale of Arcadia Barracks who was holding other Zambian servicemen in the hospital, said while conducting a raid of Lusaka South Camp, he was informed by Mr Mwaiji that Chansa had collected these weapons and ammunition from the camp.

Detective chief inspector Pumulo Mayuma of Lusaka Central Police described how on December 23, he found a rifle and a bag of ammunition under a bed at the house of a Mr Wilfred Mwesa of Chilenje South in Lusaka where son, Godfrey, said the items had been left by Chansa.

Constable David Phiri of Mandevu police said he took a rifle belonging to ZIPRA forces after arresting Chansa for alleged possessing.

Lusaka lawyer, Mr Sam Amos Mumba, told the court that he bought a gun from Chansa and later demanded money back after discovering that the weapon belonged to the ZNDF.

Mr Kabamba said there was sufficient evidence from the prosecution to convict Chansa on all three counts although there were a few discrepancies in the case.

Mitigating for Chansa, Colonel Alexander Kawanga Mackenzie, said he had known Chansa since 1966 and later worked with him in the army and his performance had been "excellent".

Chansa's counsel Mr Weston Mwanamba, pleaded with Mr Kabamba to consider leniency since his client was a first offender. He was sacked and stripped of his property and to have been stolen by him had been recovered.

Mr Kabamba said Chansa's conviction was a disgrace to the army and wondered what he was going to do with the firearms and ammunition he had stolen.

This was dangerous if the items were allowed to fall into wrong hands.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SEDITION CHARGE DISMISSED--Two men charged with publishing seditious material calling on President Kaunda to resign have been acquitted by Ndola senior resident magistrate, Mr Claver Musumali. Mr Musumali said it was established the seditious papers were found with Chisala Mukonto, 38, of Washa farm on the Kabwe Road and Abel Mukuka Chileshe, 43, of Mwata Kazembe Crescent, Ndola. The circulars were sent to State House and to Chief Justice Annel Silungwe. The magistrate found the people mentioned in the preparation of the circulars, Mrs. Dainess Kunda, a typist at Zamox and Miss Lume Kolala of Burroughs Machines, had admitted in court they worked on the circulars. Mr. Musumali said the only issue at stake was the determination of whether the contents of the circulars were seditious. The magistrate described the meaning of sedition as: "A publication raising any word, sign or visible presentation expressive of a seditious intention." He said he understood seditious intentions to mean advocating the desire to overthrow the Government established by law or bring into hatred or contempt such a government. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Dec 80 p 1]

ZNUT OFFICE TO SHUT DOWN--The Zambia National Union of Teachers is to close down its Mongu office because of shortage of funds, a report by acting general secretary, Mr Albert Chibale has said. According to Mr Chibale's report presented to a ZNUT executive meeting at Chongwe near Lusaka, the decision to close the office was aimed at cutting down on expenses. The meeting was called to discuss the report of the Government administrative committee of inquiry which recommended pay rises for public servants. The report urges union accountants to help putting the union on a sound financial footing. The report says: "Do not hesitate to point out any mistakes or misuse of union finances when you notice any of these malpractices." Mr Chibale said his union had reorganised its farm in Lusaka's Chamba valley to generate funds for its operations. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Dec 80 p 1]

ARMY VETS PROTEST--Members of the Commonwealth of Ex-Servicemen League of Zambia in Ndola have threatened to march to Lusaka and see President Kaunda to protest against the Ministry of Labour and Social Services' decision to restrict the age limit for Zambia After Care War Fund recipients to 70 and above. Administrative secretary of the league, former sergeant-major Yardley Mwanza, charged in Ndola yesterday that his members were "very annoyed with the ministry." "We have received a circular from the secretary of the board of trustees informing us that applicants to the fund who are below 70 will not get money from the fund until they reach that age," he said. Members were puzzled at this decision because all

along 60 had been the age limit for applicants. Mr Mwanza said if the ministry did not reverse the decision, his members would ask Member of the Central Committee for Copperbelt Province Mr Alex Shapi, to allow them to go to Lusaka. "We want the President to see for himself in what condition old soldiers are in and whether they can still live for the next ten years. We want this money before we die," Mr Mwanza said. The decision was made in September and communicated to members of the league by the acting secretary of the fund, Mr B. Chileshe. He says in the circular members below the age of 70 would have their applications for funds rejected and that the board would only consider applications from 70-year-old and above or those who were incapacitated. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Dec 80 p 2]

GROWING RICE ENCOURAGED--People in Mulema village in Chief Chitimukulu's area in Kasama have been urged to make full use of facilities provided by the Party and its Government to grow sufficient rice to meet local demand and for export. Speaking at a meeting held at the village yesterday during the continued tour of his Lukashya constituency, Minister of State for Mines, Mr Fabiano Kalimaposo, said the area and other surrounding villages in the Chambeshi flats have potential for rice production for both local and foreign markets. Villagers in the Chambeshi flats produced 8,990 bags of rice last season. This accounted for about 90 percent of the production of rice in the Northern Province.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Dec 80 p 2]

PORTUGUESE SCHOLARSHIPS--Zambia has accepted several scholarships from Portugal and is keen to increase areas of bilateral cooperation between the two countries. Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma said this in Lusaka yesterday. Prof Goma toasted Portugal's role in the Southern Africa liberation struggle. Speaking during a luncheon for outgoing Portuguese ambassador to Zambia, Mr Antonio Andrede, Prof Goma said the 1974 coup in Portugal had helped to speed up the independence of Mozambique, Angola and finally Zimbabwe. The events which had taken place in the aftermath of the coup had meant that Zimbabwean nationalists had been afforded a base in Mozambique from which they had launched a successful freedom war, he said. Reviewing relations between Zambia and Portugal, the minister told guests at the luncheon which was also attended by Minister of State for Home Affairs Chieftainess Nkomeshya, that existing cordial relations would increase international understanding since this would reduce confrontation between them at various forums. Mr Andrede said Portugal would continue to support the nationalist cause in South Africa and Namibia. "Portugal wants more countries to be free in this area. We have an important duty to accomplish in this sub-continent," Mr Andrede said. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Dec 80 p 5]

RICE MILL OUTPUT LOW--The rice processing mill in Luapula is operating under capacity because of low rice production and poor handling in the province. Senior projects officer for Zambia Horticultural Products (Zamhort) Mr John Muzumara said yesterday that the mill was capable of handling 15,000 bags of 80 kg paddy rice. He said at present the mill is only handling 1,000 kg which is far below the required volume for operation. Mr Muzumara explained that the 1,000 kg of rice is bought from the Northern Province Cooperative Union in Kasama to keep the plant running. He said for the past three years Luapula Province statistics showed reduction of rice production. There was no improvement. Mr Muzumara said initially

it was thought that by building the rice mill in Luapula, rice production would have improved tremendously but this was not so. Mr Muzumara said Zamhort faces a problem with the price control system.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Dec 80 p 4]

NAKAMBALA 'RIOTERS' ACQUITTED--There was jubilation and dancing at Mazabuka magistrates court on Wednesday when 11 Nakambala Sugar Estate employees were acquitted of rioting. Relatives and friends carried the freed men shoulder-high while others shed tears of joy when magistrate Mr Rodrick Sang'andu, passed judgment. The magistrate said he could not convict them because of the conflicting evidence. Mr Sang'andu said the conflicting evidence had been compounded by mistaken identities and misconception of what constituted a riot by the prosecution. The men, who pleaded not guilty to rioting during the controversial K156 annual salary increase early this year, were Alfred Mubanga, Tandywell Mutonga, Lambi Chiliba and Warren Chimata. Others were George Mutelo, Raphael Mudenda, Lameck Kambela, Pius Hanyati, Mweemba Michelo, Henry Wachimanta and Edwin Simasiku.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Dec 80 p 5]

SIAVONGA EXPECTS BOOM--With peace finally returning to the Zambia-Zimbabwe border, Siavonga, on the shores of Lake Kariba, is destined for a boom time and become a leading holiday resort. Siavonga authorities have urged the Government to extend the township's boundaries following a deluge of applications from businessmen scrambling to set up industries there, mainly holiday resorts. Outgoing district secretary Mr Petros Mbewe said there was a scramble for land after a ceasefire between Zambia and former rebel Rhodesian troops. And businessmen who have gone into the kapenta fishing in Siavonga have complained that lack of nets has hampered their business. Mr Norry McDougall, a partner in Kariba Enterprise Limited, said although there was potential that fishermen could catch 4,000 tonnes a year from Lake Kariba, they faced the nets problem because the manufacturers did not have enough foreign exchange allocations this year to bring in the necessary materials. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Dec 80 p 1]

KAUNDA MEETS BANK CHIEFS--President Kaunda yesterday met Bank of Zambia governor Mr Luke Mwananshiku and heads of commercial banks in the country to discuss the state of the country's economy, State House spokesman said last night. The talks lasted one-and-a-half hours and the President briefed the bank leaders on the state of the country's economy and the measures the Party and its Government were taking to reactivate the economy. The spokesman did not give further details, but added that bank leaders assured Dr Kaunda of their continued support. The spokesman said Dr Kaunda had lunch with the bank leaders, who included Bank of Credit and Commerce International chairman Mr Vernon Mwaanga, Bank of Zambia general manager Mr Michael Mwape, governor, Mr Mwananshiku, Zambia National Commercial Bank, managing director, Mr John Mwape and officials from Citibank, Grindlays, Development Bank of Zambia, Barclays and Standard banks. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Dec 80 p 1]

SWEDISH SURVEY OF COOPS--Two Swedish consultants recruited by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) to probe the future role of the Zambia Cooperative Federation (ZCF) have prepared their preliminary report on their survey, a spokesman said in Lusaka. The two, Dr Sven Holmstrom, an agricultural economist and Mr Soren Anderson, a master in business administration, were

recruited from Swedish Farmers' Service, a subsidiary of the cooperative federation of Swedish farmers and are expected to submit a final report next year. The spokesman said the survey had been carried out because of the apparent need for ZCF to build up resources in order to become the service organisation for its affiliated cooperative unions and societies. During their survey the two consultants visited Southern Province Cooperative Union (SPCMU) and held discussions with its members.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Dec 80 p 2]

CHINESE PRAISED--Zambia is grateful to China for undertaking projects which the nation's critics considered as impossible, Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr Justin Mukando, said in Lusaka. He was speaking at a reception held in honour of Chinese vice-minister for state farms and land reclamation, Mr Chao Fan. He said China had undertaken projects which some countries and critics said could not be done. These projects included the Tanzania-Zambia Railways, Lusaka-Mongu road, radio relay stations at all provincial stations and the Kafusha rice scheme. It was against this background that Zambia regarded China as an all-weather friend, Mr Mukando said. "It is in this spirit that Zambia has once again called upon China to assist in enhancing the food production programme," he said. In reply, Mr Chao said Zambia had given a lot of support to China in her fighting against all forces of evil adding that his country should also strive to help Zambia develop her agricultural industry. He said members of his delegation were impressed by the arable land Zambia had and were willing to help develop it. Mr Chao and his delegation arrived in the country two weeks ago and has visited suitable areas where State farms will be set up.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Dec 80 p 2] President Kaunda has hailed the Chinese government for the help it has rendered towards the development of the country. Dr Kaunda was speaking when a ten-man Chinese agricultural delegation called on him at State House last night. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Dec 80 p 5]

SOVIET AID PLEDGED -The Soviet Union has pledged to continue giving technical assistance to Zambia in all fields. Chief of the department of foreign relations in the Soviet ministry of education, Mr Nikolay Mishurov said in Kitwe at the weekend that his country was prepared to help Zambia in any field as long as requests were made in the proper channels. Speaking when he was welcomed to Kitwe by mayor Mr Sunday Chiluba, Mr Mishurov said his ministry was happy with the way teachers from his country were being treated in Zambia. "We shall remain in Zambia and continue to help in all fields as long as we are still needed. He said the Soviets were aware of Zambia's requirements. "We are still willing and we shall continue helping Zambia in any fields but such help can only come through contacts between the two countries in the established channels," he said. He said the Soviet Union was willing to assist school leavers get basic skills "which will eventually land them in the beginnings of their working life." He said he was aware cities like Kitwe were growing fast and as a result there was need for added services. Mr Chiluba said President Kaunda held the Soviet Union in high esteem because of the help that country had rendered to Zambia. "Our political systems are similar," the mayor said. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Dec 80 p 5]

STATE TO SAVE COLLEGE--The Government is to take over Kalulushi Farm College to save it from total collapse, director Mr Feston Kamaloni said yesterday. "The Government is in the process of finalising details of the takeover of the farm with various bodies involved in its operations," he said. He declined to elaborate but said the Government was expected to take over the college next month. Mr Kamaloni, who was attending an emergency board of governors meeting yesterday, admitted that the college was facing a serious financial crisis. He said the K60,000 annual grant from the Government was inadequate. The college's plight came to light on Tuesday when Chairman of the Rural Development Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Kapasa Makasa, toured the premises. Mr Makasa said after the tour the situation was sad and that 300 pigs were being fed on layers' marsh meant for chickens while students and staff lived in dilapidated buildings. College sources said the institution had failed to admit new students this year because of lack of funds. Mr Makasa directed provincial agricultural officer Mr David Kajimo, to help the college obtain stockfeed from the National Milling Company to save the animals. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Dec 80 p 1]

MAIZE NEEDED--Zambia's consumption of maize now stands at 9 million bags per year, chairman of the Rural Development Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, Mr Kapasa Makasa, has said in a special working and policy paper. The paper, which is the basis of discussions Mr Makasa held with Copperbelt Commercial Farmers, Party and its Government leaders and agricultural officers in the Copperbelt Province, contains a detailed analysis of both the Lima and Operation Food Production Programmes to which the Party and its Government are committed. He will discuss the same paper in Luapula and other provinces he is visiting. Mr Makasa says in the paper that Zambia's estimated food consumption and requirements as at October 31, this year showed that the country is now consuming 750,000 bags of maize monthly putting the figure of maize consumption at 9 million bags a year. He said stocks of maize as at the same period, this year, were put at 3.8 million bags, and maize required for importation is now in the region of 2,822,333 bags and this works out at a cost of 38 million south African rand, which is the equivalent of K45 million in foreign exchange. He explains in the paper that approximately 55 percent of the maize production had come from small-scale producers in the rural sector. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Dec 80 p 1]

TWO STATE FARMS--Two State farms will be established at Kambilombilo and Munkumpa in Ndola Rural, provincial permanent secretary Mr Jordan Munkanta has announced. Mr Munkanta said the two farms will cover a total hectarage of 90,000 and that the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development was carrying out a survey on the soils aimed at establishing suitable crops to be grown. Mr Munkanta, who was speaking at this year's provincial chiefs council meeting, said with the wheat project at Mpongwe and the establishment of two farms, agricultural production in Ndola would be boosted. The permanent secretary explained that his province had registered its Marketing Cooperative Union which comprises 22 primary societies ready to take over the marketing functions of Namboard by next April.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420 END

JPRS 77184

15 January 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2346

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JPRS 77184

15 January 1981

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No. 2346

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MAGNITUDE OF LIBYAN INTERVENTION IN CHAD QUESTIONED

Paris LE MONDE in French 23-24 Nov 80 p 26

[Text] There is growing disagreement over the matter of the presence of Libyan troops in the capital of Chad, where confrontation is continuing between the partisans of Hissene Habre, leader of the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) and those of Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Provisional National Union Government (GUNT), the chief of state and leader of the Popular Armed Forces (FAP), who are now fighting in close collaboration with the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) of Lt Col Kamougue, the vice president of the GUNT.

On the FAP side, they denied, on Friday, 21 November, that there was any direct involvement of the Libyan Army even though in the FAN camp they continue to assert that they "possess incontrovertible proof of Libyan presence alongside the FAP."

For their part several western journalists who, from the Cameroonian city of Kousseri, were able to go to Ndjamena, said on Friday that they could in no way confirm the presence of Libyan troops despite information recently reported by the Pentagon (LE MONDE, 21 November), noting the presence of from 3,000 to 4,000 Libyan soldiers in Chad. These journalists, it is true, were not permitted by the FAP to go to the combat zone. On the other hand, they were able to observe attacks, now daily, by a Tupolev 22 bomber of Soviet manufacture apparently belonging to the Libyan Air Force and the presence, in Chadian air space, of a Libyan helicopter of the Chinook class, of American manufacture.

On passing through Paris, Thiam Tidjani, spokesman for the GUNT, stated that his government "called upon Libya for help in putting down the rebellion" and denied that the leaders in Tripoli wanted "to destabilize the countries of the western Sahara region." Tidjani added, "If a country other than Libya intervened in Chad some governments would not have reacted unfavorably."

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where we are reminded of the recent remarks by Jean Francois-Poncet, that France "is following with close attention" the developments in the Chadian situation, they assert that they are not in a position to confirm the presence, at the gates of Ndjamena, of an expeditionary force as large as that noted by the Pentagon. Moreover, French experts in African matters are showing skepticism with respect to Libyan capability of sending an expeditionary force representing nearly a tenth of the strength of of the regular army--to a distance so far removed from its rear--at a time when large concentrations of Libyan troops are also noted at the Tunisian and Egyptian frontiers.

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ISLAM, STABILITY IN WEST AFRICA DISCUSSED

Paris DEFENSE NATIONALE in French Nov 80 pp 107-118

[Article by Jean-Paul Charnay]

[Text] In this article Jean-Paul Charnay, director of the Center for study and research on strategies and conflicts at Paris IV Sorbonne, evokes for us the realities of an African Islam which has its own characteristics, particularly as a result of the existence of great confraternities such as the Tijaniya and the Qadiriya; and its own sociocultural realities, arising in part from French and British colonization. This Islam, however, cannot remain isolated from the Moslem world. One can quite properly wonder what destabilizations will confront this continent, likely rather soon to become the theater of very harsh conflicts.

Various recent developments, John Paul II's trip to Africa, and declarations by Giscard d'Estaing on the three-sided developments in the Gulf, attracted attention to the cultural and religious factors in Black Africa's international relations. Without commenting on the above-mentioned developments, one can note certain elements of political equilibrium and of political destabilization which are the function of a contemporary phenomenon: the expansion of Islam.

1. Stratigraphy of Trends

African Islam is conventionally described as basically resembling an ethnic brotherhood. Even today most of the social and human fabric of the rural population is held together by traditional rural brotherhoods, Tijaniya, Qadiriya, moderate Hamallists, inspiring a popular mysticism serving to tranquillize a stable peasantry. The special case of Mouridism, for the rural peasantry of Senegal, can also be cited; it is outside traditional Sunnite orthodoxy, but seems to be strengthening its financial power, based on peanuts, through modern investments and encourages a proselytism extending beyond its place of origin, even, it is said, reaching American Blacks.

It is also usual to see tensions and conflicts between Moslems arising from the differences between ethnic groups, where each one wants its own mosque, and between brotherhoods. Various trends now weaken this system of alternate opposition and coexistence among localized communities, and reveal a new social stratification.

Islam revival seems to arise from an ideological union between the merchant class carrying out a primitive capital accumulation, a few members of the liberal professions, and certain parts of the peasantry seeking a cultural and socioeconomic advancement through urban emigration or agricultural improvement. Thus a stratum of middle-and-large planters, merchants and truck transport entrepreneurs assumes increasing importance. Without having to be systematically examined, their faith eludes close scrutiny. They secure their social standing and economic status through financing the construction and maintenance of mosques or medersas, either directly or through cultural associations. One can thus cite the Senegal Union for Moslem Progress, the Ivory Coast Moslem Cultural Center; the recent Abidjan Islamic Congregation of members of the Ivory Coast Republic, the Niger Islamic Association, the Upper Volta Moslem Community, the Cameroon Islamic Cultural Association, the Tanzania Muslim Council, the Supreme Moslem Council of Kenya (SUPKEM). These private law associations (the old law of 1901 in French speaking countries) operating in a context of state secularity, have at their head businessmen in the traditional style or the "entrepreneur" style, (beyond a certain economic threshold the distinction between the two becomes vague); learned religious men generally possessing a good understanding of the West; and intellectuals with European training: members of the liberal professions or teachers. These associations have rather extensive structures: they have their executive bureau, committees specialized in religious affairs, in national affairs, cultural, youth affairs and in teaching; there are also locally established sections. They appear to have little to do with, or only have correct relations with, the traditional brotherhoods of Tijaniya, with its popular mysticism or the nonextremist Hamalliya. Because of their more modern institutionalization, the makeup of their directive bodies, their economic vigor and their social welfare activities, they should achieve a level of intellectual depth and political action that can earn them the status of privileged interlocutors vis a vis their governments, the Arab countries already subsidizing them, and the cultural affairs branches of other countries.

Isolated from other movements, the wahhabite movement is made up of merchants having perhaps less economic influence but a great tenacity and a great antiwestern solidarity. Calling themselves Sunnite, and proclaiming a puritan, even rigid Islamic faith, this minority, both ingrown and activist, has broken off from other Moslem movements which condemn its intransigence. It seeks to preach in places where it is not established, condemning traditional modes of brotherhoods and of Islam, orthodox yet reformist, of cultural associations. [as written in text] The split is real in the Ivory Coast Republic. In Upper Volta, during the conflict with Mali in 1974, bloody combats occurred at Bobo Dioulasso. Since then this movement has been creating its own associations, having them legally recognized by the state for both independence and protection. The situation is thus calmer but psychologically, mutual hostility continues. The Wahhabites refuse to pray in mosques of other movements--very significant conduct and contrary to the claims of unity of the Moslem community.

Also to be noted is the appearance of an in-growing extremism which has developed in some villages taken over by a charismatic leader. This phenomenon, qualitatively if not numerically significant, certainly is not new. It is found, in fact, at the origin of a certain number of warring empires, when one changes from looking inward to a holy war. The Senegalese film maker, Sembene Ousmane, condemns it in his 1976 film Ceddo. Between the two wars it arose in a more limited way in the evolution of the Hamallah brotherhood, derived from the Tijaniya through the influence of a pious and enterprising individual, Shiek Hamallah, whose partisans were so restless that the colonial administration exiled them to France. The proliferation of these inward-looking groups could result in

the destruction of the social fabric, confrontations with other movements or confrontations with governmental or administrative authorities. That, moreover, is what happened in the fall of 1979 at Dollé in north Cameroon at the very time that President Senghor in an interview in Afrique-Defense (No 20, November 79 p 20) denounced the activities in Senegal of a "little marabout...who wanted to act like Khomeyni."

In brief the stratigraphy of Moslem trends in West Africa can be synthesized by differentiating between a fundamentalist Islam and a popular mysticism. In the fundamentalist Islam there is a puritan movement (the wahhabiya), an intellectual movement (university level institutes, Dakar, and in Nigeria, Zaria and Kano), and a reformist movement (cultural and cultist associations). In popular mysticism one finds an open movement (Tijaniya, Qadiriya, moderate Hamallists), an austere movement (Mourides and extremist Hamallists) and an inward-looking mysticism, with charismatic leadership and an occasional reaccentuation of fundamentalism.

2. Progress of Islam of Arabization

The wealthiest part of the merchant stratum mainly supports cultural associations, generally of reformist orientation, accepting the existing government framework and the political and economic system. A fringe of this stratum, no doubt less powerful commercially, won over to a bedrock wahhabism, remains if not hostile at least very much reserved vis a vis governments, and considers itself the bearer of a pan-Islamic potential. Both of these groupings are influential. The internal and international balances of Sub-Sahara Africa depend in part on the intensification of one or the other of the two groupings, on the passing of generations and men. Beyond this, there are the conversions of certain leaders, such as Al Hadji Omar Bango of Gabon, or the Gambian ministers, certain high level officials and also the vague move toward official and constitutional affirmation of Islam in countries that are diversified religiously, as, for example, the discussion in 1977-78 of the possible transformation of Upper Volta into an Islam Republic because it was vexed over receiving quite scanty Arab assistance.

Even in the mass media age mosques and teachers of the Koran remain privileged vectors in the spread of Islam carried out by Arabs, brotherhoods and cultural associations. The proselytism of certain countries--Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, involves support of students, sending of books, awarding of grants, credits for the restoration and the construction of mosques. However, all Islamization presupposes an arabization, and one can wonder what the political fallout of this will be. Three institutions--cultural centers, Islamic scholarships and Franco-Arabic schools can have, in the mid-range, powerful effects.

Arab cultural centers continue to be established: Libyan in Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta (in addition to those by Algeria, Turkey and Malta); Egyptian, in Nouakchott. The African Islamic Center in Khartoum has relations with certain cultural associations, and efforts of the Cairo Supreme Council for Islamic affairs should be noted, as well as the Pakistan ahmadiya missions in English-speaking countries (Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Ghana), which also seek to establish themselves in French-speaking countries. It appears that the Libyan centers are increasing their arabization efforts through practical secretarial courses, courses in typewriting and home economics, all of which attract wider participation.

On the other hand, a large Islamic center is needed in West Africa or at least in French-speaking Africa, since in northern Nigeria there are the universities of Ahmadu Bello at Zaria and Abdul Bahi Bayero at Kano. True, an Islamic institute was created in Dakar whose mosque and architecture suggests Moroccan financing. This institute issued a bulletin but currently it offers basic Moslem training more than conducting actual research.

For prayer the people of Dakar prefer familiar religious sites established in their neighborhoods. Plans are under discussion for a vast university of Islamic studies established at Say, a little historic town 50 kilometers south of Niamey, financed by oil countries, but by February 1979 construction work had not yet begun. Supported by its great economic strength and discipline the Mourides brotherhood is completing a center of religious studies and has installed a vast Koranic library at Touba.

Upper level Koranic studies are now being propagated through a system of "Islamic" scholarships. These scholarships are granted to students going to study theology and Moslem law in the Universities of Mecca and Medina, the two holy cities, whose prestige seems to grow side-by-side with that of the most illustrious and ancient of Moslem universities, Al Ahzar in Cairo, which perhaps suffers from the policies Egypt currently pursues vis a vis Israel. There are also scholarships in Libya, Kuwait, Algeria and Sudan.

Difficulties in adjustment nevertheless have arisen. Arabized graduates in religious and juridical sciences, less sought in the employment market than French- and English-speaking students, are forced back to the medersas. These are private, thus financed by the community itself, or subsidized by Arab countries which sometimes assume responsibility for paying them. These younger men, imbued with the literalistic Islamic purity acquired in Mecca and Medina, are especially shocked by the traditional thinking and life styles of the old immams serving the mosques, and want to replace them. The differences in education and in outlook causes sharp conflict over interests, and between generations. Cultist and cultural associations are aware that these conflicts are developing. Fearing religious activism, they argue that these puritan and earnest graduates are too young to assume the responsibility of the immam, that is the spiritual authority of the mosque who conducts prayers; this ought to be reserved for pious and grave personages who read the Koran, tell their beads at home, only going out to pronounce the Khutba (the sermon) and lead the great prayer on Fridays.

In its December 1978 Lagos Conference the World Association of Young Moslems dealt with the problem of openings for studnets of religious sciences and asked UNESCO to bring influence to bear on governments to secure the equivalence of their degrees with national or western degrees. Political and university circles, even Moslem circles, nevertheless have doubts about the practical effectiveness of this and fear a religious zeal whose strength is illustrated by Wahhabism and by Iran. The problem is very urgent in numerous countries and at various levels of instruction.

Governments themselves seem hardly anxious to extend Islamic studies. At Dakar Arab-centered oriental studies are being developed according to classical scholarship. At the University of Abidjan the plan for creating courses in Arab history and language should ensure neutrality toward all religious influences.

At the University of Dar Es Salaam the opening of a department of religious studies, desired by the Tanzania Muslim Council, is delayed because of lack of space (?) In Nigeria southern Christians condemn the strength of the illustrious Moslem university of Zaria, Ahmadu Bello University, but the malaise is equally obvious at the primary and secondary levels. In Nigeria, still, the UPN party, whose principal leaders, of western origin, not Moslems, declare they wish to harmonize without mixing them, in a system of "private education" Koranic studies for which certain hours would be set aside, and modern studies, provided in schools for western training. In Senegal the socialist party's national women's movement is concerned over the future and the training of talibés, students in Koranic schools, who are often poor. In Mauritania French-speaking "negro-African" students fear an extension into the secondary school of Koranic instruction in Arabic.

In fact the argument has been joined, and envenomed, since colonial times. Moslem communities, proud of their Koranic schools had, much more than the non-Moslem communities, kept away from the school opened by colonialists. Practicing a system of general education in closest touch with their collectivity, non-Moslem communities had less resistance to a system of specialized education which often provided them access to faster social and administrative advancement in the colonial system, and after independence. There were guilty feelings and conflicts, not only among Moslem Africans, but also among Moslem Indians, about their inadequate educational system. To overcome cultural handicaps and give their children better opportunities in the professional fields, Moslem associations themselves organize bilingualism. They "westernize" in part the students trained in the arabo-Moslem culture but using several procedures, the most simple being the study of French and English in Arabic itself. Another is to send students who are finishing their studies to a western university to obtain conversion of their degrees, or to Algerian universities where the teaching is still in French. Recourse is also had to bilingual education--Tunisians in Djibouti, for example. Thus for several years Moslem associations have created "Franco-Arab schools"--private, Moslem, primary and secondary schools which teach in Arabic but with certain material taught in French.

Thus there are strange interlocked cultural and financial triangles. From the west, petro-dollars provide producing countries an abundance of funds that their sociopolitical and economic structures cannot immediately absorb. They profit from short-term investments and short-term loans in the west, or they transfer part of these funds to Africa in the form of aid (but a large part of this aid goes back to the west for the purchase of technology, consumer goods and arms) and finally they devote a part to invigorate Islamic religious zeal, thus arabization. Through the weight of history, politics and job requirements, arabization is supported by study of or even a redeployment toward a western language: French or English.

Thus a paradox is born: the west finances Islamization through producer countries; it hence works for its own retreat; but in a second phase arabization goes hand in hand with re-westernization...

3. Destabilization

At present the situation well reflects the objective alliances formed, from the political point of view, against continental revolution and for stabilization of the world economic system, between liberal western regimes and regimes of petroleum monarchies; and against materialism, between the Christian and Moslem religions.

In fact most of the Afro-Moslem leaders, often coming from rather westernized reformist circles (intellectuals forming part of the government service, military persons, part of the members of the liberal professions), supported by the merchants of the cultural associations and the peasant masses still enclosed in traditional brotherhoods which have never sought a systematic arabization, need, in order to avoid their own destabilization, the "gun-technique" or "Jaguar"--brought by the west, since their own armed forces, by suspicion, by lack of interest, by insufficient technical training, cannot or will not assimilate the modern arms systems and the general strategies they entail.

The west--France--represents a force that from the military point of view is at the same time still credible and economically and culturally favorable to certain social strata. The problem acquires its own dynamic to the extent that some recent inter-African conflicts involved not only political and ideological, economic and ethnic conflicts, but also religious conflicts: Biafra, Sudan, Chad, Eritrea. It is obvious that these religious conflicts are not unique. But in the white heat of conflict their involvement remains poorly understood.

The Biafra war (1967-70) with such complex causes had first brought about pogroms, then reciprocal exoduses. The number of Christians who went back south from the north was estimated at one million; this helps homogenize the various regions, hence to make direct confrontations rarer. After its victory, the Nigerian central government circumscribed religious influence. It restricted the annual contingent of pilgrims and reduced the role of Moslem chieftains of the north, specifically the direct or political inheritors of Osman Dan Fodio, who through a holy war at the beginning of the 19th century built the Sokoto empire--inheritors who had their authority strengthened during the British period by the system of /Indirect Rule/ [printed in italics] They had already sustained a serious blow in 1966 by the assassination of leaders of the NPC (Northern Peoples Congress). The expansion of Islam in the Horn of Africa, Christianized since the Fourth Century, and which had remained in part Christian for geographic reasons (difficult entry, stormy mountain systems), and for cultural and linguistic reasons, is carried forward in an unusual way, sheltered from the great migratory or commercial forces. It was carried out, as in the rest of Africa, by merchants coming from nearby Yemen or from Arabia, but in a diluted way. It was carried out by dissemination among tribes, each one retaining or concealing its own special customs, its local ways and different emphases in a rather superficial conversion process. As a result of the elaboration of a specific language, the Swahili, mixing Arab and Bantu, Arabization did not follow Islamization. Armed conflicts between Islamized tribes and Christian tribes arose often more from a war of conquest of more fertile lands, with a better climate on the high plateaus, than a holy war with proselytizing aims. Currently, although Islam constitutes one of the links unifying tribes that are quite disparate because of their ethnic characteristics, language and geography, compared to Christian populations, certain Christians fight on the Somalian side for nationalist or revolutionary, ethnic and anti-Marxist reasons.

For Chad, and for the moment, African leaders from the north of western Africa are somewhat hesitant concerning Arab expansion. According to circumstances either leaders of Moslem or of Christian origin ask either for the maintenance of French forces in Chad, always declared to be temporary and in principal condemned by all, or for their immediate departure, as requested by the Kano conference and finally put into effect. Mauritania, wholly Moslem, which seeks to withdraw from the Sahara conflict, reveals the same alternations. Logically, in order to oppose any too marked progressive growth Moslem leaders, therefore, rely on the support of those Arab countries whose Islam is resistant, stabilized and whose policy is oriented toward the west.

The policy of Colonel Qadhdhafi, who is considered a political chief, and not a religious chief, despite his aid to teaching and constructing mosques and cultural centers, has resulted in the rejection of a too great Arab political domination, even exercised through religious channels. Beyond that there are the different Libyan attempts: economic aid to Upper Volta, support for the Central African Empire and Idi Amin Dada, armed intervention in Chad and Gafsa, a possible plan for a geopolitical regrouping of the great nomads in a "Federation of Sahel Islamic States." This last project can be seen in the context of the attack on the Mecca mosque, and seems to aim at destabilizing the system by installing on the north and south Saharan borders a zone of political renewal in a progressive and Islamic sense which would be fatal to certain modern governments and would hem in the Near East, its petroleum and its agreements with the west, between two wings, Iranian and African. Thus would the descent toward sub-Sahara Africa be strengthened? To the north certain attractions would be directed toward the west's internal splinters: Libya's policy toward Malta or Arab questioning concerning latent separatism in the outer provinces of Latin countries.

There is much overlapping of motives and one cannot escape the double relationship Africans/West and Moslems/Arab countries. For Christians relations with the West remain vital, at least for the mid-range. Despite their great vexation over it, shown, for example, by the African bishops' condemnation of certain methods of conversion, Nigerian Christians' condemnation of the pugnacity of the University Ahmada Bello of Zaria, and the long range worries of certain political leaders, Christians cannot openly oppose Islam's growth without the risk of turning Moslems against the west. Thus the trip of John Paul II comes perhaps as a stabilizing counter-offensive.

The most important fact, just the reverse of the situation in the colonial period, is that Moslems no longer feel inferior to Christians. However, in a less essential way for Christians, but still in a powerful way, the majority of the Moslems yet turn toward the west. More exactly, they feel the need to redress an imbalance by relying on the west for support and must take advantage of their cultural and economic establishments.

4. Religions Condemned to Remain Objectively United?

In the short term Islamization does not call into question relations with the west, so long as a progressive pressure exists and so long as communism appears the most opposed to ethical and religious values, to the interests of the strata--or clans--in power and to the interests of the west which sustains them. This major contradiction remaining, religions are condemned to remain objectively united in their struggle against Marxism. What they, Islam included, fear is, henceforth, less the interference into their theology and the ancient cosmogonies inspiring a canonically impure but viable syncretism, than a direct step from cosmogonies to materialist ideologies. What the merchant and bureaucratized strata who are in power fear is the change to a non-capitalist way of development. According to traditional Marxian analysis one could believe that the expansion of Islam would strengthen inter-African and Afro-western contradictions. In actual fact, paradoxically, it is rather the weakening of communist pressure, a greater antagonism among the religions, that could bring about a certain destabilization of the system.

Such a destabilization would take place also if qualitative or quantitative changes took place in the methods and movements of Islamization, if the wahhabite movement, lesser merchants, austere artisans, young imams, bearers of Islamic purity and professionally disadvantaged in relation to the westernized ones, got the majority. It would accentuate a literalism borne of recent conversions, of a more rigorous theological training out of Saudi Arabia, Libya or the Iranian Islamic Revolution. Then the confrontations among Moslems, aggravated by the conflicts of clans, of circles and of generations, could react on contemporary political, economic and strategic ties, and offer diminished resistance to Arab political influence—if the latter did not tear itself apart—in brief, bring about a geopolitical upheaval.

9772
CSO: 4400

ANGOLAN-CONGOLESE FINAL COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWING LARA'S CONGO VISIT

Brazzavile ETUMBA in French 30 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Congolese Information Agency]

[Text] The delegation of the MPLA-Labor Party left Brazzaville on 27 November after a 48-hour visit to the Peoples Republic of the Congo.

The Angolan delegation which was led by comrade Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau in charge of organizations, held talks, it is known, with the Congolese side which was headed by comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau responsible for foreign affairs, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

The final communique published at the conclusion of this visit states:

The two delegations noted with satisfaction that relations between the two parties are continually advancing and becoming stronger on the basis of their fira attachment to the ideals and principles of peace, militant solidarity, and proletarian internationalism.

The two delegations, still maintaining the revolutionary commitment of the immortal Marien Ngouabi and Antonio Agostinho Neto, reaffirmed their resolute determination to dynamize still further their inter-party cooperation and to develop contacts between their respective mass organizations with a view toward better harmonizing their activities of mutual interest.

Also, the two delegation agreed to search actively for ways and means of establishing continuous and harmonious development between the Peoples Republic of the Congo and the Peoples Republic of Angola through guiding it resolutely with a view toward complementarity.

Examining in-dept the questions relating to defense and to the security of the Congolese and Angolan revolutions, the two delegations committed themselves to continue their cooperation in this field for the strengthening of defense and the security of common borders.

After having proceeded to a broad exchange of views on the experiences of the Congolese Labor Party and the MPLA-Labor Party, the two delegations reaffirmed their unanimous determination to work toward meaningful harmonization of their positions on all problems relating to the total liberation of the continent, the consolidation of African unity and the strengthening of ties of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation among the progressive countries for the betterment of the world.

The delegation of the MPLA-Labor Party was particularly pleased with the progress achieved by the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) in asserting the sovereignty of the Congo in all domains, particularly in the field of the building of a national, independent economy, the sole guarantee of a national and independent economy [sic] aiming at the construction of a socialist society in the Peoples Republic of the Congo.

The delegation of the PCT expressed its sincere appreciation for the achievements of the MPLA-Labor Party in the political and economic fields which constitute important steps toward the strengthening of national independence and the prediction of an Angolan socialist society such as was called for in the program and resolutions of the First Constitutive Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party.

The PCT delegation applauds the advent of organs of popular government and the creation of the Peoples Assembly in the Peoples Republic of Angola.

The two delegations expressed their complete satisfaction with respect to the quality of their talks, which were stamped by friendship, candor, and mutual understanding, and above all, by revolutionary fervor.

Approaching current international questions, the two delegations expressed their concern regarding the present course of certain international problems which are injurious to the freedom of peoples, to their rights, to dignity and to progress and which constitute therefore a threat to peace and international security.

Concerning Namibia, the two parties condemn the illegal occupation of this territory as well as the dilatory maneuvers of South Africa in its efforts to obstruct implementation of the United Nations plan. They support the United Nations plan and the application of Resolution 435 for the immediate independence of Namibia and reiterate their indefectible solidarity with SWAPO, the sole legitimate and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

The two delegations vigorously doncemned the acts of aggression and barbarity perpetrated by the racist South African regime against the Peoples Republic of Angola dnd the Front Line countries.

The two delegations are concerned by the situation in South Africa and reaffirmed their support for the ANC [African National Congress] and the South African people in struggle against the odious and retrograde system of apartheid.

The two delegations congratulate the Saharan people for their stunning victories in the political, diplomatic, and military domains under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front. They express their active solidarity and their unreserved support and of the right of the Palestinian people to build an independent and sovereign state.

Analyzing the tragedy of Chad, the two delegations were quite concerned. In this connection, they firmly support the resolution on Chad adopted at the 17th summit of heads of state and government of the OAU held in Freetown 1-4 July 1980 and pronounce themselves in favor of the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] headed by President Goukouni Oueddei.

The two delegations expressed their deep distress at the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. They wish that these two fraternal countries should quickly work to resolve this conflict through negotiation.

(We note that during his trip, comrade Lucio Lara was received on two occasion by the president of the Central Committee, comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

9516
CSO: 4400

ARAB DEVELOPMENT AID TO AFRICA REPORTED

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 14 Nov 80 p 14

[Article: "Arab States Pledge 4.3 Billion Dollars to Africa; Arab Aid Covers African Continent With No Strings or Conditions"]

[Text] The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa said that Arab pledges to Africa totaled 4.367 billion dollars at the end of 1979, not to speak of Arab participation in international financial institutions and organizations which provide aid to Africa.

The bank explained that seven Arab countries offering aid had pledged about two-thirds of the total Arab Commitments, of 2.838 billion dollars. The difference between the two sums represents commitments by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the Arab Loan Fund for Technical Aid to Africa of 5.9 million dollars; the Islamic Development Bank, 158 million dollars; the OPEC Fund, 320 million dollars; the Arab-African Bank, 23 million dollars; the Islamic Solidarity Fund, 11.5 million dollars; and oil credits of the International Monetary Fund, 473 million dollars.

Beneficiary Countries

Eleven African countries benefited from Arab aid in 1973, 32 in 1974, 37 in 1975, 38 in 1976, 40 in 1977, and 41 in 1979. In other words, Arab aid covered the African continent 100 percent within 4 years after the Arab petroleum countries entered the circle of countries offering aid.

The bank said that Arab aid to Africa in the next period was offered directly with the exception of 404 million dollars offered indirectly to finance multinational projects covering the African continent or African financial organizations. Of the remaining commitments, West Africa received 2.181 million dollars, or 50 percent, while East Africa obtained 1.781 billion dollars, or 40.1 percent of the total commitments.

The bank explained that detailed analysis of Arab aid to Africa shows that 64 percent of the total financial transfers were directed to 24 countries which are among the most destitute in the Third World, that 40.5 percent of the transfers benefited 18 countries which are among the least developed, and that 23 percent went to seven African coastal countries.

Arab aid is characterized by not being restricted by specific conditions, in contrast to aid from the countries of the Committee for Development Aid or the countries of the socialist bloc, where every dollar offered as aid returns to its original source

again through credits to suppliers and purchase of goods and services. Arab financing is considered final and in practice means only deducting the current amount of this financing for the donor state.

Flexible Conditions

The other characteristic which distinguishes Arab aid is that it is offered with flexible and easy conditions. Note that 69.2 percent of the total pledges were made with preferential conditions or include other phrasing amounting to a gift of at least 25 percent, according to the information of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The Arab Bank for Ecomomic Development in Africa alluded to the fact that Arab participation in financing the development of Third World countries is a recent development, dating to 1973. However, its newness does not prevent Arab financing from carrying considerable weight in the field of international cooperation in behalf of development.

He added that the volume of the aid pledged by the Arab countries during 1975 constituted 45 percent of the total pledges of the bloc of countries of the Committee for Development Aid, that is, of the total pledges of countries granting aid with the exception of countries with a guided economy, whose aid is considered so small as to be nonexistent in comparison with that from the countries of the Committee for Development Aid or the OPEC countries.

7587
CSO: 4402

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier--passages between slantlines published in italics]

[Text] Nairobi--Two billion dollars to attentuate the economic grip of the South African giant: such were the stakes at the Conference on Development in Southern Africa, which was held in Maputo on 27-28 November (LE MONDE of 28 November). On one side, nine African countries haunted--over and above their differences--by the concern to reduce their varying degrees of dependence on their powerful neighbor: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. (Zaire hopes to be admitted soon to this disparate club.) On the other side, 36 potential donors--countries and international organizations--cordially invited to transform this desire for emancipation into reality. These latter belong, in the main, to the capitalist world.

The promoters of the conference, who represent 60 million inhabitants, had prepared 97 projects covering the spectrum of economic activity: energy, agriculture, health, transport, telecommunications. Despite this apparent diversity, the "nine" give priority to three sectors: roads, railroads and ports. Projects concerned with the modernization and development of these kinds of infrastructure account for three-fourths of the funding proposals presented at Maputo. This triple priority is legitimate in the face of Pretoria's ambitions and assets. South Africa, in fact, has never hidden its desire to base its economic predominance on a "constellation" bringing together all the states situated south of the Zaire River. Now this communications network, dense and well organized, constitutes one of the best levers working to further its will to power.

For the "nine" the necessity then is above all to strengthen and modernize the "counternetwork"--road, railroad and port--at their disposal: electrification of railroads, purchase of new engines, extension of anchorage capacity, lengthening of piers, drainage of guttering, etc. The "nine" already have 1,300 km of railroads. Except for the /Tanzania Zambia Railway/ (Tazara), built recently by Chinese technicians, this network was the creation of the colonial powers, who had conceived it first of all in terms of their own commercial interests at the time. One example: the three principal lines of Mozambique have no link-up between them. No rail line links together the two biggest cities--and principal ports--of the country: Maputo and Beira. On the regional level, it is a question /grosso modo/ of promoting an East-West flow of trade, from Angola to

Mozambique, to the detriment of the North-South flow, as the too-powerful neighbor is the one to the south.

With its three ports--Maputo, Beira and Nacala--and its energy potential--especially the hydroelectricity of Cabora-Bassa--Mozambique will be the principal beneficiary of this program of regional action. It is not just coincidence that the Mozambican capital is the headquarters of the "commission of transport and communication" created in April at a first meeting in Lusaka. The government of Samora Machel had also, more carefully than others, prepared for this conference.

Aware of the fact that the capitalist world is better placed to provide the money and technology they need, the "nine" invited all the western and Scandinavian countries, as well as Japan, Australia, India, Brazil, the World Bank and the IMF. Mr Stirn, secretary of state for foreign affairs, represented France. The supplicants could not hope, in [only] 2 days, to come away with the whole $2 billion. But they did get 650 million. Mr Honwana, spokesman for the "nine," contended that these commitments /"will snowball."/

With $400 million--or 20 percent of the total needs--the African Development Bank has shown itself especially generous. Over the next 5 years, the ABD will devote 10 percent of its budget to the "nine." Claude Cheysson, EEC commissioner for development, promised $100 million within the framework of the Lome Convention. But on one condition: this money cannot be spent either on Angola or on Mozambique, as these two countries have refused up to now to adhere to the convention. OPEC's special fund offered some assistance but did not specify how much. The Scandinavian states all responded positively. The Netherlands alone made $15 million available immediately.

Several wealthy countries, notably the United States, kept to a posture of waiting: they affirm their willingness to examine more closely the projects submitted at the conference. For Washington--which only pledged $25 million--these delaying tactics but poorly disguise underlying political reservations. For example, the Americans while welcoming Mr Machel's invitation to the investors this year have kept their distance from a country which is a candidate-member of CEMA and whose foreign policy is totally alined on that of the Soviet Union. For 4 years Mozambique has in fact been on the /"black list"/ of the American Congress.

In the medium term, one danger threatens the plans of the "nine." If it remains politically stable, Zimbabwe could quickly dominate its less-developed neighbors. It will be helpful, then, to avoid the appearance of too clear an imbalance between the partners, such as that which in 1977 shattered the East African Community, which benefited Kenya too much. As for South Africa, it hardly seems distressed over its neighbors' efforts to close ranks, even though this effort is intended to thwart its strategy of regional domination. Economically, these states will most assuredly remain for quite some time yet dependent on it. But does it accurately assess the political import of a regional grouping which can only aggravate its isolation?

9516
CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES NATION'S PRESENT SITUATION, FUTURE PRIORITIES

Cotonou EHUZU in French 13 Nov 80 pp 1,3,6

[Keynote speech by President Kerekou to opening session of central committee meeting, 12 November at the Palace of the Republic in Cotonou]

> [Text] The third meeting of the third central committee of our avant-garde party, the PRPB [People's Revolution Party of Benin], was begun yesterday morning at the Palace of the Republic in Cotonou. The opening ceremony was presided over by our great comrade in the struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, who gave an important speech on that occasion, in which he reported on the eight years of revolutionary struggle and mentioned the priority tasks to be carried out with a view to consolidating and radicalizing the bases of our great National Liberation Movement. President Kerekou then appraised the present national situation, which is characterized by a real and total freezing of the activities of the local authorities of the revolution and mass organizations, before submitting to the members of the central committee the main points to be studied at the present session.

Comrade members of the central committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin,

In proceeding today, Wednesday 12 November 1980 with the official opening of the third ordinary session of the third central committee of our avant-garde party, the PRPB, it seems to us indispensable to formulate for you certain general positions to be taken into account in examining the various subjects on the agenda of these sessions. This will enable us, we are persuaded, to strengthen the unity of our thinking and revolutionary action, in the face of the magnitude and complexity of the tasks that have devolved upon our avant-garde party, the PRPB, on the way to constructing, here in the People's Republic of Benin, a new society in which there will be a good life for every Beninese man and woman. The socialist society.

In plain words this means that during our discussions we have been led to decree bold measures and take radical decisions that require us to develop and strengthen our great National Revolutionary Liberation Movement of 26 October 1972.

In this context, therefore, there is reason to ask ourselves the following questions:

1. How can the current national situation, after eight years of revolutionary experience, be objectively presented to us, comrade members of the central committee?

2. On the political, economic, ideologic and socio-cultural levels, what are the important priority tasks that it is incumbent upon us to execute diligently in order to the necessary and favorable conditions for continuous and harmonious development of the Beninese revolution, which we want to be genuine, pure and social?

3. What are the conditions and the demands of the national situation of the moment, in the face of which it is our urgent duty, at the present stage of our great National Revolutionary Liberation Movement, to pay special attention, with a most acute patriotic and revolutionary feeling, to all areas and levels of national life?

These, comrade members of the central committee, are the basic questions that in our opinion faithfully express the content and importance of the various subjects submitted for our examination in the course of the present meeting. Moreover, all of these questions clearly point out the high national and historic responsibility incumbent upon our avant-garde party, the PRPB, as the supreme form of organization and political leadership of all the militant Beninese people in their long struggle to free themselves totally and permanently from foreign domination and any system of oppression and exploitation of man by man.

An Appraisal of the National Situation

Comrade members of the central committee,

Thorough examination of the national situation reveals that many problems, not yet resolved or newly created, on all fronts of our struggle for national liberation, are beginning insidiously to tarnish the beautiful picture of the spectacular accomplishments of the Beninese democratic and popular revolution.

This fact and this revolutionary truth, far from being a gratuitous and demagogic affirmation, are actually quite the opposite, the general conclusion drawn from our own realities, which unfolds objectively from scientific analysis of the national situation currently prevailing here in Benin.

In fact, logical and lucid revolutionaries that we are, comrade members of the central committee, we have neither the interest in nor the right to go against our consciences as free men by attempting to conceal the Beninese realities behind a guilty silence, as if we were all afflicted with the virus of revolutionary defeatism, whereas all our revolutionary action is aimed at radically transforming--in the sense of social progr ss--our attitudes, our realities and our retrograde, obscurantist and alienating flaws, inherited from the feudalism of colonization and neocolonization.

For this reason, comrade members of the central committee, we must be perfectly familiar with, and objectively appraise at all times, the real national situation in all its fundamental characteristics, that we may always be better able to perceive it concretely in its proper dimension.

So it is with regard for the correct and clear understanding, as well as perfect knowledge of the current stage of our revolutionary process of national liberation, that we propose to you, comrade members of the central committee, that you examine, as the first subject on our agenda, the dossier that analyzes the national situation, whose projection in time and space inevitably emerges into the international situation.

Comrade members of the central committee,

It is unarguable that the tours recently taken by the comrade political commissioners were valuable opportunities for direct inquiries in the field among the popular masses in our cities and countryside. As everyone knows, all of these tours had but a single objective, to evaluate, without any leniency, the level attained by our avant-garde party, the PRPB, in its national mission of the awakening, the organization, the mobilization, the training and the revolutionary education of our popular masses around the great permanent tasks of the Beninese revolution:

National production;

national building;

patriotic, ideologic and premilitary training for all at all levels;

the defense of the fatherland and the revolution;

making the popular masses literate;

sound management of all our production units.

Identification and Perception of All our Inadequacies and Gaps

At the conclusion of their tours into the 84 districts of our six provinces, our comrade political commissioners were unanimous and completely positive in their conclusion, which we summarize briefly as follows:

1. The situation in the field is characterized by a genuine freezing of the revolutionary activities of all the militant men and women of the Beninese democratic and popular revolution!

2. The relaxation of militant action is manifested in all areas and at all levels!

3. At the time for executing the new revolutionary tasks, which involves the implementation of our Fundamental Law, the militant men and women of the local revolutionary authorities and the various mass organizations are living in uncertainty, passivity or lethargy!

Consequently, comrade members of the central committee, it is easy to understand why the united reactionary forces within and outside the country have engaged, with unusual arrogance and impunity over the entire national territory, in counter-revolutionary actions. This has been done--alas!--with the culpable complicity of some political-administrative authorities who are profoundly undermined and paralyzed in their own ideologic opportunistic contradictions, even though our popular masses

are actually completely behind the revolution, and always entirely receptive and resolved to conduct the revolution.

It is by courageously making a critical and responsible analysis of all the characteristic data of the present national situation at the level of our various structures of awakening, mobilizing, organizing, training and giving revolutionary education to the popular masses, that we must truthfully identify and correctly perceive all the inadequacies and gaps that have marked the militant and directing action of our avant-garde party, the PRPB; that we must clearly point out the responsibilities at all levels, and determine precisely on that basis the principal tasks to be methodically executed in all areas of national activity, enthusiastically and with sound revolutionary competitiveness.

This is the only way, comrade members of the central committee, for us to resolutely pursue the implacable struggle against all the pernicious manifestations of local and international reaction, if we want to guarantee effectively and gloriously the permanence of our great National Liberation Revolutionary Movement of 26 September 1972.

For this reason we also and especially believe that serious study of the dossiers relative to putting in place local organs of state government and judicial organs in our country, the People's Republic of Benin, assumes primary importance, whose correct and diligent resolution, we are convinced, will provide the adequate response to the demands of our present national situation. The two dossiers written into the agenda of our present session, therefore, must be scientifically analyzed; because of this they require the complete and special attention of the central committee of our avant-garde party, the PRPB.

Comrade members of the central committee,

Let us remember that the permanent committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, in its fourth and fifth ordinary sessions, studied and adopted all of the concrete provisions relative to the organization, installation and regular operation of the local organs of state government, as provided for by our Fundamental Law.

And it was to satisfy that requirement that all the new revolutionary institutions stipulated by the Fundamental Law were put in place, that the dossier was submitted for examination and political appraisal by the permanent committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly to the central committee.

However, rational execution of the provisions and accurate execution of all the tasks calling for permanent institutionalization of the revolutionary, democratic and popular government in our country, presupposes subsequent resolution at the level of our avant-garde party and its central committee, of a number of acute internal contradictions and aberrant antagonisms, cynically stirred up and maintained in our people by our class enemies.

In a word, comrade members of the central committee, in the course of this meeting we will have to make a profound critical analysis of the dossier, and take objective and responsible decisions, always taking into account our own realities and the following considerations:

1. The dossier on the institutionalization of the local democratic and popular revolutionary government; as presented, has it been conceived and drawn up on the basis of the balance sheet of the experience accumulated by the National Council of the Revolution and its local authorities, since they were created and installed in October 1973?

2. Are all of the slection criteria, the method of election, the structure of the leadership organs of the Revolutionary Councils at all levels, as ordered in the dossier, aimed at effectively giving the power and all the power to the working people, before being submitted to the appraisal of the central committee?

3. Do the provisions relative to the method of electing the members of the Revolutionary Councils at all levels, to the composition of the leadership organs, especially the CEAPs [State Committee for Province Administration] and the CRADs [Revolutionary Committee for District Administration], as stipulated in the dossier, all reflect and actually guarantee the actual practice of the grassroots direction of our party, before being submitted to the central committee for study?

4. Lastly, what are the urgent tasks to be executed at the party level, and emerges from the programming and the scheduling of operations before ending up with the effective putting in place of the local organs of state government?

Comrade members of the central committee,

As you see, all these questions are important, and clear and precise answers to each of them must guide all of us together, in unity of thought and revolutionary action, at the moment when we take responsible and constructive decisions.

But in truth, just the subsequent enforcement of the provisions contained in the dossier is not enough in our opinion to establish in our country the radical change involved in institutionalizing the local, democratic and popular revolutionary government.

To Really Establish Popular Democracy

For the new kind of government, to be practised fully, effectively and in the exclusive interest of the broad popular masses of our cities and countryside, must be solidly supported by a judicial organization that is also of the new kind.

And for this reason, in the course of the present meeting, we will also examine the dossier relative to the organization of the people's courts in our country, the People's Republic of Benin.

Here again, comrade members of the central committee, we are talking about a question that is fundamental to the real establishment of the regime of popular democracy here in Benin. In fact, scientific analysis of this important dossier by the central committee must clearly reflect the major preoccupations of which the directing principles are:

1. Every judicial system always has a class content. Also, in its content as in its form does the project submitted for our examination faithfully express the ideology of the proletarian class, as defined in the general line of our avant-garde party, the PRPB?

2. Will the resulting setting up of the new judicial system affectively contribute to permanently smashing the feudal, colonial and neocolonial structures that up until the present time have favored the oppression and exploitation of man by man here in Benin?

3. Do the provisions of the judicial reform provide all the legal guarantees required to gradually establish the social justice to which the popular masses of our cities and countryside so passionately, so profoundly and so legitimately aspire?

Those, comrade members of the central committee, are the basic preoccupations that must inspire us and guide us in analyzing the dossiers.

In any case, to prepare scientifically for the advent here in Benin of a regime of popular democracy by executing all the tasks connected with the effective putting in place of the local organs of state government and the judicial organs, is the principal mission assigned to the third ordinary session of the third central committee by our avant-garde party, the PRPB, and on behalf of the entire laboring and militant Beninese people.

Also, in the happy prospect of great socio-political qualitative changes, it is incumbent upon us today more than ever, because of the high historic national revolutionary responsibility that falls upon our avant-garde party, the PRPB, under the firm, clear-sighted and centralized leadership of our great National Liberation Revolutionary Movement of 26 October 1972, to pay quite special attention to the no less fundamental question of the patriotic, ideologic and premilitary training given to all of our popular masses.

In fact, this is the time and place to ask ourselves whether our popular masses can effectively, from now on, truly and fully assume all the responsibilities now conferred on them by the democratic and popular revolutionary government institutionalized in our country, the People's Republic of Benin. It is obvious that the answer is no if those popular masses are not politically and ideologically armed to actively and effectively develop the class struggle in the field.

In those circumstances, we must in the course of the present session also study the dossier dealing with the question of the patriotic, ideologic and premilitary generalized training, not only because of its importance in the revolutionary education of the people, but especially because it is a favored instrument of continuous class struggle for the awakening and continued development of the proletarian class consciousness of the broad laboring masses of our cities and countryside, who alone are the true active, aware and responsible builders of the enlightenment of the new society, the new kind of Beninese society, the society of popular democracy, relieved of every system of oppression and exploitation of man by man, the socialist society.

Therefore it is this urgent political and ideologic necessity that also justifies the inclusion on our agenda of the dossier concerning the examination of the results of the first national seminar on patriotic and ideologic training, which was held

from wl May to 2 June 1980 at the National Center for Instruction of our People's Armed Forces.

For us, comrade members of the central committee, it will be a concrete matter of consistently studying the programs and pedagogic documents drawn up by our national and provincial instructors at the first national seminar. And after we have amended and adopted these programs and pedagogic documents, we will have given our party, our national revolutionary education center and all our national and provincial trainers, a valuable instrument for the work of revolutionary education in gradual unification of the thinking of our militant working people.

Comrade members of the central committee,

Considering the importance of all the dossiers we have just listed, all of which deal, when all is said and done, with the primary question of completing the putting in place of all the new institutions of our revolutionary state provided for in our Fundamental Law, we fervently hope that the decisions and recommendations that will come out of the work of the third ordinary session of the third central committee will be commensurate with the requirements of the national and international situation, and equal to the great hopes that profoundly and legitimately nourish all of the laboring Beninese people, who are irreversibly committed in all responsibility and in full knowledge of the facts, to the great National Liberation Revolutionary Movement of 26 October 1972, with a view to building here in the People's Republic of Benin the new society in which there will be a good life for each Beninese man and woman, the socialist society.

Scientific socialism is our path to development!

Marxism-Leninism is our philosophical guide!

Death to the traitors!

Death to the mercenaries!

Ready for the revolution!

The struggle continues.

8946
CSO: 4400

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Cotonou EHUZU in French 17 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] Final Communique

The Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin held its third regular meeting in Cotonou from 12 to 16 November 1980, under the presidency of our great comrade in struggle Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee.

The following points were prominent on this session's agenda:

1. analysis of the national situation in the light of the reports of the political commissioners of our six provinces;

2. the questions relative to the setting-up of local organs of the state power;

3. the questions relative to organization of popular justice in the People's Republic of Benin;

4. analysis of the international situation.

At the conclusion of its proceedings, the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin decided to make public the following communique:

On the National Level

Examining the situation presently prevailing among us in the People's Republic of Benin, the Central Committee noted that despite difficulties of a socioeconomic nature connected on the one hand with poor organization and poor management of our production units, and on the other hand, with the international economic situation, characterized by rampant inflation, and despite the many problems that have not yet been solved or have newly appeared on the social plane, the popular masses of our cities and rural districts are continuing to exhibit great revolutionary availability, which testifies eloquently to their profound adherence to the revolutionary process under way among us since 26 October 1972.

Drawing a lesson from this objective truth, which emerges clearly from the reports of tours by the political commissioners in our six provinces, the Central Committee notes that the situation is favorable for our hard-working and militant people to advance boldly along the road of effective establishment of the regime of popular democracy.

In this framework, it has worked out and adopted the documents relative to the setting-up of the local organs of the state power on the basis of a critical balance sheet of the experience accumulated along the way of the democratization of power in our country by the local bodies of the National Council of the Revolution.

Consequently, the Third Regular Meeting of the Third Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin has decided that while the holding of their respective congresses is awaited, renewal of the mass organizations, which are the Youth Organization Committees (COJ), the Women's Organization Committees (COF), and the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) will be effected, so that they can continue to fill effectively their roles as transmission belt and support for the local revolutionary power.

In conformity with its correct concern to link the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism closely and constantly with the concrete practice of the Benin Revolution, the Third Regular Meeting of the Third Central Committee of our vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin, has worked out and adopted the document relative to the organization, program and methodology of generalized patriotic, ideological and premilitary training of the women and men militants of the Benin Revolution, in the course of their first National Training and Review Seminar, held at the National Popular Armed Forces Instruction Center at Ouidah, from 22 May to 2 June 1980.

It has also prepared and approved the law enacting the organization of popular justice in the People's Republic of Benin, the implementation of which will make it possible to found a new justice at the service of the Benin people and of their democratic and popular revolution, and to develop revolutionary legality in all areas of national life under the leadership of our vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin.

In view of the importance and complexity of the economic dossier in its possession, the Third Central Committee, in its third regular meeting, has decided to hold a special meeting in order to pursue systematic study of it and take sound decisions aimed at creating the conditions that will favor the recovery and development of our economy in the direction of consolidation of our national independence and correct solution of the social problems of our popular masses.

On the International Plane

Analyzing the international situation, the third regular meeting of the Third Central Committee notes once again that it is characterized by the subversive intrigues to destabilize the progressive regimes of the Third World in general, and of Africa in particular, with the creation of zones of tension and of hotspots of war throughout the world, by hard-pressed international imperialism, in order to divide, oppose and weaken the progressive and revolutionary forces struggling for national independence, democracy and social progress.

This is the framework within which the campaign of intoxication and defamation cynically orchestrated by the international reactionary press against our country, our people and their revolution is being conducted--a campaign aimed at making people believe the Republic of Benin is interfering in the domestic affairs of brother and friendly countries.

The Third Central Committee of our vanguard party declares that this crude maneuver by international imperialism and its local lackeys is aimed, in the last analysis,

only at discrediting the Benin revolution and at creating the psychological conditions for a new armed aggression for colonial reconquest of our country.

The People's Republic of Benin, which has suffered only too much from interference in its internal affairs and has recovered by high struggle its independence, its sovereignty and its national unity, remains firmly devoted to the principles of noninterference and nonmeddling in the internal affairs of other states.

Consequently, the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin reaffirms once again that the internal problems of countries can be solved only by the peoples of those countries.

With regard to the conflict that is tearing apart the brother people of Chad, the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin makes a fraternal and militant appeal to the brother people of Chad to stop the fratricidal war and settle their internal problems by negotiation on the basis of the Lagos agreement and the OAU resolution of Freetown, in order to build the Chadian nation in complete independence, unity and concord.

As regards the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin makes a fraternal and militant appeal to the brother peoples of Iran and Iraq to cease the hostilities and settle their differences by negotiation, in the interest of both peoples.

Furthermore, the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin reaffirms militant support of the Benin people for the just struggle for national liberation by the Sahraoui, Namibian, South African and Palestinian peoples.

Finally, the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin makes a patriotic and revolutionary appeal to all our people to redouble their revolutionary vigilance, strengthen their organization, mobilize, and develop, throughout the entire national territory, the struggle to safeguard and consolidate the achievements of their democratic and popular revolution.

Ready for the Revolution!

The struggle continues.

Cotonou, 19 November 1980

The Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin

11267
CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT KEREKOU CALLS FOR UNITY, REVOLUTIONARY ACTION

Cotonou EHUZU in French 17 Nov 80 pp 1, 3, 6

[Speech by Presiden Mathieu Kerekou to Central Committee of the PRPB (People's Revolution Party of Benin)]

> [Text] The third session of the Third Central Committee of the PRPB, begun on Wednesday 12 November 1980 in the Palace of the president of the Republic in Cotonou, concluded its proceedings in Cotonou yesterday under the effective presidency of our great comrade in struggle President Mathieu Kerekou.
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> In the speech he delivered on this occasion, President Kerekou stated that the fruitful debates developed made it possible to bring out the serious deficiencies that are impeding the harmonious development of our revolutionary process.
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> He recalled the theme of our first regular congress, held from 13 to 18 November 1979; he evoked the fundamental problems facing the popular masses--problems which our vanguard party, the PRPB, must cope with; and then he enumerated the specific tasks to be carried out at the present stage of our struggle in order to deepen our revolutionary movement of national liberation.

Comrade members of the Central Committee,

Here we are today, Sunday 16 November 1980, at the conclusion of the proceedings of the third regular session of the Third Central Committee of our vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin--a meeting during which, for 5 days, we have carried out a detailed and far-reaching examination of all the items on our agenda.

The indisputable positive results we have achieved are the fruit of the seriousness, objectivity, and spirit of great responsibility that all of us have shown throughout the work of the present session. These eloquent results also testify to our firm and common determination to do everything in order for our vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin, effectively to assume its high historic mission--that of leading the militant and hard-working people of Benin in their struggle to free themselves totally and definitively from foreign domination and to build among us, in the People's Republic of Benin, a new society in which there will be well-being for one and all, the socialist society.

It is now up to us, comrade members of the Central Committee, to draw the essential conclusions from our discussions and to bring out the priority tasks incumbent on us in view of the present national situation.

As we have been able to note in the course of our discussions, the principal cause of the serious deficiencies that are impeding the harmonious development of our revolutionary process lies in the lack of a scientific fraemwork for our popular masses, who are the only moving and creative forces for qualitative transformations of society, on both the economic and sociocultural levels. Indeed, our Marxist-Leninist revolutionary ideology teaches us that scientific organization of the masses cannot be achieved effectively without a new type of party, united, influential and capable of constantly raising its organizational level, and that of the masses through their own organizations.

Now it came through very clearly to us, in the course of our discussions, characterized by political and intellectual honesty, that our young party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin, exhibits some serious gaps in its organization, and continues, alas, to suffer cruelly from a lack of cohesion at the level of its directorate, despite the great hopes aroused by our first Regular National Congress helf 13 to 18 November 1979, the theme of which was:

"Criticism and self-criticism within the party with a view to improving the working methods and leadership methods of our party in order to consolidate its structures, guarantee that it is rooted among the popular masses, and enable it to carry out well the task of democratization of revolutionary power in the People's Republic of Benin."

It is these serious gaps and deficiencies that explain why our party has not been able to ensure, in good time and correctly, its firm, clear-sighted and centralized management of our national economy, with a view to creation of the material bases necessary to gradual satisfaction of the fundamental needs of the popular masses of the cities and rural districts. For appropriate solutions have not yet been found for such fundamental problems as:

--the problem of drinking water and the harnessing of water;

--the problem of housing, urban development and the electrification of our cities;

--the problem of proper food supply for the popular masses, in terms of basic food products;

--the problem of health;

--the problem of sound application of the reform of the national education system;

--the problem of popular justice, etc.

Thus, one easily understands why the level reached by our party in its tasks of sensitization, mobilization, organization, guidance and revolutionary education of our popular masses is still low.

Within this framework, correct understanding of the national situation thus analyzed makes it necessary for us, comrade members of the Central Committee, to acquit ourselves diligently, with spirit of steadiness and responsibility, of the following tasks:

1. achieving and strengthening unity of thought, revolutionary action and cohesion within the party and its leadership, by merciless struggle against sectarianism, fractionism, and the cultivation of tight little groups;

2. establishing within the party a spirit of militant camaraderie, loyalty and revolutionary frankness, by detecting, denouncing, and courageously expelling from our ranks the degenerate and irrecoverable elements;

3. strengthening the level of organization of the party by consolidation and development of its structures, and by establishing a truly democratic life within it.

But in order to achieve this, we must:

(a) carry out, in the immediate future, a replacement of the acting provincial secretaries of the party;

(b) adhere scrupulously to the periodic meeting schedule of the Central Committee;

(c) initiate regular weekly meetings of the rank-and-file organizations throughout the entire national territory;

(d) act to broaden the party's foundations;

(e) constantly raise the political and proletarian-class awareness of the members of the party.

4. organize scientifically the congress of the party's various mass organizations--specifically, the COJ's [Youth Organization Committees], the COF's [Women's Organization Committees], the CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] and the trade unions, so as to make them effective instruments for liaison of the party with the working people.

It is correct accomplishment of all these tasks at the level of the party and its mass organization that will make it possible--we are convinced of it--to create the new favorable and indispensable conditions:

1--in order for the party and the People's Revolution of Benin to be capable of assuming firm, clear-sighted and centralized leadership in victorious conduct of the revolutionary process under way among us since 26 October 1972;

2--in order for the People's Revolution Party of Benin to act to set up, within the best times possible, local organs of the state power and for application of the reform of the judicial system among us, in the People's Republic of Benin;

3--in order for the People's Revolution Party of Benin to be capable of directing and controlling the steady application of the reform of national education.

For this purpose, a review seminar will be organized to evaluate the distance already traveled and to take adequate and urgent measures that are necessary. Within this framework, the question of upgrading of the teaching function must be considered as a priority revolutionary task and resolved boldly.

4--in order for the People's Revolution Party of Benin, through the second state plan, to solve correctly the crucial problems of housing, drinking water, and a proper food supply for the masses in terms of basic food products;

5--in order for the People's Revolution Party of Benin to approach correctly and settle rationally, taking serious account of the realities of our country, the question of judicious distribution and rational utilization of cadres at the national and local levels;

6--in order for the People's Revolution Party of Benin to be capable of assuming firm, clear-sighted and centralized management of the national economy, in the direction of revolutionizing all the old colonial and neocolonial structures, as well as in the direction of reorganization and sound and democratic management of all our units of production;

7--in order for the People's Revolution Party of Benin to organize the National Seminar on Feudality, always taking serious account of the realities of Benin.

Comrade members of the Central Committee, each of us doubtlessly assigns all due importance to the national responsibility incumbent on our vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin, in its historic task of building among us in Benin the new society in which there will be well-being for each and every man and woman of Benin: the socialist society.

Along these lines, we must take seriously the fundamental question of unity of thought, revolutionary action and cohesion within our party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin, the only guarantee of triumph of the Benin's democratic and popular revolution.

--Immortal glory to the People's Revolution Party of Benin!

--Scientific socialism is our path of development!

--Marxism-Leninism is our philosophical guide!

--Ready for the Revolution!

--The struggle continues.

11267
CSO: 4400

DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL OF FISHING INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Dec 80 p 2489

[Article: "The Catch for Cameroon"]

[Text] Cameroon owes its name to its fishing industry. Portuguese explorers 500 years ago called the Wouri river the Rio dos Camaroès — the River of Prawns.

ROUGHLY speaking some 15,000 artisanal fishermen live off this activity and the industrial fishing sector, with its six shipping companies, provides jobs for almost 500 people. The authorities' concern with developing industrial fishing has led them to modernise the Douala fish port facilities around a harbour with a 560 metre quay. With an ice factory (150 tonnes per day) and a series of sheds (4,500 m. of them with refrigeration facilities), this port is able to handle 60—70,000 tonnes a year industrial fish production.

Small fishing concerns are by far the most active in the fisheries sector. The government fisheries directorate puts its catch at 35,000 tonnes per annum — 20,000 tonnes fish, more than half of it coastal pelagic species, and 15,000 tonnes of shrimp, most of it sold (after drying and smoking over a wood fire) to Nigeria. A large percentage of the artisanal fishing is done by Nigerians who send their catches home to satisfy their country's considerable needs. Artisanal fishing is mostly concentrated in the Ndian area, near the border with Nigeria, where there are many small boats.

The output of these small fishing concerns is low, perhaps 2—3 tonnes per annum per boat and 10—20 tonnes for boats equipped with engines. As only 10 per cent of the boats have engines it is easy to see the potential for development. The government, with Canadian aid, has started to modernise small fishing concerns through a Cameroonian fishing development mission, called Midepecam.

Industrial production expanded regularly between 1960 and 1970, with catches rising from 3,000 to 23,000 tonnes. Production remained steady for three years and then dropped, and has stabilised at around 20,000 tonnes for a number of years now. The problems of the industrial sector, are more easily understood if shrimping and trawling are taken separately.

The 17-strong trawling fleet is in the hands of five owners, three of whom own 15 of the vessels. All but a few are less than seven years old, which shows how much effort has gone into modernisation. The fleet is declining (there were 27 vessels in 1972), but the average gross tonnage has gone up slightly and, as things are at the moment, this is an unfavourable trend, as the biggest trawlers are the most expensive and they are less productive and more sensitive to rising costs (diesel fuel, repairs and harbour dues).

While the industrial fishing catch has levelled off at around 20,000 tonnes the percentage of fish is tending to rise and the percentage of shrimp to drop, largely due to the activities of the shrimp fleet. However, although the trawler fleet has increased its efforts and stepped up its time at sea, there has been no improvement in production. Yields are dropping and the fish caught are getting smaller.

The shrimp fleet, unlike the trawler fleet, made remarkable strides between 1970 and 1975, increasing from 10 to 18 vessels and stabilising thereafter. For a long time the catch was around 2,000 tonnes but it dropped to around 900 tonnes in 1978/79. What goes for fish goes for shrimp too — yields dropped from about 500 kg per day per boat in 1971 to 250 kg in 1978.

There is, however, less cause for alarm in the shrimp industry because the shrimp fleet has increased its catches of fish as shrimp catches have declined. Shrimping is only profitable during the rainy season, hard cash is required pending payment of the shrimps sold in America and the market has to be kept supplied after the bankruptcy of one of the biggest ship-owners. For all these reasons, people in the shrimp industry have, with official encouragement, begun to take fish as well and these now account for a third of the industrial catch.

As things stand, Cameroon's fishing industry faces contradictory demands. On the one hand, there are still immense demands to meet, in spite of more intense fishing in inland waters. Imports of fish have topped 13,000 tonnes per annum. The levelling-off of the catches suggests that maximum exploitation has been reached. So the authorities want, at present, to keep the fleet down to 40 vessels until new policies have been developed.

CSO: 4420

PORTUGAL, CUBA TRAIN LOCAL FISHERMEN

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 3 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpts] The training of Cape Verdian cadres in the fishing sector will provide our country with increased capability in this branch, which is moreover, regarded as of primary importance to the economic development of Cape Verde.

From this perspective we see the need to train people so as to decrease and later eliminate human shortcomings in this sector. Thus, on the basis of state agreements, in strict cooperation with the fishing office, the training of Cape Verdian cadres in this sector began in 1977 with the sending of seven students to the Pedroucos Fishing School in Portugal. For various reasons, among them the inadequate background of our students, only two of our students in that year were able to complete their training. The following year steps were taken to insure that only students with the minimal educational level equal to the preparatory cycle were sent. In 1978, another 15 students departed for the Pedroucos School for training which all of them completed in 1979. Following the courses they took there, these students enrolled in the Sao Vicente Coastal Shipping School or boarded the Icelandic training vessel to serve an apprenticeship. With this apprenticeship completed, they could qualify in Cape Verde as coastal vessel masters. In 1979 eight more students departed, and this year the seven existing vacancies were entirely filled.

Cuba, which in 1979 accepted nine students for a 4-year middle level course, is also contributing to training in this sector. Following their training, the students will staff the fishing sector on the central level. The basic training here is more rigorous, with the requirement that the students complete technical school (preferably) or high school, as the minimum requirement. For example, three more students will go to Cuba this year. Two of them attended the technical school and one high school. When we inquired about the criteria for selecting the student, we were told at the DGP that candidates had been dispatched from all of the country's islands. In the fishing training sector, Cape Verde currently has two students in Cuba, pursuing marine biology (higher level) and two others are studying fishing economics in the Soviet Union. The first two will join the future scientific department of the General Fishing Office, which will engage mainly in research, cooperating with specialized international organizations such as the International Commission for the Preservation of the Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT), with which we already maintain relations, and the Fishing Committee for the Central-Eastern Atlantic, a scientific organization concerned with our area, ranging from Gibraltar to the mouth of the Congo River.

5157
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

GOUKOUNI OUEDDEI INTERVIEWED--Ndjamena, 30 Dec (JANA)--President Goukouni Oueddie of Chad accused the United States of America, the Egyptian regime and other Arab reactionary governments of backing the remnants of insurgent Hissein Habre following the overall victory of the Chadian people. In his interview with the Lebanese newspaper AL-SAFIR President Goukouni said that the Arab reactionary regimes are trying hard to (?bring) back the Chadian traitor into power to serve the imperialist interests. But the Chadian people, he said, will confront these attempts and foil their plots. He added that the present nationalist government will now restore peace in the country and develop its economy following the victory achieved over Habre's forces. [Text] [LD301630 Tripoli JANA in English 1030 GMT 30 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

ADF RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 30 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by Oko Mbouala]

[Text] A loan agreement was signed between the African Development Fund [ADF] and the Peoples Republic of the Congo on 21 October 1980 at Abidjan, headquarters of the African Development Bank [ABD], by the Congolese finance minister, Comrade Henri Lopes, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] and the president of the bank and of the African Development Fund, Mr Wila D. Mung Omba.

This agreement, by the terms of which the African Development Fund loans a total of 8 million UCF [expansion unknown] (1,944.16 million CFA francs) to the Peoples Republic of the Congo will enable it to finance plans for the rural development of the Bouenza region. Approved by the ADF board of directors at its 70th meeting held in Abidjan on 12 September 1980, this loan is reimbursable over a 50-year period which includes a 10-year grace period.

The project is composed of two complementary categories which are on the one hand the development of the Bouenza region and on the other hand assistance to the Office of Food Cultivation, which is responsible for promoting the cultivation of food, to help it strengthen its organizational and administrative capacity.

The first category consists in the implementation of a regional program for the improvement of food cultivation from the traditional sector, the supply of support services to this sector, and the rehabilitation of rural infrastructure. It concerns some 18,000 small growing operations of 1.5 hectares each in size, 12,000 of whom will receive real benefits from the steps taken to organize and popularize this project. On the other hand, the second category consists in endowing the Office of Food Cultivation with organizational and administrative capacity sufficient to allow it to fully play its role in promoting the food sector in the Peoples Republic of the Congo.

We see that the total cost of the project, exclusive of taxes and customs, amounts to 2,509.4 million CFA francs, or 9.73 million UCF, of which 1,447.95 million CFA francs, or 5.61 million UCF are in hard currency.

The ADF loan will serve to finance all hard-currency costs and a part of the local-currency costs of all the components of the project.

It should be noted that the project will be financed by the ADF conjointly with the government of the Peoples Republic of the Congo.

The execution of the project will be phased over a 5-year period, that is from 1981-1985. The executive agency is the Office of Food Cultivation "OCV" whose headquarters is in Brazzaville in the Peoples Republic of the Congo.

This loan, which constitutes the eighth instance of involvement of the African Development Bank and the first for the African Development Fund in the Peoples Republic of the Congo is a lever, to be used to promote rural development in the Congo. To this end, the total of ADB's commitments to the Congo reaches to 38.31 million UCF.

9516
CSO: 4400

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ESTABLISHMENT OF CSC CELEBRATED

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 10 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Brazzaville, 10 November--The 16th anniversary of the CSC [Congolese Trade Union Confederation] was marked Saturday by 2 major events: the inauguration of the Hotel of 8 November 1964 in the morning and the meeting at CSC headquarters at Mpila in the afternoon.

The ceremony of the official dedication of the Hotel of 8 November 1964, located opposite the radio building, took place under the leadership of Comrade Jean-Michel Bokamba-Yangouma, member of the Political Bureau responsible for organization and secretary general of the CSC. In the presence of comrades Albert-Servais Obiaka and Raymond-Serge Mviri, members of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party], responsible respectively for party life and for mass organizations in the department of organizations. [sic] Also present were all the permanent secretaries of the CSC, the members of the Executive Committee of the CSC [COCONEX].

The objective of this production unit, as was stressed by Comrade Sylvestre Bongo, permanent secretary for the economy and CSC social affairs, is dictated by two concerns:

--to strengthen revenues of the CSC which previously have consisted only of workers' dues,

--to create jobs in order to participate with the state and the party in the struggle against unemployment which is becoming a national scourge.

During the meeting which followed in the afternoon at the headquarters of the CSC in Mpila, Comrade Jean Michel Bokamba-Yangouma, member of the Political Bureau responsible for organization and secretary general of the CSC, broached the problem of national unity before the very numerous assembled militants.

In this connection, he stated that it was not a question of unity for the sake of unity, but rather of unity of thought, action and struggle. Also it is necessary to struggle against tribalism and regionalism. It is also thanks to this unity that on the 3 glorious days of 13, 14 and 15 August 1963 [dates of labor unrest resulting from resignation of President Youlou] the 3 labor confederations which between them account for all the workers in our country--African General Confederation of Workers (CGAT), African Confederation of Believing

Workers (CATC), and the Congolese Confederation of Free Trade Unions (CCSL)--formed the merger committee.

"Thus we must guarantee this organizational unity," he continued. "We have this unity because even if the workers in our country are divided into 15 vocational unions we know that all are moving forward within a single national confederation which is the CSC.

"We must also struggle against regionalism. Here also we know that election to such and such a level within the labor hierarchy has never been related to belonging to such and such a region. And we have never taken the fact of being from the South or from the North, or from the East or the West, into account. Within the syndicate we have only one criterion: being a worker and a militant of the CSC."

We emphasize that 8 November 1964 was the date of the merger of the three great confederations (CGAT, CATC AND CCSL) which gave birth to the CSC. ACI [Congolese Information Agency].

9516
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

MINISTER TO FRONTLINE MEETING--Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau, head of the Department of External Relations of the Congolese Labor Party, and minister of foreign affairs, leaves our capital this afternoon for Luanda, Angola, to participate in the conference of the frontline countries on Namibia as an observer. The conference is being attended by Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana and Zimbabwe. [passage indistinct] [Text] [AB021631 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 2 Jan 81]

CSO: 4400

PREMIER ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S BUDGETARY SESSION

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Speech by the Prime Minister—passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of the third anniversary of independence, His Excellency the President of the Republic has recalled the achievements already made by the government that he heads with the very broad and necessary collaboration of our assembly:

--Independent, unity, and stability in our republic have been established. If these acquisitions may be the object of constant concern on the part of some, they can [in any case] no longer be challenged.

--We have undertaken to give our youth the means to choose for themselves their intellectual and technical future, and we should continue to do so.

--But the Djibouti people do not want alms: they are demanding jobs and national production.

To do this, we want:

--To make our capital city a great maritime and commercial city.

--To diversify our economy in the different sectors of production.

--To allocate activities over the whole territory in accordance with the unique capacities of each region.

These are the concerns that reigned in the preparation of this proposed budget, and I am sure that they will guide our deliberations and improve them.

The ordinary budget for the fiscal year 1980 was established at /12.12225 billion francs,/ then in two legislative amendments revised up to /13.15524 billion (Djibouti) francs./

The special budget was fixed at 1.5003 billion francs; the amount carried forward from the capital equipment appropriation voted in 1979 and not expended on 31 December 1979. The vote for new appropriations raised this special budget to 4.887327 billion Djibouti francs.

This advance during the year 1980 was made possible by the surpluses from the year 1979 and the increases in value noted at the beginning of 1980, in particular on TIC [expansion unknown], the surtax on tobacco, oil products, and products not originating from the EEC.

This development made it possible to present this proposed 1981 budget as balanced at the level of 15.07541 billion francs, an increase of 2.95116 billion francs over the original 1980 budget, or a /24.3 percent increase./

The increase in the price of imported products which continued in 1980 brought with it the increase of tax revenue linked to consumption. Also it was believed useless and harmful to increase the tax pressure by creating new imposts and taxes or by raising the rates of duties already in force.

One-fourth of 1981 revenue will come from direct taxes and more than three-fifths from indirect taxes, which shows to what extent their total is tied to the level of national economic activity and to the international situation.

Personnel costs are increased by 10 percent, as a result of:

--The increase in budgeted positions (162 positions in 1980 and 124 in 1981); this has been reduced to a minimum, and largely benefits national education.

--Providing for the promotion of a certain number of agents and personnel of the FNA [expansion unknown].

--Raising the lowest wages starting 1 July 1980.

/Equipment and maintenance expenses/ should make possible an efficient functioning of the services and preservation of the patrimony of the state, taking into account the real needs and the observed increases in prices (25.8 percent).

/Expenses for subventions and participation/ are increasing, in particular because of the necessity to participate in international organizations, the financial counterpart to Djibouti's entry into the community of nations (8 percent).

But the greatest emphasis was laid on the /infrastructure budget/ which goes from 1.0505 billion francs to 2.025263 Djibouti francs, or 13.4 percent.

Djibouti is asking for and getting substantial aid from international organizations and friendly states to whom I here convey our thanks for their understanding of the needs of our nation.

But Djibouti is making a major effort, the biggest effort possible, to finance its infrastructure and its development.

The toughness shown by the government and the administration is shown by the following percentages in the different categories of expenditures:

—Public debt, 1.5 compared to...	1.86 in 1980.
—Public authorities, 1.3 compared to...	1.60 in 1980.
—Personnel, 46.9 compared to...	52.71 in 1980.
—Equipment, 25.8 compared to...	25.57 in 1980.
—Maintenance work, 3.1 compared to...	3.31 in 1980.
—Operating subsidies, 8.0 compared to...	6.29 in 1980.

In 1980 the national infrastructure effort found concrete expression in:

—The ground station which improves relations between Djibouti and the outside world by means of telecommunications.

—The solution, which will become final early in 1980, [to the problem] of transporting vehicles across the Gulf of Tadjourah, creating greater unity in the national territory.

—The opening at the end of the year of the bottled water plant at Tadjourah.

—The completion of major program of school construction.

In 1981, the principal expressions of this effort should be:

—Opening of an international-class hotel permitting Djibouti to play its role as a meeting center.

—The laundhing of work on a major program to modernize the port of Djibouti.

—Construction of a dairy producing 12,000 liters per day.

—The beginning of an extensive project to rehabilitate the Peltier hospital.

All this in addition to the great effort expended throughout the national territory aimed at:

—making the public services more efficient;

—improving internal communications;

—furnishing the people the services (water, health, education, in particular) which they expect of the state.

This budget expresses the fact that development demands more courage and effort every day, and that the fourth year of independence must be, as stated by the president of the republic, a year of struggle and work.

9516
CSO: 4400

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF RPP PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 13 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] The prime minister, head of the interim government and first vice chairman of the People's Rally for Progress, Mr Barkat Gourad Hamadou, last Saturday presided over the ceremony inaugurating the permanent secretariat of the RPP, at the headquarters of the party, on Avenue 13.

Many leaders of the party and the government attended the ceremony, among whom there were in particular the second and the third vice chairmen of the party, Mr Omar Kamil Warsama and Mr Aden Robleh Awaleh; the secretary general, Mr Moumin Bahdon Farah; and the treasurer of the party, Mr Idriss Farah Abaneh, as well as other members of the political bureau and the executive committee of the party.

During the ceremony, the prime minister and frist vice chairman of the party, Barkat Gourad, gave a speech during which he called particular attention to the history of the RPP and reviewed the various objectives of the party.

Mr Barkat, referring to the structure of the party, recalled that during the first constituent congress of the RPP, which took place in Dikhil on 4 March 1979--on the date it was created--a central committee was elected. A short while later, a 25-member executive committee was named by the chief of state, the president of the RPP, Hadj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, which made up the political bureau of the party.

Continuing its organizational activities, the party set up annexes in the various sections of the capital and in the capitals of the districts of the interior.

"The first objective of the party was the strengthening of national unity," declared the prime minister. This goal has largely been attained and now we must attack the second goal, that of building a nation and developing the country," the prime minister said in substance.

Finally, in conclusion, Mr Barkat, after having sketched out the results of the steps which have been completed, described the role that the permanent secretariat of the party will be asked to play.

That bureau, whose principal role is to coordinate the masses and the higher authorities of the party, will have at first the task of setting up the administrative apparatus of the party.

The permanent secretary of the party, Mr Omar Chirdon Abass, who was officially installed last Saturday, will, in addition to his present functions as secretary of defense, be responsible for the cells of the various social organizations: that is, the offices of the Workers' Union, the Women's Union and the Djibouti Youth Union, etc.

He will also head the party's press service and the cell for cultural development.

8956
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

BALANCED BUDGET FOR 1981--Under the chairmanship of Barkat Gourad Hamadou, the prime minister, head of the port and head of the interim government, the 161st meeting of the Council of Ministers took place on Tuesday, 18 November. The following proposals were discussed: Under the heading Ministry of Finance and the National Economy, the proposed budget for 1981. The Council of Ministers discussed the proposed budget, which amounts to 15.073410 billion Djibouti francs, as compared to 12.122250 billion Djibouti francs for the previous year. This will be the first time since 1977 that the proposed budget for the state will be a balanced one, without raising taxes and income taxes. The Council of Ministers voted in favor of the proposed budget, which will be sent to the National Assembly to be examined and adopted. [Excerpt] [Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 20 Nov 80 p 1] 8956

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

BRAZIL RECOGNIZES REGIME--Brasilia, 21 Nov--Brazil recognized the new regime in Guinea-Bissau headed by Joao Bernardo Vieira yesterday. A spokesman for the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the decision was based on the principle of "nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries." Following the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Brazil becomes the second country to recognize the regime produced by the coup d'etat which overthrew President Luis Cabral last Friday. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Nov 80 pp 1, 5] 5157

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

SOMALI INFILTRATORS--The NAIROBI TIMES newspaper today reported that armed Somali infiltrators killed three women and four children as well as wounding two other children in the Kitui District of Kenya's Eastern Province. The paper said that the Somalis razed the victims' house to the ground and escaped with goods of unspecified value. The house was 72 kilometers from Mwingi town on the road to the northern provincial capital, Garissa. Somali infiltrators have been blamed for a number of attacks in the Eastern and Coast provinces since a resurgence of their activity last year in the neighboring Northeastern Province. The Kenyan Government imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew in the Northeastern Province in November after Somali infiltrators murdered a Kenyan district officer and six other senior civil servants. Stringent measures have also been introduced in the Coast Province. [Text] [LD042108 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Jan 81 EA]

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF VIETNAMESE DELEGATION

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 13-15, 17 Nov 80

[Article: "Warm Welcome for Delegation from Vietnam and General Giap"]

[13 Nov 80 pp 1, 2]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon a delegation of 25 from the communist party and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), led by Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the political office of the PC Central Committee and vice prime minister of the government of the SRV, arrived at Ivato airport in a special plane.

It was an impressive welcoming committee, notably composed of Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, Christian Remi Richard, minister of foreign affairs, George Ruphin, minister of information, Colonel Rasolomalala, secretary general of the ministry of defense, Colonel Rakotoarison, chief of staff of the popular armed forces, Colonel Jean Philippe, chief of staff of the constabulary, and the Honorable Doan Van, ambassador of the SRV. Members of diplomatic missions recognized in Tananarive, wives of prominent figures, high ranking officers, high placed bureaucrats, and a good 40 or more Vietnamese who have been established in Madagascar for years greeted the dignataries, guests of the Malagasy Republic, as they got off the plane.

An Island of Liberty

Following is the statement made by Gen Giap at Ivato airport:

"Coming from Vietnam, country of President Ho Chi Minh, we are very happy today to make contact with the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, radiant isle of liberty governed by a valiant people, so very close to the Vietnamese people. First, I would like to convey the warm sentiments of the communist party of the government and people of Vietnam to the supreme revolutionary council, the government and heroic people of Madagascar, led by President Ratsiraka.

On this friendship visit we will certainly have the opportunity to see first hand the fruits of the struggle and labor of our brothers, the Malagasy people. It is with joy that we will meet the leaders of the supreme revolutionary council and the government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar (DRM) to brief each other on the economic and cultural development in both countries, and to discuss means designed

to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our countries. Our talks will also cover international problems of common interest, for the good of both countries and in the interest of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

We extend our strongest wishes that the Malagasy people, our brothers, have even greater success in their revolutionary work!"

The Delegation

1. Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the political office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, vice prime minister of the government of the SRV. Chief of the delegation.
2. Mrs Dang Bich Ha, wife of Gen Giap, economic researcher, scientific technician on the human sciences committee of Vietnam.
3. Mr Phan Hien, minister.
4. Mr Hoang Bich Son, vice minister of foreign affairs.
5. Mr Hoang Xuan Tuy, vice minister of higher education and professional education.
6. Professor Hoang Dinh Cau, vice minister of health.
7. Mr Nguyen Due, secretary to General Giap.
8. Mr Bui Hong Phuc, a.i. director of the West/Asia/Africa section in the foreign affairs ministry.
9. Mr Huynh Van Ba, deputy director of protocol in the ministry of foreign affairs.
10. Mr Le Mai, deputy director of the department of information and press at the ministry of foreign affairs.
11. Mr Nghiem Phu Chuan, agricultural expert with the presidency of the council.
12. Mr Dang Nghiem Hoanh, expert with the foreign affairs ministry.
13. Mrs Ton Nu Thi Ninh, expert with the ministry of foreign affairs (interpreter).
14. Mr Nguyen Minh Thong, expert in the ministry of foreign affairs (interpreter).
15. Doctor Pham Van Nga.
16. Commander Nguyen Nhu Trac, security officer.
17. Mr Trinh Nguyen Huan, private secretary to Gen Giap.
18. Captain Nguyen Tien Tro, security officer.
19. Mr Do Cong Minh, staff of the West/Asia/Africa section of the foreign affairs ministry.
20. Mr Ngo Thai Duong, staff with protocol in the ministry of foreign affairs.
21. Mr Nguyen Khanh, typist.
22. Mr Nguyen Anh Dung, journalist/cameraman.
23. Mr Nguyen Van Vinh, journalist/cameraman.
24. Mr Luong The Trung, photographer.

[14 Nov 80 pp 1, 2, 4]

[Text] The Vietnamese delegation, led by vice prime minister and political office member of the CP Central Committee, Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, and 25 members strong, has had a day full of fraternal and friendly meetings in Madagascar.

Several interviews and work sessions were planned permitting our ministers to go over governmental policy based notably on democratization, decentralization and "Madagascarization" to successfully carry on the class struggle and to hasten development for justice and equality; the two parties also reaffirmed the common identities of their views.

In the morning Gen Giap paid a courtesy visit to the head of the government, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona. Minister George Ruphin of Information; from ideological orientation and relations with institutions was Minister Phan Hien and Ambassador Doan Van was also present at the interview.

Identity with the colonial past, identity of views, ideological identity, identity of struggle toward the same objectives--independence and peace: these are the essential points of the exchange between Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona and the Vietnamese Vice Prime Minister Giap.

The premier was to effectively declare in substance that the visit of the large Vietnamese delegation to Madagascar--a visit welcomed with joy by the people and the government--could only serve to reinforce the bonds of friendship which have existed between the two countries and their people for decades and are well established. This is all the more true because the two peoples have fought and continue to fight the same struggles for independence and peace.

After this statement, Gen Giap recalled the objectives of the patriot and leader Ho Chi Minh, one of whose comarades was Jean Ralaimongo, which permitted the Vietnamese people to be victorious over the different aggressors from all sides who wanted to bend the Vietnamese nation to their will. This victory, Prime Minister Giap emphasized, belongs to all people attached to independence and peace and among them, the people of Madagascar, who have undergone, like the Vietnamese, French colonization.

So many points in common have favored the establishment of friendly relations between the two peoples that the present generation has the duty to strengthen them.

After having admitted that he never thought he would visit Madagascar, Gen Giap, praised the efforts undertaken by the revolutionary power, directed by President Didier Ratsiraka and supported by the Malagasy people, to achieve democracy and the promotion of the interests of the people.

The highly placed Vietnamese touched on President Ratsiraka's suggestion of making the Indian Ocean a peaceful zone: Vietnam was one of the first countries favorable to holding a summit conference in Madagascar of concerned chiefs of state, because the Vietnamese people understand the wishes of the Malagasy, having greatly suffered and struggled for peace.

Gen Giap also recalled, to support the idea, the suggestion made in 1979 in Havana by President Ratsiraka to carry on an international struggle against underdevelopment, beginning with a "South-South" cooperation.

After the chief of state, it was Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, president of the popular national assembly, who received Gen Giap. This interview gave the two leaders the opportunity to talk over the wishes on both sides to reaffirm the friendly relations existing between the two countries and peoples.

The role of the representatives of the two peoples was also explained during this discussion.

At the same time, Hoang Xuan Tuy, vice minister of higher and professional education, was received his Malagasy homologue, Rakoto Ignace, while Hoang Dinh Cau, vice minister of health, was talking with Dr. Jean-Jacques Seraphin.

The first interview, as might be expected, was centered on university and higher education...

In the second discussion, between Dr. Jean-Jacques Seraphin and Professor Hoang Dinh Cau, promotion of social causes and the development of health services, notably in the most favored sectors, were treated.

It was learned that General Giap and his party spent a part of their afternoon yesterday at a work session on Ivato's military base.

[14 Nov 80 p 2]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon Gen Giap met Malagasy officers at the aeronaval base at Ivato. On this occasion he was surrounded by Col Desire Rakotoarijaona, prime minister; Sibon Guy, minister of defense; the minister of information, of ideological diffusion and relations with institutions; Col Rakotoarison, chief of staff of the popular armed forces; and Col Jean Philippe, commander of the "Zandarimariam-Pirenena." Commander Jean de Dieu Randriantanany, LtCol Ferdinand Jaotomobo, Ratsifehera Arsene, Manandafy Rakotonirina, supreme councillors, also honored the meeting with their presence. Opening the discussions, the prime minister first introduced the main guest, retracing his life, full of patriotic examples. Taking the podium, Gen Giap stated that a military struggle always demands great devotion and courage.

The armed struggle of the Vietnamese is full of examples and lessons that those seeking peace can learn. "Today," he declared, "I accept this great honor with joy in giving you some advice for the success of the Malagasy socialist revolution."

[15 Nov 80 p 1]

[Text] The visit of the Vietnamese delegation to Madagascar, led by Vice Prime Minister Giap, is to be marked by the signing of an economic and technical cooperation agreement between the SRV and the DRM.

The ceremony took place yesterday afternoon at the office of the prime minister, at the conclusion of a work session between the Vietnamese delegation and the national front.

Ministers Phan Hien and Georges Ruphin signed the agreement in the presence of Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona and Gen Giap.

This agricultural and industrial agreement, as the two signators pointed out, is in addition to the cultural and postal agreement signed 3 November 1980 between the two countries; it shows the quality of the relations between our two countries which have rejected colonialism and fight against capitalism. It expresses the will of the two countries, devoted to peace and liberty, to cooperate and proves that "South-South" cooperation, which President Ratsiraka initially suggested in Havana, is not a myth but a reality.

This agreement is also a demonstration of the will of our two peoples to strengthen their relations. All the more so because a heavy task awaits them in bringing about the social and economic progress of their countries.

Peoples struggling for the same cause, having shared the same past and present in combat against the same enemies; they will share the same socialist future: this is what came out of the cordial and fraternal talks between the chief of state and Gen Giap.

"First," said the chief of state, receiving the Vietnamese delegation. "I welcome you to Tananarive, and I am happy to be able to receive you in the capital of Madagascar for several reasons: first, because for us Malagasys, Vietnam is sacred; secondly, because you represent a brother people, member of the movement of non-aligned countries, a people who symbolize national liberation struggle, a people who threw off the colonial, neo-colonial and imperialist yoke. For all these reasons the people of Madagascar, the revolution and myself are happy to welcome you to Madagascar."

The chief of state went on to say that in fact the Vietnamese and Madagascar people have fought together in the past without knowing it: in 1947, when the Vietnamese were in the midst of their war of independence, the people of Madagascar had begun an armed struggle against their colonizers: the French expeditionary force sent to Indochina was then turned back to Madagascar. It must be said that the Malagasy and the Vietnamese have always struggled for the same causes, for the same objectives.

President Ratsiraka asked Gen Giap to convey to President Nam Nguyen Huu Tho and to Prime Minister Pha Van Dong the expression of his highest and most sincere esteem.

As for Gen Giap, he began by thanking once more the revolutionary powers and the Malagasy for the cordial and extremely fraternal welcome which had been bestowed on his delegation. He then expressed the warmest, most respectful greetings from the people, the national assembly and the president of the SRV.

"In history," he added, "there are similarities, destinies which are the source of a sense of community between people. This is the case for our two peoples. In our struggles, we benefited from the support of progressive peoples like the Soviets and our brothers, such as the Malagasy."

Gen Giap recalled that in 1947, during the armed struggle in Madagascar, his country men demonstrated in the streets against the colonists' repression of the fraternal Malagasy people. And it was during the bombardment of Hanoi that diplomatic relations were officially established between Madagascar and the SRV.

Addressing the chief of state in particular, Gen Giap affirmed that the former is known as being the champion of liberty and independence of Madagascar and as a supporter of the liberation struggle and the reunification of Vietnam.

President Ratsiraka and Gen Giap then spoke of the common struggle led by Ho Chi Minh, Jean Ralaimongo and Joseph Raseta, companions in struggle who had formed the solid and durable bonds between our two peoples. And even more today, our common objectives and our common ideal contribute further to strengthening these bonds. The visit of Gen Giap is the first sign contributing to the strengthening of these ties.

The chief of state, importantly, recalled his trip to Vietnam, at the time of President Thieu's regime, when he visited Hanoi and other towns, seeing the misdeeds of neo-colonialism: yesterday he demonstrated his happiness at the liberation and the reunification of Vietnam.

This affirmation was responded to by Gen Giap who saluted President Ratsiraka as the torchbearer of the struggle led by Jean Ralaimongo and the experienced architect of the solidarity between our two peoples.

During the president's discussion, it was also a question of the pawt struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism and, in the future, against new strikes by imperialism, the struggle for peace, for the economic independence sought by the movement of non-aligned countries. The efforts of progressive peoples for the good of humanity, for human values, and the efforts of President Ratsiraka to make the Indian Ocean a peace zone [were discussed.]

It is to be stressed that Gen Giap took advantage of this meeting to invite, in the name of the Vietnamese Government, a delegation of the members of the supreme revolutionary council and the government, led by the chief of state, to the SRV. The invitation received an affirmative response.

[17 Nov 80 p 2]

[Text] "Ho ela velona ny firaisankinan'ny vahoaka vietnamianina sy malagasy!"

The large Vietnamese delegation, upon these words from Vice Prime Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the political office of the CP Central Committee of the SRV, left the DRM Saturday morning, after a three friendship visit.

This brief Vietnamese visit to Malagasy soil was marked by talks between Gen Giap and President Ratsiraka, between President Andrianarahinjaka or the ANP, Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona and the front, by the signing of an agreement of economic and technical cooperation covering key sectors of agriculture and industry, by work sessions between our two ministries of higher education and health, by a joint communique and by banquets offered successively by the "fivondronana" of Tananarive, the revolutionary powers, the PNA and the Front.

It was Minister Phan Hien who made the first summary of the Vietnamese friendship visit to Madagascar, last Friday.

"We have made a friendship visit to a fraternal country where we have received a warm and cordial reception, where we felt at home.

We can say that everything is going well: the conversations and contacts that we have had, the discussions between Gen Giap and the president, the president of the PNA, the prime minister, as well as the contacts between our ministers of high education and health; everything has gone well.

There is a total understanding between our two groups as to the international situation, the regional situation and our bilateral relations."

Saturday morning leaders of the revolutionary powers, directed by Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona, accompanied Gen Giap and his party to the international airport of Ivato.

On that occasion, Vice Prime Minister Giap stressed his great regret and that of his delegation to be leaving "this radiant isle, populated with friends, brothers, who were so welcoming and who seem to have an afro-asiatic character."

"We have to leave," he said, "and our visit has been brief. One always regrets leaving when one leaves friends, brothers: the people of the radiant isle of Madagascar"...

"We will never forget the words of President Ratsiraka regarding our people, words of a brother, or the eminent leader of the brave people of Madagascar and the fraternal solidarity between the Vietnamese and Malagasy people."

Gen Giap said he was very impressed by Madagascar, its people, its flowers and the obvious optimism of the people.

He also spoke of the extremely cordial talks that they had with the leaders of Madagascar, talks which took place in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere, which revealed a unity of views on the great problems which interest us and which prove the similarity of our views on international problems and our bilateral relations." Gen Giap mentioned as well the economic and technical cooperation agreement signed Friday which is only a first step in the strengthening of our bonds.

"I believe," he said, "that the cordial and fraternal welcome given to the Vietnamese delegation says a lot about the health of our relations of the past, of today and of the future, and about the friendship between our peoples. I firmly believe that our visit will have contributed to the common cause, to the happiness of our two countries and to the peace in Southeast Asia, in the Indian Ocean and in the world.

We, Vietnamese and Malagasy, love peace more than any other peoples. We will do anything for peace, friendship, the happiness of the peoples. Peace and friendship, friendship and peace."

9675
CSO: 4400

AKFM-KDRSM YOUTH STATEMENT

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 20 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Statement by the AKFM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence]-KDRSM [Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] Youth"]

[Text] The national executive office of the Federation of Revolutionary Youth AKFM/KDRSM (KDTM [Democratic Committee of Youth and Students for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution]) states, in support of statements from the First Congress on the complementary nature of national and international affairs, and that these important dates not be forgotten, that:

The October Socialist Revolution in Russia is 63 years old, a revolution that eliminated the exploitation of man by man, changed the balance of power in the world, thus opening the door to socialism, and spread the forces of freedom and peace. This came as the result of the wish of the Soviet people.

The KDTM also congratulates the Soviet people and the youth through the Komsomol, and strengthens the solidarity and collaboration that exists between the two organizations since 1957.

This victory of the socialist revolution was echoed in several European, Asian, Latin American, and African countries, including Madagascar, who chose socialism for their national development and progress.

Still, the struggle is a difficult one. Imperialism and its lackeys do not accept this situation and continuously provoke conflicts and disturbances in various countries. For example, the Second World War provoked by Hitler's fascism. Millions of people were killed and hurt, among whom the Soviet people had the most victims. The Soviet people lost 20 million of their countrymen.

Opposition to war, its atrocities and its consequences led all youth and students the world over to rise up against the use of terrifying and sophisticated weapons, to oppose imperialism, fascism, colonialism neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid. The union notably led to the formation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (FMJD) on 10 November 1945, in London, bringing together all progressive youth in the world to fight imperialism and build a happy future.

There is also the International Student Union (UIE), established on 17 November 1946, and whose aim is to sensitize the youth and the students of the world so that they use their knowledge in the service of democracy and social progress.

The KDTM, a member of the executive committee of these two associations, pays tribute to all the youth and students who gave their life for the independence of the nation, the freedom and solidarity of the youth and students in the world. It also salutes the WFDY [World Federation of Democratic Youth] and the UIE for their actions on behalf of the people and the youth who still suffer from the injustices of imperialism, as well as for the 10 November international youth day and the 17 November international students day.

The FDTM reminds us that the youth and the students are not a separate class but a part of the people. It emphasizes the fact that, these days, when socialism and imperialism are in a state of confrontation, it is the duty of the youth and the students to fight for world peace and to help eliminate atomic weapons. That is why the FDTM is seriously preparing for the conference on peace to be held in Helsinki (Finland) in 1981.

The FDTM also salutes the 13th Congress of the UIE.

It reminds the Malagasy youth and students that Madagascar is at present at the stage of a national democratic revolution, building new structures while destroying old ones, and facing imperialism at the same time.

In all areas much has been achieved by the Revolutionary Authorities, and the youth and students were privileged and cannot fail to notice these achievements. It points out to them that certain false ideas can lead to unreasonable demands, which may be too big a burden for the nation and forget the interests of the majority.

Finally, the FDTM will give priority to the sensitization of everyone so that rumors and provocations launched by imperialism and its lackeys will have no influence.

9465
CSO: 4400

REPORT ON AREMA SEMINAR ON SOCIAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES

Seminar Begins

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 18 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "A Week-Long Seminar of AREMA in Toamasina"]

[Text] Tamatave--The seminar on ideology, of the AREMA [Vanguard of Malagasy Revolution] militants of the Tamatave I and II fivondronana began yesterday in Madagascar's most important port. The opening ceremony took place in the morning, in the presence of a substantial delegation from the national headquarters of the AREMA of Ambohitsorohitra; Mrs Celine Ratsiraka, wife of the chief of state, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, member of the AREMA's political department, and his wife, the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] members Etienne Mora and Jean Baptiste Ramanantsalama, Minister Ampy Portos Augustin, member of the AREMA political department, the national administrative secretary, Desire Radimiharison, member of the AREMA political department, Mrs Hrotense Raveloson Mahasampo, coordinator of the AREMA national headquarters, as well as the wives of Ministers Geroges Ruphin, Bruno Rakotomavo and Simon Pierre.

AREMA At All Levels

Mr Stephen Jacques, president of the executive committee and AREMA first secretary of the fivondronana [as published] of Tamatave I, after emphasizing that the AREMA exists at all levels of the decentralized communities, stressed the achievements of the AREMA militants in the economic and social spheres.

In the economic area, it means the setting up of socialist production and trading precooperatives, in particular in the fivondronana of Tamatave II. These facilities, which he said are the responsibility of the AREMA militants, are in full expansion in spite of some maneuvers by reactionaries and enemies of the revolution to undermine it.

In the social area, the AREMA militants have also assumed responsibility as the vanguard of the revolution by establishing schools for basic education, the CEG [General Education Certificate], and nurseries.

National Objective

The president of the faritany executive committee, Mr Lahady Samuel, stated that these achievements are a reflection of all that is undertaken by the AREMA of the Tamatave faritany as well as of the militants of organizations affiliated with it: SEREMA [expansion unknown], MAREMA [expansion unknown] and VAREMA [expansion unknown].

In speaking of the faritany's economic life, Lahady Samuel stressed the rise in agricultural production, particularly in that of rice. That is a national objective, he said, and it is also the objective of every AREMA militant.

He announced that, to this end, the revolutionary authorities granted a large sum of money for the construction and the maintenance of roads, in order to improve the transportation of product and supplies.

With regard to schools and universities, the president emphasized the fact that the country needs competent and efficient technicians, and that there is no question of handing out diplomas.

In conclusion, he appealed for real and efficient collaboration between all revolutionary organizations that are members of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution.

1981 Plans

Then came the turn of Mrs Celine Ratsiraka who, after singing the song of the revolutionary women of the AREMA, with the militant AREMA women of Tamatave I and II, fivondronana introduced Mrs Olga Ratoandro, national director of nurseries, and Mr Jean Manarivo, national director of supplies, from the KOPAREMA [expansion unknown].

Then she emphasized the national importance of the activities of the AREMA Militants, who have assumed responsibility in different areas in accordance with the directives for the struggle given by Comrade President Didier Ratsiraka.

The wife of the chief of state then spoke of the plans of the AREMA revolutionary women for the year 1981, within the context of the "international year of the handicapped." She said that it is better to prevent than to cure, and with this in mind the revolutionary women of the AREMA were able to get 1,300,000 polio-myelitis vaccines in tablet form, which were to be given to children under the age of 6.

She emphasized that this operation would be started in the nurseries, for which the AREMA women are responsible. It is our duty, she continued, to make our sisters aware of the need for children to be vaccinated.

Mrs Celine Ratsiraka announced, besides, that the delegation from the AREMA national headquarters had brought a batch of vegetable seeds to be distributed to the militant women Tamatave I and II fivondronana, still within the context of efforts to be made for increased productivity.

Revolution and Liberation

In his speech, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona first brought greetings from President Didier Ratsiraka, secretary general of the AREMA, to the militants of Toamasina I and II. Then he spoke of the national democratic revolution, stressing that it is a necessary step towards becoming ideologically mature, because revolution implies victory over oneself, victory over egotism and an equivocating mind, in order to insure socialistic edification.

There is no revolution without liberation, continued Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona, and he recalled the effort of President Didier Ratsiraka, who since his tenure as foreign minister has worked mainly to free Madagascar from any foreign domination, among them the new agreements for Franco-Malagasy cooperation, because the socialist revolution presupposes political independence and the running of the economy by the people.

Then the prime minister spoke of the time when the AREMA was established on 21 December 1975, after the people had adopted the charter of the socialist revolution with President Ratsiraka as leader, because a clear voice was needed, objectives had to be achieved, and we work, for all regions, towards these objectives and principles as defined in the Red Book.

With this process, indicated Col Rakotoarijaona, the AREMA militants must always be in the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle, for the national democratic revolution cannot last forever.

In closing, the minister emphasized the need for each and everyone to make an effort for increased productivity. On this subject, he gave information on talks he had with different delegations that had stayed in the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar], which recently included the Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese delegations who gave information especially on their experiments in agriculture.

From all these talks, the prime minister said, the conclusion was reached that the most important thing is the will to succeed and confidence in all that is being accomplished.

This seminar of the AREMA militants of the Toamasina I and II fivondronana will last a week.

Seminar Ends

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 25 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "End of the AREMA [Vanguard of Malagasy Revolution] Seminar in Toamasina"]

[Text] Toamasina--The ideological seminar of the AREMA militants of Toamasina, led by Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, ended on Saturday, with many members of the political department from national headquarters present. Mrs Celine Ratsiraka, president of the women's revolutionary branch of the AREMA, was also present at the ceremony. The occasion allowed for a general appraisal of the debates.

In his closing speech, Desire Rakotoarijaona, member of the political department, was very pleased at the serious tone and the determination that marked the seminar. He then insisted on reminding his audience that the historical phase of our revolution is today in the one that precedes socialism itself: the national democratic revolution. In order to succeed in this long-term task, the speaker asked that all those attending the seminar transmit to all AREMA militants patriotism and a willingness to serve the sovereign people; a patriotism which, he emphasized, makes many martyrs in the Toamasina faritany, as it does all over Madagascar. Besides, the desire to serve the people is nothing more than the determination to help this people find the solutions to its problems. Among these problems, Mr Rakotoarijaona picked those inherited from all stages of our country's history. Consultation, dialogue and solidarity, he continued, are indispensable tools for facing all problems. Yet he recommended vigilance because of subversive acts by enemies of the revolution. The last words of Mr Rakotoarijaona exhorted those present to promote production, for its potential is not negligible.

The members visited an exposition of floral art and some nurseries.

...And From Mananjary

The ideological seminar for the AREMA militants of the Mananjary fivondronana also ended on Saturday. CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] member, Marson Max, in the presence of Boto Victor, judge at the High Constitutional Court, presided over the closing ceremonies.

CSR member Marson Max, in his speech described assets of the fivondronana obtained since the advent of the revolutionary authorities, citing among others the husking facilities, the silo, and the Vohilave Bridge. In conclusion, Marson Max exhorted the militants to always persevere in their work to develop the country.

Providing Revolutionary Determination Through Action

Minister Geroges Thomas Indrianjafy, member of the political department, spoke on Friday, in Mandritsara, with the AREMA militants of the Andohajambo firaisana. The vanguard role of the AREMA, he stated then, must not remain a demagogic one, but it must prove itself through achievements in all aspects of social life. With this in mind, Geroges Thomas Indianjafy warned the militants to guard against all machinations by enemies who have not yet been disarmed and who are doing everything to negate all efforts already made. For their part, the militants of Andohajambo have reiterated their loyalty to the secretary general of the AREMA, President Didier Ratsiraka. A discussion concerning the problems of the firaisana and the fivondcnana ended the session.

The Class Struggle

A delegation from the political department of the AREMA, consisting of Messrs Manjakatsara Remi, Rarango Vincent, and William, recently met with the AREMA militants from the Vondrozo fivondronana in the Fianarantsoa faritany. During the meeting the militants, members of the delegation, explained that the meaning of class struggle is not to be confused with tribalism or with other reactionary ideas with which enemies try to poison public opinion. They recommended, moreover, collaboration and solidarity between all organizations affiliated with the AREMA, in order that all efforts succeed, starting with the political department's directives.

...And the Precooperatives

On Saturday, a delegation from the national headquarters consisting of Messrs Rajaonarivelo Marcel Victor and Andiamparany, led a session for ideological action in Ambatolampy-North, Ambohidratrimo firaisana. The structure of the AREMA, the collaboration and solidarity to help establish a just and equal society, the need to set up precooperatives, their organization and operation, were the subjects brought up during the meeting. The objective, they said, is the well-being of all Malagasy in a just and united society, from where all exploitation of man by man will be banished.

9465
CSO: 4400

SECRET FUNDS SEEN SUPPORTING MMM

Port Louis THE NATION in English 15 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial signed 'Moving Finger': "Secret Funds"]

[Text]

This paper recently suggested that Mr Bérenger should tell the electorate where and from which countries he would obtain the funds which he says will be made available to Mauritius if he takes over the government. We are still waiting for that information

Meanwhile Mr Bérenger and his friends continue to talk about auto-gestive socialism as the objective of the MMM. Perhaps they, and we, should look more closely at today's example of auto-gestive socialism in action. The Polish government, and you can't be more auto-gestive than Poland, wants to borrow $ 3,000 million. And from whom? The liberal uncle Sam. If the auto-gestive government of Poland has got the country into such a mess that it needs to borrow this kind of money why does not it apply to its auto-gestive partner, the Soviet Union?

The short answer of course is that what Poles want to buy is food and not ideology and the Soviet government has only the latter on offer. Since they can't buy food with roubles the unfortunate poles have no alternative but to seek where the real money is obtainable even if this means demonstrating to the whole world that comecon is a fake and that Eastern bloc aid is a myth.

Perhaps Mr Bérenger, having digested these evident truths, will now let us know where these foreign loans are going to come from or, and more to the point, admit that they don't exist at least in any real financial sense.

Finally we ought all to reflect on how vulnerable our economy is and how often in the past when we have asked for help where it has come from. A fully auto-gestive socialised Mauritius aligned to the eastern bloc would find itself in the same position as the Poles today and perhaps it would also find uncle Sam less obliging.

MOVING FINGER

CSO: 4220

DECLINE OF INDIAN INFLUENCE SEEN

Port Louis THE NATION in English 9 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] There was a time in the history of Mauritius when India was the fatherland of many people settled in this land. No wonder then when a very huge crowd turned out at Plaisance airport in 1948 to welcome the first Indian commissioner to Mauritius. Next to the British governor, the man with the Gandhi cap was the most important man of the realm. Village notables made it a point to have a picture taken with the Commissioner. Pictures of Hindu gods, Mahatma Gandhi and King George VI and later the Queen were standard ornaments in many homes.

Only Amitabh Bachchan can now attract a big crowd at Plaisance. The pictures of Nehru, Gandhi and British royalty are gone, pressured out by gaudy calendar displays of Hema Malini and Neetu Singh. Children of yesteryears had to learn the Indian anthem by heart in the baitka. Children of this generation would rather watch cartoons on FR3. How many people who can afford a foreign trip would make a pilgrimage to the land of our ancestors? You will meet them not on the bank of the Ganges: they are busy checking in and out of Terminal 3 at Heathrow Airport.

India was passionately loved by many. It was also subjected to a hate campaign by many. India is now another country, no more loved or hated than England and France. Mauritians have now come to regard India as dispassionately as possible. Of course, friends and critics have not disappeared altogether but surely India kindles no fire in any healthy heart. This, we believe, is one of the most positive developments in the difficult task of nation-building in Mauritius.

Hindi plays produced by Mauritains often portray a spineless, dhoti-clad, parasitical servant ministering to the whims and caprices of the "seth" and his "bibi". This fortunately is but an Indian situation. Mauritians have acquired social characteristics of their own. Not only have male servants disappeared long ago but Mauritians are clearly emerging as a breed of tough, proud and sophisticated people. Mauritius is now Mauritius and India is India. The twain met in the past; they are now falling apart.

The creolisation process, started 150 years ago when the first coolies came, has now gone a long way. Indian languages are fast disappearing; so are the social mores and customs of the first settlers. Religion and ritual have so far survived in spite of massive conversions but this has been possible only because of the sheer numerical strength of Oriental settlers. Their ranks have been heavily depleted through external assimilation.

In a matter of generations, the creolisation process will be churning out of our melting-pot another breed of Mauritians. Divali will become more spectacular still with an increased participation of the Catholic church. But what would remain of our Indian heritage will be the curry, the sari, some form of religion and ritual and the Indian cinema. Indian movies, it is reported, are very popular in African and Arab countries where of course, no one understands a single word of Hindi.

CSO: 4220

FUTURE COAL TERMINAL AT MAPUTO PORT PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Nov 80 pp 1-2

[Text] A new terminal to be used exclusively for the handling of anthracite coal will be built in the next five years at the port complex in Maputo, Matola zone, in a great undertaking carried out by the Mozambique National Office of Ports and Railroads.

This construction project, budgeted at about 1.6 million contos (estimate made in 1979), will provide a great increase in handling and goods transport capacity, estimated at between 5 and 7 million tons per year.

Bids will be solicited internationally early next year, following which the bid will be awarded to one of the competitors, giving him responsibility for the execution of the project. Construction as such will begin in 1982, and is expected to last about three years.

The construction of a new coal terminal will involve the better equipping of the port in the capital of the country, including each respective access channel. This is the case because the future terminal will be provided with equipment enabling it to accommodate vessels with a capacity of up to 80,000 tons of freight.

With this in view, other improvements to be made in the port of Maputo must be contemplated--the dredging of the access channels, as a function of the greater freight capacity of the vessels which will dock in the new terminal. Currently, the Maputo port terminal is equipped to accommodate vessels with a capacity of up to 60,000 tons of freight.

Characteristics of the New Terminal

The future coal terminal, with a loading capacity of 3,000 tons per hour, will be provided by stacking and recovery machinery, with a capacity of 1,600 and 2,500 tons per hour, respectively.

The complex will also be equipped with an unloading system capable of handling the equivalent of 50 freight cars, or 1,600 tons, per hour. Moreover, with the use of another type of freight car with a greater capacity, this operation may reach 2,500 tons per hour.

On the other hand, the new anthracite coal terminal will also be provided with operational improvements involving the building of a rail network which will make the constant movement of the freight cars possible, thus saving the freight car handling time before and after loading and unloading. In addition, the future coal terminal will have a larger goods storage area, which will make possible substantial expansion in the future and with it, increased coal handling capacity, coming within the general plan for the development of the port of Maputo.

The future coal terminal will be equipped with machinery similar to that at the present terminal, except that the new ore complex will be capable of handling a greater volume of this product.

5157
CSO: 4401

CASHEW PRODUCTION AREAS ASSURED ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF OTHER GOODS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Supplying the cashew marketing areas with other goods has been a predominant concern of agencies involved in the present harvest season, so that success not achieved since 1975 can be insured. Within this framework, the provincial domestic trade officers have been made responsible for establishing the quantities of consumer goods needed to support this campaign and integrating them into the territorial supply program. At the same time, conditions must be established to allow better supervision, so that these products go to the production areas at the proper time and in adequate quantities.

On the other hand, the various agencies involved in this important project must create the conditions necessary for supplying the production areas with soap, batteries, bicycles, radios, sandals, clothing, aluminum panels, hoes, lamp oil, blankets, school materials, matches and many other products which the school students as well as the peasants need.

With this in view, plans have been made for the delivery shortly of imported products to support the cashew marketing campaign, including among other things sewing thread, needles, pocketknives, flashlights, kerosene lamps and other articles essential to the rural population. These types of goods will be distributed in all the provinces of the country, with priority for support of the campaign. The provincial domestic trade officers will allocate the products not included in the supply plan to warehouses and tradesmen in the cashew areas on a priority basis.

Decisive Importance of Marketing

Great efforts have been made in connection with the national cashew marketing campaign, with a view to involving ever more participants and making yields greater than those in earlier years possible. Reports from Nampula indicate that the ninth session of the Provincial Assembly, which met several days ago, ratified the decision of the provincial government to establish a cashew campaign office, which will at the same time be responsible for the socialist emulation campaign during the cashew marketing season.

5157
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

NEW AERONAUTICS SCHOOL--By decree approved by the Council of Ministers and published in the most recent BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA, a National Aeronautics School has been established as a legal entity subordinate to the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Civil Aviation. The main goals of the school will be the training of aeronautical and para-aeronautical personnel, the development of conditions for the constant advanced training of aeronautical personnel, and also the achievement of continuing training and informative activities as a means of achieving the highest level of productivity. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Nov 80 p 1] 5157

PORTUGAL TRAINS DOCTORS--Two Mozambican doctors departed on the 14th of the month for Portugal, where they will pursue and update their knowledge of the specialty which they practice, while at the same time familiarizing themselves with teaching methods with a view to becoming professors in the faculty of medicine. The are Dr Lisete Canotilho and Dr Joaquim Cardoso, who will specialize in ophthalmology and urological surgery, respectively. Moreover, another doctor is expected to depart for that country shortly to specialize in thoracic surgery. The departure of these physicians for specialized training falls within the framework of the cooperation agreements between Mozambique and the Gulbenkian Foundation, with the support of the Portuguese ministries of education and social affairs, which grant study scholarships used in accordance with the needs of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]. [Excerpt] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 23 Nov 80 p 3] 5157

INCREASED CITRUS EXPORTS--Beira--The Manica State Citrus Fruit Enterprise (Citrosman) (being developed) exceeded the citrus export goals established for the last crop season. While the goal set prior to shipment abroad was 430,000 cases of citrus fruits, including oranges, lemons and grapefruit, total exports have now exceeded 448,000 cases, representing approximately 6,720 tons of these citrus products. The Manica State Citrus Fruit Enterprise includes three production units, named 1 May, Zembe and Josina Machel, with a total of 104,000 citrus trees. Moreover, an effort will be made to insure that all of the export goals achieved to date will be exceeded during the present farm season. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Nov 80 p 3] 5157

PORTUGAL TRAINS MECHANICS--Twenty workers from the SOCAJU enterprise in Nacala, in the province of Nampula, are at present in Portugal in training as lathe operators, metalworkers and reel winders. The dispatch of our workers to that European country comes within an agreement signed by Mozambique and Portugal for the training of personnel in the cashew sector. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 80 p 5] 5157

CSO: 4401

COLLECTIVE DEFENSE NEEDED AGAINST LIBYA'S THRUST INTO AFRICA

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 17-18 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Time of Uncertainty"]

[Text] Far from solving the Chad problem, Monday's "takeover" of Ndjamena by the coalition forces of the Transition National Union Government (GUNT) supported by 200 tanks and almost 3,000 Libyan soldiers, if anything, adds to the confusion.

In Chad, the time of real uncertainty is beginning. And all the countries of central and west Africa now have reasons for concern. There are two basic questions about the future. First, who will be governing in Ndjamena. In view of the reverses inflicted on the government forces by Hissein Habre's FAN [Northern Armed Forces] since the beginning of the fighting, it seems evident that Oueddei Goukouni's "control" of the Chad capital is not due to his own troops but rather to the Libyan "Islamic Army." And will that army (and this is our second question) be satisfied with simply maintaining "order" in the "liberated" former Fort Lamy, or will the army make this town the main base for future redeployments in the south of the continent.

Libya's major commitments in men and materiel, and its leaders' recent statements, lead to the conclusion, for the present at least, that Chad is only the first phase of a thrust which, though crazy, is no less certain.

Therefore, our countries should no longer be meeting at summit conferences in a futile effort to unite a country which is now more divided than ever, but rather should be organizing collective defense capable of blocking the devilish ambition of those who are established in the streets of Ndjamena, and against whom Chad patriots, if they still exist, should turn their weapons.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

PRC YOUTH DELEGATION--A five-member delegation of Chinese youth arrived in Niamey on Monday from Lome. It is headed by Liu Weiming, secretary of the secretariat of the Communist Youth League and vice president of the National Youth Federation of China. [Excerpt] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 17-18 Dec 80 p 2]

CSO: 4400

INSTITUTE DISCUSSES REAGAN'S POLICY FOR AFRICA

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Dec 80 p 3

[NIIA Seminar Report by Kayode Soremekun]

[Text] Last week, the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA) at Victoria Island, was a meeting point for quite a motley of people — university lecturers 'cut and dried' researchers, members of the armed forces, senior police officers and budding academicians in the form of post-graduate students from the University of Lagos.

These members of the country's foreign policy elite came together for the purpose of brain-storming issues on a one-day seminar which was appropriately titled 'Reagan and Africa.'

The Director-General of the institute, Dr Bolaji Akinyemi, kicked off on a rather spirited note by appropriately identifying why the seminar was being held. He was of the view that given the country's relative proximity to events in certain parts of Africa Nigeria could not afford to be indifferent to happenings in those parts of the world.

He went on to delineate the parameters within which the Reagan administration would work. In this respect he focused on the linkage approach, that the tendency to judge African issues not on their own merits but from a bi-polarity of vision characteritic of the super-Powers. He also pointed out that the special advisers of Reagan had been preaching the sanctity of peaceful resolutions — a move at variance with the strategy already sanctioned by the Organisation of African Unity.

He delved into the strategic domains by contending that these same advisers had promised to give a strategic role to South Africa in the defence of the South Atlantic sea lanes. In this respect he asked rather rhetorically. "Does this mean a lessening of American pressure for charges in South Africa in order to secure South African military support in the global contest between the Soviets and the United States?" All told, it was a good curtain-raiser.

Dr Ate of the institute, in the first of the two papers presented, enjoined the audience not to be eager as regards casting Reagan into predictive moulds, since he might even come in with some rather contrasting policies. In this respect, he cited Nixon, who against all expectations pulled America out of the Vietnam war and also pioneered the playing of the China card in relation to the Soviet Union. In the same vein, he opined that Reagan might even behave like a Democrat. Some hope that! Dr Ate went on to state three discernible themes of Reagan's African policy.

The first of these devolves on Human Rights — that the way Governments treat their nationals should not really concern anybody; that it is the belief of Reagan that statesmen should operate in the world as they found it, and not as they want it to be — an apparent allusion to the fact that the structures of apartheid are best left as they are. He also touched on the attractive lures of minerals and economic activity that are bound to shape US perceptions.

The presenter also gave some thought to the rebounds that are likely to ensure from Nigeria's pursuit of a policy that is antithetical to that of America. In this respect he asks how will our lucrative trade balance be maintained without sacrificing the country's political principles? In conclusion, Dr Ate succeeded in giving the much needed policy relevance to his paper, by contending that we can always sustain a Domestic Coalition which will act as an effective pressure-point. Obviously, Dr Ate must be envisaging something along the line of the Jewish body — a lobby so strong that it is capable of affecting the currents of American politics — rather than the reverse.

Changes

The second paper was presented by Dr Adele Jinadu of the University of Lagos. He started of on a rather comical note by saying that he was not one to reject invitations from the institute, given the body's knack for providing sumptuous foods and grand cocktails.

The basic thrust of his thesis was that no fundamental change should be expected from US African policy under

Reagan. According to him this becomes obvious from the structure of constitutional powers and the logic of International Politics. He backed this up with the contention that Carter had embarked mainly on cosmetic reforms during his tenure; that US policy had been consistent since the Second World War. This writer feels that this is just one of those textbook theories. If Carter had ensured the kind of continuity that the don was talking about why the absolute shift to the right by the American electorate?

However, he went on to make a rather perceptive observation, when he said that Reagan's policies might have a boomerang effect on the American domestic scene. And such policies might result in a backlash, like an upsurge of the radicals in the American domestic scene. Are also that such radicals will be tempted to link happenings in their own domestic bases with the racial repression in South Africa. But where he went completely off side, was where he suggested that Nigeria could always prevail on Western Germany to help tone down some of Reagan's myopia as regards liberation on the African continent.

In this respect he offered the reason which bordered on the fact that Germany's stature had risen considerably under Chancellor Schmidt. The rationale is very sound, but methinks it is not just right. In fact, it is impolitic. This becomes obvious when it is realised that Otraz — a German-based company has rented one-third of Shaba province in Zaire under very repulsive terms. The company has irrevocable rights until the year 2,000. In addition, the German company has absolute sovereign rights over the area. The aim, according to its director, is to use the area for launching missiles and testing fire powers. All these at the approach of the 21st Century. Moreover, during Schmidt's visit to the country sometime ago, he said it loud and clear that Western Germany would continue to maintain its strong economic links with South Africa.

Now, given such a track record, can Western Germany be a credible and honest broker in African-American relations? The answer is obvious enough.

Of all the European countries Sweden is most suited for such a role. For one, the country has proved to be a friend of Africa in terms of meeting UN-motivated and commitments to the continent. Moreover, the country has since divested itself of all its economic investments in South Africa.

Priorities

Dr Nweze also of the University of Lagos, started by spiking the two papers. He pointed out that both exhibited some depth in the area of naivette. He also said that Nigeria should begin to mobilise African opinion at the continental level. In addition, he recommended a number of policy options for the Federal Government. The most important of these bordered on the diversification of the country's economic relations, such that the US, will stop being a near-absolute customer of our oil.

Another speaker pointedly directed his questions not to the writers of the two papers but to the chairman. He asked: "What are Africa's priorities in the next four years. How does the US fit into all these? What are the structural contexts that might swing Reagan? Dr R. A. Akindele — chairman — kept mute but Dr Akinyemi saved the day for him by painting a rather awesome picture of the Super-Powers. He said inter-alia: "the superpower has the capability to disarrange your house. You are likely to react to him, rather than other way round."

Dr Nnoli of Nsukka, condemned this power politics approach as rather defeatist. He attempted to emphasise the historical perspective, by pointing out that History is a whole load of repetitive moods, and that efforts should be made to locate Reagan's place in the consciousness of History. When this is achieved, he said, then the means of dealing with him becomes easier. The chairman, with his typical laconic humour, asked how this was to be done.

Dr Ralph Onwuka after several attempts to catch the chairman's attention next came in. He started off by stating the rather obvious — that Reagan will prefer South Africa to the rest of Africa. He went on to list a number of constraints on Reagan's African policy. He then made rather perceptive contribution about the leverage from oil. He said that, our muscle in this area is very minimal as we need every Kubo from this asset. He then suggested that we can still make use of the oil power, through OPEC.

According to him Africa can forge an identity of interests by trying the Palastinian situation to the South African problem. This means calling on the Arabs, through OPEC in a coalition of interests to influence US policy towards South Africa.

A female speaker recommended that our efforts should not be solely directed at America; that other countries like France and Germany should also be prevailed upon, in a kind of multi-pronged endeavour.

CSO: 4420

SHELL OIL COMPANY CLOSES, LOSES 2 MILLION NAIRA

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Limited lost more than ₦2 million when one of its oil-flowing stations at Opuma in Bendel State was closed down.

A DAILY TIMES investigation revealed that the Opuma oil-flow station was shut down on October 7, 1980, following a threat by the Tsekelewu community to blow up the oil well.

The Tsekelewu community, it was gathered, were protesting against an alleged payment of about ₦2.6 million oil royalties by the company to the Ondo State Government.

They are also said to be questioning the rationale behind the alleged ₦5,000 compensation due to them which has been paid to the Ondo State Government.

Another cause of disaffection, from the area stemmed from the separation of the Tsekelewu community from their kith and kin in Opuma, in Bendel State and their merger with Ondo State.

According to informed sources, Tsekelewu is one of the villages which constitute the Opuma community in Warri Local Government area of Bendel State.

It was further disclosed that although the Bendel State Government had been responsible for the provision of essential amenities and payment of teachers deployed to the area, the Tsekelewu town is officially in Ondo State as indicated in a recent map.

It would be recalled that some time ago, 25 persons from Tsekelewu community were reported missing.

CSO: 4420

VARIOUS ECONOMIC PROJECTS DESCRIBED

Fabrics Industry

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Dec 80 p 9

[Text] THE 4.50 million Naira Chefico Industries Limited in Kaduna, capable of manufacturing about seven million meters of wide variety of coarsed fabrics which comprise blankets, furnishing materials and tapestry, has taken off in earnest.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company, Alhaji Isa Kaita, made this known at its formal opening recently in Kaduna.

Alhaji Isa-Kaita said the production lines of the company as of now were geared toward manufacturing blankets for the need of the individuals and institutions such as schools, hospitals, police, army and hotels.,

He disclosed that the manufacturing of other fabrics to suit our market requirements would be taken up gradually, adding that this project, which he described as phase one, marked a milestone on our aim to achieve self-sufficiency in our textile industry.

The chairman commended the Federal Government's policy of placing blanket under import licence and called for its total ban and other coarred fabrics, in a bid to encourage indigenous high output.

He called on the Federal Government to ensure the uninhibited import of input materials such as bump yarn which is still not being manufactured in this country.

Alhaji Isa Kaita drew the attention of the Federal Government to the problems of setting up industries in the hinterland, which he described as far away from the ports and called for relief on duties for them.

Coal Experiment

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Dec 80 p 13

[Text] THE Federal Government has commissioned industrial scale experiment for the blending of local coal with imported cooking coal in a new move to reduce the country's dependence on foreign sources of raw materials for its steel industry.

The Acting Minister of steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, announced this while inaugurating the board of the newly constituted Ajaokuta Steel Company Limited, in Ajaokuta.

Malam Ali Makele also told the board members that in order to ensure that the work of the Russian partners was properly co-ordinated with those of the three contractors handling the civil works, a project management team was being appointed.

He added that the team would be integrated with the management of the Ajaokuta Steel Company to ensure that the execution of the project was done in an orderly manner.

Pointing out that the tempo of work at the various facets was increasing tremendously, the minister urged the directors to commit themselves wholeheartedly to it.

As for him, he said, he had no other ambition than to see to the successful implementation, not only of the Ajaokuta Steel Plant but also the other steel projects in the country.

He disclosed that the foundation stone of the Jos and Katsina Steel Rolling Mills would be laid early next year.

The minister also appealed to the local inhabitants of Ajaokuta and its environs to continue to give the company and the new board of directors the co-operation which they had always given.

The chairman of the board of the company is Chief Daniel Okumagba. Other members are Alhaji Yakubu sani, Mr. H.R. Uko, Mr. Isa Odoma, Alhaji Tanko Abdullahi Baba and Mr. M.M. Aladewusi.

Peanut Production

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Dec 80 pp 1, 11

[Article by James Akande, Aliyu Modibbo]

[Text] **GROUNDNUT production in Kano State has improved considerably this year as compared with the previous year.**

This is because the quantity of the crop available so far in the state this year, is highly encouraging. An increase is being envisaged in the very near future.

Disclosing these facts in an interview with the New Nigerian in Kano last Thursday, the Kano Zonal Manager for the Nigerian Groundnut Board (NGB), Malam Abubakar Monju, said that the Kano depot was able to purchase only a few tonnes of groundnuts last year.

This year, he went on, the depot alone had over 1,000 tonnes of groundnuts being stacked into pyramids. According to him, Kano depot had an average daily reception of about 30 tonnes, adding that "the number of groundnut tonnage in the state is expected to rise soon".

The zonal manager explained that efforts are now being made to revive the past glory of groundnut especially in Kano State. He further said that pyramids often seen in the state in the past would also be restored.

The Nigeriam Groundnut Board, he stressed, had also intensified efforts aimed at encouraging farmers in the state to grow more groundnuts "because there is a ready market for the crop in the state".

He explained that groundnut farmers in the state are now responding favourably to the board's appeal for the planting of more groundnuts in all producing areas of the state.

Conducting me round the depot later, the zonal manager said many other depots in the northern states are receiving many tonnes of groundnuts from the Licensed Buying Agents just like the Kano depot.

Malam Abubakar described the change in groundnut production in Kano State as "dramatic", adding that the sudden improvement in its production was made possible through the board's persistent efforts to revive the crop and also the encouragement being given to its farmers by the board.

In another development drought and pests have destroyed groundnuts, wheat and guineacorn planted on about 80,000 hectares of land in different parts of Borno State this year.

This fact was disclosed by a member of the Borno State House of Assembly Committee on Agriculture, Alhaji Sule Abubakar Galadima, at the inaugural meeting of the ten northern states House of Assembly Committees on Agriculture which took place in Kaduna last Friday.

Alhaji Sule Abubakar said shortage of foodstuffs in the state is imminent.

He said little harvests were made from the crops that survived the disaster. He appealed to the Federal Government to assist the state in whatever way it could to relieve the farmers of the natural calamity.

Alhaji Sule Galadima said other problems facing the farmers in the state were that the irrigation farming they adopted at the river banks suffered because of the fall in the flow of water into River Yobe as a result of construction of dams in Kano and in Bauchi states.

According to him both Rivers Hadejia and Jama'are used to flow directly west of Gashuwa in Borno State and form River Yobe where farmers in the state benefited through irrigation on the banks of the river. He, therefore, called on Kano and Bauchi state governments to release the water during the months of May and June to enable the farmers to utilise it in growing wheat before the rains commence fully in the state.

He said the shrinking of the Lake Chad River Basin has also reduced the fishing activities on the lake. He, therefore, suggested that the government should dredge a channel to connect both Baga and Malam Fatori with open water to facilitate fishing on the lake.

Alhaji Sule Abubakar urged the Federal Government to distribute fertilisers in good time in order to prepare the farmers for the next planting season.

He suggested that a mechanical workshop be opened in all the local government areas of the state to look after the tractors allocated to them on hiring basis and training programme be arranged to acquaint the operators of the tractors with their technicalities.

Alhaji Sule Abubakar was optimistic that the Federal Government Green Revolution programme would be a success especially if it consulted the state governments on suitability of certain machinery to be used in the states.

Dam Cost 200 Million

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Dec 80 p 24

[Article by Yaro Ali Maiduguri, Yola]

[Text]

THE Dadin Kowa Dam Project in Bauchi State which is to be constructed by the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority (UBRBDA) was estimated to cost well over 200 million Naira.

A contract for the first phase of the project which would cost 36 million Naira was signed at the headquarters of the authority in Yola, at the weekend.

The contract was awarded to Messrs Stirling Civil Engineering Limited. The project is expected to be completed in 1984

Speaking at the signing ceremony, the Chairman of the Upper Benue River Basin Authority, Alhaji Isa Usman, said that the main feature of the dam would be the construction of the earth and rock-filling structure.

Alhaji Isa added that the structure which is the nucleus of the dam would provide more than 2,855 million cubic metres of water for irrigation.

The chairman explained that it would also serve about 54,000 hectares of fertile land of irrigation and about 34 megawatts of power supply.

According to him, the dam would serve as flood control, natural fisheries as well as domestic and industrial water supply to Gombe and its surroundings.

Appeal for Farmers' Training

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Dec 80 p 9

[Text] THE National Advisory Council on Co-operatives Development, one of the agencies for the implementation of the Green Revolution programme, has called for assistance from all levels of government in the training of co-operative farmers in Nigerian universities.

Making the call at the end of a national meeting of the council in Calabar, Professor Martin Ijere, chairman of the council, emphasised the need for co-operative farmers, who are the principal executors of the Green Revolution programme, to receive formal training in the different facets of agriculture.

"For the council to meet the nation's high expectations in the programme," said Professor Ijere, "the three tiers of government must help in the the training of co-operative farmers."

The National Advisory Council on Co-operatives Development was set up last year to establish a working relationship with co-operative associations in the country with a view to getting them involved in the Green Revolution programme.

It is also to see to it that co-operative play the vital role expected of them in agriculture, fishing, small-scale industries and distributive trade, to ensure accelerated economic and social advancement of the rural communities.

Exchanging views [illegible] with members of the council in his office, the Cross River State Governor, Dr. Clement Isong, announced measures already taken by the state government to stimulate co-operative activities in the state.

The government, he said, had made available 700,000 Naira as subvention to co-operatives in the state to assist them in their activities.

Government has also guaranteed a loan of 2 million Naira from the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank, and an overdraft of 3.25 million Naira to the Cross River Co-opprative Credit Association Limited, the governor said.

Dr. Isong further told the council members that his government had released 1.1 million Naira for the establishment of the state Co-operative Bank, adding that a subvention of 1 million Naira had recently been provided to increase the bank's capital this year.

He informed them that membership of co-operative societies in the state was on the increase and during next plan period, it would embrace 25 per cent of adult population of the state.

Bakery Products Factory

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] The foundation stone of a ₦4 million biscuit factory has been laid at Ikot Ekpene, Cross River State.

The International Biscuits Limited as it will be known is jointly owned by the Investment Trust Company--State owned and some Nigerian Enterpreneurs.

With an authorised share capital of ₦1 million, the company will produce biscuits and allied bakery products.

Total capital required for the establishment of the project is estimated at ₦4,315,000 with an external loan from an Austrian Bank requested and guaranteed by Investment Trust Company Limited.

Governor Clement Isong's address read on his behalf by Dr Edet U. Esenam stressed with pride that the ceremony marked another landmark in his administration's programmes initiated by him.

Dr Isong added that when the biscuits company becomes operational it would employ about 200 Nigerians and reduce unemployment in the country.

The Governor said that arrangement has been concluded with a reputable biscuit manufacturers from the United Kingdom for the technical management and subsequent transfer of the running to Nigerians during the production phase of the project.

Fishing Industry Plans

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Dec 80 p 32

[Text] Local fishermen in Nigeria belonging to Cooperative Societies now have the opportunity to go into big time fishing. This is because various Cooperatives all over riverine areas of the country were recently the happy recipients of 45 new, modern fishing Trawlers purchased by the Federal Government.

This brings to over 303, the number of fishing Vessels licenced by the Federal Department of Fisheries, as the Minister of State for Agriculture had disclosed last year that 258 fishing Vessels had been licenced.

These new, medium-sized trawlers, the Minister had said, in addition to the Outboard engines, modern fishing nets, and other accessories acquired and sold to Local Fishermen and Cooperatives at subsidized rates last year, were meant to give them the opportunity of joining the commercial fishing industry instead of continuing with their individual subsistence fish-farming.

As at now the fishing industry consists of 32 registered Fishing Companies and the locals and some Cooperative Societies, in riverine and sea-fringed areas and according to an inside source, these companies are responsible for up to 1 million tonnes of fresh fish caught annually in Nigerian Territorial Waters.

He said that with the completion of infrastructural facilities such as fishing jetties, terminals, processing and storage facilities, and the acquisition of more modern fishing trawlers by companies and Government capable of handling 20,000 tonnes of fish per day, the annual fish production in the country could double in less than two years.

Our source also disclosed that as at now, more than 200 Vessels of the fishing fleet go for deep sea-fishing while about 103 of them do shrimping and inshore fishing.

This he added, is necessary if the country's schools of fish in our immediate vicinity waters is not to be depleted and that, he said is why the Government is encouraging even local fishermen to get involved in trawling.

Farm Program

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] THE Benue State Government has geared up to make the green revolution programme a success in the state.

The state's Commissioner for Agriculture, Kpamor J. T. Orkar, announced in Makurdi that government was making plans to post agricultural assistants to each of the farmers' unions in the state.

Addressing the leaders of co-operatives, the commissioner commended the role of farmers' association which he said has led to the formation of over 400 agricultural co-operative societies in the state.

According to the commissioner, the state government had approved the sale of tractors with complete implements to any registered farmers agricultural co-operative union at 50 per cent subsidy.

He added that agricultural inputs, such as fertilizers, seeds, chemicals as well as tractor hiring services, would be hired to the farmers' co-operatives next year.

He also disclosed that the government was exploring avenues whereby agricultural credit guarantee loans schemes would be handled by the farmers' agricultural co-operatives.

The commissioner condemned the management of land development schemes. He announced that henceforth each cleared land development site would be run by farmers co-operatives.

Agricultural Projects

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Dec 80 p 13

[Text] THE Sokoto State Government is to embark on a 400 million Naira agricultural projects as part of its five year development programme.

Governor Shehu Mohammed Kangiwa revealed this yesterday while presenting the 1981 Budget to the state Assembly.

He said the project would be financed by the World Bank, the state and Federal Government.

The governor said for smooth implementation of the programme, the state had been divided into four zones.

He announced that pre-project activities would commence as from next month, as a spring board for the exercise, adding that the sum of 12.5 million Naira had been set aside for the take off of the exercise.

Furthermore, he said, the government would purchase 500 milk cows for distribution to farmers at reduced prices.

The state, the governor said, had abolished all fees for trypanosomiasis treatment. He also promised continous provision of assorted seeds free of charge to farmers.

Governor Shehu Kangiwa also revealed plans for the building of a new 600 bed hospital at a cost of 24 million Naira in Sokoto during the financial year. A modern maternity hospital would be built at Gusau.

On housing, the governor said 4,000 units would be built all over the state during the next financial year, adding that 35 million Naira had been earmarked for the state housing loan scheme.

Alhaji Shehu Kangiwa then announced the phasing out of all types of school fees in the state from the beginning of next year. He said the new Ministry for Science and Technical Education would take over the running of all science schools and vocational training centres in the state.

Irrigation Development

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Dec 80 p 13

[Text] THE Federal Government has donated 35 portable engine pumps to the Borno State Government to promote the development of irrigation activities in the state.

Each of the pumps costs about 1,600 Naira. They would all be distributed to farmers in some local government areas to replace the old irrigation method.

This was announced by the acting Chief Irrigation Engineer in the state Ministry of Agriculture, Malam Isa Geidam, when the Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr. Jabani Mambula paid a visit to the zonal office of the ministry in Maiduguri last week.

Malam Isa told the commissioner that the construction of Tiga Dam on Rivers Jama'are and Hadejia in Kano State had considerably reduced the quantity of water used for irrigation project in Yau and Abadam villages in Kukawa Local Government area.

He said several representations had been made to the authorities concerned but no action had yet been taken.

Sugar Company

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Dec 80 p 24

[Article by Yaro Ali Maiduguri]

[Text] THE Savannah Sugar Company in Numan, Gongola State, will start production early next year. Its production capacity is 100,000 tonnes of refined granulated sugar per annum.

To this end, all physical development and technical details for the take-off of the factory had been completed.

Speaking at Numan during the visit of the Minister of State in the Federal Ministry of Industries, Dr. I.J. Igbani, the Chairman of the company, Mr. Elias Natsan, said that an integral part of the project was the construction of Kiri Dam to provide water for irrigation purposes during the dry season.

He also said that 1,850 hectares of sugar cane were almost ready for harvest and the production of sugar would commence within a few weeks time.

The chairman observed that since the company was established in 1977 it had to struggle against severe financial constraints which started in late 1978 and waded throughout 1979 adding this had prevented the implementation of the financial plan to draw loan on schedule.

Mr. Natsan said that the company had provided direct employment to over 3,000 Nigerians of various grades and this would increase to about 6,000 when the company is in full operation.

He also announced that contracts had been awarded for the construction of the company's housing development programme.

Replying, the Minister Dr. Igbani urged the members of the board to ensure that they maintained the tempo of physical development of the industry so that the project would be completed on schedule.

"You are aware that huge sums of money have already been invested in physical development of the project and you should make sure that the project is result oriented," he added.

CSO: 4420

PLATEAU STATE BANS MUSLIMS' USE OF DEROGATORY WORDS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by M. A. Aliyubiu]

[Text] THE use of derogatory words such as "munkirai", "kafirai" "mushirikai", "wahabiyawa" and "dujal" (all meaning infidel) among muslims which contribute to the breach of peace, has been banned in Plateau State.

Government, therefore, appealed to all muslims in the state to desist from using such words in the interest of peace, unity and tranquillity.

This was the decision of the Plateau State Government on the report of the Committee on Darika and anti-Darika movements.

It will be recalled that following persistent conflict between the two sects, Governor Solomon D. Lar of Plateau State appointed a committee on the two movements on January 24, this year, to enquire into the cause of friction between the Darika and anti-Darika movements in the state and to recommend ways and means of removing them.

After the committee had toured the 14 local government areas and received oral and written memoranda from equal members of representatives of the two groups, it submitted its report in two volumes to the governor on April 11, this year. The chairman of the committee was Alhaji Ismaila Adamu, a judge of the state's Shari'a Court of Appeal.

A statement issued and signed by the Secretary to the State Government, Mr. S.S. Gofwen, in Jos yesterday, said the state government accepted the committee's recommendation that the widespread use of recorded cassettes containing "Darika and anti-Darika" abuses in public places which precipitated unhealthy relationships and breakdown of law and order be banned.

Henceforth the statement said any individual or group of persons found using such recorded cassettes in contravention of section 210 of the Penal Code shall be dealt with in accordance with the law.

It stated that the government, being aware of section 35 of the constitution of the right to "freedom of thought, conscience and religion" would support the provision and ensure that all the people in the state practice their religion without fear of molestation.

The government also accepted the committee's recommendation that an Islamic committee of learned muslims be established and charged with the responsibility of ascertaining the suitability of Islamic preachers who are knowledgeable in Islamic standards and make recommendations to the Jama'atul Nasril Islam for the issuance of preaching permits.

Members of such committee, it explained, would be appointed by the JNI who will entertain certain recommendations made by the Darika and anti-Darika movements for consideration and appropriate action where necessary.

CSO: 4420

'INDISCRIMINATE' RECRUITMENT OF ASIANS DEPLORED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Dec 80 p 16

[Article by Abubakar Umar]

[Text] THE National Union of Bauchi State Students has condemned the indiscriminate manner by which Asians, especially Filipinos and Indians were being recruited into the services of the state.

The union said that by this practice, the state is made to employ "drop-outs" from other countries, as no nation would allow its best products to be engaged in the services of another nation.

This was contained in a communique issued after the fifth annual convention of the association which was held at the Advanced Teachers' College, Azare, recently.

The asociation has, therefore, appealed to the Bauchi State Civil Service Commission to embark on local recruitment of staff in our institutions of high learning. It said this should be done at the third term of each academic session.

Commenting on the activities of the state government, the union said though it realised that the government was making efforts in the spread of development projects in the state evenly, the students, however, expressed discontent at what they termed the concentration of such projects in three urban towns of the state. This has caused neglect of other springing urban towns in the rest of the 13 local government areas, the union further said. It advised the state government to copy a leaf from the Rural Resettlement Scheme being practised in Sokoto State.

The union noted with dissatisfaction the way some federal government institutions located in the power vested on him under violating the recent Federal Government directive on admission." It threatened to take legal action against any institution which failed to comply with the directive.

The association called for the re-organisation of the state scholarship board in order to ensure better productivity. It also appealed to the governor and his deputy to ensure that a student is included in the composition of the scholarship board.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

AIRPORT AT BAUCHI--The Federal Government is to build a new airport at Bauchi next year at a cost of 25 million Naira. The Governor of the state, Alhaji Abubakar Tatari Ali, disclosed this while presenting his 1981 Budget proposals to the State House of Assembly. Governor Tatari Ali, said that though the construction of the airport was the responsibility of the Federal Government, the state government had initiated some consultancy services for the project. Alhaji Abubakar disclosed that his government had provided 400 acres of land for the construction of the new airport in the state capital. (NAN). [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Dec 80 p 9]

DENIAL OF COTTON SHORTAGE--The General Manager of the Nigerian Cotton Board (NCB), Alhaji Abubakar Tunau Gusau, has denied that textile mills are not being provided with sufficient cotton lint. A Kaduna-based textile factory--Norspin Limited--which closed down last Monday, had alleged the "unavailability of sufficient quantity and quality of Nigerian cotton lint" as one of the reasons for its closure. In an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Kaduna, Alhaji Abubakar said that during the 1979 cotton season, about 220,000 bales of cotton lint went to the mills as against the 250,000 required by them. He said that the deficit of about 30,000 bales was provided through imports. Alhaji Abubakar said that in recent years, the cotton board had always been filling-in stock for the mills which was later sold in the world market when the mills failed to clear them. He stressed that the cotton board had never "stood in the way of any mill that wants to import long staple cotton to supplement the short staple supplied by his board," adding that the NCB had recommended that the Federal Government should allow such mills to import cotton lint. He noted that while there had been a shortfall in the production of cotton lint this year, the board had always taken measures to ensure that textile mills were never short of the commodity. The General Manager further disclosed that the producer price of cotton would increase by 20 per cent and that cotton seeds would now sell at 400 Naira per tonne as against 330 Naira in the previous year. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Dec 80 p 24]

DOMESTIC AIR SHUTTLES--Nigeria Airways is to operate shuttle services from Lagos to Benin, Enugu and Port-Harcourt from Monday, December 15 to Wednesday, December 24. The operation is to ease congestion during the peak period of its 'Christmas flight.' Announcing this in Lagos on Wednesday, the Press Affairs Manager of the Airways, Mr. Femi Ogunleye, said intending passengers would be taken on 'first-come-first-serve basis' and would therefore not be required to make advance bookings for the specified flights. Mr. Ogunleye advised passengers to plan for other flights during this period in the day rather than the morning ones, 'since this is

usually the peak period.' He added that passengers should select dates other than Friday, December 19, Saturday, December 20, and Thursday, December 24, 'as these dates will normally be congested.' Families and elderly persons are requested to travel during December 15 and 18. Mr. Ogunleye reminded passengers not to put valuable things like money, travel document, and jewellery in their luggage to be checked in. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Dec 80 p 13]

DONATION FOR CHADIAN REFUGEES--The World Islamic League based in Saudi Arabia has donated 2,000 tents to Nigeria as relief materials to Chadian refugees in Maiduguri, Borno State. Presidential Adviser on Statutory Boards, Dr. O. O. Olaifa, received a consignment of the tents on behalf of President Shehu Shagari at a ceremony at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja, Lagos. Receiving the tents from the Secretary-General of the league, Mr. Justice Mohammed Afzal Cheema, Dr. Olaifa thanked the Saudi Arabian Government for its role in relieving the suffering of the refugees who had fled to Nigeria in the past six months because of the factional war in their country. The presidential adviser said that the Federal Government had earlier provided shelter, food, clothing, health care and educational counselling for the refugees. The Saudi Arabian Ambassador in Nigeria, Mr. Muhammed Faki, said that while President Shagari was in Mecca recently, the Islamic league had a meeting at which it was agreed that Nigeria's relief efforts to the Chadian refugees should be supplemented. It was then decided that the tents should be sent to the Federal Government in appreciation of its humanitarian efforts. The Pakistani Ambassador in Nigeria, Mr. Mohyuddin Ahmad, and the Special Assistant on Statutory Boards, Alhaji Buba Ahmed, were at the ceremony. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 Dec 80 p 18]

PLATEAU NPN GAINS FOLLOWERS--More than 7,000 supporters of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) and the Great Nigerian People's Party (GNPP) in Plateau State, have decamped and declared for the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) in the state. This time, the people decamped from Wamba District of Akwanga Local Government area of the state during a mammoth rally organised by the NPN to welcome the "escapees" at Wamba, at the weekend. Addressing the crowd, an executive member of the party in the area, Alhaji Abdu Waju said that the entire people of Makere, Magga and Unguwan Maiganga have declared for the party. Giving reasons for their action, a spokesman Malam Madaki Makere said that both the NPP and the GNPP as well as the UPN consisted of narrow-minded and inward looking people. Malam Madaki said that they have been deceived and lured into voting for the wrong party and that they have now discovered that NPN was the best political party in the country. In his contribution, the state Director of Research and Publicity, Alhaji Yaya Abubakar said that his party will sweep the polls during the forthcoming local government elections in the state. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Dec 80 p 3]

MORE MONEY FOR ABUJA--The President had found out that the initial cost of developing the new federal capital of Abuja estimated at ₦553m. per year from 1981-85 was rather insufficient. He therefore said that ₦259m. would be allocated to Abuja from the Federal Share of the Federation Account, while ₦350m., representing the 2.5 per cent earmarked for it, was expected to be made available additionally. The summary of the total allocations to the ministries (as contained in the 1981 Appropriation Bill now being discussed by the National Assembly) is as follows: Ministry of Defence--₦725.1m., Education--463.6, Police Affairs--405.6, State House--369.9, Works--278.2, Finance--133.7, Health--119.8, National Assembly--42.4, Science and Technology--99.0. Other highlights in the budget include a proposal

to build five new airports at Onitsha, Bauchi, Minna, Owerri and Akure, further development of the Murtala Muhammed Airport Ikeja, to which ₦20m. was allocated, ₦5m. for further development of Calabar Airport, ₦1m. for Enugu Airport, and ₦2m. for Abuja Airport. A nautical college will be established at Oron in Cross River State at the cost of ₦4m. A major project on water transport was a proposal to construct a ferry terminal at Festac Town to ease transportation problems between the Lagos Mainland and the newly grown area of Lagos inhabited by many civil servants who come to work in Lagos. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Dec 80 p 2518]

LAGOS TECHNICAL COLLEGE--A Technical College to be established in Lagos State will take off in September, next year. Ketu, on the outskirts of Lagos has been named as the temporary site of the college. The Lagos State Commissioner for Education, Dr Olawale Idris made this known in Ikeja while inaugurating a "Task Force" Committee for the proposed State Technical College. The committee consists of the chairman, the deputy secretary, the chief inspectors of planning, education and test. Others are the assistant chief inspector of education (secondary), Chief B. Adebowale, Professor Ayo Ogunseye and Chief Oladapo. As the Technical College would be the first of its kind in the state, Commissioner Idris continued, a lot of short-comings of technical education in Nigeria would be solved. In his opening address, the Commissioner remarked that the motive for inaugurating the Committee was to make the impossible possible and to make a dream of a living reality. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 9 Dec 80 p 5]

BENUE STATE BANK--The Benue State Government is to establish a commercial bank to cater for the economic and commercial development of the state. Announcing this in an interview on the Radio Benue programme "Guest of the Week" in Makurdi, last weekend, the state Special Adviser on Economic Planning, Mr. Toryima Orga, said the government had entered into an agreement with a Korean banking organisation for the effective implementation of the venture. Mr. Orga disclosed that the Korean body had studied the proposal. When fully established, he said, the bank would help both the private and government sectors in their various development programmes with a view to boosting the industrial, social and commercial activities of the state. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Dec 80 p 13]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA--During his visit to Romania, Minister of Foreign Affairs Comrade Abdurahman Jama Barre and his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei signed an agreement for economic cooperation. In the course of his stay in Bucharest, Comrade Abdurahman Jama Barre had a meeting with Romanian President Ceausescu, during which they discussed ways and means to develop the friendly relations existing between the two countries. [Text] [Mogadishu HORSEED in Italian 12 Dec 80 p 2]

RELIGIOUS LEADERS PRAISED--"Somalia religious leaders have always been at the forefront of all activities aimed at the unity and sovereignty of the Somali nation," Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs Comrade Ahmed Shire Mohamud said in a speech to religious leaders in the Benadir region. The minister was referring to the role that religious leaders are expected to play in the development of national activities and the defense of the country. [Excerpt] [Mogadishu HORSEED in Italian 12 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4404

SOUTH AFRICA INCREASES INTERNATIONAL BORROWING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Dec 80 p 20

[Text] LONDON — International borrowing by South Africa has been growing at a much faster rate than generally appreciated.

After a slow-down in foreign fund-raising in the wake of the Soweto uprisings in 1976, South Africa had reportedly made a cautious return to capital markets in 1979 and 1980.

But, according to new statistics from anti-apartheid groups, this understates the facts by a sizeable margin, with South Africa raising money on 16 separate occasions in 1980 alone.

The feature of South Africa's fund-raising on international capital markets has been the relatively small sums borrowed each time.

For example, the latest loan — a private bond issue for the Escom electricity utility — puts a tiny R12m into Pretoria's coffers.

MOTIVES

Such modest sums can be set against South Africa's strong economy, with a projected 1980 growth rate of 7 percent, massive inflows of capital because of the gold price strength and a balance of payments surplus of at least R3 000-million.

This prosperity when measured against the modest funding programme adds weight to the belief that South Africa's motives for rasing money are not entirely financial.

The general view is that while South Africa does not immediately need to raise extra funds, it may in future need the support of the international banking community. Raising money now at a time of financial strength will enable the Government in Pretoria to extend its obligations and tie itself closer to foreign banks and governments through the role of debtor.

Outside the sophisticated bush telegraph of the international banking community, South Africa's fund-raising has appeared cautious and modest.

Whereas the 250m dollar syndicated loan and DM120m Eurobond issue in the late European summer drew the South Africans into public gaze, a further nine separate loans have been raised privately. A further nine had been raised privately in 1979.

Ostensibly the syndicated credit and the D-mark bond were seen as part of South Africa's rehabilitation on capital markets following Soweto.

However, it is now clear that, judging by the rate of borrowing in the past 18 months, South Africa has not needed to rehabilitate itself.

The list of banks involved in funding Pretoria in the past "quiet" year and a half includes Barclays, Hill Samuel and Standard Chartered of Britain, Citicorp of America, Swiss Bank, Credit Suisse and Kredietbank of Switzerland and Deutsche Bank Dresdner of West Germany.

CSO: 4420

PRESS COMMENT ON BOTHA REFERENDUM DECISION

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 5 Dec 80 pp 22-24

[From the "Comment & Opinion" section]

[Text]

DIE BURGER

The referendum option

The Prime Minister's decision to call a referendum if the President's Council should make drastic constitutional proposals, is a further unfolding of the process of constitutional development tackled at his initiative. It is acceptance of yet another democratic mechanism to ensure that the voters lend their support to important steps in creating a new dispensation for South Africa.

The creation of the President's Council itself is an effort to obtain the greatest possible agreement on constitutional and other changes or reforms, so that South Africa can keep abreast of the demands of the times. The position now is that as soon as the President's Council comes up with a consensus proposal which necessitates deviation from an important and established principle, over which differences of opinion might exist, it will not only be the Government and party congresses which will decide on the issue, but the will of the voters will be tested in a referendum.

In this the Prime Minister makes a very wise move. He allows voters to have a say in important decisions regarding the changes to an existing dispensation, decisions which will affect their future. Just how important the opinion of the voters is, was shown in the last referendum, held in 1960 concerning a Republic. It became clear that there was no surer way of testing the approval or disapproval of a drastic constitutional step. The result, although not overwhelming, showed above all doubt that most voters favoured a Republic. The referendum assured acceptance.

We assume that the President's Council will, among other things, consider and make recommendations on the burning question of a new constitutional dispensation for the Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Chinese, a part of the country which they occupy together. Their political rights and representation in official bodies in such a dispensation is already being discussed and it is clear that divergent views exist. An important matter such as this, should the President's Council make a recommendation concerning it which contained a new principle, would be a good example of the type of question on which the voters will be able to decide by way of a referendum.

The Premier did not indicate the parameters within which the referendum would be applied, but it is scarcely imaginable that it would be confined to only one population group, as the interests and the future of all the population groups will be affected. That is, however, an aspect of the matter on which clarity still has to be obtained.

Cape Town A — December 1

THE CAPE TIMES

Mr Botha's choice

The Prime Minister indicated at the weekend that he would call a referendum to test opinion on any far-reaching constitutional proposals which the President's Council might put forward, as for example a proposal for direct Coloured representation in Parliament. If a referendum were to endorse such a proposal, Mr Botha would be better placed to lay it before his provincial party congresses with some hope of success. It remains doubtful, however, whether the Transvaal congress of the party would go along with any scheme which proposed a single Parliament for White and Coloured (and Asian) South Africans. The Transvaal leader, Dr A P Treurnicht, almost certainly would not. In this, Dr Treurnicht could probably command the support of the majority in the Transvaal congress. Unless Mr Botha is prepared to bypass the Transvaal congress, therefore, such a proposal would remain on the drawing boards. It is doubtful whether the President's Council, which is already low on credibility, could survive a reverse of this kind or the spate of resignations which would follow. So Mr Botha is going to have to choose at some stage between restoration of the Coloured franchise in some acceptable form — and Nationalist unity.

Cape Town E — December 1

Pretoria News

A referendum will bring Nat showdown nearer

As the feud in the National Party deepens, the trend towards drastic measures by one faction against the other increases. And most dramatic of such moves is the commitment by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to take any greatly revised constitutional plan to the people at a referendum, instead of to the party formations.

But in threatening to by-pass the conservatives by going over their heads to the people, Mr Botha is also admitting publicly that the conservatives in his party may be strong enough to block caucus and congress support for major constitutional changes. To get such changes through, Mr Botha may thus be forced to rely on outside (Opposition) support.

Such a move could well precipitate a split in the National Party, but it is a risk which circumstances are forcing Mr Botha to take. His Government has given the go-ahead for the multiracial President's Council to make constitutional proposals, and if that council is to do its job to any effect at all, it cannot propose less than full political participation for coloureds, Indians and Chinese in the same system with whites.

Mr Botha would be bound to heed such recommendations — even at the expense of party unity. We, for our part, would welcome a referendum if it helped achieve meaningful change towards full political rights.

In another part of his Ladysmith speech, Mr Botha was on weak ground. That was in his attack on newspapers for publishing reports on alterations to the Erasmus Commission document.

Mr Botha contrived to twist an exposé of a right-wing plot against him into a Press "cover-up". He also seemed to think, at this late stage in the Nationalist feud, that there is only one man "stalking the country with a dagger to stab the Prime Minister". In the sense of trying to destroy his power, we believe there are many more than he suspects.

Pretoria E — December 1

The Star

Yes, let's vote — for the right reasons

A referendum to give the Prime Minister a mandate to make dramatic reforms in South Africa is to be welcomed. It could eliminate the cut-throat party power struggle and consign the right-wing to limbo where it belongs. Massive support for radical change could set South Africa on the road out of the dark ages. The Prime Minister has provided himself with a glorious opportunity.

We are talking about a referendum designed specifically to rescue South Africa — not just the ruling National Party. A referendum should not be used merely to blow out the right-wing, or to protect the status quo in government. White South Africa, to survive, has to avoid the preoccupation with white political party in-fighting when dealing with national issues that affect far more people than the relatively minute electorate.

The referendum could be a disaster if the wrong questions are posed — and the wrong questions are tempting to arrange. Instead any referendum should be daring, forward-looking and unequivocal. It would be easy, for instance, to win a referendum to get Coloured people on a separate roll. That would put this country back where it started a quarter of a century ago, a generation of opportunity down the drain. If there is to be reform, it has to be far more convincing.

Most of all, the Indian and Coloured people must be involved because it is their political future that is being tossed into the arena. There is no technical problem there because elections to the Coloured People's Representative Council and the Indian Council required voter registration. Fair play is one good reason for including the Indian and Coloured people. Another is that it would be a symbol of the Government's earnest of good faith and willingness to consult rather than dictate. A third convincing reason is that it would be an act of enlightened selfinterest.

A referendum to beat the right-wing would be enormously satisfying, but if it is based on the wrong issues, it would alienate the Indian and Coloured people. Then White South Africa would really be up the creek.

Johannesburg E — December 1

Die Transvaler

The Coloureds and a referendum

In the existing turbulent political climate in the National Party, especially as regards the road ahead for Coloureds and Asians, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at the weekend in Ladysmith, emphasised three important guidelines.

The Government itself would decide on proposals for minor changes;

NP congresses would be consulted about changes of principle:

Radical changes would be submitted to the people by means of a referendum.

The basic truth of South African politics is that suitable political structures will just have to be devised for the Coloureds and Asians. Other than the Blacks, the Whites, Coloureds and Asians together possess the same fatherland — and a true and visible configuration will have to be given to this reality one way or another.

The Prime Minister's announcement that he would arrange for a referendum in the event of the President's Council putting forward radical proposals, should be seen as a further step in this approach.

In politics the question as to what the nation feels about a certain matter is often bandied about. Depending on the speaker's own personal attitudes, he can use a public platform to present the view of the people as being one thing while another speaker is claiming, with equal force, that the people are really saying something else.

It is equally true that the nation should not be hoodwinked as regards future constitutional developments. Any nation needs leaders who are prepared to lead the way and provide single-minded leadership.

But there are also times in the history of a nation when top leadership has to engage in dialogue with the people and submit its initiatives to them in order to take the nation with it along this road. It is therefore beneficial for a people to be truly tested at times in order to ascertain its will — by means of a referendum or an early election, thus obtaining clarity regarding the political direction which has to be pursued.

Johannesburg A — December 1

Oggendblad

Clarification needed

No fault can be found with the basic idea of holding referenda or plebiscites for testing the will of the people. It is, indeed, through a referendum that we became a republic — to our everlasting benefit.

The latest idea of a referendum on thorny political decisions creates a number of questions which we would like to see answered with greater clarity.

As we understand it, such a referendum can be held if the President's Council makes a highly controversial recommendation such as, for example, common voting rights and representation for White, Brown and Indian without it having been approved or accepted by National Party congresses.

The question which arises is what the National Party's recommendation to the voters would be as to how their votes should be cast — and who is to decide what that recommendation should be? We can envisage the theoretial possibility that the Cape NP congress recommends a "yes" vote and actively works for such an answer, but that the Transvaal or the Free State congress — or both — ask their supporters to vote "no".

Add to this the fact that the Progs and the NRP will side with one group against the other and a divisive factor, never before seen in the party, would be created. Another question — what is meant by a people? Is this to mean purely the White voters, or will Coloureds and Indians also cast votes on such thorny questions and will all the votes be cast into the same ballot box?

Just the possibility of such plebiscites has immediately produced sharply divergent viewpoints. It is important, in the interests of unity, to quickly obtain clarity on these issues.

Pretoria A — December 2

CSO: 4420

'DIE BURGER' PFP SUPPORT OF REFERENDUM SHOWS WEAKNESS

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 3 Dec 80 p 12

[Reprint of 2 December 'DIE BURGER' editorial: "Also a Boycott Test"]

[Text] HOWEVER qualified, the way in which the Opposition leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert welcomed the prime minister's intention to have drastic constitutional reforms tested by a referendum, will be interpreted by many people as an attempt at escape — to get away from the boycott standpoint over which serious misgivings have arisen even within his Progressive Federal Party.

Although a little Prog propaganda sheet only recently preached that it was not only the PFP's duty to boycott the President's Council, but its honour, Dr Alex Boraine, MP, in his capacity as acting leader of the party subsequently conceded that this boycott standpoint had damaged the PFP.

This standpoint is based on the objection that blacks would be excluded from the proceedings of the President's Council. Although it was repeatedly clearly stated at the highest level that, whenever necessary, black people would indeed be involved in the constitutional process, the Progs persevered with their boycott.

What justification could there be then for the Progs to participate in a referendum on constitutional changes recommended by the President's Council — except as an escape from the boycott morass in which they had allowed themselves to get bogged down?

The Opposition leader glides lightly over this dilemma, except that he warns of "the great danger if a dispensation for coloureds, Indians and Chinese should be created against another dispensation for blacks."

It is this kind of reasoning which makes the political arguments of the official Opposition so incomprehensible. After all, is there not already another irrevocable dispensation for a large section of the black people — with three independent homelands and other semi-independent homelands with their own government system and leadership? And this cannot be argued away or undone.

The existence of the already independent or semi-independent national states which are expected to come fully into their own in the planned constellation of states, is the one rock against which the Opposition's boycott standpoint gets shattered time and again.

The other rock is white public opinion, as recent by-elections have shown, in which the PFP's boycott standpoint was tested. Apparently the voters accept the assurances that the black people concerned will be consulted by the President's Council when their role in the process of constitution-making becomes topical. However, it is expected that priority will have to be given to a new dispensation which offers meaningful representation to whites, coloureds, Indians and Chinese.

The Progs have excluded themselves from these exciting constitutional processes. The Prog leadership's sudden excitement over a referendum can only be ascribed to growing concern over the damaging consequences to the party itself as a result of the prevailing boycott mentality in its ranks.

CSO: 4420

PRETORIA COUNCIL APPROVES SOME MIXED FACILITIES APPLICATIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Pretoria's City Council approved half of the 24 applications for mixed facilities received over the past year.

Among the venues given the green light are restaurants, private hospitals, a swimming bath, sports grounds, a church hall of the NGK and trading areas near the station and in Pretoria West.

Applications for drive-in cinemas were unsuccessful, while the city's soccer row and parks dispute were held over for early next year.

At their monthly meeting last night, the councillors passed all the recommendations for open amenities made earlier by the management committee.

Applications for mixed facilities by several sports bodies were also approved--some with strings attached.

--The NT Women's Hockey Association will be allowed to host matches between whites and a team of coloureds at its Pretoria West headquarters, which are leased from the council.

--The NT Women's Bowling Association will be able to affiliate a black club in Atteridgeville/Saulsville. It means the club members can compete in NTWBA competitions on municipal greens if the host clubs give their consent.

Restaurants given the go-ahead are at the OK Bazaar branches and at Wonderboom Airport, which will only be permitted to cater for black air passengers and not blacks generally.

CSO: 4420

NEW BANNING ORDERS CRITICIZED

Three Persons

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 28 Nov 80 pp 1, 18

[Excerpt] Three people were served with banning orders this week: Johnny Issel, chairman of the Rocklands Ratepayers Association and permanent organiser of Grassroots community newsletter, banned for three years; Jamaluddin Hamdulay, acting president of the South African Students' Association (SASA); and Mr John Ferrus, Western Cape Regional Chairman of the Labour Party.

In terms of his five-year banning order, Mr Hamdulay is restricted to the magisterial district of Wynberg and may not enter any residential area accept Rylands Estate in Athlone and Lansdowne. He is allowed to leave home only between 6am and 7pm every weekday to go to work. He is allowed no visitors other than a medical practitioner, and his father-in-law and mother-in-law, and has to report to the Lansdowne police station every Wednesday.

'MUSLIM NEWS' Comment

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 28 Nov 80 p 20

[Editorial: "Bannings"]

[Text] The banning of Jamaluddin Hamdulay, Johnny Issel and Henry Ferris has once again created feelings of suspicion, expectancy and uncertainty in the minds of people. Is this the beginning of another clampdown by the security police, similar to the one in October 1977 when 18 organisations and two newspapers were closed down and some 42 people were banned and detained?

At the time the actions of the government were seen, here and abroad, as acts of ruthless tyranny because of the untold harm it did to people. These recent spate of bannings are aimed at dealing fatal blows to those committed to change in this country. The indiscriminate action of the government in carrying out these bannings on people who are really concerned with peaceful change is driving all these people to complete disillusionment and the acceptance of the inevitability of violent confrontation.

The collision course the Nationalist government is leading this country to can be avoided if they start listening to the people who really matter instead of silencing them with arbitrary measures such as bannings and detentions. No amount of repressive measures will provide an answer.

Furthermore, bannings may attempt to silence critics of the racist and exploitative system in this country, but the flame of

truth and justice will forever glow in the hearts of the banned. No amount of state harassment can still the ideals of those who wish to see a country where basic human rights are respected, where pigmentation is not the criteria for judging the worth of a human being, and where millions are not humiliated and exploited to fill the coffers of a few — in short a system that is civilised in the true sense of the word. Not a system that resorts to the cowardly act of bannings and detentions, incarcerating people without giving them the God-given right to defend themselves in an open court of law.

And those voices of freedom that are still not gagged: will they allow themselves to succumb to the threatening stance the state has now adopted? Will the fate of Jamaluddin, Johnny and Henry, and others similarly restricted, deter other voices of liberty?

The answer seems to be an emphatic NO! Those who have thoughts of succumbing should take heed of the Qur'anic advice:

'Be not weary and faint-hearted, crying for peace, when you should be uppermost; for Allah is with you ...' (47: 35)

Appeal to Muslim Organizations

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 28 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] **The South African Students' Association has issued a strongly-worded statement to various Muslim organisations, both local and overseas, in an attempt to focus attention on 'the South African situation'.**

'We beg to bring before all Muslim organisations throughout the world our just claim to be granted unbiased representation in South African courts of law.

'We remind you that all political detainees in South Africa have hitherto been totally refused a trial in the courts of law notwithstanding the principle that justice requires that man be given a fair trial.

'That during the unrest in 1980 many people were detained unlawfully without trial culminating in national protests demanding that the government restrain its natural inclination in assuming repressive powers, and the release of detainees.

'That among those detained are Achmat Cassiem (president of SASA), 71-year-old Oscar Mpetha and numerous other people.

'In the light of this we respectfully urge you to adopt such measures to release the detainees as you may deem advisable.

'That you place on record your strong and emphatic protest against these detentions, in order that the masses my enjoy the same rights and freedom enjoyed by the enfranchised few.

CSO: 4420

SOEKOR STRIKES OIL NEAR MOSSEL BAY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] MOSSEL BAY. — Soekor has struck oil near Mossel Bay in a "significantly higher quantity" than anywhere else in the Republic so far, according to a statement yesterday.

The statement said Soekor was evaluating a gas find located 80 km south of Mossel Bay, where three porous sandstone layers totalling 70m were intersected at a depth of about 2 700 m.

The lowest layer had already been tested and flowed at a rate of 11 million cubic feet of gas a day and about 200 barrels of gas condensate, or very light oil. The two remaining zones would be tested during the next fortnight.

"The amount of gas produced so far is less than that found in the best hole in the Plettenberg Bay field, but one should take into account that only a tenth of the reservoir thickness has been tested so far.

"The amount of oil produced is significantly higher than that from any other hydrocarbon occurrences which have been tested so far in South Africa, both on land and offshore.

"It is still far too early to speculate about the possibility that this is an economically exploitable discovery and a lot will depend on the size of the field, which has yet to be established, and the quality of the results obtained in follow-up wells," the statement said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT TO CONCENTRATE ON INTERNAL PROJECTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Peter Sullivan]

[Text] South Africa has recalled a number of information officers abroad in a major redirection of the department's energy towards internal rather than foreign tasks.

One of the top priorities in the revamped department is to "sell" concepts like the President's Council, the Wiehahn Commission and the Development Bank internally.

In a major shake-up of overseas postings, top officials have been recalled from most of Europe's capitals and replaced with people from the Department of Foreign Affairs' head office.

While a few of those recalled are disgruntled by the move, there seems to be an acceptance of the fact that the marriage of Foreign Affairs to Information meant a shake-up.

One of the information officers recalled is Mr Chris van der Walt, a product of the Eschel Rhoodie Information Department era, and there is talk that he will head the new internal team.

Among the plans being weighed up by the department is one to send special information teams across the country.

These teams would use slides, maps, graphs and other visual aids to "enlighten" the public on the Government's latest initiatives.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha has denied reports of friction between his information and foreign affairs wings.

He said information officials could hardly be dissatisfied with the new deal because they would now be able to reach the position of ambassador for the first time.

Dr Johan Visagie, of the New York embassy, has resigned to take up a lectureship at Pretoria university, and Dr Johan Adler, information director at South Africa House in London, has resigned to take up a top public relations position with a brewery in Johannesburg.

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE SITUATION GIVES REASON FOR HOPE

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 8 Dec 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Zimbabwe Normalizing"]

[Text] IT WAS gratifying to note the constructive remarks about the new Zimbabwe made by Dr J G van der Horst, chairman of the Old Mutual, at the society's annual meeting on December 4. There are people around — faint-hearted, destructive or whatever — who would present Zimbabwe as on the brink of disaster. Although there have been distressing events across the Limpopo, and there will no doubt be more, at least 40 people are not dying each day in warfare, a statistic that is not easily lost on insurance companies. There is ground for believing that if Western governments backed by big business will pitch in and help, Zimbabwe could signal hope for Southern Africa. The process has been slow, but there are signs of improvements in foreign aid. A heavy responsibility rests on business people (particularly South Africans) to give Mr Mugabe's fledgling state a reasonable chance. At least there is something to go on, using the insurance industry as a barometer. The facts and figures come from Dr Van der Horst's chairman's statement. He spoke of the "very welcome" reduction in the war claims in Zimbabwe.

Since the escalation of the war in Zimbabwe in 1976 the society has had to meet war claims amounting to over R10m in Zimbabwe. This has been one of the major causes of the reduced bonus rates that the society has declared in Zimbabwe since 1978. The cessation of the war in Zimbabwe and the return to a more stable situation has enabled the society to resume more normal bonus rates there.

He noted that as a result of the settlement in Zimbabwe mortality rates had virtually returned to normal and the investment climate had improved substantially. The Old Mutual's improved bonuses in Zimbabwe "clearly demonstrate the society's confidence in the future of Zimbabwe".

● People who are really interested in peace in the sub-continent can only say: Well said, Dr Van der Horst, and amen.

CSO: 4420

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT RATES MEDIA ON POSITIVE, NEGATIVE ATTITUDES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Mike Derry]

[Excerpt] Press support for the "Free Mandela" campaign is regarded by the Department of Defence as subversive, the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media was told yesterday.

Brigadier G M C Wassenaar, one of the officers giving evidence for the Department of Defence, said the department took this attitude because the campaign was against the will of the State.

Another officer, Brigadier G van Rooy, said that in a survey of attitudes in the Press, it was found that 18 percent of the Press's attitude to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was positive. Nelson Mandela scored 41 percent.

The commission heard that the Department of Defence kept a close statistical watch on the attitude of the media to various issues.

However, the evidence led yesterday was specifically on the Press, and no figures on the broadcasting media were led as evidence.

Brigadier Wassenaar said there was the negative and the positive media. The positive media was defined as supporting the army and the Government.

Positive or negative attitudes of up to 35 percent were regarded as normal. If a newspaper had a negative attitude of substantially more than 35 percent, it was regarded as "revolutionary," he said.

Brigadier Wassenaar said the media had a right to report on an event, as long as the reporting was objective.

The Department of Defence had no argument with negative reporting, as long as it stayed within the 35 percent norm.

CSO: 4420

HNP LEADER ATTACKS NP'S HOMELAND POLICY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — National Party policy in South Africa was leading to black majority rule, Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, said in King William's Town this week.

Addressing a meeting of about 400 people in the town hall, Mr Marais said the present National Party policy was communist inspired.

In his address, relayed by loudspeaker to blacks and other people in parked cars outside the hall, Mr Marais said the present government was taking over the policies of the Progressive Federal Party and, for that matter, the Communist Party.

"P W Botha said in 1973 that Russia was making use of change agents to undermine people's will. In 1979, the Sunday Times said in a report that Mr Botha was one of South Africa's change agents, along with Piet Koornhof, Gerrit Viljoen and Magnus Malan."

He said they wanted the white man to accept the black as a social equal and this would lead to black majority rule.

"The government believes every time they give a town away, the people's resistance will be lower and lower. He added South Africa would follow "the same disastrous path that resulted in Zambia, Kenya and Zimbabwe".

Mr Marais said: "You here will be incorporated in a black state where there will be no development."

Mr Marais said blacks would not be satisfied with King William's Town, but would want more and more towns.

"We can add half of the country to the homelands and all that will happen is that within three years there would not be enough food left in the homelands to feed an insect."

Mr Marais criticised the government for giving independence to homelands when they were not yet in a financial position to maintain themselves.

"Not one of the black homelands in this country can claim economic independence," he said.

Mr Marais said the only honest thing the government could do was hold a general election in which the issue of change should be made prominent. He also called for a referendum so that the people of King William's Town could decide their own future.

"By adding King William's Town to the Ciskei, not a single problem will be solved but a lot of problems will be created," he said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON LABOR DEVELOPMENTS

Industrial Health, Safety Legislation

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 80 p 7

[Text] The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha has announced that the Government has reconsidered the recommendations of the White Paper in connection with parts three and four of the Commission of Inquiry into labour legislation and had decided that:

--There will be a separate Act on industrial health which will be administered by the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions.

--That a directorate for industrial health be established in the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions.

--That the Department of Manpower Utilisation remains responsible for industrial hygiene and safety.

Auto Industry Labor Progress

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 10 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] PRETORIA. — There has been considerable progress in black employment opportunities, education, training and advancement in the automobile manufacturing industry over the past two years, according to surveys conducted by the University of South Africa's Institute of Labour Relations.

The results of the surveys, held to establish the extent to which vehicle manufacturers in South Africa are adhering to and support the Urban Foundation's code of employment practice, were released yesterday by the Automobile Manufacturers' Employers' Organisation (Ameo).

The chairman of Ameo, Mr R J Ironside, said that the surveys "clearly confirm the industry's positive approach to the code of employment practice, and highlight progress as well as areas to which greater attention must be given by employers".

By comparison with 1978, the overall employment in 1979 showed an increase of 14,3 percent. As this percentage was less than the increase in motor vehicle sales, productivity in the industry had "clearly improved" over previous levels.

Of the substantial number of job opportunities opened since the previous survey, 91,7 percent were filled by Asian, black or coloured people.

The smaller increase in white employment reflected the demand for skilled and professional personnel, and pointed to the essentiality of training human resources to support industrial growth.

Although whites still comprised the core of the managerial and sales categories, Asian, black and coloured (ABC) employment increased by 120 percent.

In the office and clerical category, employment for all groups increased and the ABC group rose by 80 percent.

"An interesting development in the semi-skilled categories is

reflected in the increase of 27 percent in white employment, most of which occurred in the Eastern Cape area. Overall white employment as a percentage of the total in this category, increased only slightly from 9,1 to 9,7 percent between surveys.

The best improvement took place in the supervisory and skilled categories where black educational levels improved by about three years and for coloured people by 1,5 years. The educational level of blacks in the office and clerical categories also increased substantially from 8,2 to 10,4 years. — Sapa

'Living Wage' Concept

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text] One of the most substantial wage increases in recent years--60% for some workers--is contained in an agreement signed this week between a multi-national company, Kellogg SA, and the Fosatu-affiliated Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union.

The agreement appears to be the first outside the Eastern Cape to recognise union demands for a "living wage" rather than one based on various poverty datum line surveys.

Kellogg's managing director, Mr Murray Rogers, said yesterday the agreement partly met union requests that companies move away from the various "poverty datum lines" towards a "realistic living allowance".

The increase is also the result of one of the few wage agreements negotiated between companies and unregistered trade unions.

In a statement yesterday, the union hailed the agreement as an illustration of "the need for in-plant negotiations" between companies and unions on wage levels.

Many companies have refused to negotiate wages with unions, arguing that this should be done on an industry level only.

For several years, many companies have been relying on various poverty datum lines to set their minimum wages. These calculate the minimum a family needs to survive.

However, during the East Cape motor strikes, unions demanded that companies ditch this standard, arguing that it allowed workers "only to exist".

They demanded that employers switched to a "living wage" negotiated between unions and employers.

Kellogg appears to be the first company outside the Eastern Cape to accept this and to negotiate on this basis with a union.

Mr Rogers said wages were not yet up to the standard negotiated in the Eastern Cape. However, the new rates would be reviewed in the middle of next year in the light of increases in the cost of living.

In terms of the agreement, the company's "probationary wage" goes up to R46 a week and its factory operatives will earn a minimum of R50 a week.

This means that workers at the bottom of the scale will see their wages rise by 60% and proportional increases are contained for the other grades.

In its statement, the union says: "The achievement of such a substantial increase is evidence of the wisdom of in-plant negotiations between unions and the company and the union wishes to acknowledge Kellogg's acceptance of the need for in-plant negotiations.

It adds that "the new wage levels are a testimony to both parties' acceptance of a realistic negotiating framework".

Negotiations for an agreement are already under way and are expected to be concluded early next year.

Mr Rogers said yesterday the new levels would come into effect early next month.

Fosatu Criticism of Companies

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Dec 80 p 9

[Article by Drew Forrest]

[Text] The influential Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) has launched another attack on companies which, it says, are willing to deal only with "toothless" trade unions.

In a statement released through Sapa, Fosatu refers to the recognition struggle of workers at the Colgate Palmolive plant in Boksburg and the extension of this struggle to another Colgate company plant, Aunt Carolina Rice in Maritzburg. The unions involved are the Chemical Workers Industrial Union and the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union.

Colgate had modified its stance after the visit of the Rev Sullivan earlier this year by agreeing to recognise the unions, the statement says. But the company was now engaged in "delaying and blocking tactics" by setting conditions to negotiation.

These were that the unions negotiated wages and working conditions at industrial council level only, and that union activity on the shop-floor should be restricted to the articulation of grievances.

"Workers interpret the setting of these conditions as yet another attempt to prevent the genuine and meaningful recognition of their unions, and feel that management is trying to replace their toothless liaison committees with toothless unions," the statement says.

As a multinational company, Colgate should be "taking the lead in promoting the development of sound industrial relations, and not attempting to create tame and ineffective unions," it adds.

In a further statement Fosatu strongly condemns the "persistent refusal" of Raleigh South Africa in Springs to speak to trade unions representing workers sacked after a dispute last week.

Management could not be reached for comment last night.

Fosatu Meeting With Minister

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] The country's biggest federation of black trade unions might pull out of the Government's new labour dispensation if many of the latest proposals for changes to the law are not dropped.

The Federation of South Africa Trade Unions (Fosatu) made this clear in a statement today following what it called a "very unsatisfactory meeting with the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, yesterday.

The statement said Fosatu believed that the "positive steps proposed by the Government recently were "heavily outweighed by other proposed amendments which would lead to the credibility of the whole package collapsing.

The fact that the meeting with Mr Botha took place was probably a step in the right direction, said Fosatu. But if there were further meetings they should be much longer and involve all unregistered unions.

Fosatu unions have applied to register under the Government's new labour dispensation. But Fosatu warned today that it would not be prepared to participate if new, unacceptable proposals were implemented.

The proposals would have the effect of exerting greater potential control over the activities of emerging trade unions, the statement said.

Fosatu said the following proposals were unacceptable:

--Measures at "freeze out" unregistered unions, such as the prohibition on stop order facilities for them and no legal standing for their agreements with employers.

CSO: 4420

CURRENT ECONOMIC TRENDS REVIEWED

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 3 Dec 80 p 12

[Article by Paul Dodd]

[Text] THE latest edition of Trends, the Bureau for Economic Research's statistical analysis of the economy edited by Willem Roets, provides an insight into what is happening beneath the broad surface of the boom.

Retailers in particular will find the BER analysis most useful as they cast their eye over stocks and ponder the outlook in 1981.

Trends says that the rate of growth in private consumption appears to be tending towards a levelling off and this is largely due to a decline in the rate of expansion of expenditure on non-durables.

The strongest growth is now being seen in semi-durables such as clothing, footwear, household textiles, recreational and entertainment goods. There is also a marginal acceleration in the growth of durable expenditures — furniture and household appliances and motor vehicles.

Black buying power

"These two main categories are now starting to reflect the incidental impact of Mitchell's Plain, Soweto, Atlantis on the more durable goods markets and also the structural changes that are in progress — the buying power of blacks as regards clothing now exceeding that of whites."

In regional activity Durban seems to be losing pace compared with the other four main metropolitan regions.

Economic levels in Johannesburg also seem to be falling gradually behind in growth compared with the national average.

The best improvement in regional activity is being shown by Port Elizabeth followed by Pretoria.

While Cape Town is keeping up with the national average the comparative backlog of the past has not yet been overhauled.

Cape Town now seems to be performing better in building plans approved, commercial vehicle sales and employment but not doing as well in building completions, retail sales, hotel revenue and summonses for debt.

Production levels

Examining production levels Trends says that in consumer goods manufacture food production is showing a disquietening trend to stagnate. Clothing production is slackening off at a record high level while liquor production in growth terms is definitely slowing down.

Mining production volumes, with the exception of ferrous metallic minerals, are all trending upwards.

In intermediate and production goods manufacture metal products are recording the best growth performance, textiles are faltering slightly while machinery production has shown no growth this year.

In capacity usage terms motor manufacture improved dramatically.

While all the consumer goods manufacturing sectors are reporting larger under utilization of (newly extended?) capacity, intermediate goods have been fairing consistently better since the beginning of 1979.

Building plans in current price terms seem to be losing momentum in growth while actual completions also seem to be easing fractionally lately. Price resistance and non-availability of labour are contributing towards these tendencies.

Wine and spirits

The production of beer is continuing to rise while both wine and spirits are stagnating. Trends in liquor consumption are gradually being influenced by changing social precepts associated with improving standards of living of the lower and middle-income groups. Trends says these change seem to favour beer in preference to both wine and spirits.

Spending growth by white consumers is being fuelled by acceptance of credit cards. Whether restrictions on consumer spending are needed at all it said a debatable issue and BER notes that retail volumes in the aggregate have lately been reflecting a slight marginal tendency towards decline in growth rate.

On inflation, Trends says the statistical view supports Andre Hamerama's opinion that a moderation in the inflation rate is a distinct likelihood.

Food

Food continues to feature

among the groups that are showing the largest rise and meat with a weight of 9.2 percent of total expenditure gaining by almost 25 percent in the year ended August.

The production price index (formerly wholesale index): The effect of the high cost of oil is continuing to be the greatest single cause of the unacceptably high rate of increase in production costs, even though a fractional decrease in the price of petrol is shown in the schedule.

The trade weighted exchange rate of the rand has show an almost phenomenal rise since the beginning of 1980 but Trends says that statistically the crude trade balance is now showing a net deficit. Exports have declined with imports rising rapidly.

Imports

An interesting sidelight is that in previous recovery phases of the economy imports have accelerated at an early stage. But the current rate of imports is related to capacity expansion.

The terms of trade, both excluding and including gold, are improving encouragingly while the trend in foreign reserves (gold content not revalued) confirm the hardening of the rand exchange rate.

The graphs dealing with public sector finance indicate a rapid decline in deposits and Trends says this gives rise to the question if public sector projects are at this particular stage of the business cycle not being initiated somewhat too precipitately on the strength of ample liquidity and the strong flow of State revenue.

Public sector

Earlier in its review the journal says that expansion in public sector investment is taking place at a time when the private sector is also obliged to expand capacity. As a result, a measure of direct competition for input factors is inevitable between the two sectors.

"The intensity of this competition, or the extent of shortages, vary according to the relative size of public sector demand in the different areas of the country.

"Due to the formidable size of several public sector investment projects in process in the Western Cape, the private sector is really hard put to find the needed inputs in the building industry in that region.

"Almost without exception these large public sector investment projects that are now being undertaken are all of strategic significance although one could have wished that they, or at least part of them, could have been deferred to a later stage in the present cyclical phase."

Interest rates

On interest rates Trends says the lethargic hardening of long-term rates is noteworthy. This trend has been developing since early 1979 leading short-term rates by about six months but up to now had been tending sideways rather than definitely upward.

The statistics indicate that black unemployment is declining. The acceleration in the tempo of decline in registered unemployment points to a faster rate of absorption of other than whites into gainful productive activities.

Trends suggests the improvement is due to:

- The non availability of formally skilled job-seekers for whom lower skilled employees are now being substituted successfully after on-the-job induction.
- The growing importance of other than whites as factors in the consumer markets which is leading to enhanced employment prospects in the services sectors for members of these groups.

The positive trend in net migration has probably helped to bring some relief in the shortage of skilled labour — the immigrants are mainly expatriates from the former Rhodesia, most of whom fall into the skilled labour category.

CSO: 4420

TRADE FIGURES SHOW CONTINUING FAVORABLE BALANCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] SOUTH Africa had a favourable trade balance of R5 336-million in the first 11 months of this year — an improvement of more than R1 000-million over the corresponding period last year, according to figures published in Pretoria yesterday by the Commissioner for Customs and excise.

Exports to the end of November were worth R18 417 million, while imports were valued at R13 081-million.

Exports to African countries climbed during the 11 months from R668,9-million last year to R1 072,5-million this year, with imports rising from R240,5-million to R264,4-million.

Europe remained at the top of South Africa's trade list with the Republic buying more than she sold in the 11 months this year (R5 231,8-million in imports and R4 799 million in exports).

In the case of America, imports of R2 048,3 million exceeded exports by R114,4 million, while imports from Oceania were R5,7 million higher than the export figure of R89 million.

South Africa's trade with Asia showed a favourable balance of R144,7 million with an 11-month export total of R1 860,6 million.

Other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments accounted for R8 729,9 million in exports and R3 786,3 million in imports in the 11 months this year. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

JOINT ECONOMIC CONTROL OF EAST LONDON HARBOR UNDER STUDY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 80 p 12

[Article by Drew Forrest]

[Text] Proposals to place East London Harbour under the joint economic control of South Africa, Ciskei and Transkei and to open the harbour hinterland to black businessmen are being "actively considered" by the Government.

The scheme--devised by local businessmen in response to the intractable problem of unemployment in the region--could not be launched until the homelands governments had given it their blessing, sources said today.

But the favourable response of the Van der Walt Commission indicated an impending shift in South African Government policy "with major implications" for the country as a whole, they said.

According to East London mayor Mr Donald Card, the scheme envisaged the creation of an "international zone" encompassing the city's harbour and its immediate hinterland.

The zone would fall under a controlling body comprising South African, Ciskeian and Transkeian representatives.

Harbour revenue would be shared between the territories, and entrepreneurs of all races would be free to set up shop in the area.

However, residential segregation would remain and the "nuts and bolts" of the scheme--including the integration of facilities--were still under consideration, Mr Card said.

Mr Card said the creation of an "international zone" in white East London might be the first step in a larger plan designed to meet the massive unemployment in the Ciskei, southern Transkei and Border areas.

Unemployment in this region has been conservatively estimated at 25 percent, and the problem has not responded to Government decentralisation policies.

With Government approval, "international" growth points would also be established at Dimbaza in Ciskei, Butterworth in Transkei and elsewhere in the region, he said.

Prerequisites for the success of the scheme were increased labour mobility throughout the region and generous State incentives to outside investors, Mr Card said.

CSO: 4420

FREE MARKET POLICY URGED AS BEST ECONOMIC STRATEGY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text] "The Government does not rely on capitalism as the solution (to South Africa's political problems)."
— Headline to an article this week on Capitalism and South Africa's Political Problems, by Dr Hermann Giliomee, of the University of Stellenbosch.

"Free-market capitalist policies are the only way to a free and reasonably peaceful South Africa."
—Free market and monetarist prime-mover, American Professor Milton Friedman, during his visit to this country in the mid-Seventies.

THE time is past for yet another classroom ABC on the pros and cons of the free-market programme in this country.

Urgently needed instead are:

- A more rapid, muscular and scientific extension of the free-market approach. Enough of euphoric platform speeches and official slogans flavoured for the converted. A promising start has been achieved with implementation. But the country needs much bolder action in labour and business at all levels, *especially* in politically sensitive areas.

Certainly it is disconcerting for business and Government to find that, with each advance they make, the answer may be still more uncompromising demands from the "radical" leaders of the disadvantaged.

But that is all the more reason to press ahead quickly and firmly. As the hole in the dam is enlarged, ever more water must be expected to gush out in the form of rising black expectations, running ahead of what can be achieved overnight. But the faster the flood, the faster the water will be ultimately exhausted.

With a few holes already open in the wall, attempts by misguided economic and political ideologists to try to prevent an increase in the black demands from escaping are likely to lead only to a complete and catastrophic collapse in due course of the entire wall.

That is in the nature of growing majority pressures in changing socio-economic and political power structures, as it is in dam walls under increasing pressure.

It was in the Ministry of Finance that the country's Great New Economic Initiative, hinged on the free-market fulcrum, was first launched and from which the gospel was widely preached. Yet in terms of foreign exchange control, the value of the rand and the relationship between the commercial and financial rands, even in its own house the M of F is still far from having carried its vision to a natural conclusion.

- Under an increasingly strident free-market banner, monetary and fiscal policy priorities have moved with the business cycle from "strength-through-restraint" to "strength-and-growth-with-discipline" through "growth-to-create-jobs; even-at-the-cost-of-more-inflation" to "brake-the-growth-in-the-money-supply-to-fight-inflation".

Meanwhile, the idea that we now have a free-market economy has spread. The Government is continuing to feed the concept with shrewd if not dramatic gestures.

In fact, however, the prime imperatives of Big Business, of white expectations about rising living standards for themselves (see "Sharks" story on this page) and white politics are all continuing to prevent substantive progress away from what remains essentially a highly uneven brand of capitalism.

It is time to review the priorities.

- Inflation must be countered — and the free-market programme boosted — by allowing the most courageous imports policy for many years. Yet more imports must be allowed to flood in to provide the means for more production — and thus more jobs.

They must also be encouraged to help provide the competition necessary to deny SA Big Business the freedom to keep raising its prices much faster than its costs.

When boom times come, domestic business gets greedy — especially in relatively small economies like ours.

Thus, more than ever, Joel Stern's claim that "the real enemy of the free market is Big Business and Academia" rings true. Big Business resorts to every trick in the book, and uses its mass, to keep out or swallow competition and set its own prices. Academics talk as they and the majority of citizens perceive themselves as losing ground in the race for riches.

- Pretoria must redress the balance between national profligacy, especially in the public sector, and national minimism. Owen Horwood did wonders in restoring discipline after the irresponsible Diederichs casino economy which so upset the balance of payments (BoP).

He also displayed admirable prudence in controlling the locomotive that led us into the current boom.

But he must now think about disbursing.

With at least R6 000-million (by his own admission) garnered in foreign loan repayments, gold and foreign reserves, liquidity siphoned out of circulation and sterilised in State coffers (instead of cascaded down to "citizen level"), he must expect the majority of South Africans to feel somehow cheated.

Simple black men are easily persuaded that "the white man's boom" is further proof that capitalism and the free market are white defences, if not weapons. Even generous increases in their wages cannot compensate for the still-bewildering legal and bureaucratic apparatus that they may feel separates them from the mainsprings of wealth and power.

Perhaps the Minister should now embrace the unthinkable and even allow a carefully monitored but ongoing BoP deficit again — to pay for greatly enhanced black advancement, and for the imports needed to loosen up the increasing concentration of domestic business power in too few (white) hands.

No doubt Mr Horwood will argue that this is too risky — with an economic slowdown now accepted by some of Pretoria's planners (although not in official rhetoric) sooner rather than later.

Yet the very slowdown envisaged need not come if only the free-market programme is allowed to run its full course.

But as long as it is painstakingly contained within "acceptable" political walls, it could spell as much harm as no free market at all — in terms of long-range national stability.

Gillomee is quite right if he maintains that politically constrained capitalism is not the solution.

As Simon Jenkins warned in *The Economist* this year: "The dangers of only partially incorporating the blacks will be a rising level of internal violence.

"It will necessitate increased mobilisation of whites, higher spending on defence and ever greater political repression. And this, in turn, will jeopardise the basis on which the (economic integration of urban blacks) strategy is built.

"The greatest danger is that this will turn South Africa into the sort of dictatorship all too popular in modern Africa: in which no human freedoms are respected and in which the colour of the rulers no longer matters to the ruled. . . ."

As Gilliomee points out: "South Africa can avoid the lurking danger of such a dictatorship. But it will need great political courage from Government and business — both looking beyond their respective short-term interests."

Time alone will tell whether Pretoria and business — which are increasingly working in cahoots — have the courage, political wherewithal and finesse to get their fingers out and let the free market do much more to meet the political and economic challenges for them.

CSO: 4420

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION INAUGURATED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 80 p 30

[Article by Pieter de Vos]

[Text] The Small Business Development Corporation, formally launched in Johannesburg yesterday, marks an historic breakthrough for the private sector in southern Africa.

Under the leadership of private enterprise, development of small businesses will be jointly shouldered with the State in an organisation which Dr Anton Rupert, leader of the project, termed "an investment to give stability to southern Africa."

Two existing State corporations and some of the activities of others will be absorbed by the new corporation, the SBDC.

CATEGORIES

It will be established as an ordinary public company with the share capital divided into two categories. "A" shares will be issued to private investors and will provide for at least R50m of the authorised capital. "B" shares will be taken up by the Industrial Development Corporation on behalf of the Government and provide another R50m.

Though private enterprise has until the end of December to take up shares in the company, more than R30m was pledged by various groups within the first minutes of a meeting held behind closed doors yesterday.

The proposals for the new development corporation were strongly welcomed by business leaders.

Dr Wim de Villiers, executive chairman of Gencor, described it as a "great day for private enterprise."

Mr Clive Menell of Anglovaal said "the day went very well."

However, the restrictions on black businessmen would now only cause more frustrations, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, chairman of African Bank, pointed out.

Mr Johann Rupert of Rand Merchant Bank, said though the corporation would open financial resources to black businessmen, they were still prevented from joining the free enterprise system by legislation such as the Group Areas Act.

AIMS

The Development and Finance Corporation (formerly the coloured Development Corporation), the Indian Industrial Development Corporation and certain small business activities of the Industrial Development Corporation and the Economic Development Corporation, will be absorbed by the SBDC.

Its aims will be mainly to provide a back-up service when would-be entrepreneurs negotiate for bank loans and provide after-care service.

Each company which takes up shares of Rim or more may appoint one director and the Government will also appoint a limited number of directors. From this large board a much smaller executive board will be nominated with a chairman and general manager. Shares may be taken up over a period of five years.

Early next year, when legislation has been passed that the activities of some of the State corporations can be absorbed by the SBDC, the assets and personnel will be taken over.

CSO: 4420

AIRLINES STILL OPERATING IN RED, BUT EARNINGS IMPROVE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Although South African Airways is operating at a loss "it is doing better than last year, while other airlines are increasing their losses," said the airline's chief executive, Mr Eddie Smuts.

Speaking at a gala Press luncheon aboard one of two new R31-million Boeing 747 "Combis" (mixed passenger and cargo aircraft) delivered from America last month, Mr Smuts pointed out that fuel prices remained of paramount importance.

"Our fuel bill has escalated from a mere 10th of our total operating costs before the fuel crisis of a few years ago, to more than one third today.

"This is a world wide phenomenon, but we tend to think of this as a challenge rather than an obstacle," he said.

In a tribute to his staff of 11 500 around the world, Mr Smuts acknowledged the general shortage of suitable staff, the added demands of increased traffic, the large number of male employees undergoing military training, and the normally high turnover of female staff either "resigning to get married or to raise a family."

Reviewing the year's events, he said in spite of the hailstorm at the beginning of the year which temporarily crippled a third of SAA's fleet and other setbacks, the airline had made progress in many areas.

Among them were the introduction of weekly flights to Taiwan, a direct air service between Cape Town and Frankfurt, five flights a week to New York, two new Boeing 747 Combis with a growing passenger and cargo business on European and American routes, 12 advanced Boeing 737 twin jets, and two additional wide-body airbuses, all for delivery within the next 18 months.

CSO: 4420

AIR-SEA SEARCH-AND-RESCUE PROCEDURES DESCRIBED

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 8 Dec 80 p 5

[Excerpts] WHAT happens when an aircraft or ship sets off on a journey — and then vanishes without trace, as happened with the ill-fated Aero Commander ZS-CBC which crashed in the Robinson Pass at the weekend?

News that an aircraft or ship is missing activates a search-and-rescue machine run by the South African Navy and South African Air Force that can call on a vast variety of experts in many private and official walks of life to help those in peril on the sea — and in the air.

Without co-ordination, any big air or sea search would degenerate into confusion, particularly when the area to be covered is large and contains difficult terrain — as in the ZS-CBC tragedy.

The Defence Force maintains two rescue co-ordination centres — at Maritime Headquarters at Silvermine and at SAAF Headquarters in Pretoria, which are on stand-by 24 hours a day.

The Pretoria RCC falls directly under the Chief of the SAAF and covers territory which includes the Transvaal, Botswana, Swaziland, Bophuthatswana, the Free State, Natal, Lesotho and the Northern Cape.

The Silvermine RCC concentrates on the rest of the Cape and South West Africa/Namibia. It is the joint responsibility of the OC Southern Air Command, Brigadier John Nortje, and the Flag Officer Commanding Naval Operations Command, Rear-Admiral Peter Tomlinson.

The RCC can call on experts and equipment from all SADF land, sea and air units, the Department of Transport, the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, the South African Police, Safmarine, the National Sea Rescue Institute, Safair, private helicopter companies and many other official and non-official sources.

An RCC's tentacles can transcend national boundaries. Political hostility and ideological clashes fade away in the face of a genuine emergency, and rescue co-ordination centres all over the world have standardised organisations, operating procedures and radio frequencies so that there is no waste of time.

An example of how RCCs many thousands of kilometres apart can join hands was the recent Berge Vanga disaster, when a huge Norwegian bulk carrier sank off the Cape coast.

Each RCC has a searchmaster — usually a head of command, although he can delegate one of his senior officers to take over.

The searchmaster is linked with a nominated on-scene commander, who controls the search on the spot, usually from an aircraft or ship.

The on-scene commander is the searchmaster's eyes and ears. He must weigh up physical factors, such as currents (in the case of a maritime emergency), which can cause a search-area to change constantly.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BUTI RESIGNATION FROM SACC--Dominee Sam Buti, black community and religious leader, has resigned as head of South Africa's largest multiracial organisation--the South African Council of Churches (SACC). SACC sources yesterday confirmed the resignation, saying Ds Buti quit as president of the church body, a position he has held since 1977, because of "other commitments". It was pointed out that Ds Buti was heavily engaged as chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, scribe of the black Dutch Reformed Church in Africa, and executive member of the Broederkring, a progressive minister's fraternity of the three black Dutch Reformed Churches. But it is believed in black Dutch Reformed circles that the resignation was also prompted by Ds Buti's "disillusionment" with the SACC and, particularly, its handling of the talks between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and church leaders. Ds Buti earlier warned of grave differences of opinion within the churches on whether the proposed second round of talks with Government representatives should take place. And after the first church-State meeting in August, he recommended the SACC should not accept Mr Botha's invitation to church leaders to visit the Operational Area. This invitation has been interpreted as a precondition for the second round of talks scheduled for the end of the year or early next year. Ds Buti was not available for comment yesterday. The new president will be elected at the SACC's conference next year. The Rev Peter Storey, senior vice-president, is tipped as Ds Buti's likely successor. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Dec 80 p 1]

MULTIRACIAL TRADE UNION FEDERATION--Three trade unions for electrical workers formed a multi-racial federation this week. The federation, consisting of a White, African and "Coloured", have decided to remain separate, but to cooperate through the federation. Its constitution stipulates that no decision may be taken unless a majority of all three union representatives on its national council agree. The three unions are: South African Electrical Workers Association (White). Electrical and Allied Workers Union (Black) and Allied Trades Union. All three are registered. [Text] [Johannesburg THE VOICE 3-9 Dec 80 p 4]

BLOEMFONTEIN AREA DEVELOPMENT--Pretoria--Plans for the development of the Bloemfontein, Onverwacht, Vaalkraal area of the Free State were outlined in a statement yesterday by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, issued by the Office of the Prime Minister. The statement said that in order to promote development in the area further residential development for blacks at Bloemfontein would have to be restricted as far as possible. However, the permanent residential rights of blacks qualifying under certain sections of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act would be respected. The government was determined to alleviate

unemployment in the sub-region and acknowledged the role that Bloemfontein had to play. The principle of clustered economic development was accepted as being the best possible solution to create meaningful employment opportunities in the area. "The promotion of small businesses and industrial concerns in the private sector will, in accordance with government policy, have to be encouraged in the black areas of the towns concerned." [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 9 Dec 80 p 5]

AZAPO DETAINEES--Seven more members of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), in the Northern Transvaal, a month ago, under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, have been transfered to Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, according to their families. They are: The Seshego branch chairman Mr Mamabolo Raphesu; and his deputy Mr Moses Moalosi and former Mahwelereng chairman, Mr Meadow Molala. Also transfered is the chairman of Seshego Village Committee, Rev M P Malatji. All are being held at Modder Bee Prison. The other four being at Victor Verster Prison in Paarl are: Mutle Pasha; David Mohwibidu; Joseph Ragophala and Rev Mamabolo. They joined six other Azapo officials who were taken two weeks ago to the same place. They are: Mr Harry Madikoto and Sello Rasethaba (Seshego branch), Perry Kekana, Holly Kekana, Jan Thobejane and Mapula Mogodi, of Mahwelereng, Potgietersrus. All their detention warrants expire on April 30 next year. Their detentions follow the boycott of buses owned by Lebowa Transport in Seshego, Mahwelereng and Lelenye near Tzaneen. In both Seshego and Lelenye the boycott is in its 14th and nineth week respectively. [Text] [Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 26 Nov-2 Dec 80 p 4]

BANNED SOWETO LEADERS--Banned community leaders, Mr Aubrey Mokoena and Mr Hlaku Rachidi, both of Soweto, had charges of breaking the banning orders dropped against them in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court this week. The charges related to an allegation that they had communicated with each other. No evidence was led before the two men were told that the charges against them had been withdrawn by the State. They are each serving a five-year banning order, which among others, prohibits them from communicating with each other, or, with any other banned person. Mr Rachidi is former president of the now outlawed Black People's Convention, while Mr Mokoena was in the executive of the Black Community Programmes, it was banned on October 19, 1977. Both were close associates of the late Steve Biko, and were also co-founding members of the banned South African Students' Organisation (Saso) and also BCP. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 26 Nov-2 Dec 80 p 16]

CSO: 4420

MUGABE ON DEMOCRACY, HOPES FOR FUTURE

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 1 Dec 80 p 5

[Text]

Edited text of an interview with the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, done for the Cape Times in Salisbury on November 28, by Rex Gibson, Editor of the Sunday Express.

Question: South Africa's Prime Minister said again this week he was ready to discuss a non-aggression pact with any neighbouring state. How do you respond?

Answer: On the principle of maintaining peaceful borders there is nobody who would say the South African Premier is wrong. But where people might perhaps feel a little sensitive is when he would want to use it as a political instrument.

No deals have been signed with South Africa in the past. The countries of this region by and large — much as they accept the historical phenomenon of economic relations — look askance at any possibility of political relations with South Africa. We have expressed ourselves in very clear terms as a country committed to the maintenace of peace in our region and as a country upholding the principle of peaceful co-existence.

Disenchantment has of course been occasioned by the fact that South Africa itself has been carrying out a campaign of destabilising our region. She has recruited large groups of elements from Zimbabwe whom she has trained and who pose a real threat to us.

Question: Are you saying they are going to cross the border and launch an attack?

Answer: Well, what is South Africa doing with them? In the Transvaal, they have been there for a long time and they number in the region of five thousand. Some of them have been drifting back, trying to enter the country surreptiously and we have arrested a few of them, but the rest of them still remain on her soil.

Before South Africa can really demand that there should be a non-aggression deal she should be seen to be moving in the direction of the objectives of that possible treaty.

Why shouldn't she hand over these forces — hand over the forces on her territory which belong to Mozambique and those who belong to Zambia back to Zambia. Do that.

Question: Would that be the major stumbling block?

Answer: We would want to see honesty as the motivating factor here. I'm not saying that it is impossible for us to reach some definite agreement, but I'm saying South Africa must be seen to be behaving honestly before she can expect other nations to go into the type of agreement she would want.

I think that would, in my opinion, be a real stumbling block because you cannot sign a treaty with South Africa when South Africa has got forces on its side which are not her nationals but your own (Zimbabwe) nationals.

And what she will be saying is unless we sign a treaty we can't return these people and therefore they will continue to be forces marshalled against you. You see, that is not fair.

Question: Do these people want to return?

Answer: Yes, they want to come back. I think they do. They were recruited here. They were attracted. They are mercenaries who have gone to fight for money apparently. Some of them, I take it, have been politically motivated into becoming a counter-revolutionary group.

Look at what is happening. South Africa reinforcing and actually deploying the Mozambiquan rebels, the dissident groups. They fly supplies to them. We have evidence of that.

Question: That is a matter of fact, is it?

Answer: It is a matter of fact, yes. It is a matter of fact. It is proven. Our own commanders have accepted that this is what is happening. The Mozambiquans themselves have evidence of that and it is a very serious state of affairs.

Question: Do you regard that as an infringement of your territorial rights?

Answer: Yes, it is a serious infringement of our territorial integrity. We are becoming more and more disenchanted at the fact that our posture of maintaining peaceful co-existence is being taken advantage of.

We shall not allow any anti-South African forces, military armed forces to operate from our territory. We have said that openly, but South Africa hasn't said that. And in practice, South Africa is going against that very principle.

Question: Do you have any intention of trying to stop these flights that you say take place over your territory?

Answer: Yes, we are determined now that we take the necessary steps to prevent them. If we poise ourselves in a position where we have now to take action it means that we will be attacking them.

Question: And is that what you are contemplating, I don't want to misunderstand?

Answer: Any planes that overfly our territory, if they are enemy planes, of course, we have a duty to prevent them overflying. In fact shoot them down if we can.

Question: How often do these overflights take place?

Answer: Quite often, in the eastern region. Quite often, to bring supplies to the guerillas, the counter-revolutionary forces.

Question: What, in your view, is the bottom line of change that would need to take place for you to reopen a dialogue with South Africa?

Answer: I think there are two main issues. There is the Namibian issue. South Africa has been standing in the way of negotiations on Namibia, which means actually standing in the way of independence. We would want to see a positive posture by South Africa. In other words, do everything in their power to facilitate a democratic process taking effect along the lines of (UN) Security Council resolution 435.

We are happy that some indications now exist that a meeting between South Africa and Swapo might take place, including other groups in Namibia, to work out the necessary modalities.

The second burden South Africa has to discharge is to convince the international community — convince us too because we are part of the international community — that in effect apartheid is anathema to humanity, that she is now determined to reverse the process of apartheid and establish a democratic state.

Democracy is therefore the key word. What that means really to us must be a process which accepts majority rule. A process which accepts one-man-one-vote.

How this will spell out in terms of the actual constitution and the modalities for its implementation . . . That's a matter for the South Africans.

Question: You wouldn't regard it as an overwhelming stumbling block if it was a slow, measured progression?

Answer: Why should it be slow? South Africa has had, so everybody says in South Africa, the advantage of a civilizing influence much earlier than ourselves and here we are already with independence and a democratic state which accepts the salient principles of democracy, the civil liberties that safeguard the individual. We have them all here.

South Africa should in fact have had them earlier than ourselves. Afrikaners taught us all that the year 1652 was a very crucial one because Van Riebeck landed in South Africa and that was the date when you had white influence.

But the trend has been to polarization of races and strict racial separation. We believe that South Africa has a lot to do to supply the necessary remedies but one does not want to lose hope.

The people of South Africa themselves are determined that change must take place and one would want also to welcome what one discerns as change taking place in the white community.

Question: Have you seen a change of that kind?

Answer: Yes there is certainly something. Look at the Afrikaners of the Dutch Reformed Church. I think it is that church, or portions of that church, which announced that apartheid is incompatible with Christianity.

Before this, in the 1950s, at the height of apartheid, you could never have got any of the Dutch Reformed churches to pronounce that apartheid was not sacred. They tried to project it as a sacred doctrine, the work of God — a divine philosophy.

Question: If you saw a genuine beginning to dismantling apartheid, would you be inclined to look favourably on the idea of renewing dialogue?

Answer: Well, the question of dialogue is not really the fundamental issue. Dialogue between who? Between us and South Africa? What will that bring about? The issue is whether the South Africans themselves can hold their own dialogue and bring about the necessary change — agree on change, agree on the process, agree on the objectives.

Question: A national convention representing most people, would that go some way towards . . . ?

Answer: If it is democratically constituted, representative of all sections of the community, I have no objection to it. But it must also set out in a meaningful way to produce a definite programme towards democratization of society in South Africa. I think those are the two elements I would want to see.

Question: Somebody said at Maputo the other day the objective was for your country and Mozambique to be independent of South African ports within 10 years. Is that a realistic objective?

Answer: As to the actual time frame I suppose people can try to work towards definite targets. I think that is the purpose which a time frame serves. Otherwise the principle remains that we must lessen our dependence on South Africa, as indeed we must lessen our dependence on other countries in the world.

We are over-dependent on South Africa and it is not good for a country to be that over-dependent.

I don't see economic relations ceasing to exist. It is the phenomenom of being over-dependent that is disgusting because South Africa then can hold you to ransom.

We are hoping also that as we are working to lessen our independence, South Africa itself will be undergoing a transformation for the better and that there won't be any need to sever economic relations.

Question: I read somewhere that there is a huge loan, something like $300 million which South Africa lent your predecessors in office and which you have to repay . . . ?

Answer: I'm not aware of that at all. I am aware that there is some debt but not of that magnitude. We would be really a mortgaged territory if we had that magnitude of indebtedness.

I don't think it is very big. I don't remember the actual figure, but it had to do with the correction of the budget deficit to enable the Minister of Finance here to make ends meet. That was all and so it couldn't have been . . .

Question: And so there were no strings attached to the loan?

Answer: Well, when it was incurred I suppose it was understood as assistance or aid to the regime here which was fighting a war and that the regime would in due course repay it. We have accepted the position and we feel indebted to South Africa because it is a debt that was incurred properly for expenditure — revenue and expenditure, and not for war purposes as such. In good faith we have accepted it.

Question: You said the other day that Zimbabwe couldn't impose sanctions on South Africa. But could you tell me whether in fact sanctions work? Did they work in Zimbabwe?

Answer: Sanctions alone? . . . Yes, I think they worked. It was necessary that the armed struggle was supported by economic sanctions and it was this complementary character that we welcomed.

Sanctions alone wouldn't have succeeded. You need much more than sanctions. You see the problem is people tend to look at self-interest.

In our own case even the big countries, the big bosses in the international community — the United States, France, West Germany — all violated sanctions. It was disgraceful, they violated them quite openly.

The United States, during the Nixon administration, decided to open trade with the regime here and they started importing our chrome. West Germany and France were all selling their wares to Zimbabwe. The Peugeot became the most popular car in the streets here.

The Japanese, who have no morals when it comes to trade, of

course wouldn't heed the sanction call and this is what tends to make sanctions fail.

Question: On the question of law and order, General Walls said a few months ago that "the country was about to go through the rapids". Since then we have had the Tekere case, the arrest of the Nkomo lieutenants, "wanton political murders", to use your words . . .

Answer: The issue is really one we have inherited. We had a war situation here and our two forces never got united during the war, and the interim period didn't provide the necessary machinery for integrating the forces.

The British always regarded it as a matter for the government that was going to be elected after elections. And so there is that disability we have inherited.

To talk of a civil war is, I think, to exaggerate matters. For there to be a civil war the party leaderships must actually be seen to be following a collision course — which is not the case. Nkomo is against any civil war happening.

Question: You described him as your enemy the other day?

Answer: As my enemy, where? I've nevers said that — never, never, never. If I have made any criticism it is directed against elements in his party who have talked of liberated zones in Matabeleland and have talked of the need to achieve independence when independence has already been achieved, and those are of course the disruptive elements in a political party.

But by and large we accept the Zapu posture and Zapu policy and currently the commanders are working harmoniously to try and improve the situation so it doesn't deteriorate and indeed we have arrested the events, the incidents that occurred in Bulawayo.

We are proceeding to integrate the forces quickly. For your information, the forces that were integrated, Zanla and Zipra are working alongside the former Rhodesian forces used to effect control of the situation which was caused by a conflict between the unintegrated forces of Zanla and Zipra.

So you have that happy situation that the more the forces work together as an integrated entity the greater the harmony, whereas where the forces are still apart you still have suspicion, you still have that hostility.

Happily, the area where integration has taken place and is currently taking place is greater than in the unintegrated forces.

Question: The exodus of whites — you said once that if it continued you would become alarmed about it. The prediction being made is that you may be down to fewer than 100 000 whites within the next. . . ?

Answer: 100 000? 100 000 would obviously amount to nearly half and that would be exceedingly alarming. I don't think that prediction is correct.

It a pity that the whites are leaving. One can't blame them too much because they are motivated by, I think, two factors — the shock they went through when the elections went against their expectations, and some never really recovered from that shock, and they have remained suspicious, which is the second factor. Some wouldn't believe us.

They don't believe when we talk of the need to establish a non-racial society, the need to forget the past and look ahead and work together for national unity. They suspect that we are reserving some measures against them in the future.

Then, of course, added to that you have incidents of insecurity in a few places. But I would like to believe that even our farming community — which is more exposed to incidents — and have had to contend with the fact of a drought over the last two years and the loss of their cattle in the war and so on and so forth, they are determined by and large to stick it out.

I'm glad they are determined to be part of our community. I'm sorry that those who are leaving are leaving and I would want to believe that when the fear they have is proved mistaken that some of them might still come back.

Question: The Tekere case has been seen as a kind of litmus test for this. You said that the law must take its course, then you raised the possibility of a pardon after the law having taken its course . . ?

Answer: No I didn't. I never talked of any pardon of any kind. Some of the ministers are alleged to have said that in London, but I have never said that.

Question: But you were quoted in a South African newspaper after an interview you gave last week?

Answer: No. The reporter must have put what was alleged to have been said by Shamuyirara. The interview I gave here was to the effect that we would allow the law to take its full course and we had proved those who suspected we might stand in the way of a trial taking place wrong.

The question of a pardon hasn't arisen — we haven't thought about it in the central committee of the party or in the Cabinet. It is possible some minister might raise it. We will debate it if and when it is raised.

For now, certainly, nobody is thinking along those lines. The law must be allowed to take its course. If any minister does the same he also will be tried.

CSO: 4420

ROBERT MUGABE'S NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO NATION

LD021310 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 Dec 80 CA

[New Year's message to the nation by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on 31 December 1980—recorded]

[Text] Comrades in the national struggle, ladies and gentlemen, happy new year. As the year 1980 draws to a close I thought we should together scan the period of 258 days we have just covered as a sovereign and independent people so we can assess what our independence has been worth and how it has enabled us to evolve as a nation. At the same time I would also want us to focus on our perspectives as a nation for 1981.

We began 1980, as you will remember, as disparate and antagonistic political and military forces with torn allegiances. For years we had differed bitterly on the national question of political freedom, political power and national independence. For years, therefore, we had as allied forces on one side and axis forces on the other fought a bitter armed struggle to resolve this fundamental question. Finally, we all agreed in September last year to attend the Lancaster House conference, which became both a peace and constitutional conference for us. The ensuing agreement was as much a treaty of peace ending hostilities as it was a constitutional instrument for ushering our long awaited national independence in the context of a new political order. It was a triumph for all those revolutionary forces which had fought and died for a new political, legal and socio-economic order. The new peace and the grant of independence became twin companions in a constitutional deal which established that new order and in that twin relationship freedom and political independence became the quid pro quo for the peace which the revolutionary forces were now prepared to give to the nation as they offered to lay down their arms.

The popular cause had undoubtedly now won the day. The people had triumphed, and so 1980 became known to us as the year of the people's power. And truly the people in February soon exercised for the first time in our political history their democratic and constitutional right to vote for a government of their own choice. The result of that election was the happy verdict of victory awarded to my party, ZANU Patriotic Front, and the subsequent establishment by that party of a government of democratic forces committed, firstly, to the sustenance and defense of our newly won independence and, secondly, to the creation of the new nation on the principle of our single Zimbabwean nationality and a new allegiance

transcending the existing racial, regional, ethnic and religious affinities. Our independence had bestowed on all of us the homogeneity of a nation, a single nationality that claimed precedence over the heterogeneity of our racial, regional, tribal and religious groups. As Zimbabweans our new nation now demanded of us either as individuals or as groups or communities a single loyalty that is a proper and logical manifestation of our national unity and spirit of reconciliation.

As a nation now jealously guarding its hard won independence the reality of peace as the rockbed on which that independence stood to be embellished would henceforth remain the reality of a historical and dialectical process, of a bitter struggle between the settler colonizers and the colonized sons of the soil, a struggle between the landed gentry and the landless peasantry, between the capitalist exploiters and the exploited working class, a struggle between the minority and the majority, between oligarchy and democracy and between racialism and non-racialism--it can all be summed up as a fight for justice against injustice. Our present peace is accordingly the final stage of the national struggle for freedom and independence in that it marks the culmination of a protracted bitter struggle between vying forces, a struggle in which the popular democratic forces which stood for political progress and social justice were pitted against the unpopular and undemocratic forces standing for political conservatism and social unequity. But since our peace is not a static but an ever evolving and ever unfolding reality, it also marks a new stage in the new struggle for the consolidation and furtherance of our national independence through the attainment of economic independence. Thus our political independence, itself a former objective of our revolutionary armed struggle, now transforms itself upon attainment into a political instrument as it becomes the new political means of achieving our ultimate socioeconomic goals. We employed armed struggle to achieve our political independence. Now we must employ that political independence to achieve our economic freedom.

I would summarize the phases in the span of our immediate national struggle as follows: One, national armed struggle, two, national independence, three, national economic independence, four, national socialism. Once the people had elected my government into power that government set about to define its priorities in respect of the political, military and economic objectives of our state activity. In the political sphere our revolutionary commitment to and quest for the unity of all democratic forces in the country impelled us to adopt a more comprehensive and a more generous view of government embracing all those forces. This is the government I have had the pleasure of leading and working with over the last 8 and a half months. The priorities of that government in turn became the basis of our socioeconomic program for the first year of our independence. Although this first year ends in April next year it is nevertheless important that I recount for you, as our chronological year ends, some of the several successes we have scored, not hiding from you, of course, those few failures that have tended to mar our endeavours.

In the military sector the progress from a vicious war through the process of ceasefire to peace has indeed been remarkable. There is now total peace reigning over our country where only 13 months ago war was raging with increasing fury. Christmas this year has been far more peaceful and enjoyable than Christmas in

1979. Our forces ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army], ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army] and the former Rhodesian forces must be complimented for the high sense of discipline which they have displayed, especially when it is realized that many ZANLA and ZIPRA comrades have continued to live under extremely trying and frustrating conditions in assembly points or operation (?seed) camps. It was regrettable that the inadequacy of our military infrastructure and training personnel caused a slower integration rate than that originally envisaged. It is against the background of this inadequacy that I wish to express my government's gratitude to the British Government for generously coming to our aid with a team of most able instructors and to the British instructors themselves I wish to say thank you for the role you have magnificently played in helping us to form a single army. We are now, despite persistent problems, poised for an accelerated integration program intended to absorb the rest of our cadres still in assembly points or in urban cantonments and operation (?seed) places.

It must, however, be admitted with deep sorrow and regret that some lawless and undisciplined elements amongst the cadres have completely abused their membership of the armed forces and committed senseless acts of murder, robbery, kidnapping, rape, assault and public harassment, the saddest and most criminal of them all was the unpardonable bloody conflict at Entumbane in which 60 innocent people were callously murdered and 500 injured. This was an abhorrence Zimbabwe cannot afford to repeat for it was a total negation of our hard won peace. Unity in the military as well as in the political sphere of our relations must foreven remain our watchword. Personal and group antagonisms must yield to the demands of peace, national unity and understanding. The trend of lawlessness which manifested itself before and after independence has, I am happy to say, been greatly arrested. The police force should be complimented for their success in maintaining law and order under most difficult circumstances. What has always given rise to concern is the relationship between the police and the public. I am glad that this relationship continues to improve. If we are to rid ourselves of cutthroats and other murderers, kidnappers, rapists, robbers, thieves and other criminals, all of whom are the scourge of our society, then it is vital that the police are fully supported by us while they in turn seek maximum cooperation from the public.

In the socioeconomic sphere it became my government's policy to lay emphasis on the rehabilitation and resettlement of the people who had suffered displacement during the war. Our refugees from Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana returned home and many of them were resettled and rehabilitated through the agency of the UNHCR, to which organization my government feels greatly indebted. The task of allocating land to land-hungry peasants has only been partially fulfilled. Whilst land is abundantly available no funds are readily available for purchasing it. We have brought this predicament to the notice of Britain as a warning that we cannot as a people's sovereign government accept our lack of funds as a permanent impediment to our right to acquire land for the masses of our people who desperately need it for their settlement and livelihood. It is gratifying that those of our people who did not receive land this year have shown great understanding of the government's position and have agreed to wait their turn for consideration next year.

In respect of commercial agriculture, mining, commerce and industry government has given every possible incentive and encouragement. Every one of us must feel jubilant that the economy is showing an upward growth rate.

In the sector of social services government has proceeded with revolutionary vigor to make primary education and health care for the lower income groups free. The main objective is to make these services cater for as many people as possible. Government has been working energetically to develop the water resources of the country so water can become more readily available for use in rural homes. Intensive work is envisaged for 1981 which will encompass irrigation projects as well. The envisaged educational program is designed to absorb every child completing his primary education this year into secondary school next year. Because of the shortage of secondary school teachers a recruitment drive for this category of teacher is being carried out by the Ministry of Education overseas and elsewhere in Africa. The Ministry of Local Government and Housing has been implementing our policy of giving power at the local level to the people for the first time in our history. We now have African mayors in our cities and towns.

In the public service generally government has been engaged in an exercise of restructuring the various ministries with a view to bringing about the advancement of Africans as required by the presidential directive made under Section 75 subsection two of the constitution. Although the policy of African advancement has caused some concern to white civil servants I am glad that it has generally been accepted by them. I wish to assure all those who are apprehensive about it that the policy will continue to be applied with maximum fairness. To date about eight Africans have either been appointed or approved for appointment to the post of permanent secretary, while others now occupy various other top-level positions in the ministries as deputy secretaries, under secretaries, assistant secretaries, directors, executive officers and so forth. More will certainly be appointed in the coming year.

The conditions of service in both the private and public sectors show a most unsatisfactory wage gap between the lower and higher income groups. Although government has adopted a temporary measure in fixing a minimum wage scale for each sub-sector of the private sector, government entertains the belief that a minimum wage scale must be above the poverty datum line. Accordingly, government has appointed a commission on wages and incomes and charged it with the task of carrying out a thorough investigation into the wage problem and submitting recommendations. The commission is expected to report to government within the next 3 or 4 months. Government hopes thereafter to work our realistic wage scales for both the private and public sectors.

Overall, government has been working on its economic policy for quite some time now and an official statement will be published this coming January which will encompass government's views on foreign investment and the role of private enterprise. The path of our socioeconomic policy is decidedly socialist. What remains to be worked out is the mode of application of socialism and not its reality. Our economic plans and programs must thus become increasingly people-oriented in the sense of their collective character achieved through the collective ownership of the means of production.

Our emergence as a nation has given us a new international status which has qualified us for membership of the OAU, the Commonwealth, the nonaligned movement and the United Nations and its various agencies. My government has thus brought Zimbabwe into the various political, economic, financial and social forums where it occupies its place with great honor and tremendous respect. No longer is our world just the laager of Rhodesia and South Africa, but the entire globe and its five continents, offering us vast opportunities of entering into agreements relating to diplomatic, economic, scientific, technical and cultural areas. On a bilateral basis Zimbabwe has signed cooperation agreements with several African countries as well as with Eastern and Western countries. Our policy of nonalignment enables us to be friendly on a bilateral and mutual basis with Eastern as well as with Western countries without jeopardizing our sovereign will and freedom. To date we have opened missions in some nine [as heard] countries, namely Mozambique, Tanzania, Britain, the United States, Sweden, Belgium and West Germany. Several other missions will no doubt be opened in 1981 in socialist and nonsocialist countries.

In our own region we have pursued a policy of goodneighborliness which has been reciprocated by all our neighbors except South Africa, whose aggressive intentions continue to manifest themselves as she goes on recruiting our men, adding them to the over 5,000 whom she continues to harbor and prepare for aggression. We demand that these men be returned to us forthwith and that South Africa cease her aggressive and delinquent behavior in our region.

This brief account certainly shows that our performance as a government in 1980 and as a nation has been remarkable and yet we cannot afford to sit on our laurels or sooner our glorious performances must surely fade into oblivion unless they are made to interact with our present and future performances. Our perspectives for 1981 are therefore now more important than the accomplishments of 1980. What then, you may ask, is the direction of our policies in 1981?

I have already stated that we shall within the next month or so enunciate in clear terms an elaborate statement of our economic policy. On the basis of the parameters set out in that policy we hope to formulate during the first 6 months of the new year a global development plan encompassing all sectors, which should be ready before the new financial year begins in July. The policies and programs begun in 1980 must gain effective momentum in 1981, thus creating for us more benefits and firmly consolidating the people's power. This consolidation will manifest itself in the following sectors:

A. In the security and defense sector, the building and strengthening of defense forces and the forces of law and order will proceed more vigorously than in 1980. Plans for strengthening our defense forces against possible external aggression and internal attacks are well under way.

B. In the economic sector, the continued sustenance of the existing economic infrastructure and the attraction of foreign and national investment have already been granted. [as heard] Judicious participation of the state in industrial, commercial, primary and infrastructural projects will be enhanced. There will naturally be further development and organization of the worker so that his proper and historical role in both primary and secondary industry and commerce

is permanently established. The organization and coordination of professionals or intellectual groups with a view to making maximum use of their abilities and experiences will also be undertaken.

C. In the land sector government is working on plans to acquire and allocate much more land to the peasantry next year. Accordingly, programs for the development, [word indistinct] and organization of the peasantry and for the establishment of cooperative farms are being evolved.

D. In the public sector African advancement will continue as a matter of policy in the public service, the army, the police force and prison service. A truly nonracial public service or army, police force and prison service is our goal.

E. In the sphere of foreign relations, in the "E" sector, [as heard] our foreign relations will be strengthened by the creation of more diplomatic missions abroad and the realization of cooperation and trade agreements. My government will continue to give full political and diplomatic support to the Palestine Liberation Organization. Accordingly, the PLO will in due course be permitted to open a mission in Salisbury. Our policy on Western Sahara, as enunciated by me at the last OAU summit in Sierra Leone, remains the same. Indeed, my government is now prepared to accord diplomatic status to the Saharawi Republic in conformity with the recognition we have given it as a sovereign state. Our support for SWAPO as the only authentic representative of the people of Namibia continues. We look forward to the forthcoming Geneva talks between SWAPO and South Africa producing effective modalities for the implementation of Resolution 435 of the Security Council, passed in 1978, on Namibia, so that Namibia becomes independent. Nothing less would satisfy us. We also stand firmly behind the liberation movements of South Africa, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and the ANC, in their revolutionary endeavor to bring democracy to South Africa.

F. In the political, party-political sector we should constantly bear in mind that the national struggle we waged could never have succeeded without the unity of the people behind it. The spirit of oneness in government must manifest itself not only in the vertical dimension of the ruling party but also in its horizontal dimension as we join hands with any party or group whose members profess loyalty to the state and the elected government. The unshakable bond of our indivisible independence and Zimbabwean nationality must surely instill into us a deep political consciousness that constantly prompts our sense of unity. Where is the political and ideological consciousness of ZANU and ZAPU? Let [words indistinct] it every day, every hour and every minute so we can unite our people on the name of independence to work zealously for unity rather than disunity, for loyalty rather than disloyalty, for love rather than hate, for the nation rather than race or tribe and for peace rather than war.

The power we have is your power, the people's power, and will always be used in your interests. In order for us to consolidate this people's power achieved in 1980 we must, each and every one of us, give maximum support to the programs of government that either begin or continue in 1981. Whether you are a comrade freedom fighter, soldier, worker, peasant, student, professional farmer or businessman your personal performance in the fulfillment of your social role is

vital. Accordingly I wish to set the following tasks for fulfillment by us all in 1981 in consolidation of our hard won independence:

1. Let us first and foremost be law-abiding and earnestly work for peace so we can increase our people's happiness and derive joy and not sorrow from our independence.

2. Let us sink our personal, tribal, regional, racial, religious or political differences and work daily as Zimbabweans for the unity of our people, remembering the oneness of our people and nation.

3. Let us as workers unite in our productive role, work harder and observe strict discipline and self-control so that we become an efficient and dependable national productive force.

4. Let us as peasant and [word indistinct] farmer make the most efficient use of our land resources as we combine and cooperate with others in improving our productive methods and developing our sense of self-reliance.

5. Let us as the national armed and police forces put our people and nation first and be guided by our national consciousness, remembering now as we did yesterday that we are always servants of the masses and not their masters.

6. Let us as professionals, technicians, scientists or intellectuals in any field of endeavor in which our abilities are called for apply these and place them at the disposal of our nation so they can be utilized in the development of our people.

7. Let us as students recognize that our aspirations are not ours alone but those of the people as well and that as future leaders, professionals, technicians and skilled workers our intellectual failure is the failure of our nation.

8. Let us as employers accept our full economic and moral responsibility for the welfare of our workers and be ready to provide just remuneration for just service.

9. Let us as keen sportsmen always endeavor to achieve only the best results in the name of our teams but also in the name of our nation and our own selves, but always remembering that sports and games are not a form of war but a physical entertainment.

10. Let us as leaders set example in discipline, work hard, have the spirit of industry, morality and general behavior and always tell ourselves: If gold rusts, what will iron do?

Can we in 1981 strive to achieve these tasks and goals in consolidation of our independence? If so, let us therefore regard 1981 as the year of consolidating people's power. Once again I wish to thank all the members of our community, black, white, Asian and colored, for their loyalty and the support they have given my government which has enabled it to work successfully in paving the way to greater achievements in 1981. Long live our national unity, long live our national independence, forward with the year of consolidating people's powers. Happy new year to all of you. Good night.

CSO: 4420

MUGABE INTERVIEWED ON INVESTMENTS, LAND, WAGES

LD051350 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 31 Dec 80 CA

[Text] A major statement outlining the government's policy and guidelines on investment and private enterprise will be issued early next year. The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, told the HERALD in an exclusive interview that the statement will enunciate the government's economic policy, which will also relate to investors. On the basis of this policy the government will proceed to formulate its first development program. Comrade Mugabe said he is not happy with the present situation where the majority are not in control of investment. He said the government wants to see investment directed in the areas which are beneficial to the country. The prime minister said multinational companies are operating in Zimbabwe without restraint. He said they have been asked to reinvest as much as they can in the country and develop their workers but not all are doing this.

The prime minister declared: Our view as a government is that we should proceed to lay down the parameters on which private enterprise should stand. We will not be unfair but we have the general interests of the people to protect. Comrade Mugabe made particular mention of the land which he said is still in the hands of a few whites. That cannot be allowed, he said. He however stressed that it is not the government's intention to exclude the whites from owning land but that most land must be in the hands of the majority of the people. The prime minister also spoke of the improvement of the conditions of service of the country's workers. He said after the commission of inquiry has presented its report early next year employers should be in a position to pay employees better wages than at present.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MINERAL PRODUCTION--Zimbabwe has had a record year for mineral production. The figures for the first 10 months of this year already show that the value of mineral production, totalling nearly $350 million, exceeds that of any completed previous year. Figures just released by the Central Statistical Office show that for the period January-October this year the value of mineral production increased by no less than $100 million compared with the same period last year. Substantial increases are recorded by the gold, nickel, chrome, silver, cobalt and iron-ore mining industries. The value of gold production in the first 10 months this year totalled more than $23.5 million, an increase of about $3 million over the previous year. Incidentally, the total value of minerals produced in 1965 was about $64 million. [Text] [LD060530 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Dec 80 LD/CA]

CSO: 4420

END

JPRS 77207

21 January 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2347

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JPRS 77207

21 January 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2347

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OFFICIAL ON ZIMBABWE-MOZAMBIQUE TRADE LINKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Dec 80 p 8

[Interview with Zimbabwean Industry and Commerce Minister David Smith by Carlos Cardoso: "I Was Surprised by the Efficiency of the Ports of Maputo and Beira"]

[Excerpts] Zimbabwean Industry and Commerce Minister David Smith was in Maputo as member of a delegation from his country attending the Second Conference for the Coordination of Development in Southern Africa. AIM [Mozambique Information Agency] interviewed David Smith who is 58 years old and was a member of the illegal Smith and Muzorewa administrations.]

AIM: Last week, Mr David Smith and Minister of Transportation of Zimbabwe Ernest Kadungure were in Mozambique. What was the purpose of that visit?

David Smith: The purpose of the visit was to have the Transportation Minister and myself attend a high-level meeting with the Ministers of Mozambique to discuss the future of the railroad and port facilities and to take a close look at the potential for the ever-growing traffic volume which we are going to have to provide for exports. My role as Minister of Industry and Commerce was secondary as compared to that of the Minister of Transportation; the main purpose was to make sure that our exports and imports would be moved more smoothly than in the past.

AIM: Did you like what you saw?

David Smith: I must say that I was impressed by what I saw last week. We saw cargo being loaded and arriving in Zimbabwe in 4 days. Now I can tell you that, if things go according to plan, we will be able to improve our position. For example, we are importing fertilizer and that has to be handled through Maputo because of the congestion in the other ports and because of the railroad facilities which we have been using. This is a big help to us. The same is true of fuel. There was a bottleneck regarding fuel. We were buying petroleum from PETROMOC [Mozambique Petroleum] in some cases but it came through the other line, through Komatipoort and Beit Bridge. Now, with the Limpopo—Chicualacuala line open, it will not only be cheaper for us but it will also be more efficient.

AIM: Do you think that there could be an increase in Zimbabwean imports and exports through Mozambique?

David Smith: Yes. I think that this is possible. I was surprised by the efficiency of the ports of Maputo and Beira. And I think that one of the most important benefits we are going to derive from last week's visit was the fact that we met with top-level ministers, we met with experts who run these operations and we were able to get to know them. Now, when we have a problem, we know exactly whom to contact and they solve our problem.

AIM: Does this mean that, in terms of trade and railroads, it is important to know somebody on the other side?

David Smith: That is absolutely essential. We are about to send experts to be stationed permanently in Mozambique so as to maintain contact with the port managers.

AIM: Will this happen soon?

David Smith: Yes, soon.

AIM: Did you also discuss the question of the oil pipeline?

David Smith: Yes. We not only discussed it but we also went to take a look at the place. The infrastructure facilities there are extremely good. The oil pipeline trial run has revealed progress and it is possible that we might be pumping petroleum through it in the not too distant future.

AIM: During the years of the UDI (Unilateral Independence Declaration) Southern Rhodesia became heavily dependent on the South African route. Trade and railroad experts became accustomed to lining up with the South African side. Do you think that these specialists have developed a psychology of dependence with respect to South Africa?

David Smith: No. I do not think that this is so. I think that they all realize that our country's geographic position always faced toward Mozambique. Naturally, nowadays there is a certain flow along the other railroad line to the ports. Our exports went up 47 percent since we became independent and that created a problem for us and in a similar manner, with the economy growing at the rate it has been growing, our imports are also going to go up. My viewpoint really involves a logistics problem which means that we must get all possible routes for our goods, both for export and for import.

AIM: Does this mean that there is some obstacle?

David Smith: There is no obstacle. But you have to consider one thing: The Zimbabweans easily adjust to the conditions involved in the process of our economy. If, following this visit, we can prove to our exporters and importers that Mozambican ports can handle much tonnnage with experience and in the proper time, then this will be cheaper and more efficient for us.

AIM: Do you think that it is possible in Zimbabwe for people to have a clear idea to the effect that the ports here can be efficient?

David Smith: I think that we can say this to our importers and exporters. I am not afraid of any contradictions. But undoubtedly the proof of the pudding is in the eating and it will be necessary to prove that the time for diverting our exchange has come and that things will go as well as they go now. I sincerely hope that this will come about. This involves another way to go. If our limited number of trade transactions can be turned around, this will turn out to be easier for us. The reports we were getting showed us that there is a definite impetus at this time toward the improvement of railroad facilities. I am satisfied with the port facilities but there could be a bottleneck on the railroads. If the railroads could move freight as they told us they can, that will be an advantage for us.

AIM: Over the past 5 years, in Rhodesia, were there any serious doubts among persons such as you regarding the poor image which Mozambique had?

David Smith: There is no doubt that a distorted image of the situation had been created. And when you are isolated from a certain situation, there is a tendency to believe all kinds of things. I think that one of the benefits of our visit last week was that we were able to see the facilities with our own eyes. For example, the two main exports of Zimbabwe--sugar and steel--are being handled extremely well. Also, as I said before, we saw some goods that were being handled on the way to our country, for example, fertilizer and auto parts. That helps us achieve a considerable cost reduction.

5058
CSO: 4401

LAGOS ASKS NO SANCTUARY FOR SUBVERSION AGAINST CHAD

AB291715 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The state of urgency with which the members of the OAU good offices committee on Chad responded to the invitation to the Lagos minisummit [words indistinct] of their genuine commitment to the cause for peace in that country. The invitation to the Lagos meeting is a fulfillment of the pledge by President Shehu Shagari to host the conference as soon as the cease-fire agreement was duly signed by the parties to the Chadian conflict. To the relief of the people of this country and all friends of Chad, the cease-fire agreement was eventually signed, and so Nigeria immediately redeemed her pledge.

The Lagos conference just ended also urged the Transitional National Union Government and the people of Chad as a whole to do everything possible to prevent the invasion of its territory which came about recently. In addition, it pressed on the Chadian Government the need to organize elections in collaboration with the OAU by early January 1982, in order to enable the people to elect a government of their choice. The conference found it absolutely necessary to appeal to the international community for assistance to Chad in its critical period of reconstruction and rehabilitation. This will help in the re-establishment of normal economic and commercial life which are essential to the people's economic and commercial life which are essential to the people's well-being and national stability.

In this renewed attempt to ensure lasting peace in Chad, two major disruptive factors must be discouraged: The first is that no African country must provide sanctuary to elements of subversion against the Chadian administration and the second is that all foreign countries must not be allowed to interfere. To the Chadian leaders themselves, they must show a new sense of patriotism and a demonstration of magnanimity in all their actions. This means that though they have just passed through a civil war with resultant losses in life and property, they should all work together to reestablish the same one family to which they all belong under the banner of the People's Republic of Chad.

This is the only basis on which all sacrifices made by countries like Nigeria in the interest of peace in Chad, can achieve the desired result. It is also the only way by which the government and people of Chad can show appreciation to the efforts of the OAU in general and in particular, the unqualified commitment of the organization's good offices committee to peace and stability in Chad.

CSO: 4420

ARAB SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTERS TO MEET

Jiddah ARAB NEWS in English 23 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

RIYADH, Dec. 22 (SPA) — The Kingdom's delegation to the first session of the Council of Arab Ministers of Social Affairs on Thursday will depart for Tunis Wednesday.

The delegation will be led by Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Anqari, minister of labor and social affairs. It will comprise Prince Fahd ibn Sultan, deputy minister for social affairs; Rashad Hussain Mukhles, assistant deputy minister for social affairs; Ahmad Al-Yahya, director general of the Western Region labor main office; and Abdul Mohsen Al-Tamimi, director general of the social affairs office in the Eastern Province.

The council will discuss a plan to pursue the implementation of the Arab social development strategy during the 80's, recommendations of the Arab child conference, review studies to set-up an Arab institute to lay down the framework for special education and rehabilitation of handicapped, and draw an Arab theory for social work.

Sheikh Anqari will address the conference during the opening session. The statement will highlight the Kingdom's efforts in social development and care, the development of the Saudi Arabian child, caring for the handicapped. Sheikh Anqari will review Saudi Arabia's achievements in the field of social affairs which is a result of the government's great attention to social development programs, especially in child care and rehabilitation of the handicapped.

After the end of the conference, the Saudi Arabian minister will meet his Tunisian counterpart for talks on labor affairs and cooperation between their countries.

This is the first conference for the Council of Arab ministers of social affairs, after the Arab League approved its formation. Before, the ministers were meeting as a conference. Another conference on the Arab level wound up Sunday in Kuwait. The General Assembly of the Arab Union of News Agencies decided at the end of its two-day conference to draw new plans for dealing with international news agencies.

The general assembly endorsed results of a meeting between Arab and Latin American news agencies and recommended that an Arab-European seminar for directors of news agencies be held for further discussions. Saturday, the conference elected the director of the Kuwaiti News Agency, Barjis Hamoud Al-Barjis, president of the union for 1981.

CSO: 4820

WEST AFRICAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Dec 80 p 9

[Text]

NIGERIA and Ghana have been mandated to draw up proposals for the establishment of a federation of manufacturers associations in West Africa.

Deliberations on the proposals, which are to be carried out by the executive director of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria and his Ghanaian counterpart, are to commence soon.

Disclosing this in Lagos on Monday at an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), the Executive Director of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, Dr. Uma Eleazu, said the proposed federation, which had been agreed to in principle by all recognised manufacturers in West Africa, would ensure common approach to the problems of manufacturers in the sub-region.

When fully established, Dr. Eleazu said, the federation of manufacturers association in West Africa will advise ECOWAS secretariat on industrial development guidelines."

Dr. Eleazu regretted that since the establishment of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria about nine years ago, the investment climate in the country had not been very conducive to Nigerian manufacturers.

"As a result," he said, "prospective Nigerian manufacturers rush to the building of houses where most of the risks encountered in the establishment of manufacturing industries are not likely to arise."

Dr. Eleazu also called for more dedication from the Nigeria Bank for Commerce and Industry and the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank which, he said, were established purposely for advising and assisting businessmen.

As means of saving Nigerian industries, Dr. Eleazu called for a check on the importation of certain products which were already being manufactured in the country in large quantities.

"We can keep our industries alive by so doing" Dr. Eleazu added.

The Manufacturers Association of Nigeria is made up of about 400 companies, manufacturing about 2,000 commodities ranging from corrugated iron sheets to glass.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN RETURNS FROM ETHIOPIA--The Angolan defense minister, Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Workers Party, returned home yesterday from Addis Ababa after delivering a personal message from the head of state to the Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam. On arrival, the minister declared that his visit to Addis Ababa was a moment for informing the Ethiopian authorities on developments in Angola since the country became independent from Portugal in 1975. Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale who visited Ethiopia as an emissary of the Angolan head of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, was accompanied by comrades Lopo do Nascimento and Manuel Augusto Alfredo (Orlogue), members of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party. They are reported to have been received in audience by President Mengistu Haile Mariam during which they analyzed the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between their two countries. [Text] [AB311350 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 31 Dec 80]

UGANDA CONDEMNS SA TRIAL--The Uganda Government has described the trial of nine black South African patriots in Silverton by the South African racist regime as a shame and called for urgent measures to be taken to secure the immediate release of all those imprisoned. Three of the patriots were sentenced to death and 6 to prison terms ranging from 10 to 20 years. In a statement issued in Kampala today, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the trial was once more (?a case) where the brutal and desperate arm of the racist regime had struck against the heroic and struggling masses of South Africa for freedom and justice. In the light of this, the statement said the Government of Uganda once more calls upon the international community, through UNO [United Nations Organization] to impose mandatory sanctions against the South African policy of apartheid, which constitutes a crime against humanity. [Text] [LD021914 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1710 GMT 2 Jan 80 EA]

MALAWI GUERRILLA CLAIM DENIED--The Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, yesterday described as "false and without foundation" a British Sunday Telegraph report that Zimbabwe has become the headquarters of a Malawian leftwing guerrilla group bent on overthrowing President Kamuzu Banda. The newspaper said the "Socialist League of Malawi," led by Dr Attati Mpakati, had been operating in Zimbabwe for nearly a year--before the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, won the election in March. According to the paper, the movement claims a membership of 20,000 among the 200,000 Malawians working and living in Zimbabwe and also had bases in Zambia and Tanzania. It said young Malawians had been training in weapons and tactics at a secret bush camp near Salisbury for its "People's Army of Malawi." But asked to comment on the report, Dr Shamuyarira said: "The story is false and without foundation. "The Government of Zimbabwe has not created any bases and is not in any way giving any support to any Malawian movement." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT DELIVERS NEW YEAR ADDRESS

AB011538 Paris AFP in French 1155 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Luanda, 1 Jan (AFP)--In Angola, 1981 will be the year of discipline and control, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos declared in Luanda on Wednesday, during the traditional New Year's address.

The year 1980 had been proclaimed the year of creating the people's assembly (a legislative organ elected through indirect suffrage last November) and holding the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party (from 17 to 23 December 1980). These two tasks have been successfully achieved, the head of state declared.

However, President Dos Santos added that the building of socialism in Angola had been hindered, particularly because the fight against liberalism, disorganization, indiscipline and corruption had not been waged firmly.

The Angolan head of state declared that from now on, discipline will have to be observed from top to bottom, both at party and state levels. In order to meet this goal, the agent of order and justice will be called to play a fundamental role for the defense of the workers' interests, he added. Workers will have to exert control over production and distribution. The ways of exercising this control will have to change to conform to the country's current reality, he specified. Lastly, President Dos Santos urged the people to produce more, particularly in agriculture.

On the other hand, he announced that the next session of the people's assembly will have to study a bill to provide amnesty for certain categories of common law offenses committed more than a year ago. That, he specified, will serve to accelerate the judicial process, both civilian and military. He added that former agents of directorate of security and intelligence (DISA, dissolved in July 1978) who were arrested for abuse of power will be granted a temporary release until a competent court can try them in accordance with the law.

CSO: 4400

COMMENTARY ON DOS SANTOS' NEW YEAR MESSAGE

LD031538 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 3 Jan 81 EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Since the first minutes of the current year the words discipline and control have become the slogans to be kept aloft for the next 366 [as heard] days in Angola.

Proclaimed by the president of the MPLA Workers Party, president of the republic and commander-in-chief of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in his new year message, their implementation will necessarily entail the elimination of what the head of state described as the elements of a subjective nature which are rampant--laxity, disorganization, favoritism, protectionism, corruption and lack of control.

The last element of the subjective nature is used by the enemies of the people who foster tribalism, regionalism and racism, factors which greatly contributed to the fall of production and productivity and undermined the cohesion and internal unity of the party.

Besides the fall in production and productivity, the enemies of the people also aim at preventing technical and honest cadres from participating in the revolutionary tasks of national revolution. They have on many occasions forced those cadres to abandon the country. These maneuvers only serve the personal and obscure interests of the enemies of the people.

In order to counter this kind of maneuvers, in his new year message the head of state decided on a new struggle for all workers and the organization of a new, necessary force to impose discipline and arrange for adequate machinery to exercise control at all levels.

All forces of internal order and sectors dealing with the administration of justice will be called upon to participate in the new task and will have to perform a fundamental role in the defense of the working masses, compelling the people to respect the state laws and ensuring the physical and moral integrity of the citizens and of public order, having regard to revolutionary and socialist freedom.

The problem of hunger is another problem to be solved in as short a time as possible. Its solution will be effected by increasing work in the fields and by improving our agricultural and animal production.

In his new year message Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos laid down some essential tasks to be done, under our party's guidance, in the 5-year period beginning now. These are: to increase agricultural, forestry and animal production; to process our own national products and reduce imports; to develop the production of goods for export; to ensure the accumulation of foreign exchange in order to carry out investments which will guarantee complete and harmonious development of the national economy; to place foreign investments at the service of national reconstruction.

In order to enable us to distribute our wealth equally and to plan our economic development correctly, it will be absolutely necessary to carry out a population census. This task will begin this year and will be concluded in 1983. According to the head of state, this is another task which will have to be done by all of us.

Finally, referring in his message to the present situation in southern Africa and expressing the desire of our entire people, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed the hope that the year which has just begun will produce firmer steps toward the stability and security of the southern part of the continent. This, he said, would mean an internationally-accepted settlement for the independence of the Namibian people and new advances toward the abolition of the apartheid system.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DANISH CITIZEN ARRESTED--A 32-year-old Danish cooperant, Mr Holm-Gregersen, has been missing since 29 November in the region of the border between Angola and Zambia, it was learned in Copenhagen on 22 December. He was reportedly arrested by Angolan police while trying to obtain supplies in a sparsely populated savanna region. Holm-Gregersen, who had been hired a few months ago by the Zambian Ministry of Education, was touring villages for informational purposes, presenting films and documentaries aimed at convincing the people not to massacre the local fauna, already decimated by illegal poaching. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Dec 80 p 4]

SPORTS AGREEMENT WITH USSR--The People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol agreement on cooperation in the field of sports. The agreement was signed in Luanda at the end of talks between delegations from both countries. The protocol provides that the two countries will strengthen their relations in this field. [Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 31 Dec 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DENIAL OF HABRE REQUEST--Yaounde, 29 Dec (AFP)--On Monday morning, official sources in Yaounde stated that Hissein Habre, leader of the Northern Armed Forces in Chad, has never asked for political asylum in Cameroon and that should he request it, there would be no question of granting it. The same sources indicate that after having signed the Lome Accord for a cease-fire in Chad on Tuesday, 16 December, in Yaounde, Mr Hissein Habre went to Lagos and that he has not returned to Cameroon since. [Text] [AB290931 Paris AFP in French 0917 GMT 29 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER FORMS OPPOSITION PARTY

AB271255 Paris AFP in English 1237 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Bangui, Dec 27 (AFP)--Sylvestre Bangui, who resigned as deputy premier and foreign minister last month, has launched his country's first internal opposition party since the fall of Emperor Bokassa in September 1979.

Mr Bangui, who as his country's ambassador in Paris denounced Bokassa's role in the massacre of Central African schoolchildren, has called his new political movement the Rassemblement du Peuple Centrafricain (the Central African People's Rally).

His announcement comes in the wake of a national reflection seminar earlier this month, which scheduled presidential elections for March and legislative elections for June.

The seminar, part of President David Dacko's efforts to promote national unity, also decided that the Central African Republic should adopt a multi-party political system more quickly than originally planned.

Mr Dacko, who ousted Bokassa in a French-backed coup in September 1979, had earlier said that he would put this off for two years to enable the country to eliminate ethnic-based party rivalries.

Mr Bangui, announcing the creation of his new political movement here, said that he resigned from Mr Dacko's government on November 12 because of aspects of his country's cooperation policy.

Central Africans alone have the ability to take decisions that affect the destiny of their country, he said, in an apparent reference to French support for Mr Dacko's regime.

Mr Bangui, who said his movement favored a return to a multi-party system, added that it would support the choice of the people in next year's presidential poll.

The country at present has just one party, the Central African Democratic Union, which was set up by Mr Dacko in March to replace the movement for the social evolution of black Africa, under which Bokassa ruled the Central African empire as a one-party state.

Other Central African parties, the Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People, led by Ange Patasse, and the Congo-based Oubangian Patriotic Front, are still both based in exile.

Mr Dacko, speaking shortly after the democratic union's first congress in March, told a press conference that the party would have internal factions as this would detract from the national unity needed to rebuild the country after the ravages of Bokassa.

The recent national reflection seminar, which lasted a week, called for the drafting of a statute governing the formation, and, if necessary, the dissolution of political parties. These parties would have to respect the principles of democracy and national unity, it said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

HABRE CONTINUES FIGHT--Paris, 1 Jan (Reuter)--Former Chad Defence Minister Hissene Habre, whose forces were driven from the capital Ndjamena last month by Libyan-backed government forces, says he will continue to fight until foreign troops leave the country. In an interview to be published tomorrow in the Paris-based African daily LE CONTINENT, Mr Habre said his Northern Armed Forces (FAN) voluntarily pulled out of war-torn Ndjamena on December 15 to spare the civilian population further suffering and to continue the battle on other fronts. "I can assure you that the FAN are intact," he said. "They will continue the battle until the external enemy has been kicked out of our country." Mr Habre, defeated after nine months of bitter civil strife with the forces of President Goukouni Oueddei, told the daily he could never accept what he called Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's hegemonistic and annexationist designs on Chad and its African neighbours. "[Words indistinct] to say that Chad [words indistinct] living space and its security zone. These are expressions which recall Nazism," he said. [Text] [JN011906 London Reuter in English 1852 GMT 1 Jan 81]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MENGISTU: BARRE LACKS SUPPORT--Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam today reiterated that although the puppet of imperialism, the Mogadishu reactionary government, was preparing for further destruction, we were in no doubt whatsoever that the Somali broad masses would not align themselves with the Somali Government for further destruction. The comrade chairman said that the broad masses of Somalia had never aligned themselves with the government before to wage war against their brothers, the Ethiopians. This was reiterated by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia, and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, at a graduation ceremony of the 42d group of the Harar branch of the Hebret Senior Military Academy. The comrade chairman recalled that Ethiopia had been able to destroy all the reactionary forces which imperialism had mustered against us and had also managed to wound imperialism itself, adding that imperialism was still encouraging the same invasion force to invade us. He said that since Siad Barre had come to realize that his aggressive plans against Ethiopia did not have the support of the people and realizing that his authority was slipping from his hands, and because of the fact that Ethiopia and Kenya were collaborating for peace with a spirit of good-neighborliness, he had issued a new declaration to prepare the Somali people for another war. Our communist leader said that contrary to what the imperialist puppet Siad Barre had claimed, revolutionary Ethiopia had no plans at all to start a war against Somalia. Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that our revolutionary army was strong, it possessed a socialist discipline. It was united, battle-tested and heroic, adding that the broad masses of Ethiopia were proud of it and dependent on it. On arrival at Harar town from Dire Dawa today, to take part in the graduation ceremony, our revolutionary leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, was given a rousing reception by thousands of Harar residents. [Text] [LD301402 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 30 Dec 80 EA]

ARMY UNREST--Contradictions in the Derg's army between the militia and regular soldiers and between cadres and the oppressed men in uniform as well as between cadres and officers are worsening from day to day. Accordingly, reports from the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] indicate that shooting broke out among Derg soldiers in the military camp in (Wukro) town, in Tigre, resulting in serious injury to a Derg soldier and the defection of three others to the TPLF. The incident occurred on 27 December 1980. [Text] [LD301855 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1600 GMT 30 Dec 80 EA]

MIG-21 SHOT DOWN--During the week the heroic fighters of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] continued their struggle to free the people of Eritrea from fascist barbarism and continued their heroic deeds in resisting the huge army of the Derg and destroying the Derg's tanks, aircraft, and heavy armaments by shooting down a Derg MIG-21 plane. The Derg's MIG-21 plane was shot by the ground fire of antiaircraft guns of the EPLF fighters deployed at the Af Abed front on 26 December 1980. After being shot, the plane crashed at the (Sembel) airbase near Asmara. [Excerpt] [LD301854 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1600 GMT 30 Dec 80 EA]

CSO: 4407

BONGO URGES LIBYAN WITHDRAWAL FROM CHAD, CRITICIZES FRANCE

AB301127 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] President of the republic spoke about foreign policy yesterday at the Renovation Palace. He particularly raised the question of the Chadian tragedy. President Omar Bongo warned his colleagues against the machinations of some big powers who use some small African countries as instruments. The head of state dissociated himself from the decision made by what he called the Lagos minority during the recent conference on Chad. The head of state vigorously condemned the Libyan presence in Chad, he called for the restoration of peace in Chad. He also deplored the withdrawal of French troops from Chad. Let us listen to the head of state:

[Begin recording] At a time when this year is drawing to an end, I would like to make a solemn appeal to all the great powers, to all the small African countries. It is not because one is rich that one has to embark upon subversion. I am thinking particularly about the painful problem of Chad. I understand a minority won victory during the recent Lagos summit. [words indistinct]. It is inadmissible that an African country should be occupied by another country. We are all Africans; every African problem should be the concern of all. That is why I, Bongo, (?condemn) France for leaving the Chadians to kill one another and to withdraw simply because there is liberty, there is sovereignty [words indistinct]. Libya should withdraw. If Libya is a friendly country to all Africans, after restoring peace in Chad, she should go back to her barracks and leave the Chadians to control their country themselves. But if she remains there, then Libya is what they themselves popularly call, imperialist. I know some people will say: There is Bongo again saying all this: Yes, I am saying this because this is my view. I am sure there are countries which share my view but they dare not say it. Obviously, I will be accused of interferring in the internal affairs of Chad, but since Libya has opened the way, we might as well follow in their steps. [words indistinct].

I was an officer in the French Army in Chad, so I know the Chadian problem. It is not only the Chadian problem which should concern us; there are other problems which should be solved within the OAU. Our socialism, our communism, our Marxism to us in Gabon, should not be something imported. [end recording]

CSO: 4400

EDITOR RETURNS FROM FRG VISIT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Dec 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Mr O. Eugene Shaw, editor of the independent newspaper, FOCUS, who has been on a two-month information tour of the Federal Republic of Germany returned this week.

Mr Shaw left here for Germany on October 10, at the invitation of the German Embassy here in Monrovia. His program in Germany was arranged by INTER NATIONES on behalf of the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government.

Among the programs the photo-journalist participated in included the Frankfurt International Book Fair where Africa was the main theme, a visit to the German International Institute of Journalism in West Berlin, and another visit to the offices of the Stuttgarter Nichriten, the world's only computer-run newspaper.

Mr Shaw, who is currently visiting the U.S. on a vacation/business trip, hopes to find investors who could assist in the expansion of his newspaper (FOCUS). He has already held talks with Mr Don Graham of the Washington Post newspaper.

Due to very high printing cost, coupled with the decline of commercial advertising which had constituted the only source of any significant revenue for the FOCUS newspaper, Mr Shaw had, prior to his German visit, temporarily suspended production of the paper. The difficulties had been compounded by the fact that Mr Shaw had almost single-handedly handled the bulk of the paper's production responsibilities.

Mr Shaw's visit is one of the most recent manifestations of the many assistance programs the Federal Republic has been extending to Liberians.

CSO: 4420

POLICE DIRECTOR DISSATISFIED WITH POLICE ACADEMY'S STATE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 19 Dec 80 p 3

[Excerpt] The Director of the Liberia National Police, Mr Joe Y Myers, has expressed dissatisfaction over the deplorable condition at the National Police Academy in Paynesward.

He said that the Police Academy being the base of the National Police, Government will have to do everything possible to maintain it.

Director Myers was speaking at the Academy on Tuesday where he was guest of honor at the invitation by the Academy Staff.

Director Myers said he was happy to visit the Academy, and told the officers to be dedicated to their jobs.

He said the development of the academy must claim the attention of all law enforcement officers and warned that mistakes that were made by past government officials must not be repeated.

While at the Academy, Director Myers inspected the dormitory, dinning hall, library, radio workshop, firing range, and the newly arrived police cars.

The Director assured the Academy Staff of his fullest support in uplifting the standard of the police training grounds.

Speaking on behalf of the Academy Staff, the Commandant James Forkpa said they were delighted to have the Director and his staff visit them.

He said the visit enabled the Police Director to see for himself the most needed items for the Academy.

The Commandant then appealed to the Director for more manpower and additional qualified instructors, including transportation and office equipment.

He also reminded the Director about the lack of proper coordination between the Academy and the National Police Headquarters, which the commandant termed as duplication of interpretation.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER NOTES JAPAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by J. Blamo Robinson]

[Excerpt] The Assistant Foreign Minister for International Cooperation Affairs, Mr Sylvester Grigsby, has said that Japanese aid to Liberia has considerably contributed to the development process of this country.

He said the main thrust of Japan's aid here was towards human resources development, agriculture, infrastructure, road construction, and telecommunications.

Minister Grigsby was delivering a speech on "Japan in the International Community' at a programme organized by the Japanese Embassy here last Thursday at the Ducor Hotel.

Japan is currently undertaking a five-month lapographic and photogrametric mapping of the proposed dam sites and reservoirs for the hydropower development project at the St. John River Basin in Grand Bassa County.

A four-man Japanese team is also conducting feasibility studies here for the construction of a new maternity center in Monrovia.

Minister Grigsby told the gathering that Japanese aid was undergoing a considerably shift from emphasis on the loan element to emphasis on the grant element, noting that about 60 percent of Japan's aid goes to countries in the Far East, 25 percent to the Middle East, nine percent to Latin America, and six percent to Africa.

Minister Grigsby, who studied economics in Japan for two years under Japanese Government scholarship programme, traced Japan's history from the sixth century to 1965 when Japan became the second ranking economic power among the capitalist economies.

CSO: 4420

SOVIET AMBASSADOR DONATES MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 19 Dec 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Soviet Ambassador to Liberia, Mr Anatoly, Oulanov, Wednesday presented 14 tons of drugs and medical supplies valued at $110,000 to Health and Social Welfare Minister, Dr Kate C Bryant, on behalf of the Soviet Government, and the Red Cross Society in the Soviet Union.

Presenting the drugs at the Free Port here, Ambassador Oulanov said after the April 12 coup, the Soviet Government, understanding the needs of the Liberian People, and taking into consideration the request of Head of State M/Sgt, Samuel K. Doe for assistance to Liberia with medical supplies, his government was pleased to donate the drugs for the health care of the Liberian people.

Health and Social Welfare Minister, Dr Bryant, thanked the Soviet Government for the medical supplies on behalf of the Government and people of Liberia.

She expressed appreciation for the gesture and said it was "one step toward concretizing the health, social and economic growth of Liberia."

Minister Bryant assured Ambassador Oulanov that the drugs would be distributed to the 15 hospitals, and other centers throughout the country.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

COMMISSION TO DRAFT CONSTITUTION--Monrovia, 24 Dec (AFP)--The National Redemption Council will set up a national commission to draw up a new constitution, M/Sgt Samuel K. Doe, the Liberian head of state announced in his Christmas message on Wednesday. The composition and the area of competence of this commission are being defined and will soon be announced, the Liberian president specified. Master Sergeant Doe also reaffirmed the soldiers' commitment to return to their barracks, saying: We took over power to restore a political and social system based on democratic principles favorable to the Liberian people. To attain this objective, he said, there must be economic, social and political justice as well as freedom, loyalty and free elections. These democratic principles, Master Sergeant K. Doe notably added, must be laid down in a socio-political contract which expresses the aspirations of the Liberian people. In his Christmas message, the head of state indicated that he had not imposed a total freeze on employment in his November speech on economic matters. The government has not prevented private enterprise from providing employment to people, he said. I would be happy if the latter would assist the revolution in providing more employment. They must not use the governmental measures as a pretext to stop hiring. [Text] [AB241558 Paris AFP in French 1458 GMT 24 Dec 80]

COMMITMENT TO AFRICAN LIBERATION--Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews has said that Liberia will continue to fight alongside other peace-loving nations for the total liberation of the African continent. Speaking at a new year reception he hosted on behalf of the Liberian Government at the executive villa in Monrovia yesterday, Mr Matthews reechoed Liberia's commitment to the liberation of the African continent from the vestiges of suppression and exploitation by enemies of the continent. He said that to achieve this goal, the government of Liberia will continue to stick to the principles of human rights, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and the promotion of economic activities, as described in the charters of the United Nations, the OAU and ECOWAS. [Text] [AB020710 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 2 Jan 81]

CSO: 4420

ALL BUT 15 ARRESTED IN 1975 PARDONED

LD311640 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 31 Dec 80 EA

[Excerpts] Here is an important resolution from the People's Assembly Permanent Commission read by Rui Baltazar, member of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission and minister for finance:

A counterrevolutionary act sparked by imperialist forces and staged by some elements of the FPLM took place on 17 December 1975.

A process of investigation having been carried out, the commission of enquiry appointed by the Political Military Committee concluded that there were various levels of involvement by the implicated. Accordingly, it found that 15 people among the detained were organizers of all this counterrevolutionary act and were enemy agents with direct connections with the enemy abroad. The rest of the detainees figured as elements involved in a serious action aimed at the overthrow of our power by force. Their degree of involvement was diverse, however, it having been noted that most of them were just used for this diversionist and subversive action mounted by the 15 elements referred to above.

Both cases fall under law number 2/79, article 23 which provides death sentences for such cases.

The permanent political committee studied in depth the conclusions of the report from the commission of enquiry. Noting that most of those implicated in this counterrevolutionary act were allured and used by the enemy; considering that the degree of responsibility of these individuals was smaller than that of the organizers, although the acts committed were obviously grave because they endangered the security of the people and the people's state; noting that during the period of deprivation of liberty which has lasted up to the present, most of these individuals repented for their actions; and analyzing the life of each one of them and valuing the positive role played by many during the armed struggle for national liberation, the permanent political committee, confident of the possibility of re-education and full reintegration of these elements into society and on the basis of the prestigious tradition of clemency by the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, has decided to propose to the People's Assembly Permanent Commission the pardoning of most of those implicated in the crime.

To forgive, however, does not mean to forget, more so when it comes to crimes against the security of the people and the people's state. The opportunity accorded these individuals today does not constitute a right to irresponsibility. Their task is to become useful elements to society. The clemency measure constitutes an opportunity for these elements to participate in the struggle against underdevelopment, which is our main task for the decade.

In this context and on the occasion of the beginning of the decade of victory over underdevelopment, under the aegis of paragraph j, article 44 of the constitution, the People's Assembly Permanent Commission determines:

Article 1: All elements implicated in the counterrevolutionary act of 17-19 December 1975 and detained up to the present date are pardoned, with the exception of the 15 elements responsible for the organization of the action and whose legal proceedings have been referred to the revolutionary military tribunal.

Article 2: Those individuals who were not pardoned will be subjected to trial within the terms of the law.

Article 3, Part 1: The present measure of clemency will lose effect if the beneficiaries commit another crime against the security of the people and of the people's state;

Article 3, Part 2: On committing a new crime falling under law number 2/79 of 1 March, the accused will be tried for this crime and for crimes for which he is now pardoned.

Approved by the People's Assembly Permanent Commission.

[Signed] Samora Moises Machel, president of the republic.

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

TRAINING OF PRIVATE BUSINESSMEN--Private businessmen who supply the people of Greater Maputo will this month attend a seminar devoted to the study of the mechanisms and operations of the New Supply System to be introduced within several weeks in the country's capital. During the seminar, those retailers will also study regulations on private commerce in the People's Republic of Mozambique. They will also be briefed during this seminar on the penalties against persons violating those laws. This was announced by the director of the GOAM (Office of the Supply Organization of the City of Maputo) during a meeting held recently in the course of which he also analyzed the experimental phase in the process of surveying the 11 products included in the New Supply System. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Dec 80 p 3] 5058

FRENCH DROUGHT DONATION--The French Government offered about 1,200 tons of wheat to Mozambique to help the drought victims. Another gift of 700 tons of wheat is likewise scheduled to arrive in Maputo this month, likewise offered by the French Government to support the drought victims. These gifts are coming in response to an appeal issued to the international community by the supreme leadership of the party and the government and come on top of many others already turned over by Mozambican citizens and institutions as well as by the governments of various countries and national and international organizations. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 7] 5058

GDR INDUSTRY COMMISSION MEETING--The Third Session of the Industry Subcommittee of the Mixed Mozambique-GDR Committee began yesterday in the country's capital; it will be in session until 7 December. On the Mozambican side, the meeting is guided by the national director of the metallurgical and electromechanical industry, Inocencio Matavele; the delegation from the GDR is headed by Dr Friedrich Wild, Vice Minister of General Machine-Building, Agricultural Machinery, and Vehicles, from that socialist country, who has been in Mozambique for several days now. In their conversations, they will review all objectives agreed upon between the two governments within the context of cooperation in the industrial area and they will review the degree of implementation of the various planned actions. The agenda of the Third Meeting of this subcommitee also includes the drafting of an action program leading up to the next meeting which will be held next year in Berlin. The Industry Subcommittee is one of the various agencies making up the Mixed Mozambique-GDR Committee whose latest working session--the third one--was held in the middle of this year in Maputo and in Quelimane, under the direction of Public Works and Housing Minister Julia Carrilho and Kurt Singhuber, Minister of Mining, Metallurgy, and Potash, who will be the chairmen of this committee,

for the People's Republic of Mozambique and the GDR. The Mixed Mozambique-GDR Committee is an instrument created for the coordination, promotion, and supervision, on the central level, of the various cooperation efforts in different areas in the economic and industrial field involving the two countries within the context of relationships of friendship and solidarity existing between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the GDR. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS IN Portuguese 3 Dec 80 pp 1,2] 5058

MAPUTO PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED--The Governor and President of the Provincial Assembly of Maputo, Jose Moiane, yesterday announced the dissolution of the Provincial Assembly in compliance with a resolution of the Permanent Commission of the AP [Provincial Assembly]. This announcement was made during the First Special Session of that body of government and results from the award, to the city of Maputo of the status of a province; this makes it necessary to revise the makeup of the AP of Maputo so that it may reflect the problems of the current territorial area of that province. This special session was attended by deputies from the AP, cadres from the party and government, as well as representatives of the Democratic Mass Organizations. The governor of the province also said that the first steps were taken toward the creation and consolidation of the district structures during the three-year term office of the deputies. In another passage in his address Governor Jose Moiane stressed the fact that the district must be a territorial unit capable of managing and planning the economic and social life of the people and correctly carrying out the central plans. Concentrating on the frontier districts, Jose Moiane told the deputies that the tasks concerning the organization of the people in communal villages will be started shortly as a way of minimizing the difficulties they are facing. In his speech, the president of the Maputo AP listed some improvements in the areas of transportation, supply, and health education among other things, due to the commitment with which each deputy devoted himself during his term of office. The deputies also devoted their attention among other issues to the drought which has hit the districts of Moamba, Magude, and Matutuine. In the evening, Governor Jose Moiane gave a reception for the deputies of the outgoing assembly. Here is the makeup of the provincial election commission, approved by the national commission: Jose Male, chairman; Jose Correia Ganancio, reporting officer; Antonio Machado, secretary; Daniel Litsuri, Marina Noronha Ribeiro Pancas, Melita Guamba, Pedro Luis Wetimane, Geraldo Antonio Chirindza, Justino Mondlane and Aires do Amaral. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Dec 80 pp 1, 2] 5058

DROUGHT DRIVES PEOPLE TO VILLAGES--Inhambane--People in the drought zone consider the communal villages to be the solution to the various problems they face. To come up with a response to this concern and to implement the decisions adopted during a meeting held in Vilanculos early in October, directed by the provincial secretary for party ideological work, with the participation of the district administrators of Govura, Vilanculos and Massinga, a delegation from the provincial government, headed by the director of transporation and communications, worked in those districts between 17 and 22 December. The provincial delegation specifically worked in localities selected for the construction of future communal villages, as well as in localities where the people have already begun to organize themselves along patterns of collective existence. This trip was designed to enable the officials to take a close look at the concerns of the people who have to move to other areas, as well as those who will

stay in the same places and who have already begun to organize themselves. As far as we have been able to establish in the areas we covered, the important decisions made in Vilanculos are being widely accepted and this can be confirmed by the rich contribution made by the people during the meetings held by that government delegation. Men and women talked about the difficulties they were facing due to the drought and due to the fact that they have to cover long distances to get water or medical assistance. Most of the peasants did not conceal their satisfaction with the plan that called for them to be transferred from certain localities to others where they can live an organized life, especially in the communal villages. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Dec 80, p 3] 5058

USSR BUILDING ENTERPRISE--Repairs on the Beira-Moatize Railway Line will begin shortly and the work will cost over 4 billion meticals. The newspaper NOTICIAS, which refers to the repair work in today's issue, says the work will be undertaken by a Soviet building enterprise. Over the next 3 months Soviet representatives will discuss with central structures of Mozambique ports and railways the establishment of a technical office to coordinate work. The technical office will be attached to Mozambique ports and harbors. The CFM [Mozambique Railways] director general, who relayed the information, also said the Beira-Moatize railway renovation, which will ensure the transportation of coal mined in Moatize, is one of many tasks that the National Directorate of Ports and Railways will undertake. He pointed out that the said tasks were contained in the recommendations made at the recent meeting of the nine southern African countries in Maputo. [Text] [LD050700 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Jan 81 LD/EA]

CSO: 4401

COMMENTARY EXAMINES FOREIGN PRESENCE IN COUNTRY

AB031051 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Commentary]

[Text] The alien population in Nigeria increased tremendously shortly before and after the ratification of the protocol of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, regarding the movement of the community's citizens in other states. With this protocol, community citizens are allowed free entry into the territories of member states to conduct business there for at least 3 months without any legal hindrance. But even before this arrangement, Nigeria had been generous in the way she was welcoming visitors. We have had thousands of nationals of neighboring countries in our midst for decades preceding the inauguration of ECOWAS. As a matter of fact, the people of this country have grown to regard those other nationals as brothers and sisters [words indistinct]. This situation has been consolidated by intermarriage which is a universally recognized instrument for the forging of unity and oneness. And so it is a common feature in Nigeria to find nationals of all West African countries in particular living and doing well in any part of the Federal Republic.

But at the same time the alien population has been polluted by criminals who are clearly undesirable. Police records show that many of the crimes committed in the country in the last few years are traceable to foreigners residing in Nigeria. [Words indistinct] This (?dangerous) situation has persisted for so long that many Nigerians and indeed non-Nigerians have expressed fear and concern. Our first citizen, President Shehu Shagari, could not steer away from the fact that some foreign nationals come to turn themselves into a nuisance in Nigeria. In his new year message to the nation, the president remarked that the religious fanatics who caused the unrest in Kano state recently were mainly citizens of neighboring countries. And so, he emphasized the need for greater internal vigilance, pointing out that Nigeria cannot continue to harbor undesirable elements in the name of African unity.

The commitment of this country to the unity and solidarity of West Africa and the rest of the continent is not in doubt. We are one of the founding fathers of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, and also foundation members [as heard] of the Organization of African Unity, OAU. In these two bodies, Nigeria has been playing a highly commendable role over the years, particularly in relation with the termination of racism and apartheid [words indistinct]. Nobody should be left in doubt that in the prosecution of these formidable roles, Nigeria may incur the displeasure of some other states purely on the basis of jealousy. But this is not a matter that should worry our friends and well-wishers. All we have to do is to gird our loins and ensure the maintenance of the internal security so that at the end of the day we shall be able to successfully discharge our obligations to our people in Nigeria, the African continent and (?whole world).

CSO: 4420

'DAILY TIMES' DISCUSSES NUMBER OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Dec 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Number of parties"]

[Text]

THE five political parties now operating in the country constitute only about one-tenth of the over 50 parties that suddenly sprang up with the lifting of the ban on political activities in 1978.

But there are many people today who believe that even five parties are too many and would rather that we make do with just two political parties. The argument often advanced by those who hold this view is that a situation in which there are too many fairly strong parties, each putting up a presidential candidate, is never likely to guarantee a strong and widely respected leadership, for which reason the country preferred the presidential system to others.

This is not an argument completely lacking in substance. It is, for instance, tempting for political parties that lose the presidency to assume the role of opposition and to make the president's work more difficult. But the snag is not whether or not those who would want to see fewer than five parties in Nigeria have solid arguments. Rather, the problem is just how the number of parties can be reduced, even if there is a consensus on such an issue.

In deciding to register only five out of the over 50 political associations then seeking registration, the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) was guided by such criteria as the need to have truly national parties and not tribal unions. To allow all the political associations to field candidates and contest the elections, as some had wanted, would have been to pave the way for chaos and thus make nonsense of the whole carefully planned transition. The screening exercise was thus necessary and understandable.

Though it has now become conventional wisdom in informed and even official circles that five parties are too many, it seems the full implications of such a view are not being pondered by its advocates. It is either that such people want to wish some of the parties out of existence or they would want some parties to be legislated out of the scene.

The former is impossible. The latter is inconsistent with the democratic spirit of the Constitution. And we cannot but agree with Vice-President Alex Ekwueme that to reduce the number of political parties we now have through legislation is to set a bad precedent, and put in motion a chain of events that is sure to bubble and boil over in unpredictable ways and places.

As the Vice-President said, to pass any legislation reducing the number of political parties now in the country is to infringe on people's fundamental right of association.

If, really, five political parties are too many, then the solution is not to arbitrarily cut down the number. Rather the only meaningful solution is to allow the parties themselves decide, through natural processes to fuse into two or more parties. That way, it will be survival of the fittest for the parties.

And that is the only step consistent with the Constitution.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

GOVERNOR: JUDICIAL SYSTEM CUMBERSOME--The Ogun State Governor, Chief Bisi Onabanjo, has said that "incessant" remand of minor offenders has worsened the conditions of the country's prisons. The governor made the remark during the swearing--in ceremony in Abeokuta of a five-man review commission on the administration of criminal justice in the state. He noted that minor offenders had lost their liberty and valuable time while in prison custody. Chief Onabanjo urged the commission to find ways and means to eliminate the stigma associated with the administration of justice in the country with particular reference to Ogun State. He also observed that the country's judicial system, which he said, was a colonial heritage, was cumbersome and irrelevant to the needs of a modern society. The governor pointed out that the customary courts were reintroduced in the state to make justice available to the people regardless of their economic positions. Among others, the commission will examine and evaluate the use of remand and how the principle of restitution and personal reparation by the offender may be given a more prominent place in the administration of criminal justice. In addition, the commission, will examine the problem of delay in the administration of criminal justice and identify the factors that cause delay at criminal trials. It will also suggest practical ways of shortening the trial procedure. The commission is expected to submit its report within three and four months. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Dec 80 p 19]

PRP ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES--The interpretation of the PRP's constitution has now been vested in the national directorate of the party. This was one of the resolutions adopted yesterday at the end of the two-day convention of the Rimi-Musa faction of the party in Lagos. The convention said the new regulations meant a repeal of article 19 of the party's constitution which gave the powers of interpretation ultimately to the national president. The convention dissolved the former national directorate and national officers of the party and appointed Chief Michael Imoudu its national president. Governors Balarabe Musa and Abubakar Rimi were made deputy national president and national secretary of the party respectively. The convention resolved to inform the FEDECO, state branches as well as the police of the new changes. The party, reaffirmed its commitment to a new social order, condemned the massacre in Kano State, and unanimously endorsed the regular meetings of the nine governors. It further urged the two PRP governors to seek further ways of bringing about peace and progress of the country. The convention ratified the recommendations of the Port Harcourt national directorate meeting of November 15 and 16 to relieve Malam Aminu Kano, Mr SG Ikoku, Dr MT Liman and others of their party posts. [Ayo Siyanbola] [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Dec 80 p 1]

MORE LABOR PARTICIPATION--The national president of the Nigerian Civil Service Union, Mr David Ojeli, has said, that with the current development in the country, the Nigerian Labor Congress (NLC) should be more involved in the affairs of the nation. Speaking on NTV Benin programme, "Guest of the Week," Mr Ojeli suggested that the NLC could do this by influencing such national issues like the budget by making its own proposals to the executive before presentation to the National Assembly by the President. He argued that the NLC should not also be silent on burning national issues like the revenue allocation and the creation of more states. Mr Ojeli said that he also agreed that the present criticism of the NLC of which he is the national vice-president, stemmed from the fact that the congress had concerned itself to mainly negotiating for wages and better conditions of service for workers. Speaking on the issue of car loans, he reaffirmed that next month would be crucial in the demand of his union for the loans to be restored in the public service but refused to say what he would do if the verdict of the National Industrial Arbitration Tribunal over the issue was unfavorable. He claimed that the ego of the civil servant had been so debased during the military rule that governments ought to have done a lot to improve the outlook and equipment with which civil servants could work. He suggested that civil servants should be given special incentives for initiative and drive. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Dec 80 p 40]

WARNING ON BARRING ALIENS--Three papers [word indistinct] on the recent religious disturbances in Kano State. The NEW NIGERIAN writes on the hatred generated for aliens in the country following the Kano disturbances caused by religious fanatics led by Mohamed Marwa (Mai Kasini), who was an alien. Asking for caution in what it calls this controversial issue, the paper is of the view that for every devilish [Mai Kasini], there are hundreds of useful aliens, some of whom have contributed to the development of this country. The NEW NIGERIAN then warns that we would be the worse affected by attempting to bar other West Africans from coming to this country for no valid reasons. If we do this, the paper adds, would only be inviting retaliation from other countries. [As heard] it however calls on the government to tighten security at our borders to insure that undesirable aliens do not enter the country. [Excerpt] [AB051148 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Jan 80]

ARMY MODERNIZATION--The Nigerian Army is to purchase automatic data processing equipment to make its operations more efficient and improve productivity. Disclosing this, the chief of army staff, Lt Gen G. S. Diallo, said that the proposal was also in line with the modernization program of the force. [Excerpt] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Dec 80 AB]

KANO GOVERNOR CRITICIZED--The NEW NIGERIAN criticizes the broadcast by the Kano State governor on the riot in the area. The paper points out that rather than appeal for calm and cooperation from the public, the governor pointed an accusing finger at some people as the perpetrators of the riot. It advises the governor to be more careful in his utterances in such critical situations. The NEW NIGERIAN also appeals to those citizens who attacked the residence of the governor not to judge him by his statements but by tangible results of his tenure. [Excerpt] [AB301228 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Dec 80]

KANO HANDLING CRITICIZED--The DAILY SKETCH focuses on the Kano riot. The paper is not happy with the way and manner that some security agents in the country have handled the incident. It points out the damage done to the image of the Kano State governor by the security agents. The paper says that rather than indulge in writing reports deliberately intended to ruin the reputation of some personalities, they should focus on their vital duty which is to ensure the peace and stability of the nation. [Excerpt] [AB301505 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

DETAILS OF PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION SPEECH

PA312243 Paris AFP in French 2151 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Dakar, 31 Dec (AFP)--Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor today announced his resignation in a message broadcast over radio and television.

In his farewell speech, Senghor voiced his optimism concerning the economic and political future of Senegal, despite the international crisis.

Senghor explained his reasons for resigning and revealed that he turned down the introduction of a bill that would have made him "lifetime president."

"I always favored alternating; whether it involve parties through free elections or whether it be within the same party by leaving room for the youth," he said.

The president added that in 1960, after he was first elected president, he decided to retire at the end of his term but that idea fell through following a confrontation with his council president, Mamadu Dia.

Senghor, 74, also mentioned his age and even though he admitted to be in good physical shape, he said he cannot work 10 hours a day, including Saturdays and Sundays, as the office requires.

"One must pass the torch on to youth," the president finished saying.

Talking about his successor, Abdou Diouf, Senghor revealed that the main international problems today are economic and financial, adding: "Diouf is an expert in the matter." He gave as evidence the fact that Diouf has authored two plans for economic stabilization and economic recovery in 1971 and 1980. Senghor stated that Diouf is "competent, honest and low-key." He said: "I might add that his personality is more firm than one might think. You will soon find out."

Senghor then summarized his 20 years in power: National independence was attained in 1960, the annual per capita income grew from $16 to $464 despite 9 years of drought, the employment rate tripled, the proportion of Senegalese capital in businesses grew from 5 to 34 percent, industry's contribution to the gross national product grew from 18 to 28 percent, and the mileage of paved roads tripled.

Senghor then noted that Senegal has the lowest prices for staples and industrial products in black Africa and that it is third after the Ivory Coast and Gabon with regard to the minimum wage, with 133.80 francs per hour.

Senghor cited a quadrupling of the number of students at the (?preschool) and grammar school level, an 8.5 percent increase in high school students, and a 13 percent increase in the number of (?college students). He was pleased with the progress made in meeting the demand for basic needs and stressed that (?cultural) expressions, literature, painting, sculpture and tapestry have come to life in Senegal.

Admitting that "everything is not perfect," Senghor added that a persistent struggle has been waged against corruption and mismanagement by 14 administrative control agencies.

He did not hide the fact that 4 difficult years, which are covered by the "recovery plan," await Senegal but he said that "offshore" oil will be exploited starting in 1983, that iron will be exploited in 1986 and that prospecting for peat, lignite and uranium is underway.

"A promising future lies ahead for our country," he finished saying, "if we know how to remain even more united on basic issues but even more aware and serious-minded, more methodical, organized, hardworking; if we know how to keep up democracy, that is, the pluralism of parties, by (?upholding) human rights and fundamental freedoms."

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SAUDI LOAN--Saudi Arabia has given Senegal a loan of $50 million to help overcome her economic difficulties. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

FREETOWN REPORTS STEVENS' INTERVIEW WITH 'PARIS-MATCH'

AB020820 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] President Siaka Stevens has observed that difficulties arising out of economic shortfalls due to the repeated escalation of the price of oil lead to political problems experienced by several countries. President Stevens made this comment when answering questions put to him by the correspondent of the French newspaper PARIS-MATCH, (Mr Jean Edouard Helia), who also writes for another French newspaper, LE FIGARO.

President Stevens advocated a constant dialogue between the leadership and the people of every country so that there can be understanding and sympathy for government's efforts in ensuring the welfare of the society, particularly during periods of national economic stress.

Speaking about strikes and demonstrations, President Stevens declared that while he is not opposed to such channels of expression, there must be [words indistinct] prevailing conditions in third world countries under which such actions can be exploited to cause chaos and (?insecurity) in the society.

On the question of Sierra Leone's economic revival, Dr Stevens expressed optimism for the future. He cited the national agricultural program which, he said, is his government's number one priority and paid a tribute to the particular assistance currently being received by Sierra Leone from West Germany and [words indistinct] the World Bank for the implementation of agricultural development projects in the country, the Dutch Government for the (Tomobom) rice development project and the international agencies of FAO of the United Nations and also the International Fund for Agricultural Development, INFAD.

President Stevens also spoke of the national health program, particularly the establishment of the new modern central hospital. In the mining sector, the president talked of encouraging prospects in the search for oil in Sierra Leone's offshore well and the imminent start of Kimberlite diamond mining.

President Stevens then spoke of his government's concentrated effort in the development of a sound, viable tourist industry, which will earn the country much needed foreign exchange.

Finally, speaking about his hope for Sierra Leone in the next few years, the president said it was his wish to see the young people of Sierra Leone avail

themselves of the many opportunities and train for national leadership in the future. He also said it would be his avowed commitment to pass on his experience to the young, deserving cadres so that they can be of even greater service to the leadership and national development of Sierra Leone.

The PARIS-MATCH correspondent and two officials expressed their deep gratitude to the president for having granted them the interview inspite of his crowded schedule of activities. Present during the interview was the director general of broadcasting and head of the mass media, Mr Joseph Findlay, Jr.

CSO: 4420

KISSINGER INTERVIEW ON HORN, INDIAN OCEAN REPORTED

LD021622 Mogadishu International Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Jan 81 EA

[Text] The former U.S. secretary of state, Dr Henry Kissinger, left here this morning after a short private visit to Somalia. Speaking to reporters shortly before his departure, Dr Kissinger said that his visit to Somalia was an extremely educational experience for him. I was very pleased to learn from the Somali president and his principal adviser about the situation confronting Somalia, the Indian Ocean and the Horn itself.

The former secretary said that he was always of the view that the Indian Ocean, the Horn and the Arabian Peninsula are of vital importance to the security and peace of the world. He added that there is a general agreement in the United States that the territorial integrity and independence of the countries in the region should be protected from Soviet expansionism, Soviet proxy and Soviet-equipped national forces. Dr Kissinger said that the problem of the Horn affected all the countries of the region and not only one. What is needed here is an overall approach to the problem so that these countries should not (?exist) under Soviet pressure and Soviet proxies [word indistinct]. He further stated that the Horn of Africa is a lifeline of oil supplies of the industrialized countries.

And therefore peace in the world cannot be indefinitely preserved if all disputes are settled by force.

Answering questions, Dr Kissinger said he has been personally recommending American military presence in the Indian Ocean for the last 2 years. Asked about what specific recommendations he will make to the president, Dr Kissinger said that although he was on a private visit here, he would be very strong to make it clear that it should be understood that Soviet expansionism and Soviet proxy forces should not have a free run in the area and that disputes must be settled peacefully.

In an exclusive interview with NBC television network, Dr Kissinger said that the independence and territorial integrity of all the countries in the area is of vital concern to the United States, and after Afghanistan there cannot be any more Soviet expansionism or expansionism by other countries equipped, trained and (?officered) by the Soviet Union. The former secretary said that it was inconceivable that the Reagan administration will diminish the level of aid to friendly countries in the world.

It seems to me that probably they will have a strategic discussion to see what really is needed to prevent the expansionism of Soviet power in the area. He said that it should be understood that the United States has an interest in the territorial integrity and independence of the nations that have vital strategic importance in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and Oman, Somalia, Saudi Arabia and others.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BUDGET OUTLINED--In the 1981 budget, great emphasis has been laid on the development of the economic and social affairs sections, which have been allocated 57 percent of the budget, according to Somali Finance Minister Challe Muhammad [as heard] Ahmad Addou. Speaking to Ministry of Information reporters in his office this morning, the minister said the budget, which was approved yesterday evening by the National Assembly, will promote economic development with an allocation to economics-related ministries of 1,219,530,463 shillings, 41 percent of the budget. These ministries are agriculture, livestock, fisheries, industry, posts and telecommunications, commerce, public works, tourism, marine transport and ports, transport and civil aviation and finance. Challe Abdullahi Ahmad Addou said the social-related ministries have been allocated 467,290,974 shillings. These ministries are education, higher education and culture, health, mineral and water development and revolutionary youth centers. The minister added that ministries related to general policy have been allocated 1,256,406,762 shillings. These ministries are defense, foreign affairs, justice and religion, presidency, state planning, social affairs, sports, information, local government, directorates of police, prisons, militia and the National Assembly. On the increase over last year's budget, the minister said this amounts to 136,200,956 shillings. [Text] [LD311752 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 31 Dec 80 EA]

KISSINGER-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES--The former U.S. secretary of state, Dr Henry Kissinger, arrived at Mogadishu Airport last night for a short visit to Somalia. On arrival Dr Kissinger was interviewed at the airport's VIP lounge by reporters from the Ministry of Information, [words indistinct] and foreign reporters. Asked about his visit, he described it as a special visit to the region for a close study of the situation in the Horn of Africa. Dr Kissinger said that he had been invited several times by the Somali Government to study the issues of the region, because the preservation of world peace depends on the (?balance) of power. Replying to a question on whether the talks he had with the Egyptian leaders would be similar to his talks with Somali leaders, Dr Kissinger said that Al-Sadat was his personal friend and that they had discussed various issues. During his visit to Somalia he plans to have discussions with Somali leaders. Asked how different the policies of President Carter and Mr Reagan were, as regards the issues of the Horn and the (?Gulf) Dr Kissinger said it was important to understand that American policy was not based on personalities but on U.S. interests. However, the Reagan administration would lay special emphasis on strategy and would do more to balance the power in this region. [Excerpt] [LD021204 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0430 GMT 2 Jan EA]

CSO: 4407

'AFP' INTERVIEWS BLACK COMMUNITY LEADER

AB021405 Paris AFP in English 1237 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Johannesburg, 2 Jan (AFP)--A leading black community leader, Ntatho Notlana, believes that the struggle against social oppression in South Africa could see an increase in armed struggle in 1981.

In an interview with Agence France-Presse today, Mr Motlana said one hopes and prays changes will not come through violence, but added he was not optimistic.

Mr Motlana, chairman of the Committee of [words indistinct] [?unofficial] voice of most of the population of one million of the giant black township of Soweto, is one of just (?four) black African leaders still at liberty.

A former secretary general of the youth section of the banned African National Congress (ANC), he stressed the determination of young blacks who are denied such fundamental things as citizenship.

The black masses, he said, are becoming more politicized, and declared: We shall be able to defeat the system if we refuse to collaborate, to cooperate, in our own oppression.

Mr Motlana made clear that blacks are not asking the white men to jump in the sea. We think this country is rich enough and big enough for all of us. All we ask is: Let's share it.

He recognized that the election as U.S. President of Ronald Reagan, said to support the white minority regime more than the outgoing administration of Jimmy Carter, could be a negative factor.

But he added that reputed liberals such as President Carter and Senator Edward Kennedy may have simply delayed the inevitable and that Mr Reagan might bring the issue much sooner.

Mr Motlana said that black workers had the economic power seriously to threaten the economy, and that if they did that, business interests would perhaps put pressure on the government.

He described the recent banning restrictions put on trades union leader Zwelakhe Sisulu of the Media Workers Association (MWASA) as a challenge to blacks and an obvious provocation.

Mr Sisulu, he said, was a great leader and would be missed.

Mr Motlana also described the government's policy of declaring the black Bantustans, or tribal homelands to be independent states as a cruel joke.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MARINE TRAINING--The first South African naval marines for service in the operational area have arrived at the northern South-west African border. Defense headquarters in Pretoria said the chief of the navy, Vice Admiral Edwards, had requested that a company-strength element of marines be sent to the operational area to gain practical experience in counterinsurgency techniques. Before being sent to the border, the marines went through 3 months of intensive counterinsurgency training with army units. A second group of marines would start training soon to replace the first group when it returned to carry out its primary task of protecting harbors and key points. Admiral Edwards said the purpose of the period of operational duty was to ensure that the marines were battle-hardened and experienced to protect South Africa's vital trade links and installations. [Text] [LD311348 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 31 Dec 80]

ZBC CORRESPONDENT BANNED--The secretary general of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, Comrade (Zelaci Sisulu) has been declared a banned person by the Pretoria regime. In a related incident the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] correspondent in South Africa, Mr (Subrig Govinder) has been banned in terms of the Pretoria regime's internal security act. (Govinder) has been prohibited from working for the ZBC or any other branches of the media. Under the banning order the following restrictions have been applied to (Govinder): not to leave his home at any time except between 6:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. or any day not being a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday; prohibited from entering any area set apart under any law for occupation of colored or Asiatic persons; prohibited from entering any place which constitutes the premises on which any publication as designated by the internal security act is prepared, compiled, printed or published. And finally the ZBC correspondent, Mr (Govinder), is prohibited from entering any place which constitutes the premises of any organization. [Excerpts] [LD301732 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Dec 80 CA]

MARION ISLAND VOLCANO--The 15 South Africans on Marion Island are quite safe in spite of volcanic activity on the small isle 1,500 miles south-east of Cape Town, a spokesman for the Department of Transport said in Pretoria yesterday. Conditions on the island had not changed during the past 24 hours and no violent eruption was expected, he said. The conditions on the island were under continuous observation. "Regular normal contact is maintained with Marion Island five times a day," he said, "but should the situation deteriorate we will be informed immediately." A major violent eruption such as at Mount St Helens in the United States would not occur on Marion Island, he said. The spokesman said the base station and its personnel--biologists, meteorologists and technicians--were not considered to be in danger unless an eruption occurred near them, and that seemed unlikely. "Even if this were to occur, there should be sufficient warning to evacuate the base and find safe shelter," he said. A team of geologists was planning to visit the island in April/May to investigate the eruption at Kaalkoppie and gather more information about the geological history of the island, he said. Signs of volcanic action were observed at Kaalkoppie by a team of biologists on November 10. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Dec 80 p 13]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THAILAND--Tanzania and Thailand today established full diplomatic relations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the move, which will involve an exchange of diplomatic representatives at the ambassadorial level, was aimed at promoting the existing friendly relations between the two countries. [Text] [Dar Es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 30 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

OBOTE RECEIVES ARMY OFFICERS, DISCUSSES PRODUCTION, UNLA

LD311850 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Dec 80 EA

[Text] President Milton Obote has reiterated that every Ugandan, irrespective of his profession, has a role to play in the rehabilitation of the nation. Dr Obote, who was meeting commanding officers of the Uganda National Liberation Army [UNLA] at his office in parliament buildings, told the officers that the future is there to be conquered and asked all Ugandans to redirect their minds to the future of Uganda.

As minister of foreign affairs, the president reported to the officers that Uganda is at peace with all her neighbors, adding that any security problem in the country must be from within and not external. Dr Obote called on the officers to take their profession seriously in order to reconstruct Uganda in the shortest possible time. He lamented that the government had inherited problems, adding that the country, instead of walking on six legs is now walking on one--coffee. This leg has also been infected with smuggling, and reported that he had charged the minister of state, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Col Omaria, to stop smuggling.

Dr Obote said that his government would encourage any capable Ugandan to increase production. As minister of finance, he said, our problem is not money but how to increase production. The president criticized some foreign governments for their unsympathetic stand on Uganda. It is unfortunate, he said, that they do not understand that the effects of the war cannot be eradicated overnight.

Dr Obote urged the officers not to mind about what the world says about the UNLA. You are a young army and your duty is to defend the lives and property of Ugandans, and if you do it, you will have contributed intelligently to the reconstruction of the country, he declared. The president said he is convinced that the people of Uganda do not want to go back to the experiences of the past. We must, he added, work in a united effort to rebuild our motherland. Dr Obote commended the soldiers for their effective contribution to the total liberation of Uganda.

Earlier, the vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga, urged the soldiers to do their duty deligently in this new era. Mr Muwanga attributed the reinstatement of Dr Obote as president to God's providence, and pledged the army's support to him.

Colonel (David Ojwang) [words indistinct], on behalf of the officers, thanked the president for meeting them and assured him of the army's support in his endeavors to put the country back to normal. The meeting was also attended by the commander of the UNLA, Maj Gen Tito Okello; the chief of staff, Brig David Cyite Ojok; the minister of state, office of the president, Mr Rwakasisissi; the minister of state, office of the vice president, Mr Peter Otai, and the secretary for defense, Mr Peter Ochanda.

CSO: 4420

OBOTE ADDRESSES NATION ON HIS 55TH BIRTHDAY

LD291704 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 29 Dec 80 EA

[Excerpt] President Milton Obote has called on all Ugandans to resolve to rid the pearl of poverty, so as to build a wealthy society and prosperous country, as from next year.

President Obote, who was celebrating his 55th birthday at State House, Entebbe, has said that the standard of living in Uganda has sunk to the bottom, either because the implements and power to make us rich have disappeared or are in low capacity. If the people and the government can work together, he stressed, this country shall once again be the pearl of Africa.

Dr Obote went on to reiterate that the Ugandan People's Congress [VPC] Government will pursue vigorously the policy of reconciliation and no revenge, even if some people did not want it.

The president, describing his birthday as personal to him and his inner family, emphasized that, like the majority of Ugandans, he comes from the peasantry stock and he has always been a peasant and a worker.

He explained that Idi Amin's rule of terror exposed a lot of the shortcomings of Ugandans because, he went on, those who spoke about democracy and human rights did not mean what they said. He observed that to talk about those principles without the courage to implement them is useless. He, therefore, urged all Ugandans to work hard and build our moral fibre.

The president declared that Uganda is at peace with all her neighbors. Therefore, he pointed out, any problem in Uganda is purely internal and not external.

He expressed gratitude to Tanzania for helping Ugandans so that they could be liberated. Dr Obote told his guests that the Tanzania economy is suffering now because of her sacrifices. But he stressed that the price Tanzania wants Uganda to pay for their sacrifice is nothing more than complete unity in Uganda.

He appealed to women in the country to come out and fight for their rights and not expect special position to be given to them on a silver plate.

The vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga, likened Dr Obote to Moses, who delivered his people from bondage. Proposing a toast to the good health of the president, Mr Muwanga said that Dr Obote did a lot to contain the situation in Uganda before his return from exile. He said that Dr Obote committed the UPC against revenge and advised them to reconcile with the enemy and work for Uganda--one government and one parliament. He added that the president did a lot to ensure UPC victory in the recent general election.

The chief of state, Brigadier Oyite Ojok, cautioned that, although terror has been removed, there is still much engagement in magendo [graft] and corruption, which, he said, should be eliminated.

Earlier, President Obote, his wife, Miriam, and their younger son, (Edwin), cut the birthday cake, amid cheers.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BINAISA REPORTED IN NAIROBI--Kampala--The former Ugandan president, Mr Godfrey Binaisa, recently freed from house arrest, is now in Kenya. Ugandan Government sources said Mr Binaisa and his wife Irene left Kampala last week and are in Nairobi. [Excerpt] [LD042026 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 04 Jan 81]

CSO: 4420

ARMS DECREE RELATED TO NEW COUP PLOT

AB291500 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Ouagadougou, 29 Dec (AFP)--The new military rulers of Upper Volta this weekend ordered the surrender of all unauthorised firearms following discovery of an apparent further coup d'etat plot.

The move was part of a series of security measures announced on Voltan radio by a spokesman for the military committee for national recovery which seized power on November 25.

Those in possession of guns were ordered to surrender them to local police chiefs in return for receipts.

An informed source said the move was in connection with the discovery of a major arms traffic following the November coup and implicating a senior member of the ousted ruling party.

Inquiries, still at an early stage, suggested a plot to assassinate President Sangoule Lamizana who was deposed in the November coup, arrest opposition party leaders and set up a single party system, the source said.

(Upper Volta is one of the few African states to have had a multi-party system.)

The plot apparently called for General Lamizana to be killed during an independence day parade on 11 December.

The implicated member of the Democratic Voltan Party--a section of the Democratic African Assembly common to several former French colonies--would have modified the constitution and had himself made head of state.

The source declined to identify the supposed conspirator, but observers believe he could be the former president of the national assembly, Gerard Kango Ouedraogo.

There has been no official or semi-official statement regarding the plot story.

Among other measures announced on the weekend was a ban on the reopening of all places of alcoholic consumption in the New Year.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC GAINS--Kinshasa, 26 Dec (AZAP)--Four days before the deadline of 31 December 1980, the first state commissioner, Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond, declared during the weekly meeting of the Executive Council that he presided over this Friday at the Council Hall that Zaire has strictly conformed to the stabilization plan it signed with the IMF and that it also had performed well in terms of the required criteria such as public finance, savings, foreign debts and lastly prices [words indistinct]. Regarding the Mobutu Plan, the general commissioner for planning, Citizen Bokana Wondangela, announced during the Friday meeting that the financial rate over the period 1 January 1979 to 31 Auguat 1980--that is 20 months--was 68 percent above the forecast. The rate of economic growth, which was a negative 7 percent in 1975, has now reached more than 1.67 percent, while the inflation rate, which was 126 percent in 1978, has today dropped to roughly 50 percent. [Excerpts] [AB292000 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1032 GMT 28 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

CANADIAN RAILWAY AID--Lusaka, 30 Dec (AFP)--The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is to finance construction of a 26 km (16 mile) rail link between Mohinji, Malawi, and Chipata, Eastern Zambia, at a cost of 15 million kwacha (about U.S. $12 million). Canadian High Commission First Secretary John Licharson said CIDA had asked the Canadian Treasury Board for the money, and that work on the project, including the building of terminal facilities at Chipata, was expected to start come time next year. After this portion has been constructed, Zambia planned to link up Chipata, nearly 600 km east of the Zambian capital, with Lusaka directly or with the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (Tazara) at Serenje in the central province. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1729 GMT 30 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

COLUMNIST REVIEWS PROGRESS MADE IN 1980

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Dec 80 p 10

[Text]

THE YEAR 1980 draws to an end. It will be the end not only of a significant year for Zimbabwe, but the end of a traumatic decade in the increasingly volatile history of mankind.

I recall that before the end of the 60s, a certain religious sect circulated news to the effect that 1970 would see the end of the world. Of course this alarming piece of information invariably caused a ripple of fear and despondency among the converted, while non-believers dismissed it as the work of religious fanatics.

When nothing happened in 1970, this particular religious movement was emphatic in dissociating itself with the rumour, saying their own date of the impending annihilation of the world was 1975. Still nothing happened that year, and since then, no one has tried to hazard another guess as to when the world will disintegrate into nothingness.

This is not to say man, in his blundering ways, has not made his own contribution towards the ultimate armageddon and destruction of the world. Dogged by ubiquitous wars of genocide and an increased threat of a nuclear holocaust that would wipe out the world, we tend to view the end of each year as something of a feat and achievement.

So, at each year end, many people, anxious to make amends for their transgressions before the Almighty calls a halt to their lives because the lease has expired, make impassioned pledges to reform and open new chapters in their lives for the subsequent years. Resounding resolutions of personal emancipation are proclaimed with, forgive the imputation, feigned sincerity, while nations map out new strategies for the advancement of their peoples.

For Zimbabwe, the past year was the most important in history. It was on April 18 1980 that the country became a black majority ruled sovereign state after nearly 90 years of settler domination and colonialism.

To give special significance to the year, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, proclaimed it the year of the people's power. For Zimbabwe, 1980 heralded the coming of a new era of peace and reconciliation after seven years of a bloody racial confrontation between black and white Zimbabweans.

Now that the year draws to the end, it is time to take stock of the progress made in our transition to true nationhood. It is time to close ranks and take a hard, searching look at ourselves to see whether in our hearts of hearts, the things we have said and done as leaders or as ordinary citizens are truly in conformity with our goals or aims as an independent nation.

Anticlimax

A few weeks ago, a great deal of ballyhoo and excitement swept through the country, sometimes with parlous effects, just before the nationwide local government elections. Ironically, however, the event itself turned out to be something of an anticlimax, and I am still to learn what all the fuss was about.

What is clear are certain inherent factors that emerged from the extensive electioneering preceding the election, which I believe can provide an invaluable lesson to Zimbabweans on the excesses and limitations of contemporary African politics

Perhaps worth noting, to begin with, is the seemingly inconsequential but vital fact that the recent election exercise marked a milestone in the country's efforts to consolidate its independence through the reconstitution of the organs of government administration to reflect the wishes and aspirations of the people.

By the same token, the event must serve as a yardstick with which to gauge the performance of our new Government in terms of commitment to their vows as representatives of the people.

The events of the pre-election period may now be just dirty water under the bridge. But that dirty water carried with it some pretty gruesome scenes, which for the many victims of the violence and lawlessness which often ensued, will be difficult to forget.

Still fresh in our minds is the senseless massacre of nearly 60 of our compatriots during the insane battle that took place at Entumbane in Bulawayo But recognising that no good can come out of witchhunting and recrimination, the whole Bulawayo spectacle must serve only as a bitter lesson to those whose political inexperience may have impaired their vision of the complexities of our situation.

For those in leadership, this is a time to reflect on their performance for the express purpose of appraising their own capabilities to cope with the incalculable demands of their onerous offices.

For the ordinary Zimbabwean, it is time to re-establish one's bearings and to re-examine one's attitudes to see whether they are in conformity with our expectations in independent Zimbabwe.

The world of today will not wait for Zimbabwe to gather its reigns in the struggle for survival faced by global food shortages, disease and ignorance. Indeed, in our world of today, it is no longer a matter of what one needs for tomorrow, but what one can find for today.

Accepting this as the reality of the situation, then the question of inexperience must be allowed to become an indefinate defence against the accountability of those we voted into power to lead us.

We cannot bury our heads in the sand like the ostrich and pretend all is well when innocent lives continue to be lost in pointless killings. It would be obnoxious and foolhardy to ignore the ominous convulsions slowly turning our society into a cesspool of confused mentalities and impaired convictions.

Well worth remembering is that power is a treacherous companion, and if mishandled, can corrode a person's mental capabilities and confound his power of reason.

CSO: 4420

MAHACHI CALLS FOR END OF PARTY RIVALRY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 28 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, yesterday urged all political parties to be "sober" during the coming year about their rivalry, particularly in matters affecting the development of the country and its people.

Mr Mahachi said: "We are now going into a new year, the second year of our independence. Let us all learn from the mistakes we made in the past year."

The Deputy Minister was speaking in an interview about the difficulties the Government's rural development policy faced in some areas because of political rivalries.

He said the biggest obstacles to development had been encountered in the Mhondoro and Beitbridge areas where leaders belonging to rival political parties had told people not to accept seed, fertiliser, equipment and even food distributed in those areas because, according to them, accepting meant support for ZANU (PF).

"Previously, some of the seed, fertiliser, equipment and food came from the United Nations' High Commission for Refugees, and some from the Agricultural Finance Corporation," Mr Mahachi said.

He added: "I want to warn that when a catastrophe such as famine, or hunger, strikes, it has no political affiliations. It does not choose whether to affect people of one tribe, one race, one colour or one political party.

"It affects all of us as a nation. This is why, in matters of development, we must all move ahead together. This is also why we must all recognise the fact that rivalry has its places, but in matters of development it has no place at all. A major-all the coming year we are all going to be sober about the whole thing."

Mr Mahachi said it was also important for people to distinguish between Government and party. Party matters were strictly party matters, but Government matters were for all the people.

Quoting examples, he said when the Government announced that primary education would be free, it did not say it would be free for children of members of ZANU (PF) alone, but for all children of the nation, irrespective of which party their parents supported.

"It is therefore ironical that while the distributions were refused in some areas on the grounds that they were ZANU (PF) distributions, no parent came forward to say his children would continue to pay school fees because the fees had been abolished by a ZANU (PF) Government," he said.

ALL PEOPLE

"As far as the Government is concerned, development policies affect all the people, not one party, one tribe, one race or one colour.

"There is no question of leaving anyone behind. Anyone who lags behind in matters of development is letting not only himself or herself down, but the country and the nation as a whole.

"So where development policies are concerned, we forget our political differences and our political ambitions. Everybody must work together for the success of those policies. This is what we must aim at in the coming year," he said.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLATES METAL EXPORT TAKEOVER

Mining Houses Concerned

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government wants to be the sole trader for Zimbabwe's mineral exports which bring in hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

At the moment the producers and mining houses are responsible for selling their products throughout the world. Only gold is sold by the Government.

Although no one in the industry will comment it is apprehensive about the plan. The mining houses are especially concerned as they do not want to lose their long established trading contracts who are not only fully informed on prices but know all details of production and demand.

Producers say they are getting the best possible prices, built up on close relationships with brokers and traders throughout the world.

In some cases there is no control over prices as the London Metal Exchange is the market place for many minerals.

However, analysts, through considerable experience of the LME, can keep a sharp watch on demand and adjust production according to what they see the LME price will be several months ahead.

In most cases their predictions are remarkably accurate and this country similarly watches the foreign markets.

The Secretary for Mines, Mr Christopher Ushewokunze, declined to comment on the plan.

Dangers of Move

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 28 Dec 80 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

REPORTED moves by the Government towards taking over the selling of the nation's mineral production are understandable in the socialist climate of today but not necessarily in the interests of the country or the mining industry.

The people, the land, the minerals are the country's major resources and African governments, when they come to power, want to end what they term the exploitation of all three.

Mining is big business, it is one of the keys to the country's economy and prosperity and as such has to be handled with the greatest of care — and by experts. We are not suggesting Government could not set up a team of top salesmen and mining experts but Zimbabwe has such a wide range of minerals that it would be difficult to co-ordinate handling under one central authority.

Other African countries have gone further: they have nationalised the mines — and then found it did not work. The present system of allowing mining companies to sell on the best possible market seems to be the most sensible and most profitable way of handling things.

As in many facets of Zimbabwean life from now on there is going to be greater Government and worker involvement but in the new order, as in the old, it is essential not to kill the geese which lay the golden eggs. And mining is a golden egg.

CSO: 4420

SIX TRADE PACTS SIGNED WITH SOCIALIST STATES SINCE FREEDOM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

SIX bilateral trade agreements have so far been signed by Zimbabwe in the post-independence period. These were all with socialist countries, a spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said in a statement to the Herald yesterday.

According to the statement, agreements had been concluded with Bulgaria, the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, Iraq, Mozambique, Romania and Tanzania.

Agreements with several other countries were "under active consideration at the present time".

The agreements signed to date would come into effect from a prospective date when they would be published in the Government Gazette in terms of the Customs and Excise Act.

The main provision of all the agreements was that the parties accorded goods and produce originating in the other country most favoured nation treatment in their importation.

However, the statement said, the agreements all recognised the need for special exceptions in respect of trade relations with neighbouring countries, customs unions, and free trade areas.

Most of the agreements included lists of the major commodities which each of the countries had available for export to the other. "These lists are indicative only and not restrictive."

The agreements generally provided for duty-free entry, in accordance with the laws of the importing country, of advertising materials, samples and goods imported temporarily for fairs and exhibitions.

There was normally a provision stipulating that payment for goods would be effected in freely convertible currencies, the statement said.

It added that provision was made for joint consultative committees to meet "from time to time" to consider and review aspects of implementation.

CSO: 4420

ABSORPTION OF GUERRILLAS INTO COMMERCE, INDUSTRY URGED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 28 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE vice-president of ZAPU (PF), Mr Josiah Chinamano, yesterday urged the Government to begin a policy of absorbing into commerce and industry those remaining guerillas who could not be taken into the National Army.

Speaking in an interview about his New Year wish for Zimbabwe, Mr Chinamano said the first thing he wanted was a rapid return to normality in the coming year.

He said: "While I wish a bright future for the people of Zimbabwe, I also recognise that certain things need to be done before a complete return to normality can be achieved.

"First, former guerillas who cannot be taken into the National Army need to be absorbed into commerce and industry.

"They cannot be forgotten," he said. "You cannot say to them: 'Give us your guns and go home', because that would only make the situation far worse than it is at the moment.

"So rapid progress towards the building of the National Army should be made.

"But obviously, not every former guerilla will be taken into the National Army, as the country cannot afford to have too large an army.

"This means that the bulk of the guerillas will have to be absorbed into commerce and industry, and the sooner this is done, the quicker the return to normality."

Mr Chinamano said this would also depend on the capability of the country's economy, whose expansion in order to absorb them would also depend on capital from local sources and those abroad.

Mr Chinamano, warned, however, that such capital would never come when the country was not peaceful, and when political parties continued to make war noises which were detrimental to Government measures for reconstruction and resettlement.

He said he hoped the two major political parties, ZANU (PF) and ZAPU (PF), would continue to hold meetings like the one they held a week ago to iron out the differences between them that threatened the peace of the nation.

"Such meetings, held frequently, would not only ventilate various viewpoints about their differences, but would also map out a future that would be to the liking of all Zimbabweans," he said.

Adding to the communique issued after last week's meeting, he said the two parties were aware of the need for peace and prosperity.

He said there was a common understanding that it was necessary in the interests of the country and its people to forget past feuds and join hands for progress and development.

No divergence

Mr Chinamano said he was pleasantly surprised that in the various contributions at the meeting there was no divergence of views about the future of the country.

"I cannot divulge the details of our discussions. But I can say both parties frankly expressed their grievances. We told them what we were not happy about, and ZANU frankly told us what they were not happy about.

"In the end we decided to set up a joint committee to keep both parties informed of further grievances or actions threatening the peace of Zimbabwe. I think that was a very appropriate thing to do," he said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

EXODUS FEAR UNFOUNDED--Predictions of a Christmas exodus of whites from Zimbabwe seem to have been exaggerated. There is little evidence to suggest that any more people are leaving the country than is usual for the time of year. Though some removal firms say they are getting more inquiries than usual about moves to South Africa, the majority say there is no sign of any dramatic increase in the number of people leaving. Mr RO Kershaw, area secretary for the Automobile Association in Matabeleland, said in Bulawayo yesterday: "The association has not experienced any significant increase in the overall number of touring documents issued or hotel bookings arranged this December compared with the same month last year." One removals firm said that though people were leaving Zimbabwe many were coming into the country. A spokesman said every truck his firm had sent to South Africa in the last three weeks had returned with a full load. The returning trucks were filled with the belongings of former Rhodesians returning now the war is over and with those of others, mainly British, who had emigrated to South Africa and who now feel they could be in for "a dose of what Rhodesia got" if they stay there. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 80 p 1]

SAUDI AID--The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday received a cheque for U.S. $5 million from the Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Fouad S. Husseini, for the Government's programme of resettlement and basic reconstruction. The event was doubly significant. For it marked the full achievement of the Government's target of $110 million in grants from international donors for the country's immediate reconstruction and resettlement needs, according to a Treasury source. And, according to United Nations sources, it also marked Saudi Arabia's first injection of bilateral humanitarian aid into the Third World. Receiving the cheque in Salisbury, Senator Nkala pointed out that Saudi Arabia and Zimbabwe shared a common heritage of underdevelopment. He noted that the two countries were currently engaged in "talking about a number of things." And Saudi Arabia, which observed sanctions during UDI, would be "placed in the position it was before the war." In reply, the Saudi Ambassador to Zambia said his country had no political or economic motives for having provided Zimbabwe with the U.S. $5 million grant. "We do not need to market our products--they market themselves," Mr Husseini said. He added that Zimbabweans had proved to be "excellent freedom fighters" and, when it came to statesmanship, he hoped the country would perform equally well. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 80 p 4]

CSO: 4420

END

JPRS 78723

11 August 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2464

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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11 August 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2464

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LISBON CITES ANGOLAN REPORT ON SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK

LD301203 Luanda ANGOP in French 0930 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Luanda, 29 Jul (ANGOP)--Racist South African troops stationed in Namibia launched a large-scale military operation against southern Angola in the first fortnight of July and continue to occupy seven villages situated in the zone, according to the Angolan defense minister's communique issued on Wednesday in Luanda.

The South African troops, consisting of an infantry brigade, two mixed batallions of mercenaries and South Africans, plus a South African battalion of motorized infantry, reinforced and supported by Impala planes, Puma and Alouette helicopters armed with 155 mm guns, 81 mm mortars and AML-60 armored cars, penetrated into Angolan territory and occupied the localities of Mulemba, Nehone, Ndova, Mupa, Evale, Chana Caiolua and the village of Mutako.

The Angolan defense minister says that the command post of the invasion forces is at Mulemba and that the village of Mutako was completely destroyed by the forces. From the positions now under enemy control, mixed helicopter-borne forces of South Africans and mercenaries are constantly checking the access routes of Nehone-Ngiva, Nehone-Evale, Evale-Mupa, Evale-Mongua-Xangongo and Mulemba Chiede.

On these roads the invaders are carrying out ambushes, attacks and other actions against civilian and military vehicles. At present, again according to the communique, a batallion of motorized infantry of the racist army is moving north towards the town of Ongiva to attack and occupy the commune of Cuvelai, while its air force controls the whole of the airspace in the province of Cunene to protect its land-based units.

The South African invasion in Southern Angola began [word indistinct] toward the end of June which was marked by an escalation in bellicose actions against Angolan territory by the South African forces.

Parallel with this devastating action against Angola, the communique says, the apartheid regime reinforced its military disposition in Namibian territory (?occupied) [words indistinct] to 40,000 armed men, most of whom are stationed along the southern border with Namibia, particularly at Ondangua and between boundary marks 20 and 35.

In his communique the Angolan defense minister exhorts the Angolan Armed Forces [FAPLA], the paramilitary forces and the population in general to reinforce the country's defense system to repel the South African invasion.

The communique also alerts international public opinion about this new aggression against the national sovereignty of te People's Republic of Angola, calling for greater solidarity with the Angolan people and the FAPLA "which will be able to give a real rebuff to guarantee the defense of the threatened fatherland.."

CSO: 4728/84

ENERGY CONFERENCE OPENS IN LUANDA

EA311689 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola [PRA] energy minister has hailed the Southern African countries unity of action aimed at bringing about rational and meaningful use of energy reserves in order to avoid being affected by the consequences of the world energy crisis. This is what Comrade Pedro de Castro Van Dunem (Loi) told the opening session of the Energy Commission of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] which took place in Luanda yesterday. In his opening address to the SADCC Energy Commission, which will adopt a common position to be defended at the UN conference on new and renewable energy resources, Minister de Castro Van Dunem said that the harnessing of each country's energy resources would contribute toward the creation of a regional electric network.

Commenting, PRA Petroleum Minister Jorge de Morais Montel proposed that a regional research institute on renewable energy resources be established. He explained his proposal and the potential advantages which the Southern African region would derive from it. The minister of petroleum said that the world is facing a true energy crisis provoked by the imbalance between the growing consumption of crude oil and the relative underexploitation of large oil reserves which are capable of sustaining the present rate of prospecting for many years.

The SADCC Energy Commission will draw up a plan to conserve and protect energy resources, of which Africa has 27 percent. [Sentence as heard]

CSO: 4728/84

BRIEFS

SPECIAL ENVOY DEPARTS ABIDJAN--Abidjan, 3 Aug (AFP)--Mr Dombele Mbala, the Angolan envoy who arrived in Abidjan last Friday to present to Ivorian authorities his country's viewpoint following South Africa's aggression against Angola, left Abidjan for Libreville on Monday. He expressed satisfaction with the outcome of his visit. My mission with the Ivorian authorities was to explain to them the situation of serious tension created by the coalition of Reagan's United States and racist South Africa and the far-reaching plan they have conceived to destabilize Africa, Mr Mbala stated. I leave Abidjan convinced that Angola does not stand alone in this trial and that the whole of Africa, as well as all peace-loving countries, will come together to stop the criminal hand of the imperialists and racist South Africans, he added. He affirmed that the Angolan people will continue to support the Namibian people and SWAPO in all fields, and the diabolic plan will never stop its international assistance. Mr Dombele Mbala also denounced the penetration into Angolan territory and the occupation of some villages in Cumene Province (southern part of the country) by South African troops, noting that this is part of the far-reaching plan. [Text] [AB031040 Paris AFP in French 0936 GMT 3 Aug 81]

CUBAN COSMONAUT ARRIVES LUANDA--A Luanda dispatch reports that Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, first Cuban and Latin America cosmonaut, has arrived in Angola on an official visit at the invitation of the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan Government. In statements to newsmen, Tamayo, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee, said he expects that an Angolan will soon conduct research work in the Cosmos, thanks to the initiative and aid of the Soviet Union. The USSR Intercosmos program makes it possible for developing countries, such as Vietnam, Mongolia and Cuba, to participate in high level scientific research work, Tamayo added. The first Cuban and Latin American cosmonaut was met at the airport by Col Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo and minister of defense, and other Angolan and Cuban personalities. Referring to his space travel in September 1980, Tamayo said he had been pleasantly impressed by the landscaope of the Angolan territory as well as of other African countries he had observed from the Cosmos. He added that he attributes great importance to his stay in the People's Republic of Angola, the first African country of his tour, where he will conduct a broad working agenda. [Text] [FL891358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 29 Jul 81]

JOINT COMMISSION WITH MOZAMBIQUE--The second session of the Mozambique-Angolan Intergovernmental Joint Commission, attended by the delegations of the two countries led respectively by Lopo do Nascimento, Angolan minister of planning and foreign trade, and Jacinto Veloso, Mozambique minister of state security, opened in Luanda yesterday. The main purpose of the meeting is to discuss bilateral trade matters such as transportation and goods exchanged in commercial transactions between the two states. The meeting is also to review the protocol signed at the first session of the commission in Maputo and briefly to analyze economic, cultural, technical and scientific cooperation between Angola and Mozamibque. [Text] [EA311226 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 31 Jul 81]

CSO: 4728/84

BACKGROUND PROVIDED ON LAND REFORM SYSTEM

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2811, 17 Jul 81 pp 1-3

[Article by Francois Robinet: "Ambitious Programme for Land Reform"]

[Text] BUJUMBURA, July 15--The Republic of Burundi in the heart of Africa, one of the poorest and most over-populated countries in the world, is in the throes of an ambitious land reform programme called "villagerisation."

The aim is to build up self-sufficient villages of 250-300 families, each with its own schools, dispensaries and agricultural centre with tractors and fertilisers.

Only five percent of Burundi's estimated population of five million live in the country's few towns, making this country on the shores of Lake Tanganyika the most rural in the world together with its northern neighbour, the Republic of Rwanda. Zaire neighbors the Republic on the West and Tanzania on the East.

Burundi was a Tutsi kingdom as early as the 16th century and was incorporated into German East Africa in 1890. From 1919-62 Burundi was a League of Nations, then United Nations, mandated territory administered by Belgium. The Tutsi monarchy was overthrown in 1972 and today the country is ruled by a supreme Military Council headed by President Jean-Baptiste Baganza.

The country has no mineral resources or industries and is totally dependent on its agriculture, but the land is parcelled upon into tiny non-viable plots.

It is estimated that 80 percent of the arable land, scattered over tens of thousands of tiny hills, is divided into family plots of under 1.5 hectares (3.75 acres).

The average Burundi family is isolated in its "rugo" (hut), which is hidden by a circular thicket of bamboos or trees, and farms the lower slopes of hillsides with out-dated methods unable to produce enough food for the 2.2 percent annual increase in population.

That is why the Baganza Government, two years ago, launched its "villagerisation" project to modernise farming in a scheme similar to one introduced into Tanzania.

Real People's Power

The ruling UPRONA (Progressive) party--the only one in the country--has an obvious economic motive in launching this village project, but there is also a strong political one.

"If the people are regrouped we will be able to hold political debates with them more easily, leading to our party getting roots amongst the peasants and leading ultimately to a real people's power," a leading UPRONA official told AFP.

But the project has hit a number of snags, according to a recent party report.

"The number of villages being built is unsatisfactory owing to a lack of funds and shortage of imported material as well as the lack of interest shown by the local people in certain regions."

So far eight villages have been built, most of them in Imbo Plain north of the capital, but none are really operational as farm units. Their inhabitants are recent immigrants from other parts of the country.

But there is an even worse feature--the peasants in the new villages are refusing to change their former, traditional ways of working the land.

Luxury Living

They look on the "model" villages as a new form of luxury living, not understanding the real role.

The party has noted that Burundi courts have for long been swamped in cases brought by quarrelling landowners and tenants, for peasants here are ready to do almost anything legally in order to get possession of a plot of land, however arid.

Foreign advisers here see that peasants in the model villages just do not reason why they should walk several kilometres to work on the village crop when in their old homes the fields were just outside the front door.

The present regime abolished a head tax which was a heavy burden for peasants in the old days--the tax was levied on the size of the crop.

Absentee Landlords

For this reason, peasants have for ages hidden a portion of their bean crop, for instance, so that although the tax has been abolished the state still does not know the country's real production of this staple food.

In June 1977 the Government took action against absentee landlords, returning the land to those who worked on it. It was probably the major reform carried out so far in Burundi.

Poor Upkeep

Nevertheless, the Government is still facing many difficulties.

In 1980 there was a catastrophic coffee crop, the country's major foreign currency-earner, when production slumped by 40 percent.

One reason was bad weather, but the poor upkeep of plantations was also to blame. Tea production was also badly hit.

Cattle rearing is slumping--Burundi has an estimated 800,000 head.

President Baganza said recently: "We can at present produce enough food for our needs."

But observers wonder for how long this will continue. (AFP)

CSO: 4700-267

DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSPORTATION DETAILED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3336, 6 Jul 81 pp 1558-1559

[Text]

Like a contagious disease, Tanzania's sick economy is beginning to undermine the health of its landlocked western neighbour Burundi, which is encountering increasing difficulties in moving its exports and imports, AFP reports.

Separated from the Atlantic coast by 2,000kms. (1,250 miles) of Equatorial Africa, much of it thick forest, Burundi depends on lake traff. and an ageing railway line for its overland link to the Indian Ocean 1,250kms. (780 miles) away to the east at Dar-es-Salaam.

The railway, from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, was constructed by Imperial Germany at the turn of the century and is now on its last legs. From Kigoma, imports are transferred to a lake steamer and sailed north to the Burundi capital Bujumbura some 200kms. (125 miles) away.

A recent report drawn up by Burundi's only political party UPRONA, complains that sometimes more than a year goes by before goods ordered abroad actually arrive in the country. Deliveries of fuel and cement were recently interrupted for several weeks.

Kigoma used to handle 6,000 tons of freight each month, but this has been halved. The reasons for this drop are easy to find — old-fashioned cranes, power cuts, lack of godowns (warehouses). Sometimes it can take a couple of months to discharge and reload one of the small lake barges, and the only crane that can handle containers is operated by hand.

The ships are hardly any younger than the railway. Most of them were launched in the 1920s, and one of them, the *Liemba*, is an old German steamer sunk during the First World war and then salvaged.

At the other end of the line, at Dar-es-Salaam, a combination of congestion, corruption, theft and lack of storage facilities does nothing to solve the problem.

Two weeks ago Burundi was to start shipping out this year's 28,000-ton harvest of its vital cash crop, coffee. The director of the port of Bujumbura said he hoped that both sides would "make the necessary arrangements."

Following 18 months of dithering, Tanzania and the European Development Fund have just signed an agreement covering the modernisation of Kigoma port. Moreover, a 350-ton French-financed container ship is being assembled at Bujumbura. "Everything should start working within the next 20 years," Burundi Foreign Trade Minister, M. Antoine Nyankiye commented dryly.

Meanwhile Burundi's monthly exports and imports total 13,000 tons, four times more than can be handled by the "Tanzania connection." There are only two other possibilities, air or along 1,800kms. (1,125 miles) of road through Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya to East Africa's largest port, Mombasa.

Already the Government has started importing fuel this way, but the roads are not so good and the traffic has to transit through three other countries. Obviously this puts up the cost. Rail freight averages about $67 a ton, road frieght works out at $245 a ton. Petrol, which carries very little tax, costs $1.2 per litre at the pump.

Step by step, inflation moves along the line from imported goods to local products. A tube of toothpaste costs $2.70.

Air freight is probably the solution, so long as goods are not too heavy, and a new tea factory is being flown in bit by bit.

Like the airport at Kigali, capital of neighbouring Rwanda, Bujumbura's runway is being extended to receive the latest jumbos. The trouble is that work at Kigali has almost finished, and Air France and Sabena, the two European companies which serve the region, will be using Boeing 747s and DC10s from the end of the month. But they will not be able to land at Bujumbura for several more months.

CSO: 4700/235

OIL REVENUES USED TO DEVELOP AGRICULTURE

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 23 Jun 81 p 8

[Text] While most of the countries of West Africa are experiencing some economic difficulties, particularly because of hydrocarbon imports, Cameroon seems to be getting the most it can from the petroleum godsend.

Since the first petroleum discovery in 1978, Cameroon has been experiencing a record economic growth of 6 percent per year. And according to some financial experts, this growth could be even greater.

Currency reserves rose from $52 million in 1978 (1 dollar = 5.7 French francs) to $194 million last year. The state budget increased by 31.8 percent in relation to the previous year, and is expected to increase by 26 percent fro the 1981-1982 fiscal year.

The revenues which Cameroon has lost from its traditional exports, coffee and cocoa, it has largely recovered thanks to the sale of its petroleum.

This situation, however, has not made the Cameroonian authorities "lose their heads," as they do not wish to depend only on oil. Thus, in contrast to its oil-producing neighbors, Nigeria and Gabon, Cameroon is devoting a large part of its oil revenues to the development of its agriculture.

Indeed, the marketing of coffee, cocoa and even bananas is experiencing difficulties on international markets, but Yaounda estimates that the crisis is temporary and that oil will make it possible to go through this bad period without too much difficulty.

Modest in 1978, only 800,000 tons, Cameroon's oil production should reach 4 million tons this year, while internal consumption is scarcely 1.5 million tons per year.

Five oil companies are on site: the American companies Pecten, Mobil and Gulf Oil, and the French, Elf-Serepca and Total. But all are in association with the national oil company, which holds 60 percent of the shares in the oilfields.

The immediate effect of this economic boom has been to attract, among others, foreign banks, whose number rose from four, 3 years ago, to seven today. It follows, however, that this boom brings with it the classic consequence of this type of development: a high rate of inflation, 15 percent according to the experts, and a considerable rural exodus, this despite the government's efforts to combat these constraints.

9434
CSO: 4719/131

BRIEFS

CALM AT NIGERIAN BORDER--Yaounde--"All is calm along the entire Cameroon-Nigeria frontier," affirmed President Ahmadou Ahidjo in an interview published on 7 July by the daily newspaper CAMEROON TRIBUNE. The chief of the Cameroonian state, moreover, denied the news bulletins from foreign radio stations reporting confrontations on the Nigerian-Cameroonian frontier and affirmed that "if there might be hostilities one day, it would in no way be on Cameroon's initiative." Replying to a question on the incident of last 16 May (LE CONTINENT of 21 May) between elements of the Cameroonian and Nigerian armed forces, which had caused five deaths on the Nigerian side, President Ajidjo recalled that his country had expressed its regrets to the Lagos authorities and to the victims' families and had proposed the setting up of a joint committee to verify the facts, making it possible to clarify the matter and to draw conclusions. He indicated, in this regard, that a certain number of chiefs of state had proposed mediation for the peaceful settlement of this incident, but that the Nigerian Government had preferred to submit it to the OAU. This matter, moreover, is the official reason given by the Nigerian president, Shehe Shagari, for his refusal to participate in the last Nairobi summit, which recommended the formation of a five-country committee to mediate between the two states. "This proposal was not approved by the Nigerian party," stated Mr Ahidjo, who concluded: "We are always ready to cooperate in any initiative intended to shed light on this incident." [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 9 Jul 81 p 4] 9434

CSO: 4719/131

REVOLUTION FETE ENDS: PRESIDENTS INTERVIEWED

AB021544 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The festivities marking the 13th anniversary of the Congolese Revolution ended last night. The closing event was the cocktail party held yesterday evening at the Palais Du Peuple by the Congolese presidential couple. The celebration of the 13th anniversary of the 31 July revolution was marked particularly by the inauguration yesterday morning of the Marien Ngouabi Mausoleum at the Supreme Sacrifice Square facing the Marien Ngouabi Museum.

Their excellencies Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, David Dacko of the CAR, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos of Angola and Goukouni Oueddei of Chad attended this ceremony whose solemn and brilliant success served to strengthen the esteem and respect that the Congolese have for their immortal leader, Major Marien Ngouabi after the inauguration of the Masoleum the chairman of the central committee of the Congolese Labor Party, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, flanked by his distinguished guests--the heads of state of Central Africa--and members of the National Political Leadership performed in the afternoon the closing ceremony of the national cultural festival at revolution stadium.

To crown the festivities the Congolese presidential couple held a cocktail party in the garden of the Palais Du Peuple, thus closing the ceremonies marking the 13th anniversary of the Congolese revolution. The distinguished guests of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso have already left the country. Presidents Mobutu and Eduardo dos Santos left last night at 1700 and 2000 respectively. Presidents David Dacko and Goukouni Queddei left his morning.

Before leaving Brazzaville, President Dacko gave his impressions about the festivities marking the 13th anniversary of the Congolese revolution to Adrien Honore Nguemie. He also refuted allegations that Congo and the CAR are at loggerheads.

[QUESTION] Mr President, during the celebration of the 13th anniversary of 31 July you had talks with your brother and friend, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso. I think your discussions mainly concerned the future of our continent, Africa and particularly Central Africa. Mr President, can you tell us the topic of your discussions?

[ANSWER] On behalf of my delegation I would like first of all to thank President Sassou-Nguesso and the Congolese people for inviting us to attend the inauguration

of the Marien Ngoubi Mausoleum which will keep alive the memory of Marien Ngouabi and immortalize him. We have learned a great deal from this inauguration.

We discussed the situation in Central Africa as well as the relations between our two countries. To tell you the truth there is no problem between us--neither between the two countries nor between their heads of state. [Passage indistinct] Tfhere are CAR citizens here in Brazzaville just as there are Congolese citizens in Bangui. [Passage indistinct] [End recording]

For his part, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso in reply to a question by one of our colleagues from Radio Bangui also reaffirmed the good relations between the CAR and Congo.

[begin recording] [Question indistinct]

[ANSWER] I think it would be an exaggeration to talk of problems between the CAR and Congo. As you know some events recently took place in Bangui which were variously interpreted [words indistinct]. President Dacko's presence in Brazzaville proves that there are really no problems.

The last head of state to leave Brazzaville, President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad told Adrien Honore Nguemie that he took the opportunity of his stay in Brazzaville to meet his central African counterparts with whom he discussed the situation in his country.

I took advantage of my visit to meet President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the CAR president, President Mobutu Sese Seko and President Eduardo dos Santos to whom I explained the development of the situation in Chad and I also asked them to give moral, political and material support to our government and country to help it overcome its present difficulties. I have noted encouraging reactions from my brothers who promised their lasting support for the Chadian people.

CSO: 4719/221

DECREE GRANTING PARDON ON ANNIVERSARY

AB302013 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Decree No 210 of 29 July, granting pardon on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the coup of freedom.

In commemoration of the 2d anniversary of the coup of freedom--which represents to all the inhabitants of Equatorial Guinea social, cultural and economic liberation--the Supreme Military Council desires to impart the joy of this date to all Guinean homes without exception and to the homes of those who because of criminal circumstances or social maladjustment are separated from their beloved ones who are imprisoned in the penitentaries of the republic.

Motivated by the humanitarian spirit which has always characterized the actions of the government of the Supreme Military Council, always respectful of the inalienable rights of the citizen, by virtue of the powers vested in me under article 9, paragraph 11 of decree law No 3 of 1980, of 12 March, I hereby declare:

Article 1--Full pardon is granted to prisoners who have committed common law, penal or military offenses from 13 August to the present date, provided the sentences given do not exceed the period of 2 years.

Article 2--For prisoners convicted of offenses under the aforementioned article [word indistinct], partial pardon is granted on the following terms:

a) for those sentenced for up to 6 years, 3/4ths of the term;

b) for those with prison sentences of more than 6 years but less than 12, 1/2 of the prison term;

c) for those sentenced to more than 12 years but less than 20, 1/4th of the sentence;

d) for those sentenced to more than 20 years, 1/6th of the term.

Article 3--The advantages granted under the present decree shall not be applicable to:

1) recidivists and those sentenced more than once;

2) those convicted of robbery;

3) defaulters who do not present themselves before the court [words indistinct] within the period of 30 days of the date of publication of this decree;

4) those sentenced for crimes against the security of the state, national security and territorial integrity.

Article 4--The pardon of sentences will apply in the same manner--totally or partially--to [word indistinct] sentences except in the case of total disqualification and withdrawal of driver's license [word indistinct].

Whenever a prison term covers various sentences for different offenses, the pardon will be applicable to each of the sentences separately.

CSO: 4748/8

BUDGET REVEALS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION HITS 30-YEAR LOW

London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Jul 81 pp 1672-73

[Text]

AS IS USUALLY the case with budgets, the most pertinent part of the Budget presented to The Gambia's House of Parliament by Mr. Saihou Sulayman Sabally, the Minister of Finance and Trade, last month came towards the end, when he announced tax increases to raise another D18.2m.

Mr. Sabally himself said: "Never before has government attempted to raise additional revenue of such magnitude in any one year. This development is dictated by need to generate adequate resources to meet the requirements of the state, thereby minimising the probable occasions of recourse to bank-lending. Given the economic problems facing most countries in the world today it becomes imperative for governments to tidy up their financial affairs and strenuously eschew deficit financing which would only serve to exacerbate an already difficult and delicate situation".

With this sort of philosophy behind The Gambia's Ministry of Finance, it is hardly surprising that earlier in his speech Mr. Sabally had been able to say: "Honourable Members will be happy to hear that the International Monetary Fund has expressed appreciation of our approach . . . and commended us for our composure in a difficult situation". That passage came just after the minister had announced approval by the IMF of a drawing of some D20m. under the IMF's Compensatory Financing Facility.

The minister also gave warning that "there will be an all-out drive to collect promptly all revenue due to the government and at the same time efforts at expenditure control will be intensified". He had already referred earlier to his speech to the matter of public spending.

"Perhaps it is appropriate," Mr. Sabally said, "to sound a note of warning to people in the Public Service, i.e., the Civil Service, public corporations and local government institutions. I want to make it abundantly clear that no carelessness or indifference in the management of public funds will be tolerated.

"The matter of excess or unauthorised expenditure will be dealt with firmly and promptly and appropriate sanctions will be applied.

"It is also necessary for spending officials to ensure that prices quoted on LPO's in respect of minor purchases, not requiring Tender Board approval, are reasonable. The evidence available seems to suggest that some spending officers are indifferent about prices and quality when purchases are made on behalf of government.

"This is a bad attitude that has to change. Negligence in this area will be treated as a serious default for which appropriate sanctions will be imposed.

"Last year, my predecessor made an appeal to all people of goodwill to help in the fight against 'white collar' crimes. I am pleased to say that there has been some favourable response. Indeed, some useful information, leading to the detection and apprehension of wrongdoers, has been volunteered from time to time.

"I would want the Gambian public at large to be more alive to its civic responsibility in the area of the detection and prevention of crime and I would make a plea for continued co-operation with the authorities and the law enforcement agencies in this important matter."

After announcing the increases in taxes Mr. Sabally then offered a prospect of some cheer, saying that because of the impact which his new taxes would have on price levels — he warned traders not to increase prices improperly and said that anybody caught profiteering would be liable to lose his trading licence — the government had decided "to review salaries and allowances. Hopefully, the necessary adjustments will be affected in the course of the next financial year."

Estimated revenue for the 1981-82 financial year is D100,569,000, estimated expenditure is D92,184,720 which predicates an estimated surplus of D8,384,280 for the year. As a result the Consolidated Revenue Fund is expected to be D13,045,171 by July 1, 1982.

Receipts by the Development Fund in 1981-82 are estimated to

reach D68,156,000. This will come mainly from external loans and grants and a transfer of D2m. from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Total development expenditure for the year is projected at D70,899,500.

Mr. Sabally had begun his budget speech by setting the economic scene in which The Gambia finds itself, and a very informative and lucid exposition it was. After sketching in the international background, he turned to the domestic position.

"Economic activity in The Gambia suffered a severe setback for the second consecutive year in 1980-81. Just as in 1979-80 agricultural production declined further and slumped to the lowest level in 30 years in the fiscal year just ended. The extreme low level of agricultural production was mainly due to the highly erratic rain fall during 1980 which had had a very adverse effect on the germination and growth of crops. The prevalence of insects and pests also caused considerable damage to cereal crops in several areas.

"The severe decline in groundnut production had an extremely adverse effect on the whole economy through a sharp decline in foreign exchange earnings during the year under review." Groundnut deliveries to The Gambia Produce Marketing Board this year were only 45,000 tonnes, which is 30 per cent below last year and nearly 60 per cent below the average of the past four years, which have not been good.

Per capita income

Gross Domestic Product for 1980-81, at current prices, is tentatively estimated at D399.3m. compared with D412.6m. for 1979-80, the figures on a *per capita* basis are D655.75 for 1980-81 compared with D695.70 in 1979-80. It may well have been the result of this fall in GDP that savings deposits rose by only 8 per cent from March, 1980, to March, 1981, although interest rates paid on such deposits went up by 2 per cent in January, 1980.

Visible external trade in 1980-81 was D331m. compared with D373.4m. the year before. Exports fell from D83.1m. to D52.8m., while imports came down from D290.4m. to D278.2m., unit value of imports was estimated to have gone up 10 per cent, the bill for petroleum products rose nearly 56 per cent. This produced a record visible trade gap of D225.4m. (compared with D207.3m. in 1979-80). Mr Sabally commented: "This calls for a more judicious use of our foreign exchange earnings, especially as regards certain classes of imports and I am to state that the necessary corrective measures have been set in motion."

Although the decline in economic activity generally, based on the disappointing outurn of the agricultural sector which is the mainspring of The Gambian economy, led to a fall in unemployment, the rate of inflation for the year was kept to single figures, unlike the rates obtaining in many other African countries and most industrialised countries; unfortunately a large part of the inflationary pressure came from increases in the "flood" and "fuels" sectors.

During the year some 21,000 hectares of rainfed and swamp rice were planted, yielding about 21,000 tonnes of paddy while irrigated rice did well, producing about 12,000 tonnes. Cotton was a disappointing crop, with 3,500 hectares planted but only about 2,500 hectares producing satisfactorily and the average yield dropping to 608kg. a hectare compared with 904kg. per hectare in the 1979-80 year. As, however, there are hopes that cotton will become a useful export crop in addition to groundnuts, the government intends to continue expansion and development plans.

Livestock sales in 1979-80 totalled D2.3m. of which D1.5m. were export earnings. The 1980-81 earnings are expected to be about D1.3m. The Livestock Marketing Board has signed an agreement to supply Nigeria with 5,000 breeding cattle over the next five years. Sales of skins and hides, a by-product of animal sales, brought in D370,000 while fishery fees earned nearly D450,000 and with various reorganisation schemes under way are expected to provide more in future.

CSO: 4700/285

RAWLINGS' CONTINUED POPULARITY ANALYZED

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English 26 Jun-9 Jul 81 pp 166, 167

[Article by Kwame Karikari]

[Excerpts]

"A lot of people who don't like June 4 are going to lose sleep tonight," said Mr. Tsatsu Tsikata, speaking on June 5 at a symposium-turned-rally at the Accra Community Centre marking the second anniversary of the June 4 soldiers' uprising from whose shocks some may not yet have recovered, the thought of which still makes some tremble and fret, and whose mass liberatory promise still draws thousands to Jerry J. Rawlings, its leader and its symbol. And many must have been those who had nightmares that night as, well over an hour and a half after the event, a crowd of over 300 from the thousands present at the rally could still be heard singing and chanting, and be seen marching from the High Street, then along the Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, to the Circle where they ended. Nothing violent, and no accident occured. Tsatsu Tsikata — reportedly a last-minute stand-in for Rev. Father Damoah, a priest whose temporal concerns fittingly qualify him as Ghana's "liberation theologian", spoke after Mr. K. B. Asante of the Social Democratic Party, and Mr. B. D. D. Asamoah a former top civil servant "forced to retire for his stance against corruption."

Seeing Nothing and Hearing Nothing

They all spoke, a prelude to the man for whom some 6-9,000 had waited hours before schedule, and packed the hall, the roofs, the courtyard and the front lawns of the Community Centre: Jerry J. Rawlings. The crowd this year was thinner than at last year's anniversary. But that is no indication that Rawlings' popularity had waned, or the memory of June 4 lost. Far from it. The day before, virtually the whole of adult Koforidua had gathered to hear Rawlings. The event fizzled out. Authorities of the Eastern Regional capital would not make Rawlings speak: the organizers of the event allegedly had no permit. Yet, slamming the gates on Rawlings' face, believing that will stop people from identifying with what he stands for, amounts precisely to seeing nothing,, hearing nothing, and saying nothing of the actual feelings and yearnings of the millions of the faceless, nameless masses. For, this man says nothing fundamentally new — all he does is articulate and express boldly, critically and acutely exactly what the millions believe, say and feel everyday.

So, when amid some ten minutes of excitement heralding the youthful hero, Rawlings mounted the make-shift platform atop a Bedford bus, he was there not so much to "incite", as to simply reflect for the masses, mirror for them, what they themselves encounter and know from their daily experiences, and what most mainstream politicians dismiss, ignore, or simply don't see. It is this unmistakably microscopic detailing of the "ordinary man's" real life conditions that endears him to the masses, and that partly threatens those who would rather believe

that without a "leader", "an instigator", the masses would lose awareness of their daily plight. This is what distances Rawlings from anything resembling a demagogue. It is the complete absence of "revolutionary rhetoric" and "sloganeering" from his lucid, down-to-earth public speeches that makes him convincing. For, he minces no words, mumbles no facts and confuses no audience — even if he sometimes lacks the high-falutin theoretical abstractions so appealing to, say, a Legon university audience. If Rawlings was loved by all, he would be irrelevant. He has been, and still is, in the eye of the storm of the class struggles in Ghana since May 15, 1979.

Restating Well-Known Facts

Rawlings, for those who have carefully followed and studied his public speeches, is no rabble rouser. That and the fact that he is not an ambitious man who intends to capitalize on his genuine popularity to cause havoc for his successor regime, must be a blessing for those who crave stability most. What worries him is that the fundamental basis of ensuring stability and the workability of a democratic constitution is not being strengthened.

Rawlings, like every popular hero of the masses, stands to be vilified. Quite a number of people — from all classes — would wish that he headed a party for 1983. And feeding on this genuine wish, and in a manner resembling the findings of a 1978 US Congressional Committee hearing that the intelligence community fed false (mis)information into both Third World and Western media, some private papers had unleashed a campaign that Rawlings would form and lead a party. That, according to Rawlings, was a trick to get people to register to avert a near spontaneous boycott of the registration exercise. And he denied flatly that he would lead or form a party for 1983. "Don't get tricked," he said. For, "the media have been used to invent and spread lie upop lie — there are newspapers which fill their pages with nothing else." It is, he said, because of the distortion of his statements, by much of the media, why he repeated at the June 5 rally, President John F. Kennedy's statement he had read a day earlier at the press conference, significant words to the wise, that: "Those who make a peaceful revolution impossible, make a violent revolution inevitable." Rawlings wasn't threatening "bloodsheds", "firing squads" or "fires next time". His whole rally was a restatement of facts well known, and actully lived, by the countless masses of Ghana.

CSO: 4700/272

MATERIAL INCENTIVES SEEN NEEDED TO IMPROVE ECONOMY

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English 26 Jun-9 Jul 81 pp 145, 146

[Editorial: "Material Incentives and the Economy"]

[Text]

'The lesson of history is that society does not learn from the lessons of history'. In the Limann administration's choice of economic policies, how long must this cynical view continue to find justification ? The response of the present government to our numerous economic problems has been to exhort us to work hard, to trade less and to produce more. As in the recent past, under the military, moral exhortation rather than the provision of economic incentives forms the cornerstone of economic policies.

The fostering of pro-social behaviour is a laudable goal, but we must not be starry-eyed about its limitations in the economic sphere. To harp on socially-oriented economic behaviour and expect sustainable results is to fly in the face of all economic history. The self-proclaimed socialist states — Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, China and, most recently, Poland — have, one after the other, instituted their various economic reform movements. These countries have realized that if increased production is not to be an ever receding goal, then, after a degree, moral incentives must give way to material incentives.

The basic problem of the Ghanaian economy, as various correspondents have emphasised for some time now in the columns of the **Legon Observer,** is that of production. The history of Ghana as well as of other countries demonstrates that the best approach to the solution of the production problem is to assign a major role for economic incentives. Such incentives need to be tempered and leavened with social and economic regulations and institutional arrangements that will, at the same time, help to meet important social goals, such as social equity and the gradual satisfaction of the most important basic needs of all citizens.

Surely, the Limann administration is not ignorant of this basic fact. But does the administration have an economic vision for Ghana? Or does it truly believe the fiction that Ghana's economic problems are entirely the result of international economic trends? Or does it simply lack the courage to initiate the economic reforms that are so clearly overdue? If it is fear that is inhibiting the administration, we of the **Legon Observer** would like to ask who it is afraid of? Who, in our society, is afraid of an economic reform movement that will actually get the economy moving and spur the production process?

Certainly not consumers: for it would ultimately bring prices down. Not producers: for it would mean that production will become profitable once more. Not farmers: for their return too will increase. Not exporters; for their rewards too will rise. Not workers: for greater production will increase employment and wages. Who, then, is afraid? Only the traders, smugglers and recipients of import licenses could possibly fear such a reform since they are the only beneficiaries of the present economic order. If this is so, are we right in presuming that the Limann government is an administration that is committed only to protecting the interests of these parasitic groups? However powerful these groups may be, the President surely can count on the full support of the people of Ghana in an attempt to initiate an economic reform movement that can get the economy moving, and moving quickly. This is what the people have been yearning for in the past decade or so.

What then should the Limann government do to gear incentives to production? In a variety of ways, the returns to all forms of production must be increased to outstrip the returns to all forms of trading. However, that is only a necessary step: it is not sufficient. The second major economic problem faced by Ghana is the extreme shortage of foreign exchange. Ways must be found to increase the availability of foreign exchange. Since the supply of foreign exchange can, ultimately, only be increased by increasing exports, all exports (notably cocoa) must be made more profitable for producers. The persistence of smuggling is testimony to the potential for increasing the supply of foreign exchange to the government, not to mention the contribution that could come from increased production if exports were to be made more profitable for cocoa farmers. If policies along the lines suggested below are adopted to increase exports then recourse to foreign loans in the short-run is not only possible but highly advisable. As surely as charity must begin at home, foreign investors, despite their paltry credits and promises, decide on a wait-and-see attitude until they have evidence that we have a clear and viable economic strategy and a sense of political direction. If we are fooled by their civility, and the Limann administration also decides to wait to see the next move of foreign investors, then, as a people we are destined to wait interminably.

Thirdly, and finally, to encourage the growth of production, a way must be found to increase the rewards for hard work and discipline. While decreasing the profitability of trade and imports and redirecting efforts towards production and exports, one must be keenly aware of the existence of a tremendous problem of morale among wage and salary earners in our society. Through a decade of unimaginably high rates of inflation, while traders, importers and all manner of middlemen have made huge unwarranted fortunes over and over again, the purchasing power of wage and salary earners has fallen drastically. Production can take off if the problem of apathy is tackled through material incentives. It is only in this way that the purchasing power of this social group will be restored; and equity demands that this be done, and done quickly.

If the Limann administration is to get the economy moving it should re-orient incentives towards production. This can be done by rendering material incentives in production, in exporting, and rewards for hard work greater than the returns to trading, importing and indiscipline. At the same time important social objectives must be met. How all this can actually be done is a technical issue which the government's technicians can easily determine. Certainly, the recent economic history of the more successful small, export-oriented developing countries such as Korea, Colombia and Malaysia is instructive.

We of the **Legon Observer** would like the President to know in no uncertain terms that if he wants to get the economy moving, and moving now, then, he has to institute a programme aimed at increasing production through greater material incentives along the lines suggested above. Ghanaians will support such a programme if they have good reasons to believe that the beneficiaries will be consumers, producers, farmers, exporters and workers, and the losers will be those who have made fortunes over the past decade.

CSO: 4700/272

BRIEFS

NEW PARTY--National Progressive Party (NPP) or National Unity Party (NUP) may be the name of the party to come out of the merger of the five minority parties. The symbol may be a hoe and a cutlass crossed. The proposed names and the symbol are to be approved at a meeting of the leaders next week. Alhaji Dr Abubakar Al-Hassan, chairman of the working committee set up to draw up a constitution and manifesto and to choose the colour, and symbol for the new party, disclosed this to the parliamentary press in Accra yesterday. Dr Al-Hassan hoped it would be ready before the weekend. The constitution, he said, was virtually ready for presentation to the leaders next Thursday. Meanwhile, each of the parties had been asked to nominate three candidates out of whom the leader would be chosen by the college. One of the nominees from each party would be a person who did not contest the 1979 Presidential Elections. [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 16 Jul 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/272

PRIVATE INDUSTRIALIST INAUGURATES BAKERY, CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Jun 81 p 3

[Excerpts] The "African Bakery" belonging to Mateus Sanha was inaugurated last Friday in the presence of Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira (Nino), president of the Council of the Revolution as guest of honor. This industrial unit is equipped with brand new Italian machines costing 4,401,715 pesos. The firm spent 4,228,000 pesos to remodel the installation. It has two ovens that can produce 450 kilos of bread per hour and uses gasoil or wood. The owner of the bakery announced that he is already studying the prospects for the future production of pasta and the establishment of a cafe.

Mateus Sanha said that "we believe that these initiatives will serve the interests of the people. We need the support of the authorities to import raw materials so as to avoid the paralyzation of the installation."

Minister of Commerce, Fisheries and Artisans Joseph Turpin, also present at the ceremony, stated: "The Ministry of Commerce, guided by the decisions that the government will soon adopt the field of trade, will do everything in its power to help businessmen to improve their work for the benefit of the Guinean nation."

Simultaneously with the inauguration of the African Bakery, the new administrative offices of the African Construction Company were also inaugurated in the same building. This civil construction company, also belonging to industrialist Mateus Sanha, was estabished in 1979 and had originally met with a number of difficulties because of a lack of office facilities and construction materials on the national market.

The availability of construction materials should progressively improve. During a recent meeting between the Ministry of Public Works and national contractors, this state organism promised to guarantee the importation of such materials.

CSO: 4728/83

BRIEFS

NO AID TO GAMBIAN COUPISTS--Lisbon, 31 Jul (AFP)--Guinea-Bissau will not accede to the request for help by the authors of the coup d'etat in Gambia because of Guinea's principle of non-interference in other countries' affairs, said its ambassador here, Leonel Vieira. The Gambian leftwingers who took over power yesterday appealed to the Soviet Union, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau for assistance in resisting forces from neighboring Senegal. The latter entered Gambia at the request of Gambia's overthrown president, Sir Dawda Jawara. [Text] [NC312301 Paris AFP in English 2256 GMT 31 Jul 81]

'ANG'-'ANOP' COOPERATION AGREEMENT--A cooperation agreement was signed the day before yesterday between the ANG (GUINEA-BISSAU NEWS AGENCY) and the ANOP (PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY). The two agencies agreed to exchange information on their respective countries, to be used later at an international level. The two parties promised to proceed to periodic air mail exchanges of photos that reflect the realities of the two countries, with special importance given to Africa. The agreement also includes the exchange of news items, thus establishing a line of contact between Portugal and Guinea-Bissau, with the work to be carried out by ANOP. Moreover, ANOP agreed to receive ANG journalists for training in Portugal or its branches abroad. In turn, ANG will receive in Bissau ANOP journalists and technicians, who will hold conferences and direct training seminars or just make study visits. The present agreement, which is valid for the period 1981-1982, will be tacitly renewed every year unless one of the parties gives notice of its intention to withdraw at least 3 months in advance. ANG was by represented Antonio Oscar Barbose, while ANOP was represented by information director Jose Manual Barroso. [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Jun 81 p 2]

CSO: 4728/83

MATTHEWS REFLECTS ON OAU SUMMIT MEETING

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 3 Jul 81 p 2

[Text]

Liberian Foreign Minister G. Baccus Matthews, who made his debut on the OAU's stage of action at the 17th. OAU summit in Sierra Leone last year, returned from Nairobi recently where he was part of the 20-man Liberian delegation to the 18th OAU summit of Heads of State and governments.

This year summit was rather interesting. There was the Nigerian-Camerounian border issue which led to the Nigerian President's absence from the summit after the issue was not listed for discussion; the serious pre-summit, behind - the - scene moves to debar Tripoli from hosting next year OAU; the charter on human rights in Africa; the western Saharan conflict, and the Southern African Liberation struggle.

Home - ward bound, and aboard the Air Liberia 737 jet Aircraft while in transit at Kaduna International Airport, nothern Nigeria, Minister Matthews discussed with New Liberian Executive Editor about the 18th OAU Summit.

HIGHLIGHTS

Minister Matthews pointed to Liberia's representation, "Doe's maiden attendance", as one of the main highlights of concern to Liberia, especially that he could deliver what constitutes a policy paper outlining both the inevitability of change in Liberia and the reflection of continuity as regards Liberia's policy on major issues of concern to Africa - Namibia, South Africa, Chad and the Western Sahara.

THE OAU's GOOD OFFICES COMMISSION responsible for resolving the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia, among others, is to study the issue and report before the next ordinary session of council of Ministers in Addis Ababa next February.

For many years Liberia has served on the commission, and played a significantly contributive role toward the settlements of conflicts. The Liberian Foreign Minister said that during the OAU GOOD OFFICES COMMISSION meeting in Lagos, Nigeria last year, Liberia was one of the

major contenders for a resolution which would ensure that there can be some speedy avenue toward resolving the problems between Ethiopia and Somalia.

However, he recalled with regrets, that the Somalis were not happy with the resolution, and they believed that Liberia had played a role in propagandizing a resolution which was not in their interest."Ofcourse, we were engaged in an exercise of objectivety," Minister Matthews said, pointing out that all the issues from both sides were considered, and the resolution reflected the interest of the OAU and African Continent.

Commenting on Liberia's current stature in African Affairs as compared to the past, the Minister gave assurance that Liberia's role as a mediator and conciliator is still functional On the international scene, Liberia plays a role that eminates from the LIBERIAN EXPERIENCE. "In meetings we tend to be very good operatives in corridors," Matthews said. Of late, Liberia has tried to play a role that will be acceptable, while restricting itself in most instances towards trying to develop a concensus on an issue long before it comes on the floor.

This, the Minister said, is the role in which Liberia has been most effective recently, and thereby retaining the confidence of a good number of those who have seen Liberia play this role in the past.

WESTERN SAHARA

Minister Matthews sees Mo occo's commitment toward holding a referendum in the Western Sahara as a major step toward resolving the conflict in that area. Interestingly, King Hassan who has been absent from OAU summits for quite some time attended the Nairobi summit, during which his country conceeded to the OAU's position that the people of the Western Sahara should determine their own destiny. The options now open to them are that they either choose to become independent or to align themselves in a confederation with Morocco, and become an integral part of that country.

LIBYA: O A U '82

Liberia was among the many who formed the silent majority that led to Libya's victory in the headed debate spear - headed by Ghana and Egypt against Tripoli being the next venue of the OAU. "We reserved our opinions", Minister Matthews said. He considers the hosting by Libya of the OAU summit as "a good thing for the organization and for Africa in general."

The Minister is convinced that the Libyans are now constrained to engage in significant fence mending "if indeed they wish to have a number of Heads of State to attend the Tripoli summit.

Unlike opinion expressed by the Sudan to the effect that the Tripoli Summit will be a "summit of ambassadors", the Liberian Foreign Minister shares the view that the responsibility for hosting the OAU will impose much upon Col.Gadaffi's relationship with sister African states.

"For Gadaffi to be an effective current Chairman,the accusations made against him,if they are true, will have to be resolved,and or clarified; and if many of the things we have heard of Gadaffi and Libyan policies are true, Gadaffi will be constrained to re-examine his conduct if he indeed wishes to be effective," Matthews declared.

He recalls that the Arab League have not had a meeting in Libya for quite some time,because it has not been disposed toward inviting Egypt,on matter which Minister Matthews sees as one of the issues militating against the OAU going to Libya. He is however optimistic that Libya "will take some steps towards reconciling their problem with Cairo."

Having been foreign Minister for a year and three months, Mr. Matthews sums up his views of the OAU: "Interestingly, it is the only political organization on the continental level, encompassing all the peoples of the continent of Africa. The African man was the first

CSO: 4700/281

TIPOTELI SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Jul 81 pp 4-5

[Text]

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We are indeed very happy to welcome you to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs. We remain confident your experience in Liberia will be meaningful Present here with me to meet with you are members of the Senior Staff of this Ministry.

Among the industrialized countries of the world, Japan is the only country which occupies the enviable position of holding canoe and shore in terms of North-South relations. Japan is a highly industrialized country, yet she has a socio-cultural situation which obtains widely within the Third World. Perhaps, it is this socio-cultural factor, more than any other factor, that lays the basis for the strengthening of economic ties between Japan and the Third World, of which Liberia is a part.

We note with interest that the outlook for the Japanese economy reflects a course of steady and stable growth as is indicated in the estimated real growth rate of 5.3% for fiscal year 1981. It is in fact useful to observe the four-pointed approach being used to foster such growth: Firstly,economic policy for 1981 is directed toward a steady expansion of domestic demand and assuring steady employment. Domestic consumer spending is expected to rise by 9.9% over the previous year, while private equipment investment is expected to gain 10.7% rise and housing investment 8.5%. Government spending is expected to go up by some 2.6% while mining and industrial production will attain some 5.3% rise. The increase in gainfully employed workers is expected to be about 1.0% while the number of unemployed may drop slightly below the 1980 level.Secondly, emphasis is being placed on stabilizing prices. As a result of an expected decline in external factors that have pushed up wholesale prices in the past, the in-

crease in wholesale prices is expected to slow down, dropping by about 4.1%. Japanese authorities report that prices are stabilizing as a result of which their increase may be around 5.5%. Thirdly, Japan is securing stable sources of energy and efforts are being stepped up to lessen the dependence of the economy on oil. Finally, Japan is endeavoring to fulfil its responsibilities in a manner commensurate with its position in the international community.

We cannot go on looking at Japan's economy without mentioning here its overseas' loans and investments. Japan's overseas economic cooperation fund-pledge amounted to a record $2.9 billion for overseas loans and investment during fiscal year 1980, a 70% increase over fiscal year 1979.

Direct credits to foreign government accounted for $2.8 billion and investments in private projects abroad accounted for $80 million.

At the United Nations sponsored International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa held in Geneva, it is remarkable to note that Japan pledged $20 million in aid to African refugees during the current fiscal year, on top of its ordinary contributions to international bodies, including the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. This includes $5 million to the African Refugee Relief Programme under the United Nations Organization and $15 million in food assistance through the World Food Programme.

In terms of loans that directly relate to Africa, it is pleasing to note that a Japanese consortium of 12 banks, including the Long-term Credit Bank of Japan and 8 life insurance companies, signed a contract in Tokyo with the African Development Bank to extend two loans totalling $75 million.

While we have observed with interest the steady and stable growth of the Japanese economy, it is only fair that we make mention of some of the major structural problems our own economy faces and strategies adopted by the Liberian Government with the view to encouraging the wider participation of Liberians and meaningful investments by foreigners in developing the Liberian economy.

Our analysis of the Liberian economy upon the commencement of the People's Redemption Council Government indicates that the Government inherited a four-pointed set of structural problems:

1. The downward price spiral in the international iron ore market and the exacerbation of the iron ore situation by the energy crisis;
2. The inability of the previous Government to give effective priority to agricultural de-

velopment to compensate for the fall in the relative share of the iron ore sector in gross domestic income;

3. The highly inefficient management of the public sector; and
4. The lack of participation of the masses of the people in economic decision-making.

Against the background of a negative growth rate, our New Government found itself in the midst of chronic underdevelopment which is in effect the manifestation of the structural problems our economy continues to face. While our problems are indeed grave, they are in no way insurmountable. Therefore, our Government has adopted a set of strategies which are consistent with making some modest contribution to minimizing the structural problems over the medium-term. It is most important that we get our economy growing again while maintaining existing employment rates. Top priority is being given to integrated rural development with emphasis on food production. Those foreign investments with a high domestic resource utilization content are being encouraged. Oil exploration and alternative energy search activities figure prominently in the economy. The public sector is being reviewed with the view to making its management efficient. Plans are underway to concretize to the participation of the masses of our people in economic decision-making.

Cooperation between Liberia and Japan dates from November 1971 when a Japanese Government's Economic Mission touring Africa visited Liberia to hold discussions for the purpose of promoting economic relations and friendly ties between Liberia and Japan. In 1973, Liberia and Japan decided to exchange diplomats at Ambassadorial level as an effective means of promoting cooperation between our two countries.

During November 1974, a team of six Japanese officials which included a survey mission from the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) visited Liberia to discuss possibilities of technical and economic cooperation between Japan and Liberia in the fields of Industry, Mining and Power. Consequently, the Government of Japan has been giving two types of assistance, namely, technical and economic assistance to the Government of Liberia. On the technical assistance side, the Government of Japan has provided grants for feasibility studies and surveys, experts, training, fellowships and equipment and on the capital side the Government of Japan has provided loans for investment to finance public development projects whose viability have been predetermined

by appropriate feasibility studies.

The Japanese assistance to Liberia, although quite recent, already spans several sectors of our economy.

The following are the programs and projects receiving technical assistance on a grant basis_

1. The Japan Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency has extended since 1975 invitations to the Government of Liberia to participate in several technical training seminars in Japan. Up to this year, Liberians have been successfully trained in the following areas:
   - Telecommunications
   - Finance and Taxation
   - Port Management and Aid to Navigation
   - Agriculture including post harvest technology, vegetable growing, animal husbandry and irrigation;
   - Woodwork Technology.
2. Financing of the construction of a Maternity Hospital on a totally grant basis.
3. Agricultural equipment supplied for use in the Gbedin Integrated Rice Project which has the following components - irrigation, seed multiplication project, rice cultivation etc. The value of agricultural machinery is 40 million Yen equivalent to US $200,000. A team of JICA officials, is expected in Liberia on the 25th of July to discuss with Ministry of Agriculture officials the final details before implementation of the project.
4. Technical assistance and equipment to the Monrovia Vocational Training Institute which is supervised by the National Youth and Sports Commission.
5. The Government of Japan has officially confirmed the application of Government for a supply of 40 Japanese Volunteer teachers to Liberia to teach mathematics, science and agriculture in specified rural schools throughout the country. The volunteers are expected to arrive early February.

In addition, the Government of Liberia has submitted the following requests to the Government of Japan:

1. Request for Agricultura Machinery and Equipment under the Kennedy Round II (KR 2) Grant Fund under which the Government of Japan provides agricultural equipment and other machinery to boost agricultural production. The items requested were, rice mills and agricultural machinery.
2. Request from Government for the supply of 40,000 metric tons of rice

on a commodity grant scheme.

3. Ministry of Health has requested for several medical personnel in related fields, to teach in medical school and work in hospitals throughout the country.
4. Request for twenty postal vans of different specifications for use by the Ministry of Postal Affairs for improving the efficiency of the Ministry.
5. Request for soft loan to finance telecommunications developmental expansion project submitted by the Managing Director of Liberia Telecommunications Co-operation to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs for onward transmission to the Embassy of Japan.

The Government of Liberia had expressed interest in receiving development loan to finance the construction of infrastructural facilities for the exploitation of the Wologisi Mines. The three projects related to the development of the Wologisi Mines are as follows:

(a) Construction of a monrovia Port Expansion
(b) Construction of the Boololu-Belleh-Yellah Kolahun Road
(c) Construction of a Wologisi town site

Against the background of lack of progress being made to get Japanses investors to effectively commit themselves to the Wologisi Mining Venture, the Government of Liberia expresses the hope that the Government of Japan will spare no efforts in using its good offices to encourage the relevant Japanese investors to support the Wologisi Mining Project.

Your Excellency, we trust that your brief visit with us here at the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs will provide you with relevant information which you can utilize effectively in the fostering of efficient economic co-operation between Japan and Liberia.

CSO: 4700/281

PLANNING MINISTER CALLS FOR CLOSER TIES WITH NIGERIA

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Jul 81 pp 1, 6

[Text]

The need for Liberia to advance economic and technical cooperation among African countries was stressed last Friday by the Planning Minister, Dr. Togba Nah-Tipoteh.

He said in the midst of Liberia's immense financial difficulties and its conventional tendency to look towards the industrialized countries, government must not forget about the great importance of such a cooperation.

Minister Tipoteh made the observation when he discussed with the Nigerian Ambassador to Liberia, Edward Martins, measures that could reactivate the forstering of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

He said studies show that benefits from such cooperation could be considerable, besides the clear social and cultural links they develop.

In the past, draft agreements on economic, scientific, technical and trade had been exchanged between the governments of Liberia and Nigeria.

Minister Tipoteh and Ambassador Martins agreed that concrete steps be taken to review and conclude the agreements which are aimed at improving trade, technical and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Dr. Tipoteh underscored the importance for Nigeria and Liberia to expand economic activities in all areas, including agriculture, industry and trade.

He informed Ambassador Martins that the PRC Government places more emphasis on bilateral ties unlike government of the past.

Dr. Tipoteh spoke of the agreement between Nigeria and Lamco to purchase over $125 million worth of iron ore from Liberia, and said it was a positive sign of cooperation between the two countries.

He later disclosed that government was taking positive measures to launch its Four-Year Development Plan shortly, adding that efforts were being made to ensure that the Liberian plan directly relates to the Lagos Plan of Action, which is the African Plan for Development through collective self-reliance.

For his part, Ambassador Martins said through such economic ties, the Nigerian Government would be willing to explore the possibility of selling crude oil to Liberia.

CSO: 4700/281

RUSSIANS APPEAR INEPT IN LIBERIAN DEALINGS

London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Jul 81 pp 1586-1587

[Article by David Williams: "White Ties and Red Faces"]

[Text]

TO SOVIET officials Liberia has long seemed a little anomalous. Formerly the only independent West African state, it was devoted to capitalism; now revolutionary, at the top at least it is pro-American.

The Soviet regime's original direct contact with West Africa's first republic was in 1956, when Mr. Volkov, President of the Supreme Soviet, was sent to represent the USSR at President Tubman's fourth inauguration, the first to which the Liberians invited the whole world. He was accompanied by an interpreter, almost as tall as Mr. Volkov, a huge and genial man; by a short English-speaking Foreign Ministry man, Mr. Barzakine, who had served in Washington; and by a camera team.

The Russians seemed to be very ignorant both about West Africa and about Liberian customs. I was assured that they had been told about the Liberian rule that white ties and tails were obligatory at some functions, such as the inauguration itself, and morning tail coats at others. But they turned up at the Inauguration conspicuous in dark lounge suits.

At the Inauguration Ball that evening, however, they were white-tied and tailed. Rumour had it that they had been persuaded on the previous day that their hosts would feel offended at their sartorial independence. So they had hastily sent their special aircraft to London. The pilot, with the assistance of their London Embassy, and armed with their measurements, was to fetch suitable apparel from the inexhaustible stocks of Moss Brothers. The aircraft also brought back generous supplies of caviare and vodka, although Liberian hospitality was lavish enough.

What really puzzled the Russians, however, was the presence in Monrovia of the Ghanaian (still Gold Coast) delegation, re 'endent in Kente, led by the impressive Mr. Kojo Botsio. Deceived, as ever, by their own propaganda, Moscow officials, who after his 1951 election victory had denounced Kwame Nkrumah as a stooge of imperialism, had paid no attention to the coming independence of Ghana since, presumably, they reasoned that the British, like themselves, would never really give up a colony. Mr. Botsio, Mr. Edusei and the other Ghanaians in Monrovia, however, bore little resemblance to downtrodden colonials. They convinced the Russians that their country would indeed achieve genuine independence in the following year. Subsequently Mr. Barzakine, to my astonishment, asked me to suggest to him a reading list for West Africa; "we do not seem," he said, "to be very well-briefed on this part of the world."

Hysteria in US newspapers

Although the hysteria in certain American newspapers about this first official Soviet mission to West Africa was ludicrous, it was even taken up by some London newspapers, including the late, and unlamented, *Daily Sketch*. Mr. Volkov told me that he had no time to read such rubbish. But the Russians, entirely legitimately, had decided that it was time that they had a "permanent presence" in West Africa; and since they could not imagine the possibility of independence for any colony (in West Africa or anywhere else), they decided that Liberia, the sole independent state in the area, was the only possible place to establish themselves.

It was, incidentally, at this time that the Belgians, surprisingly, invited an official Soviet mission to the then Belgian Congo — but independence for that territory was not contemplated.

What the Russians made of Mr. Tubman's generous awards of Liberian decorations to foreign millionaires during the inauguration I did not discover; but clearly, as Lenin had long before advised, they were ready to make the best of what was available abroad.

So it was that Mr. Volkov, at a party in the seafront mansion of Mr. Henry Ford Cooper (the Liberian Ambassador in London) which the Russians had rented for their visit — a party for which they had hired the Liberian Frontier Force band under its Italian bandmaster — in a speech welcoming the President, both invited a Liberian parliamentary delegation to visit the Soviet Union and suggested the possibility of a Soviet Embassy in Monrovia. "That," murmured President Tubman to me as I stood next to him, "is one embassy that will never be opened." Nor, in his lifetime, was it.

His administration continued to be deeply hostile to Communism, to prevent students going to Communist countries, and to see Communist influence in any expression of dissent. Nor was Mr. Tubman's attitude dictated by the Americans. He genuinely believed Communism to be evil, although he was prepared to have formal relations with some Communist states. He was, however, a skilled diplomat, and was able to establish cordial relations with Sékou Touré, in spite of Guinea's Eastern European and Chinese connections: he must have enjoyed Sékou Touré's expulsion of the Soviet Ambassador. He certainly regarded Nkrumah's Pan-Africanism as more menacing than Sékou Touré's brand of socialism.

After President Tubman's death in 1971 his successor, Mr. Tolbert, regularised relations with Moscow, visited the USSR and allowed a modest Soviet embassy to be opened in Monrovia. Abandoning Liberia's long-established connection with Taiwan he eventually established relations with Peking, which he visited, and established cordial relations with, for example, Rumania.

The Russians, in any case, profiting from the revised view of West Africa that the contact with the Ghanaians in Monrovia had given them during the inauguration, soon lost interest in Liberia and concentrated on Ghana. Their relations with Dr. Nkrumah were often prickly, but Ghana at least used the language of socialism instead of that of the apostles of the free market. They were later content for their man in Sierra Leone to represent them in Monrovia.

The first one was a pleasant character, with whom I once had a friendly argument in which I tried to persuade him, utterly incredulous though he was, that there were influential people in Liberia to the *right* of President Tubman, of whose efforts to bring hinterland people into the main stream of politics they disapproved.

The first resident Soviet Ambassador in Monrovia was a mild, elderly, man at the end of his diplomatic career. He told me over a leisurely lunch in his Monrovia residence that his career had taken him to Communist countries and to India. So he was delighted to have, at last, this opportunity of studying at first hand the operation of capitalism, of which he had heard so much, in its purest, if that is the right word, form. He doubted if the Soviet Union would be very active in Liberia, but they were anxious to do anything that the Liberians might ask them to do, I remain convinced that he spoke the truth.

Slowly, however, as is the custom of Soviet embassies, this one began to expand, although there had been no corresponding increase in trade or in Soviet assistance to Liberia. Its size in the end was totally out of line with the strength of Liberia's Moscow embassy.

CSO: 4700/299

SHIPPING AGENCY IS FINED OVER SOVIET SHIP INCIDENT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 3 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Napoleon A. Teage]

[Text] A Monrovia based shipping agency, SCANSHIP, has been fined $25,000 by the National Port Authority, for allowing the Soviet cargo vessel, IVAN BELOSTOSKIY, which it represents here, to violate a number of port regulations when it docked at the Freeport June 18.

According to Captain Ernest B. Jones, Jr., NPA Deputy Managing Director for Operation, the ship which was ordered detained by government on June 22 for illegally attempting to load three boxes contained sophisticated communication equipment directly into a waiting Embassy car at the Freeport after it had berthed there on June 18, did violate three of the port's regulations.

He said the crew of the vessel had discharged the three boxes and attempted loading them directly into the car, "but when their attempt was forestalled, due to the intervention of dock workers, the boxes were re-loaded into the vessel without a re-loading manifest." This, Jones said, was the first violation.

He explained that the crew of the BELOSTOSKIY had also failed to channel the cargo (boxes) through the port billing superintendents before attempting to load it directly into the Embassy vehicle that had gone to the port after normal working hours for the boxes.

The second violation, according to Capt Jones, was when the crew of the vessel removed the three boxes containing the communication devices from the pier in the absence of a port stevedore. This violation, he pointed out, was "smuggling of cargo" and is against the port's regulation.

The third offense, Jones told the NEW LIBERIAN Tuesday, was the fact that the Russian vessel crew, 35 in all, had failed to present a stowage plan and hatch list to port officers stating the point of origination of the cargo.

He said it was rare to unload cargo at any port without a manifest stating the port of origination of the cargo and its contents.

Another rare action of the BELOSTOSKIY's crew members, Jones emphasized, was the assault done to a number of port superintendents who had insisted that the cargo go through all necessary port procedures before being allowed to leave the port for its destination.

As a result of the assault, Jones explained, warehouse superintendents have requested guarantee from NPA management, which in turn has assured them of protection against the re-occurrence of such incidents.

Already, Capt Jones said, a series of communications have been going on between NPA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and shipping agencies regarding the rigid enforcement of port regulations.

He explained that the Foreign Ministry has also been informed that effective immediately, all diplomatic goods would have to be channeled through that Ministry whenever they arrived at the Freeport.

"Diplomats will not be allowed on the pier anymore," Jones said, explaining that this measure will ensure against the re-occurrence of the Soviet incident recently, when the ship's crew jumped into a scuffle with the port workers over "diplomatic" cargo.

CSO: 4700/281

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SUDAN--Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews has announced that Liberia and Sudan have agreed to cooperate in areas of education, commerce, information, security, agriculture and administration. This was announced in the joint communique signed by the Heads of State of the two countries at the end of Master Sgt Doe's three-day state visit to Sudan. The two leaders agreed that scholarships should be awarded to undergraduate Liberians to study in Sudan and the Liberian Government will give annual scholarships to Sudanese undergraduates to study in Liberia. Sudan also agreed to exchange research students between the universities of their two countries and to provide textbooks and curriculum development for Islamic religious knowledge and Arabic language to Liberia. In the areas of security and national defence, Master Sgt Doe and President Numeiri agreed that Sudan would extend facilities in its various military discipline institutions to Liberia. On information and mass media, the two countries agreed to develop cooperation between the Sudanese News Agency and the Liberian News Agency to enable the two agencies to give each other wide coverage and diffusion of news in their respective mass media. In agriculture and animal resources, Sudan will consider providing experts to help Liberia to develop her fishing industry as well as vegetable and animal resources. The two Governments also agreed to exchange experts from various ministries in each country to observe how their respective ministries function. Liberia will send experts to Sudan to observe the country's system of journalism and its relations with the Sudanese state and Government. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Jul 81 p 1621]

CSO: 4700/299

CANADIAN COWS EXPECTED TO BOOST DAIRY INDUSTRY

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 11-17 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

A K11-MILLION project aimed at establishing a self-sufficient dairy industry in Malaŵi is expected to be launched in the near future.

The project, financed mainly by Canada, seeks to establish herds of high-yield dairy cattle that will produce sufficient milk for local consumption and allow other dairy products to be made.

Production of butter, cheese and yoghurt is envisaged, while condensed and powdered milk are also distinct possibilities once the project is fully underway, according to a Malaŵi News Agency report.

The Malaŵi-Canada Dairy Cattle Development Project is being financed by a Canadian grant of about K9.1 million. The Malaŵi Government is contributing K2.2 million.

Under the project, Canada will provide 500 Holstein dairy cattle whose progeny will be distributed to progressive farmers throughout the country, either as pure-bred or cross-bred cattle.

Veterinary Department officials quoted by Mana say the first 250 cows are expected to arrive in Malaŵi sometime in September.

The report says the cows will be flown to Malaŵi in a giant DC8 transport aircraft — and the flight has to await completion of the new Kamuzu International Airport at Lilongwe as it cannot land at Chileka.

The cows will come in as calves aged between four and nine months and it is hoped that the older calves will themselves start calving by the end of 1983.

The cows are expected to start yielding milk in quantity by 1984. Pure bred Canadian Holstein cows yield on average 18 to 23 litres of milk a day. By contrast, the average Malaŵian Zebu cow yields about 2.25 litres a day.

The cows will be based at two farms being developed under the project. One is at Chinsapo, in Lilongwe, to supply the Capital Dairy. The other is at Ndata, south of Mikolongwe in Thyolo District, to supply the new Blantyre dairy.

A third farm is planned for breeding purposes.

CSO: 4700/277

BRIEFS

FISH YIELD INCREASE--Mangochi, Tuesday--Fish yields have increased from 13,000 tons to 70,000 tons a year during the past 17 years, a senior official from the Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources said here yesterday when he officially opened a ten-day seminar on fish processing and quality control. The seminar which is being attended by 10 inspectors is being held at Mphwepwe Fisheries Training Centre. The official attributed this dramatic change in fish yields to the MDC-owned Maldeco Fisheries which, he said, is itself "the result of several years of Government active research and planning through the Department of Fisheries." The official stated that because of the increase in tonnage which leaves the country with some surplus for export to neighbouring countries, the department "has found it necessary to carry out research in the processing and preservation of fish." He stated that because the fish which crossed the borders earned the country the much needed foreign exchange, the quality of such fish was therefore of great concern to the Government. The official added that the proper fish preservation was also important in keeping fish in use at home because, he said, "We cannot expect our lakes and rivers to produce more than nature allowed to support."--MANA [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 15 Jul 81 p 4]

CSO: 4700/278

BRIEFS

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH BOTSWANA--At the end of President Machel's visit to Botswana, a Mozambique-Botswana joint communique was signed, according to which President Samora Machel and President Quett Masire expressed satisfaction over the good relations betwen Mozambique and Botswana and the desire to strengthen them further. The document also said that the two presidents would like to see good relations between their respective countries within the framework of the SADCC [Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference]. President Samora Machel congratulated President Quett Masire on the decisive role Botswana has played and continues to play as the chairman of the SADCC. The two parties discussed in particular the SADCC transport and communications sector in which Mozambique plays a crucial role and expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved in the implementation of projects in this field. [Excerpt] [EA312144 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Jul 81]

CSO: 4728/84

MITTERRAND REPROACHED FOR ACTIONS TOWARD AFRICA

AB031154 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] During his last campaign for the Elysee Palace French President Francois Mitterrand gave the developing world a flurry of hope. Among other things the Socialist, as the presidential candidate, promised to increase French economic aid to the Third World. He also pledged to impress on his colleagues in the industrial West the need for a more equitable distribution of the world's wealth, which at the moment is unjustifiably concentrated in the hands of a few industrial nations.

In fact, at his inauguration last April President Mitterrand rightly observed that there could be no real international community as long as two-thirds of the planet must sacrifice their labor and goods against hunger and humiliation. On Africa, Mr Mitterrand stated his intention to relax French military presence on the continent. He was quoted as saying that he would favor the imposition of sanctions against apartheid South Africa. Although one realizes that the reactor program is one of the agreements inherited from his predecessor, the decision to execute the project is certainly a departure from the political and ideological path which the Socialist president pledged to uphold.

In fact, there are many people who cannot explain this action in any way other than that French economic interests was the motive behind the decision. But, in fact, we could say here that African leaders cannot but see continued mutual cooperation with the racist regime as a direct threat to the security of the continent.

One other factor which has attracted African concern is France's refusal to withdraw her troops currently stationed in some parts of Africa. The official argument is that the troops are there to maintain internal security and protect French citizens abroad. One would ask, however, whether it is only in Africa that French citizens reside outside their homeland. The only question people have often asked is whether or not military cohesion can ever bring the desired peace and stability. In fact, the whole issue of sovereignty always becomes [word indistinct] when the majority of many independent states are not allowed the means to shape the destiny of their countries by choosing their leaders through popular and democratic processes. Africa's problems are more related to the raising of the standard of living of the people, and this is why France has to make some impact by way of cooperation with our African countries for the execution of viable economic projects.

By stationing troops in Africa while at the same time executing nuclear projects with the racists in South Africa amounts to double standards. [as heard] But all said and done, it may be premature to write an account of Franco-African relations of Mitterrand's era. This is because 3 months into a 7-year term of office can certainly not present a complete picture. One can only hope at this point that Francois Mitterrand will take another look at his previous pronouncements and channel the course of his country's foreign policy to reflect these stated objectives.

CSO: 4700/279

NEW KADUNA GOVERNOR BEGINS SETTING UP GOVERNMENT

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Jul 81 p 40

[Article by Kola Ojo]

[Text] This week, Governor Abba Rimi of Kaduna State will ask the House of Assembly to approve his list of names for commissionerships.

He is believed to have chosen 13 persons already, two short for the state's 15 ministries.

The list does not seem to include the names compiled by Governor Abba's predecessor, Alhaji Balarabe Musa, and rejected by legislators. Nor does it tell to which parties the nominees belong.

When Governor Abba took office, he promised that his cabinet would reflect all the five parties, although he mentioned no percentages for the participation.

The House of Assembly, which thrice threw out the former Governor's nominees, immediately promised to give the new Governor's administration a "maximum co-operation."

Meanwhile, the Kaduna State Capital Development Board (KCDB) has been dissolved and replaced with a new one.

Political observers believe this is a fulfillment of some agreements between the Legislature and the Executive, in their bid to promote (unity, peace, and cordial relationship" between them.

The Legislature had insisted on the reconstitution of government parastatals and boards.

The State's Deputy Governor, Alhaji Mu'azu Aliyu Ahmed, will take the oath of office today at a ceremony taking place at the Murtala Square, Kaduna.

CSO: 4700/288

LAGOS STATE PROMOTES 345 POLICE OFFICERS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 17 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] The Lagos State Police Command has announced the promotion of 345 junior officers.

In a statement in Lagos over the weekend, the police public relations officer, Mr A.J.E. Umoffia, said that the promotions made within the first six months of this year were meant to serve "as incentives to motivate policemen of other ranks."

Two hundred constables, 116 Corporals, and 29 Sergeants benefitted from the promotion exercise.

Mr Umoffia pointed out that the promotions were in recognition of increased police success in containing the wave of crime in the state and particularly in the Lagos metropolis.

The Police Public Relations Officer attributed the success of Police operations to the discovery of the tactics and the hideouts of criminals and noted: "the notorious and dangerous ones are on the run."

However, during the same period, 16 policemen died on active duty; 10 retired from the service, two resigned, while 42 were dismissed, Mr Umoffia added.

CSO: 4700/288

EXPULSION OF IGBO STUDENTS IN RIVERS CONDEMNED

Enugu WEEKLY STAR in English 12 Jul 81 p 24

[Text] The Anambra State Students' Association, University of Ife, Ile-Ife, has described as a callous act capable of generating disunity in the minds of Nigerians, the recent expulsion of over 240 students of Anambra and Imo State Origin by the Rivers State Government from all its state-owned institutions of learning.

In a statement signed by the president of the association, Mr Goddy Onwughalu, the association observed that the Rivers State Government, by that action, was laying a dynamite of disunity in the minds of young Nigerians. This, it said, may trigger off some cataclysm that may destroy the much-talked-about national unity which elder statesmen and the younger politicians are trying to preserve.

The association wondered whether the basis of that unity still exists in a country where a citizen cannot pursue education in the Rivers State merely because he happens to be Igbo.

It warned the Rivers State Government that the extension of unhealthy, political persecution to its educational arena by victimising innocent Nigerians, on account of their state of origin could affect their own youths in the near future.

The association recalled that the Rivers State Government, in a most inhuman way, stripped the Igbos of their properties under the pretext that the properties were abandoned in the Rivers State.

The association said there was no need to look at a distance for enemies of Nigerian unity when they exist right here at home.

It appealed to the Anambra State Government under the able leadership of Governor Jim Nwobodo to save the expelled students from frustration by ensuring that they are reabsorbed in appropriate institutions so that they can take their sessional examinations when due.

The Rivers State Government has since explained that the students were suspended, not expelled, following an allegation of irregularity in their admission. It said an investigation was going on and that those found innocent would be recalled. It further said that they would be allowed to take their examinations even while in suspension.

CSO: 4700/265

DEVELOPMENT SAID AIMED AT MAKING RURAL AREAS ATTRACTIVE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Jul 81 p 9

[Text]

GOVERNOR Solomon Daushep Lar of Plateau State has said that integrated rural development has to do with the ability to harness all the available human and natural resources to make the rural areas as attractive as the urban areas.

This was contained in the governor's address read on his behalf by the state's Commissioner for Establishments, Alhaji Yakubu Hussaini, during the opening ceremony of a four-day Workshop on Integrated Rural Development, organised by the Nigerian National Commission for UNESCO, in Jos.

Governor Lar explained that this will raise the quality of life in the rural areas and create a social system founded on the principles of equality, freedom and social justice.

He said that his government has always aimed at achieving such objectives, taken into cognisance the fact that majority of our people live in the rural areas.

The governor told the participants that his administration has been committed to encouraging effectively co-ordinated community development programmes, through self-help projects and the provision of basic essential amenities, such as educational, health, water, electricity and good roads to the rural areas.

Another aspect of development, which has been the corner-stone of his administration, the governor, went on, was agricultural development or transformation.

Governor Lar said that apart from basing development on the 48 constituencies to the state's House of Assembly, his government undertook the exercise of creating more local governments, not only to bring the government nearer to the people, but also to raise their standard of living, aimed at checking the problem of rural/urban migration.

The governor who commended the commission for organising the workshop, said the problem facing developing countries in the world, was rural integration and urged them to find solution to it.

Governor Lar explained that this was because the Third World countries, which Nigeria is a member, are generally characterised by their backwardness in their social, educational and economic development, particularly in the rural areas.

CSO: 4700/276

METALLURGY, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, HOUSING LOANS SECURED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Jul 81 p 17

[Text]

A DELEGATION, led by the Finance Minister, Mr. Victor Masi, which visited Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany to secure loans for some Federal Government projects, has secured four loans to finance three projects.

The minister said that the projects include the Metallurgical Training Institute at Onitsha which would be financed with a soft loan of 198.7 million Naira from a West German government-owned bank.

The loan is repayable in 15 years and will carry an interest of 3.5 per cent with a three-year period of grace, he added.

Mr. Masi further said that the second loan of 92.4 million Naira was for the construction of a telecommunications external line plant at Abeokuta.

He said that the interest rate was a little over seven per cent and is repayable in 10 years with a six-month grace period starting from the date the project is commissioned.

The minister said that the third project which is the construction of 2,500 houses at the Aladja Steel Plant, is to be executed with two loans obtained from Britain.

The first, he explained, is a 23.95 million Naira "Euro-loan", while thesecord is a 18.72 million Naira export credit loan.

Both loans, the minister added, were expected to mature in eight years and are repayable in five years with a three-year period of grace.

CSO: 4700/276

SETTLEMENTS SUBMERGED AS DAM DISPLACES 20,000

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Jul 81 pp 1, 25

[Article by Ab Tapido]

[Text]

MOST of the neighbouring settlements at the site of the multi-million Naira Kiri Dam in Guyuk, Gongola State have been submerged following a recent downpour in the area and other places along River Gongola.

The settlements completely submerged are Dackwaga, Chindiwet and Bowaskara. Others partially submerged include Tallum, Kiri, Gundo, Lukumna, Bobbere and Jumbul. About 6,000 people have been temporarily displaced while a total of 20,000 people will be displaced in the dam area.

Although, the displaced persons have been warned by the committee of the possibility of the area being submerged it is feared that they have lost some few household properties and other valuable items during their movement to the temporary resettlement site.

Investigation showed that most of the displaced persons on the left and right banks of River Gongola have erected temporary structures at the new resettlement site.

The project managers of the construction company, NECCO, working on the Kiri Dam were said to have travelled to Lagos for reasons not unconnected with the project.

Some of the engineers interviewed at the site observed that all the neighbouring villages would be submerged by the end of this month or early next month when the volume of water in the dam would have attained its peak.

The engineers explained that the present volume of water in the dam was approximately 162 million cubic metres and when it increased to 170 million cubic metres it will subsequently overflow and the present settlement of the people will be threatened, unless they are able to move to the new resettlement site within the next few days."

They also stated that the gates of the main and secondary channels, main drains and sluice gates have not been closed down "that is why some areas have not been completely submerged as at now."

The pace of construction work at four newly acquired sites at Kiri, Shelleng, Banjiram and Purokayo was not very impressive as at last weekend.

Contract for the construction of the new site was awarded to Songhai Construction Company Limited at the cost of 3,975,447 Naira early this year.

CSO: 4600/276

OIL PRODUCTION REPORTED AT 10-YEAR LOW

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 20 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Oil production fell to 1.293 million barrels a day and exports to 1.069 million barrels daily during May. Both were 10-year lows.

According to statistics prepared by the Oil Producers' Trade Section of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry, May production was down 39.6 percent when compared with May 1980, while exports decreased by 49.5 percent.

All the producing companies made cuts in the month. But the biggest and most significant was made by Shell/NNPC. The company which usually accounts for about 56 percent of total production, produced at the rate of 572,794 barrels per day--down 54.2 percent on the May 1980 level.

Cuts by the other main producers were more modest, with Gulf/NNPC down 24.4 percent to 267,466 barrels per day, Mobil/NNPC down 14.2 percent, to 177,153 barrel per day and Agip/Phillips/NNPC down 12.8 percent to 154,307 barrels a day.

Delivering to the local refineries remained as low as it had been in April, at 123,998 barrel a day. Total domestic refinery capacity is 260,000 barrels daily, but actual throughput has rarely been near that level because of problems at one refinery or the other at various times.

CSO: 4700/288

NNPC REPORTED STARTING ON PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 13 Jul 81, p 32

[Article by Odafe Othihiwa and Henry Atenaga]

[Text] The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) has embarked on a three phase development of the Nigerian Petro-chemical industry.

This was disclosed by a team of NNPC experts during a visit to the Daily Times at Ikeja.

Under the programme phase one will involve the production of detergents and solvents from the Kaduna refinery.

The Warri refinery will produce polypropylene and carbon black.

The polypropylene is used for plastics and heavy duty fibres while carbon black is used for tyres and printing ink.

The phase two of the programme which is expected to commence next month will involve mostly chemicals.

According to the NNPC officials, by the time the third phase is concluded in 1990, the 12 of the 3,000 basic petro-chemical products would have been developed.

According to the General Manager, Project and Engineering Division Mr. Kufeji, this would mean a bonanza for Nigeria entrepreneurs.

The officials also disclosed that the NNPC was capable of sustaining Nigeria oil production should the foreign oil companies decide to "pack up" exploration of exploitation.

He said as of now, all the foreign companies put together produce only one third of Nigeria's Total Oil production.

He disclosed that the NNPC was engaged in the moment in prospecting for oil in the Benue through, the Bida Basin and the Lak Chad area.

A ₦60m petroleum research centre is to be built by the NNPC at Port Harcourt within the next five years.

According to Dr. E. C. Ibe, the head of NNPC's Research and Development department in an interview with the Corporation's house quarterly NAPETCOR, the proposed centre will be used for more sophisticated research.

Work had started on this laboratory in 1979 but it could not become operational till this year because of late arrival of equipment.

Established as a one-man outfit in 1979, NNPC's R. and D. department has grown in stature over the years and now employs about 41 people: half senior staff.

It has two major units viz the petroleum engineering and processing units. The first of the two is concerned with structural engineering research for the oil industry and is currently testing a multi-dimensional three-phase all purpose black oil reservoir.

CSO: 4700/265

DISAGREEMENT REPORTED OVER NNPC DEAL

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

TWO Federal Government institutions have disagreed over what was believed to be a deal involving N24 million—about 36,500,000 US dollars.

They are the Central Bank of Nigeria, Lagos and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC).

The deal was alleged to involve some top management staff of the corporation.

Dependable sources revealed in Lagos yesterday that the entire affair blew open when the corporation applied to the Central Bank of Nigeria, Lagos, for the opening of a fresh letter of credit last month.

Earlier, the sources pointed out, the NNPC had applied for the opening of a letter of credit to the bank to the tune of N166 million.

It was gathered that the initial application was to enable the corporation effect payment for equipment it intended to buy from an Italian company known as "Snamprogretti of Italy"

But soon after the bank began action on the application, the NNPC put up a second application asking it to increase the value by N24 million.

Officials of the bank became suspicious when it was discovered that the application was made in "a most irregular manner".

Said one official: "We could not help but tell the NNPC management that the application they made on Form "D" was wrong since Form "D" is not used for the purpose of opening a letter of credit, but Form "M".

When the bank's reply got to the NNPC management, it was discovered that all procedures for contracts and purchases had been violated.

It was gathered that the bank's reply raised eyebrows in the Finance Department of the NNPC, which had previously advised the management against incurring the additional expenditure.

CSO: 4700/288

NPA, NNPC DISAGREED ON OIL JETTY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Jul 81 p 48

[Text] The refusal of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) to allow oil vessels to berth at the Calabar Wharf is delaying the building of an oil jetty in the Cross River State.

For three years now, the NNPC had been begging the NPA in vain to allow it to put up a tanker jetty (where oil tankers would anchor) and a booster station (from where oil could be pumped into the storage tanks) at the Calabar Port Complex.

But the NPA refused, saying that fuel was a "dangerous cargo."

Because of this, the NNPC engineers have chosen to build the jetty and booster station on parcels of land very far away from the fuel depot.

The tug-of-war between the NPA and the NNPC was revealed to a team of newsmen on a nation-wide tour of oil installations by Mr John Emordi, an NNPC engineer.

Mr Emordi disclosed that the building of the jetty and booster station on the parcels of land now being considered would hike the overhead cost from N3.4 million to about N6.5 million.

He also said the work might not be completed until 1983 because the areas chosen were marshy and had to be sand-filled and left to "settle."

And the finishing of work in 1983, he said, depended very much on getting permission from the state's Ministry of Land and Housing.

Mr Emordi disclosed that for a long time now, the NNPC had been exchanging correspondence with the ministry on the use of the alternative location without getting a reply.

CSO: 4700/288

GOVERNMENT TO CONTRIBUTE TO BAUCHI AGRICULTURE PROJECT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Jul 81 p 32

[Article by Yaro Ali Maiduguri]

[Text]

THE Federal Government is to contribute 52 million Naira to the implementation of the 205 million Naira World Bank-assisted Bauchi State Agricultural Development Project (BSADP).

The Minister of Agriculture, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau hinted this at the formal launching of the Bauchi State Green Revolution Co-ordinating Committee in the state capital at the weekend. The committee has seven members.

The minister said the activities to be undertaken under the project included the construction of 1,396 kilometres of feeder roads, dams for water supply, mechanical workshops and training centres for staff and farmers.

He said the main purpose of setting up the committee was to ensure the speedy implementation of the Green Revolution programme of the Federal Government.

Enumerating some of the committee's responsibilities, Minister Ibrahim Gusau said it would be charged with reviewing and co-ordinating the implementation of the policies and programmes of the various federal ministries within the state.

The committee, he went on, would also be charged with advising the minister concerned on the equitable distribution of federally-financed agricultural inputs to individual farmers, farmers co-operatives and other groups within the state.

The chairman of the committee, [illegible] ensure total realisation of the aims and objectives of the Green Revolution in the state.

Earlier, the state Deputy Governor, who is also the Commissioner for Agriculture and Produce Inspection, Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa, in his address had hoped that the committee would plan its programme well.

Members of the seven-man committee include Alhaji M. Mahe (Nigerian Cotton Board); Alhaji A. Danladi Mikaila (Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research); Alhaji Jubril Zwall, (Chairman, Green Revolution Committee).

Others are Alhaji Haruna Abdullahi of the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority and Alhaji M. Kumo, a member of the National Green Revolution Committee while Mr. I.E. Ilerbaoje of the Federal Department of Agriculture, Bauchi is the Co-ordinator/Secretary.

CSO: 4700/278

SOKOTO STATE BUYS 100,000 BAGS OF THAILAND RICE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Jul 81 p 13

[Article by Ibrahim N. Salihu]

[Text]

THE Sokoto State Supply Company (SOSCO) has purchased another consignment of 100,000 bags (5,000 tonnes) of Thailand rice in the bid to beat down scarcity of the commodity in the open market and maintain a manageable price for it.

Disclosing this to the New Nigerian in his office yesterday, the General Manager of the company, Alhaji Ibrahim Adua said they had already received an initial 6,000 bags, while 60 trucks were in transit to Sokoto.

He said because of the importance the state government attach[illegible] the local population, it had revised the previous allocation formula to favour them most. He said 75,000 bags or 75 per cent of this allocation would go to the local governments, 15,000 bags or 15 per cent to the co-operatives and 10,000 bags or 10 per cent to the SOSCO.

Alhaji Ibrahim Adua recalled that the previous formula allowed just 50 per cent to the local governments, 35 per cent to the co-operatives and 15 per cent to his company.

He said that the first consignment of American long grain was yet to be exhausted, because there was still outstanding 20,000 bags to be collected from Lagos due to transportation problems. He however said that arrangement for the collection had been finalised.

The General Manager assured that the commodity would continue to be supplied to the local governments gradually in order to ensure its adequate spread over a long period.

He explained that the price of the commodity was 85 kobo per measure (mudu) that is throughout the local government irrespective of the distance from the state headquarters. He said the local governments had been granted a two Naira margin by SOSCO which sells the rice at 32 Naira per bag to them. They would in turn realise 34 Naira per bag through the 85 kobo sale per measure system, which should enable them to offset any extra cost.

According to him, the state commissioners and advisers have been reporting successes over the operation which has been going on free of malpractices.

CSO: 4700/276

RICE, CASSAVA, CHICKS TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO FARMERS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 11 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

TONS of rice worth N1.7 million would be sold at subsidised prices to members of the public in all the local government areas of Anambra State beginning on July 13.

In addition, under the State Government's Food for the People's Programme (FPP) N730,000 has been made available as supplement to be shared among 5,600 Rice Farmers in the Local Government Areas where rice is grown extensively in the State.

Giving details on the implementation of the state government's crash programme for rice, cassava and day-old chicks under the FPP scheme, earlier announced by the State Governor, the Anambra State Commissioner for Agriculture and Food Production, Prof D. M. Ekpete revealed that 205,000 bundles of 10 million cassava cuttings would be distributed free of charge to the 410 communities in the state.

Briefing members of the press in his office yesterday, Commissioner Ekpete said that the cassava cuttings which were specially treated against the mealy-bug diseases would enable cassava farmers to plant up to 60,000 hectares all over the state.

He further revealed that each of the communities would receive 500 bundles, containing 50 cassava cuttings through their recognised traditional rulers between July 15 and August 15, this year, to enable early planting.

On the crash programme for rice production, the Commissioner revealed that the aim of the programme was to apply improved methods on 11,200 hectares out of the total of 25,000 hectares of land under rice cultivation by small farmers in the state.

Under the scheme, 5,600 farmers are expected to cultivate 11,200 hectares of land at the rate of 2 hectares per farmer, while each farmer would receive N130 to supplement the cost of Rice Paddy, fertiliser, pesticides and labour.

The Commissioner advised rice farmers at Abakaliki, Aguata, Anambra, Awgu, Awka, Ezza, Ezeagu, Ikwo, Ishielu, Isi-Uzo, Nkanu, Oji River, Onitsha, and Uzo-Uwani to report to their supervisory councillor for Agriculture and register for participation in the rice programme before July 15.

He stated that the list of selected farmers would be published in each Local Governemnt Area Headquarters between July 120 and July 31.

Speaking on the sale of rice to the public under the Food for the People Programme, Prof. Ekpete revealed that out of N1.7 million, the State Government had purchased high quality rice to the value of N1 million from the Adarice Production Nigeria Ltd., while the rest of the rice would be purchased from the Anambra/Imo World Bank Rice project.

He said that 20 tons of rice would be sold weekly at the headquarters of each Local Government Areas and other locations, according to schedule.

CSO: 4700/265

SUSPENSION OF AUTO PLANT SAID CAUSED BY TRAIN STRIKE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Jul 81 p 28

[Article by Emman Udoka and Sani Ahmadu Gaya]

[Text]

PRODUCTION at the Peugeot Automobile (Nig) Limited (PAN) Kaduna may soon be suspended as a result of a depleting stock of parts.

This is sequel to the two-week strike action by train drivers which has now paralysed the transportation of raw materials from Lagos ports to the factory.

As a result, the company has lost the production of 815 cars since the strike action began.

Speaking to the New Nigerian in his office yesterday, the Assistant General Manager (Admin), Alhaji Isa Ozi Salami disclosed that the company now produces less than 100 cars daily as against a target of 250.

He revealed that since the changing of the former system of air-freighting the parts from France to Kano Airport to the present shipping and rail system, the company has been experiencing inadequate supply of parts.

When the present system of transportation was introduced, the company was expected to have a daily supply of parts. But now, it receives only two supplies a week.

The result is that over 300 assembled cars of all brands which should have gone to the market, are now waiting to be fitted with essential parts like brakes, bumpers, steering, gear levers and dash-board covers which are not available.

During an inspection of the factory, our correspondents discovered that the depot for storage of parts was virtually empty.

Commenting on the prices of the company's products, the assistant general manager said that a Peugeot GL costs 8,105 Naira, the GR 6,000 Naira, while the 505 costs less than 11,000 Naira.

Meanwhile, a general notice was yesterday issued to the 4,000 workers at the factory not to report for work until Thursday when normal operations are expected to resume.

The notice, which was signed by the personnel manager, called for "understanding and co-operation from all workers during this difficult and trying period."

Contacted, the station manager of the Nigerian Railway Corporation, Kaduna refused to comment on the on-going strike action by train drivers.

CSO: 4700/276

BRIEFS

PARTY COALITION BREAKS DOWN--After only 21 months in power, the coalition government formed by the National Party (NP) of President Shehu Shagari and the [Nigerian] People's Party (NPP) broke down on Wednesday, 8 July. The breakdown of the Nigerian Government coalition came about when the NP, taking the NPP at its word, accepted the abrogation, "effective immediately," of the government agreement which linked the two formations since the return of civilian pwoer to Lagos on 1 October 1979. At the beginning of this week, the NPP leaders had announced their intention of putting an end, within a 6-month period, to the coalition. Accepting, without further delay, the implementation of the NPP decision, the National Party leaders write: "We expect that all the NPP ministers, the vice president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives will immediately resign." "Such is," they add, "the honorable way." [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 10-11 Jul 81 p 1] 9434

SOUTH AFRICA DENOUNCED--Writing on the latest development on Southern Africa, the DAILY TIMES condemns racist South Africa for its military occupation of Angolan territory. The paper sees the action as an attempt by the Pretoria Cabal to deny Angola the peace which is essential for progress, and a violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. It believes that under the present provocating circumstances, Angola may be compelled to seek foreign military assistance for the protection of her sovereignty. The TIME therefore calls on the United Nations and the Western alliance to keep the racists in check for the sake of world peace. [Text] [AB030946 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Aug 81]

CAMEROON'S ILLEGAL DAM--The Ministry of External Affairs and the Lake Chad Basin Commission are conducting investigations into allegations that Cameroun is constructing a hydro-electricity dam on the River Benue. The Minister of Water Resources, Alhaji Ndagi Mamudu, said that the investigations would determine the volume of water involved and the extent of the operations. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Jul 81 p 2]

COAL POWER STATIONS, MILLS--The Federal Government is to build a coal power station in Makurdi for the Ajaokuta Steel Mill. The power station will have a capacity of 600 mega watts. The chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Mines and Power, Chief P. A. Gbunye, announced this in Makurdi last Thursday when the committee members paid a courtesy call on the Benue State Governor, Mr. Aper Aku. The chairman noted that the Federal Government attached great importance to the development of alternative energy to facilitate Nigeria's industrial take-off. Responding, Governor Aku pointed out that there were untapped natural resources including petroleum in his state. He called on the committee to ensure that the resources were tapped. He said that his government planned to go into partnership with foreign firms to utilise the by-products of the coal mills at Okaba and Orukpa. Also exchanging views with the committee members in his office, the Presidential Liaison Officer for Benue, retired Major Paul Dickson, disclosed that the Federal Government had intensified efforts to re-activate the Okaba and Orukpa Coal Mills. He said that contracts for 50 units of low-cost houses and post offices would soon be awarded to the two coal mills. [Gabriel Amobeda] [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Jul 81 p 22]

CALL FOR FEWER PARTIES--Former Steel Minister Paul Unongo has called for a reduction in the number of political parties. He also stressed the need for the PRP, NPP, GNPP--"and if possible the UPN--to contrive a functional and structural unity of approach" to resist what he described as NPN drive for a neo-fascist one-party state in Nigeria. Mr Unongo was speaking in Jos on the abrogation of the NPN/NPP accord. He also spoke of "an NPN strategy" which involved "a programmed disorganisation of other parties." He said this could only be effectively countered by using "a politically programmed centralised resistance, brought about by the unity of action on all parties opposed to one-party state." He said this form of unity would reduce the number of opposition parties and also "enhance a functional electoral cooperation in the entire opposition camp." [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Jul 81 p 48]

POLICE COMMISSIONER REMOVAL REQUEST--A motion calling on the Federal Government to remove the Kano State Commissioner of Police, Alhaji Sanni Wali from the state capital until further notice, was yesterday passed at the Kano House of Assembly. The motion was moved by a member for Jakana constituency in the house, Alhaji Lawal Danbazau. Speaking on the motion, Alhaji Danbazau said that everybody was aware of the rampage which occurred in Kano on July 10, as a result of which lives were lost and private and public properties were damaged. He said that as a result of the sad occurrence, the Kano State Government set up a six-man tribunal to investigate the cause of the rampage. He said that it would be in the interest of justice, if the state commissioner of police was removed from Kano until the tribunal has completed its investigation. In his own contribution, the majority leader in the House, Alhaji Ammani Inuwa said that the call for the removal of the police commissioner and his assistant Alhaji Ibrahim Ahmed from Kano was in order. Their continued stay in Kano, he said, would scare away people who would wish to testify before the tribunal. The motion was later passed. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Jul 81 p 23]

RICE PRODUCTION--Rice production is receiving the good attention of the Kwara State Government. Within the past six months, the Ilorin Agricultural Development programme (World Bank Project under the state Ministry of Agriculture) had sold up to 1,695 bags of 15 kg. to 100 kg. of milled rice to the public. The state commissioner for Agriculture, Chief Otaru Ogidi disclosed this while briefing the press on the activities of his ministry. Chief Ogidi stated that under the special rice

production scheme of the Federal Government aimed at making the country self-sufficient in rice by 1983, the state government had received 16 sets of tractors worth ₦304,000. These tractors according to the commissioner, were to be made available to groups already established for the programmes at 50 percent subsidy. On fertilizer distribution, Chief Ogidi stated that the ministry had enough of it to go round the farmers in the state for the current planting season. So far he disclosed, 2,450 tonnes of various brands of fertilizers had been distributed to farmers while 143.3 tonnes had been used on government projects. He disclosed that already the project had established 42 farm services centres to help the farmers in their farming inputs. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Jul 81 p 41]

JEBBA DAM BY 1983--The second hydro-electric dam presently under construction on the River Niger at Jebba is expected to put its first set of six generating turbines into operation by April 1983. The plant is capable of generating 94 megawatts now, and will generate 540 megawatts when completed. The project was started in 1979. The project manager of Montreal Engineering, Mr John McTavish, who is handling the project, said that every effort would be made to complete it on schedule. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3338, 20 Jul 81 pp 1671-1672]

CSO: 4700/287

NEW INVESTMENT CODE BILL ADOPTED BY CABINET

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 29 Jun 81 p 3

[Excerpts] After adopting the Sixth Economic and Social Plan, the members of our Assembly studied the draft legislation embodying an investment code. As Mr Joseph Mathiam, chairman of the commission, pointed out, this is the fourth time in 20 years that the National Assembly has been asked to vote on legislation embodying an investment code, contrary to certain African countries who have granted themselves similar legislation. According to the chairman it is a matter of bringing our practices and our legislation into conformance and of taking into account the development of the industrial fabric. In Mr Mathiam's opinion, it is better to change the texts each time it proves necessary than to maintain them only to violate or circumvent them.

The chief innovation in the draft code proposed to the members of the Assembly concerns the elimination of the advantages granted by Article 19 of the code in force and their replacement by a credit called a value-added credit. This value-added credit, stressed the chairman, is the greatest innovation of the draft code submitted to the Assembly. It involves deducting from the amount of tax on sales volume a credit said to be based on the value created by the enterprise. Under the former system, approved businesses could be exempted from import duties on shipments of raw materials. This was, commented Mr Mathiam, an incentive to import and it favored new businesses who were possibly competing with old ones. This article of the code was frequently criticized.

As for the value-added credit, it does grant the advantages of the value-added tax: ease of evaluation, adjustability by sector and ease of application. It is granted for a period of 9 years (actually 6, if 3 years are considered as the time it takes to build an enterprise). The second innovation is the pegging of the reduced taxation to the direct taxation. Under the present system, said the chairman, the clause entitled "tax stabilization" (generally over a period of 20 years) applies to both direct and indirect taxation. It has become apparent that, in fact, businesses are more devoted to the advantages bearing on direct taxation than to those derived from reductions or elimination of indirect taxes such as tax on sales volume or import duties. The specific case of investmentes made through credit agreement is the third important innovation in the code. As a credit agreement is a means of financing like any other, capable therefore of extending to lessee enterprises the advantages of the code, interest paid to the lender can be exempted from the value-added tax. The inclusion of loans to individuals is also a new stipulation.

Even where it already existed, it only referred to loans for a certain period and at a rate lower than the bank rate at the Central Bank, plus 2 points. The code submitted for the Assembly's comment includes several other provisions: withdrawal of approval from enterprises which have not begun to set up programs within a period of 12 months. For replacement of equipment, under the new code, investments must exceed 200 million and must not eliminate employment. On the other hand, expansion and diversification programs can be approved even if they do not exceed the 200 million/50 job threshold, on the condition that they create significant added value. Regarding the level of investment required for approval under the accepted system, it is raised from 1 to 2 billion due to the large number of requests. As for exemption of spare parts required for equipment operation, it is limited to 10 percent of the cost before tax of the production machines. Under the new code, exemptions on fuels only apply to fixed installations and drilling equipment; whereas the code in force granted exemption from taxes on lubricants and fuels used by all off-road equipment to businesses operating in agriculture, animal husbandry, water and forests. Moreover, a supplement to the new code extends to capital formation the advantages from which a new company benefits. In fact, said the chairman, it may happen that a company begins as a research company only and then resorts to a significant capital raising program when the project is ready to be launched. This was the case with the Chemical Industry of Senegal. The new text also proposes elimination of taxes on Senegalese salaries, which represent only 2 percent of total wages, and the contractual tax which is only 400,000 francs. Finally, new advantages are offered to companies who want to locate outside of the Cape Verde region.

To facilitate control over the businesses, a clause obliging them to transmit "voluntarily all data relevant to the level of competition and the operation of their projects" is proposed in the new code.

In order to make effective the obligation to give local business priority when purchasing goods and services required for achievement of investments, those involved are requested to publish a list of requirements through the Ministry of Industry or the Chamber of Commerce and Dakar Industry. During the committee work, the chairman tried to ascertain that our code was not in opposition to those of neighboring counries. The harmony which is already effective within ECOWAS will be continuously refined to avoid code wars. Regarding the operation of the supervisory commission, the minister specified that a questionnaire was first sent out to the companies. The commission then made on-site visits and compared the replies to the questionnaires with its own findings and with information available to them.

9693
CSO: 4719/112

OPPOSITION PROTESTS USE OF ARMY IN GAMBIA

AB010715 Paris AFP in English 0346 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 1 Aug (AFP)--Some Senegalese opposition groups, most of them only recently officially registered, have protested against the use of Senegalese troops to help put down the coup d'etat in neighbouring Gambia.

Onetime Prime Minister Mamadou Dia, now head of the Senegalese Democratic Movement, called for their immediate withdrawal in a written statement Friday. Their presence in Gambia was trampling upon the right of Gambians to choose themselves their leaders and government, he said.

He suggested that the opposition parties in Senegal and the trade union should get toether to agree on a commnon stand on the issue.

The Marxist Independence and Labour Party said the Senegalese Army was being used to repress people struggling for their emancipation, and dismissed mutual military aid agreements as being at the service of a syndicate of heads of state bought out by neocolonialism.

Criticism also came from one of the four parties represented in parliament, the Democratic Party (Labour), which issued a strong condemnation of the troop intervention and urged their immediate recall.

It also assailed what it termed the government's hesitation and delay, saying it had caused the loss of many lives. Such a lack of decisiveness was compromising the credibility of the army, the party said.

CSO: 4700/280

NATIONAL SCHOOL FOR ACTIVE OFFICERS TO BE SET UP

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Council considered and adopted a draft decree instituting a national school for active officers.

In 20 years, Army staff has progressed considerably. This advancement most often occurs at the expense of the officer's corps. This drawback, not including retirements, is chiefly the result of the lack of a national training school.

A national officer's training school, rather than limiting the army's growth, particularly with respect to officers, will enable us to make up the current shortage and, better still, to train officers according to our requirements and our philosophy, who will be molded in a single educational system.

The national officer's school, due to its structure and for more coherence, will be able to take charge of the training of reserve officers and the balance of training of active officers pursuing their careers in the captain's course, staff techniques and the degree for high level officer.

So as not to lose any of the prestige of the officer's corps, and in order to assure continuity in military training, recruitment will be possible by direct competition among young students who have completed the first stage of higher education and by professional examination of young non-commissioned officers who hold the baccalaureate degree and certain military technical certificates.

Achievement of this project will open new perspectives for the future in the training of officers. It will be uniform, continuous; therefore, more coherent and better adapted to our national policy.

9693
CSO: 4719/112

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH COLUMBIA--Wishing to strengthen and develop the amicable relations existing between the two countries, and in the interest of peace and cooperation among the people, on the basis of mutual respect for the independence, the sovereignty, the territorial integrity and the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of each country, the Government of the Republic of Columbia and the Government of the Republic of Senegal agree to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries, at the ambassadorial level, as of today. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 1 Jul 81 p 3] 9693

CSO: 4719/112

BRIEFS

BUDGET RELEASED--The 1981/82 Appropriation Bill, 1981, has been published in the Sierra Leone Gazette. According to the Bill to be presented to parliament by the Minister of Finance this week, the largest schedule of expenditure goes to the Ministry of Health--Le27,531,531. Primary education is next with Le19,591,814. Next is the military with Le17,282,684, followed by secondary education Le14,719,997. The schedule expenditure of the Police is estimated at Le12,401,615, and agriculture Le11,506,486. The lowest vote goes to teacher education which is estimated at Le41,505. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Jul 81 p 1674]

CSO: 4700/2'5

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 19 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

TANZANIA is convinced that Ugandans have the capability to defend their country following the withdrawal of Tanzania troops last month.

Presenting his ministry's 1981/82 estimates in the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, said it was in the interest of East African countries that peace returned to Uganda.

He told the House "Our conviction that Ugandans would effectively defend their country is founded on the declared interest among neighbouring countries to co-operate with the Uganda Government in efforts to return and consolidate peace in the country".

However, Ndugu Salim said it was Tanzania's desire to continue to render any possible assistance to Uganda until the ultimate goal had been achieved.

The Minister said a few Tanzania troops were remaining in Uganda to help with the training of Ugandan army officers at the request of the Uganda Government.

He also said some members of the police force remained in Uganda to assist in the maintenance of law and order.

He explained that the country would seek to consolidate regional co-operation, the first priority being revival of relations with neighbouring Kenya and Uganda.

But, Ndugu Salim said, the basis for improved relations in East Africa would much depend on the speed with which the question of assets of the defunct East African Community was sorted out.

He said the three East African countries would soon meet in Nairobi to follow up the discussions begun in Kampala in February and hoped that the Nairobi meeting would find a workable formula for the distribution of assets.

This, he told the House, would open a new chapter in East African co-operation and would provide a chance to bury past differences.

On Zimbabwe, he said Tanzania felt most encouraged by the progress being made by Salisbury in consolidating independence and remaining firm in support of the liberation struggle.

The Minister pledged that Tanzania would continue to back SWAPO, the authentic and sole representative of the Namibian people in their struggle for independence. He stressed that the only acceptable peaceful settlement of the question was UN Security Council resolution 435.

He also re-affirmed Tanzania's commitment to supporting the struggle of the majority people in South Africa for an end to racism and creation of a just and democratic society.

On Western Sahara, Ndugu Salimu was hopeful that Morocco would live up to its commitment made at the just ended Nairobi OAU summit and ensure that the people of Sahara were granted their inalienable right to self-determination.

He called for increased pressure on Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab land and recognise the sovereignty of the Palestinian people.

The Minister criticised super power rivalry which, he said, was heading for a collision course as the United States and the Soviet Union and was threatening to re-introduce cold war politics.

Ndugu Salim asked the House to approve 137.3m/- for both recurrent and development expenditure.

CSO: 4700/274

MINISTERS SAYS CIVIL DEFENSE BODY PLANNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

A CIVIL defence body is being planned to rescue lives and property in times of natural disasters and major accidents, the Minister for Defence and National Service, Lieutenant-General Abdallah Twalipo, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He told the National Assembly that the body would comprise his ministry and those of home affairs, health, and communications and transport, the Fire Brigade, the Youth Organisation, the Red Cross Society, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Presenting his ministry's 1981/82 estimates, Ndugu Twalipo said the structure of the new body was now being studied and that a report would be submitted to the government to decide under which ministry the body should function.

The minister's speech was read on his behalf by the Deputy Minister for Defence and National Service, Ndugu S. Kibona. He asked the House to approve 1,698,686,500/- for the ministry's recurrent and development expenditure.

Ndugu Twalipo told the House that beginning July 1, the National Service (JKT) had become a corporation sole and that JKT camps were now units of the corporation.

The corporation, he explained, would consolidate existing projects before embarking on new ones. These include military boots and soap factories at Mgulani, saw mills at Chang'ombe and Nachingwea camps, poultry farming and garment manufacturing at Ruvu, livestock keeping, farming and building construction.

He said self reliance projects would be emphasised to reduce expenditue of public funds in the armed forces. Training would be intensified in line with the commander-in-chief's call to develop a small but professional army, he added.

Militia training would continue, he said, adding that emphasis would be on developing militiamen with basic knowledge on national defence instead of conducting more elementary courses.

Members of the People's Militia would be involved in fighting cattle rustling in border areas and armed bandits in urban areas, he said.

Ndugu Twaltpo told the House that the People's Defence Forces (TPDF) would open three cattle ranches in Songea, Sangasanga (Morogoro) and Kiabakari, Musoma. A fishing venture would also be launched at Kigamboni in Dar es Salaam.

On farming, Ndugu Twalipo said the TPDF cultivated 1,215 acres last financial year and that crop farming would be expanded this year.

He said six JKT camps were expecting to harvest a total of 36,000 bags of maize next season. He added that modern breeds would be introduced in the JKT's dairy and poultry farms.

CSO: 4700/274

RELATIONS WITH OMAN REVIEWED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text]

THE Sultanate of Oman is keen on consolidating and developing the historic link with Tanzania through economic co-operation.

The new ambassador of the Oman Sultanate to Tanzania, Ndugu Ghassim al-Jamali told the *Daily News* in Dar es Salaam yesterday that there were a number of ways in which the two develop.ng nations could complement each other through import-export trade.

Ndugu Jamali was hopeful that establishment of full diplomatic relations would open up new trade links between Tanzania and Oman.

Ambassador Jamali, who has previously served as his country's envoy to Iran and Kuwait, said negotiations were underway for Tanzania to provide Oman cardamom seedlings for experimentation in areas north of Oman.

Ndugu Jamali could not immediately identify other areas to be covered, but said consultations would be arranged by the two governments officials.

"Nonetheless our target is to cultivate closer relations with Tanzania. Given your very clear policy and our very clear policy, there is no reason why the two countries should not work out mutually advantageous areas of co-operation, "he said.

Ambassador Jamali became Oman's first envoy to Tanzania when he presented his credentials to President Nyerere on Wednesday, heralding a new chapter in the relations between the two countries and the rest o the Gulf States.

CSO: 4700/274

GOVERNMENT FAILING TO ATTAIN SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN ATTORNEYS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE government is not meeting its target of self-sufficiency in lawyers because graduates of the University of Dar es Salaam do not join the Ministry of Justice.

The Minister for Justice, Ndugu Julie Manning, said in Parliament yesterday that students graduating as lawyers under the Musoma Resolution on higher learning returned to their pre-university employers instead of joining the ministry.

As a result, she said, the Attorney General's Chambers, the Judiciary and the Tanzania Legal Corporation (TLC) had a serious shortage of lawyers.

Efforts to reduce the shortfall in the number of lawyers employed by the three bodies were being frustrated, the minister said.

She was presenting her ministry's estimates for 1981/82. Underlining the seriousness of the problem, the minister told the House that even some of the graduates who were required to attend a one-year internship before being employed as lawyers left before the year was over.

She said for example out of 262 lawyers who graduated from the university between 1974 and 1980, about 16 were re-absorbed by their eastwhile employers before the internship term.

Only 148 of the 246 graduates who went through the internship between 1974 and 1980 joined the Chambers, the Judiciary and TLC after the rest had joined their previous employers.

The minister told the house, however, that only 87 out of the 148 were still with the three bodies.

"This is a big problem," she said.

CSO: 4700/274

PARLIAMENT DEBATES JKU MERGER, DEFENSE ESTIMATES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

A proposal to merge Tanzania Mainland's National Service (JKT) and the Isles Youth Economic Brigade (JKU) was made yesterday in Parliament.

Debating the 1981/82 estimates of the Ministry of Defence and National Service, **Ndugu Esli S. Mwakyambiki (Rungwe)** said uniting the bodies would ensure full and effective participation of youth in national development programmes.

But **Ndugu Seif Bakari (nominated Zanzibar)** said constitutionally the JKU was solely under the Government of Zanzibar. He said, however, that the JKU and the JKT had a lot in common that could be developed.

He noted that the recruits to the two institutions served similar terms and there was also an officers exchange programme between the JKU and JKT.

During the debate, Ndugu Mwakyambiki also called for further efforts to increase production in the army, saying more production would in the long run lessen the burden of having everything for the army.

Ndugu Tunlemeke Sunga (Makete) said every little available in the country should be defended.

"When everything is soundly protected, the country can boast of complete self-defence", he said.

Ndugu E.W. Rwegasira (Bukoba Rural) said the army should show an example by taking proper care of property. There was too much damage of vehicles in the army, he said.

Fuel consumption should also be practised in the army, the MP said, adding that fire arms thefts in the army should be curbed because it threatened the country's security.

Ndugu Rwegasira decried the habit by some of the armymen of using abusive language when training militiamen.

Ndugu J.E. Luhanga (Iringa Rural) said implementation of the plan to train an army company for each village in the country should be speeded up.

The MP said the training of more militiamen would check crime in the villages. Such maladies like cattle rustling would be history when militiamen abounded in villages, he added.

The MP said that more youths should join the JKT to train as a reserve army and also to boost production.

He advised that the activities of the Youth Organisation and the National Service should be coordinated.

Winding up the debate, the Deputy Minister for Defence and National Service, Ndugu Stephen Kibona, said proper management of property was being emphasised in the army. He said efforts were being also heightened to curb property damage.

The National Assembly approved the Ministry's estimates.

CSO: 4700/274

MINISTER ANNOUNCES EXECUTIVES' TRAINING PROGRAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt]

TOP civil servants and parastatal heads will undergo special leadership courses at local institutions of higher learning under an executives' training programme announced yesterday in Parliament.

The Minister of State for Manpower Development and Administration, Ndugu Abel Mwanga, said participants at the courses, to last between one and six months, included principal secretaries and general managers of parastatal organisations.

The ministry had finalised proposals on the training programme and would submit them to the government for final decision, Ndugu Mwanga said.

The programme is aimed at solving the problems of administration in the civil service and parastatal, he explained.

Ndugu Mwanga said the courses would cover leadership and administration in the civil service and leadership and business administration in parastatal organisations.

He said the courses would be undertaken at the University of Dar es Salaam, the Mzumbe Institute of Development Management in Morogoro, the Arusha-based Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI) and the National Institute of Productivity (NIP).

Other government executives to undergo the courses are Regional Development Directors (RDDs), Regional Commissioners and directors in ministries, the minister said.

Those from the parastatals include executive directors, executive chairmen, managers and directors.

The minister said he would later submit to the government proposals for the establishment of an executives training centre in the country to deal with such courses.

Ndugu Mwanga told the House that his ministry was considering a comprehensive policy on service which underlined discipline, justice and socialist accountability and responsibility.

CSO: 4700/274

GOVERNMENT STARTS CULTURAL, SWAHILI LANGUAGE PROGRAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

THE government has launched a sustained programme to promote national arts and Kiswahili underlining intensive cultural activities, recognition and rewarding of outstanding artists and language experts.

The Minister for Information and Culture, Ndugu Ben Mkapa, told the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the programme would embrace all aspects of national culture.

Presenting his ministry's 1981/82 budget projections, the minister said research into historical remains at Olduvai Gorge and Laetoli would continue, adding that there were also plans to preserve the oldest foot prints discovered there three years ago.

He said his ministry was coordinating with other ministries to implement a comprehensive plan of preserving Bagamoyo town as a historical and tourist centre.

A master plan for the project had been prepared by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development in collaboration with the Ardhi Institute, Coast Region and the Tanzania Tourist corporation, he said.

He added that apart form preserving historical structures, a new hotel would be constructed and an all-weather road built to link the town with Dar es Salaam.

Ndugu Mkapa told the House that his ministry would carry out research in Kagera Region to assess the impact on culture of the 1978 war with Idi Amin's troops of aggression.

The study to be concentrated at Misenyi area would probe all aspects of culture with a view to documenting facts on the effects of the war, he said, adding that the findings would be preserved for historical purposes.

He also said that his ministry would continue research into the effects of bride price on marriages, traditional handicrafts and traditional medicines.

A nature study archive would be opened in Arusha together with a zonal office to preserve documents on the East African Community. The office would also serve Tanga, Arusha and Kilimanjaro Regions, he added.

Ndugu Mkapa said cultural activities would be concentrated at district and regional levels instead of maintaining national groups which could not be perfected because of lack of funds.

Graduates from the National Arts Institute, now based in Bagamoyo, would be posted to regions and districts to effect the decentralisation plan, he said.

He was optimistic that the national programme to promote culture would encourage artists to improve their performance at national and international levels.

The National Kiswahili Council, he said, would conduct national competitions for writers whose works would be used in nursery schools, primary schools, and adult education centres.

The council would also publish in Kiswahili dictionaries on different subjects, starting with geography and translate books on biology, physics, chemistry and literature for use in schools.

CSO: 4700/274

USE PROGRAM FOR ISLES POSTPONED UNTIL 1995

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Universal Secondary Education (USE) programme for the Isles, which was to take off next year, has been postponed until 1995, the Assistant Minister in the Zanzibar Ministry of Education, Ndugu Mohamed Mzale, said over the week-end.

In an interview with *Shihata* in Zanzibar, the assistant minister said the postponement would allow the government to finalise necessary preparations for the proposed programme.

According to Ndugu Mzale, the preparations include the training of an adequate number of qualified teachers, construction of more classrooms and the procurement of furniture and laboratory equipment to support the programme.

He said the current expansion work at the Nkrumah Teachers' College, to be completed early in 1985, would increase the teacher-student intake to 300 from the present 115.

Under the expansion programme, new classrooms, a laboratory, and a hostel wing would be constructed at the Nkrumah college. The project would cost about 20m/-, he explained.

UNESCO and DANIDA are to donate equipment and furniture for the laboratory and hostel and set up an audio visual workshop for the training of science teachers.

Ndugu Mzale said a new teachers' college for primary school teachers would soon be built at Mkokotoni a few kilometres north of Zanzibar through a world bank grant.

The Zanzibar Government also plans to build a dozen more secondry schools in the next ten years throughout the Isles to increase the number of students in secondary schools.

Other projects to be undertaken by the government before USE take off include the strengthening of laboratory and workshop facilities at Zanzibar's ten existing secondary schools.

Reviewing the Universal Primary Education (UPE) scheme introduced five years ago, Ndugu Mzale said the shortage of teachers, school buildings, furniture and books had continued to haunt the scheme since its inception.

He said, however, that his ministry was now taking special measures to tackle the problem.

CSO: 4700/274

TWENTY YEAR TECHNICIANS' TRAINING DEVELOPMENT PLAN REPORTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

THE Government plans to construct vocational training centres in each region and district throughout the country under a 20-year technicians training development plan.

The Minister for Labour and Social Welfare, Ndugu Alfred Tandau, told Parliament in Dar es Salaam yesterday that Tanzania needed 5,000 technicians in industries and villages annually but existing institutions could train only 2,000 technicians.

Presenting his ministry's 1981/82 estimates, the Minister said three vocational training centres were under construction in Moshi, Dodoma and Mbeya to bring to six the number of such institutions in the country.

He said the existing centres in Dar es Salaam and Tanga would be expanded and two others constructed in Lindi and Tabora regions depending on availability of funds.

The Ministry would also construct a vocational teachers' training institute in Morogoro with an intake of 160 candidates. The institute would become operational in 1984/85, he said.

CSO: 4700/274

WORK ON NEW CAPITAL TO CONTINUE AS PLANNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

TWO ministries will move to the new capital of Dodoma this financial year, as construction of buildings for two other ministries starts, the National Assembly was told in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Tabling the 1981/82 estimates for the development of the new capital, the Minister of State in the President's Office, Ndugu George Kahama, told Parliament yesterday that the ministries the headquarters of which would move to Dodoma this financial year were those of Minerals and Livestock Development respectively.

Construction of buildings to house the Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Tourism would start before the end of 1981, he said.

He told the House that work of laying the necessary infrastructure before more ministries moved to the new capital were proceeding satisfactorily despite financial limitations.

He said between 40 and 50 per cent of all Party and government employees would have moved to Dodoma by 1985/86.

Ndugu Kahama, who asked for a total of 198,305,000/- for the capital project, said the sum represented only 30 per cent of the actual financial requirements for 1981/82.

The Minister said that the capital project had so far spent a total of 668m/-, a third of the actual estimates of 1,939m/- for the first five year plan on capital development.

The slow flow of funds for the capital project as a result of the unfavourable economic climate in the country led to dismal implementation of projects, he explained.

He assured the House, however, that despite the current problems, work on the new capital would continue as planned.

Ndugu Kahama said the government had tentatively agreed to the establishment of a special fund with which the Capital Development Authority (CDA) would negotiate for funds both from within and outside the country for the contruction of residential houses.

Debating the estimates, **Ndugu Cleopa Msuya** (Mwanga) asked the CDA to work with the Ministry of Agriculture and neighbouring regions to develop farming systems with which to produce crops in the capital's impact area.

He said ways should be devised to utilise the semi-arid land in Dodoma and neighbouring regions to produce more crops.

Ndugu Msuya, who is also the Prime Minister, praised the work so far done on the capital project, hoping that the experiences gained in the construction of the new capital would be extended beyond Dodoma to help other towns which were being constructed in the country.

Ndugu R.A. Kinyonga (Chunya) called for more work to curb filth in Dodoma. The MP said the the new capital was not clean and flies bred in large numbers during the rainy season.

Ndugu A.S. Kwilasa (Maswa) said the capital's projects should not depend too much on foreign aid. Ways should be found to raise funds from within the country.

Winding up the debate, Ndugu Kahama said he concurred with the Prime Minister's views and that talks would be initiated with respective bodies on the development of the capital's impact area.

He said the problem of water and power shortage in Dodoma would end with the installations of a 10 megawatt power station at Zuzu area.

The House approved the estimates after the short debate.

CSO: 4700/274

POLICE PATROLS TO BE INTENSIFIED ON MAINLAND, ISLES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

POLICE patrols will be intensified on both the Mainland and the Isles to guard the people against armed violence and corrupt practises, the National Assembly was assured yesterday.

The Minister for Home Affairs, Ndugu Muhidini Kimario also announced plans to train the police force and improve its ability to curb corruption and crime.

Winding up debate on his Ministry's estimates, Ndugu Kimario emphasised that co-operation between the people and police was vital in ensuring social security.

He explained that his Ministry had formed a commission to probe accessibility to weapons by people outside the armed forces, and that the commission's report would form the basis for remedial action.

He told the House that his Ministry encouraged enrolment into the police force, prisons and immigration department of educated people, but emphasised that academic qualifications alone would not secure quick promotions.

Those joining the forces, he said, would have to undergo professional training to determine their talents in the field.

He said the police unit at the Dar es Salaam port which also handles goods for neighbouring countries, would be strengthened to curb pilfering.

Earlier during debate, the Member of Parliament for Zanzibar South, **Ndugu Juma Abdalla Saadala**, proposed that existing laws should be reviewed to deliver sterner punishment to criminals.

Ndugu Simai Pandu Hassan (National) told the House that the law of the country should be reformed to provide for death penalty to people in unlawful possession of arms and those convicted of armed robbery.

He proposed that the Government give an ultimatum to people in unlawful possession of arms to surrender them to the police and that a search be conducted after the deadline.

The MP received guided support from his colleagues when he proposed that the Home Affairs Ministry prepare a bill to legalise public execution of armed robbers and present it during the next parliamentary session.

Ndugu Machano Khamis Ali (National) said night patrols conducted by police and militiamen in Dar es Salaam should be introduced in other towns as well. The measure had improved social security in the city, he pointed out.

Ndugu J.M. Monko (Singida Rural) said the Government should appoint a commission to look afresh into the question of cattle rustling on the border between Singida Rural and Hanang districts.

Ndugu Mosi Tambwe (National) said the police

should spearhead the struggle against racketeering and that they should not buy goods at hiked prices.

She said the police should be given better weapons and transport to cope with armed robbers who had superior weapons.

Ndugu D. M. Mzukila (Nzega) said a better scheme of service should be evolved to provide systematic promotions and encourage policemen to work harder.

Ndugu Omar Mohamed Omar (National) called for provision of more police stations on the Isles to match with population.

Ndugu Omar Mohamed Omar (National) called for provision of more police stations on the Isles to match with population increase.

Before the estimates were approved, **Ndugu A.S. Kwilasa (Maswa)** withheld a shilling and demanded explanation on the functions of the Anti-rustling units which, he argued, were not living up to public expectations.

Ndugu Kwilasa who was supported by the MP for **Bariadi, Ndugu E. M. Ng'hwani,** told the House that 19,657 cattle were "stolen" in Maswa District and 13 people "killed" last year.

The Ministers said the Ministry would strengthen the campaign against cattle rustling. Ndugu Kwilasa later released the shilling.

The House approved the Ministry's estimates of 689,834,400/-.

CSO: 4700/274

MINISTER GIVES POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR 1990, 2000

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

TANZANIA's population by 1990 is estimated at 25.2 million people and 35.7 million by the year 2000, the Minister of State in the Vice President's Office, responsible for Economic Affairs and Planning, **Ndugu Kighoma Malima**, told the National Assembly yesterday.

He was answering a question by **Ndugu N. Mpambije (Kasulu)** who wanted to know population estimations in 10 to 20 years time. He also wanted to know the government's reaction towards population growth rate.

Ndugu Malima said if the population will be 25.2 or 35.7 million for 1990 and 2000 respectively, it will be a 3.4-3 per cent annual growth rate.

The medium estimation would be 24.8 million people by 1990 and 34.4 million by 2000 at a 3.17 per cent annual growth rate. The lowest would be over 20 million people by 1990 and 30.7 million by 2000 at a 2.6 per cent annual growth rate.

Ndugu Malima told the House the population issue was not as monstrous and disastrous as developing countries are made to believe.

The issue was being blown out of proportions to divert the attention of developing countries from the real cause of their problems "which is the very unjust present International Economic Order and its disastrous effects on the economies and peoples of developing countries."

He said it was true the more the people, the bigger the task to provide them with essential services would be. But, he explained, the solution was not blanket "birth control" as advocated by developed countries — a method they never used themselves.

The solution lay in the proper economic and social programming for the people, a solution the government of Tanzania will work for tooth and nail, he told an attentive House.

CSO: 4700/274

TAC ISSUES TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT ON PARASTATALS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Wilson Kaigarula]

[Text]

MANY accounts of parastatal organisations audited during the year ending June 30, have been declared "qualified".

According to the 12th annual report of the Tanzania Audit Corporation (TAC) released in Dar es Salaam yesterday, 103 out of 239 accounts fitted the description.

It says 76 accounts were "unqualified" while 37 got "negative opinion" reports. The remaining 23 belong to the "disclaimer of opinion" category.

"Qualified" reports are given to parastatals that, among other omissions, withhold some information which is key, in facilitating compilation of elaborate financial statements.

The omissions notwithstanding, however, TAC points out that the accounts of such parastatals "presented a true and fair view of their financial position and results of their operations".

Ill-kept books of accounts attract "negative opinion" reports while "disclaimer of opinion" reports are given to accounts for which the auditors were non-committal.

Elaborating on the latter, the report says the auditors could express neither a positive nor a negative opinion due to uncertainties surrounding certain transactions or for lack of adequate records or information.

Parastatals whose accounts are deemed proper are given "unqualified reports" (clean certificates).

The corporation has expressed disappointment over the reluctance by many parastatals to acknowledge its reports and implement its suggestions.

It says only 41 parastatals had acknowledged receipt of its reports during the period, but is unsure if the boards of directors of these and the rest had met to discuss them.

The TAC attributed non-compliance or inadequate compliance with audit reports to the apparent tendency by some board members to disregard the significance of proper accounting and importance of audit reports.

Lack of effective managerial talent in many organisations is also cited as a drawback. "Some of the functional managers are not adequately equipped to give sustained and positive direction to the persons at operational level", the report notes.

It adds that many parastatals do not employ competent personnel "to write the books and prepare the accounts in an acceptable form."

The TAC cites the example of organisations whose assets exceed 10m/- or whose gross turnover exceed five million/-. These were legally obliged to employ at least one authorized accountant, but says few complied.

The corporation points out that the number of its clients (from 12 in 1968 to 373 now) overwhelms its 40 qualified auditors, against the required 56.

It seeks to solve the problem through short and long term training programmes at local and overseas institutions, besides striving to improve the standard of auditing, secure more clients as well as feedback on its reports.

CSO: 4700/274

GOVERNMENT INTRODUCES NEW FUEL RATION CARDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Zephania Musendo]

[Text]

THE government has introduced new fuel ration cards apparently to avoid inconvenience already experienced in the fuel rationing system in Dar es Salaam.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Water and Energy yesterday said the new cards, the validity of which will be six months, take effect on August 10. They will sell at 50/- a piece.

Under the present arrangement, fuel cards have been selling at ten shillings each and they lasted only a month.

The ministry's statement has requested vehicle owners to purchase the new fuel ration cards at petrol stations where they are presently registered.

Vehicle owners registered at Msimbazi Agip Service Station, Upanga Petrol Station, Capital Esso Service, Caltex Star Station, Oysterbay Shell Station, Oysterbay Esso Station, Magomeni Esso Station, Temeke Shell Station, Chang'ombe Esso Station and at Kilwa Road Shell Station will purchase their cards from July 23 to July 29.

Fuel ration card purchases for vehicle owners registered at Taifa Shell Station, Agip — Azikiwe, Jamhuri Caltex Station, Five Ways Shell Station, Nyota Caltex Station, Umma Service Station, Agip City Drive Station, Uhuru Esso Station, Kinondoni Shell Station, Bamaga Total Station, University Shell Station, Mtoni Esso Station, and Airport Shell Station will be made from July 30 to August 3.

From August 4 to August 8, the fuel cards will be available for purchase by vehicle owners registered at Swahili Agip Station, Libya Agip Station, Mwananchi Service Station, Uhuru Street Service Station, Tanzania Service Station, Kalmali Total Station, Kwetu Caltex Station, Dar es Salaam Service Station, Azikiwe Esso Station, Msimbazi Street Esso Station, and Manzese Filling Station.

The statement said the cards would be on sale from 8.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Monday to Saturday. Vehicle owners will be required to produce the original registration cards and valid road-insurance licenses at their filling stations.

Ocean Road Petrol Station will register vehicles for diplomats and those who pay in foreign exchange only. They are programmed to purchase their cards from July 23 to August 8 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The government has also issued new weekly quotas for various categories of vehicles.

Small buses have been allocated 100 litres of petrol a week; commercial vehicles (pick-ups) and taxi cabs will get 80 litres; Party, Government, parastatal and private company vehicles are allocated 50 litres; private vehicles above 1500 c.c. will get 30 litres; private vehicles below 1500 cc have been allocated 20 litres and motor cycles will get eight litres.

However, fuel rationing to private vehicle owners applies to Dar es Salaam only. Vehicles operated by Party, Government and parastatal organisations would still be subject to the country-wide quotas, according to the statement.

Meanwhile, a committee will be appointed to review genuine cases of hardships in the system and will be empowered to revise fuel allocations.

CSO: 4700/274

GOVERNMENT INCREASES CONSUMER PRICES FOR TEA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE government has increased tea consumer prices to match with the rising production and operational costs and absorb a 3% sales tax charged on each kilogramme of tea exported by the Tanzania Tea Blenders.

A statement issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Ministry of Information and Culture, explained that the wholesale price for a carton of 40x25-gramme packets of siftings tea would be 27/95 and the retail price -/75 per packet instead of -/70.

Other prices, with the old ones in brackets, are 10 x 100 grammes — wholesale price 25/70, retail 2/75 (2/60); 2 x 500 grammes — wholesale 25/20, retail 13/60 (12/65).

The statement said a carton of 40 packets weighing 25 grammes each of Simba Chai would sell at 27/20 (wholesale), and -/75 per packet instead of -/65. It added that 10 x 100 grammes prices would be 24/90 wholesale and 2/65 instead of 2/45 per packet.

Wholesale price for Green Label tea 40 x 25 grammes would be 11/55 and retail price -/90 (-/75); 10 x 100 grammes — 41/50 wholesale and 3/40 (2/80) retail price; 4 x 24 grammes — 11/10 wholesale and 8/40 (6/85) retail price and 2 x 500 grammes 30/80 wholesale and 16/65 (13/55) per packet.

According to the statement, African Pride tea would sale at 17/85 (14/80) per 500-gramme packet while wholesale price for two packets would be 33/10.

The statement explained that the producer price for tea would remain at 11/90 per kilogramme, adding that tea prices in the world market were falling.

The government statement explained that transportation costs from the villages to processing industries had increased by 24 per cent from 1/11 to 1/38 per kilogramme.

Extension services had also risen, it said, adding that the Tanzania Tea Blenders would spend 6/4 million/- on such services to farmers in 1981/82.

The statement said the company would this year spend 24/7 million/- on packing materials compared to 18/7 million/- spent in 1979/80, an increase of 30 per cent.

Other reasons included the increase of workers' salaries, distribution costs and lack of original working capital for the company, forcing it to depend on loans from local financial institutions and the World Bank.

CSO: 4700/274

SUDECO MANAGER ISSUES STATEMENT ON SUGAR SHORTAGE

Spoilage 'Minimal'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

MORE sugar was spoilt in 1980/81 in godowns other than those SUDECO hired from parastatal organisations in Dar es Salaam, according to a statement issued by SUDECO General Manager A.D. Munthali, in the city at the weekend.

The statement said of the 12,700 tons of sugar kept in five godowns not hired from parastatals, 465.5 tons were spoilt and had to be reprocessed.

In contrast, of the 12,800 tons stored in four godowns SUDECO hired from parastatals, only 69 tons were spoilt and had to go for reprocessing.

The statement said that one per cent loss of any quantity of sugar handled was internationally acceptable and, hence, not insured.

According to figures contained in the SUDECO statement, an average 2.8 per cent was lost in respect of the sugar kept in non-parastatal godowns and 0.45 per cent in parastatal-owned godowns.

The statement also said SUDECO spent 597,750/- on reprocessing the spoilt sugar collected from godowns not hired from parastatals and another 104,950/- on spoilt sugar kept in hired parastatal godowns.

When individual costs of reprocessing given by the statement are added up, the corporation spent 702,700/- and not the grand total of 803,200/- quoted by the statement.

The statement does not say whether the reprocessing charges took into account transport costs.

The statement attributed the spoilage to long-time storage because of the quota system, Dar es Salaam's humidity, hygroscopic nature of sugar and to hired godowns ill-suited for sugar storage.

It said the spoilage was minimal, considering that SUDECO had handled 66,610 tons of sugar in 1980/81. Of this amount, 25,5[illegible]5 tons had been kept in the nine city godowns, it added.

It said SUDECO would soon rid itself of the problem of inadequate storage facilities with the completion of a 30,000-ton godown at Kurasini in Dar es Salaam.

It said the godown, specially designed for sugar storage, would cost 15.5 million/- and would be ready this December.

It said another SUDECO godown was nearing completion at Makambako in Iringa Region, adding that there were also plans for another godown at Kemondo Bay to serve the new Kagera Sugar Factory and the Lake Zone.

The statement concluded that it did not expect the Press to use what it described as devious and unusual means to obtain information that "unsettled" the public.

It said, "The corporation does not believe that the Press would have failed to obtain a complete report and accurate statistics from the management".

The Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, also charged that there were some people in SUDECO who were bent on mud-slinging their fellow employees, using the Press and who, he called MPs inexperienced in the sugar business.

MPs Inspect SUDECO Godowns

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Mboneko Munyaga]

[Excerpt]

A GROUP of Members of Parliament, who yesterday made rounds of the Sugar Development Corporation (SUDECO) godowns in Dar es Salaam, saw for themselves the poor storage conditions for sugar.

The MPs did not appear much impressed by what they saw at the SUDECO hired godowns in Chang'ombe, Pugu Road and Kurasini where work to salvage some of the spoilt sugar were underway.

They noted that there had been no serious efforts to either avoid or minimise wastage of thousands of kilograms of the commodity.

The Parliamentarians expressed concern as the SUDECO Marketing Manager, Ndugu S.S.F. Urio, explained that warehousing spoilage in the sugar industry was normal and that reprocessing was a perennial activity.

Ndugu Urio said even in Cuba, where a lot of sugar is produced, there was spoilage adding that in the case of Tanzania spoilage accounted for only two per cent — very much within the internationally accepted standards.

However, the MPs demanded explanation of the actual condition and causes of the constant waste of the sugar in front of them.

The Marketing Manager insisted that the godowns were built in accordance with specifications for sugar storage while agreeing that packing had left a lot to be desired.

He further agreed that humidity was another factor resulting in the spoilage of sugar and that this was likely to raise the moisturisation rate above the two per cent figure.

The MPs also wanted to know why the sugar was kept in the godowns for too long instead of being distributed to the consumers speedily.

Ndugu Urio explained that this had a lot to do with the regional quota system whereby sugar is sold only through the Regional Trading Companies (RTCs).

Some of the RTCs did not have ready money to buy the commodity which then could not just be taken to areas where it was not allocated, he said.

He told the MPs that as a salesman he would have preferred to sell the sugar as speedily as possible, but pointed out that sugar distribution was regulated by government.

The MPs who said they belonged to no special committee of Parliament, but were just concerned representatives of the people, saw at the GEFCO-hired godown in Chang'ombe 1,200 tonnes of sugar in store.

An estimated 100 tonnes were being repacked in bags for reprocessing at the Kilombero and Mtibwa factories in Morogoro Region.

The sugar had been earmarked for allocation to Dar es Salaam, Lindi and Mtwara regions, which led to MPs asking why the sugar was not released in Dar es Salaam where there was a shortage of the commodity.

From Chang'ombe, the MPs drove to Kurasini to have a look at the godown hired by SUDECO from the Dar es Salaam RTC along Pugu Road.

The MPs could not get inside apparently because the keeper had taken a "sick-sheet" and could not be readily traced.

They moved to yet another godown leased to SUDECO by BHESCO at Kurasini where they were shown some 506 tonnes of fresh sugar, a product of this season.

Unlike in the murky situation at the Chang'ombe, the MPs saw here a just spruced floor.

At another godown in Chang'ombe, hired from Dar es Salaam businessman Jivraj Patel, they only saw about 400 repacked bags.

On the rents paid for the hired godowns, SUDECO was paying 24,000/- a month for the smallest warehouse leased from Ndugu Jivraj Patel, the MPs were told. The godown can only hold up 1,500 tonnes and its walls are already parting.

SUDECO pays only 7,500/- per month for the 5,000-tonne capacity BHESCO godown, 20,000/- for the 7,000-tonne RTC godown, and 10,000/- a month for the 2,500-tonne capacity GEFCO godown.

Asked to comment on the MPs tour, the SUDECO General Manager Ndugu A.D. Muthali said he had nothing to say, except that he was preparing a full report on the situation through the Ministry of Agriculture.

CSO: 4700/274

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Morogoro-Dodoma Highway now under construction is only part of the proposed Dar es Salaam-Mwanza Highway, the Minister for Works, Ndugu Samuel Sitta, said in the National Assembly at the weekend.

He was answering a question by **Ndugu G. Senyagwa (Mpanda)** who wanted to know the Ministry's plan to strengthen feeder roads to link Mpwapwa District to the Morogro-Dodoma Highway.

The Minister said the long-term aim was to develop a highway linking Dar es Salaam and Mwanza. He said the big project was being implemented with caution and would not pass through all districts in the regions in which it would be passing.

He said a special programme is in the pipeline to strengthen feeder roads in Dodoam Region, and would be implemented under the supervision of the Regional Development Director's Office.

He advised that feeder raods from Mpwapwa District's fertile southern part, should be connected to Gulwe, Godegode and Kidete railway stations to gainfully use the haulage capacity of the trains.

CSO: 4700/274

FRG FINANCED SOIL PROJECT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

A two and a half year trial project on soil conservation, afforestation and modern animal husbandry has been officially launched by the Tanga Intergrated Rural Development Programme (TRIDEP) on the slopes of the western Usambara mountains in Lushoto District.

According to a TRIDEP official, Ndugu Elmar Locher, the project would first cover seven selected villages in which villagers with the help of TRIDEP staff would participate in the construction of stalls and the increase of fodder production to improve livestock.

He said that the departments of agriculture, livestock and natural resources in the district would be incorporated in the project in order to give it a broader outlook.

He explained that soil conservation and afforestation would be undertaken after identifying the needs of farmers, taking into consideration land as the determining factor.

He pointed out that the main target of the soil conservation and afforestation programme would be to enable peasants increase output.

The official further said that if the project was deemed feasible, it would later be undertaken on a larger scale in other parts of the district. However, he said much would depend on the outcome of the trial phase.

The project is being financed by the West Germany Government through an assistance of 2.3 m/- while TRIDEP is supervising the implementation.

CSO: 4700/274

BRIEFS

DATA ON IRRIGATION PROBLEMS--Seven irrigation projects intended to put under irrigation 30,266 hectares in the country, are at different stages of implementation, the Parliament was told yesterday. Answering a question from Ndugu G. Senyagwa (Mpwapwa), the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai said another 105,000 ha. of small projects were being implemented by the peasants. The MP wanted to know how much progress had been made in irrigation projects since 1972. Ndugu Mungai said massive irrigation projects were being undertaken in the valleys of Usangu, Mbeya Region, with three projects--Mbarali, Kapunga and Madibira; Ruvu paddy projects (Coast); and Morogoro's Wami with two projects--lower Mkomazi and Kilombero. Legiums and grain crops are to be developed in the projects, said the Minister. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jul 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/274

ECONOMIC, MILITARY SITUATIONS IN COUNTRY SEEN AS TRAGIC

Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 9 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Kampala, July 8. THe bullet riddled body of a man lies on the mud floor of a house in a Kampala suburb. It is surrounded by weeping relatives who say that Edward Mila, aged 45, was one of the latest victims of undisciplined Ugandan troops.

The brother of the dead man clutches a bible and looks round to see who is listening. "Two men in army uniforms came here last night. They heard my brother had a radio so they told him to come outside. He had no radio so they killed him," he said.

Such an incident is all too common in Kampala where residents say the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) formed two years ago, after the overthrow of dictator Idi Amin, is responsible for the majority of the city's violent deaths. The residents say they are regularly robbed and harassed by soldiers.

"With Idi Amin we had tyranny. Now we have anarchy," one embittered city dweller said.

Most Ugandans were ecstatic after Amin was overthrown by a combined force of Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles in April 1979. But three presidents and one military government later there is little or no improvement in the lot of the ordinary man.

Salary

The lack of discipline in the Ugandan army seems inevitable to most observers. Because of an annual inflation rate of 500 per cent, the monthly salary of a Ugandan soldier, assuming he receives it, will buy only two packs of 20 cigarettes in Kampala's market.

In order to live many soldiers steal, extort money from drivers at the city's many road blocks and engage in the kind of nightly looting which killed Mr Mila, a father of two.

Another victim of looting in Kampala said "the soldiers went to each door and said if we did not open up they would shoot. They took our food and our blankets, then drove away."

The city dwellers fear the situation may grow worse with the departure last month of the 10,000 Tanzanian troops who remained in Uganda after Amin's fall. These troops intervened in disputes between Ugandan soldiers and civilians, which are often of a tribal nature, with many of the troops in the Kampala area coming from the north-east.

It is also believed that guerrilla groups opposing President Milton Obote's seven-month-old administration will take advantage of the withdrawal of the Tanzanians to set up their campaign.

Raids

Residents say that in the past soldiers have shot civilians at the scene of guerrilla raids, supposedly to discourage cooperation with the dissidents.

There was a brief honeymoon period after Dr Obote won a controversial victory in elections last December, amid accusations of cheating from the opposition Democratic Party (DP). Troops disappeared from the streets, the nightly chorus of gunshots ceased and ambitious plans for the rebuilding of the nation were announced.

But the first guerrilla attacks brought the troops back to Kampala, and now residents again rush to get to their homes before dusk and automatic weapons fire again punctuates the hours of darkness.

A Tanzanian army officer who served in Uganda said on his return home that the guerrillas were not an immediate threat to the Obote administration. But he warned that the Ugandan army could turn the people against the government.

He added "We train the Ugandans to be soldiers, then they don't get paid or fed. It is just making them bandits."

Group

The most tragic result of the army's indiscipline occurred last month at the Ombachi Mission Station in the troubled West Nile district, where relief workers said government troops shot dead at least 60 people who were sheltering in the mission compound.

"Most of the soldiers just wanted to loot but there was a small group who kept shouting "kill them all" and opened fire, one aid worker said.

Uganda's economy remains in ruins and for the average city dweller survival is a full time struggle. Many small scale farmers are still suspicious of central authority as a result of Amin's rule, and only grow food for themselves instead of cash crops which could provide foreign exchange.

"If Uganda was stable it would take several years to get the country reorganised. Unfortunately it isn't stable and the government is running out of time, a Western diplomat said.

CSO: 4700/235

MAJOR PROBLEMS IN REHABILITATING CEMENT WORKS DETAILED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 2 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by Sam Wakoli]

[Text] A heavy capital investment of over 170m/- is needed to facilitate the rehabilitation of the Uganda Cement Industry (UCI) complex at Tororo.

The estimated cost was reflected in a comprehensive report made by the international firm from Turkey which Uganda Government employed to study the project.

According to the general manager, UCI, Mr Muloni Salira, so far only 19m/- have been raised to finance the project and the management has already worked on the importation of some of the machines and spare parts urgently needed.

The project is expected to start soon although it is not yet known when it will be completed because of financial constraints.

The complex, which is regarded as the mother of cement in Uganda, houses cement and lime works and plants for the manufacture of asbestos cement sheets and pipes and plastic sheets and pipes.

It is supposed to produce per annum 150,000 tonnes of cement and 21,000 tonnes of lime used in building and road construction.

The Universal Asbestos and Plastic plant is expected to manufacture per annum 20,000 tonnes of asbestos sheets and 2,000 tonnes of pipes, 18,000 sq metres of plastic sheets and 180,000 kg of plastic pipes.

But the trauma which hit Uganda's industrial sector during the past decade reduced the annual output of the industry to less than 10 percent.

This was caused by frequent breakdowns arising from lack of spare parts, normal maintenance and reconditioning of the machines.

During his recent visit to the complex, the minister of industry, Dr Adonia Tibernodwa was shown obsolete machinery and equipment at the cement works and quarry where limestone is drilled.

The rehabilitation requires the replacement of almost all the machinery and putting up new buildings. Little cement is being produced because one of the two kilns used in the preparation of limestone has been down since 1977.

With a capacity of three times that of the one row operating, the kiln requires a substantial sum of money to import its spare parts.

The sheeting on the roofing has virtually rusted and requires urgent replacement. Apart from making work impossible during rainy season, it poses a great danger to the lives of the workers. It will be recalled that the same roof collapsed in 1972, killing two workers and injuring others.

Perhaps the quarry, where limestone is mined is the most hit as far as the obsolence and dilapidation of the machinery is concerned.

A visitor to the site is greeted by skeletons of mining and drilling equipment including compressors, tractors, drills, excavators, loaders and dumpers.

This has adversely affected the important activities of prospecting and drilling limestone. While this has proved to be the biggest bottleneck in increased production of cement, it is also one of the reasons for not being sure as to how much good limestone still exists in the quarry.

As far as the manufacture of asbestos and plastic products are concerned, the major problem hindering the production has been lack of raw materials. Most of the raw materials used are imported and since there has been a scarcity of foreign exchange no importation of the materials was done in the past years.

But the general manager orders for the importation of raw materials have been placed following an IDA loan given to the government.

CSO: 4700/277

BRIEFS

TOURIST BOARD DISSOLVED--The board of directors of the Uganda Tourist Development Corporation (UTDC) has been dissolved with immediate effect. This was announced in Kampala yesterday by the minister of state in the Office of the President and acting ministers of tourism and wildlife, Mr Cris Rwakasisi. Speaking during a press conference at the ministry headquarters, Rwakasisi said a new board would be reconstituted soon to carry out the functions of the UTDC. The present general manager would continue until a new board was reconstituted, he added. Rwakasisi explained that he had taken the new measures against the background that tourism industry which used to be Uganda's number three foreign exchange earner needed a major surgery. [Betty Matovu] [Excerpts] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 14 Jul 81 pp 1, 3]

TEA INDUSTRY REHABILITATION--The minister of state for agriculture, Dr Patrick Rubaihayo, has assured tea growers throughout the country that the government is determined to rehabilitate tea plantations. The minister was addressing a rally at Burere Bushenyi district over the weekend. The minister handed a tractor to Nyakashaka Tea Growers Society and told farmers that a tea processing factory would be erected at Nyakashaka in Buhweju county. Addressing the same rally, the minister of industry, Dr Aconiya Tiberondwa, member of parliament for Bushenyi central constituency, said if Ugandans did not increase the production of export crops such as tea, cotton and coffee, enough foreign exchange would not be obtained to buy spare parts and raw materials for the rehabilitation of industries. [Excerpt] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 2 Jul 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/277

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS SPEAK OUT ON CONDITIONS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2812, 21 Jul 81 p 20

[Excerpt] BRUSSELS, July 18 - Zaire's Roman Catholic bishops have launched a scathing attack on corruption, arbitrary actions and the economic situation in their country, the Belgian newspaper LE SOIR reported today.

Charging abuses in the fields of justice, health, teaching and distribution of basic necessities, an 18-page document entitled "Our Faith in Man, Image of God," the bishops said the Church could no longer keep silent about events in the former Belgian colony.

"In the eyes of the world and above all of our own people, silence would make us accomplices in the decadence and misery which some already consider capable of bringing the country to an apocalyptic state," the bishops said. "It would be a guilty silence towards the men of Zaire whose dignity is affected and who must be served and not enslaved."

The statement mentioned cases of "kidnapping, arbitrary arrests, settling of scores and even torture." In court, it added, "impunity is for those who can pay, and money allows criminals to prosper in freedom and peace, showing arrogance to their humiliated victims."

In the health service, badly paid officials sold treatment, medical supplies and equipment for their personal gain, the bishops said. Some patients even died waiting for attention while their relatives scraped together the money demanded for their treatment, the document charged, adding: "The population is inadequately protected, while the more fortunate go abroad for treatment."

In schools, staff had been unhappy for a considerable time due to salaries which were too low, irregularly paid and sometimes not paid at all, the report said. The result was corruption, including bribe-taking for giving good marks.

The document, which said it had dealt with only the worst aspects of Zairese life, called on local people "to help themselves instead of hiding behind the smokescreen of tribalism and regionalism, offering a disunited front to disruptive forces."

CSO: 4700/265

BRIEFS

FRAUD ARREST IN BRUSSELS--The Catholic LIBRE BELGIGUE reported today that a former Zairese regional governor had been arrested in Brussels in May for alleged fraud. It said that Jean Foster Manzikala was charged with the murder of three leading Zairese in 1972 and sentenced to death, before being pardoned later that year and fleeing to Switzerland. (AFP) [Excerpt] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2812, 21 Jul 81 p 20]

CSO: 4700/264

COURT TOLD OF BATTLE AT GREAT ZIMBABWE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 p 11

[Text]

DURING a lull in a gun-battle between armed dissidents and police at a kraal near Great Zimbabwe, a woman who claimed to be the reincarnation of Mbuya Nehanda kept shouting at the policemen that she had another 50 armed men sneaking up behind them, the High Court, Salisbury heard yesterday.

Sergeant Major George Tsuro, of the Support Unit, told the court that during a quiet period after gunfire between the police and dissidents ceased, the woman began wailing and shouting.

She shouted in Shona and broken English, said Sergeant Major Tsuro.

He added that he heard her shout: "You have been sent by Simon Muzenda and Rex Nhongo to come and kill the comrades."

She later shouted: "We know that Mugabe was given money by Europeans to cause our children and sons to be killed, as was done by Muzorewa."

Sergeant Major Tsuro told the court he was part of a 50-man Support Unit troop that moved into positions around the kraal just before daybreak on March 27, with instructions to arrest dissidents known to be staying in that area.

The police plan was to throw a cordon around the kraal and move in at first light, but before it could be put into operation, the police were discovered by one of the occupants, who warned the others.

Police lying in wait in the cordon heard the sound of weapons being cocked, and shortly afterwards there was a burst of automatic fire from a rifle.

From his experience and training, he realised the weapon being fired was an AK rifle, the Sergeant Major said.

The Support Unit policemen returned the fire, which appeared to be coming from about three positions, said Sergeant Major Tsuro.

SHOUTING

Chief Inspector Darryl Brent, the commander of the operation, told the court that during the lull, when the woman was shouting, the police tried to get the inmates of the kraal, which included civilians, to surrender.

The people were warned that if they did not give themselves up, the police would come in after them.

While the negotiations were going on, the woman shouted slanderous statements against the Prime Minister and other members of the Government, he said.

Three men came forward to the police to give themselves up when they found that the besiegers were not members of the National Army.

Mr Brent said that during the negotiations the occupants of the kraal were distrustful of the police. However, they all surrendered when two unarmed policemen showed themselves and guaranteed they would not be shot.

After they had surrendered, a search was made and, from two huts in the kraal, a number of AK rifles and a large amount of ammunition and webbing were found, said Mr Brent.

Both policemen were giving evidence at the trial of five former ZANLA guerillas on charges of attempted murder and possessing arms of war.

The men, Kabvura Chirenganyama, Olivis Nhamo, Ananza Ruka, John Chikomakoma and Billiard Mutembwa, have all pleaded not guilty.

The State allegation is that they tried to kill the members of the police who surrounded the kraal, by firing at them with AKs.

All the men were arrested, along with other occupants of the kraal, during the cordon and search operation.

A former guerilla known as "Zimbabwe" was shot by police during the exchange of gunfire and died a short while later in a grenade explosion. A civilian, caught in the crossfire, was also killed.

The five accused claim in their defence that they did not fire at the police during the "contact" and that the weapons recovered did not belong to them.

The trial continues today before Mr Justice Waddington. Mr Gordon Collet is prosecuting and Mr Mike Gillespie is appearing for all five accused.

CSO: 2700/282

USHEWOKUNZE RECEIVES 'BLACK MAGIC' DOLL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

AN ANONYMOUS person has sent an effigy of a black traditional doctor, with pins stuck into its heart and head, to the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

The effigy was sent in a khaki envelope, addressed in red ink with an Umtali date stamp and had an accompanying message saying: "This is an effigy of you. Beware."

But the minister said in an interview yesterday that he would not be deterred by such threats, which he attributed to "reactionary elements" opposed to his revolutionary changes in the health sector.

He said: "This effigy was sent to me over the weekend in an envelope marked 'personal gift' and had an Umtali date stamp.

"It has a needle going through 'my' head and another going through 'my' heart.

"The effigy is dressed in black trousers which matches with black hair. It is generally in a state of undress.

"The implications would appear to be obvious to me in the sense of it implying my impending doom.

"This is not the first time that such intimidatory methods have been used against me over the past 15 months.

"I have received lots of abusive telephone calls and letters, but I suppose now the lunatic fringe is stepping up its activities against me in an effort to destabilise my revolutionary zeal.

"This is a very unreasonable exercise in that whosoever desires to kill me will just manage to remove my physical presence but not destroy the ideas that I hold.

"You can kill a man with ideas but not the ideas themselves. I belong to ZANU (PF), a revolutionary organisation, and there are many people there who can implement the ideas of change that I hold," he said.

"No amount of intimidation will deter me from the course set by the party.

"I cannot win a popularity poll in certain reactionary circles in Zimbabwe because of my quest for social justice.

"If I were to preach the gospel of maintaining the status quo, the reactionary fringe would not be ganging up against me and instead of effigies, I would be receiving gold bars," the minister added.

CSO: 4700/282

SUCCESS OF AID LINKED TO MANPOWER TRAINING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

UNLESS Zimbabwe plans and develops a sufficiently large national pool of technicians and specialists, even such massive injections of aid as Zimcord will fizzle out with the minimum of positive results, the Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Cephas Msipa, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Addressing members of the Reform Club at a city hotel, Mr Msipa said manpower was the most crucial single element in any country's development effort.

"Given an adequate supply of food, the existence or creation of a well-trained and stable labour force is the crux of the process of industrialisation," he said.

"With it, the problems of capital formation and capital maintenance can be solved. Without it, the best machinery in the world will rust unused."

Outlining the function of his ministry, Mr Msipa said two divisions had been established within the ministry, each headed by a deputy secretary.

The research and planning division, currently carrying out the National Manpower Survey, was headed by Dr Ibbo Mandaza. "Already, in the course of preparatory work for the survey, useful lessons are being drawn concerning Government policy on skills importation, the training and upgrading of semi-skilled personnel for both local training expansion and external sponsorship," said Mr Msipa.

He said the outcome of the survey had serious implications for the future work of his ministry, and the country.

The other division of the ministry, was that of vocational and technical training, headed by Mr B. D. Mothobi. The objectives of the training division were to develop and mantain institutional training facilities aimed at supplementing and supporting in-service training for national manpower needs, he said.

Mr Msipa called on all employers to co-operate and support the National Manpower Survey. "The international community is watching the way we conduct our survey with keen interest. Failure would be a serious blow to our record of success as a nation," he said.

He also called on the private sector to increase or provide in-service training in order to upgrade semi-skilled workers to skilled levels.

"The days of imported skills are now part of our history," he said. "Our goal is now self-reliance as another step towards the consolidation of independence."

CSO: 4700/282

SINCLAIR URGES SOLUTION OF SQUATTER PROBLEM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 pp 1, 3

[Text]

EFFORTS to increase production in the commercial farming sector are being hampered by cattle rustling, fence-cutting and squatting, the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Jim Sinclair, said yesterday.

Addressing delegates at the congress, Mr Sinclair said there were 51 000 squatters on commercially owned land. The situation, he said, was rapidly becoming untenable on some farms and required urgent attention.

"We offer the Government all the help they may need in solving this very difficult problem," he said.

Mr Sinclair said improvement of the quality of life that was vital to all Zimbabweans could only be achieved if the economy, especially the agricultural sector, continued the way it had done since independence. The agricultural industry could, and should be used to achieve those aims.

The union, which went along with Government policy on land, was keen to see the maximum and most productive use of land in Zimbabwe.

Mr Sinclair said both the nation and commercial farmers stood to gain if more of the available land was soon acquired for resettlement on a productive basis.

On expansion requirements, Mr Sinclair said the increasing shortage of fuel, transport, fertiliser and crop chemicals must be reversed.

Foreign exchange limitations, he said, were having a detrimental effect on the farmers' ability to expand.

"Farmers are not in a position to continue producing at present levels, let alone increase, without adequate supplies of fuel," said Mr Sinclair.

The rate at which new machinery was being imported fell short of national needs, and spares were badly needed for aging transport. As nitrogenous requirements were expected to grow, fertiliser manufacturing facilities ought to have "a very high position" on the list of priorities. Mr Sinclair said farmers "agree and support" the Government and SADCC countries on the theme of economic independence.

"Give us the tools and we will do the job," said Mr Sinclair, adding that failure to get necessities would result in the whole economy faltering. On the year's activities, Mr Sinclair praised the Government for providing an incentive price which encouraged large and small-

scale farmers to produce the bumper maize crop.

Indications were that Zimbabwe would remain self-sufficient in wheat.

Both beef and dairy industries were beginning to respond to the improved producer prices and other measures.

"We must achieve maximum throughput of our magnificent abbatoir system and there is need to take advantage of the 8 500 tonnes allocated for export into EEC in terms of the Lome Convention," said Mr Sinclair.

"I am concerned that the artificially low wholesale selling prices of many agricultural commodities to the consumer — involving large consumer subsidies — are acting as a constraint on the ability of farmers' organisations to improve producer price realisations.

"The other anomaly of consumer subsidies is that they tend to benefit the wealthier sectors of our communities more than the rural poor."

In terms of price there was no room for alternative meat supplies to help fill the gap on protein requirements.

"I am, of course, very aware that this situation has been partly inherited by the Government and that increasing prices of food to the consumer is a very delicate subject," said Mr Sinclair.

"First of all the Government needs to grasp the inherited nettle of subsidies and, together with farmers, ensure that all land is put into productive use throughout the nation."

It would take time for the country to return to total agricultural self-sufficiency and produce exportable foreign exchange earning surpluses.

The Government, he said, had shown a remarkable commitment to agriculture as a means of development.

Mr Sinclair praised the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, for his role in attaining peace and stability. This had reinforced the determination and commitment of members of the union to make the new Zimbabwe succeed.

"We are grateful, too, for the Government's efforts to deal with, and round up, dissidents and criminals. With some exceptions, rural life has been largely stabilised," said Mr Sinclair.

CSO: 4700/282

CLOTHING UNION DISPUTE REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 p 11

[Text]

ALLEGATIONS that the National Union of the Clothing Industry had become a dictatorship by refusing to accept workers committees were described as "beerhall lies and plain daydreaming" by the union's general secretary, Mr C. M. Pasipanodya.

Mr Pasipanodya said the allegation that his union had opted for a shop steward system instead of workers committees was "meaningless and without foundation".

He said there was no difference between the two systems. But he stressed that his union had long switched to the workers committee system in accordance with the Government's directives.

Asked about the alleged compulsory deduction of union fees from members, Mr Pasipanodya said when a member signed a form he was clearly made to understand he was voluntarily agreeing to a wage deduction for membership dues, he said.

The ZCIWU statement said the compulsory levying of membership dues by NUCI was causing "great alarm because our members feel that union dues must be collected physically until the dispute between the two unions has been resolved".

"We would like to remind employers and the National Union of the Clothing Industry who label our union as ZANU (PF), Kangai's union or pension union, to mind their own business," the statement said.

In his reply Mr Pasipanodya accused the ZCIWU statement of trying to create a confrontation between his union and ZANU (PF) and the Government.

CSO: 4700/282

SENATOR NORMAN WINS TOP FARMING AWARD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

SENATOR Norman has won the Farming Oscar Award for his outstanding services to the industry in 1981.

The presentation was made at the congress last night by the vice-president of the CFU, Mr John Laurie, who is also chairman of the Farming Oscar Committee.

It had been the tradition that the person who officially opened the congress presented the award.

In March last year, Senator Norman was offered and accepted the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture in the new Government.

"I must thank the Prime Minister (Mr Mugabe) for demonstrating in a practical way, right from the beginning, his desire for reconciliation, and making use of a man admirably suited for that position," said Mr Laurie during the presentation ceremony.

"From the start of his appointment, and with typical gusto, optimism and a positive attitude, Senator Norman has tackled the needs of farming and those of the agricultural industry.

"There is no doubt that his approach and achievements have gone a very long way to revitalising agriculture and, by virtue of agriculture's prime role, this in turn benefited the nation."

Mr Laurie also praised Mrs June Norman for the "backing, encouragement and understanding" she has displayed in connection with Senator Norman's job.

Senator Norman (50), was brought up and educated in England where he spent five years on the family farm before coming to Zimbabwe in 1953.

After working as a farm assistant and then farm manager, he leased a farm in Karoi which he later bought.

He was elected president of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union in 1978, and was re-elected later when the union's name changed to CFU.

He held the post until his appointment as the Minister of Agriculture.

CSO: 4700/282

MINISTER NORMAN PREDICTS FARM OUTPUT BOOM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Chemist Mafuba]

[Text]

THE Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, yesterday said the total value of commercial agricultural output this year could reach $850 million — 40 percent more than in the previous year. However, the Minister warned against complacency and self-satisfaction despite this massive achievement as Zimbabwe had a "long way to go" to assure its position.

He was officially opening the 38th annual congress of the Commercial Farmers Union in the Harry Margolis Hall in Salisbury.

The congress, which could be the last in the present form of the union, was attended by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Fieldsend, several cabinet ministers and members of the diplomatic corps, and 200 delegates who conclude their deliberations today.

"I would like to express my, and the Government's appreciation to all farmers and farm workers for their magnificent response to the lead call given by the Government," said Senator Norman.

"We must continue to strive for greater production and greater improvement."

The minister suggested actions which could be taken to ensure Zimbabwe did not follow the mistakes and misfortunes of other countries and regions.

Natural resources must be developed on economic lines to ensure greater and continuing production for internal needs and as a source of foreign exchange earnings.

The potential of these resources could only be achieved by a fully integrated approach involving ministries responsible for power, transport, labour and others.

The agricultural base had to be broadened to give equal opportunity to all Zimbabweans wishing to participate in the agro-economic business.

The minister said: "I am convinced that one of our greatest strengths is the will and desire for our people to prosper in agriculture.

"This inevitably means that large sums of money will have to be spent and invested on capital development projects, education and training facilities to involve as many people as possible in contributing towards a steady expansion programme."

The Government was aware that failure to meet local food supply needs entailed the risk of becoming a food importing country.

"Home-grown food is the cheapest food and it is certainly the safest," he said.

"I see no reason why, with proper planning, determined application, continuing trust and goodwill between the Government and people, we cannot make agriculture the big success story and industry of Africa.

"We may in time help others on our continent in averting chronic food shortages which can lead to misery, degradation and death.

"I know that, despite the difficulties, dangers

and frustrations, we will succeed. I have always remained confident and optimistic."

On the international scene, Senator Norman said Zimbabwe should have its target now in relation to world food supplies particularly with regard to the food situation on the African continent.

He predicted that food shortage on the continent would accelerate unless drastic remedial action was taken immediately.

The Brandt Commission, the minister noted, had recently reported that 800 million people in developing countries were living under conditions of extreme poverty.

It had been estimated that an annual food production growth rate of 3 percent was required to meet demand, but was now only reaching 1.5 percent with little or no sign of improvement.

The minister said developing countries should intensify their efforts to acquire technical aids, skills, trained personnel, substantial injections of development capital and sustained efforts to help develop and maximise available resources.

Statistics indicated that the world stock of coarse grains by October this year would equal 5 percent of consumption — approximately 13 days' supply.

Senator Norman believed regions with substantial food stocks could increase their present production rate.

CSO: 4700/232

BRIEFS

CFU VOTES FOR MERGER--The 200 delegates at the Commercial Farmers' Union Congress unanimously voted in favour of proposals to form a Zimbabwe Farmers' Union comprising the CFU and the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union. The president of the CFU, Mr Jim Sinclair, said: "I believe this is a constructive step. We now await the decision of the delegates at the ZNFU congress on Thursday (this week)." ZNFU sources said a decision on the CFU proposals would be reached today but the announcement would be made at the congress tomorrow. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 p 1]

QUE QUE HOUSING--Que Que--The United Nations Development Programme is to participate in the construction of about 1 200 low-cost houses in Que Que, the town clerk, Mr Joseph Bere, said here yesterday. Mr Bere told Ziana in an interview that the UNDP would provide building materials and expertise. He said the project, which was expected to begin before the end of the year, would be undertaken jointly with the Government. Feasibility studies had already been made and when the scheme was completed it would "virtually lift the long-standing housing problem off our backs." Mr Bere also announced that work on an $8 million pipeline would soon boost the town's water supply. Mr Bere said efforts were being made to attract industrialists and other businessmen to open new factories in Que Que.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 p 13]

NEW PARTY--The first black-led political party to be formed since independence--the Zimbabwe Progressive Party--was launched in Salisbury yesterday. Announcing the formation of the party, its acting president, Mr Kingdom Sithole, said the affairs of the party would be run by a steering committee of six including himself, pending a congress to be held in Umtali in September. Those nominated for the steering committee were: Mr Sithole, Mr R. Marowa, Mr M. Makwarimba, Mr W. Seke, Mr M.A. Muchagoneyi, Mrs L. Munochemeyi and Mr K Ntuli.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 p 13]

MOZAMBICAN PORTS--Bulawayo--Importers and exporters in Zimbabwe are making insufficient use of ports in Mozambique, the commercial representative of the Mozambican ports and railways in Bulawayo, Mr Abdullah Ismael, said yesterday. He was replying to a call from the president of the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries, Mr John Lancaster, for assurances from authorities in both countries that the Maputo harbours and railways could cope efficiently and speedily with traffic. Mr Lancaster's call came last week as the National Railways of Zimbabwe imposed restrictions on the loading of goods by rail within and outside Zimbabwe, except

for traffic from overseas, petrol, oil, lubricants and explosives. The Mozambicans had been operating traffic on the Beira line into Zimbabwe 24-hours a day since January 1, without problems, said Mr Ismael, dismissing claims that internal civil difficulties in the country had disrupted transport. "There were difficulties over empty trucks from Zimbabwe stranded in Mozambique, but these have now passed," he said. And he produced official figures from the ports and railways authority supporting his statement that goods traffic in and out of Zimbabwe via Mozambique was at a high level, but by no means near capacity. "Our facilities, if anything, are under-utilised. Mozambique has more capacity than it knows what to do with at present," Mr Ismael said. He also pointed out that freight costs were lower than at South African ports. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 p 11]

MEDICAL STUDENTS--Zimbabwe has been chosen as headquarters for the African Regional Office of the International Federation of Medical Students' Associations for the next two years. The decision was taken on Monday, when the first African regional assembly of the federation opened in Salisbury. Two members of the Zimbabwe Medical Students' Association were elected to the Regional Office's top posts. Mr Bruce Waters is regional director and Mr Hugh Findlay assistant director. Other officials were drawn from the Egyptian and Liberian associations. The conference ends today. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 p 3]

DRUG SUPPLIES--Drug supplies should be back to normal by the middle of September, the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze said in Salisbury yesterday. Dr Mazorodze told the final session of the two-day nurse administrators' workshop that the supply of drugs had been discussed by the ministry recently and that it had been suggested that heads of clinics should collect their allocations in person to avoid delays. A commission of inquiry had been set up to determine the supply, demand for, and frequency of use of drugs, adding that some high-ranking people had lost their positions because they were not doing their jobs properly. Dr Mazorodze predicted radical and revolutionary changes within the health services and asked the nurse administrators to assist the Government in its efforts to provide health care for all by the year 2000. The aim of the workshop, he told the 100 delegates, was to enable them to discuss the common problems they faced and possibly suggest solutions to them. "The ministry will welcome recommendations that have come out of this workshop," the deputy minister told delegates from all over the country. Dr Mazorodze also asked the nurse administrators to be personally involved with the activities in their hospitals and to be more involved in the community. "The nurse administrator must now plan for change and direct her staff towards the objectives of change and at the same time understand Government policy on health and lead the way," he said. Delegates said they would do their best to achieve the best services for the people in Zimbabwe and hoped that their efforts would help the ministry. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 p 11]

FREIGHT DEPOT--A $4 million depot for Zimbabwe United Freight Company Ltd in Salisbury is to be officially opened by the Deputy Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Mr Nelson Mawema, on August 7. The depot covers an area of 18 ha in New Ardbennie and includes a Freight storage area, workshops, an office and administrative block and a double-storey workers' canteen and ablution block.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 p 11]

COLOR TV--Zimbabwe Television will be able to transmit in colour before the end of next year, but the Government must first give the go-ahead. The decision will depend on the availability of foreign currency for colour sets. The Secretary for Information and Tourism, Mr Ian Findlay, said yesterday that the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation had yet to apply for permission to transmit in colour but would probably do so within a few months. The matter would then be considered by the ministry and the Government. The director-general of the ZBC, Mr James Neal, confirmed that ZTV would be able to broadcast in colour within 18 months because all new equipment being bought was colour compatible. The problem was sets. The immediate past president of the Zimbabwe Domestic Electrical Association, Mr Darby Domoney, said yesterday that 50 000 sets, using $10 million in foreign currency, would be needed to satisfy the first year's demand. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 p 11]

AFC BOARD--Mr Berias Bothwell Machingambi and Mr Tobias Majaji Musariri have been appointed to the board of the Agricultural Finance Corporation. Their appointments were announced yesterday by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman. They will serve on the board for three years. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 p 7]

TRAINEES TO UK--Six trainee operators and aerodrome officers from the Department of Civil Aviation leave Salisbury tomorrow to begin a five-month training course with the Civil Aviation Authority in Britain. The training awards were organised by the British Council and sponsored by the British Technical Cooperation Training Programme, which makes training in key development areas available to the Zimbabwe Government. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 p 7]

CSO: 4700/282 END

JPRS 78731

12 August 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2465

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 78731

12 August 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2465

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HARARE SUMMIT DRAFTS LONG, SHORT TERM ACTION PROGRAM

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 22 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Herve Allangba]

[Text] Meeting for the second time in 6 months at Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, the nine heads of state and goverment of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) adopted a number of important decisions on 20 July. The decisions are important but they are also stamped with realism because of the high stakes for the organization: breaking the chains of economic dependence on the land of apartheid. "The Southern African Development Coordination Conference has to be realistic and modest in its immediate objectives, but ambitious over the long term," stresses the joint communique published at the outcome of the meeting. Already, a division of labor according to the capabilities and the possibilities of each member has been, if not decided, at least outlined.

This allocation of roles constitutes an action program for future years. Top priority goes towards development of a community-wide transportation system (land and sea) and of telecommunications. These are the sectors that presently enable South Africa to "have a hold on" virtually all of its neighbors in the region. In all a list of 97 projects was drawn up: 22 are in the process of being carried out, 29 have been submitted to foreign financial institutions that favor the SADCC and 43 are under review.

When the Harare summit closed the SADCC had become a reality.

The second summit of heads of state of the SADCC concluded on 20 July following a day of debates. With the exception of Lesotho's prime minister, Leabua Jonathan, who was represented by his minister of commerce, Mooki Molapo, all heads of state and government who are members of the association were present at Harare (formerly Salisbury).

Addressing his peers, the prime minister of the host country, Robert Mugabe, started out by emphasizing the need for the association's nine member states to search out ways that could put an end to their economic dependence on South Africa.

That was, moreover, the purpose of the summit which had been preceded on 18 and 19 July by a meeting of the foreign ministers of the nine countries. But Mugabe's speech quickly became more political than economic especially as it recalled that three of the SADCC's member states--Zambia, Mozambique and Angola--have over the past few years been the victims of raids by South African forces.

Zimbabwe's prime minister voiced the further opinion that Pretoria has in no way stopped organizing training camps for "traitors and renegades" from those three countries and from Zimbabwe too. "The racial segregation practiced by South Africa," asseted Mugabe, "is a dangerous phenomenon that jeopardizes simultaneously the security, stability and orderly development of the region's countries."

One is led to conclude that the margin for maneuver of countries that have South Africa as a neighbor is extremely restricted precisely because of the dependency of their economies. The outcome of the conference largely depended on South Africa itself that very likely hopes to turn a nice profit on this valuable trump (LE CONTINENT of 21 July). Zimbabwe, a country whose economy is considered the healthiest in the region, uses the transportation facilities of its neighbors to the south for 80 percent of its foreign trade. That is what mainly explains the action plans prepared by the conference participants. The main thrust of the plans is the organization of transportation, ports and communication pathways. The general lines of the program actually date from the time of the association's constitutive conference held last year in Lusaka. It comprises 97 points, 22 of which are in the process of being carried out, 29 have been submitted to foreign financial institutions, and 43 still need some touching up.

The remaining three were considered inoperative and were shelved, for the time being at least. Leaked information clearly indicates that in the opinion of the leaders meeting at Harare the action program is already a positive reality.

Hence, the summit believed it was imperative to make a distribution of labor among the association's member states. Accordingly, Mozambique will be responsible for coordinating procedures involving the creation of port, rail and highway infrastructures. Zimbabwe, in turn, was given a mandate to supervise the food program. On Botswana fell responsibility for the campaign against animal diseases. Zambia (assisted by Botswana) will conduct the campaign against the tsetse fly. Angola, Tanzania and Swaziland are respectively responsible for energy, labor (emigration to South Africa is heavy) and industrialization.

In the words of the report, "this represents the groundwork for a hefty development of trade among member countries (of the association) that has hitherto been insufficiently taken advantage of." The view at Harare was that "the joint program is at the moment a modest one aiming at an immediate goal, to be sure. But once realized, it will lay the groundwork for broad economic cooperation among SADCC members."

Meanwhile, the participants did cast about too for means suitable to facilitating the materialization of what clearly seems to be a mere hope. Being held at the same time as the summit of the seven most industrialized countries in the world in Ottawa, the Harare summit literally addressed the Western leaders. Botswana's president, Quett Masire, chairman of the summit, urgently appealed to the heads of the industrial powers to the effect that neither the poor countries of the South nor the rich nations of the North could see their hopes realized in isolation.

"Let us recognize," was his chief declaration, "the common interests underlying our summit and the one currently under way in Ottawa, and let us sent it a message urging it to pursue with determination the well-being of our world." Mugabe, in turn, emphasized the difficulties arising from the international economic and monetary order at this stage of implementation of the SADCC's program. He said, "we hope to reach agreement on a means for transferring resources that will be advantageous for our development objectives." Contrary to what may have been believed before the summit concluded, it was Botswana, not Zimbabwe, that was chosen to host the association's permanent secretariat that will start operating as of July 1982. Between now and then a third meeting has been scheduled for sometime in November in Malawi.

CSO: 4719/232

BRIEFS

ADDITIONAL ARAB LOAN--Khartoum, July 15--The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa has made Benin an additional loan of 2.7 million dollars for an extension to Cotonou port, for which the Bank has already loaned 4.6 million dollars. The loan, which covers 38 per cent of the total project cost, is repayable over 13 years, including a three-year grace period, at six per cent interest. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2811, 17 Jul 81 p 13]

CSO: 4700/291

BENJAMIN POGRUND INTERVIEW OF PRESIDENT MASIRE REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jul 81 p 11

[Interview with Dr Quett Masire, president of Botswana, by Benjamin Pogrund]

[Text]

DOES Botswana have any regrets that it chose independence 15 years ago instead of becoming part of South Africa?

The question draws a booming laugh from the President of Botswana, Dr Quett Masire. He puts his hands together in mock prayer: "We say thank God that we didn't. It would be a matter of great regret if we had joined the Republic of South Africa."

The confident reply tells a good deal about Dr Masire and Botswana. For in July 1980 he faced the daunting task of taking over the presidency after the death of Sir Seretse Khama, the revered leader who had steered Botswana into independence

Now, 12 months later, Dr Masire sits securely in leadership, and Botswana remains stable, a model State in Africa. It ranks with Gambia, Upper Volta and perhaps Nigeria, as the only nations in the continent which adhere to democracy.

In an interview in Gaborone — the first given to the Rand Daily Mail since he became President — Dr Masire answered a series of wide-ranging questions. He was relaxed and forthcoming, with a laugh or a chuckle every now and then. But he was quick to express irritation when asked for his views on sanctions against South Africa, and Botswana's role, if any, in the Organisation of African Unity's policy on "armed struggle" against South Africa.

He dubbed both questions "unfair".

Dr Masire has previously been reported as opposing sanctions because of their effects on Botswana, with its heavy economic dependence on South Africa. Questioned now, all he would say was that if the question had been put before and answered, that should be sufficient. He admitted, however, that Botswana had no contingency plans in the event of sanctions and that it would take "years" to create them.

The chief anxieties in Botswana revolve around economic issues. Despite the advances made since independence it remains a poor country. Two years ago, severe drought forced it to seek international relief aid. It also relies for development, especially of its infrastructure, on help from the Scandinavian countries, America, Britain and Canada.

It gets little from the communist bloc — which makes the presence of a sizeable Russian embassy in Gaborone, said to be staffed by 30 people, more than Britain and America combined, all the stranger.

The signs of poverty are visible: the considerable litter of shacks around Gaborone tell their own story. So do the statistics: although the country is agriculturally based, and cattle-rearing is basic, more than half the national herd is owned by a mere 5% of the households, resulting in large numbers of rural poor. Industrialisation is in its infancy, and studies have shown that only about half the economically active have jobs — and most of them work for only part of the year.

Botswana can, however, look to growing income from its minerals: the diamonds at Orapa, Letlhakane

and diamonds, copper and nickel at Selebi-Pikwe, and coal at Morupule.

But there are also problems associated with the mines: the gap in wages between expatriate white miners and the local Botswana, and the gap between the incomes of Botswana on the mines and the rural poor.

It is against this background that President Masire answered the first question:

Q. How do you rate your country's achievements since independence?

A. I think we have come a long way since independence. What has to be remembered is that we started virtually from nothing. We had to establish a political system where none existed before. To establish a parliament, and then establish local governments of a democratic nature. And then to develop a country in almost every aspect.

Our development could be said to have been in three related phases. First of all it was that of the institutions — the government and so forth — and also the parastatal organisations which helped us in our interventionist policy. Because we realised from the very outset that there were either areas of development which were really of a public utility nature and therefore would not attract the private investor, or were so urgent that we could not leisurely go along waiting for somebody to come in in his own time to provide the facilities.

Having established these institutions the second thing was the infrastructure. When we took over there were only three miles of tarred road, and we have moved a long way since then. We have tarred roads linking our main population centres. We have the north-south road being tarred from Kazangula to Ramatlabama, and from Francistown to Plumtree and so forth. We have also put in infrastructure of a social nature: 90% of our children of schoolgoing age now have primary school facilities within reach; about 85% of our population is within 15 km of health facilities.

So having developed the infrastructure, now we are concerned about the welfare of our people and their capacity to earn a living. We are concerned with productive employment so the main thrust of National Development 5, which is our current development plan, is really productivity and job creation.

Q. How would you describe your chief problems at this stage?

A. Our chief problem is really what I have started to describe — taking development into the rural areas, making sure that development is shared by all. We are fortunate in having mines, but these are not providing as many jobs as people outside Botswana think they are.

The other main problem is still infrastructure — the fact that we are still helplessly dependent on our neighbours.

Q. Your problem of unemployment is very serious, and the other problem areas are some of the labour troubles you've been having on the mines, including the problem of differential pay between expatriate whites and the local people. There is also the apparent unrest among the youth. With the plans you have been outlining, do you see yourself as being within striking distance of meeting these problems?

A. The question is loaded because it talks of unrest among youth and so forth which are aspects of our life which I don't know to exist.

But definitely we are aware that if nothing is done, and done quickly, this may well result in the situation you have described as existing. And therefore we are trying to pre-empt that by acting with as much speed as we can muster to provide these job opportunities.

We are also aware that we are not as welcome in your country as we used to be. Perhaps you feel that you have got all you could from us and now you can dispense with us.

Q. Have you had any approaches from Pretoria in regard to the constellation of Southern African States that the South African Government has been talking about?

A. No. I think they know our attitude only too well to be able to approach us. I think the constellation of States is really a reaction to our SADIC effort — Southern Africa Development Co-ordinating Council — and therefore here again perhaps we have taken a pre-emptive strike. We already feel we are too dependent on the Republic of South Africa.

Q. How would you describe Botswana's current relations with South Africa?

A. I would say the relationship is purely on an economic basis. We are where we are geographically and we have to deal with South Africa.

Above all we found that during the colonial era our entire infrastructure, such infrastructure as we had, roads and what not, were leading into South Africa and we had no other way out.

Q. Would you like to see an exchange of ambassadors or diplomatic personnel with South Africa?

A. Oh no. Not at all until the situation has changed in South Africa. I think our ambassadors would for one thing suffer humiliations as some black ambassadors in South Africa have been known to suffer humiliation.

And I think it does cause resentment to South African blacks to see people who are like themselves being treated differently and to wonder why, if the South Africans recognise a black man can be respectable, the South African black should be denied the same respect accorded to the other blacks.

Q. What about South African visitors to Botswana: do you welcome them?

A. We always hope that they come to take notes and see that people can live together and that people don't necessarily command a certain rating because of their colour. That we here give everybody the respect he deserves on his own performance.

So long as they come here and obey our laws we have nothing to say against them.

Q. What about Bophuthatswana? Your people have ethnic links with people there . . . how do you view the situation?

A. We are opposed to Bantustans. We have nothing to say per se against people in the Bantustans but I think they really are objects of pity.

We don't want to encourage the creation of Bantustans because we feel it is an unfair treatment of the blacks in South Africa that after all the productive areas — agriculturally productive, minerally productive and what not — have been taken by the whites, they should now say to the blacks: we have found these barren areas, now we shall drive you in, herd you into these areas and keep you there.

Those people have no way of showing their resentment because the economic muscle gives the whites the political muscle and the arms muscle to keep them there. But that does not mean because they can be forced into those areas that they accept the sitation.

Therefore, because we do not want to recognise what South Africa is doing, we are not prepared to recognise the Bantustans.

Q. Do you see, historically, a fundemental difference beteen Botswana as an independent nation, and Bophuthatswana? Or do you see any similarities?

A. Oh no, there are no similarities. Bophuthatswana is part of South Africa. Botswana has never been part of South Africa.

Q. How much of a problem are refugees to your government?

A. We have had absolutely no problems with refugees. What we have had have been problems with fellow travellers — either people who have run away from South Africa because they are criminals, or people who have come from South Africa because they are BOSS agents, or people who have come to Botswana under the guise of refugees although they are in fact something else. Hitherto we have had no problems with genuine refugees.

But those who prove they are not what we took them to be when they came here — we send them back to where they belong.

Q. To try to describe the exact policy: refugees come across the border, from South Africa or Namibia, and they either remain here or they go north for military training or education. What is your government's policy in regard to people returning after getting training?

A. No, we don't allow either those who have gone to train for military purposes, or those who have trained and hope to find work in Botswana, because in the first place we have made it abundantly clear that we are not going to allow Botswana to be used as a launching pad against our neighbours.

And two, because we have a localisation problem: that is, an effort to get jobs into the hands of the locals and therefore we want to employ people who can give way to our own people as soon as they are ready to assume responsibilities or to take up jobs. And the problem with our accepting refugees who have been trained elsewhere to come and work in Botswana, is that when our locals become ready to take jobs we will not know what to do with the refugees.

Therefore we have made it abundantly clear that we are not going to have refugees coming back either with the hope of ultimately making an attack on one of our neighbours or to look for work here.

Q. Namibia: what prospects for a settlement do you see at this stage?

A. Just before Christmas we were very optimistic because we thought we had reached a stage where Resolution 435 was going to be implemented, and pre-implementation talks were suggested. We wanted the pre-implementation talks to clear the air and give the UN the opportunity to say that once Resolution 435 is implemented, everybody will be treated on an equal basis in Namibia and will be given a fair chance. Unfortunately, this didn't turn out to be what we expected.

Now there are these secretive missions which are being exchanged between South Africa and Washington DC and every time we say something about Washington not being fair because they seem to be introducing new elements into the Namibian agreed solution, they say, no, no, no, we are not going to do anything which is contrary to 435.

At the beginning of the year the Reagan Administration could hide behind saying that they hadn't hatched out a policy on Southern Africa, although even that was a weak argument because in a democratic set-up where a government is changed you can't have those stalemates where people cannot act because they are busy hatching a policy. Because if they offer themselves as an alternative government it must mean that they have got the policy ready to throw into gear once elected.

Q. Do you blame the Reagan Administration mostly for the hold-up? Or do you find any other culprits also?

A. I blame the Reagan Administration but certainly the South Africans cannot escape being blamed because it is not as if they have just becme difficult because the Reagan Administration has come on the scene. We have known them to have been difficult all along.

Q. How do you view the policies being followed by the Reagan Administration in Southern Africa, or Africa as a whole?

A. I blame them for lack of policy because I would say I blame them for encouraging the South Africans to adopt an intransigent attitude. But they deny that they have moved such policy and therefore, as I said earlier, it's a pity that after nine months no clear-cut policy has been pronounced.

Africa does not know where it stands with America.

Q. Do you think that there is anything in particular which Washington should be doing in regard to apartheid?

A. Oh yes. There is a lot it could be doing. I am not going to specifically say do this or do that, but I feel they should be seen to be making attempts to let the South Africans do away with apartheid, especially as South Africans count them among their friends and therefore they are the most likely people to influence them if South Africa can be influenced.

CSO: 4700/308

BOZANGA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, LABOR

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 10-11 Jul 81 p 2

[Interview with Prime Minister Simon Narcisse Bozanga, by Lucien Ahonto; in Paris, date not given]

[Text] Cooperation between Paris and Bangui is off to a new start, only two months after the departure of the former French chief of state, Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

For Bangui, which believes that while Giscard's France finally obtained the departure of Jean Bedel Bokassa, it has never been truly concerned with rehabilitating the Central African economy, it is necessary to begin on new foundations.

The visit which the Central African prime minister has been making to the French capital since 4 July is naturally a test for the government of Francois Mitterrand, but it is above all a hope for the Central African economy, which, since Bokassa's fall, has been in a more than catastrophic situation. Bangui must find emergency aid in order to get the country out of stagnation.

Bozanga says that he is satisfied with his meetings with the new French authorities, in whom he believes he has found true understanding and a will to get cooperation between the two countries off to a new start.

[Question] It is a generally accepted fact that the economy of the Central African Republic is in a very precarious situation. What is the exact scope of the difficulties in this area?

[Answer] The Central African Republic is above all confronted with economic problems that have given rise to social difficulties. For 14 years, our economy was completely undermined from the inside. We have a foreign debt on the order of 65 billion CFA francs, representing twice the amount of the Central African budget. This situation affects all the companies operating within the national territory, with respect to their funds. This situation also led to a high rate of unemployment. We cannot hide it: We are experiencing a very difficult socioeconomic situation. We need investments; we need new jobs. That is our major concern at the present time.

[Question] Under these conditions, what are your government's priorities?

[Answer] We have drawn up a 2-year economic recovery program covering the 1980-1981 period. But in the difficult world situation we are now seeing, the program has

been completed only 49 percent to date. We must now negotiate with friendly countries in order to receive emergency aid enabling us to carry out a number of mini-projects immediately, projects that would have a major social effect because they would create jobs in the provinces. By so doing, we could keep the people in the villages. The rural exodus actually complicates the situation in Bangui more and more.

For the time being then, we are seeking emergency aid for a short period.

[Question] The new Central African Constitution grants freedom of expression and permits opposition. However, some information leads one to think that the government no longer respects these provisions.

[Answer] That is not completely true. The democratic rule is respected insofar as the constitution now in effect in the Central African Republic is a liberal constitution authorizing the multiparty system and the multi-union system. All associations are authorized, all newspapers arrive here and freedom of assembly is guaranteed. I do not see what more we need in order to apply democracy.

Regarding the opposition parties, they are free. They freely hold their meetings without the regime intervening. They can set up their own press organs. Tracts circulate frequently in Bangui and we have never arrested or imprisoned anyone for distributing such tracts.

All the means of expression guaranteed by the constitution are available to the citizens. Those who want to set up newspapers are free to do so, but the government cannot do it in their place.

[Question] The Central African Government did nevertheless dissolve the General Union of Central African Workers (UGTC) in mid May.

[Answer] Trade union freedom exists, but the dissolution of the UGTC has been misunderstood. The UGTC was the only trade union confederation in the Central African Republic. Now then, the constitution proclaims the multi-union system.

Where is the freedom? Why can the Central Africans not have a range of trade unions instead of being forced always to join the same one and only the UGTC? Why can they not join a union they believe corresponds to their aspirations better, one they deem able to better defend their interests?

We are for the multi-union system. We have asked the UGTC to modify its by-laws, which date from the time of Bokassa. They are by-laws guaranteeing it a trade union monopoly over the entire Central African territory.

We believe that this state of affairs is against the constitution. That is why we dissolved the federation. That is the legal reason causing us to make such a decision.

Another reason also existed: One cannot be both a trade unionist and a politician at the same time. The UGTC was headed by politicians in the opposition who had no other purpose than to start strike movements all day long.

You know as well as I that in an underdeveloped African country, which in addition is among the 37 poorest nations in the world, one cannot build an economy with incessant strikes. These men in the opposition who were on the Central Committee of the UGTC were only seeking, by every possible means, to put a wrench in the spokes, to upset the economy and paralyze the administration.

In the face of such a situation, whether one is liberal or not, one is forced to react and to dissolve an institution that is becoming anticonstitutional and that acts illegally. That is what we did. At the present time, the trade unions are organizing. Two of them have just been created. That is the proof that the dissolution of the UGTC was in the direction of the liberation of the regime, of democratization.

Postponing Elections

[Question] But when will the legislative elections be held?

[Answer] The legislative elections were delayed because of the disturbances that followed the proclamation of the results of the presidential elections. One cannot organize elections in a country that is experiencing latent agitation and a troubled situation. It is true that the results of these legislative elections would have been even more contested than those of the presidential elections.

It was in order to avoid a repetition of these incidents that President David Dacko decided to postpone the elections.

Furthermore, the four opposition groups themselves signed a document (which we shall publish if need be) asking the government to put off these elections. In addition, we had to face the problem of drawing up the election lists. It became apparent that the lists for the presidential election were improperly prepared. People voted as many as five times. The elections are very important.

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SERIOUS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING REGIME NOTED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 10-11 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by J. E. B.: "The Central African Economy Is Still Shaky"]

[Text] Two years after the fall of the former "lord of Berengo," Jean Bedel Bokassa, the Central African economy is still shaky and must be entirely rebuilt.

The inheritance which Bokassa bequeathed to his successors is a heavy one to bear: Marketing and distribution circuits destroyed, enterprises in decay, export products continually declining, and deteriorating administrative and economic structures are the greatest afflictions from which the Central African Republic is now suffering. The nation is now completely dependent on international solidarity, particularly the United Nations. It was for this reason that President Dacko recently met with the secretary general of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, outside the framework of the Nairobi summit conference, in order to discuss the program of assistance which the United Nations will grant to the Central African Republic in order to rehabilitate its economy. Politically speaking, while tension between the regime and the opposition seems to be dying down, the situation nevertheless remains just as uncertain and any incident, however minimal, could light the fuse. It was in order to provide for all contingencies that the Dacko government decided to renegotiate all its cooperation agreements with the new French authorities. Consequently, for Central African Prime Minister Bozanga, who has been in Paris for several days, it is a matter of defining new bases for cooperation between France and the Central African Republic, cooperation which, under "Giscard's France" and "Bokassa's empire," was mainly the result of personal relations between individuals.

The Central African Republic is trying to find the means to gear up its economy, which totally collapsed with the fall of Emperor Jean Bedel Bokassa on 20 September 1979, and thereby guarantee the stability of political power. Such stability, hastily linked by some observers to the maintenance of some 1,100 French soldiers on Central African territory, is actually much more dependent on the country's economic development.

Unemployment, the decline of enterprises, the distrust of foreign investors, the corruption of the oligarchies and the lack of means of communication are all factors of political destabilization against which intimidation or the use of armed force can do little. Hemmed in by Chad, the Sudan, Zaire, the Congo and Cameroon, the Central African Republic experienced for 13 years the failures and cruelty of a dictator more concerned about achieving his wildest dreams than about economic

growth. The result: 21 years after the proclamation of independence, the country has, in order to face the future, only an economy ruined by the whims, the small-time administration of Bokassa and the underhanded dealings of a clique of courtisans.

Destroyed or Disorganized

At the present time, all the circuits for the marketing and distribution of agricultural resources are practically destroyed or disorganized. Discouraged, the rural sector, which accounts for 90 percent of the total population, produces less and less, especially since the precarious nature of the road system prevents the normal marketing of production.

As a result, cotton and coffee exports, which along with diamonds and wood supply most budget receipts, have dropped 30 to 35 percent in the last 20 years. Only wood exports remain steady. Diamond production has dropped nearly 50 percent since 1960.

In 1980, official sources in Bangui say, export receipts went down 12 percent, although a program of financial recovery under the aegis of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) provided for an increase of 14 percent. For their part, imports rose 23 percent (compared with 14 percent according to the IMF).

Consequently, the regular deficit in the balance of payments was 60 percent over estimates. These "deplorable" results are essentially due to a "deterioration of the administrative and economic structures inherited from the old regime."

Double Amount of National Budget

In addition, following the fall of Emperor Bokassa, the Central African domestic debt was 55 billion CFA francs (1.1 billion French francs). Two years after the ouster of the former dictator, it is 65 billion CFA francs (1.3 billion French francs), more than double the amount of the national budget.

Classified among the 20 poorest nations in the world, the Central African Republic is now completely dependent on international solidarity. Central African authorities have estimated that the projects that must be carried out over the next 10 years "in order to ensure the relaunching of production of the primary and mining sectors, the rehabilitation and development of the communications infrastructure, continuation of an effort to train and reorganize producers, and finally, the restoration of a commercial structure in the provinces, which has practically disappeared," will cost 400 billion CFA francs.

President David Dacko's regime intends to submit its economic dossiers to Western governments, mainly France, as soon as possible.

However, if "healthy and coherent" cooperation is refused, Bangui will not hesitate to go "elsewhere," including to the Eastern bloc countries, a high Central African official recently told AFP: "You have to understand us. Our economic situation is catastrophic. We have our heads in a vise ," he added.

The fact remains that the Central African leaders oppose, in advance, in order to rehabilitate their economy, the adoption of draconian measures such as the elimination of thousands of jobs and the establishment of new taxes which could bring about a rapid deterioration of the social climate.

A few weeks ago, strike movements were observed by merchants, teachers and medical personnel in Bangui. The drop in purchasing power and the inability, for the time being, to control the crisis were the main causes of the discontent.

Short-term prospects are scarcely more encouraging. It will be necessary to have layoffs in private enterprises, in order to release funds, as well as in the government, where the number of employees is very high (23,000) and where salaries alone cost the government 1.7 billion CFA francs a month.

In the coming months, observers in Bangui say, the fate of President Dacko's regime will be decided, for the political stability of the Central African Republic greatly depends on the amount of economic aid it should receive.

Encourage Agitation and Uncertainty

Without such aid, which would generate investment and create jobs, Dacko's opposition, which was not asked to join in the government, may have serious arguments for encouraging agitation and uncertainty in the country.

As for the French military contingent in the country, it has less weight in this equation. Moreover -- and this is constantly repeated in Bangui -- the French Army does not have the mission of maintaining order in the Central African Republic. Logically speaking, its presence or its departure should not influence the evolution of the Central African nation as it did in the past. (AFP)

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LABOR PROBLEMS--The precariousness of the Central African economic situation was pointed up, among other things, by the strike that paralyzed the capital, Bangui, in mid May. The strike was called by the General Union of Central African Workers (UGTC), the most powerful trade union federation in the country, in solidarity with the workers of Coca Lu, which belongs to a French expatriate. The UGTC Executive Bureau stated that "for some 9 months, a small group of workers were the victims of threats of dismissal and arbitrary arrests." The strikers were also demanding the release of an employee who had been fired and arrested and the reinstatement of the head of personnel, who had also been dismissed. The strike was largely followed, despite radio and television broadcasting of a government bulletin denouncing the work stoppage in quite strong terms. The bulletin actually responded to an appeal made by the UGTC to workers in the parastate sector to join the movement, thereby bringing about the confrontation with the government. On Friday, 15 May, stores, hospitals, pharmacies, banks and other public establishments remained closed and activity was limited in the streets, where one could see some groups of strikers. As an immediate consequence of the strike, the government pronounced the dissolution of the UGTC, the most powerful trade union federation in the Central African Republic with 15,000 members. The dissolution probably muffled the agitation, but it did not solve the basic problem, which is the economy. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 10-11 Jul 81 p 5] 11,464

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GOUKOUNI SAID TO HAVE WON VICTORY AT OAU SUMMIT

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 8 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Lucien Ahonto: "Authorities Deem Libyan Presence Awkward But Necessary"]

[Text] Seven months after the battle of Ndjamena, in which the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] won a victory over Hissein Habre's FAN [Northern Armed Forces], the situation in Chad remains troubling, both politically and economically, despite increased control by the GUNT administration of nearly the entire territory.

Moreover, the president of the GUNT, Goukouni Oueddei, won a substantial victory at the last OAU summit conference (Nairobi, Kenya, 24-28 June). His African peers openly recognized the legality of his government although legally speaking, it has no longer existed since 6 May. What is more, the OAU accepts the presence of the Libyan troops until the formation of the Chadian National Army. The African nations are also being called upon to contribute to the country's economic development.

For its part, France has just announced its willingness to participate in this development effort. French Minister of Foreign Relations Claude Cheysson sees the OAU resolution on Chad as a serious basis for settlement.

If King Hassan II of Morocco had not decided, some two weeks after the opening of the 18th Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity, to go to Nairobi in person to "settle" the matter of the Western Sahara "for good," there can be no doubt that Chad would have occupied quite another place than the one reserved for it by the heads of state and government meeting in the Kenyan capital. But the Moroccan sovereign monopolized the attention of everyone and the conflict in the Western Sahara took precedence over the Chadian question, although the latter was considered to be one of the more important matters on the summit's agenda.

Can one therefore say that Chad was truly the "unwanted party" at this 18th Summit Conference, as some have hinted?

Not completely, especially for the head of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), President Goukouni Oueddei, who said about the resolution on his country that "it is a victory for the people of Chad and their government and unconditional support for the GUNT."

Formulated in three points: withdrawal of "foreign troops," aid to reconstruction and the sending of a neutral African force while awaiting the formation of an

Integrated National Army (ANI), the resolution is nothing more or less than the plan proposed by President Goukouni Oueddei, who feared, in going to Nairobi, that the unconditional backers of the withdrawal of Libyan troops would win out over the moderates, for as far as authorities in Ndjamena were concerned, the demand for an outright withdrawal was impossible to formulate inasmuch as the GUNT had "willingly" appealed to Colonel Qadhdhafi to put an end to the civil war.

Consequently, Ndjamena considers the OAU resolution on Chad to be a "compromise" between those who wanted to condemn the Libyan interference and those who were demanding that the Libyan presence be officially recognized as a "plus" for that country. The Chadian delegation in Nairobi therefore succeeded in serving as a buffer between the two positions.

The fact that the OAU did not specifically name Libya in its resolution and that it also decided to issue an appeal asking all members of the organization, the United Nations and international organizations to come to the aid of the GUNT to get the administrative apparatus back on its feet and rebuild the country's economy, devastated by war, is undeniably a victory for President Goukouni Oueddei, who increasingly appears to be the only man capable of remedying the situation.

The truth is that beyond the partisan positions of both sides, there is one fact that remains: Would the total withdrawal of Libyan troops, given the current situation, not risk resulting in a resurgence of confrontations between factions? Will the OAU manage to build that famous African force in the two coming months? The proposal was brought up in Lagos in 1979 and in Lome in January 1981, but in the absence of financial means, nothing has ever come of it.

For its part, does Chad, whose coffers are nearly totally empty, have the means to bear the expenses of the ANI, whose establishment could take some time?

All these questions cause one to think that the Libyan presence in Chadian territory may last still longer and that it is even desired by some, although it is officially condemned. For Malagasy Chief of State Didier Ratsiraka, for example, the arrival of an African force is in no way incompatible with this Libyan presence, which is a matter "solely up to the Ndjamena government."

Whatever the case, and as emphasized at the beginning of this month by two GUNT ministers in speaking to the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE correspondent in the Chadian capital, "the ball is now in the African court because we must supply an African force is 2 months" in order to obtain the departure of the Libyans. But it will not be easy and the Chadian delegation in Nairobi is aware of this, stating that "Colonel Qadhdhafi is an awkward partner from whom one cannot easily separate."

And yet, that is what must be done and as soon as possible. It is the only way out of the political and economic ghetto in which the country has lived since the end of the civil war. It is also the only way, as an official source recently informed us in Ndjamena, for the Chadians to elect the new president of the Republic of Chad by universal suffrage in a year, once the country's national unity has been assured.

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SURVIVAL OF HISSEIN HABRE'S FORCES IN DOUBT

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 15 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Lucien Ahonto]

[Text] At the end of last month, France announced that it was ready to make its contribution in the humanitarian sector and to participate in the reconstruction of Chad (LE CONTINENT, 8 July).

In a speech given on 13 July on the occasion of his new government's inauguration, President Goukouni Weddeye said that his country would favorably receive the French initiatives and reaffirmed that the reconstruction of Chad depended largely upon the "international community."

President Goukouni Weddeye seems to be strengthening his authority, at a time when defections are increasing in the FAN [Northern Armed Forces].

Abderahman Hamdane has resigned from the Northern Armed Forces Command Council (CCFAN), of which he was the executive secretary up until then, and is making ready to fight Hissein Habre. This latest resignation, coming after those of Hadjero Senoussi, Mustapha Maitchari and many others is a harsh blow to Habre and casts doubts on the very survival of the FAN at a time when the president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), Goukouni Weddeye, appears to be increasingly the man of the hour.

Will Hamdane rejoin the GUNT or the ranks of the new National Patriotic Movement, which was established a few days ago to put an end to Libyan occupation of Chad? It is still too soon for him to reach a decision. In any event, it is certain that the former executive secretary now represents a formidable adversary for Habre, whom he accuses of "tribalism" and "racism."

What is more, by calling upon FAN combatants to have a dialogue with their "brothers" in other parties for "the unity of Chadians," the end of the fraticidal war and the reconstruction of Chad in peace and freedom," Hamdane seems to be in complete agreement with President Goukouni who, in order to better face up to the situation, on 12 July slightly shuffled the ministerial makeup of his government.

There are no noteworthy changes. The principal southern and northern figures who have led the GUNT since the end of hostilities in December 1980 have retained their

positions. What is involved instead is a "technical adjustment" corresponding to the objectives set by the chief of state, in particular putting the economy of the country back on track. Moreover, the new government, the complete composition of which we will publish in tommorow's edition, seems subtly balanced from the ethnic standpoint and tends to minimize the role of the political-military parties--one of Chad's greatest maladies--and basically takes into account the "competence" and "experience" of the men.

Goukouni Weddeye has also said that the first initiatives of the new French administration with respect to Africa in general and Chad in particular have been favorably received and that his country is "ready to take its place in this new cooperation effort and to reestablish friendly and full-of-confidence relations with France."

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CSO: 4719/185

NEED FOR ECONOMIC AID STRESSED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 8 Jul 81 p 8

[Article by L. A.]

[Text] France is ready to make a humanitarian contribution and participate in the reconstruction of Chad, the French Ministry of Foreign Relations announced at the end of last month, "in order to relieve the difficulties and suffering of the Chadian people." However, officials at the Quai d'Orsay said, "any French action remains linked to the question of the presence of Libyan troops."

While awaiting the materialization of this decision made by the new French government and the appeal issued at the latest summit conference of the OAU for African countries, the United Nations and other international organizations to come to the aid of this country tormented by war, the Chadian people are still forced to live under precarious conditions, seven months after the battle of Ndjamena.

Ndjamena, the capital, is still partially deprived of water and electricity and food supplies remain inadequate. In seven months, the cost of living has more than tripled. A kilogram of meat costs 1,000 CFA francs, compared with 300 francs in December. Naturally, this outrageous cost of living is not exclusive to Chad: Most African countries are experiencing a comparable situation, but it takes on new dimensions here, due to the fact that the people no longer receive wages. In fact, despite the agreement made between Chadian and Libyan authorities stipulating that the Libyans would pay government employees for six months, they have received no salaries since March.

However, the most urgent problem for Chad remains the rehabilitation of the country's economy. Ndjamena estimates that nearly 40 billion CFA francs (800 million French francs) would be needed to do the job, but the government's coffers are totally empty.

Torn by war, Chad is also beset by natural disasters. The drought that has raged in the north since 1971 and the encroachment of the desert continually make cotton crops smaller — cotton is the country's main resource — and hurt the production of food crops.

Consequently, the appeal issued at the last OAU summit conference to international communities to come to the aid of Chad is a veritable SOS to ensure the survival of the country's economy, even its very existence.

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FRANCE TO SUPPORT AFRICAN ATTEMPTS TO RESOLVE CONFLICT

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 17-18 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by M. Abtout]

[Text] Does the new position of Paris, which was set forth by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs on 15 July, mark a change with respect to the position of the previous French government?

The Quai d'Orsay spokesman said, "In the economic and commercial sectors, the French government wishes to have normal economic and commercial relations with Libya; and in all sectors France will carry out contracts which were signed and are in force.

"In the political sector, France is ready to develop normal relations with Libya between sovereign states; however, that cannot be done until the French embassy in Tripoli is renovated, in accordance with the commitments made by Libya." What is more, it is noted that in Paris the French minister of cooperation, Jean-Pierre Cot, who revealed this new position to the head of the Libyan diplomatic mission, Sa'd Afiana, emphasized "the wish of French President Mitterrand that stability in the neighboring states of Libya be preserved." Cot also stressed the need for Libyan troops stationed in Chad to withdraw from that country, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the conferences of Lagos (1979), Lome (January 1981) and Nairobi (June 1981).

From the decision by the Mauroy government to carry out the contracts signed and in force "in all sectors" with Libya, we have the impression above all that this implies the lifting of the suspension which, since the beginning of the year, has been imposed on deliveries of arms shipments to Tripoli. It is a fact that, because of the value of the materials covered, these contracts are very important to both countries. Particularly the contract which deals with the construction of 10 high-speed patrol boats, which were ordered by Tripoli in 1977.

The delivery of these vessels had been suspended by the Barre government in February 1981. At the same time, Paris imposed an embargo on the delivery of arms ordered by the Libyan government from French companies. However, economic and commercial relations between Paris and Tripoli are not limited to the arms sector.

A large number of French companies are participating in equipment operations being carried out in Libya, particularly the operation which concerns the improvement of lands in the country's desert areas.

What is more, the ELF-Aquitaine Company signed an agreement in December 1980 which grants it exploration areas in Libya. When Libyan troops allowed Goukouni Weddeye to win the fight for Ndjamena, this contract triggered the anger of all sectors which deplored the fact that Paris had not intervened on the side of Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North. In the face of this outcry, President Giscard d'Estaing suspended the contract and forbade the nationalized company from carrying out oil exploration in that country.

It is certain that, at the present point in time, Paris has everything to gain by clearing up the past, since the Libyan government that has been indicted by the United States, which is not concealing its determination to combat it, will certainly be forced to increasingly turn to continental Europe for its purchases of capital goods and military equipment. Provided, obviously, that political relations are normalized.

Because of the intervention and then the presence of Libyan troops in Chad, political contingencies have taken precedence over commercial considerations. This was noted particularly when the previous government forbade ELF-Aquitaine to accept Libyan proposals for an exploration permit.

What is more, it is in the political sector that the change in the French position is most significant. The spokesman for the French Ministry of Cooperation stressed the need for withdrawal of Libyan troops stationed in Chad "as soon as Chadian authorities ask them to do so." He also emphasized the fact that the reestablishment of normal relations with Tripoli cannot take place so long as Qadhdhafi has not "concretely manifested his desire to undertake a peace process in Chad."

Breaking away from the attitude taken by the Giscard d'Estaing administration, based on the desire to make Tripoli have second thoughts through threats, the socialist administration proposes rather to encourage Colonel Qadhdhafi's government to withdraw its forces from Chad and to join in the search for an overall solution to the Chadian situation through a system of give-and-take. Combined with the previous statements by French ministers according to which Paris was ready to contribute financially to the reconstruction of Chad, the decision to clear up the past seems to confirm the fact that Paris has decided to support African efforts to settle the Chadian conflict.

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ANTI-LIBYAN MOVEMENT--Ndjamena--One more movement has been created in Chad! The latest addition is called the National Patriotic Movement (MPN). It was set up by officers in the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) and high-level government employees to shake off "the Libyan yoke" and wage a resistance struggle, as "some of the sons of Chad are already doing." In a bulletin that reached Paris on 7 July, Doungous Kimto, senior administrative officer of the Quartermaster General's staff and former director of the administrative departments of the FAT and the Chadian Security Forces, states that he has been appointed as secretary general of the movement and notes that the MPN "is not and does not intend to be the 13th faction opposing the other 12 already in existence. The MPN simply aims to be a structure to create awareness among and take in all Chadian patriots from the south, the central region, the north, east and west, who no longer want to put up with the Libyan yoke and who wish to wage a national resistance struggle," he says. Speaking to the international community, the MPN communique denies that the so-called Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) of President Goukouni Oueddei enjoys any legal status and denounces the establishment of the integrated army, which in its opinion will enable the Libyans to "infiltrate the Chadian National Army in order to take better control of prefectures in the south when the time comes." The Chadian situation is thus further complicated at a time when a few signs of detente seemed to point to future normalization. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 10 Jul 81 p 4] 11,464

AFRICA AVOIDS CHADIAN RESPONSIBILITIES--The meeting in Nairobi of African chiefs of state violently opposed to the Libyan military presence in Chad and those not overly bothered by that presence ended in a draw. The 18th Summit Conference did not condemn Tripoli, but it did not give it a stamp of approval either, inasmuch as it resolved to set up an African force that will take over for a Libyan expeditionary corps that has been strangely passive in the face of concentrations of Hissein Habre's armed forces. Is this cause for rejoicing? It certainly would be if it were universally proven that virtue is always found in the happy medium. Since this is not the case, one must yield to the evidence: The African community has once again ducked its responsibilities with regard to one of its poorest members. This is all the harder to understand because for once, the African chiefs of state theoretically had means of exerting irresistible pressure on Tripoli. For example, nothing would have been easier than to link the fulfillment of the Libyan ambition to host the next summit conference to a withdrawal of Libyan forces from Chad. The fact that the chiefs of state of our continent did not do so leads one to wonder whether they are truly aware of what is at stake in this immense territory in the heart of the eastern-central region of Africa. One may also wonder whether they are aware of one fact that should be strikingly obvious: A long-term settlement in Chad can be easily found. It is simply a matter of providing Chad with the financial and human means of doing without the cumbersome, but today necessary, Libyan presence. In other words, rather than crying wolf, aid and assistance must be given. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 8 Jul 81 p 1] 11,464

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT'S PRESS CONFERENCE--Brazzaville--Upon his return from Nairobi, where he participated in the 18th Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Congolese Chief of State Denis Sassou Nguesso held a press conference on 7 July in Brazzaville, at which he reaffirmed his country's positions on the main African questions and the international situation. The Western Sahara: "The Congo has recognized the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] and its wish is to see the sovereignty of that part of the African Continent soon respected by everyone." The Congolese chief of state's view seems to be somewhat softer than that affirmed at the 18th Summit Conference of the OAU, which backed the idea of the organization of a referendum on the Western Sahara, proposed by Morocco (LE CONTINENT, 26-27 and 30 June). Namibia: "The Namibian people's right to independence must not only be reaffirmed, but guaranteed by more concrete and firm support and commitment on the part of independent African nations." Chad: The Congolese chief of state expressed satisfaction that "the Chadian people are once again finding the road to peace" and said that Africa and the other countries should aid in that nation's reconstruction. When questioned about the French political situation, Col Sassou Nguesso said that "mankind has just seen a historic feat" and that "the large victory of the French left (...) bears witness to the will of the French people to decisively embark upon the construction of a more just and more humane society." He added that President Francois Mitterrand's coming to power should improve existing relations between France and the Congo. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 10-11 Jul 81 p 4] 11,464

CSO: 4719/143

SPANISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION REACHES MALABO

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 16 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] Madrid--For the first time since the assumption of power by President Obiang Nguema in 1979, a Spanish parliamentary delegation arrived in Malabo on 12 July. Headed by Centrist Deputy Ignacio Camunas, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in Parliament, the delegation will visit the country for 3 days.

The delegation's mission is to make an on-site determination of the country's situation and the effects of Spanish aid, before Parliament's discussion of a cooperation agreement between the two countries. This agreement should "open a more stable stage of cooperation for the future," the chief of the delegation said, following the stage of "emergency aid," which was granted to Guinea by Spain 2 years ago. It is true that Equatorial Guinea greatly needs this cooperation to attempt to get out of the economic stagnation which has confronted the country for several years. In fact, exports of cacao, the country's principal resource, along with wood, have fallen from 40,000 tons at the time of independence, in 1968, to 8,000 tons at present. What is more, all of the networks for the commercialization and distribution of agricultural products installed by the Spanish have progressively deteriorated. Some of them completely disappeared during the last years of former dictator Macias Nguema's regime.

In the political sector, this visit could somewhat improve relations between the two countries, which for the moment are delicate. In fact, a few days ago the ambassador of Equatorial Guinea in Spain, Alejandro Evuna, was recalled to Malabo, following the scandal caused by hashish trafficking in which his wife was involved (LE CONTINENT, 29 June).

The new ambassador appointed by Malabo, Felipe Ondo Nguema, is awaiting the approval of the Madrid government.

8143
CSO: 4719/185

DEATH TOLL COULD EXCEED 200; HOSTAGES STILL HELD

AB050831 Paris AFP in English 0823 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Report by Kader Diop]

[Text] Banjul, 5 Aug (AFP)--The number of people killed here since last Thursday's attempted coup could be more than 200, according to the latest estimates.

On Saturday at least 87 bodies were found buried in a mass grave, and yesterday eyewitnesses said they had seen bulldozers pushing other corpses towards the sea. Most of the dead are thought to have been killed during a wave of looting from Thursday to Saturday.

Limited gunfire is still being heard here as Senegalese troops and Gambian police continue to search for rebels. They are using submachine guns to try to dislodge fugitives from houses where they have sought refuge.

When that does not work, they turn to mortars as a measure of intimidation to persuade the residents of a given quarter to make the rebels emerge.

The rebels of the paramilitary field force who found themselves hemmed in the city centre by the Senegalese are reckoned to have changed in advance their navy blue uniforms for civilian clothing in order to mingle more effectively--and less conspicuously--with the townspeople.

It is estimated that about four-fifths of the members of the field force were involved in the attempted coup, willingly or otherwise. The force had around 500 men, all of them operational.

The remainder sided with the police, who were not associated with preparations for the putsch and remained loyal to the government of President Dawda Jawara.

The centre of the capital is still not completely safe. There are constant identity checks. Suspects are still being rounded up, to be interrogated jointly by the Senegalese army and the local police.

Armoured cars are in position at State House, where Sir Dawda returned on Tuesday, and at the Senegalese Embassy, where he lodged after reaching Banjul on Sunday.

A crisis headquarters has been set up in the embassy to tackle the problem of the 29 hostages still held by the last band of rebels holed up at Bakau on the city outskirts, in the field forces camp. The hostages include 18 children and one of Sir Dawda's two wives, Lady Jilel.

One consequence of the still abnormal situation has been a brisk trade in lucky charms, known here as toul, which are supposed to confer invulnerability. The vendors claim they afford protection against bullets--and all the Gambian policemen are wearing the talismans under their uniforms.

Many shops remain closed, waiting for calm to be fully restored. Many Indian traders have gathered in a hotel to wait for better days.

But some stores have reopened their doors, following the restoration of electricity on Monday evening. Bread is being baked again, and rice from depots elsewhere in the country has been delivered to the grain merchants.

There is still no meat of fish, and there are long queues at the vegetable market.

This shopping for food, despite the constantly stormy weather, is giving the city back something of its normal lively aspect, as the populace emerges bit by bit from the past week of fear.

CSO: 4700/283

COLUMNIST SAYS OAU SUMMITS SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON AFRICAN ISSUES

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Jul 81 p 3

[Commentary by Ben Mensah]

[Excerpts] Apartheid certainly is abominable but I dare say that it has its positive side too.

That is if you cherish the existence of the Organisation of African Unity, for whatever reasons, then it is the hatred for practice of apartheid in South Africa which has sustained the cohesiveness of the continental body till today.

In Nairobi, at the 18th Ordinary Summit of the OAU and other previous summits it was the apartheid policies in Azania and Namibia which electrified all the African leaders into a unanimous decision attacking South Africa and her imperialist collaborators, particularly the Reagan administration.

This suggestion by no means discards African leaders' give-and-take attitudes to crucial issues which have also helped to sustain the tenuous unity among them.

No doubt the OAU has chalked major successes since its inception in 1963 and though the dream of one United States of Africa is still far away the Nairobi Summit was yet another great step towards the noble goal.

But one may be tempted to question the methods being adopted by African leaders to reach that noble goal sooner than later.

At the Nairobi conference the agenda was crowded with a long list of issues, most of them controversial and yet the council of Ministers was expected to exhaust all within a week.

Time factor aside, was the conference really concerned with true African problems? Why were they obsessed with Arab/Israeli problems?

Libya which was responsible for this deviationary strategy argued that African Arab States constitute two-thirds of the Arab League which is at war with Israel.

But as queried by the Standard newspaper of Nairobi how does the recognition or non-recognition of Jerusalem really concern the gross National Product of Africa or her scientific advancement?

To the paper and indeed some of us it is hard to imagine how a definition of territorial boundaries between Jews and Arabs in Palestine can contribute to the production of corn in sub Saharan Africa, eliminate malaria and rodents, or even prevent the creeping of the Sahara to the Tropic of Capricorn.

And so why was such a crucial conference bogged down with numerous resolutions condemning Israel when time was never on their side.

This view is not to suggest that Israel should not be condemned when it commits aggression.

The heavy schedule including resolutions on Middle East could not be tackled exhaustively. The meeting scheduled to close on Saturday dragged on till 4 a.m. on Sunday with not less than half the Heads of State having left Nairobi for their respective countries.

Was it any wonder Libya's application was endorsed by the weary looking leaders when opposition to it was quite formidable.

I personally do not oppose Libya for what the Americans call her support for international terrorism.

Do the Libyan's not refer to freedom fighters being labelled terrorists by the Americans?

To them if it is their support for men like Mugabe, Samora Machel who are now honourable leaders then they are proud to be labelled terrorists by the Americans.

In Nairobi the Libyans revealed that they advanced $75 million annually to Mugabe to liberate Zimbabwe and challenged any other African State which paid more to say so.

Libya therefore cautioned other African states not to be deceived by sham American propaganda to call them terrorists.

President Limann is opposed to Libya hosting the Summit on the grounds that Col. Gaddafi's policies contravene the Charter of the OAU and more importantly does not attend OAU meetings.

This may sound plausible but what about the fact that no other country was prepared to host it. Will Ghana be prepared to host it if Libya withdraws her application? And if so why didn't we stake our application in Nairobi?

Future summits should deal with specific topics and if there are too many of them to be placed on the same agenda then the Heads of State should meet more often and concentrate more on economic issues.

Otherwise when Namibia and Azania are liberated the OAU may be groping for topics which will bind them together.

CSO: 4700/273

JUNE 4 LEADER: REVOLUTIONARY 'PARTICIPANTS' CAUSE CONFUSION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Geoffrey Barber]

[Excerpt]

A REQUEST has been made to the appropriate agencies to take steps to stop people from using the June 4 uprising for provocative political propaganda and for commercial purposes, especially "by those who have no idea where June 4 came from and yet descended on the AFRC by invitation only to create confusion for the true objectives of the uprising".

Major Boakye Djan (rtd), who said he was speaking on behalf of a group of the erstwhile members of the AFRC now outside the country, made the call at a crowded press conference in Accra yesterday.

In his view, the ban would facilitate the work of an AFRC Review Unit just set up to write a report on the activities of the council.

Major Boakye Djan disclosed that besides himself and Captain Baah Acheampong (rtd) a member of the erstwhile council, "there is nobody in the country who knew where June 4 came from".

On the uprising itself, Maj Boakye Djan said it was inevitable, and nobody was going to stop it but when it did happen and "we wanted to carry it out, certain tendencies moved in and made it look something else".

WARNING

"We are, therefore, issuing a warning to those people who claim to know more than we do — and we know them by faces and names — that we have decided to come and streamline the affairs of the AFRC and they should not attempt to put themselves in our way", the AFRC spokesman said.

Maj. Boakye Djan said some leaders of the uprising were prepared to face the consequences of the events of June 4 before and after if need be.

He said some people thought that since the uprising was carried out by a section of the ranks, the junior officers involved who were now out of the country were going to use the news media to explain that they were not actually involved but were only carrying out instructions.

He pointed out that leadership implied exercising powers with responsibility and anybody who tries to shift responsibility after power had been taken away from him is just playing mean.

Major Boakye Djan declared, "we shall, under no circumstances, renegade on our responsibilities to the junior officers and the ranks still in the service on whose behalf we conducted ourselves".

CSO: 4700/271

INVESTMENT BILL'S TRAINING, SETTLEMENT PROVISIONS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by J. Arhinful-Mensah and Nana Yaa Omane]

[Excerpt] Investors who will be granted licence to operate in the country will be required to institute training schemes to enable Ghanaians to acquire administrative, technical, managerial and other skills in the conduct of the enterprises in which they will be engaged.

The clause which gives effect to this was approved yesterday by Parliament at the Consideration Stage of the Investment Code Bill.

This is in line with one of the objectives of the bill: to ensure free flow of technology into the country.

It also enjoins prospective investors to provide adequate facilities for the benefit and welfare of their employees.

Provisions

Another major clause which received approval was a new one introduced as a substitute for Clause 21 setting out procedure for settlement of dispute.

Piloting the new clause through, Mr J. N. A. Hyde chairman of the Finance Committee, explained that it was to offer protection and greater room for investors to seek settlement in cases of dispute.

According to the clause, "where any dispute arises between any non-Ghanaian investor and the government in respect of any approved investment, the government shall take all necessary steps to ensure amicable settlement of the dispute."

Where that fails, the laid down procedure for conciliation or arbitration from the local to the international level should be resorted to.

CSO: 4700/271

TRIAL CENSUS TO BE FOLLOWED BY 1982 CENSUS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Excerpts] A trial population census is to take place in selected areas of the country from the middle of next month to September 6.

It is meant to provide answers to the problems that are likely to be encountered in the main census which starts throughout the country next March. The last census took place in 1970.

The Deputy Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Mr I. K. Katseriku, announced this when he opened a one-week training course for more than 100 regional Census Assistants and Census District Officers in Accra yesterday.

Mr Katseriku said the main objectives of the 1982 population census were among other things:

--to up-date the data collected twelve years ago on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population so as to make it possible for planners and research workers to study important trends in the size, structure and spatial distribution of the population and to be able to calculate certain vital rates;

--to collect additional data which were not collected in 1970 but which are now considered necessary for planning and for administrative purposes.

--to help train statistical personnel who are indispensable for the smooth running of the machinery of government in a modern stage.

The Deputy Minister remarked that lack of recognition of population trends as an essential factor in development planning had been one of the problems that had plagued the country for sometime now.

CSO: 4700/273

INCREASED COOPERATION, TRADE WITH BRAZIL PLANNED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 17 Jul 81 p 16

[Text] Brasilia, July 15--Brazil and Ghana agreed here yesterday to set up joint agricultural and industrial projects, on the second day of an official visit by Ghanaian Vice-President J.W.S. De Graft Johnson.

Ghana will buy all the equipment and expertise for the projects, which will include a soya plantation and processing complex, a caustic soda plant, the import of tractors and other machinery to help grow maize, as well as plans for streamlining cattle and fish production, and for a lock-making factory.

Brazil, which last year granted Ghana 15 million dollars' worth of credits, will consider whether to finance the projects.

Ghana also agreed to switch to Brazil for some of its future imports of sugar, canned and frozen meat, cotton and yarn, rice, maize, vegetable oil, fertiliser, household appliances and motor vehicles.

Brazilian exports to Ghana totalled around one million dollars last year, while Brazil took some three million dollars' worth of Ghanaian products, nearly all of it alumina.

At a news conference, Mr De Graft Jouhnson said Brazil and Ghana stood together on the issue of the new International Cocoa Agreement between producers and consumers, which Ivory Coast and the United States are refusing to sign. He said he was confident Ivory Coast would sign.

CSO: 4700/271

AUTHOR REPORTS IMPRESSIONS OF VISIT TO CUBA

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 17 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Ekow Essuman]

[Excerpts]

MY SECOND DAY IN LONDON GAVE NO CHEER TO MY HEART AS THERE WAS STILL NO NEWS ABOUT MY MISSING LUGGAGE.

IT WAS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY AND THE BEST I COULD DO, WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CLOTHING, WAS TO REMAIN IN MY BORROWED PYJAMAS AND WATCH THE TELLY ALL DAY.

There were some familiar programmes and a two-hour boring film as tail-piece, which served as an invitation to sleep.

Unfortunately, however, Mr Sleep was nowhere to be found as I lay in bed, and mentally pieced up my experiences in Cuba.

Topping the list was the May Day parade.

As a habit, I hate watching parades of all kinds which run into more than an hour.

They bore me to the marrow.

But here was I watching a parade lasting more than four hours and having no feeling of a bore.

Imagine a 100-metre wide river of human beings, just flowing for more than four hours, with placards, buntings and guns, bubbling.

The aged, the youth and children were all there, singing and chanting revolutionary songs and shouting slogans.

On the dais were Fidel Castro, himself, his brother Raul and leaders of the workers' movement.

COMMENTARY

The long and short of it is that it was a parade with a difference. . . . . with the Cubans doing their own thing.

Any person who believes that the Cuban revolution is a failure must be deceiving himself. And any one who swallows the propaganda bait that Fidel does not enjoy the confidence of his people must be joking.

Of course, in any system like the Cubans', it is quite possible that the hitherto privileged persons and their descendants, confidence tricksters, prostitutes and the lazy ones will like to opt out, if given the opportunity.

The interesting thing, however, is that those who recently opted out are yet to find the lost Paradise.

PROGRESS

A period of three years in the annals of a country's history is quite insignificant.

But the progress made in Havana alone by way of development, quite impressed me.

The revolution is on!

The parade was quite a memorable climax to my visit, which took me also to another Cuban island—The Island of Youth.

When one talks about the gains of a revolution, it is such practical projects which bring a meaningful change to the lives of a people, like what Cuba presents to the visitors to the Island of Youth, that should matter.

Known in days before the revolution as the Isle of Pines, it was a haven for prostitutes, gangsters, smugglers and rich millionaires from a neighbouring country.

In short, it was an enclosure for vices.

Now, as part of the revolutionary programme, the island is being turned into a productive centre to make positive contributions to the country's economy.

Young school leavers are gradually building an industrial city depending mainly on raw materials available.

There is also a fishing industry, which has quite an impressive record to present. Lobster processing, canning and others.

There were quite a number of schools, recreation centres, modern flats for the young workers and everything that goes to make life worth living.

But there were no loafers or idlers. They all mean business.

The Alamar Housing Project is the name. It was started in 1960. They call it micro-brigades — a system whereby workers from various factories are recruited to build flats for both themselves and their colleagues in their respective establishments.

For example, the micro-brigade of the Ministry of Health will be responsible for the provision of houses for all workers of the Ministry.

Apart from that, every amenity that goes to make a housing estate is provided.

Besides, there are other small factories, such as a garment factory, which serve as easy choice of work for the family woman.

Already, there are 47,000 people comfortably re-settled in this housing estate alone.

And what was their secret?

Pre-fab and the ordinary burnt bricks — I think both of them are available in Ghana too.

We have no money. The Cubans cannot claim to be rich either. The difference, however, is obvious.

CSO: 4700/271

BRIEFS

FRG ROAD CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT--The Government yesterday signed an agreement with a West German Company, Messrs Allegemeine Bau Union (ABU), for the construction of the 80-kilometre Axim-Mpataba road in the Western Region. The two-lane road estimated at ¢134.4 million forms part of the Trans-West African Coastal Highway System that stretches from Lagos in the East to Noakchott in the West. The project is being financed by the European Economic Community, the African Development Bank and the Nigerian Trust Fund. It is to be completed in 39 months. The Deputy Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Dr E. L. Nyakotey, and the Chief Executive of the Ghana Highway Authority (GHA), Mr B. T. K. Adadevoh, signed for the Government. Dr Hanns-Heinz A. Mattar, Managing Director of the ABU and his General Manager, Mr Karster Fuhrhop, signed for their company. In a speech, the Minister of Works and Housing, Col. David Zanlerigu, stated that "the economic importance of the road is not only realized by Ghana but also the entire Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic Commission for Africa." He noted that the country would benefit from the stretch linking the Ivory Coast through the just completed international Tano bridge at Elubo. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Jul 81 p 1]

PRICE RISE DENIED--The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning has announced that the Government has not increased the price of cement, rice, sugar and flour. A statement issued in Accra yesterday, by the Ministry explained that the increase announced in the recent budget proposals only referred to flours, meal and flakes of potato. Reacting to an editorial in an Accra weekly, that prices of the commodities had been increased, the Ministry explained that the increases would affect the prices of powdered potato in the form of flour, and not wheat flour used for baking bread, cake and other domestic food items. It further explained that the budget imposed levies on glucose and other industrial sugars and not the ordinary sugar used at home. The statement emphasized that the tariff or duty on rice, sugar, wheat flour and domestic sugar which existed before the introduction of the 1981-82 budget proposal remained unchanged. It is, therefore, illegal for anyone to impose any increases on these items, the statement added. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/271

BRIEFS

SPANISH COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Nairobi, July 8--The Kenyan and Spanish Governments are to cooperate in various fields, following a technical and scientific agreement signed here today between the two countries involving a total of 14 Kenyan ministries. The official Kenya News Agency (KNA) said here that under the agreement Spanish experts are expected to visit Kenya in the near future to identify projects which Spain could start or assist in specific areas. Director-General of the Spanish Foreign Ministry Jose-Luis Pardos signed for his country and A. S. Amisi, Director of External Aid in the Vice-President's Office and Ministry of Finance, signed for Kenya. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2809, 10 Jul 81 p 23]

CSO: 4700/290

DETAILS OF CABINET RESHUFFLE ANNOUNCED

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 17 Jul 81 p 6

[Text] In a Cabinet reshuffle announced today, two Cabinet Ministers and a Minister of State have been replaced. Several Ministers have also changed portfolios.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs is Mr. Mooki Vitus Molapo. His predecessor, Mr. C. D. Molapo, becomes Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

Mr. K.T.J. Rakhetia is the new Minister of Finance while Mr. E. R. Sekhonyana becomes Minister to the Prime Minister responsible for Planning and Economic Affairs; Morena Patrick Mota relinquishes his office as Minister to the Prime Minister.

The Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Morena Matete Majara has been appointed new Minister of Water, Energy and Mining. He replaces Mr. Charles Dabende Mofell.

The Registrar of the National University of Lesotho, Mr. Bishop Augustin Tlelase, is the new Minister of Education, Sports and Culture. Dr. Kenneth Thulo Maphathe becomes Minister of Transport and Communications. Mr. Peete N. Peete has been appointed Minister of Agriculture and Marketing.

Mr. John Calvin Masithela, member of the National Assembly, has been appointed new Minister of Commerce and Industry. Mr. Lekhooana Jonathan, another member of the National Assembly, replaces Mr. Khaketla Khaketla as Minister of State. The outgoing Ministers will remain members of the National Assembly.

The rest of the Lesotho Cabinet stands as before. The new Ministers will be sworn in at the Royal Palace on the 4th of next month. The rest of this month will be a handing over period where there have been changes.

CSO: 4700/298

BRIEFS

LIBYAN, CHINESE AGREEMENTS--Bamako, July 18--The Malian Government has ratified loan and trade agreements with Libya that were initialed seven months ago, at the same time Libyan troops were getting a foothold in Chad. A Cabinet meeting on Wednesday approved the accords, signed December 11 and 12 in this Malian capital by Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye and Mohamed Mahmoud Al-Hidjazi, a Libyan official. The Malian and Libyan officials, who led delegations to the first meeting of their countries' Joint Commission, also signed an agreement on employment of laborers, the charter of a joint Libyan-Malian bank for foreign trade and development, an amendment to the agreement creating a joint livestock development enterprise and a cultural exchange program for 1981-82. In another development, Mali renewed its medical cooperation protocol with China. Teams of Chinese doctors have worked for several years at hospitals in Kati near Bamako, in Markala on the Niger River and in Sikasso near the border with the Niger Republic. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2812, 21 Jul 81 p 13]

CSO: 4700/289

NEW NATIONAL PARTY HEAD SAYS NO TO 'ONE MAN, ONE VOTE'

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Yesterday evening Kosie Pretorius, new party leader, said that the National Party of SWA should once more accept a friendly hand from the South African government, but only as equals and on condition that they both join hands to the end. At yesterday evening's party congress A.H. du Plessis unexpectedly announced his retirement and Kosie Pretorius became his successor.

In his first public address after being chosen to succeed Du Plessis, Pretorius said that an "unfortunate alienation" had arisen between the National Party (NP) of SWA and the South African government after certain guarantees had been given but then SWA had been pointed in a certain direction at the same time.

Party members felt they had been left in the lurch. Pretorious believes this misunderstanding should now at last be cleared up.

Not Ready

Pretorius said talks with South Africa and with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) give the appearance that there are two views that are in tension with one another. On the one side are those who emphasize that it is necessary to win the support of SWA's brown and black populations. On the other side is the NP's position that black and brown support will be of no use if SWA's whites are overlooked.

Pretorius asserted that the NP is not at all ready to accept a one-man, one-vote system as a solution for SWA.

Nor is the party ready to make any compromises on the principle of racial differences.

Racial differences are not simply a reality in SWA, they constitute a God-given principle and must be upheld.

In his opening address at the congress Du Plessis stated that there are "more reasons than you are aware of for my retirement." This may have been an allusion to his feeble health. Du Plessis was formerly a member of the South African cabinet. He said he is also retiring as chairman of the executive committee of the white legislative assembly.
CSO: 4701/17

SIGNIFICANCE OF MUDGE, KALANGULA VISIT TO U.S. IS DETAILED

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 13 Jul 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Bearers of a Message"]

[Text] The visit to the United States by the chairman of the council of ministers and by the president of the DTA is not only of specific interest in light of current developments surrounding the South-West Africa issue. It is rather of interest to all.

In the meantime SWA's enemies are busy overseas. It might be said that they are on the scene day after day.

Our own leaders are far removed from the same setting. They are busy running the country. They haven't the time to be there everytime some commotion arises overseas.

They realize full well where their primary task lies. Not outside of SWA, but inside SWA. Not on foreign soil, but on home territory. Not among foreigners, but among their own people.

It is comforting to know that our central government has an extension of itself overseas in the form of consultant groups. It is also comforting to know that we do have special relations with various influential political groups in the free world.

Connections of this sort are extremely important in our present situation. But what is more, when the country gets its independence some day such relations will be the basis on which SWA/Namibia will build its international relations.

All the same, these praiseworthy connections and relations alone are not enough.

There are two reasons why as frequent an overseas presence as possible on the part of our leaders is of supreme importance.

First, so as to expound our interests clearly and from their own position of authority. No one can do this better than the leaders themselves.

Second, so as to demonstrate unequivocally who is really in charge in SWA. Not Sam Nujoma who is somewhere in Luanda among begged and borrowed resources. But SWA's authentic people's government, the one elected of the people, by the people, for the people.

What is of significance in this respect is that the government of SWA, unlike any other transitional government in the history of Africa, is the legitimate representative of the people of this country.

Never before has there been a freedom movement like the DTA on this continent. The real tragedy is that Africa has to undergo so much suffering before a nation emerges in which people of all types and languages can merge and work out an arrangement satisfactory to all.

Few indeed are the exceptions. It is our objective to make SWA just such an exception. It is possible that a fifth of the population, for one or another reason, may not support the major movement for unity.

But that is normal. We well realize that there will be hotheads who feel that things aren't progressing fast enough. We also can understand that there will be others who feel that all is lost because we've gotten off the beaten track and are now traversing fresh terrain.

As far as other countries go, the important thing is that SWA's leaders are themselves showing how easily persons of different colors, languages and cultures who are in authority serve a common cause on a basis of full equality and in perfect harmony.

Actually, this message has not been beamed abroad sufficiently.

When Mudge and Kalangula make their appearance in the United States they will symbolize a sort of unity it is hard to find in the world. They symbolize a unity between Africa and the West. They symbolize a unity between black and white. They symbolize the warmest conceivable encounter between races, languages, cultures and peoples.

What is more, they symbolize these things fearlessly. For they trust not fear one another.

Such are the reasons why it is important for our leaders to parade across the international stage as often as possible.

SWA's problems may be solved one of these days. But the world's won't be. And we, despite our crisis situation, have such a beautiful message for them.

CSO: 4701/16

BRIEFS

VERGES BIG ELECTION LOSER--Receiving a majority of the votes on the first ballot, the left suffered a setback on the Island of Reunion on the second ballot of the legislative elections: Two of the outgoing deputies of the UDF-RPR [French Democratic Union-Rally for the Republic] coalition: Michel Debre and Jean Fontaine, were in fact reelected with a smaller majority, while the third seat went to socialist Wilfrid Berthile. The UDF-RPR candidates totaled 82,600 votes and those of the left 75,200. The big loser in the election is Paul Verges, leader of the Reunion Communist Party, who made the runoff on the first ballot but who went down by some 570 votes on the second, losing to Jean Fontaine yesterday. It would appear that in his case, the transfer of the votes of the left did not take full effect and that the socialist voters preferred Fontaine, who had 50.45 percent of the votes, compared with 49.55 percent for Verges. Michel Debre, the island's deputy for many years, was reelected with a comfortable majority: 59.1 percent of the votes over his communist adversary, Bruny Payet. In the last district, socialist Wilfrid Bertile beat Dr Pihouee, 54.7 percent to 45.3 percent. The rate of participation in Reunion's elections was 68 percent, 7 percent better than on the first ballot. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Jun 81 p 4] 11,464

CSO: 4719/155

PDS CHIEF CLAIMS PS IS MINORITY PARTY

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 16 Jul 81 p 12

[Article by I. Signate]

[Text] Abdoulaye Wade is here again. Without really ever having disappeared from the political scene, the man and the party he leads, the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party], had for several months exhibited a certain amount of discretion. His last press conference was held on 9 January 1981; i.e., the day after President Abdou Diouf's inauguration.

"We had voluntarily chosen the period of confusion to suspend our activities and allow our adversary to operate, convinced that with the return of calm things would settle down..." the PDS leader explained during his preliminary statement at the press conference which he held in Dakar on 14 July.

In fact, there is no doubt that the PDS strategy was fundamentally shattered by the impromptu departure of President Senghor, under conditions that Wade and his political friends had not envisaged. This caused a crisis of conscience and an undeniable period of indecision characterized by a wave of resignations* which will not, however, go so far as the dismantling that some individuals have forecast. Is the PDS in good health, according to Wade? Apparently. At least it has a point in its favor of having a more or less significant implantation in all the regions of Senegal. And that is nothing to be sneezed at. The new political parties which were established because of the prevailing political pluralism will soon experience its harsh reality.

The newly recognized Democratic National Rally [RND] of Prof Sheikh Auba Diop appears to be the opposition party with the most chance of carving out a place in the sun for itself. At whose expense? That is the question. In any case, according to Wade, it is wrong to pretend that the PDS alone will be affected by an eventual RND penetration. That is probably the truth of the matter, so long as logic

*Papa Demba Diallo, PDS deputy who has just joined the Democratic Popular Movement (MPD) of Mamadou Dia had announced that he was rejoinging this party with 30 persons. Some of these persons made a formal and public denial of the deputy's statements during Wade's press conference.

dictates that the RND recruit principally among potential or declared opponents, who generally are not in the PS [Socialist Party].

In any event, one thing is certain: the fight to be the number one current opposition party will indeed take place, sanctioned by the 1983 election, which, of course, does not rule the strategy of a coordination of the opposition's efforts within context of one front.

The idea still remains on the agenda, although no substantial progress has been made. Wade has said that he would claim no leadership within the opposition, while remaining open to all the parties of the union. With respect to "the present stage of democracy in Senegal," Wade said, "The proliferation of parties is the best proof that the PS is a minority party in this country."

8143
CSO: 4719/185

RESULTS OF MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL MISSION TO GIVE FOOD AID

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 18-19 Jul 81 p

[Article by Moustapha Mbodj]

[Text] The international mission made up of representatives of countries providing food aid to Senegal held an exchange-of-views meeting yesterday at the UNDP with Senegalese authorities, notably the Commissariat for Food Aid, the Directorate of Health and Animal Products and the General Directorate of Agricultural Production in the Ministry of Rural Development.

During this meeting, the participants took stock of the food aid situation for the year 1980-1981 as of 16 July, reviewed the broad guidelines of operation "Save the Cattle," which, in the past had aroused much reticence on the part of donor countries and organizations, examined the current agricultural season, particularly the delivery of the means of production and analyzed the progress of the current rainy season, with account taken of the rainfall received up to now.

It will be remembered that the total of the variably affected disaster-stricken rural populations is 4,080,646 persons, according to censuses taken by the territorial and local administrations, which equals 138,000 tons of emergency food aid that the Commissariat for Food Aid must find in collaboration with the international community. And, taking account of the eating habits of these populations, at least 25 percent of this aid should consist of rice; i.e., 34,500 tons. That at least is what emerges from the recommendations of the FAO-WFP multidonar mission. Most of these products were to have been distributed free of charge, with the rest sold on the local market. The mission had also recommended more significant assistance to cover the costs of the import, internal transfer and distribution of the aid, the study of a better incentive system of prices for our peasant growers, the implementation of a more developed mechanism for the distribution of the means of production and establishing and provisioning new local stock control shops.

It emerged from the meeting that as of this date Senegal has received 47,293 tons of products out of the 76,102 tons promised by the international community. USAID has committed itself to reimburse the expenses incurred for the transport of the grains it has furnished in the form of aid, paralleling the grant of 100

million CFA francs by the Canadian government. In the final analysis, thanks to the assistance of the international community, about 109,926 tons of grains; i.e., 80 percent of the overall estimated deficit of 138,000 tons, were distributed to the populace.

Agricultural Material

For its part, the General Directorate of Agricultural Production said that the delivery of the means of production took place in time and under good conditions. Agricultural material and seeds were made available to the peasants well before the rainy season (50,000 tons of fertilizers and 120,000 tons of seed). A total of 946,115 hectares has been reserved for peanuts compared to 38,843 hectares for corn, 834,840 for millet and sorghum and 34,280 hectares for rice. Thus, due to the large number of hectares given over to income-producing crops (peanuts, cotton), the Commissariat for Food Aid forecasts a grain deficit of 40,000 tons, even if the rainy season is favorable. This is a situation which certainly should be reviewed by the Ministry of Rural Development so as not to eternally depend upon the international community.

In any event, for the moment, the rainy season is progressing acceptably, according to technicians of the General Directorate of Agricultural Production. The initial rains were recorded in the first 10 days of the month of May in east Senegal and in Casamance, in amounts warranting the first plowing and sowing. As for the other regions, it was necessary to await the rain until 24-25 June. On that day, 60 percent of the peanuts were planted; and the phytosanitary program did not record any significant attacks.

As for the save-the-cattle program, the government has released 110 million CFA francs for the purchase and delivery of fodder for livestock for the interim period. The fodder consists of brans and low-grade grains. Distribution will be made in the disaster-stricken regions: Fleuve, Louga, Diourbel, the northern part of Sine-Saloum and Cape Vert.

Several new steps have been taken to avoid the errors of the past. Thus receiving committees made up of administrative authorities, livestock raising technicians and representatives of the livestock growers have been set up. Instead of free-of-charge distribution which encourages fraud, cattle fodder will be sold at an agreed-upon price, on presentation of the grower card. Dr Fall, of the Directorate of Health and Animal Products, is definite: "These measures will be applied strictly." The state even proposes to pay for transportation. Paralleling this operation to save the cattle, the program to protect cattle against certain diseases and shortages is operating well, thanks to the assistance of the FAO and the FRG. However, strict surveillance over these two programs should permit the regaining of donor confidence in the future.

8143
CSO: 4719/196

AGRICULTURAL SEASON OFF TO GOOD START IN 1981-1982

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 18-19 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] A meeting of the international community yesterday was chaired by the UN resident-representative and was attended by Soulevmane Ndiaye, commissioner for food aid, assisted by the directors of agricultural production and the livestock raising service.

The agenda covered two subjects:

1. Evaluation of the 1980-1981 agricultural season--joint efforts of the Senegalese government and the international community to overcome the food deficit which totals 138,000 tons; and

2. Evaluation of the start of the 1981-1982 agricultural season.

On the first subject, it was noted with satisfaction that the joint efforts of the Senegalese government and the international community have permitted performances clearly better than last year. Thus, these efforts reportedly will permit distribution this year to Senegalese disaster-stricken peasants of 109,226 tons of grain; i.e., about 80 percent of the overall estimated deficit of 138,000 tons.

Participating in this work at the side of the Senegalese government were: Canada, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, the FRG, the EEC, the WFP, USAID and Japan.

All regions benefited from this assistance: Cape Vert, Casamance, Diourbel, eastern Senegal, Sine-Saloum, the regions of Thies, Louga and Fleuve.

As regards cattle aid, appreciable results have been attained in the following three programs: logistical means, health and food.

We should emphasize the very appreciable contribution made in collaboration with the Senegalese government by the FAO, the FRG and France.

As for the second subject on the agenda, the reports presented by the General Directorate of Agricultural Production noted the very satisfactory scart of the

1981-1982 agricultural season, the preparation for which was made in a very methodical manner by the Ministry of Rural Development. Forecasts for the "peanut, cotton, corn, millet and sorghum, rice and niebe program "should permit attainment of very satisfactory results, provided there is good rainfall. In this regard, the technical services of this sector have emphasized the good start of the rainy season throughout the territory.

8143
CSO: 4719/196

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE RADIO STATION SET UP

Victoria NATION in French 30 Jun 81 pp 1-2

[Text] The villages of the National Youth Service in Port Launay will henceforth have a radio station for the collective needs of the young people.

The new station was officially opened on Saturday by President Rene. It can broadcast over the area of the village and was designed by Radio Seychelles technical services as a contribution of the Ministry of Information to the village, which will be able to receive additional contributions for the putting into service of its written and radiobroadcasting media.

The opening of Radio NYS took place in the presence of the members of the National Youth Service Commission in Mahe. Among them were ministers Jumeau and Michel, Mmes Thomas, Jumeau and d'Offay and Messrs Adam and Fayon.

Speaking at the ceremony, President Rene expressed thanks for the invitation sent by the young people for the opening of Radio NYS, a new way for young people to express their views, he said. One of the key reasons for the National Youth Service is the opportunity for expression that this new means can provide, he added. He emphasized the need for setting up the structures necessary for the expression of opinions, for that freedom of expression that makes it possible to take corrective measures when there is a need for them.

Speaking on behalf of all of her comrades, one of the students at the Port Launay village stressed the importance of the existence of such a radio station with regard to the village's needs for communication and education. She said that the station would "teach us to take advantage of all the opportunities for the Port Launay community. It is one of the forms of apprenticeship on which the existence of the National Youth Service is based," she concluded.

The members of the commission and the audience then visited the clusters before dining with the young people living at the village.

The day came to a close with a cultural evening.

The varied program, made up of poems, music and sketches, gave Mrs Benstrong, head coordinator of the village, an opportunity to speak briefly in awarding trophies to the winners in the sports events organized recently.

In particular, she noted the contribution of sports activities to the village. Summarizing these events, she encouraged the development of the positive aspects of sports competition, which has strengthened the organizational capabilities of the young people. Three trophies for girls' teams and three trophies for boys' teams were awarded to the most outstanding groups.

11,464
CSO: 4719/155

EUROPE'S FEARS, RESULTING DANGER TO NATO DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Jun 81 p 14

[Editorial: "A Great Weariness Makes Them Desperate"]

[Text] As noted in an article which appeared in this newspaper last week, it is not just the United States which is watching with increasing concern the growing "neutrality" of Western Europe; no less than Claude Cheysson, the foreign minister of the new leftist, mind you...leftist, French government, has stated that: "Yes, there is a danger of neutralism and it ensues from a desire to drop everything as a result of being weary of it all. This is disheartening to me."

Mr Cheysson had mainly the British in mind, but he could have said this of other Western European countries just as well. The disposition to which he objected is very strong in Holland, to cite it as an example, and it is also taking roots in the FRG, which would have a key role to play in any confrontation between East and West.

The situation has become so serious that THE ECONOMIST, the leading British weekly, has already come out saying: "The relationship between Western Europe and North America--alias the North Atlantic Alliance--is finding itself in the early stage of what may turn out to be a fatal disease. The alliance has been in difficulty often on previous occasions, but this time it's worse than ever."

Several factors have contributed to the increasing tension between the United States and Western Europe and the latter's inclination toward "neutralism." The most important consideration (although sometimes an effort is made to conceal this) is apparently the fear of nuclear extermination in a war between the Soviet Union and the United States which would be conducted in or over Western Europe. This is the fear which is inducing people to say: "It's better to be a red than dead."

For people who sit at a safe distance it is easy for them to find this sort of attitude objectionable and quite correctly come out with the argument that Western Europe's apathy in helping the West to become militarily strong is increasing the danger of nuclear extermination, but for the people of Western Europe it is not that simple. After all there is strong objection even in the United States against the planned stationing of the MX-missiles in Utah and Nevada. If the people of these thinly populated states see themselves threatened by this, how much more

can the populations of the infinitely more thickly populated countries of Western Europe consider themselves threatened by the stationing of missiles on their territory?

In a country such as Germany this fear can only be excited by the statement of two American experts to the effect that if a nuclear bomb were to hit a certain nuclear power plant in the country one-third of the country would be uninhabitable for 1 entire month and even for as long as 1 year for a slightly smaller area.

The findings of these Americans were later doubted, but it will not be so easy to allay this fear.

7964
CSO: 4701/9

POLITICAL ENEMIES PREVENT BUTHELEZI'S PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Jul 81 p 15

[Text] Johannesburg--Yesterday Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the chief minister of Kwazulu, said that in no way has he rejected the thought of participating in the area development fund of southern Africa.

His withdrawal is not "as bad as it looks," said Chief Buthelezi. One of his objections against participating in such a fund (something like the World Bank which supports countries in the Third World) is that Kwazulu will be holding a lower status there than the independent states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

He said: "My participation within that framework will make it all the easier for my political enemies to attack me."

The fund to be established was conceived by Prime Minister P. W. Botha and is intended to provide low-cost loans to states or countries in southern Africa.

Chief Buthelezi, who regards such a fund as a very important thing in southern Africa, explained his viewpoint in a letter to Professor Lombard. He said: "In my letter I have made some alternative proposals."

The proposals include a fund for countries which are not independent from South Africa.

Mr Barend du Plessis, the MP for Florida and a director of companies, said yesterday that it would be regrettable if Chief Buthelezi withdrew from something of this sort, the cornerstone of which has not yet been laid.

There is no doubt that the fund will be to the advantage of undeveloped regions which would be uplifted through the fund.

"Chief Buthelezi will have to look at what the verdict of his people will be if the opportunity for progress and development is missed for them due to his refusal to take part in it."

Professor Lombard did not wish to make any comments yesterday, saying that the matter is more complicated that it appears to be from the reports.

7964
CSO: 4701/9

SITUATION OF WHITE ZIMBABWANS EXAMINED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] Salisbury--The whites in Zimbabwe, who are in the minority, are leaving mainly for three reasons. The first of these is the lowered standard of health services, the second is the integration on a school level and the third is socialism and everything that goes with it.

School integration is leading to a countrywide lowered standard and this affects what the English-speaking people in the country are especially fond of...namely their culture.

The white Rhodesians were accustomed to having English as the instructional medium everywhere and among other things to having a great deal of attention given to British history in schools.

Suddenly there is an increasing amount of Shona in schools and over the radio and the history books are being rewritten. The culture of the English speakers is being affected.

Socialism and everything that goes with it is driving the whites out of the country and because of the Mugabe government's official policy there is little protection of minority groups left.

Negotiate

To give an example it is illegal to have a trade union just for whites. Everybody must belong to a trade union.

There is only one agricul-ural union which represents the farmers of the country. The black farmers who provide 15 percent of the country's production make the decisions in the union. The white farmers must negotiate and hope for the best.

There is little left of the promise to protect minority groups which was undertaken at the Lancaster House deliberations. The whites were guaranteed 20 seats in the Zimbabwan Parliament, but a strong effort is being made at breaking up the Ian Smith Republican Front which opposes the one-party state.

"Reconciliation" is a word which is being used lavishly here. For many blacks this means that the whites are ready to "reconcile" if they are willing to part with their language and culture, join the governing ZANU (PF) party and become full fledged "Zimbabwans."

Injustices

These are the reasons why many of the whites have lately joined the ZANU (PF) party.

There are many examples: Store-keepers who suddenly ceased doing any business joined the party and then, just as suddenly, clients began to stream in.

Nowhere have there been reports of whites wanting to run away because they must suddenly work along with blacks on the factory floor.

However, as in the case of civil service, the situation is that blacks are being appointed to positions over the whites solely on the basis of their color...and because the injustices of the past must be rectified.

The fact that blacks and whites have worked together for many years has not affected the whites' culture or impoverished that of the blacks. On the contrary both have been enriched by this collaboration.

Interfere

In the sports area there has been free association for a long time in Zimbabwe. This has not led to the whites becoming more negrified or to the two races suddenly starting to live with each other. Sport is being practiced for sport's sake.

However, Robert Mugabe's government has tried to force the country's women's hockey bosses to include blacks in their team going to the United States.

For the Zimbabwan a black government and socialism means that his government has the right to prescribe, interfere in the private affairs of the country's inhabitants and that the rich must make payments to the poor.

As far as South Africa is concerned...is it not simply a mistake initiated by the South Afrikaners for them to prescribe and not leave matters to free association? Now forced integration, as the Progressives want to practice, is not working out here in Zimbabwe. Wanting to shoot it out, as the Reconstituted Nationalists urge, has not worked out here either.

7964
CSO: 4701/9

BRIEFS

CHARGES AGAINST SOUTH AFRICANS--Four South African refugees currently residing in Swaziland and a local man are due to appear before the High Court on different dates later this year to face charges of illegal possession and importation of arms of war. They are Jabu Sipho Mabhena, 28, of Orlando West, Michael Takisi Matlala, 26, of Diepkloof zone 4, both in Soweto, John Sibiya, 32, of Sidwashini area, Sipho George Nene, 32, of Emadadeni in Newcastle and George Mazibuko, whose place of birth and age have not been established. All five men have each been granted bail of E2000 by acting Judge, Mr. Justice Will. Each man has to report to police station, daily, until trial on the 4th of November. Mabhena, Matlala and Sibiya were arrested at Sidwashini on the 30th of May, this year, and are alleged to have been found in possession of a rifle, 21 rounds of ammunition and four hand-grenades. Nene, a former teacher at the St. Joseph's and St. Francis schools was arrested in February, this year, at the Lomahasha border gate as he allegedly attempted to cross in possession of various forms of arms, consisting of a hand-grenade and some guns. Mazibuko, with whom he was travelling when they were arrested, is alleged to have escaped to Mozambique after he accidentally frightened the police officers who conducted the raid. It is said that when the police discovered the hand-grenade in the car they showed it to the two men. Mazibuko, allegedly, then picked it up to examine it but his act was apparently misconstrued by the officers who scattered in different directions. According to Nene and Mazibuko's legal representative, Mr. Victor Dlamini the latter subsequently gave himself up to the Swaziland police after learning that he was being sought. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/298

PROGRESS IN EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, FUTURE NEEDS NOTED

Dar es Salaam MZALENDO in Swahili 19 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] The fact that our government has done important work in obtaining education for citizens is an obvious matter which does not require much explanation. During the 19 years since self-government, major development steps have been achieved in obtaining education for people of different ages.

Under national programs like universal primary education [UPE] and the adult education campaign, our nation has gone far in eliminating ignorance, which was widespread in the country in colonial times.

Along with this development, it is obvious that we still have major work to do in our country in developing education in the community. Even in our primary education campaign for all and adult education campaign, we have much to do in order to be completely successful in these campaigns.

For example, although the campaign to abolish ignorance by teaching adults to read began 10 years ago, we still have illiterate citizens. When she sent the budget estimates of her ministry to the National Assembly the day before yesterday, the minister of national education, Tabitha Siwale, said that now 73 percent of the people in the country are literate.

But during debates in the National Assembly, the MPs made clear their misgivings about the progress of adult education. Some of the MPs said that adult education classes should not be held again and expressed doubts concerning the wisdom of holding examinations to evaluate adults next month when these people still have not been taught to read. The minister herself said that one problems which hinder adult education is poor attendance.

We citizens must bear in mind the fact that no nation can succeed in development if many of its citizens remain ignorant. Every day we urge each other to produce more and better goods to obtain development. The truth is that when people remain ignorant they are unable to produce more and better goods and the result is that they remain poor and humble always.

It is a necessary matter, therefore, that every Tanzanian makes certain that he obtains an education. All schoolage children should be sent to school and they should be permitted to complete their studies. Adults who do not know how to read should attend classes and those who know how to read should develop themselves because education does not have an end.

Another important matter in education is to have an educational system which obtains for the citizens knowledge helping them to progress. For this reason scientific and vocational education and technology are matters which require more emphasis. We are inviting, therefore, the government's effort to develop these fields of education.

But, no efforts to develop education in the country can be successful without having sufficient personnel, teachers, to implement those efforts. In our country a major problem has been a shortage of a sufficient number of skilled teachers.

Minister Siwale made certain that her ministry was handling this matter when she explained to the National Assembly that the ministry is continuing to prepare new teachers of various categories and is providing on the job training for teachers with the objective of satisfying the requirements for primary and secondary school teachers. In these tasks, the minister stated that the question of the excellence of teachers is being kept in mind fully.

This is a good thing. But in addition to ensuring that sufficient good teachers are obtained, the topic of /the conditions/ of service of these teachers must be given the importance it deserves. In order that our teachers may fulfill well their responsibilities and educate the nation, their working and living conditions must be ensured to be good.

CSO: 4749/5

PROGRESS IN PROMOTING SWAHILI LANGUAGE NOTED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 20 Jul 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] In the whole topic of maintaining and developing a national culture, language has an important place. Undoubtedly, the development of culture always will have shortcomings if it is not strengthened by the development of a national language.

It is for this reason we welcomed with eagerness the remarks of the minister of information and culture, Benjamin Mkapa, which he made to the National Assembly last week concerning the promotion of Swahili, our national language. Mpaka made these remarks when he sent the estimates of the expenditures of his ministry for 1981-1982.

This minister explained the important work which was done last year by the National Swahili Council [BAKITA] and preparations for the work of this council during this fiscal year. During recent years important steps have been taken to promote the Swahili language. The development which has been achieved now has already eliminated completely those distorted thoughts which existed previously [to the effect] that Swahili could not be used in various aspects of the life of Tanzanians.

There is no doubt that BAKITA has carried out its previous responsibilities in bringing about this development of the national language. By standardizing the terminology of various subjects, publishing newspapers and helping to elucidate article and books, the council, in cooperation with other organizations in the country, helped greatly to cause Swahili to reach the place where it is now.

Thus, it is obvious there is a need to stress in addition some matters included in the work of promoting Swahili in the future. One of these matters is to ensure the receipt of many Swahili language books in the country. Although the number of literate people is increasing every year in our country, these people lack books to read for self-instruction or recreation.

Minister Mkapa mentioned BAKITA's intention to establish contests in the manner of writing books in Swahili in order to persuade scholars to write books like

those. This is a suitable method but other methods should be sought by cooperating with enterprises which publish books. Also, if contests are started, they must attract writers and avoid destroying their spirit.

Another matter is [the need for] greater cooperation among various organizations concerned with the promotion of Swahili. Cooperation like this is important in knowing that work has been done in order to eliminate the confusion which usually hinders work instead of developing it.

In promoting a language like ours, two things will often happen: mistakes [will occur] here and there and different ideas about a single matter [will crop up]. The mistakes and many of the ideas which occur should not be permitted to diminish seriousness in promoting Swahili. On the contrary, these ideas should be used to obtain better results in our work of promoting the national language.

CSO: 4749/4

ZERBO'S SPEECH ON NATIONAL RECOVERY PLAN REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Jul 81 pp 1583-1585

[Report by Alex Rhondos on the program for economic independence introduced by Colonel Zerbo]

[Text] AFTER five months of waiting, Voltaics have now been presented with the military government's programme for national recovery. It amounts to an indictment of previous policies, and lays great emphasis on an "autonomous" path to self-sufficiency and economic independence. The one theme that pervades the entire programme is the need for Voltaics to change their attitudes; away from dependence on external aid and towards more efficiency and a belief in their own capacity to improve their country's lot.

What the programme did not mention was equally revealing. There was no timetable given, which makes the military's tenure of power open ended. There was no discussion of a return to constitutional life and liberties, which have been severely curtailed since the coup last November. The trade union demands, notably the demand for increased minimum wages, were not treated directly by Col. Saye Zerbo in his speech. The union reaction was confused, suggesting a certain disarray among unionists; it has since become apparent that the military regime is prepared to deal swiftly with any opposition which might unsettle the still fragile political climate in Upper Volta. Since the May Day speech in which the substance of the programme was delivered to Voltaics, it has become clear that Upper Volta represents a unique case in Africa where the two principle actors in the political arena are the military and the trade unions, with the military conscious of their potential capacity to eliminate any opposition but at the same time respecting the trade unions' capacity to confront the government if the latter takes too long to deliver the fruits of the coup d'etat.

There are several principles to which Col. Saye Zerbo attached importance in his speech. Economic development is to be "planned and controlled". A national commission for agrarian reform and a national programme of assistance to the peasant will be created. The development of the country should be "autonomous". All attempts to "segregate" the country will be suppressed — a reference to the recourse to ethnic and religious divisions by the civilian politicians in the last experiment of civilian government between early 1978 and November 25, 1980. Finally "all external domination" will be eliminated.

For those accustomed to the recent well meaning, but often nebulous statements by General Lamizana, the former Head of State, Col. Saye Zerbo's speech struck a more radical and aggressive note: "How can one hope for the installation of social justice in our country when one knows that, plunged in an apparently pre-ordained under-development, it presents a dislocated and dominated economy, the decisions for which are made abroad?

"It is time for us to take up the challenge to emerge from this degrading situation.

"It is why, in the first instance, one calls for the decolonisation of our mentality, for too long taken by the idea of the almost irreversible poverty of Upper Volta."

Apart from international inflation and the energy crisis (he might have added the climate), Col. Saye Zerbo attributed the economic stagnation of Upper Volta to a

number of domestic factors: the absence of any political will to overcome the problems and the poor choice or priorities, besides the satisfaction of the basic needs of the people. He noted the absence of any savings and energy policies which would have financed the execution of plans, which have so far depended for 80 per cent of financing from abroad. The execution of projects has been neither "dynamic" nor "rigorous". Finally, he criticised the administration for their dilatory reaction to dossiers for projects.

While the regime has been quick to emphasise that it would like to see the country's mineral potential developed, it is the rural sector which requires the greatest attention. Yet again, Col. Saye Zerbo attributed the "implacable regression the standard of living of the peasant" to a number of misguided policies of the past: land ownership problems; the "incoherence of water policy"; the "practice of extensive and nomadic cultivation characterised by low productivity"; the intensification of industrial crops to the detriment of food crops; the material under-equipment of peasants; poor control of marketing of produce and the "lack of organisation among producers."

The programme proposes a number of reforms. Villages are to be made into co-operatives. They will be responsible for the collection and distribution of credit for agricultural equipment, the initial gathering of produce and the creation of cereal banks. The main public organisations involved in agriculture will also be restructured. The Organisations de Développement Rural, whose role combines extension work with the co-ordination of marketing with the central body, ONACER, will have far greater control on its hitherto notoriously lax management. OFNACER, the Office Nationale des Céréales, is criticised for failing in its two principal tasks; the stabilisation of prices of food crops and the building up of security stocks of food.

The Volta Valley Authority, AVV, will also be re-organised, to "render it more operational". Its policy of colonising the valleys, which are gradually being made free of river blindness, has been haphazard. Indeed, the entire policy for water supply will be revised. There will be 7,000 points of water supply throughout the country in the first phase of a new project. Several modest irrigation schemes are being prepared while the government still hopes that the three major dam projects at Kompienga, Noumbiel and Bagre will be realised.

So far the Kompienga dam, the smallest of the three projects and the only one situated entirely within Upper Volta, has met with approval of donors. At the end of March, donors agreed at a meeting to proceed with the financing of the $130m. project, though the World Bank has to carry out come technical studies on the hydrological problems involved and on the feasability of conveying electricity from the dam to Ouagadougou. Both the Bagre and Noumbiel dams require close consultation with Ghana over the division of water supply and electricity.

The industrial sector will see greater emphasis being placed on encouraging small and middle scale enterprises. The government is also keen to see a reduction in the amount of imported material for industry and an increase in the processing of local raw materials. The idea, again, is that encouragement must be given to indigenous enterprise. Col. Saye Zerbo also devoted some time in his speech to the potential of the tourist industry.

It is mining, however, that offers rich pickings. Col. Saye Zerbo referred to Upper Volta as a "geological scandal." Upper Volta is a country with "one of the most promising" futures in mining, the Head of State claimed. However, in the meantime most attention will be devoted to research. The Bureau Voltaique de la Géologie et des Mines is to be supported with more personnel and finance. It will be the only organisation responsible for mineral research and for the co-ordination of any industrial sector in this enterprise. Col. Saye Zerbo has been quite categorical about two things; the government intends to have a "strict control" on all research activities and Upper Volta is the "sole proprietor" of all minerals. Hence the state will always have a majority holding in any mining venture in the country.

The programme stresses the importance of co-ordinating the commercial sector. At the moment it is the prey of speculators and is sufficiently dislocated to prevent the movement of produce from surplus areas of Upper Volta to those which are suffering from severe deficits, notably in cereal production. To this effect, a major communications programme is being drawn up. Road, rail and air links throughout the country are to be improved.

Moving to the "socio-cultural" sector, the programme touches on two thorny issues. The government is committed to

independence of the judiciary. The issue was prompted by the apparent corruption of the legal system in the final months of the Lamizana days in 1980. There will be an intensification of training for all levels of personnel associated with the legal sector.

Education is a major pre-occupation. It was the problems of the educational system that precipitated the downfall of the Lamizana government. Now the military regime is proposing a Voltaic equivalent of universal primary education. Teacher training will be boosted, as will technical training at the higher levels.

The financial structure of the economy is also to be reviewed. It is evident that the new government will spare no effort to entice Voltaics to save more through the formal channels of banking institutions. The Caisse Nationale de'Epargne is to become the key instrument of national development in public hands.

Little of the programme will be achieved, however, if the entire adminstrative system and mentality is not thoroughly overhauled. Col. Saye Zerbo is very conscious of this. The training of civil servants is to be reformed. Administrators are to be the "tools of development". However, the Head of State's speech also made it quite clear that he did not want to see the weight of bureaucracy slowing down the process of development. There is a suggestion, if one reads between the lines, that the regime will be weeding out political interests in the adminstration and will be encouraging a more vigorous, wholehearted and austere approach by all bureaucrats to their duties. They cannot afford, however, as they have already done to suspend for too long a period large numbers of senior civil servants.

There has been little reaction in Upper Volta to the speech. The unions are divided. The Confédération Syndicale Voltaique has made some precise demands. While the other three leading trade unions have called on the Military Committee to stick to their programme and not be diverted as, they believe, General Lamizana was. All the unions are united on certain issues, however. They want the minimum wage raised; the CSV has called for 135 CFA francs an hour. Other salaries are to be readjusted according to the seniority of the worker. Family subsidies should be raised and a housing policy should be established, the unions demand. They have all called for a freeze on prices of goods that are considered particularly important for the individual citizen. They also want improved pensions and free education. The government has yet to give specific replies to these demands, and the programme is still too general to offer a clear indication of how the government will react. There is little doubt thought that the unions have become restive after more than six months of restrictions, imposed by the military, to which they are traditionally unaccustomed. For the military it is a question of whether it can manage to retain goodwill and austerity long enough to show some results. This is where Lamizana failed.

CSO: 4700/298

BRIEFS

INQUIRY ON STATE COMPANIES--Ouagadougou, July 20--A commission of inquiry set up by Upper Volta's Military Government after it seized power last year has reported that political interference is the most harmful influence on state-run companies. Such interference either "paralyzes decision-making bodies (or) encourages dictatorial management... and assures the supervisors and personnel of impunity," said Jean Toe, reporter of the commission on problems in public-sector enterprises. The commission submitted its report to Colonel Saye Zerbo, the Head of State, on Friday. Col. Saye Zerbo overthrew President Sangoule Lamizana in a bloodless coup last November and set up the Military Committee for National Recovery and Progress, which now rules. The commission was established in February, under the chairmanship of Lieutenant-Colonel Guesseyaoba Ouedraogo. In its report, the commission said the state had created too many public companies, spreading itself too thin financially. It also said the previous government had compromised its role as judge of how well the public companies were managed by allowing ministers to sit on boards of directors of these same enterprises. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2812, 21 Jul 81 p 17]

CHINESE-BUILT STADIUM--Ouagadougou, July 18--Upper Volta Head of State Colonel Saye Zerbo today laid the first stone of the Ouagadougou sports stadium being built with Chinese aid. The stadium, costing more than 20 million dollars will hold some 40,000 spectators. Currently 35 Chinese experts are working with 60 Voltans, but later some 400 Chinese will be actively concerned with the project. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2812, 21 Jul 81 p 16]

LOW RAINFALL--Ouagadougou, July 20--Upper Volta, one of the West Africa countries ravaged by the 10-year Sahel drought, has had its worst rainfall in three decades so far this year, and will have its poorest harvest in recorded history if things do not improve, officials say. Meteorologists say average rainfall for June was 78 millimeters (about three inches), compared with 110 millimeters at the same time last year. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2812, 21 Jul 81 p 17]

CSO: 4700/298

FRANCOIS LUMUMBA DISCUSSES AIMS OF OPPOSITION

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 522, 15-21 Jun 81 pp 25-27

[Interview with Francois Lumumba, secretary general of Congolese National Movement, by Jamal Isma'il: "Lumumba to AL-DUSTUR: What Happens in Egypt and Sudan Happens in Congo"]

[Text] On 15 January of last year, Brussels, the capital of Belgium, witnessed the official declaration of the re-formation of the Congolese National Movement or the party which martyr Patrice Lumumba had founded in 1958 and with which he launched the national revolution that led to independence in June 1960.

Announcement of the re-formation of the Congolese National Movement coincided with the 20th anniversary of Patrice Lumumba's assassination on 17 January 1961 and the start of the war between the national forces and the internal counter revolutionary forces allied with the colonialist forces abroad.

With the declaration on the re-formation of Lumumba's party, the name of Francois, the firstborn of the late African leader, has gained prominence as the Congolese National Movement's secretary general and its foreign relations officer.

In London, AL-DUSTUR has conducted this interview with Francois Lumumba on today's Congo--Zaire--on the aims of the Congolese National Movement, on the Arab-African relations and on other Arab and African national liberation issues.

Revolution's Memory

Francois Lumumba, who speaks the Egyptian dialect of Arabic well, began his interview with AL-DUSTUR by recalling when he was 10 years old, saying:

"When the colonialist forces plotted with the counter revolutionary forces inside the Congo, escalated their attacks against the revolutionary forces and managed to assassinate Patrice Lumumba, I had arrived in Cairo with my brothers. I remember how the Egyptian capital and most of the Arab capitals turned into arenas of popular and political demonstrations denouncing the assassination of the national regime. When large-scale armed struggle erupted in the Congo--Zaire--in reply to the assassination of the national leaderships and when the nationalists were able to control three-quarters of the country, the aid, support and backing of the United Arab Republic had a major role in the continuation of this struggle.

What is more, that aid and support had started with the beginnings of the national revolution which Lumumba led against the Belgian colonialism in the 1950's."

[Question] I ask Lumumba's son about the developments of the situation in the Congo--Zaire--after Patrice Lumumba.

[Answer] The main goal behind Lumumba's assassination was to destroy the national revolution in the Congo, to restore the foreign control over the Congo's riches and natural resources and to subjugate the country politically, economically and culturally to the world colonialist forces which found in the person of Mobutu the right instrument for realizing their objectives. However, the Congolese people fought this retrogression and armed popular uprisings erupted and continued intensely from the time of Lumumba's assassination in 1961 and until 1964 when the counter revolutionary forces allied with the colonialist forces were able to surround the national forces and to extinguish their armed uprisings. Mobutu's regime was able to control the government with the support of France, Belgium and the United States.

[Question] What did Mobutu do when the foreign forces settled the situation in his favor?

[Answer] At the outset, Mobutu raised the same slogans that had been raised by Lumumba and claimed that he was an extension of the revolution, was implementing Lumumba's policies and was speaking the language of the nationalists, as al-Sadat has done in Egypt.

Unfortunately, there were those who believed his claims at the beginning. But the real domestic and foreign policies which Mobutu followed proved the falsehood of his claims. Internally, while the path which Lumumba had started in the sphere of the economic policy sought to exploit the country's main resources to insure the fair distribution of income among the citizens, to secure services and public utilities and to set up a production base, Mobutu's regime brought with it the total disintegration of the economic apparatus. The national industries and the country's production base were hit and the international banks became the planners of the Congolese economy whose debts exceeded $4 billion and which started importing foodstuffs. The inflation rate rose to 200 percent, the purchasing power of the national currency dropped, the people began to live below the poverty line and total bankruptcy, speculation, corruption and programmed looting became the features of the Congolese economic life. Amidst these features, it is easy for the ruling regime to rely on a minority which benefits from its rule and dominates the various sectors of public life. This minority is comprised of his relatives and friends who have turned the Congo into a market for foreign consumer investments. The second part of the 1970's witnessed the intensification of the economic crisis in one of the Third World's richest countries. With the intensified crisis, subservience to the West and jumping on the West's bandwagon at all the economic, political and military levels escalated. Matters reached the point where the government sold a West German firm cooperating with Israel a large area of land in which to test nuclear and modern weapons.

Francois Lumumba pauses and then asserts that the political and economic directions of Mobutu's regime in Zaire have been reflected on the country's social and cultural

structure in which there is a constant erosion of the customs and of the morals in a manner that threatens the traditional family structures. This is in addition to a qualitative and quantitative decline in the standard of education and to a rise in the level of diseases and deaths due to reduced medical services and to the poor condition of the public utilities, including transportation and electricity, water and sewerage networks. All this comes on top of the absence of democracy, the dominance of the law of the jungle, unrestricted arrests and other oppressive and terroristic practices.

[Question] When did the popular opposition to Mobutu's regime re-emerge?

[Answer] The opposition movement weakened extensively in the middle 1960's and early 1970's as a result of the civil war which had lasted from 1961 to 1966, which claimed the lives of more than one-half million Congolese citizens as its victims and which brought Mobutu, whose rule wouldn't have lasted until the present without direct foreign support. The popular opposition revived again when the domestic crisis intensified, when the economic collapse escalated and when the gap between the Congolese people and the ruling class became immense.

The year 1977 witnessed that popular uprising which almost toppled Mobutu's regime if it hadn't been for the foreign military intervention. The same thing happened in 1979 and Mobutu nearly departed, had it not been for military aid, especially from France and Egypt. The truth of the matter is that there are military militias that have been fighting and that continue to fight in the Congo's jungles against the government forces controlled by Mobutu. But it is a fight between two unequal parties. The government forces are armed with the latest weapons that come from abroad to support the ruling regime and face groups armed modestly and to the limits of their resources. Perhaps all these conditions collectively are what dictated the need to revive the Congolese National Movement.

The conversation then moves to the efforts exerted to revive the Congolese National Movement and Lumumba says:

After long consultations between the nationalist and progressive circles inside and outside the Congo--Zaire--agreement has been reached to re-form the Congolese National Movement on the base of Lumumba's legacy.

Francois Lumumba goes on to point out that the general frameworks of the Congolese National Movement are based on faith in the fundamental ideas which Lumumba formulated as a path and a goal for the national struggle, namely the ideas of underlining the country's national unity and political and economic independence, of abidance by the policy of nonalignment and of building a strong national army. He adds: The goal we have set for the struggle of our party, the Congolese National Movement Party, is to establish a modern democratic state that guarantees freedom, social justice, peace, tolerance and equality among all the citizens without any discrimination.

Lumumba's martyrdom was the beginning of the path for implementing his ideology with which he wanted to build the independent and growing Congo--Zaire. Therefore, our fundamental reliance on this "Lumumbic ideology" puts us in a position which

permits us to enrich Lumumba's ideas with all the progressive ideas that meet with us on the path of our struggle to realize the goals. Thus, the Congolese National Movement encompasses all the Congolese, regardless of their tribe, religion or philosophical belief. It is an organization for the Congolese masses and an organization that embraces all the living forces of the Congolese nation which is struggling against the neo-colonialism.

[Question] What is the form of the internal opposition movement at present?

[Answer] It is no secret that there are revolutionary cells inside the Congo. Since the announcement of re-formation of the Congolese National Movement, there have been constant contacts between the political and military commands of these cells. We have benefited from the lessons of the past and we have gained experience to the effect that the military movement should be an extension of the political movement and not vice versa. Therefore, we believe that the basis of any revolutionary movement is to mobilize and arm the popular masses with our party's concepts and principles which are, as I have already pointed out, the principles that Lumumba followed and that agree with the Nasirist principles in their nationalist and independence directions.

[Question] What about your movement abroad?

[Answer] We are contacting all the progressive forces and Arab and international organizations to explain the dimensions of what is happening in the Congo--Zaire--at present and to coordinate our positions with the forces that agree with us on rejecting and fighting all forms of colonialism. Within this framework, I have made more than one tour of the Arab world and other parts of the world. One of the countries I have visited is Lebanon where I met with the leaderships of the Lebanese national movement and of the Palestinian revolution. I have also met in London with the leaderships of the Egyptian opposition and of the Nasirist Organization. It must be pointed out here that the Afro-Arab relations are organic, not temporary or tactical, relations. The Arab area forms the northern depth of Africa. Africa, with the Congo in its center, forms the security depth for the Arab nation. Moreover, the two liberation movements in both areas face two forms of a racist, settlement-oriented colonialism with common goals, namely South Africa and Israel.

We can say today that the two Camp David accords were not only directed against the Arabs and their main cause, Palestine, but were also part of a bigger plot, meaning that ending the problem between Egypt and Israel was a "goal." The more comprehensive goal is for Egypt to turn into a loyal guard of the western interests in the African area. Within this framework--Camp David--the ruling regime in Egypt sent its troops and its pilots to the Congo to stem the popular uprising, the latest instance of which erupted in Katanga in 1979. It is also within this framework that an alliance is established between the two regimes in Cairo and Khartoum to serve the western (U.S.) strategy in the continent of Africa.

[Question] I ask Francois Lumumba about the future Congo.

[Answer] The Congolese National Movement--Lumumba--seeks, to start with, to restore power from Mobutu and to give it to the revolutionary forces that have struggled and continue to struggle on the path of Lumumba's goals. In this regard, our party's political program stresses that the National Committee of the Congolese National Movement performs, if we may use the expression, the role of executor of the will. It has to present this revolutionary legacy of Patrice Lumumba's so as to better familiarize with this legacy all the forces legitimately called upon to restore the power. To put it more precisely, the goals of the Congolese National Movement are summed up in setting up a state based on political and economic independence, national unity, regional equilibrium and decentralism, democracy, the basic liberties, building a national army, following an independent foreign policy founded on supporting the African liberation movements and differentiating between enemies and friends through the policy of nonalignment and positive neutrality.

Here ends the interview with Francois Lumumba who, 20 years after the triumph of the colonialist forces over Lumumba's body, comes fraught with the ideas of the revolutionary Lumumba senior, adding to them that which is dictated by the political changes and by the theories that are more compatible with the current phase, promising his country's citizens to topple the regime of the man who has destroyed the country and handed it over to colonialism after it had been rescued from the fangs of this colonialism, reviving Lumumba's thought, belief and revolutionism and carrying his patriotism and his devotion to his homeland to tour the world, explain his cause and appeal to the forces opposed to all forms of colonialism to support the Congolese struggle embodied in the Congolese National Movement.

The interview with Francois Lumumba ends but the words of the revolutionary martyr keep on ringing:

We fight all the endeavors to partition the national soil. Congo's greatness is founded on maintaining its political and economic unity.

The government policy will not be different from the people's policy. The people are the ones who dictate to us and we must follow the people's interests and aspirations.

Freedom is the supreme ideal for which people in all places and all ages have learned to struggle and to die.

Our immediate program must be the utilization of our country's riches with a common effort by establishing a national economy that enables us to improve quickly the living conditions of all the citizens.

Africa will not be truly free and independent as long as any country in this continent is under foreign control.

A noble and just struggle and an inevitable struggle to end humiliating slavery has been imposed on us by force.

8494
CSO: 4704/1

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JPRS 78745

13 August 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2466

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JPRS 78745

13 August 1981

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CONFERENCE REBUFFS ZAIRE'S MEMBERSHIP REQUEST

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2812, 21 Jul 81 p 23

[Text] Salisbury, July 21--The leaders of nine Black Southern African countries sent a message on Monday to the summit of the industrialized nations in Ottawa appealing to the Western powers to respect their non-aligned status and not to involve third world countries in the East-West conflict, diplomatic sources said.

The message was sent by telex after a one-day meeting here of the heads of state or government of the members of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

The nine members of the Conference are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The group has been in existence for 14 months, and its main accomplishment has been to raise 650 million dollars for improvements to railways and roads as part of a basic aim of breaking away from dependence on South Africa.

Yesterday's meeting agreed to expand economic co-operation and to continue efforts to reduce dependence, not only on South Africa but on other industrialised nations.

It turned down a request from Zaire for membership, when the matter was raised informally at a closed session, reportedly by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. His country has a border dispute with Zaire, and he was thought unlikely to have backed the membership application. Botswana and Tanzania were also said to be hostile to Zaire's inclusion.

Zaire's Ambassador in Mozambique, Tokwaulu Batale, said on the sidelines of the conference here that Kinshasa based its application on a claim that the southern part of its Shaba (ex-Katanga) Province, bordering both Zambia and Angola, came within the Southern African orbit.

CSO: 4700/295

ECOWAS PROGRESSES TOWARDS GOALS IN FREETOWN

London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Jun 81 pp 1393-1395

[Article by Alex Rondos]

[Text] WITH THE HEADS OF STATE meeting of ECOWAS at Freetown last month the Community steps into the next and vital phase of its existence. The more political issues aside, the centrepiece of the summit was the decision to begin the programme of trade liberalisation. Unprocessed goods and traditional handicrafts have had all trade restrictions lifted throughout the Community. Within eight years all trade barriers are to be eliminated and a common external tariff agreed upon. A medium-term working programme has been drawn up by ECOWAS for the next five years to provide the infrastructure that will give life to the notion of regional integration; already external backing has been found for the ECOWAS telecommunications programme.

It is commonly said that the only provision of ECOWAS that touches the man in the street is the Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment. It was not surprising, therefore, that the issue has generated debate, even acrimony in the months approaching the summit. President Stevens was to note that while the merits of the protocol are beyond doubt "we must admit though that in some instances one or two states have voiced some concern over the sudden influx of persons whose conduct may sometimes warrant the attention of our security forces". The President thus endorsed the heated public debate which attributes to the ECOWAS protocol responsibility for some recent social disturbances in member states. The Secretariat of ECOWAS would be at pains to observe that the protocol is currently only in its first phase, and the progress to the next two phases — namely Residence and Establishment — are contingent upon the success of the first. This consists of the mere provision that any ECOWAS citizen may travel to another member state without a visa and stay for a period of 90 days, provided he is armed with the adequate documents, sufficient money to pay for his stay and a return ticket. At present there is no formal evidence to suggest that the signing of the protocol would have resulted in the sudden upsurge of travel in ECOWAS. Indeed, it is highly unlikely that the protocol has affected in any way what has always been the regular and substantial movements of persons and goods, usually illegally, across some of the remoter sections of the boundaries of ECOWAS member states.

The decision on a Protocol on Mutual Assistance for Defence is signed by all the states except Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and Mali. The two Lusophone states, whose officials met formally for the first time since the coup last November in Guinea Bissau, observed that their decision not to sign the protocol was a sign that there were still areas where the two countries could agree. Mali's delegates had to refer back to Bamako for authorisation, which was not forthcoming by the time that the summit was over.

The protocol follows on the ECOWAS non-agression pact. If it is implemented it will require the co-operation of the ECOWAS states' armed forces. Contingents being sent to a common defence force. There are some doubts as to whether the protocol could be successfully implemented. The degree of collaboration

required, especially at a time of crisis, would immediately raise the question of whether an army like Nigeria's would be prepared to collaborate with those of states' already known to have formal military agreements with France and which are known to be highly influenced by French training. Conversely, there might be doubts on the part of some of the Francophone states with particularly close ties with Paris and with a record of strong reservations about Nigeria as to whether they would be prepared to be part of a military agreement with so obvious a dominant partner within the region. The most serious question that has to be asked at this stage is whether the ECOWAS secretariat, already stretched for sufficient qualified personnel, deserves to bear the burden of another administrative duty, the execution of which would draw attention away from some of the more promising economic programmes.

The question of ECOWAS manpower was brought up in the summit's communiqué. Member states were requested to second more qualified personnel to the Secretariat, even for short stints, and it was noted that the United Nations specialised agencies might be requested to arrange technical assistance. The problem is central to ECOWAS's future as it has been in the past.

The beginning of the trade liberalisation scheme — ECOWAS's *raison d'etre* — and its attendent industrial, agricultural transport and other programmes, has been a long time coming. The nature of the challenges of the six years since the signing of the ECOWAS treaty are such that they will continue to hang above the work of the community. A brief review of these, which the ECOWAS secretariat acknowledges in the traditional diplomatic ambiguity, will place the trade liberalisation and other programmes in the clearer focus.

Unfortunate clash

There was a clash over the degree to which the Compensation Fund, based in Lomé, should be independent. It was an unpleasant affair which became tainted by allegations against individuals. While Dr Diaby-Ouatura, the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS, might maintain that this did not detract from the Secretariat's work in Lagos, such affairs are time-consuming and tarnish the image of the Community just when it most desperately needed goodwill.

The real problems were and will be of a broader kind. Differing colonial legacies have created different ideological allegiances among states. Sometimes these are particularly strong in the case of the states which have retained close ties with France. These have permitted the growth of regional organisations which ECOWAS should in theory encapsulate but which, for the moment, have achieved far more than ECOWAS. The Communaute Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO) which is purely Francophone and all but one of whose members belong to the franc zone, was initially set up as a possible rival to ECOWAS. Though one can now say that the potential for compatibility between CEAO and ECOWAS is greater, the differences still exist. President Houphouët-Boigny has a long history of diplomatic antagonism to Nigeria or any other potential power which might threaten the Ivorian interests. Former President Senghor, in the early days of negotiations on ECOWAS, went so far as to suggest an Atlantic community of African states which would include a then thriving Zaire which would counterbalance Nigeria. The feeling now though is one of greater reconciliation than ever before. Practically ECOWAS makes sense. Nevertheless, in the meantime organisations like CEAO, or the Mano River Union which has just lifted all trade barriers between its members (Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia) draw attention, personnel and funds away from ECOWAS.

Financial problems

Indeed funds always have been a problem, with Nigeria having to step in to underwrite the secretariat. It is inevitable in a community of 16 states, many of whom are in desperate financial straits and whose past experience through independence has been more conducive to division than unity.

The task for ECOWAS is not just one of making programmes tick — just as the last six years, we are told, have been spent making ECOWAS "operational"; rather it is a matter of ECOWAS proving itself.

The ECOWAS trade liberalisation scheme has several facets. It must be completed in eight years; there are rules of

origin which require indigenous ownership of industries to increase progressively from a 20 per cent minimum this year, to 35 per cent in May 28, 1983, and 51 per cent as of May 28, 1989. There are two categories of country: the industrially more advanced (Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Senegal) and the industrially less advanced (the remaining members of the community).

The timetable for the reduction of tariffs is somewhat complicated: unprocessed goods and traditional handicrafts already have their tariffs eliminated. There are three major categories of manufactured project, however:

1. All products manufactured by enterprises accorded Community status must have all their tariffs eliminated as of May 28, 1981.
2. For all products manufactured in a member state already accorded preferential treatment under an exisiting sub-regional organisations (Mano River Union or CEAO) the industrially more advanced should have eliminated all barriers over a period of four years starting on May 28, 1981, while the rest have eight years to lift barriers.
3. All other industrial products imported into the four industrially more advanced countries should have tariffs removed completely over a period of six years beginning May 28, 1981. The rest have eight years starting on the same date.

By the end of the programme member states should have decided on a common external tariff.

There are additional measures to protect those states which lose revenue from activities related to ECOWAS. The contribution to the compensation budget should be in relation to the member states share of intra-community trade. The ECOWAS Authority has also decided to deduct 20 per cent of the compensation, due to the more industrially advanced member states to be allocated to the less industrially advanced states over a period of five years. Thereafter the 20 per cent will be allocated to all member states over a period of another five years. Naturally, with the beginning of the trade liberalisation programme, the Compensation Fund becomes fully operational.

No monetary decisions

The last important provision of the scheme, which raises some serious doubts, is the elimination of non-tariff barriers within four years which is left to the discretion of the member states. This applies to such issues as import and export prohibition, quotas, foreign exchange control, state participation and other administrative restrictions. Considering the degree to which issues like foreign exchange control and state participation are central to the economic policies of most of the member states, one will have to observe closely what negotiations and protocols concerning industrial harmonisation and monetary policies emerge in the next few years.

It will not be until monetary co-operation is achieved that the trade, industrial and agricultural programmes of ECOWAS become fully coherent. Monetary issues were discussed at the Council of Ministers in Freetown, but the Heads of State took no decision on the matter. A report is currently under consideration which deals with the problem of inconvertibility of currencies in ECOWAS. The hope is that a programme can be formulated for monetary co-operation that will eventually lead to a monetary union. There are also discussions on the possibilities of harmonising fiscal policies and regulations in the member states.

The monetary challenge that ECOWAS faces is that the naira is the only strong independent currency. The rest are either so weak as to be inconvertible or, in the case of the franc zone, they are guarenteed by an external currency, the French franc. While the franc zone, especially the Union Monétaire Ouest Africaine, has been going through one of the most testing periods of its existence, and in France there are some doubts growing as to the viability of the franc zone as it currently commits France, it offers nonetheless remarkable security to its African members. Whether they would like to move away from the present arrangement will be subject to the political and economic implications of an entirely ECOWAS monetary union.

What is quite clear though is that the current monetary set-up in West Africa is scarcely conducive to economic integration. Inconvertibility severely restricts investment and the franc zone facilitates the traditional penetration and influence of the Francophone economies by France, both in industrial and agricultural policies. The consequences are two-fold: first industrialisation will be held back and policies

will inevitably be incoherent, thus rendering the trade liberalisation scheme marginal. Similarly, until ECOWAS can offer the incentives for a source of revenue for the member states, it is difficult to see how the present favouring of export agriculture as an essential source of revenue can be changed. Both make France the predominant trading partner of franc zone states.

Part of ECOWAS activities in the last few years have been taken up by the preparation of medium-term (five year) programmes for various sectors (industry, agriculture, telecommunications, transport and postal services). Which will promote greater trade within the region.

Of these the telecommunications programme is by far the most advanced. Commitments covering the projected cost of $34m. have been received from European banks, the World Bank, the European Development Fund and the African Development Bank. The object of the programme is to improve links both within countries and across frontiers so that by the end of the programme the capitals of the region will be linked up efficiently. It is noteworthy that this programme is the first to have received financial backing from abroad and could prove a trigger for commitments to the other programmes once they are fully drawn up.

The industrial programme is wisely restricted for the inital period to two principal phases: the gathering of existing and necessary data on industry in the region and the formulation of legal framework for regional industrialisation. Some of the more significant barriers to a community approach to industrialisation are covered by the provision of the trade liberalisation scheme concerning non-tariff barriers. The role of foreign investment and other restrictions on industry in each state will have to be harmonised. The industrial programme also makes special reference to community enterprises, namely those whose viability will depend on a market larger than that of the state in which the enterprise is located. The allocation of such enterprises will be governed by the comparative advantage of the member state concerned (in other words, a cocoa processing plant will be placed in Ivory Coast or Ghana rather than in Mali or Upper Volta) and special attention will be paid to the least developed of the member states.

A rail transport scheme which will link urban centres both along the coast and along the Sahel is a welcome feature, though it already falls within the scope of a number of other regional transport programmes, notably that of ECA. Similarly a road transport scheme is prepared, one of the main features of which is the harmonisation of procedures and regulations.

It is to be hoped that the communications programmes will go a long way in benefiting the agricultural programme. It is evident from the texts that one of the main concerns of the programme is that food which is actually being produced is not reaching markets. There are regional imbalances in production which are not being dealt with. The industrial programme looks to the processing industry, especially that of food processing as a priority sector. The emphasis that ECOWAS places on food production may well boost the food processing industry. However, to ask some member states to move away from export crop production in favour of food prodaction is to stretch the goodwill of certain member states somewhat. While the message is clear there are those states who depend, for the moment, on export crop revenue. The idea that ECOWAS might attempt to acquire an administrative authority over regional development would appear to be too unwieldy. Where ECOWAS can achieve considerable results is an amassing and centralising information and promoting study — as it proposes to do — for improvements in seed multiplication and yields in various crops.

The count-down, as it were, has begun for ECOWAS. In eight years time there will be no more trade barriers, a common external tariff and, if ECOWAS wishes are heeded, harmony in industrial, agricultural, communications and perhaps monetary policies. The hope is that there will be the political will at the highest instances in the member states, and the attendant dynamism in the Secretariat to overcome the many more obstacles that are bound to emerge in ECOWAS's progress.

CSO: 4700/295

EEC STABILIZATION FUND RUNS OUT OF CASH

London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Jul 81 p 1658

[Article by Veronica Forrester]

[Text] STABEX, the Common Market's Stabilisation of Export Earnings Scheme has run out of money. Stabex, one of the main sections of the Lomé Convention, seeks to compensate the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific states for losses in earnings from agricultural products caused by crop failures, or other natural disasters, and price fluctuations. In general the scheme covers trade with the European Community.

In 1980, the first year of application under the Lomé II Convention, the ACP put in justified claims amounting up to 261m. ecu ($313m.). The annual Stabex fund, however, only has 110m. ecu available.

On June 22, EEC ministers asked their ambassadors to try to find a solution. The French Co-operation Minister, Mr. Cot, said at that time that the Community should try to find supplementary finance so that the ACP requests could be honoured.

The Stabex fund has a total of 550m. ecu available for the period 1980-85 under the Lomé II agreement. This is divided into annual instalments of 110m. ecu. The Lomé Convention foresees the possibility of making a 20 per cent advance on the following years instalment, i.e. 22m. ecu can be brought forward from the 1981 instalment. By using this advance plus the small sum left over from the Lomé I Stabex fund and repayments made by some of the richer ACP states, 138m. ecu can be brought together. However, 138m. is still well below the 261m. needed to meet the claims.

Despite initial talk of finding additional funds, sources in Bonn question where the additional cash could be found, as the EDF funds have already been allocated for other purposes. The member states have so far fuled out the possibility of making additional national contributions. The West Germans, who always play a key role where finance is concerned, are also against such an idea and say that the rules of the convention must be observed. These state that if the 20 per cent advance on the following year's instalment is still not enough then reductions must be made in the amount of the transfer.

West German officials are, therefore, in favour of making cuts in the individual allocations to the ACP States and would favour larger cuts for the richer, so that as much as possible could be given to the least developed.

The ACP/EEC Committee of Ambassadors has already drawn up a scheme of reduced transfers. According to this scheme claims of less than 1m. ecu should be paid in full. For claims over 1m., the ambassadors have suggested that 59 per cent of the total be paid in the case of the least developed and 48 per cent of the total for the "richer" states.

In the case of West Africa this would mean a total payment of 73.5m. ecu ($88.2m.), instead of claims totalling 150m. ecu ($180m.).

On a country-by-country basis this would mean the following (1 ecu=approximately $1.2m.): Senegal, which had a justified claim of 81.5m. ecu for losses in earnings from groundnuts, oil cake and seeds would get 38.7m., the **Ivory Coast** would get 19.2m. instead of 40.5m. for losses from coffee, **Guinea Bissau** would get 1.3m. instead of 2.1m. for groundnuts, **Mali** 2.5m. instead of 4.3m. also for groundnuts, **Central African Republic** 0.97m. instead of 1.6m. for coffee, **Chad** 2.5m. instead of 4.3m. for cotton, **The Gambia** 8.2m. instead of 13.7m. for groundnuts, oil, cake and seeds, and **Sierra Leone** 0.95m. instead of 1.6m. for palm nuts. Payments under 1m. ecu would be paid in full, hence for **Guinea Bissau** 274,000 ecu for palm nuts and for **Cape Verde** 215,000 for bananas.

In view of the serious problems affecting Stabex payments for 1980, the new EEC Development Commissioner, Mr. Pisani, has announced that the Commission will carry out a global study of the scheme. This is the first time that the Stabex scheme has run out of cash but there are fears that a similar situation could arise in 1981. Under the Lomé II Convention Stabex resources were increased to 550m. ecu compared with 375 eua under the Lomé I agreement. However, the number of projects covered by the scheme have also been increased. Nevertheless, the 1980 claims put in by the ACP were for products already covered by the Lomé I Stabex arrangement.

CSO: 4700/295

BRIEFS

$138 MILLION FROM EEC--Brussels, July 18--The Common Market has given 138 million dollars to 27 of its developing partners in the Lomé trade-and-aid pact, just over half what they had originally sought, European Commission officials said here. The money was paid under the Stabex (Stabilization-Export) feature of the Lomé treaty providing aid to countries whose export revenues from agricultural products have fallen sharply. In all, 60 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries are associated with the Common Market in Lomé. This payout was the first since the Lomé treaty was signed in 1975 unter which the ACP states had not gotten all the money they sought under Stabex. The European Community said it had to reduce the payments because the fund was used up. In June, the ACP states agreed to reduce by 52.64 per cent the Stabex requests of the most developed countries in the group (Senegal, Ivory Coast and Kenya) and by 40.49 per cent the requests of the others. Among the main beneficiaries of the new money are Senegal, 38.6 million dollars for groundnuts and oilseed cake : Ivory Coast, 19 million dollars for coffee : Sudan, 13.4 million dollars for groundnuts : Burundi, 11 million dollars for coffee: Kenya, 10 million dollars for coffee : Rwanda and Tanzania, 6 million dollars each for coffee. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2812, 21 Jul 81 p 4]

TV PROGRAM EXCHANGE--Dakar, Senegal, July 18--West German money will allow six African countries--Algeria, Tunisia, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal and Niger--to install special equipment for television program exchange, an official of a pan-African organization said here today. Mohammed Marzouki, Secretary-General of the African Radio and Television Broadcasting Union, said West Germany was providing the equivalent of 1.07 million dollars for equipment and for running and exchange center in Nairobi. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2812, 21 Jul 81 p 4]

PANA'S PROGRESS--Dakar, July 9--The embryo Pan-African News Agency (PANA) set up by the Organisation of African Unity in 1979 is to hold a series of meetings at its headquarters here later this month to examine its own progress. Ministers from 22 member-states will hold a two-day conference from July 22, when they will discuss the report of PANA's technical committee, which meets here next week to examine various projects for a PANA telecommunications network. The six-member financial committee is also scheduled to meet next week to examine next year's budget. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2809, 10 Jul 81 p 9]

KUWAITI, SWISS FUNDS--Rome, July 8--Switzerland has donated 1.5 million dollars to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) based here to finance training programmes in countries of Africa's Sahel region. The scheme, launched in 1976,

seeks to prepare the countries to mount their own training programmes. In Kuwait, the Government said it would spend 50 million dollars on aid for Islamic countries in Africa hit by continuing drought. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2809, 10 Jul 81 p 19]

SCIENTIFIC MOBILIZATION--Addis Ababa, July 9--A pan-African scientific congress aimed at mobilizing scientists to contribute to development is to take place in May next year, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) announced here today. The OAU said the congress would also make recommendations for a scientific and technological policy in Africa, draw up a pan-African scientific charter and set up an African academy of sciences. The conference would also aim to seek ways to stop the brain-drain from the continent and boost scientific cooperation, the OAU added. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2809, 10 Jul 81 p 7]

EAC MEETING--Dar es Salaam, July 20--Representatives of the former partners in the defunct East African Community--Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda--will meet in Nairobi on August 6 to discuss distribution of the assets and liabilities of the organisation, World Bank-appointed mediator Victor Umbricht said. The Tanzanian Government newspaper the Daily News quoted Mr Umbricht as saying that he had already submitted his report. "It has covered all sectors where we had a question", he added, but declined to give further details. Mr Umbricht was going on to Kampala for similar talks with Ugandan Government officials. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2812, 21 Jul 81 p 17]

LE CONTINENT EXPANDING--Le Continent, a daily newspaper covering essentially African news, was due to start being printed simultaneously in Paris and Dakar as from last Thursday. The newspaper, which was launched last year, has hitherto been printed in Paris and Casablanca. In a few months, printing should also start in the Ivory Coast capital of Abidjan and later in an unspecified central African capital. Le Continent employs 30 journalists of 13 different nationalities. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Jul 81 p 1677]

CSO: 4700/295

SMALL INDUSTRIES GROUPED INTO COOPERATIVES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Jose Aragao]

[Text] The First Seminar on Information and Formation of Industrial Cooperatives in Luanda Province began yesterday in the Cine Sao Paulo, in a ceremony led by Justino Fernandes, vice minister of industry.

Also attending the opening session of the seminar, which is to end today, were Adriano Tiago (Faruco), member of the Luanda Provincial Party Committee, and Fernando Santos and Carlos Ferreira, provincial delegates, respectively, of the ministries of labor and industry.

About 300 workers and coordinators of the district people's commissions are taking part in the seminar, the purpose of which is to draft guidelines for the industrial cooperatives that have already been formed but not officially instituted, so as to turn them into organizations faithful to the Marxist-Leninist principles that govern the policy of the MPLA-Labor Party, as the provincial delegate of the ministry of industry explained in his address.

Carlos Ferreira paraphrased some excerpts from the address of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, delivered on the fourth anniversary of our independence, in which he declared: "We must consolidate and strengthen the state and cooperative sectors of the economy to make them a model for the economic structure we are seeking to establish in our country, with no exploitation of men by men."

Closing the ceremony, Justino Fernandes said that the seminar, under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, is the first step in organizing the already existing cooperatives, which, in a later phase, will take in the other industries scattered over Luanda.

"At the same time," the government official added, "with the enrollment of these small industries we can quickly eliminate the companies that were formed without control, that do not follow our socialist option and are purely and simply a means to easy money for some of our countrymen. We must really put an end to situations of this kind."

The vice minister of industry said further that the neighborhood people's commissions will play an important role in the organization or formation of industrial cooperatives, as well as in supervising them so they really assist the government in solving certain problems that still face our country.

Fernandes also complained that some countrymen have turned their homes into clandestine workshops.

The industrial workers' cooperatives will be governed by the law applying to a cooperative association with limited liability, of a corporate nature. The purpose of the cooperatives is the collective organization of production, to eliminate exploitation by middlemen and to combat speculation, to adopt work methods to insure that standards of hygiene and social security are met at the cooperative level, and to continue to improve the technical, social and political training of the cooperants for their engagement in the tasks of national reconstruction.

6362
CSO: 4728/46

BRIEFS

BATTERY PRODUCTION DELAYED--Workers in the dry cell battery production sector of TUDOR (Sociedade Angolana de Acumuladores) have been on forced leave for 4 months. The sector was shut down because of the lack of raw materials, Graca de Souza, the firm's general director, informed ANGOP [Angolan News Agency]. According to Souza, the raw material (manganese dioxide) is aboard the ship "City of Dundee," which has stood off the Commercial Port of Luanda for some months, waiting for a berth. Meanwhile, the battery sector, which was also affected by a shortage of lead, is now operating normally, and has already produced 10,000 batteries to date. Production this year is planned at 50,000 batteries. According to the general director, a project has already been designed for construction of a new plant. It is awaiting approval and, once executed, will provide a greater capacity to meet domestic market needs. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jun 81 p 2] 6362

DUTCH AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION--The People's Republic of Angola will benefit in the future from two Dutch projects, ICCO and OXXAM-BELGICA, valued at $50,000 (about 15 million kwanzas), ANGOP learned yesterday from Henk de Graaf, member of the Mondlane Foundation, who has been in Angola for several days. The representative of that international social and humanitarian institution added that the projects will be carried out exclusively in Bie Province so as to provide more assistance to dislocated populations. The delegation from the Mondlane Foundation, which also includes Johan Van Kestern and Mark Niewkerk, left Luanda yesterday morning for Bie Province. Created in 1969, the foundation provided financial and material support (printing of books, political texts and literacy primers) for the then liberation movements in the Portuguese-speaking countries, namely, the MPLA, FREIMO, PAIGC and MLSTP. The visiting delegation will remain in Angola for another 2 weeks, and plans to meet extensively with Angolan officials. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Jun 81 p 1] 6362

CSO: 4728/46

BRIEFS

BENIN-CUBA JOINT COMMISSION--The third session of the Beninese-Cuban Joint Commission opened this morning at the Ministry of Planning, Statistics and Economic Analysis under the joint chairmanship of Comrade Manasse Ayayi, minister in charge of the inspection of state companies who represented the minister of planning, statistics and economic analysis and the Cuban minister of state for prices, Comrade Santiago Riera. Opening the meeting, Comrade Manasse Ayayi talked about the international economic situation in which the meeting was taking place before stressing the importance of the session. He said: [Begin recording] [words indistinct] the cooperation between our two governments and peoples is bound to develop and grow stronger. The history of our two peoples demands it. The international situation characterized by crisis, (?plunder) and the repeated assaults of international reactionaries against international peace and security and the freedom and progress of peoples demands that we should increase our acquaintance and cooperation in the common struggle. [end recording] The Cuban minister of state for prices [words indistinct] stated: This meeting is taking place the day after 26 July, a glorious date marking the Cuban people's victory over imperialism. We have the same ideals and we bring you a message of affection and of cooperation for development in peace, emphasized Comrade Santiago Riera [words indistinct] The commission's documents will be signed on 30 July. Comrade Santiago Riera will be received in audience tomorrow by President Kerekou. [Excerpts] [AB281519 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 27 Jul 81]

CSO: 4719/233

CHANGES IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY ANNOUNCED

AB271526 Paris AFP in French 1355 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] There have been some unprecedented and important changes at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Republic of Burundi over the weekend.

These changes came as a result of the ministry's reorganization plan adopted last year. Under the plan, diplomats are to rotate every 4 years and should not serve for more than 8 years abroad.

Artemon Simbananiye, formerly ambassador in New York, has been posted to Addis Ababa. He swapped duties with Melchior Bwakira. Andre Ndayiragije has been appointed ambassador in Algiers, where he replaces Antoine Ntahikaja, who is posted to Tripoli to take over from Protais Mangona, recalled to the central administration.

Until his appointment, Ndayiragije was deputy permanent secretary at the presidency of the republic. Egide Nkuriyingoma, formerly ambassador in Moscow, is posted to Bonn to replace Lazare Nzorubara, who in turn is posted to Paris.

Gerard Wakarewa, who was ambassador in Paris, is posted to Kigali to take over from Pierre Ndikumana, who goes to Moscow.

Gedeon (?Maxjvsti), formerly counsellor in Kinshasa, is appointed ambassador in Cairo. He succeeds Mr Julien Nahayo, who has been appointed director of external accounts at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Jonathas Niyungeko has been appointed ambassador in Kampala where he replaces Mr Albert Shibura, who was director general for African, Asian, Latin American and Oceanian departments. Mr Shibura has been recalled home.

Zacharie Banyiyezako has been appointed charge d'affaires in Nairobi and replaces Mr Jean-Baptiste Mukuri, who has been recalled to the central administration.

A consulate general has been opened in Bukavu (eastern Zaire). It will be headed by Ali Ntagabo, formerly first counsellor in Tripoli.

Finally, the Burundian ambassadors in Bucharest, Brussels, Dar es Salaam, Kinshasa, Geneva, Beijing and Washington are not affected by these changes.

CSO: 4719/206

BRIEFS

NEW CONSTITUTION, ELECTIONS SET--Bujumbura--Burundians will go to the polling places next year to participate in legislative elections, the first since former president Michel Micombero came to power in 1966. His successor, President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, revealed this on Tuesday 30 June during a press conference. This measure is contained in a draft constituti n which has just been approved by the central committee of UPROMA, the country's ole party. Before the 1982 legislative elections, the proposed constitution will be submitted this year to the people for approval in a referendum. Article 29 of the constitution stipulates that the president of the republic is elected by universal direct suffrage and by absolute majority of the votes cast. The president of the UPROMA party is the only candidate for the presidency of the republic. Articles 32 and 33 define the powers of the president of the republic, who conducts the overall policy of the state and is responsible for overseeing the carrying out of the laws and the decisions of the court. In case of a vacancy caused by resignation, death, etc., the president, by the terms of article 36, is replaced by a person elected after being sponsored by the party's political bureau. Article 39, which defines the powers of the government, provides that it is the supreme organ of administration of the state. During his press conference, President Bagaza also touched on the problem posed by a border incident that took place a month ago between Burundi and Zaire (LE CONTINENT of 9 June). President Bagaza denied the existence of such an incident, maintaining that the rumors on this subject originated in a simple clean-up operation performed by the Zairian army against Ziarian opponents entrenched in the Kivu region, near the border between the two countries. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 3 Jul 81 p 3] 9516

PEAT PROJECT TO EXPAND--Bord na Mona/The Irish Peat Development Authority recently signed a contract with the Burundi Government which will involve the supply over a four-year period of a large number of peat production personnel to the ongoing peat development project in Burundi. Funding for the project is being provided by USAID and the Irish Government. The expansion of this project reflects the increasing international awareness of the value of peat, harvested from often useless agricultural boglands, as an alternative energy source. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3337, 13 Jul 81 p 1620]

CSO: 4700/297

BRIEFS

FRENCH RELATIONS--President Goukhouni Weddeye has invited President Mitterrand, in a personal message, to normalise relations with Chad. In particular, he suggested that the French Embassy at N'Djamena could be reopened. It was evacuated in May 1980, for security reasons, although diplomatic relations were not broken as there was still a consulate in the south at Moundou. The International West African Bank and the Bank of Central African States are to reopen branches in the capital. They have been closed for 15 months. It is also anticipated that the civil airport will soon reopen. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3338, 20 Jul 81 p 1678]

CSO: 4700/286

FRENCH PRESIDENT RECEIVES CONGOLESE COUNTERPART

PM031445 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jul 81 p 8

[Text] Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, who is on an official working visit to France, will have lunch with Francois Mitterrand this Tuesday, 28 July. He met with various prominent people on Monday. After talks Monday morning with PS First Secretary Jospin and then with Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who received him at his residence in Marnes-la-Coquette, the Congolese president was guest at a lunch given by the National Council of French Employers [CNPF] and had a meeting with a CNPF delegation.

After giving a series of audiences on Monday afternoon to various businessmen including Francis Fabre, chairman of the Air Transport Union Airline, Colonel Sassou-Nguesso had a meeting with Cooperation and Development Minister Cot and then went to the Quai d'Orsay where Cheysson gave a dinner in his honor. On Tuesday, the Congolese president was to have a meeting with Cheysson and to receive PCF Secretary General Marchais before leaving Paris for Brazzaville Tuesday evening.

Monday the Congolese head of state's entourage stated that "the Congo houses no foreign bases and will not house any and does not wish to export its ideology." The same source asserted that the several hundred Cuban soldiers station in the Congo are serving in the Congolese army. We have spent so much on our armed forces," the same circles added, "solely for defense purposes because we feared an outside attack launched from foreign bases." It was also stated that France often deals with African problems in the context of the East-West confrontation. "If the "French Government is consistent the Congo can henceforth hope for a different kind of cooperation."

Cooperation issues include in particular the exploitation of gas and oil, of which the Congo already produces 4 million tons per year.

CSO: 4719/226

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL ON PARIS TALKS--Mr Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, was expected in Paris Wednesday, 29 July, for a 3-day official working visit. Mr Bongo, who is the fourth head of state to be received at the Elysee after Mr Houphouet-Boigny (Ivory Coast), Mr Kountche (Niger) and Mr Sassou-Nguesso (Congo), will be the president's lunch guest Friday. Saturday he will meet with Mr Mauroy. Mr Sassou-Nguesso, who has returned to Brazzaville, said he was "satisfied with the fruitful talks" he has with Mr Mitterrand. The Congo president recalled that he had already "hailed the French left's victory, stressing: "We have already had the opportunity to state that this new situation should enable relations between France and the Congo to develop well." When he met with press representatives Tuesday afternoon he indicated that security problems in Central Africa and especially the deployment of French forces in Central Africa and Gabon had been key points in his talks. [Text] [PM031501 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jul 81 p 3]

CSO: 4719/226

FINDING OF OIL SAID TO BE ONLY CHANCE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Paris AFRICA in French No 2812, 21 Jul 81 pp 1-3

[Article by Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Malabo, July 18--Two years after the downfall of one of Africa's worst dictatorships, Equatorial Guinea is poised between its blood-soaked past and a future redolent of oil. In the meantime, the President lives with a bodyguard of 140 Moroccan soldiers and tries to fend off rivals within his tribal clan.

A visitor to this island capital of the former Spanish colony, whose larger part lies on the African mainland, is greeted by nearly deserted streets and rundown buildings. Those of the 30,000 inhabitants who are seen do not smile.

"Three years ago, people left their houses only after dusk", a taxi driver said. "They were afraid to be picked up by a National Guard patrol and disappear forever".

The years of terror under Francisco Macias Nguema, who ruled the 28,051-square-kilometer nation from independence in 1968 until he was overthrown in August 1979 and executed the following month, are refreshed in people's minds by the wall topped with barbed wire that he built to cut himself off from them. Parts of it still stand.

On one side are the presidential palace, the cathedral, the National Guard and police headquarters, the torture chambers and the shaded gardens where the dictator used to walk. On the other side, the rest of the city, whose intellectuals had to flee the implacable hate of the "Tiger of Malabo" or die.

Exiles Stay Away

An estimated 50,000 people were killed under Macias Nguema, who mixed black magic and police repression to keep subjects in line.

Today, Macias Nguema is gone, but a new way of life is slow in coming to the 280,000 people of Equatorial Guinea.

One sign: many of the 150,000 exiles who fled to Gabon, Cameroun or Spain have not tried to come back. They are uneasy with the present Head of State,

Lieutenant-Colonel Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo (nephew of Macias Nguema, who was his Deputy Defense Minister and finally overthrew him).

Fang Domination

Power remains in the hands of the Mongomo clan, which takes its name from the mainland village where Macias Nguema was born. The people there are of the Fang ethnic group, which is in the majority in Equatorial Guinea and in neighboring Gabon.

The Fang have never allowed the other main ethnic group, the Bubi, who live on the island of Bioko where the capital is, much of a role in government. A few weeks ago, a Bubi was sentenced to two years in prison for having criticized the Fang grip on the machinery of state.

National policemen still intimidate the islanders and extort money from them.

The Obiang Nguema regime owes what stability it has mainly to the Moroccans, who helped the Head of State in his coup and formed the firing squad that executed Macias Nguema. Observers in Malabo said rivalries within the Mongomo clan would very likely shake the President's position if Morocco decided to withdraw its elite guard.

Staged Drama

In April, Col. Obiang Nguema announced the discovery of a plot to overthrow him. More than 150 people were arrested in what was seen outside as an illustration of the incessant contention within the clan.

Observers said the trial of "plotters" in a Malabo movie house June 9-13--one soldier was sentenced to death and executed--constituted the last act of a staged drama aimed at giving legitimacy to repression of a faction of real or potential opponents to the regime.

If the political equilibrium is fragile, the economic situation is more so.

Exports of cocoa--which along with wood is the country's main resource--have fallen from 40,000 tons a year at independence to 8,000 tons today. All the crop-marketing mechanisms set up by the Spaniards disintegrated and practically disappeared during the last years of Macias Nguema.

Soviet Cooperation

Farming was gradually abandoned as the people concentrated on ways of eluding the murderous caprices of the dictator.

Equatorial Guinea dropped into an almost-total isolation. The Government nearly ceased to function. Only cooperation with the Soviet Union continued. Moscow paid directly into Macias Nguema's private coffers and, in exchange, deployed a fishing fleet off Equatorial Guinea and was given a military base at Luba, in the

west of Bioko. The base was a springboard for the Cuban intervention in Angola in 1975-1976.

Spain, China, EEC

After Macias Nguema's downfall, the new rulers broke the fishing agreement with the Soviet Union and turned more to the West, especially Spain. In two years, 16 agreements have been signed with Madrid, which has sent nearly 400 technicians and advisers to Equatorial Guinea. China and the Common Market are also trying to keep in contact with Malabo.

The effort is surely worth it. Equatorial Guinea recently made two laws regulating exploration for minerals and petroleum. This region of the Gulf of Guinea--surrounded by oil-producers Nigeria, Cameroun and Gabon--smells strongly of crude. It is Equatorial Guinea's only chance in the near future of economic recovery.

If the oil can be brought into production, the country--whose currency, the ekwele, is worthless--will be able to join the Central African Customs and Economic Union: Cameroun, Central African Republic, Gabon and Congo.

But the economic miracle has not happened yet, and for the time being a housewife still finds practically nothing in the Malabo market. Yet by the kind of contrast widely known in the third world, those who can afford television can see Spanish programs in color every night. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/255

BONGO NOT WORRIED BY MITTERRAND ELECTION

PM031605 Paris LE MATIN in French 29 Jul 81 p 9

[Interview with Gabon President Omar Bongo by Christian Casteran in Libreville: "Africa: Mitterrand Does Not Frighten Us"--date not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: Mr President, does Francois Mitterrand's election alter the nature of Franco-Gabonese relations?

Omar Bongo: No, there is no change. Our relations are bound to be strengthened and developed. I am going to Paris to demonstrate Gabon's loyalty toward France. I use the word "loyalty" to counter the charges being leveled at me. When I visited the United States last month, some people said: "Bongo is changing his alliance!" I would like to say that I do not intend to throw myself into the arms of any available country just because there is a political change in France.

My visit to Paris will demonstrate the excellence and permanence of French-Gabonese relations. It is a good opportunity to meet the new French leaders. I am prepared to dispel any misunderstanding.

LE MATIN: Nonetheless, does not the arrival of a leftwing majority in power in France open up new prospects?

Omar Bongo: Why worry? We are France's friends. Of course, we are indirectly somewhat concerned by what happens in France. But we maintain interstate relations. There are also friendly and fraternal relations between the French and Gabonese leaders. We were not in the least surprised by the result of the French elections, which we followed very closely. And then, you know, we were a French colony for a long time. At that time Francois Mitterrand was minister for France's overseas territories. He is a man with whom we are acquainted. Of course, when I became president of the Gabonese Republic in 1967 Mitterrand was no longer in office. But we have common friends. Finally, I am no longer easily alarmed; I adapt to new situations....

LE MATIN: But behind the man there is a political plan. Does this mean you are a socialist?

Omar Bongo: Socialism is what we are busy building in Gabon. Developing society in agreement with the citizens. In France the PS [Socialist Party] ambition is to serve the people. That is what we are doing in our country.

LE MATIN: What about the communist ministers?

Omar Bongo: Mitterrand said: "I will sign a contract with those who approve my policy and my ideas." Well, he is acting like a good soldier: He has kept his word. Hence, communist ministers will not follow a different policy from the one which Francois Mitterrand wants.

LE MATIN: During your visit to the White House in June some people said that you feared a withdrawal of the French soldiers stationed in Gabon.

Omar Bongo: Those statements are provocations: Neither the U.S. President nor I ever said that. I challenge anybody to claim that we discussed security questions. Ronald Reagan was due to receive me in April, but as you know, there was an attack. We were forced to postpone the visit until June. Do you know that when President Carter was elected, I was the first African head of state he received at the White House? I met with him four times during his term of office. Well, do you see any American soldiers here? I have been in power for 14 years. I have an army to defend me and I do not need American soldiers.

LE MATIN: What then did you discuss with Ronald Reagan?

Omar Bongo: When two heads of state meet they discuss chiefly bilateral problems. There are 49 American companies in Gabon. At present manganese is not selling well; the United States is building up stocks in order to sell them later. All those questions had to be discussed. Then there is the rise in the dollar. Of course it might be thought that the rise in the dollar is a good thing for Gabon, since we are selling our oil in dollars. But we also have to repay our debts and, all in all, we are losing out. There is also the question of interest rates: Western investments are no longer coming into African countries.

LE MATIN: What do you intend to discuss with Francois Mitterrand? Is not the choice of a new French ambassador to replace Colonel Robert (note) (Maurice Robert, a former foreign intelligence and counterintelligence service colonel, had been appointed ambassador in Libreville by Giscard d'Estaing in November 1979. He replaced Maurice Delauney who had become chairman of the Franceville Uranium Mines Company. On his departure, President Bongo, who has always paid the greatest attention to the choice of France's ambassador to his country, had paid tribute to him in these terms: "You have been more Gabon's ambassador than France's." Today the French Government wants to recall Colonel Robert despite Gabonese reservations. But, according to President Bongo's entourage, "Bongo will not fight on this matter...") creating some malaise?

Omar Bongo: France's representative in Gabon is primarily a French official. He must obey the French Government. It is not for me to infringe those rules. No ambassador is being forces on me. Nonetheless, when you have a friend, you defend him. I was absent from Gabon when I learned in a discourteous manner that Ambassador Robert had been recalled to Paris for consultations.

LE MATIN: Do you now intend to nationalize ELF-Gabon? Will you discuss this during your talks at the Elysee?

Omar Bongo: The ministers concerned will certainly discuss it. We are studying the possibility of increasing Gabonese capital.

LE MATIN: The Gabonese state at present has a 25-percent holding. Do you want to become the majority shareholder?

Omar Bongo: We are in favor of negotiation. The interests of each must be taken into account.

LE MATIN: Are you worried by the present situation in Central Africa?

Omar Bongo: I believe that the state of emergency which has just been established is the result of a serious error of judgment by President David Dacko. Look at Gabon. We have our party, the Gabonese Democratic Party, in which all factions can voice their opinions. We can have Marxists, communists, socialists and capitalists. We do not always agree with each other but we discuss.

In Gabon, nobody has ever been arrested for his political ideas. Dacko, however, formed a party but at the same time he gave everybody the opportunity to form their own parties. He adopted a constitution which gives legal existence to all those parties. Hence instead of the necessary government of union, he had an opposition: Anything might happen. Bombs have exploded in Bangui. In his place I would have called together the leaders of the other parties and told them: "I have decided to dissolve all political organizations including my own."

LE MATIN: Do you think Libya is trying to destabilize the Bangui regime through the intermediary of some Central African oppositionist?

Omar Bongo: There may be a foreign hand in this whole affair. Is it Libya? I do not know. At the last OAU summit in Nairobi, Dacko had talks with Libyan delegation chief al-Turayki. They discussed Central African oppositionists who are friends of Libya. It was agreed that Dacko would review relations with Tripoli.

LE MATIN: Do you think France should maintain its troops in Central Africa or withdraw them, as the Central African opposition is asking it to do?

Omar Bongo: No! The opposition should not be heeded. It is France's duty to remain. France must keep its word. Agreements exist. This is not the time to withdraw the French troops.

CSO: 4719/241

BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN PARTICIPATION IN GOLD, DIAMOND ENTERPRISE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 21 Jul 81 p 15

[Text] Dakar, July 19--A company jointly owned by the Guinean Government and Australian and British companies was formed earlier this month to mine gold and diamonds, Radio Conakry monitored here reported last night.

Guinea holds half the shares in the company, Aredor-Guinee S.A., with the remainder divided among Radge Oil of Australia (45 per cent) and Simonis Lucher and Company and the Industrial Diamond Company of Britain (2.5 per cent each).

The starting capital amounts to 20 million dollars and investments of a further 40 million are envisaged initially. Diamond production is expected to start before the end of 1983 at a capacity of half a million carats a year from a million cubic metres of gravel treated.

Under the articles of the company, 30 per cent of ornamental diamonds and 50 per cent of industrial diamonds produced will be sold to the Guinean Government. The remainder will go to the other partners in the project.

Guinea will take 65 per cent of the profits and the revenue from a 10 per cent export tax on gold and diamonds. The Government will also chair the company's board.

2,000 Jobs

The formation of Aredor-Guinee S.A. would create 2,000 permanent jobs, Radio Conakry said.

Guinea was also studying the building in stages of a diamond-cutting industry to increase the value of raw stones, particularly ornamental, the radio added.

Aredor-Guinee S.A. is the second company of its type to be formed in Guinea. In September 1980 the Societe de Diamant de Guinee was set up, with Guinea holding 50 per cent of the shares, Henry Winston of New York 25 per cent, Diamond Distributor of New York 12.5 per cent and Minerpa of Paris 12.5 per cent. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/258

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH PRC VIEWED--Hong Kong, July 18--Guinea's new Ambassador to China, Tmierno Habib Diallon, presented his credentials to Ulanhu, Vice Chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress, in Peking today, the New China News Agency reported. The Guinean delegation held talks with Chinese departments concerned on enhancing the sport, art and cultural exchanges between the two countries and on a Guinean-Chinese cultural cooperation agreement, the agency said. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 21 Jul 81 p 15]

CSO: 4700/258

PLANNING COUNCIL MEETS TO DISCUSS 5-YEAR PLAN

AB291317 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Excerpts] I believe that it is only by examining the documents of the 1981-1985 5-Year Development Plan with a deep sense of responsibility that we can find a solution to the problems facing our country and give hope to our people. It was with this sentence that the head of state this morning opened the first meeting of the Supreme Planning Council. The agenda of the meeting, which is being attended by the members of the government and representatives of the Central Executive Bureau, the Malian National Youth Movement, the Malian National Women's Union, the Malian National Workers Union and the National Employers Federation, concerns the discussion and approval of the 1981-1985 5-Year Development Plan.

It can be noted, among other things, that 114 of the plan's 525 projects concern the rural economy sector and will cost 236 billion Malian francs, while 137 projects concerning the industrial, water supply, energy and mining sectors will be executed at a cost of 212.7 billion Malian francs. The communications, town planning and housing sectors comprise 111 projects estimated to cost 217 billion Malian francs. Finally, the remaining 163 projects concern the social sector and will be implemented at a cost of 95.5 billion francs.

Concerning the transport sector, the activities will aim at overcoming gradually the handicap which our land-locked state constitutes for a country of 1,000,245 square kilometers. Therefore, the plan's general objectives will be to continue our effort to achieve self-sufficiency in food production--especially the production of grains--to harness our surface and underground water resources, to consolidate efforts aimed at reconstituting our herds, to combat desert encroachment and finally to reestablish the fundamental balances.

CSO: 4719/234

SITUATION IN PROVINCES, SUCCESSES, FAILURES ANALYZED

Maputo BULETIM DA REPUBLICA in Portuguese No 15, 20 Apr 81 pp 46(1)-46(4)

[Excerpts] Summary

Council of Ministers Communique pertaining to the Second Campaign of the Political and Organizational Offensive

Council of Ministers Communique

The Council of Ministers met in general session on 17, 18 and 20 April to take an accounting of the activity of various brigades in Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambezia and Cabo Delgado provinces and the city of Maputo.

The work of the brigades was within the framework of the political and organizational offensive, as a continuing action in the struggle to remove the obstacles to our development and to make this decade the decade of victory over underdevelopment.

In this second campaign on a national scale, the brigades' principal objectives were as follows:

--To ascertain how the political and organizational offensive is being assumed, at all levels, and how it has developed since it was launched;

--To monitor and supervise implementation of the 1981 Central State Plan, specifically in the areas of strategic export products and strategic products for supply to the people.

Specific Aspects in Each Province

In the course of the evaluation, note was made of some specific aspects in each province, and also in certain sectors.

From the reports, it was concluded that the situation presents itself differently in each of the provinces targeted in this second campaign of the offensive.

It was found that some sectors had made significant advances in a given province, while in other provinces this was not the case.

Emphasis was given to the particular importance of some provinces to the execution of the plan for strategic export products and the plan for strategic products to supply to the people.

Cabo Delgado Province

In general, important progress could be observed with respect to organization, particularly at the level of the directing organs of the province.

Note was made of the progress registered in agricultural production to make the province self-sufficient.

It was found that particular attention should be given to three aspects:

--The need for better control of the borders to prevent smuggling, and the need to put an end to some instances of abuse of power by certain individuals who have infiltrated some of our structures.

--The need to establish a broad program of planting and care of cashew trees in this province, taking advantage of the fact that the population resides in villages.

--The urgent need to improve operations at the ports of Pemba and to make the Port of Mocimboa da Praia operational, for more efficient distribution of commercial agricultural products.

Zambezia Province

The capacity for direction at the provincial level, the circulation of information and coordination are not yet equal to the importance of this province in the production of strategic export products and strategic products for supply to the people.

At the level of the production units, generally speaking, there has been a visible improvement in organization.

There is not enough popular participation in the resolution of economic problems, particularly in light of the weakness of the cadres that constitute the management at the district level.

Many products are not being distributed properly. Some examples were given, pertaining to tea, copra and cashew nuts.

Sofala Province

In the analysis, stress was given to the importance of Sofala Province as a zone where many strategic export products and products for supply to the people are produced or pass in transit.

The provincial structures have not yet properly assumed direction of the economic and social affairs of the province.

--There are instances of abuse of power and violation of the laws, fostering a climate of uneasiness and fear.

--Many situations typical of colonialism persist.

--The enemy infiltration extends to structures that are vital to the implementation of the 1981 Central State Plan.

--The economic potential of the province is not yet being used to advantage, particularly with regard to production of products to supply to the people.

The basic reason for many of the situations observed is that the workers and the people in general have not been included in the problem-solving process. Thus the organs of people's power are not exercising their functions.

Tete Province

There have been noticeable improvements in organization in this province. The provincial government is aware of the problems and is directing the economic and social life overall.

The importance of the province to the production of strategic products to supply to the people is being recognized.

Emphasized, as basic concerns, were the need to improve political work and distribution of supplies in the border zones and to further strengthen the organization of agricultural marketing.

Manica Province

Manica Province is very important as a producer of essential products to supply to the people and as a route for traffic between Zimbabwe and the Port of Beira.

From the evaluation, it was ascertained:

--That important progress has been recorded since the first campaign of the offensive;

--That there is an interest in engaging in the offensive;

--That there are still instances of disorganization, in contrast to the above-mentioned advances.

Inhambane Province

In general, the tasks defined in the first campaign of the offensive are being executed or have already been executed.

However, there are situations pointing to a lack of initiative and a tendency to rely constantly on the central organs, even when this is not justified.

Specifically, the need was noted to give particular attention to the conservation and maintenance of the hotel infrastructures.

Gaza Province

The Limpopo Region determines the importance of this province, particularly in supplying the city of Maputo and in the implementation of the 1981 Central State Plan.

There has been progress with respect to situations detected in the first campaign of the offensive.

Specific aspects were noted as calling for special attention:

--The need to insure that the CAIL Complex (Limpopo Agroindustrial Complex] becomes a true model enterprise, with higher levels of productivity.

--The need to rapidly improve coordination between the state sectors and the production cooperatives.

Maputo Province

There has been progress in the direction of this province, leading to noticeable improvement at several levels.

This is important in light of the role of this province as the supply center for the city of Maputo, and given the existing confrontation on the borders with the racist South African regime.

City of Maputo

The campaign was basically directed at the industrial enterprises that had already been the target of the previous campaign of the offensive.

Generally speaking, it was found that the guidelines drafted in the first campaign had been followed, although some problems detected in the first campaign persist, namely, organization and supply problems, indicating the need to intensify the offensive in these areas.

Specific Problems in Some Sectors and Common to All the Provinces

APIE [Administration of State Lands and Property]

In general, few changes have been recorded in this sector since the first campaign of the offensive.

MECHANGRO [Agricultural Equipment Enterprise]

In almost all locations, it was found that this structure is not performing the function for which it was created.

MADEMO [? Mozambican Lumber Enterprise]

In its present organizational form, this structure is incapable of handling the problems in the lumber sector nationwide by itself.

It was further found that the maritime sector and the distribution sector (transport, warehousing and access roads) should be given priority attention.

There is still a lack of dynamism and control in the foreign marketing of these products.

6362
CSO: 4728/46

SCHOLARSHIPS SAID MORE NUMEROUS IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Eduardo Manhica]

[Excerpts] Eduardo Mondlane University, our country's sole institution of higher education, has granted 595 scholarships during this academic year, of which 95 are for study abroad and the remaining 500 for study within the country, distributed among students in engineering, agronomy, veterinary medicine and economy, both Mozambicans and foreigners studying at this university within the framework of existing cooperation agreements between the People's Republic of Mozambique and their countries of origin.

Carla Pereira, in charge of the university's study grants section, stressed the importance of these scholarships to Mozambique. She stated that 61 of the 95 students abroad are receiving complemental training, while 34 are taking postgraduate and specialization courses.

All of these students are in engineering, mining, physics, chemistry, biology, history and geography courses in Portugal, the GDR, Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries, as well as some capitalist countries. However, the above-mentioned countries have the most Mozambican grantees.

Of the countries that offer scholarships to Mozambique, Eduardo Mondlane University prefers those which practice socialism. Carla Pereira noted that "we intend to give the students, over and above a solid technical and scientific education, a knowledge of political experiences in socialist countries."

In relation to the function, meaning and significance of study grants to our country, Carla Pereira noted: "The party's and the government's main objective is to create the conditions whereby all Mozambicans have access to higher education, opening the doors to sons of workers and peasants. Study grants provide material and social assistance to the students, guaranteeing the basic conditions for better scholarship. They cover the basic needs of the students in housing, food, school expenses and dress, in accordance with each student's socioeconomic situation.

"Study grants also allow students to attend the university; otherwise, many of them would have their education jeopardized for various economic and social

reasons. This support is necessary at this time when the country is in such dire need of cadre."

Students are chosen to go abroad on the basis of a rigorous selection. Preference is given to Mozambicans who show scholastic aptitude and who identify themselves with the people's revolutionary cause.

CSO: 4728/82

BRIEFS

LITERACY CLASSES IN JEOPARDY--One of the principal problems in literacy and adult education courses is the poor attendance of the workers. This is due to the fact that most of the people are not yet aware of the need to carry out this program within the normal work schedule. Formerly, courses were given any time during the day; as a result, production suffered because of the large number of illiterate workers attending courses, who had to abandon their work to do so. It was decided this year that such courses should be conducted outside the normal work hours. A number of enterprises thus offer the courses at lunch time or immediately after work; many of the workers disobey such rules, invoking a number of reasons for nonattendance. Thus goals established for each enterprise will not be easily reached. Some enterprises report that extremely few workers attend literacy classes. It should be noted that when courses were offered during normal work hours, attendance was much higher. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jul 81 p 1]

SED DONATION--In a ceremony held yesterday in Maputo, the ambassador of the German Democratic Republic in Mozambique, Johannes Vogel, handed a donation from the Socialist United Party of Germany (SED) to the FRELIMO. The donation includes 885 rolls of fabric, 502 reams of paper, 460 physics teaching devices, 100 inflatable mattresses, 25 cases of drawing books, 20 electric sewing machines and 16 cases of ballpoint pens. The donation was made by the GDR solidarity committee in the name of the SED Central Committee. Ambassador Johannes Vogel stated that "these materials are the expression of our relations of solidarity and cooperation in the struggle against apartheid, imperialism and all the enemies of the people's freedom." In turn, Ricardo Santos, head of the FRELIMO department of administration and finance, thanked the ambassador for this donation, which "expresses the high degree of comprehension shown by the people of the GDR and their SED about the importance of the consolidation of our Marxist-Leninist party in this area of the world." [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jul 81 p 8]

TETE LACK OF CADRE--All the districts of the province of Tete lack cadre to carry out party tasks. This fact was noted during the debates of the FRELIMO ideological work provincial meeting that opened in Tete last Wednesday. As a result, Jorge Rebelo, secretary of the Central Committee for ideological work, instructed the party's provincial committee to select and place party cadre in all the districts within 3 months. He stated that the cadre to be chosen must be worthy of the people's trust and must be selected among people from factories,

enterprises, state farms and community villages. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jul 81 p 1]

MESSAGE TO PZPR--The FRELIMO Party sent its best wishes for success to the Polish United Workers Party and reiterated its intention to develop ties of friendship and cooperation between the two parties. This was the text of a message addressed by the FRELIMO's Central Committee to the 9th Congress of the PZPR which closed yesterday in Warsaw. The message, which had been sent before the opening of the meeting, expressed the wish that all measures adopted by the congress should constitute a barrier against any reactionary activity that would attempt to destroy the gains of the Polish people. In another message, the FRELIMO Central Committee reaffirmed the wish that the PZPR congress adopt the measures demanded for the strengthening of socialism in Poland and the reinforcement of the party's leading role in that European socialist country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jul 81 p 1]

DELEGATION TO CUBA--A Mozambican delegation headed by Mariano Matsinha, member of the permanent political committee, minister of interior and minister resident in Sofala, left yesterday for Havana to participate in the commemoration of the 26th of July, the day of the Cuban revolution. The delegation will also hold talks on various issues of cooperation between the two ministries, and will visit the Eduardo Mondlane and Samora Machel schools in the Island of Youth attended by hundreds of Mozambican students. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jul 81 p 8]

CSO: 4728/82

'PRIMITIVE' AFRICAN TRIBE REPORTED TO AID SWAPO

PM301326 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 30 Jul 81 p 5

[Dispatch by Helen Gibson: "Primitive Tribe Helps Namibia Guerrillas"]

[Text] Opuwo, South-West Africa--The war being waged by South-West African People's Organisation guerrillas to wrest South-West Africa (Namibia) from South African control, now involves one of the most primitive tribes in Africa.

The Himba, a nomadic cattle-herding people in the remote north-west of the territory, who dress in skins and spurn possessions and Western civilisation, seem to be helping SWAPO, to the surprise of everyone.

The Himba are an independent offshoot of the Herrero tribe who are violently anti-SWAPO and are the chief black supporters of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the multi-tribal government of South West Africa.

A visit to this remote outpost of Opuwo, a Himba trading station and administrative center for the sparsely-populated province of Kaokoland, gives the impression of a besieged garrison town.

Opuwo and its 8,000 inhabitants live behind high fences, and none of the 30 white civil service families ever leave the permiter unless they travel in Dakota aircraft of buffalo mine-protected vehicles. Children go to boarding school 300 miles away and fly home every five weeks.

The reason for this isolation is that SWAPO guerrillas regularly mine the dirt road that leads south to the town of Outjo, 270 miles away.

Three times a week, convoys leave the police outposts of Werda, 125 miles south of Opuwo. Food supply lorries, petrol tankers and mine-protected vehicles full of camouflaged police carrying rifle grenades queue up at dawn.

Any private car owner is warned that he joins the convoy entirely at his own risk.

The drive is along gravel interspersed with sandy patches which is ideal for the placing of mines. According to the regular drivers, the guerrillas wait for the convoys which supply Opuwo and its 100 whites, 6,000 Herreros and 2,000 refugee Himbas, with food, fuel and mail.

As the convoy passes in an all-enveloping cloud of dust, the guerrillas run out between the vehicles and set the mines.

The mines find targets sometimes more than six times a month, sometimes not at all, says Mr Justus Holmes, a resident of Opuwo, who has spent more than two years in the town as chief superintendent of works.

Mr Holmes narrowly escaped death, when, in driving rain he recently met a group of guerrillas.

Both he and the guerrillas were surprised, but luckily Mr Holmes was quick enough on the accelerator to escape the bullets which hit his four-wheel-drive car.

War and five years of drought have changed the face of Opuwo which, in Herrero, means "the end." The name dates back to the end of the 1939-45 war when the Herrero told the South African Government it could have just one white man and one air strip to administer the province--at Opuwo--and that was as far as they wanted Western civilisation to encroach into their lands.

Mr Garth Owen-Smith, a student of the Himba culture and now nature conservation officer at nearby Etosha reserve, believes the hostility to the whites still held by many Himba is the reason for SWAPO's success with the tribe.

Mr Owen-Smith says that intimidation of the Himba, who usually sport only bows and arrows or aging rifles sold to them by the police to protect their kraals, may be another factor.

Also, traditional generosity and hospitality would never let the Himba refuse anyone food and water if they were travelling in the area, whether SWAPO or white man.

But Mr Owen-Smith traces the chief reason for the Himba's sudden support of SWAPO to a recent cattle-breeding episode. The Himba wanted to sell their cattle but refused to allow the agricultural officer to take blood samples for the testing of cattle lung cancer which is prevalent.

The Himba will not let anyone even count their cattle, because it is deemed unlucky.

Days of debate ensued between the agricultural officer and the cattle sellers. Eventually, a group of Himba cattle owners decided to permit the test.

"The big day arrived. The cattle owners stood in a nervous circle. The vet took the first ox and raised its tail to take blood from a vessel in the rump. When the blood spurted, the owner fainted and we all had to get out--fast," Mr Owen-Smith recalled.

From that day, the Himba seemed to be divided. About 20 percent, went on with the blood tests. The remaining 80 percent, did not.

"I believe SWAPO came to the big group, as I call it, and told them they would rid them of the white man and his Western ways if they helped SWAPO. The big group, no doubt, obliged," Mr Owen-Smith says.

Since then, members of the small group have had death threats and been murdered. Many have moved to Opuwo for greater protection.

WHITE PARTIES TAKE POT SHOTS IN SWA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 81 p 8

[Text] **WINDHOEK. — South West Africa's two major White parties, the SWA National Party and the Republican Party, have begun taking political pot shots at one another in a prelude to next week's party congresses.**

Among the issues listed for discussion at the SWA NP congress are the rejection of one man, one vote elections, the denial of voting rights in White elections for non-South African Whites and Whites who marry across the colour bar, and integration in the Defence Force, as well as alleged discrimination against Whites in the armed forces.

The mouthpiece of the RP, the newspaper Die Republikein, said in an editorial yesterday that "all in all, it could have been an excellent National Party congress — provided it was held in 1965."

Majority

The SWANP commands a majority over the RP in the territory's White Legislative Assembly, while the RP forms the White component of the DTA which has an overwhelming majority in the first-tier National Assembly, based on the 1978 one man, one vote election results.

. The SWANP congress is to call for a reshuffle of the National Assembly and the Ministers' Council, and that each population group elect a leader to participate in drafting a common constitution.

A motion on the agenda expresses that "Whites of SWA are excluded" from delegations sent abroad for negotiations on the territory's future.

On Wednesday the SWA NP's newspaper, Die Suidwester, criticised the RP congress for wanting to debate the changing of the names JG Strijdom Airport and Windhoek's Verwoerd Park.

Brief visit

Proponents of the name change for the airport point out that Hans Strijdom had very little to do with SWA and in his life had paid only a brief visit to the territory.

The issue of Strijdom Airport's naming has aroused controversy from time to time in Windhoek.

RP members who supported the move away from public places named after South African Prime Ministers did not necessarily share the same motives of others who had raised the issue, political observers in Windhoek said.

Criticising the RP on Wednesday, Die Suidwester wrote that SWA Whites had every right to demand the preservation of symbols which gave expression to contributions made by Whites in the territory.

Second-tier

In today's edition, Die Republikein wrote that SWANP was a second-hand ethnic party. It could scarcely expect to be treated on the same level by the SWA Broadcasting Corporation as the DTA, which "forms the Government of the country".

The SWANP congress was asked to reject one man, one vote elections.

"But what about (United Nations) Resolution 435? The NP is still standing by it," the editorial said.

CSO: 4700/293

EEC HAS INDEPENDENT INITIATIVE ON SWA ISSUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 81 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The European Economic Community would step in with its own independent initiative on South West Africa if the current American initiative failed says Dr Robert Jackson, a British Tory who is a member of the European parliament.

South African-born Dr Jackson, visiting the Republic at the invitation of the SA Foundation, was speaking at a Press conference in Cape Town on Wednesday. He is due to visit SWA and Zimbabwe.

He said it was noticeable that the EEC was showing more unanimity as far as international politics was concerned. Examples were the recent joint initiatives on the Near East and Afghanistan.

"In the light of this, one can ask what will happen if America withdraws from the SWA initiative. I can forecast with confidence that the EEC will then come with its own independent initiative, because the SWA problem simply must be solved."

Solution of the SWA question was vitally important to the whole of the West because its creditibility in Black Africa was at stake. Should an internationally acceptable solution for the territory be reached, it was possible the West could gain so much political credit in Black Africa that greater recognition could be given to the independent national states.

No form of economic boycott would make for practical politics in the next four or five years. But if South Africa showed no progress as far as ending discrimination and the SWA question were concerned, an economic boycott could well be a distinct possibility.

As far as he personally was concerned, the South Africa he was now observing differed in many respects from the country he last visited five years ago.

"With the exception of economic and labour matters, very little has changed in practice, but it is clear that intellectual ideas have progressed considerably."

Mr Jackson said what the West wanted was inter alia the abolition of "legal apartheid" and the introduction of a form of power-sharing.

CSO: 4700/293

REPUBLICAN PARTY DEBATES 'VOLK' AND 'NASIE' DISTINCTIONS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] "VOLK" and "nasie" played an important part in the debate at the RP congress

Dr Paul van der Merwe kicked off with a paper entitled "The historical aspects of the relations between peoples", arguing that a "volk" is a group with a common fatherland, who are prepared to defend it and who are prepared to enter the future together, irrespective of differences of language, tradition, origin or language.

Next on line was Mr Hans Staby with a paper entitled "Race relations in SWA."

Mr Staby argued that a volk is the grouping together of people according to their ethnic similarities.

"Tribalism," he said, "is determined almost exclusively by ethnic and cultural background of the individual and not only by race."

Mr Staby then went on to say that a nation must not be confused with the ethnic tribes which live in a country. A nation, he added, is a group of people who live within the boundaries of a country and in the establishment of a "political nation" the different ethnic groups do not have to forsake their ethnic and lingual-cultural identities.

The subject was later thrown open to discussion and one speaker felt that there was a clash in the interpretations between Dr Van der Merwe and Mr Staby.

Mr Heiner Schneider-Waterberg said that SWA was made up of a number of "volke" and these all joined up to form a "nasie". But within the volk there could also be a nationalism, such as Afrikaner nationalism. But then there could also be a broader nationalism such as a Namibian or British nationalism as opposed to Afrikaner nationalism or Scottish nationalism.

The Chairman Mr Mudge then threw the ball back to Dr Van der Merwe and Mr Staby to illuminate on their standpoints.

Dr Van der Merwe endorsed Mr Waterberg's standpoint that a nation is made up of different "volke" or peoples, adding though that a nation in the long term could become a "volk", with a single language, culture and religion.

Mr Staby conceded to Dr Van der Merwe's point.

Mr Mudge then summed the whole situation up, saying that in his view, it was perhaps safest to use the term "bevolkingsgroepe" rather than "volke", but nevertheless agreeing with Mr Waterberg and Dr Van der Merwe.

CSO: 4700/293

BRIEFS

SWAPO BREEDING GROUNDS--Officers should be set up in the north of the Territory to see that apartheid is geneuinely abolished. That is the view of Mr Stefaans Malan, a prominent RP member. He was addressing the RP Congress in Windhoek this week. Mr Malan said there were essentially two problems: --There were White empire builders in the north who refused to abide with the law; --And the Black people of the north were unable to experience the changes that for example have taken place in Windhoek. Mr Malan warned that unless the people of the north are convinced that change for the better is taking place, they will be easy prey for Swapo. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Jul 81 p 3]

UNACCEPTABLE OVERLAP OF POWER--Windhoek--The National Assembly and the Council of Ministers in SWA should strive for a reduction of the guardianship of South Africa over State and Government of the Territory, Mr Hans Staby, a Republican Party member of the White Legislative Assembly said In a paper prepared for the annual congress of the Republican Party, Mr Staby said this was necessary for the development of Nationalism and Patriotism in SWA. The RP is the White component of the DTA which has a majority in the National Assembly. Mr Staby said the powers and influence of the Territory's AG were primarily responsible for the lack of total effectiveness of members of the Assembly. The AG was at the same time a representative of South Africa, a foreign country, and the Territory's highest executive authority. This was an overlap of power unacceptable in a democratic state, Mr Staby said. The AG had the authority to interfere with the affairs of the people and their representatives "by means of directly or indirectly influencing the promulgation of laws by the Natonal Assembly. "In this way, not only is the credibility of the SA Government placed in jeopardy, but the effectiveness and authority of the Council of Ministers is simultaneously undermined. This state of affairs is untenable. Namibian patriotism cannot possibly develop under the guardianship of South Africa." To develop nationalism and patriotism the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers had "to prove their total rejection of apartheid and vigorously pursue their honest attempts to bring about peace, freedom, and independence." The interim authority should also "strive for the guardianship of SA over the State and Government to be reduced immediately," Mr Staby added. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Jul 81 p 2]

SWAPO TERRORISTS KILLED--During the past week 42 SWAPO terrorists have been killed by security forces in South-West Africa. This brings the number of terrorists killed since the beginning of the month to 225. Losses on the side of the security forces were four men killed. The general officer commanding the South-West Territory Force, Major General Lloyd, said the 42 terrorists killed this week were tracked down in an intensive operation prompted by the murder of a headman and the wife of a deputy headman 17 km southeast of Ondangua. General Lloyd said the security forces had reliable information that SWAPO was planning to step up its subversive activities against the local populace and to concentrate its efforts on acts of murder and intimidation. Since the beginning of the year the security forces have shot dead 890 SWAPO terrorists and in this period have lost 30 men. [Text] [EA011117 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Jul 81]

CSO: 4700/292

AVOIDANCE OF FOOD SQUANDERING DURING RAMADAN URGED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 4-5 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Eliminate Waste"]

[Text] Ramadan begins today throughout national territory. By observing the 30 days of abstinence and by fasting, Niger, a Moslem country, remains faithful to Allah's religion. Since the advent of new Niger, have we not in fact proclaimed aloud that "We have no other God but Allah, no other Prophet than Mohammed and no other Holy Book than the Koran?" Specifically, that means we practice the Five Pillars of Islam, including Lent.

Unfortunately, Ramadan is perceived by some of the faithful as an occasion for waste. It gives rise to a veritable feast of salad, potatoes, millet, meat, tea, sugar. Orders are placed for many sacks of sugar which must be distributed, many bags of millet which must be given to several persons.

This bad practice, this excessive waste must stop, as it is a secret to no one that the present situation is most difficult. Even the so-called developed states are unable to support the galloping inflation which is threatening this world; and far less able to do so are our countries, whose economies have already been subjected to harsh tests by all kinds of contingencies. What is more, the Koran has never said that fasting is synonymous with waste. On the contrary, it is a handful of friends caught up by the spirit of abusive generosity or desirous of making a show of their affluence--without anyone asking them to do so, we might add--who are making great efforts to impress people.

This year, Ramadan coincides with a period of great works for each of us, most particularly in the rural world. In fact, this is the time of cultivation. And, on this score, we should say that Lent is compatible with this effort. No one should take advantage of Ramadan to indulge in sloth. Peasant: continue your plowing. Livestock raiser: continue to lead your flocks to pasture. Civil servant: let your work be steady. All must simply make use of their physical capabilities.

As is the custom, the government has fulfilled its responsibility for informing the nation regularly of all situations. And in this sector we should tell everyone that the food situation is difficult and is threatening to become even

more difficult. The first explanation is that the rainy season got a late start, and the peasant is hesitant to use his surplus food. The second explanation is the increase in the value of the dollar, an increase which resulted in the rise in the value of the money of one of our neighbors with which we have important relations in the food sector. All of a sudden, a sack of millet experienced an unprecedented rise to 20,000 francs. And what is aggravating the situation even more is our eating habits: all of us want only millet.

Therefore, in the fact of the sharp increase in prices and in order to protect Nigeriens from want, the state has decided to quash speculation by placing millet on the market at a reasonable price. What is more, the OPVN [Nigerien Foodstuffs Office], which is our grain bank and which covers the entire territory, also has its limits. Here, too, it is a matter of inducing Nigeriens to change their eating habits and to persuade them to consider sorghum on a par with millet. According to statistics prepared by the OPVN, which in Niamey alone has 30 food distribution centers, the rate of consumption is 700 tons of sorghum to 1,500 tons of millet. That is too much. At the OPVN, as in households, the golden rule to be observed is to eliminate waste. Every head of household should use his food basically to meet the needs of his family. In the specific case of sales at the OPVN, some persons have been heard to say that women are left off the lists. Nothing could be further from the truth. What is true, on the other hand, is that when the husband is carried on a list, the wife cannot expect to be listed, as this amounts to one and the same family.

In the fight we are waging against waste, no Nigerien man and no Nigerien woman should be outdone by his neighbors. All of us, in the same spirit, must make our contribution to the state to eliminate the evil.

8143
CSO: 4719/195

SEMINAR ON USE OF ADAPTED FIREPLACES FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 15 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Tourawa Dubois]

[Text] The national seminar on the use of adapted fireplaces is being held in Dosso. Yesterday morning, after various presentations on the basic principles of building a stove from clay and sand to permit the uninitiated to attempt to construct a prototype, the participating men and women attended a practical demonstration on the technique of building fireplaces.

The Gist of a Seminar

The energy crisis is not only linked with oil. In fact, the real crisis is in the firewood sector, as in many countries of the Third World the principal source of energy is wood that provides 95 percent of the energy consumed, most of which is used for cooking food. However, at present, wood is becoming increasingly scarce, to the point that the purchase of this fuel represents 20 to 25 percent of the family budget in Sahel countries. What is more, for those who do not have the means, gathering wood is not an easy task, given the fact that this requires long, exhausting trips.

It is also worth emphasizing that the current consumption of this fuel exceeds by far the real capabilities of Sahelian forests. Therefore, as soon as wood consumption becomes equal to national production, such consumption is at the expense of the country's forest resources. Thus, by using these methods (improved fireplaces), it is possible to reduce wood or coal consumption two or threefold. But when we know that the Third World is destroying 80 percent of its natural potential, we realize to what degree the propagation of these improved stoves could provide an effective solution to the problem of deforestation which has hit the Sahel.

Thus a judiciously implemented policy of reforestation could bear fruit, as we would allow small trees time to develop, a luxury that many hard-pressed Sahelian countries cannot now afford. The regreening of the Sahel through the use of these improved stoves is not a fairy story. Very much to the contrary, it is possible, if everyone takes to heart this happy initiative for the survival of the Sahel.

Moreover, among the advantages of these fireplaces, we should mention the fact that the improved fireplace accommodates several pots simultaneously, unlike the traditional stove. This will raise the standard of living of the inhabitants noticeably, thanks to the economies such a fireplace will permit. Also, for the Sahelian woman, this represents an appreciable time saving, as she will have to devote less time to collecting firewood.

In the evening, there was a series of cooking demonstrations in these fireplaces which permit cooking several dishes with the heat of a single fireplace instead of the two now being used. These sessions took place in the presence of Mme Ki-Zerbo, regional coordinator of the CILSS project, "Improvement of the Wood-burning Fireplaces of the Sahel"; the national director for women's advancement; and many seminar participants.

The Nigerien Women's Association (AFN) is playing an active role in this seminar in the person of Rakia Kanta, deputy secretary general of the AFN national office and director of the project "Improved Fireplace," whose Hadjo Dourahmane, is also taking part in the Dosso seminar.

8143
CSO: 4719/195

IDA EDUCATIONAL LOAN

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3338, 20 Jul 81 p 1678

[Text]

Niger is to receive an International Development Association (IDA) loan for an education project. The funds will help a $27m. scheme to provide technical assistance in educational planning and project preparation: to improve educational planning, to prepare education projects, to plan for civil service upgrading and to train rural development workers.

The work will include the final phase of expanding and upgrading an agricultural technician training institute at Kolo, and developing a new animal production training school there.

Civil works valued at $18.1m. and furniture and equipment worth $2.6m. will be procured on the basis of international competitive bidding. The implementing organisations for the project are Niger's Ministere de L'Education Nationale, the Ministere de la Fonction Publique and the Ministere du Development Rural. The estimated completion date for the project is 1988.

CSO: 4700/286

BRIEFS

INDIAN ASSISTANCE OFFER--India has offered to assist Nigeria in the development of small-scale industries and industrial (?estates). The offer was made yesterday in New Delhi by the country's minister of industry at a meeting held with the Nigerian minister of national planning, Mrs Adenike Ebun Oyagbola. The two ministers discussed (?the scope of enlarging) industrial and economic cooperation between their countries. [Text] [AB311130 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Jul 81]

POSSIBLE LABOR UNREST--The president of the Nigeria Labor Congress [NLC], Alhaji Hassan Sunmonu, says the stability and survival of any nation depends on the country's attitude to its workers. He made the assertion yesterday in Calabar, the Cross River State capital, while addressing a mass rally of workers. Alhaji Hassan said there might be labor unrest if the National Assembly passed a proposed bill meant to split the powers of the congress. He, however, appealed to workers throughout the country to keep calm while the NLC pursues the improvement of their welfare. [Text] [AB311246 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 31 Jul 81]

JAPANESE POWER STATION, CONSTRUCTION--The Japanese company Hitachi has announced that an international consortium of which it is a member has received a letter of intent from Nigeria to build an $800m. thermal power station near Lagos. The consortium, which also includes Japan's Marubeni Corp and the French construction company, Bouygues, will probably sign a contract with Nigeria's Electric Power Authority next month. The contract will include building six 200,000 kW power generators and homes for 340 workers. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3337, 13 Jul 81 p 1601]

NNPC CHIEFS STILL SUSPENDED--The managing director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Chief Festus Marinho, the chairman, Mr. A. K. Hart, and the entire members of the board of the company are to remain suspended until a bill on the reorganisation of the corporation has been passed by the National Assembly, Vice-President Alex Ekwueme, who was chairman of the cabinet committee that examined the structure of the company, said the committee has recommended five subsidiaries of the company to be created: exploration, refinery, gas, marine transportation and petro-chemical production activities. The report of the committee had been considered by the President-in-Council and resulted in the bill which the President has sent to the National Assembly. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3337, 13 Jul 81 p 1614]

CSO: 4700/297

RESULTS OF PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO FRG IN TERMS OF AID

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 4-5 Jul 81 pp 1,13

[Article by Amadou Gaye]

> [Excerpts] Returning from Bonn where they just finished a 2 day visit, the president and Mrs Abdou Diouf are expected to be in Dakar late this morning. The president of the republic, after holding talks with important West German leaders, including President Karl Carstens and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, announced yesterday that the meeting of the full joint Senegalese-German commission will take place on 28-29 July. In the course of that meeting the German aid--totalling FrCFA 13.7 billion (8.7 billion in development assistance, and 5 billion in purchase credits)--will be programmed in detail. According to Abdou Diouf, that aid will make it possible for Senegal to "resolve a substantial part of our problems."

Following on contacts with the minister of cooperation and others, the sum of FrCFA 8.7 billion in development assistance and 5 billion in purchase credits—or a total of FrCFA 13.7 billion will be made available over 1981-1982. On 28 and 29 July the full Senegalese-German Joint Commission will meet to decide on implementation of the programs being funded.

President Abdou Diouf disclosed this information at the end of the first day of his working visit to the FRG.

"This aid is going to help solve many of our problems," said the chief of state, who also noted that "the basic objective of the visit was to reinforce the friendship between the FRG and Senegal, to acquaint the German leaders with the difficult situation our country is going through, and to solicit their help which they have never denied us. We have found our problems are getting attention," he added, in the course of his press conference.

Previously, the chief of state met representatives of German business circles in the German Federation of Chambers of Commerce, an hour after his visit to the Klockner-Humboldt-Deutz factories in Cologne. During his visit with the German businessmen, the chief of state brilliantly described our country's economic predicament. Earlier, he put special emphasis on the exemplary nature of the cooperation between the governments of Senegal and the FRG since our independence, before underlining the fact that relations between the German and Senegalese private sector are not equally developed.

He also launched an appeal for the German private sector to forge equally good relations between the businessmen of the two countries. "Our traditional relations with France in no way inhibit a diversification of our international relations, something which moreover is greatly desired by our governments," Abdou Diouf continued. The similar ideas shared by the two countries, their exemplary political stability and liberal spirit in the context of a socialist and democratic state, as well as cultural and economic openness to the outside world, are so many factors to bring the countries closer, the Senegalese chief of state said in so many words at the same time he praised dynamism and keen sense of realities that characterize the German entrepreneur, before sketching a political-economic profile of our country.

The priority industrial projects in which German investors might participate, as well as the facilities and guarantees provided by our government were clearly explained by the chief of state, after he described the objectives of the 6th economic and social development plan, which has been in effect since 1 July. The projects are: Chemical Industries of Senegal (ICS), with a capital investment of FrCFA 60 billion the biggest project carried out in Senegal since independence, and one whose progress has aroused the interest of the German entity DEG [German Development Corporation].

Abdou Diouf expressed his keen appreciation for the interest shown by DEG since the project's beginning, while at the same time stressing that Senegal is still awaiting the final decision of that body on whether to assist in the project. The other project is the iron exploration and mining project of La Faleme, on which our country rests the greatest hopes. Reserves of oxide ore have been estimated at 3.5 billion tons between the two deposits located 40 km apart. A production level of 12 million tons per year of ore could be sustained for a period of 25 years, said the chief of state, adding that this period is enough to fully amortize the mining, rail, and port investments associated with the project which are estimated at FrCFA 250 billion.

The full feasibility study will be finished in 1983 with the help of your country in the form of a loan from Kreditanstalt Fuer Wiederaufbau [Credit Association for Reconstruction] (KFW) and France. Exploitation of the magnetite ore with the energy supplied by the Manantali dam or the peat discovered in Senegal could be possible if the world market is favorable.

"My government will do what is necessary to get the feasibility study for the MIFERSO [Iron Mining Company of Eastern Senegal] project finished within the scheduled time frame and to put together the international financing required," said the president of the republic before underlining that "we are counting on the commitment of the German steel industry for the realization and operation of the MIFERSO project."

"I greatly appreciate the effective contribution made by the German government and KFW in all phases of the project study," Diouf stressed. Speaking of energy, the president of the republic said that it is currently one of the main concerns of his government. Our modern sector is 100 percent dependent on outside energy sources, which is why our petroleum import costs are so heavy. For this reason, a program of energy conservation and a plan of exploitation of national energy resources have been put in operation, and among the first results, last May, was the completion of the first phase of surveying the peat deposits, which are provisionally estimated on the order of 35 to 40 million cubic meters.

This is enough to produce the amount of electricity distributed by SENELEC in 1980 for 30 years.

"My government attaches great importance to public and private cooperation between our two countries in completing this project," Diouf said, before speaking of oil resources, our investment code, and the industrial free zone. In conclusion, he urged German businessmen to participate actively not only in the North-South dialogue but also and above all in the strengthening of Afro-European economic cooperation, and particularly German-Senegalese cooperation, which should be intense and profitable for all sides.

9516
CSO: 4719/159

GOVERNMENT FACED WITH 'AWESOME' CHALLENGES

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3338, 20 Jul 81 pp1638-1640

[Article by Alex Rondos]

[Text] A SPATE of economic measures have extended President Abdou Diouf's state of grace at the Senegalese Presidency. The Sixth Plan which was recently announced has tried to tackle some of the fundamental problems confronting Senegal. The government has announced measures that will give temporary confidence to the dispirited rural population. It is faced with a deceptively simple set of problems: Senegal cannot pay for its energy, it cannot produce enough of its own food and the era of economic specialisation on the groundnut is being left behind with frightening rapidity. It must, therefore, reconcile the immediate requirements of the economy of the next few years with the more distant solutions that are seen for Senegal.

Drought last year reduced agricultural output for the season by 20 per cent. In 1980 output in the primary sector (agriculture and mining combined) was down 14 per cent while in the secondary sector it fell by 17 per cent. The vital oil seed processing industry, which depends on groundnut production, saw its production fall by 48 per cent. The slight improvement in last year's balance of payments (the deficit was cut back to 13.7bn. CFA francs against 26.5bn. in 1979) is deceptive because it was largely due to the increased emergency financial assistance to the economy. Groundnuts earned a mere 18bn. CFA francs — a further drop is expected this year — compared with the already disappointing 42bn. CFA francs in 1979. The cost of imports of petroleum products, on the other hand, rose from 29bn. CFA francs in 1979 to 50bn. last year.

Estimates for this year suggest that groundnut production will scarcely reach 200,000 tons whereas at least 400-500,000 tons were expected. In a normal year Senegal should be producing anything up to a million tons.

Food production is in an even poorer state. There is a 142,000 tons cereal shortfall this year. The demand for rice, which in 1980 was estimated at 484,000 tons, has to be set against a domestic output of 70,000 tons. One adviser to the government described the rice problem vividly as the Senegalese "having to eat the floor sweepings of Thailand".

What the government has acknowledged is that rural production is as much a question of organisation and confidence as of climate. Until very recently there has been little action to encourage the peasant farmer. The abolition of ONCAD, the marketing monster of Senegal, last August was an important gesture but it had to be replaced by more viable options. These are now presenting themselves in government policies. In the meantime peasants have been selling directly to the organisations involved in processing, export or creating seed stocks, which have become dangerously depleted. Speculators have been travelling the country buying up produce and dislocating whatever market price mechanisms existed.

In the last few months the government has announced a series of measures, some of which are included in the latest five-year plan, which should instil some confidence in the rural population. The suppression of ONCAD was a step in the right direction. Debts for fertilisers and equipment have been cancelled. Producer prices have been

raised substantially: groundnuts from 46 to a minimum of 60 CFA francs a kilo, rice from 41 to 51 CFA francs, millet from 40 to 50 CFA francs, and maize from 37 to 47 CFA francs. The seed stock is to be rebuilt, fertiliser supply to be improved, and more surface area will be opened for cultivation.

The general principles behind these are clear. Self-sufficiency in food production — one of the priorities in the 1981-1985 plan will be encouraged though price policies and improved marketing organisation, and a determined effort is expected to diminish the current pattern of increased consumption of imported food, notably rice and wheat. Rural standards of living, which, according to estimates, have fallen an average of 1 per cent annually for the last 13 years, have to be raised.

Regional disparities have to be reduced. Structurally this will entail a change in the role of some of the state organisations. SAED, in the Fleuve region, for example, will take on responsibility for the entire region and work in co-operation with OMVS plans. The intention is that SAED will encourage small-scale agriculture rather than the more grandiose schemes which it supported with little success in the past. Sodefitex will be in charge of the development of village agriculture in Senegal Orientale and Haute Casamance. Once responsible solely for cotton, Sodefitex will now expand its interests to "integrated" agriculture — a phrase echoing World Bank advice. Somivac will cover much of Casamance while Sodagri will take on the development of the 16,500-hectare development of the Anambe basin in Haute Casamance. The policy of developing market gardening will fall under the wing of the Societe des Terres Neuves. Finally Sodeva will try to promote agro-industrial projects in the Niayes and Cap-Vert regions. Unfortunately no regional budgets were announced when the plan was presented.

The new emphasis on co-operatives is a vindication of some of the policies of the early sixties devised by Mamadou Dia: 2,000 more are to be created, 1,640 of which will be involved in groundnut production.

What the government expects from the plan is a 4 per cent annual growth rate. Agriculture will be the foundation. Agro-industry is to play a pivotal role with the hope that domestic processing will replace imports and export industry will be encouraged. Stress is laid on the role of small and medium-scale industry through private investment.

Hopes are being invested in several major industrial projects. The Société Eléctrique et Industrielle de Baol will have a 200,000 capacity for processing. The Industries Chimique de Sénégal (which also has Indian and Ivorian participation) will be providing fertiliser from Senegalese phosphates by 1984. The export of tomato concentrate will be encouraged and the local production of sugar to cover domestic requirements will fall under the wing of the Compagnie Sucrière Sénégalaise.

In accordance with IMF advice, the government plans to balance the budget — there is a 70bn. CFA franc deficit in the current account — though this cannot be achieved overnight. Tax services are to be improved and current expenditure increases will be limited to 10 per cent annually. Borrowing from abroad will be limited to projects which can meet the costs of short-term loan financing.

Hopes for offshore oil are entertained, and the government has created a national oil company. However, though there is cause for optimism, production will be a long way off. Two key elements for this plan will be the successful processing of phosphate and the tourist industry, in which the government sees great potential.

A further curb in public expenditure will be the gradual withdrawal of foreign *assistants techniques*. Not only have they begun to cost Senegal unjustifiable amounts of money but they have had side-effects on the economy which are potentially dangerous. Property speculation in Dakar has for long been associated with the presence of a large foreign clientele which can pay exorbitant rents. The gradual loss of this clientele may well, one day, have interesting consequences for those few who have indulged in this speculation. Meanwhile, the government has announced restrictions on illegal earnings. This is intended primarily to reduce the level of corruption which had begun to emerge through the investigations of ONCAD and other official agencies.

Apart from the immediate options and the current gloomy background, the government also has long-term plans for the economy. Even these pose problems. For agriculture, the planners have opted for irrigation as the eventual salvation. In addition to the Senegal River Develop-

ment Programme (OMVS) now progressing after long delays, the government has a series of dams in mind throughout the country which will eventually form the basis of irrigated agricultural production. Theoretically, this is sensible until one is confronted, as the planners are, by the dilemma that the new disciplines required for irrigated agriculture and double cropping will take anything up to two generations to acquire. Previous attempts by government extension officers to impose new techniques have tended to be markedly unsuccessful. Secondly, new strains of rice — one of the main products of irrigated agriculture — will have to be developed. At present, whole grain rice which is produced is thought to be too expensive. The immediate perspective causes some unease. With an annual population growth rate of 2.7 per cent and capital intensive industry and mechanised agriculture encouraged by irrigation not enough employment will be created.

Employment is one of the key factors in the future of industry in Senegal. Wages are considered to be fairly high in Senegal. To expand employment opportunities at current wage levels would meet with the opposition of the limited number of entrepeneurs. Even the state has been obliged by the IMF to curb its creation of state enterprises and is having to negotiate joint ventures with private investors. To reduce wages in order to create more jobs would meet with the obvious opposition of unions. The most telling comment made in this context by someone closely involved in Senegal's economic planning was: "What is in the interests of the country is not in the interests of those who run it".

The sort of advice currently given to the Senegalese government and which is evidently being adopted is that export-oriented industry should be encouraged. For Senegal the CFA franc is overvalued. Since Senegal cannot devalue independently under the rules of the franc zone it will have to adopt a proxy devaluation. To achieve this the "discrimination" against exports will have to be removed and a premium given to this sector. This, as one adviser has suggested, should act as a "shadow rate of exchange".

More thought is now being given to Senegalese industry satisfying the requirements of the West African market. The manufacture of agricultural implements is one area where some progress has been made and which is often used as an example.

Although the state sector has had to be cut back owing to its inefficiency in too many projects, the government is still faced with the simple fact that as in most other countries of Africa, especially in economies which are going through great difficulties, the foreign investor will not gamble. The government is obliged to take incredible risks. Because of this, the budget suffers. Dakar Marine, once projected as a huge industrial complex, is now a pale shadow of the original intentions. So, while the government has introduced a fairly liberal investment code in order to attract foreign investors, it still remains the ultimate guarantor with full responsibility for all liabilities.

The challenges are awesome. The groundnut's days are rapidly coming to an end, or at least, it is difficult to see how the price will ever really recover. This has forced the government into serious thought about the alternatives. What happens to Senegal after the groundnut? The very political structure of the country depends on the manner in which this challenge is taken up.

CSO: 4700/286

BRIEFS

FRENCH REACTION ON GAMBIA--We must say that the events that have happened in Gambia have been known outside our borders for a while. The whole world considers the Senegalese armed forces' intervention perfectly legitimate. Here is the first reactions of our correspondents in Paris: It must be pointed out that no newspaper has condemned the Senegalese intervention in Gambia. All our colleagues have stressed the defense agreement concluded between Senegal and Gambia and which enables our country's intervention in Gambia. There is another reason which cannot be ignored: in fact, the French press commentators believe that if, at a pinch, Senegal can accept an ordinary palace revolution in Banjul, it cannot--for obvious reasons--allow the establishment in Gambia of a hostile government which has affirmed right away the desire to set up a Marxist-Leninist regime. [Excerpt] [AB041501 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 3 Aug 81]

CSO: 4719/230

STRATEGY MUST REFLECT INTERNAL, EXTERNAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hough Discussion

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Jul 81 p 23

[Article by Chris van Gass]

[Text] It is important for South Africa, when considering a national strategy, not to become involved in conflict situations which could cause a "serious drain" on strategic resources or curtail freedom of action, a top strategist has warned.

Dr Mike Hough, director of Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies, said freedom of action, internally and externally, was one of the most important guiding principles in the formulation and implementation of a national strategy.

South Africa not only faced external restrictions to its freedom of action, but also internal restrictions.

Among these were the racial policies, one of the country's most serious political issues, which had to be considered when adopting a national strategy.

So also did internal instability and labour unrest.

"Neither does South Africa have unlimited natural resources. There is a degree of vulnerability as far as oil imports are concerned, while there is also an arms embargo which, to a large extent, had been overcome by local production.

"Further important restrictions are the lack of human resources and or the relatively small white population largely responsible for the defence of the country.

"In addition, South Africa has long land boundaries and no major allies, although special relations, as with Taiwan, are being developed," he said.

"On the other hand South Africa has strategic depth and considerable military strength with an extensive reserve of strategic minerals and a well-developed economy.

"In consequence, it is important for South Africa not to become involved in conflict situations that could cause a serious drain upon its strategic resources, or seriously curtail freedom of action.

"It is important to realise that a co-ordinated strategy does not mean a merely formal institutional co-operation," said Dr Hough.

Statements by politicians contradicting official policy, or the actions and statements by officials and even private individuals, could have an "equally serious and detrimental effect" on national policy and strategy.

Other points made were:

- It was essential that South Africa gave special consideration to the regional contexts of its national policies and strategies.
- Strategy and national policy, although interdependent, had to be treated as separate concepts.

"In view of the mounting intensity and the scale of international and internal conflict in many parts of the world, national security has become a matter of top priority in virtually all policies.

against the security of the State.' said Dr Hough.

Because of the demands made of democratic societies, the rights of individuals and national security had to be reconciled.

"Despite the priority which should be given to State security, security measures should be considered with utmost care."

"But it is important to remember that this is not merely a matter of survival, but of maintaining and defending a set of national values and a quality of life.

"The creation of a 'siege' mentality must also be avoided, although it is important to stress the magnitude of any threat

Reprisal Raids' Legitimacy

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Jul 81 p 19

[Text] In an article in the latest issue of Aambeeld, a journal of opinion published at Rand Afrikaans University, Prof G N Barrie argues that there is legal justification for South African raids on guerilla bases in neighbouring countries.

According to Prof Barrie, Professor of Public Law at RAU and former Senior Legal Advisor at the Department of Foreign Affairs, "Active support of terrorists by a neighbouring state is aggression against the Republic. It can be argued that it would be readily accepted in such circumstances that a state can act in self-defence against the terrorist bases installed in such a neighbouring state."

Prof Barrie notes: "The Republic's armed incursions in neighbouring states are considered contrary to international law by states hostile to the Republic. The world's most prominent international forums are overflowing with statements to the same effect."

However he argues that the attacks can be justified both by a state's sovereign rights and in terms of the United Nations Charter.

"The provisions of the UN Charter do not restrict the inherent right of self-defence of a state," he writes.

"It is generally accepted that the right of self-defence flows from the general principles of international law, and that this right may even be considered as just cogens, generally accepted international common law."

"Strictly according to the international law, the right to self-defence exists only in the case of an armed attack against a state. What, exactly, is an armed attack?"

"A realistic interpretation of international law is always to be preferred, and when it is clear that another state is making preparations for an attack, or is permitting a group to make such preparations, the state which fears the attack must make preparations to defend itself," Professor Barrie argues.

"Even in a case where the state from whose territory the terrorists operate does not provide material support to the terrorists, a state still has the right to act

in self-defence against the terrorist bases in view of the plain fact that the other state permits its territory to be used as a jumping-off point for attacks against it."

"The Republic has an officially declared policy that terrorists bases in foreign states from which attacks against itself and South West Africa are launched, shall themselves be attacked."

"That judgments follow is understandable. But no state could allow its inherent right of self-defence to be taken away or restricted by the political motives of another state."

CSO: 4700/296

HWP PAPER SAYS NP MEMBERS TURNING TO VORSTER

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Don Marshall]

[Text]

SEVERAL Transvaal Nationalist MPs are liaising closely with the former Prime Minister and State President, Mr John Vorster, because of dissatisfaction with their leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, Die Afrikaner, mouthpiece of the Rightwing Herstigte Nasionale Party, reports this week.

A front-page report in the newspaper says a "paralysis" is spreading among Rightwing MPs over what plan of action to follow — and this had been caused by Dr Treurnicht's disclosure to his closest confidants that he would never resign from the National Party.

Dr Treurnicht would rather withdraw from public life if matters became too difficult for him, the newspaper says.

This confirms an earlier suspicion — that Dr Treurnicht overrates his position in the party and would do everything possible to remain a member, Die Afrikaner says.

Dr Treurnicht is regarded as the person who could stop moves by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to open up sections of South African society to all races, particularly Indians and Coloureds.

His attitude had "paralysed" Rightwing MPs in the province and had caused dissatisfaction.

"Some of them have begun to ignore Dr Treurnicht and have re-established links with Mr Vorster, although he announced last year that he had retired from politics," the newspaper says.

"Most of these MPs believe that matters within the National Party will develop in such a way that it will become impossible to remain in it."

This message was conveyed to Mr Vorster and his response was: "I will stand by you," the newspaper reports.

Die Afrikaner also reports that Mr Vorster and Mr Lourens Muller, former Minister of Transport and one of the contenders for State President when Mr Vorster retired, have been busy behind the scenes "hatching political plans against Mr P W Botha".

"Mr Vorster's strategy is obviously to act in such a manner that no one can point a finger at him. He is still a member of the party and the party leadership could not easily expel him, although they are aware of the role he is playing behind the scenes," Die Afrikaner says.

CSO: 4700/296

INDIANS' VOTER REGISTRATION DEADLINE EXTENDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jul 81 p 17

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The closing of the voters' roll for Indians has been extended from June 30 to August 31 this year, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, announced in Cape Town yesterday.

The announcement followed discussions between Mr Heunis and the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council, in view of the announced general election of members of the council on November 4 this year.

The statement said: "In consequence of the postponement of the election in the past, the voters' lists have become outdated and the general feeling was that since the first general election for Indians will take place on November 4, 1981, as many voters as possible must be enabled to elect their leaders.

Extended

"Due to the consultations the Government decided to introduce to parliament proposals to amend the legislation and should the proposals be approved by Parliament, they will have the result that the voters' lists to be used for the election will close on August 31 instead of June 30, 1981.

"The proposals to amend the legislation will also have the effect that the term of office of the present Indian Council and the Executive Committee be extended to November 3, 1981, the day immediately prior to the election, and that the Executive Committee will consist of a chairman and four members.

"It will also be proposed that the deposits of election candidates be reduced from R600 to R400.

"In view of the proposed extended date on which the voters' lists will close, I appeal to all members of the Indian community who are 18 years and older and who have not as yet registered as voters, or who are registered, but have since changed their addresses, to apply without delay for registration.

"Application forms are obtainable at any office of the Department of Internal Affairs, any magistrate's office or at post offices, police stations and offices of local authorities in Indian areas," the statement said.

CSO: 4700/296

FIGURES ON EXPORTS TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES GIVEN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 19 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Norman Chandler]

[Text] SOUTH Africa's position as one of Africa's major industrial and exporting nations is making an impact on world-trade statistics, according to details released by the International Monetary Fund.

But the figures also show that the country is slipping in the amount of its exports to trading partners such as Zambia and Mozambique.

The only country in the Southern African sub-continent which has increased its imports from South Africa is Malawi — which remains the Republic's major trading partner in Africa, with imports totalling R157-million during 1979, the last year for which official statistics are available.

Mozambique is the country's second most important market, having bought goods totalling R62,03-million.

IMF statistics show that in Zaire, the United States — which has huge mining interests there — has overtaken South Africa as the fourth largest supplier to the former Belgian Congo.

The leading supplier is Belgium followed by France and West Germany.

According to details released by the IMF, South Africa sold goods worth R130,8-million to Zaire during 1979 — an increase of about R11-million over the previous year, and an increase of R115-million over the figures for 1973.

Zambia's dependence on South Africa showed a dramatic drop.

In 1973, Zambia bought goods totalling R62,8-million, but by 1978 this had dropped to R39,9-million.

The official 1979 figure indicates that Zambia was buying an estimated R44-million worth of goods from South Africa — making this country Zambia's fourth most important trading partner after the United Kingdom, the United States and West Germany.

This is in direct contrast to South Africa's 1973 status in which this country was Zambia's second largest trading partner after the United Kingdom. At that time the United States lagged behind by R15-million.

While Mozambique continued to buy huge amounts of goods from South Africa in 1979, the country had in fact lessened its dependence on this country.

Eight years ago — and prior to Mozambique becoming independent of Portugal — the country bought goods valued at R94,17-million from South Africa. This dropped to R91,41-million the following year, and in 1975 it crashed to R71,8-million — dropping to an all-time low of R53,67-million a year later.

There has been a gradual increase, culminating, say the IMF statistics, in an estimated 1979 figure of R62-million. This is still almost double that bought in countries such as the United Kingdom, France and the United States.

While South African exports showed a mixed bag of fortunes, imports to this country indicated a downward trend.

Zambia, for instance, was in 1979 selling South Africa a total of just over R1-million worth of goods — compared to three times that amount eight years ago.

Zaire once sold South Africa just under R1-million worth of goods, but in 1979 that figure had dropped to about R100 000.

CSO: 4700/296

WRAB CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES SOWETO HOUSING PLANS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Anne Sacks]

[Text] SUBSIDIES on Soweto's houses — at least R30 a month each — will be phased out once the housing backlog has been eliminated, and people will be expected to pay more realistic rentals, the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, said yesterday.

Mr Knoetze also said he believed the housing density of Soweto could be increased by 50% within the township's present boundaries.

He then outlined a general development plan for Soweto which would wipe out the 35 000-unit housing backlog, herald an era of large-scale home ownership, and put an end to cheap accommodation for the over 1-million "legal" residents.

The development plan includes the building of up to 15 000 houses in the next three years, the intensive renewal of existing houses and the complete provision of services such as electricity, water and sewerage.

The plan is linked to transforming the black township outside Johannesburg into an economically viable community, and the upgrading of community councils into independent local authorities, probably on a regional basis.

Mr Knoetze could not say when subsidies would be phased out.

"That is for the community councils and the Government to decide," he said.

He said it was "wise" to phase out the housing backlog and phase in higher payments so community councils could become economically viable.

"Once the community has become economically viable, the building of a house will be the responsibility of the person wanting the house, except for the underprivileged, who are always the responsibility of the Government."

Contribution

"After all, in a civilised community, a contribution to helping those who can't afford housing must be made by those who can."

He believed the Government would in future allocate money for land, services and the underprivileged, and that 85% of Soweto residents would be in an economic position to afford housing because of good job opportunities on the Reef.

Mr Knoetze said the Government was committed to selling all Soweto houses, preferably on a 99-year leasehold basis, but this could not be achieved until all old stands had been surveyed.

A bottleneck had caused delays in surveying the 103 000 existing houses, but this could be overcome by aerial surveys.

He was optimistic that funds from the private sector would be used in developing Soweto, and that Government schemes were elastic enough to accommodate this shift in policy.

Mr Knoetze believed that up to 15 000 large units could realistically be completed in three years depending on the availability of funds and the closing of the present backlog in respect of water, sewerage and electricity.

Apart from the building of houses on all available land, part of Soweto's massive development plan included the renewal of existing houses.

"The density can be increased by about 50% by general urban renewal," Mr Knoetze said.

"Because of the heavy infrastructural investment in over 4 000 stands, it would be under-utilisation not to build the maximum-sized house on those stands.

"Soweto is not densely populated by South African and international standards. It has a drab appearance, but in a way that is an advantage because houses can easily be altered, or even demolished, if a person wants to build a big house."

It was hoped to introduce sub-letting on a more realistic basis so homeowners could subdivide more easily and install tenants until they could afford to buy the house.

Sketching the Soweto of 1984, Mr Knoetze said all available land would be developed, the provision of services would be completed, 25 000 to 30 000 telephones would be operating, and the waiting list for housing

would be shorter.

He said freeways and by-passes would be completed and parks and other social amenities uplifted.

Subsidies

People would be paying for services on an economic basis and subsidies on houses would be phased out.

The housing backlog would be wiped out by building new flats and houses, upgrading existing houses, altering single quarters to family accommodation, providing better single quarters, and demolishing houses where necessary.

Mr Knoetze said there was an urgent need for land, and the only possibility for expansion was to the west.

The building of housing in the next three years will be in Alexandra, Chiawelo, Molapo, Protea South, Protea North, Diepkloof Extension, Dobsonville Extension, Jabulani, Kagiso, and Mohlakeng.

CSO: 4700/296

EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTED TO MINISTER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 81 p 10

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — A comprehensive report into the provision of education for all population groups in South Africa, which was conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council, was presented to Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of National Education, yesterday.

Dr Viljoen said the Cabinet requested the HSRC in June 1980 to conduct an in-depth investigation into all facets of eduction in South Africa and to report back to the Cabinet within 12 months.

The main report as well as 18 further reports of working committees will now be studied by the Cabinet and other education authorities whereafter the Cabinet will decide whether to accept the recommendations or not.

One Minister

It is understood that the report recommends among other things the establishment of a centralised education system for all races under one Minister.

The HSRC had to make recommendations to the Cabinet on:

Guiding principles for a feasible education policy in the RSA in order to —

(i) Allow for the realisation of the inhabitants' potential;

(ii) Promote economic growth in the RSA;

(iii) Improve the quality of life of all the inhabibants of the country.

Financing

The organisation and control structure and financing of education;

Machinery for consultation and decision-making in education;

An education infrastructure to provide for the manpower requirements of the RSA and the self-realization of its inhabitants;

A programme for making available education of the same quality for all population groups.

The investigation was conducted in the light of, among other things, the present educational situation, the population composition in South African society, and the means that can be made available for education in the national economy.

The investigation covered all levels of education, pre-primary, secondary and tertiary.

After organisations concerned with education of each of the population groups had been approached to identify problem areas in education, 18 work committees conducted investigations into and submitted reports.

Each of the 18 work committees was based on various research projects undertaken either by work committee members or by contract researchers.

Six hundred persons were directly involved in the investigation and research, as members of the main committee, of the work committees, and as researchers.

A further 200 were involved as co-workers in research projects, while 500 persons made a direct contribution to the investigation through memoranda or through participation in work sessions or seminars.

Dr Viljoen said the Government would study with great care and attention this vitally important and comprehensive report, would conduct the necessary consultations, would then determine its points of view accordingly and decide as soon as possible on the release of the reports of the main committee and the various work committees.

"I wish to emphasise that the government will properly consult all interested bodies before deciding on any of the recommendations of the report," he stressed.

CSO: 4700/296

ESCOM EXPLAINS ELECTRIC POWER PROBLEMS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA can expect intermittent nationwide power cuts until late 1982, an Escom spokesman said yesterday.

The commission's public relations officer, Mr C J Uys, said Escom was working around the clock to try to prevent serious power shortages.

The power cuts experienced nationwide recently were, he said, anticipated by Escom last year and a February statement asked for private and industrial reductions in electricity consumption at peak periods in winter.

Power cuts in most parts of the country over the past few weeks have been attributed to a number of factors — not least the cutting back of Escom's expansion programme in the early Seventies.

Escom said last week that the shortage of generating capacity was foreseen several years ago and the commission warned then that unless generating capacity was increased the quality of supply would not be of an acceptable standard and power cuts would follow.

Expansion was curtailed in keeping with the economic climate in the late Sixties. Public opinion was also against expansion and despite Escom protests, the expansion programme was curtailed.

Four years elapsed after construction started at Duvha, Matla, Drakensberg and Koeberg power stations before more orders were placed for power stations. This delay, resisted by Escom, coupled to the long lead time before the first turbo generator of a major power station was in operation, had aggravated the problem of electricity shortages now occurring.

The backlog was eased by commissioning several generating sets ahead of schedule. Maintenance and repair programmes were reorganised with private contractors.

Even uneconomic and old plant was kept in service. Generating sets were pushed to their limits, and the high demand growth forecast by Escom was realised.

Yesterday Escom said the imbalance between generating capacity and national demand could widen next week. This would mean load-shedding which would leave many areas without electricity.

Last week unexpected technical problems arose in generating sets at several power stations and serious shortages arose countrywide on Friday.

"An unfortunate consequence is that to meet demand old and uneconomic power stations are being operated, which leads to higher operating costs," Mr Uys said.

He hoped the position would improve after winter, but next winter could see a recurrence of the problems being experienced at present.

Despite the urgent short-term steps taken by Escom to try to meet demand, he said, the long-term solution to support economic development could only be achieved with more power stations.

Mr Uys said the situation, with three new power stations operating to some degree, did not seem to be easing.

He forecast that even with four operational, increased demand would cause problems at peak periods.

The new power stations at Matla, Duvha and Drakensberg are half operational and Koeberg will start to generate power towards the end of next year.

Escom reported no power cuts yesterday.

CSO: 4700/296

LONG-TERM ENERGY ALTERNATIVES UNDER DISCUSSION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 19 Jul 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text] TENS of billions of rand were at stake this week as Government and the private sector began the countdown which will decide the fate of the country's future energy programme.

On Friday, it was revealed to Business Times by Pretoria's Energy Planning and Energy Supply departments that to bring South Africa to 65% self-sufficiency in liquid fuels by about 1990 would require three new Sasol complexes (or equivalent private sector projects) at a cost of at least R16 000-million, and possibly well over R20 000-million.

This compares with less than R10 000-million for the three Sasol plants which will be complete by 1985.

These will bring self-sufficiency to about 40% in that year.

The race is now on to see which of the mammoth private sector consortia working to capture the huge contracts involved will prevail — how the cake will be divided between themselves and Sasol.

Pretoria would like to see most of the new work going to the private sector, both because its own resources are already heavily stretched and because this would comply with the new private enterprise spirit which has become official policy.

The private sector groups, by contrast, are keen to co-operate — but *only* if the risk is no more than moderate and there are prospects of large profits in due course.

Pretoria cannot agree that it should interfere further by helping to reduce the risks or safeguard these profits.

In March last year the Minister of Energy, Mr F W de Klerk, unveiled a comprehensive programme — now drawing to a close — to pull the private sector into the vast challenge of contributing another 20% "to South Africa's fuel requirements from alcohols and vegetable oils".

The programme included a range of concessions, mainly through tax relief, to entice private sector participation.

However, many in the private sector consortia are no longer happy with these carrots, which they say could be whittled away by changing circumstances and new developments in the international and domestic fuel (and fuel tax and levy) structures.

Last week the Energy Planning department met with the Anglovaal-Caltex consortium for further talks on its "blend route" proposals for the production of methanol to be mixed with petrol.

"In this case", comments an energy official in Pretoria, "the cost of the product to the consumer could be much the same as for petrol. We tend to think this has merits not matched by the so-called 'M-100' route favoured by the Anglo American-AECI-Shell combine, which would replace diesel altogether by methanol.

"The snag here is that we may need to pay some 2,5 times as much for the methanol, in energy terms, as for the diesel, given current economics.

"This does NOT mean, however, that we will not consider further proposals by the Anglo-AECI-Shell consortium . . ."

The Gencor-Sentrachem consortium is alone in having chosen the high-technology, direct coal liquefaction route. It's very elegant but has not been widely proved commercially.

Sentrachem is also submitting its own plans for ethanol production from a string of smaller plants using biomass (maize, sorghum, sugar and so on).

Sentrachem says it expects to make further submissions to Pretoria "within weeks." Pretoria says it sees a place for the biomass route.

Whatever happens, it is clear that to reach 100% self-sufficiency will require the spending of at least R60 000-million.

"That may seem astronomical", says a senior Government energy man, "but you should remember that the fossil oil price is still rising by at least 3% a year, even before allowing for extraneous inflation.

"The much-publicised drop in oil prices recently is illusory. Only the US is paying a little less — for the moment. Because of changes in exchange rates and the strong dollar, everyone else is paying much more.

"That's the price of having all oil purchases denominated in dollars . . ."

CSO: 4700/296

BRIEFS

BREAD PRICE INCREASE--Cape Town--The price of white and brown bread will increase by a third from Saturday. In a joint Press statement issued in Cape Town late yesterday, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Pietie du Plessis, announced that the consumer price of a standard loaf of white bread would be increased from 30c to 40c. A standard loaf of brown and whole-wheat bread would go up from 20c to 28c, Sapa reports. The statement said the consumer price of bread, excluding GST, had been fixed at 30c and 20c for white and brown bread respectively on April 1, last year. At a Press conference, Mr Du Plessis announced that the producers' wheat price would also be increased on October 1, but that it was not clear at this stage how large the increase would be. The bread and wheat price was seasonally reviewed around October and for this reason the price had not been increased before the election. "The bread price will not be reviewed again until October, 1982, unless something radical happens," Mr Du Plessis said. A crop failure had caused a wheat shortage, which had necessitated the import of 280 000 tons of wheat this year, he said. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jul 81 pp 1-2]

STATUS OF CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS--Cape Town--The Constitutional Committee of the President's Council will probably be ready to submit its proposals to the State President during the first half of 1982, the chairman of the committee, Dr Dennis Worral, said yesterday. At a briefing at the council chambers in Cape Town he said his committee, which had been charged to investigate and evaluate the evidence of the Schlebusch Commission on constitutional change, had made considerable progress since its first session in February. "While it is improbable that we will be making any recommendations this year, or during the coming session of Parliament, I hope that we will be ready in the first half of next year to make our recommendations to the State President for tabling in Parliament." The committee had by June completed a formal analysis of the documentary evidence of the Schlebusch Commission and would start hearing oral evidence next week. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 81 p 2]

FOSATU SUPPORT FOR UNION--The Wilson-Rowntree consumer boycott took a surprise turn yesterday as the Transvaal region of the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Forsatu) pledged its support for the campaign against the East London company. The decision will intensify pressure on the company to reinstate the 500 members of the SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu) sacked after striking in February this year. Since relations between Fosatu and Saawu have been less than cordial, the move is seen as a highly significant bid for closer co-operation. Fosatu's Transvaal

region decided to back the boycott two months ago, but would now move to implement its decision after discussions this week with Saawu officials and Wilson-Rowntree workers, according to a Fosatu statement. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Jul 81 p 7]

LEGAL SUIT ON CISKEI--Cape Town--An urgent application aimed at thwarting the granting of independence to the Ciskei was dismissed in the Supreme Court in Cape Town today. Miss Justice van den Heever with Mr Justice Baker and Mr Justice Broeksma concurring ruled it was clearly within the competence of Parliament to amend Section 114 (A) of the Constitution. The application was dismissed with costs. It was brought by a deposed Ciskei chief Mr Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaizer Mnwebe. Designed to prevent Parliament from amending the Constitution retrospectively for 20 years, it was brought after an announcement by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of the Interior, that he intended introducing legislation to amend Section 114 (A). The basis of the claim was that in intending to give Ciskei independence on December 4 the Government had not adhered to Section 114 which states Parliament must be petitioned by the provinces before their boundaries can be changed. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Jul 81 p 3]

WEST COAST DIAMOND CONCESSIONS--Concessions are to be granted by the Government for alluvial diamond mining off the Cape West Coast--reputedly the richest known gem deposit in the world. In terms of the government decision 12 existing concession areas containing 32 km slices from the low-water mark to the continental shelf are to be divided into three areas each--a surf, middle and deep-sea area. In addition a further four similarly sized areas are to be added, also subdivided into three each, giving a total of 48 concessions. The area involved stretches from the Orange River in the north to Cape Columbine in the south. Successful alluvial mining operations began in the area as recently as 1979, after it had been said that no alluvial diamonds would be found south of the Orange River. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Jul 81 p 1]

GOLD COMPANY'S CHINA INTEREST--London--A gold company with strong South African connections is considering investing in China. Mr Michael Beckett, a director of Consolidated Goldfields, is back from Peking where he discussed the possibility of a joint venture with senior Chinese officials. Mr Beckett is convinced there is a "great potential" for expanding China's current gold production of 16 tons a year but he stresses that any joint venture with the Chinese is likely to be a "long haul" because of the practical problems of opening mines in remote areas. The Chinese do not appear to have been concerned by consolidated Goldfields' South African links. The company is registered in Britain but much of its income flows from its 46 percent stake in Gold Fields of South Africa. Mr Beckett denies that Consolidated Goldfields has discussed gold sales with the Chinese. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Jul 81 p 21]

RAIL, HARBOR, AIR EARNINGS--High-flying SAA and continued heavy volume in rail goods traffic are helping offset declining income from harbours and a sharp rise in operating costs at SA Railways. But the SAR is now running into monthly deficits, albeit a minor one in May, amounting to R196 915, because of a seasonal leap in rail transport of coal. Total revenue for the first two months of the SAR's 1981-1982 financial year, April and May, was up 15% at R 851 817 746 from the same time last year. Total expenditure increased by 23% to R864 290 609, creating a deficit of R12 472 863. The expenditure figure includes appropriations of

R25,5-million for the two months. The year's appropriations are estimated at R153-million, which should just about balance the SAR's books, with income totalling R5 356-million and the deficit a minor R1,2-million. Railways' revenue showed a rise of 16% to R636,8-million in April and May, up 16% from R548,6-million in the same time in 1980, thanks to a 20.8% increase in coal transport to R70,8-million and a 16% rise in goods traffic to R379,5-million. Airfreight brought in over 35% more at R21,2-million while passengers contributed 22% more at R96,7-million to Airways' income, lifting SAA's total revenue for the two months by 24%. A flattening in South Africa's import up-curve--imports rose at a slower pace of 29,4% in the first four months of the year to R7 022,8-million--and an accelerating decline in exports of 13,6% to R7 178,6-million--are reflected in a fall in harbour income. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 19 Jul 81 p 34]

RECORD SEA RESCUE MISSION--A new long-distance record for a mercy flight at sea in a severe storm by two Super Frelon helicopters of the South African Air Force, was recently established. The dramatic mercy flight is described in the latest edition of the Defence Force journal, Paratus, published in Pretoria yesterday. Two Super Frelons of 15 Squadron Air Force base Durban, had flown 350 km out to sea to save the life of Commander N Vorster of SAS Pretorius in severely stormy conditions. With cross-winds gusting up to 35 knots, driving rain and visibility almost zero the pilots of the two choppers had to pull out all the stops to locate the vessel. An added problem was that the navy vessel was continuously changing direction because of the raging storm. Both helicopters had been fitted with ferry fuel tanks, but they had to take on fuel at St Lucia because they were operating near their maximum. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/296

PLAN TO PROMOTE DOMESTIC TOURISM BY CITIZENS CONSIDERED

Dar es Salaam MZALENDO in Swahili No 492, 12 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] When he sent the 1981-1982 budget estimates for his ministry to the National Assembly yesterday, the minister of natural resources and tourism, Isaac Sepetu, mentioned among other matters a matter which we feel must be developed with greater emphasis for the citizens' benefit.

This matter concerns the citizens' ability to visit areas with tourist attractions. The minister said that the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, in cooperation with other organizations in the country, is making an investigation to make it possible for citizens to visit tourist attractions at an advantageous price during special periods.

For a long time one of the big shortcomings in tourism activities in the country has been the inability of citizens to benefit from tourist attractions. Citizens hear only about the many tourist attractions in their country but they do not have the opportunity to visit them.

This situation has its effects. One effect is that many citizens remain ignorant about many beautiful and important things in their country. It is possible that they have heard only about national conservation and animals in the bush. But many citizens do not even know where these conservation [areas] are and have not yet been able to enter them even once.

The result today is to encounter the visitor from far away from Tanzania and find that he knows much more about Tanzania with regard to matters like the Ngorongoro Valley or the Mikumi conservation area than the Tanzanian who lives elsewhere in the vicinity knows about these matters.

Another effect is to make the citizens unable to understand the importance of these tourist attractions and thus fail to cooperate in conserving and developing them. It is often true that educated citizens recognize how tourist attractions are one means of bringing us foreign exchange. But we believe that citizens would be more likely to help to conserve tourist attractions if they had the opportunity to visit them.

It is obvious that a plan to make it possible for many citizens to take part in tourism must be different from a plan for tourists from abroad. We cannot expect the workers and peasants of Tanzania to pay costs equal to those which are paid by tourists from America and Europe.

In other countries to make it possible for citizens to benefit from tourism incentives, the government or the public institutions concerned usually construct special rest homes for workers or students, where people go to rest at low cost in comparison with that paid in tourist hotels.

We are waiting to see what good plan the investigation which will be made by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism will recommend. We stress that the intention is good and we expect that it will not take a long time before a plan is started to make it possible for citizens to benefit from tourism in our country.

CSO: 4749/2

BRIEFS

REFUGEES CALLED TO RETURN--Kamala--During a speech made 11 July at Kitgum, in the northern part of the country, Ugandan President Dr Milton Obote asked all his fellow countrymen who have taken refuge in neighboring countries to return home. He said that his government would not take any measures of reprisal against the refugees, his only objectives being national unity, peace, and Uganda's prosperity. Mr Obote took advantage of the appeal to the refugees to make a gesture toward the opposition, by declaring himself prepared to collaborate with Paul Ssemogerere's Democratic Party. He maintained that he was doing this "in order not to waste any of the human resources necessary to the reconstruction of Uganda." The head of state nevertheless said that some leaders of the party had supported violent activities against his government. He therefore called on the young people of the country, "if they knew where these people are, to take steps against these individuals who have gone into the hills to fight." The president's appeal was targeted on the thousands of people who have fled the province of the Western Nile in order to take refuge in eastern Zaire and southern Sudan, following army reprisals against the town of Arua and the Ombaci mission (see p 5). Given the insecurity which pervades the West Nile, one wonders whether the president's appeal will be heard. This is the second time that Milton Obote has spoken in such terms to his countrymen who have taken refuge in Sudan and Zaire. Last October, nearly 300,000 Ugandans fled to the two neighboring countries following raids by former soldiers of Idi Amin and the subsequent reprisals by the government's army. Thousands of people at that time answered the call of the president. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 15 Jul 81 p 4] 9516

GUERRILLAS PILLAGE POLICE STATION--Kampala--On 13 July several dozen individuals armed with Bren guns attacked the police station in the village of Kagangati, some 30 km north of Kampala, the Ugandan capital. The attackers seized the weapons store and uniforms of the government's police. The inhabitants, panic-stricken reportedly fled, believing, according to witnesses, they were being attacked by the regular army. They went peacefully home when the attackers cried out: "Don't run away; we are liberating you." There was no sign of any victims of the attack, neither among the attackers nor of the side of the police. Meanwhile, West German doctors with the "German Committee of Emergency Physicians" confirmed on 14 July the reality of the massacres perpetrated on 24 June by the Ugandan army at the Ombaci religious mission (LE CONTINENT of 15 July). In a statement made in Bonn, Mr Rupert Neudeck, president of the committee, stated that four doctors from his organization had been forced to flee to Zaire to escape the fury of the soldiers from Kampala. Mr Neudeck also said that nearly half the victims were children. He also confirmed that government troops were effectively in pursuit of former soldiers of Marshal Idi Amin who has succeeded in penetrating the Ombaci mission after having intimidated the religious personnel with their weapons. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 16 Jul 81 p 5] 9516

RAILWAY BOMBING--Kampala, July 22--The railway line linking Kampala to the Kenyan Indian Ocean port of Mombasa was bombed Sunday night, cutting off Uganda's railway life-line to the sea. The incident was reported today by two Kampala newspapers, Raifa Empya and Munnansi, and confirmed by an official of the Uganda Railways Corporation in Kampala. No details were given but railway sources said the line was damaged between the town of Mukono and Seeta village, east of Kampala, when a small bridge was blown up. The incident halted all trains from Kampala to Eastern Uganda, hitting the country's coffee exports, though these are also taken to Mombasa by road. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2813, 24 Jul 81 p 18]

ACUTE WATER SHORTAGE--Kampala, July 23--The already poor drinking water supply in Kampala will worsen over the next six months as pumps for the Ugandan capital's water system are shut down for repairs. "There will be an acute shortage of water in Kampala for at least six months", the British Crown Agents, the consulting firm in a repair scheme for the Kampala system scheme, told the Ugandan Government in a letter this week, rekindling fears of typhoid and other diseases. Water supply in Kampala has in recent times been virtually restricted to the city centre, and some of the suburbs have been without a frest water supply for up to six years. Consequent reliance on untreated water from natural wells has posed a constant danger of typhoid epidemics, with an increasing incidence of the disease. Under the repair scheme, Kampala's water system will be shut down entirely or partially for weeks to overhaul its three filter tanks and install new pumps and filters. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2813, 24 Jul 81 p 19]

CSO: 4700/297

BRIEFS

DEBT RESCHEDULING--The representatives of the countries providing funds to Zaire, meeting recently in Paris, decided to recommend a "major rescheduling" of the foreign debt of that country, which is estimated at some $4.4 billion, says a communique made public Monday 13 July by the Zairian Embassy. According to the communique, payment on medium term debt maturing between 1 Jan 81 and 31 December 82 will be made over a period of 10 years including a grace period of 4 years. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Jul 81 p 3] 9516

CSO: 4719/172

IMPORTANCE OF NATION'S RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE NOTED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French No 164 7 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by A.B.]

[Text] Harare--President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has been in Harare since 7 July on an official week-long visit to Zambabwe. It was the first official visit of the Zambian chief of state to the neighboring country since the latter's independence came in April 1980.

The split of the Zambabwean liberation movement into two fronts-ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] and ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union]--during the war against Ian Smith's regime is at the bottom of the "delay" in President Kaunda's visit. In fact, President Samora Machel of Mozambique was given a triumphal welcome in August 1980, and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania paid a visit there in December of the same year. The fastidious protocol is explained by the fact that the first two countries had opted to support ZANU, which today is in the majority, while Mr Kauda remained very close to his old friend Joshua Nkomo, president of ZAPU and father of Zimbabwean nationalism, alongside whom he had fought for the independence of Zambia, Malawi, and Zimbabwe. President Kaunda, however, does not seem to hold a grudge against his hosts. One of his confidants maintained that relations between the two countries were "warm and very close." Zambia suffered cruelly from the Rhodesian raids during the war of independence.

Lusaka, which still depends in large part on imports from South Africa, and which exports at least one-fourth of its copper through South African ports, is counting more and more on the help of its southern neighbor. Except for a road link with Botswana (by means of Kasangula ferry), all trade between Zambia and South Africa goes by rail and road through Zambia.

The two countries last January signed several cooperation accords in order to increase their exchanges in the fields of transport, trade, and agriculture. Zimbabwe is already sending corn to its neighbor, while the latter was previously forced to call on South Africa as a source for basic food supplies that had to be purchased for the Zambian population.

Since Zimbabwe became independent, Zambians have flocked in large numbers to the border towns, particularly Victoria Falls, in order to provision themselves with products of every kind that cannot be found on the shelves of stores in Lusaka. Meanwhile, the two countries, who are members of the so-called Front Line group, are collaborating closely on issues concerned with Namibia and South Africa.

9516
CSO: 4719/159

BRIEFS

MINERAL PROSPECTING RIGHTS--Salisbury, July 14--Mineral exploration offshoots of two European oil concerns are to start prospecting in Zimbabwe. The Ministry of Mines has approved exclusive prospecting orders to the Shell Chemical Company of Central Africa to investigate an area of 49,390 hectares (170 square miles) in Eastern Zimbabwe for lead, zinc, nickel, tungsten and molybdenum. The second company to be granted rights is a newcomer, Cluff Mineral Exploration, which has helped raise North Sea oil off Britain. It has been allowed to prospect over 9,580 hectares (33 square miles) in Central Zimbabwe near Gatooma for copper, lead, zinc, nickel, tungsten, gold and other precious metals. Cluff has also been granted exclusive prospecting rights over 34,700 hectares (120 square miles) east of Bulawayo to look for a similar range of minerals. Under the exclusive prospecting orders issued by the Minister of Mines a company pays the Government for the rights to investigate a specific area for six months. If interested, the company then pays for a two-year mining right over the area. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2811, 17 Jul 81 p 8]

CSO: 4700/266

END

JPRS 78755

14 August 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2467

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JPRS 78755

14 August 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2467

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TRADE BOOM EXPECTED BY ZIMBABWE'S NEIGHBORS FAILS TO MATERIALIZE

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Jul 81 p 5

[Text]

ALTHOUGH Zimbabwe's war of independence ended in December, 1979, the anticipated trade boom expected by the bordering Black African states has not materialised, says an article in *Lloyd's Shipping Economist*.

The monthly magazine, which analyses shipping and commodity trends, says that its figures for vessels calling at East African ports show only a very slight increase in 1980 over the level of 1979. Mozambique, which was expected to gain most from the ending of hostilities, recorded a mere 1% increase in ships calling at its ports.

TRANSPORTATION

The magazine points out that the greatest hindrance to the efforts of the Black Southern African states to cutting their dependence on South Africa's transportation routes and trade outlets — which would lead to a rise in traffic in East African ports — is the lack of enough modern transportation and cargo handling equipment to move goods from the landlocked states to the ports.

"Large investments are also needed at the ports themselves if they are to react efficiently to the demands made of them", stressed *Lloyd's Shipping Economist*.

Before the border between Mozambique and Zimbabwe was closed in 1976, about 75% of the country's trade was handled by Mozambican ports. But as the war developed Zimbabwe became totally dependent on South Africa for its trade.

The dominance by South Africa over the East African region's transport systems was one of the main reasons for the formation of the Southern African Development Co-Ordination Conference (SADCC).

Key priority was given to extension and modernisation of port and rail facilities. But progress has been slow. The years of fighting in Zimbabwe and Mozambique, and the consequent neglect of the ageing rolling stock and track has made the task of restoration a long and expensive one.

In addition, ports were allowed to silt up so, said the magazine, a considerable amount of dredging needs to be carried out before they can return to full operation.

Yet if rail and port facilities were operating normally the benefits that could be obtained would be considerable.

"Even if only pre-war levels are achieved, the Mozambican port throughput could be between four million and five million tonnes a year — a big jump from present levels," said the magazine.

CSO: 4700/306

WEST AFRICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION PLANNED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] Ghana, Nigeria and Guinea have agreed in principle to form the nucleus of the proposed West African Women's Organization in pursuance of the aims and objectives of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

This was disclosed in Accra by Madam Gladys Bampoe-Pare, member of the national executive of the women's wing of the People's National Party (PNP), when she welcomed a three-man delegation from the Revolutionary Organisation of Guinean Women, the women's wing of the ruling party in Guinea.

Madam Bampoe-Pare said this decision was taken at the last congress of the women's wing of the ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN), held in Kano last December.

To this end, she said a memorandum had been presented to the national executive committee of the People's National Party for consideration and approval.

Nigeria, she said, expressed her readiness to give both moral and financial support towards its realization.

Replying, Mrs Faton Koita, secretary of the Revolutionary Organization of Guinean Women, leader of the delegation, paid tribute to the late President Kwame Nkrumah and President Sekou Toure of Guinea for their great foresight and vision tries together as brothers and sisters.

Mrs Koita, who is also a member of Guinea's National Assembly, noted that both Dr Nkrumah and President Toure succeeded in their objectives because the two men did not only think alike, but also had similar political ideas and philosophy.

She said the death of President Nkrumah was not only a great loss to the people of Ghana but also to the people and government of Guinea.

Mrs Koita pointed out that Guinea could never forget the invaluable moral and other support given to her people by Dr Nkrumah's government during Guinea's fight for independence.

The Guinean delegation, which comprises Mrs N'ganie Toure and Mrs Nyata Camara, were introduced to the national executive of the PNP women's wing by Mr Cherif Diallo, Guinean Ambassador in Ghana.

Among the executive members present were Mrs Winnie Iddrisu, Miss Agnes Amoako-Atta and Madam Larkai, Greater Accra Regional chairman of the women's wing.

The delegation leaves for Lome tomorrow.--GNA

CSO: 4700/302

BRIEFS

FAO FOOD-SHORTAGE LIST--Ghana is among 26 African countries with abnormal food shortages arising from natural and man-made causes, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in its latest Food Outlook report. The other 25 countries are: Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauretania, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, Equatorial Guinea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia. Zimbabwe and Central African Republic, which were previously on the FAO list, are now considered to have an adequate food supply situation. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3337, 13 Jul 81 p 1618]

CSO: 4700/302

CCCE GRANTS AGRICULTURAL, RAILROAD LOANS

Libreville L'UNION in French 18-19 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Mualabu Mussamba]

[Text] The members of the control council of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE), a French public service organization, met in Paris on 3 June to review the loan requests made by developing countries. During that meeting, the CCCE agreed to finance two important projects included in Gabon's development program.

The CCCE representative in Libreville, Mr Gombert, indicated during an interview that the CCCE has granted a 1.5 billion francs CFA to the Boumango Industrial Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Company (SIAEB).

He noted also that the SIAEB carried out agricultural experiments on corn and soybeans in Boumango, Haut-Ogooue, at the request of the Gabonese government. With these experiments a success, it was decided that a poultry project should also be established, in order to take advantage of all the possibilities present in the project.

The Boumango integrated crop and poultry raising complex will include 2,400 hectares of corn and soybeans, and the production of 7,400 tons of cattle feed and 2,250 tons of poultry.

The second loan amounting to 300 million francs CFA was granted by the CCCE to the Gabonese Republic for the purchase of 4 additional diesel-electrical locomotives. This will make it possible to respond to the expanding needs of the Transgabonese Railroad traffic.

It will be recalled that the loans granted by the CCCE to Gabon in 1980 amounted to 8.9 billion francs CFA.

It should also be noted that the railroad is viewed by the government as a tool for the development and diversification of the Gabonese economy for the post-oil period. Thus the government has decided to assume all the investments for railroad infrastructures. Planned subsidies for OCTRA [Transgabonese Railroad Office] operations are estimated at 2 billion francs CFA per year. These subsidies are included in the state budget.

CSO: 4719/242

SDF OFFICIAL ADVOCATES NEW SOCIALIST ORDER

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 24 Jul 81 p 8

[Text]

THE deputy leader of the Social Democratic Front, Professor Mawuse Dake, has said that unless the structures operating the present system of government are broken down and an entirely new socialist order established, Ghana would never change for the better.

He, therefore, suggested an effective decentralized system in which the toiling masses could be involved, to a large extent, in decision making and control of the country's administration.

He was addressing a consultative meeting of "concerned citizens" at Ho on Wednesday night on his views about the merger of the five minority parties.

Prof. Dake described the structures in the present system of administration as "rotten and dilapidated", giving room for the institutionalization of corruption and its allied vices in the Ghanaian society, and insisted that they should be broken down and replaced with entirely new ones.

The SDF deputy leader stated that there was no guarantee that the new party, if elected, could perfrom more creditably than the ruling People's National Party administration to relieve the Ghanaian masses of their sufferings.

"Political power which cannot be used to reconstruct the country so that the ordinary people could be emancipated, is as useless as those who wield it," he stressed.

The situation of the ordinary Ghanaian had so deteriorated that several Ghanaians now lived in what he described as "economic exile", adding that there was no alternative within the present system which could put things right.

CSO: 4700/304

PNP'S OLD GUARDS DENY ANTI-LIMANN STANCE

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 20 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] The Old Guards of the People's National Party have denied a report in an Accra weekly that "there is a subtle move to vote out President Hilla Limann as the party's presidential candidate and to replace him with either Dr Alex Quaison-Sackey or Professor George Benneh, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, or Nana Aduhene, a Minister in the Nkrumah regime, now secretary to the Old Guards."

In a statement issued in Accra at the weekend, the Guards said no such move "has ever been or is being contemplated by them."

Confusion

They, therefore, dissociated themselves from the said moves and condemned any person or group of persons wishing to sow seeds of discord or confusion between the Old Guards and President Limann, in particular, and the PNP, in general.

The statement added: "It seems to the leadership of the Old Guards that there are some persons within or without the PNP who are bent on tarnishing the image of some innocent, principled, loyal party members to the leader, Dr Limann, for their unbridled selfish ends.

"To this end, they have embarked upon creating discrediting stories through the whispering campaign of old, peddling of rumours and exclusive interviews or releases with unrevealed sources.

"For instance, barely a month ago, the Association of the Past Students of the erstwhile Kwame Nkrumah Ideological Institute had to come out with a press release to deny any association with the Commoners Party and to rededicate itself to the aspirations and objectives of the People's National Party.

"However, the Old Guards are convinced that these seasonal dastardly moves cannot deflect the PNP under the leadership of Dr Limann from its chosen path."

The statement reiterated the objectives of the Guards' leadership that "it is neither a separate entity which is out to undermine or overthrow the PNP, nor a destructive virus within it.

The Guards re-pledged their loyalty and support to the party under Dr Limann's leadership and assured him that they had dedicated themselves anew to the objectives, aspirations and unity of the PNP.

CSO: 4700/304

PRL CHARGES AFRC REVIEW WOULD BE ILLEGAL

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by E.C.K. Deletsa]

[Text]

THE People's Revolutionary League of Ghana (The League), has said that the series of press conferences organized by Major Boakye Djan and Captain Baah Achamfour "aggravate the reality of constitutional lawlessness in the country today".

In a release signed by the general secretary Mr T Kodjo-Ababio Nubuor in Accra yesterday, the League referred to the two army officers' announcement that majority of AFRC members mandated them "to renew their call for a probe into the affairs of the AFRC" and said that any review exercise could only be undertaken by the Special Tribunal.

It said the Special Tribunal was charged to review findings made by the committees of inquiry established by the erstwhile AFRC and never on the basis of any report of any other body or institution.

The League contended that not even a body established by some known or unknown majority of the former members of the AFRC or the Minister of Presidential Affairs of the Third Republic, could undertake a review exercise on adverse findings of committees of enquiry set up by the AFRC. The Central Executive Directorate made it clear that it believed "the Supreme Court is going beyond its jurisdiction in the current proceedings on matters arising out of the AFRC rule".

It said an actual review exercise "is taking place in the corridors of the court at the moment when it knows that it does not have any power to review any act committed by the AFRC or its associates or agents.

The League pointed out that the Supreme Court only has the right to determine whether or not the AFRC or its aides took certain actions but does not have the power to ask questions on how such actions were taken.

• The Movement on National Affairs (MONAS) has offered a "friendly advice" to the Chief Justice, Mr Justice F. K. Apaloo, to resign his office in his own interest

Monas views were contained in a statement issued in Accra yesterday, in support of Major Boakye Djan and Captain Baah Acheamfour, both members of the erstwhile Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC), who had called on the Chief Justice to resign

CSO: 4700/303

NEW PARTY HARKENS BACK TO 'GOLD COAST CHARACTER'

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Elvis D. Aryeh]

[Text]

MR Kwame Nyanteh, the defeated independent Presidential candidate in the 1979 general elections, is now spearheading a new political party, the Gold Coast Renaissance Party.

The founding members are scheduled to meet the Electoral Commissioner on August 11 to register the new party.

In an interview at Dawu-Akuapem, Mr Nyanteh revealed that the symbol of the Gold Coast Renaissance Party is an elephant carrying corn at its back.

He explained that the choice of the name Gold Coast "does not mean that we intend to give away or sell out Ghana back to colonialism."

The party, Mr Nyanteh stated, is committed to the elimination of "the present day criminal order in the Ghanaian society in which the thief, the robber and the cheat live best and are freer and happier."

Mr Nyanteh is of the opinion that "in order to reverse this trend and recover the national pride we must return to the Gold Coast character of honesty, justice, freedom and concern for other persons.

"Through this, the party hopes to give a new birth to Ghana and restore the traditions that held the people of the Gold Coast together and gave them their respectability and distinct character," Mr Nyanteh said. He stressed the need for "a new political leadership both at the Executive and Legislative levels in the country because of the fast deteriorating conditions of life."

The Gold Coast Renaissance Party, Mr Nyanteh said, has its roots in the Ghana Civic Rights Movement which had already been registered as a corporate body.

CSO: 4700/303

YOUTH WINGS FORM OWN MOVEMENT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 22 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Cynthia Tackie]

[Text] Youth wings of the five merged minority political parties have formed a youth movement to embrace all the youth wings of their respective parties.

The movement will formulate policies and co-ordinate programmes and activities of all the regional constituency and ward wings of the minority parties.

Mr A.A. Abanyie, Action Congress Party MP for Cape Coast, chairman of the new movement, who announced this at a press conference in Accra yesterday, named other officers serving on the interim national executive as Mr W.B.Y. Anim-Addo, secretary, and Mr K. Danso-Acheampong, publicity secretary.

Mr Abanyie assured the nation that the committee would work closely with the national working committee of the leaders of the merged parties to achieve a viable merger to offer an alternative political party that would satisfy the aspirations of Ghanaians.

He announced that a full meeting of the national consultative committee would be called to prepare a national programme to launch the national youth movement in all the regions.

Mr Abanyie urged the youth of the country to rally behind the Movement to participate in the cause of the youth in the political, social, economic and moral reformation of Ghana.

Knowledge

"Our National Youth Movement is committed to action, hard work and the intelligent application of knowledge to the harsh results of our time," he said.

Meanwhile, the National Youth Movement of the five merged minority parties has opposed any attempts to degrade the office of the Electoral Commission and thus undermine democracy in the country.

In a resolution passed at a meeting in Accra yesterday, the movement advised that those self-approved critics of the Electoral Commission should rather address themselves to the near-anarchy state of affairs in the country.

CSO: 4700/304

BRIEFS

LABOR SEEN MISUNDERSTOOD--The Secretary-General of the Trades Union Congress, Alhaji A.M. Issifu yesterday pointed out that it was either through ignorance or prejudice that the labour movement was being erroneously regarded as a threat to the established order, regardless of its good intentions to bring about genuine social change and progress. He stressed that "we shall not relent in our fight to draw the attention of employers and government to the need for safety and health and congenial working environment for workers as a necessary precondition for the development and progress of the nation." Alhaji Issifu noted that the labour movement had faith and confidence in the ability of the Ghanaian worker and believed that given the right and necessary facilities and incentives "he can squarely overcome the challenges of our times." [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 31 Jul 81 p 3]

OWUSU WOULD STEP DOWN--Mr Victor Owusu, leader of the Popular Front Party (PFP), has observed that he is prepared to sacrifice his position in the party for the betterment of the nation. He would readily accept and serve any person who would be ultimately elected as leader of the five merged minority political parties, he told a rally of the minority political parties in Kumasi last weekend. Mr Owusu reminded Ghanaians that during the last Presidential elections, when the choice was between him and Dr Hilla Limann, he requested the electorate to vote for anyone of them who could give a better administration. He said Dr Limann was accepted and the people were all witness of how his administration was faring. The PFP leader appealed to supporters of the minority parties to take advantage of the current registration exercise to register in their numbers in order to have the [word blurred] power.--GNA [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Jul 81 p 8]

NO BIRTH REGISTRATIONS--No births have been recorded in Ghana since March this year, reported the Daily Graphic. It added that the birth rate had not plummeted (from around 3 percent annually) but that the Births and Deaths Registry had run out of registration forms. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3337, 13 Jul 81 p 1618]

YOUTH WINGS APPROVE MERGER--Leaders of the youth wings of the five minority parties which have recently merged have dismissed criticism of the merger by Professor Mawuse Dake, deputy leader of the Social Democratic Front. He was reported as describing the merger as a sham. The five youth leaders said the criticism was ill-conceived and misplaced. The chairman of the Interim Group of the merged parties, Mr Mathew Boadi Sarpong, also replied to the criticism that the merger took place without the leaders consulting the rank and file of the parties. He said that the merger took place because of the pressure from the rank and file. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3338, 20 Jul 81 p 1674]

HUNGER IN RIOT-TORN REGIONS--The National Committee for Emergency Food Relief has urged the government to resume food relief operations in certain areas of the Northern and Upper Regions currently facing acute food shortages. The committee also appealed to friendly countries to help save the people with food aid. A statement from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare said the committee, which toured the two regions, had found that the fighting between the Nanumba and Konkomba people had disrupted farming activity in most of the Norther Region which used to supply many other parts of Ghana with foodstuffs. The committee said that while it appreciated the government's efforts to solve Ghana's food problems, the current vote of ¢4.2m. for food relief in the Upper and Northern Regions was inadequate and should be supplemented. It recommended that fertiliser and other farm inputs including fuel should be supplied before the start of each farming season for more efficient farming. Border Guard activity in border towns and villages in the two regions should also be intensified to curb the high rate of food smuggling. The committee, which toured such towns as Tamale, Bolgatanga, Nalerigu, Gambaga, Walewale, Gurur and surrounding villages, also recommended small dams for irrigation and the provision of storage facilities to boost farming productivity. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3337, 13 Jul 81 p 1616]

CSO: 4700/302

BRIEFS

STUDY GRANT--Decree No 580/PRG of 13 December 1980 awards a study grant for post-graduate studies in economics and planning to comrade Professor Aminatou Barry, formerly the recipient of a grant for post-graduate studies in the Soviet Union, for the academic year 1980-1981. Tuition and living expenses will be borne by the Yugoslav government, while transportation expenses will be paid by the Guinean government. [Excerpt] [Conakry JOURNAL OFFICIEL DU PARTI-ETAT DE GUINEE in French 15 Dec 80 p 216]

HUNGARIAN STUDY GRANT--Decree No 601/PRG of 27 December 1980 awards a study grant for graduate studies in electronics in the Republic of Hungary to comrade Sory Kaba for the academic year 1980-1981. Tuition and living expenses will be borne by the Hungarian government, while transportation expenses will be paid by the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. [Text] [Conakry JOURNAL OFFICIEL DU PARTI-ETAT DE GUINEE in French 15 Dec 80 p 219]

YUGOSLAV STUDY GRANT--Decree No 024/PRG of 9 January 1981 awards a study grant to comrade Mohamed V Camara for graduate studies in electro-mechanics for the academic year 1980-1981 in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Tuition and living expenses will be paid by the Yugoslav government while transportation expenses will be borne by the Guinean government. [Excerpt] [Conakry JOURNAL OFFICIEL DU PARTI-ETAT DE GUINEE in French 1 Jan 81 p 6]

CSO: 4719/242

TRIAL CONTINUES OF EIGHT ACCUSED OF BCP SEDITION ATTEMPT

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Makotoko Molomo and Mpine Tente]

[Excerpts] There was a concerted plan by the accused to overthrow the Government of Lesotho by force with full participation of the Basutol and Congress Party (BCP) members on the night of May 18 last year, the High Court was told this week.

The Principal Crown Counsel, Mr K.C. Kamalanathan, addressed Mr F.X. Xavier Rooney sitting with his assessor, Morena S.P. Molapo, after the defence in the treason trial had concluded its evidence.

Speaking in the trial that has been going on since March this year in which two of the eight accused were charged with sedition and the rest with high treason, sedition and contravention of the Internal Security General Act, Mr Kamalanathan rejected as false their evidence that they engaged in these unlawful acts because they were acting under duress.

Those charged with sedition are Setona Mojaki and Mokhalinyane Lebeko. Facing charges of high treason are Tumelo Sesinyi, Molahlehi Ratefane, Motsepe Monosi, Adontsi Monosi, Peterose Shai, Sesinyi and Lebona Monosi all from Kolo in the Mafeteng district.

They are also alleged to have killed two members of Basotho National Party, Mr Sello Mpakanyane and Mrs 'M'athabo Kalanyane.

The Crown Counsel contended that the accused held a meeting before the one at the donga on May 18 last year which they were urged to attend. Mr Kamalanathan said this was a politically inspired gathering which the accused attended on their own free will.

He said after undergoing a scarifying ceremony, the accused were told by Ralinaleli to proceed to Mafeteng to attack the police station and secure firearms which would be used to topple the government.

Meanwhile, it is reported that a man known as Ralinaleli, the alleged leader of a group of eight members of the BCP (Basutoland Congress Party) facing a charge of treason in the High Court, is presently under police protection at Queen Elizabeth II Hospital in Maseru.

He is reported to have been assaulted by the villagers following his capture in Kolo, Mafeteng, recently.

CSO: 4700/305

BRIEFS

NEW DAM CONSTRUCTION--Construction of a M5 million Maqalika Dam near the confluence of Mejamelalana and Caledon Rivers, five kilometres east of Maseru has started. It is being built by London-based Binnie and Partners Company. According to the company's resident engineer here, Mr Samuel Hugh, the dam will be 23 metres high. It will stretch the confluence to the Maseru-Teyateyaneng road Sebaboleng. Mr Hugh said it would hold 3,650 million litres of water intended to be used for domestic purposes during drought periods. The dam will be supplied with water pumped from Caledon River and also from rain. When the new dam is completed in October next year, water from Sebaboleng Dam will no longer be used for domestic purposes. About 80 people have been employed in the project. Binnie and Partners company has been in the country for 15 years. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 24 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/305

BRIEFS

PETITION FOR ISLAND REFUGEES--A delegation of the Committee of Solidarity with the Refugees of Diego Garcia delivered a petition to the Mauritian Embassy [in Paris] on 27 July demanding an end to the proceedings against the refugees and respect for their rights. Among the 85 signing the petition were: Attorney Gisele Halimi, Attorney Matarasso, representing the International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples; Claude Bourdet, of the Movement for Disarmament and Peace; Attorney Tholman-Guillard, president of the International Federation of Women Jurists; Edmond Jouve, of the Permanent Court of Nations; Brice Lalonde, of the Friends of the Land; the weekly SANS FRONTIERES, the National Union of Students in France, and the Association of Mauritian Students in Paris. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jul 81 p 6]

CSO: 4719/246

S. AFRICA REJECTED DEFECTING OFFICER IN 1979

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Jul 81 p 13

[Article by Martin Welz]

[Text]

LIEUTENANT Andriano Bomba, black Mozambican air-force pilot who flew a MiG 17 fighter to South Africa last week, is not the first black military officer from Mozambique to have sought asylum in South Africa.

The Sunday Times can reveal that a black lieutenant in the Portuguese colonial army applied for asylum in Pretoria in 1979.

He told the Pretoria Commissioner's Court that if he were sent back to Mozambique it would be "as good as a death sentence".

But last year, after South African officials had made repeated unsuccessful attempts to persuade Portugal or a "a friendly neighbouring state" to accept him, he was sent back to Mozambique.

"I ask for help," he told the court at his final appearance.

"There is no help," the magistrate told him.

As the Sunday Times has not been able to establish what happened to the officer on his return to Mozambique, it will not reveal his name or the exact dates of his trial in Pretoria and subsequent deportation.

Hiding

According to the court record, Lt X fled Mozambique in 1975 shortly after the revolution and went into hiding in South Africa.

He succeeded in obtaining a Mozambique passport under a false name, but in 1979 he was arrested in a raid at his place of employment and charged with being in the Pretoria area without the necessary permission.

When he appeared in court he pleaded guilty and informed the magistrate of his true identity.

He asked to be allowed to explain the circumstances of his case.

"When things got out of hand in Mozambique in 1974 I realised that I had no chance as I had served under the Portuguese authorities.

"I decided to flee to South Africa.

"In 1975 I approached the Mozambique representative in South Africa and applied for a passport giving a false name," he told the court.

"Without a passport I knew the South African authorities would arrest me and send me back to Mozambique."

Faced with just that possibility in court, Lt X asked to be given an opportunity to apply to "countries favourably disposed to South Africa" for asylum.

The prosecutor in the case agreed to a postponement of the case while he investigated the application.

Lt X was held in custody for four months while, according to court records, officials approached the embassies of several "neighbouring states".

At a later stage, when it appeared that these approaches were meeting with no success, Lt X asked to be allowed to make personal contact with the Portuguese Embassy in Pretoria.

The prosecutor assured the court that officials would contact the Portuguese Embassy about the matter.

Dragged on

The subsequent negotiations with the Portuguese Embassy dragged on for six months.

When he had been in custody for four months, Lt X again assured the court that he did not mind his case being postponed further.

"To be hasty could sink my case," he said.

According to the court record the Portuguese Ambassador referred the case to the Portuguese Foreign Ministry in Lisbon, but what the outcome of his petition to the Portuguese Government was, is not recorded.

Nine months after his arrest, Lt X was brought before court and his trial proceeded. "I ask for help," he told the magistrate.

There was none. Lt X was deported the next day. The deportation documents were issued in his real name.

CSO: 4700/302

BRIEFS

ALLEGED SECRET OIL DEAL--Mozambique is reported to have signed a secret pact with South Africa over oil supplies. Nearly half the oil processed in Maputo is actually being sold to South Africa, according to "Africa Now." The "highly secret contract is between the State-owned Petromoc refinery at Maputo and the Cape Town-based Caltex refinery," says the magazine. The Maputo refinery is small and can only distil oil at atmospheric pressure. This leaves a sticky residue which has to be processed in a more sophisticated refinery. Mozambique, therefore, needs a market for atmospheric residue. Last year, the magazine says, an agreement was reached whereby Maputo Fuel Oil (MFO) is sold to Caltex for processing at Cape Town. More than 40 percent of the 9,000 barrels a day of crude handled at the Maputo refinery is sold to South Africa, says the magazine. The 78,000-ton tanker River Thames carries MFO regularly from Maputo to Cape Town, according to the magazine. It says the first consignment from Maputo was sent on January 28, 1980 and the tanker has since called roughly every three months to pick further supplies. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Jul 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/303

EDITOR ACCUSED OF CONTEMPT OF PARLIAMENT

Speaker Issues Mild Rebuke

London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Jul 81 p 1568

[Text]

THE EDITOR of the Sierra Leone newspaper, *The Tablet*, Mr. Pios Foray, was summoned to appear at the Bar of Parliament because of an allegation that he had committed contempt of Parliament. The Speaker in the end administered the mildest of rebukes, warning the editor to be careful in the future. Mr. Foray, who was not required to offer any apology or indeed to speak at all, left the Chamber "triumphantly" (according to a correspondent who reports on page 1571) and was carried shoulder-high to his vehicle by excited supporters.

This is an outcome that helps the cause of the freedom of the press, and which also demonstrates the good sense of the Speaker; in the end it adds to the dignity of Parliament in Sierra Leone.

The trouble arose because of an article in *The Tablet* criticising a speech in Parliament by Brigadier J. S. Momoh. The speech had deplored the low standards of journalism in Sierra Leone. *The Tablet* agreed but vigorously expressed doubt about Brigadier Momoh's qualifications to crititise. It was an unrestrained, somewhat abusive article: The Tablet is noted for its courage but not for its sublety. However, it is difficult for an observer to see how it could be thought to be a breach of parliamentary privilege. The point is that parliamentarians must be free to speak their minds in Parliament, and anything that interferes with that--blackmail, promise of reward, undue influence of any kind--deserves to be sternly dealt with.

As the Speaker pointed out, this freedom from the law of libel as well as from undue influence carries with it responsibilities — the public also has protection from irresponsible MPs. But criticism by the press does not interfere with a politician's freedom. On the contrary, it is essential if parliamentary democracy is to work. Politicians and public men in general — Brigadier Momoh is a nominated member — need to have thick skins. They have, in any event, the same protection available to them as the rest of the public in the libel laws. Politicians, being in a position of power, are more open to the temptations of corruption than others; the press has the task of watching what they do, criticising when necessary. In many African countries the press does this at its peril, as *The Tablet* has reason to know. Certainly Parliament should not put any more obstacles than are necessary in the way of the press.

Both the Speaker of the Sierra Leone Parliament and Mr. Pios Foray are to be congratulated.

Support of Press Noted

London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Jul 81 pp 1571-1573

[Text]

THE CASE of Pios Foray, editor of *The Tablet* versus Parliament ended last Tuesday with an appeal from the Speaker of Parliament, Justice Singer Betts, to Mr. Foray to be cautious in the future about what he writes in the way of comments and articles on the contribution of members in the House of Representatives.

Following a motion of "breach of his parliamentary privilege" filed by an appointed member of the House, Brigadier J. S. Momoh, during the proceedings of Parliament on June 26, the editor of *The Tablet* was summoned by the Speaker to appear in Parliament June 30 to answer to the charge. This was how the proceedings of the impeachment went.

The House was assembled. All the seats in the public gallery were occupied. Thousands of people gathered outside Parliament building, to await the result of the proceedings. A strong sense of solidarity with the editor of *The Tablet* was seen in the number of journalists who turned up in the press gallery. They numbered about 70, and they were seen to share seats as the press gallery can only seat 24.

Mr. Speaker: Sergeant-at-Arms, please bring in Mr. Pios Foray, the editor of *The Tablet*.

Sergeant-at-Arms: Yes Sir.

The Sergeant-at-Arms moved out of the chamber to the Speaker's office where Mr. Foray had been waiting, and escorted him to the Bar of the House.

Mr. Speaker: You, Pios Foray, are editor of *The Tablet* newspaper?

Mr. Foray: Yes.

Voice from the chamber (obviously an MP): Say, "Yes Sir."

Mr. Foray (looking around): Yes Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Foray, last Friday, while the House was assembled, a motion came up. In that motion, it was alleged that you had committed contempt of Parliament. That charge will be read out to you now by the Clerk of the House. The Clerk will also read to you the contribution made by Brigadier Momoh, which gave rise to the article, as well as the article which you published and edited, and which is now the subject of this impeachment.

The Clerk: Privilege Motion by Hon. Brigadier J. S. Momoh — appointed member. "Let me now beg to move a privilege motion under Standing Order 26 that the editor of the newspaper *The Tablet* be arraigned before the Bar of the House to answer to a charge of serious breach of my parliamentary privileges, which is, in itself, a flagrant violation of section 67 of the 1978 Constitution of Sierra Leone."

The Clerk thereafter read the contribution of Brigadier Momoh to the House on June 16, in which the Brigadier vehemently criticised what he termed "the appalling standard of present day journalism in Sierra Leone".

Mr. Speaker: That was the contribution to the House. And to it was a reply in *The Tablet* of June 17. The clerk will now read the article.

The clerk read the article which is the subject of the controversy.

Speaker: Please read the Brigadier's motion again.

The clerk read the motion of breach of parliamentary privilege moved by Brigadier Momoh.

Speaker: It was in connection with that motion that I asked that you be brought here.

Now, I am not going to ask you to make a plea. I wish to recall the meeting I had with you in my office last Friday, and the advice I gave you. During that meeting we discussed — you and I — the circumstances of the article. I was very much impressed with the sincerity of your motives, and came to the conclusion that the article was a mistake of the head rather than of the heart. I have after much consideration, decided to resort to my constitutional powers and give guidance to you as well as to the Members of Parliament.

On June 10 1981, a Minister of State, Brigidier J. S. Momoh, was contributing in parliament to a motion of thanks to be presented to His Excellency the President, Dr Siaka Stevens. In the course of his Speech, the Minister referred to the deterioration in the standard of journalism in Sierra Leone. The relevant portion of the

speech is contained in the Votes and Proceedings of Parliament for June 10 1981. It is in connection with this contribution that there appeared in *The Tablet* for Wednesday, the 17th June, 1981, a comment captioned "Brigadier Momoh is right?" which forms the basis of the complaint you are now being requested to consider. The article has been read out and laid on the table.

MP's privileges

The obvious question in this exercise is — on what ground is the complainant basing his complaint? The answer is that the complainant having been constitutionally and lawfully nominated as a member of parliament, such nomination confers upon him privileges, which are varied, and also immunities. The inviolability of these privileges become pronounced while in Parliament, within its precincts, and when someone is engaged on parliamentary business. Section 67 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1978, enacts that "there should be freedom of speech, debate and proceedings in Parliament and that freedom shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament". Under this section every member invested with a right to contribute fully without interference. Of course, there are exceptions. These are notable in criminal cases. These privileges when assailed constitute a breach or contempt, for which any Member of Parliament as a body can move.

I have already said that a breach of contempt can assume many forms and according to a leading authority — Erskine May's 17th edition at page 109 — "Any act or ommission which obstructs or impedes either House of Parliament in the performance of its functions, or which obstructs or impedes any member or officer of such House in the discharge of his duty, or which has tendency, directly or indirectly to produce such results may be treated as a contempt even though there is no precedent of the offence." At page 173 the authority goes on to say: "That the control of each House over its internal proceedings is absolute and cannot be interfered with by any court". . . Also . . ."that a commital for contempt by either House is in practice within its conclusive jurisdiction, since the facts constituting the alleged contempt need not be stated on the commital warrant."

It will therefore serve little purpose to itemise acts which will constitute a breach of privilege or contempt.

Up to this point, it would appear that a non-parliamentarian has no protection. But this is not so. It is comforting to know that even parliamentarians can be brought up for contempt before the House against non-parliamentarians. The procedure is outlined in our constitution already referred to under the head "Privileges and Immunities" from paragraph 68(2) at page 50 which states, "Whenever in the opinion of the person presiding in Parliament a statement made by a member is prima facie defamatory of any person, the person presiding shall refer the matter for enquiry to the Committee of Privileges which shall report its findings to Parliament not later than 36 days of the matter being so referred." Sec (3) states, "Where the Committee of Privileges reports to parliament that the statement made by the member is defamatory of any person, the member who made the statement shall, within seven days of that report, render an apology at the Bar of Parliament, the terms of which shall be approved by the Committee of Privileges and communicated to the person who has been defamed." Section (4) and (5) further provide for reasonably adequate steps for restoration. Another question which I think will arise, particularly in the mind of the public is — what can one write about or say or publish without incurring a violation of parliamentary privilege? The answer partially is obtained from 72(a) and (b) of our constitution. It reads, "Subject to the provisions of this constitution, no person shall be under any civil or criminal liability in respect of the publication of a) the text or summary of any report, papers, minutes, votes of proceedings of parliament or b) a comtemporaneous report of the proceedings of parliament unless it is shown that the publication was effected maliciously or otherwise in want of good faith". It should be realised that the reference to (a) and (b) above indicates topics which would not normally be litigated on and would not normally incur the frowning of parliament. But as I said before, these indications are only partial; there could also be observations and comments provided that such

observations and comments do not have a tendency to impeach or to question contributions by individuals . . .

Having said that, it now remains for me to warn you Mr. Editor to be careful in the future . . .

After this address by the speaker, Mr. Foray was again escorted out of the chamber by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Press freedom

This episode in Parliament, which is believed to be the first of its kind in the history of the republic, was viewed by political analysts as a resounding victory for Pios Foray, and the acknowledgement of the freedom of the press in Sierra Leone.

As Mr. Foray walked out triumphant from the chamber, the crowds which were waiting for him outside carried him shoulder high into his Jeep. Hundreds of people milled around him calling out victory slogans. As his vehicle pulled out of the precincts of Parliament, the crowds forced it to move very slowly while cheering crowds walked in front of, beside and behind the vehicle singing victory songs. The crowds proceeded down Parliament avenue into the top of Gloucester Street and made their way through Garrisson Street to the offices of the newspaper at Rawdon Street.

As the news of the victory spread throughout the city, hundreds of sympathisers to the cause of *The Tablet* called at the Rawdon Street press to congratulate the editor.

Throughout the weekend of suspense, what was most marked was the solidarity of the press, in particular the Sierra Leone Association of Journalists, towards Mr. Foray's alleged misdemeanour. When the House resumed at 10 am on Tuesday, (the morning of the impeachment) to commence the debate on the budget, the whole press corps in Freetown boycotted the press gallery, and the few pressmen from the Government Information Services and the Sierra Leone News Agency who were on duty sat inconspicuously among the public in the general public gallery.

By 2.30 pm, half an hour before Mr. Foray was to appear before the House, the press gallery was packed with pressmen, including those who had retired from active practice. Journalists from all arms of the media had come out in full force to register their solidarity with the accused editor.

Said one observer "The Brigadier's complaint to Parliament and subsequent motion was ill-advised. *The Tablet* has been critical of the whole system — from the President right down to the palm wine tapper. The Speaker himself, being a learned judge of high repute, should not have encouraged the motion. Parliament has only made a hero out of the young editor."

CSO: 4700/307

VILJOEN ADDRESSES NEW SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

Details of Viljoen Speech

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Aug 81 p 10

[Text]

New Constitutional Moves Shortly

THE SESSION of Parliament which started yesterday would be of decisive importance, since various steps in the constitutional sphere would shortly have to be taken, said the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen.

Opening the seventh Parliament of the Republic in Cape Town, Mr Viljoen said these steps would have to be taken in response to reports by the President's Council and in the interest of peaceful co-existence of the various national groups.

"The goodwill and positive results which have already been achieved and consolidated in the President's Council will form the basis of the important decisions which the Government may take on the proposals for the effective and meaningful participation of Coloureds and Asians in the decision-making process, and on the socio-economic position of these population groups.

"The Government is likewise giving serious attention to the improvement of the living conditions and rights of the Black communities.

"As regards the constitutional development of the national states, the gaining of independence by the Ciskei on December 4 this year will receive your attention during this session.

"Important developments in connection with the creation of a confederation and a constellation of Southern African States can be expected in the next few months."

Refering to economic development, the State President said discussions and negotiations were at present being conducted with the independent and self-governing national States.

Steady Growth Rate

THE STATE President said that peaceful development and sustained progress depended to a large extent on a sound economy, and it was gratifying that in 1980, South Africa was one of the few countries which were able to achieve the high growth rate of 8 percent.

This was achieved in the midst of world-wide recession. "Although in all the sectors of the national economy favourable conditions have been in evidence in varying degrees for the past number of years, it must be expected that such a high level of economic activity will not continue indefinitely and there must inevitably be a levelling off.

"It is expected that a growth rate of between 4 and 5 percent will nevertheless be maintained in 1981.

"By international standards this is a highly satisfying situation.

"The maintenance of a steady growth rate and the improvement in the living conditions of all the people in the Republic are, however, being affected by the rate of inflation," he said.

There were heartening signs of a slight decline in the rate of inflation and the Government was doing everything in its power to promote this trend.

The State could not achieve this object on its own, and it remained essential for all individuals and undertakings to realise their responsibility with regard to wage and salary demands, unwarranted price increases, judicious spending, increased productivity and thrift in the consumption of goods and the use of services.

The recent sharp decline in the gold price could be attributed mainly to the high level of American interest rates, tight money conditions and the low level of economic activity in Western countries.

The decline entailed certain inevitable adjustments for the South African economy.

"Not only is it reducing the revenue of the gold mines and therefore also the revenue of the Exchequer, which in itself is aggravating the State's problems in financing the Budget in a non-inflationary manner, but, together with lower earnings on exports and persistently high imports, it has already given rise to a moderate deficit in the current account of the balance of payments.

"This deficit is not unexpected, however, and is normal in the present phase of the business cycle.

"Thanks to the Republic's particularly high credit rating in the foreign capital markts, no insurmountable difficulties are foreseen in financing this deficit by means of trade financing as well as capital inflow."

Mr Viljoen said fiscal policy would have to be underpinned by a monetary policy which would be directed at getting a more effective grip on the money supply and which would not be inconsistent with the application of free market principles.

A year ago, rates of interest in the South African money and capital markets were still abnormally low after the decrease of the previous three years.

These low rates were closely related to the abnormally high level of liquidity that had built up in the South African economy in 1979 and 1980, mainly as a result of the increase in the gold price and the large surpluses that persisted in the current account of the balance of payments.

There had been a drastic change in these conditions, particularly because of the subsequent decline in the gold price, normal cyclical developments and official policy measures aimed at draining the excess liquidity from the financial system.

"The changes in the financial markets as a result of these developments naturally gave rise to a sharp increase in the rates of interest, as in evident from the four increases in the bank rate since January this year.

"This sharp upward adjustment in the interest rate pattern should be seen as an essential part of the Government's current monetary policy which is aimed at establishing more moderate rates of interest in bank credit and the money supply within the framework of the Government's broader anti-inflation strategy.

"The application of the necessary fiscal and monetary discipline will inevitably entail certain adjustments.

"But to deviate from the already adopted course for the sake of illusory short-term benefits will be catastrophic and will in the long term give rise to unacceptable economic and other costs in the economy." — Sapa.

Reports on this page by Sapa's Parliamentary team: A Braid, C le Roux, P Claassen, J W Lordan, S Moller and D Powell, all of the Press Gallery, House of Assembly.

New Jobs Priority

IT WAS essential to continue to give high priority to the improvement of the country's capacity to create new employment opportunities, the State President told Parliament.

It was equally essential to continue to persue the important objectives of upgrading expertise and developing entrepreneurial talents of all South Africans.

"The purposeful co-ordination of the activities of all public development agencies in accordance with the needs of the private sector is of cardinal importance," he said.

The national physical development plan was presently under revision and the Competition Board was engaged in investigations in various industries with a view to eliminating practices that might hamper healthy competition.

Those measures would give effect to Government policy of limiting State interference in the market mechanism and also encourage competitiveness.

Greater economic co-operation with the independent national States would be encouraged by a system of investment guarantees for South African entrepreneurs investing in those countries.

Measures for implementing the system would be laid before Parliament and an important contribution in this regard would be made by the Small Business Development Corporation and the Council for the Promotion of Small Business.

"In regard to manpower utilisation, 1981 may justly be considered a most important year.

"During the first half of the year, significant progress was made in developing, utilising and conserving the country's entire work force.

"Important changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Unemployment Insurance Act provided for improved benefits and parity between beneficiaries.

"The current session will be marked by the introduction of measures to provide for the active promotion of co-ordinated and improved training guidance and placement services to all work-seekers, and to regulate further relations between employers and employees in the interest of stability and order.

"In final parts of the report of the commission of inquiry into labour legislation and the relevant Government White Papers are expected to be tabled during this session."

Sustained Vendetta

THE sustained United Nations vendetta and Communist-inspired radical onslaught against South Africa were becoming fiercer, the State President said.

Efforts were being concentrated chiefly on the South-West Africa issue.

"South Africa and the internal leaders of Southwest-Africa, on the other hand, remain prepared to seek a reasonable solution to the problem. Recently these viewpoints were once more conveyed anew to the United States Government.

"What holds the diversity of South Africa's peoples together, in spite of their differences, are the values, ideals and convictions they have in common."

Mr Viljoen said while world peace continued to be seriously threatened by the Soviet Union, with its expansionist aims and actions, it was nevertheless heartening that in certain Western circles it was realised that the free world was faced with a global onslaught that had to be resisted.

"There is also a growing realisation that world peace cannot be achieved as long as the aggressive actions of the Soviet Union and its fellow-travellers are accepted with resignation.

"It is also to be hoped that these signs of a greater sense of reality will lead to an appreciation of the value of Southern Africa to the free world and the implications if South Africa were also to land in the sphere of influence of the Soviet Union."

South Africa did not threaten anyone and wished to live in peace with all her neighbours, "but she cannot and will not allow terrorist groups to act against her or South West Africa from bases in surrounding countries."

"We trust that the countries of Southern Africa will come to the conviction that progress for the subcontinent lies on the road of positive co-operation."

Mr Viljoen said while there was every indication that the development of new economc and constitutional structures was taking palce along evolutionary and meaningful lines, the prevailing unstable conditions in the world had to be viewed with considerable concern, particularly the deteriorating conditions in the Middle East, which might inevitably affect South Africa as well.

Slabbert Censure Motion

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Aug 81 p 9

[Text]

THE LEADER of the opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday gave notice that he would move on Monday a motion of censure of the Government.

The motion reads: "That this House is of the opinion that the Government is deserving of censure;

- "Because it is obviously incapable of combating the ever increasing cost of living;
- "Because, in spite of its promises, it fails to take effective steps to remove discrimination on the ground of race or colour;
- "Because the Prime Minister, despite the fact that he called a general election, failed both during and after the election to indicate the policies for which he sought a mandat.,
- "Because, in the face of increasing social, economic and political pressure, the Government displays a total inability to accomodate this pressure satisfactorily, other than by suppressing allegedly subversive opposition, and
- "Because the Prime Minister's political leadership is hesitant and uncertain as a result of the priority accorded to the interests of the National Party over those of the country as a whole." The customary censure debate will take up the entire first week of the current Parliamentary session, which begins its formal business on Monday. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/305

UNITED STATES TOLD ZIMBABWE'S ALLEGATIONS ARE FALSE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Jul 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Not So Mr Reagan"]

[Text] Anti-South African propaganda about South Africa's conduct vis-a-vis southern Africa has even penetrated the White House in Washington. In a report to the American congress President Ronald Reagan expressed his concern about the sharpness of recent utterances on the part of Zimbabwe with respect to South Africa, and vice versa.

The "vice versa" part is not true. The hate and stories about a war are coming mostly from one side. All that South Africa said, by word of the prime minister and of Minister of Police Louis le Grange, was that it will not tolerate Zimbabwe's offer of shelter to anti-South African terrorists, for then Zimbabwe must bear the consequences.

Open enmity on the part of Zimbabwe began shortly after Robert Mugabe assumed power. It began with a campaign of hate through all of the news media decrying South Africa from morning til night as "racist, fascist and Nazi-like." The campaign was intensified after South Africa terminated the most favored nation trade agreement with Zimbabwe and withdrew the locomotives which were lent to that country.

Subsequently several Zimbabwan ministers came out of the blue with wild talk about South Africa getting ready to attack Zimbabwe. There were allegations, also made by Robert Mugabe himself, that South Africa had trained about 5,000 soldiers for this and with the specific purpose of committing economic sabotage and other subversive actions.

These accusations were recently repeated by Mugabe in a letter which he sent personally to President Reagan. He also accused South Africa of wanting to commit "naked aggression" against Zimbabwe.

Le Grange's warning about the terrorists followed this...shortly after the Mugabe government announced that he was going to provide offices in Salisbury for the ANC. Zimbabwe's reaction to this was that any attack by South Africa would lead to "a fight to the death."

President Reagan has reasons for being concerned about the relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe; however, he must realize that South Africa's policy, as repeatedly asserted by the prime minister, is to live in peace with its neighbors and to conclude nonagression treaties with them.

7964
CSO: 4701/12

SOWETO COUNCIL TO CONSIDER ASSUMING JUDICIAL POWERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Aug 81 p 10

[Text] The Soweto Council elected a sub-committee at its monthly meeting on Thursday to investigate the feasibility of taking over judicial powers in the township.

Its members are Mr S.Hanyana (convenor), Mr S.S. Mahlangu, Mr E. Manyozi, Mr I.Mashike and Mr D.Ntonjeni, with the council chairman, Mr David Thebehali, and his deputy, Mr T.Makhaya, serving as ex-officio members.

The election of the committee, which is to report back at the end of August, follows a letter received earlier by the council from the Commissioner for Co-operation and Development asking it to consider taking over the functions of criminal courts in the Soweto townships.

Mr Makhaya, who presided at the meeting, warned that he would not like to see a makgotla-type court being duplicated in Soweto. However, it deserved proper study.

He suggested the judicial authority be accepted in principle and a letter be sent to the commissioner advising him the matter was still under consideration.

Mr Mahlangu warned that the acceptance of judicial powers could lead to hatred and enmity between the people and the council, as well as to attacks on councillors.

If judicial powers are conferred on the council, wards in the townships will be divided into 4 500 families to a court.--Sapa

CSO: 4700/305

PLANS FOR LESSENING COUNTRY'S DEPENDENCY ON FOREIGN OIL DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Jul 81 p 13

[Text] At least a new SASOL [South African Coal Oil and Gas Corporation] installation (SASOL IV) will have to be built within the next few years to insure that South Africa will not be increasingly dependent on imported crude oil.

This is the opinion of two energy experts who yesterday held lectures at the energy congress of the International Association of Commerce and Economy Students at the University of Capetown.

Dr A. Geertsema, the chief processing engineer at SASOL, said that planning for a new SASOL, on the same scale as SASOL II and SASOL III, will probably start in the mid-eighties. He added that it would be welcomed if other enterprises entered the field of coal-to-oil production.

Dr Geertsema said that SASOL is the only oil-from-coal installation which has proven to be commercially viable and it is playing a key role in the energy strategy of South Africa. He said that although oil makes up less than 25 percent of the country's energy requirements it is being used in strategic sectors. South Africa's energy policy must be aimed at further lessening the country's dependency on imported oil.

Dr R. H. Scott, director of energy planning of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, told the congress that if the country wants to supply between 60 and 70 percent of its own energy requirements in the years 1990 to 1995 three new SASOLs of the same size of SASOL II or SASOL III must be built. After 1995 such installations must be built every 3 years in order to maintain the same level of independence.

Tax Rate

Another alternative is to set up not as new coal-to-oil plants, which together with new petroleum products such as ethanol, methanol and alcohol could manage the balance of South Africa's independence from imported oil.

Dr Scott also announced that becasue of the increasing consumption of diesel fuel his department is investigating the possibility of putting lighter diesel fuel on the market. He said that the increasing demand for diesel could lead to greater oil imports.

Dr Scott said that 95 percent of the diesel sales are made to agriculture at a reduced tax rate. He raised the question of whether it wouldn't be preferable to subsidize products other than diesel, which is a strategic commodity.

Referring to the export of coal Dr Scott said that this is a realistic arrangement between the requirements to conserve the country's energy resources and the requirements for earning foreign currency. A 1980 survey showed that South Africa's coal reserves are conservatively estimated at about 110,000 million tons of exploitable coal. The survey predicted that the demand for coal for internal consumption up to the year 2020 will total to about 12,700 million tons.

7964
CSO: 4701/12

BRIEFS

BAN ON MWASA PRESIDENT--King William's Town--The national president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa was served with a two-year banning order yesterday restricting him to the magisterial district of King William's Town. Mr Charles Nqakula (38), a senior journalist with the Daily Dispatch, has covered Ciskei politics extensively. The South African Security Police have questioned him on several occasions and he was detained for some time last year. A colleague who worked with him for several years said yesterday that people of his calibre were rare to come by. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Aug 81 p 2]

KAGISO RENT INCREASES--Civic leaders of Kagiso township have been shocked by attacks on them for having approved rent increases which come into effect today. Rents in Kagiso, near Krugersdorp, are to be increased by an additional R5,70c a month for a four-roomed house. This will bring the rents up to R18,41c from today compared with the R30 a month rents Soweto residents have to pay. Soweto and all Black townships on the West Rand fall under the West Rand administration Board's authority. Throughout this week some residents of Kagiso have been holding public meetings to protest against the proposed increases, which they felt were going to cause additional financial burdens on the residents after bread prices and bus fares have already been increased. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Aug 81 p 13]

AID TO MOZAMBIQUE--South African engineers, using machinery from South Africa, have got a Mozambique sugar factory back into production by repairing a vital boiler. The South Africans were called in to the sugar mill at Marromeu on the banks of the Zambezi because of their advanced knowledge of sugar refining equipment. The mill is now expected to reach its production target of 80 000 tons of refined sugar from cane grown on the adjoining Sena sugar estates. The Star, July 2 [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jul 81 p 6]

CSO: 4700/305

GOVERNMENT BUILDING PLANS REPORTED

Nine Projects in Salisbury

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 Jul 81 p 7

[Text]

APART from the well-publicised $12,75 million second "Earl Grey" building currently under construction on the corner of Fourth Street and Central Ave., the Government is planning to spend at least another $20 million on new construction in Salisbury in the coming year.

According to *The Financial Gazette's* sister magazine, *Development*, the ZIMCORD success has spurred widespread Government development throughout the country.

In Salisbury, said the magazine, there are nine major Government projects not including the new Earl Grey type office bloc.

These include:

NIB

- The building of a new National Identification Bureau adjacent to the present National Registration Bureau near the KG VI headquarters off Borrowdale road. The new building will cost $350 000 and is due for completion this month.
- A completely new headquarters for the Zimbabwe Air Force also being built near KG VI at a cost of $500 000.
- $1,25 million is to be spent on single-storey "emergency" office accommodation for about 900 civil servants behind the existing Drill Hall on Moffat Street. Work has already started preparing the site which will consist of four, one-storey blocks. The buildings will use pre-cast concrete, and although no contract has yet been signed, the Government hopes to close the tender within two weeks and occupy the buildings by the end of the year.

DEPOT

- A $1,8 million Army vehicle repair and service complex on the outskirts of Salisbury. The first phase of the complex is expected to be completed in September. There are five phases to the complex, which should be totally completed in five years.
- The new 250-bed Chitungwiza General Hospital estimated to cost about $3,5 million is due to be completed in 1982.
- A $2,38 million housing camp for the Zimbabwe Republic Police at Chitungwiza will also be built and should be completed in 1982.
- Government is also planning to build a $1,1 million police station to serve the whole of Chitungwiza. It too should be completed by 1982.
- A Zimbabwe Republic Support Unit complex at Chikurubi, also to be completed by the middle of 1982 should cost in the neighbourhood of $7 million.

In addition, Government has more than 60 other building contracts out to provide housing and office accommodation for Government departments throughout the country.

Plans Increase

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Jul 81 pp 1, 7

[Text]

The total value of building plans approved throughout the country in the first four months of 1981 increased by nearly $9 million over the same period last year. Total building plans approved in Zimbabwe amounted to $47,7 million for the period from January to April this year compared with $38,8 million for the corresponding period in 1980.

Salisbury, of course, led all the other municipalities in the total value of building plans approved. A little more than $25 million in plans were approved by the municipality during the period compared with $23,1 million in 1980.

BIG JUMP

It was Bulawayo, however, that showed the greatest increase in the value of building plans approved. More than $11,6 million in plans were approved in the first four months of this year, a huge jump over the $8,5 million approved in 1980.

Gwelo municipality approved plans of $2,4 million compared to $1,4 million for the same period last year.

Fort Victoria registered a small increase, from $217 000 in 1980 to $513 000 this year.

Not all the municipalities registered an increase in building plans. Umtali dropped from $795 000 to $435 000. Que Que and Redcliff dropped more than a million, from $2 857 million to $1 713 million.

Residential plans made up the lion's share of the national total. More than $20,7 million in residential plans were approved during the period. Commercial plans increased to $6,4 million from $4,6.

The value of industrial plans dropped slightly from $10,8 million to $10,4 million.

CSO: 4700/306

RESULTS OF BY-ELECTION SIGNAL FAILURE OF NEGATIVE POLICIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Negative Policies Failed"]

[Text]

THE by-elections in which the Democratic Party failed to gain seats in Parliament deserve some examination. It would be unwise to see the re-election of Republican Front candidates as a vote of confidence in the party as the expression of white opinion in the House of Assembly. It was rather a vote of no confidence in the DP as an alternative, or in the candidates as individuals.

Mr Holland started with distinct disadvantages. Any man who switches parties renders his political reputation suspect. Even Winston Churchill suffered years in the political wilderness when he changed his allegiance. However, it was possibly the tone of Mr Holland's campaign which denied him the support he needed.

He criticised, in very strong terms, his former leader and the policies of the RF, and many voters must have wondered why this disenchantment with a party of which he had been a member for so long manifested itself only in recent months.

Mr Holland, in choosing to attack his former colleagues, neglected an important advertising dictum: It is better to let the public know the strengths of one's own product than denigrate one's competition. Mr Holland's campaign took on an increasingly negative note as polling day neared, culminating with his television appearance. His remarks about "that tired old party" were not balanced by positive elements likely to appeal to the electorate.

In a further television programme — a welcome return to political discussion after the censorship of the RF — Mr Colin Mercer can be said to have lost the contest then. To have allowed the RF candidate to accuse the DP of causing racial hatred, without hitting back with the obvious rejoinder, was fatal. In fact, Mr Mercer's lacklustre performance and inability to answer, and even understand, questions, was a shock to those who had not met him. On this showing he was hardly the man to represent white interests in the hurly burly of parliamentary debate.

But perhaps the DP lost because it was a party of people dissatisfied with the RF — not a party with a believable alternative. It might have been better if Mr Holland and Mr Mercer had grasped the nettle and joined ZANU (PF).

So history repeated itself, for this country's white electorate have tended to follow one banner at a time — as the UFP enjoyed almost total support for so long, so the RF seems to enjoy it now.

Yet there are many whites who are unhappy with the RF, and who cannot find a party or individuals to represent their views in Parliament. Dr Timothy Stamps has joined the ruling party. Should this be the road for others who seek to break the RF control of white opinion in the House of Assembly?

CSO: 4700/306

STATISTICAL TABLES ON INVESTMENT PUBLISHED

Tables Explained

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Jul 81 pp 17, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 14, 21

[Text]

THE tables produced in this survey of industrial companies quoted on the Zimbabwean Stock Exchange should enable a potential investor to make a reasonable assessment of a company's position compared to others ranked.

No one table provides a complete assessment of a company's investment worthiness. However, taken together they provide the investor with a means of comparison which will allow a decision to purchase to be based on more rational grounds than an acquaintance with the managing director or a "feeling" that retail shares are likely to show more growth and a better return than engineering counters.

MARKET PLACE

In the final analysis, the stock exchange is a market place, and subject to the same laws of supply and demand as other commodities — however irrational this may seem at times.

The main table used to rank the 55 companies is *net earnings*. This displays the money accruing to the company after tax and before extraordinary items. It is one of the indicators of size.

Turnover shows the amount of money receivable by the company, and is another way of showing the size of a company's operation. Note that the top ten in turnover are not necessarily the top ten in net earnings.

RETAINED TURNOVER

Net earnings to turnover shows how much of the turnover a company has managed to retain for net earnings, expressed as a percentage. In a sense, it is an indication of the company's ability to keep, in the case of Portland Holdings, 35,7 cents in each dollar earned. However, different companies and sectors trade in different ways, and the retail trade traditionally works on low profits and high turnover.

This is a useful indicator, which must be read with other factors.

Net worth is another indicator of size — adding up a company's assets and deducting liabilities. The simple method used here is to take share capital and reserves as indicating net worth.

Return on shareholders equity is an indication of profitability, relating the net earnings to shareholders' equity. It shows how much of the capital invested is earned in a year. CIH, for instance, on last year's performance would earn its capital in two years.

There are other factors to be borne in mind, however, as some companies are capital intensive and need to earn more net profit than others to reach the point of paying a dividend to shareholders.

Market capitalisation is the theoretical value of the total shareholding, based on the price on the market on June 30. This also gives a theoretical value of a company's share of the total invested in the industrial share market, expressed as a percentage.

INDICATOR

Price/asset rates of shares is a way of assessing the market value of a share on June 30, with the balance sheet value of the share. It is the ratio of the current price per ordinary share to its net asset value. It is an indication that a share is under or over valued against its value in the company's books.

Share price changes over the year are an indicator of the change in the market value of counters over a very unusual year. It is merely the market values at given dates and the percentage of change. However, it is interesting to see that some shares have appreciated while others have lost value — particularly since this is not always related to a company's actual financial performance.

Net Earnings

NET earnings has been used as the premier ranking for the Top Companies survey. This is profit after tax and minority shareholders have been deducted, but before extraordinary items.

Delta heads the list with a clear 200% plus lead over Natfood at number two.

What is significant is that the overwhelming majority of companies have returned vastly improved results. Of those who have published recent reports, only Rhodall shows a decline in net earnings. There are many who feel that this counter should be placed under minings.

Company	*Rank*	*Net Earnings* *Latest*	*Previous year*	*Latest available annual report*
Delta	1	11 309 000	8 260 000	March 81
Nat Food	2	5 719 000	4 522 000	March 81[1]
D. Whitehead	3	5 048 000	3 330 000	Sept 80
TA Hold	4	4 465 000	3 288 000	May 80
PGI	5	4 217 000	2 194 000	March 81
Dunlop	6	3 891 000	2 783 000	Dec 80
Rhodall	7	3 578 000	5 938 000	March 81
Zimbank	8	3 543 000	3 075 000	Sept 80
Hunyani	9	3 239 000[3]	2 664 000[4]	See note
Art	10	2 790 000	2 013 000	Dec 80
Hippo	11	2 713 000	(579 000)	March 80
Afdis	12	2 634 000	1 397 000	March 81
Mash	13	2 561 347	1 300 004	March 81
TSL	14	2 553 553	1 537 077	Oct 80
RAL	15	2 118 000	1 775 000	Dec 80

Cairns	16	2 009 000	1 293 000	March 81
Cafca	17	1 744 200	1 200 400	June 80
Rothmans	18	1 729 807	1 363 816	March 81
BAT	19	1 542 000	1 148 000	Sept 80
CIH	20	1 421 000	724 000	Dec 80
SPC	21	1 389 000	817 000	Nov 80
J & F	22	1 377 000	997 000	Feb 81
Caps	23	1 335 000	854 000	March 81
Agricor	24	1 265 000	991 000	June 80
Edgars	25	1 235 000	877 000	July 80
Clotex	26	1 166 000	842 000	Dec 80
Merlin	27	1 066 000	747 000	March 81
Gulliver	28	1 050 000	208 000	March 81
Clan	29	1 007 000	551 000	Dec 80
Portland Holdings	30	896 777	632 599	Aug 80
P & C	31	868 194	469 202	Dec 80
Abercal	32	847 000	549 000	June 80
Rescco	33	791 141[5]	767 853[6]	See note
PP Cement	34	773 822	551 942	Aug 80
Zimbus	35	720 043	569 931	Dec 80
Morewear	36	699 000	(548 000)	June 80
Border	37	678 000	(237 000)	March 80
Zimpapers	38	672 244	583 584	Dec 80
Gatex	39	664 700[7]	570 000[8]	See note
Tedco	40	601 000	40 000	Sept 80
Tanganda	41	588 000	131 000	Aug 80
Tinto Industries	42	563 000	96 000	Dec 80
UHL	43	543 015	248 160	June 80
RSR	44	520 000	239 000	Sept 80
Rhoplow	45	506 [illegible][9]	85 100[10]	See note
Rhotreads	46	393 866	253 168	Sept 80
Radar	47	366 000	257 000	March 80
Capri	48	306 300	46 200	June 80
Kingstons	49	274 771	264 730	Feb 80
Northchart	50	274 699	156 068	Sept 80
H & S	51	242 164	137 260	Feb 81
Truworths	52	218 000	270 000	June 80
Schweppes	53	170 968	250 601	Dec 80
Wilbrick	54	153 489[11]	209 651[12]	See note
Maceys	55	23 182	61 788	March 80

Notes: *1 — Unaudited, 3 — 15mths to Sept 79, 4 — 12mths to Sept 30, 80, 5 — 8mths to Feb 81, 6 — 12mths to June 80, 7 — 12mths to Dec 80, 8 — 9mths to Dec 79, 9 — 17mths to March 81, 10 — 12mths to Oct 79, 11 — 9mths to June 80, 12 — 12mths to Sept 79.*

TURNOVER

Company	Rank	Latest	Previous Year
DELTA	1	134 096 000	89 526 000
NATFOOD	2	102 660 000	74 322 000
TA HOLD	3	80 601 000	46 886 000
RHODALL	4	44 500 000	42 000 000
PGI	5	41 453 000	25 105 000
D. W/HEAD	6	35 257 000	28 097 000
RSR	7	30 561 000	26 669 000
DUNLOP	8	28 315 000	20 380 000
HIPPO	9	27 987 000	23 020 000
HUNYANI	10	25 245 000	18 685 000
AFDIS	11	23 061 000	16 530 000
GULLIVER	12	21 925 000	15 900 000
ART	13	20 859 000	16 026 000
ROTHMANS	14	20 709 993	16 768 433
CAPS	15	19 420 000	13 381 000
MASH	16	19 064 949	12 612 234
CIH	17	17 523 000	12 878 000
AGRICOR	18	15 664 000	11 341 000
TSL	19	15 562 799	9 273 000
BAT	20	15 485 000	12 707 000
CAIRNS	21	15 462 000	14 421 000
J & F	22	14 057 000	9 576 000
EDGARS	23	13 596 000	11 064 000
CLOTEX	24	12 654 000	10 232 000
ZIMPAPERS	25	12 438 660	9 713 214
SPC	26	10 998 000	8 010 000
IHL	27	10 809 777	8 066 146
MACEYS	28	10.674 633	10 437 076
MERLIN	29	10 158 000	7 825 000
TINTO IND	30	9 792 000	5 819 000
ABERCAL	31	9 711 000	6 700 000
ZIMBUS	32	9 573 978	7 163 803
MOREWEAR	33	9 049 000	6 729 000
RHOTREADS	34	8 750 000	6 553 000
P & C	35	8 451 310	4 465 309
BORDER	36	8 439 000	2 232 000
GATEX	37	8 121 800	5 064 600
TEDCO	38	8 039 000	5 910 000
CLAN	39	7 922 000	5 425 000
H & S	40	7 821 820	6 455 717
TANGANDA	41	7 733 000	6 548 000
RADAR	42	7 584 000	6 776 000
CAPRI	43	6 989 200	4 022 000
RESCCO	44	5 294 000	7 409 000
TRUWORTHS	45	4 653 000	4 241 000
KINGSTONS	46	4 464 229	3 997 252
PORTLAND HOLD	47	2 512 716	2 684 550
NORTHCHART	48	2 347 163	1 555 684
WILBRICK	49	2 244 513	2 873 071

Turnover was not disclosed in their annual reports by Cafca, P P Cement, RAL, Rhoplow, Schweppes, and Zimbank.

NET WORTH

Net worth means issued share capital (ordinary and preference) plus capital and revenue reserves and excludes any deferred taxation.

Company	*Rank*	*Net worth*	
		Latest	*Previous year*
DELTA	1	76 684 000	68 736 000
RHODALL	2	53 900 000	47 252 000
HIPPO	3	35 344 000	33 881 000
NATFOOD	4	31 029 000	27 805 000
D. W/HEAD	5	26 950 000	23 644 000
TA HOLD	6	25 596 000	19 529 000
BORDER	7	24 047 000	(222 000)
HUNYANI	8	23 077 000	21 166 000
DUNLOP	9	20 142 000	18 484 000
ZIMBANK	10	20 045 000	18 185 000
ART PRINTERS	11	18 056 000	13 639 000
PGI	12	16 091 000	13 919 000
RAL	13	14 022 000	12 817 000
SPC	14	12 670 000	11 439 000
TSL	15	11 520 028	6 714 800
ROTHMANS	16	11 483 225	10 479 334
CAIRNS	17	11 061 000	9 925 000
MASH	18	10 247 039	8 387 362
P P CEMENT	19	10 173 518	10 051 390
PORTHOLD	20	10 157 271	9 885 413
BAT	21	10 072 000	8 807 000
CAPS	22	8 094 000	4 997 000
AFDIS	23	7 888 000	6 485 000
J & F	24	7 756 000	7 142 000
TANGANDA	25	7 629 000	6 258 000
CLOTEX	26	7 117 000	6 396 000
ZIMBUS	27	6 386 842	5 700 235
GULLIVER	28	6 280 000	5 644 000
AGRICOR	29	6 108 000	———
MOREWEAR	30	5 884 000	5 235 000
ZIMPAPERS	31	5 870 282	5 826 038
CAFCA	32	5 571 400	5 147 200
ABERCAL	33	5 186 000	3 874 000
RSR	34	5 122 000	4 849 000
GATEX	35	5 057 500	4 698 000
TEDCO	36	4 920 000	4 572 000
MERLIN	37	4 603 000	2 421 000
IHL	38	4 591 740	4 392 475
RESCCO	39	4 577 000	4 220 000
EDGARS	40	4 401 000	3 783 000
CLAN	41	4 033 000	3 814 000
RADAR	42	3 579 000	2 681 000
MACEYS	43	3 081 631	3 058 449
TINTO IND	44	3 053 000	2 490 000
RHOTREADS	45	2 860 368	2 723 046
P & C	46	2 771 015	2 021 161
SCHWEPPES	47	2 766 683	2 614 942
CIH	48	2 601 000	1 180 000
KINGSTONS	49	2 503 087	2 448 816
WILBRICK	50	2 489 603	2 336 114
TRUWORTHS	51	2 403 000	———
H & S	52	2 338 412	2 230 192
CAPRI	53	1 806 900	1 652 800
RHOPLOW	54	1 698 000	1 401 000
NORTHCHART	55	1 354 572	1 254 435

NET EARNINGS TO TURNOVER (%)

Company	*Rank*	*Net earnings to turnover (%)*
PORTLAND HOLD	1	35,7%
TSL	2	16,4%
RESCCO	3	14,9%
D. W/HEAD	4	14,3%
DUNLOP	5	13,7%
ART	6	13,4%
MASH	6	13,4%
CAIRNS	7	13,0%
HUNYANI	8	12,8%
CLAN	9	12,7%
SPC	10	12,6%
NORTHCHART	11	11,7%
AFDIS	12	11,4%
MERLIN	13	10,5%
P & C	14	10,3%
PGI	15	10,2%
BAT	16	10,0%
J & F	17	9,8%
HIPPO	18	9,7%
CLOTEX	19	9,2%
EDGARS	20	9,1%
ABERCAL	21	8,7%
DELTA	22	8,4%
ROTHMANS	22	8,4%
GATEX	23	8,2%
AGRICOR	24	8,1%
CIH	24	8,1%
BORDER	25	8,0%
RHODALL	25	8,0%
MOREWEAR	26	7,7%
TANGANDA	27	7,6%
TEDCO	28	7,5%
ZIMBUS	28	7,5%
CAPS	29	6,9%
WILBRICK	30	6,8%
KINGSTONS	31	6,2%
TINTO IND	32	5,7%
NAT FOOD	33	5,6%
TA HOLD	34	5,5%
ZIMPAPERS	35	5,4%
IHL	36	5,0%
GULLIVER	37	4,8%
RADAR	37	4,8%
TRUWORTHS	38	4,7%
RHOTREADS	39	4,5%
CAPRI	40	4,4%
H & S	41	3,1%
RSR	42	1,7%
MACEYS	43	0,2%

RETURN ON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

Return on shareholders equity means earnings attributable to equity shareholders expressed as a percentage of ordinary share capital.

Company	*Rank*	*%*
CIH	1	54,6%
AFDIS	2	33,8%
CAFCA	3	31,3%
P & C	3	31,3%
RHOPLOW	4	29,9%
EDGARS	5	28,1%
PGI	6	26,2%
CLAN	7	25,0%
MASH	7	25,0%
MERLIN	8	23,2%
TSL	9	22,2%
AGRICOR	10	20,7%
NORTHCHART	11	20,3%
DUNLOP	12	19,3%
J & F	13	19,1%
D. W/HEAD	14	18,8%
NATFOOD	15	18,4%
TINTO IND	15	18,4%
CAIRNS	16	18,2%
ZIMBANK	17	17,7%
TA HOLD	18	17,4%
RESCCO	19	17,3%
CAPRI	20	17,0%
GULLIVER	21	16,7%
CAPS	22	16,5%
CLOTEX	23	16,4%
ABERCAL	24	16,3%
ART	25	15,5%
BAT	26	15,3%
RAL	27	15,1%
ROTHMANS	27	15,1%
DELTA	28	14,7%
HUNYANI	29	14,0%
RHOTREADS	30	13,8%
GATEX	31	13,1%
TEDCO	32	12,2%
MOREWEAR	33	11,9%
IHL	34	11,8%
ZIMPAPERS	35	11,5%
ZIMBUS	36	11,3%
KINGSTONS	37	11,2%
SPC	38	10,9%
H & S	39	10,4%
RADAR	40	10,2%
RSR	40	10,2%
TRUWORTHS	41	9,1%
PORTLAND HOLD	42	8,8%
TANGANDA	43	7,7%
HIPPO	43	7,7%
P P CEMENT	44	7,6%
RHODALL	45	6,6%
SCHWEPPES	46	6,2%
WILBRICK	46	6,2%
BORDER	47	2,8%
MACEYS	48	0,8%

MARKET CAPITALISATION

Company	Rank	* Market capitalisation	% of total Zim stock exchange market capitalisation
DELTA	1	74 858 400	12,26%
DUNLOP	2	34 800 000	5,70%
HIPPO	3	33 550 440	5,50%
NATFOOD	4	31 772 750	5,21%
ZIMBANK	5	29 499 952	4,83%
HUNYANI	6	24 680 454	4,04%
PGI	7	22 426 497	3,67%
D. W/HEAD	8	21 716 750	3,56%
ART PRINTERS	9	19 406 771	3,18%
RHODALL	10	18 750 000	3,07%
BAT	11	18 000 000	2,95%
AFDIS	12	17 144 338	2,81%
RAL	13	16 758 720	2,75%
EDGARS	14	16 650 000	2,73%
TA HOLD	15	15 011 640	2,46%
BORDER	16	14 360 333	2,35%
CAFCA	17	13 500 000	2,21%
AGRICOR	18	13 283 900	2,18%
CAPS	19	13 085 626	2,14%
CAIRNS	20	11 593 750	1,90%
SPC	21	10 000 000	1,64%
ROTHMANS	22	9 912 000	1,62%
MASH	23	9 125 431	1,5%
PP CEMENT	24	7 298 978	1,20%
J & F	25	7 224 879	1,18%
ABERCAL	26	6 884 190	1,13%
RESCCO	27	6 872 775	1,13%
RADAR	28	6 341 580	1,04%
CLAN	29	6 080 640	1,0%
PORTLAND HOLD	30	6 074 267	1,0%
MERLIN	31	5 447 919	0,89%
IHL	32	5 312 500	0,87%
P & C	33	5 132 468	0,84%
GULLIVER	34	5 080 727	0,83%
CLOTEX	35	4 650 000	0,76%
TSL	36	4 340 405	0,71%
GATEX	37	4 069 230	0,67%
TEDCO	38	3 865 225	0,63%
CIH	39	3 765 240	0,62%
TRUWORTHS	40	3 384 000	0,55%
RHOTREADS	41	3 046 554	0,50%
TANGANDA	42	2 891 520	0,47%
TINTO IND	43	2 880 000	0,47%
ZIMPAPERS	44	2 400 000	0,39%
CAPRI	45	2 240 453	0,37%
MOREWEAR	46	2 036 789	0,33%
NORTHCHART	47	2 024 779	0,33%
KINGSTONS	48	2 000 000	0,33%
ZIMBUS	49	1 814 400	0,30%
RSR	50	1 762 500	0,29%
RHOPLOW	51	1 575 000	0,26%
H & S	52	1 425 000	0,23%
WILBRICK	53	1 064 736	0,17%
MACEYS	54	771 300	0,13%
SCHWEPPES	55	738 513	0,12%
TOTAL		610 384 319	100,0%

** Total number of issued and fully paid ordinary shares multiplied by the market price at June 30.*

SHARE PRICE CHANGES 1980 - 1981

Company	*1980*	*1981*	*Change of mid-share price over the period July 1, 1980, to June, 30, 1981*
Capri.....	90	225	150.0%
Radar.....	50	90	80.0%
C I H.....	20	36	80.0%
J & F.....	62	110	77.4%
Border.....	75	125	66.7%
Tedco.....	21	35	66.7%
Tinto Ind.....	22	36	63.6%
Rhoplow.....	100	150	50.0%
P P Cement....	200	280	40.0%
H & S.....	70	95	35.7%
Clan.....	118	160	35.6%
Maceys.....	14	18	28.6%
Caps.....	172	220	27.9%
Cairns.....	137	175	27.7%
Gatex.....	63	80	27.0%
IHL.....	67	85	26.9%
Edgars.....	302	370	22.5%
BAT.....	245	300	22.4%
Rhotreads.....	52	62	19.2%
Gulliver.....	64	73	14.1%
PGI.....	265	300	13.2%
RAL.....	315	330	4.8%
Morewear.....	35	35	0
Art Printers....	155	155	0
Hippo.....	143	140	-2.1%
Afexcor.....	83	80	-3.6%
Rothmans.....	185	177	-4.3%
Mash.....	133	125	-6.0%
Clotex.....	80	75	-6.3%
Zimbank.....	435	400	-8.1%
Afdis.....	560	510	-8.9%
Rescco.....	210	190	-9.5%
Abercal.....	167	150	-10.2%
SPC.....	230	200	-13.0%
Merlin.....	52	45	-13.5%
D. W/head....	152	125	-17.8%
Portland Hold.	55	45	-18.2%
Cafca.....	580	450	-22.4%
RSR.....	65	50	-23.1%
Kingstons.....	275	200	-27.3%
Schweppes.....	255	185	-27.5%
Delta.....	510	360	-29.4%
P & C.....	160	110	-31.3%
Hunyani.....	150	100	-33,3%
Nat Food.....	146	95	-34.9%
Tanganda.....	117	75	-36.0%
Wilbrick.....	105	65	-38,1%
TA Hold.....	173	98	-43,3%
Rhodall.....	139	75	-46,0%
Zimbus.....	180	90	-50,0%
Zimpapers.....	245	100	-59.2%
TSL.....	420	120	-71,4%
Northchart....	85	22	-74,1%

RATIO OF CURRENT ORDINARY SHARE PRICE TO BALANCE SHEET (NET ASSET) VALUE

mpany	Balance sheet value of ord. shares (cents)	Actuàl price per ord. share at 30 June (cents)	Ratio
Maceys	71,9	18	0,25
Schweppes	678,0	185	0,27
Zimbus	316,8	90	0,28
RSR	145,3	50	0,34
Morewear	101,1	35	0,35
Rhodall	215,6	75	0,35
TSL	318,5	120	0,38
Tanganda	197,9	75	0,38
Zimpapers	244,6	100	0,41
Wilbrick	151,9	65	0,43
Border	209,3	125	0,59
TA Hold	167,1	98	0,59
Portland Hold	75,2	45	0,59
H & S	155,9	95	0,61
Clotex	114,8	75	0,65
PP Cement	390,3	280	0,72
Tedco	44,6	35	0,78
SPC	253,4	200	0,79
Gatex	99,4	80	0,80
Gulliver	90,2	73	0,81
D W/Head	154,5	125	0,81
Kingstons	240,3	200	0,83
Rothmans	205,1	177	0,86
Mash	140,4	125	0,89
Rhoplow	161,7	150	0,93
Tinto Ind	38,2	36	0,94
Hippo	147,5	140	0,95
Delta	368,8	360	0,98
J & F	107,4	110	1,02
Natfood	92,8	95	1,02
Cairns	166,9	175	1,05
Hunyani	93,5	100	1,06
ART	144,2	155	1,07
Rhotreads	58,2	62	1,07
IHL	73,5	85	1,16
Merlin	38,0	45	1,18
RAL	276,1	330	1,19
Capri	181,5	225	1,24
Abercal	112,9	150	1,33
PGI	215,2	300	1,39
Truworths	66,8	94	1,40
CIH	24,9	36	1,45
Zimbank	271,8	400	1,47
Northchart	14,7	22	1,49
RESCCO	126,5	190	1,50
Clan	106,1	160	1,51
CAPS	136,1	220	1,62
Dunlop	83,9	145	1,73
Radar	50,8	90	1,77
BAT	167,9	300	1,79
P & C	59,4	110	1,85
Agricor	49,7	108	2,17
Afdis	230,9	510	2,21
Cafca	185,7	450	2,42
Edgars	97,8	370	3,78

Reluctance of Companies

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Public Company Paranoia"]

[Text]

PARANOIA is described in the dictionary as a delusion of persecution — which, as one wit put it "is how *you* would feel if everyone was out to get you."

It is a psychological condition that has affected many individuals and organisations in this country in the past. One government entered such a pathological state that anyone who disagreed with it was dubbed unpatriotic.

Happily, that phase has passed, but the disorder is reappearing in a most unexpected quarter — the carpeted corridors of power of some public companies.

This paper is preparing its annual Top Companies survey — a review of the performance of industrial and mining concerns quoted on the Zimbabwean Stock Exchange. It is an opportunity for this vital sector to beat its drum vigorously, demonstrating to those in power the essential wealth-creating and wealth-distributing role it plays in Zimbabwe.

Incredibly, some major companies are reluctant to speak to the press, pleading a wish to "keep a low profile". If ever there was a time when this defensive attitude should be put aside, it is now.

A defensive posture is a defeatist position, and public companies do not serve the interests of their shareholders or employees by naively believing that they can thrive by hiding their light under a bushel.

In a wide-ranging address to the CZI congress in Bulawayo last week, Mr John Robertson, chairman of the ACCOZ economics affairs committee, spoke out in no uncertain terms for private enterprise. His remarks were carefully considered and reinforced by his own research and that of international sources.

His outspoken and unequivocal address was not an apologia, but an exposition of the value of the private sector, and the problems that lie ahead.

His theme is echoed this week in an interview in *The Gazette* with Mr Charles Grader, US AID director in Zimbabwe.

Many times in this column we have had cause to remind the private sector that an upright stature will serve its purpose better than the low profiles of those who hope that things unpleasant will disappear if not publicly acknowledged.

No reputable company has anything to lose by a philosophy of candour. The lead given by such men as Mr Robertson and Mr Grader should be vigorously followed by those who imagine themselves to be captains of industry and commerce.

CSO: 4700/306

CZI CHIEF WARNS RATES HIKE WILL BREED INFLATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Leaders of commerce and industry warned yesterday that Salisbury City Council's decision to increase rates on non-residential property by 68,55 percent is bound to add to inflation.

Mr Bert Yarwood, president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industry, said: "In no way could the industrialist take the rise in costs into account." It would mean increases across the board and while industry could absorb some of the cost, part of it would be passed on to the consumer.

"It is probably a very good incentive to the industrial sector to decentralise."

Industry was prepared to pay such increases if it could see an improvement in services offered by the council. Then there would be nothing to argue about, but one could imagine the outcry from consumers if producers raised their prices by such an amount.

However, the increase in industrial vehicle licence fees was fair and acceptable, said Mr Yarwood.

The president of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, Mr J.M. Cameron-Dow, said he had not yet had an opportunity to study the council budget in detail. "However, while the need to increase the vehicle licences is probably attributable to the maintenance of roads, the size of the increase on Class One vehicles $38,45 percent) appears excessive," he said.

Turning to the rise in rates Mr Cameron-Dow said: "The increase of 33,75 percent for residential property, coupled with the increase in mortgage rates announced some time ago will make it difficult for the house-owner and prospective purchaser to balance his budget."

CSO: 4700/306

NO END IN SIGHT FOR INFLATION

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S inflation rate reached 12,9% in April and hard-hit consumers can expect higher price rises during the rest of 1981.

According to the RAL merchant bank's Executive Guide to the Economy, prices based on the all items consumer price index began to accelerate in December last year and continued to increase during the first quarter of this year.

"In April 1981, prices were an average of 6,9% higher than in December 1980, prices having risen 1% in January, 1,9% in February, 3% in March and 0,8% in April.

"Comparing prices in April 1981, with prices in April 1980, the all items consumer price index rose by 12,9%."

The guide to the economy went on to give a more detailed breakdown of the price increases. Drink and tobacco showed the largest increase, rising by 22% during the three months ending in April. Foodstuff increased by 5% and, the guide said, "the considerably higher weighting given to food in normal household expenditure patterns probably meant that food price increases had an impact that was of far greater significance to average consumers."

There was no end in sight and prices would continue increasing during the rest of the year due mainly to excessive demand for basic consumer goods, higher wages and other input costs, and the anticipated removal or reduction of many Government subsidies.

"The principal food involved is maize meal, which consumers purchase at a real discount of about 53%, said the guide. "The real cost of producing a tonne of basic roller meal is $184,90, the largest component of which is the price of maize to millers, $137 a tonne.

"The millers sell a tonne of maize for $84,40 and recover the balance of their costs as a subsidy from the Government amounting to $98,50 a tonne."

Other products that benefit from Government subsidies include the maize

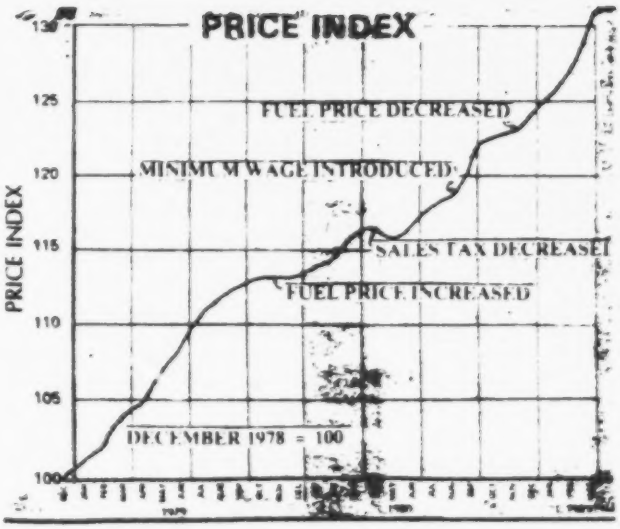
and sorghum used in opaque beer, sunflower oil and groundnut oil.

Higher mortgage rates, effective from the beginning of this month, will also add to inflation, as did the general increase in interest rates announced by the Reserve Bank in February.

Continuing high inflation rates in South Africa — Zimbabwe's largest trading partner — where raw material prices appear to be set for further price hikes will also aggravate the local inflation rate.

There is one bright note, however, says the executive guide. Overseas inflation rates will probably respond to dropping oil prices, and although petrol prices at the pump may not fall, Zimbabwe will benefit because of reduced procurment costs and smaller levels of imported inflation.

Zimbabwe will also benefit from dealing with countries whose currencies have dropped against the US dollar.



CSO: 4700/306

COST OF BUS SUBSIDIES REPORTED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Jul 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Bulawayo City Council is claiming a refund from the Government of nearly $700 000 which it has already paid in subsidies to the Zimbabwe Omnibus Company up to the end of April — and it is now sending all further subsidy claims to the Government.

The total of these subsidy claims for the year will cost more than $2m by the end of December unless the Government allows the Bulawayo City Council to increase bus fares by up to 2c. So far the Government has steadily refused to allow any increase in bus fares.

The losses incurred by ZOC in operating the bus services began last year when the bus company was faced with higher prices for vehicle chassis, no sales tax being refundable, new wage awards costing at least $750 000 per annum, a strike in October 1980 and the ever increasing cost of spare parts, tyres and uniforms.

The company told the Bulawayo Council that it would forego up to $76 000 in subsidies estimated to be due in 1980, but said if the subsidy exceeded that amount it would look to the council for payment in terms of its contract.

The council sought Government authority to increase Bulawayo bus fares by 2c. "urgently" in order to keep necessary fare increases as low as possible and paid subsidies on the company's losses up to the end of April.

At its meeting last week the Bulawayo City Council resolved to reclaim the amount of $698 846 already paid in subsidies from the Government and also to continue to submit subsidy claims received from ZOC to the Government for payment.

Minutes of the meeting last week revealed that, in spite of "protracted" correspondence and a visit by the Mayor and council officials to Salisbury to discuss the matter with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, "nothing further had developed".

COSTS

Meanwhile, the situation has deteriorated to "such an alarming extent" that if costs continued to rise and no fare increases were granted, the total subsidy due to the omnibus company would exceed $2m by the end of this year, said the minutes.

"Contributory factors to these losses were the second disturbances in Entumbane in February this year and the subsequent curfew," said the minutes.

As this serious financial situation arose through the Government's refusal to authorise an increase in bus fares, the council had asked the Government to foot the bill "or to suggest ways and means of meeting the council's legal obligation" to pay the subsidy to the bus company.

The Minister of Local Government had promised a speedy solution to the problem but nothing had materialised.

The City Treasurer emphasised that the application for an increase of 2 cents in fares had been made in November 1980. Even if this was granted now it would only "ease" the financial position for the present. It would not make good the losses already incurred for the five months so far, said the minutes.

"We are still waiting for a solution. We cannot increase bus fares and we cannot pay the subsidy. So the matter still rests with Government," said Mr I.G. Edmeades, the Town Clerk.

CSO: 4700/306

BLACK MARKET BEEF SOLD IN BULAWAYO

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Jul 81 p 5

[Text]

While Salisbury butchers are having to sack staff or even go out of business due to the shortage of beef and strictly controlled prices, a number of Bulawayo butchers are buying beef on the "open" market and ignoring price regulations.

The black market in beef supplies, reported last month in the *Chronicle*, is possible because Bulawayo has an abattoir where butchers can send beasts which they buy from farmers for slaughter and so add to the beef supplies bought from the Cold Storage Commission. Prices charged are often above the controlled prices.

But Salisbury has no abattoir. If butchers buy cattle on the "open" market they have to be sent to Bulawayo or Gwelo for slaughtering which is not economic.

The second stage of the latest 20% cut in the CSC meat allocation quotas came into force. Butchers are now faced with a total 35% cut in their purchases of beef from the CSC as at June and July last year.

This has resulted in at least "three or four" butchers going out of business in Salisbury recently and several others having to sack staff because they are not getting an economic return, said Mr W H Lashbrook, chairman of the Association of Meat Traders, this week.

He also said that many African butchers in urban areas who perform a service for their customers by staying open after normal business hours are now stopping this service.

"They just do not have enough meat to sell to make it worth while," said Mr Lashbrook. "It was a service to many customers who do not have refrigerators at home where they can keep meat fresh so it will be the customers who will suffer if they cannot buy meat on their way home."

Other butcher shops which serve the white sector of the community in Salisbury are curtailing delivery services, he said.

"With the meat shortages and present controlled prices which allow them little profit margin, all butchers are having a big struggle even to stay in business. So customers are not getting the extra service."

He said that a number of butchers in Salisbury and Bulawayo have left the trade this year to get other jobs or have even left the country.

NO FUTURE

"They cannot see any future as butchers now. Earlier this year I said that I believed about 50% of African and European butchers would be out of business within three mont.s if rationing controlled prices on this scale were enforced — and now it is going that way."

A CSC spokesman last week said that the cut in beef quotas for butchers was the result of the reduced level of supplies of beef from producers. As supplies improved, so would allocations.

The present "desperate" shortage of beef was expected to continue until September, said another spokesman.

Mr Chris Mbanga, secretary of the Zimabwe Butchers' Association, said the new retail prices would put about 60% of black butchers out of business.

CSO: 4700/306

OLD MUTUAL INVESTS $30M IN SALISBURY

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

The Old Mutual organisation is rapidly becoming one of the largest commercial property investors in Zimbabwe and this year plans to invest more than $30 million in various projects.

By far the largest building project Old Mutual has become involved in is the $15 million MCZ (Mutual-Costains Zimbabwe) project which is also being financed by the Costains Construction Group. The large, nine-storey office block on the site of the old city club on Baker Ave near Cecil Square will feature an arcade linking Baker and Gordon Avenues, to help pedestrian traffic.

BY-LAWS

Construction of the new building, which has been on the books for months, was delayed by the effects of the new building by-laws and the decision to incorporate a service lane into the site area.

Old Mutual has also bought the Agricultural Finance Corporation property facing Cecil Square on Third Street for $2,5 million and will develop the site at a future date.

It is also building a multi-storey office complex on the site of the former Windsor Hotel on Baker Avenue.

The organisation also plans an extension of Mutual House, subject to obtaining the necessary foreign exchange from Government, and has remodelled two floors of Trustee House on Samora Machel Avenue for the Swedish Embassy, and is continuing to remodel the building.

Old Mutual has also advanced substantial bond finance to help industrialists with modernisation and extension projects and has made "extensive" loans to RISCO, ESC and the various municipalities for development projects.

CSO: 4700/306

NEED FOR FARM RESEARCH, MACHINERY STRESSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 81 p 14

[Report by Chemist Mafuba]

[Text] Deep concern has been expressed by the chairman of the commodity co-ordinating committee of the Commercial Farmers' Union over the state of the Department of Research and Specialist Services which he says is on the brink of collapse.

Mr Warwick Hale told delegates at the union's annual congress in Salisbury this week that the agricultural industry would slowly die if it lacked a dynamic research back-up.

"The fruits of research are the lifeblood of agriculture," he said. Mr Hale went on to say that the international reputation of Zimbabwean agricultural scientists was second to none in Africa and, as such, were a marketable commodity.

He said the prime causes of this tragic situation were:

The extremely poor salaries for experienced research officers which bear no relation to those offered outside Government.

Supercession by people with less experience and, in some cases, lower academic qualifications.

"The union cannot be accused of sitting back and watching without doing anything," said Mr Hale.

Research

"It has consistently pressed for a statutory research body, principally in order to give the research organisation more flexibility in terms of financial reward for outstanding work.

"The union was fobbed off with the setting up of the Agricultural Research Council as a half-way step.

"While this was a success from the point of view of giving the organisation more control over the spending of money, co-ordinating research and setting priorities, it had no power in terms of salary structures.

"To add fuel to the fire, senior research officers are now being superseded and their promotion prospects are practically nil."

A Commodity Research Co-ordinating Committee was formed by the Commodity Association this year. It included not only commodity associations within the union, but also representatives from outside bodies such as the Zimbabwe Crop Seeds Association, Tobacco Research Board and the Zimbabwe Seed Maize Association, who are all involved in research.

Mr Hale says in his report that "the general consensus of opinion of the committee was that AMA did perform a useful role."

The Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, had since been told of the committee regarding the possible loss of experience on the marketing side and on the AMA board should current members be replaced by people with less experience.

The committee considered pros and cons for an annual price review rather than to negotiate continually one price or another throughout the year.

It was accepted that this year prices negotiations on beef, milk and wheat be handled separately.

He thanked Senator Norman and his team for achievements made to date on the pricing of agricultural products under "very trying and frustrating" circumstances.

New Machinery Vital--Kirby

The need for new farm machinery was highlighted at the CFU congress by the chairman of the Inputs, Economics and Finance Committee, Mr Ted Kirby.

He also pointed out that the remarkable increase in maize production in the past season had been achieved against a background of limited resources usually available.

The maize success story was achieved when further foreign exchange was allocated for the importation of fertiliser.

Mr Kirby called on the Government to take note of the need to improve the situation in respect of tractors, machinery and spare parts to a level where serious restrictions on the industry were avoided.

The current annual replacement rate of the tractor fleet was about one tractor for every 32 in operation. This meant that the tractor was going to have to last half the farmer's lifetime before another one could be obtained.

Proposals aimed at relieving foreign exchange constraints had been put forward, "but I cannot give an undertaking that the situation will get any better," said Mr Kirby.

Farmers were being increasingly frustrated in their attempts to move crops to market, and generally carry out timely operations.

"You all know that we are going to have to stockpile maize because we cannot move it."

Representations have been made to the Government to allow farmers to transport coal and fertiliser for each other, but this had been turned down.

CSO: 4700/306

TESTING OF ALL-ALCOHOL FORD ENGINE REPORTED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

SOONER than they think, Zimbabwe's farmers could be running their tractors on pure alcohol.

If tests currently under way on an all-alcohol Ford engine brought to Zimbabwe by Duly prove successful, the country could conceivably begin converting its national tractor fleet, and Zimbabwe's farms could be running on ethanol power within 10 years.

The alcohol engine, the most advanced of its kind in the world, was brought in by Duly last February and fitted to a conventional Ford 6 600 tractor. It has been tested by the Institute of Agricultural Engineering and Duly are now running their own tests on the Triangle Sugar Estate. To date, says Mr Mike Norton, Duly's product manager, its performance is comparable to that of a conventional diesel engine.

CONVERTED

That is not surprising because the alcohol engine is, in fact, basically a converted diesel. The only changes are the ignition system, which is the same as used on a conventional petrol engine; the carburation system, said to be one of the simplest available, and the cylinder head.

The ignition system has been converted back to the conventional spark system because, unlike diesel, ethanol is corrosive and non-lubricating and, if it is pushed through a standard diesel system, will destroy the injector pump.

And although it uses about 70% more fuel than a diesel engine (11,7 litres an hour), it is very economical when cost factors are taken into account. Ethanol is much cheaper than diesel and is produced locally thereby saving valuable foreign exchange.

Duly, who are the local Ford agent, say they became interested in the all-alcohol engine after deciding that the future of diesel supplies was bleak. They knew that Ford was pioneering the development of alcohol engines in Brazil and asked the company to send them a demonstration model. The object was simply to test it under local conditions to see if it was suited to Zimbabwe's needs.

If the tests, which should soon be completed, prove to be completely successful, the country could start converting its national tractor fleet.

"It's not a simple conversion", says Mr Norton, "but any experienced diesel or petrol mechanic can do it." Ford, he added, could conceivably provide the conversion kits for all makes of tractors, and the kits would not be more expensive then diesel engines if enough were brought into the country.

The obvious savings to the country would be enormous. Fuel accounts for a lion's share of the country's import costs. And the distribution system already exists because local petrol contains 15% ethanol.

The conversion to diesel engines could start on the sugar estates where the ethanol is produced, says Mr Norton.

"The estates down there could convert their tractors over a period of three to four years, and, for that matter, we could also convert their trucks.

"On a practical basis, we could convert the national tractor fleet in about 10 years."

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BRIEFS

STAFF SHORTAGE--Gwelo--Because of serious staff shortages in the Gwelo City Treasury Department, Bulawayo City Council has been asked--and has agreed--to send one of its senior accountants to Gwelo for a month to help prepare the financial estimates which should have been finalised in June. As the Bulawayo Treasury Department is fully staffed, this was put to the council which this week gave its approval. The accountant will come to Gwelo on Wednesday to help the Deputy City Treasurer of Gwelo, Mr Clifford Fletcher, and his staff, to prepare and finalise the accounts. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 81 p 1]

RURAL EDUCATION--Bulawayo--The rural population should not be neglected at a time when others enjoyed the fruits of independence, the director of the Zimbabwe Distance Correspondence Education College, Dr Sikhanyiso Ndlovu, said at the weekend. Addressing a regional meeting of the Zimbabwe Teachers Association at Wankie, Dr Ndlovu said knowledge appeared to be a guarded possession of a few people, particularly those in urban areas. He said most of the more than 10 000 Zimbabwean graduates who had returned to the country after independence had been absorbed in urban institutions which served only 15 percent of the population. The rural areas, which had 75 percent of the population, were almost neglected. Furthermore, almost 1 000 000 former refugees and former combatants were being resettled in the rural areas. "It is therefore more than imperative to provide a means for their quicker access to education and skills for self-development, self-reliance and national development. "Lack of education means ignorance. Ignorance begets poverty. Poverty begets disease or morbidity. Morbidity begets mortality and mortality destroys the whole nation." Dr Ndlovu said distance education was the answer to quicker education. People did not have to wait for classrooms or manpower. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 5]

UMFULI COTTON GROWERS--The number of cotton growers in the Umfuli rural area, 70 km southwest of Sinoia, has nearly doubled this season, says the Devag Provincial Training Officer for Mashonaland West, Mr Aggeus Ackerstaff. Opening the Umfuli West agricultural show at Mvurayatonhora Market Centre last week, he congratulaged farmers on the Umfuli area's quick return to normality after the war. He attributed the increased crop yield to the good rainy season and the issue of free crop packs to farmers by the Government. Four farmers from the area had been nominated for the Grower of the Year competition. While farmers had gained with their crops, they had lost on livestock, he said. Wet conditions had caused muddy cattle kraals and large areas set aside for crop planting had

made kraaling and cattle herding more difficult. Recent cattle sales had showed that the average price per beast was $100 in the Umfuli area, it was $120 in the nearby Magondi rural area. He hoped that Zimcord funds would be used to build new boreholes, dams and walls in the Umfuli area. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 7]

EEC DELEGATION--Two European Economic Community parliamentarians on a five-nation fact-finding mission arrived in Salisbury yesterday afternoon. Mr Niels Jorgen Haagerup of Denmark and Mr Ulrich Irmer of West Germany represent the Liberal and Democratic Group in the European Parliament. The two MPs visited Angola and Zambia before they came to Zimbabwe. Over the next three weeks the team will also visit Mozambique and Lesotho. Mr Haagerup said in a brief interview at Salisbury airport that they were discussing the political situation in Southern Africa with Government leaders and political parties. "We are also interested in the situation in Namibia," he said. But Mr Haagerup warned that they were not coming to Southern Africa with any answers--rather to learn. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 3]

DUTY-FREE CARS--The practice of allowing immigrants a four-month period within which to import a motor vehicle duty-free will end next year, according to amendments to the Customs and Excise Regulations published recently. At present immigrants are allowed up to four months after entering Zimbabwe in which to buy, or enter into a contract to buy, a motor vehicle to be included in the rebate of duty on immigrants' effects. A spokesman for the Ministry of Finance said the special four-month period applied to motor vehicles only, and was introduced as a means of transferring capital to Zimbabwe or as an incentive to immigration at a time when the transfer of funds was restricted by sanctions. "The immigration position is now different, sanctions have been withdrawn, and because there have been increasing incidents of abuse of the concession, the four-month grace period for motor vehicles will be withdrawn on January 1, 1982," he said. "Motor vehicles will now be treated in exactly the same way as immigrants' other belongings. The immigrant will have to own, or have entered into, a contract to own a vehicle at the time of his arrival in Zimbabwe in order for it to qualify for a rebate of duty," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 1]

COFFEE PRICES--Although world coffee prices are at a record low, it is too early to tell if Zimbabwe's crop will be seriously affected. Mr David Sivewright, chief executive of the Coffee Growers Association, says that Zimbabwe's crop will not be exported for another five months and, in that time, coffee prices could still increase. Zimbabwe's coffee, moreover, is mainly bought as a blend and regularly fetches up to US 40c more than the pegged International Coffee Organisation's price. "The world market could be lower than last year, but no one in his right mind is making any predictions as yet," said Mr Sivewright. He added that coffee being a controlled crop, all of its marketing was undertaken by the Grain Marketing Board. "The picking season has just started and the GMB prefers to hold on to the coffee for as long as possible to improve quality," he said. "No export sales are planned before September by which time the market situation may have changed, particularly if there is frost in Latin America." [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Jul 81 p 4]

CSO: 4700/306

END

JPRS 78765

17 August 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2468

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JPRS 78765

17 August 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2468

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SOVIET-U.S. ROLE IN INDIAN OCEAN DISCUSSED

Paris DEFENSE NATIONALE in French Jul 81 pp 69-83

[Article by Rear Adm (reserve cadre) H. Labrousse: "Stakes and Challenges in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] The Foundation of the Future, headed by Jacques Baumel, organized in the National Assembly on 8 January 1981 a conference on "The Stakes of a Multipolar World."

The paper below, dealing with the shift of the international center of gravity toward maritime areas outside Europe and presented by Rear Adm (reserve cadre) H. Labrousse, member of the National Defense Studies Committee, stressed especially the present situation in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region following the events in Afghanistan. By way of conclusion the author proposed the creation of new power poles in this region, including a European Energy Protection Agency that would bring together the naval and air capabilities of the EEC member-states.

Extra-European Maritime Areas: The Indian Ocean

For roughly the past 20 years the Indian Ocean has witnessed a phenomenon of "expansion of power," prompting the United States and the Soviet Union to considerably increase their presence in this maritime area. This phenomenon, connected with the notion and state of being a superpower and which involves the ocean spaces, is also perceptible in the Pacific Ocean region where the international ocean bed, because of the fabulous amounts of metal nodules which it holds, is drawing the industrialized countries into a new race for resources.

Any expansion of power inside the continental landmass being difficult and dangerous, the major powers deploy their forces toward the last free spaces while safeguarding by every means possible the unrestricted movement of these forces through straits, inland seas, and archipelagos.

The United States is what is called a "world island," that is, a continental island all of whose activities are connected with the sea. Two of the American states, Alaska and Hawaii, are noncontinental. All the American territories of

the Pacific and the Atlantic and 41 of the 43 countries with which the United States has treaties relating to collective security are located overseas. The United States is thus led to use the oceans as barriers for its defense and as open roads to extend its influence abroad. The industry and foreign trade of the United States depend on maritime traffic both to the east and to the west. The American economy calls for great capability in the field of maritime transport. The interests and political commitments of the United States in the world make it necessary for Washington to have great influence abroad. For all these reasons the United States has built a powerful navy entrusted with two missions: To keep the oceans free so that commercial maritime traffic may move without constraint and, second, to have the capability to enjoy overseas, through military and naval means, a certain amount of power to modify a given situation.

This is the reason why the United States has a presence in the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Union is a land power both in an economic and in a political-military sense. If it became necessary, the USSR could live autarkically and keep its industry operating at a high level without sending a single one of its vessels outside its coastal waters. The Soviet Union could forego importing raw materials, for the latter are all located within its continental mass. Additionally, most of its political relations are established within the European-Asian landmass. The Soviet Union could protect all its satellites or attack its neighbors without using the sea.

It is the implications of the cold war and the USSR's desire to become a world power which prompted it to build a navy from scratch, without any old craft, and which could thus be in confrontation with that of the United States on all the oceans. In fact, what the Soviet Union sought was to secure the control of the seas, a control making any remote attack impossible on the part of an adversary.

During 1979 a second edition of the book written by Adm S. G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, "Seapower of the State," provided in a new chapter entitled "The Modern Problems of the Art of Naval Warfare" a few interesting indications of Soviet oceanic strategy which has to be integrated into a unified military strategy conceived so that the three armed services (army, navy, and air force) may collaborate closely. One should perceive in this presentation the Soviet Navy's concern to be more intimately involved in the general strategy of the USSR in which it has been assigned a secondary role for a long time. But what is also interesting in this chapter is everything that concerns the strategy of nuclear war. Admiral Gorshkov would like to see the submarine strike force integrated into what he calls "absolute sovereignty," that is, the "strategic missile force." This would enable the Soviet Navy to play a more important role than what is now assigned to it and which seems limited to naval objectives and the destruction of the ports and bases of its adversary. The second strike capability represented by the ocean submarine force is obviously of a nature to reinforce these arguments.

In this new chapter Admiral Gorshkov also advocates the development of a navy capable of executing all missions and strives to convince the Soviet military strategists of the need to revise their thinking, in his mind overly directed to a

continental strategy based on land power. Responsibility for strategic planning in the USSR falls under the general staff, in which the navy is represented only by a liaison group.

The spectacular development of the Soviet Navy gives Admiral Gorshkov new reasons to integrate naval power more thoroughly into his country's world strategy and to endow this navy with a status which could no longer be brought into question even after the disappearance of the team now in office.

There is no question but that the Soviet Navy is approaching its maturity, and the power that it has acquired in all the oceans of the globe has given it a stature which will have to be taken maximally into account in the coming years.

To check this Soviet threat, the United States and its allies enjoy a major geographic advantage, namely, there is no Russian port widely open on the ocean. Whether it is Murmansk, Vladivostok, the Black Sea, or the Baltic, Soviet warships have to cross straits or inland seas to engage their enemy. That is why the United States has always supported whatever their political regimes, countries controlling straits--Greece and Turkey, Spain and Portugal, Norway, Denmark and Iceland, South Korea and Japan, Indonesia and the Philippines, and so on. The most effective way to neutralize the Soviet naval threat in a warlike situation would be to close the straits through which Soviet vessels would have to pass in one direction to reach their adversary but also in the other direction to take on supplies in Russian ports and bases. Accordingly, the Soviet Union has deployed, already in peacetime and in line with this phenomenon of power expansion, its naval and air forces in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

But why in the Indian Ocean?

Five principal factors, economic and strategic, have helped to make this region of the globe the main theater of major future confrontations in keeping with the interests involved in it. They are as follows:

1. The production and large-scale shipment by sea of the oil from the Persian Gulf and from the coastal countries of the Indian Ocean totaling some 1 billion tons a year.

2. The production and shipment of raw materials in which the countries of the Indian Ocean lead the world.

3. The growing demographic size of Third World countries in the Indian Ocean.

4. The tenacity evidenced by the Soviet Union in establishing its influence in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean where it strives to be equal to the United States and to be able to play its role as an Asian power, a role persistently questioned by China.

5. The imperious need for the United States to retain control over the gigantic energy reserves of the Gulf's oil, to protect its supplies in raw materials originating from the Indian Ocean, and, from a strategic viewpoint, to hold indirectly

the Malaysian and Indonesian straits which link the Pacific with the Indian Ocean and make possible the movement of nuclear submarines around China and the Soviet Union.

U.S.-Soviet Talks Concerning the Indian Ocean

This bipolarity in the Indian Ocean gave rise to talks between Washington and Moscow seeking the limitation of military forces in this ocean. The talks have been suspended since 1978 and the political climate which has developed between the two superpowers has not facilitated the resumption of negotiations. However, the negotiations were not broken and, at the Vienna summit in June 1979, reference was made by the two sides to the resumption of these talks.

The failure of the negotiations to limit the mlilitary forces of the two superpowers in the Indian Ocean stems on one hand from the overlap of these talks with the Somali-Ethiopian conflict which poisoned the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union at a crucial moment and on the other hand from the complexity of the issues involved. It is very difficult to reach an agreement when the two parties are not convinced of its need. Additionally, the problem of definitons was nearly as complicated as that raised by the SALT [Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty] negotiations.

In their commentaries the Americans, like the Soviets, do not seem persuaded of the usefulness of these talks, both with each other and with the coastal countries of the Indian Ocean. The United States accuses the USSR of provoking the break in the negotations much more by virtue of its military operations on land and in the air in Africa and South Yemen than by its naval activity. Washington considers that the American naval presence in the Indian Ocean is necessary, in reassuring to its allies, and enables it to avoid becoming engaged like Moscow, in military assistance operations with an airlift, military advisers, and permanent presence.

It is certain that, to achieve such an agreement, it would first be necessary to limit to the maximum the intrusions of the superpowers in the affairs of the Indian Ocean's coastal states and its hinterland. For the time being, the interference of the USSR in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and South Yemen will discourage the resumption of such negotiations.

The idea of limiting the military forces of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean was never strongly supported by the negotiators, and its timeliness was questionable. It would have been necessary first that the United States and the Soviet Union be strongly convinced of their reciprocal determination to protect their vital interests in the Indian Ocean. The slightest ambiguity on this subject could indeed be a source of conflict. This criterion should have underlain their discussions in Bern before they broached the stabilization of the level of their respective forces. These are the reasons for the presence of the U.S. and Soviet navies in the Indian Ocean, reasons which should have been discussed and codified. But it seems unquestionable that the problem was more or less badly raised deliberately. Too, there is only little hope at the moment for seeing these talks resume in a climate of mutual understanding some day.

Washington's Concerns

The year 1979 was marked in the Indian Ocean by the invasion of Afghanistan and the tension provoked in February by the attack against the U.S. embassy in Teheran followed in November 1979 by the taking of hostages and the fire at the American embassy in Islamabad. Starting in March, Washington reacted by concentrating in the Indian Ocean first one and then two very powerful task forces focusing on nuclear aircraft carriers carrying atomic weapons and capable of waging large-scale offensive operations. However, these task forces remained in the Arabian Sea and did not pass through the Strait of Hormuz. Inside the Persian Gulf the American Middle East Force, based in Bahrain and made up of several frigates, was ready to intervene if the movementof oil were threatened. The American base at Diego Garcia in the Chagos Islands witnessed renewed activity, and the construction of new and very sizable installations was approved by the U.S. Congress in Washington. Even though located 2,600 nautical miles from the Persian Gulf, Diego Garcia is a vital base, logistical as well as operational, for the American naval forces deployed in the Indian Ocean. Very long-range patrol aircraft make it possible, from this airport, to overfly this entire ocean and to keep close watch there on the movemens of Soviet naval units. Seven cargo transport planes are permanently based in Diego Garcia, completely loaded with heavy equipment, weapons, ammunition, fuel and supplies for the U.S. Marine brigade which is earmarked to intervene within very short notice in the Gulf region as well as any other region of the Indian Ocean. However, the experts in the Pentagon consider that this base is presently vulnerable and that it would not be immune to a conventional air and amphibious attack launched by Soviet vessels such as an aircraft carrier of the "Kiev" class and amphibious craft of the "Ivan Rogov" class.

Furthermore, Moscow can unleash a surprise attack against Diego Garcia by using its intermediate SS 20 IRBM's launched from Kandahar and Helmand provinces at the southern border of Afghanistan. The maximum r nge of the SS 20 IRBM's was estimated by the International Institute for Strategic Studies to be 3,107 statute miles. As is known, the SS 20 missile has a multiple warhead (three times 150 kilotons) and an accuracy range in the order of 100 meters.*

Accordingly, strong pressure is being exerted on the U.S. Congress by the American secretary of defense and the Pentagon to endow Diego Garcia with increasingly more powerful defense capabilities and especially with antimissile capabilities.

One should also note that some American strategists such as Adm Thomas H. Moorer are not particularly convinced of the need for land bases in the Indian Ocean, subjected to constraints and threats, and often like Berbera surrounded by a more or less hostile population. These strategists prefer to have a mobile force, without fixed trappings, made up of nuclear aircraft carriers and other combat vessels and

*Georg Johannsohn, "Needed: A Defensive Capability for Diego Garcia," Proceedings [n.p.], January 1981.

supported by numerous logistical ships transporting everything that is necessary to the operations of this mobile force and its maintenance. They complain that land bases and even Diego Garcia are too vulnerable to retaliatory actions. Adm Hyman G. Rickover, the father of the U.S. nuclear fleet, goes even further and proposes to eliminate the supply tankers of the naval forces in the Indian Ocean and to send to this zone only nuclear-propelled vessels whose staying capability at sea, in the order of 2 years, does not require any resupply.

Other arguments in favor of the mobile force are made by experts in nuclear strategy who play up the formidable capability of naval atomic weapons thanks to the cruise missiles equipped with a nuclear warhead and transported by planes based on aircraft carriers. The mobile force in the Indian Ocean could without difficulty reach the entire southern portion of the USSR where the defenses are the weakest and cause such damage there that the Soviets would be compelled to negotiate. It must be said that Moscow perceives this threat perfectly well and that it has consistently requested in the SALT talks that advanced nuclear weapons systems such as those carried by aircraft carriers be the subject of discussions and limitations.

But the analyses on the form which the American presence in the Indian Ocean should assume were outdated in short order by the Somali-Ethiopian war, the events in Iran, and the invasion of Afghanistan, which gave Washington every reason to beef up its navel presence. This tension has demonstrated that some land-based situations have immediate repercussions on the balance of American and Soviet naval forces in a region as sensitive as the northwestern portion of the Indian Ocean. Negotiations on the limitation of these forces were suspended, and the former plans for "demilitarization," "neutralization," and "denuclearization" of this ocean were abandoned, for events clearly evidence that these plans would automatically have given the USSR enormous geopolitical advantages, if only because of its proximity to the Persian Gulf and the shores of southern Asia.

For Washington the problem now consists in turning the situation around by rebuilding a credible military presence in the Indian Ocean likely to stabilize the entire region. Outside the "aro of crisis" which stretches from Somalis to Pakistan and which attracts the presence of American forces, the United States will have to reinstate its superiority over the USSR throughout the Indian Ocean in order to influence the coastal states and demonstrate to them that the balance of military forces now tilts in its favor. The development of the American naval presence is closely linked to the maintenance of a certain stability in this region of the world. The facilities, such as the access to ports and airports, which Washington has requested from some coastal states such as Kenya, Somalia, and Oman, will be maintained only if the governments of these states are convinced that they are protected against any infringement of their sovereignty and against the pressures of the Soviet Union.

But it is also through the use of these facilities that the United States will develop its influence among the coastal countries of the Indian Ocean. The latter will thus be able to verify the credibility of the American forces and will cease to imagine, as has often been stressed, that the presence of American naval and air forces in the Indian Ocean has no other goal besides effecting maneuvers connected with high intercontinental strategy.

Control of Wartime Routes

The invasion of Afghanistan has been pointed to in the United States as the old reflex of the Russia of the czars to reach the warm waters of the Indian Ocean. With the southern border of Afghanistan 600 km from the Arabian Sea, Soviet aircraft based in southern Afghanistan are close to the maritime routes of the Gulf. They use the airstrips of Herat, Shindand, and Farah and are much better positioned to intervene in the Gulf than if they were based in Teheran. They can thus threaten the Strait of Hormuz, a vital artery for Europe which receives 60 percent of its oil by this route.*

Washington is particularly concerned by the situation in Baluchistan on the southern border of Afghanistan lying astride southeastern Iran and southwestern Pakistan. This unstable territory has attempted in the past 10 years, under the pressure of its inhabitants, the Baluchis, to form an independent state separate from Iran and Pakistan. In the past few months this separatist movement has gathered momentum because of Teheran's difficulties. An independent Baluchistan would certainly seek the support of a great power to protect itself against Iran and Pakistan. Under such circumstances the Soviets could intervene, using an Afghan Government under their orders. A pro-Soviet Baluchistan would have three ports on the Arabian Sea--Shah Bahar, Gwadar, and Pasni--as well as about 1,000 km of coastline on this same sea. The advanced bases in southern Afghanistan and the ports of Baluchistan would give to the USSR a very strong position liable to threaten the entire Gulf and to neutralize the American naval forces stationed in the region.

Accordingly, the U.S. Government attentively watches the situation in South Yemen and Oman. In Aden, the Soviet Navy has built a permanent base which accommodates its Indian Ocean fleet and even nuclear submarines. The three Cuban battalions in South Yemen are training, with first-class military equipment, a Yemeni mobile force which could be used for a strong, quick thrust against Oman. The latter country already witnessed an attempt at destabilization through 1974 by a guerrilla force in the Dhofar region supported and maintained by South Yemen and the USSR. A new uprising in the Dhofar, backed by the South Yemeni and Cuban forces, would stand a good chance of destabilizing Oman and thus enabling the USSR to subsequently attack other moderate governments such as Saudi Arabia. It is sufficient to recall that in the Grand Mosque affair [in Mecca] in November 1979, nearly 100 of the attackers out of 500 had received special training in South Yemen provided by Russians and Cubans and that Yemenis took part in the attack. It is known that units of the South Yemeni army, accompanied by military advisers of the Soviet bloc, especially East Germans, are concentrated along the borders of Saudi Arabia and North Yemen where stocks of Soviet weapons are stored. A recent British analysis specified that these concentrations were connected with a large-scale plan whose goal was to provoke serious disturbances in several Saudi cities.

The Soviets have also concretized their presence in three countries whose strategic importance no longer has to be demonstrated--Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Angola. In

*In 1979 the Strait of Hormuz was used by an average of 77 ships daily, that is, one vessel every 19 minutes.

Ethiopia the Soviets have established a base in Massawa. Thus, with the help of Aden the Soviets can dominate most of the Red Sea zone and threaten the maritime traffic using the Suez Canal, Gulf of Aden, and the Persian (or Arabian) Gulf. The airports in Mozambique enable the Soviets to deploy there "Backfire" bombers equipped with antinaval missiles. The same is true of Angola. Theuse of such aircraft could halt the flow of maritime traffic around the Cape of Good Hope which now represents one-third of world traffic. In 1974 a Soviet expert noted that "Africa occupied a dominant position in the world because of its reserves in raw materials" and he stressed that "the transport of raw materials, especially oil, is the weak point of international capitalism. It is by attacking these maritime transport vessels that it is easily possible to create a gigantic economic crisis."

In 20 years the Soviet Union has established a powerful navy. It is completely logical that it should now seek to use that navy, and it needs remote bases for its missions and its exercises. In April 1975, during their "Okean" maneuvers, the Soviets were able to deploy naval forces on three major oceans simultaneously.

To support their navy, the Soviets have built an "auxilliary fleet" of merchant vessels, fishing trawlers, and research vessels. Some of these craft are outfitted with extremely sophisticated electronic equipment. The merchant vessels have been designed to transport military materiel such as tanks, artillery, or missiles with nuclear warheads. Military power is a major element in Soviet foreign policy, and naval power will continue to be one of the most important bases of such military capability. Admiral Gorshkov, the commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, has always maintained that this fleet had to be sufficiently strong "to check the ocean strategy of imperialism." This naturally means that it will have to wrest the control of the maritime routes from the Western forces.

In order to face this threat, the Western camp must be able to react in any location in the world. The international game is a gigantic chess game and it is necessary for the partners to have a global vision, both geographic and political, so that they may not be taken by surprise. In this world of interdependence, any delay or any erroneous analysis threatens to lead to disaster in short order.

New Power Poles in the Indian Ocean

To check this bipolar scenario various attempts have been made these past few months to create new power poles in the Indian Ocean. There was first the "peace zone" plan emanating from the Special Committee on the Indian Ocean at the United Nations.

Theoretically, a "peace zone" could be created in the Indian Ocean. However, it could not last and be validly recognized as a collective security organization unless it gave countries outside the Indian Ocean region, and especially the industrialized states, the guarantees which the latter would be entitled to expect. Now, everyone knows that there is no collective security without military alliance.

To provide the guarantees demanded by the industrialized countries, the coastal states of the Indian Ocean should have the means of surveillance and control of

the "peace zone" which they seek to create. Without going into the matter of military alliances, one may wonder whether this possibility exists or whether it still lies in the realm of utopia.

The "peace zone" concept, defined in the discussions of the Special Committee on the Indian Ocean, has always been broached in the context of a failure regional organization, fairly vague, which would give the coastal countries and those of the hinterland a kind of right relating to the future of this maritime region outside the rivalry of blocs and superpowers. This "community" organizational project for the Indian Ocean has never been the subject of precise proposals during the discussions. The hypothetical organization will either be oriented toward strictly economic goals or it will strive to become endowed with collective security structures which cannot exist without military means, especially if local conflicts divide its members or unite them against a common objective. That is what happened in the case of the Arab League. In both cases one cannot easily see how the creation of a "peace zone" would prompt the countries of the Indian Ocean to move to general disarmament, unless it were a maneuver slated to reduce the pressure of the superpowers in that ocean. If this hypothesis is the right one, the peaceful use of the ocean regions has only a remote relationship with the initiative of the Special Committee.

In Southeast Asia, in the eastern Indian Ocean region, ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations], which includes Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippilnes, Singapore and Thailand, represents a new power pole around the Malaysian and Indonesian straits. However, its political importance is not evident in any way and its discussions are especially focused on regional economic problems. The Manilla Pact, the Philippines-United States Treaty, and ANZUS [Australian, New Zealand, and United States Defense Pact] are primarily localized attempts to back up a limited strategic situation.

A new power pole could be created around the Strait of Hormuz which would be included, like the Baltic straits, the Turkish straits, and Gibraltar, among the straits of international importance whose fate is linked to the highest rungs of peaceful coexistence. These straits have something in common, namely, they are the only means of access to inland seas. Too, their fate is crucial for world peace. The Suez Canal and the strait of Bab al-Mandeb do not have the same importance since it is possible to do without them. That was precisely the case for 8 years. But it is not possible to do without the Strait of Hormuz. It is possible to avoid crossing the Strait of Malacca by passing through Lombok or by Australia. One cannot avoid crossing the Strait of Hormuz to reach the oil in the Gulf whose worldwide importance does not have to be demonstrated any longer.

The Strait of Hormuz should be the subject of a special international convention as was the case with the Baltic straits and the Turkish straits. This convention, in which the rights of the coastal states of the Gulf and of the Strait of Hormuz would be respected and protected, would, through its regional approach, have a role to play in the maintenance of peace and, additionally, it would involve the great powers, would bring them closer to that "peace zone" whose nature the United Nations is vainly striving to define.

Finally, the security of the oil route could incite the Europe of the Ten [EEC countries] to create in the Indian Ocean an organization slated to insure its survival. Europe pays a lot for its oil and transports it not without difficulty along the long Cape route. Europe wants to make sure that the oil arrives. For Europe this is a matter of life and death. Any threat against its supplies, either aimed at the source or against maritime transport, would rapidly become unbearable. One can easily imagine the creation of a European Energy Protection Agency, a new power pole which, without threatening anyone and without interfering in any way in the sovereignty of the coastal countries of the Indian Ocean, would guarantee to the Europe of the Ten the security of its oil supplies by sending the appropriate naval and air capabilities to the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic, capabilities provided by the member-states of the European Economic Community.

The Indian Ocean is undoubtedly the keystone of the major strategic revision of the 1980's. France, a coastal state of the Indian Ocean and a country whose survival depends to a great extent on the movement of oil and raw materials in that ocean, cannot remain indifferent in the fact of the confrontation of the superpowers on this gigantic stage. It must involve in its concerns its partners of the European Economic Community, just as anxious as France is about the maintenance of peace in one of the most sensitive regions of the world.

2662
CSO: 4719/157

AGITATION, PROPAGANDA MEETING NOTES DEFICIENCIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by D.E.]

[Text] The Second National Agitation and Propaganda Meeting by the DIP [Department of Information and Propaganda] of the party Central Committee, which has been making a positive contribution toward overcoming the lack of coordination, cooperation, and effective control among the agitation and propaganda units of the various organizations, ended its work on Sunday night with a ceremony presided over by Adao Rodrigues (Malo), national director of the Department of Information and Propaganda.

The 2-day meeting was held at the Museum of Natural History under the slogan "Develop agitation and propaganda work for compliance with the guidelines of the First Special Party Congress." It noted that agitation and propaganda work is experiencing great deficiencies in human and material means and that this is seriously compromising normal fulfillment of the scheduled tasks. Nonfulfillment of the guidelines contained in the propaganda plans has meant that the mass media are doing deficient work in agitation and propaganda. Despite the deficiencies noted, the participants expressed their satisfaction with the work that Angola National Radio has been doing.

The deficient use made by the Secretariat of State for Culture of the movie facilities existing in several provinces, as well as the regular disappearance of a diverse range of propaganda material--especially photographic material--from the TAAG [Air Transportation of Angola] loading terminal, has been making the normal development of agitation and propaganda work at all levels immensely difficult.

The national languages also received special attention from the participants in the DIP's Second National Agitation and Propaganda Meeting, inasmuch as ignorance at the national level of the alphabets of the national languages--even though they have now been approved--has been hindering development of the agitation and propaganda plans in several of the country's provinces.

In his closing speech, Adao Rodrigues (Malo) urged the participants to put forth greater efforts to overcome the difficulties that still exist so that the policy set by the MPLA-Labor Party would really be assimilated by the people's masses. As he emphasized, a propagandist must be a highly responsible individual, since it is through propaganda that the people's masses become aware of the guidelines emanating from the MPLA-Labor Party.

In conclusion, the national director of the DIP called the attention of the propagandists to the pressing need that exists for them to speak frankly about the efforts that the party and government have been making to solve the people's problems, as well as about the facts and actions that document implementation of the policy laid down by the MPLA-Labor Party.

11798
CSO: 4728/67

SOVIET, BULGARIAN, CUBAN SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Antonio Rebelo]

[Text] The Ngangassol Agricultural School, which is responsible for training basic cadres in agriculture, has so far trained about 490 agricultural technicians in various specialties. Among them there have been 15 of Sao Tomian nationality.

That important training center was established by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1979, and it came into being because of the need to provide the ministry's workers with advanced technical and vocational training so as to contribute toward the elimination of various obstacles that sometimes affect the development of rural work.

Internationalist cooperation in the school is a fact. As proof of that, it can be said that the 31 instructors teaching at the school (five Angolans and the rest of Soviet, Bulgarian, or Cuban nationality) are helping to increase the knowledge of our basic cadres. Currently enrolled in classes at the Ngangassol school are about 219 students from all of the country's provinces. They will spend 10 months increasing their knowledge in the specialties of general agriculture, tractor mechanics, dynamization work, accounting, the formation of cooperatives, and stockraising.

After completing their respective courses, the graduates are sent to the human resources sector of the Ministry of Agriculture, which then assigns them to various production localities in accordance with the special training they have received.

Student Behavior

Although faced with a few difficulties, specifically as regards food, the students have demonstrated excellent behavior. However--and in order to overcome the difficulty in the way of food--the school has 830 hectares of land for growing various products. The surplus is sent to the market for sale or barter with the inhabitants.

The Ngangassol Agricultural School, located 35 kilometers from the city of Malanje, is making an effort to create the best educational conditions for the students and teachers. In short, it is a school in the service of the Angolan revolution and contributes to the training of the new man in this phase of national reconstruction, in which the advancement of cadres must be a constant, mainly in the agricultural area, since agriculture is the basis for the development of our entire economy.

11798
CSO: 4728/67

SPECULATION IN FOODSTUFFS, SHORTAGES IN PEOPLE'S STORES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by Carmo Neto]

[Excerpt] Luanda's markets are crammed with various foodstuffs and consumer goods available at speculative prices and in unhygienic conditions, while in the people's stores for the workers, on the other hand, the shortage of staple items is obvious.

It should be emphasized, however, that in June of last year a communique from the Ministry of Home Trade announced important preventive measures aimed at combating speculation and normalizing, as a consequence, the supply and distribution network. Those measures were to be applied to anyone caught engaging in acts of illegal trade by people's vigilance or the inspection organizations. The measures provided that independently of other legal action, the offender's property would be confiscated and he would be forever banned from engaging in trade in the People's Republic of Angola.

But today the cost of living for the workers is being made worse by the gap existing between legal prices and contraband prices, and this makes the life of the workers difficult despite the efforts made by the state structures.

We have been noticing that workers who earn an average wage are not able to live a comfortable life because of the shortage of staple items, which do not reach the people's stores but which, on the other hand, are abundant in the illegal markets at speculative prices.

The situation is easily confirmed if we visit Luanda's markets, where, for example, the customer pays the equivalent of a normal wage for 5 kilograms of fish.

Markets and People's Stores 1 Year Later

On almost sandy ground, covered with wornout lumber and rusty iron and under a roof needing repair, stand Luanda's markets. There are no containers for the day-to-day trash, and the market women sell the most diverse goods in totally unhygienic conditions. While there we also saw an abundance of foodstuffs for sale at speculative prices, while, for example, the fish, meat, and fruit departments at People's Store No 4, which has a capacity for serving 2,000 customers daily, are completely empty because of deficiencies in supplies from the Ministry of Home Trade.

The reasonable prices of the products sold in the people's stores, as well as the time saved because of their location in the most populous residential areas, have not yet served to combat speculation, inasmuch as the worker cannot find what he needs in the stores. The result is that he is easily "hooked" by speculation, since the people's stores have little or nothing to sell.

That's the way it is. The situation does not surprise even the most unwary. It has become so well known that it arouses only brief comment among workers who stand in line and lose time from their jobs to buy the best products, which will be lacking 2 or 3 days later.

Let it be said that the new method of distributing consumer goods, which has now gone into effect, may reduce the number of speculators and save the workers from spending a lot of time standing in lines. But for that to happen, it is necessary never to forget the important word "organization."

11798
CSO: 4728/67

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION CONDEMN TERRORIST ATTACK

Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jul 81 p 7

[Excerpt] Both the government and the opposition in Central Africa condemn the 14 July attack on the Bangui Cinema Club which left three dead and 32 wounded, including seven seriously. In a communique put out on Thursday 16 July, the government, which met Wednesday night in special session, under the leadership of the chief of state, Mr Dacko, notes /"with consternation"/ this /"act of terrorism"/ intended /"to create insecurity within the population and to sow disorder in the country."/ /"Those responsible will be punished mercilessly and made an example,"/ adds the communique. The government has prohibited suspects and /"notoriously well-known"/ agitators from leaving the country until further notice. Strict controls have been imposed at the borders. For its part, the Ubangi Patriotic Front--Labor Party (FPO-PT) opposition movement, lead by Dr Abel Goumba, has described the attack as /"a disturbing precedent,"/ adding: /"Blind terrorism cannot be a solution to any Central African problem"./ The Independent Group of Thought and Action (GIRA), another opposition movement, headed by Francois Pehoua, reaffirming its /"loyalty"/ to the principle of resolving Central African problems through /"peaceful means"/, gives the assurance that /"responsibility for clandestine acts could not in any way be imputed to legally constituted political parties acting openly ...."/ In Bangui, authorities have beefed up police strength.

In contrast, no particular deployment has been made of the 400 French soldiers stationed in the capital, one of the missions of which is to protect French nationals.

The French adviser killed Tuesday is Pierre Roye, a national service volunteer, serving with ORSTOM (Office of Overseas Scientific and Technical Research). The five French nationals wounded are: Mr and Mrs Sala (ORSTOM), Mr Le Gall, an adviser, and Captain Bardet, all of whom were evacuated to the Libreville General Hospital, as well as Mr Pierre Faussart, an accountant, being treated in a clinic in the Central African capital. [Excerpt] [Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jul 81 p 7] 9516

CSO: 4719/168

DETAILS ON FORTHCOMING MINICENSUS PROVIDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jul 81 p 3

[Interview with Lourenco Rodrigues, national director of statistics; date and place not specified]

> [Excerpts] One year after the first general census of the population in the People's Republic of Mozambique, a minicensus and survey of incomes and expenditures is being started among the inhabitants. Lourenco Rodrigues, national director of statistics, explained: "This is a basic task, because in order for us to plan the development to be carried out throughout this decade, we must know at all times how we live and how we are growing both in numbers and in living conditions."
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> During an interview with that official of the National Planning Commission, we sought further enlightenment concerning its objectives and the practical matters related to carrying it out.
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> In a prior meeting, the national director of statistics explained: "It will begin on 1 August. What is involved is a minicensus of the population, and it will also include a survey of incomes and expenditures among the inhabitants. It involves carrying out one of the tasks laid out in the Central State Plan for 1981. This 1981 minicensus will be conducted only in the cities of Maputo, Beira, and Nampula. It will also cover only 1 percent of the population of those cities."

NOTICIAS: What is the purpose of this activity?

National director of statistics: Basically, this minicensus will have three aspects. First of all, there will be a census of the families to be covered, in which data will be collected concerning degrees of kinship, age, sex, civil status, familiarity with the Portuguese language, educational level, profession, occupation, place of work, births, and deaths. Those questions are identical to those asked during the general census of the population.

A second aspect concerns living conditions: housing, water and electricity, schools, hospitals, transportation, and other factors affecting the satisfaction of the population's basic needs, which are components of their living standard.

Lastly, there will be a necessary evaluation of each family's income and expenditures.

It can thus be seen that this survey covers the various aspects of the population's life. The purpose is to provide a clear picture of our people's living conditions.

The main difference between it and the general census of the population is that it covers the area of incomes and expenditures among the population and other living conditions that were not covered in the census questionnaire.

NOTICIAS: Why is it necessary to repeat some of the same questions that were asked in the general census?

National director of statistics: Because we intend by that means to update our information concerning Mozambique's population.

The general census was conducted a year ago. In this past year the population has already increased as a result of the surplus of births over deaths and also because of internal and international migratory movements.

This means that as of 1 August 1981, we will no longer have 12,130,000 inhabitants, but more. It is estimated that there are now 12,457,500 of us, because the population has increased.

But for us to know how much it has grown throughout the country and within each province and city in the country, we must repeat the census of families, but this time covering only a small portion of the population--about 1 percent.

NOTICIAS: But of what use to us will the survey on incomes and expenditures be?

National director of statistics: It is necessary for us to learn more about our people's living conditions by asking questions about things not covered in the general census.

As a result of national independence and the process of building socialism in our fatherland, we have made people's gains, and it is important for us to know their effects and that they have brought improvements in our people's living conditions.

The nationalization of land, housing, education, and school facilities, the socialization of medicine, the expansion of the transportation networks, and the cleanup of the environment are some of the examples that may be given.

So in this survey, we are going to include questions on housing, land, access to water, electricity, schools, hospitals, public transportation, and other living conditions.

The intention is to make a better evaluation by this means of the people's living conditions and of the effects of the revolutionary and people's gains. Lastly, this survey will provide us with a thorough knowledge of the population's incomes and expenditures.

In this survey families will be questioned as to the type and amount of all the income they received in cash or kind (products from their own farm and so on), and about the type and amount of each expense they had.

In that way, it will be possible to gain a more thorough knowledge of the people's living conditions and of their consumption habits.

When we know which products the family spends its money on, we will have a better knowledge of its consumption habits, and in that way we will be able to avoid the sort of situation in which, for example, certain products are shipped to areas where the population does not consume them, with the result that they spoil.

When we know the amount that people spend on such and such a product, we can get a more accurate idea, for example, of the effects of speculation, which we are experiencing and combating in some areas of trade.

Those are a few of the examples that show how this minicensus and survey are intended to further our knowledge of our people's living conditions in general and, in addition, the living conditions of the social classes making up the population (workers, peasants, clerical workers, members of cooperatives, and employers).

This is a compulsory task included in the 1981 Central State Plan; it is an instrument of the workers and peasants in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The participation of all of us in implementing the 1981 Central State Plan also includes a commitment to this survey.

NOTICIAS: How many people will be surveyed, and what guarantees do they have concerning the replies they give?

National director of statistics: The people covered are selected at random, and the intention is not to learn about their individual conditions but only to use the information as a basis for determining the population's general living conditions.

Of all the neighborhoods, only 27 will be chosen in Maputo, 10 in Beira, and 7 in Nampula. The process will cover a total of 1,950 families and require the participation of a total of 190 census takers and checkers.

The replies given by the inhabitants are strictly confidential. This means that the census takers (who must identify themselves with their census taker's card) are obligated to maintain secrecy and confidentiality concerning the information collected under penalty of punishment.

11798
CSO: 4728/71

IMPROVEMENT SHOWN IN ATTAINING CENTRAL PLAN'S GOALS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpts] It was noted at the 6-month review meeting on the 1981 Central State Plan [PEC/81] that more progress was made this year than last year. The meeting, which ended early last night in Maputo, also noted a greater sensitivity to the need for planning in all sectors, as well as a major deployment of effort to exceed the forecasts for the second half of the year and make organizational improvements.

In the closing session, Mario da Graca Machunga, minister of planning and of agriculture, discussed organizational improvements and drew special attention to the sectors of oils, foreign trade, cotton, and fishing as those reflecting a significant effort in comparison with the situation experienced last year.

This important meeting, which lasted for 2 days, included an analysis of the degree of fulfillment of the plan, deviations and their causes, and proposals for corrective measures during this final half of the year concerning all the products included in PEC/81, both those for export and those for supplying the people.

According to information announced by Radio Mozambique, the analysis made during the 2 days of work also spotlighted the growing requirement for close coordination on the part of all structures. That coordination is to be reflected in integrated programs for action to insure attainment of the goals established for the 1981 Central State Plan as regards products defined as strategic.

The meeting marked one more advance in the organization of economic activity as a scientific working method and one making it possible to achieve this year's goals so that more secure foundations will be established for improving the standard of living.

11798
CSO: 4728/71

DOS SANTOS COMMENTS ON ATTENDANCE AT CEMA MEETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 81 p 3

[Report on press conference by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and Central Committee secretary for party economic policy, on 9 July 1981; place not specified]

[Text] "Our progress toward entering CEMA is underway." That is what the national media were told yesterday during a press conference given by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and Central Committee secretary for party economic policy. During the press conference, which lasted about 2 hours, the outstanding leader provided an important political and economic analysis of the issues discussed at the 35th CEMA Session, at which Mozambique was present as a guest.

Discussing that point in detail, Marcelino dos Santos added that it is now necessary for CEMA itself to adjust to this new reality in order to respond to the desire expressed by many countries to join that economic organization of the socialist countries. He said: "We must realize that Mozambique's participation in an organization such as CEMA is a natural development in the process of economic and social development in the People's Republic of Mozambique. But it is also a matter of natural growth for CEMA itself."

Concerning the possibility of Mozambique's participation in CEMA, FRELIMO's secretary for party economic policy emphasized that "our conditions are such that our country has great qualifications." He pointed to agriculture as one of the most important areas--especially in rice production, which because of the climate may enable us to have two harvests per year, unlike other countries which, even if they have crops with a shorter growing season, cannot obtain two harvests for ecological reasons.

Marcelino dos Santos said: "In agriculture we have a great contribution to make within the socialist community. We must view that development from the standpoint of our production capabilities in agriculture and industry." In that connection, he mentioned in particular the need to develop coal extraction in the Moatize mines in Tete Province, where the reserves are estimated at 400 million tons, but where the current production plans do not exceed 650 tons per year.

The secretary for economic policy said: "As President Samora Machel says, it is a matter of 'putting legs' on all those resources that lie buried and accumulated out there." He added that putting legs on them refers specifically to implementing the Indicative Prospective Plan and to committing ourselves to that task. Our share, or

what may be our share in the socialist international division of labor, is a question that naturally cannot be decided by Mozambique alone. But we must be aware that it will not involve agriculture alone, although we have great capabilities in agriculture.

Concerning specific areas in which our country may participate in CEMA, Marcelino dos Santos said that our insertion into that economic activity of the socialist countries must be carried out against the background of an overall view of the economies of the various socialist countries in order to determine the space that each must occupy and the responsibilities that each must have in building up our common development.

When asked to discuss the immediate advantages of cooperation between our country and CEMA, the member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee and secretary for party economic policy said that there are projects that will be carried out with one or the other of CEMA's member countries, but that there are also projects that will be carried out with several of them simultaneously. As examples of CEMA participation in Mozambique, he mentioned the development projects in the Limpopu and Incomati regions; the iron, steel, and aluminum complexes; the agroindustrial development of Tete Province, which will cover the districts of Angonia, Maravia, and Macanca; and other undertakings in Niassa Province, both those included in the 1985 plan and those planned for the end of the decade.

Discussing the way in which CEMA's willingness and efforts to improve the growth of the People's Republic of Mozambique are put into practice, Marcelino dos Santos said that the socialist community today is truly asserting itself as one of great vitality, strength, and dynamism. Marcelino dos Santos emphasized: "We all know that there is talk about the worldwide economic crisis. But we must be specific and concrete. The fact is that the worldwide crisis is actually a crisis in the capitalist system. The fact is that we are witnessing a reality in the advanced capitalist countries in which there are currently about 11 million unemployed. In the socialist countries we do not find anyone unemployed."

Later on, the leader added that the socialist countries stand outside the economic crisis that is shaking the capitalist system. The rate of growth recorded this year in the socialist community is much higher than that recorded last year, unlike what is happening in the economic activities of the capitalist countries. The economies of the socialist countries are sound economies, and it is obvious that that state of health in the socialist economies vitalizes all the countries. In that context, added Marcelino dos Santos, Mozambique's entry into that community can only bring benefits to Mozambique.

Mozambican Delegation Contacts French Leaders

On its way back to Maputo from Sofia, where it had participated in the 35th CEMA Session, the Mozambican delegation headed by Marcelino dos Santos held talks in Paris with French party and government leaders. Commenting on those meetings, Marcelino dos Santos described them as fruitful, saying that more of them will be held to gain greater familiarity and achieve closer relations of cooperation between the parties and governments.

Marcelino dos Santos, secretary for economic policy, said: "France is experiencing a new situation, which is the situation created by the victory of the left and, more specifically, the French Socialist Party [PS]. On that occasion, the People's

Republic of Mozambique congratulated France, and particularly President Mitterrand, on its victory."

He also regarded the PS victory as a historic victory "because it means the rise to power of a union of socialists and communists." The talks included a discussion of the importance of outlining a framework for cooperation adapted to current realities following the left's victory in that capitalist country of Europe.

At the party level, the meetings were held with Lionel Jospin, secretary general of the French Socialist Party, and Maxime Gremetz, Central Committee secretary of the French Communist Party for foreign relations. At the governmental level, the Mozambican delegation held talks with Jean Pierre Cot, minister-delegate for cooperation, and Mr Beregovoy, secretary general of the Office of the President of the French Republic.

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CSO: 4728/71

RED CROSS ESTABLISHED, MEMBERSHIP LIST PROVIDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The national conference held to set up the Mozambique Red Cross [CVM], an organization of volunteers in the service of the peoples, ended late yesterday morning in the country's capital with the election of its Central Commission and the naming of Isaias Funzamo as its chairman. The establishment of the Red Cross in our socialist fatherland thus gives material form to a desire of our people, led by FRELIMO, that was expressed even before our independence.

In their second day of work, the delegates to the conference discussed and approved the guiding principles behind the CVM's bylaws. A committee of jurists was named to prepare the final version of the text.

Establishment of Central Commission

The CVM Central Commission, which is the structure responsible for heading the organization and creating the necessary conditions for holding its first general meeting (to be held within a period of not more than 2 years), is made up of the following citizens, who were elected:

Isaias Funzamo, chairman of the Synodal Council of the Presbyterian Church of Mozambique; Maj Gen Fernando Matavele, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and director of the Office for Green Belts; Augusto Macamo, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and head of the National Commission for the Establishment of Production Councils; Job Chambal, director of the National Commission on Communal Villages; Salome Moiane, secretary general of the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women]; Zacarias Kupela, secretary general of the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization]; Abner Sansao Mutemba, secretary general of AMASP [expansion unknown]; Isaac Mutange, ambassador and national director for legal affairs of the MNE [expansion unknown]; Dr Victor Serraventoso, chief justice of the Higher Court of Appeal; Albino Magala, representative of the ONJ [National Journalists Organization] and editor of the magazine TEMPO; Antonio Sumbane, director of the National Department for Preventing and Combating Natural Calamities; Cristina Tembe, OMM secretary in the city of Maputo; Rosaria Inacio, member of the OMM Provincial Secretariat; Joana Mangueira; Dr Ameloth Fernandes, head of the Department of Military Health; Manuel Julien; Jose Luis Abreu; Dr Jose Langa, director of the Maputo Military Hospital; Rogerio Daniel Jauana; Father Joaquim Antonio Mabuiangue; Heitor Vasco Fernandes; Gertrudes Vitorino; Ana Branquinho; Antonio Pascoal Cumbe; and Ernesto Filimao Langa.

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BRIEFS

GUILTY STATE STRUCTURES--Faced with violations of the Fuel Rationing Law which are continuing to occur in all the provinces, the Ministry of Industry and Power is going to launch a real offensive to put a stop to the situation. That decision was made recently at a meeting held in Maputo under the direction of Antonio Branco, minister of industry and power. It should be emphasized that at the meeting, it was noted that most of the violations concerning vehicles not declared within the time limit and therefore in an illegal situation are committed by state-owned enterprises and various departments and organizations within the state apparatus. Many of those vehicles are operating only with documents approved by the most diverse structures. Also occurring with special frequency in the state apparatus and the state-owned enterprises is the continuing lack of mechanisms for controlling the use of vehicles and the resulting waste of fuel. Some organizations use vouchers only at public filling stations and not internally. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jul 81 p 1] 11798

CSO: 4728/71

SWAPO LEADER DISCUSSES NATION'S POLITICAL FUTURE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jun 81 p 3

[ANGOP interview with Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO)]

> [Text] The controversial process leading to the winning of independence for Namibia, which has been illegally occupied by racist South Africa, continues to be one of the most important issues in international political life and is in the front rank of the political problems inherent in the southern portion of our continent. Recently, the liberation commission of the OAU, meeting in Arusha, strongly condemned the recent trip made to South Africa by a special representative of the United States government which, arm in arm with the racists and with total disregard for the decisions of the international community, is seeking to impose a neocolonial solution to the Namibian problem. In this connection, the president of the South-West African People's Organization, Sam Nujoma, gave us an outline of his recent tour through some African and European countries, making a point of mentioning his participation in the international conference on sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria held in the second half of May in the French capital. He also reasserted the position of the entire international community concerning the line to be pursued in Namibia's acquisition of independence.

"I must say that the conference on sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria which was organized by the Anti-Apartheid Committee of the United Nations, in Paris, was really a success, because the highest officials, ministers of foreign affairs and other ministers of state from Asia, Latin America and even Western Europe and other parts of the world participated. The Swedish minister of foreign affairs, the Norwegian vice-minister of foreign affairs, as well as the new French minister of external relations, were present, participated and offered congratulations on the occasion of Africa Day held on 25 May.

"But it was more historical in that the secretary general of the UN was accompanied by the president of the general assembly, the president of the security council and the president of the UN Council for Namibia, in addition to a number of other higher officials of that organization.

"Among its other resolutions drafted at the end of its deliberations, the conference issued a statement expressing its full support of the liberation movements in Southern Africa and Namibia in particular, as well as a special statement on Namibia. It was very significant because it condemns the imperialist veto maneuver in the security council and thus support of the fascist and racist regime in South Africa. And the conference itself, on the other hand, voiced its total support of the sanctions applied and appealed to the appropriate United Nations bodies, in particular the security council and the general assembly, as well as the member nations, for support of the comprehensive sanctions approved, including the oil embargo, against the racist regime in Pretoria. From our viewpoint in the liberation movements, this conference represented a great success, since it identified with the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa and also manifested its total support of the countries pursuing the Liberation Front line, which are waging a battle side by side with the liberation movements in favor of mankind's progress and against the fascist and neo-Nazi regime in South Africa, which is using the media as a springboard for its military aggressions, against the People's Republic of Angola in particular.

"We further had the opportunity to talk, if only briefly, with members of the new French cabinet. They expressed their full support and endorsed the economic sanctions, which we hope will be put into practice."

Visits to Various European Countries

[Question] To what extent might your visit to the FRG bring about a new attitude on the part of the government of that country in connection with the Namibian problem?

Sam Nujoma: We traveled to Bonn, where we talked with FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher. We told him of our dissatisfaction with the veto maneuver of the United States, Great Britain and France in support of racist South Africa and we appealed to the government of the FRG to support the economic sanctions, because we are persuaded that this is the only peaceful way to exert pressure on South Africa to accept the demands of the majority of the South African people for freedom and independence. We further asked the government of the FRG to support Resolution No 435 of the security council on Namibia, because we are sure that the establishment of negotiations on Namibia can only be carried out through the efforts pursued by the United Nations.

Moreover, in the event of a negative reaction on the part of fascist South Africa against the people of Namibia, the hostilities and the war will continue. We must add that the people of Namibia and the leadership of SWAPO are determined to intensify the armed liberation struggle in the event that the negotiations fail.

We also made very clear the position to the effect that whatever the consequences may be, they will be the responsibility of the Western powers, particularly those sitting on the security council which used the veto in defense of racist South Africa. Hans-Dietrich Genscher appeared sympathetic to us, and told us that the FRG will continue to regard Resolution No 435 as the basis for the establishment of negotiations. We then asked him why he did not support it, and he would only answer that "we are continuing to negotiate."

We made it clear that we condemn the maneuvers sponsored by the new U.S. administration, which in open collusion with the fascist regime in Pretoria, refers to it as a "certain ally" with which it fought during two world wars, overlooking the fact that what the racist white minority party, the National Party, did during World War II was to organize Boer commandos and send them to Germany, where for all practical purposes they fought on Hitler's side.

It was this which Vorster and all the other racist neo-Nazis in South Africa defended during World War II.

We are surprised at the way in which Reagan is now rewriting its history, claiming that the fascist regime was on the allied side. Who has asked the Africans who fought on the side of the allies in defense of Western interests? We Africans helped in liberating France, among other nations, which was occupied by Hitler's forces.

When Charles de Gaulle (president of France from 1959 to 1969) was in exile, he came to Africa to seek the aid of the Africans, and many Africans fought on the side of the French people. But today the French people turn their backs on us, supplying Mirage fighter planes of various types, Alouette and Puma helicopters to South Africa, allowing it to repress the political aspirations of the Namibian people and the people of South Africa.

We left Bonn expressing the hope that the government of the FRG will provide positive support to the efforts pursued by the United Nations to implement security council Resolution No 435. However, we do not know if this will be done or not. Capitalists sometimes think more of their profits than of aid to the struggle of the oppressed peoples to put an end to the yoke of colonialism and oppression.

No Constitution Drafted by Foreigners

We then went to London, where we also talked with Lord Carrington, the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs and minister of overseas development. We told him of our consternation concerning the British veto votes in the security council favoring South Africa. We explained that the negative attitude of Great Britain in supporting the fascist regime in South Africa must be linked, in practical terms, with the colonization of South Africa and Namibia in particular by capitalist Europe, and in particular by Great Britain and the United States.

We concluded that Great Britain totally supports the maneuvers of the United States behind the scenes, seeking to make of Namibia a so-called "buffer state" like Austria and Finland, in the belief that Namibia should be governed first by a so-called "constitution" guaranteeing and protecting the white minority and its interests and South African investments, and also guaranteeing the investments of foreign companies operating in Namibia.

We clearly reiterated our position and our rejection and abhorrence of the idea that foreigners should draft our constitution.

During the meeting in Paris, we heard it said that the so-called Group of Five (France, the United State, the FRG, Great Britain and Canada) were meeting in Washington to draft a constitution for Namibia, with the racist regime of South Africa conspiring to carry out this maneuver.

We informed the British government categorically that the SWAPO will not accept a constitution drafted by foreigners. Similarly, we stated that the future and sovereign Namibia will provide its citizens with guarantees independent of their color, race, class or origin. We will not grant privileges or guarantees to one part of the people. If this were done, it would mean that we were practicing apartheid. We are the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and for this reason we cannot tolerate it or include it in our constitution. The whites will be protected by the laws of the country just as the other citizens of our country are.

And we also appealed to the British government for support of the implementation of security council Resolution No 435, and we made it blindingly clear that the SWAPO will not accept any amendment or so-called "adjustment" to Resolution 435. It must be integrally implemented so that the Namibian people will be granted the prerogative of exercising their greatest right, enjoying the opportunity to participate freely and democratically in elections under the supervision of the UN.

Pursuit of Neocolonial Strategy

We would ask the Western powers what they have to fear in supporting the efforts pursued by the United Nations for the decolonization of Namibia. All of them are members of the United Nations, including racist South Africa, although it has not, from 1946 (when the UN was created) to date, signed the Declaration on Human Rights.

But there is a requirement the imperialists are seeking to make of us, insisting that prior to independence a Namibian constitution should be drafted including a law on citizens' rights providing guarantees for whites and their assets. However, South Africa has not yet signed the UN Declaration on the Rights of Man.

Now some of these Western nations, such as Great Britain, France and the United States, are permanent members of the security council. No nation can join the United Nations without the approval of the security council. Thus if they conclude that the Namibian constitution does not embody democratic rights, a law on citizens' rights, or guarantees for the citizens of Namibia, they can then exercise the veto to prevent Namibia from becoming a member of the United Nations, because they are permanent members of the security council.

We informed the British that we knew why they used the veto in favor of racist South Africa. It is because they want to see a continuation of the domination by South Africa and the exploitation of the working people of Namibia and of South Africa itself, and they want their multinational enterprises to continue to exploit the natural resources in Namibia while the people of Namibia suffer from hunger and disease and our children continue to be undernourished. Meanwhile, these foreign companies extract fabulous profits from our wealth, using Namibians as their eternal cheap slaves. This was what I said to the foreign secretary of Great Britain.

On leaving Great Britain, we went to Zambia, where we were received by President Kaunda. During our interview we reviewed the situation in Southern Africa and in Namibia in particular. We brought him up to date on the armed, political and diplomatic struggles and he reasserted the position of the Front Line nations as set forth in Luanda on 15 April of this year. I must say that this was a fruitful meeting.

Visit to Zimbabwe

I and my delegation then proceeded to Zimbabwe, where we participated in the Week of Solidarity in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People sponsored by the government of Zimbabwe. We visited the cities of Bulawayo, Gwelo and Bindura, and the pilot settlement of Chiduduma, where the young people are being trained in the production of foodstuffs and are involved in various other educational and agricultural projects. The majority of these young people were exiled during the struggle and returned with their teachers, working as they did during the struggle and now providing a new example to the peasant youth.

We also visited the city of Untali, on the boundary with Mozambique, as well as Fort Victoria. A meeting was held at which Prime Minister Mugabe and I presided, and we estimate that more than 100,000 persons attended. The entire city of Salisbury was present in the stadium to attend the great gathering.

We also received donations of various types, including clothing and several thousand Zimbabwe dollars. Also, the prime minister guaranteed total support of the Namibian combatants, and he promised to provide material, political and diplomatic aid to the people of Namibia through their vanguard, the SWAPO.

We will shortly establish a facility to represent Namibia in the capital of Zimbabwe, and we hope to strengthen our friendship with the ZANU-FP, with the Patriotic Front, and with the people and government of Zimbabwe. I must say that we were truly impressed by the interest expressed by the revolutionary government of Zimbabwe in our struggle and its public assurance of support for the cause of Namibian liberation. The officials of Zimbabwe reaffirmed once again their confidence in the implementation of security council Resolution No 435 as endorsed in Luanda during the last summit meeting of chiefs of state of Front Line countries.

I must say that our visit to Zimbabwe was in fact a great event, and the entire week of activities in solidarity with and support of our struggle encourages and inspires the combative people of Namibia in their struggle for freedom and independence.

Promises by Francois Mitterrand

[Question] Do you think that the new French government will be able to adopt a significant position in regard to the project launched by the Namibian people to achieve independence on their national territory?

Sam Nujoma: It is very difficult to say. The French are capitalists like any other capitalists. We would like to see the promises made by President Francois Mitterrand (the present French chief of state) to the effect that he will support economic sanctions and the liberation movements implemented. This is of great importance to us. For the first time, a French chief of state has come out in favor of the liberation movement. This is rather significant. But we will see as time progresses if the leader of the new French government will fulfill his promises.

[Question] It has been reported recently that the SWAPO is prepared to participate in a conference of the Lancaster House type. How would a conference of this sort be held in the specific case of Namibia?

Sam Nujoma: In fact, I answered the questions put to me by newsmen about some efforts said to be planned by the Reagan administration in Washington in particular, to insure that a constitution is first drafted to provide the aforementioned guarantees and protection for the white minority and its assets.

I said at that time that Namibia is different from Zimbabwe, and that therefore the process cannot be exactly the same as it was in the then Southern Rhodesia, where the British scheduled constitutional talks at Lancaster House. This is because Namibia is being occupied illegally by South Africa, and therefore the UN and the UN Council on Namibia, which have legal authority over Namibia, should assume their legitimate role. This means that South Africa should withdraw its illegal administration and its repressive forces and allow the United Nations Council on Namibia to come to Namibia to take over the administration under the UN flag. Then the UN Council on Namibia should convoke elections first, and then the representatives elected to the constituent assembly should draft a constitution, as called for in Resolution 435. This was exactly what I said.

In the case involving Great Britain, it convoked constitutional talks at Lancaster House. And at that point, Smith abandoned the estate (reference to the unilateral independence proclaimed in what was then Southern Rhodesia by the racist white minority, the majority of whom were estate owners) which he had had since 1965. Smith ceased to be prime minister. They (the white minority) had the puppet Muzorewa, whom Ian Smith used for this confrontation (the constitutional talks at Lancaster House in which the Patriotic Front, the puppet Abel Muzorewa and Great Britain, as the colonial power, participated). And the British then sent a new governor, Governor Sohames, to Salisbury at the time of the elections. Smith was only a formal figurehead and Muzorewa apparently represented Smith. These are the differences between the two countries.

Now if South Africa withdraws its illegal administration and gives way to the UN Council on Namibia, the council will act on its own legitimate authority on the basis of Resolution No 2248 of the United Nations General Assembly dated 19 May 1967. This was what I said. And the SWAPO stands firm on this position. We are prepared to sign a cease fire directly with South Africa if South Africa will pursue this course and cooperate with this process in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 435. Otherwise, the SWAPO is ready to continue the armed struggle if a genuine agreement is not reached in the negotiations with a view to the liberation and independence of Namibia. We have nothing to fear, because we are fighting for a just cause. We are fighting for the rights of the people of Namibia and we have their support.

[Question] The Special Declaration of the Paris conference appeals to the countries of the so-called "Contact Group" to exert pressure on the Pretoria regime to accept the acquisition of independence by Namibia through the procedures in security council Resolution 435. What can you say on this, in view of the fact that some of the countries in this so-called Contact Group are boycotting the international community's sanctions against South Africa by means of systematic vetoes in the security council?

Sam Nujoma: I can only say that the reality in South Africa is nothing but a base for imperialism, for subversion, for economic sabotage of the independent nations in Africa, their neighbors. The Western powers are the major suppliers of weapons to the racist regime in Pretoria.

The media in the West report that the U.S. imperialists have supplied South Africa with 155 M/M rockets, which were used against the People's Republic of Angola, and a number of other types of sophisticated weapons, such as the planes which bombed the southern part of Angola daily, penetrating as far as the provinces of Mocamedes and Huila, destroying bridges, factories and other economic infrastructure installations.

Here we see the U.S. imperialists acting in the same way as in the Middle East against the Arab peoples, where they support the fascist and racist regime of Israel against the Palestinian people.

Therefore, the appeal of the Paris conference on the sanctions against South Africa is but a repetition of the many other resolutions already adopted by the general assembly and the security council urging all the member nations to block trade with South Africa, support of South Africa and the sale of arms to South Africa. But now we see them--France, the FRG, the United States, Great Britain and other lesser powers such as Switzerland, the Netherlands and Belgium, selling weapons to racist South Africa. And Italy too. The Impala fighter planes used by racist South Africa are of U.S. and Italian origin. Similarly, the machine guns they (the racists) are using are manufactured in Belgium. The Mirage fighters of various types are all French, and the Buccaneer bombers come from Britain.

Thus, we see South Africa here as a part of capitalist Europe. It has to be seen as such. It must be opposed with vigor and determination and it must be destroyed.

SWAPO Will Do Everything

The fighting people of Namibia and the central committee of the SWAPO were pleased and satisfied by the messages of support and solidarity received from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the central committee of the MPLA-Labor Party which was reconfirmed during the second meeting of ambassadors, charges d'affaires and Angolan representatives in international organizations held in the province of Kwanza-Sul.

This expression of solidarity with and support of the Namibian cause of liberation is for us in reality a great source of enthusiasm and support for our struggle. And we would like to assure our Angolan comrades that the SWAPO will do everything to achieve the total liberation of Namibia.

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CSO: 4728/62

NIGERIAN AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 15 Jul 81 p 13

[Article by Ibrahima Fall--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Nigeria and Senegal have signed an accord that henceforth will guide their air transport relations. The ceremony took place yesterday in early afternoon at the ministry of infrastructure. The accord was signed for Senegal by Adrien Senghor, minister of state for infrastructure, and for Nigeria by Ambassador Fowora, who moreover was performing his final official act in our country as he completed his mission in Senegal.

The air accord signed between the two countries marks the completion of 18 years of negotiation of a series of temporary agreements between Nigeria and our country. The new juridical instrument abrogates and replaces the text of the accord adopted in 1963 and amended 5 years later.

In the speech he gave at the conclusion of the signing ceremony and exchange of documents, the minister of state for infrastructure said that the Dakar-Lagos link given concrete form in this accord reinforces the dialogue that was opened in 1963 and which over the years made possible the temporary exploitation of this link by our two companies, Nigeria Airways and Air Afrique. According to Adrien Senghor, the accord was particularly well drafted in terms of form. It also includes a more complete and explicit schedule of flights. It also specified that the signing of this new accord was necessary because of juridical gaps which plagued the exploitation of this link between our two countries.

New Link

The minister of state for infrastructure stressed the vital role of air transport, which is /"a sure vehicle for the flow of trade, and at the same time supports friendship and understanding between peoples"./ Mr Senghor is convinced that this accord will contribute to enhancing our bilateral trade, but also to bring closer the peoples of our sub-region. He also expressed the desire to see the two signatory countries begin without delay the constitutional procedures necessary to put in effect rapidly this instrument /"which constitutes the new link in the fraternal and friendly relations between Nigeria and Senegal"./ In conclusion, the minister of state for infrastructure expressed satisfaction with the particularly important roles played by Nigeria and Senegal. He also did

not fail to wish the ambassador much success in the new duties to which he will be called. In response to Adrien Senghor, the Nigerian Ambassador to Senegal first of all recalled that the national airlines of the two countries linked Lagos and Dakar /"but only in the context of the many unsigned ad hoc accords which up to now, when this accord in its entirety was negotiated and initialed in Lagos in October 1979"./ Ambassador Fowora also pointed out that air transport has been one of the most important subjects debated at the meeting of the Senegalese-Nigerian Joint Commission held in Dakar last March. The Nigerian envoy also said that the development of African transport and communications has been one of the most prominent aspects of the Lagos plan of action adopted last year by our heads of state. Ambassador Fowora declared himself convinced that the air accord will inaugurate an era of even closer friendship and cooperation between Nigeria and our country.

9516
CSO: 4719/168

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK SCHOLARSHIPS--The minister of higher education and scientific research announces: The Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia is putting at the disposal of the state of Senegal a certain number of study scholarships in the field of agriculture. Eligible for these scholarships are holders of series "C" or "D" bachelor degrees, age 20 and older, who are not receiving scholarships from Senegal. For further information, free of charge, write to the Scholarship Office (Division of Foreign Scholarships), 59 Avenue Georges Pompidou, Dakar. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 15 Jul 81 p 13] 9516

NEW POLITICAL PARTIES FORMED--An eighth political party was officially recognized yesterday. This is the Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party (LD-MPT), and it is Marxist. It is headed by Babacar Sane, first general secretary, and among others includes Mbaba Guisse, Abdoulaye Bathily, Mamadou Ndoye (secretary general of the teachers' union (SUDES [Sole Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers]), the attorney El Hadj Ousmane Sarr, Famara Sarr, and Mbaye Djack. It is, after the RND [Democratic National Rally] of Cheikh Anta Diop, Landing Savane's And-Jef-MRDN, and Mamadou Dia's MPD, the fourth new political organization to be recognized since the promulgation of the constitutional revision ordered by the head of state which gave concrete form to his determination to enhance and consolidate the democratic opening. These new political parties are in addition to the PS [Socialist Party], the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party], the PAI [African Independence Party], and the MRS [Senegalese Republican Movement]. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 10 Jul 81 p 1] 9516

NINTH PARTY FORMED--Officially recognized yesterday, the Independence and Labor Party (PIT) of Senegal, a Marxist entity, is the country's ninth political party. It was created by some dissenters from the PAI of Mahjmout Diop, under the leadership of Amath Dansokho. Among the leading figures of the PIT are Maguette Thiam, Samba Dioulde Thiam, and Semou Pathe Gueye. This is the fourth Marxist political group, along with the African Independence Party [PAI] And-Jef-Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy, and the Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11-12 Jul 81 p 1] 9516

TUNISIAN HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Tunisia's president, Habib Bourguiba, urged the strengthening of cooperation between Tunisia and Senegal yesterday when he received the Senegalese minister of public health at Monastir, 160 km south of Tunis. Mamadou Diop, who is making an official visit to Tunisia, said following the audience that the Tunisian head of state urged that "everything

possible be done to strengthen and amplify cooperation between the two countries". Mamadou Diop also spoke during his visit with his Tunisian counterpart, Rachid Sfar, and with the minister for higher education and scientific research, Abdelaziz Ben Dhia. Following their talks, the Tunisian and Senegalese ministers signed a bilateral agreement on cooperation in the field of health. This accord calls for exchange of data on experimentation in the various health sectors, as well as an exchange of professors and students between the faculties of medicine at Tunis and Dakar, as well as other provisions. The accord also calls for the holding of Tunisian-Senegalese medical seminars at 3-year intervals, alternating between Tunis and Dakar, for the exchange of information on the manufacture of medicines and information related to family planning, in order to enable Senegal to profit from the Tunisian experience in this field. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11-12 Jul 81 p 1] 9516

CSO: 4719/168

SOME SUCCESS IN REDUCTION OF CRIME REPORTED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 23 Jul 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] The minister for home affairs, Muhiddin Kimario, referred to a somewhat encouraging prospect concerning the state of criminality in the country. When he sent the estimates of the expenditures of his ministry for 1981-1982 to the National Assembly yesterday, he said that there is a trend toward a reduction of criminality.

Kimario said that during the last year major offenses like these: theft of public property, armed robbery, theft of vehicles and motorcycles, theft of weapons and disorders declined somewhat.

He added that in general the work of the police during 1980-1981 was more successful than in the previous year.

All reports of success in combatting crime are good, even if these successes are not very great. The question of security and peace concerns the lives of people and their property. Thus every success which is obtainable has its price.

So small successes which are obtainable should not cause us to become intoxicated and slacken our effort against crime. Crime has not come to an end in the country. It is only the major effort of our policemen, if they obtain the cooperation of the citizens, which makes it possible to reduce slightly some of the major offenses.

But, as Minister Kimario said, many offenses like premeditated murder, bribery, illegal procurement of ores and unlawful intoxication as from gongo [presumably a drink or drug] and bongo [hashish] have increased. And if the effort in control slackens, those offenses which have shown indication of reduction will again increase.

The question of an effort against crime is not the responsibility of the police alone. There is no doubt that our policemen are on the front line in combatting crime in the country. But in order for their work to be properly successful, they must obtain cooperation from the citizens. The minister of home affairs

made clear to us that the success which was obtained resulted from the help of the ordinary citizens, the leaders and the police themselves. Problems which confront our security organizations result from the scarcity of funds which are being allocated to them. After understanding this fact, the prudent thing is to bear in mind the counsel of Minister Kimario that our police cannot be strengthened by a system relying on money alone but that they must be set up on a basis of being shoulder to shoulder with the masses.

If our policemen and soldiers are strengthened on this basis and they feel that they represent the masses in their work, including the responsibility for securing the defense and security of our nation, greater success will be obtainable in preventing crime and maintaining peace and security in our country.

CSO: 4749/6

MINISTER NORMAN ADDRESSES CFU CONGRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 pp 14, 15

[Text]

THE Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, warned yesterday that Zimbabwe would continue to suffer from shortages in many agricultural commodities for some time.

But he indicated the problem could best be solved by increasing production in the peasant farming areas.

Speaking at the congress of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Senator Norman said one way that shortages could be dealt with was through increasing price incentives for commercial farmers.

But, he said, it was now time for the peasant areas — which covered 42 percent of the country and had until now made little contribution — to be moved fairly rapidly out of subsistence farming and into the cash economy.

"They have to be encouraged to make a contribution," he said.

He also noted that many commercial farmers had been involved in helping their peasant neighbours.

He said short-term loans had already been made to 23 000 small-scale farmers. This would be expanded to 30 000 farmers this year and to 50 000 next year.

It was also planned to make loans to farmers in resettled areas where, he said, the greatest effort must be put.

Dealing with shortages of commodities, Senator Norman said that milk would be in short supply "for a long time to come, despite the steady increase of milk production that was now taking place".

The Dairy Marketing Board was devoting 90 percent of its production to whole milk, leaving only 10 percent for manufacturing use, where the usages ought to be broken down equally. It would also be a long time before cheese and butter were in plentiful supply.

But Senator Norman said he was glad to know that dairy production had "bumped off the bottom" and was rising.

The supply of flour, beef and vegetable oils would also be short for some time.

Soya bean production had fallen off and this had been accompanied by a dramatic increase in oil off-take. He expressed concern over the cotton production situation.

The country was also sailing "very close to the wind" with its wheat supplies he said. Although a large hectarage had been planted, some had already suffered frost damage, some had been planted too early and some "should never have gone in at all".

He noted that South Africa — traditionally a source of wheat for this country in poor seasons here — was importing the grain for the first time in 10 years. Unless Zimbabwe greatly improved its production, imports would have to be sought much further afield.

He also predicted that less maize would be planted this coming season, largely as a result of fuel shortages and the lack of new machinery and spare parts.

On beef, Senator Norman said he believed that by this time next year there would be a considerable improvement in herd rebuilding.

He said he was receiving strong reports of this already from ranching areas which he described as a positive response from the industry to the 35 percent increase announced in May.

He also promised that there would be another review of the producer

price, which runs only to February next year, and pointed out that this year's increase was the biggest single increase the industry had ever had.

The gross national product from farming this year was going to reach "some sort of record" and, as a result, the ministry expected that there would be a debt repayment level by farmers at the highest level for "many, many years".

Agriculture was making use of the Mozambican ports of Beira and Maputo, where efficiency was improving. There was a great deal of continental influence assisting the Mozambicans.

Once the two ports were running at a higher capacity, "we can really fill them up", he said.

On future developments, he said that dairy co-operatives for small-scale peasant farmers, to be set up with the help of outside donors, would hopefully increase milk production from that part of the country.

Zimbabwe was probably one of the few countries in the world still to deliver milk in cans and a bulk delivery system would hopefully get off the ground soon.

A long life milk plant was another project and, simply for humanitarian reasons, milk had to be delivered to the remoter regions of the country.

It was also possible work would start soon on a new cold storage works in Salisbury. The present works "should have been condemned. Some of its equipment dated back to the twenties. If it is not condemned, it will fall through the floor", he said.

Government had already given its approval, and demolition work would, hopefully, start soon. — Ziana.

Be Realistic, Employers Tell Critics of Farmers

IT was totally unrealistic for farmers to provide all the housing, health, educational and recreational facilities for their labour, the chairman of the Agricultural Labour Bureau, Mr Tertius Wessels, said when he presented the bureau's report at the CFU congress yesterday.

It is the first time the report has been made in an open session since the bureau, an employers' organisation, was formed more than six years ago.

"We farmers are getting just a little tired of being continually criticised for our alleged exploitation of workers. Our critics do not appreciate that over 1,5 million men, women and children reside on our commercial farms in this country, a greater number than the 14 major urban centres put together.

"If the urban centres, with all their resources, cannot provide full facilities for the 1,4 million people who live there, how can the critics expect only 5 000 commercial farmers to do so adequately?" Urban employers did not provide any of the amenities farmers were expected to, he said.

Mr Wessels agreed that the 1,5 million people on the commercial farms were the forgotten of Zimbabwe — "forgotten by everyone else but definitely not forgotten by the farmer".

Central and local government, and the churches had done much in the past 20 years to improve the lot of people in the urban and peasant farming areas but little or nothing had been done in the commercial farming area until recently when a few small clinics were established.

He appealed to farmers not to be goaded by unfounded criticism into abandoning farm schools and other amenities and said he believed the Government would help provide the necessary facilities as soon as possible.

On wages and conditions of service, Mr Wessels said total agricultural labour costs were about the same percentage of gross income as in the United States of America and Britain.

The only way to raise wages was to either push up the gross income through higher producer prices or share the proportion of income devoted to wages among fewer people. The Government had to perform the tricky balancing act of raising wages and keeping people in employment.

Through the bureau's efforts the industry was removed from the Masters and Servants Act regulations and brought under the Industrial Conciliation Act and in January last year the first employment regulations were introduced.

The new Government had introduced minimum wages and a recent amendment to the Industrial Conciliation Act laid down minimum conditions of employment. In March the regulations had introduced a grading scheme for the first time.

The changes had been brought about with fewer

problems, most resulting from ignorance, but there had been a very small minority of farmers who had come unstuck by "being too clever".

He appealed to the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, to have the regulations as they were for the present so they could be implemented totally. Wages should, however, be reviewed regularly.

Surplus Must be the Aim, Growers Told

ZIMBABWE must plan to grow surpluses of all food crops every year and boost production of certain crops immediately, the chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, Mr Adrian Griffith, said yesterday.

He told the CFU congress not to be too concerned about surpluses. "We are well placed to dispose of these with the prospect of profit. Surpluses are more comfortable and cheaper than deficits and logistical problems are common to both."

Zimbabwe could not expect bumper crops every year and a reduction in the maize crop to "an average" size would force the country to import.

Looking at the national larder, he warned against a false sense of euphoria developing following the record maize harvest.

While maize made up two-thirds of the national diet, demand for wheat was growing dramatically and unless new investment in irrigation was encouraged now, Zimbabwe would be forced to import from next year.

Vegetable oil consumption had risen 70 percent over the past four years while cotton seed output had remained static for 10 years and soya production had dropped a third last season.

Production had to be increased by at least 50 percent to meet the needs of Zimbabwe and her immediate neighbours.

Beef and dairy industries were having problems and Zimbabwe was already having to import milk powder.

While neighbouring countries were a natural market for Zimbabwe's grain surpluses, there had to be an ability to pay and a means of getting the grain to those markets. Both elements were suspect to some degree.

While the financial constraint could usually be resolved, it made no sense to move large quantities of maize 1 000 km or more by road. The cost and vehicle needs were enormous. Better methods had to be worked out.

More and more food could be produced if correct pricing policies were adopted by the Government.

"I believe the importance the Government attaches to the agricultural sector has been amply demonstrated and I am confident that it will recognise the position and, in its policies, encourage what it requires you — the producers — to produce."

ZNFU To Discuss Merger

THE Zimbabwe National Farmers Union is to hold it 42nd annual congress in Fort Victoria today.

The one-day convention will be opened by the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sidney Sekeramayi.

Four other ministers and three deputy ministers are due to address the meeting, which is expected to consider proposals for a merger with the Commercial Farmers Union, whose annual congress ended in Salisbury yesterday.

[p 14]

[Editorial: "Sound Roots"]

THE Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, was fully justified in his praise for Zimbabwe's farming community when he opened the CFU annual congress in Salisbury on Tuesday.

The country's farmers and farm workers have displayed great courage, skill and determination since independence to achieve a total value in commercial agricultural output that could reach $850 million this year.

The predicted boom is only a start. The country can and must go on to greater things. And to this end Senator Norman was quite right to warn against complacency and self-satisfaction.

The sound footing that agriculture in Zimbabwe has established over the past season must be consolidated during the years ahead.

Zimbabwe has been tasked by the SADCC countries to formulate a food strategy for the region. Self-sufficiency at home and a surplus for export is the key to that strategy. Through the guarantees of food aid programmes Zimbabwe can help feed Africa and can achieve a quality of life second to none among developing nations.

CSO: 4700/301

ONE-PARTY STATE IDEAL--PRESIDENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Arnold Raphael]

[Text]

LONDON.

PRESIDENT Banana believes it will be much easier to implement policies in a one-party state — the ideal system for Zimbabwe.

"How you arrive at that one-party is, of course, a matter of mechanics," the President said in an interview with the BBC Focus on Africa programme by Julian Marshall.

Mr Marshall asked whether the white community had been alarmed by Africanisation programmes and the general redistribution of wealth and land.

The President replied: "It's not really a question of alarming anybody. It's more a question of satisfying the aspirations of the broad masses of our people. When I say our people, I mean all our people, black and white.

"I don't think we could be held to ransom just because we must satisfy the aspirations of a few whites. I believe that the majority of the white population have reconciled themselves to change.

"However, there is a handful of a minority who — as a result, I think, of the irresponsible actions of the Republican Front — might not be ready to reconcile themselves to the new social order.

"So, for as long as the white leadership under Smith is acting irresponsibly there will continue to be that small group of people who will not reconcile themselves to the new circumstances."

Of extremists within African political ranks, President Banana said there were a few reactionaries, but they were not of any significance.

"The broad masses of the people are satisfied with the pace and the manner in which the Government has handled the public affairs of the country. And those are the people we must worry about.

"They are the people who elected the present Government into power. I don't think we will worry about certain individuals who might have fallen out with the party and Government."

IMPRESSED

The President, who arrived in London on Monday morning for the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana, said he had been impressed by the organisation of the wedding and the response of the British people to it.

"There is no doubt that a tremendous amount of preparation was put into the wedding," he said, adding that he had found the occasion to be 'a combination of pomp and pageantry'.

"The second thing that one observed was the commitment of the British to their tradition," said the President. "The massive turnout of the British people again symbolises the influence that royalty has on them.

"Another impressive thing (about the wedding) was the mood of the crowd. It was really good."

The President who arrives back this morning made his personal contribution to the week's festivities in London, and his wedding ode was published in the British Press and broadcast by the BBC.

He led a 13-strong delegation, including his wife, Janet, and youngest child, Nobuhle, to the royal wedding.

On his return, he will be met by the acting President, Senator Nolan Makombe, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, Cabinet Ministers and senior Government officials.

While in London, he attended a luncheon given by the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and held talks with Lord Soames, former Governor of Rhodesia.

There were shouts of "Zimbabwe" from several onlookers when President Banana and his wife, Janet, went past the huge crowds gathered for the royal wedding.

He said Prince Charles, who officiated at the independence ceremony transforming Rhodesia into Zimbabwe on April 18 last year, had expressed great appreciation of Zimbabwe's wedding gifts.

They were a sculpture depicting a man and a woman called "Marriage" and another of a flying eagle called "Hovering Bateleur", a scroll explaining what the sculptures symbolised and a poem the President specially wrote for the newly-weds.

"Prince Charles said that he was very happy that I could come for the wedding. He also said he was very touched by the poem," said the President.

Zimbabwe may benefit from President Banana's visit to Reading University in the south-east of England.

Accompanied by Zimbabwe's High Commissioner in Britain, he visited the university on Tuesday and toured its faculty of agriculture and talked to members of staff.

In an interview yesterday, the President said: "I attach great importance to agriculture. This is why I went there. Its a big agricultural university and I wanted to see what they do there in view of our efforts to explore ways of developing and expanding our own agriculture in Zimbabwe."

Other reasons why he had visited the university were that a number of Zimbabweans had been students there and the agricultural faculty had specialised programmes and experimental projects relating to conditions in Africa.

CSO: 4700/301

MUGABE WARNS MINISTERS TO 'TOE THE LINE'

Expulsion Threat

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday warned that any minister or Member of Parliament who did not toe the line would be expelled from the Government.

Addressing an election meeting of the Mashonaland West Province in Hartley, Mr Mugabe said: "There are those who are complaining that the revolution was not continuing and yet they are the most immoral and laziest in the party."

The Prime Minister, who is also the president of ZANU (PF), urged the people not to listen to such people and added: "These people want to persuade you not to have confidence in the Government.

"However, you have to bear in mind that every organisation has rotten seeds which have to be dealt with before they infect the majority of the people."

In his address, which was punctuated by frequent applause, Mr Mugabe said supporters of other dislodged parties should be encouraged to join the national movement.

The Prime Minister stressed, however, that admission to ZANU (PF) did not mean automatic promotion to positions of leadership within the party.

"Remind all former supporters of the UANC that Muzorewa is dead and will not rise from the dead again," he added.

Mr Mugabe called on party members at both district and provincial levels to elect "respectable, courageous, loyal, disciplined, and able" persons to resist the manoeuvres of the enemy more effectively.

Saying the party was more important than anything else, Mr Mugabe stressed that the leadership at all levels had to be in line with the wishes of the people.

"Every area in Zimbabwe should be organised strongly in the name of ZANU (PF) so that the one-party state that you talk about may be turned into reality," the Prime Minister added.

He said a majority party membership throughout the country and a majority in Parliament would justify the fulfilment of the people's call for the formation of a one-party state.

The Prime Minister lashed out at tribalism and nepotism and called on party members to elect the "right kind of people" so that they would not regret it in the future.

"The liberation war in Zimbabwe was a struggle to liberate the soil and was in no way aimed at freeing any particular tribe in the country," Mr Mugabe added.

Calling for closer co-operation between the party and the Government, Mr Mugabe urged members to use the district councils and their parliamentary representatives "as effective channels of expressing the wishes and needs of the masses to the Government".

He said that through its efforts being made to provide more schooling, clinical, road and transport facilities, the Government had shown that it was committed to the fulfilment of the wishes of the masses.

The Prime Minister urged party officials to talk to the people, identify their needs and problems in all fields and tell the

Government so that the appropriate ministries would have full knowledge of these needs and problems.

He also promised that Government assistance in the field of agriculture would continue and urged the people to redouble their efforts to ensure "adequate food production".

The Prime Minister was accompanied by his wife, Sally, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robson Manyika, the ZANU (PF) Parliamentary Chief Whip, Mr Alexio Mudzingwa, and other senior Government officials.

Dr Shamuyarira was elected chairman of the 12-man ZANU (PF) Mashonaland West provincial council, Mr Chidakwa, of Zvimba reserve, wa made vice-chairman and Mr Mudzingwa was elected secretary. — Ziana, Herald Reporter.

Strongest Warning to Date

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 8

[Editorial: "PM's Pledge"]

[Text] **THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, did not mince words on Sunday when he gave a warning that any minister or member of Parliament who did not toe the line would be expelled from the Government.**

It was not the first warning the Prime Minister has issued on the subject. On previous occasions he has seen fit to intervene when prominent leaders, through their actions, have threatened to undermine aspects of Government policy.

Sunday's warning, however, was by far the strongest condemnation yet of wayward leaders. Mr Mugabe made it clear that ministers and MPs are in Government to serve the people and the nation.

He made it equally clear that those leaders who are immoral, lazy or who try to undermine the people's confidence in the Government will be axed.

The pledge has been made and it is now up to the people of Zimbabwe to respond to it by demonstrating their unity. The people must ensure their leaders are doing their job properly and to direct their needs and wishes to the Government through the right channels.

It is a system that can demonstrate the efficiency of a people's government and one that deserves the support of all Zimbabweans.

Certainly people in the Hartley district have taken up the challenge and have already demonstrated what can be achieved through self-help schemes, party unity and contact with the Government.

We look forward to Members of Parliament responding in the same positive way by getting out of the cities and in to the rural areas to establish firm links with the people they must serve.

CSO: 4700/309

'MAIL' EDITOR BACKS ONE-PARTY DEMOCRACY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 81 p 4

[Text]

THE one-party system harmonises with African tradition and is therefore more intelligible and acceptable to the African people, Mr Willie Musarurwa, the editor of The Sunday Mail, told students at Gwelo Teachers Training College last week.

"There were no two kings in African states and no one was paid to oppose the king," he said. "For this reason Africans find it difficult to understand the sense of employing someone to oppose the government they had chosen to rule them."

The idea of opposition was new to the African people and both the government and the opposition did not know how to behave towards each other, which resulted in more friction.

"The governing party is sensitive to opposition and is inclined to regard it as subversive or seditious."

The only reason for the existence of another or other parties was tribalism or regionalism.

Mr Musarurwa said it was wrong to believe that democracy existed only in a multi-party state.

On scientific socialism Mr Musarurwa said: "Socialism, while not guaranteeing riches for everybody, ensures a roof over every head, food for every mouth, clothing for everybody. It removes the extreme of riches and poverty, a satanic state of affairs where too few people are too rich (with beautiful accommodation for their dogs), while too many people are too poor and have to sleep in the open air and spend both day and night hungry."

He said scientific socialism relied on science as the only sure path to material progress and prosperity.

Tribalism, Mr Musarurwa said, was a hindrance to the nation and society. In many cases it was encouraged by former colonisers as a means of destabilising the new nation. Tribalism was used as a power base by politicians of dubious personal merit and quality.

Tribalists suffered from some form of psychosis or neurosis which had its source in an inferiority complex.

Mr Musarurwa spoke of the harmful effects of superstition particularly belief in witchcraft and magic.

He said: "There is no such thing as a witch or a wizard. The nganga knows this very well. But he cannot stop creating witches because he will kill a beautiful source of easy money from gullible people.

"It is my considered opinion that the fact that Africans hardly invented or discovered anything can be fairly and squarely laid at the door of the nganga who accused geniuses of being witches or wizards, who discouraged the use of brains and claimed that sticks called hakata could think better than their brains," he said.

He said: "Our socialist government should not brook anybody who wants to draw us back to the Stone Age."

CSO: 4700/309

WARNING ON ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

PEOPLE found still illegally possessing firearms at the end of next month would be risking long prison terms, the Patriotic Front MP for Matabeleland South, Mr Stephen Nkomo, warned party supporters at the weekend.

Mr Nkomo was addressing an estimated 1 500 people at Maphisa, near Antelope Mine, about 15 km south of Kezi.

Maphisa is the scene of a treble-murder early this year when Mr and Mrs Manembe Ncube and a youth were gunned down by a bandit.

The village is barely 20 km from Silawa, where Mr Tony Ntini was shot dead as he sat washing in a bath tub five weeks ago.

The killers are believed to have fled to Botswana, believed to be a haven for fugitives from Zimbabwe.

As Mr Nkomo spoke reports reached the meeting that a gunman had fired at a bus near Kafusi on the border with Botswana.

Mr Nkomo said the Government had declared an amnesty so that people could surrender firearms without being prosecuted.

With the end of the war and the attainment of independence it was no longer necessary for anyone to have arms without authority. This included people who had inherited weapons from their fathers.

"Otherwise, just surrender them to the nearest police station, or you will go to jail for 10 years or more," said Mr Nkomo

He said members of the army and police were not allowed to carry firearms when off duty and only a commander could carry a pistol in a position where it could be seen.

Appealing for support for the nearby Tilcor irrigation estate, Mr Nkomo said the people were fortunate to have the estate on which they could now grow crops such as cotton and wheat.

Amid shouts that the estate paid low wages, Mr Nkomo said the estate needed cotton pickers.

Employees at Tilcor had a right to form a trade union or workers' committee.

While it was not for him to say how the management should run the place, Mr Nkomo said, the manager should not ride rough-shod over his employees.

Mr Nkomo said there was a need for four additional secondary schools in the area to cater for children now in the primary schools.

CSO: 4700/309

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS 'CROSS-ROADS' BUDGET

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 81 pp 1, 4, 12

[Text] Presenting a "cross-roads" Budget in the House of Assembly yesterday, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, turned Zimbabwe firmly on to the hard road with sweeping tax and revenue increases designed to raise an extra $255 million--a 27 percent increase in a full year.

The easy road would lead to disaster, he said. "The other road is to success, which always looks more difficult at the start, and along the way."

Faced with the need to finance record expenditure of $2 006,5 million--a 37 percent increase on last year--the minister has reduced the deficit to come from borrowings by $100 million through spending cuts and new revenue to $484,8 million.

Warning that reliance on borrowing to finance recurrent spending would have to end and that subsidies would have to be greatly reduced "sooner rather than later," Senator Nkala said the burden of the extra taxation was heavy.

"But I think it is suitably spread across the whole economy with emphasis on wealth and nonessential spending, but also with a more generalised impact which makes everyone aware that nothing is for free."

He forecast that inflation this year would be about 15 percent.

The new Budget has seen a new order of priority in Government spending, with education once more overtaking defence as the largest single drain on funds.

Education's share has increased by 32 percent at $290 070 000, while defence is second in the new list of priorities at $280 460 000, only 6,9 percent up on last year.

Senator Nkala said the last year had shown the Government's ability to "deliver the goods, both by words and actions."

Major achievements were the publication of the economic policy statement, the successful international donor conference and publication of the Riddell Commission of Inquiry's report.

"The objectives of my 1980 Budget have been fulfilled," he said.

Sectors of the economy were still under pressure, particularly those dependent on commodity prices fixed by world markets.

Private investment has yet to reach a level that will ensure continuation of growth, and there is increased strain because of marketing and transport problems.

"But against this background we have made strides in other sectors. We have public sector investment moving strongly with the help of Zimcord finance, and the outlook for foreign trade is brighter once we have seen our way through the remaining difficult period of 1981."

The resettlement programme to look after thousands of war displaced people who had to be fed, clothed, sheltered and assisted was virtually complete and the people were back in production in an agricultural environment.

The reconstruction of the devastated rural economy was well advanced and normality was returning to the country.

Minimum wages had been implemented, education and health facilities had been restored and expanded, and racial discrimination in all its forms had been "cast away forever".

The country was continuing to lose skills, but the training and advancement of Zimbabweans was being stepped up.

Reconciliation had now become a fact. "Perhaps even now there are a few who have not wholeheartedly committed themselves to this policy. But the great majority of our people have put aside the past, have opted for unity . . . and have determined to make the future one of harmony and selflessness in the development of Zimbabwe," said Senator Nkala.

The Government's socialist policy was beginning to express itself in a concrete form.

There was a clear acceptance by the Government of the concept of joint ventures and partnership between State and private enterprise in the application of socialism.

Saying there still appeared to be some uncertainty in some sections of the private sector, Senator Nkala said: "I am at a loss to know what more is required than the very explicit statements already made by the Prime Minister, all adding up to the fact that the Government acknowledges the phenomenon of private enterprise as an historical reality which cannot be avoided.

"Indeed, the actions of Government over the past year prove that far from acting negatively towards private enterprise Government has given considerable incentives to commercial agriculture, while promoting both the mining and manufacturing industries.

"It has stated that Government desires participation in the equity of firms, especially those where foreign ownership is at a high level and where the product is of strategic importance.

Negotiation

"However, it has always been emphasised that such participation must come about by way of negotiation rather than by expropriation of property."

It had also been said the flow of profits to foreign shareholders would not be interfered with "all of that is, to me, more than the assurance private investment, local or foreign, needs to get going in high gear."

He said he understood the desires of his colleagues to show progress and improve the quality of life.

"But we cannot do everything at once. We must not perpetuate wrongly-directed spending for fear that a change might be unpopular. We must not forego the cure because the medicine tastes bad.

"The leaders in the struggle never promised an instant Garden of Eden. The people do not expect it. What we promised was political freedom and social and economic progress. The freedom is here and the progress has begun." — Ziana.

$BUDGETS$

• Petrol to cost more

• Sales tax goes up

• Holiday grant cut

THE major changes in the Budget are:

● The duty on petrol is more than doubled to increase the retail price at the pump by 17,5c a litre to 69,5c a litre.

● Sales tax on motor vehicles, furniture and certain other durables increases from 10 percent to 15 percent from Monday.

On the same day sales tax on all other taxed commodities increases from 10 percent to 12 percent.

● The holiday allowance of $600 or $800 a person depending on destination, is effectively cut to half by making it available every two years instead of every year.

● From August 3 a customs surtax of 5 percent will be applied to all imports except fuel, capital goods for statutory bodies, Government imports, surgical and medical goods and a few items limited by international treaty.

● From August 1 a capital gains tax of a flat 30 percent will apply to profits on sales of immovable property and marketable securities.

● The national defence levy will be converted into a one-off tax so that the amount due can be offset against the levy already paid.

● Dividends paid to local shareholders will attract tax at 20 percent.

● The commissioner of taxes will pay closer attention to fringe benefits awarded to employees to ensure they are included in income on a fair, realistic and up-to-date basis.

● Business spending on entertainment may no longer be deducted from taxable income.

Ordinary Man Has No 'Cause for Concern'

THE ordinary Zimbabwean would not be greatly affected by the Budget except by the 2 percent rise in sales tax, Senator Nkala told ZBC last night.

"The ordinary man has not been affected by this Budget as much as the propertied class, so he has no cause for concern," Senator Nkala said in reply to questions as to whether the Budget would lead to demands for higher wages.

Asked about reducing inflation he said: "I think there are heavy taxes on the business community and on the higher income group, and when you tax people and when the exchequer takes money into its coffers, money moves away from the general population to the State and that has some influence in the reduction of inflation.

"It is a method of staving off inflation.

"There may be a tendency by the business community to pass some of these tax measures on to the ordinary man but I doubt whether they will be able to do that."

Commenting on the $20 million set aside for Government participation in private enterprise, Senator Nkala said that the State had not earmarked particular industries.

"We have been invited into some of them and we believe that the rate of invitation will increase, so therefore we have set aside an amount in anticipation of this."—Ziana.

Proposals Backed by All Sides of the House

THE Budget was last night dubbed "a people's Budget" that will gain the confidence of the people.

There were cheers from all sides of the House as Senator Nkala announced spending which is likely to concentrate on projects which will better the lot of the mass of the people.

The Budget dispelled earlier threats that it would be very tough on the consumer and taxpayer.

The secretary-general of the Patriotic Front, Senator Joseph Msika, said the measures taken by Senator Nkala were reasonably hard but not very harsh. "It is a practical Budget."

Senator Msika, Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, said the Budget was the reality of a developing country that had been at war for a very long time. "I think it is a Budget of reality," he said.

The leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Andre Holland, said the Budget would earn Zimbabwe international respect. "It is a tough Budget but a necessary Budget."

He said although the measures on sales tax and holiday allowances would be unpopular, it was necessary for the Minister of Finance to balance his books. "Everyone has to contribute to the new nation."

Mr Holland said if Zimbabwe was to continue to attract support from international financial institutions, it was essential that the Government should be seen to do everything within its power to balance its books.

A Republican Front spokesman, Mr Rowan Cronje, said the Budget was tough but there was nothing the Minister of Finance could have done. "On the overall, the minister has been very honest in his measures to generate revenue."

Mr Cronje, MP for Central, warned however, that certain measures, such as the increase in the price of petrol, would inhibit economic growth. "The economy will go through a rough time because the country was already facing transport problems," he said.

He appreciated the Government's need to raise funds. The petrol price increases were the highest he had known in the world.

Twelve Million Dollars Aid for Small Farmers

MORE than $12 million would be made available from Zimcord funds for medium and long-term loans to small farmers to buy draught oxen, implements, fencing and to install or improve water supplies, the Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Mr Moton Malianga, said in Fort Victoria yesterday.

Mr Malianga told delegates at the 42nd annual congress of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union that his ministry was also negotiating with the World Bank for a loan of up to $45 million for small farmers.

"There will also be considerable funding from Zimcord to ensure the availability of fertiliser for all farmers," he said.

On pricing policy Mr Malianga said attractive producer prices alone were not sufficient to raise farming incomes. "The farmers — must also have inputs at the lowest possible cost, as well as marketing and transport facilities.

"The present consumer subsidies benefit mainly the urban population, who are relatively better off than the rural people. The less the Government spends on consumer subsidies the more can be applied to subsidising farm inputs," he said, commenting on the Riddell Commission Report that blanket consumer subsidies should be phased out.

Mr Malianga said the Government would concentrate its resources on the small and peasant farmers and "the commercial side will have to look after itself more than in the past".

He stressed the need for a good infrastructure and said Government was investing a large part of its own resources and Zimcord funds on the construction of roads, bridges, electricity and telephones.

The Government's policy of rehabilitating the existing economic structure was directed towards decentralisation of economic activity away from established urban centres in favour of growth points in rural areas, he said.

Mr Malianga said his ministry was preparing a transitional plan over three years and during this period it was hoped to resettle a minimum of 54 000 families.

Outlining plans for improving the lot of the farmers he said agricultural services would be re-oriented, marketing boards would extend their services by establishing depots, collection points and storage facilities, extension staff would be increased and investment in irrigation schemes and forestry would be encouraged.—Ziana.

Mixed Reaction From Commerce

"PUNITIVE . . . inflationary . . . can be applauded . . . some aspects pleasing." These are a few of the initial reactions from the business sector to the Budget.

Mr Bert Yarwood, president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, said: "We expected a shock and in certain areas we got one. However, I am pleased that the minister has not touched company tax."

He added: "I know it is an unpopular thing to say, but I think it was a good idea putting up sales tax as it spreads the load across the community, and not one particular sector."

Mr Yarwood felt the reduction in capital expenditure allowance would not encourage investment. The increase in the cost of petrol would obviously help save fuel, but it meant industrialists would face a further hike in costs.

The vice-president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Mr Phil Barnacle, said: "The main thrust of the minister's proposals was towards greater productivity and greater realism in our financial affairs. He stressed that he could not tolerate any further increase in the budget deficit and we applaud this."

Turning to specific items, Mr Barnacle said: "The man in the street will not be pleased with the effective halving of his holiday allowance, but the measure will benefit the local tourist industry."

He felt the decrease in capital expenditure allowance would disappoint industrialists, farmers and the mining sector. However, the retention of the full allowance for rural areas would encourage the private sector to participate in future rural development.

The other measures such as increased sales tax, a new import tax and the rise in the price of petrol would be inflationary. They would increase the upward pressure on costs and prices, which was already unacceptably high.

Mr Eddie Cross, a leading economist, said: "This is a budget to bring expenditure under control, but I feel the petrol price rise is punitive and inflationary."

"As a whole the effect on the middle income group is serious. Their living standards will drop and in particular the civil servant will suffer," he said.

"The other major element is that foreign investment will be seriously retarded and this is a shift from the position the minister held in 1980," Mr Cross added.

Mr Cross was disappointed that there was no action on subsidies. There was a danger of an imbalance in the finances in favour of the consumer as against the investor and producer. The balance would have to be redressed for an increase in production.

The president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, Mr Abner Botsh said: "In certain areas the Budget is somewhat tougher than we expected and the increase in the price of petrol will have a particular impact on the commercial sector and the private motorist. The increase in the rate of sales tax will affect individuals of all income groups and is in line with the minister's earlier statements that his Budget would apply to all."

Mr Botsh was delighted with the incentives for rural industry as these measures would give a much needed boost to these previously neglected areas.

Economy 'Will Grow by 5 to 6 Percent'

ZIMBABWE'S economy would grow by 5 to 6 percent for the rest of the year, and would probably reach the same level of growth in 1982, although the picture for that year was "less clear" and would feature "ups and downs", Senator Nkala said.

Agriculture was "back on a growth path," construction was booming, distributive services were enjoying good business, services were expanding and the public sector was taking a "firmer role" in expansion.

On the other hand, the mining and manufacturing sectors were facing difficulties due to manpower shortages, tighter foreign exchange, slack prices and transport constraints.

For 1982, it was "doubtful" whether agriculture would maintain the growth rate achieved this year, although some sub-sectors would improve.

Mining could also recover in that year — depending on world prices

and he expected public sector development to be moving "more strongly".

"All in all, I expect that the 1982 growth will be at least as good as in the current year," he said.

Senator Nkala said the country's balance of payments continued to be under strain.

The Government had had to accept "new outflow commitments" in line with its policy to liberalise its very severe exchange control regulations and the transfer restrictions imposed by previous governments.

Commodity prices, especially in mining, had weakened, external transport costs had risen and the demand for imports had increased dramatically.

The country's transport system had not been able to cope with demand.

But the rehabilitation and re-equipping of the transport system will have been carried out within the next few months, and the transport system's ability to meet demand — especially for the carriage of exports — "will have been secured".

He also said that the actions by "our comrades in Mozambique" to improve their cargo handling capacity were "encouraging", and it was up to importers and exporters to react positively to the new facilities.

But, he warned, "there has to be an acceptance of the need for economy in foreign exchange expenditures".

For other improvements in the balance of payments, the economy would have to wait for a recovery in world economic conditions, for which there was reason for "some optimism" in 1982.

Domestic resources should be directed to production for export and import substitution.

Public Investment Is Nearly Doubled

PUBLIC sector investment, at $635 million, is almost double that spent in the financial year which ended on June 30, said Senator Nkala.

"Of this amount $300 million will be financed from our own resources and direct borrowing of the statutory bodies and local authorities. The balance of $335 million will be financed by budget funds and donor assistance."

The programmes funded by the Government, local authorities and donors involved $338 million and would be largely people orientated. A quarter, $97 million, would go to agriculture and rural development and $163 million would be spent on social services.

The balance would be made up of $12 million for water development, $40 million for railways, $22 million for roads and $25 million for the Central Mechanical Equipment Department.

Statutory bodies, such as the Electricity Supply Commission, would spend $247 million on the national infrastructure and modern sector development. About 62 percent would go on power, 32 percent in transport and communications and 6 percent on agriculture.

The total capital investment by the Government amounted to $379 million and included the regular public sector investment programme, defence building and re-equipment programmes and the building of low cost homes which used to be financed outside the budget.

"Thus the total investment spending is 19 percent of the gross public sector expenditure debt service is 15 percent . . . and recurrent spending accounts for the remaining 66 percent.

"Although I hope in future to improve these percentages in favour of investment, the programme does represent what can only be termed a massive capital effort by comparison with past years and should contribute greatly to filling the needs of the economy and the people in a most practical manner."

Senator Nkala thanked the donors who came to Zimbabwe's aid after the liberation war, saying the aid would be used sensibly. Already a National Development Fund had been set up to channel the money and ensure it was used only for the purpose given.

He also appealed to donors not to tie their aid to ensure the Government bought supplies and services from the donor country. At least a portion should be untied to allow for flexibility.

Public Spending Up, but 'Will Be Curbed Soon'

PUBLIC spending for 1981/1982 had shown a steep rise — for very good reasons — but would have to be slowed down after this year, Senator Nkala, said.

Senator Nkala said various steps to limit the growth in the money supply would have only a limited effect if no action was taken to restrain the rise in budget deficits.

Foreign reserves were uncomfortably low and any greater restrictions on credit to the private sector was likely to stifle domestic investment and curtail economic growth.

The steps taken to curb growth in money supply were to let foreign reserves gradually decline, allow a rise in the bank rate from 7.5 to 9 percent and an increase in the statutory reserve balances and liquidity ratios of banks and other financial institutions.

The measures were reinforced by increased finance charges for hire purchase transactions plus higher minimum deposits and shorter repayment periods on goods for private consumption.

"The thrust of these monetary measures has of course been to discourage unnecessary and postponable expenditure and to ensure that finance is available for more productive purposes."

Building societies were having problems, said Senator Nkala. The only chance of early relief for those wanting mortgages lay in more modest prices for existing properties and more savings, which in turn might find its way into the societies.

Despite higher interest rates investors were still reluctant to buy long-term stocks. "It seems the market's attitude stems from the belief that there must be a further increase in interest rates.

"I want to make it quite clear," said the minister, "that this attitude is unsound, even harmful."

The rates had been set with the 1981-82 financial year in mind. "I can say quite definitely that further increases in 1981-82 cannot be contemplated and would in fact be counter-productive."

Had he not taken the measures he had in creating the budget — which included expenditure cuts and revenue measures which together reduced the deficit by $100 million, the 1981/82 deficit in IMF terms would have risen to 14.5 percent of the GNP.

He said such a deficit was "absolutely impossible to contemplate".

The progress in reducing the deficit was reassuring, but it would have to be continued so that, within a short period, the Government would be able to say that borrowing was not to finance consumption, but for capital projects and for improving the country's productive base.

He could not have accepted the rate of growth in public spending for this year, unless he had been convinced it was "of an unusual character".

It would have to slow down "very significantly, if the Government was to match it with feasible borrowing and a tax regime that is not penal and destructive in relation to economic growth". — Ziana.

Shock Move on Holiday Allowances

HOLIDAYMAKERS will now get a foreign currency allowance of $600 or $800 every two years instead of every year, saving the country $30 million a year, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, announced yesterday.

"I have become disturbed at the rate of growth in foreign travel expenditure, especially for holiday purposes, but also in relation to business activity," he said in his Budget speech.

"I have decided therefore that some saving is indicated in this area. The system of holiday allowances has accordingly been changed from an annual basis to a two-year cycle.

"This means that the present allowance of $600 or $800 per person, depending on destination, may be taken in aggregate over a period of two years rather than each year."

The new system would start immediately and would relate to this year and next year, but would not interfere with any holidays booked for the August-September season, he said.

The cut would save about $30 million in foreign exchange in a full year, a "significant amount in relation to other pressing needs for foreign exchange expenditure".

Business allowances would not be cut, but far closer attention had to be paid to the costs and benefits of foreign travel. "Some stiffer control is therefore necessary," said the minister, "and the exchange control will scrutinise applications much more closely and will be sparing in respect of the amounts authorised.

"A stricter regime will similarly be applied to

payments for technical services and commissions."

Senator Nkala said business travel was necessary, in both the private and public sectors, for trade and to establish and maintain economic and political relations following the establishment of a legal Government in Zimbabwe.

Holiday Money Cut 'A Disaster' Says Trade

THE cut in holiday allowance was described as "disastrous" and "terrible" by city travel agents.

The assistant manager of Halmac, Mrs Fluffie Seiger, said the cut would drive more whites out of the country.

Asked how she thought it would affect the travel business she replied: "We will be selling a lot of one-way tickets in the next six months.

"Nobody is going to put up with this. We have been living for years with abnormal holiday allowances because of sanctions and now it is getting worse," she said.

Mrs Sue Taylor, manager of Musgrove and Watson, said the holiday allowance cut was "just terrible".

"Obviously people will be travelling far less and that is bound to affect the travel business."

Big Crackdown on Currency Crimes

INVESTIGATION and prosecution of exchange control offences will be stepped up and the courts are expected to impose severe penalties, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, warned yesterday.

"I must stress the need for stricter morality and observance in relation to our exchange control law," he said.

"Too many people seem set on evasion and I must warn now very, very plainly that this cannot be tolerated.

"Measures are being taken to step up investigation and prosecution of exchange control offences. I also expect the courts to impose more severe penalties for contraventions and offenders must not complain about the punishment when they embark upon schemes of evasion for personal enrichment at the expense of the Zimbabwean economy."

Improvements in the balance of payments had to come through a world economic recovery but it was important the country's resources were directed as much as possible to production for export and for import substitution.

The net outflow on the invisibles account, which includes foreign travel and loan servicing, was a matter for concern. The Government's policy was to meet all external commitments, including those of past years, but there had to be greater economy in spending foreign exchange.

Besides cutting holiday allowances he also cut remittances of income to former residents of Zimbabwe from $25 000 a year to $15 000 a year for all residents. The special extra allowance of $25 000 a year for those over 60 would be abolished.

Pensions would have to be counted as part of this allowance and if a person's pension was more than $15 000 a year he or she would still be able to have the whole sum remitted.

Inheritances would in future be treated as capital transfers rather than as income as they were at present.

Inflation Soars to 'Unwelcome' 15 Percent

INFLATION for the whole of this year would be at the "unwelcome" level of about 15 percent, Senator Nkala said.

For higher income families the consumer price increase in the first five months of this year stood at 9,1 percent more than for 1980, while for lower income families in the first quarter of this year it ran at 8,4 percent more than last year.

Reasons for it, he said, were that some businesses "refuse to accept that they have a part to play in controlling inflation by moderating their demands for price increases that are designed to maintain profit levels at all times despite the national interest".

The escalation of prices was becoming "exploitative" and the business sector would have to accept that the burden of price restraint could not be carried solely by Government.

"We are passing through a period when the market should not insist on exacting every last cent legalised by the general rules of price control," he said.

Another reason for the rate of inflation was the increasing by the Government of wages, "to redress the inadequate return to labour in the past".

Inflation abroad was also having an impact on the country's price structure, where there was much dependence on imported content for local manufactures.—Ziana.

Subsidies Bill Hits $161m

THE Government has agreed in principle to substantial progressive reduction of subsidies. But because of necessary delays they will continue and $161 million has been set aside in the estimates.

Subsidies were greater than the amounts spent on health or on lands and rural development.

"How much more productive that $161 million would be if it were spent on development programmes," he added. The amount spent on subsidies, including the railway deficit, had been $83,6 million in 1978-79, $58,6 million in 1979-80 and $95 million in the last financial year.

But there were other arguments besides the severe budgetary implications for reducing subsidies.

"Unless foods are economically priced the pattern of supply and demand can become seriously distorted, with shortages as the most likely outcome.

"Unless the proper proportion of consumption expenditure is devoted to food the demand for items becomes enlarged with unfortunate consequences for inflation and the external balance.

"Wages cannot be assessed with any confidence or validity if a major part of the consumption needs of the worker is funded by the exchequer through subsidy payments.

"Subsidy arrangements generally do not benefit in any real measure the very poor who need assistance most and who are mainly in subsistence agriculture.

Prices could not be held constant indefinitely and instead should be cut and the money spent on social welfare for the very poor and an improved rural infrastructure.

"Accordingly the Government has agreed in principle to a substantial progressive reduction, if not the elimination, in subsidies over a reasonable period of time.

"The commencement of this important fiscal reform has been delayed because it is necessary to consider (it) . . . in conjunction with the other policy changes that will flow from Government's study and implementation of the report of the Riddell Commission.

"In the meantime, since I cannot allow the budget deficit to rise too high on account of subsidies there is no alternative but to accept further taxation."

Nkala Outlines Aims of His Monetary Policy

SENATOR NKALA yesterday spelt out the broad lines of his monetary policy.

He said all the measures in the Budget were designed to bring the state finances on to a sound basis to give the country pride in its self-sufficiency and to give confidence to domestic and foreign investors, including aid donors, in the country's ability to manage its finances.

His methods of attempting to prohibit any further increases in the budget deficit which caused spending to be financed by borrowing, were also designed to reduce the deficit "so as to achieve a better balance within a relatively short period and thus avoid building up a massive debt burden for future years".

He was trying to reach the situation where expenditure could be financed by revenue, and where the Government could devote more resources and borrowing capacity to spending on development, rather than on current consumption.

"It is a sad fact that too much of this year's financing is pre-empted for meeting the deficit on the recurrent account and consequently too little is available for promoting growth."

At the same time, however, he had made provision to meet the Government's obligations on the expansion of social services, rural development, training and general infrastructural improvement.

He said fiscal action could help in restraining the rate of consumption and its rapid diversification — a matter that gave him concern.

He had tried to finance the budget "in the least inflationary manner possible", but added: "Here I must stress that I do not consider taxation as a component of inflation whatever it may do to the general or specific price levels."

Also, he had tried to make it known that all State expenditures would eventually have to be paid for by "the broader body of the population", and that there was no escape from this by hiding behind borrowing as a means of finance.—Ziana.

Sales Tax Up, Petrol Up, Income Tax Steady

HIGHER sales tax and petrol prices were announced by Senator Nkala, together with taxes on capital gains, dividends from shares and cuts in certain investment allowances.

Income tax for both individuals and companies remains the same with the surcharge unchanged at 15 percent. Foreign dividends, which used to be taxed at a flat rate of 20 percent, have to be included in ordinary income from April 1.

The defence levy has been turned into tax. As from April this year, the 100 percent special initial allowance of capital expenditure on farm improvements, industrial buildings, railway lines and articles, machinery and utensils has been cut to 30 percent. Staff housing and tobacco barns are included in the same category.

The depletion allowance for the mining industry has been abolished as has the capital redemption allowance but an allowance will be provided on a life-of-mine basis only.

Tax incentives will be introduced for industrial and commercial development in specified rural growth points. These incentives consist of a 100 percent special initial allowance and a 15 percent investment allowance on capital expenditures.

From October 1, interest paid to non-residents will be taxed at 10 percent and from July 30, dividends received by local shareholders, except companies, will be taxed at 20 percent.

Sales tax on certain durable goods goes up to 15 percent on Monday and on all other taxed items to 12 percent, bringing in an extra $58 million in a full year. Petrol rose in price by 17,5 cents a litre yesterday, which will net the Government $40 million in extra revenue. A 5 percent surtax will be imposed on all customs duties on Monday. Parastatals and certain goods will be exempt.

Death duties rise tomorrow and from tomorrow there will be a capital gains tax on the surplus made on the disposal of marketable securities and fixed properties (houses and land).

The rate of the tax will be a flat 30 percent but there will be a threshold of $1 000 and 5 percent of the cost will be deducted for every year the taxed asset is held. This means that if a person keeps his shares or his house for six years before selling no tax need be paid.

Local authorities, parastatals, welfare organisations, pension funds and certain other agencies will be exempted from the tax.

Depreciation allowances would be cut back from 100 percent to 30 percent on initial investment, the same as it had been before 1975 when investment had been higher than it was later. The wear and tear allowances would be kept at present levels.

Senator Nkala also abolished deductions for business entertainment.

"All citizens have a responsibility to make certain sacrifices and contributions in keeping with their resources. The greater burden of taxation will inevitably fall on those whose resources are greater, without in any way making the tax system punitive or reducing all standards of living to a low level.

"The measures that I propose to take in my Budget have been so prepared that their impact will be shared by all sections of the community. This is what I call equity in the tax system."

He warned that capital gains tax may be extended to other items besides immovable property and shares as the Government gained more experience in operating such a system.

The reason companies would not have to pay the 20 percent dividends tax was because dividends often passed through a number of holding companies and if they were taxed at each level very little would be left for the final shareholder.

The commissioner of taxes would pay closer attention to benefits received by individuals, ensuring their inclusion in income on a fair, realistic and up-to-date basis.

Before announcing higher sales taxes, petrol prices and customs dues Senator Nkala warned: "I should make clear my view that increases in taxation cannot be the occasion for wage adjustment.

DEFEAT

"It would defeat the purpose and effect of a tax if the impact were to be passed back through higher wages to the employer and then into higher prices."

Sales tax would go up on Monday to 12 percent on all commodities except motor vehicles, furniture and certain other durables. These would be taxed at 15 percent. The increase would bring in about $58 million in a full year.

The 5 percent surtax on customs dues, starting on Monday, would not apply to imports by the Government, capital goods by statutory bodies, fuel or medical and certain other goods limited by international treaty. The measure, which would raise $25 million in the 1981-82 financial year, would result in a small increase in prices, he said.

Fuel costs had not reduced, despite the country's return to normal trade patterns and so the duty on motor fuels was to be pushed up by 20,4c. Because 15 percent of the fuel bought from pumps was ethanol the public price would rise by 17,5c a litre.

The Government was preparing a tax on underused land and this would be brought before Parliament later, the minister said.

Education Gets Top Spending Priority

TOTAL estimated Government expenditure for 1981/82 is to increase by over 37 percent to $2 006 484 000 compared with $1 461 705 060 for the last fiscal year.

In keeping with declared policy the primary thrust of expenditure is towards education, health, social services and local government and housing.

Education with an appropriation of $290 070 000 now accounts for the largest single area of spending, having overtaken defence which has been increased by 7 percent to just over $280 million.

The Ministry of Transport's vote has risen by 55,5 percent to $121,7 million to cover the costs of improving rural transport and the railways.

Health is up from $83 million to $109 million.

Significantly more money has been given to the Ministry of Finance, up 60 percent to $103 million, the lion's share of which is in an Unallocated Reserve. No details were released. A further $1,6 million is to be spent on new computer equipment.

Large increases are also recorded for youth, sport and recreation, and the fledgling Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs.

Only two ministries have had their votes cut — Home Affairs by 0,5 percent and Public Service by 4,4 percent.

The only other area of reduced spending is in constitutional and statutory appropriations, down from $416,7 million last year to $385 million in 1981/82.

The 1981 financial statements presented to the House of Assembly show that total public debt has risen from $1 666,6 million to $1 949 million, a jump of 17 percent for the year ended June 30, 1981.

This is partly offset by the Government's assets of $575,1 million, leaving a deficit of $1,37 billion—up 22,6 percent on the last financial year.

A breakdown of overall expenditure shows that transfer payments together with goods and services account for $1,5 billion. Capital spending is up from $65 million to $141,7 million.

Parastatal and local government expenditure rises from about $50 million to over $160 million,

but this is to be financed by borrowing.

The Government will continue to rely heavily on taxes which it calculates will contribute $1 347 million, the bulk coming from personal and income tax along with sales tax.

International aid should account for about $123,6 million while borrowings will provide $524 million. $89 million of which has already been arranged. Of the remainder, $435 million will be raised through stock and bond issues, to finance $122,6 million of debt repayments and additional requirements of $312,6 million.

Figures At a Glance

ESTIMATES

VOTE	Amount $ 000's	%	1980/81	%
President	455	0,06	374	0,03
Parliament	2 117	0,13	2 097	0,17
Cabinet Office	11 175	0,68	8 301	0,69
Defence	280 461	17,22	262 156	21,65
Foreign Affairs	13 732	0,84	9 200	0,76
Treasury	108 055	6,63	64 012	5,29
Audit	1 008	0,06	977	0,08
Economic Planning and Development	1 858	0,11	1 772	0,15
Trade and Commerce	86 022	5,28	41 195	34,02
Industry and Energy	1 558	0,09	294	0,02
Mines	4 072	0,25	3 897	0,32
Transport	121 692	7,47	78 263	6,46
Manpower Planning and Development	10 081	0,62	8 071	0,66
Local Government and Housing	91 012	5,59	63 950	5,27
Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development	53 429	3,28	34 798	2,87
Labour and Social Services	52 804	3,24	22 110	1,82
Health	108 936	6,69	83 729	6,91
Education and Culture	290 070	17,80	218 689	18,06
Agriculture	87 234	5,35	66 939	5,52
Youth, Sport and Recreation	10 000	0,06	2 287	0,18
Home Affairs	87 466	5,37	87 896	7,26
Justice and Constitutional Affairs	22 421	1,37	18 544	1,53
Public Service	6 953	0,43	7 275	0,60
Information and Tourism	11 072	0,67	6 291	0,52
Natural Resources and Water Development	32 726	2,01	26 580	2,19
Roads, Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications	56 029	3,44	42 381	3,50
Works	78 950	4,84	48 648	4,01
Community Development and Women's Affairs	2 188	0,13	111	0,01
TOTAL	1 628 526		1 219 827	

How Money Will Be Spent

HIGHLIGHTS from the Estimates of Expenditure outlined by Senator Nkala yesterday.

● The cost of debt servicing has risen from $121 133 000 to $152 838 600.

● Commuted pensions are expected to cost $25 million during 1981/82.

● War victims' compensation payments are to be increased to a total of $13 million compared to $7,75 million last year.

● The cost of travel by the President during 1981/82 will be around $45 800, including staff.

● The salaries of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister without Portfolio have been increased from $11 086 a year to $25 300.

● Expenditure on independence celebrations has been cut from $872 000 to $500 000.

● The cost of state security has jumped 48 percent to $8,36 million.

● Over $42 million has been earmarked to re-equip the Air Force of Z'mbabwe.

● The cost of army rations has been pruned back to $24.9 million from $33,95 million.

● Of the national Budget $43 million has been set aside for the demobilisation scheme.

● The Government has allocated $20 million for investment in private enterprise.

● The Ministry of Finance has $55,6 million in an unallocated reserve for transfer to appropriate votes when relevant aid agreements are concluded.

● The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development has only been

allocated $20 000 this year for research and surveys, a drop of $200 000.

● The cost of planning next year's population census is an estimated $86 000.

● The Ministry of Agriculture is to spend an extra $5,6 million on the suppression of animal diseases.

● Subsidies in respect of beef have risen to $25,7 million and dairy $10,35 million.

● National Railways of Zimbabwe is to be lent $40 million this year by the Ministry of Transport.

● Grants by the Ministry of Local Government and Housing to councils have been almost tripled. $5,9 million has also been set aside for development of communal lands. $30 million has been earmarked for loans to local authorities for high density housing.

● The Agricultural and Rural Development Authority is to spend $18,87 million on settlement and agricultural schemes.

● Just under $14 million will be spent on acquisition of rural lands, of which $6,2 million will be funded by aid moneys.

● $4,9 million is to be spent by the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation on training centres, of which $3 million will go on provisions.

● Of the $2 188 000 allocated to Community Development and Women's Affairs over $1,6 million has been earmarked for salaries, wages and allowances. Of the remainder $274 000 is to provide training at community education centres and $50 000 as grants for women's organisations.

● The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation is spending $4,9 million on a new studio and equipment, but $4,4 million will be funded by aid moneys.

● The Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic has earmarked $22 million for road and bridge construction and $19 million for their maintenance.

[Editorial: "Majority Spared"]

[Page 12]

It turns out that the pre-Budget jitters which afflicted many Zimbabweans before yesterday were not entirely justified. Senator Nkala's Budget proposals, while they could hardly be hailed as "liberal," are nonetheless not as punishing on the majority of the population as we had been led to believe.

Sales tax is going up, so is the price of petrol. Ordinary Zimbabweans are bound to be affected by these hikes, but the effect will not be disastrous on their pockets. All it means is that the ordinary wage-earner will have to be more circumspect in his expenditure.

The 15 percent inflation rate, described as "unwelcome" by Senator Nkala, will continue to hit the ordinary person. Significantly, the minister blamed some businessmen for fuelling the flames of inflation.

His criticism is well founded. Since independence a new breed of exploiter has reared his ugly head on the horizon of the country's economy.

Intent on making a "fast buck" in these post-independence days, this businessman has rapaciously hiked his prices. His plan is probably to make a "quick killing" and then hightail it to South Africa.

The Government may be forced to take sterner measures against such miscreants before they bleed the country dry.

The holiday allowance, which remains the same but is now to be given every two years rather than every year as in the past, will not hit the ordinary person.

Travel agents, inevitably, are howling about a "disaster". A miniscule number of Zimbabweans can afford holidays abroad, and the $30 million to be saved is worth the brickbats from the travel agents.

Moreover, the measure should encourage those "monied" globetrotters to spend their holidays at home, rather than in South Africa.

All in all, the picture of the economy painted by the minister is not an edifying one. Things are tough and they are likely to get tougher.

It would appear that a lot of belt-tightening is in the offing.

CSO: 4700/301

CHIDZERO STRESSES SADCC UNITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 p 11

[Text]

ALL development efforts by an individual member country of the SADCC should be fully backed by its partners in the organisation, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero said yesterday.

No country was more important than another in the organisation's common effort to improve the lot of its peoples, he said in an interview.

"It is a community of interests representing about 60 million people inhabiting more than five million km² and with a combined gross domestic product of about $20 billion.

"It has an area which abounds in natural resources. It has iron, copper, zinc, gold, diamonds and emeralds, huge hydro-electric power potential, solar energy and rich agricultural production and potential.

"Out in these countries' rural areas you have the rare products, such as uranium, cobalt and oil, and the mundane products, such as coal, chrome and so on.

"The intention is to exploit and harness all these requirements as much as possible for the benefit of the local masses as well as humanity as a whole.

"What we intend to do is to relate the use of resources to the needs of the ordinary men and women."

"No one country in the group is more important than another though we may contribute in varying measures according to our means and stage of development.

"For Zimbabwe, the most recently independent member of the group, we have a lot to learn from the experiences of those who have been independent before us and also to make our own contribution to the benefit of the group."

Asked to comment on Zimbabwe's own contribution, the minister said:

"Our first task is to support the objectives of SADCC as enunciated in the Lusaka Declaration, which are to reduce our high degree of external dependence, enhance and strengthen our economies, co-ordinate our efforts in the utilisation of resources and strengthen our region as well as mobilise jointly international support."

Secondly, he said, Zimbabwe would strive to make a direct contribution in the areas for which it has been given responsibility, devising a food security plan for the area and promoting soil conservation and land utilisation.

Zimbabwe had already identified some seven projects on food security, such as early warning systems on crop results or shortages, a food data bank system, storage, processing and exchange of technical information.

"We are setting up a technical unit in the Ministry of Agriculture to be responsible for this," he said.

The breakdown of responsibilities for each country is: Mozambique, transport and communications; Zimbabwe, food security, soil conservation and utilisation; Lesotho, soil conservation and utilisation in association with Zimbabwe; Tanzania, industrial development co-ordination; Botswana, crop research and animal diseases; Angola, energy development and conservation co-ordination; Malawi, fisheries and wildlife; Swaziland, manpower development.

"The record to date shows that significant activity has begun in almost all sectors. A solid base has been created for continued international co-operation so that concrete programmes will be under implementation and operation by the time of the 1982 summit," Dr Chidzero said.

CSO: 4700/301

USHEWOKUNZE OUTLINES ROLE OF RURAL MEDICS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE primary aim of Zimbabwe's medical schools should be to turn out practically experienced graduates ready to occupy key posts as district medical officers, the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said in Salisbury last night.

They should be capable of supervising large numbers of people in the rural areas and of carrying out good clinical work in district hospitals, he said.

Dr Ushewokunze told the first formal meeting of the Africa region of the International Federation of Medical Students Associations that this policy would have "major implications" for the medical school curricula.

Students would need considerable experience in the rural areas during their training, starting "within a few months of entering the school".

He suggested students should be sent to the rural areas to "learn practically about the main health problems of the country".

"A month each year in the earlier stages of the course, and rather longer in the later years, would seem to be the minimum necessary," he said.

Students would at first undertake "unskilled tasks — for example, to improve environmental sanitation" and practical survey work.

The students would be accompanied by teachers in the rural areas as well as experienced medical officers who did not necessarily belong to a school of medicine.

Medical students, he said, should be bound to Government service after graduation.

The debt of the peasants' sweat had to be repaid by graduating doctors in terms of service, he stressed.

It was the Government's responsibility to ensure that rural health workers had decent working and living conditions and constant contact with medical centres, the minister said.

"Continuing education and upgrading must be part and parcel of the structure of Government service."

Dr Ushewokunze attacked what he called the "doctor-entrepreneur" and the bias towards "high technology curative medicine" which negatively affected medical education.

The existence of private medicine, he said, conditioned students towards "fame and gain" rather than towards service to the masses. And it absorbed scarce health personnel "trained at the people's expense".

"It acts like a leech draining the life blood of the people's health service," he added.

CSO: 4700/309

NKOMO URGES PEOPLE TO SUPPORT CO-OP MARKET

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

WORKERS were yesterday urged to support the people's market co-op by buying shares.

The appeal came from the Minister without Portfolio, Mr Joshua Nkomo, when he toured Lennard Clothing Manufacturing Co. here.

Mr Nkomo, who was accompanied by his two daughters and son, said the idea of a people's market was to help street vendors find a viable market place of their own.

"We have started a market place that will keep people selling their wares off the streets, where they are constantly exposed to rain, dust and wind," he said.

"We are free and independent. We must learn to do things for ourselves. I urge you all to give greater support to the development of the people's market."

There would be an appeal for people to buy shares in the co-operative between August 1 and 2. "I want you all to buy shares and help those who cannot help themselves.

The minister appealed for greater productivity and co-operation between workers and management.

"Without you, there is no factory. Without the factory there is no work and therefore no wages."

He said it was also a matter of great pride for Zimbabwe to have her products marketed in other countries and commended about 10 people who were due to receive watches in recognition of their long service.

During his tour Mr Nkomo was shown a computor complex which arrived from Britain four weeks ago. He played a game of chess on one of the video display terminals.

The managing director of Lennards, Mr Richard Rothbart, said the $68 000-computer would do the stock checking, invoice-making, orders, wages analysis and "all sorts of things".

He denied the computer would take away jobs from people and said: "It will create more work."

Mr Rothbart said Lennards would export about 20 000 pairs of jeans a month to England by October.

The company, which uses about 12 000 m of cloth a day, was making 3 000 shirts a day. But even this was not enough to meet the demand.

CSO: 4700/309

NO MERGER OF COUNCILS YET, SAYS ZVOBGO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE merging of rural and district councils, as presently constituted, is not likely to take place in the foreseeable future, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said in Bulawayo yesterday.

Answering questions after addressing officials of the ministry and council chairmen from Midlands and Matabeleland North and South, Dr Zvobgo said, apart from being impossible under the present Constitution, such a merger would also be a "political hot potato".

"Under the present issue of land tenure I do not see how we can merge the two. I do not think anyone owning land in the rural council area would like to share land and grazing with cattle from the district as would be the consequence of merging the two," he said.

He said those councils which overlapped each other, as in the case of Gwanda Rural and Gwanda District Councils, should endeavour to work with each other in close co-operation.

"Chairmen of such councils should really be on first-name terms and help each other solve problems. Any problems that exist in the district council area will obviously overflow into the rural council area and vice versa," he said.

It was also disclosed, during question time, that district councils will not receive royalties into their accounts until an amendment to the African Development Fund is passed through Parliament.

Though the district councils had been instructed to start collecting royalties from the start of this month, the minister explained that some of the royalties had been paid into the ADF.

AMENDMENT

An Amendment Bill was before Parliament, but all such royalties will continue to accrue to the ADF.

"However, there is no reason to panic, as all the money now being deposited into the ADF will be appropriated to district councils. Councillors can regard this money as belonging to their council."

When one of the district council chairmen suggested that all district council chairmen be given permanent employment in the ministry at a salary of more than the present allowance of $150 per month, Dr Zvobgo suggested the councillors refer to the people who elected them.

"That would mean you would have to raise taxation in your areas as there is just no money in my ministry to foot such a bill. I warn you the people would probably refuse such a move."

Earlier, when opening the meeting, the minister called for harmony and co-operation between district councils, provincial councils, provincial authorities and all ministry staff.

With it, success would be achieved and a smooth working relationship with higher government authorities reached.

CSO: 4700/309

COMMANDO BATTALION MANEUVERS 'SUCCESSFUL'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 9

[Text]

THE men of 1 (Zimbabwe) Commando Battalion have returned from their highly successful tactical manoeuvres, the first by any national army unit, in high spirits and ready for the next session of intensive training.

"There is still room for improvement, there always is," said the commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Buttenshaw, last week. "But the exercise was a success and shows the battalion is an effective fighting unit, capable of carrying out its task."

All the commandos who took part in the exercise would get the special dagger insignia as soon as a presentation parade could be organised, he said.

The second phase of the exercise went far more smoothly than the first, with the troops and their commanders applying the hard-learnt lessons of the initial phase. More umpiring officers were assigned to ensure correct skirmishing took place and to stop head-on "banzai" charges into simulated mortar and machinegun fire.

For the second phase, A, B and C companies took the role of the Zimbabwe defenders while support company and the support group of the Zimbabwe corps of engineers played the part of the "Albisian" defenders.

In the first phase the "Albisians" had landed from Lake Kariba and in a 2½-day battle pushed the defenders to the Kanyati bridge more than 30 km from the beach-head. At that time the "Albisians" included A company, who had special training in helicopter assaults.

The second phase started wth an "Albisian" success. On the first day, the reconnaissance troop of support landed near the Sanyati gorge and at last light abseiled down a high cliff, waded through the river, and climbed the cliff on the other side.

At first light on the second day they assaulted the fake radar station manned by the defenders and took it quickly and easily. On that afternoon, A company assaulted the Kanyati bridge and pushed support north, allowing B company, riding column vehicles, to pass over with an artillery battery in support.

The next morning, the third day, A company were dropped near the Sanyati by helicopter and walked 10 km over some of the worst country in Zimbabwe, through gorges and over steep ridges, "cursing all the way", said Colonel Buttenshaw.

The company took up a position on the main road to the beach that support would have to fall back along.

Meanwhile, the beach-head was assaulted by Major Nicholas Dube's C company in a well-planned and executed operation. Commandos sneaked in at first light, silently boarded the landing craft and told the astonished beach-head commander, who was in his cabin, that he was under arrest.

Meanwhile, support company, commanded by Captain Rod Ellison, was fighting a vigorous covering battle as they slowly retreated before Major Augustine Charamba's B company. Support mounted their mortars on trucks to deal with the heavy machineguns of the column vehicles.

That night the "Albisian" forces halted about 12 km from the beach and the next day continued their retreat but were soon ambushed by Major Misheck Tanyanyiwa's A company with B joining the battle. The enemy was annihilated.

CSO: 4700/309

INYAMSIZI PROJECT GIVES IMPETUS TO RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 9

[Article by Felicity Wood]

[Text]

THE Government's first three-year resettlement plan took another leap forward recently when 450 peasants and their families moved to 20 village sites at the Inyamsizi resettlement area in the Mtoko intensive conservation area.

Each has been given a 2 000 m² home site, a 5 ha plot and communal grazing for eight livestock.

The programme, which envisages buying 1.1 million ha — on a willing buyer, willing seller basis — and the resettlement of 18 200 families at an estimated cost of $60 million ($30 million being funded by the British Government, which is also monitoring the development) has so far resettled 1 114 people in seven areas. Felicity Wood takes a look at the human side behind the dry statistics of a resettlement plan.

"YOU can guarantee, when you think everything is ticking over nicely, something horrible will happen!" says Mr Chris Sharman, who heads the Mashonaland South Provincial Conservation and Extension (Conex) team.

Mr Sharman, responsible for first-stage implementation in the Wedza and Inyamsizi resettlement areas adds: "We are learning as we go along — resettlement is being done slightly differently in each province. We have learned that on the ground, in the bush, the key word is flexibility."

To date, according to various on-the-spot Conex officials, "horrible" happenings at Inyamsizi include: a shortage of appropriate transport ("we need Land-Rovers here — not . . . pick-ups"); long grass ("we can't burn because that would hassle the squatter chaps"); trees ("in July the bush is too dry to use bulldozers - the trees just snap"); in the hilly areas, demarcation is difficult ("we just press on").

The casual labour, hired to stump, doesn't want to work on Saturdays and, eternally as with all governments everywhere, the perpetual complaint from the men who have to effect work as against plan it: "You just can't get the . . . to make a decision."

In fact, Inyamsizi is "moving along quite nicely" (a typical Conex phrase). Back at their drawing boards, the rural planning boffins have visualised and costed the

resettlement literally down to the last ox.

FORECAST

For instance, in addition to the infrastructure they have given an impressively detailed economic forecast in the project report and foresee "a livestock death rate of between 4 and 6 percent" — which means the loss of one animal per owner every three years.

The Conex team of 14 moved into the area (formerly State land and 21 privately-owned tobacco farms) on May 5 to demarcate arable lands, roads and waterways, villages and residential sites, communal grazing — and to put in the contour ridges. In less than three months the team completed their battle with the raw bush and then left for the next scheme in Mayo.

Two extension assistants remain to help and advise the new peasant farmers. "These two people will play a very vital role," says Mr Paul Kennan, Chief Training Officer for Conex. "Extension is the key to the whole success of these resettlement schemes. Without this they will certainly fail. Conex's expertise will be invaluable." (See box.)

Running currently with the physical opening up of all resettlement land is a selection programme for settlers. The Government's resettlement policy states that land will be given on the basis of need in this priority:

- Refugees and people displaced by war; this category includes extra-territorial refugees, urban refugees and the former inhabitants of protected villages.
- The landless: although in theory communal land residents should already have some land, population pressures in some communal lands are so great that, for all practical purposes, some have no land.
- Those with insufficient land to maintain themselves and their families.

In practice, in Inyamsizi this meant the distribution of registration forms to those in the land-hungry Mtoko communal land. The form poses 12 questions, ranging from the number of wives (it would seem there are to be no women settlers in their own right) through to the number of cattle, sheep, goats owned by each individual. In ideal theory, in the scheme, settlers should be married, or widowed with dependants; between 25 to 50 years of age and unemployed. Those with jobs are excluded. When the forms were completed, selection was carried out by the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development in close co-operation with rural authorities.

Once chosen, the settler is shown his 5 ha of arable land, his 2 000 m² home site in a communal village not more than 3 km from his arable land. The resettlement officer points out to him the communal grazing area and he will have been issued by the Minister of Lands with three permits: one to reside, one to cultivate and one to graze stock.

Water is being supplied (boreholes, windmills, reservoirs); dip tanks are operative and plans for schools, clinics and business centres are under way. In Inyamsizi the planners have visualised four new schools, one clinic, two bulk storage sheds, two rural service centres (including the installation and maintenanc of roads, water, sewerage, surveying); eight new dips; three new boreholes and 12 km of new access road to four of the 20 villages. All existing facilities have been checked, repaired. Structures like tobacco barns may be used as temporary schools or else dismantled and the bricks used to build new schools or clinics whenever possible.

The settler himself will have to do much of the work. Some Government officials are enthusiastic this will happen. "Most of these chaps are pretty keen," says extension officer Mr Evans Mtawarira (29) one of the three extension officers opening up Inyamsizi. "Half a hectare is ploughed for them, but quite a few here have themselves ploughed up more of their 5 ha plots.

Mr Mtawarira, who holds a Diploma in Agriculture from Chibero and is himself a pioneer of resettlement, having already opened up the Wedza scheme, says: "I think these chaps need some sort of financial assistance — credit facilities or something like that." (Government discussions on this are under way).

Until they are well established, the settlers will be helped by a resettlement officer and the permanent presence of at least two Conex extension assistants. "Some of these people have never farmed in their lives," says the Inyamsizi Resettlement Officer Mr Max Mushambi (27), an economics graduate of Nigeria's Ibadan University. "They are going to need a lot of advice." Mr Mushambi, like the Conex men, is confident of the scheme's success. Although their working conditions are rough ("camping out here in the bush without our families and friends we really feel like bushmen!") their job satisfaction is deep. Mr Mtawarira sums up their response to the nation's land hunger when he says simply: "We are doing a job — we are providing a service to our Government. We are helping people without land to get it."

Settler Mr Christopher Chibanda (27) echoes these sentiments. "I am just too happy to be here," he said. "It is good to have some land." One of the first people to move on to his home plot in one of the 20 new villages sites, Mr Chibanda is married with three children. He comes from the overcrowded Kabasa district in Mtoko Rural area and once worked, briefly, in

the commercial sector as a deliveryman for a Salisbury clothing factory. He has never farmed, is grateful to the Government for ploughing up half a hectare of his land and plans to plough more when joined by his wife. Mr Chibanda is working alone, building the simple traditional pole and thatch house. Timber is plentiful because of the recent stumping and land clearance. The soil in this region, according to the boffins, is best suited to drought-resistant crops (millet, rapoko and sorghum). The economy of this village is, therefore, based on cattle. But Mr Chibanda plans to plant maize.

The fact that one of the conditions of land occupancy prohibits the settler from leaving his land to work in the commercial sector does not trouble Mr Chibanda at all. "I will be here always. I will be happy," he says.

CSO: 4700/309

EX-GUERRILLAS TO BE CITY POLICE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

SALISBURY City Council will hire 750 former guerillas as a municipal police force, it was decided last night.

It is not yet known how much the force would cost, although councillors speaking against an immediate approval suggested $2 million would be needed in the first year and around $3,3 million thereafter.

Those supporting the resolution of the general purposes committee said the force would generate income by ensuring all licences and fees were paid, theft of municipal stores would cease and illegal sales of beer would stop.

Supporters also said the council had a moral obligation to hire former guerillas and that the money could always be found.

All 18 councillors in the chamber at the end of the debate voted in favour of the resolution. During the discussion four councillors left the chamber.

Speaking against the motion, Alderman Ivor Pitch said responsibility was the Government's — not that of the municipalities. He, like other councillors who spoke against a final go-ahead, said he had no objection in principle to the scheme.

MONEY

The money for the force could come only from rates and supplementary charges which had already been or were about to be raised.

Councillor Timothy Stamps said there were up to 15 000 unlicenced vehicles in Salisbury and if these fees were collected the force would pay for itself.

The chairman of the general purposes committee, Mr Solomon Tawengwa, said income from beer sales had been boosted after shebeens had been closed down and there was room for further improvement.

Councillor John Chiweshe said it was almost impossible to enforce city laws because those people who were responsible seemed to be afraid. Litter was dumped on streets and it cost money to collect it, for example.

CSO: 4700/301

ZPC URGED TO REEXAMINE ROLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 81 p 13

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Promotion Council should re-examine its functions and objectives and formulate them to mirror the new political, social and economic environment, the acting President, Mr Nolan Makombe, said in Salisbury last night.

"I am confident that the ZPC will find it necessary now to redefine its role against a background of changed circumstances," Mr Makombe told delegates to the 17th Annual General Meeting of the ZPC at a city hotel.

He was speaking on behalf of President Banana, who has been in London. President Banana is the patron-in-chief of the council.

Mr Makombe, who is also the President of the Senate, said the ZPC had tended to be exclusive by paying more attention to the aristocrats and the elite.

"It is important to take an interest in the welfare and well-being of the masses who, after all, are the backbone of our economic lifelines," he said.

He congratulated the ZPC on their successful organisation of the International Economic Resources Conference on Zimbabwe last September, and also praised the council for familiarising the new leadership with the economic infrastructure of Zimbabwe.

In his address the ZPC chairman, Mr C. G. Tracey, said the aim of the council was to promote knowledge and development of the country's economy.

"We have fortunately always been free of politics and I believe we have, over the years, played a role and continue to do so, with the private sector on one hand and the Government on the other [illegible] helping to further the development of this country," he said.

CSO: 4700/301

NMS AIM IS TO AID WORKER, SAYS MSIPA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 81 p 13

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Cephas Msipa, yesterday appealed to all workers to co-operate with the National Manpower Survey.

He told nearly 100 workers at a textile factory in Salisbury the survey aimed "to improve the working conditions and the expertise of workers in the country".

"We are carrying out the survey in order to assist the country with its development," Mr Msipa explained.

He said a new centre would be opened in Salisbury today to provide further training for all industrial workers who wished to upgrade their skills.

He also told the workers that there was nothing sinister about employers carrying out their own survey as long as the forms were not headed National Manpower Survey, 1981.

"There is only one National Manpower Survey — that being conducted by the ministry. Questionnaires will be addressed to the workers, who are required to submit them direct to the ministry, not through the employers."

He stressed the importance of submitting correct information on work experience, age, the type of work one is doing and how one is classified. The ministry wants to find out the difference between the skilled and the semi-skilled worker, he said.

"We want to find out whether people are being paid according to their qualifications and what training people are undergoing and also which people should sit their trade tests," Mr Msipa said.

He warned the workers of the consequences of falsifying information they submitted and ignoring the survey, saying this meant either a heavy fine or a term of imprisonment.

Mr Msipa asked the employees to consult their workers' committees if they did not understand the requirements of the survey.

CSO: 4700/301

LINE OF CREDIT WITH FRENCH BANKS ESTABLISHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 81 p 15

[Text]

GRINDLAYS Bank has arranged a general purpose line of credit of about $12,5 million with a group of French banks.

The 100 million French franc facility has been arranged between Banque Francaise du Commerce Exterieur, Bank de L'Union Europeane, Grindlays Bank SA in France and Grindlays Industrial and Commercial Finance Limited in Zimbabwe.

The line of credit has been negotiated to assist Zimbabwean industry and commerce by providing finance for the importation of French goods on favourable repayment terms and preferential fixed interest rates.

The official signing of agreements between all the banks took place in Salisbury this week. Representatives of all the banks concerned and Mr Gerald Howard of Grindlays Bank London were present at the signing.

MINIMUM

Grindlays Industrial and Commercial Finance Limited have advised that there will be a minimum transaction level of 2,5 million francs (about $310 000).

In a statement released at the signing, the bank said it was essential that any Zimbabwean importer wishing to take advantage of the facility, obtains a letter of intent from the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

The letter of intent would confirm that the project or the purchase of equipment or services has their approval for the payment of foreign currency on a deferred basis.

Mr Howard said at the signing ceremony that the move by Grindlays and the French banks was a sign of their commitment to the developing world.

A French spokesman said the signing was a bridge between the French and Zimbabwe banking systems.

He added: "It is a tool to boost bilateral trade relations between the two countries."

Mr Denis Gallet of Grindlays Bank SA in Paris said: "The arrangement between the banks will contribute to the development of industry and commerce in Zimbabwe."

CSO: 4700/301

MINISTERS ADDRESS ZNFU CONGRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 81 pp 13, 12

[Text]

THERE must be a revolution in the Agricultural Finance Corporation's policies before any meaningful change can take place in the peasant and small-scale commercial agricultural sectors, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi told the ZNFU congress.

"I believe the necessary steps to achieve this situation have been taken by the Ministry of Agriculture," he said.

Dr Sekeramayi said one of the major obstacles to African advancement in the agricultural sector had been the policies, regulations and procedures of the AFC.

Previous land policies had resulted in a situation whereby most Africans were overcrowded in the communal areas.

Dr Sekeramayi said the Government would no longer continue with the discriminatory practice of earmarking certain areas of the country as African Purchase Areas.

"It is in attempting to solve the problem of rural poverty and landlessness on the part of the people in the rural areas, that the Government's land reform and rural reform policies have arisen.

"Clearly, to solve the high population densities and landlessness, the Government has to acquire some land from the commercial sector for redistribution to the peasants.

"The models for resettlement are targeted at a net family income of approximately $400," he said.

Nkomo Warns on Merger

FORT VICTORIA. THE Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday warned that the proposed merger between the Commercial Farmers' Union and the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union will collapse if people in communal lands are not involved.

He urged delegates at the congress to abandon the idea and think of forming co-operatives.

Dr Nkomo appealed to the president of the ZNFU, Mr Gary Magadzire, to call a public meeting where the land issue can be discussed apolitically.

On Wednesday the ZNFU council unanimously approved the idea, which has already been accepted by the CFU.

Yesterday the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said his ministry was working out a draft constitution for the new union, to be called the Zimbabwe Farmers' Union

However, Dr Nkomo said a merger would perpetuate land shortage problems as communal farmers would keep on squatting unless the idea of forming co-operatives was taken seriously.

The types of farming practised by large-scale and small-scale farmers

were vastly different. Small-scale farmers were operating on individual basis while large-scale farming hinged on the principles of co-operatives as it was being done by both internal and foreign-based companies.

Large-scale farmers had resources which the small-scale farmer did not have.

Dr Nkomo predicted problems in deciding from which sector the president of the new union would be chosen. He told delegates that it was vital for all people living off the land to come together.

"The experience you will get from white farmers may be useful to you, but the economic problems of our country are going to be one of the most difficult nuts to crack.

"The biggest group of farmers are remaining outside of the new union.

"What are your plans for bringing these people in?" he said.

Without unity the squatter problems would remain for the next decade.

"No one has the answer to satisfy communal farmers, and do not expect the Government to come up with an answer.

"The formation of co-operatives appears to be the solution."

'More People' Get Drinking Water

ABOUT 3 200 boreholes have been brought back into operation to increase potable water supplies to people in communal areas, the Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, Senator Joseph Msika, told the ZNFU congress.

He said his ministry wanted to assist in the development of the rural areas — by providing water supplies and by promoting good land use practices — to conserve the most important natural resources, soil and water.

He asked that district councils point out areas where boreholes have been destroyed.

Speaking at the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union congress in Fort Victoria, Senator Msika said his ministry had been directly involved in providing water supplies to villagers.

These required the installation of pumping plant and supplying water to concentrations of population varying from 300 to 1 000 people, living in an area of 3 km² to 5 km² at each village.

Supplies to villages will be an extension of schemes already being implemented by the Division of Water Development.

Senator Msika said piped water schemes would be very expensive. He expected that donor aid for such schemes will be made available by the African Development Bank and other sources.

"Progress will be limited purely by available finance and manpower."

Senator Msika emphasised that the policy being pursued in the communal lands did not apply in the commercial or former purchase areas.

New Line on Crop Prices

FORT VICTORIA.

THERE is a chance that from next year there will be one annual review of prices for farm produce, said the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman.

"The ministry is not in a position to ask the Government at different times each year to consider prices for various commodities," he said.

"It will help to have an annual price review as a package."

Senator Norman urged farmers to consider seriously growing burley tobacco as the climate in this country was ideal and the crop did not require large capital investment.

[page 12]

[Editorial: "Farming Unity"]

Zimbabwe's rival and racially based farming unions have decided on a merger. To their credit the decision has been reached without the acrimony that has so far marred similar efforts by the country's commercial organisations.

Yesterday in Fort Victoria the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union voted to form a single farming body. On Tuesday in Salisbury the Commercial Farmers' Union made the same decision. Much of the ground work for the merger has been done and the country's farming community can now look forward to a smooth transition to a single body.

The unified body that is to be formed must set out to bolster and promote the industry in the peasant farming sector.

The commercial agricultural output is expected to reach [figures illegible] million this year. We hope that by this time next year the peasant farming sector would have been given the opportunity and incentive one day to match this figure.

CSO: 4700/301

ARMY TO HELP MOVE MAIZE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 81 p 13

[Article by Chemist Mafuba]

[Text]

FORT VICTORIA.

ARMY trucks will soon be used to move the bumper maize crop to the Grain Marketing Board depots, said the Deputy Minister of Roads, Mr Nelson Mawema.

He told delegates that 160 trucks had been secured for the job. An announcement will shortly be made on how the fleet will operate.

The idea was also brought up by the ZNFU president, Mr Magadzire, in his speech.

He said the development of agriculture, industry and the introduction of modern technology should be co-ordinated.

There was a need to sacrifice personal ambition and selfishness to attain the intended goal. He called for the routing of elements working against progress.

CURSE

History would curse Zimbabwe if it failed to be the breadbasket of Southern Africa, he warned. By responding to the call for self-sufficiency in food, farmers had proved what could be done, given the tools for the job.

"This year's achievement is testimony of our potentiality and capability," said Mr Magadzire. "This is the beginning of the long road to bigger things to come."

He suggested that a body comprising Government representatives, farmers and chiefs be formed to pool information on rural development.

The land management department of the University of Zimbabwe had agreed to help.

The answer to the problem in the communal sector lay in decentralisation and setting up growth points to act as service centres.

Resettlement without productivity was a recipe for inevitable future disaster, and demand for land would always exceed its availability.

CSO: 4700/301

SALISBURY TO FACE MASSIVE RATES HIKE

Vehicle, Business Taxes Up

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 pp 1, 11

[Text] Massive increases in rates, vehicle licences and other tariffs were approved by Salisbury City Council yesterday when the chairman of the Finance and Development Committee, Councillor Tobias Musariri, presented his budget for 1981/82.

Increasing rates in the city area by 33.75 percent for residential property and 68.55 for non-residential property, Councillor Musariri warned that there may be a further adjustment in the second half of the year.

Class one vehicle licences will go up from $39 to $54 and class 2/2 vehicle licences from $249 to $285, representing increases of 38,45 percent and 14,46 percent respectively.

Waste management tariffs will go up by 20 percent and sewerage tariffs by 17,5 percent.

Licence fees in terms of the Shop Licence Act and the Liquor Act will go up 50 percent and the railway service siding special rate will go up by 0,04 cents in the dollar a year on the value of industrial land.

Rents

Not included in the budget are increases in rents and supplementary charges which have been frozen throughout 1980/81.

These increases, which apply to the high-density areas, the former townships, will be announced soon when the by-laws are promulgated by the Government.

Councillor Musariri's budget speech also foreshadowed increases in parking charges and penalties during the financial year.

In fixing the new tariffs, the committee had to consider the effect on municipal finances of increased costs, wages and excise duties on the liquor outlet, the rising bank rate, a 20 percent levy on electricity, improved terms for tenants buying houses and the free health service for those earning less than $150 a month.

However, imponderables such as bus subsidies, the extent of the Government's grant towards the cost of the proposed municipal police force, the effects of the Riddell report, the national budget and outstanding wage claims by municipal employees could substantially change the planned economy of the council's accounts.

For that reason the new rates tariff would apply for only half the year.

"The rates to be fixed and levied in respect of the six months ending June 30, 1982 will be determined by the council in December, 1981, on the recommendation of the Finance and Development Committee," said Councillor Musariri.

Expenditure for the year had been estimated at $108 018 545, compared with $91 776 225 for the previous year, an increase of 17,69 percent.

Councillor Musariri said there was a need to ensure that services provided by municipal departments gave value for money. The efficiency and effectiveness of service departments must be measured and economies effected wherever possible.

"To avoid the temptations of attributing the increased costs of services to inflationary pressures on all occasions, council must monitor the activities under its control and be satisfied that the most economic use of resources is being made.

"To fulfil these objectives, the finance and development committee has recommended that a systems and co-ordination committee be established for the purposes of examining and reporting on: (a) The performance and effectiveness of municipal departments; and (b) the establishment of goals, objectives and the priority of capital projects for the further development of the city."

DECISION

He said $1 000 000 had been appropriated from the rates account to bolster the housing account for local government areas, and that it had been decided that the sum should be raised from assessment rates on non-residential properties.

"This decision has been made on the basis that most of the residents in the high density areas are employed by commerce and industry and it is fit and proper that such employers should assist their employees to meet the costs of accommodation and services within such areas," said Councillor Musariri.

"It would be manifestly unfair to spread this burden over ratepayers generally at this time."

The rates increase would provide $9 072 300 and added to a withdrawal from the general reserve it would make up the $9 897 300 deficit in the rates account.

An increase in the ratio between the rates levied on land and those levied on improvements would cause the percentage increases in rates to vary slightly in respect of all properties.

A complementary adjustment to the rate of unit tax would result in a unit tax of $62,58 a year being levied on properties subject to such tax.

Because of a maximum vehicle licence fee of $300 prescribed by a previous minister, it was impossible to spread the increases across the whole spectrum of vehicle owners.

But the committee had recommended that representations be made to the Government for the maximum licence fee to be increased to $500.

"In the event of such representations being successful, a further review of vehicle licence fees will be undertaken during 1981/82," said Councillor Musariri.

PENALTIES

The committee had also asked the City Treasurer to report on the low level of penalties for the non-payment of vehicle licence fees.

To reduce the cost of replacing stolen or damaged street nameplates a reward of $100 would be offered for information leading to the arrest of vandals.

Councillor Musariri said the 17,5 percent increase in the sewerage charges would amount to 35c a month.

Higher operational costs were likely to necessitate a withdrawal from the reserve and a similar rise in sewerage tariffs was expected in 1982/83.

WASTE

On waste management increases he said ratepayers in low density areas would pay 16 cents more a month and those in high density areas 10 cents more a month.

To reduce the estimated $181 579 deficit on the parking account, reports on the tariff structure for parkades and parking lots and the increase of penalties for parking offences had been requested.

Councillor Musariri said the budget demonstrated the council's intention to maintain the stability of municipal finances.

The council had a responsibility to provide essential services wherever practicable and in accordance with the desires of the residents.

'Financial Indigestion'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 p 14

[Editorial: "One Down..."]

[Text] If that was the starter what will the main course be like? This must surely be the reaction of the people of Salisbury to the city council's budget.

Increases in rates, rents, vehicle licences and service charges have been approved, with the threat, or promise, of more to come in the second half of the year. And no doubt Senator Nkala will add to the financial indigestion today when he dishes up his demands.

But although some of the city council's increases might be described as massive there should be no real surprise about them. Ratepayers in Salisbury have got off pretty lightly in the past couple of years or so and they have had plenty of warnings about the shape of things to come.

By and large, it could have been worse. Rates and other charges in Salisbury are still pretty reasonable compared with other capital cities.

There will, of course, be unhappiness among ratepayers in the commercial and industrial sector, for it is on them that the heaviest burden falls. Their increase has been virtually doubled so that $1 million can be transferred from the rate account to the housing account.

The chairman of the council's finance and development committee, Councillor Tobias Musarire, says this decision has been taken because most residents in the high density areas are employed by commerce and industry and it is right that such employers should assist their employees in this way.

It is a powerful argument and one that is in line with the new social order. Yet such a big increase in this area will surely add to the existing inflationary pressures.

These must not be allowed to get out of hand. No doubt Senator Nkala will have something to say about this problem later today. Until then let us count our blessings--and our money.

CSO: 4700/301

MINISTER SETS FARM WAGES FEARS AT REST

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Government will not take hasty and ill-considered decisions when dealing with wage increases for agricultural workers, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, assured farmers yesterday.

Speaking at the annual congress of the Commercial Farmers Union in Salisbury, the minister dispelled the farmers' fears that the Government would soon increase wages to levels which would destroy the sound basis of the agricultural industry and cause massive contraction in the labour force.

"I must tell you that the Government is aware of the many pitfalls along its path of improving the lot of the workers in the agricultural industry.

"Careful consideration is being given to the recommendations contained in the Riddell report and I can assure you that hasty and ill-considered decisions will not be taken," he told the delegates.

Mr Kangai also said it was the Government's main objective that there should be an increase in employment for the rapidly growing labour force in agriculture.

Self-sufficiency in food and regional food security should also be achieved.

He added that it was necessary for the Government to strive to harmonise its employment and agricultural policies without hampering the country's agricultural production.

He said, however, that although the Government wanted to see an increase in employment for the labour force in the agricultural industry, the task was not an easy one.

"The statistics of the past decade seem to demonstrate this. Nevertheless, strenuous efforts must be made by both the Government and your industry to achieve this objective."

The minister said because Zimbabwe was now a member of the International Labour Organisation, it was necessary for the Government to be guided in its labour and employment policies by the constitution and conventions of that body.

"Therefore, I must stress that the cornerstone of the Government's employment policy is that there should be no discrimination on the grounds of race, religion, colour politics or sex.

"This is why it has been necessary to take positive steps to eliminate discriminatory practices inherited from the past."

CSO: 4700/301

SEKERAMAYI ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON SQUATTERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, came under a barrage of questions from farmers yesterday about his ministry's action on squatters.

During a question and answer session after the minister's speech to the CFU congress, one farmer, Mr Mike Cullinan of Borwa Valley, attempted to have a motion of no confidence passed against the minister and the Government over the squatter problem.

CFU president Mr Jim Sinclair asked Mr Cullinan to withdraw the motion, but he refused. The congress then censured the motion and it was dropped.

Mr Cullinan charged that there would be no squatter problem in the country "were it not for his (the minister's) direct interference in police squatter prosecutions".

Another delegate, Mr Peter Carinus, of Beitbridge, claimed the chairman of the local district council was encouraging squatters to squat on commercial land.

He said as rural council chairman, he had access to district council minutes.

The district council chairman was telling people in the area that the white-owned ranching land had been "stolen" and they were to consult maps and set up their own new boundaries.

Another farmer, from Mrewa-Mtoko, said vacant land adjoining his farm had 200 squatters on it, some of them with letters from 88 Manica Road (the headquarters of ZANU-PF).

"Is that part of the resettlement scheme or squatting?" he asked.

In reply to the allegations, Dr Sekeramayi assured the congress that only his ministry had the authority to issue land for resettlement.

He said: "Statements by a chairman of a district council are not a reflection of Government policy. Fence cutting is a criminal offence. The utterance by the chairman of the district council should be looked at in terms of whether he is representing Government views or whether his views are calculated to harm the Government."

Pressed to take positive action to stop the flow of squatters, the minister said his ministry was not prepared to condone activists who sought to break the law.

He said in matters reported to his ministry, he had acted by persuading the squatters to leave the land and had, in some cases, given the police a guide to effect the eviction. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/301

CASH SHORTAGE HITS COUNCIL HOMES SCHEME

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

CAPITAL expenditure within the housing account for local government areas in 1981/82 should reduce the backlog of services to the former townships, Councillor Musariri told Salisbury City Council yesterday.

Presenting the capital estimates for 1981/82 and the capital development plan for 1982/83-1984/85, he stressed that while every effort would be made to overcome the housing backlog quickly, there was a severe shortage of funds and the completion of some projects might have to be delayed because of a lack of resources.

Provision had been made in the estimates for $4 769 500 to be spent on projects in the high-density areas. Of the total, $2 000 000 had been set aside for "unallocated provision", which was dependent on the outcome of discussions with the Government regarding terms of borrowings.

Other major sums were $984 600 for road works, $534 250 for loans to plot developers and $500 000 for the electrification of houses.

The total capital expenditure for the year for the entire city was estimated at $25 772 480, with uncompleted works brought forward amounting to about $8 000 000.

To keep within the prescribed limitations on borrowing, and in the absence of loan allocations for further high-density housing projects, the council had been obliged to excise from its estimates all provisions for new high - density housing projects. This included internal and external infrastructural services associated with them.

CSO: 4700/301

CAPS TAKEN OVER IN $4M DEAL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

THE Government yesterday increased its investment in the private sector with a $4 million acquisition of a controlling stake in CAPS Holdings Ltd, Zimbabwe's leading pharmaceutical manufacturer.

The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, announced that 42,6 percent of CAPS' shares had been bought from members of the Graham family, the company's founders.

The 2,4 million shares were purchased at $1,80 each, representing a 30c discount on the price quoted on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange during afternoon callover.

Senator Nkala said that the deal had been concluded after six months of negotiation following an approach by lawyers acting for the Graham family.

"I am happy to say, by way of re-emphasis, that this development is a result, once again, not of any arm twisting or gate-crashing on the part of the Government," said the minister.

"It is largely the result of amicable negotiations, undertaken largely at the invitation of some members of CAPS Holdings Ltd themselves."

No change in the group's management is envisaged at this stage. Senator Nkala stressed: "We don't want to disturb the efficient management of the organisation. We want to improve and learn from their experience."

Mr Gerard Graham, formerly CAPS' main shareholder, is to be retained as an adviser although he lives in the United States.

"In due course, the Government will be nominating its representatives to the board of directors of CAPS Ltd whose major task will be to ensure the continuation of the good past business performance of this important enterprise, while injecting the necessary Government direction into the activities and policies of the concern," the minister added.

Asked whether the vendors were to be paid in foreign or local currency Senator Nkala said that the Government would finance the deal in the manner it has financed previous takeovers.

"The arrangement for payment I think should be left between us and the persons concerned. We have agreed as to the method of how to effect the payment."

CAPS has subsidiary companies in South Africa, Zambia, Malawi and Botswana.

The South African interests accounted for around 25 percent of group sales of $19,4 million during the year ended March 31, 1981.

When questioned on this point Senator Nkala commented: "We are a country which wants to invest in other countries where it is beneficial to do so and I believe we will not disturb the arrangement."

● The chairman of the Zimbabwe Confederation of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, last night expressed his organisation's support for the takeover.

"My organisation believes that the Government is actually moving to bring economic control of the country from the minority to the majority, and expects that more big companies will be controlled in the not to distant future."

CSO: 4700/301

MINISTER WARNS LAND PROFITEERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 pp 1, 11

[Text]

SPECULATORS who buy farming land and try to resell it to the Government at a grossly inflated price "will live to regret their folly", the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, warned yesterday.

At the Commercial Farmers Union congress in Salisbury the minister said. "Some landowners and heartlessly aspiring landowners have concluded quick cash deals.

"This has resulted in a situation whereby some land on which landless peasants were hoping to be settled has been acquired lately by private individuals.

"I want to make it quite clear that we will require this land to be resold to the Government."

The Government did not want to map out land required for resettlement because to do so would mean some farmers would be forced to sell their land, ending the willing seller-willing buyer system.

Landowners were advised to sell their land to the State and not to buy farms near heavily populated areas. Because of lengthy legal procedures some offers made to the Government had yet to be processed.

"I have directed, however," added Dr Sekeramayi, "that in principle, all land offered to the Government must be accepted and we are streamlining the legal procedures in order to speed up the programme of land acquisition".

Should it become necessary to compel people to sell their land to the State the new policy would be made known, he promised.

To speed up the resettlement programme the ministry had told the new district councils to register people who derived their income solely from the land and who were landless or almost so.

The resettled areas would not be turned into "unproductive communal areas". Land use was first planned by Conex staff, the same people who laid out commercial farms, and the new settlers had extension staff available.

Each scheme would be served by a resettlement officer and other staff and projects were monitored to identify bottlenecks.

Resettlement terms had been deployed in every province and district to speed up the programme.

Much of the debate following the minister's address centred on the squatter problem faced by many commercial farmers.

Dr Sekeramayi said the problem was not new and had been caused by previous governments' policies on land. Many landless or almost landless peasants could not understand the Lancaster House agreement on the land issue.

"My ministry recognises the danger which a worsening of this particular problem would cause to agricultural production and to the ministry's resettlement programme.

"Consequently a section has been established within my ministry to deal specifically with this problem. We have recently provided the Commissioner of Police with policy guidelines to deal specifically with this problem."

Answering questions the minister said "squatters" had been divided into three categories: Farmworkers and their families abandoned by absentee landlords; people who moved into liberated territory during the war; and those who moved illegally after independence.

The first two classes were being dealt with sympathetically and would be resettled. The third group would be removed and would have to apply through a district council.

Delegates spoke of cases where "permission" to squat had been given by party officials and appealed to the minister to ensure that ZANU (PF) branch chairmen knew the Government's policy.

Dr Sekeramayi warned that only the Government could decide what areas were being resettled and who would take part in

such schemes. He also said that only those who depended on farming for a living could be resettled after delegates spoke of others just wanting a piec of land.

The Government did not want to use force to make people stop squatting, believing there were other, more effective, though longer-term, solutions. An attemot to introduce a resolution expressing no confidence in the minister on the issue was resoundingly defeated.

CSO: 4700/301

DIESEL RATIONING TO BE RELAXED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government will relax the quota on diesel fuel to consumers from Saturday, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero, announced yesterday.

Dr Chidzero who is also acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, told the annual congress of the Commercial Farmers' Union in Salisbury that the 80 percent quota would be based either on the customer's monthly average consumption during January to May this year or his consumption during July and December last year.

The quota was introduced three weeks ago because of the shortage of diesel.

Dr Chidzero said the shortage was due to transport problems.

FAIR

"There is no problem whatsoever in obtaining diesel in the market place," he said.

He said the move would be fair to consumers — whether their busy period was in the first or second half of the year.

"This change will probably lengthen the overall time during which the quotas will have to remain in force but on balance it is felt the relaxation would be welcomed at this stage."

He assured the farmers that the Government would leave no "stone unturned" in its efforts to bring in diesel "as quickly as possible" and appealed for patience.

He said delegates should make firm plans now as to how they would use diesel quotas over the next five or more weeks.

He was aware that other areas of concern to the farmers were the shortage of tractors, agricultural machinery and spare parts.

"The Government is doing its best — from the limited resources of foreign exchange available — to meet the needs of the productive sectors of the economy," he said.

The amount of foreign exchange allocated for tractors in 1980 was $3 000 000. This was increased by 22 percent in the first half of that year. The allocation has again been increased by $2,6 million.

With regard to agricultural machinery, he said, the increases were even more impressive.

On the question of fertiliser for the coming crop season, the minister said all indications were that it would be available in good time.

"We are importing considerable quantities of urea to supplement the local production of ammonium nitrate. I can assure you that the last ship is currently off-loading in Maputo and the consignment should be in the country in good time."

Every possible measure to protect the Feruka pipeline from sabotage by the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement was being taken, Dr Chidzero told the congress.

Answering a question from the floor, he said the subject was outside his ambit and related more properly to the Foreign Ministry or security, but added: "I am sufficiently in the know to be able to tell you that every measure has been taken jointly by the two governments to ensure the pipeline will operate properly."

SPARES

The delegate, from Gwelo East, also said that recently a Gwelo firm had received a consignment of 32 boxes of vehicle spares, routed via Maputo.

She said when employees of the firm opened the boxes, they found 29 had been broken into, one of which was completely empty.

Dr Chidzero replied he was not aware of this, and if officials of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce were, he did not know what action they were taking.

He added, however, that it was "a matter of great concern if the safety and security of imports cannot be guaranteed".

He would want to look into the matter to see no other similar instances occurred.

The minister told another delegate — who said it appeared the national army were driving diesel - powered vehicles about the country with "gay abandon" — that the Government was having its diesel use restricted, and pointed out that the public sector had over the past six months achieved a 4 percent drop in fuel consumption. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/301

DUBE: CONSERVATION KEY TO SURVIVAL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 5

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S survival depends on the sound conservation of its natural resources, the Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, Mr Mark Dube, said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of a conservation course for district councillors at the Alvord Training Institute in Fort Victoria, Mr Dube described conservation as "the basis of life" the world over.

He told the councillors that natural resources had to be used wisely and on a sustained-yield basis "to ensure continued food and fuel production for the people".

The deputy minister stressed the role of district councillors in making the people aware of the need to conserve all natural resources.

"Many people think of reconstruction in terms of roads, bridges and dip tanks. However, the reconstruction of our natural resources is just as important" he added.

The deputy minister called for the use of both "mechanical and biological conservation practices" to achieve the reconstruction of the country's natural resources.

He warned that if the present land was not well looked after it would shortly be unable to support Zimbabwe's growing population.

Mr Dube said sustained and improved yield as well as the availability of much needed foreign currency could be achieved only through the conservation of all natural resources.

He said the present District Council Act would be amended to enable each district council to have a natural resources committee, responsible for the conservation of natural resources in the area. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/309

COTTON GROWERS WARN ON PRICES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

COTTON growers—faced with unattractive local prices, the shortage of diesel fuel and other uncertainties — may turn to more profitable crops such as maize next season, the industry's new leader warned yesterday.

Another difficulty was the lack of a pre-planting price schedule for growers to base their budgets on, said Mr Alistair Davies, president-elect of the Commercial Cotton Growers Association.

Speaking at the opening of the 1981 Cotton Growers Circus in Salisbury yesterday, Mr Davies said two measures should be taken to improve the situation.

Growers wanted the price of seed to be reviewed and more realistic prices for cotton on the local market.

He added: "The local price is based on what we can get for the cotton on that particular day on the international market in Europe, minus the cost of transport to the international market."

Both points had been accepted by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, as reasonable arguments.

The director of the Cotton Training Centre in Gatooma, Mr Mike Burgess, said: "We feel that it is very important to get farmers to grow cotton as the crop is drought-resistant. It earns foreign currency and the growing industry provides employment for about 250 000 people as regular or casual labour."

The circus, which consists of a series of meetings and talks on the technical developments and problems for growers, has not been held for two years.

More than 100 farmers attended the opening session at a Salisbury hotel yesterday. The theme for this year's circus is the improvement of the yield and higher profits from cotton.

CSO: 4700/309

THREAT TO BOYCOTT OF OLYMPICS OVER SPRINGBOK TOUR AIRED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Springbok Laager"]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister of New Zealand may not have realised just what he was getting into when he allowed the Springbok tour. Events leading to the cancellation of Saturday's game against a regional side, Waikato, had all the drama of Baba Patrick Chakaipa's thriller, Karikoga Gumiremiseve.

A terminal cancer victim was circling the field with a stolen aircraft. The motive: to crash it should the game go ahead. The scenario: ripping the fence in 20 seconds and then occupy the field where the game was scheduled to take place. So far the story reads like a Hollywood treatment, and yet it's tearing New Zealand apart.

Protesters in New Zealand have so far won a major battle but they have yet to win the war and have the whole tour cancelled. Their success so far should encourage their American counterparts who will be trying to have another tour cancelled.

Of course, the refusal of the New Zealand Government to have the tour cancelled in the face of opposition from the world and Commonwealth countries must be viewed as part of the white man's laager. This is a laager of white people who do not see the inhumanity of racism in South Africa and Namibia.

The New Zealand tour, the Simonstown Agreement between Britain and South Africa, the forging of friendly relations between the Pretoria regime and Reagan Administration are all part of the white laager.

Should the Springbok tour of the United States go ahead, then African nations should not only boycott the next Olympic Games in Los Angeles, but expect their brothers, the Afro-Americans, to join them in keeping away from those Games as well.

CSO: 4700/309

BRIEFS

RENT CUTS--Negotiations to reduce rents on dilapidated houses on the mines are "going on well", the president of the Mineworkers' Union of Zimbabwe, Mr Jeffrey Mutandare, said yesterday. Mr Mutandare said his union and the Chamber of Mines were having "fruitful talks" on the housing issue in the mines where "workers were paying excessive rentals on houses that are in really bad shape". "My union is demanding a substantial reduction in house rentals--particularly those that are in bad shape. Some of the houses have no value at all," he said. The quality and structure of some of the houses was so bad through wear and tear that no rent charges were warranted. The rentals of old and bad houses--under the current system after the introduction of the Government's minimum wage--were the same as the new and modern ones. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 81 p 3]

NEW CURRICULUM--Work has begun on a new education curriculum designed to produce "a new Zimbabwean man" at home in his own culture, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said yesterday. He said colonial education was education for alienation and exploitation and was designed to "mentally derail" the pupil's outlook from any appreciation and admiration of his forefathers, his national heroes, his culture and tradition. Opening Nemakonde Secondary School in Chinhoyi, Sinoia, he said students would fill their minds with foreign heroes, foreign customs and historical exploits and the magic of foreign action and settings. "You knew more about Francis Drake and Henry VIII than about Chaminuka and Mbuya Nehanda. You recited passages on the pampas of Patagonia or the Canadian Shield while remaining blissfully ignorant of the Sabi Valley and tobacco farming in Zimbabwe. "We must brace ourselves for a domestication of the curriculum," he told pupils, teachers and parents at the school. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 p 1]

RAILWAYS TO END EMBARGO--The embargo placed by the National Railways of Zimbabwe last week on the loading of locally-destined goods will end next week, an official of the NRZ says. The official, answering questions at the CFU congress, added that the embargo on goods from South Africa--from which certain priority traffic was excepted--would end in three weeks. He also told Mr John Rosenfels, a Matabeleland cattle rancher, that the railways had refused to load cattle sold at a Marandellas auction last week because of the embargo. However, at a Gatooma sale later this week, arrangements had been made in advance for beasts to be taken by rail because road transport was being limited to priority cargoes. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 p 1]

DUMBUTSHENA IN HOSPITAL--High Court judge Mr Justice Dumbutshena is in Andrew Fleming Hospital, Salisbury, receiving treatment for high blood pressure, family and hospital sources said yesterday. The sources said Mr Dumbutshena was admitted on Tuesday. He had told them that he was "not feeling too bad" but could not say how soon he would be discharged. He is in the coronary unit. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 p 15]

END

CSO: 4700/301

JPRS 78772

18 August 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2469

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Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 78772

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DOMESTIC CHAOS, TERROR IN U.S. CHARGED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Reflection of Yankee Society"]

[Text] Yesterday's attempted assassination of the president of the United States is, above everything else, the reflection of the obvious decadence of Yankee society itself. It is a routine situation, something that happens every day in the life of any U.S. citizen in a country where crime is generalized. Any passer-by could be shot when he least expects it. It is a natural occurrence and surprises no one.

The former actor and "cow-boy," now the current tenant of the White House after having been a salesman of refrigerators and stoves for General Electric, had just given a speech in a Washington hotel on the "increase of criminality in the streets of the United States." Leaving the building, just as he was entering his car, he was shot. No doubt about it, Ronald Reagan can, from now on, speak from experience...

The situation in the United States is chaotic. Violence is increasing at an alarming rate. According to a recent report from the "commission of citizens against crime," the country today is an open field for criminals, whose crimes increase daily "because there are not enough policemen to arrest them, nor judges to try them." In sum, a real paradise for all types of delinquents.

The reasons for this crisis, naturally, can be found in the capitalist system itself, which is making giant strides toward complete disaster, undermined by its very contradictions and unable to provide a full and satisfactory solution to the problems affecting it.

At this time, the United States finds itself in an exacerbated state of social upheaval, brought about by high inflation and increasing unemployment. Last year, for instance, the number of unemployed blacks doubled nationwide.

According to observers, the situation is somber and Ronald Reagan's advisors recommended emergency measures to prevent a catastrophe. At the same time, in an adventurist spirit, "solutions" are sought for external problems while the need to put one's own house in order, to make some sense out of domestic chaos is relegated to second place.

The gunman is a young man who comes from a family with important financial interests.

We do not know--the news is not very clear yet--what led him to such extremes, what caused a young man without apparent financial problems to empty a gun on Ronald Reagan and his entourage. In the midst of the chaos reigning in his country, could he perhaps be against everyone and everything? Did he shoot for the simple pleasure of seeing its devastating effect? Was he influenced by the economic forces that are only concerned with his country's foreign policy and disregard investments and business transactions? Could he have been merely crazed from drug abuse? Or, "infected" by anarchic extremism, could he have convinced himself that one man's disappearance would lead to the removal of an entire system?

We do not know, nor do we want to know. Americans themselves will have to find the answers to all these questions that are being raised right now around the world.

Meanwhile, one thing is certain: in a capitalist system, youth does not find the answers to its longing for peace, work, bread. Prospects open to young people are of the worst. Recourse to drugs is then seen as an escape from frustrations, as is the attempt to open one's way to life with a gun in the despair of hunger and poverty. Even rich people's children may, sometimes, abandon themselves to despair and defend the exploited.

Once again, yesterday, the president of the United States was nearly killed. He had just stepped out and closely escaped becoming the victim of the consequences of chaos, crime and violence, of the hate and even terror in which the country is plunged.

Ronald Reagan knows now from experience that it is dangerous to walk the streets of any city in his country. Others have already said so. He himself, moreover, had just spoken of the "increase in criminality"...

It is extremely difficult to govern a convulsed country, especially if the leader suffers from hallucinations and is attempting to sow confusion in other people's houses, as if the one reigning in his own were not enough...

While we deeply lament what occurred, we also hope that, henceforth, Reagan will attempt to solve his domestic problems first, and will let others work in peace, and build a society in which there would be no threat of chaos, in which terror and hate would not rule the streets like in the United States.

CSO: 4728/88

BULGARIAN GEOLOGISTS IN PHOSPHORITE EXPLORATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Stoyan Kirchev reprinted from BULGARIA TODAY in English]

[Text] I reached the little town of N'Zeto, northeast of Luanda, after 7 hours of a tiring trip in one of the yellow Jeeps belonging to the geological-mining BULGARGEOMIN company. I was received by a middle-aged man who introduced himself as Bozho Nochkov, team leader of the geological brigade in the province of Zaire.

"We were waiting for you. Welcome to 'our house.' In Kicongo language, N'Zeto means 'our house.' If you knew what Angolan hospitality means, it is quite possible you would not find anywhere in the world a name for a city more adequate than N'Zeto!..."

Yes, it is good to feel at home, so many thousands of kilometers away from home. I asked Nochkov how long the Bulgarian geologists have been working in Angola. Joint operations of BULGARGEOMIN and the Angolan geological GEOMINAS company started in October 1978. They have been here since the middle of 1979, and one of the principal tasks is to explore the phosphorite deposits in the region of Quidonacacha, evaluate reserves and prepare an area for exploitation in the open.

I walked through the camp. The 33 Bulgarian geologists are comfortably housed in trailers forming a small village, all equipped with air conditioning, two good beds, a table and a small closet. The whole place was impeccably clean. The scents of Bulgarian cooking wafter through the air... We went directly to the kitchen where cook Khristo Kalev heroically attempts every day to offer our geologists the riches of Bulgarian national cuisine...

The next morning, after breakfast, I started my first day of work with the Bulgarian geologists. I found out that they daily ride over 100-150 kms of savannah under an unforgiving sun in an atmosphere soaked with humidity, which frequently exceeds 90 percent. If we add to this malaria, the tse-tse fly, the "5-minute" snakes--those that do not give time for an antidote--it becomes obvious that the work of a geologist in Africa is not always safe. I asked one of our specialists--who was sporting a Hemingway beard--why is the search for phosphorite so important in this region. He explained patiently that phosphorite is a mineral of animal origin: fish bones, shark teeth, various shells, fossilized by pressure and time and transformed into bi-phosphoric pentaoxide. Ground up, it produces a

marvelous fertilizer for agricultural purposes. Our geologists' research has produced excellent results. In the province of Zaire, phosphorite is of very high quality, with more than 30 percent of P_2-O_5. The Bulgarian specialists are feverishly preparing the construction of a phosphorite mining complex for open air operations, a concentration point, a diesel power plant, an industrial aqueduct 7 kms long, a service installation, a gasoline pump, warehouses, etc.

We met engineer Canga at the building site, its future director and a great friend of Bulgaria, also a graduate of the Sofia higher institute of mines and geology.

Engineer Canga quietly told us that "we are very satisfied with the work of the Bulgarian geologists. In 5 months they have carried out 2,600 meters of drilling, 860 cubic meters of canals, approximately 100 linear meters of wells. Moreover, they have surveyed a 720-square kilometer area in the province of Zaire. Now our company knows exactly where and how much phosphorite there is in the region. This will help us make the best decisions in the forthcoming exploitation of the mines. There is also something else: we have become fast friends..."

Nochkov and Canga smile. Surely they are friends. Geologists are geologists--courageous, tireless, kind, who find time to joke and sing after an 8- or 9-hour day in the savannah. In the city, all the children know and like those somewhat fearsome bearded uncles armed with compass and hammer. They frequently offer them candy and sometimes give them rides on the yellow Jeeps!

N'Zeto means "our house." I believe that our geologists have really found a home 7,500 kms from Bulgaria. This group will go, another will arrive, but their home in Angola will again receive them with kindness, as only N'Zeto knows how.

CSO: 4728/88

SONANGOL PLANS SUPPLY FACILITIES IN LOBITO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] New fuel tanks will be built by SONANGOL in Lobito in order to increase its ability to supply the central southern region of the country. The national oil company also intends to build in the same locality neighboring the bay a road transports installation equipped with the means to maintain light and heavy vehicles.

The area reserved for these two projects will reclaim 1 million cubic meters of sand from the sea. Dredging operations in the bay will start within the next few days, after topographic surveys and calculations to determine the sea bottom have been completed. A Dutch firm has been in charge of these operations, and it will also carry out dredging activities in the Lobito sand bar. The work is scheduled to be completed toward the middle of October of this year.

A total of 21 tanks will be built on an area of approximately 97,000 square meters for the storage of gasoline, gasoil, kerosene, fuel oil and aviation fuel, as well as a domestic 2,000-cubic-meter gas storage tank. The area will also include, besides the vehicle maintenance installation that will occupy 4,000 square meters, a number of offices, dining halls, canteen, laboratories and other installations.

Supplies will come from the port of Luanda on oil tankers and butane-gas carriers, with the offloading being carried out through a system of multi-buoys moored in the bay, which will then pipe the fuel to land through an 800-meter long sea-line.

SONANGOL will distribute the fuel to the interior of the country by trucks and cistern trucks, thus bringing substantial improvements in the distribution network. The present system--which is already deficient--will be unable to meet future demands made by the development of the country's southern and central regions with densely populated areas and industrial centers in the provinces of Huambo and Benguela.

CSO: 4728/86

BRIEFS

TEMPORARY CHIEF OF PROTOCOL--Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos appointed Jose Carlos Mouzinho, section chief of the directorate of protocol, as interim national director of state protocol. Jose Carlos Mouzinho is replacing Julio Guilherme Guerra, who had occupied this position since 1 December 1979 and is now returning to his former position at the state secretariat for cooperation. According to the communique signed by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Julio Guilherme Guerra was relieved of his functions because he committed a number of mistakes that led him to lose any authority over the personnel of the national directorate of state protocol. The action was taken to reestablish discipline and to prevent the personnel from transferring to other positions. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jul 81 p 1]

WRITER BACK FROM MOSCOW--The secretary general of the Union of Angolan Writers, Antonio Cardoso, has returned to Luanda from Moscow, where he participated in the proceedings of the congress of USSR writers that took place between 30 June and 6 July. In a press interview at the "4 de Fevereiro" international airport, Antonio Cardoso expressed his satisfaction about the meetings, the objective of which was to analyze the progress achieved in Soviet literature as well as the writers' role in the struggle for peace and progress, against the armaments race and the threat of a nuclear holocaust. The secretary general of the writers' union delivered a speech during the congress on the subject of "the struggle for peace, progress and humanism." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 81 p 3]

SATISFACTORY COFFEE, COCOA PRODUCTION--Cabinda--The coffee harvest in the province of Cabinda reached 638.51 tons during the first semester of this year, while the cocoa harvest amounted to 38.48 tons. The ENCAFE provincial director, Abraao Silvestre, stated that these two harvests show that considerable progress has been achieved in relation to the yearly plan which sets total production at 2,000 tons of coffee and 296 tons of cocoa. It is estimated that the second semester's harvest will register an increase. The province of Cabinda has 15,000 hectares of cocoa and coffee lands and employs 2,195 agricultural workers. Despite the strong enterprising spirit shown by the workers, innumerable difficulties have been encountered, notably the lack of transportation and tractors, poor housing conditions, shortages of food and deficient medical care. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jul 81 p 1]

BRAZILIAN ENVOY--Jose Veiga, special envoy of the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs has been in Luanda since yesterday to hold talks with Angolan authorities over issues related to Southern Africa. In his statements to the ANGOP [ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY], Jose Veiga noted that his visit to Angola is part of the process of strengthening relations between the two countries, which have common interests, based on the full awareness of the problems pertaining to development and the forms of bilateral cooperation. Referring to the constant aggressions perpetrated against Angola by the racist Pretoria regime, Jose Veiga noted that "Brazil is concerned about it and has protested against Pretoria's aggressive attitude in the most diverse ways." [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 81 p 4]

FINANCE MINISTER TO YUGOSLAVIA--Finance Minister Ismael Martins has been in Belgrade, Yugoslavia since last Tuesday at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. During this official visit, Ismael Martins will hold talks with Petar Kostic, federal secretary of finance, and with other Yugoslav authorities on broadening bilateral economic cooperation. The possibility of the participation by Yugoslav firms in Angolan economic development projects will be specifically reviewed. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 81 p 2]

INTERIOR MINISTER TO YUGOSLAVIA--Angolan Minister of Interior Alexandre Rodrigues (Kito) left Luanda Wednesday night for Belgrade, Yugoslavia, for an 8-day working visit. At the airport, Alexandre Rodrigues stated that his visit is related to an exchange of experiences and points of view between the two countries. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jul 81 p 2]

DELEGATION TO SPANISH CP CONGRESS--An Angolan delegation left Luanda on Monday for Madrid, Spain, where it has been invited to participate in the 10th Congress of the Spanish Communist Party. The delegation, which is headed by MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for the productive sector Manuel Pedro Pacavira, also includes Sebastiao Isata, from the department of foreign affairs of the party, as well as the Angolan ambassador in Portugal, Adriano Sebastiao. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 81 p 1]

GDR SOLIDARITY--The German Democratic Republic has affirmed its solidarity with our country in the wake of the continuing South African aggressions, Erich Muecker, member of the SED (Unified Socialist Party of Germany) Politburo affirmed in Berlin on Monday. Muecker did so during a meeting with Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the MPLA-Labor Party political bureau, who is now in the GDR. Muecker and Lukoki expressed their satisfaction about the high level of relations between the two countries and affirmed their intention to develop cooperation in all sectors. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 81 p 2]

MESSAGE TO CUBAN WOMEN--On 26 July, the 28th anniversary of the Moncada barracks attack, the Organization of Angolan Women [OMA] addressed a congratulatory message to the Federation of Cuban Women in which it notes that "with the assault on the Moncada barracks, the Cuban people started on the road that led their homeland to socialism, heroically fighting until the victory of the revolution in 1959." In this message, the OMA expressed its friendship and the desire to

continue the close cooperation existing between the two women's organizations. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 81 p 2]

GDR OFFICIAL--At the invitation of Angolan Minister of Justice Diogenes Boavida, Hans Joachim Heusinger, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice of the GDR is expected in Luanda today. Heusinger will remain in Angola for about 8 days and will hold talks with Diogenes Boavida in the field of justice. The two sides will have the opportunity to discuss the formalities for a judiciary assistance agreement. It is believed that a protocol for judiciary cooperation will be signed at the end of the talks. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jul 81 p 1]

OFFICERS GRADUATED--Lt Col Augusto Alfredo (Orlog), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and deputy minister of defense, presided over the graduation of the first cadet course in Huambo. He was representing the minister of defense, Col Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale). Lt Col Augusto Alfredo (Orlog) urged the combatants to study the party program so as to better understand the Angolan revolution's objectives and thus carry out the orientations provided by the commander-in-chief, comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The new officers, who attended a 2-year course, were commissioned as second lieutenants. The ceremony was attended by Maj Tchizainga of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, Lt Col Toka, Evaristo Jamba, deputy provincial commissioner of Huambo, Soviet and Cuban advisors and members of the mass organizations. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Apr 81 p 2]

CSO: 4728/88

FRENCH ENVOYS IN COTONOU; IMPROVED RELATIONS SEEN

AB061026 Paris AFP in English 1015 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Cotonou, 6 Aug (AFP)--French envoys Guy Penne and Regis Debray today invited Benin President Mathieu Kerekou to visit Paris next month, sealing a reconciliation between France and its former colony 4 years after they quarreled.

The envoys flew here from Niamey, Niger, for their second stop of an African tour on behalf of new socialist President Francois Mitterrand. After Benin, they are to visit Gabon, Congo, Angola, Zambia, Mozambique and Djibouti.

Mr Debray, now an adviser to Mr Mitterrand, is the guerrilla ideologist who in the 1960's fought with the late Che Guevara in Bolivia, where he was later jailed.

Here in Cotonou, Mr Penne told reporters he had two invitations for Colonel Kerekou from Mr Mitterrand, to pay a 3-day official working visit in September and to attend the annual Franco-African summit in France in November.

Franco-Beninese relations took a hard jolt in 1977, when a group of mercenaries tried and failed to invade Benin and stage a coup. Colonel Kerekou's government charged that France, Gabon and Morocco were involved, an accusation that the three nations denied.

Today Mr Penne acknowledged that Franco-Beninese relations had been under a shadow for a period. But he said that for some time now, and especially since Mr Mitterrand replaced Valery Giscard d'Estaing (who was president in 1977), relations between the two countries had been building on a new foundation of frank and brotherly cooperation.

CSO: 4700/311

FRENCH POLICY TOWARD AFRICA DISCUSSED

AB050910 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Commentary by Joseph Marcel Nzi]

[Text] French Minister of Cooperation and Development Jean-Pierre Cot has started a 5-day working visit to Cameroon. According to his statement, the new French Government wants to learn African realities at first hand, just as if to say: Done with theory, now practice.

For the new French Government, a line of conduct must be determined for the implementation of that African policy if Francois Mitterrand wants to preserve the favorable opinion which most African states still have of him. The cooperation established between France and Africa following independence was no longer adapted to Africa's needs for assistance in view of the changes in the international political situation. Paris wanted henceforth to redefine its policy of cooperation in order to transcend the post-colonial area and established a form of cooperation with various (?implications). That definition, which was quite short in a way, eventually led to the (?process) of dredging--if you allow this expression--with little presents here and there: a plane, a vedette, books or else an insignificant subsidy. Then there came Giscard the African. His advent led to French military intervention in Africa, in spite of Giscard's slogan, Africa for Africans.

Can Francois Mitterrand inaugurate another form of policy? The answer is yes, at least in principle, if we consider the new government's positions in favor of Africa and the Third World. But in principle! One must not delude oneself, for Paris will not go as far as to completely reverse the trend of its past policy toward Africa. Has Jean-Pierre Cot not stated that France will respect the past agreements with some African countries. For instance with Libya, the CAR, as well as South Africa.

In all events, with regard to Cameroon [words indistinct], which is Africa in miniature due to its exemplary positions, its independent spirit and its political, social and economic independence, is now a serious partner in a continent where prospects are not (?bright).

CSO: 4719/251

RECENT ECONOMIC, POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 6 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] Ndjamena--Official sources of Ndjamena have announced that in a year, "once the national unity of the country has been ensured," the Chadian people will elect the new president of the Republic of Chad by universal suffrage.

And yet, in medium-range terms, this national unity, the ambition of the president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) of Chad, Goukouni Oueddei, would appear difficult to achieve, in the opinion of observers. Actually, it could not become a fact until the installation, throughout the Chadian territory, of the Integrated National Army (ANI), which could take time.

The ANI, set up at the end of May, is the result of the official elimination of factions within the Chadian Army, factions that have engendered over 20 years of tension and contested power.

An endemic malady of the political and military division of Chad, they have generally been dominated by quarrels between persons, military men or officials almost always occupying ministerial posts. Their divisions have not only weakened the country's military potential, but have also hindered Chad's economic takeoff, which already has a natural enemy: the desert.

The end of the factions, officially announced by military leaders, came during a seminary of upper-level personnel (government employees) meeting for 2 weeks in Ndjamena. A resolution unanimously adopted demands the military withdrawal of the Libyans and emphasizes that the heads of the factions agree to make their forces available to the government and no longer to use their military titles.

Before their elimination, five groups -- there were eleven in 1980 -- officially supported GUNT's action: the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) of Col Abdelkader Wadel Kamougue, vice president of the government; the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) of Ahmat Acyl, minister of foreign affairs; the "1st Army" of Minister of Interior Mahmat Abba-Seid; the Western Armed Forces (FAO) of Minister of Public Works Adoum Dama; and finally, the People's Armed Forces (FAP) of President Goukouni Oueddei.

The strong point of the ANI for winning the challenge of Chadian national unity over the next 12 months is the official reunification of the five factions. The weak point is the role of arbiter that the CDR might be tempted to play, for it is the only one to have effective military equipment, supplied by Libya.

One must also emphasize that the presence of Libyan military forces encounters increasing hostility from the civilian population of Ndjamena, which considers the resolution of the OAU summit conference on Chad as a failure for the Transitional National Union Government of Goukouni Oueddei.

Seven months after the end of the civil war, the Chadians still face extremely difficult living conditions. They were convinced that their president would at least demand the departure of the Libyans, if he could not obtain it immediately.

Some 200,000 persons, compared with 400,000 before the beginning of the fighting in Ndjamena, are now living in the Chadian capital, some still deprived of water and electricity and where the curfew is still in force from 2200 hours to 0600 hours.

Supplies -- essentially rice -- are still inadequate and generally come from the gifts of international organizations. In 7 months, the cost of living has more than tripled (1 kilogram of meat costs 1,000 CFA francs, compared with 300 in December) and fresh produce can no longer be found on the market, with the exception of a little fruit.

Furthermore, the people no longer receive wages. Government employees again have not been paid since March, contrary to an agreement made between Chadian and Libyan authorities, official sources say. The agreement stipulated that Tripoli would pay government employees for 6 months, effective in March.

Sporadic strikes have broken out, particularly among central hospital and government radio personnel, but with no results.

The national company Air Tchad resumed its domestic flights between Ndjamena and three cities in the south (Sarh, Moundou and Mongo) a month ago. International traffic could also resume at the Ndjamena Airport after the landing of an Air Afrique plane from Paris.

Finally, one lycee out of three has resumed classes and two out of five movie theaters are operating again. One no longer hears gunfire at night after the "demilitarization" of the civilian population and security is fully ensured.

11,464
CSO: 4719/167

CABINET ADOPTS MEASURES FAVORABLE TO PEASANTS

Brazzaville MWETI in French 16 Jul 81 pp 2, 7

[Text] The Cabinet held its weekly meeting on Wednesday, 15 July under the august chairmanship of comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee, president of the republic, chief of state and president of the Cabinet.

The agenda focused on the peasant sector, along with complaints registered by our masses during comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso's tour of the interior of the country.

As everyone knows, the long junket among the masses of the interior had only one purpose: to permit the head of the Congolese revolution to experience the reality of peasant life and to personllly observe the zeal of our masses in farm production, in light of interest the Congolese Labor Party is giving agriculture, the acknowledged priority of priorities.

The solicitude with which the party is dealing with laborers and peasants and workers in general does not require further demonstration.

In addition to the important measures taken a short time ago on behalf of teachers, there is reason to recall price increases for the producers of several foodstuffs and agricultural products.

It is this continual solicitude of the party and state with respect to the peasants and agriculture which placed several agricultural dossiers on the Cabinet's table.

This involved an early discussion of the 1980-1981 agricultural season, leading subsequently to examination of the dossier of the 1981-1982 season. On the basis of this dossier, important measures were taken.

The first series of measures involves coffee and cacao for which a deforestation allowance was instituted on behalf of growers who have expanded their lands under cultivation (deforestation/plantation) at a rate of 16,800 francs for a field of 0.8 hectare of cacao and 5,250 francs for a field of 0.25 hectare of coffee.

In addition to instituting this allowance, an increase in the prices to growers of 5 percent compared to prices charged during the 1980-1981 season was approved.

The details of these price increases are as follows:
--hulled robusta coffee is increased from 172 francs in 1980-1981 to 180 francs in 1981-1982;
--robusta coffee berries are increased from 115 francs in 1980-1981 to 126 francs in 1981-1982;
--Arabian coffee from 184 francs in 1980-1981 to 193 francs in 1981-1982;
--prime cacao is increased from 220 francs in 1980-1981 to 231 francs in 1981-1982;
--regular cacao from 154 francs to 162 francs;
--borderline cacao from 110 francs to 115 francs;
--culls from 55 francs to 58 francs from the current season to the next season, while
--the price of the cabbage tree product will remain unchanged.

Added to all these measures is increased assistance in various forms, particularly in the delivery of seeds and phytosanitary treatments.

To help the OCC [Coffee and Cacao Office] meet investment charges and increased prices to growers, an allocation of 135 million CFA francs was earmarked for this office.

The second series of measures taken by the Cabinet involves tobacco. The OCT (Congolese Tobacco Office) was the recipient. After noisy discussions of the dossier submitted to it, the Cabinet approved immediate implementation of certain decisions proposed in the recovery plan of that office, except for the elimination of the Ngo center.

As for the modified structures of the OCT, the elimination of the following positions has resulted therefrom:
--chief of the technical service;
--deputy section chief; and
--deputy shop foreman.

The production program was also discussed. On this subject, the Cabinet demonstrated realism when it approved in principle the reorientation toward more profitable kinds of tobacco.

The Cabinet also approved an increase in the capitalization of the OCT of 80 million CFA francs.

Not only did the Cabinet examine the dossier of export crops, it also considered food crops, which represent the self-sufficiency of our masses.

Here, too, measures were adopted:
--first, the proposal to purchase 35 tractors with accessories was approved. To facilitate and finalize the purchase of these pieces of equipment, the Cabinet approved the purchase of these tractors within the framework of available, unused lines of credit. The Cabinet emphasized the need for negotiating at the same time for post-sales service, in order to avoid any problems;
--it then approved the proposal to purchase transport vehicles to reorganize and expedite the flow of products.

What is more, the Cabinet approved the construction of a warehouse and the cold storage building of the Office of Food Crops at a cost of 39 million CFA francs.

In this sector, the Cabinet approved the release within the framework of the next budget of the last increment of the Office's capital allocation; i.e., 244 million CFA francs and to place at its disposal the sum of 250 million CFA francs to help negotiate financing for new equipment.

As with coffee and cacao, the Cabinet approved price increases for growers as follows:
--corn is increased from 47 francs in 1980-1981 to 59 francs in 1981-1982;
--rice is increased from 50 francs in 1980-1981 to 63 francs in 1981-1982;
--shelled peanuts from 100 francs to 180 francs; and
--peanuts in the shell from 75 francs to 112 francs.

Potatoes, which often have been allowed to rot because of the precarious conditions of consumption, also had the Cabinet's attention. In consideration of these facts, it approved an increase in local potato prices and the potato's use for cattle feed.

Continuing its meeting, the Cabinet issued directives so that an agreement could be reached to harmonize the complementary relationships between the OFNACOM [National Marketing Office] and the OCV [Congolese Office of Food Crops].

Of course, these directives concern the ministries with jurisdiction over these two organizations, namely the Ministry of Commerce, on the one hand, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, on the other hand.

In response to the wishes of the masses, wishes expressed by members of the cooperative to comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso during his tour of the regions, the Cabinet approved the proposal to release the remaining 71 million of operation agricultural credit. Remaining in the agricultural sector, the Cabinet examined the dossier of the Congolese Administration of Palm Groves and that of the SOCOTON [Agricultural-Livestock Company of Madingon].

Directives were issued to speed up implementation of the measures advocated by the recovery plans.

A simple matter which is rendered complex by a combination of natural phenomena, such as inequalities of land surface, climate, precipitation, hydrography, etc., agriculture is the subject of continual preoccupation on the part of the state. To the degree that the political leadership injects credits into the agricultural sector to arouse interest in the status of the rural masses, to that same degree it is facing up to the exodus and aging of the populations of our countryside.

The sums of money which the party and state are making available to the peasant sector will mean nothing at all if they do not act upon the consciences of our peasants as stimulants capable of bringing about a large increase in effort and energy in production. It is only at this price that agriculture, the bearer of our hopes, will help the party to resolve a major problem of the Revolution, namely feeding the people.

8143
CSO: 4719/212

ACADEMIC YEAR AT HIGHER PARTY SCHOOL COMES TO A CLOSE

Brazzaville MWETI in French 21 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Article by JMA]

[Text] The ceremony marking the end of the Higher Party School academic year was held Saturday inside the school. It was chaired by comrade Jean-Pierre Thystere Tchicaya, a member of the Political Bureau and head of the Department of Ideology and Education.

In his speech, the comrade member of the Political Bureau said: "Our establishment is a higher institute of social and political sciences which has responsibility for training the higher cadres of our party and which must confirm this training action with intensive social science research activity with a view to better understanding Congolese society and everywhere with more meaningful and, therefore, more effective effort in conducting our country's revolutionary process."

In view of the intensity of the class struggle in the world, the aggravation of the international political situation and the increasing economic alienation of the Third World, the nerve centers for economic decision-making must be encompassed under a single methodological, critical and dialectic set of guidelines: "Marxism-Leninism."

In order to redefine the role and objectives of the Party's Higher School, comrade Jean-Pierre Thystere Tchicaya said that the higher school of the Party should be a dedicated center for the elaboration, analysis and synthesis of the most characteristic, the most profound events which determine the mutation of the national and international collectivity of capitalism into socialism.

The Party's Higher School has the important mission of training higher cadres who are to make up the framework of our vanguard detachment, the PCT [Congolese Labor Party].

The head of the Department of Ideology and Education addressed the following remarks to the students of the Party's Higher School: "The cadre trained at the Higher School of the party must above all be a Marxist in the full sense of the term, that is to say, someone who not only has mastered the theory of scientific socialism but what is more and above all someone who must be at the forefront of the

revolutionary struggle. A model of development to the party, a model of development to the masses, an indefatigable promoter of the party's structures, an energizer of revolutionary action."

During this ceremony, the results of the year-end examinations were posted. Prizes were awarded to meritorious students and diplomas were presented to the graduating class.

8143
CSO: 4719/212

BRIEFS

FRENCH COOPERATION--The president of the Central Committee and chief of state, comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso gave an audience yesterday to Andre Arnaud, French ambassador to the Congo, with whom he discussed cooperation between the Congo and France. Questioned by the press about these talks, the ambassador of France said that they had discussed all aspects of cooperation between the two countries. That, he said, permitted him to conclude that cooperation is developing to the satisfaction of the two countries. He also said that this audience was necessary, since France had changed governments. His observation about our country is that the Congo still has a lot to do. However, France can participate in this effort, he emphasized. The chief of state and the diplomat also reviewed the international and African situations, particularly in light of the future of relations between the Congo and France. [Text] [Brazzaville MWETI in French 21 Jul 81 p 1] 8143

CSO: 4719/212

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET PUBLISHED

Addis Ababa NEGARIT GAZETA in English No 18, 25 Jun 81 pp 150-152

[Text]

PROCLAMATION No. 209 OF 1981

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET PROCLAMATION FOR THE GOVERNMENT SERVICES

"ETHIOPIA TIKDEM"

In accordance with Article 5, sub-article (2) and (6) of the Redefinition of Powers and Responsibilities of the Provisional Military Administration Council and the Council of Ministers Proclamation No. 110/1977, it is hereby proclaimed as follows:

1. This Proclamation may be cited as the "1970 E.C. Supplementary Budget Proclamation No. 209/1981".

2. Under this Proclamation, there is hereby appropriated from public revenues and other funds, for the purposes and services set forth in the Schedule hereto, the additional amount of Birr 264,178,945 (two hundred sixty four million, one hundred seventy eight thousand nine hundred fourty five birr) for the fiscal year ending 30th Sene, 1970 (7th July, 1978).

3. The Minister of Finance was authorized, from time to time, during the fiscal year 1970, upon the request of Ministers or Heads of various Governmental Departments concerned, to pay out of the public revenues and other funds the amounts appropriated for the purposes and services specified herein.

Done at Addis Ababa, this 25th day of June, 1981

THE PROVISIONAL MILITARY ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL

PROVISIONAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF SOCIALIST ETHIOPIA

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1970

(1st Hamle, 1969 — 30th Sene, 1970)

(8th July, 1977 — 7th July, 1978)

EXPENDITURE SCHEDULE

A. ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

	Birr	Birr	Birr
Head 114. OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS			
Subh. 01. *Chairman's Office*			
67. Current Transfers	1,053,168	1,053,168	
HEAD 114 TOTAL			1,053,168
Head 131. MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE			
Subh. 01. *Administration and General Services*			
64. Motor vehicles and equipment	471,091		
65. Military constructions and equipment	6,217,640	6,688,731	
Subh. 02. *Ground Forces*			
61. Personal services	17,543,575		
62. Non-personal services	48,031,878		
63. Maintenance of premises and equipment	376,075		

64. Motor vehicles and equipment	564,665		
65. Military constructions and equipment	60,000		
66. Materials and supplies	150,309,405		
67. Current Transfers	929,520	217,814,918	
Subh. 05. *The Air Force*			
62. Non-personal services	1,480,438		
63. Maintenance of premises and equipment	83,144		
64. Motor vehicles and equipment	1,165,757		
65. Military constructions and equipment	4,666,330		
66. Materials and supplies	16,537,612		
67. Current Transfers	3,980	23,937,261	
Subh. 06. *The Navy*			
62. Non-personal services	1,392,793		
64. Motor vehicles and equipment	940,006		
65. Military constructions and equipment	650,000		
66. Materials and supplies	4,923,085		
67. Current Transfers	80,600	7,986,484	
HEAD 131 TOTAL			256,427,394

Head 141. MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

	Birr	Birr	Birr
Subh. 04. *Police Force Headquarters*			
61. Personal services	844,956		
62. Non-personal services	1,180,927		
63. Maintenance of premises and equipment	6,450		
64. Motor vehicles and equipment	1,800		
66. Materials and supplies	4,800	2,038,933	
Subh. 05. *Prison's Administration*			
61. Personal services	217,131		
62. Non-personal services	269,767		
63. Maintenance of premises and equipment	444,821		
64. Motor vehicles and equipment	719,451		
66. Materials and supplies	600,664	2,251,834	
HEAD 141 TOTAL			4,290,767
Head 152. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND NATIONAL GUIDANCE			
Subh. 01. *Administration and General Services*			
64. Motor vehicles and equipment	292,894	292,894	
HEAD 152 TOTAL			292,894
GENERAL SERVICES TOTAL			262,064,223

Head 317 MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND SPORTS			
Subh. 04. *Fine Arts Department*			
62. Non-personal services	84,950		
66. Materials and supplies	89,200	174,150	
HEAD 317 TOTAL			174,150
SOCIAL SERVICES TOTAL			174,150

B. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

714/02/00 Subhead 2: *Comprehensive Area Development Projects*			
714/02/03 Lower Adiabo Development	40,572	40,572	
HEAD 714/02 TOTAL			40,572
911/00/00 Head 911 PUBLIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS			
911/02/02 People's Heroes of Revolutionary Ethiopia Buildings	1,900,000	1,900,000	
HEAD 911/02 TOTAL			1,900,000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE TOTAL			1,940,572
GRAND TOTAL			264,178,945

BRIEFS

DPRK DONATION--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has donated to Guinea 50 tractors, 50 plows and 10 trailers, Radio Conakry announced on Monday. The donation was made within the framework of the agricultural cooperation between the DPRK and Guinea. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 81 p 12]

CSO: 4728/86

GENERAL ELECTION EARLY NEXT YEAR HELD LIKELY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 13

[Article by Chris Fremond]

[Text]

ELECTION talk in Lesotho is nothing new. Since Chief Leabua Jonathan did away with democracy in 1970 there have been regular rumours that the people would soon go to the polls.

But for a number of reasons the latest speculation seems more well founded than ever before.

Reliable sources in Maseru believe the National Assembly will meet in September to pass regulations leading to a general election next year — possibly in January.

Chief Jonathan's Basutho National Party (BNP) is already campaigning in the villages, obviously trying to gauge its support.

The latest Cabinet reshuffle has been interpreted as an election indicator.

Significant, perhaps, was the shift of the Foreign Minister, Mr C D Molapo, to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which would play a central role in the BNP's election campaign.

Chief Jonathan's popular support has never been overwhelming. He won the 1965 pre-independence election by a narrow margin from the Basutholand Congress Party (BCP) which is the only other political group in Lesotho with enough support to govern.

In the first post-independence election in 1970, the BNP seemed set to lose to the BCP by an equally small margin when Chief Jonathan discarded the unannounced results and seized power.

In the turmoil that followed, the constitution was suspended and remains so. Opposition leaders were detained and their parties and publications banned. The para-military Police Mobile Unit (PMU) acted against alleged insurgents, reportedly killing about 500, and Chief Jonathan declared a five year "holiday from politics".

In 1974 the BCP tried unsuccessfully to overthrow the government. Five police posts were attacked. The PMU retaliated and killed at least 20 insurgents. Hundreds more were arrested and a number were tried and convicted for treason. Most of the party leaders, including the leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, fled into exile.

Reshuffles

A National Assembly of nominated members purported to represent all parties, and a Cabinet of similar composition have ruled since 1973 with frequent reshuffles and changes.

Although splinter groups of the BCP led by former senior officials have joined the government, the mainstream of the party under Mr Mokhehle has rejected Chief Jonathan's overtures of reconciliation.

The guerrilla wing of the BCP, the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), launches sporadic attacks against PMU patrols and outposts and is responsible for regular, but relatively ineffectual bomb blasts in the major centres.

The LLA is widely believed to operate from Qwa Qwa across the South African border. The South African authorities appear to turn a blind eye to its activities and strongly deny Lesotho Government allegations that they support the guerrillas.

Observers in Maseru suggest that the South African Government welcomes the relative instability of the Jonathan government resulting from the LLA's activities.

Chief Jonathan announced earlier this year that a referendum might be held to determine if the people want elections. He maintains the majority do not. It now seems

unlikely that a referendum will be called before an election.

Why then is Chief Jonathan apparently so anxious to have an election?

The executive secretary of the BNP, Mr Desmond Sixishe, says there is "no doubt" that an election is needed.

Firstly, to repudiate allegations that Chief Jonathan is clinging to power without the support of the people, and secondly, to gain legitimacy in the eyes of those who believe he grabbed power from the BCP in 1970.

Mr Sixishe is naturally confident of victory and dismisses the BCP as a disorganised party, split into bickering factions.

If Mr Mokhehle refuses to take part (as most observers predict), it will indicate that his party is hiding its lack of support behind claims that the proceedings will not be free and fair, he said.

Other observers believe a number of factors have combined to push the Prime Minister towards the polls.

These include growing dissatisfaction among the people with increasing poverty and unemployment; rumours of corruption in government; slow progress of development programmes; inability to move towards more meaningful self-sufficiency and less dependence on South Africa; general inefficiency in the civil service and resentment at Chief Jonathan having ruled for so long without a proper mandate.

There is also dissention within the BNP, and the activities of the LLA are creating government instability, albeit little more than a rocking of the boat.

It is also suggested that Chief Jonathan is getting old and may want to retire, but wants to leave a legitimate administration to his successor.

As it is, he has no heir apparent, and any power struggle after his departure would be less tumultuous in a more stable climate.

There is also some pressure on the Prime Minister by foreign donors on whom Lesotho relies heavily for financial and development aid. No one likes supporting an autocratic regime, and a return to democracy in just about any form would be warmly welcomed.

Government critics — who for obvious reasons cannot be named — believe Chief Jonathan wants to spring the election with as little notice as possible. In 1970, the country went to the polls less than three months after the official election announcement.

They doubt the BNP will win a fair election against the BCP. Party in-fighting and an erosion of support through lack of normal political excercise have left the BNP weaker than ever.

On the other hand, Mr Mokhehle's charisma, the LLA's resistance and the will of the people to oust what many see as a remote and uncaring administration have strengthened the opposition.

But they fear widespread intimidation of voters by the PMU which will probably result in the BNP being returned to power with an overwhelming majority against a splinter of the BCP and other relatively insignificant opposition parties.

Supervised

Mr Mokhehle's BCP will not participate in elections organised by Chief Jonathan. The LLA's political commissar, Mr Naledi Ntlama, says the BCP demands that the Prime Minister step down and that an interim administration take power to organise internationally supervised elections.

He rejects Chief Jonathan's amnesty offer to political opponents — even those, such as he and Mr Mokhele, who are regarded as criminals with prices on their heads.

He cannot accept that free elections can be held when the constitution on which they are purported to be based has been suspended.

While an election under these circumstances will probably go a long way towards legitimising Chief Jonathan's position internationally and internally, observers believe it will not solve the BCP/LLA problem, nor ease the dissatisfaction with basic socio-economic ills — unless the new government adopts a new policy and pulls the country out of the mire by its boot straps.

The only serious implications for the South African Government of elections in Lesotho would be if a break down of law and order affected the supply of labour to the mines.

Around 100 000 Basutho work on South African mines and 30 000 are employed as domestic and other workers. Wages deposited in Lesotho run into tens of millions of rands.

While Lesotho's official rhetoric is vehemently anti-apartheid, economic realities ensure fairly sound backroom relations between Pretoria and Maseru, and they improved markedly last August following talks between the two Prime Ministers at Peka Bridge on the border.

Negotiations on the Highland Water Scheme under which Lesotho will sell much needed water to South Africa are progressing well and if successful will further strengthen economic ties.

Whoever wins power in Lesotho will have to adopt a pragmatic attitude towards the South African Government — including a strictly enforced prohibition on bases in the country for South African "liberation movements".

Any other stance would spell complete disaster.

4701/324

OBSERVATION OF INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 29 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] It was the Mahamasina of the days of greatness, a Mahamasina ablaze with color, swarming with life and filled with the chanting of revolutionary slogans, music and greetings. It was a meeting place for the country's dignitaries and for the little people, the working people, as well. This was the Mahamasina that hosted the great annual 26 June parade, celebrating Independence Day.

By 0730 hours on the morning of 26 June, the bleachers and stands of the MITABE [Mass Movement] were already beginning to fill. RTM [Malagasy Radio and Television] technicians scurried about and the last preparations were made by those responsible for participants in the parade. By 0800 hours, Mahamasina was a beehive of activity. The hills were also filled with people: Andrefan, Ambohijanahary, Andohalo.

North Korean Premier Ri Djong Ok, followed by his entourage, made his entry at 0845 hours and at 0900 hours sharp, the official representatives of the Revolutionary Government: the president of the People's National Assembly, Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, second-ranking government official after the president of the republic; Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona; the dean of the Supreme Council of the Revolution, Charles Ravoajanahary; the chairman of the Military Committee for Development, Colonel Rabeony; and the chief magistrate of the High Constitutional Court, Tilahy Robert, arrived in Mahamasina.

After they took their places, the president of the ANP [National Popular Assembly], Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, and Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona joined with the North Korean premier in singing the national anthem and it was with great emotion that the audience then heard President Didier Ratsiraka's message from Nairobi. The parade itself began after the Ao Anaty Boky Mena.

The parade was to last an hour. It was a military parade in which all the sections of the army and the national gendarmerie took part. A total of 1,214 soldiers, gendarmes and members of the national services took part in the parade, which could be divided into two distinct parts: the motorized parade and the parade on foot.

The musicians of the People's Army opened the march, followed by Colonel Ramamonjisoa Sylvestre, who led the parade. Student officers from the Military Academy, in their blue tunics and helmets and carrying sabers, the young soldiers of the National School of the People's Armed Forces (ENFAP), the student officer gendarmes from the Advanced School of the Gendarmerie in Moramanga and the School of

Gendarmerie in Ambositra, the girls from the SNHFAP [expansion unknown], followed by a group of boys and a mixed SN [expansion unknown] group, wearing white gloves and light green sweaters, the air force and the navy, the civic service and soldiers from CAPSAT [expansion unknown], successively passed before the official reviewing stand. They went by in groups of 36 and each section presented 2 groups.

The riders of the People's Armed Forces marked the transition between the motorized and nonmotorized elements, led by Lt Col Rakotomahenina. The Bemotos, the motorcycle gendarmes, opened the march wearing parade dress uniforms. They were followed by the jeeps, tanks, AMM8's and the BRDM's, armored amphibious reconnaissance vehicles, and three tanks with *lohan'omby*, steers' heads as emblems. After the vehicles of the National Gendarmerie came the RAAA antiaircraft support team, with the antiaircraft batteries, the 37, 76, 85 and 124 guns, and then the radio regiment with its direction finders, and the train regiment with its shining Ebro trucks. One also saw the army tanks, including the BRDM's and the army armored vehicles. At the same time, the Mi-8 helicopters, the Yak 40's, the Mig 17's and the Mig 21's passed overhead. The military engineering regiment, with the Mercedes trucks, the enormous tractor trailers, the Caterpillar bulldozers, the tank trucks and the repair vans closed the parade.

For this impeccably planned parade, Col Ramamonjisoa Sylvestre received the warm congratulations of the representatives of the Revolutionary Government. The ceremony came to a close at 1015 hours.

26 June: Celebration of 21st Anniversary

Very early on the morning of 26 June, the central and side doors of the Mahamasina stadium opened to allow the revolutionary militants of the Front -- among whom the members of the AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution] and its affiliated organizations truly stood out -- to enter and take their places with order and calm in the stands, despite the heavy fog accompanied by a brisk wind.

Gradually, the hills overlooking Mahamasina filled with Antananarivians who did not wish to miss the great military parade marking Independence Day, an annual event.

Just before 0900 hours, the officials of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] entered the Mahamasina stadium. Since the chief of state was unable to leave the 18th summit conference of the OAU, this great ceremony was presided over jointly by the president of the ANP, Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka; the head of the government, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona; the dean of the Supreme Council of the Revolution, Charles Ravoajanahary; the president of the CMD [Military Development Committee], Colonel Rabeony; and the chief magistrate of the High Constitutional Court, Tilahy Robert.

Also present was North Korean Premier Ri Jong Ok, deputies and elected officials from the decentralized collectives and members of the diplomatic corps.

As soon as the dignitaries were in their places, the national anthem was played by the military band. The chief of state's message was then broadcast for all the Malagasy people, followed immediately by the rallying cries of the AREMA members.

Following the Hymn to the Red Book, sung by a chorus, the parade of some 1,344 soldiers, gendarmes, academy members, soldiers' sons and SN, commanded by Col Sylvestre Ramamonjisoa, began.

Message to the National From President Ratsiraka

"I sacrificed my national holiday for this important event."

For the first time in 21 years, the grate 26 June parade of the People's Armed Forces in Mahamasina took place in the absence of the Malagasy chief of state.

The president of the RDM, Didier Ratsiraka, and Mrs Celine Ratsiraka were in fact unable to spend the holiday of 26 June with all the Malagasy people or their family. It was not, as the chief of state explained in his message to the nation, read from Nairobi by the special correspondent from the RTM, Sabine Rakotozafy, because he minimizes this celebration of national independence, but because the Malagasy people have chosen the revolutionary path and cannot remain mere spectators when it is a question of fighting for the African nations still subjected to oppression.

On 26 June 1981, the summit conference of chiefs of state and heads of government were to discuss the problem of the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] (which the RDM was the first to recognize), previously scheduled for 25 June 1981 but postponed until Friday because of the "sulkiness" of King Hassan II, who was actually already in the Kenyan capital.

In this connection, the chief of state argued that the agenda be respected, especially, he said, since when chiefs of state travel at a time when they are celebrating their national holiday, as was also the case for Mozambican President Samora Michel, it is in order to be heard by their peers.

Furthermore, he said, we must confine ourselves to the basic questions on all topics included on the agenda. It is an opportunity to be heard by the international mass media (over 600 newsmen, according to our correspondent from the RTM).

As all Malagasy could see, the president of the RDM did not mention his own case -- that is, his absence from Madagascar on 26 June 1981. He could not in fact leave Nairobi, having been chosen to be the spokesman for the block of progressive African countries supporting the just struggle of the Saharan people.

He did, however, send a message to all the Malagasy people. The tape was broadcast at Mahamasina on Friday morning before the great parade of the Armed Forces. We are providing a free translation of that message:

Malagasy people:

On this 21st anniversary of the independence of Madagascar, we would sincerely have liked to join with all the Malagasy people in celebrating this historic date.

However, the Revolutionary Government and the progressive Malagasy people have chosen as one of their prime objectives included in the Red Book not to remain mere spectators in the face of the struggle of nations still under the domination of neocolonialists, but rather, to participate actively in it.

The agenda of the conference of African chiefs of state and heads of government in Nairobi, Kenya, for 26 June includes an important topic for the future of oppressed peoples.

We therefore ask that you forgive us for not presiding over this celebration of Independence Day.

Nevertheless, with all our hearts, we wish every family great health and happiness on this day of 26 June 1981. We wish all the Malagasy people great courage and complete success in their struggle to build a socialist society from which inequality and injustice will be bannished.

May every Malagasy be always ready and courageous for the victory of our revolution.

Long live the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution!

Long live progressive and socialist Madagascar *tsy mandohalika*!

11,464
CSO: 4719/178

HANDOVER OF POWERS SCHEDULED FOR END OF AUGUST

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE HANDING over of executive powers from the AG to the Ministers' Council is scheduled for the end of August, according to Mr Gregor Tibinyane.

Mr Tibinyane is a prominent member of the Ministers' Council.

The announcement of the date by Mr Tibinyane follows the decision earlier this month by the SA Government to allow the change.

The first calls for the move were made earlier in the year but the issue came to a head late last month when Ministers' Council member, Mr Patrick Limbo accused the AG Mr Danie Hough of dragging his feet on the matter.

Mr Hough was in Pretoria at the time and was shocked on hearing of the attack.

Pretoria was consulted on the matter again a fortnight later and the final decision was made to allow for the transfer of power.

CSO: 4700/312

REPUBLICAN PARTY CONGRESS RE-ELECTS MUDGE

Mudge Statement

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jul 81 p 2

[Text]

WINDHOEK: International guarantees of human rights in SWA were not sufficient to induce the Territory's democratic DTA to participate in internationally-supervised elections, the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday.

"If Swapo takes over, we all know those guarantees will not be worth the paper they are written on," Mr Mudge said.

He was delivering the opening address at the annual congress of the Republican Party, which forms the White component of the DTA.

Mr Mudge said the new US peace initiative held out hope of success, but he was not going to bank on it.

"We have had so many disappointments in the past. Only time will tell whether the US has the guts to continue on the path it has taken."

The DTA was not prepared to be forced into pre-independence elections that were not truly free and fair.

The Alliance's commitment to an international solution of the SWA dispute was underlined by its acceptance of UN Resolution 435 for independence of the Territory.

Mr Mudge said there were political forces who wanted the DTA to enter into confrontation with South Africa.

While the Ministers' Council did not want to be viewed as "stooges and puppets" of the SA Government, nobody could deny the massive contribution made by South Africa economically and militarily. — Sapa

Election of Officials

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jul 81 p 2

[Text]

MR ABRAHAM Davids, leader of the Republican Party in the White Legislative Assembly, has been appointed a member of the National Assembly in the place of Mr Appie Louw.

This move was made yesterday at the Republican Party Congress being held in Windhoek this week.

Mr H J von Hase was appointed in the place of Mr Werner Neef by the Party's Central Committee.

Both Mr Davids and Mr Von Hase were also appointed as Vice-Chairman of the Congress.

Mr Paul van der Merwe was re-elected Chairman and Mr Dirk Mudge, the leader of the party, was re-elected in that capacity.

CSO: 4700/312

NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS ELECTS LEADER KOSIE PRETORIUS

Du Plessis Retirement

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The new leader of the SWA National Party is Mr Kosie Pretorius, MEC in charge of Education of the second-tier White Administration.

Mr Pretorius was elected in a closed session of the SWA NP annual congress after the previous leader, Mr A H du Plessis, announced at the opening of the congress yesterday morning that he was retiring from active politics.

Mr Pretorius, who represents the Gobabis constituency in the Legislative Assembly for Whites, will now also become Chairman of the powerful Executive Committee in the White Administration.

The only other contender for the party leadership was the Deputy Leader, Mr Eben van Zijl.

Mr Van Zijl was narrowly defeated in the Okahandja constituency in the White elections last November by his Republican Party rival, Mr Piet Greeff.

Mr Pretorius is known for his firm stand on party political principles, but he is not regarded as a hard-liner in dealings with other political groups.

Announcing his resignation from the party leadership to interjections of "No, No", Mr Du Plessis said the congress should accept his resignation "for many reasons that I cannot spell out in detail."

One of the reasons was that he was growing old for the exacting task of political life.

"I do not have the energy anymore and the party needs an active leader for a future that no-one can foretell," Mr Du Plessis said.

He had always planned to retire from public life at the age of 60 but decided in 1976 to stay on for a while longer when political developments in the Territory had reached the stage of international involvement over its future.

Mr Du Plessis has been active in politics for 36 years as a leading figure, which is considered one of the longest terms in political office in South Africa and SWA.

He served as Deputy Minister in various portfolios before becoming Minister of Community Development in South African Prime Minister, Mr John Vorsters' Cabinet.

Looking at the political situation in the Territory, Mr Du Plessis estimated that between five percent and seven percent of SWA's Whites were leaving the Territory annually.

"We must guard against it that we do not develop a 'home mentality' over South Africa," Mr Du Plessis said.

"Despite the strong ties of culture and blood that bind especially the Afrikaans-speaking section of our Whites to the Republic, we must ask ourselves how seriously we are committed to South West.

"We must stand fast (vasbyt)," Mr Du Plessis said.

"At the same time, the authorities must refrain from instilling a 'home mentality' in us by driving the Whites into a corner" and over the Orange River into South Africa.

"The NP claim for Whites only that which we are prepared to grant every other population group," Mr Du Plessis said. — Sapa

Pretorius' Speech

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Aug 81 p 2

[Text]

THE NATIONAL Party in SWA would never accept a one-man-one-vote system of government for the country, Mr Kosie Pretorius, newly-elected party leader said in his first public address last night.

A standing ovation greeted Mr Pretorius, when he took the stand before a crowd of some 300 NP members.

He was surrounded by Mr A H du Plessis, retired leader of the party, Mr Eben van Zijl, First Vice-Chairman, Mr Adolf Brinkman, Second Vice-Chairman, Mrs Ella du Plessis, and Party Secretary Mr Tinus Blaauw.

Mr Pretorius, affirmed the NP's faith in Christian Nationalism and the diversity of peoples and said his role as party leader would always be guided by the ability to distinguish between party principles and policy implementation.

The misunderstanding between the SWA NP and the SA Government in the past few years was something of the past, said Mr Pretorius, because the 1980 second tier White election victory of the NP placed the NP in a position of strength, causing it to be recognised by SA and the outside world as representative of the Territory's Whites.

CREDIBLE

Mr Pretorius praised retiring party leader Mr A H du Plessis for regaining the NP's credibility as the party of the Whites in SWA through his insistence on the holding of the 1980 elections.

The 1978 elections has been part of an unfortunate misunderstanding between the SA Government and the SWA NP, Mr Pretorius said, the NP having been misled in the process.

He was referring to the institution of the National Assembly after the 1978 elections, which had ostensibly been held to elect representatives of the SWA people and not an interim government, according to NP interpretation.

SA would remain SWA's closest ally in the total communist onslaught, and the struggle for maintaining Christian civilisation in SWA said Mr Pretorius.

Since the 1980 elections, the NP was directly involved in discussions with SA and in international negotiations, Mr Pretorius said.

ESSENCE

Describing the essence of politics as the ability to distinguish between right and wrong, and the main task of any political leader as the differentiation between policy and principles, Mr Pretorius accused the RP of Mr Mudge (without naming him) of confusing the two.

Mr Pretorius affirmed his party's present policy of creating a dispensation in SWA where all people could exercise the choice between exclusivity and integration.

As important elements in the struggle that lay ahead, Mr Pretorius mentioned the adherence to the NP's principle of Christian belief as the sole weapon against communism in all international negotiations on the SWA question.

The recognition of the interrelatedness of all peoples and states would also play a constant role, he added.

Although an internationally-recognised independence for SWA was needed, this would not be sought for any price, Mr Pretorius said.

SECURE FUTURE

Whereas some parties had made a principle of yielding to Black demands in order to maintain Black political support, the NP believed that the solution to the SWA problem should be found between uplifting the Black people in SWA and securing the future of the Whites in the Territory.

"It will not help to get the support of all the Blacks if the Whites are going to leave SWA as result," he said.

The NP did not stand for the maintenance of White privileges for its own sake, said Mr Pretorius.

"It is not a question of relinquishing Whites' privileges, but of not threatening the future of the Whites in the country," Mr Pretorius added.

EQUAL PARTNERS

SWA and SA were "equal partners" in the struggle against the total onslaught, and SWA needed SA's military and financial support.

Mr Pretorius concluded his speech with the reference to SA and its relationship with the Territory: "Our gain is your gain and our loss is your loss."

'THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER' Comment

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

Mr Kosie Pretorius' election yesterday as leader of the NP came as a big surprise, the general feeling having been that Messrs Eben van Zijl and Jannie de Wet were the front runners.

However, we can't say that we are unhappy about the outcome. On the contrary, we welcome it.

Mr Pretorius knows pretty well the political direction he would like to move in, he has been meticulous in the handling of his portfolio in the White Administration and he is an exceptionally honest and approachable person.

The NP, for that which it stands, couldn't have made a better choice.

Significantly, Mr Pretorius has much the same attributes as his predecessor Mr A H du Plessis.

All indications are that Mr Pretorius will follow the same sort of path as Mr Du Plessis, although the pressure from the right can be expected to be considerable.

Being fairly conservative though, he should be able to accommodate it.

It is likely, for starters, that the NP's conciliatory approach towards the DTA will be toned down somewhat and this should certainly make the situation a lot more comfortable for the RP.

Turning to Oom Doep, the country owes him a big thankyou, in spite of the bitterness that has characterised his leadership at various periods over the past few years.

He has been respected by most as a capable and honest administrator. Sometimes too honest for his own good.

We wish Oom Doep a happy retirement and we hope that he is able to unravel the hurt that has come to burden him since the split in the NP three years ago.

As for Messrs Van Zijl and De Wet, they now move into the sphere of semi-has beens as far as the ultimate leadership of the NP is concerned. It is doubtful that they will ever be able to rally again.

Kosie Pretorius is both young and tough.

CSO: 4700/312

BOTHA MOVING CAUTIOUSLY ON SOUTH AFRICA CHANGES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 May 81 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text]

Whither SA?

That seems to be the prime question in Cape Town this week with Parliament back in session and the NP firmly back in power.

Prime Minister Piet Botha, not surprisingly, has declined to give a long term view of the direction in which he intends moving.

The reason is simple: he would probably split the NP and as such Afrikanerdom which in turn would be regarded as fatal for the White man in southern Africa.

The strategy rather is to reflect publicly on the short term only and to move step by step, taking the bulk of the Whites with the party and at a pace at which they can comfortably accommodate.

That however does not mean that a long term view does not exist. On the contrary, it is becoming more and more apparent as it unfolds.

There seems to be two dimensions to it:

- Confederation between "White" SA and the emergent Black states, and possibly also SWA;
- And the construction of a constitutional framework in "White" SA similar to the ethnic-based framework that is developing in SWA.

The first dimension was openly admitted and explained by Mr Botha in the House of Assembly yesterday.

The first step of the second dimension was the establishment of the President's Council which is analagous to the establishment of the Turnhalle Conference.

The second step is the current negotiation in the President's Council between the Whites, Coloureds and Indians on a future constitution for "White" SA which will hopefully accommodate the aspirations of all three groups.

The SA Government has not committed itself yet on the future position of the Urban Blacks in "White" SA, that being one of the contentious points that could seriously split the NP.

There is little doubt however that the Urban Blacks too will ultimately be included in the second dimension, the pace probably being determined more by Mr Botha's successor than himself.

Clearly, Piet Botha would be reluctant to bite off more than he can chew.

CSO: 4700/319

LLOYD SAYS SWAPO DEFEAT POSSIBLE, BUT SOLUTION IS POLITICAL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

OSHAKATI: The South African Commander of the Security Forces in SWA says his troops could win a military victory over Swapo but are looking for a political solution.

Major-General Charles Lloyd says his forces will fight Swapo until they have destroyed its military force and will to fight.

"We can annihilate them completely," General Lloyd told foreign journalists last week at a base about 40 km south of the Angolan border.

"But that is not the solution. The solution to the problem is a political one."

Besides the intensified pressure from the security forces, Swapo guerrillas were fighting hunger and starvation because of drought in Angola.

General Lloyd said an increasing number of them were crossing the border to "go underground and live among the people" in the Territory.

"As a revolutionary organisation, Swapo has got to carry on with its terrorist activities while its political commisars carry on with their political action with the local population." — Sapa

CSO: 4700/319

PROPOSED 12TH ETHNIC GROUP SERVES USEFUL FUNCTION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text]

The Ministers' Council would be well advised to give legal status to the proposed 12th ethnic group at the first available opportunity.

The 12th ethnic group is that group which is non-racial and non-ethnic.

That legal status does not already exist has come as a great surprise to many prominent DTA supporters, legal people and others.

This newspaper was not aware of the situation either until it was brought to our attention by people who had sought reclassification into the 12th group and apparently had their applications turned down.

Clearly, the DTA's credibility is at stake on this issue, particularly considering the emphasis it has placed on the 12th group as a formidable stop-g to many of the legal dilemmas that could wel emerge out of the existing ethnic-based constitutional framework.

Of a more serious nature, however, seems to be the official view that people may not and will not be allowed to reclassify from one ethnic group to another or to the 12th ethnic group, except where the merits allow.

However, what merits hold?

We suggest that anyone in this country should have the democratic right to become a member of the 12th group and that there should be no official bars whatsoever.

On the other hand we believe it should be a privilege to become a member of any of the other 11 ethnic groups.

In other words, anyone who wants to leave his existing ethnic classification should not have the right to become a member of any other group at will. The Bushmen for example should have every right to decide whom they are

prepared to accept into their group and whom they are not prepared to accept. Cognisance has to be given to tribal and other rites.

Applications for acceptance into a particular ethnic group, the 12th group excluded, therefore, should in the final analysis be subject to the approval of second-tier government and not be something that the Central Government can impose.

The idea of the existence of the 12th group, surely, is to provide for:

- Those who don't want to feel hemmed in by "quasi-apartheid";
- Those who were born into or registered into one group, but for reasons such as exile or marriage have become alienated from their original classification;
- Those who marry across the colour or cultural line and who want their families registered and treated as a single unit;
- Those who do not by the nature of things fit into any of the existing 11 ethnic groups, such as Orientals;
- And those who are reluctant to contribute financially to the group of their original classification or do not want to be served by that group.

The concept is a good one, but for goodness sake, it shouldn't be allowed to be a joke.

Its no more than that at present!

CSO: 4700/319

RP STATES ISSUE OF MILITARY SERVICE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE CONGRESS of the Republican Party agreed in principle this week that all medically fit men in SWA under the age of 60 should be liable for military service.

This was one of the major proposals that arose out of the congress although it was discussed at the very end of the agenda.

The RP is a major component of the ruling DTA and on issues such as this has tremendous influence.

The original proposal put forward by the Uis branch of the RP was that military service should be compulsory for all medically fit men citizens under the age of 60.

After considerable debate on the matter the congress decided to change the proposal to all medically fit men citizens under the age of 60 be liable for military service.

In proposing the original resolution, Mr Bertus van Zyl of Uis said that it was most undesirable that South Africans were being sent in to defend SWA while there were medically fit men in SWA who were not lifting a finger.

He felt that the least Southwesters could to was make a maximum contribution to the defence effort.

Republikein Editor Dr Jan Spies who is on the party's Head Committee then rose and although he did not oppose the resolution as such, he cautioned against its implications.

Dr Spies noted that high calibre management in SWA was too thinly spread for it to spend extended periods in the bush.

Party leader Mr Dirk Mudge then took up the matter and suggested the aforementioned amendment to the original proposal.

Mr Mudge pointed out in turn that the number of Blacks who had voluntered for military service was more than can be absorbed at present and this partly eased the problem.

Mr Mudge nevertheless agreed to appoint a committee to look into the question of making all men under the age of 60 liable for call-up.

NOT IN FAVOUR

In a brief survey, it came to light that not many people are in favour of compulsory military service.

One man, involved in legal affairs and who did not wish to be identified said "I am totally opposed to the idea. In my opinion this would create civil war — because they would in effect be calling up people who did not always have a common loyalty.

"At this stage we do not have a sovereign government and on the basis of this it would be better to have military training on a voluntary basis.

Mr Kosie Pretorius, MEC charged with Education and leader of the National Party in SWA said that he first wanted to give the matter some thought before giving any comment on it.

Mr Kurt Böhme, a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce also expressed the opinion that the whole issue should be on voluntary basis insted of a compulsory basis.

The HNP's Mr Sarel Becker, in his usual open and forthright manner said "We are opposed to the total issue of compulsory military service. Primarily, it is the White man's responsibility to defend the country. Black people can be involved to the extent of help services — but only on a voluntary basis.

Mr Becker explained that the main objection the HNP had to compulsory military training — or being liable for military training — was the fact that the onslaught on SA and SWA by the Russians was being fuelled mainly by the use of Black power.

Consequently, the Black people here were sumpathetic towards those behind the onslaught. By implementing compulsory military training, he said, the danger of infiltration was greatly increased.

CSO: 4700/319

SECTOR 30 MILITARY COMMANDER DISCUSSES ROLE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Jul 81 p 6

[Text]

THERE WAS no truth in allegations that Swapo enjoyed wide support from the local populace.

This allegation was disproved by the fact that so many members of the populace voluntarily joined the Defence Force for training.

This was the opinion expressed by the Commanding Officer of Sector 30 at Otjiwarongo, Colonel J T Louw.

He was addressing a group of pressmen recently when they visited Sector 30.

He said that Sector 30 was primarily for the protection of the inhabitants of the Territory, especially those in the northern areas of SWA.

Although these men were not in the Permanent Force, great successes had already been obtained against Swapo.

He said that at present they were involved in establishing Regional Force units in Damaraland and Hereroland-West.

It was also envisaged to establish a unit at Uis. This would later be incorporated into Damaraland.

A number of operational bases resorted under Sector 30, Colonel Louw said and the people who manned these bases were called up on a monthly basis.

Sector 30, had been the first to initiate the training of Black and Coloured people.

Regional Forces had proved to be extremely successful in SWA. Whenever Swapo attempted to move south of the Owambo border, it was hampered by the fact that both the farmer and his employee were in a position of knowing what to do, having a knowledge of warfare.

In times when Swapo infiltrated, these farmers and employees patrolled the farms themselves and knew what to do if an attack occurred.

CSO: 4700/319

WINDHOEK'S CRITICAL WATER SHORTAGE SUBJECT OF MEETING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Jul 81 p 16

[Excerpts]

RATIONING AND selective termination of water supplies to Windhoek consumers are on the cards if there is no improvement in the capital's critical water shortage, Mr Attie Arnold, Town Clerk warned this week.

He was addressing a gathering of some 150 of Windhoek's scale water consumers at a special meeting called by the Windhoek City Council.

Whereas the City Council had aimed at and called for water savings by small and large scale private consumers of 30 percent, the past months had only seen savings of 23, 16 and about 20 percent, informed Mr Arnold.

He called upon Windhoek's two percent large scale consumers who together accounted for 60 percent of the city's water usage to introduce closely – studied water saving measures into their management objectives with immediate effect in order to avoid the situation where sports organisations might be forbidden the use of water and industries closed so that people had drinking water.

Three of Windhoek's four supply dams, namely, Avis, Swakoppoort and Goreangab are empty and the main source, namely Von Bach is 25 percent full.

"We dare not let Von Bach run dry," said Mr Clayton, "because our remaining sources in the boreholes and the recycling plant cannot meet 50 percent of Windhoek's needs."

He went on to explain that the Swakoppoort Dam had not had any significant water inflow since it was completed four years ago, and the Von Bach Dam had its lowest three inflows during the past seasons.

By February next year, the Von Bach Dam would only be 16 percent full, said Mr Clayton.

Water Affairs hygrometists had calculated with a 20 percent probability that an inflow of not more than four million cubic metres to the four dams could be expected by next year March, taking past rainfall patterns into account.

By the end of February or March next year, the situation will be reassessed, he said.

CSO: 4700/319

ROESSING DISMISSES ALLEGATIONS OF RADIOACTIVITY DANGER

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

ALLEGATIONS that Rössing workers were exposed to dangerous levels of radio-active contamination were dismissed this weekend by the mine's management as malicious and ill-informed.

The management said that employees were strictly protected against radio-active contamination at the mine and the extent of radio-active and other toxic pollution on the Namib environment around the mine was being closely monitored.

Management conceded however that certain contingencies could cause problems and that the full longterm environmental effects of the mining operation were not certain at this stage.

Arandis, which houses some 4 500 workers and their families – most of whom are Black and Coloured – does not lie in the path of prevailing winds leeward of the tailings dam (containing radioactivity and other toxicants) explained Mr Mike Brett, Assistant General Mine Manager.

The mine town, which is situated some 12 kms from the mine, sometimes experiences a north wind which blows towards and not from the mine, he added.

The disclosures were made during a series of talks and inspections conducted by the local press at the weekend at the invitation of Rössing Uranium Ltd.

ATTACKS

The visit took place as part of a regular programme of Rössing to keep the SWA public informed of its operations, but followed recent attacks against the company and its majority shareholder – Rio Tinto Zinc – in the UK.

Mr Brett acknowledged, however, that the full implications of a flash flood breaking the retaining earthern wall of the tailings dam and spilling downstream towards two emergency retaining dams some distance away could not be fully predicted.

Besides above normal levels of gamma and beta radioactive levels dissolved in the tailings water, the dam also contains concentrated solutions of hydrochloric acid, manganese, iron and other chemical compounds used in the recovery of uranium oxide from the milled ore body.

Measures to be adopted against possible wind erosion at the surface of the tailings sovent were being studied, according to Mr Brett, but none had actually been implemented yet.

Special test pads which would be commissioned next year would closely scrutinise the full range of enviromental effects of the tailing dam, he said, and include making 1 000 year computerised projections of the dam, including wind erosion at its dehydrated sections and the long term effects of underground seepage.

PROMINENT PROBLEM

He said that very little radioactive seepage could be traced at this stage, but that seepage of the other toxic compounds into the underground Kahn River system was considered a more prominent problem.

So far no animals drinking at the Kahn or at two exposed points in the adjacent water table had died from poisoning, as far as Rössing was aware.

Rössing has established its own radio-chemical laboratory to process research samples of radium two to six grades and was the only laboratory of its kind in southern Africa besides that of the Atomic Energy Board in SA.

CSO: 4700/319

TRANS-KALAHARI RAILWAY AGAIN BEING DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 6

[Text]

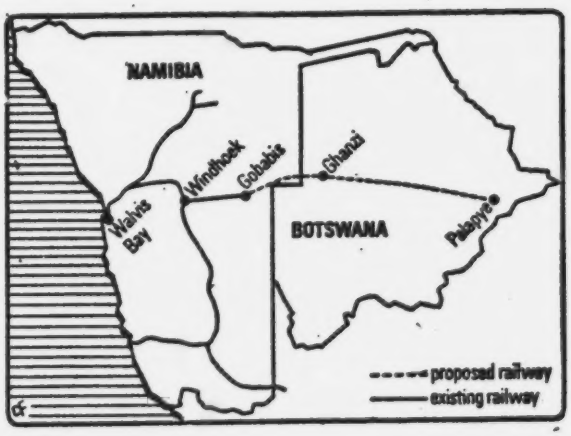
WINDHOEK.

MOVES are being made privately in Windhoek and in European capitals to promote a trans-Kalahari railway that would open a new Southern African trade outlet and bring enormous benefits to Botswana and Namibia.

This has emerged following a recent statement by Botswana's Minister of Finance, Mr Peter Mmusi, who raised the possibility of the railway to Walvis Bay at last becoming a reality within the next few years.

The idea of a railway linking the central part of Southern Africa to the west coast is more than 50 years old. But it is gathering momentum as the world energy crisis worsens and the search for alternative fuel sources becomes more urgent.

Feasibility studies which have been undertaken since 1925 have become more optimistic in recent years in the light of Botswana's coal wealth, particularly in the



Morupule fields in the country's south-east region. The coal's export potential could encourage the opening of a line from Palapye to Gobabis, a railhead on the existing line to Walvis Bay.

But politics remains the major stumbling block in developing this scheme. No government is actively pushing for the trans-Kalahari line because of the continuing dispute over Namibia's status.

Botswana, as a member of the frontline states, cannot afford to be seen dealing with an interim government in Namibia.

Mr Des Mathews, owner of a Namibia mining concern who has pursued the plan for 26 years, is trying to give it fresh impetus.

Mr Mathews, managing director of Trust and Mining Co. (Pvt.) Ltd, is due soon to lead a delegation of overseas business interests for talks with authorities in Gaborone.

"Botswana wants the link, but politics has stood in the way," Mr Mathews said.

Mr Phil Steenkamp, permanent secretary in the Office of the Botswana President, said

recently: "Coal is the future of Botswana."

The leader of the interim government in Namibia, Mr Dirk Mudge, said last week in response to Mr Mmusi's comments that the railroad was a "very interesting" idea.

Mr Mathews said the businessmen he planned to take to Botswana would probably try first to secure coal purchasing contracts. Some sort of package deal, including the provision of capital for the project, might follow.

Contained in such a deal would be a guarantee of coal supplies — between 10 and 20 million tonnes a year at least, he said.

A feasibility study conducted in 1979 by the Johannesburg based firm, R. F. Loxton, Hunting and Associates, indicated that 10 million tonnes would have to be exported annually to make the line viable.

The plan could dovetail with a new partnership between Shell Coal Botswana (Pty) Ltd and the Botswana Government, to export vast amounts of coal.

Shell has been granted a mining lease for the Mmamabula area, but still faces the problem of moving the coal out of landlocked Botswana, which is estimated to have at least 20 000 million tonnes of coal reserves.

A large-scale tapping of Botswana's coal reserves, currently only mined for limited domestic use, would promise unprecedented economic progress for the country, according to Mr Mathews.

"Botswana could become a real power in Africa though the trans-Kalahari scheme," he says.

The route would also supply Zimbabwe and Zambia with better import-export lines," says Mr Mathews.

Loxton Hunting has calculated that the construction of railway line from the Botswana border to Gobabis, and improvements to the existing Gobabis-Walvis Bay link, would cost nearly R300 million.

It would create hundreds of jobs. A new ore terminal at Walvis Bay, costing about R90 million would also reduce the port's dependence on the ailing fishing industry.

About 850 km of track would have to be laid in Botswana, costing about R300 million (including workshops and rolling stock).

A further R400 million would be needed to achieve production at a coal mine in Botswana.

The railway would take at least five years to build. The question is whether political hurdles could be overcome while Namibia was still some way from independence. — Herald Africa News Service.

CSO: 4700/319

LUDERITZ REQUESTS SAME INCENTIVES GIVEN TO WALVIS BAY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Jul 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Lüderitzbucht Foundation is requesting equal economic concessions for SWA's only harbour and "Mother City" as have been granted to Walvis Bay by the SA Decentralisation of Industries Board.

In a press release issued by the Foundation's Regional Chairman, Advocate Anton Lubowski, it is noted that past proposals lodged by the Foundation for stimulation of the Lüderitz's ailing economy, have now materialised for Walvis Bay.

The incentives announced for Walvis Bay last week are similar to those applied to peripheral economic zones in SA, and follow meetings in Walvis Bay of the Decentralisation Board in consultation with local business interests and the authorities there.

Similar measures requested from the SWA Government for Lüderitz by the Foundation include the following:

- A subsidy on interest rates for loans on buildings, land and fixed assets;
- Tax concessions on industrial investments;
- Railage rebates on the transport of goods manufactured in Lüderitz and transported to other places in SWA;
- Housing loans for prospective buyers in the town;
- Preferences on State tenders submitted from Lüderitz.

Mr Lubowski pointed out in passing that it was extremely difficult to obtain housing loans for purchase of property in Lüderitz.

The Foundation's statement also argued that the granting of such concession by the State would hardly affect public revenue, while doing a lot for the country's economy once the beneficial effects of such assistance to Lüderitz' local economy begin working themselves through.

Such measures would also lend to the attraction of foreign investment in SWA, the statement says.

Mr Lubowski has also asked that the public be infomred that there is in Lüderitz at present an entire school and hostel complex standing vacant, which could be put to productive use by local entrepreneurs.

CSO: 4700/312

BRIEFS

BECKER ON MULTIRACIAL SCHOOL--The thorny issue as to what site to allocate to the Department of National Education for the building of a R5-m prestige multiracial school to be financed by CDM is still causing waves. At the monthly meeting of the City Council last week, it was finally decided to allocate Erf C near Pionierspark for the school and now the HNP has sharply criticised this decision. Mr Sarel Becker, leader of the HNP in SWA, said that this mixed school which was being forced on Windhoek could only serve to break down the traditional way of life in SWA. "The granting of a site for a multiracial school and hostel in Windhoek by the City Council is especially disturbing because it emphasises how eager the authorities--from the Central Government to local authorities--are to dance to the pipes of money power," Mr Becker said. It must be remembered, he pointed out, that the big money powers were attempting to break down all ethnic borders and were not averse to integration. [Excerpt] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Aug 81 p 4]

CSO: 4700/319

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION HAS NOT YET DETERMINED HYDROCARBON POTENTIAL

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 275, 6 Jul 81 pp 12-14

[Article by Abdourahmane Alilou: "Step by Step, Energy Independence"]

[Text] Ensuring our long-term energy self-sufficiency, aiming at the objective of reduced dependency on foreign oil and using nuclear energy in the long run: These are the main guidelines characterizing our country's energy policy. With the establishment of the Ministry of Mines and Industry, the departments involved in the field of hydrocarbons will be brought together and an energy policy will be drawn up so as to use all the energy resources we have.

Substantial efforts have already been made. One might cite SONICHAR [Nigerien Coal Company of Anou Anarem], the work of ONERSOL [Solar Energy Office], SONIDEP [Nigerien Petroleum Products Company] and the creation of an Energy Directorate in the Ministry of Mines and Industry. Within that directorate, whose powers and organization must be defined, there is a department of hydrocarbons which engages in preliminary research to determine which areas present the greatest signs of containing hydrocarbons.

In this field, it is hoped that oil research will in the long run enable us to have our own oil resources (our country's oil bill is currently very heavy). In order to learn how oil exploration is proceeding in our country, we talked with Sori Boubacar, general secretary of the Ministry of Mines and Industry.

After stressing the need to set up adequate structures in order to follow a coherent short- and medium-range policy (SONICHAR and ONERSOL are instruments created for the purpose), Boubacar recalled that before the creation of the Ministry of Mines and Industry, no ministry was particularly concerned with energy problems. Consequently, several ministries have some responsibility in the matter. At the present time, it is a matter of bringing together all aspects of energy under the Ministry of Mines and Industry (for example, SONIDEP, in charge of supplying fuel, is not under the Ministry of Mines and Industry, but rather, the Ministry of Commerce).

Speaking of petroleum research, Boubacar told us that it is a long-range undertaking. In some countries, research lasts 15, even 20 years, before the desired results are achieved.

The problem is that there is no direct method for detecting the existence of hydrocarbons in a specific spot. Since oil is found at great depths (3,500 meters or

more) and since it is a liquid that moves, only drilling shows (with certainty) whether or not there is oil. Before deciding to begin drilling, other field studies are made, including seismic prospecting, which consists of determining the spot or spots where there may be oil. With seismic and other studies, one can determine the internal nature of the land and the type of strata in the subsoil. Knowledge of the geological structure at great depths enables one to determine where the chances are favorable of finding an accumulation of oil.

In order to do so, a discharge, a shaking of the subsoil, is set off and through the use of instruments that provide information on the seismic waves, one determines the nature of the substrata.

Lottery

Inasmuch as research workers proceed on assumptions, oil exploration is a kind of lottery. Using results obtained from seismic studies and assuming, hoping for, positive results, one decides to begin drilling. But the drilling does not always provide a guarantee of the existence of oil.

From 1974 to 1981, important (research) activities led to the completion of ten wells. They were the Fachi in November 1974, Tintouma in May 1975, Lagul in April 1979, Yogou 1 in June 1979, Moul in November 1980, Yogou 2 in 1980 and the Seguidine and Diffa wells. All of these drilling operations, whose depth ranges between 1,988 and 3,995 meters, provided encouraging signs, but the oil reserves turned out to be very low and therefore not adequate for profitable working.

The Fachi well yielded very low indications of oil and after testing the layer -- that is, after ascertaining how much oil it does contain -- barrels of oil were obtained through the use of a great deal of water. Unfortunately, the reserves turned out to be not profitable commercially. At Yogou 1, very good quality oil was found. In testing the layer, the oil was allowed to flow for 12 hours and 300 cubic meters of hot oil and gas were obtained. However, the thickness of the layer in which the oil was found was only 5 meters. At least 20 meters is needed for a good operation and the deposit was therefore deemed too small. Reserves in the deposit total an estimated 1 million barrels, too small.

The other drillings turned out to be dry wells.

Research has continued and it was decided in 1980 to drill another well alongside Yogou 1, Yogou 2, because of the fact that Yogou 1 was the only one to yield good results (very low reserves, not profitable). However, the result at the end of 1980 was a dry well.

With all these indications obtained from the ten wells drilled, one can say that research completed so far does not give a final determination as to the potential of our subsoil with respect to hydrocarbons. As we indicated, oil is a liquid that moves. In order for it to accumulate, the structure of the subsoil in which it is found must be favorable. The structure of the subsoil in the northeastern region of the country where the drilling has been done generally has faults, which allows one to assume that the hydrocarbons have escaped through the faults or that there is a large deposit somewhere that remains to be discovered. Whatever the case, the research continues.

Agadem Permit

At the present time, it is ELF-Aquitaine [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] that is conducting research on the Agadem and Bilma permit covering a total area of 152,955 square kilometers. ELF, which is working on the Esso permit (Esso being a French company), began seismic prospecting 6 months ago. Studies made on the Bilma permit have shown that there are graben (a kind of faulted structure) which are propitious for the accumulation of hydrocarbons. In 1981, seismic studies will be conducted and in June 1982, four wells are planned (two in the Agadem region and two in the Bilma region). At the present time, the greatest amount of petroleum research is being done on the Agadem permit. One must recall that out of the six borings done in the Agadem region (four in 1979 and two in 1980), two yielded encouraging results: Madama (Tintouma) and Yogou 1.

Twenty Years of Research

Petroleum research began in Niger in 1960, essentially in two areas: Talak and Djado, until 1964. At the time, oil companies lost interest somewhat, probably because of the discoveries in the Maghreb countries -- particularly Algeria -- and our country's landlocked nature.

However, around 1968, there was new interest with the surveying of new areas in the N'Guigmi district.

In 1970, the first permit was issued: Seguidine, where the Tintouma well was drilled in May 1975. This permit was held by the Global Energy Company and was abandoned in 1980 (they gave up the permit). Other permits were issued, including one in western Niger, but ELF-Aquitaine had to give it up.

Other companies: Geosource (American), Esso and Texaco, have done petroleum research in our country. At the present time, it is ELF-Aquitaine which is doing the research in the region of Bilma and Agadem.

11,464
CSO: 4719/164

SCARCITY OF FOOD ON MARKET, PROBLEMS OF MILLET OUTPUT

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 1 Jul 81 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "The Winter Season and Food Supplies"]

[Text] Traveling over a good half of the national territory a few days ago, the chief of state was able to evaluate preparations for the winter season. It is true that the season is only beginning, but compared with the same time span last year, one cannot avoid noting, with pessimism and concern, that our sowing and crops are somewhat behind. From one department to the next, throughout his tour, the chief of state saw that some farmers have completed their first plowing, while others are just beginning and others are still, unfortunately, on their third seeding. Here, the delay is obvious and one cannot help wondering it if would not be better for them to use either early millet or sorghum.

This adaptation of seed to the configuration of the season is all the more necessary because this early winter season has been characterized by violent winds that continually cover the seeded land with sand and do major harm to livestock. Unfortunately, no one can predict the future. It is therefore extremely important to look ahead and, in the absence of what we want, be content with what is possible.

This uncertain beginning of the winter season naturally causes us to pay particularly close attention to our food supplies, which is what the government has done, placing the orders required by the situation. But our stock on hand is also the major concern of our farmers, who, burned by the painful experiences of a few years ago and noting the signs of a hard winter, are conserving their precious grain. This in turn naturally results in scarcities on the market and high food prices.

In addition to the need to look ahead and act with caution, there is the higher cost of the dollar and of naira. The increase makes a sack of millet purchased in Nigeria and sold in Maradi cost over 13,000 CFA francs. That is why one has to wonder, as the chief of state did at the latest conference of upper-level personnel, how long the OPVN [Nigerian Foodstuffs Office] will be able to continue selling a sack of millet for 7,500 francs and how long the government, whose means are limited and concerns many, will be able to subsidize food products.

Furthermore, one has to consider a certain number of parameters that are not in millet's favor. First of all, millet, unlike rice or wheat, for example, is not universally grown. Outside of our area, it is found only in South Africa and Australia. Around us, it is produced by only three of our immediate neighbors and all

of these countries are now experiencing serious economic difficulties, particularly with respect to food. All of these facts help to make the commodity scarce and therefore expensive. However, our fellow countrymen stubbornly persist in preferring it to everything else and demand it.

That is not all. Because of the limited areas where millet is grown, production uncertainties, the constant and irreversible rise in cost and the inevitable variations of the winter season, it is to be feared that within a few years, the crop will no longer be grown in our region or even in the world.

This is a probability we must take into account in order to encourage our people to become accustomed to other types of products. We must not despair, but rather, find in the growing danger reasons for action and energy so as to lead our people toward complete satisfaction of their vital needs and toward the happiness to which they aspire.

11,464
CSO: 4719/166

BRIEFS

NIGERIEN-FRG JOINT COMMISSION MEETING--The Nigerien-German joint commission began work on 29 June in Maradi. This session, the third, follows those already held in Tahoua in June 1977 and Bonn in June 1979. During the latest 3-day meeting, the delegations from the two countries took up the different aspects of Nigerien-German cooperation over the next 2 years, particularly in the field of rural development, hydraulics, sanitation and solar energy. Before the opening of the meeting, both sides were already expressing their satisfaction with the scope of the cooperation, which mirrors the real feelings of friendship and mutual aid that the West German and Nigerien peoples have for one another. Cooperation between our two countries now amounts to some 31 billion CFA francs. Since 1978, the Federal Republic of Germany has made no further loans to Niger but does make grants. Among the projects financed by the FRG or with its participation are: three refrigerated slaughterhouses in Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder; sanitation for the city of Maradi; community work in the Department of Agadez; a productivity project in the Department of Tahoua; the Namarigoungou project; and construction of the road between Niamey and the border of Upper Volta. The two delegations were welcomed upon their arrival by the prefect of the Department of Maradi, Maj Adamou Harouna, his aides and the local people. The West German delegation is headed by Dr Ehmann, general director of economic cooperation, and includes the minister-adviser to the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and the West German ambassador to Niger, Harold Ganns. [Text] [Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 275, 6 Jul 81 p 6] 11,464

FISHERY DEVELOPMENT FINANCING AGREEMENT--At 0900 hours on 1 July, a financing agreement for the development of fisheries in Niger was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation by Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, the resident representative of the UN Development Program, Wanis Semerdjan, and the representative of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, Etienne Koudogbo. This UNDP financing agreements amounts to $1,690,159, or 464 million CFA francs, and covers a 4-year period. The Nigerien Government will contribute 90,106,000 CFA francs to the project, which will set up the structures needed for the following objectives: improving the competency and capabilities of the Fisheries Department (Directorate of Woods and Forests) in order to improve the knowledge of personnel at all levels; supplying services and/or technical means to facilitate the work of fishermen and improve their production quantitatively and qualitatively through the establishment of community fishing centers of a cooperative nature at Ayorou and Gaya; and completing a preliminary study on the impact of the Kandadji Dam on the future of fishing above and below the dam. A second financing agreement was signed on the same day by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and the FAO representative for $110,876, or 30 million CFA francs. It has the following objectives:

making available to rural people the necessary forage plants and trees to help protect and improve their land and halt the encroachment of the desert; teaching the people better soil conservation methods and rational use of woody resources; providing short courses for forestry personnel who will train others and direct the development of local communities; and promoting the development of forest resources so as to improve and enrich the national forests and forage plants and achieve an optimal balance between agriculture, grazing and forestry. [Text] [Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 275, 6 Jul 81 p 6] 11,464

RATIFICATION OF BELGIAN LOANS--The president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state has signed two orders ratifying two loan agreements signed in Brussels between Niger and Belgium. The two loans total 1.5 billion CFA francs and are to be used to finance the development of the Tidekelt salt works (Teguida N'Tessoum) and the study and construction of the high-tension line between Niamey and Say that would supply electricity to the Saga, Tiaguirire and Say agricultural water projects. The president of the Supreme Military Council therefore authorizes ratification of Loan Agreement No 230 for $6 million (about 1.5 billion CFA francs), signed on 27 May 1981 in Vienna between the OPEC Special Fund and the Republic of Niger. The president of the Supreme Military Council is authorized to conclude a loan of 7.1 million French francs, or 355 million CFA francs, with the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE). This loan is to be used for partial financing of the aquiculture development project in Niger. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 7 Jul 81 p 2] 11,464

NIGER-ETHIOPIA AGREEMENT--Niamey, 24 Jul (AFP)--Niger and Ethiopia signed an air transport agreement last Friday. Under the agreement, Ethiopian airlines will link Addis-Ababa, Khartoum, Kano, Niamey, Bamako and Dakar. [Excerpt] [AB021008 Paris AFP in French 1835 GMT 24 Jul 81]

CSO: 4719/247

REORGANIZATION OF FOREIGN MINISTRY WELCOMED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Jul 81 p 3

[Editorial: "A Timely Reorganisation"]

[Text] IN an increasingly complex and unpredictable international system, the survival of any State depends on the intelligent pursuit of national interests and on the realistic calculations of national power as well as the limitations facing a country which may wish to play a dynamic role in world affairs.

The extent to which nations can make an appreciable impact in the international community cannot only be related to the realities of power in human, economic and technological terms, but also in the alertness and effectiveness of the ministerial departments handling "external" or diplomatic affairs in responding to international events and making sound projections into the future.

In the case of Nigeria, as indeed for every other sovereign State, it is the duty of the External Affairs Ministry and its personnel to represent the home government's interests abroad and provide the necessary information on which foreign policy may be based.

However, the structure and organisation of such a set-up will, in the main, determine just how efficiently these responsibilities can be shouldered.

For sometime now, there have been criticisms about the Ministry of External Affairs' inability to speedily take decisions, and its lethargy in even defining our national interest and steps to defend and promote them.

This is why last week's announcement of a structural re-organisation at the Ministry, involving the appointment of five Directors-General and abolition of the post of permanent secretary, could not have come a moment too soon.

Under the new arrangement, there is a director-general in charge of service matters — administration, finance and communications — in place of the permanent secretary, while four other top diplomats will see to the Regions, International Organisation, staff policy and development, as well as African Affairs.

What makes the measure most welcome is the fact that the new directors-general will, with the Ministers, constitute the policy group to meet once weekly and review the global situation, with a view to determining the country's response to world events, within the framework of our foreign policy, the objectives of which are enshrined in Section 19 of the constitution.

As a high degree of education and intellectual ability are essential for contemporary diplomatic practice, the decision to expose fresh officers to more intensive training must be seen as another step in the right direction.

There is no doubt that the present Administration's concern over details of the foreign policy decision-making process is well informed and based on awareness of what must be done to ensure better appraisal of sectoral performance in the conduct of our foreign policy.

The result of the new order should be the development of entirely new, more competent and realistic approaches to the formulation and execution of foreign policy. And with proper collaboration between the Ministry and the research institutions, there is no reason why it cannot serve as a model for other countries interested in keeping their foreign policy mechanisms abreast of the times.

CSO: 4700/315

FRENCH GOVERNMENT URGED TO SUSTAIN SOUTH AFRICA BOYCOTT

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Jul 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Mitterrand and South Africa"]

[Text] When, after a struggle of more than 20 years, the socialists won the presidential elections in France for the first time, it was easy to hope for a radical change in French foreign policy. After all, successive conservative governments had pursued policies and goals which accorded more with the interests of the French elite than with the wishes of the working masses.

But whatever changes might be forthcoming from the new French President, Mr Francois Mitterrand, it appears they cannot go too much out of character with the long established interests of businessmen and the ruling classes. President Mitterrand himself made it very clear shortly after his election that France's commitments to international organisations and other nations were not due for any immediate or drastic review.

That, in a way, is why his announcement that the French commitments to the development of nuclear power by South Africa, should cause little surprise. France, like every other nation, belongs to a world in which international business agreements must of necessity outlast governments. A sudden termination of the agreement with South Africa will also have serious adverse effects on the French economy, which must be an important consideration in Mitterrand's decision.

But an agreement to sell nuclear technology to racist South Africa is not, strictly speaking, an ordinary economic decision. In the first place, the buyer has resolutely refused to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, whereas France is a signatory. The present government in South Africa is also a repressive one which not only does not avail itself of the opinion of a majority of the people of the country, but acts in direct contravention of their interests.

South Africa is also a country whose present leaders act daily in utter contempt of reasonable world opinion. The apartheid regime has continued to disrespect resolutions of the United Nations and to disregard pleas for sanity from the world's most respectable thinkers. The only hope for dealing with intransigent South Africa lies therefore, in rationally-led countries avoiding any action that will further entrench the Pretorial regime.

These are the reasons why we feel outraged at the possibility of a rational French Government fuelling apartheid. This is why we hope socialist Mitterrand would not think alike with the leaders of nations where the crave for selfish material gains has replaced human compassion.

The new French Government will avoid yielding to pressure from internal or international capital if only it considers its long-term political interests. For, it is certain that these interests did not bring the socialists into power and cannot keep them there.

CSO: 4700/315

PRP SECRETARY SEES NPN-NPP BREAKUP AS DANGEROUS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

PEOPLE'S Redeemption Party [PRP] has warned that the break-up of the NPN-NPP accord was a dangerous development that might return the country to military rule.

In a statement issued in Lagos, the Party's National Secretary, Mr. S. G. Ikoku, also cautioned that this development "could well shunt the politics of the second republic on to the path of North/South confrontation and civil strife."

He declared, "ultimately, this country will be faced with two alternatives, both unpalatable, namely the disintergation of the federation or the return to military rule".

Mr. Ikoku, who expressed regrets over the break-up, said only those who were pre-occupied with the destabilisation of the country would welcome the latest development.

He said both parties to the accord acted more on their calculations of partisan gains than on what constituted the national interest.

The PRP secretary then suggested that the accord should be resuscitated and sustained "either in its pre-existent form or in an updated version".

The party finally called on the leaderships of the two parties to "proceed quickly to the conference table because the national interest is best served along this route".

In another development, Mr. S. G. Ikoku, has described the denial by the NPP leader, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, of a secret pact between his party the NPP and the UPN as one of those methods used by Dr. Azikiwe in fooling his supporters.

In a statement in Enugu, Mr. Ikoku said that on hearing of the NPN charge, he decided to downgrade it as an NPN progaganda because, according to him, the UPN has been fighting the NPN at the federal level.

But after reading Zik's denial, said Mr. Ikoku, he became satisfied that there was a secret pact between the Nigerian People's Party and the Unity Party of Nigeria.

Mr. Ikoku said that the statement was very vehement denial and could on the law of evidence, constitute collaboration.

Secondly, he said that Zik's denial was riddled with contradictions and loopholes.

Mr. Ikoku claimed that the denial was flatly contradicted by the following:

That the NPP and the PRP did negotiate a merger/co-operation in 1979 soon after the elections which failed because at that time Zik was busy negotiating with other parties.

Secondly, at the time, the NPP and UPN and the GNPP did negotiate co-operation agreement which led to Zik, Awo and Waziri to get together also led to the historic joint world press conference by the three leaders at the Eko Holiday Inn, Lagos.

Thirdly, the NPP did negotiate with the NPN in September 1979 and fourthly, Governor Mohammed Abubakar Rimi of Kano State conferred with Zik and Governor Jim Nwobodo, on the 23 and 24, June, 1981, in Enugu and Nsukka respectively, thereafter, Governor Rimi returned to Kano and broadcast over Kano Radio claiming that the UPN, GNPP and his group of the PRP had agreed to work together towards the 1983, elections and since then, he said there has been no denial of this.

Mr. Ikoku said that when he heard of this come together, he took it as a mere convergance, but when Zik spoke that his party, the NPP had had no negotiation with any party, he was shocked and surprised and said, it was obvious that Zik was not telling the truth.

CSO: 4700/315

WORLD BANK LOANS, PROGRAMS RENEWED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Jul 81 p 32

[Article by Momodu Yakubu]

[Text] Nigeria has so far raised 41 loans amounting to ₦901.18 million from the World Bank, Finance Minister Victor Masi said yesterday.

Only about ₦343.04 million of the loans had been disbursed, he said, as he announced that negotiations for additional ₦508.58 million had been successful.

Mr Masi gave the figures as he opened a workshop on World Bank project, finance and programme of activities in Nigeria.

Under its expanded programme in Nigeria, the World Bank has provided for a yearly ₦326.35 million loan for the country, Mr Masi said.

"Given the present Administration's vigorous emphasis on agricultural, housing, education, health and water supply sectors, it is quite clear that the ₦326.35 million yearly loan to Nigeria will no longer suffice," he added.

"Just as Nigeria borrows from the bank," the minister pointed out, "she simultaneously lends to it."

In 1974, Nigeria lent the bank ₦156.65 million, he added. This year, the Central Bank made three separate purchases of World Bank notes totalling about ₦122.71 million.

"I cannot but disagree, most vehemently with recent criticisms in certain quarters, that the World Bank is using the tax payers' money of one particular member country for little experiment in so-called social progress."

On the contrary, he added, the World Bank, with all its shortcomings, is contributing its widow's mite towards redressing the inherent injustices which hunger, want and disease continue to inflict upon millions of wretched and under-privileged humanity.

Mr Masi said: "If the hundreds of billions of dollars spent yearly on futile arms race throughout the world were channelled towards relieving the appaling economic plight of men and women in the developing countries, the world will be a safer place to live in."

CSO: 4700/315

ECOWAS SEEKING TO EASE IMPACT OF OIL PRICES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Jul 81 p 16

[Text]

THE Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) will introduce, before the end of the year, a mechanical device that could reduce by 20 per cent fuel consumption in motor vehicles, an executive of the community has said.

Speaking to the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Lagos at the weekend the community's deputy executive secretary, Dr. Dakoun Sakho, said that the community was striving to ameliorate the hardships faced by some member-countries because of prohibitive oil bills.

He said that many West African countries spent a substantial part of their foreign exchange on oil and cited Sierra Leone which he said spent over 60 per cent of its foreign exchange on oil.

Dr. Sakho disclosed that the ECOWAS secretariat would embark on "energy survival project" as the first step in implementing its energy programme under the Transport, Telecommunication and Energy Commission.

He said that efforts were being made to identify and evaluate energy-rich natural resources in West Africa.

Dr. Sakho said that payments by some member-countries were irregular but cited Nigeria as being regular.

He urged members to pay up to avoid plunging the association into serious problems.

The deputy executive secretary said that the decision to set up five technical and specialised commissions has increased the secretariat's responsibility, adding that it would require additional funds and personnel to successfully implement it.

On the decision to introduce a common agricultural policy, Dr. Sakho stated that a legal framework for the setting up of the project was being worked out.

ECOWAS, he said, would place priority on food-processing and agro-allied industries.

CSO: 4700/315

RAILWAY CORPORATION SEEKING END TO DRIVERS' STRIKE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Sania Gaya]

[Text]

NORMAL train services in the country may soon be restored.

To this end a delegation of the Nigerian Railway Corporation's Workers Union has has been despatched to various railway stations in the country to train drivers who have been on strike for about a month now, to call off the strike.

Disclosing this to the Sunday New Nigerian, an authoritative source said a similar delegation was expected in Kaduna yesteday to address the striking drivers.

The delegation was also expected at Maiduguri, Kano and Zaria for a similar mission. Other delegations are currently visiting, Port Harcout, Enugu and other stations.

The Nigerian Railways Corporation has been running skeletal services since the junior train drivers began strike last month.

The result has been that the skeletal services being offered had caused hardship to many a passenger who was said to have endured elements at various railway stations as a result of the cancellation of scheduled trains.

Most affected, were passengers going to the southern parts of the country.

At the moment, train schedule is being observed, because trains do not arrive as they were scheduled to, as such the arrival of any train is known only when it arrived.

Passengers interviewed expressed disgust over this development, pointing out that they could not afford to pay to travel by road because transport fee has gone up by 20 per cent due to lack of train services.

The striking train drivers had been on strike for the non-implementation of the Duncan Committee's report on their service conditions, which recommeded among others up-grading of those on GL 07 to GL 08. The drivers also want the phasing out of the newly introduced Jumbo type of train which carries about 50 coaches as against the normal train which carried 33, for they claims that it was too heavy.

CSO: 4700/315

KADUNA REFINERY OUTPUT SHOULD SOON SOLVE SHORTAGE

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jul 81 p 4

[Text]

THE acute shortage of petrol in the country especially in the ten northern states where the Kaduna Oil Refinery is situated would soon be a thing of the past.

This is because the production level of refined products is expected to increase, when a hitherto idle aspect of the setup begins operation.

Part of the Refinery whose construction was completed since April 1980 is however yet to begin production due to the unavailability of pumping facilities at the Escravos and Warri Ports.

Speaking to correspondent of the Sunday New Nigerian, the General Manager of the Refinery, Alhaji Sani Bello disclosed that the construction work on the pumping and receiving facilities had reached an advanced stage and is expected to be completed shortly.

He said the crude oil to be transported by pipelines through these ports would be imported from Kuwait.

The non completion of work at Tin Can Island according to the general manager had seriously affected work at the refinery.

The general manager revealed that action was being taken by the NNPC to bring down the prices of kerosine produced at the refinery in line with the current market prices.

He also said that the corporation was taking action to harness liquified petroleum gas to be used as domestic gas, pointing out that the step would help in reducing gas wastage.

On illegal selling of its refined products, Alhaji Sani said that the corporation's inspectorate division was preparing to handle the situation.

The Kaduna Refinery had between January and June this year produced a total of 936,350 gallons of petroleum and other by products.

under normal circumstances, the refinery is expected to produce about 1,899,300 gallons of refined products between January and December. They are as follows:—Liquified petroleum Gas (Mixed L&K) 16,000 Primier Motor Spirit (PMS) 762,900 Duel Purpose Kerosine (DPK) 260,000 A Go Authomatic Gas Oil (AGO) 612,400 Fuel Oil 248,000.

CSO: 4700/315

DPRK ENGINEERS COMPLETE IRRIGATION PROJECT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jul 81 p 9

[Text]

THE twenty-four hectares of rice farm under cultivation at Petemabiri in Yenagoa, yields 700 tonnes of rice annually, the Assistant General Manager (agriculture) of the Niger Basin Authority has said.

In an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), the Assistant General Manager, Dr. Fidelis Otobo, said that the Petemabiri rice farm was part of the ten major projects planned during the current development plan period.

Others already being undertaken among the 15 million Naira projects, he said, included commercial fish farm at Bodo in Bori, jetty construction at Sagbama, land reclamation and waterways improvement in Brass, Degema and Bonny local government areas.

Dr. Otobo said that a team of engineers from the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea had completed the construction of about 2 kilometres of dykes and irrigation system at the rice farm.

The assistant general manager said that apart from the commercial fish farm at Bodo, the authority has also sited two other large-scale commercial fish farms at Ekowe and Buguma in the Yenagoa and Degema Local Government areas respectively.

He said that the authority had so far invested about 3 million Naira on the three projects as of December last year.

On erosion and flood control, the assistant general manager disclosed that feasibility studies had been completed at Opobo, and that the Federal Executive Council in Lagos had been informed.

On rual water supply, Dr. Otobo said that the Niger Delta Basin Authority had sunk about 20 boreholes at Okrika, Eleme, Yenogoa, Bonny, Brass and Degema local government areas. (NAN)

CSO: 4700/315

BRIEFS

MILITARY CHIEFS VISIT BORDER--The three service chiefs, General Godwin Jalo (Army), Air Vice Marshall A.D. Bello (Air force), and Vice-Admiral Akin Aduwo (Navy), have visited the Nigerian Cameroun border towns. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 Jul 81 p 5]

NEW AIRWAYS MANAGING DIRECTOR--A Nigerian has been appointed as the new Managing Director of the Nigeria Airways. He is Alhaji Mohammed T. Bature, who was until his new appointment, the director of personnel in the Airways. Reliable sources close to the Federal government believed that the appointment of a Nigerian as the managing director is the first pragmatic move to return the management of the Airways to Nigerians. Observers believe that the two-year management agreement between the Royal Dutch Airline (KLM) and the Nigeria Airways will not be renewed at its expiration on July 29, 1981. [Excerpt] [Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 Jul 81 p 1]

RICE PRODUCTION PROGRAM--A total of 66 million Naira out of the 103 million Naira voted for the country's rice production programme will be spent on the provision of farm machinery, the Director of the Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), Mr R.O. Awoyemi, announced in Ibadan. In his address at the opening of the special training programme for rice project processing engineers at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture Ibadan last Monday, Mr Awoyemi said that the equipment included those for processing, drying and storage. He said that 700 tractors and implements as well as 400 two-wheel tractors had been distributed to groups of farmers at subsidised rates. Mr Awoyemi said that 461 groups of farmers in all states of the federation and the Federal Territory were to be assisted to get farm machinery under the rice programme this year. He said that it was the huge outlay on agricultural mechanisation and the need for a very sound plan in manpower development and utilisation that necessitated the series of training programmes planned by the FDA for agricultural engineers. According to him, 285 tractor operators and mechanics were trained in seven centres, throughout the country in the past 18 months, while 932 others were expected to go in for training soon. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Jul 81 p 15]

NATIONAL FOOD MARKETING ORGANIZATION--A suggestion has been made to the Federal Government to set up an organisation that will be responsible for food marketing and distribution in the country in support of the Green Revolution Programme. The suggestion was made at the end of a four-day national workshop on agricultural co-operative, food marketing and distribution in Calabar. The workshop recommended

that the proposed national body should be called Nigerian Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Organisation (NACMO). The organisation, it said, would ensure effective co-ordination of co-operative food marketing throughout the country. It would also be responsible for monitoring food buying and selling, dissemination of marketing information and work closely with existing cooperative institutions in the country. A communique issued at the end of the workshop stressed the need for federal and state governments to work in collaboration with the state apex organisations in sponsoring and financing the proposed NACMO. Other areas recommended for NACMO to cover include marketing of livestock, fish marketing, processing and food preservation. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jul 81 p 11]

TOGO ARMS TRAFFIC DENIAL--Togolese Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr A.F. Tettekpoe has denied newspaper report that arms were being imported into this country through Lome. In a statement in Lagos, the ambassador said it had always been the policy of his government "to dismantle every system of arms traffic" whether directed against Togo or any other African state. Mr Tettekpoe said his people considered arms traffic as one of the links of international mercenary enterprises and subversion, encouraged by international imperialism. He further said that the Togolese security services had always informed their Nigerian counterpart of any attempts to import arms into Nigeria. He cited three instances when attempts by some foreigners and Nigerians to import arms into this country were foiled by the Togolese security services. The ambassador said by foiling arms traffic, his country was protecting its security, as well as those of neighbouring states. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Jul 81 p 21]

POWER OUTAGE EXPLANATION--NEPA's engineers are now working round the clock to restore normal power supply to all parts of the country which have been thrown into darkness since Monday. As at yesterday, a reinforced team of engineers and technicians was on its way to Jebba to join in the emergency operation. The widespread loss of power supply which began at 21.30 hours on Monday, followed the automatic opening of the two lines linking Kainji Power Station to Jebba substation. NEPA Public Relations Manager Sanusi Olagunju told the Daily Times that as a result of secondary failures, re-establishment of the inter-connection between power stations proved difficult. He specifically appealed to Lagos consumers to "exercise restraint and bear with NEPA because electric consumption in Lagos is heavy." He said that Lagos consumes over 80 percent of the total power generated for the whole country. [Excerpts] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Jul 81 p 19]

JEBBA POWER STATION--The Jebba Hydro Electric Power Station is to go into operation by April 1983 with the commissioning of its first turbine Unit of 94MW. This was disclosed by the Project Manager of NEPA to board members who were visiting the construction site while on their first working tour. The official said when the entire project is completed, the station will have a total installed capacity of 560 MW. The board members were also informed that Kainji power station is now capable of generating 760 megawatts. Bendel State government has handed over eight rural electrification schemes to NEPA for proper servicing. Contracts have also been awarded for the construction of 33KV lines to link the entire State to the national grid. [Excerpts] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Jul 81 p 40]

ROAD PROJECTS--The Federal Ministry of Works last week awarded and signed contracts worth ₦56,818,193.59 to four construction companies in Lagos. The contracts are for the construction of roads and bridges and Ikorodu lighter terminal access. A total length of 324.28 kilometres of roads are to be built with three bridges of 298 metres long. A World Bank loan is to be used in financing the Gombe-Hinna-Biu Road estimated at ₦7,339,544.50 and the Ilorin-Omu Aran Road at ₦7,748,769.57. The two projects are to be undertaken by Messrs Elsan Nigeria Limited and is to be completed in 14 and 20 months time. Safrics Nigeria Limited won the ₦29 million 111 km long Potiskum to Katagum Road. The company is to build three bridges on the route at a completion period of 24 months. Akwanga-Nunku-Gwato-Fadan Karshi Road was awarded to Messrs Borini Prono Nigeria Limited for ₦8,733,396.00 to be completed in 18 months. The route which is 64 km long was taken over from the Plateau State Government in 1974 to be rehabilitated. [Excerpts] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Jul 81 p 1]

IKORODU LIGHTER TEPMINAL--The Ikorodu lighter terminal may be put to some use after all. The terminal built at a cost of ₦20 million and completed since 1978 has not been used for many reasons, the most important of which was that there was no access road for lorries to evacuate cargo from the port. Last week, the Minister of Works, Professor Sunday Essang, signed a contract with Messrs Guffanti (Nigeria) Limited to build the access road to the terminal for ₦3,996,483.52 with a completion period of 16 months. Midstream cargo discharged are to be loaded on to barges which would ferry to Ikorodu lighter terminal from where lorries would clear the goods. It would keep haulage lorries out of Lagos metropolis. [Excerpts] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/315

POLITICAL FUTURE OF COUNTRY DESCRIBED AS CONFUSED

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 27-28 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Which Way Is He Headed?"]

[Text] It is easy to admit that since 10 May things have been moving fast in the country, too fast for some individuals who are surprised at the new situation and who are not prepared for it. But from this to an understanding of what has just been done by Wilfrid Bertile, first secretary of the socialist federation, in conjunction with all the mayors and parliamentarians of the old Reunion right, there is a gap which is arousing more than astonishment.

After the leftist victory on 10 May, which was confirmed on 14 and 21 June, this total alignment of the socialist deputy to the right has left people perplexed, more uneasy and also frankly indignant.

Let us take another look at exactly what happened: in the Antilles and Guyana, after 10 May, the left found itself in a particularly difficult situation; however, it rallied its forces and launched itself united into the legislative fight. Result: the left won a majority of the leftist, communist and socialist deputies.

Here, after the first round of the presidential election, Francois Mitterrand found himself to be the only candidate facing Giscard; and the right concentrated all its attack against the socialist bill on decentralization and regionalization.

From that moment on, Wilfrid Bertile beat a retreat and, on his own authority, stated that it was necessary to jettison the principal provisions of that bill.

Heartened by this initial spadework on the question, the forces of reaction felt that they could obtain other retreats from Bertile. The latter, with Daniel Cadet and Jean-Claude Fruteau, then aligned themselves increasingly with the political line of the right and its positions. He set the tone for a violent anti-communist campaign in the three districts. And the right used to the utmost these arguments of the socialist candidates against the PCR [Reunionese Communist Party]. The right used these candidates as a spearhead against the PCR candidates. This was the basis of their refusal to withdraw and to make a frank and clear appeal for the sole candidates of the presidential majority in the second round, whereas since 27 April Elie Hoarau had withdrawn unconditionally in the third district.

This attitude of the socialist candidates carried with it the support--which was warmly welcomed by Bertile--of four rightist majors out of six for the socialist candidate in the third district.

The day after the 14 June elections, a statement by the Executive Committee of the socialist federation launched a severe attack against the PCR. And Jean Fontaine used it extensively in his radio-television broadcast. As for Daniel Cadet, he bluntly asked that votes not be cast for the left. In short, in full view of all Reunionese, the tactit agreement was applied; and the bargain was struck between Bertile and the right.

The latter was beaten on 14 June but succeeded in straightening out the situation on the 21st according to its plan:
--have Bertile elected;
--eliminate Paul Verges through fraud; and
--have Debre elected.

We have already stressed the negative and even dangerous evolution which took place in Reunion between the left's presidential election victory and the second round of the legislative election: on the evening of 10 May, the left was able legitimately and reasonably to expect to get three deputies; 6 weeks later, on 21 June, Reunion had deputies Fontaine, Debre and Bertile. We will let it go at that.

All the progressive men and women in this country say that the disaster ended there and that we could in spite of everything seek to construct and advance; they thought that it was over as far as political combines were concerned and that the policy phase could finally begin.

Well, that was not the case! The right has just marked a new stage (and what a stage!) in its fight to recover for its own benefit the victory of the left and to cause the great hope for change engendered by this victory to collapse.

In fact, what Wilfrid Bertile has just done is literally unthinkable: he signed a warning with all the mayors of the old right to the Prime Minister, Minister of Interior and Secretary of State for DOM-TOM [Overseas Departments and Territories] and has agreed to be, with Debre, Fontaine, Louis Virapoulle and Repiquet, the spokeman of this warning, which calls for a policy of integration! That is really incredible.

In his declaration of principles, the candidate of the extreme right, Jean Fontaine, said: "We must take away from the president of the republic his means of harming us."

And no sooner proclaimed "elected" (through fraud), only 4 days after the election, Fontaine induced Wilfrid Bertile, first secretary of the socialist federation, to sign such a statement, "at the initiative of Michel Debre and Yves Barau," the former selfsame person who played such a major role in the rightist mayors' support of Bertile in the third district.

How could Bertile agree to participate in the establishment of a front of the entire right against the government of the left of which he claims to be a member and for

a rightist political line? The entire right of Reunion met at the initiative of Debre and the convocation of Barau; Bertile attended and it was this broad front of the right which dictated to the government of the left, with Bertile as the spokesman, accompanied by Fontaine-Virapoulle and their entourage, what the policy of integration of the government was to be.

Here we have a socialist deputy who, no sooner elected, accepted the political line set by the right and who agreed to defend it against the leftist government, which is being accused on the basis of supposed intentions.

As Jean Fontaine stated it, it is a question of "taking his means of harming us away from the president of the republic."

And, indeed, it is a matter of open political revenge, headed by the Chirac party against the left and particularly against Francois Mitterrand. And this with the complicity of a man who presents himself as "the personal friend of Mitterrand."

The last straw is the fact that this declaration of war by Fontaine-Debre (with Bertile) and their entourage was prepared and signed at the very moment that Paul Verges, in a press statement, brought up the danger of a rightist takeover of the change process, as in the past, when there were domocratic advances in France while here true change was always blocked.

No one could have imagined that such a thing would take place with the active participation of Wilfrid Bertile.

But which way is he headed? And how far is he going? Is the leadership of the socialist federation to entirely become the Trojan horse of the right or the leadership of the left? Will it be the spearhead of the right against the left which is suspected of having the worst intentions?

How can a secretary of a socialist federation align himself to this point with the entire right, in a maneuver aimed at President Francois Mitterrand? Can anyone here for a single minute imagine Lionel Jospin signing a document proposed by Chirac, Lecanuet, Le Pen and the others, warning Pierre Mauroy's government and enjoining it to follow a political line set by the right?

We recall the famous covert advances made by Chirac to the Socialist Party, proposing the participation of the latter in the government while brushing aside the communists; and we recall how Lionel Jospin had summarily rejected this proposal.

How is it possible to believe that there will be change in Reunion without the communists or against them, with Bertile surrounded by Debre, Fontaine, Repiquet, Virapoulle and their entourage?

How will it be possible to develop the country on new bases when the right has captured Wilfrid Bertile to this point and is using him as a shield against the communists and the totality of the real forces of the left and change in Reunion?

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CSO: 4719/209

PLANTERS' STRIKE PARALYZES SUGAR INDUSTRY

CGPER-SDEAR Press Statement

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 6 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] The General Confederation of Planters and Livestock Raisers (CGPER) and the Reunion Departmental Trade Union of Farmworkers (SDEAR) met last Saturday. At the end of their deliberations, they issued the following press statement: "Delegates of the CGPER and SDEAR trade unions met on Saturday, 4 July 1981, to examine the situation of Reunionese small and medium-size sugarcane planters after the setting of 203.86 francs as the price for a ton of reference sugarcane.

"They deplore the fact that the previous government did not see fit to establish rules or regulations permitting the calculation of the sugarcane price on the basis of the cost of living and, therefore, production costs, in spite of their powerful demand movements and the crisis which is cruelly affecting Reunion's agriculture.

"They note that for many years the revenues of sugarcane planters have continually declined. Particularly from June 1980 to June 1981, their expenses increased over 25 percent, while the price of a ton of sugarcane increased only 12.6 percent.

"They cannot begin the current sugar season under these conditions and thus participation in their own ruination without reacting.

"That is why they are demanding a solution to their immediate problems, before resuming work.

"1. A guaranteed price of 250 francs for the first 500 tons produced by the most disadvantaged planters.
2. The lowering of the traditional sugar content index to 13.4.
3. An appreciable decrease in the margins of bonus and penalty points.
4. A start-up advance of 70 percent of the reference price and definitive settlement in the month following the closing of a sugar mill.
5. Installation of an Administrative Council of the CTICS [expansion unknown] representative of the profession.
6. Regular functioning of mixed sugar mill commissions.
7. Application to Reunion of special rates, social charges provided for Metropolitan farmers.

8. Determination as soon as possible by a commission made up of representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Departmental Directorate of Agricultural Services and planters of the costs of production of sugarcane on the basis of the means employed, mechanized work, semimechanized work or manual work.

"They decided to meet whenever circumstances require them to do so to ensure more effective defense of the planters they represent.
"Signed in Saint-Pierre on 4 July 1981:
For the CGPER: Angelo Lauret
For the SDEAR: Alix Benard"

Strike Halts Cane Cutting

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 7 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] A sugarcane-cutting strike, a sugarcane supply strike, is being observed by all sugarcane planters. The sugar season came to a halt yesterday morning; the sugar mills are closed.

This is probably the first time that such unanimity has been observed by the profession, a unanimity which has moreover been translated into a common position by the representative planter trade union organizations on the demands presented. That is an important fact worth emphasizing.

In the first place because it shows, if that be necesssry, the seriousness of the situation in which the sugarcane planters find themselves today. They have been crushed up to now by a policy which turns its back on their interests and which has deliberately sacrificed them. Hundreds and thousands of them have been ruined and forced to go out of business in the past few years because of this policy; those who have remained have continued to become impoverished, to lose their energy and their money.

Added to this policy are the disastrous effects of atmospheric conditions: the enormous losses caused by the hurricane last year have not even been compensated. The government has been content to shower the planters with fine words, nice promises, as if that makes sugarcane grow. Everyone remembers the hurricane Hyacinth fertilizer scandal that illustrates the situation in which the planters have been kept.

Therefore, it is not with pleasure, it is not with a light heart that the planters have been on strike since yesterday; it is because they were forced to strike: for them it is a question of survival.

But the unanimity which they are maintaining also demonstrates their determination: in any event have they any other choice in their present situation than to be determined?

Their determination is all the greater because on the one hand it is not only their future that they are defending, but also the future of Reunionese production, and because on the other hand they have the support of public opinion which is aware

of the importance of the stakes of their fight: "no real development of the country is foreseeable if sugar production is sacrificed; no development of sugar production is possible if the planters continue to be sacrificed," the CGTE [General Confederation of Labor of Reunion] declared in their solidarity message to the struggling planters.

That is quite true and everyone should keep in mind the Antilles situation and more precisely the situation of Martinique: or closer to home, the situation in the geranium sector, whose situation continued to deteriorate after the destruction approved by the planters 15 years ago; production never recovered.

The price of a ton of sugarcane, as announced, is far from meeting the requirements of this serious situation with which the sugarcane planters are familiar.

Therefore, it is urgent that this conflict be settled in the best interests of the planters, which are the interests of the country itself, by acceding to their just demands.

CGTR Solidarity Communique

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 7 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] Yesterday, the CGTR published the following communique: "The CGTR expresses its total solidarity with the planters who joined the united struggle on Monday, 6 July 1981, seeking satisfaction of their just demands, particularly:
"The setting by the government of a profitable price for a ton of their sugarcane during the current sugar season;
"The maintenance of social aids;
"Revision of the technical agreements which up to now have penalized the planters (modification of the technical lag and elemination of the penalty and bonus settlement method).
"Granting the planters some of the advantages given to industrialists with application for the first time his year of the nu-usine price and the intervention price.

"Respect for the representativeness of planter trade union organizations within interprofessional entities, the installation and functioning of these entities.

"Payment by the government of the co-responsibility tax instituted last April by community entities.

"The CGTR feel in fact that the maintenance and development of Reunion's sugar production in large part influences subsequent development to be implemented; this maintenance and development are inconceivable without the continued activity of existing planters.

"No real development of the country is foreseeable if sugar production is sacrificed; no development of sugar production is possible if the planters continue to be sacrificed.
"Saint-Denis, 6 July 1981
"For the Confederal Bureau: Secretary General Bruny Payet"

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CSO: 4719/210

PAPER DEFENDS GOVERNMENT ACTION IN GAMBIA

AB081356 Paris AFP in French 1203 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 8 August (AFP)--Commenting on events in Gambia the daily newspaper L'UNITE AFRICAINE, organ of the ruling socialist party in Senegal, said on Saturday that since independence Senegal has never met with such a brutal and global challenge.

In reply to communiques hostile to the armed intervention in Gambia published by eight opposition parties, mostly from the extreme left, the paper said, with regard to Gambia and Senegal: We are faced with two sovereign and foreign states according to international law, but in reality they are not in any case whatsoever to be considered as foreign and independent countries. (...)Gambia and Senegal are definitively and irremediably part of each other, to such an extent that we cannot remain indifferent to anything that happens in Banjul.

We have always had excellent relations with President Jawara, the paper continued, as well as the same political philosophy and the same economic options. But even in a friendly manner, Gambia constitutes a thorn in the flesh of Senegal, L'UNITE said, adding: In respect of international laws and of Gambian personality we have always withstood this obstacle regardless of what it has cost us. This has never signified indifference, disinterest of blindness. It is a threshold for the tolerable which was well-defined for us.

A state which is conscious of its responsibilities and which is in Senegal's geographic position in relation to Gambia could not afford either to stand by or fold its arms due to the risk of itself, the newspaper concludes.

CSO: 4719/252

PDS PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

Dakar JAAY DOLLE BI in French No 22,15-31 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] The last press conference held by Abdoulaye Wade, national secretary general of the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] at party headquarters on 14 July was the occasion for a formal denunciation of the complete monopoly exercised over the media: radio, television, etc. by the PS [Socialist Party].

Wade's party has for a long time been subjected to the ostracism and arrogance of Ministry of Information officials, which caused him to study ways to establish a free radio.

Wade said: "We have formally warned the government, and I repeat that warning: A democratic state must be a fact before 31 December 1981, as it is out of the question for the PDS to spend all of 1982 demanding the reading here of a press communique over the radio or coverage by state media of a party event, which calls for the neutrality of a prefect or deputy prefect who refuses to hold such a public meeting."

It is evident that with the new political climate in the country, the media fight will be bitter and can no longer be the business of a single political party. That is what led Mamadou Diop, deputy secretary general of And-Jef to propose, in the name of the Provisional Permanent Bureau of his party, the idea of an exchange-of-views meeting of all opposition parties to find ways and means of materializing the rights of the opposition to the media. Without a doubt, that would be an important step in the fight for democratic freedoms.

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CSO: 4719/205

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF CENP, AJ-MRDN FIRST SESSION

Dakar JAAY DOLLE BI in French No 22,15-31 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] The Provisional National Executive Committee [CENP] of the And-Jef Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy (AJ-MRDN) met on 28 June 1981 at party headquarters under the chairmanship of comrade Landing Savane, secretary general, to consider the following agenda:

1. Balance sheet of 3 months of open revolutionary activities and prospectives
2. Program and working plan
3. Miscellaneous questions.

Comrade Landing Savane opened the meeting by presenting, in the name of the Provisional Political Bureau, an important report covering the different points on the agenda. After lengthy and orderly discussions which amended and improved it, the report presented was adopted unanimously by the members of the CENP.

The session was conducted entirely in national languages, thus reflecting the interest our party has in their effective utilization.

After the ordeal of 8 years of revolutionary struggle, And-Jef, with respect to the new conditions favorable for the legal expression of the various political parties, approved the deployment of its revolutionary flag to any place where people are suffering and struggling.

The CENP emphasized the total justice of the views which led to this historical decision which is confirmed by the facts. In this way, And-Jef has arisen with all the rigor of its program and all the vigor of its action to combat the domination of imperialism and neocolonialism and to block the road to all opportunistic forces "hypnotized" by the covert advances made by the team in power.

And-Jef also unmasked for the people the real face of the political recovery plan implemented by the government, a plan which, by all evidence, is inspired by imperialism to complement the economic and financial recovery plan and to defuse the great popular struggles which are shaping up, because of the continued deepening of the neocolonial system's crisis.

In the present difficult economic situation, while the neocolonial regime, at the orders of international capital (the IMF in particular) is attempting to transfer

the effects of the crisis to the masses, the CENP is particularly pleased by the dynamism of And-Jef-MRDN activists who have actively supported struggling workers everywhere.

Having evaluated the many difficulties awaiting us, the CENP said that we must surmount them through continual effort "by our dynamism and our political maturity, our ideological firmness and our tactical suppleness."

Taking up the balance sheet of activities proper, the CENP discussed the different stages of our deployment which are highlighted by: the CIPN [expansion unknown] statement, the dissemination of the draft program and the Party's official statement, following the constitutional revision. These different stages had already been traversed by the installation of Provisional Regional Initiative Committees (CIRP) in most of the country's regions and in the emigration sector (particularly in France).

Noting the spontaneous and warm spirit of adherence of the large laboring masses and the basic strata of the people to the AJ-MRDN program and line, the CENP expressed its pleasure and invited comrades at all levels to pay sustained attention to questions of organization.

The enthusiasm and hope aroused by the action undertaken by the AJ-MRDN has created disarray among the ranks of the exploiting forces and has caused the government to engage in intimidation efforts with regard to our comrades, above all in the countryside.

The CENP has taken the necessary steps to face up to any later attempt to harass our comrades who, according to our revolutionary style, are acting in complete conformity with the law.

The CENP next evaluated the characteristics of the various political parties and drew all the useful conclusions it could from them. It stated inter alia what distinguishes our party.

AJ-MRDN is a democratic and revolutionary party which is struggling against imperialist exploitation and semifeudal oppression, to install a system based on effective popular sovereignty.

AJ-MRDN is the party which identifies itself with a coherent political program and not with a leader. It is a party of workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals, of sincere patriots and meaningful democracies.

AL-MRDN is working for solidarity among the exploited and the peoples of the world, in particular African peoples, on a basis of mutual respect and strict equality; from this derives our unconditional support for the just struggles of the peoples of the world.

Following these lengthy statements and their analysis, the CENP established clear objectives and set the conditions for their achievement.

It established a working plan covering the next 6 months and set its objectives. This plan is to be studied carefully and in-depth by each locality, according to its own specificities. For each sector of the organization, this study should result in the preparation of a program and a specific plan which will be scrupulously followed in agitation, propaganda and organization work.

The CENP also called the attention of all activists to the importance of the work done in the women's sector and among youth (with priority to the worker and peasant youth sector).

It cited all our responsibilities at every level and in every organization, in our desire to become a powerful revolutionary party capable of correctly performing the tasks of mobilization and organization of the people, in order to ensure the victory of the National Democratic and Popular Revolution [RNDP] and to put an end to the reign of neocolonialism.

The CENP also noted the decision of comrades of the former Democratic Proletarian Organization (ODP) and comrades of the Union for Popular Democracy (UDP) to be active in the ranks of And-Jef-MRDN and expressed its deep satisfaction.

It also expressed its pleasure over the adherence of many other former members of other political parties.

Throughout the session, the presence of "old" revolutionary activists was particularly observed. They have built up a rich experience of several decades and have decided to struggle at the side of revolutionary youth: Abdoulaye Diop Bara. The wisdom of Fatou Kane was extensively used by the CENP.

Because it was held and because of the results attained, the meeting of the Provisional National Executive Committee of AJ-MRDN has just confirmed that to the degree that every activist of our party impregnates himself with our principles and commits himself resolutely to the revolutionary application of these principles among our people, we can, without the slightest illusion, take the path toward the victory of the New Democracy's program "following the line of the RNDP which by all evidence is winning political power, the only way to rationally undertake and pursue to its end the process of its integral development, thanks to the action of the Senegalese masses mobilized for the objectives of liberation and progress which are proper to them."

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CSO: 4719/205

AJ-MRDN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Dakar JAAY DOLLE BI in French No 22,15-31 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Secretary General:

Landing Savane, engineer statistician, Dakar

Assistant Secretaries General:
Alioune Sene, mechanic, railroad, Guinguineo
Mamadou Diop, computer specialist, Dakar
Political Secretary, press charge:
Amadou Top, computer specialist, Dakar
Secretary for Economic Affairs:
Adb El Mazide Ndiaye, economist, Dakar
Secretary for Social Relations:
Abdoulaye Ly, PhD, Dakar
Secretary for Trade Union Affairs:
Moustaphe Kane, railroad worker, Thies
Secreatary in Charge of Peasant Movement:
Abdoulaye Bakhoum, retired highway hauler, Ziguinchor
Secretary In Charge of Youth:
Jo Diop, 3d degree soccer trainer, Dakar
Secretary in Charge of Emigration:
Aziz Dieng, student, Paris
Secretary for Women's Affairs:
Fatou Kane, peasant, Thiadiaye
Tresurer General:
Abadacar Fall, administration secretary, Dadar
Secretary for Organization:
Bassirou Sarr, professor, Kaolack
Secretary in Charge of Training:
Mamadou Diouk, student, Dakar
Secretary in Charge of Propaganda:
Alpha Kane, farmer at the SAED [Senegal River Land Development and Exploitation Company], Ross Bethio
Secretary for Legal Affairs and Worker Incentives:
Abdoulaye Gueye, retired teacher, Dakar
Secretary for Cultural Affairs:
Madiye Mbodj, professor, Saint-Louis

Secretary for Investigations and Research:
Libasse Laye Diop, doctor of science, professor at Dakar University
Administrative Secretary:
Bocar Ndiaye, bank agent, Dakar

Members:

Ousmane Senghor, student professor, Dakar
Mamadou Cissokho, peasant, Segou Coura
Abdoulaye Diop Bara, PhD, researcher at the IFAN [Basic Institute of Black Africa], Dakar
Astou Ndiaye, student, Paris
Awa Fall, housewife, Kaolack
Mariam Deme, student, Dakar
Irene Alao, teacher, Thies
Timote Boissy, professor, Thies
Yaya Sangare, PTT [Posts and Telecommunications] agent, Djourbel

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CSO: 4719/205

SOMALI REFUGEE SITUATION EXAMINED

Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Number of Refugees Reportedly Half as Much As Mogadishu Authorities State"]

[Text] Hylomarer (Gedo Region)--The gleam of a flashlight in the night, a nervous whisper: "Come on! They're stealing the food. Like yesterday." Then the opening up of the covered truck in front of the warehouse, its astonished occupants, and their illicit cargo. This recent scene, which we saw ourselves, took place in one of the 35 refugee camps in Somalia. This shows the thousand and one misfortunes of the assistance program which benefits the government in Mogadishu. Beyond the daily drama of a miserable and uprooted people, the overwhelming presence of the Ethiopian refugees has become over the months one of the essential realities of the Somali political scene. This presence exacerbates ethnic or regional antagonisms, overwhelms a failing economy, and aggravates the state of dependence of a country which is among the poorest of the poor.

First of all, it is necessary to deflate some figures. The latest Somali statistics, published in February--and which fool no one--reported 1.3 million refugees in the camps. Taking exception to such an unreasonable estimate, the 27 international agencies present in Somali requested a census, to be carried out by demographers from the United Nations. The Mogadishu government up to now has refused to publish the results, which it rejects. One can imagine its embarrassment: According to this study, the camps provide shelter, if one may put it this way, to between 450,000 and 620,000 refugees. The aid organizations, taking the larger figure, have used the total of 650,000 in preparing their budgets.

Therefore, we are far from the semiofficial figure accepted by the Somali authorities (1.0 million people). Certainly, any estimate of a community of nomads, by definition is imprecise. One can record the arrival of refugees in the camps but not their departure. Between the camps and the areas through which the herds of animals pass, the movement of the shepherds is continuous. Some refugees move freely from camp to camp. The camps, moreover, are open to any new arrival.

Others can cross the Ethiopian frontier repeatedly, without any control. Certainly, since 1978, several hundred Somalis born in the Ogaden area of Ethiopia have been wallowed up in Somali villages. Family ties and ethnic fraternity have facilitated this kind of assimilation. It is not always easy to determine at what

moment a refugee ceases being a refugee. These uncertainties explain in part the inflation, whether deliberate or not, of the statistics. One thing is certain: the refugee community is much less numerous than it has been customarily stated in Mogadishu. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the rate of the exodus of refugees from Ehtiopia has noticeably slowed down: there are, on the average, about 50 new arrivals per day.

Sixty Percent Children

On the other hand, the division of the refugees by age and sex remains unchanged: about 60 percent are children under 15 years of age, some 30 percent are women, and 10 percent are adolescents and adult men. The latter live far from the camps with their cattle or fight in the ranks of the various anti-Ehtiopian liberation fronts.

The recent census was required to be made by the donor countries and the aid organizations. The United States, in particular, had let it be known that it would henceforth determine the level of its assistance to the refugees--$60 million in 1980--on the basis of more realistic statistics. The delaying tactics of the Somali Government have been based on both political and economic considerations. On the one hand it is difficult to admit publicly that the victims of "Ethiopian imperialism" are less numerous than the Somali Government alleged for a long time. On the other hand any reduction in foreign aid, especially in the form of food, would increase the financial burden of the state.

By itself UNHCR will spend this year some $150 million in Somalia, of which about one-third comes from its own resources. The quantities of supplies flowing into Somalia are such--and the poverty is so serious--that fraud, theft, and other irregularities of all kinds are inevitable. However, is it a matter of simple irregularities when entire truckloads are diverted, when food and medicine are sold in the markets of the large cities, when military and police personnel, like in Hylomarer, take part in the traffic themselves, when officials in charge of distribution of supplies are not above suspicion? In October, 1980, the American Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported that part of the food aid provided was going to feed the nonrefugee population.

"We will do everything to put an end to these diversions of aid supplies," assured Abdi Mohamed Tarrah, chairman of the Somali refugee committee. "The thieves will be brought to trial." Some of them, it is true, are already in prison. At the beginning of 1981 the government suspended several camp chiefs and local administrators. However, UNHCR prefers to take its own precautions. It has turned over the transportation of food to the American humanitarian organization, CARE. The latter has some 20 non-Somali officials on the scene, provided with real powers of decision. The trucks move only on convoys. The food will be directly transferred from properly supervised, regional warehouses to the camps, without being stockpiled in central storehouses, which are too vulnerable to theft. Will this eliminate all of the diversions? In Hylomarer the diversions had a "tribal" character and involved theft from a community made up for the most part of Aba-Somali, who come from the Ethiopian province of Sidamo.

However, on the whole the local population provides a good reception to the refugees, who are their brothers by race and culture. The Mogadishu government has itself put the accent on the real sacrifices accepted by the whole nation in order to receive the refugees. In the camps 800 teachers have been placed at the disposition of the refugees, as well as 200 health workers and 20 doctors. Since the end of the refugee floods last spring foreign aid has been almost enough to meet their minimum food requirements. However, according to a study by the "Disease Control Center," an American organization based in Atlanta, 4 out of 10 children under 5 years of age are suffering in certain cases from malnutrition.

No "New Palestine"

At Hylomarer a nurse from the French organization, Medicins Sans Frontieres [Doctors Without Frontiers], is in charge of a supervised nutrition center where young children come twice a day to be fed and to receive care. The rains, by increasing, the number of people suffering from lung infections, have increased infant mortality. In the nurse's register each page with the corner turned down indicates a dead child.

The foreign volunteers come up against obstacles of all kinds, material, social, and cultural. It is necessary to repeat ceaselessly the rules of food hygiene, which are generally poorly observed. The mothers at times "forget" to bring in their sick children for a checkup. This causes interruptions in medical care which are often fatal. The mothers in principle take more care of the latest-born child, whom they are nursing, leaving the other children behind. The cases of malnutrition appear soon after weaning, which is done too abruptly. The women, it is true, should expect no help from the few adult men present in the camps, who decline to do the slightest domestic tasks.

It also heppens that the nurses have to treat cases mishandled by traditional medicine. At Hylomarer a number of children carry on their bodies or their faces the scars--sometimes infected--of flaming coals supposed to chase away illness. It is often a matter of therapy carried out at third hand, not on the sick child himself, but on his brothers and sisters. Other kinds of treatment are less painful: for example, shaving the head according to a specific design.

According to a process which has become classical, food aid develops or reinforces among the refugees a sort of mentality of the assisted person. The search for self-sufficiency is the only way to change this state of mind. The authorities are beginning to favor the establishment of small units where the refugees grow the essential grains, corn and sorghum. In the camps in the Gedo Region, for example, a team of American missionaries is promoting an agricultural program on the banks of the Juba River.

However, not only does changing the nomad into a farmer raise major difficulties, but the Somali Government is thereby faced with a dilemma: How can it allow the refugees to take their future into their own hands, while refusing to them the prospect of permanent resettlement? For Mogadishu remains faithful, in this case, to its traditional policy: avoiding permanent settlement of the exiles on Somali soil, which would mean supporting a politically unacceptable outcome. Hence the

concern with keeping the refugees as near as possible to the Ethiopian frontier. "The people of the Ogaden Region have the right to determine their own future," states Abdi Mohamed Tarrah. "They want to return to their own land. We want them to be able to do so." Somalia wants Entiopia to propose a peaceful solution to the conflict and to encourage the repatriation of the refugees.

One always confronts the same problem: Only a negotiated settlement in the Ogaden would put an end to the tragedy of the refugees. The latter, the more cynical observers state, make it possible for Somalia to attract international concern. As a result Somalia has no interest in hastening the achievement of a peaceful solution. As far as the humanitarian organizations are concerned, they do not want to create a "new Palestine" in Somalia. They know that, finally, the maintenance of aid at a high level tends to retard any solution. "We favor a reduction in food assistance," notes a UNHCR official in Mogadishu. However, "that can only be achieved very slowly." Thus, no "solution is possible in the next few years."

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CSO: 4519/32

HELEN SUZMAN, KOORNHOF EXCHANGE COMMENTS ON FACILITIES ISSUE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text] MRS Helen Suzman yesterday accused Dr Piet Koornhof of doing an 'about-turn" on his pledge that old-style apartheid was dying.

But the Minister of Co-operation and Development said last night that Mrs Suzman's interpretation of remarks he made in an interview with the Nationalist newspaper Beeld were "completely wrong".

Dr Koornhof told Beeld a special Cabinet sub-committee was given the task of investigating the "crowding out" of whites by blacks in urban areas.

He said many whites were unhappy because they felt they were being crowded out by blacks, coloureds and Indians, especially in the urban areas.

The crowding out by blacks of whites in their daily lives had become a "serious headache" and active attention would be given to put the matter right, he told Beeld.

Asked what he considered to be practical measures to prevent the "crowding out" of whites by blacks, he said that in all fairness blacks could be told that their parks in Soweto were not overrun by whites.

Interests

"They can be told that blacks and whites must work together in the interests of both groups not to bother each other.

"When 90 000 blacks for instance have to walk over the same bridge as 1 000 whites, unpleasant incidents can occur.

"It might be a solution to give each his own bridge. That is a practical measure in the interests of good order.

"A similar measure could be that in places where there are overwhelmingly black people they can for instance be allowed to visit a certain place for five days of the week and that whites can have access for the other two days," Dr Koornhof told Beeld.

Commenting on Dr Koornhof's statements, Mrs Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs, said yesterday:

"Not only is apartheid very much alive, but verligtheid, such as it was, seems to be dying fast.

"Dr Koornhof's remarks herald an attempt to go back to old Verwoerdian apartheid."

Mrs Suzman was certain Dr Koornhof had been severely reprimanded by "super-verkramptes" in the National Party.

Dr Koornhof's statements were particularly misplaced coming at a time when he had ignored questions on revelations of gross maladministration and inefficiency in the black administration boards that fall under his department.

Silent

He had also remained silent on his department's failure to obey an Appeal Court ruling giving black women the right to live with their husbands in urban areas, Mrs Suzman said.

Whites were outnumbered five to one in South Africa and it was "absurd" to talk about the "crowding out" of whites by blacks.

The majority of the population was black and the amenities provided for them were "scandalously insufficient".

Replying to Mrs Suzman's remarks, Dr Koornhof said last night: "I spoke against the background of the fact that we cannot live in isolation from different population groups in South Africa."

He added: "The Government and I myself are giving serious attention and have succeeded in certain respects in doing away with hurtful discrimination."

Dr Koornhof said such discrimination cut different ways.

"There can also be hurtful discrimination against all population groups and we are trying to do away with it as far as it is humanly possible.

"The Government has also got a responsibility to act in a protective way towards all population groups on an equitable and fair basis," he said.

CSO: 4701/324

SECURITY PROTECTION OF VITAL INSTALLATIONS, FACTORIES DISCUSSED

Need for SADF Role

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

THE back-up of the South African Defence Force in protecting vital national key points was imperative, the PFP's spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz said yesterday.

Mr Schwarz agreed with the director of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, Dr Mike Hough, that a heavier responsibility should, at the same time, be placed on owners of key installations to counter the threat of sabotage attacks.

In Cape Town last week the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, had discussions on security of national key points with senior Government officials.

Mr Schwarz said there were some installations of vital national importance which could not be adequately protected without the back-up of the police or the South African Defence Force.

"There are certain key points where the help of the Defence Force is imperative," he said.

Countering sabotage was a highly sophisticated technique, and the Government would have to set up a more effective agency than the existing one to give expert advice on security planning.

It would be sheer neglect of an important responsibility if the South African Defence Force were not used in certain circumstances where installations vital to the national interest were in any way threatened.

"The Defence Force has a real part to play in ensuring the safety of these installations — and particularly the Commando units," Mr Schwarz said.

Dr Hough said the recent attacks on power stations in Eastern Transvaal, on a Durban power station, and on Sasol installations last year pointed to an escalation of ANC-inspired terrorism in South Africa.

"We can expect these attacks to continue. It is vital for the continued existence of the ANC that it demonstrates to its masters, the Russians, that it is able to maintain the momentum of sabotage," he said.

Dr Hough said taking into account the shortage of police and the fact that to use SADF personnel, except in exception circumstances, in guarding key points "would give the ANC a kind of false legitimacy as an enemy".

The obvious move was to make the owners themselves take adequate precautions.

These will obviously be costly, and the Government could either make a direct contribution to the security plans, or make money spent on them tax deductable.

The plans would also have to be approved by counter-terrorism authorities.

Dr Hough said the Government had consistently made it clear that combatting urban terrorism was a police responsibility.

Handicap of Official Secrecy

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 8

[Text]

OFFICIAL secrecy is hampering South African commercial security officers' attempts to safeguard their firms from terrorist attacks, say Cape Town terrorism researchers Mr Michael Morris and Mr Frederick Stoffberg.

In "Security Fencing — A Frank Appraisal", recently published by the Terrorism Research Centre, they say many details of tactics used in terrorist attacks "are closely guarded, considered secret, and stored beyond reach of those who most need them".

As a result commercial security officers are "unnecessarily handicapped". For example, research has shown that a popular type of angled fencing — often recommended locally — actually aided intruders instead of discouraging them.

The publication, said to be the first of its kind in South Africa, exhaustively examines various types of physical barriers not only in South Africa but as far afield as Vietnam, East Germany and Northern Ireland, ranging from the ancient caltrop device to the ultra-modern Berlin Wall.

The report discusses methods of breaching such barriers, from burrowing underneath them to blasting a hole by means of an anti-tank rocket, and examines aspects such as the relevant legislation here and in other countries.

"Contradictions abound. For instance, while security 'experts' call for angled extension arms as an essential fence-topping, thorough and impeccable research shows conclusively that angled extension arms actually assist an intruder . . .

"The position in South Africa, however, is that many such details are closely guarded, considered secret, and stored beyond reach of those who most need them, even after related court hearings are finalised and police aspects disposed of.

"Why this is so is difficult to fathom, because attackers and their colleagues and instructors know exactly what their own tactics are, and know exactly what are the strengths of such items as mesh fencing, barbed addenda and suchlike. After all, they carried out the attacks!"

As a result the average industrial or commercial security officer, although "expected by his principals and by government to establish and maintain the best possible protection, is simply unable by ordinary means to obtain impartial in-depth advice on a host of security matters. They are therefore unnecessarily handicapped".

CSO: 4701/324

LOMBARD PRESENTS VIEWS TO CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A solution to the constitutional problems of South Africa should in the first place be based on acceptability rather than justice, Proffessor J A Lombard, of the Department of Economy at the University of Pretoria, told the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council in Cape Town yesterday.

Giving evidence, prof Lombard and a colleague, Prof J A du Pisanie said a possible solution could be found in a confederation concept.

A start had to be made by depoliticising relation's and change should be instituted at the lowest level of government rather than trying to change the order.

"There has to be consultation and less dogmatism. South Africa needs consultation rather than polarisation, and to do this we must start at the lowest levels such as municipal, metropolitan and eventually regional.

"The concept should be that small is beautiful."

Group interests would be valid and homogeneity in group contexts would be more easy to handle.

There was much that could already be done on lower levels to do away with discrimination.

"The people of South Africa already have certain expectations and do not want a solution tomorrow, but rather the assurance that South Africa has taken the road which will do away with certain bottle-necks in society.

"They have to accept that South Africa is on the road and that all people will henceforth be able to play a part in the future order.

"I get the impression that in South Africa we are discussing guarantees in an abstract form and seeing ghosts.

"We have had no experience in any other field than a unitary system of government, and consequently interpret everything accordingly.

"Thus, starting in the economic and social fields at the lowest level, we can gain experience and learn that the factors making for stability are stronger than those for instability.

"We must start at the metropolitan level, progress to regional level and perhaps find that many of our problems will be resolved."

The inclusion of urban Blacks could be built into the various functions which would be determined on market principles at the lowest level. He saw no reason why common institutions could not grow between Blacks, Whites and Asians.

"We are in a process of evolution to something which could in the future be a single nation or remain a multi-complex nation.

"I believe we already have a common loyalty and there are many Coloureds that I know of who are more loyal to South Africa than many Whites."

Prof Du Pisanie expressed the view that in a future confederation on a regional basis the White part of the Republic would also have to be divided into regions.

"We have a factual geographic situation of the various population groups in different parts of the country and I believe that through minor changes to boundaries these regions could be defined even clearer."

CSO: 4701/324

PROPOSED TRANSVAAL BUDGET SHOWS RECORD DEFICIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] The Transvaal is on the verge of bankruptcy. The budget for the new financial year, presented to the Provincial Council yesterday, shows the biggest estimated deficit in Provincial history--R57 224-million--and provides for a devastatingly negative growth programme.

The Administrator, Mr Willem Cruywagen, told the council when presenting the R1 469-million budget that the dyke is on the point of "bursting." He said could hold out little hope of improvement next year.

He could impose no increases in Provincial tariffs following last year's drastic increases in motor vehicle licences and hospital fees--except for minor increases for educational extra-curricular activities and for nursery school education.

Mr Cruywagen revealed that the situation had been worsened by a last minute cut by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, in the subsidy--the main source of income to the provinces--paid by the State.

Further cuts

He promised that departmental heads would be instructed to cut expenditure even closer to the bone, when tabling the overall budget for 1981/82.

He said that Mr Horwood had deemed it necessary to cut, by a further R30-million the subsidy to provinces. Of this the Transvaal's share was R12 514-million.

This would effectively increase the province's estimated budget deficit at March 31 next year to R59 193-million.

Since the present year's financial books had been closed it had been found that there was an actual surplus for the year of R5 498-million instead of the R3 529-million which reduced the originally estimated deficit of R59 193 million to R57 224-million at the end of the next financial year.

Hopefully, the deficit could be further reduced by the final subsidy allocation being higher than the provincial amount, thanks to actual calculations based on various factors, including a provision for inflation.

In addition to a clampdown order to departmental heads it would be made clear they would have to make do for the rest of the financial year on the amounts actually voted for them. They could forget any requests for further money.

Mr Cruywagen said that the budget was "the most unfavourable ever presented to this house."

Threatening

The Province found itself in the position of the proverbial boy with his finger in the dyke--but now the hole was threatening to overcome the boy and the dyke would burst.

Mr Horwood had had considerable success with inflation fighting. The problem was that the provinces would have to carry the brunt of his clampdown on their subsidy.

Meanwhile, the province's building programme had become increasingly difficult to complete because of skyrocketing costs.

The subsidy paid to the provinces was calculated on the official cost of living index--and this was far below real rises in the cost of many commodities, said Mr Cruywagen.

Return

Further problems were being caused by the opening of four new hospitals--the Johannesburg General, Klerksdorp West, Leratong, Sebokeng and Laudium--resulting in massive expenditure but little or no return yet.

All the provinces problems had been put to Mr Horwood. He had explained his fiscal difficulties, and the province had no alternative but to buckle under.

Nevertheless, the new budget was nearly 19 percent higher than last year's budget, said Mr Cruywagen. It was largely a negative budget because of price escalations.

According to Sapa, Mr Cruywagen added, "Unless conditions change drastically during the next financial year, I cannot see much hope for improvement and the financial position of the province will, from now on, continue to degenerate."

CSO: 4701/324

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON LABOR DEVELOPMENTS

Fanie Botha Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 81 p 4

[Excerpt]

IT WAS because the workers of South Africa trusted the Government that it had won the 1948 election and had an even greater election victory this year, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, said yesterday.

Speaking in the censure debate, he said that the workers of the country were represented by members of Parliament on the Government side of the House only.

The Leader of the Opposition (Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert) in accusing the Government of having failed to indicate its policy directions, either did not know what was happening or failed to understand what was happening.

Spelled out

The Government's plans for the protection of workers had been clearly spelled out to tens of thousands of workers and a further 600 000 written communications to workers were due to be sent out again shortly to explain further aspects of the labour policy.

The Leader of the Opposition should have taken the trouble to read the Order Paper before introducing his motion of censure.

He would have seen that the first four Bills dealt with labour matters, the very issues he had raised in criticising the Government.

"Labour unions all over the world are trying to get a stranglehold on our economy," he said. "It is true that the political situation here is weighed down more and more by the labour situation and it is not possible to secure stability and development on the road ahead without two cardinal prerequisites:

"Firstly, the Government must have the total trust of the country's workers. It would not have come to power if it did not have that trust.

Training

"Secondly, the Government has to ensure that the total potential of all workers be developed through education and training."

Mr Botha said some of the most important decisions the country had to face lay ahead in this particular (labour) field.

In recent years, and in the election, the Government had asked for a mandate and for the country's trust and assistance to develop South Africa's full labour potential, to protect and to shield the country's labour situation. The Government could not have received that trust without the full support of the workers of South Africa.

This was clear when one realised that not a single workers' constituency was represented by the official Opposition.

"These people are most well informed about their own situation and they hold the greatest potential for conflict when threatened."

History showed this clearly.

"The large majority of 1981 was realised because the workers, more than any other group, had repeatedly trusted the Government."

Strike in Ciskei

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 8

[Text]

ABOUT 4 000 striking workers at Da Gama Textiles plant near King William's Town had their wage demands turned down yesterday.

The strike was sparked at midnight last Friday when 44 loom mechanics downed tools. The stoppage later spread.

A company spokesman told the workers yesterday the firm had no money and their demands for higher wages could not be met.

The Ciskei Secretary for Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, told the strikers at the factory gates his government sympathised with their demands.

He said the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, had promised he would intervene and hold discussions with the factory management on condition the strikers returned to work. Those who did so would be given police protection and intimidation would not be tolerated.

But after he had addressed them, some of the strikers booed him and most went home. — Sapa.

Fosatu Support to Workers

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

OVER 100 worker representatives from 30 East Rand factories yesterday committed themselves at a meeting to a campaign against a Springs company, Stag Packings, which recently dismissed 90 workers.

The meeting — of shop stewards from five unions affiliated to Fosatu — decided to try to persuade other workers not to take jobs at the company and to raise money to support the fired workers.

Representatives of Stag could not be contacted last night for comment.

Fosatu believes that the 90 workers were fired because of their membership of the National Union of Textile Workers. The company says the workers were fired because they were unproductive.

Recently the NUTW took the company to court alleging that it had "locked out" the workers but lost when Mr Justice Nestadt ruled against it on a point of law.

The union has since announced that it will appeal against this decision and will institute other legal actions against Stag.

A Fosatu statement issued last night said that a shop stewards council of Fosatu unions on the East Rand had met in Benoni yesterday and had been addressed by dismissed Stag workers.

"The majority of these workers are still out of work and requested support from Fosatu shop stewards in the area," the statement said.

It added that the meeting had "unanimously condemned Stag Packing management and pledged their support to the workers."

They would follow through this support by "advising other workers in their communities not to take (the fired workers') jobs" and by collecting donations from Fosatu workers in the area on behalf of the dismissed workers.

According to the statement the meeting also demanded "that Stag Packing management re-instates the workers immediately".

The East Rand has been a centre of increased worker militancy of late and was hit by six strikes in the space of two weeks.

Unions in the area appear to be forging closer links with black community organisations.

The NUTW has attempted to mobilise a community campaign on behalf of the dismissed Stag workers.

BAWU Meeting

Johannesburg THE VOICE OF THE VOICELESS in English 22-28 Jul 81 p 11

[Article by Nana Mkhonza]

[Text]

NO EFFORT must be spared in waging war against exploitation of the workers by shameless employers.

This was the tone of addresses to members of the Black Allied Workers Union (BAWU) and delegates from Black organisations.

Among the speakers were Mr Beki Khumalo, acting secretary of Bawu.

Mr Khumalo told 500 people at the Madadeni Community Hall at Madadeni, Newcastle that events in the post-Wiehahn era have been revolutionary.

"That is no surprise by a government which is dictated to by workers of a single racial group (Whites) in a multi-racial society", Mr Khumalo said.

He said that the recent proposed amendments to the "Industrial Conciliation Act" were evident of the Government subjectiveness to the policy of racial segregation.

"The partiality of the authorities has been demonstrated by curbs to Black unions' foreign funds, passport rejections, and withdrawals, and recognition of unrepresentative "tamed" or "parallel" unions which are initiated by manangements", he pointed out.

Insecurity and aggressiveness has been marked by detentions, bannings and enforcement of harsh and ambigious laws against Black unionists.

"Unfair dismissals, discrimination in working conditions and related criminal offences by employers," he said.

Developments in the labour arena have indeed put a bitter test to the basic policy of every Black union.

An affective and balanced policy ensuring authenticity and survival while pursuing expansioning of activities on the other hand.

"Our activities have been based on the policy of Black authenticity directed to the fight against injustices practised by shameless capitalists", he said.

Organisational activities has lead BAWU to reconstructing its union from a general umbrella body to a federation with 15 separate affiliated industrial unions.

"In addition we have the newly formed Black Allied Teachers Union (SA) and the Black Allied Nurses of 51 000 members in our seven branches country-wide", confirmed the acting general secretary.

He added that BAWU's leading unions were Steel. Clothing Textile, Transport, Shops, Offices, SAR and H, and Municipality workers.

CSO: 4701/324

AUTHORIZATION OF TEARGAS USE PROMPTS CRITICAL REACTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Abuse and chaos fears were expressed following far-reaching concessions by Minister of Justice, Mr Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee regarding the possession and use of teargas.

Under Section Three of the Teargas Act of 1964, Mr Coetsee granted permission to a local authority, a board for municipal or town management or a board for rural development.

Concessions, according to a notice gazetted on July 17, are also granted to people employed by these companies or a person supplying electricity, or in the execution of their duties on behalf of these companies.

Permission was also granted to:

--mining companies providing accomodation in a compound for more than 100 employees.

--companies recruiting labourers and providing sleeping accommodation in a compound for more than 100 persons.

--any person who undertakes the supply of electricity and provides accomodation in a compound for more than 100 persons.

"A contented society and a contented workforce doesn't need teargas to keep them under control," retorted Mrs Joyce Harris, president of the Black Sash.

She said: "I don't like the sound of it. They do this instead of doing something constructive for all sections of the community to obviate the need for such restrictions."

"My fear is that this teargas will spread chaos, be open to abuse and be used in a strike situation," pointed out Mr Louis Khumalo, director of an industrial relations and recruitment specialist firm.

CSO: 4701/324

NGK PLANS ECUMENICAL MEETING; INDIAN CHURCH REFUSES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Jul 81 p 7

[Text]

A major Ned Geref Kerk initiative to establish closer contact with other churches has been set back by the refusal of its Indian "mission" church to take part.

The Reformed Church in Africa (RCA), the separate branch of the NG Kerk family originally set up to work among Indians, has rejected a plea from the white NG Kerk to participate in talks planned for next month.

At a meeting at the weekend, the executive of the RCA's synodical committee turned down an appeal from the NGK's chief executive officer, Dr Pierre Rossouw, to reconsider its refusal.

The RCA's stand came amid accusations from militant ministers in the three "black" churches in the NGK family that the white NGK was trying to set up an alternative ecumenical body to the SA Council of Churches.

The NGK has strongly denied that this is its aim.

Dr Rossouw told The Star in an interview that 15 church bodies had agreed to take part in a day-long meeting next month designed to "eliminate estrangement and prejudice, to further spontaneous contact and to help create an improving spiritual atmosphere in our country."

The participating churches include major member churches of the SACC.

Dr Charl le Roux, vice-chairman of the RCA synodical committee, said today his church believed there was no place for another forum for inter-church talks.

"If the NG Kerk is serious about its ecomenical relations, it should at least send observers to SACC meetings and have talks with the SACC. It should not act as if the body does not exist."

The white NGK refuses to join the SACC, which groups most other churches in the country.

CSO: 4701/324

WRAB CHAIRMAN GIVES ASSURANCE ON MARRIED COUPLES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Pat Schwartz]

[Text]

THE chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, has promised that his officials will no longer separate husbands from wives who qualify to live in Soweto.

He told the Rand Daily Mail there would be no further need for women who qualify for urban residence rights under Section 10(1)(c) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to take matters to court to have the rights respected.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Knoetze said he and his board were aware of the implications of last year's Appeal Court judgment in the case of Mrs Nonceba Komani, declaring ultra vires a regulation requiring black women to have a lodgers permit or residence permit to live with their husbands who "qualified" to be in prescribed areas.

Husband

His statement follows a week in which Wrab was rapped over the knuckles by Mr Justice Goldstone when he granted an order in the Rand Supreme Court that Mrs Mafiri Martia Mhlongo be permitted to live with her husband, Mr Silika William Mhlongo.

"We have made it perfectly plain," Mr Knoetze said yesterday, "that it's not necessary for any further blacks to go to the Black Sash or to lawyers or to court."

His board was "carrying out the law as it stands now," Mr Knoetze said.

"They can come along now and get their endorsements," he said, adding that "we will treat each case on its merits".

Referring to the outcry that followed Mr Justice Goldstone's order, this week, and to a number of cases in the past year in which women in identical circumstances to Mrs Komani had been refused endorsements, Mr Knoetze said that was "water under the bridge" and the situation would now be corrected.

Pledge

"I realise the implications of the judgment and we will carry it out strictly according to the letter of the law and with understanding and empathy."

If women who qualified for the 10(1)(c) endorsement had trouble at any of Wrab's branches, Mr Knoetze said, they should refer their matters directly to Wrab's director of labour, Mr A E Steenhuisen, or himself.

CSO: 4701/324

WEST EUROPEAN MARKET FOR COAL EXPORTS ASSESSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 16

[Article by Adam Payne]

[Text]

SOUTH African coal exporters report that the European steam coal spot market has swung from sellers' market to a buyers' market with falls in spot prices of about $10 a ton from $73 a ton to $63 cif European ports.

The swing has occurred largely because power stations have big stocks — up to six months' supply — due to energy conservation and because resession-hit industries are using less power. Coal-burning industries are also using less fuel.

Some countries, which have consistently had growth in electricity consumption, might this year have no growth or negative growth.

Another factor is that US supplies of steam coal have been higher than expected. A shortfall from Poland has been cancelled out by supplies from the US.

Poland traditionally exported 40-million tons of steam coal a year, of which about 18-million went to Western Europe and 22-million tons to Communist countries. Last year the supply to Europe dropped by 8-million tons to about about 10-million tons.

This year it is expected to fall even further, so that supplies could be little more than 4-million tons.

Polish collieries are saying that they cannot meet commitments.

Asked how long this situation would last, a South African exporter said this would depend on four factors:

First, the availability of US coal;

Second, the Polish situation;

Third, energy conservation and recession;

Fourth, the oil situation. There is at present an oversupply of fuel oil which has caused the price to drop between $30 and $40 a ton to $175 a ton.

"Once the spot market turns it is an indication of what could happen on the contract market," he said.

"It seems that the present situation will last until the latter part of this year or early into next year."

Almost all of South Africa's steam coal exports are sold on contracts negotiated in October and November.

After negotiations in November last, exporters received prices on average $10 a ton higher than those obtained at the end of 1979. For 1981 delivery, prices were between $40 and $42,50 a ton fob Richards Bay.

Although exporters expect higher steam coal prices for contract deliveries in 1982, the rise is unlikely to be as marked as that negotiated in November last.

However, there is a strong demand for South African coal because of reliability of supply and consistent quality.

SA exporters have never faced the problems of high demurrage or strikes at ports, which have affected other exporters in the US and Australia.

The flow through Richards Bay has been highly efficient since its opening, largely because of an efficient railway service and a schedule system applied to shipping.

Ships can arrive and start loading at speed without delay, so that a 120 000-ton ship can complete loading in less than 40 hours.

The fact that the spot market has softened should not deter investors in South African coal companies with export quotas, since the long-term outlook remains highly promising.

South African exporters do not have to tout for contracts, because of their reputation for reliability. Another strong point is the fact that SA coal contains less than 1% sulphur.

On this ground alone it will always be in demand because of environmental problems — including acid rain — caused by the use of coal containing more than 1% sulphur, as supplied from other sources including the US..

Apart from these factors, the main SA coal exporters are all hopeful that the Richards Bay export quota will be raised above 44-million tons in 1986 to a figure of about 80-million tons or more in the 90's.

Coal has to be the bridge of the future in energy supplies because of the slow growth of nuclear power and because oil-producing nations will be unable to meet growing demand as their supplies and reserves are lowered by increasing consumption.

CSO: 4701/324

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE--A top-level mission from the SA Foundation has seen Mr Robert Mugabe to discuss the growing tension between South Africa and Zimbabwe and its implications for businessmen on both sides of the border, it was learnt yesterday. The mission was spearheaded by Mr Peter Serour, director-general of the foundation, and Mr Gavin Relly, deputy chairman of Anglo American Corporation and president of the foundation. Mr Serour confirmed yesterday they had seen the Zimbabwean Prime Minister but declined to elaborate on the mission. "I am bound by the constraints of a promise not to talk about it," he said. The SA Foundation enjoys broad support from the business community. It has between 2 500 and 3 000 corporate or company members. It is understood that the talks with Mr Mugabe focused on several issues of concern to businessmen on either side of the Limpopo, with the objective of getting his perspective on them and then passing his views on to Pretoria in the hope of defusing tension. [by Patrick Laurence] [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 8]

CHURCH VISITS TO DETAINEES--A campaign for priests to visit Section Six detainees has been launched in Johannesburg, and the first letter of appeal has been sent to the Minister of Justice, Mr Louis le Grange. The campaign was set underway by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches who last week wrote the letter to the Minister, requesting that security law prisoners in detention like Section Six of the Terrorism Act, Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act and Section 10 of the Internal Security Act be ministered to. The move has been backed up by the Catholic Diocese of Johannesburg and the Archbishop Patrick Fitzgerald, the Reverend Cecil W Begbie, convener of the Justice and Reconciliation Division of the SAAC (Witwatersrand), and the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Simeon Nkoane. Speaking for the Catholic Diocese and the Archbishop, Monsignor Reginald Orsmond, vicar general, said Bishop Tutu's new move was one which needed support. Every man is entitled to spiritual counselling if he has a spiritual need; wherever he is. The move to seek a ministry to security law prisoners follows the churches' almost similar move to minister to South African Defence refugees and other forces in conflict with the South African Defence Force. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jul 81 p 1]

ACQUITTAL ON TERRORISM CHARGE--An 18-year-old Mamelodi youth, Mr Conrad Lekhumbi, was acquitted on charges under the Terror Act in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday. His acquittal followed a successful application by his defence to free him due to lack of evidence from the State. Mr Lekhumbi had been charged with encouraging or enticing three other youths between October and December last year to undergo military training to be used in endangering the maintenance of law and order in South Africa. He had pleaded not guilty. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Jul 81 p 1]

LESOTHO ACQUITTAL ANC MEN--Three of South Africa's most wanted men allegedly responsible for bombing incidents in Natal earlier this year were yesterday acquitted after appearing in a Lesotho court on charges of unlawful possession of Russian made arms and ammunition. The dramatic acquittal of the three self-confessed ANC guerillas in the Maseru Magistrate's Court followed a heated argument which pivoted on whether or not the accused were inside Lesotho when they were arrested with the weapons. The guerillas, Jonathan Magole, Ambrose Sizakele and Enoch Tshabalala, who appeared before Mr E.T. Mophethe had, according to evidence, entered Lesotho on April 24, 1981 at the border post in the Mokgotlong District. Mr Khalaki Sello, for the defence, argued that the accused were not yet in Lesotho territory when they were arrested. He also said the accused had followed the normal procedure by declaring the arms they had in their possession at the border post. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jul 81 p 3]

ANC MEMBERS' SENTENCES--A former police detective-sergeant was jailed for five years after being convicted in the Vereeniging Regional Court yesterday of being a member of the banned African National Congress. Tommy Mashaba, 31, who resigned after eight years in the SA Police, was charged under the Internal Security Act with Augustine Thabo Libe, 29, who was sentenced to three years' jail. They appeared before Mr T.J. le Grange. Counsel for both men lodged notice of appeal. Mashaba was refused bail pending appeal. Libe was granted R1 000 bail. Both were found guilty of being office-bearers or members of the ANC and of displaying ANC posters in the Vaal area. They were acquitted on a charge of illegal possession of the posters. Mashaba was sentenced to four years' jail on the first count and a year on the second, and Libe to two years for ANC membership and a year for the poster offence. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 2]

NEW, CONSOLIDATED TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT--A bill consolidating and streamlining the country's transport services under a single new Government department, to be known as the Department of South African Transport Services, was published yesterday. It makes provision for the Railways and harbours, Road Transport Services, Pipeline Services and Air Services, "to be carried on by the general manager and for the Minister to be a South African Transport Services Board, which replaces the old Railways and Harbours Board. The Bill sets out the regulation and structure of the new department in line with the directives of the Prime Minister's aim to streamline and consolidate Government departments. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 81 p 4]

WEST RAND RENT INCREASES--Residents at the West Rand's Kagiso and Munsieville townships, near Krugersdorp, are in for a Rands and cents shock. From August 1, rents for the "match-box" four-roomed houses will increase by R5,70. This means that the occupants of the four-roomed houses, who have been paying R12,71 in the past, will now pay R18,41 at the beginning of the month. Stand owners will also pay an additional R5,70 a month which increases service fees from R9,96 to R15,66. Although the increases do not affect the "high-priced" new 300 houses built recently, the Kagiso community has already shown signs of protest at the rent increases. The local residents committee has held protest meetings. Rent increases in the two townships were suspended when Wrab announced the massive hikes for all the townships falling under its jurisdiction in 1979. In that period, rents were increased in Soweto, Dobsonville, Mohlakeng and Bekkersdal. The area manager, Mr J.H. Weidemann, said rents in the two townships should have gone up on April 1 but had been deferred after representations to Wrab. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Jul 81 p 3]

KWAZULU DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION CHAIRMAN--Cape Town--Dr A.H. Zulu has been appointed chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation's board of directors for two years, from August 1, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has announced. Dr Koornhof said the cabinet had approved five appointments: Dr Zulu as chairman in the place of Dr L.P. McCrystal, who had resigned because of his appointment on the President's council, and four directors, Mr R.B. Lobban, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, Mr F.A. Johns and Mr A.A. Lloyd. Dr Zulu has served on the board of directors since April 1974. He is a retired Bishop of the Anglican Church and speaker of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly. Mr Lobban has been appointed director in place of Mr McCrystal.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 16]

BOPHUTHATSWANA POPULATION INCREASE--The population of BophuthaTswana has more than trebled in the last decade, according to preliminary results of the 1980 BophuthaTswana census. First calculations put BophuthaTswana's population at nearly 1 300 000, a more than three-fold increase on the 1970 census total of 634 000. The figures exclude Batswana in white-designated South Africa who are deemed to be citizens of BophuthaTswana by South Africa legislation. The rapid population growth is a continuation of the pattern established during the decade 1960 to 1970, when, it was noted, BophuthaTswana with an annual growth rate of 8,7% recorded the highest growth rate of all the homelands. The explanation lay in the inflow of blacks into BophuthaTswana, both in the form of people brought in under Pretoria's "resettlement" schemes and in voluntary influx. One of the main areas which attracted voluntary "immigrants" is the Winterveld squatter area near the Tswana towns of Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane, which in turn lie less than 30km from Pretoria. The Winterveld attracted people because it is the closest they could get to South Africa's PWV urban core without running foul of the South Africa's strict pass laws. Production on BophuthaTswana mines has also risen markedly in the past three years: from R384-million in 1978 to R572-million in 1980. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jul 81 p 5]

NEW SUGARMILL--Durban--A new R110-m sugar mill--the biggest in South Africa--will be built by Huletts within 20km of Richards Bay. Plans for the new mill, to replace the existing Felixton and Empangeni mills, were outlined at the Huletts annual meeting at Mount Edecombe. A Huletts spokesman said as many of the staff as possible would be absorbed from the existing Felixton and Empangeni mills. In addition to placing the staff throughout the group, Huletts would find jobs for many with building contractors working on the new mill. There would, however, be redundancies--the number of which could not be estimated at present. Huletts chairman Chris Saunders said the new mill would take two to three years to complete, and will have a cane capacity of 3,3m tons a year compared with a total capacity of 2,2m tons in the two existing mills. The first phase of the expansion programme will be commissioned in 1984/5.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 81 p 24]

'ABNORMAL LOAD' VEHICLES DEPOT--A new South African Railways road transport depot for "abnormal load" vehicles has been opened at Rooikop, near Germiston. It will serve as a base for some of the largest highway trucks in the world. Hauling machines with a massive 597Kw output will be stationed at the new depot--with the capacity to move anything of any weight anywhere. These ultra-heavy class vehicles are the largest highway trucks in the world and South Africa is the first country to have them. They are valued at R2 600 000 each and can haul up to 380 000kg. The SAR fleet is comprised of 64 hauling vehicles and 59 hydraulic trailers. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jul 81 p 5]

CSO: 4701/324

MABANDLA DISCUSSES SOCIAL, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Pat Nxumalo]

[Text]

IT IS A SAD STATE of affairs that there are people in Swazi society today who are still so primitive as to seriously believe that the eating of human flesh could be a passport to a higher economic and social status, says the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla.

Addressing an Inkhundla meeting at Big Bend at the weekend, the Prime Minister lashed out at what he called "'this totally disgraceful and barbaric practice" which he said has not only caused anguish and agony to many Swazi families but has also left a humiliating black stain on the Swazi nation as a whole.

He strongly appealed to the local chiefs in particular to join hands with government and the police force in the search for more effective methods of fighting this serious social disease of ritual killing.

"I personally feel that those tinyangas who advise their clients to kill people for muti purposes should never be allowed to go unpunished, if this nation is to succeed in riding itself of this dreadful practice," said the Prime Minister.

Addressing himself to the Kingdom's economic situation, he said government was aware of the importance of suitable infrastructural facilities to efficient operations of an industry.

He disclosed that construction of the Mlawula Railway exchange yard would be completed by early October and expressed the hope that when these facilities are fully operational, the current unsatisfactory rail transport situation on the Maputo line will be greatly alleviated.

The automatic telephone exchange at Big Bend will also be officially commissioned in October.

Prince Mabandla expressed government's concern at the short term implications of the current situation to the sugar industry's ability to continue to fulfil its commitments in the international markets.

"We feel it is extremely unfortunate that we have been compelled by the present situation to make use of longer and more expensive export routes. "His Majesty's government will continue to seek the cooperation of our Mozambican friends in an effort to resolve the current transport problem", said the Prime Minister.

He also noted that the bulk of this country's sugar exports goes to free world markets where the Swazi people have very little control over the manner in which sugar prices are determined.

He warned that if production costs of sugar were to be allowed to exceed the price obtaining in the free international sugar markets, Swaziland's sugar industry could be in serious difficulty with disastrous consequences to the country's national economy.

The Prime Minister also stated that it was therefore in the national interest that in these difficult days both employers and employees should always seek a peaceful solution in any industrial dispute.

All negotiations, he said should always be a genuine attempt, on the part of all concerned, to find a compromise solution that is aimed primarily protecting the economic interest of the Swazi nation.

The Prime Minister also referred to the present energy crisis and the deepending world economic recession which he said were dealing a serious blow to worker and industry alike.

The prices of all consumer goods he said were escalating and inflation was biting deeper and deeper into the pay pocket of everyone.

"Under these difficult economic conditions workers are naturally inclined to be more vocal in their demands for higher wages which, in turn, seriously inflate the cost of labour to the industry and further contribute to the industry's rising costs of production," he told the meeting.

CSO: 4700/319

PRESIDENT MOVES OFFICIALLY TO CHAMWINO STATE LODGE, DODOMA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Philemon Shao]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere yesterday officially moved to Chamwino State Lodge in Dodoma Rural District, some 40 kilometres from the capital of Dodoma along the Morogoro Road.

Mwalimu, who arrived in Dodoma in the afternoon accompanied by the Vice-President, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, was officially presented with the key of the State Lodge by the Minister of State in the President's Office (Capital Development) Ndugu George Kahama.

The colourful ceremony witnessed by hundreds of Chamwino residents as well as Party and Government officials, also marked the official transfer of the President's Office from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma.

Construction of the State Lodge, capable of accommodating three presidents at one time, started in 1977 and was completed earlier this year.

Welcoming President Nyerere to Chamwino, Ndugu Kahama said the official transfer of the President's Office from Dars es Salaam to Dodoma was a historic move.

Ndugu Kahama said Mwalimu's arrival in Dodoma would shift "our national centre of gravity profoundly and permanently, and as you take up official residence here you bring with you also the awesome national and international responsibilities which vest in the Presidency".

This was because the peasants and workers of Tanzania, the Party and Parliament, the armed forces and other national institutions will now be turning to Dodoma, he said.

Ndugu Kahama added that even the diplomatic representatives accredited to Tanzania, the state visitors from Africa and overseas, the international delegations will also now be turning their steps to the national capital.

The Minister said this imposed upon the Dodoma residents, particularly those building the national capital with a heavy responsibility, for all roads will lead to Dodoma, "and it is our duty to make the roads smooth".

MPLA team in Lisbon

Lisbon, Sunday. A delegation of Angola's ruling MPLA-Workers' Party led by Ndugu Lucio Lara, has arrived here for a four-day visit at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party.

Luanda's oficial news agency ANGOP said Ndugu Lara, who is accompanied by Ndugu Afonzo Van-Dunem, in charge of Foreign Relations in the Angolan Party, would be discussing with Portuguese communist leaders unspecified issues linked to the international situation and the crisis of capitalism.

Portuguese communist leader Alvaro Cunhal has in the last six years made regular visits to Angola.

Ndugu Lara will address a Communist Party rally here on Tuesday together with Mr. Cunhal.

On arrival last night, Ndugu Lara emphasised relations between the heads of state of Angola and Portugal were very good.

He explained that the move to Dodoma will further act as a catalyst to the area's economic development and the construction of the national capital.

"For we must be able to satisfy all the needs — for housing, transport, food supplies, marketing facilities, — all the needs which our people and our friends from other countries will expect, and be entitled to expect in our capital", said Ndugu Kahama.

He urged those engaged in the capital development programme to continue their work with renewed vigour and enthusiasm for they have the responsibility of sustaining the Presidency.

Ndugu Kahama expressed hope that all those engaged in the programme and the residents of Dodoma will be able to meet this challenge.

Also in attendance at the ceremony were the Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, the Minister Without Portfolio Ndugu Rashid Kawawa, and representatives, from the Zanzibar Government.

Other offices which have already moved to Dodoma are, the Party Headquarters and Prime Minister's Office. During the current financial year, the Ministry of Minerals and that of Natural Resources and Tourism are expected to move to the new capital.

CSO: 4700/313

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES PRODUCTIVITY INCREASE MEASURES

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 26 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE National Assembly yesterday approved government measures to increase productivity, contained in Circular Number I of 1981 which was presented by Planning and Economic Affairs Minister Kighoma Malima.

The Circular directs employers to lay forth annual production targets whether they intended to share bonuses or not. It also calls on each institution to outline incentive schemes to honour industrious workers.

The Circular provides that workers whose institution incurred a loss would get neither salary increments nor promotions and that employees meriting no increments would be taxed to compensate the loss.

According to the Circular, bonuses would be granted to institutions which produced more under reduced production costs. It warned that increased costs of production resulted in price rises.

Institutions who surpassed their production targets but at increased running costs would not merit a bonus, it said.

The Circular pointed out that financial institutions would not merit bonuses for merely increasing the number of customers or amount of deposits. It called for more appreciable means of measuring productivity in the institutions.

CSO: 4700/313

MINISTER GIVES DETAILS OF TREASURY'S REORGANIZATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt]

THE departments of Revenue, Income Tax and Customs and Excise will be disbanded in the new set-up of the Treasury in which a new board will be formed to monitor the flow of government revenue.

Finance Minister Amir Jamal told Parliament in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the three departments would be replaced by two new departments of direct, and indirect taxes respectively.

Presenting his Ministry's 1981/82 estimates, Ndugu Jamal explained that the new set-up was aimed at strengthening revenue collection and the management of government expenditure.

The two new departments would have branches in every region and gradually in every district. Regional offices would be strengthened and provided with more authority, he added.

The Minister told the House that erstwhile plans to open zonal offices would be abandoned.

A recent study had shown that the new structure of the departments handling taxes was feasible and would smoothen government revenue collection and ensure proper record and accounts keeping, utilisation of manpower and better services to the people, he said.

The Minister said the new board of revenue being formed would issue guidelines and monitor government revenue by ensuring that collection tallied with targets.

The board will also meet frequently to consider the revenue position and to clear bottlenecks.

The board's membership will be drawn from the revenue, research and policy and the internal audit sections.

Ndugu Jamal announced that a special internal audit section would be formed to handle the collection of revenue, and to ensure that the collected revenue was submitted to the government and that the tax-payers abided by tax laws.

The Minister said that the National Tax Appeals Board, which started functioning this April, would handle all complaints on taxation to maintain fairness in the system.

Ndugu Jamal explained that the new treasury set-up also sought to boost the ministry's ability to design and follow up implementation of the monetary and economic policy and also to lay a long-term outlook by co-ordinating with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs.

A section of monetary and fiscal research policy would be formed to undertake research and prepare sound policies on monetary issues, he said.

The Minister said government accounting and administration in the Ministry of Finance would be strengthened under the new set up with emphasis laid on pension services and training.

CSO: 4700/313

MINISTER REITERATES GOVERNMENT'S CALL FOR FUEL CONSERVATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Water and Energy has asked regional authorities to devise best ways of ensuring that fuel shipped upcountry reached far-flung areas.

The Minister, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum said in Parliament yesterday for example, that oil could be transported from Dar es Salaam to Mwanza for distribution to Mara, Kagera and Shinyanga regions but could not reach the other three regions because of transport problems. Authorities in these regions should find ways of moving the oil to its destination, he said.

Ndugu Kassum, who was tabling a bill on petroleum distribution and conservation, reiterated the government call on Tanzanians to conserve fuel.

The Minister said the high price of oil had forced many other countries in the world besides Tanzania to introduce measures aimed at tightening the consumption of petroleum and its products.

He said for Tanzania fuel conservation measures were the more important because she was a poor country spending more than 55 per cent of her export earnings on oil imports and which produced no oil on her own.

Ndugu Kassum said although exploration for petroleum along the country's coastline would continue, it would take long to determine the amount of commercially-feasible amounts.

"We are making every effort to locate areas suspected to have oil. Once we find oil in commercial quantities we shall drill", he said.

Ndugu Kassum said the Government had introduced fuel conservation measures since 1974, including the recent rationing of oil in Dar es Salaam Region in which ration cards are being sold to last six months.

The Minister said all measures aimed at conserving fuel were tailored to avoid inconveniences.

He said the foreign currency saved as a result of the conservation measures would be spent on other essentials.

The bill tabled in Parliament yesterday provides for the restriction and regulation of the import, transport, storage, distribution, sale and use of petroleum and petroleum products" in such a manner as will lead to its more effective conservation and equitable consumption".

The bill would be cited as the petroleum (Conservation) Act of 1981.

The act gives power to the Ministry to make regulations to cover "all situations which would obstruct the carrying out of the purposes of the bill".

It gives legal force to the government directives now controlling the purchase and consumption of petroleum by vehicle users.

All petroleum conservation measures to be taken by the Minister shall apply to all departments of the Government, to all government corps, private companies, the army and individuals. Exceptions may be specified by the minister, it provides.

CSO: 4700/313

PETROL RATIONING SYSTEM SHOULD 'BE REVIEWED' PERIODICALLY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE new fuel rationing system — extending the validity of ration cards to six months — comes into force on August 10, this year.

Initially the fuel ration cards were issued for a period of one month, but public complaints over the long-winded bureaucracy involved in acquiring a card, necessitated a review.

This work has now been completed and the Ministry of Water and Energy last week issued a statement detailing the procedure to be followed in buying petrol.

The new measures, which are a clear improvement over the initial system, are intended to smoothen implementation of the most urgent energy conservation measures.

The Government has given vehicle owners reasonable time to get their fuel rationing cards at petrol stations they had registered their vehicles when conservation measures came into force last month.

And since the process began on July 23, vehicle owners have been flocking to their petrol stations and work is said to be progressing smoothly.

It is important that all vehicle owners take full advantage of the time allotted to them to clear up all queries about how one can get fuel for his specific use.

The limiting of fuel consumption in Dar es Salaam Region, is intended to improve operations of most essential sectors of our economy — industries, transport

and other productive areas.

Considering the country's high oil import bill, accounting for about 60 per cent of export earnings, it is essential that we practise economy so that there can be least disturbance in the overall development process.

However, there are certain flaws which seem to have escaped the immediate attention of the Ministry of Water and Energy. We mention two of them here.

First, travellers and transporters coming into Dar es Salaam from other regions are still at a loss as to how they are going to get their fuel.

Secondly, the rationale for insisting that vehicles get petrol only at stations they had registered with suggests that owners do not venture beyond a few metres from the stations.

We think that some of the regulations for petrol rationing are unnecessarily stringent and left like that could only encourage infractions — false declarations, forgeries and other malpractices.

Therefore, it is important that the system be reviewed from time to time on the basis of actual experiences gained in the implementation process.

CSO: 4700/313

UWT SECRETARY DISCUSSES ORGANIZATION'S GOALS, PROGRESS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 26 Jul 81 p 5

[Interview with UWT secretary general, Dr. Msimu Hassan, by Malima Shariff, time and place not given]

[Text]

Q: — At your Organisation's General Council meeting held at Bagamoyo in May this year, you resolved, among other things, to review the 1971 Marriage Act. How far have you gone in implementing this?

A: — We had several resolutions at the meeting but there is very little done so far. The most important resolution we thought was that of having the 1971 Marriage Act reviewed.

We expect to send suggestions concerning the Act to the Party soon. The Party will in turn co-ordinate with the Ministry concerned.

We are also working on campaigns to educate women on UWT activities. We are presently working on the Organisation's Development Plan.

The implementations of some of the resolutions has just started and I can not talk much about.

Q: — What plans does your Organisation have in this financial year for the education of women and children?

A: — We have no plans at hand. If we get financial assistance, we intend to conduct seminars for UWT regional and district secretaries and other women groups in the country.

Last year, we were assisted by the United Nations Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to hold seminars for UWT regional chairmen, women co-operative unions and charitable organisations dealing with women development — for instance Red Cross Society and Young Women Christian Association (YWCA).

On children education, we only run a few day care centres scattered all over the country.

The problem that prevents us from making a substantial contribution in community education is lack of enough funds.

Q: — What is the major problem that hinders UWT growth, especially taking into account the Organisation's Chairman's remark during the Bagamoyo meeting that UWT failed to undertake viable projects for its economic development?

A: — Other than lack of enough funds, the major problem facing our development is shortage of manpower, especially qualified personnel.

The few employees working with UWT are part time workers. They are employed by other institutions. This means that they can go back

to their employers whenever they are re-called.

The Organisation has so far less than 20 permanent employees who are mainly cleaners, messengers and typists. There are no experts.

For example, we have no district secretaries and UWT offices in districts have been closed. We expect the secretaries will be appointed in the near future.

Q: — It was also learnt at Bagamoyo that the morale among UWT members was going down. What are the resons?

A: — The question of low morale manifests itself in the urban areas where it has been observed that some urban women are not keen on the Organisation's activities.

But morale in rural areas is high. The women are active, co-operative and have confidence in their Organisation.

Why should there be low morale in urban areas? I really don't know. But I do not see why women should fail to come together under their Organisation. How do we prove to the non-members and our society at large that we are able people when we have no confidence in our own Organisation?

Q: — One of UWT's objectives is to attract as many members as possible, what steps are you taking to achieve this?

A: — We are presently engaged in campaigns to educate both rural and urban women on UWT's aims, activities and its importance in development of our nation.

UWT leaders at all levels are visiting women in residential areas and places of work to convince them to join us. It is a bit difficult with urban women but I am convinced that they will gradually be brought into the fold.

We (women) should understand that the organisation provides opportunity for us to express our views and share ideas on how best we can develop our nation.

Q: -- What do you think about dividing your **organisation into two sections; for the juniors (mainly students) and seniors, so that you facilitate your mobilisation work and other activities that would lead to the improvement of UWT and women status in the country?**

A: — This would mean unnecessary extra work since the two groups would be women groups. Our task is to educate, mobilise and unite women to a common stand.

It is different, for instance, from the youth organisation where there have the pioneer group and the youth. That organisation is composed of male & female members. Their work of uniting the youth may differ from ours because they are dealing with a heterogenous group.

If we attempt to divide our organisation, we might create a situation which would impede our development. The two sections or classes may end up challenging each other — leading to several other complications. I think it is not worth doing it.

Q: — Adolescent pregnancies have of late become a big problem among school girls. What part is UWT playing to promote family life education, especially to girls?

A: — UWT has for many years been preaching about the disadvantages of involving oneself in physical contact at an early age, especially when one is still at school. This we have been telling the students in several schools throughout the country.

However, let it be clear that we have been taking a rather passive role in this issue. UWT has only been appealing to students to study hard and forget about physical affairs. We have also been outlining the benefits of education and marriage life after studies.

Q:— Would you say it is important to educate school girls on precautionary measures against pregnancy?

A: — This is difficult to talk about or even implement as far as I am concerned. This issue depend on society, attitudes of parents and may be the actual techniques of teaching family life education in schools.

Not all parents would like to have their children exposed to this education early. In some societies, the mere mention of this education is considered "evil".

So UWT is appealing to parents, guardians and teachers to educate girls. This nation is in great need of their services. The more education they receive at schools and college the brighter the future of our nation.

Q: — What economic projects are you going to undertake in this fiscal year?

A: — This year, we are currently working on long and short term pespective plans for a number of sectors including child welfare and women development. However, I am not in a position to explain the projects because the plan is being worked out.

However, we face several problems in the undertaking of our economic projects because, we have no capital and experts. And in most cases we do not drain in profits from various projects we have been undertaking, such as sewing table clothes, bedsheets and running small farms. That is why the subsidy we receive from the government has been increasing every year.

Q: — Has the Party approved your new organisational structure

which was suggested at the 1980 General-Council meeting as the best way for efficiency?

A: — Not yet. We have so far forwarded our recommendations to the Party for a re-consideration. We are convinced that the new structure is good and relevant to our present day requirements.

The new structure proposes the establishment of five departments - defence and security, foreign affairs, information and publicity; research, regional affairs, economic affairs and planning, auditing, finance; and finally one for the promotion of the rights of women affairs and children.

These departments will assist the Secretary-General. Similar department would be established at regional and district level. There would be committees under the departments that would be assisting in the implementation and planning work.

The new structure, if approved will enable us recruit the required personnel and thereby alleviate the current manpower shortage the organisation is experiencing.

Q: — Besides your role in promotion of the status of the Tanzanian women, what have you done or are you doing to assist women in non-liberated African countries such as Namibia and South Africa?

A: — Since its establishment in 1978 as a CCM mass organisation UWT has given humanitarian assistance to the South African National Congress (ANC) and the South West Africa Peoples' Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia. Last year UWT sent clothes to the liberation movements.

However, we still feel that we are duty-bound to give morale and material support to our fellow women who are living in unfavourable political, economic and social conditions.

Q: — There is a myth prevailing that UWT is an organisation of a certain class of women, mainly the aged. What is your comment?

A:— These are totally unfounded allegations. UWT is for all women, CCM or non-CCM members.

The history of the organisation justifies its existence. The organisation is a union of two women organisations on the Mainland and the Isles.

The two organisations were operating during colonial times by mobilising women to spearhead the independence struggle. Their composition at these great times was of course that of grown-up women.

But this does not mean that our young ladies are denied the chance to join in. The entry fee is 50/- and membership fee is 3/-. Afterall young women are most needed to assist their mothers run the organization.

Q: — Tanzania is presently engaged in reconstructing her ailing economy. With a women population of over 50 per cent of the 17 million people, how much will UWT contribute to ensure that this population majority participates in the struggle.

A: — During the education campaigns for members conducted by UWT, the leaders who will be visiting women in rural areas and places of work will be stressing and appealing for hard work.

Although our projects have not recorded good results, we will do our best to encourage women to exert more efforts in increasing production. Afterall, it is clear that women have been hard workers especially in the agricultural sector.

Q: — Next year, the Party and its mass organisations will elect leaders in its first elections since CCM was born some five years ago. What is you call to your fellow women?

A: — Party and Government leaders are both men and women. I understand that our Party mass organisations have both male and female membership and leadership except for UWT — the women organisation.

My only request is to fellow women to come out and contest for leadership elections. I also appeal to the public to elect good and diligent leaders. Election of leaders should not be based

CSO: 4700/313

PARLIAMENTARY SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO PROBE SUDECO

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has appointed a four-member Parliamentary sub-committee to probe operations of the Sugar Development Corporation (SUDECO) and establish avoidable costs likely to have prompted the recent sugar price increase.

The decision, originally suggested by Premier Cleopa Msuya in Parliament yesterday, ended a spirited debate on a private member's motion asking the Government to reconsider the new sugar price and reduce it for the benefit of consumers.

National MP Lucy Lameck, who tabled the motion on Monday afternoon, accepted the Government offer and consequently withdrew the motion from the House to await a report by the sub-committee.

The Speaker, Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, announced that the sub-committee would hold its first meeting in Dar es Salaam this morning. It comprises **Ndugu Guntram Itatiro (Mahenge), Anna Makinda (National) Austin Kapele Shaba (Mtwara Urban)** and **Ndugu A.S. Kwilasa (Maswa).**

Ndugu Msuya, who is also Leader of Government Business, assured Parliament that if the sub-committee established alternative means of meeting production costs, the Government would not hesitate to review sugar price.

He said the sub-committee, which should present its report to the next Parliamentary session this October, could also recommend ways of increasing efficiency in the sugar industry.

He said the Ministry of Agriculture and SUDECO would make available to the sub-committee all information on sugar production and distribution.

The Prime Minister also announced that the Government had completed investigations regarding spoilt sugar at SUDECO's Dar es Salaam godowns. He added that a statement on measures to be taken against those responsible would be made in a week's time.

"It is clear from the investigations that the situation was partly caused by weaknesses and sins (within SUDECO)", he told the House.

He said the private member's motion was well prepared and confessed that the Government had failed to give, promptly, an elaborate explanation on the spoilt sugar which, he added, had aroused public interest.

Ndugu Msuya praised the press for revealing the sugar affair and Members of Parliament who followed it up keenly. The Government, he added, would take

seriously such tips on the operations of public institutions.

But he pointed out that it would take some time before the Government verified and acted on such reports and improve the situation.

He told the House that it was difficult for the Government to gather adequate information on weak public institutions because such information was given by the respective management.

He warned that the Government would not defend loss-making institutions and added that losses said by MPs to have been incurred by SUDECO would be investigated and appropriate measures taken.

Presenting the motion on Monday, Ndugu Lameck told the House that the new price announced on July 9 contradicted government pricing policy and that it had been received with shock by consumers.

The government policy required that prices commodities produced with local raw materials should be reviewed once annually and imported ones twice a year, she pointed out.

She explained that the price of sugar the commodity mostly used by children, sick people and the aged, was raised on June 22, 1979; January 14, 1980 (seven months later); August 11, 1980 (seven months) and July 9, 1981 after eleven months.

She said the new price was announced in the wake of public complaints against spoilage of thousands of kilogrammes of sugar at SUDECO's Dar es Salaam godowns.

She pointed out that the recent price review was not intended to raise government revenue and neither was it directed to increase subsidy to the National Milling Corporation (NMC).

The increase, she said, was aimed at meeting increased costs of production. The factory price of sugar had risen from 3,410/- per tonne to 4,700/-, she added.

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RASHIDI KAWAWA URGES PARTY TO TRAIN OWN CADRES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Danford Mpumilwa]

[Excerpt]

THE Party has been urged to train its own cadres who would spearhead the struggle towards Socialism and Self-Reliance.

The Chairman of the Central Committee's Standing Committee for Party Affairs, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, told a panel discussion at the Kivukoni Party Ideological College yesterday that the conditions in the country were now ripe for the development cadres.

These, he said, would be depended upon in defending and propagating the Party ideology.

Ndugu Kawawa, who is also the Party college's Executive Committee Chairman, was participating in the panel arranged as a part of the celebrations marking 20 years of the founding of Kivukoni.

The celébrations come to the climax today with Party Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere's address.

He said the question of training Party cadres was first raised in 1967, but it was decided that it was too premature for the Party to move in that direction.

The Party has so far been training "potential cadres" all through the twenty years of the college, he said.

Ndugu Kawawa said that there was need for the Party to start choosing as its leaders, people who were first and foremost committed to the Party ideology.

"The current intrigues and manoeuvres by enemies of our policy bent on distracting us from our policy of Socialism and Self-Reliance call for the existence of Party cadres", he said.

The task of training Party cadres, he added, will have to be undertaken by institutions like the Kivukoni Ideological College and its zonal colleges.

CSO: 4700/313

HUNGARIAN COOPERATION, LIBERATION STRUGGLE SUPPORT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jul 81, p 1

[Article by Danford Mpumilwa]

[Text]

HUNGARY has reiterated her support to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and the struggle for a new economic order waged by developing countries.

Speaking to the *Daily News* yesterday, the outgoing Hungarian Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Gyula Baranyi said his country fully supported the OAU stand on South Africa and Namibia questions "and we will continue to do so."

He explained that Hungary was also fully behind the solution to the Namibian struggle as prescribed by the UN Security Council resolution number 345.

Ndugu Baranyi who leaves for home today after staying in the country for five years consecutively said his country supported the struggle for a new economic order, although it differed in some areas.

The Ambassador said that co-operation between Tanzania and Hungary had now started bearing fruits, particularly with the establishment of the Hungarian financed 56 million/- high mechanised lamp factory in Dar es Salaam.

CSO: 4700/313

EGYPTIAN COMPANY SEEKS TO PROMOTE TRADE WITH TANZANIA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

AN Egyptian import-export company, 'El Nasr' with a branch office in Dar es Salaam since 1965 is seeking to promote business links between Egypt and Tanzania, the company's chairman Mr. Moustafa Hanno said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Mr. Hanno, who arrived in the country yesterday said trade links between the two countries had not been adequate in the past.

He said that El Nasr was attempting to increase the volume of trade between the two countries as there was great potentiality for trading in agricultural and industrial produce.

'I am here to see what can be done to increase the business prospects between the two countries', he said.

The Egyptian foreign trade company with 23 branches in Africa, aims at promoting trade relationships between the contracting countries for mutual benefit of these countries and Egypt.

Some of the Tanzanian exports handled by the company include coffee, wattle extract, hides and skins, sim sim seeds, cocoa beans, castor seeds, tea and sisal.

Goods imported from Egypt include aluminium, slabs and ingots, textiles and medicaments.

While here for two days, Mr. Hanno will hold consultations with the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, the Commissioner of Foreign Trade in the Ministry of Trade, Ndugu Abbas, the Director of the Board of External Trade, Ndugu M. Mwandoro, the General Manager of the General Agricultural Exports Corporation (GAPEX), Ndugu S. Muro and the Tanganyika Chambers of Commerce Association Director, Ndugu Lupembe.

Mr. Hanno has also visited Zambia, Uganda and Kenya for similar negotiations.

CSO: 4700/313

NEW SORGHUM, MILLET PRICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE government has announced new producer prices of sorghum and millet for Lindi and Mtwara regions and paddy for Same District.

In a special statement distributed to Members of Parliament on Monday afternoon by the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, sorghum and millet would now fetch 1/60 a kilogramme instead of 1/30 for Lindi and Mtwara regions.

The price of paddy in Same District will be 3/- a kilogramme instead of the 2/50 announced earlier.

Ndugu Mungai said the new prices would be effective during the season beginning June, 1982, and ending May 1983.

He explained that Lindi and Mtwara region were not included in the category of regions with a shortage of rainfall, when the new prices were announced on July 8.

The prices were announced a day after Party Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere had explained the new producer price mechanism in which the prices of food crops would differ from one area to the other.

The idea is to encourage peasants to grow more in areas where certain crops did best.

Ndugu Mungai said Same District was not included in the traditional paddy growing areas while in fact it was within the Mkomazi Valley extending from Tanga Region.

CSO: 4700/313

PHASE ONE OF MOROGORO-DODOMO HIGHWAY TO BE COMPLETED BY YEAR'S END

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Charles Rajabu]

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION of the Morogoro-Dodoma Highway is now in full swing and phase one, covering 100 kilometres of the project, will be ready by the end of December this year. The whole project is expected to be completed by the end of next year.

The multi-million project, undertaken jointly by Tanzania's Ministry of Works, ECISA company of Brazil and the Nairobi-based John Burrow and Partners (International) is also expected to provide permanent wells and dams to minimise the water problem now faced by peasants living along the 260-kilometres route.

This was said over the weekend by Project Manager Ricardo Augusto Soares when speaking to a group of Tanzanian Parliamentarians at Dumila Camp, 65 kilometres from Morogoro.

The MPs had gone there to inspect the road project, which was officially inaugurated by President Nyerere on August 28 last year.

ECISA (Engenharia Comercio E Industria SA) are the executing contractors while John Burrow are the consulting engineers supervising the construction of the road to ensure that the work undertaken complies with the standards approved by the Road Department of the Ministry of Works.

The road is being built in four phases, Phase One, expected to be completed this December, has started at Kiegea, some 100 kilometres from Morogoro town and will continue up to Mianana, Dodoma, about 200 kilometres from Morogoro town.

Phase Two covers a stretch between Dumila and Morogoro town. This part is expected to be completed next June.

Phases Three and Four cover the remaining small portions between Dumila and Kiegea and between Mianana and Dodoma respectively. These should be ready by December next year.

During the contract period, which began in June last year, the contractors will have to move five and a half million cubic metres of earth, 250,000 cubic metres of rock, lay 23,000 metres of culverts, place and compact one and a half million cubic metres of gravel, spread six and a half million litres of bitumen and cover it with 10,000 cubic metres of roadstone.

In addition, they will be required to construct large bridges over Wami and Mkundi rivers as well as smaller bridges over existing stream crossings.

All this task is to be accomplished by December next year. And project Manager Soares promised: "We'll build a high quality road within the prescribed time limit". Everything was on schedule, he told the MPs.

The earthworks are now between km 100 and km 160 with the target of arriving at km 200 by the end of next month. (The kilometres indicate the distance from Morogoro).

The paving, with its several layers (sub-base, base and bituminous surface treatment) are continuing between km 100 and km 120 with the intention of arriving at km 200 in December, this year.

Of the 69 box culverts planned in the project, eight are complete and four are undergoing finishing touches. Six pipe culverts are also nearing completion.

Regarding the four bridges of the project, the contractors are now preparing the piles which will then undergo strength tests with spacial test piles designed for this purpose.

Of the asphalt to be laid during the construction of the road, 60 per cent is already stocked in the ware houses at the camps along the route.

Mr. Soares of ECISA told the MPs that the greatest obstacle encountered during the execution of the works was the small number of superficial water springs, which forced them to fetch water from long distances to the construction site. The total volume of water to be used during the construction of the road was over one million cubic metres, he said.

He added, however, that with the intention of increasing the number of water sources and reducing the distances, making them compatible with the capacity of the water tankers, the contractors were now undertaking a programme of hydro-geological mapping along the route and drilling deeper wells (450ft) in which subterranean water beds may be found in levels and volumes that are feasible for pumping.

The other alternative, according to Mr. Soares, was the construction of several dikes to capture superficial waters originating from the just ended rains.

Mr. Soares pointed out to the MPs that these solutions would eventually benefit the neighbouring population, considering that these pools would be left intact after completion of the project.

In addition to this, the hydrogeological mapping of large areas along the road would add to the permanent data to be incorporated in the technical archives of government bodies.

Mr. Soares was hopeful that the permanent wells and dams would stimulate growth of villages and towns along this semi-arid stretch, especially between Gairo in Kilosa District and the new capital of Dodoma.

The MPs, who had arrived at Dumila from Dar es Salaam on Saturday evening, spent on the whole of Sunday inspecting the road works in both Kilosa and Mpwapwa districts. They were accompanied by Works Minister Sam Sitta, the MP for Urambo District.

CSO: 4700/313

PHOSPHATE MINES' LAUNCHING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text]

THE foundation stone for the Minjingu phosphate mines is to be laid next month to officially mark the launching of the project in Hanang District, Arusha, but production will start in 1983.

The Minister for Minerals, Ndugu John Malecela could not say when exactly the foundation stone would be laid but said structural construction started in March this year.

The Minjingu deposits discovered more than 20 years ago have phosphate reserves to last for 15 years if exploited at the rate of 100,000 tons per year.

The phosphates are expected to save for the country more than 40m/- in imports of the ore that is obtained from the Middle East countries.

The exploitation being carried out by the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) with Kone corporation of Finland is expected to cost 213m/-. The Finnish government is to meet over half this investment.

CSO: 4700/313

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION--Oil prospecting has now been extended to the Ruvu River valley in the Coast Region, the Deputy Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Edgar Maokola-Majogo, told the National Assembly yesterday. He was answering a question from Ndugu Humbi Ziota (Igunga), who sought advances in the exploration venture, money spent on it and if any other areas--besides Songo Songo--had been identified as potential sources of oil and gas. Ndugu Maokola-Majogo said by the end of last year, about 207 m/- had been spent on the venture, adding that some areas along the coast, including Mafia Island and the Ruvu Valley, were potential sources. Drilling would begin soon at Kimbiji, he said. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jul 81 p 3]

FOOD PRICE INDEX'S INCREASE--There has been a noticeable increase in the retail price index of food, drink and tobacco consumed by wage earners in Dar es Salaam from May to June this year. A report issued by the Bureau of Statistics in Dar es Salaam over the weekend said there was a 2.8 percent increase in the retail price index of food and a 9.3 percent increase for drink and tobacco during the period. It attributed the rise in the food group index to increase in prices of beans, fish, tomatoes, spinach and coconuts. The rise in the drink and tobacco group was attributed to the increase in prices of cigarettes. Retail price index for other groups including fuel and soap, clothing and household ware remained the same during the period. The report explained that total retail price index for June 1981 was 659.6, recording a rise of 2.5 percent compared with May 1981 index and a rise of 29.8 percent with that of the same month in the previous year. June 1980 [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jul 81 p 3]

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN 1983-1984--The Government will next year finalise preparations for a national agricultural census to determine the amount of land under cultivation and the country's livestock population. The census will be conducted in 1983/84. The Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Professor Kighoma Malima, told the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the census would also reveal acreage productivity, average farm holding per farmer and the average number of animals kept by one family. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jul 81 p 1]

IRRIGATION PROJECTS--Some 80,000 hectares in the Rufiji Basin is suitable for irrigation, the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, told the National Assembly yesterday. He was answering a question from Ndugu Humbi Ziota (Igunga) who had sought the government's efforts in exploiting river valleys. Ndugu Mungai said a pilot project covering some 250 hectares would initially be established at Ndundu. Ikwiriri (Rufiji District) before exploitation of the 80,000 hectares was undertaken. He added that 17,000 hectares are under cane irrigation in Kilombero valley, and implementation of projects in Mngeta and Lumemo valleys was expected to start in the present financial year with assistance from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). The Minister further said that studies on Usangu valley were planned to begin during this financial year, and designs for Mgongola, Mwamapuli and Mvumi projects in Wai valley were underway. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jul 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/313

PARTICIPATION IN SADCC WOULD MEET WITH RESERVATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 81 p 12

[Text] Salisbury--Zaire has expressed an interest in joining the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). The Zairian ambassador in Maputo, Tokwaulu Batale, stated this last Monday in Salisbury, where he is following the proceedings of the SADCC summit held in this city. Batale noted that a request in this respect had been recently addressed to the 9 members of the conference (Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) through diplomatic channels.

Zaire believes that it is justified in its wish to enter the SADCC because the southern area of the Shaba is located in Southern African territory.

Meanwhile, Zaire's membership in this organism is liable to meet with reservations on the part of member countries, particularly in view of divergent economic interests.

In the course of the SADCC summit, which once again was aimed at orchestrating efforts toward the economic development of member countries, thus lessening their dependence on South Africa and other industrialized countries, the issue was brought up by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

A conference spokesman indicated, however, that the question was not discussed in depth during the proceedings of the conference because of the lack of a secretariat, the establishment of which is one of the decisions made during the Salisbury meetings.

According to the terms of a decree recently published in Zaire by the Ministry of Economy and Industry, fuel prices registered an increase, it was learned in the Zairian capital.

The AFP reported that the price of 1 liter of gasoline (super and regular) went from 4 zaires (about 36 kwanzas) to 5.50 zaires, while a liter of oil and gasoil will now cost 2.50 zaires as against the former price of 1.50 and 2.80 zaires instead of 1.20 respectively.

CSO: 4728/87

KAUNDA DISMISSES AGRICULTURE PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has sacked Agriculture and Water Development permanent secretary Mr Andrew Hamaamba.

Secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima confirmed this yesterday but declined to give reasons for the action.

Mr Hamaamba's last working day at the ministry was last Wednesday when under-secretary in the ministry Mr Francis Kateya was asked to act as permanent secretary.

According to imformed sources, Mr Kateya was asked to act as permanent secretary through a telephone call by deputy secretary to the Cabinet Mr Aldridge Adamson.

In declining to disclose reasons why the President has sacked Mr Hamaamba Mr Willima said:

"The duty of appointing and relieving officers at higher levels from that of permanent secretary is the prerogative of the President."

Mr Kateya was made acting permanent secretary as an administrive convenience until the President appoints Mr Hamaamba's successor.

Mr Hamaamba mainly served in agricultural-oriented institutions. He was Natural Resources Development College principal before he became director of agriculture of the defunct Ministry of Lands and Agriculture.

In 1979 he was appointed permanent secretary in the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources before moving to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development in the same capacity.

Last Saturday President Kaunda sacked Minister for National Commission for Development Planning Mr Joshua Lumina.

Explaining Mr Lumina's sacking a State House spokesman said this followed serious allegations made against Mr Lumina adding:

"The matter has now been referred to the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions."

Mr Lumina was recently accused of being involved in the torture of Mr Often Kambole, a headman in Mwanachingwala's area, Mazabuka, who was accused of stealing cattle.

The former minister has since denied any involvement in the torture of the headman.

● Mr Willima lashed out at people who cling to jobs in the Civil Service even after reaching retirement age.

Such people blocked the way of upcoming young men.

Mr Willima, who has only a year to go before he retires, said this yesterday in an interview at his Tall Trees farm on the Great East Road.

He said although he was expressing a personal opinion, he felt the list of people who had reached retirement age but still clung to their jobs in the Civil Service had grown long.

Some officers over stayed in the civil service by saying they were not yet ready for retirement.

"They will say no please I am not yet ready. But if they are not ready, who is supposed to prepare for them? The retiring authorities?" he asked.

Mr Willima said since appointments in the Civil Service were limited, a person who was not prepared for retirement was re-appointed — "frustrating the whole chain of the proposed appointments".

"I don't know why we should be scared of retirement when in fact the retirement certificate will only mention of "the excellent service, wonderful contribution, good work and so on without mentioning anything wrong we may have done."

Asked what he was doing about people who over stayed in the Civil Service, he said this was not his area and referred the matter to "relevant" authorities.

Asked whether some people over stayed in the interest of the country, he said while it might be true in some cases, this could not be true of "the clerical set up".

CSO: 4700/325

KAUNDA'S 'DIRECT INTERVENTION' TO START DELAYED SUGAR SCHEME

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Aug 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

THE delayed multi-million Kwacha small growers sugar scheme at Mazabuka will finally take-off the ground after President Kaunda's direct intervention.

State House has directed that there should be no more delays in allocating the land required to carry out the project which needs nearly 4,000 hectares.

Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) regional controller Mr James Tuckett said in an interview the original estimate of K17 million for the scheme would be revised since delays had caused costs to rise.

The CDC is the major financier for the scheme which is also being backed by the African Development Bank (ADB), the Development Bank of Zambia and Barclays Bank.

Intervened

State House intervened after a bureaucratic wrangle between the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development for the past three years.

Of the 4,000 hectares, 2,000 would be used for growing sugar cane and the rest for mixed farming by small Zambian farmers.

Mr Tuckett said former permanent secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Andrew Haamamba had written to the CDC asking the organisation to go ahead with the scheme since President Kaunda had directed that the required land be allocated.

He was informed State House had also directed Cabinet Office to prepare the relevant Gazette notice announcing the amount of land acquired and allocated to the scheme.

It is understood that legal complications contributed to the delays in allocating the land. The scheme has been on the drawing board for the past three years.

Mr Tuckett welcomed President Kaunda's action and everything possible would be done to start the project.

The decision to refer the matter to the President was taken last month when the two ministries involved seemed unable to solve the problem.

The sugar scheme will be sited south of Nakambala and will start with 300 small scale Zambian farmers. It will be the first sugar settlement scheme in Zambia, although the CDC has introduced similar ventures in other countries like Malawi, Swaziland and Nigeria.

Meanwhile, Mr Tuckett has disclosed that there have been delays in appointing a Zambian chairman for the scheme's board of directors and this was also hampering progress.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila announced in April that he would appoint the chairman, but the minister has since been reluctant to discuss the issue.

CSO: 4700/325

KAUNDA DENOUNCES INCREASE IN ILLEGAL STRIKES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

A TOTAL of 205,681 man days have been lost in wildcat strikes, President Kaunda said yesterday.

Dr Kaunda said the impact of these illegal work stoppages on the economy has been disastrous.

In his address to the nation yesterday Dr Kaunda said since independence there have only been two legal strikes.

In 1979, there were 44 illegal strikes involving 10,846 workers and in 1980 the number of strikes more than doubled involving 21,921 workers.

"This year there have been no less than 84 illegal strikes involving 46,399 workers", he said.

In all these wildcat strikes, a total of 205,681 man days were lost.

He expressed concern over the strikes which tended to be violent.

"They have become a threat to law and order."

The Party had established various organs through which people were free to suggest changes to its policies.

The main objective of the Party was to improve the quality of life of peasants and workers.

"We are truly concerned about the welfare of the miner on the Copperbelt, the factory worker in Lusaka, the peasant in Kalabo and everywhere.

"Despite this, we cannot allow workers to behave in any way they like and resort to vandalism.

"We cannot allow them to stop work whenever they like even if they have no legitimate grievance. If we did this there would be confusion, disorder and chaos" he said.

It was for this reason that he had often appealed to unionists to educate their members on procedures in the Industrial Relations Act.

Without order, there would be no peace and no development. "We will then be worse off and not better off," he said.

"Some of you listening to me will have learnt, with as much dismay as I did, that in Kitwe even our national flag — a symbol of our nationhood — was torn.

"This was done by striking miners at the instigation of labour leaders."

Dr Kaunda said he was as concerned as everyone else about the country's economic problems.

"I know [illegible] hardsh[illegible] we are all going through because of shortages of essential goods.

"But I do not believe that you can improve the situation through illegal strikes as our enemies would have you believe. In fact, these wildcat strikes aggravate the situation."

CSO: 4700/314

KAUNDA'S PRAISE OF EEC

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has praised the European parliamentary mission of the European Economic Community (EEC) for its concern regarding the political situation in the southern African region.

Speaking when Mr Niels Jorgen Haagerup and Mr Ulrich Irmer called on him at State House yesterday, Dr Kaunda observed that the European parliament had shown great interest in the liberation struggle of the Namibian people.

The President said the establishment of the European parliament was significant towards the establishment of world peace.

Dr Kaunda noted that the European parliament was held in high esteem because of its good work and hoped other countries would do the same.

"Your visit is very important because it shows clear concern about developments taking place in this part of the world," Dr Kaunda told the two-man delegation led by EEC Lusaka-based official, Mr Johann Wallner.

CSO: 4700/314

KAUNDA SAYS MILITARY SHOULD HOLD JOINT EXERCISES WITH TANZANIA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIAN and Tanzanian military forces should carry out joint exercises to cooperate fully in defence and security, President Kaunda said yesterday.

And he admitted in Lusaka that the two neighbouring countries had not achieved much to promote science and technology because they had not worked together in the past.

Dr Kaunda was speaking when he hosted a luncheon for a five-man delegation from Tanzania's Chama Cha Mapinduzi at State House. The team is led by Mr Pius Msekwa, who is member of the national executive committee.

The President said the field of defence and security had mainly been the concern of the two presidents of Zambia and Tanzania. Such cooperation was not enough until a protracted programme was worked out to bring military forces closer.

He said a few days before he flew to Salisbury to attend a summit on the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC) he had tried to contact President Julius Nyerere for talks but this was not possible.

Top on the agenda of the proposed talks was the need to revive bilateral meetings between him and the Tanzanian leader as was the case before.

"I have this (bilateral meetings) in mind. There are a lot of things we should talk about. Your coming here gives you the opportunity to see for yourselves how our Party works."

He recalled that the relations between Tanzania and Zambia were like Siamese twins which dated back to the pre-independence era when they used the same system to fight for freedom.

After independence UNIP and Chama Cha Mapinduzi stood together in supporting the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and he hoped they would continue until Namibia was freed.

The two nations had appreciated their policies of economic independence and that none of them could meet the expectations of the people without involving them at grassroots level.

"Our two programmes are socialist and we are both fighting against exploitative capital and its offshoots of colonialism, imperialism, Zionism, racialism and apartheid," he said.

The development programmes of the two states were geared to root out poverty and its offshoots of hunger, crime, disease and exploitation of man by man.

The President said the name "Julius Kamberage" was great in the history of Africa because Dr Nyerere stood by his principles — the development of Tanzania which had become a reality through the unification of the Tanganyika mainland and Zanzibar.

"We are talking about pan-Africanism as a great force and this cannot come about by talking but through action. You brothers have already demonstrated the idea of pan-Africanism."

Mr Msekwa thanked President Kaunda for the warm reception accorded him and his delegation. He was happy the two parties had a similar approach towards serving man.

CSO: 4700/314

MUGABE: 'ZIMBABWE WOULD JOIN NATION IN 'BATTLE FOR PRODUCTION'

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZIMBABWE Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said yesterday that socialism is not charity and emphasised the need for hard work to boost production.

People in Africa had tended to think and act as if socialism meant nothing more than distribution or redistribution of wealth without making efforts at increasing output.

"But we cannot have distribution without production." Mr Mugabe said when he officially opened the 55th Zambia Agricultural and Commercial Show in Lusaka.

"So while we are and must be concerned about social justice, we must also be mindful of social production and our role in it."

While the producers of wealth — the workers — should enjoy the fruit of their labour in full it was equally important that workers should also aim at full production.

"Today we must simply insist that he who does not work, neither shall he eat." Mr Mugabe declared.

For that reason Zimbabwe would join Zambia in the "battle for production" aimed at uplifting the living standards of the people in the two countries.

Mr Mugabe, who arrived in Lusaka yesterday at the invitation of President Kaunda to open the show, said socialism was not charity and the ideology conceived man as the active agent for his own development.

Life

"Through his labour man enriches and improves his life and that is why in efforts to establish a humane and egalitarian society of the future we insist on hard work."

Referring to the show, Mr Mugabe said the occasion had afforded him a chance to view the accomplishments which the people of Zambia had made since Independence in agriculture, industry and commerce.

He congratulated Dr Kaunda under whose leadership such advances had been made. Zimbabwe as a latecomer to the circle of Independent states had important lessons to learn from Zambia in the consolidation of her national independence.

"We cannot forget that our armed struggle was initiated, planned and launched from Zambian soil.

"Zimbabwe's independence has also enhanced Zambia's freedom."

And Zimbabwe's freedom had also freed Zambia from the incessant threats and criminal attacks by the former Smith regime.

"In place of the state of war and the atmosphere of hostility between free Zambia and colonised Zimbabwe, we now have a free Zimbabwe and an atmosphere of peace and friendship between our two countries and peoples."

The Zimbabwean leader was happy to be back in Zambia which he described as another home not only for him, but thousands of other Zimbabweans as well.

As one who had once lived in Zambia for many years he cherished many deep and happy memories.

He would continue to feel indebted to Zambia for the many important experiences and lessons he had derived during the course of his stay in the country when he was a teacher at Chalimbana.

Zambia and Zimbabwe were partners in development. He noted that the two countries were both members of the Southern African Development Cooperating Conference (SADCC) together with seven other countries in the region.

Benefit

"SADCC is, for us, a mechanism of harnessing our resources and rationally exploiting them on a regional basis for the benefit of all our people. We seek in SADCC to harmonise our perspectives and coordinate our initiatives in the field of development".

Coordination and cooperation in various activities would become the key concept of relations among the members of SADCC in their efforts to become economically strong.

"We must not allow common efforts towards these goals to be derailed or neutralised by the enemies of African freedom and unity".

"South Africa's abortive and unmourned constellation of states, in which the apartheid republic saw itself as the leading star around which the rest of us moved was an attempt to prevent our efforts to regional cooperation".

Mr Mugabe condemned South Africa's unprovoked military attacks against neighbouring states such as Zambia and Angola.

CSO: 4700/325

PRIME MINISTER WARNS SOUTHERN PROVINCE CATTLE RUSTLERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE days of cattle rustlers in Southern Province are numbered, Prime Minister Mundia has said.

The Government is working out stringent measures under which rustlers would not escape.

Mr Mundia was speaking when he opened the 17th provincial agricultural show at Monze yesterday.

He announced that plans were at an advanced stage to reorganise the extension service into a "formidable" national one in an effort to boost agricultural production.

Cattle rustling had become a serious problem particularly to farmers along the line of rail. He warned rustlers that under the new measures which the Government was working out they would have "no chance."

"I would like to warn cattle rustlers and their collaborators that their days are numbered.

"Police, ward officials and villagers must fight this disease collectively and continuously."

He would ask provincial agricultural officers to consider the introduction of cattle brands and see whether they could curb stockthefts.

Southern division deputy police commanding officer Mr John Hamunyanga said the anti-stock theft operations were bearing fruit.

Although few people were arrested for stocktheft, a large number of cattle had been recovered since the operations started.

Yesterday the police in Mazabuka recovered 4[illegible] heads of cattle in Chief Sianjalika's area.

He appealed to cattle owners who have lost animals to go to Mazabuka police station to identify their livestock.

CSO: 4700/325

MINISTER ANNOUNCES 'IMMINENT' DISCOVERY OF MAJOR COALBELT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE discovery of a major coalbelt — an important energy mineral — is imminent near the Kafue National Park, Minister of Mines Mr Mufaya Mumbuna disclosed yesterday.

The Geological Survey Department is currently engaged in the coal programme to the west of Kafue National Park.

Mr Mumbuna said this project could eventually lead to the discovery of a major coal belt stretching from Lalafuta in the north of Machili in the south with a westerly extension running to several kilometres.

The minister has invited West Germany, through Saarberg Interplan to probe the potential for coal which is becoming an important energy mineral with a future running into the next few centuries.

Zambia, he said, has the mineral as well as political endowment but needs both financial and personnel means.

He said this last night during a dinner at a Lusaka hotel hosted for chairman of the board of directors of Saarberg Interplan Mr J. Ertle.

Saarberg Interplan conducted the first ever radiometric survey which was inaugurated by President Kaunda last year and has obtained licence to prospect for uranium after signing agreements with the Prescribed Minerals and Materials Commission.

Mr Mumbuna urged Saarberg to widen its horizon and join hands with Ministry of Mines' technical department to probe the potential for coal.

It could not be denied that the European Economic Community (EEC) countries are currently importing coal from South Africa and Australia, he said.

"Surely we too are a potential source. You have initiated a beginning with us in search for uranium and it is not logical but mutually advantageous that this be extended to other minerals especially coal and perhaps later iron."

Decentralisation of industrial centres would augur well for sustained growth.

"Germany as one of the major industrial nations should take the lead.

"You should not be content with only looking for essential raw materials but also encouraging and fostering local industries. The best time to begin is now and with coal."

He urged Mr Ertle to make Zambia Saarberg's centre for its resource-based industries and investment.

Showpiece

Zambia, he said, has a stable environment and constitutes the hub of Central Africa and Southern Africa.

"Given the time and assistance Zambia could easily become the showpiece industrial nation of the Third World and that through the confidence of companies such as yours.

"You must put your roots in Zambia, invest in the country, recruit and train local personnel and encourage diversification not only in search for minerals but also in the processing of local raw materials into finished and value-added products locally."

The minister said it is his ardent hope that Saarberg will in due course undertake not only prospecting and exploration, but also mining in energy minerals such as coal and possibly hydrocarbon and industrial raw materials.

The minister noted that during his visit to Saarb Rucken in 1979, he was shown the operations of Saarbert Interplan in the field of coal mining and technology.

The visit of Mr Ertle to Zambia, he said, was most welcome as it gives confidence to his officials working in the country.

Zambia, he added, is a treasure house of minerals with plenty of clues as to where and how one should look for the treasure.

But unfortunately the nation is currently lacking in finance and manpower to undertake this rewarding adventure on its own.

Zambia is to become the centre of Saarberg Interplan's Southern African operations.

This was agreed yesterday after discussions between the Saarberg management team headed by Mr Ertle and ministry officials led by Mr Mumbuna.

CSO: 4700/325

MINISTER ASKS ISRAEL, RSA TO STOP BACKING FORCES OF REACTION

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

MINISTER of Foreign Affairs Professor Lameck Goma yesterday warned in Lusaka that super-powers were making serious attempts to force major political realignment among the non-aligned countries.

"These attempts and pressures take various forms, and so is the price that must be paid in the surrender to them," he said.

On such form is military aid and the offer of bases in return for it.

The minister said this on the occasion marking the 29th anniversary of the July 23rd Egyptian revolution.

"We must fight and ward off these attempts and pressures. We must not permit the dilution of our commitment to the non-aligned movement."

Founder members like Egypt have a particularly heavy responsibility to protect and strengthen the movement.

Prof Goma said Zambia like Egypt had consistently supported and continued to support the liberation struggle and movements in Southern Africa and in the Middle East.

Confront

In Southern Africa and in the Middle East, "we confront the issues and problems of peace, human rights, agression, illegal occupation of other people's lands and racism in their most glaring state."

● Others are: The savage repression of Africans and denial of their fundamental freedoms under the abominable apartheid system in South Africa;

The continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the negative stance towards Namibia's independence taken by the racist regime;

The aggression being committed against the Arab peoples and the illegal occupation of their lands and the denial of homeland for Palestinians at the hands of Israel.

"All these constitute some of the most drastic forms of violation of human rights and unmistaken dangers to international peace and security."

It was clear that South Africa and Israel received support from abroad which had enabled the two countries to build up their growing military power and machinery of subjugation and aggression.

The minister called on those countries and powers concerned to stop supporting forces of reaction so that peace, human dignity, justice freedom and the right to self-determination, national independence and national homeland can be secured in the Middle East and Southern Africa.

Prof Goma praised Egypt for its role in the establishment of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the non-aligned movement.

Both the OAU and the non-aligned movement have played crucial roles in world affairs.

Egyptian ambassador to Zambia Mr Emad El Kadi said Cairo supported the non-aligned movement which was set up to protect the vital interests of the Third World countries against the rivalries of super powers.

CSO: 4700/325

MINISTER SAYS ROMANIA TO BUY WIDE RANGE OF GOODS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 7

[Text]

ROMANIA is to buy a wide range of Zambian goods following talks on trade held by officials from the two countries in Lusaka recently.

This was said in Lusaka yesterday by the Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, Mr Leonard Subulwa.

The Zambian team at the recent talks in the capital was led by Mr Subulwa, while the Romanian delegation was headed by that country's first deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation, Mr Ion Nicolae.

Mr Subulwa could however not say how much Zambia expected to earn in foreign exchange as a result of exporting the goods to Romania. He explained that officials from the two countries were still working out costs.

Mr Subulwa said that part of the Romanian delegation, which accompanied Mr Nicolae for the talks was still in Zambia to conclude the deals as well as identify more items their country wanted to buy from here.

Mr Nicolae left Zambia last week.

Mr Subulwa said that some of the goods the Romanians want to buy from Zambia include treated hides, cotton, copper wates and zinc.

The Minister of State also said that goods purchased by Zambia from Romania under a K8.7 million barter agreement would start arriving in the country shortly.

Zambia bought the goods when a delegation led by Mr Subulwa visited Romania and Bulgaria earlier this year.

The items coming from Romania include raw materials to feed manufacturing industries, spare parts for motor vehicles and pharmaceuticals.

CSO: 4700/314

FINANCE MINISTER DEFENDS BORROWING FROM IMF

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 81 p 5

[Text]

MINISTER of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane has defended Zambia's borrowing from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), saying the money will be used to further the country's socialist goal.

Speaking on Television Zambia's Sunday Interview programme, Mr Musokotwane said because Zambia had borrowed from the IMF, it did not mean it was about to become a capitalist state.

The money the country borrowed would be used in compliance with its socialist goals.

The IMF had not imposed conditions that would force Zambia turn capitalist but had lent the country money after genuine negotiations.

But he admitted the IMF had in the past caused problems for socialist countries. This however would not be the case to Zambia as authorities agreed only to its conditions in line with the country's socialist policies.

On the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC), the minister said the organisation grouping eight independent Southern African states and Tanzania would borrow money from outside to finance its development projects.

He dispelled fears that the organisation, whose chief aim is to break South African economic dominance in the region, would fall under the control of international lending institutions. SADCC would invest in areas that would ensure the loans were paid back.

It would be unrealistic to expect some member countries of SADCC, including Zambia, to impose sanctions on South Africa as this would cause severe strains on their economies. — Zana.

CSO: 4700/314

YOUTH MINISTRY TO USE ZNS PERSONNEL, FACILITIES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Youth and Sports will soon start utilising the Zambia National Service (ZNS) personnel and facilities in youth development activities, the Minister, General Kingsley Chinkuli, announced in Lusaka yesterday.

The Minister told an extra-ordinary meeting of the National Development Council that the coming of ZNS to his ministry was quite a blessing.

"I am saying this because ZNS seems to have qualified staff who would help in all the skills we intend to introduce in our skills centres and their equipment would also help a lot in the construction of these centres," he said.

It was his intention to ensure that ZNS agriculturists were put at the disposal of all youth organisations who might require their services.

"We intend to assist all the organisations because we realise that the problem of youth unemployment is so enormous that it cannot be solved by my ministry alone with its limited financial and human resources.

"But if we share the little we have with all those in our community who are prepared to help alleviate youth problems, we would succeed," the Minister said.

Meanwhile, Gen. Chinkuli also said that his ministry was embarking on programmes aimed at training the youth in various skills to enable them to become self-reliant and self-employed.

He told the meeting: "It is the intention of my ministry to assist those who have been trained with small grants at graduation and help them settle and work alongside their own communities," he said.

He said that his ministry was also responsible to coordinate all youth training and development programmes initiated by other agencies and ensured that only genuine training programmes were supported.

"These programmes should aim at producing self-reliant graduates who after graduation and with little assistance would be able to contribute meaningfully to the development both of their communities and the nations as a whole," Gen. Chinkuli said.

However the Minister went on, the task to implement all youth programmes was hampered by the limited resources the ministry had at its disposal.

The Minister observed that while the number of school drop-outs kept on increasing every year, there was no noticeable increase in the resources.

"It is therefore the duty of this council to devise ways and means of raising the necessary funds to enable the implementation of youth development programmes," he suggested, adding:

"I do realise the council has already established a fund and have worked out a brochure appealing for funds from business houses and individuals."

CSO: 4700/314

PARTY, GOVERNMENT TO START WHEAT PRODUCTION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Party and its Government are to embark on a programme to increase wheat production as a matter of policy in a bid to save the much-needed foreign exchange currently being wasted on the importation of this commodity.

Announcing this yesterday, a spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development said that the Party and its Government had observed that wheat had grown to become a strategic commodity next to maize.

He said that about 60 per cent of the people in Zambia now depended on wheat products like bread despite the fact that the commodity was being imported at a great cost to the country's economy.

"As a result of the growing importance of wheat the country, through the Party and its Government, has taken a stand as a matter of policy that wheat growing should be increased as soon as possible," the spokesman said.

The stand had been taken in view of the fact that 180,000 tonnes of wheat, of which 90 per cent was imported, was consumed by Zambia, thereby causing a serious drain on the country's scarce foreign exchange.

The spokesman said that in order to achieve the 180,000 tonnes production level, a lot of investment was required. Growing of wheat, like any other commodity, also required credit, supply of inputs, marketing and management in order for it to succeed.

He said that the Agricultural Finance Company (AFC) and many other lending institutions would be required to play a significant role in the wheat growing programme by making available sufficient credit facility to farmers.

For this reason, farmers willing to take part in wheat production have been asked to furnish AFC with their programmes and the resources required to support these programmes as soon as possible, preferably before the end of this month.

The spokesman said that his ministry was interested to know the hectares a farmer would be prepared to handle during the 1981/82 season and possibly for the subsequent season as well as the power, implements and machinery required.

"We would also be very grateful to be informed of the means to conserve money in form of the costs involved in any programme the farmer would carry out," he said.

The ministry has requested the interested farmers to submit the indications of their requirements to the nearest AFC district office, which will then forward the papers to the general manager in Lusaka.

Farmers living within the Lusaka area should submit their papers direct to the general manager instead of through district offices.

CSO: 4700/314

'FAMILY COMMITMENTS' PREVENT CHONA FROM STARTING NEW POST

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

FORMER Party secretary general Mr Mainza Chona has not taken up oath of office as ambassador because of family commitments, it was learnt in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Chona was dropped in a major reshuffle early this year and was removed as member of the Central Committee of which he was ex-officio member.

In the reshuffle President Kaunda also dropped prime minister Daniel Lisulo and replaced him with Prime Minister Mundia and Secretary-General Mulemba replaced Mr Chona.

Mr Chona confirmed that his private legal practice firm Namukamba Chambers had been registered.

He had written to President Kaunda about his plight and "the President understood my position."

The former Party chief said he had suggested to Dr Kaunda that while awaiting for a decision on his posting he be allowed to set up a law firm instead of "hanging around doing nothing."

"Had I taken up the appointment it would have meant going abroad with my wife leaving the children behind" he said.

Mr Chona declined to comment on speculations that he had been reappointed member of the Central Committee.

"I cannot say anything on this at the moment maybe in the next two weeks. Otherwise we should let President Kaunda take his own time on the issue." he said.

He had secured a certificate of registration for his firm and he had yet to move into the premises situated at V.T.A. House in Cha Cha Cha Road.

The company was registered on July 21.

CSO: 4700/325

ZCTU GENERAL COUNCIL SEEKS LABOR LEADERS' RELEASE

ZCTU Council's Appeal

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE General council of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU] has appealed to President Kaunda to release four detained labour leaders or show cause why they should remain in detention.

The congress has also warned that if the labour movement is not satisfied with the grounds of detention, it will call for an emergency meeting to consider the possibility of declaring a nation-wide strike.

Briefing Pressmen at the end of the two-day ZCTU general council meeting in Ndola, ZCTU deputy chairman-general, Mr Hubert Bweupe appealed to workers to remain calm.

He said the congress was doing everything possible to secure the immediate release of its chairman-general Mr Frederick Chiluba, the general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba, his assistant Mr Chitalu Sampa and Mine Workers Union of Zambia (MUZ) deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba.

The general council resolved that the Government should immediately appoint an independent and public commission of inquiry to investigate the alleged involvement of labour leaders in an attempt to overthrow the Government, Mr Bweupe said.

Mr Bweupe, said the Government must not shift its own economic and political problems on the ZCTU as a scapegoat.

Flanked by MUZ chairman Mr David Mwila and other high-ranking labour leaders, Mr Bweupe said that the ZCTU regretted the action taken by President Kaunda to detain the four labour leaders barely a week after a successful meeting with the Prime Minister Mr Nalumino Mundia.

"This is a complete betrayal because we thought we were entering a new chapter and that despite the assurances by the labour movement that it stands for peace, harmony and economic development in this country the Party and its Government have deliberately continued to malign the labour movement with evil forces both within and outside the country," Mr Bweupe said.

He said as stated before in many ZCTU resolutions, the labour movement had never been and would never contemplate taking over the Zambian leadership.

"To this effect the congress rejects allegations that workers are being used. The government must not shift the blame for its own economic and political problems by using ZCTU as a scapegoat.

In view of the innocence of the labour movement, in particular the four detained dear brothers, the General Council calls for the release of the four dear brothers."

Mr Bweupe said.

Mr Bweupe stressed that the appointment of the commission of inquiry should be done after the four detained labour leaders were released.

He said the commission of inquiry which should include members of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and other United Nations agencies should investigate the following:

•The causes of the continued misunderstandings between the labour movement and the Government.

•Causes of strikes, and

•The alleged involvement of the labour movement and its leaders with any foreign forces.

Mr. Bweupe said the congress had not called for strike action since the announcement of the detention of the four labour leaders because the laws of Zambia stated that the grounds of detention must be furnished on the detainee within 14 days from the date of his detention.

Mr Bweupe said that if the reasons for the detention were not satisfactory the congress would call for another general council of the ZCTU to decide what course of action to take.

He explained that the congress had suggested the representation of ILO, the OAU and other UN agencies on the commission of inquiry because ZCTU did not operate in isolation but was part and parcel of the international community.

Asked whether he knew where the detained labour leaders were being held, Mr Bweupe said that he knew that one was being detained in Eastern Province, two in North-Western Province and one in Southern Province.

He said that he was told that they were being looked after well. "But this is subject to personal investigations if the Government will allow us."

Asked to comment on the meeting he had with the prime minister last night, Mr Bweupe said that whatever was discussed was still confidential since the prime minister promised to take up the matter with other higher authorities.

Threat 'Dangerous, Unpatriotic, Ludicrous'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Aug 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] The labour movement in Zambia is rapidly sliding into a dangerous confrontation with the Party and its Government and its future may well depend on how it handles events within the next few weeks.

This is the signal that came from an emergency meeting of the General Council of the Zambia Congress of Trade Union [ZCTU] which was held in Ndola yesterday.

The council has called on President Kaunda to release the four labour leaders whom he detained on Monday unless he gives convincing reasons for their detention.

That call amounts to a challenge to the President who in any case had given reasons in a 30 minute address to the nation for the detention of Mr Frederick Chiluba and his colleagues.

So what does the ZCTU General Council expect to achieve by asking the President to give another set of reasons? Certainly nothing.

Their threat to call a general strike if they are not satisfied with the reasons is as unpatriotic as it is dangerous.

It is unpatriotic because a general strike over the detention of four people would severely ruin the economy of the country and the workers would not escape its effects.

It is dangerous because it would bring a direct confrontation between the labour movement and the Party and its Government. President Kaunda would not be expected to sit with folded arms while the country's economy is being ruined.

The ZCTU leadership should remember that when the President detained the four leaders he said the action was also a serious warning to both internal and external forces that might wish to use workers or employers to destabilise the country.

The council's call on the Government to appoint an independent and public commission of inquiry to investigate allegations that the movement is conspiring to take over the Government is equally ludicrous.

Any information linking the labour movement or any organisation with plots to topple the Government must be of a security nature and there is no sane government in the world which would appoint a public commission to inquire into such allegations.

The Government would even be more stupid to involve foreign organisations into such an inquiry as has been suggested by the ZCTU. After all, the President has often said that the labour movement is being used by external forces to cause industrial unrest in Zambia.

We therefore appeal to the labour movement to work with the Party and avoid the looming confrontation. President Kaunda detained only four labour leaders and he did not ban the labour movement. We hope that the ZCTU will not challenge the Party into taking other measures to preserve the peace of the [sentence incomplete] presumably word "nation" deleted.

CSO: 4700/325

ZCTU REFUTATION OF KAMANGA STATEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

•The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has described as "false" reports that the (17) labour leaders expelled from the Party had not rejoined UNIP after being allowed to do so by the Central Committee.

Chairman of the Legal and Political Committee of the Central committee Mr Reuben Kamanga was quoted on Wednesday as having said Freedom House had no records to show that labour leaders had rejoined the Party after they were readmitted last March.

Commenting on Mr Kamanga's remarks yesterday, ZCTU deputy chairman General, Mr Bweupe said in Ndola, that the statement by Mr Kamanga was "incorrect".

Mr Bweupe explained that the expelled leaders were written letters at first of the expulsion and later on written letters of readmission to the Party.

"We were readmitted with full rights and therefore the question of readmission does not mean reapplying. We are still members of the Party by virtue of the letters written to all of us individually accepting us back into the Party," Mr Bweupe said.

CSO: 4700/325

PARTY LEADERS ON ZAIRE BORDER REPORTEDLY ENCOURAGE SMUGGLING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Aug 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

PARTY leaders on the Zambian border with Zaire have been accused of encouraging the smuggling of essential goods into that country.

Mokambo Party branch chairman Mr Andrew Mulenga claimed in Mufulira yesterday that some businessmen at the border were flouting laws with the knowledge of UNIP officials.

Mr Mulenga said it was disappointing that Party leaders who should be in the forefront to educate traders not to smuggle essential goods were actually engaged in ferrying sugar across the border into Zaire.

He said he had compiled a list of those helping foreigners to smuggle goods out of the country.

At Kasumbalesa border post near Konkola, smuggling is reported to be on the increase and the latest items being smuggled include bread.

An immigration official there said sugar and bread were the most common commodities being smuggled into Zaire and there was little authorities could do about it because of the presence of shops near the border.

The official said bread delivered to the shops was later smuggled across.

"Most of the people smuggling bread buy two loaves for themselves but later send their friends to buy more which they smuggle across."

CSO: 4700/325

UNESCO DIRECTOR ANNOUNCES MINERAL ASSESSMENT, PRESS PLAN

M'Bow on Communications

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation has launched a programme to assess minerals in the Third World countries.

Under the programme, scientists would be trained and laboratories set up in member states to avoid undervaluing of their minerals.

Speaking in Lusaka yesterday, UNESCO director-general Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow said:

"I know there are countries that sell their minerals very cheaply, next to nothing because they are taken to be cheap and yet they contain gold, uranium and many others."

He was addressing a working luncheon hosted in his honour by the Zambia National Commission for UNESCO.

Mr M'Bow gave copper as an example of the minerals which were sold cheaply under the pretext of being of lower quality and yet the commodity contained precious minerals which were later extracted by the buying countries.

"It is for this reason that under the programme we shall develop experts in geology and minerals who would know the true value of the resources in their countries."

He did not indicate when the programme would take off or how much it would cost.

He also spoke against the international community — West or East — imposing their models of development on the peoples of the Third World.

The people should choose their own roads according to their inspirations and needs.

"It is about time they forgot the idea of developing countries choosing the pattern that has been imposed upon them. They should not be blind to indigenous plans based on the local problems and needs."

He described as "unfortunate and tragic" the fact that the status quo in most Third World countries was based on the previous colonial set-up.

He emphasised the need for training young people to help in identifying culture.

The theory and practicals of any educational institution should be such as to integrate the young ones into their society.

UNESCO believed in the cultural identity of each member state and equal dignity. "We should not say those who don't look like us are barbarians."

On the imbalance of wealth in the world, he said this was because 90 per cent of the scientific and technological known-how was controlled by the few.

So long as not all the people mastered science and technology, it would be difficult to bridge the gap of inequality.

Nobody was incapable of learning science because it was a matter of apprenticeship methods and willingness.

He called on the international community to fight hard to redress the prevailing inequality. "There cannot be peace when other people live in misery while others live a life of waste.

"It is also impossible to have peace in the world as long as certain countries try to dominate others. It is our essential duty to redress the inequality in the world today."

Such redress could come about by setting up a new world economic order through assisting the less fortunate members in their development.

To avoid the monopoly of the dissemination of news by the Western and Eastern Press, he said UNESCO had embarked on the development of modern communications technology in the Third World.

This programme had taken off and he was now involved in getting the needs of the member states and the means to support the scheme.

M'Bow 'Has Gone Away'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

TODAY Zambia is playing host to a very dignified African academician and an efficient international civil servant.

He is none other than the illustrious Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, the director-general of UNESCO.

UNESCO is a familiar name to Zambia. Because of its work, for which Zambia is more than grateful, it is in effect synonymous with the United Nations, although in fact it is an agent of the UN.

Obviously we can take it for granted that, as usual, his talks with authorities in Zambia will be stamped "very successful and fruitful" and that will be the end of it. How very sad!

We have a completely different view. This is something to do with UNESCO's paternal and imposing attitude of how the Press should behave. And although Mr M'Bow is an official guest, we are going to tell him to his face how bitter we feel about UNESCO's intentions on the Press.

On his arrival in Lusaka yesterday, Mr M'Bow said in his own words that the Third World people should choose their own roads according to their inspirations and needs.

And to quote him directly he said: "It is about time to forget the idea of the developing countries choosing the pattern that has been imposed upon them. They should not be blind to indigenous plans based on local problems and needs."

Let him deny it today, but the distinguished Mr M'Bow was as factual yesterday as he has been contradictory before about Third World countries shaping their own destiny in all aspects of life.

Lest we forget. It was UNESCO under the distinguished Mr M'Bow which wants to impose on the world the so-called, and what we might rightly term destructive, "new information order".

For whatever that means we in Zambia cannot ac-

cept "imposed" ideas, however good they may be, from any quarter let alone UNESCO.

To us the Press in Zambia, the so-called MacBride UNESCO report on the "new information order" is a load of rubbish.

If anything it is the surest way to encourage misinformed governments to quietly stifle any progressive Press and eventually impose Press censorship. For all your worth Mr M'Bow, this time you have gone awry. We in Africa demand complete freedom.

That includes complete Press freedom. Zambia is among the few countries in the world with a free Press. It exercises that freedom within the bounds of national interests, and not from "imposed" ideas.

That freedom requires an informed public opinion. This means that the Press should be free to report accurately and criticise fairly events both in Zambia and the world at large without fear or favour.

So we say to you Mr M'Bow, please do not use UNESCO to impose controls and restrictions on journalists. Rather you should use your good office to remove obstacles to the free flow of information instead of making rules about it.

CSO: 4700/325

EIGHT-MEMBER UNZA COMMISSION OF INQUIRY SWORN IN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE commission of inquiry probing the University of Zambia will not sacrifice speed at the expense of thoroughness, its chairman Mr Wesley Nyirenda said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Nyirenda was replying to a call by Chief Justice Annel Silungwe for the team to take its task seriously. He made the call after swearing in the eight-man team at Lusaka High Court.

Mr Nyirenda said although speed was essential his commission was expected to work fast, but not at the expense of accuracy.

His commission would start work as soon as offices were found and work would be over before the end of the year.

Unlike other commissions of inquiry Mr Nyirenda's was dealing with an institution of higher learning whose students were on holiday.

Although he would have liked to end work before the university opens in October, the commission would not be rushed in its work.

The commission would inquire into the effectiveness of the administration and administrative structures under the federal organisation of the university.

Particular emphasis will be put on administrative controls, accountability and supervision, discipline and attitudes by both staff and students.

Student affairs including union matters and publications, and financial affairs of the university and the effective use of property, amenities and other facilities at the campus will be examined.

The commission was appointed by President Kaunda last month but no reason was given for the move.

Those sworn in were Mr Nyirenda and Mr Fwanyanga Mulikita, both former members of the Central Committee, the Auditor-General Mr Stubbs Nundwe, former Bank of Zambia governor Mr Luke Mwananshiku, Dr Edwin Masiye Koloko and political secretary at Freedom House Mrs Lily Monze.

Others were Roan Consolidated Mines managing director Mr David Phiri and Mr Mbangu Mumbwe permanent secretary for Lusaka Province who is commission secretary.

Mr Justice Silungwe informed the ceremony which was attended by Unza Vice-Chancellor Dr Jacob Mwanza and High Court registrar Mr Kiddy Chishala that the swearing in marked the taking off point "in this important and challenging assignment" that lay ahead of the probe team.

CSO: 4700/325

ZIMCO TO ATTEMPT TO MAKE SUBSIDIARIES PROFITABLE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

ZIMCO IS TO take drastic steps to turn some of its loss-making subsidiaries into profit-making enterprizes, Director-General Mr James Mapoma has said.

Mr Mapoma said ZIMCO would do everything possible to convert some of the 34 companies into profit-making concerns.

The ZIMCO chief said that as a result of this, measures were underway to separate industries into profit and non-profit-making enterprises.

This is contained in the minutes of the Zambia State Insurance Corporation [ZSIC] management seminar which ended recently in Livingstone.

According to the minutes, Mr Mapoma said ZIMCO's image had been tarnished in the eyes of the public because of the heavy losses in some of its subsidiaries.

He said the very fact that the government had a majority controlling interest meant that ZIMCO was bound to implement government decisions whether or not they were unpopular.

Mr Mapoma pointed out that it was not easy in such an arrangement to create a normal business atmosphere because the aim of the government was to operate some of the organs as service organs.

The Director-General also attributed the frequency of losses to the fact that most firms produced goods whose retail price was subject to government control.

Additionally, he singled out manpower problems and the presence of highly technological firms within the INDECO group of companies as additional factors to poor performance.

Mr Mapoma also cited side economic forces, saying the current world economic recession was a contributing factor to his companies' bad performance.

He said however that he was consoled to note that several companies in the group had maintained profit, adding that the recent turnover and profit figures were a pointer to possible recovery.

The ZIMCO chief urged the ZSIC management to invest funds in ventures where optimum returns would be obtained.

He commended the management for financing both government and individual ventures thereby contributing to the economic development of the country.

CSO: 4700/325

COMPULSORY ZNS COURSES TO BE REORGANIZED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jul 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Government is to reorganise the 20-month compulsory Zambia National Service courses offered to Form Five school leavers, Prime Minister Mundia announced in Kafue yesterday.

He told the fifth pass-out parade at the ZNS Kafue military camp that the Party and its Government was studying the courses being offered in the camps and he was sure "there will be some reorganisation in the future."

The ZNS training was important because it equipped the youth with the necessary skills and tactics for the country's defence.

He called for collective efforts among Zambians in defending the nation and expanding the agricultural base to boost food exports.

The country's hard-won independence should be defended "jelously" to ensure peace and stability which were pre-requisites to all-round development in any society.

While in camp trainees should not expect easy conditions because military training was tough. Mr Mundia praised those who sacrificed their lives when asked to guard vital economic installations at the height of the Zimbabwe liberation war.

"This was a commendable job and I hope you will continue to perform these duties after you have passed out here by joining homeguard units in your areas of residence", he said.

Noting that military and production roles were vital aspects of national service, Mr Mundia said the Party and its Government launched the agrarian revolution through the national service.

Acquired

Mr Mundia said in an effort to increase agricultural production the Party and its Government had acquired a lot of farm implements. He urged the trainees to use them properly.

He said with the implements available and advice from extension staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, the nation should produce even more next year.

Like in any other programme, the ZNS had its own problems. To succeed, the scheme needed the cooperation of parents and their children who should accept that when the economy improved the situation in national service camps would also improve, Mr Mundia added.

Speaking at the same function, ZNS Commandant Brigadier-General Tom Fara urged the Government to mete out stiff punishment to people harbouring deserters.

He said since its inception six years ago, the ZNS scheme had seen an increasing number of deserters and the Government should see to it that nothing blocked the programme.

"I would like to appeal to the Government to allow continuity of the ZNS programme without any obstacles. Deterrent punishment should be meted out to all those who harbour deserters", he said.

Gen Fara said the "unhealthy" state of the country's economy caused in part by the world recession militated against the running of the scheme, but he was glad to note that recruits contributed to food production.

Praising trainees for their "exemplary" behaviour during their period of training, Gen Fara hoped the Government would support the programme to continue with any national development programmes assigned to the ZNS.

CSO: 4700/325

KITWE TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS TO HIRE WITCHFINDER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jul 81 p 7

[Text]

RESIDENTS of Kitwe's St Anthony's township have collected K110 to hire a witchfinder to identify the person believed to be responsible for several mysterious deaths which have occurred in the past three months.

And in Mumbwa, villagers have agreed to call a witchdoctor to flush out a sorcerer allegedly terrorising teachers at Munyati Primary School in chief Shakumbila's area.

Teachers, Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) officials, Party leaders and enraged village headmen met to discuss the situation at Munyati, where two witchdoctors have been to assess the position.

It is so serious that the school hoists an official Government flag and a traditional fly-whisk recommended by the witchdoctors.

At St. Anthony township adjacent to Mukuba Secondary School, Party chairman Mr Ackwell Bwalya confirmed four children and two women had died mysteriously. The residents want to hire a witchfinder from Luanshya to find the person responsible for the deaths.

He would send a man to Luanshya on Saturday to ask when the witchfinder would arrive. Originally the witchfinder was expected on Saturday but his arrival was postponed indefinitely.

Mr Bwalya will address the residents on Saturday to advise them on how they should behave when the witchfinder comes.

Police said residents were free to bring in the witchfinder provided peace prevailed after the cause of the problem had been identified.

But police warned that if there was any violence they would arrest troublemakers.

On some of the deaths, Mr Bwalya said one woman had died mysteriously after she refused to lend a pot to another.

Dreamt

The woman woke up sick and told her children that she had dreamt fighting with the woman who had asked for the pot.

She was taken to hospital and died the following morning. Her death was followed by that of another woman under similar circumstances.

In the Mumbwa affair, ZNUT general secretary Mr Albert Chibale accompanied by Mumbwa district education officer Mr Leo Mpona attended yesterday's stormy meeting at Munyati school.

The teachers said they wanted a remedy as the alleged witchcraft was a threat to their lives. Headmaster Mr Bernard Luputa said when he woke up one morning he found a dog chopped to pieces and its parts scattered around his house.

Deputy headmaster Mr Joseph Mulenga and his family of six have since deserted their house and are sleeping in the headmaster's office.

Another teacher, Mr Clement Nyondo, said since he came to the school his wife was having miscarriages. All the teachers have paid K5 each for a witchdoctor to cut protective marks on their bodies.

The latest victim is Mr George Kupikwa who found a dead dog in his toilet yesterday.

CSO: 4700/325

RAILWAY WORKERS' PLANNED STRIKE CANCELLED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Aug 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

CHINGOLA railway workers have called off a planned strike, a branch union official has said.

Chingola - Chililabombwe branch representative in the national executive of the Railway Workers Union of Zambia, Mr Evans Mumba said the workers had decided to wait for sometime.

He said after discussions with his members, they decided to revoke their weekend resolution to go on strike demanding pay increases.

At a meeting held on July 25, the workers threatened to go on strike yesterday.

Mr Mumba explained that the workers had decided to wait for the outcome of the current negotiations over salary increments between the union and the railways management.

The workers have made a number of recommendations to the management which they hope will be considered on merit.

Today Mr Mumba will address railway workers on the same issue in Chililabombwe.

In Kabwe, the joint industrial council (JIC) for Zambia Railways which has been meeting for one week in Kabwe to review the collective agreement on conditions of service affecting railway workers has been adjourned to next week.

Announcing this in Kabwe on Thursday, Zambia Railways personnel manager Mr Felix Mulenga said the management and the union would resume the talks next Thursday.

The talks were suspended to allow railway union leaders to attend the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions general council and an executive meeting in Ndola.

CSO: 4700/325

LACK OF TRANSPORT, FUNDS, CONFIDENCE IN LEADERS HINDER UNIP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Party machinery is not "ticking" effectively in the country because some leaders are divorced from their followers and this breads suspicion and discontent, Party Secretary-General Mulemba said in Solwezi yesterday.

The vacuum this created has been filled by an air of no confidence in the leadership.

Summing up his North-Western Province tour at a reception held in his honour at the area's Central Committee Member Mr Fine Liboma's residence, the Party chief said during the visits to various provinces and districts he discovered that this vacuum had become wide.

This was because some leaders had chosen to serve a few and not the majority of the people, he said.

This could be avoided if these leaders followed President Kaunda's preaching of love and selflessness.

Mr Mulemba told the large gathering which included Central Committee members, Cabinet ministers, Party and Government officials that serving with love was the only way Zambia could enhance peace and unity.

Leaders should not particularise who to serve as this would bring untold misery to the masses. "People are the same."

He praised people affected by raids of South African trained terrorists led by Adamson Mushala for the support they rendered, to security forces to help capture the gangsters.

He urged them to carry on with the good work.

Opening the second provincial Party conference in Solwezi he said Freedom House was working out measures to revamp the Party at grassroots level.

Lack of transport and funds were the major stumbling blocks to effective organisation of the Party.

As the vanguard of the revolution it needed to be effectively organised at the grassroots level if it was to have any impact on the masses.

CSO: 4700/325

TRADE UNIONS FREE TO AFFILIATE WITH FOREIGN LABOR GROUPS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Aug 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

TRADE unions in Zambia are free to affiliate themselves to outside labour organisations provided they had a clearance from the Government through the Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

A spokesman in the ministry said the Government had no intention to curtail such links including those maintained with outside organisations by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) whose leaders were recently detained by President Kaunda.

But the spokesman said no member of a trade union was allowed to receive help in form of cash, gifts, loans or donations without the written approval of the Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Basil Kabwe.

Under Section 119 of the Industrial Relations Act any leader who acted contrary to the provisions of the section shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding K200 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

According to the provisions of the Act all donations and help to unions should be approved by the Government and channelled through the Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

Last Monday President Kaunda detained ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba in Livingstone, general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba in Solwezi, deputy secretary Mr Chitalu Sampa in Zambezi and MUZ deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba in Katete, accusing them of inciting workers to go on strike disrupting industrial peace and eventually overthrow the Government.

On crime Mr Shapi deplored the attitude of laughing at victims of robbery and pickpocketing in townships and at bus stops.

CSO: 4700/325

PROBE OF REORGANIZED ZAMHORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE management of the reorganised Zambort is under investigation for alleged malpractices, it has been learnt.

A cabinet minister is also reported to have assured the works council about five months ago that workers would not be sacked when Zambort was reorganised.

These revelations are contained in minutes of the meeting held between the works council of Zambort and Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila.

The meeting held on April 8, was attended by director of Industrial Participatory Democracy Mr Alexander Kwibisa and was arranged so that members of the works council could inform the minister about the alleged malpractices in the company.

With the reorganisation of the company, it was not established whether investigations would continue or they had been carried out.

Under the reorganisation Zambort is to be transferred to NIEC. More than 250 workers have already been sacked.

Some of the alleged malpractices the works council reported to the minister which he promised to investigate are:

In May, 1979 a letter of credit was opened with one of the commercial banks for £16,138.37 for spare parts for Karachi depot cold rooms.

According to the works council, spare parts never reached Lusaka and the cold rooms had not been repaired.

In 1978, four forklifts were procured through Government loan from Britain. Only two folklifts have been received while the other two were confiscated by a local company for non-payment of £2,000. The folklifts were valued at £14,000 each.

The works council reported to the minister how a company Ford horse was sold for K80,000 to a businessman through post-dated cheques up to January, 1982.

A member of the Zambort board of directors was alleged to have bought a company Mercedes Benz truck for only K3,500.

The members of the works council told Mr Mwila that malpractices had contributed to the company's heavy losses.

Following the disclosures, the minister promised to institute investigations.

On redundancies, the minister assured the works council the workers would not be laid off.

CSO: 4700/325

ZSIC INVESTING IN GOVERNMENT BONDS, AGRICULTURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Zambia State Insurance Corporation has invested K14 million in Government bonds and agriculture.

The ZSIC invested more than K4 million in agriculture and K10 million in Government bonds.

This is part of the corporation's grand total investment of K195.684 million, managing director Mr Saviour Konie said.

Minutes of a ZSIC management seminar which has just ended in Livingstone say:

"It was noted that despite lack of recovery mechanism of servicing agricultural and farming loans, the corporation has hither-to invested up to K4.102 million. This is the corporation's contribution to the Government's call to boost the agricultural industry."

About K95.684 million was in life and K79.937 million in non-life.

Seventy per cent of the funds were invested in either Government stock or Government-owned companies.

The managing director said there were constraints for investment management as a result of lack of stock markets and organised money market.

The corporation faced the problem of irrecoverable loans and investments on which no income was generated for a long period.

Best

Despite the constraints, however, the corporation was one of the best organised in the insurance field.

Mr Konie added that as a Government organisation, ZSIC should ensure that it fully executed Government policies and had its priorities fulfilled.

ZSIC investment and administration manager Mr Hamlet Nyirenda said 35.7 per cent of the corporation's investment had gone out towards direct loans to the Government.

Mr Nyirenda said the loans to the Government were at 8.5 per cent interest which was a minor risk.

He said this at the Lusaka show grounds yesterday when he briefed the Press on the operations of ZSIC.

The ZSIC investment portfolio, he said, was now in excess of K100 million.

"Investment is the most important income earner and whatever premiums you collect you must invest these".

Mr Nyirenda said 34 per cent of ZSIC investment was in debentures and mortgage loans to parastatal companies.

It paid out K3 million for the Choma milling project and another K18 million for the Nitrogen Chemicals plant in Kafue.

The ZSIC invested K6.5 million in Nitrogen Chemicals and a consortium was formed with commercial banks in which a total of K10 million was invested for the commissioning of the plant.

In the agro-industries, ZSIC has a total expenditure of K25 million and owns shares in the Zambia Sugar Company.

This amount does not include K4.1 million in agricultural loans to farmers.

Loans to subsidiary companies like Auto Care, Avondale housing project and City Radio now stand at K12 million which is 9.20 per cent of the corporation's total investment.

Mr Nyirenda said the corporation intended to invest in the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO).

CSO: 4700/325

BARCLAYS BANK ASSISTING SMALL-SCALE FARMERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Aug 81 p 2

[Text]

BARCLAYS Bank Zambia is to spend about K5 million next year on its "lima" loan scheme which is primarily for the small-scale farmer, agricultural manager Mr Terry Mweemba said in Lusaka yesterday.

The bank has identified agricultural areas now under the "lima" scheme and include Petauke, Choma, Mazabuka, Katete, Mumbwa, Lusaka and Kabwe.

Mr Mweemba said the bank had posted a credit supervisor assisting 200 farmers in the areas and that they were given K410.000 each for lending purposes.

"But when they acquire more experience in lending proceedures, they will be allowed to handle more money."

In the scheme the bank has introduced prizes which will be won by farmers who repaid their loans and conducted their accounts well. "This will help them understand more about how the bank works and assist them in time of need."

The prizes, which are worth K10.000 will be ox-planters, cultivators, ploughs, plus a pair of oxen: hand maize shellers: free inputs of seeds and fertilisers, sprayers and ox-carts.

The importance of the scheme was that it will have a high number of small-scale farmers producing large proportions of marketable maize and leave room for commercial farmers to grow sophisticated crops such as wheat.

"Once we have succeeded we will do away with any maize imports. We may even have the surplus maize for export," he said.

If there were any other organisations interested in rural development, the bank was ready to listen to them as this would enable it to cover more areas.

In 1980 the bank set aside K2.5 million on the "lima" loan scheme and this year the figure was likely to jump to K4 million growing to K5 million in 1982.

If a farmer borrowed money from the bank and died, it will write off the loan.

The bank had realised that a small-scale farmer had no security and it will be relaxed on that so that more people could borrow money as long as they were able to cultivate.

The bank was not only assisting small-scale farmers, commercial and emergent farmers were also covered.

"We have now granted K95 million in seasonal loans as well as medium-term loans to farmers and I think that we are contributing to the operation food production".

CSO: 4700/325

RAILWAY, BANK WORKERS UNIONS THREATEN STRIKES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

LIVINGSTONE branch chairman of the Railway Workers Union of Zambia Mr Honest Ndalama was picked up by police on Tuesday for questioning in connection with a strike threat by railway workers.

He said yesterday police released him after a few hours of interrogation, but declined to give details.

Railway workers in Livingstone resolved last Friday that they would strike tomorrow to back their demands for salary increments and threatened to beat up any management officials seen driving trains during the walkout.

Mr Ndalama refused to say whether his members would carry out their strike threat.

President Kaunda last Monday detained chairman of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions Mr Frederick Chiluba, his general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba, assistant secretary Mr Chitalu Sampa and Mineworkers Union of Zambia, deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba.

In Lusaka, the Zambia Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers has declared a dispute with the Zambia Bankers Employers Association over a number of labour issues.

This was confirmed yesterday by ZUFIAW general secretary Mr Chiwala Chibesakunda who put all his 3,500 members on alert in case the reconciliation by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services was not in their favour.

The association secretary Mr Michael Chibiliti confirmed the dispute which was centred on the union demands to include bank branch managers in its membership and the inclusion of a pension scheme in the recognition agreement.

Mr Chibiliti refused to discuss the union threat but said his organisation had "totally rejected" ZUFIAW's demands on both issues.

"I confirm that we have reached a deadlock with the union on both issues. We began with negotiations which failed and now the matter has gone to the ministry for reconciliation."

Split

The union demanded that all branch managers should be members of ZUFIAW but the employers refused, saying the management category was indivisible and could not allow fragmentation.

"It (the union) wants to split the management and we have refused to accept this. On pension, we as an association have four commercial banks with different pension schemes and we cannot have a uniform scheme".

The banks had different board of directors with different policies and the union was free to discuss with individual member banks on such matters.

Mr Chibesakunda said the purpose of writing to workers was to appeal to them "to alert all union members about this important matter which demands total solidarity".

CSO: 4700/314

MUZ, NCCM, RCM NEGOTIATIONS REACH ADVANCED STAGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

NEGOTIATIONS between the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) to review salaries of its workers have reached an advanced stage.

MUZ chairman Mr David Mwila said in Kitwe yesterday that final touches were being put to the salary structures of all categories of workers in the industry.

Mr Mwila had talks at CISB on Monday with representatives of the two mining companies and CISB manager Mr Banny Bungoni to reach an acceptable salary structure for all workers.

He said he was not in a position at the moment to release the figures until the talks were over.

The MUZ chief refused to confirm reports that his union had given the mining companies three months in which to work out an acceptable structure and new conditions of service or it would declare a dispute with them.

During the recent miners' strike, informed sources said MUZ had regretted the strike action by its members, but that the union was planning to declare a dispute with the two mining companies if they failed to come up with reasonable salary scales.

Mr Mwila could only say MUZ was still negotiating for an acceptable salaries offer and better working conditions for all members and that the talks were about to end.

More than 13,000 miners at Rokana and another 900 at Chingola division of NCCM only started work on Monday after being on strike to back their demands for equal pay for equal work with expatriate employees.

The strike started on July 17 at Rokana and spread to Chingola division.

4700/314

STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORTS UNFAVORABLE RSA TRADE BALANCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 81 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA imported goods worth K65 million from South Africa in 1979. And by the end of July last year South Africa's trade surplus over Zambia was K16 million.

These figures are in the latest edition of the MONTHLY DIGEST of STATISTICS released by the Central Statistical Office in Lusaka yesterday.

They show that South Africa had trade surpluses over Zambia for the past ten years.

In 1970 South Africa scooped a total of K50 million in trade surplus, exporting K59 million worth of goods against K9 million of imports from Zambia.

By the end of 1979 the surplus figure shot up to K61 million, when Zambia bought K65 million worth of goods and only exported goods worth K4 million.

Although there had been a gradual decline in the first few months of 1980, the trend is that of rising.

The statistics show that at the beginning of 1980 South Africa enjoyed a trade surplus of about K7 million over Zambia.

By the end of July this rose to about K16 million.

Zambia exported virtually nothing to China in the months of June and July while Zambia imported goods worth K1 million by the end of July from China.

But Zambia had a trade surplus over the United States by the end of July 1980 when she imported only K5.6 million worth of cargo against her exports of K6 million.

In the same period Zambia scooped a surplus of nearly K12 million with Japan.

Her imports from Japan were worth K8 million against exports of about K20 million.

Zambia also had favourable trade with West Germany when her export value by the end of July 1980 stood at K13 million against imports of K5 million.

CSO: 4700/314

ZAIRE ASKED TO OVERSEE ACTIVITIES OF ZAMBIA BORDER POST OFFICIALS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] Whether it was by design or coincidental, it was fitting that the Prime Minister, Mr Nalumino Mundia, talked about Zambia's commitment to good neighbourliness while he was in Luapula Province.

It was appropriate because, although he did not name any of the eight countries with which Zambia shares a common border, he was obviously alluding to the harassment which travellers to and from Luapula via Zaire are subjected to while on the Pedicle Road.

The Prime Minister did point out that Zambians have not retaliated against this maltreatment because they love peace. But, lest our good neighbours forget, unless such peace is reciprocal, it cannot be everlasting.

Genuine peace or good neighbourliness can be likened to true love--they both can only flourish on mutual affection. Neither wealth nor political cajolery can guarantee peaceful co-existence where there is no mutual trust.

It might be worthwhile also to point out that the boundaries between the African nations were demarcated by colonialists to suit their own interests. They alone can explain why they chose to give Zambia eight neighbours.

The geographical design of this country is such that it is more convenient for travellers to Luapula from the Copperbelt to use the Pedicle Road. This is for no other reason than cutting the distance short.

It is a geographical factor for which neither the friendly government of President Mobutu nor the Zambian leadership is responsible for. It is something which cannot be undone and because the borders will never be redesigned, the best both countries can do is to live with the situation.

To accept the situation will imply to co-operate and refrain from harassing innocent travellers. It would, of course, be unfair to put the blame for the bad conduct of a few Zairean officials manning the Pedicle posts on the authorities in Kinshasa or Lubumbashi.

But it would not be asking too much to ask them to devise effective ways of superintending the activities of the officials along the border post. We make this appeal with a belief that harassment of Zambian travellers is done without the knowledge of higher authorities.

The extension of a hand of friendship by Zambia should, however, never be misconstrued for a sign of weakness. Zambia has never begged for friendship.

What it merely means is that Zambia will forever remain committed to good neighbourliness as long as there is mutual respect and understanding. And all we are asking for from our neighbours is peaceful co-existence. The key word is mutual.

CSO: 4700/314

NAMBOARD MANAGER TAKES MEASURES TO ENSURE MAIZE COLLECTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] The provincial office of Namboard in Kabwe will despatch six stacking machines to Mkushi to expedite the off-loading of maize there.

Provincial manager Mr Christopher Nyirenda urged farmers in the area not to panic as he had instituted measures to ensure that all the maize was collected from depots before September.

He was commenting on complaints by farmers in Mkushi that Namboard had failed to collect more than one million bags of maize from depots.

Chairman of the Mkushi Farmers Association Mr Erick Shrosbree has complained at the slow pace of off-loading maize bags at Namboard's Mkushi depot.

Mr Shrosbree and another prominent farmer Mr Mark Jurda feared that if nothing was done to speed up the off-loading of maize, most of it would go to waste during the rain season.

"The major problem is that there is only one statcking machine. It takes two to three days to off-load one vehicle. Sometimes our workers have to help in off-loading."

A **Times of Zambia** team found about 13 trucks carrying an estimated 50,000 bags of maize waiting to be off-loaded.

Mr Shrosbree feared that if maize was not collected from the 24 rural depots in the district by the end of next month, farmers would not be able to repay their loans.

"This would mean that we will not get our fertiliser for next season."

Mr Jurda has a 180-hectare farm for maize and was plannign to expand it next season. "But with these frustrations, I don't see how I can do that. Right now I fear that ants and fire may destroy all my remaining maize if not collected in time."

The farmers suggested that maize collected from the 24 rural depots in Mkushi should be delivered straight to either Bwana Mkubwa or Kapiri Mposhi instead of Mkushi depot which had limited facilities.

"Soon, Mkushi depot would be jammed. When the rains start, all of it will b destroyed because Namboard does not even have enough tarpaulins to cover it," Mr Jurda said.

Mr Shrosbree said farmers had done their part by responding to the grow-more-maize call.

Mr Nyirenda admitted that the problem of slow off-loadinf was due to lack of stacking machines which had broken down. "But these have now been repaired and will be rushed to Mkushi today."

He had issued instructions to all his officers to report to him any problems they faced in collecting maize.

"We are fully geared to collect every bag of maize because we know how much the nation has suffered in the past."

Last Wednesday President Kaunda said he would not forgive Namboard or cooperative unions if "even a single bag of maize that has been grown and offered for sale is left lying in the rain by the end of this season."

He also said he would not forgive ministries responsible because it was up to them to ensure that as a matter of urgency the roads were graded, the maize intake was quickened and all maize was undercover by October.

CSO: 4700/314

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN, GDR TALKS--Zambia has opened discussions with Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic in the fields of fish development and forestry. Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, Mr Clement Mwananshiku said this on arrival from Europe yesterday where he attended the Hunting Exposition held in Bulgaria. According to a Ministry spokesman, the Minister held discussions with his counterparts in both countries and also toured fisheries and forest reserves to determine possible bilateral co-operation in these fields. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jul 81 p 5]

GOVERNMENT'S PETROLEUM EXPENDITURES--The Government has spent K119 million for the importation of oil for the first half of the year and the figure is expected to shoot up by December. Finance Minister, Mr Kebby Musokotwane told Parliament yesterday that the country was spending more money on oil every year and the situation was becoming "grave." He explained that in 1979, the country spent over K77 million while last year the oil import bill reached nearly K123 million. Mr Musokotwane was answering questions from Mr Bernard Nakonde (Sihole) during the question and answer session when the House resumed sitting after a four-month recess. The Minister said the situation was very serious, adding: "In 1979 we spent K77 million but between January and June this year we have already spent K119 million. This figure is by far above the total expenditure on oil for the year 1979." [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 Aug 81 p 1]

JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL AID--Japan is ready to help Zambia develop her agricultural industry fully, said charge d'affaires at the Japanese embassy in Lusaka, Mr Masiyoshi Kusuda. Mr Kusuda was speaking during the official laying of the foundation for the Kafue sulphuric acid plant by President Kaunda. The Japanese government has given a soft loan to Zambia of about K18 million for the construction of the plant. Mr Kusuda said the plant was expected to produce 60,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid a year and that would make Zambia become self-sufficient in fertilisers which played a vital role in agricultural development. "Great importance and high priority have been given to the development of agriculture in Zambia and I feel proud if my country can assist Zambia towards her goal," said Mr Kusuda. Money, science and technology were all indispensable means for any project but the scheme could not succeed without cooperation by Government officials and engineers. "I earnestly ask for the friendly cooperation of all the people, both Zambians and Japanese, to ensure the success of this enterprise." He said that his government was anxious to see the early completion of the plant and its construction would enhance relations between Japan and Zambia. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jul 81 p 4]

CONCERN ABOUT INDUSTRIAL UNREST--Party Secretary-General Mulemba has urged labour leaders to come out in the open and declare their position in the current industrial unrest now sweeping the nation. The Party chief said the leadership was concerned with the Industrial unrest in the country. Addressing Party and Government officials and heads of parastatal companies at Zambezi Secondary School in North-Western Province yesterday, he said labour leaders must choose between becoming politicians or remaining unionists. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jul 81 p 1]

KAUNDA INTERVIEW--Chief of the African section of the United Nations radio in New York Sylvester Rowe has arrived in Lusaka to interview President Kaunda and Government ministers on Zambia's contribution to the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). Mr Rowe arrived on Thursday at the first leg of a tour that will take him to all SADCC member states where he will interview heads of state and government on the implementation of SADCC programmes. Speaking on arrival at Lusaka's International Airport he said the interviews would be made into a documentary series to show the world how the African states in the region were liberating themselves from economic dependence on South Africa. Mr Rowe will try to find out how SADCC member states intend to meet the objectives they set out for themselves when the body was formed. The series will be translated into Swahili, French, Portuguese and Spanish. The UN radio chief said he would try and find out what sort of assistance Zambia needed. Mr Rowe visited Nigeria and Kenya on a different mission and leaves Zambia next Monday for Malawi and will later visit Botswana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Aug 81 p 2]

NCCM, RCM STRIKE LOSSES--The two mining companies, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines [NCCM] and Roan Consolidated Mines [RCM] lost more than K27 million during the recent seven-day strike on the Copperbelt, reports ZANA. An NCCM spokesman also announced the sacking of 590 workers for various offences following last week's strikes and 825 others have been given comprehensive final warnings pending dismissal if they contravene the strict disciplinary code of the copper industry. The spokesman stressed, however, that the 590 men have not been dismissed because of the strikes alone but had accumulated disciplinary cases over a long period. He said the sacked miners can appeal against the dismissals if they wanted. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Aug 81 p 1]

SITUATION ON COPPERBELT--The situation on the Copperbelt is bad and a lot remains to be done to bring it back to normal. Commissioner of Police Mr Henry Mtonga said this at a Press briefing in Lusaka yesterday. Police were monitoring the situation in the province and reports indicated that it would take "a lot of effort to restore law and order." Some people were going round agitating for miners to go on strike. Police had names of some of them. Police would like to see that the law was respected by everybody but this task was becoming more difficult because the law enforcement officers had been left alone. "When we analyse our responses to our actions at previous strikes and riots, we find that our problems were compounded by the absence of support for legality from the leaders of the trade unions and others." He appealed to labour leaders to help police maintain law and order. "We do not expect the leadership to sit on the fence." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Aug 81 p 1]

EEC AID--The European Economic Community (EEC) is to pump nearly K3 million into servicing site and service plots in various parts of the country to help in Zambia's efforts to solve the housing problem which a diplomat has described as "sensitive." The money will be spent this year on preparing about 1,000 plots in Chipata, Mansa, Mpika, Mazabuka, Monze and Pemba service schemes at a total cost of K2.7 million. EEC delegate Mr Johahn Walner said in an interview with the SUNDAY TIMES that so far K2 million had already been spent. He said EEC undertook the programme after realising that the country had a serious housing problem which required help from local and international agencies. The plots will be serviced as follows: Chipata (107), Mansa (305), Mpika (131), Mazabuka (212), Monze (127), and Pemba (50). The National Housing Authority is servicing the plots. [Excerpt] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 Jul 81 p 7]

COST OF LIVING INCREASE--The cost of living in Zambia went up by 6.6 points between January and March, say the latest CONSUMER PRICE STATISTICS published by the Central Statistical Office. The publication notes that during the first months of this year the cost of several price controlled goods was increased. In January prices of breakfast and roller meal went up in cost ranging from 12.8 percent to 47.3 percent. The costs of eggs, poultry and pork went up considerably as a result of reduced supplies caused by a shortage of stockfeed. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 81 p 2]

MUNUNSHI BANANA SCHEME FUNDS--The Party and its Government has granted the Mununshi banana scheme K240,000 for its operations. Prime Minister Mundia announced this on Sunday when he addressed workers and Party officials at the scheme. The grant was a challenge to workers and management to ensure that the money was not wasted. "All workers should see to it that they work hard to make the scheme a success. The field cannot make itself a success, but the workers should do it." Once the scheme was fully operational, management should, after making a profit, buy vehicles to transport bananas to the markets on the Copperbelt and other provinces. "I do not want to hear that bananas are rotting at Mununshi because of lack of transport since you will not be excused for bad planning when the means are there." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 81 p 1]

ZANA CHIEF IN GDR--Berlin, Wednesday--Zambia News Agency deputy editor-in-chief David Kashweka met Mr Eberhard Fensch, deputy head of agitation department of the central committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED). Mr Fensch briefed Mr Kashweka on the German Democratic Republic's successful development and about the decisions of the recent SED congress. Mr Kashweka on a fact-finding visit to the GDR spoke of Zambia's development since independence and the tasks of the Zambian news media in national development. During the visit, Mr Kashweka has learnt about the role of ADN, the German Democratic Republic news agency. Meanwhile, ZANA and ADN have agreed to further develop their working relationship. The agreement was reached during talks Mr Kashweka held with ADN director general Mr Guenter Poetschke. A working protocol to effect this relationship is being worked out.--Zana/ADN [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jul 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/314

MUGABE: CREATION OF WEALTH NECESSARY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

The Prime Minister himself made this point forcefully on Saturday when he spoke at the opening of the Zambian agricultural show. There was a tendency in Africa, he said, to think that socialism meant only the distribution and redistribution of wealth.

But that wealth must first be created. As Mr Mugabe put it: We cannot distribute if we have nothing to distribute. In other words, if the people won't work, socialism won't work.

It is a point that cannot be made too often or too strongly as we struggle to achieve our economic independence.

As for the wealthier members of our society, the complaints about the new taxes on capital gains and dividends ought to be juxtaposed with the country's lop-sided distribution of wealth.

Statistics show that white wages are 10 times more than black wages in Zimbabwe; the white community enjoys a standard of living comparable with any in Europe.

This has been patently at the expense of the black worker, whom successive reactionary governments consigned to a sort of economic limbo.

The minister has said in the past that he would get the rich to help the poor: this Robin Hood operation was bound to find little favour with the wealthy. Yet what is socialism about?

The silver lining in the Budget cloud is the vote for education ($290 070 000) and the one for health ($108 936 000); these two areas were woefully neglected by previous rulers. A socialist government would have to be daft to let the old order continue for any length of time.

CSO: 4700/316

PRIME MINISTER MUGABE: SOCIALISM NOT CHARITY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Giles Kuimba]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday told both Zambians and Zimbabweans that the ideology of socialism did not mean charity.

"You have to work hard to enrich and improve your lives," he said, adding: "We insist on hard work on the part of all."

Opening the annual Zambian Agricultural and Commercial Show in Lusaka, Mr Mugabe said: "We in Africa have tended to think that socialism meant only the distribution and redistribution of wealth. In other words, socialism has been wrongly defined only as distributive justice.

"But we cannot distribute if we have nothing to distribute. In other words, there is no distribution without production.

"While we insist on that workers shall enjoy the fruit of their labour in full, we also insist that they must first produce the fruit."

The Prime Minister told a huge crowd that the battle for production was on with a vengeance.

"Zambia and Zimbabwe are fully engaged in it," he said.

He drew laughter when he said: "Today we insist that he who does not work shall neither eat."

Praising Zambia for its long battle for production as an independent nation, he said the show was a magnificent testimony to the proud victories the country had won in the battle.

Urging the two countries to greater efforts, he said: "We join you in the battle, believing as you do that we have to work tirelessly until poverty, disease and ignorance becomes bad memories of a bygone age."

Zambia and Zimbabwe were partners in development. "We have already concluded several agreements for bilateral co-operation in trade and joint development of resources.

"In addition we are partners, together with seven neighbours, in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference."

He reminded the audience that SADCC had been launched in Lusaka last April, while Zimbabwe had recently hosted the second SADCC summit.

INITIATIVES

SADCC sought to harmonise the region's perspectives and to co-ordinate initiatives in the field of development.

"We are striving to transform ourselves from nine distinct entities into a single regional system

and into a force to reckon with," he said.

The Prime Minister warned that the region must not allow itself to drift towards goals which would be derailed or neutralised by the enemies of African freedom and unity.

Attacking the Pretoria's plan for a "constellation of states", Mr Mugabe said South Africa had seen itself as the leading star around which the rest of the region would move and dance as so many helpless satellites.

The plan had been an attempt by South Africa "to pre-empt our efforts at regional co-operation".

Mr Mugabe denounced South Africa's military attacks and "other aggressive actions against its neighbours".

"The attacks remind us that we have in our subcontinent a state whose attitude of hostility and policy of sabotage runs counter to the policies of peace, good neighbourliness and productive collaboration to which the rest of us are committed.

"While we expand the arena of human freedom, South Africa arrogantly flaunts its disdain for human dignity.

"And while we endeavour to strengthen the protection and enrichment of human life, South Africa presents itself as the antithesis of humane values and proceeds without shame to squelch human life."

Mr Mugabe said, however, that black Africa did not wish to project itself as the enemies of the people of South Africa.

"We do not hate people because of the colour of their skin or because they belong to a particular country.

"But we favour the liberty, equality and human dignity of all, in our own countries and in South Africa, Namibia and wherever these ideals are flouted.

"This is why we support the struggle against apartheid and the struggle in Namibia which is a struggle for freedom and independence."

CSO: 4700/316

GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR SCHOOLS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Minister of Education and Culture has announced a new two-year development plan to build more than 40 rural secondary schools.

The plan was announced by the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, in an interview here at the weekend.

The development plan will cost the ministry millions of dollars.

The minister feels there is over-concentration of educational facilities in the urban centres of Zimbabwe.

The minister would not disclose the amount of money earmarked for the first year of the plan, which will run concurrently with the 1981-82 financial year.

All the schools would be suited to high enrolment figures and in most cases would be day schools as they were cheaper to build, he said.

SELF-HELP

"In self-help schemes we expect the local communities and parents to help in whatever ways they can instead of waiting for us to build and do everything for them."

The minister did not envisage any substantial staff shortages resulting from such massive development, but agreed there were other problems that could retard the realisation of his educational dreams.

The building industry, especially in the rural areas, is already failing to cope with the demands placed upon it."

The minister was also concerned at the lack of support of rural schools from urban parents.

"I do not see why the urban parent should enjoy most — if not all — of the best Government facilities while the rural parent suffers to achieve something.

"If it needs a law to make the urban parent contribute to the development of rural educational facilities then I will seek the passing of such a law," Dr Mutumbuka said.

Rural Boarding Fees 'Too High'

GOVERNMENT policy will be to discourage boarding secondary schools in rural areas since they do not benefit the rural communities among which they are located as the fees are too high, says the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka.

BULAWAYO

His speech was read on his behalf when Dadaya, a mission boarding school near Shabani, celebrated the official opening of several new and renovated school buildings on Saturday.

The minister said: "While mission stations should be given the credit for providing the only secondary institutions one could find in rural areas the fees, out of necessity, were often too high.

"The tendency is that children from urban areas whose parents earn wages often make a very large proportion of the students at boarding schools. I am sure the same pattern is true here at Dadaya. The sum effect of this system is that secondary education is greatly stacked in favour of urban communities," the minister said.

It was in an attempt to provide secondary education throughout the country that his ministry had embarked upon the policy of opening rural day secondary schools.

"To illustrate it, let me quote Dadaya for example: Here you have 771 boarders and the amount of money spent on you in one year could educate 8 481 pupils at day schools."

He said this did not mean the Government was aiming at closing boarding schools. "All it means is that as more primary day schools open throughout the country, boarding facilities for Form 3 and upwards will increase proportionately.

"As more day schools get to Form 4, boarding facilities at that level will be reduced, while the facilities for Form 5 and 6 increase proportionately. Ultimately all Form 1 and 2 should be done at day schools and only a few Form 3 and 4 boarding places for those from very remote areas will be allowed to continue."

Such a reduction in boarding expenses in lower secondary, he said, would allow the Government to educate more Zimbabweans and increase the intake at Form 5 and 6 levels.

Senator Garfield Todd, who has been chairman of the school's governing board and official of the school since 1934, thanked several organisations that contributed towards towards the buildings.

He said that the Shabanie and Mashaba mines had contributed $12 000, the Government $50 000, Dadaya $30 000 and $27 000 from the Beit Trust, represented by Sir Humphrey Gibbs at the ceremony. Another $33 000 would be coming from the European Economic Community, he said.

Karoi Plans 20 Schools

KAROI Rural Council plans to build 20 primary schools throughout Tengwe and the adjoining commercial farming areas, reports Zimbabwe Information Service.

Mr Charles Slight, secretary of the council told the ZIS that the first of the schools with all seven grades had been built on Lancaster farm.

ZIS also reported that 19 primary courts had already been set up in the Urungwe district. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/316

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION OF PRISON SERVICE CONTEMPLATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government is to review the Prison Service to remove the racial connotations in the present structure, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday. Speaking at Chikurubi Prison, where 53 former guerillas completed a course for prison warders, he noted that in the past the structure of the Prison Service had been along racial lines.

"Consideration is, therefore, being given to a review of the present rank structure and the formation of a new structure which will be capable of inspiring pride and confidence in all members of the service," the Prime Minister said.

He explained that, during the restructuring exercise, the necessary command structure would be retained, "but it is hoped to remove the racial connotations pertaining to the present structure".

Mr Mugabe told the warders to resist any inclination to become despotic or tyrannical, because such attitudes had no place in the modern Zimbabwe and the world as a whole.

"Prisoners are not sent to prison to be dehumanised or humiliated," he said.

If prisoners were treated by prison staff "in mere numbers to be locked behind bars like caged animals, they would become embittered and the anti-social conduct which caused them to be incarcerated would become more anti-social on their release.

Mr Mugabe urged the warders to remain neutral because they had prisoners of both sexes, races, political and religious affiliations. "Inequality of treatment results in injustice, which in turn results in disrespect for the Prison Service as a whole," he said.

Prisoners should be afforded as much opportunity to develop, improve and utilise their release from prison. The aim should be total transformation of the individual, whose mental, physical, moral and emotional qualities were an asset rather than a burden or danger to society.

The Prime Minister said plans were underway to move prisons out of towns into the rural farming areas, and the exercise was most welcome by the Government. The move would make the prisoners more productive and reduce their dependence on the taxpayer's money, which could be gainfully used to build schools.

Other steps towards the rehabilitation of the prisoners were being taken, such as teaching them trades and assisting them to study for examinations. The Prison Service was also studying methods of reform in other countries with a view to implementing them locally.

While prisons must not be a kind of heaven on earth, they should also not be a form of hell on earth. Mr Mugabe said everything was being done to strike a favourable balance.

He said he was happy that the blatantly discriminatory classification of prisoners, which aroused anger and revulsion in people, was a thing of the past. "As a former prisoner myself, I am fully knowledgeable of the conditions which prevailed before independence," the Prime Minister said amid laughter.

He noted that since independence there had been a number of significant improvements in the prison system which his Government inherited from the pre-independence days. Before independence, prisoners of different races received different treatment in regard to supply of food, clothing and cell equipment.

The Prime Minister said he was pleased to hear that the Prison Service had implemented the Presidential Directive relating to the promotion of blacks in the Public Service. Black officers now comprised 85 percent of the Prison Service of the rank of prison officer and above.

Congratulating the former combatants who qualified as warders, Mr Mugabe said they would be required to obey orders and be imaginative in dealing with individual prisoners under their care as well as their relations with their colleagues.

He pointed out that the former guerillas had the advantage that their political education and experience would assist them in appreciating Government policies.

The pass-out parade was also attended by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, and his deputy, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku.

CSO: 4700/316

HOVE ANGRY OVER POOR TURNOUT AT MABVUKU

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

A CABINET minister yesterday threatened to walk out on a poorly attended party rally he was invited to address in Salisbury.

In June women from Mabvuku held a demonstration and demanded that the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, go to Mabvuku to address them.

Last week Mr Hove accepted an invitation to address a rally yesterday, but when he turned up for the meeting just after 10 a.m. there were barely 300 people present.

An angry Mr Hove ordered the district chairmen and political commissars to stand up and asked them whether that number was the following the party had in the area.

He was told there were more than that but he had to wait for almost four hours before he could address about 500 people who had assembled at the Mabvuku No. 1 Ground.

Mr Hove told the leaders in the area that they should not seek to hold higher positions within the party ranks if they were unable to follow the party's direction and organise the people properly and enable them to air their grievances through the party machinery.

REBUILDING

The party meetings, he said, were aimed at finding out the best ways of rebuilding the nation and therefore it was essential that most people attend them.

"Before you choose to be a chairman or a secretary you must make sure that you have a precise contribution that you can make and if you find members are not coming to the meetings, find out why.

"Meetings are not a family affair, it is at such meetings that national issues can be discussed and it is important for people to be present," he told the rally.

Mr Hove said the lack of organisation was an opportunity for infiltration by "reactionary forces" that were bent on depriving the people of their hard-won independence.

By organising, he stressed, he did not mean going about and intimidating people but trying to show them what could be achieved through organisation and by collectively drawing the Government's attention to areas that needed urgent consideration.

He told the people that he had instructed the police in the area that they were a police force of the people and if they maltreated the people or were unwilling to work with the people, "then they must go, and I do not want to hear you saying the police in this area are bad. Find out which particular constable is not co-operating with you and report him to us".

But he also appealed to the people not to alienate the police but to help them in their work and make their task easier.

CSO: 4700/316

MP SAYS SETTLEMENT AGE LIMIT OF 60 'TOO LOW'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Government has been urged to review the terms under which people qualify for the resettlement programme.

Speaking in an interview at Beitbridge, the Patriotic Front MP for Matabeleland South, Dr Callistus Ndlovu, criticised the exclusion of people over 60 years of age from the scheme.

"Many people are polygamous. Some 60-year-old men have small children. It means therefore the whole family is not qualified for resettlement. For Africans there is no retirement from work.

"White people can retire, but a 60-year-old African needs to continue to work in order to take care of his children," Dr Ndlovu said.

The Government should take into account the family structure as the basis for qualifications for resettlement, he added.

Another criticism of the resettlement criteria was the exclusion of workers. Dr Ndlovu said some black workers had an "on-and-off" job because of the massive unemployment in the country.

ATTACKED

"A person employed today could lose his job tomorrow. And what about a person who works in my yard? Does it mean he is judged on an equal basis with people in higher income groups?" he asked.

Dr Ndlovu attacked the treatment of black Zimbabwean women returning from South Africa at the Beitbridge customs post. Addressing a Patriotic Front rally, Dr Ndlovu said black women had been subjected to indecent searches out in the open.

He said the bus carrying black women from a visit to South Africa yesterday had been held up for four hours. Yet two Express Motorways buses carrying white passengers were quickly passed through the customs.

Dr Ndlovu said he appreciated the need for stricter controls against foreign currency fraud and smuggling. He said the people went to South Africa legally. "What is needed is to control their exit," he said.

He said he would make representations to the Minister of Home Affairs to investigate the incident.

CSO: 4700/316

PSC DENIES FAVORITISM IN APPOINTMENTS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Giles Kuimba]

[Text]

A MEMBER of the Public Service Commission denied strongly last week that appointments to the civil service were made on the grounds of tribalism, regionalism or nepotism.

Mr Elias Rusike was dismissing allegations he encountered in many quarters on his return last Sunday from a trip to India, Australia and Tanzania.

One of the allegations was that some Government ministries, riddled with nepotism, had a preponderance of "vana vokumusha" (home town friends), nephews, "mabhururu" (other relatives) and offices appointed from the same region the ministers or Government officials came from.

Another was that some ministries had permanent secretaries, regional directors, their deputies and other senior officers who came from the same area as the minister.

It was alleged that as far as such ministries were concerned it was no longer a case of what one knew, but who he knew in the right places to be offered a job or a promotion.

It was also alleged that some Ministers were abusing the presidential directive for African advancement and using it to appoint young, inexperienced blacks to supercede older, more experienced men whom the ministers did not favour.

Mr Rusike said in terms of the presidential directive ministers could, in fact, make recommendations for appointments to their ministries.

They could even make acting appointments, he said, but all their appointments had to be approved by the Public Service Commission.

He admitted, however, that some ministers had a tendency to recommend their own friends, relatives and people from their own region.

Mr Rusike stressed that all appointments to Government jobs had to pass through the PSC. No employee of the Government could be paid without a letter of appointment by the PSC.

He added: "So while it is true that we have had cases of ministers who have made their recommendations to the PSC for appointments, we in turn have interviewed their candidates.

"The majority were accepted and a tiny majority rejected.

"The Public Service Commission has a constitutional responsibility to create an efficient and competent public service which is representative of the community as a whole. It is along these lines that its operations should be viewed."

ADVANTAGES

Mr Rusike said the presidential directive had had more advantages than disadvantages.

He said the PSC was asked to implement a programme of positive action, which meant that it had to look for qualified and experienced Africans at all levels, from permanent secretaries downwards.

In the process, he said, the PSC had managed to get some of the best brains with a lot of professional and administrative experience outside the country.

This approach had changed the whole complexion of the Zimbabwe Public Service.

Out of 22 permanent secretaries, he said, 12 of them were black, as were three of the five public service commissioners.

Most of the senior posts in the public service were filled by white Zimbabweans.

The reason for this, he said, was that the Government needed their services to ensure a high standard of efficiency in carrrying out new and expanding programmes.

The Government wanted to assure all white officers that it would continue to protect their terms of service and to support the PSC in its statutory duties to maintain the integrity of the public service.

CSO: 4700/316

HIGH QUALIFICATIONS OF TOP OFFICIALS PRAISED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 10

[Article by Gono Gofo: "They Never Matched These Qualifications"]

[Text]

ONE of the arguments the Rhodesian Fronters used against majority rule was that there would be a lowering of standards. This was used with monotonous regularity, almost ad absurdem, ad nauseam. It became both a refrain and a slogan — to the extent that (as was patently obvious) the Fronters themselves began fervently to believe what they started as sheer propaganda and shibboleth to keep majority rule at bay.

Of course, even fighting — let alone throwing around slogans — could not prevent the advent and actualisation of an idea that had reached its time.

Willy-nilly, we are in the midst of the much-loathed and much-dreaded majority rule, and I am funnily tickled when I look at the spectacle of the present incumbents of power, against whom the Rhodesian Fronters did practically everything to keep away from political power. **Most of them are over-qualified for the posts that they are holding,** compared with all the previous incumbents during and before the Rhodesian Front era.

ABOVE ALL

Take the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe: He is head and shoulders above all the previous prime ministers. The first Prime Minister, Sir Charles Coghlan, was just a lawyer. The third of his successors, Sir Godfrey Huggins, was just a doctor; and the best of them, including Sir Edgar Whitehead who had an M.A., had only one degree. The last, Mr Ian Smith, has one degree.

But the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, is an economist, an educationist, an administrator, a historian and a lawyer (LL.M), to mention just some of his university degrees. He is obviously over-qualified for the job. No previous Prime Minister had such a full and all-round education.

In the Ministry of Education and Culture both the Minister, Dzingai Mutumbuka, and his Permanent Secretary, Dr Nicholas Makura, are over-qualified, compared with all the previous incumbents.

SCHOLAR

This ministry has never been led by a doctor of philosophy. As regards permanent secretaries, the first Director of Native Education, Mr Harold Jowitt, who was, no doubt, an educationist and scholar, was just a Bachelor of Arts. Probably the highest educated to hold this post was the late Mr S. C. Davies, who had an M.A.

But the present incumbent, Dr Makura, is a doctor of philosophy in education — indeed, an over-qualification. Again, I am using the term "over-qualification" in the relative, and not in the absolute sense.

In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, both the Minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, and the Permanent Secretary, Dr Stan Mudenge, fall under

the category of "over-qualified" for their jobs, compared with the previous incumbents. There have never been doctors running this ministry. Probably the highest-qualified minister to run this ministry was Mr P. K. van der Byl, who holds an M.A.

He had the misfortune of running a foreign ministry without foreign countries, except South Africa. He could as well have been aptly called the Minister of South African Affairs.

I could go on mentioning some more ministries. The Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development has both a highly educated Minister and Permanent Secretary, Dr Frederick Shava and Dr Herbert Murerwa, respectively.

INTELLECTUAL

The same applies to another new ministry, that of Economic Planning and Development. The Minister, Dr Bernard Chidzero, is a world-famous intellectual who had to give up his post with the United Nations when the Prime Minister asked him to comé and serve his country.

His Permanent Secretary, Mr Thomas Mswaka, an Oxford graduate, was also working for the United Nations when Zimbabwe became independent and had to give up his post to serve his country.

The Ministry of Information and Tourism has never had such a highly qualified minister as Dr Nathan Shamuyarira who holds a Ph.D. degree from Princeton, one of the three top universities in the United States.

His Permanent Secretary was inherited from the past administration which had its own qualification criteria for such posts. It could be logically assumed that he would be a doctor if he had been appointed by the present Government.

Then there is the Ministry of Local Government and Housing which has combined two former ministries — the Ministry of Native (Internal) Affairs and the Ministry of Local Government and Housing. In their separate entities none of them had as educated a minister as Dr Eddison Zvobgo, a graduate of Harvard University, one of the three top universities in America: the other is Yale.

UNSURPASSED

Of course, the Ministry of Native Affairs employed some first-rate scholars as native commissioner. One of them was Charles Bullock, whose research and books on African law and customs in Zimbabwe still remain unsurpassed.

The ministries of Land Resettlement and Industry and Energy are also led by highly educated young ministers, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi and Dr Simba Makoni respectively.

This is not all. Almost all the supporting officials in these ministries are graduates of one university or the other. To put it in other words: there is an over-supply of highly educated people manning almost all Government departments.

EFFICIENCY

I do not know whether to commend or condemn this. To the extent that the Prime Minister wants maximum efficiency in the running of ministries, this is commendable. We want an efficient government. It is assumed that educated people are efficient — though in some cases the assumption is wild.

But there seems to be an element of reaction against the Rhodesian Front propaganda about "maintaining" or "lowering" standards.

While it is right to appoint educated people to top Government positions, it is not quite right to assume that they are all as efficient as expected. It is important to realise that there are equally efficient people amongst the non-graduates as there are amongst graduates.

There are many graduates who work on the basis of trial-and-error and are incapable of telling north from south in their work.

CSO: 4700/316

JAPAN TO CUT DOWN ON SOUTH AFRICA TRADE LINKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 8

[Text]

JAPAN is making concerted efforts to reduce its trade links with South Africa in the hope that Pretoria will abolish apartheid, says Mr Seiken Sasaki, Japanese Ambassador to Zimbabwe.

Instead, he said Japan would greatly increase its trade with black Africa and other nations.

Mr Sasaki, for many years a career diplomat attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, took up his post in Salisbury last month.

In an interview yesterday, he said that because Japan lacked its own natural resources it would continue to trade with South Africa for some time.

"We cannot drastically cut our links with South Africa . . . but we are expanding our trade with a number of African and other countries thus lessening our trade ties with South Africa," he said.

NICKEL

Japan was importing Zimbabwean goods — mainly ferro - chrome, nickel, asbestos and cotton — worth about US$42 million, while Zimbabwe was buying Japanese goods, mainly electrical equipment, to the tune of US$49 million.

The 59-year-old diplomat said he hoped the two countries would strengthen economic ties when Japan sent some of its volunteer workers to this country.

The workers were part of Japanese aid to develop nations. They helped and worked with local personnel in agriculture, motor assembly and fisheries.

Mr Sasaki said his country would fully support United Nations sanctions against South Africa if it failed to relinquish control of Namibia.

Japan gave its support to the UN Resolution 435 that sought free and fair elections in the territory under UN supervision.

CSO: 4700/316

VISITING JEWISH LEADER ON PLO PLANS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

PEACE will come to the Middle East once the Palestinian Liberation Organisation drops its commitment to the total destruction of Israel, the British director of the World Jewish Congress, Dr Stephen Roth, said in Salisbury yesterday.

In an interview, Dr Roth praised the peace process which Egypt's President Sadat had initiated and said it should be given a chance.

He said Zionism had been completely misunderstood by many people. It was a liberation movement and an exercise of full determination by Jews.

The congress, he said, was a non-government body which did not always identify with the steps taken by the Government in Tel Aviv.

"We feel that the decision of what is necessary for Israeli security is one that has to be made by the people of that state. But we would like to see better relationships and peace in the region.

"Although we are independent, we support Israel and do not influence the Government's policies," Dr Roth said.

But peace in the Middle East, he said, would come as soon as the PLO dropped its pledge for the total annihilation of Israel.

"The PLO has a charter which advocates the destruction of Israel, and you cannot sit down or live side by side with someone who is committed to liquidating you. The PLO should be made to accept the existence of Israel," Dr Roth suggested.

Dr Roth was invited to attend the biennial congress of the Jewish community in Zimbabwe, which was held on Saturday and Sunday in Bulawayo.

He said Zimbabwe's Jewish community, numbering less than 2 000, had made it clear at the congress that it had to make its economic and social contribution to the development of Zimbabwe.

"They are anxious to make their contribution and they are also anxious that the Jewish community should be able to continue its Jewish life," Dr Roth said.

The visit by Dr Roth to this country is the first by a member of the World Jewish Congress since UDI.

CSO: 4700/316

ZAMBIA TO BUY 235 RAIL WAGONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

LUSAKA.

ZAMBIA plans to buy 235 wagons from Zimbabwe with the assistance of the European Economic Community for use on the Benguela railway, the official Zambia news agency reported yesterday.

It quoted the Zambian transport minister, Mr Rajah Kunda, as saying that the cost of the wagons would be about US$12,5 million or about US$1 million more than originally anticipated as part of a programme to rehabilitate the 2 000 km line, which runs from the Zambian Copperbelt through Zaire to Angola's port of Lobito.

Mr Kunda said Zambia would ask the EEC to meet the shortfall of US$1 million, the agency added.

The minister attended a meeting of transport ministers from Angola, Zaire and Zambia in Kinshasa last week at which agreement was reached on how to restore the line — once the main carrier of Zambian and Zairean copper exports.

The railway was closed during the Angolan civil war in 1975 and has since been subject to frequent disruption by Angolan rebels.

Zambia's copper exports and much of those from Zaire are currently routed by road and rail to Dar es Salaam or by rail to the South African port of East London.

Mr Kunda said it was up to Zambian shippers to choose their routes.

"Zambia looks at Benguela railways with a view to diversifying her import and export routes to the sea," he said. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/316

UMTALI PIPELINE SCHEDULED TO REOPEN

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2814, 28 Jul 81 pp 7-8

[Article by Rene Biagi]

[Text] Salisbury, July 25--Nearly two decades after its construction, the oil pipeline from Mozambique to Zimbabwe seems finally to be on the point of doing what it was built to do, bringing this country a steady supply of crude and by-passing South Africa.

The pipeline, which runs 288 kilometers (180 miles) from Beira on the Indian Ocean to the Zimbabwe border city of Umtali, was built in the early 1960s by the London-based Lonrho group. But after just a few months of use it was closed in 1965, when Ian Smith led white Rhodesia into rebellion against Britain.

Over the next 16 years, the pipeline provided no oil but much controversy, as Lonrho sued British Petroleum and Shell in British courts for millions of dollars--representing, Lonrho said, the revenue it had lost by conscientiously not operating the pipeline while the two oil companies shipped sanctions-busting crude to Rhodesia through South Africa.

The suit was put to rest several months ago when the case was dismissed.

Now, following negotiations between Zimbabwe's black-majority Government and Mozambique, the plan is to reopen the pipeline in March 1982. At the same time, the Feruka oil refinery in Umtali is to resume operation.

Lonrho, which owns the pipeline in partnership with the two Governments, has issued 12 million U.S. dollars' worth of bonds to finance repairs on about 40 kms (24 miles) of corroded pipe near Beira, and to increase the capacity from 1 million to 1.25 million tons a year.

Pipe From Japan

The pipe is coming from Japanese suppliers, whose bid was lower than those in Britain and West Germany. About 20 kms of pipe has already been unloaded in Beira, and the rest is supposed to be there by the end of July.

At present, Zimbabwe uses 1 million tons of oil a year and pays 150 U.S. dollars' freight on each ton delivered by rail through South Africa. Lonrho estimates that oil through the pipeline will cost one-fourth as much to ship.

The cost attraction of by-passing South Africa existed when the line was built, although the rulers of Rhodesia did not have the added incentive that moves the black leaders of Zimbabwe: wanting to reduce economic dependence on Pretoria's politically undesirable regime.

Royalties Hitch

While the negotiators have agreed to begin repairs, they still have not reached an accord on the royalties to be paid to Mozambique for the use of the pipeline. Sources close to the discussions say Mozambique wants 44 U.S. dollars a ton, but the Zimbabweans believe that figure too high, especially when the payment must be made in foreign currency.

A high-level meeting on the issue is to be held next week in Beira. Despite the disagreement over price, a Zimbabwean official said: "Relations with the Mozambican authorities are courteous."

As for the Feruka refinery, which cost 20 million U.S. dollars when it was built in 1962 but had to shut down when the pipeline closed, it can handle 900,000 tons of crude a year.

The international oil consortium that owns Feruka had shown some reluctance to put it back in working order. The group's experts say this would cost fully 130,000 million U.S. dollars.

Government Threat

Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe reacted to the consortium's hesitation by threatening, during a visit to the refinery in March, to have the Government intervene.

Now it appears the consortium--grouping Shell, BP, Mobil, Caltex, Total-Zimbabwe and Kuwait National--has decided to go ahead with the necessary repairs.

The consortium has one more member, American Independent Oil, but this company has announced it wants to sell its share in the group, known as Capref. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/316

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT URGED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Government should seriously consider injecting more funds into appropriate technology for rural development, the chairman of the Association for Appropriate Technology in Zimbabwe, Dr Langford Chitsike, said last week.

At a time when the country was facing constraints through lack of foreign currency, it was fitting for the Government to concentrate on simple, local technology for the development of the rural areas, Dr Chitsike said in an interview.

He cited simple water pumps, hand-driven ploughs, and low-cost housing as examples of simple and appropriate technology.

Dr Chitsike said that most ministries he had approached had been interested in the association's projects, "but interest is not enough".

"Instead of keeping our rural areas in a state of economic stagnation, alternatives must be found to keep meaningful development going," he said.

"It would appear that the capital-intensive and urban-centres approach to development by itself cannot cope with the worsening socio-economic problems within the country," Dr Chitsike said.

Appropriate technology had been applied in many developing countries, but usually, because Government support was lacking, failed to get off the ground.

While the economic infrastructure of Zimbabwe provided a firm basis for appropriate technology, it was being applied only in a fragmentary way.

A total approach to development was necessary if it was to have a sweeping impact in raising the standards of living for the rural poor.

Instead of wild guesses on technology appropriate to the development of the rural areas, a thorough study should be carried out, he said.

"But this demands a lot of money. This is why we are asking the various ministries to allocate a certain portion of their budgets towards these projects," he said.

The association aims to establish rural technical centres (RTCs) throughout the country where farmers would be taught appropriate technology.

"The RTCs will serve as a link between the national centre in Salisbury and the farmers," he said.

The association is also launching a publicity drive culminating in a major exhibition next month in Salisbury, when various machines suitable for the rural areas will be on display.

The association, formed in February, is to invite a number of experts from Britain to recommend several of its projects.

CSO: 4700/316

NEW FLOUR MILL BUILT IN MSASA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE HUGE SILOS dominating the Msasa skyline are part of a new $4,8 million flour mill being built by Blue Ribbon Foods.

Discussing the background to the mill, chief executive Mr Mike Anderson said: "We are the largest Zimbabwean owned food company and have embarked on a comprehensive investment and development programme.

"We aim to meet the nation's requirements well into the next decade and to ensure that substantial shares of the markets for staple commodities remain under Zimbabwean control."

Blue Ribbon Foods controled by T. A. Holdings Ltd, comprises a number of divisions involved in the manufacture and marketing of food products with mass market appeal.

After the 1979 merger of Wightmans & Co (Pvt.) Ltd. with Repcor it became apparent that there existed a severe shortage of the necessary plant capacity to meet demand, hence the decision to build new maize and flour mills.

The maize mill was completed in April 1981 and is now fully operational.

The new flour mill under construction is expected to be in production by November. The silos have a total capacity of 8 000 tonnes and the mill has a production rate of 12,5 tonnes an hour. Around 60 percent of the mill plant was imported from Britain, the rest is locally manufactured.

Mr Anderson said that due to maize subsidies the demand for bread and flour has reduced.

"This is a distortion of the demand pattern as 80 percent of bread is consumed by Africans, 50 percent of whom live in rural areas. With the removal of the maize subsidy the demand for flour should increase considerably," he said.

In planning the new mills it became apparent that there was a severe shortage of skilled manpower, so the company established a training school which is to be officially opened next month.

The training complex has been operating since last November and the first trained millers will begin work next year.

The students write examinations which are marked externally, and the final qualification is recognised by the City and Guilds Association of Millers. Each course will have about 12 trainees under the direction of a professional miller.

The company intends to extend the facilities of the school to other small mills who will be asked to nominate applicants for the courses.

CSO: 4700/316

'SENSELESS' PRODUCTION STOPPAGES HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Timely Warning"]

[Text]

SENATOR CHIDZERO has outlined a $2 003 million programme of public investment over the next three years which should go a long way towards improving the lot of the poorer people of this country.

That it deserves, and must have, the support of every Zimbabwean there is no doubt. Equally there is no doubt that sacrifices will have to be made if the Government's targets are to be achieved. We have already heard about some of them from Senator Nkala.

But these sacrifices must not be put in jeopardy. Selfish, sectional interests must not be allowed to delay or dissipate the efforts of the majority.

It is no coincidence therefore that a recurring theme in speeches by Mr Mugabe and his Cabinet colleagues in recent weeks has been the need for hard work.

What we do not need now, what we must not have, are senseless production stoppages because workers refuse to follow the proper procedures when they have a grievance.

In the past, the Government has shown the utmost patience and understanding with such people. But this attitude must not be taken as a sign of weakness.

The machinery for handling workers' grievances is there. It must be used.

Let us hope that potential troublemakers will heed Mr Kangai's latest warning. Such behaviour can no longer be tolerated. There is far too much at stake.

CSO: 4700/316

LAND OWNERSHIP SEEN AS FORM OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Better Living"]

[Text]

IN the wake of the Riddell Commission report the Government has, for the first time, given some indication of its attitude to a subject which was expected to arouse some heated debate — the system under which urban workers regard land ownership in the rural areas as a pension or form of social security.

The subject has been broached in the past but without any effort to see it through. Now the Government, through the secretary for Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Robbie Mupawose, has pledged to move away from the system and to establish pension and social security guarantees that will stop the need for people to look to the rural areas in the old age.

There is no overnight solution to the problem. The urban and rural sectors can never be completely divorced. But there is a basis for discussion and the issue should be freely debated throughout the country.

The answers can be found for already there are signs of people being able to identify themselves more completely with one sector or another.

Since independence the Government has demonstrated that the urban worker can look forward to better living conditions, better housing, higher wages and a good education for his children. The people of the rural areas have enjoyed the same benefits with more to come when the full impact of the Zimcord schemes are felt.

With the country developing as it is it would appear that no legislation will be needed to separate the urban and rural people and their preferences. The quality of life for all Zimbabweans will mean that the problem could solve itself.

CSO: 4700/316

FUTURE OF FERUKA REFINERY DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

THE changing pattern in the control and production of the world's petroleum industry has far reaching implications for the future of the Feruka oil refinery and the Beira-Umtali pipeline.

The signs are that the refinery will never be reopened. Technical problems have arisen and international trends beyond the control of the Government make this seem the likely course of action.

Feruka is out-dated. Production was only 23 000 barrels a day, but the complex was designed to produce twice as much petrol than diesel. Today's demands are the reverse.

The refinery was also built to handle light Iranian crude. The current trend is towards refining heavier sulphur crudes.

The Iran-Iraq war rules out any supplies and even if the complex was adapted to handle heavier crudes the quality of petrol is likely to be poor.

Then there is the problem of residues. Industry sources regard any refinery producing up to 10 percent residue as a bad one. Good is said to be around 7 percent. Feruka is likely to leave considerably more than 10 percent.

But it is the policies of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries that may sound the deathknell for the 16-year-old complex.

Most oil producing countries now have their own refining capacity and if recent actions by certain Arab countries, notably Saudi Arabia, are followed to their logical conclusion then buyers of crude will find before long that only refined products are available.

SUPERTANKERS

If crude is sold at all it will be at a premium price.

The seriousness of their intentions is borne out by recent purchases by the Arabs of supertankers and a statement last week by Mr Mohammed Korba, general manager of the newly-formed Arab Petroleum Engineering Company, that the Arab world is expected to spend US$100 billion- to $120 billion on petrochemical projects over the next 10 years.

Financing will prove no problem as in 1980 the 13 members of OPEC, most of whom are Arab, amassed a surplus of revenue totalling US$110 billion.

The Seven Sisters, as the world's major oil companies are known, have taken the hint — selling off their very large crude carriers (VLCCs) when and where they can — and diversifying into new areas such as minerals, food and electronics.

British Petroleum (BP), for instance, through its American subsidiary Standard Oil of Ohio, has snapped up copper giant Kennecott Corporation for a cool US$1,77 billion. Over the next decade half of BP's investment will be outside petroleum, which today accounts for 88 percent of group sales.

The oil companies are also cutting back refining in Europe, partly due to OPEC's own increasing capacity, and huge losses incurred since the middle of last year.

Early last month Mr William Barrack, chairman of the British arm of the US-based Texaco, warned businessmen in London that up to a third of Western Europe's re-

fineries may never be used again.

As various OPEC nations increase their refining capacity Mr Barrack said that they would be able to export finished products to European markets with a considerable cost-advantage over locally refined products.

By way of an example a new refinery is nearing completion in Saudi Arabia. When commissioned it will take refined production up to 250 000 barrels a day.

Furthermore, the Kuwaitis recently bought four private refineries in Texas, a suggestion that they intend to refine their own oil sales to the United States on American soil, and a large interest in a Hawaiian refinery.

Saudi Arabia's output currently accounts for 43 percent of total OPEC production. It only needs to produce half that figure to meet the country's financial requirements.

LEVERAGE

So its surplus revenue, now rising at the rate of about US$1 billion a week on top of its existing accumulated foreign assets of $150 billion, gives Saudi Arabia greater influence and leverage over the oil market than at any time since the 1970s.

That power has forced Nigeria to cut back by 20 percent although Nigerian crude is still sold at US$40 to $41 a barrel.

Britain has dropped the price of North Sea oil from $39.25 to $35. The Libyans are believed to have cut their prices by $5 a barrel to $36 and Mexico by $4 to $34.50.

And every OPEC member, except Saudi Arabia, Iran and Iraq, agreed in late May to cut back production by 1.2 million bpd to reduce the present glut in world oil supplies.

All of these factors have to be weighed against re-opening Feruka.

Although the Government is politically committed to seeing Feruka operating again, the Prime Minister has said it must be an economically feasible proposition.

SUPPLIES

If it is abandoned, oil industry sources have said that Zimbabwe would have little difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of petrol, diesel and aviation fuel.

In fact buying refined products would eliminate dependance upon one source of crude supplies, such as Iran.

This may be why Lonrho director Mr Robert Dunlop suggested recently that a parallel pipeline may have to be built.

Extra pumping stations, said Mr Dunlop, will be needed to meet demand in three or four years time and the second pipeline by 1988.

CSO: 4700/316

NEW BULAWAYO COUNCIL TO SERVE COMMON MAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

BULAWAYO'S new mayor, Councillor Naison Ndlovu, pledged yesterday at his ceremonial election that the new council would be more "people-orientated" than before.

"I make no apology for this emphasis on the common man," he told guests.

"It is on his behalf that we have been called upon to serve. We are aware of the needs and problems which face our citizens, and we shall address ourselves to these needs."

As a united city council he and his fellow councillors were opposed "to any move which will have us build such low-standard houses as have not been built in Bulawayo for several past decades", Councillor Ndlovu said.

"Working in close co-operation with the Minister of Local Government and Housing, who is represented this afternoon by the Deputy Minister, Mr Enos Chikowore, we will, as a matter of urgency, make a strong case for Bulawayo to be allowed to continue to provide good standard housing," he said.

If finances allowed, he hoped that the council would be able to make improvements in the general standard of its houses.

Bulawayo must continue to grow and prosper socially and industrially and be managed as efficiently and effectively as possible.

"With the goodwill of its citizens and the assured co-operation between the council and its staff, we cannot fail," the new mayor said.

The struggle of the past would guide them in their future policies and efforts "which, I am glad to assure all our people, will continue to be for the benefit of all the people regardless of ethnic, regional, and other considerations".

The new council had inherited a sound management infrastructure and this would play a vital role in future development.

"Councillors and municipal staff are united in a single resolve of being servants of the people," Councillor Ndlovu said.

He paid tribute to the outgoing mayor, Councillor Mike Constandinos, as the mayor who had "made the mayoral seat very popular", and whose outspoken utterances had always been consistent and in the interests of the citizens of Bulawayo,

CSO: 4700/316

PRESENCE OF SQUATTERS AROUND HEADLANDS DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 11

[Article by Mike Williams]

[Text]

THE war was brutal on the commercial farms around Headlands.

Especially east of the Umtali Road, where tens of thousands of hectares of farm land was interspersed with rocky scrub-covered hills, the country was too well-suited to the soldiers' game of seek-and-destroy. For the farmers, there were too many landmines, too many ambushes.

In ones and twos they were killed or driven out. To the west of the road the farmers had it better and stayed, but by 1978 the entire eastern area had been abandoned.

Four farmers have now come back, but 104 farms remain unclaimed, many of their owners having abandoned Zimbabwe as well as their land.

And the thought of so much good land lying unused has become an irresistible magnet to hundreds — perhaps thousands — of peasant farmers.

It's impossible to say exactly how many squatters are there. Government officials estimate fewer than 500. Others say it is closer to 4 000.

Some simply stayed on their former employers' farms when the owners left. Others, homeless and driven by need, moved in from nearby communal areas in the months after independence.

More continue to arrive every week from as far away as Buhera and Fort Victoria, sometimes driven more by opportunism than real need. And some have gone on to the occupied commercial farms as well.

Neither the Government nor the remaining commercial farmers want the trend to continue. Both fear that indiscriminate settlement could lead to abuse of the land.

EMOTIONS

But emotions have begun to run high on all sides. Squatters and Government officials suspect that the opposition of local farmers stems more from racism than interest in the good of the nation. The farmers say they see their own rights being eroded in the interests of a one-sided policy of reconciliation.

And the squatters, right or wrong, have come to stay.

Mr Chegodora Makuwiri (55) brought his wife and nine children from the Tanda communal area to the abandoned Chinyika farm near Inyati mine in March.

"I had only four acres of land in Tanda. The soil was always very poor. When I heard that I could have land here, I came," Mr Makuwiri said.

"A deputy minister, Mr Mahachi (of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development) came and told us we would get 12 acres. We are waiting to be given the land. Some of us are working in town, some are living here. There is plenty of land, so why should we not have it?"

The local ZANU (PF) chairman, Mr Noah Sanhi, moved on to Nyamgura farm, a short distance from Chinyika, last October.

"We are just coming home. We were here before 1945, then the Government moved us to Tanda. He never liked it in Tanda. There was never enough land and the soil was very bad," Mr Sanhi said.

"Ministers have come and told us we can have land, but we must wait until the Government sorts out where it will be. We are 445 people on this farm and the next. Our only problem is that we must wait."

NO PROBLEM

Mr David Smith, of Nyamashinga farm, is one of the few commercial farmers who has come back to the northern area.

"Seven or eight squatters are on my farm, but they are no problem. Besides, some of them worked for me at one time. As long as they don't flood on to my land, I'm not particularly worried," Mr Smith said.

It bothers him, though, that another farmer, Mr Neal Greenway, began working a farm several kilometres away and was given so much trouble by squatters — including threats on his life — that he gave it up.

Mr Greenway's case is neither typical or easy to judge. For one thing, it is not clear whether he actually had title to the land he tried to farm. He said he bought it from the owner, now a resident in South Africa, but the Government didn't consider the agreement valid.

Most worrisome to the area's commercial farmers is the militancy of the squatters who forced Mr Greenway out (He now leases Excelsior farm, on the west side of the Umtali Road.)

AGREEABLE

"These people are very agreeable and willing to co-operate when a minister or some other Government official comes here. But when they're dealing only with us they often take a very antagonistic and aggressive attitude. Some simply say this is their land, occupied or not, and they're going to take it," said Mr Anthony Fischer, of Karori farm.

Karori farm is on the west side of the road and has not had a big problem with squatters. However, Mr Fischer, who is president of the local farmers' association, said the determination of the small number of squatters now on occupied farms to stay — along with the Government's apparent inability to curb the problem — has made a number of farmers think twice about their commitment to the area.

The Whole Viability of the Area Is in Danger

"In the beginning there were a number of us who let squatters stay on our land. These were the squatters who were really homeless, who needed help, and the Government assured us they would be settled soon. But now these people are becoming entrenched, and we're realising that they may be here not just one year, but perhaps two or more," he said.

"How are you to get someone off land he has been working for two years?

"And in the last four months we've had another kind of squatter appearing, an opportunist who apparently also has land in a TTL or whose wife is working in a town. There are lots of abandoned farms that have no squatters on them because some of these opportunists are simply picking the farms they want," Mr Fischer said.

The Government had at first been reluctant to evict squatters from occupied commercial land. That had now changed, but some of the squatters had adapted by simply running off whenever police showed up with eviction notices, he said.

Farmers were also bothered by the proximity of the larger numbers of squatters, but not for racial reasons, Mr Fischer said.

"I can see the Government's and the squatters' points of view. There is a real problem. But from the point of view of the commercial farmer, the whole viability of this area is being endangered," he said.

"Squatters aren't dipping their cattle and that will bring in tick-borne diseases. Rabies is rampant. Cultivation along stream banks is increasing.

"All these things bring a rapid deterioration of natural resources," Mr Fischer said.

PRECEDENT

"The Government seems to be setting a precedent by not protecting the rights of Zimbabweans such as myself who are committed to this country. And it's a precedent that might force the collapse

of commercial farms. At the same time it increases the amount of poorly-farmed land."

In an interview in Salisbury, Mr Moven Mahachi Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, said the Government had already bought 34 farms in the Mayo area near Headlands and planned to buy more.

Government development teams were beginning to move into the area to assess it and process applicants for land. The first land could be allotted within a month if all went well, Mr Mahachi said.

"There are not 4 000 squatters there. Of that we are quite sure. Our own estimate is 434. There could be more than that but I don't think it could be very much more," he said.

The Government was aware of no health problems being caused by the squatters, nor had it refrained from protecting the rights of the area's commercial farmers.

"We have made it very clear that no squatter will be allowed to stay on occupied farmland. We have also made it clear that no more will be allowed to come into that area until it is part of an official resettlement scheme," Mr Mahachi said.

"We do not want this problem to continue any more than the commercial farmers do. It is detrimental to our resettlement policy," he said.

"The resettlement has been delayed so far because of the difficulty of acquiring the land. Many of the owners have left this country and our policy has been not to settle anyone until we have title to the property."

Many of the squatters near Headlands were either landless peasants from adjacent communal areas or people who had once worked on commercial farms in the area. The Government was sympathetic to both categories and would not throw them out on to the road.

"We have no sympathy for the squatter who has gone out to that land from town simply to take advantage of the situation. Such a man is not necessarily in need."

The squatter problem in Headlands, as in other parts of the country, was usually exaggerated, Mr Mahachi said.

"There are probably no more than 10 000 squatters in all rural areas. The worst area is not Headlands, but Romsley, between Inyazura and Odzi. Other concentrations are in the forest area near Gatooma and at Nyamandlovu, near Bulawayo," he said.

"No one knows how many of our people really need land. We are now sending forms out to the district councils to find out how many landless people each area has. The council members know the people in their wards and will be able to give an accurate assessment."

Will the Government have enough money to buy all the land it needs?

"We cannot know that until we know exactly how many people are in need. But we have the people and the land is there, lying idle. The Government does not have unlimited funds. Something must be done."

[photo captions]

MR ANTHONY FISCHER, a spokesman for commercial farmers in the area, fears the Government could be setting a precedent of favouring land-hungry squatters who could eventually drive commercial farmers out.

MR NOAH SANHI (right), the ZANU (PF) chairman of the squatters group in the Nyamgura farm area, says there are 415 of his people on just two of the one-time commercial farms.

CSO: 4700/316

UMTALI'S MAYOR SLAMS 'PLOT TO RUIN ECONOMY'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

UMTALI

UMTALI City Council has smashed a plot by some evil men who wanted to wreck the economy of the city, the Mayor, Councillor Davidson Jahwi, said in a statement circulated at a council meeting on Thursday.

"I think the public must be told that the council has lost a lot of its property through undetected theft. The police were informed but were reluctant to take action. Most affected is our mechanical workshop. We missed vehicle tyres, tools, etc.

"This council will continue to clean out all destructive elements till we have people of trust and reliability in all positions of authority. Between October 1980 and about May 1981 the council lost more than $30 000 from the brewery through undetected theft.

"There have been various acts of corruption in the administration. We are on a clean-up spree and we are determined to stamp this rubbish out once and for all."

Alderman Doug Reed said he was unable to agree with some of the insinuations made in the statement as he did not have the facts.

"If this is going out as a statement from the council I must dissociate myself from it until given some of the facts," he said.

ENTITLED

He was not saying the facts were not true, only that he could not support the statement at this stage.

The public was entitled to know what went on, said Councillor J. J. Janjawa. Things were missing. He was not accusing anyone. There had been a lack of supervision.

Councillor K. M. Shava said the report had come "at the wrong time" when a number of heads of department were leaving.

The mayor then asked the city engineer about a theft at the weekend (when paint was stolen in a break-in at the Sakubva workshop). The matter had been placed in the hands of the police who were still investigating, the city engineer said.

The mayor: "I am saying there has been theft and the culprits have not been brought to book. I say the police are reluctant because when I went to inform the police about the theft of tyres from the workshop, I saw a senior man and his simple answer was that the department could not be involved in investigating very small amounts.

"He also said the report has political connotations . . .

"If the police want to attack me for bringing this matter into my council I am prepared to defend my cause. The police serve the community. Where the community has lost its property it calls the police. When the police joins itself with council politics to say there are political connotations that is rubbish."

It must go on record that the council had lost quite a lot of money and property.

Councillor Janjawa proposed a committee of inquiry into the workshop to find out "more details about the place".

Councillor S. Mhaka felt, that it was not right to say the police were reluctant to do their work. It was an individual. "The ZRP are for the people," he said.

On a question of procedure he felt the council should not be discussing (the mayor's) paper in the presence of the heads of department and the Press.

The town clerk, Mr Ian Cochrane said: "I have no personal axe to grind as I can't see that it affects me, but this document is both scurrilous and libellous.

"It will make the council the laughing stock if it appears in the Press. There could be hell to pay in the production of something like this in the Press.

"I ask the council to consider asking the Press not to print either the statement or the discussion."

The mayor: "This statement is not intended to please those who have committed acts of sabotage or acts of criminal behaviour."

When the town clerk rose and tried to speak the mayor continually banged his gavel to silence him.

CSO: 4700/316

RECORD DEMAND FOR CONTRACEPTIVES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

WITH a total of 64 608 women accepting contraceptives in June, the Zimbabwe Family Planning Association had attained a new record, the outgoing director, Mr Peter Dodds, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Mr Dodds said in a statement: "This is a new peak which tops the previous month by 10 percent and is 35 percent higher than this time last year."

The association's five-year programme aimed at a monthly figure of 61 500 acceptors by May this year.

"If this momentum is sustained and not hindered, we can continue to look with confidence at the overall objective which is 100 000 acceptors in a month by 1985," Mr Dodds said

Attainment of this goal would represent some 250 000 couples planning their families on a regular basis. This would be 10 000 more than the figur calculated by the Population Reference Bureau for 1980.

"Despite the growth of the monthly figures our association continues to provide just about 50 percent of the acceptor figures, the balance being reported by the country's combined health services," Mr Dodds said.

It was possible that the current level of family planning in Zimbabwe could begin to have a "bush fire" effect which would bring achievement of the interim objectives that much closer, he added.

"Clearly our progress provides an effective counterpoint for recent comments by ministers on matters of agricultural production and natural resources."

Mr Dodds resigned earlier this month following the Government directive that the injectable contraceptive, Depo-Provera, must be phased out.

He will vacate his post at the end of September.

A source close to the Family Planning Association yesterday confirmed that four white senior staff members had also resigned.

CSO: 4700/316

ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN DEVELOPING SKILLS STRESSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

THE private sector must play its part in the national training programme to produce the skills necessary for reconstruction and development, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, said yesterday.

Opening the National Vocational Training Development Centre at Msasa, Salisbury, Dr Shava said that the existing training institutions were not able to cope with the demand for skilled workers in the country.

"Nor are these institutions able to extend the right of skilled status to those workers," he added.

Preliminary findings of the National Manpower Survey showed that 10 percent of the 350 000 unskilled workforce could immediately be classified as skilled.

SKILLED

The remainder, if put through training programmes could meet the demand for skilled workers which was increasing as the country developed.

The centre at Msasa would be one of many and centres would be set up in towns and growth points throughout the country. A main training centre would be based in Salisbury and together the centres could turn out 1 500 skilled workers a year.

The centre at Msasa was teaching courses on motor mechanics but as they received more equipment the number of subjects would increase, the chief training officer, Mr Eddie Bramsen said.

The centre had been operating from April and about 120 people had passed the course.

The minister praised the National Industrial Council of the motor industry and said it was largely due to them that the ministry was able to get the project under way.

The West German Government had provided a loan of $2 million which would be used for equipment and instructors' salaries.

CSO: 4700/316

TRAINS KEY TO CROP EXPORTS--GMB

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

GRAIN exports could be doubled this year if enough railway transport was available, the general manager of the Grain Marketing Board, Mr A. B. Long, said in Salisbury last week.

"With more rail transport available we could certainly increase our exports to the north, particularly to Zaire. Large increases in imports could be made to Mozambique and overseas markets as well," Mr Long said.

"We could use more than 500 railway wagons a week, but we are not getting enough for even 25 percent of our needs."

The National Railways of Zimbabwe has been operating at reduced capacity since early in the year, when South African Railways began restricting imports and exports on its congested line to Durban. Shortages of wagons and locomotives, many of which had been leased from South Africa, have also aggravated the situation.

Before the NRZ put its own embargo on rail movement both inside and outside the country last week the GMB had been getting enough wagons to deal with half its needs. If the embargo was lifted in three weeks, as the NRZ had said it would be, wagon availability would presumably return to that level, Mr Long said.

Despite the shortages, however, the present levels of grain exports were not being affected, he said.

Grain was now being taken by road from Machete to Vila de Manica in Mozambique, then railed to Beira. Other shipments were taking that route as far as Dondo, near Beira, then being railed to Malawi.

Traffic was also moving by rail to Maputo through Vila Salazar. Other shipments were going to northern countries by road.

"The railway embargo has hurt us very badly because we have been trying to take some of our stocks out of the depots to make space for more grain. If we cannot do this, the situation could build to a crisis," Mr Long said.

FILLING UP

"Particularly at Gatooma and Hartley the depots are filling up very quickly. If we are not given the means to move out some of the stocks, then the grain deliveries might have to be slowed down."

That would mean some farmers would have to wait longer to get rid of their grain.

"The costs of moving grain by road are also nearly 10 times that of moving it by rail. And the consumption of diesel by road transport is much greater," he said.

So far the shortage of diesel in Zimbabwe had not led to a shortage of truck transport bringing grain to GMB depots. Instead, there seemed to be a glut of transport.

"There is far too much road transport bringing grain to our depots. We could do away with half of what is now being used and still deliver the same amount of grain because we wouldn't have so much congestion," Mr Long said.

"We can take in only 10 000 bags a day and that could easily be done with about 75 vehicle loads. If the trucks didn't sit for two hours waiting to unload they could probably move three loads a day, so you would really only need 25 trucks a day," he said.

CSO: 4700/316

NEED TO REBUILD CULTURAL ORDER EXAMINED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 10

[Article by Tendai Mutunhu]

[Text]

THE establishment and revolutionary consolidation of a new and progressive political and economic order after independence from colonialism and imperialism should not only be accompanied by a radical cultural emancipation, but also by a positive and dynamic reorientation in culture creativity and productivity.

This vibrant and new cultural order, deeply rooted in African traditions, customs and values, should be modernistic and progressive in its directional objectivity. In addition, it must constantly be innovative and supportive of the developing new politico - economic order.

In its development and growth, the new cultural order should be a conscious and collective reflection of the sum total of the nation's different and distinct music forms, dance styles, artistic and literary creativity, and celebrative and colourful festivities and rituals.

FRAGMENTATION

The articulation and nurturing of these new cultural institutions is important, because many African countries have been experiencing fragmentation not only of their values, but also of their symbolic unity and coherence in their Africaness.

The creation and development of a new cultural order is a natural and logical development in a post-colonial situation because this is the critical period when attempts are generally made to either reform or eradicate inherited colonial institutions.

The ideology of cultural nationalism assumes a very forceful direction in its contribution to national cohesiveness, symbolic unity, and a sense of Africaness.

The rise of the ideology of cultural nationalism can best be explained as a conscious and collective need by a nation and its people to redress and correct all of the negativisms once associated with the cultural institutions of colonialism and imperialism.

In attempting to uproot and destroy these perceived negativisms associated with foreign cultural values and influences, two frontal corrective remedies are usually applied.

First, a determined effort is made to replace European-oriented cultural institutions by African-oriented institutions.

This effort is generally carried out by the Ministry of Culture in association and co-operation with private cultural societies and organisations.

Second, the curriculum of educational institutions is fundamentally transformed so that students study and learn about things that are relevant to their developing society.

APPRECIATIVE

In this new curriculum, especially in the social sciences and humanities, students are taught to be appreciative of their nation's political, economic, social, cultural, military and technological accomplishments. In addition, these students are made to study and learn every-

thing about the rest of Africa first and then the rest of the world.

In this new cultural order the African man and woman must uncompromisingly reject all of the negative psychological adjustments he or she was forced to make and endure during the oppressive colonial period. Thus the African man or woman who is able to consciously identify and define the new cultural order must, by necessity, also define what he or she is not.

UNCRITICAL

In the first place, he or she will realise that he or she is not a European and as such the uncritical emulation of white cultural values is a sense of inferiority complex.

In the second place, he or she did not descend, ethnically and culturally, from Europe and as such the desire to think and behave like a white person is also an expression of one's own sense of racial inferiority.

All these psychological negativisms have to be uprooted and destroyed in a new African-oriented cultural order.

After all, white people have lived in many parts of Africa for more than a hundred years, yet a very insignificant few have changed their European names and taken African names, let alone think and behave like Africans. What is wrong with us Africans?

The identification of these damaging psychological negativisms is the most important first step in racial rebirth and pride in one's own cultural values, traditions, and customs.

People who are proud of themselves and their cultural institutions know racially who they are, where they came from, historically and culturally, and where they are going, because they have a purpose in life and are optimistic of overcoming future problems.

People who display a sense of racial inferiority and are disrespectful of their cultural values, customs, and traditions are usually disrespected and scorned by other races.

The establishment of a new cultural order does not mean the negation of the acquisition and systematic utilisation of modern science and technology for national development and reconstruction. It only means that modern science and technology should also be used in the development and growth of a new cultural order.

In other words, science and technology and culture should, where possible, complement and reinforce each other as a nation develops.

TECHNOLOGY

In Zimbabwe, for example, science and technology should be widely used in educational institutions to teach and explain to the students the great accomplishments of their ancestors in the areas of mining, engineering, architectural designs and constructions, the designing and construction of agricultural terraces and their dams and water channels.

After studying and learning about these technological accomplishments in the classrooms, every effort must then be made to take the students to the sites of the ancient gold and iron mines, Great Zimbabwe and many other palatial stone ruins, and the agricultural terraces of Inyanga and their dams and water channels that cover an area of about 7 500 km.

Students who study and learn and personally observe these technical marvels would automatically develop or feel a sense of pride in the technical abilities and accomplishments of their ancestors.

Not only that, some of the students might be motivated to raise questions such as: If our ancestors had the technical abilities to design and create such marvels, what would prevent us from being as creative and productive as they were?

More than that, the students would also realise that it was their technical know-how, commitment to hard work, and dedication to the common good for all that made them self-sufficient in many of their basic needs as well as being independent and proud of themselves and the institutions of their society.

The acquisition of such knowledge would motivate many students to try to improve on some of the achievements of their ancestors, thereby maintaining some kind of cultural continuity.

It is of critical importance that cultural activities be supported by governments and the masses of people. People with artistic, musical, dancing and literary talents should be encouraged in every way possible to be creative and productive.

SHARE IDEAS

Not only that, special centres should be built in the major cities, towns, and large village communities where artists, dancers, musicians and writers could meet to discuss and share ideas about their crafts.

These special centres could also be used as art galleries as well as centres for the performing arts. Our best artists, musicians, dancers and writers should have the financial support and backing of their governments, businesses, churches and individuals to either show their creative talents or participate in international festivities.

It is the primary role of educational institutions to assist students with talents to develop their creative skills. Universities should play the leading role by establishing art and music and dance departments where the primary focus is the study and improvement of the rich African cultural heritage.

The greatness of a nation and its people is not only measured in terms of its scientific and technological accomplishments, but also in terms of its cultural achievements. Zimbabwe will not be an exception to this cardinal rule.

CSO: 4700/316

ZANU (PF) WINS COURT CASE ON DEBT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

A PETITION by a company to have ZANU (PF) wound up because of a disputed debt of nearly $300 000 has been dismissed by the High Court, Salisbury.

On July 2 Simba Investments (Pvt.) Ltd presented the petition before Mr Justice Smith but asked to have the case postponed to December 3 this year because the amount of debt was being disputed by ZANU (PF) in another pending hearing.

In a judgment handed down yesterday, Mr Justice Smith said that on September 3 last year the High Court granted a default judgment in favour of Simba Investments for $282 107,70.

ZANU (PF) later applied to have that judgment set aside at a hearing on October 15 in which they disputed the amount claimed.

Simba's petition to have ZANU (PF) wound up was filed with the High Court after the company had become aware that the amount of the debt was disputed.

The petition was brought because the debt had not been paid following the default judgment.

At the beginning of this year Mr Justice Waddington set aside the default judgment in favour of Simba Investments.

Mr Justice Smith denied the request by Mr Richard Jagger, for Simba, to further postpone the hearing on the grounds that the delay would prejudice ZANU (PF).

The company should at least have waited for the court to decide whether to set aside the default judgment, said Mr Justice Smith, ordering that Simba Investments pay the costs of the latest hearing and any previous postponements.

He also ordered that the costs of the petition to wind up ZANU (PF) be paid by Simba.

Mr Jagger was instructed by Gollop and Blank and Mr Chris Mercer, for ZANU (PF), was instructed by Scanlen and Holderness.

CSO: 4700/316

NTUTA: MINE MARKETING BODY TO BENEFIT ALL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Mineral Marketing Corporation, which will be responsible for selling all Zimbabwe's minerals, will be operating by the end of the year, the Deputy Minister of Mines, Mr Jini Ntuta, said yesterday.

In an interview, he said the new corporation would benefit the whole country, including the mining companies.

The body would be a parastatal organisation, similar to the marketing boards which have been so successful in agriculture, and would include representatives of both the Government and the private sector.

"We don't want favouritism in the markets; we don't want people undercutting and selling to their friends only. The Government has no enemies as such and will be able to ensure minerals are marketed fairly, at the best price."

The corporation would also make long-range surveys of markets, passing the information to interested bodies so production and expansion could be planned to make the most of the trends, he said.

Prospecting was booming, with more than 5 000 licences issued last year plus a number of exclusive prospecting orders. In 1979 just over 1 000 licences were issued.

Among the minerals being searched for was uranium, and Mr Ntuta hoped there would be intensive prospecting for diamonds and oil.

"We have almost everything else in this country, so I don't see why we shouldn't find the rest."

The Ministry of Mines had made a great deal of progress in implementing the presidential directive on ensuring civil service staff reflected the make-up of the country as a whole.

A new Secretary for Mines, Mr Christopher Uahewokunze, was appointed in September last year and other blacks were in senior administrative and technical posts, including assistant secretaries, under-secretaries, directors and deputy directors.

CSO: 4700/316

STATUS OF REFUGEES FLEEING MRM-FRELIMO CONFLICT REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

REFUGEES fleeing sporadic skirmishes between Mozambique Resistance Movement terrorists and Frelimo close to the Zimbabwe border want to settle in this country until the fighting stops.

The MRM terrorists, who are financed and trained by South Africa, have caused economic hardships for the people of southern Mozambique which has led to the flow of refugees into Zimbabwe's Eastern Highlands over the past six months.

The social services officer in Melsetter, Mr George Mutumi, said there were more than 500 Mozambican refugees in the district. His office, opened in May this year, keeps an updated record of the growing flow of refugees.

And last week the Mozambique Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Rafael Maguni, said increased cooperation between Zimbabwe and Mozambique was "crucial" to achieve the total elimination of rebels of the so-called Mozambique Resistance Movement.

He said: 'Some of the people crossing the border as refugees are in fact terrorists, who take advantage of the free movement along the border."

They had all fled across the Chimanimani Mountains into Zimbabwe. The Chimanimani National Park has been closed to the public since April this year.

Destitute refugees have been given food by the Department of Social Services and clothes were donated by Christian Care.

At the Chikubu communal area near Melsetter several hundred destitute refugees who cannot find jobs in Zimbabwe have gathered after fleeing the conflict beyond the mountains.

Mr Mutumi visited the area yesterday.

According to Dr Wilfred Gamon at the Mount Selinda mission hospital it was believed that about three people had been killed in the last skirmish between MRM terrorists and Frelimo near Espungabera, across the border from Mount Selinda, on Monday last week.

Dr Gamon said in an interview last week that there was definitely a South African shadow involvement behind the MRM effort.

He said the fighting had subsided over the past few weeks but that half the patients in the Mount Selinda mission hospital were Mozambicans suffering from malnutrition and tuberculosis.

Fighting across the border south of Espungabera — which could be heard and seen at night from the mission — was sporadic. Dr Gamon said it would be quiet for long spells and then there would be a sudden flurry of activity.

During the last dawn raid on Espungabera by MRM terrorists in mid-July, bullets came flying across into the border Zona Tea Estate, sending workers scurrying for shelter, estate manager, Mr William Johnstone said.

He said the last contact — a small-scale skirmish — was on Monday last week.

Because of constant MRM attacks on power lines to Espungabera, Mr Johnstone said, Frelimo used the estate to have batteries recharged.

At Mount Selinda there was at least one refugee for every five locals, said the Rev. John Sitotombe, headmaster of the local school.

Some MRM terrorists had come to the mission to ask for food. They did not reveal their identity, he said.

A District Commission official in Chipinga said that on June 25 a Frelimo truck travelling from Chipinga to Espungabera was attacked by MRM terrorists.

Mr Johnstone also said that the border post between the estate and Espungabera had been destroyed in crossfire and was unmanned.

The official said about 25 Mozambican refugees a day apply for registration at the District Commission office.

The remote Tamandayi School in Zimbabwe, where many refugees have settled, has been attacked by MRM terrorists wanting food, clothes and supplies.

Many refugees who have managed to absorb into local communities on the Zimbabwe side of the border have found jobs on tea estates.

Some, however, like those on a section of Sherwood Tea Estates — close to the Mozambique border — have no work.

CSO: 4700/316

MUGABE WARNS IAN SMITH TO STOP SUBVERSIVE REMARKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has warned the Republican Front leader, Mr Ian Smith, to stop making subversive statements about Zimbabwe while forgetting that he had been forgiven by the Government under its policy of reconciliation.

Mr Mugabe, in an interview with Jay Ross of the Washington Post on Monday, said Mr Smith's performance lately had left much to be desired as he had been going around talking "quite racially" during the recent by-elections for the white electorial seats.

"And the statements he has made were quite subversive. He should not have been talking as if he was the hero of the situation . . . when we have committed ourselves to the policy of reconciliation and he is a loser," the Prime Minister said.

Expressing his misgivings over the fact that during all the meetings he had held with the RF leader, Mr Smith had used the occasion to express "white fears" in Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe said he would in future have to consider seriously whether to give Mr Smith an audience.

But, pledged the Prime Minister: "I will continue to listen to him." He would accept those fears which were justified and reject those that were irrelevant.

Mr Mugabe was speaking in a wide-ranging interview during which he expressed the hope that the Reagan Administration would help resolve the Namibian independence dispute.

Asked whether he thought President Reagan would be firmer with South Africa over Namibia than the former President, Mr Jimmy Carter, Mr Mugabe replied: "Yes, I think so. I think President Reagan is in a better position to be firmer on South Africa because South Africa looked forward to political change occurring in the United States during the elections.

"In other words, they set their stores with the Reagan Administration in the hope that the Administration was going to support their racialist policies.

"But if President Reagan, who I believe is a principled man, is guided in his relations by the same principles that he espouses—which are contained in the constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Human Rights—then I do not see any reason why he could not stand firm on South Africa."

But he was concerned at the lack of a clear US policy on Southern Africa and said it was time the US Government translated its experience into definite policies.

The Prime Minister said he believed that in the final analysis it would be a combination of political and military pressure that would force South Africa to relinquish its illegal control of Namibia.

Other points made by Mr Mugabe during the interview were:

- The decision by the US to allow the South African rugby team into the country was "unfortunate" and in defiance of African wishes.
- Zimbabwe had not yet decided on whether to boycott the coming Commonwealth Games in New Zealand and the Olympics, if New Zealand participated, but would most likely abide by the decision of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa.
- It was to be hoped that the US would not assist the South African Government in the development of nuclear power as this would not only be inimical to the interests of South Africa's people, but Zimbabwe's interests as well.
- Zimbabwe was suspicious that South Africa was using its economic ties with this country for political ends — the very thing that Pretoria did not want other countries to do against it.
- There should be no link between the Cuban troops' presence in Angola and Namibia's independence. The Angolan Government had every right to ask for external assistance if it felt its independence was threatened.

CSO: 4700/316

END

JPRS 78789

19 August 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2470

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 78789

19 August 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2470

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ELECTRIFICATION PLANS, PROBLEMS DICUSSED BY UPDEA MEMBERS

Libreville L'UNION in French 3 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by reporters Mualabu Mussamba and Neltho: "Seventh UPDEA Congress: Delegates' Differing Views on Procedures for Linking African Electric Systems"]

[Text] During the afternoon of Monday, 1 June 1981, after the official opening of the congress by the first vice prime minister, Georges Rawiri, the 250 delegates to UPDEA [Union for the Development of African Electrification] actually began their work with the examination of an overview prepared by the working committee on standardization and research (established at the Kinshasa congress).

The working committee's role consists on one hand of expanding the existing regulations for use of new energy sources, and on the other of specifying conditions to be met by materiel, voltages and frequencies of electrical current, so as to coordinate member countries' equipment purchasing policies.

In its special resolution on new energy sources, we recall that the steering committee had been given a recommendation to urge electric companies in UPDEA states to cooperate as closely as possible with solar energy research institutes in their respective countries, and to help to further research and development in this field.

To this end, the working committee on standardization and research has met seven times in the various capitals of member countries (including once in Libreville in November 1979), and the report presented to participants last Monday spells out the development of a joint policy toward contractors, as well as the study on coordination of the various charge schedules in use in electric companies. This, therefore, is the work now being done by the 7th Congress in Libreville.

On Tuesday, 2 June, under the chairmanship of Mr Konate, director general of VOLTELEC [Voltan Electric Company] (Upper Volta), participants listened with interest to a report by Mr Laporte, the representative of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE), on the problems of long-term financial stability of energy companies in a constant growth context.

They also made a general review of the working committee's deliberations on rural electrification, before taking part at 1500 hours in a round table discussion, moderated by Anoh Koutoua (Ivory Coast), a member of the steering committee of the UPDEA, on distribution of electricity in rural areas of Africa.

In connection with problems related to long-term financial stability of electric companies in a growth context, Mr Laporte observed that economic or energy growth is a general phenomenon, greater or smaller according to the country, and therefore requires large financial resources. He specified that the financial principles applied in energy companies were not conceived from the viewpoint of growth, but essentially with concern for maintaining the tools of production.

On this subject, the speaker provided the participants with some food for thought, with a view to seeking means by which energy companies might overcome the financial implications of growth, in particular by seeking methods that in a growth and inflation context will give them the opportunity to achieve financial stability over a long period, and would depend upon the management of the companies' resources.

During deliberations on electrification in rural areas, the French-speaking congress members brought up the question of the frequency of 60 hz (hertz) used in certain English-speaking countries, including Liberia. This problem, observed an Ivorian delegate, has always caused disagreement among UPDEA members.

Discussions on rural electrification

Indeed, use of a frequency of 60 hz in some regions and 50 hz in others would not, should the occasion arise, facilitate the linking of electrical systems among African countries that are members of the UPDEA. It would be indispensable, therefore, for the English-speaking countries to conform to the frequency in use in other UPDEA countries, most of which are French-speaking.

For the English-speaking countries, it would be difficult to change frequencies, because their equipment and industries work on 60 hz. And purchasing of transformers would be very expensive. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) representative, Murtala Diop, intervened to remove the uncertainty by pointing out that the problem could be solved if the states involved would provide themselves with frequency converters.

Another problem that held the attention of participants was that of the use of low output nuclear power stations. It should be pointed out in this connection that nine African countries are thinking of providing themselves with low output nuclear power stations between now and 1985. Now, according to the ECA delegate, these low output power stations are not in the least reliable, and they are dangerous for our countries, which have no operators

trained in this technique. He therefore asked UPDEA to consider instead the problem of training technicians in the nuclear field, so that they can make the preliminary studies necessary for installation of these power stations.

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CSO: 4719/76

COLLUSION BETWEEN S. AFRICA, NATO POWERS CHARGED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Aggression and Response"]

[Text] Peoples in the midst of a revolution are often maligned by their enemies because of their tendency not to isolate different events, attempting to establish an accult connection between them.

It was, therefore, for those people to detect, in the announcement of the forthcoming NATO maneuvers in the South Atlantic, an open invitation to increase the military aggressiveness of racist South Africa against the peoples of Southern Africa, specifically against the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

Thanks to its relations with NATO, Pretoria now possesses the kind of war potential that represents a serious threat for all of independent Africa. NATO and Israel are continuing to openly provide the racists with weapons and other equipment.

The West intends to keep the regime of apartheid as its spearhead in the continent, besides maintaining it as the source of strategic raw materials and other valuable resources which are at the origin of the colossal profits of hundreds of corporations and monopolies that find in South Africa the largest return on investments in the world (35 to 40 percent).

NATO has already established its "tutelage" over the large South African naval base of Simonstown, near the Cape of Good Hope; it is now being actively used by the countries members of NATO. With the help of Pretoria's Western friends, the base is equipped with the most sophisticated military equipment.

The present expansion to the south of NATO's operational area--though planned for a long time--is the logical result of the militaristic stance and war hysteria of the U.S. leaders. A total of 13 countries are participating in the forthcoming maneuvers, including Portugal. This is an unprecedented operation in the Atlantic since World War II, and it is not by chance that countries such as Argentina and Uruguay--which do not even belong to the organization--are included.

In this context, the meeting that opened yesterday in Paris, bringing together high officials of the five countries representing the "contact group" on Namibia (Canada, United States, France, Great Britain and West Germany) and aimed at the effective application of the UN plan on Namibia formerly approved by all of them and then trotted out once again for the alleged purpose of "completing" and "reinforcing" it, can only be viewed as one more cynical dilatory and diversionary maneuver.

What will these high Western officials say about the size of the present military aggression by Pretoria against the People's Republic of Angola? That it is one more "brilliant operation" conducted by the Angolan puppets in Pretoria's pay, who have allegedly and inexplicably obtained, as if by magic, heavy artillery (155-mm cannons and 81-mm mortars), Impala MK-2 planes and Puma and Souette-III helicopters? That these puppets have suddenly acquired infantry brigades and mixed battalions of motorized infantry in sufficient numbers to occupy seven Angolan villages and completely destroy another...?

Or will these worthy representatives of the Western powers, in their objective alliance with Pretoria, conclude that these Angolan villages were infested with the dangerous SWAPO guerrillas ready to sow "confusion" in "peaceful" occupied Namibia? Is it one more case of "hot pursuit," to use the racists' degrading terminology, or an open and shameless aggression against civilian targets and peaceful people in a free and independent African country?

In the face of this escalation of the war only a few days before the first of August--curiously, the date set for the opening of the provocative NATO maneuvers in the South Atlantic and also one more anniversary of the glorious FAPLA--the communique issued yesterday by the Angolan Ministry of Defense is explicit enough: the Angolan people and its regular army, supported by the active and militant solidarity of all peace-loving peoples, "will give a valiant response to guarantee the defense of their threatened homeland."

CSO: 4728/89

LARA ACCUSES U.S. OF BEING PRIME MOVER BEHIND AGGRESSIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jul 81 p 2

[Excerpts] During the course of a rally in Lisbon last Tuesday, Lucio Lara, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for organization, who is now in Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party, stated that the People's Republic of Angola opposes a situation of non-declared war organized by the U.S. secret services in conjunction with BOSS, the South African espionage service.

At this rally, the Angolan official affirmed that the U.S. administration is the prime mover behind the aggressions of which the People's Republic of Angola is a victim.

In his speech, Lucio Lara stressed that the forthcoming naval maneuvers known as "Ocean Venture 01" are meant to be an "attempt to encourage the racist South African Republic to reinforce its aggressions against Angola."

In this respect, he added that the "South African forces are bombing indiscriminately, hitting ambulances and simple bicycles."

Cooperation With Portugal

Referring to the relations of cooperation between Portugal and Angola, Lucio Lara affirmed that Angolan ministries "are swamped with proposals for cooperation involving all sectors of activity in the country." He noted that "a framework defining the obligations of both sides does not exist yet, but the avenues for a viable cooperation between the two countries were opened in 1978, during the meeting between President Agostinho Neto and Ramalho Eanes in Bissau."

During the rally, which was attended by the secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal, Lucio Lara said that this visit to Portugal constitutes an essential step in the history of brotherly relations existing between the two parties.

In his speech, Cunhal affirmed that socialist leader Mario Soares and Social-Democrat Sa Carneiro played a determining role in the invasion of the national territory by the racist South African and mercenary forces during the war of independence, in order to prevent the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola.

In conclusion, the secretary general affirmed that the present Portuguese Government is following a foreign policy that constitutes an obstacle to the development of friendly relations between Portugal and the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and other African countries.

CSO: 4728/89

BRIEFS

METEOROLOGY EXPERT TO USSR--The director of the National Institute of Hydro-Meteorology, Jaoquim Adolfo Xavier, left last Monday for the Soviet Union for a 15-day visit for the purpose of reinforcing exchanges and cooperation with the USSR state committee of hydro-meteorology. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jul 81 p 2]

FAO FOOD ASSISTANCE--The FAO has granted Angola 9,500 tons of corn. This country has been suffering from a drought affecting many areas. The donation is aimed at about 260,000 persons. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 4 Aug 81 p 2]

CSO: 4719/255

KAREKOU CLAMPS DOWN ON TRADITIONAL RELIGION

Cotonou EHUZU in French 9 Jul 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Our great comrade in the struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, received in audience on Thursday, 2 July, at the Palace of the Republic a delegation of religious leaders from Ouidah headed by Dagbo Houmon and including Dah Dangbenon and Dah Dangbe Kpohounon.

This delegation of leading citizens came to pay a courtesy visit to the head of state and to establish contact with him.

The religious leaders said that they highly appreciated and were proud of the progress made since the revolution was launched on 26 October 1972.

During their talks with the head of state, there were important exchanges of views on a number of issues concerning the life of the nation. Our great comrade in struggle underscored his serious concern regarding the state of ruin prevailing in the town of Ouidah. In fact, Ouidah, a historical city with a prosperous past, must become beautiful and prosperous again.

The religious leaders must bring their crucial contribution to this task of rehabilitating the town of Ouidah and to start with they must agree to open the doors of the convents to release the men and women who are militants of the revolution directing them to engage in tasks of national production.

Then, they must completely revolutionize the age-old traditions to allow the toiling masses to get away from the degrading practices of fetishism.

This revolutionary change must go hand in hand with the elimination of the convents by moving the Python Temple away from the center of the town to a more inconspicuous location where worshipers can meet in complete peace to say their prayers.

The vacated location will then be taken over by the revolutionary state which will set up social infrastructures there to be enjoyed by the Ouidah population.

Comrades Dagbo Houmon, Dangbenon and Dangbe enthusiastically expressed their willingness to advance the revolutionary process which has been in progress in our country since 26 October 72.

However, they explained that while the seasonal closing of convents is no problem, they do not have the authority to decide forthwith on the relocation of the Python Temple and the destruction of the sacred trees according to the wish expressed by the head of state.

Therefore, they promised to hold a meeting with wise men and their followers to examine and decide what practical steps must be taken to revolutionize the traditional structures and to eventually relocate the Python Temple shelter.

Before taking leave of our great comrade in struggle, the delegation of religious leaders eagerly expressed their deep thanks and conveyed to him their best wishes of health and personal happiness.

8796
CSO: 4719/189

GRADUATION OF NEW PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS

Cotonou EHUZU in French 29 Jun 81 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] The graduation ceremony for the class of 1980 of students of the Public Security Forces was held last Saturday in Cotonou at the Public Security Forces Training School.

A number of important political and military personalities attended the ceremony and, among them, Comrade Guezodje, chief of staff of the Public Security Forces.

Comrade Guezodje pointed out to the new agents of the Public Security Forces a combination of circumstances which, since 1976, have made it imperative to train a new type of agent of the Public Security Forces.

There is, for instance, the noticeable efforts made by our people to diligently and consequently implement the Fundamental Law.

Also, he added, not too long ago the reaction at home and abroad, in alliance with a certain press, was engaged in a big campaign of indoctrination to blunt the fighting spirit of the animated forces of our country which has taken the path of national liberation.

Referring to problems which the police cadets have had to face during their training, Comrade Guezodje assured them that from now on adequate human and material means will be found considering the mission entrusted to the Public Security Forces.

Finally, in view of the spirit of discipline which has marked the training of this group of agents of the Public Security Forces, Comrade Guezodje officailly named this 1980 [sic] class the "City Builders" lass.

8796
CSO: 4719/189

BRIEFS

PIRES IN MOSCOW—Moscow, 30 Jul—Pedro Pires, the prime minister of Cape Verde arrived in Moscow on Tuesday for a brief vacation, the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIA announced on Wednesday. The prime minister was welcomed at the airport by Nikolai Talyzin, vice president of the Council of Ministers and other high officials of the USSR government. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Jul 81 p 7]

CSO: 4728/90

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OPPOSITION COMMUNIQUE TO FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 21 Jul 81 p 2

[Article: "When the Opposition Questions the French Government"]

[Text] On the eve of the official visit which the Central African prime minister, Simon Narcisse Bozanga, made to Paris from 4 to 11 July (see LE CONTINENT of 10 and 11 July), the entire Central African opposition met to publish a joint communique indirectly addressed to the French government. Signed by Abel Goumba, Ange Patasse, Francois Pehoua, and Henri Maidou, this text reflects the gap which separates the opposition and the government in Bangui. The text is as follows:

"Referring to the report carried by the international service of Radio France according to which Bozanga would visit France to undertake negotiations for the revision of the cooperation agreements signed by France and the Central African Republic since 1960,

"Regarding other, trustworthy information from domestic sources, according to which Bozanga would take advantage of his stay in France to request help from the French government which would only benefit an administration from which are excluded or are in the course of exclusion all officials or agents of the state belonging to the opposition parties,

"Considering that the revision of the cooperation agreements is considered not only justified but specifically recommended, provided that such a revision, in order to reflect the aspirations of the Central African people, should be preceded by development of a broad, national consensus and since such a consensus has never been developed because of the determination of the present regime to substitute what amounts to a single party system for the multi-party system,

"Considering finally the numerous violations of the rights of man, particularly individual, collective, and trade union freedoms which have been perpetrated by the Dacko regime and the Bozanga cabinet,

"The opposition parties, reflecting the aspirations of the majority of the Central African people,

"Denounce the maneuvers of the regime and of the government which try to undertake in the name of the Central African people negotiations affecting the future of the whole country,

"Solemnly call on the conscience of the French government not to take any action of such nature as to consolidate a regime without any real popular backing."

5170
CSO: 4719/198

TERRORIST INCIDENTS GIVE DACKO EXCUSE TO ELIMINATE ENEMIES

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 21 Jul 81 p 2

[Article: "After the Attack on 14 July in a Bangui Theater: Are We Moving Toward Suppression of a Multi-Party System?"]

[Text] The attack carried out on 14 July against the "Club" theater in Bangui has given the Central African government a pretext for a spectacular hardening of attitude. An opposition movement not known on the national political scene has claimed credit for the incident. This attack, which has been denounced by the official opposition, in any case has provided President David Dacko with the opportunity (so long awaited) to eliminate his opponents. As of 18 July all parties opposed to his policies were prohibited from functioning or reduced to silence. The leader of the Central African People's Liberation Movement (CPLM), Ange Patasse, who is nothing like a terrorist, is again languishing in jail in Bangui. Abel Goumba and Francois Pehoua only escaped the roundup by their absence abroad.

If the Central African left seems particularly to be the target, the government seems to be committed to the course of questionning the continuation of the democratic process which, it is true, disturbs many of the supporters of the single political party in Central Africa.

Since the defeat last May of former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the entry into power of the socialist candidate, Francois Mitterrand, everything seems to be moving quickly in the Central African Republic. In this change is there something of a cause and effect relationship? One would be tempted to believe this is the case.

A close associate of Central African Prime Minister Simon Narcisse Bozanga recently told us that, "many things are now going to change with the departure of Giscard d'Estaing" and that, "the Central African Republic will have many revelations to make in the new few days." Thus, only two months after the political changes which have taken place in France the Central African Republic asked for the renegotiation of the cooperation agreements which have linked it to the former colonial power since 1960. Elsewhere, these changes have been regarded by the Bangui authorities as a kind of "liberation." "Now we have our hands free," a Central African leader recently told us in private.

Eliminating Opposition Parties

This freedom of movement has just been put in question by the decision made on 18 July by the Central African chief of state, President David Dacko, to eliminate the opposition parties.

Taking as a pretext the attack which took place on 14 July in a Bangui theater, essentially attended by Europeans, and which resulted in 3 dead and 32 injured, Dacko ordered, 4 days after the events, the prohibition and dissolution of the principal opposition parties: the Ubangi People's Patrictic Front-Labor Party (FPO-PT) of Professor Abel Goumba; the Central African National Liberation Movement (MCLN) of Dr Idi Lalla, which claimed credit for the attack; and the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC) of Ange Patasse. The latter, moreover, was arrested and again put in jail, at the same time as several political leaders close to the FPO-PT and the MCLN. Meanwhile, the Central African chief of state announced that international orders of arrest would be issued so that opposition leaders living abroad would be sought, arrested, and turned over to the Central African authorities. These measures particularly concern Goumba and Lalla, who are presently aborad.

In many circles astonishment has been expressed over the measures which particularly affect the FPO-PT and the MLPC. In effect, after the announcement of the attack on 14 July, all Central African opposition parties, with the exception of that of Dr Idi Lalla, meeting together as the Provisional Political Council (CPP), had denounced "blind terrorism" and approved the measures taken by the government to apprehend those responsible for the act.

Dacko justified the measures he had taken by stating that the two outlawed parties, the FPO-PT and the MLPC "have been subjected to being banned with the sympathy of the president of the MLPC, Ange Patasse," adding that, "the actions of the enemies of the republic have become intolerable."

Certainly, by deciding to use a strong hand the Central African president wishes to take action against the disorders which periodically have shaken Bangui. However, it is also known that a split took place between Lalla and Goumba in December 1980. The latter had chosen the course of peace and democracy by running in the presidential election last March and accused Lalla, who was his spokesman for a long time, of becoming the spokesman for foreigners, particularly of Libya and of the Congo, where he found refuge.

Unquestionably, it is more than certain that the MCLN, established in the Congo, has had a network of supporters within the country. However, in the absence of definitive results from the inquiry regarding the attack of 14 July, to announce the dissolution and suspension of certain parties is "going a little too fast on the job," according to some observers.

In fact, everything leads one to believe that President Dacko did not want to miss the opportunity, which he had waited for over a long period of time, to prohibit the opposition parties from functioning and to eliminate certain men who have always been his political adversaries but to whom he has had to accommodate himself up to the present. This is particularly the case with Abel Goumba and Ange Patasse.

Thus, the incident on 14 July has provided President Dacko with an opportunity to put an end to one of the few experiments with democracy in Africa. Elsewhere this multi-party system annoyed certain neighbors of the Central African Republic who, on many occasions, have advised Dacko to put an end to it. Now it is (almost) done.

5170
CSO: 4719/198

WRITER CLAIMS NATION'S DEMOCRACY UNCERTAIN

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 21 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial by Jerome Carlos]

[Text] Is it easier to govern alone and without sharing power by concentrating it in the hands of one man or by "liberalizing" political life, recognizing and giving legal existence to the plural forces which fashion society, in a democratic perspective?

The Central Africans, after the interruption of Bokassa, needed to breathe the fresh air of liberty, to resume the practice of political pluralism, a rather rare flower which only grows timidly here and there on our continent, which seems to be destined to experience the bloody dictatorship of some and the dominant authoritarianism of others.

The tinsel of the overthrown empire was to be relegated to the storeroom. The political arena was to be animated with new life. More than half a dozen political parties were established, even if some rest on ethnic crutches, even if others are distinguished by a tragic absence of a program or plan for society. A constitution, approved by a large majority in a referendum, sought to guarantee basic liberties and the loyal functioning of the democratic process.

Too good to be true? The presidential elections last March were to constitute the first test for the young Central African democracy and to set out its limits.

Then we noticed all kinds of fraud and manipulations. David Dacko, the president elect, was to have a lot of trouble in "containing" an active and restless opposition, which is often in control of the streets. Doesn't the opposition have the advantage of touching the sensitive fibers of Central African nationalism by pointing a finger at the military guards of the regime, the French "barracudas"?

Elsewhere, an opposition like that is silenced. However, David Dacko did not give up. The attempted assassination on 14 July in Bangui gave him the pretext.

Those who have never believed in the future of democracy in Africa see their sarcasm fulfilled: chase away what is natural and it returns at a gallop.

5170
CSO: 4719/198

FROLINAT OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH LIBYA, SUDAN

London AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR in English 10 Jul 81 pp 4-5

[Interview with Isa Abdulla Ali, secretary general of Frolinat]

[Text]

Q: Brother Isa, now that the conflict has been decisively settled in favour of the people of Chad and its revolutionary powers, how do you see the security situation in your country?

A: Our evaluation of the security of Chad is based on our knowledge that the imperialist powers, although defeated for the time being, are awaiting the next opportunity to return en masse, which would spell disaster for the country. We believe that the agent regime in Sudan and other regimes in Africa and on our borders, as well as those regimes that act as proxies for French interests, will pounce on any occasion to undermine the successful revoulutionary transformation of the country. They are busy trying to pave the way for the ex-rebel forces to spread insecurity and doubt and to destabilize the present revolutionary regime of Chad. However it is thanks to our close and friendly relations with the revolutionary regime of the Libyan Jamahiriya, to our close co-operation with the people's authority in Libya, and to their close connection with other neighbouring and oppressed people, that we are in full control of our security. The actual and only danger we face now are the rebel forces supported by the Sudanese President, aimed at threatening our south-eastern flank. However, in the past week, complete victory has born achieved over the said rebels, and they have been forced to withdraw across the borders into Sudan. We therefore believe that the most dangerous threat to our revolution is now fully under our control.

Q: When the Libyan Arab people rose to help their brothers in Chad against the rebels, the imperialists at once launched a major campaign to distort this spiritual, human, geographical and historical relationship between the peoples of Chad and Libya. Have the imperialists achieved their goal and what is your evaluation of the Libyan/Chad relationship?

A: As for the first part of your question relating to the the imperialist aims, we believe they have been soundly defeated. The crazy campaign aimed at planting seeds of discord between our two nations has certainly failed. The evidence for this failure is that the relations between our two people witnessed an unprecedented upswing in that they have been strengthening their bonds via the revolutionary ideals the two countries have in common. On the other hand, the imperialists have managed to make some of their hired trumpeters in Africa and the Arab World repeat their insinuations. But the success of those loud-mouthed stooges in slandering the people's authority in Libya and the achievements of the Chadian revolution are minimal. Rumours and false accusations cannot stand the test of history, and any success by the imperialists using such techniques can only be very limited. As for the actual feelings of the people of Chad towards their Libyan brothers and sisters, it is clear that the imperialist rumour-mill has only managed to deepen the relations between our two people and thus to form stronger bonds on the path of our joint struggle against the imperialist onslaught.

Q: With the victory of revolutionary legitimacy in Chad, the revolutionary power has now only to implement its social, economic and political programme. Could you tell us in some detail what the aspects of this programme are?

A: I believe that the various aspects of this programme were in the main laid down during the long and hard struggle which the people of Chad led against imperialism and the reactionary forces in Chad. A revolutionary movement such as ours, which has lasted 15 years and even longer, with no support or co-operation at the beginning except from its own people — and later from our Libyan brothers — must of necessity have a progressive political programme, based upon effective sharing of authority among all the people, a social and economic programme which believes that the national wealth is the property of all the people and a social programme that believes that progress is the natural right for the people who have struggled all these long years. However, before implementing this programme, the revolution in Chad must settle one problem which is isolating the real revolutionary forces from the reactionary ones. This question has nearly been settled and the revolutionary powers in Chad are entering upon the last phase which is the working out of the details of the social, economic and political programme to find a just and lasting solution for the various problems of our people.

Q: Brother Isa, I believe that the people of Chad, having come out of a long bloody war that could have destroyed them, are most able to contain and neutralise the potential disastrous effects of the conflicts between fascist and dictatorial elements. How do you envisage the final solution which will settle the struggle for power?

A: In fact, the solution which will definitely settle the struggle for power must be the solution which ultimately hands authority to the people. This is the only correct vision of how to solve this problem of power struggle. Frolinat is heading towards defining such a vision. Inside the movement there is a major revolutionary power which holds this view. However, there is another revolutionary group which has different views. Frolinat is at present trying to limit the danger ensuing from the 15 year conflict for which our people have paid so dearly.

Q: There is always the danger, in theory and ideology, of the revolutionary movement failing or falling into the trap of dictatorship and fascism, and thus oppressing freedom in order to safeguard its interest. What is the ideological and theoretical level of the Chadian revolution and has it revealed its identity in terms of its beliefs?

A: In order to answer your question, we must go back to the time when the Chadian revolution was in its first phase. As I previously mentioned, during that period, the revolution was completely led by the people. The people alone raised their guns against the oppressors. Frolinat was only formed after the people had started their struggle. Frolinat was a framework, helping by organising this spontaneous uprising which embraced the Islamic sentiment calling for: 'There is no God but God and we shall declare Jihad for the path of God and our prophet Mohammed in whose heavenly and divine message we believe.'

In 1963-66, when Frolinat came into existence, another power of a different ideological leaning was also formed. In those days the Third World was infatuated with Marxism. I say infatuation and not conviction. Due to this infatuation, and to the absence of a coherent theory that would do justice to the situation, Frolinat tried to think beyond those limited Marxist or Islamic different schools. It was a difficult but creative struggle. As time went by, some of the prior ideas were discarded, some new realisations came to the fore so that finally a relative intellectual unity prevailed between our path and the latest developments on the international stage. Later, with the emergence of popular thinking, with the numerous struggles being waged throughout the Third World in the name of the people's thought and authority, it was only natural that the previous dichotomies should be abandoned by many followers and supporters of Frolinat, in the knowledge that it is imperative to arrive at a cogent intellectual solution of the question. However, before we can go ahead with implementing the final solution, we still have to work out the details of this world programme which rejects both liberal democracy and Marxism.

Q: How does the revolutionary power in Chad define its relations at the international, African and Arab levels?

A: We define these relations on the principles of justice and freedom, and on our absolute opposition to all imperialist, Zionist, and neo-fascist regimes throughout the world. We have close links, therefore, with the progressive and socialist countries, and our closest ally in those terms is the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Because of our strong bond with your country, our foreign policy is undoubtedly progressive and committed to the support of the cause of oppressed people and especially the Palestinian cause. Our struggle is also intense against the racist power in the South of Africa.

Q: The revolutionary powers in Chad have a special relationship with the Libyan counterparts, based on shared ideals and beliefs. Could you give details of the co-operation between the two revolutions.

A: First, let me say that the relationship is not merely based on ideological grounds. There was a time when I thought of this relationship as being one between twins. Now my image has developed further and I have come to think of us as one baby with two souls. The relationship has been characterised of course by a number of historical and geographical conditions, by shared activities, by customs and habits, etc. Likewise our closeness has been fostered by the activities of imperialism against the revolutionary powers in both countries. Due to this threat, our fate is inevitably linked and we have to co-ordinate our efforts and work in harmony. Chad has laid down a complete programme to do just that. It necessitates complete unity and continuous co-existence. Furthermore it requires meetings at all levels, including meetings between the youths of both countries to promote our joint beliefs. We have such meetings concerned with revolutionary activities, involving charged agendas dealing with the question of revolutionary work in both countries, at which resolutions of that nature are adopted and implemented.

Q: The Sudanese regime, allied to Sadat, is being used by the imperialist camp to strike against the people of Chad. What measures have the people of Chad to adopt in terms of implementing the principle of arming the masses?

A: The line of the Sudanese regime is following dooms it to its inevitable fate. This is manifested in the strike of the railwaymen, the lawyers, the doctors, the teachers and the students. The popular revolutionary masses are, I believe, going to put an end to Nimieri's regime. On the other hand, the Sudanese regime has embraced the rebel Hissene Habre and his forces in order to strike first Chad, and then the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. But this step taken by Nimieri has backfired on him. We learned that last week the supporters of the Khartoum regime and those of Hissene Habre confronted each other in bloody skirmishes. For us, therefore, the threat posed by the Sudanese regime is relatively marginal. It has sunk so deeply into the quagmire of its own political and economic problems that all its remaining energies are focused on trying to save its own skin. Still we, as a popular revolutionary power, must be ready to confront the enemy at all times. Therefore we are involved in preparing the fighting ability of our people by proceeding with the arming of the masses. As I mentioned earlier, our revolution was from the very beginning an armed popular revolution, not organised in a specific armed corps. It was these circumstances that prompted us to train our children, men and women in the use of arms, according to their abilities. At present we have put the population on high alert, especially along our eastern borders.

Q: Brother Ita, the victory achieved by the Chadian revolution has brought about an important historical shift in the history of Africa. What are the dimensions of this shift and its consequences for the African peoples?

A: The Chadian people hold a unique position in Africa. This is because of the country's situation, right in the middle of the continent. For a long long time Chad has been a bridge linking Islamic northern Africa with the rest of the continent below the line of Arab and Islamic culture and civilisation. Because of this situation, imperialism has been concentrating its efforts on destroying the national movement in Chad, thinking that such an action would break the flow between the North and the South of the continent, and thus prevent Arab and Islamic civilisation from spreading. These attempts were military as well as economic via the capitalist monopoly companies which tried to keep hegemonic interests alive in the area. These companies finally lost out under the repeated blows of the Chadian revolutionary forces.

When that happened, the imperialists realised that defeat was near. As a result, France under Giscard d'Estaing moved fast to consolidate its African hold by appointing David Dako in the Central African Republic and by concentrating its forces in Cameroon and Niger. But here once again, the show of military imperialism is backfiring against the perpetrators. The people of those countries are fully aware of the success of the Chadian revolution, and eager to emulate its achievements. Today the people of the Central African Republic are vigorously organising their defence against the agent regime imposed on them.

It is our pleasure to express our thanks, at the end of this interview, in the name of all the members of the revolutionary committees and the readers of AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR to the people of Chad and to the revolutionary fighter Ita Abdullah Ali, for giving us this opportunity to focus on the various aspects of the Chadian revolution and the dangers that surround it.

CSO: 4700/328

HAMDANE GIVES REASONS FOR QUITTING HABRE

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 20 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Abderrahmane Hamdane, recently resigned executive secretary of the Command Council of the Armed Forces of the North (CCFAN), by Lucien Ahonto and Mohamed Maiga, date and place not specified]

[Text] On 10 July 1981 Abderrahmane Hamdane announced with a bang from the Sudanese capital of Khartoum that he had resigned his post as executive secretary of the Command Council of the Armed Forces of the North (CCFAN), the movement which the Chadian opposition leader, Hissein Habre, directs. This defection follows three months after that of the commissioner for foreign relations of the CCFAN, Mahamat Saleh, and after certain of his allies, leaders of other armed opposition groups, questioned the leadership of Habre (LE CONTINENT, 21 and 24 April). Thirty years old and the only Arab within the leadership of the Armed Forces of the North, Hamdane accuses his old "boss" of racism. In any case his departure reduces the CCFAN to its "black African" dimensions in a multiethnic country in search of its national unity. Hamdane has not (yet) given his support to the government in Ndjamena, but he states that his action will make trouble for Hissein Habre. The man has his strong points. In addition to his past functions he was the "transmission belt" through whom the decisions of the CCFAN passed before or after signature by the former Chadian minister of defense.

[Question] What are the reasons for your resignation?

[Answer] As a student I belonged to the Chadian National Liberation Front [FROLINAT]. However, I later moved away from it because it began to split into various tendencies. After a while I joined the Northern Armed Forces [FAN], in 1979. For two and one-half years I was close to and lived and worked with Hissein Habre. Like any man I stopped for a moment to take stock of myself, but also to take stock of the actions which I was carrying out with Hissein Habre. I perceived one thing: sincerely, many people followed Hissein Habre because they did not know him. To know a man, you have to get close to him, live with him. These two years made it possible to know Habre better and to be up to date and in a position to make a correct analysis.

[Question] Then you left the CCFAN as a reaction against Hissein Habre?

[Answer] After everything that I was able to live through and see, I can say that Hissein Habre is one of the principal authors of the Chadian tragedy. He has broken up the unity of the country and put all Chadian families into mourning. To continue to work with him would be to support a bad policy, the policy of disaster. I did not want history to condemn me. People have often considered Habre to be a nationalist. He is quite the contrary. He is a demagogue who has fooled thousands and thousands of people. My experience has made it possible for me to see many things and to say today that Hissein Habre is a tribalist, a racist, and a reactionary. He is a tribalist because he bases himself first on his family, which surrounds him. After the family, there is the clan, followed by the tribe and the region. I say that he is a racist because he does not like certain races in Chad, the Arabs especially. Now, the latter are a majority of the northern part of the country. It is an irony of fate that Hissein Habre today is in Sudan, that is, among the Arabs. However, he wants to eliminate physically from Chad all the Arabs. That is his racist side.

Habre's Alibi Is Libya

Habre is not a revolutionary because his first concern is to achieve power at any price. Let thousands of Chadians die; what interests him before anything else is power, even if he has to march over the bodies of all Chadians to achieve it. His alibi is Libya. However, if you analyze things carefully, it is he, Hissein Habre, who made the Libyans come in by violating the Lagos accords, by attacking the towns of Mongo and of Ati. The Lagos accords provide that no signatory country should intervene in the internal affairs of Chad. However, there was really nothing to guarantee this accord. In any case, the strongest can eliminate the weakest. So that is what Hissein Habre did, carrying the war to Ndjamena. Hissein Habre was the strongest and he could massacre all Chadians of the other groups, without the OAU or any of the signatories of the Lagos accords lifting their little finger to stop him. So it is because of him that the Libyans intervened. In any case, if it had not been Libya, it would have been another country, so.

All Tendencies to Make Peace

[Question] Would you take part in the Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT]? In other words, in the present situation in Chad, is it going too far to say thathe who is not with Habre strengthens the position of Goukouni?

[Answer] I consider that Goukouni, Kamougue, or Acyl could unite the Chadians better than Habre. Having said that, I wish to say that I am returning to Chad and to the Chadians, who are victims of all these maneuverings. Today I have a deep distaste for all tendencies and I would like the country to return to peace. This can never be done with the various tendencies.

[Question] In concrete terms what are you going to do now?

[Answer] First of all, fight Hissein Habre within the FAN, which he has built in his own image. It is necessary to end up by destroying this image within the FAN itself.

[Question] So you will remain within the FAN?

[Answer] I am a member of the Armed Forces of the North [FAN]. I resigned from the Command Council, but I remain a member who is determined to fight Habre from within, as I already began to do some time ago. I will continue my fight at all levels. If today there are tens of thousands of Chadian refugees in Cameroon, in Nigeria, in the Sudan, it is due to Hissein Habre. I would like to have all the soldiers in the FAN and all these innocent refugees understand today that they have been fooled.

[Question] Do you think you have any chance to be heard within the FAN?

[Answer] I think so because I did not leave the CCFAN on an impulse. I began by doing underground work, I became more sensitive to things. I demanded the holding of a congress, I wanted to have democratic elections within the council. I wanted each one to assume his responsibilities; I didn't want us to act like workers in a factory. I raised all these problems with Hissein Habre, with the council. I have already done a lot of work which, I hope, will bring its results. Habre and his supporters are presently subjecting me to calumnies, to low remarks, saying in particular: "He is an Arab. He certainly met Acyl in Nairobi." They will even tell you that I contacted the Libyans. That's the same old story with Hissein. It is fortunate thatmany people no longer believe it. The Libyans can leave Chad today. However, in such a case Hissein Habre would not come to talk things over with his Chadian brothers because what interests him before anything else is power, and he will continue to seek all means to achieve it.

[Question] Now that you have left the CCFAN, do you have another view of the Libyan presence in Chad?

[Answer] I have always said that it is the negative action of Hissein Habre which made Libya intervene. However, I am persuaded that once the various tendencies disappear and an integrated national army is formed, Libya will have no more interest in remaining on our territory. People have often spoken of the problem of the Aouzou strip. There are frontier disputes everywhere. However, one can discuss and negotiate them and have a dialogue. No one knows if Francais Tombalbaye sold the Aouzou strip to the Libyans, but I sincerely believe that Chad has an obligation to cooperate with all its neighbors.

[Question] What is the real strength of the FAN now?

[Answer] The FAN was strong before and during the war. However, today everyone is beginning to see the game of Hissein Habre: to use men, to send them to their deaths in order to achieve power. Many soldiers have deserted, and defections are becoming more numerous. Habre will s-on be left alone with his family, his clan, as was the case in 1976 at Aramkulle when he left Goukouni in the Tibesti area. Habre has his own clan, the Anakaza group, and Goukouni is a Toubou. Within the Goran, he tried to show favoritism to his clan. He was then threatened by the soldiers who were not his close relatives. It was for these reasons that he fled from Tibesti. It was not because of the Aouzou strip, "occupied" by the Libyans, as he alleged.

[Question] You consider yourself a simple member of the FAN. Do you sincerely think that the others, Habre in particular, look at you in this light?

[Answer] I entered the FAN of my own free will. I was later named executive secretary by Hissein Habre. I resigned, and that is a fact. However, Habre, if he wants to act in a democratic way, cannot in any way exclude me from the Armed Forces of the North because the FAN above all is a gorup of Chadians, with members, with soldiers, with officials. The FAN is not simply Habre, who is no more than a simple individual among so many others. I have never hidden anything from him. I made proposals to him to establish democracy within the movement. However, in view of his stubbornness, his desire for absolute power, I preferred to withdraw. Whether he no longer even considers me to be a member of FAN, that is his affair, but he has no right to do so. In any case one thing is certain: Hissein Habre has lost and he is going to find himself all alone, because many members and soldiers of FAN are today ready to engage in a dialogue with their Chadian brothers, without any conditions. Habre always has to have preconditions. Many meetings on Chad have failed because of his caprices. Habre is a bad thing for the FAN and for Chad.

[Question] The last summit meeting of the OAU was a kind of guarantee for Goukouni Queddei. What is the future of the FAN and, in another direction, do you think that Goukouni, if he has all Chadians behind him, will make the Libyans leave?

[Answer] Unquestionably, the OAU summit meeting in Nairobi was favorable to Goukouni, who has need of the support of all Chadians, including those in the FAN, but without Hissein Habre, because he is a dangerous element who always stirs things up, who always makes war. That is the problem. Goukouni has need of all Chadians, including the soldiers and officials of the FAN.

[Question] And he needs you also.

[Answer] Me also, as I equally need him. It is time to end this useless war which has already made victims of thousands of people because of the ambitions of a single person, that is, Hissein Habre, who sends people to their death without explaining to them why. It is because of that situation that I am committing myself to fight against him, to explain to the people that it is necessary to put an end to these divisions. It is necessary that all Chadians find themselves again and shake each other's hand. Hissein Habre is an adventurer, and as long as he is there, Chad will never find peace. It is necessary to destroy him politically. Moreover, it has already begun, and it is a good bet that all Chadians, apart from Habre, will soon be reconciled. The FAN is a component element in Chad. That is what should guide us in the future. Chadians have need of each other. This noble idea must light our path in the future for the survival of our country which is dying. Now it is time to do something without Hissein Habre. I'm committed to do it.

[Question] What do you think of the new national patriotic movement which has just been created?

[Answer] I have heard of it. I know nothing of its statutes or its ultimate purposes. On the other hand I know the people who have established it. All that I can say is that its president, Doungous Kimto, as late as last March, was a member

of the FAN. I know him very well. According to some information, the members of this movement want to fight against the Libyan presence in Chad. But fight in what way, under what form? As far as I am concerned, I think that people have to be clear and more honest. If this movement is just another political tendency, I say no to it. The country does not need it. It would further complicate the drama through which we are living.

5170
CSO: 4719/198

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS TO KNOW NOTHING OF EXILED OPPOSITION

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 31 Jul 81 p 30

[Text] Moroni, 29 Jul--The Comoran Justice and Information Ministry said yesterday that two exiled opposition movements--the Comoran National United Front and the Union of Comorans, which announced their fusion ten days ago in Paris--were "totally unknown" in the Comoro Islands and elsewhere.

"They say they are in exile but whom have they fled? Who is preventing them from returning to the country?" the Ministry demanded in a communique.

The communique alleged that some members of the opposition groups were of French nationality, but said they could not expect French or other political parties to grant them any significance.

"This handful of individuals... rather than show their capabilities (if they have any) in the service of their country, prefer some obscure political notoriety, in the evident hope of receiving from so-called sympathisers subsidies to allow them to settle comfortably in a hotel abroad while the real Comoran people work at home in building their country", the communique said.

"If they want to be free and independent, why are they so anxious to tag along behind foreign powers?" the Ministry demanded.

The July 18 statement from the two organisations called for support from French President Francois Mitterrand and urged "Comoran students and workers" to fight for the "liberation" of the Comoros.

The Union of Comorans was started by former President Ali Soilih, who was killed in May 1978 as he tried to escape after being toppled two weeks earlier in a coup which brought President Ahmed Abdallah back to power.

CSO: 4700/327

EDUCATION SYSTEM EVALUATED BY INSPECTOR

Paris LE CONTINENT 9 Jun 81 p 10

[Interview with Ibrahima Hissani, inspector of education, by reporter Jonathan Mongory, date and place not specified: "Education in Crisis in the Comoro Islands"]

[Text] Ibrahima Hissani is a Comoran. At present he is an inspector of national education and is taking courses at the university training college for teachers at Saint-Cloud (France).

LE CONTINENT: Ibrahima Hissani, what do you think of the educational system in the Comoro Islands?

Ibrahima Hissani: I feel very pessimistic. Until 1974, education in the Comoro Islands was the same as in France. The organization was the same. Let us say that at the time we were under French domination. It was a fairly loose autonomy. And Ahmed Abdallah was the chairman of the cabinet, before becoming president of the republic. Now as everybody knows, Ahmed Abdallah was always influenced by France. So it is not surprising that the Comoran educational system remained about the same as the French one.

Officials have tried to see the problems of education from a different point of view since then. They took certain facts of national life more and more into consideration. Such as the community spirit and the religious values. Islam. Measures to make these arrangements effective had been taken after independence (6 July 1975). Alas, nothing came of it. The new government, that of Ali Soilih, had tried to remodel the education system to include these community values by creating a koranic school. The leaders had also decentralized the educational organizations. The decentralization was intended to give responsibility for children's education entirely over to the villages. But that was a failure too.

LE CONTINENT: A koranic school. But why such an establishment in the Comoro Islands?

Ibrahima Hissani: The impact of Islam is total. The Comoro Islands have at present 350,000 inhabitants divided among the three islands (Anjouan, Moheli, and Grand Comoro). All Comorans are Moslems. Islam has become a state religion.

LE CONTINENT: What about the cultural level since Ahmed Abdallah returned to power?

Ibrahima Hissani: No change. In any case, the new government called into question again, at least so far as education is concerned, everything that had been undertaken by Ali Soilih's government. And at present we are having trouble giving normal education in our high schools. The most serious, and the most worrying thing, is that the Comoro Islands are experiencing serious economic problems. In every area, including education, it is having some unfortunate repecussions.

In 1979, there were 38 Comoran teachers out of a teaching body of 173. They were all high school teachers.

On the other hand, in the rural schools, institutions established at the time that Ali Soilih was in power, all the teachers, numbering 326, were Comorans. They are young people who have only their certificate of secondary education.

LE CONTINENT: What is the future of the education system in the Comoro Islands?

Ibrahima Hissani: It is an enormous problem. The Comorans cannot solve it. Foreigners make up 80 percent of the teaching body. It seems to be time to review the entire system. It must be centered around development. The present structures are too clumsy and need to be changed. Education is more city-centered than ever. In other words, the system favors the children of the cities. The latest measures, taken recently, discontinuing boarding and transportation of students from lower income levels, have only made the crisis worse. Young country people are the most underprivileged. That includes the girls. In 1981, 10 percent of Comoran girls are in high schools, and 22 percent in the rural schools.

The Comoro Islands intend to maintain very close relations with France on the cultural level. The assistance granted by Paris is considerable. However, it does not resolve any of the problems.

12149
CSO: 4719/41

SASSOU-NGUESSO MEETS WITH FRENCH VISITORS

AB071531 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] The head of state, Col Dennis Sassou-Nguesso, has just held talks in Mpila with President Mitterrand's advisor on African affairs, Mr Guy Penne. The talks lasted an hour and took place in the presence of Mr (Roger Lebret), another of the French president's advisors, the French ambassador to Congo, Mr Andre Arnaud and also in the presence of our minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Pierre Nze. Mr Guy Penne told (Pierre Michel Odo) that he delivered an invitation to the head of state from President Francois Mitterrand to participate in the Franco-African summit which will take place in Paris from 3 to 4 November this year.

[Begin recording] [Guy Penne] You are aware that the chairman of the Central Committee and president of the republic Sassou-Nguesso, who was accompanied by several ministers, was received privately in Paris for a few days. All issues related to cooperation were discussed and examined seriously.

Today I have come to deliver to your president an invitation from President Francois Mitterrand for the Franco-African summit conference which will be held in Paris from 3 to 4 November. During the talks which we just held, we discussed the possible items on the agenda of that conference and the new meaning that we intend giving to that conference since it is the follow-up of other conferences held in the past. I think it will have a very different meaning because our president of the republic would like to give a better defined meaning to the cooperation with various countries in the world than that which existed before he came into power. I think that we also exchanged views on the preceding stages of our trip and also on our forthcoming visits to Angola and Mozambique. We took profound interest in all the remarks made by your president which were extremely judicious and enriching for us.

[Question] Concerning this visit, can one say that it falls within the same framework as the preceding stages and the future ones, that is, the messages that you are delivering to the African heads of state?

[Answer] I am delivering messages from the president of the French Republic inviting some heads of state. That is to say that with each head of state there are sometimes particular issues which we discuss and by gleaning information from here and there and welcoming advice we enrich and strengthen our experience in order to determine French policy in Africa. [end recording]

That is to say that the two envoys of President Mitterrand are currently undertaking an African tour. They arrived in Brazzaville yesterday evening from Libreville.

SASSOU-NGUESSO URGES NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM

AB071350 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Address by Congolese President Denis Sassou-N'Guesso to the opening session of the National Planning Commission in Brazzaville on 6 August--recorded]

[Text] This meeting of the National Planning Commission has a very important objective. It has the task of ensuring the effective and harmonious planning of our country's development for the next 5 years. I know that we are all aware of the numerous problems we have to face following the complete disruption of our country's structures by the colonial system. We have on many occasions emphasized the disastrous effects colonialism and neocolonial domination have had on our country and people.

The next development plan must be a deliberate and determined attempt to completely change our present economic structure. It must therefore be a plan which will be a break from the present system in conformity with the directives of the third extraordinary party congress. The present economic system must be gradually replaced by a new balanced and harmonious structure which will enable a truly internal and self-sustained development. A break from the present system implies that the participants in this meeting of the National Planning Commission must have the nation's interest at heart. They must give preference to major national objectives and projects which will benefit all the people and make it possible to restructure and unify the country, relaunch production on new bases and improve our people's living conditions.

The general interest is not necessarily the sum total of small local or individual interests. It means that we should avoid the tendency to scatter tiny projects all over the country in order to emphasize those things that can really contribute to the implementation of our development strategy. The plan is a global system; therefore, the projects must be linked together. No project should be treated as if it belonged to a particular locality or region but as a project destined to serve a given strategy.

CSO: 4719/260

SASSOU-NGUESSO DISCUSSES NATION'S DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

Brazzaville MWETI in French 9 Jul 81 pp 3-6; 11 Jul 81 pp 3-5

[Excerpts] Your presence in this hall is proof of your real interest in the political, economic and social life of Congo, Africa, and the rest of the world. For my own part, I want to thank you for having come in such numbers to listen to us and talk with us.

The Peoples Republic of Congo, as you know, has made 1981 a special year for major efforts, and hard organized work, in the execution and oversight of the transitional program, in the design and adoption of the Plan. I intend to see this direction is scrupulously followed. I have absolutely no doubts that this direction will be respected by everyone. We have adopted, as you know, scientific work methods, based on systematization and continuous monitoring. Continuous monitoring, systematic and generalized, is a factor leading to objectivity. Its establishment as a labor technique is a victory over subjectivism. As it constantly calls forth the workers, the people, as witnesses, it is an element of democracy. Monitoring creates awareness. The watchword of monitoring is a victory for the Congolese Labor Party [PCT].

Last year and this year we have made visits to three regions of our country. We intend to continue this program of visits, possibly this year, but especially next year. But I can already say, without fear of contradiction, that the directives, the watchwords of the party are not only accepted in the interior, but observed and carried out. We have brought back from the country's interior the same that our masses have really become aware both of problems at their own level and at the national level. I can state that our party is consolidated, that it is making progress in the country's interior, and that the masses, despite their problems, which are many, are courageously applying themselves tasks of production. But I would add that despite the difficult situation facing our masses, they are working very, very hard.

I must say that the political conditions are ripe for that: the democracy which reigns in our country, the peace of mind and calm spirits, the national concord. But it is not only national problems which beset us and concern us. We do not live in a vacuum. Today's world is interdependent. The fate of Congo is tied to that of Africa and the world. The international situation does not seem to us particularly bright. It is rather a cause of concern. My country is as you know solidly aligned with all countries, all peoples, who are struggling for their liberation,

for social progress, and for peace in the world. All the peoples of the world want peace and aspire to progress. Any action taken in disregard for these considerations is marching against the tide of history. Humanity has just lived through a historic event, in that regard. The big victory of the French left at the last elections, both presidential and legislative, shows the determination of the French people to commit themselves decisively to the building of a more just and more humane society. President Mitterrand's accession to power is in our opinion an important event which will not fail to have a positive influence on political life not only in France but also in Western Europe and throughout the rest of the world. We ourselves are convinced that relations between France and Congo will now go better.

Solidarity is the thing we lack the most in this world. Look at the world economic situation, the gap that shows between the nations of the North and those of the South, look at how unjust it is.

It is fortunate that the countries of the so-called Third World, especially within the Non-Aligned Movement, have become aware of this situation.

We think it is time for Africa to unite all its forces to organize its economic future. Africa must be able to control its own wealth. Africa must be able to gain mastery over technology if it wants to escape the condition into which history has thrust it. We do not believe micronationalism is a means of resolving our economic problems. We think that the health of Africa, and to start with our own welfare, is to be achieved through large sub-regional economic groups, and ultimately, through an African common market.

[J.M.V. Kouapiti of Tel-Congo] Comrade President, you have visited three of our country's regions; you have been in contact with the peasant masses, we recognize that the party and the state have made big efforts to try to improve the condition of the peasant masses with the increase in the price of certain agricultural products. How have the Congolese peasants reacted to this effort of the party?

[President Denis Sassou-Nguesso] It is obvious that the peasants have reacted favorably. I think that even before we went into the regions, we were getting a sense of this even in Brazzaville. We cannot forget that the problem facing the rural areas is a problem of construction, but also a problem of moving production out. Even if we increase the price of agricultural products, it is necessary ultimately for the offices responsible for buying them to get to the peasants. And if the offices do not get to them because means of transport, roads, rivers, etc... all this infrastructure is lacking, it is obvious that, even if prices should be attractive for the peasants, and even if production were good, it would not get out. But as you certainly know the party has given guidelines to the state institutions, especially in the context of the elaboration of the 5-year plan, for economic recovery. But it is certain that in the course of what we call the reconquest of the national space it will continue to be a question of putting in place in infrastructure needed to end the isolation of the back-country. To answer your question, the masses have favorably welcomed the decisions of the party and the government. But in the interior there are still bottlenecks which keep some of the peasant populace from enjoying the benefits of these decisions, because they cannot get their products out, roads whether in good or even bad condition being virtually nonexistent.

[Paul Ngatse of JEUNESSE ET REVOLUTION] Comrade President of the central committee, the Union of Congolese Socialist Youth, the youth of the PCT, is preparing for its fourth regular congress. As a prelude to this meeting of Congolese youth local congresses were held in the regions at the end of which, as a body, the youths, basically those from the interior, expressed their support for the low-spirited work by the political leadership for the building of the nation by work, democracy, and national concord. During your tour of the Pool Plateaux and Cuvette regions, what did you think of the contribution youth was making to the creative action of the masses and its expressed determination to integrate the development program, especially to integrate the upcoming 1982-1986 5-year plan?

[President Sassou-Nguesso] In the schools, the watchword we promulgated—"One school, one field"—has been universally applied. Everywhere we went in the countryside, when we saw a school, we always asked its head where was the field? And everywhere we were always shown a field. Which might lead us to say that the watchword "One school, one field," has been applied everywhere in the countryside. Perhaps not completely in the cities, in Brazzaville for example. In addition to the young people who are organized in the schools, there are other young people found everywhere in the pre-cooperative groups. We think that the youth leaders should do everything to get this part of youth organized, make it integrate production. Without a doubt, in the countryside there are many other young people besides those who are in school who are integrating production. I think it is an organizational problem, getting hold of this part of youth, integrate if under the activity of the UJSC [Union of Congolese Socialist Youth] with the production process. As we have just said, all our directives are understood in the interior, and widely followed. We hope that the latest decisions just taken, especially the national service, will give us the possibility of better organizing the youth in the towns as well as the countryside. It will more and more be a question of getting youth involved in the process of production, and conditions are rpie for that.

[Serge Michel Odzocki of VOIX DE LA REVOLUTION CONGOLAISE] Comrade President, you have spoken of the benefits of monitoring. You have journeyed into the interior of our country. We would very much like to know if you have an opinion as to whether improvement in the application of this directive has been better in the towns or in the fields?

[President Sassou-Nguesso] With respect to the countryside, one must distinguish between projects initiated by the peasants themselves and those which are initiated from the capital. Even so, in both cases, what we have observed is that nothing could ever replace monitoring, the assignment of tasks and monitoring. But we have noted that in the interior of the country it is very difficult to carry out certain projects because of the isolation in which some localities find themselves, and consequently there is no possibility of getting materials there. Even in Brazzaville we are experiencing breaks in supplies of construction materials. Imagine the fate of a project in Mbomo, where there is hardly any access at all. We happened to spend several hours on a 60-km section [of road], and we realized this is a real problem. This is why we think that the question of the reconquest of the national space, the laying down of the infrastructure needed to escape isolation, is an important question. This is monitored several times. We were told clearly that with all the will in the world it was difficult to match the pace of the city for these reasons. But some projects have been carried out. Take for example the water supply project in Djambala. For a long time it was practically impossible

to get materials from Brazzaville to Djambala. It was difficult, under these conditions, to get an accurate assessment of the yield. But we were able to observe that the determination to carry through with projects was real.

[Adrien Honore Mbeyet of ANP press service] Comrade President, the people's national assembly which ended its deliberations yesterday passed a bill that is very important for the present and future of our country, namely the national service bill. This bill is a great victory for youth and the Congolese revolution. The elected representatives of the people, who adopted it were, I might add, very happy with it. Now it remains to be applied. Comrade President, how do you see its implementation, its monitoring, and its effects?

[President Sassou-Nguesso] The effects will only be to the benefit of the country. In this country we should certainly learn to join theory to practice otherwise we will just talk till the end of time. Let us simply take the slogan of youth: production, discipline, steel. This slogan is now the law. So it is now a question of putting it into practice. If you have read the law it says that regulatory texts will establish the modalities of execution of the law and we will see concretely how the censuses of youth who have reached the age of service will be carried out. There will come a time when every young person between the ages of 18 and 35 will have to give a part of his activity to the nation for the defense of the country and to provide for its development. These young people will be provided for free of charge, and this is done in every country in the world.

[Gabriel Botenza of ETUMBA] Comrade President, oil has become one of the important elements in the macro-economic structure of our country. What are the prospects, and may we hope that in a few years our country will be part of OPEC?

[President Sassou-Nguesso] Everyone stirs up a fuss about this question of petroleum, as if there were a secret. There is no secret. At the people's national assembly, when the budget of the state is adopted, we put in the deputies' dossiers the oil production, the cost per barrel, the exchange rate of the dollar. Everyone can do his own calculations at home, everyone can figure out the degree to which we will have to scale back our hopes. The level of oil production is well known. It is some 4 million tons this year and no more. The rest is dreams. And when we arrive at higher levels of production, that too will be no secret. Here and there some discoveries have been made. But there is a big gap between the discovery of a deposit and the production of oil. For the moment, I think that it serves no purpose to keep dreaming. All the production figures and the expected revenues are known to the deputies, who are the representatives of the people. They should pass them on at meetings with their constituents. There has been talk recently to the effect that the price of oil may perhaps have to be lowered, because there are problems. I do not see why we should continue to indulge in dreams on this question. I want to emphasize this problem, because some think that we have oil and can go on sleeping. Error and illusion. So much the better for us if we have a little oil income. We have fertile soil, from the coast all the way to Betou, Souanke, and everything grows. Therefore, we have already given a directive, this is why we are putting the accent on infrastructure to escape isolation in order to develop agriculture. We have some forest reserves, we can develop forestry in our country, agriculture, and agor-industry. And then we have water and energy sites. Surveys

have been made, energy sites are numerous. With the water we can organize irrigation systems and survive. I do not see why people should still kick up a fuss about oil. We have other resources more permanent than oil. Whether or not we should join OPEC remains to be seen.

[Joseph Diele of VOIX DE LA REVOLUTION CONGOLAISE] It is true that everything depends on work, but in the short term, Comrade President, what is the main tool of the PCT and the government for reining in this little gallop of the cost of living in our country?

[President Sassou-Nguesso] First of all, you have answered the question yourself in part. But one must first of all understand that we are an open economy, above all we are open to the international market and to the western market in particular. We import everything--perhaps not manioc and fish, but we import rice, meat, not to mention clothes, shoes, glasses, everything you are wearing. The cost of all these products is fixed elsewhere, so we buy them at those prices and we have no choice in the matter. Everything is connected with work, it is true; perhaps on the day when we produce enough rice for ourselves, enough manioc, meat and vegetables, perhaps we will no longer buy things from abroad and we will at least be sufficiently organized to eat, clothe ourselves, perhaps perform our own medical care, house ourselves, educate ourselves--we can leave it at that--but still it will be necessary for us to organize ourselves in such a way that what we produce ourselves is competitive, and this is an important question. I would point out that not too long ago it was impossible for us to put our own meat on the market. There were several hundred head of cattle on the Diehesse ranches, etc...No one wanted to eat pork, but it was impossible for us to put our own meat on the market, because meat produced in Congo was too costly compared with what could be imported from abroad, because of production costs. And in this question of production costs, there is also the question of costs related to manpower, the cost of the equipment that we do not manufacture. This is why at the third special congress we posed the problem of reorganizing our economy, in order to make it self-centered and self-motivating, so it would not be totally dependent on the outside and subject to the vicissitudes of the external situation. When you speak of the cost of living, there is first of all and primarily food. Now as for clothes, if someone--I am not saying that this tendency should be encouraged--if someone has enough money to buy a pair of shoes that cost F [CFA] 50,000, that is something else again, because one can also find a pair of less expensive shoes, but with food, we should at least produce enough to feed ourselves. In reality our economy is still open and we endure the blows of inflation and the economic crisis which is raging in the capitalist countries. Add to that the phenomenon of exploitation. Given that we have not yeat correctly solved the problem of trade in our country, those who sell to us are reaping excessive profits. In my opinion it is in these two ways that we must see the question: the reorganization of our economic system as called for by the third special congress, and then the problem of labor, of production. We must produce, there are a million and a half of us. Similarly, it is shameful for us I think if, with a territory as rich as ours we find it impossible to provide food for out 1.5 million inhabitants. If we could provide food to the people at a lower cost, I think that would already be progress. We come back to the question of labor we were discussing a moment ago: the organisation of labor, production, improvement, the augmentation of labor productivity.

[Rigobert Douniama, press attache in the office of the president] Comrade President, during your visit in April 1980 to Pointe-Noire and during the call you made on the national oil refinery, the experts in charge of the repair work on the enterprise estimated that it would take about 18 months to complete the repairs. Fifteen months after your visit, might we know when this refinery, which was once called a "bottomless pit," will be finished?

[President Sassou-Nguesso] Yes, it is in truth a bottomless pit since it was the result of a swindle. It is a bottomless pit because of that. In my view, our press does not adequately reflect important events, which is a pity. I think that you know that in this refinery affair there was a verdict which was rendered by the court of arbitration in Paris, and I read extracts in a review which covers oil issues. I do not know if our press has said as much about this important question.

It is a bottomless pit because it was the result of a swindle. The final verdict on this question was rendered in our favor. We won the trial over the refinery, and the press has not spoken about it. Perhaps it did not have access to the documents, but the press has not spoken about it. An important question, at a time when on the pretext of petroleum some crooks are filling up the hotels of Pointe-Noire and Brazzaville in search of markets. It seems to me that it was the right time to give wide coverage to this refinery swindle. I will not go back into the details of the affair, it is too long. I can simply say to the press that in this matter we won the trial, we were right, we had been robbed, deceived by dishonest partners and as here and there in the world one can still find justice, we prevailed. Now it is a question of rehabilitating the refinaery. We were actually told that the restoration could be completed in 18 months, but it seems that every step of the way one runs into bizarre things, extraordinary things, and that every day the ready-dates are modified. We hope that now things are set up so that perhaps by the beginning of next year we could go on to the trial operations. These are the estimates that we have, but it is really a question of trying to rehabilitate a corpse, since there was a swindle at the basis of the whole thing. I think that to respond directly to your question, perhaps at the beginning of next year we could get this refinery operating.

[Christian Gilbert, counselor in the office of the president] One of the main events, if not the principal event in economic terms in the coming months and perhaps the coming years will be the upcoming 5-year plan. We have spoken about a wide democratic debate. Might we know what this is and where we are on it?

[President Sassou-Nguesso] At the time of our message to the nation in December, we mentioned briefly the way in which we intended to organize this democratic debate, because we think that what is at issue is a plan and it is necessary for all the players to be involved in the objectives of the plan. This is why we thought that a democratic debate starting in the factories, the districts, and the communities, should be set up over the plan. I might say that things are moving along, since the work that was prepared at the governmental level has been submitted for debate at the regional level, the people's councils in the regions who have already met on the sectoral drafts, on the draft plans for regional development. The central committee itself has already held one meeting in the course of which it declared its endorsement of the draft plan for development up to the year 2000, and also approved some elements, some rough drafts, of the 5-year plan.

Thus, the debate has already taken place both at the level of the central committee and the regions through the people's councils. Today we have launched the idea of a debate on the plan at the level of the national planning council. All the parties who have debated these drafts separately are going to be there--the party, the workers through their organizations, the legislature, the experts, all the parties who have separately dealt with and discussed these drafts are going to come together next month in the national planning council to take a closer took at the issues and move toward more precise conclusions which will above all relate to the 5-year plan. Up to now we have spoken of drafts looking toward the year 2000 and also drafts for the 5-year period. During the national planning council, it will be more of a question of the 5-year plan itself.

I think that gradually we are moving toward more precise data and we will map out the contours of the 5-year plan itself and after the national planning council, which will probably be held the first half of August, the central committee will meet the second half of August and we will gradually move toward the assembly meeting in November-December, and we will move toward the adoption of the 5-year plan at the end of the year. This is a procedure which has been decreed, we are happy to note that everywhere the masses are taking an interest in debates on the plan and are making a positive contribution to it. I can give an example, when we were in the Plateaux region, I tell you that in the drafts we had done we did not have the idea for a river port at Mpouya, it was the masses of that region who came up with that idea which is a good one. The construction of a river port with a Mpouya-Ngo rail link would effectively open the whole Plateaux region to the Congo River. That was a true idea of the masses of the region, their contribution, their suggestion. I have given one example, there are certainly others in other regions, and we think that this democratic debate is something useful, and important, all the more so because it will be the first real plan that we have adopted. It will in my opinion be a great educational experience for all the cadres, for the militants, and for the popular masses. Everything is going as we have anticipated, and we think that between now and the end of the year we will end up with everyone's agreement on the 5-year plan.

[Editor's Note] The second part of the press conference we are presenting to you in the present edition is going to be devoted to foreign policy, particularly to questions on the referendum in the Western Sahara, Chad, the visits of the president of the central committee to the USSR and Mozambique, relations with the countries of Latin America and with the new French leaders, as well as with the situation in Poland. We are trying once again to stay very close to the statements of the president of the central committee of the PCT.

[Gert Mayer of VOICE OF GERMANY (FRG)] Today there is news of new attacks against Angola from South Africa. In that connection, it should be added that one year ago, Andrew Young and Mr Henry went to Angola. Today, the chief of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is going to the United States. Thus there are certain changes in the outlook for Angola. Do you think that the fact that Mr Mitterrand is president of France could be somewhat of a counterweight; that a person such as Andre Cheysson could create a counterweight in the Western world? Is Africa so terribly weakened, 20 years after independence, by all these unfortunate little football wars not far from here or again by various border crises such for example as the one between Cameroon and Nigeria, and that all that weakens Africa, so that Africa cannot itself be a more formidable counterweight against South Africa?

[President Sassou-Nguesso] I do not wish to speak for President Mitterrand. But since the victory of the left in France, the positions taken by the French authorities on the question of southern Africa are clear. I think that they have reassured Africa, and we are convinced that they will undoubtedly be a counterweight, because the situation has not always been like this. This is our hope, because we have already heard the French authorities take positions clearly in support of Africa against the racist and fascist forces of South Africa. We are persuaded that things will go in this direction. This is why I said just now that we were not alone, and that around the world there were forces for peace and progress that were right by our side. It is true that when one has a primary enemy, one should direct all the fire toward that enemy and leave secondary questions aside. Just now we said that we were not for micronationalism. We think that given the economic objectives pursued by the OAU [Organization of African Unity], any fancied idea to have border wars to gain a little piece of ground, at the very time when the overall problem of organizing large economic groupings is being addressed, contradicts the objectives pursued by the continent. Actually, we find it regrettable that little situations appear which divide us more and weaken our fight. I believe that our country will do everything in its power to contribute to resolving these issues which truly impede the overall struggle both politically and economically. We are convinced that they will rapidly be surmounted. The proof: the little dispute which has pitted Cameroon against Gabon has been, rapidly I think, overcome and according to our information there is no more tension on that side. But I am entirely in agreement with you that these are regrettable situations which weaken us.

[Mpassi Muba of ACI] Comrade President, you made a visit last May to the Soviet Union. I remember that the visit was made at the time when we were in the process of elaborating the draft 5-year plan. I was surprised at the conclusion of the visit that the official documents which were published did not make extensive mention of the economic problems between the Soviet Union and Congo. I told myself that perhaps our 5-year plan would be carried out without the external assistance from friendly countries. When we met at Owando, Comrade Benoit Moundele-Ngolo spoke to us about the draft plan for roads in the 5-year plan. And there I saw that we would be calling on foreign companies to carry out this road program. So I ask you the question whether the Congo did not submit its plans to the Soviet side following this trip or whether the two sides did not reach agreement on the plans presented by Congo.

[President Sassou-Nguesso] Perhaps you are not completely abreast of developments. We think that the signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between two states is the expression at the highest level of the political will toward real cooperation. I think that this is the first conclusion one must draw from the signing of this treaty of friendship and cooperation. To say that the Congolese side did not submit economic proposals to the Soviet side is not quite correct. But we are in the process of elaborating our plan and we think that on this matter discussions with all our friends, not only the Soviets, are being pursued. We are asking all our friends to help us more determinedly in the execution of our plan.

Already, at the ministry of planning, there are Soviet experts who are helping us in elaboration of this plan. But gradually, as we elaborate it, we are contacting all our friends who want to cooperate with us in the context of mutual benefit. We do not want one-way cooperation, as if our partners did not benefit from cooperating

with us. We are establishing contact with all parties who desire it. We are continuing the discussions with all partners, including the Soviet Union. And we are sure that we will get good results in economic terms, because the political will to do so has already been expressed through the signing of this treaty of friendship and cooperation. Thus we are again at the end of our labors on that question. The plan itself has not yeat been elaborated in final form.

[A. H. Mbeyet of PRESSE APN] At the time when the 1980 supplementary program was being drawn up, there was the possibility of substantial participation on the part of friendly countries. Now when we did the physical and financial accounting of execution of that supplementary program, it was noted that it was instead the Congolese side which was contributing to the realization of the said program.

Has there been some hesitation on the part of our friends?

[President Sassou-Nguesso] Certainly not. A whole set of procedures--some of them bureaucratic--sometimes slows down certain projects. I do not think that this reflects any deliberate intention to sabotage the implementation of any projects. I think that it has to do with a whole set of complicated bureaucratic procedures. Also, it is partly a matter of discussions we are carrying out with some friendly countries.

[Serge Michel Odzoki of RTC] The foreign policy of our party has for some time extended to the South American continent, and various contacts have been cemented. We would like to know how the prospects look for cooperation with those states.

[President Sassou-Nguesso] Yes, in recent times we have established diplomatic relations and even economic cooperation with certain Latin American countries (Brazil, Argentina, Nicaragua, and others...) because we think that we should cooperate with all parties that desire it on the basis of mutual benefit. With respect to Brazil and Mexico, for example, we think that these are countries that are midway between developed countries and developing countries. A country like Brazil has developed some proven technology, which is well adapted to some of our countries. It is a country which has accumulated a certain amount of experience which may perhaps benefit our economy. We would simply like these contacts to be beneficial not only for ourselves, but also for these countries.

[Ikia Akoli of TELECONGO] Comrade President, after the OAU summit, you went to Mozambique; beyond the joint communique published at the end of the visit, we would like to know your impressions, especially about the manner in which the Mozambican comrades are defending their revolution and how they are taking care of their development, taking into account their geographical position in relation to South Africa?

[President Sassou-Nguesso] I think that the fact that countries like Angola and Mozambique opted, after their liberation, for building scientific socialism, and that they established avant-garde Marxist-Leninist parties, is gratifying for us, because for a long time we were alone. It is therefore a good thing. If we establish the most direct contacts with these countries, it is in order to reinforce the ties of friendship, cooperation and struggle which exist between our peoples, our parties, and our governments. We were very pleased with our visit to Mozambique. We know that Mozambique is on the doorstep of South Africa. Not long ago South Africa came and practically bombed the city of Maputo.

Since that attack took place just a few kilometers from the capital, we think that it is a country whose people are courageous and who are fighting to conquer their real independence in political and economic terms. In Mozambique we found a people who were standing up on their own two feet, ready to defend their liberty, their independence, with arms in hand. They are a people convinced of the justice of the socialist option they have chosen, and they have begun a series of actions to transform the countryside. We visited the communal village of Marien Ngouabi, and we found there cooperative village institutions that were solidly in place. We observed that FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] was in control of the situation. And it is a difficult situation. The country is the object of direct aggression on the part of South Africa. But, we left Mozambique with the conviction that socialism there will triumph, and that the movement begun by the comrades is irreversible. We returned very reassured by this situation, because they have a solid and impregnable base. This is an advance for the forces struggling in Africa against exploitation and domination.

[Tass Agency correspondent] Comrade President, the Peoples Republic of Congo gives moral and material support to the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of their sole and legitimate representative, SWAPO [Southwest African Peoples Organization]. Now quite recently the new U.S. Administration described the national liberation struggle as international terrorism. Do you feel that your country is supporting international terrorism?

[President Sassou-Nguesso] This is not a new question. When the armed struggle broke out in Algeria, the first combatants were called terrorists in the city. Everywhere that armed struggle has broken out, imperialism has always called the combatants for freedom terrorists and rebels. History has shown that the reality was quite different. Thus, there is nothing surprising in all this, because the Palestinians who are struggling to reconquer their fatherland are also called terrorists. It is not a new vocabulary, this is always the way in which the popular forces who have taken up arms to free themselves are treated. But the verdict of history is well known. We know who it is that is sowing terror in the world, because everyone, just like the Congo, could just stay at home inside his own borders and not have redoubts in the south.

[Joseph Diele of VOIX DE LA REVOLUTION] What is your opinion on the storage of arms, and especially nuclear missiles, in certain European countries? Do you have any concrete proposals for detente?

[Claude Bivoua of MWETI] In the context of Congolese-Cuban relations, 2 years ago the international press made a gib fuss over the 600 Congolese young people in Cuba. Two years later, Comrade President, do you have any points to make in assessing this experiment, and why was it supposedly interrupted?

[President Sassou-Nguesso] Nothing has been interrupted. The offer was made to send a graduating class of young people. Everything is going very well. The parents are in contact with their children. Who made all the noise about this question? It was the imperialists. Have there never been children in Western Europe--even less than 5 years old--who have left home to live in boarding schools and other places? Westerners are not scandalized by that. The children there are not with their parents. Some of them may even be in their cribs. But in any case

I have even discussed this with Mr Mbow, the director general of UNESCO, who came here. He spoke to me of these schools which he visited. He told me of his favorable impressions from that experience. The children are doing very well. You of the press could inquire with their families to find out if there are parents who are concerned. Some members of the government have their children over there. They are not unhappy. So all the noise that has been made about this question is pointless. Nevertheless, I have answered these people directly in Paris, since the hubbub was made several days before our arrival in Paris. The experiment has not been renewed because this was the only class given the opportunity for training.

[Mpassi Muba of ACI] Three months ago, several events in France—notably the election of Mr Francois Mitterrand with a majority in the assembly and the formation of a government composed of socialists and communists. I thought to myself that these events should constitute a balm for relations between France and Congo. What is your view?

[President Sassou-Nguesso] I gave it in my general remarks just a litte while ago. We are persuaded that the coming to power of the left in France is going to give new impetus to the existing relations between France and Congo.

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CSO: 4719/213

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS--An important government delegation from our country, headed by Mr Florencio Maye Ela, first vice-chairman of the Supreme Military Council and commissioner of state for external affairs, returned to Malabo at 1500 today from Sao Tome and Principe where it went yesterday to deliver a message from His Excellency Col Obiang Mbagozo to his counterpart His Excellency Manuel Pinta da Costa. During its stay in Sao Tome, the Equatorial Guinean delegation, which also included the technical adviser of the Ministry of External Affairs; the technical adviser of the Ministry of Public Works, Housing, Transport and Urban Affairs; the director of transport; the director for African, Asian, Far and Middle Eastern affairs; and the protocol officer of the Ministry of External Affairs, met with some of the members of the government of that country and discussed the possibility of concluding various cooperation agreements between the two countries with a view to further strengthening their ties of friendship and good neighborliness. [Text] [AB080904 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Aug 81]

CSO: 4748/10

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES SOCIETY, ECONOMY, POLITICS UNDER MENGISTU

Paris LE MONDE in French 14, 15, 16, 17 Jul 81

[14 Jul pp 1, 5]

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Ethiopia Under 'Comrade President'"]

[Text] Seven years after the fall of the Ethiopian empire the political situation remains confused in Addis-Ababa, while bloody fighting goes on in Eritrea and in the Ogaden. Our correspondent in East Africa, Jean-Pierre Langellier, who has recently visited Ethiopia, brings things up to date on the evolution of the regime of President Mengistu, who has been in power since February 1977, and on the campaigns which he continues to carry out in the border regions of the former empire.

Iron Fist

In the center of Menelik Square a triumphant emperor rears up on his stone horse. Seated on a Louis XV chair in red and gold, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam looks at the statute, wearing his uniform and garrison cap. His left fist extended in a mechanical gesture, he punctuates his speech with well-turned slogans which are conscientiously picked up by the cheering, organized throng. At the foot of the platform eight figures in suits with vests, seated slightly behind him—courtesy to him requires it—echo his words in unison. They belong to the permanent committee of the Derg, the highest body of the government. However, the official press on the following day, with hardly a single exception, will not mention their names. This morning [14 July] the Marxist-Leninist regime is commemorating the victory of Adowa, "a glorious chapter in the anticolonial struggle," when the warriors of Emperor Menelik overwhelmed the "capitalist-imperialist" army of the king of Italy 85 years before.

When one first looks on this patriotic and discreetly martial ceremony, one aspect makes itself felt. Communist Ethiopia has an all-powerful "boss." The Derg, a collective organism and proud of this fact, had led the revolution from the beginning. In 1977, coming out the victor from the bloody struggles in which he was involved with his barracks comrades, Colonel Mengistu, at first simply "the first among equals," today reigns as the master of the former empire. The collective exercise of power is now forgotten in practice. The Central Committee of the Derg has not met as such for more than a year. The chief of state presides over all the institutions of the state.

Over the years power has clearly become personalized. The face of the colonel adorns the walls of public places and invades the columns of the HERALD, the government daily newspaper. His military colleagues are carefully kept in the background. The other ministers, usually competent technicians, are content to carry out the policies adopted in secret in the Old Gibbi, the former imperial palace. The presidential speeches take everyone by surprise. A rebel soldier who has emerged from the depths of a feudal society, is Colonel Mengistu only a kind of "Red Emperior"? This easy cliche is partly true. The leader of present-day Ethiopia at least has inherited from the former emperors a taste for mystery and intrigue. The government is as opaque to the outside eye today as it was before the revolution. One might cite one example out of a hundred: the precise composition of the Derg has never been made public.

Nearly four years after the murderous delirium of the "White Terror" and especially of the "Red Terror," which cost the lives of from 5,000 to 10,000 people, fear remains one of the basic resorts of this regime, which is implacable toward all dissidence. The civilian opposition of yesterday has been decimated. Nothing is left of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP), which included the leftist elements which were hostile to the "Fascist junta." A few hundred of its hunted members had moved their "urban guerrilla" movement to the Begemder mountains. After that they fled the country or joined resistance units in the neighboring Tigre area. Last year the last elements of the EPRP were swept from the political-military board. A similar fate befell the members of the Pan-Ethiopian Socialist Movement (PESM), which gave its "critical support" to the military before being broken up. Some of its members, at the request of a regime which is poverty-stricken in politically sophisticated officials, play a hardly discernible role in the state apparatus.

The opposition elements who survived the storm are often to be found languishing at the bottom of the several hundred Ethiopian jails. How many political detainees are there? No one knows, because the government does not grant that title to any captive. A diplomat told us, at a guess, "At least 10,000, but perhaps four times more than that." Only "prisoners of war"--less than 100, belonging in this case to the Somali regular army, are visited by the Red Cross. The prison universe is not seen by foreign visitors. The army, the police, but also the officials of the "kebele"--neighborhood committees--have the right to make arrests. Well-known prisoners are held in the basement of the "Old Gibbi" (palace). In front of Akaki prison, as before the gates of the central police commissariat, families appear, bringing food intended for their relatives in prison. Some days they are given back the "injera" [bread] and peppered meat, without any other explanation.

A year ago Amnesty International drew the attention of the authorities to the fate of 14 high-ranking detainees, of whom all trace had been lost. Among them was Haile Fida, former leader of the PESM. This appeal was in vain. In certain provincial prisons--we were given specific cases--the reason for the arrests has been forgotten. The rare freeing of prisoners takes place in secret.

Recently, about 50 prominent figures of the old regime were freed. Several of them reportedly were even able to resume a form of professional activity. The concern of the government for the moment is not directed at revolutionaries who are in disgrace. The princesses are better treated than the leftists.

The fear of the leader, the submission to authority, the respect for the hierarchical structure once contributed to strengthen the foundations of the feudal system, to strengthen the noble class and the clerical structure. These ancestral habits today work in favor of the military regime. The Western professors who teach Ethiopian classes are astonished by the strict discipline surrounding them. Their students are no doubt the quietest--and sometimes the most passive--on the African continent.

The "kebele" (neighborhood committees) constitute powerful governmental bodies. Addis Ababa has nearly 300 of them, each covering several thousand people. At the time of their establishment in August 1975, these city neighborhood associations responded to real needs in a traditionally under-administered country. Serving at the same time as city hall, court, assistance committee, anti-illiteracy center, they have their warehouses, their militia, and sometimes their prisons. During the curfew period--from midnight to 5:00 am--the "kebele" guards, equipped with old rifles, patrol the city. On parade days they wear a neckerchief and tan uniforms. Turned into a battlefield during the "Red Terror," the "kebele" were manipulated by the government, which consequently damaged their reputation in the eyes of public opinion. Since then they have more and more resembled instruments for the mobilization and control of the people, rather than authentic centers of local democracy, crystallizing the aspirations of the people. The government has largely taken away their original powers of initiative.

In mid-June the Ethiopians living in the cities went to the polls to re-elect the "kebele." This was also the occasion for the authorities to get rid of elements considered to be counterrevolutionary.

During the successive purges, which were tragic signs of an intense struggle for power, Colonel Mengistu imposed himself on his colleagues by the use of force. The star actor of the Ethiopian revolution has fashioned for himself a reputation for brutal intransigence sufficient to discourage any potential rival. He is also credited with less disturbing qualities: total integrity, an almost exceptional physical courage, an uncommon strength of conviction, based on a revolutionary idealism which one could consider to have been rooted in his humble origins. While governing alone, he listens to his immense country. "Mengistu knows how to be the result of the various existing forces," a diplomat told us. "As his authority is now firmly established, he is prepared to act as a pragmatic politician. This spirit of compromise, dictated by the complexity of the situation, is perceptible in all areas: the war in Eritrea, relations with Moscow, the establishment of the future political party, and agricultural collectivization."

Generation Dislodged

A generation of intellectuals has been dislodged. Many have chosen exile where they remain. More than 30,000 live in the United States, with 6,000 in the Washington area alone. Often the latter have deliberately abandoned their former political ideals. The fear of being included on some kind of "black list" persuades them not to return to Ethiopia. Those who have remained in the country, bitter or simply disenchanted, suffer in silence, engaged in research work that leads nowhere, or give way to temptations of opportunism. At the University of Addis Ababa a brilliant figure held a long conversation with me, animated but fleeting, carefully avoiding any political digression. Others, it is true, openly admit their state of confusion.

The practice of informing on others, established during the "Red Terror," continues to affect people. "I only speak openly to a few, very old friends," a teacher admitted. Teachers may work side by side for years without exchanging their personal telephone numbers. Ethiopians invited to dinner at the home of a Western diplomat need to obtain prior authorization from the authorities. If Addis Ababa no longer hums with anguished rumors, repression and fear remain. A foreign expert recently had the happy surprise of finding by accident a former student who, he thought, was dead. The student avoided him, hiding behind thick, dark glasses. A businessman, now without a fixed domicile, divides his nights between the home of his mother and various hotel rooms.

What do the intellectuals dream of? Having a passport, having an individual subscription to a foreign daily newspaper, listening to Western radio stations without having to hide.

Before being set out in the reading room of the university library, foreign newspapers and magazines are first reviewed by nit-picking censors. From time to time the police, in search of suspect transistor radios, carry out searches of doubtful effectiveness. Privileged members of the university community, having a solid professional alibi, go out of the country to breathe a little during a conference or a meeting. Even so, they have to deal patiently with the prolonged administrative and police procedures.

Groanings and Mutterings

The wiping out of internal opposition and the end to military threats, in the Ogaden region and in Eritrea, have relaxed the atmosphere. As it has gained confidence, the regime has become slightly less tough. Now that it is triumphant, the revolution is less suspicious. Certainly, it should not count on the official press, as conformist as it is boring, to serve as a safety valve. However, the ordinary Ethiopian, ironic in his soul, himself makes up for the lack of imagination in the media. The man in the street gaily parodies the slogans of the regime, twists the mottos of the regime like gloves, and treats with scorn the pompous Marxist rhetoric. The Amharic language, rich in oblique allusions, full of double-meanings or hidden significance, lends itself marvelously well to these impertinences. The Westerner passing through Addis Ababa, who is quickly noticed, is an appreciative listener.

One student wishes "long life to imperialism." A minor employee states that he "supports the Western bloc." The recollection of an Ethiopia allied to the United States is not long past. One recalls an ironic taxi driver, in whose eyes the only Germany worthy of interest is "capitalist"! Everything is a pretext for groaning and muttering: the freezing of salaries, the price of "tef" (the commonly consumed cereal) "which goes up, up, and up," the shortage of spare parts, the arrogance of the Soviets. The latter, with their Cuban friends, are the special targets of jokes among the people. People like to compare them to flies whose presence is irritating.

One should not give these comments, often spoken in a half-whisper, more importance than they have. The countryside of Ethiopia no doubt does not share the irreverence of the capital. This does not stop the little "Bekele," an imaginary person and the hero of street anecdotes, from sneering at socialism more than ever.

[15 Jul p 4]

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "The Party in the Service of the Rifle"]

[Text] It is almost cold at dawn. Before St Georges Cathedral the small merchants sell yellow candles and miniature prayerbooks. Inside the church, where loudspeakers amplify the prayers of the officiating priest, a fervent and silent crowd listens to the slow chant in "Gueze," the liturgical language of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. Their faces partly hidden in their white shawls, the women bless themselves, tell their beads, and kiss the bible. The children press their noses against the walls of the building where only the "pure of heart" are admitted. From time to time a deacon, just barely an adolescent, appears in the courtyard of the church. He holds out the sacred scriptures which the faithful, who have prostrated themselves, are invited to kiss. With their white beards, long capes, and bright expressions on their faces, barefoot priests lean on their large wooden crosses. One might say that they have come out of a Middle Ages tapestry. A few steps from the church a banner condemns "the reactionaries and their servants."

The old "Christian Empire," with its beliefs and myths which have come from the earliest times--will it survive the young and inflexible Marxist-Leninist revolution? Once the principal landowner and the keystone of the feudal system, the Orthodox Church, today deprived of its temporal riches, no longer plays any active, political role. Its spiritual power, on the other hand, appears intact. According to one estimate made, admittedly, without precise statistics, about four Ethiopians out of ten are Christians. The Muslims are at least as numerous. Since the revolution the authorities have treated Islam and Christianity equally.

A Numbed Church

Ethiopian society remains impregnated with history and religious culture. Realistically, the military regime has maintained freedom of religion. Some 600 missionaries are spread about the countryside. Religious schools, attended by the children of the bourgeoisie, function normally. In Addis Ababa alone there are four Catholic schools. The only constraint is that the church has had to include in its programs the study of Marxism-Leninism. The great Orthodox feasts--Easter, Epiphany--are legal holidays. On these feasts there are long processions in which the entire capital participates. In Revolution Square, according to the traditional rite and in the presence of representatives of the regime, people embrace the immense funeral pyre which the emperor himself once set fire to.

The government has been tempted to contain the influence of certain religions which it considers suspect. Thus, it imprisoned the leader of the Lutheran Church (Mekane Yesus) because his brother was one of the founders of the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) which maintains a disguished guerrilla movement in the southern part of the country. However, the government has been careful to spare the principal Ethiopian religion, limiting itself in 1976 to replacing the former patriarch, Abuna Tewofios, with an elected monk. No one has seen the patriarch since his arrest. Orthodox Christianity has neither the means nor the will to oppose the government. The hierarchy periodically expresses its loyalty to the government.

It is an archaic church, benumbed in its dogma and its rites thousands of years old, preoccupied before anything else with surviving and hardly inclined toward political struggle. Philosophical debates are of little concern to a frequently uneducated clergy. It is nevertheless a fact that no government can take the risk of attempting to govern in defiance of the church. Hundreds of young men, distressed by the prevailing intellectual vacuum or simply abandoning their illusions, have found refuge in the church or in Protestant churches. These conversions, influenced by the circumstances, are primarily a form of protest against the dominant ideology of the state.

All workers in public and private enterprises take a weekly course in political education. These "discussion forums," which are very badly named, are rather heavy indoctrination sessions. A teacher says, "There is no question of starting there a debate between opposing views or of comparing ideas or experiences. Each Monday at the university everyone attends this meeting, from the professor to the messenger. Chapter by chapter the party representatives review and comment on Marxist-Leninist texts. It is forbidden to raise the economic and administrative problems of Ethiopia today. Questions from the audience are few in number. As for me, I go to sleep." The government is not as strict with the farmers: there are two classes per month for the leader of a cooperative; one class for the farm worker. A privileged few--especially factory directors--escape this unpleasant task.

The first classes of party workers were trained in accelerated programs in Moscow or at Karl Marx University in Leipzig. Most of them are now at work. They have the mission of imparting the official ideology to about 100,000 government officials. However, the military junta does not make too much of indoctrination under the open skies. The propaganda of the regime does not interfere much with the appearance of the streets: a few portraits of Marx and Engels, a few slogans to the flory of "invincible socialism," one or two posters showing evil capitalists with hooked noses which recall the illustrations dear to Drumont.

Between the leadership group and the multiple cells at the roots of society a link is lacking which is essential in the eyes of a Leninist: a party to provide direction. This lack constitutes, seven years after its initiation, the principal heresy of the Ethiopian revolution as compared with the socialist models in Europe and in the Third World. The most "radical" experiment in Africa has been conducted, up to the present, without the intervention of a communist party. One can imagine the impatience expressed in the Kremlin by old, distrustful party doctrinaires.

During the first phase of the revolution (1974-77) the splits within the Derg, as well as the pitiless struggles between civilians and military officers, had excluded the creation of a political party expressing a national consensus. The consecration of Colonel Mengistu in power, by stabilizing the regime, should have hastened the advent of such a party. However, after all, the master of Ethiopia seemed to need, at all echelons of the state apparatus, an instrument capable of loyally applying the decisions made at the top. Nevertheless, he was too doubtful--and correctly so--of the loyalty of the civilian leaders provided by the circumstances. A number of Marxists were opposed to the supremacy of the army. Hence, two efforts to form a party were stillborn in 1978 and 1979. In September 1979, Colonel Mengistu finally announced, before an obviously pleased Prime Minister Kosygin, the forthcoming establishment of a communist party.

Seizure of Power by the Military

In fact, this promise only marked the beginning of a process which promises to be much longer than Moscow had initially foreseen. Moreover, the colonel had taken care to add that the "progressive sons of the country" were not yet sufficiently united to take this "historic step." Where do things stand today? The first fact to note is that Ethiopia is in the hands of a new supreme institution, the "Committee for the Organization of the Party of Workers of Ethiopia" (COPWE). At its head is a committee of 93 members, itself directed by an executive committee of seven members. Established by decree, the COPWE is an innovation foreign to socialist tradition.

This legal ability seems above all to permit Colonel Mengistu and the Ethiopian Army to remain in power. In short, the party may exist, but it will be at the service of the rifle. Since the army has confiscated the revolution, Ethiopian socialism has been ceaselessly militarized. Rather quickly, the rebel soldiers have come to consider themselves natural, revolutionary leaders. The Derg has been attached to the world socialist "family." After the "Red Terror" the leadership circle had confidence only in itself. The genesis and the composition of the COPWE illustrate this will to govern without dividing the power.

The COPWE, in effect, rests on no pre-existing political group. Its recruitment has been accomplished on an individual basis. Colonel Mengistu has personally appointed the members of the central committee, thus short-circuiting any trick of "boring from within." The SEDED [Marxist military party], the last political formation tolerated, was invited to commit suicide, to add to security. Several hundred members of this party had received, in 1977, accelerated ideological training in Eastern Europe and Cuba. Its disappearance, as a semi-autonomous force, deprived the Soviets of an eventual Trojan horse. In a general way Colonel Mengistu is concerned over limiting the risks of manipulation of a party from abroad. The 1,500 cadres belonging to the congress of the COPWE were chosen as a function of their competence but also of their loyalty. Nevertheless, among them there inevitably are former members of the SEDED and the PESM.

It remains a fact that the army has full control of the COPWE. The seven members of its executive committee--headed by Mengistu--belong to the permanent committee of the Derg. Of the 93 members of the Central Committee, 79 are military or police officers, all of them high-ranking. In the committee the soldiers are twice as numerous as civilians. The Central Committee includes neither trade union delegates nor representatives of the farmers. Despite their solid foundations, were the mass organizations--trade unions, neighborhood associations, associations of farmers, women, and youth--conceived of as simple appendices of the military power structure? In any case it was impossible for us to meet the least important official of these official organizations. The same military supremacy may be noted at the regional level. Twelve chiefs of province (rebaptized as "administrative regions") out of 14 such officials are simultaneously members of the Derg and of the COPWE. Men trusted by Colonel Mengistu have occupied these key posts since September 1978.

When the "workers' party" is born, the army will certainly control all its working on a firm basis. On paper the COPWE has as its major mission that of preparing for the return of the military to their barracks. In practice, at this time it has made no effort in this direction. Moreover, it has only rarely met. There was a constituent congress (June 1980) and two meetings of the Central Committee. It has prepared neither a definite strategy nor a schedule. No one doubts, it is true, that, whether it is a civilian regime or not, the same men will remain at the controls of Ethiopia.

The delays of the COPWE also reflect certain differences within the army with regard to the future of the regime. From April to October 1980, the leaders of the various military units expressed their dissatisfaction with the central government by honoring an old imperial tradition. They sent to the government team representatives--up to the rank of colonel--bearing petitions with highly varied contents. The commander of the eastern operational sector, stationed in Harrar, took part in this protest action. Some complaints had a purely professional character. The officers requested an improvement in the treatment of the militia, which has not been as much favored as the regular army. They asked for an increase in pay, establishment of a pension system, and better treatment of the wounded. These demands reportedly have been partially met.

Other requests raised more serious issues: a change of policy in Eritrea, a reduction in the size of the Cuban contingent, restoration of a civilian regime. They had no chance of being accepted. At least they were heard. Colonel Mengistu permitted the establishment of a political dialogue which he had prevented until then. Much more: nine months later no reprisals had been taken against the soldiers presenting the petitions. In the past the chief of state had rarely shown such benevolence. Previously, about 40 military personnel, who had come to Addis Ababa at the end of 1979 to present complaints after the serious reverses suffered by the army in Eritrea, were shot on the spot.

[16 Jul 81]

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "The Weight of Moscow"]

[Text] It is customary, in discussing the leadership group in Ethiopia, to distinguish between the "ultra-nationalists," of whom Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu is reportedly the leader, and those who are "loyal to Moscow." This distinction, although partially based on reality, pushes to the extreme a reality which is more subtle. A diplomat notes, "Mengistu needs the Soviets and vice versa. Their alliance above all rests on parallel interests. This alliance also has its limits."

The USSR established its position in the former empire by helping to save a country in danger. Some four years later its military cooperation remains overwhelming. About 2,000 military advisers--including seven generals--serve in the three Ethiopian armies, from battalion to general staff level. Their leader is a major general, a parachutist. With a strength of about 260,000[1] the most powerful army in Black Africa is almost totally equipped with material "made in the USSR": 900 tanks, 1,500 light armored vehicles, 70 MiG-21 and MiG-23 aircraft, and 16 Mi-24 assault helicopters, those superb aircraft which first saw action in Afghanistan. One could expand this military inventory.

To acquire such an arsenal, Ethiopia contracted with its supplier a debt generally estimated at $1.5 billion, which it will begin to pay back this year (about one-fourth of the equipment delivered reportedly was provided on a grant basis). It will not be easy to break such a financial and material state of dependence. Not including this heavy debt, military expenditures over 40 percent of the national budget, of which one-fourth goes for the petroleum account.

The Soviets, who are in a strong position, have pressed their advantages. On the principal inhabited island of the Dahlak archipelago they have naval facilities (anchorage, repair shops). They have transferred there the floating dock once installed at Berbera. In search of other advantages they would like to have a base on the coast. Last summer Colonel Mengistu refused them Massawa but offered them Mersa-Teklay, located in an insecure area near the border with Sudan. The proposal was turned down. Negotiations are now going on concerning the small port of Tiyo, half way between Assab and Massawa.

Role of Cuban Forces

In the Ethiopian Army the Soviets and the Cubans have split up the various tasks. Some 12,000 Cubans live in Ethiopia: in addition to an expeditionary corps of 9,000 men (3 brigades) there are 3,000 instructors and technicians who carry out training of recruits. In 1977 at Camp Tatek, near Addis Ababa, they hastily trained some 100,000 militiamen leaving for the Ogaden area. Since 1978 the regular army and the militia have been under a single commond. The regular army is composed only of volunteers. In Eritrea the Cuban contingent fought only briefly in 1978. Transferred to the Ogaden, it is limited to routine missions: escort of convoys and guarding the frontiers. A number of Ethiopian officers today consider its presence to be unnecessary. Some of them said so last year to Colonel Mengistu. They wasted their time, because the mission of the Cuban forces seems to be political above all: to provide the chief of state with a guard force which would dissuade eventual leaders of a coup d'etat.

Further, about 1,000 Cubans serve as civilian advisers: doctors, veterinarians, teachers, and agricultural technicians. Many of them live a rather shabby life. One of them, encountered by accident, told us that he had wanted to leave his country for several years, cost what it might. For the past year a Cuban soldier has been accorded asylum at the American Embassy in Addis Ababa, waiting for the Ethiopian authorities to let him travel to Miami. His companion in flight was recaptured one night when he was near the wall of the Embassy. The socialist experts generally avoid contact with a people which does not like them very much.

The influence of the communist world takes several other forms. Some 2,500 students have scholarships for study in the USSR, and about the same number are in Cuba for study purposes. East German specialists have replaced their West German counterparts in the leadership of the security services. East Germans and Bulgarians watch over the orthodoxy of the press. Their heavy-handed supervision, accentuating the Ethiopian taste for secrecy, leads to an absurdly sensitive conception of information. News favorable to the regime--the freeing of political prisoners, for example--is treated with silence.

The Ethiopian revolution ardently proclaims its membership in the "world proletarian movement." Its diplomatic alignment with Moscow is above reproach. In the 17 votes at the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1980, Addis Ababa voted each time with its Soviet "big brother." Colonel Mengistu recently stated, "Our ties with imperialism have been definitively cut." Does this ideological distortion aim at satisfying Moscow, when it further heats up East-West relations? Beyond the slogans, does Ethiopia wish—or can it--play with an opening to the West, however timid it may be? Where will the Soviet ascendancy over the leadership group stop? Western diplomats, kept at a distance from the corridors of power, would give a great deal to know. They are reduced to gleaning a few, fragile indications of a future resistance to the Soviets, such as the refusal to give Moscow a military base and a generalized practice of invitations to bid favoring the more competitive capitalist firms.

Nationalist Fervor

Wouldn't the best counterweight to Soviet domination, in the last resort, be rather in the psychological order of things? Every foreigner feels the fervor of Ethiopian nationalist feeling or perceives a haughty pride. "Ethiopia tikdem" (Ethiopia first), the first slogan of the Dreg, remains in vogue. At one time the Soviet ambassador could come at any time to the Old Gibbi Palace. The Moscow representatives today are much more discreet. Certainly, the USSR has "supporters" in the army and in the state apparatus. Capt Legesse Asfaw, chief of the Political-Military tepartment (organization) of the COPWE, is presently considered the man closest to the Kremlin. Nevertheless, to be known as "the Russians' man" is not exactly to be recommended. All those who were once pushed forward by Moscow did not take long to experience this. The luckiest of them have gone for "medical treatment" somewhere in eastern Europe.

In any case no one here believes in a repeat of the Egyptian or Somali scenario. Colonel Mengistu is an apparently convinced Marxist-Leninist and has too much need for Soviet arms and munitions. At the time of his last visit to Moscow he reportedly was above all concerned with increasing his stock of Mi-24 helicopters. The political commissars are just as indispensable—at least for the time being--in an army which still feels nostalgia for the alliance with the United States.

The Soviet-Cuban presence, its duration, and its extent are linked to the military fortunes of the regime. In the Ogaden region the foreign threat has been dissipated. For the Ethiopian army, according to military experts, the situation has never been as good as it is now, after the defeat suffered by Somalia in 1978. The Somali "regulars" no longer dare to venture into Ethiopia. The last regular battle, at Warder, goes back to last autumn. This victory was given unusual attention in the Addis Ababa press, which is generally silent about the fighting. However, at the end of May 1981, a Somali battalion of about 500 men moved into the Ogaden. It was chased out at the beginning of June during a strong counterattack which cost dozens of dead on both sides. In response the Ethiopian air force bombed several villages. Furthermore, the drought, by emptying the countryside, largely deprived the Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF) of popular support. Finally, a recent redesignation of the Central Committee of the WSLF led to serious dissension within the organization. The faction which opposes the Mogadishu government reportedly gained the upper hand. However, can the WSLF really remain distant from a regime which provides it with its weapons?

The Ogaden war has now come down to artillery fire across the frontier, some patrol clashes, and sporadic air raids. The major concern of the Ethiopian government is to take care of the 2 million "displaced persons" forced to leave their homes by the war and the drought. (This estimate by humanitarian organizations involves the three southeastern provinces of Bale, Sidamo, and Hararge.) Ethiopia complains of the "favored treatment" given by the international community to Somalia. It alleges that aid to the refugees has been systematically used against it for political purposes.

Insurrection in Eritrea

If the WSLF is losing momentum, other rebellions are making progress. In the south the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) is increasing its attacks. Over the past year and a half it has clearly gained strength. Although it is incorrectly identified with the principal Ethiopian ethnic group,[2] its combat aims differ fundamentally from those of the other dissident groups. The OLF has no territory to "liberate." Its uprising still largely resembles that of a peasant revolt.

In the north the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF) harrasses the main highways. Its 5,000 troops operate without great risk on the high plateau escarpments. During lightning raids they occupy a village and rob its bank, mobilizing porters whom they release once their booty, loaded on their remaining mules, is in the mountains. During our stay in Ethiopia they attacked the town of Kobo with bazookas. The town is on the road from Addis Ababa to Asmara. Axum, the former capitol of the country, is permanently threatened.

The TPLF receives growing help from the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), with which it has ideological affinities. Using MiG and Mi-24 aircraft, the Ethiopian army has just launched a large-scale offensive against it, with results that are still not decisive. The TPLF is the heir to a centuries-old tradition of revolts against the central government. A last indication of particular interest: the TPLF engages in fantastic propoganda in unbelievable communiques.

There remains, of course, Eritrea. In September 1981, the insurrection will be 20 years old. Since their "strategic withdrawal" in 1979 to "rear bases" deep in the mountains, the soldiers of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) have remained on the defensive. They have been reduced to classic guerrilla activity. In the besieged town of Nakfa, the last under its control, the EPLF is holding well. The Ethiopian army guards the roads and occupies the countryside. In villages patrolled by the army the civil administration is slowly resuming activity. The "kebele" [neighborhood committees] are resuming their activity, and the economy is cautiously reawakening. A "National Development Campaign" aims at re-starting the light industries of the rebel province.

However, militarily no one is in a position to win. The total reconquest of Eritrea remains out of reach. With its 25,000 troops under spartan discipline, the EPLF is the number one enemy of the regime. Its discipline and its determination have apparently not given way. On the face of things, no one knows what is the state of morale of the troops, much affected after the costly counteroffensive of 1979. In November and January, two small groups of sailors based in Eritrea defected to Saudi Arabia and North Yemen.

During the past year several developments have strengthened the hands of the government. First of all, three months of combat--from August to November 1980--between the EPLF and the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) seriously weakened the latter.[3] Then, Sudan, after its reconciliation with Ethiopia, reduced its support to the nationalists. More vigilant surveillance of its frontiers slowed down the movement of the camel caravans loaded with arms that the "Sudanese Connection" provided. The partial change of direction by President Numayri had several causes: a desire to lighten the burden which the reception of 500,000 refugees--Eritreans for the most part--constituted for the Sudanese economy. A certain lassitude developed in the face of the continuous quarrels between the rebel movements, there was a concern not to be caught in a pincers between Ethiopia and Libya, there was a hope to bring Colonel Mengistu closer to the Western camp. Finally, several Arab countries, including Kuwait and Syria, have halted their help to liberation fronts.

Hostility Toward the Arab World

Moreover, in the light of the Eritrean conflict the old animosity of Christian Ethiopia toward the Arab world has re-emerged. Today it is accompanied by political hostility toward the conservative Muslim regimes, suspected of manipulating the "separatist bandits" with the sole objective of strengthening their strategic hold on the Red Sea. When the Islamic conference in Taif last January took up the Eritrean problem for the first time, the Ethiopians, incensed by this "intolerable interference," published a bitter communique to denounce the "contemporary imposters of the Prophet.... These princes, who sell their women and live in luxurious palaces where Blacks still serve them as slaves." In Taif, on the other hand, a Sudanese representative, on instructions from President Numayri, withdrew from the ad hoc committee charged with this matter. This gesture calmed down the Ethiopians, who saw in it evidence of the sincerity of their neighbor.

Numayri is well placed to be a mediator, but his chances of initiating a dialogue seem to be small. The settlement plan proposed by the EPLF--a ceasefire and a referendum--has received no response. For Colonel Mengistu the unitary character of the Ethiopian state is something sacred. Under the pressure of their friends the various liberation fronts have initiated a rapprochement. At the instigation of the Arab League they established a coordination committee at the end of March in Tunis. Will this reconciliation be more effective than all its predecessors, which have led nowhere?

The Eritrean question, which brings two touchy nationalisms into conflict, will still condition the future of the Ethiopian revolution for a long time. In a more general way the military leaders in Addis Ababa have not resolved the ethnic and regional contradictions which they have inherited. The rights of the various national groups in Ethiopia remain largely theoretical. Faced with the multiple challenges of the rebellions, will the central government give in definitively to the temptation of totalitarianism?

[17 Jul 81 p 6]

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Revolution in the Countryside"]

[Text] As far as theeye can reach the fields of "tef," the basic food of the Ethiopians, stretch to the horizon. The jade green of the young eucalyptus trees dots the hills. There is activity in front of the oil press from which comes "nuk" oil, a local product. In the stables the 40 milk cows are well cared for. In the reception room the walls are covered with encouraging graphs and charts. Above the door there are two faces: Karl Marx and Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu. The farm leaders wear a picture of Lenin in their buttonholes. Our young guide, a political cadre from COPWE (the Committee for the Organization of the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia), attentive and smiling, knows his subject thoroughly. We should not forget that the Daleti-Nuso cooperative--25 km from the capitol--is a model farm which is shown to visiting foreigners.

However, basically, what does it matter? We see here, as well as elsewhere, the major change in the Ethiopian countryside. We should not forget the fundamental failure of the old agrarian empire, the centuries-long exploitation of the sharecroppers, who paid to the "balabat" (landowner), who was often an absentee landlord, from 50 to 75 percent of the harvest, the legal extortion of the product of their work. We should recall the incredible complexity of the land ownership system, which served colossal fortunes based on ownership of land, the harrassing burden of the taxes: forced labor, lifetime indebtedness of the poorest. By a stroke of the pen on 4 March 1975, the military in the Derg, making a clean break with the past--after, it is true, some hesitation--gave to 27 million incredulous farmers, who make up 90 percent of the population, their historic revenge on the system of feudal oppression.

The proclamation of the agrarian reform was the real letter of credit of the revolutionary movement. This decisive law, complemented afterward by a directive of June 1979, rested on principles which were as simple as they are radical: public expropriation of the land, equal redistribution of the large landholdings, abolition of sharecropping, prohibition of employing agricultural workers. The establishment of farmers associations in December 1975, made it possible to apply this program. The farmers, who had not participated in the launching of the revolution, took their futures into their own hands. Ethiopian socialism became--and still is--above all a kind of agrarian socialism.

Seven years after the fall of the empire the rural world remains by far the greatest beneficiary of the new dispensation. All independent evidence agrees on this point: the situation of the old lower classes has spectacularly improved. According to figures recently provided by Colonel Mengistu, 320,000 hectares have been redistributed to those whose ancestors had often been dispossessed of their land. The new tax system spares the poorest farmers. The latter, freed from servitude, have moved beyond the "threshhold of survival."

Areas now being cultivated have been expanded, whereas formerly they were absurdly low (11 percent of the arable land in 1972). Many former beggars are realizing a dream once considered impossible: having a real house with earthen walls. The increase in the food requirements of the cities has coincided with an increase in

rural consumption and a retention of a part of the harvests due to the reconstitution of substantial stocks (the memory of the terrible famine of 1973 is not so far back in the past). This has led to a supply crisis of which the farmers, who have become masters of the market, have been the beneficiaries.

The establishment of farmers associations, inspired by the Chinese people's communes, has profoundly changed rural life. The descendants of the traditional mutual assistance committees, they have extended and developed considerably the village community spirit. There are now some 26,000 associations, covering 7 million families. At one time they had the initial task of distributing the land. The basic family allocation was fixed at 10 hectares, then lowered to 4 hectares in the framework of a struggle against "kulaks." Today the farmers association is concerned with everything.

The Ethiopian farmers thus constitute the only social category which is solidly organized at the base of society. The farmers associations have substantially contributed to the consolidation of the regime. However, the awakening of the countryside after centuries of resignation, the reborn spirit of initiative, the regaining of confidence, the ardent desire to be masters of their own homes—these have given rise to an autonomous rural power structure which any government will have to take into account. The producers will no longer be prepared to sell their surpluses at unfavorable prices. They want to buy items of basic necessity and are not much interested in wasting too much time in political meetings. In this large country, geographically isolated, the farmers associations, which are tending toward self-sufficiency, constitute pressures for decentralization which tend to balance a basically radical regime. In this regard the farmers associations are undoubtedly the most daring creation of the military revolution.

In the long term the policy of land collectivization could crystallize the tensions between the state and the mass of the farmers. The rural landscape does not resemble what the most radical leaders have advocated. Collectivization, which was decided on in June 1979, does not yet exist except on paper. The new system provides for three stages: production cooperatives at the "elementary," "advanced," and "commune" stages. In the first stage families would keep 2,000 square meters of land, a figure which would be reduced by half in the following stage. Apart from these small plots, all land will be exploited in accordance with the "Kolkhoz" model. According to Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu himself, there are only 31 production cooperatives officially recognized (more than 400 are in the course of organization). Moreover, the 31 cooperatives are very unevenly distributed. None of them is of the third, or "commune" type, which is a purely theoretical model for the moment. On the other hand there are more than 3,000 service cooperatives which help the farmer without taking his plot of land away. About 1 percent of the cultivated land has been collectivized. Family exploitation of land remains the norm.

The Ethiopian farmer is strongly hostile to collectivization. For the moment the revolution has replaced a feudal structure with a system of small, individually-owned pieces of land. The cooperatives are being formed on a voluntary basis. Will the government be able to go further? The link between the farmer and his land—almost mystical in Ethiopia—is all the stronger since for many it corresponds to a property right recently won. Any forced system of collectivization, or even one which is applied too hastily, would no doubt lead to the foundations of society turning against the government. The military regime is aware of this.

While attacking "individualism" (often mixed with corporatism), Colonel Mengistu knows that he cannot alienate this mass of farmers which, up to the present, was his best source of support.

The Ethiopian countryside is not succeeding in feeding the cities. The low agricultural production has numerous causes: division of the land into small holdings, backward methods of cultivation, a lack of trained technicians, and a shortage of money. The country has been importing grain since the 1950's. The deficit today is about 300,000 tons. The EEC, the United States, and Australia are the principal suppliers of grain to Ethiopia. France supplied 26,000 tons last year. To improve agricultural production the regime has established state farms—about 40 up to the present—with a substantial input of East German tractors. However, in that area prudence is also called for. The leaders admit in private that they do not want to hasten matters "until the right conditions exist." This is even more the case since the tractors, which are poorly adapted to the country, leave a great deal to be desired: repairs and spare parts cost the state a small fortune. More generally, economic cooperation with eastern European countries draws the same complaints as everywhere else in Africa.

The leaders in Addis Ababa had the disagreeable surprise in 1979 to learn that their coffee, which had been sold to the German Democratic Republic under a barter arrangement, was subsequently resold, bringing in comfortable profits in western Europe. The USSR, on the other hand, provides Ethiopia with all of its crude oil at a price between the average OPEC price and that ruling within COMECON. The savings thus achieved are substantial. However, the critics soon whisper, the Soviets in charge of the geological survey of Ethiopia and working as a result in the Adola gold mines, in the southern part of the country, are largely recovering in gold the value of their oil gift.

Solid Pragmatism

Foreign trade as a whole is with the capitalist world. The principal suppliers are Japan and the United States.[4] The latter, moreover, is the best buyer of Ethiopian coffee. The leading supplier in the socialist camp, the GDR, is only in ninth position, far behind the major Western countries. The trade with western Europe is four times larger than that with the countries of COMECON. The EEC is by far the largest source of credits for Ethiopia.

A solid pragmatism makes it possible to get around ideological rigidity. To favor the resumption of certain international financial transactions, the government has agreed to reopen the question of indemnifying foreign companies nationalized without compensation in 1975. Up to the present only one company—American-owned—has been indemnified, and then only in token fashion. This political gesture was enough for the World Bank to resume its aid to Ethiopia. Under this program Ethiopia will receive $40 million for agricultural and educational projects suspended after the revolution. However, the financial organization has reportedly condtioned the grant of new loans on an overall settlement of this dispute.

Ethiopia remains one of the poorest countries on the globe. Wild coffee, hides, and skins constitute its only export commodities. The 80,000 tons of coffee sold abroad each year bring in 70 percent of the foreign exchange earned. Its monetary

reserves are limited ($120 million at the end of 1980). The rate of coverage of imports by exports barely reaches 70 percent. The budgetary deficit continues to get worse. Where the "former bourgeoisie," experiencing a fever to consume goods and services--because of an authoritarian "leveling off" of savings--frequents restaurants and night clubs, the ordinary people in the cities suffer the full force of the financial difficulties of the state. Apart from a slight increase in 1979 for the benefit of government officials and military personnel, salaries have been "frozen" for six years, even though inflation has been around 25 percent (and much more for some essential products). To that may be added a flourishing black market and a rapidly growing rate of unemployment (estimated at 12 percent in the capitol).

However, the complaints in the cities, however justified, are only a minor element in the Ethiopian political situation. The future of the revolution will be determined to some extent in Eritrea and to a larger extent in the deep countryside of a country which yesterday was still in the Middle Ages. Some six years after it began, the agrarian reform, the basic achievement of the regime, seems to be irreversible. Having benefited from a literacy campaign which, according to all the experts, has been conducted with intelligence and determination,[5] nearly 6 million adults have emerged from ignorance. The regime cannot go against the basic desires of this mass of farmers. For the first time the farmers have in their hands the future of Ethiopia.

FOOTNOTES

1. To this should be added the Air Force (10,000 men) and the Navy (7,000 men). The fleet includes about 20 ships, including Soviet, American, and French-built units. Lacking spare parts, the American aircraft delivered before 1977 are no longer operational.

2. The Oromos--or Gallas, a term which they consider perjorative--constitute about 40 percent of the population, the majority of them Muslims. Then come the Amharas (30 percent), Eritreans (7 percent), Tigreans, etc.

3. The TPLF has provided help to the EPLF. The TPLF and the ELF have a conflict over a sub-provincial area between their respective areas of operation.

4. Then come Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, and France.

5. Launched in May 1979, this campaign is carried on in five languages.

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CSO: 4519/33

BONGO EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 29 Jul 81 p 2

[Interview with President Omar Bongo by Lucien Ahonto; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, how do you feel about the changes in France? Do you think they can deeply affect relations between Libreville and Paris?

[Answer] As a democrat, I can but applaud the choice of the people. France is the most important European power and Gabon's largest partner. The important changes that have taken place in France in recent months will necessarily affect the world, and especially Gabon. I feel very optimistic, since exchanges between the two capitals are based, not on sentiments, but on common interests. Relations between Gabon and France will become stronger, because they have always been the best and the most trusting.

[Question] It is said that you would have preferred Jacques Chirac as president. Is it true?

[Answer] At the time of the elections, I denounced the candidates' silence on the Third World in general and Africa in particular.

As for my preferences, the parties involved are better placed to speak about them. The protagonists, be they of the new majority or of the present opposition, are the best witnesses of my reserve during the last French elections. Besides, I have friends in all camps and of every persuasion because, as president of the Gabonese Republic, I can recognize those who represent the people and those who don't.

[Question] During the campaign for the French presidential elections, an article in the Gabonese daily L'UNION deplored the absence of Africa in the programs presented by the various candidates. In your opinion, has the new French Government already defined a clear and coherent African policy?

[Answer] We trust that the present government will understand the demands made by our continent. Moreover, we rejoice over the spirit in which French leaders are viewing our problems.

[Question] You recently visited the United States and had contacts with the highest officials of the Reagan administration. You also met American businessmen. It was thus gathered that Gabon is abandoning its French ties and attempting to ally itself with the United States. What do you have to say on this issue?

[Answer] I have already had occasion to mention that my meeting with the president of the United States had been scheduled as soon as he had taken over. Everyone knows about the unfortunate accident of which President Reagan was the victim. That is the reason why he could only receive me at the end of May. The rest of the suppositions were purely imaginary, unless, of course, the intention was to harm the good relations between France and Gabon. As for businessmen, I am in the habit of meeting with them. This only regards the Gabonese people.

[Question] In relation with Chad, you had advanced a number of proposals for a settlement within the framework of Central Africa. What has happened to this initiative?

[Answer] Chad is one of the big tragedies in Central Africa. There was a time, indeed, when I had to advocate a settlement on the basis of the most interested parties, that is, the countries belonging to the former federation of French Equatorial Africa. For the moment, we are waiting to see whether the OAU resolutions will take effect. We are also waiting to see what France can contribute to peace in Chad.

However, one thing is certain: this problem can only be solved by the Chadians themselves. It is not only a matter of resolutions; it is rather a matter of the means to help our Chadian brothers at every level.

[Question] At the last OAU summit, following an incident between Egypt and certain Arab delegations, you asked the Arabs to settle their affairs at the Arab League rather than disrupt the proceedings. Can you tell us more on your point of view?

[Answer] My privileged relations with the heads of Arab states allow me to consider myself as their brother. Gabon is a member of the Islamic Conference. Moreover, as a member of the OPEC and concerned about the problems of the Arab League, I pay a great deal of attention to every move affecting the future of the Arab peoples. You can thus understand that I am well able to ask my Arab brothers to respect the specifically African character of the OAU conference.

CSO: 4719/255

BRIEFS

OIL FIND ANNOUNCED--The Elf-Gabon Company has announced that it has found oil in the Baudroie Marine 2 area, located off the shores of Gabon. The exploration well has gone through the Anguille and Bananga reservoirs, which are impregnated with oil. Studies will be undertaken to evaluate the possibility of rapid production in this new deposit. Elf-Gabon operates on behalf of the association with the Mitsubishi Petroleum Development Company at equal shares. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 4 Aug 81 p 9]

CSO: 4719/255

BRIEFS

FRG AID--The FRG has granted 40 million DM (approximately 96 million French francs) to Ghana for the financing of the construction of wells and bridges, as well as for the expansion of its pharmaceutical industry. This aid is made up of a long-term loan amounting to 33 million DM and a 7-million subsidy. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 4 Aug 81 p 9]

CSO: 4719/255

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN BAUXITE DEAL EYED--Caracas, July 28--Guinea, one of the world's top five producers of bauxite, wants to sell the mineral to Venezuela, which currently buys it from Jamaica and neighbouring Surinam, Guinea's rivals in the world top five. A Foreign Trade Institute spokesman said here yesterday that the approach had been made during a recent visit to Caracas by Guinean International Cooperation Minister Marcel Cros. The spokesman said the Guineans had shown interest in Venezuelan help in using hydro-electricity to mine their bauxite, the raw material from which aluminum is smelted. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 28 Jul 81 p 14]

CSO: 4700

PRODUCTION COUNCILS OFFICIAL VISITS USSR, HUNGARY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] Following a trip to the Soviet Union and Hungary, Augusto Macamo, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee and executive secretary of the national commission of production councils returned yesterday to Maputo.

Macamo visited those European countries at the head of a delegation of the production councils, which included various officials from this organization of Mozambican workers.

In a press conference at Mavalane Airport, Augusto Macamo stated that his talks with trade union officials in these two countries had been fruitful. In the Soviet Union, Macamo affirmed, he had "a fruitful exchange of experiences in various fields," noting that a number of cooperation protocols and work programs had been signed for the next two years.

These protocols are in the sectors of professional training, medical assistance, exchange of delegations and the holding of joint seminars for mutual enrichment.

Following his visit to the Soviet Union, the Mozambican delegation visited the People's Republic of Hungary, where it held an exchange of experiences in various fields with the central trade union council, and also signed cooperation protocols establishing a work program for the next two years. The main areas covered by the work program for 1982-1983 were professional training, medical assistance, material support and exchange of delegations. Some industrial and agricultural units--among them the automobile plant Ikarus--were visited. A number of Mozambicans are now studying in the Ikarus factory.

Unforeseen circumstances prevented a visit to Czechoslovakia, as had been previously planned.

CSO: 4728/91

CONSTRUCTION OF CAHORA BASSA II DAM ENVISAGED

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 616, May 81 pp 33-34

[Text] Cahora Bassa, the largest dam in Africa located in Mozambique, has not been providing power to South Africa for the last 3 months, following the attack conducted by the guerrillas opposing the Maputo regime. The news was officially announced in June in the Mozambican capital.

The turbines of the gigantic project built on the Zambezi River in the northwestern region of the country stopped functioning last April after the sabotage perpetrated by the National Resistance of Mozambique (NRM) on the more than 1,000-km long line transporting electricity through Marxist Mozambique to South Africa, the nation of apartheid.

The four 18-meter pylons dynamited in the Espungabera region near the Zimbabwe border in the province of Manica have not yet been repaired. According to high Mozambican officials, repair operations are made difficult by the configuration of the terrain and by security problems. Sparsely inhabited, very mountainous and heavily forested, the Espungabera region is the NRM's "sanctuary." The 200-km section of the line cutting across this "sanctuary" is practically impossible to control.

Even though Pretoria is deprived of the Cahora Bassa energy, it continues to provide power to Maputo and its environs, located in the vicinity of its borders. Paradoxically, power in the Mozambican capital and the surrounding areas comes from South Africa.

The five turbines deep down in the caverns of the Zambezi gorge in Cahora Bassa produce annually 11,000 gigawatts (1 gigawatt = 1 billion watts), which are almost entirely consumed by South Africa; at the present stage, Mozambique's entire energy consumption is the equivalent of only one-third of the production of one turbine because of the embryonic state of the country's industry. Within the framework of the "decade of development," the government has launched a program for the establishment of intensive energy consumption industries, but the country's needs should remain below the Cahora Bassa production for a long time.

Hydraulic energy, Mozambique's trump card, must therefore be exported. Pragmatic Maputo forgets its insurmountable ideological differences with Pretoria in the name of trade and even envisages to increase its delivery of low-cost electricity to its powerful neighbor, who is the only customer at present.

Will Cahora Bassa II Be Built?

The construction of Cahora Bassa II is thus envisaged. A Mozambican official specifies that it will be a project with an 8,000 to 10,000 gigawatt capacity, to be sold to Zimbabwe, but mostly, again, to South Africa. Maputo has already unofficially informed Pretoria about this project, but there has been no answer from South Africa to date. The new project will be built on the same plan as Cahora Bassa: galleries dug into the mountain wall facing that of Cahora Bassa in the Zambezi gorge will capture the river waters that will feed the turbines of the projected plant.

South Africa is presently paying some $66 million a year for the Cahora Bassa I energy to an organism controlled by Portuguese and Mozambican interests. Mozambique's participation does not exceed 18 percent and the state only recovers 2 percent of the income, with the rest going toward reimbursing the expenses for the construction of the dam, which is the fourth-largest in the world.

South Africa benefits from a preferential tariff according to the terms of the contract signed between the Portuguese and the South Africans more than 6 years ago, before Mozambique's independence. Maputo has since strictly adhered to the obligations of this lion's share contract it had not signed. The South Africans agreed to a slight increase of the tariffs after 1975, but the inflation affecting the Portuguese escudo--the currency in which payments are made--has erased this measure. Thus, it is that at present, Cahora Bassa energy is sold to Pretoria at one-fourth the price of the energy produced in South Africa.

Cahora Bassa II energy will obviously be offered to South Africa at a higher price. However, the deal will still be profitable for Pretoria, as stated by a high official, who eludes the paradox of the commercial relations between Mozambique and South Africa by recalling one of President Machel's statements: "One can choose one's friends, but one can never choose one's neighbors."

CSO: 4719/255

REPORTED IRRITATION ABOUT LACK OF ZIMBABWEAN COOPERATION

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 28 Jul 81 p 24

[Text] Salisbury, July 25--A new call for increased cooperation between Zimbabwe and Mozambique to end terrorist activity in Mozambique has been issued by Mozambique's Ambassador here.

The Ambassador, Rafael Maguni, said Thursday that more joint action between Zimbabwe and Mozambique was "crucial" in order to eliminate the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM) waging a guerrilla war in remote areas along the two countries' common border.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Maguni's statement was a sign of Mozambique's growing irritation that the authorities in Zimbabwe were not helping to fight the terrorists.

The MRM's guerrilla activity is said to be greatly hindering Mozambique's economy and administration in several areas of the country. It has kept the railroad from Umtali, Zimbabwe, to the port of Beira from functioning fully.

The movement is supported by South Africa, according to the Governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe and foreign diplomats.

Ambassador Maguni said that the MRM guerrillas were moving back and forth across the border into Zimbabwe. "Some of the people crossing the border as refugees are in fact terrorists who take advantage of the free movement along the border," he said, adding that some of the rebels spent their days in villages working with local people and began their anti-Government operations at night.

Although Zimbabwe and Mozambique signed a joint defense pact in January to combat the problem, little progress has been made, according to diplomatic sources.

Official sources say that South African aircraft fly over Zimbabwe and Mozambique and drop food and weapons to the MRM fighters.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said yesterday in Parliament that several Army units had been sent to the border area to maintain security. (AFP)

CSO: 4700

VOLUNTEER CENTERS TO BE CREATED IN ALL DISTRICTS

Maputo Official's Statement

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpts] At the closing of a political-military course in Maputo, the need for each district in the city to have its own volunteer center was stressed by Oscar Monteiro, FRELIMO Central Committee secretary for organization. The course was attended by elements participating in the first phase of political-military preparation for members of party committees, deputies and secretaries of mobilizing groups of the city of Maputo. It was being given in accordance with the orientations of President Samora Machel on 14 February related to the people's preparedness for a possible war of racist aggression. Major General Antonio Hama Thai, president of the Maputo Executive Council, who was also present at the ceremony, stressed the need for every district to have a volunteer center where residents can train every morning. Participants in the course then offered a contribution in support of the South African people's struggle against apartheid.

Sacrifices Demanded

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpts] "Who does not defend that which belongs to him?" The question was asked by Major General Antonio Hama Thai at a meeting with directors of enterprises and district officials of the capital. "Is this our land or isn't it?" He continued: "Well, then let us defend it."

Hama Thai is demanding sacrifices from these directors and officials. Within the next few weeks, these individuals will begin daily training in the mornings, in which they will be taught the fundamentals of military defense.

Hama Thai said that "this training will not be like the usual training of soldiers. It will simply be the kind of training that will provide an insight into what defense and combat in a war situation are."

Meanwhile, Antonio Hama Thai stressed that this training will not affect production, because at the time to start work, all the participants will already be at their job locations.

As a military man, Antonio Hama Thai believes that war could start any time. "That is why," he said, "we must be prepared. In the event the racist armies attack us, we shall prove to them that this will be the first and last time they attack our homeland. Where there is organization, there is vigilance, and we shall thus be able to fight the enemy. The same is true in a plant, when we come across alcoholics and infiltrators," he added.

CSO: 4728/90

BRIEFS

BOTSWANA MEAT PURCHASE--Lobatse--"We shall buy meat from Botswana," President Machel said yesterday at the end of his visit to this country. "We shall thus stop buying meat from Brazil and Argentina," he added. During his 2-hour visit, the Mozambican head of state said that Mozambique wishes to purchase meat with bones and without. "It is an important cultural question," he said. "Mozambicans like to put aside knife and fork and suck on the bones." This is a particularly complex issue, since the importation of boneless meat must bear the guarantee that if it comes from regions affected by foot-and-mouth disease, it has been duly processed to avoid the spread of the disease. This means that imports must be effected directly from the best meat processing centers. Mozambique will purchase only 2,000 tons of meat from Botswana this year. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Aug 81 p 3]

CUBAN COOPERANTS IN FISHING SECTOR--The fishing complex located in Metanguia in the Lago district of Niassa will receive 8 Cuban cooperants and 6 graduates of the Maputo nautical institute during the month of August. The cooperants will be assigned to the mechanical and fishing net sectors. They will also help in the training of personnel. This complex is being equipped with refrigeration units and facilities for fish drying. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jul 81 p 3]

POOR QUALITY PRODUCT--After a 6-month impasse, 300 kerosene refrigerators produced by the FRIMOL company and intended for export, will be sold on the domestic market. Bureaucratic problems, the product's poor quality and the extremely uncertain production of this plant are some of the reasons preventing the export of these refrigerators. The FRIMOL was planning to produce 2,000 kerosene refrigerators in 1981, but it has now stopped production of such items. It will produce only electric refrigerators, to be marketed within the country. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Aug 81 p 8]

AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA RATIFIED--The documents pertaining to the ratification of the agreement for cultural and scientific cooperation between the governments of Mozambique and Czechoslovakia signed last November in Prague were signed yesterday in Maputo. The documents were signed by Valeriano Ferrao, secretary general of the Mozambican Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by Vaclav Brezak, the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia in our country. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jul 81 p 1]

ACCUSED SPIES ESCAPE--Maputo, July 27--A large-scale man-hunt was under way in Mozambique to track down two Army lieutenant-colonels accused of espionage who escaped from prison last Thursday, official sources said today. The official news agency said the Security Ministry had launched an operation to catch Fernandes Baptista and Josias Ressamo Dlakhama after they got away from jail at Nampula in Northern Mozambique. Lt. Col. Baptista was arrested last March and accused of giving information to an American Central Intelligence Agency network operating from the United States Embassy in Maputo. Other Mozambicans were also arrested and four U.S. diplomats expelled. Lt. Col. Dlakhama was arrested in February after being publicly accused by President Samora Machel of selling military secrets to South Africa. He was also accused of sabotaging military transport, of which he was in charge. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 28 Jul 81 p 30]

PORTUGUESE HOTEL COOPERATION--Maputo, July 23--The Four Seasons Hotel here, the largest in Mozambique, is to be completed with assistance from a Portuguese building firm, the Mozambican News Agency (AIM) reported Wednesday. Work on the Four Seasons began before independence, financed by colonial and South African interests, but building came to a halt at independence in 1975. The unfinished hotel is a gigantic tower block that dominates the coast about seven kilometres (four miles) from the center of Maputo. After a visit to Lisbon by Mario Trindade, Mozambique's National Director of Tourism, an agreement has been reached whereby Portuguese banks will finance the work of completing and furnishing the hotel. The Bank of Mozambique will also participate. The Mozambican state building enterprise Construtora Regional do Sul will provide building materials, while a Portuguese firm, Amadeu Gaudencio, will supervise the construction. When the hotel is finished, it will be classed by another Portuguese company, Organizacoes Estoril-Sol, which is experienced in the Portuguese hotel industry. The hotel will be classed as four-star and will cater essentially for businessmen. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 24 Jul 81 p 30]

CSO: 4700

CONSUMPTION OF PRESTIGE FOODS CONDEMNED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 21 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Issaka Garba]

[Text] The Nigerien people have once more been reassured by the words of the chief of state, Col Seyni Kountche, who at his most recent meeting with the cadres declared emphatically that "every effort will be made to see that Nigeriens get through the transition period without any difficulties." This statement, given the present economic situation, is important. Indeed, it is a real assurance.

This assurance should inspire us to great efforts, to a spirit of sacrifice, and a sharp awareness of our situation. In fact, it is no secret today for anyone that the world economic crisis has reached a critical stage in the so-called industrialized countries (and, as a catastrophic consequence, in the developing countries), and that this is not the time for a wait-and-see attitude. The "summit" of the seven big Western countries presently being held in Ottawa (Canada) is proof of this. As for us, we are turning our attention to the meeting of cadres held last Saturday.

A real warning siren, this meeting of the cadres provided the forum for a clear and objective explanation of the causes of the current economic situation and above all enabled Nigeriens to understand that now more than ever it is time to roll up our sleeves even further and get mobilized for work and production.

The current situation needs therapy based on three things: the awareness, realism, and attitude of all Nigeriens.

Awareness, because Nigeriens must understand that dispite the difficult predicament, despite its geographic position, our country has been able to take the preventative measures necessary to protect our people from these dangers. We should also be proud that here in Niger concern for the well-being of all the people, as preached by the CMS [Supreme Military Council] and the government, extends everywhere and reaches all levels, even in the most remote corners. But the state cannot shoulder the burden of the nation's well-being alone. The quest for this well-being is a duty of all Nigeriens.

Awareness encourages us to mobilize ourselves for work and production. Realism, too, for we should get rid of certain habits of wanting to consume prestige foods at any

price. The weather has shown this to be true. We are no longer in a period when we can easily get grain at will and at very affordable prices. This is no longer a time for waste. We should adapt ourselves to the caprices of nature and to the consequences of an economic crisis of which we are not the only victims, but of which we are trying to minimize the effects by making use of our own resources. Realism thus counsels us to be moderate in consuming the foodstuffs we produce, without burdening ourselves with notions of prestige which do us more harm than good, financially speaking. It is also realistic to understand that if today the price of millet or rice has gone up, many factors have come into consideration.

The factors are well known. They begin with the inflation of the dollar, and include the OPVN [Nigerien Foodstuffs Office], which this year was not able to market the expected quantities of foodstuffs; the late winter, and the cost of transporting the grain we import. Despite everything, and this is what we should be still more proud of, the state, surmounting all these hurdles, these fluctuations, is trying to provide for the daily food requirements of the Nigerien people, cost whatever it may. Our attitude will therefore be, both today and tomorrow, not to rest with our arms folded, for like it or not the result will depend on each of us.

9516
CSO: 4719/227

ECONOMIC SITUATION, SECURITY THEMES OF CADRES CONFERENCE

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 20 Jul 81 pp 1, 3

[Article]

[Text] Dialogue and consultation are two of the three important elements vital for the development of society which should pave the way toward a prosperous society for every Nigerien. This is why the Supreme Military Council [CMS] and the government, headed by the chief of state himself, meet periodically with the national cadres to report on the state of the nation and conversely to get their points of view. It is in this context that the conference of cadres was held on 27 May, and also the conference last Saturday at the former Assembly [sic], which took place just a few days before the message to the nation, which is another means of consultation and dialogue.

Saturday's conference was dominated by two major themes: the economic situation and security, two themes which are near to our hearts.

With regard to the current economic situation, whose pernicious effects are mounting, the chief of state has already called on Nigeriens to be prudent and to prepare for the unforeseeable. The causes of the deterioration in the economic situation are in part due to domestic problems and in part to external contingencies.

In addition to our landlocked condition, which is a real handicap in keeping our country supplied with all kinds of products, particularly foodstuffs, we must add the fact that this year OPVN [Nigerien Foodstuffs Office], our grain bank, was unable to market the expected quantities of foodstuffs. Also, the late winter resulted in a late harvest of seedlings, and, in some of our regions, left some fields virtually unsown. The biggest cause of these internal problems is that Nigeriens persist in eating nothing but millet and more millet. This conservatism about food is something of which we should rid ourselves, by adapting our eating habits to the current situation, to realities. In addition to millet, we consume rice. In this field, too, no matter how much we harvest, we must import. And this causes our external problems. For Niger does not live in autarchy, in a sealed vessel. Interdependence with its neighbors and the world is a reality which must be taken into account, particularly with the inflation of the dollar, the currency of international reference, and the currency of a neighboring country with which we have close commercial relations.

But despite these internal and external problems, despite the international economic disorder, the state, which has sworn to protect our people from suffering, is making and will continue to make all possible efforts to get through this difficult period. It is in this spirit that it had to intervene to set the price of millet, causing some businessmen to grind their teeth, but pleasing the overwhelming majority of consumers a great deal and thus enabling them to proceed to abstain without great difficulty.

However, in order to meet the exorbitant costs of transport, in light of the inflation of the dollar, a 100-kg bag of millet will henceforth be sold at F [CRA] 13,000 on the market and white sorghum for 12,000. But even this is not the extent of our problems, unless the great world powers assembled in Ottawa come to an agreement to make decisions that will relieve us all.

Security, the second theme of the conference, is not something that concerns only men in uniform. This is a sector in which everyone has responsibilities, in the sense that it also bears on the economic situation, particularly on food. Each of us, whether or not we are in business, is concerned. And as soon as there is a shortage of food, there is insecurity, which plays into the hands of our people's enemies. But we must remain vigilant to expunge from our ranks the traitors who have sold out to new forms of imperialism. We must gird our loins, increase our vigilance while remaining calm, and become more determined to oppose attempts to undermine us. In any case, our leaders, for their part, whatever it may cost, will do everything to assure peace and tranquillity for the six million Nigeriens. This is why the chief of state gave the report of measures respecting reform of administrative vehicles and rental and sale of housing.

The state has on many occasions proven its disposition and determination to improve the life of the nation and the lot of its people; each of us should make his own personal contribution to this national drive.

9516
CSO: 4719/227

WINNING OVER OF ODP TO AND-JEF/MRDN HAILED

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French 31 May - 15 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial by Landing Savane: "Viva the Unity of the Patriots"]

[Text] The self-dissolution of the Proletarian Democratic Organization (ODP) and the rallying of almost all its members to AND-JEF/MRDN is a historical event of great political significance.

This decision, without precedent in the political history of "independent" Senegal, contributes significantly to the process of constituting a true revolutionary pole within our country.

Senegal is living today in a period during which reorganization is likely to be occurring on the national political scene as a result of the "broadening of democratic perspectives."

While certain political forces are cultivating ambiguity or questionable silence, AND-JEF/MRDN are continuing the liberating fight with courage and steadfastness.

The growing role played by the working class in this struggle and the constant strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance reflect in practice the successes won because of the correctness of the intentions and political platform of the movement.

It is this context that must be viewed the choice made by the ODP, which reflects a discernment and a political courage that raise hopes and revive that taste for political action among thousands of old militants or sympathizers of the former PRA [African Realignment Party]-Senegal.

The self-critical assessment prepared by Abdoulaye Ly reveals through its depth and insight a thoroughness to which Senegalese public political life has not accustomed us.

This assessment commands respect and fills with confidence all rational, proletarian, patriotic, and democratic revolutionaries.

In addition, this self-criticism and the consequent rallying to AND-JEF/MRDN illustrate the correctness of this organization's line: it has always sought to work so that those who have fought ever since the colonial period for the national and social liberation of our people would know that their sacrifices have not been in vain, in that they have contributed to the education of the younger generation by their successes as well as by their failures.

We feel deep respect for all the militants who, despite vicissitudes, dare to make a critical assessment of their acts and continue the revolutionary fight.

It is with the greatest sincerity that we repeat our appeal to all militant revolutionaries, all patriots, and all democrats (young and old, men and women) to have the courage, individually or collectively, to follow the ODP's example.

So far as we are concerned, we shall continue to fight sectarianism in all its forms so that the best conditions will be created everywhere for the unification and consolidation of patriotic forces, an essential condition for the victory of the national democratic revolution of our people.

12149
CSO: 4719/41

PAIRE D'ECUS SEEN AS TRYING TO DESTABILIZE PS

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French May 81 p 1

/Editorial by Mam Less Dia/

/Text/ AFRICA No 131, May 1981: from the pen of Mr Paire d'Ecus, a sensational article about our country. Certain businessmen, true Senegalese, are literally dragged through the mud. Just because, as Paire himself says, they got rich through an operation that was in no way fraudulent. This aspect of the article signed Paire amounts to nothing but the tree that hides the forest. To tell the truth, AFRICA's discourse on "the cola millionaires or unjustified amassing of wealth" has a deeper significance than pure vindication of humanity, after the loss of a lawsuit, that every effort was made to display. Alert observers know perfectly well that Paire's "thorough investigation" was aimed, beyond the persons mentioned, at a government member whom people in certain circles take pleasure in presenting as a pretender to the throne. Certain "big shots," who seem very much to have been organized, a fortnight before the publication of AFRICA's latest edition, had already enlightened us as to the backdrop for the huge plot being woven. Word was being insidiously put about that the king was the instigator of the article in preparation. It was also being hinted that this was the beginning of open war between the king and the minister in question, since the latter had reportedly suggested that he review his bill on unjustified amassing of wealth. We are in a position to state that all these allegations are completely false. But the most significant point resides in the fact that Mr Paire d'Ecus' inflammatory article was not published until after Mitterrand's victory over Giscard.

It is obvious that the change of direction in France, to the advantage of the socialist Mitterrand, is one more guarantee for King Habdou, an extra trump, in his policy for economic recovery and strengthening the domestic bases of management.

Our colleague Siradiou Diallo writes in JEUNE AFRIQUE that "Senegal's new leadership team, grouped around Abdou Diouf, maintains excellent relations with Mitterrand's staff"..."With the French socialists' accession to power, the capital of friendship and mutual trust will be turned to account in the contacts and negotiations between the French and the Senegalese."

Even a complete idiot must know that with Mitterrand's arrival, French lobbies and other capitalist groups operating within our country will no longer have the advantage of the active complicity of the Elysee. What is more, these interest groups that consider Senegal to be a private hunting ground for France and the French Left to be a real enemy, are ready to make use of anything to weaken Mitterrand by destabilizing African governments, the traditional allies of France, and likely now to start having second thoughts. All with the blessing of certain Senegalese-Lebanese with French citizenship. According to well-informed Paris sources, a secret plan for destabilization of socialist power in Senegal is said to have already been perfected by eminent sorcerer's apprentices of Jacques Foccard's stamp, of which the pivotal idea is creation and fostering of an open conflict, made up of denunciations and calumnies among Senegalese businessmen believed to have dealings with one important political figure or another. A straw man of Senegalese nationality therefore had to be found to set off "operation discord" after spreading "rumors" as serious as they were false, according to which a latent crisis was supposed to be brewing within the leadership team. And the rare bird materialized in the person of Paire d'Ecus. The shocking thing is that Paire could agree to play the role of the destabilizing agent against the Socialist Party. That shows clearly that nowadays gratitude and loyalty seem to be detaching themselves from our traditions, which Mr Paire, as an adoptive Senegalese, so courageously defends in his article.

It is hard to understand, indeed, how the honorable Mr Paire, who has received at the lowest estimate 50 million CFA francs the generous gift of the Senegalese state between 1974 and 1977, can now be the agent for the carrying out of a plot against that very state. It is extremely fortunate that Senegalese businessmen have become aware of the trap.

12149
CSO: 4719/42

FED GIVES GRANT FOR RURAL YOUTH PROJECTS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] By its resolution last 25 May, the European Economic Community Council granted a 120 million CFA franc subsidy for joint financing of the first GOPEC [Permanent Working Group for Study and Consultation] micro-project program. The subsidy is charged to the 5th EDF (Lome Convention 2).

GOPEC, the Permanent Working Group for Study and Consultation, is an organization that is part of the state Secretariat for Human Advancement, established in July 1980, and whose activity is directed toward the advancement of youths from 15 to 35 years old, in rural environments.

The first program consists of seven different micro-projects and is intended to help young people from Casamance in the department of Bignona to undertake the development and management of banana and pineapple plantations, the establishment of a collective poultry farm, and the development of two fishing cooperatives.

Financing, as in every micro-project, features actual participation by the communities receiving a financial contribution and a service allowance from the government.

The cost per micro-project is calculated at a figure that varies between 10 and 15 million CFA francs. The EDF contribution is in a bracket ranging from 2.6 million to 25 million CFA francs per project.

The beneficiaries' share is 154 million CFA francs for the seven projects as a whole, or 42 percent of the overall cost.

This share is distributed as follows:

As the project is started, local communities make their contribution through payment of 1,000 CFA francs per participant and through human investment (land clearance, stump removal, making posts and enclosures for sinking wells for agricultural projects, and making nets for the fishery projects)

over a 10-year period, with a moratorium of 2 years for agricultural projects and 5 years for fishery projects, the beneficiaries repay over two-thirds of the investment and all the operating costs.

The program of seven micro-projects includes four orchards, one collective poultry farm, and two fishing cooperatives.

The four collective orchards include a total of 141 youths. They are established in the Tenghory district,department of Bignona, at Niamone, Piran, Coulenghor, and Tenghory. The term collective orchard here means plantations in units of 7 hectares, divided into a vegetable garden, a 1-hectare pineapple grove, and a 5-hectare banana grove.

In periods of normal operation, expected in 5 years' time, production for each unit will amount to about 12 million CFA francs a year.

The collective poultry farm will be located in the village of Tenghory. The object will be to establish and maintain a 500-head poultry farm.

The two fishing cooperative projects are located in the villages of Marsassoum, the principal community of the district of the same name, and Kaffountine, in the district of Diouloulou, in the department of Bignona.

The objective is the training and equipping of 128 youths for ocean fishing and river fishing in the Casamance river.

12149
CSO: 4719/42

BUDGET DEBATES INDICATE SERIOUS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 16 Jun 81 p 8

[Article by Dakar correspondent Ibrahima Signate: "A Crisis Budget"]

[Text] The budgetary session of the Senegalese National Assembly, which began on 3 June, still has a few days to run, after which the 1981-1982 financial year will appear in its definitive form for these days of austerity.

Meantime, the reports presented and the debates that began threw a harsh light on the economic difficulties still facing Senegal. The unfavorable circumstances now prevailing are to a large extent explained by deficient rainfall. As a result, only 80,000 tons of peanuts were delivered to the oil mills, which is only half last year's harvest. Normally, Senegalese oil mills crush 800,000 tons of peanuts a year.

At the same time, because of worldwide inflation, the value of Senegalese imports rose considerably. From 95.5 billion CFA francs last year, the trade deficit this year will reach 98.8 billion CFA francs. The balance of payments deficit last year reached 13 billion. The chairman of the Commission on Finances revealed that implementation of the finance law (1980-1981) will show a deficit of around 12 billion, which will have to be covered by a loan. The savings achieved through the austerity measures apparently were used to finance salary increases. It is also very obvious that the failure of ONCAD [National Office for Cooperation and Assistance for Development] and its heavy liabilities, about 80 billion CFA francs, did nothing to help the state of public finances. Nor did the negative trends that appeared in the operations of the stabilization fund, which is fed mainly by income from peanuts.

To meet the situation, the government has been able to get certain special foreign aid loans, apportioned as follows: 31 billion CFA francs from France, 15 billion from Saudi Arabia, 11.7 billion from the IMF, 7.5 billion from STABEX [expansion unknown].

The coming start of operations on the Casamance offshore oilfield and of the lignite mines, by lowering oil expenditures, is supposed to be capable of giving a boost to a severely strained economy. To that, over the medium range, the start of operations at the iron mines in eastern Senegal will be added.

12149
CSO: 4719/42

GASOLINE PRICE INCREASE WINDFALL FOR OPPOSITION

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 20 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Ibrahima Signate and Tidiane Coulibaly: "Senegalese Surprised by Gasoline Price Increase"]

[Text] The Senegalese are still shocked by the unexpected increase in the price of gasoline which went into effect during the evening of 14 July. The following day automobile owners, when they woke up, were to note with great disappointment that a liter of premium gasoline had risen from F 210 (CFA) to F 265 (CFA), for an increase of 26 percent. Regular gasoline went up from F 199 (CFA) to F 250 (CFA) per liter, for an increase of 28 percent.

Uncontrolled Rumors

A humorist remarked, "this was a real coup d'etat." As an inevitable consequence the cost of public transportation went up. For interurban transportation the scale of the increase ranged between 4.5 and 14.5 percent, which urban transportation systems saw their charges increased by about 25 percent.

That's not all. The cost of electricity for home and industrial consumption should also be increased. The fuel oil used by SENELEC [Company for Generation and Distribution of Electricity] has gone up in price from F 51,275 (CFA) to F 57,026 (CFA) per ton. Nothing more was needed for uncontrolled rumors to circulate again about an increase in price of some essential products.

It was not so much the increase in the gasoline price itself which was the surprise. Since these price increases have been taking place at regular intervals, they are now basically accepted with a kind of resigned fatalism by the man in the street. However, the extent of the price increase, which no previous indications had suggested, dumbfounded more than a few people. People had not been prepared for it, no doubt because the measure taken is unpopular.

Comments picked up here and there in the streets after the increase have all been unfavorable. Certainly, the government explained the increase as the fallout resulting from the periodic increases in the cost of energy on the international market. It is also suggested that the variations in the value of the dollar, the currency in which crude oil prices are transacted, reportedly had some effect. However, in general the explanation was not considered satisfactory by everyone.

The government would have everything to gain by constantly holding to the truth, in order not to give the impression that it was facing people with an accomplished fact.

For their part, highway transportation groups felt that they had had enough, and as of 16 July had called on their members to strike, which has caused great inconvenience for those who use their services. Taxi drivers are not very enthusiastic about having to increase their fares again, as they had already done in the past, which had led to their losing customers, put off by the rapidly rising fares. They suggested the removal of meters from the taxis and the installation of a system of group riding, which would let them make enough to cover their costs (which is not the case at present) and which would let their customers save something also.

The government does not agree with this view, but negotiations between the highway transportation groups and the ministry concerned are under way, although one cannot judge the outcome as yet.

The sharp increase in the price of gasoline no doubt will be a windfall for the opposition parties, who miss no occasion to cross swords with the government. That the government was led to adopt a measure which no doubt it knew would be unpopular well illustrates the limits of its room for maneuver in a difficult crisis which is still shaking the developing countries, even those which pass for being relatively prosperous.

Thus it has also been confirmed that the people of Senegal will have to make difficult sacrifices to get out of the present trouble. Perhaps it would be appropriate to prepare people for such sacrifices in a more consistent way.

5170
CSO: 4719/198

BRIEFS

CUBAN DELEGATION--Yesterday the Cuban delegation which is in Sierra Leone to identify areas of possible bilateral cooperation held discussions with the deputy chief agriculturist, Mr C. B. Cisse, and an assistant chief agriculturist. [Text] [AB112046 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Aug 81]

CSO: 4700/326

MATTERS TO BE CORRECTED AT PARTY SCHOOL NOTED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 29 Jul 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] One of the very first institutions to be established in our country is celebrating the 20th anniversary of its founding today. This institution is the Party School in Kivukoni, which 20 years ago today was established by the former TANU party.

Twenty years is not long even in everyday life. The fact that the Party School in Kivukoni has been able to exist all these years, despite the many problems which confronted the party when this school was established, is of course a matter for rejoicing.

A further matter for satisfaction is the fact that the party has not only been able to become permanent, but it has been able to expand and achieve further success. Now the school in Kivukoni is not alone but is being helped by eight other schools. Also, from the 39 students who could be received by the school in 1961, the number at this time has risen to 150 and all studies are conducted in Swahili, our national language.

We are congratulating all those who took part in founding this school, those who provided their services at various times, and those comrades who were successful in obtaining training at the school.

It is not easy to evaluate the real results of a school like the one in Kivukoni, as it is not easy to evaluate the results of an enterprise, for example, which is producing goods or foreign exchange. But we believe that the Party School in Kivukoni has done good work in preparing good leaders in accordance with the policy of our party.

When celebrating the founding and establishment of any institution, it is also a good time for self-examination and self-questioning, is everything satisfactory concerning that institution of ours? Is there no need for correction here and there so that that institution can carry out its responsibilities with more excellence?

In the interview we printed in our newspaper MZALENDO last Sunday, the principal of the school in Kivukoni, Bismarck Kwansasu, mentioned some of the problems which confront the school.

This principal mentioned, for example, the selection of students for the school, which, he said, has left many loopholes requiring consideration so that the objectives of the establishment of this school may be achieved. He mentioned also the topic of the school's demanding considerable sums in fees for students from organizations, departments and regions which succeed in sending their workers to school there.

After 20 years now, those who are concerned have obtained sufficient experience to know what requires correction and what requires continuation at the party school.

In making corrections and any progress, the main thing is to keep in mind that the objective is to teach the party's policy and revolution so that those who finish their studies at the school may help in making successful the building of socialism in our country.

CSO: 4749/7

BRIEFS

EYADEMA DECREES CHANGES--Yesterday afternoon, President Eyadema signed the following four decrees: First decree--Gbegnon Amegboh, minister of information, posts and telecommunications is appointed minister delegate to the presidency in charge of information, posts and telecommunications. Second decree--Natchaba Fambare Ouattara, permanent undersecretary in the office of the president, is relieved of his functions with effect from 27 July 1981 and placed at the disposal of the minister of third and fourth degree education and scientific research. Third decree--Article 1--Awesso Batoke, director general of information, is appointed permanent undersecretary to the minister delegate to the presidency in charge of information, posts and telecommunications replacing Pilang Boroze. Article 2--Eklou Efoe, director of Radio Kara, is appointed secretary general for information. Article 3--Aithnard Do, director general of the Posts and Telecommunications Department, is appointed secretary general for posts and telecommunications. This decree becomes effective on 27 July 1981. Fourth decree--Tcha Tchibara Yacoubi, radio manager, is appointed director of Radio Kara replacing Eklou Efoe. This decree takes effect on 27 July 1981. [Text] [AB280945 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 28 Jul 81]

CSO: 4719/257

CHURCH INDICTS REGIME'S INDIFFERENCE TO NATION'S ILLS

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 4 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] (Long reduced to silence under the multiple blows of "authenticity," the Christian Church of Zaire is beginning to reaffirm itself. Not only did it publish on 28 June a corrosive document against the temporal power in Kinshasa, but also--a sign of the times--it saw to it that it was read in all--or almost all--the parishes of the country. It is a sign of the times, since a similar but much less virulent document had been prepared in 1978: it did not create many waves, because the regime was careful to prevent its distribution. It is also another sign of the times, since the last publication comes shortly after that which had caused the jailing of 13 deputies who had dared denounce certain practices of Gen Mobutu Sese Seko's regime. Nevertheless, the "Declaration of the Permanent Committee of Zairian Bishops" is, in many respects, much more virulent than the statements made by the former deputies. Is the regime, harassed from all sides, losing certain means of control and constraint, or, now more prudent and more careful, is it ready to admit some criticism outside the framework of the sole party in power? If, as some people seem to believe, this declaration is a way for the Church to distance itself even more clearly than before from a reputedly weakened regime, the episcopate's definement of its own position is also a revealing sign. We publish below some important excerpts.)

Following the appeal for the recovery of the nation launched on 1 July 1978, the permanent committee of Zairian bishops published on 28 June of this year an 18-page document under the title "Declaration of the Permanent Committee of Zairian Bishops," in which it severely indicts the situation in Zaire. This document, which was read in parishes around the country, opens with a long preamble recalling certain passages from the scriptures and devoted to "man, the image of God." A second part, entitled "Serious Misjudgment of Man," draws a somber picture of Zaire's economic, political and social situation. Thus, in relation to education, the prelates write: "Everyone is aware that youth is the future of the nation and constitutes the seed for its hopes. Nothing should be left to chance to endure, for this segment of the population, an education corresponding to the breadth of the hope it represents for the survival of the nation, for its full growth and for its more secure and balanced progress on the road to its historic destiny in Africa and the world. Many vital forces of the nation are mobilized to achieve this goal: teachers, administrators, parents and children. "Nevertheless," the document continues, "in a sector of such capital and strategic importance a

dissatisfaction prejudicial to the accomplishment of this goal has been reigning for a long time. Teachers are suffering from a loss of social respect and from a sort of persistent erosion of their dignity. Precise facts are at the root of this way of destabilizing this sector: salaries that are insufficient in comparison to real expenses, irregularities in the payment of such salaries, long delays and even unjustified failures to pay them. Social tragedies are a result of this situation, as well as family disasters, corruption, etc. The situation has degenerated into strikes in recent years. This is a strictly social problem. However, in its search for a scapegoat, the government has attempted to confessionalize it by specifically accusing Catholic schools of having led the strikes. Or it is alleged that the Catholic Church is deliberately creating difficulties for the state by fraudulently hiring 5,000 new teachers in excess of prescribed numbers. But everyone knows that the gangrene is to be found elsewhere. (...) As for fictitious schools, they were often created at the request of well-known personalities if not of politicians, and they were approved by the very people who were in charge of preventing their establishment."

Appeal to Conscience

To redress this situation, the episcopate is launching an "appeal to the conscience of all those who closely or from a distance operate in this sector, so as to defeat this spirit of lucre and of manipulation in which people enrich themselves and prosper at the expense of others, weaker than they are, in which, more than ever before, are surfacing the inconscience and irresponsibility of those whom the country has trusted to prepare the future and who seem to completely disregard it."

Touching on the problem of health, the episcopate writes that "physical well-being, which is indispensable to the equilibrium of individuals and societies, is among everyone's aspirations." However, it notes that complaints are registered from every segment about the lack of equipment, medicines and medical personnel. In this context, the population is poorly protected against all sorts of epidemics and diseases. The more fortunate ones, of course, can afford to be treated abroad. "Here, too, we appeal to everyone's conscience, and especially to the conscience of the government, to redress the situation in this sector, which is vital to the nation. Personnel should be remunerated adequately so that its devotion and generosity--often severely tested--should be supported.

Moral Problem

"There are those who indulge in the traffic of services, medicines and equipment for their own personal advantage. Who is not aware that people have sometimes died in waiting rooms while their relatives were attempting to gather and bring over the money to buy medical care? It is time for a change; it is time to encourage people of good will to search for opportune and necessary solutions."

To this health problem is added that known as "desired births." The Church encourages all honest research that is liable to help families, couples and the young in responsibly facing this important sector of life.

In relation to the cost of living, the episcopate writes: "The scarcity of basic items on the market is the housewife's throbbing concern. When they can be found, it is often at prices that are too high for lower-income people. Blocked salaries, exorbitant prices, a continuous disintegration of the purchasing power: here is a situation that has become somewhat familiar. The old refrain is known: Zaire is a geological scandal, an extremely rich country with extremely poor inhabitants. Talk of these riches that remain eternally potential has been heard for decades."

Security and Justice

When will a bit of light appear at the end of the tunnel? The deadline is usually postponed. In the meantime, it is shameless exploitation, organized pillage for the benefit of foreigners and their agents, while most of the people are rotting away, engulfed in poverty sometimes artificially contrived. Isn't it time to get hold of the situation so that the Zairian people are the primary beneficiaries of the resources of their soil and their underground? The people, and not only a small number who profit, use and abuse. It is not easy for the agents of international oppression to genuinely attempt to provide for the people what they need and that to which they are entitled.

"Here again, we appeal to a sense of justice, to solidarity and sharing, so that we can mitigate the people's excessive poverty and redress the situation." Here, the Church's mission is to awaken consciences in accordance with God's law and provide a sense of responsibility in order to contribute toward "creating honest and courageous citizens so badly needed by the country, enemies of corruption, of lying and injustice, fashioners of concord and brotherly love that know no frontiers, concerned about harmonious development, especially of the most destitute." This mission is "of a moral and spiritual order," it permits pastors to "pass judgment on the ethic aspects of society wherever people's fundamental rights, basic liberties and common good are concerned."

On security and justice, the clergy stresses that "the protection of individuals and their possessions is one of the essential tasks of a nation's leaders. Despite past efforts in this sector, a lot remains to be done, as authorized representatives of the government themselves have repeatedly stated.

"Kidnappings, arbitrary arrests, settlement of accounts and even torture are common, not to mention robberies and other crimes.

"Justified complaints are formulated even against tribunals. Is it possible that money has established its dominance everywhere, without forgetting other pressures to which judges and magistrates are sometimes exposed?

"Impunity is for those who cay pay, and money gives license to criminals to prosper freely, unconcernedly and not without arrogance vis-a-vis their humiliated victims.

"Once again, we encourage all efforts at redress, in this sector as in others, and we appeal to everyone's sense of responsibility so that opportune reforms and necessary transformations can succeed."

The episcopate adds: "We have not tried to be exhaustive, but to point out certain aspects of life in which man is particularly mistreated. Hounded and desperate, he sometimes ends up giving in to the proselytism of certain sects that seem to have converged on Zaire. In his confusion, in his quest for salvation, man becomes an easy prey for those propagandists full of promises as alluring and fascinating as the victims' interior turmoil is deep. Let Christians remember the words of Christ pertaining to all those prophets who are preaching salvation everywhere and who threaten to sweep along sometimes even those faithful who appear to have strong beliefs. Discernment is a gift that we shall never tire of requesting from the spirit of the Lord."

For a Better Future

In conclusion, Zairian bishops ask the question: "How can the situation improve? How can the Zairian people be saved and how can God's image within man be rehabilitated? Is everything lost? Does the discouragement and helplessness apparent in the context mean that one must despair of man?" They themselves answer: "Never!"

And they add: "FAithful to our prophetic and pastoral mission, we invite every conscience to proceed to a deep review of its acts, to find again the avenue of objective criteria of morality and the sense of common solidarity in God's kind plans. Selfishness is no salvation! Man does not stand alone, God has made him a member of a big family whose frontiers are those of humanity and the entire cosmos, transfigured by the deifying energies of all creatures. The concrete engagement in the interplay of human solidarities must lead to the transformation of both hearts and structures, for the advent of a world where it is easier to live, a more just, more brotherly world in which everyone knows that all happiness that remains unshared is but illusory."

CSO: 4719/255

NATION UNDERGOING MOST SERIOUS ECONOMIC CRISIS OF ITS HISTORY

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 21 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by M Maiga: "Zambia: Expansion of Strikes Could Degenerate Into Political Conflicts"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the year Zambia under President Kenneth Kaunda has been experiencing the most serious social conflicts in its history since its accession to independence in 1964. A series of strikes is seriously disturbing national economic activity.

Thus, the copper and cobalt industries have been paralyzed since the month of June. They are vital for the country because they are the source of nearly 90 percent of the foreign exchange essential to the achievement of the development plans presently being implemented.

Recently, the teachers have begun various strike movements as a sign of protest against their housing conditions. This movement has particularly affected the copper province of the north. Recently also, similar troubles affected the national railway company, which is the lungs of the country and the artery through which the copper is (more or less) transported to the ports of the neighboring countries. About 10 days ago the construction industry in turn was seriously affected by rolling strikes. In the whole country strikes and trade union activity are assuming speeds and forms which are at least disturbing in the eyes of the authorities.

Now, a number of observers are asking themselves whether these activities do not have a more basic cause and objectives which are more political then trade-union oriented. Speculation is widespread, referring as much to the early opening of the campaign for the presidential elections of 1983 as the regional context. Landlocked, very dependent on South Africa, badly understood by its Western allies, Zambia reportedly is turning slowly but surely toward other horizons.

In any case Zambia's relations, which are cool with Great Britain under Margaret Thatcher, have noticeably deteriorated with the American administration of President Ronald Reagan. American diplomats whom the Zambian government suspects of being linked to the CIA (United States intelligence service) have recently been expelled from Lusaka. Other American diplomats who have gone to the United States on home leave have not been authorized to return to Zambia, for the same reasons.

The Lusaka government has alleged that espionage carried out by Washington was working toward the replacement of Dr Kaunda, with the help of some military officers who support a coup d'etat and that of the all powerful boxx of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), the national central trade union organization, Frederick Chiluba. The government has attributed to him the intention of seeking the presidency in 1983. The contest is well begun.

Quite clearly, Chiluba rejects the accusations made against him and denies having such intentions as are alleged. This is a matter to be followed with so much the more interest since Zambia is going through the gravest economic crisis of its history as a sovereign state.

5170
CSO: 4719/198

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JPRS 78800

20 August 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2471

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 78800

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No. 2471

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INSTALLATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT MEMBERS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Yesterday in Futungo de Belas, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, installed the government members appointed to presidential posts.

Francisco Magalhaes Paiva (N'Vunda), alternate member of the party's Politburo, was given the position of deputy minister of defense and head of the national policy directorate of FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]. The following, respectively, were appointed as provincial commissioners of Luanda, Lunda-Sul, Bie and Moxico: Evaristo Domingos (Kimba), Jose Cesar Augusto (Kiluanje), Marques Monakapui (Bassovava) and Celestino Chinhama (Faisca), all members of the party's Central Committee. Antonio Narciso was given the position of deputy provincial commissioner of Kwanza-Sul, a province administered by Armando Dembo of the party's Central Committee.

President dos Santos also installed Joao Filipe Martins as rector of the University of Angola and Afonso Nsikalango as the president's secretary for foreign affairs.

Those installed then swore allegiance to the fatherland; the ceremony was attended by members of the party, government and officials of the Presidency of the Republic.

It should be pointed out that Francisco Magalhaes Paiva, lieutenant colonel, has replaced Col Dino Matross in the two posts indicated inasmuch as Colonel Matross was called upon to serve in the Secretariat of the Central Committee. Until this appointment, Lieutenant Colonel N'Vunda was deputy national head of FAPLA's policy directorate. Evaristo Domingos (Kimba) is combining the position of minister of provincial coordination with that of provincial commissioner of Luanda. Cesar Augusto is taking on the leadership of a province for the first time, since, until the latest ministerial reshuffling, he was secretary of state for veterans where he has now been replaced by Francisco Tuta (Ouro de Angola).

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CSO: 4728/42

CC OFFICIAL: IDEOLOGICAL DEVIATION NOT TO BE TOLERATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jun 81 p 3

[Report on speech by Ambrosio Lukoki, Central Committee secretary for the Department of Political and Ideological Education, to party members in Luanda on 27 May 1981]

> [Excerpt] Last 27 May at the Africa Theater, Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary for the Department of Political and Ideological Education, delivered an address to party members on the topic "The Need To Strengthen Ideological Unity Within the Party."
>
> Because of the length of his address and the technical impossibility of reproducing it in full, we are publishing below the most significant portions of that leader's speech. It should be recalled that a news item covering the event was published in our edition for 28 May.

Lack of political courage on the part of a few officials and party members, a failure to engage in criticism and self-criticism, and the weakness of ideological debate within the movement and government were some of the causes pinpointed by comrade Ambrosio Lukoki as bringing about the factionalist crisis that broke out on 27 May 1977 with such serious consequences for the country.

The leader said: "If we understand how deep those errors and insufficiencies in the movement's action went at that time, then today, as a party, we have a greater responsibility than ever to struggle to insure that we really have ideological unity within the party and see to it that on the national level, we will have the strength to defend national unity."

It is a fact, as he emphasized, that without all those conditions and without an organized party that is pure in its action and capable of imposing its authority through aware discipline, the party itself may wind up in the same situation.

The building of socialism, in which national unity is a decisive factor and in which the MPLA-Labor Party assumes a basic role, is being undertaken in our country. This imposes a number of programmatic requirements that cannot be met without realism and militant determination. If we are really to achieve the building of scientific socialism--and that means practicing Marxism-Leninism--it is necessary in the first place that our party become increasingly capable of uniting the Angolan people--all

social classes--around the revolution's objectives. And that, as comrade Ambrosio Lukoki added, requires first of all harmonized and harmonious action, united action, and systematized action to begin with on the part of the party and its members.

Only in that way will we have sufficient strength and the capacity--from the party leadership down to the rank-and-file organizations--to lead all the Angolan people in a more objective manner into an indispensable commitment to the consolidation of economic independence, which will guarantee creation of the indispensable material and technical bases for building a society of the new type: the socialist society.

The Central Committee secretary for the Department of Political and Ideological Education said: "It is necessary and important for us to combat divisionist ideas in order to strengthen party unity and in order to strengthen, protect, consolidate, and defend unity among the people.

"As society's guiding force, the party must possess a strong, united, and disciplined structure in which all the leaders and members act as a homogeneous and coherent bloc. At the leadership level, when one leader talks one way and another starts talking in another way that does not agree with what the party says, we have already made a breach, with the result that there is no longer unity in thought and action among the leaders, nor is there any longer concerted action among the militant members in the rank-and-file organization, because the language that differs... from that indicated by the party's objectives creates conditions for division, divisionism, discouragement among the militants, and the disorientation of the militants. And this affects the state's implementing structures as well as the structures in the mass and social organizations, the youth structures, and the OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers]. In short, it affects the entire life of the people. And then the party cannot present itself as the vanguard party of the working class in alliance with the peasants and the defender of the interests of the Angolan people, particularly the classes that have been most exploited."

Carrying that idea farther, Ambrosio Lukoki pointed out that unity must be reflected in the conduct and activity of every militant, from the leadership down to the rank-and-file members. And all of us, at every level, have a responsibility to live up to that requirement. As a basic factor for homogeneity in thought and action, ideological debate is indispensable. Among the people's masses, but above all among the party's militants and members, there are still some who cannot interpret in a minimally acceptable manner the guidelines, instructions, directives, and actions of the party in a given phase or a given stage, either in terms of the internal struggle or in terms of the struggle we have been waging in connection with the international situation. And that is serious, emphasized the member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau.

As he pointed out, how can we claim to be militants--party members--if we are not concerned to carry on ideological debate and express erroneous or correct ideas, but with the concern to listen democratically to the other person's idea, discuss that idea, and recognize democratically the correctness or error of an idea? In other words, the nature and essence of every idea is very important to the life of the party. Is it moving in the direction of progress and revolution, or is it moving in the direction of reaction--that is, of the forces of exploitation and domination?

"This is important in the debate. And when we have that preparedness--when we have that debate in our cells and the workplaces--then the party will become an increasingly strong and valid instrument and will really be the vanguard party of the working class: the party that leads and guides Angolan society."

Lukoki also said: "The activity that we have in the cells as the rank-and-file organizations and in the workplace committees does not correspond to the requirements of the moment. We can and must do a lot more, because it has become routine in our cells at the moment to meet without all or even nearly all of the cell's members. Moreover, the cells do not meet to discuss party problems, our political life, our economic life, or our social life--they do not meet to discuss the people's problems or to find solutions. Lately they have been meeting mainly to keep track of who is present and who is absent and to excuse those who send written excuses explaining their absence from previous meetings. In other words, it must not be this way."

In his address, Ambrosio Lukoki also mentioned the need for democratic centralism in the party from the leadership level down to the rank and file. He also mentioned the need for iron discipline guaranteeing the existence of a single voice within the party. When a line of conduct has been indicated, everyone must follow. When a top leader mobilizes the population to carry out specific tasks, our entire effort must be directed toward that end so that the indicated objective will be achieved. In that way, all the structures and all the militants will be meeting the requirements of the organization which is our party.

Later on he said: "It is necessary that we wage an intransigent battle against the existence of factions and any type of parallel group. On this specific subject, comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was very clear, and he indicated not only the mechanisms but also the content of the intransigent battle that must be waged against attempts at fragmentation or factions at the party level or against the possible existence of any group that is parallel to the party organization.

"Discussion of the problems of the party and people within the party structures and the need to engage in criticism and self-criticism as a means of improving methods of working and of combating errors are very important in our day-to-day activity. Otherwise, we will be out of step with the current moment and will be 'on the wrong wavelength' in terms of the activity indicated to us.

"In the intransigent battle against all ideological deviations and all forms of ideological diversionism, it is necessary that our minds be clear as to what is written in the newspapers or heard on radio and television, so that we can detect all political deviations--all the deviations that occur in terms of the political line--all the diversionism that tries to penetrate our midst, or the ideological subversion that people try to implant in our midst to create the possibility of disorganization among all our people.

"That is why we must wage an unremitting battle against all ideas of division: tribalism, regionalism, racism, and racial prejudice. The fight against the ideological manifestations of the lower middle class must be an integral part of the permanent battle."

11798
CSO: 4728/44

MONDLANE FOUNDATION DELEGATION PROMISES ASSISTANCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] The delegation from the Netherlands representing the Eduardo Mondlane Foundation and led by Henk de Graaf, the foundation's secretary general, left Luanda at the conclusion of the official discussions with leaders of the Angolan party, government and mass organizations.

At the end of the visit an official memorandum was signed, describing the contents of the discussions between the two sides.

According to the document, which was signed by Secretary General de Graaf and Vicente de Almeida Gomes, vice president of the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples, the Dutch organization will soon provide financing for Angolan projects in economic, social and educational areas.

Through ICCO, a Dutch organization, and Belgium's OXALAM-Belgica, the Mondlane Foundation will finance the formation of three sewing cooperatives in Luanda, under the auspices of the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], and a cadre training center in Huambo Province.

The OMA delegation in Bie Province can expect to receive various sewing materials and equipment (sewing machines, needles, scissors, fabrics). The Mondlane Foundation will send Angola an allotment of used clothing every year, including 8 to 10 tons for the OMA and 40 tons for Social Welfare to aid displaced persons.

In the area of education and instruction, an aid program will be designed for the Provincial School in Mocamedes Province, and an agricultural development program will be carried out in Katabola Municipio, Bie Province. The land has already been inspected under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture.

To make it possible to present a "week of Angolan cinema" in Holland and Belgium, the Angolan authorities, through Angola's Film Institute, have promised to send a dozen films to the Mondlane Foundation in November or December of this year.

In addition, to transmit a quick and accurate image of Angolan life, unlike the slanderous campaigns orchestrated against the People's Republic of Angola, the DIP (Information and Propaganda Department of the MPLA-Labor Party) will send the Dutch foundation various informational material, such as the BOLETIM DO

MILITANTE, addresses by the president of the party and republic and other informative Angolan periodicals.

Before leaving Luanda, the secretary general of the Mondlane Foundation recalled the ties of friendship and solidarity with the Angolan people over the last 12 years, and said those ties were growing.

The Eduardo Mondlane Foundation was an important contributor to the struggle for liberation of the Portuguese-speaking peoples, namely, Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Sao Tome e Principe and Guinea-Bissau.

6362
CSO: 4728/66

UPCOMING CONFERENCE ON 'CAPITALISM'S TERRORIST POLICIES'

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jun 81 p 10

[Text] An international conference in support of the peoples of southern Africa struggling for independence, peace, and social progress and against capitalism's terrorist policy will be held in Luanda, Angola's capital, from 7 to 9 December. Delegations from the AAPSO and the MPLA-Labor Party have reached an agreement to that effect. The AAPSO delegation, headed by its secretary general, Nouri Abdel Razzak, informed itself about the situation in the southern part of the African continent and contacted the leaders of the front-line states and representatives of the national liberation movement in that region. It was noted that there was a convergence of viewpoints concerning several problems that were analyzed.

The representatives of the AAPSO, the front-line states, and the national liberation movements were unanimous in expressing a serious concern over the growing aggressiveness of international imperialism, headed by the United States, toward the peoples aspiring to independence, peace, and social progress.

The visit by the AAPSO delegation proved that African public opinion is indignant at the increase in provocations by imperialism against the freedom, rights, and dignity of peoples. Those actions by imperialism were described as a betrayal by the U.S. administration of the greatest tasks facing mankind and as a threat to universal peace and international security.

The U.S. Government was sharply criticized for its attempts to identify the national liberation movement with terrorist organizations. Such a position on the part of the United States coincides perfectly with the aggressive ideas of the RSA [Republic of South Africa] and intrinsically contradicts the principles of the front-line states, the OAU Charter, and the African liberation movement. With full justification, the Africans view the hostile campaign unleashed by the new U.S. administration against those struggling for freedom and against the countries supporting them as a propaganda maneuver aimed at deceiving worldwide public opinion and one that diverts the latter's attention from criminal activity on the international stage by U.S. imperialism itself, which has promoted terrorism in state policy.

Many events, including those exposing CIA activity, confirm conclusively that the United States has been and continues to be the base for numerous subversive and terrorist operations in various parts of the world and specifically in Africa, where its activity is directed against the national liberation movements and against progressive socioeconomic changes.

Africa is aware of numerous examples that prove this. The latest of those examples are the veto by the United States and its Western partners on the UN Security Council of overall sanctions against the RSA and the U.S. policy that is obviously aimed at collusion with the South African terrorist regime. Since the Republicans entered the White House, such actions have intensified noticeably.

Relations between the United States and South Africa, the exchange of delegations--including military delegations--and continued confidential talks with the ringleaders of the racist state amount to official declarations of friendship with the racists, and the objective is to support Pretoria in its aggressive actions against the sovereign states that are its neighbors and the African national liberation movements that are recognized by the OAU and the United Nations.

That hostile policy toward independent Africa is presented under the guise of "struggle against international terrorism." There is no doubt, however, that the United States uses the smokescreen of antiterrorism to justify its support of the most reactionary regimes and small political groups in the world, examples being Chile's fascists, the military junta in El Salvador, the puppets and traitors such as UNITA in Angola and the Turnhalle Democratic Alliance in Namibia, the South African racists, and the Zionists in Israel, all of whom have been rejected by the peoples. Dispelling that smokescreen and unmasking the true inspirers of terrorism is a duty of all peace-loving peoples. Among other things, that will be the objective of the upcoming international conference in Luanda, the calling of which is supported throughout the world.

11798
CSO: 4728/44

ITALIAN LEFT CONTACTED ON INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Rome (ANGOP)--An international meeting of solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa and Latin America will be held this year in Italy. It will come to grips with questions concerned with worldwide and regional peace, specifically the decolonization of Namibia, apartheid in South Africa, and the acts of aggression by Pretoria's racist regime against the front-line countries, particularly Mozambique and Angola.

The above was announced by Afonso Van Dunem (Mbinda), the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee's secretary for foreign relations, during an interview with the Italian Inter Press Service (IPS) in Rome.

With a view to implementing that initiative, Afonso Van Dunem held talks in the Italian capital with Giuseppe Scanni, in charge of international relations for the Italian Socialist Party; Antonio Rubi, the Communist Party's secretary for foreign relations; Lucio Magni, secretary general of the Italian Proletarian Unity Party; Luigi Petroselli, prefect of Rome; and representatives of other democratic forces in Italy.

The MPLA-Labor Party's secretary for foreign relations expressed satisfaction with the contacts established with other countries, since they will make the conference in question important and effective.

He also said that "the conference will include participation by representatives of the democratic and progressive forces of the so-called Third World and of other countries, since the prime objective of the meeting is to mobilize Italian public opinion, which wants the conference to have the broadest base possible and to have the greatest international repercussions.

The Angolan leader added that "the objective in view is that all of the vast progressive forces will make a solid contribution to the peoples of southern Africa, especially the people of Namibia."

During the same interview with the IPS, the MPLA-Labor Party's secretary for foreign relations also delved into "the undeclared war that South Africa is pursuing against the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola."

The Angolan leader explained: "Despite the human and economic attrition being caused by South Africa's attacks, the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan Government have made quite significant gains during the 5 years of independence. Examples are the holding of the recent first special congress, the introduction of the economic plan into all levels of national life, and the establishment of the People's Assembly, as well as the establishment of the organs of people's government at the national and provincial levels."

Afonso Van Dunem also drew attention to the gains made in the political, social, and cultural areas.

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CSO: 4728/44

STATE SECTOR'S COFFEE HARVEST FORECASTS

State Sector's Shortfall

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] "Total coffee production for the sixth people's harvest-'81 is estimated at 148,350 tons (berries) or 33,336 tons of commercial coffee", Alvara Faria, general director of ENCAFE [National Coffee Company] has told the Angolan news agency ANGOP.

Initiated on 1 June, the current harvest is showing a decline in production in the state sector from the previous harvest. In fact, whereas the sector produced 23,000 tons of commercial coffee in 1980, this year it is expected to harvest only 20,677 tons.

Referring to the report of the Executive Commission for Support to the Coffee Harvest, Faria said that "we were expecting the state sector to produce 27,000 tons, an increase of about 20 percent over 1980, which would bring the total 1981 harvest to more than 40,000 tons. Actually, from the various tours of the coffee plantations, we cannot expect more than 20,677 tons of coffee from the state sector.

"The main reason behind this low level of production is the rain. Not only was it inadequate in the quarter from October to December 1980, but the rain that fell in that period was poorly distributed, especially in the country's three major coffee-producing provinces, namely, Uije, Kwanza-Norte and Kwanza-Sul. This phenomenon of nature caused poor results in the various flowerings", ENCAFE's general director added.

Added to the weather factor were material and human factors, particularly the inadequate supplies of foodstuffs for the coffee workers, the executive commission stressed in its review of the 1980 harvest. "Supplies of food, clothing and everything that could help to improve living conditions on the plantations must be further improved." Solid progress was made this year in carrying out this important directive, Faria reported.

It is noted that during 1980 coffee harvest, a total of about 36,576 tons of commercial coffee was collected. The country's three coffee provinces--Kwanza-Sul, Uije and Kwanza-Norte--produced 8,632 tons, 6,433 tons and 5,230 tons, respectively.

State Production by Province

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The state coffee sector failed to meet the quotas established for last month, harvesting only 11,185 tons of the 13,555-ton quota, Alvaro Faria, general director of ENCAFE-UEE reported to ANGOP.

Only 82 percent of the planned quota was achieved. Except for Uije Province, which met and surpassed the 3,846-ton quota for the month, harvesting 3,962 tons, the remaining coffee provinces fell below the quotas.

Kwanza-Norte and Kwanza-Sul met only 63 percent and 84 percent of their respective quotas, while Bengo reached 6 percent, Cabinda 57 percent and Malanie 16 percent.

According to Faria, lack of food and transport were the main reasons for the shortfall. "However", he declared, "it is possible to recover production during this month, not only because the coffee reaches the necessary maturity at this time, but, basically, if conditions improve." Referring to the report of the Executive Commission for Support to the Coffee Sector, Faria stressed, among other things, that "the supplies of food, clothing and everything that might help to improve conditions on the plantations must be further improved", as a basic condition for increased production and productivity.

Meanwhile, production by the state sector this year is estimated at 20,677 of commercial coffee for this year's harvest.

6362
CSO: 4728/66

ESSUNGO OFFSHORE OIL FIELD INAUGURATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The second producing offshore oil field, south of the Zaire River, was inaugurated yesterday in a ceremony held on the central platform of Essungo, located on an offshore area of Angola known as Block No 2.

Prominent among those attending were Manuel Pacavira, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for the production sector, and Petroleum Minister Jorge de Morais (Monte).

Following the inaugural act, speaking for the chief of state, Pacavira noted the importance of the new field (with an initial production of 4,000 barrels per day) for the expansion of the nation's petroleum industry. He described the activities of SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] in the area, conducted in association with Texaco, Total and BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS International Inc].

"Block No 2", he said, "will be a weighty factor in the exploitation of Angola's petroleum and the key to the development of Soyo Municipio".

For his part, the petroleum minister said that yesterday Angola reached a new and important phase in this economic sector, adding that its impact on the country's balance of trade will be felt by the end of the year.

Minister Morais said there had been considerable effort to expand domestic oil production and denied there was any decline as a result of the current upheaval in the international market.

"The disturbances are temporary, and we still have a great future ahead of us", the petroleum minister said. He noted that petroleum will continue to be the world's principal source of energy for the next 20 or 30 years.

Speaking for Texaco, which is operating in Block No 2, the company's representative in Angola said he was pleased with Essungo's entry into production, and also rejoiced at the "positive and cordial" working relationship his company maintains with SONANGOL and the Petroleum Ministry.

15,000 Barrels Per Day

The official inauguration of Essungo is a culmination of about 2 years of prospecting to delineate and extend the field, following negotiation by SONANGOL, the national concessionary, of a contract to share production with Texaco. The two companies then formed a consortium with Total and BRASPETRO.

The current production of 4,000 barrels per day, from two wells, should reach 15,000 barrels per day by the end of this year. New wells already drilled to a depth of about 27 meters will go into operation.

The crude oil is channeled from the wells to a central production platform equipped with two separators with a total capacity of 80,000 barrels per day.

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CSO: 4728/66

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE DATA PROCESSING COOPERATION--A specialized course in data processing is being established in the Electrical Engineering Department of the Faculty of Engineering. Designated EDDI (Data Processing Instruction and Development), the project is being carried out pursuant to accords established between the University of Angola and Portuguese universities. According to a dispatch issued by Artur Pestana, vice minister of education, and printed in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, the project will have a coordinating commission composed of two Angolan and two Portuguese instructors and a support group comprising seven Portuguese instructors designated by the deans of the seven Portuguese Universities that will carry out the program with the University of Angola. According to the dispatch, Jose Homero Leitao, director of the Faculty of Engineering, and Fernando Jose Pires, director of the Electrical Engineering Department, have been named as members of the Coordinating Commission of the EDDI Program. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Jul 81 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4728/66

NEXT FEW MONTHS VIEWED AS CRITICAL FOR REGIME

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 7 Jul 81 p 9

[Article "A Ruined Economy"--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] Bangui--The Central African Republic (CAR) is trying to find the resources needed to get the essential wheels of its economy moving agian, after they were completely destroyed at the time of the fall of Emperor Jean Bedel Bokassa on 20 September 1979, and thus to assure the stability of the political regime.

The latter, somewhat prematurely linked by some observers to the continued deployment on Central African territory of some 1,100 French soldiers, is in fact much more securely tied to the country's economic development.

Unemployment, the deterioration of industries, the distrust of foreign investors, corruption in the oligarchies, the lack of communications facilities--all these are politically destabilizing factors against which intimidation or the use of armed force can do little.

The Central African state, with an area of 622,984 square kilometers, landlocked in the heart of Africa between Chad, Sudan, Zaire, Congo, and Cameroon, is in a good position to understand this: for 13 years the country has done nothing but endure the escapades and cruelty of a dictator more concerned for the realization of his foolish dreams than for economic growth.

The result: 21 years after its proclamation of independence, Central Africa is facing the future with nothing more than an economy ruined by capricious actions, /"the grocer-shop management"/ of a tyrant, and the malfeasance of a minority of fawning courtiers.

Distribution and Communications Systems Destroyed

At present, the entire systems of communication and agricultural resource distribution are for all practical purposes destroyed or in confusion. The unfortunate rural sector, which makes up 90 percent of the total population (2.8 million) is producing less and less. The situation is all the more severe because of the precarious viability of the road network, which impedes the normal movement of produce.

Thus the export of coffee and cotton, which, along with diamonds and wood, supply the bulk of budgetary revenue, has dedlined 30 to 35 percent from the level 20 years ago. Only the export of wood remains stable. As for diamond production,

it has declined by nearly 50 percent since 1960. In 1980, we are told by an official source in Bangui, export revenue declined by 12 percent, while financial recovery program under the aegis of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had anticipated a 14 percent increase. Imports, meanwhile, have increased 23 percent (while the IMF had called for 14 percent).

Consequently, we were told by the same source, the deficit in the balance of payments is running 60 percent higher than anticipated. These /"deplorable"/ results, we are assured, are primarily due /"to the deteriorated state of the administrative and economic institutions inherited from the old regime."/

The Double Debt of the Budget

When Emperor Bokassa fell, Central Africa's external debt amounted to F CFA 55 billion (Fr 1.1 billion). Two years after the overthrow of the ex-dictator, it is F CFA 65 billion (Fr 1.3 billion), or more than double the total of the national budget (Fr 640 million).

Ranked among the 20 poorest nations in the world, Central Africa is at present completely dependent on international assistance. Central African authorities have calculated that F CFA 400 million (Fr 8 billion) would be necessary to complete all the projects that should be carried out in the next 10 years, if the country is to /"give a fresh impetus to production in the primary and mining sectors, rehabilitate and improve the communications, infrastructure, continue with the effort of organizing and restructuring agricultural producers, and finally restore trade mechanisms in the province, where they have practically disappeared."/

The regime of President David Dacko intends to submit its economic case as soon as possible to the western governments, and above all to France. But in case Bangui does not receive /"good and thorough"/ cooperation, it will not hesitate to look /"elsewhere,"/ even toward the Eastern countries, according to a statement recently made to AFP [Agence France Presse] by a high Central African official. /"We must make this perfectly clear. Our economic predicament is disastrous. The knife is at our throat,"/ the high-ranking official added. It remains true, however, that Central Africa's rulers find repugnant the prospect of adopting draconian measures, such as the dismissal of thousands of employees, and the establishment of new fiscal pressures which might result in a rapid deterioration of the social climate--even if such measures may be needed to cure the economy's ills.

Several weeks ago there were strikes of merchants, teachers, and nursing personnel in Bangui. The decline in purchasing power and the present inability of the government to manage the crisis were the basic source of the discontent.

Short-term prospects are scarcely a cause for rejoicing: it is certainly going to be necessary to lay people off in the private sector industries to make ends meet, and also in the civil service, where the numbers of personnel are excessive (23,000) and where salaries alone cost the state F CFA 1.7 billion (Fr 34 million) per month.

Critical Months

The next few months, observers in Bangui agree, will be decisive for the regime of President David Dacko, for the political stability of Central Africa depends in large part on the amount of economic aid it can get.

Without such aid, to generate investments and create jobs, opponents of President Dacko, who have not been invited to participate in governing, might well have good reasons to encourage agitation and uncertainty in the country.

As for the French military contingent in the CAR, it is the least important factor in the equation. Besides--as is repeated constantly in Bangui--the French army has no mandate to preserve order in Central Africa. Logically, therefore, its presence or departure should no longer influence the domestic evolution of the Central African state in the same way as it has in the past.

9516
CSO: 4719/158

ECONOMY SAID TO BE IN EXTREMELY CRITICAL STATE

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 7 Jul 81 p 8

[Article "Economic Impasse"--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] Ndjamena--Chadian authorities estimate F CFA 40 billion (Fr 800 million) is the sum necessary for the country's economic recovery, /"but we are penniless,"/ said Agriculture Minister Kosndye Ngangbet in Ndjamena.

According to Mr Ngangbet, who is making an /"urgent appeal"/ to the international community, this amount of money is indispensable to assure the economic survival of Chad, which has been devastated by the civil war and natural disasters: the persistent drought in the northern part of the country since 1971, and the advance of the desert.

The money would be used, he predicted, to give new life to the /"basic mechanisms of a national economy dependent on international markets,"/ to do such things as reopen the airport, restore the distribution of water and electricity, reactivate telecommunications facilities, improve the riverine boat service between Chad and Cameroon, and resume administrative activity.

Cry of Alarm

Seven months after the end of the civil war, Chad's economic condition is in fact critical, the cultivation of cotton, the primary resource of the country, continues to decline, and went from 174,000 tons in 1974-75 to 93,000 tons for the 1979-80 season, and then to 86,000 tons for 1980-81.

Beyond that, international support to agricultural productivity ends at the end of July, and the state--which has had no budget for 3 years--is unable to shoulder the peasants' portion of the loan payments.

Chad is also in the process of losing its gamble of achieving food self-sufficiency. Here again, the absence of fertilizers, insecticides, and agricultural equipment has contributed as much as the civil war to a decline in the production of food crops. The war also caused the destruction of agricultural buildings and vehicles, /and the closing of the country's few factories: breweries, sugar-works, [vegetable] oil-works in the regions of Ndjamena and Abeche (eastern Chad). If it is giving a /"cry of alarm,"/ Chad nonetheless spurns any resort to a policy of /"seeking hand-outs,"/ according to Lossimian Naimbaye, the minister of agriculture. Whatever the cost, the nation must reject a return to /"colonial-era ehtnics,"/ /"or in other words, it is up to us to prove that we know how to produce something besides cotton. We must regionalize crops, and intensify irrigation,"/ he said.

Arab Assistance

As a member of the Inter-State Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel (CILSS), which includes eight African countries, Chad is going to get benefits from two assistance packages going to all the members of the organization. The first, totalling $110 million, is financed by Kuwait, the Arab Emirates, and Iraq; the second has been provided by Saudi Arabia to improve the water supply for livestock.

Also, in order to combat the drying up of water sources, the minister of agriculture is considering re-starting a project halted 3 years ago, which involves improving the watercourses of Barh-Azoun and Lake Fitry (Eastern Chad) in order to establish market-gardening there. But Chad's greatest asset might ultimately prove to be petroleum. Before the beginning of the civil war, prospecting activity undertaken by American companies in the Doba region (in the south) and Lake Chad (in the west) had in fact established the presence of numerous deposits.

9516
CSO: 4719/158

SITUATION OF CHADIAN REFUGEES IN KOUSSERI DESCRIBED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 8 Jul 81 p 9

[Article "Kousseri: "Paradise" for Chadian Refugees"]

[Text] Kousseri--The 50,000 Chadian refugees settled 7 months ago at the Kousseri camp (northern Cameroon) are not ready to go back to the homeland: they are being well-fed and even well-housed.

Each refugee--whatever his age--is entitled to a monthly allocation of 15 kilograms of grain (corn, rice, or millet), one kilo of meat or fish, a kilo of sugar, a kilo of powdered milk, and two cans of corned beef. Every family also received, as soon as it arrived, in addition to a tent to live in, a bucket, a pan, an oil lamp, and various cooking utensils.

In Kousseri, the refugees live in tents of course, but in Ndjamena, where the fighting did not spare a single house, there is neither water nor electricity, and basic foodstuffs are lacking. So why should one expect a flood of returning refugees?

Even the medical personnel at the camp (Swiss and Danish doctors and nurses from the Red Cross, French and Belgian personnel from "Medecins Sans Frontieres") hesitate to use the term refugees to describe them. Or they do so with reservations: in Cameroon, just a few kilometers from the camp, most of the villagers do not get one-fourth of the care received by the Chadians of Kousseri.

Some of them have in fact found a lucrative activity: selling in Chad some of the food given then by the international humanitarian assistance organizations.

It is true that only the Chari River separates Cameroon from Chad, and that a sum of money ranging from F CFA 5,000 to 10,000 (Fr 100-200) suffices to buy the /"benevolent indifference"/ of Chadian customs officials who have not been getting paid their salaries for the last 4 months.

Other tangible signs of life: bars, a restaurant, and stores selling spare parts for small motorized bicycles have been opened in the camp. Moreover, the Kousseri market, a peaceful town of 14,000 inhabitants, is overflowing with refrigerators, cameras, etc...The latest models, coming from numerous lootings to which the Chadian capital was subjected during and after the war.

A team from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) arrived on 2 July in Ndjamena at the request of the Chadian Government, in order to encourage the refugees to return, but without much hope of convincing many of them.

/"We are only there in order to work on repatriation of those who voluntarily express the desire to do so,"/ says Mr Blais Cherif, head of the UNHCR mission in Chad, after stressing that /"preliminary measures looking toward and eventual return of refugees will depend on the number of applicants desiring to return."/

Thus, without any guarantee that foodstuffs and medicine such as are presently distributed in Kousseri will from the start be transferred to Chad, there is little hope of seeing the refugees return to their homes. Their departure depends in fact on a political decision, as all international aid to Chad, other than that provided by the humanitarian organizations, appears to be tied to the departure of Libyan troops.

But, within the country, Chadian solidarity is deeper than political beliefs. Day-to-day life there is highly structured: the camp was divided into 12 sectors, which themselves were divided into blocks each of which comprised between 400 and 1,200 families. Each sector and each block were placed under the responsibility of Chadian national, (designated however, by the Cameroonian authorities) who was to provide the liaison between the camp administration, the medical corps, and the refugees.

Up to now, the doctors' only worry has been disregard for the most elementary rules of hygiene. With the coming of the rainy season in early July, and the floods which will undoubtedly ensue, all the conditions are ripe for an outbreak of a cholera epidemic.

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CSO: 4719/158

DEPARTING DPRK ENVOY DECORATED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 9 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Text] After 5 years on our island, the first ambassador from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Seu Djin Yong, is leaving the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] today. He has been residing in Antananarivo.

On behalf of the chief of state, President Didier Ratsiraka, Minister of Foreign Affairs Christian Remi Richard awarded him with the decoration of Grand Officer of the National Order at a farewell party held last evening at the Hilton Hotel.

Speaking on the occasion, the Korean diplomat thanked the Malagasy Government and people, headed by our eminent leader Didier Ratsiraka, for the great honor bestowed upon him in awarding him with the decoration. This proves the fraternal friendship that exists between our two countries, he said.

On the eve of his departure, Seu Djin Yong also thanked the entire government, particularly the head of Malagasy diplomacy and his aides, for the sincere and open cooperation he has received in carrying out his mission in the RDM.

In all fields, he said, Korean-Malagasy relations have been and continue to be excellent.

Both on the national and international level, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, both members of the Movement of Nonaligned Nations, share the same views. The Korean and Malagasy peoples support one another, the former for the construction of a new society in the RDM and the latter for the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea under the guidance of the great leader Kim Il-song.

The fraternal friendship between our two leaders only strengthens these bonds between our two nations.

In conclusion, the Korean diplomat emphasized that "wherever I may be, I shall always work to strengthen and solidify the friendship and relations between our two peoples."

Previously, Minister Christian Remi Richard summed up the stay of Seu Djin Yong in the RDM. The text of his remarks follows:

Mr Ambassador, it is both a great pleasure and an honor to welcome you here tonight, on the eve of your departure from Madagascar.

Mr Ambassador, you leave us after accomplishing a long and fruitful mission with the Malagasy people as a high and worthy representative of a friendly country.

It is a pleasure for me to take advantage of this opportunity to speak briefly about the many aspects of our relations and our cooperation, which have developed so greatly in only a few years and which continue to grow on the basis of militant solidarity and trusting cooperation and for which your tireless work and effective action must be emphasized. You have a positive record to your credit for these few years, a record marked by friendship.

Allow me, Mr Ambassador, to recall that the friendship between the Korean and Malagasy peoples stems from the existence of privileged relations, from mutual esteem between President Kim Il-song and President Didier Ratsiraka. The profound ties between them have fortunately and harmoniously heightened relations between our two peoples, henceforth linked and bound by an indestructible friendship.

To use the very words of the Malagasy president at the time of his third visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, "our two nations are indissolubly solidary" as our people work toward the same goal while fighting for independence, sovereignty, justice, progress and peace, for the building of socialism.

It is by virtue of this identification of views that Madagascar has always and in all international organizations supported the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean nation, that it desires and supports the advent of the Confederal Democratic Republic of Korea in keeping with the proposals of President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Labor Party of Korea, that it was represented at the world conference for the reunification of Korea in the month of March in Algiers, and that a standing Malagasy national committee for that reunification was instituted. A witness of these activities, you have often contributed your friendly support, Mr Ambassador, thereby helping to strengthen our friendship and solidarity. For our part, it is with hope and optimism that we await the reunification of your divided country.

Mr Ambassador, the Malagasy people rejoice over the success which the Korean people have known while working under the banner of the Djoutche. When one sees the outstanding Korean achievements, that term takes on its full significance. In the course of your visit, we have worked together to spread the ideas of the Djoutche to Madagascar so that the Malagasy people might discover them and enjoy a means of development whose merits have been clearly proven in the course of the revolution and construction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the aegis of President Kim Il-song. Knowledge of these ideas is growing in Madagascar, thanks to the creation of a Malagasy committee for the study of the ideas of the Djoutche.

On the international level, our two countries both belong to the Movement of Nonaligned Nations and combine their efforts for the denunciation of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination. They have given their firm support to national liberation movements and oppressed peoples fighting exploitation and all forms of injustice. They are working for the establishment of true justice

and peace in the world and express their concern over the worsening of the current international situation, characterized by obvious signs of a resurgence of conflicts threatening peace. It is within such a context that President Didier Ratsiraka took the initiative of calling for a summit conference in Antananarivo for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, an initiative that received the approval and support of the Korean people and president.

I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to tell them, through you, of our profound gratitude, to thank them for their sympathy for the proposals set forth by the Malagasy president at the Havana conference in 1979 concerning the creation of a monetary fund, a price stabilization fund for basic products and a development fund of nonaligned countries. Between developing countries, south-south cooperation will substantially help to increase the strength of those countries fighting to restructure the current international economic relations in order to establish a new world economic order.

Bilateral cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar is based on common ideals and has developed in an exemplary fashion during your stay in Madagascar. In the most unselfish manner but with the desired speed, competency and effectiveness that no one can deny, Korea has helped in many areas to establish the foundations of socialism in Madagascar. Korean-Malagasy cooperation first of all involves our rural economy, the basis of our development. It directly concerns the great masses of the people in their agricultural and livestock raising endeavors: the operation to establish 100,000 hectares of rice paddies, the establishment of socialist cooperatives, the supplying of irrigation pumps, market garden crops, silkworm breeding, forestry, fish farming, and so on. Korean technicians have been sent to Madagascar. We have received various types of gifts and Korea has trained Malagasy personnel in the DPRK. Our cooperation is also in the social field thanks to the contribution of housing, and Malagasy young people, one of the pillars of our socialist revolution, were given the Young Pioneers Palace in Tamatave. The people have also seen the worth of the individual in group harmony, thanks to gymnastics and choreographic movements led by specialists which Korea has sent to us.

Performances by Korean artists troupes, the Korean film festival and the art exhibitions organized in Madagascar are all elements that have helped Korean-Malagasy friendship to blossom.

Mr Ambassador, we have named these examples out of a long list in order to show how, in a relatively short period of time, during your stay in Madagascar as your country's first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary residing in Antananarivo, our relations and cooperation have grown and developed in an atmosphere of good understanding.

On behalf of the Malagasy people and Revolutionary Government, under the leadership of President Didier Ratsiraka, and speaking for ourselves, we would like to express to you our great gratitude for the devotion you have shown during your stay and our best wishes for success in the tasks ahead of you. We wish you and your family great happiness and good health. In recognition of the services you have rendered to Madagascar, on behalf of the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Grand Master of the National Order, and by virtue of the powers vested in us, we, minister of foreign affairs, confer on you the decoration of Grand Officer of the Malagasy National Order.

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CSO: 4719/179

TOAMASINA, MAHAJANGA PORTS COMPARED; FUTURE EXAMINED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7, 8 Jul 81

[7 Jul 81 pp 1-2]

[Text] A very interesting and lively debate took place the other afternoon at the Malagasy Academy in Tsimbazaza. It came about at the monthly meeting of the second section of moral and political sciences. On the agenda was the continuation of the debate arising out of the report by Mrs Renee Raharinarivonirina entitled "Tamatave and Majunga: Comparative Geographical Study of the Two Ports of Madagascar."

Two Poles

Before discussing the debate itself, let us take a brief look at the report by Raharinarivonirina. It is based on the heart of the subject, to wit, the two major poles of interest, the ports of Majunga and Tamatave, and Raharinarivonirina emphasizes the national context, Malagasy development and the smooth functioning of the country, all of which are closely linked to port activities. She goes beyond the objective set when the work was undertaken -- that is, pointing up the main differences: structural, dynamic and geographic -- in delving into the historic, political and economic process. She exhausts the subject, speaking of the island's port situation and the medium- and long-range future of these two ports and their "hinterland" -- that is, the region in which they are established and the back country dependent upon them.

Raharinarivonirina divides her report into three distinct parts. She speaks first of all about the general conditions at the Tamatave and Majunga ports, then of the port activities at the two and finally, of their national future. In the first part, she reveals that the Tamatave and Majunga ports are in first and second place among the dozens of ports scattered along the 5,000 kilometers of Malagasy coastline. In 1979, out of a national total of 2,434,879 tons, port traffic at Tamatave was top, with 1,357,941 tons, followed by Majunga, far behind, with only 425,846 tons.

This net difference is because of national history. Tamatave, in a less advantageous position than Majunga, geographically speaking, received a boost from history during the time of the Malagasy monarchs as well as under colonialization. Tamatave's lead over Majunga was already quite marked and was further confirmed when it was chosen as the end of the Tananarive-East Coast railroad. "Now the railhead for penetration to the heart of the island, Tamatave was to control traffic at the

expense of Majunga, which was nevertheless more sheltered and which had more rapid communication with East Africa and France."

At the present time, the official break in our relations with South Africa forced the Malagasy Government to give up the Narinda Bay project, which was to replace the Majunga port. On the other hand, Tamatave, a veritable lung for the island, has now become the only modern port, 50 percent of whose equipment has been replaced. A flagrant imbalance therefore exists between Madagascar's two leading ports, posing future problems for Majunga.

Advantages

Going on to examine the natural and technical advantages of the two ports, still within the framework of the first part, Raharinarivonirina emphasizes the fact that while at Majunga the wind is less violent, the sea calmer and the coastline particularly cut up, with many large inlets (bays) and jutting fingers of land (capes and peninsulas), the Betomboka Bay is unfortunately characterized by rapid silting. She concludes the first part by describing the relations of the two ports with the rest of the island. It appears that these two ports are above all national ports. However, they do have regional importance: Tamatave on the east coast and Majunga on the west coast, serving as points for the shipping of export products and as distribution centers for basic commodities.

With respect to port activities at Tamatave and Majunga, which compose the second part of the report, Raharinarivonirina emphasizes that they have a positive feedback in their mutual development. A comparison of port traffic at the two leads to a number of material observations, particularly with respect to the inadequacy of their facilities for current traffic levels. Moreover, the stop-gap solutions recommended for Tamatave and Majunga will emphasize the limitations of the two ports and consequently, the need to take the contribution of the other ports on the island into account with respect to Malagasy economic development.

[8 Jul 81 pp 1, 4]

[Text] In yesterday's edition, we spoke of the debate that followed Mrs Renee Raharinarivonirina's report to the second section of the Academy, the section of moral and political sciences. It should be recalled that the report was entitled "Tamatave and Majunga: Comparative Geographical Study of the Two Ports of Madagascar."

Raharinarivonirina's conclusion was formulated as follows: weighing the place given to the port of Toamasina, giving Majunga a greater radius in order to restore the balance and achieve coordinated economic development of the country, avoiding excessive concentration. This conclusion was the subject of lively discussion.

Throughout the discussion, it was apparent that the western coast is more favorable to the installation of port sites than the eastern coast. This is the case of Narinda, Tulear and Morondava to a lesser extent. Except for Fort Dauphin, perhaps (and even there), the east coast does not offer adequate port sites (for long-distance carriers), without considering the poor nautical conditions.

Majunga Will Survive

However, the rapid silting of Bombetoka Bay particularly compromises Majunga's future. Very serious studies point to the condemnation of this port in long-range terms. "Personally," the speaker said, "I do not believe that." The assumption (is it an assumption?) was seriously questioned by participants in the debate. Even if Majunga's port should disappear, Majunga will survive because of the industries established there (SOTEMA [Majunga Textile Company], for example). Its future is therefore assured. Furthermore, with the silting of Bombetoka, the port will certainly not be able to receive ocean-going vessels, but lighterage will continue. The participants also noted that it is the ease of lighterage along the western coast that rendered the construction of roads less urgent and even no longer a real need (case of the road to Maintirano, for example). Furthermore, dhows and other boats of the same type can replace trucks and bring in supplies. Winds are less violent here and the sea calmer, permitting good navigation. "Even the local alternating winds (land breezes, sea breezes) have only limited action. In addition, the coastline is particularly cut up, with large inlets (bays) and numerous land projections (capes, peninsulas)." Where could one then set up a port on the west coast? For some, Narinda would be ideal. This project was abandoned because of the break in our relations with South Africa. Tulear also offers a favorable site, but would it not be too far from Majunga? This would perhaps help reduce isolation and boost the economy of the south, especially since the Tulear port must be upgraded in connection with coal mining at Sakoa. One of the participants even envisaged the construction of a railroad between Tulear and Fort Dauphin. Such construction would require very few bridges and tunnels. Other participants noted that this proposal would not be very realistic since general railroad construction and maintenance costs are high. Morondava and Maintirano could also be considered, but there is the major problem of roads, for in fact, the port concentration policy is linked to the road problem.

Trade

One must also see that given the current state of our commercial trade with other countries: a decline in exports, a rigorous limitation on imports, our two major ports are doing their job rather well. What is most important, the most urgent task, is first of all to double our production and thereby our exports. As the author emphasizes elsewhere, "even if our economic lung (Tamatave) is periodically out of breath and the Mahajanga port must often lend its aid in increasingly frequent emergencies...in the current economic situation, Madagascar's foreign trade will be maintained with the Tamatave and Mahajanga ports as support points."

"One must therefore determine the role of each of these two ports within the framework of the coordination of the development of the different regions of Madagascar -- this is the true significance of decentralization -- and correct the imbalance that exists between their activities, stressing their specificity in the national economy. One must also gradually weigh the excessive role of the port of Tamatave, while developing that of the other ports, particularly the second-ranking Malagasy port, Mahajanga. While at the present time the predominence of the ports of Tamatave and Mahajanga seems unjustified and constitutes a source of difficulty for Madagascar, gradual readjustment remains possible with respect to all the Malagasy ports.

"In the final analysis, a good port policy is not necessarily one of concentration. At least in the long run, it must be distributive and therefore, in harmony with the policy of decentralization. Specifically, the port of Tamatave must first of all have its role as the main long-distance carrier port confirmed, opening up to the Indian Ocean and the regions of Asia. Next, Mahajanga must be give exclusivity over relations with Africa and all of Europe."

The debate can be summed up as follows: Tamatave and Mahajanga, the country's two main ports, are no longer adequate. The short-term solution is to rebalance the activity of the two ports. However, the silting of Mahajanga must be taken into account. In the long run, one must begin the gradual development of other Malagasy ports. On this point, it would appear that the west coast offers the best future prospects.

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CSO: 4719/175

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS, ANALYZES ISSUES

Prospective Indicative Plan

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] An extended session of the Council of Ministers was initiated today in Maputo under the leadership of President Samora Machel; its purpose is to study and discuss the proposed Prospective Indicative Plan [PPI] for the 1980-1990 decade. Speaking at the opening of the session, Planning Minister Mario Machungo characterized the PPI as "a scientific instrument designed to prepare for and achieve victory over underdevelopment".

"It is a bold plan", he said, "but it involves a boldness based on the immense capability of the Mozambican people guided by its vanguard party.

"The proposed PPI is structured around three major central objectives: establishing a system of cooperatives in the rural sector, launching heavy industry and strengthening the state sector in agriculture", Mario Machungo said.

"A policy of intensive development requires full utilization of our present productive capacity", he added. "But we particularly need a radical change in our distorted and dependent economic structure inherited from colonialism", remarked the head of the Planning and Agricultural Ministries.

The Council of Ministers analyzed the major development projects of the decade centered in the areas of agriculture, industry, transportation and construction.

There was also discussion of action to be taken in the area of the training and specialization of skilled personnel considered a "decisive factor for the achievement of victory in the battle of the economy".

Rural Socialization

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] "Rural socialization is the determining battle of the decade", according to an emphatic statement made yesterday by Marshall Samora Machel, head of state, at the extended session of the Council of Ministers which has been in progress in Maputo since the day before yesterday. "And that socialization must be brought

about through the development of cooperatives and communal settlements", the leader of the Mozambican Revolution stressed.

The extended session of the Council of Ministers is being held to study and discuss the proposed PPI for the 1980-1990 decade which, as mentioned yesterday, "is a scientific instrument designed to prepare for and achieve victory over underdevelopment".

At yesterday's meeting the head of state called attention to the fact that the rural cooperative sector is not obtaining the necessary support from the state apparatus and that, as a result, the family sector is still stronger than the cooperative sector.

The Council of Ministers also discussed the prospects the PPI's proposed development program has in raising the people's standard of living.

Attention was also called to the need to increase drastically the levels of productivity which, at present, are low in all sectors.

At yesterday's meeting several speeches were given on the interdependence of the various sectors of our economy. For example, a breakdown in the transportation or construction sectors affects projects in the industry and agriculture sectors.

Again referring to the PPI, the Mozambican head of state stressed the need to involve the workers in the discussion process.

Another point discussed in detail by the participants was the training of skilled personnel. President Samora Machel concluded that skilled personnel in all sectors should be trained within and outside the country. "Training abroad is important, but training within the country is crucial", the president said.

It may be recalled that the preliminary proposal of the PPI was also approved by the Council of Ministers at an extended session held in September 1980.

The Council of Ministers is meeting again today.

Ministers Discuss Labor Policy

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] In continuing its extended session begun in Maputo 2 days ago, the Council of Ministers analyzed the effects which the development policy prepared by the PPI is expected to have on the country's labor conditions and labor policy.

"We are now beginning to visualize our nation's future. We must transform the present into a fertile terrain where, with imagination and dynamism, we may assure a better tomorrow", said President Samora Machel during one of the discussions held all day yesterday.

The Council of Ministers also analyzed aspects of the implementation of Decree 4/80 which raised the wage level of more than 120,000 workers. During the discussion it was ascertained that the major objectives of the decree were in essence achieved.

In fact, greater stability in the work force had been achieved, putting a halt to the anarchy and frequent job changing which had prevailed until then. The implementation of the decree immediately raised the wage level of a large number of workers, particularly workers in the agricultural and cattle-raising sector and those in industry.

Meanwhile, certain factors have come to light which have aggravated the wage dispute. It was learned that certain firms and organizations of the state apparatus have been violating the adjustment provisions of Decree 4/80.

The Council of Ministers stressed the need to take strict measures against these violations. "How can we permit state sectors to violate the laws of our state?" President Samora Machel said.

He then made the ministers responsible for strict control in the implementation of the decree.

The president pointed out that production councils should take a more dynamic part in the discussion of basic problems: increased production and productivity, getting the workers to put in a real day's work, and creating a greater sense of professional responsibility and dedication.

In addition to the members of the Council of Ministers, the meeting was attended by provincial governors, national and provincial directors and other leaders of central and local state organizations.

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CSO: 4728/42

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 81 p 8

/Excerpt/ The Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples and the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples (GDR-RPM /People's Republic of Mozambique/ Friendship Committee) signed an agreement and a protocol of cooperation in Berlin on 23 June. The leaders of the two organizations, respectively Abner Sansao Mutemba and Ullrich Nakosch, signed the two documents.

The spirit of the two organizations and the subsequent signing of the documents are based on the desire to broaden and deepen their cooperation based on proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist solidarity. The agreement and the protocol of cooperation were signed in the GDR capital during a visit of friendship and solidarity that Abner Sansao Mutemba, secretary general of the AMASP /Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples/ recently made to that European socialist country.

"The two parties will actively contribute to the development of cooperation between the two peoples and they will hold a broad and creative exchange of experience on the construction and the development of their countries, aiming at a mutual knowledge of the lives and the revolutionary conquests of both peoples." Emphasis is made in the cooperation agreement between the solidarity organizations of the RPM and the GDR, which became effective on 23 June, the date of its signing, that it will be carried out through biennial cooperation plans.

Based on the cooperation agreement, the two organizations signed a protocol of cooperation for 1981 and 1982.

To propagate "the important successes in the political, economic, cultural and social fields won by the Mozambican people under the direction of the FRELIMO party since the conquest of its national independence" is one of the constant points of a program of activities to be developed by the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, under the terms of the cooperation protocol referred to above. In addition to establishing activities in the realm of learning about the struggles and conquests of the two peoples and countries, the cooperation protocol schedule, exchange of information and of delegations, as well as material support.

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CSO: 4728/61

GDR-ASSISTED ELECTRIC ENERGY PROJECT SUFFERS DELAYS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jul 81 p 3

/Text/ The 1981 Central State Plan established that the first phase of this undertaking (the Nacala-Monapo section) would start operating at the beginning of the first quarter of this year and the second phase (Monapo-Nampula) in the third quarter. However, the line will only reach Monapo at the end of this year, while the second phase will reach Nampula only in 1982.

Such a situation, caused by delays in the supply of materials and other factors, postpones by a few more months any solution of the immense difficulties concerning the supply of electric energy faced by the improtant productive centers of the Monapo and Nampula zones. The energy transport network in this zone is already old and deficient and is unable to supply the needs of the agricultural and industrial units already in existence.

Characteristics, Importance of the Line

The Nacala-Monapo-Nampula Line is 185 kilometers long and has a transport capacity of 30 megavolt amperes; it will interconnect the substations of Nacala, Monapo and Nampula, and its cost is estimated at 400 million meticals.

Its installation will make possible a better utilization of the Nacala power plant. With the centralization of energy production in Nacala it will be possible to improve the quality of the service provided by Electricity of Mozambique in those three consuming centers of Nampula Province.

Although the supply of equipment and technical personnel for the supervision of the installation works is the responsibility of enterprises from the German Democratic Republic, Electricity of Mozambique has a rather large contribution to make in the construction of this line.

An engineer Jose Valente, director of the Northern Region of Electricity of Mozambique, explained to our representative, the construction of this high-tension line will solve the problem of supplying energy to those three important economic centers because the Nacala power plant has a rather large installed capacity, which at this moment produces an excess of energy of up to 75 percent. It was recently expanded with three generators which will start operating this month and which will work in parallel with the older part.

This high-tension line represents an advantage because the Nacala plant consumes fuel oil (cheaper than diesel), while the larger part of the Nampula plant consumes diesel, whose use must be cut down or eliminated as far as possible because it is needed for other productive sectors.

"In addition," engineer Jose Valente added, "the Nacala line will permit producing energy to supply Monapo, which is an important industrial and agricultural center, and also the district of Meconta, in addition to the city of Nampula and from there the entire eastern zone on a radius of 30 kilometers, a project already concluded."

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OJM LEADER VISITS GDR TRAINING INSTITUTE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by NOTICIAS DA BEIRA correspondent Filemon Mata]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 8 Jul--The delegation from the Mozambican Youth Organization [OJM] is carrying out its plan for visiting the GDR, as scheduled for the second week of friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity.

On 7 July, the OJM delegation, led by Secretary General Zacarias Kupela, was in the province of Turingia where it was warmly greeted amid the bustle of color, sound and brotherly cordiality.

This is where the internationally famous Llmenan college of electrical engineering, which is devoted to training and research in the electronic, microelectronic and robot fields.

Another interesting feature is that 50 young brigade members have come from this same province to engage in reconstruction work in Mozambique. Mozambican students and workers are also taking professional training courses in various fields of electronics.

The OJM was presented with a check for 10,000 marks intended for building a day nursery in our country and with a large amount of toys for Mozambican children. This province has the largest and most important toy factories in the GDR.

OJM Secretary General Zacarias Kupela later granted an interview to a Berlin television channel and he spoke of the level of development of the relations between the FDJ [Free German Youth] and OJM within the framework of the agreements signed in 1979 between Presidents Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel, the efforts of Mozambican youth in building a new Mozambican society, their participation in defense duties, teaching and production, and the development of an internationalist spirit toward the people of Southern Africa, as in the case of Namibia and South Africa.

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COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAV YOUTH

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jul 81 p 8

/Text/ Yesterday morning a delegation of Yugoslav socialist youth arrived in Maputo to strengthen bilateral relations and to study the broadening of the areas of cooperation between the youth organizations of the People's Republic of Mozambique and Yugoslavia.

The delegation is made up of two members, namely, the secretary general of that organization, Ivan Kozlovatski, and a member of the international department, Darya Baydaz.

Ivan Kozlovatski, moments after landing at Mavalane Airport, declared that he felt hopeful that this contact with the leadership of the OJM /Mozambique Youth Organization/ and with Mozambican youth, the first that has been held, will permit the broadening of relations so as to sign a number of cooperation agreements through the medium of conversations.

The secretary general of that visiting delegation added further that it is the desire of Yugoslav youth to establish multilateral cooperation with international youth organizations in which the OJM is integrated.

The delegation of the Yugoslav youth is in our country for a one-week visit. It is also known that it earlier visited Zimbabwe, where it held meetings with the local youth, while a trip to the People's Republic of Angola is anticipated after a stay in Mozambique, with the same objectives.

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CSO: 4728/61

INSTALLATION OF CONTAINER TERMINAL AT NACALA PORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 81 p 8

[Excerpts] After complete installation of a container terminal, planned for September, the port of Nacala will have about twice its present capacity in terms of productivity and efficiency in handling that type of cargo. The increased output and the rapid clearance of cargo in the port were also aided by purchase of 28 lift trucks and 3 container carriers. All this new equipment will result in a different system of work that in terms of productivity will be translated into a much greater output than at present in the mechanized handling of merchandise.

Considered the nation's newest, the port of Nacala is equipped to receive every type of cargo. But its specialty is handling containers.

At present a monthly average of about 1,000 containers of imported and exported goods pass through the port of Nacala and are handled by container carriers. When the terminal begins to function this volume could be increased to 1,800 to 2,000 containers monthly. As the port manager pointed out, the containerization sector is extremely important because, besides serving the important "hinterland" of neighboring Malawi, it is through it that our strategic export products such as tea, cashew nuts, sisal and cotton produced in the north zone are shipped.

Political Offensive Leads to More Output

During the first quarter of this year the Central State Plan established as goals for this port the entry of 75 ships and the handling of 177,000 tons of cargo. However, only 54 ships used the port, resulting in handling 159,000 tons of cargo. In relation to the number of ships entering, this volume is considered good.

The port of Nacala has a berthing pier for deep-water vessels and another for coastwise shipping. It has installed capacity to handle 2 million tons annually. In 1980 it handled a total of 780,000 tons of various kinds of cargo.

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CSO: 4728/81

NACALA POWER PLANT ELECTRICITY FOR NAMPULA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The problem of supplying electrical energy to the city of Nampula is likely to be reduced when three generators of the Nacala thermoelectric plant begin operating. The work was estimated to cost over 400 million meticals.

Expansion of the Nacala thermoelectric plant is intended to concentrate electric-energy production in that large industrial and shipping center and make the most efficient use of manpower and material resources currently available.

This undertaking results from a contract made last year between the Mozambique Electric Company and the Stork-Workspoor Diesel (SWD) firm in the amount of 225 million meticals and is part of the Netherlands government's financing plan in our country.

Expanding the thermoelectric plant will interconnect the urban centers of Nacala, Monapo and Nampula over a distance of 185 kilometers.

Furnishing both the equipment and the technical personnel to supervise installation is the responsibility of a company from the GDR.

A segment of about 60 kilometers is already finished. The first phase of this undertaking, which comprises the Nacala-Monapo segment, is expected to enter into operation by the end of this year.

After installation of the Nampula substation within the context of the projected Northeast-Central Line, the energy will flow in the opposite direction (Nampula to Nacala), which will make it easy to shift the Nacala power-plant generators to other places where they may be needed.

The inaugural ceremony was presided over by a national director of the Industry and Energy Ministry, who was acompanied by the provincial manager for economic policy of the FRELIMO Party. Others present at the ceremony were the Dutch charge d'affaires in Mozambique and the commercial director of the Dutch SWD company.

Speaking on the occasion, the national director stressed the importance of the undertaking for the economic and social development of Nampula Province. the Dutch charge d'affaires, in turn, expressed his country's pleasure in participating in the struggle the people of Mozambique are waging against underdevelopment.

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CABORA BASSA ENERGY WILL REACH NAMPULA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The contract for constructing the second phase of the North-Central high-tension line will soon be signed. Construction of this segment, which will connect Mocuba, Alto Molocue and Nampula, is regarded as another strategic step in implementing our country's energy policy. The undertaking will represent use in that northern region of energy produced at Cabora Bassa by transforming the water power of the Zambezi River into electricity.

This phase of the work is estimated to cost about 2 million contos and the line to be installed between Mocuba and Nampula by way of Alto Molocue is about 1,000 kilometers in length. The contractors for the job will be the Italian-French consortium SAE/CGEE [General Electrical Equipment Company] Alsthom. The Swedish group Swed Power will be the engineering consultant. However, further talks are being held with SIDA, a Swedish government agency, for financing this second phase of consultation.

Constructing the North-Central high-tension line will also include a third and a fourth phase. The third is now the subject of international bidding and it is hoped the contractor can be chosen within 3 months so the work can begin. This segment will connect Caia, Luabo and Marromeu.

The fourth phase will comprise the Alto Molocue-Gurue-Cuamba connection and another branch from Nampula to Ocua with an extension to Montepuez and another to Pemba. Swed Power is now making a topographical survey of these segments that is expected to be finished in September. Specifications will then be prepared for the international bidding to be opened at the end of this year.

The first phase, already in an advanced stage of construction, will establish the Songo-Tete-Caia-Nicuadala-Quelimane-Mocuba connection. This part of the job is being handled by the same contractors who are to do the second phase now getting underway.

This mammoth project, which is a veritable backbone of energy supply, will carry electricity from Songo produced by the Cabora Bassa dam to points as far away as Pemba and Montepuez in Cabo Delgado Province and Cuamba in Niassa Province, while also supplying several other regions in the provinces of Nampula, Zambezia and Sofala.

The backbone of electric-power supply for the entire center and north of the nation will also be connected to other important lines that will safely and efficiently use the enormous water power of the Zambezi River, transformed into electrical energy at Cabora Bassa.

The line connecting Nampula, Monapo and Nacala is an example of these supplemental lines. As we mentioned in an earlier issue, a modern thermoelectric power plant was recently inaugurated in Nacala, built with financing by the Netherlands, increasing the capacity previously available there.

When the line from Nacala to Nampula, being built with GDR assistance, is finished the latter city, a provincial capital, will begin receiving energy from the new expanded power plant.

Later, when the second phase of the North-Central line is also finished--which is not expected until 1983--the Nacala station will then be held in reserve, as the entire region from Nampula to Nacala will also receive cheaper energy from Cabora Bassa.

In our next issue we will publish a more detailed study about the political and economic significance of these great undertakings in the field of energy.

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DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES REPLACING STEAM ON NORTH LINE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The program for dieselizing the North Line will be put into practice on the Nampula railway system. All steam locomotives will be transferred to the Central Zone and diesel locomotives will be used on the former railway. Meanwhile, beginning next year, the Nampula-Nacala line as far as Entre-Lagos, a distance of 615 kilometers, will be completely renovated.

These steps were announced by Isaias Muhate, director of the CFM-Norte Company [Northern branch of the Mozambique Railroad], in an interview given our reporter recently. They are part of a broad program intended to increase productivity in operating this regional railroad system. In this program, our interviewee stressed, one of the basic concerns is the need to adopt the proper planning strategy in purchasing railroad equipment.

As a matter of fact, the spare parts, attachments and other equipment received during this year should have been received in 1980. This means that during all last year production was affected because the necessary means for its proper accomplishment did not arrive until the following year.

"Although we can talk about the shortage of supervisors," the CFM-Norte director asserts, "the truth is that a good percentage of the shortcomings we have had in production cannot be blamed on the shortage of supervisors, because many times we have reasonably well-trained workers who are willing to do the work, but who are hampered by not having equipment that should already have arrived. This is one of the basic aspects to be attacked if we are to carry out the program planned for the coming years."

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CSO: 4728/81

COOPERATION WITH USSR IN PUBLISHING, RADIO SECTORS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Moscow--Yesterday, Minister of Information Jose Luis Cabaco met with the chairman of the state publishing committee of the USSR, Boris Stukalin, and discussed aspects of cooperation between the Mozambican and USSR publishing sectors, particularly the importation of books and the possibility of joint publications.

They also mentioned the benefits to be derived by both parties from the participation of INLD and Soviet publishers' delegations in book exhibits from both countries. In this context, the Soviet publishing committee will be represented in the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] at the FACIM [Maputo Fair] book exhibit building. The fair will be held in Maputo from 2 to 9 September.

The Mozambican delegation also included the RPM ambassador in Moscow, Hipolito Patricio, the INLD director, Joao Coreia, TEMPO magazine director Albino Magaia, and AIM [Mozambique Information Agency] deputy director Fernando Lima.

The Soviet representation also included the committee's deputy chairman, Arkadiy Tsikvisli, chairmen Ivan Korovkin and Mikhail Kharlamov and the head of the international relations department, Valeriy Balmashov.

In the morning, Minister Jose Luis Cabaco met with the radio and television state committee in anticipation of the signing of a cooperation agreement with Radio Mozambique.

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CSO: 4728/63

PAINT SHORTAGE AFFECTS NAVAL MAINTENANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpts] The new start in local paint manufacturing and the availability of paint on the market will give an impulse to the naval maintenance sector which has been seriously affected for the past 6 months for lack of that product. The coastal shipping vessel "Polana," which has been waiting for 2 months in the Maputo dock to be painted, will soon return to sea.

The "Polana's" forthcoming return to coastal shipping activities is of primary importance for the maritime transport of crucial supply and export products.

At the same time, the national industry's reopening will stimulate the naval maintenance sector as well as coastal shipping.

The "Polana" had not been painted in 6 years. Maritime safety regulations require that every ship dock at least once a year, painting being one of the mandatory operations.

The "Polana" is one of five units which make up the national coastal shipping fleet. Its overhauling was done by two companies, the Metalo-Mecanica and the Naval Maintenance Company, constituted by the ship repair workshop section which used to belong to the Maputo port authority.

Overhauling of National Ships

The recovery of the national coastal shipping fleet, in an operation carried out by the NAVIQUE Company, has made it possible to decrease the chartering of foreign ships and increase the participation of national ships in freight transportation.

As a result of the partial rehabilitation of the country's fleet, Mozambican ships transported 14,280 tons of various cargo during the first quarter of this year as against only 15,631 tons during the same period last year [as published].

On the other hand, and as a result of the same activity, chartered ships, in the first quarter of this year, transported a total of 14,820 tons of cargo as against 32,598 tons transported in the first 3 months of the past year.

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BRIEFS

DOS SANTOS RETURNS TO MAPUTO--The delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Central Committee for the economic policy of the FRELIMO Party, returned late yesterday afternoon to Maputo. The delegation had represented our country in the 35th CEMA session in Sofia, Bulgaria. The delegation also included the member of the permanent political committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and minister of planning and agriculture, as well as the secretary of state for the program of accelerated development of the Limpopo and Incomati regions, respectively Mario Machungo and Rui Gonzalez. It is recalled that Marcelino dos Santos gave an important speech during the proceedings of the 35th CEMA session, in which he emphasized the prospects for our country's development in the context of the socialist community. In his speech the leader of the Mozambican delegation emphasized the need for cooperation between CEMA and the countries which, although underdeveloped, are committed to the construction of socialism. /Text/ /Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 81 p 1/ 12116

BEIRA-UMTALI PIPELINE--Restoration of the pipeline connecting Beira oil tanks to the Zimbabwean refinery in Feruka, a few kilometers from Umtali and the boundary with Mozambique in Machipanda, may be finished by next December. The more than 560,000 contos in meticals, approximately 11 million Zimbabwean dollars or 16 million U.S. dollars, is, according to the NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, a necessary investment for the restoration of the pipeline. The work now underway is expected to be completed in time to open the pipeline on schedule this December. Now, in its present state of repair, the pipeline is capable of pumping a million tons of crude oil per year to the Zimbabwean refinery in Feruka. However, according to statements made by the technical director of the Mozambique-Zimbabwe pipeline company to NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, should it be necessary, the increase of the oil-pumping capacity to 1.25 million tons of crude oil per year is planned. After restoration, the pipeline will also be able to pump already refined fuels to the Republic of Zimbabwe should this be deemed necessary. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 81 p 3] 8870

CSO: 4728/63

WORK OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ANALYZED

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in German 2 Jul 81 p 6

[Article by Eberhard Hofmann: "The Dilemma of the Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the National Assembly is just one year old, a span of time long enough to analyze its advantages and also its weaknesses.

Its advantages lie in the fact that many government departments and thereby the decision-making process has been brought from Pretoria "home to Windhoek," and thus more opportunities have been created for greater self- and co-determination.

The weaknesses can be found primarily in the fact that the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly are provisional bodies that bridge the gap until the time comes for internationally supervised elections on the basis of one person, one vote.

It is easy to determine how differently people feel toward a provisional government on one side and permanent institutions on the other. Against this background, the theatrical entrances and exits by Aktur in the National Assembly become understandable. This situation also explains the unwillingness to participate in the National Assembly by those political parties that support democracy and are opposed to SWAPO but show no interest in a democratic provisional government with sol support from Pretoria. This is the reason why to date nothing has come of the repeated invitations made by the administrators general to outsiders to participate in the National Assembly.

Neither the Council of Ministers nor the National Assembly can free themselves from this provisional status or assume absolute or permanent authority, because this would violate the international status of SWA/Namibia and de facto proclaim its one-sided (unilateral) independence.

Neither South Africa nor our own government can afford a development of this kind. In addition, our own parties have clearly spoken in favor of resolution 435 and thereby accepted the United Nations' midwife role in the process of becoming independent, even though afterwards they still do not really believe in this concession. Resolution 435 also remains the basis of SWA/Namibia's independence as far as the "suddenly so sympathetic" Americans are concerned.

Meanwhile, however, the country must be governed, as much as possible from Windhoek and by its own people, with foreigners from South Africa only as the alternate aids. In this regard, the Government Proclamation AG 8 which has recently been cited so often serves as a provisional basic law.

AG 8 is the result of reconciliation efforts of the former administrator general, Dr Gerrit Viljoens, who with this provisional constitution and by assigning governing functions to the so-called first and second government levels had to lean on the far right in order to regain the cooperation of the embittered National Party and pacify it. He achieved this by giving far-reaching autonomy to the second-level government (11 small states within the country) and by agreeing to ethnic, i.e. tribal, elections in November of last year.

On one point the account of Dr Viljoens, who no longer has to bear responsibility for it, did not balance. If the ruling party on the national level were also responsible for all popular representation, especially also the representation from the white population, then AG 8 would function well. Then AG 8 would be a basis that is effective and capable of governing even as a provisional government. Hardly anybody would talk about such things as the ink palace, South-West Africa House, white teachers' college and the Seemueller case.

But the NP won in the ethnic elections, and the strongest second-level government (the administration of the white population) and the central government in some areas still govern against each other rather than with each other. And this situation is completely legal, thanks to AG 8 and Dr Viljoens.

Thanks to AG 8, which guarantees the inviolability of the second-level government, the white executive is able to practice racism with impunity (Seemueller case)--the executive calls it differentiation and preservation of identity, and it can quote laws in order to justify its actions--while the central government tells the population and foreign visitors that racism is just as dangerous as communism. But in the Seemueller case, the central government cannot take any action, just as it could not in matters concerning the ink palace, the teachers' college and the South-West Africa House. Meanwhile, the Seemueller case is getting here and abroad negative media coverage to a degree that cannot be balanced or outweighed even by the opening of 10 "open" government schools.

Herein lies the reason for the powerlessness of the Council of Ministers and for the fact that it takes a beating almost everyday. And it does not help that Administrator General Hough--when asked about discrimination at the school door--vaguely talks about AG 8. The fact remains that under our present government system laws and goals of the first government level can be--legally!--circumvented by the second government level.

The Council of Ministers is hemmed in, on the one hand, by the status quo of the interim government, a situation which the Council of Ministers cannot and must not change if it does not want to prejudice an internationally recognized solution, and on the other hand the Council of Ministers is limited in domestic policies by barriers which, paradoxically, are erected by the second-level government.

As already indicated by the name, the second-level government is subordinate to the central level. But this is true for us only in a limited way, in regard to finances and not to national cooperation. Against this background, the dissident voices in the Council of Ministers, those of Patrick Limbo, Kuaima Riruako and Dr Africa must be considered outright moderate.

This week, the administrator general has offered a few ways in which the situation can be improved:

--The Council of Ministers will get "teeth" (more authority). In the National Assembly, Patrick Limbo had described the Council of Ministers as "toothless."

--Through appropriate draft laws, the Council of Ministers can request that the administrator general change AG 8. In other words, AG 8 is negotiable.

--In addition to Hough, other NP leaders have expressed willingness to negotiate on such items as the white teachers' college, the ink palace and the South-West Africa House, and in our present system, this is the way the Council of Ministers must go. The NP will not yield on these points when asked from the political pedestal.

These suggestions point to possibilities in which the situation can be changed even though additions to or eliminations from AG 8 may take months, because 18 irretrievable months went by before SWA/Namibia had a government and provisional constitution after the elections in December 1978.

After one year in office, our present government is judged "a little too light-weight" by its own members as well as by closely associated political organizations such as the Nudo-Youth. Corrections made in the legal basis [of our government] must not again take 18 months. A law is the work of man and a few hours should therefore be sufficient to change it, as Limbo said.

To adjust its position between the domestic situation, Pretoria and international necessities is difficult enough and not an enviable one for the Council of Ministers, but it is no justification for inactivity on the basis of outdated laws that make a mockery of the stated ideal and political goals--to create a free (free also from discrimination) society.

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CSO: 4720/3

PROGRESS OF DEMOCRATIC STRUCTURING DISCUSSED

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 29 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial by Arthur Suren: "Just An Ordinary Process"]

[Text] During the last weeks, if not months, a rather strong power struggle took place inside and between the political groups of our country. One side noticed this development with fear because they believed our own government institutions to be an already firm instrument of our national community, and therefore now felt deceived. Others ponder what could come of controversies of this kind in view of the future of our young nation, and are inclined to be resigned. The attitude of either side, however, even though one attaches a negative label to it, balances into a process that is perfectly natural for democracy and therefore entirely positive.

In the Western democracies, no politician gains a leading position within his party or among the constitutional government authorities without having obtained a "home base" which gives him the necessary support, and without having fought for his position. During these political power struggles all sorts of ruses and tricks are--legitimately--used. That every now and then the limits of propriety are overstepped is humanly unavoidable. In Europe, people have long become used to these power struggles, and hardly anyone takes notice of inner-party struggles.

We have had democratic state institutions for only a few years. Our national political life is just beginning to develop. Previously, we have been merely administered but the entity of the National Council gave the appearance of a political unity that is binding for the whole country. Therefore, many people consider current happenings to be extraordinary. They are not; they are part of the development process.

Structures of a democracy should not be built from above but from below. In SWA/Namibia, the building was begun from above. It was not possible to do it differently in a country that had no political understructure at all. However, under these circumstances it must be anticipated that especially among the members of the majority party in the National Assembly there will andmust be a partial change in personnel after a certain time.

Certain rules of politics apply to this process. The first is that from among the leaders of the first years in the life of a newborn country those who are not up to the tasks or have wasted their strength are eliminated. Other politicians will

by necessity take their places. The second rule is that politicians in higher offices can easily and quickly lose the "contact with the base." But this contact is an unavoidable condition for a politician to stay in office.

Nobody should object to the often voiced opinion that SWA/Namibia cannot afford the horrendous expenses of its multilevel "government" structure. However, the second-level government institutions are slowly emerging as advantageous. The political forces of the different population groups obviously see on this level the basis on which they can get the necessary "home base" in order to be able to represent the interests of their groups in the national parliament with a manageable majority of the electorate behind them.

In this process, a slowly developing recognition of our internal constitutional system (in principle) must be observed. It is becoming clear that in Africa a national system does not have to coincide with the ideas of European democrats in order to be considered democratic. Europeans and the Western powers should finally take notice of this fact. Our constitutional system does justice to Africa mentalities and to the particular aspects of the Namibian multi-ethnic state; it does not have to adjust to the wishes of other states.

In all this, one should and must not overlook the fact that because of its initial development our constitutional system has considerable deficiencies, which have been pointed out sufficiently often and must gradually be eliminated. We are on a road where the justified individual interests of all ethnic groups can be rediscovered and realized in a common national interest.

We and especially the National Assembly have a difficult development process ahead of us. The political leadership that is evolving from the development process of the second-level government (the basis of the electorate) cannot be ignored, especially by the majority party, the DTA. It has the difficult task of integrating these forces partially through personnel exchanges among the people who have proven themselves in cooperative work on the national or first level of central government. If the part succeeds in this task, it can evolve from this political development process in a stronger and broader structure in regard to the population levels (distributed over the entire country) than is presently the case. Every responsible citizen in the country should contribute toward the attainment of this voluntary goal. This is an ordinary process for our country on the road toward national political independence.

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CSO: 4720/3

MOZAMBICAN TRAINING FOR OMSTEP CADRES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 81 p 8

/Text/ The Women's Organization of Sao Tome and Principe /OMSTEP/ will send its cadres to Mozambique to take part in political training courses and courses in the organization of work methods, to be promoted by the Organization of Mozambique Women /OMM/. This is one of the principal points contained in the cooperation agreement signed yesterday between these two organizations.

The strengthening of relations between the OMM and the OMSTEP, guided by the FRELIMO and MLSTP /Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe/, and the strengthening of the struggle against all forms of domination, for peace and social progress, as well as the moral and material support to struggling peoples are other aspects mentioned in the documents signed.

The agreement also anticipates exchanges between the two organizations and a regular exchange of information and of delegations. An OMM delegation's visit to Sao Tome and Principe in the first half of next year is already scheduled.

These agreements are effective from 1981 to 1983 and were signed by Maria Odete Dias da Costa and Isabel Kavandeca, respectively deputy coordinator general of the OMSTEP and member of the national secretariat of the OMM.

The Sao Tome delegation left Maputo yesterday to return home after a spent 15-day visit to Mozambique at the invitation of the OMM.

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CSO: 4728/61

JAPANESE GIFT OF TOW TRUCKS TO AID WATER DRILLING PROJECTS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by I. Fall]

[Text] As part of the yen 600 million subsidy (essentially equivalent to the same number of F CFA) aimed at improving our hydraulic network, the Japanese Ambassador to Senegal, Mr Chiyuki Hirooka, has presented the secretary of state for water works with a gift of two tow trucks. The ceremony took place yesterday late afternoon on the premises of Franzetti, in the presence of Mr Cisse, the director of water works, representatives of the Japanese mission in Senegal, and others.

The tow trucks will provide good support for carrying out the water projects on which the development of projects in the rural sector depends. In particular, they will facilitate raising of the drilling pumps as well as handling all lifting and lowering operations.

Use of this high-performance equipment will also save a great deal of time. The trucks have a load-bearing capacity of 10 tons.

The Japanese assistance, which is completely focused on combating the effects of drought by the construction of fully equipped wells, affects hydraulic improvements in the regions of Diourbel, Fleuve, Sine-Saloum and Thies. Ten fully equipped wells are expected to be drilled. It is in this context that the Japanese Ambassador and Mr Samba Yela Diop proceeded last May to the inauguration of two drilling projects in Taiba-Ndiayenne and Mboro-town in the sub-prefecture of Meouane.

After having accepted the two pieces of machinery, the secretary of state for water works once again expressed his appreciation of the dynamism of Japanese cooperation, which views the struggle against the effects of the drought as a matter of highest priority. He assured the ambassador that the new equipment will be given the best possible care and will be brought back every year to show the efforts made to maintain it and the state of the equipment. Samba Yela Diop said that in order to get the best possible results from the machinery, the two best drivers in the industry were chosen. They have received all the relevant instructions for keeping the machinery in good condition, the secretary of state added, who predicted the equipment will be of great use in water works projects, especially in the field of equipping the wells installed in the rural sector.

The Japanese Ambassador to Senegal, for his part, spoke of the hope aroused by the installation of the two wells of Taiba-Ndiayenne and Mboro-town among the people who have been stricken with a chronically insufficient water supply. Mr Chiyuki Hirooka expressed the hope of seeing the water supply project contribute significantly to improvement of the living conditions in the rural sector.

PLANNING MINISTRY REORGANISED FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY

Victoria NATION in English 28 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

IN THE interest of greater efficiency and better use of resources, the Ministry of Planning and Development has now been reorganised.

This follows President René's budget speech for 1981, in which he called for rationalisation, and the changing of some of the Mnistry's activities — housing, electricity, water, public works and the parastatal companies.

The Ministry now falls under one Principal Secretary and has a unified Administration Division comprising a Secretariat, which will serve the Minister and Principal Secretary.

The Secretariat will also act as a small co-ordinating general staff of the Ministry and will have overall responsibility for the Administration and Personnel, and Accounts and Finance Sections.

The Department of Works and Department of Economic Development, Planning and Housing have been reorganised into the Department of Environmental and Technical Services and the Department of Economic Planning and Cooperation respectively.

Thus physical planning, building control, all the remaining public works activities i.e. engineering, Praslin and La Digue outstations, conservancy, survey and research related to those disciplines have been regrouped to form the Department of Environmental and Technical Services, headed by the Director of Technical Services.

The Economic and Aid Division has been renamed the Department of Economic Planning and Cooperation comprising two distinct but related divisions i.e. Economic Planning and Economic Cooperation, and headed by the Chief Economist.

In view of the rarpid [as printed] expansion of Government's programmes and commitments relating to land and immovable property, the Lands Section is now converted into a separate Lands Division, headed by the Senior Lands Officer.

The Principal Secretary of the Ministry is Mr. Robert Grandcourt.

CSO: 4700/323

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM 'FRUITFUL' VISIT TO IRAQ

Victoria NATION in English 27 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] A THREE-STRONG Seychelles People's Progressive Front and Government delegation returned home this weekend highly satisfied with their fruitful visit to the Republic of Iraq.

Headed by the SPPF National Treasurer and Minister of State for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Esmé Ivmeau, the delegation delivered a personal message to the Iraqi leader, President Saddam Hussein, from President Albert René.

During the audience last week, the Iraqi leader specially noted the rapidly developing and strengthening revolutionary ties between the two progressive peoples.

President Hussein, who is also the Regional Secretary of the Regional Command of the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party and Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, said: "Although Seychelles and Iraq have barely known each other for two years, already we seem to have known each other for 10 years, so close and fruitful have the ties between us been. This proves that a special relationship exists between us."

This was also underlined by Iraqi party and government officials, who pointed out that normally a visiting delegation would not have such quick access to so many high-ranking officials.

In fact in only nine days the Seychellois delegation — including Mr. France Bonté, the Secretary of the National Workers' Union and Mr. Tex Albert, an International Relations Officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Vice-Chairman of the Beau-Vallon SPPF branch — held talks with six ministers, party and government officials.

During that time they also represented the SPPF at the 13th anniversary celebrations of the 17 July 1968 Revolution that brought the Arab Baath Socialist Party to power, and the Seychelles Government at the Baghdad international conference for the condemnation of the Zionist aggression on Iraq and the Arab nations.

At the three-day conference from July 13 to 15, Seychelles joined 141 other delegations in condemning the Israeli air raid that destroyed Iraq's Tamuz nuclear reactor just outside the capital and the violation of Jordanian and Saudi Arabian airspace in the process; the Israeli occupation of Arab lands; and, in a spirit of international solidarity, the South African occupation of Namibia and Pretoria's apartheid policies.

The first co-operation talks were with the Chairman of the Iraqi Fund for External Development (IFED) to examine the progress so far on the bilateral agreements signed by the leaders of the two countries during President René's state visit to Iraq last April.

The IFED chairman is expected in Seychelles in mid-September to finalise and sign a loan agreement. At a second meeting four days later, the Iraqi Fund confirmed its readiness to help Seychelles in its development efforts, particularly on the outer islands.

The first Iraqi minister called on was the Minister for Youth and Sports, Mr. Karim Mahmoud Hussein. In two meetings — one held at Baghdad airport just before the Seychellois delegation left — the two countries agreed to exchange youth and sports delegations.

With the Minister for Higher Education and Scientific Research, Mr. Jassim Mohammed al-Khalaf, the delegation talked about Iraqi scholarships for Seychellois students and an Iraqi fact-finding mission to Seychelles to examine prospects for more co-operation in education.

Mr. Hassan Ali, the Minister for Trade and Member of the Revolutionary Command Council invited his Seychellois counterpart to the opening of the 18th Baghdad International Fair, a trade and commerce exhibition in October this year.

The talks with the Minister for Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Mr. Amer Mehdi Saleh, revolved around the establishment in Iraq of a branch of the recently set-up Seychelles-Iraqi Fishery Corporation, a multi-million rupee fishing venture which will also see the export of fish products to Iraq.

The last meeting, this time at party level, was with Mr. Abdulkarim Jehad, the Director of the Foreign Relations Bureau of the Arab Baath Socialist Party. The SPPF Treasurer concentrated here on the SPPF International Conference Centre project for the Maison du Peuple, which he is supervising, and described the talks as "very encouraging".

CSO: 4700/323

IMPROVED TIES WITH JAPAN REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 25 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE VISITING Japanese project funding mission left home on Thursday, optimistic that Seychellois-Japanese economic ties are poised to be strengthened in the immediate future.

The leader of the Japanese government delegation, a senior Foreign Ministry official, Mr. Yasuo Saito, told Seychelles Agence Presse at the end of their six-day visit that there exist potential areas of Japanese participation in the economic development of Seychelles.

Mr. Saito said although he could not commit his government on specific areas of Japanese-Seychellois cooperation, he would recommend to his government some of the projects being undertaken by Seychelles for funding.

He said, as one of them, Japan may cooperate with Seychelles in the development of the water supply to high level villages from the main coastal roads in northern parts of Mahé and also in the development of treated water supply on Praslin. Both projects are estimated at 55 million rupees.

Other projects of possible Japanese participation include the realisation of the refuse disposal plant to provide fertilisers, and other materials. The provision of educational audio visual aids for Seychelles schools would also be considered, Mr. Saito said.

"Personally, I am very optimistic now that we have opened lines of communication between our two states, there will be a great deal of cooperation between our two countries," said Mr. Saito.

This is the first mission of its kind at government level from Japan and officials of the Ministry of Planning and Development have said they expect a technical mission later this year to visit Seychelles as a follow up to the project identification mission.

In the course of its six-day visit, the Japanese delegation called on various government officials including the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jérémie Bonnelame.

CSO: 4700/323

NYS ADVISORY BOARD ASSESSES WORK

Victoria NATION in English 30 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The National Youth Service Advisory Board is currently engaged in a series of assessment meeting to review the work of the NYS, six months after the first students entered the Port Launay Village for their two-year study service.

The Advisory Board is chaired by President France Albert René and has so far held two of these assessment sessions. The first was last week when, after spending the morning in discussions, the members visited the study centre, dormitory clusters and other facilities after lunch.

For the second meeting on Tuesday this week, the Board also met all the animators, coordinators, teaching and production staff for a wide-ranging discussion on all aspects of NYS life and organisation to find ways to correct mistakes and improve the whole service. They also visited the site of the new village at nearby Cap Ternay where work is in progress to house and educate the 1,000 or so P9 students expected to join next year.

Unique Experience

Addressing the Port Launay Village staff at Tuesday's meeting, President René stressed that the students, the staff, the Board and the country were living a unique experience in education to give children the necessary knowledge and motivation to become the pioneers of our new society. He congratulated all those involved with the NYS for the good work done so far and said that only by pooling all their knowledge and resources together would success be achieved.

Noting the various nationalities among the staff he said: "If we can manage to cooperate and learn from each other as well as from the students, we will not only succeed in developing the pioneers of a new society, but it will also be an example to the world of international cooperation for the good of all'.

'School of Life'

The assessment meetings will continue until all problems have been thrashed out and solutions found for a better National Youth Service possible.

The [as printed] are some 800 15 to 17 year old boys and girls at Port Launay Village in their first year of what has been described as "the school of life". They live, study and work together as one big family with the emphasis in education being on linking theory to practical experience of every day life and the needs of the Seychellois society.

Among their study programme are practical agriculture, fishing, animal husbandry, running a newspaper and a radio station and policing their own compound.

The children who get everything free of charge are allowed one day home every fortnight and parents can visit the village on fixed parent days.

Some 1,000 students are expected in the second batch of entrants to the service next year and they will benefit from the experience gained at Port Launay.

CSO: 4700/323

STATISTICS DIVISION ANALYZES 1980 ACCOUNTS

Victoria NATION in English 30 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

ONCE again, the Statistics Division has started the preparation of the estimates of National Accounts and Balance of Payments of Seychelles for 1980.

In this connection, the Statistics Division is sending out copies of a questionnaire to business houses, manufacturing establishments/enterprises and private non-profit institutions for completion and submission to the Division.

These institutions are requested to provide information on their operations for the calendar years 1979 and 1980. If the financial year of any of these bodies is different from the calendar year, the management is requested to supply the required information according to their own financial year.

Furthermore, in case the accounts for 1980 are not yet finalised, the Division will accept any provisional estimates which these institutions have prepared for 1980.

The institutions are required to submit the original copies of the questionnaire completely and properly filled by September 15th 1981.

The Statistics Division wishes to emphasise that the information requested is being collected on the strength of the 1965 Statistics Act and it is an offence to fail to provide the data. Respondents are assured that the data which they will supply to the Division will be treated highly confidential and will be utilised for statistical purposes only.

The Statistics Division expects to have the full cooperation of all the institutions which are going to be canvassed as it has had in the previous years.

If any of the respondents has any problems in filling the questionnaires he/she should contact the Statistics Division either personally or on telephone number 22041 X233.

CSO: 4700/323

REPORTAGE ON CREOLE LANGUAGE, CULTURAL MEETINGS

Working Committee

Victoria NATION in English 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE 52-strong working committee, set up by the SPPF Central Executive Committee to settle the language issue in schools, meets for the first time on Sunday morning from 9 o'clock.

Under the chairmanship of President Albert René, a lively debate is expected in the Maison du Peuple Conference Room, the venue earlier this month of the Front Congress during which this issue was debated.

After hearing a special paper presented by Mr. René, the Seychelles People's Progressive Front President, on July 4, the Party's third annual National Congress charged its leadership with appointing the working committee to study the problems of teaching Creole in schools as a national language and as the initial medium of instruction, of using one foreign language as the subsequent medium of instruction and to propose a timetable for the implementation of the Congress' earlier resolution on the subject.

The next day, in his closing address, Mr. René optimistically talked of solving the problem "this year if possible", a clear indication of the determination to establish a national language policy and to give Creole the respect it deserves in our society and its revolution.

The Congress resolved that a Creole orthography be established urgently, that Creole be used as the first language in schools for learning, that one language only be adopted as the first foreign language, and that a second foreign language be taught in schools when the first one has been properly mastered.

The issue has been hotly debated and has often raised passions for over a decade.

The members of the last Congress with special interest in the issue, education and cultural officials and primary and secondary school principals, who will meet on Sunday in that historic venue, will have their work cut out.

Creole, Mother Tongue

Victoria NATION in English 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

SEYCHELLES' mother tongue, Creole, is now well on its way to becoming established as THE national language of the country and its primary medium of instruction in schools.

This was the result of a keenly-argued and comprehensive debate of the SPPF-appointed working committee on the language issue in Seychelles, held at the Maison du Peuple yesterday.

Recommending ways of implementing the change to the Seychelles People's Front Central Executive Committee, which will make the final decision, the 60-odd participants and observers from all over the country were soon deep in one of the most lively discussions they had ever experienced.

"In a revolutionary society it is important that the processes of analysis and re-analysis, of criticism and self-criticism continue every minute of our lives," explained the committee chairman, Mr. Albert René, the SPPF president and Head of State, at the start of the meeting.

The committee of Congress representatives, the Minister of Education, education officials and school principals had been charged by the SPPF's third annual national Congress, which met earlier this month, with studying the problems of teaching Creole as a national language, of using it as the initial medium of instruction, and with proposing ways in which this could be done.

The committee also had to recommend which foreign language should be used as the second national one and subsequent medium of instruction and which one should be given the status of a third compulsory foreign language.

Throughout yesterday's debate, Mr. René stressed that the Congress' historic decision meant that the official bilingualism of English and French with equal status was over. Once the Central Executive Committee had made its final decision after studying the advice of the working committee, he said, bilingualism in Seychelles would mean Creole as the main tongue backed by only one other foreign language.

Referring to the Congress' decision that the aim of establishing both English and French as the equal official tongues of the country at the cost of Creole had been a mistake, President René pointed out that even if a decision had been reached by a concensus, it was not necessarily correct.

"Very often, whether in our personal or political lives," he explained," we are called upon to change a decision because experience and time have proved that we have made a mistake." It was because of the continuing constructive analysis and criticism within the revolution that in such cases as the national language issue, there was no hesitation in correcting the mistake.

The committee -- it completed its task the same day -- made its recommendations through answering a set of nine questions put to it by President René on behalf of the Central Executive Committee. These covered the timetable, method and problems of establishing, firstly Creole as the national language and initial medium of instruction; secondly of establishing one foreign language as the second national tongue and the only other medium of teaching; and thirdly, of teaching a third language as a compulsory subject.

At the end of the day Mr. René said the debate had shown clearly that it was a good idea to have frequent meetings between education officials and teachers to hammer out controversial subjects. The country now eagerly awaits the final decision of the Front's Central Executive Committee.

National Folklore Festival

Victoria NATION in English 29 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

FOR several evenings now, the lively sounds of violins, banjos, guitars, triangles, and other traditional musical instruments have rippled out into the dusk from SPPF branch offices. All over Mahé, Praslin and La Digue dancers, singers, and musicians are tuning up for Seychelles' first real festival dedicated entirely to the promotion and development of our Creole culture.

With a backdrop of politicians, educationalists, linguists and culturalists establishing the Creole language and through it the Creole history and culture, as an essence of the Seychellois nation, it is hoped that the festival will develop into the annual event of the country's cultural development.

The idea of what will finally emerge as the National Folklore Festival this August, has been toyed with for some time. Then as the need for a true understanding of the country's cultural values and essence manifested itself in the mainstream of the nation's revolution, concrete steps were taken.

Last year the Cultural Division of the Ministry of Education and Information organised the very successful schools' cultural mini-festival. Going a step further, the National Festival will be added this year.

On the nights of August 21-22, cultural troupes organised by SPPF branches all over Mahé, Praslin and La Digue will display the best — the most colourful, melodious and interesting — of Seychelles' Creole cultural heritage in the cool night air of the People's Stadium. Added attractions will be a musical history of Seychellois dress through the times, plus singers, musicians and groups of the Seychellois Musical Association.

To ensure that the cultural performances will be the most refined and polished available, cultural officials will sit in at regional performances of SPPF branch shows to advise and judge progress, as from August 7.

"The attention being given to the Creole language now, and deservedly so, has added impetus to the preparations for and the idea of a National Folklore Festival", Mr. Antoine Abel, Senior Cultural Officer, pointed out. In fact the Senior Cultural Officer who, with the rest of the dedicated team in the Cultural Division, is up to his neck in cultural research, is sure that the interest aroused by the festival, will contribute to the language. "There are many words, meanings and phrases that have been lost, or rather buried, with time", he explains. "Now these are being dug up and dusted, re-discovered as it were, through old songs, fables and other stories."

On the other hand the research going on will enrich the festival as it develops. As more and more things are unearthed, documented and taped, as researchers talk to more and more of our elderly human storehouses of cultural wealth, the festival could easily develop into an annual demonstration of the nation's progress in understanding and developing its folklore.

Even more encouragement is coming from the Tourism Division which obviously sees a national culture festival as a potentially very valuable touristic attraction.

The festivtal [as printed] is also expected to encourage the country's wealth of cultural talent to come forward through their schools and Front branches. We will slowly have a much broader base from which to choose our national cultural troupes and in which to do research.

There is special hope for the youth here. It is not true that the youth are not interested in their traditions and culture.

One cannot be interested in something one does not know. The excitement surrounding an annual festival should encourage a cultural revival among the youth. This has of course started, notably in schools and through the Pioneer youth movements and the National Youth Service. Now the SPPF branches are joining in more and more.

It is envisaged that from this festival will emerge our national folkloric troupes.

[Editorial]

Comment

ONE of the most salient features distinguishing the character and personality of a nation is its national language.

Almost all nations of the world at one stage or another have had to make heart-searching meditation in choosing a national language that not only reflects the historical roots of a nation but in effect, concretises the liberation of a people.

Nations of the world, more particularly those which had hitherto been

victims of colonialism, find in the choice of a national language not only a source of pride but a rediscovery of its national identities and a fuller cultural life.

Colonialism by its very nature has always sought to brainwash its victims into believing that only the language of the colonisers was "civilised" and that the mother-tongue, spoken for ages by the rightful owners of a given country, was at best a "chit-chat" language spoken in street-corners.

For some countries with "flag independence" this is unfortunately still the case. They are still looking down upon their own mother-tongues, to the triumph of former colonial powers.

For us in Seychelles, however, a new page is being turned, an historic and dignified page. Creole, our mother tongue, is now well on its way to becoming not only firmly established as our national language but a basic medium of instruction in schools.

The good news is the result of intensive deliberations last weekend by a working committee appointed by the Party to look into the mechanics of speedily establishing Creole as our national language in line with the historic resolution of the third annual Congress of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front recently.

There is no doubt that the decision to make Creole the first national language is a landmark achievement of historic proportions and is a tribute to all those who have kept it alive in the face of all opposition. It is also a tribute to all militants of the Party and the rank and file for their courageous decision taken only four years after the triumph of the Revolution.

Equally commendable is the speed upon which the working committee on the development of the national language has moved to implement the Party Congress resolve. Under the chairmanship of Party President and Head of State, Mr Albert René, the committee embarked on diligent and analytical deliberations leading to concrete recommendations for the development of Creole as a national language.

With the emergence of Creole as our national language, a move forward is being made to concretise our liberty and independence and reasserting our full personality as a sovereign nation.

CSO: 4700/323

COMMENTARY ON ANTI-APARTHEID RALLIES IN NEW ZEALAND

Victoria NATION in English 25 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

THERE have been nation-wide demonstrations in New Zealand protesting against the current tour of the South African Springboks rugby team in the country.

Anti-apartheid New Zealanders are taking part in protest marches throughout the country to mark New Zealand's 'National Day of Shame' as the people of that country have decided to mourn their government's decision to allow in a sporting team from the land of apartheid.

Consequently, Commonwealth countries have decided not to hold a planned meeting of finance ministers in New Zealand in September because of the tour.

The decision is in line with the 1977 Gleneagles Agreement binding Commonwealth governments to discourage all sporting links with apartheid South Africa.

But the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, whose government claims to "oppose" the tour but refuses to ban it, has added salt to injury by calling upon Commonwealth countries to "reassess" the agreement which governs their sporting contacts with South Africa.

Mr Muldoon has indicated he would take an "active role" to "renegotiate" the agreement at the forthcoming Commonwealth Heads of Government Summit in Australia in September since he considers the agreement "dead" !

This is not the first time New Zealand has been the "odd man out" to hob-nob and rub shoulders with apartheid South Africa in spite of all-round opposition not only from Commonwealth countries and the international community but its own people who are determined to reinforce South Africa's international sporting isolation.

It may be in Mr Muldoon's best interest and the government over which he presides to note now, before it is too late, that pressing for continued sporting contacts with an outcast régime, whose racial policies are an insult to humanity, is not only shameful but smacks of complicity in apartheid itself.

What comfort does Mr Muldoon and his government achieve in linking hands with representatives of a racist institutionalised system shunned by the whole international community because of its most primitive and uncivilised racial doctrine?

CSO: 4700/323

ANNIVERSARY OF CUBAN REVOLUTION MARKED

Victoria NATION in English 28 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Twenty-eight years ago last Sunday Fidel Castro, a 26-year-old lawyer from Cuba's southernmost province, Oriente, led 100 motivated but dedicated revolutionaries in an attack on the Moncada army barracks in the province's capital of Santiago.

He failed, was captured, jailed and then exiled. But he came back three years later to lead his people in a popular revolution and victory.

For the past 22 years Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz has led Latin America's first successful anti-imperialist revolution.

Today, said Seychelles' Minister of Education and Information, Mr. James Michel, Seychelles joins the unyielding people of Cuba in celegrating the assault which heralded the beginning of a bloody but spectacular popular, armed struggle against overwhelming odds for freedom from corruption and dictatorship.

Minister Michel was opening a photograph and poster exhibition at the National Library yesterday depicting Cuba's progress towards socialism and prosperity. Present were the new Cuban Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Pastor Gato, Cuban and other heads of diplomatic missions and senior Government officials.

Minister Michel pointed out that the anniversary of the Moncada attack was a symbol of a struggle for a victory that "opened the door of happiness and progress for the Cuban people". It was a great day for all revolutionaries in the world, for all oppressed peoples aspiring for liberty and dignity.

"It is a symbol of struggle and a symbol of hope," he said.

"For all the people who have passed through the process of revolution and liberation it reminds us of our duty to continue the struggle against all the enemies of the revolution and especially against imperialism. It also reminds us of our duty to help our brothers all over the world who are still oppressed".

Inspiration

Minister Michel then described the continuing Cuban struggle to consolidate its revolutionary gains as an inspiration for Seychelles, especially as both people

have made much progress towards a new society in the face of unrelenting imperialist manoeuvres aimed at destabilising progressive countries.

Underlining the friendly relations between the two countries, Mr. Michel said he was sure co-operation in the interest of the two peoples and revolutions would be strengthened.

Inviting the Minister to open the exhibition, Mr. Gato pointed out a major problem common to both countries. Both were campaigning intensively against United States military bases threatening the security of their nations--Seychelles against Diego Garcia and Cuba against Guantanamo on its southern coast.

"It is because of this," Mr. Gato said, "That even if we are very far apart geographically, we share similar sentiments on the demilitarisation of the world".

Tracing the route of the Cuban revolution from the Moncada attack beyond the January 1, 1959 victory--which saw the humiliating flight north of the corrupt United States-backed dictator, Fulgencio Batista--Mr. Gato continued. "Today, 28 years after the attack, the Cuban people remain ready to preserve peace and defend, at all costs, their sovereignty that is still being menaced. It is difficult for us to forget how much it cost us to attain our liberty".

"Che" Guevara

Captured in the Moncada attack, Castro was first sentenced to 15 years in jail but was later exiled. Twenty-one months later during which he was joined in Mexico by that most famous of international socialist revolutionaries, Ernesto "Che" Guevara --he disembarked with 81 men on December 2, 1956, on the coast of his home province.

Only 12 men made it to the mountains to continue the struggle. On New Year's Day three years later, he entered Havana in triumph to the cheers of the people.

Mr. Gato then outlined the continuing struggle, particularly against United States imperialism, to consolidate the popular struggle. Economic blockade, the Bay of Pigs mercenary invasion--1,500 US-backed, trained and equipped reactionaries were repulsed or captured in 72 hours--the continued maintenance of the Guantanamo naval base and other forms of agression followed.

"They will never pardon us for making a socialist revolution just under their noses", said Fidel. "It is clear," noted Mr. Gato, "that our struggle towards a better life will always continue until final victory".

The Chargé d'Affaires then congratulated President Albert Rene on his re-election to the presidency of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and the other members of the Central Executive Committee on their election.

CSO: 4700/323

MAJOR EXTENSIONS AT POINTE LARUE AIRPORT REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 24 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Seychelles International Airport new domestic air terminal opened on Wednesday is but the third in a multi-million list of extensions being carried out at the Pointe Larue aerodrome.

The domestic air terminal, rented to Air Seychelles, follows the completion of an extended domestic aircraft apron, and the striking VIP lounge. Meanwhile, the extensions to the international flights terminal and apron and car parks, among other things, progress steadily.

The project, being done by Allied Builders Ltd, is funded by the African Development Bank to the initial cost of about R.25 million. It is scheduled for completion next year and is supervised for the clients by National Consultancy Services.

The extensions already completed were priority projects. Divorced, from the main international terminal, the domestic terminal and apron — the latter was finished last December and can park around six light aircraft — will certainly relieve congestion in the main passenger building. The new terminal will ultimately be linked to the main one by a covered walkway.

The spherical new VIP lounge is also separate from the hustle and bustle of the main terminal, but to the south.

"Other work is well under-way," said Mr. Peter Chowdry, NCS' chief architect who is also their project architect for the airport work, "even though, as in the case of the domestic terminal, work started off on a low key as most of the materials had to be imported. But it has certainly picked up pace".

The main terminal building is being extended so that up to 400 incoming and 400 outgoing passengers can be handled at a time without over crowding. The arrival and departure lounges are being extended on to the aircraft apron and will have a high (two-storey) roof, and there will be improved baggage handling facilities.

The concourse or covered entrance where buses now park and passengers check in is being substantially enlarged onto the present car-park. Part of the increased space will be taken over by the popular buffet while the rest will also include left luggage banks and tourist kiosks. The covered driveway, work on which can be seen in the present car park, will have proper parking slots for 15 buses and taxis.

There will also be additional car parking space for short term and long term parking, better quarantine facilities for animals brought into the country and a sewerage treatment plant.

An additional parking bay for a huge wide-bodied aircraft is being added to the southern end of the apron.

The whole project has been designed by a consortium of consultants directed by the NCS. The consortium is headed by Mr. Timothy Murgatroyd (architecture) and includes John Burrow and Partners (civil engineering) and Barker and Barton (quantity surveying).

CSO: 4700/323

BRIEFS

LATEST POPULATION FIGURES--The number of people living in Bel Ombre, Pointe Larue and Anse Louis districts is now known following the Census updating exercise recently carried out. Bel Ombre, which includes Danzilles, Mare aux Cochons, and Anse Major, has a population of 1692 people living in 421 houses, the Statistics Division has announced. Pointe Larue, which includes Anse des Genêts and the Nageon Estate, has 1948 people living in 377 houses. Anse Louis, which includes Le Gravier, Désert and Anse à la Mouche, has 1350 people living in 273 houses. The Statistics Division would like to thank everybody in the districts for their kind cooperation. Further information will be published in a summary report which is now being compiled. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 30 Jul 81 p 1]

INDIAN, CUBAN DIPLOMATS--Two new Victoria-based diplomats from India and Cuba, two countries with which Seychelles has progressive ties, paid courtesy calls on the Head of State yesterday morning. Mr. S.S. Paty, the Indian Chargé d'Affaires who arrived in the Republic two weeks ago, was received by President Albert René at State House (left), followed by the Cuban Charge' d'Affaires, Mr. Pastor Gato (right). Mr. Gato arrived over a week ago. The two diplomats replace Mr. G. S. Bedi and Mr. Orlando Fournier, respectively. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 24 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/323

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES PASSING-OUT CEREMONY

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 17 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] President Siaka Stevens yesterday reminded 18 new commissioned and specialist officers of the Republic of Sierra Leone Military Forces that they have now entered into a contract with the Government and the Nation.

He said that by the contract the Government was committed to provide them with their professional necessities while they should in turn always help to defend the country from internal and external menaces.

The Head of State was speaking to the officers when they took their oath of allegiance to him at the State House.

He told the officers that Government had been doing its best within its financial capabilities to provide them with modern accommodation as demonstrated in Teko, Lungi and other areas.

As officers, he said, they had now entered a new phase of soldiering which demanded a responsibility not only to themselves but also to the nation.

"You cannot force people to respect you if your behaviour is incompatible with the prestige which you rank carries", the President added.

President Stevens expressed the hope that the Officers would always be on the alert and would not fail the nation.

The Officers were introduced to the President by the Force Commander, Brigadier J. S. Momoh who congratulated President Stevens on behalf of the Armed Forces on his brilliant performance when he was Chairman of the OAU.

Witnessing the ceremony were the Deputy Force Commander, Colonel Sam King, the Commander of the First Battallion, Colonel Sheku Tarawalie, Major Sheku Kandeh and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Defence Alhaji A. Mackie.

CSO: 4700/322

PRESIDENT STRONGLY CONDEMNS CRITICS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The President, Dr Siaka Stevens yesterday strongly condemned recent attempts by certain section of the press to "villify" Government.

The Head of State singled out the London-based 'New Africa' magazine and wondered how such a reputable journal could allow itself to be used as a "vehicle of propaganda" by Sierra Leonean dissidents in the United Kingdom.

Dr. Stevens who was speaking to representatives of the entire civil service also condemned "perpetrators of racism" in this country.

He pointed out that some of us still have our living emblems to certify our citizenship of this country.

Government, he said, is fully determined to improve the economy of this country.

Critics the President added, must realise that most of this country's foreign exchange is being used for the importation of oil.

"We must not continue to hide our candles under a bushel", he said, stressing that while the OAU had enriched his experience, it was time that Sierra Leoneans came out to serve as a source of inspiration.

Dr. Stevens agin described as "outmoded" what Sierra Leone inherited from her colonial masters.

He therefore called for "some hard thinking" to be done so that the nomenclature and conditions of service would reflect the present drive towards national integration.

The Head of State also called for continued dedication as the primary duty of the entire civil service in this country.

Speaking earlier, the Secretary to the President, Mr. Abdul Karim who led the delegation, congratulated Dr. Stevens for his successful tenure of office as out-going OAU Chairman.

Mr. Karim told President Stevens that members of the Civil Service are conscious of the fact that in the process of advocating for peace, unity and progress in the African continent, the President has projected the image of Sierra Leone more than even before.

Dr. Stevens, he said, proved to the world the capability of the average Sierra Leonean if given the opportunity.

Mr. Karim said that even the worst critics today acknowledge the fact that President Stevens' valedictory address at Nairobi, which has been classified as second to none in the history of the OAU, was most brilliant and highly informative.

He said that statements such as this help immensely to strengthen our loyalty to government.

Mr. Karim also pointed out that the aims and objectives of the President which are identical with that of the nation and the Civil Service are recognised as a source of strength in their endeavour to fulfil the advisory role and hoped that the Civil Service will continue to enjoy the confidence and protection of the Persident [as printed] and government.

This morning's delegation included the Establishment Secretary, Mr. Momodu Munu, the Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr. G. S. Mason, the Secretary to the First Vice-President, Mr. V. A. W. Mylander, the Secretary to the Second Vice-President, Mr. S. G. Bangura and the Acting Financial Secretary, Mr. P. J. Kuyemba.

CSO: 4700/322

U.S.-AFRICAN RELATIONS ENDANGERED BY SPRINGBOKS TOUR

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

NEWS that the South African Springboks Rugby team has been invited to play three matches in the United States is the harbinger of more trouble in US — African relations.

The Springboks players have already ruptured sporting tradition in the Commonwealth with their adament determination to tour New Zealand inspite of warnings from African Commonwealth countries.

But then, no one will blame the South Africans who thrive on such ruptures anyway.

The Pretoria people will do absolutely anything to break the isolation of South Africa from international sports and the New Zealand tour is seen by the racists as a victory for apartheid.

Rather, it is the New Zealanders who carry the full international blame regardless of the Muldoon government's lame excuse that it cannot interfere in such matters once the New Zealand Rugby Union Council has passed a ruling.

Similarly, if the Springboks team plays in the United States in September as scheduled, no excuses or explanations would absolve the Washington administration from culpability.

The tour would only compound African views that the Reagan administration does not work in the African interest over South Africa.

It would, ofcourse, ruin any possibilities of an early thaw in US — African current relations.

Can Washington afford that?

CSO: 4700/322

CHINESE TEAM AT MAGBASS ENDS MISSION

Training Praised

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 20 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] **AGRICULTURE and Forestry Minister, Dr Joe Jackson has pin-pointed the importance of the Magbass Sugar Cane Project in Sierra Leone's relationship with China.**

He told guests at a farewell reception for the technical team which worked on the project, that the Magbass Sugar Cane project was a landmark in this relationship and was the brain-child of President Siaka Stevens.

The government, he said, is determined to make the best of the project and his Ministry has wasted no time in requesting the government to take immediate steps to ensure that a team of Chinese experts is left behind to manage the project.

The team, he said, will do so for another period of three years before handing the project over to Sierra Leoneans.

The reception at the Chinese Embassy, was held by the Economic Counsellor in the Embassy, Mr Tso Ju-Kuei.

Dr Joe Jackson said Sierra Leoneans in general are satisfied that the friendly relationship between the two countries has been fruitful.

He considered the occasion as one of mixed feelings as it was sad to say farewell to the Chinese team.

He singularly praised the team leader, Mr Hao Quing-Hua under whose leadership, he said, Sierra Leone has been able to produce sugar cane that could be used for all purposes.

His Ministry, he said, would do everything possible to make the infrastracture at Magbass meaningful.

The Agriculture Minister said that Sierra Leoneans as a whole have learnt a lot from the Chinese adding that the latter have taught the value of dedication in service to the nation.

Although Sierra Leone at the moment, lacked any conventional means of disposing of the alcohol produced by the project he said, he was hopeful that the problem would be solved in the near future.

On behalf of the President, Dr Siaka Stevens, the Government and people of Sierra Leone, the Agriculture Minister expressed sincere gratitude to the Chinese.

Earlier, in his welcome address, Mr Tso Ju-Kuei, on behalf of the Ambassador, congratulated the Chinese team particularly the leader, for the efforts he had made to promote the already existing cordial friendship between Sierra Leone and China.

He expressed profound gratitude to all Sierra Leoneans particularly the Government, officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the local people for the friendly cooperation during the construction of the Magbass project.

The Economic Counsellor gave assurance to all Sierra Leoneans that the Chinese were ready to cooperate more closely with them and urged both Chinese and Sierra Leonean

technical personnel to continue to work hard in this regard.

He recalled President Stevens visit to China in 1977 which he said, culminated in the signing of the technical aid agreement that had led to the establishment of the Magbass Sugar Cane Project and expressed happiness that the project had today become a reality.

Government Takeover Soon

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[text]

THE Magbass Sugar Mill and plantation complex is to be handed over to the Government shortly.

Yesterday, the Minister ry, Dr. A. F. Joe Jackson of Agriculture and Forestnomic Counsellor of the in discussion with the Eco-Chinese Embassy, Mr. Tso Ju-Kue, requested further details on the implications of Government assuming responsibility for operating the complex.

The Chinese established the complex.

He stressed the need to estimate the running cost of the Mill and plantation in order to ensure that the complex is operated on a viable basis.

The Minister called for caution in the distribution and marketing of Alcohol, one of the bye-products.

He also requested an analysis of the Alcohol and detailed information on the different purposes it could be used for.

Other matters discussed included the establishment of a Revolving Fund and the purchase of Chemicals used in the production of Sugar.

Earlier the Economic Counsellor assured the Minister that the Chinese Government is in a position to assist Sierra Leone with the Management of the Sugar Cane complex.

Mr. Tso Ju-Kuei informed the Minister that the Alcohol produced at Magbass could be used in hospitals or processed further for Consumption.

The meeting was held in the Minister's Office.

CSO: 4700/322

NTC FAILURE, OVERDRAFTS, SHORTAGES REPORTED

Officials Detained

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 20 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt]

THE NATIONAL TRADING COMPANY which was set up in 1972 by the Government has failed disastrously to the disappointment of the government and the nation.

This was the eye-opening disclosure by President Stevens at the weekend confirming widespread speculation that all has not been well with the company.

President Stevens revealed that the company, which had been reactivated only a few years ago, now owes Le2 million in overdrafts to the banks.

He pointed out that the NTC was set up with the objective of involving Sierra Leoneans in the economy of this country.

He regretted that as citizens, Sierra Leoneans have not vigorously tried to develop internal trade because many seem to look upon others instead of developing their own skills.

Dr Stevens was speaking at the Magbema Court Barri where he addressed Paramount Chiefs, Parliamentarians, Chiefdom elders and people of the Kambia District.

He told them that since the opportunities for employment in the public service were getting fewer, it would be the duty of the elders to meet together and suggest ways of creating more avenues for the children.

He suggested that as an immediate resort, agriculture be taken more seriously in order to improve both the well being of the people and the overall economic situation of the country.

Senior Officials Detained

THREE senior officers of the National Trading Company, NTC, are in custody at the Criminal Investigation Department, CID, Headquarters, Freetown following further investigations into shortages disco-

vered in one of the sales sections of the company recently.

Reliable sources at the NTC said the shortages are now running up to Le38,000.

The three officers arrested and taken to the CID on Friday afternoon were the Chief Accountant Mr Nicol, the Sales Manager Mr Campbell and the Chief Storekeeper Mr Robinson

Probe Demanded

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE failure of the National Trading Company is a sad blow for Sierra Leonean indegenous attempts at trading on a wider scale.

It certainly calls for a thorough investigation.

Rumours and speculations about suspicious relationships between customers and company authorities should also be probed even if only to clear the air for the public.

The current matter of pilfering which has seen the CID wading into the company and which has resulted in both senior and junior employees being whisked to the CID headquarters, is also not of confidence—boosting propensity.

The burning point is that the National Trading Company was established in the wake of press and other clamours for indegenous traders and their business to be protected in this country.

There was continued stress on the necessity for legislation to protect the indegenous businessman and to make him have a monopoly on certain items of goods if he were to meet the foreign businessman on advantageous grounds.

Retail trade was considered a MUST for only Sierra Leone domination.

The NTC came into the scene with a good deal of monopoly in the importation and wholesale distribution of various important commodity items.

It was felt that this at least would give the company a good chance of succeeding as a government enterprise.

It is no small measure of this policy that the National Trading Company has a monopoly over the agency viz-a-viz Sierra Leone's trade with the People's Republic of China.

Why the Company has failed just has to be expained to the Nation, if confidence in the Sierra Leonean's ability to run his own business should not be undermined.

The big questions to be posed are fundamental enough:

Did the NTC fail because of bad management?

Did it fail because of invidious outside involvement in the activities of the company.

Did it fail because of poor speculation and judge-

such barbaric treatment are blacks.

South African police and prison authorities have told an investigation committee that this is standard practice.

African and international opinion cannot accept this and must concretely condemn it.

CSO: 4700/322

KAMARA-TAYLOR URGES MISSIONARIES TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH GOVERNMENT

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 17 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Second Vice-President, Mr C. A. Kamara-Taylor has urged agencies involved in missionary work in this country to deal directly with the Government.

Mr. Kamara-Taylor said "in as much as our constitution guarantees freedom of association and religion, there is an ardent need for the centralisation of missionary activities in the country.

The Second Vice-President who was addressing the leaders of an eleven-man team of lecturers from the Ummu El-Qura University in Mecca currently in Freetown to run a two-month seminar aimed at raising the standard of Islamic teaching methods in the country, said that religion must serve as a unitying factor of human existence.

He said "Regardless of what denomination of religious sect to which you belong, the ultimate purpose is communion with God".

Mr. Kamara-Taylor stated and expressed the hope that the seminar will turn out a success.

Replying, the head of the taem, Mr. Abdoul Al'Hussein who is also Director of the course, explained that the seminar has been jointly organised by the World Federation of Arab Islamic International School at Jeddah and the Supreme Islamic Council of Sierra Leone.

Mr. Al'Hussein added that 120 Islamic teachers from all over the country will participate in the seminar to be held at the Milton Margai Teachers College.

Thanking the Second Vice-President for granting them audience, Mr. Al'Hussein said that religious tolerance in Sierra Leone contributes a lot to both spiritual and educational development.

He also spoke of plans for the Islamic Mission's expansion programme in Sierra Leone.

The delegation was introduced by the President of the Supreme Islamic Council, Mr. S. A. T. Koroma who gave a run down on them missionaries activities in this country.

CSO: 4700/322

YOUTHS END USSR LEADERSHIP COURSE

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jul 81 p 2

[Text]

FIVE Youths of the APC. National Youth League have returned home after completing a five month training in youth leadership from the Supreme Higher Komsomol School in the Soviet Union.

Briefing the National Youth President, Mr. Yusuf S. Sankoh who is also Youth Presidential Aide during a courtesy call yesterday, the leader of the students, Mr. Idrissa Conteh outlined various aspects of the course which he described as most rewarding.

Mr. Conteh paid tribute to the APC Youth Organisation and expressed appreciation to the Soviet people for the course offered them.

Mr. Sankoh congratulated the youths for their satisfactory performance at the course and hoped that they would make meaningful contribution to nation building.

He maintained that the idea of youth leadership training in the Soviet Union is a long standing tradition, which he observed has contributed to the close ties between Sierra Leone and the USSR.

Mr. Sankoh cautioned the youths to be responsible and useful citizens, adding that their behaviour as future leaders must be exemplary.

He cited the behaviour of some of our youths in the society especially in football matches where there has been total disregard of law.

CSO: 4700/322

BRIEFS

NIC PROFIT--The National Insurance Company (NIC) yesterday announced a profit of Le705,328 for the year 1980, an increase of ten percent over 1979. Presenting the ninth audited statement to President Siaka Stevens at the State House, the company's Chairman, Mr Manilius Garber said that the NIC continued to be a mobiliser of funds for investment purposes into the economic structure of the country. Mr Garber revealed that the company's Board of Directors has recommended and approved a divident of LeL000,000 to government in addition to the five hundred thousand leones which the company had given to government towards the consolidated fund. President Stevens thanked the delegation for the report and exhorted the company to maintain it's standard and the active role which it had played in the past. At the meeting were Second Vice-President C. A. Kamara-Taylor and the Minister of Finance, Development and Economic Planning, Dr Sama Banya. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jul 81 pp 1, 8]

ICFTU, SLCC SEMINAR--A three-day Seminar conducted jointly by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the Sierra Leone Labour Congress (SLLC) has ended at Mokanji. The seminar whose theme was "Employment Policies and African Trade Union" was a follow-up of the main seminar held in Freetown last January. It was the first of a series of five follow-up seminars in the Provinces. Topics covered at the seminar included Socio-Economic Problems; National Policies and Strategy, and Formal and Informal Education of Workers. The ICFTU was represented by Mr. Alan Cave of the British Trade Union Congress, whilst the Sierra Leone Labour Congress was represented by Mr. J. B. Kabia. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jul 81 p 2]

ASSISTANCE TO PILGRIMS--Government is to provide assistance to any well-organised muslim group intending to perform this year's pilgrimage in the holy land of Mecca the President Dr Diaka Stevens said this week. Such assistance, Dr Stevens disclosed at Kukuna in the Kambia District includes the services of a medical officer, a nurse and protection by Sierra Leone's Ambassador in Saudi Arabia. The Head of State who was winding up his visit to the District however stressed that intending pilgrim groups should be well-organised to justify the services. Every muslim is at liberty to join any group organising the pilgrimage Dr Stevens reiterated. [Excerpt] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/322

ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL COFFEE MARKETING SYSTEM REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

A NON profit-making trust in Britain is importing instant coffee from a state-owned factory in Tanzania and selling it direct to the British people.

Object of the exercise is to offer consumers an alternative to the conventional marketing and trading system developed by the multinational companies and to give the producer a better deal.

Assisting with the project is a group of individuals calling themselves Campaign Co-op, who are concerned about the causes of poverty and are trying to effect change through commitment and action.

Campaign Co-op says consumer goods appear in the shops to tempt and delight people, but often the buyer makes his purchase without a thought for the origin of the goods.

Campaign Coffee, as the product is called, is being promoted in London's heavily black-populated Brixton area by Campaign Co-op, "to raise the awareness of consumers about the issues of Britain's relationship with the Third World".

The campaign, not yet three years old, sells three tonnes of instant coffee a month with the help of Newcastle Third World sales group, Traidcraft. The two expect to sell 50 tonnes next year.

That may sound like a lot of coffee, but the co-op is the first to admit it is just a drop in the coffee pot.

In the 1977-78 fiscal year, for instance, when coffee prices began their current decline, more than 20 000 tonnes of instant coffee was sold in Britain.

The campaign has provided the Tanzanian factory, financed by the Government to reduce reliance on multinational firms with a market of one-tenth of its output, its largest in Europe.

What is more, even though barely more than a third of the retail price stays in Tanzania as with the big commercial operators, the money is more evenly distributed. It goes to families growing coffee on their farms rather than to plantation owners.

It goes to factory workers who earn above the industry average even though Tanzania is one of the world's poorest countries.

A co-op member who visited the factory, Ann MacGarry, reported that the 50-plus workers were interested in their work and keen to see the venture do well.

Co-op administrator Gerry Bennett explained that while Brazil, the world's biggest coffee exporter, "is incredibly rich and Tanzania is incredibly poor, the rural work people in Tanzania are generally better off than in Brazil".

Tanzanian coffee farmers also grow food on their plots (bananas shade the coffee trees), so are almost self-sufficient.

Schools, dispensaries and pure water are nearby.

That may not seem like much to Europeans, but in Africa and coffee-growing areas in general, "that is fairly spectacular," Bennett said.

This small step towards coffee independence for Tanzania has been fraught with difficulties, however, and the factory on Lake Victoria in the country's remote north-west has not provided returns on the Government investment after 15 years.

Because of problems with equipment installed by the West German builders, production was sporadic or even non-existent at times. The Government had to call in, ironically, Nestle, which negotiated a management contract and still operates the factory. Capacity still has not reached the maximum.

Nestle took no stake in marketing. The Tanzanians handled this, but found it hard going because the blend of Arabica and Robusta coffee, though of high quality, is expensive.

Bennett admits that the Swiss food giants profits little from its contract, but said it was "another way for a multinational to control a part of the market."

She claimed Britain's Brooke Bond and America's General Foods, the other main sellers of brand name coffee in Britain, similarly are more worried about profits than the workers who provide the raw product.

One incident, she added, shows that the big firms "are clearly aware of who we are".

A co-op member in Kent gave an English teacher copies of a campaign leaflet to use in class.

Students quoted the leaflet in queries to the coffee giants, which complained to the Ministry of Food and Fisheries.

No official action was taken, but teachers queued to see the leaflet that caused the fuss.

Tanzania would like to end its dealings with Nestle, which in one five-year period accounted for more than an eighth of costs, but training Tanzanians to take over has proved difficult.

The country finds it hard to justify having qualified engineers produce coffee when needs are so great elsewhere, and anyway would have difficulty persuading them to go to the factory in Bukoba, 700 miles as the crow flies of difficult travel from Dar es Salaam, the capital.

But the main problem is the nature of the world commodity market, dominated by the developed countries' wealth.

Tanzania must sell its coffee at the going rate, at a five-year low because of falling consumption and higher yields.

Ironically because of the fall of the pound against the US dollar, used to buy coffee, Campaign Coffee costs more than ever.

CSO: 4700/321

NEED FOR PRODUCTION OF FOOD, CASH CROPS STRESSED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 27 Jul 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] When he was addressing thousands of citizens in the city of Zanzibar on Saturday, the party chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, called to mind again the imperative for every Tanzanian to work. The chairman said that there is no reason for a Tanzanian to say he lacks work to do because there is sufficient land to be able to do agricultural work.

To tell the truth, the party for a long time now has urged every individual to work. In 1976 the party published a special pamphlet titled "Every Person Should Work." This pamphlet explains with excellent clarity [the need for] work and good means of implementing the call for everyone to work.

The efforts of the party to urge work result from the fact that no one can obtain his everyday needs by remaining idle and unempolyed. The person who does not work must obtain his needs from other people. In other words the person who does not work exploits other people. The means of exploitation which an unemployed person can use are of different kinds. He can use means of fraud and deception or use violent methods. Any person who does not have work must use either all or some of these means and engage in criminal action, like theft, extortion, etc.

When a country has many people who are unemployed, they exist by unlawful means and the whole nation is corrupted. People who do not work do not have sufficient food. They do not have good clothes to wear. They do not have good houses to live in. They do not have good health or educational services and they lack various equipment for producing development. People like these remain in inferior conditions and their nation is weak, easy to make sport of.

A country in which many of its people do not work is a country whose independence is in danger. A country like this usually is compelled to depend on other countries for its requirements. There is a danger that those who provide these requirements may compel them to follow their orders even they are not advantageous for them. We Tanzanians must try to avoid a bad situation like that.

We have sufficient land for agriculture. We also have people who can work on this land. What remains is for people to use the land to produce more food and cash crops in order to produce development.

We said in the Arusha Declaration that after having been oppressed, exploited and made sport of sufficiently, we want to bring about a revolution so that we may avoid being oppressed, exploited and made sport of again. Unfortunately it has now been 14 years since we proclaimed this formula for ourselves and still there are people who abandon their responsibilities.

It is clear that these people dare to abandon their obligations by considering that we are still weak as a result of the problems which confront us. Our main responsibility as Tanzanians is to prove that we are not weak. We can do this by using fully our land instead of having people remain idle and permitting the land to become bush.

CSO: 4749/8

BULAWAYO MAYOR TO BE INSTALLED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

BULAWAYO

MORE than 700 guests will attend today's ceremonial investiture of Bulawayo's first black mayor, Councillor Naison Ndlovu, in the Large City Hall.

Dignitaries of the city, headed by Mr Justice W. H. G. Newham, and including Matabeleland MPs, past mayors and mayoresses, aldermen and freemen of the city, will be among those present.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, is unable to attend, but his deputy, Mr Enos Chikowore, will attend.

The Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, and the Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Daniel Ngwenya, will attend as MPs for Matabeleland North. Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni of Ntabazinduna, will also be present.

"We have invited all past members of the Bulawayo advisory board, and representatives of ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU," said Mr Mike Ndubiwa, Deputy Town Clerk.

Organised commerce and industry will be represented.

Representatives of the two battalions of the Zimbabwe National Army, which have the freedom of the city—the 1-1 Infantry Battalion and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment—would be present, Mr Ndubiwa said.

The ceremony is due to start at 4 p.m.

The outgoing mayor, Councillor Mike Constandinos, will review the municipal year. He is expected to comment on the fact that the controversial bus subsidy problem is still awaiting a Government decision.

After the review, Councillor Constandinos will invest the incoming Mayor, Councillor Ndlovu, with his robe and gold chain of office.

The outgoing mayoress, Mrs Pat Constandinos, will invest the new mayoress, Mrs Betty Ndlovu, with her chain of office.

CSO: 4700/320

CHITEPO TO BE BURIED WITH FULL HONOURS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] MR Herbert Chitepo, who died in a bomb blast in Lusaka six years ago, is to be reburied at Heroes' Acre on Tuesday morning, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, announced yesterday.

Mr Chitepo's remains, to be flown from Lusaka in a Zambian Air Force plane on Monday afternoon, will lie in state overnight at Stodart Hall, Harare.

He will be reburied with full military honours.

President Banana, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and other dignitaries will join many thousands of mourners expected to pay their last respects to the man who directed ZANU's guerillas from Zambia before his death in March 1975.

Mr Chitepo was Zimbabwe's first African barrister in 1954 and served four years as Tanzania's director of public prosecutions. At the time of his assassination he was ZANU's national chairman, elected at the party's congress in Gwelo in 1963.

Mr Chitepo will be buried alongside his liberation colleagues — General Josiah Tongogara, Mr Jason Moyo, and Mr George Silundika.

The remains of Mr Chitepo were due to be flown for reburial in Zimbabwe last year at the same time as General Tongogara and Mr Moyo, but the plans had to be shelved to give time to his family to make the necessary arrangements.

Dr Shamuyarira, who appealed to all Zimbabweans to accord Mr Chitepo the "full honour and dignity which is the right of our nation's fallen heroes", said that the President, Mr Mugabe, cabinet ministers, military leaders and members of the diplomatic corps would await Mr Chitepo's coffin at Salisbury airport.

PARKING

A police spokesman said parking at Heroes' Acre on Tuesday would be available only to official cars bearing VIP stickers.

Private vehicles and buses will park at the foot of the hill.

● There will be special trains to carry mourners, free of charge, on Monday to the funeral on Tuesday morning.

The Zimbabwe Information Service said yesterday the trains would leave Umtali at 8.20 p.m., Rusape 10.50 p.m. and Bulawayo at 7.42 p.m.

No food or drinks will be served on the trains and passengers are advised to make their own arrangements for their meals.

CSO: 4700/320

MINISTER ZVOBGO PRAISES BULGARIA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

BULGARIA'S history as a nation which has survived all kinds of upheavals that threatened to destroy it, is a beacon of inspiration for Zimbabwe in its own struggle for independence, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said last night.

Dr Zvobgo was reading a speech by the wife of the Prime Minister, Mrs Sally Mugabe, who was to have opened the month-long cultural exhibition in Salisbury.

"The resolve of the people of Bulgaria to defend their national integrity is our resolve at this hour of our infancy, when our peace is continually threatened across our borders," he said.

Dr Zvobgo said the exhibition marked 1 300 years of Bulgarian culture, and showed the immense contribution of that country to the enrichment of human civilisation.

"Bulgaria now shows itself as a nation which has kept in step with the most advanced forms of social organisation and industrial and scientific advancement.

"As an agricultural nation we in Zimbabwe cannot fail to be impressed by Bulgaria's advancement in modern agricultural developments which the agro-industrial complex in the Pravets represents," he said.

Nearly 300 people who attended the opening of the exhibition burst out laughing when the minister said: "From where I stand in the women's movement, Mr chairman, I am greatly interested in the craftwork which is included in the exhibition."

Dr Zvobgo said he had agreed to stand in at the last minute and had not had a chance to look at the speech.

The Bulgarian Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Christo Kolev, said the Bulgarian people viewed with pride the 13th centennial of the country's long path to victory and struggle for freedom and independence.

"In these struggles the Bulgarian people have developed a thirst for knowledge, respect for other people and solidarity with all the oppressed people of the world. This made us very close friends and supporters of the people of this country," Mr Kolev said.

The opening of the exhibition was attended by four cabinet ministers, the Mayor and Mayoress of Salisbury, and diplomats.

CSO: 4700/320

DETAILS OF, REACTION TO NEW BUDGET REPORTED

Consumer Subsidies

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Consumer subsidies, at $79,9 million, form almost half the total subsidy bill of $160,57 million set aside in this year's Government estimates.

In the 12 months ended on June 30 consumer subsidies administered by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, amounted to just $33 million, about 40 percent of this year's figure.

The estimates show agricultural subsidies rising from $35,7 million to $42,15 million with beef taking the major share, $25,73 million. Dairy accounts for $10,34 million and maize for $5,11 million. Soya beans take a meagre $956 000.

There is also a small subsidy of $20 000 to help farmers in low rainfall areas water their cattle.

Maize-meal will be subsidised by about $64,8 million this year in consumer subsidies, the estimates show, with bakers' flour taking $8,5 million, edible oils $6,2 million and opaque beer $400 000.

The general manager of the Grain Marketing Board, Mr Bill Long, said the $5,11 million maize subsidy in the agriculture vote was for last year's losses. The GMB would not need a subsidy this year.

The $64,8 million was a subsidy for millers who were expected to process about 700 000 tonnes of grain for the local market this year. The subsidy amounted to around $90 a tonne, he said.

The third part of the total subsidy bill is a provision of $38,5 million to cover the estimated losses of the National Railways of Zimbabwe until the end of June next year. Last year $36 million was set aside for this purpose.

Some of the railways' subsidy is also due to maize as the grain is moved at a loss.

In his Budget speech, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said the Government had agreed in principle to reduce or even eliminate subsidies over a period,

but first more study had to be done on the recommendations of the Riddell Commission.

Capital Gains Tax Introduced Today

The Collector of Taxes stressed yesterday that the new capital gains tax which comes into effect today will be a flat rate of 5 percent a year upon marketable securities and fixed property.

In effect it allows the owner of a house, building stocks or shares to inflate the original cost price by 5 percent annually, not on a compound interest basis, but simple interest. Improvements to property are also included.

For a person who bought a house for $10 000 and decided to sell it 10 years later the CGT value would be $15 000.

However, if the sale price is, for instance, $20 000 the vendor is liable to pay capital gains on $5 000, the difference on CGT value, at a rate of 30 percent. In other words the tax bill will be $1 500.

If the profit is less than $1 000 no CGT is payable. If the gain is $1 001 or more the full tax rate will be applied.

Anyone owning two or more properties who sells them in the same year, even though the profit on one may be less than the $1 000 threshold, will be liable to pay CGT on the total profit made on the sale of all the properties.

The same principle applies to stocks and shares.

CZI Sees Budget as 'Constructive'

Much constructive thought had been put into the compilation of the national Budget, Mr Bert Yarwood, president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries said yesterday.

He said the unchanged rate of company and personal income tax should discourage emigration and encourage the foreign investor.

"But the need for foreign investment is immediate and urgent, and it is essential that a document committing Government to a long term (say 10 years) investment policy favourable to foreign investors is published as soon as possible," added Mr Yarwood.

CZI had a serious criticism to make with regard to the special initial allowances. They commended the incentives towards de-centralisation but felt the drastic reduction in the allowances was a severe dis-incentive to the foreign investor.

Any foreign investor intending to invest in industry would inevitably be influenced to switch to trading and services which required little capital investment.

Mr Yarwood said: "If one accepts that industry contributes the greatest volume of real wealth to the nation and its expansion offers the best opportunity of serving the growing unemployment problem, then surely it is necessary for the Minister to Finance to reassess this proposal."

Cautious Welcome by ZCTU

The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions yesterday welcomed the Budget in general--although it expressed some reservations.

The general secretary of the organisation, Mr Albert Mugabe, said he was happy that the Budget did not hit the ordinary man in the street--"although we have certain reservations".

"I am glad that the ordinary man in the street has not been greatly affected by the Budget. We had fears that the Budget would affect the ordinary Zimbabwean," he said.

Mr Mugabe added that the ZCTU was studying the Budget in detail before it gave its "definite viewpoint".

The general secretary of the Engineering and Metalworkers' Union, Mr David Chimusoro, said his organisation welcomed the Budget and described it as realistic.

"I personally think the Budget is a realistic one in many cases. It has some faults--but generally it is good and should be accepted in principle."

Riddell Says Budget is 'Excellent'

The new Budget is far-reaching, constructive, emphasises growth with equity and is an excellent start to the restructuring of the economy, Mr Roger Riddell said yesterday.

"I think it essentially agrees with what we were trying to do in the commission's report," he said when asked to comment on the Budget presented by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, on Thursday.

The minister had taken the harder, but in the long term more beneficial, path of changing the structure of the economy and helping the poorer people rather than choosing the easier but less beneficial road of raising income and company taxes.

"A number of aspects of the report seem to have been accepted by the Government although I suspect they were thinking along the same lines before the report was published," said Mr Riddell.

Complex

"First, on the subsidies issue, we did say this was extremely complex. But the minister said the Government had agreed in principle to a substantial progressive reduction, if not the elimination, of subsidies . . . exactly the line the commission took.

"Secondly, our proposals for a tax on under-utilised farm land; proposals for such a tax will be laid before Parliament before the end of this year.

"Thirdly, he has increased enormously the revenue from taxes." This revenue had risen 30 percent from last year and the poorer groups were not paying much of the increase. It was coming from the higher income brackets, those who could afford to pay, he said.

The new or higher taxes imposed on capital gains, dividends, petrol and even sales tax would affect the upper income group far more than the poor, a "very progressive and very constructive Budget".

"Increasing sales tax might be controversial. But all essential items are excluded and the poorer sections of the community use more than 50 percent of their expenditure to buy basic foodstuffs.

"So this tax will hardly affect them in the same way as it will the higher and middle income groups."

The commission had suggested a higher rate of company tax but the minister had instead imposed several other taxes and cut special initial allowances.

Mining Industry Hit

Salisbury THE BUSINESS-HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Zimbabwe's mining industry is heading one way and that is downwards, says Mr Roy Lander, president of the Chamber of Mines.

Unless the Government changed its attitude and approach, the state of the industry will become even worse he said this week.

Reacting to last Thursday's budget speech by the Minister of Finance, Senator Nkala, which had major implications for mining companies, Mr Lander said changes in allowances had come at the wrong time because of depressed world mineral prices and rising costs.

Senator Nkala said depletion allowances are to be abolished and the basis of offsetting capital expenditure against taxable income has been altered.

"The actual Budget speech was most informative and well presented, but it was clear from the expenditure proposals that the main increases relate to social services while the revenue is to be obtained at the expense of capital investment," said Mr Lander.

"As I see it, this is a Budget of equity with no growth.

"I would therefore make a plea to the Minister to either defer the proposals or reduce the severity of their impact to give the industry a chance.

"I can understand the need to increase expenditure on social services and therefore it is clear that the Government has to increase the revenue in some way.

"What disappoints me is the large notice which the Minister has, in effect, hung up for the world to see saying 'investors, you are not welcome'!" he said.

Mr Lander was sure that this is how potential investors in the mining world abroad will see the changes.

The mining industry, he said, needs an incentive. It had received preferential treatment in the past because it is a major source of vital foreign exchange.

"I do not doubt that a logical academic case can be argued for what has been done, but the cold hard facts are that in practical terms it will be an investment brush off.

"I had hoped that the minister would have provided some incentive for the mining industry to expand. Inexplicably, he has done the opposite.

"There is no doubt in my mind that new investment will be discouraged considerably," said Mr Lander.

Before last Thursday's Budget mining companies were allowed to deplete five percent of gross revenue and offset against taxable income the full amount of capital expenditure. The latter could be deducted either in one year or over the life of the mine.

Now there is no depletion and capital expenditure allowance has been reduced to 30 percent in the first year with the balance over the life of the mine.

At the beginning of the year the depletion allowance stood at 15 percent, but was cut because of the high price of gold.

Senator Nkala said depletion merely reduced tax liability without in any way promoting investment, employment or efficiency, but Mr Lander disagreed.

"The depletion allowance definitely facilitated the growth of the mining industry in this country," he said.

The new legislation, he added, will have serious effects upon the cash flow of mining companies and the computation of feasibility studies for new projects.

"Feasibility studies in future will be much less attractive, or to put it the other way around, you have got to find a particularly attractive venture to justify spending the money."

Budget Has Tough Implications

["Investment Review Column" by Deric Bardo]

[Text] A tough and wide-ranging budget was anticipated by most people; the Government had to raise more money towards the greatly increased annual expenditure commitments such as education, health and defence.

With no additional increases announced in the rates of income tax, these having been raised by 5 percent in February as well as large increases in liquor and cigarette excise duties, most popular discussion has been concerned with the changes in sales tax, petrol prices and holiday allowances.

Closer examination, however, reveals the severity and possible harshness of some of the other changes.

Income Tax

Income tax could hardly have been increased as our effective rates are very high; in all cases much higher than those in South Africa and in many cases higher than the UK rates.

For example, a family man with two children earning $7 500 pays 11 percent of his salary to the Government as income tax; in the UK he pays more, a total of 17 percent; in South Africa he pays 6 percent.

If he earns $10 000 then he pays the Government 16 percent; the South African pays 10 percent and the British employee pays 20 percent.

But at over $15 000 the Zimbabwean loses any advantage he had over his British counterpart.

He now pays out 24 percent of his earnings, so does the British family man, while the South African pays one third less, or a total of 16 percent.

At $20 000 the effective or average rate on total earnings is 30 percent here, 26 percent in the UK, 21 percent in South Africa.

At $30 000 he pays out a total of 37 percent [illegible] percent in UK; 29 percent SA).

At $40 000 the total tax bill equals 41 percent in both Zimbabwe and the UK and 34 percent in South Africa.

At $50 000 the effective overall charge is 43 percent Zimbabwe; 45 percent UK and 38 percent in South Africa.

A similar picture is shown in the case of the single man. At all stages he pays far more tax here than he does in South Africa.

He has the edge on the British taxpayer below $15 000 but thereafter until $50 000, he pays more. I have not considered the position over $50 000.

Our top marginal rate is 51,75 percent; South Africa's is 50 percent and the UK's 60 percent.

Our top rate for married men, with two children is reached at $18 000; South Africa's at $30 000 and the UK at $20 000.

However, we are better off than many in the countries to the north of us. For example, Zambia's maximum rate of 80 percent is reached at $19 500; Kenya's maximum of 65 percent applies over $15 000.

Local Dividends

Individual investors must suffer a loss in dividend income because of the new 20 percent withholding tax.

To place the investors in the same position as before, dividends will have to grow by 25 percent. The fisc makes no allowances for inflation or personal circumstances.

For example, many pensioners may be solely dependent upon dividend income for their livelihood. Equity should have seen that they, and people in similar circumstances received appropriate abatements of tax.

In the past investors have generally expected dividends to grow by at least the inflationary rate. Now they should only be satisfied if dividends grow by at least the aggregate of the grossed-up tax rate and the rate of inflation.

Next year inflation is optimistically set at 15 percent so the minimum acceptable dividend growth rate should be 44 percent.

The following are the most recent dividend growth rates of seven selected public companies: Art 45 percent; Afdis 56 percent; Delta 8 percent; TA 50 percent; Rothmans 32 percent; CAPS 35 percent; National Foods 23 percent.

In the period considered the inflationary rate can be taken as 8 percent.

If the new dividend tax had applied in those days then 3 out of the 7 would not have met the suggested minimum growth criterion of 35 percent. One wonders how many of those quoted will achieve as high a dividend growth rate in future.

The Sunday Mail of August 2 shows that 43 out of 55 non-mining companies had dividend yields of 10 percent or less. If one reduces these returns by the tax rate of 20 percent then 29 will yield 7 percent or less before inflation.

The Stock Exchange was depressed before the Budget. It follows, therefore, that the majority of prices will have to drop much further to become considerable for new investment purposes.

Foreign Dividends

The new 20 percent charge on foreign dividends received locally indicates that South African dividends will be subject to a 5 percent charge, because 15 percent would have been deducted already, in terms of the double tax agreement with that country.

Furthermore, it is generally accepted tax policy not to subject the same income to two charges.

There is no existing tax agreement with the UK.

Long ago when this country applied a similar tax the UK gave way at their end to satisfy the principle.

CGT

The new capital gains tax on the profit on the sale of all immovable property and shares is too rigid in design.

Comments on the tax are:

The benefit from the 5 percent annual national cost rise is unlikely to cover the inflationary rate in 1981 or 1982, so the real tax charge will be greater than 30 percent. The tax applies to aggregate capital gains for the year exceeding $1 000.

There is no exemption above this amount.

In contrast in the UK where the rate is also 30 percent there is an annual exemption or deduction of $4000 (£3 000) from gains subject to tax.

If you sell your private residence it will be considered for capital gains tax purposes.

In the UK provided you have lived in the house for the 12 months preceding the sale, then the sale is exempt from CGT.

Capital gains on share transactions will be subject to tax here.

Why was not a more positive approach used?

For example, in France, tax is not levied when a person makes changes in his investment protfolio provided all gains are invested.

He is taxed only on net gains withdrawn.

Thus an investor who makes a capital gain on a share deal will not be taxed if the proceeds are switched to other marketable securities or government stocks or fixed-term savings accounts.

This encourages savings, is deflationary and growth orientated.

Finally I am most disturbed by the inequitable nature of the CGT as proposed to be implemented in Zimbabwe.

Without provisions for exemptions for private residences, investment switching and an initial general deduction, the new CGT may cause real hardship to certain sectors of the population, e.g. the retired and those nearing retirement age.

In considering the type of CGT suitable for this country the legislature should bear in mind that there is no national old age pension in existence.

Thus, in calculating the CGT, rebates should apply if the taxpayer has no other income.

Estate Duty

Large increases have been made in the effective rates of estate duty.

On a dutiable amount of $40 000 the Government collects $2 400.

At $60 000 the duty is $7 200, an effective rate of 12 percent; in comparison no duty would be paid at this stage in the UK.

If one leaves $100 000 the local duty is $20 000 (20 percent), the equivalent duty in the UK would be $11 400 (11,4 percent). In fact the local duty is more than that of the UK until the state exceeds $150 000; thereafter duty is higher in Britain.

I have a similar criticism to make of the estate duty provisions as applied to CGT.

The tax does not allow for peculiar but not unusual circumstances.

This weakness in the structure was latent previously but of no real matter because duty only came about after $60 000.

But the weakness is now a real threat to some with the duty free threshold having been lowered to $30 000.

It is my suggestion that provision should be made for a special rebate of tax in the smaller estates (say $60 000 and below) if the estate devolves upon a spouse or dependent of the deceased.

Here once again I am concerned about the elderly, and also minor children.

Companies

Our rate is 51,75 percent, South Africa's is 42 percent, Zambia's 50 percent and the UK's 52 percent; therefore there was little, if any, room for Senator Nkala to move the rate upwards.

But with the Government anxious to encourage the establishment of small business something along the lines of the UK "small company" rate of 40 percent could have been tried for specified small industries in rural growth points.

Mining Companies

The depletion allowance of 5 percent on sales value has been abandoned.

In the past it was based on an unscientific formula and consequently may have been either over generous or ineffective in other deserving cases.

When gold was low, other mines received a 5 percent benefit while gold mines were allowed 15 percent. Then when gold started earning sky-high prices, the Government rightly reduced the allowance to 5 percent.

Today gold has fallen way back in price while extraction costs have risen sharply.

It thus seems a singularly inopportune moment to cancel the depletion allowance.

Gold mines, perhaps, more than any other mining sector, are battling to make current profits at pre-budget rates of tax and allowances.

With the cancelling of the depletion allowances mines profits will drop considerably and so will their cash balances.

But more seriously the gold mines may have to reduce employment.

What was needed was the scrapping of the old depletion allowance and the simultaneous replacement with a more refined formula that benefited mining operating results, the Government and the nation.

In other words any depletion allowance should not find its way out of the mine into the hands of the shareholders, but be invested either in further mine development or outside the mine for future capital maintenance.

Thus cash flow would improve, so would worker security and so, too, would mine viability.

Conclusion

The Budget will indeed achieve the objective of gathering in more cash.

However, the overall negative approach may slowly strangle the geese that lay the golden eggs.

But this need not be the case: Perhaps the taxation statutes are being used solely as money gathering instruments and the Government may intend to use other legislation to encourage development, production and investment.

One sincerely hopes so because the budget certainly does not contain anything of note that will act as a catalyst for growth.

CAPS

The issuing this week of an informative 1981 annual report by CAPS is particularly timely in view of the Government's 42,6 percent surprise acquisition (to board and management also) of its shares from now USA based Mr Gerrie Graham.

Senator Nkala announced that the shares had been purchased at 100 cents each.

The tangible net asset value at March was about 93 cents a share which drops to 75 cents after deducting the goodwill of $1 million paid by CAPS for Geddes after March.

However, the value of CAPS shares is its earnings power; in addition the State obviously recognises the value of the large slice the group has in the medical field, particularly since its acquisition of Geddes and project approval for its soon to be expanded factory (planned to meet UK and USA standards).

CAPS board forecasts earnings of at least $2 million (33 cents share) in 1982; this would give the Government an earnings yield of more than 18 percent.

The dividend cover has usually been 2 but CAPS warns the dividend percentage declared may be cut temporarily until the new plant becomes fully operational.

The board explains that the $2,1 million share issue of January has been used as bridging finance for the Geddes purchase and that loan arrangements have been negotiated to release this amount when needed for the building expansion.

CAPS reveals that 26 percent of its sales of $19 million and 17 percent of its after tax profit of $1,3 million in 1980/81 came from its South African subsidiary.

Another 13 percent of sales and 20 percent of profit came mainly from Zambia and Malawi.

The chairman states "we have geared ourselves to develop new export markets" and suggests "it would be in the country's interest to reintroduce (the export incentives) as quickly as possible". Perhaps this is where the group's new major shareholder can help.

Balanced Budget

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

FEARS about a harsh and crushing Budget have proved to be a mirage. What has emerged is a fair and balanced Budget which spreads the burden of taxes on all Zimbabweans, irrespective of their income levels.

Of course, the sales tax hits harder the lower-income levels. But since, in the nature of things, the higher-income levels will buy more goods and services, it is they who will pay more to the exchequer.

Naturally, there is weeping and gnashing of teeth among motorists and other regular users of petrol as a result of the increase of 17,5 cents a litre. It means a substantial cut in the habitual

and aimless peregrinations by motorists. This may be in their interest and that of their family lives.

In any case, reduction of mobility and remaining indoors, can never do anybody any harm — but a lot of good.

But there is no doubt that non-motorists will be adversely affected. Taxi fares are bound to rise. "Pirate taxis" are also bound to raise their fares.

The Minister must attend to this obvious prospect, with a view to stopping the rise, or controlling it so that it does not inflict injurious harm to the pockets of those who comprise the majority of Zimbabweans.

There will be naturally a hue and cry about the cut in holiday allowance. But there is both rhyme and reason in the cut. For one thing, the number of people affected is infinitesimally small; for another this saves a lot of much-needed foreign currency.

In addition, a holiday outside Zimbabwe once in two years cannot be regarded as too little, no matter how much extra money one has the fortune to have. Indeed, why can't rich Zimbabweans patronise the holiday resorts in our country and help to enhance our tourist industry?

It is a source of wonder why the Minister did not tax under-utilised or unused farm land. Apart from persuading some farmers to release land for the resettlement of many Africans who are land-hungry, this will elicit a lot of income from some rich farmers who are prepared to pay for the prestige of owning huge farms which they are not able to fully use.

The Minister made reference to a 15 percent inflation. This is natural in our situation. It must not frighten anybody. After an "invasion" by thousands of new consumers, aided and abetted by the revolution of expectation, our economy has to expect an inevitable element of substantial inflation.

It is common knowledge that development goes with inflation. Fear of inflation means fear of development. While inflation has to be controlled its phenomenon must be understood and appreciated.

Because of the factors stated above, our economy is seeking a new equilibrium — a new balance between production and demand.

The Minister omitted to point out that free education and hospitalisation have to be paid for somehow, and taxation of one form or another is inevitable. It must be made clear to the people that independence, free education, free hospitals mean harder work and more taxes on their part. There is nothing for nothing in this cruel world.

Minister Nkala needs laurels for the balanced budget which challenges the patriotism of Zimbabweans and which is a clarion call for harder and sacrificial productive work.

Business 'Hysterical' Reaction

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN SOME respects, the initial reaction to Senator Nkala's Budget was almost hysterical, especially among some members of the business fraternity.

Having digested the Budget's implications more soberly during the weekend, it is to be hoped that these critics have calmed down somewhat.

Admittedly, the Budget is not everybody's cup of tea: even the man in the street seemed to think he had been hard done by. The 2 percent increase in sales tax and the substantial rise in the price of petrol were his main targets.

Yet a few facts seem to have been ignored in the welter of hasty and slightly ill-informed criticism. First of all, Senator Nkala's main thrust was an effort to remove from the country the tag of being "a nation of beggars".

No self-respecting nation can tolerate a situation where it virtually survives on borrowed money. Self-reliance, the minister signalled, would be, for Zimbabwe, not just an empty slogan, as it appears to be in many African countries today.

With that, he also called for self-sacrifice among all Zimbabweans, for self-reliance, by its very nature, calls for sacrifice. So the man in the street, who would wail in shame if this nation continued to be a beggar, ought to gird his loins and prepare for some hard work.

CSO: 4700/317

IN PARLIAMENT: PRAISE, CENSURE FOR NKALA ON BUDGET

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

AT the resumption of the Budget debate in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr Abraham Kabasa (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland East), congratulated the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, for producing a Budget that would protect "the interests of the people of Zimbabwe as a whole".

He said the Budget was set to rebuild the economy of the country and served the interests of both the rich and the poor.

He praised the Ministries of Economic Planning and Development, Industry and Energy Development, Manpower Planning and Development and Community Affairs for their contribution towards producing "the very nice Budget".

However, he urged the Government to reconsider the $290 million that has been allocated to the Ministry of Education and Culture.

He praised the work done by the ministry during the past year in redressing the racial structures which, he said, had split European and African education.

At this stage, the Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa stopped the MP on a point of order and advised him that matters on estimates of expenditure should be brought up during debate on the vote in the Committee of Supply.

In his maiden speech, Brigadier John Probert (RF, Borrowdale) asked the Minister of Finance to reconsider his decision to cut the holiday allowance by half.

He also challenged the minister to furnish enough evidence to justify his contention that the reduction in holiday allowance would help the country save $30 million in foreign currency.

He expressed concern over the petrol price increase, adding that the move would increase the inflation rate to top the 15 percent that had been predicted by the Minister of Finance.

ACCIDENTS

He drew the attention of the House to the "serious increase in the nations' accident rate".

"Are we taking the situation for granted and are we complacent about it?", Brigadier Probert asked.

The worsening accident rate only benefited the undertakers and the car breakers.

He urged the House to consider seriously taking measures to ensure that driving schools produced fully-educated and qualified drivers and that vehicle inspectors kept checking on the ability of road users.

He suggested the introduction of drivers' licences which would last between three to five years and frequent mechanical checks to ensure that only roadworthy vehicles were allowed on the roads.

He called for tough police action in the urban areas to ensure that road users complied with traffic regulations.

Worker participation in private industry should be increased by allowing employees to buy shares in companies, Mr A. B. Midzi (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland East) said.

There were many "legal ways" in which tax evasion was being practised and the Minister of Finance should give the "go-ahead" to the Department of Taxes to find ways of closing the loopholes.

On the cutting of the holiday allowance he said this was not done because the Government did not want people to go on holiday. It was an economic necessity to save foreign currency.

The policy of decentralising industry should be applauded be-

cause your economy is lopsided towards the urban situation and yet you discover that the majority of people are in the rural areas".

But he warned of the possibility of large industries establishing themselves in the rural areas to the detriment of smaller industries.

LAND TAX

On the tax on unutilised land proposed in the Budget, Mr Midzi said that in doing this the minister was "trying to encourage the people who own this land to utilise the land".

If the Government increased this tax "even to 100 percent" there would no longer be a need for the Government to raise money to buy land. "As the constitution is today the Government cannot commandeer land from those who own it but have to pay for it."

Dr Callistus Ndlovu (PF, Matabeleland South) said the Minister of Finance should not see the continuation of subsidies as an effort on his performance.

"We should expect subsidies to remain part of our Budget until our people throughout the country are capable of standing on their own, and as long as we remain socialist I doubt whether that kind of utopia can ever be achieved," he said.

Tax on unutilised land was a very clever way of making people surrender it, and should have been introduced immediately "to raise the money which would be raised by the petrol tax".

The capital gains tax was inflexible "and this should be changed". For example, it would be useful if the minister had provisions that made it possible for people who made gains to be free from taxation if they reinvested their money.

Mr P. K. van der Byl (RF, Gatooma/Hartley) called the Budget inflationary and highly disincentive to investment confidence and the expansion of the country.

This week's decline of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange was testimony enough of the sad state of the economy, he said. "We now have the privilege of enjoying the most expensive petrol in Africa."

He criticised the cut in holiday allowances and queried the Government's motives that the move was designed to induce people to take holidays locally.

"The high price of petrol will have an inhibiting factor in promoting tourism inside the country."

While applauding Senator Nkala's statement on the decentralisation of industry into communal areas, Mr van der Byl expressed strong reservations on the policy, adding that past experience proved that this was usually unsuccessful.

He welcomed the increase in sales tax, saying it had the effect of sharing the burden across the board. However, he criticised the capital gains tax, labelling it unfair and discriminatory.

'DISINCENTIVE'

"It inhibits investment," he said. "It is difficult to understand how the minister and the Government should embark on a disincentive Budget of this nature."

Noting the Government had proclaimed it was bent on creating a socialist state, Mr van der Byl said raising the standard of living and meeting the expectations of the underprivileged could not be done on the basis of the Budget.

Reading lengthy excerpts from a journal on Korea given to him by the Korean Embassy here, which stated that tax had been abolished there, he said the Budget had moved away from the socialist principles it espoused of which Korea was the epitome.

"I would recommend this journal to the minister," he said as MPs laughed.

MPs Ask For Time To Study

THE House of Assembly adjourned after 90 minutes' debate so that members could study the statement to the House on Tuesday by Senator Bernard Chidzero, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, on the Public Sector Investment Programme.

Mr Alexio Mudzingwa, the ZANU (PF) Chief Whip, asking for debate to be adjourned, said afterwards that many MPs had been out of Salisbury or abroad when Dr Chidzero made his statement, and wished to speak on the subject.

The RF had also indicated that its members wished to study the statement.

Requests for an early adjournment had come from both sides of the House, he said.

Ministers Face Wide Range of Questions

CABINET ministers face several questions in the Assembly today from MPs during private members' question time.

The Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Daniel Ngwenya, is to be asked by Mr Nelson Muroyiwa (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland) if he is aware that the postal and telecommunications services in Mashonaland Central are deteriorating.

The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, faces a query from Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi) who is raising the question of expatriates and the method of paying them.

Mr Goddard wants to know what portion of expatriate workers' salaries are remittable outside Zimbabwe, and if they are, how much these payments will cost the country in foreign currency this year.

He is also to ask the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development "what are the full objectives of the National Manpower Survey currently in progress?"

CSO: 4700/320

NKALA PRAISED, SLATED BY RF MEMBERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] THE Budget presented to Parliament last week was met with mixed feelings yesterday by Republican Front members in the House of Assembly.

The RF chief whip, Mr John Landau (RF Avondale) described the Budget as "far reaching and hard hitting" but one which the average Zimbabwean "would have had to face up to sooner or later".

He welcomed the provision of tax incentives to investors wishing to set up industries at designated growth points in the rural areas, and urged the Minister of Finance, Senator Nkala, to announce immediately the location of these centres.

The MP asked the Minister to think again on the question of holiday and entertainment allowances and the 20 percent surcharge on dividends.

Mr Landau demanded to know whether cuts in entertainment allowances also affected allowances allocated to Government Ministers.

He said the situation whereby 15 percent sales tax was charged on certain commodities while 12 percent was charged on others was "discriminatory" because the burden was falling harder on some people.

Mr Shields (Bulawayo Central) strongly criticised the Government for increasing the tax on petrol because the ordinary man would not be able to meet any possible increases in fares caused by the high retail price of petrol.

He suggested the Government should have introduced some form of petrol rationing, instead of the sharp increase which had made Zimbabwean petrol "the most expensive in the world".

Mr Shields said by reducing the holiday allowances, the Government was making people suffer because of a few who used to take advantage of these allowances for smuggling goods from Botswana.

"We all know that the Government is short of foreign exchange but some of the measures in the Budget will make things worse," Mr Shields said.

Criticising the increase in sales tax, Mr Shields said: "There is a growing feeling among taxpayers that the Government looks upon them as some form of money machine."

Mr Shields questioned why there had been a 17 percent increase in the number of civil servants while the country was suffering from a shortage of skilled artisans.

Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands) said the reassuring thing about the Budget was the realisation that the country had to live within its means.

Mr Elsworth praised the Minister of Finance for having learned from the mistakes made in other countries and for emphasising the maintenance of a diversified economy.

Urging the country to move on the road to private enterprise, Mr Elsworth said the Budget should have been devoted to encouraging the investment of private and foreign capital in Zimbabwe.

He said, however, through private and foreign investment, the goal to provide 90 percent of the population with employment in commerce and industry and the remainder in agriculture, could be achieved much sooner.

Mr Elsworth condemned the introduction of the 10 percent non-residents tax, saying the move discouraged foreign investment.

On the question of holiday allowances, he said: "If you want people with money to come and invest in this country and create employment—these people have a right to go and visit their families and homes if they wish."

Calling for the removal of subsidies, Mr Elsworth said: "We cannot afford the luxury of ploughing money into non-productive fields."

Debate on the Budget resumes today.

CSO: 4700/320

COMMENTARY ON MUGABE APPEAL TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 14

[Editorial: "Africa's Message"]

[Text] THE Prime Minister has made another calm and reasoned appeal to President Reagan to help to solve the Namibian dispute. But if the tenor of Mr Mugabe's message was polite there should be no mistake about the growing impatience of the Zimbabwean Government, and other black governments, with the backing and filling of the Reagan administration on the issue.

There are even signs that some of America's allies in the contact group are not happy about Washington's continued equivocation.

Sporadic consultations among the Western Powers have, on the face of it, produced nothing but platitudes. In the meantime South African forces are riding roughshod not only over the people of Namibia but over the people of southern Angola.

This has created a highly explosive situation which should be of the greatest concern to civilised nations everywhere. Yet from Washington comes nothing but an almost conspiratorial silence. This is not the way to win friends and influence people in Africa.

Let us hope that Mr Mugabe's reference to human rights will strike a responsive chord in the White House before it is too late.

That the US has the power to bring Pretoria to its senses there is no doubt. If it is to maintain and develop the credibility it built up in the Carter-Young era it must use that power and use it quickly.

President Reagan should be left in no doubt about the depth of feeling in black Africa about Namibia. Resolution 435 must remain the basis for a settlement.

Anything less than a total commitment to it will be regarded as a betrayal of African interests. That message should be ringing in the ears of the visiting American Congressmen after their talks with the Prime Minister and other members of the Government. They must relay it quickly and clearly to the White House.

CSO: 4700/320

GQABI'S DEATH WON'T DETER US--MUGABE

ANC Pledged To Advance Struggle

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, last night assured the president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, that the people of Zimbabwe would not be deterred from giving "their unwavering support and solidarity" to him and the people of South Africa.

Mr Tambo is in Lusaka.

The Prime Minister said: "On behalf of the Government and people of Zimbabwe and on behalf of my party, ZANU, may I express to you and the bereaved family our

deep shock, sense of grief and heartfelt condolences over the tragic death of our dead brother and comrade - in - arms, Joe Gqabi, who was brutally assassinated by enemy agents yesterday."

He described the killing as a "cruel and dastardly act".

● The ANC has condemned the assassination of Mr Gqabi as a "criminal act of terrorism".

An ANC delegation is expected in Salisbury this week to prepare funeral arrangements. Mr Gqabi's wife, Eulila, arrived in Salisbury yesterday from Botswana.

Mr Gqabi (51), a representative of the ANC, was shot dead in his car at his Ashdown Park house. His body was discovered by his secretary at 12.15 a.m.

The ANC national executive committee statement, from Lusaka, said: "Comrade Joe Gqabi, a son and a product of the liberation struggle, symbolises the indomitable forces of resistance to oppression and exploitation.

"This criminal act of terrorism reflects the desperation of the enemy who can no longer contain nor suppress the upsurge of the revolutionary forces that are gaining ground by the day inside the country, under the leadership of the African National Congress . . .

"He served a ten-year jail sentence on Robben Island together with some of the top leaders of our movement—Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki, Kathrada and others," the statement said.

The ANC pledged to advance the struggle, for which it said Comrade Joe lived and sacrificed his life, to new and higher levels.

Struggle Goes On--Nkomo

THE assassination of an official of the African National Congress of South Africa, Mr Joe Gqabi, will not deter the struggle against minority rule in that country, the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said here yesterday.

Addressing a rally at White City Stadium, Dr Nkomo said that "except for the lunatic fringe" most South Africans must be ashamed of this act.

The ANC was not struggling for the domination of whites by blacks but in order for the South Africans of all races to determine their destiny as one nation.

"Gqabi was one of the dedicated sons of Africa. He died because he believed in the rights of all people in South Africa . . .

"Those who have taken his life are opposed to South Africans working together. ANC stands for the building of South Africa as a nation. Because he preached oneness he was murdered."

Dr Nkomo said.

The minister said those who had perpetrated the murder were wrong if they thought they had killed the will of the people.

The "racists south of the Limpopo" must know similar murders happened in France and lately in pre - independent Zimbabwe, but without success.

"Those who killed Gqabi must be sick in their minds because they thought they had killed South Africans. No nation can be killed with the murder of one man," he said.

Dr Nkomo was launching the prototype mobile kiosk for the People's Co-operative at Entumbane.

Futile Killing

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE dastardly assassination of the Representative of the African National Congress of South Africa, Mr Joe Gqabi, in Salisbury on Friday shows a dangerous presence of foreign agents in the country.

After Rhodesia had been working closely with South Africa on security matters, it can be rightly assumed that there are still many South African agents in the country, and these are obviously after the blood of South African freedom fighters and refugees.

It is, therefore, not a question of surmise, but of fact, when the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, lays the death of Mr Gqabi at the door of "the agents of the South African racist regime".

But what do they hope to achieve? If they think that this killing can set back the tide of liberation, then they must have their heads quickly examined. It is a most futile killing.

If anything, it has the inevitable effect of fuelling the liberation struggle, sanctifying and invigorating it. The tree of liberation is watered by the blood of its martyrs, such as Mr Gqabi. This is an empirical fact.

In the Zimbabwe liberation struggle, Mr Herbert Chitepo and Mr Jason Moyo were assassinated by Rhodesian agents in the same style.

This merely fuelled the fires of the struggle; and today Zimbabwe is free. It will happen in South Africa.

CSO: 4700/317

GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT TO SOCIALISM, ONE-PARTY SYSTEM CLEAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 8

[Editorial: "How Socialism?"]

[Text] SOCIALISM and the one-party system — these two subjects are exciting much debate in Zimbabwe today. The Government, fortunately, has not been ambiguous in its commitment to both.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has on many occasions reiterated the Government's pledge to bring socialism to Zimbabwe. At the same time, he has conceded that his Government inherited a capitalist system which cannot be dismantled overnight.

This week in Highfield he also declared that socialism would not be imposed on the people. They themselves would have to appreciate socialism; it would not be "compulsory", Mr Mugabe said.

Similarly, the Prime Minister has assured the nation that the one-party system would not be foisted on the people. Again, it is the people themselves who must declare for the system.

ZANU (PF) officials have been told that to make the one-party system a reality in Zimbabwe, they have to organise the party so effectively that most people would belong to it.

In this context, the fiasco at Mabvuku at the weekend, when a meeting eventually addressed by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Hove, could initially muster only 300 people is a blot on the party's organisational talents.

Party officials cannot rest on their laurels on the basis of ZANU (PF)'s victory in last year's elections. That victory should, in fact, spur them to even more vigorous organisational heights.

As for socialism, the party will need to dispel the fears and anxieties of many Zimbabweans who have grave misconceptions about the ideology, ranging from the forcible dispossession of their cattle and wives to mass nationalisation.

Socialism involves much harder work than capitalism because every citizen is effectively his brother's keeper. Human nature being what it is, most people are inclined to ask, as did Cain when he was asked where his brother, Abel, was: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

CSO: 4700/320

TRANSPORT UNIONS URGED TO MERGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

The general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe has urged three unions in the transport industry to bury their differences and form one organisation.

Opening the five-day seminar of Air Transport Workers' Union, General Transport Workers' Union and Railway Associated Workers' Union in Salisbury on Monday, Mr Mugabe said the transport industry was vital in Zimbabwe and the three unions should unite for the common good of the workers.

"Those of you who do not want to unite have no role to play in the labour movement in Zimbabwe," he said.

He praised the delegates for coming to the seminar and said as far as the ZCTU was concerned "the move was a step in the right direction".

The trade union movement in Zimbabwe should continue to be free and democratic. "It is our duty as unionists to fight for the workers' cause without interference or hindrance from anybody as long as we do it within the law."

Africa regional representative of the International Transport Workers' Federation, Mr Roxy Udogwu, said his organisation would do all it could to assist in the building of a strong transport union on the lines of a free and democratic labour movement in Zimbabwe.

The transport workers had a great role to play in the task of economic and social reconstruction in "Africa's newest and promising nation — Zimbabwe".

He stressed the importance of unity and solidarity in the labour movement and added that workers' contribution to nation-building could only be meaningful if the collective ability and productive power was harnessed and geared to the economic aspirations of the country.

CSO: 4700/320

BOOK ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS PUBLISHED IN SHONA, NDEBELE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 15

[Excerpt] SHONA and Ndebele translations of the booklet, The Women's Guide to Law Through Life, will soon be available free to Zimbabwean women.

The translations were recently presented to the Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, by Professor Walter Kamba, Principal-designate of the University of Zimbabwe.

The English version of the booklet was written more than a year ago by the Development Research Unit of the Centre for Applied Social Studies at the university. The translations were sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The minister said: "Many laws affecting women, especially our African women, leave a lot to be desired. Reading and understanding this booklet will give our women a better knowledge of their legal rights — or lack of them."

Although the booklet deals with law, it is written clearly and simply. It states the practical steps a woman should take in certain circumstances, such as who she should contact, what papers she needs and general advice on her rights.

The chapter on marriage poses questions aimed at creating an awareness of the pitfalls.

Divorced women must make sure that if their divorce was granted by a tribal court, that court had a warrant to operate. It warns about the difference between a customary marriage and a civil or church marriage and problems that occur if a woman wants to remarry.

It points out that a woman must freely consent to a marriage.

The procedures for the two types of marriages are also explained in detail: the certificates needed at the ceremonies, the witnesses and finally how a marriage is recognised as being legitimate.

A woman who was married under customary law continues to be a minor until she is divorced or widowed, the booklet states. If she works, any money that she earns must go to her husband.

However, it adds: "Anything you bring into your marriage, that is property you owned before you were married, belongs to you, and if there is a divorce, you are entitled to keep it."

The booklet discusses maintenance and deals with the registration of births.

The legal position of an unmarried mother is also stated.

The grounds for divorce in a customary marriage and a civil or church marriage are pointed out.

In the event of the death of her husband, a woman is advised on who to contact if he has died at home. She is also informed about insurance [Word indistinct] and compensation and how she will be issued with a death certificate. The position of a widow under customary law is also discussed.

CSO: 4700/320

CHIDZERO: ECONOMY TO BE REVAMPED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THERE is a pressing need to restructure the economy to sustain growth and ensure a more equal distribution of wealth, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero, said yesterday.

Speaking on the Government's Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) shortly before the debate on the Budget, Dr Chidzero blamed the present economic system for the gross income and wealth inequalities between racial groups.

"The income gaps between our peasantry on one hand, and on the other, inhabitants of the modern sector were and are unacceptably high."

He told the Assembly that alongside the economic dualism was an extreme form of technological dualism which severely limited the capacity of the economy to create productive employment for a rapidly expanding labour force.

Limited access to credit and funds and general lack of supportive infrastructure had resulted in a labour-intensive rural peasant sector with low productivity. On the other hand, the modern sector was generally capital-intensive with few job opportunities.

The informal sector was vibrant and labour-intensive but suffered from economic, social and legal discrimination.

"These factors together with a rapidly growing labour force have given rise to high levels of unemployment and underdevelopment," he said.

The Government would use the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) as its principal tool for "restructuring the economy, correcting, influencing development and possible distortions in production as well as achieving an equitable balance within and among sectors of the economy".

He said the Government had been quick to move in areas where it had traditionally exercised complete or effective control. "The machinery is now being created which will enable Government to plan to participate in the economy, and, with the private sector, to develop to the full the manufacturing, agricultural and mining sectors," Dr Chidzero said.

The most significant constraint facing the economy, and one which could become more critical if remedial measures were not taken, was the shortage of skilled manpower.

There seemed little doubt that in the short term, the shortage would worsen before it improved.

Unless measures were taken to contain the situation, it would aggravate inflation. Increase income inequalities within the modern sector and between the modern and rural peasant sector.

Dr Chidzero pointed out that in spite of a successful degree of import substitution, the economy continued to depend heavily on imports for its performance. There was a continuing high level of Government expenditure, which rose by 22 percent over the 1980/81 fiscal year.

The minister said that this time last year the economy was expected to grow at 4,5 percent in real terms in 1980.

"Now we are certain that the economy grew at more than 10 percent in real terms and that GDP per capita grew at more than 6 percent in real terms." The growth was shared by all sectors including peasant agriculture.

The beneficial effects of independence were apparent from the growth of trade in 1980. Exports increased by 27 percent and it was possible to increase imports by 47 percent.

In the economy as a

whole, an increase in real output of over 9,4 percent in 1980 led to an increase in employment of more than 2,2 percent.

A conservative estimate of the annual rate of growth in the labour force in Zimbabwe was 2,9 percent per year.

The Government was committed to creating productive employment and it was one of the most difficult tasks facing Government policy in pursuit of growth with equity. The economy retained on the whole, the sound and resilient characteristics acquired over the years and had now gathered new strength and dynamism, he said.

CSO: 4700/320

BAD PLANNING BLAMED FOR HARDSHIPS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 9

[Text]

PROBLEMS of poverty in developing countries were due to bad planning, the president of the Zimbabwe Economic Society, Dr Timothy Mamombe, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Their planning did not ensure that the benefits of their strategy of industrialisation "trickled down" to the masses of the people. "Therefore, there is need to rethink what kind of growth should trickle down to the masses of the people," he said.

Dr Mamombe, the special assistant to the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, also said that growth projects for developing countries in the Sixties and Seventies had not been very successful because governments had used the plans only to get assistance.

"I would like to suggest that one of the reasons for failing in planning is that broad economic objectives had been left at the same level for about five years.

"These objectives have not been brought up to the level of targets and part of the failure to do this was the lack of data," Dr Mamombe said.

He stressed the importance of the availability of information and said the information should offer alternatives and pitfalls as well as how it affects people.

The systems analytic comprehensive planning approach, he suggested, was an alternative that could assist decision-makers. In analysing socio-economic policies the system require:

- That objectives and, more specifically, its performance measures be specified;
- That the available systems resources be specified;
- Lastly the dynamic system environment — its dynamic constraints be spelt out.

"The need to analyse issues of equity and the elimination of absolute poverty dictates the need to develop a data scheme which portrays the living standards of different socio-economic groups.

"The national income accounts were conceived in a framework which was preoccupied with pursuance of growth to the exclusion of equity, and in order to appreciate and empirically analyse the issues related to growth with equity, a different data framework is required," Dr Mamombe suggested.

He said the approach which he was advancing was economic and its objectives interface with political considerations was with respect to the objectives of economic policy.

Although international agencies gave assistance in setting up systems of data collection, the information was not of [illegible] to the developing countries. It dealt with production, services and investment and assumption "points which are not useful or relevant to resolving some of the issues that exist in the countries there".

He said the Government would welcome information and documentation that would spell out how undertaking one project could be done effectively and progressively, how its economic policies could benefit the poor and how benefits could be distributed to different social groupings.

CSO: 4700/320

STATE AID STILL NEEDED IN SILOBELA, SAYS OFFICER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 9

[Text]

QUE QUE.

DESPITE the bumper maize crop in Zimbabwe this year certain parts of Silobela in the Midlands still needed Government assistance, the agricultural officer for Que Que, Mr Alan Young, says.

He said yesterday peasant farmers in the western areas of Silobela had had their cattle "completely wiped out during the war". A mechanical tillage programme would be the answer.

His department was now involved in a teaching programme for groups of small-scale farmers on the effective use of chemical fertilisers and on adopting scientifically-approved growing practices.

He urged the Government to continue the seed aid programme in Silobela, but he preferred the idea of loans to the peasant farmers.

"This way we develop in the people a sense of self-help and individual initiative," he said. His department supported the idea of co-operatives but this could not be imposed.

Peasant farmers were being introduced to the concept of co-operatives and it was being well received.

"We have been organising discussion groups to persuade farmers to work together in the fields of credit buying, marketing and transport. Initially there was some resistance to the idea," he said.

But "the people lacked organisation and meaningful co-operation".

He added: "We have been working closely with the people--we have told all those who fail to get transport for their crop to come to us and have managed to put them in touch with a transporting firm."

Numerous requests had been made for more depots in the Silobela, Gokwe, and Zhombe districts and people had been advised to wait as the Government had too much on its plate.

He suggested forming mobile depots to receive crops from peasant farmers at agreed points throughout the districts.

CSO: 4700/320

BUSINESSMEN URGED TO MAKE GREATER USE OF RAIL LINES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] THE railways of Mozambique are sending hundreds of empty rail wagons back to Zimbabwe each month, and its ports can handle four times as much cargo as Zimbabwean importers are using now.

Speaking at a seminar organised by Manica Freight Services in Salisbury yesterday the commercial director of CFM, Mozambique Ports and Railways, Dr Joao Vieira, urged businessmen to take advantage of the spare capacity.

On average more than 870 trucks had been returned empty to Zimbabwe in April, May and June. Maputo and Beira sent roughly the same number back.

In the first 15 days of July just 14 empty trucks had been sent from Maputo after three fertiliser ships had been diverted from Port Elizabeth. Most of the cargoes were loaded directly into waiting wagons. Beira sent back 79 empty wagons in the same period, also an improvement.

The rail system was greatly underused, he said. Trains at present running on the Limpopo line to Maputo could handle 105 000 tonnes a month to Zimbabwe and 120 000 tonnes on the "down" route to the port.

But between April and June around 42 000 tonnes a month were carried on the "up" route and an average of 64 000 tonnes on the "down" route although there had been a significant increase in June. More trains could be run when demand warranted.

Just one train a day ran in each direction on the Beira line. The "up" capacity was 22 000 tonnes a month and the "down" 25 000 tonnes. Traffic on the "up" route had increased from 6 000 tonnes in April to 12 000 tonnes in June and in June 12 000 tonnes was carried on the "down" trains.

CFM had the equipment, the men and the fuel to run four trains a day in each direction on this route, he said. Asked about shunting problems, he said they existed, mainly because of staff needing training on new equipment, but foreign experts were helping and the difficulties were being overcome.

The traffic manager (eastern) for the National Railways of Zimbabwe, Mr Alec Patman, said the traffic flow to South African ports was the reverse of the Mozambique flow. More cargo was sent to Zimbabwe than was exported.

The serious imbalance was aggravating the shortage of locomotives.

Asked about security Dr Vieira said that since Zimbabwe's independence there had been no incidents on the Maputo link. One bomb had detonated on the Beira line in September last year, a better record than the South African system.

Two MFS representatives in Mozambique, Mr Dean Hamilton in Beira and Mr Fritz Zander in Maputo, confirmed Dr Vieira's claim.

"Beira is still there and we are waiting for you," said Mr Hamilton. Traffic last year was still half the 1970 level in the number of ships and half the 1975 level in cargo tonnage.

"We did have problems just after independence when many people got a fright and left. But many people are now coming in and the staff position on the railways and the [word indistinct] is not as bad as it was.

CSO: 4700/320

COURT TOLD OF GOLD SMUGGLING PLOT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

A PLAN to smuggle a gold bar out of Zimbabwe to Switzerland through Botswana and South Africa by using a helicopter and a private jet was told to Bulawayo Regional Court yesterday.

It is alleged that a South African businessman was to take the 238-ounce gold bar from Freda Gold Mine near Gwanda, smuggle it into Botswana where a South American diplomat would be waiting with a helicopter to take it to South Africa.

There, it is claimed, the plan was to get the bar on to a private jet belonging to the Rothschild banking family and take it to Switzerland. The gold bar was said to be worth more than R150 000.

The evidence was heard on the first day of the trial of South African businessman Christian Lodewyk Wentzel (55). Mr Wentzel has pleaded not guilty to entering into illegal negotiations for gold dealing.

He has denied a further charge of receiving 1 530 carats of uncut emeralds from a person in Zimbabwe and exporting them to South Africa.

Prosecuting counsel Mr George Makings outlined the State case yesterday against Mr Wentzel. The State alleges that Mr Wentzel met a self-employed Bulawayo businessman, Mr Bill Thompson.

Mr Thompson was called as first State witness and was warned by both the regional magistrate, Mr B. H. de Beer, and Mr Makings that he was considered as accomplice in the matter.

He was told that the State would not proceed against him in the matter if he gave truthful evidence.

Mr Thompson said he took Mr Wentzel to see the Freda Gold Mine which was owned and run by his cousins and in which he was a shareholder.

"Wentzel suggested the gold deal. He told us there was a shortage of gold on the open market and that the Rothschild banking family in Switzerland wanting gold to make coins.

"My cousins kept a gold bar at the mine. We wanted foreign funds outside the country for recruitment purposes," Mr Thompson said.

He said Mr Wentzel had agreed to pay R150 000 into an account in South Africa to guarantee the transaction, and that once the gold had been refined, the equivalent of its open market price, plus a 25 percent premium, would have been paid in Switzerland.

Mr Thompson said he took charge of the gold bar and would have handed it to Mr Wentzel once the guarantee money was paid into the account.

"The money was never paid into that account, so I never handed the gold bar over to Wentzel."

In connection with the precious stones charge against Mr Wentzel, it is alleged by the prosecution that Mr Thompson had been given the 84 uncut emeralds by a Mr Ron Hayes in Bulawayo.

Mr Thompson, it is claimed, in turn handed them over to Mr Wentzel who is alleged to have agreed to sell them abroad.

Counsel Mr W. Horn outlined the defence case.

Mr Horn said Mr Wentzel would claim he had informed both South African and Zimbabwe police of his intended deal regarding the gold. The case continues.

CSO: 4700/320

CREATION OF PAN-AFRICAN DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATION CENTER PROPOSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

AFRICA needs to co-ordinate its efforts to create a Pan-African documentation and information centre to plan ahead for development projects, Mr Motan Malianga, the Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development said yesterday.

Mr Malianga said such a centre would strengthen national information systems and provide decision-makers with the necessary data to formulate their policies.

He told delegates to the five-day seminar on the use of information and documentation, which opened in Salisbury on Monday, that African countries still relied on foreign researchers almost two decades after independence.

"In the post-colonial era the struggle toward self-reliance and socio-economic development has necessitated great emphasis being placed on the formulation of national development plans aimed at improving the quality of life of the masses, and on their implementation.

"This struggle and emphasis has taken place notwithstanding persistent and articulate manoeuvres of imperialists to strangle and destabilise our economies and enforce our dependence on them.

"It is in our interest in Africa to learn from one another, from those who have been in existence before us, and to consolidate our efforts."

Mr Malianga said he hoped the proposed documentation centre would not be turned into a mere library, but would become a focal point for "institutionalised contact between users and generators of information".

CSO: 4700/320

COUNCIL SERVICES BREAKING DOWN, OFFICIAL WARNS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

SERVICES maintained by Salisbury's department of works are breaking down, a situation which must not be allowed to arise in a capital city, says the director, Mr Leslie Mitchell, in his annual report.

Roads, water supply, sewage, street cleaning, refuse disposal and the necessary workshops and equipment were examined in depth with a "depressing" accumulative picture of a need for urgent replacement of key functional elements.

"Services which have been kept operational on a make-do-and-mend basis or not at all in the war years are breaking down," says Mr Mitchell in his report for the year ended June 1980.

He acknowledged the lack of finance and the "understandable and justified" redirection of capital and social development.

But the message had to go home clearly that finance, staff and materials must be allocated on a substantial scale in the short term to refurbish utility services taken for granted until they suddenly and traumatically cease to be.

"In a capital city this possibility must not occur," he said.

It was accepted that the city council's policy of giving contracts to the private sector would mean the loss of some younger staff.

But the increasing departure of professional, technical and clerical expertise to the private sector "has all the appearance of becoming a rout".

Mr Mitchell warns that the failure of services in any magnitude would be "adverse news of worldwide proportions for the new nation".

CSO: 4700/320

NEW TAX WILL HIT SPECULATORS HARD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

CAPITAL gains tax will have little or no effect upon the property market apart from curbing the activities of speculators, says the Estate Agents' Council.

"Quite frankly I don't think it will have any effect other than to put an end completely to property speculation in Zimbabwe," said a spokesman.

"If any property speculator is to remain in business he has got to take into account the 30 percent tax. He has got to achieve a purchase at a lower figure or increase income during the period of ownership, or a high price when he sells.

"I don't think the speculator will have any effect upon the rentals market. Besides there are not very many of them anyway," the spokesman added.

There was little speculation at present, he said, because of the lack of mortgage finance available from building societies.

"The shortage of mortgages is of far greater concern. There is no sign of relief. We just live in hope."

The Building Societies Association was unable to give even a glimmer of hope.

"The position is that the building societies are still very restricted in their lending. The measures of the last three or four months are still prevailing," said a spokesman.

"There is definitely no sign of light on the horizon. The situation might get even tighter over the next few months.

"When the new monetary measures were introduced in February it was indicated to us that the shortage of money would become more evident from July onwards," said the spokesman.

CSO: 4700/320

KANGAI ATTACKS RABBLE-ROUSING UNION LEADERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

TRADE UNIONS in Zimbabwe must analyse and devise development programmes that help the nation move forward, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Metal Workers' Federation Africa workshop in Salisbury, the minister attacked what he called "the soap box, crowd-rousing" tactics of certain unionists, saying this could only play into the hands of the country's internal and external enemies.

"What I am calling for is a fundamental change in the role of trade unionists from that of being just leaders of a particular bloc of workers to that of national planners.

"You must also change from being an opposition bloc on the fringe of the nation and become zealous supervisors of the national development programme," he said.

The minister urged the unionists not to follow wholly the Western concept of labour movements which struggled for a bigger slice of the cake. "This is irrelevant here in Africa where that bread may be non-existent.

"You as trade unionists are therefore not called to be distributors of this product. You must devise strategies on development programmes or otherwise you will be merely distributing poverty if you don't do so," he said.

The workshop, which is being attended by international trade unionists, ends this weekend.

Mr Kangai said he believed it was time trade unionists in Zimbabwe worked on what has to be done in regard to the workers and the country.

"This will have far more beneficial consequences for their members than soap box crowd-rousing," he said to loud applause from the delegates.

He advised them that only in the light of a thorough knowledge of the nation's problems, its resources and programmes, could trade unionists know the internal and external enemies of "their independent country".

Otherwise if this were not done, trade unionists would slide into the simplistic assumption that every businessman, investor and Government official disagreed with any trade union and were enemies of the workers.

STRATEGIES

"Labour leaders should be criss-crossing the country listening and observing what goes on in the work places in order to come up with more strategies on how to promote productivity. If they have criticism, they must provide alternative proposals. This is defending the nation," he said.

He accused the trade union movement of not making enough effort to talk, understand and plan with the country's political and business leadership.

"The trade unionists talk far too much among themselves and far too little with the Government and business leaders without whom they can never put any job - generation plan into effect."

Mr Kangai appealed to the trade unionists not to always try to push the Government into talking with the businessmen on their behalf — "go straight to them and then bring to the attention of Government areas of disagreement."

He also said it was the duty of trade unions to go to all municipalities and rural councils and devise strategies for generating jobs and producing goods so as to control inflation and raise the standard of living. They must also detect and plug any public or private waste of resources.

He urged the trade unions in South Africa and Namibia to support the liberation movements in those countries saying

trade unionism was a futile exercise where a nation had not taken its shape as a free one.

"Where people are not yet free like in Namibia and South Africa, I don't see how trade unions can operate towards anything other than national liberation — although this does not necessarily mean them taking up arms.

FREEDOM

"They must keep up the spirit of freedom in the hearts of the people and develop tactical moves that keep the enemy off balance on the homefront in preparation for the final assault."

He told the well-attended workshop that it was equally important for trade unions in free countries to defend the nation from glittering, but simplistic programmes which were internationally "stage-managed" and counter-productive.

"Trade unionists are supposed to guide the people into consolidating their freedom rather than make it meaningless by confusing them. They are supposed to help guard their nation's resources."

Mr Kangai also urged that workers be respected at all times. "The more dignity we restore to the worker as a worker the more of our young people will accept employment at any level of our economy."

He added: "If we don't do that, our lower and middle level employment categories will continue to suffer from lack of educated and trained manpower as young men would refuse to serve under terms that amount to political subjugation . . ."

CSO: 4700/320

STRIKE HITS WANKIE COAL PRODUCTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

OPEN-CAST coal mining at Wankie Colliery has been halted by a strike by about 300 contract workers. The strikers, all employed by Salisbury civil engineering contractors, stopped work on Wednesday morning.

By yesterday evening, no solution had been found after a day of negotiations in Salisbury.

Coal production from the colliery's open-cast works has completely stopped. Wankie Colliery mines two-thirds of its coal from open cast operations, and the remainder from the underground mine at Number Three colliery.

The assistant general manager of the colliery company, Mr Don Biddle, said yesterday no colliery employees were involved in the stoppage. "Although open-cast mining has stopped, we have coal stockpiled and coal is still being sent out."

Meanwhile, the strike at the ZSR sugar refinery here, ended yesterday when the morning shift returned to work at 11 a.m.

A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, which was involved in negotiations, said that the afternoon and night shifts would start as usual.

But no definite decision has been reached concerning the cause of the strike — the sacking of a despatch clerk.

"The Ministry of Labour and Social Services is going to look into the matters surrounding his dismissal and make a decision as to who, between the management and the sacked clerk, was wrong," said a spokesman for the workers' committee.

Meanwhile, although the Victoria Falls strike by all town council workers stopped on Tuesday, workers were expressing dissatisfaction over the handling of the strike by Ministry of Labour officials.

"The ministry officials seemed to be more interested in getting us back to work than effectively solving our grievances. We accepted their argument that we return to work while negotiations continued, but we are now in an awkward position with the town council not wanting to look into salaries until January," said a spokesman for the workers' committee.

Workers at both Supersonic plants won their battle for a long weekend off and ended their strike on Wednesday.

Their biggest demand in their two-day strike was to have Monday off, so they could go to their rural homes today and return on Wednesday.

CSO: 4700/320

ONE BODY FOR TEACHERS PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Ministry of Education and Culture plans to centralise all teachers' affairs and salaries and make all teachers belong to one unified service organisation.

Dr Mutumbuka disclosed this here when he expressed his concern at the present system in which some teachers were civil servants while others were employed by other authorities.

Such a system provided very loose control of all teachers by the Government.

"Teachers sometimes go unpaid for long periods without our knowledge because the responsible authority may not be giving the essential details to the ministry's head office in Salisbury," he said.

He said as a result of having two teaching services, interesting trends had been observed.

Firstly, the so-called Government schools, mostly concentrated in town, had the best of the teachers available in the country, while schools run by responsible authorities, mainly in rural areas had to do with most of the bad teachers.

Another trend was that most of the teachers in Government schools laughed all the way to the bank after good salaries, while rural, non - Government school teachers languished in near-poverty with very poor salaries.

"Once all teachers belong to one uniform service we will have to redistribute the teachers equitably all over the country. Both the rural and urban school pupil should have equal chances of passing when given equal facilities."

The minister also announced that his ministry was scrapping the rule whereby prospective teacher trainees had to waste a year after secondary school before beginning their courses.

"That is complete waste of manpower. There is no need why they have to sit at home for a year and from January all prospective teacher trainees will be allowed to enrol into college soon after school."

Dr Mutumbuka also announced that a national nerve centre for the teaching of science in Zimbabwean schools would be opened in Salisbury at the ministry's head office.

The minister was shedding light on the new-look curriculum that his ministry is still devising for both primary and secondary schools. He hoped that the new curriculum would go into use in January.

The nerve centre would control all teaching of science and technical subjects in the country. The minister said that science and technical subjects feature most prominent in the new curriculum.

"I believe that the teaching of science and technical subjects is critical to the development needs of Zimbabwe," he said.

CSO: 4700/320

PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLAN OUTLINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

DR CHIDZERO yesterday spelt out details of the Government's three-year, $2 003 million Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP).

He told the House of Assembly that the 1981/82 level of planned public sector capital expenditure was $635 million. The continuation of the investment programmes would involve planned expenditures of $678 million in 1982/83 and $692 million in 1983/84.

The biggest slice of the $2 003 million over the three years would be taken up by the development of energy resources, transport, communications and post — a total of $878 million, with $331 million to be spent in the coming year.

Social services — covering education, vocational training, health, housing and broadcasting — came second with $616 million allocated for the three years, housing taking by far the biggest piece — $389 million over the three years.

Another $59 million was set aside for water development, and $130 million for "Government services", which included the military and offices and housing for employees.

Of the agricultural and rural development allocation of $97 million this year, $42 million was for the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development — $33 million of this for land acquisition and land resettlement.

During the three years, the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development planned to resettle about 50 000 families, under the intensive resettlement programme. Half the funding was expected to come from donors.

"On the other hand, provision must be made for productive investment that will ensure a steadily rising standard of living in the future for all the people," he said.

The minister said there was need for money to build schools, clinics, water supplies, more services of all kinds in the communal lands in particular to make up for the long years of neglect before the war and the destruction of facilities during the war.

Urgent and sustained action was required to generate the savings and investments essential for sustained equitable growth, and to contain public expenditure.

Unemployment, underemployment and inflation remained major issues calling for relentless vigilance. Dr Chidzero said that over the three-year period of the Transitional Development Plan, with disciplined and sustained mobilisation of resources, it was envisaged that a growth rate of 8 percent would be achieved.

Programmes funded by the Government, local authorities and donors would be largely people-oriented, while the utilisation by the statutory bodies of their own resources would be directed towards national infrastructure and modern sector investment.

The programmes would consist of economically viable projects in the national interest which could effectively use external loans which would not be appropriate for most of the activities of the Public Sector Investment Programme. —

CSO: 4700/320

ADULT EDUCATION TO BE GEARED TO DEVELOPMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

ADULT education has to be geared to improving the lives of the masses so they can develop Zimbabwe, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said yesterday.

Speaking to trainees at the Dombashawa Training Centre near Salisbury, he said his ministry hoped to tackle realistically over the next few years the pressing problems of adult education and literacy.

"We cannot develop Zimbabwe as long as we have large numbers of poorly educated people, because it is the people who develop the country."

Zimbabwe had to be developed by its people. Foreigners, no matter how well-meaning and skilled, could not do the job. "It must be developed by the hard work, dedication and knowledge of its own people."

Many countries had received billions of dollars in aid over the last 20 years but were poorer than before because their people had failed to control their own lives, economy or environment.

"It is our Government's aim to eliminate illiteracy and place a strong emphasis on adult education. This aim is linked to our desire to develop Zimbabwe for the benefit of all our people."

Quoting the Prime Minister, Dr Mutumbuka said socialism meant the creation as well as the redistribution of wealth.

"If the total wage bill of Zimbabwe was divided equally among all Zimbabwean adults, I am afraid our average wage bill would be about $30 a month.

"Both in the formal and non-formal system of education our policy is to have education for the good of the masses and not only for the good of the few. Education must improve the quality of our lives, or else it is worth nothing at all."

Dr Mutumbuka decried the desire by many parents for a "European style" of education. "These Zimbabweans are still caught up in the mental and cultural domination of colonialism because they still see as their ultimate aim to be as much like the white man as possible.

"Most Zimbabweans would like their schools to be just like the former white schools. We are in danger of producing a new generation of black 'Rhodesian Fronters' who seek to use their education for the domination of the masses.

Education should be closely linked to culture. But culture was not just resuscitating traditional dances and music. Even South African Bantustans did that — nor was it a return to a pre-colonial past.

"It is the dream of a new Zimbabwe where all men and women are free — free to live the best lives possible in economic terms as well as intellectual and cultural terms."

CSO: 4700/320

EXPERT DISCUSSES TECHNICAL FARM AID

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

TECHNICAL services to commercial farmers might be taken over by non-Government agencies in future, the outgoing acting director of the Department of Research and Specialist Services, Dr Dick Elliott, told farmers at the field day at Grasmere Research Station.

"This is probably an evolutionary trend anyway that need not seriously impair technical advances in agriculture," he said. "But it is probably in these conditions that the societies such as the Zimbabwe Society for Animal Production will become even more important in future than they have been."

On beef, Dr Elliott said it was necessary to embark on intensive production as the land resource base available to commercial beef production was shrinking.

Intensification was needed to sustain production from less land.

Production should be expanded using available resources to meet local consumer demand for beef and to expand into what had been described as "lucrative export markets".

He was confident that Zimbabwe had the potential to intensify beef production beyond what had been attained.

"It is not acceptable in this day and age that the calving rate of the commercial herd is still around 60 percent. We all know that it is quite easy to increase this to 70 or 80 percent.

"Also slaughter statistics of cattle through the Cold Storage Commission show that about 25 percent of all carcasses have a fat classification of unfinished (young) cattle that should not be slaughtered."

CSO: 4700/320

JOINT FARMING, MINING VENTURES WITH CHINA PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 pp 1, 15

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] **CHINA is to go into joint ventures with the Zimbabwean Government in coal mining, agriculture and light industry using less sophisticated machinery which will be easy to operate and which will provide more jobs for Zimbabweans, the Chinese Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Chu Qiyuan, said yesterday.**

Preliminary talks had already been held between China and Zimbabwe on establishing the projects. The ventures would be in accordance with Zimbabwe's priorities.

In an interview, Mr Chu said the two countries had agreed in principle to the programmes. A team of Chinese experts would come this year to carry out feasibility studies.

In all ventures China would provide equipment and technical know-how. "We will also train local people to take over the running of the projects," the ambassador said.

In agriculture and light industries, emphasis would be put on commodities that would earn the country foreign exchange. Mr Chu said they were examining the possibility of establishing rice plantations.

China would design and supply the necessary equipment for the projects. "We use less sophisticated machinery in our mining and agricultural industries which is easy to operate and provides more jobs".

Mr Chu said the Chinese equipment was essential to developing countries because it was less capital-intensive. "In our economic co-operation, joint ventures are very important."

An economic co-operation pact was signed by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, when he visited China this year.

China would also step up its trade with Zimbabwe to include the importation of cotton, sugar and chrome.

Last year China bought 20 000 tonnes of tobacco from Zimbabwe. "In order to increase trade between the two countries, Chinese business officials will visit Zimbabwe this year," the ambassador said.

China would put up a stand at the Zimbabwe Trade Fair next year in Bulawayo where Chinese goods would be on display for local businessmen. The embassy would soon have a trade section and an official to take charge of the department would arrive before the end of the year.

His duties would be to expand trade between China and Zimbabwe. "It is my sincere hope that our long-standing friendship with the people of Zimbabwe, which began during the liberation struggle, will be increased."

It was his wish that the friendship be extended to involve the peasants.

To enhance existing co-operation, the All-China Trade Union had invited the Zimbabwe Trade Union Congress to send a delegation to Peking.

A Chinese table tennis team would arrive in Zimbabwe next month to play a series of friendly matches throughout the country. Women and youth groups would also

seek contacts with their Zimbabwean colleagues.

An exhibition of Zimbabwean sculpture would be held in China next year, Mr Chu said his country had offered 10 scholarships to Zimbabwe.

Details of the offers would be worked out by the Ministry of Education and Culture. The present economic co-operation between the two countries involves trade, education and culture.

CSO: 4700/320

GAME MEAT TO GO ON SALE SOON

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

VENISON will soon be sold in butcheries to alleviate the meat shortage, the general manager of the Cold Storage Commission, Mr Don Collen, said yesterday.

The introduction of game meat had been delayed because of cropping difficulties, but these had been overcome in the south-western part of the country.

Mr Collen was addressing delegates at a field day at Grasslands Research Station near Marandellas.

Turning to the beef crisis, Mr Collen said there were "encouraging signs of recovery" in breeding stock and appealed to the Government to ensure that the recovery was kept up.

Mr Collen pointed out that Zimbabwe ranked as the fourth highest consumer of beef, per capita — behind the United States, the Argentine, and Australia.

This showed that the wholesale price of beef was too low.

Calling for the consumer price of beef to be based on supply and demand, Mr Collen warned that the Government might have to import beef if the country's consumption of meat remained high.

Higher prices for beef would stimulate a demand for other types of meat and so encourage the development of pig and poultry industries both in the commercial and communal sectors, he said.

Besides, it was essential that communal farmers, who owned 3.2 million head of cattle, be made to realise the true value of their stock.

Mr Collen predicted that the present off-take of cattle from the communal areas could be raised from 1 percent to 4 percent — yielding about 120 000 cattle a year for the market—by good management and promotion of sales.

"The cattle industry is just too widespread and too important to the country as a whole to allow it to drift from one crisis to another," he added.

CSO: 4700/320

BRIEFS

VISITORS FACE DELAY--People who needed to obtain visas to visit Zimbabwe before leaving their home countries faced delays of three weeks and more, a Ministry of Home Affairs official said last week. Visa requests, most of them from South African passport holders, arrived in Salisbury during June and July at a rate of about 300 a day. Average processing time, due to the large volume of requests, was about three weeks, the official said. Passport holders of most countries do not face these delays because they either do not need visas or are issued with them upon arrival. There are 64 countries whose residents do not need visas. There are 38 nations whose citizens have to acquire visas before leaving for Zimbabwe. Perhaps because interest in Zimbabwe was not high in many of those countries--which include Afghanistan, the Mongolian People's Republic, Soviet Union and Bhutan--few such requests were received here before June, when South Africa was added to the list. Since then the Ministry of Home Affairs office was responsible for processing visa requests and had been swamped. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 1]

HUNGARIAN DELEGATES--A 13-man delegation from the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in Budapest arrives in Zimbabwe on August 13 for a week's visit to investigate trade opportunities. The visitors' itinerary, arranged by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, includes meetings with Government departments, private sector organisations and companies. An ACCOZ spokesman said that the delegates are interested in meeting manufacturers and importers of electrical and transformer equipment, textile machinery, foundry equipment, plant and equipment for the chemical, pharmaceutical and aluminium industry, agricultural machinery, electroplaters, and bankers. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 4]

PRICE OF DIESEL--Zimbabwe's diesel-consuming bus operators, farmers, industrialists and haulage contractors can heave a sigh of relief over the Budget. Many economic forecasters feared that the announcement of a 33 percent hike in the price of petrol could cover diesel as well. But a spokesman for the office of the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Brian Walter, confirmed this morning that diesel was not included in the increase. The brunt of the massive increase will thus have to be borne by the country's private motorists and transport operators using smaller vehicles running on petrol. The confusion was apparent with several experts predicting to the Press that the country's transport system would be hard-hit, setting off a major inflationary spiral as operators tried to meet their fuel bills by raising their prices. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 1]

ZIPRA 'AGENT' ACQUITTED--A Salisbury regional magistrate ruled yesterday that two amnesty ordinances covered a former Rhodesian Army national serviceman who stole $16 000 from the Pay Corps before defecting to ZIPRA in 1978. Mr Aldridge Timothy Fisher told the court this week that he took the money in October that year and gave it to two ZIPRA men operating in Salisbury, before leaving the country to stay with the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell in London. He said he had been a vigorous nationalist supporter since 1975 and, after being conscripted, appropriated firearms, ammunition and uniforms as well as information for use by ZIPRA. Magistrate Mr Tom Smith found Mr Fisher not guilty of the theft and discharged him because of the probability that this defence was true in view of his "overt support for opposition to the then government. Although he has not been able to prove this beyond a reasonable doubt, the balance of probabilities lies in his favour," said the magistrate. Mr Fisher was covered by the 1979 Amnesty Ordinance because of his support for a guerilla organisation when he committed the theft. The case also fell under the 1980 amnesty because he was acting "in good faith for the furtherance of independence under majority rule and in the interests and objectives of a nationalist party". Mrs Margie Grobbelaar appeared for the State and Mr Bernard Whaley, instructed by Mr Prince Machaya of Honey and Blanckenberg, appeared for Mr Fisher. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 4]

AID TANGWENA PLEA--Zimbabwe Children's Welfare Trust last week appealed for urgently needed funds to help stave off a series of new disasters threatening the trouble-hit Tangwena people of Inyanga. The organisation is particularly worried that with only five ploughs to share among the 3 000 Tangwenas, there is little chance of them being able to grow enough food for their own subsistence. Mr Carl Keyter, a member of the trust resident at Nyafaru, the headquarters of the Tangwena, also disclosed that funds for cement and other building materials for dormitory construction at Nyafaru School had run out. Construction of the dormitories was likely to stop by the middle of this month. So far less than half of the required number have been completed. This meant that unless more funds became available the bulk of the 500 boarders, many of them orphans, would have to use classrooms and the hall for sleeping. Still more funds would be needed for bunks, mattresses, plumbing and wash-basins, without which conditions in the dormitories would be intolerable. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug

TUNNEL COSTS--Salisbury is paying $82 000 a month--just under $1 million a year--simply to keep open a tender to build a tunnel from Darwendale. The city council is still awaiting Government approval to borrow the money for the scheme to ensure water supplies for the city. The council was told at its budget meeting last week, after Councillor Timothy Stamps raised the issue, that the tender was being extended month by month and because the finance for the scheme was not available the extension was costing the council almost $1 million a year! The scheme, first proposed in 1972, was approved by the council in May and includes a tunnel between the intake tower on the Darwendale dam and the Morton Jaffray works at Lake McIlwaine, the partially completed intake tower itself and a pump station. The tender accepted was for $16 808 200. In his budget speech the chairman of the finance and development committee, Councillor Tobias Musariri, said he hoped the question of financing the project would be resolved soon, but at this stage all reference had been omitted from the estimates. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 1]

DRUGS CONTROL LIST--A wide range of drugs and medicines have been gazetted as specified drugs in terms of the Drugs Control Act, which means they cannot be sold until approved by the Drugs Control Council. Suppliers of drugs which are on the list and which are already sold in Zimbabwe have until January 1 next year to register them. Any drug listed that is not on sale must be registered before it can be sold. In terms of the Act the council has to ensure before registering a drug that its availability is in the public interest, that the safety, quality and therapeutic efficacy warrant registration and, if the drug is made in Zimbabwe, the premises and processes are satisfactory. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 7]

ALGERIAN TALKS--A delegation from Algeria arrives in Salisbury today on a five-day visit. The six-man delegation is led by the Algerian Minister for Heavy Industry, Mr Mohamed Liassine. He intends to hold discussions about industry with Government officials. He was expected to meet the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, said a spokesman for the Algerian Embassy. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1]

KENYAN COOPERATION PLEA--Zimbabwe and Kenya have much in common with regard to tourism and should work closely together, Kenya's Assistant Minister of Tourism, Mr Mark Mwithaga, said this week. Mr Mwithaga--who headed a three-man delegation to Zimbabwe--said there was a great future for the two countries. "There is no doubt whatsoever that Zimbabwe and Kenya have a lot in common and should work closely together in exploring the tourism industry more effectively," he said in an interview. The delegation arrived last week and left yesterday for Nairobi. Mr Mwithaga said his Government had developed hotels and lodges in the interior of the country because many tourists today wished to see and mingle with the population. "For the few days that we have been here, we have come to the conclusion that Zimbabwe could do the many things we have done over the years since independence and establish similar resorts for tourists. Zimbabwe, after all, is honoured by nature in Africa and all it needs is to exploit it effectively." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 5]

BRITISH SYSTEM UNDER SCRUTINY--Mr James Bassoppo-Moyo, Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly, returned this weekend from a meeting in Gaborone of the African Group of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association where "common problems" were discussed. The Deputy Speaker said 13 African countries south of the Sahara, which make up the African region of the association, met to discuss the relevance of the Westminster type of parliamentary system to developing countries, particularly bicameral legislatures and the role of opposition parties. Other areas which the agenda covered were racial conflicts within the Commonwealth, the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, the role of youth in rural development, education, food production, and the preservation of natural resources. The Deputy Speaker said the African region would make recommendations to the mother body about the areas they discussed so that action could be taken. Countries at the meeting were Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Kenya, Tanzania, Swaziland, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Mauritius, Malawi, Lesotho and Nigeria. Uganda attended as an observer. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 8]

SUPERSONIC STRIKE ENDS--Bulawayo--About 1 000 workers at two Supersonic factories in Bulawayo returned to work at 10 a.m. yesterday but it is not yet clear what agreement has been reached between management and the workers in negotiations that began on Monday. Negotiations involving senior officials from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, the workers' committee and management were said to be going on late yesterday. It is not clear if the workers' grievances were resolved. Meanwhile workers at the Khami Road plant of the ZSR sugar refinery are still on strike though negotiations involving Ministry of Labour officials from Salisbury, the workers' committee and management are continuing. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1]

BULGARIAN CULTURE WEEK--A cultural exhibition marking 1 300 years since the founding of the State of Bulgaria opens at the National Gallery in Salisbury this week. The exhibition runs in Salisbury from tomorrow to August 29. It would then move to Bulawayo and Umtali, said the Bulgarian Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Christo Kolev. "The exhibition is specifically on culture and we have brought in a number of pictures including documentary films in colour," said the ambassador. A preview of the exhibition is due to be shown on television this evening. The exhibition will also show dolls and costumes that have become part of the culture of the people of Bulgaria. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 4]

SALES TAX--The new sales tax rates come into effect on Monday and a list of articles to be taxed at 15 percent was gazetted yesterday. The 14 classes of goods to be taxed at 15 percent are: Motor vehicles; accounting and calculating machines except for cash and sales registers; safes, strong-boxes and cash-boxes; self-contained air-conditioning units used in homes, offices and public halls. Furniture except articles designed specifically for dental, medical, surgical or veterinary use; electric lamps and lampware except torches, lamp-bulbs and tubes; deep freezers and refrigerators of the type used in homes. Ovens and cookers for domestic use, including hot-plates; electrical appliances for use in homes or offices; office machines, furniture and apparatus. Radios, televisions, record players, video and other electrical sound-reproducing or recording apparatus; clocks designed for domestic or office use; watches, cameras and camera accessories. All other goods, except those exempt from sales tax, will be taxed at 12 percent. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 1]

POWER LOAN--Bulawayo--The British Government and the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) yesterday signed an agreement for an $11 million interest-free loan to help in the electrification of the Dabuka-Salisbury line. The British High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Robin Byatt, and the NRZ general manager, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, said that the money was 15 percent of what the NRZ would spend on its electrification programme's first stage. The rest of the money would be provided through a loan granted to the NRZ by a Zimbabwean commercial bank. Speaking at NRZ headquarters, Mr Byatt said: "No one can be in any doubt that railway transport is crucially important to the economic development of the country. The British Government is happy to grant this interest-free loan." He said the loan was separate from money offered by the British Government through Zimcord for the purchase of engines for the NRZ's diesel locomotives, and another sum for the improvement of the Mozambique-Zimbabwe railway line. Thanking the British Government for the loan--over 25 years, with a seven-year grace period--Mr Lea-Cox said: "This occasion makes history, and the NRZ appreciate the British Government's loans." They will cover work to be done by British companies that have been granted contracts by the NRZ. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 1]

RURAL, URBAN SECTORS--Bulawayo--The Government intends to move away from the system under which urban workers look upon land in the rural areas as a pension or social security, says the secretary for Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Robbie Mupawose. Instead, urban people should depend on urban sectors of the economy from the cradle to the grave, and the farming populace alone should derive its income from the land. Mr Mupawose said: "Land should not be looked upon as a pension or social security, let alone a traditional or customary object to which all and sundry have a right. The land mass of Zimbabwe is only about 39 million ha, a small hectarage if cognisance is taken of the hundreds of unemployed and landless masses." He was replying to a letter to the Chronicle in which a Mashaba worker asked whether resettlement land would be available to "employees of mines, farms and other industries where their present accommodation can by no means fall under a home ownership scheme". Mr Mupawose said industrial, commercial and agricultural workers should have been provided for by way of elaborate social security system ensuring that they would not be destitute in old age. "These are the evils of the past that we seek to rectify." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 1]

CHIEF OF KEZI--Bulawayo--Kezi's controversial traditional leader, Chief Nyangazonke, is to get a new chain of office to replace the one left behind by the late Chief Dumezweni, which cannot be found. The chief's chain of office is traditionally passed on to the successor of the dead chief as a symbol of authority. It is also proof that the new chief is acceptable to all those who may challenge his installation. On the day of Chief Nyangazonke's installation the chain could not be found when time came for it to be placed around his neck. The district commissioner, Mr Andy Ehrke, said this week he had ordered another chain as the old one has disappeared without trace. He said relatives of the late Chief Dumezweni were sure the chain was handed back to the DC's office after the chief's death. "It's possible that someone in this office before I came here took it away as a souvenir". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 9]

DP CONTACTS--The Democratic Party is to establish contacts with democratic parties in Europe and the United States which can be of use to Zimbabwe, the party's president, Mr Andre Holland, said yesterday. The aim would be to remove scepticism that still reigned in certain parts of Europe and the United States about Zimbabwe. Mr Holland said he had already received invitations to visit Europe and the United States. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 9]

ARMS FOUND--Bulawayo--Police here found an assortment of arms and ammunition in the city's western areas yesterday. Police first recovered an AK rifle from the bush near Pumula North, after receiving information from the public. Later, a Star pistol, magazine and ammunition were recovered near New Lobengula Township at Njube, a police spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 15]

BIGGER DEPOT FOR COTTON--The Sanyati cotton depot may be expanded soon to relieve pressure on the Gatooma depot, which has had difficulties in coping with this season's bumper cotton harvest in the area, an official of the Cotton Marketing Board said in Gatooma this week. He said communal farmers in the Sanyati district were worried that their cotton may not all be bought this year. However, all the cotton from both the commercial and communal farmers would be in by November or December. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 3]

WARD POLLS FOR GWELO--Voters in Ward 1 in the Gwelo municipal area--the northern suburbs--go to the polls tomorrow in the by-election that is being held to fill the vacant seat on Gwelo City Council caused by the recent resignation of Alderman Gene Sulter. The candidates are Mr Kenneth Homan (68), who is retired, and Mr Dayalji Patel (27), a businessman. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 4]

INDIAN RAILMEN--Bulawayo--The first contingent of railway artisans coming from India to repair Zimbabwe's crippled locomotive fleet are due in Bulawayo by the end of this month. A spokesman for the National Railways of Zimbabwe said yesterday that Rail-India Technical Employment Services were providing 204 artisans and artisan supervisors "in the mechanical, signal and electrical functions". The first group were due here in the last week of this month, he said. Two railway mechanical engineers were in India to oversee the selection of volunteers for Zimbabwe, and soon a signal engineer would join them, the spokesman said. The railways could take 87 artisans from Pakistan--"but this is a completely separate exercise and has not yet been funded", he said. The average daily figure of locomotives available for July was 122, compared with the 130 available in June. The secretary for transport, Mr Peter Lamport-Stokes said recently that the optimum number of locomotives for efficient rail operations was 217. Zimbabwe Railways have 275 locomotives, but many are in need of major repair, and many others are beyond repair. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 3]

NEW BORDER TIMES--New opening times for the border posts at Kazungula, Victoria Falls, Kariba, Chirundu, Nyamapanda and Umtali have been announced. In a statement yesterday, a spokesman for the Minister of Home Affairs said that from August 8 this year these customs and excise and immigration border posts would be open between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. each day from Monday to Friday. On Saturdays, the spokesman said, the posts would be open from 8 a.m. until midday. "With the exception of Plumtree, which is open over weekends, the above-mentioned border posts will close from midday on Saturdays until 8 a.m. on Mondays, said the spokesman. He also said that the border post at Plumtree would, from Saturday, be open during the lunch hour. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 3]

EGYPTIAN AID--Egypt is prepared to extend every possible assistance to the people of Zimbabwe as there exists a very close bond of freindship between the two countries. Addressing the gathering at a reception held at his Salisbury home to mark Egypt's national day, the Egyptian Ambassador, Dr Taha el Farnawany, said the July 23 1952 revolution in his country had taken the people from feudalism to socialism and the sweeping changes had resulted in democracy. Government ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and other dignitaries attended the reception. Dr Farnawany then proposed a toast "to the wise Government of Zimbabwe under the leadership of President Banana and Prime Minister Mugabe". In reply, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simbarashe Mubengegwi, said many Zimbabweans who had graduated from Etyptian universities were now playing their part in working for the reconstruction and development of this country. Zimbabwe, he said, condemned the continued "barbaric acts of aggression" being perpetrated by Zionist Israel and called for Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab lands. Mr Mubengegwi said he believed the Pretoria regime had been responsible for the assassination last weekend in Salisbury of ANC representative, Mr Joe Gqabi, adding that such cowardly acts would only hasten the demise of racialists. Palestine, Namibia and the black peoples of South Africa would soon be masters of their own destiny, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 9]

WILDCAT STRIKES HIT--The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, yesterday urged workers to follow the guidelines laid down by the Government when resolving grievances. In a statement the minister said workers who did not follow the Government's guidelines in regard to resolving grievances "will be severely dealt with". "Those workers who take matters into their own hands and resort to illegal strikes before their grievances have been heard by the proper authority will be abusing the opportunity to work and will be dealt with severely," he said. When workers' committees reached a deadlock with the management, appropriate trade union officials should be contacted as "soon as possible". "Where the firm concerned does not fall within the jurisdiction of a trade union, the workers' committee should contact the nearest office of the Industrial Relations Department of my ministry." He added that the ministry was prepared to help workers who respected the Government's policies. The loss of working hours caused by the illegal strikes inflicts great harm to our economy, which is just starting to find its feet again. This cannot be tolerated. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 3]

STRIKE NOT RESOLVED--Bulawayo--Employees from two Bulawayo companies were still on strike late last night as hard bargaining continued in a bid to resolve the stalemate at two Supersonic plants and at the ZSR sugar refinery. Apart from demanding Monday off-duty the workers at the Supersonic have alleged low salaries and racialism in workers' grades. At the ZSR plant all workers want reinstatement of a sacked dispatch clerk. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 1]

CITIES' GROWTH--Senator Chidzero warned of the effects of "unbridled growth" of the country's two major cities. He said the $389 million from the PSIP was to meet the demands of local authorities for housing and other services. One of the results of this, he said, would be "a bias towards the parasitic expansion of the two major centres of Salisbury and Bulawayo. The unfettered growth of these major centres may, in the long run, create bottlenecks in the development of this sector and in the whole economy." He pointed out that the "unbridled" growth of Salisbury would place a demand on funds that could be better used in smaller centres. Costs of servicing the city were spiralling. Soon the increased demand for water would mean building a new dam. The cost of moving the water to the city from the dam had already been put at $132 million. "I am putting these facts before you not to alarm you but to sensitise all levels of development organs from Government down to the industrialist that the time has come to engage in a comprehensive policy to effect spatial equity and reduce the imbalance in growth and development in the country," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/320 END

JPRS 78816

24 August 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2472

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JPRS 78816

24 August 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2472

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RECENT HISTORY OF FRENCH COOPERATION IN AFRICA EXAMINED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 29 Jun 81 p 9

[Article by Albert Bourgi]

[Text] Africa's relations with the former colonial power are at a turning point: the election of a socialist president in France should logically make a drastic change. It would be inept to consider a reexamination of the situation from only one standpoint: unfortunately, this unwholesome concept of cooperation has not always been firmly rejected by some African countries. Nevertheless, the new French Government will have to make a serious examination of conscience for its theories to be put into practice again in the field. Albert Bourgi, an academic closely associated with the Socialist Party, a professor at the University of Paris-I and the author of "La Politique francaise de cooperation en Afrique" [French Policy of Cooperation in Africa] (Nouvelles Editions africaines, Dakar), scrutinizes the development of French aid in recent years.

After becoming president in 1974, Mr Giscard d'Estaing tried hard to allay the fears of African chiefs of state concerning continuation of the policy of cooperation inaugurated by General de Gaulle.

Various steps were taken toward that end, the most spectacular of which was the reestablishment of a separate Ministry of Cooperation, which had not existed since 1961. Wanting to establish what he considered "one of the dominant features of French foreign policy," the new chief of state worked away at defining a "doctrine of cooperation" which the Abelin Report, made public in September 1975, was said to contain. This document had two major underlying ideas: consultation with African partners, foreshadowed by the delegations that had combed black Africa to maintain a dialogue, and aid planning.

It was in this spirit that the cancellation of debts (amounting to 600 million French francs) of certain Sahel countries was announced in May 1979, a decision comparable to the one that Mr Pompidou made in 1972 at the time of an official visit to Upper Volta. The Giscardian policy must be credited with a certain number of positive measures, such as the summit meeting of industrialized countries, which was devoted exclusively to developmental aid, and the establishment of the Cooperative Association

for African Development (ACDA). We could also mention the convocation, in Paris, of what has been called the North-South Conference.

French officials constantly praised the regular growth of allocations for cooperation and expressed satisfaction that France appeared to be one of the few industrialized countries to approach the goals set by various international bodies.

But beyond the raw data supplied in official documents, the reality was quite different. For several years, the development of French aid has been affected by a certain number of negative factors--already noticeable, it is true, prior to 1974.

Declining Aid

Like all industrialized countries, France saw its program for underdeveloped countries shrink appreciably in relative value. The declining trend has accelerated in recent years. The percentages mentioned in the Jeanneney (1963), Gorse (1971) and Abelin (1975) Reports and the many recommendations made by the international community no longer exist today.

Disregarding the sums paid to DOM-TOM [overseas departments-overseas territories], the volume of French Government aid today is barely more than 0.35 percent of the gross national product. Moreover, even if this aid continues to be concentrated on sub-Saharan African nations, this priority has also diminished: from 52 percent in the early 1970's, black Africa's share of the total volume of French aid now amounts to only 48 percent.

For example, beyond the appearance of an increase in the 1981 budget of the Ministry of Cooperation, which grew more (17.5 percent) than the general national budget (13 percent), a careful examination of the various budget items reveals a different reality. This increase is primarily the result of including in this budget part of the aid allocated to "newcomers" such as Djibouti and Haiti, the increase in the cost of services and wages paid to technical assistants, the transfer of certain funds from other ministerial departments (Universities-Transportation) and a substantial increase in military expenditures. In support of this statement, it is only necessary to note that in the same 1981 budget the program authorizations rose only 5.8 percent over 1980, which is actually equivalent, considering inflation, to an appreciable drop in allocations for investment.

Another negative factor in the development of French aid is the considerable increase in private contributions. Until quite recently, French aid was almost exclusively of public origin. For several years now, more and more room has been made for what is inappropriately but voluntarily called "private aid," which is based much more on a concern for capitalist investment (and thus profitability) or the promotion of French business than on a real concern for African development.

Mercantilism

Even 10 years ago, the Gorse Report condemned the mercantilism of French aid. Among other things, the report stated that "under the pretext of being linked to exports, commercial concerns very often prevailed over the concern for developmental aid." This mercantile orientation of French aid still exists; it has even been confirmed

by the conclusions of the Abelin Report, which stress the private sector's role in the process of African development. Thus even today, certain contributions of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation are, according to some French officials, "oriented" toward supporting private investments. Is it any wonder that mercantilism and high politics go so well together, after learning that two-thirds of the projects financed by the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) are implemented either by the Ministry of Cooperation or by various French public or parapublic agencies, or consist of supplies of capital goods.

French diplomacy's active support in 1974 of the views defended by French-speaking black African countries at the time of the negotiations for the Lome Accord I made it possible to hope that the French chief of state would support the cause of Africa and the Third World in international forums (UNCTAD, North-South Conference, etc.). Here again, the disillusionment was commensurate with the grand declarations of intent.

Significant in this respect is the lack of eagerness displayed by French authorities in the last 2 years to prevent the fall of cacao prices, which has harmed the economies of several African countries, including the Ivory Coast. Following this same line of thinking, how can we fail to note the low level of financial resources which France has made available to international institutions, particularly those concerned with developmental aid. In 1979, France's multilateral contributions represented barely more than 15 percent of the total volume of aid.

Threats to Franc Zone

If the monetary structures of the franc zone have been preserved, the threat made by some French experts in 1980 to devalue the CFA franc again led to doubts about the reliability of the French guarantee, which was forced to become operative that year for the first time since the zone was established.

The important place of technical-personnel assistance in bilateral French aid has often been mentioned. French personnel represent nearly 36 percent of the total number of experts made available to underdeveloped countries by member nations of the Committee for Developmental Aid (CAD). In its relations with black Africa alone, in 1980 France dispatched nearly 13,000 military draftees serving in a civilian capacity, more than two-thirds of whom were instructors. The Ministry of Cooperation alone handles about 11,000 agents, corresponding to expenditures representing, in any one year, more than 50 percent of the total budget of the Ministry of Cooperation.

More disturbing is the fact that this type of aid is proving to be more and more costly for the countries receiving it. There is no question that the name of Valery Giscard d'Estaing will remain associated with the "system of overall development," which has added to the financial expenses of African countries. Countries such as the Ivory Coast, Senegal and Gabon are now shouldering the expense for a very large part of the wages paid to French military draftees serving in a civilian capacity. There is even the paradox that the financial contribution for each French technical assistant comes to two, three or even four times the salary of a high domestic official.

If recorded data and their unfavorable development for African partners reflect the failure of a policy, it is no less true that the style and methods which the French Government has employed, particularly during the last 3 years, have contributed greatly to tarnishing France's distinguished image.

Giscard the "African," who boasted that he was in "communion with the mind" of the African continent, apparently never penetrated the driving forces behind African psychology. Desiring too strong a presence, through shows of force if necessary, Valery Giscard d'Estaing's France undeniably insulted the dignity of the vast majority of African peoples. Interventionist policy, symbolized by the legionnaires' raid on Kolwezi and "Operation Barracuda" in the Central African Republic, as effective as it was for the survival and installation of "friendly" regimes (or for the protection of French nationals in those countries), never received the support of Africa, as French officials tried to make people believe.

It can never be said enough that all of Africa was insulted by the victimization of General-Emperor Bokassa by the man who "honored" him some time earlier by becoming his brother, despite the contempt inspired by the foolishness of the occupant of the Palace of Berengo at Bangui. Moreover, Mr Giscard d'Estaing's excessive taste for the solitary exercise of power led him alone to decide African policy.

This increasingly obvious ignorance of the practice of dialogue and consultation, which are cardinal virtues in Africa, combined with condescension that was hard to endure, finally alienated the chiefs of state who were most positively disposed toward France. The traditional Paris-Dakar-Abidjan axis was gradually replaced by a policy supported by governments which owed their legitimacy only to the good graces of the French Government and whose relations with Paris could only be that of a type of patronage.

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CSO: 4719/192

POSSIBILITIES, VALUE OF EAST BLOC AID TO AFRICA NOTED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 6 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The 35th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), the socialist counterpart of the EEC, has just ended in Sofia under the interested observation of many African nations. Represented at the meeting were Angola and Ethiopia, with official observer status, but other nations such as Mozambique and the Congo are no doubt candidates for imminent membership in the organization.

CEMA's main asset in its relations with Africa lies in its heterogeneity: it is the only structure in the world economy uniting industrial powers, such as the GDR, and developing countries (Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam). CEMA is actually intended to be a common market among equal partners and not an organization for dispensing aid.

Beyond this apparent convergence of interests, the Sofia conference nevertheless raises the basic question: what advantage can our continent derive from an organization that is running out of steam in the face of the world crisis? The results recently noted are disturbing. The goals of the 1975-80 Plan have not been achieved (production growth has stagnated at 2 percent annually as opposed to the 6 percent planned); and there is still no agreement on implementing the 1980-85 Plan.

Confined to an economic ghetto by its inconvertible currencies and by the general absence of true pricing, CEMA must also face two challenges: the new fact of the international economy (recession and scarcity of raw materials) and the paralysis of trade and production in Poland. In this weak situation, it is unrealistic to count on strengthening integration. Hungary has provided proof of this by proposing the opening of trade relations with the West and the introduction of market mechanisms. In its own way, the USSR has confirmed this trend by giving preference to its trade with the West, whose exports rose from 25.5 percent in 1975 to 29.6 percent in 1979, while CEMA declined from 60.6 to 55.6 percent.

Thus it does not seem very worthwhile for African economies to seek support from an organization that is growing weaker and whose weaknesses are those of many African countries: agricultural shortages, lack of industrial productivity and shortage of foreign exchange .... The importance of relations with CEMA is to be found elsewhere: it offers a counterweight to the hitherto overly exclusive presence of the West as a partner in development.

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CSO: 4719/192

CHINESE AID TO AFRICA DESCRIBED AS MODEST BUT APPRECIATED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 1 Jul 81 p 6

[Article by Dieudonne Ganga]

[Text] In the course of 1 year, several African leaders have gone to China on official visits. The most recent: Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. China intends to strengthen and improve its positions in Africa and to counterbalance Soviet influence at every turn.

Disinterested Aid

Peking has demonstrated its desire to establish friendly relations with as many African governments as possible, including conservative regimes, since Mr Chou En Lai's visit to Africa in 1963-64. This policy aided China's admission to the United Nations.

In establishing such relations, China has constantly berated Soviet aid to Africa, which it describes as "economic looting."

Having received Soviet aid itself, China was aware that Soviet aid is particularly important in large projects requiring certain technical expertise such as mining, dam construction, port improvement, etc. China therefore took advantage of its reputation as an agricultural nation to attract countries whose economies are based on agriculture.

Much more than the Soviets, the Chinese are doing everything to give their African partners the impression that their aid is totally disinterested and is not based on any political consideration. Moreover, they have even gone so far as to give their partners the impression that the African nations themselves would be free t use the loans as they see fit. Chinese aid is thus comprised of 90 percent credits and 10 percent grants.

Most of the credits are in the form of loans and assistance in the form of equipment and personnel. These are long-term loans without interest (at at an extremely low interest rate), repayable in 30 or 40 years after a "grace period" which may go on for 10 years.

Tazara Railroad

With regard to investments in Africa, the Chinese selected light industry, because it was in keeping with their resources and because it has a more substantial "political impact" on the people for whom the production is intended. In the opinion of Chinese experts, investment should enable countries receiving aid to develop by themselves by using local basic products and by producing goods to satisfy all of the country's needs. In this spirit, textile plants, factories for manufacturing small tools, tobacco plants, oil mills, sugar refineries and state farms have been built by the Chinese in the Congo, Mali, Ghana, Tanzania, etc.

From 1970 to 1976, Chinese aid can be estimated at $1.815 billion, as opposed to $1.019 billion from the USSR.

Beginning in 1968, China got involved in large investments. With the completion of the Tanzania-Zambia (Tazara) Railroad, China crossed a new threshold. Without stopping, it went on to repair the Conakry-Kankan line (Guinea), to enlarge the ports of Conakry and Dar es Salaam and to build cement plants in Mauritania and Guinea and an oil refinery in Nigeria.

Another aspect of Chinese aid concerns the developing relationship between loans granted and trade agreements concluded. By linking certain credit repayments to the supply of local goods, or conversely to the purchase of Chinese products, Sino-African trade in many respects is an exception to the traditional economic analysis for becoming a direct result of aid. The most significant example is Guinea, whose trade relations with China are based simply and solely on the barter system. Other nations such as Kenya, Mali, the Congo and Tanzania also subscribe to this system. On the other hand, in the case of countries such as Morocco and Nigeria, Chinese aid is not "linked."

At the present time, nearly 40 African nations maintain regular trade relations with China. Eighty percent of Chinese purchases in Africa involve ores, diamonds, peanuts, coffee, tobacco, cacao, sugar, etc., whereas China exports machinery, textiles, etc.

Model of Cooperation

In accordance with the recommendations of the Chinese Communist Party and unlike Soviet policy, "the Chinese follow national workers into the field, participating in their work, with pick in hand. They also stress the need to achieve a self-sustaining economy to assure the national independence of countries receiving aid."

The African country that is still the model of Sino-African cooperation (in economic and commercial areas) is Tanzania. However, Chinese aid in the rural sector is considerable, although not as spectacular.

Moreover, the railroad (the Tazara) connecting Tanzania and Zambia is still the most important facet of this cooperation. To complete it, the Chinese loan granted in 1973 to Tanzania and Zambia amounted to $360 million. This noninterest loan, repayable in 30 years beginning in 1983, will have a 10-year grace period.

This aid to Africa, however, is not exempt from criticism. According to some people, the implementation of loan agreements is often very slow and project studies require

a great deal of time. The harshest criticism obviously comes from the Soviets, who accuse China of using Africans to implement its own policy. The equipment supplied to African countries is also not always suited to local conditions.

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that Chinese aid is having a considerable impact in Africa. It enjoys immense prestige, even in countries in which China inspires misgivings. Accepted by one Third World country, an undisputed leader of the Afro-Asian group, Chinese aid not only seemed like a means of exerting pressure to offset Western demands, but also as an example of cooperation stressing ideological motivations less than national interests.

This enables China to maintain relations of friendship and cooperation with almost all African countries (except the Ivory Coast).

Of course, Chinese aid is still modest. Mao's successors have even decided to reduce the volume of aid to the Third World to cope with serious economic problems within China itself. But Africans consider such aid less "tainted" and more effective than that granted by the USSR.

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BRIEFS

CALL FOR HELP--Yaunde, 29 July--Angola has called on Cameroun to help prevent alleged United States plans to destabilise the Angolan Government. A similar call is expected to be transmitted later this week to the Ivory Coast. Angolan Charge d'Affaires in Gabon Dombele M'Bala Bernardo made the appeal here in a verbal message from Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge to Cameroun Foreign Minister Paul Dontsop. Mr Dombele said the message dealt with the "tension created by American policies on Central Africa, particularly on Anola." He accused Washington of increasing its contacts with Angolan against Luanda from Namibia. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 31 Jul 81 p 20]

HEAVY DEFENSE BUDGET--Lisbon, 29 July--About half of the Angolan budget is spent directly or indirectly on national defence, Lucio Lara, Secretary-General of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), said here yesterday. Mr Lara, on a visit to Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party, said that the figure partly explained Angola's development problems. He expressed anxiety at the "increased aggressiveness" of South Africa, which he attributed to support by Washington for Pretoria, saying he had proof of "renewed cooperation between the South African secret services and the CIA (United States Central Intelligence Agency)." [Excerpt] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 31 Jul 81 p 20]

DECEMBER ARAB-AFRICAN CONGRESS--Paris, 11 Aug (AFP)--A joint Arab-African Congress will be held in Luanda between December 6 and 9 to deepen "the common fight against the alliance of imperialism, Zionism and reaction," organizers announced here today. The main themes of the congress will be Palestine, cooperation for economic independence and Southern Africa. The congress is being organized in cooperation with the Congress of Arab Peoples, set up in 1977 by Algeria, Libya, South Yemen, Syria, and the Palestine Liberation Organization. PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat is among those expected to attend. [Text] [NC111838 Paris AFP in English 1830 GMT 11 Aug 81]

CSO: 4700/329

BRIEFS

DEPARTURE OF CHADIAN REFUGEES--Chadian refugees in camps in northern Cameroon have slowly begun to return home despite the risk of food scarcities and renewed fighting, sources close to international aid organizations have announced in Douala. Some 50,000 refugees are still at the Kousseri camp, which is separated from the Chadian capital, Ndjamena, only by a river. Six months ago, there were some 60,000 persons at the camp. Several international organizations, including the International Red Cross, the UN High Commission on Refugees and UNICEF, have been authorized to reopen their offices in Chad. However, the Chadian refugees hesitate to return to their country because of their fear of renewed fighting. "Many of them still do not believe the war is over," a representative of one international organization said. Representatives of international organizations have also stated that aid, mainly food, was arriving in the Chadian capital from Europe, Japan and the USSR. However, they emphasized that the American Government, which has severely criticized Libya's intervention and refused to reopen its embassy in Ndjamena, also refused them the right to use its contribution in Chadian territory. On the other hand, a spokesman for the American Development Agency, stressed that the Reagan administration had not rejected any appeal for food aid for Chad. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 20 Jul 81 p 12] 11,464

CSO: 4719/225

BRIEFS

EMIGRANTS' VISIT--Promoted by the Cape Verde government through its embassy in Washington, a group of Cape Verdians and U.S. citizens of Cape Verdian origin residing in the United States will visit our archipelago this summer to become acquainted with our country's new realities. The Cape Verdian government's initiative comes from the fact that of all its emigrants, those who have the least contact with independent Cape Verde reside in the United States. One cannot forget how much physical distance and mental removal had influenced the reticence evidenced by many of our compatriots in the United States in regard to Cape Verdian independence for a period of time. Because of misinformation by dishonest or ignorant people, many emigrants' political innocence was exploited during the first years after independence. Even though this period is mostly over, the availability of true information over the work carried out in Cape Verde is very limited, and this is why the government is organizing these visits. [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 21 Jul 81 p 12]

PORTUGUESE CREDIT, BANKING COOPERATION--The Bank of Portugal has granted the Bank of Cape Verde a line of credit amounting to 30 million dollars under terms that will help the development of the Cape Verdian economy. Simultaneously, a protocol for technical cooperation between the two banking institutions was also signed, establishing that the Bank of Portugal will provide training for Cape Verdian specialists in banking activities, notably in the fields of finance, monetary policy, economy, statistics and others. The Bank of Portugal will also cooperate in a study aimed at restructuring Cape Verde's banking system. [Excerpt] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 21 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4728/94

ONLY THIRTY PERCENT OF ARMY REPORTEDLY BACKS DACKO

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 27 Jul 81 p 4

> [Text] Bangui (AFP)--Bangui, since the 14 July attack (three dead, several dozen wounded), is on the alert. The population is going about its usual business. Stores, private businesses and public services are functioning normally. However, anxiety and nervousness are clearly perceptible as soon as one brings up the prickly subject of security with the inhabitants.

Will the armed forces, which have been invested with full powers since the state of siege was proclaimed, be able to guarantee that security under all circumstances? And what can the army do against terrorist actions, which by definition are totally unpredictable? These questions are on everyone's lips. They occupy minds all the more because the Central African National Liberation Movement (MCLN), which claimed responsibility for the 14 July attack, promised that it was the first of a long series of operations intended to cause the fall of President David Dacko.

The apparent efficiency of the police, who discovered a half dozen plastic charges in the last 48 hours at Bouar (the country's second largest city) and proceeded to arrest about 20 persons, is only half reassuring. A person who places bombs can always slip through the nets.

Meticulous Searches

Since 14 July the streets of Bangui have remained almost deserted after 2100, although no curfew has been ordered. The nightclubs, the restaurants, the hotel lobbies are hopelessly empty. The airport is closed to traffic from dusk to dawn, to save travelers the nocturnal trouble of the meticulous searches and the numerous road blocks on the road leading to the capital. In the city--when it is not raining--the police increase after nightfall the identity checks and vehicle inspections.

No special provision for surveillance is visible around the president's residence, but David Dacko's guard--the elite of the Central African Army--is in a permanent state of alert.

All of the African quarters are gone through in turn with a fine-tooth comb by the soldiers. This systematic combing feeds the population's anxiety. Up to now, however, no noteworthy incident has been recorded, even in the sectors of Bangui

reputedly loyal to the principal opponent of the resident regime in Central Africa, Ange Patasse, the head of the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC).

The latter, contrary to some news reports, is free to do whatever he likes. He lives on his property about 10 km from the center of the city, protected by several dozen mobilized militants. From a distance, elements of the Central African Army keep watch.

A State of Crisis

At one time the rumor spread through Bangui that Mr Dacko would soon order the arrest of Mr Patasse, and that army units would attack his residence. Nothing came of it. And no one in the civilian population really wants it to happen, for questioning of the head of the MLPC would inevitably bring in its wake violent reprisals by his partisans. Putting Mr Patasse in prison might also awaken certain demons within the army, which is said to be 30 percent favorable to him (against the same percentage for Mr Dacko and 40 percent neutral or undecided).

The 2,800 French nationals who live in Bangui have largely left the Central African capital for holidays in Europe. Groups of cooperants come regularly to drink a glass at the bar of the Rock Hotel, exhibiting an apparent coolness. "But," they assure one in unison, "when the French forces (between 1,100 and 1,200 men) receive the order to leave Central African soil, we will leave on the double."

The French troops, confined to their base on the edge of Bangui, are totally discreet. But when the cinema, Le Club, was blown up on 14 July, they were there in a few minutes and immediately began to evacuate the wounded. Theirs is a calming presence.

Bangui in a state of crisis is doing its best to adjust to it, to impose routine and to make light of certain tricks of fate. On the evening of 14 July at the Le Club Cinema, they were playing "there was once a revolution."

8946
CSO: 4719/250

BRIEFS

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE PRESIDENCY--The post of secretary general of the presidency of the Republic, which has been occupied since 1979 by a Frenchman, Jacques Serre, has been entrusted by President Dacko to a Central African University graduate, Mr Danzi, a professor at Bangui University. (AFP) [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Aug 81 p 4] 8946

CSO: 4719/249

FNUK-UNIKOM LEADER DISCUSSES OPPOSITION MOVEMENT MERGER

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 31 Jul 81 p 2

[Interview with Aboubakar Ahmed Nourdine, president of the Comorian opposition movement, FNUK-UNIKOM, on 23 July 1981, by Herve Allangba; location of interview not specified.]

> [Text] From a communique issued in Paris on Saturday 18 July it was learned that two Comorian opposition movements in exile*, the National Front of the Comorians (FNUK) and the Union of the Comorians (UNIKOM), which claim to be inspired by former President Ali Soilih, had joined forces. The new movement, the FNUK-UNIKOM, is headed by Alboubakar Ahmed Nourdine (see LE CONTINENT of 20 July). Several problems have arisen on the Comorian Archipelago since the Soilih regime was overthrown in June 1978: in addition to the "enclosure complex" which frequently turns up in official speeches, Mayotte, which chose to remain in the French fold, is no longer a part of the archipelago since the unilateral declaration of independence of 6 July 1975. Aboubakar Ahmed Nourdine speaks of all of this in the interview with LE CONTINENT on 23 July.
>
> In the meantime, the Moroni government has made public its position on the merger of the two movements. In a communique broadcast on Tuesday 28 July the Comorian minister of Justice and Information criticized "this handful of individuals who, for lack of the ability to place their capabilities--if they have any--in the country's service, prefer an obscure political notoriety. If they want to be free and independent," the minister added, "why are they in such a hurry to be carried by the foreign powers?"

[Question] What significance do you attribute to the merger, announced on 18 July, of the FNUK and the UNIKOM?

[Answer] This merger was made necessary by two facts that are not exactly unrelated. Under the regime of Giscard d'Estaing it was not possible to found a movement on an international scale. However, that was what we desired. While awaiting a better political situation, we have had to divide the tasks between the FNUK, the

*FNUK-UNIKOM believes that Comores and Comorians should be written with a "k."

organization directed by Ali Soilih which has remained very active in East Africa, and the UNIKOM, which represents Comorian workers in Europe. It seemed that over the years UNIKOM was known only in Europe and the FNUK only in Africa. The merger will make it possible to clarify things at the international level.

The second fact is that traitors are currently engaging in propaganda outside the Comoros, propaganda that is planting confusion in international public opinion because its authors wrongly claim to draw their inspiration from Soilihism. So it is necessary to make it understood that these traitors do not speak on behalf of our people and that in reality the true Soilihists may be found within one united movement, the FNUK-UNIKOM.

[Question] Who are these traitors and where can they be found?

[Answer] The top man, and the one who is making a lot of noise just now in France, is the Soilih government's former minister of Foreign Affairs, Mouzaoir Abdalla. He was working with Alih Soilih, but betraying him at the same time. The coup d'etat that overthrew the popular Soilih regime was prepared by Mouzaoir Abdalla in collaboration with Abdalla Ahmed. Both men worked with Africa's number one enemy, the mercenary, Bob Denard! The Comorian peoplewere the victim of that dark collaboration.

[Question] What is the real impact of this merger in the field, and what form of action against the government in place is the FNUK-UNIKOM calling for?

[Answer] The merger has been a very good thing. In the country, more than 95 percent of the population is already supporting the unified movement, because it is in a situation in which there is no confusion. In fact the movement was wondering what result could be obtained from a separate struggle conducted by the FNUK in Africa and the UNIKOM in Europe. Now, things are clear, on the domestic as well as the foreign level. The Comorian masses support the merger. The socialists have begun to organize. The people definitely loathed Ahmed Abdalla, about whose departure there is no longer any doubt, even if it has to be paid for in spilled blood. The FNUK-UNIKOM is fighting and will always fight in accordance with the resolutions of the UAO, the Arab League, the UN and the Organization of Nonaligned Countries, all of which very harshly condemn the presence of mercenaries in Africa.

[Question] What support, domestic as well as foreign, does the FNUK-UNIKOM enjoy, and what concrete form will the struggle against the government take from now on?

[Answer] First, we have considerable popular support from the Comorians, who welcomed the merger with joy and relief. The Comorian population is already in the vanguard of the struggle.

We also have the support of the progressive countries of Africa, the Indian Ocean, the Arab world and the countries of Eastern Europe. The aid that the international--progressive--community contributes to the FNUK-UNIKOM, aid that we hope will be even more significant, is the same aid that normally is given to all movements of resistance to fascism, oppression and mercenaries.

[Question] Last June President Ahmed Abdalla made a series of visits to three countries, the Ivory Coast, Senegal and Gabon. What do you think of those countries?

[Answer] Those countries, as well as Morocco, Zaire, Oman and Saudi Arabia, helped Ahmed Abdalla overthrow the popular regime and assassinate Ali Soilih. Abdalla can't do without them. But the FNUK-UNIKOM has already sent letters to their leaders, urging them not to interfere in Comorian affairs.

[Question] Besides the two movements that have just merged, do any other Comorian movements exist? Which ones? Are there any prospects for a platform of joint action?

[Answer] Besides the national patriotic movement, FNUK-UNIKOM, there exists a so-called National Public Safety Committee, headed by Said Ali Kemal, Ahmed Abdalla's former ambassador to Paris. It is a minority movement. Said Ali Kemal joined the opposition because he had personal problems with Abdalla. This has nothing to do with our people in its fight for liberation. It's a family affair, an affair of princes and kings. The National Public Safety Committee is very much discredited in France, because it has no popular basis. It is also discredited in international opinion and it has no declared support.

The rest of the associations are cultural rather than political. Anyway, if Kemal and his followers feel the need to rejoin our majority movement, the door is wide open to them. This by the way is the meaning of our appeal of 10 July: for everyone to unite to put an end to the mercenary regime and bring about democracy.

[Question] How do you assess the political change that has taken place in France? Do you expect it to cause any evolution in the Mayotte problem?

[Answer] The Socialist Party and the French Communist Party have supported the Comorians' struggle for national liberation since it began. But there was the Giscardian government's wish to divide our country. That was how the Mayotte problem was created. The Socialist Party and the Communist Party had condemned the Giscardian policy on the independence and the unity of the Comorian Archipelago.

As an opposition movement we have regular contact with both parties. The people of the Comoros in conflict have always known how to tell the difference between the leaders and the people of France. Giscard and his policy were harmful to our independence and our unity. On the other hand, the PS and the PCF [French Communist Party] are always on the side of the Comorians in conflict, while they were themselves members of the opposition. To us the victory of the left is an essential event. Actually, the struggle was a common one: we were fighting the mercenaries, the PS and the PFC against the Giscard regime and big capital.

The Mayotte problem is connected with the French policy in our country. We just want to remind the new French authorities of the promises they made to us when they were in the opposition. It goes without saying that if they lend us an attentive ear, we have determined to fight until victory ensues. In any case, we consider France to be responsible for what is happening in our country. Consequently, we expect a great deal--almost everything--from the new government.

[Question] How do you explain the silence of the 18th UAO summit, which took place in Nairobi, on the Mayotte problem?

[Answer] We appreciated that silence. We too have observed a certain silence, not because we were afraid or were uninterested in the Mayotte problem. Our silence is basically due to the fact that a big political change has occurred in France, and that the new leaders in Paris needed a certain amount of time to evaluate the problem.

8946
CSO: 4719/253

ROLE OF MERCENARIES IN ECONOMY REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

MORONI (Comoro Islands). — In the Indian Ocean islands of the Comoro Archipelago, White mercenaries who restored President Ahmed Abdallah to power three years ago are turning into businessmen — but with one hand on the trigger.

The mercenaries, sources claim, are armed with weapons from South Africa. One mercenary imports meat from South Africa, another controls a company which has one ship arriving from South Africa every fortnight.

Along the road from Hahaya Airport of Grande Comore Island, the largest of the four in the Archipelago, to the tiny 500-house federal capital of Moroni, a large White villa stands testimony to the mercenaries' new way of life in their country of adoption of some 400 000 people, most of them Blacks.

The villa belongs to Major Charles (40), a French-born mercenary who now heads Mr Abdallah's 3 500-strong presidential guard.

The major has turned Moslem, the country's dominant religion, and has married a local girl.

Three years after the coup on May 13, 1978, led by Colonel Bob Denard, another French-born mercenary, diplomatic and other sources question whether President Abdallah (65) fully controls his mercenaries.

He had been deposed by France, the former colonial power, shortly after a unilateral proclamation of independence in 1975.

The Comoro Archipelago, with its volcanic slopes barely fit for agriculture, its inhospitable rocky coastlines unlikely to attract tourists, and its rapidly expanding population, is one of the world's poorest nations.

"We were better off under colonialism," said a taxi driver. He said his income had been cut by half in the six years since independence.

Informed sources said about 20 families controlled more than 80 percent of the nation's trade of about R162-million a year. They imposed their own prices on staple foods such as rice and they reaped huge uncontrolled benefits.

"Merchant-princes and mercenaries are giving the Abdallah regime a bad name abroad. This is not helping efforts to present the Comoros as islands desperately in need of foreign aid to help the poor survive," diplomats here said.

Young mercenaries in military uniforms and black berets openly go about their daily routine as advisers to the presidential guards.

The president has refused to allow newsmen to interview the mercenaries. "They are under my control," he said in an interview.

President Abdallah, a Black French parliamentarian representing the Comoros since his self-proclaimed independence in 1975, said there were only 11 White mercenaries in his personal guard. He said only a few of them were involved in the coup against the left-wing administration of ousted President Ali Soilih.

"Bob Denard is no longer in the Comoros. He never was anything in the government and was never involved in business here," the president said.

This was strongly contested by sources here who put the number of mercenaries at well over 30. They said Bob Denard commuted between the islands and France, with regular stops in South Africa.

"Bob Denard is involved in a meat company called Socovia, which imports meat from South Africa and Kenya. Another Mercenary, Christian Olguet, controls the national navigation company, with one ship arriving from South Africa every fortnight," the sources said.

The sources said South Africa's trade with the Comoros has increased since 1975 to reach some R12,5-million.

CSO: 4700/335

BRIEFS

FRENCH TALKS 'PRODUCTIVE'--Paris--Having arrived in France on 26 July for a two-day working visit, the Congolese chief of state, Col Denis Sassou Nguesso, left Paris on the evening of 28 July, after meeting in the morning with the French president, Francois Mitterrand. The two heads of state expressed their satisfaction. The French president stated that the conversations had made possible exchanges "profitable to both our countries" and mentioned that several projects were studied, but he did not state the nature of the projects. For his part, Col Sassou Nguesso indicated as he emerged from the Elysee (the residence of the French president) that the "fruitful talks" he had just had with Mr Mitterrand were what he had expected and "conformed with opinions we already had." In addition, receiving the French and international press shortly before his departure, the Congolese president indicated that security problems in central Africa, especially in the light of the presence of French forces in Central Africa and Gabon, had been at the center of the talks with his French interlocutors. Concerning a possible request for withdrawal of these troops, Mr Sassou Nguesso said he believed the situation was not so simple, for, he said, "these are sovereign countries that have state-to-state relations with France. But we hope that one day these questions will be settled." [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 30 Jul 81 p 4] 8946

ELF-CONGO TURBO-ALTERNATOR--Elf Aquitaine has just given a firm order to the Industrial Turbo-machines Division, a subsidiary of Hispano Suiza, for turnkey delivery of a THM [expansion unknown] turbo-alternator to Elf-Congo. This group is intended for the expansion of the Djeno power plant, 30 km south of Pointe Noire in the Congo. It will be put into service on the site, beginning in April 1982. This is the 84th THM unit to be installed on the African Continent. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 29 Jul 81 p 5] 8946

CSO: 4719/249

BRIEFS

LACK OF FUEL--Makokou in Ogooue-Ivindo has been experiencing a lack of fuel for over a month! There is no gasoline, no oil, no gasoil; the people of the provincial capital of the Ogooue-Ivindo are facing a very serious situation. The Pizo gas station is in a good state of repair, but the pumps remain hopelessly empty. Small taxis have been unable to circulate for a while and the residents cannot move around. Civil servants living in the surrounding area are the worst hit and find it very difficult to reach the center of Makokou each morning. People from neighboring villages and small towns find it impossible to travel to Makokou because of the lack of transportation and connections with Mekambo, Ovan or Booue have become increasingly rare. The entire population of Makokou, businessmen and transportation companies who cannot carry out their various activities hope that a solution will soon be found to this painful problem of fuel supplies. [Excerpt] [Libreville L'UNION in French 22 Jul 81 p 2]

CSO: 4719/278

FRANCE SATISFIED WITH SENEGALESE INTERVENTION

Paris LE MONDE in French 2-3 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Abscess"]

[Text] For the second time in less than a year, Senegalese troops are involved in an operation to restore order in Banjul. Following the same policy as Senghor, Diouf, who succeeded him as president of the Republic of Senegal, is obeying a series of concordant concerns which all point to the need for intervention.

At the outset, such intervention was expressly requested by Sir Daouda Jawara, Gambian chief of state who was regularly elected by his fellow countrymen. Gambia is linked to Senegal by cooperation agreements, some of which concern military assistance between the two nations.

As a result of the colonial arbitrariness which divided up the Black continent in the most whimsical way possible, Gambia scarcely carries any weight on the African political scene. Its small population -- only a half million inhabitants -- the fragile nature of its economy, almost exclusively based on peanuts and ravaged by a catastrophic drought, and its tiny area make it a mini-nation, whose existence many foreign ministries seem to ignore. But the position of the territory, buried in the heart of Senegal, cannot leave the leaders in Dakar indifferent to what goes on in Banjul.

In Senegal, where openness characterizes the policy followed by the new president, Diouf must not only face the constant harassment of the opposition parties, some of whose leaders have condemned the Senegalese intervention in Gambia, but he is also confronted with a more dangerous form of dissent because it is hidden. In Casamance, part of the Senegalese territory isolated from Dakar by Gambia, a particularistic faction tainted by Muslim militancy is developing. A situation of this type is an ideal field of maneuver for Colonel Qadhdhafi, who already tried unsuccessfully to overthrow the Gambian regime in November.

Zealots of the democratic socialism dear to Senghor, the Senegalese leaders are worried about the revolutionary language of the Gambian would-be rebels, who have issued appeals to Bissau and Conakry, capitals that so far have remained mute but whose leaders are reputed to be the spearhead of African progressives. Because they have never given up the dream of a united "Senegambia," Senghor's successors are determined to drain the Gambian abscess before it grows worse and threatens to spread to all Senegal.

Already shaky, the Senegalese economy also suffers a great deal -- officially, at least -- from the mercantile policy practiced in Banjul, where contraband constitutes a legal source of income for the government, along with tourism or peanut exports.

Militarily present in Senegal, where several hundred sailors, pilots and paratroopers are constantly stationed, France has obviously given the green light for Dakar's intervention. This will not surprise anyone, given the size of French economic, political and cultural interests in Senegal and given the fact that one of the guidelines of Mitterrand's policy in Africa remains scrupulous respect for cooperation agreements, including military assistance.

11,464
CSO: 4719/229

BRIEFS

FRG RECONSTRUCTION AID--Bonn, 13 Aug (AFP)--The West German Foreign Ministry has placed the sum of DM 100,000 at the disposal of the Gambian people. The money will be used to purchase drugs and to reconstruct the country, the ministry announced on Thursday in Bonn. Also, two Red Cross ambulances were shipped to Banjul and are expected to arrive in early September. A West German transport expert left for a mission to the Gambia to assess the damage caused by the clashes during the attempted coup, a ministry spokesman added. Finally, the Bonn government is sending 750 tons of wheat flour as part of the food aid program. [Text] [AB131752 Paris AFP in French 1658 GMT 13 Aug 81]

CSO: 4719/279

U.S. ACCUSED OF SUPPORTING RACIST REGIMES

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 25 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Terrorists Strike"]

[Text]

FOR more than two weeks now, Israel has been waging a senseless war in Lebanon, spitting its lethal bombs on the capital, Beirut, killing hundreds of civilians, including women and children, and maiming thousands of peaceful citizens.

Despite the world-wide condemnation of the attacks, Israeli Premier Begin is determined to kill as many Palestinians and Lebanese as possible to preserve what he considers superior Jewish blood.

It is quite odd that the United States, which provides Israel with its livelihood — its military arsenal — should turn round to claim innocence of the aggressive acts by the Zionist expansionists in the Middle East.

Like a wild beast let loose from its cage, Israel appears bent on setting the whole world on a warpath with her unruly and terrorist behaviour, taunting genuine friends of the Arab world into combat.

Recently, West German Chancellor Schmidt became a target of crude insults from Premier Begin, for daring to express a realistic opinion on the Palestinian issue.

And many other Western leaders, who clearly foresee a Third World War in the making from the Middle East, appear to be only murmuring their protests, for fear of sharp rebukes from financially-powerful Jewish lobbyists.

Africa cannot remain silent over this new development, since Israel's strongest racist ally, South Africa, may be warming up to start raining bombs in similar fashion on her neighbours.

Apartheid South Africa, like Israel, poses the greatest danger to peace in Africa and the world at large and it is a pity that the United States, self-acclaimed champion of peace, should play the role of a foster-father for the two.

The Reagan Administration's friendly moves towards South Africa, for example, cannot be said to be in support of the world-wide condemnation of the obnoxious apartheid policy.

In the same vein, no one is convinced about the professed good intentions of the U. S. in her subtle attempt to police the Middle East.

In both cases, we see the hand of the mighty one finding a way of protecting its investments in the two 'hot' spots.

The powerful financial interests in South Africa cannot be traced to Greenland or Afghanistan. They are known to all.

It is unfortunate that the civilized world should look on as the two most-hated racist regimes hold their neighbours to ransom at the behest of the external economic forces which manipulate them.

CSO: 4700/331

BRITAIN ACCUSED OF DISCRIMINATION IN MARIHUANA CASES

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 30 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The 'Wee' Politics"]

[Text] A London Magistrate's Court last Friday fined a Ghanaian, Kofi Apraku, ₤1,000 and confiscated his $4,000 for possessing Indian Hemp. The hemp was seized and he was also ordered to be deported from Britain.

The case of Ghanaians and the Indian Hemp business in Britain is becoming quite interesting. It looks as if Britons are using it as a cover-up job for their bad conscience.

For, two relevant things readily come to mind. One is the fact that Gianaians have been doing good things in Britain for many years now without getting any public credit for it. The other is the fact that Indian Hemp was introduced into Ghana by Britain.

'Wee' was introduced into Ghana after the War, in which Gold Coast soldiers fought to defend Britain's colonial interests.

The soldiers acquired the hemp smoking habit during the war and returned home to grow it themselves. All that period, until independence, the British colonial government did not show any concern over the smoking of 'wee.'

And neither then nor since independence has the British Government made any research to tell us what exactly is wrong with 'wee' smoking.

There is no evidence, either, that the British authorities have examined the reason why 'wee' selling is a lucrative business in Britain. This is significant because if you are not interested in checking the high demand for a commodity, it is absurd to try to control its supply.

So most probably the British authorities seek to use Ghanaian scape-goats to divert attention from an uncontrollable domestic social problem.

Scape-Goat

Why Ghanaians should take the brunt of the scape-goat finding may also be partly explained by Ghana's significance to the African political cause. The neo-colonialist drive in Africa is no more underrating Ghana's natural position: If such a political master-stroke as Kwame Nkrumah's destruction could not kill the Ghanaian spirit, then no step can henceforth be considered unimportant in discrediting Ghana's leadership role.

Does it not mean something that the United States and Britain are prepared to pay money to other countries to burn their 'wee' but do not do the same for Ghana.

And is it not interesting that only Ghanaians are exposed to the African public among the many nationals, including Britons, who are daily held in Britain over drug offences?

How much price is Ghana to pay for leading Africa out of colonialism, daring to take the frontline in Africa's anti-neocolonialist struggle, and standing chest out in the world progressive movement!

In any case, even if the British authorities won't relax their anti-Ghana policy, they can uphold the Briton's sense of honour by giving Kofi Apraku's $4,000 back to him so that he can buy his return ticket with it. Taking the money from him is stealing.

And do the British courts supervise the sale of all the 'wee' they have been seizing from Ghanaians to make sure the money goes to Her Majesty's Government's chests as they probably order the police to do?

'Wee' smoking cannot be supported, but Ghana's image must not be dirtied before the world by our being unfairly associated with its international promotion.

CSO: 4700/331

TRAVELER REPORTS TALK WITH STUDENTS IN MOSCOW

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 31 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Ekow Essuman]

[Excerpts] "The weather is very fresh outside," my guide from the Novosti Press Agency informed me as I loaded myself with heavy clothing.

It was about 9 o'clock on a Saturday morning. And a peep through my window-blind confirmed a clear Moscow weather.

I took off some of the heavy load on me and dressed up in a tropical wear.

It was, therefore, with full confidence that I stepped out of my hotel, only to realize that the weather was bitingly cold.

It was my second visit to the Olympic City.

I was quite relieved as we did not discuss the games, itself, since I might have been cornered with some embarrassing questions to spoil my appetite for the day.

Moscow remains a clean city and the British will be quite unhappy if one attempts to compare their capital with that of the Soviets. All is not rosy, though. The queues are unavoidable.

The public transportation system is not only efficiently organized but also as in the other socialist states, one of the cheapest.

I spent the next day with Ghanaian students at the Patrice Lumumba University and some post-graduates in other higher institutions.

It was like a mini press conference as I explained issues at home.

Questions such as the misuse of hard-earned foreign exchange by a top politician said to be on a medical check-up came up.

They also wanted to know more about the moves to divide the political scene into two main camps--C.P.P. and "Domo of Old."

There were questions on the formation of a new party, embracing all leftist movements in the country.

The issue of ideology came up again. And I found myself defending the indefensible.

In any case, the boys did not mean any harm. Some were genuinely concerned about what they regard as the P.N.P. administration's turn to the right and the apparent negation of the Nkrumaist spirit.

Since some of the questions did not fall within my province and I was in Moscow not as an official delegate or government spokesman, I had to be evasive and promise to lock for their answers on my return home.

To me, the important thing is that our boys were quite cheerful in Moscow and did not complain about their conditions there.

However, it appears some civil servants at home discriminate against students who complete their courses in East European countries.

For example, there were complaints about the refusal of the authorities to grant car loans to finalists returning home whilst their counterparts in Western countries enjoy this privilege.

This particular issue did not surprise me, knowing very well the colonial mentality still haunting some people in authority, especially in the education field.

There are even cases where scholarships from the East have been deliberately pruned as a sign of insolence to donor countries. We still need some time to learn.

There is nothing in being poor and proud...Perhaps, it means being poor and foolish, too.

I spent an evening with some friends at the Ukraine Hotel. The food was quite cheap and good.

Then came the dancing session. The boys call it "smouching" over here. I do not know how the Soviets call it. But man, the real thing was on.

I wished George Orwell, author of 1984, were alive to spend a night in Moscow to prove how wrong he was.

It was with reluctance that finally I boarded the homeward bound plane to return to Ghana, full of politics.

Oh dear, when again!

CSO: 4700/332

BSL'S GERMAN MANAGEMENT CHARGED WITH MISMANAGEMENT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 25 Jul 81 p 8

[Article by Charles Quist Adade]

[Text] The Ghana Merchant Navy Officers Association (GM-NOA) has called for the immediate suspension of the sale of eight of Black Star Line (BSL) ships pending investigations into the price and terms and conditions of sale of the ship.

In a statement issued to the press in Accra yesterday, the association alleged that there seemed to be a rush to dispose of the ships, and cautioned that the nation stood to lose if the ships were sold without proper negotiations.

The statement, signed by the association's general secretary, Mr N.A. Ashitey, also called for the immediate termination of the services of the Maritime Transport Consultant International (MTCI), the present German management of BSL.

According to the officers, the Germans whilst managing BSL, were serving Woerman Lines, a competitor to the BSL and a sister company of MTCI.

Statement

The statement further alleged that the German management had chartered "four new ships belonging to BSL at a cheap price instead of operating them on the Liner Services which would have been more profitable.

"It goes without saying that the aim of the MTCI is to create a vacuum in order to promote business for Woerman Lines in Ghana to the detriment of BSL," the statement said.

It regretted that since the MTCI took over the management of BSL about a year ago there had been no progress whatsoever in the operation of the corporation, adding, "the situation has become even worse than before."

The statement charged that even though Ghanaians were supposed to understudy the MTCI for an eventual takeover, no programme had been drawn towards that end.

"We view the presence of the MTCI in Ghana with great suspicion because of the role they played in the defunct East African Lines," the statement said.

It said the GMNOA did not want to see BSL going the same way as the East African Lines, and for that reason, the MTCI must be sent away.

CSO: 4700/331

EDITORIAL PLEADS FOR RELIEF IN FUEL SHORTAGE

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Why the Queues Again?"]

[Text]

IT has been evident in the last few weeks that fuel supply throughout the country has been interrupted and vehicle queues at the petrol filling stations are getting longer and longer but this is not the only time that such a situation has arisen.

We find the explanation by the Ministry of Fuel and Power that the present situation has been caused by smuggling of petroleum products out of the country unacceptable and only a commouflage to the deficiencies in this sector of the economy.

We are reliably informed that there is enough stock of petrol but the real problem is lack of adequate inland transport facilities. The basic hitch has been that there aren't any tyres for these tankers. As far as we know, what we have published before contained complaints from tanker owners and drivers about the prohibitive prices at which they buy lorry tyres and spare parts from middlemen yet their remuneration is fixed.

This is the problem, NOT SMUGGLING.

The Ministry of Fuel and Power should be able to fix comparative freight rates to ensure that tankers will find it worth their while to stick to their specific assignments instead of altering their vehicles for other purposes.

All this business about no tyres, no batteries and the sorts should engage the priority attention of the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

Within the last fortnight in Accra, and perhaps for a longer period in the rest of the country, working days, particularly Mondays, are used by all motorists as "search-for-petrol" days during which no work is done. If the situation in Accra, the capital which is much nearer the refinery, is getting that worse, then nobody can conjure the appropriate description for what goes on in the regions.

Or could it be that all available vehicles have been commandeered for service in the regions? That does not appear to be the case because the Asantehene is currently drawing government's attention to the plight of people in Ashanti and other parts of the country. The situation is such that travellers in transit to and from the north are bound to get stranded in Ashanti for lack of fuel.

We think that petrol and other petroleum products play such an important role in the system that if they have to add to the problems which the country has now, the nation would be heading for the worst. This is why it should be possible for the Ministry to tell the people what the problem is and let them face it squarely. When people know what the problem is, speculation is likely to be reduced and panic eliminated.

CSO: 4700/331

BRIEFS

CUBAN PHOTO EXHIBIT--The Cuban Embassy in Ghana has held a photo exhibition at the Soviet Cultural Centre to commemorate the 29th anniversary of the assault on Moncade Garrison. Opening the exhibition yesterday, the Minister of Sports and Culture, Mr Thomas Abilla, urged Ghanaians to draw inspiration from Cuba's numerous achievements and realize that with determination, Ghana too, would overcome the present problems. Earlier in his welcome address, Mr Juan Perez Diaz, acting Cuban Ambassador to Ghana, recalled the circumstances which gave birth to the Moncade Garrison assault, and paid glowing tribute to Cuban leader Fidel Castro and his comrades who strove to bring down the tyranny of Batisda. [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 30 Jul 81 p 8]

OIL HOPES REALISTIC--Mr Frantz Wulff-Tagoe, Minister of Fuel and Power, is optimistic of Ghana's chances of striking oil in commercial quantities. The Minister, who was on a visit to the sites where oil exploration is taking place in Anlo Traditional Area, stressed the need for political stability in the country as a factor for ensuring the right climate to attract those with the capability to help the nation to invest under the new Investment Code. Mr Wulff-Tagoe conceded that Ghanaians were justifiably anxious to break the vicious cycle of poverty through striking oil in commercial quantities, but urged that they should be equally realistic in their anticipation for it. Oil was not manna from heaven to effect an automatic solution of the nation's problems, he said, adding that it needed meticulous planning. Briefing the Minister earlier at Trekume, Mr Fred Fool, president of Airborne Geophysical Sway Limited, a Canadian company announced that a drilling team would arrive in the country early next year to continue the process of oil prospecting in the area. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 31 Jul 81 p 1]

VICE PRESIDENT AGAINST MERGER--The Vice-President, Dr J.W.S. de Graft-Johnson yesterday condemned the merger of the minority parties and said the incompatible ideology and policies of those parties in the last general elections cannot make the merger effective. He said the merger "is a sad mistake" and asked Ghanaians to be wary of "opportunist politicians" who are seeking power to satisfy their own interests. Wondering how the merger would work, the Vice-President said "these are detractors who have nothing to offer Ghanaians." Dr de Graft-Johnson, who lashed at the TUC, observed that the Nkrumah regime had the interest of the worker and worked hand in hand with the TUC. He lamented that "now the TUC sponsored-party SDF is alleged to have merged with the PFP alias the Progress Party against the PNP." [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 31 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/332

BRIEFS

PYRITE DEPOSITS--An important team from the Ministry of Mines and Geology led by Minister Ismael Toure surveyed pyrite deposits in Boke from 16 to 19 July in the Kamkasta, Compony, Tarikhure, Sinthirou, Thiangban, Tambayeke, Kambilam and Bintoukou areas in the Kanfarade arrondissement, the Kuda, Kiniya, Bussura and Kandjafara areas in the Dabiss arrondissement and the area along the Cogon River. Drillings were carried out to a depth of 20 meters through mineral strata averaging 5 meters in depth. According to this initial survey, the deposits measure 50 kms in length with an average width of 5 to 10 kms, corresponding to geological reserves exceeding 250,000,000 tons. Pyrite is used to produce high-grade iron ore and sulfuric acid. Pyrite deposits were also found in Cap-Verga-Khundide, in Gaoual and in Guekedou. Pyrite deposits are generally accompanied by copper, cobalt and silver. The percentage of these minerals will be determined by sampling. At a press conference in Kanfarande, comrade Ismael Toure stated that thanks to international cooperation, these deposits will start being exploited as soon as possible. [Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French 26 Jul-1 Aug 81 p 5]

CSO: 4719/278

ARMED FORCES DELEGATION VISITS USSR, GDR, HUNGARY

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Jul 81 p 8

[Text] The delegation from the Council of the Revolution and the armed forces that had visited the Soviet Union, the GDR and the People's Republic of Hungary returned to Bissau last Thursday. The delegation was headed by comrade Commandant Paulo Correia, member of the Council of the Revolution and minister of the armed forces and included comrades Commandant Buota Na'-Batcha, member of the Council of the Revolution and commander of the Navy, Maj Carlos Gomes, deputy commander of the Air Force and various other officers.

Comrade Paulo Correia, referring to this visit to the three socialist countries, termed it "very positive," and attributed "great significance" to it. In these countries, the PAIGC leader explained the reasons for the 14 November coup and the situation facing our country at this time. The socialist countries are our allies, because they always stood by us during the armed liberation struggle, providing material and humanitarian assistance so that our people would expel the Portuguese colonialist enemies.

With independence, our cooperation with these countries increased. Comrade Paulo Correia stated that "with the 14 November reforming movement, it was necessary to explain to them the new realities in our country."

In the USSR, the comrade minister of the armed forces was received by his counterpart, Marshal Dimitri Ustinov, with whom he held talks on cooperation between the two armed forces. In the GDR, he met with Gen Heinz Hoffmann, the minister of defense and held talks with other high officials from the party and state, during which existing cooperation between the two countries was reviewed. The German side expressed its willingness to continue increasing its support to Guinea-Bissau.

In Hungary, talks centered on bilateral cooperation, and it was decided that a delegation will come to our country to define the areas of cooperation.

Comrade Paulo Correia said that "cooperation with the socialist countries has a brilliant future in all fields, because there are many possibilities to develop and increase it."

In all three countries, the minister of the armed forces met with our students there, bringing them up-to-date on the events of 14 November.

Meanwhile, following his return to Bissau, comrade Paulo Correia sent telegrams to his three counterparts, thanking them for their warm welcome.

CSO: 4728/94

BRIEFS

CUBAN FILM WEEK--A Cuban film week opened in Bissau yesterday; it will continue until 30 July and is organized by the embassy of the Socialist Republic of Cuba in Guinea-Bissau in cooperation with the Ministry of Information and Culture. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Jul 81 p 3]

EEC HOSPITAL FINANCING--The European Economic Community has agreed to the request made by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs to finance the purchase of equipment for the Cacine, Fulacunda and Empada hospitals in the southern part of the country. Financing will amount to 10 million Guinean pesos and is earmarked for the purchase of furniture and other equipment, as well as of medical-surgical and laboratory equipment. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Jul 81 p 1]

RELIEF SUPPLIES--Sources close to the Ministry of Trade, Fisheries and Artisans expressed the belief that the arrival of Pakistani and Dutch vessels bringing rice shipments aimed at relieving the food crisis in the country will probably not take place this month. Meanwhile, the 600 tons of sugar and about 605 tons of oil from France and Sweden respectively are already being offloaded and will be sold next week. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Jul 81 p 1]

PORTUGUESE TRAINING GRANTS--Portuguese Air Force Lt Col Canto e Castro, who visited our country for two days, signed a number of documents pertaining to cooperation between Portugal and Guinea-Bissau, a subject that had been discussed during his visit to Bissau last June. This was in response to the request presented by the Ministry of Transportation, Tourism and Communications for scholarships in the field of electronics in military schools. It was decided that 7 grantees will go to Portugal, since they have already had some special training in Brazil. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Jul 81 p 8]

FISHERIES DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--A delegation headed by comrade Godinho Gomes, secretary general of the Ministry of Trade, Fisheries and Artisans will leave for Moscow at a date not yet determined to participate in the meeting of the founders of the Mixed Fishing Company, to be held on 8 August in that city. A balance sheet of the economic activities of this company is presented annually at these meetings. A report will also be presented to the founders. The meeting will last one week and will be attended by high officials from the Ministries of Finance, Planning and Justice, from the fisheries secretariat and from the Mixed Fishing Company Estrela do Mar. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Jul 81 p 8]

CSO: 4728/34

BRIEFS

CUBAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION--A delegation of Cuban women visited the province of Nampula for 5 days and stated they were impressed with the work carried out in this province by the Organization of Mozambican Women. The delegation has returned to Maputo. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jul 81 p 8]

OUT-OF-ORDER ELEVATORS--Of the 509 elevators in state-owned buildings in Maputo, the maintenance of which is entrusted to various firms, a total of 20 to 25 daily go out of commission. Most of the damage is caused by poor handling, aggravated by a lack of spare parts. Schindler elevators are the worst hit, given the fact that spare parts stocks are exhausted and have not been imported for the past 7 years. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jul 81 p 2]

SHORTAGE OF FISH--Maputo has no fish. It can only be obtained by going down to wait for individual fishermen at the wharf or purchasing it from middlemen who go to Catumbe, Inhaca or even Vilanculos to supply themselves and then resell it at very high prices. The Mozambican PRESCOM company has recently imported a certain quantity of fish, mostly "carapau" [probably a cheap kind of fish not much appreciated]. But even this quantity will not be sufficient to supply the city of Maputo, which needs 52 tons of fish every day. The population of Maputo has suffered from a shortage of fish for the last few months. Some people have eaten fish only because they have found it by chance or purchased it at very high prices from fishermen or false distributors (often in exchange for foreign alcoholic beverages). During the last 4 months, only 37 percent of the daily needs of the city have been covered. The PRESCOM company recently received 1,456 tons of fish. Obviously, this cannot supply the entire city for a whole month, but if properly distirbuted, it should alleviate the shortage of fish, a food necessary for our tables. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jul 81 p 2]

CSO: 4728/93

OIL PRICE INCREASE COMING AT DIFFICULT TIME

Effect on Tourism

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Thea Vrey: "Petrol Price Can Be a Setback to the South-West"]

[Text] Johnnie Hamman, chairman of the Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce, said that he finds it unfortunate that the price of oil will possibly be raised at this time, especially when South-West Africa is going through a distressing situation of prevailing droughts and reduced sources of income.

"All price increases, even those of oil, are working together in fomenting inflation instead of fighting it. I do not know what the reason for the price increase is, but my impression has been that there is a surplus of oil in the world market. The reason why the price must now be raised has to be thoroughly explained by the persons involved in this."

Hamman is of the opinion that the tourist industry in South-West Africa will be affected even more by the increase, because long distance travel will have to be foregone. Other cost increases such as those for accommodations and food are obstructing the industry which, in the midst of other falling incomes, has become an important source.

The big fuel consumers, such as the armed forces, airlines, mining industry, railroads and transportation industry, will be detrimentally affected. Much of the rising cost will be passed on to the consumers.

W. H. zur Strassen, the manager of the Springbok Atlas Safari, is of the opinion that the drastic rise of 64 percent in tourist accommodations and the poysible increase in the cost of oil "will run away with all the profits."

Quotations, especially for overseas tours, are made 1 year ahead of time and any price increases must be absorbed by the company. In past years losses have been incurred on a constant basis as a result of the continuous cost increases.

General Economic Effect

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 3 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Tighter Belts"]

[Text] The increase in the price of fuel, which will now be apparently announced any day, is coming at a very inopportune time for the South-West. The economy, which has been su fering for several years because of the political insecurity in the area, will have to endure even more considerable blows this year.

In fact every management in the country will have to do some belt tightening this year, because there is no money for expansion. The various authorities will be forced to budget for a considerable deficit, due to the fact that certain expenses must necessarily continue.

Even in the private sector things are going anything but well and the recent measures taken by the monetary authorities of South Africa to shore up their own economy are unfortunately affecting South-West Africa adversely.

By this we do not mean, as some other circles do, that the South-West can derive any advantages by relaxing its economic ties with its big neighbor. In the past, and according to all the signs in the foreseeable future as well, the close economic ties with the republic [have drawn and] will draw many more advantages than the short-term disadvantages of the present time.

At the same time our agriculture is in a worse state than it has been for many years. The greater portion of the country is in the grips of a drought. While the meat producers can still sell their livestock at a good price, people in the pelt industry, on the other hand, are having a terrible time due to the extremely low prices.

Therefore, increasing the price of fuel at this stage will make it difficult for everybody in the country, for government and citizens alike, to make ends meet.

The South-West itself can do nothing to change most of these factors and actually the only factor where changes can of course be made is that of political insecurity and the lack of self-confidence that this is causing.

This matter should be given the greatest priority by the authorities. Unless political insecurity is removed as much as possible and internal confidence restored we see no light ahead for the immediate future.

There is only one piece of advice for the average citizen: Cut down expenses even more and learn from these circumstances that economic progress in a country such as South-West Africa must never be taken for granted.

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CSO: 4701/13

INCIPIENT AIR FORCE UNIT ESTABLISHED

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 30 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Thea Vrey: "A Behind the Scene Glance at the Silver Hawks"]

[Text] We are building an air force--our own South-West Africa air force--with the help of South Africa. Every one of the 25,000 people who stood with the backs of their hands before their eyes to fend off the sun glare and looked in amazement at the display flights of the South African air force certainly realized one thing: the South-West certainly has a long way to go before it has its own full-fledged air force.

But the first little steps, on this long road, have already been taken with the establishment of the First South-West Africa Squadron. On Saturday the people of the South-West had the opportunity to get a glimpse of how a modern air force is built.

The fact that men of steel have left a permanent impression on the South-Westerners is certain. The traffic jams in the vicinity of Eros are sufficient proof of this. If you add to that the 15,000 liters of beer sold there, the 10,000 bread rolls, the 18,000 pies...then you get an overwhelming answer.

The extremely popular Silver Falcons proved once again why they have earned their fame. The four men who sprayed four columns of smoke in the sky have only been flying together since the start of this year. They represent the 20th formation team since 1967, when the first aerobatic formation team with the MK-1 Impalas was put together under the leadership of Col Chris Prins.

The formation team was originally known as the Bumbling Bees, but in order to make it more adaptable for bilingual commentary this was changed to the Silver Falcons. Col Mikey Brand, the commander of the Langebaan-weg base, has been the leader of the Silver Falcons for 4 years already and in the past 6 months 9 performances have been over and done with.

All of the aerobatics which these falcons perform in flight must also be performed by any trained aviator of the South African air force. This group of men simply specialize more in formations.

Still another performance which drew a great deal of attention was that of Maj Faan Weyer in his Harvard aircraft...the king of the air. The Harvard has proven itself as the best training aircraft and today all pilots must go through the experience of spending the first sweating hours in the cockpit of the Harvard.

The production line of the Harvard opened up in 1937 and the last one was manufactured in 1951.

Major Weyer explained to DIE SUIDWESTER that all of the pilots must go through 130 hours of training in the Harvard at the central flight school of Dunnottar. The men are then channeled to the various lines of activity before they get the wings they seek.

"When the men are through with the fighter, helicopter or transport line, then they receive further training as flight instructors."

Because the Harvard is a strong, unitary construction plane it is highly suitable as a training aircraft. Theory and practice can be brought together most easily with the Harvard. Moreover this is an economical and reliable craft and always docile in the hands of the student pilot.

The man in whose capable hands the organization of the air show was placed is one of the persons sent to France during 1974-75 to pick up the first Mirage F-1CZ for South Africa. Maj Mitz Maritz, better known as White Lightning Maritz, along with Brig P. B. Heyser (commander of the Western Air Command in Windhoek), Cmdt Jack Grundling (leader of the F-1 formation team and commander of the 3rd Squadron) and Col C. Lombard will be taking the first Mirage course.

After Saturday South-Westers got a glance of the kind of intelligence pilots that a full fledged air force must have. The fact that many young boys at the air show had a burning desire to be in control of an aircraft themselves is certain. This is also very necessary, because the South-West needs all its young men for the building up of its own air force.

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CSO: 4701/13

NEW ARMS DEPOT OCCASIONS RIDICULE OF SWAPO CLAIMS

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 29 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] De Aae--Minister of Defense Magnus Malan has opened a 45 million rand weapons depot for the South African armed forces here. He stated that threats against South Africa are still increasing and therefore the demands made upon the armed forces are becoming more numerous. In turn this makes it necessary to build a greater supply of armaments.

In 1973 a committee undertook the study of an appropriate weapons depot. The determining factors were the suitability of the terrain, the existing infrastructure and road and railway facilities. Incidental to the sections for storage and to the repair facilities there are also provisions for a headquarters, single apartments and relaxation facilities.

General Malan said that the new depot is very unique in many respects. It has its own railway network, which is 47 kilometers long, and 4 small diesel locomotives. It also has its own railroad station and a hoisting crane which can handle 20 ton containers.

The storage space covers approximately 99,000 square meters. This equals the floor space of 500 good size houses. The security fence is 18 kilometers long.

Successes

In opening this depot General Malan said that SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma is making claims of great successes by his bush fighters in South-West Africa/Namibia. He is doing this to pull the wool over his benefactors' eyes. Nujoma cannot keep up with the promises he made to his supporters and is now grasping at straws to keep these people satisfied.

The United States' latest effort at finding a solution for the South-West Africa/Namibia problem has unchained a new wave of propaganda in which the United States is being associated with South Africa's military activities. Lately propaganda against South Africa has assumed new dimensions. "Nujoma has been crisscrossing Zimbabwe for the purpose of collecting money and has had to tell stories of imaginary successes by his bush fighters."

Control

According to Nujoma his bush fighters control parts of South-West Africa/Namibia and the South African forces dare not put their feet there. What General Malan said is: "We are still looking for these areas."

According to Nujoma, besides the occupation of these areas, every day one aircraft of the South African air force is being shot down one after the other, many South African soldiers are being killed and hundreds are being taken prisoner.

These claims are considered ridiculous in South Africa and in informed circles abroad. General Malan went on to say: "But we oug not to laugh off these propagandistic claims, because in truth there are people, especially among the masses, who would like to believe these stories."

The recent intensification of this sort of propaganda claims points to two possibilities: Nujoma is trying to create a climate for one or another target date, or the successes of the South African armed forces are now forcing him into a hopeless effort at appeasing his supporters.

General Malan said that the latter reason is the only valid one, especially if it is viewed in light of Angola's claim that South Africa is committing aggression against that country. Angola finds it convenient to blame South Africa for the civil war in the country and for the successes of the Unita resistance movement, which is an anticommunist organization. In this manner the Angolan government is trying to preserve its international aspect in an effort to conceal its incompetence in exercising effective control in the country.

Involvement

General Malan branded as nonsense assertions that the United States' initiative in connection with the South-West Africa/Namibia problem signifies military involvement in South Africa. "We have hit SWAPO's bush fighters mercilessly even before there was a general election in the United States or any indications of a new government there," said General Malan.

Angola has no insurmountable problems.

All it has to do is stop supporting SWAPO and sign a nonagression treaty with South Africa. Prime Minister P. W. Botha's invitation to South Africa's neighbors is still open. General Malan went on to say: "If the enemy believes that we are fighting an unjustified war, that the sacrifices which we must make are too great and that we have no hope of winning the war, then we are already defeated."

Then too, there is the ridiculous effort of making the South Africans believe that in truth there is no threat to their country,

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CSO: 4701/13

POLITICAL PARTIES URGED NOT TO LOSE OPPORTUNITY OF NEW REPRIEVE

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 26 Jun 81 p 4

[Editorial: "A Time for Guarded Speech"]

[Text] Over the past years divisiveness among moderate political parties in South-West Africa has been a source of concern for many of the inhabitants of the country. Now there are signs of hope that these parties can open a positive dialogue which could lead to a joint internal bulwark against the common enemy from without.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that this is an especially sensitive matter. Therefore a great responsibility rests upon the leaders and the followers to approach this entire matter with great calmness at this time.

South-West Africa does not have much time left to set its house in order. The American concern with the South-West's problem has given us a little bit of time. This must be utilized.

To be able to do this it will be necessary for the internal parties to make sure they put themselves in a position to beat SWAPO in the political field. In addition they must prove themselves capable of setting up an effective government in an independent South-West.

This is of the utmost importance for the people of the South-West itself and also for South Africa, which cannot tolerate a situation of disorder on its borders, and for the United States as well. The incentive for their involvement also entails their efforts in trying to promote stability in southern Africa by helping to obtain an acceptable and adapted settlement for the South-West.

South-West Africa is in the fortunate position of so far having had a better mutual disposition among its diversity of people at the street level than is the case in several other countries. The fact that radicals such as SWAPO cannot make any internal gains is proof of this.

The task of the political leaders in our area is therefore to pull this sort of disposition together into an effective political weapon for defeating the forces of chaos and misery.

South-West Africa simply cannot afford leaders who obstruct this disposition for the sake of temporary advantages. If people are incited against each other, as

has unfortunately been the case already, then the prospects for stability and progress in this land will be meager.

In saying this we are not trying to accuse any particular leader, party or group. This applies equally to everybody. It is, however, necessary that this matter be approached in a spirit of recognition and acceptance of each other.

At the same time it is also of utmost importance that the good disposition which has existed over the years between the South-West and South Africa shall in no way be impaired. We want to say without fear of contradiction that the South-West of today could have not been created were it not for the enormous contributions on the part of South Africa in the way of finance, military aid and the provision of the necessary expert human materiel for development.

No other country, in Africa or in the world, can now or in the future provide us with the protection, help and leadership which South Africa has provided us. Therefore, let no one impair this disposition for the sake of possible short-term advantages.

We would like to present this for consideration to every political leader in the South-West along with the serious request that, though there may be some frustrations, they speak guardedly during the time that lies ahead.

Often in the past favorable opportunities have been lost by inconsidered words.

7964
CSO: 4701/13

PANEL OF EXPERTS REVEALS SHORTCOMINGS IN HEALTH, HOUSING

Windoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Text]

THE PRESENT system of ethnic local government in SWA came under fire yesterday whc ı a panel of experts in community health and social work revealed the shortcomings in existing health services especially in large centres such as Katutura and Khomasdal.

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, a local expert on community health urged the Central Government to finalise its plans for a future municipal dispensation on a non-racial basis, while Mrs Annchen Parkhouse, Director of Housing and Community Services for the Private Sector Foundation, rejected local government's arguments against informal housing programmes to relieve the critical housing need amcngst Black urban residents.

Nearly 100 social workers and nurses attended yesterday's panel discussion in Khomasdal which forms part of the symposium presented jointly by the Private Sector Foundation and the Katutura and Khomasdal Community Workers' Co-ordinating Committee.

Also present were representatives from some of the larger private companies, and Municipal officials from throughout the country.

Dr Abrahams revealed vast discrepancies in crude death rates amongst Windhoek's White Coloured and Black residents and painted a dark picture of alcoholism and other social diseases in the Black and Brown townships.

According to official figures crude death rates for the three groups per thousand are seven for Windhoek, 19 for Katutura and 25 for Khomasdal.

ALCOHOL-RELATED

Quoting statistics gathered in the course of conducting his own private practice in Khomasdal, Dr Abrahams alleged that 20 percent of all Black and Brown patients that come for medical attention, suffered from alcohol-related ailments.

Social workers confirmed from the floor that as many as one out of every two households in Katutura and three out of four in Khomasdal suffered from alcohol-related problems.

The symposium was unanimous that overcrowding was the principal cause for alcoholism in the Black urban centres.

Massive ignorance of preventative health measures amongst the urban underpriviledged was the cause of widespread dental ailments, venereal disease and tuberculosis, according to Dr Abrahams.

DENTAL AILMENTS

He argued that 90 percent of Black and Brown children at the age of five in Windhoek suffered from serious dental ailments as a result of a lack of preventative hygiene stemming from inadequate health services for their communities.

Mrs Parkhouse attacked Municipal housing policy, rejecting arguments that the housing backlog could not be met because of the need to maintain standards, shortage of financial shortages, and existing municipal regulations.

"ROWS OF LITTLE BOXES"

"Whose standards are we talking about when 70 percent of our community are imprisoned in rows of little boxes without light," she said.

If town councils did not have sufficient funds to meet the housing needs in term of existing Municipal regulations and standards, then those regulations should be changed to suit the situation, argued Mrs Parkhouse.

She urged the Government to make provision for informal housing under municipal auspices.

"Why can't we have our own Crossroads?", she pleaded, pointing out that Crossroads had the lowest crime rate in the Cape Peninsula, although it had been declared a shantytown.

Mrs Parkhouse reminded Municipal officials present that social problems such as alcoholism, handicapped children and crime that emerged as a direct result of overcrowding would cost the country much more than the funds needed to make up the housing backlog.

ALTERNATIVES

"If 70 percent of our people cannot afford to pay the minimum R9 000 for a council house, then we must find alternatives," Mrs Parkhouse urged.

Alcoholism and social diseases reaching alarming levels

Mr Cees Strijbis, Director of the Association for the Handicapped in SWA also formed part of the panel.

He told he symposium that of the expected 50 000 handicapped in SWA, his Association and other welfare organisations had identified approximately 7 000, while institutionalised assistance was only been given to 2 000.

CSO: 4700/336

SOME WHITE OFFICIALS IN OWAMBO TO BE ASKED TO LEAVE

Kalangula Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 81 p 13

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — A Number of White South African officials seconded to the Owambo second tier authority in northern South West Africa were to be asked to leave the service, the Republikein newspaper reported in Windhoek yesterday.

Quoting the chairman of the Owambo executive, Mr Peter Kalangula, the report said dissatisfaction with certain white officials was widespread in Owambo.

"Those people who do not want to work in harmony with the Owambo people will have to go," Mr Kalangula, who is also president of the territory's ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, is quoted as saying.

Mr Kalangula has refused to name the officials concerned or to describe their functions so as not "to ruin their chances of employment elsewhere." — Sapa.

Hough Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 81 p 10

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — Discussions were being held with the office of the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, about alleged tension between public officials seconded from South Africa and the Owambo Government, the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Danie Hough, said yesterday.

In a statement issued in Windhoek, Mr Hough said he had visited Owambo and had held extensive talks with the chairman of the Owambo Executive Committee, Mr Peter Kalangula, and a number of officials.

"The majority of the officials in Owambo have been seconded by the South African Government and are linked to the office of the Prime Minister," Mr Hough said. It necessitated that Mr Botha had to be recognised in the matter.

Earlier reports said Mr Kalangula had complained that certain public officials were dragging their feet in the execution of the central government's non-racial policies and legislation.

He had threatened seven officials with expulsion from Owambo over their alleged lack of co-operation, the reports said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/336

LLOYD: SECURITY FORCES PREPARING FOR INTENSIFIED CONFLICT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in South-West Africa are preparing for an intensification of the military conflict in the war zone.

But as long as the war was confined to fighting Swapo insurgents there would be a slim chance of the armed struggle becoming conventionalised, said the officer commanding the SWA Territory Zone, Major-General Charles Lloyd.

"If Fapla (Free Angola Peoples Liberation Army) forces, along with Cubans, begin to protect Swapo, we will unavoidably have to cross swords," Gen Lloyd said.

The deployment of Sam-3 and Sam-6 radar-controlled missiles at Mocamedes and Lubango in southern Angola would create an air umbrella that aided Swapo forces, he said.

"Since our recent successes against Swapo, the Angolan Government has been quick to express solidarity with Swapo," Gen Lloyd said.

"We are aware that those forces in Angola that could try to prevent our actions against Swapo base camps used to be stationed far north of the border," Gen Lloyd said with reference to Fapla and Cuban bases.

"Now that there are missile and radar-tracking stations at Mocamedes and Lubango, it seems that an air umbrella is being created to help Swapo and restrict our air force."

Gen Lloyd said a major problem facing security forces at this stage was that "we do not want to get involved with Fapla, but we have to attack Swapo concentrations in Angola to protect the peace in SWA."

"We are threfore preparing ourselves mentally and physically for a more serious war."

Asked whether that meant the insurgency war was escalating into conventional warfare, Gen Lloyd said it all depended whether the Cuban and Angolan forces were interested in "adventures".

"As long as we fight only Swapo, the chances are slim that the conflict could turn into conventional war. But if Fapla and the Cubans join forces with Swapo and interfere, we can expect a serious escalation," he said.

"It all depends on the other side. We are preparing for that eventuality."

Gen Lloyd said rumours that security forces were readying for an invasion of Angola were "definitely without foundation."

"But we are preparing for a more serious conflict," he added.

In reply to a question, Gen Lloyd said he could see n other option but to pursue follow-up operations into Angola against Swapo.

"We have to attack Swapo's camps on the other side of the border to protect the territory and we will continue to destroy their home bases."

It was contrary to defence force policy to attack civilian targets.

— Sapa.

CSO: 4700/336

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE INCREASING AT ALARMING RATE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Text]

TOTAL unemployment in SWA at present is about 75 000 workers or 18 percent of the total labour force.

This figure emerged this morning at the symposium on community development in SWA which has been arranged under the joint auspices of the Private Sector Foundation and the Katutura and Khomasdal Community Workers Coordinating Committee.

In a major speech to the symposium, leading development economist, Professor Wolfgang Thomas said that the country's total labour force last year was about 415 000, and of that, 18,1 percent was unemployed.

Besides that, Professor Thomas estimates the underemployed group to be about 40 000, which takes the total proportion of unemployed and underemployed to 27,7 percent.

"At 18 percent Namibia's rate of unemployment is at a critical level," Professor Thomas said.

The problem seems to be increasing at an alarming rate, in spite of the economic growth SWA has enjoyed during the past two years.

Professor Thomas for example estimated that unemployment in 1977/78 was only 10 percent of the total labour force, considerably less than the current figure of 18 percent. In numerical terms, unemployment then was only 40 000 to 50 000 compared to the present 75 000.

Underemployment then was probably another 40 000 to 50 000.

Professor Thomas puts the annual increase in the labour force at 8 500, which means that that number of jobs will have to be created annually purely for the country to keep its head above water on the labour front.

A central aspect of the government's development strategy must be the creation of new jobs and it must be seen to be that by the population at large and the economic elite, he said.

Mere references to the "free enterprise system", "capitalism" or the "free economic system" were not adequate to satisfy the broader population, he warned.

Professor Thomas said however that there are no simple recipes for employment stimulation; any serious attempt has to involve all sectors, groups and regions of the country.

Even the more promising policies have to be designed and implemented in a coordinated way to be successful.

Professor Thomas dealt with various features of economic strategy in his speech but noted in particular that the two key forces required for employment stimulation were overall economic growth and rural development in the more fertile northern areas.

On the other hand he felt that as long as the war lasted, it was doubtful that any concerted employment creation steps would succeed.

CSO: 4700/336

SIGNIFICANCE OF FAN OFFICER'S TOUR NOTED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 27 Jul 81 pp 1, 10

[Editorial: "The Meaning of a Tour"]

[Text] The tour currently being taken by the FAN [Niger Armed Forces] chief of staff in his capacity as the head of Aid to the Population is occurring at an especially opportune time. The period between harvests, which runs until October, is the time when there is a stronger and stronger increase in the population's food needs. It is in order to prepare for any eventuality that Lt Col Ali Saibou is going to determine with his own eyes our ability to confront the difficult period, and our real potential for keeping up with the nation's foodstuff consumption pace.

One is reminded that at the recent conference of cadres the head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, particularly stressed security in general and food security in particular. He urged every Nigerien man and woman to be increasingly vigilant in using and conserving grain. At the same time, President Kountche informed the participants of the supply problems of our food bank, the OPVN [Nigerien Foodstuffs Office], problems that are the result of the rise in the dollar and the currency of a neighboring country, problems that are also due to our country's geographic position. These are objective parameters of which each of us must be conscious in order to help in drawing up a plan of general conduct to meet the food situation.

Lt Col Ali Saibou's visit, which takes place after the conference of cadres, rightly stems from this desire for food security. And the echoes emanating from it are enlightening and lead us toward moderate optimism, despite the stubbornness of some wild speculators, also despite the harmful action of predators of every type: rats, grasshoppers, sandstorms, etc. We already know that technical services designed to stop these crop enemies are ready to go. We also know that, thanks to their genius and their ability to mobilize, our populations have been able to find the means to eradicate them. The case of the traps in Kornaka (Dakoro), which made it possible to rid the area of rodents, forces admiration and contributes to the battle we are waging for food self-sufficiency. In other areas, moreover, the populations are working tirelessly to join the general movement to acquire appropriate technologies for fighting predators.

An important tour then, being made in a transition period, a period just as important, Lt Col Ali Saibou's visit illustrates one of the constant concerns of the CMS [Supreme Military Council] and the government for the Nigerien population.

There is no doubt that the chief of staff will find along the way and at each step of his journey an industrious people and courageous peasants.

8946
CSO: 4719/250

BRIEFS

FAN OFFICER'S TOUR--The FAN [Niger Armed Forces] chief of staff, Lt Col Ali Saibou, several days ago began a tour of the interior of the country. He has already visited Matameye and Magaria in the Zinder district. The visit to the interior gives Lt Col Ali Saibou an opportunity to determine, in the field, the food supply capacity and to report on the general crop situation. Last Saturday, in an interview with the Zinder district leaders, Lt Col Ali Saibou declared himself satisfied with the food stocks that have been laid by in the interior of the country. Let us emphasize that the food stock situation is encouraging in the Niamey, Dosso, Tahoua, Maradi and Zinder districts. They should be consuming new millet in a few months. In Matameye a bag of millet is estimated to cost 9,000 francs. According to the subprefect in that locality, the peasants, having found that wintering is permanently established, preferred to put their stocks on the market. To this is added the seizure of certain agents whom the prefect of the Zinder district, Maj Bagnou Beido, was anxious to warn. In Matameye, as in Magaria, the crop situation is most encouraging. We point out that Lt Col Ali Saibou is scheduled to go to Maradi today. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 27 Jul 81 p 1] 8946

CSO: 4719/250

TENSION REMAINS HIGH ON CAMEROONIAN BORDER

Paris LE MONDE in French 26-27 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Pierre Biarnes]

[Text] Radio Yaounde has announced that on Wednesday, 22 July, Shehu Shagari, president of Nigeria, invited Cameroonian President Ahidjo to make an official visit to Nigeria. Ahidjo has accepted the invitation in principle. It was issued 48 hours after the Cameroonian chief of state's decision to pay compensation to the families of the Nigerian victims of the 16 May border incident, following the deterioration in relations between the two countries.

Yaounde--"Nigeria has opted for international arbitration in its conflict with Cameroon, but not because we are lacking in will or the capability to solve the problem by other means and our patience does have limits. If necessary, we shall not hesitate to use force in order to ward off any threat to our borders." The latest public statement by President Shehu Shagari on the conflict that has broken out between his country and Cameroon, these remarks, made in Lagos on Sunday, 19 July, follow a conciliating message which Ahidjo had sent to his Nigerian colleague a few days earlier through OAU Secretary General Kodjo. They mark a timid opening in the cloud that has been building up on the border of what was British Cameroon for over two and a half months.

The entire affair goes back to the morning of 16 May when, near the Bakassi Peninsula in the extreme southwestern region of Cameroon, an incident involving a patrol boat of the Nigerian Navy and one from the Cameroonian Navy took place. Five Nigerian soldiers were killed and several were wounded. According to the Cameroonian leaders, the incident reportedly occurred where the Rio del Rey and the Ndian River come together -- that is, in their territory. The Nigerian boat then returned north by the backwaters that carve up the peninsula to the port stop of Ikang, its home port on the Agpa Yafe, which defines the border between the two countries. However, the Nigerian leaders say that the Cameroonian boat was near the port of call in the Nigerian portion of the river and that it had attacked their vessel. In a note of protest to President Ahidjo, they demanded a public apology, punishment for the "guilty parties" and indemnification for the families of the victims -- all within 7 days, under penalty of reprisals.

It was difficult for the Cameroonian chief of state, also assured his side was in the right, to submit to such an ultimatum. He therefore sent his minister of foreign affairs to Lagos to express his regrets and to propose the establishment

of a joint commission to investigate the incident. However, the regrets were deemed inadequate and the proposal was rejected by Shagari, who renewed his demands. President Kountche of Niger, President Eyadema of Togo and President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast tried in vain to intervene. Nor were the leaders of the OAU, whose meeting at the end of June the Nigerian president refused to attend, heard, and to date, Western diplomats: English, American and French, assigned to either of the two capitals, have been rebuffed.

Since that time, tension has substantially subsided on both sides of the border. Abstaining from statements that might stir up the population and get in the way of mediation attempts, the Cameroonians remain on the alert.

The affair is all the more disturbing because the fatal incident on 16 May occurred in what is a contested border area. Although situated on the Cameroonian side of the old German-British colonial border, the Bakassi Peninsula, a swampy piece of land covered with trees, many of them mangroves, and carved up by a multitude of natural canals, is actually essentially populated by Nigerians, who were already there before this part of old British Cameroon was attached, following independence, to what was French Cameroon. Generally deeply involved in intense smuggling and therefore the object of frequent customs and police harassment, these people naturally tend to seek the protection of the authorities of their native country, particularly those in the neighboring state of Cross-River by whom they were once governed and who, scorning Cameroonian sovereignty, regularly send patrol boats to the sector.

Furthermore, the peninsula commands a maritime area where more and more oil is being discovered and where ELF-Aquitaine [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] is pursuing a research program for Cameroon. It is enough to cause confrontations on the part of a country already fairly rich in hydrocarbons and even though, in an agreement concluded in Maroua in 1975 between President Ahidjo and General Gowon, then chief of state of Nigeria, the demarcation of the offshore zone was clearly disadvantageous to Cameroon, leaving the access canal to Calabar in Nigerian territorial waters.

Finally, the serious deterioration of the Nigerian domestic situation in recent months (oil stagnation and the resulting financial difficulties; the weakening of the authority of President Shagari, who faces the muffled or almost open dissidence of several provinces, who is increasingly attacked in Parliament and who is under closely scrutiny of a restless army) could only activate these causes of a latent crisis, which at the outset had already given rise to numerous incidents in the past.

11,464
CSO: 4719/225

RESUMPTION OF SUGAR HARVEST REPORTED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 4 Aug 81 p 7

[Article by Ian Hamel: "Cutting of Sugar Cane has Resumed After a Strike Lasting Over a Month"]

> [Text] St. Denis--Who will dare to say that the political changes have had no effect on the behavior of labor union organizations in the island of Reunion, a French department in the Indian Ocean? In 1980 the sugar cane unions, which were close to the leftist parties, were the first to cease cutting. While the leaders of the FDSEA (Departmental Federation of Agricultural Farmers' Unions), FEDECANNE [expansion unknown], Giscardian militants, were looking for a compromise. This year, FEDECANNE blocked the roads while the other organizations, despite their disappointment (203.86 Fr the price per ton instead of the 220 to 250 demanded), called for a resumption of cutting. FEDECANNE, isolated, has just decided to follow the movement in its turn, by resuming work.

Sugar in Reunion is what oil is in some Persian Gulf countries. In spite of this, "the planter is still a pariah in the society, whereas he is its driving force." The calculation is a simple one: the person who harvests only 250 tons of cane per year--the great majority of the planters produce less than 1,000 tons--in the last analysis earns less than his agricultural worker. But the costs continue to increase, +30.7 percent for diesel oil, 22.8 for the international guaranteed minimum wage.

The year 1980 was especially disastrous because of hurricane Hyacinth, recording an 11-percent decline in cane production below the year before. For many years the income of the farmers has continuously dropped. Every sugar season begins with uncertainty because the price of a ton of cane is not fixed. And every year the planters are obliged to stop cutting before they can make their claims heard. Despite the coming to power of a leftist government, no one failed to respect the rule. But this time the same ones were not followed when starting again.

Reunion has five unions that can be schematically classified into two camps. On the one hand there are the FDSEA FEDECANNE, the most important organization, led by Paul Ferrand and Jean-Paul Virapoulle, who are also leaders in the Chamber of Agriculture and close to the former president of the Republic and the CDJA (Departmental

Young Farmers' Center); on the other hand there are the CGPER (General Confederation of Planters and Livestock Raisers of Reunion), which is close to the PCR (Reunion Communist Party), the SDEAR (Departmental Agricultural Farmers' Union) and the former CDJA.

Cutting began at the Mare plant this year, the oldest of Reunion's seven remaining firms, toward the middle of June. The sugar season was very quickly disturbed by the cane cutters' strike at Beaufonds and then by the strike of planters discontented with the price fixed by the government on 1 July at 203.86 Fr per ton. Among other things, the unions were asking that the price per ton not be lower than 220 Fr.

FEDECANNE, which has not usually been in the forefront of the demands, this time considered the price set by the socialist government "unacceptable." For its part, the CGPER used the word "disappointing" and the SDEAR "quite inadequate." All the union organizations stopped cutting, despite rather optimistic predictions that gave an estimate of 2.4 million tons. The Departmental Federation of the Socialist Party spoke of "the planters' great disappointment" and the Reunion Communist Party asked the government to "quickly resolve this conflict in a way favorable to the interest of the planters and the country." To this had to be added a new disease of cane caused by a white maggot that attacks the roots.

On 15 July the FDSEA FEDECANNE organized the first peaceful demonstration by the planters. On the 21st Henri Emmanuelli, the secretary of State for Overseas Departments and Territories, met in Paris with the leaders of the various unions. At the same time, in Reunion, FEDECANNE was blocking the roads. Despite the meagerness of the results obtained, three organizations (CGPER, SDEAR and the former CDJA) decided shortly afterwards to resume cutting. They stressed the new government's spirit of dialog and the announcement that a study mission was joining the department, to examine together the problems encountered.

For the small planters it was also a matter, not only of not totally losing this harvest, but also of not compromising the next season. Cane left uncut loses its sugar content and the season is in danger of ending at the end of the year, or else in mid-January, at the height of the rainy season.

8946
CSO: 4719/254

BRIEFS

OBJECTIVES OF RSN--Dakar--The 11th political party to want to take its place in the ranks of Senegalese opposition, the Rally for the National Safety [RSN], filed its bylaws on 23 July in Dakar for the purpose of being legalized. The RSN is the seventh party to seek legal existence since unrestricted multipartism was instituted in Senegal three months ago. The other six parties, which are nationalist or Marxist, have obtained recognition. However, the political orientation of the new organization is not precisely known, although the RSN states it "is inspired in its actions by the principles of Islam." The first article of the "draft bylaws" of the RSN affirms that the rally was founded "within the context of the constitution and the laws in effect" and that it "pledges to respect the constitution, democracy and multipartism." Political observers are skeptical, however, about possible recognition of the new party, which is actually an offshoot of the Islamic Hisboulahi Party, officially proclaimed in August-September 1979 and dissolved after the regime of former President Senghor because of its religious orientation. (The founder of the dissolved Hisboulahi Party, Ahmed Khalifa Niasse, nicknamed "Ayatollah Kaolack," is presently being held in Niger, although no charge has been brought against him officially.) According to its leaders, the RSN's objective is to straighten out the "catastrophic" economic and social situation in Senegal, which according to them cannot be achieved except in reference to Islam, the only thing capable of "mobilizing the population." [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 30 Jul 81 p 3] 8946

DIOUF'S AUTHORITY OVER PS UNCERTAIN--Dakar--President Abdou Diouf on Saturday 25 July, opening in Dakar a National Council of the Socialist Party in Power in Senegal meeting, affirmed the necessity for the party of which he is secretary general to promote the "democratic redeployment" in its own headquarters. President Diouf stated that the Socialist Party must take the consequences of establishing unrestricted multipartism in Senegal, by creating the conditions necessary to its redeployment, by consolidating its cohesiveness, reinforcing internal democracy by banishing the "parachuting" of leaders. Observers believe this appeal may signify that Senghor's successor has not yet succeeded in totally establishing his authority over the party whose members are all veterans, long-time companions of the former secretary general, Mr Senghor. And President Diouf, according to the minister of Information, has "vigorously condemned," in a Council of Ministers, the Israeli raid on Lebanon, and "deplored the impunity Israel enjoys, despite its arrogance." The same theme was taken up by the National Council of the Socialist Party, which in its final resolution condemns Israel's destruction of the Iraqi nuclear power plant and the bombings in South Lebanon, and expresses his solidarity with the Palestinian people. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 28 Jul 81 p 4] 8946

CSO: 4719/249

COLOREDS' EXPECTATIONS KEY FACTOR IN COUNTRY'S FUTURE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Jul 81 p 8

[Dasie's Column "From My Political Pen": "It's Not Just a Matter of a New Constitution for South Africa"]

[Text] This week, in his opening speech at the Afrikaner Student Bond Congress, Dr Gerrit Viljoen drew in broad outlines the course which we have undertaken in South Africa. This entails a South Africa which whites, coloreds and Indians share with others, along with a constellation of independent black states with which this sort of South Africa will exist in very close relationship.

The black people can have their own independent national state, because their own area has been defined by history. The coloreds and the Indians do not have this and therefore the South Africa of the white people is also their South Africa and they are an inseparable part of it. Even if we were not to consider the black people South Africa would still not be the white man's property.

The way this sort of South Africa is to be organized is the great question occupying peoples' minds these days.

First of all this is naturally a constitutional question. There has to be a constitution which will provide expression to this partnership in a sensible manner. But (and this is actually the substance of this argument) this involves much more than a constitutional question. We need much more than a new constitution, no matter how important that is in itself.

The Presidential Council is now giving its attention to the constitution and we will probably learn in the near future what the suggestions are and how the government will be reacting to these. The government has already expressed itself clearly with respect to certain matters. Thus, for reasons which cannot be swept aside lightly, it has rejected thoughts of a common voters roll. But there remain far-reaching possibilities in which the Presidential Council can take a hand.

People are still waiting to learn about the council's findings and it may be advisable first to wait for these; however, it does not mean that nothing ought to be done in the meantime.

Practically Every Area

The entire question of coexistence in a state of whites, coloreds and Indians entails much more than can be covered by proposals about a new constitution. Whether we wish to be aware of it or not we are now in the midst of what the prime minister termed, in his opening speech at the Voortrekker Movement's Congress, as a renewal process in practically every area of life.

Many times in the past it has been shown that not everything can be corrected by legislation. This applies to every country in the world, but in a special way to South Africa, with its own peculiar population structure.

The government and parliament can help by creating a framework of favorable relations between the various population groups, but it is only up to the groups and their individual members to make something out of that. Now then: In their everyday existence, in their casual actions with respect to each other, they can do more to promote good relations in the country, or to obstruct them, than any legislation on the part of parliament, including a constitution.

Expectations

This is the way it has always been and it is becoming all the more so. Therefore, it is especially up to the white people of the country to take into consideration at all times the fact that the coloreds have formed expectations--some of them perhaps unjustified, but many of them justified--which must be satisfied.

It this is not done the reaction can be destructive. No bravery or power in word or deed can prevent this.

The coloreds know that we are on the road to somewhere...to a system which will be different than what it is today, a system which will offer more to them. They want to get there...and quickly.

Ultimately we will certainly come to that. Nothing can prevent it. But the longer the arrival of this moment is postponed because of fear, the less profit there will be fore anybody. Later there will be no cause for joy, only for bitterness. The things which must bring us together would then split us asunder worse than ever.

Radio and TV

We must share more of the things which cannot be duplicated and a good example of this is radio and television.

The blacks have their own radio service and they will shortly be getting two TV channels, just for them. This is not the case where the coloreds and the Indians are concerned. Just as they do not have their own homeland and thus must share the territory of South Africa with the white man, so they must also share radio and television with the white man.

The question as to whether, from their own point of view, they have a sufficient share in this should hardly be asked. Aside from a few programs such as TV-meditations, which are sometimes performed by colored and Indian spiritual leaders, all of the programs are arranged for the white public.

This is only one of the many matters which must be considered on the road to the system which Dr Viljoen has sketched and which the constitution as such has nothing to do with.

7964
CSO: 4701/14

OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS URGE POLITICAL ACTION BY YOUTH

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] For years the youth of South Africa has been trying to play an active role in politics. Among other things this has led to the establishment of the South African Youth Foundation in which, according to what Press Attache Johan Loubser of the South African Youth Foundation said yesterday in Capetown, black and white youths are coming to grips with the country's future problems in a practical manner.

Loubser was commenting on a speech by Dr Alex Boraine, the Progressive Federal Party's (PFP) MP for Pinelands, which the latter delivered yesterday at the PFP's youth congress in Durban. Dr Borained urged young people to play a more active role in South African politics even in the decisionmaking processes of political parties.

Approval

Loubser said: "Dr Boraine's statements concerning the more visible role which youth ought to play in politics is actually so logical that it can be said to be a very late realization."

For many years the youth has tried to take an active part in politics, but the role which it wanted to play, and actually ought to play, has not found approval in all circles.

"Youth is justifiably concerned about the national and political future of South Africa and the accommodations for the various national groups in a system which will be acceptable to everybody."

"The essence of the problem is that prejudices, lack of understanding and of knowledge of each other's viewpoint ought to be swept away. The only way this can be achieved is to get to know and to accept each other."

It is the realization of this point which led to the establishment of the South African Youth Foundation, which wants to provide substance to the youth's concern about the future of South Africa."

7964
CSO: 4701/14

SLABBERT DISCUSSES PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

Boycott of Presidential Council

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the opposition, says that he does not regret his party's decision to boycott the Presidential Council, and yesterday he stated: "Development since then have reinforced my conviction that we have made the right decision."

In the course of a lengthy interview with DIE BURGER and with an eye to the parliamentary meeting starting next week in Capetown, Dr Slabbert touched on those subjects which in his view will be the points of contention at the meeting and then sketched out the task of his party at this meeting.

He stated that he will not seek a confrontation with the government in this meeting. "I want to debate matters regarding wages and ask questions. The less commotion and squabbling the better. However, I am not afraid of fighting if that will be the case, but I shall not look for that."

Forum

When asked whether, in the light of his party's refusal to take part in the Presidential Council, he does not feel excluded from the important debates and developments taking place in and around the Presidential Council with respect to a new constitutional order for the country and other matters, such as District Six, Dr Slabbert said that this is not the case at all.

"The ultimate decisions concerning these matters must be taken in parliament. We will be taking part in the parliamentary discussions of the recommendations by the Presidential Council; therefore, we are not excluded from the decision making process. Parliament remains the most important forum for decision making."

When asked whether he does not regret his party's refusal to take part in the Presidential Council, Dr Slabbert replied: "It's not just a question of having to regret anything. It was a difference of principle which led us to decide not to participate and this is still the case. I would feel very bad if my party were to decide to alter its stand on this matter, because I myself feel strongly that the blacks should be included in the council."

Coloreds

"I cannot see how a meaningful debate on constitutional matters can be conducted if blacks are excluded by legislation. In short...No, I do not regret the decision. Developments since then have reinforced my conviction that we have made the right decision."

When asked what points of contention he expects in the meeting Dr Slabbert said that these will necessarily have to do with constitutional developments. The fact is that the government is aiming at a separate order for whites, coloreds and Indians, while the Progressive Federal Party has a different viewpoint on this matter. The debate will be about this.

The nature of the Presidential Council's proposals will also be a determining factor. If the Presidential Council wants to strengthen its credibility it will have to come up with something during the meeting.

Commission

Other matters which may become points of contention are: security legislation and how it will be applied and also inflation, although in the budget debate the PFP will be talking mainly on inflation.

Dr Slabbert said that he expects the government to set up a study commission to look into the Separate Facilities Act. He hopes that the government will make available to parliament the recommendations of the Consolidation Committee, because this will provide an indication of how the government views area development, while it can also throw some light on the government's plan for a constellation of states.

In answer to the question as to what he considers the opposition's most important task, Dr Slabbert replied--the necessity of emphasizing fundamental reforms. Time is running short for getting on with initiatives in this regard.

No matter how unpopular it may be the opposition must show some semblance of reform. With an eye to the objectives of peaceful coexistence and the abolition of discrimination, consideration must be given as to whether the government's reform measures are effective.

Dr Slabbert said that the problem he is having with the no-confidence debate is that many of the questions, which he put to the government earlier this year, have not been answered. Moreover, difficult points were never clarified by the government at the time of the election campaign.

"I will therefore revive the no-confidence debate initiated at the start of this year, while the election and the events which followed it must also receive attention. I am hoping that the government will refrain from conducting debates about southern Africa and other problems. The only debate which must take place is the one about internal difficulties, that is: the coloreds, the urban blacks and consolidation.

Dr Slabbert said that he is still bound to "constructive collaboration" with the government where this is at all possible. He admits that there can be differences as to what constructive collaboration entails, but if the government does make progress with the elimination of impasses and discrimination then he will support the government.

When asked how he regards the future of the New Republic Party and whether he regards a rapprochement between his party and the New Republic Party as a possibility, Dr Slabbert said that the New Republic Party has a great identity problem. The party will have to decide whether it wants to lean towards the Nationalist Party or the Progressive Federal Party. What he said was: "I am not going to waste much political energy on the New Republic Party. The important debate is between the Progressive Federal Party and the government. The New Republic Party must decide on its future by itself."

'DIE BURGER' Comment

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Flattery and Grains of Salt"]

[Text] Opposition leader Van Zyl Slabbert, in an interview with DIE BURGER, stated that he is still committed to "constructive collaboration" with the government where this is at all possible. He will support the government if real progress is made with the elimination of impasses and of discrimination.

For those with a little longer political memory the opposition leader's promises are rether revealing, because these are actually the same words he used in parliament, after being elected as the Progressive Party's leader, in showing a more hopeful approach to South Africa's great problems than had, in any case, characterized his immediate predecessors.

But what happened then?

The Progressive Federal Party, under his leadership, assumed a boycotting attitude with respect to the Presidential Council...a parliamentary instrument for evolutionary constitutional reforms, truly doing so in such a callous manner that a respected Afrikaner politician, Mr Japie Basson, was summarily kicked out of the party over the affair. Now Dr Slabbert says that developments since then reinforce his belief that his party's boycott policy was the correct one.

One does not have to go far to find the reason for this. This is the result of the power grip which the leftist power clique has over the party and its leader...as revealed by Harry Schwarz, who is never seriously contradicted.

The Boraines, Bamfords and Suzmans have made the party leader their prisoner. He has not demonstrated that he is able to counter the leftists and therefore his reasonableness and flatteries about "constructive collaboration" must be taken with much more than the proverbial grain of salt.

7964
CSO: 4701/15

DANGERS IN ANC'S SABOTAGE ACTIONS EMPHASIZED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Jul 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Attack Against Power Stations"]

[Text] The most recent sabotage actions against power stations in East Transvaal presents a pattern which terrorists already initiated earlier. The ANC, which claims responsibility for these attacks, is evidently giving priority to South Africa's power and energy sources in its list of terrorist targets.

The most notorious case was the attack against SASOL [South Africa Coal Gas and Oil Corporation]. Since then substations at Durban and Pretoria have been attacked, as have also two power lines which serve South Africa from the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique.

The ANC, which maintains the closest ties with the Communist Party, is doing these things with an evident purpose. The attacks against the power stations of Arnot and Camden were carried out in the dead of winter when power consumption reaches a peak. Consequently its first aim is to throw South African economy out of gear, because this highly industrialized country cannot manage without massive power supplies.

These attacks are aimed at real targets rather than at the more indirect area of oil sanctions, where boycott efforts have demonstrated rather small successes, but are nevertheless being pursued incessantly.

There are political motives hiding behind the attack on economic targets. The more South African economy can be disrupted the more exploitable can be a situation of increasing unemployment, industrial unrest and agitation. If they can succeed in doing this the government can come under pressure from business leaders and mineowners to make "concessions" immediately on various fronts. This is the reasoning of those who are behind this insurgency.

No government worth its salt, which believes in its cause, can let itself be threatened in this manner.

In the long run the answer is naturally a political climate in which terrorism will not be able to seize an opportunity. But in the short run there is no other alternative to intensified maximum security measures at these types of installations in addition to all conceivable measures for forestalling and destroying those who practice this kind of terrorism. Moreover, those who provide refuge to such terrorists should know by now the kind of fire they are playing with.

7964
CSO: 4701/15

OIL EXPLORATION CORPORATION TO HIRE NEW MODERN BOAT

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Jul 81 p 11

[Text] In 1983 SOEKOR [Southern Oil Exploration Corporation] will put into use a new specially developed service boat as an auxiliary unit for the 3rd offshore oil drilling rig which will be received by the corporation early in 1983. The contract for building the ship was concluded by the Unicorn shipowners and the Dorbyl Marine (Pty) Ltd Company.

Mr David Hilton-Barber, spokesman for Unicorn told DIE BURGER yesterday that the building costs are expected to surpass 8 million rand. The service boat is being built for the handling of anchors and for towing of oil boring towers and equipment. It will have a towing power of about 6,000 horse power and will be among the most modern of its kind in the world.

The First

Dr Piet van Zyl, the director of SOEKOR, told DIE BURGER yesterday that this service boat is being built by Dorbyl Marine on order from Unicorn shipowners. SOEKOR will be renting the boat from Unicorn.

"This is the first locally built service ship we are renting. We are now using four service boats and the fifth one will be put into service at the start of 1983 along with the new offshore oil drilling rig."

"The use of a new service boat has no connection with how well or how poorly oil prospecting is progressing. As far as oil prospecting is concerned I can say that we are making fairly good progress, but we are not, as we have in the past, making a report on each borehole." This what Van Zyl said.

"To bore a hole costs between 3 and 4 million rand. With the various tests which we must subsequently conduct the total cost for drilling a hole can run between 4 and 5 million rand. Naturally it all depends on how deep such a hole must be. Our budget at the moment runs about 75 million rand per year."

Gas Reserves

Dr. Van Zyl said that SOEKOR has already drilled between 40 and 50 holes at sea up until now and found at least three gas fields worth mentioning. The extent of these gas fields has not yet been determined.

When asked what the potential is for the gas which has been discovered, Dr Van Zyl said that as an economic proposition this all depends on how big the gas reserves are.

"If we can proceed with building a gas reserve I have no doubts that we can later produce and sell gas. The emphasis, however, rests on the quantities of gas reserves which can be built up. The quantity which can be provided per day over a period of at least 20 years must be taken into consideration," so he stated.

"We are now trying to ascertain the size of the reserves, but we have not yet made much progress with this and to make a statement on this at this time is perhaps a little risky."

Dr Van Zyl said that at the moment they are concentrating on an area just south of Mossel Bay, but near Port Elizabeth there are places at sea where SOEKOR wants to bore some more. In addition SOEKOR is now also working near Kondeklip Bay on the west coast. All along the west coast there are places where SOEKOR wants to do some more drilling.

He said: "Right now we have just the two boring rigs and the rate at which we are drilling is determined by that."

7964
CSO: 4701/15

MAIZE PRODUCERS ORGANIZATION RECRUITING MEMBERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Poen de Villiers]

[Text]

THE National Maize Producers' Organisation (Nampo), the only recognised representative body for maize farmers in South Africa, has started a special recruitment drive to increase its membership.

The organistion was formed in October last year — after years of feuding among maize farmers — and there still seems confusion among them about whether they are members of Nampo or not.

Maize farmers who belonged to the two disbanded organisations, Sampi and Samso, were under the impressed they automatically became members of Nampo when the disbanded bodies merged to form the new bloc.

"This, in fact, is not so," a Nampo spokesman said. "Although thousands of farmers joined Nampo, there are still many former supporters of Samso and Sampi who are out 'n the cold."

The spokesman added Nampo had held "positive" talks, which covered a wide field, with Government officials and that it had stated maize farmers' financial needs.

He said responsible and leading maize farmers had accepted Nampo as their only negotiating body, affiliated to the South African Agricultural Union.

According to the spokesman, Nampo was getting "stronger by the day" and fighting for higher maize prices.

He further disclosed that important announcements regarding new appointments and other organisational changes would be made soon.

Several information meetings had been held during past weeks and many new members had joined afterwards, he added.

The next of these meetings will be held in Coligny on Monday at 2.30 pm in the Vrouefederasie Hall.

Another meeting is planned for August 20 in the Co-op Hall as Delmas at 2.30 pm.

CSO: 4700/334

'THE CITIZEN' CRITICIZES PREVENTIVE DETENTION POLICY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Cooling Off"]

[Text]

IT'S quite incredible that the Minister of Justice, Mr Coetsee, should have said that Mr Andrew Boraine, son of the MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, was detained to give him an opportunity to "cool off".

One would have thought that he was held because of a specific allegation against him, if not of terrorism then of subversion.

Instead, the Minister blandly says that his detention was deemed necessary in the interests of public order and to let him "cool off".

This does not suggest that he did anything serious enough to warrant his being held in solitary confinement for 58 days.

The Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, has taken the matter further by saying that he considered Andrew Boraine a security risk.

He had often been seen at meetings where he gave the Black Power salute, with a clenched fist, and shouted "Amandla" (power to the people) — behaviour, incidentally, which has become popular among student armchair radicals.

Mr Le Grange said the Government could not let mischiefmakers run around if there was not enough immediate evidence on which to charge them.

"Should we have allowed the serious situation in Black schools to continue? The community which was aroused by these leaders must have an opportunity to cool off, and also the leaders must be placed where they can cool off."

One can draw the conclusion from the remarks of both Mr Coetsee and Mr Le Grange that the Government is operating a system of preventive detention.

If there is unrest, slap student and other leaders into cells, out of harm's way, and let them simmer down.

This is supposed to help defuse the situation.

However, we are not aware that the laws which were devised to deal with terrorism and subversion allow for the snatching of people out of their communities in case, by their attitudes and viewpoints, they may add to unrest in any given period.

Should be charged

Surely, if they were inciting riots, they should be charged under the specific laws dealing with incitement and riotous assembly?

And if they were leading attacks on property, assaulting police or stoning passing motorists, they should be charged under the normal statutes dealing with such criminal behaviour.

What the Ministers have confirmed is what we have suspected for some time, namely, that when Black leaders, or student leaders of various races, are held under the security laws, then released after weeks or months without charges being laid against them, they are not guilty of any acts that can be tested in a court of law. They are held because their removal from their communities is regarded as a way in which to take them out of circulation at a time of tension, disturbance or strikes.

Or to avoid their being involved in protests and demonstrations which, though they may not be unlawful, may be regarded as contributing to the atmosphere of unrest.

Or it is considered necessary to hold them in preventive detention to stop their doing or saying things that might exacerbate feelings, even though they might not necessarily have been guilty of such conduct, or have breached any law, if they had not been detained. The decision to hold them is an arbitrary one by an undisclosed official and cannot be tested in a court.

This is preventive detention, as practised in some Black States and Marxist countries.

Britain's law

In Britain, it is true, there is the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act, under which the police have powers to arrest and hold a terrorist suspect for up to 48 hours (extendable to seven days with the Home Secretary's approval).

But thereafter the suspect must be charged and brought before a court of law, or released. Which is not the case with detentions here.

In South Africa, people should not be detained, even under our Draconian security laws, unless they are involved in specific acts of terrorism or subversion, or are suspected of being involved.

They should not be detained merely because some police officer or official thinks they may cause trouble, or add to existing trouble, or because Ministers think it is a good idea to put them away and let them "cool off".

The whole system of banning and detention without trial is repugnant, being a negation of the rule of law; if anyone has done wrong, he should be charged in a court in the normal way.

But if the system is applied, then it should only be in exceptional circumstances and for specific reasons.

"Cooling off," or preventive detention, is not one of these reasons.

CSO: 4700/334

SLABBERT CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT'S CONSTELLATION CONCEPT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — It was dangerous to proceed with a constellation of states as an alternative to the current influx control measures used to combat urbanisation, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said.

He warned that there would be "disastrous consequences" if the Government attempted to discourage urbanisation in the metropolitan areas in order to promote a constellation idea.

Discouragement measures against metropolitan areas such as Soweto would destabilise the area dangerously.

The Government should consider carefully before removing subsidies on investments and services. If the people were required to pay fully for such services and investments in a place such as Soweto "we will have to be aware of the impact it will make on the area.

"It is going to create a tremendous problem."

It was evident that the Government had the fright of their lives after the election showed that they had the support of a minority of the registered voters of South Africa.

In the seats the National Party had contested during the election the votes they had drawn constituted only 36,97 percent of the voters.

The Prime Minister's "verligte" direction had been halted by the results "and they have decided to run after those lost voters instead".

When it became known that the Prime Minister was to enter the debate early some significant development was expected but instead Mr Botha had made a long speech in which he hardly mentioned the removal of discrimination.

"He gave us almost a throwaway line and told us not to ask him for examples."

It was no use answering the PFP's criticism with the accusation that "they wanted to throw everything open", Dr Slabbert said.

Their views for a solution were clear:

There had to be a clear urbanisation policy.

"One has to accept that urbanisation will take place and ask how to prepare for the problem."

The policy could not be based on influx control measures which were ineffective.

"Of cardinal importance is that there should, secondly, be a programme for rural agricultural development."

It was no good to try to settle, as was done in the Ciskei, 6 000 people on a prime feeder farm. Soon it was 60 000 people and the lush and valuable grazing had turned to a tennis court surface covered with dust.

"In the end they come back, just as I would come back, to the cities and the problem is aggravated," Dr Slabbert said.

CSO: 4700/334

DEBATE ON LABOR RELATIONS AMENDMENT BILL UNDERWAY

Details of Bill

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The establishment of integrated labour unions would in future not require the permission of the Minister of Manpower, the Minister, Mr Fanie Botha, said in Parliament yesterday.

He was introducing the second reading debate on the Labour Relations Amendment Bill in which the prohibition on the registration of integrated labour unions is scrapped.

The Bill also provides for the removal of sex discrimination in wage arbitration and prohibits unions from using their funds to support members in illegal strikes.

"The amending legislation before us is a continuation of the steps already taken (in 1979 and 1980) to rationalise and modernise our labour legislation and to bring it into line with the demands of our time and circumstances," Mr Botha said.

Simplified

The Bill amended the description of the term "employee" and simplified it so that all workers in South Africa presently included in the Labour Relations Act, might in future join a registered trade union of their choice, provided only that the union's constitution allowed their entry and that the particular union accepted them.

"The effect of this is that workers, who were previously excluded because of their origin, residence or other considerations, from joining a registered union and who, by this exclusion, were also excluded from the negotiation and arbitration machinery of the Act, will now be included," Mr Botha said.

The section also provided that the meaning of a trade union and employer's organisation be extended to include bodies designed to regulate matters of mutual interest between employers and workers.

Constitutions

"Until now it was only bodies whose main aim was to regulate such matters that were included," Mr Botha explained.

The Bill further provided that worker or employer organisations which were not intending to register under the Act, would be compelled to furnish the Industrial Registrar with their constitutions, their head office address and the names of their officials.

This was considered necessary so that the Department of Manpower might know of the existence of such institutions, who to contact and where to contact them.

The bill provided that the Industrial Registrar might only take note of objections against the registration of a trade union lodged by persons who were in the same trade and who might also qualify for the applicant's union. This section, the Minister said, had to be widely interpreted.

"It confirms and recognises, in fact, the right to self determination of workers to organise themselves freely in groups of their own choice," Mr Botha said.

Oraganisation would normally follow industrial or professional lines, "but organisation on other bases, for instance on a basis of population group, cannot be excluded", he added.

"This measure follows strong representations I received from numerous trade unions requesting that the right of unions to decide which type of worker they wished to admit as members, be retained."

In keeping with this principle of "union autonomy" being built into legislation, was the scrapping of measures in terms of which the objection of a multiracial trade union against the application of a purely White or Coloured union which had enrolled more than half the potential White or Coloured members, be ignored.

"And finally this amends section four by scrapping the prohibition affecting the registration of multinational trade unions," Mr Botha said.

Multinational

"In future it will no longer depend on the Minister to give exemption for multinational registration, but the trade unions themselves will decide which persons they will admit as members."

The prohibition on trade unions aiding political parties financially was extended to support and aid of any nature.

In addition to other organisational matters, the Bill provided for punishment for contempt of the Industrial Court and for the structure, powers and commitments of the court, its president and members.

The court would in future be able to decide on admissions of parties to industrial councils where such parties' applications had not been decided upon by the council's concerned.

The Bill, "in keeping with Government policy", would now determine that "in the negotiation of any agreement or in making a determination or arbitration award, there may be no differentiation on the basis of sex", the Minister said.

The Bill also placed a prohibition on the use of funds by any labour organisation, registered or unregistered, "with the aim of financing actions which are contrary to the provisions of Section 65 of the Act regarding the procedures which have to be followed before lock outs or strikes may commence", Mr Botha said.

It was also being made compulsory for employers to inform the Department of Manpower of any labour dispute which concerned a loss of manhours, "as it has become imperative for record keeping and statistical purposes, that my department is informed of labour disputes and strikes".

The Bill also gives statutory recognistion to the 2 750 liaison committees which had been established in anticipation of the amending legislation. The committees would in future be known as worker's councils.

The Bill repealed the Regulation of Black Labour Relations Act of 1953 because this Act had regulated employment conditions for blacks by way of the committee system where Black workers were excluded from the definition of "employee" as contained in the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1956.

Independent Unions' Meeting

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Mr Koos Lloyd, MP for Roodeplaat, and chief Government spokesman on Labour issues, last night slammed the independent trade unions for calling on their members to defy envisaged Government labour legislation.

Mr Lloyd was reacting to Saturday's meeting in Cape Town of representatives of independent trade unions who decided to aid workers who strike illegally. He said, "confrontation and militant statements like these are in no one's interests".

He said it was a pity Government attempts to normalise labour relations were not being appreciated.

The Government attempted to adapt its labour legislation in an evolutionary way to the demands of the time, and to provide for labour demands of the future, Mr Lloyd said.

He said labourers and their trade unions should try everything possible to defuse the labour situation.

The representatives of independent trade unions decided they will support one another in defying any abuse of official powers of investigation the new legislation sought to extend to unregistered unions.

The meeting also unanimously rejected the present industrial council system as well as the official union registration system insofar as it was designed to control, and according to them, interfere in internal union affairs.

The meeting discussed the Government's Labour Relations Amendment Bill, which was tabled in Parliament last week and on which debate started in the House of Assembly yesterday.

CSO: 4700/334

BRIEFS

BOMB INCIDENTS--Eastern Cape police are working round the clock to find the people responsible for the powerful bomb which exploded in a Port Elizabeth shopping centre at the weekend. Brigadier E.S.J. van Rensburg, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape has praised the quick thinking of a security guard at the Port Elizabeth shopping complex. The guard became suspicious of an unattended bag in the busy mall and moved it to a fire escape at the back of the building. Moments later a powerful bomb in the bag exploded ripping through a 30 cm thick concrete floor. The blast slightly injured 10 people and shattered hundreds of windows in the shopping centre. The explosion followed a bomb blast in the Central Square shopping complex in East London shortly before the lunchtime rush on Thursday. That bomb, concealed in a metal dustbin, exploded at 12.45 pm near a giant chessboard and open air restaurant. A security guard received minor injuries and three women were treated for shock. The area surrounding the open air chessboard was littered with debris and glass after the blast and shop windows of five shops facing the square were smashed. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 81 pp 1-2]

CLASH AT ROADBLOCK--Two armed Black men--thought to have been connected with yesterday's East London bombing--were shot dead at a police roadblock at Elliott in the Eastern Cape yesterday. Two other men, described as "dangerous," escaped while a third was captured. Brigadier H. du Plessis, the Divisional Commissioner for the Border, said a car was stopped at Elliott near the Ciskei border at 4 pm yesterday. The men opened fire on police manning the roadblock, wounding two. The police returned the fire and two of the Blacks were shot dead. The others escaped on foot and one was later captured and arrested. An extensive search is underway for the two who escaped. The two policemen, who were not seriously injured, were taken to hospital. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 81 p 2]

REFUSAL TUTU PASSPORT--Nairobi--Bishop Desmond Tutu has been barred from attending a meeting in Nairobi of the All Africa Conference of Churches, a spokesman for the ecumenical organisation said at the weekend. Rev Maxine Refransoa, Malagasy-born secretary-general of the AACC, said the South African authorities had refused to return Bishop Tutu's passport which was confiscated last April, in order to allow him to attend the AACC's fourth assembly. The AACC groups more than 100 churches on the continent and is headquartered in Kenya. The general assembly was opened by President Daniel Arap Moi earlier in the week. Mr Rafransoa said Bishop Tutu had been invited to attend the assembly which ended on Wednesday.--Sapa-AP [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 81 p 3]

RIGHTWING AWB ORGANIZATION--Cape Town--The militant far-Rightwing Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging (AWB) has appointed organisers countrywide to canvass members with a view to forming a registered political party. But well-informed Government sources told The Citizen yesterday the AWB's numbers were still "insignificant" at this stage, and that the group was no danger yet on the political front. Although members of the AWB are regularly seen at HNP and National Conservative Party meetings and in fact support these parties, both HNP and NCP leaders deny having links with the AWB. However, in certain political circles the AWB is being described as the militant "spearpoint" of the HNP and Dr Connie Mulder's NCP. According to a report in an Afrikaans afternoon newspaper yesterday, the AWB wanted to organise a mass march of Afrikaners on the Union Buildings next year to protest against the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, whom they accuse of "selling out" the Whites. The Citizen understands there is no link between the AWB and the so-called Wit Commando which claimed responsibility for a series of explosions. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 81 p 2]

CISKEI PROPOSALS DELAY--Cape Town--The Van der Walt Commission will not present Parliament with any consolidation proposals for the Ciskei at this stage, the Commission's chairman, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said in a statement released yesterday. "The Commission for Co-operation and Development has, however, given the Cabinet a further interim report concerning the consolidation of the Ciskei in order that principles are established concerning certain aspects," he said. Once the Cabinet had considered this report and the principles established, the Commission would arrange discussions with interested parties who had not yet had the opportunity to give evidence. Mr Van der Walt said that only after such discussions would final recommendations be presented to parliament for consideration. He said an earlier announcement that its final recommendations for Ciskei consolidation would soon be laid before Parliament had to be corrected. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 81 p 4]

NEW STEEL ROLLING UNITS--Scaw Metals of Germiston, a branch of Anglo-American, has succeeded in raising its income by 41.5 percent to 35.6 million rand for the year under review despite a decrease in exports. Even the local demand for rolled steel was disappointing. Along with the General Mining Union Corporation, Scaw Metals obtained control over Haggie. Scaw paid 35.5 million rand for its 36 percent share. Scaw Metals is the biggest manufacturer of railway rails in South Africa and the manufacturer of other products. Scaw Metals is also going to set up a new rolling unit and a profile forming unit in Germiston at the end of the year. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 10 Jul 81 p 12] 7964

CSO: 4701/15

NEW MAIZE STORAGE FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Jul 81 p 5

[Text]

THE MINISTER for Agriculture and Co-operatives Mr. A.K. Hlophe has inaugurated the new maize storage and marketing facilities at Mahlangatsha RDA and stressed the need for the Nation to increase maize production so as to achieve self-sufficiency in the nation's basic foodstuff.

The maize storage facilities have been provided by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) under its Prevention of Food Losses (PFL) Action Programme and facilities have been erected at 14 locations in the country, the largest facility being at Mahlangatsha. The Minister expressed the Government's thanks to FAO for its assistance in providing the facilities and hoped that the nation's farmers would now be encouraged to expand maize production.

The Minister pointed out that the task confronting the Nation in reaching self-sufficiency was not an easy one and one that would not diminish over time. Whilst Swaziland's population consumed 81,250 tons of maize in 1978, the figure is forecast to be 112,000 tons in 1987 and 157,000 tons by the turn of the century. By the year 2002 maize consumption for human needs will be 93 per cent more than that of 1978. If one takes account of animal feed and other maize uses then the figure would be much higher.

The operation of the new maize storage and marketing facilities will be the responsibility of primary co-operatives and District Unions who will receive assistance from the Central Co-operative Union. By providing a reliable market outlet for their members and removing marketing bottlenecks it is hoped that farmers will respond and increase their maize production so as to enable the country to achieve its goal of self-sufficiency in maize.

CSO: 4700/334

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES LEVEL OF CIVIL SERVANT SALARIES

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THIS YEAR Swaziland is operating on a deficit of E43 million and this is why civil servants' salaries, including those of doctors, cannot compare with those in South Africa, whose reserves run into millions.

This was stated in the House of Assembly by the Minister for Education, Sen. Canon Siphethe Dlamini deputising for the Minister for Health, Dr. Samuel Hynd during question time last Friday.

He was responding to Prince Maquba who among other things wanted to know why doctors' salaries in government hospitals in Swaziland are lower than in most African countries although this country is better off economically than most countries that pay doctors better salaries and offer better working conditions.

The Minister also assured the house that doctors in government hospitals have not started a work to rule threat "and we pray they do not do so as many people would suffer from such action."

Government, he said was not unaware of conditions and salaries of civil servants including doctors.

"The honourable member should be aware that even now His Excellency the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister has appointed a commission locally, to do a bi-annual review of salaries in government including those of doctors", he disclosed.

Referring to the member's claim that Swaziland is economically better off than other African countries, the Minister stated that this "is indeed good news from the Hon. member but also comparative."

For instance, in Kenya, whose economy is one of best and stable in Africa, he said doctors have had to go on strike because they felt they were not getting enough.

Swaziland's economy, he said, could not be better than most in Africa when the Kingdom hardly has any reserves. "This year we are operating on a deficit of E43 million.

"This is why our salaries cannot and should not compare with, say, for example South Africa whose reserves run into millions," said the Minister.

He also disclosed that in Lesotho a junior doctor received E7,200 per year plus a tax free E3000 private practice allowance and specialist E12,600 per year plus E5000 tax free private practice allowance.

In Botswana, the starting salary for a junior doctor is between E7000 and E10,000 per annum plus E1000 private practice allowance and a specialist starts at something between E12,000 and E13,000 plus E1000 private practice allowance.

In Swaziland, according to the new salary grades, the starting grade for a

medical officer is 21, which is equivalent to E7,440 per annum and for a senior medical officer 23 which is about E8,820 per year.

A starting grade for a pathologist is 25 or E10,260 per year and for the Director of Medical Services 26 which is about E10,980 per annum.

In their letter to the Ministry of Health in June, government doctors called for the re-introduction of the private practice allowance for all doctors on local contract. This they said is normal practice in other countries.

The doctors suggested what they called "a realistic figure of E2,500 per year."

Back-benchers could not believe that doctors' salaries were poor because this country is also poor. Mr. S.S. Mokgokong said this was because government's attention was focussed elsewhere and not on the doctors' conditions of service and salaries.

Dr. Sishayi Nxumalo, attacking the poor working conditions and salaries for professional people, particularly doctors, expressed his dismay that civil servants who spend less time in training such as Permanent Secretaries are paid higher salaries than doctors.

Another member, Mr. J.N. Mamba, expressing his dissatisfaction at the doctors' working conditions, wondered if such inducements as free accommodation would not help the poorly paid doctors.

The Minister also assured the house that his office will try to induce Swazi doctors to join the public service, but expressed some doubts if they would take the offer since they have already joined private practice and where they are getting a lot of money.

CSO: 4700/334

BRIEFS

SOUTH AFRICA BORDER TALKS--Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini last week returned to Swaziland after leading a high level delegation to border adjustment and boundary talks with the South African authorities in Cape Town. The matter of border adjustment between the Kingdom of Swaziland and the Republic of South Africa dates back to the pre-independence period in 1967 when Swaziland deferred it with a view of discussing it amicably with South Africa after attaining full independence status. The South African delegation at the talks was led by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Aug 81 p 2]

LOAN FOR POWER STATION--The Commonwealth Development Corporation is finalising a E6 million loan agreement with the Swaziland Electricity Board which should be signed next month, according to the CDC's Regional Controller for Southern Africa, Mr A.W.J. van Dorssen. The Swaziland Electricity Board is expected to spend the loan on its proposed multi-million Emalangeni Luphohlo power station project in the Ezulwini Valley. Mr van Dorssen also disclosed that the E20 million expansion programme at the Usutu Pulp Company should be completed early next year. The expansion will enable the company increase its production capacity from 155,000 tonnes of pulp to about 180,000 tonnes per annum. The expansion programme is being financed mainly from self projected funds. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Jul 91 p 1]

CSO: 4700/334

NEWS AGENCIES SAID TO BE FULFILLING THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES

Dar es Salaam MZALENDO in Swahili 26 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] News of the investigation, which appeared in our national newspapers recently pertaining to some parastatal organizations like the sugar enterprise SUDECO [Sugar Development Corporation] and how these reports were received by some of the people remind us of one important question: What are the responsibilities of the national information agencies?

Many citizens rejoiced at these reports and felt that the newspapers did a good thing in revealing evils, so that steps may be taken to correct them. But some of those concerned cirticized the work which was done by the newspapers.

A person who succeeded in explaining with lucidity the responsibilities of our newspapers was the chairman of the Revolutionary Party [CCM], Mwalimu [teacher] Nyerere, when he nationalized the former newspaper [EAST AFRICAN] STANDARD, which is now DAILY NEWS. Among other things Mwalimu wrote:

"As a nationally controlled newspaper, the first objective of the [EAST AFRICAN] STANDARD will be to serve the interests of the citizens, it will support in general the policies of the Government of Tanzania, but it will be free to take part in opposition, to support or oppose any proposals which are put forward for consideration by the citizens, whether they originate from the government, TANU or other institutions. Moreover, it will be free to establish opposition concerning any question pertaining to the development of a socialist and democratic community in Tanzania. It will be directed on the basis that free opposition is an important matter in true socialism and it will try to maintain discussions of socialism at a high level."

Mwalimu did not conclude there but went on to say: "...it will have full freedom to attest to any action of a leader of TANU or the government and report to the citizens any misconduct which is engaged in the community by any person. It will be free to attest to the implementation of approved policies either by its own decision or as a result of complaints or suggestions of the readers."

The party chairman added: "...it will have the objective of procuring for the readers all important news at home or abroad as quickly and fully as possible; it will be operated on the basis that a newspaper can only be trusted by its readers and deserve to be given this trust, if it publishes the truth to the extent of its

ability without distorting things, whether this truth gives rist to enthusiasm or does not give rise to enthusiasm."

Although Mwalimu talked about the responsibilities of the [EAST AFRICAN] STANDARD newspaper, which was nationalized, these responsibilities really are those of all national information agencies in Tanzania. How are our national newspapers fulfilling these responsibilities?

When he sent the estimates of expenditures for his ministry to the National Assembly recently, the minister of information and culture, Benjamin Mkapa, said: "...Our newspapers are in the vanguard in informing the Tanzanian concerning his historical goals, the basis of the party's policies and the government's programs and their implementation, revealing and being on guard against secret societies of enemies and genuine problems which have an impact on development and the right of Tanzanians, explaining the steps which were taken to combat these secret societies and confront those problems, and instructing the nation in general concerning the actions of our comrades outside the borders of our country in efforts and questions like those." These remarks of Minister Mkapa are confirmation that national information agencies are trying to fulfill their responsibilities, along with confronting difficult conditions. Thus, it is important for leaders, who provide many reports, to understand these responsibilities and thus supply all required cooperation to information agencies. The major objective always must be to procure truth for the citizens. Otherwise, the results will be those which President Samora Machel of Mozambique made clear when he said: "We ourselves must explain the truth to the citizens, if not the enemy will do so, if we do not explain [one work garbled, possibly uongozi, leadership] to them, then the enemy will explain the fact to them."

CSO: 4749/9

BRIEFS

RETURN OF REFUGEES--Some 10,000 Zairian refugees are expected to return home. This announcement was made to the press by Bah Oumar, representative of the High Commission on Refugees in Shaba, following a recent meeting with the regional governor and political commissioner, citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati. Bah Oumar said that the refugees will begin to return from 6 to 12 July. They will be preceded by a visit from a number of Zambian authorities, who will ensure that preparations to accommodate them are underway. Bah Oumar also said that the situation of material preparations at exit points would be made known after a discussion and decision-making meeting to be held in Kinshasa soon. He thanked the regional governor for his policy of continuing dialog and in particular, for having brought the High Commission on Refugees in Shaba into the problem. [Text] [Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 11 Jun 81 p 1] 11,464

ANGOLAN REFUGEE CAMPS--A delegation of six persons, headed by a social affairs official, recently arrived in Lubumbashi in connection with a meeting between Zaire, Angola and the High Commission on Refugees. The delegation met yesterday with citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati, regional governor and political commissioner. The delegation includes the Angolan chief of staff and director of social affairs, a representative of the High Commission on Refugees-Kinshasa, and two officials from the Office of President of the Republic of Zaire. The division head of social affairs, citizen Bokele Efambe, who introduced the delegation to the regional authority, accompanied by the representative of the High Commission on Refugees in Shaba, Bah Oumar, told the press that the mission of the delegation in Shaba is to inspect Angolan refugee camps in Kolwezi and Kasaji. Together with the regional governor, Bokele said, the members of the delegation examined the entire situation before going into the field. It should be pointed out, as the regional head of social affairs noted, that considering the military maneuvers in Kolwezi, the delegation will not be able to make an on-the-spot visit until next week. In the meantime, Bokele said, one possibility is being considered by the High Commission: proceeding to Kananaga in Western Kasai, where similar work will be done, particularly in the Tshikapa zone, where the Angolan refugees are based. The delegation, which will go to Kolwezi and Kasaji after its return from Kananga, will be accompanied by a division head of social affairs and the representative of the High Commission on Refugees in Shaba. [By M. L.] [Text] [Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 16 Jun 81 pp 1, 6] 11,464

CSO: 4719/225

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] The Zimbabwe Parliament is gearing itself for change, with the Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa looking for ways of getting more people involved in the legislative process.

In an interview this week, Mr Mutasa said Members of Parliament should form "little committees" which would act as a barometer of public opinion.

Setting up committees would give people the opportunity to air their views in an organised fashion, he said.

A former United States Congressman, Mr Charles Whalen, recently briefed Members of Parliament and ministers on the Congressional committee system in his country.

Congressman Whalen said committees in the United States were the instruments which Congress chose to screen and process proposals to change public policy. These proceedings served to focus public attention and may be a prelude or an alternative to legislation.

"We are looking at America, Sweden, Britain, Commonwealth countries who have Westminister-style legislative bodies, and African parliaments to emerge with a commonness that is not necessarily based on a Western pattern," said Mr Mutasa.

He said Zimbabwe was sending its MPs to Kenya to look at its Parliament.

Any reforms of Parliament that would be taken must not be rushed, he said. "We are carefully looking at what is existing and what is desired here. We are also looking at the changes that occurred in these countries as a result of their systems of Parliament."

Mr Brian Gaydon, Under-Secretary for Parliament, said America used committees to investigate legislation and Zimbabwe had non-legislative committees which were based on the British Westminister system.

In the Zimbabwean Parliament, said Mr Gaydon, a Bill was presented in the Lower House by a minister or other Government official for several readings. It went through a first, second, committee stage, and third readings with the full complement of Parliament present.

After a Bill was passed in the Lower House, it was introduced in the Senate and referred to the Senate legal committee to decide whether it was in conflict with the Bill of Rights contained in the Constitution. It then went through the same process as in the Lower House, he said.

"The legislative committee system works in the United States because it allows Congress to save time since 14 000 Bills are introduced within a two-year period. In Zimbabwe we introduce about 50 a year."

However, the Speaker said, the functions of legislative committees were still being done by Parliament as a whole and this would remain the case since the business of Parliament was not as extensive as that of the United States.

Different elements of the American system which were being investigated, said the Speaker, were investigative committees, committees which oversee the Government, and those that scrutinise the functions of ministers.

Mr Gaydon said 99,9 percent of the Bills in Parliament were introduced by a minister or had the official backing of the Government, whereas in the United States Bills were not necessarily Government policy and could be initiated by lobbyists, or pressure groups.

"In America, the executive or Congressman hands a measure over to a sub-committee and once it is drafted, the Bill is investigated by the committees.

"The American system works for the Americans, but it would be difficult to use the same system here, said Mr Gaydon. However, there were aspects which could be adapted.

Television

Other aspects of the American system which were of interest to Parliament were: experts attached to committees for advice, witnesses from ministries appearing before committees, television coverage of committee hearings.

The Speaker said he was disappointed the public was not more involved with Parliament. More people should come to view MPs discussing legislative issues related to their lives. Members of the public were free to speak to MPs and Government ministers in Parliament from Tuesday afternoon to Friday morning if they were not out on business, he said.

Mr Mutasa said the job of a Member of Parliament should be a full-time one. "Some white MPs had other jobs on the side whereas black MPs who had taken their office soon after the struggle viewed their role in Parliament as a full-time job.

"Members of Parliament meet on Tuesday afternoon, on Wednesday they caucus, and on Friday morning they prepare to meet their constituents which we presume they do over the weekends.

"On Monday MPs get ready for Parliament to meet again. There is a lot of extra time that MPs could spend doing something constructive such as working on committees," he said.

'Teach Masses About Budget'

A ZANU (PF) MP, Mr Joseph Kaparadza (Mashonaland Central) made a plea to other members of parliament, professionals and the literate to come together to help the broad masses of Zimbabweans understand last week's Budget.

He said the previous Government failed to take the time to educate the masses.

Mr Kaparadza supported all the Bills tabled by the Minister of Finance. He said the minimum lending rate would raise rates in banking institutions but minimum lending deposits would help control the economy.

The Government searched for fiscal measures to develop the country at home and abroad and the present policy was a mixture of old and new, he said.

Concerning the decentralisation of industry in the rural areas, he said district councils were checking on the growth in these areas and that people were participating and welcomed the situation.

He said sales tax was raised to help in the Government's three-year development plan.

He also said the masses had been confused in thinking that the present Government would be able to make changes overnight.

Post Hitches 'Are Being Tackled'

THE Posts and Telecommunications services were deteriorating in all parts of Zimbabwe but measures were being taken to remedy this, the Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Daniel Ngwenya, told the Assembly during question time.

Mr Ngwenya said the reason for the deterioration stemmed from lack of funds and a shortage of personnel due to "an unprecedented loss of staff".

In reply to a question from Republican Front leader Mr Ian Smith (Southern), who asked whether an investigation into this "wastage" of staff had been conducted, the minister said: "I do not think anybody in this House will have any doubt as to the causes of the wastage in manpower. We inherited a system and we are in the process of correcting this system.

"Because people do not want to change their attitudes they chose to go but we are not going to stop work because people choose to go. We will train our own people. Those who want to fit into the new order are welcome and will be treated like Zimbabweans," he said to applause.

Outlining reasons for the present situation Mr Ngwenya said parts of the rural network had been damaged by the war, and there had been "undercapitalisation" over the years.

"Stringent restrictions have been placed on the allocation of development funds to the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation which is at present running at a loss and, therefore, not generating funds for reinvestment."

Since independence the volume of mail handled had risen by 20 percent. There was also an "unprecedented demand for thousands of telephones and hundreds of telex installations," he said.

The effect of this had been to impose greater severity on the priority system which was used in the allocation of these services and reduce the standards of service as

"plant and equipment is working beyond its designed capacity".

The existing Salisbury exchange had a capacity of 30 000 lines and the normal working margin to provide for transfers, relinquishments and reallocations was 2 000 lines. "The actual number of available spare lines for allocations is 30," the minister said.

A capital development programme for the corporation covering the next three years, and a $140 million investment in the Public Sector Investment Programme, was under consideration. This would be to expand services in the rural areas and provide for development in the commercial sector by sustaining and supporting the planned economic growth of the country and ensuring the corporation's financial viability, the minister said.

Because of the time required for these remedial measures to be taken the benefits might not be felt for two to three years from the day capital funds were made available.

"Training programmes are underway to alleviate the staff shortage and efforts are being made to get help from outside countries in the short term because the training programme takes a few years to complete."

Mr Naison Mureyiwa (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland Central) asked the minister why it took a minimum of three days for a letter posted in Salisbury to reach Bindura, and why it took almost 10 minutes to telephone the central exchange only to have the operator tell one to "hold on" for another 10 minutes.

The minister said the matter would be investigated. "Should similar cases come to light, the cover of the articles should be forwarded to me so I may investigate the matter."

He said the matter of the operators would also be investigated "right away".

Manpower Survey Is 'Not a Witch-Hunt'

DR SHAVA reassured MPs of the genuineness of the National Manpower Survey, declaring that it was no "race witch-hunt" or "act of retribution" against individuals for practices carried out under previous governments.

Dr Shava was answering Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi), who alleged that the survey went far beyond the requirements of a national manpower survey because it inquired into "privileged information" and he said the Government had exposed itself in the survey as being a "racist, Marxist, black Government".

The minister admitted in his reply that there had been suspicions voiced during the survey, but the publicity campaign explaining its intentions had been "largely successful" in dispelling doubts.

He said that during the pilot survey carried out in early March, it was realised that suspicions centred around questions requiring companies and employees to state names, race and earnings.

"It was feared that the Government was intent upon an act of retribution," he said.

The questionnaire asked for the answerer's race, he said, because it was "central to the history of this country" and planning for the manpower needs of the country had to take its past history into account.

He said he found it "very surprising" that Mr Goddard, "who belongs to a party that has always advocated racism" would want to know why the questions on race were included in the questionnaire.

"We inherited an essentially racial structure which, even today, remains largely intact.

"We are seeking to restore racial balance and equality through deliberate Government policy. We want to achieve that within the context of reconciliation.

"There can be no question of a race witch-hunt."

He also told Mr Goddard that the apprentice-

ship system was legally designed to "protect whites" while the bulk of the population had been excluded from formal skills training.

"We want to know what racial categorisation exists in the categorisation of skills, as historical fact." The Government intended to do away with such measures, he added.

To Mr Goddard's accusation that the Government was "racist" Dr Shava said: "All level-headed men across the benches (the Government benches) know that this Government is non-racial and will continue to be non-racial."

Asked by Mr Goddard why the survey questionnaire asked for actual earnings of individuals this year and in three and five years hence, Dr Shava said it would enable the ministry to make projections on the requirements of firms in good time.

He said the questionnaire was also asking about actual earnings — as opposed to wage and salary scales — because the ministry wanted to establish "whether a pattern exists in the remunerative structure of the professional and skilled manpower across the board in this country.

"We want to establish how far that relationship is consistent throughout the manpower spectrum.

"We want actual earnings because statistical data, to be meaningful, must be based on actual figures, as opposed to wage/salary spectra."

He went on to assure the House that, in all respects, respondents are protected by the law and the principle of confidentiality of official information will be strictly observed as in the case of information supplied to the Income Tax Department. — Ziana.

Reservoir of Skills To Be Tapped--Shava

THE number of skilled artisans in the country could rise "overnight" from 9 024 to 34 000 with the reclassification of 10 percent of semi-skilled workers to skilled level, said the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava.

During question time in the Assembly, Dr Shava said any examination of the country's industries would reveal that it was not unusual to find semi-skilled workers who had been doing skilled work for the last 30 years.

"Several leading industries in the country are of the opinion that up to 10 percent of the semi-skilled workers would move up to the skilled band overnight without further training, another 25 percent with little training and yet another 20 percent or so with substantial training."

As a result the Government was asking industries to upgrade experienced and capable semi-skilled workers to skilled status "straight away", and to give training to others less experienced to enable them to move up too.

Reclassified workers would have to be paid in accordance with their new status.

The legal ground for upgrading workers would be cleared "by the nullification of certain negative elements in the various NIC (National Industrial Council) agreements which we inherited from previous governments".

He said the seriousness of the country's manpower shortages had been often "exaggerated largely by the advocates of white privilege". In the upgrading of workers special care would be taken to ensure that standards would not drop, and the Government would show its sensitivity to society's needs.

The division of vocational and technical training in the Ministry had already established the machinery to upgrade semi-skilled workers, to be carried out by the new National Vocational Training Development Centre.

Mobile units would also be used.

The centre would carry out trade testing to determine the level of a worker's skill and to provide "immediate certification" if it was warranted.

Dr Shava promised "vigorous solicitation" of donor agencies and countries to help build training and testing centres and to obtain instructors and equipment.

He assured Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) that the ministry was engaged in "serious consultations" with the NIC, as well as with representatives of commerce and industry over the issue.

CSO: 4700/339

CHITEPO, NATIONAL HERO, BURIED WITH HONORS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

ZIMBABWEANS yesterday buried their national hero, Mr Herbert Chitepo, with pomp, ceremony and full military honours at Heroes' Acre.

Thousands of people thronged Warren Hills near Salisbury to see the ZANU chairman, who died in a landmine blast in Lusaka in 1975, laid to rest.

The mourners included President Banana and his wife, Janet, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and his wife Sally, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and senior Government officials. The crowd was so big that it was difficult for latecomers to find a vantage point.

People lined the streets from Stodart Hall, Harare, where the remains of Mr Chitepo lay in state on Monday night. The coffin was flown from Lusaka in a Zambia Air Force plane.

Buses

More than 15 buses were lined up to ferry people from Salisbury and the surrounding areas to Heroes' Acre and trains brought mourners from all over the country.

It was a burial befitting a national hero who had given his life for the freedom and independence of the masses of Zimbabwe.

Mr Chitepo was buried alongside other national heroes — General Josiah Tongogara, Mr Jason Moyo and Mr George Silundika.

Women wept as the coffin arrived in a military cortege from Stodart Hall. ZANU(PF) choirs sang nationalist songs in praise of Mr Chitepo's role and sacrifice in the liberation of Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwe Republican Police band played also. The Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, and the Minister of Community Development and Women Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, led the mourners in singing.

Earlier at Stodart Hall people filled the building where the remains of Mr Chitepo lay. They danced and sang songs of praise to their national hero.

The presidential couple and Mr Mugabe and his wife arrived at Stodart Hall and accompanied the coffin to a waiting military cortege with members of the Zimbabwe National Army.

The funeral procession to Heroes' Acre was led by Mrs Chitepo, her children and relatives. On their arrival there, riflemen fired three volleys in honour of Mr Chitepo.

The service conducted by the Bishop Hatendi of Mashonaland, was followed by speeches from the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Fieldsend, the Prime Minister, the President and a spokesman for the Chitepo family.

Mr Chitepo's sons, Tiyane and Zvenyika, led the mourners in laying wreaths. They were followed by the President, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, members of the diplomatic corps and other mourners.

The Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, thanked the Zambian Government for flying Mr Chitepo's remains from Lusaka. "We are very grateful for this kind gesture."

The Zambian delegation which accompanied the coffin from Lusaka was led by a central committee member of the ruling United National Independence Party, Mr Samuel Mbilishi, and deputy chief of protocol Mr Pearson Mcosga.

PM Pays Tribute to 'True Patriot'

THE late ZANU (PF) chairman, Mr Herbert Chitepo, was a true patriot and revolutionary who stood above tribe, race or region, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told a huge gathering of mourners yesterday.

Speaking during the burial at Heroes' Acre of the ZANU chairman who died in a landmine explosion outside his Lusaka home in March 1975, he said Mr Chitepo was a man of great intellect which he had applied to the cause of the nation.

"There is still no greater way of paying tribute to this heroic son of Zimbabwe than constantly reminding ourselves of what Chitepo stood for, so we can continually be inspired to work assiduously to consolidate our independence," Mr Mugabe said.

He told the mourners that Mr Chitepo had had friends across the board and had been an extremely hard worker with little time for relaxation.

"His commitment to the cause of the struggle was total. He was no opportunist or deviationist, for he was a man of principle. He sacrificed his life for our freedom and independence," the Prime Minister said.

He called on all Zimbabweans to ask themselves whether the virtues of Mr Chitepo "were part of them".

"If not, why not? Herbert enjoins us to greater revolutionary commitment so the socio-economic goals of our revolution can be attained with the same determination and in the same way as the political goals have been achieved," Mr Mugabe said.

He told Mrs Victoria Chitepo, her children and relatives to take comfort in the thought that Mr Chitepo died in the hands of the nation and for the cause of the people.

"Take greater comfort that the cause he died for has now been won. Take greater comfort still that as he made a permanent sacrifice for our whole nation so will the whole nation accord him a permanent place of honour as a national hero.

"Though his body is no longer with us, his spirit

shall forever live with us," the Prime Minister said.

"It was just as well that we had to wait for this solemn occasion to occur now, when his enemies and ours have suffered defeat, when the country he died for has become Zimbabwe, when the masses for whom he fell have been freed, and the soil in which he will be laid to rest has once again become Zimbabwean soil."

It was as well that the difficulties placed in their way in 1975 prevented Mr Chitepo's return to his fatherland, for his spirit would have remained chained, oppressed and tormented in his grave as he and the majority of the people had remained chained, tormented and oppressed under the oppressive and racist settler political and socio-economic order, Mr Mugabe said.

"We now proudly bury him as a hero of heroes. The revolution he and others began and transformed has successfully mellowed and its inevitable major political goal, the freedom and independence of Zimbabwe, has now been attained."

Revolutions did not just happen "but are made by revolutionaries.

"But it is also true that revolutions make men as, indeed, they unmake others, reject and condemn them as traitors or deviationists," the Prime Minister said.

He said the killing of Mr Chitepo had been a plan by the enemy to sustain white racism and minority control of Zimbabwe, but the action had not stopped the people of Zimbabwe waging a successful war against the Rhodesian regime and its allies.

President Hails Nation's 'Illustrious Son'

THE young generation of Zimbabwe has many important lessons to learn from the late Herbert Chitepo President Banana said yesterday.

He said Mr Chitepo was the country's most illustrious son and a true revolutionary. "Indeed the history of our struggle for freedom and national independence cannot be written without the name of Herbert Chitepo" he said.

The President told mourners that Mr Chitepo was the architect and builder of the ZANLA army which, together with ZIPRA, played a decisive role in the liberation war.

He said although the Government was investing large sums of money in the provision of adequate social services for young people it was in the final analysis the maximum effort of the individual Zimbabwean that would make the difference between success and failure.

The President said in spite of being orphaned at the age of four and the problems that he faced, Mr Chitepo had worked very hard to acquire education, and to support himself and his sister.

Although he grew up as an orphan, Mr Chitepo was a strong family man. He was married in church and brought up a strong Christian family. His wife lived alone in Tanzania for 10 long years while Mr Chitepo was organising the party and the army for liberation.

At home, his only sister, Mrs Cecilia Makaha, also played an active part in intensifying the liberation war in the Inyanga district. After her brother's death, she remained active until her death in 1979.

She was killed by a bomb while taking food to freedom fighters. Her body was not found for several days after death.

"Herbert Chitepo's brilliant legal career is well known to all our people. Our people were thrilled by his appearance in court defending nationalist leaders being charged for breaking colonial laws," he said.

President Banana said Mr Chitepo combined theory and practice in all his life's work. "In these

days when so many theories are being advocated by different nations and social forces, we should remember to practise what we preach," he said.

He reminded the youth that their education was given to them and paid for by the peasants and the workers who produced the wealth of the nation.

He urged them to render maximum service to the majority of the people and think of the needs and aspirations of the people before they thought of their own comforts and conveniences. Educated people should work in Government projects in the rural areas to give meaning to such policies.

Hundreds Stranded on Way to Salisbury

GWELO.

HUNDREDS of Bulawayo passengers on the train that was to have taken them to Mr Chitepo's funeral yesterday spent a cold, hungry and miserable night in the bush near Somabula.

They never did get to Salisbury. When, late in the morning, their train was able to edge its way into Gwelo they were told that by "ministerial order" — which ministry was not made clear — it was to return to Bulawayo.

The bitterly disappointed passengers — nearly 2 000 of them — streamed off the train when it entered the station at 11.45 am and rushed into the town to buy food and drinks.

The mishap was caused by two derailments.

The first was late on Sunday night at Willoughby's siding, about 15 km from Gwelo. Railwaymen quickly installed a by-pass line but later that day a diesel engine passing over it was also derailed.

CSO: 4700/339

PRESIDENT PROPOSES INCREASED FARM WAGES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Banana said yesterday there was an urgent need for an equitable wage for farm workers "in the interests of morality, social justice and common sense".

Opening the Marandellas Agricultural Show, the President said the farming sector had always tended to be unpopular with workers, particularly with indigenous blacks, because working conditions had not always been made attractive.

"Good working conditions would create happy workers and a happy worker is a more productive worker," he said.

In its first year of existence Zimbabwe had produced a record three million tonnes of maize — about one million tonnes in excess of the country's needs.

Before long Zimbabwe would become the granary of Africa because it had a great deal of maize to export to neighbouring territories linked by the nine-nation SADCC grouping.

Because of Zimbabwe's agricultural strength, it had been chosen as the SADCC food security centre.

President Banana said: "This year's achievement is ample proof that with the creation of the new State of Zimbabwe and the return to peace, our farmers have declared a total war on the soil and scored a major victory."

But farmers must not be fooled by the industry's present strength into a false sense of security: to avoid large-scale starvation, Zimbabwe's food production would have to be doubled within the next 12 years.

"We must not sit on our laurels and be static. We need to be dynamic and creative and review our whole agricultural system with a view to revitalising it by placing emphasis on community participation," he said.

Zimbabwe had inherited a dual system, with commercial farmers on one hand and peasant farmers on the other. There was an obvious need to integrate these two sectors to increase agricultural output.

This integration could be achieved in a number of ways:

- Putting all arable land to productive use.
- Encouraging co-operatives at both the production and marketing levels.
- Training people in basic farming skills.

"We need more training centres for providing skills in modern agricultural techniques to improve production and ensure the retention of skilled personnel in the agricultural sector. This, no doubt, will boost the already highly developed agricultural industry in Zimbabwe."

He said he was deeply impressed by the high standard and variety of exhibits displayed at the show.

"This is a clear demonstration of the hard work and ingenuity that are characteristic of our farming community, both in the peasant and commercial sectors.

"If this dedication to hard work can be maintained then Zimbabwe can be spared the perennial Third World problem of starvation."

CSO: 4700/338

ROAD TO SOCIALISM LONG SAYS WITNESS MANGWENDE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, yesterday urged the Zimbabwean masses to be patient and not frustrate the Government in its efforts to spread the wealth of the country.

Speaking at a rally convened by the Mashonaland Central District committee of ZANU (PF) at the University of Zimbabwe to mark the 18th birthday of the party, Dr Mangwende said there was talk in some quarters that the Government was "now in a dilemma".

"This may be true, but all the problems we are experiencing now have been necessitated by the Government's incessant search for an equal distribution of wealth," Dr Mangwende told more than 700 students and workers.

He said it was wrong for people to expect to get everything "now — and then end up with nothing as a result". The Government's policy of socialism did not mean depleting the resources of the country; instead it promulgated socialism with development.

"And then there are some people who ask why we can't ban people like Ian Smith for making subversive statements. These people should know that this Government does not act hastily. We want to give people like Smith enough rope to hang themselves," Dr Mangwende said.

The road to total socialism was a long one, he said, but the Government was determined to reach its goal.

"The most important thing at the moment is for people to work hard and become more organised as a party," he said.

ZANU Day should be commemorated as a day when an "active revolution was launched". The nation must also think of its fallen heroes.

Dr Mangwende urged Zimbabweans to gather en masse today for the burial of the recently assassinated leader of the South African ANC, Mr Joe Gqabi.

"We must show as Zimbabweans that we did not fight for our country only, but for the liberation of the whole of Southern Africa," he said.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Mr Grafton Ziyenge, warned employers, who paid wages below the minimum, that they would be prosecuted.

"All those workers who are being underpaid should come forward with names so that we can deal with these people," he said.

CSO: 4700/338

SADCC TEAM STARTS ON FOOD PLAN FOR AFRICA

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Aug 81 p 6

[Text]

THE Ministry of Agriculture is to set up a three-man committee to work on project proposals for achieving regional food security within the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

The ministry's acting chief economist, Mr Peter Murphy, who has been involved with the nine-nation SADCC since its inception last year, said in an interview last week that he recommended that the committee be set up to ease pressure on ministry officials.

"The three-man committee will devote 100 percent of its time to working on the various projects," Mr Murphy said.

The committee would come under the Ministry of Agriculture but would be financed by an outside country or agency. The Australian Government had shown interest, he said.

At the SADCC's inaugural conference in Lusaka in April last year, Zimbabwe accepted the task of working out proposals for the region's food security. The task was passed on to the Ministry of Agriculture which then drew up proposals for the programme.

The proposals were accepted by the nine SADCC countries at a Maputo conference in November last year.

Among the nine proposals are:

- The formation of a technical assistance programme designed to achieve co-operation and co-ordination on all agrarian issues.
- An early-warning system for regional security.
- A regional resources information system.
- A regional food reserve.
- Food processing technology.
- Regional food marketing infrastructure.

"It was at this conference that we expected a secretariat to be set up to work out the projects we proposed, but instead we were asked to go ahead with the work," he said.

It was then that the formation of the three-man committee became necessary, he said, adding that the ministry's pace had been slow because of domestic commitments.

What is the philosophy behind the drawing up of the nine proposals?

"For a start, we feel that the land resources of the nine countries are being under-utilised and therefore the idea is to encourage optimum utility so that food self-sufficiency can be achieved," Mr Murphy said.

As examples, he cited countries like Angola, where the total land was 124,7 million ha and yet only 1,8 ha were under cultivation. Tanzania had 88,6 million ha but only 6,3 million ha were arable.

"According to figures supplied by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation, the whole region is using only 23 million ha out of a total of 475,2 million ha," he said.

"We also believe that there is considerable scope for improving the output per hectare of the region's land area. For example, Mozambique produced only an average of 0,538 tonnes of maize a hectare from 1975 to 1977 and Botswana an average of 0,683 during the same period," he said.

Turning to the implementation of the projects, Mr Murphy said before anything could be done, comprehensive feasibility studies had to be carried out.

Plans were under way to find outside agencies and countries to help finance the studies. The United States and Canadian Governments, and the European Community had shown interest in some of the projects.

CSO: 4700/338

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY PROPOSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Aug 81 p 14

[Article by Ammon M.M. Mutembwa]

[Text]

A WELL-KNOWN Nigerian publisher, Onibonoje, once argued that:". . . our consciousness is semi-intransitive, that is, we are immersed in a reality and are unable to gain sufficient distance from it in order to look at it objectively; hence we are yet to know reality in a critical way, study the problem and face its challenges.

"Under these conditions, development is impossible; at best only modernisation is likely. To be more than what we are is denied to us by our condition of dependence . . ."

The African in colonial Rhodesia gradually realised that he was dehumanised, dependent and brutalised and, as he increasingly became critically aware of himself, also realised that what he originally believed and accepted to be his inherent inferiority, incapacity and helplessness, was, in fact, a result of alienation itself and a demonstration of a condition of domination.

Thus a two-pronged attack, largely interdependent, was launched to restore equilibrium.

Armed struggle and a dialogue within the liberation movement were initiated and ultimately resulted in a national democratic revolution. Armed struggle and constructive dialogue within the liberation movement were cultural actions meant to overcome our "semi-intransitive and false consciousness".

The heat and enthusiasm generated by these cultural actions, it was hoped, would continue after independence as Zimbabweans exchanged socio-economic dependence for national rehabilitation, regeneration and development.

But, alas, even Zimbabwean intellectuals of yesteryear, who used to write and publish articles in various overseas journals have since been bogged down in a quagmire of intellectual despondency that characterises the horizon of the Zimbabwean revolution.

This senile and tired group is now indulging in the most primitive form of primitive accumulation, completely abandoning, maybe betraying, the process of self-apprehension and development. It is the aim of this article to provoke and suggest means and ways to continue the process of self-assessment and dialogue — a programme for liberative cultural action.

Book publishing is one of several cultural actions leading to a cultural revolution and a dynamic development of society. It is a dedicated organ of any people or nation; their voice and heritage. It sensitises the people to their national value systems and national pride.

OPPORTUNE

One wonders why we have left it or why, 18 months after independence, book publishing still remains the domain of expatriate publishing houses?

While we pay tribute to expatriate publishing houses for providing outlets for early Zimbabwean authors — Samkange, Sithole and others — we feel strongly the moment is now opportune and ripe for the book industry to belong to the country.

The state of affairs that exists where there is an entire absence of indigenous publishing houses and the book industry continues to be dominated by expatriate houses who pay scant attention to the objective reality of obtaining — socio-political, economic and cultural — in Zimbabwe is totally unacceptable, unsatisfactory

and a disservice to the nation.

There is an inordinately heavy dependence of the country on importation of books and periodicals used in schools for the general reader. The few books made locally are made by expatriate houses.

Most of the imported books are totally irrelevant to the country's needs, extremely expensive and hard to come by. A lot of them are also harmful to us as they are, by and large, inappropriate to the psychology of our population. Even the books designed for the African market overlook cultural and social differences.

In the field of children's books, the existing lacuna is too often filled with books written for European or North American children, and African children find it difficult to relate to the experiences dramatised.

No wonder our failure to cultivate reading habits in children at an impressionable age. The only reading they are likely to engage in is utilitarian rather than reading for pleasure. They are neither assimilated into the English / French / Portuguese reading culture, nor are they interested in books in their own languages.

Reading should be seen as a process of self-discovery, where the author and the reader, both embedded in the same social, historical and cultural reality which they are striving to understand and master, engage in an authentic dialogue, with the publisher an invaluable intermediary.

The absence of this go-between, the dearth of writers in our society, leads to the unhappy situation where our youth is dehumanised in terms of alien cultural values incompletely assimilated.

Our call is that this unhappy situation be reversed and reversed soon. How? How can we get some of our people to write — more than the present crop of writers — and all our people to read? How can we not only satisfy but also create demand for books? There is a terrible shortage of educational books at all levels, and there is also a demand which must be created.

How can we provide materials for life-long education? For a continuing system rather than one conceived in terms of arrival at an educational terminus of reading solely for achievement? In fact, this is the tuberculosis consuming Zimbabwe's crop of intellectuals who boast of Masters and Doctorates but are largely unproductive, if not the acid corroding away the achievements of the revolution.

SERVICE

Can't we organise a truly national publishing house which will render invaluable and significant educational, intellectual and cultural service to the nation, which can take the lead in educational reform curriculum development, working hand in glove with the Ministry of Education?

Can't we establish a house which will help in bringing about national enlightenment through its engaging in adult education and literacy campaign?

The Government must establish a trust which will administer a national publishing company. The national publishing company will enter, initially that is, into partnership with an established expatriate publishing house say for a period of five years.

The established house will offer skills and training in all forms of the book industry — production, distribution and the like. After the five years, the expatriate house will withdraw, selling its shares to the national publishing company.

There are, of course, advantages and disadvantages in the arrangement. But in the final analysis advantages outweigh negative points. A national publishing house could help save much needed foreign exchange, stimulate local industries, help in educational publishing and encourage our people to write, and together with the established writers save us from this literary semi-desert.

To reinforce my argument, we firmly believe that if Mr Mugabe's call to the nation to ultimately assume control of its means of production is to have force, it can only be realised in a context of serious and intense national dialogue.

Publishing in its wider sense is taken to mean the dissemination of information by any appropriate medium and has a critical role in the dialogue. An expatriate publishing company cannot be expected to be a firm and partisan ally in this dialogue.

Again, if Dr Mutumbuka's argument, some few months ago in Umtali, that the Ministry of Education may one day be the national commissariat, is to have punch, we believe it can be realised within the context of a national dialogue in which all well-meaning Zimbabweans will participate.

CSO: 4700/338

STAFF CRISIS HITS HOME POWER PLANS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

SHORTAGE of staff is holding up the electrification programme for Salisbury's high-density suburbs. Even if the planned rate could be kept up it will take more than eight years to clear the backlog.

In a report to the health, housing and community services committee the director of community services, Mr Bev Taylor, says 27 648 houses in the high-density area have been electrified.

The programme for the last financial year called for another 1 806 to be connected, but this would not be done until about December. A further 16 137 have still to be put on the programme.

SHORTAGES

The slow rate of work — 480 connections a month including the new Warren Park suburb — was a result of staff shortages. The remaining staff were comparatively inexperienced and so working slowly.

At the end of June the general purposes committee was asked to promote in-service training of staff in the electricity department to speed up the programme.

But last month the committee said it was not feasible because of shortage of training staff and cost.

The health, housing and committee services committee decided to approach the general purposes committee again and ask it to take the necessary steps to meet the needs of all departments for professional and skilled manpower, with special reference to the electrification programme.

The figures presented to the committee mean that if all connections were for unwired houses it would take almost three years to connect all homes in Salisbury to the mains.

But many of these connections are for new houses. The programme for the 12 months which ended on June 30 — and this programme is still unfinished — called for 1 806 houses to be wired. If this is done every year it would take about 8½ years to do the job.

About 35 percent of the houses mentioned in the report are without electricity. This compares to less than 5 percent of the houses in Bulawayo's high-density suburbs.

CSO: 4700/338

NKALA URGED TO MAKE TAXES HARSHER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, was yesterday accused by his party's chief whip, Mr Elio Mudzingwa, of not making taxes heavy enough in his last Budget.

Speaking during debate on the minister's Budget in the Assembly, Mr Mudzingwa also described the 10 percent tax on non-residents as "just peanuts".

This tax should be at least 20 percent. "These people who are not here, just enjoy their interest at the expense of the people who work," he said.

"When delivering his first Budget speech last year the Minister of Finance said his intention was to bridge the gap which has existed between the rich and the poor in this country. To bridge this gap we need to tax the rich more heavily in order to lift up, economically, the poor."

He said Senator Nkala's second Budget had not gone as far as he and many people had expected. He said that with only 30 percent payable on capital gain "it will take us another 90 years to complete the bridging of the gap".

He would have suggested that this tax be put at 40 percent. "After all, the capital goods in this country, be they immovable or marketable securities, belong to the people because it is the people who are made to sweat and it is the rich people who accumulated these goods."

The State duty payable on deceased estates should be 100 percent, he said, because when people inherited money they had not worked "for even one cent" of it. This was "very unfair and very ungodly", he said.

Mr Mudzingwa said he could not understand the minister's reducing of the exemption amount for deceased estates to $30 000. "Why make any exemption at all. I am of the opinion that the whole amount should be taxed. The money must be shared by the people."

The tax on unutilised land should be "from about 50 percent upwards".

If the minister had raised these taxes he could have "found room" to drop the sales tax.

"My statement today will not be palatable to the rich few, but the way we are going is not to please the few individuals.

"To do more, we know where the money is. In this next Budget I think I will have to take him (the Minister of Finance) somewhere privately and tell him this is not enough," said Mr Mudzingwa.

The debate was then adjourned until Tuesday, August 18. — Zimna.

CSO: 4700/338

CYNICS' VIEW OF SADCC CHALLENGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

CYNICS will be proved wrong if they believe the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) has not truly embarked on the road to economic liberation, says the latest bulletin of the Southern Africa Development Information Documentation Exchange (SADEX).

There are some who do not believe that SADCC countries will have the resolve to carry the struggle for economic liberation to a positive conclusion, it says.

"Similar voices were heard in Lusaka in 1969 when the states committed themselves to the political liberation of Southern Africa.

"Since then Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe have been freed, at considerable cost to all the countries of the region."

The bulletin says cynics were proven wrong then and would again be proved so now by SADCC. "Only in South Africa do those who propagate the pernicious policies of racial superiority still attempt to project a false image of security and stability."

SADEX, published by the United States Agency for International Development, says that from the outset the SADCC initiative was not seen simply as a negative response to South Africa's "undoubted economic hegemony".

It represented a new development strategy for Southern Africa whose primary objectives were to improve the living and working conditions of people in the region to reduce the countries' vulnerability to "economic blackmail and reprisal".

The bi-monthly publication says Zimbabwe's independence provided the conditions necessary to transform the region's aspirations into realisable goals.

It contrasts SADCC objectives with South Africa's proposals for a constellation of states which countries in the region have rejected.

"Their object is clear: to tie the countries of the region into an irreversible dependence on South Africa; to turn the free states of Southern Africa into little more than bantustans. Constellation is simply apartheid as foreign policy."

CSO: 4700/338

TEKERE LOSES TOP PARTY POST

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The former Zimbabwe Manpower Planning and Development Minister, Mr Edgar Tekere, has lost his powerful post as secretary-general of ZANU (PF).

This was announced by Mr Tekere himself when questioned by reporters after addressing a meeting convened by the ZANU (PF) Mashonaland Central executive to mark ZANU Day yesterday.

"I am no longer the secretary-general. I am now just a task man," he said.

It is understood that the central committee of the party met a week ago and decided to remove him. No announcement has been made by the party.

Mr Tekere has been recorded several times in the past as being dissatisfied at the pace of the Zimbabwean revolution.

Last month the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told a Midlands rally that malcontents would be weeded out of the party.

Mr Tekere has been going down the ranks since he lost his Cabinet seat in January this year after his acquittal on a split decision trial for his involvement in the murder of a farmer.

At the meeting yesterday, Mr Tekere, who calls himself the "rough party, said he would not tire until the revolution, "which is now decaying," had been revived.

"This country will go to waste if the present trend continues. This has happened in most countries in Africa, but here it must be stopped," he said.

He criticised Cabinet ministers for becoming "masters of the people" instead of serving the masses. The ministers had also become unapproachable to the masses, he said.

Mr Tekere also attacked ministers for practising tribalism and nepotism in office.

Saying such practices should be expected in any revolution, Mr Tekere warned of "a wave of corruption" among certain Government officials.

"The problem is that most of these people have lost touch with the common man in Highfield because they are staying in places where they wine and dine with the same people who financed the bombs that killed us during the war," he said.

"I am a political loudmouth. Give me Marx or Plato and I will tell you nothing about them, because I have no time for those, but I will never stop talking," he said.

CSO: 4700/338

RESERVE BANK STATEMENT FOR 17 JULY PUBLISHED

Salisbury GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 31 Jul 81 p 790

[Text]

General Notice 721 of 1981.

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [*CHAPTER 173*]

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [*Chapter 173*], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 17th July, 1981, is published in the Schedule.

B. WALTERS,
Secretary to the Treasury.

31-7-81.

SCHEDULE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 17TH JULY, 1981

Liabilities	$	*Assets*		$
Capital	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets		143 396 749
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000	Loans and advances		48 200 000
Currency in circulation	180 120 008	Internal investments—		206 682 325
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	223 647 263	Government stock	73 770 331	
Other liabilities	83 015 732	Other	132 911 994	
		Other assets		96 503 929
	$494 783 003			$494 783 003

CSO: 4700/335

BRIEFS

CENSUS SCHEDULED FOR AUGUST--For the first time in more than 13 years a census will be taken of Zimbabwe's population, in August next year, Dr C. Mandishora, Director of Census and Statistics, said yesterday. The Central Statistical Office will begin the nationwide exercise later this month. "Most countries take a census every five years or 10 years. With the coming to power of a new Government and the last census having been taken in 1969, it is high time a new census was made," Dr Mandishora said. The census would provide the Government with information on population size and distribution, age, and sex structure, marital status, occupations and education levels, he said. The information would be used for planning and monitoring Government development programmes. The exercise was expensive and would require careful planning. For that reason a pilot census would be taken between August 17 and August 28. The pilot census would test the suitability and practicality of the questionnaires, evaluate the organisational requirements and the exercise and estimate the personnel, material resources and costs. The pilot census would take place in Mufakose, Waterfalls, rural Seke, Chinamora Section and on a commercial farm near Dzivaresekwa, Dr Mandishora said. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Aug 81 p 2]

WANKIE STRIKE ENDS--Bulawayo--A strike by 300 contract workers at Wankie Colliery ended yesterday morning after two days of negotiations in Salisbury. The strike brought the colliery's open-cast mining operations to a halt. The workers are employed by the Salisbury-based civil engineering firm of Gulliver (Pvt.) Ltd. A spokesman for Gulliver said in Salisbury yesterday: "The men are on their way back to work. I cannot say what the problem was, only that they had some minor grievances. I understand it was nothing to do with pay." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 81 p 1]

RURAL DEVELOPMENT--The wholehearted involvement of the people in rural development is essential if Zimbabwe is to be economically free, the President of the Senate, Mr Nolan Makombe, said yesterday. Opening the St. Phillip's School show in Sipolilo, he said the Government was providing attractive incentives to invest who located their businesses outside major cities. These new areas had untapped labour forces which could be trained to be as productive as those in big cities. He warned against reactionaries seeking to promote their own interests and employing people from the same village, tribe, family or clan. "We don't want to create a sprinkling of millionaires in Zimbabwe at the expense of the masses of our country," he said. Successful rural businessmen must not be unscrupulous and Government legislation protected investors from such men. The brunt of the

liberation war was borne by the rural people and so it was not surprising the focus of the Government was on rural development. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 81 p 3]

MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM--The National Front of Zimbabwe yesterday heaped praise on the Government of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, for its achievements since coming into power. The party's president, Mr Peter Mandaza, said the Government had worked tirelessly to bring the country from war to peace. Mr Mandaza told a Press conference in Salisbury that the achievements were due to the multi-party system. The UANC has expressed concern at the amount of lawlessness in the country. The organisation's secretary for publicity and information, Mr Chris Sakala, urged the Government to move in and stop violence. "We sympathise with the Government that it has no hand or control over the people perpetrating intimidation and violence in the country. We would like an explanation on why when our party holds rallies they are disrupted." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 81 p 5]

SILVER DAGGER SOLDIERS--The men of 1 (Zimbabwe) Commando Battalion, who successfully completed an intensive exercise in the Kariba area last month were yesterday awarded their silver dagger insignia, the international commando symbol. The awards were made to 374 troopers and corporals by the deputy commander of 2 Brigade, Colonel John Pritchard. Colonel Pritchard told the men: "You can be justifiably proud of wearing the dagger and the green beret...Both are worn in many armies all over the world and show you are members of an international brotherhood. "You must improve and maintain the high standards expected of commando soldiers in the Zimbabwe National Army. As a result of your training you are expected to maintain better discipline and be a cut above the normal soldier," he added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 81 p 5]

CSO: 4700/338 END

JPRS 78823

25 August 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2473

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 78823

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2473

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SEMINARS ON QUALITY OF LIFE, COST OF LIVING

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 13 Jul 81 p 12

/Text/ Two seminars with the same goal are being held at this moment in West Africa. The first brings together African trade unionists in the Togolese capital; the second, academics and planning officials in the Senegalese capital. The two seminars aim to bring out theoretical ways of measuring the cost of living in Africa in general and the quality of life in the Sahelian countries.

In Lome, 18 trade unionists from 14 countries have been participating, since 6 July, in a 2-week seminar organized jointly by the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) and the Afro-American Labor Center, under the auspices of the Togolese trade union movement (CNTT /National Confederation of Togolese Workers/).

The delegates, coming from Burundi, Congo, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Tunisia, Niger, Zaire and Togo, are to discuss questions in common regarding the analysis of the economic problems of their respective countries and of Africa in general. They will study the measures to be taken to determine cost of living indexes, by comparing the wages paid in their own country, sector by sector. This will make it possible to compare them with those in other African countries. They will then define ways of evaluating international economic trends by examining their effect on national economies, as well as the way in which they affect the average worker.

According to Mrs Judith Trunzo, the American organizer of the Lome seminar, research is a basic tool for strengthening African trade union movements. She rightly predicted, in her opening speech, that the participants at this seminar would return to their countries better equipped to set up, organize and finance trade union research centers in their respective countries.

For his part, Cisahako Amedee of Burundi, representing the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (based in Ghana), told the delegates that trade union research is not yet sufficiently developed in Africa and that progress achieved in the research field could contribute to strengthening workers' movements from one end of the continent to the other.

The seminar, whose proceedings are to end on 17 July, was officially opened by the Togolese minister of labor, Ali Napo.

As for the Dakar seminar, one of the most important subjects taken up concerns an index making it possible to measure the quality of life in the Sahel. This index is achieved by combining the infant mortality rate, the life expectancy of a year-old child, and the literacy rate. It is supposed to measure the living conditions of a country's population at a given moment. Conceived some years ago by the Overseas Development Council, it is intended to supplement the data obtained thanks to the gross national product. With regard to the Sahel, the seminar participants proposed that certain other data should be included in the index, such as nutrition, food availability, deforestation, rate of primary school attendance and employment.

9434
CSO: 4719/177

AFRICA LOOKS FOR NEW COFFEE GROWING TECHNIQUES

Ouagadougou LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 13 Jul 81 p 3

/Text/ (New Press Agency)--The Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO) held a seminar in Doualo on the rationalization of African coffee growing. Specialists from all over the world (agronomists, academics, technicians, etc...) participated in this important meeting.

The fact is that for a large number of African countries, coffee constitutes an exchange currency which, for many years, was as good as gold. In the Ivory Coast as in Cameroon, in Uganda as in Tanzania, and in Zaire as in Madagascar, coffee exports represent an important part of the financial resources.

A Depressed Market

But coffee, trade in which constitutes the world's foremost agricultural market, is, for more than one reason, a sensitive product. Despite the existence of an agreement set up under the aegis of the International Coffee Organization, which has its headquarters in London, prices obey that famous law of supply and demand.

For the last 4 years, coffee prices have been somewhat depressed, and these fluctuations weigh down the economy of a large number of producing countries. Prospects hardly look favorable. Already Brazil, the world's leading producer, estimates that its harvest will probably be 60 percent higher than that of last season.

It will thus reach its highest level since 1975. We must therefore expect a drop in prices, which will move even further away from the "peaks" reached in 1976 during the frosts in the state of Sao Paulo

Objectives, Programs

Hence arises the concern of the African producers and the need for governments to review the organization of the distribution networks, particularly upriver in the field, where plantations can yet be found whose yield and productivity are still not competitive.

In Doula therefore, the IACO seminar took up the problem of rationalization on the basis of "a thorough consideration of the foundations, objectives and programs underlying national coffee growing policies, in order to bring production capacities and mechanisms under control, as well as the possibilities of packaging and processing this product."

The seminar also studied "the rationalization of the networks channeling physical and financial flows, as well as the triangular producer-administrator-intermediary relationships, so as to build, on reliable bases, a true income policy for a farm proprietor."

9434
CSO: 4719/177

BRIEFS

FRENCH OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS--Luanda, 8 Aug (AFP)--Mr Regis Debray and Mr Guy Penne, President Francois Mitterrand's advisers, held discussions in Luanda on Saturday with Angolan authorities within the framework of the African tour which the French President has assigned them. The two advisers who arrived in Luanda on Friday evening from Congo, after visiting Niger, Benin and Gabon, are the bearers of a message from the French President to his Angolan counterpart, Mr Jose Eduardo Dos Santos. According to the National Press Agency, ANGOP, Mr Penne, at the talks during which Angola was represented by Mr Carlos Fernandes, secretary to the president of the republic for foreign relations, stated that the French Government of the leftist union wishes to have more privileged relations with Angola. According to the same source, Mr Penne said that the present government wishes to develop the cooperation established by preceding French governments. Mr Penne and Mr Debray will leave Luanda Saturday evening for Lusaka (Zambia). Their African tour continues with visits to Maputo (Mozambique) and Djibouti. [Text] [AB091033 Paris AFP in French 1819 GMT 8 Aug 81]

MAVINGA CONTROL--Paris, 8 Aug (AFP)--In a communique reaching Paris on Saturday, UNITA asserts that in spite of the false allegations by the minority regime in Angola, its armed forces still control the town of Mavinga, which they took from the enemy on 28 May 1981. In the communique which was signed by Demostenes Chilingutila, the chief of defense staff of the Angolan Liberation Armed Forces, the resistance movement opposed to the central government in Luanda explained that if necessary, impartial observers from the international community can go to the site to acquaint themselves with the situation. The town of Mavinga is in the Cuando Cubango Province, sharing borders with Namibia and Zambia. It adds that UNITA's recent victories over Soviet and Cuban occupation forces were widely published by the international press following the last July visit of some Western journalists to the regions under the control of the UNITA. [Text] [AB090900 Paris AFP in French 1525 GMT 8 Aug 81]

TALKS WITH ALGERIA--Luanda, 10 Aug (ANGOP)--The delegation of the people's assembly of the People's Republic of Angola and the delegation of the National Popular Assembly of the Republic of Algeria held a meeting late Monday afternoon, in Luanda, within the framework of the latter's visit to Angola, which began on Sunday. The aim of the meeting at which the Angolan delegation was led by Bernardo de Sousa, first secretary of the people's assembly, was to exchange experiences between the people's assembly and the National Popular Assembly of Algeria. This meeting, which was also attended by Casimiro Sergio, the second secretary of the people's assembly, serves as a basis to strengthen existing cooperation relations between the parliaments of the two countries. The Algerian delegation, led by Dilmi Abbes, chairman of the Algerian National Assembly's Economic Committee, met this morning with deputies Evaristo Domingos (Kimba) and Lopo do Nascimento, coordinator of the committee on industry, energy and petroleum and member of the committee on planning, finance, external trade, (?banking) and international cooperation respectively. Also yesterday the Angolan delegation paid homage at the tomb of the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto. During their stay in Angola, the Algerian delegation will visit the provinces of Zaire, Uige, Mocamedes and Bengo, where they will meet with deputies of the provincial assemblies. [Text] [AB111208 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0945 GMT 11 Aug 81]

CSO: 4728/96

PRESENCE OF FRENCH TROOPS ALONE PREVENTS EXPLOSIVE SITUATION

Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "President Dacko Must Confront Political Uncertainty and an Economic Paralysis"]

[Text] Coming from the Congo Mr David Dacko, President of the Central African Republic, went to Kinshasa Saturday 1 August at the end of the morning for a 24-hour working visit, at the end of which Messrs Dacko and Mobutu in a joint communique expressed their wish to give new vigor to the Zaire-Central African mixed commission. The latter is to meet "soon", at a date still to be fixed.

The two chiefs of state also approved the beginning of the engineering work on the Mobayi dam on the Ubangi river in the north of Zaire on the Centrafican border.

Bangui. At the M'Poko airport, closed from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., baggage checks are stricter than usual. In the city searches and identity checks are carried out frequently both day and night, and soldiers are posted at the entries of public buildings and the principal crossroads. Those are the only effects of the state of seige, proclaimed after the deadly attack last 14 July in the Central African capital. No curfew was even instituted. Despite threats by those who claimed responsibility for the attack there has been no serious incident to lament since then; as a result tension has almost completely abated.

Political uncertainty is added to the effects of a disastrous economic and financial situation inherited from Bokassa, and which in 2 years it has been impossible to set right.

Cotton production, the largest income producing crop in the country, now at levels clearly below those reached before World War II, has even continued to decline: less than 28,000 tons of cotton seeds in 1978-79, barely 25,000 in 1979-80, less than 20,000 for the current season. Less that 250,000 diamond carats are officially marketed (more than 100,000, if not double that amount, are sent illegally to the Congo or other destinations) and coffee production is approximately 10,000 tons, a paltry figure. Fish culture itself tends to become ever more inadequate. Wood alone maintains a fairly good level (approximately 110,000 cubic meters of rough timber exported last year).

A Battle of Chiefs

Effective consumer demand is very weak, and has repercussions on importations and in consequence on customs and fiscal receipts which only are enlivened at the end of the month by foreign grants, mainly French, for paying the accounts of government functionaries (about 1.5 billion CFA francs per month).

However, large-scale fraud and corruption are ever rampant and have only been partially attenuated by the few French functionaries seconded from Paris following "Operation Baracuda." It is planned to withdraw them. In recent months the looting, following the 19 March announcement of the election of President Dacko, finally undermined the confidence of shopkeepers who have since reduced their supplies to a bare minimum. Unemployment continues to increase to dangerous levels, swelling the mass of the underprivileged who are ready for anything, and the "gucmodes" who crowd up in the unhealthy quarters of "kilometer 5".

The stagnant and potentially explosive character of the political situation is matched by the growing paralysis of the economy.

Legally in office, even if he barely scraped by in the March election still bitterly contested by his enemies, he is accepted by his African peers, as was shown by his 21 July participation in the inaugural ceremonies of the Marien Ngouabi mausoleum at Brazzaville. Mr Dacko still holds the advantage he gained--although hardly brilliant--by his return to Bangui in September 1979 in a French Army Transall. The new French leaders, however irritated they may be by this fait accompli, which was contrary to their wishes, certainly do not plan to help push him out, in any event, by force. Despite that, the chief of state is not in control of political developments.

The banning of Mr Lala's Central African National Liberation Movement (MCLN), which claimed responsibility for the 14 July attack, and of Mr Abel Goumba's Ubangian Patriotic Front (FPO) were mere empty gestures. On the one henad, these two parties have but a small number of members; on the other, their leaders, who already had fled abroad when these measures aere adopted, can continue to develop their propaganda activities abroad as much as they like.

The "suspension of activities" of the Movement for the Liberation of Central Africa (MPLC), headed by Mr Ange Patasse, is even more pathetic. Whatever one might think of this ex-collaborator of Bokassa, Mr Patasse nevertheless received more than 38 percent of the votes cast in the presidential elections last 14 Marcy, against 50.23 percent for Mar Dacko. Even if these voters were for the must part obtained by exactly the same methods for which the opposition rightly or wrongly blames Mr Dacko, it nonetheless confers a very great authority on their beneficiary. This is especially true in the capital, where any repressive measure against the MPLC under current circumstances would probably not fail to provoke an uprising whose consequences are impossible to foretell. In fact, that is why, however "suspended" he may be, Mr Patasse--who has withdrawn to this property at "kilometer 10" and is protected by hundreds of supporters armed with bows and poisoned arrows--acts like a true leader of an opposition government, who those in high places are very careful not to irritate.

Holding consultations throughout the day, receiving visiting journalists, he continues just as he has for months to give orders to boycott cotton production, and to refuse to pay taxes, awaiting his early accession to the post of head of state--on the procedures and the consequences of which he discourses interminably, making the most extravagant promises to all.

This "battle of chiefs" makes it impossible to see how any true national reconciliation could come about. As a result, the idea of a possible return to the force of the Army is making progress.

During his 15 years in power Bokassa had eliminated about all the officers of the Central African Army who could have offended him. With nearly 5,000 men, it remains not very effective, even if it is no longer as rundown as at the fall of the Empire, thanks to French technical assistance. Moreover President Dacko himself, from all appearances, does not wish to see its quality improve too quickly. His new senior officers are very unobtrusive and cautious, beginning with its new chief of staff, general of the army, Andre Kolingba. They nonetheless in a few months have become one of the elements of the complicated game now being played out in Bangui, and even somewhat more so these last few days, thanks to the state of seige.

While awaiting the outcome, all observers here consider that at present only the maintenance of French troops prevents the situation from becoming completely explosive and Central Africa's being swallowed up in a "Chad process."

9772
CSO: 4719/243

FPO LEADER DISCUSSES POLITICAL SITUATION, FRENCH TROOPS' PRESENCE

Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Jul 81 p 3

[Interview with Dr Abel Goumba, head of the Ubangi People's Patriotic Front--Labor Party, by correspondent Philippe Decraene, in Paris, date not specified]

[Text] President David Dacko decreed a state of siege over the entire Central African territory and called on the army, asking its chief of staff to "provide the necessary troop assistance to disperse any mob formed anywhere in Central African territory."

In an order signed Tuesday evening, the chief of state declared that the "use of force involves the use of weapons."

The French defense minister indicated, following this decision, that French troops in the Central African Republic were confined to barracks and would have to intervene only if the safety of French civilians were threatened.

Dr Abel Goumba, head of the Ubangi People's Patriotic Front--Labor Party (FPO-PT)--who left Bangui on 10 July and who has been living in Paris since 14 July, granted an interview to our colleague Philippe Decraene.

[Question] Idi Lala, current leader of the Central African Movement for National Liberation, having formerly been your spokesman, should we conclude therefore that the Ubangi People's Patriotic Front will henceforth have an armed wing?

[Answer] In no way. Idi Lala was expelled from the Front by the rank and file militants, a decision confirmed in August 1980 by our party's central committee.

[Question] How do you explain that the chief of state has outlawed the Patriotic Front whereas you had officially disavowed the 14 July assassination attempt when you were already in Paris?

[Answer] Dacko has once again yielded to a reflex of fear. He knowingly and unfairly put the MCLN [Central African Movement for National Liberation] and the Front in the same category. He has never played the democratic game and he intends to adhere to a line of conduct which has been his for 20 years. Already in 1960 he outlawed the Movement for the Democratic Development of Africa (MEDAC) of which I was the head. The Bangui regime is a fascist regime.

[Question] Officially, multiple parties are accepted, however?

[Answer] Officially, of course. But the government party, the Central African Democratic Union (UCD) is the only one to enjoy complete freedom of action and expression. All the other political parties are intimidated, which impedes the exercise of the democratic proces. The principal group of affiliated trade unions, the General Union of Central African Workers, has been disbanded.

[Question] When you were still in exile, you demanded the immediate repatriation of the French troops. Are you maintaining this position?

[Answer] No, because today there is a socialist government in power in France, which has proclaimed its neutrality vis-a-vis the Bangui government. Giscard d'Estaing, on the other hand, had personalized Central African power by coming to seek out Dacko in Paris in order to bring him back to the Central African Republic in the hold of a Transall. The Barracudas *were not, at that time, protecting the Central African people, just Dacko himself.

[Question] The military presence, therefore, no longer shocks you?

[Answer] The number of French soldiers would have to be reduced and they would have to be barracked in a less visible manner. On the other hand, these soldiers would have to effectively fulfill their role of training a new Central African Army.

[Question] Would you agree to participate in a national government with the present majority, led by President Dacko?

[Answer] I do not see any real majority, but a governing minority. I am ready to enter into a government of national union, covering all the political elements in the country, including the Central African Democratic Union, but excluding Dacko himself.

[Question] You do not envision the Front attaining power except by legal means?

[Answer] Yes, that is why I am excluding the MCLN, which resorts to violence, from any formula for a government of national union. However, if Dacko persists in his negative attitude, we must envisage resorting to other solutions.

[Question] Does the threat which hangs over you, of a possible international arrest warrant, worry you?

[Answer] All that is ridiculous. It would be paradoxical if Bokassa were to go about freely and if I, who struggled for 14 years against him, were to be arrested.

[Question] What is your position with regard to France?

[Answer] I am a man of the left. The government which France has just provided for itself is for me a natural ally and not one of circumstance. I expect that the French Government will exert serious pressure, including financial pressure, on Dacko, to force him to really democratize his regime. Lacking such a peaceful evolution, the Central African Republic will experience the fate of Chad.

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* Name given by the Central Africans to the French parachutists stationed in Bangui since September 1979.

9434
CSO: 4719/183

FPO SAID TO BE ONLY PARTY WITH COHERENT, SPECIFIC PROGRAM

Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The situation which prevails in the Central African Republic is stamped with the seal of ambiguity. Returning to Bangui in September 1979 in the French Army's Transalls, President Dacko, although elected last March, has not succeeded in establishing his legitimacy in a convincing manner. Faced with considerable economic difficulties, a legacy of the defunct imperial regime, the heir to former Emperor Bokassa is also piling up political blunders.

A few days after the trip made by the prime minister, Mr Bozanga, to Paris to affirm that the Central African chief of state was resolved to practice democratic openmindedness, the later adopted a fundamentally contrary attitude and attacked the opposition, certain elements of which he outlawed. Then giving a picture of confusion, he proclaimed a state of siege and called on the army, ruining even further the slim credit he appears to retain in Paris.

But if Mr Dacko's credibility is eroding, most of his political adversaries are not, for that matter, worthy of a guarantee of absolute respectability: not Francois Pehoua, a candidate in the last presidential election, who, as a former "protege" of President Dacko was disappointed at having been dropped by him, and has difficulty in overcoming his rancor and indulged in an overstatement which, it is said, "scandalized" the Elysee's inner circles; nor Ange Patasse, 11 times minister under the empire, the next-to-last prime minister of an abhorred regime, hastily converted to advanced socialist doctrine; nor Mr Maidou, an able politician, unfortunately for too long linked with the former sovereign; nor Idi Lala, who knows how to exploit, for his sole advantage, the disorders which he tries to provoke.

There remains a man whose rectitude no one will dispute, not even among his competitors: Dr Abel Goumba, the leader of the Ubangi People's Patriotic Front (FPO). Seventeen years of voluntary exile have kept him aloof from any compromise with an empire founded on corruption and nepotism. The way in which Dr Goumba, then in France, reacted to the Bangui assassination attempt which, on 14 July, left 3 dead and 27 wounded, attests to the dispassionateness of a leader who does not simply seek to replace Mr Dacko. Indeed, the Ubangi People's Patriotic Front is the only party whose chief has finalized a government program that is both coherent and specific.

It is not because of present circumstances that Dr Abel Goumba calls on the spirit of socialism. Already in 1958, when the Central African Republic was still only Oubangui-Chari and when Dr Goumba was the president of the Government Council of the territory, the latter, a renowned militant socialist, found himself for that very reason exposed to the harassments of the colonial administration. It is therefore not surprising that, of all the Central African opposition, Dr Goumba is, today, in Paris, the most credible. Unfortunately, he also appears to be singularly lacking in troops.

For all that, whatever may be the strength of the Elysee's sympathies for Dr Goumba had whatever the force of the pressures exerted in his behalf by the Socialist Party itself, the new majority does not intend to resort to the intervention weapon, which it always condemned during the time Mr Giscard d'Estaing used it readily. It is therefore up to Dr Goumba to obtain recognition by legal means.

9434
CSO: 4719/183

BRIEFS

FOREIGN PRESS CRITICIZED--Bangui, 8 Aug (AFP)--CAR Radio on Friday expressed strong opposition to the criticism being made against CAR politicians by the foreign press and called on all Central Africans to close ranks. In an editorial, Radio Bangui disclosed that sensationalist newspapers have been dramatizing certain daily facts in the country to the point of spoiling the reputation of some CAR politicians, regardless of their political leanings. This phenomenon, Radio Bangui went on to say, tends to give public opinion the impression that the Central African is incapable of ensuring the socioeconomic revival of his country by himself. Radio Bangui called on all Central Africans to close ranks, silence their passions and seek ways and means of consolidating the economic revival. The radio also stressed that all that endangers unity, peace and national harmony serves the purpose of small or big powers with expansionist aims. [Text] [AB081339 Paris AFP in French 0954 GMT 8 Aug 81]

CSO: 4719/281

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL TO EGYPT, SUDAN--Libreville, 7 Aug (AFP)--Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei stated Friday that he was ready to visit Sudan and Egypt provided leaders of of these two countries come to understand the Chadian problem very well. In a press conference in Libreville after his 48-hour working visit to Gabon, Mr Goukouni Oueddei added that Chad, which has just finished a long civil war, should open its doors to the whole world providing its partners give it concrete, realistic support for the struggle the government has undertaken for the reconstruction of the country. To this end, the Chadian President cited the example of Libya which, apart from the assistance it gives for military training, has also financed civil servants' salaries for 6 months with soft-term loans, he said. [Text] [AB071822 Paris AFP in French 1715 GMT 7 Aug 81]

WFP FOOD AID--(AFP)--The UN-FAO World Program (WFP [World Food Program]) announced on Thursday, 16 July, the award of $2.2 million in emergency food aid to the people of Chad affected by the civil war. Shipment of this aid, 3,450 tons of cereals, powdered milk and edible oil for 50,000 persons, will be made over a period of 5 months. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jul 81 p 4] 9434

HAMDANE'S DENUNCIATION OF HABRE--Abderahman Hamdane stated, in a communication to AFP, that on 10 July he had relinquished his duties as executive secretary of the Command Council of the Armed Forces of the North and had committed himself to fighting against Hissene Habre, whom he denounced for his "negative evaluation" as head of that agency, as well as for his "tribalism" and "racism." [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Jul 81 p 3] 9434

CSO: 4719/183

INTEREST OF PCT IN STIMULATING PEASANTS TO GREATER OUTPUT NOTED

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 601 18 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] As the ruling center of the Congolese people, the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] draws its strength from the broad working masses among whom the peasants stand out by virtue of a commitment never disowned in the course of our struggles for national liberation and scientific socialism.

On the other hand, the PCT, the party of workers and peasants, of revolutionary fighters and intellectuals, gives sustained attention to peasant reality. This interest is attested to concretely by the constant travels of the members of the political leadership to the interior of the country. The recent interregional journey of the chief of the Congolese Revolution, Comrade President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, is very meaningful in this respect. Almost a month spent with the peasants shows not only a concern for maintaining the bond with the peasants, but also a will for change, for a revolutionary transformation of the peasant world.

The objectives and stages of this transformation in depth are defined in the party's program.

Taking into account the dialectic connections between town and country, as well as the mandatory alliance of the workers and peasants in the revolutionary process, what is involved is achieving increased agricultural productivity, reducing the gap separating, since colonization, the city from the country, so as to speed up economic exchanges and slow down the rural exodus.

That is what is stipulated in the Congolese Labor Party's program; it is also the sense in which to interpret and understand the successive stays of members of the political leadership in our villages.

That is, consequently, the red thread which underlies the government party's action.

In its last weekly meeting, the Council of Ministers took a series of measures on behalf of our rural masses. Among these we note, with legitimate pride, the increased prices paid to the producers for a number of foodstuffs and agricultural products.

Twice in succession, in less than a year, the purchase prices paid by the specialized offices for the peasants' agricultural production have been raised; this fact should be pointed out.

This price increase is a way of encouraging greater work effort in accordance with the year's directive. It is also a material incentive, a true motor nerve for production which will induce the peasants to work more, in order to produce and earn more.

The production tasks assigned to the peasant world are heavy. The peasants, it so happens, have the mission of feeding the people, of producing for export and of supporting our country's industrialization.

Considering the peasant world's dominating place in the self-centered and self-dynamic development model, the promotion of a policy for the encouragement and participation of our peasant masses is fully indicated. It is one of the essential conditions for their full and complete integration in the current battles of the provisional program, a prelude to the more arduous battles of our first 1982-86 five-year plan.

9434
CSO: 4719/183

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS--The foreign minister, Comrade Pierre Nze, this morning arrived in Libreville [as heard] from Sao Tome. During his 3-day official visit to Sao Tome, the minister was received in audience by the president of Sao Tome and Principe, Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, to whom he delivered a personal message from Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso. It will be recalled that Comrade Pierre Nze left Brazzaville last Sunday for Sao Tome and Principe. [Text] [AB121357 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 12 Aug 81]

CSO: 4719/281

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN IMMIGRATION POLICY--The DAILY GRAPHIC takes up the announcement by the Nigerian Government to deport all illegal immigrants and those who have overstayed their permits. To the paper, every country has its own immigration laws and for security and other reasons, every country insists on visitors taking visas or resident permits even if the visits are for only 1 hour. The Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, it says, has succeeded in fixing the minimum number of days at 90 so that any citizen of ECOWAS can enter another country without visa. However, beyond that period, one has to showetse [as published] for overstaying or should have taken a prior visa or any ECOWAS member intending to stay longer than 90 days should go through the normal immigration procedures. To the GRAPHIC, Nigeria, being the biggest and richest ECOWAS member, appears to have the worst of her exchanges and played host to large migrant forces who enter as visitors but overstay their stipulated 90 days. The GRAPHIC says it is obvious that those who have offended Nigerian laws should be deported and there should be no misgivings about it. The paper, however, appeals to the Nigerian Government to ensure that its immigration and security agencies carry out the deportation order with care. [Excerpt] [AB090855 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Aug 81]

CSO: 4700/333

BRIEFS

EXTRAORDINARY PARTY CONGRESS--Bissau, 11 Aug (AFP)--Guinea-Bissau is preparing an extraordinary congress of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), on the theme of readjustment for national unity and social justice. The congress will be held from 8 to 14 November. According to sources close to the preparatory committee, the congress that is going to be held will constitute a reaffirmation of the PAIGC as the sole party in Guinea-Bissau and will be a moment of collective reflection on the role of the party in the building of the Guinea-Bissau society. The preparatory committee, chaired by Mr Victor Saude Maria, vice president of the Council of the Revolution and minister of foreign affairs, has drafted five documents which will be studied by the party officials and is now analyzing the party's programs and constitution. [Excerpts] [AB111409 Paris AFP in French 1230 GMT 11 Aug 81]

CSO: 4719/280

RETURNING STUDENTS FROM CUBA, GDR RECOUNT EXPERIENCES

Recalcitrant Elements

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] "It is through our political line that we were able to keep burning the flame of our moral and cultural values and a conscientious and indefatigable attitude vis-a-vis our studies," Constancio Cossa, leader of one of the two groups of young Mozambican workers recently returned from Cuba and the GDR stressed. The groups had been sent to those countries to be trained in various technical specializations.

The organizational work conducted by these groups in all fields during their 2 years of training in Cuba and the GDR, the highly developed sense of discipline and devotion to studies constitute an example among groups of various nationalities, both from a behavioral and dedicational point of view.

As a result of the conscientiousness demonstrated by these groups vis-a-vis the task assigned to them by our country, 5 of the 17 workers who had traveled to Cuba were selected as monitors for the various fields of study and 10 of the 20 workers in the GDR continued their training in that country for an additional year and a half, in order to be graduated as monitors in the various specialties of agricultural equipment and heavy vehicle repair and maintenance.

Political Combat

"The first thing we did when we reached Cuba was to launch a political struggle to get to know each other, since we had never been together before and because we were sponsored by different organisms. Using our political line, we were able to conduct a strenuous battle against some activities that jeopardized our very personality," Constancio Cossa explained.

It was soon found out that from a behavioral point of view, there were workers who were conscious of the mission entrusted them and there were others who were losing touch with our political line because of their contacts with colleagues of different nationalities. A number of workers within the group began to imitate the values of other nationalities, alleging that "as long as they are also following a socialist line, there is nothing wrong with assimilating their values."

Constancio Cossa added that "it was within the framework of this struggle that we regrettably had to send two workers of our group back to Mozambique after 1 year in Cuba, having noticed that they were recalcitrant and were hurting the group's unity and cohesion.

Excellence in Courses

The manner in which the Mozambicans organized themselves to take the courses offered merited the admiration of other national groups in Cuba. Aware of the difficulties ahead of them--there were 14 different fields--they organized themselves in study groups. This was very helpful, because each group had their leader who was in charge of each worker's study progress.

Simultaneously, monthly meetings were held to analyze each member's activities and to debate behavioral issues. The main objective of these meetings was to define ways in which to help those of the group who were lagging behind. As a result, the group's progress increasingly improved.

"Already during the second semester, school officials were looking at our group with admiration; gradually five of our comrades were selected to become monitors in various fields. While we did not compromise our principles and our personalities, our relations with other nationalities were on a satisfactory basis."

On the occasion of the second campaign for party structuring in our country, this group of Mozambican students in Cuba launched the process of selecting party members from among the students. A cell was created, as well as an OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth] nucleus. These were the structures that guided political work within the group.

"We know that the enemy is attempting to discredit the idea of sending Mozambicans to Cuba, affirming that we go to that fraternal country only to harvest sugar cane and engage in other tasks of production. But in reality, we participate in various productive activities as an indispensable complement of academic training: this is the central activity," Constancio Cossa stated.

Mozambicans who went to the GDR conducted a different kind of activity that merited them the esteem of the popular masses with whom they were in contact. At the end of the agricultural mechanics and IFA [trucks] mechanics courses, the group was singled out as an example to be followed by the representatives of all the other countries studying in the GDR, not only because of their behavior, but also because of their devotion to their studies.

Highest Grades

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 81 p 8

[Excerpts] A young Mozambican in the Republic of Cuba received the highest grades in the intermediate course on scientific organization of labor during the academic year 1980-1981 at the Julian Grimau technical institute.

This distinction was won by Jeremias Domingos Francisco Alfandega, who received the highest grade among Sao Tomean, Angolan, Guinean, Beninese, Cuban and others of various nationalities.

The courses on scientific organization of labor and on industrial health offered at the Julian Grimau technical institute are sponsored by the Cuban state committee on labor and social security.

CSO: 4728/97

BRIEFS

SUNKEN SPEEDBOAT'S CREW--One year ago today a speedboat for pilots sank in Maputo Bay. The causes of the accident were never disclosed, but it had been feared that the boat had sunk in the area close to the pilots' harbor bar. Search operations were conducted for more than 2 weeks, involving boats, helicopters and small planes, but no trace of the boat could be found. The national directorate of ports and railroads issued a communique yesterday in which it "expresses its deep regret about the death of the workers from the Maputo port pilot services." Members of the crew were Domingos Gomes Araujo, Anatoly Malenik, Afonso Carlos, Penha Alizardo Macia, Chilubane Zimbane and Luis Tinga. The communique praises the spirit of sacrifice of these workers and offers its condolences to the stricken families. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 81 p 3]

SUNKEN LEASED SHIP IRRECOVERABLE--The ship "Castle Glory" is practically irrecoverable. This was announced to our reporter by telephone early this morning. Our source in the city of Beira said that operations to salvage the ship's cargo have already begun. Helicopters from the Mozambican Air Force flew over the area to study the possibility of removing at least part of the ship's cargo. This operation is slated to begin today. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 81 p 8]

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS DEPART--"We are ready to exert our influence on the United States so that it accepts our proposals on Namibia within the framework of resolution 435," Martin Bangenman told our reporters. The delegation from the European Parliament left yesterday for Lesotho. Martin Bangenman and Ulrich Irmer will then visit South Africa, where the latter will hold talks with the Pretoria authorities. Bangenman, the leader of the liberal wing of the European Parliament referred to the importance of their visit to Mozambique because this country constitutes somewhat of an exception in the relations with the EEC. In relation to the Reagan administration's possible reluctance to implement resolution 435, Bangenman specified that his wing is ready to exert its influence so that it accepts their proposals. However, he excluded the possibility of a break with this administration. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4728/97

PRESIDENT SAYS FOOD PRICES WILL HAVE TO BE INCREASED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 Aug 81 p 14

[Text] Niamey, 3 Aug--Niger is soon going to be forced to bring its prices into line with reality and raise the price of cereals by at least 30 per cent, President Seyni Kountche warned here last night in a bleak message marking the country's 21st independence anniversary.

He said a drop in market prices for exported raw materials and the high value of the dollar meant that terms of exchange were the most unfavourable Niger had yet experienced.

The strong dollar led automatically to a rise in the value of the currency of neighbouring Nigeria, a major trading partner for Niger, he said.

Niger would "of necessity" be affected by unemployment, President Kountche admitted. But help from Arab countries, he added, would enable Niger to carry on with some development projects in the coming two years.

Urging realism and austerity, the President said that people in Niger should change their eating habits to make use of other cereals available on the market instead of asking only for millet, which had become expensive. In addition, the rains were late this season and millet harvests would be lower than usual, he warned. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/337

FINAL RESOLUTION OF MEETING OF PS NATIONAL COUNCIL

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 27 Jul 81 p 8

/Excerpts/ The work of the PS national council was ratified Saturday shortly after noon with the adoption of a final resolution, the full text of which is published below:

The national council, meeting at party headquarters on 25 July under the chairmanship of Comrade Alioune Badara Mbengue, deputy secretary general, examined the agenda for the following day:

1)--Introductory report by Comrade Abdou Diouf, secretary general of the Socialist Party /PS/;

2)--Report on mass housing policy by Comrade Oumar Welle, minister of urban affairs, housing and environment.

Diouf, starting with a general survey of political activity, drew conclusions and gave instructions which were carefully noted by the national council in order to be taken into consideration in connection with the actions to be taken to make our party increasingly forceful, dynamic, and able to play its role in the organizing of the great majority of the Senegalese people, in the new national political context of complete party pluralism.

In this connection, the national council congratulated the secretary general for his perseverance in the matter of utilization of the funds coming from the special national solidarity levy, and in implementation of the law on illegal income.

With regard to our mass housing policy, his observations and proposals were given serious consideration, in the decisions of the national council.

The national council then heard the report on mass housing given by Comrade Oumar Wele, minister of urban affairs, housing and environment. The council paid particularly close attention, being aware of the importance of the subject under discussion, the level of development of a country often being indicated by its housing and particularly by the mass housing.

He noted in Senegal mass housing has constantly occupied a leading position in the elaboration of the various quadrennial plans, and the administrative authorities have always considered it of great importance. Today it still appears to be one of the

fundamental options of our medium-term economic and financial recovery policy. Also, this mass housing policy has been cited as an example, and Senegal ranks high among the nations who have done the most in this field.

However, even though it is true that Senegal was quick to make the decision to take vigorous action to improve mass housing, and even though significant results have been achieved, it must nevertheless be admitted that we have only achieved 40 to 45 percent of our goal.

This situation is evidently creating a malaise, not only in the towns, but also in the rural areas. It is for this reason that the PS has decided to reconsider the question, in order to identify the weaknesses so as to correct them and redefine a new mass housing policy that will be more in accordance with the aspirations of our people.

The national council, considering that it is important to take a critical look at actions undertaken in the field of mass housing,

Considering that the SICAP [expansion unknown], since its creation in 1951, has built 10,158 housing units providing lodging for about 100,000 persons. Considering that OHLM [expansion unknown], for its part, has built 8,883 housing units holding about 90,000 persons since starting in 1960,

Considering that, unfortunately, these two enterprises have primarily been active in the towns, while the rural areas have not received more than 500 housing units,

Considering, moreover, that SICAP and OHLM, in the period from the 2nd to the 5th plan, respectively completed only 40 and 50 percent of their assigned projects,

Considering that the objective, which was to enable the most disadvantaged to acquire property as well as to eliminate gradually the shantytowns and anarchic occupancy, has not been attained,

Considering on the other hand that the BNDS [Senegal National Development Bank], whose efforts merit mention, has nevertheless been forced to scale down its involvement, because of the financial problems which beset the country,

Considering that at the same time "Operation Parcel Rehabilitation," which has been highly successful, has suffered a loss of momentum because of the same financial problems,

Considering, on the other hand, that in the context of subsidized construction the renovation of the old quarters quickly ran out of steam for financial reasons, but also because of the scarcity of available land,

Considering, finally, that as a whole construction of housing units by industry for its workers, or by trade associations for their members, or even by big businessmen desirous of entering the real estate field, has not been as successful as could have been hoped, primarily because of problems obtaining land or financial problems,

Considering that all these mass housing activities have been subjected to considerable delays in relation to demand,

Considering that today in the mass housing sector there is a grave crisis, caused by the reduction in our mass housing productive capacity, and by lack of habitable locations,

Considering that the crisis shows up in the proliferation of irregular occupancy and the irregular location of the old quarters, in the appearance of speculation exploiting the transfer or rental of mass housing, as well as the sale of land and finally in a growing disparity between our towns and our rural areas,

Considering the necessity of correcting this situation by the execution of the program established by the ministry of urban affairs, housing, and environment which envisions the construction of 15,000 housing units in the next 5 years, through SICAP, OHLM, the private entrepreneurs, and the rehabilitated parcels,

Congratulates the government for the achievements already accomplished in the field of mass housing and for its determination to resolve the grave crisis in this field,

Asks the government to undertake vigorous action to rehabilitate the mass housing sector, by means of a merciless war on land speculation and abuses in the sale of state lands or the national domain, as well as by a war on the uncontrolled occupancy of state lands and the national domain,

Urges the government at the same time to launch a catch-up operation in the building of mass housing, in hopes of overcoming, as quickly as possible, the quantitative shortage that has built up over the years,

Believes, in that connection, that it is necessary to increase the production capacity of the state land companies (SICAP and OHLM), to take measures to encourage private entrepreneurs, and finally to extend the "rehabilitated parcels" program to towns in the interior,

Is pleased that the government is reorienting its mass housing policy,

Approves, in that regard, the proposals made to orient mass housing toward the new demands of cost compression, consideration of the collective needs of each neighborhood unit, and finally, the quality and functionality of the housing units,

Congratulates the government for its determination to deal with the crucial problem of mass housing in our country, not only in Dakar, but also in the towns in the interior and in the rural sector,

Asks the government to study and to rapidly develop a program of rural housing responding to the needs of the people,

Expresses its concern, however, about the reduction in the financial resources available to the state companies and about the increase in the interest rate on the loans they are providing,

Asks the government to find new ways to make all the public bodies involved in mass housing (SICAP, OHLM, BHS /Senegal Housing Bank/) more effective,

Urges the government to take all needed measures to complete the 15,000 housing units in the medium term program established by the ministry of urban affairs, housing, and environment,

Encourages it to take the initiative with friendly countries and international institutions to obtain low-interest loans for the implementation of our mass housing program,

Demands that the SICAP and OHLM programs involve all regions and all departments,

Asks all militants to assist the public authorities in rehabilitating the mass housing sector, by denouncing swindlers wherever they originate,

Urges them to conduct an educational campaign in the countryside to enable the people to better focus their efforts in the field of mass housing,

The national council, considering the persistence of serious tensions, almost everywhere in the Third World which directly or indirectly involve the developed countries,

Considering in that regard the continuation of the Iraq-Iran conflict,

Considering the success achieved by the last OAU /Organization of African Unity/ summit which resulted in the strengthening of the cohesion of the African states,

Considering that the presence of Libyan troops in Chad does not permit a normalization of the situation in that country,

Considering that the great powers should show greater determination to resolve the Namibian problem,

Asks the developed countries to quit considering the Third World as a testing range in their rivalries,

Asks the OAU secretary general to take steps very rapidly to put an African peace force in Chad,

Notes with pleasure the measures taken at the OAU summit relative to the normalization of the situation in Western Sahara,

Asks the five western countries to take more vigorous action to find a solution to the Namibian problem,

Is pleased, in that connection, with the initiative being considered by West Germany to achieve a rapid solution in Namibia.

The national council,

Considering the recent actions undertaken by the government in the context of the medium term plan for economic and financial recovery,

Considering the careful preparations for the 1981 agricultural season,

Congratulates the government for its already effective implementation of the special hydraulics plan, as well as for its effort in the struggle against desertification, an effort which is being expressed through a vigorous reforestation program,

Declares itself pleased with the government's adoption of an austerity budget for 1981-1982,

Expresses its satisfaction with the decisions taken regarding the rural sector, particularly with respect to distribution of seed and basic provisions in addition to the cancellation of past debts,

Congratulates Prime Minister Habib Thiam and his government for the scrupulousness with which they have conducted the affairs of state in this difficult period,

The national council,

Considering the great success achieved by the president of the republic, Comrade Abdou Diouf, secretary general of the PS, during his recent visits to friendly countries,

Considering that these trips, in the present international situation, are a necessity for the development of our country, Congratulates Comrade Abdou Dious for the strong momentum he has given to governmental activity in every field for the success of the economic and financial recovery plan.

9516
CSO: 4719/245

BRIEFS

PDS MEMBERSHIP LOSSES--Mr. Papa Demba Diallo has left the Senegalese Democratic Party, which is at the moment the only parliamentary opposition to the ruling Socialist Party. He has decided to rejoin Mr. Mamadou Dia's Democratic and Popular Movement, which currently has no representation at the National Assembly. The Senegalese Democratic Party has recently lost a number of members to the Socialist Party, such that it is no longer considered a "parliamentary Group" and under the current constitution has little influence on the powerful committees. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Jul 81 p 1619]

FRENCH REACTION ON GAMBIA--We must say that the events that have happened in Gambia have been known outside our borders for a while. The whole world considers the Senegalese Armed Forces' intervention perfectly legitimate. Here are the first reactions of our correspondents in Paris: It must be pointed out that no newspaper has condemned the Senegalese intervention in Gambia. All our colleagues have stressed the defense agreement concluded between Senegal and Gambia and which enables our country's intervention in Gambia. There is another reason which cannot be ignored: In fact, the French press commemtators believe that if, at a pinch, Senegal can accept an ordinary palace revolution in Banjul, it cannot--for obvious reasons--allow the establishment in Gambia of a hostile government which has affirmed right away the desire to set up a Marxist-Leninist regime. [Excerpt] [AB041501 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 3 Aug 81]

CSO: 4719/281

NEED FOR IMPROVED RELATIONS BETWEEN PATIENTS, ORDERLIES

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 28 Jul 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] In our issue of yesterday, page 4, there was an appeal which concerned the medical attendants of the hospitals in the country. This appeal which was issued by the party chairman for Masasi District, Manzi Mangochi, requested medical attendants to use good language when addressing patients in order to develop friendly relations between them and the patients.

Although the party chairman for Masasi District was addressing midwives and medical attendants who had completed their training, the appeal which he made is important for all medical attendants in our country.

It is a recognized fact everywhere in the world that good language to patients who require medical services usually helps greatly in giving the patients confidence in the medical treatment which they receive. If the patients are addressed in unpleasant language, they may give up hope, a matter which is not good.

In general our brothers who serve in our hospitals, dispensaries and clinics try to provide good service. But there have been complaints that a few employees reprimand patients in language which is not pleasing.

For example, some of the women who have given birth in our hospitals have been heard to complain how the medical attendants in the hospitals derided their women friends when serving them.

It should be borne in mind that some of the citizens who go to our hospitals to obtain medical treatment are not clever about many things. These citizens need to be directed and instructed in good language, not made to give up hope by sharp language.

To tell the truth it is not only good language which it behooves medical attendants [to use] but their behavior in general must be pleasing. This includes working with discipline and self-reliance.

In some of our dispensaries there is behavior which undoubtedly annoys citizens who go to these dispensaries to obtain medical treatment. This behavior is that

of being kept waiting to obtain services because the person who was scheduled to provide these services is late in arriving at work.

This annoyance occurs especially when changing shifts in our dispensaries, between 0600 and 0800 hours and between 1900 and 2000 hours. The patients can arrive at the dispensary and see the doctor and be prescribed medicine, but they are hindered in obtaining medicine because the person who is scheduled to be at work is not at work. It would be appropriate to have a procedure for ensuring the progress of work without compelling the citizens to be disconcerted.

Citizens and we too must try to provide good cooperation with our medical attendants if the difficulty of their work is explained to us. If we expect good language and behavior to be provided by medical attendants, we who are being served must show respect and pleasing behavior with regard to our medical attendants so that their work may go well.

CSO: 4749/11

BRIEFS

CHINESE CULTURAL DELEGATION--A six-man Chinese cultural delegation currently in Tanzania on a 1-week official visit yesterday presented its proposals on Sino-Tanzanian cultural cooperation to the Tanzanian Government. The proposals were presented to the principal secretary of the Ministry of Information and Culture, Ndugu (Tiba Tiltila), by the leader of the Chinese delegation, (Cho Gu Wan), who said that the proposals aimed at rectifying [as heard] the 1962 cultural agreement between China and Tanzania. Replying, Ndugu (Tiba Tiltila) said that Tanzania was ready to promote good relations with China and that both countries intended to build and safeguard their agriculture-based societies. [Text] [EA120402 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 11 Aug 81 EA]

CSO: 4749/10

END

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27 August 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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ANGOLA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA BENGUELA RAILROAD AGREEMENT

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 Aug 81 p 18

[Text]

KINSHASA, Zaire, August 1 - Angola, Zaire and Zambia have reached final agreement on a plan to rehabilitate the Benguela Railway, a key export channel for Zambian and Zairian copper that has been crippled for five years by rebel activity in Angola.

The first phase of the plan - including procurement of new rail cars and other equipment - will cost an estimated 18.4 million dollars, which the three African states hope to get from international organizations.

Transport ministers of the three ended a meeting here yesterday by calling for an increase in traffic on the line which links Zaire's Shaba Province with the Angolan port of Lobito.

The railway was closed because of the Angolan independence war in 1975-76, but officially reopened in April 1979 after a three-way accord.

Still, traffic has been below capacity, and the UNITA guerrillas of Jonas Savimbi, who are fighting against the Luanda Government reportedly with South African support, are said to continue to sabotage the line from time to time.

The transport ministers expressed their satisfaction at the settlement of litigation, especially related to the former closure of Lobito port to traffic in transit, and at the fact that Zaire and Zambia had been able to get all their rail wagons back from Angola, which had been holding them.

Arabs and OPEC

Of the 18.4 million-dollar figure for the first stage of rehabilitation, cited by sources close to the Kinshasa meeting, a little over a third has already been provided by the European Economic Community and the United Nations Development Program.

In addition, Angola, Zaire and Zambia have solicited supplementary funds from the Arab Bank for Development in Africa and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the source said.

The transport ministers of the three African countries served by the Benguela line will next meet early in 1982 in Luanda.

Attending the Kinshasa session were Transport Minister Fernando Muteka for Angola, Transport and Energy Minister Rajah Kunda and Public Works Minister Haswell Yobe Mwale for Zambia, and State Commissar (Minister) of Transport and Communication Mushobekwa Kalima Wa Katana for host Zaire. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/347

SOVIET-U.S. AGREEMENT SEEN KEY TO ANGOLAN-NAMIBIAN PROBLEM

Paris DEFENSE NATIONALE in French Aug-Sep 81 pp 167-170

[Article by Bernard Brionne: "Angola, Namibia: Two Facets of the Same Struggle?"]

[Excerpts] Angola's independence was proclaimed on 11 November 1975. Since that time, the fraction of the population which supports the MPLA, constituted for the most part by city mulattoes and "assimilados," has been unable to control the entire national territory or restore the economy. The country, which enjoys one of the most promising potentials in Africa, cannot feed its 7 million inhabitants, to whom must be added some 100,000 Zairian, Namibian and South African refugees, and has failed in relaunching industrial agriculture. Coffee production fell from 240,000 tons in 1974 to less than 80,000 tons in 1980; this was accompanied by a loss in quality which encourages competition on an often difficult international market. In the mining field, diamond production has reached again its prewar level, oil is still exploited by Western firms which have built a sort of "foreign forbidden cities," supplied from abroad (Gabon) and protected by Cuban detachments. However, the exploitation of iron and manganese ore has practically ceased. The government is counting on the resources deriving from the development of the oil industry to restore the economy, whose drop has been all the more felt since war activities had provoked an artificial and spectacular takeoff from 1960 to 1975.

Most of the difficulties encountered derive from the near total lack of cadre and qualified manpower, since the educated elements of the population left the country at the time of independence or are now occupying higher positions in the government, the administration and the people's army. Eastern-bloc countries provide technical assistance that is very difficult to quantify and is apparently poorly adapted to local conditions. In the field of security, 5,000 Soviets offer logistical support to the FAPLA, 2,000 East Germans are reportedly training police and intelligence organizations while also providing medical assistance. There are reportedly also Soviet cooperants in various sectors of the economy. The most significant assistance comes from Cuba: Many thousands of Cuban cooperants are employed in the fields of teaching, health and construction. To those must be added some 15,000 Cuban soldiers stationed in Cabinda and the main cities in the central and northern parts of the country providing a dissuasive military presence, notably by protecting transports. However, these Cubans reportedly do not take part in offensive operations against the various rebel movements; the Angolan people's army, trained, equipped and instructed by Soviet military cooperants, is supposed to undertake such operations, but has met with little success so far.

The government has understood--even before President Agostinho Neto's death--that the country would be unable to restore its economy without Western assistance. Already, it has appealed to many thousands of Portuguese cooperants in the field of agriculture and has never attempted to end Western aid in the exploitation and development of oil resources, without which the country would be unable to progress and even to survive. It even seems that the Soviets, sure of their political position and aware of their weakness in other fields, are counseling increased diversification in cooperation from abroad. This interesting opening, however, meets with two obstacles: oil resources have so far been used more to equip security forces and finance military operations than to provide solid bases for an economic development policy. Moreover, the MPLA-Labor Party in power in Luanda does not seem to offer great representativity so far. Unstable since President Neto's death, it remains dominated by mulattoes, who are a minority and too westernized to be accepted without reservations by the African population. The MPLA's internal constitution had justified, after independence, the reservations and opposition of the FNLA and UNITA, representing the northern Bakongo and central Ovimbundu respectively, with the latter grouping 40 percent of the total population. No strong personality can be perceived in a collegial leadership; the political bureau is mostly made up of mulattoes with a few Bakongos, but no Ovimbundu representation. It is true that, while Roberto Holden, the former FNLA leader, is living in exile in Paris, UNITA head Jonas Savimbi continues to fight on his tribal preserve against the MPLA domination, which he views as racist, and against "scientific socialism," which he believes is poorly adapted to local customs and conditions. The FAPLA's increasingly larger role in national life with the help of the Soviets, the less and less important part played by the Cubans--favorable to the mulattoes--in the struggle against the various rebellions, the lack of a "charismatic" personality at the head of the nation could well indicate that an evolutionary movement is brewing, with the establishment of a strong regime which could perhaps be more "African," and therefore more stable.

If this eventual renovated regime could put a stop to internecine quarrels within the MPLA, would it be able to ensure peace? It is difficult to tell. The Cabinda liberation movement does not constitute a genuine threat; in the Bakongo region, only remnants of the FNLA guerrillas can be found, and highway robbery is their only means of survival. However, UNITA is well implanted in the provinces of Huambo and Bie, along the Benguela railroad and has compelled the FAPLA to establish villages for the regroupment of peasants in order to cut them off from the guerrillas. This does not prevent Savimbi's forces from circulating freely over the entire Ovimbundu territory, which extends to the country's southeastern border. They reportedly have supply and training sanctuaries in the Namibian Caprivi strip. Pretoria had openly aided UNITA at the time of independence. It had later withdrawn support, hoping, no doubt, that Luanda, concerned with restive [illegible]s among the Ovambos--they live in southern Angola as well as in northern Namibia and militarily dominate SWAPO because they belong to Namibia's most numerous and expansionist ethnic group--would accept to control very closely this organization's activities on its territory. It was, however, difficult for a government that prides itself as representing a pure and hard revolution to consent to such an arrangement, no matter how discreet. It therefore seems that Pretoria, while attempting to reduce SWAPO's military potential through commando operations and bombings, has increased its support of UNITA. The objective sought appears to

be twofold: succeed in obtaining the time to consolidate the establishment of an autonomous government in Windhoek, and prod Luanda into negotiating a good neighbor agreement with Pretoria.

In a sense, the struggle conducted by Luanda against UNITA and the support granted SWAPO are, if you will, two facets of the same struggle, that of the decolonization of an African territory, since Pretoria supports UNITA in order to compel Luanda not to protect SWAPO, recognized by the UN as the sole representative of the Namibian population. After a more exhaustive review, a different conclusion can be drawn: on the one hand, a decolonization war fought by SWAPO with the help of socialist countries; on the other, a civil war conducted by UNITA with aid that is not granted because of the justness of the cause this movement defends, but because it temporarily serves South Africa's interests in Namibia.

In reality, the Namibian and Angolan problems interlock, but are, in essence, quite different. In Namibia, it is necessary to know whether South Africa will obey the UN resolution ordering it to abandon its tutelage of a country entrusted to it by the UN itself to lead it to independence. In Angola, it is a question of knowing whether a government dominated by a minority faction and maintained in power only thanks to socialist forces can ensure that domestic peace which is indispensable for its economic development. The USSR apparently believes that the reverse is true, but it does not want to relinquish its political hold, and would accept Western economic aid in order to preserve it. Public opinion in the West is divided on this issue: Certain people believe that one does not have the right to let an entire population suffer because of its leaders' policies and that one should help the country overcome its economic difficulties; others think that a viable solution cannot be found to the Namibian problem as long as Luanda protects SWAPO's terrorist activities, and that it is therefore necessary to exert pressure for Luanda to agree to come to the negotiating table with Pretoria, given the fact that South Africa is charged with the responsibility of order in Namibia until the constitution of an independent government.

At any rate, it is difficult to affirm that the Angolan Government can have an influence on SWAPO's activities. This military organization seems to be trained and armed in camps Luanda does not control. Moreover, the FAPLA, now busy with other tasks, has abandoned the southern part of Angola, where SWAPO units freely circulate, benefiting from the help of a population whose ambitions they fire up. An agreement between Luanda and Pretoria, therefore, could have as its only practical result to deprive UNITA of external support and reinforce the position of the MPLA.

On the other hand, UNITA is too restricted by the fact of its narrow tribal base to be able one day to claim national representativity, even if the Ovimbundu ethnic group numbers almost half of the Angolan population. Order can only be restored in the interior of Angola through an agreement between the various parties which are the emanation of a certain tribal tradition. However, such an agreement could not be achieved if one of the parties enjoys the support of foreign troops.

SWAPO control, Namibian independence, restoration of order in Angola, no solution seems possible without a Soviet-American agreement, which can hardly be contemplated on the short or medium term.

CSO: 4719/285

BRIEFS

ERROR ACKNOWLEDGED--The ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] acknowledged on 12 August that it "erred" in issuing a "Franco-Angolan statement" 4 days earlier, at the end of the visit to Luanda by Messrs Penne and Debray, the two Elysee envoys. The ANGOP admitted that the text in question was, in fact, "a statement on the Franco-Angolan talks" made to the news agency by Mr Fernandes, secretary at the presidency for foreign affairs. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Aug 81 p 4]

CSO: 4719/292

GOVERNMENT VIEWED AS RELUCTANT TO DEMOCRATIZE COUNTRY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3339, 27 Jul 81 pp 1694, 1695

[Text]

AFTER A grenade attack on a Bangui cinema on July 14, President Dacko banned certain opposition parties, arrested some opposition leaders and ordered a state of siege in the capital. The measures, coming so soon after a visit to Paris by the Central African Prime Minister, M. Simon Bozanga, during which he expressed his faith in the continuation of the multi-party system, has surprised French officials and caused some embarrassment.

Responsibility for the grenade attack, which killed one Frenchman and wounded several others, has been claimed by the Movement Centrafricain de Libération Nationale. In a letter from Lagos, the leader of the MCLN, M. Iddi Lala, suggested that this was only the first of a series of actions against the government. On July 18, the government announced the banning of the MCLN, together with the Front Patriotique led by M. Abel Goumba and the MLPC led by M. Ange Patasse, which is the most powerful opposition party in the country. Earlier the President had deplored the incident — as had two opposition leaders, M. Francois Pehoua and Dr. Abel Goumba. Controls at the frontier were stepped up.

Now it has been announced that M. Ange Patasse has been placed under arrest and that a state of siege has been imposed in Bangui. From Paris, there have been reports of concern on the degree of Libyan support for opposition groups and M. Patasse's brief reliance on Libya at the time of Bokassa's fall has merely fuelled the speculation in this context.

Paris has already expressed "surprise" at the vigour of the reaction in Bangui. A spokesman of the French Ministry of External Affairs condemned the attack on the cinema but also observed that Paris was asking itself what the implications of the government reaction might be.

The new government in France does not share the enthusiasm of its predecessors for the current set-up in Bangui. The visit to Paris by M. Bozanga was not a great success and subsequent events have contradicted his statements during the visit. He had "insisted on the democratic character of the current experience in Central Africa" and he expressed "the desire of his government to continue the democratic experiment." However, contrary to his wishes, M. Bozanga failed to meet with either President Mitterrand or the French Prime Minister, M. Pierre Mauroy. During the visit M. Bozanga also said that he wished to see the 1962 and 1975 co-operation agreements between France and the Central African Republic revised.

Of the 1,500 French troops in the Central African Republic, 400 are stationed at Bangui. The French government has reiterated that their primary role in complying with the co-operation agreements is

to assist in the protection against external attack and in protecting French nationals. They are also responsible for training the Central African army.

The French government therefore finds itself in the invidious position of being identified with the current wave of repression by the Central African government. President Dacko has gone so far as to set up an emergency tribunal which will try arrested party leaders. They are charged with "instigation to disobedience, attempts against the security of the state, attempted murder and murder."

What is more worrying for both Paris and opposition parties is that the latest actions by the government appear to be a continuation of its reluctance to democratise the country. Legislative elections which were planned for shortly after the March 15 Presidential elections — in which President Dacko squeaked home with 53 per cent of the vote — have been postponed indefinitely.

The four candidates for the Presidential elections who lost have since formed a Provisional Political Council. They have accused the governing party, the Union Démocratique Centrafricain, of arming its supporters. They have alleged that senior civil servants not associated with the UDC have been made redundant and they accuse the President of muzzling the press.

CSO: 4700/344

CHADIAN MINISTERS END VISIT TO LIBYA

LD172143 Tripoli JANA in English 1850 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Aug (JANA)--The Chadian ministers of defence and the interior left Tripoli at noon today after ending a short visit to the Jamahiriyah.

Present at their send-off in Tripoli airport was the General Commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces Brigadier 'Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir.

Before leaving Tripoli, the Chadian minister of defence made a statement to our correspondent at the airport. In it, the minister said his visit bore positive results that have expressed the sincerity of revolutionary solidarity between the Libyan and Chadian people and the historic ties that have linked them over the ages.

He said: "We were warmly received by our comrades in arms and understanding prevailed on all topics discussed amongst us...."

He added: "Peace has returned to Chad after ther realization of victory with the aid of our Libyan brethren. Our problem now which requires the exertion of considerable efforts, is reconstruction...."

The Chadian minister said the butcher Hissein Habre and his renegades have been forgotten by the people. Habre, he said, is now a defeated man living in the shadow of the treacherous Numayri regime after having been forsaken by his own supporters.

The defence minister condemned the Sudanese ruler's policies and his aggressive attempts against the Chadian people.

He added: "Our relations with the Sudanese people are governed by total respect and optimism. Our differences will remain with the hireling Numayri only, as he is attempting, as a tool of American imperialism, to destabilize not only Chad, but the entire African continent.

CSO: 4700/341

BACKGROUND ON NATIONAL BUDGET GIVEN

London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Jul 81 pp 1699-1702

[Article by M.D. Njie]

[Text]

TAX PROPOSALS contained in the budget speech are the clearest indications yet that the financial year which began on July 1 will usher in an era of economic belt-tightening likely to last for at least a decade. It may not be a decade of extreme hardship but it certainly would be a far cry from the days when well-stocked shop shelves and easy access to luxuries were taken for granted.

An MP of the governing party said the increases in taxes/fees/duty affect "those who can afford them" but even a casual glance at the items affected shows the common man has in no little way been affected. The increases in the duty on textiles, cement, corrugated iron sheets and tomato paste are bound to hit the village dweller as much, if not more than, they do the supposedly well-to-do urbanite.

A feature of the changes as they affect vehicles is that in addition to the increases in the duty payable, a total ban is placed on the importation of vehicles more than four years old.

Already, the impact of the increases in the duty on fuel oils is beginning to be felt. Petrol station prices go up by 50 per cent with the result that a pint of high-grade (super) petrol costs D1.5. Increases of 33⅓ per cent in taxi fares have been sanctioned. It is fairly certain it would not be long before the transport corporation, biggest transporter of commuters, asks for permission to raise fares. Business had been exceedingly poor even before the increases in the cost of fuel oils.

'Unrealistically high'

Overall the budget provides for a surplus of D8,384,280 — revenue amounting to some D100,569,000 against an estimated expenditure of D92,184,720. Mr. Foday Makalo, of the opposition NCP, described the surplus as "unrealistically high for a country like The Gambia". Last year, the estimated surplus of just over D3.5m. turned out to be a deficit of some D11m.

With domestic output down and world recession approaching the 1929 level, the fiscal year 1980-81 was a particularly difficult one. For the first time in ten years the value of external trade, at D331m., declined in spite of a 10.1 per cent rise in the unit price of imports, the total value of which is put at D278.2m. With total exports falling by 36.4 per cent to D52.8m., the lowest since 1973-74, a record trading deficit of D225.4m. was registered. Petroleum products accounted for 14 per cent of imports when in the previous year they accounted for only 9 per cent. For the ten months ending April, 1981, imports of these products totalled a hefty D32.1m. The figure for the corresponding period last year was D20.6m.

Drop in groundnut production

The country's problems are a direct result of the sharp drop in agricultural output over the past four years. In the four years beginning 1973-74, the average pro-

duction of groundnuts was 132,000 metric tonnes: for the four years ending 1980-81, the average was 78,000 metric tonnes. Consequently the GDP originating from agriculture fell to D87.7m. during the year from D98.5 in 1979-80 and D127 in 1978-79. Actually, there was a fall in the GDP from all sectors, except transport services, construction, real estate and financial institutions, in response to the fall in the agricultural sector.

That the national reserves declined is not surprising in a settin, ike this. Add to that the liberal trading policy which places few restrictions on imports, and the decline becomes understandable but not necessarily justifiable. Matters came to a head when, around the beginning of 1981, firms and other importers found, to their great costs, that monies paid into banks here for onward transmission to creditors were not reaching their destination ·il months after. Rumours of balance payments difficulties and reserves declining to perilously low levels then began to circulate. How alarming the position became was spelt out by the Finance and Trade Minister, Mr. S. Sabally, when he said a really dangerous level was reached in January. Even in April when, he said, they had improved to reach their level of the previous year, they were only sufficient to pay for a month's imports!

Much relief was provided by monies coming in from external sources. D13.68m. was received from the EEC as a Stabex grant. From the IMF there was D775,388 as the country's share from the gold sales; D751,944 from the Trust Fund Loan Facility; D2.1m. representing what is called "the third basic periodic allocation"; D20m. from the Compensatory Financing Facility and D6.8m. from the Islamic Development Bank.

In addition to these amounts, the IMF is to provide funds, over a three-year period, under its Extended Fund Facility. These funds would be utilised partly to meet immediate external commitments and partly as a base for the stabilisation of the reserves.

'Close supervision' by IMF

As all developing countries know to their great discomfort, the provision of IMF funds is not without strings. The Gambian economy will now come under "close superivision", a euphemism for a degree of external control. The minister has already said that "necessary corrective measures" are being taken. "The foreign reserves," he said, "are being carefully monitored by government in collaboration with the Central Bank. We cannot allow it to deteriorate further. In fact we must build up reserves to more comfortable levels for trade to function smoothly."

This is a clear signal that, liberal trading policy notwithstanding, there will be restrictions on imports. (The former Finance Minister, Mr. Cham, presenting the 1980-81 budget, hinted very strongly at the possibility of import controls.) The minister also said that the development programme will be tailored to the country's current financial position. This means some projects will have to be put off, if not abandoned.

The obvious, though somewhat unpleasant, conclusion is that public expenditure would be reduced. Considering that the public sector is the largest employer, one would expect an upturn in the level of unemployment. Not that unemployment has reached unmanageable proportions. Indeed the country's track record in this field is nothing to be ashamed of. But clearly unemployment having risen by 5 per cent during 1980-81 when the state had a record number of people on its payroll, the prospects of a cutback in government activity cannot be encouraging.

Predictably, the Minister had to do something to reduce the impact of his tax measures on the citizenry. To the farmer, he gave an appreciable rise in the cost of produce. Thus the producer price of (ordinary) groundnuts goes up by D40 to D500 per tonne while a tonne of phillipiine pink groundnuts would fetch D560 instead of D517. The price for paddy rice is increased from D463 to D510. Civil servants and other salary and wage earners will benefit from an upward revision of salaries and allowances "in the course of the next financial year" i.e. July, 1981, to June, 1982.

Addressing a post-budget dinner organised by the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Sabally told his audience that he would take a second look at the income tax structure which, he is reported to have said, is among the highest in our part of the world.

Total development expenditure for 1981-82, the first year of the second development programme is, at D70,899,500, some D9m. less than the revised expenditure of D79,634,102 of 1980-81 which itself is much less than the original estimate of D86,247,000 for the year.

Projects are slowed

The reason for last year's drop in expenditure can be found in a report by the Economic Planning Minister, Dr. Momodou Manneh, to the first meeting of the National Development Council on April 15. He said then that both internal and external economic conditions were so negative that implementation of projects had, perforce, to be slowed.

Though official circles express a measure of satisfaction at the rate of implementation of the first plan, given the economic conditions, no secret is made of the belief that much more could have been achieved.

According to Dr. J. A. Langley, Permanent Secretary at the Economic Planning Ministry, a carefree attitude coupled with the absence of trained supervisors contributed in no small way to poor implementation in the rural areas. Two months ago, he said that in the absence of enough local manpower, it was necessary to recruit expatriates as supervisors and consultants with the result that millions of dalasis had to be spent on this alone.

Estimates of development receipts for 1981-82 is put at D68,156,000. Much of this would come from external sources, the very uncertain nature of which sources was hinted at by Dr. Manneh, when he told the Council in May that "the OECD countries on which we depend for external assistance to a large degree" are hard-hit by economic problems". As would be the case throughout the five-year period, the first year of the second development programme will emphasise agriculture, in particular the production of food crops. Fisheries and the construction of the regional bridge/barrage on the River Gambia are on the priority list.

The performance of parastatal organisations in 1979-80 was a mixture of satisfactory, less satisfactory and disappointing.

True to its record, the Gambia Ports Authority recorded profits, though less than those of the previous year. The Gambia Utilities Corporation was no more successful during the year, with losses standing at D2,246,508, much of the blame for this going to increased cost of fuel, load shedding resulting in lower revenue and costs of repair to overutilised equipment such as generators. The Public Transport Corporation was also the victim of oil price rises and lack of spare parts which severely affected the schedules of movements.

The Gambia Produce Marketing Board, for long the flag-bearer of successful trading, suffered a loss of D16m. This is understandable because of the unprecedented fall in the production of groundnuts and the apparently limitless calls on the Board's funds by Government.

The National Trading Corporation suffered a decrease of 80 per cent in its gross profit. There was also a decrease of some 10 per cent in its turnover — from D19,937,670 in 1979 to D17,934,792. The final total loss for the year was D3,28,725 as against a loss of D616,526 the previous year. A considerable change occurred in 1980-81 thanks to a reshuffle of top management. For the nine months ending March, 1981, the gross profit stood at D1,642,000 and net profit at D359,000. Moreover, the liquidity situation improved to the point that bank overdraft was reduced by almost D2m.

The profits of the Commercial and Development Bank fell to D306,211 but encouraging progress was registered in statutory reserves and general reserves which stood at D1.5m. and D1.33m. respectively.

Pensions Board surplus

Other success stories are the State Pensions Board which, as at June, 1980, had a surplus of about D2.4m.; the National Insurance Corporation which raise its net profit from D141,029 to D414,087 '9 and

the Central Bank which was able to appropriate D2.5m. to Government from its D3m. profit.

In the industrial sector, manufacture of brick is receiving greater attention with plans to establish a factory at Basse and a joint Government/UNDP/China project to establish a semi-mechanised pilot brick production project in the urban area. Bricks from these projects are to be used to build demonstration houses and offices over the next three years.

This year will see the start of work on the much talked-of Darsilami Salt Works while a modern soap and detergent factory will be established at Kanifing.

The fishing industry continues to occupy attention. The Ministry of Water Resources is engaged in negotiations on the establishment of a government-owned fishing company. The fisheries project has had commitment of participation from the African Development Bank and the Islamic Development Bank, and an official delegation will soon be going to Norway in connection with the project.

Although the average yield per hectare of cotton had fallen, its expansion and production will continue if only because of its potential as a supplementary cash crop to groundnuts.

Gambian cattle came under increasing external attention during the year. The "Ndaama" breed, with a high degree of resistance to trypanosomiasis, is in great demand. The Nigerian Federal Livestock Department has entered into a contract for the purchase of 5,000 breeders over a five-year period, and last month Gabon contracted to buy an undisclosed number of Gambian cattle. External sales of cattle brought in D1.5m.

The lack of success in the joint venture by the American company Chevron and the French Total in the search for oil and gas in the coastal waters has not dampened the enthusiasm of the Gambian authorities. The minister told Parliament that an exploration licence for the continental shelf area was granted to Elf Aquitane (Gambia) Ltd., in March, 1980, and a month later a topographical survey "to locate beacons for the radiolocalisation system that would be utilised in the later shallow water seismic survey . . ." was carried out. Six hundred thousand kilometres of seismic lines have so far been shot. An area, of 4,000 kilometres, covering the licence area, have been aeromagnetically surveyed.

CSO: 4700/343

BRIEFS

MAY IMPORTS--The value of imports for May this year has been put at D18.06 million, a little over D5 million than in April, provisional figures released by the Central Statistics Department reveal. The figure for May this year is D4.20 million less than May last year. Provisional figure for export is put at D6.25 million compared with the figure for April which was D7.82 million. The value of exports for the month saw a decrease of D8.59 million when compared with the corresponding month last year. These figures indicate a deficit in the recorded trade in May of some D11.82 million. Food and live animals, mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials, machinery and transport equipment form the three biggest items of export, while groundnut oil accounted for over D3 million of the total export value of D6,246,000. [Text] [Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 15 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/343

BUMPY ROAD AHEAD SEEN FOR MERGED PARTIES

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3339, 27 Jul 81 pp 1702-1704

[Article by Ansah Barnor]

[Text]

A SERIES of defections have hit Ghana's five minority political parties, less than a month after announcing on June 23 that they have resolved differences that had hampered efforts to unite them into one political party for the 1983 Parliamentary elections and the 1984 Presidential.

These defections — as well as the political stature of the defectors — are beginning to disturb the leaders, although for public consumption, they are dismissing them as "mere political gimmicks". However, at a time when the minority parties are trying to make an impact collectively on the Ghanaian electorate, these developments are not being taken lightly by their middle and lower ranks.

Their troubles began last month when after a long period of silence — or stalemate — the leaders announced in a terse communique that they have overcome a wide range of differences that had since February, 1980, hampered attempts to merge the five into a "viable alternative government" to the ruling People's National Party (PNP).

That announcement, coming in the wake of a threat by youth wing leaders and their various student groups to impose a leader from outside if they failed to revive stalled talks leading to a merger, expectedly shied away from the single issue that is bound to make or break the merger: leadership.

The parties are the Ashanti-dominated Popular Front Party (PFP), the United National Convention (UNC), which provides a forum for the right, the centre and the liberal left, the Action Congress Party (ACP), considered by critics and opponents as "regionalist" having won its 10 Parliamentary seats in the mainly Fanti-speaking Central and Western Regions during the June 18, 1979, General Elections, the Social Democratic Front (SDF), a splinter group from the PNP (Ghana's Vice-President Dr. J. W. S. de Graft-Johnson and Nana Okutwere Bekoe, the PNP national chairman, were paid-up SDF foundation members before the split over ideology) and the Third Force Party, which failed to win a single seat in the 1979 elections and which conducts its rallies and campaigns in the state-owned mass media.

The leaders who signed the June 23 communique were Mr. Victor Owusu (PFP), Colonel F. G. Bernasko (ACP), Alhaji Ibrahim Mahama (SDF) and Dr. John Bilson (TFP). Mr. William Ofori-Atta, national chairman of the UNC which once formed an alliance with the PNP, did not append his signature on the communique.

Compromise proposal

Since there was apparently no agreed choice of a leader at the end of negotiations, the 10-member working committee evolved a method for the selection of a leader: a 150-member Electoral College. Membership of the Electoral College would be in proportion to the individual party's showing at the 1979 elections apart from 10 nominated members from each party.

This arrangement would give this seat distribution on the Electoral College:

Parties	*Seats*
PFP	57
UNC	38
ACP	25
SDF	16
TFP	14

This was a compromise proposal submitted by the minor parties after heatedly rejecting the PFP's plan, which sought to add each party's parliamentary seats to its seats on the Electoral College; this would have made Mr. Owusu the absolute winner and leader.

It is this compromise arrangement that has sparked off the defections; the most significant "criticism" is the thunderous silence of Mr. Ofori-Atta, who is also Chairman of the Council of State, and the person on whose shoulders the cohesiveness, the unity, the image of gentlemanly-politics of the UNC rests. He has neither welcomed nor condemned the merger. Mr. Ofori-Atta, affectionately called Paa Willie, apparently sees in the UNC leaders, at least in those who abrogated the PNP-UNC alliance, a mix of contradictions and paradoxes. His silence seemed to be asking, why kill a working relationship (alliance) which at best never threatened the identity of the UNC and at worst seemed somehow lop-sided, a situation that could be justified by its parliamentary seating strength, and enter into another alliance which certainly obliterates the UNC?

Denunciation of merger

Down the UNC middle rank, Mr. N. N. Heward-Mills, and Mr. David Lamptey, parliamentary candidates for Ashiedu Keteke and Avawaso, respectively, in the last general elections, have denounced the merger. Mr. Lamptey, who polled 7,000 against the PNP candidate's 9,000, joined the PNP, taking with him the entire Avawaso Constituency Executive.

The SDF, too, has not been spared. Professor Mawuse Dake and Dr. Ansa Asamoah, the Deputy Leader and the Deputy General Secretary, have hotly denounced the merger. Professor Dake, the SDF vice-presidential candidate in the 1979 elections, says the merger "is a sell-out by the leaders . . . for their self-aggrandisement, a further proof of some few self-conceited persons to champion their lust for political power".

Professor Dake, Nairobi-based Project Co-ordinator of UNESCO's Centre for African Network for Scientific and Technical Integration, says the whole merger is irrelevant because the merged parties cannot honestly claim to be the most viable alternative force to the ruling PNP. He says there should have been consultation, a consensus, among the rank and file of all the parties before striking a merger.

Others hold the belief that the merger will revive the spectre of tribal politics that has characterised politicking in Ghana. The Ashanti-dominated PFP, it is assumed, in a merger with their Fanti-speaking ACP cousins — both come from the Akan tribe — would pose a threat to the rest of the ethnic groups in Ghana, particularly the Ewe-speaking people from the Volta Region, the Gas in Greater Accra and the politically emergent Northern and Upper Region peoples.

Less emotional, but nevertheless serious sentiments, are being hawked. Nii Amaa Amarteifio, who intensely opposed the late General I. K. Acheampong's Union Government concept, says the minority parties must not go the way of the Janata Party in India. Their sole objective should not be to defeat the Government in power only to find that they have nothing else to agree upon. Nii Amarteifio, a leading member of the UNC, says that in the election of a leader, no one leader with money should be allowed to buy the Electoral College and grab that post.

In spite of the mixed reaction Mr. Owusu told a rally that if the merger succeeds its Government would be able to achieve in one year what the Limann administration would take eight years to attain. He told the rally, at which representatives of the other parties were present, that the leaders had decided to merge because the danger ahead of Ghanaians was so apparent that the minority parties had sunk their differences to avert the situation.

Areas of discord

There are undoubtedly still areas of discord. The PFP, for instance, has openly stated that it believes in capitalism, the

UNC is a middle-roader, a liberal party, so to speak; ACP is in the same boat with the PFP; while the SDF believes in undiluted socialism, as espoused by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. The PFP, with its 40 seats in the 140-member parliament, is demanding key ministerial posts in a future government, like Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance and Economic Planning, as well as Interior (which deals with internal security) plus the most important, the Presidency.

It says it has the funds to back up its demands for these posts. This is true, but the funds are not in the name of the party, large portions being held in various assumed named in bank accounts, since the country's constitution forbids an individual contributor giving more than ₵1,000 to a political party, wealthy businessmen and traders handed over funds, estimated at ₵10m., to a leading PFP member.

The ACP and the UNC counter these claims with the argument that the PFP is in serious disarray over the leadership of the PFP itself and of its parliamentary group — notwithstanding a High Court ruling — with the expulsion of Mr. Kwaku Baah, its MP for Nkawkaw (Eastern Region) and the ex-parliamentary leader, and Mr. J. H. Owusu-Acheampong, the MP for Berekum (Brong Ahafo) for showing gross insubordination to the PFP leadership.

Even with the merger now agreed, achieving cohesiveness and eventually defeating the PNP in 1983/84 remains a long shot. The odds are heavily stacked against the floundering minors. It will take them at least a year to select a leader. This leader, whoever he might be, will need at least 18 months to two years to make a national impact — by which time the organisational prowess, combined with the formidable Kwame Nkrumah legacy, might have catapulted the PNP into four more years of power. The next elections in 1983/84 might turn out to be a massacre, which in the long run could pose a threat to democracy in Ghana.

CSO: 4700/347

NIGERIAN 'AID MECHANISM' SEEN LIABLE TO HELP ECONOMY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3339, 27 Jul 81 pp 1705-1709

[Article by Tetteh A. Kofi]

[Text]

EXCEPT for oil-rich Nigeria, most of the countries in Black Africa stand on the verge of political and economic collapse. The inability to earn enough foreign exchange, through exports, to meet basic import demand is one of the factors accounting for the economic difficulties in these countries. For most of them, export earnings have been falling due to stagnant demand and deteriorating terms of trade. At the same time import bills have been rising due to sharply-rising oil costs, food imports and debt-service payments. For example, nearly 25 per cent of Kenya's export earnings are swallowed-up by oil imports. Ivory Coast debt service is about 25 per cent of GDP. Zaire's trade deficit is over $300m. The huge trade deficits faced by most black African countries are the result of this combination of rising food and oil import prices and debt-servicing. Perhaps Ghana faces the most acute form of foreign exchange crisis.

The London *Financial Times*, May 13, 1981, described the economic situation in Ghana as follows: "Supermarket shelves are bare but in a state-owned Accra hotel champagne is on sale for £36 (₵220) a bottle; outside the capital, petrol is scarce but in the city a new Mercedes sits in a solid traffic jam with one tyre in a pothole; in a local market, traders offer a loaf of bread for more than the official minimum daily wage." (Section III, *Financial Times* Survey.) The market (free enterprise) system in Ghana has failed. The cedi is overvalued ten-fold and the black market rate reflects international prices.

The Ghana economy has collapsed. It has lost all of its internal correcting mechanisms. Skilled workers are leaving the country in droves — university professors, high school teachers, mechanics. Low wage workers, at present, are not starving to death because of the practice of sharing income — a vestige of African pre-capitalist communalism. This cultural practice will soon disappear as real incomes continue to fall, under perverse capitalist development. Corrupt practices have become part of normal business transactions. The government, unable to collect enough local taxes to pay for its expenditure, has recourse to the printing of more money. Financing development projects by printing more money fuels the rate of inflation, currently running at 150 per cent yearly.

Destruction of cocoa sector

Corruption, mismanagement and inappropriate development strategies have all contributed to the collapse of the Ghanaian economy. For example, the cocoa sector has been destroyed by over-taxation. The government over the years has set prices paid by the Cocoa Marketing Board for the farmers' produce at levels way below the ruling international prices. The farmers have had no incentive to increase output. Production has fallen to half of the 1964/1965 level and Ivory Coast and Brazil have overtaken Ghana as the

leading producers of cocoa. The parasitic elites in the urban centres have killed the goose that laid the golden egg. Productive farmers have been overtaxed to pay for the rising conspicuous consumption pattern of some city dwellers. The farmers have responded by not producing cocoa. The economy is unable to increase production of traditional exports to earn enough foreign exchange to meet the consumption patterns of the parasitic elites. Under this condition, the economy cannot be restored to sanity by simply eliminating corruption and mismanagement. A way must be found to create the necessary incentives for the productive class — the farmers — to produce for export. Even if a way is found, and that is a big if, the Ghana economy needs a breathing space to implement the necessary policies.

Oil imports consume about 40 per cent of Ghana's annual export earnings; food imports and debt-servicing take up a chunk of what remains. Thus, little or no foreign exchange is available to import necessities — medicines, raw materials and other finished goods. Since we do not see any massive aid coming from any quarter to salvage the economy, a way must be found to reduce expenditure on oil imports and debt-servicing. For the past two years the Ghana government has been meeting its debt obligations with the hope that investors will have confidence in Ghana's new leadership and bring in new investment. International investors have not responded. At the same time, creditors have been pressing the government for the loans to be amortised on schedule. It seems that, short of outright grants from friendly countries, the only way out is for the Ghana government to seek an aid mechanism which provides a grace period for payment on oil purchases. This amounts to between $400m. and $600m. Nigeria is one of the few countries which can provide such an aid mechanism. I am, therefore, proposing that the Nigerian government provide an "aid mechanism" similar to those which Mexico, Venezuela and Trinidad have been providing for certain Caribbean countries. I will explain later that it is in the economic interests of Nigeria to provide such an aid mechanism to Ghana and, perhaps, to other countries in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Aid mechanism for Caribbean countries

The aid mechanism provided by Trinidad and Tobago for the Caribbean countries is different from that provided by Mexico and Venezuela. The aid mechanism of the former began in 1978 under the stewardship of the Caribbean Aid Council (a modest loan programme had begun earlier). Trinidad and Tobago made loan contributions to the Council to be disbursed to various CARICOM states. The loans were to be amortised on the basis of prescribed grace periods, low interest rates and agreed maturities largely in oil, fertiliser and asphalt. Loan approvals and disbursement under the facility were modest in 1978 and 1979. However, because of the new round of substantial price increases for petroleum products in 1979, Trinidad and Tobago forged a new approach for increasing aid to the region:

> "The facility had been structured to provide for the financing of the incremental cost of petroleum products, fertilisers, and asphalt to eligible participants, i.e. member states of CARICOM . . . The proposals limit financing to the incremental cost, since the objective is to assist eligible states to cope with balance of payments difficulties arising from the latest round of increases in the price of petroleum products which started in early 1979."

[Trinidad and Tobago had already contributed to financing balance of payments shortfalls associated with the major oil price increases in 1974. In the period 1974 to 1976, balance of payments support loans to three CARICOM states totalled $340.8m.]

Trading partnership

The "Energy Co-operation Programme for Central American and Caribbean Countries" was established by Venezuela and Mexico on August 3, 1980. The aid mechanism was explained in a joint statement made by the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela:

> "Venezuela and Mexico will undertake to supply the net domestic oil consumption of imported origin in countries of the area,

allocating for that purpose a total volume of up to 160,000 bbl/day, and will also contribute to the corresponding official financing . . . The supplies provided by Mexico and Venezuela under this programme shall be made available by each country in accordance with its usual commercial policies and practices, including those related to available qualities and prices on their respective international markets. Venezuela and Mexico, through their official financial entities, shall provide loans to the countries under this programme amounting to 30 per cent of their respective oil bills for a five-year period and at an annual interest rate of 4 per cent. Nevertheless, if the funds derived from these loans are invested in economic development projects of priority interest, especially those related to the energy sector, such funds could be converted into other loans of up to a 20-year period and at an annual rate of 2 per cent."

Ghana is an important trading partner of Nigeria within the ECOWAS. If Ghana's economy continues to deteriorate, Nigeria will not be able to trade with Ghana. The economic text books tell us that trade is an engine of growth In a recent article, "The Slowing Down of the Engine of Growth" (*American Economic Review*, 1980), Arthur Lewis argued that the developing countries can no longer (at least in the foreseeable future) rely on increased growth of imports by the developed countries to sustain and generate economic development. The only avenue available to the LDCs to accelerate growth and development at a time when the traditional engine of growth has slowed down is for the LDCs to increase trade among themselves. Thus, it is in the economic interests of Nigeria, with a huge potential to export to the ECOWAS countries, to help resuscitate economic growth in the ECOWAS states whose economies are in the throes of collapse.

Nigeria can afford to offer an aid package, similar to those offered by Mexico, Venezuela and Trinidad/Tobago, to Ghana without affecting her economy adversely. The value of Ghana's oil purchases from Nigeria are a very small fraction of her total sales worldwide. The *International Herald Tribune*, May 22, 1981, reported that Nigeria has cut its oil output by 20 per cent since the beginning of this year. This is because buyers could not be found to purchase Nigeria's high-priced oil (up to $40.2 a barrel). Nigeria could, therefore, provide oil to Ghana because her supply exceeds the demand. Indications are that Nigeria is not under pressure for foreign exchange.

Can Ghana pay back any soft loans granted indirectly through Mexico/Venezuela/Trinidad/Tobago-type aid mechanisms? The answer is yes. This type of aid mechanism, if granted with about five years of amortisation grace period, will release about 40 per cent of Ghana's annual export earnings to be used to resuscitate the economy.

Common historical heritage

As to why Nigeria should help Ghana out of her endemic economic crisis, both countries share a common historical heritage and common economic structures of underdevelopment. It may be inferred that Ghana is the first African country to have experienced hyper-inflation generated by a special type of structural disequilibrium in its economy: a westernised consumption pattern demand base under a declining agricultural export supply base. The Latin American structuralist school of thought see inflation as an inevitable, yet undesirable, symptom when a third world country embarks on an adequately large development effort. The African economies may be more prone to the structural inflationary process and underdevelopment: the African economies seem to have experienced relatively more structural and institutional dislocation than Latin American countries under colonialism: the survival of archaic traditional institutions tend to create agricultural bottlenecks; total national exports are based on a few commodities whose prices undergo large fluctuations, thus annual export earnings fluctuate widely from year to year. An economy with such a structure is prone to inflationary tendencies if the demand curve continues to shift outward. We may provide a structural explanation of Ghana's economic difficulties.

Coming of inflation

Inflation, rising prices, results when aggregate demand exceeds aggregate supply. In Ghana, the consumption patterns became progressively westernised during and after the colonial period; currently, demand for imports far exceeds the ability of the country to earn foreign exchange to

pay for them. Since foreign exchange constrains the level of imports to meet demand, inflation is the natural result. At the time Ghana gained political independence, about two decades ago, the seeds had been sown for inflation — aggregate demand was greater than supply. The inflationary impact was not immediately felt because the government inherited substantial amounts of foreign exchange reserves (these reserves were accumulated by the Marketing Board from the sales of cocoa), which were used to purchase imported items to meet the demand. When the foreign exchange reserves were used up under accelerated economic development projects, high rates of inflation began to be felt in the early 1960s and hyper-inflation in the 1970s and 1980s. Space does not allow me to provide detailed historical analyses of government policies which contributed to high rates of inflation. I will summarise my thoughts on this issue (for detailed analyses, see my paper: "Structural Interpretation of Inflation in Africa: The Case of Ghana", Economics Department, University of Notre Dame, Mimeo, April 1980).

The most serious problem facing third-world countries when they embark on large-scale development efforts is the structural implications of the demand shifts: the tendency of demand for imports to rise faster than export receipts. The baskets of goods demanded consists of capital goods, intermediate raw materials, food, oil, and finished household consumable goods. In the African case, current consumption patterns are conditioned largely by external forces — Western industrialised culture. Thus, a large percentage of the value of imports consist of unproductive finished goods (stereo components, wigs, etc.) and conspicuous consumption items (Mercedes-Benz cars, Dimple whisky, etc. We also do not seem to import the appropriate productive items. The productive capital goods, in some cases, are of the "inappropriate technology" types.

The capital intensive production methods in agrarian economies seems to create more structural dislocations in the economy. It is at times not clear if the capital intensive production methods benefits the society as a whole. For example, several studies have shown that capital-intensive farms compared to traditional peasant farms are profitable from the private point of view but not from the public point of view. This is because of government subsidies which range from over-valued exchange rates which make modern inputs — tractors and fertilisers, etc. — appear cheap. The capital-intensive farms, in most cases, are inefficient from the public point of view. Thus the capital-intensive farmers reap high financial returns but at a high cost to the economy.

Thus, in African-type economies the composition of demand is very important to the development process. My hypothesis is that Ghana is the first African country to have experienced the negative effects of a specific level of "demand composition" determined, to a large extent, by Western consumption patterns. All African countries will experience the inflationary problems affecting the Ghana economy as they attain specific Western cultural levels of the "demand structures". The correlation between this type of demand structure and specific levels of inflation differs from country to country, since levels of export receipts differ. The cultural levels of the demand composition are determined by several factors, including: (1) the nation's propensity to consume imported goods; (2) distribution of *per capita* income attained during the colonial regime; (3) the percentage of the working labour force in the service sector; and (4) when and at what level of intensity industrailisation projects have been implemented. Ghana was one of the first African countries to emulate western culture. Ghana enjoyed one of the highest *per capita* incomes during the colonial period.

Ghana as a workshop

The basic problem in the Ghanaian economy is that aggregate demand exceeds supply; this is the main cause of her high rates of inflation and underdevelopment. The consumption pattern has been developed over a long period of time and it cannot be changed overnight. Given this basic problem together with the fact that the Ghana economy has collapsed, what strategies may be used to revive the economy? Other African countries may draw lessons from any feasible strategies that Ghana may use to resuscitate her economy. I have explained about that Ghana needs a "breathing space" before it can implement a viable strategy to restore her economy to normalcy. These are the suggestions for the aid mechanism:

1. Nigeria may sell oil and oil-related products to Ghana to meet her net domestic needs at international prices. 2. The "aid mechanism" calls for Nigeria to provide loans to the tune of the sales that Nigeria has made to Ghana. Such loans may have a grace period of five years and thereafter interest will be charged at an annual rate of 4 per cent. The loans may be repaid over a 20-year period. 3. Ghana will use these loans to revive her economy. 4. Ghana must bring to the negotiation table a definite proposed plan or strategy for reconstruction of the economy.

If such an aid mechanism is implemented, Ghana will be forced to develop viable strategies to change her consumption patterns and development policies in general. Such an exercise will be useful to other countries who will face Ghana's problem in the near future; Nigeria may be one of these countries. Imagine Nigeria without oil to export in 20 years; aggregate demand will leap past supply and hyper-inflation will develop immediately. This will not happen if, and only if, Nigeria in 20 years' time could achieve a level of transformation to supply the rest of the world with non-oil products to pay for her imports. It has been estimated that by the year 2000 Nigeria will be consuming one-half of her oil production. Thus it is important that new export lines be opened up to compensate for decline in oil exports. Hopefully new export lines where Nigeria will have a comparative advantage will be found. This transition will not be smooth. Some difficulties similar to Ghana's present problems will be felt by Nigeria. Ghana, therefore, provides a workshop, a laboratory, in which solutions to African development problems may be tried.

CSO: 4700/347

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Conakry HOROYA in French 31 May-6 Jun 81 pp 23-32

[Interview with President Ahmed Sekou Toure by FRG newsman; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] FRG newsman: Mr President, do you see a danger of neocolonialism in our time, since the industrial countries, including the FRG, are increasingly looking for raw materials in Africa?

President Ahmed Sekou Toure: One cannot speak of the danger of neocolonialism for Africa, because it has already suffered from it. This can only be characteristic of the industrialized countries, above all the former mother countries which had colonies on the African continent and which wanted, while adapting to the demands of the exercise of their sovereignty by the peoples of Africa, to maintain archaic structures, to eternalize their supremacy both on the economic and financial level. Now the former mother countries, desiring to maintain themselves at all costs, could show neocolonial tendencies. But the industrialized countries which had no colonies, which did not have supremacy over the economic, political and cultural life of Africa, could not logically be partisans of neocolonialism. These nations are not bound by any relations of hegemony or superiority with regard to Africa. Thus they would benefit, given the current situation on the African continent, from establishing relations of equality which would thus provide them with just and solid foundations for guaranteeing continuity for the interests they have on the African continent.

Thus we believe that in order to eliminate neocolonialism, it is the body of Europe and the entire West which should cooperate with the body of Africa, defining the goal of long-term cooperation in order to establish a true plan for the development of Africa on the basis of the cultural, scientific, technical and technological means of Europe, for example. Within this context, Africa too can provide Europe with either raw materials or finished or semifinished products--this would be the form of its contribution. In any case, if relations are established on the basis of equality and justice, they will be of a guaranteed continuing nature.

FRG newsman: Mr President, you said, and I quote "that technology and trade are neither socialist nor capitalist." Does this mean that ideology is not important for a country?

President Ahmed Sekou Toure: No, ideology is important for a country, and for an individual. We would explain further that trade and ideology do not have absolute

values. Ideology is a means; trade also is a means. The goal of the activity is the well-being, the happiness of the sociohuman body. The goal is to allow each individual to have the best conditions for the flowering of his faculties, for enjoying freedom and dignity, and to protect his physical, intellectual and moral health.

The act of commerce, as a procedure of trade based on respect for the interests of the partners, is neither capitalist nor socialist. By way of proof, there is indeed a vigorous flow of trade between the socialist countries and the capitalist ones, although there is no shortage of differences between these two groups! The essential thing is to have the most appropriate equipment for the development of the potential of our country. Whether we find it in Moscow, Beijing, Washington, Paris, London or Bonn, etc, it is in our interest to procure this equipment. Africa wants to develop. It can neither muzzle itself nor hinder its own movement. On the contrary, it must search in sovereign fashion for the means to achieve its development, but without violating its sovereignty, much less its dignity.

FRG newsman: Following this theme, I would like to ask you the following question, Mr President. You are socialist and thus it is perhaps a philosophical question. Is African socialism a form of Africanism?

President Ahmed Sekou Toure: We rarely use the word socialism.

FRG newsman: Why?

President Ahmed Sekou Toure: Because its definition is controversial because of the distorted usage of the term by its enemies. The term we use in Guinea is people's revolution. The people's revolution is the advance of man over what he has been, man's progress against the surrounding environment, the progress of the people in mastering nature and themselves.

FRG newsman: Mr President, will African unity be a reality one day, or is it already?

President Ahmed Sekou Toure: It will become a reality one day. Currently, African unity is still in the stage of conception, although it has been materialized through the existence of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). But development is shaking Africa up! The demands of the defense are its gains, the dictates of its emancipation in its relations with other continents, the imperatives of its development are already constraining forces which weigh ever more heavily on the political thinking of Africans and which are leading them, in the economic realm for example, to commit the continent to a process of economic integration, and on the cultural level, to the development of its own culture. Today, the African languages are being taught in many African countries. Africa is currently mobilizing to pursue scientific research on African problems with a view to the mastery of science, while simultaneously obtaining from abroad all the intellectual resources which can contribute to the happiness and the advance of the African continent.

Thus we say that the foundations of this African unity are bound to strengthen. The future depends on the consolidation of the two foundations of African unity. Today, the United States of America is regarded as one of the largest material powers in the world, but let us never forget history: the people of the United

States were also a colonized people, as were those of Africa. The United States freed itself. Happily for its own sake, it did not lose time. It immediately linked the struggle for unity with the struggle for political liberation. The United States of America was born of these struggles.

FRG newsman: Mr President, another question. What permanent solution do you see for Chad? Will it be independent as in the past, the division of Chad or union with Libya?

President Ahmed Sekou Toure: In our view, one should not envision the future of a country other than on the basis of a single force, the people. The people are the highest point of reference, based on the free will thanks to which one can establish a guaranteed program of development. The people of Chad, like all the peoples of the world, aspire to unity, to respect for their territorial integrity, to the normal functioning of their national institutions, and thus to participation in the life of the African continent and the life of the world on a basis of equality with other countries, other peoples. Thus the future of Chad, the best guarantee, lies in respect for the freedom of the people of Chad, aid in resolving the material problems they encounter and which determine the welfare of the people, and guaranteeing the integrity of their territory, respect for the voice of the people of Chad through the national institutions with which it should be endowed--municipal organizations, the national assembly, etc, like any nation, any state--and the government. Let the national institutions function freely! We do not see any future outside of this.

FRG newsman: Mr President, South Africa is supported by the new government of the United States. What is the reaction of the African countries?

President Ahmed Sekou Toure: We do not dare say that South Africa is supported by the new American government. Each must interpret the facts. For our part we would say that South Africa is supported by all those who do not support Africa in Namibia and who pursue a policy of tolerance, if not support, with regard to the racism in the Republic of South Africa. And there are many such. They are agreeable to freedom for Namibia, but, but, but! For freedom, there is no but! It is the indispensable wealth for an individual and for a people. It is indivisible. Without freedom, there is no dignity, there is no responsibility. And this is why we say that all those who do not place trust in Africa would benefit by placing their trust in it, since it is not the independence of Namibia which can put an end to the presence of foreign interests on Namibian soil. Our countries provide evidence of that.

In all these liberated countries, there are European, Asiatic and American companies and enterprises which are continuing to function and to develop. And why would this not be the case tomorrow in Namibia? This is why, beyond any judgment one might make of the policy of the American government, in which it is not alone, we would demand of all the nations of Europe, America, Asia and the Middle East to place confidence in Africa by helping Africa to free itself from the shame which the direct colonization and humiliation of the nonwhite peoples in the Republic of South Africa represent.

FRG newsman: Mr President, I would like to ask you a last question. How do you think the relations between our two countries, Guinea and the FRG, could be improved?

President Ahmed Sekou Toure: Relations can be improved although they are already good, because confidence has been reestablished. A joint political will has been identified, that of loyal cooperation in all realms. Now we can choose the goals of this cooperation, and we hope this will be done as soon as possible. In the economic sector, in the scientific sector, decisions can immediately be made and implemented. We have always said that the FRG represents for us an example of the mastery of technique and technology. When we realize that at the end of World War II everything in Germany, such as factories, had been destroyed, and that in a minimum of time the German people, whose conscience and capacity have not been destroyed, set to work, equipped themselves with one of the most powerful economies, we need this example to galvanize and dynamize the economic development of Africa in general and Guinea in particular.

We believe that if Germany can establish a true development plan with Guinea, and the minor barter trade, if it envisages the happy future of this cooperation benefiting the German people and the people of Guinea, this would in our view be the best choice. But it is necessary to have confidence in the people, in the future, and to commit ourselves with all the necessary dynamism to a project the social and human scope of which will be the further beyond challenge, the more the standard of living for the citizens of Guinea is improved.

FRG newsman: Thank you, Mr President.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure: Thank you, too.

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CSO: 4719/138

NORTH KOREAN PRESIDENT SENDS TOURE FRIENDLY MESSAGE

Conakry HOROYA in French 14-20 Jun 81 pp 40-41

[Partial text of message sent by President Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to President Ahmed Sekou Toure from Pyongyang on 6 June 1981]

[Excerpts] To his excellency Mr Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the State Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea:

My dear and most intimate friend, Mr President:

With a view to further expanding and developing the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation currently existing between our two countries, and in order to put the commitments made between us into practice as soon as possible, I want to sent to your country a delegation representing the Democratic Party and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, headed by Comrade Pak Song-ch'ol, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party and vice-president of the republic, and to send you my warm and fraternal greetings on this occasion.

The Korean people and the people of Guinea are brothers and comrades in arms who have established solid bonds of friendship along the way for the maintenance of independence and socialism.

Today, under the just leadership of your excellency, dear Mr President, the people of Guinea are pursuing a steady forward march, following the independent path of socialist development, and are waging an energetic struggle to build a truly independent and sovereign country, a new and prosperous Guinea without exploitation.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the people of Guinea on the achievements made in their sacred struggle to consolidate political independence and develop the national economy through their own efforts, and they voice their firm solidarity with this just cause.

Our delegation dispatched to your country will seek out and discuss with you in detail the possibility of extending and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in various realms--political, economic and cultural.

At the present time, because of the maneuvers of the imperialists and all the forces of domination with a view to winning or maintaining and extending their spheres of influence, the international situation is proving complex as the days go on.

We are sure that if all the nonaligned countries and the other developing countries in Asia and Africa were to unite firmly, given the current situation, to pursue an energetic struggle with a view to defending their independence and checking and frustrating the aggressive and interfering maneuvers of the imperialists and all the forces of domination, they could easily safeguard the peace and security of the world and guarantee the sovereignty and independent development of each nation.

We voice to you, Mr President, our hope that you who have great authority and influence as an eminent African statesman, will pursue the most determined efforts with a view to the strengthening of the solidarity of the anti-imperialist and independent forces.

The plot of the imperialists and their lackeys to fabricate "two Koreas" is designed not only to perpetuate the division of Korea but at the same time to divide and disorient the nonaligned nations.

On the basis of a firm position of anti-imperialism and internationalist solidarity, Mr President, the government and people of Guinea have always actively sustained and encouraged our people in their struggle to force the withdrawal from South Korea of all foreign troops and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of our fatherland.

I express to you my profound thanks. I am convinced that you will vigorously pursue your activities in the international arena, standing beside us firmly and unwaveringly in the future in resolute opposition to the maneuvers to fabricate "two Koreas" and raising the voice of solidarity with the just cause of our people ever more strongly.

Please accept the expression, Mr President, of my most profound respect.

Pyongyang, 6 June 1981

Kim Il-song
Secretary General of the Central Committee
of the Korean Labor Party and President
of the Democratic People's Republic
of Korea

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CSO: 4719/138

GOVERNMENT MAY SET UP PARASTATAL OIL CORPORATION

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 24 Jul 81 pp 19-21

[Text] THERE is no longer much doubt about the government's intention to import crude oil through a parastatal corporation. The idea has been bandied around for a little more than a year now without the said corporation actually materialising. Such a corporation would negate the need for Kenya to buy its oil through middle-men comprised of the existing six oil companies in the country — all of them branches of foreign multinational companies. The rationale is sound even though the actual establishment and operation of the corporation would be fraught with quite a number of problems. A few months ago, the minister for energy, Mr. John Okwanyo said that the corporation was already formed and would soon go into operation. That may take quite some time, however.

When the idea was originally mooted, the proposed corporation was expected to import half the country's requirements for crude oil. That would be something like 13 million barrels of crude per year leaving the rest to the oil companies. The marketing of the final product, however, would most likely remain in the hands of the six oil companies, maybe seven, assuming that the financially-troubled Kenya Oil Company was able to continue operating. Somehow, it would appear, the oil companies would have to buy the refined products from the oil imported by the government for marketing throughout the country. In economic terms, nobody has yet come out with an argument to show how this arrangement would make petroleum products cheaper. Either way, the costs of importing the crude would have to be passed on to the consumer whether the government or an oil company does the importing. Whether the government would be more efficient in doing it than the oil companies still remains a matter of conjecture. The issue of efficiency assumes importance in view of the rather unimpressive record of most parastatal corporations in the country. But unlike the other parastatal bodies whose operations are mostly limited within the country, the state oil corporation's business would be purely external. Kenya money would have to be exchanged for foreign currency, invariably the dollar, which is the currency in which the oil trade is transacted outside the Soviet bloc. A state corporation can succeed only as long as it is managed along purely commercial terms, just as the oil companies are doing. One thing that would have to be done if such a corporation is to survive commercially, would be to ensure that it earns a good profit to enable it to compete in the murky waters of the international oil trade which like the international currency exchanges, is not known for its lack of volatility.

There is moreover no guarantee that a state oil corporation would be able to

wring out of oil producing countries more attractive deals than the oil companies who have been longer in the field. In the first case, there is little justification in the view that oil producers would be more philanthropic when dealing with a state oil company than when dealing with the traditional western multinational oil giants. An oil market differentiated by variable prices to different categories of buyers appears to run contrary to the interests of oil-producing countries.

The notion is nevertheless good, especially due to its potential for ensuring the continuation of an unbroken flow of oil into the country. This is perhaps its most attractive feature, buttressed by the government's fear that a nultinational [as printed] oil company could in certain circumstances decide to restrict oil supplies to the country. Even then the state corporation cannot safeguard the country's oil supplies in the event of war in the producing region, as happened last year between Iran and Iraq.

The need for a state corporation has within a week been given more prominence by the hint by the largest oil company in the country, Kenya Shell, that it might be forced to fold-up its operations in the country unless it is permitted to charge higher prices for its products. Kenya Shell is not alone, the whole oil industry in the country is grumbling about not being able to operate profitably. Kenya Shell has taken a step further ahead of the rest and admitted having cash-flow problems, implying that it is faced by a situation in which it is spending more than it is able to recover at any one period.

In an attempt to maintain some balance between its expenditures and revenues, Kenya Shell has advised its customers that it will no longer offer credit facilities after the end of July. After that date, all orders must be accompanied by cash. It takes quite a bit of a crisis before a company as big as Shell decides to withdraw credit facilities from its customers. The reverberations of such a decision will be felt far and wide since credit is the stuff that keeps business going. A direct effect will be the cessation of such credit facilities by filling stations which have been selling fuel to some of their more trusted customers without demanding immediate payment for the fuel. Service stations selling products from other companies (other than Shell), will also most likely withdraw such credit facilities, spreading the effects still further afield. The scenario is a gloomy one and will certainly lead to reduced transactions since few individuals or even businesses are able to meet their financial obligations immediately they purchase a service or product. And since any change in the marketing of petroleum products almost invariably affects other spheres of the economy, there is a great likelihood of an all-out withdrawal of credit facilities by other businesses and retail trades. The impact on households is likely to be tremendous.

The ministry of energy says that the Kenya Shell's problem has arisen because the company obtains its crude oil in an expensive market where a barrel is sold at around $37 while other oil companies in the country buy their crude in cheaper markets where the oil is traded for some $32 per barrel. In such circumstances, the company is buying oil at a rate higher than that paid by competing companies but has to sell the refined products at the same prices as the competitors.

The ministry of energy's view is corroborated by reports from European business sources. But one thing that the ministry might not be aware of is that the Shell group of companies has a thriving petro-chemical industry — what they call "downstream business" in the oil business. Certainly that downstream chain of products is not undertaken in

the country so Kenya Shell is left feeling that its local competitors are cheating on it, even though involuntarily.

Incidentally, Kenya Shell's woes seem to be a microcosm of the plight of oil industries all over the world. The opinion in world financial markets at the moment is that even the major internal oil companies are now vulnerable owing mainly to falling demand for oil. In addition, most governments, especially in Europe, continue to take a rather high proportion, even though a declining one, of retail prices in taxes. And then the curse of the rising dollar, which has risen nearly 20 per cent against most European currencies, has stamped its harmful imprint on the operations of oil companies. The combination of a strong dollar and weak demand has gnawed away at oil company profits. The Shell group for instance estimates that every one cent rise in the dollar against the pound sterling costs an extra £10 million in oil costs a year. For every barrel refined, the big oil companies now say they are losing $4.50 following price rises by the oil producers since the end of last year.

Those arguments have been bandied about by the local oil industry, which, in any case, is comprised of branches of some major and lesser international oil companies. The arguments are proving a thorny issue to the government which is increasingly being asked to allow the oil companies to charge higher prices for their products. Since the budget speech last month, the government has had to allow an increase notwithstanding the increases contained in the budget proposals. The oil industry is adamant in its pressure for higher prices and in spite of the government's reluctance, it seems likely that quite soon, the oil companies might get their way. At least if the dollar continues rising against other currencies, there will be little else the companies can do but to press for higher retail prices. And justifiably so. There is little the government can do also regarding the other complaint by oil companies that a declining demand for oil products inevitably leads to a rise in unit refining costs which creates a greater pressure for higher prices. Until the economy picks up later in the year as it is expected to do, that argument will continue to be another potent one in the oil companies' bag.

The government has consistently given the impression it is not ready to witness an oil company taking the country hostage or holding it up for ransom. That seems quite unlikely even in the present circumstances with Kenya Shell talking of ceasing operations in the country. That eventuality is happily unlikely to happen: a company controlling some 40 per cent of the market in the country will not just walk out. That would be creating a vacuum which the competitors would be very happy to fill.

At the time, the government can only talk about long-term plans which include both the setting-up of the state oil corporation and the proposed plan to make petrol with alcohol from the two power alcohol plants, one at Kisumu and the other at Muhoroni. The two plants are expected to produce a total of 38 million litres of alcohol (methanol) to be used in blending with petrol. The ministry of energy says that the alcohol will displace about 13 per cent of current consumption of petrol. The high costs of putting up the Kisumu plant, however, has raised doubts about the viability of the project. Moreover the company responsible for the venture, the Kenya Chemical and Food Corporation, a joint venture between the government and the Madhvani group of companies, itself admits that the alcohol expected to be produced by the Kisumu plant will not be economic to market without heavy government subsidies. However, the government is unlikely to be in a position to subsidise fuel to the extent that is required by the KCFC. The main reason is that the price of molasses which form uhe factory's basic feedstock, have risen about five times in comparison to the prices used in costing the project's viability.

As if by pre-arrangement, the present

unsettled situation in the energy scene within the country has coincided with preparations for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy which will be held in Nairobi in the second and third week of August. The way things look, it seems quite likely that when the conference opens on August 10, the country will be experiencing one of its most severe threat to its energy supplies. At the moment, cooking gas is hard to find, kerosene has not been easily available for well over one month and now a major oil company says that it might cease supplying its products. The price of charcoal has recently increased following the lifting of price controls. In the rural areas, fuel-wood, which is the major source of energy for heating and cooking, is increasingly becoming rare with a consequent escalation in the price of logs for firewood.

At the other end of the spectrum, conservationists are warning that the country's forests and woodlands are being depleted at an alarming rate and recommend re-afforestation. However, the country's rising population is increasingly clearing more land for cultivation. The attempt by the ministry of energy to produce an energy policy, which at the moment remains a very unconvincing broad statement of desirable goals, is a step in the right direction. But its benefits are likely to be enjoyed only in the long-run. But someone seems to have advised the ministry of energy to pay some attention to a rather unproductive diversion. In the middle of this week, Okwanyo said that the government is even studying a report on the viability of generating electricity by using nuclear reactors which appears to be an unfortunate diversion of the ministry's efforts.

CSO: 4700/350

FRG LOANS SH. 42.6 MILLION FOR WATER SUPPLY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jul 81 p 28

[Text] West German has loaned Kenya nearly Sh. 42.6 million for the construction of the Kitale Water Supply Project phase II and the purchase of quality control equipment for the Kenya Bureau of Standards.

The Vice-President and Minister for Finance Mr. Mwai Kibaki signed the two agreements on behalf of the Government while the West German Ambassador to Kenya, Dr. Alfred Kuehn signed for his government.

The Kitale Water Supply Project will receive Sh. 40 million while Sh. 2.6 million will be used to supply quality control equipment for the Kenya Bureau of Standards.

Mr. Kibaki thanked the Bonn Government for its continued assistance to Kenya and said the assistance towards the provision of water to urban centres was most noteworthy.

He said the biggest problems facing Kenya today were the provision of adequate housing, water and other amenities to cope with the expansion of towns.

The Vice-President further thanked the West German Government for assisting Kenya achieve her water supply targets in both urban and rural areas. He stressed that it was still the Government's intention to provide good water for her population by the year 2000.

On the agreement for the supply of quality control equipment to the Kenya Bureau of Standards, Mr. Kibaki said the Bureau ensured that Kenyans got quality products from the manufacturers and that exports were of competitive standards.

He said the Kenya Bureau of Standards had plans to set up an institute to serve standard requirements for the whole of Africa.

The German Ambassador said the soft loan carries a repayment period of 50 years, including 10 years grace period and 0.75 per cent interest.

He said the loan will provide for the cost of construction of a new water intake and a pumping station of Nzoia River and a new water treatment plant.

Dr. Kuehn said his government has earmarked about Sh. 104 million for the extension of water supplies in Kitale, Kericho and Malindi.

He said, in addition to soft loans for water supplies in various urban centres, his government has seconded 10 experts to the Ministry of Water Development within the framework of its technical co-operation scheme.

CSO: 4700/350

BRIEFS

ANTI-SHIFTA UNIT--Wajir district will soon have a strong and well trained anti-Shifta unit which will operate alongside the regular security forces to liquidate the Shifta menace in the area. The local administration has disclosed that it will soon launch a massive campaign to track down Shiftas who have defied the Government's appeal to surrender. According to Wajir D.C. Mr. Nicholas Mberia, the campaign will start after the homeguards currently undergoing training in Wajir town have passed out. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 24 Jul 81 p 3]

UGANDAN SOLDIERS JAILED--Five Uganda Army men found smuggling nearly 6,000 skins at Sumba Islands in Western Province of Kenya have been jailed for 15 months each. Before the Kakamega acting resident magistrate, Mr. G. N. Osango, were Jacob Egwang'a, who is a lieutenant at Mayangi Barracks in Uganda, James Mugumi, Wilson Ongomi, Hassan Mohammed and Harun Hansi, all jointly charged with having uncustomed goods. Inspector Felix Wanjala told the court that on June 28, the accused were arrested by Kenya police while anchoring their boat with the smuggled skins at Sumba Islands in Lake Victoria. The accused fired at the crew of a Kenya Fisheries Department boat in a bid to scare the crew away due to fear of being arrested, Mr. Wanjala said. He said a team of Kenya police arrested the lieutenant after his futile attempts to resist. In their defence, four of the Ugandans maintained that Sumba Islands was in their country. Passing sentence, the magistrate doubted whether the sophisticated weapons the accused had, which included a machinegun and bombs, were for ordinary patrols. He ordered that the accused's boat engines plus the money obtained from the auction of the skins be forfeited to the Kenya Government. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 23 Jul 81 p 1]

HUNGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION--Chairman of the Kenyan Chamber of Commerce Francis Macharia received a trade delegation from Hungary and stated that Kenya was prepared to exchange views with them on trade and technology. [Text] [Nairobi TAIFA LEO in Swahili 7 Aug 81 p 7]

CSO: 4749/15

MINISTER WARNS REFUGEES: AVOID CRIME OR BE DEPORTED

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Francis Khoaripe]

[Text]

THE Minister of Interior and Chieftainship Affairs, Morena Sekhonyana 'Maseribane, has strongly warned political refugees involved in criminal acts to stop them forthwith or face deportation.

Addressing more than 800 refugees here last week, Morena 'Maseribane said it had been reported that some of them were harassing local people.

He said they were allegedly involved in house breaking, robbery, rapes and that they were carrying along with them dangerous weapons and even smoking dagga.

REFUGEES

Morena 'Maseribane said that refugees here were integrated into society whereas in other African countries they were confined in camps.

He said some of them did not appear to be genuine refugees, but agents of the South African Department of National Security (DONS).

The Minister strongly appealed to refugees to turn a new leaf and assured them of protection as "we don't accept discrimination of any kind."

MASUPHA

Speaking at the same meeting, the Principal Chief of Matsieng, Morena Masupha Seeiso, who is also responsible for the Maseru urban area, said that there was an outcry among the people that since refugees came into the country in great numbers the crime rate had increased considerably.

Present at the meeting were the Director of Immigration, Mr. E. T. Matsau and Representative of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Mr. Andrew Sokiri.

CSO: 4700/354

REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY CRITICIZED AS CONTRADICTORY

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 7 Aug 81 p 4

["I Speak My Mind" column by Lebohang Lejakane: "U.S. Foreign Policy a Messy Affair"]

[Text] THE inherent contradictions in Reagan's foreign policy characterized by genuine and not contrived underestimation of the intelligence and integrity of leaders of the 'Third World' in particular, will sooner or later embarass his confused administration.

Washington's clumsy alliance with Pretoria under the pretext of fighting 'Soviet expansionism' is a non-starter. It must not be forgotten that Pretoria regime has its own definition of words such as 'communist" or terrorist.'

It labels as communists or terrorists all peace and freedom loving people who genuinely fight for their basic human rights. In short all peoole who fight for equality and justice regardless of race or creed.

On the basis of this definition one wonders whether Washington and Pretoria are singing the same song when they 'declare war' on communism. Perhaps they are singing the same old song in different tunes.

However, in the process Washington is fighting a losing battle as its alignment with South Africa consolidates and expands 'Soviet influence' particularly in this continent.

America's confused and inconsistent foreign policy is highlighted by the fact that while on one hand she denounces racism as an affront to human dignity, on the other hand her ties with South Africa are fast growing stronger and stronger, thus reinforcing convictions that it is the massive investments in South Africa that count and not violation of human rights. She rings loud bells on international fora on 'violation' of human rights in socialist countries, but exchanges messages of friendship with Pretoria.

Of late Pretoria and Washington want to turn the Namibian question into an issue of a choice between SWAPO on one hand and Western security on the other. This transformation can hardly go off the ground. It is a psychological masturbation and striking frustration manifested in heartening political backlashes which are threatening to make our continent the focal point of East-West tension.

Namibia is being illegally occupied by an intransigent external power that has for years, consistently and traditionally defied world opinion and ridiculed international law. This it has done and still do in eloquent connivance with the Western countries that are exploiting the economic dynamism of Namibia in concert with Pretoria.

South Africa's assertion that it will not hand over power to a Soviet-backed Marxist government in Namibia

is both ridiculous and preposterous.

The point at issue is to give the Namibian people chance to exercise their inalienable right to decide on who they want as their leaders regardless of whether Pretoria wants them or not.

There is absolutely no connection between the presence of Cuban troops in Angola and Pretoria's occupation forces in Namibia. The former (Cuban troops) are in Angola at the invitation of the legitimate government of Angola whereas the latter (South African troops) are a mere occupation force trying desperately to impose its puppets on the people of Namibia.

It is interesting to note that while America is loudly voicing its opposition to the presence of Foreign troops in Angola, Ethiopia, Kampuchea, Afghanistan (you name them) it is deadly silent about hundreds of French troops in West Africa let alone the presence of South African troops in Namibia.

CSO: 4700/354

BNP SECRETARY REBUTS BCP CHARGES ON ELECTION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Aug 81 p 4

[Article by Chris Freimond]

[Text] The executive secretary of Lesotho's ruling Basutho National Party (BNP), Mr Desmond Sixishe, has reacted strongly to allegations by an opposition leader that the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, would call a general election only if he knew he would win.

In an interview with the Rand Daily Mail yesterday, Mr Sixishe said no Prime Minister would call an election if he believed he was going to lose. He went to the polls when the trend was towards his party.

He was commenting on the views of the exiled vice-president of the Basutholand Congress Party (BCP), Mr Tseliso Makhakhe, who accused Chief Jonathan of making moves to entrench himself permanently in power.

Refused

Mr Sixishe also attacked Mr Makhakhe's demand for Chief Jonathan to step down and allow an interim administration to rule.

"People seem to have forgotten that in 1974 the Prime Minister invited the BCP to join the National Assembly and Cabinet. They refused because they could not agree among themselves on who should be Ministers.

"They decided instead to try to overthrow the government by force, but that has failed and now they demand a share in the government," Mr Sixishe said.

Mr Sixishe also rejected suggestions that any moves towards a general election by Chief Jonathan were a result of pressure from donors of financial and material aid.

CSO: 4700/354

SPOKESMAN DENIES LLA CHARGE OF AID TO ANC, PAC

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 7 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] TWO South African liberation movements, the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) have been labelled by the leader of the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) as enemies of Basotho. . .

According to pamphlets found at the scene of last week's mortar attacks from South Africa on a petroleum installation in Maseru, the ANC and PAC collaborated with the Lesotho Government against Ntsu Mokhehle's faction of the Basutoland Congress Party and the LLA.

It was alleged that there were NAC military instructors in the Lesotho's Para-Military Unit and than ANC cadres had joined forces with the PMU on some military operations against the LLA.

The pamphlets also attacked the PAC that it had also started co-operating with Lesotho authorities and that it had reneged on its earlier friendship with the BCP.

The LLA leader, Ntsu Mokhehle, described the ANC and PAC refugees in Lesotho as enemies who should be annihilated and appealed to his supporters to ostracize them. He said they should not harbour those refugees in their homes or help them in any manner.

The pamphlets bore the signature of Ntsu Mokhehle and were rubber stamped with ink similar to that used to stamp passports at the South African border posts.

A Government spokesman denied military collaboration between Lesotho and the South African liberation movements. "Lesotho only protects and does not collaborate with the refugees."

The spokesman said, however, that Lesotho would always consistently maintain her well-known support for the legitimate struggle of the people of South Africa against racism and apartheid.

Mokhehle's outbursts against the South African liberation movements was not surprising in the context of the long-established fact that he is a tool of the Pretoria regime, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said that the base of co-operation between Mokhehle and South Africa had been broadened and the fact that Mokhehle had declared war on that country's liberation movements in writing was proof that co-operation approaching an unholy climax.

All right-thinking Basotho should denounce Mokhehle's naked sell-outism and continue to offer all possible assistance to refugees in Lesotho, the spokesman said.

CSO: 4700/354

BRIEFS

MINISTERS SWORN IN--Three Ministers were sworn in as Cabinet Ministers and one as a Minister of State by Chief Justice T. S. Cotran at a ceremony held at the Royal Palace in Maseru this week. Morena Lekhooana Jonathan was sworn in as the new Minister of State; Morena Matete Majara as Minister of Water, Energy and Minning [as printed]; Mr. John Calvin Masithela as Minister of Commerce and Industry, Labour and Tourism, and Mr. Bishop Augustine Tlelase as the new Minister of Education, Sports and Culture. Morena Jonathan, a member of the National Assembly, replaces Mr. Khaketla Khaketla while Deputy Speaker Morena Matete took over from Mr. Charles Dabende Mofeli, who now remains a member of the National Assembly. Mr. Masithela is also a member of the National Assembly. Mr. Tlelase is a former Registrar of the National University of Lesotho. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 7 Aug 81 pp 3-4]

EXPULSION OF SOUTH AFRICANS--Maseru--Fifteen South Africans had been expelled from Lesotho following a spate of crime in the country, a government spokesman said in Maseru yesterday. The spokesman said some of the people deported had entered Lesotho illegally, while others had posed as political refugees seeking asylum in the country. Others had been discovered to be agents of the South African security police, the spokesman said. However, none of the people expelled was a "genuine political exile" who had fled South Africa because of persecution. "Victims of apartheid will always find a home in Lesotho," the spokesman said. The deportations follow threats of drastic action on law-breakers made earlier by the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Aug 81 p 10]

BOMB EXPLOSIONS--Maseru--A series of bomb explosions and a fire in which a man was burned to death have occurred in Lesotho's Mafeteng, Berea and Leribe districts in recent weeks. A bomb exploded at police barracks in the southern Lesotho town of Mafeteng near Wepener early yesterday. The explosion is reported to have damaged the barracks, and a woman in a house nearby received minor injuries. In the Berea district, a house belonging to a member of the Lesotho volunteer police reservists, Mr Makgalanyane Letela of Sefeking, was bombed last Thursday. Mr Letela's wife was seriously injured. Home-made bombs were discovered at various places in the districts. The explosions follow several sporadic attacks by members of the Lesotho Liberation Army, a military wing of Mr Ntsu Mokhehele's exiled opposition Basotholand Congress Party. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 81 p 7]

CSO: 4700/354

URANIUM IS REPORTEDLY FOUND IN BASSA COUNTY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 17 Jul 81 p 8

[Article by Sam Johnson: "Uranium Found in Liberia"]

[Text] Lands and Mines Minister Dr. Foday Kromah has confirmed the existence of uranium in Liberia. He said a discovery has been made in Bassa County by a U.S. company, known as Coastal Liberian Uranium Enterprises (CLUE).

Dr. Kromah told the NEW LIBERIAN Thursday that the mineral is of "competitive grade" and that its prospects of future exploitation appear "very promising", although commercial quantity has not as yet been defined.

The uranium deposits were discovered following four years of geological operation by CLUE at various areas around the country.

The Minister also spoke of probable uranium deposits in Bellefani, Bong County, and the Bopolu District, Lofa County.

Uranium is a mineral used mainly for the generation of atomic energy for electrification and for military purposes, such as the production of nuclear weapons.

Meanwhile, offshore drilling, aimed at ascertaining the existence of pertoleum along Liberia's continental shelf and ocean depths, is expected to begin next year, according to a French oil firm contracted by government.

Mr. J.C. Ferrand of Ferrand and Associates, which is carrying out the analysis and interpretation of exploration data, made the disclosure here Wednesday during a briefing session with officials of the Ministry of Lands and Mines and related government agencies.

Mr. Ferrand said though data processing presently going on shows the probability of hydrocarbon deposits, which is the basic elements of crude oil and natural gas, the drilling of wells will provide the final answer to the existence of petroleum deposits or not.

The processing of data is the second phase of an estimated $6 million petroleum exploration program being

sponsored by the Liberian Government and the World Bank.

According to Minister Kromah, when the second phase is completed at the end of this year, interested oil companies would be invited to undertake the drilling.

CSO: 4700/348

OFFICIAL VISITING BRITAIN REJECTS LABELS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Carlos Cardoso: "To Smoke or To Smoke Like..."]

[Excerpts] On the morning of the 27th we left for Manchester, on the way to that region in the north where everyone complains that this is "the forgotten part of the economy." "The south is sucking our blood," someone said, adding: "We have too much rain and too few investments."

Barry Munslow, who until 2 years ago used to work at the African Studies Center of the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo, was at the door of the house that he and a few other friends had been able to purchase. He received us with the warm welcome of someone who feels that a part of himself has just arrived from far away.

We were joined by about 20 militants who nave been closely following the Mozambican revolution's progress. They are prepared to "wring out" a member of the FRELIMO Central Committee, because the news reaching Great Britain is scarce and some interpretations are, perforce, simplistic.

Armando Guebuza opened his remarks by referring to the political and organizational offensive launched by President Machel at the beginning of 1980.

"We were running the risk of speaking about socialism without, meanwhile, building socialism. There were obstacles, some caused by external factors and others by internal events. The Zimbabwe peace agreement gave us the opportunity to launch the offensive. Today, in the country, there is a better understanding of discipline and a better sense of planning."

The FRELIMO's development policies are at the center of political analyses abroad. In this connection, Guebuza said: "There were two attitudes. According to the first, the state should control everything. However, we feel that it is not incompatible with socialism if certain economic sectors of lesser importance are in the hands of private businessmen. Socialism is mainly interested in state control of the strategic sectors of the economy.

Another attitude was that, as socialists, we should entrust the solution to our problems to the more advanced socialist countries. But this did not take into

account the West's progressive forces. It was a question of whether or not Mozambique should maintain relations with multinational companies. At this juncture, we asked: How did the Soviet Union do away with underdevelopment? Today developed socialist countries hold investments in the West. Then, why not Mozambique? Is Mozambique an adult or not?"

This led to still another issue. One of the British present asked whether Mozambique is following the "Soviet model."

European political analysts suffer from a certain disease: An underdeveloped country must be "pro-West," or else, if it is a revolutionary nation, it must be "pro-Soviet" or "pro-China."

Thus the world is comfortably divided into areas of influence of the so-called "big ones," and alliances are pejoratively reduced to a form of subordination.

"If we are 'pro-West,' 'pro-Soviet' or 'pro-China,' then, where is the Mozambican people? We are Mozambicans, you know. When we reached the third FRELIMO congress, we saw that everything we had done during the fight for liberation and after independence with the nationalizations, all this was like impetuous waters flowing into a big river. The river's name is Marxism-Leninism. That is why we call our party Marxist-Leninist. We were Marxist-Leninists before adopting the label. Why should we use a different one?"

Guebuza added: "Some called us African socialists, others called us black communists. Still others said that we are a country with a socialist orientation. We said, we are not socialist-oriented, we are socialists, we are Marxist-Leninists."

But what is the root of the problem?

In Maputo the story is told that late one night, President Machel was discussing this with a Canadian militant. He put the situation thus: "You know, the problem affecting many progressive blacks in Africa is that Marx was white. And for some white Marxist theoreticians, the problem is that Samora Machel is black. You see?"

A small episode: At the end of a public meeting in Manchester, Armando Guebuza was smoking a cigar, when someone commented: "You smoke like Castro." "Or like Churchill," said another. Guebuza looked at both of them and clamly retorted: "I am not smoking like...I am smoking."

CSO: 4728/99

BRIEFS

AVAILABILITY OF S. AFRICAN GOODS--Visitors to the market of the city of Namaacha are not so much attracted by the succulent, sweet oranges and tasty bananas in abundant quantities. No; a lucrative business in knitting yarn, cakes of "Lux" soap, home-sewn caps and sweaters is the center of attention of the female tourists. However, to purchase one cake of soap, one must close one's eyes to avoid seeing how easily 150 meticals can be spent. Everything is "made in South Africa," but as to how goods get there, or enter the country, no one wishes to disclose. "You, the customer, don't need to know about that; all you have to do is buy. The rest are private details of my business," a young girl selling thread and soap cakes told me. [Excerpt] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 2 Aug 81 p 16]

GDR MINING TRAINING--Mozambican students at the Freiberg Academy of Mines in the GDR placed second among all groups in the academic year 1980. Their Bulgarian colleagues came first and the Mozambicans were followed by students from Vietnam. Various students have already returned from the GDR, where they attended mining courses at the Freiberg academy. There are now in this institution 16 Mozambican students, 10 of whom are in their first year, 5 in their second year and one in his third year, distributed among various courses, notably mining engineering, ore processing, geophysics, energy technology and underground topography. Students now in our country for a one-and-a-half month vacation period will conduct research related to their field on subjects of their choice and non-compulsory. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Aug 81 p 2]

CSO: 4728/99

CHASM WIDENS BETWEEN WHITE POLITICAL PARTIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Aug 81 p 18

[Article by Alan Dunn: "A Widening Ideological Chasm"]

[Text] The ideological chasm between SWA/Namibia's major white political parties was spotlighted last week at their annual congresses held simultaneously for the first time.

While delegates at the DTA-affiliated Republican Party congress called for faster internal change, some members of the SWA National Party were pressing to have the political clock turned back.

Significantly, the more radical discussion points at both meetings did not emerge as resolutions — the parties' leaders seemed to play forceful roles in restraining and tempering some tough liberal and right-wing views.

Republican Party leader, Mr Dirk Mudge, doused several fiery liberal cries from the floor, aired by party members clearly impatient at the pace of development in SWA/Namibia.

He braked, for instance, the proposal of introducing a national flag and other non-South African symbols, and the scrapping of "unacceptable" names such as J G Strijdom Airport, Verwoerd Park, and Republic Road.

Mr Mudge cautioned against too much haste, gently goading his supporters into accepting a Council of Ministers or "Cabinet" committee to investigate the question and produce a satisfactory solution.

He dealt equally adroitly with other points, such as why a black person did not address his party's congress, giving him the appearance of a conservative among some in his own all-white ranks.

Delegates generally poured out their concern at the lot of black people in SWA/Namibia. All agreed to appeal to the Ministers' Council to rid the territory "as quickly as possible" of all vestiges of discriminatory legislation and practices.

The cases of Dan Seemuller, a "coloured" German-speaking immigrant who has been barred from a white preparatory school run by the second-tier administration for whites, and a Windhoek restaurateur who does not admit black customers, were mentioned as examples of ongoing apartheid.

Said one prominent delegate: "The black man in Owambo knows apartheid has been scrapped in Windhoek because he has heard this. But not where he is. He does not feel the effect of what we are trying to do," he said.

The delegate went on to suggest the creation of regional watchdog offices to ensure that the DTA-dominated interim government's changes were implemented. This would prevent "kingdom building" by those officials who were perpetuating the status quo in those northern regions.

Mr Mudge went to great lengths to explain his delicate position as leader of SWA/Namibia's interim government, introducing a note of dampening sobriety to the more zealous elements in his party.

He even gave the assurance that the interim central government was not interested in cutting the powers of the second-tier ethnic authorities, thus allaying SWA National Party fears for their authority via the white administration.

But he did occasionally snipe at the National Party, strongly suggesting that the ethnic election for the white administration last November — won by the territory's National Party — contained several irregularities.

Commenting on the "hopeless" state of the voters' roll at the time, he said: "If I was as lenient

in an election with Swapo, our chances of winning would be extremely slim."

He noted that the Republican Party had nonetheless, after little more than three years in existence, won 42 percent of the votes, while the National Party had taken 48 percent.

On the issue of an internationally - supervised independence election, Mr Hudge stressed that the DTA had accepted resolution 435. But pre-election constitutional guarantees were not enough — the DTA wanted a free and fair election.

In contrast, the new chairman of the SWA National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said the whites of SWA/Namibia would not accept a one-man-one-vote election.

He was apparently alluding to his party's belief in a consensus system, conducted on an ethnic or "Turnhalle" basis at the first level of government.

"We are not prepared to give way on our view on the existence of a variety of nations (volke)," he said.

On a strong note of conciliation towards the South African government, pointing to stormy behind-the-scenes conflict with Pretoria in the past, Mr Pretorius said:

"We must orientate ourselves. We must be prepared to take the hand of friendship South Africa is again now offering us. But as equal partners, and also that we hold one another's hand to the end."

Much of the National Party's congress deliberation was held behind closed doors, including many of the discussion points. The reason given for this was that the leadership could not address itself "freely" to these issues in the delicacy of the present situation.

It seems highly unlikely, however, that Mr Pretorius would have allowed a resolution calling for the disqualification from any future white ethnic election of a white person who married across the colour-line, to be passed by congress.

The feeling here is that the leadership on both sides was hampered by the current negotiations between the Ministers' Council, the white administration, and the administrator-general, Mr Danie Hough, on certain major issues. Neither leader wanted to be accused of bedevilling the talks.

At issue are: a further imminent transfer of powers from the Administrator-General to the Ministers' Council, the occupancy of South West Africa House, where the outgoing white executive committee chairman, Mr A H du Plessis, stays, the Tinten Palast, traditional government buildings in Windhoek, now occupied by the white administration, the Seemuller case, and the whites-only Teachers' Training College which the Council of Ministers wants opened to all races.

The National Party and Republican Party have both called for a united front against Swapo. The question is whether they can bridge the ideological gap to form that force. Many differences have to be overcome before that can happen.

CSO: 4700/351

GENERAL LLOYD DISCUSSES IMPLICATIONS OF BROADER WAR

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Security Forces in SWA were preparing for an intensification of the military conflict in the war zone on the territory's northern border region with Angola, the Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major General Charles Lloyd, said yesterday.

As long as the war was confined to fighting Swapo insurgents there would be a slim chance of the armed struggle becoming conventionalised.

"But if the MPLA along with Cubans, begin to protect Swapo, we will unavoidably have to cross swords," General Lloyd told a news conference.

The deployment of Sam 3 and Sam 6 radar – controlled missiles at Mocamedes and Lubango in southern Angola would create an air umbrella that aided Swapo forces, he said.

"Since our recent successes against Swapo, the Angolan Government has been quick to express solidarity with Swapo," General Lloyd said.

"We are aware that those forces in Angola that could try to prevent our actions against Swapo base camps used to be stationed far north of the border," General Lloyd said with reference to the MPLA and Cuban bases.

"Now that there are missile and radar-tracking stations at Mocamedes and Lubango, it seems that an air umbrella is being created to help Swapo and restrict our air force."

Major General Lloyd said a major problem facing Security Forces at this stage was that "we do not want to get involved with the MPLA, but we have to attack Swapo concentrations in Angola to protect the peace in SWA."

SERIOUS WAR

"We are therefore preparing ourselves mentally and physically for a more serious war."

Asked whether that meant the insurgency war was escalating into conventional warfare, General Lloyd said it all depended whether the Cuban and Angolan forces were interested in "adventures."

"As long as we fight only Swapo, the chances are slim that the conflict could turn into conventional war. But if the MPLA and the Cubans join forces with Swapo and interfere, we can expect a serious escalation," he said.

"It all depends on the other

side. We are preparing for that eventuality."

General Lloyd said rumours that Security Forces were readying for an invasion of Angola were "definitely without foundation."

"But we are preparing for a more serious conflict," he added.

In reply to a question, General Lloyd said he could see no other option but to pursue follow-up operations into Angola against Swapo.

"We have to attack Swapo's camps on the other side of the border to protect the Territory and we will continue to destroy their home bases."

It was contrary to top Defence Force policy to attack civilian targets.

"We do not attack civilians, we avoid the MPLA wherever possible and we are not destroying the infrastructure of southern Angola."

In response to reports that Security Forces had sent heavy tank-recovery vehicles to the operational area, General Lloyd said normal replacements were being made.

ROUTINE

"Equipment has to be replaced as a matter of routine and there is nothing to support rumours put out by the enemy that we are preparing for an invasion," General Lloyd said.

After being approached by newsmen to comment on General Lloyd's statement, the South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, issued the following statement to Sapa:

"General Lloyd's statement about preparations for a war against Angolan and Cuban forces should not be considered as having any specific implications (betekenis)."

General Malan pointed out that any defence force should be prepared to defend itself against any potential danger or enemy.

He added: "It is a known fact that Swapo terrorists are increasingly calling for – and receiving – the support of Angolan forces and also that Cuban instructors are training members of the movement."

General Malan said it was therefore imperative that "we intensify our defence in SWA so as not to be caught unawares, should the situation escalate through direct aggressive intervention by Angolan forces or Cubans."

He reaffirmed that South Africa wanted to live in peace with its neighbours and did not seek war with them.

"However, South Africa is committed to safeguard the peoples of SWA, and will therefore eradicate terrorism and will pursue terrorists, wherever they might flee, to make them pay for their deeds," he said.

CSO: 4700/351

MPLA ESCALATES CONFLICT WITH MISSILES, RADARS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Johann Van Heerden: "A Conventional War on Our Border?"]

[Text] **WINDHOEK: Angola's MPLA government had deployed guided missiles in the vicinity of Swapo base camps in southern Angola and installed radar scanners for air surveillance, informed sources said in Windhoek on Friday.**

The missile stations, constructed by Cuban and West advisers, were planned ground- to be strung along the entire southern border of Angola.

Authoritative sources on military matters said the presence of radar-controlled to-air missiles and the prospect of direct Cuban involvement in combat indicated that the 15-year-old bush war in the border area between SWA and Angola was assuming the characteristics of conventional war-fare.

As evidence of a looming escalation in hostilities, military observers in Windhoek attach special significance to a statement issued earlier by the Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd.

Swapo would not succeed with "so-called new techniques," General Lloyd said.

"The South African and SWA forces are ready to intensify its war effort and to increase the levels of its fighting forces if required," General Lloyd said.

He did not elaborate, but earlier reports said the Angolan Government had informed Washington that the Cuban forces would stay in Angola and in future back up Swapo insurgents for as long as the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 remained in abeyance.

The Angolan communication was in response to a similar diplomatic note from the Reagan Administration protesting the presence of Cuban military forces in Angola.

The Angolan representative at the UN said last week his country reserved the right in terms of the UN Charter to call on its allies to help defend the territorial integrity of Angola against alleged invasions by SA.

Angola has insisted that SA occupied a large section of Cunenene province in south-western Angola, but SA has equally consistently denied that it was engaged in large-scale incursions into Angola.

Security Forces were merely launching follow-up operations aimed at destroying Swapo camps, SADF spokesman said.

Escalation of the war this year has so far claimed the lives of about 1 000 people. About 800 members of Swapo's PLAN died in clashes with Security Forces, while almost 140 civilians died in landmine explosions, killings by Swapo and cross-fire in the war zone.

The death toll among Security Forces is 29.

CSO: 4700/351

SECTOR 30 TRAINS RURAL POPULATION TO COMBAT SWAPO

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 20 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Sector 30 commander Col J.T. Louw declared Friday in Otjiwarongo that SWAPO's claim that it has widespread support among the rural population is a pure fabrication. The proof of this assertion is that large numbers of rural workers voluntary join the army for training.

Col Louw was showing a group of correspondents around Sector 30 and was explaining the role of the unit.

He said Sector 30 exists to protect people's lives, principally in the northern regions of SWA. Although every soldier in the unit is not permanent but only part-time in the army, considerable success has already been registered against SWAPO.

He stated that they are now in the process of setting up an area force unit in Damaraland and in Hereroland-West. There is also a plan to establish a unit at Uis for later incorporation with Damaraland.

Col Louw said that a whole group of operational bases comes under the jurisdiction of Sector 30. The personnel who man the bases are called up monthly. According to Col Louw Sector 30 is also the first unit to begin training non-whites.

Col Louw further asserted that the end result of the area forces in SWA has been very effective. SWAPO has been severely handicapped in shifting its positions south of the Ovambo line because farm owners as well as farm workers are equipped with the necessary knowledge for doing battle. During periods of infiltration they patrol the farms themselves and if they run into trouble they courageously combat the terrorists.

"SWAPO doesn't engage anyone who can hurt it. That is why SWAPO will never be able to militarily win the war in SWA," said Col Louw.

He also explained that no schooling is needed for anyone who is interested in being trained as an area force soldier. The farmer he works for, however, must consent and also declare that he is trainable.

Col Louw said that the rural population deserves most of the thanks for the success enjoyed by the SWA territory force. There is very good cooperation between the forces and the local population. That is why SWAPO is being effectively combated, he said.

CSO: 4701/20

BRIEFS

OFFICERS DIE IN PLANE WRECK--Windhoek--Two officers of the SWA Territory Force died and another was injured on Thursday, when a light aircraft crashed shortly after take-off near Gobabis. Colonel Johannes "Koot" Theron, (65), Officer Commanding Sector 50, and Lieutenant Josef Fourie, (41), pilot of the Cessna 172, died in the wreckage when the plane caught fire after the crash. A second passenger, Major Johannes Craill, is in Gobabis Hospital suffering from burns. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Aug 81 p 3]

NAMA ARMY UNIT--The Nama Legislative Assembly is to have its own military unit from the end of the month. The Namaland Area Defence Unit will have a passing out parate on July 30 at Keetmanshoop. The troops have undergone their basic training at Keetmanshoop at the headquarters of Sector 60 at headquarters of Sector 60 [as printed] under the command of Colonel D.J. de Villiers. The proceedings will start at 08 h 30 when visitors will arrive followed by the new company coming on parade and a drill performance. The dignitaries at the salute and the march past will be Colonel D.J. de Villiers and Mr Daniel Luipert, Member of the Ministers Council. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 1 Aug 81 p 27]

GRU OUSTS KGB--After the mysterious recall from Lusaka (Zambia) of ambassador Vasily Solodovnikov (KGB), Moscow's hitherto strategic brain in southern Africa, Moscow shifted its headquarters closer to the borders of the Republic of South Africa and SWA/Namibia, i.e., to Gaborone (Botswana). At the same time the KGB (Russian secret service) was stripped of its power which was handed over to the GRU (military intelligence). Moscow's new "Big Boss" in the struggle for South Africa is the Russian ambassador to Botswana in Gaborone: Yuri Petrow. Petrow is "military intelligence." [Text] [Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 31 Jul 81 p 2 DER WOCHENSPIEGEL Supplement]

CUBANS IN SOUTHERN ANGOLA--15,000 Cubans have been transferred to southern Angola, ostensibly to battle UNITA. [Text] [Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 31 Jul 81 p 2 DER WOCHENSPIEGEL Supplement]

CSO: 4720/5

NEW NNPC DIRECTOR HOLDS FIRST MEETING

Decision-Making Process

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

THE new Chairman of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Mr. Horatio Agedah, yesterday met behind closed-doors with top officials of the corporation.

In a statement issued at the end of the meeting, the corporation said Mr. Agedah told the management staff that although he was a newcomer to the oil industry, he had been following events in the industry closely.

He was quoted to have told the employees who came in from the various oil installations in the country: "We will have to rely on you as professionals for advice in formulating policy decisions.

"Some of these decisions may not be favourable to you, but the board has to bear in mind national interest and international considerations in determining policy."

Mr. Agedah further told the managers that the nation relied on them at "this time when the country's enemies are trying hard to embarrass the nation and the corporation because of the oil glut."

The new managing director of the NNPC, Mr. Lawrence Amu, attended the "familiarisation meeting."

Comment on Oil Policy

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Onyema Ugochukwu]

[Text] When in June the Business Times published an article warning about the consequences of the present world oil situation for Managing Director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, Mr Odoliyi Lolomari called a press conference at which he said in effect that there was no cause for alarm.

The way he saw it, predictions of adverse consequences were part of a propaganda by the Western Press to stampede Nigeria into reducing the price of her oil from 40 dollars a barrel to 36 dollars.

The existing oil glut, he argued, was largely due to Saudi Arabia's refusal to cut down her production by two million barrels a day which it had added in 1979 in an effort to alleviate the supply shortages that had resulted from the Iranian crisis and later the Iraq/Iran war.

The sharp decline in Nigeria's exports since this year he attributed to the fact that buyers had anticipated that OPEC would reduce prices at its last meeting in May and so decided to wait until the price-cuts were made before buying.

When OPEC decided not to cut prices, the buyers started coming back, he claimed. And as a proof of this claim, he said that Nigeria's production (which had averaged 1.1 million bbl/day during the first two weeks of June) had picked up sufficiently in the last weeks of the month for the average for the whole of June to rise to 1.45 million bbl/day.

Glut

In effect then, all Nigeria had to do was keep a stiff upper lip and not succumb to the Western propaganda until the glut, which he described as temporary, was over.

Government officials soon also took the same line, and worried citizens quickly relaxed.

But continuing events seem to suggest that the nation has perhaps persuaded itself too easily that there is nothing to worry about, and has consequently assumed a position of security that is bound to become untenable all too soon.

While it is true that the Saudi refusal to cut down is largely responsible for the glut, it is also true that the other OPEC members have so far failed to persuade them to change their mind. The superfluous Saudi oil therefore seems likely to remain in the market for some time.

Also, while it may be true that some buyers of Nigeria's oil came back when OPEC did not cut prices, it does seem too that these were fewer than those who did not; and that some stayed for a short while.

First, production did not rise sufficiently in June to raise the average for the month to the 1.45 million bbl/day claimed by Mr Lolomari. According to industry sources, the average for the month was 1.35 million bbl/day.

Temporary

Secondly, instead of the rising trend that should have followed, production took a sharp dip in July. Again according to industry sources, the average for the month was below 1.0 million bbl/day, and indeed for most of the month was at 0.9 million bbl/day.

Then there is the question of how temporary, Mr Lolomari's "temporary" is, and how many months of depression may be considered insignificant for Nigeria.

Most experts in the oil industry expect that demand should pick up later in the year. The few who agree to name date say October or November.

Assuming that things do look up by October, that will mean that Nigeria's oil output would have been substantially below target for seven months of the year.

Revenue

Going by present trends, and assuming the improvement if and when it comes, will be substantial, the production shortfall for the whole of 1981 could range from 20 to 30 percent. In revenue terms, this could mean a shortfall in anticipated earnings of between ₦2.4 billion to ₦3 billion.

Judging by the country's overwhelming dependence on oil revenues, "temporary" has to be a strictly limited time. With present production levels below 1 million bbl/day, "temporary" should not in fact have to exceed two months to have a significant impact on revenues.

Indeed the impact of the depression so far is already evident, although some people pretend not to recognise it. Almost all state governments are complaining that their shares of revenue are not flowing in, in the projected amounts. But while only one governor has so far publicly acknowledged the cause of the problem, the majority have chosen, for reasons known to them, to complain that the Federal Government is withholding the money, presumably because the President hates them.

Implication

What may be deduced from all the foregoing therefore, is that Mr Lolomari got his picture of the situation all wrong, and by implication any advice he might have given to the government on how to address the problem would be wrong.

But that would be quite surprising considering the number of well-respected experts in the N.N.P.C. addition, we are aware, have had a clear picture of the situation all along and what could be done about it.

One then is left to suspect that what Mr Lolomari expressed was probably not the views of his experts. But the question then is, whose views?

This naturally takes us to the question of who makes Nigeria's oil policy, that is insofar as it may be said that such a policy exists.

As at now, the President is effectively the Minister of Petroleum. He has to assist him the services of the Presidential Adviser on Energy and his staff. The office of the Presidential Adviser, for all intents and purposes, may therefore be considered to be a policymaking body.

Then there is the board of directors of the NNPC. Admittedly the NNPC has not had a board for quite some time. But now that one has been appointed, it may be assumed that as boards of directors have traditionally been, will also be a policymaking body.

Then we have the management of the NNPC which in the absence of a board, may have performed policymaking functions, but which strictly speaking, should not be a policymaking body.

Indeed, we appear to have a superfluity of policymaking bodies. But as far as anyone can see, we do not appear to have an oil policy. All we seem to have had, right from the oil depression of 1976/77, are a series of reactions to events in the world oil market, which unfortunately do not add up to a policy.

Experience

The result of this lack of a policy is that in spite of having gone so painfully through the oil-induced problems of 1978/79, we are not in a position to go through the present oil problems a little bit less unhappily. If anything, such illusions of security as provided by Mr Lolomari's June press conference seem certain to assure that the present experience will be more painful than the last.

From all indications, we are even preparing to come up with a policy that will insulate our economy from the "temporary" depressions in the world oil market.

Evidence

The office of the President which is the premier policymaking body is not so apparently, blessed with experts in the oil industry. The board of the NNPC recently appointed, cannot claim any substantial expertise in the field either, while the management of the NNPC, where the expertise is, is not a policymaking body.

This structure of things, apart from slowing the reactions of the executive body, the NNPC, to events in the oil markets, also assures that the attitude we adopt may not be the best solution to our problems. And if evidence of this were needed, the present approach to our predicament would suffice.

CSO: 4700/346

POLEMICS BETWEEN IMO, RIVERS STATES CRITICIZED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 Aug 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Dangerous War of Words"]

[Text]

FOR quite some time now, a war of words has been going on between the Imo and Rivers States, mostly channelled via the government-controlled media of mass communication. Lined up on one side are the Nigerian Statesman and the Imo Broadcasting Service. On the other side are to be found the Nigerian Tide and the Radio Rivers Two FM Stereo. Between the four of them, they have done so much to poison the air with base propaganda and open incitement.

Of course, there are issues behind this case of rank media degeneracy. These issues are at once historical as well as contemporary. The thorniest of these has been for so long, the sad question of the Abandoned Properties in Rivers State.

Only recently, there was much-orchestrated settlement of this matter in a meeting President Shehu Shagari had with the cohorts who should have abided by the agreements reached at that most commendable Presidential initiative.

However, the abandoned property question is only the central issue. From it has radiated a number of petty side-issues that border on the ethnic and the trivial. Indeed, some of the sentiments being bandied about on both sides are so banal and mundane that one wonders how such views could attain the honour of appearing in print.

We sound a note of alarm at this stage if only because history must never be allowed to repeat itself. Communal misunderstandings in the past were permitted to deteriorate to a level where dogs, so to say, had to eat dogs. Then, the problem had been looked upon as isolated. But festering sores could spread cancerously – and fatally. This nation, having suffered the traumas of early nationhood not too long ago, cannot afford to see her citizens, belonging to two states purely by reasons of accident of birth and residence, organised to hate and despise one another.

Both Governors Sam Mbakwe and Melford Okilo will have to ensure that the present bad blood does not lead into chaos. This is despite the fraternal appearances they present in public. They both have all the opportunity to install a mood of goodwill and a sincere desire to mutually settle once and for all, whatever they feel is at stake.

The state of no peace and no war cannot long be tolerated. It is certainly not healthy for this country. In fact another initiative by the President is certainly not out of place. For, the peace and stability of this nation should no longer be left threatened from any quarters. The goings-on in Imo and Rivers States are certainly dangerous and must be halted.

CSO: 4700/346

SUNMONU WARNS AGAINST SPLITTING UNION ORGANIZATION

Visit to Enugu

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 31 Jul 81 p 11

[Text]

NIGERIA Labour Congress [NLC] says it would embark on an indefinite industrial action if the National Assembly repeals the 1976 Labour Decree.

The threat was issued in Enugu by Mr. Hassan Sunmonu, President of the NLC this week when he paid a courtesy call on Mr. Ifeanyi Chukwu, Speaker of Anambra State House of Assembly.

Mr. Sunmonu, who disclosed that the executive of the congress was on a tour of the four eastern states to explain the system of operation of the NLC, accused the Federal Government of trying to impair the solidarity of the Nigerian workers.

He warned that the Nigerian workers would never accept going back to where they were five years ago.

The NLC he said, would fight consitutionally to keep the Nigerian workers united. He warned that if they failed in that, they would embark on an indefinite industrial action.

He said that the United States from where Nigeria copied her constitution, had one trade union organisation "so are West Germany and Great Britain".

Mr. Benson Onwsi, Secretary, Anambra State wing of the NLC also told the speaker that the state was cooperating with the NLC adding that the state government had given the state wing of the Congress 50,000 Naira with which to run the affairs of the congress.

He told the speaker that whatever Mr. Sunmonu said was the wish of the Nigerian workers.

Mr. Onwusi appealed to the state government to look into the welfare of their workers by providing them with car loans, accomodation and other incentives.

In response, Mr. Enechukwu called on the Nigerian workers to show greater interest in the legislative by cooperating with them.

He warned that Nigerian labour leaders should abstain from partisan politics and also warned that any attempt to split the workers' union would not be in the best interest of the country.

'NEW NIGERIAN' Comment

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 31 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Sunmonu Threatens"]

[Text]

MR. Hassan Sunmonu's latest threat to call out workers on a nation-wide strike if the laws creating the Nigeria Labour Congress and the compulsory check-off system — Trade Union Acts 22 and 21 of 1978, respectively — were debated with a view to amending them must have been the product of the feeling of invincibility given to him by his success after his encounter with the Federal Government over the minimum wage issue last May. That he quickly capped that threat with an appeal to the public to prevail on the House of Representatives not to consider the executive bill on the two acts seems, however, to suggest that Mr. Sunmonu is aware of his limitations.

The reasons that have prompted the Federal Government into proposing the amendments to make trade union movement in the country more democratic may not go down well with the NLC and its blind supporters. To the latter, the amendments are simply designed to weaken the NLC by making its membership among workers voluntary. While this may be a final outcome which the government may not be unaware of, it is by no means the most important. The new law seeks to free industry and governments — the very sources of workers' sustenance — from frequent disruptions by a central labour organisation.

Opponents of the amendment bill argue, sentimentally, that labour must not lose the gains it had made in the last five years in one fell swoop. But they have no solution to intimidation suffered by workers who are often dragged into strikes, sometimes illegally, with little or no information about the cause of the strikes, or their objective, simply because they belong to a central organisation. The same workers always bear the brunt of the actions of irresponsible leadership. If these are the virtues of a central labour union the workers and the nation can do without them.

What is more, all the claims of the NLC leadership to work towards the improvement of the lot of its members are, of course, hollow. Already some employees of some state governments have not had their salaries for two months. The new minimum wage is a curse rather than a blessing. This is what the NLC has brought to the workers this year. How the governments and other employers are going to fare the workers will soon find out.

CSO: 4700/346

LIBYAN STRATEGY IN AFRICA DISCUSSED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Aug 81 p 8

[Article by Obika Isienyi]

[Text]

THE Libyan leader, Colonel Muammer Gaddafi, has employed a variety of methods to ensure his incursion into other nations. These cover a wide range of covert and overt attempts to implant his own nationalistic goals inside the boundaries of other sovereign states.

Chief among the institutions he uses for subversion abroad, is the Libyan Islamic Call Society or (Al-Dawa).

The activities of the society include political action and financial support and training for foreign students and others.

Al-Dawa is engaged in the production and distribution of various types of disinformation, such as printed materials, deceptive plots, and rumours designed to destabilize countries opposed to Gaddafi. Al-Dawa finances seminars and travels of potential dissidents (as well as pro-Gaddafi Libyans living abroad), and supports various elements currently engaged in opposition to their own states. Recently, Al-Dawa recruited students from various countries and brought them to Libya to study terrorist techniques, including the manufacture of hand made dynamite.

Goals

These students are scheduled to return to their own countries, armed with new skills and zeal, to further the disruptive goals of Gaddafi's personal Jihad against all states which do not fit into his Jamahiriyah ideal — including other Islamic states.

Islamic centres have been established in numerous countries, as part of the work of the Al-Dawa, to promote the strengthening of Islam. Most of these centres have in addition to mosques, schools, and radio stations, all financed by Al-Dawa.

Yet this too has been done with different aims than those openly stated The centre in Niamey, Niger for example, was opened as a vehicle to purchase the goodwill of the government and hopefully to increase the possibility of securing Uranium supplies for Libya's nuclear weapons projects. What Gaddafi has been unable to obtain through overt military aggrandizement, he has pursued by spreading a cover of apparent islamic goodwill over his true intentions.

In fact, Gaddafi shows a disregard for true Islam by utilizing the Al-Dawa — designed to seek converts to Islam and further the goals of the Prophet Mohammed — as an agency through which to increase his personal hegemony, and to support movements seeking to destabilize legitimate governments within the Sahel and other areas.

The colonel has utilized defence agreements, such as those entered into during the Mid-1970s by Guinea, Togo, and Niger. Niger quickly left this agreement, when in 1975 Libyan troops occupied an area inside its borders. Apparently Libyan views of mutual defence were different from

those of the Nigerians

Chadian President Goukouni Weddeye, however, has less chance of withdrawing from "Libyan defence" than did Niger.

More than one dozen Libyan regular army battalions — not including two additional special commando battalions and an artillery company — are currently stationed in Chad.

Together these units total about 7,000 troops, and are positioned along two North-South of Chad. One of these Axes parallels the Chad-Niger border and dominates the western portion of Chad, while the other is directed against resistance forces in the East — and against possible Sudanese military action. These two axes are positioned not only to help Gaddafi maintain control over his activities in Chad, but also to provide for him the capacity to push further south for additional annexation or aggrandizement. By developing axes of military strength the Libyan leader is able to stabilize his supply lines and communication systems which would be necessary should — or when — he decides that the appropriate time has come to extend his hegemony.

Further, Gaddafi has the possibility of moving his axes laterally across the Chad-Niger border, through Niger toward Mali, Upper Volta, and other West African states.

Libyan troops have not been arrayed to confirm a substantive withdrawal from Ndjamena, their pro-forma "withdrawal" along the western axis could easily be turned around for reentry into the Chadian capital and for close access to Northern Cameroon. In fact, Gaddafi has made no withdrawal: His actions are merely a periodic rotation of tired military units from the occupied capital who are replaced with fresh troops.

In support of his goal of an Arab-African state, he has initiated patronage of the nomadic Toureg tribesmen who live throughout the Sahelian states. Although these Touareg are a berber people, Gaddafi claims that they are in fact ethnic Arabs and should be regarded as Arabs in general, and Libyans in particular.

Since they are "Libyans", he claims the right to defend them and promote their affairs as he sees appropriate. For example, to strengthen his 1975 claim to parts of Niger, he complained that the government of Niger was maltreating these nomadic people, and announced his support of the previously unknown "front for liberation of East Sahara". The only "liberation" that could possibly take place would be the forced Libyanization of Malian, and Nigeria citizens from their legitimate sovereign states with which Gaddafi disagrees.

While other muslim African states are not as directly affected by Libya's expansionism as is Niger, their turn to confront Gaddafi directly could come. Should Libya remain unchallenged, Gaddafi's aggresive push could reach even farther into Niger — bringing the "Libyan" border to Mali, Upper-Volta, Benin, Togo and Nigeria. Currently, Libya has already occupied portions of Northern Chad. With Soviet and East European military assistance and guidance, he may see little reason to be satisfied with the annexation of only Chad.

His personal frustration with failed mergers with Egypt, Tunisia, Sudan, and Syria is likely only to increase his interest in merging Libya with other — more accesible — states.

Merger

(The proposed merger with Syria is currently snarled up due to Syrian refusal to defend Libyan Sam-missile batteries in Lebanon which have been decimated by Israel aerial sorties).

If Niger's neighbours wait until the wolf is at their own door, it could be too late for them to mount the needed opposition. The time for sharing Nigerian and Chadian sentiments about Libyan aggression and occupation is now, while Libya is still contained within the boundaries of only two states.

CSO: 4700/346

BRIEFS

THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION RENAMED--The General Officer commanding 3rd Armoured Division, Nigerian Army, Jos, Major-General G.O. Ejiga has said that the country's army is now going more mechanised, to meet the demands of modern warfare. In this regard, General Ejiga said, his division, hitherto known as 3rd Infantry Division, has now been re-equipped and re-christened to the 3rd Armoured Division of the Nigerian Army. The expanse and command area which earlier stretched from north to south embracing six states in the country, he said, has now been reduced by two for operational and administrative convenience. Making this known at what he described as "the naming ceremony of the 3rd Armoured Division of the NA" at a press conference in Jos recently, General Ejiga explained that this was because the army in the country must move with the time. He pointed out that the various wars we read in history books of the previous centuries emphasised the need placed on the Infantry soldier. The GOC then lamented that apart from Plateau state, which faired well, other northern states have not been filling their quota in the Nigerian Army. He said that the idea was for a more balanced representation in the army for the future stability of the country and elicited the cooperation of the various governments to fill their quota in the army without any delay. General Ejiga then expressed happiness on the continued existence of mutual understanding between the military and the press on one hand and the general public on the other. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Aug 81 p 25]

MOSCOW BOOK FAIR INVITATION--A Nigerian author and publisher, Chief Arthur Nwankwo, has been invited by the Soviet Government to participate in this year's Moscow International Bookfair taking place in Moscow from 2nd to 8th September, 1981. During the visit, Chief Nwankwo would use the opportunity to tour various industrial and technical areas in Moscow. He would also discuss with eminent Russian authors and publishers on how best both countries can assist one another in the publishing industry, especially technical books which are needed to propel the Nigerian technological transfer process. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Aug 81 p 31]

GNPP MEETING--The National Executive Committee (NEC) of the Great Nigeria Peoples Party (GNPP), has reaffirmed its absolute and implicit confidence and support in the leadership of their National Chairman, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim. In addition, the NEC confirmed the expulsion of ten of its members in the National Assembly from the party. They are: Senators Mahmud Waziri, Bitrus Kajal, Ja'afaru Managga, Umaru Lawan and Bukar Sanda. Others are Madu N. Ngram, Umaru Sarkin Magori, Mohammed Samaj, Isa Abdullahi Barau and Alhaji Hamidu Marafa Gwanda. A communique

issued at the end of their one-day closed door meeting in Jos, capital of Plateau State, last Wednesday, explained that the members were expelled from the party because of their alleged anti-party activities. It alleged that the expelled members portrayed themselves as agents of the National Party of Nigerian, NPN, in order to destabilise the Great Nigeria Peoples Party. The communique which was read to newsmen by the newly elected National Secretary General of the Party, Alhaji Sake Layona, declared the meeting being called upon by the expelled members as unconstitutional, illegal, null and void. It described the purported meeting called by the expelled members as a calculated attempt to deceive and misdirect GNPP supporters in the country. The NEC meeting which took place at the Plateau Hotel Rock Garden was presided over by the National Chairman, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim. Those in attendance included Governor Abubakar Barde of Gongola State and the Majority leader of the Borno State House of Assembly, Alhaji Abdulrahaman Darman, as well as top party officials from all the 19 states of the federation. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Aug 81 p 3]

PROTECTION OF CAMEROON BORDER--The Federal Government has been urged to demand the immediate withdrawal of Cameroun gendarmes from the border areas with Nigeria as the only way of putting a permanent end to the wanton killing of Nigerian fishermen by the Camerounians. The call was made by the Chairman of the Cross River State Fishermen Association, Mr Afat Edem Udofia, when members of the association called on the state Governor, Dr Clement Isong, in his office in Calabar. Mr Udofia also called on the Federal Government to "maintain an effective presence in the border areas to give adequate notice to the Camerounians of Nigeria's determination to protect her territorial integrity." He announced that Nigerians living and fishing around the country's borders with the Cameroun Republic were in total support of the Federal Government's decision to seek a diplomatic rather than military solution to the border problem between the two countries. Members of the association, he disclosed, pledged neither to "violate Camerounian boundaries nor engage in any acts not in the interest of Nigeria." Mr Udofia then expressed the hope that the Federal Government would not relax its effort to protect members of the association from harrassment and molestation from Cameroun gendarmes. Replying, Dr Isong sympathised with the fishermen for all the indignities which they had been undergoing in the hands of the gendarmes. He told the delegation that both the state and the Federal Government had taken a number of steps to halt such harrassment from our borders. One of such steps, he said, was the setting up of new local government areas close to the borders. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 31 Jul 81 p 20]

TEA PROCESSING FACTORY--Production of tea in the country is expected to begin in October, this year, by the Nigerian Beverages Production Company (NBPC) based in Yola, Gongola State. Construction and installation of equipment and machinery for the tea processing factory on the Mambilla Plateau have virtually been completed. The contract was awarded to Sahel Construction Company in November 1979 at the cost of 2.6 million Naira. The Project Engineer, Mr A. Braconi, told a group of journalists in Gembu that the finished product of the NBPC would be in our market before the end of the year in accordance with the company's objective of meeting our local demands for the commodity. Mr Braconi stated that 3.6 million Naira had so far been expended on the project for the construction of factory buildings, supply, installation and commissioning of the tea machinery as well as the development of the plantation. The development of the plantation,

he explained, was being carried out in two phases. The first phase will cost about 1.5 million Naira and the second phase will cost 2.7 million. The project manager stressed that the product of the company would compare favourably with any other tea imported into the country. He hoped the company would supply half and eventually all of our tea requirements in the country, when fully operational. The NBPC is a joint commercial venture between the Federal Government which has 50 percent share, the Gongola State Government with 25 percent and the Nigerian Agricultural Promotion Company (NAPC) with 25 percent share. According to the implementation programme of the project, the entire scheme would be financed with a loan of 7.7 million Naira granted by the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank. [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Aug 81 p 32]

CHAD BASIN PROJECTS--The Federal Government has spent about 340 million Naira on the Chad Basin Development Authority since its inception in 1973. The chairman of the authority, Alhaji Abba Habib, told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Maiduguri that the amount was spent on the South Chad irrigation project, Baga folder project, underground water development and feasibility studies. Alhaji Abba also said that the authority produced more than 11,000 tones of rice, 10,000 tonnes of wheat and seven hundred tonnes of other grains. The authority, he said, had established some poultry projects which produce about 2,000 broilers and 36,000 eggs annually. He further said that the authority had completed engineering work on the first phase of the South Chad irrigation projects covering 22,000 hectares. The authority voted one million Naira for manpower training between now and 1985, he said. Alhaji Abba said the authority had trained about 95 percent of its staff in agricultural sciences and 50 percent of its tractors and plant operators. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Jul 81 p 28]

COTTON PRODUCTION DECLINE--Delay in cotton sowing by farmers in the country was responsible for poor yields and decline in production. This was the finding of a lecturer of the Department of Agronomy, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Dr V.B. Ogunlela. Dr Ogunlela said the recommended sowing date for cotton in the northern part of the country was middle of June. "But the farmers," he said, "do not plant cotton until July or August after planting their food crops." As a result of this, the cotton crops on farmers' plots suffer the fate of poor yields, he emphasised. Dr Ogunlela was delivering a lecture in Zaria yesterday at the ongoing in-service training for agricultural extension workers. He said research had shown that cotton sown in middle of June yields about 2,500-2,600 kilograms per hectare as against 200-400 kilograms per hectare yield from the plots of cotton sown by farmers in July or August. He further said that report had shown a reduction of between 11 to 20 kilograms per hectare for each day sowing was delayed. [Excerpt [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Jul 81 p 1]

JAPANESE LOAN--Japan is to loan Nigeria about ₦44 million for the implementation of the lower Anambra Irrigation project. The Minister of External Affairs, Prof Ishaya Audu and the Japanese Ambassador in Nigeria, Mr Kazuo Wachi exchanged the documents for the loan agreement at a ceremony in Lagos recently. The loan is being given through the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund of Japan as part of Japan's economic co-operation with Nigeria. The disbursement period of the loan will be seven years while repayment period will be 20 years after ten years of grace. Interest rate will be 3.5 percent a year. Japan has before this time

given Nigeria other loans totalling more than ₦50 million for various projects including the Lagos-Kaduna coaxial cable, Nigeria Railway Corporation Expansion and the Kainji Dam. Grant aid and contribution had also been made by that country for marine fisheries Training/Research, electronic microscope and accessories for the University of Lagos and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA). [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 29 Jul 81 p 3]

SORGHUM, CASSAVA FOR BEER--Sorghum and Cassava tubers might soon be used as the main raw materials for the production of beer in Nigeria. The Minister of State in the Federal Ministry of Industries, Dr I.J. Igbani, gave the hint at Umuahia in Imo State during his visit to the Golden Guinea Brewery. He explained that an association known as the Brewery Research Group of Nigeria has already reached an advanced stage in its research into the use of the two new ingredients in the manufacture of beer. Earlier in his address, the chairman of the board of governors of the company, Dr Anthony Okafor, had told the minister that the brewery was being expanded to increase its present production capacity of 150,000 hectolitres to 600,000 hectolitres monthly. Dr Okafor complained that the major problem facing the brewery was inadequate power supply which had often caused production losses and damage to equipment. [Excerpts] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Aug 81 p 30]

SUPPORT TO COCOA PRODUCERS--Governor Bola Ige of Oyo State has called on the Federal Government to pay about ₦80 million to cocoa producer states that have been entitled to such grants since 1978. He said it would be unjust and unfair if the proceeds from cocoa were being spent by the Federal Government to cushion other commodity prices. Governor Ige made this call in Ibadan when members of the Nigerian Cocoa Board called on him in his office. Chief Ige criticised the existing producer price for cocoa, adding that the price was inadequate in relation to the high cost of maintaining cocoa plantation. He argued that the establishment of the board was unconstitutional and its activities were, therefore, illegal. He said the Federal Government had no business with agriculture since it was a residual subject. Governor Ige pointed out that 15 states of the Federation had signified their opposition to the existence of the board. He promised that his government would set up its own cocoa board at the appropriate time to take care of the marketing of cocoa. Chief Ige, however, explained that his government had not relented in its aid of cocoa production in the state. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 Aug 81 p 18]

CSO: 4700/346

BRIEFS

MR WADE WELCOMES FRENCH MOVE--Mr Abdoulaye Wade, the leader of the parliamentary opposition, the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) has welcomed steps by France's new government to improve the conditions of immigrant workers in France. At the same time, Mr Wade recognised France's right to curb increased immigration, because it was not right to "transfer our problems to other states." Mr Wade also welcomed changes in France's policies on development and cooperation, which would "no longer be aimed at using force to support governments in difficulty with their own people." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3339, 27 Jul 81 p 1738]

CSO: 4700/344

NATION INVOLVED IN SEARCH FOR CHEAPER ENERGY

Victoria NATION in English 5 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

AS THE world's industrial powers and the oil-producing nations continue to push up fuel prices between them — the present haggle over the oil glut is certainly not designed for the benefit of the poor and developing countries — Seychelles goes into the United Nations' Nairobi Conference on New and Renewable Energy, next week, searching for cheaper energy sources.

Though Seychelles' spearhead in this field — the Research and Development Unit of the Ministry of Planning and Development — is still at the pioneering stage, there are signs for optimism.

The Research and Development Unit is still setting itself on a firm footing and its two delegates to Nairobi, Dr. Selwyn Gendron and Mr. Peter Shilton, will try to entice major international research and experiments in alternative energy sources to Seychelles. Some 150 nations are expected to send delegations.

"We will be eagerly looking at what there is around in this field", the delegation leader, Dr. Gendron, told Seychelles Agence Presse, "and we are naturally interested in what other people can do to help us and in what they have achieved that can be adapted to our needs and resources".

The Unit is now actively establishing contacts with research institutes elsewhere, he added.

IDEAL BASE

Dr. Gendron pointed out Seychelles' advantages in trying to entice foreign and international research. Because Seychelles' energy needs are so low, given our relatively small size, it would be an ideal base for experiments by countries or institutions which would prefer to start on a small scale before developing or branching out internationally or industrially.

Through susch co-operation Seychelles could save money, gain experience and scientific and technological skill, and, hopefully, hit upon a method that could be adapted to our use even if it did not prove feasible on the larger scale needed in bigger countries.

During the ten-day UN conference, from the 10th to the 20th, Seychelles will also put forward a national paper outlining the country's aims and ideas in energy planning, follow up contacts made by the Minister of Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, on his recent European

trip and examine progress on research already being carried out in collaboration with foreign research bodies.

SMALL ISLAND COMMUNITIES

In studying international progress in the quest for alternative sources of energy at the conference, Dr. Gendron and Mr. Shilton, will keep a special eye open for projects s[illegible]ed to small island communi[illegible].

"While the Research and Development Unit has certain things in mind for reducing Mahé's petroleum-based fuel consumption, the emphasis is on the smaller, isolated outlying islands.

"We hope to look at the experience of other island states in the field of alternative energy", Dr. Gendron explained, "especially among the Pacific and, to a lesser extent, the Caribbean countries".

SOLAR PANELS

Already, through AIRDOI (Association des Institutions de Recherche et Développement dans l'Océan Indien), Dr. Gendron has had the opportunity to study Mauritius' and Réunion's progress.

Of particular interest here are their results with solar panels which, Dr. Gendron points out, have been made here, and would be easier to maintain than on the other two islands, as we are not plagued by cyclones.

For the foreseeable future, the Unit sees little or no prospect in using wave energy as the Mauritian experience points to concrete structures — which have drawbacks from the tourism and conservation standpoints — and bigger, more regular waves than Seychelles seems to have.

COCONUT HUSKS

However, the Unit has special interest in the use of coconut husks or, because of the abundant supply on some outer islands, casuarina wood left over from sawmill operations. It is in connection with this that Mr. Shilton is already in Nairobi setting up a pilot producer gas plant in the conference's exhibition.

Designed and built by Mr. Kjell Alfrengen under the supervision of the Swedish Berjes Institute, the plant is a small electricity generator using a car engine and wood chips and coconut husks for fuel. German and French bodies are also involved in the project, which could prove ideal for producing electricity on outer islands.

Added encouragement in this significant, practical step towards an integrated energy project for the country is a R. 2.5 million grant approved by the United Nations for the first three-year phase of the 20-year programme.

This first phase is devoted to the design of an alternative energy package of between 50 and 100 kilowatts for the outer islands. Wind, solar energy, biogas and biomass technology is also being considered.

SAP

CSO: 4700/342

NATION TO HOST INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

Victoria NATION in English 4 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

SEYCHELLES is to host an international tourism marketing conference next month as part of the special Tourism Week.

Releasing the programme for the Week, planned in late September to mark a decade of the tourism industry in Seychelles, the Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina, said over 100 international tourism-related organisations all over the world, including neighbouring government delegations from the Indian Ocean and Eastern Africa, are being invited to attend the conference.

The conference, opening at the Reef Hotel on Mahé on September 22, will last four days and is a follow-up to the tourism marketing conference which was hosted by Seychelles last October.

Attending the conference will be tour operators, airline officials, travel agents and the travel press, among others.

Minister Servina said that he is also sending invitations to various national tourist organisations in the region.

The conference, to be chaired by the Tourism Minister, will hear progress reports since the 1980 conference and a Master Plan for tourism in Seychelles will also be presented.

Other talks will centre on the promotion of Seychelles as a tourist destination and analysis of holiday prices in Seychelles.

The Tourism Week will feature, among other things, cultural shows at the People's Stadium on September 22 and a two-day fishing competition starting at midnight on September 25—26.

An exhibition on ten years of tourism in Seychelles will take place on September 28 and the national Tourism Week will officially come to an end on September 29 with a grand musical festival at the People's Stadium.

Speaking at the tourism marketing conference last October, Minister Servina called upon neighbouring countries in the Indian Ocean and Eastern Africa to come together in a regional grouping for a package tourism undertaking in the interest of all people in the region.

CSO: 4700/432

NEW APPROACH TO COOPERATION WITH FRANCE REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 4 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Ronnie Jumeau]

[Text]

SEYCHELLES' first official contact with France's new socialist government was picked out by the Minister for Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, yesterday, as one of the most important events of his recent three-week visit to Western Europe.

Dr. Ferrari had an hour's meeting with Mr. Jean Pierre Cot, France's new Minister for Co-operation and Development, on his country's new approach to co-operation with the Third World. In this, Dr. Ferrari explained, France will now put more emphasis than ever on the mutual respect for another country's beliefs and rights. He expects future cooperation with France to be "more frank, friendly and solid".

In France, Minister Ferrari also saw a new, hour-long television film on Aldabra Atoll, which will be shown on the French network later this month. "It is, in my opinion, a very beautiful film that will promote very well the islands and our conservation policies," Dr. Ferrari observed.

Minister Ferrari then went on to Italy where, as happened in all the countries he visited, he met with firms and industrialists involved or interested in Seychelles. In Italy these included the owners of the Béolière Hotel and the firm carrying out the granite mining project.

The granite firm was very optimistic, Dr. Ferrari said, and was preparing to exhibit polished granite from Seychelles at an industrial fair in Verona next month. The exhibits will then move with the fair to Marseilles in France.

In Vienna our minister met with the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), Dr. Abdel Rahman Khane, after signing a loan with OPEC's (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) Fund for International Development.

UNIDO promised some R 800,000 to R 900,000 towards the boatyard projects for Praslin and La Digue.

The Austrian government, on the other hand, showed interest in Seychelles' offshore search for oil, while Austrian firms talked of potential co-operation in renewable energy projects.

While in London, Minister Ferrari also discussed general bilateral relations with the British Minister for Overseas Development and a junior minister for foreign affairs.

CSO: 4700/342

CREOLE RECOGNIZED AS NATION'S FIRST LANGUAGE

Victoria NATION in English 1 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE LANGUAGE question has finally been decided. It is now official that Creole is the first national language of the Republic, English second and French third. The decision to make Creole the first national language was taken at the third annual national Congress of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, which also mandated the Central Executive Committee to decide on the second and third languages after it had studied recommendations put forward by a working committee which the Central Executive Committee would itself appoint.

The working committee — chaired by President Albert René and composed of Congress participants, the Minister of Education and Information, Mr. James Michel, officials of the Department of Education and headteachers of all schools — met all day last Sunday and forwarded its recommendations to the Central Executive Committee.

Necessary steps

Basing itself on these, the Central Executive Committee yesterday decided that the Ministry of Education and Information should be asked to take all necessary steps to introduce Creole in all Primary I classes, both as a subject and as a medium of instruction, by January 1982. These steps should include the establishment of an orthography and the necessary personnel and material as soon as possible, followed by the design and production of dictionaries, grammar and other books and the complete revision of all programmes for P1 as well as the necessary preparation of teachers to teach the new programme.

Creole academy

The Central Executive Committee also decided that a Creole academy should be set up to monitor and guide the development of the Creole language.

Concerning the second language, the Central Executive Committee decided that the Ministry of Education and Information should take all necessary steps to teach English as the second national language as early as possible and to plan for it to be used as the medium of instruction as soon as it has been sufficiently mastered by the children.

Creole, being the mother tongue, may still be used, however, to facilitate understanding and as the medium of instruction for certain subjects which would be determined by the Ministry of Education and Information.

The decision to make French the third national language is also based on the recommendations of the working committee. The Central Executive Committee decided that the third language should compulsorily be French ; that the Ministry of Education and Information should introduce it as soon as the second language has been sufficiently mastered and that a careful study should be made for the timing of its introduction in schools.

The working committee also discussed the present language situation in schools and, again, basing itself on the recommendations, the Central Executive Committee, decided :

- That the Ministry of Education and Information, in close collaboration with headteachers, take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that all children now at school become literate in English by the time they reach P6 and that English immediately become the medium of instruction for all subjects up to P6.

- That the Ministry of Education and Information take steps to ensure that English becomes the medium of instruction for all subjects up to P6 as soon as possible.

- That the Ministry of Education take special steps to ensure that most present P9 students become literate before they enter the National Youth Service.

The Central Executive Committee made its historic decision on the language issue at its weekly meeting yesterday, thus ending a controversy which has periodically swept the country for more than 15 years.

SAP

CSO: 4700/342

CIVIL AVIATION ACCORD WITH INDIA REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 7 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

COOPERATION in civil aviation between Seychelles and India is being strengthened in various ways through the visit to Victoria by a two-man Indian delegation.

Mr. J. Kathpalia, the Director General of Civil Aviation and Mr. N. Vishwanath, Director of Engineering (International Airports Authority), have met the Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina and held talks with other ministry officials and representatives of Civil Aviation Limited.

The two Indians were briefed on Seychelles' requirements in the field of civil aviation administration, general airport management, maintenance and equipment needs.

Accompanied by the Minister himself, the delegation flew over to the Amitié airstrip on Praslin yesterday afternoon to see for themselves the site of the proposed expansion of the island's aerodrome.

Since their arrival on Tuesday, the delegation has also visited the Pointe Larue international airport and other civil aviation installations.

Minister Servina said cooperation between India and Seychelles in civil aviation had started earlier this year with the arrival of three Indian meteorological forecasters. He said he hoped to see the strengthening of this cooperation through the signing at a later date of an agreement based on talks with the Indian delegation.

CSO: 4700/342

ALLOCATION OF HOUSING IN ANSE BOILEAU REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 3 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE turn of Anse Boileau district to benefit "en masse" from the Government programme of providing each Seychellois family with its own house, came on Saturday morning when 14 plots were allocated to families there.

As was done in other districts, the plots were allocated through lottery on the housing site at "Dans Caïman". The plots, each measuring about 4,000 square metres are big and fertile enough to encourage farming once the houses have been constructed.

It is expected that community spirit will prevail in the setting up of this new although small community. Mr. Leon Michaud, the General Manager of the Seychelles Housing Development Corporation told the successful plot recipients.

Mr. Michaud hopes they will get together to help with the construction of the houses and a road and to make their community as exemplary one.

At Anse Boileau, the Housing Corporation will not be able to construct the houses themselves because of heavy work commitments. The plot owners will be provided with the money to construct the houses on their own but the Housing Corporation will assist them with advisors.

Mr. Michaud called on awaiting loan applicants to exert some patience. He said it did not mean their cases were being ignored when a little more time was taken in processing applications. The Housing Corporation, he said had so much to do and wanted to help everybody.

SAP

CSO: 4700/432

BRIEFS

TRAINING FOR OFFICIAL--The former Principal Secretary for Works in the Ministry of Planning and Development, Mr Maxime Fayon, is taking a one-year sabbatical leave to follow a post-professional course in Canada, which will qualify him for a new position on his return to Seychelles. Mr Fayon has already played a key role in the setting up and work of various national organisations and on his return he will probably be involved mainly in the running of some of these bodies. Before leaving Seychelles last month, the former Principal Secretary was also the chairman of the board of directors of both the Seychelles Electricity Corporation and Works Enterprises Limited. The reorganisation of the Ministry of Planning and Development announced last week, has left Mr Robert Grandcourt as the only Principal Secretary in that ministry, which was previously the only government body having two such posts. Commenting on the reorganisation, Minister Maxime Ferrari said it started about a year ago and was necessary to relieve the government ministries of some functions, particularly those operating on a commercial basis. Those providing housing, electricity, water and other services are now the responsibility of independent parastatal companies. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 5 Aug 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/342

BOTHA DISCUSSES PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL'S WORK SCHEDULE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

THE ASSEMBLY — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told the Assembly yesterday he considered that by November or December the President's Council would have had a "reasonable time" to complete its work on deciding a new political dispensation for coloured people and Indians.

During the debate on the censure motion Mr Botha said that should the council not have completed its work by then, as he expected, a "little more time" would be granted.

He said that if the council presented recommendations which deviated drastically from government policy, the Cabinet would present them to party congresses, along with the Cabinet's standpoint.

Should the congresses accept the recommendations a referendum would be held in the interests of stability.

Mr Botha said he was also prepared to ask the President's Council to bring out an interim report on local and regional government.

He said he wanted to help the coloured people in their striving for a political say.

"I do not believe in a common voters roll. It has never worked and will never work," said Mr Botha.

He said the struggles and bitterness which had come about in relations with the coloured people had stemmed from the common voters roll.

The government was bound to the proposals referred to the Presidents' Council — the establishment of an electoral college for the election of a State President with more executive power, the establishment of a President's Council on an established basis of election on which coloured people and Indians would be represented, a Council of Cabinets in which whites, coloured people and Indians would be represented and three parliamentary councils.

CSO: 4700/352

ADMIRAL SAYS CORVETTE-TYPE CRAFT TO BE BUILT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Aug 81 p 11

[Headline: "SA May Produce Her Own Subs"]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The South African Navy will have new Corvette-like surface vessels as its main attacking force within 10 years, says its chief, Vice-Admiral R A Edwards.

In an interview during exercises by naval frigates, strike craft, SAAF Impala jet trainers and helicopters in honour of the President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Adm Edwards added the vessels would also be South African-made.

With one of the three frigates, SAS President Steyn, "paid-off" and stripped, the end of these graceful ships, at the forefront of the SA Navy for nearly 20 years, was less than 10 years away.

"We are into the smaller ship era, an offensive-defensive role where submarines and missile craft act as the deterrent," he said.

The navy was already planning for the introduction of Corvette-type vessels, similar to those on order when the 1977 arms embargo was introduced.

They would be armed similarly to strike craft with cannon and missiles.

The new vessels would be slightly larger than the strike craft, but still economical.

The navy also needed to supplement its present strike craft flotilla of six to operate on the east and west coasts.

South Africa would also have to look at its sub-surface requirements within the next few years, Adm Edwards said.

The present Daphne-class vessels were already 10 years old and would have to be replaced within the next 15 years.

Adm Edwards hinted at possible South African submarine production, but added sub-surface vessel manufacture was an entirely different consideration.

The two remaining frigates, SAS President Kruger and SAS President Pretorius, would have to be kept operational until late into the 80 s, as their primary task was anti-submarine warfare.

CSO: 4700/352

NEW BUDGET PRESENTED BY FINANCE MINISTER HORWOOD

'Moderate' Budget

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

EXCEPT for drinkers and smokers, who are going to pay more for their liquor and "smokes" because of higher excise duties, South Africans can say "Cheers!" to the record Budget presented by Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance, in Parliament yesterday.

The reason for this general satisfaction is that there are no income-tax or sales tax increases and the loan levy, despite intense Press speculation, is not being reintroduced.

Company taxes also remain unchanged.

Economists described the Budget as mild, fair, neutral and moderate, despite high spending on defence (up more than 30 percent) and on the education and training of Blacks (up to 52 percent).

They forecast a slower growth rate as a result of the economic conditions outlined by Mr Horwood in his Budget survey.

The budget, which included State spending of R15 871-m, was generally described as a "balanced one in difficult circumstances."

Mr Horwood took only moderately and in the right places — namely, from the rich, by increasing duties on luxury items such as jewellery, photographic equipment and furs. He gave moderately to the right people mainly the lower-income groups.

The duty on all beer, both imported and local, is to be increased by two cents a 375 millilitre container.

Brandy, gin, whisky and other spirits will go up by two cents a tot, or about 55 cents a bottle.

Fortified and sparkling wines go up by 2,4 cents a litre.

Non-alcoholic beverages go up one cent a litre.

Cigarettes rise by 4 cents a packet of 20, while cigars go up by 10 cents per kilogramme.

The duty on pipe tobacco remains unchanged.

Ad valorem duty on imported items such as jewellery, photographic equipment, furs and other "less essential" items will be increased by five percent across the board.

Other features of the Budget are:

- Social pensioners are to receive a second special pension bonus of R30 for Whites, R24 for Coloureds and Asians and R18 for Blacks, to be paid not later than November this year.
- Taxation on fringe benefits will be 'phased in" over the next two years.
- People earning less than R7 000 a year will no longer have to submit tax returns.
- An increase from R15 000 to R20 000 in respect of lump sum payments to employees exempt from tax.
- The tax-free allowance on the earnings of married women has been raised from R1 200 to R1 400 for this tax year, and will go up to R1 600 next year.
- Racial discrimination in the income tax system is to be finally abolished next year, when Blacks will be taxed on exactly the same basis as other races.
- The estate duty burden has been eased. Now the estate of a man leaving a wife and two children will only start to be taxed at a minimum level of R180 000, compared with R150 000 previously.
- An R80 tax rebate has been introduced for people aged 70 or more.
- Retirement bonuses, such as deferred compensation, are to be taxed at a

lower rate on amounts above the tax-free limit of R20 000.

● The subsidies for maize and bread — the staple foods of the lower income groups — will reach a new record level of R250-million.

● Further rises in spending on all kinds of education, R2 902-million, which will account for 18,2 percent of Government expenditure, compared with 14,4 percent five years ago.

● An allocation of an additional account of R257-m for the National Housing Fund, which is mainly concerned with financing housing for Blacks in Soweto and Coloured people on the Cape Flats and elsewhere in the country.

● An announcement that the Government is to proceed with legislation to preserve pension rights (these rights are now partially lost and partially paid out in cash when a worker changes jobs).

● However, employees will have the right to opt out of this in respect of their past pension contributions.

● Establishment of a new fund for training unemployed workers, especially in the lower-income groups, with a view to enabling them to increase their skills and to get jobs.

● Higher interest rates and higher maximum limits for investors in tax-free building society shares.

● Tax allowances for maintenance of handicapped children will go up to a maximum of R1 200 a year.

● The proportion of ploughed-back dividend income not subject to undistributed profits tax has been increased from 35 to 50 percent in respect of public companies.

● Farmers' breeding stock is to be valued for tax purposes on a more generous basis, including tax rebates on all stock and not only on breeding stock.

● Interest rates on Treasury and National Defence Bonds are to be increased after October to adapt them to present-day interest rates.

● Exemption of Government, Provincial administrations and State enterprises from local authority rates (property taxes) is to be abolished, but local authorities will give them a 20 percent rebate.

● There is also to be financial assistance for local authority, ambulance and fire-fighting services.

● Annual duties on companies will be levied at a flat rate irrespective of the capital structure and irrespective of whether the company is a domestic or foreign company:

● The abolition of duties on all petroleum gases.

Defense Expenditures

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] The weapons boycott against South Africa and the severe inflation in weapons prices will be regarded as important causes for the rather sharp increase in the defense budget. The total budget for the new financial year is 2,465 million rand, or 575 million higher than last year. This is close to a 30-percent increase.

In political circles it will be pointed out that this is not the largest increase within the past decade. On at least three occasions the increase was larger than this year. The inflation in weapons prices is extremely high, and this is certainly an important factor in the latest increase. The weapons boycott against South Africa also means that some weapons become uneconomic for the country's defense. Observers also note that the threat to South Africa will be greater every year, a fact which the defense budget has to take into account.

The land defense expenditure in the financial year will be 1,293,595,500, compared to 1,032,698,100 rand in the past year; for air defense 62,403,000, compared to 42,331,400 rand last year; and maritime defense 128,165,100 compared to 111,702,100 in the past year.

Special Defense Account

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 81 p 11

[Text]

AN AMOUNT of R172-million will be transferred from the Budget surplus of R309-million to the Special Defence Account, Mr Horwood said.

"In the light of recent developments in and around Southern Africa, defence must remain one of South Africa's highest priorities." he said.

Budget Aid to Namibia

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 81 p 11

[Text]

THE old method of financing budgetary aid to South West Africa could no longer be regarded as sound accounting practice and he had decided to provide such aid in the main estimates in the normal way, the Minister of Finance, said.

Mr Horwood said the old South West Africa Account was a parallel account to the State Revenue Account.

"It has become customary to make good any shortfall on this account by transferring funds to it from the State Revenue Account by way of the Finance Act.

"Due to constitutional developments in South West Africa, the SWA Account was abolished recently and a Central Revenue Fund established."

This method was unsatisfactory.

"I have consequently, with effect from the 1981/1982 financial year, decided to provide for budgetary aid to SWA in the main estimates in the normal way."

It would be necessary to transfer a further amount of R80-million to the Central Revenue fund via the Finance Act for the 1980/81 financial year.

This amount would come from the Budget surplus of R309 — million, Mr Horwood said.

Tax Changes

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The phasing out of separate taxation for Blacks was part of the ongoing process of systematic tax reforms, Mr Horwood said.

It was his intention to effect the final phasing-out of the taxation of Blacks in terms of the Black Tax Act of 1969, from March 1, 1982 by subjecting the incomes of

all individual taxpayers to tax in terms of the Income Tax Act, 1962, under the jurisdiction of one tax authority.

"In order to provide differentiated relief to persons over the age of 70 years and in an attempt to afford further tax relief to senior citizens who find it increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to augment their incomes, I propose to go further and to grant all taxpayers who are 70 years and older an additional rebate of R80 with effect from the tax year which commenced on March 1, 1981.

R5 000

"The effect of this concession will be that a person in this age group will, at present rates of tax, not become liable for income tax until his income, after the deduction of medical expenses, exceeds R5 000 per annum, compared with R4 000 per annum at present.

Lump sum payments by an employer to an employee upon retirement due to old age, ill health or other infirmity be increased from R15 000 to R20 000.

"As a further relief measure I wish to propose that the portion of the lump sum remaining after the deduction of the exempt amount be subjected to tax at the taxpayer's average rate of tax applicable to his other income and not at the marginal rate which would, but for this measure, have applied."

Parents who maintained a child or stepchild, who due to physical or mental disability was unable to maintain himself, who was wholly or partially dependent for his maintenance upon the parent, and had not himself become liable for income tax, were at present entitled to a rebate for the child irrespective of his age.

Mr Horwood said he had decided to extend to all such parents the same concession as that which applied in the case where the taxpayer and/or his wife suffered from a physical disability, namely an allowance equal to as much of the expenditure as the Commissioner for Inland Revenue was satisfied was necessarily incurred by the parent in consequence of the child's physical or mental disability, but subject to a maximum deduction of R1 000 a year.

"Fiscal drag"

Referring to estate duties snr Horwood said that in order to compensate partly for the effects of "fiscal drag" occasioned by escalating values of assets making up the taxable value of an estate, it was necessary constantly to adjust the abatements to ensure that a tax of this nature did not become confiscatory.

"I wish to propose, therefore, that in respect of estates of persons dying on or after April 1, 1981, the following deductions be applied instead of the amount of R37 500 at present applicable in each case.

- "A basic deduction in respect of each estate of R50 000;
- "A further deduction where the deceased is survived by a spouse, R50 000;
- 'A deduction in respect of each child who predeceased the deceased parent leaving a descendant by blood or a wife who had not remarried, R40 000.

Gold Output Value Decline

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 81 p 10

[Text]

THE value of South Africa's net gold output declined sharply from R10 000-million in 1980 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about R8 000-million in the first half of 1981, the Minister of Finance, said.

He said this was due to the decline in the price of gold

and the widespread recessionary tendencies abroad.

Other exports also declined marginally below the high 1980 figure of R9 600-million.

"By contrast, the continued rapid expansion of domestic investment and consumption brought about a rise in imports, from R14 200-million in 1980 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of over R17 000-million in the first half of 1981.

"Taking into account also other current payments and receipts, the result was a turn-around in the balance of payments on current account from a surplus of R2 800-million in 1980 to a seasonally adjusted annual deficit of over R3 000-million in the first half of 1981," Mr Horwood said.

Effect of Gold Price

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 81 p 11

[Text]

PRESENT circumstances called for a budgetary policy of consolidation and adjustment, the Minister of Finance said.

Delivering his Budget speech, Mr Horwood said this meant consolidation of the enormous economic gains made during the recent upward cyclical phase, and adjustment to the adverse impact on the South African economy of the set of conditions created by the prevailing world recessionary tendencies: The abnormally high interest rates in the United States and elsewhere, the spectacular appreciation of the US dollar and the sharp decline in the gold price.

"A policy of outright stimulation of demand through increased deficit spending finances by bank credit must be rejected out of hand, even if the South African economy appears about to follow Western Europe into what is technically called a downward phase of the business cycle (if it has not already done so).

"In framing fiscal policy, much more has to be taken into account than just that consideration.

"In the first place, inflation remains a major problem and with the economy still operating at full capacity, any premature stimulation of demand would almost certainly result in an acceleration of the rate of price increases.

"Secondly, the recent adverse changes in the external circumstances affecting the South African economy can neither be shrugged off nor neutralised by fiscal or monetary manipulation."

What economists called the balance of payment adjustment process should not only be permitted to proceed, but had also to be assisted by fiscal and monetary policies, even if this meant retraining demand at a time of slower real growth.

"There are no soft options in dealing with a situation of this kind.

"A country cannot solve its economic problems by attempting to live beyond its means."

As Franklin D Roosevelt had said in 1932: "A country, like any family, can for a year spend a little more than it earns. But you and I know that a continuance of that habit means the poorhouse.

"In this respect, an important element in determining appropriate budgetary policy at present was the movement of the gold price.

"Despite the recent decline in the gold price, I see no reason to revise my basic confidence in gold.

"In fact, I would point out that the present price is still almost a third higher than two years ago and that throughout last year, inter alia in my 1980 Budget speech, I consistently cautioned against basing one's expectations on the high price of gold which then prevailed.

"In my view there can be little doubt that at present price levels, the industrial demand, which is a very important component of the aggregate demand for gold, will be picking up sooner than later.

Together with other factors, such as that Russia had been selling little gold, there was every reason to expect that the price of gold would start rising again, possibly even as early as the end of 1981.

"In the meantime, however, we have no choice but to acknowledge that the decline in the gold price has in a very real sense made us a nation less affluent than we would otherwise have been."

"Ever since he had become Minister of Finance early in 1975, he had been calling for an authoritive round table conference, preferably arranged by the International Monetary Fund, to thrash out the proper monetary role of gold, in order to bring discipline to bear in international financial arrange-

ments and thus setting the stage for an effective attack on rampant world inflation.

"After much opposition over the years, the American administration has at last appointed a Gold Commission to make precisely that enquiry — and not only South Africa will await its outcome with interest".

As far as other exports were concerned, there was little clear prospect of an early general improvement.

Recently, in the World Economic Review prepared by the International Monetary Fund, it was forecast the rate of growth in real gross national product of all the industrial countries combined — would recover only marginally to 1,5 percent in 1981.

It was further forecast that the total volume of imports of this important group of countries, which declined by one percent in 1980 after having grown by eight percent in 1979, would remain stagnant for the whole of 1981.

"The main implication for South Africa is that there is no reason to expect a rapid increase in the volume and value of non-gold exports in the immediate future.

"To ignore these facts in our policy-making would be irresponsible," Mr Horwood said.

Combat of Inflation

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 81 p 10

[Text] **THE rate of inflation was too high and the Government had no higher priority than combating of inflation, the Minister of Finance said.**

Summarising the economic prospects in his Budget speech, Mr Horwood said it was gratifying to note that the average real earnings of the working population as a whole had increased in recent years in spite of high inflation rates.

In 1980 for example, White earning had shown a real growth of 3,3 percent and that of other population groups, 4,-3 percent.

"This means that wages and salaries, expressed in current (1980) Rand, rose on average by some 18 percent last year," he said. This was a very substantial rise by any standards.

Taking into consideration the high growth rate in 1980, it was also gratifying that the average increase of 13,8 percent in the consumer price index was only slightly higher than the 13,2 percent rise the year before.

For the twelve months from June last year to June 1981 the consumer price index rose by 14,6 percent over that of the comparable previous twelve months.

"What is important is that, uniquely for a long time, there has been a successive small decline in the three most recent monthly rates of increase in the consumer price index, compared each time with the corresponding month of the previous year.

"This relatively favourable turn of events, however, which has also been reflected in the index of production prices (wholesale price index), is no cause for complacency about the inflation rate which, however it is looked at, is too high," Mr Horwood said.

At the March inflation conference he had called in Johannesburg and which was attended by the business sector, organised labour, consumers, academicians and the public sector, as well as at a meeting of the economic advisory council, a wide variety of anti-inflation measures were considered in depth.

It had been generally agreed at both meetings that he should continue vigorously with the structural long-term measures he had listed in his 1980 Budget speech. These included the better utilisation of labour resources and more effective competition in all sectors of the economy.

It was also agreed that in order to supplement the domestic supply of goods, the intensification of import controls by quantative measures should be avoided in the shorter term.

"In both meetings the futility of trying to combat inflation through selective price controls was also underlined," he said. Such controls lead to distortions between the prices of controlled and uncontrolled products and gave rise to shortages and production cost backlogs in respect of controlled products. This resulted in large and disruptive price adjustments having to be made later in order to catch up with price increases in the economy at large.

It was strongly felt that inflation should not be fought with formal wage and price controls but at the same time it was emphasised that all parties should be aware of the inflationary consequences of excessive price, wage and salary increases.

"Self discipline by all parties involved in negotiations and decisions on these matters are essential conditions for the more effective control of inflation," the Minister warned.

The policy which had been followed in recent years, albeit for good reasons, of closing the wage gap between race groups, "must necessarily in the shorter term be inflationary," he said.

Although there might be a difference of opinion in the matter, he knew of no serious economic commentator who would disagree that without the necessary increase in the money supply, no inflationary process could run its course.

At both meetings it was agreed that at this stage of full employment of skilled manpower and of production capacity prevailing in South Africa, "the most crucial elements of an anti-inflationary policy was effective fiscal discipline and effective control over the money supply," he said.

Mr Horwood warned that neither the Government nor the private sector could allow the malpractices of "that small minority of members of business and the professions who, under conditions of inflation are tempted to exploit the public for their own selfish ends.

Monetary Control

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 81 p 10

[Text] SOUTH AFRICA experienced excessive monetary expansion during 1980 and the first quarter of 1981, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood said.

Taken at a seasonally adjusted annual rate the broad money supply (M2) had increased by 27 percent in the second quarter of 1980, 41 percent in the third quarter, 25 percent in the fourth quarter and 46 percent in the first quarter of 1981, before slowing down to 29 percent in the second quarter.

"Although these figures have been distorted by so-called 'disintermediation' and 're-intermediation', i.e. shifts from 'on balance sheet' to 'off balance sheet' bank financing and then back again, they nevertheless indicate excessive monetary expansion, particularly when compared with the broad guideline of 10 to 12 percent for the increase in M2 which I suggested at the time of the 1980 Budget."

Mr Horwood said the successful out-turn of the 1980-1981 budget was most gratifying.

"From the economic facts I have presented today, however, it is evident that not all aspects of economic stabilisation policy in South Africa during the year ended March, 1981, were equally satisfactory.

"In retrospect for example, it is evident that whereas fiscal policy was, on balance, restrictive, the instruments of monetary policy in use at the time could not prevent the money supply and bank credit to the private sector from rising at an excessive rate — a development which contributed to the overheating of the economy and the general demand inflation which came into being during the second half of 1980 and persisted well into 1981."

"The increases in the quantity of money were closely related to the simultaneous existence during 1979 and 1980 of a record surplus on the current account of the balance of payments and the continued application, albeit with some relaxations, of exchange controls over both residents and non-residents.

"This combination of circumstances inevitably resulted in an accumulation of money in the hand of companies and individuals.

Equally important, Mr Horwood said, it also brought about a sustained increase in the liquidity of banking institutions which, in turn, enabled them to create even more money by expanding their credit to the private sector in response to the rising demand for credit.

In the course of 1980 and the earlier part of 1981, this increase in bank credit became the main statistical "cause" of the rise in money supply.

"A further feature of this situation was the abnormally low level of interest rates which prevailed in South Africa during most of 1979 and 1980.

"These rates were low not only in relation to interest rates in the United States, the United Kingdom and many other industrial countries, but also in relation to our own rate of inflation. Indeed, throughout this period most South African interest rates were negative in real terms.

"In addition, within our own interest rate structure, the rates on Treasury bills, bankers' acceptances, call money and other short term paper were abnormally low in relation to bank rate and prime commercial bank overdraft rates.

"At the time of last year's Budget, for example, when the bank rate was seven percent and the commercial banks' overdraft rate 9,5 percent, the Treasury bill had declined to just over [illegible] percent and acceptance cr[illegible]its could be arranged free[illegible] at an all inclusive cost of ar-

ound six or seven percent.

"It was this distortion, coupled with the excessive liquidity of many companies, which brought about much of the 'disintermediation' to which I have referred.

"Although these problems of monetary policy were dealt with extensively in last year's Budget speech, the excess liquidity in the banking sector, and indeed, in the private sector as a whole, and the distorted interest rate structure continued throughout the rest of 1980 and into 1981."

These conditions were exacerbated first by a temporary increase in bank credit to the Government sector during the second quarter of 1980, and then by a particularly sharp increase of over R1 100-million in the net foreign reserves during the third quarter.

It was only from October onwards, when the net reserves were allowed to decline so as to drain some of the excess liquidity out of the economy, that the position gradually began to return to normal and that interest rates began to rise to more appropriate levels.

More recently a combination of natural economic forces and a firm contractionary monetary policy has brought about a metamorphosis of the monetary and banking situation.

"Although the broad money supply and bank credit, inflated by 'reintermediation' have until recently continued to rise at too high a rate, conditions in the financial markets have tightened considerably and both short and long term interest rates have increased sharply to levels much more in line with overseas rates.

"In an attempt to add effective monetary discipline to the existing fiscal discipline, the Reserve Bank has permitted interest rates to rise to market-related levels and has increased its own bank rate in four stages from seven percent at the beginning of 1981 to its present level of 12,5 percent.

"It has also made increased use of open-market operations, rediscount policy and variations in the discount it offers on forward dollars.

"Preliminary indications suggest that these measures are taking effect and that since the end of April both the money supply and bank credit have been rising at a noticeably slower rate," he said.

Impact on Maize Farmers

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Peon de Villiers]

[Text] THE Government was trying to steer clear of its responsibility towards the South African maize farmers, Dr Kit le Clus, head of the development foundation of the National Maize Producers' Organisation (NAMPO), said yesterday.

He was commenting from the NAMPO headquarters in Bothaville on the budget announcement regarding assistance to maize farmers by the Ministers of Finance, Dr Owen Horwood.

According to Dr Horwood's announcement, a Government-guaranteed bridging loan of R71-million would be made to the maize Board. Part of the interest on this loan would also be subsidised.

A further consumer subsidy of R80-million would be given.

Dr Le Clus said it was unsound Government policy and would get maize farmers into further difficulties.

He said wheat sorghum would be subsidised by R160-million. "This is detrimental to the use of maize.

"It will mean that we will have to export more maize on which we only make losses."

Dr Le Clus explained that the R71-million loan was for farmers to bear their own export losses.

"He could have introduced other measures to

stimulate production." Dr Le Clus said the Minister should rather have applied discretionary sales tax to discourage consumption.

"The Minister mentioned in his speech that we would have to carry forward 3-million tons of maize for which the Government did not have the necessary machinery to export. It costs us an average of R16,50 a ton — almost a total of R50-million.

"Already we have to carry forward debts of R33-million from last year which means that by at the end of this year we will owe the Government R104-million.

"The Le Clus emphasised: "The Government is steering clear of its responsibility towards the maize farmer by offering this loan of R71-million of which only a part of the interest will be subsidised.

"Such a loan will get farmers only further into trouble as was the case with the sugar farmers. We all know what position the sugar industry is in today."

Dr Le Clus added that maize farmers felt the consumer subsidy on maize should have been higher, or at least the same as that on wheat.

By continuing with a strict monetary and fiscal policy, the Minister was only combating the symptoms of inflation instead of fighting inflation itself, he said.

"Money in circulation is being reduced, while interest rates rise sharply. This makes money with which we produce more expensive and this does not encourage production," he said.

Opposition Reaction

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] THE Government had lost touch with the people. No attempts had been made to solve any of the country's critical problems.

These were the immediate reactions from the Opposition Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party to the Budget.

The PFP's chief spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said: "This is a morning-after-the-night-before Budget and is the day of reckoning after the election."

The real test of a Budget was what it did for the people and how far it went to solve the real problems of the economy.

"This Budget ignores the real plight of the consumer in the field of housing and the general cost of living.

"It is clear that the Minister expects the present rate of inflation to continue," he said.

The NRP's spokesman on finance, Mr George Bartlett, said Mr Horwood had conceded that the cost of living would continue to rise at about 15 percent.

The amounts allocated to critical areas, such as the plight of the pensioners, housing and the salaries of public servants, were not even enough to compensate for the rising cost of living.

"This means that the standard of living of these people will drop even further."

Daan de Kock Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 81 p 20

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text] THE Budget, introduced in Parliament by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, is seen by most commentators as a holding operation until March next year.

Gold remains the most important factor, and unless there is a substantial improvement in the price of bullion, sharp increases in

taxation in March next year cannot be ruled out.

The Budget was described as "very neutral" and analysts said the Minister was careful not to slow down the economy too much.

There was, however, concern that the fiscal measures proposed in the Budget by themselves are not sufficient to bring about the adjustments necessitated by the less favourable internal and external economic conditions mentioned by the Minister. This is the view of the managing director of Standard Bank, Dr Conrad Strauss.

The chief economist of Nedbank, Rudolph Gouws, agreed with him. Mr Gouws said that in the light of the detailed analysis given by Minister Horwood of the external factors, he was surprised that more fiscal measures had not been introduced.

Dr Strauss said the reluctance of the Minister to take sterner fiscal measures now shifts the burden of tackling inflation and the balance of payments problems onto monetary policy. "This means that tight credit conditions may continue for longer, with higher interest levels, that if fiscal policy had been more decisively used to reinforce already restrictive monetary policy." This comment doesn't of course, rule out a further hike in interest rates.

Dr Johan Cloete, chief economist of Barclays Bank, said the Budget was more or less as he had expected. He said the deficit of R2 707-million would probably be financed out of loans from the capital market, with the result that no new money will enter the economy. He said the Minister was probably conservative in his estimation of revenue, but on the other hand expenditure had also increased only slightly. The Government could have spent more on the social infrastructure, but by doing that it probably would have to cut down on defence spending, or reinstate loan levies, he added.

The managing director of Hill Samuel, Jurie Bester, said taxpayers can expect higher rates next year unless the gold price rises substantially in rand terms.

He said the Minister had refrained from raising taxes at this stage, thereby keeping his options open in case the gold price recovers. He also agrees that interest rates will remain high until the tight monetary policy has the desired effect of curbing demand and excessive money supply.

Jack Verblow Comment

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Aug 81 p 21

[Article by Jack Verblow]

[Text]

SHIELDING the capital market from a widely expected upward move in long term rates, yesterday's budget went out of its way to keep the market stable.

Additional Customs and Excise duties on beverages and other non-essential goods will help keep pressure away from long term rates, Finance Minister Owen Horwood, said in his budget speech, which will avoid placing undue strain on the capital market.

Giving relief to those institutions still holding a great deal of long term papers, senator Horwood added that the Exchequer would not cover its net deficit — forecast at R2 814-million — from borrowings which would have also acted as a rocket to long term interest rates.

Without any announcement regarding prescribed asset requirements, widely expected for over a year by most market analysts, the price of long term investment stocks are unlikely to go down as a result of the budget speech.

The one positive sign for long term investment specialists is the level of Government spending — an important influence on the gilt and semi-gilt floor — which will show only a moderate increase in the coming year.

While Senator Horwood is confident that this will still be lower than the growth in real gross domestic expenditure, and at a rate smaller than the level of the deficit, the latest budgetary proposals certainly contain a cooling effect on both the capital and money market floors.

Although the budget is as

Senator Horwood says, a conservative one, the stabilisation account, through which some of the authorities market manouvres are conducted, is not left with much margin to relieve any serious money shortages, beginning the new fiscal year with only R40-million compared to R309-million at the end of 1981.

The Government has also excercised its conservatism in the area of foreign loans which will be used to finance only a small 6 percent of total planned Government expenditure of R5 559-million.

This is another indication that long term rates are not going to be scored much higher in the near future, with gilt and semi-gilt investments at home used as one method of attracting foreign capital existing rates already make South African investment attractive compared with others.

A small R350-million loan taken abroad reflects the Treasury's confidence that there will be no drastic shortage of money when the world's markets finally settle down.

CSO: 4700/352

CAPE TOWN COUNCIL VOTES IN FAVOR OF COLORED FRANCHISE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Jul 81 p 10

[Text] Cape Town--The first step towards giving the municipal vote back to the coloured people of the city was taken by the city council when it approved the Bloomberg Report on the municipal franchise yesterday.

Mr Kreiner said he had received a request from Compra to be allowed to address the council.

He outlined why, in terms of the council's rules of order, he could not grant the request. Mr Kreiner then read out a statement from Compra which said it agreed with the Bloomberg Report and suggested further steps to have the franchise accepted in law as soon as possible. In the meantime, "immediate participation in common decision-making as a prelude to future legal formilisation" was requested.

Compra secretary Mr Eddie Kai tried to address the council from the gallery but Mr Kreiner called for the lunch adjournment and the councillors left the chamber.

Against

During the debate the only councillor to speak against the franchise, Mr J S Rabinowitz, said that what held good in 1970 did not hold good today.

Giving the franchise to the coloured people would mean Cape Town going against the laws of the country.

He said the council had lost sight of the "suicidal population explosion" the effect of which would be two coloured councillors for every white councillor.

He said that commerce and industry would not stand for the city being run "by coloureds who were responsible."

It would be playing into the hands of the "ever-wating communists if every skollie who lived in a house can vote."

Informed by several councillors that his remarks were offensive he withdrew them and apologised.

The council passed the franchise recommendations with 25 votes for, and none against. But three councillors--Mr Rabinowitz, Mr A L J Powell and Mr Gerry Ferry --walked out before the vote was taken.

From Durban it is reported that that city is also moving towards giving coloured and Asian residents a direct say in how the city is run.

A working committee was set up by the management committee at the beginning of this month to find ways of giving direct representation to all Durban's communities.

The plan Durban is likely to come up with could fiffer considerably from the Cape Town plan.

CSO: 4700/352

LEGISLATION TO GIVE URBAN BLACKS SELF-ADMINISTRATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Aug 81 p 11

[Text]

DURBAN — The Government hoped to introduce new legislation during the current session of parliament to give Blacks in urban areas the opportunity to administer their own affairs, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, said yesterday.

He told the Natal Community Councils that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had decided that the Community Councils Act was to be revised to bring it into line with typical local government legislation.

"The community councils operate on the third level of government. This is the same level at which a municipality operates, and in many ways a community council in its responsibilities can be compared with a municipality.

"One important difference must, however, be kept in mind: Whereas the municipality is responsible to the provincial administration and hence, indirectly, to the State, the community council is directly responsible to the Minister of Co-operation and Development and thus to the State."

In the Republic, with its multi-national composition, no public authority, including community councils, could administer its affairs without particular attention to sound relations with other groups and authorities.

Referring to the 99-year leasehold scheme for Blacks, Dr Morrison said it stood to reason that a residential area's planning should first be brought in line for the allocation of leasehold rights before such rights could be obtained by residents who qualified.

"A qualified Black person can buy outright, or on terms, from an administration board the right to 99-year leasehold on a vacant lot and erect his own building with his own funds, or he can buy a lot with buildings in the same way.

"He can also buy a house for a start and later on, when he can afford it, acquire a 99-year lease over the property."

CSO: 4700/352

AGREEMENT REACHED FOR PRESS COOPERATION WITH POLICE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 81 p 9

[Text]

A NEW agreement between the Press and police aimed at achieving a free flow of information has been signed, the Newspaper Press Union announced yesterday

The president of the NPU, Mr Peter McLean, signed yesterday and the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, signed last week.

"Both parties accept that the object is to achieve the free flow of information. We hope that the agreement will ensure that this happens and that it will help to promote close liaison and co-operation between the Press and the police," Mr McLean said in a statement.

He added that the police realised the Press had an obligation to inform the public fully, accurately and as rapidly as possible about newsworthy events.

The Press on the other hand appreciated that in the execution of its task it may not obstruct the administration of justice nor hamper the police in their investigations, he said.

The new agreement replaces one that has been in operation since August, 1976.

It provides among other things for the issue of new Press identity cards to journalists on an annual basis.

Under the new agreement, Press identity cards will be issued by the editors of news organisations, instead of by the commissioner as under the old agreement. The cards will be numbered and the NPU will keep a proper record of them.

The editor of each news organisation will decide whom to issue the cards to and will do so only to people for whose integrity he is personally prepared to vouch. The editor may withdraw the card at any time.

Another change under the new agreement is the creation of a category of accredited journalists. Members of the NPU may submit a reasonable number of names of senior journalists to the commissioner for accreditation. They will have access to the commissioner or an officer designated by him to discuss confidential information. These accredited journalits will have Press cards issued by the commissioner. Such cards may be withdrawn by either the editor or the commissioner.

Possession of a valid Press card enables a journalist to interview the senior police officer or station commander in a particular area and obtain information for publication.

He may also, for purposes of his work and with police permission, enter and remain in an area under police control from which the public is excluded. But it will be at his own risk and he may be ordered out if his

presence hinders or obstructs the police in the execution of their duty. This exclusion will not be lightly ordered by the police.

A journalist not in possession of a Press card has no valid claim to any information from the police.

A journalist holding a Press card undertakes not to publish any information about crime or national security that he has obtained independently before he has consulted the senior police officer of the area concerned.

Specially authorised senior police officers may request that information should not be published, or that publication be delayed if the information relates to serious crime, national security or the combatting of terrorism, or if publication could hamper the police.

The commissioner may request that he be given the name of any member of the police force if any statement or comment in a report is attributed to an unnamed policeman.

Editors undertake to instruct their staff not to approach members of the force for information except those who have been specially authorised.

However, a station commander or other senior officer on duty may give information about accidents and fires to the holder of a valid Press card, including the identities and addresses of injured or dead people provided their next-of-kin have been informed.

CSO: 4700/352

CARRYING OF WEAPONS ON INTERNAL FLIGHTS ALSO TO BE BANNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

LEGISLATION to prohibit the transportation of weapons by aircraft within the borders of South Africa to prevent possible acts of terrorism had become necessary the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman said yesterday.

Introducing the second reading of the Aviation Amendment Bill he said South Africa was a signatory to the Convention of International Civil Aviation signed in Chicago in 1944.

Provisions had been made in this agreement prohibiting the transport of munitions and implements of war by aircraft engaged in international navigation.

Mr Schoeman said the necessity of such a stipulation had since increased with the extended use of air transport and the determinations of the convention had to be amended to comply with South Africa's particular needs and circumstances.

"The most important adjustment is to make the ban on the transportation of armaments by a aircraft applicable to internal flights as well."

In terms of the Bill, armaments cannot be transported by aircraft without the written permission of the Minister of Transport and contraventions of this regulation would be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of ten years without the option of a fine.

The Bill was supported by the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party but both Opposition parties objected to the wide definitions which applied to the words "armaments" and "aircraft".

It was also felt that the wording of the Bill would prohibit people with licenced firearms from handing them to airport officials before boarding a flight, and receiving them again at their destination.

As the Bill stood, such weapons could only be transported by air with the written permission of the Minister.

Mr Schoeman said in reply that it was not his intention to do away with this procedure through the provisions of the Bill and that he could delegate his powers to airport authorities.

Individuals carrying their rifles on private aircraft on hunting trips would also not be affected.

After further discussion with Opposition members during the committee stage, he conceded that an amendment to the clause might be desirable and asked for an opportunity to discuss possible amendments with his department before proceeding with the measure.

He made it clear that the only intention was to prevent those transporting weapons with a view to committing acts of terrorism or war.

CSO: 4700/352

BANNING ORDERS LIFTED FOR 24

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaya and Riaan de Villiers]

[Text]

THE Government has removed banning orders on 24 people — but a 30-month banning and house arrest order was imposed yesterday on the new president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, Mr Charles Nqakula.

At the same time, five-year banning orders were reimposed on Natal sociologist Mrs Fatima Meer, whose first five-year orders expired yesterday.

The banning and house orders on Mrs Alberthina Sisulu, 63, who has been restricted since 1964, also expired yesterday. By early last night they had not been reimposed.

Policy

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said he had decided to withdraw the notices, under the Internal Security Act, served on the 24 people in terms of his policy of reviewing such restrictions individually.

Among those whose restrictions are to be withdrawn are Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, founder chairman of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), and several people involved in the trade union movement who were banned in the massive Government crackdown on unionists at the end of 1976.

The orders imposed on two other black consciousness figures, Mr Radichaba Kenneth Matime and Mr Kenneth Matime, were also lifted yesterday.

The banning of Mr Nqakula, of King Williams Town, brought to six the number of Mwasa leaders placed under house arrest banned in the past seven months, and to 13 the number of black journalists banned in the past five years.

Mr Joe Thloloe, former president of the now-banned Union of Black Journalists, Mr Phil Mtimkulu, Mwasa's acting president after Mr Sisulu's banning, national executive member Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, and branch official Mr Mathatha Tsedu were all banned and placed under house arrest for three years.

Mr Nqakula is restricted until December 31 1983.

People involved in labour affairs banned during the 1976 crackdown whose restrictions are to be lifted include: Miss Vilma van Blerk, then of the Cape-based Food and Canning Workers' Union; Miss Debbie Budlender and Mr Willie Hofmeyr, then members of the Nusas wages commission; and Mr Graeme Bloch, a Cape Town student leader.

Also included are former officials of the Metal and Allied Workers Union Mr Alpheus Mthetwa, general secretary, Mr Sipho Kubeka, Transvaal branch secretary, Mr Gavin Andersson, organiser in the Transvaal and Mr Moses Ndlovu, organiser in Maritzburg, and Miss Pat Horn, then education officer for the Institute for Industrial Education, involved in literacy projects for black workers.

The orders of several people banned during that crackdown have since been lifted and others have left the country.

But, as far as could be ascertained yesterday, seven people banned at the time who are

still in South Africa have not had their restrictions lifted.

They are Miss Judy Favish, Mr Jeremy Baskin, Miss Mary Simons and her sister, Miss Tanya Simons, Mr Chris Albertyn, Mr Alan Aderem and Mr Jack Lewis.

Mrs Meer is currently involved in a court case challenging the validity of the orders first imposed on her in 1976.

Mrs Sisulu, mother of the banned former Mwasa president and wife of Mr Walter Sisulu, the ANC leader serving a life sentence on Robben Island, lives in Orlando, Soweto.

In a statement yesterday, Mwasa's national executive said: "The cowardly and vicious Pretoria regime has once again demonstrated its utter contempt for justice and the rule of law by banning yet another leader of black media workers, Mr Charles Nqakula.

The trade union movement expressed its "outrage" at the bannings, and condemned them as attempts to silence the trade union movement.

The full list of those whose restrictions are to be lifted is:

Vilme Daphne van Blerk, Deborah Jean Budlender, William Andrew Hofmeyer, Graeme Bloch, Robert Cedric Wilcox, Frank Anthony, Nobunle Hilary Mokaba, Vuyumuzi Attwell Mzauli, Msokisi Jackson Fuzile, Jack Phambulele Nudlea, Matthews Mfengu Makalima, Maxwell Mayekiso, Gavin Michael Andersson, Patricia Horn, Amina Suleman Nagdee, Dessi Sipho Andrew Kubeka, Khayalethu Luckyboy Mqayisa, Nkosinathi Benson Fikile, Ishmael Mkhabela, Mogame Joseph Moeng, Aigheus Mthethwa, Moses Ndlovu, Jackson Thibedi Ntsoane and Radichabe Kenneth Masima.

CSO: 4700/352

BRIEFS

CONFISCATION OF JACOB'S PASSPORT--The Director of the South African Council of Churches' Mission and Evangelism Commission, the Reverend Sol Jacob, has had his passport withdrawn by the South African Government, the council's director of communication said in Johannesburg yesterday. Mr Jacob, who was recently released after 45 days' detention, had his passport confiscated by policemen who came to his house in Pietermaritzburg on Tuesday. Mr Jacob had earlier travelled to Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Zambia, where he preached to and collected information from South African refugees living in those countries. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 81 p 7]

EXPELLED INDIAN STUDENTS--Durban--Forty of the 400 Indian high school pupils expelled in May have been re-admitted to classes after yesterday's meeting with the Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog. Parents described the meeting as "a waste of time and an insult to our intelligence." The 40 pupils, who will be allowed back to school next week, are all in standard seven. The future of the remaining eight, nine and 10 would be reviewed, Mr Korg said. The pupils were expelled after the sporadic boycotting of classes in protest against the Republic Day festival. Telegrams to the Prime Minister and Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, for the re-instatement of the pupils and the replacement of Mr Krog, apparently had no effect. The fight to have their children re-admitted took a new turn this week when a group of parents and Indian leaders approached Mr Harry Pitman, MP, to bring an urgent application in the Supreme Court. It was expected to be heard next week. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Aug 81 p 7]

IMMORALITY ACT CONVICTIONS--More than 50 people had been convicted under Section 16 of the Immorality Act during first six months of this year, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday. Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), Mr Coetsee said 102 people had been prosecuted and 55 had been convicted. A further 38 were still on trial or awaiting trial. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Aug 81 p 4]

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT RESTRICTEES--A total of 97 people were now restricted in South Africa under the Internal Security Act, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee said yesterday. Replying to Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) Mr Coetsee said of these people, 36 had left South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Aug 81 p 8]

PUBLISHER'S AGREEMENT WITH UNION--Allied Publising, distributor of all major English-language newspapers, has signed a recognition agreement with the black Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union. Allied said yesterday the agreement included a formal grievance procedure, and procedures for the involvement of union shop stewards in day to day shop floor matters. The agreement also permitted negotiations to take place at company level and applied to all Allied premises in the Transvaal and Free State. The union, which is affiliated to the Council of Unions of South Africa, has been provisionally recognised by Allied since last year and has already negotiated wages with the firm. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Aug 81 p 3]

OPEN PUBLIC SERVICE PROPOSAL--Cape Town--The principles of an open public service, freedom of political association, a common voters' roll and representation not based on ethnicity should be built into any new constitutional dispensation for South Africa, the General Secretary of the Public Service League, Mr B Q F Wentzel, said yesterday. He was giving evidence before the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council in Cape Town with a colleague, Mr J White, on behalf of the league which represents about 15 000 non-Whites employed in Government services. Mr Wentzel said by the year 2000 there would be more than 50-million people in the country. He said the State, as an employer responsible for the welfare of its employees, would have to plan ahead to meet future demands. While public servants could not directly participate in politics, they nevertheless put into effect central authority policies. The league was not in favour of separate parliaments for Indians, Coloureds and Whites as this would split their loyalty to the country and would limit promotional opportunities for each group within its own parliament. There should be only one Public Service Commission for every one, one parliament and proportional representation. A common voters' roll and freedom of political association were also necessary, he said. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Aug 81 p 9]

NEW SAR CHAIRMAN--Cape Town--A member of the SA Railways and Harbours Service Commission, Mr H S Erasmus, has been appointed chairman of the Commission from August 1. He succeeds Mr D W Ackermann, who has been appointed assistant chief electrical engineer (power), in the chief electrical engineer's office, Johannesburg. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 81 p 5]

FRENCH MEDAL FOR BUTHELEZI--Durban--The French Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Bernard Dorin, will present a French medal of merit to the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, at Ulundi today. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Aug 81 p 5]

SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT BANK--South Africa will invest R17-million as an initial subscription to the capital of a multi-national development bank for Southern Africa, said Mr Horwood. Mr Horwood said the money would come from his budgeted R309-million surplus and that negotiations had been conducted with the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the self-governing national states to participate as founder members. "Negotiations with the initial participating states have already reached an advanced stage and the articles of agreement constituting the envisaged development bank are now being drawn up," he said. The bank was aimed at being a vehicle for development assistance to economic regions on the sub-continent and would take over from the relevant government departments most programmes of

economic development assistance to member states. To ensure the bank's success, "it will have to attract funds from both domestic and foreign sources and secure the involvement of the private sector as well as the public sector." Although the bank would be financed mainly by South Africa initially he was sure other member states would like to raise their own financial contributions gradually as they experienced the benefits of participation. The self-governing national states would be constituent parts of the South African membership and it was hoped that at least all the governments of the Customs Union would be interested in enjoying "the economic benefits. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 81 p 10]

SASOL CATALYSTS PLANT--The first trial runs at African Catalysts' new R5-million plant in Sasolburg have just been completed successfully. The plant is a joint venture between Suedchemie of Germany, the Industrial Development Corporation, and Sasol, and will produce catalysts for the Sasol oil-from-coal process which until now have had to be imported. On hand for the trial runs was Dr. C. Hofstadt, chairman of African Catalysts and a member of the board of management of Suedchemi, who said he was "delighted" with the rapid progress made with the construction of the plant. One of the main feed-stocks for African Catalysts is being supplied locally by Hoechst South Africa. This feedstock will be supplied primarily from the New Hoechst polyphosphoric acid plant in Kurgersdorp--also a R5-million investment. The managing director of Hoechst South Afirca [as printed], Mr A.L. Baltzer, said that work on the Krugersdorp plant was making good progress and it would be in full operation during next year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 81 p 21]

CENSUS OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS--South Africa has at least 12 638 medical practitioners, according to the latest statistics released in Pretoria. A statement by the Department of Statistics said the figures were preliminary results of a census of medical practitioners taken in 1979. A report with detailed information would be released later. For the 1979 census questionnaires were sent to 14 691 medical practitioners whose addresses appeared on the register of the Medical and Dental Council. It was established that 1 586 were abroad, had died or could, for some reason, not participate. No response was obtained from 281 addresses and 186 returns could not be used because of irregularities. Eventually 12 638 returns were processed and tabulated, the department said. The statistics showed that 10 975 practitioners were White, 230 were Coloured, 1 266 were Asians and 167 were Blacks. Of these 5 053 were in private practice, 6 591 were in salaried employment, 865 were retired and 129 were awaiting employment or to start practising. Of those in private practice, 3 374 were general practitioners and 1 679 were specialists. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Aug 81 p 5]

TRADE WITH GREECE--Athens--South African diplomatic sources in Athens are confident that Greece's seven-month old membership of the European Economic Community is not having an adverse effect on trade between the two countries. Exports from South Africa to Greece are expected to rise during 1981, continuing their steady growth of the past few years. South African exports to Greece during 1980 totalled R41,7-million, according to the National Statistical Service of Greece. This represented an increase of R7,8-million over South African exports in 1979. Leading South African exports to Greece are iron and steel (around R11,7-million during 1980, a R5,2-million increase over 1979) and metalliferous ore and metal scrap (R7,9-million in 1980, an increase of R381 000). Meat and meat products were the third largest

South African export (R5,8-million in 1980), followed by textile fibres (R4-million) and fertilisers (R3,3-million). The balance of trade is strongly in South Africa's favour, with South African imports from Greece during 1980 running to only about R3,5-million. Leading Greek imports to South Africa include fertilisers, petroleum, petroleum products and elated minerals and footwear. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Aug 81 p 21]

RECORD AUTO SALES--The July sales figures for new vehicles have resulted in the breaking of overall and individual records, with the total sales of 41 992 new vehicles achieving an all-time monthly high for the motor industry. The breakdown of figures released by the National Association of Automotive Manufacturers of South Africa (Naamsa), reveal that 27 384 new passenger cars were sold during the month, improving on the previous record of 26 820 units sold in May, 1981. Commercial vehicle sales also rose to 14 608 units being sold to better the previous record established in October, 1975 by 1 230. The figure reflects a 30,3 percent increase over results for the corresponding month in 1980. Naamsa's figures show improvements on every statistical permutation to be derived from a very buoyant motor industry. The combined (passenger and commercial) total sales figures show an increase of 18,2 percent over the figures recorded in July, 1980, and a 10.2 percent increase over figures recorded in June. "A fairly significant slowdown in the rate of growth of demand for new vehicles can be expected in the months ahead," said Mr Peter Searle, president of Naamsa. "To some extent this is already becoming apparent in the used car market, where difficulty is being experienced in the financing of pre-1978-79 cars. "This indicates the possibility of reduced markets in the months ahead. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Aug 81 p 15]

MILITARY AWARDS--The Officer Commanding the South West Africa Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, received the Southern Cross Medal at a parade at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday. At the parade four other senior officers received the Southern Cross Medal and a warrant officer received the Pro Merito decoration. The Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys, presented the medals on behalf of the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen. The Southern Cross decoration is presented to officers who distinguish themselves by outstanding service of the highest order and utmost devotion to duty. The Pro Merito decoration is awarded to other ranks on the same merits. Other officers who received the Southern Cross decoration yesterday were Brigadier Andreas Liebenberg, Director Operations, Brigadier Frans van den Berg, Officer Commanding the Army Battle School. Brigadier Hercules Viljoen, of Defence Headquarters, and Colonel Raymond Ledingham, Officer Commanding Border Sub-Command. Warrant Officer Durban Green, of the School of Armour in Bloemfontein, received the Pro Merito decoration. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Aug 81 p 5]

CSO: 4700/352

NYERERE ASKS IDEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS TO FOSTER SOCIALIST IDEAS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Danford Mpumilwa]

[Excerpt]

CCM Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere has urged the Party's ideological colleges to continue their role of promoting socialist dialogue, encouraging freedom of thought and discussion.

Mwalimu said this yesterday in his address to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Kivukoni Party Ideological College in Dar es Salaam.

He told staff, students, college alumnis as well as Party and government leaders that Kivukoni and its eight zonal colleges must be in the forefront in ensuring the people's freedom to think and to act.

However, Mwalimu said: "In our free thought we must never become mere receptacles for foreign ideologies. We must become masters of our own destiny, digesting and analysing ideas in the context of the situation obtaining in the country".

This, he explained, did not mean rejecting ideas from other people. People must learn from systems evolved by other mankind in order to evolve a socialist, just and democratic society in the country.

Mwalimu said the Party ideological colleges should help in liberating Tanzanians from any remaining colonial mentality, the task assigned to Kivukoni when it was established only a few months before independence.

The Party Chairman said the college's responsibilities were ever more necessary in view of the current imperialist manoeuvres to dominate thoughts and suppress those of smaller countries.

He condemned suggestions that the college should establish a system whereby its graduates would be awarded certificates upon completion of their studies.

The education offered by the college was aimed at liberating one's mind. "Basically, education is like health and ignorance is like a disease. One who remains healthy does not need a certificate or some special reward for being so," he explained.

"We therefore, do not need to award a certificate to anyone who undertakes a course aimed at liberating his mentality, making him a good socialist. We only want to see his actions and ideas to know if he has become a socialist or not. But not a certificate," Mwalimu stressed.

It was possible for one to have a certificate showing that he had gone through the college with flying colours, but when it came to practical reality, he proved to be far from having the qualities of a Kivukoni graduate, he said.

Mwalimu also said the college would continue to enroll its students through a selection system. He refuted criticisms that the college was not being fully utilised by the Party to train its functionaries and that most of those selected from public institutions went to the college thinking it was a punishment.

"We will be making a big mistake to enroll only Party functionaries into the college. We want all those in different leadership positions in the country to be fully conversant with the Party policy.

The Party Chairman pointed out that soon after completion of the course provided by the college, those selected came with full praise of what they had learnt.

"Those who think that their formal education is enough to understand our society and that there is no need to go through Kivukoni, are ignorant, indeed. For they are ignorant of what they do not know", he explained.

Mwalimu paid tribute to all those who had helped establish the college at the difficult initial stage. These include the thousands of Tanzanians who had made material contributions towards the college fund in the late 1950s. He made special mention of Ndugu Joan Wicken who had been treasurer of the fund and the late Karimjee who had generously contributed 1.2 million/-.

Earlier, the Party Chairman, accompanied by Party Vice-Chairman Aboud Jumbe, officially opened a new 500,000/- Party branch at the college.

CSO: 4700/340

MINISTER URGES UTAFITI COLLABORATION WITH SCIENTISTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text]

THE Tanzania National Scientific Research Council (UTAFITI) has been urged to collaborate with scientists and technocrats in various institutions in the country to enhance research geared towards solving the country's development problems.

Addressing members of the UTAFITI Board at their 11th council meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Kighoma Malima said that the use of science and technology in the country should increase the ability to plan and implement development projects.

It is imperative that UTAFITI seeks to increase the people's ability to control their environment, the Minister said.

He said that the poor economic situation in the country presently calls for UTAFITI to stress on research that would develop and improve efficiency and production in all sectors of the economy.

To achieve this goal, the Minister advised UTAFITI to have greater recource to raw materials and inputs found in the country.

Refering to the recently approved Government bill on special awards to inventors who contributed to socio-economic development, the Minister said UTAFITI must ensure that the award acted as a real incentive to potential inventors.

Ndugu Malima stressed that the award should be granted in fair and frank conditions and cautioned against favouritism during the selection exercise.

Likewise, UTAFITI must not feel compelled to give an award to any one person in a given year if no person has proved himself worthy of the award, Ndugu Malima said.

Ndugu Malima later recommended that UTAFITI start laying short and long term plans for its activities.

CSO: 4700/340

JUMBE REITERATES GOVERNMENT'S GUARANTEE OF FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Vice President, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe has reiterated that the government would continue to respect the right and freedom of worship in the country as guaranteed under the Party and government constitutions.

Speaking at a preparatory meeting for the proposed National Mosque Council on Monday, Al-Haj' Jumbe said alongside protecting this right the government would encourage the cultivation of good relations between followers of the various religious denominations in Tanzania.

On the proposed Mosque Council and similar mini-councils at district and regional levels, Al-Haj Jumbe said the new bodies were intended to stream-line and strengthen Islam, and enhance existing good relations between Muslims and non-Muslims in the country.

He rejected the notion that the formation of the new council would polarise relations between Muslims and members of other religious sects in Tanzania. 'The councils would help to further strengthen and harmonise unity of the citizens,' he said.

He told the 180 Imams (religious ministers) from all over Tanzania who are in Zanzibar for a meeting which will elect office bearers for the proposed national Mosque Council scheduled for today, that Tanzania had never and would never experience religious conflict.

'The Party and government constitutions guarantee the freedom of religious beliefs in Tanzania and the right for believers to organise themselves for religious purposes,' he said.

At Monday's preparatory meeting, the Imams endorsed proposals for interim constitution for the council and nominated candidates for the chairman and deputy chairman, the secretary general and his deputy and directors.

The elections for the leaders were expected to be finalised later yesterday before the meeting for launching the national Mosque Council convenes at the Mbweni Technical College in Zanzibar today.

The one-day meeting organised jointly by the Muslim Council of Tanzania (BAKWATA) and the Muslim Community in Zanzibar is also to be attended by representatives of muslim communities in neighbouring Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, Malawi, Zambia and Burundi.

CSO: 4700/340

WESTERN NATIONS' AID TO SOUTH AFRICA CONDEMNED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 7 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] The commanding general of the South-West Africa Territory Forces [SWATF] in Namibia, General Lloyd, told reporters of foreign countries that his forces have attacked Angola again and again. This Boor boasted that this combat occurs daily.

The provocation of the Boors against the citizens of Angola is not a secret matter in the world. But the remarks of the Boor Lloyd show how the Boors feel pride in conducting their provocation, which causes considerable losses of people's lives and property in Angola.

It is estimated that during a 3 year period, the provocation of the Boors in Angola has caused not less than 3,000 deaths and the wounding of other people.

As usual, the Boors are trying to deceive the world [by claiming] that their assaults are directed against the SWAPO freedom fighters. The truth is that the attacks which are conducted by the Boors are directed against refugees and unarmed civilians.

The SWAPO freedom fighters are conducting struggles inside Namibia because their objective is to liberate their country, Namibia, and not Angola. Those whom the Boors are attacking and calling freedom fighters are either unarmed citizens of Namibia who fled to Angola to save themselves as a result of oppression or citizens of Angola. And those camps which the Boors call freedom fighter camps are centers for safeguarding these refugees.

But the fascists do not know the difference between different people when they engage in their evil. A small child, an old woman and even a sick person will be attacked by the fascists in order to maintain this oppression. The Boors do not respect people's lives, especially those of citizens of the country.

Unfortunately, together with fascism and its provocation, the government of the Boors has been given strength by the western nations. The economic and military aid which the government of the Boors is obtaining from the western nations gives the Pretoria government arrogance and power to trample human rights' and the rights of adjacent independent countries.

The effort to cause difficulties for the government of the Boors has been hindered by the veto vote of the western nations without that matter reaching the UN Security Council.

It is clear that the western nations are not prepared to help to eliminate colonialism and racial discrimination in Namibia and South Africa. The western nations are trying to confuse matters in order to give the government of the Boors more time to strengthen itself.

It would be appropriate now for Africa to be concerned especially with good methods of fighting the Boors instead of listening to the deception of the western nations. By doing so, African can seek aid from friends who doubtless are prepared to help to destroy the final colonial fortress of South Africa.

CSO: 4749/12

SIDO SPOKESMAN REPORTS ON RESULTS OF OPERATIONS SINCE 1978

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

A total of 411 small scale factory units were established in the country between 1978 and June this year, the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) reported yesterday.

Another 240 units are at different stages of implementation, SIDO spokesman said.

All the units, totalling 651, are estimated to produce goods worth 1,076m/- and would employ 20,502 people, he added. The units would be established with a fixed capital of 596m/-.

The units are part of the 1,067 factory-type units envisaged to be set up under SIDO's five-year development plan starting 1978/79.

The spokesman said during the three year period ending 1981, a total of 504 non-factory industrial units were established in 400 villages, against the target of 1,229 units.

A census conducted throughout the country showed that there were 3,978 small units spread in all regions producing goods worth 845.3m/-. The units, with an investment in fixed capital of 369.7m/-, provide employment to 52,284 people.

Out of these 782 were factory type units. Factory type units are those registered under the factories act and which employed more than 10 people. Non-factory units are related to the crafts.

According to the SIDO spokesman, the remaining targetted units would be implemented during the rest of the plan period. More emphasis would be placed on the contribution of the priority areas with the aim of making the small scale drive "formal".

The priority areas are agro-based industries, building materials clothing and apparel, educational requirements, hospital and health requirements, transport related items, food and food-based items, and household requirements.

On the industrial estate programme the spokesman said of the 20 estates envisaged during the three years ending 1981, only five were working and had 76 factory units.

He explained that the dismal performance was the result of lack of foreign exchange and the unavailability of building materials.

On the training of artisans, he said the number of those trained in SIDO training centres were 455 in 1978, and 1,000 in 1979, 675 the following year and 600 in 1981.

CSO: 4700/340

REAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPENDS ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 5 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] It is an incontrovertible fact that no nation can obtain real economic and social development without developing science and technology. It was by bearing in mind this fact and its importance that our government decided to establish the national council for scientific research under law No 51 which was passed by the National Assembly in 1968. As the minister for planning and the economy [listed in NFAC reference aid as minister of state, Vice President's Office for Economic Affairs], Kighoma Malima, said yesterday in the city of Dar es Salaam when opening the session of this council, in general the work of the council can be broken down into two main parts.

The first part is that which concerns the coordination of all kinds of scientific research which takes place in the country and the second part concerns the provision of advice concerning important questions relating to scientific research in the country, and especially steps which are suitable to be taken by the government along with other institutions to improve scientific research work and economic and social development.

But, even after passing the 1968 law and after the council began its work officially in 1972, it was still apparent that there was insufficient incentive to encourage the national council of scientific research.

To correct this situation, the government made a revision recently of the law relating to this council which makes possible the provision of special honors and incentives to those who are making [scientific] discoveries which aid production and other development tasks.

After all these steps taken by the government, the citizens will retain a desire to see the council implement its responsibility with more capability to help it obtain more and better results in the development of science and technology in our country. In the work of conducting research and developing science and technology, a country like Tanzania is confronted with some difficulties. For example, the country was confronted recently with difficult economic conditions. These conditions did not give us leave to deadlock altogether the important work of research and the development of science and technology.

Doubtless, as a result of these difficult economic conditions, the council must conduct its work in accordance with the real situation and thus stress more research concerning the use of raw materials and natural resources which are obtainable here in the country. Also it must be borne in mind that the final objective of scientific and technical research in our country is to complete the Tanzanian's independence. This is to say that the research conducted must be able to increase the citizens' ability to control their environment, overcome their problems and then obtain a better life which ensures their complete independence.

CSO: 4749/14

CARBON DIOXIDE GAS PLANT CONSTRUCTION BEGINS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION has started on buildings for the super quality carbon dioxide gas plant at Kyejo in Mbeya's Rungwe District.

A spokesman of the Tanzania Oxygen Limited (TOL) said yesterday in Dar es Salaam that work which started this month would take approximately 33 weeks.

TOL and the National Development Corporation (NDC) jointly own the Kyejo carbon dioxide project.

The spokesman said the tender for the civil works at Kyejo had been awarded to a Mbeya contractor, Dalip Singh.

The works include building of a single building for the plant. The building to house the offices, shop for the plant and a workshop would cover an area of 326 square metres, according to earlier reports.

A manager's house would also be built at the plant site near Mannow Mission.

The plant for processing the gas would be shipped from Denmark this September.

According to the spokesman, the plant would arrive here in about two month's time.

Earlier reports said installation of the plant would start at the end of this year or early next year. Processing work is expected to start in January or February.

The quantity of carbon dioxide at Kyejo is estimated at several million cubic metres, enough to meet the country's demand for industrial carbon dioxide for the next 20 to 25 years.

The gas from the boreholes that had been drilled at Kyejo would be trapped, purified and later compressed into liquid and solid form for transportation to various areas in the country. Some of it would be exported to neighbouring countries.

The plant is expected to have an intial capacity of 300 kilogrammes of gas an hour on a single shift.

The total cost of the Kyejo project is estimated to be 17m/- of which 10m/- would be for the plant and distribution equipment and the balance for other works.

Drilling of the gas at Kyejo started in 1979. According to a report on the deposits, the gas found there is 98 per cent pure.

Large deposits of natural carbon dioxide have also been found in other neighbouring areas along the volcanic and gas-rich volcanic mountains.

4700/340

PETROLEUM RATIONING SYSTEM ENCOUNTER SNAGS IN IMPLEMENTATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

THE just reviewed fuel rationing system, which extends the validity of ration cards to a period of six months instead of one month, has hit some implementation snags.

Several motorists, have failed to beat the deadline set. This is especially so in connection with motorists registered with petrol stations whose schedule for obtaining the six-month ration cards fell between July 23 and 29.

A quick survey made in Dar es Salaam by this newspaper, registered a number of complaints against the re-registration process at the 11 stations falling in this category.

When contacted yesterday about the problems, the Ministry of Water and Energy said it had noted some of the snags and assured motorists who missed the deadline that arrangements were being made for them to buy the fuel ration cards.

A ministry spokesman said the government was aware of some of the problems that had surfaced especially relating to the eleven petrol stations where the exercise begun on July 23.

At the stations, a number of motorists who had earlier registered here under the one-month system, did not turn up to buy the new cards within the allotted period. The six-month card system comes into force on August 10.

The poor turn up varied from station to station, but was generally attributed to late arrival of registration clerks and presence of traffic police to ascertain the authenticity of vehicle documents.

It was observed that some of the motorists had entered false numbers on their old cards which did not tally with these on the engines and chassis.

Motorists with defective vehicles, according to the survey, were scared off by the presence of traffic police whom they thought were checking the vehicles' roadworthiness. They were not too sure of the conditions of their vehicles. They turned back.

At one of the petrol stations it was reported that some of its regular customers did not turn up to buy the new cards because their vehicles were outside Dar es Salaam between July 23 and 29.

At Makutano Service Station opposite the National Bus Services (KAMATA) offices along Msimbazi/Pugu roads, only 269 people had bought the new cards by July 29.

The station had registered more than 1,000 vehicles owners for the current rationing term.

Vehicle owner, who spent almost the whole of Wednesday waiting to buy his card complained on Thursday that he was asked by the clerks to return the next day apparently because time had run out.

He complained that the clerks, who were supposed to report at the stations at 8 a.m. in the morning, instead arrived at 9 a.m. and left at around 3 p.m. instead of at 4.30 p.m.

CSO: 4700/340

TRC MANAGER NOTES PROJECTS, FOREIGN AID, EARNINGS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text]

THE Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) needs 1.5b/- to implement a long-term project to improve central and Tanga lines, the TRC General Manager, Ndugu Tom Mmari said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Mmari said that the money, of which 1.1b/- would be in foreign exchange, was estimated only for rail track laying work which had already started, adding that strengthening bridges, improving telecommunications system would cost the corporation "much more".

In the project, TRC would have to cover 2580.24 kilometres of rail. It has so far covered 376 kilometres from Dar es Salaam along the Central Line, Ndugu Mmari added.

The General Manager said that Canada had granted rails to cover 180 miles and slippers covering a distance of 52 kilometres. "We need more rails and slippers", Ndugu Mmari said.

On bridges, he said that the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) has in this financial year given a grant of 60m/- for strengthening some of the bridges along the Central Line. FRG experts were currently doing the design work for 16 bridges, which he said needed "urgent repair".

The 125 bridges along the line were built between 1905 and 1959 and were designed to carry fewer wagons and less powerful engines compared to the present load they are forced to carry.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Mmari said that Canada and the European Economic Community (EEC) have promised to provide TRC with one set each of ballast quarry equipment. TRC needs at least 12 sets of the equipment.

He said the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) pledged to give TRC funds for the machines adding that DANIDA and the Tanzania Government were discussing the issue.

The corporation has meanwhile reported earnings totalling 485,487,000/- last year — two per cent below target.

Ndugu Mmari said that the performance was far better than that of 1979 when TRC realised only 358,836,000/- from its operations.

TRC expects to earn a total of 496.94m/- this year.

CSO: 4700/340

NON-ALIGNED SEMINAR SCHEDULED IN DAR ES SALAAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

A seminar on the "achievements and problems" of the Non-Aligned movement will be held in Dar es Salaam as part of celebrations marking the movement's 20th anniversary on September 1, this year.

The seminar, to be held from August 25 to 27, will be sponsored by the Dar es Salaam-based Mozambique-Tanzania Centre for Foreign Relations.

The centre's Director, Ndugu O.H. Tesha, told *Shihata* yesterday that during the seminar, lectures would be given on various aspects of non-alignment, including its origin and its contribution to world peace and to the liberation of dependent territories.

The seminar will also discuss the role of the Non-Aligned movement in international economic co-operation, particularly among developing countries, the search for a new international economic order and the consolidation of national independence and world peace.

The lectures will be delivered at the conference hall of the Institute of Finance Management.

Ndugu Tesha explained that the seminar follows a resolution passed early this year by the last ministerial conference of the Non-Aligned movement in New Delhi that each non-aligned country should mark the movement's 20th anniversary.

'In this connection, it was proposed that seminars reviewing the movement would be the most appropriate context in which to mark the coming of age of the movement', Ndugu Tesha said.

Yugoslavia, a founder member of the movement, has meanwhile invited national delegations from Non-Aligned countries to Belgrade to mark the anniversary.

CSO: 4700/340

OCM-SACCO TO PURCHASE TWENTY PERCENT OF SHUMA SHARES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

AN Italian firm — OCM SACCO —has decided to become a shareholder in the proposed 320m/- Arusha agro-industrial complex due for launching before the end of the year.

OCM SACCO will take up 20 per cent of the total equity capital shares in the project, the General Manager of Arusha Municipal Development Corporation (SHUMA), Ndugu Noel C. Kaaya, revealed in Arusha yesterday on arrival from Rome.

As a holding company, SHUMA will take up 51 per cent of the shares while the remaining 29 per cent of the shares are to be sold to any firm that would be able to make its contribution in foreign exchange, Ndugu Kaaya said.

He explained that with assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), a foreign company would be secured as the third partner in order to ensure the balancing of management capabilities and resources of the project.

To be implemented in four phases, the Arusha agro-industrial complex will include a 10,000-hectare pilot yellow maize farm which is intended to provide about 75 per cent of raw materials to subsidiary poultry and piggery projects.

The complex will have its own sluaghter houses for processing and packing pork and poultry meat for export.

At a meeting held in Rome with OCM SACCO officials under the patronage opf the Tanzania Embassy, the Tanzania delegation led by Ambassador Abbas Sykes suggested that the entire venture should be scaled down to reduce the foreign exchange burden on the country.

The delegation, which also included the SHUMA Board of Directors Chairman, Ndugu Abdul C. Faraji, also suggested that a dairy farm should be set up as a sideline project.

Another consultative conference of OCM SACCO experts and officials from the ministries of Livestock Development, Development Planning, Prime Minister's Office, Bank of Tanzania and SHUMA, is to be held in Tanzania next month to review the project proposals and financial terms pending formal confirmation by the Government.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Kaaya said the project feasibility study is being reviewed before final decisions are taken.

When commissioned, the agro-industrial complex will breed a maximum of 10,000 swines per annum and turn out 40,000 tonnes of animal feeds of which 34,000 tonnes are to be sold to farmers.

CSO: 4700/340

ARRIVAL OF FIRST SHIPMENT OF AIRPORT MODERNIZATION MATERIALS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text]

THE first consigment of 2,500 tons of building equipment and materials for modernisation of the Dar es Salaam International Airport arrived last Monday and off-loading began on the same day.

According to NOTCO (Tanzania) Limited Claims Manager, Ndugu N. Kazaura, the equipment, which arrived aboard MV "Leon R.E." from the French port of Marseilles, had been cleared and was being taken to the site at the airport.

Construction work, to be undertaken by a French contruction firm — Messrs Bouygues is expected to begin in September. The project is financed by a loan from the French Government.

The Ministry of Works reached an agreement with the firm last December for the implementation of the 700m/- airport's modernisation programme which was planned by another French firm, Aeroport de Paris — the supervisors of the project.

The Project Manager, Mr. P. Madjedi, said yesterday that the second consignment of 2,500 tons would arrive towards the end of this month, adding that delivery of the over 50,000 tons of equipment would take one year.

The equipment, he said, included 5.8m/- worth of plant machinery, bulldozers, tracks, hydraulic trains and other machinery.

The programme aims at modernising the 1955-model airport to enable it handle increasing air traffic for the next 20 years.

The airport is expected to handle about 955,000 passengers in 1985 and some 1,610,000 in 1990, according to earlier reports.

CSO: 4700/340

LITERACY EXAMINATIONS FOR ADULTS SCHEDULED

Education Ministry's Special Publication

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

OVER three million Mainland adults will sit for literacy examinations during the Evaluation Week starting next Monday and ending six days later.

It was erroneously reported in this newspaper yesterday that the examinations would be held today.

Some 3,477,072 adults will be examined during the week throughout the Mainland's 21 regions. Of the candidates, some 2,018,145 are women and the rest men.

According to a special publication issued by the Ministry of National Education in Dar es Salaam, the National Evaluation Day will be August 10 this year.

However, it said, regions could, if they chose, select appropriate days during the Evaluation Week for holding the examinations.

This arrangement contrasts sharply with that obtaining in the 1975 and 1977 evaluations when only a day was set aside for the examinations.

The publication said an entire week had been allocated for the convenience of both the regions and the examinees.

It said the regions were better placed to pick suitable days because they were more knowledgeable about the real conditions obtaining in their respective areas.

It also said the new arrangement would enable adults missing the examinations on a particular day because of pressing personal problems to be tested on any other day during the week.

It added that the extended examination days would make it easy for officials to deal with unexpected problems, with the least inconvenience to the examinees.

The ministry's publication said after the 1977 evaluation, the Nation resolved to reduce illiteracy from 27 per cent to 15 and even 10 per cent.

It said examinations during the Evaluation week would establish success attained since 1977 and would also facilitate planning for advancing the knowledge of those now literate.

It said it was expected that the results of the examinations on national basis would be announced in December this year.

This announcement would be followed by others on a regional, district, ward, divisional and centre basis.

It was envisaged that the examinations results would have reached all concerned before the end of January next year, the Ministry of National Education's publication said.

President's Appeal

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt] President Nyerere last night appealed to adults attending literacy classes in the country to turn out for the Examinations next week and to continue learning after the tests.

In a nation-wide broadcast over Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam, Mwalimu said the tests would benefit the individual new literates and also enable the Government to assess progress made in the literacy campaign.

"Only when everyone who was illiterate attends classes and takes the tests shall we be able to recognise how far we have gone in eradicating illiteracy", he said.

The President explained that the results of the national tests, to be conducted between August 10 and 16, were vital information for future planning of literacy programmes.

"Without them, (the test results) we shall be like the woman who cooks a meal without being told how many people are coming to eat. The result is either that many go hungry when food could have been ready, or else that very much food is wasted", he said.

Mwalimu told the 3,477,072 adults who are registered for literacy classes: "Knowing how to read and write is like acquiring a new *jembe* or *panga*. It is something very important".

Apart from enabling them to get certificates, which they should be proud of, and also showing how they were doing, literacy gave the learners new power over their lives, he said.

"The more you learn the more exciting learning becomes", he said, adding "it enables you to do your work better".

People who knew how to read and write could not be cheated easily, could exchange private letters with distant friends and relatives and could also discern what was taking places elsewhere in the world through reading newspapers, he said.

He told those registered in the rural areas: "You can also make it more difficult for dishonest people to steal your village money".

"In urban areas, you as a literate person, know which bus to catch, and can find your friend in a new house by reading the street signs", he said.

The President pointed out that it was because of these and other gains which resulted from literacy that the Party and Government continued to ensure that every adult Tanzanian became literate.

CSO: 4700/340

SCOPO SURVEYING EMPLOYMENT OF KENYANS, UGANDANS IN PARASTATALS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

THE government has launched a country-wide survey on the terms under which citizens of neighbouring countries are employed in Tanzania's parastatals.

The survey will enable the government to evolve the terms under which these people will be engaged and solve various problems' encountered when employing non-Tanzanians, especially those from Kenya and Uganda after the collapse of the East African Community (EAC).

The Presidential Standing Committee on Parastatal Organisations (SCOPO), in a circular to all parastatal organisations and public companies, said several citizens of Kenya and Uganda were demanding employment under expatriate terms after the collapse of the EAC whereas they had been employed under local contract terms.

The circular said it was not known how many people from the two countries were employed in parastatals and other companies in the country.

Elaborating, a SCOPO spokesman said the expatriate contract terms differed from the local contract terms on allowances received by an individual, annual leaves and passages to and from the place of work.

"The local contract terms are not different from the terms under which citizens of this country are employed, only that local citizens are employed on permanent terms while those from neighbouring countries are engaged for specific terms which could be renewed", the spokesman explained.

The SCOPO circular has asked all parastatals and public companies to submit complete data on their employees who came from Kenya and Uganda, stating their full names, the type of work they did, and the terms of their contracts — whether local or expatriate.

The exact date the individual workers were employed should also be clearly stated, the circular said.

All the information should then be submitted to the Ministry of Manpower Development and Administration.

The SCOPO spokesman has asked all the institutions involved to speed up the exercise.

CSO: 4700/340

BABU CITES DPRK AS BEING GENUINELY SELF-RELIANT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

FORMER Tanzanian cabinet minister Abdulrahman Babu said yesterday developing countries should "look inwards" and co-ordinate their productive sectors because this was vital in developing backward economies.

He said in a public lecture at the main campus of the University of Dar es Salaam that developing countries should co-ordinate their individual agricultural and heavy and light industries so that they served each other.

These countries should orientate their economies to serve the local market, he told a capacity audience that jammed the dome-shaped Nkrumah Hall at the hill.

"You don't develop an economy by depending on Paris to be your market," he said in his lecture on "Underdevelopment and the Struggle for Socialism in Africa".

Ndugu Babu, now Visiting Professor of International Relations at US universities and a popular columnist of the London-based monthly *Africa Now*, cited the example of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) as a developing country that had looked inwards in developing its economy.

He said that country of 17 million people was "today the only country of its size that is genuinely self-reliant. We have a lot to learn from it," he said.

He criticised the tendency by some of the developing countries to build socialism through separate sectoral development priorities like for example stressing on "rural development".

"Rural development is a misconception of development. There is no such thing as rural development. Socialist development means taking the economy in its totality," he said.

Ndugu Babu described socialism as "nothing else except a guide to action. Socialism must understand objective reality. Socialism is a mechanism of ordering priorities," he said.

On the proposals to establish a New International Economic Order (NIEO), Ndugu Babu said under present-day global economic arrangements, the new order would only benefit the giant multinationals at the service of imperialism.

He said the proposal for NIEO was a creation of the multinationals so they could "effectively" penetrate the economic market through the back door.

Ndugu Babu explained that the only lasting order would come with the complimentarity between the economies of developing socialist countries and centrally-planned socialist economies.

A questioner asked: "Who should build socialism in developing countries? Ndugu Babu answered: "Socialism should be built by the people.

He said bureaucrats would never build socialism. "Some of the bureaucrats over-indulge. They build themselves at the expense of the people," he said.

He told the audience that it was the bureaucrats who contravened some of the very regulations that had been set to curb, say, the importation of luxury items.

"The bureaucrats' hands are clean, but their hearts are dirty; the peasants hands are dirty, but their hearts are clean," he said.

"Who introduced corruption in this country?" he asked. "I leave it to you my friends," he concluded.

CSO: 4700/340

BRIEFS

PRIME MINISTER ON ECONOMY--The Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, said in Dodoma yesterday that the ever increasing price of oil since 1973 was one of the major problems facing the country's economy. He was addressing a three-day bi-ennial conference of the Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) on the ailing economic situation facing the nation at present and how to combat it. Ndugu Msuya said the country was expected to spend 60 percent of its foreign exchange to purchase fuel oil this year but the expenditure rate was reduced to between 50 and 55 percent after the Government had taken precautionary measures to conserve the commodity. The Premier said another cause for economic problems was the rising of prices of various imported commodities like spare parts, building materials, agricultural inputs, paper, vehicles and tractors. He said in 1980, for instance, prices of imported goods shot up to more than 250 percent as compared to 1972. He told the conference that on the other hand, prices of the country's agricultural products were continuously dropping or increasing at a very slow pace. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jul 81 p 3]

PARTY IDEOLOGICAL COLLEGE EXPANSION--An expansion programme which would enable the Kivukoni Party Idological College in Dar es Salaam to increase its student intake from 150 to 250 is currently underway. The college Principal, Ndugu Bismark Mwansasu, said yesterday that the programme also includes construction of an assembly hall and five new teachers quarters. Currently the college has ten teachers quarters. Ndugu Mwansasu could not say when the construction of the buildings would be completed, but he explained that as soon as the buildings were ready the college would raise its student intake. The college, which has just observed its 20th anniversary, teaches the Party ideology to Party and government officials, as well as leaders of various public institutions. The college was established by the then TANU on July 29, 1961. Funds for running the college came from donations and contributions secured by the then Tanganyika Education Trust Fund, a registered charity organisation formed by TANU. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Jul 81 p 3]

WINDMILL DRIVEN WATER PUMPS--Singida--An executive engineer with the Ministry of Water and Energy has suggested that windmill driven water pumps be encouraged in all wind-prone areas of the country due to fuel shortage. In his write-up on the prospects of windmills in the country for pumping water, the engineer, Ndugu Richard Msengi, said by emphasizing on windmills, the country could speed up its clean water supply programme to the villages with minimum costs. Ndugu Msengi

also said the manufacturing of windmills locally be considered to minimize the problem of spare parts and reduce maintenance costs. He also proposed that technicians to repair the windmills be trained. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Jul 81 p 3]

BACKLOG CEMENT SHIPMENT--Maputo, Tuesday--About 7,000 tonnes of cement are now being loaded aboard freighter Rice Trade destined for Tanzania, the Maputo daily Noticias reported today. The loading of the cement at the Port of Maputo began last Friday and is expected to take about ten days before the Rice Trade leaves for Tanzania, the daily said. The 7,000 tonnes are a backlog which the Mozambique Cement Company had to meet under an agreement with the Tanzania Saruji Corporation. The Mozambique Cement Company owns three cement factories--Matola in Maputo Province, Dondo in Sofala Province and Nacala in Nampula Province. Cement trade between Mozambique and Tanzania started in 1979 when the Mozambique Cement Company signed a contract for the supply to Tanzania of 72,000 tonnes of cement. It is understood here that out of that amount, only 55,039 tonnes of cement have been supplied. There was another agreement between Mozambique and Tanzania for the supply of 20,000 tonnes of cement. Nine thousand tonnes of cement in this agreement have been supplied. A delegation from the Tanzania Portland Cement Company (TPCC), a company falling under the Tanzania Saruji Corporation, is expected later this month to review the previous agreements and see whether more cement contracts could be entered. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Aug 81 p 3]

ARRIVAL OF SUDANESE RICE--A consignment of 1,800 tons of rice shipped by the Government of Sudan to Tanzania has arrived at the Dar es Salaam Port. The Director of Procurement of the National Milling Corporation (NMC), Ndugu G.S. Mwanache, said in the city yesterday that it was now processing the consignment's documents before off-loading could start. The rice will be handed over to NMC by the Sudanese Embassy in Dar es Salaam immediately after being off-loaded. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Aug 81 p 3]

DENIAL OF MAGAZINE'S IMF REPORT--Tanzania has dismissed allegations appearing in the August edition of Africa Now magazine that the first round of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) last month were stuck. The Deputy Minister for Finance, Ndugu Venance Ngula, told Shihata yesterday that the Government was unaware of the alleged bottleneck in the talks. Finance Minister Amir Jamal told the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam last month that the Government was negotiating with the IMF for an extended fund facility for three years, to be used in the battle against inflation. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Aug 81 p 1]

APPROVAL OF PARTY BUDGET--The Party Central Committee which ended its meeting at Chamwino yesterday approved a Party budget of 440 million/- for the 1981/82 financial year. The committee also received reports from its sub-committees on Defence and Security, Planning and Economic Development, Parastatal Organisations and Party Affairs. It was announced at Chamwino last night that an extraordinary meeting of the Central Committee would be held in Dar es Salaam on August 17 this year. Meanwhile, the Party National Executive Council (NEC) is expected to meet in Dar es Salaam next month to discuss the Party Programme. The Party Programme is being prepared by a six-member Central Committee team which had been meeting at the Party Headquarters in Dodoma for the past fortnight. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/340

OFFICIALS SEEK CONSOLIDATION OF ROMANIAN-ZAIRIAN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 16 Jul 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by Lusende Mbemba: "Consolidation of Romanian-Zairian Agricultural Cooperation"]

[Text] "I have mainly come to Zaire for the purpose of participating once more in the consolidation of the agricultural cooperation that so closely links the Republic of Zaire and the Socialist Republic of Romania. It is a form of cooperation in which our respective governments and chiefs of state are particularly interested." This statement was made to the press by Adrain Rogojanu, Romanian deputy minister of agriculture, at the end of the meeting granted him on Tuesday, 14 July, by citizen Bomboko Lokumba, deputy first state commissioner and state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation.

It should be noted that Rogojanu, who has been visiting the Zairian capital since 13 July, is heading a delegation made up of representatives of the different ministries of his country (finance, foreign trade, agriculture) and other experts. The delegation will participate in the work of the Romanian-Zairian joint commission which, it should be emphasized, began its work on Tuesday, 14 July, in the Green Room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

The work is being directed by Dr Mwema Ngoy Toka, secretary of state for agriculture and representative of the Executive Council, who is assisted by Deputy Minister of Agriculture Rogojanu, representing Romania. The General Planning Commission, the ministries of National Economy, Foreign Affairs, Government Investment Holdings, Finance, Foreign Trade, the Bank of Zaire and the joint venture ZAIROM [Zairian-Romanian Zootechnical Company] have sent their representatives to the meeting, which is of great importance.

The major problem to be taken up in the discussions now underway in the Green Room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is undoubtedly the possibility of intensifying the training of farmers and especially of thoroughly examining what measures could be taken to get the activities of the joint Zairian-Romanian company ZAIROM off to a new start. ZAIROM's main purpose is the promotion of agriculture.

The work of the officials is of great importance, as stated by the secretary of state for agriculture, and it is urgent for the two parties to demonstrate a great deal of frankness and intelligence in order to arrive at a solid basic document to be proposed to the two governments.

Furthermore, it would be a very positive step if, through the meeting, all ambiguities concerning the granting, by ZAIROM, of a site facilitating the continuation of its activities could be removed. The same is true of the revision of financing clauses regarding the project, particularly chapters involving the liberation of foreign exchange and counterpart funds in local currency.

Work is proceeding normally and our immediate wish is to see a more effective Zairian presence in ZAIROM.

11,464
CSO: 4719/224

PRICES REPORTED VACILLATING; SPECULATORS ACCUSED

Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 11 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Mfwamba Ntambwe: "Palm Oil: Prices Have Dropped"]

[Text] The first two weeks of this month brought smiles to the faces of housewives, who watched the price of palm oil drop.

A 75-centiliter bottle that once cost 15 or 20 zaires has now fallen to 7 or even 5 zaires. Observers note with satisfaction that the supply has increased substantially, balancing demand. The competition of demand is now effective.

Readjustment of Price of Local Rice

Nearly 3 weeks ago, prices of local rice, whose major distributors in Shaba are the Tshiani ETS [expansion unknown], were readjusted. At the beginning of this fiscal year, rice sold for 120 zaires per 45-kilogram bag. The same quantity now costs 160 zaires, meaning an increase of 40 zaires. In other wholesale stores or at food stores, rates have already reached 200 and even 250 zaires. A glass of Kindu rice now costs 150 K [expansion unknown] at our public markets, compared with 90 or 80 K around the beginning of the second quarter of this year.

According to ETS officials, the readjustment was made following the increase in the current official price of paddy rice paid to Kindu farmers. In addition, transport rates have also gone up.

Cheaper Television Sets

Television sets are indispensable for many families. As a result of the market competition we are now seeing, many citizens of modest financial means can easily afford sets.

A week ago, following a sale at a number of local stores, a Tatung television set sold for 160 zaires at the Kukap ETS.

Following the example of the Mukap ETS, Shaba-Center is now selling refrigerators and color television sets at lower prices. For example, a refrigerator costs 4,000 zaires, compared with 8,000 zaires for the same size elsewhere.

Speculators

Speculators are doing a great business. Salt merchants or traffickers, most of whom are expatriates, are growing scandalously rich by exploiting poor citizens. We have just verified prices they are charging for salt and have bitterly noted that they (the prices) denote the purest gauging, sometimes supported by influential local figures.

The price of a 50-kilogram bag of salt is now 200 zaires, compared with less than 80 zaires for the purchase price. Some 8 months ago, the same bag cost less than 60 zaires, meaning an increase of over 140 zaires.

At our public markets, a glass of salt is sold for 200 K or even 250 K, compared with 100 K a month ago and 50 K in 1980.

Meat: Higher Prices

For almost a month, beef in general and charcoal-grilled meat in partiular has gone up in price again. At the SGA [expansion unknown], the new prices of charcoal-grilled meat are about 16 zaires per kilogram from the slaughterhouse and 18 zaires at the retail level.

Retail prices were previously about 14 zaires per kilogram, meaning an increase of 4 zaires. At other meat markets, prices went from 20 Z per kilograms to 24 and even 26.

11,464
CSO: 4719/224

BRIEFS

RECOVERY OF STOLEN COBALT--On Tuesday morning, the joint antifraud services (public prosecutor's department and industrial guard of GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company] in Kolwezi) recovered 2,700 kilograms of cobalt worth nearly 4.32 million Belgian francs from a ring of highly specialized thieves from Likasi, four of whom are already behind bars. The cobalt theft recently occurred at the GECAMINES Luilu plants in Kolwezi. The thieves were also in possession of spare parts from GECAMINES that they wanted to sell in Kasai. It was in a dark house in the village of Tshiamundende, some 30 kilometers from downtown Kolwezi, that the robbers were arrested as they were refining their diabolical plan. They are now being intensively questioned by the public prosecutor's office in Kolwezi, which will try to shed light on the origins of the ring and learn the potential receipients of the precious stones and spare parts seized. Last month, at the same Luilu plants, the Kolwezi antifraud services also recovered 536 kilograms of cobalt worth 804,000 Belgian francs from three traffickers who fled to Lubumbashi. To date, there is no information as to their whereabouts. Given the rise in thefts of precious materials in Kolwezi, the political commissioner and regional governor of Shaba, citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati, has decided to visit the mining town of Kolwezi to investigate the situation. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 2 Jul 81 p 7] 11,464

FLOUR SHORTAGE PROVOKES DISSENSION--For some time, there has been a shortage of wheat flour in Lubumbashi and as a result, prices are going up. Bread costs between 4.5 and 5 zaires. Zairian bakers and expatriates are in disagreement. They accuse one another at all levels. The railroad cars sent by MIDEMA [expansion unknown] to the bakers committee in Lubumbashi are diverted between Ilebo and the copper capital. Certain SNCZ [Zairian National Railroad Company' and ONATRA [National Transportation Office] employees are accused of being accomplices in this diversion. The cars do reach Lubumbashi, but addressed to persons other than those mentioned by MIDEMA. ANEZA-Shaba [National Association of Zairian Enterprises] has not remained insensitive to this work of "mafiosi." Correspondence has been addressed to both national and regional leaders. At ANEZA, people also complain that from January to May, MIDEMA shipped only 30 cars of wheat flour, when the real needs of the Shaba region are around 275 cars a month. Conventional needs are on the order of 100 cars a month. [Excerpt] [Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 12 Jul 81 pp 1, 6] 11,464

CSO: 4719/224

KAUNDA DIRECTS GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER BRICK PLANT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE controversial Nega-Nega brick factory is to be taken over by the Government at the instruction of President Kaunda.

According to the Government **Gazette** published yesterday and signed by Minister of Lands and Natural Resources Mr Clement Mwananshiku, the President has resolved that "it is desirable or expedient in the interests of the republic" to acquire the property.

Registrar of lands Mr Peter Chamutangi said there was nothing "mysterious" about the handover as the matter had been made "very clear" in the **Gazette.**

Revalued the factory

Last month, the Government revalued the factory which had been sold to Libro Textiles — a private company owned by M. S. Limbanda at K800,000.

Asked what would happen to the transaction which was criticised by Members of Parliament, Mr Chamutangi said he was not competent to comment on the issue and referred the query to Mr Mwananshiku who was not available for comment.

The issue was hotly debated in Parliament during the last session with MPs demanding an explanation from the Government why the factory was sold at a give-away price.

Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Remmy Chisupa who was under pressure to explain the matter then, said the marked value of the factory, the housing estate and recreation centre was K800,000 as assessed by the Zambia National Building Society.

The minister said the plant and machinery had not been sold and would be moved to Kalulushi Brickworks which belongs to Zambia Clay Industries.

The MPs wondered why the Government sold the K3.2 million factory at K800,000 — turning down K2 million offered for the property by Mazabuka district council.

They told Mr Chisupa that the deal was suspect and should have been cancelled. Malambo MP Mr Whitson Banda doubted the validity of the valuation. He said he knew of some politicians who were involved in the sale of the factory.

Mr Whynter Chabala (Chipili) said it was not possible that such a project could be valued at K800,000 when it cost the Government K3.2 million to construct.

Obvious

Mr MacDonald Mtine (Kantanshi) said it was obvious

from the questions raised by his colleagues that it was not in the interest of the nation or the House that the factory should be sold at a "give-away" price.

The factory which belonged to Indeco was closed in December 1979 because of low sales and the depression in the building industry, Mr Chisupa explained to the House.

And an Indeco spokesman said the corporation lost about K15 million before the decision to close it down was made. He made it clear Indeco did not have a written offer from Mazabuka district council to buy the plant.

According to the **Gazette**, President Kaunda has certified that the property was "urgently" required and in terms of Section 5 of the Lands Acquisition Act, it was his intention to acquire it for the State.

Under Section 6 of the Act, an order has been issued to surrender the factory to the State on or before August 21.

"Any person claiming to be interested in the said properties is hereby invited to submit his claim to me within four weeks of the date of publication of this notice in the **Gazette**," Mr Mwananshiku said.

CSO: 4700/353

MINISTER SAYS HE HAS INTERVENED TO SAVE ZAMHORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

MINISTER of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila yesterday said that he intervened into Zamhort's problems to save it from total collapse.

He said in Lusaka yesterday that he had since submitted a full report of the organisation's problems to President Kaunda with suggestions on how the organisations could be made viable.

The minister was once forced to summon Zamhort officials to a meeting at which serious charges of mismanagement and financial losses were raised.

Mr Mwila could not indicate whether Dr Kaunda had accepted some of his recommendations but said the decision to transfer Zamhort to Zimco under NIEC was the prerogative of the President.

Mr Mwila assured the organisation's works council five months ago that workers would not be sacked as a result of the reorganisation.

The minister's assurance is contained in the minutes of the meeting the works council had with him on April 8.

But under the reorganisation about 250 workers have already been sacked and Mr Mwila yesterday denied last week's reports that there were investigations into the affairs of Zamhort.

The minister said one of Zamhort's problems was that it was under capitalised to an extent that it accumulated huge debts.

This was aggravated when some public institutions like schools failed to pay for the food supplied to them.

He directed all inquiries on Zamhort to Zimco or Cabinet Office as he had nothing to do with it any more.

CSO: 4700/353

MINISTER SAYS MAIZE COLLECTION SHOULD BE SPEEDED UP IN SOME AREAS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

Meanwhile, the minister has despatched officers to rural areas to find out what problems they have in the collection of the expected bumper maize harvest.

Although the maize collection had been satisfactory in most parts of the country, there was need to speed up the exercise, he said.

He cited Southern and Eastern provinces as some of the areas where the exercise had run into difficulties.

In Eastern Province the problem was lack of funds to pay farmers. He indicated that money for the exercise would soon be made available.

In addition, there was lack of transport for officers who were required to pay the farmers for their produce.

In Southern Province, inadequacy of stacking machines was the main constraint in the collection of the grain.

Last week Namboard general manager Mr George Chabwera announced that his board and the cooperative marketing unions in the country had bought 2.5 million bags of maize from farmers worth K40 million.

In Choma it was reported that more than 400,000 bags of maize may go to waste this year in chiefs Macha and Mapanza because transporters were reluctant to collect produce from there because of the poor condition of the roads.

Southern Province Cooperative Marketing Union has appealed to the Government to grade the Choma/Namwala road to enable transporters to collect produce in the two areas.

Union marketing manager Mr Thomas Mudala told the province's permanent secretary Mr Ian Sikazwe that some transporters had threatened to pull their vehicles out of the Macha/Mapanza route because of the poor roads.

About 750,000 bags of maize have been collected by the union from the area but there were more than 400,000 bags still to be collected.

Mr Sikazwe said the Government would try to repair the road.

CSO: 4700/353

MINISTER SAYS STATE FARMS FEASIBILITY STUDIES NOT DONE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Aug 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

FEASIBILITY studies have not been done on any of the proposed State farms under the operation food production programme, National Commission for Development Planning acting Minister Mr Unia Mwila told Parliament yesterday.

He was answering a question by Isoka MP **Mr Leonard Singoyi** who also wanted to know if a cost ratio between establishment of such farms and smaller farming units in districts had been determined.

The minister said no such ratio analysis had been undertaken because the feasibility studies had not been accomplished.

However, a good start had been made and several friendly countries and private companies were about to move in and carry out the studies.

In a supplementary question, Mr Singoyi asked Mr Mwila if he was aware that the "colossal" project would be difficult to manage, and the minister replied that the programme would succeed.

Not all

He denied a charge by Nchanga MP **Mr Cosmas Masongo** that the farms which were originally supposed to be 18 had been reduced to four. The intention to have 18 State farms still stood but not all would be started at the same time.

Mandevu MP **Mr Dingiswayo Banda** asked why it was necessary to carry out the feasibility studies when Mount Makulu research station had analysed all the types of soil in the country.

Mr Mwila replied that the Government had to differentiate between agricultural research information and the viability of a project.

Several MPs asked how long it would take to finish the feasibility studies and the minister said the farms were big concerns.

CSO: 4700/353

GOVERNMENT STARTS MINING EMERALDS IN NDOLA RURAL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Aug 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

THE Government has started mining emeralds through the Reserved Minerals Corporation in Chief Nkana's area of Ndola Rural, managing director Mr Winter Matongo has confirmed.

He said production started last week after the mining team set up the required infrastructure and built houses at a camp in Chief Nkana's area several kilometres from Kalulushi.

"We began moving in last April after setting up the required infrastructure."

He refused to discuss production at the mining site, saying this was a security matter. Mining operations would be carried out in a restricted area.

The corporation would initially operate from only one site, but more sites would be located and camps for personnel built as the operations expand.

The number of expatriates would also be increased from the present one.

The Corporation was formed last year to mine and sell emeralds and immediately set out buying the precious stones from individuals after the Government declared an amnesty to stop the illegal peddling of the stones.

For some time now the corporation has been under pressure from politicians and the Ministry of Mines to speed up prospecting work especially on the Copperbelt to begin mining and selling the stones.

Permanent secretary in the Ministry of Mines Mr Julian Masaninga said in Lusaka recently that the ministry was concerned about the delays in prospecting for precious stones by the corporation.

CSO: 4700/353

CABINET OFFICE INTRODUCES ANTI-RACKETEERING MEASURES

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

NEW measures aimed at cracking down on racketeering by loans officers at the Ministry of Finance have been introduced by Cabinet Office.

This follows discrepancies unearthed at the ministry in the recovery of monies advanced or loaned to Government officers.

According to the annual report of the Cabinet Office for 1980 which was tabled in Parliament last week, the Government is understood to have lost millions of Kwacha through such unscrupulous deals.

During an audit check it was found that loans owed by some officers were not debited against them as a result such officers did not repay the money.

It is believed that such deals were arranged between officers in the ministry and applicants.

Cabinet Office has directed that strict measures be introduced to ensure that officers owing money are correctly billed.

Ascertain

These include checks and controls on advances of salaries authorised in excess of amounts laid down by Government general order and controlling loans and advances authorised to officers before they have cleared the amount outstanding from previous loans and advances.

The suggestions which were made by the management services section in Cabinet Office also recommended — to curb the racket — that loans data must be compared in the same month.

This should include indicating when an advance or loan is given to ascertain immediately whether an officer's "take home" pay is more than the authorised amount.

The report discloses that organisation and methods experts from Cabinet Office are evaluating the workload, quality and functions performed by provincial political secretaries to determine whether or not there was justification for the creation of the post of personal secretaries for them.

A preliminary report on the study was being considered by experts who would later make a decision whether such politicians were entitled to personal secretaries.

Following reports that there was duplication of management positions in Zambia Railways the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications had enlisted the services of the Cabinet Office experts to review the nature and functions of various positions in the system.

During the year reviews were also carried out in the Department of Cultural Services to formulate proposals on the number of staff to be employed and to establish the nature and content of individual duties.

This report was accepted by Cabinet Office and is in the process of being implemented.

CSO: 4700/353

SWAPO REORGANIZES ITS LUSAKA OFFICES UNDER MUSHIMBA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Lusaka office of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) has been reorganised and all its activities brought under Mr Aaron Mushimba.

Mr Mushimba, who is member of the organisation's national executive of the central committee, has already arrived in Lusaka from Luanda to head SWAPO.

He said yesterday that SWAPO had reorganised its operations in all countries in which it was being represented.

Mr Mushimba will head the entire operations and activities of the organisation in Zambia.

He has taken all the responsibilities which previously fell under Mr Lucas Pohamba and Mr Ben Boyd, who are still in Lusaka to assist him until they get alternative assignments.

Under the present set-up Mr Hage Geingob United Nations Institute for Namibia director and Mr Hidipo Hamutenya will advise Mr Mushimba on political and diplomatic matters.

Since Mr Pohamba and Mr Boyd cease to be executive and central committee members in Lusaka, there are now five members of the central committee.

These are Mr Geingob, Mr Hamutenya, Dr Ernst Tjiriange, Dr Mose Tjitendero and Mr Benjamin Namalampo.

There is also the deputy secretary Mr Lucas Sephanus who shuttles between Luanda and Lusaka.

CSO: 4700/353

RESULTS OF BOTSWANA-ZAMBIA COMMISSION MEETING NOTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Botswana-Zambia joint permanent commission has recommended building a bridge across the Zambezi river to link the two neighbouring countries.

At the moment the two countries are linked at the Kazungula border post by a pontoon.

In the past there have been incidents of people and vehicles accidently sliding from the pontoon into the river.

A joint communique issued in Livingstone yesterday after a two-day talks said the commission considered the construction of a bridge and improvement to transport and communication.

Other issues were the construction of the Zambia-Botswana highway, educational, cultural, technical co-operation and mass media development, cooperation in financial transactions particularly in the banking field and tourism promotion.

The commission noted "with great satisfaction" the progress being made in sustaining and promoting the bilateral cooperation and development in major fields, and urged further strengthening of other areas.

It resolved to consider at its next meeting in Botswana, mineral exploitation and animal disease control measures.

The meeting, opened by Southern Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Mungoni Liso on Thursday, was chaired by Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane.

Several ministers, permanent secretaries and parastatal heads from both countries attended the talks at the Musi-o-Tunya Hotel Inter-Continental.

CSO: 4700/353

WORLD BANK REPORT PREDICTS 'DESPERATE PREDICAMENT' FOR NATION

Key Policy Priorities Highlighted

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

LOW-INCOME oil importing countries including Zambia face increasingly desperate predicament, says a World Bank development report which has just been published.

The report, emphasising the need for global and national economic adjustment, says the external pressures on developing countries have shown little sign of easing over the past 12 months.

It draws particular attention to the increasingly desperate predicament of the poorest countries. The low income oil importers "face the 1980s, which have started badly for them, with no sign of change in either their trade or their aid prospects."

Today's estimate of 750 million people live in absolute poverty, but the number could rise to 850 million by the end of the century.

The experience of the 1970s provides valuable lessons for the 1980s. "In general terms, industrial countries increased their exports to capital-surplus countries and slowed down their growth.

The report highlights the importance of domestic economic policies; some countries having similar economic structures and natural resources nevertheless differ widely in the way they cope with difficulties.

Key policy priorities are highlighted: raising domestic saving and investment and using those resources efficiently: adopting a neutral approach between export promotion and import substitution in the choice of exchange rates, taxation and subsidies and, for primary producers, diversifying the range of goods and markets.

The report also says the population of developing countries could stabilise at about seven billion if "replacement fertility" (about two children a couple) is achieved in 25 years' time.

It underlines the link between proverty and rapid population growth. Depending on their success in economic and social development countries still have a considerable influence over the eventual level of their population.

If replacement fertility is delayed for 45 years the eventual stationary population would be more than ten billion.

Several countries have cut back human development programmes; yet there are various ways of maintaining their efficiency. Better-off people can be charged for public services, costs can be shared with local communities and communications can be improved.

Such measures have been adopted in various countries, often to considerable effect. Human development programmes seldom use much energy, nor do they need much foreign exchange.

The recurring issues of food and population are discussed in the light of adjustment pressures. While there is little cause for alarm about another global food shortage to match the 1973-74 crisis, there are several disturbing features about the position today.

World food markets face growing demands from middle income countries, a process that is bound to continue as incomes rise and more grain is fed to livestock.

Report 'Should Not Discourage Us'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THIS year's World Bank report, like many others before it, paints a very gloomy picture of the world economy. Reading through the massive report gives one the impression that the world is about to end.

Religious zealouts may say "Armageddon" is near. Yet the world is still there although the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer living from hand to mouth.

Pragmatism would demand that the report should result in a more generous resolution on the part of the rich nations to help the poor ones. But that, as we have always maintained, is a forlorn hope.

The World Bank is a capitalist organisation headed by men who have excelled in the art of wheeling and dealing which characterises Western capitalism.

But where Zambia is concerned they have not, after all, shown that their hearts are made entirely of stone.

They have been very helpful to this country of late although, because of its copper, Zambia has not been treated by the World Bank as the poor country that it really is.

A country is poor only because its people do not eat enough; do not have enough jobs; do not have enough housing; and do not have enough education. Many developing countries are in that category.

Yet it would be a fool's paradise to hope that in the final analysis we can survive economically solely on the basis of the "crumbs" thrown at us by the rich nations.

We must always remember that words such as self-reliance; self-sufficiency; simplicity; self-restraint; and hard work are not just transient political slogans.

They pertain to very old forms of wisdom which people everywhere should now turn to if humanity is to survive the gloomy prospects which the World Bank has portrayed. Otherwise "Armageddon" is indeed very near. And this time it will be a battle to the finish between the living and the dying.

The reality lies in doing things for ourselves. We should not therefore sneer at calls for hard work or for increased food production.

The usual pessimistic reports of the World Bank should not discourage us, but instead goad us to more efforts to revamp our ailing economy.

A country which produces most of its own food borrows money only for absolute essentials and has, in fact, little need to crawl to the developed nations for help. It is then highly respected.

Where people go hungry in the midst of plenty, then a rottenness has crept in. Zambians must safeguard their future against such a fate.

For Zambians, self-reliance and hard work should involve the creation of an economy which is not wholly dependent on hand-outs from the World Bank or rich countries which demand blind political loyalty in return.

Zambia Development Article

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Aug 81 p 2

[Text]

FUTURE growth requires the allocation of more foreign exchange to mining in the short-term and greater emphasis on diversification as well as basic reforms of institutions and economic policies for the long-term.

This is one conclusion in an article on Zambia in the World Bank's development report which has just been published.

Zambia's structural inflexibility will take many years to overcome and the country will remain vulnerable to terms of trade fluctuations.

Adjustment will be hard to accomplish without balance of payments support — in part provided by an International Monetary Fund extended fund facility approved in May, with special attention given to safeguarding the position of the poor.

The report says that Zambia's terms of trade deteriorated by 52 per cent between 1974 and 1978. From a peak in 1974 copper prices fell by 40 per cent in 1975 while import prices rose by an average 16 per cent a year.

Wars in neighbouring Angola, Zaire and Zimbabwe disrupted Zambia's rail links to the coast and increased transport costs. In 1979 a serious drought contributed to a nine per cent fall in agricultural production.

Mining accounts for 95 per cent of the export total and exports make up 40 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product.

The terms of trade deterioration therefore caused a huge reduction in national income.

GDP has been falling continuously since 1965; the fall accelerated in 1974 to 78, so GDP was less than half of its 1965 level.

Part of this fall was born by lower investment, but consumption per person also declined sharply.

Rural households, especially those in peripheral areas, have suffered declines in already low incomes; there are serious shortages of basic consumer goods as well as medicines, drugs, school equipment and transport.

Child health and nutrition have deteriorated. One indication of this is the spread of scabies, a disease associated with unhygienic conditions, reported cases of which increased 18-fold in 1973 to 78.

Wages

In urban areas, wage employment and real wages have fallen and expenditure on community services has been cut.

Since Independence the Government has had only limited success in diversifying the economy away from mining.

Agriculture, in which Zambia has abundant potential, has been neglected. The rural-urban terms of trade have shifted against agriculture.

Despite increases in official producer prices, agricultural prices generally have been below border equivalents.

State farms, rather than small farmers, have absorbed large resources; marketing arrangements have been cumbersome and wasteful.

CSO: 4700/353

NATION TO BUY CARS FOR HAULING GOODS ON BENGUELA RAILWAY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA will buy 235 wagons worth K11.4 million from Zimbabwe for hauling Zambian goods on the Benguela Railway to the Port of Lobito in Angola.

Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, Mr. Rajah Kunda said this in Lusaka, yesterday following a tripartite meeting in Kinshasa in Zaire last week between Angola, Zaire and Zambia on the rehabilitation of Benguela Railway.

Mr. Kunda said the European Economic Community which is providing funds for buying the wagons, had given Zambia K10.5 million as the original estimated cost of the wagons.

He said, however, that Zambia would ask the European Economic Community to provide the K800,000 short fall to meet the estimated K11.4 million for the cost of the wagons.

He said the EEC has not released the K10.5 million it had offered Zambia for wagons unless Zaire, through which the railway line passes supported the rehabilitation programme.

Mr. Kunda, who described the Kinshasa meeting on Benguela Railway line as a success, said Zambia received tremendous support from Zaire.

The Minister explained that the K800,000 short fall came about due to inflation and the devaluation of the European Sterling and the Zimbabwean Dollar.

Mr. Kunda also said it was up to the Zambian transporters to choose the best route to the sea.

"Zambia looks at Benguela Railway with a view to diversifying her import and export routes to the sea," he said and added that Lobito had been Zambia's traditional port.

The meeting in Kinshasa was also attended by Minister of Works and Supply, Mr. Haswell Mwale, Angolan Transport Minister, Mr. Fernando Muteka and the Zairean Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr. Mushohekwa Kalima Wa Katana.

CSO: 4700/353

AUDITORS CONDEMN UNZA FOR FAILING TO MAINTAIN ACCOUNTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

MORE than K10 million cannot be accounted for by the University of Zambia.

This disclosure is contained in a report of independent auditors who have condemned the university as failing to maintain their accounts.

The audit report, by Coopers and Lybrand, is to be tabled before the current session of Parliament.

Because the university accounts "have not been properly maintained" the auditors were unable to:

- Verify the existence of fixed assets amounting to K8,434,838;
- Relate the real value of title deeds held by the university to the cost of leasehold land and buildings which are shown in the accounts at K30,354,568 and:
- Failed to determine if K1,036,142 shown as being owed to the university together with prepayments for items would be recoverable because the institution's books are in a mess.

The university books also show that K2,205,458 is owed to various creditors but the auditors doubt if K1,466,264 of that amount is accurate.

"The university accounting records," note that auditors, "have been continuously in arrears and, in our opinion, have not been properly maintained."

The auditors report is for the accounts of the year ended December 31, 1978.

The accounts show that during the year, the university had also written off K333,000 in bad debts — an increase of more than K100,000 from the previous year's figure of K200,000.

The amount owed by sundry debtors to Unza had also increased from K459,000 in 1977 to K637,005. But staff loans and advances had been decreased from K587,787 in 1977 to K575,221 in 1978.

President Kaunda who is Chancellor of the university last month appointed a commission of inquiry to look into the affairs of Unza. No reason was given for the move.

The commission according to its terms of reference would inquire into the effectiveness of the administration and administrative structures under the federal organisation of the university.

Particular emphasis will be put on the administrative controls, accountability and supervision, discipline and attitudes by both staff and students would also be probed by the commission which is being chaired by former member of the Central Committee Mr Wesley Nyirenda.

Announcing the appointment of the commission a State House spokesman had also said student affairs including union matters and the financial affairs of the university and effective use of property would also be examined.

The commission is expected to end its work before the end of the year. Its members who include auditor-general, Mr Stubbs Nundwe was sworn in by Chief Justice Mr Annel Silungwe.

Others are former member of the Central Committee Mr Fwanyanga Mulikita, provincial political secretary at Freedom House Mrs Lily Monze, Roan Consolidated Mines managing director Mr David Phiri, Dr Edwin Koloko and permanent secretary for Lusaka Province Mr Mbangu Mumbwe who is secretary.

CSO: 4700/353

DISMISSED MINERS ADVISED TO APPEAL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia Rokana branch has advised its sacked members to appeal to higher authorities.

Branch chairman Mr Moses Bwalya said in Kitwe yesterday the union had told the sacked miners and those who had been given comprehensive final warning letters to appeal to higher authorities according to the disciplinary code.

According to the industrial disciplinary code any employee could appeal against a management decision.

Last week a spokesman for Nchanga Consolidated Mines announced the sacking of 590 miners for various offences following the recent strike and said 825 others had been given comprehensive final warnings pending dismissal if they contravened the strict disciplinary code of the copper industry.

But the spokesman said the 590 had not been dismissed because of the strikes alone but had accumulated disciplinary cases over a long period. The sacked miners could appeal against the dismissal if they wanted.

It was the feeling of the union that any further punishment to be meted out to the workers might not be accepted by the union.

Early last month Mr Bwalya apologised to Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Basil Kabwe for his branch for the damage to his car and the manner he was treated by miners.

CSO: 4700/353

LINTCO TO INCREASE COTTON PURCHASES THIS YEAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Lint Company of Zambia expects to buy more than eight million kilogrammes of cotton from farmers in the Southern Province this year.

This is an improvement on the 1.3 million kg of cotton bought from the province last year, according to Lintco provincial manager Mr Alfred Machilika.

The company has so far bought 2.4 million kg of cotton and Lintco expects to pay out K3.7 million to farmers this year. Last year the company paid out K3.2 million.

Among the leading cotton-producing districts is Gwembe where some roads are inaccessible. But Mr Machilika does not foresee transport problems in collecting the crop from the district.

He said feeder roads to production areas were being improved and Lintco had five trucks to transport cotton from the district.

"Everything seems to be going on according to our expectations. We have in fact already started buying cotton from Gwembe valley and the plateau", he said.

Improve roads

In Ndola, Senior Chief Mboroma of Mkushi yesterday called for urgent measures to improve roads and bridges in his area to avoid wastage of cotton, reports Zana.

Chief Mboroma said Lintco was having difficulties in reaching his area because of poor roads and bridges.

He emphasised the need for the improvement of the Mulungwe-Mboroma road which is the main approach road to his area, and the Chinsenda bridge in Chief Mulungwe's area.

The chief said the Kafubula wooden bridge needed immediate attention to improve the collection of produce in his area.

Cotton grown in his area would go to waste if it was not collected in time and regretted that efforts by cotton growers would be wasted.

Lintco has bought 286 bags of cotton representing 7,184 kilogrammes — from his area although collection was being impeded by bad roads.

CSO: 4700/353

ANGOLAN REFUGEES AT TWO CAMPS REFUSE REPATRIATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt] More than 10,000 Angolan refugees at Maheba and Mayukwayukwa camps have refused to be repatriated to their country--and the Zambian Government cannot force them to leave.

Minister of State for Home Affairs Chieftainess Nkomeshya said this in Parliament yesterday in answer to a question by Liuwa MP Mr Nathan Namuchana who wanted to know how many of the refugees had been repatriated since Angola's independence.

Chieftainess Nkomeshya said so far 2,727 refugees had been repatriated and 10,792 were unwilling to go back to Angola.

Members of Parliament wondered whether this was not detrimental to relations between the two countries since Angola might take it that these people belonged to rebel groups like UNITA.

But the minister said repatriation was voluntary and until the refugees showed willingness to go, they could not be forced.

"Zambia and Angola have had discussions on the issue and the only problem is that the majority of the refugees are not willing to go home. But they are harmless people to their country of origin, they are not freedom fighters, although they have their own fears", she explained.

CSO: 4700/353

REPORT NOTES FIFTY PERCENT INCREASE IN 1976-1979 CRIME RATE

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] THE crime rate in the country has shot up by 50 per cent in just three years between 1976 and 1979, according to the Ministry of Legal Affairs report released in Lusaka this week.

In 1976, 56,322 persons were arrested or summoned to appear and tried in the courts this went up by 28,006 as at December 1979.

The annual report for 1979 says judges heard 462 criminal cases as compared with 445 in 1978, and heard 1,256 criminal appeals as compared with 1,149 the previous year.

The number of persons committed to the High Court for sentence from subordinate courts rose from five in 1978 to seven in 1979, but the number of cases reviewed by judges of the High Court decreased from 1,138 in 1978 to 1,056 in 1979.

During the year under review the High Court dealt with 3,369 civil cases — 393 more than in 1978.

But the number of receiving orders remained at zero for two years in succession — 1978 and 1979.

Of the 31 civil appeals to the High Court against decisions of subordinate courts only three were successful.

Forty-six lawyers were admitted as legal practitioners while the total number holding practising certificates were 127 as at December 1979. This figure included three persons who do not normally practise in Zambia.

CSO: 4700/353

'BIG SHOTS' REPORTEDLY INVOLVED IN IMPORT RACKET

'No-Nonsense Circular'

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Richard Theo]

[Excerpt] **BIG shots are involved in a high-level racket involving the importation of goods without paying excise duty or sales tax in complete violation of the rules of the country.**

Secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima has written to all Party and Government officers and parastatal executives clearly stating that the culprits are big shots.

In the no-nonsense circular copied to special assistants to the President and to general managers of quasi-Government agencies, Mr Willima says the racket should stop immediately.

He has copied it to Freedom House as top Party officials are involved and the circular has also been sent to the Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Zulu.

He directs that customs officials be more vigilant in executing the law against defaulters of the Customs Act. The law, he says, must be applied strictly.

The circular says some senior Party and Government leaders ignore or refuse to declare their imports contrary to Section 91 of the Customs and Excise Act.

The spokesman could not say how many senior Party and Government officials had defaulted nor how much the department had lost.

He referred all queries to Mr Willima who was unavailable for comment yesterday.

Under Customs and Excise laws and regulations Mr Willima says: "Everyone is liable to pay customs when it is due and your personal baggage is not immune from customs clearance.

"In spite of the contents of the Cabinet Office circular number ten of 1977, there have been increasing reports of incidents of non-compliance with the laws and regulations by senior Party and Government functionaries.

"These reports focus on some leaders who refuse to pay the customs duty and sales tax on imported goods. This, I must emphasise, is very disturbing and unacceptable," the circular says in part.

Asked on what action had been taken to stamp out the racket, a Customs and Excise Department spokesman said in Livingstone:

"Enforcement of the Act is not a new problem, but we try to persuade people using the VIP entrance to cooperate and pay customs duty and sales tax on their imports."

Circular 'Distressing'

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] It is a distressing circular secretary to the Cabinet Mr Willima has issued. Only last week Minister of State for Decentralisation Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula reeled off the figures of public funds our civil servants have spent on travelling outside the country on supposed Government assignments.

Now Mr Willima tells us that when they come back they flout the laws by not paying customs duty and excise on the goodies they buy with their travel allowances which, according to the Muchangwe report, are now as high as K120 a day for the top civil servants.

If senior Government officials are the ones who disobey the law who will not?

One wonders whether it is not true that these many overseas trips undertaken by our public officers are not actually shopping jaunts sponsored out of the taxpayer's money. Otherwise Mr Willima would not have been so concerned.

As a measure to control this daylight robbery by civil servants, the Party and its Government should restrict the use of that segregative VIP lounge at Lusaka International Airport.

It is being abused. Officers and their families who use it are not subjected to declare to customs. That is money (precious money for that matter) which is lost.

Wives of ministers, permanent secretaries and other senior Government officials come through the VIP lounge with mink coats, jewellery and the like without paying duty. Is that fair?

Really in Zambia where we are advocating for a classless society it is self-defeating to have a VIP entry gate and another for the common man.

Let everybody come in through the same gate, no matter how thin or potbellied they are.

CSO: 4700/353

DATA ON SCHOLARSHIPS, STUDY TOURS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Aug 81 p 7

[Excerpts]

And the House was told that Britain has trained the highest number of Zambian medical doctors in specialised fields.

Minister of State for Health **Mr John Mwondela** told the House that 47 Zambians received scholarships between 1970 and 1980 to train abroad as doctors.

Mr Mwondela was answering a question by Mr Mukwe who wanted to now how many indigenous Zambians received scholarships to train as medical doctors in various specialised fields abroad.

The Minister of State told the House that 27 people had been trained in the UK, two in Ethiopia, one in China, nine in the USA, three in India and one each in Bulgaria, Tanzania, Yugoslavia, USSR and Israel.

And Prime Minister **Nalumino Mundia** told the House that Freedom House had sent more than 30 people to undertake political study tours abroad between 1978 and 1980.

Answering Mr Mukwe, the Prime Minister said although more people had undertaken such tours, he could only furnish the House with the information that four people were sent to Cuba at a cost of K2,400, 21 were sent to the USSR at a cost of K6,850 and nine went to China at a cost of K2,800.

CSO: 4700/353

TEKERE'S POLITICAL, PERSONAL SHORTCOMINGS AIRED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Too Many Tekeres"]

[Text]

IT IS often glib to state that a certain period will be "crucial" in the future of a nation — but even the most cynical must accept that the next few months could be decisive in several vitally important areas of Zimbabwean life.

The result of the intended ZANU (PF) reorganisation in the wake of the dismissal of the secretary-general by the central committee could set the scene for an era of reform long heralded by the Prime Miniser.

Politically Mr Edgar Tekere has long seemed to lie in the twilight zone between leftwing nationalism and his party's policies. He is a man who has always wanted to be considered revolutionary and belonging to the grassroots despite his lack of efficiency.

When he lost his job in January as Minister of Manpower Planning and Development Mr Tekere said that he was going back to the party to reorganise it. "The need to revitalise the party is obvious," he said.

As secretary-general, he failed "to revitalise" the party. It is true that as secretary-general he even failed to visit four of the eight provinces of this country to acquaint himself with the problems of the party. He was seldom seen at party headquarters. In plain and simple language, Mr Tekere was a talker and not a doer. He may have been one of the leaders the Prime Minister spoke of as being lazy and inefficent.

As an elected Member of Parliament and as a politician who professes to be concerned with the welfare of the poor and the disadvantaged, he has hardly been their voice in Parliament, for he rarely attends.

There are too many Tekeres in both the party and government who, too must be weeded out. Zimbabweans must reject leaders who spend most of their time drinking, womanising and burning the road at the expense of the taxpayers.

CSO: 4700/345

DECISION ON FERUKA OIL AWAITED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

NO announcement on the future of the Feruka oil refinery is likely to be made by the Government until it has received the World Bank report on Zimbabwe's energy requirements.

The report's findings are due to be presented within the next six weeks, and indications from Government circles are that among the recommendations is one against the re-opening of the refinery in its present form.

Diplomatic sources have also disclosed in the wake of last week's Business Herald account on the latest developments surrounding Feruka that Mr Ahmad Zia Mian, head of the visiting energy team here last month, privately told senior Government ministers that the project as it stands today is not economically viable.

The complex in modern terms is outdated and the owners, a consortium of oil companies headed by Shell and British Petroleum, have presented a plan to rehabilitate it on an "as built" basis at a cost of $63 million.

In other words Feruka would simply operate along the same lines as it did when opened in the mid-1960s.

The Government is also known to consider the demands made by the consortium, Central African Petroleum Refineries Ltd., on future profits and return on capital investment — almost 20 years ago — to be unacceptable.

Significant developments have occurred on the international oil scene during the last week, which can only mean good news for Zimbabwe and the rest of the world if agreement can be reached on a common pricing structure by 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC.

On August 4 the oil ministers of OPEC hawks Algeria, Libya and Nigeria met in Lagos to discuss the world oil glut. These three have suffered large losses of revenue because of their insistance of maintaining the posted price of their oil at about US$40 to US$41 a barrel.

But their hard line appears to be softening for on Sunday a Kuwaiti Government spokesman said OPEC ministers are to meet in Geneva on Wednesday.

Previously Saudi Arabia, which accounts for 43 percent of total OPEC production, has stood out for its own price of US$32 a barrel or US$34.

The Libyan Government has indicated that it is prepared to compromise on US$36 a barrel and the signs are that Algeria and Nigeria will settle for the same.

Any agreement is dependent upon the Saudis, who have stood out for price unification and production sharing among OPEC members.

Despite years of argument and disagreement, these aims have yet to be achieved.

CSO: 4700/345

IMPACT OF BUDGET ON INVESTMENT EXAMINED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 Aug 81 pp 3, 4

[Article by Deric Bardo]

[Excerpt]

CERTAIN events of last week revealed a few of the possible "nasties" tucked away in the budget.

Two mining groups have had their profits slashed because, in their circumstances, the wording of the section repealing the depletion allowance has had the effect of making the change retrospective to January instead of April, the date contained in the budget speech and supporting bills.

The two corporations are Rio Tinto Mining and Bindura Nickel and both have accounting financial years running from January to December.

In contrast the taxation statutes provide for the tax year to run from April to March.

Now if a company's financial year ends at any date other than March 31 then the tax authorities may agree to accept the accounting year as the equivalent of the tax year.

Thus both Rio and Bindura lose the depletion allowances and get reduced capital allowances as from January — three months earlier than those mines whose year starts in April.

The magnitude of the change can be gauged from Bindura's tax bill for the half year ended June of $789 000 on a gross profit of $3,1 million compared with no tax in 1980 on $4,6 million.

Likewise, Rio now pays $596 000 on $1,15 million, an effective rate of 52 percent compared with 37 percent in the previous year.

Another possible ramification of the Capital Gains Tax Bill comes to mind when considering share capitalisation schemes.

Take the example of National Foods.

On July 10 Natfoods scheduled a meeting for last Thursday at which shareholders were to approve the capitalisation of $12 million of prior years' undistributed profits (capital and revenue) into shares by means of raising the nominal value of each share from 50c to 85c.

The meeting was adjourned until 9.30 a.m. today because one shareholder disliked the method because it would take the face value too close to the market price and thus possibly cause difficulties if new shares were to be offered in the future (say a rights issue).

However, I wonder if the board has considered the capital gains side of the issue?

The directors' plan is that the $12 million of undistributed reserves should be locked-in permanently within the company so that the reconstructed company's share capital balances the fixed asset investment. It is in fact to be nothing more than a tidying up exercise.

But Senator Nkala's CGT may upset the apple cart.

Would the $12 million if transferred from accumulated profits to share capital constitute a capital gain for shareholders?

If so, the company, because of the free disposition, would have to pay 30 percent of $3,6 million to the Treasury — a very costly good housekeeping exercise!

The layman would perhaps argue that there could be no capital gain and thus no liability for tax because there would be no real change in the company's capital fund or shareholders' wealth.

The company's structure would be basically the same; shareholders equity would still total $31 million; the change of $12 million would be simply a shifting between reserves and share capital.

Common sense indicates that the company

would not have disposed of any amount nor would shareholders have gained any profits.

But the foregoing may not be a strict interpretation of the tax situation. Shareholders do not have a "right" to undistributed profits.

This right comes into existence only when the directors propose its distribution or conversion into shares and shareholders agree.

It is only by such means that the right to the undistributed reserves moves from company to shareholders; before that time there is but a hope that they will benefit from its possible future distribution.

Therefore, through acceptance of a resolution such as that proposed by Natfoods it could be argued that shareholders do benefit and the company does in fact dispossess itself of a right which may be taxable as a capital gain.

However, the matter is complicated by the ambiguity of the definition of "marketable security" in the CGT Bill.

But if the transfer of the $12 million into shares is indeed a "right" covered by the meaning of "marketable security" then Natfoods could find itself liable to pay $3.6 million on the book entry.

One wonders if it is the legislature's intention to tax this type of transaction?

Perhaps the wise thing for Natfoods to do would be to shelve the resolution.

As a compromise, which would achieve the same structural objective, shareholders could vote that the $12 million be moved from distributable to the non-distributable or capital reserve account.

This definitely would not attract tax.

There are other problems raised by the CGT Bill.

As an illustration take the proposed shareholders' resolution announced by Merlin last week.

The Merlin plan is to issue 55 400 shares to long serving workers at 40c a share (5 cents a share below market price) on the basis that a service bonus will be paid to the employees concerned and will be applied to payment of the issue price in full".

If Merlin had simply donated the shares to the workers it would have been liable for capital gains tax of about $7 500 on the allocation.

By adopting this approach of making workers pay for the shares the company's liability for capital gains tax is reduced to around $800.

However, the method is hardly ideal.

The workers will have the "service bonus" included in their annual income returns for tax purposes but the cash would have been "applied" to the payment of the bonus shares.

Thus they may suffer a "cash drain" and if so are hardly likely to appreciate the deal.

It is ridiculous to ask workers to pay for their bonus shares.

There is a solution — the Bill must be amended to exempt approved worker share schemes from liability for capital gains tax; otherwise the new legislation positively discourages share-schemes for workers.

Rio

RIO TINTO Mining operating profits before tax are way down (first quarter $572 000; second quarter $422 000) because of steadily rising costs and falling bullion prices.

The after tax profit picture is more depressing: first quarter reported as $518 000; second quarter, after adjusting for budget changes, only $39 000.

Because of the mining cost rises and the tax squeeze and uncertainties regarding the gold price the interim dividend has been passed.

Sadly (particularly as it is so out of character) Rio failed to provide a guideline on profits for the rest of 1981.

In May the chairman estimated earnings of about $2.5 million.

It seems as if extra tax could have reduced this to $2 million; but gold prices have not improved since May, so $2 million may be too optimistic.

A forecast based on disclosed assumptions would not only aid investors but could possibly strengthen the group's and the industry's case when dealing with the Treasury on the allowances issues.

It seems as if my estimate of a total dividend of 7c for the year may prove to be too generous.

CSO: 4700/345

ALGERIANS INVOLVED IN TALKS ON TWO-WAY TRADE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

DISCUSSIONS on economic co-operation between Algeria and Zimbabwe, with particular emphasis on developments within the Third World, was the purpose behind last week's visit to Salisbury of the Algerian Minister of Heavy Industry, Mr Mohamed Liassine (pictured).

Both countries must increase their economic bargaining power with the North, so that they can fulfil the rights of their peoples to a share in the world's goods, said Mr Liassine.

"Each developing country must bring its contribution to furthering development among its fellow nations," he said.

The minister felt it was important to have direct trading links between Algeria and Zimbabwe, as often it was the case that developing countries exported products to the North and then the same goods were imported by another Third World nation.

This meant the developing countries were losing part of the value of their products to a middleman, and other countries were paying higher prices.

Mr Liassine said talks had been held in Zimbabwe at the highest level to discuss these matters. He and his delegation were intent now on assessing the possibilities of bilateral trade between the two countries.

Mr Liassine added: "Both countries are in total agreement and all the legal instruments exist to begin trade".

He mentioned that while trade in Algeria was primarily conducted by state owned companies, his country was very willing to trade with both the public and private sector in Zimbabwe.

The minister visited a number of industries during his stay and was impressed with their efficiency.

Turning to training, Mr Liassine said Algeria had facilities to train industrial specialists at all levels. His country was ready to offer these facilities to the Zimbabwean economy.

CSO: 4700/345

RAIL HITCH CURBS SUGAR EXPORTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S sugar industry, with foreign earnings of more than $63 millio in the year to March 31, has had to stockpile 51 000 tonnes of sugar in the Lowveld in the current milling season because of the rail transport problem.

All sugar is being exported through Maputo, and since the start of the new milling season early in May only 60 percent of production has been railed to the port.

The chairman of Hippo Valley Estates, Sir Raymond Stockil, highlights the "serious problem" in his annual report released today.

Shipments were also deferred earlier this year because of a mechanical breakdown at the industry's bulk loading terminal at Maputo.

This has been temporarily solved, but to ensure the continuity of future exports the industry is co-operating with the Swaziland sugar industry to carry out improvements to the terminal costing $1,1 million.

Sir Raymond forecasts that profits and dividends will fall substantially in the current year from last year's record profit of $22 365 million and total dividends of 25c a share.

Last year's profit was due entirely to the high world sugar price and this has now fallen to about £225 a tonne from the November peak of £410 a tonne.

Sir Raymond said it is impossible to assess the world price for the rest of the year, and costs of production have gone up substantially in the past year. "We are particularly vulnerable to further cost increases now that world prices have fallen to lower levels," he said.

Since independence and Zimbabwe's membership of the International Sugar Organisation many new export opportunities have been opened up to the industry.

Last year sugar was exported to Algeria, Finland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and the United States. In addition, Zimbabwe has a quota to supply 25 000 tonnes a year to the EEC from mid-1982 at a preferential rate, Sir Raymond said.

Local consumption increased substantially last year, and it now absorbs just over 150 000 tonnes of total production of 340 000 tonnes. While there are indications of a levelling off of local market growth, there should be "steady growth" in the coming year, said Sir Raymond.

With the first cane from the new Mkwasine Estate being milled this season, Hippo Valley has increased its production target to 250 000 tonnes. Production so far in this milling season totals 83 000 tonnes compared with 63 000 tonnes at the same stage last year. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/345

DIFFICULTY OF POLICING WEST DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

A POLICEMAN'S task in Gokwe, the "wild west of the Midlands", does not end with just trying to keep law and order in a district which has had its fair share of lawlessness.

If you are a policeman in Gokwe you are expected to provide a variety of services to the community far beyond the accepted law officer's burden.

This task embraces the use of limited police transport and telecommunications facilities for the benefit, for instance, of the sick from outlying areas.

Acting police chief of the district, Inspector William Mkurazita, says: "It is a mammoth task to combine with our own police duties when we are so short-handed. But it must be done."

Stretching from Kana in the south to just south of Matusadona National Park near Kariba, Gokwe district is probably the biggest in the country.

The village of Gokwe, itself, is situated near the south end of the district, leaving the borders with places such as Binga and the far north at least 200 km away.

Road communications are non-existent even at the best of times, during the dry season. Large areas of Gokwe are still infested with tsetse fly which, according to Mr John Mangwani, the district animal health inspector, are the biggest threat to the cattle industry of the district.

Inspector Mkurazita has a staff of 100 men to police the district, of whom 82 are regulars. Among the regular forces, two are inspectors, seven patrol officers and seven sergeants.

He reckons another four police stations of the size of Gokwe are needed before the forces of law and order can be expected to provide effective coverage of the district.

He has four radio stations at vantage points of the district for communications, but he thinks what the district needs is a telephone network.

And before telephone links are established road communications must be improved and new ones built.

"It's not unusual for a crime to go unreported for several months in Gokwe just because people must walk long distances to reach a police post," said Inspector Mkurazita.

When the report finally reached the police, the culprit may have left the area.

The man whose burden it is to ensure that everything is moving smoothly in all sectors of community life in Gokwe is the chief executive of the district council, Mr Levy Paul Magede.

The Chenze-Gokwe District Council administers 300 000 people, most of whom live in the south-central region of the district, according to Mr Magede.

Gokwe has 150 primary schools, only 14 of them with Form 1, and no secondary school. Of 1 517 teachers in the district, only 329 are trained.

Mr Magede says most of the teachers are "expatriates" from outside Gokwe who were probably driven by desperation to seek employment there.

There is a dire need for trained teachers in the district, especially since two Government secondary schools are on the drawing boards for Nembudziya and Njelele which, it is hoped, will open next January.

Applications have also been submitted for another 16 primary schools to open next January.

The district has seven clinics and many more are needed, Mr Magede said. Road-making was being affected by lack of earth-moving equipment.

On the bright side of things, Gokwe has had a most rewarding season on the agricultural front, with peasant farmers expected to reap 483 836 bags of maize and 210 013 of groundnuts, with a total value of $11 141 750.

Add $12 163 000 expected from cotton this season, and Gokwe can claim an all-time record.

But there are problems even with the maize crop, because of a critical shortage of empty bags and soaring prices.

The council expects to earn at least $100 000 from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management's Operation Windfall in the Sengwa Gorge and Spangate areas, where a team is culling elephant.

This money will come from the proceeds of elephant skins and perhaps a bit more from sales of ivory.

CSO: 4700/345

RURAL COOPERATIVES 'RESCUE' PEASANT MINING SECTOR

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text]

THE vast potential of the peasant mining sector is being exploited by rural co-operatives.

Peasant miners in the past were faced with a number of daunting problems. Often they were working unregistered claims and inadvertantly transgressed mining laws.

Exploitation was rife as pirate traders roamed the rural areas buying minerals at rock bottom prices.

Few miners had the capital to buy equipment and pay for transport to the city-based markets for their production was lacking. And many miners did not have any expertise in efficient mining methods.

In an attempt to rectify the situation and bring profitability to peasant mining two complementary developments have occurred.

The Mgodi Co-operative has been set up and private trading companies have begun organising the marketing of the products.

Dohm Trading Company (Pvt) Ltd is encouraging the extraction of beryl, tantalite and microlite ores, tin ore and tungsten ore in the Urungwe, Karoi, Mtoko and Filabusi areas.

All these minerals are low bulk, high value base minerals that can be containerised and shipped to overseas markets.

Dohm proposes the creation of central warehouse points, with shop facilities for food and basic household goods. In time these could become economic growth points for the rural areas.

Mobile production units would travel within a given radius of the warehouses visiting new peasant mines. Other services offered would be drilling and blasting, and a centrally-based mechanic to service all mobile equipment.

Dohm assists mining co-operatives in the marketing of their mineral production, said a spokesman. The company is dealing with a number of small mine operators. All business is conducted on a standard broker-client arrangement and any quantity of minerals are bought.

The spokesman said: "Miners bring in quantities ranging from a few kilograms to several hundred kilograms. We take an assay sample and to ensure a fair deal pay for the load at current market prices."

Prices a miner can expect to receive at the moment are about US$37 for a pound of good grade

tantalite and US$500 for a tonne of beryl.

Once a sufficient quantity of ore has been collected it is crushed at the company's warehouse in Msasa, blended to ensure a uniform quality, packed, and then sent by container to overseas markets.

The company recently shipped its first load of 18 tonnes of beryl to the US. The shipment was bid for by four major international companies, and Dohm is negotiating for a six-month set price for the ore.

Present markets are in Europe and the US, and interest has been shown by Japanese firms.

Dohm also has seven tonnes of tantalite, its first tonne of wolframite and half a tonne of shelite in storage.

The company believes that if the peasant mining sector continues to expand at its current rate the value of exports could be between US$150 000-US$175 000 a month.

Mr Johnson Ndlovu, a consultant to the Mgodi Co-operative, said: "The idea of a co-operative was essential if development was to take place in the peasant mining sector."

Mr Ndlovu said that when the co-operative is fully established it will provide the small mine worker with numerous benefits. There will be the facility to have a claim registered by an approved prospector. He acts as guarantor for the person in whose name the claim is filed.

The miner will be instructed in mining law and if necessary be given training in mining methods such as soil sampling of deposits.

Through the co-operative's resources members can acquire basic equipment such as compressors and gravity separation machines. Transport of minerals will also be arranged.

Members pay $10 to join and Mr Ndlovu believes a percentage sharing of profits system will be worked out. The money paid to the co-operative will be used to pay for the services of the approved prospectors, blasting costs, equipment bought and loans made to members.

Mr Ndlovu said: "There are two views on how co-operatives should operate. The one idea is that they be specific to a particular sector, the other is that they diversify into various projects."

In the Filabusi district, for instance, the community as a whole is involved in the development of the region.

Rural farmers, ranchers and miners have pooled resources and the end result is an equitable spread throughout the community of the inflow of cash from their operations.

Government assistance has not been sought for co-operative ventures but the Ministry of Mines is kept informed of developments.

One problem that both Mr Ndlovu and the trading company mentioned was the issuing of Exclusive Prospecting Orders to major mining companies.

They felt that if this trend continued the areas suitable to small-worker mine operations would be threatened. The result would be the removal of a potential rich source of income for the rural dweller.

CSO: 4700/345

BRIEFS

RURAL STORES--Businessmen in the Shamva, Rushinga and Mount Darwin districts are drawing up a medium-term plan to co-ordinate purchasing and distribution for over 100 stores in the areas. The idea is to run the scheme along co-operative lines, said Mr Joseph Kaparadza, Member of Parliament for Mashonaland Central. The stores serve a population of around 200 000, but because of restrictions on credit and discount combined with transport problems, businessmen intend to band together to take advantage of their purchasing power. He said general dealers in the districts lack the funds to restock their stores hence the need to pool their resources. By forming a co-operative they should gain better access to credit and discount facilities in Salisbury. A central warehouse is to be constructed from which stocks and supplies can be distributed to members' stores by a pooled transport fleet, thereby creating a growth point in line with Government policy. One advantage of pooling transport, said Mr Kaparadza, would emerge during the cropping season when lorries going out to deliver supplies could bring back maize grown by peasant farmers to the central warehouse. From there it could be sent by road, possibly using the same fleet of lorries, to the nearest Grain Marketing Board depot. With this in mind the traders have formed the Munhumutapa Chamber of Commerce and elected Mr T. Garwe as its chairman and Mr K.A. Mpini vice-chairman. Secretary-general is Mr K.A. Sukuueri and his deputy is Mr S. Chiripanyanga. A further 13 members have been elected to the executive committee. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 Aug 81 p 1]

HIPPO VALLEY'S PROFITS--High world sugar prices in the second half of 1980 enabled Hippo Valley Estates Ltd to produce record profits of $22,635m for the 12 months ended March 31, 1981, compared with $2,713m in the previous year. Reserves are now at such a level that chairman Sir Raymond Stockil has announced that the issued capital is to be increased from $24m to $72m. Share capital, says Sir Raymond, is now significantly out of line with the value of fixed assets, hence the proposal to capitalise $18 000 of share premium, capital reserve of $32,136m and a proportion of the general reserve which stands at $21,308m. Turnover during the year leaped from $27,987m to $60,761m. "It is pertinent to record that 1980/81 was the only year out of the last five years when the ex mill yield on exports exceeded the average cost of production," said Sir Raymond. Despite record profits dividends have been restricted to 25¢ a share (1980, 4¢) in order to reduce borrowings from $32m. to $20m. at the year end. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 Aug 81 p 1]

ZANU (PF) RALLY--Certain "devil's advocates"--party members who only criticised the Government and turned a blind eye to the positive aspects--were castigated yesterday at a ZANU (PF) rally at Mazoe by Mr Naison Muroyiwa, ZANU (PF) MP for Mashonaland Central. He said the time had come for the people of Zimbabwe to become a disciplined nation determined to repulse any irresponsible denunciations of the Government. He urged all the people to come together in unity and enjoy the fruits of "our independence" for which so many people died. The MP called on people not to be satisfied with their own independence, which he said was not enough without freedom in Namibia and South Africa. Calling for the strengthening of the party, Mr Muroyiwa said the people had to elect party officials who would not require immediate dismissal soon after their appointment because of laziness or indiscipline.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Aug 81 p 3]

ORDER FROM JAPAN--Commercial farmers in Japan have placed a $360 000 order for pasture seed with a Salisbury company, Farm Seeds (Pvt) Ltd. The order is for 90 tonnes of grass seed, which will be sold at $4 a kg. Manager Mr John Roy said the Japanese order has increased substantially from last year. The seed will be sent to Japan by the end of the year, in time for spring planting. Mr Roy said: "One problem that has been encountered is the seed is an annual crop and is not stockpiled. We will be hard pressed to fill the entire order." However, the company, which is the agent for the Zimbabwe Pasture Growers Association, expected an excellent crop due to the favourable rains. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/345 END

JPRS 78867

31 August 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2475

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 78867

31 August 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2475

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SOVIET OFFICIAL ON INCREASED SPORTS TIES WITH AFRICA: REPORT OF INTERVIEW

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 29 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] The APN [Novosti Press Agency] correspondent has interviewed Vladimir Avilov, department head of the state committee for physical education and sports in the USSR council of ministers.

Question: What has been the effect of the 1980 Olympic Games on the improvement of relations between the USSR athletic committee and the athletic organizations in African countries?

Answer: One can say without fear of exaggeration that the Moscow Games were an important stage in the development of the Olympic movement and, naturally, they exercised great influence on the development of international relations in the field of sports. Recently, as part of a delegation from the USSR athletic committee, I had the opportunity to visit Madagascar and the Seychelles. During our talks with the leaders of the athletic organizations of those countries, these leaders noted that during the Moscow Games the representatives of African sports were convinced anew of the advantages of the Soviet school of sports. This is why, as soon as the games were concluded, protocols and agreements on athletic cooperation between the USSR athletic committee and the athletic organizations of Angola, Zambia, the Republic of Guinea, and several other countries were signed.

During the year which has gone by since the Olympic Games, Soviet athletes have visited about 20 African countries and everywhere with great success. It will suffice to mention the trip of the women's basketball team of Kazakhstan to Zambia, that of the "Zenit" and "Fakel" soccer teams respectively to Guinea-Bissau and Botswana.

Question: These contacts are doubtless of great importance for improving African athletic skill.

Answer: Certainly. In fact, the exchange of athletic delegations involves not only participation in competitive games but also the organization of joint training sessions, exhibitions, and seminars. Our Malian friends gratefully remember the recent visit of the Soviet basketball team to their country, when our athletes gave them substantial help in preparing the Malian team for the African championship competition.

The joint training classes also contribute to improving the athletic skill of our African friends. At the present time, in the Soviet Union, athletes from Angola and Algeria are preparing for the African Games, the Guinean swimmers have already had their preparatory training, and we are awaiting the arrival of the Angolan women's handball team and the training of boxers from Gabon. Also, the USSR's large athletic schools each year accept students and scholarship students working on these, from the African countries.

Acceding to the desires of our friends, we have established at the Moscow Central Physical Education Institute some 6-month accelerated training courses for coaches in various athletic disciplines who have come from developing countries.

Question: What can you say about the activity of Soviet coaches in Africa?

Answer: A great number of Soviet trainers are working in many African countries on a long-term basis. A number of Soviet experts are also sent to African countries on short-term assignments. They give practical and theoretical courses to African athletes, they take part in the preparation of national teams for important competitions. The leaders of the athletic organizations in Madagascar, Mali, Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, and other countries greatly value the work of Soviet trainers. Mr Ramchurn, the minister of youth and sports on the island of Mauritius, has noted for example that their activity makes an important contribution to the development of sports on the African continent, and to the strengthening of international ties in the field of sports.

9516
CSO: 4719/270

BRIEFS

CANCELLATION OF MCLN PRESS CONFERENCE--A press conference scheduled to be held by the Central African Movement of National Liberation (MCLN) in Paris on Tuesday, 28 July, was cancelled at the request of the French authorities. The MCLN, headed by Iddi Lala, has claimed responsibility for the bombing of 14 July in Bangui. The French authorities mentioned that while France was a country of asylum, the recipients of that right to asylum are under the "obligation to keep a reserved attitude." The invitation to attend the MCLN press conference carried the heading "the 14 July kickoff" using the same words as a communique in which Iddi Lala described the bombing as the first act carried out by his movement for the withdrawal of the French troops. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jul 81 p4] 8796

CSO: 4719/236

BRIEFS

REPORTED COMBAT--The Sudanese news agency SUNA announced on 29 July that fighting had taken place in central Chad between supporters of the Chadian president, Goukouni Oueddei, and supporters of Acyl Ahmat, minister of foreign affairs and head of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR). [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Jul 81 p 3] 8796

CSO: 4719/236

PRESIDENT REPORTED TO HAVE ENGAGED IN IRREGULAR FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Thierry Maliniak]

[Text] Madrid--The attempted coup which the authorities of Equatorial Guinea claim to have foiled in April (LE MONDE issue of 30 April) is said to be really connected with the desire of the president, Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema, to assume control over the major import-export company in the country, according to reports published in Madrid, on Monday 27 July, by the newspaper DIARIO 16.

The government accused one of the company's major shareholders, Andres Moises Mba (who from his exile led a group opposed to former President Macias Nguema) of being behind the coup. Mba, who is in exile in Madrid, confirmed the truth of the facts reported by the newspaper.

His account of what happened claims that he was encouraged by the authorities of Equatorial Guinea to make investments in the country after the dictator Macias Nguema was ousted. This is why, in February 1980, he formed an import-export company called EXIGENCA in partnership with his compatriot Justino Mba Nsue and a Spanish businessman, Jose Rovira. President Obiang is reported to have demanded a 20 percent partnership in the company right from the beginning and before he would give orders for the Ministry of Finance to grant various import licenses for the company.

EXIGENCA went through a rapid growth and then, always according to Mba, Col Obiang asked for an increase of capital in favor of his 13-year old son, Teodorin. A month later, Rovira was deprived of his shares for alleged "irregularities" in the import of foreign currency. These shares were allocated to Col Obiang's wife.

Mba told us that through his son, his wife and his cousin, Col Obiang controls 50 percent of the shares of EXIGENCA while the other 50 percent are held by Moises Mba and Justino Mba Nsue, both of whom have been barred from returning to Equatorial Guinea. According to Mba, some relatives of the president and some members of the Supreme Military Council have imported many goods through EXIGENCA without making the required payments and have accumulated debts totaling 32 million pesetas (close to 2 million francs). Mba says that all the company's assets were recently confiscated by Col Obiang.

8796
CSO: 4719/236

UDECEMA CONGRESS HELD AT ANTANANARIVO

400 Militants Attend Opening Session

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 29 Jul 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] The 9th national congress of UDECEMA/KMTP [Malagasy Christian Democratic Union-Committee for the Defense of the Revolution], meeting in Antananarivo on the general subject of production and ideology, opened yesterday at midday at the Tranompokonolona of Isotry.

Four hundred militants from 300 sections of the revolutionary organization (OR) are participating in this congress, which will end Saturday. At the opening ceremony, several OR's in the Front (VITM, AKFM, VSM) [unknown-Congress Party for Malagasy Independence-MONIMA Socialist Group] were represented.

UNECMA's national president, CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] member Solo Norbert Andriamorasata, after the customary welcome and expressions of appreciation to the congress participants and guests, laid stress first of all on the necessity, at the present time, to strengthen collaboration within the FNDR [National Front for the Defense of the Revolution].

He followed up by proposing that the revolutionary government provide subsidies to the OR's (or political parties) in the Front that are working for the triumph of the revolution. And the same should be done (if not to greater extent), he said, for the associations and other organizations with social purposes.

He also suggested that the external support offered by friendly political parties should not be provided only to one OR, but should benefit all the members of the Front.

Finally, the national UDECMA president posed a question, to which the delegates should respond during these 4 days of work: should UDECMA still participate in the next elections? That question is on the table and deserves a concrete answer, he said, in view of the position this OR currently holds. In effect, he explained, it seems that people do not feel the utility of certain OR's, including UDECMA, except when it is necessary to resolve grave national problems. It should be stressed that the representatives of VITM, AKFM, and VSM took the floor in turn to speak of national unity, of which the Front should be the living example, and which should manifest itself in improved cooperation between the various OR's.

End of UDECMA-KMTP Congress

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 5 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] As we announced in our 29 July edition, last week UDECMA-KMTP held its 9th national congress in Antananarivo.

The congress enabled the 400 participants from the 300 sections of the revolutionary organization to resolve internal party problems as well as to take a position with respect to major current international issues.

With respect to internal party questions, the delegates had to examine, among other things, the overall national situation in the current stage of our revolution. The militants decided, among other things, to broaden their activities in the agricultural and stock-raising domains, particularly by means of production cooperatives.

Decisions were also made on other questions, especially in connection with work methods and collaboration within the Front, overall national policy, and reform of the press charter.

With respect to the upcoming elections, the 9th national UDECMA congress decided that before making any decision, the revolutionary organization should lay down several conditions to all the member parties of the Front, conditions which should be spelled out by the next congress, which meets in January 1982.

Also discussed was the building of an independent Malagasy economy, profitable methods of production, and equitable distribution of products. We note that this was also the occasion for the militants to elect the members of the central committee. Returned to office were Solo Norbert Andriamorasata, the national president; Razafintsoa Manaova-Alphonse, national vice president; Rapetera Desire and Razanarison Lucie, national secretaries; Soazafinantoandro Mathilde and Rasoamiarana Gilbert, national treasurers; and Razafindramboa Solo Rene and Randriahavana William, national advisers.

Now we will examine the achievements of the revolutionary vondrona UDECMA-KMPT headed by Solo Norbert Andriamorasata, who was once again elevated to the leadership of the party at the conclusion of its 9th national congress which just ended last weekend in Antananarivo. Numerous resolutions dealing with UDECMA-KMPT's future activities were passed. They only confirm, as a whole, the leading ideas which the latter has defended over recent years and which, with only a few differences, are also those of the other vondronas joined within the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution.

With regard to the internal affairs of the vondrona UDECMA-KMPT, it became apparent what role is to be played by the party in achieving the final victory of the Malagasy socialist revolution. Its supporters are unanimously agreed on the necessity of expanding agricultural and stock-raising activities, the main sectors of economic activity in Madagascar, cost what it may. They made certain firm decisions as to the cooperation that should be customary by now among the various revolutionary vondronas affiliated in the Front for the success of the common task: the victory of socialism. With respect to the next elections, UDECMA-KMPT intends to lay down several preliminary conditions to the members of its party and then to the Front. They have not yet been made public. They will not be elaborated until the next

national party council which will be held in January. The national UDECMA-KMPT congress also considers it to be an urgent necessity to provide citizens with ideological training, which it judges is still "inadequate."

The members of the new UDECMA-KMPT national bureau are: Solo Norbert Andriamorasata (president), Manaova Alphonse Razafintsoa (vice president); Desire Rapetera (secretary); Mathilde Soazafinantoandro (treasurer); Gilberte Rasoamiarana (deputy treasurer); Solo Rene Razafindramboa, and William Randriahavana (advisers).

9516
CSO: 4719/271

FISEMARE LABOR MEETING HELD IN ANTANANARIVO

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] The labor militants from 160 Antananarivo locals of FISEMARE [Union of Revolutionary Malagasy Workers] have held a meeting at the national headquarters of the AKFM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence-Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] group at Andravoahangy, under the chairmanship of FISEMARE's national president and secretary general.

Mr Paul Rabemananjar, secretary general, explained to the audience the current international crisis, particularly the role of multinational companies which are established most often in the United States and which are going as far as provoking the fall of governments. "We, like many other Third World countries, are suffering from the malady of capitalism," he continued, and "only the determination of the working class and of progressive forces inspired by proletarian internationalism can guarantee success in the building of socialism."

The various maneuvers to discredit the revolutionary government were also raised and unmasked at the meeting. The national president, Ranoharison Eusebe, spoke about solidarity among progressive countries and unions; FISEMARE recently sent delegates to the constitutional convention of the Agricultural Federation of the African Continent, which was held at Ibadan in Nigeria, as well as to the meeting on information held in Arusha (Tanzania).

"In addition to the crisis of imperialism, we must face the forces of reaction, and each individual is responsible to thwart attempts to take us back to a bygone era," he stressed.

And The SRMM

Mr Telanosy, national president of the SRMM-Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky labor organization and Mrs Julienne, a member of the political bureau, held a lively ideological meeting Saturday with the SRMM unionists from Antsirabe in the chamber of commerce of that locality. The deputy secretary general of the local section pointed out the importance of such a seminar in the current context; such a seminar, he said, energizes the militants. The representative from the Antsirable political bureau, Mr Rakotondrabary, said for his part that only ideologically mature militants are capable of doing the utmost for the revolution.

As for Mr Telanosy, he recounted the history of the group and explained its institutional structures; to militate in a revolutionary union is a correct position to take to support the triumph of the revolution. Various theories, including the role of the labor organization in national industrial development; the labor organization and the workers; and the labor organization and the new state institutions, were discussed at this seminar.

9516
CSO: 4719/271

BELGIAN AID TO BE INCREASED; TECHNICAL, COMMERCIAL TIES TO REMAIN

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 20 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] After coming to Antananarivo to give a reception honoring the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Belgian independence, His Excellency Victor Allard, the Belgian Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar [RDM], returned at midday yesterday to his place of residence, Maputo (Mozambique). During his brief visit to the capital, the Belgian diplomat had talks with several government officials. But these were only routine contacts dealing with bilateral relations.

In that connection, Ambassador Allard told us yesterday of the continuing progress being made at this time in cooperation between his country and the RDM. After a listless period, relations between the two countries began to expand rapidly about 3 years ago. The projects envisaged at that time are beginning to come to fruition over time. The Belgian Government is also assisting--via a government-to-government loan totaling close to 525 million Malagasy francs--in the creation of a lime factory and the industrial cultivation of soya. Now that the funds to be devoted to those two projects have been found, it is to be hoped that the work itself will be started very soon.

Other Belgian-Malagasy projects are still under study: exploitation of the Sakoa coal-bed, the gray sandstone of Bemolanga, construction of a soluble coffee factory at Mananjary, a brewery at Toamasina, a cement-works at Mahajanga, etc. Despite Belgium's determination to come to Madagascar's assistance, the Belgian Ambassador to the RDM said categorically yesterday: "Like you, we are also hit by the present international crisis, and our means at this point are very limited." Ambassador Allard nevertheless declared that he was open to any negotiations. This is the case, for example, with respect to a number of projects for which the presence in Brussels of Malagasy Minister Rarivoson (economy and trade) was necessary. The latter returned to Antananarivo yesterday without touching on the subject. It would seem, nonetheless, that the minister appeared to be rather satisfied with the preliminary talks. Other talks will take place on a continuing basis. We will have to wait for the results. One thing is certain: the realization of these new projects will further solidify relations between the RDM and Belgium.

Beyond the financial relations we mentioned above, the details of which were published in the Saturday edition of the OFFICIAL JOURNAL, Madagascar maintains technical and commercial relations with Belgium. On the technical side is the current construction of the ZeRen-Toamasina chemical fertilizer plant; on the commercial side is the presence of Belgian equipment in the big Malagasy industrial enterprises.

For example one finds this at the SOTEMA [Majunga Textile Company] plant at Mahajanga where the existing and very sophisticated equipment is mostly West German and Belgian.

Unfortunately, trade relations between the two countries suffer a certain imbalance. The importation of products "made in Madagascar" is still at an embryonic stage.

The political will to cooperate thus exists between Belgium and the RDM. Will it be able to withstand the present ills of the international economic crisis? The future will tell us.

9516
CSO: 4719/222

VIETNAMESE TEACHERS ASSIGNED TO UNIVERSITY

Contract For Six Teachers Signed

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 30 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Six Vietnamese professors will soon be teaching in Madagascar. Their employment contract was signed Tuesday afternoon at the ministry of higher education and scientific research at Tsimbazaza by His Excellency Doan Van, the Vietnamese Ambassador to Madagascar and by Minister Rakoto Ignace.

Thus, less than a year after the signature of the economic, scientific, and cultural agreement between our two countries, Madagascar and Vietnam have signed a contract for the employment of professors. Minister Rakoto Ignace in his speech said that the signing is proof of our determination to give concrete form to the cooperation between our two countries, and also our determination to consolidate the ties of friendship and struggle against imperialism.

Five Vietnamese Arrive

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 5 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The five Vietnamese professors whose mission to Madagascar was defined last week in a protocol signed in Antananarivo have now safely arrived. Yesterday they were presented to Minister Ignace Rakoto (higher education and scientific research) by the cultural attache of the embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] in Antananarivo.

On that occasion, Rakoto welcomed the Vietnamese comrades on behalf of the revolutionary regime which expressed its pleasure at "thus commencing the cooperation between Vietnam and the RDM by means of higher education."

The Vietnamese cultural attache emphasized that, despite the current problems his country is facing in national reconstruction, it will always be "prepared," within the limits of its abilities, of course, "to come to the aid of a fraternal country such as Madagascar."

These professors will teach at the University of Madagascar. They are Nguyen Dang Cha (philosophy), Vu Duong Ninh and Dinh Xuan Lam (history), Nguyen Thua Hop and Nguyen Huu Duong (mathematics).

We mention again that the Malagasy Government will provide their salaries and lodging.

9516
CSO: 4719/272

BRIEFS

HUMAN RIGHTS APPEAL--An appeal by the International Human Rights Federation: While being "pleased" by the recent release of several Malagasy academics (LE MONDE of 28-29 June), the International Human Rights Federation (27, Rue Jean-Dolent, Paris 14th, Tel. 707-56-35) has expressed "the hope that no further harassment will follow their release." In a communique it also mentioned that the three Malagasy officers who have been detained since 1977 (LE MONDE of 10 June 1980) "have been deprived of indispensable rights of self-defense," and called on the Malagasy Government to "permit a judicial observer, given adequate notice, to attend their trial and verify that the rights of the defendant and the guarantees of independent and impartial justice are respected." [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Aug 81 p 3] 9516

CSO: 4719/272

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS' FRANK INTERVIEW ON NAMIBIA, U.S.

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Aug 81 p 7

[Interview by Migueis Lopes Junior with Martin Bangeman and Ulrich Irmer, members of the European Parliament in Maputo, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] During your trip to Southern Africa, have you gathered sufficient data to have a good overview of the Namibian issue?

[Martin Bangeman] I must say that until now we have come across very convincing positions. We believe that if we can, all together--the Contact Group, South Africa, the United States, Namibia and SWAPO--achieve an internationally acceptable position, it should be implemented.

[Ulrich Irmer] I was pleasantly surprised by our contacts so far, by the frankness and openness with which we were received. In Angola, for example, and without our having broached the subject, Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge told us: "We understand that you Europeans fear our ties with the Cubans and the Soviets. You see Soviet influence all over Southern Africa. But this is a grievous mistake. We did not fight for independence for so many years, to turn around and have our country led by foreigners. Of course we have friendly ties with the USSR and Cuba: we owe them a great deal. But we are independent!" This was very important and helped me to understand that the liberation movements have their own potential, their own need to sail on, to be successful. In the face of this, it is absolutely ridiculous to maintain colonialism, under any kind of pretext.

[Question] Does the Savimbi problem in Angola have anything to do with the Namibia problem?

[Ulrich Irmer] Of course. As soon as the Namibia question is solved, there will no longer be a problem with UNITA in Angola. Angola will be left in peace.

[Question] Are you willing to exert pressure on the United States so that this country will recognize the People's Republic of Angola in light of these considerations?

[Ulrich Irmer] Yes.

[Question] Are you going to bring it up at the European Parliament?

[Ulrich Irmer] Yes.

[Question] What do you think of UN resolution 435 on Namibia?

[Ulrich Irmer] The one thing the Europeans desire is the rapid and immediate implementation of resolution 435. It is a compromise that does not satisfy everyone. Whites in Namibia are not happy with it, SWAPO is not quite satisfied either, but it is a compromise to which everyone must adhere, as long as it is an international solution which must be carried out.

[Martin Bangeman] Free elections must be organized and power must go to the party with the most votes. It is a very democratic principle, and this is why we had accepted the election results in Zimbabwe, even those who had perhaps wished for a different outcome.... This is what I have expressed in all my contacts so far. If, by any chance, the DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance) should win the election in Namibia, one should accept it. We may or may not hope for it--as a matter of fact, it may be difficult to achieve, but if it happens, this is democracy and we must accept it.

[Question] Does this mean that, in general terms, you advocate for Namibia the same type of solution that was found for Zimbabwe?

[Ulrich Irmer] In general terms, yes. As for the legal basis, the two cases cannot be compared. Even knowing that European conditions cannot be blindly transferred to post-colonial Africa, I would like to see in Namibia a system in which various parties can compete. I am personally convinced that SWAPO will win the election. But I still would like to see a situation in which, shall we say, 10 years from now, any other party could win the election and the majority change.

[Question] How does the European Parliament, and especially the liberal group, view the regional SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]?

[Ulrich Irmer] We believe that this is a very intelligent operation, both politically and economically, since this regional cooperation will tend to turn the countries participating in it less dependent on South Africa.

[Question] Do you think it is possible to increase EEC support to the SADCC, if all member countries are not signatories of the Lome Convention?

[Ulrich Irmer] I believe it would be difficult. This does not mean we do not wish to do it, but if we would grant special terms to Angola and Mozambique--which are not members--the Lome signatories would ask us why is it that they themselves do not enjoy these same terms.

[Question] Do you believe, then, that the People's Republic of Mozambique must join the Lome Convention?

[Ulrich Irmer] I do not think it is indispensable for Angola and Mozambique to join the Lome Convention. I only believe that this would make things easier. But you must note that neither I nor my president [of the liberal group] came to "sell Lome" to anyone. Actually, I stressed this in my talks with Joaquim Chissano. We are only interested in the conditions and the possibility for cooperation, because we would like to cooperate with everyone.

[Question] Then, do you think that it will be possible, for Mozambique, to be a member of both Lome and CEMA in the future?

[Ulrich Irmer] I would not exclude it. Why not? A principle of our cooperation is that we do not interfere with the political options of a given country. There are marxist-leninist countries with which we are associated in the Lome Convention. Europe and the EEC are in no position to interfere with the political option of any country in the world.

[Question] Can you comment on the fact that EEC cooperation with Africa, or even with the Lome Convention, is considered by some an instrument of neo-colonialist domination of European capitalism.

[Ulrich Irmer] We (the EEC) have made serious mistakes in this field, and everyone is aware of it. We have attempted to transfer our own ideas on the economy of many countries where conditions were very different. An example is food assistance. Our policy in this field was to consider Africa and other countries as purchasers of our surpluses. But the policy of food assistance must be to develop possibiliites in such countries as need it in order to make them self-sufficient in terms of food. At present, we are reformulating our policy within the European Parliament.

[Question] But would it be possible to establish such disinterested assistance between countries with different economic systems?

[Ulrich Irmer] I am not an idealist in this respect. I do not believe in disinterested assistance. Personally, I doubt that the question of relations between North and South can be put in terms of assistance. Our relations with Africa are now on a very realistic basis, because we see very clearly that if the South experiences difficulties, we shall also be involved. Our destinies are interconnected, and it is not possible for Europe to pretend to be living in the island of the happy, the unconcerned, the rich, while the South is starving.

[Question] From your previous contacts with the Reagan administration, do you believe that it is possible for the United States to abandon its position on Namibia, so far based on "cold war" convictions?

[Ulrich Irmer] On an economic level, we are agreed that Europeans, up to a certain point, are dependent on Southern Africa--and I do not mean South Africa. However, strategy-wise, we also agree that South Africa, the Cape route, is very important. At any rate, it would be totally wrong to maintain the positions we had in this area through the help of apartheid. It is much more logical to accept the fact that there will be changes in South Africa. Such changes are simply going to take place, and no one can prevent them. That is why I believe that it is more clever to associate with those who wish to see these changes implemented. If Americans do not see this, we do, and we shall attempt, in all sincerity and loyalty, to influence them on their role in South Africa.

[Question] But don't you believe that there is already a very large gap between the position of the United States and yours on Namibia, on the basis of resolution 435?

[Ulrich Irmer] The Zimbabwean minister of foreign affairs also referred to this question in these terms, that Europe would have to choose between the United States

and Africa. I do not agree with this position. We do not have to choose. We wish to maintain our NATO alliance with the United States, of course, because we are dependent on this country. Simultaneously, however, we want to consolidate our relations with the African countries, because of all the ties uniting us, most of them through the Lome Convention.

[Question] ..re you optimistic or pessimistic in regard to the possibility for the United States to modify its position in relation to South Africa and Namibia?

[Ulrich Irmer] I am optimistic, because the United States knows that it is not isolated from the world. That country knows that it is, up to a certain point, dependent on Europe just as much as Europe is dependent on America.

[Question] But whatever Reagan has done until now tends to prove that these considerations are not taken into account....

[Ulrich Irmer] I go back to my meeting with Paulo Jorge. He told me that the Reagan administration is like a pregnant woman. One must wait 9 months to find out if it is a boy or a girl.

[Martin Bangeman] Let us hope that the Reagan administration is not an elephant....

[Question] Yes.... But there are already some Reagan-inspired facts, such as the lifting of the Clark amendment on support to UNITA....

[Ulrich Irmer] Personally, I also believe that Reagan was not a good choice for the Americans. I can tell you a story in this respect that Americans were telling before the elections. A gunman brutally grabs a man in the street, points his gun at him and asks him threateningly: "Carter or Reagan?" So the man answers: "Well, if this is the alternative, go ahead, shoot...." This is how we in Europe looked at the question. Carter was a very weak president. Such a great nation, and it could not find a better alternative than Carter versus Reagan.... However, we accept the fact that they have a democratic system that allows them to choose a better president every four years. And of course, it is wrong to blame Reagan for all the deficiencies in American society, such as unemployment, for instance. This is not Reagan's doing, and we too, in Europe, have a lot of unemployment. Many, many people out of work....

CSO: 4728/103

BRITISH PRESS ACCUSED OF OBFUSCATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Carlos Cardoso: "Truth Reiterated"]

[Text] Last June, Rober Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, stated that it behooved the West to initiate the application of sanctions against the Pretoria regime, since Zimbabwe was unable to do it alone.

When we arrived in London during the last week in June, Mugabe's words had been shamelessly distorted in the British press: what the local public heard and read was that Zimbabwe did not want sanctions. From the simple reader to the member of Parliament, the truth was but the "truth of the press."

Moreover, during all of 1980 and until the attack against Matola in January 1981, the pundits of the British press had literally bombarded public opinion with one more "truth." According to them Mozambique had established a sort of clandestine and immoral peace with the Pretoria regime. In sum, FRELIMO was afraid of the South Africans, FRELIMO had "betrayed" the South African people. Even the most biting passages of Samora Machel's 14 January speech had been carefully stored away. Responsible supporters of the Southern Africa cause were beginning to believe such allegations.

But Armando Guebuza went to London and the scenario was immediately and abruptly destroyed.

It happened on the evening of 26 June, in a London theater filled to capacity by 500 persons eager to know the true Mozambican position. The meeting was presided over by Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC.

Aware of this entire scenario, in which Mozambique appeared timidly pallid vis-a-vis the natural "invincibility" of the apartheid regime, Guebuza went straight to the point: "We know what is being bandied about here, but Mozambique's position is clear.

It is obvious that sanctions against South Africa will hurt the people in this area, and mainly the South African people. But these people have already suffered. The South African people has been suffering for many a decade. The problem does not reside in suffering or not. The point is this: to suffer for a long time to come or to suffer a little more, but for a short time. We experienced this in Mozambique

when we applied sanctions against Rhodesia. Sanctions bring disadvantages in their wake, but if applied in common, they can contribute decisively toward breaking the enemy. That is why Mozambique supports the application of sanctions against Pretoria."

The applause was tremendous, frenetic, as if a great burden had been lifted from all those people's shoulders.

"And who must initiate the sanctions? It is with the West that South Africa transacts more than 90 percent of its trade. Let the Western countries apply sanctions in common, and we in Southern Africa know what we must do."

More applause.

The problem is repeated with the same dose of hypocrisy as always. Some Western governments used to give FRELIMO medicines while giving the Portuguese army tanks and planes. Medicines helped the FRELIMO soldiers, who could thus fight longer. FRELIMO soldiers continued the fight, thus forcing the Portuguese generals to purchase more arms. This is the way in which these governments preserved the Portuguese market for their weapons.

The same governments today are providing medicines for the ANC and at the same time, are supplying South African armaments factories. And, with characteristic Christian parternalism, they say that if they stop feeding the apartheid's war machine, the South African people will lose jobs.

There is more. Since they cannot openly state that they support apartheid, they claim that it is the unfortunate people of Southern Africa who do not want sanctions.

Armando Guebuza's visit to Britain was quite useful in many respects: it served to clear up a number of questions preoccupying people in the greater anti-apartheid front.

More than a few months of half-truths in the international press will be needed to launch a campaign of confusion again.

I ask my readers to forgive the inelegance of this editorial outburst, but the subject demanded no less.

CSO: 4728/102

DELAYS IN SEED DISTRIBUTION JEOPARDIZE AGRICULTURAL GOALS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] The lack of seed is threatening to seriously affect the goals set for agriculture, according to the reports presented during the meeting of the directors of state farms in the province of Maputo.

This meeting, which ended in Maputo yesterday, was chaired by Governor Jose Moiane. During the proceedings, the level of the implementation of the goals set for each agricultural unit in the province was analyzed.

Delays in the arrival of seed shipments to the production units, as well as the poor quality of the seeds, were unanimously blamed for the failure.

The importation and distribution of the seeds, of which the Boror firm is in charge, has been extremely deficient, threatening the success of the campaign in various provinces. This fundamental problem affecting our agriculture has been of great concern to peasants throughout the country.

During the meeting of the directors of state farms in Maputo, the delay in the arrival of the seed shipments was invoked as one of the reasons for the poor implementation of the goals in the production of potatoes, rice and corn.

State farms are presently involved in the potato harvest, as well as the transport of rice to hulling units.

During the meeting, it was also confirmed that the lack of packaging materials in the province of Maputo caused the deterioration of large quantities of citrus fruit for export, resulting in serious losses. Besides the loss of foreign exchange, this situation deeply affects the peasants, who see their products rot away.

Closing the meeting, Governor Jose Moiane stressed that state farms must set an example for the degree of organization and production in the entire country.

CSO: 4728/103

FRUITS, VEGETABLES SOLD AT SET PRICES FOR PRESENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Aug 81 p 8

[Article by Rogerio Sitoie and Jose Pinto de Sa]

[Excerpts] The attempt to boycott the new prices for vegetables has failed, but it is necessary to set up permanent control mechanisms in their marketing.

Consumers protested vociferously, barring the way to speculators, who have been vanquished but not convinced.

Sales have become normal in the markets. The new prices are respected and consumers are happier. However, sellers continue to mutter.... At the first opportunity, they will again try to bite.

The rule of the game, for them, is to buy cheap and sell high, it is to defraud both producers and consumers while filling their own pockets. The prices of food items must encourage the producers and protect the consumers, but they should never enrich parasitical intermediaries.

Now that the boycott attempt has failed, the means for permanent control must be devised for the rigorous observance of the prices set.

To this end, a series of meetings was initiated yesterday between the GOAM (Department for the Organization of Supplies of Maputo), the Fruits and Vegetables Marketing Company and the executive council in charge of controlling markets.

One of the participants in these meetings disclosed that the sale of fruits and vegetables by private parties to market sellers will be subjected to close control. This kind of control has not existed until now. It is true that a department of the executive council exists, which is in charge of controlling product quality and price. However, this department has been totally inoperative.

Meanwhile, consumers are flooding the markets, where large quantities of tomatoes, lettuce, and other products are offered, without the need to stand in line.

CSO: 4728/103

BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS--Large projects for the exploitation of natural gas in Pande are under study, including the construction of a number of complexes for the production of ammoniumurethane and the processing of iron ore. Four foreign firms have already presented their proposals to carry out the initial research phase aimed at estimating natural gas and--eventually--oil reserves in the areas of Pande, Buzi and Temane. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Aug 81 p 2]

HUNGARIAN COOPERATIVES DELEGATION--A delegation from the national council of Hungarian agricultural cooperatives arrived in Maputo on Sunday for a one-week visit. The delegation was greeted at Mavalane Airport by state secretary for the cashew industry, Gaspar D'zimba. The leader of the Hungarian delegation stated upon arrival that the purpose of the visit is to reinforce existing ties between the cooperative movements of both countries. It is expected that a number of agreements will be signed to reinforce cooperation and the exchange of experiences. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Aug 81 p 2]

PORTUGUESE INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION--A total of 5 protocols were signed yesterday in Maputo with the Portuguese state firm QUIMIGAL, in relation to the renewed take-off of the production of oil, soap and pesticides in the country. The protocols are fundamentally aimed at technical assistance in this field, namely to the Boror Industrial (pesticides), the Cicomo, the Textil do Pungoe (textiles) and Socaju (cashews) firms, as well as to the Fasol, Saborel, Saboeira de Inhambane and Geralco state-managed enterprises. QUIMIGAL's program of technical assistance started in 1977 in the field of the textile and cashew industries. More than 120 Mozambican workers have attended technical specialization courses in Portugal since then. The present protocols are extending this cooperation to the fields of oil, soap and pesticides. To carry them out, QUIMIGAL will send to Mozambique approximately 20 technicians, besides the 25 who are already providing assistance. According to these protocols, about 50 Mozambican workers will be sent to Portugal for training. The protocols will only be implemented following their approval by the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of Mozambique. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Aug 81 p 3]

SHIP ACCIDENT AFFECTS CASHEW FIELD--The entire cashew industrial sector will be affected because the cargo ship "Castle Glory" ran aground at the mouth of the Zambezi River a week ago. This accident will irremediably affect the implementation of the second semester goals as set in the 1981 State Central Plan. The "Castle Glory," which is unlikely to be saved, was sailing to Maputo and Nacala, and later to Pemba. On its Nacala run, the ship was carrying, among other goods, 200 tons of

tinplate and one vehicle in its hold, now under water. The tinpalte was intended for the manufacture of packaging material for the entire cashew industry in the northern part of the country, notably the six state and private plants in the province of Nampula. After offloading the tinplate in Nacala, the "Castle Glory" was supposed to load 750 tons of cashews to supply the factories in the southern area of the country, whose present stocks are only sufficient for the next three months. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4728/102

KOUNTCHE'S ROLE IN CAMEROONIAN-NIGERIAN FRONTIER INCIDENT HAILED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Issaka Garba: "African Wisdon"]

[Text] African wisdom and dialogue have triumphed again in the frontier incident between Cameroon and Nigeria.

When President Ahidjo announced that he was prepared to compensate the families of the five Nigerian soldiers killed during the unfortunate incident and when President Shagari issued an official invitation to President Ahidjo to go to Nigeria, not only did they thwart those who expected relations between the two countries to deteriorate but they also proved that African unity is not an empty word.

Africa has chosen to settle its disputes by peaceful means rather than by war. Nigeria and Cameroon have just proved it and set an example. We are delighted with the outcome of the various contacts.

Our head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, played a major role in bringing these two neighboring and fraternal countries, which are Nigeria and Cameroon, to settle rapidly and by peaceful means a frontier incident which would not have helped matters for either country.

President Kountche's recent trips to Illori (Nigeria) and to Yaounde, while tension was growing between the two countries, succeeded in cooling down tempers raised by the incident. From that moment onwards, tension dropped.

The friendly and fraternal relations between these two countries have not been jeopardized and African unity has not been shaken.

Meanwhile, our subregion will not be weakened by this brief misunderstanding because--and this is a very important point--we cannot remain indifferent in the face of a conflict between Cameroon and Nigeria, two neighboring countries, two friendly countries with whom we have good and manifold relations. The visit that President Ahidjo will probably make to Nigeria will further harmonize and strengthen relations between Cameroon and Nigeria. A happy ending which we sincerely hail.

8796
CSO: 4719/231

BRIEFS

REPORT ON CROP SITUATION--The winter season, the late arrival of which had many people worried in Niger, is now here for good. It has been raining all over the country as proved by the daily rainfall reports given on the radio. The crop situation is carefully followed by administrative and tribal authorities and by regional and central authorities. This is why committees are meeting every 2 weeks all over the country to take stock of what is happening to the young shoots of millet, sorghum, manioc and peanuts. On 30 June, the report on the crop situation noted that rainfall (from 15 to 30 June) was slightly higher than in 1980 and more or less the same as in 1979 for the whole of the country. As for the total amount of rainfall recorded, it was either the same (in Niamey, Agadez) or clearly below the amount of rain that fell in 1980 and 1979. The report states that millet plants are throwing out suckers in most departments of Niamey and Dosso, in the south and central areas of Tahoua, Maradi, and Zinder and that they have produced tufts in the southern region of the department of Dosso. During that same period (of 15 to 30 June), the millet has sprouted in the north and east of the country. But in many areas, the drought and winds have forced farmers to sow the fields again. The young plants of millet and sorghum were attacked by locust. The areas more severely affected were the departments of Niamey, Dosso and Maradi. In Dakoro and Goure, rats have damaged the crops. Campaigns to protect the plants have succeeded in killing these noxious animals. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 23 Jul 81 p 3] 8796

CSO: 4719/231

LACK OF POLITICAL CHANGE DEPLORED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 1-2 Aug 81 p 3

[Editorial]

> [Text] It cannot be repeated too often that the left is in power in France, but it is not yet so in Reunion. We have not sufficiently pondered this fact and its consequences.

In France, change is under way. Despite the enormous weight of the heritage left by the right--the effects of which will be felt for years to come- the situation is improving and prospects are brightening.

But if one looks at Reunion, one can see to what point the left is the great absentee excluded from government. The victory of 10 May did not bring a leftist majority of deputies to our island on 21 June.

The Dream of the Right

Contrary to what happened on Guadeloupe, for example, here we have two rightist deputies (and such deputies!) and one socialist deputy, to whom the right continues to say it owes its election. Moreover, the forces of reaction are in charge in the majority of communities and have an overwhelming majority in the assemblies: both general council and regional council.

We might add that the right still has the economic power and continues to wreak havoc in the various wheels of the administration, FR-3, etc....

Beyond all that, these rightist forces are dreaming of one thing. Revenge. They want it at any price in order to continue to impose their own policy and the defense of their own class interests.

The outbreak and the unfolding of the sugar dispute, as we showed yesterday, perfectly illustrates this situation. For the ceaseless round of regulatory changes and the artificial increase of all the prices in the stores amount to the same thing. They have amplified the scope of the fuel price increases.

Zorro

In order to get a better idea of the right's determination to take revenge, it is enough to read "Journal from the Isle of Reunion." This official spokesman for the

opposition shows that the right is launching attacks from every direction. For the right, it is a question of blaming the left, by any means including the press, for the consequences of its own policy.

--Jean Paul Virapoulle suddenly discovers the plight of the producers;

--Jean Pierre Juan discovers unemployment, poverty, the noncreation of jobs, the price increases, and today finds many faults at dock customs.

--Debre steps into it, and after having done nothing for the jobless and producers in 18 years, puts on his old threadbare flag on the statute. He attacks the communists in "DOM" [Overseas Departments], on Reunion, implicates the government there, and threatens everyone.

To hear him talk, there is a vast conspiracy against the unity of France and the Republic, which he, like Zorro, will come on the scene to foil.

In reality, his habit of distorting the facts and misrepresenting the positions of his enemies, his questioning of motives, and his alarmist rhetoric partake more of intellectual terrorism than of politics.

The Price of Compromise

He must take comfort, therefore, from the fact that the recent electoral campaign showed these tactics pay off, to the extent that certain leaders of the Socialist Federation joined in to attack the PCR. And today, it is the left which is paying the price for these compromises.

But when will the Virapoulles and Debre understand that they will not be credible, so long as they do not publicly acknowledge their own responsibility for the present predicament of Reunion and of the majority of Reunionese?

The left has only been in power for a few weeks in France, but the right has been there 30 years governing, deciding, and determining.

No Gift

The forces of the left should thus as quickly as possible and the sooner the better, assess the danger represented by all these maneuvers. They should also realize that it is not only a question of a "Reunionese" offensive. The government should know--even if it is poorly or only slightly informed of what is going on here--that it is also being watched. The left, the entire left, must thus work together in solidarity, both here and in France, with the government.

All the leftist forces here, including the overwhelming majority of socialists, should realize that the right is not going to give anything away, and that if the PCR and its main enemy, the whole front for change is also involved [sic].

The Only Way

In the face of these rightist forces that want revenge, the duty of the left is to start negotiating, to unite, and to fight; unity is essential for widening the in-

fluence of the left; it is necessary therefore to break the alliance certain socialist leaders maintain with the right, and not to leave the latter any hope.

This is the only way for the left to come to power in Reunion. If not, it will be impasse and disaster.

9516
CSO: 4719/273

PRC COMMUNIQUE ON NEED FOR CHANGE PUBLISHED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 21 Jul 81 p 5

[Statement of the General Committee of the Reunionese Communist Party [PCR]]

[Text] Following its deliberations at Port on Sunday 19 July, the general committee of the PCR published the following statement:

The general committee of the PCR met Sunday 19 July 1981 at Port. It examined the political, economic, and social situation of Reunion after the major elections which just took place, and also the first measures taken by the government.

In the report of the secretariat of the central committee, the accent was placed on the fact that no change, nor any democracy, is possible so long as the Reunionese are unable to express themselves freely and make their choice of elected representatives free of pressure, constraints, or threats, and so long as they are deprived of impartial information.

This requires a merciless struggle against electoral fraud and the defrauders. The appeal filed by Paul Verges before the constitutional council asking for the anulment of the fraudulent election of Jean Fontaine is an important element in that struggle. But it cannot be the only one; the PCR will soon take new steps in line with it.

This also requires that radio and television news be freed from all political constraints that existed under the rightist regime, and that it be open to all who are involved in the economic, social, political and cultural life of the country's inhabitants.

In economic and social terms, the general committee of the PCR reaffirms the PCR's determination to see that the urgent problems are rapidly resolved. In connection with the current sugar season, it is pleased with the initiative taken by the secretary of state for the DOM-TOM [Overseas Departments and Territories] to invite representatives of the producers to Paris, as CGPER and SDEAR [General Confederation of Planters and Livestock Raisers and Reunion Departmental Trade Union of Farm Workers] had desired, with a view, on the one hand, to resolving without further delay the problem of producer income for the 1981 sugar season, and on the other hand to establishing a dialogue on the status to which the former rightist government had relegated the producers.

Concerning the problem of increasing the price of rice and other consumer goods, the general committee condemns the attitude of some officials who in an opposite spirit do not hesitate to raise the rice of merchandise without any consideration. The general committee endorses the approach made by Reunion's elected communist officials to the government to ask it to freeze certain prices and strengthen controls, and to ask for a broad dialogue on wage-price policy on Reunion. In connection with social security for artisans, businessmen, and the self-employed, with their contributions to the system, and their affiliation with the CMRR [expansion unknown], a dialogue of the interested parties is desirable as soon as possible.

Finally, on economic, social and cultural questions, the general committee of the party notes the position of the PCR set out the day after the victory of 10 May; a quick review of the overall record of the policy followed for more than 25 years by the rightist government and, starting from there, the elaboration of a coherent development plan for Reunion.

In political terms, the general committee considers that the left is in power in France for many years, but that it is not in power yet on Reunion. It would be desirable to put it in power here, as well as in France. But to do that requires, more than ever before, Reunionese unity, and in the first place the union of the leftist and progressive forces.

The general committee endorses the position of the secretariat of the central committee of the party, which among other things calls for unity among the leftist parties of Reunion, and in the first place between the PCR and the Socialist Federation. However, it deplores the fact that certain leaders of that federation seem much closer to union with the right than to union with the left. That alliance of those socialist leaders with the right must be broken in order to create a real union of the left on Reunion, a union that is ready to struggle together to defeat the right and work in solidarity for the future of Reunion and the Reunionese.

In order to resolve urgent problems in accordance with the interests of the greatest masses of the Reunionese people, and in order to elaborate plans for the future bringing together the greatest possible consensus, as well as to achieve that larger unity needed for real change, it is important to strengthen the PCR, qualitatively and quantitatively.

From this point of view, special effort must be made by TEMOIGNAGES to increase its readership and improve its coverage of events.

The general committee of the PCR commits itself to spread the good word in support of TEMOIGNAGES this year, and to fight hard to strengthen the party's daily newspaper, to work toward a stronger and greater TEMOIGNAGES.

9516
CSO: 4719/273

EXILE OF FATHER REYNOLDS MICHEL ENDED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 18-19 Jul 81 p 4

[Article--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

> [Text] In a communique given to us yesterday, the Christian Witness Movement of Reunion [MTCR] informed us that the decree of expulsion which the rightist [government handed down against Father Reynolds Michel on 29 December 1970 and on 6 March 1972 was abrogated by the leftist government on 20 June 1981. Father Michel was notified of the abrogation of the decree by the French Embassy in Mauritius.
>
> This is a great victory for freedom and democracy against arbitrary power. Father Michel's former parishoners at Riviere des Galets, like all other Reunionese, welcomed this news with profound emotion and great joy.

They still recall the brutality which accompanied the arrest and abduction of their priest. It was 29 December 1970 at 0530. The rectory of Riviere des Galets was surrounded by the police forces; gendarmes were posted at the doors and windows, and some even climbed to the top of the house to occupy a more strategic position in order to watch the courtyard in case Father Michel, treated like a common criminal, were to escape. He was led straight to the Gillot airport by a very large escort without being allowed to say good-bye to his friends in the Christian Witness of Reunion group.

At 1530, Father Michel, accompanied by two policemen in civilian clothes, got aboard the airplane which took him to the island of Mauritius. The same night, the parishioners of Riviere des Galet responded to the expulsion measure by massive participation in a protest meeting. Father Michel was in their eyes a man of solidarity who witnessed his faith and his evangelical spirit in concrete actions alongside the oppressed and the exploited.

The expulsion took place in a general climate of repression, both political and religious. Communists were being hounded out of elective and every other kind of office, while the church saw an attempt to marginalize those who were demonstrating their faith in Christ and also belonged to the PCR [Reunionese Communist Party].

As was mentioned by our fraternal publication TEMOIGNAGE CHRETIEN DE LA REUNION in this week's edition, it was a time when some priests refused to perform the sacraments for the families of militant communists, and when others exploited the privacy of the confessional to apply moral pressure on the eve of elections.

The explusion of Father Michel--who, according to longtime Bishop Mgr Guibert, was guilty /of having wanted to do his duty as a priest as he saw it/--has been denounced by all the democrats in our country.

And in issue No. 5 of TCR, our comrade Paul Verges said: /"Father Michel was arrested and expelled under scandalously arbitrary circumstances, because, though an outsider, he loved this people and this country. In the face of the authorities and the rich, it requires singular courage for a Reunionese priest to live his priesthood as he lived it, in the midst of the workers and the poor. He was for us communists a living example of a Catholic, a priest standing with the workers and reflecting their aspiration, expressing an inalienable dimension of Reunionese Man in his present struggle for the dignity of each and the freedom of all."/

After his expulsion from Reunion, Father Reynolds Michel was named vicar of the parish of the Visitation of Vacoas, on his native island. In September 1971, he was invited to France, where Monseigneur Ancel of Lyon entrusted him with the responsibility for Reunionese migrants. Several months later, the minister of interior of the time, Ramond Marcellin, handed out a new decree expelling him from metropolitan territory.

Thus, Father Reynolds Michel was prohibited from carrying out the mission of solidarity to which he wanted to devote his life.

During all his years of exile, various initiatives were taken with the rightist government to try to lift the expulsion measures. With no success. As recently as 14 April 1981 the minister of the interior declared that it would be impossible "to reconsider the banishment measure affecting Father Michel, or to suspend its application."

It took the arrival of the left power in France to bring about a constructive solution. We note that several weeks ago, our party along with other democratic organizations signed a letter to the minister of interior asking him to make this kind of decision.

In an interview given this week to the newspaper TEMOIGNAGE CHRETIEN DE LA REUNION, Father Michel Reynolds announced his intention to "return to Reunion to resume a ministry in communion with his bishop and the priests of the diocese, after a visit to France."

In its communique, TCR also advises that Father Michel will pay a brief visit to Reunion in early August, during the course of which his liberation will be celebrated. And TCR "calls on the Reunionese to prepare for the festival of his return."

A Statement by Father Michel

(We were able to obtain from Father Reynolds Michel a statement, after the announcement of the abrogation of the expulsion decree. We publish it in full below.)

I welcomed this news with great joy. Francois Mitterrand's victory on 10 May engendered in me the hope of finally seeing the expulsion measures taken against me in 1970 (Reunion) and 1972 (Lyon) lifted. This hope has been brought to fulfillment today after long years of struggle and suffering.

This measure, it seems to me, is an integral part of a new direction the government is taking with the idea that "France should once again become the land of the free and the champion of human rights in every domain," to use the very words of Pierre Mauroy.

This victory is not just my own; it is a victory for all my friends of Christian Witness on Reunion, my friends in Lyon, Paris, Fribourg, and the island of Mauritius. They stayed with me faithfully during these last 10 years, supporting me in my trials and struggling for a favorable solution to my problem. It is also a victory of the Reunionese people and of the poorest, who have taught me where to find true loyalty to Christ and the Gospel, and who felt themselves too to be the victims of these various measures taken against me.

This victory finally puts an end to a long exile and makes it possible now to take up my rightful place in the clergy of the diocese of Reunion where I am attached by sacerdotal ordination.

I want especially to thank the head of Christian Witness in Paris, my friend Georges Montaron, and Mr Robert Boyer of Lyon, who took the final initiatives that resulted in the happy outcome we have seen. My thanks also go to my friends in Lyon, Paris and Reunion who have been in the breaches these last few weeks in the effort to see that these initiatives came to a happy conclusion.

9516
CSO: 4719/267

BETTER UTILIZATION OF FRENCH AID URGED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 15 Jul 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Who Favors Change?"]

[Text] Since its creation in 1959, the Reunionese Communist Party [PCR] has been analyzing the economic and social structures on Reunion and the policy of integration. The logical conclusion it drew from this analysis was that such a system could never lead our country along the path of development. To the contrary.

And, unfortunately for Reunion and for the majority of the Reunionese, this diagnosis has proven to be correct. Today, everyone acknowledges the impasse to which this kind of system has led us. We will not belabor it.

Similarly, for more than 22 years, the PCR has ceaselessly pleaded for a policy of development. Tirelessly, we have said that this is the highest priority; that we must change our political orientation in order to achieve self-centered development; that we must make use of French assistance loans in different ways, base everything on the idea of a producing economy, change people's attitudes and promote a mystique of development; that we must mobilize the Reunionese in support of such a plan to achieve dignity, equality, and freedom.

And today, what do we see? The overwhelming majority of Reunionese want development and reject comprehensive womb-to-womb welfare. Only a small coterie of people getting rich on welfare are happy with such a system and praise the era of colonies and special privilege.

What one might call "the development front" extends far beyond the Communist Party. Within the presidential majority, in the left, there is also the Socialist Party, most of whose militants are sincerely in favor of the country's development; but there are also in that same presidential majority many other "nonparty" activists who are inspired by the passion for development.

But one must look still further, beyond what we habitually call /"the political class";/ we are thinking here of the various cultural and religious currents in the country, within which there are great numbers who support the development of the country and the advancement of the Reunionese. Whether we speak of our compatriots who are Tamoul, Muslim, Catholic, or others, a large number of people exist who believe change is necessary and salutary; many think there is no time for hesitation; that public assistance loans must be disbursed differently, and Reunionese given the responsibility.

Thus, for example, would Monseigneur Aubry have spoken the words he did Thursday at his press conference if there were not, even in the Church, many believers who share the aspiration for development, justice, and love of country? Even among capitalists, at least among those who are not directly tied to the dominant import-export system, there some who are determined to move toward development and direct their capital toward production.

All these currents, these organizations, these individuals, etc., constitute a major force. They are the hope of Reunion, if dialogue and negotiation are established and advanced. This is the only way to achieve a coherent development plan, re-establish economic equilibrium, and reduce social inequalities.

This perspective will inevitably lead to some political reordering, and everyone will have to reposition himself in relationship to the basic objective, development. And that is when we will see who is really for change.

9516
CSO: 4719/273

NEED TO LEARN CREOLE LINKED WITH CULTURAL IDENTITY

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 24 Jul 81 p 6

[Article by Alain Armand]

[Text] The people of Reunion will be better able to speak other languages if they master their mother tongue.

The place of Creole in the educational system has long since been a burning subject of debate, and one over which much ink has been spilt. And regardless of our personal opinion on the question, one fact should be noted: three teachers' unions--SNES [expansion unknown], SNI-PEGC [expansion unknown] and SNC [National Confederation of Colleges]--at their general assembly as well as in internal deliberations--have brought the matter up for discussion, and this has once again heated up the debate. The SNC invited Mr Baissac, a linguist, to discuss the problem of Creole and bilingualism on Reunion at its general assembly. We will not go back over the anti-Creole positions taken by a goodly number of teachers who attended that general assembly or their questions directed to Mr Baissac.

We would like to return to the letter Dr Gilbert Gerard sent to the QUOTIDIEN which appeared Wednesday under the title: "You Said Bilingualism."

In Dr Gerard's view, "to teach Creole would simply be criminal, because the Reunionese would then be locked into a cultural ghetto." "What will be their chances for social advancement...." "Will children of modest circumstances be condemned to speak only Creole?"

Excuse me, Mr Gerard, but I should tell you that I do not understand, I do not understand how a Reunionese who has used French and Creole interchangeably since childhood, who today has political responsibilities, can have such a negative attitude to his mother tongue and moreover be so unperceptive.

Mr Gerard, it is dishonest in the extreme to create the impression that all those who think about the place of Creole in the school system want to wipe out French and French culture. Linguists, researchers, and teachers think in fact that the best way to defend French is to defend...Creole. One must understand here that these people think that real advancement, under all forms of Reunionese language and culture, can only encourage the Reunionese child to acquire and improve his command over the language of widest communication, French.

Mr Gerard, you speak of a "cultural ghetto."

For myself, I would think that it is people like you who are shutting Reunion in this ghetto. To tolerate Creole in pre-school only if it is matched by French is to ignore the fact that a language is, among other things, a unique vision of the world by a human community; to agree in the name of some great civilizing principles to consider a person's culture as a blemish and to try to replace it with another that begins with a "capital C" is to deny Reunionese the right to exist as such; Mr Gerard, is it not a fact that the best way to deculturate the Reunionese is to acculturate them in such a way as to shut them in a ghetto in which one can no longer be Reunionese without being French?

So that our meaning is quite clear, Mr Gerard: to demand that we carry out our responsibilities by teaching our culture in no way means to exclude French. It is more than legitimate for the school system to reconcile the Reunionese with his identity, and that includes his mother tongue.

9516
CSO: 4719/266

INFLATIONARY PRICE SPIRAL PROTESTED, WAGE INCREASE REQUESTED

Text of CGTR Telegram to DOM-TOM

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 13-14 Jul 81 p 3

[Text of telegram sent by Bruny Payet, secretary general of the General Confederation of Labor of Reunion (CGTR) to the secretary of state of overseas departments-overseas territories (DOM-TOM)]

[Text] On behalf of the workers of Reunion, we protest the excessive increase in the price of rice--basic food commodity of the people--STOP--Such a decision provokes growing general discontent following the numerous price increases that have occurred on all products and services during this period--STOP--Such a policy can only result in demands for general wage increases.

Text of CGTR Statemnnt

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 13-14 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] The leadership of the CGTR, echoing the profound discontent which is developing among the workers, raises the strongest protest against the most recent increase in the price of rice that was announced on Monday 13 July. Coming after all the other increases during the same period on other commodities--in the first place those on basic necessities--and above all on services, especially rent and transportation, the increase in the price of rice--the basic food commodity of Reunion, can only aggravate the anger of the workers, who see their purchasing power, already insufficient, gravely impaired.

This they cannot accept.

Under these conditions, and in order to defend their purchasing power, the workers can only demand a general wage increase. [Signed] For the directorate of the CGTR, the secretary general, Bruny Payet.

Communist General Councilors

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 16 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Here is the text of the telegram sent yesterday by the communist general councilors of Reunion to the secretary of state for DOM-TOM, Mr Henri Emmanelli:

Since 11 May, prices on Reunion have continued to climb, and the increases have affected construction, food commodities, and services as well. Stop.
The most recent increase in the price of rice, coming after the harsh increases in the price of numerous other commodities of basic necessity and widespread consumption, had created serious anxiety and strong indignation among the working classes of the country. Stop.
Urgent measures need to be taken to stop this vertiginous inflationary spiral. Stop.
The freezing of some prices and the strengthening of controls could constitute a few of these first measures, while a concerted study is made on the general price policy on Reunion. Stop.
Highest considerations. Stop.
For the communist general councilors of Reunion: Claude Hoarau, general councilor.

Effects of Expected Price Increase

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 9 Jul 81 p 8

[Text] For almost a week now--it began in the middle of last week--there has been a run on rice in the shops and supermarkets. Of course, it was the end of the month again, the time when everyone more or less stocks up on provisions, especially rice; but this was something out of the ordinary; there was so much activity that the stores have almost been stripped of all their rice; in the supermarkets, the bags were bought by the twenties, even by the fifties, and more; and since Monday a number of retail stores had run out completely.

The activity was encouraged even more by the rumors that were circulating that there would be a shortage or a price increase on rice coming.

What is really the truth? We asked both SOBORIZ [expansion unknown] and the secretariat for economic affairs of the prefecture.

No Shortage Now Or In the Future

And "there is no danger of it in the months to come."

On the one hand, officials say, Reunion has a permanent reserve stock equal to 2 months of consumption, or 8,000 tons of rice. Well, the amount of rice presently in stock is much greater than that minimum safety level (it is on the order of 13,000 tons).

On the other hand, a call for suppliers for 18,000 tons of rice has just been issued; which therefore will satisfy consumption needs ntil the end of the year. On this score, they say there is "no reason for alarm."

Bagging Problems

While the shopkeepers may have lacked rice in recent days, sources at SOBORIZ believe the problem is really at the local level; between SOBORIZ and those who market the rice at the retail level.

For some time now, SOBORIZ officials say, demand for bagged rice is increasing, and the company's bagging equipment is no longer able to satisfy damand. Two new pieces of equipment have been ordered; they will arrive in the next few weeks, to make it possible to respond to this constantly increasing demand.

Bigger Demand

All the same, the technical problem of bagging is not the only one, for at SOBORIZ it has been noted that there is greater demand for rice on the part of the merchants, which itself must correspond to bigger purchases made by the consumers. Thus the level of daily deliveries made by SOBORIZ, which was previously on the order of 180 tons, has nearly doubled, going in recent days up to 350 tons (which would correspond to an annual consumption on the order of 100,000 tons, or twice what it is at present).

Once Again the American Dollar

This activity is incontestably the expression of a real anxiety on the part of the consumers.

This anxiety is not without foundation, given that if the price of rice paid by the consumer is fixed, its purchase price has not remained steady, for at least one reason: that in large part it is subject to pressure from changes in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar.

In effect, all trade is transacted with the U.S. dollar as the currency of payment. Hydrocarbons--gasoline, premium, natural gas, etc.--are bought with U.S. dollars; rice is bought with U.S. dollars.

Thus when bids were accepted for an order of 18,000 tons of rice 6 months ago, the time before last, it was handled on the basis that 1 U.S. dollar equals Fr 4.50, while in the most recent bidding, it was handled on the basis that 1 U.S. dollar equals Fr 5.70.

In other words, while approximately the same number of dollars may be needed to buy the same quantity of rice, by contrast more francs are needed to buy the same number of dollars.

This is the direct consequence of the policy of the United States, particularly since the accession of Ronald Reagan as the leader of the U.S. Administration; a monetary policy which is all to the advantage of the United States but which weighs heavily on the economies of other countries; and which weighs dramatically on the underdeveloped countries; it considerably aggravates the already inhumane conditions in which hundreds of millions of starving men, women, and children find themselves, because the dollar is increasing immoderately, and they must in effect pay more for the inadequate nourishment they are already getting.

On Reunion, we are not immune from the disastrous consequences of that U.S. monetary policy.

Compensation Fund Provisioned

The situation is cause for concern: the secretariat for economic affairs does not try to hide it. But it says that the rice compensation fund has substantial funds available. Which is not the case for the compensation fund for hydrocarbons (gasoline, oil, natural gas, etc.)

The principle of this compensation fund is the following: deluxe rice is sold at substantially higher retail prices; the difference, which goes into the fund, makes it possible to modulate to some degree the price of ordinary rice.

Such is the situation at this point, and, for the secretariat of economic affairs, "there is no reason to panic." Nevertheless, developments will be followed closely and with interest.

Unjustified Price Movements

In addition to all these factors in the situation, there is another.

Since the change that occurred on 10 May, a campaign has come to light aimed at creating panic in the public: this is the jumping around of prices that took place immediately after 10 May, for example in the chain of SCORE stores, a measure which was justly condemned at the time.

But since then, instead of ceasing, it has only gotten worse. Lately we have been seeing wild fluctuations in prices: increases as ill-considered as they are unjustified.

In this respect, there are actions which the public authorities need to take urgently if we do not want--in the quite accurate words of the CGTR's communique that has just been made public--"to provoke a deterioration in the social climate on Reunion."

9516
CSO: 4719/268

UNITY, VIGILANCE URGED AS SUGAR HARVEST RESUMES

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 1-2 Aug 81 p 3

> [Text] Now that the cutting has resumed everywhere, unity and vigilance are needed more than ever, in order to support and advance the cuase of the small and medium growers in the dialogue which is to begin.

Now that the sugar harvest has resumed--under pressure from the growers and their trade-union organizations--CGPER, SDEAR, [General Confederation of Planters and Livestock Raisers, Reunion Departmental Trade Union of Farm Workers], the former CDJA, [expansion unknown] and is back to normal, a second stage is beginning. So, how does the situation look?

First of all, and this is extremely important, the producers have shown firstly, by the unanimity with which they observed the strike, then secondly by their rallying to the cause and their determination to force those bent on political revenge to listen to reason, that they were really determined to defend their cause. In other words, the time is gone when a small number of self-proclaimed producers tied to the sugar-mills could speak indiscriminately in their name.

So the producers have shown that they understand that things are different now and that they had no intention of being shoved aside. That is important. The direct involvement of the producers was instrumental in clarifying the situation somewhat. It showed everyone what role Jean-Paul Virapoulle and Paul Ferrand were really playing. By isolating them, as they did, the producers began to clean things up and thus they created conditions for the sequel.

Now that a second stage is going to commence, the producers, by their actions and by the defeat that they inflicted on Jean-Paul Virapoulle and Paul Ferrand, ensured the best possible conditions for the launching of the dialogue announced by the government, and have created better conditions in which to support and advance their cause, which in the last resort is the cause of the country.

In a memorandum of 22 July, the government announced the setting up of a working group whose mission will be to take a fresh look at the state aid to sugar and cane, as well as social assistance.

This working group is supposed to finish its work before 15 October, and its work will assist "subsequently in the payment of social assistance for the current sugar harvest."

Quite obviously, as this is emphasized in the document, independently of the 3F [as published] already accorded.

Also, there will be "during the next 3 months" an expert mission sent to study the problems encountered.

So now that the sugar harvest has resumed, a new battle is beginning and under quite new and unprecedented conditions for the producers.

The fact that by their struggle, by their unity and their determination they have created better conditions for this new stage is important. But the game is not over yet, all the same.

The recent weeks have shown that the right--those who for years and years betrayed the cause of the producers, those who still today dream of revenge--has not demobilized. No more than they have lost all their resources. The class interests--the political interests, too--which these people are defending are substantial; they are powerful levers, powerful inducements for them.

All the more reason for the producers to reinforce their unity and to be more vigilant than ever.

Their strengthened unity, their continuing mobilization, their determination will all carry decisive weight in the weeks to come.

New Forms of Action Contemplated

In the communique they made public Thursday, the leaders of Fedecanne, Jean Paul Virapoulle and Paul Ferrand, announced their intention of carrying out "new forms" of union action.

Considering who these two individuals are, one might find it amusing to ask whether they intend to carry out actions of "new forms" or on "new terrain"...perhaps to side with the weather bureau or SUAD [expansion unknown] which are really their preferred field. But in truth, it is fair to ask exactly what they mean. Since in another paragraph of the same communique they state that "having in vain utilized all the legal and democratic means of dialogue with the government," they believe "that it is useless to continue a dialogue of the death with the governmental authorities...."

What then are we to deduce from these statements made by the leaders of Fedecanne? What exactly do they mean when they say that "having in vain utilized all the legal and democratic means of dialogue," they are contemplating "new forms" of union action?

These are words that should not be forgotten.

9516
CSO: 4719/269

DETAILS IN 1981-1982 BUDGET OF MINISTRY OF ARMED FORCES

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 40,Jul 81 pp 54, 55

[Text] The Defense Commission met on Thursday, 30 April 1981, under the chairmanship of President Demba Koita and in the presence of Daouda Sow, minister of the Senegalese armed forces, to discuss the 1981-1982 draft budget for the Ministry of the Armed Forces of Senegal.

Opening the meeting, President Koita congratulated Minister Daouda Sow and expressed his best wishes of success in his new post as head of the armed forces department. He dealt briefly with the program of visits to garrisons which the Defense Commission will make before the end of the budget session. President Koita did not forget to congratulate the government, and the armed forces, in particular, for the perfect organization and way in which the parade of 4 April 1981 went off. In passing, he mentioned the new standard complaint of the members of the Defense Commission who want invitation passes to attend the national day parade since the privilege cannot be extended to every member of the National Assembly.

In his reply, the minister of armed forces thanked the president and the members of the commission. He repeated that the government is determined to cooperate with the assembly and his ministry with the Defense Commission. The visits to the garrisons should take place starting on 8 May 1981 and will cover the eastern zone and the Cap-Vert region. Invitations to the Fourth of April Parade are not exclusively with the sphere of the Armed Forces Ministry. However, note is taken of the commission's complaint.

The minister then went on to talk about the draft budget for his ministry and supplied the following data:

The 1981-1982 draft budget for the Ministry of Armed Forces contains expenses amounting to 16,009.204 million CFA francs which represent 12.75 percent of the operational budget. It consists of chapters 321,322,323 and 324 which the following provisions:

--Chapter 321 concerns personnel and amounts to 9,973.13 million CFA francs.

--Chapter 322 concerns equipment and amounts to 5,539.83 million CFA francs.

--Chapter 323 concerns maintenance and amounts to 424 million CFA francs.

--Chapter 324 concerns transportation and totals 72.244 million CFA francs, which brings it to a total of 16,009.214 million francs.

Only chapter 322 contains new items costing 200 million CFA francs. Most of this sum is intended to cover the cost of feeding the troops and supporting the training schools. As can be seen, the present draft budget is a compromise between the needs of defense and the means available to the state. If adopted, the draft budget will still allow the armed forces to fulfill their mission of defending the integrity of the national territory and to carry out their task for the training and advancement of the Senegalese youth.

The commission members, who were unanimous in congratulating the armed forces for the success of the Fourth of July parade, asked many questions and made the following remarks:

--What is the situation regarding the Senegalese forces in Lebanon?

--Is the Senegalese participation in the UNIFIL [United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon] too much of a financial burden for the national budget?

--Why did the Senegalese Army intervene in Gambia and who paid for it?

--The Casamance region is in a strategic position. Are there enough troops in that area and do they have enough logistic means to allow them to respond, should the need arise, in view of the proximity of some turbulent states?

--The security of the rural areas in the Cap-Vert region does not seem to be sufficiently protected. In fact, one gendarmerie unit for the distirct of Pikine with 400,000 inhabitants does not seem adequate, particularly in view of increasing crime.

--How are the armed forces participating in the efforts made by the state to train young people and to train the cadres required for the development of the country? Among the trainees sent to the United States, are there any specialists in remote sensing?

--Regarding the coastal surveillance, only the modest sum of 2.5 million francs is being allocated to that item (champter 322, article 2,270).

--What is happening with the project to redevelop the Thies Air Base?

--Finally, many young people would like to join the training for reserve officers. What has been done in that direction?

Replying to these questions and remarks, the minister of armed forces had to expand on his statements about the draft budget.

"Our forces in Lebanon, in spite of the complex situation prevailing in that country, are satisfactorily carrying out their mission which is to maintain peace in the framework of the UNIFIL.

"--As for the expenses specifically incurred as a result of our participating in the UNIFIL mission, they are mostly paid by the United Nations.

"--The government is aware of the strategic position of the Casamance region which is classified as a priority area and duly garrisoned.

"--The gendarmerie unit of Thiaroye entrusted with the security of the rural zones of Cap-Vert has a normal strength. In addition to regular patrols, this unit helps protect the people and their property.

"--Regarding the surveillance of our coasts, article 2,270 of chapter 322 has been eliminated. The Secretariat of State for the Fishing Industry will provide funds to the tune of 90 million francs to enable the armed forces to carry out that difficult mission.

"--Studies dealing with the training of young people as reserve cadres of the National Army are in progress. These studies will raise the age limit to start that training.

"--The intervention of our armed forces in the Republic of Gamiba, at the request of the Gambian Government, falls within the scope of agreements signed between our two states.

"--The project to redevelop the Thies Air Base is making good progress. Agreements signed with France will enable us to carry out that important project. In fact, the future National School for Regular Army Officers (ENOA) will be located on that base.

"--There are no specialists in remote sensing among the trainees who are in the United States for the simple reason that this very modern technique requires equipment which is still beyond our reach.

"--The armed forces have always participated in the efforts of economic and social development undertaken by the government without prejudice to the general military and technical training received by every Senegalese who is called up into the armed forces and apart from the scholarships offered by friendly states or from the advantage derived from the facilities and logistic means offered by ministries specialized in education.

"Training is given at the Military Prytanee of Saint-Louis, at the National School for Non-Commissioned Officers of the Regular Army (ENSOA), at the Military Medical Service School (ESM), at the Gendarmerie Training School of Ouakam, at the Thies Politechnical School (EPT), at the National School for Regular Army Officers (ENOA). The project to create a Pilot Training School in Saint-Louis is underway. As for training received abroad, this takes place in Bingerville, Ouagadougou, France, the United States, Canada and Morocco."

On the strength of these remarks, the Defense Commission unanimously approved the draft budget for the Ministry of Armed Forces.

8796
CSO: 4719/186

END

JPRS 78878

1 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2476

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JPRS 78878

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2476

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FORMER EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY ASSETS MAY BE DISTRIBUTED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2818, 11 Aug 81 p 16

[Text]

NAIROBI, August 8 - After years of negotiations, a breakthrough is in sight for resolving the distribution of the liabilities and assets of the three countries that had been part of the now-defunct East African Community, World Bank mediator Victor Umbricht has said.

Mr. Umbricht, speaking at a news conference yesterday, indicated he was optimistic that negotiations among the community countries - Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania - could be wrapped up towards February, 1982.

Any agreement would have to then be ratified by each of the three countries of the former community, which broke up in 1977 for political and economic reasons after a life of 10 years.

Mr. Umbricht made the comments following a meeting here Thursday of ministers from each of the countries.

The community had operated 28 services and had owned eight firms, including an airline, railway, ports and an electricity company. After the community fell apart, each country seized what it considered to be its rightful assets and the Kenyan-Tanzanian border was shut down.

Divvying Up

Mr. Umbricht said it was not within his competency to discuss the matter, which was up to the two countries involved. World Bank mediation on the issue began in January, 1978, and continued throughout the war in Uganda.

In the last three-and-a-half years, ministers have met three times to discuss divvying up the assets. Mr. Umbricht, a Swiss citizen, refused to divulge the exact sum of money involved, but the assets reportedly amount to more than 1,000 million dollars. Major creditors of the former community are the World Bank, Canada, West Germany, Britain and Sweden.

Mr. Umbricht has worked with a group of 42experts in attempts to estimate the value of the assets. Many of the accounts were reportedly not in order and some had been lost, notably during Uganda's war.

He said that negotiations were to resume in November. A fact-finding report is to be submitted in September and a consolidated mediation report is to be finished in October.(A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/362

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC TEAM BEGINS AFRICAN TOUR

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2817, 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

PARIS, August 5 - France's new diplomatic team, after settling in and taking stock with a study of the relevant dossiers, is on the move this week in Africa, where 25 countries have "privileged" relations with France.

Co-operation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot left at the start of the week for his first trip to Africa, where he is spending two weeks in Cameroun, Ghana and Senegal.

He was followed yesterday by President François Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs, Guy Penne, whose trip agenda includes Niger, Bénin, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Djibouti.

In Mozambique and Zambia, Mr. Penne will be joined by one of the president's specialists in international matters, Regis Debray, whose brief can be expected now to include the issue of an independence settlement for Namibia.Mozambique and Zambia are among the black "front-line" states closely involved in the problem.

Mr. Penne made a first swing through Western Africa shortly after Mr. Mitterrand took office in May, visiting Senegal, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Cameroun, Gabon and Mauritania.

And at the end of next week External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson is due in Algeria and Morocco.

Special Envoy

In another development, special envoy Jean-Pierre Campredon was dispatched to Chad. A former ambassador to Madagascar and Sudan, he was in Kenya in June for the annual summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and also visited the Sudanese capital, Khartoum.

Several heads of state and ministers from French-speaking Africa have for their part come to Paris to meet members of the new socialist government here.

Africa looks set to be a priority for the new foreign affairs team, which intends to develop a third-world motif in policy, while respecting prior government commitments.

For the moment, many African countries are favourably disposed towards the Mitterrand administration, in view of its approach to southern African issues and its emphasis on economic development.

French attempts to reactivate North-South dialogue are also being followed with interest.

One test for the new policy will be the United Nations conference on least-developed countries - the majority of them African - being staged here in September.

CSO: 4700/362

BRIEFS

BUHIGA HYDROELECTRIC PLANT--A hydroelectric plant is to be build in Buhiga. This has been planned since 1979. The financing was guaranteed by two German church bodies in cooperation with the Protestant Episcopal Church of Burundi and the Burundi Alliance of Protestant Churches. The the project is a part of the rural electrification program of the Ministry of Rural Development, which will cover the cost of expert studies. The plant will serve public and ecclesiastical institutions in Buhiga and Karuzi, and will have a capacity of 200 kilowatts. A committee of future consumers was established and held its first meeting, with Mr Hakiza, director of the rural electrification department of the Ministry of Rural Development, participating. [Text] [Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 10 Mar 81 pp 1, 2] 5157

AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--On Tuesday afternoon, a protocol of agreement between the government of Japan and the republic of Burundi was signed at Government House. This document provides for a gift of 200 million yen (86.16 million Burundi francs) as a contribution to the implementation of the plan for the provision of medical equipment to medical establishments. Unless a joint agreement between these two governments is extended, the gift will be available for 1 year. Thanks to it, Burundi can purchase products from Japan and the services of Japanese nationals needed for the implementation of said project. This will involve in particular medical equipment for hospitals and other medical establishments and the services necessary for the transportation of these products. The two governments have agreed to consult in the event that any problem develops in connection with this arrangement. [Text] [Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 8 Apr 81 p 1] 5157

CSO: 4719/128

SITUATION AGAIN 'EXPLOSIVE' SINCE 14 JULY

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 24 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by L. A.: "Opposition Asks People To Resist"]

[Text] Since 14 July, the situation has once again become explosive in the Central African Republic. The relative calm that the country experienced lasted only a few months.

In a few days, President Dacko banned or suspended opposition political parties, decreed a state of siege throughout the territory and, as a crowning measure, called on the army to "lend the help of the necessary troops and break up any gathering in Central African territory." For his part, the French Ministry of Defense announced, upon hearing this latest step taken by Central African authorities, that the French troops in the Central African Republic were confined to quarters and would intervene only if the safety of French civilians were threatened.

The Central African opposition also reacted, issuing appeals to the Central ' people to resist.

Gloomy Picture

Francois Pehoua, president of the Independent Reflection and Action Group (GIRA), and Abel Goumba, of the Ubangi Patriotic Front-Labor Party (FPO-PT), who are now in Paris, spoke on Wednesday, 22 July, and condemned the "exceptional measures" taken by President David Dacko and called upon the people to resist.

At a press conference, Pehoua severely condemned the Dacko regime and drew up a gloomy picture of the political situation in the Central African Republic. He touched upon the Bangui movie theater attack, which was the reason for the measures taken by the Central African president. For the president of the GIRA and according to information reaching him from Bangui, French soldiers "were among the first to reach the Le Club Cinema and they waited for the second explosion before they entered the theater to aid the rescue workers. They were also the first to go without hesitation to places where bombs that did not explode had been placed." Was this a mere coincidence? Not for Pehoua, who believes that there can be no doubt that the French soldiers acted in such a way in order to remain in the Central African Republic, in contradiction with instructions from Paris. Clearly, the former presidential candidate was hinting that the French Army was perhaps informed of the laying of the bombs before the explosions and was therefore implicated in the attacks.

Patasse Not Arrested

Pehoua's statements were formally denied by Bangui, which claims that "contrary to Pehoua's assertions, it was presidential guard units and not elements from the French Army that arrived first at the site of the bombing."

While awaiting light to be shed on the real circumstances surrounding the attack, the leader of the GIRA said he favored a joint approach by the Central African opposition in order to ask the French Government to withdraw its "barracudas." Finally, he asserted that Ange Patasse, president of the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC), was not arrested, contrary to what had been announced, and that he is still in Bangui, "protected by his militants."

In answer to LE CONTINENT's question about whether he expected to return to the country soon, Pehoua, whose party is not affected by the ban or suspension, indicated that there is no reason he would not return to Bangui, if the authorities allow him to do so. Insofar as Pehoua is in fact president of the Provisional Command Council of the opposition (CCP), which includes the MLPC, the FPO-PT, the PPR [presumably People's Revolutionary Party] and the GIRA, and insofar as the FPO-PT is banned and the MLPC suspended, can he calmly return to Bangui and continue his political action amidst a state of siege climate?

Panic

For his part, Abel Goumba, of the FPO-PT, has launched an appeal to the entire Central African opposition to rally to him and put an end to the "reign of incompetency and disorder" of President Dacko. "I consider myself to be the authentic representative of the entire Central African opposition by virtue of my past and I call on the other opposition movements to form a common front with the FPO-PT," Goumba said.

In an interview granted to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE on 22 July, Dr Goumba said that the measures taken by President Dacko against the opposition parties resulted from "panic."

Moreover, when questioned by LE MONDE on the French military presence in the Central African Republic (edition of 23 July), Goumba said that the number of French soldiers should be reduced and that they should be less visibly quartered. In addition, he said, "those soldiers should effectively perform their role of training a new Central African army."

11,464
CSO: 4719/256

CONCLUSIONS TO BE DRAWN FROM BUDGET REJECTION

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3340, 3 Aug 81 p 1747

[Excerpt] FOR THE FIRST TIME in Ghana's history Parliament last week rejected the budget proposals put before it by a government. In the old Westminster-model days this would mean the fall of the government or at least the resignation of the Finance Minister. Neither of those things follow in the new presidential system. It is, however, a statement of no confidence in the efforts the Limann Government is taking to pull Ghana out of the economic mire and must be taken seriously by the President and by Professor George Benneh, the Finance Minister.

There are other conclusions that can be drawn. The government lost by 54 votes to 51. As it should be able to depend on 71 votes, this indicates that party discipline is at a low ebb amongst the PNP; indications are that the defections on the budget were as much due to inefficient work by the government whips as to conscientious abstentions by PNP members. A brighter conclusion is that the vote is an indication that the constitution is working well: Parliament has shown that it has a role to play and can influence policy, and the way in which the result, and the Speaker's rulings, were accepted by the Majority Leader, Mr. Constance Fitih, demonstrated that the parliamentary conventions are being observed and the system is in good order. The new merger of the minority parties can chalk up a major victory in its first uncertain days.

The economics are of the greatest importance, however. The government is reported to be planning to reintroduce the budget in some way and it should be able to continue to operate. The main objections raised by the opposition were to the huge deficit proposed by Professor Benneh; to the inability of the government to tackle the loss of confidence in the cedi, manifested by the gap between the official and unofficial exchange rate; the low level of the cocoa producer price; the low and falling production in agriculture; the unacceptable high level of inflation and the intolerable hardships faced by the ordinary Ghanaian.

The lack of confidence in the cedi has been much written about. Negotiations are said to be going on with the International Monetary Fund, which is reported to be demanding a big devaluation. The opposition in Parliament, possibly in order to claim some credit if this does take place, have been suggesting that a devaluation is necessary. It would be helpful if this sensitive issue (every previous Ghanaian devaluation has been followed by a coup) could be moved out of the party political sphere. What is needed, of course, is not simply a devaluation but a package that will ensure future stability and credibility for the currency. It is difficult but essential, as without a sound currency nothing else will be effective.

In the matter of an increased producer price for cocoa, for instance — which the opposition urged as essential if the cocoa industry was to recover and smuggling be combated — the cedi price needed to persuade a farmer that he would do better by not seeking the illicit CFA francs across the border would be impossibly high. The distortions caused by a weak currency also make nonsense of attempts at price control. The government has accepted that price controls are ineffective, but has not yet managed to devise a distribution system that works well enough to give an impression of fairness or a way of overcoming shortages.

President Limann's Government has now been in power for 22 months. The difficulties it inherited were made even more formidable by the naive and harmful economic adventures of the AFRC regime. It was right to be cautious, to shun easy palliatives and to seek a long-term answer. However, the time has surely now come for decisive action in some direction. The real accusation against the Benneh budget does not lie in its details but in its lack of long-term purpose. There is no quick answer to Ghana's troubles. But Ghanaians need to be convinced but there is light at the end of the tunnel and that they are moving towards it. The rejection of the budget is an indication that President Limann's government is failing to carry this message to the people.

CSO: 4700/358

BRIEFS

COCOA TREE CUTTING WARNING--The acting manager of the Suhum Cocoa Project, Mr. J. P. Arhin, has warned that the attempt by some farmers to cut down cocoa trees would be disastrous to the economy. Mr. Arhin was presenting large quantities of insecticides, spraying machines, cutlasses and brunners for distribution to cocoa farmers in the Suhum district, when he gave the warning. The government had put ¢20,000,000 into the Suhum Cocoa Project and the cutting down of the trees would not be in the interest of the country, he said. Those farmers, Mr. Arhin revealed, had also gone to the extent of using insecticides meant for spraying their farms for fishing purposes. He reminded the farmers that their farms were established with public funds and their own money, and that it would be both morally wrong and criminal to destroy the farms. He regretted that most of the inputs had either been misused or smuggled out of the country. Mr. Arhin hinted that cocoa production experts from the World Bank were currently in the country to revive the industry, and that massive replanting and rehabilitation of cocoa farms would soon resume. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3340, 3 Aug 81 p 1794]

POSSESSION OF FIREARMS--A total of 5,783 firearms have so far been imported and registered in Ghana this year, reported THE MIRROR. It said an average of 8,500 firearms are imported each year. These include shotguns, rifles, pistols, revolvers and airguns. Superintendent S. S. Appiah, director of Police Public Relations, said importers most often say they want the guns for self-protection or for hunting. THE MIRROR said that many households in Accra, "especially in the residential areas" now have guns due to the recent rise in armed robberies and "some people even keep guns in their cars and offices". [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3340, 3 Aug 81 p 1794]

CSO: 4700/358

BRIEFS

ONLY CARGO SHIP--The new cargo boat Baumaré, jointly owned by the Guinean government and the freight company Afrobulk, left the port of Kamsar for Marseilles last month with 55,000 tonnes of bauxite on board. It is the only Guinean cargo boat and has a capacity of 60,000 tonnes. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3340, 3 Aug 81 p 1795]

CSO: 4700/358

ANTI-SHIFTA DRIVE CLEARS AIR IN HORN

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2818, 11 Aug 81 p 17

[Text]

NAIROBI, August 9 - The Government of Somalia took a step toward easing tension in the Horn of Africa last week when it told Kenya that it had undertaken a "protracted war" against Shiftas - the ethnic Somali bandits who operate on both sides of the Kenya-Somalia frontier.

The Kenyan News Agency reported that the local governor from Bardera, a Somali town near the frontier, had had a border meeting with his counterpart from Wajir, in Kenya, where he reported that 21 shiftas had been killed and 50 arrested since the first of the year.

Since Kenya's independence in 1963, the shifta problem has dogged relations between Nairobi and Mogadishu.

The Kenyans have suspected the Somalis of supporting the bandits with an eye to gaining control of Kenya's north eastern province - home to 300,000 Kenyans of Somali ethnic origin - as part of the "Greater Somalia", including Ethiopia's Ogaden as well, that Mogadishu has long envisioned in the horn.

From 1963 to 1967, Somalia seemed to be backing guerrilla activity in the region. Since then, however, Mogadishu has denied doing anything for the shiftas, which it also calls bandits.

'Commitment to Continue'

At the end of the Organization of African Unity's summit in Nairobi in June, President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia met President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya. They agreed to see each other regularly and expressed their "commitment to continue to promote better understanding" between their countries.

This development was considered something of a thaw in Kenya-Somalia relations, which had become chilly over the territory issue, pushing Kenya into closer contact with Ethiopia and isolating Somalia in the Horn.

At the border meeting last week, the Somali local governor was accompanied by Bulle Ahmed Ali, a member of the ruling Revolutionary Council in Mogadishu - a clear sign of the importance Somalia placed on the gesture.

The Somalis promised to cooperate with the authorities in Wajir "to end shifta activities which have been straining relations between Kenya and Somalia".

The two local officials suggested that police posts be built on either side of the frontier to keep tabs on the shiftas, because Bandera is 100 kms (60 miles) from the border and Wajir 150 (90 miles) - too far to supervise the operation properly.(A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/364

DELEGATION RETURNS WITH GOOD IMPRESSION OF UGANDA

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 6 Aug 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Kenya, Uganda Co-operation"]

[Text] A TEAM of Kenyan parliamentarians have just returned from Uganda, where they made an extensive tour of the country. The story that they tell is far different from what has been reaching us through the news media.

The team toured 23 of Uganda's 53 districts and said they did not find any unusual security problem. They said that Ugandans were now peaceful and had settled down to the serious problem of rehabilitation of the country after the ravages of Idi Amin.

Apart from touring the country, the M.P.s also held wide-ranging talks with both political and government leaders, including an audience with President Milton Obote.

The Kenyan M.P.s said that good relations exist between the two major political parties, the ruling Uganda People's Congress and the Democratic Party. This would mean that democracy is currently working satisfactorily in Uganda.

We must believe these M.P.s, since they have first-hand information. Although they were in the country at the invitation of the Uganda Government, they are mature leaders in their own right, with a credibility to protect.

Ugandan leaders have often complained that reports on the country by the international media are distorted or highly exaggerated. This would appear to be the case, judging from what our M.P.s have seen.

Many of these reports originate from people who have run away from Uganda claiming that they are victims of political harassment. It is more than likely that many of them have simply broken the law and want to claim some political status.

Some of these people live luxurious lives in hotels, seeming to have dubious sources of income. Quite a number have fallen foul of the law in the countries to which they have fled, for crimes centring around smuggling and fraud. We suggest that they go back and help reconstruct their country.

One of the things that impressed the Kenyan M.P.s was the opportunities for mutual co-operation between the two countries, and Uganda's willingness to restore to the full the former economic ties between the two countries. Of course, there are also the other cultural, scientific and technological ties that must also be restored.

Kenya and Uganda have always operated as complementary trading partners, in addition to co-operation in other fields. It was only the lunacy of Amin's rule that interrupted these ties. With a popularly elected government restored in Uganda, there is no reason why these ties should not be resumed and strengthened.

Similar ties have existed between the two countries and Tanzania. Without necessarily returning to the formalised status of the East African Community, it is becoming more and more apparent that East African co-operation will have to be enhanced in order to deal with the growing economic problems in the world today.

Uganda urgently needs this co-operation in order to rebuild the country. It is, however, not Uganda's wish alone. It is the desire of the vast majority of East Africans to co-operate for the benefit of the entire region.

It is heartening to note that exchange visits between people of the three countries, some of them very informal, are increasing every day. The road to enhanced co-operation might, in fact, lie with these unheralded contacts.

CSO: 4700/368

GAS SHORTAGE CONTINUES TO IRK POPULACE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Aug 81 p 17

[Text] HUNDREDS of people spent yesterday queuing for gas in Nairobi.

And at the end of the day most had to return home with their empty gas cylinders and explain once more to their families why there would be no cooked food for supper.

The queue outside Shell Afrigas' Kimathi Street premises began at dawn and grew steadily. By midday, a line of dejected people and cylinders was snaking down the city centre street.

Mr. Martin Nabangi had brought his cylinder from Riruta in the hope of buying gas early in the morning. But the gas never came and the would-be consumer had to keep pumping shillings into his parking meeting and fork out for breakfast and lunch only to learn that the day off he had begged from his employer had been wasted.

Mr. Nabangi said employees would run into trouble with their bosses if they had to keep asking for time off to queue for gas.

Mr. Z. Obwocha said it was time the Government stepped in to save the situation. He said wananchi were being forced to pay money they could ill afford on transport to bring their cylinders into Nairobi and on high-price city meals.

Mrs. Caro of Parklands told the NATION that many children were being forced to go to school on an empty stomach because there was no means of cooking their breakfast.

The gas shortage is not confined to households. Kenyatta National Hospital's catering unit, which has to feed 3,000 patients and students, has been without gas for almost two months.

The shortage continues to bite despite Ministry of Energy assurances that a committee had been set up to investigate the matter.

Consumers of Afrigas, a product of Kenya Shell, are among the hardest hit. Said one frustrated man in yesterday's queue: "People should be told the truth about the gas shortage in clear terms".

An official from Afrigas went to the depot at 7 a.m. yesterday in the hope of obtaining supplies. He was still waiting there in the evening.

While many people endure the queues, others have lost their patience and have switched to charcoal or paraffin. Wealthier consumers have traded in their useless gas stoves and empty cylinders for electric cookers.

CSO: 4700/368

BRIEFS

IDLE TRUCKS--Two giant American-made trucks, designed to be used as field workshops by water drillers in North-Eastern Province, have been lying idle at Wajir for seven years. According to an official at the Wajir range water workshop, the two trucks, which are the size of a train wagon, cannot move on the local sand-laden roads to water drilling areas in the province without getting stuck. The vehicles are suited only to tarmac roads, the official said. He added that because the trucks have been proved unsuitable for the local terrain, the Water Ministry has decided to take one truck to its Eastleigh workshop in Nairobi and another to Mogosio in the Rift Valley. The trucks are part of a multi-million-shilling loan given to Kenya by the American government to develop range water in North-Eastern Province. Meanwhile, about 15 American-made, large-engine vehicles have been boarded at the workshop because they are either too old or their spare-parts cannot be obtained on the local market. A mechanic at the workshop said the vehicles were costing the Government a lot of money to maintain as their fuel consumption was very high. A Wajir D. O., Mr. Aura wa Aboye, disclosed that due to the poor condition of the vehicles none of them could be valued at even Shs. 2,000. Mr. Aboye blamed staff at the workshop for removing several spare-parts from the vehicles which he claimed had contributed to their loss of value.--K.N.A. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 5 Aug 81 p 5]

EFFLUENTS CAUSING RIVER POLLUTION--Discharge of effluents into the Nairobi River by industries and unprotected sewers is causing pollution in the Athi River. Dr. George Ongweny of the Geography Department, Nairobi University, yesterday called for strict control of the effluents. He said this yesterday in his paper, "The development of the water resources of some of the arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya", presented at an international workshop on the subject at Kenyatta International Conference Centre, Nairobi. Dr. Ongweny stressed the need for an evaluation of the economic impact of sedimentation of all reservoirs built or planned in the upper Tana catchment. He said the public should be made aware of the need for soil and water conservation through the mass media and other means of communications. He said the communal watering points should be operated in the form of "kiosks" to properly manage and retail water resources within water supply schemes. Dr. Ongweny also called for urgent investigations into the water treatment technology in the processing of flourspar effluents in Kerio Valley. He said the impact of fluorspar pollution on health and the environment should be given high priority. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Aug 81 p 17]

CSO: 5000/5049

BRIEFS

URANIUM FIND--The Minister of Lands and Mines, Major Foday Kromah, has announced that uranium deposits of a competitive grade have been discovered, with "very promising" prospects for exploitation, although the commercial quantity had yet to be defined. The deposits were said to be in Bong county and Lofa county. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Aug 81 p 1796]

CSO: 4700/366

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL FAILURE--Recent harvests in Mali are well down on last year's results. Cottonseed is down 42,000 tonnes to 108,000 tonnes, groundnuts are down 11,000 tonnes to 28,000 tonnes, cereals are down 4,000 tonnes to 22,000 tonnes and rice is down 2,000 tonnes to 57,000 tonnes. Despite increases in the prices paid to the producers, the rural revenue is down on all products except for rice. The balance of trade for 1980 is in deficit to the tune of 98bn. Malian francs (worth half the CFA franc), mainly because of the import bills for oil (35bn.) and cereals (12bn.), which are both higher than 1979. The balance of payments (which includes financial and capital movements) is in deficit too, and stands at 51bn. Malian francs. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Aug 81 p 1795]

CSO: 4700/363

SWAPO SYMPATHIZERS DECIDE TO RESUME MILITARY SERVICE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] **WINDHOEK: A number of national servicemen conscripted into the SWA Territory Force who had admitted to Swapo sympathies earlier this year and objected to serving in armed units had changed their minds after an orientation course in the operational area, the General Officer Commanding SWA Territory Force, Major General Charles Lloyd, said in Windhoek yesterday.**

Addressing a press conference, General Lloyd said earlier reports had created the wrong impression that Coloured and Black national servicemen who had affiliations with Swapo would be treated as conscientious objectors.

"That is not true. We decided to send them to the operational area after their basic training to show them around."

"While on the orientation course in northern SWA the servicemen, who had been drafted in terms of compulsory military service for all race groups since the beginning of the year, were shown what military service entailed and why SWA needed a defence force.

"My orders were that these men were not to be exposed to combat while on this orientation course," General Lloyd said.

"After having seen what we (the Security Forces) do, what Swapo does and what the civilian population has to suffer at the hands of the terrorists, 10 of the eleven (Swapo supporting servicemen) we sent up there have changed their minds."

Asked whether the men had been subjected to intimidation and indoctrination, General Lloyd said: "We granted them five days home leave after they had returned from the operational area.

"If there had been any intimidation, they could have told their parents so."

One of the group had returned from home leave and declared himself willing to return to the operational area in northern SWA to resume his service.

"We will interview the other as they return and see what they have to say," General Lloyd said.

Asked why the Security Forces had instituted the orientation course, General Lloyd said the advanced training of the servicemen received at the Military School at Okahandja would have been pointless as long as some of the trainees professed Swapo sympathies.

"We gave them the opportunity to obtain first-hand information and discovered that much of their resistance was based on a lack of information."

They had believed Swapo propaganda because they had been poorly informed, General Lloyd said.

The conditions of national service would not be changed.

"If we take in men who do not change their minds after an orientation course, we will have to treat them along the guidelines laid down for conscientious objectors by the South African Minister of Defence."

General Lloyd said he had spoken to Mrs Ottilie Abrahams, a leading politician who chaired the "Parents Action Committee" to defend draft resisters, and explained the Security Force policy regarding self-confessed Swapo sympathisers.

"I spoke to her to clear up all misunderstanding and to emphasise that the Security Forces do not discriminate against national servicemen for their political beliefs."

Asked whether there had been any instances of harassment of Swapo sympathisers in military camps, General Lloyd said there had only been initiation.

"We have had an incident where a White officer organised initiation of all men coming from basic training to the

Military School at Okahandja for advanced training.

"The incidents have been investigated and normal disciplinary steps will be taken against the officer responsible," General Lloyd said. — Sapa

CSO: 4700/367

EXPERT CLAIMS ECONOMY IS VULNERABLE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2817 7 Aug 81 p 25

[Text]

WINDHOEK, August 4 - The economy of South West Africa (Namibia) is viable but vulnerable and heavily dependent on South Africa, a leading official expert told visiting journalists here.

Dr. Johan Jones, Secretary for Finance for Namibia, said recently that the country's principal industries were cattle-raising and mining.

Only 10 percent of Namibia's meat production was consumed locally, and the remaining 90 percent was exported to South Africa where it found a ready market because of its low cost.

At present, following a severe drought, thousands of head of cattle were being exported to South Africa because there was nothing for them to eat.

The South African-based Consolidated Diamond Mines(CDM) was the biggest contributor to Namibian finances, Dr. Jones said. Taxes on profits from the diamond fields north of the Orange River formed 40 per cent of the government's total revenue.

The finance secretary said that 60 percent of the diamond profits went in tax.

The situation was different with the other two big mining companies operating in the territory - Rossing Uranium and the Tsumbe Corporation.

Low Tax

It was the policy of the Namibian authorities to encourage investment by keeping corporation tax as low as possible, Dr. Jones said, noting, however, that any future government might take a different view.

The mining companies had a concession under which they could write off all development expenditure before tax. Although Rossing started to pay a dividend last year, it still had some accumulated loss, according to Dr. Jones.

Because of its development costs the company had not yet paid any tax. Tsumeb had taken over an abandoned copper mine at Otjihase near Windhoek and as a result its tax payments had dropped to practically zero, Dr. Jones said.

The government official told the visiting journalists that Namibia was highly dependent on South Africa for its skilled manpower and technology.

Imports from South Africa accounted for 90 per cent of the goods consumed in Namibia.

Dr. Jones shrugged off the idea that South Africa was exploiting Namibia economically. What it could gain by exploiting Namibia would be so small as to be not worth the effort, he said. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/363

IMPACT OF SA BUDGET ON SWA IS SCRUTINIZED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text] SWA is by no means immune from the SA Budget which will be presented today.

Council of Ministers' Chairman, Dirk Mudge, presented our Budget about a month ago. And in that respect we will not be directly affected by the SA Budget until April next year.

Clearly, however, SA is moving into a critical deficit situation for the reasons mentioned in the accompanying report, and this ultimately can be expected to affect us too.

Indeed, the allocation to SWA in 1982/83 could be extremely restricted, putting considerable pressure on the already frail local economy.

It has been said that SWA is not really all that dependent on the SA Government; we say absolute nonsense. Excluding Defence, the net inflow of SA public funds into the Territory is probably about R600m a year at present.

More immediately, SWA will probably be hit by the increase in SA excise duties and the high interest rates.

It is official policy of the Reserve Bank to keep the rates high to fight inflation and this will be consolidated by Senator Horwood having to go to the capital market to finance his deficit.

Increased building society rates are expected in SA and it is not impossible that the SWA Building Society may have to follow suite.

It goes without saying that with probable increased local bank rates, credit buying in SWA will also be considerably affected.

Unlikely as it may seem in today's Budget, there is the outside chance that Senator Horwood will increase the general sales tax by a percentage point, also to finance his deficit. If he does not do it today, it is highly likely that he will do it next March.

This will obviously hit Southwesters, and as such, contribute further to the already high cost push inflation rate.

On the broader economic front, real economic growth in SA will undoubtedly be slower (about 4,5 percent this year and maybe half that next year) and make no bones about it, we are going to feel it.

CSO: 4700/367

PEOPLES ACTION COMMITTEE PLANS LARGE DEMONSTRATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Karl Kowaseb: "Anti-Conscription Sentiments"]

[Text] **THE NEWLY-FORMED Peoples Action Committee last night promised to stage one of the country's biggest demonstrations — directed against the conscription of Southwesters into the Armed Forces — at the National Assembly when it opens for the next session on September 15.**

Notice of the demonstration was given at a public meeting called by the PAC in Katutura last night.

The aim of the protest would be to get the National Assembly to repeal the law on military conscription which, it was said last night, was not passed in the interests of the people of SWA.

Mrs Ottilié Abrahams, who chaired last night's meeting attended by about 100 parents of sons presently serving their call-up in the Army, read a statement delivered to her by General Charles Lloyd, Commander of the SWA Territory Force, last week.

General Lloyd said in his statement that 10 of the original 32 army trainees who identified themselves recently as Swapo members at the Okahandja Military School, would be given leave.

Referring to tape recordings made at the time of their enlistment and after some had returned from leave, General Lloyd was quoted as saying in his statement that all the trainees had expressed themselves in favour of national service.

A press conference was also held by General Charles Lloyd yesterday, where he said that he was not aware that the SWA Territory Force was training Swapo members. The General denied that there is even one Swapo supporter within the Army and if there are any, they were free to complain in case of any victimisation.

Yesterday at the PAC meeting, two national servicemen arrived from the Suiderhof military base, and contradicted General Lloyd when they addressed the meeting.

They are Rifleman Abraham Darius and Rifleman J S J Kustaa. They told the meeting that they wanted to send a tape recording to the meeting, but due to the press conference held by General Lloyd they felt obliged to address the meeting in person.

Rifleman Abraham Darius acted as a spokesman for all Swapo supporters who have been conscripted into the Army.

He said that he was a member of Swapo, not a supporter and he spoke on behalf of 32 other service men, whose training was stopped on May 5 this year, at a training farm 20 kilometres outside Okahandja, where they identified themselves as members of Swapo. Since that date, they were separated and not only discriminated against, but also victimised.

CSO: 4700/367

BEAM TRAWL METHOD MAY REVOLUTIONIZE FISH INDUSTRY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by David Pieters: "Exciting Fishing Prospects"]

[Text] **AN EXCITING new experiment in the local fishing industry gets underway today which, if successful, will open up new avenues for SWA's own white fish export economy on an unprecedented scale.**

Secretary for Economic Affairs Mr Piet Kruger this morning confirmed to the Windhoek Advertiser that the launching of the experiment with beam trawling for valuable species such as soles and monk will be monitored closely by the Sea Fisheries Institute and is being regarded with interest by the industry and the authorities.

The newly-arrived Dutch-built deep-sea trawler named Geertruida leaves Walvis Bay today on a 10-day trial run and is operating under the only beam trawl licence in Southern African waters.

The 40-metre steel vessel is equipped for catching mid-water fish such as hake as well as bottom fish such as soles and is capable of sea-processing and packing its catch for direct export on the international market — a first for a SWA-owned and controlled operation.

Existing deep-sea trawlers owned by SWA companies have as yet not managed to gain access to the world market because the strict quality standards demanded can only be met by sea-processing the catches into their final form.

Owner of the Geertruida is a Windhoek-registered company called Cape Cross Fishing Ltd, with its majority shareholding in the hands of Mr Charles Courtney-Clarke who is a third generation Southwester.

The beam trawl method, which ranks as one of the most sophisticated fishing techniques, has been used in the northern hemisphere with success for the past decade as well as in SWA waters for a brief period from 1976.

The Geertruida will also play a leading role in scientific research measuring this country's sole resources which are known to stretch across extensive and largely untapped fishing grounds for this species.

SWA is renowned for its West Coast Sole on the SA market and has also been recognised for its overseas export potential in this valuable commodity.

Next to crab, lobster and crayfish, sole and monk rank as the highest revenue earning fish species.

The Geertruida is manned by a highly-skilled fishing crew of nine and skippered by Mr Gerrity Van Urk.

The boat will later be manned by an additional six men responsible for preparing catches for sale.

SWA's white fish industry has come into its own since the decline of the pelagic branch began to emerge at the beginning of the decade and is increasingly being regarded as a viable supplement to the country's pelagic stock.

Mr Courtney-Clarke, who has been active in the white fish industry for the past five years, told the Advertiser that he was "fully confident" in the new project which not only has created an incentive for attracting highly-specialised fishing skills to the local industry, but promises to open up export opportunities not possible before for the domestic fishing sector.

CSO: 4700/367

PUBLIC URGED TO HELP ERADICATE SALVINIA MOLESTA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] **WITH OUR water resources seriously depleted as a result of drought, it would seem that there could be another threat to our dams too — a water plant named *Salvinia Molesta* — which carries with it all the dangers of the water Hyacinth that posed such a great threat to the Hartebeespoortdam.**

The Department of Water Affairs has discovered that at least two nurseries in Windhoek have provided the public with the damaging water weed ***Salvinia Molesta*** for the decoration of fishponds.

In the Republic of South Africa this plant has been declared a prohibited or forbidden weed. It was first noted in SWA in 1958 in the Eastern Caprivi and originates from Zambia.

Large sums of money have been applied by the Department of Water Affairs to prevent the spread of this plant and a research station was established at Katima Mulilo to develop biological control measures.

The plant propagates rapidly and given favourable conditions can double it's size within four days.

On water it forms a thick floating carpet which weakens the quality of the water and destroys all water life.

Salvinia Molesta is also known as "Kariba weed" because of the vast problems it caused after the completion of the Kariba Dam. By transpiring the plant also causes greater evaporation from the surface than if the surface had been open and free of the weed.

In an announcement from the Department of Water Affairs, it was stated that everything possible had to be done to prevent the establishment of this weed in dams in SWA.

Once established, it is virtually impossible to eradicate. All the nurseries have been informed about this weed and have been ordered to destroy all such plants. If anyone suspects that this weed is flourishing in a fishpond or dam, they can contact Mr H W R Koch at Telephone 62141, ext 14 so that the necessary steps can be taken to eradicate it.

The Department has appealed for the co-operation of the public in eradicating ***Salvinia Molesta*** as soon as possible. The continued existence of this weed holds a serious threat to our water resources. Under no circumstances must the weeds be flushed away via the sewage system or down stormwater drains.

CSO: 5000/5048

BRIEFS

TSWANA TEACHERS TO SWA--Windhoek: SWA would in future exchange information with South Africa, Bophuthatswana and Lesotho, the SWABC reported in Windhoek this week. A delegation of Bophuthatswana Government officials is at present visiting the Territory and have held talks with leaders of the Tswana community in Windhoek. As a result of the talks the Bophuthatswana Department of Education is considering seconding a number of teachers to SWA to teach local Tswana children.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Aug 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/367

GOVERNMENT CONDUCTING LIBERAL COMMERCIAL POLICY

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 31 Jul 81 p 8

[Article by N. B.: "Senegal Wants To Back Initiatives of Nationals"]

[Text] Despite its socialist orientation, Senegal is following a liberal commercial policy. It has rejected a government monopoly over trade, as practiced in Guinea or Mali, as a brake on development. Some sectors of commercial activity have been reserved for Senegalese, without thereby discouraging foreign private ventures. According to Senegalese Minister of Commerce Falilou Kane, the expulsions of foreigners from Zaire or Uganda have had only disappointing results.

Measures have been taken so that Senegalese businessmen will no longer be excluded from the more profitable sectors of the economy. The government has transferred part of its shares in several companies in the industrial or tourist sector to Senegalese private entrepreneurs. However, the cost of these operations has often been underestimated. The small shareholder has also been encouraged.

At the present time, Lebanese and Syrians hold 28 percent of the local textile trade and 30 percent of all equipment transactions, sharing the market with French companies, which control 28 percent. For their part, Mauritanians dominate the retail trade. The government has provided young Senegalese with commercial facilities, "model stores," in order to help them compete with the Mauritanians. These enterprises will also receive the support of the European Development Fund, 100 million CFA francs, and the government, 118 million.

Certain commercial sectors are exclusively reserved for the Senegalese, such as the sale of rice, sugar or cooking oil.

The Senegalese market has encountered various supply problems concerning these products. In fact, the peanut harvest was very poor in 1980-1981: 200,000 tons instead of 800,000, and rice imports went from 250,000 tons in 1978 to 400,000 tons in 1980 due to the increase in domestic consumption and in neighboring countries for which Dakar serves as a relay station. The same is true of sugar, which Senegal supplied to Gambia, Mali and Mauritania at competitive prices.

However, under the current circumstances, Falilou Kane believes that Senegal no longer has the means to supply its neighbors and must limit its imports strictly to what is consumed nationally.

11,464
CSO: 4719/256

ORIENTATION OF NEW POLITICAL PARTIES NOTED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 31 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Justin Mendy: "The New Senegalese Political Scene"]

> [Text] Since the adoption, in April, of an unrestricted multiparty system, the Senegalese political scene has substantially changed. Six political groupings of diverse allegiances are officially recognized, which brings the number of parties now involved in Senegalese political life to ten. Nor is that all. Others continue to pound on the door of the Ministry of Interior in order to obtain legal status. This is the case of the Rally for National Salvation, which filed its by-laws in Dakar on 23 July. Although the political orientation of this new group is not precisely known, reliable sources say that its action is based on the principles of Islam. Authorized circles in Dakar believe that this reference to the religion of Islam is not in keeping with the constitution, which forbids any political party to "identify itself" with a race, religion, sect, ethnic group, sex, language or region. The multiparty experience in Senegal may well constitute an interesting test for democracy in Africa.
>
> The 1983 presidential and legislative elections will measure this experience, which is arousing definite interest inside and outside of Africa.

Dakar--Senegal has distinguished itself recently, on the political level, by the impressive number of officially recognized groups. From four in the month of April, it has now gone to ten. This modification in the Senegalese political scene has been made possible to the April constitutional reform, which instituted a total multiparty system.

This is a return to the unrestricted pluralism that reigned in Senegal since independence, in 1960. The de facto single-party system, symbolized for nearly 10 years by the Senegalese Progressive Union, which then became the Socialist Party, was set up in 1966. The monopoly of the Socialist Party of former President Leopold Sedar Senghor came to an end in July 1974 with the creation, by Abdoulaye Wade, of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS).

But the liberalization instituted in recent years by the regime of President Senghor did have its limits. Initially, the constitution admitted the existence of three parties and, beginning in December 1978, of four.

The change came about since Abdou Diouf's coming to power. The only restriction still in effect concerns the ban on parties "identifying themselves with a race, religion, sect, ethnic group, sex, language or region."

Among the figures of the officially recognized opposition, two stand out. Professor Cheikh Anta Diop, who is a politician, Egyptologist and scholar, leads the Democratic National Rally (RND). His party was formed in February 1976, but did not obtain recognition until this year. A fervent nationalist, Cheikh Anta Diop has always refused to identify with traditional ideologies.

For his part, Mamadou Dia, former president of the Senegalese Council, heads the People's Democratic Movement (MDP), which claims to follow self-management socialism.

The socialist option defended by Mamadou Dia is not at all surprising. It was under his authority in 1960 that the Senegalese Government adopted the country's first development plan. That plan introduced socialization, rural development and agricultural cooperatives and already pointed toward the first elements of a takeover of the economy by nationals. But he had to spend 12 years in prison, from 1962 to 1974, for an attempted coup d'etat.

Pro-Soviet PIT

The constitutional reform enabled four Marxist groups to come out into the open. Formerly, they had conducted semi-clandestine activities.

These four groups emerged from successive splits of the African Independence Party (PAI), the only Marxist group recognized before the April liberalization. The main rival of the PAI is the PIT-Senegal (Independence and Labor Party), headed by teachers such as Amath Dansoko, a teacher, Magatte Thiam and Samba Dioulde Thiam, mathematics professors. Although it is not very different ideologically from the PAI, the PIT appears to be more orthodox.

While the PIT-Senegal is considered to be pro-Soviet, the Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party seems to espouse Chinese positions. Its main leaders are also teachers, including Babacar Sane and Mamadou Ndoye, secretary general of the Sole Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers (SUDES). In the past 2 years, SUDES has launched several strikes.

The Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy of Landing Savane follows a pro-Chinese line as well (NB: In the interview below [not reproduced], Savane refutes this pro-Chinese orientation), but is closer to the positions of Lin Biao.

The newest member of the Marxist family is the Union for the People's Democracy of Hamedine Racine Guisse. It claims to be "an organization of workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals." The tenth party on the political scene is the Senegalese Republican Movement (MRS) of Boubacar Gueye. This group represents the conservative trend and it was already present under Senghor.

The first election test for all these groups will not come until February 1983, the date of the presidential and legislative elections.

But the parties are already aware that a certain unity of action will be necessary if they want to try to break the long monopoly of the Socialist Party.

Contacts are now taking place between the different groups in order to set up a front whose shape is far from definite. The liberalization has generally been considered by the opposition as a "positive act" on the part of the government.

For Mamadou Dia, it is a "spectacular victory of the democratic forces," but "there are still more battles to be won." In the current National Assembly, 86 seats are occupied by the Socialist Party, 14 by the PDS of Abdoulaye Wade. No other party is represented. (REUTER)

11,464
CSO: 4719/256

MABUZA APPEALS FOR INVESTMENT IN KA-NGWANE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Aug 81 p 9

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text] SOUTH AFRICAN investors were at the weekend called upon to be forerunners in the economic development of the homelands so as to attract foreign investors.

The call has been made by Mr Enos Mabuza, Chief Minister of Ka-Ngwane, a homeland of Swazi-speaking Blacks in the Eastern Transvaal.

Speaking at a conference at which he had invited investors to look into the economic potential of homelands, Mr Mabuza praised the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for his initiative in encouraging the development of the whole of South Africa.

He appealed to his audience not to be afraid that an independent Ka-Ngwane would one day nationalise all industries as it had happened in other African countries.

Irony

"I am both a Swazi and a South African", he said.

"My commitment to the development of Ka-Ngwane is in keeping with my commitment to the well-being of South Africa.

"To us, Ka-Ngwane is a region whose political and economical future is inextricably linked with South Africa.

"The irony of our economic prosperity is that it has always been and is still being shared by those who happen to be in the centralised and developed regions," he said.

"Under-developed regions such as Ka-Ngwane have but satelite economies and are predominently labour dormitories.

"It is against this background that we should understand why my kinsmen would rather incur the wrath of influx control laws while seeking better employment in Johannesburg, than remain in Ka-Ngwane where they have to live from hand to mouth. "Economic development and economic prosperity in this country should be evenly spread beyond and across the superficial boundries between 'White South Africa' and the so-called "national states'."

Cheap labour

Mr Mabuza said most Blacks thought the existence and the creation of the homelands were deliberate means by Whites to keep Blacks living in these areas in adject poverty for the White economy to draw cheap labour from them.

Blacks with their labour had contributed to the development of the country's metropolitan centres.

But they were being denied political, social and economic rights in the urban areas.

"Fortunately", Mr Mabuza said "we have at last come to our senses. The permanence of Blacks in the urban areas is now being accepted as a fact.

Multiracial society

"To me, this is attributable to our economy, which has proved more than anything else, that in spite of our cultural, language and colour differences, South Africa is a multiracial society."

Mr Mabuza told his audience that for many generations Blacks had helped to build prosperity in the heartlands of developed South Africa.

"Blacks and Whites were partners — often unknowingly so — in building that prosperity.

"Let us now strive in a conscious partnership to develop the same prosperity in Ka-Ngwane", he said.

CSO: 4700/369

NEW ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM FOR JOHANNESBURG PROPOSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 81 p 19

[Article by Peter Moscardi]

[Text] A PROPOSAL outlining a two-tier system of local government for the inner Witwatersrand with Johannesburg as its core city has been submitted to the President's Council by Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman of the Johannesburg Central Business District Association.

The motivation surrounding the proposals made by the Johannesburg CBDA is contained in an observation made by Mr Mandy, who says: "A strong metropolitan Johannesburg is not an alternative to decentralisation. It is a prerequisite for viable decentralisation."

The submissions of the Johannesburg CBDA, contained in a memorandum, are based upon a 1953 report concerning the city of Toronto. This report concluded that "the present form of organisation is inherently inadequate and outmoded as a means of providing local government services for a large metropolitan area under modern conditions".

This conclusion, says Mr Mandy, applies in greater Johannesburg today. The provincial system established in 1910 is outmoded and its supervision of a major metropolitan core city like Johannesburg is inappropriate in modern conditions, stresses the memorandum.

Commenting on the constitution of a new metropolitan authority, the CBDA suggests that representation might, in the first instance, follow the Jomet pattern — with one metropolitan councillor from each local authority in the area and two from the core city of Johannesburg.

The CBDA warns that no sensible planning can be undertaken on the assumption that Johannesburg or its metropolitan area is or will remain predominantly White. Residential separation can be maintained and is desirable for many reasons, but the central city complex with its commercial and factory employment is irreversibly multiracial, states the report.

"The metropolitan area should be excised from the Transvaal Provincial Administration area insofar as that relates to local government, roads, transportation and services. Part of the present provincial revenue should be diverted to the metropolitan authority."

The most rapid expansion of job opportunities and employment would occur in the major metropolitan areas, suggests the report. "Not only do greater Johannesburg and other major metropolitan areas supply most of the job opportunities and the productivity, they also provide the revenue on which the whole edifice of central and provincial government rests."

CSO: 4700/369

TERREBLANCHE EXPLAINS AWB GOALS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text] MR EUGENE Terre'-Blanche leader of the extreme Rightwing Afrikaanse Weerstandbeweging denied yesterday from his farm near Ventersburg that he envisaged a military dictatorship for South Africa.

Commenting on reports in the Sunday Press branding him a dangerous demagogue, he said there was a massive swing away from the present political structure and the aim of his movement was to give people who were "sick and tired" a new way to express their sentiments.

He had a new national congress in mind where people who voted every five years for an unknown mandate could come together to discuss the future of South Africa.

Asked to comment about allegations that he was trying to form a paramilitary blitz commando using motorcyclists dressed in black with the emblem of an eagle, he said many young people were interested in joining a pack of motorcyclists and his movement could use such rallies to present its point of view.

He said meetings of the AWB had been disrupted in the past and the presence of these motorcyclists could be a deterrent.

Referring to the tar-and-feathering of Professor Floors van Jaarsveld, he said this was an isolated incident but it was sometimes necessary to use harsh methods when "a covenant between God and man had been trampled upon".

Mr Terre'Blanche was adamant that the Weerstandbeweging was not a party political movement. It wished to retain the cornerstones of the Afrikaner tradition which was more and more threatened by outside pressure.

The White Christian in South Africa had to survive whatever the cost, he said.

CSO: 4700/369

'THE CAPE TIMES' COMMENTS ON DEFENSE BUDGET INCREASE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Aug 81 p 8

[Reprint of 'THE CAPE TIMES' editorial: "The Cost of Apartheid"]

[Text] The statistic of overwhelming significance in the budget is the amount set aside for defence spending which appears to reflect an increase of 40 percent. Whatever discussion there may be about the merits of Mr Horwood's medicine for the country's economic health, it is the massive increase in defence spending which says the most about the present-day South African reality. This, in effect, is a "siege" budget, indicating the government's priorities and its estimate of the dangers to this country's security. The drop in the gold price, in its own way, constitutes another kind of siege on the economic front. In all, this rather colourless budget with its British-style reliance on taxing liquor and tobacco, is preparing South Africa to go on a semi-war footing. Hard times are ahead. It is turning out as the Opposition warned during the election campaign when largesse was scattered around pretty liberally. It was pointed out that the largesse would dry up once the votes had been counted and so it has turned out. But it is the defence spending which is the striking feature. Does the government foresee no let-up in the Namibian-Angolan conflict? Has all hope been abandoned of a successful negotiation to end the war? Are the current negotiations just going through the motions with no real hope of a settlement? Likewise, are new threats expected to materialize on the Zimbabwean and Mozambican borders? Clearly, the government is preparing for massive military expenditures. It is difficult to see the light at the end of the tunnel. Anyone who suggests that much of this expenditure could be avoided by a return to rational domestic policies and proper negotiation between groups will be denounced, no doubt. Soviet expansionism certainly represents a genuine threat to South African security. But like it or not, this increase in defence expenditure, in part at least, is the price that is paid for apartheid. There is no use pretending otherwise.

CSO: 4700/369

'THE CITIZEN' COMMENTS ON NEUTRON BOMB ISSUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial: "The Bomb"]

[Excerpts]

WE ARE so immersed with our own troubles — the low-level war on the border, the tensions within our country, the squatters' issue in the Cape, rampant inflation, the argument over whether the Prime Minister is going to introduce reform or has decided that it is better not to split his party — that we tend to forget about the world outside.

But we shouldn't be so insular.

What happens between the two superpowers is of the utmost importance to us, because it is in the outcome of the power play between the two that global peace rests.

Thus, when President Reagan decides to produce the neutron bomb, we should sit up and take notice, even though we are not directly affected, because his decision signals the final closure of the policy of appeasement that President Carter followed.

It means that the President is rearming America to achieve parity with, and then exceed, Soviet strength.

It means also that the dangers of war will increase in the immediate future, since the Soviets may well opt to strike — for example, in Poland — before the Americans are able to challenge them militarily.

But in the long-term, the stronger America becomes, the less chance there will be of Russia risking war with the United States.

There will be the timid who will say: Better the doveishness of a President Carter than the hawkish stance of a President Reagan and his Secretary of State, General Haig, who is accused, incorrectly, of being a militarist thirsting for open conflict with the Soviets.

President Carter's timidity, however, merely encouraged Soviet expansionism and adventures, either directly or through Russia's surrogates. And as Neville Chamberlain demonstrated before World War II, appeasement merely hastens the inevitable conflagration.

President Reagan is still willing to negotiate an arms limitation treaty — but only from a position of strength.

One item of special interest to South Africa is the news from New York that the United States plans to confront the Soviet Union at the United Nations with a demand that it stop using Cuba as a surrogate for Third World intervention.

An official says cryptically that if the Soviets do not respond, the Reagan administration will consider measures "going beyond words".

We certainly would welcome any action to get the Cubans out of Africa — and particularly Angola.

If the US can achieve that, it would help to resolve the South West African issue, as the presence of the Cubans adds fuel to the flames set by Swapo and its Angolan allies.

All in all, what we are witnessing is a new ball game in international geopolitics. There may be times when the world may teeter on the brink of war, but hopefully, neutron bomb notwithstanding, the major Powers will remember the awful consequences of a nuclear conflict, even a limited one.

CSO: 4700/369

FACILITIES NEEDED FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 81 p 12

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text] **THERE are about 2,5-million mentally handicapped people in South Africa and less than 20 percent are receiving counsel or care.**

And although mental retardation is a life-long condition, some retarded children can benefit from special training. But to meet the most basic needs of these people at present will costs more than R75-million.

These were some of the facts revealed at the launching of the new National Foundation for Mental Health in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Justice M T Steyn is the national president of the foundation whose committee includes Dr Zac de Beer and Nicholas Oppenheimer of Anglo American; Anton Rupert of the Rembrandt Group; Louis Luyt of Triomf; Jan Steyn of Urban Foundation; Steve de Villiers of the SABC, and many other prominent business personalities.

The foundation's main task will be to look at ways of providing facilities for the mentally handicapped in South Africa which are at present hopelessly inadequate. At the moment only one in 3,6 Whites needing care are in protective workshops. For Coloureds the figure is one in 31,2 and for Indians, one in 18.

There are no protective workshops for Black handicapped adults anywhere in South Africa. Training centres for mentally handicapped children is little better. Only one Black child in 72 can now be accommodated in a training centre. For Whites the ratio is one in 2,3; Coloureds one in 6,9; and Indians, one in 4,8.

There are two day care centres for mentally handicapped chilren in Soweto which cater for a total of 140 children between the ages of six and 18.

But what happens to those children when they get too old for the centres? And what about the estimated 2 000 children in Soweto who require this type of facility?

It would be senseless to place these adolescents back on the streets of Soweto where they would be exploited and abused, "so we bend the rules a little and allow some to stay on," said Mrs Martha Tshoke, principal of the Pumelela Training Centre.

But this means the admission of new children is held back.

The solution — build sheltered employment workshops as an urgent priority. Plans for this are already underway and permission for such a workshop adjoining the Pumelela Centre has been granted by the Soweto Council and by the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

The cost of the workshop is estimated at more than R280 000.

Mr Justice Steyn listed these absolute mental health priority needs for all population groups to be met as soon as possible: counselling services for 5 000 more patients; halfway houses for 500 patients; training centres for 6 000 children; special care centres for 800 children and protective workshops for 7 500 adults.

The cost is estimated at R75 825 000,00.

"The cost of establishing one hospital bed for a psychiatric patient is between R20 000 and R50 000," he said.

CSO: 4700/369

REFERENDUMS OF POPULATION GROUPS PROPOSED

Sunday Newspaper Report

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] IMPORTANT legislation that could lead to referenda among all population groups — Whites, Coloureds, Indians and possibly also Blacks — was being prepared and would "see the light" next year, a Sunday newspaper said in a front page story from Cape Town yesterday.

The Afrikaans Sunday paper said this legislation was significant evidence of the Government's intention to work democratically. It was a definite step towards a new dispensation in government policy, the paper said.

According to information gathered by the newspaper, work on the new legislation has been in progress for some time. Preliminary legislation, so far dealing only with White referenda, had apparently been presented to Cabinet Members.

The preliminary legislation had been referred back to the department concerned with a directive to be broadened, according to the newspaper's source.

The legislation now being prepared did not include provisions for all three population groups to discuss together all matters, although that could possibly come about. Referenda within one population group on affairs concerning it exclusively, would also be possible.

One aspect of legislation now being considered include Blacks, so that their opinions could also be sought and given equal weight.

The legislation would provide for testing by referendum of not only Government policy and constitutional matters but also other questions, according to the paper's source.

At present there us no provision for referenda. Since Union in 1910 only one referendum has been held among Whites, who on October 6, 1960, voted for a republic. The law that made the 1960 referendum possible has been repealed.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, mentioned the possibility of referenda when he spoke at Ladysmith last November.

Mr Botha then also indicated the Government might call a referendum after consulting the National Party congresses should the President's Council make a recommendation deviating significantly from current National Party policy. — Sapa.

'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Referendums"]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Botha, is going to fulfil his promise that if any contentious recommendations are made by the President's Council that require national consensus, he will hold a referendum.

That is why legislation to allow for the holding of referendums will be introduced.

At present, there is no law providing for this type of procedure.

Since Union in 1910, only one referendum has been held among Whites, who voted in 1960 for a Republic.

That law has been repealed, hence the need for new legislation.

It appears that under the proposals, which are still being worked out, only the Government will be able to call a referendum — and it will only do so, in terms of another pledge by the Prime Minister, after National Party congresses have been consulted on any controversial constitutional or other changes.

Would split

One can assume that if the congresses reject the proposals, that would be the end of the matter.

We don't think that the Prime Minister would say to his own party: "If you don't go along with what is suggested, I'll go to the country in a referendum."

That would be a sure way to split the party, something the Prime Minister will do everything possible to avoid.

The value of the referendum, however, is that it is not just the National Party and Government that will finally determine policy, like they do now, without consulting anyone, and with the National Party's programme being pushed through Parliament because of the party's huge majority.

Now everyone will have a chance to express his viewpoint and it will not be just the Whites, but the Indians and Coloureds as well, for all three groups will take part.

The three will not record their votes in one, but in three separate referendums on the same issue.

For example, they could vote on the proposal for an executive State President.

Each group could also have a referendum of its own in which it would be able to express its views on an issue exclusively concerning it.

Excluded

Again, the Blacks will be excluded.

This will create as much controversy as the exclusion of the Blacks from the President's Council.

But this in itself will not invalidate the scheme, since it is a very vital starting point in obtaining consensus on matters affecting Whites, Coloureds and Indians.

Those who don't want Blacks to participate will argue that by sheer preponderance of numbers, Blacks could determine the outcome of any referendum.

But, as it is only the Government that can go to the country to test its will, by way of a referendum, and it is only the Government that can decide the issue on which the referendum is held, we cannot see that Blacks will be able to do anything to upset the existing order — or the new order that will be coming into being.

We ourselves would prefer to see Blacks as part of the referendum process, in the same way as we would have preferred to see them participate in the President's Council.

But the Government's policy still remains that Blacks should exercise their political rights through the homelands, with urban Blacks running their own affairs at municipal level, and nothing will change that policy for the present.

Still, there will have to be some method of consultation with Blacks at higher-than-municipal levels.

And if they will not be allowed to take part in referendums, there will have to be other machinery whereby their views can be made known or tested.

Sparingly

We hope, we may add, that referendums will be held only sparingly, because it is a procedure that should not replace the normal working of our electoral process, whereby the ruling party goes to the country with its platform covering all aspects of policy, and the Opposition parties have an opportunity to put forward their own programmes as alternatives.

Nevertheless, judiciously used, the referendum, will be a very important way of cutting across party lines and colours, and to that extent, a most welcome democratic innovation.

CSO: 4700/369

BRIEFS

MATANZIMA ON TERRORISTS--Umtata.--The Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said at the weekend it was imperative both Transkei and South Africa took stern action to deal with "a nearby terrorist base" in Lesotho. Speaking during a welcoming function on his return from a State visit to Cape Town last week, and cleary referring to recent terrorist incidents in Transkei and South Africa, he said stern action should be taken to deal with the situation. On the question of more land, the President said South Africa was always sympathetic towards Transkei's problems and was still aware that land was a "vital issue".--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Aug 81 p 3]

GOLD OUTPUT--South Africa's total gold output last month at 1 788 105 ounces was 117 261 ounces lower than the output in July last year of 1 905 366 ounces and 10 943 ounces less than this year's June figure of 1 799 048 ounces. Until the end of July total production for the first seven months amounted to 12 321 361 ounces, 442 400 ounces less than last year's corresponding 12 763 761 ounces.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Aug 81 p 18]

SUGAR WORKERS STRIKE--Durban.--About 1 000 Black workers employed by Africa's biggest sugar company, the Tongaat group, went on strike yesterday. Shortly before 7 am the workers congregated near the entrance to the Maidstone mill on the Natal North Coast and refused to go on shift. The company management said they also tried to intimidate workers in the flour and mushroom sections to down tools. The striking workers succeeded in closing a filling station, adjoining the mill, and a shop. The owners and assistants in the two businesses were threatened with death if they did not join the strike. The managing director of the Tongaat Group, Mr Alan Hankinson, told THE CITIZEN that the strike was illegal. Some of the grievances put forward by the workers were irrelevant, he said. A committee had been appointed to discuss grievances with the workers but, so far, they had been unwilling to co-operate, Mr Hankinson said. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 81 p 11]

RECOMMENDATIONS ON LOCAL AUTHORITIES--House of Assembly--The Government had accepted recommendations which could change drastically the role of local authorities, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr Danie Steyn told the Assembly yesterday. In the Budget debate, Mr Steyn said a special study group--the Croeser study group--had been appointed to examine the financial situations of provincial administrations and local authorities and had nearly completed its work. This would be followed by the establishment of a permanent committee to consult with the Government. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 81 p 4]

STATISTICS ON EXECUTIONS, PROHIBITIONS--Fifty-seven people were executed in the first six months of this year, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in the Assembly yesterday. Replying in writing to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton), he said 32 Black and 25 Coloured men were hanged--50 for murder, three for murder and robbery, two for murder and rape, one for rape and one for robbery. Eleven prohibition orders in terms of Section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act were issued and two were withdrawn in the first six months of 1981, Mr Coetsee, told Mrs Suzman in another written reply. Mr Coetsee said that a further eight notices expired, none of which were renewed. One hundred and forty four notices in terms of Section 9(1) and nine notices in terms of Section 5(1) (e) of the Act were in effect on June 30 1981, the Minister said.—Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 81 p 4]

LEYLAND-RENAULT AGREEMENT--Johannesburg, August 7--Leyland South Africa will modernize its auto assembly plant near Cape Town, at a cost of 15 million rand (16 million dollars) to produce a new Renault model under license, a spokesman said today. The Leyland spokesman said a contract had been signed with the French state-run automaker, and that the new model would be available in South Africa in 1983. The new model will be an intermediate between the Renault-14 and Renault-18. The South African version will have a one-cylinder engine of between 1,300 and 1,600 cc, the spokesman said. Only high-technology parts will be imported from France, under South African law that requires that 66 per cent of the components be locally made. (A. F. P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 11 Aug 81 p 28]

CSO: 4700/369

OIL PROSPECTING CONTINUES IN EQUATEUR, BANDUNDU

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 17 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] First State Commissioner Udjuu Singa met with the general director of Esso-Zaire, Mr Michel Bertrand, at the council headquarters on Tuesday morning. Mr Bertrand reported to him on the oil prospecting his company is doing in the Equateur and Bandundu regions.

"We have not yet found oil," Mr Bertrand stated after the interview. He said that the geological prospecting drilling in Mbandaka, which has just been completed, yielded no indication of the existence of hydrocarbons in that region. However, he said, this negative result does not negate the potential of the central basin area.

Last Saturday, Esso-Zaire began drilling at a second site at Gilson (located 15 km from Lokolama, in the Bandundu region).

The drilling will be pursued to a depth of 5,000 meters. The general director of Esso-Zaire added that if the results are encouraging, his company will undertake a surface prospecting campaign, which will make it possible to detect the existence of hydrocarbons in the subsoil.

This second operation in Bandundu will allow the company to decide whether it should continue prospecting in the central basin.

The mining prospecting agreement signed between the executive council and Shell in 1973 was taken over by the Esso-Texaco partnership, which signed an endorsement in December of 1979 with the executive council calling for a first segment of financing totaling 40 million U.S. dollars. This sum is to be spent over 3 years.

The Esso-Texaco partnership is financing 100 percent of the prospecting campaign in Zaire.

Courtesy Visit

The first state commissioner was then paid a courtesy visit by the director general of the Zairian-German Industrial and Forestry Company (SIFORZAL), Mr Maurice Ongaro, who took the opportunity to report on the activities of his company.

The SIFORZAL, established in Zaire since 1973, has three work sites in Bandundu, Equateur and Haut-Zaire, and a plant in Maluku. The latter has two units: the veneer unit, which produces a million cubic meters per month, and the sawmill, which has a capacity of 4,000 cubic meters per month. The work site in Equateur, recently established, required an investment of about 8.5 million deutschmarks. This company exports products worth 28 million zaires, while the estimates for 1981 come to 40 million.

Apart from its own resources, the company receives financing in the form of loans from the mother company, the German DANZER group and the DEG, a German cooperation bank.

5157
CSO: 4719/128

SERIOUS DROP SEEN IN PRODUCTION OF FISH

Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 22 Apr 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by Mbuyuwanza]

[Text] Citizen Bakenga Mbaya, secretary of the Bukama fish sales outlet commission, has just released the sales report for the first months since fishing began. The first figures for the month of March show a sharp decline in relation to the statistics for the last quarter of last year. In fact, production of more than 220,000 tons per month was achieved last year. The production for the whole of the month of March was in fact equal in practice to the daily production recorded for last year.

It should also be mentioned that there were only 16 market days during the month of March. During these days, 163,584 kg of salted fish and 26,775 kg of smoked fish were marketed, yielding a total of 190,359 kg sold.

As was the case during the last quarter of 1980, the lion's share went to Kasai Occidental. The Kananga merchants in fact purchased 82,530 kg, followed by the merchants in Mbuji-Mayi, with purchases of 65,425 kg. Merchants in the Shaba purchased only 17,792 kg. The total for the other regions was 2,856 kg. Agents and officials of the state, army, etc, for their part, purchased 10,726 kg. The inhabitants of Bukama themselves consumed 11,030 kg.

In short, sales averaged 11,897.4 kg, costing 83,287 zaires, per day. The drop in production, the fishermen explained, is due to the heavy rainfall in the months of February and March. Instead of remaining in the lake or the riverbed, the fish dispersed, even into the marshes.

It was also reported that the fish being sold at the Bukama outlet currently come from Malemba Nkulu.

With this shortage of fish in Bukama, speculation is beginning to gain ground. This is why the commissioner for the Bukama zone, citizen Mpundu and Liobo Bomolongekopo, has just instructed the commission in charge of the sales outlet to allow only sale operations between fishermen and tradesmen, thus avoiding all middlemen.

5157
CSO: 4719/128

DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTRY INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 5 May 81 p 3

[Text] The national production of rough timber came to about 370,000 cubic meters in 1980, approximately the same figure as in 1979.

Exports, for their part, saw a substantial increase of 37 percent for undressed timber and 17.2 percent for veneer. Sawn timber, on the other hand, showed a drop of 23.7 percent.

The Finance Company for Development (SOFIDE), which provided these figures in its annual report, said that the situation was not favorable for timber during last year.

Both the domestic and international markets showed signs of a weakening demand.

On the national level, this phenomenon can be laid to the proliferation of intermediaries, causing an increase in the price for final use, to the slowdown in construction activity, and to the limited purchasing power of private individuals.

The SOFIDE attributes the weakening of foreign demand to the reduction in the need (particularly for sawn timber) resulting from the slowdown in the activity of the building sector.

The estimates for 1981 drafted by the wood committee of the UN economic committee for Europe are pessimistic. They indicate a decline in consumption in Europe, the main market for wood from Zaire.

European demand for rough timber of tropical origin is in fact estimated at 5.7 million cubic meters for 1981 as compared to 6.08 million cubic meters in 1980. For sawn timber, the estimated need is 3.22 million cubic meters in 1981 as compared to 3.64 million cubic meters in 1980.

5157
CSO: 4719/128

BRIEFS

SCHOOL OF ADMINISTRATION--A school of administration will be established in Zaire shortly to train high cadres in this important sector, State Commissioner for Civil Service Samba Kaputo announced last Friday during a working meeting of the members of the regional payment commission. Samba indicated that this short-term project will be supplemented by a longer term plan which calls for the creation of institutes of administration and execution in the region. The implementation of these projects, the state commissioner for civil service said, will allow the state to upgrade the public administration. As of the present, he went on to say, a group of Zairians has already been sent abroad by the civil service department for studies in higher schools of administration. Once these individuals have returned to Zaire, they will constitute a civil service training body. [Excerpt] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 18 Jun 81 pp 1, 7] 5157

TEA PRODUCTION DROPS--In 1980, Zaire exported 1,461 tons of tea as compared to 2,710 tons in 1979, representing a decline of 46 percent. Although there is no other information at the moment for assessing the level of Zaire's production of tea, it can be assumed, in the light of the data on exports, that the supply has further declined in 1980, as was already the case in 1979. A study made by the Department of Agricultural and Rural development shows that this situation is due to the growing lack of interest in tea on the part of the peasants. The Finance Company for Development (SOFIDE) says for its part that several million hectares of tea plantations have been converted to pasturage in Kivu, the main tea-producing region. The SOFIDE also reports that tea prices are continuing the decline which began three years ago. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 5 May 81 p 3] 5157

CSO: 4719/128

BRIEFS

JAPANESE FINANCED PLANT--On 22 July, laying the cornerstone for a sulfuric acid plant in Kafue, 50 kilometers south of Lusaka, President Kenneth Kaunda asked the nonmining sectors of Zambia to participate more in the country's exports during the period of recession now being experienced by the country. The Kafue sulfuric acid plant will be built with the financial and technical cooperation of the Japanese firm Kobel Steel. It will meet Zambia's need for fertilizer with an annual capacity of 65,000 tons. It joins a government-owned chemical industry with 40 production units, whose exports to countries in the region brought in some $7 million out of a total of $575 million. Some 95 percent of Zambia's export earnings are from mining production, particularly copper and cobalt. Sixty percent of all production is held by the government. On 22 July, officials of the two state mining companies: Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM), showed a timid trend toward the resumption of work. However, an NCCM spokesman told the Reuter press agency that the current personnel was inadequate for resumption of copper treatment operations at the central foundry and refining unit in Rokana. On the same day, officials sent warning letters to strikers. Normalization would be more rapid at the RCM. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 24 Jul 81 p 12] 11,464

CSO: 4719/256 END

JPRS 78890

2 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2477

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JPRS 78890

2 September 1981

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DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN NIGERIAN, IVORIAN DELEGATIONS

Bilateral Trade, ECOWAS Discussed

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 2 Aug 81 p 3

[Excerpts] An important economic mission led by Amoakon Edjampan Thiemele, the minister of commerce, went to Lagos, Nigeria 26-29 July.

This delegation comprised 17 people, also including individuals who work with the minister, and 10 businessmen from the private sector representing six branches of activity: asphalt, vegetable oils, fatty substances and soap-making, the mirror business, tunafish canning, tires, and import-export.

The most important working session between the two delegations, chaired by (Nigerian) industries minister El Hadj Adamu Ciroma, with the minister of commerce as vice-chairman, was held on 28 July.

That meeting was followed by a long private talk between the two ministers. In his message to the Nigerian chief of state and people, the Ivorian commerce minister stressed the necessity of beginning the process leading to a new era of Ivorian-Nigerian cooperation.

"What matters," he maintained, "is for our two countries to strengthen their cooperation and relations so that ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] becomes a living reality."

In effect, the economic and political clout wielded by Ivory Coast and Nigeria predispose them quite naturally to the role of leadership of that vast 16-nation community.

After the official start of negotiations, the experts of the two countries met to study in detail the provisions of the commercial agreement.

The significant element was the mutual determination to reach the signing of that agreement. The Ivorian experts agreed to work from the document proposed by the federal Nigerian government.

The amendments proposed by the Ivorians were unreservedly accepted by the Nigerians, and the products Ivory Coast submitted for List B were adopted without restriction. List A, containing 27 Nigerian products, and List B, containing 43 Ivorian products, will account for most of the bilateral trade. The two countries also accorded each other "most favored nation" treatment.

In addition, the two delegations agreed that the draft agreement should be signed in Abidjan by no later than 3 August.

The Ivorian minister of commerce took advantage of his visit to acquaint himself with the prospects and measures established for eliminating customs restrictions among the 16 states of the community.

This problem, a basic one in the eyes of Minister Thiemele, was the subject of a working session between our delegation and two ECOWAS representatives, including Mr Seck, head of the division responsible for customs, trade and immigration, in the absence of the executive secretary, who was on another mission.

Mr Seck, in his clear and concise presentation, presented extremely valuable and instructive information to the official Ivorian delegation. The talks, which lasted an hour, made it possible to discuss in turn the various problems related to "tariff disarmament" and the elimination of non-tariff barriers.

On the first point, it was instructive to learn that since 1 May 1981 products grown from the earth and handicraft products have been circulating freely among the member states. The elimination of duties and barriers was in effect from that date.

Concerning industrial products, disarmament is gradual and follows a schedule going from 1 May 1981 to 1 May 1989.

With regard to commerce, the businessmen also had a well-filled schedule. An important working session brought them together at the Lagos chamber of commerce and industry, for a meeting during the course of which they were informed about various import prohibition measures enacted by Nigeria. The financing law of 20 May 1981 establishes new restrictions on importation and sets forth lists of the products that are prohibited, those that are unrestricted, and those that are subject to licensing, as well as the import duties on each.

The president of the chamber of commerce informed the Ivorian delegates that the chamber of commerce and industry was in favor of more flexibility in these measures, which were harmful to trade and to economic interests. The Ivorian businessmen also paid close attention to the conditions regulating establishment of foreign-owned companies.

Altogether, the commercial results might be estimated at more than F CFA 180 million, including vegetable oils, fatty substances, the glass-works, the mirror-works and textiles. Prospects are also encouraging for asphalt, tires, and fish canning.

Trade Statistics

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 26 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Felicien Kourouan]

[Excerpts] Ivorian sales to Nigeria went from F CFA 1,321 million in 1975 to F CFA 4,685 million in 1979. The principal export products remain soluble coffee, oil products, cola nuts, refined palm oil, veneer and plywood, etc.

As for our imports, they fluctuated considerably between 1975 and 1979. They reached their lowest level in 1976, at F CFA 1,990 million. Nigeria sells us, besides petroleum (98 percent of our purchases), fish netting, tires, etc.

Our trade balance with Nigeria has always been unfavorable. In 1977, however, it reached its worst level with a total of F CFA 14,754 million. Since that time, it has registered an overall mild improvement. Thus, the deficit which was 14,754 million in 1977 fell to 10,706 million in 1978 and to 9,474 million in 1979.

9516
CSO: 4719/275

BRIEFS

ECOWAS MEETING IN COTONOU--Cotonou, 17 Aug (AFP)--Two meetings of the ECOWAS ad hoc committees on trade liberalization and the financial system of member states will be held in Cotonou during the second half of August. The first meeting, which began on Monday, will define criteria to identify priority industrial products and draw up a list. The nine participating countries are: The People's Republic of Benin, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra-Leone and Togo. This meeting is scheduled to end on 21 August. The second meeting will be held from 24 to 29 August. It will draft the specific list of import rights and duties, as well as indirect internal rights and duties in each member state. [Text] [AB171338 Paris AFP in French 1331 GMT 15 Aug 81]

CSO: 4719/293

COMMUNIQUE CLAIMS DEFEAT OF SOUTH AFRICAN FORCE

EA181220 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Defense Ministry communique issued in Luanda 17 August]

[Text] Following the violent aggression unleashed against our country by the South African racist forces as a result of the steps taken by our military units deployed in the southern region of the country to repulse this renewed aggression and defend the integrity of our fatherland, our glorious troops of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola clashed with apartheid armed forces between Changongo and Cahama, over 100 km inside our country on 15 August.

In the fierce fighting the enemy forces suffered heavy losses, being forced to withdraw in disarray to the illegally occupied territory of Namibia. They left behind the body of a white South African soldier painted black. The enemy also abandoned three radio sets, 9 60-mm mortar bombs, 12 antipersonnel landmines, 2 hand grenades and other explosives.

In the fighting, one of our soldiers was killed and one of our vehicles was destroyed. Three civilians, passing through the area as the fighting was in progress, were also killed.

Meanwhile, the Angolan authorities are prepared to return the body of the dead South African soldier should the Pretoria racist government ask for it.

Death to the South African invader and his lackeys. The enemy will not take a single inch of our land. The struggle continues. Victory is certain!

CSO: 4728/101

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS, SUBJECTS REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Manuel Augusto]

[Text] The People's Assembly, the highest body of government in the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] met in regular session for 3 days in Luanda to analyze and discuss various issues affecting the nation's life.

Under the presidency of Jose Eduardo dos Santos and attended by a majority of the deputies, the proceedings were divided into sessions open only to deputies and general sessions, at the end of which several laws and resolutions submitted by the assembly committees were amended and approved.

The General Labor Law, presented to the assembly in draft form, was unanimously approved, becoming an important legal instrument for productive-labor activity in the RPA and hence an essential arm of the Angolan working masses in defense of their rights and in the building of a nation of workers.

After extended and lively discussions, proposals for amendments and revision of some of its articles, this important document was approved, designating the rights and duties of all workers, permitting more scientific organization of labor according to the principles of the MPLA-Labor Party and finally revoking the colonial labor laws. The active and constructive participation of the deputies present throughout the discussion of the now approved law adds to its importance, reflecting, above all, the concern of the people's elected representatives to incorporate everything that respects the workers in the steadfast defense of their rights. In fact, regardless of their educational level or origiin, the deputies were concerned with sufficiently clarifying every point of the law in which the workers' rights and obligations might come under question because of any problem of interpretation.

Defend Revolution, Resolve Most Pressing Problems

The People's Assembly deputies approved other important documents, such as the Wage System Law, the Amnesty Law, the Collateral Law and the General Population Census Law, in addition to other documents dealing with the function of the assembly itself and the rights and duties of the deputies, as well as the financial report for the fiscal year 1979.

For a more general view of the nation's problems and the factors involved in its economic development, on the last day of the proceedings the deputies heard and discussed a report presented by Planning Minister Lopo do Nascimento on the need to introduce some revisions in the 1981 National Plan. As President Jose Eduardo dos Santos had already noted in the opening session, the current international economic situation is characterized by a noticeable decline in the price of products that generate foreign exchange, such as petroleum and coffee. This situation and the continuing imperialist attacks against our country are the main reasons for the revisions in the plan.

For the same purpose, to give the deputies a more general view, Afonso Van-Dunem (Mbinda), coordinator of the assembly's Foreign Relations Committee, drew a broad picture of the current international situation, which is characterized by an intensification of the open confrontation between the forces for peace and progress and the forces of international reaction.

Study advised on Renunciation of Citizenship and on Social Security

Other items not initially included in the agenda were brought up by the deputies where relevant, specifically, regarding situations that have been occurring with greater intensity in the nation's capital.

Issues more national in scope were also brought up, such as the need for social security legislation and for closer study of the phenomenon of Angolans renouncing their citizenship. The results of these studies should be presented at the next session of the People's Assembly.

There were 3 days in intensive work in which it was clear to the deputies that they must find ways to solve the problems presented to the greatest benefit of the people.

6362
CSO: 4728/79

IMPROVEMENT TO RAIL NETWORK DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Rehabilitation of the lines and installations of the nation's railway syste[illegible] [illegible]anda, Benguela and Mocamedes railways and the Amboim exchange), in accordance with a directive of the First Extraordinary Party Congress, will make it possible to overcome most of the problems confronting the rail sector.

The railway rehabilitation project, to be carried out over the next 4 years, includes acquisition of 280 freight cars, 67 coaches and 25 new locomotives for normal circution and shunting.

Detailing the projects in statements to the ANGOP press agency, the national director of Angolan Railways reported that the "plan contemplates the design of the layout for the great North-South axis, a factor in strengthening national unity."

Speaking further about the projects, Armando de Sousa e Silva added that, within the framework of technical assistance, the Angolan Railways maintains relations of cooperation with Portugal, specifically, contracts already established for the repair and maintenance of material and for instruction and retaining of railway cadres in the various specialities in the sector.

Besides these cooperation accords, the railway transport official announced a project for creation of a National Professional Training Center for the various careers in the sector, in addition to the already existing centers.

Improvement of CFL Radiocommunications

Projects to improve the national railway network include creation of a radio communications system for the CFL (Luanda Railway), enabling more secure rail operations in 1982. There are also plans to build complementary maintenance facilities and to renovate the connecting rail line.

In addition to restoration of the CFL line, there are studies to extend a branch line almost 200 kms, establishing a link between Zenza do Itombe and Cacuso, including intermediate lines to the Kitungo iron mines, Kassala, Kissequel, Tumbi, and Saia.

Some changes will be made in the present route, because the deterioration of the existing infrastructures and rolling stock has hampered service on the line.

De Sousa explained in detail the new traffic system, which breaks down as follows: urban and interurban exchanges Luanda-Viana, followed by Viana-Zenza, Zenza-Cacuso and finally Cacuso-Malanje, the last station on the line. The route is somewhat over 400 kms long.

On the Cacuso-Malanje exchange, the Portuguese firm SOMAFEL is being entrusted with designing the entire renovation project, following up works based on studies for reactivation of the stone quarries to produce ballast and a plant to produce concrete crossties. The contracts will be finalized this year.

Benguela and Mocamedes Railways To Receive Modern Transport Equipment

According to the plan, the Benguela Railway, the important rail link with Zambia and Zaire, will receive significant locomotive equipment, namely, freight cars and newly acquired modern locomotives, to expand its transport capacity.

In his remarks to ANGOP, the national director of the Angolan Railways also mentioned improvement of the telecommunications system for the Mocamedes Railway. There are also plans to replace tracks and crossties and to rehabilitate the roadbed on the line.

The Amboim Railway is included in projects to renovate and rebuild the nation's rail system. The program includes maintenance and renovation of two imported diesel electric locomotives.

Concluding his statements, Arlindo de Sousa e Silva added that the locomotives which serve the Amboim Railway are currently inoperative because of a dispute with Moyse, the industrial plant which supplied them.

6362
CSO: 4728/79

PORTUGUESE HYDROGRAPHIC, OCEANOGRAPHIC COOPERATION

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 21 Jul 81 pp 12, 5

[Excerpt] The Portuguese Navy's hydrographic ship, the "Almeida Carvalho," arrived in the port of Praia on the 6th of this month. It will remain in our country (the first that it has ever visited on a mission of this kind) until the 29th of this month under the terms of the cooperation agreement between Cape Verde and Portugal.

This scientific cruise by the "Almeida Carvalho" results from a decision reached at the fourth meeting of the Portuguese-Cape Verdian Permanent Joint Cooperation Commission, which considered it imperative that there be "specific action by Portugal" to satisfy the Republic of Cape Verde's needs in the areas of hydrography, oceanography, navigation, and ocean pollution.

The schedule for the scientific cruise by the "Almeida Carvalho," which is to visit every island except Fogo and Brava, includes the following in Praia: contact with the entities connected with shipping and ports, surveying the port of Praia, setting up a tide gage (a device for measuring the height of tides), doing sounding work, and determining the coordinates of conspicuous points and the wharf. On Maio Island, it will visit Porto Ingles to survey and research the port structures to be established there. It will then go to the islands of Boavista (Sal Rei) and Sal (Palmeira) to exchange impressions concerning the putting up of port structures. On Sao Nicolau Island, it will research the port structures to be built there and will also survey the port of Tarrafal. In the Janela region of Santo Antao Island, it will analyze problems related to the port and inspect the tide gage that exists there. On the 15th, the "Almeida Carvalho" will return to Sao Nicolau Island, where it will spend 5 days making a hydrographic survey of Tarrafal. From there it will go to Porto Ingles (Maio Island), where it will do the same thing, also over a 5-day period. At the end of its mission, the "Almeida Carvalho" will return to Praia to hold its final talks with Cape Verdian authorities and perhaps make a few recommendations. It is scheduled to leave for Lisbon on the 29th, conducting research projects along its course.

11798
CSO: 4728/92

DACKO PRAISES SPIRIT, DYNAMISM OF ARMED FORCES

AB241029 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Address by CAR President David Dacko to the first paratroop intervention regiment at Kasa camp on 22 August--recorded]

[Text] Generals, senior officer, noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the CAR Armed Forces: First of all, I wish to congratulate you for the very beautiful performance we have just witnessed. I appreciated particularly the perfect organization of the entire show, the great quality of the displays and mock combats as well as the very smart turnout and dynamism of the officers and soldiers.

By its diversity and great quality, this display clearly demonstrated the progress you have achieved in the instruction and guidance of the armed forces despite our numerous material difficulties. They also demonstrated that excellent spirit of cooperation which has developed between the cadres of the CAR Armed Forces and their French counterparts be it in the field of operational assistance or of technical military assistance. The armed forces have thus given an example of what could be achieved with little means but with the sense of organization, cohesion of the cadres and especially the firm determination to succeed.

The government and I am fully aware of your problems and we are making efforts to solve them in a difficult national context and with the constraints imposed by our task of economic development. Our armed forces are the guarantors of our national independence, internal peace and territorial integrity and they deserve the attentive care of the nation. We should not forget this.

Major, I sincerely thank you for the reception you have accorded us. Long live the CAR Armed Forces! Long live the republic!

CSO: 4719/324

OPPOSITION LEADER SAYS DACKO IS FRIGHTENED MAN

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Aug 81 p 1794

[Text]

Despite assurances during a visit to Paris by the Prime Minister, Mr. Simon Bozanga, that the Central African Republic is committed to political plurality, the recent bomb explosion at a Bangui cinema has brought into the open the repressive nature of the regime, *writes a correspondent*.

The situation is complicated by the fact that the opposition is largely composed of people who worked with the deposed "Emperor" Bokassa.

The African National Liberation Movement, headed by Idi Lalla, which has claimed responsibility for the cinema attack, has since been banned. The Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People, headed by Mr. Ange Patasse, is now also illegal and Mr. Patasse has been arrested. Mr. Patasse held 11 ministerial posts under the Bokassa regime.

The other major opposition movement is led by Dr. Abel Goumba, who has been in exile in Paris for the last 17 years. His party, the Patriotic Front, has also been banned by President Dacko. The President has accused the Goumba and Lalla factions of plotting the bombing together, and says that he has documentary proof of this.

Dr. Boumba, however, told *West Africa* that his party has no armed section, and has condemned the bombing as "blind terrorism". He described the state of siege (nearly martial law) as the "reaction of a frightened man". He said that the recent events were but a replay of the events of 1960, when President Dacko banned the Movement for Democracy in Africa, of which Dr. Goumba was leader. The slim electoral victory in March, when President Dacko was reported to have gained 50.23 per cent of the votes, was invalid, said Dr. Goumba, who claimed that President Dacko had only actually won a third of the vote.

Dr. Goumba, however, told *West Africa* that his party has no armed the most credible of the opposition leaders. This is partly because he has been out of the country for 17 years (and so can hardly have been involved in the widespread corruption that took place), and partly because the Patriotic Front is the only party to have put forward a coherent recovery plan for the economy.

The new Socialist regime in France has said that it will not go back on its commitment of non-interference in internal affairs. There are about 1,500 French troops in CAR, mostly based in the town of Bouar. Their role is to protect the country from external aggression and to look after the French community in CAR. When the state of siege was declared they were confined to barracks.

Dr. Goumba has confidence in the Mitterrand administration, and finds it "completely natural" that the CAR Prime Minister was not received by President Mitterrand during his recent visit to Paris. Mr. Bozanga is the representative of a "facist regime", Dr. Goumba said.

Meanwhile, the state of siege is taking hold. Night flights into CAR have been banned, and security measures at the airport in Bangui have been stepped up. Travellers reported scattered street fights between civilians and CAR soldiers in Bangui. A Western businessman, who slipped out of Bangui said he saw rioting civilians clash with troops. He said: "On one side of the road I could see civilians coming towards me, smashing cars and taxis. On the other side of the road were soldiers smashing civilians." He said that he had reached the airport by hiding under a tarpauling in a large truck which roared through the crowd. Another businessman who arrived in Cameroon from Bangui said that he saw troops with machine guns conducting house to house searches in the African quarters along the airport road.

CSO: 4700/357

FPO-PT PRESIDENT DISCUSSES HIS POLITICAL ORIENTATION

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 4 Aug 81 p 4

[Interview with Abel Goumba, leader of the Ubangi Patriotic Front-Labor Party (FPO-PT), by Lucien Ahonto, in Paris; date not given]

[Text] Fifty-three years old and balding, Abel Goumba, who holds a degree in medicine, is one of the founders of the Central African Republic, along with the late Barthelemy Boganda.

Leader of the Ubangi Patriotic Front-Labor Party (FPO-PT), Dr Goumba is one of the few men of the Central African opposition who has had no relations with former Emperor Bokassa. Consequently, he has the reputation of being an honest man.

Since 18 July, following the bombing of the Le Club movie theater in Bangui (LE CONTINENT, 17 and 18 July), his party has been dissolved and there is an international warrant for his arrest. But President Dacko's decision scarcely seems to bother the leader of the FPO-PT, with whom we talked in Paris.

[Question] An international warrant for your arrest has been issued (or is going to be issued). What do you expect to do in this situation?

[Answer] It is ridiculous, even grotesque, that Dacko should want to issue an international warrant for my arrest. Everyone knows that Dacko was Bokassa's personal adviser. Consequently, he bears the responsibility for many crimes. I have difficulty understanding how a man such as Dacko can issue a warrant for my arrest, especially when Bokassa lives in the Ivory Coast in complete freedom. As far as I am concerned, I have committed no crime. My only crime, perhaps, is that of defending the interests of my country for 20 years.

That type of arrest warrant is generally issued for individuals who have committed common law crimes. If one were to extradite all politicians, I think we shall have to have more prisons to contain them. Dacko looks at the world as if it were in the tiny Central African sphere in which he is free to do what he wants.

[Question] You are presented as the "pet" of the new French authorities. Does that not bother you?

[Answer] Presenting me as the "pet" of the new French authorities is too much. The press undoubtedly has the right to give its opinion on a given political personality. This being the case, it is true that the advent of the left in France is a good thing that I defend and that we all defend. If it is for that reason that I am presented as the "pet" of the new French authorities, well....

[Question] Where is your base in Africa, since you have been an international official for so long?

[Answer] The fact that I have been an international official has not brought me any particular support. My past as a political leader in the central African Republic introduced me to heads of African nations that are part of the so-called "progressive" Africa. I am a man of the left and consequently, I had to make contact with leftist regimes.

On the Central African level, I was obviously the leader of the first government under the law-framework, formed in 1957 and lasting until about 1964, the date of my departure in exile.

[Question] Your party, the FPO-PT, is part of the Provisional Political Council. Why is it that you only recently called upon the opposition to rally around you? Is there not a kind of struggle within the Council for leadership of the opposition?

[Answer] The Provisional Political Council was formed following the presidential election of 15 March 1981. It is a simple organ aimed at coordinating the activities of the four candidates: Francois Pehoua, Ange Patasse, Henri Maidou and myself, in order to annul the rigged elections. Consequently, there is no president. The meetings are held alternately in our homes.

I have mentioned my past as a resister since 1957, the date of Boganda's "mysterious" disappearance. In 1960, I set up the MEDAC (Movement of Democratic Evolution in Central Africa), which was a response to the deviationist line of the MESAN (Movement for the Social Development of Black Africa), followed by Dacko.

Resister From the Beginning

Upon Boganda's death, Dacko, supported by the colonialists, totally distorted the line laid out by Boganda. Since 1960, I have led the struggle, which brought me 3 or 4 years in prison and many years in exile, particularly in France, where I led discussion groups. In January 1976, the Revolutionary National Liberation Committee (CRLN) was formed in Bangui, in order to overthrow Bokassa.

In other words, since the very creation of the Central African Republic, I have fought, whether under Dacko or Bokassa. It is for those reasons that I consider myself as a resister from the very beginning, who fought for the country's true independence.

[Question] You have certainly played a great role in Central African political life in the 1950's. You have also spent some 20 years outside your country. Do you not believe that that exile has cut you off somewhat from the true national situation in the Central African Republic?

[Answer] Throughout all the time I have been underground, I have never ceased fighting and I can say here, publicly, that it was thanks to the FPO that Bokassa began to suffer the first blows that finally brought about his downfall. It was thanks to the actions of the FPO in the field that the students went out into the streets, bringing a large share of the people behind them. This is a detail that everyone tends to forget. Obviously, since I am not in the country, in the eyes of a people that for over 70 years suffered the yoke of colonization and that could not vote once in 20 years, that absence has certainly had an effect. But for me, the essential thing was to present myself, explain to the people the country's situation since Boganda's death. If Dacko dissolved the FPO-PT, it was because it forms the most structured, the most combative movement in the field and Dacko was afraid of it.

[Question] You do not seem to demand the departure of the French troops from the Central African Republic any more. Is this not a shift that might surprise people, and what are your reasons?

[Answer] That shift cannot surprise anyone who takes the trouble to make a thorough political analysis. We demanded the immediate withdrawal of the French troops because their intervention was the exclusive work of Giscard d'Estaing. Moreover, that is what is complicating the situation now. They would not protect the Central African people, but only Dacko. The situation has now changed. Politics is also the art of choosing.

It is a leftist government that is in power in France and, in keeping with its principles, the principles of socialism, that government no longer wants foreign troops in any country of the world, particularly Africa. The new French Government has clearly stated: The French troops in the Central African Republic must no longer intervene in the domestic affairs of countries as they did during the time of Giscard. At the present time, the Central African National Army is not capable of ensuring the protection of all Central Africans and all foreigners, including French people in the Central African Republic.

Moreover, another reason that caused me, not to change positions, but to establish an order of priorities, is the current presence on Central African soil of Moroccan mercenaries and, in the near future, of South African, Egyptian and Sudanese mercenaries. Under such conditions, between two evils, one must choose the lesser one. The presence of the French Army under these conditions represents the lesser temporary evil. But the principle of withdrawal is still maintained.

11,464
CSO: 4719/259

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION INCREASES ACTIVITY--The Central African opposition has never been so active as it has since President David Dacko, following the 14 July bombing in Bangui, decided to "restore order at home" at the cost of the burial of a democratic experiment that could have made the people forget the antics of an incompetent, megalomaniac emperor. It is as if the government and opposition had a different, if not contrary, interpretation of the basic freedoms and democracy, as defined and guaranteed by the constitution. Actually, the 14 July bombing could have provided the occasion for a national burst of energy, a sacred union of all Central African patriots against the rampant terrorism that threatened the future of democracy and the principle, accepted by nearly everyone, of the conquest of power by legal means. The main beneficiary of this new political situation would undeniably be David Dacko, who preferred the cudgel to dialog, suspended the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC) of Ange Patasse and banned the Ubangi Patriotic Front (FPO) of Abel Goumba. Such an attitude did not come as a big surprise to the Central African opposition, which claims that the author behind the loathsome attack of 14 July was none other than the person crying wolf, a crushing hypothesis for the Central African authorities. Abel Goumba, whose interview we are publishing in this issue, holds Idi Lalla, who publicly claimed credit for the attack on behalf of his group, the Central African National Liberation Movement (MCLN), to be an "irresponsible individual linked to Qadhdhafi while maintaining secret relations with Dacko." Machiavelli is not African. The Central African opposition maintains that the author of "The Prince" has many followers on the banks of the Ubangi-Chari. Is it possible? [By Jerome Carlos] [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 4 Aug 81 p 4] 11,464

CSO: 4719/259

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH PENNE; NEW STAGE IN RELATIONS BEGINS

Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Aug 81 p 3

[Article: "Mr Guy Penne Met President Goukouni Oueddei in Libreville"]

[Text] Guy Penne, Mr Mitterrand's adviser on African and Malagasy affairs, presently on a trip to Africa accompanied by Regis Debray, charge de mission in the Elysee, met Thursday 6 August in Libreville with Goukouni Oueddei, president of the GUNT (Transitional National Unity Government of Chad). This meeting had been arranged by Mr Bongo, the president of Gabon. Mr Oueddei gave notice of his intention to send a memorandum to Mitterrand on the reconstruction of Chad and, according to Mr Penne, and elaborated on the "positive role" reserved for France in this project.

Coming after the sending of French experts to Ndjamena (LE MONDE of 6 August) and the missions carried out in Nairobi at the OAU [Organization of African Unity] summit, and in the Chadian capital by Mr Jean-Pierre Campredon, the emissary of the French Government, this meeting marks a new stage in the present rapprochement between Paris and the Chadian Government. President Bongo is one of the architects of this negotiation, despite his hostility--at least initially--to the Libyan military intervention on behalf of President Oueddei.

Penne and Debray, who have already been to Niamey and Cotonou, are to continue on to Brazzaville, Luanda, and Maputo, before returning to Paris via Djibouti.

Jean-Pierre Cot, deputy minister for cooperation and development, is himself supposed to go to Accra Saturday for a 48-hour official visit, following a 5-day official visit to Cameroon, during the course of which he had long talks with President Ahidjo. Mr Cot will then go to Senegal before returning to Paris 17 August. He should return to Africa 21-23 August for an official visit to Nigeria, where he will meet Shehu Shagari.

9516
CSO: 4719/283

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL--A protocol agreement was signed last Friday under which (BRAZ-PECO), a Brazilian oil exploration company, will participate in the exploration of gas and liquid fuel with the licence of a major oil exploration company called (?Marine A) in the People's Republic of Congo. The Congolese Government was presented by the minister of mines and energy, Comrade Rodolphe Adada, assisted by Comrade Camille Essomba, director of (Ral-Congo Bureau) while (Aholdo Ramus da Silva), representative of the company, represented the Brazilian side. [Text] [Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 8 Aug 81]

CSO: 4719/291

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH LAGOS DISCUSSION--An important delegation led by Mr Celestino, (Mandogo Nsi), permanent secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs, and comprising other government officials, left yesterday for Lagos, Federal Republic of Nigeria. The aim of this mission is to establish contact with the Nigerian Government on bilateral cooperation. [Text] [AB250910 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 25 Aug 81]

CSO: 4748/11

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL RESPONSIBILITIES RETAINED--Libreville, 20 Aug (AFP)--The forthcoming appointment of a prime minister and head of government should not be construed as an abdication or as paving the way for a possible succession, according to a communique published on Wednesday at the end of meeting of the Gabonese Democratic Party political bureau presided over by President Omar Bongo. The Gabonese head of state told the members of the political bureau that he was not renouncing his highest responsibilities: to ensure the leadership of the state, determine the national policy, ensure the continuity of the state and act as arbitrator and custodian of institutions. In this respect, the communique adds, the president of the republic still exercises supreme executive power. The prime minister will head the government while being responsible to the president of the republic, the Central Committee and the National Assembly. The meeting of the political bureau follows President Bongo's message to the nation on 16 August, in which he announced a review of the constitution. The prime minister and head of government probably will be appointed after the cabinet meeting today and the meetings of the Central Committee and National Assembly on Saturday. [Text] [AB201017 Paris AFP in French 0809 GMT 20 Aug 81]

CSO: 4719/325

POLITICAL PARTIES' MERGER IS EXCITING COMMENT

Merger's Success Doubted

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Sam Clegg]

[Text]

THE wild excitement which has gripped some notable sections of the public in regard to the merging parties is distracting.

If you do not share this view I have no qualms about it but I am entitled to my views.

Since the Eastern Region youth wings of the five merging parties rather pressured the fusion, I have kept my ears to the ground, trying to discern the colour, size, shape and tenderness of the knees of the horse which is yet to appear on the horizon.

The horse may appear but the noise heralding its expected appearance is unnecessary.

Nothing stopped the five parties involved from doing what they are now trying to do right from the time the ban on political activities was lifted. Nor does anything stop them from merging now.

However, their often repeated charge of incompetence levelled against the Limann Administration is misleading and therefore I particularly find the noise around the merger distracting.

If anything the "merger party" is trying to give the People's National Party (PNP) its collective guilt. The guilt being the inability of any one of the five parties involved in the merger to win the last general and Presidential elections.

I know for certain that secretly the minority parties have been applauding the organisational ability of the PNP which enabled the party to win 71 out of the 140 Parliamentary seats.

All the furore about the Limann Administration's supposed failure is therefore just a political gimmick being applied by the opposers in the hope that their party will catch the eyes of the electorate in 1983.

So obsessed are the opposers in applying this ploy that even the attempts being made by the government fo find aid to help buttress efforts towards the resuscitation of the economy mean nothing to them at all.

The Vice-President's recent tour of Brazil, where he was able to sign a loan agreement running into million of dollars, is even seen as a waste just because he used the Presidential jet for the tour. The idea that anything initiated by the government is not right is disconcerting.

But surely a government that is gradually coming out of the mess created by immediate past governments cannot be easily written off.

Be that as it may what is being awaited now is 1983 when the "merger party" will pitch its strength against the PNP in elections.

Already, there is a school of thought that has made the merger party winner in 1983, as a result of the addition of the total votes cast for the five minority parties in the 1979 elections.

Contrary to this belief, the PNP is likely to make nonsense of the forecast of the book-makers.

For one thing Ghanaians are beginning to disabuse their minds of empty boasts and are perceiving things in their true perspective. For another a deep rooted party such as the PNP cannot be easily dislodged.

Looking at the composition of the "merger party", and its strength one is tempted to take the parties involved one after the other.

The Third Force Party (TFP) did not make any impact in the last elections. Its following, if any, must have evaporated into thin air and its present lost identity is not going to help the merger in any way. The top hierachy may be intact but one cannot say the same thing for the grass roots support.

The Popular Front Party (PFP), the biggest of the minorities, and its stronghold which is the Ashanti Region will certainly make the "merger party" functional.

This is good for democracy but beyond that there is no guarantee for nation-wide regional cleavage.

The Action Congress Party (ACP) is centrally regionalized. Its supporters' disrespect for the highest office of the land has become an albatross which the "merger party" will certainly hang around its neck.

The Ghanaian is no fool. Those who would like to rule must first learn to be ruled and I wish to add that they must also first learn to respect authority. Knowing the organizational ability of the PNP, it is likely that the trend in voting will sway in its favour in the Central Region.

The United National Convention (UNC) is thought of as comprising only defecting PFP members. Well, perhaps this is largely so at the top but not at the grass roots. Mr Harry Sawyerr's supporters, for example, cannot be said to be PFP defectors. And there are many more of such people in the UNC.

When the chips are down, the supporters are likely to go their various ways. At the moment there is a pressure group trying to suppress the fact that some UNC supporters have already opted for the PNP. But what good will that do on voting day?

From the ambit of a socialist manifesto the Social Democratic Front (SDF) has turned in the opposite direction to embrace a fusion with parties of different ideology, so to speak.

It is therefore not surprising that some of the founding members have kicked against its inclusion in the merger. The rebuff won't end there as it will certainly touch the grass roots.

Indeed the SDF alone seems to be giving a lot of headaches to Mr Victor Owusu. Recently at a political rally at Tema he was reported as having now taken a middle-of-the-road stance. No capitalism no socialism.

The SDF is certainly the problem child of the merger. There are so many issues which make the merger seem farcical but the case of the SDF tops them all.

By all means the new party is welcome but the noise being created around its formation must be turned into a dim. For as the saying goes "the race is not for the swift neither is the battle for the strong."

The year 1983 will come as surely as dawn follows pitch darkness but until then those in power must be given some peace to carry on their onerous task of repairing the wrecked economy.

Leadership Question Addressed

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 3 Aug 81 p 4

[Article by K. Cab Addae]

[Excerpts]

DOUBTLESSLY, the first major announcement about the "conclusion" of the merger of the five minority parties made to newsmen by Col. Frank George Bernasko (retired) on Tuesday June 3, was a disappointment.

But if as observers rightly pointed out, that announcement which came after nearly seven months negotiations was no more than a declaration of intent, the tit-bits that have been trickling in of late give proof of seriousness on the part of the negotiators.

Reactions to the whole affair have been varied, though. Some people, especially majority party members and ideologues, have said that the whole business is a non-starter. They think for example that if SDF can join with PFP then it means miracles can happen even in the twentieth century.

Some others, this time not just from majority party quarters, think the fact that it needed not less than five parties to pool forces against PNP, ipso facto acknowledges the PNP as a giant: the only viable party among the lot which contested the 1979 elections.

As such the "Merger Party" they say, would start from a position of weakness. True or False?

Next, some critics say if the object is to reduce the number of parties in circulation then it has misfired because already more parties are coming out i.e. Commoners (or is it communist?) party and Kwame Nyanteh's incoming Gold Coast Renaissance Party.

Whatever it is those engaged in the negotiations are hopeful that they would succeed, especially now that the minority parties have been able to defeat majority party motion for the acceptance of the budget.

That in itself may not provide hundred per cent certainty that the merged parties will win. But we may give them the benefit of doubt.

That benefit becomes even more realistic if one views the hurdles the parties have gone through before reaching the present milestone.

REALITY

So the merger is almost a reality, barring any political tricks from any contestant, and the major reaction from PNP quarters, per co-Comrade Kwame Agyei-Sakyi, Deputy National Education Secretary is that "we are not scared". Youthful General Secretary of PNP also says "we shall give them a thrashing of their lives".

And only last week the Vice-President called on Ghanaians to reject the merger because of "incosistent ideologies" of the parties in the merger.

To the supporters of the merger, especially the youth wings who seem to be in hurry more than their elders, their bother is whether the whole exercise will take off with enough strength to achieve the objectives of uprooting the Palm Tree at the polls. The whole fear centres around how to solve the leadership question.

That is one reason why some of them are worried about reported intrigues by some prospective leadership candidates.

On Monday July 3 Mr Obeng Manu, secretary general of TFP on behalf of his party hinted at "frantic attempts being made to pave the way for Mr Victor Owusu to emerge as the new leader.

Four days later three Popular Front Party MPs namely Hon. Alfred Badu Nkansah (Asunafo), Hon. S. K. A. Gyebi-Ofosu, better known among his colleagues as Presidential material (Birim Anafo) and Hon. Daniel Donkor (Atwima Mponua) scorned Mr Obeng Manu's effusions.

The writer would not like to assess the chances of the candidates at this stage. But it seems that with Paa Willie now wearing the garb of an elder statesman in the final analysis it will be MR LONGER EXPERIENCE versus MR DYNAMISM with the Northern factor still to be reckoned with and it is hoped whoever wins would have been popularly elected.

Lest I forget: should the new party be registered in a week or so what will happen to the Minority MPs in view of Article 79 (i) of the Constitution which says: "A Member of Parliament shall lose his seat in Parliament if he leaves the party of which he was a member at the time of election to join ANOTHER PARTY?" (caps mine).

CSO: 4700/355

PFP LEADER ON PRESENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AB210900 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The leader of the Popular Front Party [PFP], Victor Owusu, has urged Western investors not to write off Ghana because of her present economic difficulties. He said despite the failure of the present government to initiate moves likely to inspire either the people or interested foreigners with hope and confidence, this is no reason why the country should be written off. Victor Owusu was addressing a news conference at the London International Press Center.

He said although Ghana is a country of peaceful people with a lot of resources and capable of great achievements, she still needs assistance and her friends--especially in the West--should spare no efforts in providing the help. Victor Owusu assured foreign investors that there is a viable alternative in Ghana today to the present administration. He said when the time comes to rule, his party and those who share its ideals and programs will demonstrate their ability to rebuild Ghana. They will present to the world a more balanced and favorable picture much nearer the truth than has so far been painted of Ghana.

On measures to improve the economy, Victor Owusu said there is an urgent need for the government to end the rapid increases in Ghana's money supply which accounts for the high inflation rate. And in tackling the country's acute economic problems an ordinary mere devaluation will, however, not do in the prevailing circumstances. The economic difficulties can be tackled by what he termed the management of the economy, agriculture, government expenditure and the currency. While stressing the urgent need to rationalize the management of the economy to achieve efficiency, Victor Owusu said this entails the coordination of Ghana's economic policies, bringing some discipline and order into government's finances while cutting waste at all levels.

CSO: 4700/359

BRIEFS

FISH WASTED--Several tonnes of herrings which were landed at the Tema Fishing Harbour at the weekend have gone rotten in the hatches of fishing vessels. The fish, brought in by vessels of the Ghana Cooperative Fishermen Association, Soli and Nova Fisheries, as well as canoe fishermen, who are of late reaping a bumper harvest in the Tema area, cannot be discharged because the only cold storage facility of the State Fishing Corporation (SFC) is filled to capacity. Stranded fish mongers who cashed in on the bumper to buy hundreds of crates of herrings apparently for salting, smoking and drying, were prepared to offer a crate of 35-kilo weight for anything below ¢209 as there were no lorries to convey the herrings to town due to transportation difficulties. [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Aug 81 p 1]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH GDR--Ghana and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) yesterday signed a cultural agreement under which the GDR would help Ghana in areas to be specified by Ghana. Mr Thomas Abilla, Minister of Sports and Culture, signed for Ghana while Mr H. Denzler, GDR Ambassador to Ghana, signed for his country. Picture shows Mr Abilla exchanging copies of the agreement with Mr Denzler soon after the ceremony at the Ministry of Culture and Sports in Accra. Mr Abilla revealed that the country would soon be sending cultural and sports teams to train in the GDR and hoped that the agreement would be of benefit to both countries. Mr Denzler said the relations between the two countries had always been cordial and promised to explore avenues that would help strengthen the relationship existing between the two countries, especially in culture and sports. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Aug 81 p 1]

STRONGER TIES WITH GDR URGED--The Ghana-German Democratic Republic Friendship Society has called for the strengthening of the joint commission for cooperation on scientific, cultural, technical and other related matters between Ghana and the GDR. This was contained in a press statement issued at the weekend on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the society which fell on Saturday. In their opinion strengthening of the commission would enable Ghana to share in the rich experiences of the GDR in overcoming some of her problems. The society has, therefore, called for relations stronger than those that existed before February 1966. Ghana was one of the first African countries south of the Sahara to establish links with the GDR, even before her independence in 1957. The GDR "acknowledges her position as a true ally of all oppressed peoples and calls on Ghana and other developing nations to join the countries of the socialist community in their search for world peace based on equality and security," it said. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 4 Aug 81 p 8]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA--Mr Thomas Abilla, Minister of Culture and Sports, formally presented the text of a cultural agreement signed between the Ghana-Bulgaria Friendship Society and the Bulgarian Cultural Committee in Sofia, Bulgaria, last May at a ceremony at the Bulgarian Embassy in Accra at the weekend. Mr Abilla made the presentation to Dr Victor Narh, president of the society, on behalf of the Bulgarian Cultural Committee. The agreement, signed for the Ghana-Bulgarian Friendship Society by Mr Ken Daniels, general secretary of the society, provides for the promotion of cultural and educational relations and the organization of joint activities to mark the national days of both nations. Under the accord, Ghanaian member students of the society will be admitted to higher educational institutions in Bulgaria for specialized courses. Present were Mr Emmanuel Arthur and Mr Kwasi Prempeh, Deputy Ministers, Mr J.A. Mensah, Principal Secretary, all of the Ministry of Culture and Sports and officials of the society.--GNA [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 4 Aug 81 p 3]

TUC INDUSTRIAL PEACE PLEDGE--Mr Sarpong Boateng, acting administrative secretary of the Trade Union Congress, has repeated the TUC's commitment to total industrial peace in the country. Mr Boateng was speaking at the closing session of a two-week advanced trade union leadership course at the Accra Labour College jointly sponsored by the TUC, the Public Service International and the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation of West Germany for 26 participants drawn from governmental unions of the congress. He stressed that in this period of the country's history, it was incumbent upon the leadership from all sectors of the manifold problems facing the nation could be attacked from a positive standpoint. On behalf of the executive board, Mr Boateng thanked the Public Service International and the Foundation for co-sponsoring the course, assuring them that their contributions towards the qualitative growth of trade unions in Ghana would always be recognized. Mr Hans-Wener Loeber, the Foundation's representative, observed that the traditional role of trade unionism was to find solutions to the problems facing the working class in order to improve their standard of living. This, he cautioned, could not be achieved if the leaders and the workers were not united. Mr J.M. Hegarty, PSI African representative, praised the TUC for its democratic approval to raise the living standard of its members. [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 4 Aug 81 p 8]

JOINT BRAZILIAN VENTURES EQUIPMENT--Two new factories are to be set up at Buipe near Tamale and Takoradi under a $16 million Brazilian loan agreement. Construction work is to start soon on the two projects, a lime factory to be sited at (Bute) and a wall and floor tile factory at Takoradi. The projects are joint ventures of the Bank for Housing and Construction and a Brazilian firm, (Ceramica Codeiro). Some of the machinery have arrived at Takoradi Harbor and the offloading is being supervised by the managing assistant to the Brazilian company, Mr Eduardo Leao. He told our western region correspondent that the offloading exercise, which should have taken 5 days to complete, will now take about 18 days. This will cost his company about $10,000 a day for the delay of the ship in Ghana. He attributed the delay to handling problems, lack of proper trucks and cranes for the offloading as well as warehouse facilities. [Text] [AB181445 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Aug 81]

CSO: 4700/359

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PORTUGUESE CADRE TRAINING

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 15 Jul 81 p 8

[Report on interview with Vasco Cabral, minister of economic coordination and planning, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] On his return from consultation in Geneva on the occasion of Guinea-Bissau's admission to the United Nations as an underdeveloped country, Comrade Vasco Cabral, minister of economic coordination and planning, spent several days in Portugal, where he made various contacts regarding cooperation. As we learned in our interview, those contacts included a meeting with the Portuguese agency for cooperation to discuss provision of cadres for Guinea-Bissau, a meeting with the secretary of state for employment and a visit to the Zabregas Professional Training Center (where Guinea-Bissau cadres will be trained), a meeting with the Portuguese secretary of state for planning, a meeting with the Scientific Council of the Higher Institute of Economics to discuss creation of an undergraduate school of economics and finance in Guinea-Bissau, and a meeting with the directors of the magazine ECONOMIA E SOCIALISMO regarding the economic and financial stabilization program being drafted by Guinea-Bissau.

Explaining in detail, Minister Cabral told us first about his meeting with the Portuguese cooperation officials, with whom he evaluated the situation regarding provision of cadres for our country, particularly for the MCEP [Ministry of Economic Coordination and Planning]. "This meeting was important," he said, "because it enabled us not only to clear up the status of some cadres we wanted here and who had been delayed, but also to open broader prospects for cadre training for our enterprises and for MCEP activities."

In his meeting with Dr Alberto Regueira, secretary of state for planning, a number of bases were established for possible cooperation in the training of cadres for MCEP activities.

"I also met with the Scientific Council of the Higher Institute of Economics," the comrade minister reported, "in particular, with the president and some professors, to consider creation of an undergraduate school of economics and finance in Guinea-Bissau next year. I also visited the Zabregas Professional Training Center, and I met with Dr Luis Morales, secretary of state for employment, with whom I discussed the question of training our cadres at the center. A number of prospects were opened, and we are prepared to use them to the best

advantage. There will be training not only for MCEP cadres, but we think that all the other economic agencies, to which we will be giving this information, could use these opportunities that have been offered to us to train cadres with practically no expense to Guinea-Bissau."

The Xabregas Center, with branches scattered throughout Portugal, is linked to the Secretariat of State for Employment and admits students who have completed at least the fourth class and fifth year, for such courses as metalworking, electrical mechanics, industrial design and accounting.

In his contacts, the minister of planning also consulted with a representative of the SORES sugar company about problems involving sugar supplies for our country. According to Dr Cabral, the firm is "prepared to send its technicians here to study and to offer specific recommendations that we can put to use in our Gambiel sugar project."

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CSO: 4728/79

BRIEFS

CAPITAL BUDGET ESTIMATES APPROVED--Bissau, 22 Aug (AFP)--The Economic Council of Guinea-Bissau's ruling revolutionary council has approved the 1981 capital budget estimates. The budget lays emphasis on the agricultural sector which is now considered top priority in the country's economic development, an official communique indicated. The basis of the budget's investment estimates is the budget drawn up by the former regime of President Luis Cabral who was overthrown on 14 November 1980. That budget which totalled 4.876 billion Guinean pesos (about 41.5 billion CFA francs), gave priority to prestigious projects and industrial projects of doubtful economic output, according to the present authorities in Guinea-Bissau. However, no radical changes were made on the budget drawn by the former regime because most of the projects are in the process of execution, the communique adds. But the capital budget will be totally reviewed to bring it in line with the recurrent budget, taking into account the priority of each ministry, concludes the communique. [Text] [AB221210 Paris AFP in French 1022 GMT 22 Aug 81]

CSO: 4719/325

HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY ADDRESSES PARTY MEETINGS

AB201424 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The head of state and chairman of the party recently presided over meetings of the Political Bureau and the Steering Committee. The following communique was published following these two meetings:

As he announced on his return from Europe on 12 August, the head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boingy, who is also chairman of the party presided over a meeting of the Political Bureau on Monday, 17 August and over that of the party's Steering Committee on Tuesday, 18 August. These two meetings were held at the presidential palace in the presence of all the members of the government. Both meetings were devoted to the same subjects. There were three main points on the agenda: first, a report on the president's recent friendly, working visit to Paris at the invitation of French President Francois Mitterrand; secondly, the forthcoming conference of heads of state in Mexico on the North-South dialogue and finally the social situation in Ivory Coast in the light of the serious crisis now facing the entire world.

Concerning the second point on the agenda, the president of the republic confirmed his forthcoming participation in the Mexico summit conference on the North-South dialogue to be held next October. The Political Bureau expressed happiness about the choice of our president to participate in this important international conference which will be attended by eight heads of state of industrialized countries and 14 heads of state and government of developing countries including four from Africa. This choice honors both Ivory Coast and the whole of Africa. At this conference, the president of the republic--supported by his African colleagues--will again utter words of wisdom, realism and justice.

Finally concerning the third point on the agenda, that is the effects of the world crisis on our country, the president of the republic, who--when in Europe--thoroughly examined the international economic situation which is mainly dominated by monetary disorder, inflation and unemployment, made a long report emphasizing that this crisis does not spare any country. The head of state disclosed, in this connection, that as far as he is concerned, Ivory Coast can honorably weather this storm on three main conditions: the first condition is to maintain social peace by closing our ranks in unity and harmony and by demonstrating patience and understanding in facing our difficulties. The social peace being enjoyed by our country is the first condition for progress and it must be maintained and consolidated.

The second condition is that we must work harder. Ivorians must stand up and redouble their zeal to work. Only serious and organized work will enable us to overcome the situation and to achieve self-sufficiency in food, which is so essential to the developing countries. Party delegations will hold meetings throughout the national territory in order to launch a vast general information, training and mobilization campaign to enable us to pursue in unity and a sense of responsibility the path of progress despite the crisis. In this connection, the party's Steering Committee expressed happiness that the confidence being enjoyed by our country in its relations with all the developed countries has never been compromised even in these difficult moments despite the behavior and attitude of some national cadres who, instead of having the courage of clearly explaining to our compatriots the causes of the internatinal crisis affecting us, have been indulging in cheap demagogy. The Steering Committee denounced this attitude and these methods which are foreign to our country and invited the persons indulging in this practice to put a stop to this behavior which is not in the general interest.

The third condition is that we should live within our means. Ivorians have not enough sense of saving and of reasonable spending. It is urgent that a new mentality should emerge, a mentality of crisis which will make each and everyone to live within his means and with moderation in order to overcome the situation.

Very conscious of the social situation prevailing in our country and which affects the lives of our compatriots, the head of state decided that the examination of certain demands and compalints presented to the government should be continued. Moreover, missions have been dispatched to certain brotherly countries and a concerted work is in progress.

After examination of the results of this work and the conclusions of the studies that have been going on for some time now within the commissions of the Political Bureau, the head of state will make an important statement to the country. The party chairman will announce at the same time the measures which could be taken so that Ivory Coast may be able to continue its march toward progress and prosperity in unity, social peace and harmony.

CSO: 4700/360

SECURITY MINISTER DISCUSSES IMMIGRATION, INTERNAL SECURITY

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 27-28 Jul 81

[Report on address by Minister of Internal Security Ouassenan given 27 July]

[27 Jul 81, p 4]

> [Excerpts] People in all walks of life in the Ivory Coast are concerned by the mounting lawlessness and criminality. Such is the feeling we had last Friday evening at the Treichville Congress House where Mr Ouassenan Kone, minister of internal security, was holding a conference on a topic of burning interest, namely "Security and the Ivorian Citizen."

Why does the Ivorian feel insecure? asks Mr Ouassenan Kone. What can be done to remedy such a situation?

In response to these questions, Mr Kone went back over the history of our region. Presently, despite poor world conditions resulting from the uncontrolled upward price spiral of oil, and especially because of the continuing and unacceptable deterioration in the terms of trade, which has affected us very seriously of late, particularly in the brutal collapse of prices for our key exports, namely cacao, coffee, and wood,--the Ivory Coast, more than most states on the continent, attracts and will continue to attract more and more nationals of other states less well-off than ourselves. Among these migrants the great majority of whom are good workers, excellent economic actors who play a significant and honorable part in the development of our country, unfortunately there has been an infiltration of certain "black sheep" who are our thieves and pickpockets, and who shamelessly, brazenly and inhumanely attack--often armed with weapons--peaceful citizens who are simply trying to earn an honest living.

How many Ivorians, sometimes even including high-level officials, have suggested to me that we hermetically seal our borders, and even the additional measures of round-ups followed by the depositing of non-Ivorians at our border?

There has been a deliberate decision to have a pro-immigration policy. Obviously every policy has advantages and drawbacks. One must first of all understand what they are and then try to cultivate the advantages and eliminate or at least diminish the drawbacks.

In the Ivory Coast, one must implement a policy of populating.

Statistics show us that the birth rate in the Ivory Coast is about 5 percent, and the death rate is about 2.6 percent. Thus our rate of demographic growth from births alone is about 2.4 percent. And even these figures are misleading, because of the large number of non-Ivorian women who deliver in our lying-in hospitals. Thus our growth rate from Ivorian births alone is in reality less than 2.4 percent. Nevertheless, for the purpose of discussing our labor theory, let us take that as the rate. We realize that in order to double our population by births alone it would take 31 years. But very rapidly this argument in itself would very quickly be shot down because of changed attitudes. If in our villages our parents used to accept all the children that Providence provided, this is no longer the case today, especially in the cities. The difficulties of modern life oblige couples today to introduce into domestic life new notions of family planning and, even better, pure and simple limitation of births. The contraceptive methods are there (the pill, sterilization, and others) to respond to these new needs. We must also note that the problems confronting parents at the start of each new school year (cost of supplies, enrollment, problems of finding a place for the average student...) are such that a good number of couples do not want to have more than three or four children.

Moreover, young couples are less and less inclined to agree to raise children who are not their own, because then they can better care for their own offspring. With everyone holding the same convictions, birth control will very rapidly become an everyday practice. Thus, it would be a mistake to claim that this annual growth rate of 2.4 percent can remain constant. On the contrary, with enrollment problems and the tragedies they engender at the beginning of every new school year, as already indicated above, with the concern everyone has to live better, since one only lives once, this growth rate is more likely to decline. Which in plain words means that the Ivorian population will not necessarily double in 31 years.

Now in economics we learn that for a country to really develop, three factors must work together: gray matter, capital, and manpower.

Thanks to the foresight of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, we can proudly say that we have worthy cadres in the Ivory Coast. Mr Oussenan Kone then recalled that it was in 1946 that then-deputy Houphouet-Boigny sent 146 young students to France to provide the Ivorian administration with its first cadres.

With respect to the second factor, capital, Mr Kone underlined that providers of funds are not lacking in the Ivory Coast.

What seems to be lacking is the third factor, that is the muscle power, in a word, abundant and sufficient manpower.

And it is in this field that the policy of our country seems to upset ill-informed people. One hears frequently from the lips of the profane the remark that there are too many foreigners in the Ivory Coast. Very often we are reproached, as I have already indicated above, for not having taken the necessary measures to round up and expel the foreigners and seal up our borders, because most of the malefactors come from the outside. Certainly, many malefactors are foreigners, and the statistics show that the rate of major crimes is much lower among Ivorians than among foreigners. But that is understandable. On the one hand, we have citizens who are at home, who

thus live in established and well-adapted structures. On the other, we are dealing with individuals, a majority of them rural types, who leave their village, their family, their traditional homes, who are thus deracinated, in order to live in a city far from home, with no preparation or previous information. This phenomenon of deracination is also found among Ivorians who abandon their village to come to the city. They very rapidly adopt lifestyles that are very different from their village customs. These newcomers are subject to the same unwholesome influences which assail non-Ivorians and are thus led to react, unfortunately, in the same reprehensible way as those whom we call foreigners, and thus become deracinated in their own country. With regard to non-Ivorians, the President rightly thinks that the three must not blind us to the forest.

If we have a few rogues, who slip in amongst a large number of good people who are trying to earn their daily bread honestly by the sweat of their brow and are participating thereby in the development of our country, we can say that the percentage is not disastrously large, and it is up to the security forces to take the measures necessary to limit the harmful activities of these individuals.

If two or three foreigners are arrested every week for theft, sometimes armed, how many good, honest, hardworking individuals, by contrast, are we using in our workyards, on our plantations, in our houses?

If out of every 100 non-Ivorians who come into the Ivory Coast, five are bad elements, it is those five who will be talked about, while no one will pay any attention to the 95 percent people who will be contributing to our economic and demographic growth. It is thus out of concern for manpower, for the Ivory Coast's demographic growth, that the head of state has deliberately chosen this policy of open borders. The ministry of internal security, which he created expressly to deal with this new situation, is thus charged not to reject workers who come here, but to seek out continually and regularly those among them, and also those Ivorians, who are the black sheep in our midst.

This explains the round-ups and above all the "blows of the fist" which we carry out from time to time when the situation requires it, and which are followed by systematic identification and the turning over to Justice of the undesirables who have been sought and apprehended.

[28 Jul 81 p 5]

[Excerpts] Can our good will, our sincerity, our feelings of brotherhood toward all citizens everywhere by itself act as a magic wand to make their animosities toward us disappear? To believe that is to fail to understand human wickedness and egoism. Nevertheless, one thing is certain: we profit enormously from our helping hand policy. And in terms of our security, we note with satisfaction that at the present time no state seems willing to attack us openly. On the contrary, what we as Ivorians must be alert to spot is subversive activities that might be carried out on our territory, brought in from outside by those who do not want to see us progress. These subversive activities, if we were not on guard, could result in an uprising which in turn, and to the misfortune of Ivorians and of all our real friends, engender a civil war.

Narcotics and all sorts of drugs that one country injects into another country in order to undermine the fighting and creative spirit of its population, and particularly of its youth: all these activities destroy the very foundations of the nation. "Disinformation aimed at civilians and psychological warfare aimed at soldiers, consisting in the circulation of false rumors or intentionally distorted and erroneous information, with the precise intent of shaking the morale of the people and sowing confusion in their hearts in order to create distrust, or even repulsion toward the country's institutions, is a part of the same destabilization technique.

Stirring up certain classes of the people over the least little thing and inciting them to join strike movements or demonstrate in the streets or commit acts of vandalism are all actions that impair the country's security.

For a jealous nation or one with hegemonic ambitions to send terrorists into the territory of another nation to organize acts of sabotage, which often result in the destruction of certain sensitive sites or certain public buildings with loss of human life, is a manifestation of the same strategy. The organization of attempts on the lives of eminent personalities in a particular country, with the aim of depriving that country of its patriotic and experienced leaders also constitutes an act of destabilization.

Patent and numerous examples which other countries have experienced, and which have led to practically inextricable predicaments, make the front page of the newspapers and are right under our noses, and we have no need to cite specific examples.

These are all unfortunate examples which have led the president of the republic to say that if he had to choose between disorder and injustice he would choose injustice, for an injustice can always be rectified. But when disorder is established there is practically nothing that can be done.

We always know how a strike or social agitation begins, but we never know how it will end.

We know where a demonstration against the authorities starts, but we never know where it will stop.

In the interest of our common fatherland, the Ivory Coast, we should all make sure that we are never the one who sets off the little spark that could start a row, because with our 100 different ethnic groups, with all different kinds of temperaments, and especially considering that our enemies sometimes pretend to be our friends, we cannot know how far the fire would spread and what would become of our country."

In conclusion, Mr Ouassenan Kone said that security was nowadays considered to be a synonym of peace and social progress. To establish real social peace, we would have to go beyond the concept of security and seek social harmony at all levels--in the households, the families, the schools, the streets, the factories, in relations between people and between different social groups. It thus requires a general policy of dialogue among all public authorities in the definition and execution of their plans of action.

The security forces have been and remain today the visible guardians of the law, and are resolved to spare no effort to provide security to all citizens and to their goods, in order that our dear country, the Ivory Coast, will continue its harmonious development in a spirit of order, union, discipline, and work.

9516
CSO: 4719/275

BRIEFS

REGIONAL SOLAR ENERGY CENTER--Under the chairmanship of Henri Konan Bedie, president of the national assembly, the members of parliament met yesterday in plenary session to vote the passage of seven measures. The ratification of the Act Establishing the Regional Solar Energy Center will go toward satisfying the demand of non-oil-producing countries for an energy replacement for oil in order to reduce the harmful effects of the oil crisis on their economic activities. This center is primarily intended to promote and stimulate research and utilization of solar energy. Our government has shown great interest in this and is considering offering Yamoussoukro as a site for the center, because it is a town located in an environment conducive to research and also because several complexes and big scientific colleges are already established there or will be built in the near future. Also, ratification of the act will increase our country's chances to become a primary location for, and beneficiary of the advantages that will be offered by, the training of Ivorian scientists and technicians. [Excerpts] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 23 Jul 81 p 6] 9516

ASSEMBLY APPROVES PENAL CODE--The work of the first regular session of the national assembly, begun last April, came to a conclusion yesterday. During the course of the session which was to mark the end of their work, six bills which were the subject of debates several weeks ago were passed by the members of Parliament. Among these bills was one that was long-awaited dealing with the penal code: a juridical landmark of more than 500 articles, designed to prevent and repress "deviations of all sorts," which, according to the chief committee reporter for the committee on general and institutional affairs, Mr N'Takpe N'Cho, now more than ever before are a constant threat to the public peace and individual security. The new penal law, as it is described by the deputies, is marked by "a subtle balance between guarantees of individual freedom and the protection of society." It thus perfectly synthesizes, as explained by Henri Konan Bedie, president of the national assembly, in his closing speech, the fundamental objective which every organized society must establish: the reconciliation of freedom and public order. In every instance and in all its provisions, the new law appears to be "a courageous stand against criminality" that is constantly on the increase. [Text] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 30 Jul 81 p 1] 9516

ELECTRICTY TIE-UP TO GHANA--The work of the third meeting of the committee on interconnection of power grids between Ghana and the Ivory Coast, which started on Tuesday 21 July, was completed the following day on a note of general satisfaction. When the work, which will start in September, is completed, the Ivory

Coast will have 140 km of high-tension line and Ghana, 70. The two networks will meet at Elubo, an Agni village on the border between the two countries, in the southeast part of Aboisso department. We recall that the first negotiations which were to lead in 1975 to the signing of a protocol accord were begun with the visit of the EECI [Ivory Coast Electric Power Company] general manager of the VRA (Volta River Authority). Subsequently, the two parties contracted with the Tractionel firm to perform feasibility studies for the project. The positive results supporting execution of the project resulted in the creation on 29-30 April 1981 of a Joint Interconnection Committee, whose president was Dr Quartey, then the general manager of the VRA. Wednesday, at the final meeting, Mr Lambert Konan, who has been named by the two delegations to preside over the destiny of the joint interconnection committee, disclosed that "Ghana and the Ivory Coast will henceforth have an indispensable tool for the rational exploitation of their energy resources in general, and their hydroelectric resources in particular." In his conclusion, Mr Lambert Konan, after having emphasized the efforts made in the field of training the cadres needed in the future to service the two networks, expressed his pleasure at the fact that this project combines the "basic objectives of the UPDEA (Union of African Producers and Distributors of Energy), which has always worked toward solving the energy problems of the continent." We note that the transformer station is located at Prestea, a Ghanaian village located not far from Accra. [Excerpts] [Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 26 Jul 81 p 3] 9516

PLANNED SOUBRE HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT--The Ivory Coast is going to build itself in the next few years a sixth hydroelectric dam, the Soubre, which will follow Ayame I and II, Kossou, Taabo, and Buyo. The development of our country requires this new project, which itself is integrated into an overall plan drawn up by EECI [Ivory Coast Electric Power Company] which aims at providing, by about the year 2000, the energy production "necessary both for the imperative industrialization of the country and for indispensable ordinary domestic and public consumption" by means of a series of hydroelectric projects. The Soubre dam, work on which will start at the end of 1982, or about one year after the signing of the financing agreement which should take place within the next 2 months, will cost about 168 billion [CFA francs?]. It will be located 80 km downstream from the Buyo hydroelectric project, 120 km north of the port of San Pedro, and 90 km east of the Ivorian-Liberian border. The dam will be built on the Sassandra, the Ivory Coast's third largest river in terms of the area of its watershed basin (74,500 km-square) but the largest in terms of its energy potential (6.575 billion KWH, or 53 percent of the nation's hydroelectric potential). The current project optimizes the potential of the site chosen, the Nawa falls, with an installed power of 360,00 KW corresponding to an annual production of 1.623 million KWH. [Text] [Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 3 Aug 81 p 10] 9516

MULTI-BANK DEVELOPMENT LOANS--The conference hall of the ministry of economic and financial affairs was the site late yesterday morning of the signing of 10 loan agreements totalling about F CFA 12.638 billion for the financing of major infrastructure projects in the country's interior. Ivory Coast was represented at the ceremony by Abdoulaye Kone, the minister of economic and financial affairs, and Mr Leon Naka, general manager of the Autonomous Amortization Fund. The loan is intended to finance the following projects: 1) A sum of approximately F CFA 3.36 billion coming from a consortium of abanks headed by American Express will partially cover work on the Agnibilekrou-Bondoukou road. 2) The work of equipping

Bouake airport will be funded by BFCE [French Foreign Trade Bank] and BNP [National Bank of Paris] at the level of F CFA 3.197 billion. 3) Finally, the completion of the work on the Bouake road system and airport runway will be financed up to a total of about F CFA 6.341 billion with a credit provided by Credit Lyonnais, Credit Chimique, and Banque Worms. [Excerpts] [Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 4 Aug 81 p 3] 9516

ANNIVERSARY OF 1ST BATTALION--A ceremony commemorating the creation of the first battalion of the armed forces took place Saturday 1 August. This event took place at Camp Akouedo. Everything started with the presentation of the battalion to the deputy chief of staff, Col Zinsou, who passed the troops in review. Lt Col Kone, as the acting commander of the first military region of the first battalion gave a historical account. This was the occasion for that high-ranking officer to render a stirring homage to those who have over the years led the battalion: Col Oulai (Ret.), General Issouf Kone, the initiator of this ceremony, who is currently Ivory Coast's Ambassador to Algeria, and Col Ory. But several days previously, athletic competitions took place, in which all the units at Camp Akouedo took part. "This year," remarked Capt Bakayoko, one of the organizers of the commemoration, "there was something new in the way the athletics were organized; instead of only one cup as in the past, we had three." The armored reconnaissance squadron carried off the handball and general athletics cups. [Excerpts] [Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 7 Aug 81 p 7] 9516

MILITARY OFFICERS' GRADUATION--Minister of State Mathieu Ekra, representing the chief of state Saturday, presided at the Bouake Armed Forces School at the commencement of 52 officer-candidates from the "Volonte" and "Entente" classes. These officers belong to seven African countries: Ivory Coast, Gabon, Central African Republic, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta. The ceremony took place before the ministers of defense, internal security, and the navy, as well as high-ranking officers, elected officials of the region, and various lay and clerical personalities. This Saturday, 25 July, will remain a memorable date in the military careers of 45 second-lieutenants who have just received from the hands of Mathieu Ekra, the minister of state, their graduating commissions. They are 19 Ivorians from the "Entente" class, 2 Gabonese, 3 Central Africans, 4 Nigeriens, 7 Senegalese, and 8 Togolese. The first part of the proceedings was the graduation ceremony conducted by the minister of defense and civil service, of the class of 52 officer-candidates who have just finished their first year of study and whose sponsor is Henri Konan Bedie, president of the national assembly. Those officer-candidates are the nationals of seven African countries, namely 17 Ivorians, 5 Gabonese, 3 Central Africans, 2 Nigeriens, 4 Voltans, 6 Senegalese, and 15 Togolese. The EFA [Armed Forces School] is a permanent training center for the personnel of the armed forces. It provides retraining and supplementary training for these personnel. Two categories of civilians are admitted: active duty officer-candidates, and active-duty NCO candidates. Recruitment of officer-candidates from age 18 to age 25 who hold a BAC [baccalaureate] is by means of a competition. Applications from those intending to compete in the competition which takes place in May should be submitted by 15 February to the ministry of defense and civil service. There are separate written and oral examinations. For NCO's the age requirement is 18-25, and candidates must have first-rate minds. Applications should be submitted in October and the competition takes place in December. [Excerpts] [Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 28 Jul 81 p 7] 9516

NEW BATTALION COMMANDER--Col Raoul Loba Yede, formerly with the Yamoussoukro presidential guard, is now the commander of the 2nd battalion and the second military region of Daloa. He thus replaces Col Marcel Dey, who has been transferred to the G-3. The ceremony of transferring command took place in the presence of Gen Bertin Zeze Baroan, chief of staff of FANCI [National Armed Forces School of the Ivory Coast], Prefect Daouda Coulibaly, Col Gustave Ouphouet Kouassi, palace military commander of the presidential guard and the militia, and head aide-de-camp of the chief of state, Mgr Pierre Marie Coty, bishop of Daloa, and high-ranking military officers and agency heads. After the transfer of command ceremony, the soldiers of the second battalion made up a "farewell flagon" at the officers' mess. This was the occasion for Maj Gouamba, second in command of the second battalion, to praise the inherent and intellectual caliber of Col Marcel Dey, who carried out his duties well over the last 2 years. [Excerpts] [Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 30 Jul 81 p 9] 9516

CSO: 4719/276

BRIEFS

DOE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT END OF COLONIALISM--Head of state Doe yesterday said that Liberia was committed to the total elimination of colonialism and racism in southern Africa, particularly in Namibia where South Africa's intransigence is continuing in refusing to grant Namibia's independence. He expressed optimism, however, that through the joint efforts of independent African states and the invaluable assistance of other freedom-loving peoples, colonialism will be ended on the continent. He was speaking when he received the credentials of the new Portuguese ambassador to Liberia, (Anandros Lufaci). The ambassador himself is expected to reside in Lagos, Nigeria. [Text] [AB200702 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 20 Aug 81]

CSO: 4700/361

MACHEL HOSTS BANQUET FOR SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER

EA171148 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] In Maputo last night President Samora Moises Machel voiced the Mozambique people's condemnation of the irresponsible decision of the present U.S. administration to press on with the manufacture of the neutron bomb. Field Marshal Samora Machel stressed that by refusing to ratify the SALT II agreements, the U.S. Government is creating conditions for a world war. He said that the United States is challenging international public opinion.

Our revolution's supreme leader was speaking at a banquet he hosted yesterday in honor of Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin, who is currently making a friendly official visit to Mozambique. The ties of cooperation existing between Mozambique and Sweden were described by President Samora Machel as a logical continuation of the solidarity forged during the national liberation struggle, which is based on healthy and promising foundations. In order to enable cooperation to grow and become strong we need to strengthen it continually with vigor and determination so as to make it a solid future asset, Field Marshal Samora Machel said. He later said that Sweden's participation in industry, mineral exploitation and agriculture proves and reactivates the friendship between our two peoples.

President Samora Machel also reiterated Mozambique's support for the struggle of the peoples of East Timor and Western Sahara. He called for withdrawal from those territories by the Indonesian and Moroccan occupation forces in order to facilitate their people's right to self-determination and independence.

In reply, the Swedish prime minister said that despite the geographical situation, his country feels obligated to solidarize with the liberation struggle in southern Africa. Thorbjorn Falladin also stressed that Sweden is ready to give more support to the efforts being made by our country for its reconstruction and development.

The banquet hosted by President Samora Machel for the Swedish prime minister was attended by representatives of the FRELIMO Party, the government and mass organizations.

CSO: 4728/101

INCREASING SWEDISH ASSISTANCE REVIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jul 81 p 3

[Report on interview with Swedish Ambassador Finn Bergstrand by Jose Pinto de Sa; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Sweden is the chief source of economic assistance to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

Since 1965, when the first Swedish contribution was made to the Mozambique Institute in Dar es Salaam, Sweden has given the Mozambican people about 7 million contos.

In Ambassador Finn Bergstrand's opinion, Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin's upcoming visit to the RPM will confirm the growing cooperation between the two countries.

In 1980, Sweden was the major source of economic assistance to Mozambique, providing more than 1.25 million contos.

Finn Bergstrand, Sweden's ambassador to Mozambique, emphasized that for this year the amount has been increased to almost 1.5 million contos. Finn Bergstrand explained: "It is a gift, not a loan to be repaid. I want to emphasize that that is what Sweden means by aid."

The Swedish ambassador explained further: "About 560,000 contos represent direct aid in cash. It is what we call Import Support. This involves money that Mozambique uses as it wishes to pay for imports in any sector."

Explaining the kinds of Swedish aid to Mozambique, Ambassador Bergstrand continued: "Another portion of the budget constitutes the so-called Consultation Fund, and in 1981 it will total about 175,000 contos. This is a fund to be used by Mozambique to pay expert consultants for various projects."

That fund has already financed a large consulting project for surveying the existing situation in the transportation sector nationwide. After agriculture, transportation constitutes the most important field of cooperation between Sweden and the RPM.

In the same field, Sweden is involved in consulting services for improving the national airports, technical and administrative cooperation with the LAM [Mozambique Airlines], and the reorganization of coastal navigation.

The ambassador also discussed Swedish participation in consultation services for the future national telecommunications system and construction of the Cabora Bassa 2 hydroelectric plant.

Finn Bergstrand pointed out: "The biggest project using Swedish financing is, however, in the sector of agriculture. We are participating jointly with the other Nordic countries in a program known as MONAP [expansion unknown]. Swedish participation exceeded 300,000 contos in 1980." That Nordic program comprises about 20 different projects scattered around the country.

After detailing the aid granted in the form of Import Support and the Consultation Fund, the Swedish ambassador emphasized that there is also the Personnel Fund, which amounts to about 35,000 contos.

He explained: "This consists of supplying the Mozambican Government with the foreign-exchange portion of funds for recruiting foreign technical personnel." He added that about 1,000 cooperation workers are partially paid by that means.

We asked: "Are they exclusively Swedish cooperation workers?"

"Not at all! For that matter, none of them is Swedish. About 60 percent are Portuguese, and another 40 percent are South Americans."

After also mentioning cooperation in the field of education, the ambassador talked last about the forestry sector, where Swedish technology is traditionally tops. Commenting on the Manica industrial forestry project, which has already begun to be established by IFLOMA E.E. [expansion unknown], he said: "This is a big project being financed jointly by a Swedish grant, a loan from the Arab Bank for African Economic Development, and the Mozambican Government."

We remarked: "So there is solid cooperation between the two countries."

Ambassador Bergstrand said: "Certainly! Between the last two budgets there has been a considerable increase. And for this year, incidentally, it was the largest increase received by any country receiving Swedish aid. Allowing for inflation, Mozambique was the only country to show a real increase. Cooperation between the two countries is certainly increasing."

"In my country, we follow the problems of southern Africa with great interest." After emphasizing that the decision to support Mozambique was unanimous among the various Swedish political parties, the ambassador said that Sweden also cooperates with Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Angola, Zambia, and Botswana.

Finn Bergstrand said: "Sweden shares Mozambican viewpoints concerning the South African regime and wants to contribute, as far as it can, toward helping the peoples of southern Africa achieve political and economic independence."

And he concluded by saying: "I am certain that our prime minister and your president will have much to talk about on a common basis."

11798
CSO: 4728/92

DECREE OF STATE JURISDICTION OVER PRECIOUS METALS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jul 81 p 3

[Decree No 11/81 of the Council of Ministers dated 25 July 1981 on the marketing and exporting of precious metals]

> [Text] Following our publication yesterday of Decree No 10/81 regulating the trade in and exports of the country's natural resources, we are printing below Decree No 11/81 concerning the marketing and exporting of gold and silver.

Decree No 11/81 Dated 25 July

Considering the desirability of establishing clearly the regulations that must govern the domestic marketing and the exporting of gold and silver and the stockpiling of those precious metals by centralizing not only the processing and handling operations but also information as to their production, refining, and distribution;

Considering the necessity of exercising strict control over the production and all commercial movement of gold and silver with a view to safeguarding the interests of the national economy;

Therefore, under the terms of article 60, paragraph h) of the Constitution, the Council of Ministers decrees the following:

Article 1

It is the responsibility of the National Directorate for Geology and Mines and Protection of the Subsoil to regulate and supervise mining activity in relation to the extraction of gold, silver, and other precious metallic ores.

Article 2

The private industrial and commercial exploitation of gold, silver, or other precious metals is forbidden.

1. The Ministry of Industry and Power will determine which state-owned enterprise will be given exclusive rights to the industrial preparation and refining of gold, silver, and other precious metals in addition to its exploitation activity.

2. Gold, silver, and other precious metals resulting indirectly from the processing of other ores are also subject to the regulations of this decree.

3. The state-owned enterprise referred to in number 1 above is the authorized entity responsible for assaying and certifying the purity and fineness of gold, silver, and other precious metals.

4. The importation of gold, silver, and other precious metals and their exportation, if produced domestically, are the responsibility of the above-mentioned state-owned enterprise under the licensing, direction, and supervision of the Bank of Mozambique.

Article 3

The Bank of Mozambique is responsible for establishing regulations governing the trading, selling, or obtaining of gold, silver, and other precious metals, regardless of their form or stage of processing, and the respective licensing.

1. Only the Bank of Mozambique may buy or sell gold and silver in coin, bars, and ingots.

2. Any and all activity for the recovery through chemical or mechanical means of gold, silver, and other precious metals that may be a part of metallic alloys or of other products is subject to special licensing by the Bank of Mozambique and is also subject to the latter's supervision.

Article 4

All production of gold, silver, and other precious metals will be turned over to the Bank of Mozambique, which, in agreement with the Ministry of Finance, will determine its use for the following purposes:

Government or bank reserves.

Export.

The domestic market.

1. The Bank of Mozambique, in coordination with the National Directorate for Geology and Mines and Protection of the Subsoil and in consultation with the state-owned enterprise referred to in article 2, number 1, will determine the domestic stock to be used by hospitals, laboratories, and the local jewelry industry.

2. Establishment of the domestic stock, as well as the respective control function and management responsibility, will be the responsibility of the state-owned enterprise, which will have recourse to domestic production and imports when necessary and when given special authorization by the Bank of Mozambique.

3. Once the domestic stock has been established, the Bank of Mozambique will acquire the remaining gold, silver, and other precious metals at officially established prices.

Article 5

Individuals and collective persons are prohibited from exporting gold, silver in coin, bars, ingots, or any other form the metal may take, or other precious metals without proof of legal possession or temporary importation, as the case may be.

Article 6

This decree becomes effective immediately.

Approved by the Council of Ministers.

Let it be published.

President of the Republic
Samora Moises Machel

11798
CSO: 4728/92

FALLING SCHOLASTIC ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL AMONG STUDENTS IN CUBA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Excerpts] "Socialist emulation in our schools is the thermometer that measures the degree of commitment by students to the manifold tasks rounding out the educational and training process." That is what our reporters were told by the head of the delegation representing the group of Mozambican students and teachers in Cuba who, having been awarded the distinction of "the best among the best," have returned to our country for a vacation.

Virgilio Zacarias Juvane also said that in the four Mozambican schools in the Republic of Cuba, the practice of socialist emulation in the educational centers is not seen merely as a fleeting activity with meaning only during the school year. "For everyone"--students and teachers--"it is a constant and permanent practice that serves as an incentive to fulfill the obligations that each one must carry out."

Linking Theory With Practice

After saying that the quite reasonable level of political training characterizing the students generally is enabling the Mozambicans to maintain constantly greater esteem among students from other African countries, the head of the delegation of our students in Cuba said that "the link between technical work and practical knowledge explains the extent to which organization in our schools has increased."

This explains why the progress of the students and their classification as best among the best are not seen simply in terms of scholastic achievement. Along with scholastic achievement, there is practical achievement through the practical demonstration of each individual's psychomotor abilities.

Virgilio Zacarias said that the conditions in which the students study and work (with abundant teaching materials of good quality and well-equipped laboratories) are also factors which combine to insure them of good results at the end of the year. Discussing the level of scholastic achievement, which this year was lower than in the 2 preceding years, Virgilio, who is also a teacher, said that there was a combination of various factors making it impossible to compare this year's results with those of the 2 previous years.

In the area of production, however, this year's results exceeded the activity levels of the previous years. And in the opinion of the head of the delegation of students

who have returned here for a vacation, "with every period that passes, our level of organization in the productive process also increases."

The vacationing students are going to engage in a few activities called for by the schedule assigned to them, and to the extent possible, they are to go back to their home provinces, where they will visit their families.

11798
CSO: 4728/100

SELLERS REFUSE TO COMPLY WITH LOWERED FOOD PRICES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The sellers at the market stalls in the bazaars and in some fresh vegetable shops are engaging in a genuine boycott of the lower vegetable prices recently established for Maputo by the Government of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

The reaction by that significant class of small merchants may jeopardize supplies for the inhabitants as well as the production that will soon be available in increasing quantities in the rural areas.

Indifference and Insults

Complaints about almost every market in the capital have been cropping up from the inhabitants who visit those markets to buy vegetables and demand that they be charged the new prices that have been in effect since 1 August.

As a result of indifference, insults directed at customers, or statements aimed at challenging the recently adopted measure, the new prices and the marketing of vegetables are becoming the target of a general boycott.

Thousands of sellers with stalls in the bazaars or small vegetable shops have reacted to the measure with an obvious parasite-class spirit.

The lowering of vegetable prices has restricted the margin of speculation, but not the profit, that that "lower middle class of the bazaars" had been charging on essential items for supplying the population.

In the bazaars and some vegetable shops, commercial activity is turning into a violent political and social conflict between the merchants and consumers who demand that they be charged the new prices.

"Go eat the new price." "Go ask the Executive Council for tomatoes." "Season your food with that paper price." Those are some of the many insulting answers people get when they demand the products covered by the recent measure.

In other cases, the reaction has been to adopt less open methods. Instead of openly refusing to sell the products at the new prices, some merchants keep those items under the counter or in places where they cannot be seen by the consuming public.

They then claim to be out of those products and choose to sell them only to customers they know who are willing to buy them at speculative prices.

The disputes in which the inhabitants have been involved in those sales outlets mean that the measure for lowering prices, which was adopted to improve supplies, is turning against the consumers themselves. This contradiction results in large measure from the inefficient inspection mechanisms. The apathy of some of the few existing inspectors translates as tacit support for the reaction by the "bazaar bourgeoisie."

Inspectors in Complicity?

"Here we don't sell lettuce by the kilogram. If you want it, it is 20 meticais a head. And you can go tell the inspector if you want to--that won't cause me any problems." That was how one saleswoman in the central market responded to the lower price, as firmly and matter-of-factly as you please, when one customer protested last Saturday, the day when the new schedule went into effect.

Although we could not confirm any specific case, some of the complaints we learned about even include accusations of complicity by inspectors.

The lowering of prices was immediately reflected in increased consumption by the inhabitants.

The official drop in retail vegetable prices has brought a sharp increase in consumption, creating the conditions for insuring the sale of everything that reaches the market. In such conditions, many of the suppliers are no longer subject to blackmail by the numerous retailers on whom they previously depended.

In these new conditions, however, there are also appearing new parallel channels which, while not as blatant, are continuing to be based on speculation. In response to the large increase in demand made possible by the lower prices, some of those suppliers are in fact trying to sell their products at prices slightly higher than those authorized.

To quote one of those suppliers whom we contacted, "the tables have been turned."

But it will be necessary to demonstrate quickly and in practice in this specific case that in Mozambique the interests of the workers prevail over those of a handful of "candidates" for the lower middle class.

In our opinion, it would help a great deal to open up "model stalls" in the bazaars under the control of the organization concerned with marketing. Those stalls should be uncompromising in charging no more than the established prices.

11798
CSO: 4728/100

BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY WITH HAITIAN COMMUNISTS--Yesterday morning in Maputo, Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM], received Gerard Pierre Charles, member of the Political Bureau of the United Party of Haitian Communists, who is currently visiting our country. Gerard Pierre Charles came to Mozambique with the mission of delivering to the FRELIMO Party and the Government of the RPM an invitation to participate in the International Conference on Solidarity with Haiti, which will take place in Panama from 18 to 20 September this year. And yesterday afternoon, the Haitian delegation headed by Gerard Charles held talks with a FRELIMO Party delegation headed by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and Central Committee secretary for party economic policy. At the start of the talks, the secretary for economic policy said that as President Samora Machel had said during his meeting with the delegation that morning, the Mozambican people, the FRELIMO Party, and our government fully support the Haitian people in the struggle they have been carrying on to liquidate the dictatorship that is oppressing them. For his part, the head of the Haitian delegation stressed the importance of our country's participation in the conference on solidarity with his people, saying also that both peoples are engaged in a common struggle against imperialism. The FRELIMO Party delegation also included Antonio Hama Thai, first party secretary for the city of Maputo; Jose Julio Andrade, directeur de cabinet in the office of the chairman of the FRELIMO Party; and other party members. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jul 81 p 1] 11798

FIRE DAMAGE TO BAGASSE--About 1,000 tons of bagasse were destroyed by a fire that broke out in the early morning hours on the 20th of this month (at about 0030 hours) in one of the warehouses at the FASOL [Associated Oil Factories, Inc] oil and soap factory in Matola in Maputo. A brigade from the Public Rescue Corps (Firemen) arrived promptly but was unable to extinguish the fire until about 1830 hours the same day. According to information gathered by our team of reporters sent to the scene, the fire resulted from spontaneous combustion in the bagasse that has been stored there for a long time in excessive quantities. The damage is estimated at more than 5,000 contos. The 1,000 tons destroyed by the fire were located in a seed warehouse, but the seed was not touched by the flames. About 7,000 tons of bagasse have been stored at the factory since last year because no market could be found for it. It is known, however, that bagasse is a great fertilizer. The national director of industry and power said: "But so far there has been no response from the Ministry of Agriculture as to the best place to send it." But he did not rule out the possibility of extracting more oil from it. The official concluded by saying that the fire would in no way halt operations at the factory, which will continue its normal pace of work. He said: "Supplies are not endangered." [Excerpts] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 26 Jul 81 p 7] 11798

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE--On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of our national independence, the secretary general of the CPSU and leader of the Soviet people, L. Brezhnev, has sent President Samora Machel a message referring to that date. After expressing the warmest and most sincere congratulations to President Samora Machel, the entire Mozambican people, the FRELIMO Party, and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Brezhnev says that "the Soviets follow with immense interest and fellow feeling the consistent implementation of the line laid down by the FRELIMO Party, which is aimed at laying the foundations in your country of the socialist society and consolidating national independence and sovereignty." The message from the Soviet leader emphasizes: "The strong anti-imperialist orientation of your foreign policy and your country's resolute support of the national liberation movements identify Mozambique with the progressive forces struggling to eliminate all forms of oppression." After expressing his certainty that the friendly relations existing between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR, as well as between the FRELIMO Party and the CPSU, will continue in the future to develop in conformity with the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, L. Brezhnev concludes his message by expressing the hope for big new successes in the struggle to carry out the tasks of raising the national economy and culture and building socialism. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jun 81 p 1] 11798

CSO: 4728/100

BRIEFS

MONEY FOR WALVIS BAY--Last week the South African administration made a special effort to stimulate the economy of Walvis Bay with SA decentralization board approval of comprehensive support measures for industrialists. The support measures comprise the following: a 5.5% interest subsidy on loans for land, buildings and other assets, making the subsidized interest-rate for a ten-year minimum 8.05% compared with today's base rate of 13.55%. A 30% tax break on the value of manufacturing machinery and plant, to be spread out in equal segments over three years, and a 40% tax break on the basis of salaries paid to colored and black workers over a six-year time period. Both breaks are converted to non-taxable cash allowances if the business is not liable to taxation. A railway rebate on freight of 30% on transportation costs of products manufactured in Walvis Bay and shipped from there by rail. Tender price preference of 5% on government tenders and 10% on tenders from black authorities. Housing loans for key personnel. [Text] [Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 23 Jul 81 p 2]

OWAMBO LEADER'S SPOUSE MURDERED--According to Owamboland secretary Callie Reinecke, SWAPO terrorists kidnaped and murdered the wife of a member of the Owambo legislative assembly. The incident happened last Thursday when a group of terrorists showed up in the Kwambi region. Reinecke stated that the terrorists threatened Mrs. Antuya Scimwetheluni with their rifles and took her with them. Her body was discovered two days later. [Text] [Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 24 Jul 81 p 3]

CSO: 4701/25

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF AFFORESTATION

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 4 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Thank God: Niger has just celebrated the 21st anniversary of independence, the Tree Festival, and Idd ul Fitr, fervently and joyfully, but also with moderation. It is plain that these are three events of great importance in that they form an integral part of the history of our country.

As a Muslim country, Niger has continually observed the injunctions of our sacred religion. The Nigerian people have continually proved their adherence to the Islamic community, the Muslim world, a world accustomed to the virtues of tolerance, solidarity, peace and justice; a world which works for the health and the happiness of its sons, posterity, and the planet.

It is no accident that these terms--peace, justice, happiness, and prosperity--make up the essence of the message that President Seyni Kountche sent to all the heads of states of friendly and fraternal Muslim countries. It is no accident either that we are constantly talking about security. In Niger, we are religiously devoted to peace, for it makes possible the further consolidation of national unity and the naintenance of stability. Without peace or stability, there is no progress. The mediation efforts undertaken by Col Seyni Kountche himself, and the good offices he has extended to certain capitals, proceed from our determination to see peace prevail in the sub-region, in Africa, and in the world.

For countries like ours, without access to the sea, belonging to that fringe of the earth which always continues to find itself on the "path to development," and these activities affecting our environment. Information and awareness campaigns should be continued at all levels and in all parts of the country. We must save the trees! This objective must be among the foremost of our priorities.

The celebration of the 21st anniversary of independence was marked by the traditional message to the nation which establishes the new directions for the country. Twenty-one years in the life of a man, as in the life of a nation, are important. At the same time as it signifies the reaching of majority, this age suggests also that one has acquired some experience and had some contact with realities. Now with Niger moving ahead at a time when the international situation is very serious, one can only praise the efforts of its people. This courage and determination were saluted in the chief of state's message of 2 August. Yes, Niger will conquer the desert, conquer under-development, and poverty.

9516
CSO: 4719/265

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID--Japan has donated 2 billion CFA francs to the Niger Government for extension work on the second electricity power station in Niamey. The agreement was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning by the secretary of state for foreign affairs and the Japanese ambassador to Niger. [Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 21 Aug 81 AB]

CSO: 4719/324

SHAGARI ON LIBYAN INTERVENTION IN CHAD

JN221900 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Aug (SUNA)—Nigerian President Shehu Shagari has said that the Libyan forces entered Chad without the approval of the OAU and the special committee on the Chadian problem and without the approval of the Chadian people.

In a press statement he made before leaving Khartoum this evening, Shagari added that because of the Libyan presence in Chad, the OAU must shoulder its duty by immediately sending its peace-keeping force to Chad to secure peace and stability.

President Shagari explained that when the Libyans alleged that they entered Chad at Goukouni's request, we said that Goukouni had no authority to invite the Libyans because he is merely the head of a transitional government.

He added that the OAU made a mistake because it did not move quickly when a resolution was adopted on establishing the peace-keeping force. The failure of this force to take up positions gave the Libyans the opportunity to intervene and occupy.

He added that had he been given the chance to attend the recent Nairobi African summit, he would have submitted a proposal insisting the Libya agree to withdraw its forces from Chad and stop interefering in the affairs of the member states as a precondition for convening the next summit in Libya. He said that it was unfortunate that the OAU adopted the decision without any conditions.

He added that his talks with President Numayri tackled issues of mutual concern on the international arena, particularly the African issues like the problem of Namibia, struggle against imperialism and apartheid. He said that his and President Numayri's views on those issues were identical.

Shagari added that his talks with Numayri dealt in detail with the Libyan method of interfering in the internal affairs of the OAU member states, Chad's problem, means of establishing and securing peace and the situation in other African areas, particularly the Western Sahara issue.

He said that the dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia was discussed by him and President Numayri in their capacity as member of the good offices committee on the dispute. He added that they also discussed the subject of the north-south dialogue.

President Shagari said that he will meet with African leaders in Nairobi to discuss this during the meetings of the committee of wisemen on the problem of the Western Sahara in order to coordinate and discuss the joint strategy in preparation for the conference which will be held in Mexico next October on the north-south dialogue.

He added that his talks with Numayri were friendly and fraternal and were imbued with honesty. He said that he considers Sudan his second homeland. He pointed out to the historic ties between the two countries.

The talks between Shagari and Numayri were concluded in Khartoum today. Before leaving Sudan, the Nigerian president visited the Nigerian Embassy in Khartoum.

CSO: 4704/5

NIGERIAN, FRENCH VIEWS ON CHAD, LIBYA SAID SIMILAR

AB231133 Paris AFP in French 1701 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Lagos, 22 Aug (AFP)--France and Nigeria have drawn up a strategy of joint action to help solve the Chadian problem, Jean-Pierre Cot, French cooperation minister, stated on the second day of his stay in Nigeria. Cot, who held discussions with the Nigerian head of state, Shehu Shagari, told AFP on Saturday that France and Nigeria have identical views on this subject; that is, that the solution to the problem should be above all African.

One identical viewpoint was noted concerning Libya's African policy, the minister explained. We have quite a similar position, which is that of a necessary steadfastness to check Libya's ambitions, he added. Nigerians, like us, feel that the actual capacity of Libyan action is less than the proclaimed ambitions, and that there is bluff in the Libyan policy. The best answer is simply to face things with steadfastness and discipline, without being carried away by the violence of speeches.

In this regard, the French cooperation minister repeated that France will not sell even one gun to Libya as long as the latter does not give proof of peaceful intentions, especially in Africa. He added that this decision has been enforced since 21 May.

Asked about French activities within the contact group on Namibia (France, the United States, Canada, Great Britain, West Germany), Jean-Pierre Cot affirmed that France's ambition is to become the progressive wing of this group. The functioning of the contact group is not easy, he said. It is at the edge of collapse. However, it appears to me that it probably represents, with the current process, the only chance to arrive at a solution to the Namibian problem through peaceful means. We hope that this group will make some progress in the weeks ahead, Cot went on to say. The UN Extraordinary Assembly in September will be an important time for everyone to explain his ideas.

Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, who suggested a diplomatic solution to the Namibian issue, also showed firmness. If the procedure does not begin concretely in the next [illegible] months, there is little chance that a diplomatic solution will be useful and as a result, he asserted, the Namibian people will have no other recourse but arms and violence.

On the problem of sanctions against South Africa, the French minister asserted that France was rather skeptical about its application as historically it has never solved much in international life. Such a decision would merely be a matter of principle, he said. We do n ot think realistic means of applying sanctions in the present international context exist unless we obtain the approval of all the permanent members of the UN Security Council, Jean-Pierre Cot added.

Referring to his talks with Nigerian leaders, the minister-delegate for cooperation explained that he primarily intended to establish political contact and that his visit was aimed at harmonizing the position of the two countries in the political sphere, especially in regard to South Africa and on the economic sphere with regard to raw materials.

In addition, we wanted to dispel a certain diffuse tension that had existed between our two countries for many years because of France's relations with Francophone Africa as well as the presence of French troops in Africa. The explanations that I was able to give to President Shagari were received, understood and otherwise accepted. The Nigerians, the minister said, understand our stand on the presence of French troops on the continent, which is explained by the need not to create distabilization by creating a vacuum which would immediately be filled by others.

I found President Shagari to be an attentive and warm person, Cot concluded. It was apparent from our talks that we not only share similar views, but that we also have similar ways of seeing problems, especially the hotbeds existing in Africa today, and that we have similar ways of dealing with them.

CSO: 4719/323

'NAN' REPORTS CRASH OF AIR FORCE PLANE ACCIDENTAL

AB211225 Lagos NAN in English 1155 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Lagos, 21 Aug (NAN)--The Nigerian Air Force plane which was reported missing recently was said to have crashed into the sea shortly after take-off from Calabar airport, an investigation by the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) has shown.

An authoritative source at the Nigerian Air Force yesterday told a NAN correspondent that the aircraft was going on a routine mission when the incident occurred. The source said that the mission had nothing to do with the rebellion between Nigeria and Cameroon. The source said: It is unthinkable that Cameroon could seize our plane, adding, the fact that we don't make noise does not suggest that we don't know what to do when such an incident occurs.

Speaking to a NAN correspondent in his office yesterday in connection with the missing plane, the minister of defense, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi, said that such mishaps during routine missions in the military are not unusual occurrences, adding that it was unpatriotic for a newspaper in this country to link the incident with Nigeria's relations with Cameroon.

He said that there was no truth whatsoever in the story published by the NIGERIAN STANDARD, which linked the incident with the country's relations with Cameroon.

He said that at a time when Cameroon had agreed to pay full compensation for the five Nigerian soldiers who were killed at the border and when relations between the two countries were being normalized, enemies of Nigeria were trying to put a wedge between them.

He said that the federal government was determined to let peace and stability prevail in the country, adding that there was no threat from our neighbors because they are all friendly.

CSO: 4700/379

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORTERS' CONTRACT DISCUSSIONS--London, 25 Aug (AFP)--Nigeria has invited petroleum importers to come to Lagos to discuss emergency contracts, it was learned Tuesday from petroleum circles in Lodnon, which think that these contracts could lead to an official price reduction of Nigerian crude oil. These invitations, which come in the wake of the failure of the OPEC conference in Geneva, were sent out by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation to former customers who stopped buying its oil because it was too expensive. Petroleum circles think the discussion would enable Lagos to explore the way for establishing its new rates at a level which will restore Nigeria's oil sales. It will be recalled that it was Nigeria which called for the recent Geneva conference in order to remedy the considerable fall in its petroleum exports. According to London petroleum experts, Nigeria's crude oil price could be reduced to the $40-35 range, perhaps to $36.6 a barrel to become competitive again with Saudi Arabia. But it is not yet known whether the reduction will be made officially, through secret reductions or through new credit facilities. [Text] [AB252110 Paris AFP in French 1855 GMT 25 Aug 81]

CSO: 4719/323

GOVERNMENT RELYING ON INCREASE IN FRENCH AID

Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Pierre Biarnes]

[Text] After going to Cameroon and Ghana, Jean-Pierre Cot, deputy minister for cooperation and development, arrived Monday 10 August in Senegal, where he will stay until Friday before returning to Paris. In Accra, Cot reached agreement with President Limann, who received him twice, on the principle of strengthening Franco-Ghanaian cooperation.

Senegal's socialist leaders are expecting significantly increased aid from their French comrades at a time when they are confronted with serious problems caused by the drought which has hit the country hard for more than a decade, by unfavorable world economic conditions, and by certain mistakes in direction and management.

Following a steep decline over the last few years, barely 60,000 tons of unshelled ground-nuts--the principle resource of the country for more than a century--were marketed from last season's (1980-1981) production, compared to 800,000 to 1 million tons in the past. Neither the relative take-off of fishing and tourism, nor the fairly good performance of phosphates has been able to compensate for the disastrous effects of this collapse on most other branches of activity and also on the finances of the state. Since 1 July, external debt service (an annual burden on the order of F CFA 35 billion) has been suspended, in hopes of renegotiating it this fall with Paris. In recent months, even paying the salaries of employees has posed several problems.

In such a context, the social and political tranquility, both in Dakar and in the bush, is in a sort of state of grace that is probably not unrelated to the democratization of public life which has come about gradually in recent years and has clearly been intensified since Mr Diouf became the head of state. But the chances for an explosion are still no less real. If it is not carefully tended, this miracle may not last indefinitely.

The Disengagement of the State

Independently of the effects of additional international financial assistance and a courageous austerity policy, undertaken largely on the advice of the

International Monetary Fund, two important series of measures nevertheless offer hope, at least in the medium term, of some recovery: a lightening of the bureaucratic grip of the state on the economic institutions, and (at last) the start of a serious struggle against corruption.

Addressing the implications of the inability of many of its agents to properly administer a goodly number of the big industries which have totally or partially passed over into the public sector since independence, the state has wisely moved in recent months toward a fairly significant disengagement in this field. This is notably the case in the agricultural sector, where the dissolution of the National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development (ONCAD), a year ago, should make it possible for the peasant cooperatives, which have thereby recovered substantial autonomy, to gradually resume the cultivation of ground-nuts, which had little by little been abandoned as a result of the large ground-rent charged in recent years.

The adoption at the beginning of the summer of severe measures to suppress illegal income and, even more, the recent ministerial shake-up (LE MONDE of 8 and 9-10 August) should contribute to rally the support of broad segments of the public, which is more and more irritated by the life-style flaunted, contrary to the principles being preached, by certain eminent individuals in the governmental organization. Over the longer term, and even though the plan may be criticized by the opposition, substantial hopes in Dakar remain pinned to the development of the Senegal River, the first phase of which is to begin in the next few months, with France making a major financial contribution.

9516
CSO: 4719/283

LANDING SAVANE DISCUSSES AJ-MRDN'S PROGRAMS, GOALS

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 31 Jul 81 p 5

[Interview with Landing Savane, leader of the And-Jef Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy (AJ-MRDN), by Jerome Carlos and Aliou Diongue; date and place not given]

[Text] Since the adoption in Senegal, on 24 April, of a nonexclusive multiparty system, half a dozen parties have already been officially recognized.

Among them is the And-Jef, Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy (MRDN), led by Landing Savane.

About 30, tall, discreet and exhibiting great simplicity: Such was our impression of this engineer-statistician-economist and father of two children, whose party wants to build a "new democratic government" in Senegal, "that is, a government headed by the working class, linked to the peasantry." Landing Savane gracefully answered our questions on the objectives of the AJ-MRDN, its references to the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the class struggle in Senegal and the new party's African and international positions.

[Question] Your party, the And-Jef-MRDN (Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy), has just been officially authorized in Senegal. Can you introduce it to us, defining your main objectives?

[Answer] The Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy was set up in 1973 underground. It is not a Marxist-Leninist party, as part of the press claims, but rather, a movement that brings together Marxist-Leninist militants as well as patriots and democrats who have accepted the program which the MRDN has outlined.

[Question] What is that program?

[Answer] Our program is basically anti-imperialist, antifeudal and antihegemonic. The AJ-MRDN is a party that fights for the creation of a new democratic government, a government headed by the working class, allied with the peasantry.

[Question] You are also called "Maoist."

[Answer] I, myself, and some other comrades in the AJ follow Marxism-Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung, but we are not pro-Chinese and we are not in agreement with the policy now followed by China, which is a big-power policy, with all that that implies. As Maoist militants, it is less a question of applying the formulas than of studying the specific situation of our country, Senegal, of assimilating general principles of revolutionary theory and of applying, independently, a strategy and tactic adapted to the conditions that are ours.

[Question] And if, in spite of all that, you should still be criticized for making most of your references to persons outside the country?

[Answer] You would agree that Marxism-Leninism was born somewhere. Created by Marx, it was continued by Lenin and developed by Mao. We want to integrate into the universal science of the revolution the teachings and experiences of Senegalese revolutionary militants.

Of all the parties, we are the only ones to make a real effort to rehabilitate some of the great unrecognized figures in the liberation struggle of our people. For that purpose, the Senegalese Cultural Front that we support has published brochures on Lamine Senghor, a precursor of the Senegalese communist movement, and Alin Sitoye Diatta, a prestigious female figure in the anticolonialist struggle of the people of Casamance.

During the 1979 and 1980 school vacations, the Patriotic Youth already organized the Lamine Senghor Festival. The And-Jef firmly intends to develop the fight for the popularization of the most consistent figures in our people's resistance fight against colonialism and imperialism.

[Question] What are your short-term tactics, given the prospect of the general elections in Senegal in 1983?

[Answer] Our party's National Executive Committee has just met but has made no decision on the elections. Although these elections are important, our view is that they constitute but a phase in the struggle we are waging. We are not an election-oriented party.

We have no illusions: The neocolonial power will always organize hand-crafted elections. It seems more important to us to make our people more aware, to organize their struggle better so that they will be able to make their voices heard in order to fulfill their aspirations.

[Question] What types of alliance will you be called upon to make? With whom and on what bases?

[Answer] The problem of alliances is an important problem that no party can avoid. However, the essential question is to know the principles around which those alliances are articulated. We shall be able to be more explicit after the publication of the programs of the different parties and after they have clarified the objectives of their struggle.

In the meantime, we are happy about the fact that the members of the Proletarian Democratic Organization (ODP) and some members of the Union for the People's Democracy have joined our ranks.

[Question] How can you truly make the people more aware by using an organ of information such as JAY DOLE BI [sic; JAY DOOLE BI], which is published in French?

[Answer] You are right to pose the problem of the use of national languages. JAY DOLE BI helps to make our views known, that is true. But it is not an organ of the AJ-MRDN. Our approach to the masses takes place more through the work of our members in the villages and enterprises and, naturally enough, in our different national languages. We will thereby be able to win the masses over to our policies and bring them to assume their historic responsibilities.

[Question] You define yourself as a worker-peasant party. How do you view the class struggle in a society such as Senegalese society, and what is your position on the religious bodies, for example?

[Answer] The class struggle is going on before our very eyes. In the enterprises, the workers are defending their rights vis-a-vis management with increasing firmness. In the rural areas, the peasants are rising up against the different types of taxes, as hard hit as they are by the absence of any strict water policy on the part of the neocolonial government. The latter enjoys the backing of certain feudal or even religious forces. However, we oppose the use of a religion in order to justify and continue the exploitation and oppression of our people. At the same time, we properly appreciate the action of some religious leaders, who have quite a clear idea of the problems of our people. Having said that much, we believe that the main force in the fight against neocolonialism cannot reside in the religious leaders or the traditional leaders. The workers and peasants show a sharper awareness of the exploitation of which they are the prime victims and can consequently mobilize, organize and fight to liquidate it.

I would add that the fight against feudalism implies the fight against obscurantism, particularly the fight against supersition, certain caste prejudices or others. That is why we are working to spread the knowledge of modern science among the workers and peasants.

[Question] Some accuse you of being "an antireligious party."

[Answer] Obviously, that is false. Our program explicitly contains the freedom to believe as one chooses and to exercise his religion, but within the framework of a lay state. Our movement contains members of all philosophical and religious beliefs. We are opposed to religious fanaticism and work for tolerance, which alone can consolidate national unity.

[Question] Making the masses aware is undoubtedly part of an overall strategy to take power, a necessary condition for seeing the accomplishment of desired reforms.

[Answer] In our opinion, it is not a question of reform. One cannot reform neocolonialism. It must be liquidated. To do so, we are working for broad, far-reaching support of the masses for the type of society proposed in our program. Once such support exists, no force can oppose the will of the people. Only the people can, using suitable means, impose a new society capable of bringing us out of the deep crisis in which our country finds itself.

[Question] Your movement, which is anti-imperialist and antifeudal, is also anti-hegemonic. What does that mean?

[Answer] That means resolute opposition to any domination by foreign powers, whichever they may be and whatever form that domination might take. We oppose the presence of French troops in our country. Moreover, the two superpowers (the United States and the Soviet Union) pose a serious threat to our country and its people. It is for that reason that we are educating our people in the spirit of political opposition to the warmongering of the two superpowers.

[Question] Senegal is not alone. It evolves in a given regional and international environment.

[Answer] Internationally speaking, Senegal is a neocolony of France. That situation has not changed. French imperialism remains the main enemy of the Senegalese people. The Senegalese neocolonial bourgeoisie, despite the changes that are occurring or that might occur in France, continues its policy of submission and servility to that country. Aside from the relationship of struggle that we have with French imperialism and with other forces of domination in the world, we are for relations of solidarity and mutual support among African nations, first of all, between Third World nations next, and naturally, with other nations in the world, for imperialism has created a world system of domination and exploitation that can only be abolished once and for all through the solidary struggle of the proletariat and of nations all over the world. Concerning the West African subregion, we give our active support to the struggle of the Saharan people, who are fighting annexation by Morocco, the struggle of the Mauritanian people, who are fighting Moroccan expansionism, and finally, the struggle of other nations of the Sahel opposing annexationist aims that could emerge in the subregion.

[Question] Your closing words, Mr Savane?

[Answer] I would conclude by saying, in connection with the preceding question, that we oppose all foreign intervention, which basically arises out of the desire of the imperialist powers to keep Africa under its domination.

Despite certain illusions spread in certain circles concerning the consequences of the coming to power of socialists in France, I should merely like to recall that they have just banned the main opposition parties in the Central African Republic, where the Dacko regime continues to reign without a crown after a brief democratic experiment. It is essential to cast aside our illusions about the liberation of our countries through the action of foreign forces and to work relentlessly to mobilize the people, who alone can guarantee their effective and lasting liberation.

11,464
CSO: 4719/258

PDS LEADER OPTIMISTIC CONCERNING PDS CHANGES

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 4 Aug 81 p 12

[Report on interview with Wade, leader of Senegalese Democratic Party, by Omar Foitih; in Athens, date not given]

[Text] On the eve of its seventh anniversary, which it will celebrate on Saturday 8 August, the Senegalese Democratic Party is organizing a public conference in which its main rival for power in Dakar, the Socialist Party, will participate. In the course of that contradictory conference, Wade's party hopes to demonstrate, facing the leaders of the government party, the inability of the current government to solve the economic crisis in which the country now finds itself.

Wade, who has just participated in the international conference on the situation in Egypt and the Middle East held in Athens, talked at length with us concerning the development of democracy in Senegal. "We say that we have reached the stage of 'democracy-discourse' -- that is, the beginning of democracy," he said, "because the formation of parties alone is not enough to make a democracy. There is no democracy unless there is an objective possibility of democratic alternation in government. If, one day, the people should come out for change, then that change must be effective."

When asked to comment on his party's situation on the Senegalese political scene, the secretary general said: "In 1974, upon the creation of the PDS, we decided to give up our doctrine, labor socialism, in order to go along with the constitution at that time. As soon as it was modified, we resumed our original doctrine. We are naturally not Marxists, but we are on the left of the Socialist Party, which is a socialist party in name only, insofar as the government is freeing itself from all national companies." However, Wade admits that "there is something quite difficult to understand in the PDS doctrine," especially since that party, along with the Socialist Party in power, recruits its followers from the same voters, sociologically speaking. "Although we are a party that claims to follow labor socialism," Wade said, "that socialism has nothing to do with the British labor movement, which is the reflection of the trade unions. Our socialism is more liberal than many types of socialism in Africa."

Concerning the 1983 elections, the secretary general of the PDS said that he was "truly very optimistic" regarding his party and his own chances, even if he thinks that in 2 years, "it is the left which, in a united front, will win the elections." Moreover, he added, "we have managed to start a movement toward the unification of the opposition."

11,464
CSO: 4719/258

PS ORGAN DESCRIBES GAMBIA AS 'THORN IN OUR FLESH'

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 11 Aug 81 pp 13, 14

[Text]

DAKAR, August 9 - Senegal's ruling party, reacting to criticism of the army's intervention against the coup in Gambia, says Dakar has always respected the enclave state's sovereignty and "personality" despite the inconvenience of economic loss its existence causes Senegal.

The weekend commentary in L'Unité Africaine, organ of President Abdou Diouf's Socialist Party, touched once again - and at a critical moment - on the question of how close should be Gambia's relationship to Senegal, which is larger, richer, better-armed and surrounds Gambia on three sides.

After Gambia became independent in 1965, a plan for political merger of the two states was drawn up.But it eventually stumbled over the opposition of Gambia's anglophone, urban ruling class, which feared losing its privileges in a union with francophone Senegal.

The two West African states then created a SeneGambian committee with a permanent secretariat, and settled for moving slowly toward unity along the path of bilateral agreements, 26 of which have been signed.

Only armed unit

Now, with the failed military coup against President Dawda Jawara having apparently destroyed Gambia's only armed unit - called the Field Force - Sir Dawda has announced that the security services of the two countries will be "integrated".

The Senegalese Socialist Party's commentary, issued after several opposition parties denounced Dakar's intervention to crush the uprising, ran along lines compatible with further integration.

"Gambia and Senegal are unique" said the article in L'Unité Africaine (African Unity). "Throughout the world, there are no other states so completely bound up one in the other.

"You must look to Europe, to the vestiges of the Middle Ages, to find - in the Vatican, San Marino or Liechtenstein - situations resembling even slightly the extreme complexity of Senegal and Gambia...

"Gambia and Senegal are irremediably one in the other, so that nothing that happens in Banjul (the Gambian capital) can leave us cold", the commentary said.

The Senegalese party said the Dakar government and the Jawara regime had always had cordial relations, the same political philosophy and economic aims.

"However, smuggling both from and in the direction of Gamb has come near ruining our economy and still causes shocks today. Despite tight customs control, our markets are full of products of every kind sent in from Banjul. Our groundnuts often find their way to the docks of the Gambian capital rather than to our oil-processing plants".

The commentary noted that travelers from Dakar, in the north of Senegal, to Ziguinchor in the south must cross Gambia, spending more time on the short ferry ride on the Gambia river than on the road.

"The many difficulties created by unthinking petty officials (across Gambia) cause delay with incalculable consequences in the shipment of merchandise, in the transport of the injured and ill, in administrative travel, etc.

"So here you have a Gambia that may be friendly, but still represents a splinter in the flesh of Senegal", the Senegalese party organ said.

"Because we respect international law andthe Gambian personality, we have always taken the trouble, whatever it cost, to put up with this situation... but there is a limit to tolerance, and for us it was crossed by Kukoi Samba Sanyang (leader of the Gambian coup) and his band of gangsters". (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/357

BRIEFS

SENEGAL-FRANCE AGREEMENT--A loan agreement amounting to 450 million CFA francs was signed in Dakar today by Senegalese Minister of Equipment Hassan Seck and French Ambassador Fernand-Rene Wibaux. This money will be used in financing the construction of a building on the site of the former Thes air base at the national air force school. [Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 20 Aug 81 AB]

CSO: 4719/324

IMPORTANCE OF TAKING NATIONAL ADULT EDUCATION TESTS

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 6 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] Next week the citizens who have been attending adult education classes will take examinations to test their progress. According to the Ministry of National Education those being instructed will take this examination along with those who either were ready to be tested but were unsuccessful or were not ready to be tested. This will be the third time that national examinations to test those being instructed have been held in the country since the campaign to eliminate ignorance began in 1970. Other national examinations for adult education students were held in 1975 and 1977.

The fact that it is important for those being instructed to take the examinations was explained last night with lucidity by President Nyerere when he was addressing the nation by radio.

First, the question of the individual having proof that he has studied and reached a certain level. It is the results of the examinations which give the individual this proof. As Mwalimu said, if people who complete the university are given their diplomas, the citizens who are obtaining the knowledge to read and write have the right to obtain certificates and documents and brag about these certificates.

Second, by means of examinations the nation can know the stage reached in the major work of eliminating ignorance in the country. By observing the results of examinations, the government will be able to know the steps which must be taken in the future in developing the important work of adult education.

Thus, the important thing for citizens who are registered in adult education courses is to take the examinations next week. Many examination centers have been established in the country to enable every person being instructed who is qualified to take the examinations to obtain the opportunity to do so.

We know that citizens who have registered in classes for adults have done considerable work to attend these classes. Some places in villages have compelled citizens to confront difficult surroundings in their effort to eliminate ignorance. The next examinations are an opportunity to test the results of these efforts. Those who are being instructed will not agree to lose this opportunity.

Another important matter to be borne in mind by those being instructed at every place in the country is the fact that education has no end. The next examinations and all those which have already been held here in the past do not mean that they are the end of studying for those who take these examinations.

Truly, an examination is intended to be an impetus to encourage a person being instructed to study further, whether or not he was successful in the examination he took. We should bear in mind the advice of the President, who said: "Without regard to the stage reached in education and without regard to the results of the examination which you will take, continue to go to class and develop yourself by reading and writing on your own."

CSO: 4749/17

NEED FOR CARE IN HANDLING EXPLOSIVES STRESSED

Dar es Salaam MZALENDO in Swahili 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] Page five of yesterday's edition of our newspaper UHURU had sad news to the effect that five people died in Mandai village, Nachingwea District after being blown up by a grenade which exploded at the place where they were resting.

This grenade was reported to have been for many days at the place where it exploded, and one police spokesman in Nachingwea said that the grenade exploded after a child, who died as a result of the explosion, amused himself by boring a hole in it.

There is no one who can blame this dead child who played with the grenade, because it is clear that the poor child did not know what he was playing with. It is possible also that the adults who were with him either did not see the child playing with this grenade or did not know that the child was playing with a dangerous object.

Thus this sad event in Mandai village, in Nachingwea must remind and warn us citizens everywhere in Tanzania about the undesirability of playing with objects with which we are unfamiliar.

The accident in Mandai village is not the first of this kind to have occurred in the country recently. Accidents involving people being blown up by grenades have already occurred in other places in the country, people's lives have been lost and other people have been wounded.

Sometimes these explosions occur by very bad luck to people who unknowingly tread on objects or to children playing with these objects. Other accidents are caused by people's instinct to know more about objects which they see. Objects like these are not picked up only in the bush and in rural areas, but also are encountered in buildings. It is possible that a person who handles explosives in his work, like a policeman, soldiers or even militiamen, put these objects in the buildings. Thus these objects usually explode and cause accidents for many people.

It is the responsibility of all citizens, soldiers and of those who are not soldiers to be cautious with these objects which endanger people's lives.

We citizens must avoid the practice of amusing ourselves with objects which we do not understand. If we see objects which we do not understand and which are perplexing, we should make a report to the police or to soldiers in the vicinity.

It is also important for citizens who live in the vicinity and in areas where our soldiers usually conduct exercises to be informed early and they should be alerted not to go in or near the exercise areas. But it is obvious that the request to be cautious should reach all citizens of the areas concerned. Thus they should avoid picking up objects in these areas.

It is the responsibility of all our soldiers who are continuing with work and who are not at work now to bear in mind the evil of placing dangerous objects like grenades in unauthorized areas, like in houses where people live. Grenades and other dangerous objects must be placed in authorized areas which ensure the people's security.

As proven in the war against the dictator Amin, it is the responsibility of all our citizens, soldiers and civilians, to [maintain] defense and security. Now we should join forces in avoiding accidents involving explosives which cause the loss of the lives of some Tanzanians.

CSO: 4749/13

BRIEFS

DISMISSAL OF OFFICIALS--President Nyerere today retired for public interest three senior officials in Shinyanga region and dismissed two others from the prime minister's office. Those retired for public interest are: Ndugu Omari, a former assistant commissioner of police and regional police commander; (Ndugu Minja), a former senior superintendent of police and regional security office; and (Ndugu Mwashambwa), a security officer. A government statement released in Dar es Salaam today said the three have been retired following recent developments in Shinyanga region that necessitated the establishment of a special commission of inquiry into the matter. A report by the commission shows the involvement of the three officers into the matter as (?per) allegations. Those dismissed are (Ndugu Juma Wambura), an economist from the prime minister's office and (Ndugu Mpalagasa), a planning officer for Liwale District. A statement said (Ndugu Mpalagasa) lost his job because of his neglect of duty, being a drunkard, quarrelsome and undisciplined. [Text] [EA200314 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 19 Aug 81]

CSO: 4700/356

BRIEFS

PLO KAMPALA OFFICE--Uganda today expressed its willingness to open a PLO office in Kampala upon the PLO's request. In a statement to a Saudi daily, the Uganda charge d'affaires in Riyadh expressed his country's total support for the Palestinian cause and the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to an independent state. [Text] [NC221550 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 22 Aug 81]

MINISTER TO DPRK--The minister of agriculture and forestry, Mr Sam Mugwisa, has left for North Korea to attend a 1 week symposium of ministers of agriculture from non-aligned and other developing countries. The minister was seen off at Entebbe airport by North Korean Ambassador to Uganda, Mr Chang To-ho, and senior officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. [Text] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Aug 81 EA]

CSO: 4700/379

TIENTARABOUM VISITS IVORY COAST, TOGO

Visit to Ivory Coast

AB142116 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMt 14 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The head of state today received the Upper Voltan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation in the late afternoon at the presidential palace. Both men held talks which lasted for nearly 2 hours. Here is the statement made by Mr Felix Tientaraboum after the meeting.

[Begin recording] As Upper Volta has been chairing the Entente Council for 2 years, it is the duty of our head of state, Col Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee for Recovery and National Progress-following the events you know of which took place in our country--to enter into contact with his fellow heads of state to discuss entente.

It is our duty, which is quite normal, to report on its activities and to try to meet to discuss the activities of the council after 2 years. Therefore, the Upper Voltan head of state intends to convene a meeting of leaders to revive the council and to give a report on the 2 years of Upper Volta's period of chairmanship. This then is the aim of this visit. [End recording]

Ties With Togo

AB142048 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The president and founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyeadema, granted an audience this morning at his Lome II private residence to Colonel Tientaraboum, the Upper Voltan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. Colonel Tientaraboum was accompanied by Diallo Suleiman, permanent secretary for internal affairs; Gbatiomo Ambroise, permanent secretary to the minister of finance; and Viato Jean, deputy director for state protocol. After a long talk with the head of state, Colonel Tientaraboum made the following statement to the press.

[Begin recording] [Question] Sir, on the bilateral level, there has been active cooperation between Upper Volta and Togo. This cooperation can be strengthened every day or every year. Can you explain how the Military Committee for Recovery intends to strengthen this cooperation?

[Answer] We have, through the Military Committee and its government, tried to create a climate of ture confidence with all friendly neighboring countries. This is one of the priorities of the committee and the government. These countries are our first partners and you know very well that with Togo, a brotherly country, our relations of cooperation are very many. With Togo, which is one of our outlets to the outside world--that is to the sea--we maintain (?cordial) cooperation and the Military Committee and the government want to strengthen these ties of communications through a rational use of the Lome Port and then construct modern communications networks; I mean good roads and railways, which will enable us to get more supplies than we have in the past. This is, for example, a field of cooperation. Moreover, there is always the need to further strengthen this cooperation, within the framework of what already exists; I mean within the ECOWAS, the Entente Council, both international organizations to which each one of us belongs.

CSO: 4700/360

'AZAP' PRAISES NATION'S RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

AB211651 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0750 GMT 21 Aug 81

[AZAP Commentary: "Strengthening France-Zairian Cooperation"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 21 Aug (AZAP)--The statement which Mr Albert Thabault, French ambassador to Zaire, made following his audience with President Mobutu on Tuesday gives more light on the state of the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between his country and the Republic of Zaire. These relations which have been happily maintained since the era of General de Gaulle are continuing their normal course, the French diplomat stated categorically.

The fairly long and important message which he delivered to the founding chairman of the MPR is, according to several political observers in Kinshasa, a sign that cannot mislead. Even though the contents are confidential, observers strongly believe that the message surely deals with ways to revitalize French-Zairian cooperation.

To this end, it is noted with satisfaction that relations between Paris and Kinshasa have always and constantly been at their best, contrary to the case with some of our partners--including the most important--who, reputed for their ambiguous behavior toward Zaire to the point that their sincerity convinces no one, backbite and do not miss a single opportunity to tread on us.

There is need to comment on the issue of political exiles. The French Government--taking into account the fate of 140 Frenchmen resident in Iran--has barred Iranian political exiles, in particular former President Banisadr, from making hostile statements about their home government.

Yet 20,000 Belgians live in Zaire. The opponents of the Kinshasa government live in Belgium where they have the tendency to make stupid statements about the Zairian authorities. Does the Belgian Government refuse to consider the lot of the 20,000 Belgian nationals living in Zaire? It is a simple link that we are establishing between the attitude of the French Government and that of the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium.

It is surely not out of complacency that the French diplomat asserted that Zaire was one of the most important African countries with which France shares evident cultural ties and that the French head of state stated in his action program that Zaire would have a sizeable share in the increased aid to the Third World.

Coming from the mouth of the representative of the Paris government, this assertion is rightly reassuring and cuts short the pernicious speculations continually being made by the enemies of guide Mobutu and his people since the installation in the Elysee Palace of the socialist, Francois Mitterrand. It is enough to make those who were expecting the contrary and were making fun gnash their teeth.

Mr Penne, the advisor to the president of the French Republic on African Affairs who will soon visit Zaire to meet General Mobutu is expected in Kinshasa with keen interest, because his visit will reveal the style that the new French president intends to give to the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between France and Zaire.

CSO: 4719/323

BRIEFS

ARREST OF ARMY OFFICERS--Lusaka, August 10--An unspecified number of prominent Zambians, including army officers, have been arrested in the wake of a recent attempt to free people detained in connection with last October's aborted coup, the Times of Zambia reported today. Quoting President Kenneth Kaunda, The Times said that Valentine Musakanya, former governor of the Bank of Zambia, and Lusaka lawyer Edward Shamwana were among the arrested. They are to appear in court on charges of high treason, the paper said. (A.F.P.) [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Aug 81 p 21]

CSO: 4700/357

PM TO LEAD ZANU (PF) 'REBUILDING'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

ZANU (PF) has embarked on a massive rebuilding of the party to make it a "gigantic mammoth" by the end of the year, the party's secretary for publicity, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday.

He said in an interview that the exercise would be carried out under the personal direction of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, in his capacity as president of the party.

"The president of the party has now called upon the central committee and provincial, district and branch executive committees to go flat out in rebuilding the party."

Dr Zvobgo, who is the Minister of Local Government and Housing, said Mr Mugabe had assumed personal leadership of the restructuring exercise.

Further meetings and arrangements to reconstruct the party would be announced by a commissariat headed by the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, and Mr Mayor Urimbo, the party's national political commissar and MP for Victoria.

UNANIMOUS

Dr Zvobgo confirmed that the central committee had at its last meeting resolved that Mr Edgar Tekere should be removed from his powerful party job of secretary-general.

"The vote was unanimous," he said.

"The central committee felt that Mr Tekere, for a variety of reasons, was unable to continue as secretary-general of the party," Dr Zvobgo said.

At the moment the Prime Minister as president of the party, and the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, as vice-president of the party had taken over Mr Tekere's responsibilities.

Mr Tekere would continue to be a member of the party and MP for Mashonaland Central.

At the weekend the former Minister of Manpower Planning and Development announced he had lost his job as secretary-general of ZANU (PF).

He said he was now a task man and that as a member of the party he would continue calling for the revival of the revolution which he said was "decaying".

CSO: 4700/349

BRIEFS

PASSPORT CLAMP--Bulawayo--A senior passport officer said here yesterday that his office no longer accepted cables from outside the country as sufficient reason to issue recipients with passports on an emergency basis. The officer said: "I have had to take that decision because my office had been receiving an unusually large number of people with cables from abroad wishing to use them as justification to get passports as a matter of urgency." He said he had also stopped processing passport applications from Zimbabwean residents in Zambia because Zimbabwe's High Commission in Zambia could deal with such applications. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Aug 81 p 3]

TUNNEL APPROVED--The Cabinet has approved the multi-million dollar Darwendale tunnel project and details of the loan finance are now being worked out, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday. The Salisbury City Council has already approved the scheme and has been paying $82 000 a month, almost $1 million a year, to keep the tender open. When the city budget was presented at the end of last month, councillors were told the Government was still considering the request for loan funds. With a cost of more than $36 million for the tunnel and all its associated works, including the part of the project already completed, the scheme will bring water from Darwendale to the Morton Jaffray Works at Lake McIlwaine. The 15 km tunnel was first mooted in 1972 and the final design worked out last year. The tunnel was preferred over the alternative of a pipeline because it was cheaper, would cost less to maintain and would last for generations. It will bring an extra 315 million litres of water a day to the city. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/349

END

JPRS 78892

2 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2478

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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2 September 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2478

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DETAILS ON 1981 CENSUS GIVEN

Due in August

Garborone DAILY NEWS in English 8 Jul 81 p 2

[Text]

THE CENSUS Office in Gaborone has provided useful information for public consumption in preparation for this year's census in August. The public is urged to study the following details closely for better understanding of what census is all about.

There are a the number of questions on the questionnaire. These are the questions that will be put to households by enumerators. We know of course that the main purpose of the cenus is to count the population and to measure the changes taking place in its basic characteristics and distribution. Over and above this, the census is designed to provide certain information on where and how people in Botswana live.

The main problem with the questions is to ask them in such a way that they are understood, and that the answers recorded by enumerators will give the information needed. An attempt has been made to phrase the questions as clearly as possible. The questions were tested at the pilot census. The enumerator is there to help respondents understand the questions in case any difficulties arise

A look at the questionnaire shows that some questions are asked of all persons. These are questions on sex, age, marital status, place of living, citizenship and migration. There are questions asked of all persons 5 years and over. The questions asked here are on education. The questions seek to find out if the respondent has ever been to school, whether left school or still in school and highest standard of schooling if has left school.

The next set of questions is asked of persons 12 years and over. These are persons who could or should be working. The questions are asked to find out the respondent's type of activity during the past month, what type of work he did, that is, his occupation, and the industry he worked for if employed.

It is hoped that the response to these questions will help to have an overall picture of how people make a living now - what they do where they work, whether they work for cash and so on. The questions do not ask for the amount earned. There are questions asked of females 12 years and over. These questions seek to find out the number of children born to an individual, how many of the children live and where they live; and whether any have been born in the last twelve months before the enumeration.

There are a few other questions. These are straight forward questions on members of the household in the last 12 months before census. There are questions on farming. Agriculture is still the most important activity in this country. The question, seeks to find out how many people keep cattle and plough.

Finally, there are questions relating to housing. The questions seek to find out how the ground or plot was obtained, materials of construction of house, source of water supply for the household, principal fuel for cooking and lighting. Finally there is a single question on sanitation facilities.

Maun Office Preparations

Garborone DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Botswelejo Tlale]

[Text]

THE MAUN Census District Communication Committee is busy making preparations for the forthcoming population census. During the month of May, the committee held a meeting in which a sub-committee was formed to work out a strategy for covering the delta.

A Report of the sub-committee's findings indicated that 419 houses in the delta did not appear in the map.

The report also showed the inaccessibility of several settlements, some of which are in islands. Another big problem the report points out is that the Okavango River is overflowing and this is likely to give the enumerators a hard task during the enumeration period.

In view of these, the committee has already contacted the Ministry of Agriculture about the Tsetse Fly Control Department's helicopter for use during the enumeration period.

Should the helicopter be secured the committee recommends that the Delta people be alerted on time that during the enumeration period they should not be surprised and get scared when the helicopter lands in their areas.

According to the members of the sub-committee, the Delta people may run away and hide from the enumerators at the sight of a strange machine like a helicopter, if they were not alerted on time.

The committee further suggested that the Census Office in Gaborone should be contacted to approach the Botswana Defence Force to borrow from them radios which could be used by some enumerators who will be doing the delta area and other areas where communication would be difficult.

In an interview with BOPA the District Communication Committee Secretary Mr B.K. Mokonopi said he believed that the 419 houses in the Delta were not included in the 1971 population census because they did not appear on the map.

He further said that those settlements seem not to be known by even Government and the people there have not really been touched by development that is going on in other areas of the country.

The committee also revealed that some houses in Maun are not reflected on the map because they are newly built. The committee suggested that a mapping team should visit Maun before the enumeration period to set the record straight. The committee also has requested to be supplied with 20 vehicles and they are to apply for five more to have a total of 25 vehicles.

The enumerators who were recruited between July 15 and 16 will undergo some training in the Maun and or Gomare training centres from August 6 to 10. They will be distributed to their enumeration areas on August

CSO: 4700/375

'TWINNING' OF MAPUTO HARBOR, SELEBI-PHIKWE WORKERS URGED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Bapasi Mphusu]

[Text] *Botswana and Mozambique should create a relationship of 'twins' between the workers at Maputo Harbour and those at the Selebi-Phikwe Mine. "Workers at the Maputo Harbour should treat goods to and from Mozambique's neigh bouring independent countries like a newly-born baby."*

This advice was given by Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel during a luncheon at the Bosele Hotel in Selebi-Phikwe during his one-day visit to the copper/nickel town yesterday.

The visiting President, who toured the copper mine in the afternoon, said that the workers of Maputo harbour should visit the mine to see where the goods which give them jobs come from.

Likewise, he added, Selebi-Phikwe mine should visit Maputo to see how their products were treated.

Marshal Machel said that the workers would discover that their interests were the same. He added that the relationship of Botswana and Mozambique were based on a solid base which started during the struggle for political independence and now continuing in the struggle for economic independence.

Earlier, the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs Dr G.K.T. Chiepe said that the relationship between the people of Selebi-Phikwe and Maputo have been elevated because of Marshal Machel's visit.

She added that Botswana was happy at the facilities provided by Mozambique at Maputo harbour for the transportation of Copper and Nickel from Selebi Phikwe.

Dr Chiepe said that she was looking forward to stronger ties with Mozambique, especially when the two countries were members of SADCC.

Dr Chiepe added that the facilities Botswana gets from the Maputo harbour were a source of livelihood in Selebi-Phikwe and the country as a whole.

President Machel, his wife, senior Mozambique ministers and officials were led in the tour of the mine by the BCL General Manager Mr Mike Foreman.

Eariler in the morning, Marshal Machel was given a rousing welcome by the people of Selebi-Phikwe when he landed at the airport. He was met by the Ministerr of Education Mr K.P. Morake and the Mayor of Selebi-Phikwe, Mr Albert Paki.

CSO: 4700/375

COTTON GROWING AT TALANA FARMS DESCRIBED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Bapasi Mphusu]

[Text]

LOCATED IN THE northern part of the fertile Tuli Block in eastern Botswana, and sprawling at the confluence of Motloutse and Limpopo Rivers, is the over 6 000 hectare Talana Farms.

The farms, a 100 per cent subsidiary of the Botswana Development Corporation (BDC) is where the BDC is taking an adventure in cotton growing - the cash crop that is clothing us.

The pioneers of the farms were a group of South Africans who settled there sometime in the 1950s. The place was then known as the Gesond Farms. The group consisted of four men who formed a company and these were Ediega Goulbloom, King Gilrooi, Gauy Brathwiest and Philip Grape.

The four settler-farmers arrived in the area with wide ambitions which included the building of a huge canal to pull the water to the farm. The idea aborted after a lot of money was wasted. A number of boreholes was drilled and they managed to harness some water to start their project.

Before they abandoned the farm the four men attempted cotton growing.

The Tuli Block, the land criss-crossed with farms is one of the most fertile parts of Botswana which attracted foreign settler-farmers. The farms in the area are an indelible mark which bears testimony to the partitioning of the area by the settlers amongst themselves.

The BDC, the corporation which does business on behalf of the government came in the picture in 1974 when they bought the farms from that South African Company. It was then all bushes and thorny trees. They settled down to clear the area and by 1975 the first cotton seeds were dropped.

The place has now turned into a flurry of activity from morning to late afternoon. There is the curling black smoke rising into the sky underneath trees being cleared for an expansion. The drilling machine is blurring sinking a new well for irrigation. Workers spread out into the white sea of the cotton picking the white heads. The cotton-picking machine makes its way noisely through the white-headed cotton plants leaving behind beaten up worthless brownish bushes robbed of their valuable white heads.

Talana Farms is a complex of four farms of about 6 000 hectares out of which 350 is under irigation. There are three main crops grown in the farms, cotton, maize and wheat.

Cotton is the principal cash crop which the BDC concenprates on. It is grown on an entirely irrigation basis. There are seven boreholes supplying 40 000 gallons of water an hour for the irrigation. A new borehole is being drilled to cope up with the expanding field.

When the BDC embarked on this cotton growing venture they recruited a Zambian farmer to manage the project. Mr W.D. Faurie manages the whole Talana farms. He arrived in Botswana in November 1973 from Zambia where he did cotton farming and dairy.

The climate of Botswana is very good for cotton growing according to Mr Faurie because "cotton needs a lot of sunshine." The only problem is that Botswana does not have sufficient rainfall "but the Tuli Block has a lot of underground water," he added.

Cotton planting starts in the middle of October and gets ready for picking by April. The whole cotton acreage is under irrigation and on to hectares experimental irrigation is done by two centre Pivot machines acquired in 1979.

Mr Faurie said that unlike Botswana neighbouring countries South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia have sufficient rainfall and part of their cotton growing was not under irrigation. Some groups of peasants are also engaged in cotton farming in Zimbubwe's once tribal trust lands.

After planting, the farm is sprayed against insects after every 10 days. Almost all insects destroy cotton from four weeks of planting the field is scouted regularly to look for areas invaded by insects.

Mr Faurie explained that the spraying of the field continues

until when the cotton opens. He said that cotton was a very weak plant to germinate. "We plant more seeds than we want," he added.

He explains that when the plant reaches the three-leaf stage "we start thinning up to get the right spacing between the crops." Cotton does not need a lot of fertilisers but just a reasonable amount because the soil in the Tuli Block is very good.

Some of the most dangerous enemies of cotton among the insects include the Red Bollworm, American Bollworm, Spiny Bollworm, Cocoon Aphids, Jassids, RSM (spider), Stainer which stains the cotton. Others are the predators which eat other insects, elephant grasshopper and cotton leaf worm and the last two eat cotton plant leaves.

Because of this army of insects, Mr Faurie said that chemicals for spraying the field was one of the most expensive aspect in cotton growing.

One exercise in eliminating insects is done immediately after the completion of the picking of cotton. After harvest, the stalks are ploughed down because they breed insects.

Mr Faurie also explained that when left the cotton plants start growing again. This is a two month dormant period in the field with no cotton plants around eliminate insects.

"In September we start our pre-irrigation to get the field ready for planting by October," he said.

The picking of cotton starts immediately when it gets ready because "the longer it stays in the land the more it drops and dries up and loses weight." Mr Faurie explained.

The Farm employs peasants from the surrounding villages for the picking. Recently a P65 000 cotton picking machine was purchased to facilititate in the picking because there is an acute shortage of human labour for hand picking.

The workers themselves are fed by the farm and paid profitable Delta Piner for machine picking.

For this year there are 180 hectares under cotton, 100 hectares for wheat and 80 hectares for maize

The area is busy being expanded and the target is to have 700 hectares of irrigation by 1983. The expansion will cover both the northern and southern banks of Motloutse River.

In addition the BDC had acquired the Merry Hill Farm but the arable space is small about 130 hectares towards the Limpopo River.

The growing of cotton rotates with wheat, cotton being a Summer crop with maize and wheat a Winter crop.

Like cotton, wheat is also sold to South Africa because it cannot be processed here. Its acreage is between 100 and 120 hectares and the yield is 4.5 tonnes a hectare.

Mr Faurie said: "We sell wheat to South Africa and the business people import the flour." Likewise, the maize produced mainly for the farm rations is milled in South Africa.

Mr Faurie explained however that if the road communications between the Tuli Block and the market in Botswana were good he would sell the maize supplies to the Botswana Agricultural Marketing Board (BAMB).

Other auxiliary crops are pumpkins and vegetables which are meant for the consumption of the farm labourers. Small Weights of pumpkins are however sold to South Africa.

Mr Faurie also said that they experimented with groundnuts and they grew well in the area, "but we discontinued the project because we have no handling equipment."

He added that the growing of groundnuts clashed with cotton "and I cannot divide workers between groundnuts and cotton."

He however said that if the market for groundnuts improves, they may resume the growing.

On the whole the Talana Farms cotton growing has shown signs of advancement since it was started. Since 1977 the yield as has been recorded is as follows: 1977 165 hectares 2 812 kg per hectare; 1978 acreage 160 hectares yield 2 837 kg per hectare; 1979 163 hectares yield 2 443 kg per hectare and 1980 150 hectares yielded 2 525 kg per hectare

according to the amount they have picked. The wages are from three to seven Thebe a kilogram.

By the time of the visit to the farms there were about 86 workers picking the cotton.

Mr Faurie said that sometimes the farm gets about 150 school children for the picking during school holidays. The workers are fed from the maize grown in the farm and some vegetables and pumpkins. The rations include daily issues of meat.

The hand picked cotton has a 10 per cent advantage over the machine picked one. According to Mr Faurie, when selling, 10 per cent is deducted from the machine picked cotton because it was not clean. It has a lot of trash while the hand picked one is clean. The machine however picks faster than people.

The machine was being used because of the shortage of labourers. The picking starts in April and lasts up to August. After harvest the yield is packed, made ready for transportation to the market. It is sold to the J.L. Clark Cotton Company of South Africa.

Botswana is not an exception in the intricate problems faced by developing countries of lagging far behind in technological advancement. Developing countries have watched their raw materials siphoned away to developed countries for processing and then buying expensive finished goods.

With Botswana's inextricable economic ties with South Africa the nearest market for the BDC cotton is South Africa. Mr Faurie said that it was being sold there because the BDC had no processing machinery, that is ginneries.

The ginneries which do the processing, separating cotton from seeds is expensive, he added. The BDC buys back part of the seeds for growing. Cotton seeds are also processed to squeeze out oil which is rich in protein and the cake is good for cattle feed.

The BDC, according to Mr Faurie, has no plans to set up its own processing machinery "until we get sufficient cotton yield to warrant the buying of a ginnery." He added that it may take up to five years to start such a venture.

There are two varieties of cotton grown at the Talana Farms - the most profitable CS- for hand picking and the less

CSO: 4700/375

SERETSE: BDF WILL CHECK CONFLICTS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 21 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

BOTSWANA Defence Force (BDF) has a very significant role to play in ensuring that we adequately combat any threat to the Botswana Nation, said the Vice President and Minister of Local Government and Lands Mr Lenyeletse Seretse in a brief address during the BDF passout parade at Mogoditshane last Friday.

The Vice President said, it was very relevant to notice that every country along Botswana's borders was or had at some stage had some form of conflict raging within its borders.

He said, Botswana despite her long peacefull existence, had, both in the past and at present experienced the overspills of these conflicts.

Suggestions had been offered since the end of the Rhodesian bush war, that the BDF should adopt other roles that bear no resemblance to military functions, and others had even suggested that the BDF should be disbanded, the Vice President added

However, Mr Seretse said neither of these two suggestions were realistic, to say the least.

"We were caught off our guard at the onset of the Rhodesian war" and "we should realise from this experience never to be caught unprepared whilst there exists in the minds of apartheid South Africa the need to exercise the right of their forces in attempting to bulldoze a way of life that is unacceptable to all nations of the world," he added.

Mr Seretse told the soldiers, "Your performance on the border and your impressive displays of drill together with other activities for the entertainment of the general public are deeply appreciated and this you should continue in order to boost your image in an attempt to defeat the efforts of your critics, who are very few anyway."

The Vice President said, "your contribution to sporting activities in this country is beyond reproach, your own commander is the Chairman of the Botswana National Sports Council, and we look to you to lead the way in such fields."

He further said that there would never be any doubt in the Government's thinking that the BDF had to justify its existence since it had been justified already.

On the other hand the Vice President said armies in this continent had won a bad reputation and this he said was admittedly caused by chaotic internal political situations which gave rise to military adventurism.

He reiterated that here in Botswana there was a stable political situation, one of the most stable in Africa.

He encouraged the soldiers in question to take advantage of the continued training they would receive in the future in what ever fields they would enter within the force.

CSO: 4700/375

FARMERS URGED TO APPLY FOR NATA TGLP RANCHES

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE ASSISTANT Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr D.K. Kwele has adviced farmers in the North East District to form themselves into groups and apply for the Nata Tribal Grazing Land Policy (TGLP) ranches where there is adequate grazing.

Mr Kwele said this over the weekend when performing the official opening of Tati Agricultural Show at Masunga.

He said that priority in the allocation of these farms was given to farmers from that area because their district was too small and overgrazed.

"Farmers in this district are adviced not to apply for livestock loans from the National Development Bank unless they are prepared to take cattle outside the district," he said.

In the meantime, he added that there were 20 ranches at Nata and eight of them had already been allocated to some farmers of the North East District.

Mr Kwele said that work was going on to extend the railway-cross at Tshesebe in an attempt to improve livestock marketing in the district.

In addition, demonstration facilities such as kraals and crushes have been constructed at the Impala Government Ranch under Services for Livestock Owners in Communal Areas (SLOCA).

Mr Kwele said that last year the Land Use Division constructed eight water crouchs in the district and installed hand-pumps in the dams. He added that the Dam Building Unit would also dig wells around the lands areas where dams cannot be constructed.

He said that the Mtimbale Communal Grazing was under construction by the Animal Production Research Unit. This project he said was facilitated by the cooperation and initiative of the two communities at Mambo and Masingwaneng who were now registered at Mtimbale Agricultural Management Association.

The Minister disclosed that the opening of the Eastern side of the railway line for cattle to be sent to Botswana Meat Commission (BMC) would depend on the situation of Foot and Mouth disease in Zimbabwe as well as the cooperation of farmers in the area.

Mr Kwele added that a cordon fence would be constructed from Ramakgwebana to Basuto in order to minimise the infiltration of cattle from Zimbabwe.

Turning to the efficient running of Agricultural Snow, Mr Kwele said that people must be prepared to discuss their problems and should consult each other to ensure the success of the show.

CSO: 4700/375

BRIEFS

BATAWANA LEADER NAMED--Mr Mathiba Moremi (40) the late Chief Letsholathebe II Moremi's younger brother has been unaminously nominated as the regent of the Batawana until such time as Letsholathe's son, Tawana Moremi (12) will be old enough to take up the position. In a Kgotia meeting, held after the District Commissioner had anounced that the government had allowed them an opportunity to elect their regent. About 2 000 people voted in favour of Mr Moremi while Mohumagadi E. D. Moremi got only 18 votes. A few people felt that Mohumagadi Moremi should act in her son's position just like it happened in the past when the late Elizabeth Moremi acted when her son the late Chief Letsholathe was young following the death of Chief Letsholathebe II. The majority were strongly opposed to the suggestion, arguing that Letsholathebe II did not have any brother unlike is at present with the late Letsholathebe Moremi. The Batawana also rejected earlier claims made by the chairman of the meeting Mr Molathegi Dithotho that Mathiba was declared medically unfit to rule by a physician. The results would be brought to the District Commissioner who will forward them to the Minister of Local Government and Lands for consideration. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in Engliah 16 Jul 81 p 31]

REMOTE AREA DWELLERS--Remote Area Dwellers have been urged to integrate into the main society in order to dismantle feudalism. The Minister of Health, Mr Lemme Makgekgenene, made this appeal last week when addressing Remote Area Dwellers in the East Constituency. He urged them to bury their ethnic differences and to discard feelings of inferiority complex. Mr Makgekgenene appealed to the Remote Area Dwellers to reduce the deep-rooted sense of dependency by undertaking income generating projects such as arable farming nd livestock rearing. Mr Makgekgenene said that owing to colonial neglect, physical facilities were only extended to major villages. He added that people living in distant, inaccessible and scattered settlements were left out. "The government however has embarked on a programme geared towards extending the benefits of development to the Remore Area Dwelier," he said. The Remote Area Dwellers expressed gratitude to the Minister's speech but noted that they were confronted with the problems in the development of their lives. They indicated that the two major hardships were lack of water and inadequate payment of cattle herders. Some of them complained that there was insecurity of access to land for cattle used for ploughing in grazing areas because cattle destroy crops. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4420

ADVANCED MISSILE-RADAR SYSTEM, LARGE FORCE OF CUBANS IN ANGOLA

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 Aug 81 p 19

[Excerpt] Windhoek--The nature of the war at and above the northern border of South-west Africa may change drastically in the near future as a result of the installation of advanced ground-to-air missiles and radar stations in Angola and a new involvement of Cuban soldiers in the conflict.

There is no longer any doubt now that the FAPLA (the military wing of the MPLA) has deployed some of the dangerous SAM-3 missiles and possibly even some of the greatly advanced SAM-6 missiles in Southern and Central Angola.

This coincides with the setting up of several radar stations in the southern section of the country which will ultimately cover the entire breadth of Angola. The Russian ground-to-air missiles are being connected to the radar system and together they form a deadly combination. This can force the South African armed forces to greatly alter its strategy (which so far has employed hit-and-run tactics and attacks on SWAPO bases), because no aircraft will any longer be safe north of the border.

According to initial information the SAM-missiles have thus far been deployed in at least two places: at the harbor town of Mossamedes and at Lubango, which was formerly known as Sa da Bandeira. At least one of the radar stations has been set up very close to the border. There is no information as to whether the systems are fully operational. The systems were installed by Russian and East German technologists and at the moment they are probably being manned by them.

Earlier reports by the UNITA liberation movement to the effect that a large force of Cuban soldiers is now assemblying in South-west Angola have now also been confirmed. The Cuban force is estimated at about 10,000 soldiers. They have assembled mainly in the Lubango region. It is also known that the Cubans have a large and well equipped armored base at Camaha between Lubango and Rocadas.

7964
CSO: 4701/19

EDITORS OF 'NIGERIAN TRIBUNE' FACE SEDITION CHARGES

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2817, 7 Aug 81 p 18

[Text] Lagos, Aug 6--Sedition charges have been brought against editor Banji Ogundele and editor-in-chief Felix Adenaike of the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE, an opposition paper, all the national dailies reported here yesterday.

They said the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions had issued a three-count writ on Tuesday against the editors and the paper's publisher.

The charge arise from a TRIBUNE report on July 28 which alleged that President Shehu Shagari had personally taken over the "wooing" of federal legislators to enable his National Party "to go it alone" following the abrogation of an agreement with the People's Party that had ensured him a working majority in Parliament.

The story claimed that M.P.'s were being offered 50,000 naira (some 75,000 dollars) in cash, a monthly allowance of 5,000 naira, a Mercedes-Benz car, and a loan of between 100,000 and 150,000 naira for building a house.

The counts are that the editors published a seditious publication, that they knowingly published false statements likely to disturb public peace, and that the statements were likely to cause fear and alarm to the public.

Riot police moved into the premises of the publishers on Monday and searched the offices of the editors, who were reported to have been freed on bail on Tuesday. The TRIBUNE is owned by the Unity Party of veteran politician chief Obafemi Awolowo. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/376

LIMITS OF COUNTRY'S POWER, INFLUENCE ABROAD EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3339, 27 Jul 81 pp 1685-1687

[Article by Dr Stephen Wright, Department of Political Science, University of Sokoto]

[Text]

An editorial in the *New Nigerian* of July 2 titled "The need to shake up our foreign policy" highlighted the growing concern within the country over the nature and effectiveness of Nigeria's foreign policy. During recent months, there has been increasing frustration at the lack of success abroad, particularly in relation to West African issues and the Namibian question.

The *New Nigerian's* analysis presented two major reasons for the problems faced in foreign policy. The first reason was the lack of planning and organisation of foreign policy, while the second concerned the overtly rhetorical nature of policy, with its lack of action and effectiveness. These criticisms coincide with those of the eminent scholar, Professor Olajide Aluko of the University of Ife, who in his inaugural lecture in March as Professor of International Relations severely questioned the orientation and effectiveness of Nigeria's foreign policy. Aluko's attack was more significant in that it showed a marked change of attitude from his previous conception of a strong and powerful Nigeria having a dynamic and forceful role to play in African and global affairs. Aluko's perception now is that Nigeria has in fact over-estimated its power to act within the international system, and its leaders have tried in recent years to achieve things which were never really attainable. Aluko believes that by exaggerating the crusading element in Nigerian foreign policy, the government has tended to ignore and leave undefined the fundamental "national" interests of the country.

To some extent, all states are guided by pragmatic considerations in the formulation of foreign policy, and so no strict formula for defining national interests can be applied. However, in the Nigerian context there has been some contention about whether the focus should be egocentric, that is to say purely Nigerian, whether it should serve the West African region, Africa as a whole, or at its broadest, the interests of black people throughout the world. While none of these areas could be totally excluded from Nigerian foreign policy, the major concern is where the emphasis should lie.

This problem is increased by the growing unhappiness over the divergence between the expectations of foreign policy and the actual results. The general conception, supported by government pronouncements, is that Nigeria has the potential to shape important events within the international system. This view is based on its undisputed advantage of having an oil-based economy which provides the largest GNP of any state in Africa, coupled with the continent's largest population, somewhere in the region of 100 million people. Furthermore, diplomatic successes in bringing ECOWAS into existence (over French hostility), Angolan independence (over American opposition) and the Brit-

ish Petroleum nationalisation affair contributing to Zimbabwean independence all served to bolster the image of a dynamic and powerful foreign policy.

It may be more accurate, however, to see these events as separate or sporadic successes rather than as linked events in a constant chain of political power. These successes were also partly assisted by favourable external factors, such as the inability of the US to intervene in Angola, and Britain's genuine desire to grant Zimbabwe its independence, even though it was at the eleventh hour. The OPEC revolution provided Nigeria's leaders with the confidence and finance to act boldly in the world, while it pushed western states towards policies of caution and conciliation.

Events over the last year or so, but particularly since the election of President Ronald Reagan, have to some extent made conditions less favourable for Nigerian foreign policy. Any agreement with the US over policies towards South Africa is difficult to imagine with the Cold War imagery of the Reagan-Thatcher alliance, and with their need to cultivate South African support. In facing this challenge, Nigeria's leaders have been unable to mount an effective foreign policy mainly because the country does not possess the power to overcome Western intransigence. Most Nigerians grudgingly accept this point, but still feel that the country could present a stiffer challenge to the Western powers.

There are problems to face here, however. While it has already been agreed that Nigeria possesses some of the major attributes of power, it is too easy to fall into the trap of the old "realist" school to see power in terms of a series of static factors. Power is a relational term and must be understood in terms of the capacity to influence other states to do things they do not wish to do. It could be argued that Nigeria has "status" rather than "power", in that it has some of the major features of power, but at times cannot effectively utilise them to influence the actions of other states, whether at the global, continental or regional level.

In terms of relations with the West, the neo-colonial nature of the Nigerian economy is a major constraint preventing exports of primary products (albeit mainly oil) and imports of industrial and manufactured goods, with the shortage of indigenous manpower and the need to bring in expatriate personnel, the economy is open to manipulation by non-Nigerian forces, particularly the multinational companies. Nigeria's leaders are often exhorted to use the "oil weapon" in the country's foreign policy, but the ability to do this must be questioned. Admittedly, Nigeria supplies the US with a sizeable proportion of that country's imported oil and so could threaten supplies to gain political concessions. However, as Nigeria is virtually totally dependent upon oil money for the economy, and as over half of the exported oil goes to the US, any cut in supplies would threaten revenues and development projects, and so bring economic dislocation to the country. Given the depressed state of the oil market at present, the chances of finding alternative buyers for Nigerian crude must also be limited.

Even allowing for the accepted constraints on foreign policy, frustration has grown at the government's apparent refusal to use a limited amount of pressure on western states. For example, at the end of last year, President Shagari stated explicitly that he would pressurise the US to bring Namibian independence in 1981, and yet despite the Americans' obvious rebuff, Nigeria has recently signed large agricultural agreements with them. Similarly, on Shagari's visit in March to London, virtually all the major points proposed by him were rejected by the British Government, and yet the door was torn wide open to increased Nigerian imports from Britain. It is here that words and actions are poles apart.

Some frustration and unease have also become evident in Nigeria's relations with African states. The common perception in the country is to see Nigeria as Africa's natural leader, given its predominant size and wealth, and so many people appear confused as to Nigeria's apparent lack of "clout" within the continent. The most recent rebutt came when the Nigeria-Cameroon border issue was not included on the OAU agenda in Nairobi, so causing President Shagari's boycott (coincidentally allowing the President to remain in Lagos to handle the domestic crisis resulting from the Kaduna impeachment trial).

Professor Aluko has been very critical of what he described as the "psychological" error of Nigerians in seeing themselves as the automatic and preordained leaders of the continent. It is evident that such a position would not emanate purely from Nigeria's apparent "status" in the conti-

nent, but from the use of power over its fellow African states. Upon reflection, however, such a channel of influence does not exist. Nigeria has meaningful economic relations with only a small number of African states and so cannot hope to find any comprehensive means of leverage there. The country's Armed Forces stand as one of the largest in the continent, but military force has never really been considered as a resource of foreign policy, though some observers believe at least some threat of military action is now necessary to deal with the recalcitrant neighbouring states.

If one could turn the question around, then we could ask why should any African state want to accept Nigeria as its spokesman? Would any of the states of the European Community willingly pass on the mantle of *de facto* leadership to a single state? As in Europe, the desire for sovereignty and independent government in Africa is strong. Where African states may concur with Nigeria is if they do not perceive the issue to be contentious, or if they see some form of straightforward gain emanating from such a stance, but these are normal precepts of diplomacy. Furthermore, if one considers the continent over the past 20 years or so, the most respected leaders have been more vocal than powerful, whether being in Nkrumah or a Nyerere, so power may not be the only consideration. However, Nyerere's intervention in Uganda and Gaddafi's in Chad are pointers to the type of policy Nigeria may have to pursue to gain more influence in the continent.

ECOWAS strains

It is within West Africa that much of Nigeria's discontent originates. On the whole, ECOWAS has proved to be a useful and successful organisation, and Nigeria's relations with all the member states have been fairly cordial and stable. Despite this fact, irritating problems with some neighbouring states have at times soured relations. The recent border clashes with Benin and Cameroon, the mistakes and failure to act effectively in Chad, and the refusal to intervene in Equitorial Guinea in the late 1970s, all are issues which have troubled Nigeria and which have not received the appropriate response. The fact that Nigeria is surrounded by French-speaking countries is significant. Though one would like to think that the term "francophonie" is a political anachronism, it is unfortunately not so, and continuing French influence in these countries and other ECOWAS members, as Dr. Bolaji Akinyemi pointed out recently (*New Nigerian*, June 16), provides cause for concern for Nigerian decicion-makers.

Nigeria's position in ECOWAS is a somewhat paradoxical one. The country is as strong economically as all the other members combined, but it does not have the corresponding political influence. Given that it is a basic fact of international politics that weak states will join together to combat a stronger one, there is an obvious fear within the government that any attempt to enforce its will on others will alienate them from Nigeria and ECOWAS. Thus, Nigeria's supposed strength appears to be its very weakness. The *New Nigerian* raised the question of Nigeria reverting to "bully-boy" tactics to get its way with its neighbours, but saw that this would have serious repercussions. The interventions by Nigeria during the recent *coups d'etat* in Ghana and Liberia were not successful and only served to sour relations. Nigeria's strategy must be to gain influence through economic penetration, thus to promote subtle influence over its neighbours, rather than to pursue a "big stick" policy.

Nuclear problems

The final issue to discuss in this brief survey concerns the debate within the country over whether or not to "go nuclear". *The Punch* of July 2 reported that the Ministry of Mines and Power had finally decided to go ahead with the nuclear programme using ₦10m. earmarked by the Federal Government for initial research and development. The debate over a nuclear programme has generated some controversy, but the majority of people appear to favour such a plan. Stripped to its crudest form, the logic is that Nigeria is a leading power, and as all leading powers by definition should be nuclear, so Nigeria should also go nuclear. There is also, of course, the military dimension. Neither the former Head of State, General Olusegun Obasanjo, nor President Shagari have bothered with normal diplomatic niceties, but have stated

explicitly that Nigeria wants nuclear military firepower to combat and neutralise the nuclear weaponry of South Africa.

The possession of a nuclear capability may do much to raise the strength and bargaining position of Nigeria within Africa and the world as a whole, but there are many drawbacks which should be noted. The issue of "status versus power" is again important, because possession of nuclear weapons, while conferring status, does not automatically give power. It is unlikely, for example, that relations with Britain or the US would change if Nigeria possessed nuclear weaponry, and yet it is through these relations that Nigeria's underdevelopment condition is maintained. Would Nigeria threaten a nuclear attack on the US or Britain or France?

If one turns to look at Nigerian-South African relations, then some intriguing questions arise. Possession of nuclear weapons of Nigeria is regarded as a way to deal with the obnoxious regime, but the realities of this should be considered. For anyone with any doubts concerning the limits to which the black sheep of the international community — South Africa and Israel — will go to maintain their survival, the Israeli destruction of Baghdad's nuclear reactor provides a useful lesson. If Nigeria's nuclear programme is specifically to fight South Africa, why should the apartheid regime not employ a similar tactic?

If one accepts the assumption that Nigeria will get to the stage of producing nuclear weapons — and whichever country supplies the technology and the enriched uranium will have to do some diplomatic somersaults to ignore the Non-Proliferation Treaty — there is the question of what type of weapon to produce. At present, there is rather a simplistic view that *the bomb* — a *deus ex machina* — is all that is needed and there is little thought as to its sophistication, delivery or power.

To take just one issue — though a crucial one — of the type of weapon, it is important to consider the implications of having tactical or strategic nuclear weapons. If Nigeria were to build tactical or smaller, weapons, then these would probably have to be located somewhere in the front-line states. It is fairly safe to predict that none of the front-line states would want nuclear weapons based on their soil for fear of retaliation by South Africa, or for fear of nuclear devastation.

International role

The possession of strategic nuclear missiles based in Nigeria and trained on South Africa presents an equally difficult problem. What has generally been ignored is the fundamental fact that South Africa is not a white country, but a black country, where non-whites constitute around 80 per cent of the population. If a future nuclear confrontation were to arise, would any Nigerian President risk the destruction not only of Nigeria, but also of the very people in South Africa whom he is supposed to be liberating? Such a question may not prevent Nigeria from going nuclear, but may well affect the credibility of its future nuclear policy.

In conclusion, it is necessary to state that the aim here has not been to paint too bleak a picture of the constraints and limitation on Nigerian foreign policy, because it is evident that the country does play a major role in the international system. The aim, however, has been to point to some of the factors responsible for the apparent lack of success in foreign policy. No real distinction has been made between the Obasanjo and Shagari administrations in the field of foreign policy because, in broad terms, none exists. If anything, the problems facing the Shagari government are greater because of the increasingly unfavourable external environment, as well as the domestic pressures from the competitive and volatile party system. Given these increased constraints, it is even more imperative to define and reorientate Nigerian foreign policy in order to attempt to match rhetoric with action.

CSO: 4700/376

BRIEFS

ARGENTINA GRANTS LOAN--Dakar, 21 Aug (AFP)--Argentina has granted Senegal a loan of $15 million for financing water and anti-bush fire projects. This agreement confirms Argentina's determination to strengthen its solidarity ties with the countries of the Group of 77, declared the Senegalese equipment minister, Mr Assane Seck, after signing the agreement with Mr Marcelo Delpech, the ambassador of Argentina. He recalled that last year the Argentine Government granted food aid to Senegal, a drought victim. [Text] [AB211509 Paris AFP in French 1354 GMT 21 Aug 81]

CSO: 4719/297

THOUGHTS ON PRESERVATION OF WHITE INTERESTS

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 29 Jul 81 p 10

["Political Perspective" column by Willem de Klerk: "Whites Demand Guarantees"]

[Text] It is the feeling throughout the country that the political accent in the Nationalist Party has shifted to a cautious reservedness with respect to many of the policy initiatives of the Botha government.

At this stage I would rather refrain from assuming a stand on this matter while waiting for the opening of parliament.

The point that I really wish to make is that the emphasis on white guarantees is neither untimely nor ultraconservative for the future development. This is a justified concern.

Demand

The whites see what is happening in our industrial revolution with the growing black labor force. We see and hear that a total attack is being directed against the white government; moreover, the many projections being made for the year 2000 are arousing the realistic fear that the whites will be engulfed.

The fact that the whites demand that their right for self-determination be fortified (before they have to make a final choice in a certain sense) is a sign of responsibility. This is the demand they put to the Nationalist Party.

This is exactly what the discussions in the inner circles of the Afrikaners are about. namely, whether the Nationalist Party's white policy is providing sufficient guarantees. The result of the election has disclosed this uncertainty.

For me it is clear that the Nationalist Party is the only party which can provide these guarantees to the extent that it is humanly possible.

I am basing this view on a national principle which forms the basis of the Nationalist Party policy. This political philosophy rejects a unitary state and a federation and builds upon self-determination by the national states. These leading thoughts are bound to the idea of a confederation in which common interests can be managed.

In Practice

However, these two points of departure (national states and a confederation) will not be the answer for the protection of white interests if they do not result in a total strategy by means of which certain things are established in practice.

I am listing a few of these concrete things:

A large-scale influx of blacks to the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging area must be drastically curtailed and development in the black states must be tackled with as much energy as never before. As already stated, there must be a Marshall Plan. With the help of the development bank, collaborative projects and the inclusion of large consortiums, on the basis of an attractive rate of profit, it will be possible to concentrate on several regions which can lead to the final establishment of industrial decentralization.

If it turns out that development has no real growing power in the black states then it will be necessary to so locate black towns at border development areas that as time goes on these can be incorporated into these countries. Therefore it will be necessary to give continuous attention to consolidation plans and development must take into account the shifting of country borders which will be taking place.

Substance

The partnership of black labor and white capital must absorb the labor force of black nations. There will still be more than enough for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging area and for other labor-intensive areas and enterprises.

The confederation must obtain political substance as soon as possible in addition to the economic side of collaboration. What I mean by this are things such as the constitution of a city council where things can be considered jointly, a common passport, the conclusion of agreements, the establishment of a confederal secretariat and still other things which will visually bind the nations of South Africa together.

If progress is made to the point where the above-mentioned three things will be on their way then the other points of difficulty will fall in line easier.

Without the development as sketched out above it will be impossible for the whites in South Africa to manage their own fate.

7964
CSO: 4701/19

ANTINEUTRON BOMB PROPAGANDA BELIEVED TO BE SOVIET INSPIRED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Aug 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Sly Propaganda"]

[Text] As well as he could have, President Reagan knew that his decision to allow the manufacture of neutron warheads would unchain strong protests...even in his own country, but especially abroad. Three years ago his predecessor, President Carter, gave in to such protests which were nourished by a cunning propaganda.

In a sly manner propagandists latched on to an argument used by the advocates of the neutron weapon for justifying its possible use. They pointed out that the weapon kills only people by emitting radiation which can penetrate even armored plate without damaging buildings or polluting the environment as is done by the usual nuclear bombs. This was emphasized with an eye to one of the most prevalent objections against the employment of the usual nuclear bombs: these can destroy an inhabited area completely and render it uninhabitable for years.

The people conducting the propaganda against neutron weapons, using this as a basis, decried these advocates as heartless barbarians who are more upset about buildings than about people's lives! What is astounding is the number of people deceived by this false presentation.

Another argument against the neutron bomb is that its use can be presented by the opposing party as a justification for the employment of the usual nuclear weapons which are certain to cause the most fearful destruction and pollution. There is something in this, but the opposite is also true.

The situation is that the Western powers in Europe are being confronted with an enormous superiority in Russian tanks. It is generally accepted that the Soviet Union and its allies have three times as many battle-ready tanks as the NATO powers. The Americans and the others are of the view that neutron weapons, which evidently can be used against tanks very effectively, can help in restoring the equilibrium. Without it the Western powers could in the end be forced to employ nuclear bombs.

However, in some circles such arguments are being browbeaten by emotional outbursts. Pacifists and others who figure that the West must not in any case defend itself militarily against the Soviet Union, especially with nuclear weapons, are the ones

to incite these outbursts. These protests are being zealously supported behind the scenes and even led by agents of the Soviet Union and their fellow travelers in the West who are bent on keeping the West as weak as possible.

Undoubtedly an attempt will now be made to subject Western unity, which is already showing disquieting flaws, to new tensions by stirring up feelings against the neutron weapon.

7964
CSO: 4701/19

REFORM OF COUNTRY DISCUSSED; EEC TYPE PASSPORT SUGGESTED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Aug 81 p 10

[Editorial: "A Glimpse of the Future"]

[Text] The bases for reform and change in South Africa as laid out by the government, which is continuously engaged in this activity, was the central theme of the comprehensive address in which the prime minister took the initiative in yesterday's censure debate in parliament.

The guideline for this was pointed out with emphasis by Mr P. W. Botha: vertical government systems for the various population groups, economic decentralization and the devolution of powers; however, with an uninterrupted foundation (with the decisive rejection of a national convention--"which must necessarily lead to a greater chaos.")

The first thing in the embodiment of this is a constellation of states concerning which an impressive amount of preliminary work on an economic level has already been done. In the political area the existing economic realities will be able to greatly facilitate and promote the idea of collaboration in a confederal context, especially between South Africa and the national states.

For the blacks outside the states even more measures are being considered this year for carrying self government to a higher level than that of a municipal status. At the same time work is being done on a burning question, namely, citizenship and in connection with this Mr Botha pointed to the possibilities of an EEC-passport for all the member countries of the European Economic Community. Perhaps the European model offers a way out for an especially difficult South African problem.

There is evidently haste with respect to a new constitutional arrangement for whites and coloreds, hence the prime minister's reference to the possibility of an interim report by the Presidential Council concerning local government and regional authorities. Regardless of the urgency it will be necessary to dedicate a great deal of skill and consideration to this matter in view of the fact that local government will be the broad basis for the pyramid of the new constitutional order.

The prime minister's emphasis on the necessity of economic decentralization (which among other things entails regional development, new growth points, the

proper utilization of land and the stimulation of business) is indicative of the government's resoluteness in reforming South Africa in a fruitful manner with a solid forward-striving program in which the mistakes of the past will be avoided.

Viewed as a whole yesterday the prime minister demonstrated in parliament that the government is working on many fronts for changing South Africa in a drastic, but evolutionary, manner and doing so with a firm hand so that there will be a future for everybody. The government is engaged in a great task: building a house of many rooms to which additions are being made day after day and the walls of which, standing as they do on strong foundations, have already reached roof heights.

7964
CSO: 4701/19

MINISTER DISCUSSES MASS DISPLACEMENTS, FACILITIES

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 5 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] The solution of the problem of mass displacement in South Africa lies in greater decentralization and in the creation of more facilities. Yesterday in Capetown Minister of Cooperation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof said that the provision of these facilities deserves special attention on the part of the government.

In an interview with DIE BURGER he further elucidated the points of view he set forth last week on black displacements.

Dr Koornhof said that wrong interpretations were given to what he said about displacement in the course of a seminar of the Nationalist Party in the constituency of Jeppe and during a later interview. The interpretation that the Nationalist Party or himself have disassociated themselves from the stated intentions of doing away with unnecessary discrimination is completely untrue and has been belied by the facts and the measures of the government.

United States

Fears of displacement of one group of people by another, especially mass displacement, is being manifested all over. He will not close his eyes to such fears, but will deal with them with fairness and justice to the best of his ability. An ostrich policy on such a matter is wrong.

Dr Koornhof said that he stands by what he said in the United States with respect to apartheid and also what he said in Jeppe. The two viewpoints are completely unreconcilable.

The more successful is the Nationalist Party in its policy of multinational development the more need there will be for contact between the various groups. It is impossible for groups to live in complete isolation just as it is hardly possible to live in complete integration in South Africa's microcosm of peoples.

Not Consistent

It is for this reason that the government wants to make available their own institutions to the various groups. At the same time the government is accordingly making efforts at creating joint establishments for complying with certain economic, labor and other requirements.

Interpretation to the effect that the government is supposedly reverting to zoning separate facilities along color lines or in a racist manner are misrepresentations and are not consistent with the elimination of offensive discrimination. Practical regulations, based on the merits of specific cases, is another matter especially in situations of mass usage where the capacities of the facilities must be taken into consideration.

"If this portion of facilities gives rise to situations of conflict and to the disturbance of racial relations it will be necessary to look after such situations, because nothing good will then be achieved."

Dr Koornhof said that it is the stated aim of the government to do away with offending discrimination and friction as much as possible. This may be taking place too slow to please the taste of some people, but for other people this is progressing too fast.

7964
CSO: 4701/19

EXCESSIVE MILITARY EXPENDITURES QUESTIONED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] The fact that in the financial year 1979-80 the armed forces spent more than was allotted to them by parliament can be ascribed in part to a sharp increase in operational actions. For example Operation Smokeshell of June of last year, in which SWAPO was dealt an especially hard blow in Angola, cost 11 million rand.

These facts are apparent from the minutes of a select committee on public accounting which this year has started an investigation also covering unauthorized expenditures on the part of the armed forces. These minutes were published yesterday.

Gen Constant Viljoen, the chief of the armed forces, testified that the excess in the authorized budget amounted to only 1 percent of the total amount. The actions of the armed forces are very unpredictable both with respect to the scale of the operations and the provisions of armaments.

Reconcile

"The scale of operations is determined by enemy actions which must be countered and prevented on short notice. Complex systems of the most modern technology, which cannot be obtained in the open market or off the shelf, are involved in the procurement of armaments."

"In practice these uncertain factors have always rendered it very difficult for the armed forces to reconcile scheduled plans as budgeted with the actual performances expenditures."

General Viljoen testified that an unauthorized expenditure of 496,104.90 rand was incurred for the transportation of soldiers by the Hire-a-Bus private enterprise. A certain major entered into a verbal contract with the enterprise without following the correct procedure and as a result the cost turned out to be much more than was necessary.

The police undertook an investigation of this case and found that the officer had not acted dishonestly; however, a police investigation of the enterprise has not been conducted and the chairman of the committee, Mr G. J. Kotse has asked General Viljoen to have such an investigation done "for the sake of our peace of mind."

7964
CSO: 4701/19

THUGS REPORTED KILLING MORE THAN 80 IN JINJA

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 25 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] More than 80 people have died in Jinja and nine others critically wounded since liberation, after being assaulted by thugs armed with iron bars (Mitayimba).

Mrs Penina Kirunda, a nursing officer-in-charge of Jinja Hospital emergency ward has said in Jinja.

This act of indiscriminate killing started immediately after the liberation of Jinja and intensified during the political campaigns of 1980.

The alleged mastermind of the iron bar as a tool of killing was arrested in June this year and is helping the police with investigations.

Mrs Kirunda said the iron bar victims meet their fate between 7 to 8 p.m. and that they are hit only on the head.

She said the number of casualties increase by two or three every day but she did not rule out a possibility of recording ten in a day.

One has to be very daring to leave the town at about 6.45 p.m. to walk to his house, she added.

The most notorious areas are Masese, Mpumude, Walukuba and the industrial area.

The latest victim admitted to hospital was Mr Wilson Ajoli, a veterinary assistant in Soroti District.

Ajoli had travelled from Kampala and at 7.30 p.m. while heading to the railways' goods shed to meet his brother, was waylaid by the thugs.

His trouser pockets were ransacked and 6000/- taken. His graduated tax tickets for the years 1978-81 and his identity card were also taken.

Other victims in critical condition are Alex Odenyo, Owen Okongo, Oketta Basil, Abilo Okello and Zakaria.

Last April Capt. Were of the Uganda National Liberation Army was killed at Mailo Mbili by the thugs after he had escorted his wife to the railway station.

CSO: 4700/376

ZANU (PF) TO MOVE INTO PUBLISHING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] ZANU (PF) is going into the publishing business to boost finances and make the party "the most powerful machinery in Africa", the party's acting secretary for publicity, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday.

A new financial control mechanism was being worked out to "thoroughly" revamp the party. The measures would be applied at branch, district, provincial and central committee levels.

Dr Zvobgo said in an interview that the Minister of Finance, Mr Enos Nkala, in his capacity as treasurer-general, and the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr Ernest Kadungure, as the party's secretary for finance, would be heavily involved.

He said the publicity department of the party was making a major effort to increase revenue by going into the printing and publishing business. Jongwe Publishing Company would be established on a commercial basis as soon as plans had been finalised.

A new weekly newspaper in Shona, Ndebele and English would be published by the new company in addition to Zimbabwe News, the party's organ. "It will also publish books, text books. literature used during the war and other Dr Zvobgo said.

The firm would be the largest publishers in the country, he claimed.

"The party is going flat-out to raise funds. There should be no problem because what the people want is an efficient party machinery that is gigantic," he explained.

Dr Zvobgo said the idea had already been welcomed by members who were keen on the restructuring of the party.

"I am quite convinced that by the end of the yar, ZANU (PF) will be the most powerful and efficient machinery in Africa."

The minister could not give an estimate, but the project was expected to cost a substantial amount. A printer had already been engaged, and another would soon arrive from Germany to take up his post.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, would start provincial tours to personally direct the reorganisation of the party starting with Manicaland province tomorrow.

The party congress would be held when reorganisation had been completed. Dr Zvobgo said the congress would be crucial because it would review and lay down the policy binding the party.

CSO: 4700/373

PM ON DANGER OF SOUTH AFRICA SUPPORTERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday called for maximum vigilance among all Zimbabweans as there were "hundreds, if not thousands" of South African supporters in the country who had not yet repented.

Pretoria's sympathisers were "truly in our midst", he said, and everyone should stay ready because "the enemy is daily preparing for war against us".

Addressing mourners at the funeral of Mr Joe Gqabi, the ANC's representative who was assassinated in Salisbury on July 31, the Prime Minister said the killing was a bitter testimony to those Zimbabweans who thought the struggle had ended when the country attained its independence.

"Let this event shake them into a new awakening and consciousness of the need for greater vigilance . . . Our independence must not be destablised by our lack of will or military preparedness to defend it against invaders or saboteurs.

The death of Comrade Gqabi should be viewed as an event that fits into the pattern of South Africa's hostile strategy for this region, with particular reference to Zimbabwe.

"We should constantly remember that there are in the country still hundreds, if not thousands, of people who continue to be sympathisers or supporters of South Africa and have not yet repented," Mr Mugabe told the mourners.

Condemning the Pretoria regime for the "callous murder", he reaffirmed the Government's unwavering support for South Africa's liberation movements.

Zimbabwe would not be deterred by the "heinous murder" nor other naked acts of aggression from South Africa, which included economic sabotage against this country.

"Whatever the capacity of the Pretoria regime to unleash suffering and evil, the undeniable reality is that apartheid, together with its apostles, is fast becoming encircled and driven more and more into a laager for final annihilation.

Doomsday

"The masses of South Africa have risen against it and are maintaining the countdown for its inevitable Doomsday. Let us hope the revolutionary momentum that exists in the country is maintained."

Praising Mr Gqabi for having paid the "supreme sacrifice" for his country, the Prime Minister told the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo:

Let the death of Comrade Joe inspire you to greater strides in the unfolding struggle against the Botha regime now running berserk. The people of South Africa are up in arms and desire courageous leadership. Please do not fail them."

He then turned to the Gqabi family and said Zimbabwe was offering her deepest sympathies and regretted that Mr Gqabi's death had occurred in the country.

"They (Zimbabweans) fervently appeal to you to accept the event with courage and understanding which recognises the situation in which we live. We are all with you in this hour of grief."

Mr Mugabe ended his speech by saying Mr Gqabi's funeral had united the people of Zimbabwe and South Africa in their just cause--and this would continue until victory.

"May Joe rest in eternal peace, assured that the struggle for which he died will be continued."

CSO: 4700/373

DEFECTOR STEALS AIR FORCE PLANE, ASKS ASYLUM IN SOUTH AFRICA

Cessna 337

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] A young aircraft fitter with the Air Force of Zimbabwe on Sunday stole a light plane from Thornhill airbase in Gwelo and flew it to South Africa, where he has asked for political asylum, it was confirmed yesterday. Corporal Mark Jeffries (21), who is believed to have originally come from South Africa, stole the Air Force Cessna 337, also known as a Lynx, and flew it to Messina, a few kilometres inside the South African border.

A brief statement issued by the Defence Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday said Corporal Jeffries had landed the aircraft in the Northern Transvaal province at the weekend.

The Zimbabwe Government had been notified of the incident through diplomatic channels, it said, without giving any further details.

The statement added that Corporal Jeffries had asked for political asylum from the military authorities, but did not say whether this would be granted.

The Cessna 337 is a light military aircraft often used by the Air Force of Zimbabwe as a spotter plane. It can be armed with machineguns and rockets.

According to sources yesterday, Corporal Jeffries, who is understood to be normally based at the New Sarum airbase in Salisbury, was on a course at Thornhill before his illegal seizure of the plane.

The sources said that two Hawker Hunter jets had pursued the aircraft, but failed to catch up with it before it crossed the border.

Police in Gwelo confirmed the incident yesterday. A spokesman for the Department of Information said a statement on the issue would be released by the Ministry of Defence today.

Return of Craft Demanded

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe has initiated moves to have the aircraft stolen from Thornhill air base and flown to Messina on the South African border returned, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said yesterday.

He said Corporal Mark Jeffries who stole the air force Cessna 337 from Gwelo on Sunday had committed a serious offence but would not be brought back to face charges because there were no extradition arrangements between South Africa and Zimbabwe.

"We are only interested in our plane and not Jeffries," the minister said.

He said Corporal Jeffries was born in Zambia and educated in Zimbabwe and his parents were residents of Zimbabwe.

Mr Jeffries asked for political assylum when he landed at Messina on Sunday. It is not known whether this will be granted.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said in Salisbury yesterday that Mr. Jeffries "gained access to the security area by telling a guard that he required to carry out a pre-flight inspection and was admitted to the security area".

"He took off in the aircraft and when operational staff discovered that it was missing they reacted.

"Interception by jet aircraft was planned but discounted the light aircraft was flying too low to be traced by radar so this action would not have been possible," said the spokesman.

"Police were alerted and the ZRP at Beitbridge saw the same aircraft flying overhead at 4.55 pm. It was reported to have landed at Messina.

"Corporal Jeffries was in considerable financial difficulties and his sudden departure was connected with a theft from an air force fund.

"He was fully entitled and free to resign from the air force without any restriction but he had indicated a keeness to continue serving.

"The motives for his action were in no way political and arose from his personal problems."

Mr Munangagwa said the defector had joined the air force like anybody else and had been undergoing a course at the Thornhill base.

Mr Jeffries once before tried to take off on an unauthorised joy ride, friends said yesterday.

On that occasion the attempt merely landed the young man they described as "mad about flying" in air force detention barracks, reports the Herald Africa News Service.

Though he had no powered-flying licence, Corporal Jeffries was a member of the Gwelo gliding club and had solo sailplane experience.

Reading of the Sunday flight, which was front page news in Zimbabwe, the corporal's friends described the escape as "just the sort of thing he would do for a gas".

Referring to his recent trip to Mozambique where he headed a military delegation, Mr.Munangagwa said Zimbabwe would continue to ensure that no reactionaries from Mozambique crossed into the country.

He said the meeting was aimed at developing and reinforcing the existing military co-operation between Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The Mozambican delegation was headed by Lieut-General Sebastian Mabote, first Vice-Minister of Defence and chief of the general staff of the Mozambican armed forces.

The Zimbabwean delegates included the commander of the defence forces, General Maclean, the army commander, Lieut-General Rex Nhongo and airforce commander, Air Marshal Walsh.

CSO: 4700/373

KANGAI: 'WE WILL NOT HIT BACK AT SOUTH AFRICA'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] **ZIMBABWE will not be moved by the provocative measures being taken by South Africa, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said in Salisbury last night.**

Referring to the ending of the preferential trade agreement between the two countries, the delays in rail movements and more recently Pretoria's decision to repatriate Zimbabweans working in South Africa, the minister said Zimbabwe did not intend taking retaliatory action.

"We will not be moved by a few provocative measures taken by a bunch of racists in South Africa. We as a country are supporting those people who are fighting for the elimination of apartheid. We are not going to resort to a particular measure because of these acts taken by the lovers of apartheid."

Commenting on plans his ministry has drawn up to cope with the returning workers from South Africa, the minister said it was difficult to plan in a vacuum "because we do not know who is coming back. Most of the planning will be done when these people come", he said.

The minister said that it was estimated that about 8 000 Zimbabweans would return from South Africa by November. Many would bring with them personal property such as cars, which would be a boost to the economy.

Mr. Kangai was answering questions on the ZTV programme, The Nation.

He said Zimbabwe would be able to cope easily with the large number of workers returning. "We do not think that the figures which are being talked about are any larger than what we had last year in the form of refugees," he said.

Malawians working on mines in Zimbabwe would definitely not be expelled to make way for the returning Zimbabweans, the minister said: "We cannot throw them out. They are workers and we treat them as our own workers," he said.

Asked how the returning mine workers--the majority of those being repatriated--would get jobs in the country's ailing mining industry, Mr Kangai said that many of them had skills unavailable in Zimbabwe.

"Such workers will be easily employed here," he said.

Mr Kangai said a small unit in his ministry was working on the setting up of a national pension scheme. He said experts from the International Labour Organisation were assisting.

CSO: 4700/373

PRESIDENT: SUBVERSIVES WILL FACE WRATH OF GOVERNMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] President Banana has warned subversive elements that they will face the wrath of the Government.

"I must warn all those who have a propensity for subversion that my Government is capable of dealing a fatal blow to such criminal elements," he said in a weekend interview with the Ecumenical Development Educational Programme of the Churches of Canada.

The President said Zimbabwe had demonstrated a tremendous amount of magnanimity in dealing with sensitive and crucial problems.

"By our policy of reconciliation we forgave those who committed insidious atrocities against our people. We did this first as a matter of principle because we believe that it serves no useful prupose to indulge in recrimination."

The government did not [word indistinct] in negative pursuits that might result in the depletion of limited resources.

"It was out of this commitment to the belief in the utilisation of all our resources that we spared even those who were our forefront enemies and have even allowed them to participate in the process of reconstruction," the President said.

Having fought to remove the things that [words indistinct] the people, the Government was now embarking on a course of urging the people to bury the past and unite in a [words indistinct] endeavour to rebuild the country.

On South Africa, the President said Zimbabwe was committed to the total liberation of Africa and would give all the support at its disposal to the liberation forces in South Africa for the total dismantling of apartheid, and to SWAPO in Namibia.

"We will do this within the context of the OAU and the United Nations. That means we have to support measures initiated at the OAU and at the UN designed to bring pressure on South Africa to abandon its illegal occupation of Namibia and its vicious system of apartheid within South Africa itself."

On economic sanctions against South Africa, the President said Zimbabwe's position was clear. "We cannot stand in the way of economic sanctions by the international community against the Pretoria regime."

Zimbabwe was aware that any economic sanctions would affect its economy because of a history of economic ties between the two countries. The economic integration between Zimbabwe and South Africa was so vast that there was no way of doing away with it overnight.

The Government was exploring alternative trade routes, and its participation in the Zimbabwe that would be economically sound and strong enough to meet the internal needs of the country and take a lead in the economic development of the sub-region particularly the SADCC group.

"I also think that Zimbabwe is well placed to give a political lead and political direction in the political revolution now taking place on the continent," the President said.

He explained that Zimbabwe was following a political system that advocated an egalitarian society where equality of the individual would be the new social order. It was a political system that challenged the capitalist profit motive and the whole emphasis of individualism.

"I am convinced, myself, that revolutionary socialism holds the key to many pressing world problems here and at the same time serves as an example to many of our countries of Africa and hopefully other regions of the world as well," the President said.

On the church, he said it was difficult for one to be a Christian and a capitalist at the same time because capitalism ran counter to Christian principles. He said socialism had a biblical basis.

He said both developed and developing countries needed liberation theology. In the past the weakness of the church had been its inability to appreciate the nature of the liberation struggle.

He called on the churches in Canada to cultivate interest among the Canadian public and the Canadian Government so that they could appreciate Zimbabwe's problems.

The President said interested Canadians could help as technicians, doctors, engineers and in other areas where the country needed personnel.

CSO: 4700/373

MAYOR INSISTS COUNCIL MUST AVOID POLITICS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Bulawayo's new mayor, Councillor Naison Ndiovu, says party politics must play no part in the city council's affairs.

In an interview yesterday he said: "Our rate-payers and all our people should be free to hold private opinions and attitudes to politics, and the council's total preoccupation must be with the progress and welfare of the city and the citizens."

He felt it "unfortunate" that Zimbabwe's municipal and local government elections had been conducted on a political ticket.

"Immediately after I and my 14 colleagues from the western areas were elected, our determination was to put the city and its people first, irrespective of party politics," he said.

His political utterances as a member of the central committee of the PF would be confined to ZAPU affairs.

However, it was an advantage to understand politics when dealing with central government on behalf of the city council. "One needs political foresight," he said.

On his statement that the council would be "more people-oriented", he said councillors would consult the people of their wards at every step on matters concerning their welfare.

"Our election was made possible by the common man. In former years he did not have the opportunity to vote in municipal elections. He deserves to be consulted by those he elected.

"The system of administration and development has been good and I would not want to make changes to it. We want to maintain standards and even improve them."

He would like people in the western areas to have larger residential stands and would like the road-surfacing programme speeded up, street trees planted, lighting installed, and public parks established.

CSO: 4700/373

PADIS CHIEF STRESSES NEED FOR DATA BANK

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] The establishment of an information and documentation centre is an absolute must for Zimbabwe, the director of Pan-African Documentation and Information System, Dr Julien Quirino-Lanhounmey said yesterday.

In an interview, Dr Quirino-Lanhounmey, who attended a five-day information and documentation seminar in Salisbury last week, said it would be fatal for Zimbabwe to shelve the idea of setting up such a centre, because there were other items high up on the priority list.

"There will never be any planning at all without information to guide you on any future development projects."

He said Zimbabwe would avoid the mistakes and pitfalls of other African countries if it considered information a priority and went ahead with the establishment of an information system which could be integrated into the Ministry of Education and Culture's proposed national library service.

"The infrastructure is already there and what is required is to incorporate it into the library project.

"Most of the development plans in African countries have failed because of lack of information from which to work and Zimbabwe is fortunate in that it has just embarked on its development projects and can adopt an automatised system of information documentation which is much cheaper."

Delegates to the seminar agreed it was necessary to establish a centre and their recommendations will soon be handed to the Government.

But four main issues arose at the closing session on Friday--whether there was a need for a computer to handle the information; whether such a system could be [word indistinct]; whether the country had the manpower to handle the system and whether information was really necessary for planning.

Dr Quirino-Lanhounmey said the computerised system had provisions for incorporating the manual system and his organisation would help with training of staff to run such a system.

The training lasting about six months would enable the operators of the system to be fairly competent in handling the computers.

"Padis is designed to serve the African countries in finding out the right people who can assist them at every level.

"We hope to help African countries establish a system where when you go to the rural areas you will find rural communication on a cheaper level. But the move to implement the system rests with your Government. As soon as they tell us they are ready we will come in to assist. We move much faster," Dr Quirino-Lanhounmey said.

Padis operates under the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and is supported by contributions from the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations bodies.

"A rational approach to development cannot be successfully formulated unless all relevant information is fully considered during the planning and programming stages, and accurate knowledge of the past and reliable projections are used to form the basis for planning the future course of action," Dr Quirino-Lanhounmey explained.

CSO: 4700/373

UMGUZA SETTLERS PROMISED LAND, WATER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] **A MEMBER of parliament for Matebeleland North, Mr Sidney Malunga, yesterday assured the people of Umguza resettlement that land would be found for those in need and urged them to co-operate with resettlement officers by filling in settlement application forms.**

Addressing about 200 settlers who had gathered at Iguzi, about 40 km from Nyamandlovu, Mr Malunga told the people that by filling in the forms, they would only be helping the Government to lay down plans for resettling them in an orderly manner.

Most of the people were reluctant to fill in the forms because they believed the Government was going to evict some from the area as there were too many there.

Mr Malunga told the people that after they had filled in the forms, the Government would be able to assess how many people could be settled in the area. If it was found there were too many, land would be found for them elsewhere.

"Every able-bodied person will get a place to settle. It is the right of the people to get a piece of land on which they can make a living. But we do not want people to settle at random because there will be no order.

"You will all be resettled, but you must not argue with the resettlement officers because if you stay where you please the land will be turned itno a desert in no time. There is also bound to be conflict then because some people would start quarrelling over land," he said.

People had left previous areas because they had been crowded and their cattle had no pastures. Overcrowding must be avoided in the new areas.

From the forms, the Government could also decide where to build their houses, and where the farming land, schools, clinics and pasture land should be.

"If the Government sees there are too many people, they will obviously have to remove some. But no one will be dumped in the forest when one genuinely needs a piece of land from which to make a living.

"You came into this area because of problems you faced in your former areas, and the Government is well aware of these problems. By buying this land the Government wants people to have a better life. They must be productive so as not to turn the land into a desert."

On the water shortage, Mr Malunga said that when they were finally resettled, the Government would make sure that there would be enough water.

He said, at present the Government could not repair existing boreholes as they did not know where the people were going to be settled.

Besides people who have settled near the Umguza river, the shortage of water in the area is critical. Some people are having to walk up to 10 km to get water, and they have to drive their cattle that far to drink as well.

CSO: 4700/373

PM TO LAUNCH PARTY REORGANIZATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The massive exercise to revamp ZANU (PF) starts today with an address by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to 48 provincial party leaders, the party's national political commissar, Mr Mayor Urimbo, said yesterday.

Six party officials from each of the country's eight provinces would be addressed by the Prime Minister on party reorganisation and policies, he said.

The one-day conference would be the beginning of the rebuilding of the party at both top and grassroot levels throughout the country. The role of the youth and women in party restructuring would also be discussed.

The exercise would be carried out under the personal direction of Mr Mugabe in his capacity of president of ZANU (PF).

Earlier this week the party's secretary for publicity, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said the party had now embarked on an exercise to make it a "mammoth" by the end of the year. He said Mr Mugabe had called on all the leaders to go flat-out in rebuilding the party.

Further meetings would be arranged by a commissariat headed by the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, and Mr Urimbo.

ZANU (PF) publicity secretary for Manicaland Province, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa, said she and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, would address a rally at Chipinga today.

Dr Nhiwatiwa, the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, also announced that the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, would address a rally at Tsindi today.

Dr Nhiwatiwa and Mr Hove would address a rally tomorrow at Sakubva in Umtali. There would be another rally at Rusambwe and Inyazura to be addressed by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai tomorrow. All rallies will start at 10 am.

CSO: 4700/373

NEWSMAN SEEN AS LINK BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, MASSES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Institute of Mass Communications should train journalists who will bridge the gap between Government and the masses, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, said last night.

Speaking at the official opening of the institute in Salisbury, he said that since the formation of the Mass Media Trust was aimed at localising ownership of the media, it was logical that the trust should seek to train local people to do the job properly.

The institute, the minister said, should produce journalists, who would:

- Bridge the gap between the masses and policy-makers by keeping the people well-informed of Government policies, decisions and anxieties.
- Keep the people informed of progress or problems in reconstruction, resettlement and development.
- Become teachers of the masses on major issues or problems facing the nation, through correct and objective interpretation of events.

Dr Shava said the advent of independence hailed the creation of journalists with minds focussed on peace, justice and equality.

In fulfilling these roles, objectivity and fairness were a must. Different or opposite opinions must be treated fairly without deliberate exaggeration or distortion.

"The task of a journalist in Zimbabwe is to inform the nation and the world of objective positions on whatever subject they may be reporting on.

"Reporters must be a source of correct information, not a source of misinformation and unfounded sensationalism."

He acknowledged the potency of newspapers, radio and television and the considerable influence they had on people and said the need for intelligent reporting could not be emphasised enough.

The institute would not only benefit groups and organisations in the country but also those in other countries in the region.

The institute was opened in April and is training 50 students taking one-year courses in news agency journalism, radio broadcasting and radio technical operations.

Dr Shava thanked the Frederick Nauman Foundation of West Germany, UNESCO and the Africa Educational Trust for assistance to the institute.

The official opening was attended by the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira; the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, who said that $500 000 would be made available for technical education; the Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Cephas Msipa; and the Deputy Minister of Information, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, who will supervise the work and progress of the institute.

CSO: 4700/373

MUGABE, SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER COMMENT ON TALKS

CA170904 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has thanked Sweden for the assistance it has given to Zimbabwe. Comrade Mugabe was speaking to newsmen in Salisbury yesterday after holding talks lasting about 50 minutes with the Swedish prime minister, Mr Falldin. Comrade Mugabe said he would like Sweden to give more aid to Zimbabwe and also participate jointly with the government in the development of a number of projects, including those in the rural areas. The prime minister said he would like the two countries to strengthen their good relations, which were established during the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe.

Commenting on the situation in Southern Africa, Comrade Mugabe said the Pretoria regime is unrepentant on a number of issues. He said the minority regime is maintaining a military strategy for each southern African state aimed at destabilizing the whole region. Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe is not engaging in a war with South Africa but it is opposed to the policy of apartheid practised by the racist regime. He said Zimbabwe will defend itself in the event of an attack by South Africa but at the same time it hopes Pretoria will not engage in any military clashes with this country.

In reply the Swedish prime minister, Mr Falldin, said his country will continue aiding Zimbabwe and the subject of further assistance will be discussed when Comrade Mugabe visits Sweden and other Scandinavian countries later this year.

CSO: 4700/374

MUDZI FARMERS INVOLVED IN SUCCESSFUL RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Aug 81 p 12

[Text]

RECONSTRUCTION programmes were said to be going on very well in Mudzi on the border with Mozambique, and farmers in the communal area had embarked on self-reliance programmes in a bid to re-establish their war-battered infrastructure.

Although farmers had to battle to get draught power this season as most of their stock perished during the war, the spirit of farming has re-surfaced and last-minute plans are being made to ensure that the annual agricultural shows start again this year.

And in a bid to ensure that a successful show is held, the farmers have enlisted the help of Mudzi District Council, whose executive officer, Mr Samson Mombeshora, was in the capital this week making arrangements for the show, to be held from August 19 to the 21st.

Mr Mombeshora said exhibits will be mostly agricultural produce, and stiff competition is expected in the home industries section as housewives had developed a keen interest in domestic science.

Mudzi has a population of about 16 000 people. Although farmers tried hard to produce good maize, they did not get encouraging yields as their efforts were hampered by lack of draught power.

"They harvested just about enough for consumption," said Mr Mombeshora.

Some farmers have money to buy cattle, but they are confronted with the problem of where to get them. The matter was raised at a recent council meeting, and it was resolved that efforts to find out where livestock can be bought should be stepped up, so that interested farmers can go and buy.

Mr Mombeshora said interest in farming had shot up since the new Government came to power, but shortage of agricultural extension staff was giving cause for concern as people's aspirations were not being met.

"Although farmers have been growing munga in the main, interest in maize is growing," said Mr Mombeshora. "There is a new awareness of the need to grow cash crops.

"Reconstruction programmes are proceeding at a satisfactory pace. Only two out of about 30 dip tanks are still not functioning. We have applied for six new dip tanks to be constructed."

He said farmers had taken up the call for self-reliance, and such projects had been started in connection with the building of clinics, schools and roads. Locals were providing what they could and seeking Government help where necessary.

Increased effort, Mr Mombeshora said, was needed in reconstructing health facilities as only two out of the seven clinics in the area were operating. However, two new clinics were being built.

"There are not many co-operative societies at the moment because people, who need a lot of education, are beginning to come back to farming," he said.

"Efforts are being made to have a co-operative society at Suswe."

CSO: 4700/373

CHANGES IN EDUCATION COME UNDER SCRUTINY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Education and Culture and the Dag Hammarskjoeld Foundation of Sweden are jointly sponsoring a seminar on education in Zimbabwe—Past, Present and Future — in Salisbury from August 27 to September 7.

Several countries have been invited to the international seminar which will examine the educational system Zimbabwe has inherited and work out practical strategies for a new system.

Zimbabwe's future education policies had been debated for years during the liberation struggle by the Patriotic Front alliance, a ministry spokesman said yesterday.

But, he said, the seminar would be the first attempt to bring the debate to the national level in this country. Previous conferences were held in Maputo in 1978 and Lusaka in 1980.

The seminar will aim at spreading ideas developed during the liberation struggle to a wider public in Zimbabwe who were unable to take part in these experiences during the struggle, the spokesman said.

"It is hoped that the seminar will examine the role of education in the colonial period, lessons and experiences from the liberation war and future trends.

"Experiences from other countries will enable Zimbabweans to look at their own situation critically.

"We sense the need for change and want people to initiate this change in schools. Ideas debated at the seminar will help accelerate some changes."

He said Zimbabweans were ready for change and open to new ideas.

The seminar will be opened by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, at the University of Zimbabwe on August 27 and will be closed by President Banana on September 7.

On the second day of the seminar the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, will deliver the keynote address.

The seminar will deal with three aspects of education in Zimbabwe:

- Education in society as a whole;
- Formal education and the mechanics of change in school organisation, curriculum, teaching, education and production;
- Non-formal education including worker education and adult literacy.

The director-general of UNESCO, Mr Amadou M'Bow, will also deliver a paper at the seminar.

The Government has also invited the ANC and PAC of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia to attend.

The Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Ibbo Mandaza, will deliver a paper on the experiences in camp schools during the liberation struggle.

Countries expected to send representatives to the seminar include Cuba, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Tanzania, Korea, Romania, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Australia and China.

UNESCO, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the OAU have also been invited to send representatives.

All Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference countries have also been invited.

The ministry spokesman said: "Education exists in a socio-economic framework. To change the system we inherited will take a long time. It could take up to 10 or 20 years.

"But the seminar will begin by bringing people in schools and people from outside in touch with new ideas for the future," he said.

CSO: 4700/373

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS END IN FORTNIGHT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S community schools will be abolished on September 1, before the start of the next term, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, announced yesterday.

The minister asked boards of governors to stay on and assured parents that pupils of former community schools could stay even if they were not zoned for that school.

"All community schools will revert to Government status as from September 1," he said in a statement. "But it is hoped that boards of governors, in the interests of the schools and to avoid the disruption of the children's education, will be prepared to assist in the administration of their respective schools until December 31."

Dr Mutumbuka said that all former community schools would function on the same basis as any other Government school. Normal Government tuition and boarding fees would be charged.

Legislation allowing former white Government schools to opt for community status was passed by the Rhodesian Front dominated Parliament during the life of the executive council and the first schools to opt for the new status did so from January 1979.

By independence there were 48 community schools, eight of them secondary, and four more in the pipeline. The new Government froze all transactions as soon as it assumed power and early this year introduced legislation to amend the Education Act.

The Bill passed the House of Assembly easily despite stiff RF opposition but had to be amended slightly after the Senate Legal Committee objected to two provisions in the proposed legislation. By July the Bill had been signed into law by President Banana and gazetted.

The chairman of the community schools association, Mr Richard Horn, said last night that the minister's move should come as no surprise. He was simply implementing legislation already passed.

"The ministry has obviously tried to make the transition as smooth as possible by their timing and by the fact that they have asked the boards of governors to stay on for a while and assured the public that pupils need not change their schools."

CSO: 4700/373

NEW YOUTH TRAINING CENTERS VIEWED AS 'KEY TO SOCIALISM'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

THE Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation is establishing 16 rural and urban youth training centres throughout Zimbabwe, it was disclosed here at the weekend.

The Deputy Permanent Secretary in the ministry, Dr Tichaona Jokonya, said in an interview that each of the eight electoral provinces would have two training centres, one rural and the other urban.

Dr Jokonya stressed that the training of youth in this country was the pivot to the success or failure of socialism in Zimbabwe.

"Many countries have ventured into certain political trends but have failed because there was no solid foundation in youth preparation through training."

To avoid the failure of socialism the Government was anxious to build such an unshakeable foundation at youth training centres.

The ministry, which is responsible for youth work, has started and will continue to acquire farms and property for training centres.

Urban centres, though not in towns at all, will serve to train youth earmarked for urban industry as motor mechanics, electricians, clerks and many other industrial jobs.

Rural training centres will have an agricultural bias, training young people in Pstoral, crop and commercial farming as well as poultry, pig and other animal husbandry.

"There will be a lot of overlapping between urban and rural training centres. We feel, for example, that for the successful running of a commercial farm one needs to be proficient in motor mechanics, some electrical work and accounting so we will teach these disciplines at all rural training centres."

The ministry will place greater emphasis on rural training centres, Dr Jokonya said, as more than 75 percent of the country's youth lived in the communal lands.

The ministry will also run a national leadership training centre in Salisbury to train young people in leadership and eventual administration at the rural and urban training centres.

Dr Jokonya said that training would take at least two years.

Those training in agriculture would spend six months each on pastoral farming, crop culture, poultry, and basics in motor mechanics, electrical work and accounting.

There will be no educational requirements for training. Trainees would also have a chance to do academic studies while there.

"What we envisage is a young person with, say, Grade 7, advancing to junior certificate and possibly O levels while at the centre," he added.

The main aim of the ministry was to avert a lack of employment opportunities for young people, Dr Jokonya said.

"We are liaising with the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development in an effort to rationalise our training so that our graduates will be able to do further technical training and apprenticeship in specialised fields.

"This could mean that a graduate from one of our centres with Grade 7 qualifications, with necessary training in motor mechanics, could join a polytechnic as a first-year student in motor mechanics.

"We want all our young people eventually to turn into self-supporting, reliable and loyal citizens of Zimbabwe and we believe the national training will provide the necessary background."

The trainees will also be given a chance to do physical culture, arts and music.

For the training the country had been divided into 60 districts, each manned by a district promotion officer.

"These officers will establish youth clubs and collect young people for holiday and special training."

All the 16 centres will be near centres earmarked as growth centres.

School pupils would be able to attend short intensive courses during holidays.

Apart from a technical centre in Bulawayo, a recreational centre in Salisbury and Pangani mine complex, the ministry has also acquired a farm in Indiva, Gwelo, where an agricultural specialist is already running small-scale agricultural courses.

Pangani mine will be developed into an urban training centre for Matabeleland South with workshops for mechanics, electrical and other industrial training.

Dr Jokonya said Pangani had room for at least 500 trainees.

CSO: 4700/373

FARMERS CALL FOR MOBILE BUYING DEPOTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

PROBLEMS of marketing agricultural produce this year were discussed during a closed session at the annual congress of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union held in Fort Victoria recently.

Among the problems highlighted were the availability of transport and the capability of depots to take in grains or cotton, plus time available to complete marketing before the onset of the rains.

Accepting that everything within the powers of the Agricultural Marketing Authority was being done, delegates noted that unless mobile purchasing depots were created, grain might not be taken in total before the rains.

A number of alternatives were suggested:

- That co-operative societies create transit depots in each district to buy grain and that the societies would buy grain from every farmer even if not a member.
- That the Ministry of Agriculture, with co-operative societies, form a front to buy grain from the districts.
- That AMA create transit depots in each district.

The delegates noted that most of the farmers with excess grain in communal areas had never had a marketing card before, and therefore had to make applications to be direct producers only this year after they had grown a surplus.

The president of the union, Mr Gary Magadzire, said: "It is my understanding that the registration offices are flooded with so many applications that the completion of the processing forms may take a very long time."

Delegates noted that farmers in Matibi One had this year grown enough to sell.

Farmers in Chibi had already got empty bags, but were not members of co-operative societies, nor were they registered as direct producers and were therefore stuck with crops.

The delegates felt that there was a strong need to encourage commercial banks to decentralise their operations. It was the congress view that banks should move in conformity with Government policy on rural development.

It was also felt that if banks were created in rural areas the impetus and enthusiasm that had been created by Government would be kept very high.

It was also noted that besides being an economic venture, the banks would play a greater role in ensuring that finance circulated where it originated, thereby encouraging speedy development of areas which responded to productivity.

Decentralisation would enable banks to understand clients they were dealing with, and be in a position to discuss with people who borrow money. Mutual trust would be built between subsistence farmers and the banks concerned.

It was also believed that if banks were located in communal areas farmers would make arrangements earlier and not wait until the onset of rains.

The delegates expressed concern at the way the open general licence was being controlled. Many organisations, individuals or co-operatives were keen to go into services providing products in agriculture.

GENERAL

Delegates called for the re-examination of the system with a view to giving open general licences to those who intended to offer their services to agriculture.

The delegates also recommended that the extension service ought to be improved as research findings were in some cases taking long to reach communal areas.

One of the burning issues discussed was the need to re-examine farm purchasing trends.

Delegates felt that financiers and buyers were wasting their time as the prices being charged were unacceptable to financiers. The most serious problem was that farmers did not understand what was going on and tended to blame financiers unnecessarily.

It was felt that if the pricing of land could be placed in the hands of competent people then it would be easier for the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

The farmers were concerned that prices of land were escalating, making large-scale farming prohibitive.

It was also noted that it had become common for some farmers to buy up neighbouring farms to speculate.

There was a strong feeling that more black farmers should go commercial and learn from the experience of white farmers.

CSO: 4700/373

SOLDIERS GET DETAILS OF DEMOBILIZATION TERMS

Army Reduction of 30,000

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] **THE Government is giving soldiers details of a massive demobilisation exercise which will cost about $116 million and reduce the Zimbabwe National Army by about 30 000 men.**

The plan, announced by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, in June, will be administered by the Demobilisation Directorate in the Ministry of Labour and Social Services who have been allocated $43 million for grants in the present financial year.

Each soldier wanting and allowed to demobilise will get $185 a month for up to two years while he or she is getting established. The package also includes educational and training benefits.

The exercise will be overseen by the demobilisation directorate headed by Mr John Shoniwa who is now back in Zimbabwe after being recalled from London where he was deputy high commissioner. Besides voluntary demobilisation, certain members of the former Rhodesian Army who are still on contract may not have their contracts renewed.

A pamphlet published by the Government for soldiers interested in the demobilisation package states that the allowance corresponds to the money, food, clothing and accommodation supplied to the ex-soldier when he was in the army.

"Schools will be directed by the Government to take all soldiers interested in education. In addition, those who qualify to go to university will be encouraged and assisted in every way," the pamphlet added.

Skills training would be offered at technical colleges, agricultural institutions and education colleges. Medical assistants and nurses would be trained, and administrative schools would turn ex-soldiers into district administrators and district officers. Special centres would train customs and immigration officers.

"Advice and assistance will be given to those seeking employment or who wish to be self-employed, whether or not they have taken advantage of the training or education schemes on offer.

CO-OPS

"Setting up co-operatives, which is part of Government policy, will be encouraged, especially if the ex-soldiers pool their earnings under the scheme in order to start small businesses for themselves."

The Government would make use of all Zimbabwe's natural resources and services to find jobs for ex-soldiers. "Thus the Government will ensure all ministries and departments will employ the ex-soldiers in any suitable vacancies which may arise.

"The parastatals, too, will be directed by the Government to take on those demobilised into suitable vacancies. Even the private sector will be urged to co-operate and take on the ex-soldiers not only in their training schemes, but also in their employment."

Explaining the need for a demobilisation scheme, the pamphlet stated: "It is not in the public interest to retain too large an army which the economy of the country cannot sustain. On the other hand if the soldiers leave the army they can be engaged in a more productive civilian role."

The pamphlet noted that not everyone who joined the struggle planned a military career and so to keep him or her mobilised was neither in that person's nor the nation's interest.

"Similarly some members of the Zimbabwe National Army may not have the necessary physical build or health to remain in the army, but they can contribute substantially to the economic growth of the na-

tion if they are demobilised."

Demobilisation would not be automatically granted on request. Some categories of men or units could not have full freedom of choice as that would not be in the national interest.

Once a soldier was demobilised he would report to a demobilisation centre where he would be issued with a post office pay book. He could then collect his allowance from any post office once he produced the book and his ID card.

The centres which would be set up in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali and Fort Victoria, would have counsellors on hand and would be run by the Demobilisation Directorate of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

Formidable Task

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] **ZIMBABWE has a surplus of soldiers and a shortage of skilled men. This is an unfortunate and wasteful position to be in, but the Government's demobilisation plans should do much to redress the imbalance.**

It will be a formidable task to demobilise and train about 30 000 men in up to two years. But it must be done. Men who were trained for war and perhaps little else must now be trained for peace and progress.

Those affected were highly motivated to take part in the struggle. If they remain as highly motivated during their training the task of the Demobilisation Directorate will be made easier and the men will return quicker to normal life.

The extensive training facilities that are to be made available to them should result, in a year or two, in large numbers of people with agricultural, medical, administrative and other skills that the country desperately needs.

The cost, estimated at about $116 million in all, is high. But it is better to meet this than to continue to have an excessively large army — a burden on the taxpayer in itself — containing probably large numbers of men who would rather be in civilian life and would do better there.

The expertise gained during this demob exercise could prove valuable in other training courses and might be adapted for the youth training centres that are to be set up.

These two schemes underline the vital need for the National Manpower Survey to be completed accurately and early. Then the trainers and the trainees will have better guidelines to work to.

CSO: 4700/373

TOURISM FOR FIRST FIVE MONTHS DOUBLES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Aug 81 p 9

[Text]

MORE than twice as many people visited Zimbabwe in the first five months of this year than in the same period last year, the latest figures from the Central Statistical Office show.

If the trend continues, almost 350 000 people will have visited Zimbabwe by the end of the year, the highest since before the liberation war. Last year's total was 268 418, excluding people in transit.

In May this year, 32 147 people visited Zimbabwe, 809 of them in transit. Of the rest most were holidaymakers — 26 585 — but 4 505 people arrived here on business. Of the visitors 4 056 stayed for less than 24 hours.

Visitors from South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland were the largest group, of 14 536. There were 10 828 from Zambia, 1 540 from Britain and Ireland and 987 from the Americas.

About twice as many tourists from South Africa and Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland visited Zimbabwe in the first five months of this year than the same period last year and more East Africans visited than in the whole of last year.

The visitors spent an average of 11,7 nights each in Zimbabwe during May and spent almost $2,8 million.

In May there were 786 immigrants and 1 606 emigrants. Most immigrants came from the United Kingdom, Zambia and South Africa.

British and returning Zimbabwe citizens were the main groups.

South Africa was still the destination of the bulk of the emigrants with Malawi, Britain and Australia the only other countries attracting more than 100 people.

CSO: 4700/373

UNIONS CALL FOR GRADED PAY SCALES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

TWO leading trade unionists yesterday appealed for a unified salary scale based on the rate for the job in all sectors of employment in Zimbabwe.

In interviews the labour leaders expressed concern that some employers were appointing people to responsible positions but did not give them the rightful remuneration.

"It is essential to have a unified salary scale for the same job — irrespective of colour," the general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, said.

He added: "We have had complaints that people are being promoted and are not paid what they are worth. This window-dressing by employers must stop. Employers must not continue to live in the colonial past."

Mr Mugabe said he would make a tour of commerce and industry soon to find out whether people were being paid what they were worth.

"We have had persistent reports of window-dressing and we as a national centre would like to investigate this. I must make it very clear to employers who practise this that we will not tolerate this attitude.

"It is diabolical to pay a man on the basis of the colour of his skin. We must learn to accept that we are one people in Zimbabwe and racial discrimination will not work."

Mr Mugabe asked those who were being victimised to "tell the whole story to us and we will not hesitate to deal with the culprits", adding: "We are not going to be idle and see our people exploited by employers when we can do something about it."

He urged employers not to use abusive language when addressing their employees.

"The description of workers as 'boys' is not helpful at all in promoting good industrial relations."

The general secretary of the General Engineering and Metal Workers' Union, Mr David Chimusoro, said his union was going "flat - out" to investigate cases of salary discrimination.

"If we prove this to be true, we will certainly take action. Such employers must be brought to book for the good of the country," Mr Chimusoro said.

He said it was unfortunate that some employers had not accepted the changes taking place, and "still lived in Rhodesia".

CSO: 4700/373

BOARD TO PROBE INKOMO DEPOT EXPLOSION

Great Damage

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] A Board of inquiry will investigate the destruction of the ammunition depot at Inkomo Barracks which caused millions of dollars worth of damage on Sunday.

A spokesman for the Department of Information said a statement would be issued saying that an inquiry into the cause of the explosions would be held.

The statement would also say there had been no casualties and the fires had been put out at 7 am yesterday morning.

The turn-off to Inkomo Barracks from the Salisbury/Sinola road was blocked off by military police yesterday to Press and public. A staff sergeant said it was dangerous.

Many buildings were flattened during the explosions which occurred about every second throughout Sunday afternoon.

The magazines, built above the ground, had been separated from each other by walls of earth which were meant to prevent any blast from spreading beyond the buildings in which they occurred.

One source referred to the official reason for the cause of the first explosion--the accidental detonation of a gas cylinder--and said there were many such cylinders stored near the ammunition.

People fled from Inkomo and the nearby camp of 1 Parachute Battalion during the first series of explosions.

One soldier described how hundreds of people ran for cover as red-hot shrapnel fell on the 1 Parachute Battalion camp.

"Women and children all fled and some went into Salisbury," he said.

But an officer said yesterday that very few had left the camp--and those who had were civilians.

Reporters who reached a spot within 500m of the exploding magazines on the Inkomo Barracks turn-off road on Sunday saw blasts occurring about every second.

Each blast sent up a wall of flames and hurled flaming shrapnel like a massive fireworks display for miles around.

The turn-off road was littered with debris as well as unexploded rockets and shells. Reporters also saw a full box of small arms ammunition.

The Salisbury Chief Fire Officer, Mr Vin Lowrie, said yesterday afternoon that all fire engines and ambulances had withdrawn.

"Our fire-fighting services were not required. There were still small pockets of fire but they are just being left to burn out."

A police spokesman said the roadblock on the main Salisbury/Sinoia road would remain in operation until 7 am today at the latest.

He said a man who had been arrested while taking photographs from the roadblock on Sunday had been interviewed by the police and released.

Ziana reports that helicopter surveillance of the area yesterday reportedly revealed no casualties.

Train services on the Salisbury-Sinoia line have been suspended until further notice, a spokesman for the National Railways of Zimbabwe said yesterday.

Rail traffic on the line was stopped on Sunday when the blaze at the barracks broke out.

The spokesman said: "Until military authorities authorise normal movements, the train service has had to be suspended."

Army engineers were at the scene yesterday morning to begin work on detonating the unstable shells, rockets, mortars, bombs and other explosives and were being assisted by air force helicopters carrying out reconnaissance of the surrounding area.

In the Defence Force statement issued on Sunday night the public were urged to keep well clear of the area and to report any explosives lying around to the army or police.

Inside the camp, however, routine appeared to be returning as groups of men went about their duties and women at the married quarters hung out their Monday washing.

Apart from burnt grass set alight by blazing fragments and debris yesterday, there appeared to be no damage to the barracks installations.

Evacuation of Residents

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Residents within 7 km and perhaps up to 10 km of Inkomo Barracks might have to be evacuated so that "several hundred tonnes" of highly explosure material could be disposed of, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, announced in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Mr Munangagwa, said that during the series of explosions at the barracks on Sunday the roof of one storage building collapsed and the explosive contained in the building, having been exposed to high temperatures, might be volatile.

It might be necessary for military engineers to dispose of this in a controlled explosion.

Residents up to 10 km from the barracks would be given ample notice to evacuate the area, he said.

A Ministry of Defence spokesman has warned the public staying near Inkomo Barracks not to touch any suspicious objects.

"Anyone finding such an object should immediately contact the Army Operations Room on Salisbury 791841, and ask for the officer on duty. The officer will immediately arrange for army engineers to go to the area to examine and, if necessary, render such objects safe."

In answer to questions from members of the Republican Front, Mr Munangagwa said the only casualty had been a horse belonging to the Grey's Scouts. He said the cost of the explosion had not yet been quantified.

Mr Munangagwa said the explosion would not affect the security of the country. "We do not put all our eggs in one basket," he said.

He told the House that a board of inquiry had been convened to investigate the causes and circumstances which led to the explosions.

The board was also authorised to co-opt ammunition and explosives experts from two other countries "as independent sources of advice and assessment". He did not name the countries.

It was hoped the board would present their findings within two weeks, he said.

The board is to be headed by Major-General Javan Maseko.

Mr Munangagwa said he understood that individual gas cookers which ignited exploded in all directions--a number close to a building containing phosphorous grenades and other phosphorous-filled items.

These, being volatile, exploded and because of the high temperatures the phosphorous exploded and other buildings caught alight.

Active measures were being taken to locate and destroy live items scattered in the area, but it would take some time before the area was clear of danger, he said.

The minister said the findings of the board of inquiry would be made public.

The roadblock on either side of the turn off to Inkomo Barracks was sifted yesterday morning at 10 am, a police spokesman said.

The spokesman warned, however, that military police would "when necessary" be reforming roadblocks in the area, 40 km north-west of Salisbury, to stop vehicles while army bomb disposal experts detonated live ammunition hurled around the countryside on Sunday.

He also warned motorists not to stop at the side of the road between the Nyabira turn off, seven km from the Inkomo turn off, and the Dike, about 20 km from the turn off.

CSO: 4700/373

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS MAIZE DETAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The World Food Programme will distribute up to 100 000 tonnes of Zimbabwean maize to African countries this year, it was announced in Salisbury yesterday.

So far the organisation has sent 26 300 tonnes of the surplus maize to Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya.

The deal will net about $9 million worth of foreign currency in hard cash for Zimbabwe, WFP director, Professor Herbert Onitiri announced at a Press conference.

He said only last year the WFP had to find 15 000 tonnes of maize to feed Zimbabweans emerging from the war. "This year Zimbabwe produced a surplus of more than a million tonnes to feed drought-ridden African countries."

New operations in Zimbabwe were of great significance because WFP policy was to buy food from developing countries wherever it was available.

"This year Zimbabwe has been blessed with an excellent harvest of maize.

"This is of particular interest to the WFP which needs significant tonnages of maize to meet the needs of other countries in Africa where, as a result of drought, the harvests have been unfavourable and where there is no foreign exchange to buy badly-needed maize which is the staple diet in many African countries."

Early this year the WFP entered into negotiations with the Grain Marketing Board for the supply of about 300 tonnes to be shipped to Livingstone from the GMB depot at Gatooma.

Delivery of the shipment was started on April 13 and completed on April 29.

This was followed by three other contracts covering 7 000 tonnes for Mozambique, 7 000 tonnes for Zambia, 8 000 tonnes for Tanzania and 3 500 tonnes for Kenya. These were financed by WFP resources, Holland and Britain.

This consignment to Zambia was moved by a Zimbabwe transport company which delivered the first load early in June and finished the operation in July.

At the same time a shipment of 7 000 tonnes was taken to Mozambique from GMB depots at Timber Mills, Rusape and Umtali. It was taken by road to Vila de Manica, loaded into railcars and forwarded to Beira.

By August 17 some 6 187 tonnes had been transported through to Beira leaving only 813 tonnes still to be shipped.

Grain to Tanzania and Kenya was moved from the same depot from about the end of June to Beira via Vila de Manica.

By mid-August 7 263 tonnes of the 8 000 tonnes for Tanzania had been lifted from GMB depots and when this operation is complete it will be followed immediately by 3 500 tonnes for Kenya.

Last night the first vessel, Sigfried, arrived at Beira to deliver maize to Dar es Salaam. More ships will be chartered by the WFP to deliver the rest to Dar es Salaam and Mombasa.

Dr Onitiri said: "It is with pleasure that I can inform you that the cooperation of the GMB and the Mozambique railways has encouraged WFP to place further contracts which will raise its commitments from the 26 300 tonnes already referred to, to 60 000 tonnes by the end of the year."

Throughout the operation an average of about 5 000 bags of maize was being carried into Mozambique a day, heading for Beira.

Other surplus maize was now heading for East, West and Southern Africa aboard a recently started special train service.

Dubbed the "WFP Maize Train", it is a daily food express from Vila de Manica near Zimbabwe's border, through Mozambique, to Beira.

The 13-wagon train covers 346 km, loaded with up to 500 tonnes of Zimbabwe white maize, of which the country had a million tonnes surplus, with no means of moving it.

The service also fitted into the regional food strategy, aimed at producing external dependence. He said the WFP had bought no maize from South Africa.

Dr Onitiri said emergency measures and special assistance were necessary to ward off hunger, improve nutrition and to help raise the level of national productivity.

CSO: 4700/373

RESPONSE TO ARMS AMNESTY PROGRAM DISAPPOINTING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Aug 81 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

WITH just less than two weeks to go before the end of the two-month arms amnesty the response has been described by several top officials as disappointing.

In some parts of the country there has been a genuine and fairly successful effort by some MPs and party officials to promote the exercise. In other areas the response has been poor.

Overall it has not been a successful campaign. It appears to have lacked vigorous promotion among the people by party and Government officials. The exercise has been left largely in the hands of the police and based on a poster campaign that was more threatening than it was encouraging.

Senator Moven Ndlovu set a fine example earlier this month when he handed in more than 100 weapons after a personal tour of the Chituripasi area east of Beitbridge. It is an example that should be emulated by other parliamentarians and party officials.

It is not too late. For the rest of the amnesty period efforts to promote the exercise should be redoubled. The Government should insist on a massive drive among the people by party and Government officials along the lines set by Senator Ndlovu.

The exercise is vital to the security and peace of mind of all Zimbabweans. No effort should be spared to make the amnesty a success by August 31.

CSO: 4700/373

AFRICAN WOMEN TO SHED 'MINOR' STATUS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

AFRICAN customary law is to be repealed so that African women will no longer be minors from the "cradle to the grave", Mrs Winfreda Jokonya, director of development and employment in the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs, said yesterday at Nyatsime College.

Mrs Jokonya was addressing a conference of the National Federation of Women's Institutes of Zimbabwe, whose theme is Women in Development.

The three - day conference, which started yesterday, is being attended by more than 60 homecraft representatives from five provinces — Victoria, Matabeleland, Manicaland, Mashonaland and Midlands.

Mrs Jokonya said women formed the majority of the population but were not fully involved in the development of the country. They were relegated to do secondary duties, in most cases household work.

"But we cannot let this big number do nothing. If women are not involved in development it means our nation will not forge ahead," she said.

"Women should get involved in order to get our nation going. We can get involved if we ourselves fight for it. If we leave it to the Government we will get nothing."

She told the women that as mothers, they should follow the Government's example of equal opportunities for both women and men and not discriminate against their children because of sex.

"African customary law inhibited us from performing certain duties or from doing certain things because we were women and as you know, a woman in the African context is taken as a minor from the cradle to the grave," she said.

"When all these things are removed I see no reason why we should not show what we can do. If one fails it should not be because she is a woman but a human tendency that one can fail. Our Government welcomes everybody to partake in the development of the nation."

Mr Douglas Sagonda the principal of Nyatsime College, who was guest speaker at the conference, told the mothers with children at the college not to give them more money than was necessary.

Mrs Bertha Jambaya the national homecraft secretary, said a delegation would be chosen from representatives at the conference to attend a national congress to be held in Triangle in September.

CSO: 4700/373

OIL LINKS TO SOUTH AFRICA TO BE CUT THIS YEAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE will stop importing oil through South Africa by the end of the year and all petroleum products will instead come through Mozambique, the chairman of the Zimbabwe Oil Procurement Consortium, Mr Jerry Mussom, said yesterday.

The Beira pipeline would supply the country's total diesel and petrol requirements while other petroleum products such as aviation fuel and paraffin would be railed from Maputo, he said.

About $3,8 million was being spent at Feruka, converting it into a fuel depot, and another $650 000 would be spent on improving and expanding the installations at Beira. The pipeline would pump diesel for 20 days and then petrol for 10. The fuels would be separated by large rubber balls called pigs.

At present the pipeline contained light Iranian crude left over from the mid-1960s when it was last used and this would be sold to Mozambican refineries.

As much oil as possible was being shipped through Maputo at present but there were problems sending the largest rail tankers to the eastern ports, said Mr Mussom.

The National Railways of Zimbabwe had a fleet of 607 tanker trucks, with a capacity ranging from 40 000 litres to 60 000. The track on the Limpopo and Beira lines in Mozambique could not support the weight of the fully laden heavy trucks.

"But all our small tankers are used on the Maputo line," he added.

The larger tankers were sent to the Witwatersrand in the Transvaal to collect fuel piped from Durban. Both NRZ and South African Railways had problems moving the traffic as fast as Zimbabwe needed.

"The problems are purely those of transportation and we just cannot bring in enough diesel fuel to satisfy the country. The shortage will remain," he said, "until the end of the year when the pipeline should reopen."

He said there was no problem getting foreign currency allocations to buy the fuel and denied rumours that South Africa had imposed an oil blockade on this country. "We are still getting oil through South Africa."

CSO: 4700/373

BRIEFS

ARMS CACHES DISCOVERED--Umtali--Arms of war continue to be found in Manicaland, and unlicensed weapons are still being handed in, a police spokesman has said. On July 30, two magazines and a small quantity of 7.62mm intermediate ammunition were found buried in the Chiduku communal land. Police discovered the cache after tip-offs. Two days later information led police to an AK rifle, SKS rifle, two magazines and some ammunition burried in the Makoni communal land. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Aug 81 p 4]

PM'S TOUR--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, who is president of ZANU (PF), today starts an extensive "meet the people" tour of all the eight provinces of the country, a Department of Information spokesman said yesterday. He said the main purpose of the tour was for the Prime Minister to inspect development projects, meet people and explain Government policies at mass rallies and at a series of informal meetings. The tour begins in Manicaland Province and in the Buhera and Marange districts where the Prime Minister will inspect schools, roads and clinics under construction, the spokesman said. After a busy day, Mr Mugabe "will dine with Zimunya and Marange ZANU (PF) officials and will on the following day inspect irrigation projects in the Chipinga districts", said the spokesman. The Prime Minister will wind-up his campaign in the Eastern Districts with two other rallies on Friday, one at Watsomba in the Inyanga district and another at Nyatowa in the same area.--Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Aug 81 p 1]

LOW POLL VALID--Gwelo--Although there was only a 4.8 percent poll in the recent by-election for the vacant Gwelo City Council seat that was won recently by Mr Dayalji K. Patel, he was properly and democratically elected, the council was told at its meeting this week. Voters in the relevant ward had reportedly complained to the major, Councillor Patrick Kombayl, that the result was not fair because the required percentage poll had not been achieved. They were accused by deputy mayor, Councillor Mabasa Chipandambira, of being "saboteurs who are hell-bent on seeing this council collapse". There are 4 069 voters on the roll in Ward Obe, but it is known that this is grossly inaccurate. The mayor suggested the actual number of potential voters was more than 1 000. Of these 195 voted in the by-election. Councillor Roy Futter said the percentage poll had nothing to do with it. If only one vote had been cast then the man who got it would be elected. With that Councillor Patel was formally welcomed to the council by the mayor. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Aug 81 p 9]

PARTY TO REPAY TEKERE--If the former secretary-general of ZANU (PF), Mr Edgar Tekere, incurred additional costs during the course of his duties, he would be reimbursed by

by the party treasury, the party's acting secretary for publicity, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday. He was commenting on claims by Mr Tekere that party work had left him in debt because he had used his car, fuel and money for party affairs. Mr Tekere, who lost his cabinet and party posts, said he had incurred a huge personal debt while working for the party. Dr Zvobgo explained that from time to time members of the central committee incurred expenses in the course of their duties and got reimbursed, "But if one is unable to account, he cannot be reimbursed." Dr Zvobgo said there were cars available to Mr Tekere, including one recently imported from Germany, for his use while on party duty. Mr Tekere had said after he lost his cabinet post he found that the party had no money for use in party affairs and had to meet some of the expenses from his pocket. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Aug 81 p 3]

CO-OP FOR PLUMTREE--Bulawayo--A group of about 400 villagers in Plumtree were yesterday urged to form a co-operative to acquire the 8 100-ha Tshankwa Ranch up for sale. Addressing a rally, the Patriotic Front Member of Parliament for Matabeleland South, Dr Calistus Ndlovu, said such a co-operative would convince the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement that the people of Tshankwa were not only looking for land but would go a long way to demonstrate that they were self-reliant. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Aug 81 p 1]

NRZ TO LIFT EMBARGO--The National Railways of Zimbabwe will lift its embargo on the loading of locally-bound traffic on Monday, a spokesman for the NRZ announced yesterday. The spokesman also said that the embargo from South African inland stations--which restricted traffic to Zimbabwe to certain priority goods as well as goods from ports--would be reviewed next week. The embargoes were introduced nearly three weeks ago and were designed to cope with a massive backlog of exports and imports that the NRZ, severely short of locomotives to move the goods, could not cope with. The spokesman added that both embargoes had been "effective". "For example, when the local embargo was placed we had nearly 60 000 gross tonnes of east-bound traffic at Dabuka, whereas today this has been reduced to 23 000 tonnes. Similarly, traffic under load for Zimbabwe standing in South Africa was nearly 50 000 tonnes, and it is now reduced to 22 000 tonnes."--Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Aug 81 p 1]

YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS--Bulawayo--The Young Farmers' Club Association of Zimbabwe is folding up and all its land and moveable property is to pass to the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation, says the Deupty Permanent Secretary in the ministry, Dr Tichaona Jakonya. The land and property will become the nucleus of the massive national youth training schemes that the ministry hopes to start before the end of the year. "Trainees are due to begin by the start of the rains and, as we have not been able extensively to develop most of the new centres, we will use the infrastructure of the YFC until we have fully developed these new centres." The YFC has been involved in training of youth in agricultural work, especially those who found themselves stranded after primary education. The training has been described at times as shallow and failing to provide the young people with any prospects. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Aug 81 p 4]

CATHOLIC AT YOUTH CONGRESS--About 3 000 people are expected to attend the Catholic Youth Association annual regional congress which began yesterday at Chishawasha Mission. The congress, being attended by groups from the arch-diocese of Salisbury,

ends on Monday. The groups will compete in various skills such as handicraft and sports, the head of the publicity committee, Mr Simbarashe Muzuva, said yesterday. The youths will be addressed by officials of the Ministries of Youth, Sport and Recreation and Community Development and Women's Affairs. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Aug 81 p 3]

THREE NEW BRIGADIERS--The headquarters of the Zimbabwe National Army has announced the names of new commanders for three of the four ZNA brigades. Until the change, the commanders were all from the former Rhodesian army. Brigadier Dominic Chinenge takes over as commander of the Bulawayo-based 1 Brigade, Brigadier Sheba Gava commands 3 Brigade in Umtali, and 4 Brigade in Fort Victoria is now commanded by Brigadier Ramson Maponga. Brigadier Ian Stansfield remains the commander of 2 Brigade in Salisbury. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Aug 81 p 1]

MEDIA INSTITUTE--The Zimbabwe Institute of Mass Communications had had its problems since it was formed on April 1, but these are slowly being overcome, says the institute director, Mr Ezekiel Makunike. The institute, to be opened today by the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, was set up with the help of the Ministry of Information and the Mass Media Trust. Mr Makunike said yesterday the main problem had been the lack of adequate training premises and students' accommodation. "Most of the students who come from outside Salisbury are living with relatives," he said. "We have 50 students divided in three classes. Twenty are doing news agency journalism; 15 radio production and 15 radio technical operation," Mr Makunike said. He said these students were chosen from more than 3 000 applications received from all over the country. The institute was receiving both financial and material assistance from international organisations. "The initial funds came from the Friedrich Naumann Foundation of West Germany, and Unesco and the Africa Educational Trust are also helping us."--Zimbabwe Information Service. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Aug 81 p 3]

SASCAM MERGER--The merger between SASCAM and Hopelands Trust will not result in a sudden increase in fees payable to the organisation, the chairman of SASCAM, Mr Robert Marple, said yesterday. Mr Marple was addressing a meeting at the centre's headquarters in Salisbury, which voted to merge with Hopelands Trust from October 1, this year. The name of the new group for the care and education of the intellectually handicapped, will be Zimcare Trust. "Parents should not be alarmed by the high fees that Hopelands charges, because you are not going to pay that amount," Mr Marple told some of the parents who were at the meeting. The merger, Mr Marple said, was going to improve the position of SASCAM, enable it to continue with its expansion projects, standardise teachers' salaries and on the selection committee's recommendations, enable parents to send children to any of the organisation's centres nearest to them. The organisations will continue to run their own fund-raising schemes. Mr Marple said that a standing committee had since the beginning of the year been looking at ways and means of bringing the two organisations together. "We have now reached a stage where we are finally putting the whole system into legal form, which will come into effect from October 1," he explained. The Zimcare Trust would be able to organise new centres on a national level as well as provide training for staff. A newly elected council, to administer the running of the trust would come into effect on October 1, Mr Marple said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Aug 81 p 3]

SCHOOL FEES--Fees paid by parents of children at former community schools will drop sharply when the institutions come under full Government control next month. A survey of some Salisbury secondary community schools showed that fees will drop sharply from an average of $65 a term to the Government rate of $18. A $6 general purpose fee will also be payable. Fees for primary education will also drop sharply. Primary state education is free, but the general purpose fee of $12 a term is charged. Parents with children at former community schools will therefore save about $40 a term. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Aug 81 p 1]

HUNGARY INTERESTED IN CHROME--Hungary is interested in Zimbabwe's ferro-chrome and manufactured goods, the president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, Mr Odon Kallos, said in Salisbury last night. Mr Kallos, who is leading a 13-man delegation, said there was no limit to the amount of trade that Hungary wanted to see developing between the two countries. But he stressed his country would like to see co-operation. "We do not want to take away business from others." The Hungarian delegation arrived on Thursday and has already held two meetings, with the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, and the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni. Last night the delegation met more than 55 members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe. When they left Hungary, Mr Kallos said, they had two specific areas of interest--industry and agriculture, but since arriving the delegation had decided to look at commerce, the farming community, mining and financial institutions. "Although our week-long visit is a fact-finding mission, we expect business to start as soon as we have submitted a report of our findings," Mr Kallos said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Aug 81 p 3]

CALL FOR PAY RISE--The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions has come out in full support of President Banana's call to raise wages for farm workers. The organisation's secretary-general, Mr Albert Mugabe, said yesterday that the ZCTU fully supported the statement made by the President when he opened the Marandellas Agricultural Show. There was an urgent need for an equitable wage for farm workers in the interest of social justice and common sense. The farming sector had always tended to be unpopular with workers. The ZCTU felt it was not only the farm workers who needed a wage increase but domestic workers too. "These two classes of workers are the lowest paid the country." He said in general the wages of all the workers in the country should be raised so as to enable them to meet the cost of living, and the sales tax increased during the last Budget. "The ZCTU feels that for a family of six to live a decent life the lowest paid worker should get $150 per month," Mr Mugabe said. There was a lot of underpayment among the farm and domestic workers in the country and the ZCTU would like to co-operate with the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and MPs in stamping out the "evil practice of unscrupulous employers". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Aug 81 p 1]

SALISBURY NAME CHANGE--Salisbury will soon change its name to Harare, the mayor, Councillor Tixirai Gwata, said yesterday--but the decision was the Government's. Asked if the council could make the decision, he said: "As far as I am concerned it is up to the Government and it should be soon." The question of who would pay the costs of the changeover had yet to be decided. Meanwhile, all flags from the colonialist era, plus military plaques and lists of the members of the 1890 invasion force, will be removed from the flag room in Salisbury's Town House if the council agrees with a committee recommendation. The general purposes committee feels the collection should go to a museum or the archives and just the Zimbabwean flag and

the plaques of foreign cities should be displayed. The collection includes a representative of every flag flown over Zimbabwe from 1890 to the present day. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Aug 81 p 1]

NEW ROAD--Umtali--A new road to link Inyazura and Dorowa will be finished by the end of the 1982/83 financial year, a spokesman for the Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic said here yesterday. The new road would include several two-lane, high level bridges, the largest of which would cross the Sabi and Macheke Rivers. The 62 km long road has been designed for a 100 kph seed limit and has been aligned to clear the high flood level of the Condo dam when it is constructed--Midlands Representative. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Aug 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/373 END

JPRS 78902

3 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2479

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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NATIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL SESSION OPENS

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 5 Aug 81 pp 1-7

[Excerpt] Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the central committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party], president of the republic, chief of state, president of the council of ministers, will preside tomorrow, Thursday, at 1000 hours in the Cinema VOG hall, at the solemn opening session of the National Planning Council. The work of this meeting will continue until 10 August under the chairmanship of Comrade Louis Sylvain Goma, member of the political bureau, prime minister, head of government, assisted by the minister of finance, who is also a member of the political bureau and chief of the economics and planning department. The other members of the presidium are the members of the political bureau and head of the department of organizations, the secretary general of the CSC [Congolese Trade Union Confederation], and the member of the central committee and minister of public works and construction and minister of planning.

1. Committee on territorial development.
2. Committee on organization of the productive sector.
3. Committee on improvement of living conditions.
4. Committee on finance and related measures.

It is anticipated that there will be 800 participants in the National Planning Council meeting, which was first held in 1974 for the elaboration of the 3-year program.

The expected participants are broken down as follows:

a) At the political level:
--The bureau of the People's National Assembly and the bureau of the assembly committees.
--The members of the government team (22).
--The cabinet of the chief of state and the general secretariat for the presidency of the central committee of the PCT (6).
--The representatives of the economic and planning committee of the party central committee (10).
--The representatives from the permanent committee on the armed forces (10).
--The representatives from the party's central committee on control and verification (2).
--The general secretariat of the government (1).
--The office heads of the departments of the political bureau, the advisers of the prime minister and the division heads of the departments of the political bureau (56).

--The national bureaus of the mass organizations (52).
--The political commissioners of the regions and communities (13).
--The Congolese Ambassadors to other nations (20).
--The presidents of the district executive committees (46).
--The heads of the PCA [expansion unknown] (30).
--One representative from the Regional Cooperative Union.
--Two representatives from pre-cooperative groups in each region and community (26).
b) At the level of the ministries:
--The office heads, general secretaries, general managers, heads of research and planning, heads of inspection and orientation, the president of the party ministerial committee, and the secretary general of the trade union federation concerned.
Total: 233.
c) At the Level of the Ministry of Planning
--The secretary general of planning, the general manager of Genages [SIC] the general manager of the National Statistical Center, the regional planning director at Kouilou, the group leaders of the various planning ministry committees. Total: 30.
d) At the level of ministry of finance
--The director general of taxes, the general manager of the Congolese Amortization Fund, the treasurer general, the general manager of Credit and External Financial Affairs, the inspecotr general of finance, the director of customs, the budget director, the director of research and planning, the director of audits for the plan and public finance, the director of the central bank, the directors of the national banks, the directors of the CFCO [Congo-Ocean Railroad], of the port of Pointe-Noire, of Navigable Streams, of ports, and of river transport.
2) Other enterprises will be represented by their manager.
f) Other Participants: the state inspector general, the rector and deans of faculties and institutes of Marien Ngouabi University (10), the presidents and secretaries general of the chanbers of commerce of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire (4), representatives from the advanced party college (2), developing national companies in the private sector (14), and other individuals (10).

Composition of Committees

a) Committee No 1
President: Comrade Planning Minister
Members: Comrades transport and civil aviation minister, the minister of public works and construction, and two members designated by the president of the committee.
Place: Hotel De Ville.
b) Committee No 2
President: Comrade minister of agriculture and stock raising.
Members: Comrades minister of industry and fisheries, minister of water and forests, and two members designated by the president of the committee.
Place: Marien Ngouabi University, the rectorate conference hall.
c) Committee No 3
President: Comrade minister of national education.
Members: Comrades minister of labor and social security, minister of justice and guardian of the seals, and two members designated by the president of the committee.
Place: the UAPT [African Postal and Telecommunications Union] conference hall.
d) Committee No 4
President: Comrade minister of finance and member of the political bureau.
Members: Comrades minister of commerce, the minister of mining and energy, and two members designated by the president of the committee.
Place: the RNTP [expansion unknown] conference hall.
Work Schedule
The work of the National Planning Council will go morning and afternoon, from 0900 to 1300 and from 1500 to 2000.

9516
CSO: 4719/282

BRIEFS

HYDRO-CONGO PETROLEUM PRODUCTION--The marketing seminar organized each year by the National Oil Prospecting and Exploitation Company (Hydro-Congo) ended Thursday 30 July in Matoumbou, which is situated 12 km from Kinkala, the headquarters of the Pool region. The seminar began 27 July. During their retreat, particpants who came from the four branches that make up Hydro-Congo and two experts from the World Bank came to a number of conclusions, primarily regarding expected sales of petroleum products, which as presented by the marketing director are as follows: In 1981, 239,000 tons are to be produced, with a value of F CFA 35,799,000. In 1982 the company predicts an 8 percent increase in production over this year, or 266,000 tons valued at F CFA 40,071,000. Also, a projection for 1983 was presented showing 282,000 tons worth F CFA 42,503,000; as for prospects in 1986, the plan calls for 490,000 tons. We note that the next marketing seminar will be held at Oyo (Cuvette region) in 1982. [Excerpts] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIEN DE L'ACI in French 5 Aug 81 pp 3, 4] 9516

CSO: 4719/282

DATA ON ARMED FORCES OUTLINED

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 40, Jul 81 p 49

[Article: "Djibouti in a Nutshell"]

[Text] President and head of government: Hassan Gouled Aptidon.

Minister of National Defense: Habib Mohamad Loita.

Armed forces chief of staff: Colonel Ali Mehidal Waiss.

Motto: Unity, Equality, Peace.

Flag: A red five-point star centered upon a white isosceles triangle the base of which is parallel to the hoist; two broad horizontal stripes in the form of rectangular trapeziums, one light green, the other light blue.

Independence Day: 27 July.

Armed forces established: 6 June 1977.

Area: 23,000 square kilometers.

Population: 360,000.

Per capita GNP: 400 dollars (1978).

National budget: 12 billion Djibouti francs (1980).

Port: Djibouti.

Airports: Djibouti-Ambouli (Class A), Tadjourah, and five small airfields.

Strength of armed forces: 2,700 men.

Armed forces organization: a headquarters, support, and service battalion; a rapid-reaction commando regiment; a border commando group; a paratroop company; an armored squadron; a national security force; and a national gendarmerie.

Army Weapons

Eight Panhard AML-90 [light armored cars armed with 90-mm gun] from France; two Panhard AML-60 [light armored cars armed with 60-mm mortar] from France; six Soviet BTR-40 (Libyan grant aid); four Soviet BRDM-2 (Libyan grant aid); Thomson-Brandt smooth-bore 81-mm and 120-mm mortars from France; rifles: GIAT G3, MAS 65, MAS 49/56, and AK 47; submachine guns: MAT 49; pistols: MAC 50 and model D MAB; crew-served weapons: AA 52 [7.62-mm antiaircraft gun]; and vehicles: AMCAT-VLRA [4X4 light tactical trucks] and Samo [4X4 light transport vehicles].

Aviation

Personnel: 100 men.

Aircraft: one Noratlas N 2501 [transport], one Rallye Socata, one Cessna 206 G, and one Alouette 2 helicopter.

Navy

Commander: Captain Yonis.

Strength: 31 men including five gendarmes and six French technical assistants.

Coastline: 350 kilometers.

A marine commando unit is currently being formed and trained.

Naval Craft

One Tecimar [patrol boat], the French ex-P771 given to Djibouti by France in 1977; displacement: 30 tons; propulsion: one GM diesel developing 350 KW; speed: 25 knots; armament: one 12.7-mm machine gun and one 7.62-mm AA52 gun.

One patrol boat delivered in 1980, a gift from France.

Two Arcor 38 patrol boats and two Arcor 22 patrol boats all for the port.

One 11-meter Plascoa patrol boat with two 7.62-mm light machine guns.

One 20-meter dhow.

Additional requirements include two CTM-type landing craft and one 20-meter patrol boat.

Foreign Aid

Pakistan: cooperates with the armed forces and has supplied them with fatigue clothes.

Libya: offers training courses in Libya particularly for the Djibouti police; grant aid includes Land Rovers with complete radio equipment, BTR-40's, and BRDM-2's.

Algeria: cooperation with the police forces.

United States: Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credits of $1 million in 1982 plus $100,000 under the IMET (International Military Education and Training) program.

France: aid agreements are governed by the military protocol of 27 June 1977 which provides for the gradual reduction of French forces--4,150 men in 1978 and 3,600 in 1980--and consolidation of all remaining forces within installations near the Djibouti-Ambouli Airport. These forces shall not intervene unless the Republic of Djibouti is subjected to foreign aggression and expressly requests such assistance. Under no circumstances may they participate in maintenance of law and order operations. These forces are to be withdrawn gradually as the training of the national armed forces progresses. They are currently furnishing aid to those national forces in such matters as logistical support, technical assistance, instruction and training of officers and noncommissioned officers. In 1978, French military assistance in arms to Djibouti was approximately 10 million French francs. Total military assistance for that same year was 57 million French francs. In addition, the pay of French forces stationed in Djibouti in 1978 amounted to 270 million French francs. French forces in that country at the present time include the following: the 13th Foreign Legion Demibrigade consisting of three companies; the 5th RIAOM (Joint Overseas Regiment) composed of a headquarters company, two AMX 13 tank companies some of which are armed with Aerospatiale SS-11 antitank missiles, a field artillery battery of 105-mm howitzers and towed 155-mm howitzers, an antiaircraft artillery battery equipped with 40-mm and 30-mm guns, and ten Mirage 3C aircraft--one of which was very recently destroyed--from the French Air Force's Vixen squadron. It should also be noted that the French Naval Forces Indian Ocean Command has substantial support facilities in Djibouti and has a naval unit based there. Furthermore, numerous French warships regularly put into the port of Djibouti.

Oman: aid in the form of miscellaneous material, with recently 15 trucks, 15 cross-country [all terrain] vehicles, drilling equipment, and two tank trucks.

FRG: cooperation with the security forces, with equipment aid including, in 1980, a tank truck and 11 Mercedes transport vehicles.

It is important to note that from a general assistance standpoint, Djibouti receives aid also from Saudi Arabia, Persian Gulf countries, and Iraq, the latter reportedly having also supplied equipment to the armed forces. In addition, cooperation agreements have been signed with the Republic of China, the People's Republic of China, and South Korea.

8041
CSO: 4519/38

ECONOMIC SITUATION ON 21ST ANNIVERSARY REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Aug 81 pp 1749-1750

[Article by Alex Rondos]

[Text]

THE TWENTY-FIRST anniversary of Ivory Coast's independence takes place at a particularly difficult time in the country's development. With pride, Ivorians will be reminded of the quantative success of policies followed during the last 20 years. To a large extent, the success can be attributed to the driving force of President Houphouët-Boigny, still robust in spirit — as his recent skirmishes with the western commodity market will show — but less so in body.

Over the next two years restraint will have to be shown by a governing group which has had little reason, until recently, to indulge in austerity and political patience. This is necessary if, that is, they wish to enjoy the fruits of high revenue which beckon on an oil-drenched horizon. Politically, the country plunges deeper into specuiation about the succession to President Houphouët-Boigny. In the meantime, the economy's problems which are mainly financial in their immediate effect on the livelihood of Ivorians require an image of stability which will attract the foreign investor. That is what last October's party congress of "change in stability" was about and the challenge still remains.

The decline in coffee and cocoa prices has affected both the Ivorian farmer and the Treasury. President Houphouët-Boigny said recently: "Ivorian planters will see their revenues diminish by half this year. In fact receipts for cocoa exports have fallen from 700bn. CFA francs to 350bn. CFA francs." Bearing in mind that cocoa traditionally accounts for at least a third of Ivory Coast's exports, such figures are worrying. The Ivorian response has been belligerent and led by the President himself. He has accused speculators, in London especially, of gambling with the lives of Ivorian peasants. He has refused to accept non-Ivorian producers' analysis of what constitutes the production price of cocoa. In the Ivorian calculations this would include infrastructure that has required considerable investment. While other producers are prepared to accept the 100 cents/lb. practical minimum which would be the basis of the new International Cocoa Agreement, the Ivorians have held out. But the financial pressure on the Ivorian Treasury has forced them to sell cocoa, even 170,000 tonnes of next year's crop. It is being sold, generally below the minimum price. This year's crop is expected to be 400,000 tons, yet the estimates suggest that Ivory Coast will, because of its continued refusal to participate in the cocoa agreement, lose up to $200m. this year. The market, and some producers, believe that the Ivorians are being almost naive in their approach; the Ivorians have, however, taken an uncharacteristically tough stand which has been welcomed by the African states that regard the Ivory Coast as being too closely identified with France and Western nations in such matters.

To aggravate the problems, Ivory Coast is still importing at the same level and inflation is well beyond 10 per cent. It is now over 18 months since the minimum wage was raised and the government is going to have to dig deep when it comes up with the inevitable increased wage. Stirrings among labour have already been detected. The February strike against the planned government cuts in salaries in the public enterprises was a vigorous manifestation of union reaction against a clumsy government procedure. Even though if the government backed down on that occasion, labour will not remain happy for long under the present circumstances. Bus fares throughout Abidjan, for example, have been raised to the extent that they are more expensive than taxis in certain areas.

The eventual consequence of all this has been a recourse to external sources of finance. As in 1980, a budget deficit is expected this year. Last year, when budget receipts were calculated at 610bn. CFA francs, the deficit was about 310bn. CFA francs. This year's receipts have been put at 645bn. and the deficit is expected to be some 230bn. CFA francs. By the end of 1980 Ivorian external reserves had fallen to a deficit of 240bn. CFA francs; another balance of payments deficit is expected of about 180bn. CFA francs and the ratio of debt servicing to exports has risen to 29 per cent and is expected to go higher.

After three years of budgetary austerity, the drop in government revenue, induced by the remorseless decline in commodity prices, has forced the government to start borrowing again. This can be reflected in the latest investment budget (BSIE) where in spite of its total decline as against last year, the proportion of contributions from the Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement, the body which has assumed control of all external borrowings, has risen this year by 11.9 per cent. Whereas last year's investment budget depended upon internal domestic revenue for 65 per cent of the total, this quota has now fallen to 55.8 per cent. In the last few months the IMF has stepped in — negotiations with the Ivorian government were carried out at the end of last year — with a 146bn. CFA franc line of credit spread over three years and this has been followed by a $275m. credit put together by Chase Manhattan and a 74bn. CFA franc loan from 48 European banks.

The IMF conditions offer a fair indication of the direction that the government will follow over the next few years. The conditions come under what is now the fashionable institutional heading of "structural readjustments". For Ivory Coast this means an improved budget structure which is coupled with the need for more efficiency in allocation. While the revenues from Petroci, the state oil company, are to be integrated into the budget, the revenue of the Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix et Produits Agricoles still continue to be spent first rather than allocated. Restrictions on money supply are to be imposed and methods of raising internal savings will be encouraged. Similarly transfers abroad have to be reduced. One of the more delicate subjects discussed during President Houphouët-Boigny's recent visit to Paris was the financial aspect of foreign technical assistance. Ivory Coast currently assumes 80 per cent of the costs of 4,500 French technical assistants. There are some 60,000 French nationals in Ivory Coast who under the franc zone system can transfer savings back to France with almost complete freedom. The loss to the Ivorian Treasury is considerable. The general principle of reducing government subsidies has not only resulted in the demolition of the state sector — only seven state enterprises out of 36 remain — but also in IMF advice that even the distribution system of such sensitive products as rice be turned over to private hands. On the last issue, the government has yet to act. Finally, some of the foreign advisers to Ivory Coast would like to see real estate taxed more rigorously. One shudders at the thought of the political reaction of those who speculate in land.

The IMF measures could have been more stringent. But in view of the high revenues expected by the mid-eighties, the Fund took a more lenient view. Depending on the extent of last year's finds off Jacqueville, oil revenue could be 400-800bn. CFA francs by 1985. It may well be more than coincidental that whereas the negotiations over the sugar projects in the north were riddled with disastrously expensive errors, the same mistake was not made over the oil fields. Astute negotiating gave Petroci a 60 per cent cut in the agreements and if the Espoir field meets projections by producing between three to five million tons by 1985, the government will be in a happy financial position. A word of warning should be sounded, however. Initially, amortisation in the high fields near the

shore will be self-financing, but a technical and financial problem emerges with the deeper fields. A platform costing anything up to half a billion dollars and the possibility of a series of small fields rather than a large one raises the financial stakes substantially.

The immediate future is a mixed one. With the current hydro-electric projects the government believes that in two years 80 per cent of the country's electricity requirements will be met from this source. The prospects for oil, in spite of the government's secrecy on the issue, are good with at least 5m. tons in production by 1985. But in the meantime the IMF's prescription requires a 1.5 per cent growth rate for this year. The economic structure has become accustomed to growth rates of between 7 and 10 per cent.

Already the decline in the construction sector will result in the loss of some 30,000 jobs this year. Because of the fall in commodity prices, the government is being forced to revise its cocoa programme. At a recent meeting of the ICCO, M. Bra Kanon, the Minister for Agriculture, informed the audience, not without some bitterness, that because cocoa "no longer pays", the government plans to reduce production, with new plantings dropping from last season's 25,000 hectares to 10,000 hectares in the forthcoming season. The Ministry of Agriculture is also being reorganised to devote more land and manpower to food production. The proposed handing over of rice distribution to private traders will inevitably raise the price for consumers, at a time when the latter can ill afford further rises in their costs of living.

There are many individuals in Ivory Coast who would acknowledge privately that because of the economic difficulties the changes that have been wrought in the political structure of the country are little more than a facade; by offering some advantages to those who might have asked the most penetrating questions, President Houphouët-Boigny managed to draw a veil over the real crisis in the country.

Ten months ago there was a lot of truth in that observation. Now the situation is more perplexing to Ivorians. The President, in his desire to prevent the barriers of his inscrutability being broken down, has managed to generate rather than dampen speculation about his succession. Yet since the PDCI Congress of October, 1980, when he first announced that he would name no successor, there has been a change in the constitution which created a Vice-President and removed the right of succession from the Presidency of the National Assembly. Since then no one has been appointed Vice-President.

What really matters is not so much who is named Vice-President, but the conditions under which the decision might take place. The President has dithered so long that he may well be on the point of losing the initiative. The in-fighting among the next generation of potential leaders of Ivory Coast — the 45-50 year olds — is so bitter and merciless, and so much money has been spent by some of the candidates, that in the event of the President's departure from office in the near future one wonders whether this élite will in fact close ranks *à la Kenya* for the sake of an image of stability. In the current atmosphere, the President will come under increasing pressure from the Comité Executif of the Party to appoint someone, and they will be in a position to force a compromise on the President.

Who does the President want as his successor? The political demise of his spokesman of 20 years, M. Philippe Yacé, has almost thrown up more problems than it has solved. Not only has it opened the way to the campaigning that is going on at the moment, it has also exposed the President himself. M. Yacé's counsel is valued and still regularly taken by the President. In the last few months the view of M. Yacé being the tough, uncompromising and dour member of the leadership (which indeed he was) has given way to the realisation that the President can be equally tough. The creation of a French-trained riot police (in the image of the French CRS), which was recently paraded on the campus at Abidjan's university, is a sharp reminder of the point where the desire for change must hand over to the need for stability, in the President's view.

It has also become apparent recently that some names that were previously discounted now have to be taken more seriously. Ministers whom everyone took to be mere technocrats have suddenly revealed an appetite for politics. This should not come as such a surprise for those who have revelled over the last five years in the intrigues of the same generation of Senegalese technocrats. There is also a tribal factor. Will the Baoule demand one of their own as a successor to the

President? If so whom? M. Henri Konan Bedie's name is still on every lip. His campaign has been vigorous and generous. But almost a year since his return from his stint with the IFC in Washington he remains the President of the National Assembly, a position stripped of its real constitutional significance.

In wilder moments some will speculate about the army. They can never be discounted, though it has to be noted that since the last time there was trouble with the army in 1973, the top echelons are completely tied in with the leadership of the party and with the President. An interesting sidelight, though, is the respect with which the Minister of Defence, M. Jean Banny, is treated. Also a member of the Executive Committee of the Party, M. Banny has been described as "dangerous" (to the interests of others with political ambitions) "because he has no faults".

One is struck more by the variety of possibilities for the political future of Ivory Coast. But only those who can read into the mind of President Houphouët-Boigny — and they do not seem to exist — could be certain of the immediate future. His decision will have to consider the unhappy coincidence of a serious economic crisis and the arrangements for his own succession, which he knows have to be made soon. So, Ivory Coast's 21st anniversary of independence is not so much an unrestrained celebration of countless statistics indicating success, but rather the acknowledgement of the beginnings of the end of an era and which prompts a sober gaze into the next decade.

CSO: 4700/378

BRIEFS

GASOLINE PRICE INCREASE--Abidjan, August 4--The price of petrol in the Ivory Coast was today r sed by about 13 percent as a result of "persistent increases" in the U.S. dollar, the Government announced. The price of a litre of super grade petrol is to be hiked from 242 CFA francs to 275, and ordinary grade was set at 118 CFA francs. There are about 290 CFA francs to the U.S. dollar. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 Aug 81 p 13]

COCOA ORGANIZATION OBSERVER STATUS--London, August 5--Ivory Coast, which refused to sign the new agreement recently signed by producer and consumer countries, will still be able to play a part in the International Cocoa Agreement Organisation, it was learned here. The new agreement came into force on August 1, and on Monday the agreement's governing council decided to allow observer status to all member countries who had signed the previous international agreements of 1972 and 1975. The world's biggest cocoa producer will thus be able to attend all meetings of the council, but without taking an active role in the deliberations. This will allow it to maintain close contacts with its former partners. (A.F.P.). [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 7 Aug 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/378

PLEA IS MADE FOR MORE GOVERNMENT PRESS OPENNESS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Hiding From the Press"]

[Text]

IT is easy for the Press to be accused of being wrong in reporting about a particular issue. Yet those who accuse the Press of either being unable to get to the bottom of some stories or being incompetent should sympathise with it at times with respect to just trying to find information.

Consider the story we carried this week about deaths in Nakuru Prison. This story was filed by our Nakuru correspondent after interviewing some sources in Nakuru. Since the issue touched on the police, prison, and medical authorities, we in Nairobi attempted to get comments from all concerned Ministries.

The comments of one senior prisons official is typical of the set responses one usually gets from officialdom. He told us that not all the facts of our story were "true". Yet he would not tell us which facts. He advised us to "carry out research properly and find out the right position".

This reaction indicates that some officials assume that we deliberately write erroneous stories. It is possible to make mistakes since those who write stories are human. It is even easier to make those mistakes when the people who are custodians of that information would neither confirm nor deny, or say "yes" or "no" to our questions.

In this country where most of the socially relevant and therefore newsworthy information is basically held by officials, it is extremely important in our view that officials give information freely to the Press. To stay with the prison story we mentioned earlier, it was important that we establish clearly the facts of the story that we had. The information was important to the families of the prisoners concerned and the public at large.

The fact that only two or three people can speak on issues like this is not terribly convenient for the Press nor is it healthy for the dissemination of information which is of interest to this nation and members of the public.

For a long time we in the Press have felt that stories which break at the district or provincial level should be commented on at least in terms of ascertaining the facts at that level. The practice to date is that a report has to be made to Nairobi and comments then emanate from one or two top administrators in the capital city. These officials have learned, conveniently, to be "in a meeting" whenever the Press calls them for comment.

We believe that we would serve this nation better if we are given the information we ask from officialdom speedily. A lot of the information embargoed now would, we are convinced, greatly simplify and aid in nation-building. It is true that reporting on development has lagged behind. The responsibility for this lies mainly with officialdom who will not even discuss development problems with the Press freely. What are they hiding from?

CSO: 4700/380

COUNTRY FACES CONTINUING FOOD SHORTAGES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

KENYA will experience a grain and milk shortage in the coming years, Agriculture Minister Gilbert M'Mbijjewe said yesterday.

But he said the Government does not envisage a food crisis like the one experienced in 1979/80 when the country had to import huge amounts of grain. He was speaking at a luncheon he hosted in honour of the Food and Agriculture Organisation secretary-general, Mr. Edouard Saouma who is currently in Nairobi.

Reserves

He said the country has been having a grain deficit for the last two years following the depletion of the strategic reserves.

It will take a number of years to bring the strategic reserves back to normal, he said.

"We cannot have enough to eat and enough to store," Mr. M'Mbijjewe said.

The Minister said Kenya would seek food aid from abroad until the reserves are realised.

He said there was enough milk in the country but with bad weather, a shortage was likely.

Mr. M'Mbijjewe said although a substantial harvest was expected this year, the Government anticipated shortages of the two food commodities in the coming years.

He said, the country would look to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, (FAO) for aid.

Mr. M'Mbijjewe said FAO, through its good offices in Nairobi, had, over the years, been friendly, sympathetic and helpful whenever assistance was needed.

He recalled the FAO gave Kenya food-aid amounting to $8 million for emergency purchases during the past two years of grain shortage.

He said FAO had financed projects in Kenya at the cost of $15 million. He said the aid, which included technical training for personnel in the agricultural sector, was highly appreciated by the Government.

He said as a measure to overcome another serious food shortage, the Government had introduced a food policy to help the country achieve self-reliance in food production.

CSO: 4700/380

BRIEFS

JOINT ANTI-SHIFTA CAMPAIGN--Wajir D.C.--Mr Nicholas Mberia, and his counterpart in Bandera, Somalia, Major Jibril Ali Adan, have agreed to consult their governments for advice on simultaneous border military operations to end the shifta menace. This was agreed at Wajir-Bor in Kenya, during a security meeting convened to help find a solution to the shifta problem along the common border. Major Jibril said shifta activity in North Eastern-Province and along the common border was the cause of the poor relations between the two countries. He noted that the two countries should work out a scheme of eliminating shiftas. This would enhance mutual cooperation, he said. Major Jibril said the best way of eradicating bandits was through simultaneous military operations on either side of the border by security forces of each country. Mr Mberia said Kenya was a non-aligned country and did not interfere with the internal affairs of her neighbours. He added that Kenya did not claim any inch of land belonging to her neighbours because it respected the current borders as inherited from the colonial governments and which were recognised by the OAU and UN charters. They agreed to build police posts along the common border to monitor shifta activities. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 10 Aug 81 p 2]

ELECTRONIC PACT WITH INDIA--An agreement has been signed between Kenya's Ministry of Industry and the Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation of India which is responsible for the overall development of the electronics industry in India. This comes out of the mutual exchange visits by the Presidents of the two countries, followed by the recent high-powered Indian delegation which held discussions with Kenyan officials on mutual technical cooperation, exchange and assistance. During the signing ceremony at the Ministry's Headquarters, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Industry, Mr F.N. Ondieki, said the electronic industry in India was quite advanced and produced simple electronic materials to the most sophisticated and advanced systems for its domestic use as well as for export. The managing director of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation said the Indian technology was "appropriate" for the developing countries. He said it would not be difficult to transfer to other developing countries. The project to be started under the agreement will raise the standard of living as it will generate increased employment opportunities by reducing cost on locally made products for internal use as well as exports. It was noted that the Kenya Government attaches great importance to the development of the electronics industry in the 1978-83 development plan such as establishing of an Electronic Development Centre (Kenya Electronics Development Centre--Kerdec)

for testing, research and development of electronic components and equipment for the local industry. The Ministry has a 5-10 year programme to achieve this national target covering all aspects of development electronics industry in Kenya. Kenya's total demand for electronic equipment and components has to be met through importation and this has been growing at a great rate in the past few years, taking a lot of money in the process. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 10 Aug 81 p 8]

CSO: 4700/380

SOCIALIST COMPETITION PROCESS DEEMED WORTHWHILE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] The practice of socialist competition in the productive sectors is one of many important experiences to be applied in our country. This opinion is shared by the two Mozambican groups who recently visited the USSR and Cuba to participate in a theoretical seminar on the trade union movement and in a course for trade union leaders respectively.

The 25-member delegation representing all production branches of our country, including members of the CPUP [?Provincial Councils of Production Units], visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the central council of Soviet trade unions.

The Mozambican delegation remained in the Soviet Union for 35 days and took part in conferences and meetings with trade union leaders for an exchange of experiences.

Jeremias Mucavele, head of the delegation, said in a press conference that delegation members believe that it is possible to apply some methods of socialist competition in our country.

According to him, the possibility of awarding prizes to exceptional workers, such as refrigerators, stoves, bicycles and others, will be studied. Another example he cited would be to send abroad for technical training those workers who demonstrate an interest in carrying out their production activities.

"We do not want to imitate, but this is an experience in a socialist country, in the kind of society we want to build. We would be able to apply some of these experiences in our country, in accordance with our ability and our social realities. This will certainly provide an impulse to the activities of our workers and peasants," Jeremias Mucavele said.

In Cuba, four Mozambican workers attended a 10-month course for trade union leaders. The Mozambican group was part of an African group including participants from Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. It should be noted that a Mozambican worker distinguished himself during the course, receiving a socialist competition prize.

CSO: 4728/105

PRIVATE BUSINESS TAKES OVER HOTEL UNITS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] A total of 70 hotel units in the city of Maputo that have been under the provincial department of hotel management and a number of others controlled by administrative committees which had been taken over by the state will be transferred to private business until the end of October.

According to information from a CIT [Information and Tourist Center] source, the process has already begun. At least seven units are already under definite ownership and only final approval is awaited, which should come next week.

This transferral activity will be carried out under the supervision of two commissions, one in charge of liquidating and the other of appraisal activities.

Constituted by representatives from the CIT national directorate, the Bank of Mozambique, the Ministries of Justice, Security and Finance, the commission in charge of liquidating activities will carry out the verification, transaction and qualification of the units and will prepare proposals for the liquidation of hotel units and similar ones. It is projected that at least nine units will be transferred each week.

The appraisal commission, which is constituted by the same structures, will issue the "final judgment," according to previously defined priorities and each candidate's purchasing power.

The same CIT source disclosed that the funds received from the sale of the hotel units will be used to liquidate debts to the Ministry of Finance which had been contracted after these units had been abandoned and up to the intervention of the state.

The CIT has already prepared a list of the responsibilities of owners of restaurants that have been transferred so far. This list also includes a number of guidelines for the operation of the hotel units, work methods, maintenance and health regulations, as well as management.

The list will be presented to the new owners prior to the opening of the units and a 6-month time limit will be established for the rehabilitation of the unit and the implementation of the program established. In case obligations and guidelines are not carried out, lack of any justification will entail loss of ownership with no right to an indemnification.

CSO: 4728/105

SHORTAGE OF POWDERED MILK, BABY FORMULA AFFECTS MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 81 p 8

[Article by Leandro Paul: "The Crisis of Powdered Milk"]

[Text] Maputo has not had any milk for the past 2 months. Mothers were taken by surprise and have been desperate. Water with sugar and fresh milk were used as alternatives. Pharmacists and businessmen say that quantities have been insufficient and were rapidly exhausted. Meanwhile, of course, a good number of cans were also sold from the back of the store.

However, Maputo will get powdered milk and baby formula next week. Pregnant women, mothers of newborns and long-suffering fathers have been scouring the capital for 2 months in a persistent search for these products. Newborn babies, whose mothers cannot nurse them, have been fed only tea with sugar or fresh milk.

A number of mothers have come to our newspaper to register their protests. Others have been writing letters to the editor, complaining about the lack of powdered milk on the market. One of the mothers did not know whether to believe what she was told: that the department in charge of imports has not been importing powdered milk so that mothers are compelled to nurse their babies. "But I have no milk, how can I nurse?" Alice Sitoi asked with irritation.

Pharmacies, cooperatives and stores always give the same reply to inquiries: "We received powdered milk and formula in May and June. We allowed customers only two small or one large can of powdered milk each. We cannot sell more, because the quantities that arrived were very limited."

Next week, however, cans of powdered milk and formula will be available. Orders came in on 27 July, and on 3, 8 and 10 August.

Nutritionists offered some alternatives to be used in an emergency: "Meanwhile, we advise you to use mother's milk as healthier and more nutritious." For children less than 2 months old, mix one cup of fresh milk and one cup of water; boil it for a few minutes and when lukewarm, add a spoonful of sugar and feed it to the baby. For children between 2 and 6 months of age, the procedure is the same, adding two spoonfuls of fresh milk and one of water.

Children over 6 months can drink boiled fresh milk.

CSO: 4728/105

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN COOPERATIVE ASSISTANCE--Yesterday morning, the governor of the province of Maputo, Maj Gen Jose Moiane, received Gyore Sandor, member of the council of the presidency of the People's Republic of Hungary and member of the central organ of the "Tot Jozsef" Hungarian cooperatives, who has been in Maputo since last Sunday. Gyore Sandor disclosed during the course of the meeting that Hungary will participate in the training of Mozambican cadres from the cooperativist movement, as well as provide technical assistance in this field. Governor Jose Moiane said during the meeting that the People's Republic of Mozambique believes that agriculture is the basis for the development of the country, adding that the process of rural socialization is now underway. The Hungarian delegation includes four members. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 81 p 3]

MILITARY MANEUVERS--The entire Costa do Sol area in Maputo witnessed a heavy exchange of fire between 2030 and 2200 hours day before yesterday. The noise of automatic rifles came from the island of Xefina and created apprehension and even panic among the general population. According to information received by our newspaper and confirmed by a spokesman from the Ministry of National Defense, it was due to nighttime military maneuvers which had been previously scheduled. Because of the panic it created and also because it is something that happens in all armies in the world--and therefore previously announced--we believe it would be advisable to inform the press organs as soon as possible, so that the people are aware that military maneuvers are being carried out. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 81 p 2]

BULGARIANS' DEPARTURE--Following 1 year of intense agricultural activity in the Angonia agro-industrial complex, part of the 100 young members of the Bulgarian Communist Dimitrovian Organization are returning to their country today. This group of 100 young people, which includes construction and agricultural technicians as well as mechanics, has been in our country since last February to train executive cadre in the agricultural field and even to assist in agricultural activities. At the end of the originally established period of 1 year, only 20 of the 100 young people are returning to Bulgaria. The rest decided to remain in Angonia to continue the work they initiated. One of their tasks has been to build 200 houses for peasants in the complex. At a press conference in Maputo, Zlati Zlatev, the head of the brigade, pointed out the fact that 86 young Mozambicans were trained as tractor drivers and mechanics. During their stay in Angonia, the Bulgarians improved the degree of mechanization and created the necessary conditions for the application of productive processes using advanced technology. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 81 p 3]

CSO: 4728/105

OIL FIRM ALLEGEDLY FUNDS PARTY OPPOSED TO TURNHALLE ALLIANCE

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 23 Jul 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Chris Jacobie: "Summers in New Alliance"]

[Text] Yesterday the REPUBLIKEIN revealed from Houston, Texas, the involvement of an American oil firm FOSTI (Fuel Oil and Terminaling Incorporated) in the creation of a political front in opposition to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

The individual involved is the notorious Jack Summers who is viewed as an "expert on South-West Africa." According to FBI agent Raymond Fiveash the FBI in America is investigating about 250 fraud charges against Summers. His business deals are also under investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States.

There was already secrecy surrounding the creation of the Namibia National Democratic Coalition (NNDC) that was set up earlier this year as an opposition party to the DTA.

After a top official of an oil firm in the United States, Fuel Oil and Terminaling Incorporated (FOSTI) was confronted by the REPUBLIKEIN with that firm's involvement in the Rehoboth National Investment Company (Pty.), Ltd., Mr Steven S. Knollenberg acknowledged that he and Ms Nancy Hulston, vice-president of FOSTI in America, had helped found the NNDC along with Mr Johannes Karuaihe, Mr Hans Diergaardt, Mr A.J.F. Kloppers and Mr Boela Freygang.

The head of FOSTI's international department, Mr Knollenberg, yesterday revealed that Rehoboth National Investment Company (RENIC) is a front for funneling funds for the intended coalition.

Basterland headman Hans Diergaardt also admitted later in an interview with the REPUBLIKEIN that FOSTI was by this time supposed to have transferred funds to the coalition. According to the headman, however, this had not yet come about because a bank account still had not been opened.

The REPUBLIKEIN checked this out and to date no account has been opened with Barclays Bank of Ausspannplatz--the branch where the account was supposed to have been opened--for RENIC or the alliance.

This disclosure came shortly after NNDC chairman Johannes Karuaihe left for Houston, Texas, where he is to receive medical treatment.

According to Knollenberg the oil firm is represented in New York by two "experts on South-West Africa," Jack Summers for whom a warrant has been issued in SWA, and "Prof" Mburumba Kerina (Getzen), who needs no further introduction.

"Mr Kerina is head of FOSTI in New York and Summers is second in command."

Kerina's secretary, one Dallas Boesendahl, said yesterday that Kerina and Summers are in Paris, France, to contact individuals interested in projects that will be jointly carried out by FOSTI and RENIC.

Yesterday Kerina and Summers were no longer lodged in the San Regis hotel. According to a hotel employee the two were already on their way to New York yesterday where they will be joined by Karuaihe on the 27th of this month.

Knollenberg also cast some light on what is expected from the coalition in exchange for the financial support that FOSTI is providing to the coalition and RENIC.

"Every quarter FOSTI will make about R128,000 available to the coalition. Any party joining the coalition will be $5,000 richer and will engage in joint projects of various sorts in Rehoboth and Hereroland.

"Money that FOSTI transfers to the Rehoboth National Investment Company (RENIC), will be used for a variety of projects.

"Our top priority is a search for minerals. Next in order we will consider a casino, then a motel complex, a glass works, a cement factory, and a large shopping center."

Yesterday Diergaardt also confirmed that the first phase of the plan is under way.

"Two vehicles designed for exploration activities were shipped a month ago from the United States to SWA. Meanwhile, two geologists, one for Basterland and one for Hereroland, will soon be here from America.

"The vehicles aren't here yet, but they are expected shortly," the Baster headman declared yesterday morning.

The REPUBLIKEIN can also disclose that in 1977 Knollenberg was co-chairman of the Kudu foundation. He admitted this and said the coalition will cooperate with FOSTI to revive the Kudu foundation. "We are now in the process of trying to set up scholarships for Southwesterns to pursue their studies in the United States."

Yesterday the headman of Rehoboth said he couldn't care less who is in the "setup" with him. "No one orders me around." When the headman was told of the activities of Summers and Kerina he declared he was unware of them. "But I couldn't care less."

The chairman of the coalition, Johannes Karuaihe, at first denied knowing Knollenberg or Summers' involvement.

"So I do know them. What do you plan to do now about it? Let me alone, I'm leaving. I am a sick man," said Karuaihe before his departure.

It is very revealing that the colored party has been dropped from the top leadership of RENIC. The colored and Baster parties in the coalition moreover occupy all the least significant positions in the coalition, while in the various ethnic elections they could pull in considerably more than Karuaihe's 400 votes.

Also revealing is the fact that many of Karuaihe's and Uazuakuani's family members are on the board of directors.

In regard to representation on RENIC's board, Diergaardt said that the Liberal Party's Kloppers was dropped since he was not present in Athens. "If he buys a hundred shares and files a petition, the doors are open."

In his capacity as secretary general, Kloppers was unwilling to comment on the FOSTI connection.

"You know what the procedure is. Get in touch with Diergaardt or Karuaihe. If they are prepared, they can authorize me to issue a statement to the press. Otherwise I have nothing to declare."

Kloppers also urged the REPUBLIKEIN to keep its nose out of matters that didn't involve the newspaper.

CSO: 4701/23

BRIEFS

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR LUEDERITZ--"What is proposed for Luederitz is being done for Walvis Bay," reads a strongly worded press statement from the Luederitz Bay Foundation. When the REPUBLIKEIN last week reported that the South African administration will pump "life into Walvis Bay," the Luederitz Bay Foundation made a fresh appeal to the SWA/Namibia authorities to furnish the same support for industrialists in Luederitz, to wit: subsidized interest for loans for land, buildings and assets; tax breaks on industrial investments; a rail-freight rebate on transportation of products manufactred in Luederitz and shipped from there; housing loans for prospective buyers; tender price preferences on government tenders. "At least furnish comparable treatment for the country's harbor and mother-town," is the Foundation's request. The Foundation believes that such support will make little or no difference in government revenue since the port city's current situation in any event contributes only minimally to government revenue. "Over the long term such concessions can only benefit the economy of the country since by means of them foreign capital is also attracted," the statement goes on to state. South Africa's administration is presently providing assistance to Walvis Bay along lines that long ago had been proposed for SWA/Namibia's own lone port city. The chairman of the foundation's regional committee, Anton Lubowski, issued the statement Friday. [Text] [Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 27 Jul 81 p 5]

BROWN PARTIES MERGER--The leadership of the Rehoboth-liberator's party and the Rehoboth Democratic Party resolved on Saturday to merge. Both parties are currently represented on the Rehoboth People's Council (RDP). A.J. Strauss, currently a member of the People's Council and a member of the RDP asserted to the REPUBLIKEIN yesterday evening that a merger had been resolved. The name of the new party will be, according to him: the Liberated Democratic Party. A commission has been appointed to draft a constitution for submission to a congress. The congress is scheduled to convene in August. Saturday's merger agreement followed reports that the two parties were eyeing unification "to give" Dr Africa's party "a bloody nose in the election." Yesterday evening Strauss said that was not the main objective of the merger. The main objective is greater unity in Rehoboth. Meanwhile it has been learned that voter registration is sluggish and the merging parties want an extension of the registration period. [Text] [Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 27 Jul 81 p 3]

CSO: 4701/27

IMPORTANCE OF 'VIABLE' LOCAL GOVERNMENTS NOTED

AB201320 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Issues related to local government have always generated a lot of interest among Nigerians from time immemorial. This is because the local government, being the government of the grassroots level, has tremendous impact and influence on the general life pattern of the people. It is also directly related to the overall developmental process, especially for the rural population.

It goes without saying that whoever is genuinely interested in the systematic and even development of the nation must of necessity pay attention to the steady growth of viable local governments. This is what prompted the former military administration in the country to embark on the popularly acclaimed reforms of 1976, which were eventually passed on to the present administration. Also, for the first time ever, the system of local government has been enshrined in our constitution as the third tier of government, thereby consolidating its existence and role in the presidential system of administration.

Since the advent of the second republic about 23 months ago, the majority of the people of this country have been watching with keen interest to see what the new administration can do to improve upon the pattern of reforms of the local government system which was adopted in 1976 under the military regime. However, while some states have been experimenting with the existing system, others have embarked on sweeping modifications and reforms. In embarking on these reforms, there was no agreement by the states as to how the 1976 guidelines could be varied and modified. Besides, the creation of more local governments in the country has far-reaching constitutional implications affecting not only the lives of the people but other important national issues. These include the powers of the new local governments, election of chief executives, demarcation of constituencies by FEDECO [Federal Electoral Commission] for purposes of elections to national and state assemblies, as well as revenue allocation.

As all these issues affect the three levels of government--that is, federal, state and local governments--the need for a coordinated approach to the creation of new local governments has become more pronounced. The nation cannot afford to revert to the pre-1976 confused and uncoordinated arrangements whereby existing states carried out reforms of their local government systems. The end product was that

instead of enhancing the powers and effectiveness of local administration, many of them were unable to satisfy virtually all the needs of their people. In most cases, local governments became mere pawns and agencies of state administration at the disposal of state governments instead of functioning as governments in their own right.

Even now, as more local governments are being created, intense pressure is being mounted on the state governments by villages, towns, clans and communities for separate local governments. On some occasions, such demands have led to open confrontation between communities. If the present hazardous trend continues the nation might end up having many local governments that are politically inexpedient, economically inept and resourcefully unviable to carry out constitutionally assigned functions. This is why the initiative of the federal government in convening the two special conferences of commissioners responsible for local government matters to look into the issue must be regarded as appropriate and timely.

The response of all the states to the two special conferences is a clear indication that they are as concerned as the federal government to settle the issue once and for all in the overall interest of the nation. It is necessary for all states to work toward the evolution of guidelines of national applicability with minor variations arising from peculiar circumstances. And any recommendations on the subject which the conference would have made to the president for the consideration of the National Council of State should be those that could stand the test of time.

CSO: 4700/377

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON BORNO LEADER FOILED

AB121239 Lagos NAN in English 1224 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Miaduguri, 12 Aug (NAN)--An alleged assassination attempt on the life of the majority leader in the Borno State, Alhaji Shugaba Darma, has been foiled by security guards at his residence in Maiduguri.

This was disclosed by the administrative secretary of the Borno State branch of the Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP), Malam Ahmed Usman, to newsmen here yesterday.

Malam Ahmed said that the would-be assassin, Muhammed Hassan, came to Alhaji Shugaba's residence last Wednesday at about 11:30 pm and demanded to see him but was denied entry by the security guards because it was too late in the night.

In the ensuing confusion, Malam Ahmed explained, the would-be assassin pulled out a dagger and threatened to kill anybody who would stop him from entering the house.

The assailant was over-powered by the guards and handed over to the police in Maiduguri, Malam Ahmed explained.

Alhaji Shugaba Darman, who was present at the news conference, confirmed the story.

Contacted, the divisional police officer in charge of the Lamisula police station, Mr Abdclrasheed A. Fadeyi, confirmed the story.

Mr Fadayi said that the suspect claimed to have formally been in the employment of Alhaji Shugaba as a security guard and had gone to Alhaji Shugaba's house merely to greet his former employer. Mr Fadeyi said that the real motive of the suspect was yet to be ascertained through investigation.

CSO: 4700/377

BRIEFS

JAPANESE LOAN--The federal government has received a loan of 44 million naira from the Japanese Government for the lower Anambra-imo irrigation scheme. The minister of external affairs, Prof Ishaya Audu, signed for Nigeria, while the Japanese ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Kazuo Wachi, initialed it for his country. The loan, which is repayable over 30 years, has an interest rate of 3 1/2 percent per annum. In his remark at the singing ceremony, Professor Audu said that the loan was significant for the Green Revolution Program. In his speech, Ambassador Wachi said the loan was given to enhance the economic development of Nigeria. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 24 Jul 81]

CRITICISM OF SENEGAL--The NIGERIAN TRIBUNE focuses on the recent coup in the Gambia and condemns the intervention of Senegalese troops which succeeded in staging a countercoup. The paper describes Senegal's action as a violation of the OAU charter and a dangerous precedent. The TRIBUNE wants the organization to review its charter with a view to recommending appropriate action on member countries which intervene in the internal affairs of others. [Press review] [Excerpt] [AB121056 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Aug 81]

AMBASSADOR ON BRAZILIAN TRADE--Brasilia, 9 Aug (AFP)--If Brazil must choose between ties with South Africa and with the rest of the continent, black Africa hopes it will make the right choice, the Nigerian ambassador says. The envoy, Timothy Mgbokwere, spoke at a seminar on African-Brazilian eocnomic relations at Rio de Janeiro this past week. For Brazil to penetrate the African market to the extent it deserves, perhaps African states may expect Brazil to reciprocate in a manner consonant with its historic links with Africa, Mr Mgbokwere said. Brazil has definitely shown understanding to African sensitivities over South Africa and apartheid, the Nigerian ambassador said. "African states expect Brazil not only to condemn apartheid but also to join hands with them to eliminate the inhuman practices of that system." Mr Mgbokwere noted that South Africa was one of the few African countries that had a favorable trade balance with Brazil. The Brazilians imported 150 million dollars worth of South African products in 1979, while exporting just over 53 million dollars woth to the white south. For the same year, Brazil's total exports to Africa were worth 650 million dollars. They soared to more than 1,000 million dollars in 1980. The Nigerian ambassador said Brazil had sold well in Africa, despite strong competition from Western industrialized countries, largely because this country had developed intermediate technologies better adapted to the tropics than those offered by the industrial states. [Text] [AB091220 Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 9 Aug 81]

AGREEMENT WITH GABON--Nigeria and Gabon have signed an agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The (?pact) was signed during the first session of the joint commission which ended in Lagos yesterday. A second session of the commission is to be held in Gabon at a date to be agreed upon later. [Text] [LD100330 Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 9 Aug 81]

TRADE TEAM TOURS ASIA--Hong Kong, August 11--A Nigerian commercial delegation is touring Southeast Asia to seek out skilled labour, expand trade with the region and encourage industrial development in the African oil giant. The group is headed by the President of the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Chief Adeyemi Lawson, and includes trade, banking and business figures from Lagos. The delegates arrived in Tokyo last Friday and left Hong Kong today for Manila. They are also to visit Taiwan, South Korea and Thailand before returning to Lagos on August 28. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2818, 11 Aug 81 p 15]

LAKE CHAD OIL--The Nigerian Standard has published a statement by some members of the National Assembly calling for immediate oil exploration of the Nigerian side of the Lake Chad basin because of the unfriendly activities of the Republic of Cameroon in the area. It believes that Cameroon is already getting oil from Nigeria's own side of the border and calls on the Federal Government to do something to stop this. The Standard concludes by requesting the Nigerian National Petroleum Company, NNPC, to tell the nation the results of oil exploration in the Chad Basin which began during the military regime because, according to it, such exploration will help the government to determine what line of action to take. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3339, 27 Jul 81 pp 1735-1736]

INCREASING POLICE STRENGTH--The strength of the Nigerian police force is to be increased from the present 80,000 to 200,000 in the next five years. This was announced by the chairman of the Police Service Commission, Alhaji Ahmed Sika when he and other members of the Commission called on the Sokoto State Deputy Governor Dr Garba Nadama, who called for an exploration of more avenues for making service in the force more attractive. The Deputy Governor stated that social problems of the contemporary world could only be tackled through an increased well-trained and equipped police force. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3339, 27 Jul 81 p 1736]

JAPANESE AID--Japan will assist Nigeria in the transfer of technology especially in the area of steel technology. This assurance was given to the Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Makele by the Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industries, Mr Rojusuke Tanka in Japan. Malam Makele was in Japan to negotiate for the acceleration of the construction of a rolling mill being built by the Kobe Steel Plant of Japan. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3339, 27 Jul 81 p 1736]

CSO: 4700/371

DIOUF RECEIVES LEADERS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 6 Aug 81 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] Yesterday at the palace the president of the republid individually received all the leaders of the nation's political entities. The latter had been informed several weeks ago of this initiative by the chief of state.

These meetings are taking place following the recognition of six new parties, which have emerged since the constitutional reform which instituted unrestricted party pluralism. By virtue of the new provisions of our basic law, all the parties committed themselves to respecting the constitution, the application of which the chief of state has often pledged to enforce.

In turn the president received the leaders of the RND [Democratic National Rally], the MDP [Peoples Democratic Movement], the MPT [Labor Party Movement], the PIT [Independence and Labor Party], the UDP [Union for Peoples Democracy], MRDN [Revolutionary Movement for New Democracy], MRS [Senegalese Republican Movement], PAI [African Independence Party], PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party], and the deputy secretary general of the PS [Senegalese Socialist Party].

Audiences With the Chief of State

Yesterday the chief of state received several notable including:

--Chiekh Anta Diop, secretary general of the RND;
--Mamadou Dia, first "mawdo" of the MDP;
--Babacar Sane, first secretary of the Democratic League-MPT, accompanied by Mbaba Guisse, second secretary;
--Amath Dansokho, secretary general of the PIT, accompanied by Samba Dioulde Thiam, professor, member of the party directorate;
--Mr Hamedine Racine Guisse, secretary general of the UDP;
--Landing Savane, secretary general of the And-Jef-MRDN;
--Boubacar Gueye, president of the MRS;
--Majhmout Diop, president of the PAI; and
--Abdoulaye Wade, secretary general of the PDS.

9516
CSO: 4719/264

RESULTS OF PS POLITICAL BUREAU'S MEETING

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 31 Jul 81 p 3

[Article--"Run the Party in a Democratic Spirit"]

[Text] The political bureau of the PS [Solialist Party] met Wednesday 29 July 1981 at the national assembly under the chairmanship of its secretary general, Mr Abdou Diouf.

This meeting of the PS political bureau was devoted to deliberations on the following agenda items:

1. Communication from the secretary general.

2. Questions tied to party matters.

Reporters:

--Moustapha Niasse, political secretary;
--Amadou Cisse Dia, deputy first secretary;
--Alioune Badara Mbengue, deputy general secretary;
--Mamour Ousmane Ba, president of the political bureau's oversight committee.

Various questions

Going to the first item on the agenda, the political bureau heard an important communication from the secretary general of the party, Abdou Diouf, on the positive participation of the PS in international meetings to which the party has recently been invited.

The secretary general's communication discussed, among other things, the meeting of the presidium of the Socialist International in Bonn on 15-16 July 1981, where President Leopold Dedar Senghor, honorary president of the PS, represented the party.

Mr Diouf's account was complemented by that of Joseph Mathiam, international relations secretary, especially with respect to the most recent meeting of the Socialist International's committee on disarmament, held at Helsinki in mid-July 1981.
After taking note of the encouraging results achieved at these international meetings, the political bureau expressed its satisfaction with the progress which is being made around the world in the advance of democratic socialism based on the ideals

of justice, freedom, solidarity, and peace, all of which are indispensable to effective cooperation among nations.

Next, the political bureau reviewed various internal party matters, in the context of the actions taken to carry out the program assigned to the base organizations in various domains.

In that connection, the political bureau stated its determination to encourage party enthusiasm at all levels, in the spirit of Senegalese democracy.

In that connection, the political bureau decided to spare no effort to facilitate the work of the PS in contributing to the flourishing and the consolidation of the democratic system established in Senegal for the good of the whole Senegalese people.

Before adjourning, the political bureau heard a report from Mrs Caroline Diop, the president of the national PS women's movement, on the recent visit to Iraq of a PS delegation at the invitation of the Iraqi socialist Ba'th party, as part of the close cooperation existing between the two parties.

9516
CSO: 4719/264

EDF LOAN TO DAM ROAD

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 31 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] The European Development Fund [EDF] has just accorded a F CFA 4.5 billion loan for the construction of the access road for the future Manantali dam. The financing contract was signed Wednedsay by Robert Dellere, for the representative in Senegal of the Commission of the European Economic Communities, and Mokhtar Ould Haiba, the High Commissioner for the Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS), for the three states involved in the project. The financing will completely cover the [cost of the] construction of this 87-km long laterite causeway which is to link the Mahina railroad station on the Dakar-Bamako line with the future Manantali dam on the Bafing river.

The special loan, approved by the EDF for the regional program, goes for 40 years and features a 10-year grace period and an annual interest rate of 1 percent.

The proceeds are divided as follows:

Senegal: 2.1 billion' Mauriania: 750 million; and Mali: 650 million. The plans take into account the work entrusted to the Senegalese Industrial Company, and the inspection of the work, which will be carried out by the Rhein Ruhr research bureau. The work already started last month, and is supposed to take 15 months to complete. One must recall that the EEC already financed the study for the construction of this road, and that this financing is its second contribution under the Lome Conventions toward the development of the Senegal River under the aegis of the OMVS.

The Fund's contribution amounts to some F CFA 22.5 billion, or about 10 percent of the estimated cost of the infrastructure planned for the envisioned development of the valley of the Senegal River.

It is anticipated that ultimately the Fund will take care of part of the civil engineering work on the Diama and Manantali dams.

9516
CSO: 4719/264

KOORNHOF CHARGES SOME WHITES INCITED NYANGA SQUATTERS

'Well-Organized Campaign'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The over 2 000 illegal Black squatters at Nyanga, on the Cape Peninsula, was the result of an orchestrated act of incitement Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, told The Citizen yesterday.

Dr Koornhof said the Government was aware who the Whites were who incited the squatters to refuse Government offers of jobs or train tickets back to the Transkei and other areas from where they had come.

He said the Nyanga squatting issue was not a bona fide situation but a well organised campaign to harm influx control and other control measures over labourers in the Western Cape.

Officials of his department had found that some squatters, who arrived by bus, immediately gave themselves up for arrest. Others were people who had been repatriated and who had been given money and train tickets.

Some of the illegal squatters arrived at Nyanga singing freedom songs and giving Black power salutes in what was considered by officials a challenge to the authorities even before action was taken against them.

Dr Koornhof said his department had information that the squatters were being incited to establish a presence at Nyanga by using a "relief organisation" system.

Groups are squatting on a rotation basis apparently to establish a permanent presence at Nyanga and so obtain a permit to remain in the area.

He has information that the squatters were told that, should they be repatriated, they would be helped to return to the Cape Peninsula. Certain emotional scenes were created solely for the publicity.

The Minister again gave the assurance the Government would not allow itself to be blackmailed by campaigning of this nature.

He said the Government did not have to solve an ideological problem at Nyanga but a very bad socio-economic circumstance. It had a duty to supply legal inhabitants with housing and jobs on the Cape Peninsula.

Dr Koornhof released a pamphlet printed and distributed by the Progressive Federal Party head office in which the Government was accused of barbarism at Nyanga.

He also released a letter which he had received from the Commissioner General of the Ciskei, Mr J J Engelbrecht, in which it was stated that the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Sebe, complained that the official Opposition had visited the Ciskei "illegally".

The letter read: "These people (members of the Opposition) have entered my country, the Ciskei, illegally. They did not even have the decency to consult with or inform the Chief Minister of the Transkei about their visit. They should know what the correct procedures are."

"I would not have allowed them in because the Wentzel Commission is doing something positive about the situation in this sad area. To show the concern of the Republic Government, the Minister of Finance was sent to the Ciskei. He personally inspected the circumstances and made R1,25m available to relieve the situation at Oxton.

"These people are only coming to stir up trouble and they will be held responsible for any disturbances that might occur in this area.

"They (the PFP) have never offered my people financial support to uplift the standard of living. Where were they during the catastrophe of the recent crippling drought. The Republican Government gave the Ciskei R7,5-million for drought relief which has enabled my Government to create 13 000 jobs and this is still in progress.

Another R2-million has now been granted to gradually phase out the drought relief programme.

"I despise these people (the PFP) for what they are —hypocrites, crawling like a snake in the night to poison the nations. They have exposed themselves as enemies of the Black people. They are all very rich but they do nothing for the poor Black people.

"I have not seen such people, lacking elementary manners, and yet they hope to solve the problems of the country. They were lucky my men were busy hunting terrorists, otherwise they would have been detained," Mr Sebe said in his letter.

Last week the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr G T Vika, said in a statement that Transkei viewed it with great concern that, while Transkei and South Africa were engaged in solving a delicate problem of employment in the Western Cape, organisations, parties or individuals should find it necessary to interfere by inciting people.

PFP Members Accused

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

CERTAIN members of the Progressive Federal Party sided with people who encouraged civil disobedience, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof said yesterday.

Speaking during the Budget debate he referred to the squatter situation at Nyanga and said he wanted to make an urgent appeal to the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, and his party to stop what they were doing.

"They do not hurt the National Party, in fact they are strengthening it by acting in this way, but they are harming South Africa.

"This is not a political or race problem. It is a socio-economic need and the situation would have been the same had the people involved been White.

"There is nothing racist in the issue, nor is it an ideological one and it has nothing to do with the colour of the people's skin."

Certain members of the Opposition were using dirty tactics and they should stop it.

Helen Suzman Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 81 p 4

[Excerpts]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The removal and arrest of people in Nyanga East and the destruction of shelters there by police and government officials was an outrage, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) said yesterday.

It was not surprising that offers made to the people had been turned down and it was clear that the Minister did not understand what Nyanga was all about.

"Many of them have been in the Peninsula for several years — some in steady employment, others out of jobs.

"It is here they want to stay, not be sent off to the mines or farms in the Transvaal and Free State.

"It is here that their wives and children have been able to join them in a family life of sorts. They want to continue to live a family life.

"Has the Minister forgotten that his department evicted these people after raiding the Langa barracks and arresting more than 1 000 people under the pass laws?

Mrs Suzman said the Minister should understand that the Nyanga squatters were not trying to defy him by staying on in the area. They had hoped that a survey would be taken similar to the one at Crossroads and did not want to be left off the list.

"They are determined to stay and only brute force will shift them.

Mrs Suzman called on the Government to declare a moratorium on "illegals" throughout the country, to stop making pass law arrests and to refrain from any further removals of people for any reason.

"Get a move on with the new deal on pass laws, call a stop to the nightmare policy that has caused untold misery to millions of people," she said.

'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Toughness Is Not Enough"]

[Text]

WE DON'T know what possessed the Government to get tough with the Nyanga squatters, arresting all of them and removing them from the camp.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, says this move was taken to defuse the situation and to improve effective action.

It was clear that the squatters' camp was growing while the war of words between the squatters and the authorities continued, he declared.

It was equally clear that the squatters and their advisers had not accepted the offer of work in the spirit in which it was made, namely, to regularise and administer the situation, but had instead continued to make demands which could only lead to confrontation.

Dr Koornhof said that a number of clergymen had informed the Chief Commissioner that the squatters summarily rejected the agreement and were requesting permission to erect structures of a more permanent nature.

They also sought the right to move freely in and out of the camp.

Now it might be argued that the squatters, by refusing to accept the offer made by the Government, were being defiant.

It might also be argued that if the Government did not act swiftly and decisively, the squatting would grow to larger and more intractable proportions.

However, as Mrs Helen Suzman says, arresting the lot and moving them out of the camp "must be the most sterile way of handling a breakdown in negotiations which one could imagine."

There are bound to be more squatters' camps as the process of urbanisation continues.

As Professor H W van der Merwe, Director of the University of Cape Town Centre for Inter-Group Studies, has pointed out, squatting is the normal manner in which poor people — especially in the Third World — see to their housing needs.

Squatters' huts erected by families are being demolished, he said, "in accordance with one of the cruellest acts of our time, based on a false belief that urbanisation can be stopped by withholding legal rights or the removal of a roof or shelter."

The Government should be thinking of short-term and long-term solutions of the problem, because it simply cannot arrest hundreds of people without causing mounting resentment among the Blacks and increasing censure abroad.

Crossroads was eventually resolved; Nyanga must be as well.

And at all times the Government must act with compassion and with a sensitivity to the reaction that harshness causes.

Toughness is not enough.

CSO: 4700/372

BRIEFS

SOWETO CIVIC GUARD PROPOSAL--The Soweto Council has been asked by the Department of Co-operation and Development to form a civic guard to maintain law and order in the townships and to establish tribunals to deal with disputes among the residents. "I think it is a good idea." said Mr Hanyane, chairman of the seven-man committee elected to advise the council on the matter. "If a civic guard can be formed, law abiding and defenceless residents will be protected from hoodlums. If all the townships can be policed by civic guards, crime will be drastically reduced, particularly violent crimes." Mr Hanyane said members of the civic guard would be registered and paid. "There are cases, I feel, which can easily be solved by us." Some of these cases involve: Illegal pregnancies; problems arising out of unmarried people living together; housing disputes among relatives; and petty crimes. Mr Hanyane said the Soweto Council wanted the same judicial powers granted chiefs and headmen in the homelands. Residents not satisfied with decisions taken by the tribunal would be free to appeal to the local commissioner's court. [Lawrence Mayekiso] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 81 p 5]

CSO: 4700/372

END OF SOUTH AFRICAN RACIAL DISCRIMINATION BELIEVED NEAR

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 3 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] The well-known leader of the citizens of South Africa, Joe Gcabi of the ANC, was killed last week in the city of Salisbury, Zimbabwe as a result of being shot by unknown persons.

Although the perpetrators of this crime were not recognized quickly, the report of the Government of Zimbabwe which was issued concerning this killing said: "The government believes that this murderous deed was done by representatives of the racist Government of South Africa."

We join with the report of the Government of Zimbabwe in saying that the murder of Gcabi is another crime of the Boors perpetrated against the citizens of South Africa who are fighting to liberate their country from colonialism and fascism. Because, who else would want to kill a citizen of South Africa who is fighting for freedom and justice if not the Boors who are withholding this freedom and justice?

The evil hand of the Boors has done its work again. Gcabi has joined many other citizens of South Africa who have lost their lives in the deliberate murders perpetrated by the oppressive government of Pretoria.

The murder last week in Salisbury was not a new or unique incident. It was a continuation of the killings conducted against the citizens of South Africa who lost their lives cruelly by various means, like being shot like animals during peaceful processions as occurred in Sharpeville and Soweto, tortured until they die when they are in jails and in detention and struck on the head and subsequently thrown from upper floors when they are in the hands of the Boor's police.

The Boors are not satisfied now with these methods which have been used for a long time. In addition to killing citizens within South Africa, they are crossing the borders of neighboring countries to conduct their crimes, either by the clear provocation of attacking the settlements of refugees in these adjacent countries, or by using agents to kill citizens as was done in Salisbury last week.

Thus it is that the fascists do. The fascists and colonialists of Portugal did thus. They used every kind of threat and crime to reach the level of killing the leader

of FRELIMO, the late Eduardo Mondlane. The settlers of Zimbabwe did thus and killed many citizens in Zambia and Mozambique by provocative attacks. But, as crimes and atrocities were unable to prevent the wave of liberation in Mozambique and Zimbabwe, so the cruel and criminal acts of the Boors will be unable to prevent liberation activities in South Africa.

The Boors must understand that the citizens of South Africa have resolved to liberate themselves. If they are supported by all independent Africa, the citizens will not permit the blood of their comrades which is being shed and the lives which they are sacrificing to be lost in vain. Colonialism and discrimination in South Africa must be buried without delay and the days of the final burial are not remote.

CSO: 4749/16

PRODUCTION OF REBUILT SUGAR PLANT TO START NEXT YEAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Omar Al-Amoody]

[Excerpt]

DAR ES SALAAM, Monday.

RECONSTRUCTION of a multi-million Kwacha sugar plant in Kagera in western Tanzania, devastated by air raids during Idi Amin's aggression against Tanzania in 1979, is expected to be completed soon and production will start next year.

Details of the plant production, labour force and amount of external finance involved were not disclosed. But the plant will greatly help to reduce the on-going government-approved rationing of sugar, resulting in endless queues in the country.

In view of the continued scarcity in the past two years, the price of sugar has rocketed by 200 to 300 per cent.

In Dar es Salaam, the black-market price of sugar is K2 and in up-country stations K3 while the government-controlled price is K1 a kg.

The progress of the construction at Kagera plant was disclosed to President Julius Nyerere at the weekend during an inspection tour of development projects in Morogoro region, 150 km west of Dar es Salaam.

During the tour, Dr Nyerere opened a K54-million sugar training institute which is expected to produce some 2,000 middle and senior management cadres by 1985.

The completion of the plant, Agriculture Minister Joseph Mungai told Dr Nyerere, will help to boost national sugar production to help off-set the perennial sugar deficit.

Statistics show that Tanzania's sugar consumption stands at 205 million tonnes while the local production does not exceed 120 million tonnes.

It has been the policy of the Tanzanian government since the 1970s to increase sugar production to saturate the local market by 1980 but the efforts have been thwarted by repeated droughts, lack of foreign exchange for the importation of machinery and spare-parts and shortage of skilled manpower.

Measures are now under way to expand three sugar factories at Kilombero, Mtibwa and Arusha-Chini and to open new ones so that the country is self-sufficient in sugar production by 1985.

CSO: 4700/370

BRIEFS

SINOTANSHIP CREW BONUS--Dar es Salaam, Tuesday. Chinese-Tanzanian shipping line, Sinotanship, formed in 1967 through a K3 million Chinese loan, made a profit of K2.1 million last year and has decided to give bonus to its crew of 350 to make them work harder this year. Each crew would be given a K200 bonus but 60 other seamen on "Sino-Afrika" ship will be given additional K50. The decision to give the line workers a bonus was reached yesterday during the company's board meeting chaired by the line's managing director who is permanent secretary in the Tanzanian Ministry of Transport and Communications, Mr Odira Ongara. Sinotanship, according to official sources, was earmarked to make a profit of K800,000 in 1980 but because of diligent and hard work by the crew, the line succeeded to earn a K2.1 million profit--an increase of K1.3 million. The jointly-owned shipping line was formed in 1967 with only one cargo ship but after a few years it increased its fleet to four ships. [Omar Al-Amoody] [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Aug 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/370

NEIGHBORS ASKED TO HELP CONTROL ARMS SMUGGLING

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 21 Jul 81 p 13

[Text] Lagos, July 18--Togo has asked its neighbours to work effectively with it to combat arms smuggling in the region, according to a statement issued here Friday by the Togolese embassy.

It was responding to Nigerian press reports calling Lome, Togo's capital, one of the main points for illegal importation of weapons into Nigeria.

The Embassy said its Government was trying to dismantle all arms trafficking networks operating into Togo itself or aimed atother African countries, and had set up a special squad to detect any attempts to use Togo as "transit station for the merchants of death."

The Embassy referred to subversion encouraged by "international imperialism" and said the arms smuggling was one of the links in an international mercenary movement.

The Embassy reported three cases this year relating to Nigeria when suspected arms smugglers were caught in Togo. In April three Ghanaians we arrested at the border with five revolvers on their way into Nigeria. In May, a Nigerian was caught by border police in a similar incident.

In the first two weeks of last month, the Embassy went on, three more Nigerians were picked up at Lome airport as they were allegedly trying to get 119 hunting rifles and some 200,000 cartridges into Nigeria. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/378

BRIEFS

USE OF PRIVATE MILITIA--Kampala, 20 Aug (AFP)--Ugandan President Milton Obote said on Thursday in Kampala that internal security is still his main preoccupation. He stated that he might appoint private militia at the head of the security forces in order to fight bandits and terrorists. Speaking at the opening of the meeting of the National Council of the Ugandan People's Congress (UPC-ruling party) which will last 2 days, Mr Obote said particularly: We will track down the bandits and terrorists in each district, county, village and house. We are not murderers, but it is our responsibility to stop terrorism. If necessary, he added, we will use militia to do this job. The Ugandan president admitted that gunshots could still be heard in the night in Kampala and that it will take his government a long time to end this situation. [Text] [AB201830 Paris AFP in French 1750 GMT 20 Aug 81]

ARMY NEWSPAPER 'MUKOMBOZI'--The minister of State for Defense, Mr Peter Otai, said that the Ministry would soon introduce a newspaper, MUKOMBOZI, for the army to enable them to air their views. He said this would also help the army participate effectively in national debates. [Summary] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 20 Jul 81 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 4700/31

'WEST AFRICA' REVIEWS PROGRESS UNDER ZERBO REGIME

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Aug 81 pp 1761-1762

[Text]

MILITARY CONTROL and order continue to manifest themselves in the life of Upper Volta, most particularly in the capital city. But eight months after the coup that brought the Military Committee to power, there are now a few worrying signs that all is not as well structured underneath this surface of well-regulated rule. Decisions seem to be being prepared for the sake of immediate achievement rather than for reasons of long term economic viability.

The Military determination to run Upper Volta along more orderly lines has been most vividly illustrated in the transformation of Ouagadougou over the last few months. Most crossroads in the town have been kitted out with a set of traffic lights, and several new one way streets have been introduced. This has already resulted in a sharp fall in the number of road accidents in the city.

The weekend of 27/28 June saw a clean-up Ouagadougou campaign. Teeshirts were produced with the Motto "Ouagadougou: Une ville propre" emblazoned across them, and the city's traders were encouraged to loan lorries and drivers to the campaign so that the refuse could be collected. Teams of people cleaned up their own streets and the President, Colonel Zerbo, was featured in the national newspaper the next day out inspecting the work.

Perhaps the most distressing part of this face-lift has been the police shooting on sight any animals out in the streets and not tied up in people's courtyards. Clearly, action of some kind was called for, since the never-ending stream of pigs, sheep, goats and dogs that used to roam the streets was the cause of many accidents. However, the howls and whines of wounded animals, combined with the sight of pick-up trucks piled high with the dead bodies has been most unpleasant. So too has been the thought of armed policemen prowling the streets of Ouagadougou as hunters.

Interestingly enough, the Mayor of Ouagadougou, André Diallo, was in power before the coup and even before the country's legislative elections in 1978 and has never before displayed this amount of authoritarian interest: it would seem that successful Military pressure has been put on him to smarten up his city.

Bars remain more or less closed around the country during working hours, and the only place you can buy a cold beer now during the day in Ouagadougou is funnily enough in the new Army Supermarket. As if to reinforce this position, the Council of Ministers recently turned down proposals for two new breweries in the country.

Following this display of power, further control of the country's activities has been achieved simply because of people anti-

cipating what the Military will control next and then taking the necessary precautions. This has been the case with grain prices, which this year have remained lower than usual. Traders thought that the price would be regulated by the government, and consequently they did not buy up their usual large stocks for resale later in the year. House rents, too, have more or less stabilised after their vicious increases of recent years: again, owners have been expecting penalties to be announced against those charging the highest prices, and nobody has wanted to be seen in the forefront.

The Military Committee plan to consolidate this hold with the introduction of compulsory military service, announced by the President in his important May Day speech: "Every citizen must feel concerned by our defence problems . . . Our plans for national defence are conceived as a permanent mobilisation of all the people". Although space does not yet permit everybody eligible to do their military service "this problem will be studied."

However, underneath this surface air of confidence and orderly Military planning, the government feels itself under pressure to produce concrete results. Consequently, they are moving ahead with a number of large prestige projects, the economic viability of which is still very much open for debate.

For the third time in seven years now, a Voltaique government mininster has announced the imminent start of work on the railway link which will open up the manganese mine at Tambao. Both times in the past, the project was quietly dropped, and there is little doubt that its economic viability has not improved.

After a series of meetings at the Voltaique Embassy in Paris, sufficient bilateral aid now seems to have been secured for the hydro-electric dam at Kompiemga to be built, near the border with Togo. The dam has been described as "economically marginal", and it seems that finance has yet to be secured to route the electricity the three hundred or so kilometres back to the capital city.

The goldmine at Pourra is to be reopened shortly with much publicity, while world gold prices near their lowest point for some time. It has been clearly shown in the past that the mine is only viable when world gold prices are high.

The first nationally published criticism of the Military Committee appeared recently in the Voltaique daily newspaper *L'Observateur*. In a series of articles on the "redressement", the ex-Voltaique Ambassador to the United Nations, Frédéric Guirma, wrote of the voices coming from the international community: "Saye Zerbo et son CMPRN se "Sangoulisent dans la Lamizanaise" . . . On ne voit rien venir . . . Le Redressement? C'est foutu!" He concluded that nothing was seen to be happening so far because the commissions of enquiry set up after the coup had not yet finished their work. Comparing the President to a célestial Buddha in his inscrutability, Guirma claimed that the Military did not want to punish anybody until convinced of their guilt. Meantime the old rulers of the country remain imprisoned without trial.

In *West Africa* of May 18, 1981, we wrote that the series of restrictive measures taken by the Military Committee needed to be counterbalanced with a positive programme aimed at improving the country's dire economic situation. However, this series of questionable decisions seems instead to reflect the need the Military feel to act fast and to be seen with several concrete achievements tucked under their belt. It may also relate back to the growing problems in several of the Ministries, apparently caused by the inexperienced but hopefully politically pure staff appointed by the Military Committee.

CSO: 4700/378

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID--Kinshasa, 18 Aug (AZAP)--The French ambassador to Zaire, Albert Thabault, on Tuesday morning delivered a "very long and very important" message from President Mitterrand to President Mobutu Sese Seko. At the end of the breakfast which he had with the president on this occasion, in the company of citizen Bomboliko Lokumba, vice first state commissioner and state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, the French diplomat told the press that relations between France and Zaire are developing normally and are expected to further strengthen within the framework of active cooperation established between the two countries. Agriculture, scientific research and transportation form the major axis of this cooperation. In the agricultural sector, France participates notably in the project to develop stockbreeding in the Buta District and the projects aimed at increasing sugar production. It also participates in the program for developing the Kinshasa Green Belt. Studies on expanding cooperation in the agricultural field are being carried out in Shaba. France also participates in the implementation of two other major projects: One is on the establishment of an institute of biomedical research in Kinshasa (in the construction stage) and the other is in the form of technical assistance to the Department of Transport for the rational management of the country's major airports. The French ambassador added that since Zaire is one of the most important African countries with which France has cultural relations, it will get an important part of the increase in aid to the Third World announced by the French president in his program of action. [Text] [AB181410 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1225 GMT 18 Aug 81]

TANZANIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Zaire and Tanzania today signed a commercial agreement in Kinshasa. According to this agreement, the two countries mutually grant each other the terms of the most favored nation. The agreement was signed for Zaire by the commissioner of state for external trade and the Tanzanian commerce minister signed for his country. [Text] [Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 11 Aug 81]

CSO: 4719/308

MINISTER DESCRIBES YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AS TIME BOMB

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 12 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

UNEMPLOYMENT among the youth has reached a staggering one million, Youth and Sport Minister, General Kingsley Chinkuli announced in Parliament yesterday.

The minister said the Government was fully aware of the "explosive" situation and was looking for remedies with the assistance of international agencies.

Gen. Chinkuli was answering Rev. Ben Zulu (Kapoche), who had wanted to know what plans the government had in implementing youth development programmes and how many youths had secured employment after completing the 20 months compulsory National Service.

In a supplementary question, Mr Sebastian Kapalu (Livingstone) asked whether the minister had told the Government that youth unemployment could become explosive and what steps had been taken to contain the situation.

Gen. Chinkuli said the Government knew how serious the problem was, adding: "There are one million youths out of employment at the moment. Its a time bomb, we know that. We are trying to contact the Eureopean Economic Community (EEC) and other international agencies to implement youth development programmes."

CSO: 4700/370

ZCTU SENDS OFFICIALS FOR TALKS WITH DETAINED LEADERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) is reported to have sent some officials for consultations with detained labour leaders to work out a strategy aimed at securing their release.

The detained leaders are ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba, general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba, Mr Chitalu Sampa, assistant general secretary and Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba.

They were detained by President Kaunda last month for allegedly inciting workers to disrupt industrial peace and eventually overthrow the Government. Also detained is Ndola businessman Mr Chama Chakomboka.

Mr Chiluba is being held in Livingstone, Mr Walamba in Katete, Mr Zimba and Mr Sampa in Solwezi and Zambezi respectively.

Sources in Lusaka said one of the officials involved in the shuttle was ZCTU deputy chairman Mr Herbert Bweupe.

The sources said Mr Bweupe saw Mr Chiluba in Livingstone last week and yesterday he went to the Eastern Province where Mr Walamba is being held.

It was not established however whether Mr Bweupe or any other ZCTU official had already seen Mr Zimba and Mr Sampa in the North-Western Province.

When the emergency general council of the ZCTU met in Ndola after the detention of the unionists, it demanded their immediate and unconditional release.

The ZCTU meeting also called for an international commission of inquiry to investigate the causes of strikes and the continued misunderstanding between the labour movement and the Party and its Government.

Mr Bweupe said then that the independent commission of inquiry should include the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and representatives from other United Nations agencies.

Terms of reference for the commission should include establishing the cause of the continued rift between the unions and the Party and its Government, the causes of strikes and the alleged involvement of labour leaders with forces of destabilisation in the nation.

The meeting called for the release of the detained labour leaders before the commission began sitting.

CSO: 4700/370

ZCTU SAID TO HAVE MADE NO OFFICIAL REQUEST FOR LEADERS' RELEASE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 13 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT will not act on the call by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) to release detained labour leaders because there has been no official representation from the ZCTU.

Labour and Social Services Minister, Mr Basil Kabwe said in an interview yesterday that as far as he was concerned, there has been no official representation from the ZCTU except what has been published in the press.

"And I do not act on press statements. The ZCTU officials know where my offices are and if they wanted to meet me and discuss the matter or hand their resolutions to me they could have done so," Mr Kabwe said.

The general council of the ZCTU appealed to President Kaunda early this month to release detained labour leaders, Mr Frederick Chiluba, Mr Newstead Zimba, Mr Chitalu Sampa and Mr Timothy Walamba or show cause why they should remain in detention.

The council which met in Ndola to review the detentions, also warned that if the labour movement was not satisfied with the grounds of detention, it would call for an emergency meeting to consider the possibility of declaring a nation-wide strike.

The labour leaders were detained by President Kaunda last month for allegedly inciting workers to disrupt industrial peace and eventually overthrow the Government. Also detained is Ndola businessman, Mr Chama Chakomboka.

Mr Kabwe said yesterday that there was nothing he could do since he has not met the ZCTU officials.

"They can do and say whatever they like, they know where to find me if they want to talk," he said.

During the mergency general council the ZCTU also called for an international commission of inquiry to investigate the causes of strikes and the continued misunderstanding between the labour movement and the Party and its Government.

ZCTU deputy chairman, Mr Herbert Bweupe said then that the independent commission of inquiry should include the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and representatives from other United Nations agencies.

Mr Chiluba is being held in Livingstone, Mr Walamba in Katete, Mr Zimba and Mr Sampa in Solwezi and Zambezi respectively.

CSO: 4700/370

UNIP, LONRHO STILL NEGOTIATING TAKEOVER OF TIMES PAPERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Party and Lonrho are still negotiating the takeover of **Times** Newspapers, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office **Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula** told Parliament yesterday.

He said this in reply to a question from Kapoche MP **Rev Ben Zulu** who wanted to know when the **Times of Zambia** would be taken over by the Party.

In his question, the MP asked **Prime Minister Mundia** the total cost of the movable and immovable assets to be involved in the **Times** takeover.

Mr Chuula said the takeover had not yet been effected because negotiations between the Party and Lonrho, who own the paper, were still continuing.

But Mr Chuula said Lonrho had agreed in principle on the deal.

When negotiations were finalised, the House would be informed accordingly.

In October last year, then member of the Central Committee in charge of the Economic and Finance Sub-Committee, Mr Wesley Nyirenda, said the Zambia National Holdings and Lonrho had completed negotiations for the takeover of the paper.

He said then that the two parties had been instructed to complete their discussions by September 30 last year and submit a report to him at least by October 1.

"The report has been given to me and I am now in a position to present it to the Central Committee at its next meeting," Mr Nyirenda had said.

CSO: 4700/370

ZAIRE, MALAWI CALLED ON TO WITHDRAW TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 13 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE declaration of a dispute between Malawi and Zambia over some area in the Eastern Province is a sad affair which should not have been allowed to happen.

It is sad because Malawi and Zambia have enjoyed good relations since the colonial days. After all, the two countries were once under the same roof in the defunct Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Why should Malawi sour the good relations with Zambia by claiming the piece of land where the Mwami Customs and Immigration Post is situated?

Although the Minister of State for Decentralisation Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula informed Parliament yesterday that discussions on the dispute are still continuing, we appeal to the Malawian government to withdraw the claim because it does not serve any purpose.

We have pointed out in this column before that since Africa's boundaries were drawn by colonial powers in 1884, they cannot be changed now or in future.

The Organisation of African Unity [OAU] has already declared that the boundaries drawn up by the colonial powers should be respected. This is why progressive African countries have called on Morocco to withdraw from Western Sahara which she occupied on the pretext that it had been part of Morocco before the Spaniards colonised it.

After five years of futile fighting with the Polisario Front over the disputed territory, King Hassan of Morocco agreed at the recent OAU conference in Nairobi to call for a referendum so that the Western Saharan people can decide on their future.

The OAU has taken similar stands over border disputes between Kenya and Somalia and the one between Somalia and Ethiopia.

Zambia has another dispute with Zaire over an area in Kaputa district in the Northern Province. And Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia announced in June that the Government was considering taking the dispute to the OAU mediation committee if Zaire does not respond to Zambia's initiatives to resolve the dispute.

The Government might take a similar stand if the Malawian government does not withdraw their claim to parts of Zambian territory. We do not expect

the OAU mediation committee to rule in favour of both Zaire and Malawi because that would be against the provisions of the organisation's charter.

So what do the two countries hope to achieve by claiming parts of our territory whose boundaries were not under any dispute during colonial rule?

Both countries should withdraw their claims and let the OAU solve Africa's serious problems. The OAU should not be occupied in discussing problems whose solutions are obvious when Namibia and South Africa are still being ruled by a racist regime.

CSO: 4700/370

ILLEGAL STRIKES DURING FIRST SEMESTER CAUSE LOSSES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 12 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

A TOTAL OF 4,412 man days and over K2,750,000 has been lost in Chilflabombwe through illegal strikes between January and July, district labour officer, Mr George Mwale disclosed on Monday.

Mr Mwale who was briefing the director of the Department of Industrial Participatory Democracy, Mr Alexander Kwibisa said the strikes involved 7,871 workers from various employing agencies in the district.

Mr Mwale told the director that those greatly affected are N.C.C.M. Konkola Division whose employees have gone on strike twice this year, banks, the district council, ministry of education and culture and contractors whose employees have also downed tools separately.

Mr Mwale regretted that most of the strike on the mines started from Chililabombwe and wondered why this was so.

Mr Mwale also called for the creation of job opportunities for residents.

He told Mr Kwibisa and his delegation that there was great unemployment in the district due to lack of industries and his labour exchange was always dry of job opportunities except for house servants "vacancies."

And in reply, Mr Kwibisa said his delegation was in the district to learn from management and workers what their problems were and try and find solutions to them.

Mr Kwibisa said the Party and its Government were concerned about the situation in the province and were determined to ensure that industrial peace prevailed in all working places. — ZANA

CSO: 4700/370

RADIO, TELEVISION TRANSMITTERS TO BE INSTALLED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 12 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr Mark Tambatamba has said the regional radio and television transmitters installed in Chipata will be commissioned before the end of the year.

Mr Tambatamba said engineers were now making finishing touches to the installation of the transmitters which have already started operating thereby taking television to the Eastern Province for the first time.

Speaking before departure for Lusaka yesterday after a day's visit to Chipata, Mr Tambatamba said he was impressed with the good radio reception and the quality of pictures on television.

He however, said there was still room for improvement and appealed to engineers to work hard to ensure that the job was completed on time to offer the people the services they have waited for a long time.

Mr Tambatamba attributed the good radio and television reception in the area to the standard micro-wave equipment installed by the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC), which is better than those found in stations along the line of rail.

On Monday Mr Tambatamba urged members of the government mass media to reflect Party and Government policy in their activities.

Mr Tambatamba said for this to be achieved members of the government controlled media should be fully conversant with policies of the Party and its Government.

Mr Tambatamba said this when he met officers in departments falling under his ministry at a meeting held at the office of the Central Committee member in the area.

CSO: 5500/5067

RWUZ APPEALS TO MEMBERS TO REMAIN CALM DURING WAGE TALKS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] The Railway Workers Union of Zambia (RWUZ) in Ndola has appealed to its members to remain calm while negotiations with the management over demands for salary increases are still going on.

RWUZ Ndola branch secretary, Mr Bobby Mambwe, warned yesterday that any action by the workers which would affect the prevailing industrial peace in Zambia Railways could seriously affect the outcome of the discussions between the union and the management.

Mr Mambwe said this when he commented on threats by some workers that they would down tools unless they were given salary increments as soon as possible.

The branch secretary explained that although the talks between the union and the management have been going on for the past three weeks no tangible results, there was hope that they would come to an end before the end of this week.

"There is every hope that the talks should come to an end before the end of the week and even if they drag on, it would be very unwise for workers to resort to any action because negotiating is a long process which requires time and calmness," Mr Mambwe said.

Mr Mambwe said the tempers among the employees were quite high despite assurances by local union officials that the talks being held in Kabwe had reached an advanced stage and that the workers would soon be informed about the outcome.

Early this year, action was supported by workers in Kabwe and Ndola who warned the railways management that unless they were given salary increases soon, they would go on strike.

CSO: 4700/370

SEVEN PROPOSED STATE FARMS LACK JOINT DEVELOPERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Aug 81 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt]

THE Government has not yet found partners to develop seven of the proposed State farms, acting Minister of the National Commission for Development Planning Mr Unia Mwila told Parliament yesterday.

More than a year since President Kaunda launched the K400 million operation food production programme, the only meaningful progress so far was the siting of the State farms.

In a ministerial statement, he said the commission was still seeking foreign technical assistance for the 33,500 hectare Katikulula State farm in the Central Province but Tate and Lyle of Britain has carried out a technical study on the 25,000 hectare Mswebe State farm.

No specific country or agency had shown interest or commitment in the 30,000 hectare Kambilombilo farm on the Copperbelt but a French company had submitted proposals to carry out a feasibility study to be financed under the International Development Agency (IDA) credit if the World Bank would authorise.

In the same province, the 60,000 hectare Munkumpu farm was still without commitment from any country or agency.

Only a contract has been signed with Yugoslavia for the Mtirizi farm and an interest has been expressed by a big tobacco producing company of Malawi in Ntambo farm in the Eastern Province which measure 21,065 and 20,175 hectares respectively.

According to Mr Mwila, no foreign donor agency has been secured for the 22,000 hectare Nchelenje farm in the Luapula Province, although Dunlop Irrigation Services of the United Kingdom has expressed interest.

The commission was seeking foreign technical assistance for Samfya (Musaba) farm (20,000 hectares) in the same province and indications were encouraging, the minister said.

An agreement has been reached between the Zambian and East German governments on Kanakantapa farm in Lusaka which is 20,000 hectares while a contract has been signed with Bulgaria for Lusaka West State farm which is 21,277 hectares.

Terms of reference for feasibility studies on the 20,000 hectare Luwingu State farm in the Northern Province have been prepared and discussions are progressing for Mpika State farm.

The commission is yet to secure foreign assistance for the 23,000-hectare Shivuma State farm in the North-Western Province while a feasibility study by the Japanese has been carried out on the 18,000-hectare Solwezi State farm.

A pre-feasibility study is yet to be done on the Gwembe farm while a contract has been signed with the Soviet and Czechoslovak governments for the Masasabi farm in Southern Province.

The Romanians have shown interest in Kalumwange State farm in the Western Province and no pre-feasibility study has been made on Luazamba farm in the same area.

Norwegian experts to carry out an ambitious soil research programme in high rainfall areas in a bid to accelerate food production in the country have all arrived, the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) resident representative in Zambia Mr Kristian Petersen announced yesterday.

CSO: 4700/370

DPRK IRRIGATION EXPERTS TO ARRIVE SHORTLY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

EXPERTS from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), who are to establish an irrigation system to cover 1,000 hectares in Mumbwa will arrive in the country shortly.

A spokesman for the DPRK Embassy said this in Lusaka yesterday when he commented on progress being made on the scheme.

The spokesman said that experts from his country had already carried out designs of the scheme last year in Mumbwa.

The scheme, which will be manned by Zambia National Service personnel, will be undertaken under a free assistance programme.

The spokesman said that after the completion of the irrigation programme, DPRK would also help Zambia in the development oif a 10,000 hectare state farm.

The agreement for the establishment of a 1,000 hectare irrigation system in Mumbwa was signed last year. Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Unia Mwila, signed on behalf of the Zambian government while Mr Han Tae Yol, Korean Deputy Minister for Economic Affairs, signed for his country.

The Korean minister said that his country would do the best to help Zambia in the agricultural field.

Yesterday, the spokesman said that his country was experienced in the field of agriculture.

He said that agriculture in that country was now on a very high level and along with grain production, the output of vegetables, tobacco and other industrial crops had grown rapidly.

Recently, the DPRK gave Zambia 15 tractors which have since been deployed in the Northern Province for agricultural use.

CSO: 4700/370

FARMERS SAID TO NEED NEW ENERGY SOURCES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 12 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

FARMERS will be watching with interest the United Nations conference on alternative sources of energy that started this week in Nairobi.

Farmers throughout the World have been badly hit by the very rapid inflation in petrol and diesel prices in recent years.

In Zambia, this effect is made more serious by the increased costs of transporting fuels from distant ports.

While farmers who depend on oxen for power have been less affected they have left an indirect effect through greatly increased fertilizer and transport costs.

The one source of energy that we have plenty of in Zambia is electricity.

According to a recent report, we are currently producing or can produce 1633 MW per annum and using only about 800, or less than half.

Some of the surplus is of course being exported to Zaire and Zimbabwe and earning valuable foreign exchange.

However, it would be more economic to use more within Zambia to replace some of the energy we import in oil based products.

Newadays, very few farmers think of installing irrigation equipment which is powered by diesel engines if there is any chance at all of using electricity.

However, to replace diesel powered tractors is not so easy.

Zimbabwe is making excellent progress with ethanol production from sugar cane and production of ethanol powered tractors has now begun.

However, a better alternative for us would obviously be a tractor powered by electricity.

Small battery powered tractors have been available for sometime and are quite adequate for transportation over short distances on reasonably level land.

However, there are a lot of problems attached to the production of an electricaity powered tractor that can do heavy ploughing work all day without being re-charged.

For the simple transportation work, a better alternative in Zambia would be animal draught.

It is interesting that some of our largest farming companies such as Galaun Holdings and Kalangwa Estates are regularly using oxen nowadays.

On the whole, however, animal draught has been sadly neglected in Zambia.

A major alternative energy source is of course solar power and this will be receiving a lot of attention from the Nairobi Conference.

Solar energy for pumping water is a particularly attractive possibility because most of the drier areas of Africa that desperately need to pump water from underground are very well endowed with sunshine.

This applies in large parts of Zambia where electricity is not available and is unlikely to become available in the foreseeable future.

The potential for using solar panels to pump water was well demonstrated earlier in the year in Cairo Road, Lusaka by the company Power Equipment Limited.

A similar installation in the San region of Mali met the needs of 3,000 cattle and their owners.

Power was provided by 15 square metres of photovoltaic cells.

The main problem at present is the high initial cost of such installations and lack of experience of how they will stand up to usage in remote areas with virtually no back-up maintenance.

CSO: 4700/370

BRIEFS

MENTAL ILLNESS STATISTICS--Four out of every 100 people in Zambia are insane, Minister of State for Health Mr John Mwondela said in Parliament yesterday. Mr Mwondela said this ratio had been constant since 1973 and there were no indications the ratio would rise or drop. Mr Mwondela said this in reply to MP for Kanyama Mr Fleefort Chirwa who wanted to know whether mental illness was on the increase or on the decline. The minister said 90,622 people were treated as out-patients in mental hospitals between 1973 and 1979. During the same period, 427 people were admitted to mental hospitals. The minister indentified alcoholism, dagga smoking and mental worry because of unemployment as the main causes of mental illness. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Aug 81 p 1]

SEED MAIZE, FERTILIZER WASTE--Seed maize and fertiliser worth more than K500,000 have gone to waste for unspecified reasons at the former Namboard depot in Choma, Southern Province permanent secretary Mr Ian Sikazwe learnt yesterday. There was no immediate explanation from the Southern Province Cooperative Marketing Union (SPCMU) which has taken over the depot. Mr Sikazwe, who is touring the area, was told that 32,791 bags of fertiliser and 444 pockets of seed maize had been destroyed. An SPCMU spokesman said a team of Namboard officials were expected to arrive from Lusaka yesterday to determine the cost of the wastage after the union suggested the commodities be sold at a cheaper price to recover some of the money. Mr Sikazwe declined to comment on the matter in the absence of Namboard representatives. He said he would demand an explanation at a later meeting. The collection of maize from farmers on the Copperbelt is going on well, Copperbelt Cooperative Marketing Union general manager Mr Dominic Mutale said in Luanshya yesterday. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Aug 81 p 1]

MUKANDO'S PRAISE OF CHINESE--The Party and its Government appreciates work being done by the Chinese in the growing of rice and other crops at Kafushi rice scheme in Kabwe Rural. Central Province political secretary Mr Samson Mukando said this in Kabwe yesterday when the Chinese agricultural experts involved in the growing of rice called on him at his office. Mr Mukando said he was happy to note that the Chinese were aware of Zambia's economic problems as a developing country. Mr Mukando called on Zambians and the Chinese to strengthen the bonds of friendship which exist between the two countries by embarking on joint development projects. China, like Zambia was struggling against poverty and it was for this reason that the two countries should assist each other. Mr Mukando reminded the Chinese that most roads in Zambia were in poor condition. In reply, team leader Mr Xiao Chung said the achievements made by the Chinese were as a result of cooperation by Zambian workers. Mr Xiao said they were determined to grow rice, maize and citrus fruits. Mr Zulu urged other Party leaders at section, branch and ward levels to take up farming seriously. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 81 p 5]

CSO: 4700/370 END

JPRS 78918

8 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2480

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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8 September 1981

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No. 2480

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ERRATUM: In JPRS 78867 of 31 August 1981, No 2475 of this series, in the article entitled "Details in 1981-1982 Budget of Ministry of Armed Forces," the figure "72,244 million" in the last paragraph on page 45 should read "72.244 million."

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DEVELOPING MOZAMBIQUE-MALAWI RELATIONS ANALYZED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 13

[Text]

MAPUTO.

THE Mozambique and Malawi railways are forging links that may pave the way for greater co-operation between the two countries in other areas. This way it is hoped to overcome some of the political tensions that built up between Frelimo and the Malawi Congress Party after Malawi's Life President, Dr Kamuzu Banda, visited Portuguese-ruled Mozambique in 1972, an act which brought him dangerously close to the colonialist camp, reports the official Mozambique news agency AIM.

On August 15, Mozambique's Minister of Ports and Surface Transport, Mr Alcantara Santos, accompanied by his wife and a delegation of six began a five-day official visit at the invitation of the Malawi Government. In visits to the northern, central and southern regions of the country, Mr Santos and his delegation were treated with the utmost courtesy and friendship which, a Malawian source said, were instructed by President Banda himself.

When Mr Santos sat down for talks with Malawi's Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr Chizuso Harawa, as well as with top officials, there was very little to remind one of the bitterness of the past, it was said.

The agenda for the talks showed ample evidence of a mutual desire to forge stronger bilateral relations as well as relations within the framework of Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference. The Malawians proposed discussion about control of road traffic, the maximum utilisation of Malawi Railways for Zambian traffic, transport of explosives and the turn-around time for wagons.

These talks came at a time when unconfirmed reports said that Malawi wishes to import in 1982 60 000 tons of coal from Mozambique's Moatize mines in neighbouring Tete Province.

Trains run daily in and out of Malawi, coming from or destined to, the ports of Beira and Nacala. In 1980, Malawi exported and imported some 400 000 tons of goods through Nacala and 500 000 tons through Beira.

It had been a successful visit, with Malawian ministers praising Mozambican President Machel at a public gathering of hundreds of the northern lake town of Chilumba.

As the visit drew to a close it looked like Mozambique and Malawi—socially, politically and ideologically so different — were likely to come to a gentleman's agreement based on non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

For that to mature there is need to overcome one last obstacle: the movement of anti-Frelimo rebels to and from Malawi. Though nothing has been officially stated on this matter, it is believed this was one of the points discussed by Presidents Machel and Banda when they met recently in Salisbury for an SADCC summit in July.

The two countries started diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level on July 1 this year.

For Malawi, the red-carpet treatment which Mr Santos got is part of an exercise to get into touch with a region which, in varying degrees, has gone beyond the deep conservatism of Malawi's social and political life. In Mozambique to the east, Zimbabwe to the south and Angola to the west, Malawi has long-term SADCC partners whose leftwing ideological stance is the result of protracted guerilla wars for independence.

Moreover, Mr Botha's apartheid regime in South Africa is facing an increasing dual struggle by politically motivated black workers and by a fresh and revitalised ANC which has surprised friend and foe with its well co-ordinated urban attacks. It is therefore practical and wise for Dr Banda to secure regional transportation alternatives capable of serving Malawi's inlet and outlet needs in case South Africa's barrel of social dynamite ignites. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/398

FAILURE OF SOCIALIST COMPETITION CAMPAIGN NOTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Aug 81 p 4

[Article by Manuel Correia]

[Text] The 1981 generalized plan of socialist competition which opened last February ended its first semester.

At that time, a total of 527 firms and work centers had announced they were participating in the plan. The semester ended with the participation of 480, and the failure of 47 which presented internal deficiencies.

According to the first semester report, prepared by the UNTA [Union of Angolan Workers] department of socialist competition, these 480 firms and work centers number approximately 89,525 workers, or 20 percent of the country's organized workers; it should be noted that workers in the coffee and education field are not participating in the socialist competition campaign. However, it is estimated that a higher number of workers are participating in this process, while the lack of control mechanisms in the various firms does not permit precise calculations.

During this first semester, a number of factors were detected which prevented the socialist competition campaign from being an instrument for increased productivity, improved production and enthusiasm for productive tasks.

Limited stocks of raw materials considerably affected production, as did constant power failures and water shortages, especially in the more industrialized areas. Technical breakdowns and the lack of spare parts, together with the poor organization of some firms were other negative factors.

These conditions seriously affect both the individual and the collective competition, as obligations are not assumed when there is a risk of not carrying them out. These factors foster discouragement among the workers; as a result, it is only through an awareness campaign to be carried out by UNTA provincial secretariats and provincial trade unions that it will be possible to maintain alive the competitive spirit.

The exclusion of the coffee-producing areas from the socialist competition campaign--which was due to organizational deficiencies and to the workers' difficult social conditions--was compensated for through a series of provincial seminars.

Production is undoubtedly the principal indicator of socialist competition, but the serious problems deriving from the lack of raw materials, equipment breakdowns, power failures and water shortages contributed greatly toward reduced production and the non-achievement of obligations assumed.

Average production in the firms participating in this socialist competition plan was 78.05 percent, compared to 83.38 percent during the first semester of the 1980 campaign, a 5.33 percent difference.

The highest level was registered in coffee reprocessing plants, which reached 92.7 percent. The lowest average was in the field of agriculture and livestock (60.8 percent), largely due to poor rainfall.

Out of the 480 firms, only 43 succeeded in carrying out their obligations for the first semester.

The degree of general absenteeism during the first semester was 4.34 percent, a slight 0.1 percent increase in relation to the same period in 1980.

The highest rate of absenteeism was in the coffee field in Luanda, with 7.27 percent, followed by the agricultural and livestock sector, with 5.4 percent.

It should be noted that the main causes for absenteeism reside in the difficulties encountered by the workers in purchasing food items, in the poor organization and supply of cafeterias, the absence of consumers' cooperatives and the lack of raw materials. These factors cause the paralyzation of the industry and foster indiscipline.

CSO: 4728/108

FLIGHT OF WAR-, FAMINE-'DISPLACED' PERSONS DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 10

[Article by Alistair Matheson]

[Text]

IN Angola 860 000 people are, to all intents and purposes, refugees. They have fled their homes in peril of their lives to seek shelter, sustenance, and often medical help.

But the niceties of definition demand that they are not classified as refugees, because they have not crossed an international frontier.

Instead, they are designated "displaced" and are not entitled to the same attention as a person who has sought asylum in a neighbouring country. But the predicament of these people is no less tragic or severe.

In a continent suffering from civil wars, invasions from hostile neighbours and natural calamity such as drought, the line to be drawn between those who are "refugees" and those who are "displaced" is often artificial.

The numbers of those displaced in Angola are among the highest on the continent. The process of their displacement began several years ago, in 1975. The civil war and continuing hostilities uprooted many from their homes.

They were among the million or more people who went into hiding in the thick bush country to escape the fighting which broke out in November 1975 between the armed forces of the Luanda-based MPLA Government of Angola and the opposing guerrillas of the UNITA movement, headed by Dr Jonas Savimbi.

Meanwhile, in southern Angola, many people were forced to flee when South Africa began to launch frequent raids across the border by air and on land. But with the whole country in turmoil, there were no competent authorities to look after these homeless wanderers.

The advent of protracted drought dramatically worsened the situation.

The time soon came when the food gave out completely. In their thousands civilians emerged from their forest hideouts, emaciated, exhausted and nearly all severely malnourished.

More recently, widespread drought and famine hit much of central Angola, turning once fertile and well-watered highlands into a barren land, devoid of crops, although this area previously provided maize for the rest of the country.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has come to the rescue of those affected, taking responsibility for their immediate care and protection.

Many of the victims belong to the Ovimbundu, one of the largest tribal groups in Angola, whose homeland is on the central highland plateau in the provinces of Huambo and Bie.

RESETTLED

Eventually they will be resettled by the Angolan Government, but until long-term arrangements can be made to give them a secure future, most of these displaced people are housed in temporary shelters, eating meagre rations.

Because the country's agricultural infrastructure collapsed during the civil war, food is extremely scarce.

The government has been unable to forge ahead with the urgent tasks of nation-building and restoring the shattered economy because of constant harassment by anti-government guerilla bands.

More serious have been devastating attacks by the South African ground and air forces on key communication targets in southern Angola aimed, says the government, at destroying the infrastructure so as to cripple the military wing of the South West Africa People's Organisation.

SWAPO operates against the South African-backed forces from bases in southern Angola in their fight to gain independence for Namibia.

According to UNICEF's representative for Angola, Alameri Bezzera de Mello, raids by the South African forces have regularly penetrated 200 kilometres across the border into Angola, with one recently reaching as far as Lubango, 500 kilometres inside.

Mr de Mello is now helping provide emergency help for some of the Angolan victims of the recent bombing and ground raids, as well as the much bigger problem of arranging short-term aid for the 800 000 people in the central highlands whom the Government cannot feed at present.

He explained in Luanda that UNICEF is working closely with the government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Angolans are coming back, mostly from Zaire and Zambia, at the rate of 50 000 a year and are helped back to a normal life again.

At the same time thousands of refugees are arriving in Angola from Namibia.

Some volunteer as guerilla fighters with SWAPO's military wing, PLAN (The Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia).

Others are simply escaping the recent call-up instituted by the South African administration illegally occupying Namibia, in an attempt to conscript all black males over 16 to serve in the army opposing the SWAPO guerillas along the border with Angola.

The latest count for Namibia refugees in Angola is 50 000, with more 15-year-olds arriving daily, fleeing from the draft.

In addition Angola still has 18 000 Zairean refugees in camps in the north-east.

These are families of the former Katangese gendarmerie who fought against President Mobutu of Zaire, in two abortive invasions of Shaba (Katanga) province.

REFUGEES

The third group of refugees sheltering in Angola is the smallest.

These are some 5 000 refugees from South Africa itself, mostly political exiles from the apartheid regime, living in the capital of Luanda or in Benguela.

As for the far larger group of 800 000 now being looked after under the UNICEF-assisted programme, the Angolan government is doing what it can for the return of some of the displaced to their home areas.

It is hoped that the local people can help them to become reabsorbed.

This, however, is not possible for the bulk of the displaced, because the area many of them come from is still seething with unrest.

The security situation is such that normal peasant farming is impossible.

Probably UNICEF will have to shoulder this burden for some time to come, unless alternative land can be found on which some could be resettled.

CSO: 4700/382

BRIEFS

ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY SPECIALISTS--Mocamedes--The course for anti-aircraft artillery specialists that had opened last June in this city ended yesterday with a ceremony held at the FAPA/DAA [People's Armed Forces of Angola/Angolan Air Defense] installations under the chairmanship of Jose Chinana, coordinator of the party's municipal committee of Mocamedes, representing the provincial commissioner, Lt Col Rafael Sapilinha (Sambalanga), member of the party's Central Committee. The course, given within the framework of training defense cadres for the purpose of increasing our fighting capabilities, was taught by Angolan officers with the participation of Cuban advisors. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Aug 81 p 2]

CSO: 4728/108

THREE DAYS OF REFLECTION ON TRADE HELD

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 598, 27 Jun 81 pp 5, 8

[Article by Andre Missamou]

[Text] As a preliminary to the drafting of a commercial code enabling the state to consolidate and strengthen its authority and control over trade activities in our country and the approaching Brazzaville seminar on trade regulation, the Ministry of Trade organized three days of consideration of the subject "Trade in the People's Republic of the Congo and the Role of the Congolese Merchant" several days ago in Pointe-Noire.

Three speakers took the floor at the opening session. First of all, Comrade Ngouonimba Nczary thanked the Ministry of Trade for the choice of the city of Pointe Noire, where the major and very profitable trade activities are controlled by foreigners, while the businesses of the underprivileged masses (retail trade) leave much to be desired.

The second speaker, Comrade Tsika Norbert, president of the Kouilou-Niari Chamber of Commerce, for his part, stressed the unanimous support of domestic economic operators for this undertaking, which offers better prospects and a new era in relations between the mass of tradesmen and the political leadership, i.e., the party, the government and the state.

The last speaker, the minister of trade, before declaring the days of contemplation under way, first explained the event and its subject. This is the first time that representatives of the administration, the banks, the state enterprises and domestic private trade operators have met in our country to discuss the future of trade and the relations which should exist among them. This event is important, he said, because it bears witness to the desire often stated by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso to establish real, true democratic life in our country. This was why, he concluded, the Third Special PCT [Congolese Labor Party] Congress committed government activities to a new path, that of democracy, that Comrade Marien Ngouabi, president and founder of the PCT, always wanted.

The widely varying subjects considered were the following:

1. The policy of the party and the state in the realm of trade in the People's Republic of the Congo (by Comrade Minister Elenga-Ngaporo);

2. State services and the merchant (Comrade Ambroise Gambouele, secretary general of trade); and

3. The merchant's vocation (Comrade Christian Diallo-Dramey, president of the Brazzaville Chamber of Commerce, agriculture and industry).

It emerged from the final synthesis of the work that all the participants were satisfied with the general atmosphere which characterized these discussions. Their clarity and direct nature favored the drafting of specific proposals to be submitted during the coming seminar in Brazzaville, involving five points:

The Monopoly Issue

If the principle and functioning of monopoly were criticized, the explanations of the need for a state monopoly made it possible to reach common views on the necessary improvement in its functioning. The monopoly principle is based on the irreversible nature of the socialist option and on the complexity and scope of the international market, which makes access to import activity difficult for the domestic private sector.

On these matters as a whole, it was noted on the one hand that the OFNACOM [National Marketing Office] has made certain progress in the exercise of the monopoly, and on the other, that once free of import concerns, the domestic private operators could devote themselves to distribution.

The discussions are to continue between state and domestic private operators on the specific questions to be resolved, so that the national private sector can guarantee distribution and the OFNACOM can devote itself to imports. Again on the subject of monopoly, the problem of the SOTEXCO portfolio was raised, and it was established that this comes under the jurisdiction of the UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa].

Protection of the National Private Sector Against Foreign Private Interests

Agreement was reached on the need for the state to take steps to protect the development of the national private sector. The view was expressed that this development could not come about without state protection.

On this point, the domestic operators and the administration share the same views (proposals were drafted).

The Credit Issue

Unanimity was also reached on the unsuitability of the banks and their present method of functioning. The rules of bank operation established in the name of the principle of the risk run, legitimizing the extremely selective allocation of credit to domestic tradesmen, does not correspond to the real situation. In view of the inadequacy of the structures and the administration of the banking system, a certain number of proposals were drafted, all conditioned by the political willingness to implement them.

Organization, Technical Support and Training

The weak level of trade on the level of the domestic private sector can be explained by the historical conditions under which it developed. However, a class of dynamic businessmen, characterized by certain strengths but some weaknesses as well, is now emerging.

The fatalistic image of the traditionally incompetent Congolese merchant was rejected by the participants. The strengthening of the credibility of the Congolese merchant in the eyes of the banks, the state and consumers presumes aid, technical support and training (proposals were also made in this connection). The scattering of our national merchants and their traditional individualism in trade activity are unfavorable to the organization of the merchants in the national private sector.

Such organization is necessary, however, for the strengthening of the national private sector, in order to serve the legitimate desire of our national tradesmen to take the place today occupied by the foreign private sector in the realm of distribution.

The forms of organization necessary in order for the merchants to win existing and future markets and take their place in the development in progress were proposed.

Price Control

It was established that work remains to be done on this level in the direction of the foreign private sector, which not only functions on the basis of foreign price establishment mechanism, but is still engaged in establishing substantial profit margins on products which are no longer luxuries.

The speakers stressed the new direction in this control, which pertains in particular to the companies operating on concessions, which are mainly responsible for the increases in prices.

The recent progress seen in this sector is due to the popular control, which must be systematized and organized.

Domestic Distribution

The administration stressed the inadequacies in this sector. For example, West Africans occupy sectors in which Congolese merchants are reluctant to establish themselves. Also, transport agents dictate prices. Nighttime sales constitute a sector reserved for the West Africans, generally the only merchants willing to keep sales outlets open until a late hour in the evening. The sharing of the risks in trade activity is not guaranteed because of the shortage of domestic merchants available.

The state is prepared to provide aid in all forms to national private operators establishing businesses in the interior of the country. The facilities to be provided national private merchants will include, among others, extensive credit for supplies, exemption from domestic taxes and facilities for the purchase of equipment for the operators who undertake distribution in the interior.

In any case, the role of the import enterprises will be increasingly to facilitate distribution throughout the whole of the country by national state or private operators.

5157
CSO: 4719/109

WATER SYSTEM, ROADS, SANITATION FOCUS OF NEW TOWN PLAN

Brazzaville MWETI in French No 432, 11 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by E. Mangandza: "Brazzaville--Urban Development Prospects"]

[Text] The political bureau adopted a master plan for the urban development of Brazzaville last 9 October. The exceptional population increase in Brazzaville is currently 7 percent per year. This is without a doubt a result of the linear family pressure which characterizes our social organization. This figure suggests the difficulties the public authorities will encounter in the total urban development of the city and in accommodating the migrants and the citizens who are still poorly housed.

The information resulting from the first urban development studies on Brazzaville was devastating. The situation was deteriorating steadily. A number of evils underlie this situation, among others the rapid increase in the urban population due to the rural exodus, the anarchic and uncontrolled distribution of building land, the isolation of the popular and peripheral neighborhoods, erosion and the lack of sanitation--in a word, the underequipment of many neighborhoods despite the very high level of school enrollment and other social needs, such inadequate supplies of drinking water and electricity, the inadequacy of transportation and communications facilities, etc.

Thus, with a view to the drafting of the five-year plan, it is necessary to establish a schedule for the implementation of the master plan for Brazzaville through the year 1986, which should be focused on the short-term resolution of the following problems: a water distribution system, the building of social, cultural and sports equipment, the road infrastructure and networks, the creation of activity zones, the rebuilding and renovation of the city center, and finally, sanitation and site protection. However, according to the guidelines in the master plan, a certain realism can be seen in the plans for the settlement of the currently underoccupied sectors in the peripheral zones and even the center city through collective housing operations, the reorganization and settlement of empty zones. The extension of the port of Brazzaville to the north of the Tsiene and the establishment of an industrial zone in the Kinsoundi and M'Filou sector are also involved. In the road infrastructure sector, we should note that the Boulevard des Armees was linked up with the Avenue des 3 Martyrs in 1981. Currently, looking toward 1985, efforts are being made to complete the thoroughfare through the Glaciere Ravine toward Bacongo. During this same period, the broadening of national route 1 will be contemplated. We might also mention the improvement of the north outlet from Brazzaville, the St Anne church, and the UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa] fair on national route 2.

The master plan thus calls for widespread action in the peripheral neighborhoods, with the building of schools and development of markets. Moreover, the rational use of the land in the center of the city is required, military camps will be relocated in order to put an end to the current internal division and the use of land better suited to such important operations as the building of a fully equipped housing complex.

In this connection, the importance of this undertaking must be recalled in terms of the fact that the present center of the city, conceived on the scale of a federal capital, is underpopulated today and is characterized by poor distribution of public equipment and international bodies. Old Brazzaville is to a considerable extent characterized by military camps and off-limits zones which are hindering its development and improvement.

Within the framework of this master plan, the building of a bridge over the Congo to link Kinshasa and Brazzaville is contemplated, working jointly with Zaire. As is necessary in the short-term undertakings, it will be necessary to plan on using the railroad for transportation along the joint Ganga-Lingolo-Talangai line. However, this is a new option for our transportation system. The question of redefining territorial jurisdictions in order to guarantee the implementation of the master plan was raised. For example, Gamaba, which should be removed from its current headquarters, will surrender the administration of M'Filou, Poto-Poto-Djoue and Mikalou to the Brazzaville jurisdiction.

These options in the master plan represent, as can be seen, the cornerstone of a policy for urban development in the Congo. This it is a question of putting an end to a real estate confusion characteristic of the consequences of the primitive urban development which the state tolerated without reacting drastically.

Thus the five-year plan will mean a real urban development effort for Brazzaville.

5157
CSO: 4719/109

IMPORTANCE OF IHOSY-SAKARAHA ROUTE STRESSED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 5 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] There is no doubt that the Ihosy-Sakaraha segment, which is very uneven and very mired up, is in the most abominable condition. Even in the dry season, but also in the rainy season, the little Andiolava-Ranohira section, which can easily be negotiated in no more than 15 or 20 minutes, entangles the typical passenger for at least 4 or 5 long hours. In reality, the entire southern route between Ankaramena and Sakaraha is no more than a great cart-path.

This RN-7, however, is a real umbilical cord for the supply of victuals to the southern region, notwithstanding the substantial amount supplied by the maritime service. So it is easy to understand the enthusiasm of the people of Sakaraha on Thursday 23 July, when a cohort of local authorities and representatives from the central government officially launched the project to improve the Ihosy-Sakaraha segment. Getting the Ihosy-Sakaraha segment asphalted--and Touzet promises it within 20 months--will undoubtedly remove a long-standing irritation to the people of the south. With the help of foreign friends, the Germans in this instance, to whom the people who will benefit can only be grateful.

Nevertheless, what is attracting the attention of observers in the Ihosy-Sakaraha contract is the fact that our own National Public Works Company, SINTP, is not among the contractors. Now SINTP had been given official notification by letter dated 20 November 1980 that it would have to "take all measures necessary to provide for the execution of the project..." For SINTP, it was a question of "carrying out the work of improvements on an approximately 20-km segment section E between PK 140.2 and 192.5 (Bekapity-Sakaraha).

No doubt evil tongues will wag. But setting aside irresponsible remarks and unfounded rumors, the special urgency of these projects, as well as their complexity, objectively required substantial material and also financial means that are dramatically lacking in our state companies.

One conclusion must therefore be emphasized: along this line of the need for urgent execution of our big economic projects, at these levels of solicitation of material, financial and technological resources to be used in completing our great infrastructure projects, there will be many more.... kilometers of tar-sprayed road to be traversed by our revolutionary bush-taxi in this RND [expansion unknown] phase, before we have real need for our SINTP.

Along the same lines, the increasing mistrust with which our own state institutions are regarded would seem to rest on a string of convenient alibis. In this instance, they risk locking SINTP irremediably in a vicious circle which could ultimately result in its deterioration: the fewer opportunities it has to work on projects because (it seems) of a reputation for being under-equipped, the less effectiveness it can demonstrate, and doubtless it will never succeed in building up a basic supply of capital which it is lacking. In order to be optimally equipped, and to prove its worth to itself.

9516
CSO: 4719/274

ALAOTRA OPERATION EXPECTED TO INCREASE RICE OUTPUT

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 23 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Albert Randriamampianina]

[Text] The "paddy" season is now beginning in the Lake Alaotra region. Despite the drought which seriously ravaged and jeopardized the rice crop, the rice beds are already built in the rice fields, and levelling began several days ago.

Diminished Production

The year 1980/1981 has not been completely favorable to agriculture in general in the Lake Alaotra region, especially with respect to rice. Several hectares worth of rice fields were not cultivated for lack of water; especially rice fields in the higher zones, which depend so heavily on rainfall. Nevertheless, despite the inadequate rain which obviously handicapped the crop, a goodly number of growers, armed with courage and the will to conquer the difficulties posed by nature, have benefited in the last few months—in other words, tardily—from the occasional rainfalls. Also, in order to struggle against a very significant decline in production and on the enlightened advice of technicians, growers have brought in fertilizer to their crops, in order to get a better yield. In accordance with the information we have received from officials, we are publishing below a comparative and estimative chart of the area under cultivation and expected production for the 1979/1980 and 1980/1981 seasons:

FIVONDRONANA	Area of Rice Cultivation 1979/1980	Area of Rice Cultivation 1980/1981	Production in 1979-80 season	Expected production 1980-81
ANDILAMENA	9.275 ha 99	5.500 ha	16.906 T. 840	10.532 T. 500
AMPARAFARAVOLA	11.539 ha 61	11.207 ha 20	26.606 T. 930	20.633 T. 888
AMBATONDRAZAKA	21.947 ha 25	12.650 ha 41	50.653 T. 740	24.093 T. 309
MORAMANGA	22.972 ha 80	12.524 ha 00	37.432 T. 040	23.983 T. 460
ANOSIBE AN'ALA	11.338 ha 00	9.205 ha 00	9.390 T. 100	9.811 T. 550
S.D.R.	77.073 ha 65	51.086 ha 61	140.989 T. 650	89.054 T. 707

ha = hectares

	SUPERFICIES 1979/80	PRODUCTIONS 1979/80
SOMALAC		
AMBATONDRAZAKA	2.800 ha 93	9.333 T. 291
HORS MAILLE	590 ha 60	1.858 T. 659
AMPARAFARAVOLA	27.250 ha 11	71.791 T. 319
HORS MAILLE	5.750 ha 00	8.164 T. 91

SOMALAC = Lake Alaotra Development Company

The areas encompassed or exploited by SOMALAC are not included in the above table. We are missing the figures and estimates referring to the 1980-81 season; we will make do by giving as follows the data for the last 1979-80 season:

- ANDILAMENA	1.038 T. 043
- AMPARAFARAVOLA . .	1.156 T. 636
- AMBATONDRAZAKA .	2.236 T. 448
- MORAMANGA	1.795 T. 400
- ANOSIBE AN'ALA	257 T. 936
Total : (S.D.R.)	6.483 T. 463
- SOMALAC + HORS MAILLE ... +	5.458 T. 650
Total général	11.942 T. 113

According to projects of observers, a decline of 30 to 40 percent may occur in the 1980/1981 season, undoubtedly because of the drought.

While the charts above are, to say the least, striking, it should still be noted that the following tonnages must absolutely be allocated for seeding for 1981/1982, namely:

If the total tonnage expected by the SDR [special drawing rights?] is 89,054 tons 707 [sic] the tonnage to be marketed will be less, since in addition to the seed to be kept, we must also take into account the producer's consumption needs.

In short, paddy production in the Lake Alaotra area for 1980/1981 has been seriously impaired by the drought, and this is why the producers have focused their efforts on dry crops: manioc, kidney beans, onions, potatoes. Some 75 tons of kidney bean seed has been distributed in the three fivondronanas: 5 tons for Andilamena, 37 tons for Ambatondrazaka, and 33 tons for Amparafaravola.

If such is the predicted outcome for the rice crop in Lake Alaotra, it is still indispensable to relate in a few lines the major problems which plague the producers, more precisely the masses of Alaotra, with respect to basic necessities.

There is more and more suffering, enough to make the mute cry out, so to speak, with shortages of ground-nut oil, soap (both household and toilet), and sugar. One wonders why these basic necessities are sold so sparingly and seldom, whereas it is widely known that products have arrived but open sales are held up by certain people on the pretext of allocations to be carried out.

Illicit Commerce

The allocations made, for example one carton of soap per merchant, require the latter not to sell the quantity he has on hand, but rather to keep it for personal or family use. Because of this, the small and token quantity of the product being allocated suffices only to incite those of evil intentions to practice illicit sales, the consequences of which are borne by the consumers. It is the same with soap.

Wheat Flour

We have learned that because of this so-called allocation, a substantial number of tons of flour are being weeviled while in storage, since they are not sold at the proper time, even though it is clear the people need them. Certainly, the state companies which are holding stocks of flour will suffer more than a little damage which will have repercussions on the treasury.

More Vigilance

In certain cases, one wonders if people in Ambatondrazaka, or Lake Alaotra in general are trying to encourage the black market or to further accentuate the present economic inflation. Vigilance in tandem with justice and equity must be the rule, and competence in those who are responsible for management must also be determined by the function(s) which they carry out in order not to hurt the masses. A word to the wise is sufficient.

9516
CSO: 4719/274

MEASURES ADVOCATED AGAINST MARKET SPECULATORS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Aug 81 p 10

[Article by Antonio Souto: "Aren't They Going Too Far?"]

[Excerpts] The decrease in prices of certain kinds of fresh produce was boycotted by a huge number of traders. especially those concentrated in markets or connected to these as middlemen. As we stressed yesterday, this attitude clearly reveals the characteristic behavior of a parasitic class, of the "small market bourgeoisie."

It is really not the first time this happens. The behavior of these traders was somehow expected. However, the present situation denotes both a qualitiative and a quantitative increase of this class, this parasitic group.

If a number of examples have appeared, in our revolution, of the fact that the class struggle does not disappear in the construction of socialism and that new class contradictions emerge, these traders' behavior is typical of this.

The power of the worker-peasant alliance through its state apparatus brought about a price drop of some goods that are essential to the population. Because the reason for abundant supplies of these consumer goods was approaching, a drop in price was necessary to achieve the objectives of their production.

It was imperative that the population benefit from the existence of these products. For the majority--the workers--to consume larger quantities of them, prices had to become more affordable.

If a price drop had not been ordered, only a small segment of the population would have benefited from the seasonal abundance. Otherwise, a large part of these products would have probably deteriorated, in the fields or in warehouses.

However, speculators do not see things this way. The only aim of this "market bourgeoisie" is to achieve the greatest possible margin of profit.

The new prices restricted their speculative activities. This is the reason why they resorted to various forms of boycott and created other circuits for marketing.

We have already mentioned that this was, somehow, not unexpected. It was not difficult to predict that "our" bourgeoisie would react this way. One glance at the realities of our society suffices.

A large area of our economy is still functioning under the capitalist system, and capitalist laws are still predominant.

Its class instinct, social practice and everyday realities let this bourgeoisie know that the amount of available products, the total value of consumer goods n the market is, at present, inferior to the total value of the money in circulation. In other words, our purchasing power exceeds the availability of goods.

Under these circumstances, in a country where power does not belong to the workers, the alternative would be to let prices rise to the point where a "natural" balance is struck between the total value of goods available on the market and the corresponding amount of money in the hands of the population. This is what economists call the balance between supply and demand.

This balance, achieved at the cost of a price rise, would mean that a large part of the population would have no access to a vast variety of products. These would exist on the market, but only a few would be able to afford them.

In a people's state such as ours, prices are controlled so that everyone should always be able to have the minimum. In the case of an area of free trade such as fresh produce, this is contradictory, because capitalist economic laws function independently of our will, which is expressed in the price measures adopted.

These principles on Mozambique's economic and social realities, when applied to the intricate and narrow laws of markets, mean that "our" bourgeoisie is finding an alternative to the price drop.

These bourgeois know that there is always money in the hands of a few who are able to pay speculative prices. They know that it is not advantageous to sell products at the new prices on the market, when they can do it on the "black market." And this is what they did, this is what they are doing.

But they are also doing this in an increasingly flagrant, troubling manner.

What they are doing constitutes, among other things, an aggravation of the lack of balance between the value of goods and the salary basis, between supply and demand. As for themselves, as a parasitic class, they are accumulating more and more profits. They do not produce anthing, but the less they work, the more they earn. The more they earn, the more they can buy, the more powerful they become.

An important point is that never so far have we witnessed the presence of so many traders in our cities. Thus, sellers are increasing and producers are decreasing, but all of them are consumers. Therefore production is never enough to cover

consumption, opening the way to speculation, and parasitic classes double in number and in power. The interests of those who work and produce clash with the increasing power of those who continue to consume without producing....

Measures must be taken. We do not live in a police state. We reject violence as a solution for certain contradictions.

However, we do live in a country that reject underdevelopment. To practice trade as is now happening with fresh produce is to accept underdevelopment. It is to accept that underdevelopment should succeed in putting down stronger and stronger roots. It is to accept that parasitism should continue and bar the way to the construction of socialism.

There are aspects of underdevelopment that cannot be changed for at least a decade. However, we do not believe that this is the case here, and acceptance of it would mean passivity, it would mean that we are ignoring the directives of the organizational and political offensive.

A variety of measures are available. Sources close to the sector assure us, for instance, that correct distribution of the products to the population could be accomplished much better by reducing the number of sellers to one-third of present figures. They assure us that better hygiene and better manners would help. Above all, the people would have a chance of exerting better control.

Toward this end, it would be sufficient to award licenses only to those who indeed know how to work.

These sources assure us that there will be more trade and less speculation. We believe this is self-evident. There are also other measures. However, something should be done soon. What is at stake here is to ensure victory over underdevelopment and the triumph of the revolution!

CSO: 4728/110

EXISTING PORT FACILITIES ARE NOT FULLY USED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 6

[Article by Rodney Pinder]

[Excerpts] Maputo--Economically-straitened Mozambique has made progress towards establishing itself as a modern gateway to a new African Economic Community, but says it needs more help from its friends.

It is looking particularly towards comparatively rich Zimbabwe, for more business and a bigger gesture of confidence. But the landlocked Zimbabweans, currently sending 75 percent of their trade through South Africa, have been slower to respond than expected here.

The commercial director of Mozambique Ports and Railways (CFM), Dr Joao Vieira, went to Salisbury this month and urged Zimbabwean businessmen to make more use of Mozambique's outlets to the sea.

The ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala could handle four times as much goods for Zimbabwe as they were getting, he said.

In his office on Maputo's waterfront, Ports and Surface Transport Minister Mr Alcantara Santos said that over the past six years the ministry had bought 77 new locomotives, 200 forklift trucks for cargo handling, pilot boats, mobile cranes and 120 railway wagons.

A further 650 wagons were on order, he said.

Mozambique received a powerful boost with the creation a year ago of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

A new container terminal is planned for Nacala at an estimated cost of US $27 000 000, to make it a central container port for East Africa. A US $66 000 000 coal terminal is due for Maputo.

Trade with Malawi will be helped by rehabilitation of a 615 km railway from Nacala, a line which the Mozambicans say is in extremely poor condition for all but 77 km.

The British Government is giving Mozambique US $23 000 000 towards rehabilitating and upgrading the line from Zimbabwe to Beira, which was poorly built in the 1920s.

New terminals are being built at Beira for tankers and Roll-On-Roll-Off (Ro-Ro) container ships. Once the Beira-Zimbabwe oil pipeline is back in use--planned for the end of this year--Mozambique hopes to be handling 58 tankers a year, discharging 5 000 tonnes a day.

The Mozambique News Agency (AIM) reports that when the new Ro-Ro terminal is completed Beira will be able to handle 5 000 000 tonnes of cargo a year. It trans-shipped 1,6 million tonnes in 1980.

Mozambique's Ports and Transport Ministry is also struggling with inadequate human resources. Mr Santos said skilled labour was lacking at all levels, from management to the labour force. Expatriates, mainly from India, were being employed until Mozambicans could be trained.

Western sources say they believe it will take Mozambique until the end of the decade to fully establish itself as a major regional alternative to South Africa for trade routes to the sea.

At the moment, they said, the Mozambican gateway is reasonably open--but much potential custom appeared to be looking the other way.

They said Maputo was working at 60 percent of its current potential and Beira at 50 percent and that the railway line from Zimbabwe to Beira was empty for three-quarters of the time.

Dr Santos said he did not expect Zimbabwe to transform its trading patterns overnight. He recognised that Zimbabwe was suffering a shortage of locomotives.

But some sources close to Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party question whether Zimbabwe's mainly white business community is making sufficient effort to cut the apron strings binding it to South Africa, despite constant urgings from their government which is deeply committed to the idea of regional independence.

"We simply cannot understand why a major turn-around has not happened," one source commented.

Transport sources in Salisbury say some shippers fear attacks on the railways by Mozambican rebels, said by diplomats to be sponsored by South Africa.

But the Mozambicans argue--and Western intelligence sources confirm--that the rebels have so far paid scant attention to the Zimbabwe-Mozambique lines. "These so-called attacks--they are myths," one European diplomat declared.--Reuter

CSO: 4700/382

MORE DUTY-FREE SHOPS PLANNED DESPITE PROTESTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 31

[Text]

IN MOZAMBIQUE, like several other socialist countries, duty-free shops are not confined just to airports but can be found in most major cities helping to mobilize the scattered foreign exchange in the country.

International travellers are familiar with duty-free shops. Here they can stock-up on cigarettes, alcohol, perfumes and other imported luxury items free of heavy government taxation.

Notwithstanding the big advantages these shops give to international consumers, they are particularly important in capturing valuable foreign exchange since goods must be bought in the traditional hard currencies — deutschmarks, dollars, francs and yen — a major advantage for hard-pressed economies like Mozambique's.

Nine duty-free shops, called "lojas francas", assist the Mozambican economy by separating expatriates from their foreign currency. Four are in the capital, Maputo, two in Beira, and one each in Nampula, Quelimane and Tete.

Mozambique's lojas francas are stocked with imported foodstuffs, watches, electronic appliances and instruments, clothes, medicines and sometimes cars. But in many cases, these goods can be two and three times their normal price. Nonetheless, the lojas do good business because goods found there are often unavailable elsewhere in the country.

The lojas francas are successors to the "diplomatic supermarkets" that were set up soon after independence. The lojas francas came into existence in 1978, after the Ministry of Commerce and Industry abolished the "supermarkets".

One of the main reasons that prompted the creation of the lojas was the government's increasing difficulty in importing consumer goods. By the late 1977, the situation had become critical, forcing wine shops and restaurants to close their doors.

At the same time, the expatriate population has been increasing and sending out large amounts of foreign exchange: they have been allowed to send up to 45 percent of their earnings overseas through open accounts held with the Central Bank of Mozambique.

CRITICISM

Since their establishment, the lojas francas have been helping to stem the hard currency flow, by inducing expatriates to spend their money in the country. However, critics complain that these shops benefit only the expatriate community since they are the only ones with foreign currency. In addition, they note that expatriates are often able to buy basic goods at the lojas which are in short supply to the general population like sugar and rice, avoiding long and frustrating waits on shop queues.

Sensitive to these sentiments, the Government plans to establish three special supermarkets in Maputo to make available rare commodities albeit at higher prices than at regular shops. Expatriates will not be able to shop in these supermarkets.

The first special supermarket was opened on December 29 last year to allow the people to buy alcohol for the New Year celebrations. People were said to have formed queues as early as 3 p.m. although shops were not to open until 9 a.m. Worse still, prices were said to have been so high that many who waited went away frustrated. Observers are optimistic that the new shops will not repeat that experience.

Indeed, one source sympathetic to the Government argued that all developing countries are forced into making frustrating compromises for the sake of maintaining a technically vital expatriate population. In even the most advanced developing countries, expatriates who are usually from highly educated and high-income backgrounds, get advantages which cannot be provided yet on a broad scale to the general population.

Moreover, valuable foreign exchange "captured" through the lojas helps the government with its national development efforts.

Meanwhile, Mozambique's lojas francas continue their work of redistributing internationally-derived incomes. And the Government plans to add more such shops soon. — APS.

CSO: 4700/398

DIFFICULT AFTERMATH OF POOR RICE HARVEST

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 2

[Excerpt]

MOZAMBICANS were warned this weekend that a failure by the state-owned Limpopo agro-industrial complex in Gaza province to meet a production target of 44 000 tonnes of rice would mean people would have to tighten their belts, AIM, the official news agency, reported here yesterday.

The complex, CAIL, which is the country's largest state-owned farm, comprising 17 000 ha of which 90 percent is devoted to rice, produced 25 000 tonnes of rice this harvest, only 55 percent of its target.

Speaking at the complex at the weekend, Frelimo party secretary, Mr Marcelino Dos Santos, said that "this crisis is going to force the Mozambican people to tighten their belts.

"We have a choice. We either eat 19 000 tonnes less of rice and tighten our belts, or we spend a lot of foreign exchange in importing rice, instead of importing the other things we need."

He blamed "South African sabotage" as a contributing factor, plus spare parts not arriving in time and poor production. But he admitted that the main reasons were internal.

"We are the guilty ones," Mr Dos Santos was quoted as saying. "Among us there are people who don't understand their responsibility for the work being carried out."

He said the internal organisation of CAIL was largely to blame, and ordered that the management's report be referred back for redrafting.

CSO: 4700/398

MEDICAL SERVICES ARE REPORTEDLY ON BRINK OF CRISIS

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 27 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by Brian Jones: "Medical Services In A Crisis"]

[Text] Health services in South-West are undergoing a crisis and prominent physicians in Windhoek ascribed this to the ethnic-based provision of services.

There is a serious shortage of doctors and nurses, a high occurrence of certain diseases and a markedly high death rate for black infants in particular.

Doctors confirmed that patients are denied treatment because there are insufficient medical personnel. Furthermore medical standards in the country have gone down disturbingly.

According to Dr Kenneth Abrahams, SWA has 152 practicing physicians resulting in a doctor-patient ratio of 1.8 to 10,000. Compared with countries such as Israel and Sweden where the ratio is 1 doctor per 700 patients, the precarious situation stands out clearly.

In all of SWA there are only 16 dentists and 10 of those are in Windhoek practicing. Dr W.E. Birkenstock, president of the South-West branch of the SA medical association said that were it not for the army doctors here the picture would be even bleaker.

One of the most critical shortages is of specialists. SWA has to depend on visiting specialists.

Conflict

Dr Birkenstock alluded to the conflict between doctors, officials and politicians in charge of SWA's health services.

"Over the years we've had problems with administrative matters and this has steadily and surely worsened to the point that we are now faced with a general crisis," Dr Birkenstock told the annual meeting of the medical association.

The gap between the medical standards maintained in SWA and those of other institutions world-wide is constantly widening. "Visiting physicians are stunned by the conditions, standards and accommodations we have here."

Shortage

The White administration now has a shortage of 170 nurses in SWA. In Windhoek's public hospitals alone there is a shortage of 92 nurses while only half of the 220 beds can be used. Some rooms had to be closed.

Despite the severe shortage, the administration opened a R22.6 million wing with 600 beds. In Keetmanshoop a new hospital was recently constructed at a cost of R22 million to replace the existing hopsital with its 32 beds. Meanwhile they are short 5 nurses. The new hospital has 160 beds.

At the same time any negative reports on the situation are being labeled as unrealistic by Eben van Zijl, MEC for health services.

He said patients still have not been turned away because of a shortage of beds. In 1980 only 69.89 percent of hospital beds were occupied. Van Zijl countered the charge that there were not enough nurses to handle 126 of the 220 beds, claiming it was not unrealistic.

Complications

"The administration realizes that the move to the new wing will entail more complications than normal although all personnel in the old hospital will be transferred to the new section," stated van Zijl.

Meanwhile it was reported that recently 17 black and brown nurses were hired at the public hospital to lighten the work load of its personnel.

A coordinating committee has now been set up to study the question of decentralizing medical services. Before long a commission is also to be appointed by the AG to launch a study of problems in the country's health services.

Bushmen

Dr Abrahams released further statistics to clarify the crisis situation. He stated that official figures indicate that 6 of every 1000 blacks are afflicted with tuberculosis, but a more realistic figure is between 18 and 24 out of every 1000.

Sampling in Kavango and among the Bushmen reveal that 25 percent of them are afflicted with TB. Conversely, among whites the number is practically nil.

Approximately 10 percent of the population of Kavango suffer from venereal diseases. In Swakopmund about 4 percent and in Windhoek about 5 percent of the black population has VD.

Deaths among black and colored infants are an absolute scandal, said Dr Abrahams. No fewer than 145 of every 1000 colored infants die before the age of one. Among blacks the figure is 163 of every 1000. On the other hand only 21.6 white infants out of every 1000 die before they reach the age of one.

The situation is further explained by the allocation of functions between the central administration and the second tier government.

Each ethnic group in the country has to see to its own medical services. But only the whites, Damaras, Wambos, Kavangos and Caprivians have an infrastructure that can accommodate such services.

The Department of National Health and Welfare is supposed to provide the same services to coloreds, Namas, Hereros, Bushmen and Basters. But it is in no position to do so and so the services are performed on an agency basis by the white administration.

Disunity

The system leads to unnecessary duplication of effort and a much better job can be done through a single organization. Ms Annchen Parkhouse, former matron of Windhoek's public hospitals said that health services were "hopelessly fragmented."

The minister for health, Dr Ben Africa, said the ethnic governments should leave health to the central government. And the medical profession should not become snared in race-issues, he said.

Money

"The allocation of services naturally means an allocation of money and the services of experts. If one of the ethnic governments plans to provide sophisticated service that service has to be multiplied so as to be available also to the other governments," Dr Birkenstock declared.

Physicians believe the situation cannot drag on much longer like this. Most problems occur between the central government and the second tier government and no one is prepared to assume the responsibility.

The result is that nothing is achieved.

Disarray

In conjunction with the ethnic allocation of duties, Dr Abrahams alluded to Rehoboth where the Baster government provides services to all races. But each ethnic group has to pay the Rehoboth government a certain amount. This leads to disarray and bureaucratic inefficiency, said Dr Abrahams.

The ethnic basis molding health services has also meant that the Katutura hospital is coming apart at the seams while white public hospitals are only half-filled.

CSO: 4701/28

NEW FIGURES SHOW CONSUMERS STAYING AHEAD OF INFLATION

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 27 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Elretha Streicher: "The Rich Are Now Living Better"]

[Summary] Figures obtained from the Department of Finance indicate that consumers in SWA have more disposable income this year "than last year and this has been the trend over the past five years in SWA." Wages and salaries "in 1980" increased "16 percent. In the same period the consumer price index (CPI) climbed 12.5 percent" meaning that "wage and salary earners were better off by 3.5 percent." Over the five-year period 1976-1980 "the average person was better off by 10 percent." These figures notwithstanding, consumers tend to feel that the cost of living has soared and everything has grown more expensive. But "this comes from larger outlays, especially for luxury items." Consumers are living higher off the hog than previously "so there hasn't been money for savings." People on retirement and the poor, however, are not sharing in the general prosperity. Nor are unskilled workers whose "salaries have gone up, but in many instances not fast enough to keep up with higher prices." "Over the past half-year the CPI rose by 7.5 percent. This includes higher prices for dairy products, cement, building stones, and the increased rail-freight charges that took effect in April." "It is possible that at year-end the index will climb nearly 14 percent." But it is hardly likely that "the labor compensation factor will be less than last year's 16 percent, leaving the average consumer with about 2 percent more disposable income at year-end than he had at the start of the year."

CSO: 4701/26

PRESIDENT INSPECTS WELLS ON MARADI TOUR

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 26 Jun 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Ibrahim M. Tantan]

[Excerpt] The president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state, Col Seyni Kountche, left Niamey yesterday for Maradi, where he spent the night.

He was welcomed at the airport by the prefect of the department of Maradi, Commander Adamou Harouna, who was accompanied by the mayor, the heads of departmental services and numerous officials of socioprofessional associations. A substantial crowd was present.

After the welcome, the chief of state and his entourage paid a visit to the site of one of the two wells recently drilled (that located not far from the airport) to resolve the chronic problem of water supply from which the town of Maradi has suffered. The visitors then inspected the site where the Samaria [group of village young people] of Maradi have drilled five wells (three of which are operational) equipped with pumps, again within the framework of resolving the water supply problem for the locality of Maradi.

Following the visit to these hydraulic infrastructure projects, technicians informed the chief of state that Maradi no longer has a water supply problem. Moreover, they told him, the town even has a surplus in this connection, to the point that the 271 cubic meters per hour (the daily output of the two wells) and the three wells commissioned sometimes cause the water tower in the town to overflow, thus causing an interruption in the pumping at certain times during the day.

Following the visit to the town's hydraulic infrastructure projects, the chief of state presided at the solemn inauguration of the bridge built over the Goulbi by the people of Maradi on the Madarounfa road. This bridge, built entirely thanks to human effort, at an estimated cost of 90.8 million CFA francs, required 4 months' effort on the part of the Samaria, tradesmen, officials and school pupils in the town to complete it. Built without a prior study, the bridge has made it possible, as the departmental prefect who gave the only address at the inauguration ceremony said, to eliminate the isolation of Madarounfa. For some time, it was necessary to travel via Nigeria in order to get from Maradi to that locality.

"This bridge is the factual evidence of the political maturity and the willingness of the people of Maradi to show that in the field of development, one must rely on himself," Commander Adamou Harouna said.

The prefect of Maradi then invited President Kountche to commission the bridge.

The chief of state and those accompanying him also visited other wells in some localities in the district of Madarounfa during the morning of that same day, including the wells at Hassou, Tongo, Tokeraoua and Yallwa. The wells which the chief of state and his entourage visited are among the 255 to be drilled by the department within the context of the 1,000 wells planned for the base regions of our country.

These are then wells in every way similar to those already tried in Liptako-Gourma. Within the framework of this drilling program, 55 wells have already been drilled by the FORACO Company in the department of Maradi. Of the 55 wells, 39 have been successfully completed and 29 of these are already equipped.

We should note that the success rate for drilling in the department of Maradi is about 70 percent. In the course of his tour of the district of Madarounfa, the chief of state also visited the dispensary under construction in Gabi and that commissioned in Inyelwa in August of 1979. The latter has not been equipped to date with furnishings or adequate technical equipment, for according to the departmental health director, this equipment was taken over by other health services. Therefore the departmental health director expressed the desire to order this equipment from FAEMETAL and the ONPPC [National Office of Pharmaceutical and Chemical Products].

5157
CSO: 4719/109

BRIEFS

IDB LOAN TO NIGER--An agreement was signed today in Jidda between the Islamic Development Bank and the Republic of Niger. According to the agreement, the bank will loan Niger 1.27 million Islamic dinars ($1.5 million) to study the benefits of linking the Arlit road in Niger with the Algerian border, a distance of about 200 km. [GF271857 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1350 GMT 27 81]

CSO: 4704/6

REGIONAL AMBASSADORS CONFERENCE ENDS IN JIDDA

AB251205 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The closing session of the regional conference of Senegalese ambassadors in the Maghreb, the Middle East and the Arab Gulf was presided over today in Jidda by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Moustapha Niasse. In his closing address, Mr Niasse paid tribute to the ambassadors in the region for their efforts to further consolidate the ties of cooperation with Senegal. He particularly mentioned Ambassador Moustapha Cisse for the remarkable manner in which the conference was organized and the hospitality accorded to the participants.

In their reports on bilateral cooperation between Senegal and their respective countries of accreditation, the ambassadors unanimously emphasized that our country is enjoying particular goodwill and great consideration in the region.

Thus, after observing that cooperation between Senegal and Algeria has been stagnant during the last few years owing to certain political contingencies, Ambassador Matar Ndiaye expressed happiness about the resumption of particularly cordial relations between Senegal and that brotherly country. Clear instructions have been issued by both parties with regard to this resumption of relations which must result in intensive exchanges, particularly in the economic and cultural fields.

Ambassador Boubakarsy particularly stressed the cultural cooperation between Senegal and Egypt where 550 Senegalese students are underoing their studies.

For his part, Ambassador Salih Ambaki underlined the constant goodwill of President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people toward Senegal. In this connection, the ambassador recalled the 7 August 1981 agreement by which Iraq gave Senegal a loan of $10 million, half of which is meant for the Senegalese peasants affected by drought.

Ambassador (Sati Ngoye) affirmed the determination of the Kuwaiti authorities to strengthen economic cooperation with Senegal. A number of Senegalese projects concerning livestock breeding and road and port infrastructures are being financed by Kuwait.

Ambassador Moustapha Cisse emphasized the fact that cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Senegal is going on very well in all fields. During this year alone, Saudi Arabia spent billions of CFA francs to finance Senegalese projects in many sectors.

CSO: 4719/342

DIOUF COMMENTS ON GAMBIA INTERVENTION

PM260911 Paris LE MATIN in French 18 Aug 81 p 9

[Interview with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf by Yves de Chazournes: "Paris Was not Keen on an Intervention on our Part"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] "No, I did not hesitate for one moment"--'Abdou Diouf, the young president of Senegal, sent his army into Gambia to thwart the putsch which had errupted in that small country stuck in the middle of his own without asking anyone's opinion. And yet it was the most difficult decision which he has had to make during his short career and it was also the most important event in Senegal since that country achieved independence more than 20 years ago. True, his soldiers have intervened in Lebanon and Zaire, for instance, but always in response to a request by some international organization and under the orders of a foreign commander. By launching this first operation outside its own borders, Senegal has become independent for a second time. And the population, which connects this military exploit with the long military tradition of the Senegalese sharpshooters [tiraill-eurs], had, furthermore, the opportunity to discover a new aspect of the president of the republic.

For the Marxist putsch in Gambia not only caused concern to the Senegalese for a few days but was also a trial and a test for their head of state--"You know, I spent some sleepless nights! It is difficult when you are all alone in control to send men into battle. It was only after I made the decision, that I informed some friendly countries, including France, about it." Those who suggest that Paris, which maintains a 1,300-strong contingent in Senegal, gave the green light for Senegalese intervention infuriate him. You can rather detect in his eyes a hint of regret that France has not supported his decision more vigorously--"I cannot say that they told me: 'Bravo, go ahead,' but I know that the French and the Senegalese will always stand together in any difficult situation."

In his white palace which overlooks the ocean, the tallest president of the world (2.02 m) looked like a small boy when he admitted with some reluctance that he had also telephoned former President Leopold Senghor who has been resting in Normandy. "But only after I made my decision," he insisted. Abdou Diouf, now 47, was Senghor's prime minister for 10 years.

But what was the reason for such anxiety and those sleepless nights and why did he appear so tense when addressing his people on television the other night? "Because

I felt that I was getting entrapped and I knew that I would have to see this through. And also because I genuinely feared that some other countries might intervene and that the conflict might become an international one. When the rebels appealed to the Soviet Union, Guinea-Bissau and Guinea-Conakry for aid, I felt sure that those three countries would not respond. But there were others. The giant itself--Moscow--could have acted through its satellites."

And if the putschists had not disclosed their allegiance immediately, had not proclaimed from the housetops that they were Marxists and had merely overthrown their president as happens every day in Africa? "In that case I might have hesitated a little longer, but the legal prerequisites for intervention were there." (A reference to the term of the assistant treaty between the two countries).

As for whether the putsch was organized from abroad: "Yes, I feel sure that the putschists were helped and armed by a foreign country. But I have not yet been able to identify with any degree of certainty who was behind this operation."

At no time was Abdou Diouf inclined to mention Libya. "We have broken off relations with al-Qadhdhafi because he trained Senegalese nationals in his camps with a view to forming what he called his Islamic Legion."

[Question] And what about Gambia? You will not intervene there every year?

[Answer] You mean every 6 months? No, the situation must change. Senegal and Gambia must go further than integrating their security services. Much stronger organic links must be created.

[Question] In 10 or 15 years' time there may be a single country called Senegambia?

"This is in the realm of possibility," Abdou Diouf replied, smiling broadly.

CSO: 4719/342

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL DIVIDED ON MATTERS OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Jul 81 p 6

[Text] There are mainly two trends of thinking which have come to the forefront with respect to a new system of local administration and a great deal of attention is now being paid to this. A fruitful debate on this matter is now being conducted in a positive spirit among the members of the Presidential Council.

One group of the council's members are of the opinion that recommendations on this matter must form a part of a comprehensive report on a new constitutional system, while another group is of the opinion that a report on local administration must be drafted no later than this year. The first group is saying that a new system for local administration must link up with a new constitutional order of things. Proposals with regard to this are not to be expected before the second half of next year.

Scheme of Things

Other members of the council are of the opinion that proposals about local administration must be put forward sooner and that there is no need to wait for the bigger report on the new constitutional order. They point out that the government is eager to obtain proposals about this matter, because it is at the local level that peoples' everyday life is being affected the most.

There are mainly two trends of thought on how the new scheme of things must be like at the local level.

One group is of the opinion that separate municipalities must be created for the coloreds and the Indians and that their representatives, along with those of white municipalities, must obtain seats in an all-encompassing district body for a certain geographical area. This body is to consider such things as common matters like the supply of water, power and roads.

Separate

Another group is of the opinion that few separate colored and Indian municipalities will be economically viable. The jealousy with which city councils watch over their autonomy also renders district administration difficult. In such an administration the power of the city councils will be curtailed in such a manner that the individual councils would have a say only on small domestic matters of a very local nature.

This group is of the opinion that large colored and Indian regions must form separate municipalities if they can and wish to do so and if these can be viable with certainty. In municipal areas inhabited by more than one population group consideration will have to be given in the direction of direct representation for coloreds and Indians in the existing white city councils. Coloreds and Indians who fulfill certain qualifications must be able to elect representatives to a white city council on the basis of new municipal voters rolls.

Problem

Separate residential areas will continue to exist as they do now. These neighborhoods will be divided into districts. The number of districts in each residential area will be determined by the number of enfranchised voters in the neighborhood. This would mean that coloreds and Indians who, for example, have properties amounting to a certain value could vote for representatives to the city council.

Supporters of this trend of thinking are saying that economic viability for such joint administrations will not present any great problems, because all those enfranchised will be taxed on the same basis. This will also encourage coloreds and Indians to obtain their own homes and effectively prevent the hooligan element from taking part in the local government.

Members of this group say that administrative committees have repeatedly rejected thoughts of separate municipalities. Even the colored administrative committee of Bellville-South in Capetown, one of the few which would be viable (if it could receive the taxes of the industries situated nearby), is not willing to become a separate local administration. The members have been told that Bellville-South would rather be willing to have one representative in the white city council.

Attestation

Members who advocate the idea of direct representation on a local administrative level are saying that the system of qualified enfranchisement could also be extended to provincial elections.

7964
CSO: 4701/18

AMERICAN CONGRESSMEN'S PURPOSE FOR VISITING MANDELA QUESTIONED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 23 Jul 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Nelson Mandela"]

[Text] A group of American congressmen want to visit Nelson Mandela at Robben Island and their request is now being considered by the authorities. Whether they will be much the wiser as a result of such a meeting or whether it is going to be of any significance at all is not what matters right now. The thing which must be questioned is the impudence on the part of foreign authorities to address requests of this nature to South Africa.

It is probable that Mandela's extollment, which is being so commonly practiced among radical circles, is also being passed on abroad and, of course this is due to the lack of any new fresh leadership material in radical places. Now, with regard to this, do the above mentioned congressmen want to come here to see whether Mandela could perhaps be crowned as the Mugabe of South Africa? Do they perhaps have the presumption that setting Mandela free can be a condition in the coming negotiations?

It could matter little to us whether the request to talk to Mandela will indeed be granted, but this would not change any of the realities.

The fact is that Mandela has been sentenced in accordance with accepted legal practices for the criminal deeds he perpetrated against South Africa.

Today he is at Robben Island not as a result of his political beliefs, but as a result of the deeds that his political beliefs led him to perpetrate. As such he is now paying his debt to society.

The fact that in the given circumstances foreign authorities can expect that special audiences with Mandela be arranged for them appears to us to be especially audacious.

7964
CSO: 4701/18

CONFEDERATION BETTER ANTIDOTE FOR COMMUNISM THAN MAJORITY GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 22 Jul 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Honest Acknowledgement Necessary"]

[Text] In his Africa-Perspective, which appeared in DIE TRANSVALER yesterday, Mr Richard Cornwell of the Africa Institute pointed to South Africa's and to the United States' different approach to the Marxist-Soveit threat.

The Americans are inclined to regard the liberal-democratic government arrangement (with the application of the principle of majority government in the case of South Africa) as the best antidote for the spreading Russian-Communistic imperialism. On the other hand we South Africans consider that combating communism as such is enough and in this we expect the almost automatic support of the United States.

As Mr Corwell correctly noted both we and the Americans are letting ourselves in by such commitments and the result can be the collapse of Washington's present policy of "constructive involvement" with South Africa.

It is very important for us to give attention to this difference in approach, especially because the coming of the Reagan Administration in the United States offers a great opportunity for South Africa to set its international position straight.

We must be honest in acknowledging to ourselves that positive changes within South Africa are necessary in order to improve our situation in the family of nations...to our advantage. When a friendly government, such as that of the United States is at the present time, holds out the prospect of a majority government in South Africa to us, we must sketch out very clearly our counterplan for a confederation and demonstrate that this entails a more transcendent order of things for South Africa.

The best way of showing this is naturally to put into action our confederation arrangement.

7964
CSO: 4701/18

OFFICIALS' FORCED RETIREMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has retired in the public interest three high ranking officials in Shinyanga Region and another two from the Prime Minister's Office.

Shihata reported yesterday that those retired in the public interest are: former Regional Police Commander ACP. I Omari, former Regional CID Officer SSP. M. A.N. Minja and former Regional Security Officer C. Mwashambwa.

A statement issued in Dar es Salaam said: "These leaders have been retired in the public interest in connection with problems that had recently surfaced in Shinyanga Region, leading to the appointment of a probe commission to look into the matter. The commission's findings proved that the three were involved".

The statement did not elaborate.

The two sacked from the Prime Minister's Office are: Economist Juma A.M. Wambura and District Planning Officer for Liwale, Lindi Region, K.B.J. Mpalaghasha.

The statement said Ndugu Wambura has been sacked for absconding from work and Ndugu Mpalaghasha has been removed because of excessive drinking, carelessness, given to fighting, and lack of self-respect and respect for work.

CSO: 4700/395

RESULTS OF BULGARIAN-TANZANIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Anaclet Rwegayura]

[Text]

TANZANIA and Bulgaria have signed a new 112m/- (14 million dollar) barter protocol which will be on equal footing between the two countries for one year effective January 1982.

The protocol, signed here yesterday follows a four-day annual session of the two countries' Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation which was held at Mount Meru Hotel since Monday.

Under the protocol, signed by the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba and the leader of the People's Republic of Bulgaria delegation, who is a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council and Chairman of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, Ndugu Pencho Koubadinsky, the two countries have agreed to continue with the existing payment arrangements under their barter agreement of July 1980.

The new protocol marks a 40 percent increase in volume of trade between the two countries in comparison to the previous trade agreement ending December 31, this year.

Tanzania is to export to Bulgaria cotton, sisal, coffee, tanned leather, mica, beeswax and spices while the latter will exchange the commodities with pharmaceuticals, electrical motors and fittings, machine tools, sanitary were, castings and forgings. This, however, is not a rigid list of exchange, commission sources said.

The two sides duscussed possible solutions to problems of implementing existing bilateral projects in industrial, agricultural and mining fields. They emphasized the need to ensure expeditious implementation of a machine tools project at Moshi and the Kisarawe brick factory.

Other projects envisaged under another agreement signed at the close of the session are the establishment of a new wine processing plant in Dodoma and construction of a farm and irrigation implements factory at Mwanza.

The agreement also envisages construction of a training college for technical cadres in metal engineering industries. Details on the project are yet to be worked out.

According to Ndugu Koubadinsky, Bulgaria also intends to assist Tanzania in setting up a clay tiles factory near Arusha town and a similar one for bricks and tiles in Mbeya.

Bulgaria and Tanzania have further agreed to look into the possibility of co-operating in small scale industries, initially, with a view to setting up a ten-unit industrial estate at Bukoba in Kagera Region, Ndugu Mramba said.

Though the minister withheld further details on the proposed estate, it is understood that the estate would be the first of its kind in the country and its goods would also be exported to neighbouring countries of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire.

The Bukoba industrial estate units are intended to manufacture wire nails, wooden packing material, building hardware and aluminium utensils among other products.

In view of the current world economic situation, a brief statement issued at the end of the talks said, "the session emphasised the need for intensified co-operation between the two countries".

The leader of the Bulgaria delegation yesterday called on the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, at Moshi and later flew to Dar es Salaam. The delegation is scheduled to visit the leather tannery at Morogoro today.

CSO: 4700/395

NBC SMALL INDUSTRY LOANS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text]

THE National Bank of Commerce (NBC) has pledged to give loans for financing projects undertaken by small scale industries.

According to a statement issued by the NBC headquarters in Dar es Salaam yesterday, a department was recently created to serve the small industries sector of the economy.

The bank would finance up to "85 per cent of the financial needs of a project" of an industry. A small industry was defined as one whose capital does not exceed 2,000,000/-.

Quick consideration would be given to projects employing "as many persons as possible," those producing products for export, those producing export substitution or those producing raw materials for other industries.

The project, for which the loan is sought, would have to be approved by the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO).

A circular defining a small industry "in this context has been sent to all branches of the bank." Industries in regional seats would pay eight per cent interest, those in small towns or villages would pay 7.5 per cent.

CSO: 4700/395

ANTI-POACHING FUND'S ESTABLISHMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA has launched an anti-poaching fund for rewarding groups of people acts institutions or a person who acts in the interest of wildlife conservation, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The fund comes in the wake of more measures taken by the government to curb poaching. The new measures range from law amendment to the provision of modern weapons to anti-poaching squads.

Statutory regulations on the fund (the Wildlife Protection Fund Regulations, 1981) made under the Wildlife Conservation Act, 1974, were already effective according to an official of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.

The fund, he said, would facilitate effective operation of the anti-poaching squads by providing money for emergencies.

The Director of the Game Division was appointed the fund chief executive officer. The law empowers him to authorise money to purchase relevant materials and equipment for use by wildlife protection unit in anti-poaching operations.

Individuals, groups and institutions would be rewarded by the nation through the fund because now the law provides that fund money can be used to facilitate payment of rewards to:-

- Individuals who give information leading to conviction in trophy cases.
- Persons who give information leading to the recovery of government trophies, vehicles or crafts used in poaching operations.
- To facilitate payment in connection with "emergency matters" of investigation of trophy cases or any other relevant matters resulting in the recovery of trophies, vehicles or crafts used in poaching activities.

The official said a board would be appointed to oversee the utilisation of the fund.

Individuals, groups or institutions who will contribute to the elimination of isolated killings as wall as organised massacres will benefit from the fund.

CSO: 4700/395

NYERERE WARNS DAIRIES TO RAISE MILK OUTPUT OR FACE TAKEOVER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere yesterday warned that the government would take over dairy farms given to development corporations in Kilimanjaro Region unless the corporations raised milk production.

Mwalimu, who arrived here on Wednesday for a four-day tour, gave the warning at Gararagua dairy farm in West Kilimanjaro, run by the Kilimanjaro Uremi Corporation (KUC).

He was reacting to reports that the farm, with 496 head of cattle, produced an average of 5.8 litres per cow daily during the rainy season, falling to 3.5 litres daily during the dry season.

He said the average daily production of less than six litres per cow was too low.

"We are going to take over the farms if you don't raise the production", Mwalimu told the KUC Chairman, Ndugu J.J. Tesha, whose corporation owns four dairy farms at West Kilimanjaro nationalised in 1973.

The President was told at another farm run by the Kilimanjaro District Corporation (KIDECO) that milk production remained at 5.3 litres per cow daily on average due to draught and lack of capital investments. KIDECO runs two dairy farms.

Mwalimu said the Gararagua farm could be improved to yield more milk per cow and that the carrying capacity should be raised to one acre per cow.

"If coffee can thrive on this soil, there is no earthly reason why it (soil) should not make good pastures for dairy farming", he pointed out.

He observed that the cattle at the farm looked healthy, adding that the aim should be to feed them for more milk production rather than just for maintaining the body weight.

"A healthy cow is like a well-maintained factory. It must be fed with raw materials to make it produce", he explained.

The raw materials for milk production, he said, included good pastures additional proteinous feeds, water and veterinary care.

He said the farm management should plan production and ensure that capacity were attained. "The objective should be 15 litres per cow per day and one acre to an animal", he advised.

Mwalimu said the Gararagua farm had 150 cattle of New Zealand breed famed for high milk production. "There is no reason why you should not achieve the 15-litre target", he added.

He urged the corporation to take firm measures to improve production.

The KUC chairman blamed low milk production on the previous leadership, adding that new livestock experts had now been appointed to improve the situation.

CSO: 4700/395

PHASE TWO OF EEC FUNDED PROGRAM TO EXPAND COFFEE CULTIVATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

ABOUT 29,200 hectares will be put under coffee cultivation in eight regions of Tanzania during the next five years, as part of phase two of the coffee improvement programme funded by the European Economic Community (EEC).

The Dar es Salaam office of the EEC announced yesterday that phase two, for which the community had been requested by Tanzania to provide 223.8m/-, would cost 425m/-.

The balance according to an EEC spokesman would be financed by coffee growers through the coffee levy. The arrangement was also used under phase one in which the EEC provided half the cost of 250m/-.

The spokesman said the financing proposal for the second phase was still being processed by the commission. The start-up for the phase was earlier scheduled for October this year.

The second phase will include expansion through opening new coffee farms and improvement of existing hectarage. The coffee farms to be improved are those in areas located outside the area covered under phase one, the spokesman explained.

Phase one has covered Kagera and Kilimanjaro regions and areas in Southern Tanzania highlands.

The improvement component under phase two will cover 4,900 hectares and the expansion will cover the 29,200 hectares.

A large part of the area covered under the improvement component will be in Morogoro Region. The expansion component will cover eight regions — Kagera, Mara, Kigoma, Mbeya, Ruvuma, Iringa, Tanga and Morogoro itself.

The programme aims at increasing the small-holder coffee growers from the present 270,000 to 337,000.

The total coffee production in the five years of the programme is expected to increase from the 68,000 tons of clean coffee in 1980/81 to 99,000 tons by 1990.

The major increase in the five years is expected to come from Kagera, Morogoro and Ruvuma. Very large percentage improvements from smaller base production levels are anticipated from Kigoma, Iringa and Mara regions.

CSO: 4700/395

ZUNA TO APPEAL TO KAUNDA TO RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia United Nations Association (ZUNA) is to appeal to President Kaunda to release political prisoners including the recently detained labour leaders, it was learnt in Lusaka yesterday.

ZUNA secretary-general Mr Sundie Mutambo said in a Press statement yesterday that this would be done in conformity with the articles covered in the international covenants on human rights and as optional protocol.

He added that ZUNA was to study the recent Press reports in which some detainees were quoted to have complained of torture and hunger.

Those in detention include 13 alleged coup plotters and four labour leaders.

The alleged coup plotters include prominent Lusaka lawyer Mr Edward Shamwana, former Bank of Zambia governor Mr Valentine Musakanya, former major-general Godfrey Miyanda, lawyer Mundia Sikatana, businessman Goodwin Yoram Mumba, Zambia Air Force major MacPherson Mbulo, Zambia Army colonel Patrick Mkandawire and police officer Matinanga Liswaniso.

Others are politician Deogratious Syimba, Albert Chilambe Chimbalile, driver Thomas Mulewa Mupunga and businessman Rodger Kanyembu Kambwita.

The men have since appeared in a magistrate's court charged with treason.

The detained labour leaders are Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba, his general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba, assistant general-secretary Mr Chitalu Sampa and Mineworkers Union of Zambia deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba.

Announcing the labour leaders' detention, President Kaunda accused them of instigating workers to go on strikes.

The men, who were detained together with Ndola businessman Mr Chama Chakomboka, sought to use workers to achieve their political objectives, according to the President.

The ZCTU emergency council has since demanded the immediate and unconditional release of the four men which has not been heeded by the Party and its Government.

In his statement yesterday, Mr Mutambo said ZUNA wanted those detained to be released or brought before the courts of law or an independent tribunal without further delay.

CSO: 4700/381

MINISTER SAYS REPORT OF MUMPANSHYA COMMISSION FALSE

"Record Must Be Set Straight," Chuula

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE report of the Mumpanshya commission of inquiry into Zambia Railways is false, a Government minister has said.

Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula said in Lusaka yesterday that all senior lawyers in the Government had agreed it was a mistake to publish the report because it made allegations which could not be supported by facts.

"But there were some forces demanding the publication of the report even when they knew there was no substance in it. That is why the Government is in difficulties."

Asked in what capacity he was speaking, he said as an individual and a minister of Government. He was fighting against his conscience to allow publication of falsehoods about some people and let it go on unchecked.

"Somebody had to put the record straight," he said.

Mr Chuula was reacting to the insistence by Member of the Central Committee for the Central Province Mr Pius Kasutu that authorities should clear Mr Basil Monze from his implications in the Mumpanshya report or nullify his appointment as Zambia Railways general manager.

"But as far as I am concerned, the Government cannot exonerate or clear anybody on false allegations. There is nothing to clear them about. The report contains false scandalous allegations on any individual the commissioners cared to mention.

"The allegations are not even worth the paper they were printed on."

He said considering the continued publicity about those implicated, he was forced to say that one must be fair to the community by actually stating what the problem was rather than making superficial statements which were not supported by facts.

The reason why these allegations were made could only be explained by the people who made them.

"But the victims of those allegations continue to suffer indignity."

He recalled that in reply to a question in Parliament sometime back, it was made clear that Mr Bartholomew Mwale had been sent back to Zambia Railways as police commandant to investigate every allegation "full time" with the help of Zambia Police.

"But now he is the commandant at Lusaka division, proving that there is nothing to be investigated."

Asked if what he was saying was the point of view of the Government, Mr Chuula said a fact was a fact and could not be the subject of a point of view.

What the commissioners had done was like taking a piece of mud, throw it on a clear wall and leave it there without any explanation.

"The record must be put straight and I have done so because there does not seem to be anybody prepared to do so."

He was fed up of reading things which had no substance but were injuring others.

"I am saying this because I feel I have a duty to

clear the air, after all I am a minister of Government."

In June last year, Mr Chuula said punishing people for unproven allegations contained in inquiry reports would be tantamount to "jungle law".

The best way to curb corruption in the nation was by strengthening existing legislation against the practice, he said.

Mr Chuula said this when he reacted to a suggestion by Legal Affairs Minister of State and Solicitor-General Mr Ludwig Sondashi who was then legal affairs parliamentary secretary that President Kaunda should be given more powers to deal with corrupt leaders.

Mr Sondashi said then that the President had powers to appoint commissions of inquiry into allegations of corruption but he had failed to act over the reports because his powers were limited when it came to disciplinary measures.

Mr Sondashi cited the inquiry reports on emeralds mining and Zambia Railways where the President would not act despite serious charges against culprits.

But Mr Chuula said: "The only thing any nation can survive on is respect for truth." Suggestions that people mentioned in inquiry reports should be punished whether the allegations were true or not could never be accepted by the people of Zambia, he said.

"Politics is a struggle for power. Anybody can go anywhere and say anything about a rival."

The commission of inquiry was set up by President Kaunda in August 1977 to probe the affairs of Zambia Railways following allegations of tribalism, corruption, nepotism, thefts and the dismissal of railways police commandant Mr Bartholomew Mwale.

Receiving the report on April 5, 1978 President Kaunda said he would make known the findings after studying the report.

Commission chairman Mr Joshua Mumpanshya who was minister of State for Power, Transport and Communications now Eastern Province Central Committee Member, said his team had done everything possible to get the truth from the public and officials of Zambia Railways and that no stone was left unturned during the inquiry.

In a TV interview on October 26, 1979, President Kaunda said culprits in the Mumpanshya report would be fired, others prosecuted while non-Zambians would be deported.

When contacted for a comment yesterday evening Mr Mumpanshya told the **Times** from his home in Chipata: "Please don't disturb me I am sick and I am resting in bed."

Matter Must Not Be Left to Rest

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE report of the Mumpanshya commission of inquiry into Zambia Railways which was belatedly released in 1979 is not only "dud" but also false!

So says none other than Minister of State for Decentralisation in the Prime Minister's Office Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula, an eminent lawyer who was at one time minister of Legal Affairs and attorney-general.

If what he says is the Government's official view now, we do not see how Zambia's private law practitioners should not dance in the streets in celebration for the bonanzas likely to come from the Government. Many people may sue for damages.

The Mumpanshya report which was released in October 1979 by Mr Basil Monze, who was then permanent secretary in the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications and chairman of the Zambia

Railways board of directors and now Zambia Railways general manager, had been considered a factual and in-depth document.

Now it is not. Things become not only curiouser but also more suspicious.

The commission was first appointed by Mr Paul Lusaka as minister on August 23, 1977 and a week later President Kaunda formalised it under the Inquiries Act.

Besides Mr Mumpanshya, who is Member of the Central Committee in the Eastern Province, the other commissioners are both prominent citizens — Mr Charles Manyema and Mr B.L. Mkandah.

Today a minister in the Government says what they did "is not worth the paper it is written on".

The hearings of the inquiry were held publicly and people who were mentioned or aggrieved had the right to deny the allegations against them.

In fact the first version of the report was withdrawn because it cited people by name and was replaced by one where haphazard letters were used.

Even over the second version some people, in the railway system itself and others outside who felt they had been defamed, started legal action against the State.

It will be interesting to read the list of law firms which nearly jumped on the bandwagon then and compare it with those which will be interested now that the Government has disowned its own work.

Why has it taken the Government four years since Mr Mumpanshya was asked to carry out such a costly inquiry to realise its mistake?

Do the people who advise the Government have the nation at heart? We doubt. Because if they had they would not let such things go through.

We have had commissions of inquiry before and after Mumpanshya. There was the one-man Whelan report in 1966, the one-party state Chona report, the Mwanakatwe report and the Muchangwe report to mention a few.

These were accompanied by White Papers in which the Government accepted or rejected parts of the reports.

Why was this not done in the case of the Mumpanshya findings? The inference is that the Government had accepted it in toto and therefore there was no need for a White Paper.

Or else it will need a lot of explaining and we hope Parliament, which has gone into indefinite recess after only two weeks of sitting, will not leave the matter to rest.

Chilula Reportedly "Mixed-Up"

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Dan Mwale and Richard Theo]

[Excerpt] **MINISTER of State for Decentralisation Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula's views on the controversial Mumpanshya report do not represent Government opinion, according to the TIMES investigations yesterday.**

Mr Chuula's views are in sharp conflict with the Government's accepted principle of collective responsibility — which says once a decision is adopted by the Cabinet no Government minister should recant.

The Mumpanshya report, which has highlighted irregularities in Zambia Railways, was accepted in a White Paper published in February, 1980 and released by the secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima the same month.

Official Government sources said yesterday that Mr Chuula's surprise remarks were off-side. Mr Chuula has described the report as false.

He said all senior lawyers in the Government had agreed that it was a mistake to publish the commission findings because the allegations could not be supported by facts.

"It is unbelievable that the entire commission can make false allegations," said our sources who are at ministerial level within the Government.

The commission's findings were supported by the Cabinet, according to records at the High Court which show that those implicated in the scandal could not sue since the document is a privileged one.

The High Court affidavit burying any possible suit against the Government was signed by Mr Willima, confirming that the report was endorsed by the entire Cabinet — this making it an official document.

Gone ahead

The document was accepted by State House. Subsequent investigations into Zambia Railways by the Parastatal Parliamentary Committee confirmed that irregularities contained in the report were true.

The sources said the Director of Public Prosecutions Mr Joshua Simuziya had not gone ahead with court proceedings against the culprits mentioned in the report because of lack of corroborated evidence in some of the cases.

"But this does not mean that what was brought out in the report cannot be subject to administrative action. The report showed that there had been glaring abuses of power and corruption within the system."

They accused Mr Chuula of being "mixed-up" over the real issues at stake — whether or not it was possible to bring successful legal prosecutions against the culprits or whether administrative action could not be taken against them.

"I say and insist that there is a basis for administrative action to be taken against all those implicated in the report," one source said.

CSO: 4700/381

DVV TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO ZAEA LITERACY PROGRAMS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 18 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Germany Adult Education Association (DVV) will provide about K32,000 to the Zambia Adult Education Association (ZAEA) for literacy programmes and homecraft centres.

ZAEA secretary Mr Cornwell Lwara said in Lusaka yesterday that the assistance from DVV would be provided to his association in form of money and equipment for homecraft centres over a three year period, between this year and 1983.

Mr Lwara said apart from running literacy programmes, the association decided to establish carpentry, woodwork and sewing workshops to assist school leavers in need of employment.

"In 1978, we approached the DVV asking for K39,650 to be used for buying sewing machines, administration, carpentry and woodwork tools.

"After long discussions and consultations, the organisation agreed but suggested to us that the aid should be spread covering three years, he said.

Mr Lwara said his association had to ask for assistance because of its desire to grow fast through the part time evening classes and the need to develop skills training centres.

So far, DVV had provided K3,000 to the association and the rest of the equipment and machinery to set up workshops would be coming in the country soon, he explained.

Mr Lwara however complained that while the association had been in existence since 1968, the response to assist it from the public and the government had been poor.

"Even now, the allocation from the government to the Department of continuing Education is peanuts," Mr Lwara said.

To publicise the work of the association and make it popular, the ZAEA is to launch a newsletter in conjunction with the University of Zambia (UNZA) Centre for Continuing Education.

Mr Lwara also said following the election of Mr Emmanuel Chalabesa, who was also ZAEA chairman, to the chairmanship of Africa Adult Education Association in Swaziland last year, the association has been battling to get observer status at the Organisation of African Unity Conferences.

Mr Lwara appealed to the public interested in promoting literacy programmes and assisting school leavers to come forward and join the association.

CSO: 4700/381

JOINT GOVERNOR-GDR ORGANIZED JOURNALISM COURSE OPENS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 18 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] The Press must continue exposing the shortcomings of the Party and its Government so that authorities can take the necessary remedial measures.

"It is through such ways that the media can serve as an important and vital instrument of economic and social progress," Permanent Secretary for Information and Broadcasting Services, Mr Edward Lubinda said yesterda.

He was speaking at the Natural Resources, Development College (NRDC) in Lusaka when he opened a one-month basic journalism course jointly organised by the Zambian Government and the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

In a speech read on his behalf by Assistant Secretary in the Ministry, Mr Otto Vibetti, the Permanent Secretary said the Government attached great importance to journalism training in order to improve the efficiency of the mass media.

An effective system of news dissemination was vital because people in all parts of the country must be enlightened on the various aspects of the Government's social and economic programmes.

In this way, people could participate and contribute meaningfully towards the development of the economy.

"Similarly, effective system of news media is like to act as an objective reflecting mirror of any aspects in the economic policy of a country that might have a tendency to either lower or enhance the basic living standards of the people," he said.

Once alerted, authorities could then prescribe the correct remedies to rectify the mistakes, Mr Lubinda said.

He added that as far as Zambia's economic development was concerned, the country appreciated the role journalists have played in its advancement.

He told the participants drawn from the Zambia News Agency [ZANA], Zambian Information Service (ZIS) and Zambia Broadcasting Services (ZBS) that farmers had been motivated to work harder because the mass media had publicised the Lima and operation food programmes and other agricultural ventures.

"Journalists have publicised the importance of these two programmes for the development of our economy by relaying to the Zambian populace guidelines which emanate from the Party and Government leadership.

"In addition, detailed and educative articles in both the print and broadcast media have gone further to enlighten the masses on the great need to increase our agricultural output."

Farmers were now better educated about the importance of the agricultural industry and its contribution to the development of the country's economy.

They were now equipped with better farming methods and techniques which they diligently applied to their work to boost production.

Mr Lubinda also noted that the Press effectively propagated the decentralised system of local government thereby educating the people on its importance.

This reflected the high calibre of journalists, he said, and added that the Government would always strive to provide better training facilities locally and abroad to ensure high standards were maintained.

He paid tribute to the GDR for making available its lecturers and said Zambia looked forward to further cooperation and strengthening of the bonds of friendship.

And the GDR ambassador to Zambia, Mr Eric Horst Koehler, said the course was a further sign of the growing bilateral relations.

In a speech read on his behalf by the embassy press attache Mr Lutz Poppe, the ambassador said relations had blossomed because both countries stood for peace and social progress.

CSO: 4700/381

POLITICAL SECRETARY SIKOTA RAPS SENIOR OFFICIALS AT IPD

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

PROVINCIAL political secretary at the Department of Industrial Participatory Democracy (IPD) Mr Aggrey Sikota has accused senior civil servants there of having "hijacked" the department and making it their personal property.

Mr Sikota charged yesterday that the department had lost sight of its aims and objectives and needed direction.

Since he was transferred there nine months ago, his job had not been clearly defined and whatever programmes he had undertaken were out of his own initiative.

He said instead of informing top officials about what was going on, some top officers executed programmes on their own when in fact he was supposed to check the programmes before they were taken to the Member of the Central Committee in charge of the department Mr Shadreck Soko.

He said these civil servants made speeches without authority from the top and these were the speeches which now put the department into ridicule.

"I am not told when these civil servants go to meetings and I only read about the statements they make in the Press."

He regretted that the department had lost its direction and was creating conflict between workers, the management and unions instead of bringing them together.

"We are not there to quarrel with the labour movement, the workers, the managements or the Ministry of Labour and Social Services. We are there to supplement their work," he said.

The IPD was supposed to be a silent and subtle instrument of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

It was wrong for the department to denounce managements because it would find itself in a difficult position to discuss issues with the same managements.

CSO: 4700/381

PRAISE OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Department of Technical Education and Vocational Training has commended the Canadian government for its contribution to Zambia's human and national development.

Director of the department Mr Richard Lubasi said Canada had supplied staff for his organisation and drawn up original plans for the technical training programme.

"Canada has over the years supplied close to 70 lecturers and administrators, provided architectural services for the building of new colleges, notably the Zambia Institute of Technology".

Mr Lubasi said Canada had also provided equipment for about 100 Zambians to study abroad.

He said this yesterday when he bid farewell to seven students who left for study in Canada.

Although the staff at the department's seven trades training institutes was now about 90 per cent Zambianised, its colleges still lagged behind in this field.

"Hence the Canadian International Development Agency assistance has been recently focussed on the Zambia Institute of Technology staff development programme.

"About 40 Zambians have been recruited and sent to Canada for further training since 1977. This will give that college a large nucleus of well-trained Zambian staff within two or three years", he said.

CSO: 4700/381

PUBLIC EXPECTS UNZA ALLOCATIONS TO BE PROPERLY CONTROLLED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

THIRD World countries have had the disadvantage of suffering from the dearth of experts in key fields of economic development.

In the end expatriates have become experts; but that is not the point of focus.

One of the most crucial areas of staffing has been accounting and financial control. Up to now the majority of financial controllers and chief accountants are aliens.

The reality to be faced is that this is a result of a reality which, in simple parlance is that we do not have enough qualified accountants and auditors around.

In fact, as we focus, we realise that even the Government has had a lot of problems producing annual departmental reports in time to be tabled before the national assembly as required by law.

Not until last November was the office of the Auditor General upgraded, given more staff and adequate funds for the exacting functions allocated to it.

However, unfortunate it may be, the fact remains that in Third World countries development is supposed to be generated by availability of funds. Of course, people like Julius Nyerere are on record as declaring that there must be money before development; but that is another story.

Controllers

If then money is taken to be crucial to the successful execution of development programmes it follows that the nation should have adequate auditors and financial controllers to ensure that allocated funds are properly utilised.

During the last two weeks national focus has been on the financial records of the University of Zambia.

For all practical purposes let it be established that the university was built after every villager was made to pay a tickey for each child in school.

The University of Zambia was, therefore, built out of the contributions of the wretched of the earth. Wretched just because they are poor, and must pay even in blood for those who will eventually live more blissfully.

Since then the national institution has been getting a generous allocation from the national till towards meeting its vital obligations to this country.

This year the tax payer has been made to contribute K18.2 million for the Lusaka campus, K1 million for Ndola as compared to K12 million authorised to UNZA by the National Assembly last year.

In addition K2 million has been provided for capital projects in Lusaka, K1 million in Ndola and K10,000 for the veterinary school.

The university must pay K6 million in staff salaries for the teachers of our future technocrats of the country. More than anything else that underlines the importance the Government attaches to the leading institution of learning.

It is only logical for the general public to expect that these monies given to UNZA are properly controlled.

In any case if such an institution which should not be below absolute intellectual honesty and accountability falters: then what more should we expect from "lesser institutions?"

As we focus we learn that the University of Zambia was summoned before the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee in

1977 to explain why their books could not be reconciled.

A report by external auditors prepared on April 29 this year — more than three years later — says the accounts are still not properly maintained. Something must be wrong.

The relevant part of the report of the auditors, for the ultimate benefit of the readers says:

The university's accounting records have been continuously in arrears and, in our opinion, have not been properly maintained.

The university has not maintained adequate records in respect of fixed assets and a physical inventory of these assets has not been carried out for several years.

As a result we have been unable to:

(a) Verify the existence of fixed assets amounting to K8,434,838 and;

(b) Relate the title deeds held by the university to the cost of leasehold land and buildings shown in the accounts at K30,354,568.

We have been unable to determine whether:

(a) The total for debtors and prepayments shown in the balance sheet at K2,741,583 is complete and that amounts included therein at K1,036,142 are recoverable and;

(b) The total creditors and accruals shown in the balance sheet at K2,285,458 is complete and that amounts included there in at K1,466,264 are accurate.

Opinion

Subject to the matters referred to in paragraphs 2 to 4 above in our opinion the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the university at 31st December, 1978 and of its income and expenditure and source and disposition of funds for the year then ended?

Can't something be done about such a state of affairs involving money from poor people which eventually pay for those to be the privileged few of society?

At this point we decide to go out of focus.

CSO: 4700/381

CHAFWA TO RECOMMEND JOB CATEGORIES EXCLUDING EXPATRIATES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] CHAIRMAN of the Zambianisation committee Mr John Chafwa is to recommend to the Government some job categories for which expatriates would not be considered.

He told a labour officers' meeting at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe to send a list of such jobs to him from their respective stations.

Mr Chafwa who is Minister of State for Labour and Social Services, said this when he addressed the labour officers on the role of his committee on Tuesday.

The "guiding principle" in excluding expatriates from some jobs would be the availability of suitably qualified and competent local personnel.

"I am currently thinking of phasing out certain jobs for which expatriate applicants are presently considered. I hope you will identify such jobs at this conference so that on your return, you could submit your recommendations to me."

Indicate

In their recommendations, the labour officers should first know the citizenship of all employees of any company they wished to examine. This information should be counter-checked with works councils, union officials, Party leaders and by examining details on national registration cards.

"In fact, various organisational charts should indicate the citizenship status of an incumbent employee.

"You should demand proof of qualifications from expatriates to help you decide which posts should be Zambianised now or later," he said.

After deciding what jobs should be Zambianised, labour officers should then inform the Immigration Department immediately.

"The biggest weapon you have is an employment permit which cannot be issued or renewed. All cases you cannot handle should be referred to me," he said.

Mr Chafwa called on the conference which ends today to explore the possibility of introducing Zambianisation laws, saying there was need to make a follow-up to these laws which were made between 1969 and 1970.

Problem

Mr Chafwa catalogued operational problems facing his committee, the most serious of which was lack of powers on employment permits.

The issue of permits was the responsibility of the Immigration Department in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

"We have been fighting for many years now to transfer this function to our ministry but without success. Despite this, we will keep fighting because this function rightly belongs to us," he said.

Another problem was that of established residents who held on to their jobs and could not be Zambianised even when a suitable Zambian was available.

Under the Immigration and Deportation Act, they were free to stay in the country and to keep their jobs for as long as they liked.

"We have many such people from neighbouring countries whose positions can easily be Zambianised but Government policy on these people is not clear. There is nothing we can do about it.

"My committee has made proposals to the Government that these people should be given the choice of either applying for Zambian citizen — ship or be given work permits," he said.

CSO: 4700/381

MINISTER SAYS SADCC NEEDS REGIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA has called for the establishment of a regional financial institution before the Southern African Development Cordinating Conference (SADCC) secretariat becomes operational on July 1, 1982.

Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane warned that unless this was done SADCC would flop.

Mr Musokotwane said this at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall when he opened a meeting of government delegations from SADCC member countries who are meeting in Lusaka to study the proposed development fund.

The talks are being held at the request of the SADCC council of ministers which last September asked Zambia to convene a meeting of officials from ministries of finance and banks.

Mr Musokotwane said the meeting could not be held earlier because of the extensive research required in preparing the document to be considered.

When considering the document the delegates should bear in mind that an effective SADCC was crucial to the substantive unity of member states in the subcontinent.

"For this reason, member states should seriously consider the creation of some institutions whose manning and commencement of operations should be carefully synchronised with proven and justified workload," Mr Musokotwane said.

It was for this reason that Zambia attached great importance to the creation of a financial institution which should underpin co-operation within the Southern African region.

"There is no similar institution in existence in this part of Africa to serve us," Mr Musokotwane said.

The creation of such an institution would not serve to detract from the value of the long-established similar institutions like the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

"On the contrary, our financial institution would supplement both the role and resources of traditional sources of finance," Mr Musokotwane said.

There was no doubt of winning international support in SADCC's efforts of reducing economic dependence on South Africa because "goodwill already existed among the member countries".

On the Southern Africa transport and communications commission, he said the burden of mobilisation and management of financial resources could be eased if left under the care and competence of a separate financial institution.

"What economists refer to as 'specialisation of labour' would present us with very bright prospects in implementing our regional investment programmes," Mr Musokotwane said.

CSO: 4700/381

FACTORS SLOWING DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN PROVINCE NOTED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 18 Aug 81 p 3

[Excerpt]

INADEQUATE funds and lack of transport are slowing the pace of development in the Southern Province, permanent secretary, Mr Ian Sikazwe said yesterday.

Speaking in Livingstone after a seven-day inspection tour of projects in Choma and Gwembe districts, Mr Sikazwe said some projects had been abandoned because of failure to pay contractors.

He said the construction of immigration and police houses at Chirundu was at a standstill because the contractor was still waiting for payment while projects in other areas could not continue due to shortage of building materials.

"The shortage of funds is causing us great concern because several projects in the rural areas have either been abandoned or waiting for funds to be released," the permanent secretary said.

Mr Sikazwe said field officers were failing to inspect projects because of transport problems, and client ministries had been informed of the problem.

He also expressed concern about vandalism in schools which had left many buildings in bad shape. Some schools were extremely damaged and authorities were failing to repair them because of lack of funds.

However, Mr Sikazwe paid tribute to members of the Parent-Teachers Associations for their efforts to raise funds to repair damaged buildings. "Their efforts are commendable in view of the present economic situation," he added.

CSO: 4700/381

CANADIAN CONSORTIUM TO START OIL EXPLORATION NEXT YEAR

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

A CONSORTIUM of Canadian companies will spend K30 million in a four-year oil prospecting venture which starts in the Western Province next year.

An agreement witnessed by Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia was signed in Lusaka yesterday by Zambia and Luena Hydro-Carbon Company which will undertake the work.

Minister of Mines Mr Mufaya Mumbuna who signed on behalf of Zambia, described the agreement as a landmark and turning point in the country's mining industry.

With Zambia spending about 20 per cent of her earnings on oil, "a breakthrough in the venture would greatly help the country to achieve a fuller development.

The agreement is a result of direct appeal by President Kaunda to a Canadian government delegation at a luncheon he hosted in October last year.

President Kaunda asked the group to solicit assistance on behalf of Zambia among Canadian oil exploration industry in a comprehensive programme of exploration for oil in the country.

The delegation included Mr Michael Webb president of Luena Hydro-Carbon and Mr Horst Schmid, a Minister of Trade for the Alberta Province in Canada.

Mr Mumbuna disclosed that initially the prospecting will start in the Western basins of the country, mostly in the Western Province, and later in other parts of Zambia.

He said the estimated cost of the four-year programme which will include detailed geological research and seismic work is estimated to be between K20 million and K30 million.

But he stressed that as Zambia spent just over 20 per cent of its earnings on oil imports, it would not be justifiable to embark on a risky venture costing over K20 million, in foreign exchange.

"It is therefore pleasing to note that all such risk capital would come from outside investors. In this case from the consortium formed by Luena Hydro-carbon Company," Mr Mumbuna said.

The minister said, however, that in the event of a successful commercial find, Zambia would have a major share and assured the nation that sufficient safeguards had been provided to ensure that the country becomes an equal partner.

He added that this would be in addition to the income that Zambia would receive through royalty, tax and rent.

The Minister said while there was no positive evidence of the presence of hydro-carbon, necessary geological conditions of the mineral were prevelant in

major sedimentary basins of the Western Province and Luangwa Valley.

"A number of preliminary studies revealed that further investigation was warranted and to this end the Geological Survey Department was directed to put all information together so as to attract foreign oil companies,"Mr Mumbuna said.

"Luena Hydro-Carbon is interested in investing in Zambia because of our oil potential and of course we provide one of the stablest political environment in the Third World," he stated.

Mr Mumbuna said the agreement was part of the country's programme to diversify the country's mining industry in which three pacts have been concluded in the past three years.

These have led to the coming in of four international companies each spending about K2 million annually in uranium exploration in four provinces in the country.

Mr Webb said his company was proud to sign the agreement which had been negotiated for many months adding that he was satisfied it would induce Canadian companies to expend large sums of money.

He said although the oil exploring would be in an unproven part of the world, the interests of the people of Zambia would be protected.

CSO: 4700/381

MP CLAIMS MISUSE OF FUNDS AT ZAMBIA RAILWAYS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

TWELVE Zambia Railways wagons were sold in a "verbal transaction" to a local company without the knowledge of the railways management and Board of Directors, a Member of Parliament charged yesterday.

MP for Bwacha, Mr Richard Banda claimed that the company confirmed that they had the 12 wagons, but apparently Zambia Railways does not have a record of their sale and thus the wagons still appear in the list of its fixed assets.

Speaking from Kabwe yesterday, Mr Banda also said the problems of the company were a result of the failure by the Government and Board of Directors to administer it in accordance with the Zambia Railways Act and the company's own employees' disciplinary code.

He said there was now total sabotage, missing of property and misuse of funds and the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications must take steps to urgently correct the situation.

Mr Banda said if necessary the Ministry should overhaul the Board of Directors in order to remove the present cause of inefficiency in Zambia Railways.

He said it was unbelievable that 12 wagons allegedly sold in 1975 could still show in the list of fixed assets "and yet they were sold through the back door without knowledge of the management of Zambia Railways and without them detecting where these wagons went."

The MP claimed that he had all documents to support his allegations.

"I am therefore, requesting the Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, as provided for in the Act to demand an explanation from the Board of Directors and management on why the wagons went without their knowledge and thus making Zambia Railways lose large sums of money.

"The company confirmed as per their letter of May 8, 1980 coded ADMH/112/80 that the 12 wagons were driven to the company and that transactions of sale was a verbal one. And as a result there are no records to indicate that Zambia Railways had received the payment and that the company had paid. But they confirm the wagons are in their possession," Mr Banda added.

He claimed that by now "some of those who participated in the transaction have left the country."

CSO: 4700/381

BRIEFS

BUILDING MATERIALS SHORTAGE--A critical shortage of building materials, particularly timber and delays in paying builders by the Government, is crippling the building industry. This was said in Lusaka yesterday by the chairman of the Building and Civil Engineering Contractors Association Mr Harvey Golson in an interview. Mr Golson said the industry has had a reasonable amount of work since the beginning of the year but late payments by the Government had affected its performance. "Materials too, have been in very short supply. We cannot get windows, door frames and timber," said Mr Golson. Earlier this year Mr Golson said the industry was experiencing a serious shortage of building materials because of lack of letters of credit for imports. He said at the time that Government delays in payment for work completed were causing concern. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Aug 81 p 2]

RAILWAYS START MAIZE HAULING--Zambia Railways has started hauling maize with immediate effect. Announcing this in Kabwe yesterday, Zambia Railways public relations officer, Mr Joe Chaonsa said 800 wagons had been set to freight 96,000 tonnes of maize a month. Mr Chaonsa said Zambia Railways would send 78 wagons every day in depots with surplus maize stocks and later haul the maize to the Copperbelt. He said the maize would later be hauled to maize deficit areas such as North-Western, Northern and Luapula Provinces. Mr Chaonsa explained that the programme was as a result of a meeting between Namboard branch managers and Zambia Railways superintendents of transportation--Zana [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 20 Aug 81 p 3]

COPPER PRICE INCREASE'S EFFECTS--Despite the Sterling increase in the price of copper between January 1 and July 31 this year, the benefit to Zambia only amounted to a six percent increase due to fluctuations in the exchange rate. Barclays Bank of Zambia Limited managing director, Mr Mark Tress, said this on Monday when he addressed the bank's managers attending the annual conference in Lusaka. Mr Tress made the comment when he spoke on the current state of the Zambian economy. He pointed out that success in the country was dependent on what happens outside. "Thus despite the Sterling increase in the price of copper between January 1, 1981 and July 31, 1981, the benefit to Zambia only amounted to a six percent increase due to fluctuations in the exchange rate," he said. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 19 Aug 81 p 7]

CSO: 4700/381

MUGABE CONDEMNS TRIBALISM, URGES PARTY REORGANIZATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday condemned leaders who practised tribalism and used their positions to amass wealth.

Addressing rallies at Buhera and Marange, he said jobs should be given to people according to merit and not on any tribal or regional basis.

The Prime Minister called on the people to expose and report leaders who practised tribalism, saying that no tribe owned Zimbabwe, but the country belonged to all the people.

He said people who practised tribalism and regionalism should be condemned.

People could settle in any region of the country they wanted because the country was free. The Prime Minister said Government officials, including ministers, will not be allowed to buy farms until the people have enough land to cultivate in the rural areas.

Idle farms will be given to people without land. "I have such leaders who rushed to buy farms and I have told them to stop the practice.

"How can one man own 1 000 ha of land when other people have nothing?"

He condemned selfish leaders who used their positions to enrich themselves. Leaders should live an exemplary life.

The Prime Minister told a large gathering, which gave him a resounding welcome, that the Government was buying more vehicles to transport their maize to the storage depots.

He told them not to worry because all the maize would be bought by the Government.

He thanked the people for producing a bumper maize harvest this year and urged them to increase their productivity this season.

The Prime Minister said the bumper harvest was the pride of the whole of Africa and the international community, bearing in mind that Zimbabwe had been independent for only a year.

The surplus maize was being exported to neighbouring states such as Mozambique, Zambia and Kenya.

The Government would increase the number of schools, hospitals and clinics to improve the lives of the people, the Prime Minister said. He appealed to the people to allow all school-age children to attend school.

He said parents who refused to allow their children to attend school but to look after cattle would not be tolerated.

PM Urges Big Party Shake-up

BUHERA.

MR MUGABE has called for a massive reorganisation of ZANU (PF) so that minority parties will find it hard to exist.

He made the call yesterday while addressing rallies at Buhera and Marange during a four-day tour of Manicaland Province.

He said that if ZANU (PF) grew to become a mammoth party it would be easy to identify enemies.

"South Africa has a lot of agents in the country who would like to destabilise the country."

Some people were still holding "dark corner" meetings, but with the reorganisation of the party such people would be exposed.

He stressed the need for unity, saying it was the most important weapon against the enemy.

Mr Mugabe, who is the president of ZANU (PF) said the Government looked after the people's interests and wanted to know of their complaints through an efficient party machinery.

The party should be strengthened at branch, district and provincial levels so that it could advise the Government on the needs of the people.

The Prime Minister told the people to elect efficient leaders irrespective of tribe or region — hard-working and efficient leaders who could work for the people.

He appealed to party members to pay their subscriptions so that the party could build offices and buy cars for branches, districts and provinces. All money paid should go to the party's bank account.

The party was devising a new way of saving money. Party money should come from the party and not the Government, he stressed.

The Prime Minister was accompanied to Buhera by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, and was joined at Marange by the Deputy Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism, Mrs Victoria Chitepo; the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa; and the Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Mr Moton Malianga.

Today the Prime Minister may tour irrigation schemes in the Mutema area in Chipinga and will address a rally at Gaza Secondary School before returning to Umtali.

CSO: 4700/383

COURT TOLD OF SOUTH AFRICAN RECRUITMENT OF SABOTEURS

CID Officer Implicated

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

A SALISBURY car-breaker facing three charges of theft involving more than $16 000 told a ZANU (PF) official that a CID officer was involved in recruiting saboteurs in Zimbabwe to train in South Africa and return to attack the Government, Salisbury regional court heard yesterday.

Corin Nikiforos (31), who was in remand prison at the time, telephoned an employee and told him to contact Joint High Command because he had information about the police to divulge, alleged prosecutor Mr George Makings, of the Attorney-General's office.

After being tipped off by the employee, the CID sent two plain-clothes policemen and a ZANU (PF) member to the prison.

With a concealed tape-recorder they recorded an allegation by Mr Nikiforos that the officer investigating the theft charges, Detective Inspector David Anderton, had several times offered him $100 for every person he could persuade to go to South Africa for training, the court heard.

Giving evidence at the trial of Mr Nikiforos on the theft charges and a count of defaming him, Mr Anderton denied the allegations and said his only dealings with him had been during investigations of his alleged criminal activities.

A witness, Mr Edward Stevens, told the court that he had been in the holding cell at Salisbury Magistrates' Court with Mr Nikiforos awaiting remand.

Mr Nikiforos, he said, paid his bail of $30 on condition that he call the ZANU (PF) offices and report that Inspector Anderton was recruiting soldiers for training in South Africa.

After his release, said Mr Stevens, he had told the officer investigating his case of the deal and this had been passed on to Inspector Anderton.

Mr Nikiforos had pleaded not guilty to the four charges.

His legal representative, Mr Ian Donovan, told the court that Mr Nikiforos would admit making the allegations against the police officer when he was at the prison on March 18.

It would be a defence of "justification — telling the truth in the public interest".

Earlier in the day three Salisbury men told the court of foreign currency exchange deals they had with Mr Nikiforos which had failed.

An immigrant from Zambia, Mr Paul Mangresah, said he was advised when he reached Zimbabwe to contact Mr Nikiforos to change £1 000 he had brought with him.

In January last year Mr Nikiforos agreed to do the deal and arranged that Mr Mangresah see an employee.

The employee, Mr Amos Gessler, took a bag containing the money into a building and disappeared, said Mr Mangresah.

He said he repeatedly tried to recover the money from Mr Nikiforos without success.

Mr Trevor Kerwin said he lost $9 000 to Mr Nikiforos in January after giving him the money to exchange for rands.

Mr Kerwin was selling his car-breaking business to Mr Nikiforos before emigrating to South Africa and "jokingly" suggested that $9 000 of the price of $12 000 could be changed to rands. Mr Nikiforos agreed, he parted with the money and he had not seen it since.

A sum of $6 000 was appropriated by Mr Nikiforos in a foreign currency deal on May 22 last year, Salisbury real estate salesman, Mr Michael Parker, claimed.

Approached by Mr Nikiforos, he had arranged to exchange that amount for rands on behalf of a woman who needed it for an operation in South Africa.

Mr Parker said he felt very guilty about the loss of the money, but it eventually became obvious to him that Mr Nikiforos "had run off" with it.

He could not report its loss to police because he realised he could be charged under the Exchange Control Regulations.

Mr Donovan said Mr Nikiforos would deny stealing the money or any involvement in foreign currency deals.

The trial before Mr Stan Stainer and assessor Mr Henry Duncan continues this morning.

Mr Donovan is instructed by Coghlan, Welsh and Guest.

Claim Denied

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

A CID officer who allegedly offered a Salisbury man $100 for each saboteur he recruited for training in South Africa made derogatory comments about the Government on several occasions, it was claimed in the Salisbury regional court yesterday.

Salisbury car-breaker Costa Nikiforos (31) said Detective Inspector David Anderton pulled up next to his truck on which he was carrying jubilant ZANU(PF) supporters on independence day last year.

The policeman put his hand out of his window in the shape of a pistol and shouted: "Costa, bang bang, I will kill you. You and Mugabe," the court heard.

"I shouted back at him: 'Pamberi ne ZANU(PF)' and drove on."

On Monday Mr Anderton said he had seen the accused that day but had merely waved and greeted him.

Mr Anderton is the investigating officer in three allegations of theft involving $16 150 from three Salisbury men which Mr Nikiforos has denied.

Mr Nikiforos also pleaded not guilty to defaming the officer on March 10 when he told a ZANU(PF) official and two plain-clothes policemen at the remand prison that Mr Anderton was recruiting saboteurs.

He said yesterday the policeman had approached him on at least three occasions and offered him $100 for every person he could persuade to train in South Africa to conduct anti-Zimbabwe Government activities.

A man facing criminal charges described a conversation in a car when he was being driven by Mr Anderton with Mr Nikiforos from the CID offices to Salisbury Magistrates' Courts for remand hearings.

He told the court that the policeman had made derogatory remarks about the Government.

But he felt these were designed to rile Mr Nikiforos, a ZANU (PF) party member, because it was obvious the two "had no love for each other".

"There did not appear to be any malice in what Mr Anderton was saying."

In defence to a charge that he stole $1 150 in pounds sterling from a Zambian immigrant, Mr Paul Mangirosah, in February 1980, Mr Nikiforos told the court that the money was taken by an employee of his, Mr Amos Gesler.

Mr Nikiforos said he had been present when Mr Gesler showed Mr Mangirosah an old receipt for a fine of $250 he had paid as proof that he had surrendered the pounds to police.

The court heard from Mr Nikiforos that in May last year he met Mr Michael Parker of Salisbury outside Meikles Hotel. While the accused was in the hotel, Mr Parker made an arrangement with Mr Gesler to steal $6 000 that he had been given to exchange for rands, said Mr Nikiforos.

The accused claimed that $9 000 he is alleged to have stolen on January 27 this year from Mr Trevor Kerwin in the course of an illegal foreign currency deal, was a loan.

The hearing will resume on Friday.

CSO: 4700/387

NKOMO REJECTS NEED FOR FIFTH BRIGADE

Law Force Sufficient

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday criticised the creation of a fifth brigade that will deal with internal troubles, saying Zimbabwe had adequate and efficient forces of law, including the civil police, that could handle any internal problems.

Speaking in an interview in Bulawayo Dr Nkomo said he was surprised by recent Press reports that the brigade had been created to deal solely with outbreaks of troubles inside the country.

"As Minister without Portfolio working in the Prime Minister's Office, I was supposed to be consulted on the formation of this brigade which, to me, is for the possible imposition of a one-party state in our country," he charged.

"It cannot be for anything else because we have an established army with instructors accepted publicly by all our Government organs. The so-called fifth brigade is obviously a separate army," he said.

Dr Nkomo also said he had been told that 500 recruits would be taken into the police force, and that of these 75 percent would be former ZANLA and 25 percent from former ZIPRA men.

"I have spoken to the Prime Minister about this issue and others I cannot disclose to the public. I have also had discussion with the Home Affairs Minister about the same matter, but I have not seen any indication that my observations and objections are being heeded."

Nkomo's Fears

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 12

[Editorial: "The 5th Brigade"]

[Text]

IT IS a long time since the leader of the Patriotic Front, Dr Nkomo, openly criticised a major Government decision. In fact, for a while, it appeared as if he had settled down to working within the system, difficult as this may have seemed initially.

Now, he has come out in open criticism of the decision to set up a fifth brigade within the Zimbabwe National Army. Dr Nkomo suspects that this brigade will be used to force the country into a one-party state.

Mr Mugabe has talked of a referendum; if a majority of people of Zimbabwe express, through the ballot box, their for the country to be run as a one-party state, there can rely be nothing underhand about that.

Dr Nkomo is also miffed at the formation of the fifth brigade. As Minister without Portfolio in the Prime Minister's Office, he feels that he should have been consulted.

The Prime Minister, in transferring Dr Nkomo from the Home Affairs portfolio to his present duties last January, said: "As Minister without Portfolio, I will assign to Comrade Joshua Nkomo specific tasks from time to time, which in my judgment require special handling in the national interest."

Mr Mugabe also said that Dr Nkomo would assist him as Minister of Defence "with the integration process of our forces, by ensuring that our ZIPRA comrades participate alongside ZANLA in the speedy creation of one united Zimbabwe National Army . . .".

That task Dr Nkomo appears to have performed with distinction.

CSO: 4700/387

TIMING OF U.S. MANEUVERS NEAR LIBYA RAISES QUESTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Aug 81 p 4

[Editorial: "US and Gaddafi"]

[Text]

COLONEL GADDAFI may be the *enfant terrible* of the Arab world as far as the United States is concerned. But he is still the leader of a sovereign state who deserves the respect of all nations, including the United States.

The clash of Libyan and American war planes in the Mediterranean last Wednesday seems to have been the culmination of a war of words between the two countries.

Admittedly, there is no love lost between President Reagan and Colonel Gaddafi; yet questions must be asked about the timing of the US military manoeuvres so close to Libya.

Was this not open provocation? Setting aside the legal niceties of how far Libyan sovereignty extends into the sea, is it reasonable to assume that the Americans were prepared for trouble when they launched their manoeuvres?

The American magazine, Newsweek, had reported that the Americans were deliberately practising their "war games" so near to Libya "to test Gaddafi". This smacks of typical gun-boat diplomacy.

What is Mr Reagan really up to? First — as far as Africa is concerned — he launches a foreign policy that is so pro-racist South Africa even some Americans are furious with their country's about-face.

Then he decides on the manufacture of the neutron bomb, which his immediate predecessor, Mr Carter, had wisely abandoned in the interests of world peace and nuclear disarmament.

Now, Mr Reagan appears to be bent on showing weak nations which refuse to follow the US line that they'd better change their policies — or else.

This is no way to conduct foreign policy. On the other hand, some people have wondered if Mr Reagan has a foreign policy at all.

CSO: 4700/383

FIFTH BRIGADE TO GET N. KOREAN TANKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE will be receiving tanks in addition to other military equipment and instructors from Korea, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office, told the House of Assembly yesterday.

The minister also said that the Koreans — who are here to train a new fifth brigade of the Zimbabwe National Army formed specially to deal with outbreaks of trouble in the country — would be here for eight to 12 months.

He was answering Brigadier John Probert (RF, Borrowdale) during private members question time in the lower House, who had asked for details on the deployment of the Korean instructors, over 100 of whom arrived in the country about two weeks ago.

Brigadier Probert's question included a request for details on "the purpose of setting up an armoured brigade in that area (the Eastern Districts) equipped with North Korean tanks and other weapons of offensive warfare".

Answering this point, Mr Munangagwa quoted a previous statement of his to the House, saying that any report speculating that the new brigade was to be used for purposes other than defensive ones were "entirely false and without foundation whatever".

The brigadier asked in a supplementary question for details on how the tanks and other equipment were to be maintained, and the minister replied: "We already have tanks in this country, some of which came from Libya which were diverted from Uganda. They are here and they are being maintained.

"We have tanks and armoured cars and other related military vehicles from other countries.

"We have personnel in defence who are qualified to maintain tanks of any description, whether coming from capitalist countries or from communist countries.

"We have no problem in that regard," he said.

Brigadier Probert also asked if, like the rest of the military aid, ammunition, maintenance for the tanks and other equipment were to be supplied free of charge, and the minister replied that they were included in the grant.

The presence here of the North Koreans arose out of the acceptance of a grant of "arms and equipment from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the great leader, Kim Il Sung".

"In terms of this agreement a complete establishment of instructors has been made available to assist in the formation and training of a brigade with the equipment that is being supplied, and we estimate that the task will last for about eight to 12 months."

Mr James Thrush (RF, Highlands) asked whether there had been any consultations "with other foreign nationals or their governments already training Zimbabwean troops".

Mr Munangagwa replied: "The Government of the people of Zimbabwe is sovereign. It is us who asks any other foreign government to come to this country when we want them to come to this country. We asked the British to come here and they are here."

Brigadier Probert asked if this "disturbing exercise" meant that the formation of the country's projected merchant navy would be sponsored by the Russian navy, but was told by the Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, his question did not apply.

In reply to a question by Mr Geoffrey York (RF, Mazoe/Mtoko) Mr Munangagwa said recruitment to the new brigade would be made from within the ranks of the Zimbabwe National Army "after the elimination of the former army, ZANLA and ZIPRA" in the military integration exercise. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/383

PARTIES TOLD TO OBEY LAW OR RISK BANNING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Elton Mutasa]

[Text]

THE Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, yesterday warned opposition parties in Zimbabwe to operate within the laws of the country or risk being banned.

He also warned people who did not hand in their firearms by August 31 that they would be jailed for at least five years if caught.

In an interview, Mr Hove said that in recent weeks there had been an increase in the number of political meetings by opposition parties around Salisbury and in most cases "the meetings have resulted in violence".

He was aware the leaders of the political parties were "busing" people to the meetings.

"I do not want to hear of people being taken from one place to another against their will. After the meetings we have had violence occurring," he said.

"We will no longer put up with this kind of nonsense. We will certainly take action against those involved. There are no two ways about it."

He had warned all opposition parties, including the Republican Front, that the Government would take stern action against violence and subversion by political parties.

"I have warned all minority parties in the country to take the laws of the country very seriously. They must not push the Government to the wall. If any party does that we will not hesitate to take action and ban it."

He also made it clear that he would not hesitate to take strong action against ZANU (PF) and PF supporters involved in violence.

He criticised people who sympathised with armed elements, saying they should think again about their actions.

"They must choose whether to live in peace or not. If they choose to live in peace they must co-operate with the police in rounding up these bandits."

The minister denied the police had not done enough to round up bandits. It was because the public was not co-operating with police that they still existed.

He appealed to all holders of firearms to hand in their guns before the August 31 amnesty deadline. He agreed the amnesty had had a slow start, but it was now gaining momentum.

Although the exercise was going on well some people, particularly in the rural areas, threw the arms anywhere instead of taking them to the police.

As a result some children had lost their lives when playing with things like grenades.

He added: "We want people to have more faith in the police force and help it maintain law and order in the country. We want to change the thinking in this country and make people have more confidence in the police force for the maintenance of security.

"The public must co-operate with the police and vice versa."

CSO: 4700/383

RESOURCES MINISTER PRAISED BY PARLIAMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, Senator Joseph Msika, was showered with accolades by several MPs in the House of Assembly yesterday for his efforts to conserve the country's natural resources, particularly wildlife.

When the minister tabled four Bills through their second reading, Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands) said with the plans the Ministry of Natural Resources and Water Development had, the Zambezi valley was poised in 15 years' time to become one of the world's largest and richest wildlife sanctuaries.

"It will bring enormous wealth to the people," he said. "This wealth far exceeds anything that can be gained from agriculture."

The Trapping Animals (Control) Amendment Bill, Senator Msika said, would enable him to appoint district councils as the appropriate authority for each area in respect of all wildlife matters.

He warned, however, that this designation would only be given after he was satisfied that the councils had the proper administrative machinery and were properly motivated to administer the wildlife resources in each area to the best advantage.

A clause in the Bill would enable the minister to declare any area of communal land to be a specially restricted trapping area after consultation with the appropriate authority.

Mr Msika told the House that he was not pleased with the powers previously enjoyed by police officers and inspectors when searching premises for animal traps or when dealing with suspects and, therefore, had amended the Act to provide for the preservation of privacy and human dignity.

"I was disturbed to find that this Act provides for such penalties as whipping, solitary confinement and reduced diet and I propose to repeal these inhuman forms of punishment," he said.

In reply to a question from Mr Landau (RF, Avondale) the minister said if there was a need for a search, a high-ranking police officer would have to authorise it.

The Bill passed through its second reading and goes for committee stage next Tuesday.

Senator Msika said he foresaw a tremendous upsurge in revenue accruing directly to the district councils as the development of the wildlife industry in the communal lands progressed.

"This revenue will come from the sale of safaris, wildlife products — that is, meat and trophies and the establishment of secondary industries such as the tanning of skins, manufacture of curios and other articles from skins, horns and tusks."

He added that in communal areas devoid of wildlife, the Department of National Parks would introduce surplus game from the parks and wildlife estate.

But the operation of safaris in communal lands would only be carried out by licensed hunters or guides.

Senator Msika said amendments would be introduced to enable stricter controls over the sale of fishing nets.

"That is an aspect of our anti-poaching unit which is receiving valuable help from other arms of Government. We have also successfully modernised our crime detection techniques."

Also to be scrapped from the Act, the minister said, is the control over trophy dealers' licences which in future would be made by regulation in order to allow for greater flexibility and help to combat illegal trade.

The Bill passed through its second reading and will be considered in committee next Tuesday.

CSO: 4700/383

MINISTER HOVE QUESTIONED BY PARLIAMENT, WINS PRAISE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

TWENTY-NINE people have been deported from Zimbabwe since the beginning of this year, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, told the House of Assembly yesterday.

Answering questions during debate on the committee of supply estimates of expenditure Mr Hove said these had been mainly for criminal reasons and not political ones.

After independence many people from "the underworld" had come to Zimbabwe, thinking that the new country would lack expertise in catching them.

But they had been quickly discovered, said the minister. They had then been sent back to where they came from.

Mr Hove said his ministry wanted to assure every citizen of the country of their safety and of the safety of their property.

In reply to a number of questions from members, Mr Hove said the use of old armoured cars by police was not good as a public relations exercise, because they were associated with the pre-independence poli-

The ministry was seeking funds for new vehicles.

The Government was "extremely concerned and worried" with the high rate of accidents on the roads. The cabinet had directed that a committee look into the issue.

The figures for accidents had dropped over the recent public holidays due to a police blitz on the roads, he said.

Mr Hove said he was keen to give assurance that "history would not be destroyed" at the National Archives. There might be a difference in interpretation but there was no reason to destroy records.

He described rumours that records handed over to the Archives might be destroyed, "as completely unfounded".

Mr Hove said his ministry was aware that Matabeleland had experienced more armed robberies than other areas. But, in the last four to five weeks the rate of arrests in the area had increased, he said.

The cost of salaries in his ministry had dropped because various departments had been transferred to other ministries. For example, the Attorney-General's office had gone to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. Certain security departments had gone to the Prime Minister's office.

Turning to immigration, the minister said that the headquarters in Salisbury were having problems with queues because the Ministry of Works had not made alterations.

The reception area was small and not suited to the type of work being done there. His ministry was conscious that this could have an adverse effect on the impressions given to tourists and others.

The Government was only too keen to see changes in discriminatory practices, including in the police force. There were now four senior assistant commissioners who were black, four assistant commissioners, 160 to 180 African inspectors and approximately 100 taking charge of police stations.

There had been directives to the effect that people who were promoted had to take the responsibilities of the positions. If anyone was in default of this it would be investigated and dealt with, he said.

Steps were being taken to improve camp accommodation for policemen, and the ministry was looking for funds to provide full uniforms for all policemen.

Policemen's salaries should be reasonable as it was important to avoid corruption, he said.

Mr Hove said it was hoped to open new police stations in areas where these were needed.

In Manicaland there was a problem on the Mozambique border where rebels were violating the border and harassing Zimbabweans living there.

Armed dissidents would come and demand food, he said. There had also been security problems at places like Sandawana where an enormous number of emeralds were being illegally traded in.

Police posts were being established, with personnel roughing it in tents until proper police camps could be set up.

DIVIDE

In answer to a question from Dr Callistus Ndhlovu (PF, Matabeleland South) Mr Hove told the House that the recently appointed delimitation commission's task was to divide the country into 80 constituencies to enable voters to register on a common roll.

He said the commission would have regard to the number of people who, in its opinion after consulting the Director of Census and Statistics, were ordinarily resident in the area concerned and were eligible to be registered on the common roll.

"It is not intended to be a final delimitation for the purposes of the next election and it will not be used in its present form for any other purpose other than the registration of voters," he said.

The minister said the commission would use the existing administrative boundaries. It would determine, as far as it could, the number of eligible voters in each district and would consider whether in any district that number warranted the division of the district into more than one constituency or whether one district should be joined with another.

The commission had consulted the Director of Census and Statistics and representatives of other institutions, such as city and district councils in its deliberations, he added.

Hove Is Praised for 'Admirable' Progress

MR Hove and the Zimbabwe Republic Police under his ministry were covered with praise from members on all sides of the Assembly.

During debate in the Committee of Supply consideration of the main estimates of expenditure, Members referred to the ministry's performance in the last 15 months as "incredible" and "admirable".

Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands) said the ministry's record was largely due to the minister's "sincerity, determination and honest approach" to problems.

The admiration and gratitude of the country went to the police force, he said.

Mr Sydney Malunga (PF, Matabeleland North) said the allocation of funds to the ministry should be greater.

Mr Alex Moseley (RF, Western) added his congratulations. "I believe a tremendous job has been done," he said.

ZANU (PF) Chief Whip Mr Alexio Muzingwa (Mashonaland West) paid special tribute to the support unit.

Mrs Ruth Chinamano said when she first saw how "humble" the minister was, she wondered whether he would be efficient enough to run the Ministry of Home Affairs. "But he has tried hard," she said. Mrs Chinamano added that she thought there were fewer criminals now.

CSO: 4700/383

HEROES' ACRE SITE TO BE 'TRULY MONUMENTAL'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

HEROES' Acre, outside Salisbury, is to be a fully-fledged and modern national monument by the time of the Heroes' Days celebrations in August next year.

This was announced in an interview with Ziana yesterday of the head of a 16-member Korean technical assistance delegation, Mr Li Nyong Zun, who is taking charge of the construction and development of the memorial area.

Mr Li said the Eternal Flame would be moved from the Salisbury Kopje to Heroes' Acre, where it would be mounted on a 40 m tower as "a symbol of the everlasting nature of the achievements of Zimbabwe's heroes".

"We were sent here at the personal instruction of Comrade Kim Il Sung to take part in the building of Zimbabwe's revolutionary history and the birth of a new life in this country," Mr Li said.

He said the decision by "the great leader" to provide assistance in building the national monument was "a personal gesture of solidarity between the people of Zimbabwe and Korea".

Mr Li said members of the delegation had visited historical sites such as the Great Zimbabwe ruins because the design of all sculpture at Heroes' Acre had to reflect Zimbabwe's past history.

"We will make every statue according to the wishes, taste and demand of the Zimbabwean people," he said.

He said statues to be erected at Heroes' Acre would not depict any particular revolutionary figures, but would symbolise all the heroic fighters who fell in the national liberation struggle.

Mr Li said the project was to be funded jointly by the Korean and Zimbabwean Governments, but was unable to say what the total cost would be.—Ziana.

CSO: 4700/383

MUGABE GIVES ULTIMATUM TO LAW-BREAKERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] Inyanga --

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has warned dissidents, criminals and other bad elements in the country that they will be wiped out ruthlessly.

Addressing huge rallies yesterday in Chitepo area and Masaya School in Inyanga, he said that measures were being taken to crush all law-breakers in the country.

Mr Mugabe said there were too many criminals in towns and other areas. He told the rallies that the Government would like people to do their day-to-day jobs freely because the country was independent.

"Whose war do they want to fight?" he asked.

The Prime Minister called on all people with illegal firearms to hand them to the Government before August 31. He warned that if they did not do so they would be crushed.

He said the new brigade to be trained by 106 Korean instructors would consist of 5 000 men. It would have its headquarters at Inyanga.

He attacked people and the Umtali Post for spreading "malicious rumours" that the country was being given to the Koreans.

"There are only 106 Koreans to train our boys" he said.

Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe needed a very strong army because of the South African threat. "We have to be ready to defend ourselves," he said.

The Prime Minister said the Koreans, the Chinese, Roumanians and the Yugoslavs had supported Zimbabwe with arms during the war.

"People who gave us arms are our friends," he said.

Telling the crowds about the services the Government would provide, he said children should be allowed into schools without age limit.

The age limit was being used by the colonial regimes to slow down the education process of Africans.

In future children would be allowed to enter nurseries at the age of four and start school at the age of five.

The Prime Minister, who returns to Salisbury today after addressing a rally at Makoni Guta, held closed meetings with district party officials of the Manicaland province.

The Chitepo branch presented the Prime Minister with two bags of maize as a donation to SWAPO.

CSO: 4700/383

EMIGRANTS' EXPORTATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS BANNED

To Save Foreign Exchange

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government last night banned emigrants exporting certain household goods in a move to ease shortages and save foreign exchange.

The goods are: Refrigerators, deep-freezers, stoves, washing machines, high fidelity and stereophonic equipment and lounge and dining-room suites.

The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, also limited the quantity of other household goods emigrants could take with them and said a list of these goods would have to be approved by exchange control authorities.

Certain exceptions were made for heirlooms and suites originally imported into Zimbabwe.

In a statement the minister said: "Emigrants will be permitted to export only reasonable quantities of furniture and effects other than those (banned) in accordance with a family's basic requirements.

"Certified inventories of furniture from packers or removal companies will have to accompany all future exchange control applications for emigrant status."

On exceptions the minister said: "Intending emigrants who possess dining-room suites which are regarded as family heirlooms and emigrants who possess lounge suites and dining-room suites which they had previously imported may, however, submit specific applications through their bankers for sympathetic exchange control consideration.

Such applications would have to be supported by acceptable documentary evidence.

Interviewed last night Senator Nkala said all the banned goods had some imported content even when assembled in Zimbabwe. All were being exported by emigrants in large quantities and all were in short supply in this country.

"If one buys these months later takes them things here and then six out of the country then more shortages are caused than would be normal. And we haven't got enough foreign currency to import all the components needed to replace these goods.

"People can still take essential furniture with them so long as it isn't too much."

The minister accused some people of buying large quantities or expensive furniture just before they emigrated, taking it with them and then selling it in South Africa. "This is just the same as taking more foreign currency than they are allowed.

"You have a lot of moving vans stuffed full of stuff going out of Zimbabwe; I have observed this. We just have no alternative but to ban certain goods."

The extent of the problem is indicated in the latest Government statistics.

No -

[words indistinct]

grants effects" totalled $5.2 million in April, the highest on record although the month was not a record one for numbers leaving.

Means Fewer Jobs

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

THE ban on the export by emigrants of certain household goods will lead to a drop in the trade and staffing levels of more than 30 percent of storage and removal firms, operators said yesterday.

Reacting to the export ban announced by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, on Monday night, Salisbury-based operators said the move was "catastrophic".

"More than 80 percent of our removal business is moving people out of this country, but this ban will mean decreasing our running revenue by 60 percent," a spokesman for Stuttafords said.

A spokesman of one of the removal and shipping companies said he would probably have to reduce his staff by 50 percent. He thought the ban should have been restricted to one dining and lounge suite a family.

"The reaction I have been getting is that many people will say this is the last straw. But what is going through people's minds is what next?" he said.

A spokesman for one of the smaller removal and storage firms, which claims 90 to 95 percent of its business is exporting household goods, said it would have to reduce its workforce to a third.

Retailers who had placed orders with the firm were cancelling the deliveries on the instructions of their customers.

The president of the Democratic Party, Mr Andre Holland, said he had made a special plea to the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, on behalf of the elderly, retired and genuinely ill.

"I have asked the Minister to issue firm instructions to the Reserve Bank to show real compassion in these and other special cases."

First Part of Program

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Aug 81 p 8

[Editorial: "One People"]

[Text]

THE PRIME MINISTER last week completed what was obviously a most successful visit to the Eastern Districts. It was the first part of his Meet the People tour of all provinces.

Mr Mugabe found it necessary to repeat warnings that he and members of his Cabinet have given before—that lawbreakers will be caught and punished. We hope all will now heed his words.

Once again, he condemned tribalism and regionalism, saying that jobs must be awarded on merit and not on a tribal or regional basis.

In this connection he reminded people that the whole of Zimbabwe, and not merely parts of it, is theirs.

It would help considerably if the names of the provinces — Mashonaland, Matabeleland, and so on — were changed as quickly as possible, even before the other name changes planned come into force. Erasing the colonial method of dividing the country into divisions that emphasise tribalism must contribute to making Zimbabweans think of themselves as one people.

One of the main purposes of Mr Mugabe's trip was to revitalise ZANU (PF) at grassroots level, and his efforts in this direction will surely produce the necessary results.

Similar messages urging unity and co-operation among all the people, combined with the need for hard work in developing the country, have been given by other members of the Cabinet in recent days. These are messages that everyone should note and act upon.

Listens to People

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 7

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

THE four-day Manicaland Province tour by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, is considered to have been highly successful. He was able to see Government policy in operation, listen to people's problems and learn local views on how they should be solved.

The Prime Minister, who is also president of ZANU (PF), has assumed the responsibilities of the secretary-general of the party to revitalise the movement. Judging from the massive turnouts at rallies, the reorganisation of ZANU (PF) has got off to a good start.

The gifts and praise he received clearly showed confidence in and appreciation of his leadership. The multiracial crowds that listened to his speeches also illustrated the success of his pragmatism and spirit of reconciliation.

Mr Mugabe inspired people by his simplicity, patience and tolerance.

In all the districts he visited, ZANU (PF) was the majority party. He was told that some districts had become one-party areas because there were no other political groups.

The tour showed the Prime Minister that the impressive support that put him into power had in no way diminished. Rather it had increased.

From Buhera to Makoni, there were shouts of "forward with Mugabe and down with dissidents and laziness".

His assurances about the Government's commitment to doing what people want and promises to give them land should go a long way in boosting hard work and productivity.

The Prime Minister's timely attacks on tribalism and regionalism, laziness and crime were of far-reaching significance.

Another achievement was to dispel fears that a one-party state would be imposed on Zimbabweans. He told the large rallies that since there was a democratic government, one-party rule and ideology would only come into being if the people wanted it. "We are a people's government and we do what the people want", he said.

Mr Mugabe told people that the Government had not forgotten them but was working on programmes to improve their lives. He promised them that they would soon be given land so that they could produce more food.

He would soon continue his marathon tour of the country to explain Government policies and programmes as well as the reorganisation of ZANU (PF) to make it a giant by the end of the year.

CSO: 4700/387

MPS LASH OUT AT 'FEUDALISM' ON WHITE FARMS

Salisruby THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Text]

SECTIONS of Zimbabwe's predominantly white commercial farming community came under sharp attack in the House of Assembly yesterday, accused by two senior PF MPs of governing their workers by feudalism.

The attacks came when Mr Sydney Malunga, (PF, Matabeleland South) the party's chief whip, introduced the debate on a private member's motion calling for a review of the structures of the country's rural councils to remove "discriminatory and exploitative practices".

But the farmers were defended by speakers from all sides of the House who said the responsibility of housing, medical facilities and education was not the farmers'. They urged either the Government or the rural councils themselves to look after the farm workers.

Mr Malunga said farmers employed large labour forces and made "exorbitant" profits — to which Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands) interjected: "Come and look at my books."

He said it was "painful" that the country's farm labourers were "the least cared for".

He had recently travelled widely over farming communities and had seen that workers on most farms lived in "shameful hovels". He added, however, that there was "a sprinkling of kind-hearted farmers" who tried to provide their workers with proper accommodation.

In these "slums", many of which were without ablution blocks, people were exposed to "dangerous diseases". There were also no clinics in many farming areas. The hospitals were long distances away, and this prevented them from taking advantage of the Government's free health care system for people earning less than $150 a month.

There were also hundreds of farm workers' children who had no schooling available to them. The Government could not simply start building schools on what was privately owned land.

An angry note entered the debate when Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi) interjected: "But you burned down all the schools." It evaporated in roars of laughter when Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Minister of health, boomed above the rising row of interjections: "Come off it, Donald Duck."

The Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, asked Mr Malunga, how he related his speech to the motion on rural councils, but Mr Malunga assured him the topics were related.

The problem of squatting on commercial land was a direct result of the minimum wages legislation introduced last year, he claimed.

After the $30 a month wage had been introduced, many farmers had decided to lay off workers, especially the aged, he said. These took to settling on nearby farms.

Since the Government came to power, much discriminatory legislation had been repealed, and he asked the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, to change the structure of the Rural Councils Act to make it possible for all to enjoy the benefits of the country's indepdendence.

Dr Callistus Ndlovu (PF, Matabeleland South), the PF's spokesman on education, said that Dr Zvobgo had had the Rural Councils Act amended last year to give himself wider powers to effect changes, but the existing state of affairs appeared to contradict the principle of majority government.

He had recently toured the Fort Rixon and Beitbridge farming areas and had learned that "much needs to be done to make amendments that might actually benefit people living in commercial farming areas".

He claimed that people in the Beitbridge area who had lived in protected villages during the war were still living in them, "although they are no longer described as such".

He had had useful discussions with farmers in the Fort Rixon area who agreed with him that something should be done to provide, at least, for minimum needs in education and health for their workers.

Dr Ndlovu said he feared that farm workers were to remain "the invisible members of our independent community".

He did not believe there was "a deliberate conspiracy" by commercial farmers to deprive their workers, but urged the Government to send teams of investigators to look into farm workers' conditions.

He asked Dr Zvobgo to examine the structures of rural councils to see how they excluded people from participating in the affairs of the area.

He was not suggesting that farm workers be members of rural councils but that they at least were given some form of representation.

The Government had given lodgers the right to vote in elections in urban areas. "If these people are not lodgers, I don't know what they are," he said.

The structure of rural councils gave farm workers no chance of their voices being heard — they were unable to express themselves.

Mr Alex Moseley (RF, Western) said he could find nothing in the speeches of the two speakers that applied to rural councils and accused Mr Malunga of not understanding the rural council system.

He said the system was to the benefit not only of commercial farmers, but also to the Government and the country as a whole. If there were no rural councils, the Government would have to take over the responsibilities assumed by councils.

He believed there was discrimination, but against rural councils and in favour of district councils, whose residents paid no tax and had all their expenditure paid by the Government. In the case of rural councils, residents paid tax and all the Government paid to them was an 80 percent payment of unit tax, provided the unit tax did not exceed $40.

"The Government gets away with a lot of money from rural councils," he said. He was sure Dr Zvobgo would be the last one "to tear rural councils to bits". If MPs were aware of discriminatory practices by farmers, they should report offenders.

Mr Esmond Micklem (RF, Northern) said he did not think Mr Malunga appreciated the responsibilities of the rural councils, who provided roads, housing schemes, clinics and often schools.

Mr William Kona (PF, Midlands) said it was wrong to expect commercial farmers to provide educational and health facilities. Farmers were the same as factories in urban areas where provision for housing, health care and schooling was provided by the Government.

"The whole thing lies squarely with the Government," he said.

He suggested that parts of commercial farm land be set aside by the Government to provide centres for farm workers with housing, clinics and schools.

Mr Nelson Muroyiwa (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland Central) said that despite arguments by RF members, rural councils were lowering standards in their areas because of the deteriorating status of the farm worker.

Farmers, many of whom had actually tried to establish schools and clinics on their farms, were not to be blamed, as this was not their responsibility, but the rural councils.

"Where does the money from their taxes go?" he asked. In many rural council offices up to seven girls were employed, who sat around all day and "giggled".

He also accused rural councils of filling positions left by whites on the councils with black employees at lower ranks and poorer pay.

Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough), himself a former Minister of Local Government and Housing, said he sympathised with Mr Kona's ideas, but he did not believe the Government had the money to launch such schemes.

He also attacked Mr Muroyiwa for his remarks that rural councils did next to nothing, and said rural council employees were worthy of the highest praise.

Mr Arthur Tapson (RF, Mukoni) also attacked Mr Muroyiwa, and said that the rural council in his own area employed only black typists and the housing and community services manager was black.

He told Mr Ndlovu that he had only been able to drive around the Beitbridge area because the rural council had built the road there.

Mr Albert Taderera (ZANU-PF, Victoria) spoke against the present local government system of dividing rural areas into two sections, one governed by the rural councils, the other by district councils.

One RF MP interjected that the reason for the division was that district council residents did not pay tax. Mr Taderera replied: "You are able to pay tax because you have milked the people."

CSO: 4700/383

NATION GIVEN OBSERVER STATUS IN BERNE UNION

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text]

OBSERVER status, pending full membership of the International Union of Credit and Investment Insurers (Berne Union), has been granted to the Export Credit Insurance Corporation Ltd of Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe is the first black African country to be granted this status, and there are only six developing countries in the world who are members of this international body.

General manager of ECIC, Mr Gordon Pulford, said that after two years it was usual for a company to be granted full membership.

Representatives attended the Berne Union's general meeting in Stockholm in June, and found the members very favourably disposed towards Zimbabwe despite the lack of experience in dealing with this country.

Mr Pulford said a number of benefits will accrue from association with the union. Zimbabwe will have access to information about countries concerning their payment delays for contracts, as well as short term, medium and long term business. Also any member has the backing of a world-wide organisation in dealing with defaulting countries.

The union's aims are to encourage standardised terms of contract which will create a certain degree of stability.

However, one drawback in the field of medium and long term contracts is being undercut by Eastern bloc countries who are not members of the organisation.

Discussing the background to credit insurance, Mr Pulford said the company was formed in 1966 by a consortium of leading banks and insurance firms.

The aim is to underwrite the risk of non-payment a businessman faces when exporting goods. In general the company indemnifies against bad debts arising from political and commercial risks.

Political risk insurance plays a major part in the company's dealings. Areas covered include interference by foreign countries preventing successful importation of goods into the buyer's country or preventing payment for goods.

The risk of war, boycotts and strikes are also covered, but not trade disputes or non-compliance by buyer or seller with prevailing import regulations.

The company also covers commercial risks such as the insolvency of the buyer, the failure or refusal of the buyer to accept delivery of goods and protracted default by a buyer to pay a debt.

Mr Pulford said: "Export credit insurance is a sophisticated facility that is not often found in a developing country."

Zimbabwe is a relative newcomer to the open market export trade and and has had the occasional pitfall, as in its dealings with Zaire which owes considerable sums on outstanding commitments.

RATINGS

A conservative policy is being adopted by the Reserve Bank due to this lack of experience, and a

novel approach has been the introduction of ratings for developing countries. A "Z" designated country means all trade must be covered by irrevocable letters of credit, guaranteed by a first class bank, or cash in advance.

With the exceptions of Malawi, Botswana, Mozambique, and South Africa, all African countries trading with Zimbabwe must fulfil these conditions.

"It is understandable that a conservative policy is being adopted, but there is a need now for more flexibility and a progressive approach," commented Mr Pulford. He cited the example of opening up direct trade with the Zambian copper mines, which to an extent manage their own foreign exchange earnings.

Mr Pulford mentioned that there is an Export Credit Reinsurance Committee with representatives from the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Treasury and the Reserve Bank.

The committee has the final say on whether political cover is to be extended to export deals, and ECIC attends in an advisory capacity. The government continues to reinsure wholly all political risk contracts.

With the ending of sanctions certain risks had diminished, but the point was made that goods could still be seized in transit, and delivery frustrated by civil disturbance or border closure.

Turning to new developments in export insurance, negotiations were in progress to increase the present 80-85 percent level of indemnity. Also cover for medium and long term contracts has been introduced, with the offer of cover repayment terms of up to 10 years' duration.

The company hopes to persuade Government to offer subsidised interest to local firms, which will be essential in assisting them to make competitive tenders for external long term projects.

Lines of credit between commercial banks in different countries was another area which would promote Zimbabwe's exports. Insurance could be offered to the banks to cover repayment.

There was a need for the field of export financing, which was new to Zimbabwe, to be investigated and refined if companies in this country were to win contracts.

Mr Pulford also said there was a need for a private sector foreign trade organisation. It would provide a reference centre on export markets and hold seminars on export trade and administration.

CSO: 4700/383

HUNGARIAN INTEREST IN BILATERAL TRADE INDICATED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

HUNGARY is not a donor country. It is in no position to compete with major world powers. However, it can extend a certain amount of credit and is able to participate in joint ventures.

Like many European countries Hungary is not well endowed with raw materials, but has plenty of good people, said Mr Odon Kallos, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, who with a 12-man trade team has been in Zimbabwe for the last week on a fact-finding and goodwill mission.

Commenting upon similarities between the two countries Mr Kallos said that his own had had 35 years to rebuild and develop its infrastructure and economy.

"Zimbabwe is only about 18 months independent, but she is well endowed with good natural resources and people, and we have much to learn from each other," he said.

Zimbabwe's industrial and commercial sectors had developed to an impressive degree, despite the years of sanctions, he continued, but warned that the concept of self-sufficiency should not be lost.

"Hungary had to completely rebuild its infrastructure after the Second World War without any Marshall Aid type of assistance. Today we are one of the most creditworthy countries in Europe and have no problems raising finance in London or New York.

"Hungary has a well developed and booming economy, particularly in the industrial and agricultural sectors. In all of eastern Europe we are the only net exporters of wheat, maize and meat.

"Zimbabwe too is a net exporter of maize. You can improve this, but I am a bit tired of hearing about the shortage of foreign exchange. You can generate this through increasing exports," said Mr Kallos.

"There is a big transport problem here and this is one area in which Hungary can help. We are the biggest producers of buses in Europe possibly in the world, producing 1 000 units a month. We also produce 10 to 25 tonne lorries.

"But I would like to dispel one idea. There is a notion in Zimbabwe that if buses and lorries are built in Eastern Europe they are not reliable. Whatever Hungary sells it provides a full back-up service and training."

Bearing in mind the government's import policy Mr Kallos said that buses and lorries could be sent in knocked down or kit form to comply with local content requirements.

The buses are either 100 seaters with a static chassis or 200 seaters with articulated chassis. The United States and West Germany have already bought some of the latter.

The trade team was also hopeful of attracting orders for hospital equipment, diesel electric engines, chemicals, agricultural expertise, pharmaceuticals and their production machinery.

Mr Kallos added that a team of experts is due to arrive in Zimbabwe next month to explore the possibilities of setting up a small factory to manufacture light bulbs and fluorescent tubes — a field in which they are world experts.

CSO: 4700/383

EDUCATION MINISTER CALLS FOR UZ OVERHAUL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE University of Zimbabwe is not playing its role in the new society, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, has said.

Speaking this week on the ZTV programme Forum, Dr Mutumbuka, a former student of the university, charged that it was "really still the same structure, content, faculty and institution it was when it was first founded as the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

Dr Mutumbuka said he had no knowledge that as presently constituted, the university was playing a role in Zimbabwe society and added that it had become clear that the institution was a foreign imposition on the new social order in this country.

He said there was a need for the university to develop more practical subjects, while continuing its role of education and research and development of high-level manpower.

"But the problem with the university is that it is like a foreign body. It would be a good university in Britain," he added.

"The university should be overhauled, have a new Act and try to solve the problems of manpower development in Zimbabwe," the Minister said.

The world, he said, had been very sympathetic and willing to help. But with independence other countries would not be prepared to still train manpower for Zimbabwe.

He said on his recent Korean trip he had seen how a university could promote high - level development and a science bias.

"Students who want to pursue studies that are development - orientated should be able to do so at the expense of the state, while those who want to study classics can do so at their own expense," the minister suggested.

He said he was not advocating the abolition of classics and theology, but that more emphasis should be given to subjects that reflected the new social order.

CSO: 4700/383

LACK OF AID IN ENERGY FIELD UNDERSCORES NEED FOR ALTERNATIVES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

EVEN with its ethanol advantage, Zimbabwe still had to pay a staggering $145,6 million on fuel imports last year, 20 percent more than in the previous year.

The bill is bound to be much higher by the end of this year, despite the increase in the price of petrol announced in the Budget.

In Geneva, the OPEC countries are meeting to decide whether or not to reduce the price of their oil. The Saudi Arabians hold the key, their product being the cheapest at US$32 a barrel in a market which is experiencing a serious glut.

It could be said, not unfairly, that the OPEC members are hoist with their own petard, with countries such as Nigeria asking for US$40 a barrel for their high-quality crude.

The speculation all this week was that a price of either $34 or $36 a barrel would be agreed as a compromise.

Unfortunately, this will not make life any easier for developing countries such as Zimbabwe who can ill-afford the present prices anyway.

The Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Makoni, recently attended a United Nations conference on new and renewable energy resources in Nairobi. In theory the developed countries promised to help the poor countries with funds for solar, wind and biomass energy.

Dr Makoni, however, sounded an appropriate word of caution; there was a danger of "two world energies emerging": one for the poor nations (which among other things, uses animal dung), and the other for the rich — oil.

Solar, wind and biomass energy require a lot of capital to develop and the poor countries would still be beholden to the rich nations to get things going.

At least one of the developed countries, the US, was not too keen on government-to-government aid, preferring instead to bring in private enterprise, which would probably mean the controversial transnationals.

Mr Reagan is evidently preoccupied with the neutron bomb.

Considering the as-yet-to-be-fulfilled ambitions of the Third World for a new international economic order (which the rich nations have yet to endorse), the chances of success at Nairobi are not encouraging.

Even with their limited local resources, self-reliance seems to be the only way out for the poor nations, which is why Zimbabwe's research into alternative energy resources ought to be speeded up.

CSO: 4700/383

MINERAL SALES WORRY MINISTER OF MINES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government decided to set up a minerals marketing authority because it was worried about the sale of local minerals, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, told the Assembly yesterday.

His ministry had also been unable to get accurate figures on these miners' sales, the minister said during the committee of supply consideration of the ministry of mines Budget vote.

He was replying to Mr Alexio Mudzingwa (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland West) who had asked what the ministry was doing about setting up the minerals marketing authority announced earlier this year.

Mr Mudzingwa alleged that Zimbabwe's minerals were being sold outside the country "like vegetables". Local companies were selling minerals to their subsidiary firms which in turn, sold them at "big profits".

Mr Nyagumbo said it seemed that Zimbabwe did not receive the true value of its minerals when these were sold outside its borders.

"This has been a thorn in the flesh as far as Government is concerned," he said.

Because of this, the Government had decided to set up a marketing authority, for which "we are in the process of preparing legislation".

The minister told Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) that the Government had fully investigated all aspects of proposed marketing authority. "We believe that it will be quite efficient."

The marketing authority would not buy minerals from producers, but would "act as a receiver".

He said that even with a marketing authority handling the sale of his products "the producer will still maximise his profits".

The minister told Mr George Mudukuti (ZANU-PF, Victoria), who asked how much control Government would have over the marketing authority, that it would be a statutory body run by a board of directors and appointed by the Minister of Mines.

Mr John Landau said he was "horrified" to hear the ministry could not get mineral sale figures which, he said, could easily be obtained.

Mr Nyagumbo asked: "What is to stop a producer giving us false figures?"

The minister cited one "multi-national company" which, he said, had not gone through his ministry for a permit — as required by law — but had simply exported its minerals.

The marketing authority would enable the Government to have accurate sale figures and also ensure that there was no "under-invoicing of mineral exports".

"For the first time we will be able to realise the value of our minerals," he said.

Since the announcement on a minerals marketing authority, he said, the Government had had approaches expressing sympathy and encouragement from various countries, including the United States, some of whom had been stopped from buying certain minerals by multinational companies in the past. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/383

RECONSTRUCTION IN ZISHAVANE SUCCESSFUL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

RECONSTRUCTION work is taking remarkable strides in the Zishavane district, near Shabani, with the completion of all the 1980-81 scheduled projects.

The Shabani-Belingwe assistant secretary for development in the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, Mr Ernest Hapelt, said all 27 dip tanks in the Zishavane district council area, some of them completely destroyed during the war, had been rebuilt at a cost of $78 000.

The district animal health inspector, Mr Ian Robertson, said the improved cattle dipping services and two vaccination campaigns by his field team had helped root out anthrax, foot-and-mouth and tick-borne diseases in the district.

CATTLE SALES

The anthrax and foot-and-mouth campaigns, as well as the completion of $2 500 cattle sale pens at Zirubi and Runde, have paved the way for the resumption of district cattle sales.

Sales have started throughout the district except in four areas where dipping has been disrupted by vandals who stole water pumps and piping.

Mr Robertson said the Veterinary Department had taken over the administration of all the dip tanks in the district, but local folk would be responsible for replacing any stolen parts.

In one area the locals have since returned the missing pump and dipping has resumed.

He said the Veterinary Department wanted to employ veterinary extension assistants who would live and work among the villagers to combat animal disease. But because of the shortage of manpower only one had so far been recruited for the whole of Shabani and Belingwe.

Clean drinking water has not always been readily available to villagers, particularly those living in the dry Masvihwa communal area. Hence repairing old boreholes and sinking new ones was given priority in the district's first year of reconstruction.

Nineteen boreholes are now a source of clean drinking water for more than 24 000 villagers in Punde and Masvihwa communal areas, with more to be built this financial year.

Projects planned for this financial year include the upgrading of the Siboma Pakame mission road, repairs to the district's eight dams and the construction of a $25 000 bridge over the Gwemombe river in the Masvihwa communal area.

The bridge will give access to the area north of the river for the proposed bus route from Vugwe via Gwemombe dip to Ingezi.

The District Development Fund is carrying out a study to find out if it has the capacity to undertake such a big project.

CSO. 4700/383

TILCOR GIVES UP LAND TO FARMERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

ABOUT 3 000 peasant farmers in Bulalima-Mangwe District Council area may now graze their cattle on the newly-named Ngulube communal land — formerly Tilcor's Warmley Ranch.

Tilcor has relinquished its right to the farm and the district council has handed it to the people living in the five council wards which form its boundaries.

Council chairman, Mr P. Mapisa, district administrator, Mr Mtutuki Moyo, assistant secretary (development), Mr D. Curtis, and five district councillors officially handed over the land last week.

Mr Mapisa asked the people of the five wards to draw up a policy for the use of the farm. Although it would not solve the land shortage problem, he would like to see the farm properly used to be "productive for the benefit of all".

Mr Simon Nyoni, chief executive officer of the council said the people of Ngulube had between 9 000 and 10 000 cattle.

"Several hundred of the people were at the meeting. A grazing committee was formed with Mr Patrick Nyathi as its chairman. The committee will liaise with the council's conservation committee to ensure the farm is properly used.

"If we don't do this, the veld will be grazed bare and this will create erosion and dongas."

Initially the new grazing land would be used only from August to October.

"If this period proves too long, we will change it," he said. The land, about 11 500 ha, is 25 km south of Mphoengs on the border with Botswana.

CSO: 4700/383

INCREASED BEEF PRODUCTION ADVOCATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr Swithun Mombeshora, yesterday called on small-scale farmers to contribute to the national economy by producing high-quality beef.

Opening the Dowa Agricultural Show, Dr Mombeshora urged the farmers to embark on systematic breeding and livestock management to capitalise on the existing good market for beef.

"There is a shortage of cattle for slaughter at present and the Government wishes you to promote livestock production," he told the farmers. "We understand that you do not have enough livestock to utilise all the grazing you have."

Dr Mombeshora praised farmers for improving production in Dowa and hoped that their example would be emulated by neighbouring rural farmers in Dewedzo, Chiduku, Wedza and Kumakomo.

To succeed, close co-operation was needed between rural and small-scale farmers, he said.

The Government had decided to place extension services for both the commercial sector and communal farming areas under the Ministry of Agriculture to promote their co-operation.

The move would enable the ministry to deploy extension staff in areas where they were most needed.

"It remains for farmers to prove that the staff are used to promote production," said Dr Mombeshora, adding that the Government was keen to help farmers grow better crops, have better livestock and become successful and prosperous.

He called on people to form co-operatives, which would receive Government assistance in the form of auditing, constitutional and organisational services.

Co-operatives, Dr Mombeshora told the farmers, facilitated the obtaining of credit for fertilisers, input supplies, bulk buying, transporting crops and negotiations with the Government.

"I must stress that the co-operative movement is run by the people," said Dr Mombeshora. "My ministry only provides assistance."

CSO: 4700/383

MORE DIESEL FUEL REPORTED ON WAY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The Government has bought 4 and 1/2 months of diesel supplies, but most of this is still in South Africa, the acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, Senator Bernard Chidzero [word indistinct] the House of Assembly yesterday.

The fuel was either in South African harbours, between the harbours and the town of Sasolburg, or on its way to Zimbabwe, he said.

The minister was answering a question from Mr James Thrush (RF, Highlands) during private members' questions time on why the country's diesel supply situation was still deteriorating six weeks after the Government first announced it was rationing the supply.

Dr Chidzero said the Government had taken measures to ensure such a crisis did not occur again, but the problem lay in the movement of the fuel into Zimbabwe.

He also told the House that to complement the movement diesel by rail the Government had also begun to the much more expensive alternative of bringing it up here by truck.

"The turnaround time of rail tankers carrying the product from point of loading to our border has become very extended, partly because of congested movement of traffic on the external (South African) rail system."

The transport by road of diesel supplies would take "a few weeks or so" before the oil stocks could be brought up to a meaningful level.

"At best these road movements will improve our stock position by just over two days a week," he said.

Other steps were being taken to improve the supply situation, but it was not now opportune for him to give details.

"Suffice it to say that Government is leaving no stone unturned in its efforts to overcome the diesel crisis as quickly as possible."

Asked by the Herald [words indistinct] verify the diesel situation, Dr Chidzero said Zimbabwe still had sufficient to last six days, but more supplies were being brought in by rail and road and people should not panic.

The supplies were coming into the country "more slowly than normal" because of traffic congestion, but "we are hoping that as these supplies come in, we will build up our national stocks to between say eight and 10 days' supplies until we reach our normal supply of 30 days."

Asked if there was a possibility of supplies drying up, Dr Chidzero replied with a definite "no" and urged people not to panic.

Pipeline

Dr Chidzero told the Assembly that when the Beira-Feruka pipeline was operational and carrying both petrol and diesel, the situation should be "transformed."

But it would be irresponsible for him to give any guarantee that a shortage would never occur again, and he emphasised that Zimbabwe was a landlocked country.

Mr Thrush asked in a supplementary question how much it was costing to to bring diesel up by road, and Dr Chidzero replied: "I am not in a position to give details, but it is certainly more costly than bringing it up by rail."

He said the supply--now standing at five to six days, whereas the Government had hoped it would have improved to about 15 days by now--had increased only very slightly since the 80 percent quota system had been introduced.

The imported volume of diesel had exceeded the assessed amount of consumption, he said, but had not been possible to stick to the quota figure.

"Certain exceptions have had to be made in some priority areas, for example urban bus services, bakeries and certain critical projects, which has meant that consumption has been at a higher level than the assessed quota offtake.

"While the volumes of diesel imported have roughly equated to this higher consumption level, our ability to build up a meaningful diesel stock has been severely lessened.

"It is fully appreciated that this situation must be considerably improved upon over the next few weeks if the economy is not to suffer significant harm."--Ziana

CSO: 4700/383

REPORT ON NEW PLACE NAMES BEING COMPILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

THE cabinet committee on place names — charged with recommending new names for places with "offensive" or "controversial" connotations in their names, or those that were simply incorrectly spelt or corrupted, is compiling its report to the Cabinet, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, the Minister of Local Government and Housing said.

He was replying to questions on the progress of the committee of which he is the chairman, from Mr P. K. van der Byl (RF, Gatooma/Hartley) of the changes.

He said the Government proposed to send each local authority a copy of the recommended name changes, and the authorities would be instructed to effect the changes.

It was also expected that the Government would rename a few places in "the public interest".

There would be no need for Parliament to debate the changes since Parliament had not given the places their names previously and had no jurisdiction to do so now.

The names being examined by the committee included those of Government schools, roads, streets, avenues, government buildings, hospitals, army barracks, districts, cities, towns, mountains and rivers.

The criteria the committee had used was that the place name had to be controversial, misspelt or a corruption of any known language.

The committee had also taken into account the question whether "in the public interest, a place name ought to be changed".

During the exercise, the committee had had to address volumes of correspondence to local authorities throughout the country for information on the origin of place names and their significance. In many cases local authorities had no accurate records to give satisfactory answers.

Mr van der Byl said in a supplementary question that he believed that local authorities should not be able to effect the changes because it was traditionally not their responsibility and the exercise would be a massive and completely new one.

He believed Parliament had better authority to do this.

Dr Zvobgo replied the present names of places in the country had not come about as a result of Acts of Parliament.

"UDI was such a change," he said. "It was not the result of a proper constitutional conference or a parliament, but their (Mr van der Byl and his colleagues') private pockets . . ."

Brigadier John Probert (RF, Borrowdale) asked the minister for an assurance that the new names would be "as they were written down by the indigenous people" of the country before the arrival of the white settlers in the early 1890s.

Dr Zvobgo replied: "The member can be assured we know the Shona and Ndebele languages very well."

Mr van der Byl said he hoped the minister was equally convinced that he knew English as well as the other two languages, and Dr Zvobgo told him he could rest assured that his own name, P. K. was not a controversial one.

CSO: 4700/383

MINISTER OF MINES EXAMINES PROBLEMS, OUTLINES SOLUTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 81 p 13

[Text] The fall in production in mining this year could be attributed to lowered prices on world markets, transport problems, inflation and increased costs, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Answering questions during the committee of supply debate on the estimates of expenditure outlined in the Budget, Mr Nyagumbo said that gold, nickel and copper prices had been bad during the first six months of the year.

However, the price of copper was starting to rise and it was hoped that other prices would improve.

There had been setbacks in the railway system which moved products from mines, to smelting works or refineries and then to the ports. Inflation had also taken its toll.

The cost of machinery was high and production costs were rising daily.

Mr Nyagumbo said that although there had been "a dramatic fall" last year in mining industry skilled manpower, vacancies were being filled. He had experienced a shortage of skilled manpower in the mining engineering and geology departments.

The engineering posts had been filled and some of the geology posts as well. The positions of director and deputy director of metallurgy had both been filled within a month of the resignations of the previous incumbents this year.

The asbestos roasting plant at Que Que was outdated and to install a new one would cost "a lot of millions." This was being considered, he said.

Mr Sydney Malunga (PF, Matabeleland North) asked what the ministry was doing to assist smallworkers, many of whom were being forced to close down, and Mr Nyagumbo told him that there were funds available to assist them in the form of loans. Plant and machinery was also loaned by the ministry.

The Government has been assisting smallworkers "all along" but it was now trying to persuade them to form cooperatives, and there were already some signs that this advice was being followed.

He said it was easier to help groups of individuals pooling their resources, rather than people on their own.

He also said that a 10 percent cut in the estimates, for grants and contributions to certain institutions in the mining industry was the result of action by the Minister of Finance. "We are sorry about it just as you are, but there is nothing my ministry can do about it," he said.

He told Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands), who had asked for subsidies for smallworkers mining gold, that assistance was available under the Gold Mining Assistance Act, and applications were judged on merit. He added that there were some "hopeless cases" which could not be helped.

Mr Elsworth also asked for some reconsideration to be given to miners over the Minimum Wages Act which, he said, had hit miners particularly, but Mr Nyagumbo indicated that many people who complained about the legislation were those who aimed only for maximisation of profit, and this was not in line with Government's policy on "growth with equity."

He rebuked Mr Elsworth for remarking that this sort of policy would result in no wealth being left to share, saying: There is enough wealth, it is just that some people are greedy, who would not want to share with anyone. These people would rather leave the country. They would find, however, there was nowhere else they could maximise profit, and they would return here.

Mr Des Butler noted the $10 000 for geological exploration--an item appearing for the first time in the estimates and Mr Nuagumbo said that this would be used first for explorations in the Mtoko communal areas.

Mr Geoffrey York (RF, Mazoe/Mtoko) pointed out a three-fold increase from $6 000 to $18 000 for cash-in-lieu of leave payments in the office of the chief Government mining engineer, and said this implied that there was going to be a substantial amount of retirements or resignations in the department in the coming year.

Mr Nyagumbo confirmed this, and to laughter said that most of our engineers are very old, some of them are over 60. They might not want to go underground any more he said, and an RF member interjected: "They're going underground for good."

Mr Nyagumbo said however, that those engineers would be replaced, and training was being undertaken now of both black and white engineers.

Asked by Mr Dzikamai Mavhaire (ZANU-PF, Victoria) why $6 200 was tabled for recruitment for the ministry and what was being done to train young Zimbabweans for careers in the mining industry, Mr Nyagumbo said the Government mining training centre was currently training 40 people. And the first graduates of the metallurgy course at the University of Zimbabwe were expected to emerge at the end of 1983.

Mr Nyagumbo said there had been no alternative but to call in the police to act on illegal gem dealing.

He had asked people last year not to do anything about prospecting until they had been issued with licences. This had been ignored. People had been sent to speak with offenders. They had continued to exploit and sell stones illegally. Then the police had been called in after consultations with the Minister of Home Affairs.

In answer to further questions, Mr Nyagumbo said the additional expenditure requested for the Mining Industry Loan Fund was due to an upsurge in prospecting and the attempt to find new mines.

Negotiations were in progress with a French company in connection with the installation of the new roasting plant but it would prejudice the discussions to talk of dates for completion in Parliament.

He said coal was being produced in sufficient quantities for customers but there had been difficulties with transport. The difficulties with the railways could be solved in "a month or so," he said. The Minister of Transport was doing everything in his power to sort out the problems.

'State Must Have a Stake in Minerals'

Most of the mineral exploration in Zimbabwe was carried out by foreign companies, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, admitted.

But he said the Government also thought that participation in the mining of the strategic minerals of coal and uranium was "imperative."

Mr Nyagumbo was speaking during debate on the $4 072 million allocation for his ministry for this financial year, and was warned by Mr A.B. Midzi (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland East) that many of the mining companies in Zimbabwe came from the country's foreign enemies.

He said that the Government's policy was to encourage foreign investment in Zimbabwe as this could be a source of work for many Zimbabweans.

However, the Government fully intended to participate in the exploitation of coal and uranium as these were strategic minerals.

He also told Mr Midzi that the Government could only persuade and not force mining companies in their policies of employment to emulate the Presidential directive to advance blacks in the civil service.

However, he assured Mr Midzi, the desire among mining companies to promote blacks was there. The process of blacks moving to the top had begun during the war when companies had lost whites to the call-up system, and these were then replaced by blacks.

Among top black officials on the mines were underground managers, personnel managers and technicians.

In training, too, there had "been an upsurge" in favour of blacks, he said, and noted Empress Mine near Que Que and Bow Mine near Bulawayo among those that were training blacks in various spheres of technical skill.

Companies Defended

Short of nationalisation, there should be a clear-cut policy of how the mineral wealth of Zimbabwe could be controlled, Mr Stephen Nkomo (PF, Matabeleland South) told the Assembly.

Speaking during the Committee of Supply consideration of estimates of expenditure, Mr Nkomo said minerals were being exploited by "foreign capitalists" when they should be exploited by Zimbabwe.

The Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said in answer that nationalisation for its own sake would not help the country or anyone.

He said it was much better that the mines were owned by private companies. They were efficient, had capital and expertise and employed a large sector of Zimbabwe's manpower.

CSO: 4700/383

BRIEFS

CHINAMANO RETURNS--Transport Minister Mr Josiah Chinamano returned home yesterday after a hectic week-long trip to Britain. He inspected airport fire-fighting equipment which Zimbabwe is considering buying. He also toured the factory building, the 80-seat A146 passenger aircraft which Britain believes will replace the Viscount. Mr Chinamano had talks with Lonrho chief Mr Tiny Rowland about the reopening of the Beira-Feruka oil pipeline. "I'm satisfied that they are working hard on the pipeline and it should be open again at the end of this year," he said in an interview with The Sunday Mail. He also had talks with British Rail officials on training techniques. Zimbabwe is short of train technicians and has launched a recruiting drive in Britain. The minister chatted with former Rhodesian Governor Lord Soames for an hour. "He describes himself as a 'friend of Zimbabwe' and is still keenly interested in the country," said Mr Chinamano. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 81 p 2]

TOP PARTY LAWYER--Mr Vengai Guni (38), who became secretary of the ZANU (PF) legal department in January last year, was registered as a legal practitioner at the High Court, Salisbury, yesterday. Mr Guni was one of the party's legal advisers at the Geneva conference in 1976 and at the Lancaster House conference in 1979. A graduate of the University of Botswana and Swaziland, he studied law for three years in Britain and was called to the English Bar in 1973. He practised in Britain for seven years and returned to Zimbabwe in January last year. Mr Guni has set up businesses including a legal firm, in Salisbury. His wife, Kelello, is the first black woman magistrate in Zimbabwe. They have two daughters. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 9]

CHINESE ACK-ACK WEAPON--Salisbury police have recovered a relic of the war, a Chinese-made anti-aircraft gun, of 12,7 mm calibre. Two detectives of the Law and Order section of the CID, Detective Sergeant Douglas Makuku and Detective Constable Peter Tafirenyika, acting on a tip-off, went to the Wedza area and found the weapon where it had been buried. The gun was covered in rust and a police spokesman said it had probably been buried early last year. The detectives also found a tripod for another weapon which had been buried with the gun. It will be stored away in safekeeping with 1 177 weapons which have been handed into the police so far under the current arms amnesty. A police spokesman gave a reminder that the amnesty expires in a week and he urged all gun owners to hand unregistered firearms over to the police before August 31. He said that the public were still handing in weapons which were registered and repeated that

this was not necessary. "It is only weapons that have no firearms certificates which have to be surrendered," he said. "All firearms certificates have remained valid because of a succession of extensions by the Government after the final expiry date on December 31 1977." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 9]

U.K. STUDENTS' UNION--Zimbabweans studying in Britain have formed a union to promote their interests there. A statement released by the union said there were many Zimbabweans studying in Britain and they had been unrepresented in the past. The union would protect the welfare of Zimbabwean students, provide a channel for them to communicate with educational institutions, provide recreation for members and widen the scope of opportunities available to Zimbabweans, the statement said. Zimbabweans studying in Britain were an investment in the future, the statement said, and they would have a positive role to play when they returned home. Their organisation will be known as the Zimbabwe Students' Union. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 9]

DEVELOPMENT BODY PLANNED--The Mashonaland West Province is to elect a provincial planning executive committee to put together development plans for the area. Mr Elias Chikoto, the under-secretary for development in the Ministry of Local Government and Housing told a meeting of provincial representatives from different Government departments that this would eliminate the duplication of services, pull resources together, formulate a development policy for the area and look at possible projects needed by the people in the province. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Aug 81 p 1]

HOVE PRAISED BY UANC--The United African National Council has praised the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, for threatening to ban political parties which indulge in subversive activities. The organisation's secretary for publicity, Mr Chris Sakala, said yesterday he would appreciate the move if the measures would be applied without any discrimination. "In our view, and in conformity with the ministers statement, the axe must first fall on supporters of ZANU (PF) who interfere with us when we hold our rallies." He deplored the idea of a one-party state, saying it would curtail freedom. The Zimbabwe Progressive Party's publicity secretary, Mr Aaron Muchagonei, said the introduction of party politics into schools would bring chaos and confusion in the country's education system. He was commenting on an appeal made by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to school children to join ZANU (PF). He said Mr Mugabe should concentrate on school leavers who were mature. Mr Muchagonei said his party welcomed the idea of a referendum before introducing a one-party state. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 9]

HOSPITAL REACTIVATED--Chikombedzi Hospital in Nuanetsi would one day become a major district health facility serving many smaller rural health centres in the area, the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze said yesterday. Dr Mazorodze was speaking in Nuanetsi at ceremonies to reopen the hospital which had been forced to close during the war. Part of the hospital's previous contribution to the area's health services had been its training of unofficial medical assistants who had played a valuable role in the region's hospitals and clinics, he said. "I had the experience of working with graduates from

Chikombedzi Hospital and I found their performance very good indeed. The reopening of this hospital is therefore another milestone in the Government's drive to provide basic health care to the broad masses of our people in the rural areas," Dr Mazorodze said. The Government would assist in re-establishing the training school, which would soon begin taking on new students. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 81 p 2/

MAIZE TARGET--Zimbabwe hopes to export up to a million tonnes of maize by the end of March next year, but unless problems on the railways are sorted out less than 350 000 tonnes will be shipped out, says the chairman of the Grain Producers' Association, Mr Bill Francis. Internal grain sales were a little below expectations, he told the Tsatsi Farmers' Association, and were likely to be no more than 650 000 tonnes before the end of March--about 50 000 tonnes less than expected. More than two-thirds of the grain crop had already been delivered to the board, he said. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 1/

ARMS AMNESTY--More than 1 175 weapons have been handed in to police with just nine days of the Government amnesty to go. The Government believes there are thousands of illegal arms in the country--and has promised to crack down on offenders after the August 31 deadline. The number of weapons handed in, region by region, is: Salisbury 329; Mashonaland, excluding Salisbury, 301; Matabeleland, including Bulawayo, 257; Midlands 119; Manicaland 69 and Victoria Province 102. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 1]

NEWSMEN TO VISIT LIBYA--The interim president of the Union of Zimbabwe Journalists, Mr Elton Mutasa, is to attend a conference on solidarity against imperialism in Libya at the end of this month. Mr Mutasa said he had been invited to attend the conference by the Libyan People's Bureau in Salisbury. It would be held from August 28-31, and would be attended by delegates from Third World and some European countries. Mr Mutasa said: "We are looking forward to this conference and I hope to learn a lot from what the other countries are doing to uplift the lives of their workers. As our union is a new-born baby, such a conference will help us a great deal." His deputy, Mr Gilbert Mawarire, has also been invited. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 81 p 3]

UDI SOUVENIRS BANNED--The sale of memorabilia of the UDI period will be prohibited from the beginning of next month, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, announced yesterday. In a statement, the minister said he intended to issue an order in terms of the Emergency Powers Regulations which would set out what items could not be sold or displayed for sale, reports Ziana. "They will include flags introduced by previous Governments since 1965 and articles displaying such flags or the word Rhodesia or the insignia of now defunct units of the former defence forces," the statement said. The order would also prohibit the wearing in public of articles of clothing--particularly T-shirts--depicting offensive slogans or pictures about conditions or events in the UDI period. "Shopkeepers are advised to dispose of stocks of the goods mentioned before September 1 as their continued display for sale after this date will be illegal," Mr Hove said. "I do not intend to interfere with the use or possession [words blurred] the UDI period," he added. Mr Hove noted that the sale of memorabilia received wide publicity some months ago when it was raised by the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira. Despite warnings sounded at the time, Mr Hove said, it had been found that wall plaques and other such "offensive" articles were still being offered for sale. "This is the cause of annoyance and irritation to the great majority of the people and I believe it could lead to breaches of peace," Mr Hove said.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 1]

COOPERATION WITH KENYA--African countries must help one another, a visiting Kenyan MP, Mr Kenneth Matiba, said in Salisbury yesterday. The member of parliament for Mbiri province who is here to work out details of co-operation between Kenyan companies and their Zimbabwean counterparts said most African countries tended to look outside Africa for all their technical assistance. "The development know-how is already available in Africa and we should encourage its exchange among countries on the continent," Mr Matiba said. He has been here for a week and has been engaged in exchange programme for workers, with a local company, Delta Corporation. The programme envisages five-week exchange periods during which workers from companies in the two countries can learn production processes. The exchange programme was aimed at helping the Zimbabwean industrial sector overcome some of the difficulties that Kenya faced in its industrial development soon after its independence, but it would also enable industries in his country to purchase goods from this country, which he said were of a higher standard for a newly independent nation. "The industry here has a very keen sense of self-reliance, we can learn a lot from you as a developing nation," Mr Matiba said. Zimbabwe, he said, could learn how Kenya had progressed in its programme of Africanisation. Another area in which Mr Matiba hopes to establish exchange programmes is in the hotel and catering industry. Already a Kenyan has been attached to a local hotel group. He said it was essential to establish regional cooperation because Zimbabwe's tourist industry was not looking to the north to boost its trade. Mr Matiba said he had been impressed with the progress he saw here and added: "We would like to promote joint approaches within the Third World." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 5]

SURVEYOR'S DEGREES--The present academic qualifications for land surveyors were tied to professional examinations of South African universities and this was inappropriate to the circumstances in Zimbabwe, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi said yesterday. Speaking during the second reading of the Land and Survey Amendment Bill in the Assembly, Mr Mahachi said the Bill provided for the recognition of a degree in land surveying granted by the University of Zimbabwe and for the recognition of foreign qualifications or licences which were acceptable to the surveyor-general and survey profession and approved by the minister. It would still be necessary for practical survey work and a trial survey to be done to qualify, he said. It was logical to include in the Bill survey requirements presently provided for in the Regional Town and Country Planning Act dealing with the subdivision and consolidation of land and much of the documentation required when land was subdivided. The Bill would also bring the appointment of the surveyor-general into line with the constitution of Zimbabwe. As a public servant he would be appointed by the Public Service Commission and not by the President. Debate on the Bill was adjourned until today. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 P5

CLOTHING UNION--Bulawayo--The National Union of the Clothing Industry has submitted a claims package to the industry's employers' association covering everything from wages to long service incentives. The general secretary of the union, Mr Charles Pasipanodya, said the claim was being submitted now in time for next year. The present agreement between the union and the clothing industry expires on December 31 this year. A statement issued by the union said: "There is no doubt that the continuing rise in the cost of living as a result of the rises in prices continues to place the lower paid workers below the poverty datum line. "It is

therefore only logical to raise the wages of the lowest paid workers who are in the majority, and will help stabilise the economy." The claim has been sent in the form of a memorandum to the Matabelaland and Mashonaland Employers' Association of the Clothing Industry. For wages, the union is claiming a 60 percent rise for general grades, 55 percent for semi-skilled, and 50 percent for skilled and white collar workers. Mr Pasipanodya said the union would also be seeking the right to create a closed shop in any area or department where the union obtains 60 percent membership of workers there, an annual bonus of two weeks' pay and a reduction in the number of hours worked each week. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 11]

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION--Barmen, supervisors and sales personnel employed at liquor outlets in the Gwelo area were told by Gwelo's deputy mayor, Councillor Mabasa Chipandambira, yesterday that there are still some hotel proprietors who cling religiously to the status quo and run their hotels on racial lines. The deputy mayor was opening a two-day seminar sponsored by National Breweries, Ltd. Elaborating on his claim, he said that in such hotels "quick service is meant for the whites, because only white people are conscious of time. Slow service is meant for blacks, because time has no meaning for them." He added: "They quote an imaginary black as saying there is no hurry in Africa and this is dangerous in the extreme, and should stop." It was a gross distortion of the truth regarding African time concepts. "It stinks in my nostrils and is most unacceptable in this changing world." He urged the students to bury and forget the status quo, to accept the challenge of change, and to serve customers regardless of tribe, race, colour or creed. Councillor Chipandambira told the students that they should never ill-treat their customers. "They are not beggars. They are masters and a force to reckon with because they wield the cash. "Do not quarrel with your bread, for any attempt to do so will be suicidal and lead you to lose either cash or your job by which you earn your bread." Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 11]

AVGAS SHORTAGE--Bulawayo--A shortage of avgas aviation fuel has hit most of the country's airports in the past few days. At one stage, two Bulawayo-based air charter companies feared a shortage of the special fuel would eventually ground their planes. A spokesman for the Department of Trade and Commerce said yesterday that supplies were now on route and that the country's reserves should be adequate to cope. Avgas is the only fuel which can be used in piston-engined aircraft. A spokesman for Matabele Air said the shortage began to bite on Friday last week. He said there was a definite shortage of the essential fuel at Salisbury and Bulawayo airports and that the company would be forced to ground their light planes if fresh supplies did not arrive within four or five days. A spokesman for RUAC Charter Company said the company's planes on international flights would be filling up with avgas outside the country while the shortage lasted. Fort Victoria airport was also said to be low on avgas reserves, which was confirmed by an airport official. The Government spokesman said the shortage was only temporary and caused mainly by transport problems. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 11]

BELGIAN AID--Belgium has pledged $6 million in grants and $2 million a year in soft loans for development in six ministries for the next three years, its charge d'affaires, Mr Dominique Struye de Swielande, said in Salisbury yesterday. Mr De Swielande said Belgium made a proposal to the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development during Zimcord to have the money split among the six ministries. The Ministry of Local Government and Housing would get the most--$1 million; the Ministry of Agriculture $260,000; the Ministry of Natural Resources and Water Development $460,000; the Ministry of Health $160,000; the Ministry of Mines $60,000; and the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs $60,000. He said road construction equipment would be given to a division of the district administration under the Ministry of Local Government and Housing. Tractors and water pumps would go to the Ministry of Agriculture. A Belgian expert would make a study of the country to decide where best to place the pumps, he added. Two doctors would be sent to help in district hospitals or to be used in whatever capacity the Ministry of Health wished. A mining engineer would be sent to make a study for the Ministry of Mines and cassava mills would be given to the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs. The charge d'affaires said the soft loan of $2 million was an annual loan that would most likely be given next year. All aid would be finalised by the second half of the year, he added.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 11]

COURTS SEEK AID--The Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, has urged all recognised chiefs to act as assessors in the newly established primary courts in their areas. In a statement issued yesterday, Senator Mubako said: "Primary courts should derive maximum benefit from the knowledge and experience of the chiefs through their advice." He said chiefs would be paid for assessing because the function was optional and not included in the chiefs' other duties. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 11]

PIPELINE CONTRACT--Turnall AC (Pvt.) Ltd has won a $3.5 million contract to supply a 32 km pressure pipeline from Lake Cunningham to Ncema Dam, near Bulawayo. The contract was signed yesterday by the Mayor of Bulawayo, Councillor N. K. Ndlovu, on behalf of the city council, and Mr G.K. Fuller, Turnall's marketing director. In one of the largest single pipe contracts in the company's history, Turnall is to supply more than 8 000 asbestos-cement pipes and joints up to 900 mm in diameter. Only five months ago the company officially opened its new and enlarged plant in Bulawayo at a cost of over $2,5 million. The increased manufacturing capacity of the plant, said a Turnall spokesman, will ensure that supplies are available to meet the tight schedule of the pipe laying programme drawn up by the city engineer. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 1]

BRITISH TRADE TEAM--A trade mission from Nottingham, England, yesterday mounted an exhibition in Salisbury in an attempt to introduce some of the city industrial products to the local market. Mr Robert White, who leads the delegation, said he understood Zimbabwe's desire for self-sufficiency, but added that his city produced many goods which could serve this country. Joining the trade mission is the Nottingham Playhouse, which is presenting the play Stevie at Salisbury's Reps Theatre. Mr White said the mission would meet the theatre company soon. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 11]

SOLAR POWER COOLING--Solar-powered air-conditioners will be installed in staff houses in remote national parks and border posts before the end of the year if suitable equipment is available. The chief mechanical engineer in the Ministry of Works, Mr Tony Hyde, said yesterday the project had been put out to tender and suppliers had until September 3 to offer suitable equipment. Most of the air-conditioners were intended for staff housing in very hot, low-lying game reserves such as Mana Pools and Gonarezhou, but customs officers in Kazungula and Malvernia would also benefit. None of these areas was connected to mains electricity. Solar power was considered ideal because when the sun was not shining it was unlikely to be all that hot. The conditioners should reduce the temperature in houses enough to allow staff to have a good night's sleep. Mr Hyde said two types of solar-powered conditioners had been specified--solar cells and solar absorption. Solar cells converted radiation into electric current which could then be used to drive suitable equipment. Absorption worked by allowing the sun to heat water which then became the energy source for a refrigeration unit. The only other alternative to solar power would be diesel generators for which running costs would be high. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 12]

CHIEFS REASSURED--Bulawayo--The advent of primary courts and district councils will not spell doom for tribal chiefs, but the old status and powers of such chiefs will never return, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvogbo, said yesterday. He was addressing a private meeting of Matabeleland chiefs at Ntabazinduna which was closed to the Press and public. Dr Zvobgo said afterwards: "I have assured them that their status as chiefs is secure. They worry about the fact that the powers of land allocation and court justice have been taken out of their hands. "But it is futile for chiefs to continue coming to me asking for their old status and power to be returned to them. That cannot happen. Things have changed and are changing. "The Government recognises the importance of chiefs and their continued need to keep peace and tranquility in their own areas. The Government will continue to consult with them over all matters because of the value of their accumulated wisdom." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Aug 81 p 1]

MUGABE CONDEMNS SHOOTING--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday condemned the shooting of a farmer, Mr Loui Souchon, and his wife, Jane. The Prime Minister said it was the duty of everyone to see that there was peace in the country. "Troublemakers and their perpetrators should be wiped out," he said. Speaking during his tour of the irrigation scheme in the Chipinga area, he warned armed people who went about killing people that they would be tracked down and punished. "We don't want such people," he said. He said if these people had complaints they should take them to the appropriate authorities. He appealed to all the people to help the police in their investigations. Less than one thousand illegally owned weapons have so far been handed in to Zimbabwe police with just 10 days left in the national arms amnesty. A Salisbury police spokesman said yesterday that 944 weapons had been handed in around the country, the breakdown being: Salisbury (Central) 265; Mashonaland 220; Matabeleland-Bulawayo 238; Midlands 69; Manicaland 56 and Victoria Province 96. The amnesty ends on August 31 after which people in illegal possession of arms have been promised tougher penalties. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 81 p 1]

SOLAR ENERGY DELEGATION--Seven members of the Solar Energy Society of Zimbabwe will attend the International Solar Energy Society Conference in Brighton, England, next week. The members were travelling at their own expense, said the society chairman, Mr Roy Maurer, and would report back in September to a special meeting in Salisbury. The conference would concentrate on how to present solar energy to governments as a real option in certain areas. Governments had to cease regarding it as a crackpot idea since it was a useful part of a mixture of energy resources. Two of the Zimbabweans, Dr Peter Fish, of the University of Zimbabwe, and Mr John Johnston, of the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development, would read a paper on a solar-powered tobacco curer they have developed with Mr Mike Barnard, who lives in Malawi. Mr Maurer has prepared a leaflet for distribution at the conference offering information to anyone interested in Zimbabwe's solar energy research and help to anyone wanting to visit the country. "For such a small country and society I think we are doing very well sending seven people to the conference. Unfortunately we couldn't sponsor anyone ourselves but members were keen enough to go under their own steam," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 81 p 6]

STUDENTS UNION--The newly-formed National Union of Zimbabwe Students will be officially launched at a meeting at Gwelo Teachers' College next month, Mr Lutho Tapela, a spokesman for the students, said yesterday. Students from all over the country would be represented by two delegates from each college, he said. At a news conference yesterday, Mr Tapela also said the Students' Representative Council of the University of Zimbabwe had been invited to attend an education seminar to be held at the university from August 27 to September 7. The seminar will be held under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Dag Hammarskjoeld Foundation. The SRC has also been invited to send two delegates to a meeting of the East, Central and Southern Africa Students Organisations at Dar es Salaam University from September 20 to 25. Two representatives from the university will also attend the first all-Africa students' OAU summit at Ahmadu-Bello University in Nigeria in December. The SRC public relations officer, Mr Sipho Ndhlovu, appealed at the news conference to organisations, companies as well as government departments to make use of university students during their long vacations by offering them employment. He said some students had worked before joining the university and therefore had experience in different jobs while others would like to gain experience. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 81 p 6]

ZANU (PF) HOUSES--Bulawayo--The acting publicity secretary for ZANU (PF), Dr Eddison Zvobgo, confirmed yesterday the party was selling off a large number of its houses. Dr Zvobgo said: "In January last year we didn't have any accomodation and it was necessary to acquire homes. We needed to house people, not only to do with the electioneering, but for party people who had been with us for 15 or 16 years. "But now that so many people have had time to settle down properly and get themselves sorted out, we no longer need so many houses, and that is why we are selling a number of properties." Dr Zvobgo, speaking here, did not comment on what would happen to anyone still living in houses up for sale or about the cost of their maintenance. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 81 p 7]

MEMBERSHIP IN IACO--Zimbabwe will become the 23rd member of the Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO) in November, a spokesman for the Ministry of Trade and Commerce announced in Salisbury yesterday. Application for membership was made by the deputy secretary of the ministry, Mr S.T. Muzanenhamo, who has just returned from an IACO board meeting in Abidjan. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 81 p 13]

EDIBLE OILS SHORTAGE--Edible oil will be in short supply in Zimbabwe by the end of November and next year there will be a deficit of more than 20 000 tonnes unless farmers are offered incentives, the chairman of the Commercial Oil Seed Producers' Association, Mr Warwick Hale, said yesterday. Speaking to the Tsatsi Farmers' Association near Concession, he said the problem was caused by a drop in production, an increase in demand and inadequate prices. Soya bean production was down 37 percent this year on last year's crop while demand for edible oil had risen 46 percent. A further increase of 20 percent was expected in demand next year for edible oils, used for cooking and margarine. At present the producer price for soya was $170 a tonne, just 1,4 times the maize price, while experience throughout the world suggested the price should be 2,5 times the maize price, $300 in Zimbabwe, he said. The other major source of edible oil, cotton seed, was also underproduced because of the low price for that crop, he added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Aug 81 p 1]

SHORTAGE OF DOCTORS--There is no grave shortage of medical doctors in the country, the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, told the Assembly. The minister was replying to Mr Vote Moyo (PF, Matabeleland North), who had asked what steps the ministry was taking to encourage doctors employed in alternative occupations to resume their careers in the medical profession. Acknowledging that there was some shortage, Dr Mazorodze said this was not only peculiar to Zimbabwe. His ministry was embarking on an ambitious programme in the communal lands which required experienced doctors being prepared to work in rural areas. Offers of aid, he said, had been received from many countries but the ministry would first establish that the doctors were suitable for integration into the country's health services and were capable and willing to work in a rural environment. "With these offers of aid and our plans for recruiting," he said, "I am confident that Zimbabwe will be better served with doctors than most countries." In answer to Mr Moyo's question, Dr Mazorodze said there was no point in trying to persuade anyone to do something he did not really want, adding: "You can take a horse to water, but you cannot make it drink." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Aug 81 p 5]

FREEDOM MEDALS--President Banana yesterday created new medals to be awarded for service in creating the Republic of Zimbabwe. They will be known as the Liberation Awards. They are the Liberation Decoration, and a silver or bronze Liberation Medal. The decoration is five-sided, bearing a gold five-pointed start on a black background. In the centre of the star is a laurel wreath carrying a Zimbabwe bird on a red background. The reverse is plain silver. It is suspended from a watered silk ribbon in green, gold, red and black stripes. The medals are also five-sided and bear a five-pointed star with a Zimbabwe bird in the centre. On the reverse is represented two freedom fighters looking to mountains from which the word Zimbabwe rises. They are suspended from a similar ribbon to the

decoration. No person may receive both the silver and bronze medal, but a medal and decoration can be awarded for pre-eminent leadership and great bravery. President Banana also issued warrants creating a long service medal for the public service, and a shooting proficiency medal for the armed forces, police and prison services. The long service medal will be awarded to employees who have served for more than 20 years after independence. A $100 gratuity will go with the medal. The shooting award will be made to marksmen who are judged to be the champion shot of their particular service by their commanders. The year of the award will be embossed on the medal. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Aug 81 p 1]

TRAIN SERVICE RESUMES--Normal train services past Inkomo Barracks will resume today with each train being preceded by an armoured motor trolley between Nyabira and Wellesey sidings, a spokesman for the National Railways of Zimbabwe said yesterday. The spokesman said the operation would continue until the controlled detonation took place by military personnel, probably early next week, and after any repairs and further clearance by bomb disposal squads had been completed.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700

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JPRS 78919

8 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2481

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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BRITISH PAPER SCORED ON UNITA REPORTAGE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Aug 81 p 12

[Article by Jose Mena Abrantes: "Fill Up the Balloon Again..."]

[Excerpts] The British newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES (1,300,000 copies) last Sunday opened its "serious" pages to the clumsy games of imperialist propaganda.

This irresponsible act comes in the wake of the French television network's vile publicity, in a clear demonstration that the Western press is, once again, attacking Angola and its people, in a campaign obviously instigated by the aggressive policy of the new U.S. administration.

In THE SUNDAY TIMES, reporter Fred Bridgeland affirms that he rode over 150 miles of Angolan territory for over 3 weeks, at the invitation of the puppet bands in the pay of racist South Africa.

Impressed with what he saw in what he pompously calls "a rebel state in the bush in the southern part of Angola," Bridgeland embarks on a dithyramb of praise for the servile Angolan traitor, asking for the West's support and understanding.

Bridgeland's position is understandable. Assistant editor of THE SCOTSMAN, he has been known for a long time as a loyal and persistent supporter of the Angolan puppets, having even written a biography of their leader.

As proof of this, following the publication of a reportage on Angola by THE GUARDIAN in March 1981, Bridgeland demanded that this paper print his protest against the articles praising the progress accomplished by the Angolan Government, insinuating that writer Jonathan Steele had allegedly visited Angola at the invitation and expense of the Angolan Government.

(It is less understandable that THE SUNDAY TIMES forgot to provide readers with this information on Bridgeland's past and his beliefs...)

In his hasty and irresponsible research for the puppet leader's biography, Fred Bridgeland should meditate on the meaning of his subject's affirmation, according to which the puppets accepted South African assistance only "because one cannot fight two enemies at once."

The simple attitude of consorting with the most backward system of exploitation of man in the world already reveals the lowly political origins of the Angolan leader of Pretoria's principal fighting arm. As if this were not enough, Bridgeland also attributed to the puppet's leader the statement that they would support Namibian independence, despite the fact that, in his own words, "many people would not believe this."

Many have already compared the Angolan puppets to a balloon which is deflated or inflated in accordance with South Africa's or the Western bloc's orders. This recent recrudescence of an anti-Angolan campaign in the Western press proves that, once again, the balloon is being blown up, if not with healthy oxygen, then with weapons and renewed financial and moral support.

CSO: 4728/112

WESTERN PRESS ACCUSED OF DUPLICITY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Aggression and Response"]

[Text] As was to be expected, the racist South African regime hastened to deny that it had invaded the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola, alleging that our country was deliberately accusing South Africa of a situation for which the Angolan puppets in Pretoria's pay were exclusively responsible.

If for no other reason, the equipment and the human factor alone in this aggression (motorized infantry battalions, infantry, planes and helicopters, long-range artillery) would be sufficient to expose such ridiculous allegations.

Meanwhile, as was also to be expected, it was Pretoria's denial that was given better publicity in the Western press; therefore, a few observations on the mechanisms of the wide disinformation campaign mounted, once again, against Angola and its people, are in order.

The fact that most of the Western press organs only published the Angolan Ministry of Defense communique when they already were in possession of the racists' "denial"--to which, naturally, they gave larger coverage--reveals the existence of a general plan previously elaborated and set in motion.

The previous phases of this plan, which prepared world public opinion to accept the present racist aggression as a "logical" and "inevitable" action, are already well known.

First, there was the campaign conducted by French television on the Angolan puppets, allegedly filmed on Angolan territory. This was followed by additional reportage and minor articles in various Western press organs, which attempted to forcibly "remind" public opinion that the puppets are actually alive and kicking.

More recently, the more reliable British press clearly embarked on a game of imperialist propaganda, referring to a so-called "rebel state" deep in the bush, while, at the same time, affording large coverage to communiques issued by the puppets, according to which Cuban troops in southern Angola were preparing for an "imminent offensive."

All this "information," taken together with actual military operations, has now culminated in the simultaneous publication of Angolan denunciations and Pretoria's denials, in an attempt to divest the Angolan Government's accusations of any element of seriousness and truth.

This sequence of attack/publicity techniques of obvious Israeli inspiration leads us to conclude that we are confronted by a form of military-ideological war transcending military operations that demands a diplomatic offensive at the international level by all those forces and countries which are conscious of the fact that it is the future of African freedom that is at stake in Angola.

This is demanded because diffamatory techniques--which have at present exceeded the limits of shameless escalation--are aimed at challenging the degree of organization and the international support that the People's Republic of Angola can mobilize.

On the day when one more anniversary of the glorious FAPLA is celebrated, Angola is ready--as it has always been in the past--to neutralize and dismantle this tragic adventure by the racist South Africans.

On the international level, this is one more moment of truth, that can provide useful indications on the character of the Angolan people's true friends, who support the revolution and are ready to build with them the social and economic progress of all of humanity.

CSO: 4728/112

BRITISH IMMIGRATION FILLS S. AFRICAN MANPOWER NEEDS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Aug 81 p 12

[Text] More than 20,000 British citizens will have entered South Africa by the end of the year, in an attempt to satisfy the racists' needs for qualified and... white manpower.

In a Johannesburg dispatch by Patrick Lawrence, the British daily THE GUARDIAN informs that employees of the South African embassy in London and Glasgow are trying their best to process a veritable flood of applications by British citizens for emigration to the country of apartheid.

The director general of the South African department of the interior, Van Der Merwe, confirmed that there has been a clear increase in applications for immigration, and that 20,000 British citizens will have entered South Africa by the end of the year, compared with the 8,700 who came in last year. He also stated that he expects the number of applications to rise to 120,000 by the end of the year.

This increase in immigration will permit the South Africans to remedy the acute lack of qualified white technical manpower. This lack reveals the contradictions inherent in the economic situation imposed by apartheid: it co-exists with widespread unemployment among poorly qualified workers in the numerically superior black community.

Statistics recently published by the South African national commission on manpower show that whites constitute less than 20 percent of the total population, but make up 30 percent of the labor force and more than 70 percent of highly skilled manpower. They also reveal that whites will number only 14 percent of the total population by the end of the century.

Because of the increasing need for manpower, which cannot be satisfied through immigration alone--the racists have had to resort to training hand-picked elements of the black population. However, even this measure does not compensate for the unjustifiable delays in development imposed by the theory of "separate development."

The racists' fear of any consequences deriving from the competition presented by qualified members of the country's majority is revealed by the number of applications made last year for the training of blacks as technical apprentices: only 82 percent in the entire country...

This explains Pretoria's initiative toward the West, helped by unemployment and inflation in Great Britain. Meanwhile, political observers of the explosive situation in Southern Africa believe that these new immigrants will not be welcomed, by the black population as well as by the racists, although for different reasons.

The black population resents them because it sees in them still another attempt at white domination and an obstacle to the increasing and inevitable need to train and promote blacks, no matter in how limited a manner. Research by the South African council for human sciences research reveals that white resentment is based on the belief that "immigrants will not fight for South Africa" if, as seems likely, the need would present itself.

In order to attenuate this resentment, an amendment to the citizenship law was introduced in 1978, granting South African citizenship after only a 2-year period of residence. The amendment also stipulates that any white immigrant under 25 automatically becomes a South African citizen. To avoid being registered as a naturalized South African citizen and thus be subject to compulsory military service, the immigrant must declare that he does not wish to become naturalized. However, such a statement entails a punishment: termination of the immigrant's residence permit and his classification as a foreign resident who may be deported.

These desperate measures aimed at maintaining economic and technical power in the hands of a white majority--be it of recent origin--do not hide the real problem: the days of apartheid are counted, and these last-minute injections will only prolong its agony.

CSO: 4728/112

IN PRAISE OF A SMALL PRIVATE ENTREPRENEUR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Manuel Sampaio: "The Delicacies of 'Capela'"]

[Excerpts] Antonio Tavares Pereira, better known as "Capela," 49, jovial face with a British moustache: for the past 6 years—albeit intermittently—he has worked out of a small rolling restaurant on Avenida Marginal. He serves light breakfasts to early morning workers on their way to the bus. He built his small cart piece by piece all by himself and offers tasty delicacies sprinkled with powdered sugar and cinnamon, a hot drink and "Capela's" contagious good humor. His delicacies are indeed "finger-licking" good!

Antonio Pereira Tavares is not a public benefactor. On the contrary, here is a man who chose this simple activity to earn a living, but one should emphasize his dedication and the excellent quality of service he offers daily on 4 de Fevereiro Avenue, while in the majority of the city's restaurants, consumers are poisoned by dirty food while paying exorbitant prices for it.

I am writing this to say that (readers should forgive me for still tasting "Capela's" wonderful sugar-cinnamon delicacies) small intiatives of this kind should be encouraged. Antonio Tavares Pereira sells his product at a reasonable price and guarantees quality. This does not happen every day.

However, his small business is going through a difficult period: the lack of oil, flour and sugar to prepare his little pastries. "Capela" is tired of requesting these products from the department of domestic trade: he only receives rice and other stuff he does not need. Our man has the will to work, and is even thinking of setting up more of these carts, at the beaches, municipal markets, soccer fields, etc. "I could do that," he says, "but I get discouraged by the irregularity and uncertainty of supplies. I cannot work this way."

CSO: 4728/113

BRIEFS

CELEBRATION AT FOURTH MILITARY REGION--Huambo--The ceremonies commemorating the 1 August proclamation of the glorious FAPLA culminated in Huambo with a political meeting held at the military regiment of the fourth region command. The act was presided over by Lt Col Andre Pitra (Petroff), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and Huambo provincial commissioner. Before Andre Petroff's speech, a number of messages from the OPA [Angolan Pioneers' Organization], the OMA [Angolan Women's Organization] and from Cuban and Soviet internationalists were read. Prizes were also awarded to fighters from sub-units who distinguished themselves during their political-military training within the framework of socialist competition. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Aug 81 p 2]

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER TO YUGOSLAVIA--A meeting on economic cooperation was held last Thursday between Manuel Mangueira, Angolan minister of construction and Vuko Dragasevic, Yugoslav minister without portfolio. The two ministers expressed their satisfaction about the large number of cooperative projects in the fields of health, economy and scientific and technical cooperation. Both ministers stressed the need to accelerate the implementation of some projects, especially those in the fields of construction, energy, industry and agriculture, and discussed the establishment of mixed companies. The Yugoslav side expressed an interest in the research and exploration of Angolan mineral resources--phosphate, copper, uranium, gold and gas and oil deposits. The signing of long-term commercial agreements and the diversification and intensification of exchanges should reduce the deficit of the Angolan balance of trade. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Aug 81 p 2]

OFFENSIVE EXTENDED TO PROVINCES--Col Dino Matross, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for political and ideological work within the armed forces, stated to ANGOP [ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY] that the generalized offensive against liberalism and disorganization decreed by the party's political bureau will be extended forthwith to the provinces of Benguela, Huambo and Bie. This official added that the offensive's general staff has termed these areas "pilot provinces" for the political campaign aimed at reestablishing party and government authority, at strengthening discipline at all levels and at controlling the activities of every organism in its field of action. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Aug 81 p 1]

NEWSMAN SACKED--President Jose Eduardo dos Santos personally ordered the dismissal of an ANGOP (ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY) reporter guilty of broadcasting a false Franco-Angolan joint communique scoring U.S. policy in Southern Africa. This agency cites the Angolan president's statements, according to which the communique--which also implicated certain Western countries--is a shameless lie. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Aug 81 p 4]

CSO: 4719/329

PRESIDENT'S FRENCH VISIT EXPECTED TO GIVE IMPETUS TO COOPERATION

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 31 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] At the end of a hard-working and fruitful visit to the French capital, the president of the central committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party], who is also president of the republic, chief of state, and president of the council of ministers, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, returned to Brazzaville Wednesday, to find the capital already decked out for the big celebrations scheduled for tht 13th anniversary of the 31 July Movement.

As many notable guests including several chiefs of state of fraternal and neighboring countries are expected to attend this event, the head of the Congolese revolution only had 48 hours to devote to his work in France, where he arrived on Sunday 26 July.

The value of a Franco-Congolese summit meeting is self-evident, given the many historic ties between the two countries.

This was President Sassou-Nguesso's second visit to France since his accession to the position of supreme magistrate, the first having been in November 1979. But the importance of this second visit lay in the major political changes that have taken place since 10 May in the French political arena with the arrival of the French Left to power; changes which our country hailed as being a harbinger of dynamic new relations between the Congo and France.

The latter is still in fact our main trading partner and the latest figures on volume of trade and aid for the Congo speak for themselves. For example, in 1980 French aid to the Congo amounted to close to F CFA 21 billion, or 50 percent of all French foreign aid. This visit, to further underline its importance, came on the eve of a great national event: the adoption of the 5-Year Plan for development for 1982-1986, in the execution of which our country intends to work with all our partners in strict respect for mutual interests.

It is thus readily understandable that the schedule of contacts, meetings, and audiences for President Sassou-Nguesso during his stay in Paris was so packed that he gave himself no respite. Political and industrial leaders, businessmen, filed

into his presidential suite at the Hotel Crillon where Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso and his entourage were installed upon their arrival Sunday. The presidential entourage included, among others: Comrades Justin Lekoundzou, member of the political bureau, minister of finance; Pierre Nze, member of the political bureau, minister of foreign affairs; Camille Bongou, member of the central committee of the PCT, secretary general for the presidency of the central committee, political advisor to the chief of state; Ange Poungui, member of the PCT central committee, financial adviser and general manager of the BCC [Congolese Commercial Bank], Ministers Combo-Matsiona (labor and social planning), Rodolphe Adada (mines and energy), Jean Itadi (industry and fisheries), Aime Emmanuel Yoka (cooperation), Pierre Moussa (Planning), Boniface Matingou (tourism and environment), as well as numerous experts. In the airplane which took him back to Brazzaville, the head of the Congolese revolution gave a brief interview to representatives of the national press. He described the results of his contacts and talks as satisfactory. In this way he confirmed the optimism observed at the end of his long visit at the Elysee with President Francois Mitterrand. The two statesmen had never before met, but everything worked to promote from the start an ideal working atmosphere. The People's Republic of the Congo, which is committed to the path of building a socialist society, has long enjoyed esteem and appreciation in French leftist circles, primarily because of respect for its leadership.

The long-term prospects opened up by the Mitterrand-Sassou-Nguesso meeting will make it possible for our bilateral cooperation, which has now been forever stamped with a new spirit, to be given real substance at the next joint Franco-Congolese joint commission meeting. The new French leaders, moreover, have already repeatedly asserted their determination to bring a new spirit to that cooperation, a new substance. This was the goal of the talks between the chief of state and Mr Dreyfus, minister of industry, Jean-Pierre Cot, the minister of cooperation and development, Claude Cheysson, minister of foreign affairs, all of which were intended to add momentum to this cooperation.

Also, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso met with the secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], Comrade Georges Marchais, with whom he reviewed relations between the two parties.

The Mitterrand-Sassou-Nguesso one-on-one meeting was the core of the visit. The two statesmen reviewed the record of Franco-Congolese cooperation, while looking for ways and means to advance it further, as well as surveying the sharp problems faced at the international level.

France and the Congo have now established the framework needed to give their cooperation a new impetus.

Also, the president of the central committee criticized at length certain misguided Congolese elements in the French capital who are trying to distract our people; for example, during the reception organized Tuesday night in the drawing-rooms of the Congolese Embassy in Paris for the Congolese expatriate community.

9516
CSO: 4719/263

GDR-AIDED TRAINING SEMINAR FOR PARTY PROPAGANDISTS DESCRIBED

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 17 Jul 81 pp 1-3

[Text] The third training and reorientation seminar for party journalists and propagandists, organized this year with the assistance of the GDR, opened yesterday morning in the auditorium of the Rectorate of Marien Ngouabi University under the chairmanship of Comrade Florent Ntsiba, a member of the Political Bureau, chief of the Press, Propaganda and Information Department and minister of information, posts and telecommunications, in the presence of the GDR ambassador to the People's Republic of the Congo.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Florent Ntsiba first defined the nature of the present seminar which, he said, was part of a process to raise the awareness and improve the professional capabilities of news services agents. He said that this is a constant process, since our knowledge and experience of people and events are not permanent and unalterable. That is why, he said, "they must continually be reinforced, examined in more detail and readjusted in accordance with the new concepts of science and technology." This is what makes training and seminars necessary, indeed essential. And from that standpoint, the present seminar, as Comrade Florent Ntsiba noted, has no purpose other than to provide our agents with the knowledge for which they have an immediate need in order to do an effective job of high quality, inasmuch as the field in which news agents work is constantly changing.

Addressing the seminar participants directly, Comrade Florent Ntsiba said in particular:

"Comrade journalists, you are the ones who, following inquiries and investigations and after receiving and interpreting information, provide the general public with news from here and elsewhere. You are also the ones who, acting as broadcasters, present the thoughts of the vast basic majority before the public. You are the ones who, invested with the noble mission of passing on the watchwords and directives of the party, translate them into colorful, picturesque language that is accessible to the majority of the people. In that way," the minister of information stated, "you are agents who are objectively committed to the Congolese people's struggle, under the leadership of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT].

"But the committed journalist, the propagandist, must convince. To convince, he must provide arguments. Therefore, science and knowledge must be his constant quest."

The minister then expressed his thanks for the contributions of friendly countries, in particular the GDR and its Socialist Unity Party [SED], in training Congolese journalists and for having already organized several training courses.

Citing as an example the SED's determination to thwart bourgeois propaganda, the chief of the Press and Propaganda Department said that the GDR's environment was comparable to our own, pointing out in particular:

"The environment of the People's Republic of the Congo is also hostile. Our country is subject to imperialistic designs and intrigue. Bourgeois propaganda, refined and injected by the so-called popular press, is present and active, supported by its transmitters, relay transmitters, links and local gossips commonly known as the street radio. We therefore require a propaganda that is constantly on the offensive, vigilant and prompt to provide a response, in accordance with the directives of the Third Special PCT Congress. Such propaganda is possible only with journalists who are committed to the revolution."

The minister then acknowledged that a journalist's working conditions are financially difficult. But that, he said, in no way excuses turncoat journalists who have departed for other horizons for the sole purpose of making money.

11915
CSO: 4719/215

BRIEFS

NATIONAL MONETARY COMMITTEE MEETING--The National Monetary Committee met on Monday, 13 July, in the offices of the Bank of Central African States at Pointe-Noire under the chairmanship of Comrade Lekoundzou Itihi Ossetoumba, minister of finance. During that meeting, the committee examined the main reports on the economic situation of the People's Republic of the Congo, which is characterized by: a drop in coffee and cacao production; a decline in local sales and exportation of timber; a substantial increase in petroleum production. An examination of the bank's financial position as of the end of April 1981 showed: an appreciable increase in foreign holdings; a considerable decline in the National Treasury's requests for advances from the Issuing Institute; an increase in the amount of paper money in circulation. With regard to the Congo's monetary situation as of the end of March, the committee noted a sharp increase in the total amount of money in circulation, in foreign holdings and in development credits. Conversely, financial claims against the government showed a considerable decrease. Finally, the committee examined the various rediscount requests which had been submitted by other banks. [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 18 Jul 81 pp 1-2] 11915

CSO: 4719/215

BRIEFS

CRASH OF MIRAGE PLANES--Libreville, 8 Aug--Two Mirage aircraft of the Gabonese Air Force crashed in the central region of the country as a result of an accident. An official communique announced that there were three people on the planes. The newspaper L'UNION did not specify the nature of the accident and reported that a group of investigators left for the area where the aircraft crashed, approximately 160 kms from Ndjole. One of the pilots was a French major, but the identity of the other pilots was not disclosed. The fighter planes were based in Mvengue, near Franceville, in the southern part of the country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Aug 81 p 7]

CSO: 4728/106

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--A delegation from the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea has been in Moscow since last Monday at the invitation of the Soviet committee in defense of peace. Upon arrival in Moscow, the delegation, which is headed by Abdoulaye Diallo, member of the PDG [Guinean Democratic Party] Central Committee's political bureau, was received by officials from the Soviet Peace Committee, as well as by Guinean ambassador to Moscow, Pierre Bassamba Camara. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Aug 81 p 12]

CSO: 4728/112

FRENCH OFFICERS DECORATED FOR SERVICES

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 10 Aug 81 p 5

[Excerpts] Before their departure from our country, 11 French military personnel were decorated late Saturday morning by Jean Konan Banny, minister of defense and civic service, in his office.

On this occasion, the minister of defense and civic service recalled that France and the Ivory Coast were particularly committed to the work of cooperation.

Addressing the award recipients, Jean Konan Banny noted that some of them, and Col Martin Rene in particular, had attempted to help us resolve the problems posed by the training of a young army.

With respect to Lt Col Jego Louis, Jean Konan Banny brought out the fact that for 3 years the former had devoted his efforts to the in-depth organization of the Military Firemen's Group [GSPM] and had given them the functional structures which would permit them from then on to perform their duties with unanimously recognized effectiveness.

The following persons were decorated: Col Martin Rene (Military Adviser at the French Embassy): Commander of the National Order.

Col Andre Marc (Technical Adviser at the Ministry of Defense and Military Aid office chief): Commander of the National Order.

Lt Col Jego Louis (commander of the Military Firemen's Group for 4 years then Technical Adviser to Colonel Guei): Officer of the National Order.

Lt Col Richet Maurice (chief of staff of the Civic Service): Chevalier of the National Order.

Doctor/Captain Dalger Jean-Marie (Military Firemen's Group): Officer of Ivorian Merit.

Lt Marc Marcel (Adjutant): Officer of Ivorian Merit.

Chief Warrant Officers Prades Maurice; Romo Jean Claude, (coauthor of an audio-visual course in first aid) he took part in a thousand GSPM actions during a 2-year period); Hivet Claude; Gravel Claude; and Warrant Officer Duerr Auguste received decorations of Chevalier of the Ivorian Order of Merit.

8143
CSO: 4719/310

PROVISIONS OF NEW PENAL CODE SUMMARIZED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 11 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Laman Bakayoko]

[Text] A new Penal Code has just been issued. It was adopted on 29 July 1981 by the National Assembly. The principal innovations of this Code deal with infractions and the penalties applicable thereto and certain general provisions.

As for the infractions, the Code has added the following principal new infractions:

—Infractions against personal rights (Articles 137 to 140). The present Code makes no provision for such infractions, although crimes falling in this category of infractions are subject to general reprobation.

—Racial discrimination. (Articles 199 to 201). There were no penalties under previous codes.

—Insults and violence toward authorities. (Articles 247 and 248, 255 to 257). These articles impose more severe penalties when the insults or violence are against the president of the National Assembly, the president of the Economic and Social Council or the president of the Supreme Court and, to a lesser degree, when they are directed against members of the assemblies over which they preside.

—Escape from prison (Article 265). Current Article 245 which is based on the fact that freedom is a sacred right does not provide for a penalty for escape from prison unless it is accompanied by violence. The new Penal Code imposes a penalty for the mere fact of escape, whether or not there is violence.

—Violation of administrative secrets (Article 270). These new provisions impose penalties for making copies without authorization or right of an administrative document considered secret or confidential.

—Carelessness of civil servants (Article 271). Carelessness on the part of civil servants is a fault which can result in disciplinary punishment. However, when such carelessness causes a serious disruption in service, it appears that disciplinary punishment is inadequate.

—Breaking of work contract resulting in damage to property (Article 273). New provisions are designed to end work stoppages or suspensions without prior notice in services necessary to the security and health of the populace. A prolonged stoppage in the supplying of water and electricity; strikes at hospitals, without the public authorities having time to take steps to ease the inconveniences of such situations, are serious acts which are worthy of penalty.

--Disloyal competition (Articles 320,321). In the current legislation, disloyal competition is not an infraction but obviously can give rise to monetary reparations. It seemed worthwhile, if we are to protect our nascent industry, to penalize such acts by imposing a simple fine, in consideration of their essentially profit-making rationale.

—Antidoping campaign (Articles 329, 330, 331). The new provisions are designed to prevent the use of stimulants for the purpose of winning sports competitions. Such practices can only be a disservice to the sports sector and at the same time are harmful to the health of young persons.

—Crimes and offenses against persons unable to protect themselves (Article 362). The present Code makes no provision for sexual violence or attacks against minors. The article covers minors and persons unable to protect themselves because of their physical or mental condition.

--Sexual offenses against minors (Article 355 and ff). The new provisions raise the age of the victim from 13 to 15 years thus strengthening efforts to eliminate this category of infractions. At present, it is not unusual to see young girls over the age of 13 attending primary school. Experience has shown that they are very vulnerable because they find themselves dependent on their teachers and establish a more familiar relationship with them in the primary education stage. Repression very often runs up against the fact that if the minor is over 13 years of age there is no infraction, at least if the attack is committed without violence, which is most often the case.

The new regulation will permit more effective action in the great majority of cases.

--Forced labor (Article 378). No penal regulation had been provided up to now to prohibit and penalize these practices, should the occasion arise.

—Opening of correspondence (Article 385). This article reintroduces the provisions of former Article 187 making it unlawful to open the correspondence of a third party; however, the article also provides for an exemption from prosecution for parents with respect to correspondence addressed to their children who are minors, living at home. It seems that the parents' recognized right of surveillance involves their right to check the correspondence of their children, should the occasion arise.

--Offenses against the civil status of a child (Article 386). This involves acts which are of a nature to compromise the civil status of a child (former Article 345). Following the example of the Belgian Code, the article provides for a maximum age of 7 years for the child for an infraction to take place. It seems that after

the age of 7, the child is in a position to know his identity; and the offense at this point is more difficult to carry out.

--Abandonment of family (Article 387). Paragraph 1 modifies the provisions of former Article 337 concerning desertion of the conjugal domicile which had been declared null and void by the Supreme Court as being incompatible with the new laws to the extent that they were based on custom. However, the offense of abandonment of the conjugal domicile is now punishable, whether the infractor be the husband or the wife, if for a period of 2 months either party fails to meet the obligations incurred as the result of the marriage.

--Adultery (Article 391). Former Article 339 gave a very privileged status to the husband who had extramarital relations. For him to be convicted of adultery it was necessary for him to have maintained his mistress in the conjugal domicile. For the wife, on the other hand, adultery was committed when relations with a third party were observed. Should this discrimination be maintained at a time when the new laws have proclaimed and placed in operation the equality of husband and wife? Without going as far as complete equality, the code reduces the inequalities. Now, the husband will be convicted of adultery: 1. If he has sexual relations in the conjugal domicile with a woman other than his wife. Only one occurrence is sufficient. There is no longer a requirement for maintenance "of the mistress in the conjugal domicile, which at least implied habitualness." 2. If, outside the conjugal domicile, he has habitual relations with a woman other than his wife.

The wife will be punishable under the same conditions as previously.

--Fraud (Article 398). This article combines the various swindling offenses already in existence and adds fuel fraud, an offense committed through the abusive use of a motor vehicle or boat. Today we are helpless to prosecute such acts. The courts are undertaking legal proceedings for theft of gasoline, which is without merit if the user has taken the care to fill the tank before returning the vehicle. Many legislative bodies have made this act a particular offense. That is what the code does.

--Hijacking (Article 415). This code makes in-flight hijacking illegal, in accordance with international legislation adopted in this sector.

--Dishonest debtor (Article 421). Commercial relations are manifestly troubled by the impossibility of a creditor's seizing any property of his debtor; the latter, as soon as he knows that the creditor is after him, liquidates all his property; and the creditor has nothing more than the moral satisfaction of having obtained a judgment against him. The consequences of this situation are many:

--Merchants hesitate to file lawsuits;

--On the other hand, they take into account the risk factor in the calculation of their prices, which constitutes an abusive price raising practice.

--Impunity favors bad faith debtors.

It seems that following the example of many foreign legislative bodies it is proper to penalize a debtor who systematically organizes his insolvency.

Next week we will talk about "changes" and modifications in the levels of fines and about the general provisions. It is to be noted that upon completion of this presentation, we will examine all the infractions and penalties more explicitly.

8143
CSO: 4719/310

PROGRESS OF HEVEA-GROWING PROJECT REVIEWED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 14-16 Aug 81 p 10

[Text] The hevea-growing development project of the SAPH [African Rubber Plantation Company] in Bettie, which is being carried out 11 kilometers from the office of the subprefecture, consists of two operations. One operation involves the industrial sector with an area of 2,000 hectares; the other operation involves village plantations which are divided into two segments, one of which is 500 hectares and the other 1,000 hectares.

It was principally to obtain a status report on the Bettie village plantations program that the coordinating committee of the Bettie Hevea Development Project met recently under the chairmanship of Prefect Jean-Claude Yopbouet and in the presence of the SAPH director general and permanent secretary of the committee and the statutory members including principally the subprefect of Bettie, elected officials, cadres, the regional delegate of the Ministry of Agriculture, the higher chief of the Agnis of Indenie and the customary authorities of this locality.

The visit was organized shortly before this meeting on the industrial sector particularly in the village plantations, as well as on the construction site of the first stage of the three villages for the SAPH personnel. It aptly translates SAPH's firm determination to replace part of the natural forest of the Bettie region with a useful forest and to permit the people of the Bettie region to have material well-being as wished by the government and the party.

With respect to the village plantations, Guy de Roquemaurel, who is in charge of this Bettie project, told the members of the committee that the villagers, perhaps out of caution, had worked small areas in 1980. The 1981 program, he emphasized, is 200 hectares with a contingent of 163 growers, including 78 former candidates signed up since 1980 and 85 new candidates for 1981. During this period, the 78 growers would like to work 108 hectares. However, the 85 new growers will work 92 hectares; i.e., an average of 1 hectare per grower.

What is more, he emphasized that 90 plantations are in different stages of preparation.

Speaking in turn along the same lines, the SAPH director general, Jean-Baptiste Amethier, said in substance: "For the moment, the program whose financing is assured covers 500 hectares. We do not want to have 500 growers for a 500-hectare area. However, we would like to see 125 growers for the 500 hectares, for example. That is, we want every grower in time to have at least 4 hectares so that he can live off his hevea plantation. That area is available to all growers."

Reports by the director general and his assistant, Guy de Roquemaurel, covered the planting schedule until 1984, the socioeconomic infrastructures and the advances made by the BNDA [National Agricultural Development Bank].

The village plantations which were started in 1980 cover 113 hectares. The planting schedule provides for 200 hectares in 1980 and 187 hectares in 1982. In a related connection, the industrial sector started with 150 hectares in 1979; then 530 hectares in 1980; and, finally, 700 hectares in 1981. In 1982, the sector will have an additional 620 hectares.

The development of a second segment of 1,000 hectares; i.e., 500 hectares in 1983 and 500 hectares in 1984 is also scheduled.

During this meeting, the question of social infrastructures was raised. Let us say that the SAPH has decided to give the Bettie hevea development sector villages three kinds of architecture which were planned jointly with the ONPR [expansion unknown] and which are better suited to the housing needs of personnel at all levels. However, the focus of this program favors the establishment of families.

In 1984 a factory will be constructed near the Comoe in Bettie to process the production of the industrial sector and the village plantations.

There are also plans for construction of a SAPH center earmarked for the housing of this company's cadres. The subprefect has set aside a block from the Bettie plot. It should be noted that this installation requires a third village for the housing of the factory's workers.

The education of children is also a concern of the directorate general of the SAPH. In this regard, members of the committee were informed of the construction in the near future of two nursery schools in the complex of the SAPH villages.

The school infrastructures of the city of Bettie will be expanded by the SAPH.

From the resupply standpoint, an operating supply store has been set up in the city of Bettie by the SAPH. The management of the store is being handled by a native of that region.

Infirmaries are built in each village and weekly visits are made by a SAPH doctor.

In the miscellaneous category, "medium-size landowners" have promised to associate themselves with the peasants in this operation. Suddenly more than 15 new persons have signed up for at least 500 hectares. However, Amethier emphasized that the Bettie operation gives priority attention to the mobilization of "small landowners." On the subject of the advances in kind by the BNDA, the officials promised to find a solution so that such advances would reach the peasants on a timely basis. Let us recall that the planting program for 1981 began in June and action was taken by the SAPH to ensure better execution.

8143
CSO: 4719/310

TWINNING OF DPRK CITY OF NAMPHO WITH TOAMASINA REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Paul Manjakavelo]

[Excerpts] Toamasina--For the second time, the city of Toamasina has been twinned with another chosen city: Nampho, in the DPRK.

Such twinning is not a novelty for the city of Toamasina.

Several years ago, prior to the events of May 1972, Toamasina was previously twinned with the city of Holon, in Israel.

Many young Malagasy boys and girls and our special correspondent in Toamasina have souvenir photos of their visits to the sister city.

As part of the celebration of the 21st anniversary of Madagascar's independence, the city of Toamasina was twinned with Nampho, one of the very prosperous cities in the DPRK.

Toamasina is not only the queen city of valuable goods; it is also the king of ports.

According to the speech of the mayor of the city of Toamasina, Nampho is also a great port as well as a very industrially advanced city.

That is why, Mr Stephan Jacques said, that Toamasina-1 has chosen Nampho, for we look forward to cultural, social and technical exchanges.

Manguiers Station Square was the site where all of Tamatave attended this great twinning ceremony on Thursday morning, 25 June.

In addition to local figures and officials, also in attendance were Jean Baptiste Ramanantsalama of the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council], Albert Zakariasy, vice chairman of the ANP [National Popular Assembly], Andre Allemand and Diore de Perigny, the consuls of France and Norway, and the elected officials of the decentralized community, Mr and Mrs Ratsiraka.

After the national anthems of both countries were sung, Mr Stephan Jacques and Mr Sen Djin Yong signed the pledge twinning the two cities.

The first speaker, Mr Stephan Jacques, mayor of the city of Toamasina-1, emphasized the solid ties of friendship and brotherhood between the two chiefs of state, President Didier Ratsiraka of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] and President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK.

Speaking about the twinning, Mr Jacques said that it was part of the implementation of the RDM's "comprehensive" policy and that the cities of Toamasina and Nampho were united, for Korea and Madagascar hold the same views concerning the struggle and fight against imperialism and colonialism, to eliminate man's domination, injustice and exploitation of man so that peace can be established in the world for the benefit of progressive peoples. He also said that the agreement was made in order to develop the exchange of knowledge and experience in cultural, artistic, economic and social areas between the twinned cities.

He concluded his speech by calling for the peaceful reunification of an independent Korea as soon as possible, stating that Korean-Malagasy friendship and solidarity are eternal and indestructible and wishing long life to the two chiefs of state, President Didier Ratsiraka of the RDM and President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK, for them to lead both countries to a socialist paradise and long life to the Nampho-Toamasina friendship, to the DPRK and to the RDM.

The second speaker, Mr Samuel Lahady, administrator of the province of Toamasina, after extending a welcome to the ambassador and his delegation, spoke about the twinning of the cities of Toamasina and Nampho, which would make possible the exchange of young people, sports figures and technicians.

The third and last speaker, his excellency Sen Djin Yong, ambassador of the DPRK and representing Prime Minister Ri Jong Ok, pointed out that the twinning of the cities of Nampho and Toamasina is a striking illustration of the warm friendship which exists between the Korean and Malagasy peoples and the firm solidarity of peoples of nonaligned nations.

Speaking in turn about the twinning of Toamasina and Nampho, he said that the ties of brotherly friendship thus established will always be part of the history of friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Malagasy peoples.

In response to this speech, Jean Baptiste Ramanantsalama of the CSR noted that this day of the twinning ceremony included two festivities: the celebration of the anniversary of the independence of Madagascar and the ceremony twinning Toamasina with Nampho.

"We are well aware of the friendship which exists between the two presidents, Kim Il Sung and Didier Ratsiraka, and we hope, Mr Prime Minister, that you will convey to President Kim Il Sung our gratitude for the assistance which he has granted to our country and our gratitude to him."

11915
CSO: 4719/214

BRITAIN CHARGED WITH INDIFFERENCE IN IRA DEATHS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Aug 81 p 8

[Article by Machado Graca: "Nine Drops of Blood on the Bride's Veil"]

[Text] In years past (fortunately), the English kings reigned over a vast empire.

The imperial crown was made out of gold, pearls and precious stones brought from America, India, Africa, Malaysia.

The winds of history and people's anger kept gnawing at the frontiers of this empire.

Today, Her Majesty the Queen and her government do not need to look far away to see the limits of their territory. They are right there, at their feet!

But in the solemn ceremonies of the monarchy, the crown and the ceremonial are still the same, because, in many respects, ideas do not change.

Large or small, close or far away, the empire remains the empire! One must defend it, even at the cost of rivers of blood, especially if the blood is not English.

Having fallen into the routine of one or the other official visit, either abroad or to the Ascot races, the monarchy was slowly receding into oblivion.

Prince Charles' wedding came to remind us that the monarchy is still in existence, with its horse-drawn carriages, its uniforms laden with gold and its imperial crowns.

The newlyweds then left for their honeymoon, going through Gibraltar, one of the last British colonies on Spanish territory.

By so doing, the royal pair irritated the Spaniards, whose king declined to attend the wedding and left behind the other colony still remaining in old Europe, Northern Ireland. It also left behind the serious repercussions of social conflict in British cities and the deafening noise of the silent deaths of the Irish guerrillas in the Maze prison.

While the royal yacht "Britannia" is cruising the Mediterranean, the IRA patriots are dying, one by one, for the right to have an independent homeland, for the right to have their struggle recognized as political.

Just as the FRELIMO, the MPLA and the PAIGC were considered "groups of bandits" by Portuguese colonialist fascism, so are the freedom fighters in Ireland considered common criminals by the British occupation forces in Northern Ireland.

Strange bandits, these people who condemn themselves to agonies that last more than two months to achieve political recognition. Strange bandits indeed, those who can muster thousands of people to attend their funeral and to whom their comrades pay military honors.

Indifferent to everything, the Prime Minister pretends not to see, and monarchy once again gilds its coat of arms.

But in the meantime, the white veil of Charles' bride is already spotted with nine enormous drops of generous Irish blood.

CSO: 4728/106

IRREGULARITIES IN POLICE FORCES NOTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] Deputy Minister of Interior Carlos Raposo Pereira yesterday told residents of the Chamanculo district of the capital that they must watch out for criminals, but that they should also keep an eye on the very members of the Mozambican People's Police (PPM) force to prevent any irregularities that might occur.

"We are here to work together to improve the quality of service of the PPM." This was the statement made by the deputy minister during the course of a meeting he was orienting in that locality, the first of a series to take place in all the districts of the province of Maputo.

This series of meetings is being carried out after the guidelines established by the FRELIMO Party on what our people's police should be.

The meeting was characterized by the participants' critical spirit. Various issues were presented, which contribute to the social instability in this residential area. The Chamanculo district was one of the most affected by a crime wave; the situation has improved somewhat, but a number of difficulties persist.

For instance, issues such as dissension among elements belonging to the vigilance groups were discussed during the course of the meeting. A number of participants brought up certain irregularities in the activities of the PPM; in reply, the deputy minister provided some orientations: "Watch out for the criminals. But watch our police forces as well. This is the only way we shall be able to progress."

One of the main difficulties in this district is the presence of thousands of individuals from various provinces of the country who crowd the Argus Agency, awaiting contracts to work in the South African mines. Such nonproductive individuals are dangerous, because they resort to crime in order to survive. It was decided that the Mozambican People's Police will take the necessary measures so that these people await their contracts for the mines in their hometowns.

CSO: 4728/106

CONTINUED PRESENCE OF DEXTEROUS 'OPERATORS' SCORED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Fernando Couto: "My Cousin Who Is Late"]

[Excerpts] Last Sunday I went to the movies with my cousin Filimone. I had lunch at his home and, as usual, we ate and drank very well. Once again, I was surprised by the abundance and variety of foods and drinks. I tried to find out how he manages to get all this.

Filimone laughed, rolled his eyes and said only: "Buddy, it's all a question of arrangement!"

I interpreted this sibylline reply as something mysterious I could not grasp and deferred to my cousin when he told me, with a paternalistic expression on his face, that I seem to be somewhat out of it.

After lunch, we had a nap. Filimone says that "this is a habit I don't want to lose, buddy. Even at work, I always take a little nap whenever I can." That must be why I can never find him in his office in the beginning of the afternoon. Whenever I call, they always tell me that he is at a meeting or that he has gone out on office matters.

After four o'clock, we had a snack. Filimone was hungry again and accompanied his tea with a delicious cake. I had not eaten anything so good in a long time. Again, I asked him where he had bought it. Filimone, affecting that amused air he assumes at my naivete, only said: "This is another arrangement, buddy..."

We then decided to go to the movies. Unexpectedly, we agreed on what to see: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears." I was surprised that Filimone wanted to see a Soviet movie, because I have often heard him say: "Hey, buddy, socialist films are not for me! They are no good. Only some war movies are O.K." But this time, my cousin agreed, explaining: "This film won an Oscar. If the Americans gave it a prize, then the movie is good. O.K., buddy, let's go see it."

I had thought it was already late to get the tickets, but my cousin did not seem concerned. We rode to the movie theater in his car. Once there, shamelessly and without bothering to lower his voice or hide his money, he asked an acquaintance who was already standing in line to buy us our tickets. This is another arrangement, he explained.

He then waited outside for the movie to begin. I impatiently asked him to go in, but he protested, saying: "Hey, buddy, you must see and be seen! This is how you are noticed in society. How will you be respected if you are not in the public eye?"

That was his habit of coming later, expressing a need to show off. He used to say: "Buddy, you must show that you are important. If you arrive on time or before, no one notices you. If you come a little late, people will think you are very busy, you have many responsibilities and so you are respected, buddy, you are even admired!"

In the movie house, children were making a lot of noise with their chewing gum. One had the impression of being close to a swamp where the waters were boiling up and flowing in all directions at the same time. When I protested, my cousin said: "Hey, what's wrong? Can't the children have a good time? If the film is boring, what can they do? There is no political orientation that forbids this!..."

I became furious and sad at the same time. I was getting the impression that attendants, the controller, the police or the fireman on duty were all in agreement with Filimone!

CSO: 4728/106

BRIEFS

YOUTHS IN GDR—Approximately 200 young Mozambicans who are specializing in agricultural machinery in Weimar, in the southern part of the GDR, are setting an example in diligence and devotion to study, the newspaper BERLINER ZEITUNG wrote in yesterday's edition. A total of 150 young Mozambicans have received training in Weimar for 1 year, while 50 more arrived in February of this year. They will remain in this country for 4 years to complete their specialization. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Aug 81 p 3]

CSO: 4728/106

'APS,' 'YONHAP' COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 28 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Senegalese Press Agency]

[Text] Mr Amadou Dieng, head of the Senegalse PressaAgency [APS], signed yesterday a cooperation agreement with the general manager of the YONHAP press agency of the Republic of Korea, Mr Kim Song-chin. Also present was Mr No Yong-chan, the South Korean Ambassador to Senegal.

This accord, the APS manager said, takes its place as a part of the bilateral cooperation between our two countries, but also as part of the effort by developing countries to achieve integration in fields such as information.

Amadou Dieng next underlined the importance which YONHAP officials give our country despite the distance that separates them. In fact, this agreement is the first that the agency has signed with a Francophone black African country.

All this led the APS manager to say that /"we will not fail to make the efforts necessary to strengthen this cooperation and contribute to better understanding between our two peoples."/

In his response, the YONHAP general manager, Mr Kim Song-chin, who came from Seoul expressly to sign this accord, expressed the hope that this act today would /"contribute to the dissemination of accurate and impartial news on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual respect."/

According to the YONHAP general manager, the accord should help strengthen the friendly relations and mutual cooperation between the Senegalese and South Korean people.

9516
CSO: 4719/263

BRIEFS

THREE FRENCH LOANS--The Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE] is going to provide Senegal three loans totalling F CFA 830 million. The first loan is destined to provide the Railroad Administration with three new locomotives and amounts to 330 million. As for the other two, totalling F CFA 500 million, they are going to the Thies Phosphates Company of Senegal and should provide partial financing for an investment program aimed at increasing the production capacity in lime phosphate, allumine phosphate, and attapulgite phosphate. The first loan is for 17 years, including a 6 year grace period, while the others are for 10 years with a grace period of 3 years. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 29 Jul 81 p 1] 9516

CSO: 4719/263

BOTHA TO HOLD NEW SUMMIT MEETING WITH BUSINESSMEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] Cape Town.--A second Carlton-type summit is to be held on November 12 in Cape Town, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Mr Botha, speaking during the debate on his vote, said the summit was necessary to further inform the private sector on the Government's envisaged Constellation of States idea and especially on the decentralisation of economic development.

He envisaged that the private sector would play a major role in the undertakings.

Similar to the Carlton Conference the Cape Town summit would be attended by members of the Government and its economic advisory council, as well as prominent businessmen and industrialists from the private sector, Mr Botha said.

Replying to a number of questions put to him by the Leader of the official Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, Mr Botha said the Government did not consider the Coloureds to be a homogeneous group--or a nation in an embryo stage.

This had always been the view of the National Party, he stressed.

He said the Coloureds existed as different communities which had physical characteristics in common. They had the same religious beliefs as Whites and many of them also had a high standard of living.

Mr Botha confirmed that the Government was considering legislation with regard to a referendum which would be tabled either during this session or early in the next session of Parliament.

He said he was not prepared to commit the President's Council to the policy of the National Party, adding: "but I will not allow anyone to prescribe to me what the policy of the National Party should be."

Regarding the total onslaught on South Africa, Mr Botha said the Soviets were preparing to force Southern Africa to submit to its domination, He indicated that the South African Defence Force was preparing to meet any onslaught that could come.

CSO: 4700/397

BOTHA STATEMENTS DURING BUDGET DEBATE

Consolidation Plans

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] THE public should have a clear picture of the consolidation plans of the Government within the next 12 months, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, promised yesterday.

Speaking on his vote in the budget committee stage, he said he expected to be able to release a series of finalised proposals approved by the Cabinet within the next 12 months.

The Ciskei's consolidation proposals should be ready for parliamentary approval before the state became independent, Mr Botha said.

"The committee for co-operation and development should finalise their work before June 31, 1981.

Mr Botha referred to a statement issued by the Minister of Co-operation and Development last year, saying it spelt out clearly how the Government approached the question of consolidation.

Before a Cabinet committee reported, the Van der Walt committee would consult all land owners and negotiate with the Black national states before reporting finally to the Cabinet. Continued negotiation with the Black states would be conducted on an individual basis.

"Only then will the Cabinet's final decision be presented for approval by Parliament," Mr Botha said.

"As a result of these guidelines the Van der Walt commission has been able to review its report and clarify certain principles with the Cabinet," he said.

This made it possible to speed up negotiations with the Ciskei Government and the proposals would be ready for Parliamentary approval before Ciskei independence.

The foundation had now been paid for speedy finalisation of the consolidation proposals and the committee would complete its work by the end of June next year.

It was important that clarity and finality be reached on the issue.

White Dislodgement Issue

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 81 p 4

[Excerpts] The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha yesterday described members of the Progressive Federal Party "manipulators of the campaign of defamation against South Africa".

Speaking during committee on his Budget vote Mr Botha said defamatory reports that found their way overseas were created in South Africa.

His government had helped to improve the good relationship between the State and the private sector as never before.

He had stated in which areas the Government had set out to bring about reform and Government was busy with that.

"I will not carry out Prog policy as you want me to."

Improvement

Other areas where the Government had brought about improvement were:

- Facets of society where there were areas of conflict had been referred to a commission.
- The question of Press relations was referred to a commission.
- In the field of education there had been serious problems which were subjected to an investigation.
- The Government had held continuous consultations not only with national states, but also with other neighbouring countries and these were continuing.
- The first phase of the constellation plan had been completed.
- The Government maintained a healthy economy for the Republic in difficult world circumstances and,
- The Government looked at the security situation, both on military and internal levels on a daily basis.

"This country and the Government are a watchtower of strength."

Psychosis

Referring to the presence of other race groups in White areas Mr Botha said there had been complaints of "dislodgement" of the Whites.

"This is a psychosis which certain members of the Opposition are trying to create. They always refer to figures."

There was a scandalous, mean, low campaign being waged against the Minister of Co-operation and Development (Dr Piet Koornhof) while that Minister was a model of humanity in his actions.

The presence of Black and Brown people in White areas did not necessarily mean dislodgement of the White.

More than 700 000 Black and more than 90 000 Coloured domestic workers did not mean dislodgement. They were performing a very necessary task which offered them job opportunities.

"If there is anyone who wants to do without domestic servants they are welcome to do so"

Own interests

The Opposition forever spoke about the urban Blacks but what about the more than four million Black farm workers? This was not dislodgement of the White because these people performed a vital task in the joint economy.

Neither did the presence of people of colour in the four main metropolitan areas mean dislodgement of the Whites. These people were also necessary and worked in these areas in their own interests.

And provision also had to be made for the Coloureds in the Western Cape.

The presence of decent people of colour was not dislodgement and the Government admitted that by the way in which it handeled the Nico Malan Theatre issue.

In the event of dislodgement causing friction and the occupation of amenities, which the Whites regarded as their own, it was unacceptable.

"The White regards certain things as being his "own" like schools, certain beaches and residential areas."

The country had to guard against the influx of members getting out of control and encroaching on peoples' ability to get together in their own area.

Aspirations

"If we want our own facilities we must try to create facilities for others to allow them to satisfy their own aspirations."

There was also a great need for the creation of facilities at the workplace.

The burden on local authorities was heavy. Consequently the Government had decided to ease it. But members of Parliament had a duty to lead in the creation of peaceful conditions in these area.

"It is priority to create facilities for workers and employers themselves will have to help create them.

"It was a mistake that we did not pay enough attention to this aspect in the past.

"But one must learn through one's mistakes and the Government is at present promoting the practice of consultation," Mr Botha said.

Coloreds Not a Nation

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha said yesterday he had never made a secret of the fact that he did not see the Coloured people as a homogeneous group, as a nation, or as an emerging nation.

Speaking during his vote in committee, Mr Botha said the Coloured people consisted of a variety of communities which had a number of common characteristics such as physical features, western style of life, Christian norms and language.

Under a National Party Government these people had, during the last 30 years, made tremendous strides in the socio-economic field and today 30 to 40 percent of them lived at a level which earned the greatest respect.

That greater progress had not been made in other fields was the result of stumbling blocks which had been placed in the way of the Government in respect of everything it had tried to do to enhance their development.

The Coloured people, he said, certainly had a right to decide their own community life.

It was interesting to note that the Progressive Federal Party-dominated Cape Town City Council was witholding a "very important report" on local government submitted by three council experts following an investigation overseas.

Correct Approach to Blacks

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] THE correct attitude towards consultation with the Black people was to keep one's self-respect and not "crawl" before them, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on his vote, he said the Black man despised anyone who "crawled."

"If we adopt this attitude when we engage in talks with other population groups, we will have success."

There was a wrong approach among certain Whites when it came to consultation and negotiation with Blacks.

"It must not be a master-servant relationship."

There were also Whites who created the impression that the White man was always wrong and that the Black man was always right.

"The correct attitude would be always to be yourself — retain your self respect and to not crawl before the Black man. He will despise you for that and he will do to you what Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has done to the Progressive Federal Party."

Referring to the Immorality Act, Mr Botha said he was at present having discussions with church leaders on the matter and it would therefore be utterly irresponsible of him to say anything further about it.

He had made clear his standpoint to church leaders. The matter had serious theological and sociological aspects which had to be considered.

CSO: 4700/397

BOTHA: COUNCIL MAY MAKE SOME RECOMMENDATIONS BY YEAR-END

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] THE Government hoped to introduce legislation, possibly during the next session of Parliament or the one after that, dealing with the question of a referendum on "drastic recommendations" if any, made by members of the President's Council.

Speaking in committee on his vote, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha said the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, who had raised the matter in the debate, would then have a proper opportunity to express himself on the issue.

Referring to certain newspaper reports that there were differences of opinion between himself and the Vice-State President, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Mr Botha said:

"There are no differences of opinion between myself and the Vice-State President.

Apart from the fact that we are intimate friends, we have, on official level, always acted correctly towards each other.

"We talk about our problems. He has his specific problems and I have my specific problems. No scavenger politics will drive us apart and then feed on it."

The President's Council needed time to reach its decisions but it was hoped that it would be able to make certain recommendations by the end of this year.

It should be remembered, however, that members had been appointed for five years. The Government reserved the right to call on the Council to submit interim reports.

The Government would fulfil its duty to these members, even if they reached finality on the majority of their recommendations before their term of office expired.

CSO: 4700/397

'THE CAPE TIMES' PRAISES SUZMAN'S ROLE IN PROTEST MARCH

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Aug 81 p 6

[Reprint of "THE CAPE TIMES" editorial: "Mrs Suzman's Courage"]

[Text] The procession of protest from St George's Cathedral to the Houses of Parliament last week was an ill-advised undertaking, given the fact that public gatherings in the open are banned in Cape Town at present and that political protest is prohibited around Parliament at all times. It was largely due to the intervention of the MP for Houghton, Mrs Suzman, and the calm good sense of the police officer in charge that no one was hurt and the crowd dispersed in peace and good order. Mrs Suzman, who came out of Parliament to talk to the leaders of the march, was able to persuade the marchers to disperse and hand their memorandum to the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, outside the grounds of Parliament. It is a terrible reflection on the quality of political life in South Africa that such processions are banned at all and that peaceful protest is seen as a potential threat to the peace. But this is the position and the police have a duty to uphold the law. They could not allow the march to proceed on its way.

Mrs Suzman, who displayed the cool courage and good sense that people have come to expect of her, might have expected a better reception when she returned to the Assembly--and was greeted with sneers and taunts from Nationalist members. But the Nationalist government is out of touch with public feeling in the squatter controversy. It should take note that a serious situation has been reached when law-abiding citizens and sober, level-headed ministers of religion seem prepared to defy the law and engage in an illegal march, so strongly do they feel about the government's merciless hounding of squatters amid the rigours of a Cape winter. Parliament and the country should be proud of Mrs Suzman and South Africans in public life would do well to emulate her example of courage, moderation and good sense.

CSO: 4700/397

FRENCH AMBASSADOR REVEALS NEGATIVE ATTITUDE IN SQUATTER ISSUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The role of the French Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Bernard Dorin, in the abortive attempt to stage a demarche on the diplomatic front over the squatter situation in the Cape Peninsula as well as his role in the Western Five initiative on South West Africa, have now come strongly in to the limelight.

His attempt to stage a demarche was strongly questioned in political circles yesterday while foreign diplomats totally rejected his attempt to by-pass normal diplomatic channels with a view to interfere in South Africa's domestic affairs.

Long-standing

Mr Dorin, according to South African foreign observers and foreign diplomats, has a long-standing reputation of ill-feeling towards the South African Government.

With the advent of a communist French Government it was expected that he would play a negative role in South Africa and his abortive attempt last week to by-pass normal channels of communication by trying to stage a public demarche is now being considered as proof of what to expect from him as representative of his government.

The French Mitterand Government has already adopted an inaccessable attitude towards South Africa and there are strong indications that France might soon opt out of the Western Five contact group on SWA as well.

Meeting

Western diplomatic sources in South Africa confirmed yesterday that Mr Dorin, in his capacity as acting doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, called them together recently to consider a public demarche on the Nyanga squatting situation.

Most of those present then contacted their governments. The American Government rejected the step outright, a move which led to the failure of the envisaged demarche.

Some of the other representatives told me that they shared Mr Dorin's personal views about the squatter camps. They were not very happy about the situation, but their governments were also of the opinion that a demarche would not have served much purpose.

Dropped

One source said the use of existing non-public channels would have had better results, but that everything was bedevilled by Mr Dorin's action.

When a spokesman of the French Embassy in Cape Town was asked to comment on the whole issue and on the question of whether Mr Dorin was personally responsible or whether he acted on instructions from the French Government, he said the Embassy stuck to the statement of his Foreign Department in Paris, namely that "the demarche was dropped".

The new French Government has recently been sending missions all over Africa and from reports it has become clear that they have been supporting the Nigerian standpoint on South Africa wherever they can.

The basic French attitude towards Africa now is that it considers the continent as its future target for exports and as the major supplier of raw materials.

Secondly, it considers its own role towards Africa as one of representing the oppressed.

CSO: 4700/397

WIEHAHN RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE CURB ON SOME UNION ACTIVITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] THE WIEHAHN Commission's fifth report on its inquiry into labour legislation includes recommendations which would curb the activities on unregistered trade unions — including political activities.

The commission recommends that employers and employees be encouraged to make maximum use of the statutory system of industrial relations for the regulation of relations between them.

Also it recommends that legislative adjustments to and the administration of labour laws be done in such a way as to provide maximal incentives for employer and employee organizations to avail themselves of the statutory system, as well as discouragement for by-passing the statutory system.

In an accompanying white paper tabled in Parliament, the Government makes it clear that unregistered trade unions cannot enter into agreements with employers, for example to deduct monies for political or subversive purposes, without the permission of the Minister of Manpower Utilisation.

This would make it difficult for a trade union to use its employer's organisation and administration for negative activities that could harm both the employer and the Government.

Some trade unions, especially in the Eastern Province, have already promoted a form of Black consciousness on the work floors — a step which can totally destroy harmonious race relations.

The commission further recommends that such trade unions be forced to supply the department on request of details of its financial position and its membership, as well as with any other information the authorities may need.

Another important recommendation is that strikers will no longer be allowed to picket in front of the premises of employers with a view to canvass the support of other workers or members of the public to support a strike.

CSO: 4700/397

RESERVE BANK HAS NO INTENTION TO STIMULATE ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Aug 81 p 23

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text] **THE South African Reserve Bank has no intention of stimulating the economy at this stage to prevent the growth rate from dropping further, the governor of the bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, said in Pretoria yesterday.**

Addressing the annual general meeting of the bank, Dr De Kock pointed out that the economy was still in a very strong, prosperous and expanding phase.

The bank had already taken strong anti-cyclical expansionary action, such as permitting the rand to depreciate against the US dollar by 22 percent since the beginning of the year, as well as various other methods.

"This is as far as the bank is prepared to go in the expansionary direction at this stage," Dr De Kock said.

The Reserve Bank had chosen the conservative and restrictive approach, thereby fully associating itself with the approach of "consolidation and adjustment" announced by the Minister of Finance, Mr Horwood, in his Budget speech two weeks ago.

Curbing inflation remained a high priority and, equally important in South Africa's long-term interests, the balance of payments adjustment process had to be permitted and encouraged to work, even if this had a certain pro-cyclical restraining effect on the domestic economy in the short term.

The lower gold price and other adverse external developments were facts of life which could not be ignored or neutralised by money creation or fiscal manipulation. One could argue about the appropriate methods of adjustment, weighing up their different costs and benefits, but the inevitability of adjustment had to be accepted Dr De Kock said.

The bank will therefore persist as long as necessary with its current restrictive monetary policy, aimed at reducing the rate of increase of the money supply and maintaining tight conditions in the various financial markets.

"In this process, it is essential to achieve and maintain realistic market-related interest rates, particularly in view of the need to finance both the prevailing current payments deficit and the budgetary 'deficit-before-borrowing' in a sound manner."

Commenting on interest rates, he said the present level of South African interest rates was not high in relation to either the domestic rate of inflation or real interest rates abroad.

Although the present bank rate of 12,5 percent was a record for South Africa in nominal terms, it had on various past occasions been much higher in real terms. In 1968, for example, it was about 4 percent in real terms, compared with the present minus 2 percent.

Dr De Kock said the importance for South Africa in the period immediately ahead of maintaining realistic market-related interest rates could not be stressed enough. The deficit on balance of payments current account and the "deficit-before-borrowing" in the Budget should not be difficult to finance — provided interest rates remain at market-related levels.

Expanding

Dr De Kock summarised the state of the economy at the end of August this year as follows:

- The economy is strong, prosperous and expanding, but still experiences some excess monetary demand and an unacceptably high rate of inflation.
- The slow-down in the growth rate is mainly due to a critical shortage of skilled labour and to other physical constraints. It is, however, still a fully stretched economy.
- The economy has already begun to, or is about to, enter into a downward phase.
- The decline in the gold price in recent months and the recessionary conditions in many industrial countries have an adverse effect on the economy as a whole, the

balance of payments and the exchequer account.

- The balance of payments moved into a deficit, net foreign investments have declined and the rand has since the beginning of 1981 depreciated substantially against the rapidly rising US dollar.
- The "deficit-before-borrowing" in the Budget increased from an exceptionally low figure in 1980/81 to a higher, but not abnormal level in the present fiscal year.
- The money supply has now been brought under better control, financial markets have tightened and interest rates have risen to more realistic levels.

Comment

Commenting on the address, the chief executive of Assocom, Mr Raymond Parsons, said:

"The analysis of the present state of the South African economy by the new Governor of the Reserve Bank, in his first annual address, is realistic and reinforces the basic message of the Budget speech on August 12.

"It is clear that a combination of internal and external factors will inevitably result in a much lower rate of economic growth next year, and that business and employee expectations must be adjusted accordingly.

"Assocom supports the pursuance of a market-related interest rate policy, and welcomes the latest evidence of better control over the growth in the money supply. This is part and parcel of the current phase of consolidation and adjustment which the economy is entering.

"However, the problem of inflation remains too big to be tackled by monetary instruments only, and in this regard the role of administered prices in the inflationary process should not be under-estimated."

CSO: 4700/397

HIGH INTEREST RATES CAUSE DECLINE IN FOREIGN ASSETS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Aug 81 p 26

[Article by Jack Verblow]

[Text] JUST one more victim of high interest rates are Government holdings of overseas bills, the one very important foreign currency pool of the Reserve Bank.

While these have fallen by a massive 68 percent in the space of only five months to R32 672-million, an even bigger slump in this country's foreign "other assets", which include foreign notes, from March's R5 381 548-million to July's R4 782 912-million, shows that the loss has not been transferred into other areas of the lead bank's asset account.

Facility

Investment by the Reserve Bank in foreign bills, which is a trade facility offered to foreign creditors, is normally conducted through the purchase of dollar or sterling bills in New York and London at ruling interest rates.

With the Reserve Bank offering loans through a foreign country's money market, or through its central bank as is usually the case with investments into Switzerland, very competitive interest returns in other sectors quite often cause a movement away from trade credit finance, and a plunge in foreign bill holdings.

But with trade bills usually running for no more than three months and offering only 17,45 percent on the American market, Eurodollar rates offer an attractive 18,5 percent, which is an effective lure for funds that would otherwise be used in bill finance.

Although high-interest rates on normal deposits are high, there is little indication from the Reserve Bank's asset and liability statement to show that any of the R35 000-million made available to the lead bank from maturing bills over the last five months, has been invested elsewhere.

Swallowed

With South Africa's current account in a R3 000-million deficit, and the frank admission by the Reserve Bank governor, Dr Gerhard de Kock, that South Africa had made extensive use of its own foreign credit facilities, indications are that the money has been more than swallowed in trying to correct the balance of payments situation.

Raising of forward discounts is one measure to improve the lead bank's dwindling foreign reserves, but even they depend on the ability of the local exporter to penetrate overseas markets before they find any use for the discount benefit.

Trade remains the keynote, and with as many factors beginning to play a part as there are, the future remains a little foggy.

CSO: 4700/397

BRIEFS

LOAN TO MAURITIUS--Cape Town.--The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Housing, Town and Country Planning of Mauritius, Mr E. Francois, yesterday signed a loan agreement of R2,5-million. South Africa is lending Mauritius the money to improve the infra-structure of its tea industry.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 81 p 4]

AUTO INDUSTRY PROSPECTS--Twenty percent more vehicles could have been sold in South Africa during the past 18 months if manufacturers had not had to contend with capacity limitations and a shortage of skilled labour, Mr Loot Muller, managing director of Datsun-Nissan, said in Johannesburg yesterday. Addressing the National Association of Automotive Component and Allied Manufacturers, Mr Muller said the next 10 years would show a dramatic re-alignment of the South African economy. The closing of the wage gap and the development of a strong Black middle-class would contribute substantially to the size and stability of the vehicle market. "The motor car industry in South Africa is indeed alive and well--but more important, we see the industry staying that way for at least the next decade," Mr Muller said. "We forecast a slight down-turn next year, but we see that as a much-needed breather to give the total industry some time for consolidation and preparation for the next upswing."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 81 p 21]

FOREIGN MEDICAL RESEARCH COOPERATION--Cape Town.--Medical research in South Africa over the past few years had greatly benefited from international co-operation initiated by the Medical Research Council, the MRC president, Professor A J Brink, said in the MRC's annual report. Prof Brink said co-operative agreements with overseas agencies had enabled the MRC to provide sophisticated services for medical research which would otherwise have been impossible because of the high cost. One example was a computerised bio-medical information service which, at the press of a button, provided access to millions of medical publications. South Africa was the only country in Africa to have this service and the MRC had received a number of requests from other African countries for information. At present there were three terminals in the country, with Durban and Pretoria getting one soon, Prof Brink said. Prof Brink said an agreement between the MRC and the Israeli National Council for Research and Development was working well. The fourth scientific meeting between researchers of the two countries would be held in Cape Town next year. The theme would be the medical care of children with emphasis on the newborn--a mutual area of concern. A joint research programme in the field of coronary heart disease would be of great advantage, Prof Brink added. The MRC also encouraged individual contact between local and overseas researchers and last year it spent R190 000 on scholarships. "South Africa is recognised throughout

the world for its medical expertise and is in a position to make excellent contributions to our understanding of disease," Prof Brink said.—Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 81 p 10]

LECTURE ON INTELLIGENCE, STRATEGY—A former Director General of Military Intelligence, Lieutenant-General H de V du Toit, last night called for a rationalisation of South Africa's intelligence services. Gen Du Toit, who was recently appointed a professor in the faculty of National Strategy at the Rand Afrikaans University was delivering his inaugural lecture and said South Africa should keep abreast with basic patterns elsewhere to obtain the most effective use of the limited manpower available. Prof Du Toit's theme was "Necessity of a National Strategy" and he stressed that the term strategy had expanded far beyond its original military meaning. "As society and warfare have steadily grown more complex and the line between war and peace has becomed blurred, military factors had become more and more inseparable from the non-military in the conduct of war and measures to secure peace," he said. He added that as a result the term National Strategy had mostly replaced the older and narrower concept in war and state-craft. Prof Du Toit said the growing interest in strategic studies at universities in this country could result in a valuable contribution to South Africa's national strategy if academics developed the necessary expertise to produce studies tuned to the factual situation and did not depend on uninformed rhetoric divorced from reality. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 81 p 9]

CSO: 4700/397

MABANDLA URGES FARMERS TO GROW MORE MAIZE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla says it is contrary to the basic norms of economics to try to place artificial barriers in the way of international trade unless such measures can be justified economically.

Speaking at Nhlangano during the official opening of the Shiselweni district show on Friday, the Prime Minister acknowledged that local farmers found no adequate financial incentive from maize production because of the relatively low prices of maize compared to cotton, sugar and other cash crops.

"Some people have even gone to the extent of urging government to restrict the amount of maize products coming into this country in order to force a rise in maize prices on the domestic market," said the Prime Minister.

However, Prince Mabandla stated that in spite of such import restrictions and the existence of a guaranteed local market, the present level of domestic maize production still falls far short of domestic requirements.

"It is clear therefore that the restriction of maize imports has served no useful purpose as far as this nation is concerned," said the Prime Minister, who feels it would therefore be unfair to the Swazi public to continue with such measures which merely deny the Swazi people access to cheaper sources of maize supply without bringing about any improvements in domestic maize production.

The Prime Minister also acknowledged that the present high oil prices and rising inflation have hit the consumer public harder than any other section of the population.

For instance, he said the price of an 80 kg bag of second grade maize meal has gone up by over 130 percent since 1975--it now stands at almost E20 per bag.

He regretted that the rise in farming costs has been so phenomenal since the start of the current energy crisis that many small farmers just cannot cope with the present situation.

The cost of producing one tonne of maize, he said was today put at over E53, "which is too high for a small farmer."

The only glimmer of hope for the future of farmers and indeed the nation, the Prime Minister said, lies in grouping together into farmers' cooperative organisations who offer some prospects of spreading the crushing load of farming costs.

He expressed his satisfaction that farmers in the Shiselweni district already have the services of such a society. He hoped the society was equipped for the task of organising small farmers into appropriate cooperatives with a view to reducing the high costs of producing essential farm inputs.

"I am aware that many small Swazi farmers are not particularly keen about joining cooperative movements because of the unpleasant past history of financial mismanagement by some organisations of this nature," he told his listeners.

CSO: 4700/397

BRIEFS

TAIWAN ANTICOMMUNIST CONFERENCE--The Deputy Minister for Education, Mr. W. M. Magongo returned home this week from Taiwan, the Republic of China, where he represented Swaziland at a joint conference of the 14th World Anti-Communist League, the Asian Peoples Anti-Communist league and the 3rd Asian Youth Anti-Communist League. These organisations, according to Mr. Magongo, are fully determined to preserve peace and freedom and to fight Communist efforts in enslaving humanity in the face of the world. About 110 countries were represented in the conference and these included 12 from Africa among which were Angola, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Nigeria, New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Swaziland and Upper Volta. Mr. Magongo was accompanied by Mr. O. K. Dlamini, also of the Ministry of Education. [Excerpts] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 12 Aug 81 p 2]

POLICE APPOINTMENTS--King Sobhuza 11 has appointed Mr. Edgar E. Hillary as new Deputy Commissioner of the Royal Swaziland Police Force with effect from the first of this month. He succeeds Mr. Titus Msibi, who has since become Commissioner of Police in the place of Mr. Timothy Mtetwa who last week was appointed by King Sobhuza 11 to be Chairman of Tisuka Taka Ngwane Fund. Mr. Hillary, who is 40, joined the police force in 1961 as a constable and has held the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police since February 1979. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/397

PM WARNS PARTIES OVER SUBVERSION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

/Article by Tim Chigodo/

/Text/

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday attacked people who are expressing fears and spreading malicious rumours about the creation of the Fifth Brigade of the national army.

Addressing thousands of people at Chinamhora and Uzumba, he said only people who planned to be dissidents and indulge in subversive activities should be afraid of the new brigade.

"Some people have even said they should have been consulted. Who are you to be consulted?" he asked. The Prime Minister, who is also Minister of Defence, said he had discussed the idea with the ZANU (PF) central committee and the army commanders.

Innocent people had nothing to fear because the brigade, which would have four battalions, would defend the country and deal with dissidents and other subversive elements.

"But if you plan to be a dissident, watch out. This unity will be called Gukurahundi (crack unit)," he told cheering crowds.

The leader of the Patriotic Front and Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, complained at the weekend that he had not been consulted about the formation of the new brigade.

Mr Mugabe warned the leader of the Republican Front, Mr Ian Smith, the UANC leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and the ZANU leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole that if they did not stop their "subversive" activities, they would be punished.

"I am giving them enough rope to hang themselves. It will only be one day," he said. The Prime Minister said Mr Smith, Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Sithole were being watched and their activities were known.

He said the three leaders had been forgiven and should operate in conformity within the spirit of reconciliation. "Muzorewa and Sithole have continued to associate themselves with the enemy," Mr Mugabe said.

The Government would not allow them to take the law into their own hands. A strong army had been formed to deal with subversive elements.

Mr Mugabe also disclosed that the Government would go into business such as mining, transport and factories to raise money to develop the country. The lives of the people would be changed for the better.

On the shortage of diesel in the country, the Prime Minister said it was a deliberate attempt by South Africa to delay supplies to Zimbabwe because it wanted to destabilise the country.

He appealed to the people to form groups so that it would be easier for the Government to provide the necessary social services they required.

The Prime Minister, who is on a four-day tour of Mashonaland East to explain Government policy and programmes as well as revitalising ZANU (PF), held closed meetings with provincial, district and branch party officials.

He was accompanied by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, the Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, the Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, and the Deputy Minister of Works, Mr Rwizi Ziyenge. Today the Prime Minister will address rallies at Suswe in Mtoko and Mrewa.

CSO: 4700/386

GOVERNMENT TO BAN DUAL CITIZENSHIP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

THE Government can and will act to abolish dual citizenship and force people to choose their allegiance, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Speaking to the National Unifying Force on the problems of the Lancaster House Constitution, he emphasised that any alteration would be done by entirely legal processes.

"The provisions relating to dual citizenship are not entrenched in the Constitution to the extent that it is for all practical purposes impossible to alter them.

"The Government can act, and the Government will act, to correct this unnecessary permissiveness."

Senator Mubako said the retention of dual citizenship had caused the Government many headaches.

"For example, there are senior civil servants who have Zimbabwean and South African citizenship.

"Quite apart from the security risk these people may pose . . . it seems to me inconceivable that a person can hold allegiance to two countries which have such conflicting ideals, aims and politics."

Large numbers of whites, especially those in the public service, had emigrated and the Government had to know how long each person presently in the public service would take to make up his mind.

Promotion and training was difficult to organise. People were being trained for particular posts, then leaving and forcing the public service to quickly train replacements.

Manpower planning throughout the country was affected and the present survey project hampered because information was continually becoming outdated.

Vacancies at the university and colleges and for apprentices were limited and the country could not afford to train people and then see them immediately leave.

"It is difficult to understand how a resident of Zimbabwe can even expect this, yet complaints are raised whenever priority is given to those who hold Zimbabwean citizenship only.

"If a person is desirous of retaining foreign citizenship . . . then let him serve his apprenticeship or obtain his degree or qualifications in the foreign country and not use Zimbabwe's limited resources to train people to work in other countries."

The 20 entrenched white seats, an anathema to ZANU (PF) and the majority of black Zimbabweans, also represented a danger more sinister than most people realised, said the minister.

Because of the overwhelming majority of ZANU (PF) and ZAPU in

the Assembly the one major problem that could arise under the constitution, an alliance of white MPs and minority parties, did not.

'Repugnant'

But it would have been quite possible for ZANU (PF) to win 49 seats, winning at least 55 percent of the vote, but still be kept out of power by a minority-alliance and kept out constitutionally.

"The provision for entrenched white seats is repugnant. It is racist and potentially destabilising. It is subversive of democracy. It is subversive of peace."

But, warned Senator Mubako, the abolition of the seats needed the vote of every member of the Assembly and it was ludicrous to expect every white member to vote to abolish his post.

In reply to questions he said it might be possible to alter the way the white members were chosen or nominated and he promised to ask black MPs to sympathetically listen to whites in their district who needed help. The initiative would probably have to come from whites asking black MPs to take an interest in their problems.

Both ZANU (PF) and the PF wanted a presidential system of Government rather than the prime ministerial system and when the time was ripe the change would be made.

Similarly ZANU (PF) would consider a one-party system.

"At the same time we must not close our eyes to the dangers of one-party systems which we have experienced elsewhere in the world," said the minister.

The dangers ranged from complacency to dictatorship.

"The people of Zimbabwe have the assurance of the Government that a one party state will not be imposed but will only come through the ballot box."

CSO: 4700/386

ZVOBGO OUTLINES POWERS OF COUNCILS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 6

/Text/

THE Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, detailed the sweeping powers over the newly-established district councils encompassed by the District Councils Amendment Bill.

In his second reading speech on the Bill in the Assembly Dr Zvobgo noted that it was designed to enable the minister to appoint a chief executive officer to be known as a district administrator — who will be a civil servant —to a district council.

The district administrator's task was to ensure that the council operated efficiently within the terms of reference, and that all money accrued to and spent by the councils were "properly accounted for".

"As the district councils are new bodies which will have more powers and functions than the former councils, it is considered essential that each district council has a chief executive in the interests of good administration," he said.

He also noted that in terms of the Bill, while a council could appoint any suitably qualified officers to the council's own administration, such appointments were subject to the minister's approval.

This was to ensure "that suitably qualified staff are employed by the councils", he said.

"This will be particularly important in the first few years of a council's life as the salaries of these officers will be met by Government grants."

In a case where a council was either "unable or unwilling to carry out its powers", another section of the Bill provided that the minister could appoint a public servant, or a committee of public servants, to run the council.

He also intended to introduce another amendment — in the committee stage tomorrow — which would make it mandatory for every district council to establish a natural resources committee.

He told Mr Joseph Kaparadza (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland Central) that it would not be necessary for a district administrator to be able to act jointly for two district councils as it was intended that a district administrator would be appointed to each of the 55 councils in the country.

He also told Mr Kaparadza that the ministry would be monitoring district councils "very closely" for any maladministration, and that "the monitoring process is already under way".

CSO: 4700/386

TEKERE SCOFFS AT TALK OF FORMING PARTY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 7

/Text/

THE former Zimbabwe Minister of Manpower Planning and Development and until recently ZANU (PF) secretary-general, Mr Edgar Tekere, has rejected rumours that he is planning to launch a new party.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Tekere accused "certain people with over-enthusiastic imaginations" of spreading "these malicious rumours".

"I am still just content to go through a little period of reflection about the possibilities of the survival of the revolution and the interests of the people," Mr Tekere said.

He also denied having been approached or having received any suggestion on the formation of a new party and added: "Even if they do they will find it difficult to get me to listen. Although ears cannot help hearing, the mind can always refuse to digest."

Describing suggestions that he had been relieved of his duties as minister so he could take a rest, as "utter rubbish" Mr Tekere said: "When I need a rest, I shall ask for one. I do not want it offered to me.

"It is up to the Prime Minister either to take me or leave me and this is because I owe my political career to myself and to nobody else," he continued.

Mr Tekere said his relegation from the Government and the party ought not to surprise anybody because the incident was "one of the many stages along the path of the revolution".

Mr Tekere said he was strongly opposed to the introduction of a one-party state by legislation.

He said he was a strong advocate of a multi-party system. "If anyone seriously advocated the formation of a one-party state in Zimbabwe today by way of legislation, I should certainly be counted as a vigorous opponent of that move," he said.

Mr Tekere said the parties that had no place and no role to play "should be allowed to go into natural demise through their lack of support from the people".

The former minister called for open criticism, which he described as "an essential ingredient in the process of the revolution" because it allowed the masters of that revolution — the people — to tell their servants — the leadership — how they wanted their affairs to be conducted.

He said he would remain the people's task man in the revolution which he said was "decaying" because of the occurrence of nepotism, regionalism, tribalism and corruption.

Mr Tekere, who is ZANU(PF) MP for Mashonaland Central, scoffed at a recent Press report that the party would reimburse all personal funds he had spent on behalf of the party.

He described his debt as "very heavy" and ruled out any possible reimbursement because the party itself had no money and was in debt, he claimed.

CSO: 4700/386

STERN MEASURES 'TO SILENCE DISSIDENTS' PROMISED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

THE Government will take stern measures "to silence dissidents" who refused to hand over their weapons, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said yesterday.

Addressing a party rally at Mamina township in the Ngezi area, he said with the attainment of independence there was no need for anybody to continue possessing illegal arms of war.

The minister told more than 6 000 people that anybody still in possession of such weapons, should hand them over to the Government.

He also urged the people to develop a sense of unity and co-operation among themselves.

The Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo told the rally that people living in the communal areas should engage themselves in self-reliance projects to help develop their regions.

CENTRES

She told the gathering that her ministry had plans to open nutrition and child care centres for women throughout the country, and called on men to take part in community development and participate in agricultural shows.

The minister appealed to women to form committees from village to provincial levels under their women's league, which was to be formed shortly.

The Deputy Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Enos Chikowore, who officially opened the Ngezi communal council, told councillors to work hand in hand with the people and the Government.

Speaking at another rally at Mubaira township the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robeon Manyika, announced that the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, would soon tour the Mashonaland West province to meet the people.

He assured farmers that the Government was aware of their problems, caused mainly by the current diesel shortages.

Mr Manyika said: "It is not that we do not have the diesel but as you all know we import our oil through South Africa, which is controlling our oil imports."

He said such tactics were being used by the enemy to undermine the Government.

The deputy minister said he had consulted the Minister of Agriculture and officials of the Grain Marketing Board on the possibilities of setting up mobile depots.

Saying that people should be recruited into the party peacefully, Mr Manyika warned those who were still going about beating innocent people.

He called on the local population to be vigilant and help identify dissidents.

CSO: 4700/386

TWO PF VETERANS CHOSEN FOR HOUSE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/

BULAWAYO.

THE Patriotic Front has chosen two prominent nationalists to fill the parliamentary seats made vacant by the deaths of the Minister of Roads Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr "TG" Silundika, and the Matabeleland South MP, Mr Boyson Nguni.

They are veteran freedom-fighter Mr Sikhwili K. Moyo and the founder and first commander of ZAPU's liberation forces, Mr Akim M. Ndlovu, who were chosen by the PF's central committee in Salisbury last weekend.

Mr Moyo, in his middle 50s was one of the first nationalist leaders in the country. He become a trade union national organiser in about 1948.

Born in the Gwanda area, Mr Moyo was educated at Mtshabezi mission and Gloag Ranch mission and later worked for several Bulawayo firms before becoming a full-time trade union organiser.

He was detained when the ANC was banned in 1959 and also following the prescription of the National Democratic Party in early 1960s. He later left the country and was based in Lusaka where he was jailed for smuggling arms from Zaire and Tanganyika during the days of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr Moyo is married and has several children, one of whom fought side by side with her father during the struggle. Mr Moyo received military training in the Soviet Union.

Mr Ndlovu, from the Belingwe area, is in his late forties. In the mid-sixties he was responsible for building ZAPU's armed forces in Zambia after he had returned from the Soviet Union where he had received military training. A forceful speaker, Mr Ndlovu is also a former ZAPU chief representative in East Africa. A former Dadaya student, Mr Ndlovu is married and has several children.

Their names have been submitted to parliamentary authorities for routine processing.

CSO: 4700/386

REFERENDUM ON ONE-PARTY RULE CONTEMPLATED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

A REFERENDUM could be held for the people to decide if they wanted a one-party state, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told a rally at "Guta raMakoni" near Rusape yesterday.

Mr Mugabe also said if the money provided by the British for the acquisition of farmland ran out, and more was not forthcoming, the Government would not hesitate to acquire the land so that it could be redistributed among the land-hungry.

He said: "We made our commitment to redistribute land, and we are determined to keep our pledge."

Reiterating that a one-party state would not be imposed, the Prime Minister said: "We are going to ask you, some time in the future, whether you want a one-party state.

"When you, the people, give your consent that we should have it, then we shall have it, and nobody will be able to stand in the way."

Mr Mugabe was addressing a crowd of about 8 000 at the home of the late Mr Basil Nyabadza, the Rusape businessman believed to have been gunned down by Selous Scouts in 1977 for his association with freedom fighters.

The rally marked the final leg of his week-long tour of Manicaland on which he was accompanied by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, and the Minister of Industry Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni.

Also present were the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, the Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Mr Moton Malianga, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa.

In a speech in which the main theme was unity, the Prime Minister urged that the phrase "mwana wamai" (child of my mother) should make way for "mwana weZimbabwe" (child of Zimbabwe).

PRAISE

Although people chanted songs in praise of their leaders, it was important to remember that leaders were there because there were people to lead.

But even more important, he said, was that without the people's unity, there would be no effective leadership.

Mr Mugabe said: "Our ancestors, Chingaira Makoni, Kaguvi, Mukwati, Mombeshora, Chiwashira, Mbuya Nehanda and many others led the first chimuranga to remove the oppressors from their midst.

"They did not succeed, not only because fresh British troops were brought in, or because they did not have the right weapons, but mainly because they were not united."

CSO: 4700/386

'VICIOUS' ATTACK ON BLACK GOVERNMENT, THREAT TO COLUMNIST REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

THE Sunday Mail columnist, Gono Goto, last week received threats to his life in a letter viciously attacking Zimbabwe's black Government, which it described as a mob of cannibals and savages.

The anonymous letter, on a half sheet of ordinary blue writing paper, is believed to be the work of members of a ring operating as agents of South Africa in Zimbabwe.

The full text of the letter reads:

"This is to remind you and the rest of the cannibals and savages that we are very soon going to flood the country, and indeed the whole of the world, with all the detailed newspaper reports, photographs, etc, of the filthy, obscene acts of rape, torture, murder, cannibalism that you and your mob inflicted on innocent men, women and children.

"We have carefully collected all of these reports during the war. We are now going to remind the world that a mob of savage cannibals are swiftly bringing this beautiful country down to the level of the gutter.

"Remember the Elim Mission murders and the obscene acts of torture and cannibalism that you inflicted on these small, helpless children? One of them was a two-week-old baby.

"Remember the shooting down of the Viscount's? And the savage bayonet attack on the survivors? We will neither forget nor forgive any of these barbarous cruelties. Don't think for one moment that you can rest on your laurels.

"We are quietly watching and waiting. We will have our revenge, don't worry, about 10 years from now. By that time this country will be in a far worse state of chaos, filth and bankruptcy than either Zambia or Uganda.

"We know where you live. We know your car. So boss up, kaffir boy.

"Even the carrion crows and the jackals who live at Heroes' Acre will turn their noses up at your filthy, smelly, sweaty black corpse." It was not signed.

Some sources believe the authors of the letter are part of what the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, was referring to during his tour of Manicaland when he said: "South Africa has a lot of agents in Zimbabwe who would like to destabilise the country."

But it could also be the perpetration of some sick people in Zimbabwe.

The letter has been handed to the Department of State Security.

The controversial columnist seemed unruffled when I interviewed him at his cottage. But he expressed surprise.

"Of course, I knew that not everybody enjoys what I write, which is natural, but it never dawned to me that somebody would decide to turn me into a corpse, just because he did not agree with what I write.

"I grant that there are many sick people in our country. The war and the mental stresses and strains that it caused could not fail to produce psychologically warped minds," said Gono Goto.

CSO: 4700/386

RABBI CLAIMS BLACKS ARE AUTHENTIC JEWS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 7

/Article by Davison Maruziva/

/Text/

BLACKS are authentic jews, says Rabbi Ambrose Makuwaza of the Jewish Church of God and Saints of Christ near Rusape.

Rabbi Makuwaza goes further in his claim and adds that the present-day Jews in Israel bear little resemblance to the early Israelites.

"It is for this reason that we dissociate ourselves from Jews in Israel. Their Judaism has become too politicised," he said.

The rabbi argues that many of the most important events to shape the nature and destiny of Judaism and the Jewish people began in Africa, and puts forward the following points to support his argument:

● There is evidence in the Bible and elsewhere that Abraham, the original Israelite, was of Cushite or black African descent.

● Abraham first travelled to Africa where he received permission to settle in the Middle East.

● Moses, the founder of Judaism, was born in Africa and therefore was an African.

● The first known Passover, which was a prelude to the exodus under the leadership of Moses, occurred in Africa.

● The scene of the all-important Mosaic revelation on Mount Sinai took place in the Sinai Peninsula, adjacent to the African continent.

● And there is evidence of African Hebrews through their Ashanti, Fulani, Yoruba, Ethiopian and Bantu offsprings.

Rabbi Makuwaza cites similarities between African customs and those of Jews in the Bible.

This black Jewish community, whose synagogue nestles between the hills overlooking Lake Rusape, was the subject of a study by Professor Terence Ranger when he visited Zimbabwe in March.

Asked why it had taken someone like him to prove the Hebrew heritage of Africans and what reaction he got from other churches, Rabbi Makuwaza said:

"Many people were kept from finding out the truth but even Jews in Israel now concede that blacks are the authentic Jews. Churches had shunned the idea but we now find they are responding to it."

It is difficult to say whether this religious group would be in existence were it not for fact that many people, including Pastor Stephen Makuwaza the late father of the rabbi, could not be baptised in the established churches.

That was in 1927 and after hearing of the black Jewish church in South Africa the people sent one of their members, Mr Archim Mucharangwa, to find out more about it. In 1944 it was established here.

Before the war, the rabbi claims, membership in this country was over 8 000 but now it stands at between 2 000 and 3 000.

Why was the church not established in Vengere urban area in Rusape where it would be much nearer to a larger following?

Rabbi Makuwaza said they did not have a large following in the town, but was quick to point out that some people were joining the church and moving from Vengere to the synagogue's vicinity.

There are no restrictions on members except that they are forbidden to smoke and to drink beer, wine or spirits.

On their relationship with Judaism in this country, Rabbi Makuwaza said they were exploring a basis for common ground. "This was not possible during the war years," he said.

CSO: 4700/386

RESTRICTIONS ON EMIGRANTS CRITICIZED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 12

/Editorial: "Unduly Harsh"/

/Text/

THE Government has just made it more difficult for people — which in this case means whites almost exclusively — to leave Zimbabwe.

For years there have been severe restrictions on the amount of capital an emigrant can take out — this was decreed by the RF Government. Then the present Government prevented emigrants taking out cars unless they were older models owned for at least two years.

Now comes the restriction on furniture and electrical appliances the lack of which is bound to make life very difficult for emigrants in their new homes.

The Government says it does not want to lose whites whose skills, at this stage at least, are valuable to the economy. But making it difficult for them to leave is not the same as encouraging them to stay.

Some whites may have reasons for leaving Zimbabwe that are not connected with Government policies or present or future living conditions; they are being p[illegible]lised. Others find the country not to their liking and want to leave regardless — to them we say good riddance.

The combination of all the restrictions now applied to emigrants could have the effect of retaining here a hard core of dissatisfied and perhaps disloyal people which the country could well do without. This is a factor the Government should consider. It should be weighed against the reasons given for the export ban.

CSO: 4700/386

HOVE: GOVERNMENT KEEN TO END STATE OF EMERGENCY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/

THE Government is keen to end the State of Emergency, renewed for a further six months last month, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, said yesterday.

Mr Hove said in an interview that the criteria for the scrapping of the emergency powers regulations — renewed for the third time since independence — should be a climate of peace and calm in the country.

Central to this, he added, should be a concerted effort from politicians, political parties and individuals to refrain from making alarmist statements designed to cause fear and despondency among the public.

"If nothing changes and the situation remains what it is now when people do not cause us anxiety by their alarmist statements," he said, "I would hope that it is the last time we have renewed the State of Emergency."

He added: "We are a government of the people and do not need Draconian kind of legislation to run this country and deprive anybody the freedom of speech. We believe in democracy. But then, there is no democracy without responsibility."

Mr Hove said that before the State of Emergency was extended, the Government hardly used any of the powers.

But the emergency powers have been useful in many ways, he said. "We amended them to deal with economic crimes, particularly with regard to illicit trafficking in Sandawana emeralds."

Saying that the Government had not used the powers to detain people, Mr Hove noted that there were some people who took advantage of this.

"We still get people who issue statements which cause alarm and despondency among the public, statements they know are untrue but give them all the same to make a political point."

The minister said in recent months progress had been made in improving law and order, particularly in Matabeleland where it had deteriorated earlier this year with armed robberies being reported there every week.

"We have been fortunate to have made good arrests which have enabled us to clear a number of cases of armed robberies. The percentage of arrests has definitely increased. I am hopeful and optimistic that given the co-operation of the public we will get over the problem."

He stressed the importance of co-operating with the police, saying he did not believe armed robbers were "mysterious people living in thin air", but that people were harbouring and feeding them.

"People in Matabeleland must be forthcoming and report these people to the police," he said.

An improvement had been brought about by splitting Matabeleland into two police provinces, each under a senior assistant commissioner.

STREAMLINING

"Bulawayo and Western Commonage now form one province under Senior Assistant Commissioner Madziwa. The rest of Matabeleland, which is largely rural, is another province under Senior Assistant Commissioner Day. This streamlining has contributed to the efficiency of the police force in the area.

Mr Hove also said the minimum three-year mandatory sentence for illicit trafficking in precious stones had the desired effect, reducing the number of contraventions of the law.

"We have forced a decline in illicit trafficking in emeralds," he said.

"It is also because we have opened a police post right at Sandawana. We asked the mine management to tighten security in addition to deploying more men than used to operate in Belingwe."

Mr Hove also urged the public to take advantage of the remaining seven days of the firearms amnesty which expires on August 31, by handing over illegal and unregistered weapons to the police.

"After that date, if you are found in possession of weapons, you can expect the full force of the law to take its course, which is a jail sentence of not less than five years."

CSO: 4700/386

NATION'S BANKING SYSTEM CONSIDERED 'MODEL'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/

ZIMBABWE'S banking and financial infrastructure tempered by the need for self-reliance during the years of sanctions when the country was denied open access to international capital markets, came through the era well-equipped to lead the massive post-independence reconstruction and development drives

The system has long been the envy of other African states and it has, with justice, been described as the most sophisticated and developed in Africa north of the Limpopo.

This applies both to the degree of self-sufficiency built up over a number of years and in the services, specially adapted to meet the needs of a developing country, provided by a range of financial institutions.

The opening up of the economy and the expanding foreign interest in trade and investment in this country will lead to new demands being made on the system. But the institutions are already strengthening their back-up services and there is little fear that the sector will lag.

The resilience of the sector is well illustrated by the changed patterns in the 25 years of sanctions. In 1965 the net public sector borrowings in the domestic capital market amounted to only $13m.

At the end of the era, central government's domestic debt was $1 425 400 000 and foreign debt totalled only $414 800 000 — a remarkable performance in the mobilisation of local resources.

The major shock to the system so far this year was the increase in the bank rate from 4,5 percent — a figure set before UDI in 1965 — to 6,0 percent at the end of February.

The private sector's fears that this could soon be followed by another increase, and general uncertainty about the possibility of a new course being steered by the Reserve Bank, led to a period of caution within the market.

Investors tended to switch out of long term investments and into call or short term deposits in order to take advantage of any further increase in the interest rates

The Reserve Bank and Treasury acted quickly to provide re-assurance that the hike was not the forerunner of frequence rate changes, and more stability has returned to the market.

Of course concern in the immediate future is the rapid escalation of central Government debt — up 97,8 percent from $931,8 million in March 1978 to $1 843,3m. by December 1980, according to RAL's latest guide to the economy.

In January the Government announced that it was acquiring 61 percent of Rhobank Ltd., which has since changed its name to Zimbank. The Government paid $26,6m. for South African-based Nedbank's shareholding in the local bank, with payment in three tranches over two years.

This is in line with the Government's stated objective to participate in strategic industries within the country.

And in mid-July the Bank of Credit and Commerce Ltd. opened its doors in Salisbury as the first new commercial bank to be established in the country since 1963.

BCCZ is 53 percent owned by Bank of Commerce and Credit International, based in Luxembourg, and 47 percent owned by the Government.

Also this year, Barclays Bank in Zimbabwe became locally incorporated, a move which Minister of Finance Enos Nkala said in his Budget speech, he hoped many other companies would follow.

This year's budget is also significant for marking a distinct switch in Government policy away from deficit budgeting, with the local market supplying the borrowings to finance much of the recurrent expenditure as well as loans for capital projects.

It will take time to move away from deficits which first appeared as the war escalated, entirely, but Senator Nkala was widely praised for his apparent determination to move onto a healthier course.

Announcing a final deficit of $484.8m. (adjusted to comply with the International Monetary Fund formula), Senator Nkala said: "The final position is the beginning of real progress in redressing the deficit profile.

"This progress is cause for reassurance but it must be continued so that within a short period we can again say that borrowing is not to finance consumption but for investment in capital projects and for improving our productive base."

His philosophy is that borrowing for recurrent expenditure does not solve the problem, it merely postpones the day of reckoning.

And, if continued on a significant scale for any length of time, "rapidly compromises our creditworthiness and threatens the viability of financial management in future years".

At the heart of the sound management of Zimbabwe's banking system is the Reserve Bank, which acts as banker to the Government and certain statutory bodies as well as the country's banking and financial institutions.

It is also responsible for the issue of currency, administers the issue of Government loans and treasury bills and manages the loans sinking fund.

In addition, the Reserve Bank manages the clearing house for the commercial banks which keep accounts with it, controls the country's foreign reserves and acts as lender of last resort to the financial institutions. It administers the exchange control legislation and handles Zimbabwe's gold output.

Private sector participation is handled by two discount houses, four merchant banks, five commercial banks, a range of financial institutions and three building societies.

CSO: 4700/386

FRENCH BANK MAKES SALISBURY ITS REGIONAL CENTER

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

BANQUE International pour L'Afrique Occidentale has made Salisbury the centre for its regional operations in east and southern Africa.

The decision was taken in the wake of increasing trade between French companies and Anglophone countries, as opposed to the traditional area of business, namely the Francophone African states, said Mr Antoine d'Arjuzon, BIO's managing director.

"A number of our clients have interests in exporting goods to east and southern Africa and therefore we have been considering a position in this region," said Mr. d'Arjuzon.

"We were offered investment possibilities in Kenya, but when the Lancaster House agreement was signed we thought we would look at an alternative to Kenya and that was Zimbabwe.

"Last year our president, Mr Jean Dromer, headed a mission of French industrialists to Zimbabwe.

"As a result of that he thought that this country merited and deserved a closer look," said Mr d'Arjuzon.

Last month BIO opened a representative office in Salisbury.

"This representative office is a reconnaissance office and a regional office for Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and Malawi," he said.

But BIO haven't been slow off the mark as far as financing new projects in Zimbabwe.

It has already participated in the eurodollar loans raised by Air Zimbabwe and the Wankie Colliery Company.

More than 200 French companies have sent representatives to Zimbabwe since independence last year in the hope of securing a new market for their products.

"Many of our large companies wish to do business here, and BIO wishes to cater for them in this part of the world, which up to last year was unknown to many people in France," said Mr d'Arjuzon.

BIO, he continued, had always studied an area in great detail before going in.

"To do banking in a country it takes time to know the people, their business habits and this knowledge cannot be acquired in a few months.

"We want to combine patience and a sense of opportunity and what our compatriots do will be of great importance to us.

EXPERIENCE

"We have an image of being the bank for Africa in Europe and the United States.

"No other institution in France has our experience in dealing with black Africa."

During last week's flying visit Mr d'Arjuzon met the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero; the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala; and the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr Simba Makoni, with whom he discussed a number of projects.

He also met the heads of all the major banks and various leading businessmen.

"While I have not been here for as long as I would wish, I can say that all the signs for Zimbabwe's future are very hopeful. BIO are so impressed with what they have found here," said Mr d'Arjuzon.

BIO was originally established in 1860 as the Banque du Senegal and later became the central bank for West Africa. In 1960 it lost that privilege and became a commercial bank.

It now operates subsidiaries in 15 West African states from Mauritania to Zaire. It also has merchant banking operations in France, the United Kingdom and West Germany.

Since 1960 BIO has spread its wings to Nigeria where it owns 40 percent of the International Bank for West Africa. This investment now accounts for 30 percent of the assets shown in BIO's consolidated balance sheet.

BIO is 51 percent owned by Compagnie Financiere France Afrique which is in turn 52 percent controlled by Banque Nationale de Paris, Credit Commercial de France and the Drouot insurance group.

Other shareholders in CFFA include the Central Bank of West Africa, Union de Banque Suisse and Banco do Brasil.

CSO: 4700/386

NKALA TELLS OF SNAG WITH TIED ZIMCORD AID

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

THE assistance pledged at the Zimcord conference led to the problem of it being tied to purchases from the donor country, the Minister of Finance, Senator Nkala, said at the seventh annual meeting of the Whitsun Foundation here yesterday.

Speaking at the official opening, the minister said the purchases led to a "hotch-potch" of equipment entering the country with the need to establish new organisations to service the equipment. It also tied up scarce foreign exchange in new lines of spares, he added.

"Similar types of equipment, compatible with that already installed can often be purchased elsewhere at much better prices."

He appealed to donor countries to consider easing the burden to developing countries by permitting purchases of capital equipment that would be to the best advantage of the receiving states.

"I am aware that some donors have recognised this problem and have made appropriate adjustments, and they are to be commended.

He said the generally depressed situation in the world trade with deteriorating prices for the nation's export commodities led to a reduced ability to sustain growth in exports.

"This in turn effects our ability not only to service external debt but also to increase allocations for the import of essential raw materials needed to satisfy a growing internal market and to maintain growth in exports.

"Clearly there must be a link between the cost of debt servicing in any one year and the impact that cost will have on the amount of foreign exchange forecast to be earned in that year."

He said this ratio was used in determining country creditworthiness and assessing country risk.

The minister said the debt ratio of Zimbabwe should not go any higher than 12½ percent and 15 percent.

The minister said Zimbabwe was approaching the point where debts could no longer be contracted for repayment in 1984, 1985 or 1986. Debts payable after 1986 could only be safely contracted, he said. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/386

NEW AFC BOARD TO BE FORMED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

BULAWAYO

THE Government is dissatisfied with the way in which the Agricultural Finance Corporation is run, and a new board will be announced before the end of the month, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture Dr S within Mombeshora said at the weekend.

"We are not very happy with the way the AFC is being run. There are, therefore, going to be new board members," he said in an interview.

The move in no way interfered with the AFC's independence in deciding which applicants received loans, he said.

"The AFC still has the right to decide on loan allocations to all its applicants."

Dr Mombeshora said the AFC was established as a credit organisation supplying loans to commercial farmers, but when the present Government attained power the AFC was directed to provide a special loan facility for small scale commercial farmers in the former Purchase Areas.

"We know some people have benefitted from these facilities while others have failed to get loans or have been turned down."

The Minister also announced that the AFC was opening new credit facilities for peasant farmers and loans would be granted to applicants before the next planting season.

He said this would be limited to goods such as fertiliser, seeds, implements and other agricultural necessities.

Dr Mombeshora said that the establishment of co-operatives by peasant farmers would ease administrative problems in granting loans.

Though the country had suffered a severe outbreak of animal diseases recently, the situation had greatly improved, he said.

However, he urged all farmers not to be complacent and said people must continue dipping their cattle and having beasts regularly checked by veterinary services.

Dr Mombeshora advised people to stop selling their cattle to private contractors as they paid less than the Cold Storage Commission.

Dr Mombeshora said he was holding discussions with the Minister of Transport so that his ministry could be allocated more vehicles to help remove all maize before the rains.

"People must not be discouraged from planting more maize in the new season. We will move all the crop before the rains and next year we will be in an even better position to cope with a higher production of maize and other crops as far as transport is concerned."

CSO: 4700/386

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRAINING SCHEME TO BOOST OUTPUT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 15

[Text]

THE Anglo American Corporation in Zimbabwe is spending $3 million this year on an expanding training programme which includes the building of four technical training schools and the widening of existing semi-skilled training.

The Group also more than doubled its 1981 apprentice intake to 116 youngsters, of which 72 percent were black. This brought to 370 the number of apprentices within the Group, more than 60 percent of which are black. And, of the national intake of mining industry apprentices, 32,5 percent were recruited by Anglo mining companies.

The technical training schools are being built at the Bindura Nickel Corporation, Hippo Valley Estates, Wankie Colliery and Rhodall Refinery. A minimum of $80 000 is being spent at each school on up-to-date tools and equipment, while specialist instructors have already been recruited.

Work has also started on the preparation of professional objective-orientated apprenticeship training programmes, and in recogniton of the valuable roles played by semi-skilled workers, programmes will be expanded later this year.

The Group Manpower Planning adviser, Mr Keith Thomas, said the aim of the substantial increase in apprentice training was to achieve self-sufficiency in skilled workers by the end of the decade, while augmenting national apprenticeship training at Zimbabwe's technical colleges.

The new training programmes are a vital part of the project. "Although it is important to have skilled instructors and well-equipped training facilities, one of our most pressing responsibilities is the creation of a clearly-structured apprenticeship training programme which meets the varying needs of Group companies while producing qualified and capable artisans," he said.

"The programmes will enable us to give our apprentices formal training in the different trades, with specific learning objectives and standards. Their progress will be monitored by instructors."

The schools will provide apprentices with only practical training. They will still be required to attend technical colleges for their theoretical training, and will have to write qualifying examinations.

Anglo's training effort covers areas ranging from technical and administrative skills to university sponsorship and courses in basic literacy and numeracy.

More than 27 000 of the Group's 29 000 employees have so far been tested in basic arithmetic and English in a massive campaign to determine educational standards of all employees, which is necessary if further training is to be carried out.

And about 14 000 employees have been tested in a continuing exercise to determine their suitability for further training.

The basic arithmetic and English test (BAL) is followed, if necessary, by a nine-month literacy and numeracy course, held at this stage for people in positions of authority to make them more efficient and productive in their jobs.

The course consists of six months spent learning English, including reading and writing, and three months on simple arithmetic. Teaching methods include the use of books, manuals and video films.

CSO: 4700/386

MARKETING BODY MINERAL MANAGEMENT POLICY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 16

/Article by Andrew Whaley/

/Text/

THE Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, has said that the setting up of an independent corporation to market all Zimbabwe's minerals would ensure that the Government knew where minerals were going, at what price and where they were being stockpiled.

Mr Nyagumbo outlined the need for a "logical minerals policy and rational mineral resources management" in parliament recently.

He said then that it was "Government's objective to provide greater security for mining investment through the proposed marketing corporation".

In an interview following his parliamentary speech, Mr Nyagumbo said that the corporation would not discriminate against any market. "We will sell to any market which has paid the price."

The corporation, which would be made up of "private people and people from Government" would visit the proposed markets to negotiate a fair price.

This system, he said, would prevent some of the Zimbabwean firms' sister companies from undercutting more lucrative markets elsewhere.

He said that a large company operating in Zimbabwe (Union Carbide) had previously sold its minerals to its sister company in the United States, regardless of price.

If such companies failed to pay the agreed price on general world markets, then than company would "forfeit the right" to exclusive buying, said the minister.

"The present system is not very satisfactory to the Government in that individuals and individual companies might produce and market their products individually and independently. Their records are given to the Chambers of Mines and in turn to the Ministry.

"In order for the Government to realise the value of its minerals, the corporation should be established," Mr Nyagumbo said.

The corporation would be a "monitor" of all the minerals in this country and market them in conjunction with the firms concerned and the Chambers of Mines.

"It would always negotiate for a better price," he said, "if necessary stockpiling until the prices are good".

Asked whether the corporation would not interfere with marketing procedures and perhaps be a costly exercise, the minister said that it would be no more costly than a firm's normal marketing policies.

"It will be very efficient and effective because we will definitely monitor the production and transportation of those minerals from the mines to the market-place."

"Of course," he added, "as we go by we wil continue to discover loopholes and be able to close those".

The reaction to the proposal had, however, been "very nasty," the minister said.

"They (the companies marketing minerals) believe it is an interference to their free enterprise system and the Government is accused of partly nationalising the industry and restricting their incentives of further production and expansion.

"We do not believe this, of course. We believe it is

in the interests of the country that the Government should be able to realise the value of all the minerals produced in this country."

Mr Nyagumbo said that it would be a naive government that did not know the value of its minerals and where they were being sold, particularly as minerals were non-replenishable.

Asked if the Government might be keen on this corporation to prevent minerals from falling into "the wrong hands", the minister replied:

"The price must be the price that is on the market. There are no wrong hands if we are getting paid."

He suggested that the opposition to the proposed minerals, metals and gemstones corporation was understandable in the circumstances. "For any change people panic, but when it is applied, their fears are allayed because they all see no reason to be depressed about. They all continue to produce and continue to expand."

The new corporation would "clamp down on illegal export of precious stones which has been a thorn in the flesh for a long time".

It would also be "a relief" to the small miner who had previously been unable to dispose of his ores easily. "This time it will be easier for them to bring their ores to the marketing corporation and get cash which will enable them to continue with production."

The large mineral producers would, however, receive cash only when the products had been finally marketed.

Mr Nyagumbo said generally he was pleased with the way the multinationals in Zimbabwe had taken up the challenge to train local African labour for skilled jobs.

He said they were beginning to "realise the value of minerals before they are exported to any market". Previously the training of skills was confined to whites who tended to leave the country with their skills.

"The indigenous people do not want to go elsewhere and will contribute here," he said.

The Government was encouraging companies to improve their working, accommodation and recreational facilities for the work forces. He said that Rio Tinto, Anglo-American and Rhodall had all begun progressive training schemes to overcome a critical shortage of mining skills.

CSO: 4700/386

BRITISH SUGAR COMPANY TO COOPERATE IN BIG FARMING PACT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 15

/Text/

A LOCAL and a British company have reached an agreement to co-operate in future large-scale farming and energy development in Zimbabwe.

They are Monex Africa (Zimbabwe) Ltd and Tate and Lyle of Britain.

Monex Africa's managing director Mr Luxmore Chiweshe and Tate and Lyle technical services senior official Mr C. A. Johnson said at the Salisbury Show yesterday that the two companies, working in close co-operation, would be in a position to negotiate with developed countries for the aid to implement large-scale agricultural and rural development projects.

The two companies also pledged to work closely with the Government in reconstruction programmes.

Mr Chiweshe, who has just returned from an overseas business tour where he held a series of meetings with financial institutions, business houses, British Government officials and a number of large companies said all the parties concerned had shown a keen interest in the development of Zimbabwe.

He said the company would be promoting a number of projects which are still in the pipeline. If a major project was set up in Zimbabwe, the two firms would make it a priority to establish a training scheme to ensure that the management handed over the running of the company to skilled Zimbabweans.

Tate and Lyle has undertaken more than 1 000 assignments in more than 70 countries, involving the planning, implementation and management of agricultural and agro-industrial projects mainly in the Third World, Mr Johnson said.

SURVEYS

These include land and water resource surveys and planning studies for agricultural development in Afghanistan, Colombia, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia.

It also provides regular advisory services under annual technical consultancy agreements, covering crop production, crop handling and factory processing. These agreements provide clients with an independent review of their current operating practices and procedures as well as advice on the latest technological developments.

The company has been involved in managing major agricultural and agro-industrial development schemes in Belize, Jamaica, Malaysia, Swaziland, Trinidad and Zambia.

CSO: 4700/386

PLASTIC INDUSTRY EQUIPMENT NEEDS MODERNIZATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 11

/Text/

PLASTICS manufacturers in Zimbabwe are facing huge problems with their plant and machinery, most of which is more than a decade old.

Not only has the existing equipment suffered from normal wear and tear, but much of it is now completely outdated in terms of modern technology.

The need for the latest high speed machinery is essential if Zimbabwe is to compete on the world export market.

Mr K. R. Berk, managing director of Prodorite, said most local companies were now faced with an accelerated need to complete this exercise as they had been unable progressively to update their machinery during the years of sanctions.

"To do this would cause a severe drain on capital resources and the country's foreign currency reserves," he said.

"It is nevertheless essential that the industry updates its capability in the shortest possible time in order to remain competitive with those countries which are not constrained by such considerations."

Mr Berk said in many cases ancillary equipment to the main plastics processing machines had been made locally or "in-house".

This had been acceptable during sanctions when there was no access available to international suppliers.

"But it is now further reducing our competitive ability in international markets," he pointed out.

"Many of these ancillary machines are now worn out, too slow and without spares back-up."

In many cases, the antiquated machinery still producing plastic articles in Zimbabwe were now so completely out of date that the original manufacturer no longer produced the required spares.

"Currency for replacement machinery will be needed by the plastics industry for many years to come."

CSO: 4700/386

ORGANIZATION OF METALWORKERS UNION REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 7

/Text/

A SICKNESS and accident fund will be established next month by the General Engineering and Metal Workers' Union, the general secretary of the union, Mr David Chimmoro, said yesterday.

The scheme would offer workers a 24-hour cover, whether they became ill on or off the job and as long as they could produce evidence of their being sick.

A workshop was held recently in Salisbury by trade union delegates from 10 African countries. It was organised by the union in conjunction with the International Metal Workers' Federation.

Mr Chimmoro said the delegates reviewed workers' situations in Africa, communications between African metal workers, the development of co-operative unions in Africa and the role of trade unions in the reconstruction of their various economies.

"We expressed deep concern at the violations of human and trade union rights in some countries in Africa. We pledged to do our utmost to raise the level of world consciousness on the plight of five million refugees on the continent," he said.

"We endorsed the African Women Workers' conference call for equal rights and better status for African women. We pledged that unions must play their part in nation building and governments must create the institutions or machinery through which workers can effectively participate in decision making at all levels."

The delegates urged all trade unions in the metal industry to push trade union education on collective bargaining.

CSO: 4700/386

LIBYA PROMISES TO PROVIDE OIL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/ A Libyan delegation will visit Zimbabwe soon to discuss Zimbabwe's needs, including oil supplies, with a view to developing trade relations, the head of the department of culture and information at the People's Bureau in Salisbury, Mr Amer Burassi, said.

Speaking in an interview with Ziana, Mr Burassi said as soon as the Beira-Umtali pipeline was complete, Libya would begin immediately to supply refined petroleum products to Zimbabwe.

The 37-year-old diplomat said Zimbabwe had achieved a great deal since independence adding that the country had made "a wonderful start" in the long struggle for economic independence and social progress.

"As a member of the OAU, Libya is proud of Zimbabwe as a symbol of successful mass-oriented struggle on the African continent," he said.

Asked to comment on Libya's role in Zimbabwe, Mr Burassi said: "We are here to strengthen the relations forged between the people of Zimbabwe and Libya during the struggle against racist oppression in this country."

He said Libyan moral and material support given to Zimbabweans during the liberation war would now be transformed into "fraternal assistance and cooperation" in the economic field.

The Libyan envoy also said that all Libyan citizens were undergoing military training in preparation for any possible American attack against the Libyan people.

Mr Burassi called on all African states to join Libya in condemning the Reagan Administration's acts of aggression against a certain member state of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity.

In his reaction to the recent shooting down of two Libyan military aircraft off the Mediterranean coast, Mr Burassi questioned American intentions in undertaking military manoeuvres near the Libyan seashore.

"All these brutal acts are being carried out to force us to withdraw our support for liberation movements in Southern Africa and Palestine and for our condemnation of treacherous Camp David accords," he declared.

He said although the United States might not attack Libya itself, attempts were being made to "spark off" a regional war between the Libyan people and the pro-American states of Egypt, Sudan and Tunisia, which were receiving sophisticated military hardware from the United States.

"But we are assured of all the backing because the majority of the people in these countries, including the United States, support our stand and our policies."

He said moral, political and material support for SWAPO, the ANC and PAC would continue despite American imperialist tactics of intimidation against progressive and democratic forces in Africa, and abroad.

"In our endeavour," he said, "we are coordinating our efforts with our brothers of the frontline states."

Saying that Namibia and South Africa would soon be free and independent, Mr Burassi stressed that Libya was prepared to supply soldiers to fight alongside SWAPO guerillas and ANC and PAC fighters in their legitimate struggle.

CSO: 4700/386

HEALTH OF TRAVEL INDUSTRY REPORTED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

/Text/

THE initial reactions of doom and gloom for the travel industry when the cut in holidays allowance was announced in the Budget last month, have not proved correct.

A survey of the major agents last week showed there have been no cancellations of bookings and in fact a few agents reported outstanding business for 1981.

Managing director of Halmac Travel, Mr Aidan Lane, said: "The figures for 1981 are very healthy and we are optimistic, but it is difficult to predict further than three to four months ahead."

A spokesman for Musgrove and Watson said there had been an upswing in business, partly due to people expecting further cuts in the future.

Another agent felt the full effect of the cut would be clearer in December and he expected a 20 percent drop in travel outside Zimbabwe.

Turning to trends in travel, all the agents saw a decrease in holidays to South Africa, but this was due more to visa requirements than allowances.

Two agents reported major problems and bottlenecks with visa applications, particularly during the busy school holiday period.

Mr Lane said: "There has been a drop in the traditional holidays down south, but there has been a compensatory increase in travel to the Seychelles, Mauritius and Kenya."

Budget Tours and World Travel Bureau agreed that the trend is toward holidays on the Kenya coast and Mauritius and WTB is concentrating on marketing Kenya package tours.

One result of the cut in allowance is that people are planning and choosing their holidays far more carefully.

Agents have capitalised on this by promoting their professional skills in arranging holidays with particular regard for making full use of the allowance.

To counter any future reduction in the tourist industry, Miss Jane Narraway of Allen Wack and Shepherd said: "We must concentrate on promoting incoming tourism.

"Air Zimbabwe is beginning to bring in cheaper fares to Europe, and the industry can help itself by controlling rate changes."

Miss Narraway also mentioned that one of Zimbabwe's big advantages is that it is new on the tourist map and agents must push the novelty factor.

Conflicting accounts were given on the state of group travel and package tours. Some agents were emphasising the value of group travel due to discounts on fares and holiday allowance endorsements.

Other agents felt group tours could suffer in popularity, for instance supporters of sporting teams may not be keen to spend their allowances cheering for their favourite teams in obscure countries.

Travel for business purposes is a major part of most agents' business and would continue to be given careful attention.

The general feeling was that granting of applications by the Reserve Bank would become stricter, but as long as a sound case was put forward there would be no problem.

"Every business traveller is an ambassador of this country and should be in a position to present a good picture," said Mr Lane.

On the local scene agents believed there will be a definite upswing in residents taking holidays at home, in particular, making use of package tours.

A spokesman for Zimbabwe Sun Hotels said there was a significant increase in domestic bookings, but he did not feel the budget announcements were a major factor.

The Goodwood group of hotels also reported heavy booking and indications were that people were staying longer at Zimbabwean resorts.

Contributory factors were promotional projects, holiday allowance cuts, and adjusting to a peacetime environment.

National Parks and Wildlife Provincial Warden, Mr Arthur Wood, said they had been completely inundated.

"Everything has gone stark raving mad. We cannot cope with the backlog of bookings. I must apologise to the public for delays," he said.

CSO: 4700/386

RUBBER INDUSTRY DECREASES FOREIGN DEPENDENCY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 12

/Text/

THE rubber industry in Zimbabwe has advanced to the stage where 80 percent of industrial rubber products which were imported a few years ago are now being made in the country.

A firm with a big hand in this achievement is Rubber and Allied Products (Pvt.) Ltd., Bulawayo, which recently completed extensions worth almost $500 000 to its rubber and plastic divisions.

General manager Mr Des Wright said the sales branches in Bulawayo and Salisbury were showing new records of turnover each month.

The firm started in 1964 making rubber pads for the national railways. These were fitted under the railway line between concrete sleepers and were a component of a fastener unit.

"After a while, we started looking at other products which the railways used and we progressed from there. Now we have 15 presses making more than 4 000 different rubber products for the railways, mining and industry," said Mr Wright.

"Because of the type of mixing we do here, which is open mill as against closed mill, we have certain pollution problems. This has forced us to stick to black rubber products.

"We have done some experiments with coloured car mats and grey pencil rubbers, but we have to be extremely careful and wash the products at various stages of manufacture.

"Our method is slower but efficient, and we do watch the quality all the time but we will have to progress soon to the closed type of mixing if we are to keep pace with the demand.

"We are actively looking into the possibility of buying a Banbury internal mixer because our production levels are getting so high and we need to get through a bigger tonnage of rubber," he said.

The firm is pressing forward with its development of the rubber to metal process, particularly for heavy industry, and is heavily involved in making tank linings, and rubberising the loading area of trucks.

A new project is its hose-building division which turns out various types of suction and delivery hose, including outsize hoses for the railways and mines. It is currently experimenting with hose for use by petrol companies when they deliver fuel to service stations.

The vee and fan belt division makes all the country's needs, while its injection moulding machine division makes all the plastic base plates for the railways. These baseplates have replaced the rubber ones previously made by the firm for the rail fasteners.

Mr Wright said the firm had started an export drive in Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zaire, Kenya and Nigeria to show the authorities the advantages of the fastener, when considering railway development.

The firm is part of an international group — British Tyre and Rubber Co. Ltd. — and is one of only three subsidiaries making the rail fastener.

They are made and used in South Africa and Australia, and it was hoped to extend their use to Africa, Europe and the Far East.

"Being international, we have all the technical advice we need, and we hope soon to bring out specialised rubber technicians to Zimbabwe to help train the local people.

"Far too much reliance has been placed in the past on specialised European staff, and we are now actively getting Africans involved in the chemistry of rubber.

"We have Africans in our laboratory, and we have approached the University of Zimbabwe for an African, who we can train as a rubber technologist.

"General supervisors are being sent on courses on management and supervisory techniques, as well as production and stock control, to make them more efficient and productive," said Mr Wright.

CSO: 4700/386

DUNLOP EXECUTIVE ON PROGRESS OF RUBBER INDUSTRY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

/Text/

ZIMBABWE is developing the potential to become self-sufficient in rubber, says a senior executive at Dunlop Zimbabwe Ltd.

Seven years ago, Dunlop planted a trial plot of rubber seedlings, called Hevea Braziliensis, in the Honde Valley.

Despite being neglected during the war, they are beginning to look healthy and are about ready for tapping.

Mr Ian Broughton, manager, Tyre Technical Development and Performance, said another 100 seedlings were planted recently, and these would be monitored regularly.

He said greater hopes were being placed on guayule, a small rubber-bearing shrub, which is being grown at Grasslands Research Station, and at five test sites in Matabeleland.

"The shrubs at two of the sites are looking very promising. Unfortunately, the yield is not high but the potential is there. If oil products continue to rise we will have this alternative."

He said guayule was a shrub that thrived where nothing else would grow.

It liked arid conditions and was most efficient under stress.

This made it an ideal venture as it would not take over land needed for food crops.

"Based on the average yield of the shrub, we would need about 13 500 ha under cultivation to meet our yearly requirements at Dunlop," said Mr Broughton.

The shrub grows to about knee-high in four to five years, and then it is cut down and macerated. Mr Broughton said normally the roots are dug out, but research in Zimbabwe had shown that the root stock could grow again.

Apart from supplying vital raw materials to the rubber industry in Zimbabwe, the Hevea Braziliensis tree also bears large quantities of resin, which could be used in the paint industry, and bagesse (pulp) for use in firing boilers.

Dunlop was established in Bulawayo in 1959, when it started making a range of basic type patterns of cross-ply construction. It now makes sophisticated and specialist patterns, including the radial car tyre, for most makes of vehicles, as well as tubes and other rubber products.

One of its basic products is rubber compound for the retreading industry.

COMPOUND

Mr Broughton said synthetic rubbers are used for car tyres because of their better wearing properties, although they have a high heat build-up because of their structure.

The bigger sizes used on trucks are made of natural rubber. While they have a low heat build-up, they lose a little on performance.

For the car radial tyre, nine different compounds are mixed in various ways, using synthetic and natural rubber, to obtain the special physical qualities required in the tyre.

The basic recipe for rubber is natural and synthetic sulphur, an accelerator to speed up the curing process.

Mr Broughton said rubber was attacked by oxygen, ozone, and light and water, and an anti-oxidant was added to protect it.

There was also a filler system, using abrasive carbon black for all types of tyres.

"All raw materials are tested before use, and we have limits laid down

which are coveted by the parent body in the United Kingdom," said Mr Broughton.

"If they do not pass these limits they are rejected. Every batch of compound is checked for its physical condition, stiffness, plasticity and specific gravity."

An average batch is 185 kg, with a total of about 18 tonnes of rubber being processed each day.

A Banbury mixer, costing $750 000, will be on stream this month. This will boost production by about 80 percent and place the company in a position to meet the increased local and export demands.

The new mixer will take the strain off the existing one, which is working seven days a week.

Though having the same capacity — 185 kg — it has more refined features, more efficient cooling, higher mixing speed and faster discharge mechanism.

Mr Broughton said a lot of development was taking place as new cars were introduced.

The testing of all types of tyres went on all the time.

The company had a test fleet of cars which tested performance potentials, and there were machines to test tyres.

It also supplied tyres to fleet operators to test the new patterns and designs on the new trucks coming into the country.

He said there was an urgent need for new truck tyres, as the trucks being introduced were capable of doing up to 140 km/h.

This was a big increase in the performance of the old trucks which travelled at about half that speed.

Dunlop also make a big range of industrial rubber products, specially rubbers which are oil and flame resistant.

Among the industrial products it makes are radiator hose, domestic and mining hose, irrigation pipes and joints, rubber bearings for pumps, hose seals, windscreen wipers, car mats, and shoe soling.

It also has an adhesive division which makes bonding for sealing foam rubber, and PVC floor tiling.

CSO: 4700/386

EIGHT NURSING SCHOOLS PLANNED IN PROVINCES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/

BULAWAYO.

DELEGATES to the annual conference of the Southern Region of the Railway Associated Workers' Union (RAWU) in Bulawayo this week have called for a $168 a month minimum wage for its members in grade 10 category of employment.

Union members in this category at present get about $90 a month, while the Government minimum is about $85.

The resolution came after a detailed explanation by the union's general secretary about the housing of railway employees and the fact that the railways paid rent for all employees who earned less than $200 per month.

Members felt that these people had no housing security and said members would like to be responsible for their house rentals.

Mr Anderson Mhungu said the union had been under pressure by some workers who wanted to accept a management offer of a $10 increase which would make them responsible for their own rent.

He said on average the railways paid about $30 for a family house owned by the Bulawayo City Council. If union members accepted the offer, they would have to find $20 themselves.

A trustee of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), Mr B. Horallen, who opened the conference, said trade unions in Zimbabwe could not function effectively unless they had a solid financial backing.

The ZCTU had recommended to the Riddell Commission that every employee should contribute to union funds. It had also been found that generally subscriptions by members were too low.

Mr Horallen said the commission had found that 1 percent of a member's earnings should go to the union for it to be effective.

He said it was clear to all that the trade union could not perform the task effectively, and that members had to realise their obligations to their union.

Mr Horallen said even the most dedicated union leaders could not achieve much without money.

CSO: 4700/386

GNP HITS THE 1974 BOOM LEVELS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

/Article by David Linsell/

/Text/

ZIMBABWE'S gross national product rose by 13,9 percent in 1980, more than three times the official estimate of 4 percent.

The Government's monthly digest of statistics shows that GNP at constant 1965 prices is back to the same levels recorded during the boom in 1974.

Between 1974 and 1979 GNP fell by 12,5 percent, reaching its lowest level in 1978.

The principal contributory factor behind last year's growth was a 35 percent leap in the retail trade index supported by a 30 percent increase in consumer spending.

Top of buyers' lists were clothing, footwear, household goods, up by over 50 percent. The motor trade was busy too, as were department stores.

But the boom could not have been sustained without a rapid and inflationary rise in money supply. Notes and coins in circulation leapt by 46 percent in 1980 and money supply is up 8,7 percent for the period January 1 to May 31 this year.

Earnings were also up by a quarter, from $1 501.6 million to $1 881 million. Employment crept back over the one million mark although there were falls in the number of farm labourers, public administration and domestic staff.

Investment as a whole rose by 25 percent from $337 million in 1979 to $421 million, back to peak levels experienced in 1974 and 1975. Understandably over half of this new money went on new machinery and equipment, and civil engineering works.

Net Government spending also increased by 25 percent and accounted for around 23 percent of GNP.

On a gloomy note balance of payments figures reveal a current account net deficit of $165,4 million compared to $76.5 million the year before — more than double.

The capital account surplus was $84.5 million against $176,3 million in 1979.

So the overall payments deficit amounts to $80.9 million, the first time the country has gone into the red since 1977.

CSO: 4700/386

ALL RENTS TO BE FIXED, SAYS ZVOBGO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

THE Government intends to control rents on all rented accommodation throughout Zimbabwe, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, announced in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Housing and Building Amendment Bill, Dr Zvobgo said fixed rents would be introduced "because there is a major outcry on the part of the public who are being exploited by landlords".

It was now time to take action against landlords who were charging "exorbitant" fees for rented accommodation.

In terms of a clause inserted into the present Act by the Bill, rents would be based on "the maximum percentage return on the current market value of immovable property".

The Bill also intends allowances to be made to the landlord for what he spends on electricity, water, fuel, sanitary, and other services, as well as on rates.

The landlord will also be allowed to take insurance premiums on the property and the cost of maintenance and cleaning of the property into account.

Earlier during the debate, the minister also told the House that the Housing and Building Amendment Bill would consolidate the present Housing and Guarantee Funds into one fund known as the Housing and Guarantee fund.

It would also consolidate the present two building funds into another fund which would be known as the National Building Fund.

The minister said that in terms of the Bill, the Consolidated Funds could be applied to any areas, subject to the provisions of the Act.

"In effect" he said, "the new funds would continue to provide all the former services and the division of the country geographically into two areas, would fall away."

During the debate, Mr Joseph Kaparadza (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland Central) told the House that the masses in the urban and rural areas were crying for a better distribution of these funds.

Mr Kaparadza said people had expressed dissatisfaction with the past non-equitable distribution under the present Guarantee and Building Funds. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/386

GOVERNMENT PLAN TO BUILD TEN THOUSAND HOMES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

THE Government is to build a massive estate of 10 000 houses between Mufakose and Dzivaresekwa, the city council has been told.

It will be on Parkridge and Fontainbleu farms, just outside the city's western boundary, the Secretary for Local Government and Housing told the municipality in a letter.

As yet the new suburb was unnamed, he said, and the Government wanted the council to choose a suitable name because the area would ultimately be incorporated into the city.

The council authorised officials to make offers for the land at a meeting in January and the planning and development of the area for high-density housing was undertaken by the Government.

The council paid $630 000 for the two farms and in May it was agreed to incorporate them into the municipality.

The council's health, housing and community services committee considered a new name for the area but decided to wait until next week before making any recommendation.

The new estate will tie in with council development at Warren Park and Dzivaresekwa, both to the west of the city centre and north of most of the existing high density suburbs.

At the council's budget meeting last month the chairman of the finance and development committee, Mr Tobias Musariri, said no loan funds were available after Warren Park and Dzivaresekwa and it was hoped the Government would develop Parkridge and Fontainbleu.

The western estate is the second new suburb to be announced by the Government in the last 10 months — Hatcliffe, near Borrowdale, being the first. There, 500 ultra-low cost houses will house workers and their families in the north of the city.

Both schemes are planned by the housing development services branch of the ministry.

The new estate will help cut the city's housing backlog, but city officials concede there is an almost insatiable demand for married housing.

When Warren Park was announced at the beginning of the year more than 28 000 applications were received, despite complaints that the stands were too small.

Up to $43 million may be available to the Ministry of Local Government and Housing during the financial year for high-density housing in urban areas.

CSO: 4700/386

UPGRADING OF MPILO HOSPITAL DEMANDED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/ The medical superintendent of Mpilo Central Hospital, Dr J.C. Dlamini, is still outraged at the low priority given at the hospital by the Smith government.

"My task is to give people a fair deal — to give them a proper service, a good service," he said. "The challenge is: can we provide a proper service to the satisfaction of all?

"Ian Smith's colonial strategy on health institutions was to make Andrew Fleming a showpiece hospital. He put a lot of money and expensive equipment into it while we here at Mpilo benefited little."

Over the years, while Andrew Fleming benefited from the Smith government and Harare hospital benefited from the then University of Rhodesia, Mpilo remained a distant third.

The result was overcrowding, shortage of qualified staff and lack of proper training lecture halls and accommodation for doctors.

By contrast, hospitals in the eastern suburbs—Bulawayo Central, Richard Morris and Lady Rodwell — were roomy with a decent environment for the patients.

"But all that is going to change now," Dr Dlamini said.

"All funds and services will be spread out to benefit even the rural communities. We still have our problems but Mpilo must be prepared to take a cut in this exercise to spread services to the people in the rural areas.

"We have already begun spreading out some units to the Bulawayo Central hospital to ease congestion here," he said. Some cases from the maternity ward had been transferred to Lady Rodwell, some of the paediatric unit to Bulawayo Central and the ophthalmology unit to Richard Morris.

"What I want people to note is that Mpilo is a referral hospital and must be treated as such. This means patients can only be brought here from the clinics between 8 am and 4 pm during weekdays.

"After 4 pm we don't mind taking acutely ill patients. But I am not saying patients must wait until they are acutely ill before they can be admitted here," he said.

As a referral centre Mpilo serves a satellite system of hospitals and clinics in Matabeleland province. This brings in the problems of specialist staff shortage.

"Qualified specialists have moved out creating a sudden drain on Mpilo. Unfortunately we are not training specialists fast enough."

Dr Dlamini said the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, had "done miracles for Mpilo" in terms of supplying junior doctors. "We never had so many before. There are now over 30. Previously we had two, one and sometimes nil."

He praised Dr Ushewokunze's reform programme of health institutions, especially spreading them to rural communities.

Rural development meant giving communities health services and "central hospitals should understand that" when it came to distribution of services. However, he pointed out that people sent to the rural areas were trained in central hospitals, making it necessary to strengthen these institutions.

"A Western doctor will make a proper diagnosis. I

don't say he will always be right. If you have a headache he will tell you the cause.

"A bone-thrower, on the other hand, will not give you a specific diagnosis. He has not the means. His knowledge of anatomy is not complete. He can tell it's in the chest but cannot tell where exactly it is.

"He may have some knowledge of a liver from having skinned a goat but lacks detailed knowledge."

Mpilo hospital's budget for 1980-81 was $1 682 500. In 1979 it admitted 30 404 patients. The figure increased in 1980 to 35 570.

The hospital has 85 doctors, 159 sisters and matrons, 160 student nurses, 166 medical assistants, 21 nurses aides and about 250 general workers.

The maternity unit has a capacity of about 92, but it has admitted at up to 135 cases at one time. As a result, the wards have had to take in more leading to the reintroduction of floor-bedding to create more room.

Dr Diamini said an extra unit would be needed to cope with the demand in maternity cases even though some of the cases had been referred to Lady Rodwell Hospital.

Apart from the shortage of specialists, the hospital had a more down to earth problem — shortage of general hands to work on the grounds outside.

"Because of the rising demand in the wards most of the general hands have been absorbed inside, leaving the ground unattended.

The hospital lacked adquate housing for its doctors. And there was need for more formal lecture theatres for training nurses, Dr Diamini said.

CSO: 4700/386

ADF PLAN TO TRAIN SKILLED WORKERS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 9

/Text/

THE African Development Fund (ADF) hopes to train about 1 800 people in various trades during the next 3½ years.

The organisation's training manager, Mr Hamish Harvey, told the Zimbabwe Information Services this week that at present, the ADF had three training centres in operation. Work on the fourth centre had started at Tjolotjo. The centres operating are at Umtali, Tulimakwe and Domboshawa, but the fund hopes eventually to establish six centres around the country, he said.

"With all six centres operational, we hope to achieve our goal of training 1 800 people in 3½ years," he added.

The syllabus includes courses in building and mechanical engineering and students will receive certificates on completing their courses. There are no educational qualifications needed, except the trainee's motivation to pass.

"We have only one problem," he said, "and that is getting experienced training officers."

The organisation, soon to be called the District Development Fund (DDF) was set up in 1944 and was responsible for the development of roads, bridges, dip tanks and boreholes in the rural areas. It gets revenue from cattle sales, farm produce and grants from the Government, but today most of its revenue comes from donations from countries like United States, Britain, West Germany, Canada and Japan.

According to a circular published on June 30 this year, ADF had reconstructed 6 640 km of roads throughout the country, 3 505 boreholes, 118 causeways, 61 dams, 61 sale pens, 1 710 culverts / inverts, eight pipe schemes and 1 053 dips.

The newly elected district councils around the country had wanted to take over ADF in their areas but the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, who is the trustee of the fund, said this would only happen once the councils have shown that they are capable of administering their areas.

"Each district council will take over the functions of the ADF in its area," said Mr Leach. "Road - making equipment and everything available will go to the district council involved." He said that the ADF would gradually work itself out of job.

CSO: 4700/386

MUTUMBUKA ON SOCIALIZATION OF EDUCATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/ Education will be revamped to create a socialist mentality among the people, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said yesterday.

He warned that it would be dangerous to marry weaknesses in the former education system with the Government's socialist development policy.

Speaking on the significance of the education seminar — Education for Self Reliance in Zimbabwe — starting at the University of Zimbabwe this morning, Dr Mutumbuka said education had to be routed in a new direction.

The seminar, to be opened by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, will focus on the system of education inherited by Zimbabwe and on future needs.

Dr Mutumbuka said: "We need more schools and expertise already gained outside the country so that the masses can derive maximum benefit from our new education policies.

"If education continues to serve only a few, it will remain unstable."

He called on Zimbabweans not to confuse educational excellence with privilege.

His ministry had expanded its budget by about $210 million since independence because European-orientated education had remained static for years.

The minister said former white-dominated schools were an exercise in futility which confused and deluded children.

"Today our aims can be summed up in a new slogan: 'One child, one school place.' Whether someone comes from Highlands, a mine or commercial farm the state will ensure his basic right to education," Dr Mutumbuka said.

The road ahead, he added, was long and difficult but a start had to be made.

Dr Mutumbuka assured that after the education seminar his ministry would direct its attention on the needs of a national strategy towards education along the socialist path outlined by the Government.

CSO: 4700/386

'THINK TANK' SPEARHEADS HEALTH PLANS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 9

/Text/

THE Ministry of Health's "new-look" planning pool is making significant progress in giving advice on medical reform in the communal areas, says the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze.

In an interview in his office at the weekend, Dr Mazorodze said the revamped planning pool, called the "think-tank" started functioning early this year.

Dr Mazorodze, who is also the chairman of the planning pool, said he believed the current building and upgrading of hospitals in the communal areas would have been impossible if it were not for the good work done by the planning pool.

Apart from Dr Mazorodze, the planning pool is composed of the permanent secretary, Dr Office Chidede, all undersecretaries in the department and a number of experts seconded to the ministry by the World Health Organisation in Geneva.

Dr Mazorodze said that before independence the pool was merely concerned with hospital design "but now its role has changed and expanded. It will also use its authority to create an integrated administrative machinery to oversee the development of primary health care in Zimbabwe.

"The pool's strategy is to move from district to district, but this has not always been possible as some areas have more urgent problems to be attended to than others."

In the districts which had been visited, members of the pool have assessed as far as possible what facilities were available and had tried to find out whether the local people were happy about the services, he said.

'DEPLORABLE'

"Through such investigations it was discovered that conditions and facilities at some of the centres were not up to the required standard. Shava rural hospital was in a deplorable condition and members discovered that it was beset with problems of drug supply and that it was experiencing a near breakdown of general management. This, however, has been remedied."

The pool's development plans include the upgrading of the Umvukwes hospital and the building of new hospitals, one in Victoria Province and the other in Mrewa.

CSO: 4700/386

DOCTORS, NURSES TO BE REQUIRED TO WORK IN RURAL AREAS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

DOCTORS, nurses and medical students will soon be required to visit rural areas as part of their work and training, the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, announced yesterday.

In an interview Dr Ushewokunze said the new requirements would be part of the national health legislation his department was drafting.

Urban doctors, nurses and medical students will have to visit and work in rural areas for about a month at a time. Rural health assistants will visit urban clinics and hospitals.

"We are trying to build a spirit of togetherness," Dr Ushewokunze said. "We want all health workers to be familiar with the countryside where 80 percent of the population lives."

Addressing a meeting of the Mashonaland East Health Assistants' Association earlier yesterday, Dr Ushewokunze said there had been a "coarsening of attitude" in Zimbabwe's health services since the arrival of pioneer medics 80 years ago.

He said he had received many complaints of doctors and nurses speaking to patients harshly, treating them in an offhand manner, and displaying a "spurious feeling of superiority" over them. In addition, urban medics usually waited for patients to come to them.

No complaints of any of these faults had reached him about health assistants. He urged them to be an example of people who visited patients at their homes.

CSO: 4700/386

DR GWEBU NAMED TO HEAD HEALTH RESEARCH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/

DR EPHRAIM GWEBU (33) is the new director of health research services in Zimbabwe.

He was appointed to the post recently, becoming the first black Zimbabwean to be responsible for the co-ordination of all research conducted by the Ministry of Health.

The holder of a PhD in chemistry, Dr Gwebu was born of peasant parents at Essexvale where he did his primary schooling before moving to Nkai for his higher education.

He attended Fletcher High School but left before completing A-levels to take up a scholarship at Njala University, Sierra Leone.

"While I was doing my studies at Fletcher I got a scholarship from the International University Students' Exchange Fund in the Netherlands to study at Njala University College in Sierra Leone where I did my first degree in biochemistry.

"I taught in that country for a year before enrolling with Ohio State University and stayed there until I completed my PhD three years ago," he said yesterday.

Dr Gwebu taught in the United States before returning home recently to take up his appointment.

He said one of his immediate tasks would be to encourage the training of village health workers to serve the community in the rural areas. The programme has already been started by the ministry.

"We must embark on this scheme and it is my task as director-general to establish teaching methods for the village health workers."

He added that there were other projects which "we intend to establish to combat disease among our people in Zimbabwe".

One of the projects, he said, was to find out why there was so much malaria and bilharzia in Zimbabwe.

"We should conduct a national survey on the prevalence of these diseases and stress to the people the importance of immunisation — specially among children. It is important to have every child immunised and my role will be to give surveillance on the effectiveness of the vaccine."

CSO: 4700/386

BINGA REPORTED IN CRITICAL NEED OF FOOD AID

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/

UNLESS more food aid is supplied the situation in Binga could deteriorate from worse to critical within the next three months, an official of the children's supplementary feeding programme warned here yesterday.

BULAWAYO

Mr J. B. Thabane, the provincial co-ordinator of the programme who recently visited Binga, said the situation was getting worse because people ploughed on small fields using traditional means of subsistence farming.

Mr Thabane said the food aid programme had not taught the people self-sufficiency through proper methods of ploughing.

"People have been given relief food for too long without being taught how to do things themselves. What is needed now is to teach the people better methods of farming," he said.

Mr Thabane said the supplementary children's feeding programme which was due to end in June this year had to be extended because there were still many problems, particularly in Binga.

Mr Thabane appealed for co-ordinated efforts between Devag and Government ministries to give emergency aid to the Binga people.

He said the current 650 food packs every month were not enough. At least 2 000 packs were needed, he added.

"While in other areas in Matabeleland Province the food aid programme will be run down by October, I can't see it stopping in Binga until the middle of next year," Mr Thabane said.

Originally the food programme was for children under the age of five. But in Binga this has been extended to cover those in higher age groups, he said.

Up to the end of June this year $16 944 had been spent on the food programme. Of the 19 000 food packs distributed in the province, Binga received about 3 000. A total of 10 000 people benefited from the programme but as many as 1 000 may have been left out.

Mr Thabane said many peasant farmers had not been able to catch fish in commercial quantities because of the licensing regulations. Hence the district councillors were appealing for help from the Government to help develop the fishing industry.

CSO: 4700/386

REGIONAL DIRECTOR DISCUSSES UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 5

/Text/

ZIMBABWE is realising increasingly that no matter what is done to increase the growth rate of commerce and industry it will be impossible to prepare all school-leavers for paid employment, says the Regional Director of Education and Culture for Matabeleland, Mr N. Tanyongana.

Mr Tanyongana was addressing 28 students and guests at the graduation ceremony for adult literacy teachers in the Brethren in Christ Church in Mpopoma on Sunday.

Mr Tanyongana said, it was now strongly advocated that all education, formal and informal, should be changed to ensure that learners were given some training in one or more practical skills.

"This is being thought of" said the director, "to facilitate the change from education for employment to education for self-reliance and survival".

Mr Tanyongana continued: "School-leavers ought to be prepared to be self-employed and to create employment for others. Only when this is accomplished can Zimbabwe be truly independent," he said.

Earlier, speaking on the importance of literacy in a developing country like Zimbabwe, Mr Tanyongana said it was clear that literacy was an important pre-requisite to national development.

Mr Tanyongana said his ministry estimated there were 1,8 million Zimbabweans either illiterate or semi-illiterate at present. There were a further 1,2 million people who would soon become relapsed illiterates, he said.

He said the causes of illiteracy included: Lack of schools, shortage of places which force many pupils to drop out of school prematurely and some parents' reluctance to send their children to school, especially girls.

These problems are now being countered through the ministry's free primary education policy — soon to become compulsory — the introduction of ZINTEC, the increased Form One intake, which had gone up 400 percent this year, and the increased per capita grants to authorities to enable them to cope with increased enrolments.

The ceremony was also attended by the mayor and mayoress of Bulawayo, Councillor and Mrs Nelson Ndlovu. The mayoress presented the certificates to the students, who included seven men and came from various parts of Matabeleland. — ZIANA.

CSO: 4700/386

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL MISSION SEEKS INCREASED TRADE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

A BRITISH Agricultural Engineers' Association trade mission due to arrive in Zimbabwe today hopes, according to an organiser, to make a similar impact as last year's visit when business and agency agreements were established.

This year's 10 company mission comprises mainly manufacturers of agricultural machinery, but also includes animal feed and poultry breeding companies and a firm specialising in veterinary implements and materials.

Mr D. G. O'Neill, deputy overseas secretary of the association, says: "This mission is really a follow-up to last year's which was organised jointly with the British Agricultural Export Council.

"Last year's visit was very encouraging indeed. We were extremely well received by the business community, both the commercial farmer and industry, and we achieved quite a lot to get trade going."

This time the delegation is looking for long-term business as, said Mr O'Neill, there is enormous potential in trade with Zimbabwe.

"Increasing agricultural trade interest between the two countries was reflected in the strong Zimbabwe presence at Britain's recent Royal Show.

"We feel this interest was partly a result of our visit to Zimbabwe last year and we are aiming to continue the momentum, our main input to date is in providing spares and accessories to complement the country's own manufacture," said Mr O'Neill.

CSO: 4700/386

CHINAMANO PROMISES INCREASED SUPPLY OF PETROL BY YEAR-END

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/

REFINED petroleum products should be pumped to Zimbabwe through the Beira pipeline by the end of the year, the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said yesterday.

Speaking about his meeting with Mr Tiny Rowland, head of Lonrho, in London last week, the minister said he was happy with the progress being made to have the pipeline to Umtali rehabilitated by the end of the year.

"Our intention is to push for refined petroleum products to come to Zimbabwe via the pipeline."

Mr Chinamano was speaking in an interview after he toured the Willowvale Motor Industry factory in Salisbury.

He said that work on the pipeline, which was destroyed in several places during the war, was already in full swing.

"Lonrho has had to buy new parts to fix destructed parts and was also continuing to have talks with us and the Mozambicans."

Also on his trip to Britain, Mr Chinamano said, a bilateral agreement between the Zimbabwean and British governments on air transport had been signed.

He was also shown around a containerisation plant in Southampton and visited a civil and military aviation manufacturer in Hatfield, "looking for possible planes to buy to replace the old Viscounts, that have served us very faithfully," said Mr Chinamano.

On Zimbabwe's establishment of a merchant navy to be based in Beira, Mr Chinamano said the Government's interest was in the exploratory stage, adding that no projects had been submitted to Government for its approval.

CSO: 4700/386

FIGHT TRIBALISM, UNITE TO HELP BUILD NATION, SAYS NKOMO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

THE Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday urged all Zimbabweans to unite and help the Government stamp out tribalism, racism and regionalism.

He said that people should stop thinking on tribal or racial lines and concentrate on nation-building.

"The people of Zimbabwe have many colours, different backgrounds, many languages — but they are one. If we are to build a nation, we should not think in terms of tribe or race. These are things of the past.

"We have to recognise that, although people have different names, they are the same. You cannot separate them," he said in an interview at a Salisbury motel after the Patriotic Front's meeting.

"Both tribalism, racism and regionalism are bad and evil," said Dr Nkomo.

"I have said before that tribalism should never be allowed to show its head in society. It is the most dangerous and unwanted thing."

Dr Nkomo said he was pleased to hear the Prime Minister condemning tribalism, regionalism and racism and added:

"I am aware that there are some people using tribalism for political gain in this country.

"Let me make it clear to such people that it is for the good of the country and its people that we must fight tribalism even more than we have fought colonialism."

He said what the Prime Minister had said against tribalism during his tour of Manicaland was right.

"Tribalism was evil. We are one."

On the question of a one-party state in Zimbabwe, Dr Nkomo said it depended on how the whole idea would be carried out.

"If we want to destabilise this country, then let's talk about one-party state.

"We want to stabilise this country and this idea is not quite helpful in this regard," he said.

He added: "As far as I am concerned there can be no one-party state in this country against the wishes of the people."

In a statement the central committee meeting strongly criticised the Civil Service and said appointments should not be made on the basis of nepotism, tribalism and regionalism. The statement reaffirmed the PF's principle of meritocracy.

'MERIT ONLY'

"The central committee urges the Government to ensure that in the Civil Service people are appointed on merit — particularly in the civil police force. We deplore tendencies to recruit members on party or tribal lines."

It also urged the Government to make any land resettlement fair and just and not repeat the mistakes of the past regimes.

"There should be a land reform programme which guarantees co-operative use of it."

CSO: 4700/386

GUN USED IN GQABI KILLING FOUND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/ The curiosity of two children has led police to the discovery of the weapon used to assassinate the African National Congress representative in this country, Mr Joe Gqabi.

The Uzi sub-machine gun, which was fitted with a silencer, was found in a drain about 500 metres from the spot where Mr Gqabi was gunned down outside his house in Ashdown Park, Salisbury, on July 31.

The children, brothers Philip (13) and Frank Muteri (5), were playing with catapults near their home in Sandy Lane, Ashdown Park, when little Frank went into a ditch and spotted the nozzle of the weapon inside the drain.

He called to Philip who thought it was a bicycle pump. When he pulled it out he saw it was a gun and told his father who contacted the police.

A police spokesman said the children had earned themselves a reward.

Ballistics experts tested the firearm and found that it matched up with bullets and cartridges found at the scene of the shooting.

Detectives who investigated the assassination found a Beretta pistol in Mr Gqabi's car and the next day found a different Uzi sub-machine gun on the vlei about 200 metres away.

Neither weapon had been fired at the scene. It was only a week ago that the murder weapon was found by the brothers.

The spokesman said both sub-machine guns had been "missing." He would not say if anyone had reported them stolen.

CSO: 4700/386

RELOCATION OF UMTALI SEEN POSSIBLE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Aug 81 p 2

[Text]

UMTALI

THE Umtali City, first established at Fort Hill, Penhalonga, in 1891, may have to move to a new site to cater for development plans. If this happens, it would not be the first time in its history.

In an interview with Moto, the director of community services in Umtali, Mr D. E. Ncube, said Sakubva Township needed to be pulled down completely and rebuilt.

He said other developments were being considered, the areas where an immediate "face-lift" was expected were the Sakubva sectic s of the NHB, the blocks and the avenues.

"The previous plan was not intended for a city, but for a small siding," he said.

Mr Ncube explained there were several technical problems involved in the construction of the city's sewerage which made the need for a suitable site vital.

"As soon as funds become available, there are some vacant lands the city council can buy where there will not be the same technical problems," he said.

Mr Ncube said Sakubva was over-populated. He said more people from nearby rural areas were now coming to Umtali to stay with their relatives while looking for employment since the night raids had been discouraged by the city council.

Commenting on possible improvement plans for Sakubva, Mr Ncube said communal toilets in several sections of the township would be demolished. The council, he said, hoped to construct a toilet for each family.

If the plan to move the city materialises, it will be the fourth time the city has been moved. The city's first site was at Fort Hill, Penhalonga, in 1891. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/386

SOYA EXPERT PROMISES TO BE LUCRATIVE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 9

/Text/

ZIMBABWE could produce almost 80 000 tonnes of high protein meal a year from soya beans, justifying a higher price for the crop and so encouraging farmers to grow more, a commercial farmer leader believes.

Speaking to the Tsatsi Farmers' Association north of Concession last Friday, the chairman of the Commercial Oil Seed Producers' Association, Mr Warwick Hale, said the meal would find ready export markets.

The required investment would not be great and would boost the value of the crop so that enough could be produced to satisfy Zimbabwe's edible oil needs. The meal would be produced from the seed residue.

DEMAND

The association wanted a price of $300 a tonne or 1.5 times the maize price. At present the price was $170 a tonne and the crop was not meeting the growing demand for edible oils.

Mr Hale said the association had been told the main problem was the residue after pressing which was worth very little. Besides a growing demand for protein cakes for pig and poultry production there was a large potential human market for vegetable protein.

"In the developed countries soya bean is used extensively to extend animal protein. In the United States the milk in their bread, their ice-cream, all that sort of thing is made from soya and America is not a protein-poor continent."

The demand in Africa, where there was a shortage of protein, should be great, he added.

External investors were interested in participating in meal manufacture but because of Government policy would not be allowed to have more than 50 percent of the shares.

PROTEIN

"The producers would be delighted to participate and I think we should have a say in the manufacture. The technology exists and we could produce a meal that was 60 to 80 percent protein and even go up to 90 percent if that was wanted."

Mr Hale said that at present prices Zimbabwe was likely to be short of more than 20 000 tonnes of soya seed next year, causing a great shortage of edible oils because other seed crops, cotton and groundnuts, were also underproduced.

CSO: 4700/386

OUTLOOK FOR MOUNT DARWIN'S RECOVERY BRIGHT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Aug 81 p 9

/Article by Rob Linden/

/Text/

THE small north-eastern town of Mount Darwin, centre of the most bitter and prolonged fighting of the liberation war, is slowly getting back to normal — and beginning to plan for the future.

The days when it was the prosperous focus of a rich commercial farming area may never return — only eight white farmers are left of the 21 who were there in September 1978 — but the outlook is bright.

Foundations of wrecked houses and buildings still scar the town in places, reminders of the fierce battles of the past, but now soldiers are bringing prosperity instead of destruction.

Mount Darwin houses two large military establishments — a new permanent base for the national army's 3:9 Battalion, and a temporary camp on the site of the old security forces airstrip where about 2 000 ex-combatants have been undergoing integration training since February.

The townspeople, at first nervous and hesitant, are now united in praise of the high discipline and good behaviour of the soldiers.

Mr Stavros Georgiou, a businessman and farmer and member of the local committee of the Bindura rural council, told the Herald: "They're very well behaved, and if any difficulties arise, there is a liaison group of senior officers and shopkeepers who sort it out immediately.

"We're very impressed with the standard of the troops, and of course, they bring a lot of money to the town."

Five of the vast former white - owned farms have been bought by Tobex for large-scale tobacco production, while another two are now owned by African farmers. Resettlement schemes are likely to claim the others, say extension officers.

But by far the most important element in planning the future of the town is that it is at the heart of one of the most productive African farming areas — both small-scale and communal — in the country.

Small-scale farmers in Nyakapupu, Chesa and Sowa have just produced the best crop in memory. Both of maize and cotton, and peasants in Madziva and Kapdzja have also done well.

Mount Darwin is the natural growth-point for this upsurge of farming activity, and headquarters of a rapidly expanding development and extension service.

Both Mr Wilson Bangurah, manager of the Grain Marketing Board depot, and Mr David Chipungu, supervisor of the Cotton Marketing Board centre, report bumper harvests, especially in Chesa.

"The diesel shortage is a problem, but not a crisis," Mr Bangurah said. "We are getting the crop in, slowly but surely, and it is very high-quality grain."

Small-scale farmer Mr Bess Madziva, who drove into the depot just then bringing one more load of his "best-ever" harvest, agreed.

FUEL

"We are getting the maize in," he said, "but if I use fuel for the truck,

I haven't got enough for ploughing and preparing the land with a tractor. A lot of mombes (cattle) in the area are sick from ticks and can't be used for ploughing."

But Mr Madzivo is not despondent and looks forward to an even better harvest next season "if we can get diesel and fertiliser quite soon".

At the cotton depot Mr Chipungu said the effect of the fuel shortage on African farmers so far was "bad, but not very bad".

Things were worse for those who had to hire transport from small contractors, many of whom were virtually immobilised by the lack of diesel.

"Today, for instance, we have 400 bales booked for delivery, but fewer than 100 have been brought in.

"But the depot will stay open as long as there's cotton to come in. We usually close in September, but this year we'll wait until the end of October or even longer, until the lands are cleared."

Generally, says Mr Giorgiou, the commercial farmers have managed well up to now. "They have brought in the big transport firms to move their crops, which include one of the best tobacco harvests I've seen."

Mr Giorgiou also owns the service station which is the only diesel supply point in the locality. But his quota seldom lasts more than two days, and queues of up to 100 trucks can be seen at the garage when supplies arrive.

"It will be a tragedy for the African farmers if the position doesn't improve in time for them to plough and plant," he says. "The spirit and enthusiasm is there, but they must have fuel soon."

Another effect of the shortage has been to cut bus services over a large area by half, and severely hamper mobile rural clinics. Other drawbacks to Mount Darwin's development lie in the isolation enforced by war, with many links not yet fully restored.

Fresh milk and bread are seldom available, and even newspaper supplies are irregular. Both farmers and townspeople are united in criticising the lack of a banking service. There are no banks in the town, and a mobile banking service that used to come up from Bindura twice a week was withdrawn during the war, and has not been renewed.

"Many farmers have big cheques for their produce, but can't get down to Bindura to cash or bank them," Mr Giorgiou said. "We do our best to help, but shops and stores can't really offer banking services."

But these, and other problems, seem only minor obstacles on Mount Darwin's path to a bustling and prosperous future as centre of one of our country's most fertile and productive regions.

CSO: 4700/386

FINANCE OFFICIAL REFUSES TO REVEAL DETAILS OF PM'S TRIP COSTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

/Text/

THE Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, yesterday refused to give details to the House of Assembly on how much foreign cash the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, had spent on his trip earlier this year to the Far East.

Mr Donald Goddard, (Rh. Lundi) had asked for the total cost in foreign currency for the whole of the delegation of about 50 people who accompanied the Prime Minister, and for an individual breakdown of cash spent.

After noting that $57 785 had been spent, Dr Munyaradzi said: "I would like to point out that with the changed circumstances of the country and as a reminder to members opposite, that the practice of asking for details about certain members of Government is not acceptable."

The Prime Minister should be someone to be respected and of whom certain questions should not be asked, he said.

It was time that members take account of African custom and forget about customs of Parliamentary proprietary.

"I think our colleagues (the Republican Front) should think seriously about the question of reconciliation as stated by the Prime Minister", Dr Munyaradzi said.

For the Prime Minister's trip to the Far East, $41 000 was allocated to members of the delegation. $25 000 was spent and $16 000 was returned.

The security contingent travelling with the delegation were allocated and spent $11 000 of the total expenditure.

Each member of the delegation was given $100 per day for the trip, which lasted 16 days. Some members returned home early.

Referring to another question by Mr Goddard, also raised during private members' question time yesterday, to the Minister of Finance as to how much foreign currency had been issued to private individuals for holiday purposes during 1980, Dr Munyaradzi said the question implied that cabinet ministers, issued by Government with foreign cash, were going on holiday.

This was false, he said.

He said, as MPs barracked each other loudly, that the Government had never tried to find out "what all these visits to Lichtenstein" were about, nor why "a few suicides" had been concealed "for fear of discovery".

A total of $225 859 in foreign currency was issued to cabinet ministers and their deputies for official and personal use and for air travel in Zimbabwe's first year of independence, Dr Munyaradzi, said.

He also told the House that of this, $215 945 was used, and $9 914 had been returned.

Mr Goddard also asked for the amount of foreign money issued to private people for their holidays abroad last year, and was told this amounted to $78,7 million. The "total travel figure" for the year came to $98,8 million, Dr Muyaradzi added.

A statement accompanying the deputy minister's reply giving the breakdown for all the ministers excluded the Prime Minister's Office, that of Dr Joshua Nkomo, the Minister without Portfolio, and that of Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Dr Joshua Nkomo was only appointed Minister without Portfolio in the last few months of the 1980/81 financial year, while the statement noted that information on Mr Munangagwa was "classified".

The largest amount expended during the year was by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a total of $88 000. The minister, then Mr Simon Muzenda, returned $3 000.

Among expenditures for the year noted in the statement were: Minister of Finance $7 681 ($2 231,91 returned).

Ministers of Mines and Energy — $6 000 and $2 000 respectively (none returned).

Minister of Economic Planning and Development — $9 374 ($1 474 returned).

CSO: 4700/386

PM URGES SCHOOLCHILDREN TO JOIN ZANU (PF)

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

THE Prime Minister has called on schoolchildren to join ZANU (PF) saying that as future leaders of the country they must have political education. Speaking at the weekend at the close of his four-day tour of Manicaland, Mr Mugabe said schoolchildren "should be given the necessary politicisation".

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office said yesterday that Mr Mugabe's call marked a break with the system under previous regimes, when political activity at schools was forbidden.

The Prime Minister as party leader made use of his tour, during which he addressed a series of big rallies, to explain Government policies and launch his massive reorganisation and recruitment campaign for ZANU (PF).

He emphasised that membership of the party was open to all, irrespective of colour, tribe or age.

Addressing a final rally at Makoni, he issued a stern warning that civil servants who were disrespectful of the Government and the people faced instant dismissal.

Mr Mugabe also said he had received reports about nurses, police and other civil servants neglecting the people. He reminded them they were trained from public funds and were servants of the people.

"How can you neglect and spit on the people who trained you?" he asked. Investigations were being carried out to track down the culprits, he said.

Mr Mugabe directed district councils to consult party officials in their areas on priority projects and about their location. Party officials were always in touch with the people and knew their needs, the Prime Minister explained.

He said his tour was aimed at getting first-hand information on problems facing the people and what could be done to alleviate them. He told those he addressed that Government programmes were designed to improve the lives of all the people in the country.

He paid tribute to Chief Makoni and his people for having no other party in the area besides ZANU (PF). "I am happy that you have a one-party state," Mr Mugabe said.

He urged people in the rural areas to work harder and produce more food and assured them that all that they produced would be bought by the Government. If there was a surplus it would be exported to earn foreign exchange.

Appeal

The Prime Minister appealed to all industrial workers to work hard, because the Government would soon review salaries so that they could earn more.

At the Makoni district rally, he was accompanied by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai; the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simbarashe Makoni; the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa; the Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Mr Moton Malianga, and the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa. The rally was also attended by Chief Makoni and several Members of Parliament.

CSO: 4700/386

MINING: HIGHER WAGES, LOWER PRODUCTIVITY ALLEGED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

BULAWAYO

HIGHER wages in the mines had led to a "distressing" fall in productivity in some workings, the president of the Chamber of Mines of Zimbabwe, Mr Roy Lander, said yesterday.

Mr Lander, opening the South-Western Districts show in Gwanda, said he hoped the situation would be only temporary.

The economic factors affecting the industry were only part of the reason for its stagnation this year, Mr Lander said. The chamber was concerned to get a clearer definition of the Government's policy on a number of issues, not least of which was metal marketing.

He had, he said, been "saddened" by the Minister of Mines' recent speech to Parliament in which he had once again criticised the industry for its marketing method and had suggested Zimbabwe was not getting the full value of earnings from metals repatriated.

VOLUNTEERED

The industry had in the past asked for examples of this and suggested to the Government that there were legal processes which could be followed in this event.

Mr Lander added that the industry had "volunteered" that the minister, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, should freely examine its accounts. "But regrettably all that happened was the same accusations about reneging on returns to the detriment of the economy."

Mr Lander said that this could upset the industry further at a time when it had intimated its willingness to help the Government with its marketing proposals if called upon to do so.

And, once again, Mr Lander said he must on behalf of the mining industry deny most strongly the minister's criticisms.

He said he thought very little would happen to the price of gold this year, but the fall in the value of the Zimbabwean dollar relative to the United States dollar should help miners a little.

CSO: 4700/386

GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO EARNINGS REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Aug 81 p 3

/Article by Nigel Adlam/

/Text/

ZIMBABWE'S king crop — flue-cured tobacco — is expected to earn more than $125 million in precious foreign cash this year.

The past season's unusual weather yielded a top-class bumper harvest, after the Government's prompt action in underwriting bank loans to merchant buyers during the 1980 sales had enabled many farmers to stay in business.

Seventy percent of the estimated 68 million kg crop has been sold on the auction floors for an average price of $1,84.

The end-of-sales price is expected to be $1,82.

This is well above cost of production — and sends the tobacco men back to their farms happy.

"For the first time in years the tobacco farmers can face the next season financially sound," said Charles Symes, planning officer for the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association.

Last year, 122,4 million kg were sold at an average price of less than 80 cents a kg, which is 14 cents below the cost of production.

At one time the price was a mere 65 cents — but the Government stepped in to underwrite speculative buying and the price edged up to 80 cents.

There were two main reasons for the disaster — a glut on the world market and a poor-quality crop because of drought for the second year running.

The number of tobacco farmers dropped from 1 600 to 1 250.

Some literally went bust — others switched to other crops.

This year's good price is expected to lure back some of the lost producers.

The price is high this season because of a shortage of top-quality tobacco in the world. Zimbabwe produced good quality and China, the world's largest producer, suffered a devastating drought.

Because of last year's debacle, the Government restricted the tobacco crop to a maximum of 70 million kg.

But farmers now realise that they could have sold much more.

This year's quota is 100 million kg.

Mr Symes stressed that tobacco is the biggest agricultural earner of foreign exchange.

And it even outshines any individual mineral, although minerals as a whole bring in more.

Mr Symes said the biggest problem facing the tobacco industry was the inadequacy of the country's transport system. Diesel, fertiliser and the crop itself must be carried swiftly and efficiently.

But he added: "Despite these problems, the future is very rosy."

CSO: 4700/386

END

JPRS 78934

9 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2482

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 78934

9 September 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2482

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BRIEFS

REFUGEE AID REQUESTED--Geneva, August 17--More than 450,000 refugees have been officially counted in Angola, according to an official Angolan note requesting assistance from to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), an informed source at the U.N. said here today. Most of the refugees were said in the note to have fled the southern part of the country to escape attacks launched from South African soil. The note added that in addition to 452,000 refugees who have installed themselves in central Angola, there were nearly 265,000 persons living in precarious economic conditions following their move, the note said. UNHCR does not have a mandate to help persons displaced inside their own country. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2820, 18 Aug 81 p 19]

CSO: 4700

DEPUTY SECURITY CHIEF IS REINSTATED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] The Head of State, Commander-In-Chief Samuel K. Doe, has ordered reinstated Lt Col. Felix O. Lawrence as Deputy Chief of the Joint Security Force at the Roberts International Airport.

Lt. Col. Lawrence who was dismissed from his post last February because of what RIA officials termed"administrative reasons," was inducted into office Monday by the Chairman of the Joint Security at RIA, Col. Daniel D. Doe.

According to an Executive Mansion note to the Minister of Commerce Col. Emmanuel Twegby informing him of the C-I-C's decision to have Lawrence reinstated, an investigation into charges against Mr. Lawrence proved to be baseless.

During the induction ceremony Monday at the Joint Security offices at RIA, Col. Doe told Mr. Lawrence "as you have been here before, there is no doubt on my mind that you are aware of the fact that the security task here is of such that requires men of integrity, honesty and who are diligent to duty."

Col. Doe went on "we are here as representatives of the PRC's Government; and as such, we must do away with anything that will tend to disunite us, thereby defeating our common purpose."

Responding,Lt.Col.Lawrence, praised the C-I-C for his farsightedness and wise judgement which enabled him to take time off his busy schedule to carefully examine the issue which led to his "unlawful dismissal". He commended the PRC Government for demonstrating justice and equality for all Liberians.

CSO: 4700/391

SEAMEN'S UNION SEEKS REVIEW OF MARITIME LAWS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] The National Seamen's, Ports and General Workers' Union of Liberia has appealed to government to set up a committee to review the nation's maritime laws and regulations which are against the interest of Liberian seamen.

The union said such a review is necessary to enable shipping managements and labour union to negotiate and bargain for wages here in Liberia.

The appeal was made Wednesday by three union's officials in an interview with the NEW LIBERIAN. The officials are G.T. Tarbah, president; John D. Barlone, assistant maritime director; and Nando Zeno, international consultant.

To be called the Liberian shipping lines industrial committee, the officials said the proposed body should comprise of government representatives, shipping managements and the seamen union.

They proposed that the committee, if established, should also study the possibility as to how government could generate revenues on seamen, training programme for seamen, recruitment of graduates from LAMCO nautical school, and insurance scheme for Liberian seamen.

The committee should also find a reputable bank in the country where Liberian seamen could reserve half of their monthly pay, coupled with allotments for their families.

On the question of monthly pay for seamen, the officials said the maritime law does not empower the Liberian Maritime Bureau to determine wages for the crew.

They said only labour organization representing seamen and shipping companies can bargain for seamen, which includes condition of service that would not be below Liberian maritime policies.

The union's officials also reacted to last month's statement made in a local newspaper by Maritime Commissioner Phillip T. Bowen that "one ship owner recently asked for 500 seamen, and if

we had them there could be 500 jobs."

The officials described this statement as not in the best interest of the Liberian seamen because, according to them, statistics from 1972 - 80 showed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued 3,000 passports to Liberian seamen, meaning that 3,000 seamen in different categories have been registered.

They also challenged the commissioner to publish the ruling of the case for which two Liberian seamen were charged with mutiny aboard a vessel owned by Gulf oil.

Regarding the statement made by Commissioner Bowen that the problem of discipline and respect for dignity of labour had prevented Liberian from having thousands of its citizens lucratively employed at sea, the union officials described it as "an insult to the Liberian workers."

They said the union has direct statistics on Liberian merchant mariners who are working on vessels flying Liberian flag live m/v Pluto, Evineke and Duto, where they have respected the dignity of labour.

They pointed out that Liberian seamen on these vessels as AB and oilers make more than $1,000 a month, including overtime.

They noted that even the Greek captain of m/v Pluto, Mr.Psingel Ioannis, had told the union officials that Liberian seamen are thus far the best in Africa.

The union officials then warned the Maritime Bureau to desist from what they called "such abuse to Liberian seamen and the entire nation." They also called on Commissioner Bowen to furnish them the address of the company which has requested for 500 seamen so that the seamen could be recruited immediately.

They frowned on keeping employment possibilities for Liberian seamen by the Maritime Bureau at this time when government is finding avenues to reduce unemployment rate in the country.

The officials said this is a threat to the economy of the country, because unemployment is government's first enemy.

They said the greatest aim of their union is to make the decade of the 80s "the age of navigation" to provide jobs for the unemployed. "This would be our genuine contribution to the Liberian Revolution," they said.

CSO: 4700/391

PROFESSIONAL CULTURAL TROUPE WILL BE CREATED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 Aug 81 p 4

[Article by Napoleon A. Teage]

[Text] A professional National Cultural Troupe, aimed at generating funds to sustain its operation while at the same time promoting the Liberian cultural heritage, is to be organized shortly by the National Bureau of Culture and Tourism.

The troupe will replace the present National Cultural Troupe, according to a short range projection for the expansion of culture and tourism prepared by the Director General of the National Culture and Tourism Bureau.

According to the short range plan, since the creation of the Bureau of Folkways within the then Department of Interior, now Local Government, up to the present, the cultural programme has been relying heavily on government assistance (finance).

The plan attributed this reliance to the lack of initiatives on the part of the authorities at the time, coupled with foreign contracts, and the poor moral support given the bureau by erstwhile administrations.

It cited as example, that in other West African nations, specifically Guinea and Senegal, the cultural troupe is not only self-financed, but also a source of revenue to these countries.

"In the past, there existed no possibility of signing contracts because members of the various troupes, including the national troupe were amateurs, and students in the majority," the document said.

The new troupe, to be called "The Liberian Cultural Messengers" will embark on periodical stints abroad for periods lasting up to six months, in order to realize maximum profit from foreign travels, unlike in the past when the troupe's abroad were mainly non-financial.

Already, the document said, a travel contract to the United States of America

(Ohio and Michigan States) has been signed and the tour is to run from June to August, 1982.

The document explained that all funds generated from foreign tours shall be transferred to Liberia or deposited in foreign banks through the Liberian Embassy in the country involved.

In countries where local currencies cannot be transferred, according to the document, the funds will be used to purchase food stuffs, vehicles, agricultural equipment, and educational materials.

Apart from money making, the new troupe shall also endeavour to end the widely held concept that Liberia is in fact a colony of the U.S. It shall through dances and dramas portray the true Liberian cultural heritage, the document said.

To kick off the new troupe, the Bureau of Culture and Tourism shall stage a National Festival in April 1982 in which cultural troupes from the various counties and territories will vie for a national trophy.

However, the document said the new National Cultural Troupe, the Cultural Ambassadors and the Pan African Ballets shall be used exclusively for exhibition during the festival.

Additionally, Liberians' favorite games like checker, chess, ludo, traditional checker, among others, shall also form part of the national festival next April, the document said. Trophies will be awarded to winners.

Under the new short range plan, the national cultural center shall be refurnished, meaning the construction of additional huts at the center, and the securing of more ceremonial mask dancers to entertain guests weekly at the center.

The Besao cultural village shall also be refurnished under the programme with the construction of an amphi theatre and an auditorium, together with the construction of more traditional huts with necessary facilities (water, bath, toilets) to house guests visiting the village.

At the Providence Island, repair works will be carried out on the building allocated for the National Museum, together with the purchasing of more artifacts and pictures on Liberian History ... , the document said.

CSO: 4700/391

BRIEFS

APPOINTMENT OF NBCT OFFICIALS--Two appointments have been made at the newly created National Bureau of Culture and Tourism (NBCT) by the Head of State and Commander-In-Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe with the advice and consent of the PRC. Mr. Jallah K. Kamara was appointed Director General while Miss Scholastica Gbeh Doe was appointed Deputy Director General of Culture and Tourism respectively. CIC Doe urged the two officials to be motivated in all their endeavours to defend the interest of the Liberian people and the revolution, and justify the confidence reposed in them. The two appointments take immediate effect. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 4 Aug 81 p 8]

LABOR MINISTER WARNS WORKERS--Labour Minister Major G. Moses Duopu has warned workers of mining companies that government would not tolerate "union rivalries and mushroom unions which are designed to create industrial unrest and undermine progressive leadership." He said this act would not help to promote better working relationship between workers and management. Minister Duopu was speaking Monday in Bong Mines at a seminar for miners jointly sponsored by the National Miners Union of Liberia and Miners International Federation. He said government would not tolerate power struggles that impede progress at the expense of the working force. Major Duopu called on labour unions to cooperate with the Ministry of Labour to ensure that the objective of the workers' education programme is achieved. He said the programme was designed to educate all workers of their rights and privileges in the exercise of their responsibilities. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 Aug 81 p 11]

POSTS FOR SUPERINTENDENTS--Several new appointments have been announced, while five Superintendents have been affected in a major reshuffle by Head of State and Commander-In-Chief Samuel K. Doe with the advice and consent of the PRC. The Superintendent of Sinoe County, Captain J. Ebenezer Pettiquoi is now Superintendent of the Bopolu Statutory District; Nimba County Superintendent, Captain Robert G. Saye, is Director of Staff at Defense Ministry; while Lofa County Superintendent, Captain V. Francis Marvie becomes Assistant Minister of Labour for Administration. Bomi Territory Superintendent, Staff Sergeant Thomas Challah has been promoted to the tank of Captain and is to report to the Ministry of Defense for reassignment, while Maryland County Superintendent Captain Charles Cooper has been appointed Deputy Minister for Administration at the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. The five Superintendents have been replaced by Captain Joseph Acquoi for Lofa County, General Joseph Fangal, Nimba County; and Captain David T. Norman, Sinoe County. The Assistant Superintendent of Maryland County is to act as

Superintendent, while the Special Assistant to the Superintendent of Bomi Territory will act as Superintendent for the territory. Also appointed Monday was Mr. Harold G. Tarr as Deputy Minister for Administration at the Ministry of Labour. Making the announcement at the Executive Mansion Monday, C-I-C Doe called on those affected to work harder for the revolution in their new positions. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 4 Aug 81 pp 1, 6]

NEW POST FOR MOORE--Mr. Bai T. Moore has been appointed Deputy Minister of Information for Research and Planning by Head of State Samuel K. Doe. Mr. Moore was Deputy Information Minister for Culture and Research until the creation of the Bureau of Culture and Tourism recently, which removed culture and Tourism wing from under the umbrella of the Information Ministry. Meanwhile, two new appointments have been made within the regional administration by the Head of State with the advice and consent of the People's Redemption Council. According to an Executive Mansion release, 1st. Lt. G. Wamleh Elliott is Superintendent of Maryland County, and Mr. S. Washington Broh as Assistant Superintendent for Development of Sinoe County. Informing the two officials of their appointments, C-I-C Doe hoped they would justify the confidence reposed in them by the PRC, and project the interest of the Liberian people. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 Aug 81 p 12]

AGRICULTURAL TASK FORCE--The Ministry of Agriculture has set up a special task force to monitor and coordinate the activities of its personnel at Agricultural porjects around the country. A release from the Agriculture Ministry issued Monday said the setting up of the five-man task force was aimed at improving the operational activities of the ministry, and make its administrative system more responsive and effective, as well as to eliminate bureaucratic practices. The release quoted the Minister of Agriculture, Major Alfred Suah as saying that after a careful observation since his appointment, he had notice some irrequlaties [as printed] hindering the smooth operation of his ministry. He, however appealed to the employees to remain dedicated as the exercise was not meant to "intimidate" them. The task force, headed by the Ministry of Agriculture's Director of planning, Mr. Arthur Gedeo, includes personnel from the department of economic planning and evaluation, as well as a USAID expert, Mr. Bill Bolton, who is serving as advisor. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 Aug 81 p 11]

CSO: 4700/391

OUTJO SETTLEMENT FALLS PREY TO WAR, DROUGHT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Aug 81 pp 12-13, 18-19

[Article by David Pieters: "Outjo's Land Settlement Scheme: Good or Bad?"]

[Text] **OUTJO, ON the northwestern front of SWA's White farming community and youngest of the country's farming districts to be settled on a large scale, has become the first victim of the war, the drought, and a reluctant patient in today's socio-economic experimentation on the road to independence.**

Tucked away far in the north west where it borders the barren stretches of Damaraland in the west, Kaokoland in the north west and Etosha to the north, Outjo is the White farming district traditionally most exposed to the ravages of drought, and for the past four years has been suffering a drought with catastrophic proportions.

Also, because of its position bordering unsettled regions on three sides, Outjo has become the frontline area in the bushwar infiltration from Angola.

Intended as a solution to the depopulation of the farms in the "priority zone", the resettlement scheme introduced last year by the Central Government's Department of Agricultural Credit and Land, has made of Outjo a battleground where the country's espirant Black farmers are, with State aid, encroaching on a traditional stronghold of White nationalism in SWA.

The geographical birthmark of previous policies of segregated land settlement and apartheid's benevolence to a land-hungry Afrikaner community, Outjo is today bleeding under the scalpel of what is seen to be a national experiment in reverse discrimination.

The effects of the war, the drought, and of Black encroachment in the farmland resulted in a special meeting this week attended by all representative organisations in Outjo, and addressed by Mr Jannie de Wet, ex-Commissioner General for Owambo and presently MEC acting for Agriculture in the Administration for Whites.

Startling facts and a dark picture revealed themselves at that meeting and during the next 48 hours when the Windhoek Advertiser accompanied a contingent of representatives of the local press.

These serve to tell the tale of the demise of White settler agriculture in its traditional form.

Of Outjo's 531 farms, 183 stand empty and a further 24 are up for sale. 258 are still occupied by Whites, 32 have been resettled by White and 34 by Black farmers under the priority resettlement scheme, with reports of a further 46 being presently under option for sale to Black buyers.

In the town of Outjo, the White school population has halved, fewer subjects are being offered to scholars and teachers are becoming increasingly scarce.

20 Government houses and 40 private units stand vacant in Outjo while the decrease in registered farm workers from 2 000 in 1976 to 1 000 today has led to overcrowding coupled with unemployment in the Black township, where the municipality is doing its best to create housing with shrinking funds at its disposal.

Town Clerk Mr Gerrie Lemmer predicted that 30 to 40 percent of the Municipal staff "will one day have to be retrenched", and where the normal electrician contingent of five has shrunk to one, that one is being underutilised.

The Outjo Municipality no longer gives out tenders but does all work directly.

Even if it rains, 31 percent of Outjo's total land surface will remain virtually useless as

a result of the advanced stage of bush encroachment.

Mr Lemmer pointed out that Outjo's approximately 1 500 Whites are entirely dependent on agriculture. There are no mines in the district, and if agriculture collapses, so does the town.

COLLAPSING

And agriculture is collapsing.

Some 31 percent of the total land surface (which represents a higher proportion of actual grazing) has become virtually useless as pasturage because of the advance stage of bush encroachment — the omen of desertification.

These bushes, feeding on the soil and consuming per unit the equivalent of 4 mm of rain through transpiration from the atmosphere's moisture content, will prevent grass from growing even if and when it does rain.

Through direct starvation and emergency selling Outjo's stock population has been cut to 25 percent of its total.

Today there are in the region 51 000 head of large stock and 29 000 small stock.

This represents a spread of one head of stock to 50 hectares, five times the normal allocation of one to ten.

Previous evaluations had revealed that one third of farmers each had applied poor, reasonable and sound grazing control on their land in the past.

But direct politics is also taking its toll on the district's agriculture.

There is one White farmer in the Outjo district who happens to be surrounded on all sides by six newly-arrived Black neighbours who have all moved in during the past eight months just as he did, under the priority settlement scheme. It also happens that he is an HNP supporter.

The friction presently being encountered between White farmers and newly-started Black farmers throughout the Outjo district is partly the effect of the proxy socio-economic civil battle being waged between the Central Government and the Administration for Whites — an ominous prelude to fiercer struggles to come for SWA's limited agricultural countryside.

ABUSE

The White Administration and the large majority of the White (Nationalist) farmers in Outjo allege that the priority scheme — in itself an excellent one — is being abused by certain applicants — for the most part Black. They maintain that the controls governing the implementation of the scheme in terms of the various prerequisites it demands of aspirant farmers are not being strictly adhered to, thereby causing the scheme to fail.

Judging by the evidence encountered and interpretation given thereto by this newspaper and the other newspapers accompanied on the tour, it would appear that the White farmers and their Administration are largely correct.

The scheme is a good one. For the sum of about R10 000 or 350 head of large stock or any mix or equivalent, a successful applicant acquires a farm through the intermediary of the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure (First-Tier). No interest is charged for the first three years and capital repayments commence only after the 10th year.

REQUIREMENTS

The requirements are that the applicant must have agricultural experience or at least to prove himself to be able to handle his new career with aptitude. The person must become a fulltime farmer and must physically occupy the farm he acquires on a fulltime basis. The person must join the local Commando or perform a suitable alternative contribution to the military security of the region.

An analysis of 63 cases where the State acted as an optional buyer in land deals involving farms in the Outjo district has revealed that speculation by Black Second-Tier authorities causing land prices to rocket far above the ruling market price and the Land Bank evaluation.

ONE-IN-TEN

Although these instances do not all involve the priority settlement scheme but also the so-called "One in Ten" Scheme (where in terms of a 1979 AG Proclamation, land settlement was also to be encouraged by permitting buyers to provide only a 10 percent deposit on the purchase price of the farm), they all form part of the same pattern of Black "encroachment" on traditional White farmland in the district, and the wave of reaction by White farmers.

Of the 63 deals analysed, 32 were shown to be established farmers who sold their farms or farm extensions.

Eight unoccupied farms were purchased by Whites, and 17 by Blacks.

An undisclosed (White Nationalist) source has stated that it is convinced that at least 12 of the aforementioned cases were sold not as a result of normal economic bargaining, but through outbidding the market price ruling at the time.

Cases have been mentioned where certain Black Second-tier authorities had actually raised the going market value of Outjo farmland of between R10 and R15 per hectare, to as much as R25 or even R50 per hectare!

Few White owners can refuse such an offer, and invariably do not.

Damara, Herero and Nama Second-Tier Authorities have been accused of these "unfair" market manipulations, buying White farms with funds voted for emergency grazing, thereby appropriating land in the

name of the Second-Tier Authority and making those available to selected Black farmers.

Apparently a valuable water source for Xhorixas was secured in this manner, where a farm containing rich springs was purchased for an astronomical price by the Damara Authority, outbidding the Nama Authority who had originally offered the White farmer a unit price twice the value of the land.

Of the 17 farms sold to Black owners, nine were sold by White farmers who subsequently moved, four were farms belonging to White farmers but had not been the seller's only farm, and four were unoccupied farms purchased by Black farmers.

This pattern therefore indicates that White-owned farms are being sold rather than unoccupied farms.

Mr Jannie de Wet took the press along to six farms all sold under the priority settlement scheme to see what was happening on each farm after it had been bought with certain conditions written into the deed of transfer. Mr Adriaan "Maans" Steenkamp had purchased Lazy Spade belonging to Mr Dirk Mudge in March the year at R25 per hectare, 6 600 ha in extent and situated some 50 kms north east of Outjo town, Lazy Spade fetched R162 000. Mr Steenkamp deposited R22 000 which he used from the sale of his farm near Khorixas.

"For me the scheme has been a saviour," he said.

"If I had not used this opportunity I would have gone to work for the Roads Department."

Mr Steenkamp explained that he had left his farm in Damaraland because of the drought, and with 400 stud stock on his new farm he was sitting tight for the next two years if necessary until the drought passed. He had no Black neighbours and was a member of the Commando.

Mr Steenkamp has 25 years farming experience. He said that it took four months to find a suitable farm because of the strong demand for reasonable land. There was still a minimum of grazing on Lazy Spade.

Mr P A Munke and his wife are German immigrants who came to SWA in 1967. They started farming for the first time when they bought the farm Jannie which belonged to Mr De Wet himself. An electrician by trade, Mr Munke sold his business in Windhoek and purchased 200 head of cattle and the balance in cash on Jannie which he bought for R11 per hectare, a total of 8 000 ha.

He has 450 head on the farm today and has erected a temporary home for his wife and baby girl, since there was no house on the farm. It had been Mr De Wet's grazing extension.

The deal went through in July last year, and to date, Mr Munke has invested about R60 000 in the farm. He was expecting his first farming income next year.

On his new farm Mr Munke had five Black labourers and their families. He has not met any of his Black neighbours yet. He is a member of the Commando.

Mr Winfried van Hartelock, single, bought the farm McArthur in May last year from Mr Blok de Wet at R16 per hectare. For the 8 000 ha farm, Mr Van Hartelock had deposited R16 000 and 30 cattle. He has 350 head on the farm at present. He has four Black families working for him on the farm, having evicted another four because they "did not want to work".

Mr Van Hartelock, an East German, has trouble with one of his Black neighbours, mainly with straying cattle because gates were left open. According to Mr Van Hartelock he has had eight cattle stolen since May this year.

Mr Van Hartelock has also had the misfortunate arson of having his house burgled and totally wrecked by fire, which he alleges was arson. He suggested that it was done by the Black burglars involved.

Judging by appearance, Mr Van Hartelock is not making a resounding success of his farm. The cattle did not look as if they were being given lick and the condition of the property around the house, unlike the previous two visited, was in an untidy condition.

He is a Commando member but apparently is not popular with the rest of the farming community encountered in Outjo, for various reasons.

The farm Norma previously owned by Mr Piet Mudge, brother of Mr Dirk Mudge had been sold to a Black owner. We encountered eight families on the farm.

Four were squatters. The other four were tenants of the owner — a Mr Engelhard Karita who is a headmaster in Otjiwarongo.

He does not live on the farm, but visits it occasionally over weekends, according to the tenants, who hail from Omatjete Herero reserve. They brought 150 head of cattle from there in order to find emergency grazing for which they pay R2 per head monthly to Mr Karita.

They don't give their cattle any lick, and stated their intention of returning to Hereroland after the drought had passed. Although they had applied for drought relief funds from the Hereroland Authority in January they had not received any to date.

HOMESICK

"We don't like it here on the farm," their spokesman Mr Abraham Semba said, "We are homesick for our people in the Reserve."

According to the tenants, who are all brothers or sisters, they have had no problems

with their White neighbours.

The owner of Norma is not a Commando member.

These four farms mentioned so far are adjacent to one another.

Mr Willie Thirion bought the farm Toevlug about 100 kms north of Outjo in February this year. The farm is 6 200 hectares and cost R85 000. Mr Thirion, who has farming experience although he is still young, deposited capital equal to 450 head of cattle. He bought the farm from a Mr Kobus van der Merwe.

Mr Thirion is the HNP supporter who is surrounded on all sides by Black neighbours.

"Had I known who my neighbours were going to be I would not have bought. But I won't move now," he added.

INEVITABLE

Mr Thirion believes that it is inevitable that White and Black farmers should become neighbours in the changing political dispensation, but feels that each population group should endeavour to stick as close together as possible, and should only border on one another where it was necessary.

"I now have to travel 50 kms if I want to visit someone," he said. "It is the total isolation from other Whites that I find unacceptable. I can tolerate Black neighbours on one or two sides, but not on all."

Mr Thirion went on to say that he did not foresee "trouble" if the Black farmers in the area kept their numbers on each farm to a minimum and did not bring all their relatives with them.

He was dissatisfied that his Black neighbours were not the owners, but relatives and tenants of the real owners. He said that he had only met one of his Black neighbours who was in fact the owner of a farm.

UNFURNISHED

In most of the cases, the farmhouses stood empty and unfurnished although they were bought some eight months ago or more.

Black owners were therefore not meeting the requirements of the priority resettlement scheme. They were absentee owners.

Mr Thirion is a farmer who knows his business however, He showed us two young bulls in excellent conditon and the condition of his farm, despite the virtual total absence of grazing, was shipshape.

He had piles of feed stacked near the barn, and had already done a little business.

"The scheme itself is good and the manner in which I have been assisted is satisfactory," he commented.

"I would never have been able to own land if it were not for this scheme. There are still many other young Whites like myself who will take the opportunity. But more controls are needed to ensure that new settlers stick to the requirements laid down in the scheme."

Mr Thirion read extracts from the deed of transfer he had signed, pointing out the conditions that the buyer must be a fulltime farmer, occupy the farm every day, and be a member of the Commando. He fulfilled all these, but found it unjust that his Black neighbours did not, and that no action was being taken against them.

He mentioned some of the farms surrounding his one by one — Elandsfontein where the owner — a Mr Javara — visits his farm once a month, the farm Mooiplaas where there were not 139 cattle as there was supposed to be in terms of that particular deed of sale, and two farms owned by the Katutura brothers, also absentee owners.

Mr Thirion said that many Bushmen had left the surrounding Herero- owned farms and came to him looking for work and food since they had become unemployed.

"The Hereros don't pay the Bushmen. I have now six families working for me instead of the two I need," he told newsmen.

The next farm we visited was Balalika, close to Mr Thirion's Toevlug.

This was the only Herero-owned farm that we had come across either physically or by hearsay, that had its owner living on the farm.

Mr Daniel Kandukuzumba, aged 52 (which is over-age by two years in terms of the stipulations of the priority scheme) showed us his deed of sale.

He had bought the 6 000 ha farm for R78 000 on December last year with a deposit of 90 cattle and 100 goats and the balance presumably in cash.

Mr Kandukuzumba, previously from Okakarara had bought the farm from a Mr D J van Rijn and brought with him 10 people from Okakarara. There were six adult men amongst these, and the rest were wives and children.

Mr Kandukuzumba came walking to the house from the kraal, dressed in overalls. He had been doing some repair work.

The house was in a poor condition but it seemed that he had bought it in that state.

Mr Kandukuzumba said he liked it on his new farm but complained about the house. Two Herero women were sitting around a fire outside.

He told us he was joining the Commando at Otjiwarongo in October for an initial training course.

There were also two Herero soldiers on the farm, visiting at the time.

On our way to Balalike, we had passed Mooiplaas also purchased by a Herero. As in the case of Norma, the house was empty and the farm deserted except for a Bushman family living in an outbuilding at the gate.

It would seem that the White Administration has a

point when it protests as it has been for months, that Black owners are not coming up to standard, on average.

HISTORICAL REASONS

There are, of course, historical reasons for this. Black farmers have not had the benefit of agricultural training in scientific methods, and this gap would have to be filled if agriculture is to be developed effectively by new Black farmers entering the commercial sector.

White farmers are showing themselves to be tolerant of Black neighbours, and the various farming associations would even accommodate enrolment by people not of their own kind, even if by association rather than direct inclusion at this stage.

BY THE RULES

But the game has got be played by the rules, according to general opinion, and if rules are being bypassed for the sake of apparent political expediency, nothing positive can result.

Agricultural land in SWA is scarce under the given ecological factors, and in Outjo things are at their worst.

Under the present system of multiplicity of authorities representing different population groups, the Second-Tier authorities have to put their shoulder to the wheel and assist their farmers, no matter where they are settled, with the technical expertise required.

The priority resettlement scheme is, in any case, a temporary measure within the war situation, and will inevitably make way for a permanent land settlement policy on a national scale.

In the meantime, the least that can be expected is generating honest farming endeavours by all people interested in farming as a profession and not using land settlement as a political instrument — that is the one serious mistake of the past which should not be repeated.

CSO: 4700/392

TRUST BANK ANNOUNCES NEW SUBSIDIARY IN SWA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE TRUST BANK announced this morning that it has decided to set up a full subsidiary bank in SWA, following in the footsteps of most other banks in SWA.

Trust Bank was set up nearly 30 years ago by Dr Jan S Marais and was recently taken over by the Sanlam group. The present South African Chairman is Dr Fred du Plessis.

General Manager for the bank's special projects, Mr T L Vermaak, said "the fact that SWA has its own tax authority as well as Registrar of Companies and Secretary of Finance were important considerations in this decision.

"As differences may in future appear in regard to taxation and the application of the Banking Act in the Republic and SWA, a separate company is better placed to adapt to such changes. This must be viewed against the background that SWA will increasingly administer such matters on its own.

"Depositors and savers will be afforded the opportunity to transfer their desposits without any cost to the Trust Bank of SWA, or to retain it with the Trust Bank of Africa," Mr Vermaak said.

The same will apply to new deposits.

Mr Vermaak pointed out furthermore that cheque account and finance clients will be notified individually of the transfer of their existing accounts to the Trust Bank of SWA.

It is understood that one of the first tasks that will be tackled by the Regional Manager of the bank in SWA is to improve the bank's image among local German and English-speakers.

The local bank's clientele is largely Afrikaans-orientated while the bank itself has concentrated almost exclusively in marketing itself through the Afrikaans media.

Significantly, a dinner was held last night for the bank's co-Managing Director, Mr D Swanepoel and his wife, who are presently touring SWA. They have visited both the north and the west of the country. Mr Swanepoel did not refer in his speech to the bank's new status.

The dinner was attended by numerous leaders in both the private and public sectors.

Mr Swanepoel complimented the country on the friendliness that he had met everywhere.

Turning to the SA Budget which was presented last week, he said that in his view it was neutral, it allowed for harmony between fiscal and monetary policies and it reflected that SA had moved into a downward phase of the economy.

Mr Swanepoel urged that everything possible be done to consolidate the economy during the downward phase so that it is able to benefit to the full from the next upward phase. This inlcuded keeping inflation in check.

Mr Swanepoel forecast that interest rates would play an important role in the economy during the next year or two and hinted that they would remain on the high side.

CSO: 4700/392

NEW FINDS PRECIPITATE 'COAL RUSH'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Article by David Pieters: "The Coal Rush is On!"]

[Text]

INDICATIONS are strong that another coalfield has been discovered in SWA, 170 kms north-east of Windhoek near Hochfeld and that the search for coal in SWA has turned into a "rush."

While CDM continues to explore its vast concessions in the country's south-east around the Nossob River where a coalfield with estimated drilled reserves of some three billion tons has so far been identified, another Anglo American associate, B & O Mineral Exploration, has reportedly struck coal on five adjoining farms in the south-eastern corner of the Otjiwarongo district bordering Hereroland West.

Applications to have their respective concession areas further extended were filed both by CDM and B & O at the Mining Commissioner's offices in Windhoek last week.

While several concession-holders are engaged in opposition in at least three separate regions for SWA's coal, exploration has intensified and corporate involvement become increasingly complicated since it became known last year that CDM was in the process of quantifying the Territory's first major coalfield in the south-east near Aranos.

The mining authorities have meanwhile begun to apply the brakes for smaller concessionaires by trebling grant fees and other statutory financial commitments on exploration in an effort to ward off "undue speculation" amidst the flood of concessions granted and applied for since the beginning of this year.

An official in the Mining Commissioner's office in Windhoek informed the Advertiser last week that there has been roughly a 50 percent increase in applications for concessions during the first eight months of this year, mainly in the south and south-east of the country.

It is generally acknowledged that exploration in the south-east is aimed at coal, for it has been established that SWA harbours vast reserves of high grade coal in that area.

REWARDS

The search for coal subsequently spread to other parts of the country since CDM's initial successes late last year, and the concession grants taken out in the new area slightly east of the halfway mark between Okahandja and Otjiwarongo since April this year have met with their first rewards.

CDM's application for two further grants just south of the Nossob and east of Botswana convering some 24 000 sq kms will bring to a total its concession area for coal to approximately 16 500 sq kms stretching all the way to the northern boundary of Aminuis.

B & O, which is active in its concession straddling 22 degrees south between 17 and 18 degrees east, has now applied for another 600 sq kms in Hereroland West to add to its approximately 1 200 sq kms already under exploration.

The region is known for its superficial manganese deposits and of the several dormant mines, one at Otjozondu is active.

LATEST FIND

The latest coal find by B & O is immediately south of 22 degrees south almost in the centre of its concession.

The depth at which the coal was struck as well as its quality has not been disclosed, nor has the find been officially confirmed by B & O.

If the reported discovery of coal on "at least five" adjacent

farms Okamutenja, Okatuogo, Okatjise, Hindbrechts and Okamandumba are true, then it is clear at any rate that another coalfield—SWA's second has been identified.

B & O is not alone in the search for coal in the area covering the north-eastern corner of Okahandja district, south-eastern corner of Otjiwarongo district and south-western corner of Hereroland West, however, although it seems to have been rewarded first.

Two closely-associated domestic companies, Von Francois Mining and SWA Manganese, apparently followed B & O's cue when it took out a concession near Hochfeld in April, by also applying for grants bordering on the former's area in May and June.

SURROUNDED

Last month, another exploration company, which has on its directorship principals of established mining intersts in SWA also entered the fray and applied for several concession grants also adjacent to B & O, now almost surrounded entirely on the east and west flanks of its concession area.

A little distance to the south-east near Otjozondu, SWA Manganese's concession on which it is operating probably SWA's largest manganese mine, is similarly flanked by another string of concessions all belonging to one interest of unknown significance at this stage.

It is noteworthy that SWA Manganese is also locked in competition over coal on the banks of the Nossob River, where its strategically-placed concession is almost entirely surrounded by CDM.

The mining authorities' damper on the rush for concessions which it announced in July with retrospective effect from April this year, is largely directed at the search for coal, both in terms of its timing and in respect of the targets that recent grant applications have set themselves.

This has been partly confirmed by a spokesman in the Mining Commissioner's office in discussion with the Windhoek Advertiser last week.

SIGNIFICANT

The latest indications of coal deposits near Hochfeld are regarded by mining sources as being of considerable economic significance because of their closer location of existing infrastructure than the Nossob field.

CSO: 4700/392

BRIEFS

SWAPO GUERRILLAS SHOT--Windhoek--Security Forces had shot and killed 18 armed Swapo insurgents in northern SWA in the past fortnight, Defence Headquarters has announced in Windhoek. All but one of the insurgents had been shot in a number of skirmishes south of Beacon 22 and Beacon 23 in Owambo. During the period under review, four members of the Security Forces were killed. Their names were released by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria. "Swapo terrorists were also responsible for one sabotage incident and the murder of an unidentified Owambo", the statement said. Another Owambo civilian died instantly when the vehicle in which he was travelling triggered a landmine near Eenhana. Ten civilians were injured in the landmine explosion and were admitted to a military hospital. Last Wednesday, a group of Swapo terrorists blew up telephone poles near Mahenene. "On the same day they murdered an unidentified Owambo civilian near Omaheva" the statement said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Aug 81 p 4]

NATIONAL AIRLINE FOR SWA--Windhoek--The Administrator General of SWA, Mr Danie Hough, has announced the appointment of a committee to implement the transfer of functions from the South African Department of Transport to the Territory. The committee's task would include the establishment of a national airline for SWA. In a statement issued in Windhoek, Mr Hough said the appointment of the committee arose from recommendations in the Welgemoed report on transport affairs in SWA. The implementation committee would be chaired by Mr P J Welgemoed, a former Professor of Transport Economics at RAU, who was nominated to Parliament at the beginning of the current session. Mr Hough said the committee's programme would comprise two phases. The first would entail the transfer of legislation on transport affairs from South Africa to the Administrator General. At the same time, the committee would take the necessary steps to establish a national airline for SWA. In the second phase, arrangements would be made in consultation with SA Airways to extend flights of the SWA national airline to South Africa. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/392

INTIMIDATION OF IGBO PEOPLE DEPLORED

Igbos Ask Protection

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 6 Aug 81 p 16

[Article by Joe Onovo]

[Text] Igbos living at Apiapum in Obubra Local Government Area, Cross River State, have appealed to the three Governors of Cross River, Anambra and Imo States respectively, for protection of their lives and property.

The appeal was contained in a strongly-worded petition addressed to the three governors on behalf of Messrs Raymond Okafor, S. I. Ahanonu and Osy Onwuche by Barrister Kanu B. Okpaleke, an Abakaliki based lawyer.

According to the petitioners, more than 200 Igbos of Anambra and Imo origin resident at Apiapum consist mostly of traders, drivers, mechanics and have been there for many years.

On April 19, 1981, according to reports, there was a minor disagreement involving some boys in Apiapum market, one of whom was an Igbo, and the other Mbembe--the tribe which owns the Apiapum town.

The fight exploded into a riot in which Igbos were hunted down all over the town and assaulted.

Their homes were allegedly invaded by gangs of Mbembe youths who either looted or destroyed their property.

Many of the Igbos were seriously wounded during the rampage and had to pass the night in the bushes.

They regretted that "inspite of several appeals to the police headquarters at Obubra, no policemen came to the scene until 9 O'clock the following morning."

Ten days later, the clan head of Mbembe, summoned a peace meeting of both parties, including the secretary to the Obubra Local Government Council and the legislator representing the area in the Cross River State House of Assembly.

It was agreed at the meeting that all property and money seized from the Igbos should be recovered and deposited with the clan head who should return same to the owners.

According to the petitioners, it was also agreed that a committee comprising five members each be appointed from the two sides to investigate and submit a report to the Obubra Local Government Council on the loss of property sustained by the Igbos.

The petitioners regretted that since the peace meeting nothing practically had been done to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the rampage.

Although they have furnished the police with the names of some of their assailants no action seemed to have been taken by them, the petitioners added.

'DAILY STAR' Comment

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial in the column "Front Page Comment": "Stop Intimidating the Igbos"]

[Text]

THE recent statements by Senator Ubah Ahmed during an NTV Enugu Press Conference, were a bolt of mischief and arrogance to say the least. His utterances were not only inciting and inflamatory but a display of self-conceited pedagogy and temerity.

UBAH Ahmed used the NTV programme to threaten and warn the Igbos that the break-up of the NPN/NPP accord, their security is once more balancing on a keg of gun powder which, he predicted, could blow up to their corporate liquidation, anytime some interests so decide.

HIS comparing the break-up of the accord to the break-up of the NPC/NCNC alliance (in the First Republic) which he alleged was responsible for the pogrom against the Igbos in the mid-sixties, is most unfortunate and uninformed. Yet Ahmed has said something curious and new. He had also wrongly inferred that the Igbos are no longer safe because their security was anchored in the defunct NPN/NPP accord.

UBAH Ahmed erred in his premise, and per-

ALL said however, we find it provocative of anybody to come all the way from Lagos to threaten the Igbos with anathema, simply because

a political party decided to determine its own destiny.

ONE wonders what Ubah Ahmed meant to achieve by invoking the incubus of civil war and mass persecution of the Igbos. All efforts have been to destroy the sordid memory of the morbid past, in the interest of brotherliness and national continuity, and for a Senator to strive revive such old wounds is not only frightening but devilish.

THE intimidating statements coming from an NPN member of Senator Ahmed's status, cannot be dismissed as irrelevant, and the Igbos call on the NPN to briddle the tongues and control the Machiavellian consternation and ethnic jingoism of its political outriders.

BALANCED against an earlier statement credited to the Minister of Industries, Mallam Adamu Ciroma, also of the NPN, that non-indigenes should not hold sensitive posts in the Borno State government, we begin to wonder whether stateism and ethnic chauvinism are part of the ideologies of the National Party of Nigeria.

DAILY STAR warns that unguarded and inflamatory statements can serve no useful purpose and may only create sectional bitterness that will jeopardize the unity and stability of Nigeria. We also call on the NPN to refrain from the belligerent complexes that tend to pose it against the rest of the nation.

SENATOR Ubah Ahmed's Press Conference has made many people — the Igbos in particular — uncomfortable and we wonder that the President and our law enforcement agencies should allow people to say things that bother on sedition and still get away with them.

CSO: 4700/394

MANPOWER SHORTAGE SAID HINDERING FOURTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Aug 81 pp 1, 32

[Text] The implementation of large number of projects envisaged in the Fourth National Development Plan may meet with difficulties like its predecessors becuase of the shortage of manpower to execute them.

In a recent manpower study carried out in the country by the Ministry of National Planning, the rate of manpower shortage now ranges between 30 per cent and 50 per cent in respect of a large number of senior and intermediate level categories of manpower.

According to Dr. Udo Udo Aka, the Director General of Centre for Management Development (CMD) the situation may even be made worst if the States now planning to build higher institutions go ahead to build them because they would definitely increase the number of the needed manpower in the country.

The manpower requirement in the Fourth National Plan based on the present strength of establishment position in both the public and private sectors indicates that the nation will require, on the average, two additional people out of every three people now on the important occupations.

The manpower requirements during this period, that is 1981-1985, in some specific occupations showed that about 352 additional statisticians would be needed to the present workforce of 380. For the system Analysts and Programmers 272 would be needed to supplement the present number of 376.

Also about 403 architects would be needed to supplement the present number of about 412, for Estate Supervisors and Valuers 122 more are required to supplement the present number of 247.

The others are: Civil and Structural Engineers, 9617 more needed to the present 8069; Electric and Electronics 930 needed more to the present 1567, and Marine Engineers, 122 more are needed to join the present force of 371.

It has also been estimated that 6,000 Executive and about 700 Administration officers are needed for the implementation of projects in the country during this plan period.

CSO: 4700/394

CAMPAIGN TO BE LAUNCHED AGAINST ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

ILLEGAL immigrants and those who have overstayed their entry term will soon be flushed out of the country.

The permanent secretary in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Mr. G. A. Nwanze, yesterday told the House of Representatives Committee on Internal Affairs that the action would be taken as soon as the Government White Paper on the Kano religious disturbances was released.

"The issue of illegal immigrants is of much concern to the ministry, like the Kano religious disturbances, and that was why the present administration has decided through the White Paper to flush them out."

According to him, this decision would ensure strick compliance with the immigration law in future.

The raid on illegal immigrants had been suspended because of the repercussion on Nigerian nationals in other neighbouring countries.

In his own contribution, the Director of Immigration Services in the ministry, Mr. L. Sambo, said that lack of accommodation, insufficient manpower and inadequate communication facilities were the main problems facing the ministry.

He said the problems were inherited, adding that immigration officials could only maintain a skeleton "traffic index card" to monitor the movement of immigrants who had addresses with the ministry.

Mr. Sambo pointed out that those without fixed addresses often disappeared when they entered the country which made it difficult for the ministry to locate their whereabouts.

He maintained that it was through constant raid by the law enforcement agents that those illegal immigrants could be brought to book.

On the Nigerian/-Cameroun border clash, Mr. Nwanze said although a treaty was signed in 1974 between the two countries it was not ratified.

CSO: 4700/394

PROBLEMS REPORTED AMONG NATIONAL YOUTH CORPSMEN

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Basil Okafor]

[Text]

MORE than one week after they are supposed to have reported at their various orientation camps, hundreds of National Youth Service Corpsmen are yet to do so. And late comers are supposed to be punished by having their periods of service extended.

When the SUNDAY TIMES called at the NYSC Secretariat in Surulere, Lagos, corpers were seen gathered in various groups, complaining about various problems.

While many of the students complained that they wanted their postings changed, others claimed they had not got their deployment letters. And yet others cannot collect their transport allowances.

A graduate of the University of Lagos said he wished to be posted to one of the northern states to be able to see more of the country.

According to him, he was not even given transport allowance with which he could travel to Anambra State where he was erroneously posted to, because this is his state of origin.

One other graduate, Mr. Kalio, from the Rivers State who said he had all his education in the western states saw no reason why he should be posted to Ogun State instead of any of the northern states.

Mr. Namkufong from Bauchi State said he had been in Lagos for four days just waiting for his deployment letter, and has exhausted all his money in the process. And Mrs. Agunwa complained bitterly that she had waited for days to get her wrong posting corrected. She said that contrary to what they were told earlier, she had been posted away from her state of origin and this should not have applied to a married woman.

"There is no guidance of any sort here. You just come in and move about like a sheep. When you finally get a form and fill it, you fight your way once more to submit it. I really suggest a decentralisation of operations here."

At the director's office he was said by an official to have travelled out. And at the assistant director's office where a huge crowd of the graduates had been locked out, all attempts made by the SUNDAY TIMES to reach him for comments failed.

"You can't see him!" boomed a lady.

CSO: 4700/394

DECREASE NOTED IN AGRICULTURAL LOANS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES IN English 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Roseline Umesi]

[Text] **IN spite of the increase from 6 to 8 per cent in the proportion of their loans which banks should give to agriculture, lending under the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme declined in 1980.**

According to the scheme's report for the year, total lending amounted to N30.9 million — down 8.0 per cent from the 1979 total.

Of a total of 2,221 applications for loans received in 1980, only 945 or 42.5 per cent were approved. This compares with a total of 1,105 loans approved in 1979.

As in the previous years of the scheme, lending for livestock production accounted for a large portion of the total. This sector in 1980 took N21.1 million or 68.1 per cent of the loans, with the bulk going to poultry production which alone accounted for N19.5 million or 63.1 per cent of all loans granted.

Loans for food crop production amounted to N5.2 million or 16.7 per cent of the total. Mixed farming accounted for N2.7 million while other crops accounted for N1.9 million. The report attributed the decline in lending to various factors.

First was the fact that government restricted importation of maize, a feed constituent for poultry in 1979. Although the restriction was lifted later that year, the effect filtered in 1980, the report argued.

Also, the government had libralised importation of frozen chicken and this caused a lot of losses to local poultry farmers who consequently could not meet their commitments to the banks.

The banks, therefore were cautious about lending for poultry production in 1980, the report concluded.

Secondly, there were reports that maize and rice growers around Bauchi and Borno States had difficulties selling their products, resulting in repayment problems, and caution on the part of the banks in committing more funds.

In this connection, the report suggested that the Grains Board should be better organised to enable it buy up all that farmers are able to produce.

The third factor, according to the report, was the delay in the long-expected review of the guarantee scheme. Prospective borrowers might had held back in the hope of better credit terms after the review, it suggested.

Difficulties in obtaining certificates of occupancy in line with the Land Use Act, also prevented farmers from obtaining loans, while the agricultural loans schemes of various state governments appear to have been more attractive to farmers, particularly the small ones.

Most important of all however was the problem posed by increasing incidents of defaults among borrowers, which tended to discourage banks from lending to new borrowers. Loans under the scheme are guaranteed by the Central Bank up to 75 per cent only of any amount in default, subject to a maximum of N50,000 or N1.0 million respectively in the case of loans to individuals or co-operative societies and corporate bodies.

CSO: 4700/394

GOVERNMENTS PROVIDE FOOD, SEED FOR DISTRIBUTION

Rice for Kaduna

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Sani Ahmadu Gaya]

[Text] THE Kaduna Distribution Agency will soon receive 3,000 tonnes of rice out of a total of 10,000 tonnes it ordered under the open general license.

The order for the rice was made about six months ago and it is expected to start arriving in Kaduna by next week.

The Managing Director, of Amigo (Nig) Enterprises Ltd., Lagos, one of the three companies responsible for the importation, told the Sunday New Nigeria in Kaduna that an allocation of 3,000 tons had already arrived at the Lagos ports.

Mr. Ejembi said that arrangement for the transportation of the consignment to Kaduna had been completed, and that delivery would start next week if the Agency paid his company what they agreed upon.

He, however, expressed fear that any delay by the Agency to act according to the contract agreement may lead to losing some quantity of the rice to thieves at the Lagos ports.

Investigations revealed that the Kaduna State Distribution Agency has received little or no supply of rice since February, when the last consignment of the commodity was distributed to educational institutions, like the Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, after the rice riot there.

Until recently, the Sunday New Nigerian gathered, the Agency has been supplying sugar, milk and other consummer items to people, in preparation for the Ramadan Fast.

It was further gathered that some officials of the Agency, including the Chairman, have just returned from an oversea tour in connection with rice importation.

The Chairman, Alhaji Balarabe Ibrahim, was not available for comments.

The 10,000 tonnes of rice to be imported will cost about 8 million Naira.

Bauchi Rice Distribution

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Aug 81 p 27

[Text] The Bauchi State Government is planning to import 300,000 bags of rice and sell at subsidised rate to the people of the state, this year.

The first consignment of 200,000 is expected to arrive in the state soon.

Announcing this in Bauchi recently while speaking to the New Nigerian, the state Commissioner for Rural Development and Co-operatives, Alhaji Daudu Abubakar, said his ministry had worked out effective methods of distribution.

The methods, he said, included allocation to all the ministries and educational institutions.

Other methods, according to the commissioner, included allocations in all the 43 local governments in the state, based on 75 per cent population and 25 per cent on equality.

Bauchi Peanut, Cotton Seeds

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Aug 81 p 17

[Text]

IN a bid to revitalise the production of groundnut in Bauchi State, the government, has this year distributed 900 tonnes of groundnut seeds to all towns and villages in the state.

The state Commissioner for Agriculture and Produce Inspection, Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa, who is also the Deputy Governor in an exclusive interview with the New Nigerian recalled that the decline in groundnut production engaged the attention of the agricultural commissioners of 10 northern states last year.

He said in 1980, the government distributed disease free groundnut seeds to farmers in addition to other inputs necessary for successful groundnut production.

He said, the move yielded results, as, the drought notwithstanding, the government was able to purchase groundnut worth 63,000 Naira for the Nigerian Groundnut Board as well as another consignment worth 40,000 Naira for the same board.

On cotton production, Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa said, 4,000 tonnes of cotton seeds had already been distributed to all towns and villages in the state. He said chemicals such as Aldrex T, Fernasan D, Ruradan and Primer had similarly been distributed.

CSO: 4700/389

RURAL BOARD ELECTRIFIES 21 TOWNS IN KADUNA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Aug 81 p 17

[Text] KADUNA State Rural Electrification Board (REB) in the current development plan period, will supply of electricity to 21 towns in the state.

This was announced by the Chairman of the board, Alhaji Mu'azu Kankara, in an interview with an official of the state Ministry of Information in Kaduna.

The chairman revealed that the 1975/1980 development plan period, provided for the electrification of 15 towns, out of which the board had completed 13 despite unforeseen problems and escalating prices of equipment.

The mass rural electrification programme was important to any government, especially the Kaduna State Government, where there are several rural areas with over 5,000 inhabitants each, he added.

Commenting on major rural areas, of the state, the chairman said, the board was committed to 100 per cent reticulation of electricity to such towns and satellite villages. The board had been trying to spread evenly supply of electricity throughout the state, he added.

He pointed out that the REB plan to electrify 31 towns would require 33 KV ring main circuit and about 35 million Naira. Most of these towns would be supplied from the national grid and two stations.

The REB stations are currently functioning for 24 hours but arrangements were underway to recruit more staff for 24-hour service at Saminaka, Kachia, Birnin-Gwari, Mani, Ikara, Makarfi and Soba, Alhaji Mu'azu added.

Enumerating REB's problems, the chairman said some of the worst problems were poor performance by major contractors and the limited fund allocation by the state government, scarcity of spare-parts and shortage of diesel fuel were also constraints, he said.

On staffing, the chairman further said that the board had about 400 technical staff, a mechanical workshop and a fleet of vehicles, which facilitated training the technical staff.

The REB he said had bought a staff bus running between the headquarters and certain parts of the town at nominal charges. Plans were underway to acquire low-cost houses from the state housing authority for its intermediate and junior workers, he added.

CSO: 4700/389

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Aug 81 p 17

[Article by Abdulhamid Babatunde]

[Text]

A 76 million Naira contract for the construction of the irrigation and drainage system of the first phase of the Hadejia Valley Project has been awarded.

The contract was awarded to B. E. C. Freres Nigerian Limited at a ceremony at the headquarters of the Hadejia Jama'are River Basin Development Authority.

When completed the irrigation scheme will cover an area of 12,500 hectares or about 30,000 acres.

In an address on the occasion the chairman of the caretaker committee of the authority, Ambassador Bawa Bulkachuwa remarked that investigations of the potentials of the area which began twenty years ago had now confirmed that there was up to one million acres of fertile land which had been only partially cultivated.

He added that if put under irrigation with adequate water supply and even flooding production of crops and livestock would be significantly increased apart from bright prospects for the establishment of agro-allied industries for tomato, sugar and rice processing.

Ambassador Bawa Bulkachuwa pointed out that the country would be saving up to 25 million Naira in foreign exchange on imported food if the Hadejia Valley Project was executed as recommended.

He appealed to farmers in the project area to co-operate with the construction firm and also thanked the Federal Government for approving the project and making funds available.

Ambassador Bawa Bulkachuwa signed the contract on behalf of the federal Government while Chief Alex Duduyemi, signed on behalf of the construction firm at the ceremony which was witnessed by the Presidential Special Assistant for Kano State, Alhaji Lawal Kaita and a representative of the Minister for Water Resources Alhaji S. A. Olatunde.

CSO: 4700/389

DOWNPOUR REPORTED SETTING BACK PROGRESS OF DAM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Aug 81 pp 1, 13

[Article by Mohammed Bomoi]

[Text]

THE torrential rainfall which devastated many houses in Malumfashi two weeks ago has set back the progress of the eight-million Naira dam by about 20 per cent.

A New Nigerian investigation revealed that before the rain swept away the spillway, construction work on the entire dam had reached 90-95 per cent completion and the people of Malumfashi could have decent water supply by December this year.

However, engineers at the site are saying that because of the damage, work progress has gone down to 70-75 per cent.

The spillway of the dam which had been completed several months ago was washed away by flood leaving deep gorges. The spillway is an architectural design attached to the dam which expels unwanted water when the dam is full.

Engineers at the site informed the New Nigerian that even though final details of the damage had not been worked out, about 350,000 Naira would be required to reconstruct the spillway on a much higher level.

At the site of the dam, the entire area looked desolated because there was no water, only endless open space. The run-off water that terrorised the people in the town found its way into the dam about five kilometres away and swept along the water already dammed.

An official commented that it was a good thing the incident occured at this time, "because if it had occurred after the dam would have been commissioned, the inhabitants of Malumfashi would experience acute shortage of water."

The dam is designed to provide more than one million litres of water daily to Malumfashi town in the first phase of the project. In the second and third phases of the project, Kankara and Musawa would be provided with water from the dam.

However, people in the town were very skeptical about the durability of the spillway. Some of them who commented on the incident attributed the collapse of the spillway to the weak foundation which they claimed was not sturdy enough to resist powerful water gushes.

The contract for the dam which includes the construction of the main dam, spillway, access roads, treatment and storage facilities was awarded in 1979 but actual

construction work did not start until last year. No reason was adduced for this. Much energy and anxiety have been shown over the project especially by former governor, Alhaji A. Balarabe Musa who visited the site several times.

The rainfall which wrought havoc on Malumfashi lasted for only five hours. The Secretary to the Malumfashi Local Government, Malam Kabir Garba, said 6.63 inches of rainfall was recorded.

However, the Resident Engineer for Malumfashi, Mr. P. Ravindra Nataan, said by their own estimates, about 8 inches of rain fell on the town. He was of the opinion that if the rainfall was spread over a period of time, it would not have caused any havoc.

At the last count, 1,000 houses have either been destroyed or damaged by the rainfall and as much families were displaced. Many mud houses especially resplendent in their traditional architectural designs crumbled like a pack of cards. However, people have started reconstructing their houses and clearing debris.

Many inhabitants of Malumfashi said they had seen nothing like it in their life time.

Malam Kabir Garba, the Local Government secretary, said two minor floods had occurred about seven years ago but nothing of this magnitude had ever happened.

The Local Government secretary said so far, 600 persons have been identified as those seriously affected by the rainfall and were therefore in dire need of relief.

Malam Kabir said the distribution of relief materials to the victims was in progress. In fact the New Nigerian witnessed one such excercise in progress. He said the local government had provided relief materials as an interim measure.

He said 100 bags of guinea corn, 40 bags of maize and 71 bags of rice were being distributed to the victims, adding that the state government had been requested to allow the local government to spend 40,000 Naira more to buy relief materials.

Malam Kabir announced that an appeal fund would be launched to ease the victims' plight.

Malumfashi has already been declared a disaster area by the Kaduna State Government.

CSO: 4700/389

BRIEFS

PROBE OF RICE DIVERSION--Oyo State House of Assembly has started investigations into allegations that a member of the state House of Assembly, Mr. Adedeji Adegun, diverted 400 bags of rice meant for the people of his constituency to his personal use. The investigations are being conducted by the House Committee on Protocol in conjunction with the Committee on Human Rights and Public Petition. Calling for the investigations during a motion for adjournment, the Chief Whip, Chief Akinlabi Kuponiyi, said that the matter had been in the news and therefore it was necessary that the issue be investigated to get at the truth. Last week, some members of the public who claimed to have come from Mr. Adegun's constituency (Ibadan South West 1) came to the House to protest against the alleged diversion. They also alleged that Mr. Adegun collected a sum of 1,200 Naira from women in the constituency for bags of rice which was not refunded. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Aug 81 p 7]

GONGOLA GRAIN PROJECT--A total of 44,340 bags of assorted grains are now ready for sale to the public in Gongola State. A bag of guineacorn will be sold at 20 Naira, while a bag of paddy rice will cost 30 Naira. The Commissioner for Agriculture and Co-operatives, Alhaji Abubakar Mutum Biyu, said in Yola that the assorted grains were stored by the state government under its Strategic Grain Reserves Programme during the 1977 and 1978 harvesting seasons. The programme, Alhaji Abubakar explained, was meant to stabilise prices of foodstuffs in the market expecially against disasters like drought, flood or fire outbreaks. The commissioner stated that the government had expended about 1,478,060 Naira on the purchase of the assorted grains which would now serve as a buffer stock to stabilise the price of the commodity in the market. He announced that the government has approved another sum of one million Naira to purchase grains from farmers during the next season to restock the grain reserves in various parts of the state. The commissioner stressed, "It is hoped that our willingness to purchase surplus grains from our farmers will be a strong incentive to increase their holdings and thus in the end contribute in no small way to the success of the Green Revolution in the state." On the goal or equitable distribution of the assorted grains now ready for sale, he stated that the ministry was up to the task and assured that the grains would reach the prospective consumers despite the activities of some unscrupulous elements who are out to create artificial scarcity. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Aug 81 p 27]

APPROPRIATION FOR RICE PRODUCTION--The Federal Government has set aside N103 million to boost rice production in the country this year, the Federal Minister of

State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Chief Olu Awotesu, has said in Lagos. Inaugurating the Oyo State Committee on Green REvolution, the minister disclosed that last year, N1.2 million was released by the Federal Government to Oyo State for land-clearing. Chief Awotesu also said that N1 million was given for cocoa rehabilitation and the national accelerated food production project in the state. He said that the Federal Government would continue to do its best by providing essential inputs, necessary infrastructures and incentives to make investment in agriculture attractive and profitable. Speaking at the occasion, the Special Assistant to the President in Oyo State, Dr Saka Bakogun, disclosed that the Federal Government was planning to review the agricultural credit gurarantee scheme with a view to making more funds available to small-scale farmers. He added that emphasis would be placed on modern techniques of farming, storage, distribution and processing. Dr Balogun said that the present administration would not "just feed the nation but also have lots for export." [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 7 Aug 81 p 10]

SERIOUS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS--Nigeria now faces a bleak future because of its financial problems. To this end, the President of the Republic of Nigeria has alerted the Governors of the States in the Federation to re-order their priorities. This was disclosed by the Governors of Kano, Abubakar Rimi, Borno, Alhaji Mohammed Goni and Ogun State, Bisi Onabanjo at a crowded Press conference at the Enugu Airport on Sunday shortly after their arrival for a visit to Anambra State. The Governors explained that it was due to the deteriorating financial position of the country that they have come to Anambra State to discuss the best approach of solving this problem with their Anambra counterpart, Chief Jim Ifeanyichukwu Nwobodo. They pointed that the bulk of Nigeria's economy was dependent on oil which no more yields the required dividends. According to them, this short-fall is traceable to the fact that so many countries of the world who bought Nigerian oil are [?now] producers. [Excerpt] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 11 Aug 81 pp 1, 3]

DISPUTE OVER LAND SEIZURE--The Ondo State Government has deplored the incursion by the Benin-Owena River Basin Authority into farmlands in various parts of the state without the consent and knowledge of the land owners. The Ondo State Commissioner for Lands and Housing, Professor S. A. Agboola who was speaking at Okitipupa yesterday described the situation as serious. The commissioner told the farmers in the area that the government had entered into some agreements with the authority on certain conditions to be fulfilled. He said one of such conditions was that the authority should obtain the permission of the state Ministry of Lands and Housing before entering into any land in any part of the State. Professor Agboola explained that communities which would require the authority's assistance in clearing should also channel their applications through his ministry. He said if those conditions were met, and there was full consultation with the communities in which the authority intended to work, the state government would co-operate with the authority as partners in progress. He advised the people to report to his ministry immediately any illegal entry into their lands. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Aug 81 p 23]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES--The Central Bank's holdings of foreign exchange assets decreased by N289.8 million in April to N5,265.5 million, according to the bank's statement of assets and liabilities for the month. After falling in January and

February, the Central Bank's holdings had increased by N407 million in March. The April position is a resumption of the declining trend, which seems likely to intensify in the succeeding months, because of the sharp drop in oil exports and an increase in imports. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/388

NEW, POSITIVE ARMY ROLE

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Siaka Stevens has pointed out that the Sierra Leone army not only continues to provide an all-embracing security umbrella for national freedom, but has increasingly come to identify itself with the collective aspirations of the people.

He was speaking at a colourful Passing-Out parade at the Moa Barracks in Dura on Friday and said that older members of the army who were privileged to allow the transformation of their institution from a simple frontier force to a fully combative army would recall those years of colonial tutelage when members of the force struggled to gain recognition and identify themselves with other members of the national community.

Dr Stevens added that the period intervening between those formative years and the present circumstances reflected a great improvement in the nation's relations with the force on whom the nation had come to rely basically for the protection of its freedom.

He told the new recruits that the tradition of military service which they had opted to follow was one that required dignity, a sense of purpose and achievement incorporating the dreams and aspirations of their fellow countrymen.

On an optimistic note he said that though the global economic trends were discouraging, there appeared to be on the horizon a ray of hope that in the not too distant future Sierra Leoneans would, as a team, overcome those obstacles that now seem to hinder progress.

This would be done by exploiting human and other resources to advantage.

The President assured the army that his government would continue to do all that was humanly possible to make the armed forces a source of pride.

He however reminded them that they owed a corresponding responsibility to this nation to justify the confidence and trust reposed in them by being loyal and fair in the service of the homeland.

"You must therefore ask first what you can do for your country even before you consider what your country can do for you", he added.

The President congratulated the new recruits and expressed the hope that as they go to join their various units they would consider themselves joining the ranks and their countrymen for the match into the future with courage, determination and hope.

Dr. Stevens also disclosed that with the completion of the Army Barracks at Lungi and Teko, government would soon embark on the construction of a similar one in Freetown.

Earlier on arrival at the Moa Barracks, the President was welcomed by the Force Commander, Brigadier J.S. Momoh.

Dr Stevens then inspected a parade of the new Pass-Outs and guard of honour.

One remarkable feature of the Passing-out parade was the thrilling performance by children of Army Officers which drew continuous applause from the President and other distinguished guests.

Later at the Native Administration Court Barri in Daru, President Stevens advised Paramount Chiefs, Parliamentarians and elders of the Kailahun District to concentrate on agriculture which he described as the only salvation for the nation.

The best system of education was that which was geared in the service of the people, he said.

President Stevens congratulated the people for maintaining Law and order in their area and promised that government would actively consider their requests.

He also urged them to maintain such law and order which he said was a pre-requisite for the forthcoming general elections.

The Chairman for that occasion was the Resident Minister, Eastern Province, Mr B.S. Massaquoi and the welcome address was read by Paramount Chief V.V. Kallon of Daru Chiefdom.

Later on his way to Freetown, President Stevens made a brief visit to the Nixon Memorial Hospital where he was taken on a conducted tour of various wards.

On arrival in Daru on Thursday, President Stevens visited the nursery and headquarters of the Daru Trading Company where he addressed its management and workers.

CSO: 4700/385

DECADE OF RELATIONS WITH CHINA

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Stevens has sent a message of congratulations to the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr Hu Yao Bang to mark a decade of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Sierra Leone and China.

President Stevens said that Sierra Leone cherished the ardent hope that the existing bonds of friendship binding the two countries would continue to grow even stronger.

Meanwhile the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Abdulai Conteh has said that the government of Sierra Leone has nothing but satisfaction with the Chinese people.

Dr Conteh was speaking at a reception on Thursday evening to mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Sierra Leone and China held at the Chinese Embassy, Wilberforce.

Since China took her rightful position at the United Nations, she has contributed greatly in searching for peace, the Minister declared.

He recalled the two visits of President Siaka Stevens to that country noting that those visits were a manifestation of the strength of relationship between the two countries.

He recommended the Chinese government for their immense contribution towards the development of this country particularly in the fields of Agriculture, Technology and Medicine.

Dr Conteh assured the Chinese people of Sierra Leone's co-operation at all times and hoped that the friendship between the countries would grow even stronger.

Earlier, the Chinese Ambassador Mr Tian Ping said, the aid his government gives to developing countries like Sierra Leone still has its limitations.

He hoped Chine would soon become richer and be able to do more for her friends.

He also recalled the recent visit of President Siaka Stevens to China which, he said, consolidated and strengthened the relationship between the two countries.

Mr Tian Ping warmly praised the hospitality and friendliness of the people of Sierra Leone.

Present at the reception were Cabinet Ministers, Diplomats, the Chairman of City Council and a cross section of the Freetown community.

CSO: 4700/385

DIRECT PHONE-LINK WITH LIBERIA REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Siaka Stevens and Liberia's Head of State Master Sergeant Samuel Doe yesterday became the first users of the new and direct telephone link up system operative between the two countries.

The new telecommunications system was formally commissioned at State House and Dr Stevens exchanged greetings directly by phone with Master Sergeant Doe.

Dr Stevens told the Liberian Head of State that the peoples of both countries under the aegis of the Mano River Union should congratulate themselves for this achievement in telecommunications.

In a statement during the ceremony, Dr Stevens said Sierra Leone and Liberia have finished the final phase of commitment to the telecommunications link in Africa.

The decision to embark on the project he said, was originally taken at the 1972 OAU Heads of State meeting. The Posts and Telecommunications Department started the work on the Sierra Leone side in 1977 and completed it in December last year.

The President said there were reasons to congratulate ourselves for what he described as "the very impressive achievement in the development of our infrastructure".

He thanked the engineers and all those who were involved in making the event another historic one.

The Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr P. P. Brima Kebbie who earlier spoke to his Liberian counterpart, Mr George Bowly, thanked President Stevens for inaugurating the link and hoped that very shortly, Sierra Leone would link up with the Republic of Guinea through the same process.

The ceremony was attended by Acting First Vice President C. A. Kamara-Taylor, Acting Second Vice President Dr. Sama Banya, Cabinet Ministers, the Secretary General of the Mano River Union, Dr Ernest Eastman Liberia's Deputy Minister of Justice, Captain Eugene Cooper, the Acting Deputy Minister of Revenue, Mrs Henrietta Koening and other distinguished personalities.

CSO: 4700/385

FINAL SEISMIC STUDY TO FIND OFFSHORE OIL DUE SOON

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 5 Aug 81 pp 1, 12

[Article by Lans Joe Sesay]

[Text] One of the world's most sophisticated geophysical exploration vessels--T. W. Nelson now in the North Sea, is due back in Freetown later this year for the third and probably "final" seismic work for oil in Sierra Leone's offshore waters.

Results of two previous seismic studies so far have been described as "encouraging and promising."

But actual drilling according to competent sources, has been delayed because Mobil Oil Corporation which is investing more than Le600 million on the entire project wants to achieve "very good" results.

The additional seismic work therefore, the sources further confirmed, is to develop more detailed information as to the positioning of the oil wells for drilling.

With the "black gold" already discovered just ten miles within Sierra Leone's territorial waters and where "abundant natural gas" has also been confirmed, Mobil is all set to throw in its most advanced technology.

All being well, T. W. Neslon will arrive towards the end of september and unlike the previous studies will spend at least two months carrying out the seismic work.

On the conclusion of what has already been described as "extensive programme", Mobil Oil Corporation which has majority shares will then commence offshore drilling operations.

"It is anticipated that actual drilling will commence during the second half of this year," said President Siaka Stevens in his Annual Presidential Address delivered to this nation on June 5.

Meanwhile, a new company--Offshore Services, has been formed by Sierra Leoneans to provide "logistics" and services to Mobil.

The expected oil bonanza will transform the economy with job opportunities for many Sierra Leoneans.

CSO: 4700/385

NEW FERRY TERMINAL TO OPEN NEXT MONTH

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Lans Joe Sesay]

[Text] The Le2m-plus Government wharf ferry terminal now nearing completion, is to be formally opened in September.

Shortly after the ceremony according to very reliable sources, Sierra Leone's three "OAU ferries" will go into commercial operation.

Added to the two existing slow ferries the launching of the Japanese ferries is expected to ease the volume of traffic from the east and cut by half, the 30-minute Targrin-Freetown trip.

And as the end of the September deadline approaches, the three specially-built ferries have already undergone major overhauling and servicing by two Japanese engineers recently in Freetown.

According to the Sierra Leone Ports Authority, when they go into operation, there will be a "slight" increase in fares.

The three ferries are part of a Le10m Japanese loan to this country.

Originally meant to ferry delegates to the 17th OAU summit in Freetown, the ferries which arrived just two weeks to the conference were hardly put into use due mainly to the non-completion of the Government Wharf terminal.

However since June 1980, they've been standing in the Sierra Leone river.

Warportman International who are managing the affairs of the ports, also confirmed that the ferries will be operational in September.

Apart from facilitating easier access to Freetown, the three additional ferries will also mean more agricultural produce from Bullom across the river to the capital city.

CSO: 4700/385

ADB OKAYS LOAN FOR OIL PALM PROJECT

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 6 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] A delegation led by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry has returned to Freetown after successfully negotiating a Le3.4 million loan with the African Development Bank (ADB) to finance the second phase development programme of the Gambia/Mattru Oil Palm Company over a five year period.

The loan will enable the Company to develop an additional 5,500 acres of land in the Project area for Oil Palm production as an expansion of the Outgrowers scheme as well as to improve the operating conditions of the Nuceus estate and the Mill.

The development programme will also include the construction of nine wells in some of the nearby villages and the construction of about 150 miles of feeder roads to farms and surrounding villages.

Other aspects to be financed by the Loan include Mill improvement and a farm development credit.

The Personnel to assist in the Mill operation is to be provided under Technical assistance while Extension Staff would be trained in operating the Nucleus and Outgrowers farms.

The objective of the development programme is to further increase Palm Oil Production with a view to reducing the importation of Vegetable Oil and thereby save foreign exchange through import substitution.

It will also enable the Gambia/Mattru Oil Palm Company to develop utilized but otherwise potentially productive farm lands in the Project area thereby reducing Urban Rural income disparity.

It is also expected that the development programme will improve the operating conditions of the Gambia/Mattru Oil Palm Company with a view to increasing its overall efficiency and profitability.

The Sierra Leone Government will contribute Le603,000 towards the cost of the Project which is expected to be implemented by October this year.

The delegation also took the opportunity to sign an 8.5 million U.S. dollars. soft lean to finance th second phase of the Northern area Project.

The loan agreement was signed by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Dr A. F. Joe Jackson, Leader of the delegation, in the presence of other members of the delegation, which included Mr James Sampha Koroma, Deputy Financial Secretary; Mr Francis Dumbuya Senior Agricultural Economist and the General Manager Gambia/Mattru Oil Palm-Company, Mr S. M. Pessima.

CSO: 4700/385

BRIEFS

RUBBER PROJECT--Plans to establish a Le14.10 million Rubber Development Projet at Potoru in the Southern Province are now underway. This week, President Siaka Stevens was appraised of the plans by a representative group of financiers, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the Commission of European Communities and the French Central Bank of Economic Cooperation. The President and the group discussed the present valuation of the Potoru estate, the financing of the project and the memorandum of Association of the proposed Sierra Leone Rubber Company. The pojrect will include the extension of the existing plantation of 100 acres rubber to a further 250 acres of high yielding clones and the establishment of a factory which will process latex into rubber smoke sheet. The meeting was attended on the Sierra Leone side by the Acting Second Vice-President and Minister of Finance, Development and Economic Planning, Dr Sama Banya, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr A. F. Joe-Jackson, the Acting Development Secretary, Mr David Minnah, the Deputy Development Secretary, Mr P. J. Sheriff and the National Authorising Officer, Mr Len Turay. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 6 Aug 81 pp 1, 8]

LEBANESE GIFT--The World Lebanese Cultural Union has presented a cheque for Le1,000 to the Sierra Leone United Nations Student Association as assistance to the Association to attend a United Nations conference on energy problems in New York in September this year. The cheque which was presented by the Treasurer of the World Lebanese Cultural Union. (Freetown Chapter) Mr Farid R. Hassaniyeh was received by Mr Alhusain Jalloh, a pupil of the St. Edward's Secondary School. Mr Jalloh is the Treasurer of the Association. The Association will send three delegates to the conference, Miss Ijatu Barrie, Mr A Grand Davies and Mr Alhusain Jalloh. In a letter to the Association, Mr Farid R. Hassaniyeh said the word "world" in the name of their union implies, the universal cultural exchange of learning and ideas bringing the people of Lebanon closer and into a bond of true brotherhood, mutual understanding and love. Mr Hassiniyeh wished the delegation good luck and asked them to take with them the good name of Sierra Leone. "Please let the name of Sierra Leone be heard," he requested. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Aug 81 p 4]

CSO: 4700/385

VILJOEN DISCUSSES STRATEGY FOR COMBATING TERRORISM

Warning to Neighbors

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] POTCHEFSTROOM. — Some neighbouring states had been warned at top level that South Africa's security measures might in due course outweigh co-operation with them, General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, said at Potchefstroom yesterday.

He was delivering a paper at a University of Potchefstroom symposium on terrorism as a method of modern warfare and South Africa's answers to it.

In spite of efforts by South Africa to create stability in southern Africa through economic aid, some of these countries attacked the Republic in world forums, supported sanctions against the country and harboured terrorists.

"Economic realities are therefore regarded as secondary to ideologies by these countries which have up to the present only caused them political chaos, famine, poverty and deterioration," Gen Viljoen said.

Such a state of affairs could not be tolerated.

"Should matters get even worse, South Africa will have no other choice but to put its security interests above the humanitarian and economic ideals of a stable sub-continent.

"Warnings in this vein have already been directed at high-level to some of our neighbouring states.

"Economic sharing at the cost of a country's security and continued existence could not be afforded in an unqualified manner", Gen Viljoen said.

The protection of economic targets in South Africa was of the utmost importance. Protecting national key-points was an important start but not sufficient.

Every private businessman economically active should insure his interests were protected against sabotage, Gen Viljoen said.

Care should also be taken that "soft" targets could not easily be attacked. It was a classic method of terrorism to undermine the public's morale.

He said he did not believe these tactics would be successfull because of the strong feelings against communism and the will to survive among South Africa's people.

The Soviet-inspired terrorist onslaught against South Africa was aimed at the destruction of all four power bases. It was aimed atz the political, economic, socio-psychological and security bases of the State.

Should the conflict require increased military power levels and readiness, timeous and planned action would be required, striking a balance between military preparedness and economic growth, he said.

Burden of Combating Terrorism

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] POTCHEFSTROOM. — The strategy of terrorists acting against South Africa made greater demands on the se-

curity forces than Swapo did in South West Africa, General Viljoen, said.

The fight against, terrorism in SWA was faring well because it was taking place far from urban complexes and densely-populated areas.

"But the strategy of anti-RSA terrorist organisations are different from that of Swapo because they are operating countrywide in the RSA in scattered actions, which makes far greater demands on the security forces as far as power levels are concerned," he said.

The drawn-out, scattered and fluid nature of a revolutionary terrorist conflict was specifically aimed at over-taxing the country's security forces and, at the same time, its economic power base, Gen Viljoen said.

The Foremost prerequisite for successful anti-terrorist-operation was the realisation by all concerned of the seriousness and urgency of the situation.

South Africa's enemies operated from a masterplan and their actions were not haphazard, he said.

"Should we underestimate the enemy, action might come too late to be successful".

The fight against terrorists was further complicated because of the unconventional nature of their onslaught.

The Government refused to be blackmailed by terrorism. Should terrorist-action against a government be successful, the demands made would escalate dramatically.

In a revolutionary war like the one in SWA, terrorists moved in small groups over a large area, draining a great deal of manpower from the security forces.

Burden

Whites alone could not carry this burden. It was most important that other population groups be involved in the defence of the country, he said.

As far as national service was concerned, Coloureds and Indians were already incorporated on a voluntary basis.But the goal was to now involve other population groups to a greater extent Blacks were also being incorporated on a regional basis.

Gen Viljoen listed a number of basic principles in the conflict against revolutionary terrorism:

- Each member of the forces and the public must have a thorough knowledge of their enemies.
- Accurate information to keep abreast of terrorist action.
- Should the terrorist conflict escalate, sufficient units should be earmarked in good time and be well-trained and fitted out to cope
- Motivation of the soldier and his family.

Knowledge

- Where current and future operational areas had been identified, military structures were being established to undertake regional studies and gain knowledge of the local population.
- National key-points must be safeguarded at all costs.

"Although action against terrorists should be effective and ruthless throughout, care should be taken that, as far as the population is concerned, any action should be within the law — a principle meticulously adhered to by South Africa," Gen Viljoen said.

'THE CITIZEN' Editorial

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Heed Warnings"]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA'S neighbours have been warned often enough — by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and other Government spokesmen — not to allow their countries to be used as bases from which terrorists launch their attacks on South Africa.

Now the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, has added his voice to that of the others.

He says that in spite of efforts by South Africa to create stability in Southern Africa through economic aid, some of these countries attack the Republic in world forums, support sanctions against the country and harbour terrorists.

"Economic realities are therefore regarded by these countries as secondary to ideologies which have up to the present only caused them political chaos, faminine, poverty and deterioration.

"Should matters get even worse, South Africa will have no other choice but to put its security interests above humanitarian and economic ideals of a stable subcontinent.

"Warnings in this vein have already been directed at high level to some of our neighbouring States."

The terrorists responsible for the growing number of attacks in South Africa come from Mozambique — and infiltrate this country mainly through Swaziland, a country with which we have normally friendly relations.

Mozambique is the last country which should allow terrorists to be trained and to muster in it, since South Africa provides it with port revenue, food and railway expertise without which it would be in an even more parlous state than it is in at present.

Relations with Zimbabwe are deteriorating, not because South Africa wishes to be in a state of tension with its northern neighbour, but because Zimbabwe continues to blackguard South Africa and to throw its support behind the terrorist movements which aim to overthrow the Government of this country (though Mr Mugabe hesitates, for the present, to allow these movements to train or station their men in Zimbabwe itself).

Although South Africa has helped to allay hunger in Zambia, and its railway system is vital for Zambian exports, that country's leader, Dr Kaunda, continues to bite the hand that does so much to feed his people. He, like Mr Mugabe, has nothing but condemnation for South Africa in international forums.

Lesotho, although it seems to be on better terms with South Africa since the Peka Bridge meeting last year between Mr P W Botha and Chief Leabua Jonathan, still shows a measure of hostility towards the Republic, blaming it falsely for attacks made by the underground "Lesotho Liberation Army," the militant wing of a faction of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party.

However, Lesotho, like similarly landlocked Swaziland, is not one of the neighbours to whom General Viljoen's warning necessarily applies. What is important is that Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia, in particular, should be in no doubt whatsoever that the Government and the chief of its armed forces are not speaking lightly.

South Africa will not hesitate to act against neighbours if its security is jeopardised by them — directly or through terrorists who use these territories as staging grounds for their attacks.

General Viljoen also makes some important points that should not go unheeded by South Africans too.

Referring to terrorist attacks, he says that protection of national keypoints is important, but private businessmen must also see to it that their interests are protected against sabotage.

You may recall that this was the very point which The Citizen made after the recent series of bomb attacks in Natal, the Eastern Transvaal and Eastern Province.

Businessmen should not wait for a serious loss of lives before they take precautions against terrorism; they should bring in security measures now.

We also warned against the complacency of those who think that the attacks always happen somewhere else; they never know when the bombs may have their own names written on them.

In warning that steps should be taken to ensure that "soft targets" cannot easily be attacked, General Viljoen says it is a classic method of terrorism to undermine the public's morale.

Nevertheless, he does not think that such tactics will be successful because of the strong feeling against communism and the will to survive prevalent among the people of South Africa.

This is so in the case of Whites, in particular, but as General Viljoen knows, the battle against terrorism cannot be won unless there is support from the Blacks as well.

That is why we wholeheartedly support his statement that South Africa is economically and militarily powerful, but should utilise time to the utmost to find viable solutions to problems and defuse situations which can be exploited by communists and terrorist organisations.

The effort by the government of the day to accommodate the fair aspirations of all in South Africa is, from a security points of view, among the highest priorities.

Will opponents of reform please note!

CSO: 4700/390

HEUNIS DISCUSSES COLORED REPRESENTATION ISSUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 81 p 10

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **CAPE TOWN. — Direct representation of Coloured management committees on city councils had a lot of merit, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, said when he opened the Free State Coloured Municipal Relations Association conference at Bethlehem yesterday.**

Mr Heunis said at Stellenbosch city council members already liaised with Coloured management committee members regarding each branch of the council's activities affecting it's Coloured townships.

The Minister said he felt a political solution that would suit the needs of all communities in South Africa, would have to be based on second and third levels of management.

It was easier to identify the aims of this country, but difficult to decide which road to take to get there.

We did not need wise people to find the answer for us, but we need people capable of finding acceptable solutions, the Minister said.

People who thought certain aims in South Africa could be achieved without constitutions linking them with the feelings and emotional reactions of all it's people, were ignoring the realities of the century, he said.

Referring to the present investigations by the President's Council to find a political solution for the Coloureds and Asians, he said current Government policies saw all race groups sharing the same national state.

"But time is of the essence to find an acceptable solution and I am of the opinion that we should embark on a process of the gradual developing of a recipe aimed at successful political adaptations."

Mr Heunis stated the reports which the President's Council was presently considering, "would affect not only one specific population group, but all the other population groups in South Africa.

He said the envisaged constitutional development would be the end result of communities wanting to complement each other because a country's constitution should represent the attitudes of all it's people.

He stressed the Government was not paying lip-service when it said it was untenable that one group should decide for all the other groups. For this very reason, institutions have been established by the Government so people could meet.

The Minister said until an acceptable constitutional solution had been found, the Government would have to evaluate how it could adapt the present system to function more effectively in the interim.

There were expectations from all concerned in this regard and the Government's duty now was to reconcile them.

"And for this reason I want to ask that when we move outwards, we allow ourselves to be crucified if the purpose is worthwhile," Mr Heunis said.

He said he, himself was prepared to be crucified for an acceptable solution for all, adding that if everyone was prepared to follow this line, the country would reach an acceptable solution more speedily.

CSO: 4700/390

PUBLIC SERVICE STAFF SHORTAGE CAUSED BY LOW PAY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 13

[Text]

THE public service in South Africa is experiencing one of the worst staff-shortages ever, according to an editorial in the Public Servant, published in Pretoria.

The latest edition of the magazine, the journal of the Public Servants' Association, said the crisis could be attributed to a number of factors.

But the main cause of the exodus of trained staff from the central State departments to the autonomous State departments and institutions and to the private sector was the totally inadequate level of remuneration, particularly in the lower ranks.

Other factors included a fairly high economic growth rate, narrowing and elimination of the wage-gap and a general shortage of skilled labour.

The real slide had started when public servants had pledged their support for the anti-inflation campaign launched during 1975. The pledge had been given in the belief that all sectors of the economy would co-operate and exercise restraint, which proved to be futile, the editorial said.

"Public servants are, therefore, justifiably tired of hearing that improvements in their remuneration are highly inflationary, while the public sector is the only one in which an appreciable increase in productivity can be measured."

Public servants felt they were being singled out to manipulate the economy.

When the Public Service Commission was changed to the Commission for Administration and its terms of reference broadened, it was expected that a greater measure of co-ordination in the public sector would result, the magazine said.

It now appeared that the commission's authority was still not sufficiently wide and powerful to bring about the desired parity

Four primary aspects should receive urgent attention:

- The remuneration package should be improved to bring about greater comparability with the general trend in the labour market
- The co-ordinating powers of the Commission for Administration should be extended to eliminate unreasonable disparity in the different divisions of the public sector
- Departments should receive greater responsibility in recruitment, training development and advancement of personnel
- Public servants themselves should take a close look at the manner in which they organised their work and performed their duties.

CSO: 4700/390

TRANSKEI TO COMPLAIN ABOUT CONTRACT WORKER TREATMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 12

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text] TOP-LEVEL discussions are to be held between the Transkei and South African governments over the treatment of Transkeian contract workers by some SA employment agencies.

Transkei is expected to send a high-powered delegation to talks, expected to be held in Pretoria soon.

A Transkeian official said yesterday he was satisfied that now that Transkei was independent some White officials in South Africa's employment bureaux were not keen to give work to Transkeians.

"They are telling our people that now that Transkei is independent they should return to Transkei to seek work because South Africa had her own Black people to employ" the official said.

This week Transkeians living in Soweto held a meeting with officials of the Transkeian labour Department to acquaint them with their difficulties in finding employment in the Johannesburg area.

At the meeting it was said the labour bureau established by the Transkei Government on the East Rand to help Transkeians with their labour problems, was not being recognised by some Administration Boards officials, as far as having work permits approved.

The Transkeian official said: "They are still clinging to an old labour agreement between South Africa and Transkei before Transkei established labour offices in South Africa.

"Under the old agreement, at the end of a contract, a worker had to return to Transkei to be supplied with new work permits.

"A worker could not take up employment in South Africa without the permit having been endorsed in Transkei.

"After some time we discovered that this system was too cumbersome as it caused our workers to incur a loss of time and money travelling to Transkei for the work permits.

"We then established offices in all the major centres of South Africa for our people to obtain work permits without having to travel to Transkei.

"The problem now is that some administration boards will not recognise our locally established labour offices.

"They still demand that our people travel to Transkei for their work permits."

The official said the East Rand Administration Board recognised the local Transkeian labour offices, while the West Rand Administration Board did not.

The Oranje-Vaal Administration Board recognised them while the Free State board accepted some applications and rejected others.

"We were in Cape Town two months ago to discuss the matter with the South African Minister" the Transkeian official said.

"It was then decided that both parties should form committees to formulate a new labour agreement between the two countries.

CSO: 4700/390

POLICY ON PUBLICATIONS BANNING EXPLAINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] BANS on the novels "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein," by Etienne Leroux, and "Lady Chatterley's Lover, by D H Lawrence, were lifted because the undesirable material they contained was offset by the necessary literary merit.

However, Andre Brink's "Looking On Darkness" was not unbanned because it contained offensive mixing of the Christian religion and sex.

Explanation

These disclosures are contained in a comprehensive explanation of principles applied by the Publications Appeal Board in the latest report of the Director-General of Internal Affairs, Mr J W A van der Merwe, tabled in the Assembly yesterday.

"The Appeal Board has indicated in several decisions that the Publications Amendment Act of 1978, which provides for the establishment of a committee of experts in the literary, linguistic and artistic fields, shows not only that the legislature is not unconcerned about developments in this area but also that the advice of this committee should be regarded as being of particular value," the report says.

Permitted

The board had shown that, to an increasing extent, films, books or public entertainment might be permitted to contain material that would otherwise have been regarded as undesirable, provided this was offset by the necessary artistic' literary or dramatic merit.

However, when all positive factors had been taken into account, and the work was nevertheless found to be offensive to public morals or the religious convictions or feelings of any section of the population, or prejudicial to the safety of the State, it would be banned.

In the light of the said principles, "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein" and "Lady Chatterley's Lover" for example, were found to be not undesirable.

Offensive

"On the other hand, books such as "Sophie's Choice" (Styron) and "Man of Nazareth" (Burgess) were found to be undesirable — the former because of the offensive sexual descriptions it contains and the latter because of the humiliation of Jesus."

The report says that sharp political criticism was a typical phenomenon in South Africa and that a work could not be banned for this reason. Consequently, "Forced Landing" an anthology by a number of Black writers, and the June 1980 issue of the Black literary journal, "Staffrider" were found to be not undesirable.

As far as nudity in publications and films was concerned, it was emphasised that nudity *per se* was not undesirable. Everything depended on how and where it was treated.

"In the light of this nudity in the film "Dementicare Venezia" (To Forget Venice) was found to be not undesirable because of the limited number of probable viewers and the outstanding dramatic and artistic merit of the film.

Violence

"Likewise nudity in publications which, for professional or documentary reasons, had a limited readership, were found to be not undesirable. Artistic merit also justified nudity in a few non-popular publications."

The Appeal Board also emphasised that there should be a reasonable weighing-up of interests between the demands of morals, religion and State security on one hand, and the principles of freedom of speech, freedom of conscience and freedom of literary and artistic creation on the other.

CSO: 4700/390

RESERVE BANK ANNUAL REPORT REVIEWS STATE OF ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Aug 81 p 21

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text] **SOUTH Africa's economic growth rate levelled off to 4,5 percent in the first half of the year but a real rate of economic growth between 4 percent and 5 percent for the year as a whole is still expected, the Reserve Bank says in its annual economic report.**

The bank says the slowdown occurred in most sectors of the economy but was most prominent in manufacturing and commerce. The real value added by this sector was to an important extent effected by the high level of utilisation of production capacity, which had risen to about 90 percent at the end of 1980.

The real value added by the gold mining sector continued to decline in the first half of this year and the fall in the price of gold from the last quarter of 1980 had apparently not yet resulted in the mining of higher grade ore.

The bank says the real product in the non-gold mining sector was also lower in the first half of the year than the second half of last year as a result of the decline in the foreign demand for metals and minerals.

Only the agriculture sector showed a higher growth rate in the first half of the year than in the preceding six months. The acceleration in the growth rate was more pronounced in the second quarter of this year after the harvesting of record summer crops has commenced. The bank says although real agriculture output is expected to remain at a high level in the second half of the year the overall rate of growth is unlikely to accelerate during this period.

It is also expected that the monetary demand, which still remained abnormally high during the first quarter of 1981, will decline during the second half of the year under the impact of the decline in the value of net gold output and merchandise exports and a lower rate of increase in investments.

The bank also points out that as a result of the deterioration in the country's terms of trade during the first half of the year, mainly because of the lower gold price, the gross national product in the first half of this year was only marginally higher than in the second half of the year. In 1980 South Africa achieved a growth of 3,5 percent in gross national product. This figure decreased to about 2 percent at the first six months of this year compared to the last six months of 1980.

Gross domestic expenditure, although lower than last year, still increased by 10 percent in the first half of this year compared with the corresponding period the previous year.

The slow-down was evident in most components of real gross domestic expenditure, namely private and government consumption expenditure and fixed investment. The exception, however, was investments in inventories, which further increased in the first six months of the year.

Other highlights of the national accounts for the first six months of this year are:

- Real private consumption expenditure increased by about 6 percent compared with the corresponding period the previous year;
- Government real consumption expenditure slowed down considerably. In the first half of 1981 it showed a growth of only 1,5 percent compared with the same period last year.
- Real domestic fixed investment, which showed a record growth of 12,5 percent for 1980 as a whole, also slowed down in the fourth quarter of last year and the first half of this year. However, it still remained high and the level of real fixed capital outlay in the first half of 1981 was still 6,5 percent higher than during the corresponding figure the previous year.
- The upward phase of the inventory cycle, which had

commenced in the middle of 1979, continued during the first half of this year. The build-up in inventories were particularly noticeable in diamond and agriculture stocks. Industrial and commercial inventories did not increase in the first half of the year because of the continuing high level of consumption and investment demand in the face of limits imposed on production by the high degree of utilisation of production capacity, the high costs of carrying large stocks, and some manufacturers' and traders' views that in the short run existing stock levels were adequate to meet expected sales.

● Gross domestic saving in the first half of 1981 declined markedly and amounted to only 25 percent of the gross domestic product in this period. The decline was mainly in the savings of corporations and personal savings, because saving of the general government showed little change during the first half of the year.

The bank also points out that the current account of the balance of payments showed a deficit of about R3 000-million in the first six months of the year. This is mainly due to the lower gold price, and the increase in imports.

CSO: 4700/390

DEVELOPMENT OF PRETORIA-WITWATERSRAND-VEREENIGING AREA UNDER STUDY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Aug 81 p 9

[Text]

THE public is being asked to comment on proposals for the future development of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex, in terms of guidelines laid down in a development strategy study released at the weekend by the Office of the Prime Minister.

Although the proposals contained in the document are directed mainly at physical-spatial development, account has been taken of social and economic considerations.

As soon as the public and private sectors have submitted their comments on the draft, amendments may be made — if necessary — and after approval by the Cabinet it will be released as an official policy document.

D-day for public and private sector comments is November 13, 1981, and copies of the draft can be obtained from the Physical Planning Branch, Office of the Prime Minister, Pretoria.

In the draft it is stated that, although the PWV complex covers only two percent of the area of the Republic, it accomodates 20 percent of the total population and nearly 40 percent of the total White population.

Nearly 43 percent of the gross geographic product of the country is generated in the complex — seven percent of national agriculture production, 34 percent of mining production and 51 percent of production in the secondary sector.

The area was also responsible, according to 1975 figures, for 49 percent of trade, 35 percent of transport, 53 percent of finance and 54 percent of national services.

As the PWV complex will have to play a key role in the deployment of a national development policy, it is imperative that future development should take place in such a way that the national objectives will be promoted.

The broad aims in the compilation of a physical development strategy are summarised as follows:

- The evaluation of the role of the area in national and sub-national context, and its linkage with other neighbouring development nodes;
- Localisation of future job opportunities to relieve pressure on the central areas and to curb congestion, without detracting from the essential growth of the area and its role in the national context;
- Identification of residential areas which will possess the necessary urban quality, to provide for the present and foreseeable needs of various population groups;
- Identification of a functional open-space system which can also meet the recreational needs of the inhabitants.

The report says the population of the complex will increase by about 2,8 percent Annually in the next 20 years — from the present five-million to 8,6-million — and the number of motor vehicles will increase over the same period from 980 000 to some 2,5-million.

CSO: 4700/390

ESCOM ANNOUNCES CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR POWER STATIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 21

[Article by Peter Moscardi]

[Text] ESCOM has announced that two contracts, each worth R700-million, have been awarded for the construction of their power station at Matimba and for yet a further power station, unsited at present but code-named Station C. Both contracts are for boiler plants, each with a capacity to generate 3 600 MW of electricity.

Each power station will cost in the region of R2 000-million. The Matimba contract has been awarded to a French company, Stein Industrie, and a German company, EVT, which have combined together with their South African representatives, Industrial Machines Supplies, to form a company named SI-EVA.

Although no siting for Station C has yet been finalised, Escom yesterday told The Citizen that it will be situated in either the Transvaal or OFS and that a decision on its location is expected during the next few months.

An American company, Combustion Engineering Incorporated (CE), has been awarded the Station C contract. International Combustion Africa (Icai), the South African representatives of CE, have secured from its American counterpart a R160-million contract for the local manufacture of component parts and the total work involved in the site construction. The first generator at Station C is expected to be in operation by the end of 1987.

Work will be provided for about 6 500 people at Station C during the construction stage and permanent employment for about 1 000 people once the station is operational. About 1 000 houses will be provided for it's work force. With the five remaining generator sets following at yearly intervals, a final completion date of 1992 is envisaged.

Nearly 80 percent of the two R700-million contracts will be spent locally, with the major portion of the expenditure being allocated to the boiler plants.

An Escom spokesman said yesterday that a wide international response had been received to the tenders recently issued for the boiler plants at the two power stations. "In view of it's continuous expansion programme, Escom decided to make two awards for two power stations, a process which would advance the commissioning date of Station C.

The Matimba power station will also employ 6 500 people during the construction phase and will, similarly to Station C, create permanent employment for about 1 000 people on completion of the project.

The Matimba power station, situated near Ellisras in the north-western Transvaal, will be the largest dry-cooled station in the world planned for up to six 600 MW sets. With water supplies limited in the area, the dry-cooling system will reduce water consumption to about one-third of the usual figure.

The boilers are 30 storeys high with walls consisting of many kilometres of piping in which water is heated. Each boiler at Matimba will consume about two million tons of by-product coal a year when fully operational, the supply of which will come from Iscor's Grootgeluk Mine and is the residue after Iscor has extracted the coking coal component necessary for it's steel production.

Finance for the Matimba contract will be obtained from local and overseas sources.

The Matimba project is expected to contribute greatly to the development of Ellisras and will increase the area's population. Escom and Iscor employees will be housed in the Onverwacht Township, with Escom erecting 630 houses and Iscor 300.

CSO: 4700/390

BRIEFS

PENALTY FOR FLAG BURNING--A bill amending the South African Constitution Act to prescribe new fines for contempt of the national flag and the State President, was published yesterday. According to the Bill, spoiling, destroying or removing the national flag from an official position will become punishable by a R10 000 fine. Any person whose actions are deemed to injure the dignity of the State President, the Vice-State President or an acting State President will also face a maximum fine of R10 000. The fine used to be R2 000. In both cases the offences carry a maximum of five years' imprisonment. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 81 p 4]

NYANGA PROTEST MARCH--Cape Town--More than 1 000 people gathered at St George's Cathedral in Cape Town yesterday and marched to Parliament to present a "protest script" to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof. The crowd was stopped by riot police at the entrance to the Gardens and the head of Cape Town's Riot Squad, Colonel Piet van Rensburg, requested the people to return to the cathedral. About 25 church ministers were allowed to remain, surrounded by police. One of them, the Rev Siegfred Abrahamse, said they had been refused permission to enter Parliament to present the "script" protesting against the treatment of the Nyanga squatters. He said Colonel Van Rensburg had told them he would hand it personally to Dr Koornhof, who might be prepared to see some of the ministers at a later stage. Earlier security policemen had gone into the crowd to take down posters calling for the right of families to live together and recognition of the Freedom Charter. One security policeman was dragged into the crowd and punched, while other people held onto posters and were involved in struggles. One of the leaders of the protest march, Mr Jan de Waal, said after the marchers had been dispersed they had "achieved what a group of concerned citizens had set out to do". [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 pp 1, 2]

WARNING TO UNIVERSITY--The Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, last night threatened Witwatersrand University that he would do everything in his power to end the provinces teacher-training links with it if there were a repetition of the flag burning episode. Replying in the Budget debate in the provincial council, Mr Cruywagen laid it strongly on the line to the university, condemning the episode and warning that he would watch campus attitudes closely in future. Emphasising that he was speaking personally, he said he would not hesitate to use every legal weapon at his command to terminate the education of provincial teachers at the university if the flag burning or a similar episode were repeated. Mr Cruywagen said that he had been brought up to have respect for certain institutions

in the country. The flag was one of them. "In terms of the National Education Act we are committed to Christian national principles. If I find that these principles are not coming to the fore I will personally do my utmost to break the contract relating to teacher training with that university--or any other similar institution that oversteps the mark," Mr Cruywagen said. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 pp 1, 2]

CAPE STUDENTS DETENTION--Cape Town--A member of the Students Representative Council at the University of the Western Cape, Miss Amanda Sanger, and another student, Mr Johathan de Vries, were detained under security laws at their homes early yesterday. This brings to four the number of UWC students held under security laws in recent weeks. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 5]

TUTU COMMENT ON SENTENCES--Any community should be appalled when young people were sentenced to death for crimes in which nobody had been killed, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said yesterday. He was commenting in a statement in Johannesburg on the death sentence passed by the Pretoria Supreme Court on Wednesday on three African National Congress men found guilty of treason. The statement reads: "Many, perhaps most, Whites will say that these persons involved in treasonable acts had it coming their way, whereas many in the Black community are deeply distressed and do not regard the condemned men as criminals at all. Indeed, they are seen as heroes," Bishop Tutu said. "The SACC wants to reiterate its abhorrence of capital punishment, which brutalises all of us. We call on South Africa to change while there is time so that people don't become desperate and so are forced to use desperate methods. Capital punishment will not serve as a deterrent where people believe they are struggling for justice. It will only make them say 'better be hanged as much for a sheep as for a lamb', and instead of attacking installations they will kill people. Please let us wake up and hear the cry of the depressed," Bishop Tutu said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 7]

INDIAN VOTE BOYCOTT APPEAL--At a meeting in Lenasia on Wednesday night, the chairman of the Anti-SAIC Committee, Dr Essop Jassat, urged the Indian Community to stay away from polling booths on October 4. He said: "The South African Indian Council is a tool of the White parliament and we don't want you to give any credibility to the puppets and clowns of the apartheid circus". The main object of the Anti-SAIC Committee was to try and reject the Indian council because it was a racist and powerless body, which had not accomplished anything for the Indian community over the past 17 years. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 7]

END TONGAAT WORKERS' STRIKE--Durban--The 3 000 non White workers employed by the Tongaat group of companies on the Natal North Coast who have been on strike since early Tuesday decided to return to work yesterday. The workers, employed in the flour, cattle food and sugar divisions of the company, decided to go back to work yesterday after the company management committed themselves to thrash out their grievances about the pension and super-annuation funds next week. The managing director of the company, Mr Alan Hankinson, said yesterday that the grievances of the workers had been fully noted. He said they would be discussed in detail next week. Mr Hankinson said that the company had a proud record in management-labour relations and he was sorry that the workers had decided to strike originally

without presenting a memorandum on their grievances. He gave a promise that all their complaints would be met with justice and fair play. The workers first went out on strike at the early shift on Tuesday. They had milled around the company's sugar plant at Maidstone since early Tuesday. The police used teargas on Tuesday evening to disperse them after the strikers started to intimidate other workers who had just left other sections of the company's premises. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 7]

RETURN TO WORK--Ninety-five percent of the 500-strong Black work-force returned to work yesterday at Paper and Packaging Industries in Pretoria, a spokesman for the company said. The workers walked out this week over a wage-dispute and other grievances. The spokesman said management had made it clear to the workers' council it was not prepared to discuss disputes unless the men returned to work. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 11]

NEED FOR WHEAT IMPORTS--At least 200 000 tons of wheat will have to be imported for the next South African season--for the second successive year, according to Mr Denis van Aarde, chairman of the Wheat Board. Mr Van Aarde said the estimated yield for the next season (October 1981 to September 1982) was 1,7-million tons. "Conditions have improved since then, but an import of at least 200 000 tons will be required" he said. Last season South Africa had a wheat crop of 1,38-million tons the worst in 10 years--and 286 000 tons had to be imported. This was the second time in 11 years South Africa had to import wheat. Mr Van Aarde said this season's carry-over of 423 800 tons would last until the middle of December. The protracted drought at the beginning of this year, he said, was the main cause for the shortfall, particularly in the Free State. South Africa's annual wheat consumption, according to Mr Van Aarde, is 1,9-million tons, including exports and that required for seed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 81 p 9]

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX--The Consumer Price Index for all income groups rose by 2,3 percent last month to bring the total increase since July last year to 15,5 percent, according to figures released by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria yesterday. Food prices on their own showed an increase of 0,4 percent during June, with the increase since July last year at 22,5 percent. For the lower income groups, the increase was 1,3 percent in June and 16,8 since July last year. The index for the middle income group rose by 1,8 percent in June (15,4 percent since July last year) and for the higher income group it was 2,8 percent (15,2 percent since July last year). A breakdown of the 2,3 percent increase last month shows a 0,1 percent increase under the heading of food, an increase of 0,1 percent in cigarettes, 0,1 percent in clothing, 1,2 percent in housing, 0,1 percent in household operation, 0,6 percent in petrol and other items contributed 0,1 percent. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 81 p 13]

FRENCH COOPERATION ON RAILWAYS--A new Franco-South African company, Faiveley SA, has been formed to supply a wide range of components for the new generation of South African super-fast trains now under development. The international agreement, designed to equip South African Railways with advanced technological expertise in rapid train transit, has been signed in Johannesburg between Wispeco-Widney, part of the Metkor Group, and Faiveley SA of France, a world pioneer in the development of electronic systems for transport. The decision by South African Railways to extend electrification and develop a new breed of trains with in-

increased speed has demanded a new quality of technology. We have been in the transport electronics field for more than 20 years and we hope our expertise will be put to significant use in South Africa," said Jean-Paul Ballerin, director-general of the French company. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 81 p 17]

CSO: 4700/390

IMF DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mwale]

[Text] A HIGH-LEVEL delegation from the International Monetary Fund is visiting the country for talks with the Government on the country's economy and the recent loan given to Zambia.

Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane has confirmed that the IMF team which arrived last week has had talks with officials from his ministry.

He declined to disclose details of the discussions which he described as routine.

The IMF was set up by the Western nations at Bretton Woods in the United States in 1944 to smooth out balance of payments problems between nations.

It aims to promote international monetary cooperation and currency stabilisation. The US controls more than 30 per cent of the assets of the IMF.

Zambia's shares at the moment are understood to be 1,660 votes which represent 211 million Special Drawing Rights (SDR).

The IMF announced in May that it had approved an K800 million loan to Zambia to help the country reconstruct the economy. The loan would be used to support the Government's economic and financial programmes over the next three years.

The programme is aimed at diversifying domestic production and achieving financial stability.

Following the loan agreement there have been price hikes on essential goods with the tacit approval of the Government to parastatal companies to charge what in IMF parlance is regarded as "economic prices".

Leader of the visiting team, Mr Edwin Bournemann, said in an interview that the delegation was here to review Zambia's economic performance since May.

Asked whether the IMF officials were impressed with what they had seen so far, Mr Bournemann said:

"It is much too early to say how things are going on. But I should say that Zambia has made reasonable progress towards economic recovery."

He said the talks with Government officials were quite "satisfactory."

Asked whether the IMF had seconded any experts to Zambia to oversee the implementation of the programme, Mr Bournemann said: "There had been no request from the Zambian Government to do so."

IMF experts were seconded to the central bank of Zaire after the organisation bailed out the government there from economic collapse. This, according to reliable reports, was done to prevent President Mobutu Sese Seko from channelling IMF funds elsewhere.

Recently a group of experts said the demands of the IMF loan to Zambia coupled with the declining economies in other parts of the world would bring special problems to Zambia.

Consultants commissioned by the Government welfare department to look into social and welfare problems said in the reports that Zambia would be required to implement policies which would lower the standards of living.

In the aftermath of the report which was published by the Zambia Council for Social Development, Mr Musokotwane said in an interview with Television Zambia that the IMF loan would be used to further Zambia's socialist goals.

CSO: 4700/393

TALKS BEING HELD CONCERNING PRIMARY ELECTIONS' ABOLITION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

CONSULTATIONS are going on between Freedom House, the Office of the Prime Minister and the Electoral Commission on the amendment of the Party and Republican constitutions with a view to effecting the abolition of primary elections.

Prime Minister Mundia said this in Parliament yesterday when backbenchers took him to task on why by-elections in Mpulungu constituency had been delayed.

The constituency fell vacant after the death of Mr Wind Mazimba who died in a car accident in Lusaka last year.

Nchanga MP **Mr Cosmas Masongo** asked the Prime Minister when the by-election would be held in Mpulungu and what had caused delay in announcing dates for the primary and final polls.

In reply Minister of State for Decentralisation **Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula** said following the abolition of primary elections, there were appropriate amendments being made to the two constitutions.

Luwingu West MP **Mr John Chalwe** asked if it was not possible to conduct the elections while awaiting the amendments, but Mr Mundia said the matter was too involved and that polls could only be held after the amendments were throu[illegible]

Mr Albert Limbo (Sinjembela) asked whether it was constitutional to delay by-elections. Mr Mundia said there was no specific time limit given.

CSO: 4700/393

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES OPENING MEETING OF ZAMBIA-MOZAMBIQUE BODY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE World Health Organisation (WHO) has agreed to co-finance a manpower exchange programme in which Zambian medical personnel will be seconded to Mozambique.

Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia revealed in Lusaka yesterday that this agreement which was aimed at enhancing technical co-operation between the two countries would start in January next year and will initially last six years.

Mr Mundia was speaking at the official opening of the Zambia—Mozambique Joint Permanent Commission meeting at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall.

This means that WHO has become a third party participant in the mutual technical assistance programme of exchange of medical personnel between the two countries.

He said Zambia establishes joint commissions with friendly states in order to strengthen bilateral links against divisive policies that were created by colonial masters.

Prime Minister Mundia called for full utilisation of resources at the mutual disposal of neighbouring African states to enrich the lives of their people.

Mr Mundia told the meeting that the two countries have to grapple with divisive "vagaries" created by their former imperialist masters who cherished dreams of permanently retaining their overseas possessions as satellites of their home economies.

"They therefore deliberately created overseas settler economies whose main reason for existence was to supply their industries with ill-gotten cheap raw materials, outlets for exploitative labour and imperialist capital," he said.

He pointed out that as a result of these policies, both countries were faced with discrimination and restrictions such as the running of the Mozambican economy by the Portuguese with the exclusion of the indigenous people.

In Zambia, this was done in the form of restricting the people to menial tasks and the use of strategic products such as copper for their war effort.

"All the major transport routes in Mozambique were mainly designed to serve the Western world

and their allies. Communications with the outside world had to be routed through metropolitan capitals," he added.

Against this background, independent countries must set themselves the task to restructure their national and regional economies and stressed the need for unity in this co-operation.

"As we have all learnt against the bitter experience of divide and rule, in unity there is strength," he added.

Mr Mundia said links must be forged in transport, telecommunications, trade, finance, manpower development cultural exchanges, and information to ensure success.

He emphasised that a spirit of give and take was important and called for the strengthening of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and the proposed Preferential Trade Area (PTA).

The Prime Minister said for the region, success was imperative in order to to disentangle its economy from dependence on South Africa.

"Our permanent commission for joint co-operation has a very important role to play in all this. Let us all work hard to improve the lot of our people by formulating practical joint programmes of action," he added.

He also called on the international community to fully participate in the region's development projects, pointing out that this would be to their advantage too.

"I call upon other agencies from the international community to follow the example set by WHO. Indeed the international community should realise that their participation in our projects is to their advantage as well as ours," he stated.

Mozambican leader of delegation Mr Alcantara Santos echoed the Prime Minister's call for unity and said difficulties would only be overcome by joint efforts.

Mr Santos, who is Mozambique's Minister of Ports and Surface Transport and the chairman of the joint commission, said the meeting would try to implement the Prime Minister's guidelines.

Mr Santos is leading a 13-man delegation of government officials and industry.

Works and Supply Minister Mr Haswell Mwale is leader of the Zambian delegation which includes Minister of Youth and Sport General Kingsley Chinkuli and other top Government officials.

CSO: 4700/393

PRIME MINISTER ASKS WEST GERMAN GROUP FOR AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

PRIME Minister Mundia has urged the visiting 17-member group of the West German committee on justice and peace to play a major role in helping solve Zambia's economic and political problems.

Welcoming the group headed by Mrs Margaret Steur and former Times Business Review editor Mrs Ruth Weiss at his office yesterday, Mr Mundia appreciated the role the committee was playing in solving Zambia's problems.

"We appreciate the role you are playing in promoting mankind through friendship."

The Prime Minister said he was sure that during the visit the group had seen and noted the many problems facing the people of Zambia.

He was grateful to the group for choosing Zambia and making efforts to improve the friendly relations between Zambia and West Germany.

Mr Mundia said the visit by the committee was the fourth to Zambia. They had been operating for the past ten years.

The group was interested in studying the pricing of raw materials such as copper which was the nation's economic backbone.

Mrs Steur said the committee was in Zambia to look at her economic and political problems as a developing country.

It had chosen Zambia to bring understanding between Germans and Zambians and to understand each other's problems.

"We are looking for ways and means in which we can help the people of Zambia and we have found that the best way is to develop friendship between the people in West Germany and Zambia."

CSO: 4700/393

INDIAN AID PLEDGE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] The Indian government has assured Zambia that it will do everything to assist her attain a strong economy by providing her with various types of aids aimed at establishing more small scale industries.

Acting indian High Commissioner to Zambia Mr Krishna Rajan said yesterday that the Indian government was committed to all the pledges it has made in the past through various types of agreements in which it has undertaken to assist developing countries improve the quality of life of their citizens.

Mr Rajan said one way in which developing countries could improve their quality of life of their citizens was by having strong economies achieved through industrial development.

He said to achieve industrial development, developing counties needed to expand their small scale industries.

Hence, he said, his government was ready to assist Zambia to develop her small scale industries and to this effect, his government was looking forward to the implementation of the bilateral agreements which Zambia and India had signed in that sphere.

"We are looking forward to the implementation of the agreements which our governments have signed and in which the Indian government has pleged to assist Zambia set up small scale industries.

CSO: 4700/393

KABWIE DENOUNCES DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Fanwell Zulu]

[Text] **THE judiciary should look into detentions of people without trial, suspended Zambia Air Force commander Major-General Christopher Kabwe said yesterday.**

"A detention without trial is one of the most traumatic experiences in a person's life and no one wants to be kept in prison for so long without trial — it is terrible and bitter," he said in an interview at his house in Lusaka.

Gen Kabwe, who was detained with 13 others on treason charges was released on Saturday morning.

He said he believed that in a democratic society like Zambia detentions without trial should not exist.

"You remove personal liberty and one does not know what to do."

Asked whether he is bitter General Kabwe who was flanked by his wife, children and relatives laughed and said: "This is a difficult question.

"It is not a question of being bitter, but a detention without trial is one of the most traumatic experience and I only hope that the judiciary and the State could look into this business of detentions without trial."

There were countries like Nigeria where they have democratic laws on detentions. "A chap detained would be taken to court within 48 hours."

Asked on what grounds he had been released, he said this question could only be answered by the Director of Public Prosecutions or the State.

But Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General Mr Gibson Chigaga refused to comment on Gen Kabwe's release.

On whether he would be prepared to go back to his post he said: "If it is a question of going back to my job, this is not up to me. I am prepared to serve the nation."

Gen Kabwe, looking relaxed, said it was great to be re-united with his family. "I have been removed from my family for a long time and naturally I am happy to join them."

He was detained at the Lusaka Central prison.

He has appeared in court on several charges. Last May he appeared in the Lusaka magistrates court on treason charges.

Stolen

The others facing treason charges are former Brigadier-General Godfrey Miyanda, 36, (Zambia Army); Yoram Mumba, 41, businessman; Anderson Kabwali Mporokoso, 38, (major in the ZAF), MacPherson Mbulo, 35, (major in the Zambia Army) and Matinanga Liswaniso, 39, (police officer).

Others are Valentine Musakanya, Edward Shamwana, Deogratios Syimba, Albert Chilambo Chimbalile, Thomas Mulewa Mupungu and Roger Kanyembu Kabwita.

The suspended ZAF chief is also facing four counts of receiving property believed to be unlawfully obtained. He has pleaded not guilty.

The case has been adjourned to September 15 to 18.

He and Major Elton Mumba, 39, are alleged to have received a Peugeot 504 worth K16,500 knowing or having reasons to believe that the vehicle was stolen.

It is alleged that Moses Stirling Mulenga, businessman, stole five ZAF Peugeot 504s and a Mercedes Benz truck, worth K96,000.

They have denied the charges.

President Kaunda suspended him for suspected irregular activities — only three days after his appointment last October.

CSO: 4700/393

KASUTO SAYS MONZE MUST BE CLEARED OR DISMISSED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt] THE Government must clear Mr Basil Monze from his implications in the Mumpanshya commission of inquiry findings or nullify his appointment as Zambia Railways general manager.

Central Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Pius Kasutu (above) reiterated his call about Mr Monze's appointment in Kabwe yesterday.

Mr Monze took over the reins two months ago following his retirement from the civil service where he last worked as permanent secretary for the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.

Mr Monze's appointment was opposed by the Railway Workers Union of Zambia because of his alleged indifference to workers' problems when he was permanent secretary for the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications as well as chairman of the Zambia Railways board of directors.

The commission revealed rampant cases of tribalism, nepotism, corruption and thefts.

Union chairman Mr Dominic Katwishi, said the union rejected the appointment because he was one of the architects of problems which forced the Government to appoint the commission of inquiry.

But the present chairman of the board, Mr Patrick Chisanga said Mr Monze's appointment would stay until the appointing authorities said something to the contrary.

Liaised

Mr Kasutu and his provincial political secretary Mr Samson Mukando, received a petition from the union against Mr Monze's appointment and blamed the impasse on lack of consultation by the Government.

Had the appointing authorities liaised with his office or the union there would have been no trouble about the post.

"I still feel that the union and the workers had a good case before the authorities," Mr Kasutu said yesterday.

"If Mr Monze's appointment is not revoked what is going to happen to my present political secretary? A m I going to have two political secretaries in the province."

Mr Monze's wife Lily is a political secretary.

Mr Kasutu stressed he had no grudge against Mr Monze.

"What I am unhappy about is that I expected the high authorities to clear Mr Monze from whatever he was implicated in the Mumpanshya report and give him a good beginning as Zambia Railways general manager.

Mr Kasutu denied that he opposed Monze's appointment in order to protect one of his relatives — an assistant general manager who is said to be his tribesman.

"I do not even know the two assistant general managers well," he said.

"It is nonsense for anyone to suggest that I want to preserve the post for somebody I favour."

"It is not in my interest to lead the people of Central Province on tribal lines," he said.

CSO: 4700/393

ZCTU DETAINEES TO HIRE ATTORNEYS TO SEEK RELEASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE four detained labour leaders have given the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions instructions to engage lawyers to fight for their release.

ZCTU acting assistant general secretary (administration) Mr John Sichone said this after he visited three of the four leaders.

He saw ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba, general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba and Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba but did not see Mr Chitalu Sampa although other ZCTU officials had seen him. Mr Sampa is ZCTU assistant general secretary.

Mr Sichone said the main reason for consulting the detainees was to get their detention orders so that these could be handed to their lawyers to fight for their release.

The detainees acknowledged receipt of detention orders furnishing them with reasons for their detentions.

Announcing their detention on July 27, President Kaunda said the labour leaders were allegedly inciting workers to disrupt industrial peace and eventually overthrow the Government.

The ZCTU would engage Jacques and Partners for Mr Zimba, Mr Walamba and Mr Sampa while Mwanawasa and Company of Ndola would stand for Mr Chiluba. The two law firms are the choice of the detainees although Mr Sichone had not seen them yet.

Mr Sichone said the detained leaders he had seen were well looked after.

Mr Chiluba is being held in Livingstone, Mr Walamba at Kasama while Mr Zimba and Mr Sampa are in Solwezi and Zambezi respectively.

The emergency council of the ZCTU has since demanded the immediate release of the four men. At a ZCTU meeting in Ndola after the detention orders were announced the labour leaders called for an international commission of inquiry on the causes of the strikes and the continued misunderstanding between the labour movement and the Party and its Government.

ZCTU deputy chairman Mr Hubert Bwempe said the independent commission of inquiry should include the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

CSO: 4700/393

NHA WORKERS' WAGE INCREASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

NATIONAL Housing Authority hourly-paid workers of the construction department in Lusaka yesterday went on a sit-in protest in demand for pay increment.

The workers, who stayed out for more than two hours, dispersed after NHA managing director Dr David Simonda told them that they would get six ngwee rise.

Earlier, the workers alleged that they had been cheated for a long time by management and that they decided to stop work.

They claimed that in July management told them to continue working as "things were still being sorted out," but nothing was done to meet their demand.

Recently management told them to wait for four days so that it could meet union officials and discuss problems.

"It is for this reason that we decided that we march to the headquarters and wait until our demands are met," said one worker. Management officials could not comment.

CSO: 4700/393

'EVEN ASIA-ORIGINATED ZAMBIAN MUST BE PREPARED TO WORK FOR ZAMBIA'

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

TO what extent is the Asian community in Zambia prepared to support the country's socialist goals? It will not be off the mark to say the majority of our comrades want only to line their pockets with Kwacha.

Yesterday President Kaunda sent a message of congratulations to his counterpart in India Sanjiva Reddy in which he expressed the wish for the two countries to "continue to strive to consolidate our relations" in different spheres.

But has the Indian community, for that matter, been forthcoming? If anything some members of that community use every trick to smuggle millions of Kwacha out of the country. Examples are not hard to come by.

That is not good. We are not going to tolerate sordid activities because we need every ngwee for national development. And that is why we can shoot from the hip, however painful the facts are.

Ours is a non-racial society and we expect every Zambian to make efforts to ensure that development is not lopsided.

Even the Asia-originated Zambian must be prepared to work for Zambia. We cannot have Zambians whose bread is buttered on both sides. It is either they are with us or they aren't.

Let all Zambians live together in Misisi, Chimwemwe, Masala or Woodlands. The Zambian society does not discriminate and designating one racial group to one area is actually racialism. We shouldn't hear about that word, not in Zambia for true.

It is within this context that the message sent to India by the President must be understood. It is not "one of those fratenal greetings", it is important.

CSO: 4700/393

MINING YEAR BOOK SAYS ECONOMIC RECOVERY CONTINUES TO IMPROVE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Aug 81 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA's economic recovery continues to improve, says the Zambia mining year book of 1980 which reports on the activities of the two mining companies.

The report says although Zambia faced economic problems in 1980 largely because of world recession, the two mining companies — Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) continued to recover financially, a trend which was started in 1979.

Copper production rose to 609,935 tonnes in the year ending December 31 compared with 586,046 in the previous year. In money terms the copper output was worth K972.5 million compared to K843 million in 1979.

The sale of cobalt had gone up from 3,271 tonnes to 3,310 tonnes bringing the total value of the mineral produced in 1980 to K1,195.8 million — against K1,060.5 million in 1979.

This bright trend of events is attributed to sound industrial relations which the report says were maintained at all levels throughout the year.

It says there were only 11 unconstitutional strikes and these were far apart. In these stoppages a total of 154,865.5 man hours were lost.

CSO: 4700/393

CONSUMER PRICE REPORT NOTES EFFECT OF INFLATION ON POOR

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] The inflation rate for the lower income group in Zambia reached 15 per cent in April this year but dropped to 14.1 percent in June.

This is contained in the Consumer Price Statistics published by the Central Statistical Office and released in Lusaka yesterday.

The report says that increases in food prices are still the major contributing factor to these fairly high inflation rates.

This is because the low-income group spends a much greater proportion of their total expenditure on food that when costs rise, their cost of living is affected more than that of the high income group.

During the past three months, there have been increases in the price of rice (up by 27 per cent), bacon (by 18 per cent), butter (by 39 per cent), sugar (by 12 per cent) and salt (by 25 per cent).

According to the report, there have been some interesting price changes this year in the transport sector. Spare parts for cars were 5.8 per cent lower in June than in January but over the same period, the average labour charge per hour for car repairs went up by 21.7 per cent.

Following the introduction of price control on used cars prices the index of used car prices fell by 4.2 per cent between March and May. However, it went up again in June by 1.9 per cent.

On vegetables, the report says that prices vary according to availability. The more scarce a particular vegetable, the higher its price.

But vegetable prices also differ considerably from one outlet to the next and it is this aspect that the report looks at.

In some markets, vegetables are sold not by the kilogram but by the heap or bundle. Five types of vegetables sold this way--onions, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, rape and dried beans were selected and purchased a quantity of each from Kabwata market in Lusaka.

This was then compared with the equivalent price per kg that was paid for at Lusaka's City Market the same day. Four of the five items were more expensive at the city market than when bought by the heap or bundle at Kabwata market. Only dried beans were cheaper at the city market.

CSO: 4700/393

MINEX SYSTEM TO BOOST NATION'S EXPORT EARNINGS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Aug 81 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA's export earnings will be boosted when she starts to sell some of her minerals to the European Economic Community under a new system called Minex.

Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa said this in Lusaka at the weekend when he explained the stabilisation of export earnings to EEC markets.

Zambia has for a long time been fighting to join another system known as Stabex in which countries covered were exporting goods to the EEC markets to earn foreign exchange.

But Mr Subulwa said Article 25 of Lome II lists the goods covered under the Stabex system as agricultural, forestry, animal and oil products.

Copper was not among them and that was why Zambia and other mineral exporting countries had not benefited from the Stabex system.

He said during the Lome discussions EEC agreed to introduce Minex to operate on similar lines as Stabex.

Minex covered minerals such as copper, cobalt, phosphates, manganese, bauxite, aluminium and tin.

Iron ore, until 1983 will continue to enjoy the facility under Stabex and under Minex thereafter.

Since the economy of Zambia was dependent on the mining sector, she automatically qualify under Articles 23 (1) and 49 of Lome II.

This meant that she can apply for assistance when faced with the decline in EEC capacity to export mining products to the EEC or decline in export earnings.

"A system for repairing any harm that might affect the economy and the earning has yet to be worked out by the ACP/EEC," said Mr Subulwa.

Zambia had not yet started to use Minex facilities.

"Once the ACP/EEC works out the details and the procedures, Zambia will definitely avail herself of the facilities," said the minister.

In April Mr Subulwa said that EEC was going to send experts in May to finalise Zambia's application to accede to the Stabex system.

He said at the time that once the application was processed, Zambia would benefit from the EUA 280 million (European Unit of Accounts) as there was a great need for the mines to rehabilitate machinery.

CSO: 4700/393

ALGERIA INTERESTED IN DIRECT COPPER, ZINC PURCHASES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] Algeria has expressed interest in buying copper and zinc directly from Zambia instead of buying these minerals on the international market.

This came to light over the weekend in Lusaka when the Algerian trade team and a Zambian trade group started a final round of talks on bilateral relations.

Zambia has also shown interest in purchasing 1,000 railway wagons from Algeria.

She also wants Algerian expertise in the development of phosphate mines north of Lusaka.

Before the mines are fully developed, Zambia would like to buy phosphates from Algeria for the Nitrogen Chemicals factory at Kafue for fertiliser production.

A spokesman for the Algerian team said his country and Zambia had agreed to set up a joint copper fabrication plant but it had not yet been decided where this will be located.

Depending on production, Zambia will supply Algeria with copper starting next year.

Zambia will supply 7,000 tonnes next year, 9,000 tonnes in 1983, 11,000 tonnes in 1984 and 25,000 tonnes in 1985.

Some of the products Zambia may buy from Algeria include iron and steel, galvanised sheets, heavy and light machinery for industries and office equipment.

Apart from supplying wagons, Algeria may assist Zambia in the technical training of a number of Zambians in the industrial fields.

The Algerian team which had been in Zambia for almost a week, left Lusaka on Saturday.

CSO: 4700/393

MEMACO TO SELL COBALT ON WORLD MARKETS AT SAME LEVEL AS ZAIRE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] **THE Zambian price for cobalt has been reduced from 20 US dollars per pound (K37,000 per tonne) to 17.5 US dollars per pound (K35,350 per tonne).**

The reduction was confirmed this week in London by the managing director of the Metal Marketing Corporation of Zambia Limited, Mr Lawrence Mutakasha.

The reduction in the price of cobalt comes in the wake of an announcement last week by the Zairean metal marketing firm, SOZACOM, that it had slashed its price of the metal from 20 US dollars per pound to 17.66 per pound, reflecting the rise in the value of the dollar.

In his statement this week, Mr Mutakasha however emphasised that Zambia would adopt a more flexible cobalt sales policy that will enable her to compete with Zaire which sells in Belgian francs and other currencies.

Because of the recent sharp fluctuations in the dollar, MEMACO will adjust its dollar selling price at the beginning of each month.

This month's sales price is 17.5 US dollars per pound against the previous official posted producer price of 20 US dollars per pound.

MEMACO will now be selling in world markets at the same level as Zaire. The 17.5 US dollars per pound price is for MEMACO's Rokana brand while its Chambishi metal is sold at up to 10 per cent less according to grade.

MEMACO had held its producer price at 20 US dollars per pound since March when it was cut from 25 US dollars per pound (K46,000 per tonne).

After Zambia had cut back on the price from 25 US dollars per pound to 20 US dollars per pound, MEMACO spokesman explained then that this had been done after extensive consultations between Zambian and Zairean mining industries.

He emphasised that it was important to understand that the new Zambian producer price of 20 US dollars per pound would be nett price.

Earlier this year, both Zambia and Zaire, who are the world's largest producers of cobalt, had decided to maintain the producer price of the metal of 25 US dollars per pound for 1981.

The decision to maintain the price of this precious metal was reached at a meeting held last November between representatives from MEMACO and SOZACOM.

CSO: 4700/393

MOZAMBICAN MINISTER CALLS FOR CLOSER TRANSPORT LINKS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

MOZAMBIQUE has called for closer links in transport communication with Zambia.

The call was made in Kabwe by that country's Minister of Posts and Surface Transport Mr Alcantara Santos after touring Zambia Railways and Tazara installations at Kapiri Mposhi and in Kabwe yesterday.

Mr Santos and national director of Posts and Railways Dr Subaschandra Batt were accompanied on the tour by Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane and Zambia Railways general manager Mr Basil Monze.

Speaking at Zambia Railways guest house where he had lunch before driving back to Lusaka, Mr Santos said Zambia and Mozambique should improve their communications network to minimise their transport problems.

"As far as investment in the railway network is concerned, I think we need more than you do because you have been independent much longer than ourselves. That is why we have come to learn from you.

"We can achieve this through unity which we think is the only way to develop our countries and grow together as brothers because areas of cooperation are already there."

The purpose of his visit was to attend the Zambia-Mozambique joint permanent commission "while the most important reason was to increase cooperation between our two countries."

At Zambia Railways workshops, Mr Santos said he and his delegation which included representatives from the Mozambican news agency (AIM) were impressed with the workers' skill and efficiency.

CSO: 4700/393

COMPLETION OF ZAMBIA-MOZAMBIQUE ROAD

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Aug 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

CONSTRUCTION of the Zambia-Mozambique road has been completed and it will be inaugurated soon, Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane has said.

Mr Musokotwane said this at the International Airport in Lusaka after signing documents of the Zambia-Mozambique permanent commission with the Mozambican Minister of Ports and Surface Transport Mr Luis Maria Alcantara Santos.

He said the road, from Katete to Tete in Mozambique, was expected to be launched by President Kaunda and Field Marshal Samora Machel at a date to be announced.

Commenting on the deliberations of the permanent commission meeting, Mr Musokotwane said Zambia and Mozambique had agreed on ways to improve the civil aviation network between the two countries.

The meeting called for closer cooperation between the central banks of Zambia and Mozambique.

CSO: 4700/393

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT ON POACHING--President Kaunda has described the rate of poaching in the Luangwa valley as tragic. Speaking at the start of his annual holiday at Mfuwe Lodge in the Luangwa valley yesterday, President Kaunda said that the damage being done by poachers in the area was grave and should be brought under control as soon as possible. He called on the nation, particularly the Wildlife Conservation Society, to help put a stop to the current waste of Zambian game, some of which is threatened with complete extinction. The President was receiving the gift of a painting done by distinguished wildlife artist David Sheperd, on behalf of the "Save The Rhino Trust" of which he is patron. The trust is to raffle the painting with the hope of raising K40,000 to help it in its campaign to save the rhino species in the country. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Aug 81 p 1]

COST OF OFFICIALS' TRAVEL ABROAD--The Government spent K16,664,662 on officers travelling abroad between 1973 and 1980, Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane told Parliament yesterday. Backbenchers asked the minister whether it was necessary for the Government to spend so much money on travel when the country has representatives abroad and in view of the economic difficulties the nation was facing. He said increases in the travel bills resulted from high air fares but it was necessary for ministers and other officials to travel abroad. Mr Musokotwane said Cabinet Office was looking into the matter with a view to reducing the bill in future. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Aug 81 p 1]

LOSSES AT DAR ES SALAAM PORT--Zambia lost almost K1 billion through damages and pilferage of goods in two years at Dar es Salaam port. Zambia lost K985,037,525 in foreign exchange through damage to imports via the Tanzanian port and K1,948,917 through pilferage between 1978 and 1980. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/393

MUGABE CHARGES S.A. SEEKS TO REESTABLISH UANC REGIME

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 1

/Article by Tim Chigodo/

/Text/

THE Government has information that Zimbabweans being repatriated by South Africa are former supporters of the United African National Council who went there for military training, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

He said it was not true that the people being sent back from South Africa were all workers. The Pretoria regime was finding a way of bringing back the former auxiliaries of UANC president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Addressing rallies at Suswe in Mtoko and Mrewa, the Prime Minister said 5 000 former auxiliaries had fled to South Africa after independence to be trained to overthrow his Government.

He told the huge gatherings that those coming back would be screened because South Africa wanted to plant them all over the country to carry out subversive activities, including sabotage.

Mr Mugabe warned Bishop Muzorewa that if he did not change, he would be detained. "I know he has not been to prison. I shall build a keep for him and his wife," he said.

He said that the men being sent back would be supplied with arms by South Africa to destabilise the country. The Prime Minister had information that Bishop Muzorewa's UANC had been holding secret meetings.

He called on all patriotic Zimbabweans to be united and expose the enemy. The Government would establish centres in all provinces to provide military training for children who were unable to attend school.

Today Mr Mugabe will address rallies at Chiota and Wedza in his programme to meet the people and hear their problems.

Politicians Deny Subversion Charge

TWO leaders of minority political parties denied Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's claims that they were involved in any subversive activities.

Both Bishop Abel Muzorewa, of the UANC, and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, of ZANU, challenged Mr Mugabe to substantiate his charges against them in court.

Bishop Muzorewa issued a statement calling for the Prime Minister "to go further and tell the nation in what way is the UANC involved in subversive activities and how we are still associated with the enemy".

He charged that the Prime Minister was trying to impose a one-party state by banning other political organisations.

Bishop Muzorewa also emphatically denied that his party was linked with armed saboteurs that South Africa intended to infiltrate into Zimbabwe.

ZANU president, Mr Sithole, said the Prime Minister's claims were to divert the attention of the people from national problems.

"It is typical of all witch-hunt programmes in the face of increasing national problems which the Government seems incapable of solving," he said. "If I am engaged in subversive activities, I challenge the Government to bring me before the courts of the land," Mr Sithole said. — Herald Reporter-Ziana.

CSO: 4700/404

PRESIDENT SAYS CHURCH'S PAY SCALES 'OUT OF LINE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/

THE Government cannot allow apartheid to thrive in Zimbabwean society, even within the Church, President Banana said yesterday.

Speaking at the Methodist Church conference in Salisbury yesterday afternoon, President Banana accused the Church of having a racial salary structure.

"That is intolerable because it is in direct confrontation with the Government's policy of reconciliation," he declared.

Saying he was conscious of the Church's contribution towards the development of Zimbabwe over the years, the President urged all churchmen to address themselves fully "in the new struggle against the last pockets of economic exploitation".

The country was in a position of peace and tranquillity as a result of and churchmen were the best qualified to implement that policy because reconciliation was a Biblical expression.

President Banana said the Government had formulated the reconciliation policy because the country could not afford the bitterness that characterised the past.

"We had to create conditions for every Zimbabwean, whatever his station in life, to be allowed to make a contribution to the development of this country," he said.

President Banana strongly criticised churchmen who still had fears about the future of the Church in Zimbabwe saying that the Government had stated every Zimbabwean had a role to play in the development of the country.

He added: "If there is anyone who has such fears, then there is something at the back of his mind or he is in conflict with the wishes of the people."—Ziana.

CSO: 4700/404

INDIAN ENVOY DETAILS PLANS FOR AID

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 4

/Text/

AN Indian team to survey technology and economics in the field of village and small-scale industries is expected to arrive in Zimbabwe later this year, the High Commissioner of India, said in Salisbury this week.

Interviewed by Ziana at the Indian Embassy Mr Arif Qamarain, said India had sent a mining survey team to Zimbabwe at its own cost in March 1981.

"The team has had a detailed look at the mining education facilities available in Zimbabwe and has brought out a report on the upgrading of such facilities. The report has since been submitted to the Zimbabwean Government," he said.

Mr Qamarain said that once a decision to proceed with the project had been taken by the Zimbabwean and Indian Governments, India would assist in giving some technical literature, laboratory equipment, teaching aids and providing some training places.

"Another such techno-economic survey team is expected later this year in the field of village and small-scale industries. This team will perform a similar function but with a view to setting up of village industries and small-scale industries in rural areas of Zimbabwe," Mr Qamarain said.

SCHOLARSHIPS

He said India had been giving technical assistance to Zimbabwe by offering scholarships to Zimbabweans for more than a quarter of a century.

"In later years these were given to liberation movements. At present, India intends to give 50 scholarships or traineeships every year from 1981/82, for the next three years — the development plan period of Zimbabwe. These will be in a wide range of fields such as engineering, medicine, pharmacy, commerce and metallurgy.

"India is giving, as part of its annual contribution to the World Health Organisation for this year, $67 000 worth of artificial limbs, surgical equipment and other items to the Zimbabwe Ministry of Health," said Mr Qamarain.

He continued: "With the establishment of a resident Indian mission in Zimbabwe from January 1980, efforts are being made to acquaint the Government departments, trading and industrial organisations, and individual business houses in both countries, of the various Government and commercial regulations prevailing in both India and Zimbabwe. Likewise, efforts are being made to improve Indian shipping services to Southern Africa, by avoiding South African ports."

CSO: 4700/404

DETAILS ON NATIONAL EDUCATION SEMINAR GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 6

/Text/

UNESCO will co-operate with the Government and people of Zimbabwe to create an efficient and effective system of education, its director-general, Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Mr M'Bow urged delegates at the first Zimbabwe national education seminar held at the University of Zimbabwe to strive to maintain a high level of production in education.

"We live in a world in which rising costs are creating new problems for educational planners," he said.

Increased productivity at all levels of the education process, Mr M'Bow added, could achieve expansion without the unbearable financial burden.

Mr M'Bow called on the seminar to consider ways to strengthen educational planning and administration mechanisms at national, local and institutional levels.

In Zimbabwe, he said, the content and structure of education need to be carefully reviewed in the light of new priorities and needs of the country.

He also stressed the importance of adult education especially for those in the rural and deprived urban areas because most of the country's citizens had no access to education until recently.

"The task ahead will not be easy for it involves the building of a system based on the aspirations of the people and on their cultural heritage, as well as on the emerging national development policies and priorities," Mr M'Bow said.

He listed critical areas requiring special attention in Zimbabwe as:

- Policy formulation and educational planning management and evaluation;
- Curriculum development and research, teacher training and higher education;
- Literacy training, adult education and education for rural development; and
- Science education, technical vocational education, as well as education for productive work.

Mr M'Bow also pointed out other areas of importance such as the production of educational materials and educational technology.

Zimbabwe, he said, had a major role to play in upholding the principles of UNESCO and in promoting international peace and solidarity.

At the beginning of 1971 Mr M'Bow, then assistant director-general for Education with UNESCO, led the first mission to Africa to study the needs of the national liberation movements recognised by the OAU.

The report of the mission led to the launching of a programme of educational assistance to refugees and liberation movements involved in struggling for the independence of their country.

'Bloodshed' Warning Given at Seminar

SERIOUS bloodletting will result if the education system is allowed to move ahead of the conservative social order in Zimbabwe, the national education seminar was told yesterday.

The warning was given by the chief education officer for planning in the Ministry of Education and Culture, Miss Fe Chung. She said in a paper delivered at the seminar that serious problems arose when the education system was out of step with the mainstream of development in society.

She said bloodletting could be caused by the "imprisonment, destruction or frustration of the intelligentsia and of skilled personnel".

Miss Fe said: "Should the social forces try to change when the educationists remain conservative, then such changes will be effectively unattainable."

She said a new education system had to be developed to serve the new order in Zimbabwe.

In another paper delivered by Mr Samuel Mumbengegwi under the auspices of the International Institute for Educational Planning, which was established by UNESCO, several suggestions were made to the Government on changes needed in the educational systems.

To make all primary schools equitable, Mr Mumbengegwi called on the Government to give ownership of urban primary schools to parent communities or boards.

He said this would make all primary schools in the country private schools, but with open access to all pupils.

Mr Mumbengegwi also suggested that no teachers be considered for promotion unless they had taught for at least three years in rural schools.

Such a regulation, he added, could make teaching in rural areas more attractive than at present.

The three major languages in the country, Shona, Ndebele and English, should be given equal weighting in the curriculum, he stressed.

Mr Mumbengegwi urged that steps be taken as a matter of urgency to collect data on the exact numbers of the school-age population, their growth rate, their flow throughout the system and employment prospects on leaving school.

He warned that the rapidly expanding school age population of Zimbabwe was a socio-cultural phenomenon which could not be solved by one ministry alone.

"What is needed is a concerted effort, by the Government as a whole to educate the nation on the desirability of limiting family sizes," he said.

The problem of the rapidly growing school population could be solved by such a programme coupled with economic growth and prosperity among the people.

CSO: 4700/404

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR COOPERATIVES SEEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 14

/Article by John West/

/Text/

THE co-operative movement was born in Toad Lane, Rochdale, England, on August 15 1844.

This was the now celebrated occasion when 28 cotton weavers, angered at the high price and low quality of food, contributed £1 each as capital, set up their own shop, appointed one of their number on a part time basis to run it, and began buying bread, butter sugar, oatmeal and candles, for distribution to themselves.

These first co-operators had much more lofty ideals than mere shopkeeping. They planned ultimately to establish a self-supporting community and to run a farm for the benefit of unemployed members.

These projects never materialised, but "the co-op shop", has become an important part of modern commerce.

What this first society did achieve was to establish principles which have lasted until today, and form the foundation of the present movement.

The first principle is that of open membership, which means that anyone can become a member (this most definitely included women right from the start), though there are generally certain limitations of age or interest. For example, members of a dairy society must be dairy farmers.

Second is the principle of "one member, one vote", but here again there may be modifications in the case of societies which are unions of other societies.

Since it is regarded as wrong for any one person to hold an undue proportion of the total capital, the third principle is a limit on the amount of capital which any one member may hold.

The capital bears interest at a low and stable rate determined by the management committee, either by itself or in conjunction with the members. Because of the principles of open membership and limited interest on capital, shares in co-operative societies do not fluctuate in value and no one can make a profit by trading in them.

PROFITS

Fourth, co-operative dividend is quite different from joint stock company dividend, which represents a share of the profits allocated to shareholders in proportion to their capital.

The profits of a co-operative society are regarded as surplus and consequently the dividend paid to shareholders is calculated in propotion to each person's patronage of the society and is not related to his holding of capital.

From its small beginning the co-operative movement has spread to practically all countries of the world. There are now not merely consumers' societies, but marketing societies, credit societies, producers' societies and many other such as housing, fishing, transport and electricity.

The general principle of all these societies is that the members supply the capital and elect the management committee. The object is to provide a service for the members, not to make a profit out of other people. Any excess of income over expenditure — after providing for future development — is divided among members according to the amounts they have bought from or sold to the society.

Today there are over 200 consumer societies in the United Kingdom with a total membership of about 12 million people. These societies conduct about 10 percent of the total retail business of the country.

In Western Europe about 60 percent of all farmers are members of one or more co-operative societies. They associate themselves in this way to set up an organisation which will either purchase farm input items, such as seeds, fertilisers, feeding stuffs, insecticides, tractors and other equipment for use by members, or will market its members' crops.

Credit societies constitute an important sector of co-operative activity. The essential feature of both rural and urban societies is that loans are small and made only for productive purposes. The members of the society are known to each other and are therefore able to make a good assessment of the creditworthiness of any applicant for funds.

In some countries there are producers societies, though these have never made as much progress as the other three main types. Producers' societies consist of workers who collectively set up a factory to manufacture some product.

In Zimbabwe there is a Co-operative Societies Act which provides for societies established on Rochdale principles to be registered. There is a government official called the Registrar, who has never been busier than he is now, owing to the surge of interest in co-ops in the past year.

The Registrar will give advice to people wishing to form societies and will help them to draft a constitution.

TRANSPORT

There are nearly 400 societies in Zimbabwe, mainly operating in agriculture. Most are concerned with collective purchase of input items.

There are, however, many other spheres of activity including marketing of crops and provision of transport.

People who have been resettled on land purchased by the Government are being encouraged to form themselves into co-ops in order to produce and market their crops more effectively. The number of non-agricultural societies may not be large, but it is diverse.

It includes several credit societies, a businessman's co-op, a printing and publishing society, a handicrafts society and a watch-menders' association. Among the oldest societies in the country is the Civil Service Co-op.

In a prosperous and developing Zimbabwe the future horizon for the movement is bright.

CSO: 4700/404

CITY COUNCIL FREEZES NEW RENT INCREASES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

SALISBURY CITY COUNCIL last night froze rents and supplementary charges which were due to take effect in the former townships next month.

Councillors warned of deep resentment of proposed rent increases of up to 40 per cent and the more than doubled supplementary charges gazetted three weeks ago.

300 Women in Protest Over Rents

ABOUT 300 women yesterday protested in Mufakose against recently-introduced rent increases.

Most came from Mufakose's areas A and G. In area A the rent increased by $6,40 and in area G it rose to $17,37 in some cases and to $20,22 in others.

Some women complained that the houses, which were not plastered and had no electricity, were too old and therefore not worth the rent they were being made to pay.

One woman said: "I am a widow and not working, where am I going to get such a lot of money for rent?"

They also complained about the short notice of the increases. "We were only called to a meeting on Sunday by the councillors and told that house rents would go up," said Mrs Maggie Chihoko.

The women, who gathered at the Mufakose administration offices were told by an administration officer that there were different rises in area G because some owners had opted to buy their houses.

They noted there had been demonstrations in several parts of the high-density suburbs and the chance of violence was growing.

Statements in the Press by Councillor Timothy Stamps that the poor were subsidising the rich had fuelled the reaction, councillors said.

Because the increases had already been gazetted the council was advised it could not change the charges but it could decide not to collect the full debt owed by residents.

The original recommendation, put forward by the chairman of the finance and development committee, Councillor Tobias Musariri, had the effect of freezing rents and charges until the end of next month.

However, a unanimously agreed amendment by Councillor Norman Henry extended the freeze indefinitely, pending a reassessment of the charges and, if necessary, a revised budget.

The amended motion was also carried unanimously.

Introducing his motion, Councillor Musariri criticised Councillor Stamps for going to the Press. "Our people are demonstrating because they have been given to understand they are paying far more than the rich."

He appealed to the council to approve the freeze so that his committee could have time to come up with a solution acceptable to the people.

Councillor Tony Gara warned that there had already been demonstrations, while Councillor D. K. Mupavayenda said people in Highfield were waiting until Tuesday. "And when Highfield does something they do it in a big way."

Debate continued until Councillor Henry broke the deadlock with his amendment and asked the city treasurer, Mr Ian Galletly, the cost of the freeze. Mr Galletly estimated the revenue loss at $2 million a year and said he supported Councillor Musariri's motion.

Long-term plans, involving changes in legislation and in the urban tax structure, had to be worked out, he said, before Salisbury's particular problems could be solved.

CSO: 4700/404

DETAILS OF GIANT TABEX SETTLEMENT SCHEME REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 7

/Text/

A NEW life has begun for more than 120 people — peasant farmers and their families — now establishing themselves at the giant Tabex settlement scheme near Mount Darwin.

For them, and for thousands more due to be settled there, success of the project will revolutionise their future. Many of the farmers, who have been earning the rural average — about $250 a year — will find themselves pocketing up to $1 000 next year.

Tabex, one of Zimbabwe's largest tobacco buying and exporting concerns, is planning the 5 000 ha project so that it will, in a few years, house 500 farmers, supporting a prosperous community of over 3 000 people.

The key to the success of the venture lies in burley tobacco.

Soil and climate in the area are ideal; it doesn't need the vast capital investment and highly-sophisticated growing and curing techniques demanded by flue-cured tobacco; world demand for the leaf is insatiable and prices high.

Tabex aims to plough up to $1.4 million into the project, which is wholeheartedly backed by the Government.

The company has bought five former commercial farms in the district, and is building core houses and burley barns for each settler family accepted from the communal lands or nearby farms.

"Each family will get a house, curing barn, approximately 0,6 of a hectare for burley growing and a plot of the same size for other crops," Mr Mike Hodgson, the Tabex director in charge of the scheme, said yesterday. Big families — with 10 children or more — will get two units.

"We charge a nominal rent for the barn, and provide seed, fertiliser, insecticides and other inputs on credit. But we will plough, contour and prepare the land and seedbeds free.

"Then, from the start of the growing season in October/November, the farmer will be guided every step of the way by our experts and Devag extension officers.

"At the end of the season, after we've bought his tobacco and deducted our expenses, he can expect — at the base price for next season of $2 a kg — to clear between $750 and $1 000."

In addition, says Mr Hodgson, the farmer will be able to dispose of his maize or other crops as he pleases, with all income going to him.

So far, 62 houses have been built, and 58 families are settling in. They are being selected, with the help of Devag and Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development officials, from the Chiweshe, Madziwa and Kandeya communal lands, with some coming from commercial farms.

"We're looking for hard-working, motivated people who are willing to learn, and those with the type of family who can [illegible] the farmwork," said Mr Anesto Mndeiri, Devag agricultural officer for Chiweshe.

Mr Hodgson agrees: "The criterion is that they are people whose horizons extend beyond subsistence farming.

"They don't need to have grown burley before, in fact that may even be a disadvantage, if they've picked up bad farming habits that need to be undone."

Says Mr Mundeiri: "In the past, the problem of the peasant farmer trying to grow burley has been the lack of inputs, knowledge of grading and

curing skills. The Tabex scheme will overcome this."

"For this first season we plan to settle 100 families," Mr Hodgson says. "T ey can, in consultation with us, extend their houses, and we are looking next year to provide a school, perhaps a clinic, and social amenities such as a beerhall.

"If this project is the success we expect it to be, we will be examining other areas to start similar schemes."

The Mount Darwin scheme has been highly praised by Mr Kumbirai Kangai, Minister of Labour and Social Services, who said last month that it was "forward - looking and completely in line with Government policy".

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Air-cured Tobacco Association in Salisbury, the minister also noted that the burley crop from just over half a hectare could earn the country $1 800 in foreign exchange.

For Tabex, this is one of the main objects of the Mount Darwin "family farm unit" settlement. Last season Zimbabwe produced 1,9 million kg of burley, 95 percent of which will go abroad for sale on markets which could absorb far more of the leaf.

"We can sell all the country can produce and more," says Mr Max Beddow, Tabex leaf director. "Last season peasant farmers produced 10 percent of the crop, and the key to further expansion of the burley harvest lies with them."

All-out Push To Cash in on High Tobacco Prices

THE Air-Cured (burley) Tobacco Association has launched a massive drive to increase Zimbabwe's burley tobacco crop fivefold and cash in on the world shortages and high prices.

Burley was the best peasant cash crop in northern Mashonaland and parts of thhe eastern districts and the record prices could boost rural development, the president of the association, Mr Piet Conradie, said yesterday.

An agreement between the association and the burley tobacco consortium for the next season meant a price of $2 a kg for the acceptable part of the crop if it was of normal quality.

If the crop was better than expected the price would be higher but whatever happened the acceptable part of the crop would fetch at least $1,70 a kg.

Mr Conradie said the acceptable part of the crop was of high enough quality to be saleable and 92 percent of the last crop was on this standard or above

Burley could be grown over much of Mashonaland between Salisbury and the Zambezi escarpment and was an ideal crop for peasant farmers although he urged commercial farmers to also become involved.

The Agricultural Finance Corporation would be offering loans to experienced or motivated farmers in the communal areas and he hoped all the 1 000 peasant farmers who dropped production would get going again along with as many new farmers as possible.

The association had, since its formation in the early 1960s, brought commercial and peasant farmers together and at present there were about 150 commercial farmers growing burley and 1 000 peasant farmers.

"The sky's the limit," said Mr Conradie. "We grew 2 million tonnes this year and we want to quintuple that. But that's just a target: we want to go far beyond that.

"This is an ideal time to get into the crop if you live in a suitable area. The prices are high enough to provide the capital for barns and other infrastructure."

CSO: 4700/404

BRIEFS

BAN ON FURNITURE CRITICIZED--A joint statement issued by the Furniture Manufacturers' and Retailers' Associations says the Government's recent ban on emigrants exporting consumer durables has depressed an already slack market. And, the statement says, yesterday's furniture market was "dead." The associations' combined view was that the ban would increase unemployment, would depress local materials markets, and would cause a fall in both State and industry revenue. The statement claimed further that: "The loss of business from emigrants was not the primary concern, but the loss of confidence in the economy by the established Zimbabweans who at this moment have no wish to move, was the major consideration." /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 12/

INTERNATIONAL MEMBERSHIPS--Zimbabwe Government institutions have joined a total of 58 international organisations, ranging from the United Nations Organisation and Interpol to the California Avocado Society and the Commonwealth Association of Tax Administrators, according to a document tabled in the Assembly. According to the document, most of the organisations joined after independence. The country has been a full member of the International Union of Geogedy and Geophysics since 1967. The document also noted that the Government is in the process of joining another seven organisations and intends to join 17 more.--Ziana /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 5/

NO PETROL RATIONING--Rumours that petrol rationing is imminent have been squashed by the Department of Trade and Commerce. A spokesman for the department said yesterday that the rumours were completely unfounded, and no plans existed to introduce rationing. Panic buying or the accumulation of stocks of petrol was not in the national interest, and the spokesman urged the public to purchase their requirements normally. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 1/

KANGAI VISITS BELGRADE--The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, left for Belgrade yesterday to attend an international conference about non-alignment in the eighties. The four-day meeting begins in the Yugoslav capital today. The minister is expected back on September 4. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 1/

EDUCATIONAL CHANGES--For Zimbabwe to change it must first change its educational system, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night. "Our children in school today are, after all, tomorrow's workers and leaders," he said. The type of future workers and leaders was to a large extent determined by the kind of education obtained today in respect of knowledge, skills and values attained, Mr Mugabe said at the official opening of a national seminar on education in Zimbabwe. He urged that the entire educational system had to inculcate a socialist consciousness among the people of the country. It had to instil a sense of commitment to the development of people collectively rather than an individualistic responsibility. "In Zimbabwe today education must fundamentally orient itself towards the revolutionary transformation now taking place in many spheres of our society," he said. "For its part, Government is seeing to it that our educational system undergoes the requisite structural, curricular and philosophical transformation," the Prime Minister said. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 1/

METHODIST LEADERS VISIT--The president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Rev Howard Kirkby, said yesterday that the 900 000 members of his church were realising the need for Africanisation in the church. Mr Kirkby, who is attending the Methodist conference in Salisbury, said that a recent conference held in Johannesburg had been a watershed. "I think that black and white found each other at a deeper level than they had ever done before in the history of our church in South Africa," he said. Also attending the conference are the president of the United Church of Zambia, the Rev Doyce Musunsa, and the president of the Methodist Conference in Ireland, the Rev Ernest Gallagher. The conference opened on Wednesday and ends on Monday. The Rev Caspen Makuzwa was elected president of the church for the next three-year term. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 3/

CSO: 4700/404

END

JPRS 78958

11 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2483

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 78958

11 September 1981

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No. 2483

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PLANS CONSIDERED FOR EAST AFRICAN STEEL INDUSTRY

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 7 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Managing Director of Uganda Steel Corporation, Charles Omoding Okui, is on a tour of Tanzania, Madagascar and Mauritius in a bid to drum up support for a plan to set up an iron and steel industry for the Eastern Africa region.

"The People" learnt that the idea of establishing such a regional industry was first muted by the Economic Commission for Africa and it has now been incorporated into the Lagos Plan of Action. (See lead story).

At a recent meeting of a team of experts on this issue held in Addis Ababa, Okui was elected Chairman of the meeting and was later charged with the responsibility of urging other countries in the region to submit their position papers.

The Addis Ababa meeting which Okui chaired, "The People" learnt, was attended by representatives from Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Uganda.

Sources said that the aim was to try and convince Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana to join the programme.

At the Addis Ababa meeting the experts identified the major constraints inhibiting the development of the iron and steel industry. Besides the inavailability of raw materials and adequate sources of energy, the other problems were lack of mobilization of finance and procurement of technology, lack of transport and communication plus lack of skilled manpower.

The experts however, agreed that "a joint effort would greatly ease these constraints including providing adequate markets for steel products."

The next meeting of the group will be held next October.

Talking about the meeting to "The People," Okui said that his election as Chairman helped to project Uganda's image which had been overshadowed during the reign of terror. He said Uganda was endowed with rich deposits of iron ore which were awaiting exploitation.

"Uganda also has hydroelectric power, limestone, water, may-be coal, and charcoal which could be produced without any environmental danger," adding that steel produced using charcoal was one of the best.

He emphasised the fact that iron and steel were the basis for industrialisation in any country and the production of steel was a yardstick in which to measure the economic development of a country.

Okui reiterated that Uganda was, therefore, well paced as a producer of raw materials and energy for production of raw--steel or ingots which could be utilised domestically and some exported to the member states in the sub-region.

A clear advantage in this co-operation will be that member countries will be able to procure modern technology and plan as a group and enable the establishment of a centre for the promotion of industrial development.

It is after the October meeting, he told "The People," that a concrete programme and recommendations will be prepared and submitted to the first meeting of Council of Ministers of Trade, Planning and Finance of the 18 countries in the region which is due to take place early in 1982.

CSO: 4700/400

LUSOPHONE INSURANCE MEETING SET FOR MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] An internatinal meeting on insurance will begin tomorrow in Maputo. Taking part, in addition to Mozambique, are Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome e Principe. The primary purpose of the 3-day meeting is an intensive study of cooperation between the five countries in the training of cadres and in matters of reinsurance.

The countries first met to discuss insurance matters in July 1979 in Cape Verde. That meeting focused on an exchange of information, viability studies for cooperation and the determination of the first steps to this end. Now, 2 years later, as decided in Cape Verde, Maputo is the scene of the meeting to evaluate the extent to which the decisions have been implemented.

In Mozambique, among the actions taken within the existing framework of cooperation was the admission of Cape Verdian and Guinea-Bissau cadres to training courses conducted by EMOSE [Mozambican Insurance Company].

The Cape Verdian and Sao Tomian delegations have already arrived in the Mozambican capital for tomorrow's meeting. The Guinea-Bissau and Angolan delegations are expected today.

The meeting is highly important, mainly because all the participating countries are making a great effort to develop their economies.

EMOSE is a state company created after the insurance companies based here ceased activities. On its creation, it became solely responsible for all insurance and reinsurance activity in Mozambique.

Among its responsibilities is execution of a correct and rational policy for insurance, consistent with the country's needs and circumstances. It is also responsible for carrying out an appropriate policy for reinsurance, seeing that the most suitable coverage for each type of risk is obtained in foreign markets.

6362
CSO: 4728/95

LUSOPHONE CONFERENCE ON INSURANCE ENDS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] "Collective discussion of the specific problems in each of our countries makes it possible for the errors occurring in one to be avoided in the others. These meetings also make possible better growth in our insurance structures." So said Jose Leonel Ribeiro, head of the Guinea-Bissau delegation to the second insurance meeting held recently in Maputo, as he spoke at a press conference.

Jose Leonel Ribeiro also emphasized that the regular meetings by the "five" make possible a growing consolidation of "the relations of friendship forged during the struggle for national liberation, and they open up new prospects for the development of cooperation among us."

The Guinea-Bissau representative also said that as was noted at the recent meeting, the specific field of insurance is not the only activity being stimulated by meetings between the five African countries, since the same may happen in the future in the transportation sector.

Alberto Xisto Almeida, the Cape Verdean representative, said concerning the contacts between the five African countries that relations of cooperation in the insurance field experienced some progress beginning with the first meeting, although certain conditions specific to each country have prevented them from making more rapid headway.

Alberto Xisto Almeida emphasized: "In addition to insurance, there have also been contacts on several occasions concerning other fields--transportation and banking, for example. That is the result shown by our first meeting."

Aleixo Augusto of the future state-owned Angola Insurance enterprise said that the regular meetings by the five African countries make it possible to find solutions which, being adapted to the specific realities in each country, "enable us to advance together as we did in our struggle to win independence."

The Angolan delegate to the meeting then described the situation with insurance in the five countries at the time of their independence. Aleixo Augusto pointed out that in Angola, as in Mozambique, there were many companies scattered arour. the country with no joint activity or common objectives.

"In the other countries there were merely insurance agencies that carried on their activities under directions from Portugal. The establishment of national enterprises is a process that arose after independence. It has involved tremendous efforts and difficulties, since there were no cadres. They had all left."

In his meeting with the press, the Angolan delegate explained that establishment of the national insurance enterprise is still underway in his country. He said: "We are not following the same path as Mozambique. We have closed down the companies, and now those companies are in the process of liquidation. When we closed the companies, we added their assets to the present structure, which is currently supervising activity in the insurance sector."

11798
CSO: 4728/107

BRIEFS

JOINT COMMISSION ON ZAIRE RIVER--Proceedings of the fifth session of the Special Angolan-Zairian Joint Commission for the Zaire River began yesterday in Kinshasa, capital of the Republic of Zaire. The commission is responsible for maintenance and regulation of the navigable course of the river common to the two countries. Chairing the proceedings are Joao dos Santos Gomes, of the Transportation Ministry, representing Angola, and Bukasa Mayela Odia, president of the Zairian Waterways Company, representing Zaire. The commission was created in 1978, pursuant to cooperation accords signed between the two countries for the transport sector. It is responsible for overseeing maintenance of the navigability of the portion of the Zaire River common to the two countries. In the course of the Kinshasa meeting, the commission will focus on the progress on implementing the resolutions of the fourth session, held at the beginning of the year in Luanda. The resolutions pertain specifically to dredging and channel marking operations and hydrographic studies. The two parties to the commission regularly exchange information on these aspects. This exchange of information has made it possible, for example, to increase the depth of the river channel in question. The channel, which was 22 feet deep about two years ago, has been deepened to 30 feet, enabling deep-draft ships to navigate in the area from Banana, on the coast, to the port of Matadi. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 81 p 2 6362]

CSO: 4728/85

COMPARISON DRAWN BETWEEN PRIVATE, STATE ENTERPRISES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Aug 81 p 3

[Excerpts] The INDUVE is a private firm that manufactures oil and soap. It was visited by Henrique Santos (Onambwe) and Domingos Bartolomeu, Central Committee members, within the context of the offensive against liberalism and disorganization.

A total of 680 workers are employed by the INDUVE. The plant produces 290 tons of soap and 170,000 liters of oil monthly. Organization and discipline among workers are excellent, according to the plant manager. Premises are scrupulously clean and workers can take advantage of the facilities of a medical office, staffed by three nurses and visited three times a week by a physician. They also have a cafeteria, which is often used by other workers from the surrounding area.

After his tour, Henrique Santos talked with the workers: "Who is responsible for some of the evils in our country? This is our daily concern. We must realize, comrades, that the responsibility is ours and it is up to us to solve our problems. Whether directors or workers, we must know that we are all working toward the same goal. Our goal is for all of us, for each one of us, to give as much of oneself as possible, anywhere and at any time, in order to solve our problems. During our visit to this important unit of production, we noted some good things and some negative situations. Some of them go beyond your competence, but in a number of cases, there is room for improvement."

In the afternoon of the same day, Henrique Santos and Domingos Bartolomeu visited the Siderurgia Nacional, a state enterprise manufacturing mainly steel rods for the construction industry. Its financial situation at present is bad, as a result of low levels of productivity, poor management and the disorganization that is obvious at all levels.

This important firm is affected by a variety of serious problems to which no attention has been paid by the competent structures of the Ministry of Industry. Equipment is in poor condition and the rate of absenteeism among workers is quite high, at a time when it is necessary to work hard for the development of the country and the elaboration of scientific socialism. In addition, no medical care is provided to the workers, the cafeteria is neglected and the quality of the food is bad.

Given the importance of the Siderurgia Nacional to our economy, this plant must receive the proper attention so that solutions are found to foster a renewed take-off.

CSO: 4728/119

WESTERN GOAL: SOUTH AFRICAN ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Aug 81 p 12

[Article by F. Manacas]

[Text] The startup in the FRG of a vast propaganda campaign through several newspapers to encourage increased investments by multinationals in South Africa has again spotlighted the strategic aspect of Western cooperation with the Pretoria regime.

That interpretation is based on the fact that the West is now trying to expand the scope of its cooperation with Pretoria, which supposedly is moving toward the "reformulation of apartheid in humane terms."

But that diplomatic language is aimed only at disguising the fact that at the moment, and notwithstanding its interest in South Africa's raw materials, the West's current cooperation with Pretoria is designed essentially to make South Africa self-sufficient in energy--since it has no petroleum deposits--and to see that it remains a vector for imperialism's thrusts, chiefly in the African region.

"Supposed Humanization of Apartheid"

That is why the Western countries that openly cooperate with South Africa are attempting through their media--principally the print media--to present the system of apartheid as a "model society of stability" and, from the economic standpoint, as a lucrative partner for the Western world.

And to confirm the "social rehabilitation" of apartheid, the Pretoria government is preparing various plans for reformulating the system and announcing measures affecting a minority of the black population that has been selected to become the middle class and a factor for negating nonreformist transformations.

As Joe Slovo, a member of the ANC, said during an interview for issue No 34 of the CADERNOS DO TERCEIRO MUNDO, those concessions do not affect 95 percent of the black population. As a result, they are already doomed to failure. The concessions are few: "access by those blacks to a few hotels, restaurants, and theaters; a minute sector of the skilled black proletariat can now be promoted to a few more highly skilled jobs; and that minority is entitled to live in white areas."

Energy Is Basic Field of Cooperation

The manufacture in South Africa of weapons, and even of fighter planes under license from several Western countries, has now made it possible for the Pretori regime to regard the field of energy as a basic and fundamental field of cooperation with the West.

And Pretoria, along with the United States, the FRG, Great Britain, Canada, Israel, and other Western partners, has been paying more attention to that field in recent years, especially as regards the development and acquisition of technology for converting coal to liquid fuel. That attention has also been given greater impetus, especially from the standpoint of military protection for that strategic industry, since last year's attack by the ANC on the SASOL [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] refinery complexes I, II, and III in Sasolburg.

It was within that context that SASOL of South Africa and Westinghouse of the United States recently signed an agreement for the start of construction in Secunda (near Johannesburg) of a gasification unit that will reduce the cost of producing petroleum from coal by SASOL.

Westinghouse, an American firm, is a company that deals in nuclear electronics and the construction of nuclear reactors, and several times it has been accused of being one of the companies that made it possible for South Africa to join the "atomic club."

The main purpose of Westinghouse's cooperation is to contribute to SASOL's industrial expansion, since that will make it easier for the South African firm to convert coal to petroleum and to develop, test, and market its finished products.

11798
CSO: 4728/107

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO CASTRO ON MONCADA ANNIVERSARY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, sent the following message to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party and president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, on the anniversary of the Assault on the Moncada Barracks, 26 July.

Esteemed Comrade:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the people and government of the People's Republic of Angola, and in my own name, I have the honor of extending cordial greetings and warm congratulations to the Communist Party, the people and government of the Republic of Cuba, on the historic date of 26 July.

The assault on the Moncada barracks glorified the heroic struggle of the Cuban people against the oppressive regime of the dictator Batista, and established new bases in the struggle to build a prosperous socialist society in your country, contributing to the consolidation of world peace and strengthening the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism.

Moncada signified the beginning of the overthrow of the counter-revolutionary forces which, supported by American imperialism, sought in vain to convert the Cuban people to the vile condition of misery, poverty and submission. This courageous action and, later the "Granma" landing confirmed the unshakeable will of the Cuban people and the guerrillas of the Sierra Maestra to carry forward the glorious struggle to the triumph of the revolution in 1959.

The brilliant flame of the many examples of unparalleled heroism in the Cuban Revolution is still burning, reflected in the contribution to the cause of victory of world socialism, the defense of victories already won, the militant internationalism to which our current history is witness.

Through the ties of friendship and cooperation between the Cuban Communist Party and the MPLA-Labor Party, the Angolan people have been honored with this manifestation of the Cuban people's solidarity, brilliantly evidenced at the time of the racist South African mercenary invasion of the People's Republic of Angola.

We are certain that we will continue to develop and strengthen the traditional bonds of friendship, cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity between our parties, states and peoples in the unrelenting struggle for peace and progress for our respective peoples and for humanity.

In this hour of rejoicing of the Cuban people, I reaffirm the Angolan people's highest spirit of solidarity, and congratulate you for your achievements in building a socialist society in your country.

Comrade Fidel Castro, please accept our sincere wishes for your personal prosperity, health and well-being, and expressions of high and most particular esteem.

6362
CSO: 4728/85

SOUTH AFRICA SAID TO RESURRECT CUBAN, EAST GERMAN 'GHOSTS'

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Aug 81 p 12

[Text] While international public opinion is being prepared for a renewed escalation of the war in the People's Republic of Angola, the military and propaganda machines of racist South Africa are, once again, resurrecting Cuban and East German 'ghosts" so as to better justify its imminent aggression.

According to racist sources, Angola is allegedly "installing Soviet-manufactured SAM-3 and SAM-8 missiles and building port and military facilities within reach of the Namibian border" with Cuban and East German assistance.

Beginning with their first invasion in 1975, the racists have never been able to understand the reason for their successive failures. This is the source for much of the delusion revealed in their inept propaganda campaigns conducted "for the benefit of the West."

Since their previous attacks have proved unsuccessful despite the deaths and destruction they caused all over the south, the "Pretorian" forces need a pretext to modify their tactics, or, in other words, to intensify and exacerbate still further their attacks against Angola and its people. This was revealed by the commander of the forces of occupation in Namibia, Charles Lloyd, when he said (according to the AFP), "we must prepare ourselves mentally and physically for a more serious war."

Therefore, the needed pretext is represented by the famous missiles "connected to radar and usually mounted on vehicles or tanks, of longer range and improved accuracy," as the obviously concerned Western press hastened to specify in its deference to South African propaganda.

As if this were enough to confirm their "scare," the racists are also charging that "a large Cuban contingent" is building "a well-equipped armored vehicle base" near Lubango (a city that--it should be mentioned in passing--they consider to be a SWAPO base) and improving the Mocamedes port so as to facilitate the offloading of heavy armored vehicles.

Even supposing that Pretoria's "scare" is justified, what did the racists expect? That the Angolans and their internationalist allies should wait for them with open arms, "impressed" by the war materiel they have amassed along the border between Angola and occupied Namibia? That Angola should witness with indifference the destruction of its riches and of its soil and the massacre of its own people?

What should be retained from all this historic last-minute campaign, with which South Africa has flooded the international press, is its exact similarity with the campaigns launched by Israel against the Arab states in the region before large-scale attacks against them. The parallel is obvious, down to the very language used: "hot pursuit," "preventive action" and, finally, the so-called "preventive strike" which was the pretext used in the criminal destruction of an Iraqi nuclear facility....

So far, in their furious opposition to the Frontline states and the movements of national liberation, the racists have adopted a two-progoned strategy: on the one hand, a guerrilla-like war to force economic erosion and maintain tension and the mobilization of cadre and attention, through the use of mercenaries and puppet groups. On the other hand, contingency plans for air attacks against urban centers of strategic and economic significance, launched only according to prevailing circumstances and opportunities.

Meanwhile, the large territories of Southern Africa and the internal problems faced by the apartheid regime, as well as the international situation itself, reveal the facists' deep weakness. It is precisely the breadth and dispersion of its own forces that make South Africa so easily frightened. Great power, but, simultaneously, many enemies, has never been advisable for the survival of regimes condemned by history. Has it not always been the problem of all octopuses with long tentacles to have a particularly vulnerable head?

CSO: 4728/119

BRIEFS

JUDICIAL COOPERATION WITH GDR--Under the terms of an already existing protocol of cooperation in the field of justice between the People's Republic of Angola and the GDR, an annual plan (1982) was signed yesterday in Luanda by the Angolan and East German ministers of justice, Diogenes Boavida and Joachim Heusinger. The plan, which was signed at the conclusion of an 8-day working visit to Angola by the German delegation, provides that a delegation from the Angolan Ministry of Justice will visit the GDR during the first half of next year to study the proceedings of subordinate courts and the organization and duties of attorneys and notaries. It will also study matters inherent in labor law. Also under the terms of the same protocol, it is specified that the 1983 annual plan of cooperation between the ministries of justice in the two countries will be agreed to in writing between the two ministers during the second half of next year. The two ministers expressed their conviction that the talks just completed will contribute greatly to a strengthening of the cooperation that already exists between the two ministries. The German minister left Luanda late yesterday afternoon to return to his country. He was seen off at the 4 February International Airport by his Angolan colleague, Diogenes Boavida. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Aug 81 p 4] 11798

SOLIDARITY WITH ARAB CAUSE-In preparation for a conference on solidarity with the Arab people and their main cause--Palestine--delegations from the MPLA-Labor Party and the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People of Palestine met yesterday at party headquarters in Luanda. The delegations were headed by Afonso Van-Dunem, Central Committee secretary for foreign relations, and Omar Al-Hamidi, chairman of the solidarity organization and secretary general of the Arab People's Congress. The objective of the conference, which will be held in Angola, will be to mobilize states in support of the struggle by the Palestinian people against Israel's Zionist regime. Also participating in the meeting were Coelho da Cruz, chairman of the Angolan League for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples, and, on behalf of the international secretariat, Silas Cerqueira of the Presidium of the Portuguese Council for Peace and Cooperation, Edward Dilinga of South Africa's ANC, and Abu Fahed, the PLO representative in Angola. It should be noted that the delegation has been in our country since Tuesday. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Aug 81 p 2] 11798

CATHOLICS ON PILGRIMAGE--Lisbon--Last Sunday a group of Angolan Catholics participated for the first time since independence in the ceremonies held at the Fatima sanctuary. The Angolan pilgrims, who were led by Archbishop Monsignor Eduardo Muaka, included bishops from Benguela, Malanje, Luena and Ngwmza [as published], as well as 71 members of the clergy, and also participated in the Eucharistic Congress at Lourdes (France). [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Jul 81 p 7]

CSO: 4728/116

ECONOMIC SITUATION ON EVE OF INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 12 Aug 81 p 6

/Text/ Bangui (AFP)--On 13 August 1981, the Central African Republic will celebrate its 21st independence anniversary, which will be marked by a difficult economic situation.

In fact, the Central African Republic is recovering with difficulty, after 14 years of negligence and poor management on the part of former Emperor Bokassa, which were further aggravated by the absence of investments and the world crisis that seriously affected the country, in spite of considerable potential natural resources.

Although the country has diamonds and timber, although it is rich in coffee, cotton and tobacco, which are its principal exploitation resources, its productive potential is far from being utilized. Some of the pillars upon which the Central African economy rested were shaken during the years of Bokassa's reign, particularly since 1977.

Thus, production of cottonseed dropped from 54,000 tons in 1971 to 28,000 tons in 1977 and with difficulty reached 32,000 tons in 1978. The production of coffee for export was 100,000 tons in 1978 compared to 130,000 tons 12 years earlier.

Similarly, although budgetary revenues from export duties and taxes on diamonds--the number one source of foreign exchange--tripled from 1975 to 1978, production dropped from 600,000 carats in 1968 to 284,000 carats in 1978, according to official statistics. It is true that a substantial part of diamond production--officially estimated at 50 percent of the total--leaves the country illegally, depriving the public treasury of about $4.3 million in revenues annually.

Since becoming president on 20 September 1979, David Dacko has been making an attempt to reestablish financial equilibrium in domestic and foreign operations. In June 1981, the Central African Republic negotiated with its creditors a general policy of repayment of the foreign debt which totals about 80 billion CFA francs.

Representatives of countries participating in the "Club de Paris" noted with satisfaction the preparation by the Central African authorities of an economic and financial program which benefited from the support of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The restructuring of the Central African Republic's debts should help the recovery of its economy, it is believed.

In a related connection, in March 1980, the Central African government took initial steps designed to revitalize the productive sectors of the economy and to restore its material and social infrastructure.

The 198' budget had been established with a provisional deficit of 7 billion CFA francs, whose financing the government had negotiated with the IMF and certain friendly countries. However, the Central African authorities had to resign themselves to increasing certain assessments and taxes because of the loss of nearly 20 percent of revenues vis-a-vis budgetary appropriations in the first 6 months of this year.

The government is now carefully examining its expenditures and has already taken certain steps, including the reorganization of several public enterprises.

The authorities recognize the need for austerity measures; however payment of the salaries of the 2,500 civil servants alone takes two-thirds of the budget.

8143
CSO: 4719/330

CHADIAN FRONTS FORM ANTI-LIBYAN COMMITTEE

JN311232 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Khartoum, 31 August (SUNA)--The Chadian fronts opposing the Libyan occupation have decided to form a permanent committee comprising two members from each front to work for uniting the Chadian political personalities and forces inside and outside the country as a prelude for the formation of a unified front that will work for getting rid of Libyan colonialism, drawing up an integrated concept for unitary action, unifying military operations and calling for a unitary conference for the Chadian forces which oppose Libyan colonialism in order to draw up the bases and principles of action in the forthcoming stage.

It was decided to form this committee after continuous meetings during the past 2 days in which leaders and representatives of the Western command of the Chad National Liberation Front, the original FROLINAT, the Patriotic National Movement and the Popular Movement of Chadian Liberation took part.

At the end of their deliberations, the conferees issued a statement in which they condemned the Libyan occupation of their country and Libya's violation of all international charters. They also stressed that the battle is a patriotic one and that a broad patriotic front should be formed in order to rectify the Chadian revolution's march.

Following is the text of the statement:

The Chad National Liberation Front-Western command; the Chad National Liberation Front-original FROLINAT; the Patriotic National Movement; and the popular Movement of Chadian Liberation.

Political statement on unifying the national forces:

Out of faith in the historical responsibility toward the Chadian homeland; out of consideration of the grave developments threatening Chadian territory and its independence; out of the desire to achieve a revolutionary unity to confront the challenges and dangers posed by the Libyan political and military intervention in Chad and violation of all international charter; in view of the patriotism of the battle in the forthcoming stage on both the domestic and foreign levels; out of realization of the forthcoming circumstances and the internal disruption and division as well as well as external bargaining; and for the sake of reuniting the faithful patriots in a broad patriotic front to rectify the revolution's march, representing the real

meaning of national unity away from any personal ambitions or regional and tribal fanaticism. It is time to hold a unitary conference comprising all the sides calling for the independence of the Chadian homeland. Following consultations held among the representatives of the FROLINAT Western Command, the original FROLINAT, the Patriotic National Movement and the popular movement, all sides agreed to exert efforts to unite the ranks of the national forces. A permanent committee has been entrusted with the task of uniting the national forces. It has full authorization in this regard. Long live the unity of the national forces.

Issued on Sunday, 29 August 1981, corresponding to 30 SHAWWAL 1401 Hegira.

CSO: 4704/7

PRESIDENT MAKES OPENING SPEECH AT PLANNING COUNCIL

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 604, 8 Aug 81 p 5

[Speech by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso before opening session of National Planning Council; date not given]

[Excerpt] Once again, the representatives of the Congolese people's live forces have come together to debate the major problems facing our country. This confirms that the democratic process, reinstated by the 5 February Movement, has been firmly consolidated. Henceforth, the great problems, the great questions concerning the life of our country and its future, no matter how complex, will be democratically, sovereignly and freely debated by the people's masses or their representatives.

Present here today are our political leaders, party members, workers from the cities and fields, the heads of the major central government agencies, heads of national companies, the Congo's deiplomatic representatives abroad, Congolese thinkers and researchers, heads of mass organizations, Congolese heads of foreign companies and the directors of the national private sector. In short, all the Congolese people are represented here in all their diversity.

The fact is that the stakes are enormous. Over a year ago, we met here to debate the future of our government enterprises, their recovery and development. The national conference of businesses was a decisive moment that made it possible for Congolese revolutionaries to become aware of the need to perfect the management and operation of the national economic sector so as to make it the real spearhead of our country's economic development, which will make more advances of the Congolese revolution even more assured. The results of the national conference of government enterprises will be one of the essential parts of the 1982-1986 Five-Year Plan.

The stakes of this Council are enormous. It has the task of organizing the coordinated development of our country for the next 5 years. I know that we are all aware of the incredible problems we must face, particularly after the complete restructuring of our country by the colonial system. On other occasions, we have already reported on the disastrous results of colonial penetration and neocolonial domination for our country and our people. These results are regional imbalances, the isolation of most regions, underequipment, stagnant production, the desertion of rural areas by their most dynamic forces, disproportionate growth of the cities, unemployment, dependency, lower living conditions for the people and the increasing reduction of national economic life to only the cities of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, and so on.

The next plan must therefore move deliberately and resolutely in the opposite direction. In that way, it will be in keeping with the directives of the Third Special Congress, a plan that breaks with the current system. In the place of the existing structure of the economy, we shall gradually have a new, balanced and coordinated economic structure making it possible to ensure truly endogenous and self-maintained development, but we can all see that the changes made by colonization are very profound, the effects extremely harmful. A single plan will therefore not be enough to restore regional and sectorial balances. That is why all the structural transformations to be envisaged must come about over a longer period of time. The 5-year plan must therefore have a more long-term perspective to back it.

The consistent break with the current model implies that those on the National Planning Council have only the national interest at heart.

They must give priority to the great national objectives, the great structural actions that hit the main targets, making it possible to reorganize and unify our territory, relaunch production on new bases and improve our people's standard of living and living conditions. The general interest is not necessarily the mechanical sum of small areas and private parties. This means that we must avoid the paralyzing excessive division of funds allocated, which leads nowhere and emphasize that which basically contributes to the implementation of our strategy. The plan is an overall system. Projects must be linked to one another and joined in time. Those included here must not be treated as projects of a given area or region but as destined to serve a given strategy.

The National Planning Council meets after the government, the Political Bureau and Central Committee have already adopted the major guidelines of the 1982-1986 Plan. This is already an accomplishment and could be enriched and not brought into question. The projects attached are projects identified as in keeping with the options retained by the Central Committee. The National Planning Council must appreciate their pertinence, issue its opinions, make observations and thereby make it possible to improve subsequent arbitration.

The role of this National Planning Council is in fact to evaluate the strategies chosen, the consistency of projects with these strategies. Only later, following the work of the National Planning Council, will the political leaders hand down the final rulings, that will take into account our financial capabilities, ability to carry out plans and the intersectorial and interregional balance. Not until then will the hard core, the different optional sections, of the 1982-1986 Five-Year Plan be determined. Coming just before the Youth Congress, the meeting of the National Planning Council could undeniably contribute to the enrichment of the UJSC [Union of Congolese Socialist Youth] Congress.

11,464
CSO: 4719/286

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF NATIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL MEETING

Brazzaville MWETI in French 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Text of communique issued 10 Aug 1981 in Brazzaville]

[Text] The national planning council met in Brazzaville from 6-10 August 1981.

The presidium was composed as follows:

--Honorary president: Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the central committee of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT], president of the republic, head of state, president of the council of ministers.

--President of the presidium: Comrade Louis Sylvain-Goma, member of the political bureau, prime minister, head of government;

--Vice-president: Comrade Lekoundzou Itihi Ossetoumba, member of the political bureau; head of the department of economic affairs and planning, minister of finance.

Members:

--Comrade Jean Michel Bokamba-Yangouma, member of the political bureau, head of the department of organizations, secretary general of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation [CSC];

--Comrade Benoit Moundele-Ngollo, member of the central committee, minister of public works and construction;

The national planning council examined the following items on the agenda:

1. The broad lines of the 5-year plan for 1982-1986.

2. The major structural projects for the period 1982-1986.

3. An overview of regional and community development.

After the brilliant introductory remarks by Comrade President of the central committee of the PCT, president of the republic, head of state, president of the council of ministers--a speech which stressed the spirit of democratic renewal

re-established in the country by the 5 February Movement, and which called on the participants to cast out the demons of tribalism and regionalism from their discussions--then the prime minister, head of government, and member of the political bureau presented to the plenary session the broad lines of the 1982-1986 5-year plan, covering the following topics:

--the colonial heritage and the option of liquidating it once and for all;

--the reconquest of the national territory by improving and unifying the territory through actions aimed at ending isolation (a new design for urban centers eliminating imbalances in regional importance and urban employment, regionalizing development);

--enhancing material and human productive forces in order to creat a substantial productive sector in addition to oil, and the liquidation of all forms of domination and exploitation of man by man;

--improvement of the cultural level and living conditions of the people.

Following fruitful discussions, the council approved the broad lines of the plan after having enriched them by several pertinent suggestions.

The council next heard in plenary session the constructive contributions of the political commissioners from the region and community of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. It made note of the various contributions which should improve the work of finalizing the elaboration of the plan.

Next the council's work continued in four committees:

1. "Territorial development" committee.

2. Committee on "organization of the productive sector."

3. Committee on "improvement of living conditions."

4. Committee on "finance and related measures."

The committee on "territorial development examined the following items:

--proposals for urban centers;

--specific projects in support of regionalization of development;

--projects in the sectors of trade, construction of public buildings, transport, information, posts and telecommunications, energy, and territorial administration.

The committee on "organization of the productive sector: examined projects in the following sectors:

--Agriculture and stock raising;

--Forests;

--Industry and handicrafts;

--Mines;

--Scientific research;

--Technological improvement.

The committee on "improvement of living conditions" examined projects in the following sectors:

--Education--Training--jobs,

--Health--Social Affairs,

--Culture--Arts,

--Youth--Sports,

--Tourism--Environment,

--Justice,

--Foreign affairs, as well as questions related to improving the living conditions of the broad masses of the people.

The committee on "finance and related measures" had to examine problems related to the financing of the future plan.

After having discussed in plenary session the reports of the various committees, the national planning council:

1. endorsed the concept of territorial development, of which urban center is an essential component, and also the regionalization of development as contained in the draft plans (the basic and the one covering territorial development);

2. adopted all of the structural proposals as well as pertinent suggestions from the council members.

With respect to the financing of the future plan, the council adopted the strict financial measures proposed.

The council satisfied itself that the projects adopted constitute an ambitious compendium. It is also cognizant of the fact that these aspirations will have to be prioritized, harmonized, and adjusted to the available financial allocations by the political leadership, and of the fact that compromises will have to be made.

The council is also aware that the plan, as an expression of the national determination to transform the country, can only succeed through the organized and dedicated work of the entire people.

The council is pleased with the spirit of frank comradeship and real democracy with which these meetings were imbued, as it also praises the excellent initiative of the political leadership, which, under the direction of the president of the central committee of the PCT, president of the republic, head of state, president of the council of ministers, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, called this gathering to get the opinions of the broad basses of the people.

9516
CSO: 4719/311

RESULTS OF SPECIAL SESSION OF UJSC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 604, 8 Aug 81 pp 4, 7

[Text] In keeping with the decisions of the sixth regular session of the Central Committee of the UJSC [Union of Congolese Socialist Youth], held from 6 to 8 July 1981 and in response to the convocation of its bureau, the Central Committee of the UJSC met from 5 to 7 July 1981 in the conference room of the headquarters of the UJSC, presided over by Comrade Gabriel Oba-Apounou, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, first secretary of the Central Committee of the UJSC and minister of youth and sports.

The opening and closing ceremonies were directed by Comrade Jean Michel Bokamba-Yangouma, member of the Political Bureau, head of the organization department of the Congolese Labor Party and secretary general of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation.

Two speeches were given at the opening ceremony: the first by Gabriel Oba-Apounou, first secretary of the Central Committee of the UJSC and minister of youth and sports, who first defined the importance of this special session, the last before the Fourth Regular Congress of the UJSC, and who then branded attempts to implant a spirit of useless revolt and reorganization and petty bourgeois anarchism in the Union.

In his speech before the sixth special session, the member of the Political Bureau and head of the organization department of the Congolese Labor Party heavily emphasized the Central Committee's need to make this sixth special session, the prelude to the Fourth Regular Congress of the UJSC, a session during which improvisation gives way to method in order to facilitate the smooth conduct of the Union's Fourth Regular Congress and guarantee the success of its meetings, as well as prevent agitation, speculation, discord and electioneering.

Work followed this agenda: 1) verification of mandates; 2) circumstantial reports of the Central Committee and the Verification and Control Commission of the Central Committee; 3) proposed motions and resolutions; and 4) miscellaneous.

Following the verification of mandates, the members of the Central Committee of the UJSC made a comparative examination of the circumstantial reports of the Central Committee bureau and the Verification and Control Commission, which actually evaluated the ethic and practical work of the Central Committee on the whole, on the one hand, and of the individual members of the Central Committee, on the other.

Following a thorough analysis taking account of all the parameters required for an objective evaluation of the Union, its bodies and cadres within the Congolese, African and world political-ideological, socioeconomic and cultural context, the Central Committee agreed upon the following:

1 -- The Union has expanded and grown stronger politically and ideologically as the avant-garde of the Congolese youth, an active auxiliary and secure reserve of the Congolese Labor Party, thereby justifying its youth role of the Congolese Labor Party.

2 -- The Central Committee of the UJSC has been able to maintain the growing consciousness of Congolese youth. The manifestation of this awareness has been the participation of Congolese youth in the 5 February 1979 Movement under the UJSC and its commitment to do everything possible towards the consolidation of this very salutory movement for the Congolese revolution.

3 -- The executive organs, particularly the bureau of the Central Committee and the Secretariat of the Central Committee have functioned normally, which has enabled the Union to make points politically, socially and culturally.

4 -- Deficiencies have been noted in certain members of the Central Committee.

The most serious ones were the subject of proposed severe sanctions which the sixth special session submitted for the examination of the Fourth Regular Congress of the Union, while failings inherent in the phase of the democratic national revolution were mercilessly condemned.

The members of the Central Committee who fulfilled their mission honorably were congratulated and proposed for reelection as members of the future leadership emerging from the sessions of the Fourth Regular Congress.

The members of the Central Committee of the UJSC expressed their satisfaction with the work done by the high officials of the political leadership, members of the Central Committee of the UJSC.

Within this framework, the Central Committee of the UJSC expressed its trust in the first secretary of the Central Committee of the UJSC, Comrade Gabriel Oba-Apounou.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the UJSC vehemently condemned the tribulations of the bureaucratic comprador bourgeoisie and the enemies of the UJSC, the Congolese Labor Party and the Congolese revolution, who are trying to tarnish the Fourth Regular Congress of the UJSC, the great event awaited with hope by the people and youth and which the UJSC has methodically planned.

Given the political and economic situation which is favorable to the deployment of all live forces for the success of the first 5-year national development plan, the Central Committee of the UJSC passed the proposed motions and resolutions of the Fourth Regular Congress of the Union.

As part of its miscellaneous agenda, the members of the Central Committee of the UJSC examined the practical provisions for the conduct of the congress. It was

in a democratic spirit marked by discipline and militant self-sacrifice that the work of the sixth special session of the Central Committee of the UJSC was done.

The Central Committee of the UJSC expressed its support for the line of the Congolese Labor Party, readjusted by the 5 February 1979 Movement, and pledged to mobilize all Congolese youth, who will be gathered together on the occasion of the Fourth Congress, in the accomplishment of the task of building an independent, free and prosperous economy by the 1982-1986 Five-Year Plan.

The members of the Central Committee of the UJSC once more expressed their unswerving support for the struggles undertaken by the Congolese Labor Party on all fronts, particularly the economic front, since its Third Special Congress.

Long live the Congolese Labor Party! Support for the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and its president, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso! Onward with the Fourth Regular Congress in democracy, unity and discipline! The present is the time for struggle; the future belongs to us! UJSC: Production-Discipline-Arms!

11,464
CSO: 4719/286

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN COMPANY'S HYDROCARBON EXPLORATION--In the context of the bilateral relations between the Federal Republic of Brazil and the People's Republic of Congo, a protocol agreement concerning the participation of BRASPETRO (a mixed ownership Brazilian company) in the search for liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons, by means of a "Type A- Marine I" permit, was signed Friday in Brazzaville. The Congolese Government was represented by the minister of mining and energy, Comrade Rodolphe Adada, and the Hydro-Congo Company by its general manager, Comrade Camille Obamba, while BRASPETRO was represented by Mr Haroldo Ramos da Silva, who headed the Brazilian negotiating team. [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 10 Aug 81 p 12] 9516

CSO: 4719/311

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN LINE OF CREDIT--Brazilian Minister of Finance Galveas, who was recently received in audience by President Bongo, agreed to grant Gabon a new line of credit amounting to $2-3 million for the purchase of 16 Brazilian armored vehicles. The balance of trade between the two countries shows a deficit in favor of Gabon: $600 million as against $30 million. These $30 million were used for the purchase of Bandeirante aircraft from the EMBRAER, of Cascavel Engesa armored vehicles and of speedboats. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 41, Aug 81 p 24]

CSO: 4719/352

WRITER SEES PRESENCE OF SENEGALESE AS LIMITING FREEDOM

Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "Gambia Under Supervised Freedom"]

> [Text] A parliamentary session, scheduled before the abortive putsch of 30 July, is now to open Friday 14 August in Banjul, the capital of Gambia. The chief of state, Sir Dwada Jawara, may announce at that time the measures he plans to take to bolster his regime, which was barely saved by the military intervention of neighboring Senegal. According to Dakar, the operation to re-establish order cost the Senegalese army 57 wounded. The number of deaths has not been made public, but it is probably around 30. Meanwhile, a United Nations mission is in Banjul to assess the amount of humanitarian aid needed on an urgent basis. The scope of the attempted uprising, elucidated by our special correspondent, once again makes a live issue of plans for a confederation or customs union ("Senegambia") of the kind envisaged by Dakar to put an end to the economic hardship which the existence of a sovereign state completely surrounded by Senegalese territory imposes on the latter's economy because of the ruinous contraband trade.

Banjul--Two weeks after the putsch which almost overthrew the regime of President Dawda Jawara, the Gambian capital is little by little--despite the armed Senegalese patrols which have come to restore order--regaining its customary appearance: a small colonial market-village with a still sort of charm. But downtown, the shattered and empty shop windows of several large stores still serve as a reminder of the scenes of looting and bloody bursts of gunfire which, on 30 July, followed the proclamatin of the fleeting seizure of power by the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang.

The affair, however, was far more serious than one might be led to suppose from the rapidity with which calm was imposed from the outside. For at least several hours before the arrival of the Senegalese troops, the larger part of the populace of Banjul and its environs seemed to be siding with the rebels, who were joined not only by most of the Field Forces and the police but also by most of the cadres and militants in the opposition, and in some cases even by those in the government party itself, Mr Jawara's People's Progressive Party (PPP).

Jawara is understandably determined to forgive and forget most of the defections, in order not to have to go ahead with a very large purge which would only impede the resumption of normal life in a country whose economic condition was dangerously eroded after the attempted putsch.

The Rise of the Opposition

The drought here translated into a marked decline in ground-nut production--barely 40,000 tons of unshelled nuts delivered to the oil mills in 1980-1981, compared to about 140,000 tons in a normal year. Also, the world economic crisis has entailed a significant decline in tourism--barely 21,000 entries in 1980, compared to 27,000 in 1979--at the same time that it created serious inflation in the cost of imported products. Living conditions for a very large part of the population in recent months, particularly in the populous quarters of the capital city, have become very difficult, and stand in even sharper contrast with the conspicuous ease in which a small corrupted majority with connections to the regime exist.

The opposition, comprised mainly of the National Convention Party (NCP) headed by Mr Dibba (represented by 5 deputies out of the 37 in Parliament) but also including several small semi-clandestine revolutionary parties, like Kora Sall's MOJA (Movement for Justice in Africa) and the Gambian Socialist Revolutionary Party (GSRP) of Mr Pingou Georges, quite obviously tried to exploit to the hilt the growing discontent provoked by this situation.

Mr Dibba was Mr Jawara's right arm for many years and had helped him in the early 1960's in the effort to mobilize the rural masses of the "protectorate" (the bush), to seize the power which up to the eve of independence had been monopolized by the "civilized people" of the "Colony" (the capital and its immediate environs). The two men fell out, and Dibba, who resigned in 1973 from his positions as vice president and minister of finance, was gradually thrust into the opposition. In 1976, he had created his own party and he was determined to keep--but this time all to himself--the peasant vote, the majority of which was mandingo. The chief of state, meanwhile, allowed himself gradually to be circumvented by the capital's small mulatto minority, the Akus, who came from Sierra Leone in the last century, and who had always held high positions in the bureaucracy and commerce, as well as by the Ouolofs, who came from Senegal and were increasingly numerous and enterprising in Banjul.

Very quickly the new opposition leader established himself solidly in his native region of Bandundu, north of the river, as well as in the main popular quarter of the capital, Serekunda, which is predominantly peopled by natives of that region, who naturally enough were found in large numbers among the rioters on 30 July.

Now, in the face of this opposition which continued to grow and which was becoming increasingly restless, especially since the general elections were to be held in March 1982, the government was in a very weakened condition. Sir Dwada, the victim last year of a small cerebral hemorrhage which was more serious because of his age, carried his British phlegm to ridiculous extremes, unloading a number of his responsibilities on an intensive and fairly corrupted entourage, symbolized most notably by his in-laws. Most of the members of his government were just as venal

and, moreover, mediocre, and the Gambian constitution, which requires that ministers be picked from within the Parliament, also forbids employees of the executive branch from running for office.

Indeed, in various ways and to varying degrees, the ruling class lived--directly or indirectly--off contraband, three-fourths of the merchandise imported into Gambia being brought in by a very small number of big European and Lebanese trading firms, paying extremely low customs tariffs, and fraudulently re-exported by intermediaries to neighboring countries, where by contrast the taxes are high, particularly in Senegal. In short, there was no state--at least any longer--in Gambia, and at the first serious push from the opposition, the edifice on which Mr Jawara's power rested could only collapse.

This is what produced 30 July, even if Sanyang's handful of revolutionary militants who spearheaded the attempted insurrection were remote-controlled from the outside--after having been "trained" there most likely--which, nevertheless, at least at the present stage of the investigation being carried out by the Senegalese security services in Banjul, does not seem to be proven, despite several troubling coincidences, such as the delivery lately of unusually large quantities of light Soviet weaponry to the Field Forces whose loyalty to the regime had been somewhat questionable since last October.

Relations With Senegal

But is that state, which almost came to grief in the escapade, now ready to make major reforms, and from another perspective how is the relationship with Senegal, which made possible its survival, to be assessed? Such are the two great questions, closely linked with each other, which are being asked now both in Banjul and Dakar. A priori, it should be easy first of all to reform the constitution so as to enable several high [nonelected] officials of proven competence to come into the government to replace discredited political personalities. In particular, one hears talk of Mr Ceesseeay, the governor of the Central Bank, of Ibou Tall, the secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs, and Mr Darbo, the Gambian Ambassador to Senegal. Similarly, another step that could rapidly be taken would be to create the position of prime minister, in order to unburden the chief of state of the exercise of some of his responsibilities.

A more long-range project, restructuring and improving the civil service, rehabilitating the police services of the armed forces and, above all, the indispensable recovery of the economy--all presuppose clear and sustained political will, and it is difficult to imagine this being exercised without building a broad consensus--which from the start poses the problem of the future relationship between the chief of state and the opposition, and of the necessary co-optation of at least a part of it. Since Cora Sall and Pingou Georges--whose base of support was in any case very restricted--were killed during the recent street fighting, Mr Dibba is the government's only possible interlocutor. He is under arrest. Will Mr Jawara offer his hand in friendship, and will the latter agree to collaborate once again with his old "patron" after the shock the entire Gambian political class has received from these recent events? It is not impossible.

In the weeks and even the months immediately ahead, the big Senegalese military presence, which will probably be maintained in Banjul and several other strategic points, in one form or another, should encourage the implementation of this reform policy. The Senegalese army, which had intervened here in last October's disaster, were not able to mount a repeat performance in the neighboring country, as the 30 July rebels had prepared their strike more thoroughly, and major resources had to be deployed to subdue them. Senegalese leaders would thus like to see Gambian officials attack the roots of the problem without delay.

In the longer term, there is once again talk in Dakar about the "Senegambia" plan, and there is mention of several examples of post-colonial mergers that have already succeeded on the continent: the one which links the former British and French Cameroon, or the less complete one between Tanganyika and Zanzibar which gave birth to Tanzania. Indeed, the Senegalese leaders, who for nearly a quarter of a century have shown considerable tact in this matter, probably do not envisage going that far, at least not initially. Nevertheless, even if the maintenance of public order in Banjul is vital for their own regime, they are expecting their intervention will at least result in the gradual establishment of a united customs zone for the two countries which would put a definitive and absolute end to the large-scale smuggling which has victimized them for decades, all the way from the unmonitorable borders of this enclave inherited from the colonial era, to the center of their own territory. That customs union would sound the death-knell for a number of special privileges. Obviously, it is at that very point that the plan runs up against the holders of substantial foreign interests, both British and other, who would very much like to see the status quo perpetuated. All the same, it would seem that recent events have opened the eyes of a number of Banjul's leaders. They believe that they almost lost 30 July and that their survival in power now requires a close alliance with Dakar, which will extract its price.

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CSO: 4719/290

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES PARLIAMENT'S PERFORMANCE

AB251458 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The second session of the first parliament of the Third Republic, which has just ended, has been rather unimpressing. We are yet to have a permanent clerk of parliament. State enterprises, which have been such a drain on the economy, remain disorganized after two full sessions of parliament and civil service has not been refashioned while the auditor general's report for the 1979-1980 financial year has not yet beed discussed. Parliament is one institution in Ghana that has continued to chastize the executive for waste and has paraded as upholding accountability of public officials. Yet parliament is the one branch of government that has been the least accountable. The first session of parliament performed during that session. Do the people of Ghana not have the right to know how their representatives are performing their assigned task?

Legislative powers of parliament include those powers that are specifically enumerated in the constitution. They also include powers that may be reasonably deduced from those enumerated in the constitution, which are necessary and proper for carrying them out. Among the specifically enumerated powers of parliament is law-making, and law-making is not just sitting to approve, amend or reject bills. For the two sessions of parliament, only two bills have originated from the house; the parliamentary service bill--a constitutional requirement--was introduced nearly a year after parliament was opened and it became a law on 15 December 1980. Yet it was just last week that the parliamentary service board was inaugurated, and officials of the parliamentary service are yet to be appointed. The other bill, intending to streamline the procedures for obtaining passports, remains to be discussed by parliament in spite of the fanfare that followed investigation of passport procedures.

In the midst of the critical financial conditions to the nation, most citizens have identified the expanding public sector as an area deserving much attention from their lawmakers. Parliament has failed to pay any attention to the expanding public sector. However, on 4 September 1980, the president forwarded that state enterprises commission bill. Parliament is yet to pass the bill.

The law of the land requires executive agencies to present their accounts to the auditor general for audit 3 months after the closing of the financial year. The constitution enjoins the auditor general to present his annual report to parliament

within 6 months after the close of the financial year, that is 3 months after the executive agencies have presented their accounts for auditing.

On 20 December 1980, the acting auditor general transmitted to parliament his report on public accounts of Ghana for the year ended 30 June 1980 as specified by article 151, section 5 of the constitution. But parliament is yet to discuss the report. Instead parliament has come to specialize in passing resolutions expressing its concern—whatever that means. The inquisitorial powers of parliament grant the house authority to investigate the performance of the executive agencies to ensure parliament that enacted laws are effectively implemented or to enable parliament to enact new laws. Yet parliamentary inquisitions so far have resulted in nothing more than admonishing witnesses to go and sin no more under the same conditions.

All said and done, the poor state of the economy can be squarely placed on the shoulders of parliament, because parliament has not used its powers to reorganize the economy. It has failed to establish appropriate institutions to deal with the problems. It has failed to define the powers and duties of existing institutions and the personnel manning them.

If after nearly 2 years, parliament has failed to organize itself for its assigned task, on what moral ground can parliament ensure that executive agencies do any better.

CSO: 4700/399

COMMENTARY VIEWS RISING VIOLENCE OVER NAMIBIA

AB271937 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Documentary by Cameron Doudu]

[Text] For some time now, the illusion has been peddled around diplomatic circles that there can be a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem. The fact that South Africa has now mounted a full-scale invasion of Angola should persuade all but the most obtuse observers of the international scene that if the rest of the world thinks that the Namibian issue is some sort of game, South Africa does not.

In moving into Angola, South Africa risks inviting the Cubans to increase their forces which are helping the Angolan Government. South Africa also risks inviting the Soviet Union to supply the Cubans and the Angolans with even more sophisticated weapons than they have already got. Finally, South Africa risks inviting the Angolans and their allies to carry out hot-pursuit-operations on the South African soil in the same manner that South Africans have been harassing the Angolans.

If in the face of these unpalatable risks, South Africa has nevertheless invaded Angola again, then it means that something serious is happening in South African thinking. It is not difficult to guess what this transformation in South African thinking is. The election of an ultra-conservative administration in the United States under the presidency of President Ronald Reagan is the key to South Africa's current aggressiveness. Even before the Reagan Administration took over in the United States, South Africa had been able to make significant inroad into American intelligence and armament circles. She is sure that these clandestine contacts she had built up with that powerful interest in the United States would be used to aid her should the Cubans and Russians escalate their involvement in Angola. More important, she is banking on the prospect that any such Cuban or Soviet escalation would tempt the American administration to throw up all strength and ally the United States formally with South Africa to stem the tide of communist infiltration into Southern Africa.

To make the bait more attractive to the American administration, South Africa is stressing the importance of Namibia's strategically important minerals, such as diamonds, uranium and the yet to be exploited petroleum deposits to Western economists. And of course, South Africa is also skillfully exploiting the dominoes argument which the American conservatives so easily (?buy), especially now that their predictions regarding the fall of dominoes in South East Asia appear to have come true.

There is, therefore, a very clear sign that Southern Africa could become in the 1980's as fierce a theather of war as South East Asia was in the 1960's. Of course, eventually, the people of Namibia will win their freedom just as the people of Mozambique and Angola have won theirs, followed by the people of Zimbabwe. What is worrying is the cost which the Namibians and their neighbors may be asked to pay, and anyone, who is aware of what happened in the Vietnams and Cambodia, would shudder to contemplate the meaning of it all. It is a good thing that the Angolans have sought to involve the United Nations at a very early stage. The African countries should stand united behind Angola and resist any attempt by the Western countries to use their veto in the security council to cover up the naked aggression South Africa is committing against Angola.

If the Africans allow divisions to prop up in their own midst on ideological grounds, South Africa would have won a major diplomatic victory. For them, the Reagan Administration would feel justified--not that it needs any justification--if it were to throw its full weight behind the South Africans. African unity in this case, however, would be pure self-interest for as Laos showed in Southeast Asia, regional wars can extend very, very far indeed.

CSO: 4700/399

ESSAY ON ISSUES FACING MERGED PARTIES

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English 17 Jul 81 pp 177-181

[Article by Colin B. Essamuah]

[Excerpts] On Tuesday, 23rd June, leaders of the five Minority parties in the country came to an agreement to sink the individual identities and interests of their respective parties and to merge. This agreement was the result of five months of hard, tortuous negotiations by these parties. It is a pity that the parties should have taken so long to agree on such an obviously desirably course of action, and the delay has not been without some disadvantage. Already the all important voters registration exercise is almost over and the Minority Parties were unable to forge a unified approach to this although even individually a fool-proof register was one of their vital planks of success at the polls. In this article, I propose to examine three issues which the Electoral College of the merged parties may consider. This is because the Electoral College may turn out to be the first national executive of the new party and the issues I propose to raise are so vital that they need urgent attention and so should be directed to such a body for consideration. These issues are organisation, ideology and leadership.

No politician should entertain any doubts about the primacy of organisation if his political party is to win any election. No matter the size of the party its organisation will decide its fate at any election.

There is truth in the oft-quoted PNP dictum that "Even if we put up a goat it shall win." This is an unpleasant but nonetheless correct assertion if we appreciate its real basis, excellent organisation. And Kwame Nkrumah could not have been more right when he wrote that "Organisation decides everything." But organisation is not a mere abstraction. It is the sum result of three things, dedication to party principles, loyalty to duly-chosen party officials and the canvassing ability of these specifically charged with ensuring victory at the polls. It is around these three things that the general strategy and tactics of achieving victory are worked out. In all these three PNP offer a resolute position to the electorate, historically and even at the moment.

Organisation

The Electoral College therefore should concern itself first and foremost with how the new party is going to be organised. And not just that. It should be so done with the determination to have Ghana reconstructed that whoever leads the formidable machine would automatically be the 1983 President.

It is suggested strongly that as a first step active co-operation at the ward level upwards should be sought and encouraged. The voter should be reached everywhere.

A party newspaper is also urgently needed on all issues at any time. It is cautioned that the paper should avoid the useless homilies on human rights and Athenian democracy because the electorate does not care much for these seeing its preference for the PNP in the last elections.

Another thing worth considering is a party public relations outfit not only to build up the party generally but to give prominence to the good traits in the parliamentary and presidential candidates.

The second issue I would like to raise is the question of ideology for the new party.

If anything, what the big powers, US, USSR, China, Britain and France, have amply demonstrated is the futility of any rigid ideological stance. And in the case of the new party the broad middle position which is the most advisable is immediately suggested by the individual philosophies of the parties constituting the merger. Another easy pointer to this position is the ideological posture of the PNP which is demonstrating all the traits of its parent. The CPP started on a nationalistic tone, went in for Socialism, then Nkrumaism, and finally plunged into confusion with state capitalism and a big party corporation with majority shareholders. The new party should adopt a broad position copiously tempered with democratic principles and the absence of the politics of fear. The political and economic philosophy should be aimed primarily at the farmer and fisherman whose efforts, by and large, pay for the few things from outside still available in the country. This will give the new party not only enough room to grow a distinctive ideology over the years but also tell the PNP and its Nkrumaist allies in the Commoners Party that the new party believes in a society where men are justly and peaceably governed. In this respect, the examples of India, and to some extent France, Japan seem to stare the new party in the face. Institutions should be built around beliefs which minimise drastic changes in society when one party leaves the scene for another. Ideologically therefore this solution seems to be the best path to tread.

The final issue turned out to be the most explosive issue during the negotiations with some parties demanding the disqualification of certain people even before the merger could be considered. This is the leadership issue. Since it was not resolved before the merger, it can be assumed that either the parties may have buried their differences on the matter or decided to raise them again at the Electoral College. The issue is still explosive because that has been our problem

since 1972. The suffering that Ghanaians have undergone all these years is the direct result of the crass, incompetent and grossly obtuse leadership that it has been our misfortune to experience. The concern of the Minority Parties over the leadership question is therefore proper.

Requirements for Leadership

If the new part arising out of this merger aims to give this country the government it deserves and bring back to the common man happiness, then whoever the leader is, is going to need qualities which many do not possess, even among the present leadership of the individual parties. It should be obvious that the job is not one for fainthearted men nor would the vacillating type find it comfortable. Indeed and the problem of finding a leader to take the new party to victory and more importantly organise men and resources for a solution of our problem is one to which the Electoral College must address itself with a sense of mission. It appears to me that in looking for qualities, several people have unnecessarily stretched the requirements too far forgetting conveniently that organisation, dedication and loyalty can put a goat at Castle easily. I can perceive only one quality as worthy of any profitable discussion but I would add another one just to examine it to see how valid it is in our society. These two are national appeal and experience.

Other Criteria

If the new party insists on national appeal I suggest it should shift it from its ethnic base parameters to other interests, like, does the candidate appeal to professionals, industrial workers, farmers, fishermen, students, churches etcetera. This is a more positive contribution to the breaking down of the ethnic barriers than accentuating and exacerbating them through the negative approach. So much for national appeal.

The other and last item is experience. I do pray and hope that the Electoral College will consider this a sine qua non for the leadership. There should be no question of new faces here at all. Not even the PNP believes in new faces. Alhaji Egala put up Sir Hilla only temporarily while he waged a legal battle to have his name cleared and by the time Egala became assured of his inability, it was too late to replace him. It is only on the exigencies of the moment that the PNP started rationalising the 'New Guard' approach to the leadership. However this time, they are stuck because either Old or New Guard in 1983, the invalidity of the New Guard approach will be obvious, what with the destruction of the economy by the New Guard! All the world over, experience is not lightly spurned.

It is obvious that the world's respected leaders are not the unknown impetuous young ones but the old and tested, who have had long periods of apprenticeship. This is so, because it is only in experience that you get the three qualities vital for political leadership: firm political beliefs; the ability to organise and manage people and lastly a sense of history.

In view of all this some would be inclined to rate the chances of Victor Owusu very high. It should not be forgotten, however, that he has in his time aroused resentments of a very deep-seated kind in some quarters. Colonel Frank Bernasko has a dedicated and growing following, but his association with the military might create some problems for him in some directions. SDF's Ibrahim Mahama might also encounter some resentment because of his association with Acheampong's Union Government. There is also John Bilson, an affable and likable person who has been in politics since 1969 but has not yet had opportunity to serve in any challenging position. It is not going to be an easy choice. Happily the decision is with the Electoral College and the Electoral College must decide, bearing in mind the requirements of the presidential elections of 1983.

CSO: 4700/405

BRIEFS

KUWAIT FINANCING--Kuwait has granted Ghana a $14.5 million loan toward the financing for a power plant to be built in this country. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 41, Aug 81 p 19]

CSO: 4719/352

BRIEFS

EDITOR'S FATHER ALLEGEDLY ARRESTED--Paris, 25 Aug (AFP)--Ibrahima Gassamma Diallo, aged 80 years and father of the deputy director of the weekly newspaper, JEUNE AFRIQUE, was arrested and kept in detention, the Association of Guineans Abroad [RGE]--an opposition movement to President Sekou Toure's government--asserts in a communique issued in Paris on Tuesday. According to the communique, Gassamma Diallo, a former magistrate, was accused of visiting some of his numerous children in exile in the Ivory Coast without seeking permission from President Sekou Toure last May. The communique explains that Gassamma Diallo, who was arrested on 13 August on the orders of the Guinean head of state, was first detained at the El Hadj Oumar military camp at Labe--his own birth place in the center-west region of the country--from where he was transferred to the Bioro camp in Conakry. The RGE communique adds that several members of Gassamma Diallo's family have also been arrested. [Text] [AB251806 Paris AFP in French 1507 GMT 25 Aug 81]

CSO: 4719/343

BRIEFS

SPANISH FISHING COOPERATION--A group of 15 grantees from the state secretariat for fisheries returned from Spain yesterday where they attended an accelerated course on refrigeration equipment. They had been in Spain since January of this year at the SOVIMEX company, where they attended the 6-month specialization course. Technical training will continue now in Guinea-Bissau with classes to be taught by a Spanish professor who will arrive shortly. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 18 Jul 81 p 8]

NIGERIAN HARD BARGAIN--The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation will only furnish a minimum of 450,000 tons of crude oil to Guinea-Bissau if an irrevocable 30-day credit is opened immediately after delivery. This was stated by comrade Anastacio Furtado, director general for energy, who had gone to Lagos to discuss the conditions under which Nigeria would sell oil to our country. Given the unfavorable terms demanded by Nigeria, a Guinea-Bissauan delegation will travel to that country for discussions at a higher level. It is noted that the crude oil is supposed to be refined by the PETROGAL (Portugal) company or by the BP (Senegal) company. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 18 Jul 81 p 3]

PRC MEDICAL COOPERATION--The delegation from the Ministry of Health of the PRC, which has been visiting our country, was received in audience by comrade Carmen Pereira, minister of health and social affairs. During the meeting, comrade Pereira thanked the members of the delegation for the positive contribution made by the Chinese medical team working in our country. During this visit, the objective of which is to strengthen relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries in the field of health, the construction of a new hospital in Cantchungo by the PRC will be discussed. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 18 Jul 81 p 3]

PORTUGUESE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING STUDIED--A Portuguese delegation headed by economist Luis Carlos da Silva Santos and composed of three high officials from the Ministry of Labor is visiting our country for the purpose of preparing a cooperation plan between the Portuguese government and Guinea-Bissau in the field of professional training. This visit is a result of comrade Vasco Cabral's talks with Portuguese officials during his last working visit to the Portuguese capital. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8 Aug 81 p 8]

YOUTH BACK FROM USSR--A group of OPAD [Abel Djassi Pioneers Organization] pioneers returned from the Soviet Union where they participated in the Soviet pioneers' international camp, held between 13 July and 10 August in Artek (one of the provinces of the USSR). The head of the group, Francisco Barbosa, noted that during their

visit, they had the opportunity to get better acquainted with youth organizations participating in the camp. Meanwhile, another delegation from the Abel Djassi Pioneers Organization visited the GDR where it exchanged experiences with its GDR counterpart organization. Comrade Meno Nabikassa, who was the leader of this delegation, stated that they participated in various seminars and youth councils. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 15 Aug 81 p 2]

CSO: 4728/116

TRAORE RETURNS TO BAMAKO, DISCUSSES PRC VISIT

AB270700 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The head of state returned to Bamako this evening from Beijing, via Paris and Algiers, at the end of a 10-day official visit to the PRC. He was welcomed on his arrival at the Bamako-Senou Airport by the deputy secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], Col Amadou Baba Diarra, and the minister of planning and acting head of the government, Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamai. Here is the president of the republic discussing his second visit to the PRC:

[Begin recording] This second visit I have paid to China is proof that the relations which have existed between the Chinese and Malian peoples for several decades are very vital and good. These relations were further strengthened, as I stressed throughout my visit, through solid ties of friendship and cooperation which nothing can alter.

I had the opportunity to meet the new Chinese leaders, following the deaths of two great personalities--Mao Zedong and Chou Enlai. I noticed that within the framework of international relations and particularly concerning the relations between China and Third World countries, Mao Zedong Thought provides continuity. Also, I was able to see for myself the real story of development based on the four modernizations.

[Question] Mr President, while you were in China you visited the provinces and you held talks with the Chinese leaders, particularly with Deng Xiaoping, CCP Chairman Huang Hua, and Premier Zhao Ziyang. Can you tell us what you discussed at these talks?

[Answer] We discussed bilateral cooperation as well as international problems, the talks enabled us to confirm that we share similar views on several current world issues. We came to the conclusion that China and Mali are guided by the same willingness to seek peace, stability and a new and more just economic and international order. The liberation of the people, particularly the liberation of the African continent, and respect for the sovereignty of states were at the center of our talks on the international situation.

Concerning bilateral cooperation, we drew up a positive balance sheet of our relations. As you know, the Malian people cannot forget the assistance China gave

to them by laying solid foundations for their development. After expressing our satisfaction for the success achieved and taking into account the world economic crisis as well as the negative consequences of an unjust international order, we decided to further strengthen this fruitful cooperation through the consolidation of Chinese activities in Mali. This will be done in all sectors--agriculture, industry, telecommunications, trade and (?education). [End recording]

CSO: 4719/346

U.S. INVITATION SEEN AS DIPLOMATIC VICTORY FOR MMM

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial by Lindsay Riviere]

[Text] In the space of a few days, the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] has scored two substantial diplomatic victories: the invitation to its president and possible head of government Aneerood Jugnauth, to make an official visit to the United States as part of a State Department program; and the Berenger-Indira Gandhi meeting last Saturday in New Delhi.

This "breakthrough" in the field of foreign affairs is of special significance for the party because (a) the American invitation to Aneerood Jugnauth precedes that for which Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam has already been waiting for several months for an opportunity to solicit financial assistance he says is aimed at "barring the road to communism," and because (b) Mr Berenger, for his part, made front page news in the Indian press (LE MAURICIEN yesterday), while up to now the Laborites had considered the Great Peninsula [Indian Subcontinent] their special political hunting grounds.

How is the regime--shortcircuited in its relations with two great powers with whom, by virtue of ideological or ethnic affinities, it had woven "special ties"--going to react?

Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, with the encouragement of Sir Gaetan Duval, believed he had finally reached the point where the United States, in the defense of its long-term interests, would put its well-known anticommunism before all other considerations and given open and massive support to the present government against the MMM in hopes of curbing Soviet expansionism in the Indian Ocean. We here have consistently continued to argue the opposite. On Wednesday 24 June under the heading "Let Down by the West," we highlighted the fact that governmental statements about massive Western assistance were nothing but a bluff, that the West would let the Laborites fall and that it was not at all certain that Ramgoolam's traditional "allies" could not make an accommodation with a more leftist, but nationalist, Mauritian regime. Three weeks later, as if to send a signal to Government House as to the neutralist position it will adopt during the upcoming campaign, the United States invited Jugnauth for an official visit to the State Department, whereas last year Jean-Claude de l'Estrac was only received unofficially, in his capacity as editor of the NOUVEAU MILITANT. If Ramgoolam has not yet understood, he will never understand!

Washington seems to be sending the Isle of Mauritius a double message through the invitation extended to Mr Jugnauth: (a) the United States will not directly intervene in the political campaign by throwing the Laborites an economic life-buoy at the last minutes; (b) an MMM/PSM government would not be completely unacceptable if the MMM, once in power, kept itself within the bounds of a nationalism and a neutralism with which the Western capitals have for some years now already learned to live. If that analysis is correct, one entire pillar of Labor's campaign strategy collapses.

The "Indian lesson" also merits our attention. Paul Berenger, unlike Aneerood Jugnauth, cannot exploit his official status as leader of the opposition to get himself received in high places. It was in his capacity as secretary general of the MMM that he was received--for a 40-minute audience--both by India's prime minister, Indira Gandhi, and by the Indian foreign minister, to discuss the great problems in this part of the world. The political implication of the gesture is clear: the Laborites, traditionally close to India for obvious historical reasons, are no longer the only ones to have the ear of the uncontested rulers of India and who can wield so much weight in the Third World and among the nonaligned. It now remains to be seen whether, as between the closer ideological affinities which exist between Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party and the MMM, particularly in foreign policy, and the sentimental affinities with the Laborites arising out of a common cultural heritage, Mrs Gandhi will in future make Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam her privileged interlocutor or, on the contrary, turn toward Jugnauth and Berenger.

For a long time the prime minister has worked to create an image apart in India, invoking the ties which for 150 years have linked the Indian and Mauritian people, exploiting his personal friendships, and working through the Indian High Commissioners posted to Mauritius. Today, however, it would seem that on the problems of the Indian Ocean, southern Africa, the role of the nonaligned, the concepts of neutralism and socialism, there is a closer convergence of views between the Gandhi government and the MMM/PSM than between New Delhi and a Labor regime which is ready to recognize the rights of the United States and Great Britain to a military presence on Diego Garcia, 1,000 miles off the coast of India. Ramgoolam has long thought he could fool everyone: now, everyone seems to see his game clearly.

If the events in the coming weeks confirm these impressions, Ramgoolam would then be more isolated than ever in the face of the opposition and of the crisis. For everywhere from the Isle of Reunion (where the French socialist administration will soon be established, along with the decentralization announced by Mitterrand) to Madagascar, including the Seychelles, Tanzania, Mozambique and India, most of the countries in the region would seem to be closer to the MMM than to the prime minister. So what seems to be in store for Sir Seewoosagur? While Washington sends an invitation to Jugnauth, London refuses to help the prime minister by concluding once and for all a solution to the problem of the "Islanders" [removed from Diego] and of Diego; Paris is only offering a few fishing boats in lieu of the massive assistance he was expecting from Giscard; Mrs Gandhi receives his main adversary. Ratsiraka and Rene are cool toward him. Australia is establishing direct contacts with the MMM. Libya is playing its usual role. While the MMM is gaining in international status, Ramgoolam might well be holding the endorsement of only Botha's South Africa and Abdallah's Comoros. With the elections coming up in only a few months, these prospects offer scant satisfaction for a man who has always built the success of his foreign policy on the solid foundation of his relations with his "old friends."

9516

CSO: 4719/313

DIEGO GARCIA, ILOIS QUESTIONS EXPLORED

British Compensation for Diego Garcia

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Jul 81 p 4

/Text/ In spite of the setback at the London conference, the Ilois Support Committee of the Fraternal Organizations /OF/ is not giving up hope of obtaining adequate compensation from the British government (8 million pounds sterling; i.e., 153 million rupees) without, however, renouncing the rights of the Ilois to return to Diego Garcia one day. Giving an account yesterday morning of the steps taken by the OF leaders during their stay in the British capital, Elie Michel announced that the OF has retained the services of a famous English attorney, John MacDonald, who has agreed to file a suit against Mrs Thatcher's government in British courts. The purpose of this lawsuit: to make the conservative English government pay what it had refused to pay during the London negotiations.

The OF support committee seems confident of having found the "right man," which could change certain things in the Mauritian-British dispute over the cession of Diego Garcia. John MacDonald, whom Elie Michel and Mmes Charlezia Alexis and Naik met through the intermediary of an attorney, Stephen Crozy, of Bindman & Partners (solicitors), is a specialist in the defense of human rights. Several years ago, he succeeding in recovering Badanos Island (in the Pacific) for its inhabitants. The English and Americans had taken over the island under circumstances almost identical to those of Diego Garcia.

It was agreed between the OF and MacDonald that the latter would come to Mauritius in a few weeks, while an OF delegation would go to London to prepare the lawsuit.

Because this initiative obviously involves enormous funds, the OF is counting on the "effective solidarity" of all Mauritians through a series of activities which it will organize in the near future to gather the needed money. The OF British government lawsuit to be undertaken by John MacDonald will be the second filed in the British courts in the name of the Ilois, following that of Mr Venkatassen, whose attorney is Bernard Sheridan. However, Venkatassen is only representing himself.

What is more, the opinion OF leaders have of the London conference is more nuanced than that already expressed by the other parties who made up the Mauritian delegation. Unlike the other delegations, the OF delegation feels that it was well received by the English.

"Although we did not get what we wanted, even so we were able to express ourselves normally and to pass along the message of the Ilois," Elie Michel said. "The fact that the English asked the Mauritian delegation to have the Ilois renounce their rights to return to Diego implies that Chagos belongs to Mauritius."

The OF leaders also met in London with the ambassadors of Tanzania and India who promised to inform President Julius Nyerere and Indira Gandhi of the real situation of the Ilois on Mauritius and of the Diego Garcia problem. The OF also approached London companies which will make gifts of old clothing and food to the Ilois. These gifts will be transported free of charge by ALITALIA. A support committee was also established in London by a Mauritian emigre, Toubule Mohun.

Finally, the Fraternal Organization intends to demonstrate in front of the British High Commissariat on Mauritius on Wednesday, 29 July, the day of Prince Charles' wedding. "A demonstration which will not be directed against the marriage itself but against the fact that the English are organizing grandiose and costly celebrations while on Mauritius the Ilois are slowly dying in their hovels," the OF said.

Berenger Reports on the Mission to London

Elsewhere, several actions will be initiated in the coming weeks as a sign of solidarity with the Ilois. Paul Berenger, who gave a report yesterday on the discussions of the Mauritian delegation with the British authorities, denounced the attitude of the English as "inhuman and intransigeant" during a press conference. The MMM secretary general was much harsher with respect to the English than with the Mauritian prime minister, whom he reproached, however, of having concealed from the members of the delegation the existence of the document relating to the acceptance of the 650,000 pounds sterling offered by the British government.

By doing this, according to Paul Berenger, the prime minister deprived members of the delegation of the cards they could have used during the discussions. The English thoroughly exploited this argument, emphasizing that the new proposal of 1.25 million pounds sterling was an "ex gratia payment." Here, too, the prime minister did not inform the members of the Mauritian delegation that this offer was final.

With respect to the solidarity actions which will be taken, Berenger announced that an initial meeting with the Ilois will be held in Roche Bois next Sunday and that a demonstration will take place in the Jardin de la Compagnie, in front of the British High Commissariat on Wednesday, 29 July, Prince Charles' wedding day. This demonstration will be followed the next day by a meeting of the National Front for Support of the Ilois (FNSI) and the OF/Ilois committee.

Berenger then gave an account of the interview granted to LE MAURICIEN by the leader of the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] on the problem of the Ilois and the cession of Chagos. He recalled that India since 1965 and the MMM since 1969 have maintained that the British decision to separate Chagos from Mauritian territory is illegal and contrary to UN resolutions concerning the dividing up of a territory before it obtains independence. To maintain otherwise, according to Berenger, would be unworthy of a patriot.

PT Favors Diplomatic Channels

Port Louis THE NATION in French 29 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

/Text/ Sir Kher Jagatsingh, secretary general of the Labor Party /PT/, is of the opinion that a fight at the diplomatic level can reestablish the rights of Mauritius of Diego Garcia. Any action taken, he said, should of necessity reflect a national consensus and a unanimous voice.

Sir Kher expressed this wish to the press yesterday at 2400 hours, after having received members of the National Front for the Support of the Ilois. He said that the only safe course would be at the diplomatic level and that it will be necessary to undertake common action at the national level to force the British and American governments to recognize the rights of the Mauritian people on Diego Garcia.

It is this unanimity and consensus which will be the basis of all concrete actions to induce these two powers to accept the Mauritian cause, Sir Kher added.

In this context he denounced the attitude of the MMM, one of the entities of this movement, for continuing to make this problem part of its election strategy, a stalking-horse for the upcoming elections. "As a party responsible for change, the Labor Party categorically refuses to have this problem on its back.

The MMM has done everything it could to make us responsible. But our position is clear.

"The Diego Garcia archipelago is Mauritian property. The excision of this island from our territory is immoral and illegal," the PT secretary general emphasized.

Reviewing the history of the excision, Sir Kher noted that the dismantling of Diego Garcia was accomplished at a time when the country was divided on the question of independence.

He went on to say that at the time of the constitutional negotiations in 1965, one faction of the populace had objected to independence. Even Jules Koenig had failed to raise an objection. "What more could we have done?" he wondered aloud. "It is the work of the imperialist powers. There was India, the Congo, Vietnam..."

Sir Kher added that since Diego Garcia is still the property of Mauritius the country should benefit from its maritime rights and exploitation of its resources.

Sir Kher took advantage of the opportunity to bring up certain activities which the Labor Party intends to engage in during the next few weeks.

He said that a series of public meetings will be held shortly in accordance with a schedule to be established by the Ringadoo committee. In a related connection, the deadline for submission of suggestions for the wording of the next Labor Party manifesto was extended to this Monday.

The document will be ready sometime next month. It will be submitted to the executive committee for ratification and then to a special Congress which will be held in September or October 1981.

Negotiations with Thatcher, Reagan

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Jul 81 p 4

/Text/ Members of the Mauritian delegation which traveled to London in June 1981 to discuss the problems of the Ilois voted yesterday during a meeting to request Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam to resume negotiations with Margaret Thatcher and R. Reagan, president of the United States. In a letter which members of the delegation will transmit to Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam next week they also request that he respond officially to the figure of 1,200 Ilois and compensation of 650,000 pounds sterling "as full and final settlement" which were offered by the British authorities during the London negotiations.

What is more, they are going to suggest that the prime minister make television facilities available to the Ilois in order to make the Mauritians aware of the fate of the Ilois. It was also decided that the ad hoc committee chaired by B. Bacha will resume its work on Monday, 10 August 1981. This committee will have the task of examining certain specific demands of the Ilois, particularly those involving social services and fiscal concessions.

All these decisions which were made during the morning at the government office by members of the delegation were communicated to the Ilois yesterday afternoon by Paul Berenger during a meeting held in the Jardin de la Compagnie by the National Front for the Support of the Ilois.

During this meeting, other Front speakers reaffirmed their support for the struggle of the Ilois.

Before the meeting, members of the Front had walked in procession through some of the capital's streets. Carrying signs and banners upon which one could read words hostile to the British authorities, the demonstrators shouted slogans hostile to Mrs Thatcher.

Trials of Ilois, Front Members

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 31 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

/Excerpt/ There was a certain amount of turmoil yesterday in the vicinity of Port Louis Police Court where the two trials initiated by the police against six Ilois and two members of the National Front for the Support of the Ilois are being held before Magistrate Paul Lam Shang Leen, in connection with incidents which took place on 27 March 1981 in Port Louis.

The first trial in which two women, Marie Louise Armoogum and M. Lamb, are charged with having participated in a riot in front of the government office ended yesterday. The decision is under advisement.

In the second trial, four Ilois, C. Alexis, Roseline Pakion, Lilette Goyaram, P. Frivole and two members of the National Front for the Support of the Ilois, Lindsay Claire Seegobin and Ragini Kistnasamy, are being tried for having obstructed the public streets. Eight witnesses were heard during the legal proceedings.

8143
CSO: 4719/306

TRADE DEFICIT WARNING LAUNCHED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

> /Text/ Over 12 months the country's imports have increased by 64 percent, while exports are up 2.6 percent.
>
> The balance of trade of the Isle of Mauritius has experienced a record deficit of Rs /rupees/ 1.87 billion during fiscal year 1980-81, according to statistics published in the official journal, for an increase of 64 percent over the previous fiscal year, when the deficit had reached Rs 1.14 billion. In numerical terms, the country's trade deficit was Rs 730.8 million more in 1980-81 than in the previous year.

Imports during the fiscal year 1980-81 reached nearly Rs 5 billion. More precisely: Rs 4.99 million, compared to Rs 4.18 billion in 1979-80, for an increase of Rs 810 million. Such a major increase in imports between one year and the next, topping the 1 billion mark, is quite simply astronomical in terms of the country's resources. Especially since the country's exports during the last 12 months (fiscal year 1980-81) increased to Rs 3.12 billion, compared to Rs 3.04 billion the previous year, for an increase of close to Rs 80 million or only 2.6 percent above last year. These figures prove that the Isle of Mauritius continues to live beyond its means.

This conclusion can also be reached by studying the figures compiled on a monthly basis. In May 1980, the Isle of Mauritius had a trade deficit of Rs 18.7 million.

In June of this year a deficit of Rs 268.1 million /was reported/ for the month just passed. In May, June, and July 1981 the figures were respectively Rs 197.5 million, Rs 245.1 million, and Rs 266.7 million.

Although trade fluctuates from one month to the next and from one year to the next, it is still true that the gap shown by these figures is very large and points to frantic importation, as well as purely monetary factors: the decline of the rupee against the hard currencies of the exporting countries; but if it were only a monetary question, and nothing else, our exports would have benefited very substantially; in fact, the only increased 2.6 percent, compared to a 64 percent increase in imports. It is clear, therefore, that a firm brake must be put on imports, if we are not to run straight into catastrophe.

We note that oil products weigh very heavily in our overall import bill. They amounted to Rs 667.3 million in 1980, for an increase in excess of 300 percent over 1974, when the figure was only Rs 161.5 million. We are not far from paying a billion rupees for petroleum purchases alone. The development of new energy sources is being carried out much too slowly to here make a tangible impact on the oil bill, though the situation is otherwise in the United States and other countries. The government has not removed the taxes on the materials and equipment or apparatuses that would need to be imported in order to utilize the renewable and free energy of the wind and the sun, etc. In the agricultural domain, excessive dependence on the outside is increasing worse than before.

The way things are going, one wonders where the Isle of Mauritius is heading.

9516
CSO: 4719/319

SAUDI AID PROPOSALS FOR OIL, AIRPORT, REVIEWED

Oil, Northern Airport Assistance

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 20 Jul 81 p 4

/Text/ Saudi Arabia is ready to sell Mauritius crude oil at a preferential price and to finance part of the northern airport project. Housouf Mohamed, outgoing Mauritian ambassador to Cairo, who returned to the country yesterday, said that Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam will once again discuss these two subjects with the brother of King Khalid, Prince Turki Abdel Aziz, on 31 July 1981 in Marbella, Spain, at the private residence of the prince.

Y. Mohamed is in fact the bearer of an official invitation to Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam from Prince Abdel Aziz. This meeting will also be attended by the Mauritian honorary consul to Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Yousuf Al Khereiji. The latter was officially presented to Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam by Y. Mohamed during his next-to-last visit to London 2 weeks ago. Sheikh Al Khereiji has been invited by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam to come to Mauritius.

Yesterday Mohamed explained the circumstances which caused him to discuss these two questions with his brother, King Khalid. A few days ago, Mohamed received a telegram from the Mauritian government signed by the minister of employment, O. Saccaram, about the possibilities of the Saudis' financing the northern airport project. After receiving the telegram, Mohamed, accompanied by Sheikh Al Khereiji, met with Prince Abdel Aziz to discuss the entire question. It was during these discussions that the possibility of selling crude oil to Mauritius was also brought up. However, as Mohamed had already assigned from his position, no official discussion could take place. Prince Abdel Aziz then agreed to meet with Sir Seewoogasur Ramgoolam on 31 July 1981 at his private residence in Spain to discuss these two questions in depth.

During the discussions Mohamed had with the brother of King Khalid, the prince also mentioned the fact that his country might provide Mauritius with the facilities for refining oil.

As regards the visit now being undertaken by MMM deputy Swaley Kasenally to Saudi Arabia at the invitation of Sheikh Yamani, Mohamed said that "he will not get a thing" from the Saudis. Why not? For the good and simple reason that he is an MMM deputy, Mohamed replied. In fact, according to Mohamed, Saudi authorities "did not take kindly" to an article which appeared in LE NOUVEAU MILITANT, the official organ of the MMM, whose editor is Jean Claude de l'Estrac, MMM phantom minister of foreign

affairs, in which dishonest and untrue allegations were made against Saudi Arabia. This morning, before going to his office on rue Georges Guibert--tomorrow he returns to the practice of law--Y. Mohamed will go to see the deputy prime minister, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, to deliver the official invitation from Prince Turki Abdel Aziz.

Finally, Mohamed said that he was considering going back into active politics in Mauritius.

Doctors, Male Nurses Recruited

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN 25 Jul 81 p 1

/Text/ Saudi Arabia is prepared to recruit an unlimited number of Mauritian doctors and male nurses, provided they are graduates of French or English universities or training centers. This statement was made yesterday afternoon during a press conference by Beergunuth Ghurburrun, minister of health, upon his return from a trip to Saudi Arabia. He added that Saudi Arabia wishes to help Mauritius, which will also soon receive medical equipment worth 6 million riyals (1 riyal is worth about 3 rupees) from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The minister also announced the visit to Mauritius in October of Dr Hussein Al Gezally, Saudi Arabian minister of health.

Thus, 92 percent of the doctors in Saudi Arabia are foreigners. The minister feels that unemployed doctors could benefit from these possibilities of employment in Saudi Arabia, as can male nurses. According to Ghurburrun, there are 80 male nurses who were graduated from English schools and are seeking employment at present. The starting salaries proposed by the Saudi government for doctors are 4,000 riyals; i.e., 10,000 to 12,000 rupees, and can reach 7,000 riyals after 15 years of service. Doctors recruited to work in Saudi Arabia will also be given a housing allowance, 50 percent of their initial salary for relocating to Saudi Arabia and paid trips to Mauritius for vacations. Male nurses will receive a base salary of 900 riyals.

The Minister of Health also emphasized the urgency of establishing an embassy in Riyadh rather than in Cairo, which would have jurisdiction in the other Arab countries. To resolve the unemployment problem among doctors, the Ministry of Health is also considering the strengthening of its preventive health service and the decentralization of medicine to dispensaries, so that hospitals will only take in cases needing intensive care or surgery.

8143
CSO: 4719/309

BRIEFS

FUEL USE REDUCTION--Consumption of fuel has declined in Mauritius since the price increase recently approved by the government. This reduction reflects a normal tendency of consumption, the results of which are that few cars are seen on the roads, patronage of buses has increased remarkably, and there are a growing number of "available" parking places in the streets of Port Louis. According to statistics put out by the importing firms, consumption of fuel has been continuously declining over the last 3 weeks. This tendency is expected to continue, for a projection made by these same companies indicates that consumption will not exceed 10 million gallons by the end of the year. Since 1976, gasoline sales have been constantly fluctuating. That year, 10,599 gallons were sold. In 1977, total consumption reached 12,800,000 gallons. The following year, it was to show a substantial increase, reaching 13,800,000. In 1979, vehicles on Mauritius consumed 13,260,000. That was the year the trend toward a decline first showed up. Between 1979 and 1980, consumption underwent a drastic drop, reaching only 10,800,000. An investigation carried out by the NATION with filling stations in several regions of the country confirmed that the decline in consumption will become more marked in the months ahead. The decline in consumption, which has a direct impact on the income of regional distributors, has obliged the latter to reduce their purchase quotas with the importers. Also, a study undertaken recently by the ministry of works on trends in bus utilization in getting to work in Port-Louis on week-days indicates that since the recent fuel price increase, the number of passengers has increased substantially on the country's primary routes. By contrast, the same investigation showed that since the increase in fares, the number of regular bus riders on holidays and week-ends has gone down at least 15 percent. This figure was confirmed for the NATION by Emmanuel Bussier, the minister of works. It must also be observed that the parking problem along the main arteries of Port Louis and other cities in the country has practically disappeared. /Text/ /Port Louise THE NATION in French 27 Jul 81 p 1/ 9516

SPECIAL PRICE FOR TAXIS--Given the country's economic condition, the government finds itself unable to provide 2 gallons of gas at a discount price, as demanded by the country's taxi-drivers. In fact, yesterday morning, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo listened attentively to the many complaints brought forth by the taxi drivers union. He said that if the government were ever to provide 2 gallons of gas at the price of Rs /rupees/ 17 per gallon, it would suffer a loss on the order of Rs 24 million per year. Now this cannot be done, he said, because we are confronting serious economic problems. With respect to concessions such as abolition of the new surcharges on the cost of a drivers' license, the vehicle viability (fitness) certificate, and the new municipal tax, they will be examined by the minister of works, Emmanuel Bussier. /Text/ /Port Louis THE NATION in French 29 Jul 81 p 1/ 9516

BIRTH RATE DECLINES--In contrast to the demographic figures from the last 3 years, the birth rate on Mauritius is now declining. In fact, for the first 5 months of the current year, 9,543 births were recorded by the Bureau of Records, compared to 10,723 for the same period last year. Also, deaths recorded from January to May numbered 2,652, compared to 2,739 for the corresponding period for 1980. It should also be noted that the population of Mauritius on 31 May was 938,502. Expert observers believe the population will reach 939,234 by 31 December 1981. /Text/ /Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 31 Jul 81 p 1/ 9516

CSO: 4719/319

CONTROL, DISCIPLINE DEPARTMENTS' FUNCTIONS DESCRIBED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 9 Aug 81 p 16

[Excerpts] The departments of control and discipline must intensify their activities and become more attuned to the main aspect of their task: communication between the state apparatus and the people. This was the most important conclusion reached at a recent meeting held at the party's Central Committee headquarters and chaired by the Central Committee secretary for ideological work, Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo. Participants at this meeting included officials from the departments of control and discipline in the various Ministries, as well as representatives from the principal information organs.

According to the radio program A VOZ DA FRELIMO [Voice of FRELIMO], the goal of the meeting was to analyze a number of issues related to the letters sent by readers to the information organs. Many of these letters refer to problems that should be solved by the departments of control and discipline. However, very few people address themselves to these departments when they want to register a complaint in relation to some state function.

It is wrong to have recourse to the press, as long as the departments of control and discipline were established to ensure this communication between the state apparatus and the people.

However, A VOZ DA FRELIMO continued, in most of the Ministries, these departments were more attuned to their own disciplinary problems rather than to their relations with the people. Moreover, the program added, the people are not accustomed to addressing themselves directly to the state organisms about their problems.

The meeting concluded that the activities of these departments must be intensified. As a first step, it was decided that their functions must be more systematically and more broadly advertised, so that the people will understand what they represent and report to them any anomalous situation within the state apparatus.

A VOZ DA FRELIMO stressed that people should not stop writing to the press. Actually, only a certain percentage of the letters refer to situations that fall within the competence of the departments of control and discipline. Moreover, the cases with which the departments will deal should also be published in the press, as long as it is justified to do so. The radio program concluded by saying that the meeting decided to establish structures of communication between the departments and the press that will function under the supervision of the party.

CSO: 4728/115

REFUGEES COMPLAIN ABOUT INCREASED MRM ACTIVITY

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2821, 21 Aug 81 pp 21-22

[Article by Andrew Meldrum]

[Excerpt] Chipinga, Zimbabwe, August 20--More than a thousand Mozambican peasants have fled to Zimbabwe to escape widespread fighting between the Mozambican Army and an allegedly South African-backed rebel band, according to reports gathered by newsmen along Zimbabwe's southeastern border with Mozambique.

The refugees have left the mountainous Mozambican side of the border and have settled here in squatter camps at the edge of lush tea plantations.

The refugees complain that their corn fields are pounded by mortar fire and their villages are attacked at night. The people say they are especially terrorized by the anti-government group known as the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM), which demands food from the villages by day and at night kills community leaders and burns down the huts of those who support the government forces.

Joshua Mlambo, like many people from the Chipinga area, has relatives living on the Mozambican side of the border.

"Normally they will come in the evening or very early in the morning", said Mlambo of the rebel MRM bands. "The targets are in most cases members of the local government committees...if their informers say that you are a strong government supporter then you must die."

No Message

Mr. Mlambo said that the rebel group does not promote any strong political message except to spread general denunciations against the socialist Mozambican government.

The people say they suffer from both sides. If they are forced at gunpoint to give food to the MRM forces, then the army punishes the village for aiding the rebels.

MRM activities are hurting the plans of the Zimbabwe government to transport their exports and imports through Mozambique's port of Beira. The MRM's sabotage attacks have hindered rail and highway traffic.

Mozambican and Zimbabwean authorities are sensitive about the border war and official information about the situation is scarce. But recently the Mozambican ambassador to Zimbabwe, Rafael Maguni, said that attacks by the rebel group derail railroad wagons, halting traffic on the railways for up to three days.

Both the Zimbabwe and Mozambique governments have blamed South Africa and diplomats in Salisbury agree that South Africa is supporting the group.

Protected Villages

Mozambicans who have fled to Zimbabwe say they have seen helicopters flying supplies in to the anti-government group. A Zimbabwean pilot said he saw a French-made Puma helicopter--the type that South Africa uses--flying along the Mozambican border.

Mozambique's Frelimo (Liberation Front) Army is not having much success in wiping out the guerrilla-style group and, ironically, has begun resorting to tactics used by the Rhodesian forces against the guerrillas in Zimbabwe.

In an attempt to deprive the MRM bands of their source of food, the government forces have gathered the rural people into "protected villages" such as the Rhodesian forces used to prevent Zimbabwean peasants from supporting Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas.

Frelimo officials have also come here to the Chipinga area in Zimbabwe to request that the refugees return to Mozambique.

The refugees, fearful of both the guerrillas and the government army, say they want to stay in peaceful Zimbabwe until the fighting in Mozambique stops. And that appears to be a long time away. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/405

FRENCH FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION VISITS, COOPERATION PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] Delegations representing the AMASP [Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples] and the AAFM [Franco-Mozambican Friendship Association] began discussions yesterday, aimed at stronger relations of friendship and cooperation between the Mozambican and French peoples, as a response to the perspectives opened by the recent political turnabout in France.

The two delegations are led by Antonio Sebastiao and Michel Samuel, of the AMASP and the AAFM, respectively. Sebastiao described the climate of the discussions as one of "great openness on both sides and great interest in fruitfl cooperation."

At the beginning of the proceedings, which are taking place in the National Party Headquarters, the AMASP official stressed the importance of the meeting, which he called decisive for greater friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Mozambican and French people in the future.

Continuing, Sebastiao described the various aspects of the Mozambican struggle against underdevelopment, noting that the French agronomists and economists in Mozambique will be able to determine the areas in which these scientists can cooperate within the work programs established between the AMASP and the AAFM.

The leaders of the Mozambican delegation evidenced every expectation of a successful meeting with the AAFM delegation. He emphasized that after the members of that solidarity organization visit various production sectors, the AAFM will be able to say what area it would consider first for cooperation.

In turn, the leader of the AAFM delegation said he felt the meeting was important because, as he stressed on his arrival, the changeover of the political regime in France has opened up a vast field for solid cooperation with the Mozambican people.

6362
CSO: 4728/95

YOUNG TRAINEES BACK FROM CUBA, GDR WELCOMED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Aug 81 p 3

> [Text] "With your return and the upcoming departure of other cadres for professional training abroad, we feel that the ranks of our army of workers in the battle against underdevelopment are continuing to swell," noted Teodato Hunguana, minister of justice and acting minister of labor, during a welcoming ceremony held yesterday in the capital for the first group of young workers returning to the country after attending various courses in Cuba and the GDR.

A total of 26 workers constitute these groups, which left in 1979. The first group, with nine members, attended a professional training course in the repair of vehicles, specifically, IFA trucks, farm machinery, tractors and combines, in the GDR. The other group of 17 attended intermediate courses in the scientific organization of labor, hygiene and security, in the Republic of Cuba.

Also attending the welcoming ceremony were families of the recently returned graduates, guests from several ministries and the ODM, as well as hundreds of other young workers who will soon go to the same countries for similar training.

In reports presented on that occasion, the two groups gave an accounting of their activities in the course of their training. They stressed the hospitality and assistance provided by the peoples of the two socialist countries.

"The first phase is finished. We have been trained. There is still another phase, however, to be conducted among our workers. We will not only put into practice what we have learned, but we will also teach others," one of the reports stressed.

Greeting the returning groups, Minister Hunguana noted that the professional training they received in those friendly countries was not for their personal aggrandisement, but must be used to serve the development of the country, above all, in the new battle against underdevelopment.

"Professional training is strategically important in our country's present phase, because what is essential for production is the manpower," the official said at one point.

Hunguana noted the fraternal relations and strong solidarity and cooperation between Mozambique and the countries that are assisting us in the professional training of our workers. He stressed: "This is possible only because of the internationalism that guides our parties, peoples and states."

6362
CSO: 4728/95

PROMISING PROSPECTS IN FIELD OF NATURAL GAS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] Four foreign firms have now supplied the Secretariat for Coal and Hydrocarbons with proposals for carrying out the first phase of exploration aimed at precisely evaluating the occurrences of gas--and possibly petroleum--in the Pande and Buzi zones and adjacent areas. Seismic surveys are to begin this year so that the drilling can be done in 1982.

A number of important projects for exploiting Pande's natural gas are also being studied. One of them calls for building big complexes for producing urea from ammonia and working iron ore.

It is already known that Mozambique has large deposits, chiefly in Pande, Temane, and Buzi. In addition, the entire onshore zone between Beira and Inhambane is recognized as having a high potential for the occurrence of gas, and there is also good reason to believe that petroleum exists at greater depths.

Of the known gas deposits, Pande appears to have the largest reserves. Its potential has not been correctly evaluated, however, because of the insufficient data available so far. Because of the poor quality of the seismic and geological data obtained to date concerning those reserves, it has not been possible to determine precisely the characteristics and dimensions of the industrial complexes to be built in the area to process that important raw material.

The prospecting work now to be carried out therefore constitutes a basic starting point for the construction of those complexes. The prospecting work will consist of seismic surveys and drilling in Pande, Buzi, and adjacent areas.

The four firms that have submitted proposals for doing that work are INGECO [expansion unknown] of Italy, the CGG [expansion unknown] of France, Geosource of the United States, and MINERALIMPEX [expansion unknown] of Bulgaria.

An official in the Secretariat for Coal and Hydrocarbons told our reporters that the meetings with all those firms could not have gone better.

The cost of the work is estimated at around $6 million (approximately 222,000 contos). The work necessary to collect data considered sufficient will involve about 1,000 kilometers of seismic profiles.

Studies made by a number of consultants concerning the gas potential in the Pande field point to proven and recoverable reserves of about 18 billion cubic meters. The same studies indicate possible recoverable reserves of up to 60 billion cubic meters.

Although those figures may be somewhat distorted, it is considered certain that the existing natural gas potential is sufficient for supplying large complexes for the production of urea and sponge iron.

In the opinion of experts in the field, the data that may begin to be available next year concerning those hydrocarbon reserves will permit an immediate start on construction of the industrial complexes. Among other things, those plants will insure Mozambique of complete self-sufficiency in urea-based fertilizers starting with the last half of this decade.

The search for hydrocarbons in Mozambique began in 1905, but activity did not pick up until after World War II. At that time, four consortiums were especially important in exploration: Gulf Oil-Pan American-Amoco, Sunray, Aquitaine, and Hunt.

The exploration took place both onshore and offshore, with the completion of 25,000 kilometers of seismic lines, 12 offshore wells, and 48 onshore wells.

It was during that time that the gas fields in Pande, Buzi, and Temane were discovered. Traces of gas, petroleum, and bitumens were also detected in some of the holes. It was noted, however, that the work done was insufficient, since there was no information as to the limits and reserves of the deposits discovered or, consequently, as to their economic viability for certain purposes.

Moreover, the entire technology used in that surveying work is now considered totally out of date, given the great growth and improvement that have taken place in that strategic sector of the world's economy. This means that new geophysical methods used in petroleum prospecting may reveal new deposits that could not be detected before.

In the course of the surveying work that was done, a fierce fire broke out in October 1965 in a well in the Pande field. It was not put out until 31 January 1967. It is assumed that about 10 or 15 percent of the gas existing there was lost.

11798
CSO: 4728/107

DELAYS IN TRANSFERRING HOTEL UNITS' MANAGEMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Pedro Tivane: "CIT, We Are Waiting!"]

[Excerpts] Between the lines of people waiting for a table at the Taverna restaurant and the despairing silence at the Piri-Piri, where last year's crowds gave way to nights so serene that there is no difference between open or closed doors, the CIT [Information and Tourist Center] promise to improve restaurants within three months exploded like a bomb.

I bet no one remained indifferent to such earth-shaking news. This was the answer to an eternal and boring wait.

The decentralization of the control and management of hotel units through their transfer [to private management] was viewed as the beginning of a better era.

No one, however, could imagine what would happen. On 17 June, Radio Mozambique broadcast an interview with CIT director Mario Trindade, who stated that within 3 or 4 months, there would be a general improvement in restaurant service in the city of Maputo. The argument in support of this assertion was the transfer he also mentioned at the time. He added that the criteria to be used for such transfers were related to the rehabilitation and operational plan to be presented by the candidates. On this basis, if we are to understand Mario Trindade clearly, the adoption of such criteria entailed previous study. The results of such study would serve to adopt the modalities involved in the transfers.

Such being the case, we thought that the fundamental premises for the transfers were already established.

How, then, is one to understand the fact that the CIT has stopped the transfer process "in order to study the proposals that were submitted and review the methodology"?

Two months ago, the CIT director was mentioning the transfers, but only now, after all this time, candidates are asked to submit their plans. At this rate, we shall see no improvement before June 1983!

CSO: 4728/115

CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF SPECULATORS DEPLORED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 9 Aug 81 pp 30-31

[Article by Antonio Fernandes: "Muchololi"]

[Excerpts] "Muchololi" is the name given to the speculators who abound today, especially in our country's urban centers. They can be frequently found in the suburbs as well as in the center of Greater Maputo.

Their activity consists in purchasing, through all kinds of deals, any foodstuffs available to be then resold at exorbitant prices.

One can find, at the "Muchololi," from bread to beer and soft drinks, from soap to--incredibly--gas. If one has enough money, one can buy their chickens and eggs, rice, potatoes, meat or fish.

As a rule, the "Muchololi" have one or more accomplices in soft drink plants or in shops and distributing firms, who receive a percentage on the sale of the items.

The "Muchololi" did not emerge after independence. They were around in colonial times too; their presence is more noticeable today because of the shortage of some items on the market. They are opportunists, who profit from a crisis to siphon off as large a profit as possible. In general, they do not work, living off their deals, but there are others who are employed or have their own "business." The latter usually work in a field that permits them to acquire the items needed for their "extracurricular" activities.

The "Muchololi" are, therefore, a social evil to which it is very difficult to put a stop. In the course of the political and organizational offensive, some were detected and neutralized, but others immediately cropped up to replace them.

When soft drink plants and others will take care of production and distribution problems, when the new supply system will be well established, when certain items will no longer be in short supply, perhaps the institution of the "Muchololi"--so well known among us--will fade away.

CSO: 4728/115

LEASED SHIP RUNS AGROUND, DIFFICULTIES FORESEEN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Antonio Souto]

[Text] The "Castle Glory," the largest of the six ships currently engaged in coastal shipping here, ran aground at 0300 hours on 1 August. The accident occurred off Timbwe, at the mouth of the Zambeze River, about 30 miles from Chinde. The 16-man crew is completely safe.

The cause of the accident is not yet known, but maritime technicians reached by our reporters point to possible navigation errors. Of the 16 sailors serving aboard the ship on this trip, 5 are foreigners, including the captain.

Regarding navigating conditions, the same sources said that area of the coast is dangerous because of the many sand banks that have formed at the mouth of the Zambeze. Safety conditions are currently within normal standards, however, including the fact that the Timur beacon is functioning.

The "Castle Glory" left Beira at 1530 hours on 31 July, headed for Nacala. It had about 2,400 tons of general cargo aboard, including 1,298 tons of sugar. It was also carrying various vehicles and machinery. The total value of the cargo is estimated in the tens of thousands of contos.

The situation is considered particularly sensitive because, given the conditions under which the ship ran aground, it will be difficult to float it. The ship bottomed at a time when the sea was high. The sea should not reach the same level it was at the time of the accident until 17 August. During this period, there will be times when the depth in the area of the ship will be only about 1 meter.

These conditions, aggravated by the fact that this is an area of heavy waves, make recovery operations extremely difficult. Asked if it would be possible to jettison part of the cargo to reduce the weight of the ship, in order to float it and save what is essential, a technician said this "would be difficult." Given the characteristics of the ship, every 90 tons of jettisoned would lower the water line by only 10 centimeters.

Emergency measures to save the ship are under study, while the causes of the accident are being investigated. Yesterday there was an aerial survey of the shipwreck area. A team of maritime specialists and merchant marine officers has already gone

to the locale. It is feared that by 17 August, when it might be technically possible to float the ship, it may already be too late, because the ship may not be able to withstand the pounding of the surf, or possible storms, until then.

The "Castle Glory" has a maximum capacity of 2,470 tons. It is about 90 meters long and has a 6.90-meter draft. Owned by Greek ship chandlers, it has been operating in Mozambique since 1980. It was initially chartered by the "Anfrena" and, since the geginning of this year, by the "Navique." It has been in operation for about 25 years. "Navique" is paying $1,900 per day for the charter. The charter contract stipulates that payment will not be made if the ship is not operable, as in the present case.

The accident is considered particularly serious, primarily because the ship is the largest now in service for domestic coastal shipping. The total capacity of the Mozambican coastal fleet is 18,943 cubic meters, distributed over six ships. The "Castle Glory" represents 23.5 percent of this figure. In the first quarter of this year it transported 18,298 tons.

In the next 6 months, the ship was expected to transport about 20,000 tons. Interruption of its activity will certainly aggravate the already difficult coastal shipping situation.

6362
CSO: 4728/95

BRIEFS

WASHINGTON'S ALLEGED CARTE BLANCHE--The United States reaffirmed yesterday its intention to support South African aggression against Angolan territory by declaring that Washington is not willing to normalize relations with the People's Republic of Angola. The statement was made by Department of State spokesman Alan Romberg, who pointed to the "Cuban presence" on Angolan soil as the reason for the refusal to normalize diplomatic relations between the two countries. Washington's hostility became more obvious following information from Kinshasa that the White House has approved political asylum in the United States for 73 former FNLA militants from the Holden Roberto faction, an Angolan counter-revolutionary movement now extinct. The same sources added that the former FNLA fighters left Zaire on Thursday on board a U.S. plane. Observers in the region believe that the United States now intendes to arm Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, operating in northern Namibia with South African support. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Aug 81 p 1]

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES ABOLISHED--"Opportunism and abuses by elements of the police, the militia and vigilance groups must end," Carlos Raposa Pereira stated yesterday at a meeting with residents of the Xipamanine district. The deputy minister of interior stressed the need to end these groups' privileges, especially in food lines. He said that "our security and defense forces are not there to commit abuses against the population." He added that "their task is to organize the people and not to take advantage of their status to commit abuses." In conclusion, he said that "we do not want opportunists." In the course of the meeting, the poor coordination between the police and the people in solving problems of criminality was stressed. Raposo Pereira criticized also the passivity shown by the people in denouncing cases of negative behavior by police forces. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Aug 81 p 1]

DELEGATION TO GDR--A delegation headed by Teodato Hunguana, substituting for the minister of labor, left yesterday for the GDR, where it will participate in a meeting of the sub-commission on labor of the mixed Mozambique-GDR commission; this delegation also includes the president of the higher court of appeals, officials from the Ministry of Labor, as well as officials from the People's Development and Information Bank. The mixed commission will draw up a balance sheet of cooperation agreements in the field of professional training. Our delegation will meet with Mozambican workers and trainees in various provinces of the GDR where they are attending training technical specialization courses. It will also hold talks with the Ministry of Justice of the GDR. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Aug 81 p 8]

CSO: 4728/116

SWAPO LEADER INTERVIEWS IN BERLIN REPORTED

AU271710 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Aug 81 p 5

[Andreas Fleischer report on interview with Sam Nujoma, president of South West African People's Organization [SWAPO], on 25 August in Berlin]

[Text] Berlin--The Namibian people and the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) have achieved great successes in the armed liberation sturggle. This was stated by Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, in an interview on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the armed struggle against Pretori's occupation regime. Enormous military defeats have been and are being inflicted on the hated Pretoria regime, which prove that Botha, who claims that SWAPO is shattered, is a liar.

Today SWAPO and its liberation army are stronger than ever before and enjoy the unshakable confidence of the Namibian people, who cannot be intimidated by the cruelest retaliation measures of the occupiers and their accomplices. South Africa's barbaric terror knows no bounds. An especially organized group of hired killers terrorizes the Namibian civilian population. Drilled in Benoni, near Pretoria, they terrorize the population, poison wells, lay mines in schools, hospitals and churches, torture defenseless men, women and children. In view of this continued campaign of terror, Sam Nujoma stressed, SWAPO has no alternative but to step up the armed liberation struggle.

The South African clique of criminals does not restrict itself to Namibia only. It uses the country as a steppingstone against the People's Republic of Angola and against the other front states. Here the racists pursue the goal of destabilizing these countries and force them to give up their support for the just cause of the Namibian people.

In this connection, the SWAPO president referred to the increasingly closer links and ties between the imperialist countries and South Africa. Now, as the international public increasingly supports all efforts aimed at Namibia's independence, the imperialist powers, with the United States up front, are intensifying their maneuvers to thwart a democratic solution to the Namibian issue. They use their veto power in the security council to prevent any effective measure by the United Nations such as economic sanctions against pretoria. They aim at a neocolonialist solution, since they, according to Sam Nujoma, "are afraid that their puppets could suffer a defeat in free, just and democratic elections under UN control."

Namibia, one of the richest countries of the world in natural resources, is unscrupulously exploited and impoverished by transnational imperialist concerns. Sam Nujoma referred to the fact that here the United States plays a leading role and that, particularly since Reagan took office, it has been increasing its investments in South Africa. "We are not surprised that Reagan is now showing his true face and inciting the fascist regime in Pretoria to ever new acts of terror." For colonialism, racism and imperialist are anachronistic phenomena of the same kind, which are in fundamental contradiction to the entire nature of mankind. "Therefore," he continued "all progressive forces of the world support our liberation struggle."

Particularly during the past period, the Namibian Liberation movement has achieved important successes in military confrontations as well as in foreign policy. This includes the recognition of SWAPO by the United Nations as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people and the growing support of the heroic struggle by the world public. Sam Nujoma reaffirmed SWAPO's readiness to sign a cease-fire and to continue close cooperation with the United Nations in order to achieve, on the basis of security council resolution 435 adopted in 1978, a peaceful solution to the problem and true independence for Namibia.

In this struggle, the SWAPO president stressed, the anti-imperialist solidarity given to SWAPO by the OAU, the nonaligned movement. The community of socialist states and a number of national and international organizations is of great importance. He thanked the government and the GDR people as well as the SED Central Committee for their comprehensive solidarity support of the Namibian people. "Of course," Sam Nujoma finally stressed, "the Namibian people have to liberate themselves by their own efforts, but internationalist solidarity is an indispensable part of this struggle."

CSO: 4720/6

BUDAPEST 'MAGYAR HIRLAP' INTERVIEWS SWAPO'S NUJOMA

AU271335 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Aug 81 p 3

[Gabor Kurti interview--date not given, presumably in Budapest--with Sam Nujoma, president of the South West African People's Organization: "MAGYAR HIRLAP Interview With Sam Nujoma, For An Independent Namibia"]

[Text] Sam Nujoma, president of the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO], has granted an interview to Magyar Hirlap about the struggle of the Namibian patriots, the objectives and methods of the political, diplomatic and armed struggle. Gabor Kurti represented our newspaper at the discussion.

[Question] The Western press frequently tries to present SWAPO as a movement involving mainly one group of the Namibian people, the Ovambos. What is the truth?

[Answer] In the West, we are often called either terrorists, or communists, or even a tribal organization. The purpose is to divide the Africans. It is a well-known conventional method of the colonialists to try to pit certain ethnic groups against one another. SWAPO, which encompasses all the ethnic groups, is Namibia's proper national liberation movement. The Pretoria racist regime knows this very well. When we met with a South African delegation at the negotiating table in Geneva this January, we said to them: very well, we are prepared to participate in any elections supervised and controlled by the United Nations. However, South Africa did not agree. To this day, it is afraid of holding elections, because it is well aware of who is represented by the parties assembled in the so-called Turnhalle Alliance, which it organized itself. If SWAPO meant nothing but a mere single tribal organization among many, Pretoria would have agreed to elections. It has not agreed to elections because it is aware that the groups it has created would be defeated.

[Question] Your organization employs political and military means simultaneously in the struggle for independence. How would you characterize them?

[Answer] We must adjust our strategy to the circumstances. We cannot employ the means of mobilizing the population to strike and demonstrate to force the enemy to enter into negotiations on turning over the power, as has been done in Ghana, Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia and elsewhere, because we are struggling against a fascist regime, whose creators collaborated with Nazi Germany during World War II. This regime is not prepared to surrender power through negotiations. On the contrary, it intends to retain its control over Namibia's mineral wealth. Under such circumstances we decided to answer force with force and began our armed struggle, whose

goal is to attain independence. SWAPO's political, diplomatic and military acts are of a complementary nature, they do not contradict one another.

[Question] In the UN Security Council, the leading Western powers have vetoed on several occasions resolutions that would have envisioned international economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, which is occupying Namibia. However, the UN General Assembly, which will devote an extraordinary session to Namibia from 3 to 11 September, is not empowered to vote on binding sanctions. As a result, a situation has arisen where, although international public opinion is almost unanimous in supporting your struggle, you cannot hope for more than political and more support from the United Nations.

[Answers] That is true, but we must not forget that history does not know a popular struggle whose participants have achieved liberty exclusively through international assistance. The United Nations is composed of various countries, with various interests. South Africa wants to continue ruling Namibia and the imperialists support this endeavor, because thus they regard their continued access to our country's strategically important mineral wealth as assured. This is a reality. Therefore, the purpose of the UN extraordinary session is to reveal that the Pretoria regime wants to dismember Namibia along ethnic lines into so-called Bantustans, as it has done in South Africa. Another purpose of the session is to unmask the assistance given to South Africa by the imperialists, which manifests itself, among other things, in the vetoes applied at the security council.

[Question] International observers often compare Zimbabwe's and Namibia's independence struggles, noting that the patriots of Zimbabwe have been militarily stronger than SWAPO, while the army of the white settlers of Rhodesia has proven weaker than the South African army. From this viewpoint, your struggle seems to be more difficult.

[Answer] It is a fact that the South African militarists are much better armed than the former Smith regime. Incidentally, at that time, also special South African units participated in the Zimbabwe clashes and were subsequently withdrawn and redeployed in Namibia in the struggle against SWAPO. Still, one should realize that, in a liberation struggle, it is not the quality of armament that is decisive, but the fact that the people are ready to fight and make sacrifices. The enemy must be convinced that it cannot feel safe for a moment. Once this is achieved, it will also regard its capital invested in Namibia as unsafe and withdraw it from the country sooner or later. We constantly are harrassing the enemy by our actions and forcing it to withdraw by our armed struggle. It took a few years to organize partisan groups into a popular liberation army in Vietnam. We have been fighting for 15 years and, if necessary, are prepared to fight for another 15 years to gain genuine liberty and independence.

[Question] Are you creating bases in the villages and will you capture the cities from there, as happened in Vietnam?

[Answer] Yes, those are the tactics we are applying.

[Question] Does that mean that you reject urban guerrilla warfare?

[Answer] Not entirely. We are applying the methods of conventional guerrilla warfare simultaneously with actions carried out in the cities.

[Question] Considering all factors, how do you regard prospects for independence? Is it attainable in the near future?

[Answer] I think that the situation will be entirely different within the next 24 months. The fact that the enemy was obliged to conduct direct negotiations with us this year is extremely significant. South Africa has sat down to negotiate face-to-face with SWAPO--we regard this as the result of the successes we have achieved in the armed struggle.

[Question] In writings, you are often called a Marxist. How would you summarize your views and SWAPO ideology?

[Answer] I regard the imperialists, who are inclined to attach various labels to me, as my enemies. I am a Namibian first, an African second and a member of the human race third. By virtue of that, I struggle for justice for my people and for their rights. As for SWAPO, as a progressive movement, it has set the aim of liquidating any form of colonialism, imperialism, racism and the exploitation of man by man. When we speak of independence, we mean real independence and not merely the right to one's own flag and anthem. We know that those who control our country's means of production also control political power. SWAPO is now a movement that mobilizes the masses, but we will transform it into a party following the attainment of independence, a party that determines the political and economic objectives, a party whose ideology is based on socialism.

CSO: 2500/355

BRIEFS

AIRFIELDS CLOSED TO CIVILIANS--The army has closed all airports in northern SWA to civil aircraft until further notice. A spokesperson from the SWA territory force stated in response to a query that the large airports near Ruacana and Ondangwa as well as all other airports and airfields in Owambo have been closed to civil traffic "because of air force aerial maneuvers." The spokesperson was unwilling to elaborate on this explanation. As far as can be determined this is the first time that the air force has conducted a maneuver in that sector. The last time that the airports in the north were closed was in connection with large operations across the Angolan border. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4701/30

BRIEFS

VEILED ATTACK ON AL-QADHDHAFI--Niamey, 29 August (AFP)--The Niger Government newspaper LE SAHEL made a thinly veiled attack today on Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's overtures to Niger's Tuareg population. Without naming Colonel al-Qadhdhafi the paper denounced the use of the classic weapon of ethnic and religious rivalries by certain power-hungry leaders with expansionist aims. Le Sahel was commenting on yesterday's conference of state executives which discussed national security, the economic crisis, the food situation and social development. The paper said that despite a difficult start an agricultural campaign was gathering momentum, and indicated that the government had taken important measures of support for agricultural prices. The conference decided to set up nationwide cooperatives and continue to give responsibility to the country's youth to take over the destiny of the nation, Le Sahel reported. The paper attacked the attempts at undermining by certain deserters and the maneuvers of certain jealous impenitents who believe firmly that Niger can be colonised again. [Text] [AB291104 Paris AFP in English 1043 GMT 29 Aug 81]

CSO: 4700/403

BRIEFS

STEEL MINISTER IN MOSCOW--Minister of Steel Development Mamman Ali Makele is en route to Moscow for a visit where, it has been learned, he will meet with leaders of related collective enterprises to explore the possibilities of setting up collective iron and steel works here in Nigeria. This report is from a reliable source that did not elaborate on the topics to be discussed between the minister and Soviet Deputy Chairman Ivan Arkhipov. But those involved in the ongoing talks have implied that they will restrict the subject of their discussions to the establishment of iron and steel works here in Nigeria where there is currently an endeavor under way to search out ways of certifying the establishment of such plants. [Text] [Kaduna GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa 5 Aug 81 p 9]

CSO: 4797/8

BRIEFS

ASYLUM IN FRANCE--Miguel Trovoada, former prime minister of Sao Tome and Principe, left the country and will request political asylum in France, the newspaper PORTUGAL HOJE said yesterday in Lisbon. Trovoada, who had been arrested following an attempted coup aimed at overthrowing President Manuel Pinto da Costa, was amnestied last month by the Sao Tome head of state. According to the same publication, Miguel Trovoada at first said that he would go to Romania. However, he is now in Luanda where he is awaiting passage to Paris. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Aug 81 p 8]

CENSUS CONDUCTED--The first general population and housing census in the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe ended successfully last Sunday. Operations had begun on 1 August and had taken place in all districts, according to a schedule established by the national census commission. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Aug 81 p 12]

CSO: 4728/119

NATIONS RECEIVES FUNDS FROM EEC UNDER STABEX

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 7 Aug 81 p 8

/Text/ Recently, transfer agreements were signed at the headquarters of the European Economic Community in Brussels by the EEC and the 27 ACP /African, Caribbean and Pacific/ countries participating in STABEX /stabilization of export earnings system/ for fiscal year 1980 in an amount totaling about 138 million ECU /European currency units/, which is equal to about 41.53 billion CFA francs (one ECU = 301 CFA francs).

What is the STABEX system? It is a mechanism for which provision was made in the first Lome Agreement (1975) and which was included in the second Agreement (1980). The purpose of STABEX is to compensate for losses in revenues from exports to the EEC by ACP countries for over 40 agricultural or primary products (peanuts, cacao, coffee, cotton, leathers and hides, timber, bananas, shrimp, rubber, etc.) This mechanism operates in the following way: if for a given product and year revenues derived from exports to all destinations represent at least 6.5 percent of the total export revenues of the ACP country in question, and if revenues derived from exports to the EEC are at least 6.5 percent lower on the average than revenues for the preceding 4 years, the ACP country has the right to a transfer; i.e., compensation equal to the difference between the average revenues for these 4 years and the actual revenues for the year in question.

This mechanism operated to the advantage of Senegal for the first time for export revenues from unshelled and shelled peanuts, and peanut oilcakes for the year 1978. From these export categories, Senegal received a total of 18.87 billion CFA francs.

The system was applied once again for revenues from the same products for 1980. In fact, because of the very bad 1979 harvest, 1980 export revenues were over 50 percent lower than those of 1979 and 65 percent lower than those of the average of the 4 previous years.

It must be emphasized that for 1980 many sizable claims were filed by ACP countries for various products: following peanuts (excluding Senegal, the principal claimants were Gabon, Gambia and Mali) were coffee (basically the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi) and bananas (Jamaica, Somalia, Dominica and Ste Lucie). Total justified claims amounted to 261 million EDU while available funding was only 138 million. Therefore, it was necessary to reduce the sums allocated to each claimant. The ACP-EEC Ambassadors Committee voted to decrease transfer rights to 40.49 percent for the least developed ACP states and 52.64 percent for the other ACP states, with Senegal falling in the second category.

Finally, transfers to Senegal, by far the highest of all, were in excess of 38 million ECU; i.e., 11.6 billion CFA francs. Account taken of the fact that Senegal received an advance on its claim of 25 million ECU during the last 6 months of 1980, it, therefore, has a little over 4.1 billion CFA francs coming to it in the future.

It should be emphasized that the Senegalese government can use the funds it receives from STABEX as it sees fit. The only obligation in accordance to Article 23, paragraph 2 of the second Lome Agreement is that they be used to offset financial fluctuations in the sector in question or, with a view to diversification, that they be channeled into other appropriate sectors and thus promote the country's economic and social development.

8143
CSO: 4719/330

ACTIONS OF FEW DISHONEST SOLDIERS CONDEMNED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 21 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views]

[Summary] If defense and security organizations have a bad reputation, either because of a few bad people or because of a poor system, people cannot have confidence in these organizations and therefore they live in fear. When it happens in a country that people begin to live with nervous tension, if they are uncertain concerning their security, this is a bad thing. Anything which causes fear like this among people makes it necessary to take strong steps to improve the state of affairs. It is for this reason we are asking for the promise of the minister of home affairs, Muhidini Kimaro, to oppose strongly the few soldiers who are destroying the good reputation of our armed forces. We believe that all our good soldiers will cooperate with the commanders in their forces to reveal those few who are engaging in wicked acts.

This is a very obvious question. If soldiers having guaranteed to ensure the rights, security and defense of the people are engaging in theft, cheating and black marketeering, who will defend the citizens? The answer is that the citizens are not only without defense and security but they are also the victims of crimes by those people who are relied on to defend them. Conditions like these must not take root in our country.

Tanzanians have established institutions including the armed forces in order to use them. Tanzanians are incurring considerable expense to establish and develop security organizations not to teach people to engage in criminal acts but to teach people to prevent transgressions in the country.

For a long time after independence all our armed forces had a considerable reputation of being a model citizens' army free of wicked acts and close to the people. Many of our soldiers have tried until now to maintain this reputation. But there are a very few whose actions are destroying the armed forces' good name. Our soldiers should set a good example in behavior and action wherever they are. Those who do not have this reputation are unsuitable to be soldiers.

CSO: 4749/18

PRESS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES CRITICIZED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 27 Jul 81 p 4

[Commentary by Apolon Apolott: "Uganda Does Not Need Foreign Press Blessing"]

[Text] If a question was put to the whole world that what treatment does Uganda need to recover from the mess the 1971 coup plunged it, perhaps the first itching answer would be the foreign press.

However, just like in a primary class mental work, the first hand up does not necessarily mean that the owner knows the correct answer.

Apart from the designers of the coup, the foreign press has all along tried to be multipurpose in Uganda. It has tried to be the player, referee, linesman and spectator at the same time.

When Idi Amin was hatched to ruin this country, the foreign press praised him as being soft spoken and an intelligent man despite near to nil education. But when the bully later hit it squarely on the face the foreign press changed to call him a punch drunk former heavyweight boxer and a village tyrant.

The story goes on to include the post liberation period where the foreign press has never settled in their wish on what Uganda should be like. Today, reports we read or hear are even more alarming in that they tell us about what has not happened.

Recently, President Obote condemned the foreign press for distorting the situation in the country as it is today. The President was definitely bitter at these detractors who do not see that Ugandans are sacrificing a lot to rejuvenate their economy even if it meant using rare economic policies.

The foreign press finds it lucrative business to land what our enemies and selfish persons imagine is happening here. It finds itself a spokesman for self-exiled groups and former leaders who lost during the war and the general elections.

When Amin claims imaginary successes by his supporters in West Nile and their closing in on Kampala, the foreign press dispatches correspondents to Saudi Arabia to confirm the tyrant's hallucinations. Similarly when Lule and Binaisa lie to the whole world about their popularity, ample time is given in the foreign mass media to cheat the people.

But what is not said by the foreign press is that if Binaisa claims that he is wanted back as president, why did his party name him as vice-chairman representing a mere region? Above all the leader of his party has also vowed to fight for the number one position in this country!

It is not news to the foreign press when a vice-president of the World Bank appreciates the steps a developing country like Uganda is taking on her way to recovery. Nobody dispatches correspondents to Kampala to find out how the floating of the shilling is being received and how the millions of worthless money is finding its way back into the Bank of Uganda. And that long queues for sugar, salt and petrol are no longer there.

Instead there must be reports about insecurity, lack of morale, "factions" which necessitate a prime minister "to go into exile" and exaggerations about "guerilla" activity. It is even more insulting to the conscience of Ugandans to divert their attention now from real issues like increased production for a better living.

The question of freedom of the press has time and again been defined and analysed by the relevant authorities. It is not anybody's intention to be the keeper of the thinking of the press. But just like the local press was told to be responsible in their reporting, the foreign press should be reminded of the journalists' saying that "facts are sacred".

It would not be surprising if the source of these distortions and fabrications is the now so-called exiles.

These people have to justify why they have travelled long distances to London or Washington leave alone Saudi Arabia.

If one had to be involved in a fool's retaliation, the stories to get prominence in our media would be the uncontrollable insecurity where an attempt is made on the life of a head of state or the Queen. The increasing riots and thuggery in places like Brixton would become everyday stories and overshadow important occasions like the wedding of a prince.

But the Ugandan press being moulded is a responsible one whose concern is the destiny of the nation. It is for this reason that the directorate of information at Nakasero is cautioned for its reception and accreditation of foreign journalists.

Uganda has many tickling problems to solve ranging from rehabilitation and reconstruction to fighting famine. It does not need to wait for the foreign press to wish her well. In any case at the time of the war and polls, it did not send us a success card. The point is Uganda is on the road to recovery despite the wishful thinking of the foreign press and its allies.

CSO: 4700/400

LARGE ARMS CACHE REPORTED FOUND IN KAPCHORWA

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 27 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Sam Wakoli]

[Text] The Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) based in Bukwa, Kapchorwa district have recovered 108 guns and large quantities of communications from bandits who have been terrorising the people in the area.

This was revealed over the weekend by the Brigade Commander Col C. Kisembo when he welcomed the UNLA Commander Maj Gen Tito Okello currently on a three day tour of the military units in the brigade.

The weapons which were displayed before the Maj Gen at the brigade headquarters, Mbale, included revolvers, sub-machine guns, G3, SLR, MK 4's and home made guns.

Col Kisembo informed the army commander that the weapons were recovered mainly from the hands of the notorious remnants of dictator Amin defeated army elements misguided by disgruntled politicians and cattle rustlers.

He revealed that during the operations carried out by the security forces, under the command of Lt Birungi Rwamutwe ten bandits were arrested and were under interrogation.

The Brigade Commander commended the Kenyan authorities along the border for their cooperation in improving security in the area.

Maj Gen Okello thanked Lt Birungi and his men for their efforts to curb insecurity in Kapchorwa district. He urged the people in the area of cooperate with the security forces in isolating bandits and collecting the guns still in their possession.

The army boss warned power hungry politicians who agitate trouble to destroy life and property that the government would not rest until they are crushed.

He said some of the politicians living in luxurious hotels abroad were preaching the gospel of bloodshed while innocent Ugandans were being murdered here.

But the army commander assured Ugandans that the government under President Obote would provide enough security for their lives and property.

Addressing men and officers of the 21st battalion Mbale, Okello called for discipline and dedication to duty. He said Uganda aimed at building a strong and efficient force whose duties would not only be the defence of the country but participation in national development.

Maj Gen Okello cautioned soldiers against harassing civilians and warned that those who would not try to establish harmony with members of the public would be dismissed from the army.

He reminded the police officers and their subordinates of their role in maintaining law and order and called upon them to work diligently.

Maj Gen Okello introduced Captain Michael Adoko as the new commanding officer of the battalion to replace the outgoing officer Lt Col Tito Opodo who has been transferred to Mbarara.

Earlier the Maj Gen visited Mbale prison and addressed detainees the process of being released. He advised them most of who are ex-soldiers of Amin to be good citizens when they rejoined their families. He said the government had decided to set them free because it believed in human right and freedom of movement.

CSO: 4700/400

BRIEFS

NEW KAMPALA WEEKLY--A newspaper has been launched in Kampala. It is called "The Weekly Walker." Its owners say the paper will offer objective constructive and mature reading. According to a member of the editorial board, Mr Tagaikwa Yaloba, the paper will cover events of interest in this country with utmost objectivity. It is expected to augment government development and innovative policies. "The Walker" will aspire to become a national forum of ideas that are constructive in this era of rehabilitation. The paper is a tabloid. It will deal at length and in detail with aspects of development and where necessary, said Yaloba, it will serve as a light to the government and its machinery. The paper will cost 20/- a copy and will be on the Kampala streets this week. Its offices are situated on Nkrumah Road at New Stylo Printers. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 3 Aug 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/400

FORMER PRIME MINISTER PLANS AFRICAN TOUR

PM260747 Brussels LE SOIR in French 4 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Nguza Karl-I-Bond, former Zairian prime minister, by Colette Braechkam in Rhode-Saint-Genese: "The Best Thing for Zaire Is for Mobutu To Go"; date not given]

[Text] "I am not encountering any problems in Belgium. I am regarded as a foreign resident here and not as a political refugee. I am not in exile, and am not prepared to be, and I hope to be able to return to my country fairly quickly."

Former Zairian Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond, who received us at his pleasant villa in Rhode-Saint-Genese, where he has strengthened the security system at the entrance as a precaution, rejected the accusation that he is preaching violence, inciting Zairians to revolt and, hence, abusing Belgium's hospitality. "I am a responsible politician," he said, "and I am merely postulating hypotheses, in view of the situation in Zaire." "However I observe that the country's economic situation is terrible and that the population's purchasing power, already so low, was halved after the Zairian currency was devalued by 40 percent. Moreover the IMF's credit is merely a shot in the arm and the funds are only being released in dribs and drabs.

"In analyzing this situation, I am merely postulating hypotheses which are not subversion plans. The first and most positive is that President Mobutu should agree to leave willingly!

"That would make a peaceful change possible and would remove the dangers of a social explosion. Do you know that the country is a positive powder keg? The people are suffering from malnutrition, infant mortality is high and endemic diseases have reappeared. What I fear is a brutal revolt by a people who are so desperate that they would have nothing to lose! That is why I envisage other possibilities if the head of state should refuse to leave, although I certainly do not want them to be used!"

Mr Karl-I-Bond mentioned the possibility of a people's revolt or a military coup d'etat. "Don't forget that the army is also part of the people. The army can express its view in its own way and turn against the man giving the orders."

The Army

Moreover the former prime minister stressed that two of the main forces in Zaire have expressed their views: the deputies in January and the bishops quite recently. "The army has so far said nothing, but I have close contacts with the military and I know that the appeal I made on 30 June was widely distributed by them...."

Another hypothesis is intervention by armed Zairian groups living in other countries which have so far not returned to the country for fear of reprisals. The former prime minister specified that, although he has maintained relations with his fellow citizens, he has also kept in contact with Zairian communities living in other countries, in Europe or Africa. "Moreover that is why I am planning to leave for Africa, in order to explain my approach to some leaders and also to meet with my compatriots." Although he refused to confirm it for security reasons, he said, there is reason to wonder whether the former prime minister intends to visit Angola where there are still thousands of Zairian refugees, most of whom come from Shaba, which is also Mr Karl-I-Bond's home. In any case the latter denied that he intends to visit Libya: "I have no reason to go there, I am not a terrorist...."

Indeed the former prime minister favors peaceful change, which he thinks is still possible today. But he fears that he himself might later be overtaken by events: "Don't forget that half the Zairian population was born after independence and that their revolt could one day sweep away everything, including me."

Without wishing to pose as a savior and without claiming to unite the opposition behind him ("I am just one Zairian among others, and the oppositionists should not forget who the main enemy is"), Mr Karl-I-Bond nonetheless thinks that it is now no longer possible to keep saying that if Mobutu were to go there would be chaos and anarchy and that there is no alternative. His proposals are clear: "We must create a de jure state, free the political prisoners and allow exiled people to return. A government of public salvation will have to be formed, after which the new constitution must be drafted, restoring public freedom and the political parties. We must recreate a democratic regime adapted to the Zairian situation in which all political forces will be represented. I am only one of those forces and am certainly not obsessed with the desire for power. Moreover, I proved that since I voluntarily left the job I was doing—something which had never happened in the history of the regime. But there will be no miracle and even if we restore some austerity and abolish privileges it will take a long time to rebuild an economy which is in a disastrous state."

Mr Karl-I-Bond repeated that the change of which he was speaking is not just a question of individuals: "We must also restore honesty in public life and change people's thinking." According to him it is possible to end the institutionalized corruption and the oligarchy's privileges.

The West's Interests

"It is also for this reason," he said, "that some people, even in other countries, prefer to see the present situation continue, and fear the risk which any change represents." But to those people he said: "My appeal is a warning. The longer the present situation lasts, the more radical this change will be.... The defense of the West's interests and of Belgium's interests in particular does not depend on maintaining the existing regime...." But the former prime minister, who admits that Zaire will always need the West, was also anxious to make another point clear: "Things will not be the same with me: I am not in favor of continuing a system which consists of exploiting the people. I am not in favor of perpetuating certain privileges to the detriment of the population's interests."

Moreover the former prime minister denied that he is one of the regime's men who benefited from the system before rejecting it, which would have made him suspect in the eyes of those who precisely want a radical change.

"Don't forget that I was humiliated, imprisoned and tortured by the present regime. Therefore I wanted to be rehabilitated, publicly cleared of all accusations and reinstated in my job by the very man who had ousted me. That is what happened. I was not fired but left voluntarily, as I wished, despite the discomfort and risks that might involve for my family and myself. I did not leave on impulse but after planning my gesture and thinking out my political stance for a long time, as my 30 June appeal proves. I believe that the population has not been deceived, has not associated me with the system and knows why I left. They also know that the fact that I have been prime minister has given me national and international credibility and if there were to be elections in which I was just one candidate among others, I am certain that the Zairian people would be anxious to make good of their votes...."

As he showed us out, Mr Karl-I-Bond returned to the fears he has for Zaire's future if his appeal, which he regards as a warning, is not heeded. "There are precedents," he said, "of countries in which a revolt has swept away everything; just look at Iran." He also cited the example of Chad, where it was the state's very existence which was threatened....

CSO: 4719/351

JUSTICE MINISTER OPPOSES 'ENTRENCHED' SEATS IN PARLIAMENT

CA271034 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The minister of justice and constitutional affairs, Comrade Mubako, says the very concept of racial representation in Parliament is counter to one of the basic principles of equality of all people before the state. Addressing a meeting of the National Unifying Force in Salisbury yesterday on the subject living with the Lancaster House agreement, Comrade Mubako said the provision for entrenched white seats was repugnant, racist, subvertive of democracy and peace, as well as potentially destabilizing. He said although there had been reserved white seats in the Kenyan and Zambian independence constitutions the number of seats in both cases was smaller and not entrenched. However, Comrade Mubako said the constitution has proved workable in the short term and the government has been able to pursue socialist policies and put them into practice without being unduly hampered by the constitution. The minister added that the government will effect changes in the appropriate time to promote the presidential instead of the present prime ministerial system of government in line with the wishes of both ZANU-PF and ZAPU-PF at the Lancaster House conference. Comrade Mubako supported the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, in assuring Zimbabweans that a one-party state will not be imposed but will come through the ballot box.

END

CSO: 4700/396

JPRS 78969

14 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2484

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 78969

14 September 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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LESS EMPHASIS ON OIL, MORE ON TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIES URGED

Kaduna GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "We Must Be Careful"]

[Text] This nation's heavy dependence on petroleum exposes it to some jeopardy. For petroleum is a finite resource and its price is labile.

OPEC today is holding an emergency meeting in Geneva. If the market, as is rumored, forces Nigeria to cut the price of a barrel of crude oil from $40 to $37, it would mean a daily loss of nearly $2.7 million (2 million naira) for Nigeria.

We are all aware of market fluctuations and they are certainly nothing that pleases us.

And that is another strong and pointed indication that we should not become dependent on petroleum.

It would really be best if the federal government and the state governments too would focus on upgrading agriculture and also on making needed improvements in out-of-the-way tourist sites to render them attractive. The search for other minerals should continue all over the country so we can remain self-sufficient.

Assistance should be provided for practicioners of traditional industries such as tanning, metal-working, dyeing, weaving, etc. This would help them develop their God-given talents and would lessen our dependence on foreign imports by stemming the spate of such imports being sold on our markets.

It would even enable us to export such goods.

In conclusion, it is our hope that the OPEC conference opening today in Geneva will benefit us.

CSO: 4797/9

APPEAL JUDGES UPHOLD LEGITIMACY OF POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

Victoria NATION in English 17 Aug 81 pp 2, 3, 4

[Text] **UNNOTICED by most people, the recent Valabhji tax appeal case took the Seychelles Court of Appeal into the most captivating and complicated debate ever on the legality, before the courts, of a revolutionary government that has popularly overthrown a existing constitutional order, but which rules for a time by decree without a new, popularly-accepted constitution and without going to the polls.**

The issue in the case was not the validity of the present Government, which was set up under the 1979 People's Constitution, which, in turn, was endorsed by elections. The appellants in the appeal case did not question this.

What they claimed, in an effort to prove the tax assessments of Mr. Valabhji illegal, was that from the 1977 revolution to the 1979 Constitution, the revolutionary Government was illegal and based on unconstitutional authority, thus making all its laws illegal.

Though the attempt was unanimously and firmly rejected by the three judges of the highest court in the land, which upheld the then Government's legitimacy on the grounds that right from the start it was accepted by the people, the arguments put forward are of considerable political, as well as legal and constitutional, significance.

Mr. Valabhji appealed to the Court of Appeal on a number of grounds. The main one was the contention that the Income Tax Assessment Decree (1978) was invalid and unconstitutional, making the assessments made under it illegal. In effect, Mr. Heald, a Queen's Council from Britain who led Mr. Valabhji's appeal, claimed that all legislation enacted in Seychelles in 1977 and 1978 was unconstitutional and invalid and had no effect, including two Proclamations published by the revolutionary Government which are essential to the understanding of the case.

The Proclamation on June 13, 1977 vested in Mr. France Albert Rene the duties and powers of the President immediately before the revolution and suspended temporarily the 1976 Constitution. It also gave Mr. Rene power to make laws by decree.

A further Proclamation on June 28, stated that Mr. Rene had been invited to assume all the powers of the Government and that, being satisfied that it was in the interests of the people and necessary for the preservation of public security, he had done so.

The Proclamation revoked the 1976 Constitution and replaced it by a Constitution consisting in the main of provisions contained in the former.

By paragraph 3 of this Proclamation, the President was also required to prepare a Constitution incorporating the wishes and giving effect to the aspirations of the people of Seychelles.

As a result proposals were made by a Constitional Council and embodied in new Constitution which has been endorsed by the 1979 elections.

Mr. Heald did not question this new constitution. He was, in the words of the President of the Court of Appeal, Sir Michael Hogan, "content to train his guns on the Decrees made in 1977 and 1978 and more particularly on the Income Tax Decree (1978). These were not, he said, made in fulfilment of the 1976 Constitution but contrary to it and consequently were invalid."

Mr. Heald submitted that the 1976 Independence Constitution could not be abrogated, suspended or amended by proclamation by Mr. Rene as he was not constitutionally appointed President (between 1977-1979) and who, in any event, had no power to do so.

The coup government, Mr. Heald said, did not acquire power by any means recognised or foreseen by the 1976 Independence Constitution and the coup itself was unconstitutional.

Arguing the Government's legitimacy during 1977 and 1978, the Attorney General, Mr. Bernard Rassool, attached particular importance to the application of a "Kelsen Doctrine", saying, "when a government in power has effective control with support of a majority of the people and is able to govern efficiently that government should be recognised as legal."

The main case used to support this doctrine is the State versus Dosso and Several Others in 1958 in Pakistan, when the country's Supreme Court had to consider the situation arising from General Ayub Khan declaring martial law and annulling the Constitution.

The then Pakistani Chief Justice, Mr. Muhammad Munir, said, ". . . if the revolution is victorious in the sense that the persons assuming power under the change can successfully require the inhabitants of the country to conform to the new regime, then the revolution itself becomes a law-creating fact because thereafter its own legality is judged not by reference to the annulled Constitution but by reference to its own success." Furthermore, he continued, the essence or "international entity" of the State remain the same, making the revolutionary government and the new constitution, according to International Law, the legitimate government and valid constitution of the State. "Thus a victorious revolution or a successful coup d'état is an internationally recognised legal method of changing a constitution", he concluded.

Later, quoting Kelsen's 'General Theory of Law and State' Chief Justice Munir pointed out that a revolution changes the entire legal order in a state, not just the constitution, thus depriving all previous standards of the old order of their validity.

Mr. Heald on the other hand, maintained that Dosso's application of the Kelsen Doctrine no longer commanded support since a later and more authoritative decision of

"... the new regime had, by June 28, 1977, received such widespread and unqualified acceptance and consent that it was, already a legal authority at that time."

Sir Micheal Hogan, President of the Court of Appeal

the Pakistan Supreme Court, Asma Jilani versus Government of the Punjab, refused to follow it, saying it was wrongly decided.

The Chief Justice in this case, Mr Hamoodur Rahman, said that a revolutionary government could not annul the the former constitutional set-up legally before that government achieved legitimacy by the habitual obedience of the country's citizens over a period of time.

The 1977 to 1979 period was not long enough to qualify here, Mr. Heald claimed.

Then the chief Justice in the Jilani case, relied upon heavily by Mr. Heald, argued that the acts of a revolutionary government could however be valid if they were necessary for the usual orderly runnning of the State, the preservation of social order, and the good of the people and if they did not impair the rights of citizens under the lawful (previous) constitution and were no aimed at entrenching the revolutionaries in power.

Mr. Heald emphasised on this point that no attempt had been made to show that it was necessary to amend the income tax laws in 1978 and, consequently, the assessment decree could not be validated on that basis.

Later, quoting other cases, Mr. Heald also submitted that the validation could only be by a subsequent election or by a subsequent constitutionally formed government.

Mr. Heald contended that all these arguments and cases added up to an authoritative rejection of the Kelsen Doctrine in the Jilani case.

In his findings, Justice Abdulla Mustafa, another of the three appeal judges who sat in on the case, would say that from purely juristic and analyical point of view the Kelsen theory was the most logically consistent and valid. He was convinced, he said, that the criticism levelled at the doctrine in the cases quotted by Mr. Heald to descredit the theory, did not "seriously impair the validity of Kelsen's doctrine."

In answer to Mr. Heald's arguments the Attorney General stressed the absence of any opposition to the coup in Seychelles, indicating popular acceptance by the citizens.

Mr. Rassool maintained that right from the first day of the coup the new Government was firmly in effective control of the country. He submitted that Seychelles has a very small population and many outlying districts, making it very easy for resistannce, if there was any, to emerge. None had.

The Seychelles (Constitution) Proclamation of June 28, 1977 was validly enacted, he said, by a President who had assumed control in the interest of security and to preserve law and order in the country and who had full control and the backing of the people.

Since the 1979 Constitution — the validity of which was not challenged — was passed, legislation had been enacted dealing with and amending legislation and decrees made by the coup Government in 1977 and 1978. Thus, the Attorney General contended, all the legislation and decrees passed since June 5 1977, were clearly recognised by the post—1979 Constitution Government as valid and part of the law of the country. The decrees passed since June 5, 1977, formed a portion of the body of existing legislation in the country. In fact, income tax was still being collected and assessed under the Seychelles Income Tax Decree 1978, which even if it was invalid then, had been validated by the constitutionally formed Government of 1979.

In his approach, the President of the Court of Appeal, Sir Michael Hogan, paid overwhelming attention to the issue that popular acceptance

of the Government and the change it brought about made that Government legal.

"Central to nearly all thinking on this subject", Sir Michael said, "is the belief that sovereignty ultimately depends on consent or acceptance by the people, manifested by obedience to the precepts of those claiming authority."

While the Chief Justice in the Jilani case suggested that the obedience to the revolutionary government by the people should be extended over a period, Sir Michael said that experience indicated that, on occasions, it has been so widespread and complete as to leave no doubt as to its existence virtually from the outset.

"In any event... there appears to be a consensus, or at least a strong preponderance of opinion, that once the new regime is firmly or irrevocably in control it becomes a lawful or legitimate government and entitled to the authority that goes with that status," he continued.

Even the Supreme Court of the United States, in Williams versus Bruffy, said, "...in the case of an ultimately successful insurrection the courts deriving from it would uphold acts of insurgents from the beginning and courts of other countries would do the same".

In the 1968, British Appeal Courts case of Madzimbmuto versus Lardner — Burke and Another, the Chief Justice, referring to a number of American cases dealing with legislation passed by the revolutionary states during the War of Indepedence said that as far as (this) group of cases was cocerned, they affirmed that in the case of successful revolution the validity of the new government's laws date back to the day when the revolution first broke out.

Sir Michael pointed out that since the June 5, 1977 revolution the revolutionary Government had enjoyed unchallenged authority and maintained stable and effective government, with little or no interruption in the ordinary life of its citizens.

"When a government in power has effective control with the support of a majority of the people and is able to govern efficiently, that government should be recognised as legal"

Bernard Rassol A.G.

Sir Micheal continued: "But, even if I did not have the benefit of this hindsight I believe I would have come to the conclusion from the smoothness and efficiency of the revolutionary transition, that the new regime had, by the 28th June 1977, received such widespread and unqualified acceptance and consent that it was, already, a legal authority at that time.

"Even if I were wrong in this assessment, because, for example there had been insufficient time for the habit of obedience to become manifest, I see no reason to differ from the view reflected in the American cases just mentioned and expressed by Garner that when a regime is firmly established and accepted as legitimate this legitimation is extended back to cover legislation enacted by the regime from the inception of its control.

"For these reasons I think the Income Tax Assessment Decree (1978) was a valid enactment."

Judge Mustafa, for his part, pointed out that by June 13, 1977, eight days after the coup, the Government must have believed it had consolidated its position for it to publish Proclamation No 2 of 1977.

On June 28, 1977, the judged noticed, the new Government perhaps thought that its position had become impregnable for it issued another Proclamation. On June 29 it held Independence celebrations with dances, parties and so on, and save for a limited curfew the country was back to normal.

The judge continued: "I think, dealing with such situations, that pragmatism must

inform the judicial attitude. I am satisfied that the successful coup or revolution had acquired effectiveness through habitual submission to it by the people of Seychelles.

There was nothing which disturbed the even tenor of the René Government right from its inception to the present day... About three weeks after the coup the Government in its proclamation on 28th June 1977, the Seychelles (Constitution) Proclamation, provided that there would be consultations with the people to prepare a new Constitution, and the Government carried out its promise and in 1979 a constitution was enacted and an election held under it.

"The post—1979 elected Government continued to administer the decrees enacted by the coup Government, and incorporated them in the corpus of its laws. The coup Government, in issuing its proclamation of June 13 and June 28 1977, must have belived that its position had been consolidated and that it had the support, express or implied, of the people. I see no reason to disagree with that assessment. The subsequent history in Seychelles would seem to support that assessment.

"I am of opinion that a coup Government which continues in office and existence must be viewed as a whole, and if it has become legitimate and valid, then such legitimacy related back to its inception; that is, it becomes legitimate and valid "ab initio."

"I think that one has to accept a successful revolution as valid from its inception if it has remained in office for a sufficient period of time and has the consent and backing of the people, express or implied.

"On this basis, the coup Government has acquired legitimacy and validity and the decrees it enacted in 1977 and 1978 are valid and enforceable."

The third judge on the case, Justice of Appeal Maurice Lavoipierre believed that Sir Michael Hogans' easoning in particular dealt adequately with the present case.

"I am of the opinion that the Income Tax Assessment Decree (1978) was a valid enactment", he wrote.

CSO: 4700/418

PRESIDENT RENE SENDS MESSAGES ON WESTERN SAHARA

Victoria NATION in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] **SEYCHELLES' view that there will be no lasting solution to the Western Sahara issue unless a truly free referendum under really impartial conditions is held to allow the Saharaoui to determine their own future, was clearly reiterated by President Albert René on Wednesday in a special message to the OAU Implementation Committee. Mr. René's expressions of concern were made in the light of signs that Morocco had really agreed to a referendum that would entrench the status quo.**

The identical messages were sent to the heads of state of Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tanzania, who make up the Implementation Committee set up by the Organisation of African Unity at its last summit in Nairobi in June, this year. The Eighteenth Ordinary Session of the OAU Heads of State and Government called for a meeting of the Committee before the end of this month to prepare the ground for the implementation of a cease fire between the Polisario Front and Morocco, to be followed by the referendum.

CONCERN

While Seychelles welcomed King Hassan II of Morocco's commitment to accept a fair and general referendum on the Western Sahara issue, Mr. René said in his message, it was now "concerned by some of his recent declarations which seem to indicate that the referendum is only intended to confirm the status quo." "Moreover," the President's message continued, "the King seems reluctant to enter into direct negotiations with the Polisario Front or to withdraw his troops from the territory in order that a free and fair referendum may take place."

President René then listed certain conditions that had to be accepted by both sides to allow a really general and free referendum. Direct negotiations between the Polisario Front and Morocco would have to be held, leading to a ceasefire. Moroccan forces would have to withdraw from Western Sahara. The Moroccan administration would have to be replaced by a neutral, temporary one under the aegis of the United Nations and the OAU. These conditions, Mr. René's message continued, were contained in the report of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Western Sahara which was adopted at the June Nairobi summit.

The Seychellois Head of State then expressed his continuing conviction that "despite all difficulties, the Implementation Committee will satisfactorily fulfil its mandate in order that the people of Western Sahara may freely express their legitimate aspirations for self-determination." SAP

CSO: 4700/418

PIONEER DELEGATION LEARNS FROM SOVIET CAMP OUT

Victoria NATION in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] MANY young Seychellois who are members of the Young Pioneer and Pioneer Movement are, since the formation of the Movement, having the chance to travel and meet other young people of a great number of countries.

Last, but not least, to benefit from such chances were Douglas Accouche of Grand' Anse Praslin and Rosemay Léon from Bélonie School.

Accompanied by a senior instructor from the Department of Youth, Mr. Tony Belle, the two Pioneers spent an enjoyable month in Aptek, USSR.

Mr. Belle explained that the Soviet Government had invited Seychelles to participate in the International Camp of Aptek where several other pioneers from progressive countries meet to share views and ideas.

The Aptek camp, said Mr. Belle, is made up of ten smaller camps which consist of a number of units. The camp was formed since before the Second World War and has, during the war, helped to accommodate homeless children.

The instructor compared the camp to our National Youth Service Village. "It is run basically on the same lines, except that Aptek's is much bigger. However, most of the activities, including those connected with the sea (Aptek is by the sea), have not much difference. All participants have to wear different uniforms for different occasions.

As to whether he thinks the Seychellois participants have learnt much, Mr. Belle said that they have acquired a lot in the sense of unity and openness.

CSO: 4700/418

PRC HELPS CONSTRUCT ANSE ROYALE SCHOOL

Victoria NATION in English 18 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] With much enthusiasm and all-round expressions of support for continued fruitful co-operation, Ministers Maxime Ferrari and James Michel yesterday officially launched Seychelles' most important joint-project with the People's Republic of China--the construction of the Anse Royale Senior Secondary School.

As scores of Seychellois and Chinese workmen broke off work temporarily to attend the ceremony, Dr Maxime Ferrari, Minister of Planning and Development, explained that the inauguration of the project would see the start of foundation work on the main teaching block, the principal building of the extensive complex. The large site of over six hectares would change in appearance daily from then on, Minister Ferrari said.

Landmark

"The end product will be of vital importance in the education development of Seychelles, and the building of it is a landmark in the history of the friendly and fruitful co-operation between the people of our two countries," he added.

The Minister of Education and Information, Mr. James Michel, in the following speech, pointed out that the project was the fruitful result of an agreement signed by President Albert Rene during his official visit to China three years ago.

"This agreement signifies the importance which the two countries attach to the proper development and advancement of our young people," he said, as well as being an expression of friendly relations.

IMPORTANT MILESTONE

Describing the future school as an important milestone in educational development, the Minister explained that it had been designed to cater for about six hundred students. One of its most important roles would be the provision of higher education facilities and opportunities to graduates of the National Youth Service. In fact, the school is expected to be ready by January 1983, in time for the first NYS graduates from Port Launay.

The new school would give great impetus to the country's educational programmes, Minister Michel said, adding "It will not only improve the learning environment but it will also reflect the confidence and hope that we place in our youth."

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

Referring to the Seychelles People's Progressive Front's declared policies of providing equal educational opportunities for all Seychellois children, the Education Minister said that the reform of the secondary level of education, which became operational at the beginning of this year, would further enhance such opportunities for all children to continue their studies beyond the universal nine years of primary education. The new school, Minister Michel continued, would offer children the type of opportunity considered best to meet their future needs, thus doing away with the previous system of turning out hundreds of unskilled job-seekers on the market every year.

The importance of the project in the friendly co-operation programme of the two countries was also stressed by the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Guan Zong Shan. So far fifty-two Chinese engineers and technicians had arrived for the project, he said, and these had enjoyed fruitful co-operation with the Seychellois construction and education officials and workers concerned.

JOINT EFFORT

Both China and Seychelles were developing countries of the Third World, Mr. Guan pointed out, and this was all the more reason for a strengthening of friendly relations.

"I believe", the Chargé d'Affaires continued, "that with the joint effort of our two sides, this edifice which symbolizes the friendly co-operation between our two countries, will go up smoothly."

After Mr. Michel had cut the ceremonial ribbon, the two Ministers and the Chargé d'Affaires each poured a barrowful of concrete mix into the foundation excavation.

The two Ministers and Mr. Guan then toured the site watching Seychellois and Chinese workmen sweating side by side. The party, which included other education and government construction staff, toured stores, workshops and living quarters.

STRAIGHT FROM CHINA

Over 10,000 tonnes of equipment and material have been stored on the site, including 4,000 tonnes shipped from China. The latter include lorries, bulldozer, a mechanical shovel, and many woodworking and iron-forging machines. The Chinese workmen have even come with their own mini-bus and their living quarters on the site include a doctor's surgery.

After the visit of a Chinese mission to Seychelles in 1978 to collect information related to the project, the planning and detailed design of the school was done in China. Before the Chinese construction team arrived, Full Employment Scheme workers cleared the site.

CSO: 4700/418

OBOTE CLOSES UPC NATIONAL COUNCIL CONFERENCE

EA221610 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] President Milton Obote has closed the Uganda People's Congress [UPC] National Executive Council conference at the Kampala International Conference Center with a warning that the UPC as a party will not accept holding fresh elections.

Dr Obote said the UPC won the last general elections because the party had a united, competent and solid leadership. UPC, he added, also won the elections because its leadership had been tried, tested and (?found) clean and above all because the party has good [word indistinct] workers and [word indistinct]. The UPC leader made it clear that the will of the electorate was (?reposed) in the UPC and any view contrary to that was calculated to create instability in Uganda.

He said that it would be most dangerous to the future of democracy in Uganda if the country succumbed to a situation where any party or person who lost the elections and (?took guns) and refused to go to the high court were rewarded by subjecting the whole country to [word indistinct] and fresh elections. He said such a situation would put an end to peace and stability.

On elections petitions Dr Obote pointed out that under the rule of law the government and the president are not allowed to direct judges as to what they must do. The president also noted with dismay that some persons had even suggested the presence of a peace-keeping force. He said that despite our very difficult economic situation (?one) wonders why the country should be subjected to great expenses by bringing foreign troops.

Dr Obote said that although his party and government inherited a country destroyed by neglect, terror and murder and economic turmoil, the country is marching into the future with confidence in the party's ability to meet the challenges. The president, who is also the president of the party, told the delegates that the UPC must always be a party whose leaders promote unity and solidarity and must have foresight.

He warned UPC members to guard against electing leaders who harbor hatred, corruption and intrigues in any organ of the party.

CSO: 4700/407

ZINCOM CHAIRMAN PRESENTS 'GLOOMY' ECONOMIC REPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIA'S payment arrears are now around K500 million and it is unlikely there will be dramatic change in the country's economic performance in the medium term.

This gloomy picture was painted in Lusaka yesterday by chairman of the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association (Zincom) Mr Hellins Chabi at the organisation's annual meeting.

Mr Chabi said the last 12 months had not experienced any real change in the country's fortunes, while at the same time unemployment continued to cause concern.

"The overall balance of payments is still adverse. As of now payment arrears are around K500 million, and of this 60 per cent is in respect of the imports pipeline".

As the country continued to rely heavily on imported raw materials, there was unlikely to be any dramatic change in the economic performance in the medium term.

Zincom still maintained the view that the Government should do everything possible to provide real incentives for rapid economic growth.

"It is only rapid economic growth that will guarantee employment of our people and affluence. Stagnation will only produce instability and many social problems".

Basing the 1958 optimum copper prices and discount these by the average rate of inflation over a period of almost 23 years, the country had never enjoyed real increases in this commodity.

"If this trend continues, our mines will gradually decline into unprofitability and eventual bankruptcy. Zambia could well experience a very severe structural unemployment problems in the Copperbelt area well before 2000".

On the other hand, growth in local industry depending on imported raw materials would only continue to exacerbate the situation.

It was imperative that attractive incentives for exports were provided and that the demand for foreign exchange would continue to be a problem if postive measures to arrest the situation were not taken now.

CSO: 4700/410

PUBLICATION OF NKUMBULA'S MEMOIRS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] THE long-awaited memoirs by former leader of the defunct African National Congress (ANC) Mr Harry Nkumbula will be published in October to coincide with the 17th Independence anniversary.

In the book which has been written by former Times reporter Goodwin Mwangilwa, Mr Nkumbula, popularly known as the "Old Lion" in Zambian political circles, has outlined what he considers as his failures and achievements.

Mr Nkumbula has traced his early life, background, education and how he started his involvement in Zambian politics.

A spokesman for the publishers, Multimedia, said the book deals with what the veteran politician considers as the failure of African governments to deliver the goods to the masses.

Mr Nkumbula has contended that there "is ideological confusion on the continent" and this had led to the myriad of problems which governments in Africa are faced with.

He offers his vision and what he would have done or tried to had he succeeded in his aspirations to the leadership of the country.

Referring to the political situation in Zambia, Mr Nkumbula traces early attempts by his one-time lieutenants such as Mr Berrings Lombe to topple him from the leadership of the ANC.

After Mr Lombe failed he broke away from the ANC and together with Minister of Mines Mr Mufaya Mumbuna formed the United Party.

Later he was joined by Prime Minister Mundia who defected from the ANC and was made president of the United Party which was later proscribed by the Government.

The announcement that Mr Nkumbula has finally put to print his long involvement in the political era ends year of speculation on whether the veteran politician would finally come around to do so.

Mr Nkumbula, 69, has recently been in ill-health.

CSO: 4700/410

COURT DISMISSES WITH COSTS DETAINEES' APPLICATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] **THE LUSAKA High Court yesterday dismissed with costs an application filed by detained former High Court Commissioner, Edward Shamwana and former Bank of Zambia Governor, Valentine Musakanya challenging the banning of their petition to Parliament.**

High Court judge, Mr Justice Wamulungwe Mainga ruled that Mr Shamwana and Mr Musakanya's application was misconceived in law and therefore liable to be dismissed with costs.

Mr Justice Mainga said the procedure taken by Mr Shamwana and Mr Musakanya in filing their application by way of originating summons was not proper and therefore his court had no jurisdiction on the matter.

He ruled that if the plaintiffs (Mr Shamwana and Mr Musakanya) wanted to file another application, they were at liberty to do so but should do so under the proper procedure by way of issuing a writ of summons.

The judge said under the procedure which they had adopted in bringing the application to court, witnesses who were needed to come and give evidence could not be called as this could be done only by issuing them with writs of summons.

"The proceedings are not properly before me and I will not have jurisdiction. Therefore, the matter is dismmised with costs," he said.

Mr Musakanya and Mr Shamwana were seeking a court declaration on whether the petition to Parliament should be prohibited and whether the State was acting within its power to prohibit them from reading newspapers, magazines and books.

Further the two detainees, in an affidavit filed by Mr Shamwana, complained that they were taken to Katete and Chipata respectively under gun point despite protests that they could not get the needed medicines they were prescribed to take in that area.

Mr Justice Mainga further ruled in favour of Mr Abdulaziz Kinariwala over arguments by Mr Bruce Munyama, counsel for Mr Shamwana, that the State should have applied for leave to make an objection that the two plaintiffs' application was misconceived in law.

He said although it was normal that an application should be made to raise an objection by way of notice or summons with the deputy registrar of the High Court at the close of proceedings, this was not so in this case since there were no proceeding and the application filed by the plaintiff was not made through the registrar but with the court.

He added that infact an application for leave could not be made because the case came straight to court.

The judge said Mr Kinariwala indicated to the plaintiff by sending a letter to his lawyer, Mr Munyama dated July 29, this year that he was going to raise an objection.

"This constitutes an application for leave to raise an objection on a point of law to the application," he said, adding that he was satisfied that the defendants had complied with the law.

Mr Justice Mainga pointed out that the question of whether the State had power to stop a petition or the court from hearing such a petition was contempt of Parliament raised the question of whether the court could decide this matter.

He said that he found this issue to be partly law and partly factual adding that every action needed to be commenced by writ except where this was indicated.

He said since under the present procedure no witnesses could be called to come and testify for him to decide the issues at hand he found that the plaintiff who was seeking a declaration on matters which called for evidence had not taken the proper procedure.

CSO: 4700/410

FOREIGN AIRLINES PROTEST BANK OF ZAMBIA ACTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] AIRLINES whose planes do not land in Zambia will not be allowed by the Bank of Zambia to externalise funds in a move to conserve foreign exchange.

And British Airways, the Dutch airline KLM and the West German airline Lufthansa, the airlines affected, have already protested to the International Air Transport Association (IATA) in Geneva and the Government about the action.

There was no comment from Bank of Zambia officials. But a bank circular number 13 dated August 14 to commercial banks states:

"Authorised dealers in foreign exchange are advised that with immediate effect, no airline that does not land and uplift passengers from Zambia shall be allowed to externalise funds save for those funds already accumulated in the country."

Other airlines such as Air Malawi, Kenya Airways, the Soviet airline Aeroflot, Air Zimbabwe and the French airline UTA have not been affected.

Although the bank has said that the airlines would be allowed to remit funds accumulated before the circular Mrs Tina Malyon of Lufthansa said the airline had not externalised any funds since November last year.

The airline had a "substantial amount of money" in the pipeline which would be affected by the move. Asked whether the airline would close down operations in Zambia, she said:

"Obviously this will change international attitude about the general economic conditions in Zambia."

She said West Germany might take retaliatory action against Zambia Airways which maintains offices there.

The bank's move had taken her airline by surprise since Zambia and West Germany had an air services agreement, which allowed for airlines from the two countries to operate freely.

But she indicated that retaliatory action against Zambia Airways would only be taken if efforts by IATA and at governmental level failed to achieve a compromise.

KLM manager in Zambia Mr Herman Wilterbrood confirmed that his airline had been affected although there had been no official communication from the bank.

They had only been informed of the bank's action through their bankers.

The airline's head office in Amsterdam had sought clarification from the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications.

The Government had promised to look into the matter although there was no indication that it might rescind the bank's action.

Chairman of the Travel Agents Association of Zambia Mr Terry Hinton said he was "closely watching" the situation

CSO: 4700/410

SWEDISH EMBASSY SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES AID PROGRAM

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] SWEDEN is to assist Zambia assemble locally 300 wagons costing K5 million for Zambia Railways during the 1982-83 period.

A spokesman for the Swedish embassy said in Lusaka that the wagons are in addition to the 300 being assembled at Kabwe under the 1979-81 K10 million agreement between the two countries.

The agreement for the assembling of the 100 wagons has already been signed.

The spokesman also said that his country would assist Zambia in the training of 40 people in various skills under the personnel and Consultancy Fund Programme.

He said that there was favourable development co-operation between Zambia and Sweden which dates back to 1965 when Sweden started giving aid to Zambia.

"Our co-operation and assistance to Zambia is in line with our country's policy to help developing countries become self-reliant," he said.

The spokesman said since 1965, Sweden's overall aid to Zambia stood at K120 million, mainly in the fields of agriculture, health education and import, Support Fund and Personnel Consultancy Fund.

There are also 60 Swedish experts all over the country working in various fields including government departments and ministries providing expertise.

The spokesman explained that within the next three years, Zambia would receive K46 million for agricultural, health and education.

For this year, Zambia had already procured drugs, spare parts for Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO), wagons for Zambia Railways and a bridge for the Ministry of Works and Supply.

The spokesman further expressed Sweden's desire to support the recently formed regional South African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC).

In this direction, Sweden and Norway have embarked on a telecommunications link between Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe and work on the project started early this year.

The spokesman also described trade between the two countries as among the highest Sweden has with African states.

CSO: 4700/410

INDECO MAY HAVE TO PAY COMPENSATION FOR PLANT'S REPOSSESSION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Indeco may have to pay about K1 million to a Lusaka-based private company as compensation for repossessing the Nega Nega brick factory in Mazabuka.

Libro Textiles Industries managing director Mr Mohamed Limbada said last week that his firm was not bitter the Government had decided to repossess the K6 million plant.

"But we do hope Indeco will pay us as soon as possible so that we can use the money to develop a new mill elsewhere," he said.

President Kaunda directed that the factory be handed back to the State because "it is desirable or expedient in the interest of the public" to acquire the property.

This was contained in the Government GAZETTE published on August 7 and signed by Minister of Lands and Natural Resources Mr Clement Mwananshiku.

Indeco sold the plant to the private firm at K800,000 after making a loss of about K15 million.

But Mr Limbada complained that since the President's directive neither Indeco nor the Ministry of Commerce and Industry officials had "the courtesy to inform us about the new developments.

"The only official communication has been through the Government GAZETTE and what had appeared in the Press."

During the last session of Parliament early this month, Commerce and Industry minister Mr Remmy Chisupa was taken to task over the transaction.

MPs queried the minister on how much the Government had invested on development of the project; what measures had been taken to protect it from vandals; and whether the Government had any offers from individuals and private companies to buy the plant.

Mr Chisupa said the Government did not invest into the abortive scheme but Indeco's total liability was K6,996,697.

The amount represented the original investment on the plant by way of fixed assets only, but Indeco had borrowed a total of K22,370,000 from various sources to set up Nega Nega and Kalulushi brickfield plants.

Mr Chisupa said Indeco had posted security guards at the complex to guard the factory, machinery and houses.

But a TIMES team which visited the factory recently was told vandals had smashed windows, ripped off doors and stolen fixtures from the factory and houses.

Workers employed by Limbada Company said apart from broken window panes theives had virtually ransacked the 145 houses comprising of high, medium and low cost structures.

Mr Limbada said his firm has drawn up an inventory of expenses incurred since "we moved on the site last March."

The company had to erect a temporary water pump for domestic use and had for the last few months been pulling down machinery belonging to Indeco.

Indeco has declined to comment on the latest developments saying "we are still waiting for guidance from the Government."

The private firm was to turn the factory into a textile mill employing about 500 people. It envisaged to spend K2 million on new machinery and renovation of the factory.

CSO: 4700/410

MPHEPO SAYS LACK OF RAW MATERIALS BRINGING SOME FIRMS TO HALT

Mphepo Presents Annual Report

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Aug 81 p 4

[Excerpt]

SOME companies are slowly grinding to a halt because of lack of raw materials and letters of credit.

Lusaka chamber of Commerce and Industry chairman Mr Francis Mphepo said this in Lusaka at the weekend when he presented his annual report to the mother body, the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association (Zincom).

Reviewing events of the year, Mr Mpepo said that the business community had met and was still facing many problems.

He said when President Kaunda abolished the old technical committee and substituted it with a ministerial committee, businessmen's problems started.

Foreign allocations for the first half of 1981 were slow to materialise and when they did, they were "disastrously inadequate".

"Some companies have up to now not received their allocations. This is despite that the Government had a draw-down of K300 million from the IMF loan of K800 million," said Mr Mpepo.

Next came the cancellation of all import licences issued on Form 1A and the no funds involved licences issued before April 9, 1981. This was followed by the revalidation of old import licences issued on Form 2A.

The consequences this would cause were obvious unless something was done about it now, and fast.

Despite all this, the chamber has had cordial relationship with the Government, particularly with ministries of Commerce and Industry and Finance.

Industry Needs Positive Attitude

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] IT is high time industry in Zambia adopted a more patriotic and positive attitude towards solving the nation's economic problems than its present mercenary stance and expecting to be spoonfed all the time.

Patriotism is for all those who have made Zambia their home. That should include industry and business houses operating in this country.

Loyalty demands hard work, innovation and inventiveness in the face of growing national economic difficulties.

Industry and business houses in the nation's capital should in fact lead in this by example.

It is a great shame to Zambia that we have to report on our Business Review page that the Lusaka chamber of commerce and industry is singing the same old negative song.

It says that some companies in the country are slowly grinding to a halt due to lack of imported raw materials.

Blaming all our economic difficulties on the "lack of foreign exchange" scapegoat points an accusing finger at our own mercenary attitudes and an easy escape route from our own laziness.

Instead of wringing hands in despair, our industrialists and businessmen should be thinking hard about ways to save foreign exchange and to set up new industries using locally produced raw materials. That is what import substitution is all about.

It little occurs to them that if they improved the country's economy through increased production of local resources the little foreign exchange available would be used to import capital goods which we do not produce locally.

During the Rhodesian UDI the Rhodesian industrialists and businessmen created a lot of secondary industries for import substitution because they just didn't have the necessary foreign exchange.

Why can't Zambian industry do the same at a time when we are in a similar position? Where is the loyalty of our business tycoons?

If they have the interests of Zambia at heart then they should not childishly wait to be spoonfed by the Government. They must find ways of generating foreign exchange themselves.

The K800 million IMF loan facility granted to Zambia last May will be made available to the Government in driblets.

Industry and business houses should not actually bank on it. It is not meant to be the panacea for all their economic ills. Nor will it in any way pull Zambia out of the present economic rut.

Rather it will merely support the country's financial and economic programme especially in diversifying domestic production and achieving a financial equilibrium.

Now that Mr Vernon Mwaanga is the new chairman of Zincom, perhaps there will be a change of heart for the better among local industrialists and businessmen on the vexing foreign exchange problem.

CSO: 4700/410

DELAY OF BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] CONSTRUCTION of the bridge across Kafue river at Mufuchani in Kitwe has been delayed by lack of funds, Copperbelt permanent secretary Mr Jordan Munkanta has said.

Mr Munkanta said in an interview in Ndola that the Mufuchani Disaster Fund committee needed about K500,000 to build the bridge, but so far it had only K10,000. "The Mufuchani Disaster Fund is still open and donors are more than welcome to donate to it."

Mr Munkanta was not aware of any company which had offered to build the bridge.

The Mufuchani Disaster Fund was set up in 1979 after 45 people drowned when a pontoon carrying them across the river capsized.

Early this year visiting Lord Mayor of Sheffield Mr William Owen told Kitwe district council that his city had some of the greatest bridge builders who if persuaded to come to Kitwe on an exchange programme could help in constructing the bridge.

Mr Owen was speaking at the disaster area after executive secretary Mr Gilbert Zimba told him the council was determined to build a bridge to facilitate development on the other side of the river.

The cheapest bridge would cost about K300,000 while a bigger one would cost K1 million.

CSO: 4700/410

MUMPANSHYA DEFENDS HIS REPORT ON RAILWAYS

Controversy Continues

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] **CHAIRMAN of the commission of inquiry into Zambia Railways Mr Joshua Mumpanshya has defended his report saying it was based on truth.**

"There is therefore no question of me or my commission having lied in the report of findings in the Zambia Railways," Mr Mumpanshya said at his Hotel Inter-Continental room. He is in Lusaka for specialist medical treatment.

He declined to discuss the issue in detail because there was nothing he could say about current developments.

"I have presented the findings to the President and my job ended there. I was a mere messenger reporting what the people said." It was now up to the Government to say something.

Minister of State for Decentralisation Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula has on two occasions attacked the report describing it as false and not worth the paper it was printed on.

Last Tuesday, Mr Chuula told a Press conference that although there had been resistance to publish the report by some lawyers in the Government some "forces" had demanded its publication.

On Saturday, he made another statement insisting he was right in saying the Government could not have appointed Mr Basil Monze Zambia Railways general manager without first clearing him of any allegations contained in the Mumpanshya report.

He said the Government could not have given Mr Monze the railways job without first clearing him.

By appointing him to the post the Government by implication exonerated him.

Mr Chuula's remarks were prompted by Central Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Pius Kasutu who called on the Government to clear Mr Monze of his implication in the Mumpanshya report or nullify his appointment.

In Kabwe, the Zambia National Farmers Union supported the Mumpanshya report.

Union chairman Mr David Mazimba said in a statement on Saturday that by failing to implement the recommendations in the report, the Government had denied the people their fundamental rights.

Mr Mazimba supported the Railway Workers Union of Zambia on the issue and attacked Mr Chuula for saying the report — which revealed tribalism, corruption, nepotism and thefts — was false.

The railway union, with support of Mr Kasutu and his provincial political secretary Mr Samson Mukando, has insisted that the appointment of Mr Monze be deferred until he was cleared.

Mr Mazimba warned that his union would take action if the demands by RWUZ were not met by the Government.

"I can assure you brothers that we in the Zambia National Farmers Union are behind you. It will not be long for us to act. This is not a threat but some of us believe that action speaks louder than words."

Bwacha Member of Parliament and deputy Chief Whip of the National Assembly Mr Richard Banda and Legal Affairs permanent secretary Mr Charles Manyema are among those who have attacked Mr Chuula for saying the report was false.

Mr Manyema, who was a commissioner, said last Friday that Mr Chuula had attacked the Government by calling the report false.

He said this view was shared by secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima who held a meeting with him.

And last week, Choma MP Mr Daniel Munkombwe challenged Mr Kasutu "to produce concrete evidence" which should be used to nullify Mr Monze's appointment.

Part and parcel

He said he could not understand why Mr Kasutu, who was part and parcel of the appointing system, should now be opposed to the decision.

He charged that Mr Kasutu's opposition of Mr Monze's appointment "was in total violation of the Party supremacy and a breach of confidence in President Kaunda, who is the overall head of the appointing authority".

Mr Munkombwe felt that if Mr Kasutu failed to tell the nation "the truth" about why he opposed the appointment of Mr Monze, it might appear the Central Committee member had a grudge against the former permanent secretary.

Mr Munkombwe supported Mr Chuula that the findings of the Mumpanshya commission could not be used against the appointment of Mr Monze.

The MP said he could not understand why Mr Kasutu did not persuade the Central Committee to implement the findings of the commission if these were true.

Government Should Issue Statement

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Aug 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] **WHO IS RIGHT?**

Is it the Mumpanshya report which confirmed that there were malpractices such as corruption, nepotism, tribalism and thefts in Zambia Railways?

Or, is it the Minister of State for Decentralisation Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula who has described the report as an unreliable document which was not even worth the paper it was printed on?

It is now one week since Mr Chuula, who was once Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General, attacked the report, but the Government has remained silent on his serious allegations.

Why should the Government remain silent when a report it accepted through a White Paper is being torn apart by a Government junior minister?

Should the nation conclude that the Government's silence over Mr, Chuula's serious allegation is its acceptance that the Mumpanshya report was indeed a fabrication?

But the nation would be groping in the dark because a Commission of Inquiry's report which was accepted in a Government White Paper can only reasonably be disowned by a statement from the Government.

We are sure that the Government is aware that the nation takes White Papers on Commissions of Inquiry seriously.

After all, some White Papers on Commissions such as the Whelan report, the Mwanakatwe report and the Muchangwe report have benefited some workers financially.

Some of these Commissions were simultaneously published with Government White Papers.

But the White Paper on the Mumpanshya commission was published two years after the Commission's report.

The Government had therefore two years in which to do a thorough job.

Why then should the Government shy away from recommendations it had made after such a long and exhaustive exercise?

Last week, we published stories in this newspaper that Zambia Railways, in 1975, sold 12 locomotive wagons to the Broken Hill division of the Nchanga

Consolidated Copper Mines Limited [NCCM] in an irregular manner.

They were not only sold on a verbal undertaking but they were also sold at scrap value even though some had a 32-year life span.

There are also no records to show that NCCM paid Zambia Railways for the wagons.

Today, we have published a story in which the commandant of the Zambia Railways police, Mr Abson Chanda has confirmed that a senior management official wanted his fraud squad disbanded because it was investigating the misuse of company transport and other malpractices.

These are some of the irregularities which the Mumpanshya Commission investigated and the management of the Zambia Railways has not denied the fresh allegations.

So why should the findings of the Mumpanshya Commission be in doubt at this stage?

It is time the nation realised that it is dealing with a more complex and bigger issue than the findings of the Mumpanshya Commission.

The Government should therefore issue a statement now.

Mumpanyisha Report Becoming Charade

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Aug 81

[Editorial]

[Text]

TO be cleared or not to be cleared — that is the question now looming up through the dense fog of the deepening Mumpanshya report controversy.

The focus is back on the disputed appointment of Mr Basil Monze as Zambia Railways general manager. Was he in fact cleared of any allegations that might have been made against him in the report before he was moved to Zambia Railways recently?

Unfortunately for him and for everybody else, Mr Monze has refused to shed any light on this, let alone discuss the Mumpanshya report. Yet he is the eye of the whirlwind.

Likewise the Zambia Railways board, the parastatal mother Zimco, and indeed the Government itself, have all remained tight-lipped on the saga so far.

But the man who re-opened the Mumpanshya wounds, the "tell it-as-it-is" Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula, ostensibly "to defend the Government", has made a spirited comeback into the ring now to clear himself of the charges being levelled against him from many quarters including his colleagues.

He raises a valid point. Why did the Government, and only on the prodding from Parliament, publish a White Paper accepting and adopting the Mumpanshya report two years after it had been published? Normally a White Paper is published simultaneously, and not belatedly, with a report.

From what Mr Chuula now says, it appears the Mumpanshya report was embraced with more gratitude than conviction by the Government. His uninhibited discussion and brutal candour has revealed certain ambiguities which show that the report was neither persuasive nor conclusive.

The metastatic spread of scandals around the report bear witness to his arguments. But the questions he raises, instead of cutting to the heart of the matter, deflect the talk into aimless byways.

The Mumpanshya report saga is becoming a charade — a tactical game whose four most important rules are: how to "play" the problem: What "stroke" to use with people: Which way to "tilt": and whether or not to "stone wall" or to follow the "hangout" option.

Instead of revealing bedrock, it shows only

shifting sands. It is now a rumbling muddled and circular business of scenarios and hypothetical positions which might prove futile.

If the latest act does not prove Mr Chuula's guilt, it surely does not prove his innocence. He spoke publicly, perhaps too candidly, when he should have taken refuge in reticence, or spoken out quietly in the corridors of power.

He may, of course, have been actuated by the best of intentions. But he now feels like a soldier who has dragged himself through no man's land only to be denied asylum by his own side. His reach may have exceeded his grasp.

The moral here is that an excess of idealism might lead one to consequences one has not bargained for. One might end up the most moral person but, at the same time, the most isolated.

But the question still remains: Is the Government going to clear itself, now that Mr Chuula has somewhat cleared himself?

Authorities In a Jam

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] YESTERDAY's enthusiasm can so easily become today's inconvenience and, eventually, tomorrow's embarrassment.

There is no end to it — but no beginning either. That seems to be the story of the Mumpanshya report. The last word is yet to be said and written about that much-publicised and scandal-ridden report.

The Chuula bombshell on it this week has created its own unfortunate ripples, the worst of which has been to widen the credibility gap between the people and their Party and its Government.

That is why yesterday we asked the Party and its Government to "come out without fail and state categorically where it stands on the Mumpanshya findings". It is still tight-lipped.

Lest we forget, that report made serious charges against specific and respected members of the society. Charges ranged from cattle theft, rampant tribalism, to nepotism and corruption in Zambia Railways.

The Mumpanshya report was a saga of one mistake after another. In its initial classified report, the culprits were named and unfortunately some of those named obtained copies of it.

That alone immediately created big problems for the Government in law suits threats. To avoid that a final report was published, this time without the culprits' names but with imaginary initials instead.

In accepting the final report, the Government seemed to be groping for a face-saver, something that would get it out front, or on top or ahead of a dangerous curve.

It put a blanket ban on any possibility of law suits against itself by those who had been named in the first report.

That did not help matters at all. Another omission was its failure to suspend from office, until they were cleared, all those people against whom allegations had been made by the report.

In the end the report left much in the air as it answered. Rumours started flying around. People were asking: "Who is who in the report?"

All in all it revealed a kind of reckless rot and rotten recklessness that can be expected from the vile vilifiers bent to vilify vilely. Because of that a dangerous situation has now emerged.

The more things are allowed to happen around that report, the more the position of the authorities is falsified, causing more confusion. Surely nobody wants that.

The fact that the Government is so far tight-lipped about the matter is a recognition that the

authorities are in a jam.

Their plight is understandable. There is a lesson to be learned here. This is that you cannot simply open a door part way. It is either shut or open. Whichever way, one must be ready for any consequences, good and bad.

The only way out of the present jam is to lift the ban on law suits and let the courts decide one way or another for those who may want to clear themselves of the stigma of the Mumpanshya report.

CSO: 4700/410

RAILWAYS POLICE RESISTS OFFICIAL'S ATTEMPTS TO DISBAND IT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] THE ZAMBIA Railways police department has resisted attempts by a high-ranking official in the organisation to disband its fraud, it was learnt from Kabwe yesterday.

Commandant of the railways police, Mr Alson Chanda confirmed when contacted at his home that attempts were made by a senior official to influence management to disband the squad.

But these attempts were thwarted by the department which resisted strongly when the official made his manoeuvres, Mr Chanda said.

He said the official was being investigated for misuse of company transport and other offences. He did not disclose.

"It is true that there were attempts by a high-ranking official to disband the squad in June, but we have resisted and it is still operating," said the commandant.

The squad has become unpopular with management because its investigations of thefts, frauds and corruption cases in the system are normally thorough.

Consequently, the squad which comprises an officer from the internal audit unit and two police officers with the commandant as the overall supervisor, has tended to tread on the toes of some top railway officials.

The squad was first disbanded in 1977 and the then railways police commandant, Mr Bartholomew Mwale sacked for insisting that his men should continue investigating the alleged theft of cattle in transit and other corrupt practices in the system.

But last year, the government ordered management to reconstitute the squad and Mr Mwale was reinstated on promotion and directed to pursue investigations in close liaison with Zambia Police.

The government, in its White Paper on the Mumpanshya report also asked the Prime Minister to set up a committee to implement the recommendations of the Mumpanshya inquiry team.

Meanwhile, the commandant has promised to tell the government the truth about what actually transpired in the 1975 deal in which Zambia Railways sold 12 of its wagons to the Broken Hill mine.

Mr Chanda said although the transaction took place before he was appointed commandant, he would pursue the case records in possession of the fraud squad and acquaint himself with what transpired.

"If I am satisfied that the case was thoroughly investigated, then, I will inform the government accordingly," he said.

He confirmed however, that investigations into the deal have been completed, but he was unable to say whether management had accepted its recommendations.

CSO: 4700/410

BRIEFS

ARRIVAL OF ROMANIAN EXPERTS--Seventeen Romanian experts have arrived in the country to recondition Aro vehicles used by the police. Since the vehicles started coming in the country last year there have been persistent breakdowns. A spokesman for the Romanian embassy said in Lusaka yesterday that nearly 1,000 Aro vehicles used by the police had so far been provided by Romania to the Zambian Government. He dismissed reports that the vehicles were not suitable for Zambian conditions. He said 30 police officers were recently in Romania where they inspected various types of cars from which they had chosen the Aros. The 1,000 vehicles are part of a K15 million credit facility extended to Zambia by the Romanian government. The spokesman, however, declined to indicate how much money had been spent on the Aro vehicles. But he said apart from buying the vehicles part of the money was being spent on importing consumable goods and items from Romania. [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Aug 81 p 7]

RCM'S SECOND QUARTER LOSS--ROAN Consolidated Mines (RCM) made a loss of K11,475,000 in the second quarter ended June 30 compared to a net profit of K9,102,000 recorded in the corresponding quarter last year. A quarterly report released yesterday said during the period under review, the company made a total revenue of K97,711,000 compared to K113,563,000 in 1980. And in view of the loss incurred, the board of directors who met in Lusaka yesterday decided that no dividend be declared in respect of the quarter. The company blamed the industrial unrest for the low copper production, which dropped from 63,712 tonnes to 52,540 tonnes. Copper sales of 57,034 tonnes were below the comparable figure of 64,080 tonnes sold in the corresponding period last year. Copper sales values were K1,533 a tonne showing a reduction on the K1,620 achieved a year ago. Cobalt production in the quarter under review totalled 452 tonnes, against 464 tonnes produced in the June 1980 quarter. Sales of 264 tonnes showed an increase on the 143 tonnes sold in the corresponding period. The report said sales of cobalt remain at a low level and the cobalt market was depressed generally, adding that world cobalt production was well in excess of demand. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Aug 81 p 1]

LAND MINES PREVENT ELECTIONS--Party elections may not be held in some areas of Gwembe district because roads have not yet been cleared of land mines. District political secretary Mr Robert Michelo confirmed yesterday and singled out Sinazongwe where security forces are still removing landmines. Party elections from section to ward level in Mulolo Ward have already been cancelled until the area was declared safe by the security forces. Mr Michelo said Party officials had been advised not to venture into the area to prepare ground for the election until security forces move out. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Aug 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/410

MUGABE FAVORS MILITARY TRAINING FOR CHILDREN

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Children without school places would in future undergo military training, preparing them to help in the defence of Zimbabwe, should the need arise, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

Training would take place at youth centres throughout the country where children would also be trained in creative as well as productive occupations, including farming.

The Prime Minister made several references to the military training plan at a series of ZANU (PF) rallies held throughout Mashonaland last week.

In Mrewa he assured crowds that the children would not be allowed to keep guns or move about with them.

"They might be tempted to pop their guns at their elders, and we wouldn't want that," Mr Mugabe said.

The children would be allowed to handle guns and other weapons only during the actual training sessions, after which the arms would be taken away, he said.

Mr Mugabe, who is also president of ZANU (PF), also urged that children in or out of school should be allowed to join the party.

All youth wings of political movements all over the world consisted of children who were in or out of school, he said.

The Prime Minister did not say, however, that children should be allowed to organize political parties or to participate in party political activities at their schools.

An official in the Prime Minister's Office denied a newspaper report earlier last week that one of its spokesmen had said Mr Mugabe's call for children to join ZANU (PF) marked a break with the previous system of forbidding political activity in schools.

The official said the report quoted the Prime Minister out of context, and was both incorrect and misleading.

He added: "What the Prime Minister said was merely that children, whether in or out of school, should, like everywhere else in the world, be allowed to join the party.

"He did not say they should be allowed to organise party activities in their schools."

Parents and other political parties had expressed concern about the report, saying the introduction of political activities in schools would create chaos and confusion in the country's educational system.

CSO: 4700/417

MINISTERS SUCCEED IN GETTING SQUATTERS TO LEAVE VICTORIA EAST

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Gwelo. Land-hungry people of the newly installed and almost landless Chief Chikwanda in the Mtilikwe area of the Victoria Province who last week caused alarm by squatting on commercial farms in Victoria East were yesterday moving off again and returning to their own area.

This was on the instructions and advice of two Government ministers, Dr Eddison Zvobgo and Mr Moven Mahachi, who after giving assurances to the commercial farmers at a meeting on Friday later addressed the people.

Commercial farmers in the area are still worried about the situation.

Said one: "The problem is very serious and we are sitting back to wait and see what will happen. It is a tricky situation. It seems that the hands of the police are tied when it comes to squatters. They can only prosecute them for cutting down trees."

Tribalistic

Said another: "Chief Chikwanda claims this area (Victoria East) as his ancestral home ground and the danger is that if the Government accepts claims like that then the whole of the country will revert to tribalistic claim. Every chief could lay claim to something."

Chief Chikwanda, who is thought to have about 3 000 followers, has only a tiny area near Zano School in the north-eastern tip of the Mtilikwe communal land near Kyle Dam.

The chief was installed as his kraal by Dr Zvobgo last Sunday and on Monday he and his followers moved on to the surrounding commercial farms.

Mr Robert Menzies, the under-secretary (development) for Victoria in the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, takes up the story: "Efforts were made by the Government at every level to try to deal with this without resorting to the use of force," he said.

"This was trespass, for they marked out areas where they thought they were going to plough and live and graze their cattle.

"There was a whole host of meetings and on Wednesday the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Muzenda, came down and explained to the chief that what his people were doing was not in the terms of the Government's policy of reconciliation."

Mr Menzies said Dr Zvobgo told the commercial farmers that the Government had no intention of expropriating land or to do anything that was not in terms of the law. He said that as in the past farms would be acquired by the Government on the basis of willing seller, willing buyer.

Later on Friday, at a hastily-convened but well-attended meeting with Chief Chikwanda, his advisers and followers, "the minister made it quite clear that there was no excuse for them to go on to commercial farms. He told them the Government was doing what it could to relieve the land pressure and that they must withdraw from the farms."

Mr Menzies said that in the meantime the police had been mounting an operation to deal with the law-and-order side of the matter, but it was intended to use persuasion rather than have a confrontation.

"The ministers returned to Salisbury and they believe the situation has been brought under control and that the people are returning to their tribal areas," he said.

"The police are remaining in the area to see that no one disregards the instructions and those who do will be prosecuted. If law and order is not maintained then firm police action is intended."

CSO: 4700/417

PRIVATE SECTOR DEEMED VITAL TO SOCIALISM

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Aug 81 p 12

[Article by A. J. A. Peck]

[Text] Socialism may be defined as the ordering of an economy in order to achieve maximum economic benefit for all the participants in that economy.

Socialism does not necessitate state ownership of the means of production--indeed, Sweden is an example of an extreme socialist country in which industry is controlled predominantly by private enterprise.

The commonest and most gregarious error made by socialist thinkers is the failure to appreciate that the ideal socialist economy is one in which state enterprise and private enterprise are both utilised to best advantage.

This error is historical in its origin, deriving from the unfounded assumption of early socialist thinkers that private enterprise must of necessity be exploitive by nature.

It is utterly crucial for the future welfare of Zimbabwe that this error be exposed and made glaringly obvrious, so that Zimbabwe may benefit from the advantages of socialism but be spared the disastrous misconceptions so often associated with socialism.

Creates Wealth

The manifest truth is that the major part of private enterprise, so far from being exploitive, creates wealth and employment that did not exist before; and, far from utilising "means of production" that would otherwise be utilised by others, private enterprise creates its own means of production by, for example, building its own factories and importing equipment from other countries.

Supposing, for example, a multi-national company was permitted to establish itself in Zimbabwe to manufacture refined chrome products. It would bring in a great deal of equipment and a group of skilled technicians.

If, for example, it created one million units of wealth in Zimbabwe each year, even if it removed five hundred thousand units of that wealth from Zimbabwe, it would not be "exploiting" Zimbabwe.

It would only be removing wealth that did not exist before the multinational created it: Zimbabwe would be better off by five hundred thousand units of wealth per annum; many Zimbabweans would have jobs that did not exist before; and Zimbabwe, by exporting chrome products instead of chrome, would utilise her basic raw materials to greater advantage.

Similarly, the Zimbabwean enterpreneur, is, as a rule, not exploiting anyone: he is creating wealth and employment that did not exist before, and which would not exist but for his enterprise.

His position is that he is in practice a trustee of certain of the nation's resources.

Fraction

These he uses to create wealth and jobs and incomes for his employees that did not previously exist; any income he may receive is merely a fraction of that new wealth that would not have come into being at all but for his initiative and managerial capabilities; and in any event a minimum of 52 percent of the profits of a company are then taken by the State as taxation, as well as 20 percent of any dividends declared by the company.

Clearly state enterprise must play its role--and in Zimbabwe it always has played its part. The Post Office, the Railways, Colcom and Risco are examples.

Nevertheless, the economy of Zimbabwe could be destroyed unless it is appreciated--as is beginning to be appreciated even in countries like China and Soviet Russia--that any government that endeavours to eliminate private enterprise will inevitably only succeed in deeply injuring if not in destroying, its own economy.

Complex

The reasons for this are quite simple. The art of good management, it has been said, is the art of delegation. A modern economy is so incredibly complex that any government capable of managing every detail of that economy would have to have a mind as powerful, as all-seeing, as ubiquitous, as the mind of God.

No government has such a mind.

The government can define the parameters to which private enterprise must adhere by means of, inter alia, industrial legislation and taxation; but the private entrepreneur should be left to get on with the job.

CSO: 4700/417

NKOMO URGES GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL FARM, LAND PRICES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday made a strong call for Government control of farm and land prices.

He said the very high prices of commercial farms frustrated any aspiring young black farmers wanting to go into the big commercial farming sector, and the Government itself when buying farms for resettlement.

The prices also frustrated co-operatives which had been set up with a view to buying commercial farms.

"The sellers are demanding exorbitant prices for their land and Government must control the prices so that they are fair for both the purchaser and the sellers," he said.

Some of the farms were even undeveloped and still forested with indigenous trees like mopani and only indigenous grass was growing, he claimed.

"Yet you hear the seller say that his farm is very well developed when all he has been doing was cutting the mopani and sell it as firewood without building dams or planting good trees."

Dr Nkomo was guest speaker at the open day of Hlekweni Rural Training Institute, run by the Friends (Quakers) Association, 12 km from Bulawayo off the Plumtree road.

In a wide ranging one-hour-long speech Dr Nkomo also renewed his call for formation of co-operatives in communal lands.

"The land in the so-called communal lands is badly used. What is needed is not so much of resettlement of the people, but creation of enough grazing land as well as resources to generate cash."

He said by forming co-operatives the people could achieve great success through harnessing rivers to form dams and moving their homes to one place and create grazing land.

"The trouble is that, in all communal lands, homes are dotted all over and it is difficult to supply such people with services like pumped water and adequate roads. The solution is for you people to come together and build in one place, then leave the rest of the land for crops and grazing."

Even if the Government bought all commercial farms and told the people to move on to the farms the dotting of homes everywhere would mean a haphazard system of living.

CSO: 4700/417

BOOM IN AFRICAN LITERATURE HAMPERED BY SHORTAGES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Aug 81 p 6

[Text] A PROMISED post-independence boom in African literature has been badly hit by a foreign currency and paper shortage.

Scores of new works ranging from collections of poetry to novels have been accepted by publishers but have little chance of reaching the bookshelves until the situation improves.

A major cause of the crisis is the sudden upsurge in paper requirements, particularly for education.

Although booksellers, publishers and printers sounded optimistic about the future, a spokesman for the Umtali Board and Paper Mills, the sole suppliers of paper, said it would take at least three years to correct the paper shortages.

Demand in educational material has far outstripped the supply of paper and with a new syllabus in the pipeline for the entire education system, problems facing the publishers will take a long time to resolve.

In July the Minister of Education, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said the intake of primary school children had risen from 800 000 to 1,8 million, while the number of Form One pupils for this year had gone up from 17 000 to 80 000.

"This broad base will continue to feature as this year's intake progresses through the upper levels. It means therefore that we have to gear ourselves for these new streams until they go through," one publisher said.

ALLEGATIONS

Two of the country's biggest publishers, Longman and College Press, dismissed allegations by one bookseller that present shortages were a result of complacency on their part because they had not taken the Minister of Education seriously when he indicated there would be a boom in students' enrolment.

"This is totally untrue," the managing director of College Press, Mr Luchi Balarin, said. "I am sure the Ministry of Education is quite aware of our plight. People must realise that we are being bedevilled by factors virtually beyond our control."

College Press, which has its own printing press and receives less than 50 tonnes of paper a month, while Mardon Printers, who print for Longman, receive a monthly 220 tonnes for all requirements — far short of the present levels of demand.

Newspapers were getting more papers than other consumers but, according to a statement early this year by Mr George Capon, the chairman of assessment committee No. 8 of the Industrial Import Control, the country's estimated newsprint needs for this year exceed supply from Umtali Board and Paper Mills by 8 647 tonnes — almost 50 percent of its present capacity. The circulation of the newspapers is badly affected by the shortage of newsprint.

Foreign currency shortages have also hampered the production of more specialised books because the paper has to be imported.

The various problems had caused difficulties in clearing last year's publications, said College Press marketing manager Mr Ben Mugabe. Printing this year's works had only just started.

BACKLOG

Publishing manager for Longman, Miss Marylin Poole, also complained of the problems creating a big backlog of orders running into several thousand books.

She was excited, however, over prospects for books now being written and edited which presented a whole new set of ideas on a wide range of subjects, including social studies, science and history.

"Actually we were working on some of these books long before independence but failed to get approval for them from the then Ministry of Education," she said.

Many of the works, she said, had wide relevance to Southern and Central Africa as a whole.

College Press has also embarked on a training programme, including an advanced course overseas, for African editors who will help map out the changing approach to Zimbabwe's academic and general literature needs.

The publishing house is in the process of producing an African Writers' series including works by authors elsewhere on the continent. It had also published a number of educational books for use in other African countries.

CSO: 4700/417

SADCC VENTURE BEGINS TO TAKE SHAPE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Aug 81 p 12

[Text] REGULAR customers of Maputo's foreign exchange shop have recently begun finding Zimbabwean food products on the shelves that used to display South African goods.

This small change illustrates a reality which, slowly, begins to take shape — regular trade between two countries that belong to a greater effort, the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

Fifteen months ago the nine heads of state and governments of SADCC met in Lusaka to approve the guiding principles of the new venture: inter-regional co-operation and a reduction of foreign dependence, particularly in relation to South Africa.

Today, out of the 97 transport and communications projects presented at last year's Maputo donors' conference, 23 are already being implemented. This led a top official of Mozambique's Ministry of Ports and Surface Transports to comment: "Things have gone better than we expected," reports Ziana.

Finance has been secured, or is in the process of being secured, for 16 projects.

Among others there are the increase in capacity of Mozambique's Beira port, the rehabilitation of the Mozambique/Swaziland railway station with the establishment of an exchange yard, the construction of a standard B earth station at Beira, the construction of a new airport in Lesotho, the upgrading of the open wire carrier system linking Beira to Umtali, and the upgrading of the Thaba-Tseka-Taung-Mpiti road in Lesotho.

Documentation for 28 other projects has already been forwarded to financiers.

Documentation for a further 12 projects is expected to be given to financiers until mid-September this year, including those for which financing should be secured by then.

A number of countries and international agencies which pledged support for SADCC projects at Maputo's November conference last year, are now involved in the actual mechanisms of project implementation.

Belgium is involved in the rehabilitation of the Nacala-Malawi border rail, and the rehabilitation and doubling of the Beira-Dondo section on the Beira-Umtali line.

Britain is taking part in the improvement of transport and communications systems linking Mozambique to Zimbabwe, including the rehabilitation of the 100 km stretch between Alnada and Machipanda on the Beira-Umtali line.

Australia has come out in support of civil aviation, roads and railways projects, and Brazil is financing feasibility studies and technical assistance.

CSO: 4700/417

BAN ON EMIGRANTS' EXPORTING HOUSEHOLD GOODS DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Aug 81 p 1]

[Editorial]

[Text]

ON the face of it, the banning of emigrants exporting certain household goods looks irrational in terms of economic laws and in impingement of the emigrants' right to property.

It is easy to accuse Finance Minister Enos Nkala of wanting to force disgruntled people to live in Zimbabwe against their will.

Already the RF Members of Parliament have raised a hue and cry. Their nostrils seem to smell a big rat in the Minister's ban.

The last thing any Government would do is to force people to reside in the country. Forced residents are worse than no residents at all. They are potential or active subverters and saboteurs. They can never be loyal to a country that is keeping them captive, no matter what standard of life they may be enjoying.

So the idea that the Government might be wanting to keep some people in the country by denying them the right to export their property is just out: it is an absurdity.

The reasons for the measure (which we believe came too late) are obvious, and the Minister was not slow to spell them out. It would be an act of irresponsibility on the part of the Minister to do nothing to stop the sustained erosion and depletion of our foreign exchange, and the exporting of most of the furniture, leaving little for local consumption.

It is common knowledge that emigrants were buying more furniture than they needed as a means of dodging the currency control regulations. The goods they exported had an imported content on which foreign exchange was expended.

It means that the Government spent foreign currency on goods that were going to be used in a foreign country by foreign people while its own people were starved of household goods.

The sudden recession in the furniture industry after the ban vindicates the Minister's action. The idea that an industry should be sustained by runaways (transient consumers) is untenable in terms of any concepts of economic development. It should be supported by normal consumers — permanent residents.

The Minister summed it up properly when he said: "We haven't got foreign currency to import all the components needed to replace these goods."

The allegation that there is a smack of racialism in the ban is not factually founded since it affects all emigrants — Zambians, Mozambicans, Batswanas, Tanzanians and South Africans.

The Government has a duty to stop the drain of household goods and the smuggling of currency through disguised means. Zimbabwean goods are for Zimbabweans, first and foremost.

CSO: 4700/417

FACTORIES LOSE $1,4M. AFTER FURNITURE BAN

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] FURNITURE retailers around the country had cancelled about $1,4 million worth of orders with Bulawayo manufacturers by Friday — only four days after a Government ban on the export by emigrants of some furniture articles.

This figure was released by Mr Benny Grevler, who is the chairman of the Matabeleland Furniture Manufacturers' Association.

But both Mr Grevler and other furniture executives said only high-quality furniture had been affected.

Said Mr Grevler: "I would estimate the total cost of high-quality furniture orders cancelled since Tuesday to be about $1,4 million. I think factories may have to start laying off staff.

"The whole industry will enter a recession which will affect staff and put up the price of cheap furniture. It will not be profitable to produce cheap furniture at the present prices because one used to compensate the other."

Mr Grevler said a delegation representing furniture manufacturers would see the Government this week. This, he said, would be done through the Salisbury body which will have been briefed by the Bulawayo association.

Salisbury furniture dealers also complained bitterly about the Government's move.

Mr Frank McGran, manager of Bradlows, said several of his customers had cancelled orders since the export ban was announced.

CSO: 4700/417

SUCCESS OF SALISBURY SHOW REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] **A RECORD 172 000 people attended the Salisbury Show this year—and the crowds were among the best behaved in the show's history, general manager Mr Alan Dawkins said yesterday.**

"It has been a very peaceful show, with surprisingly few incidents. I think we had about 40 000 people watching the fireworks display on Friday and yet when it was over they simply dispersed quietly. There wasn't even any jostling at the gates," Mr Dawkins said.

The crowds yesterday were sparse in the morning but increased later. At one point queues of eight people abreast stretched more than 200 metres from one of the entrances, but that was the exception. In most cases there were no queues at all.

Even so, the catering facilities were overwhelmed.

"We've learned a few things from that. We need much larger catering facility areas, more places where a family can sit down after all that walking and have a quiet meal. We'll have to provide more next year, even if it means doing away with some of the existing stands," Mr Dawkins said.

In general, however, people seemed to enjoy themselves. The most popular exhibits for farmers were those of heavy agricultural machinery, despite recurrent grumbling about the unavailability of the machinery.

The tiny Grindlay's Bank stand continued to attract huge crowds thanks to its two star attractions — Baby and Kaponch, the friendly elephant calves. Fed on a steady diet of tree branches and horse pellets, Baby (age 2½) and Kaponch (nine months) sniffed kisses at visitors of all ages.

Also popular were the stands for Government statutory bodies like the Cold Storage Commission and the Natural Resources Board.

"The interest we've seen at those stands is one of the best parts of the show. It means there's communication at all levels between the Government and the people about what the Government is doing," Mr Dawkins said.

HELICOPTERS

Another big draw, attended by President Banana and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, was the air force helicopter display. The sound of the chopper blades brought crowds running from all over thte showground.

Members of the Mashonaland Skydiver's Club managed to form a four-man canopy stack over the stadium yesterday, despite heavy winds. They landed on the target drop zone, but a fifth man was blown behind the main arena area.

The prize for this year's champion live steer at the Salisbury Show went to Mr Sam Levy, a Salisbury businessman and one of the country's leading breeders of stud stock.

Mr Levy last year scooped all categories for carcasses. This year, show officials said, the standard of competition was among the highest in history and Mr Levy did not place at all in the carcass competition, which was won by Mazoe Estates.

CSO: 4700/417

CHANGING SALISBURY'S NAME TO HARARE NEARS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Aug 81 p 6

[Text] THE Salisbury Publicity Association is already making plans for Salisbury's future name change to Harare.

T-shirts on sale at the bureau now bear the slogan, Harare-Zimbabwe.

Bulk stationery orders are being withheld and street maps of Greater Salisbury have become a thing of the past. All the bureau can offer tourists at present is a limited number of maps of the city centre.

"We're no longer ordering our stationery in bulk because we're expecting Salisbury to become Harare fairly soon, one of the publicity girls, Miss Kate Holmes, said last week.

"The little booklets containing maps of Salisbury which we normally hand out are not being printed until all street and city name changes have been finalised. But it's rather awkward for us not having them available for tourists," she said.

The association will probably feel the financial pinch of the name change more than most because the symbol "S", which has become their slogan for "Salisbury—The Sunshine City", is scattered throughout the bureau.

The colourful curtains are printed with bold, orange "S" symbols and the neonlight outside bears the same symbol.

"I think it's going to cost us thousands of dollars to change everything, but being the publicity association we'll have to be one of the first to see it's done properly," said Miss Holmes.

CSO: 4700/417

BRIEFS

EDUCATION AGREEMENT REACHED--The Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, and UNESCO's director-general, Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, signed an education agreement in Salisbury yesterday. The agreement called for co-operation between UNESCO and Zimbabwe in the fields of education, science technology, culture, energy, water development, women's affairs and the preservation of historical monuments, including Great Zimbabwe. A national UNESCO commission would be established in Zimbabwe to see that contents of the agreement were carried out, the minister said. Full details of the agreement would be published later, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Aug 81 p 1]

AID FOR FIFTH BRIGADE--The Korean Government had given Zimbabwe $12 million to assist in the training and establishment of the fifth brigade, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, disclosed last week. Addressing a rally at Mrewa on Thursday, Mr Mugabe said the aid was in addition to the 106 Korean military personnel seconded to the Zimbabwean national army to train the brigade at Inyanga. Amid laughter from the crowd, he said: "The brigade will be trained to quench fire." And to the accompaniment of more laughter, a member of the crowd shouted: "In which case we shall call it the fire brigade." The Prime Minister said he was suspicious of people who did not wish to join ZANU (PF), including those who refused to attend ZANU (PF) meetings. He said: "I cannot understand the intentions of people who refuse to join the party that was responsible for the independence and freedom of Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Aug 81 p 4]

BRITISH TEACHERS--A new group of British teachers began arriving in Zimbabwe last week as part of the Government's bid to ease the country's teacher shortage. About 50 arrived last week, with 130 more due this week. The first group has already been dispatched to schools in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gatooma, Fort Victoria, Que Que and Plumtree. The teachers were recruited individually over the last few months by a Ministry of Education and Culture team in Britain. They are being employed by the ministry on a non-contract basis, just as if they had been employed locally. The Deputy Minister of Education, Senator Culverwell, said yesterday the overseas recruitment efforts would continue. More teachers could be expected from Britain, Canada and Australia. "The arrival of these teachers is welcome, but our problems are certainly not solved. We still have 14 500 unqualified teachers in Zimbabwe," Senator Culverwell said. "We're now building 35 new secondary schools, with teacher accommodation, in various parts of the country that should be completed by the end of the year. We plan to put one foreign teacher into each of them." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/417 END

JPRS 78983

15 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2485

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 78983

15 September 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2485

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OAU TO SEEK EXPULSION OF SOUTH AFRICA FROM UN

AB271648 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] London, Aug 27 (AFP)--Members of the Organization of African Unity will seek the total expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations for its policy towards Namibia and military incursion in Angola, Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko said here today.

Mr Ouko made his remarks while here at the head of an OAU delegation touring the five countries of the Western contact group on Namibia--Britain, France, West Germany, the United States and Canada--in hopes of speeding the African territory accession to independence.

The Kenyan, also president of the OAU Minister's Council, told a news conference here that the contact group had better step up its pressure on Pretoria to accept United Nations decisions on Namibia or the situation in Western [as received] Africa would become explosive.

He said expulsion of South Africa from the world body was justified because it is continuing to break all these U.N. principles including non-aggression against another state and respect for national integrity.

Mr Ouko, who had lengthy talks today with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, said London was still against the imposition of economic sanctions on South Africa. He said he respected the position, but no price will be too big for Africa to pay for the freedom of Namibia.

The OAU delegation, composed of Mr Ouko, the foreign minister of Zimbabwe, Niger'a, Rwanda and the Algerian ambassador to Ethiopia, has been to Bonn, Paris and London and will leave today for Ottawa and then Washington.

CSO: 4700/416

NORTHERN CORRIDOR SYSTEM ACCORD IS TO BE SIGNED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 14 Aug 81 p 19

/Text/

ACCORDS meant to improve links between member states of the Northern Corridor System (NCS) were expected to be ratified by delegation heads in Mombasa, late Wednesday night.

The NCS states which include Zaire, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Sudan, and Kenya have been holding a conference since last week.

Recommendations include the improvement of rail transport from Mombasa via Kampala to Bujumbura. Delegates have also resolved to give priority to the improvement of roads links between Mombasa to Bujumbura.

The conference also recommended the building of a rail system from Kampala to Bujumbura.

The Mbaraki wharf at Kilindini was endorsed for financing through the European Economic Community in preference of the European Investment Bank.

The conference also suggested to member states to define transportation programmes needing EEC aid.

A Ministry of Transport and Communications senior official Mr. P. S. Kihara, who has been chairing the meeting told the delegates that most of the resolutions reached were encouraging and would solve many problems. It is understood that the resolutions would be endorsed by transport ministers of the respective members states.

Earlier the conference resolved to have common border check-points for joint use by custom officials of bordering nations. They observed that such a move would reduce inter-state smuggling.

The construction of the joint check points would be financed by the EEC and would speed up delivery of transit goods.

On problems of coffee transportation and marketing, the delegates said this aspect was unique to Uganda. They suggested to the Ugandan delegation to look for a solution together with the coffee marketing boards of the neighbouring countries.

CSO: 4700/432

BRIEFS

RUSSIANS WELCOME IN ANGOLA--Nairobi, 4 Sep (AFP)--The current chairman of the OAU, Daniel Arap Moi, today expressed concern about South Africa's intervention in Angola. Angola, he said, is a sovereign state and has the right to call on any friendly country for help in case of need. If the Russians are invited to fight by the side of the freedom fighters (the SWAPO guerrillas) in order to win independence for Namibia and create a better atmosphere for the Namibian people, they will be welcome, he continued. In a broadcast to the nation over Kenyan Radio on his return to Nairobi after a 4-day visit to France, during which he addressed the UN Conference on less developed countries, Mr Moi stated that Namibia must be free before anything else. The Kenyan head of state also called on the South Africans to uproot apartheid, which he said is a disease, and to facilitate the independence of the Namibian people. [Text] [AB041024 Paris AFP in French 1002 GMT 4 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/356

BRIEFS

COMMENTS ON DACKO'S FALL--Cotonou, 2 Sep (AFP)--In a commentary headlined "In Politics, Appetite Has Its Limits," the government-owned Benin Press Agency has written on the political events in the CAR. It says that Mr David Dacko went the way he came: at gunpoint. According to the Benin Press Agency, his withdrawal was expected several months ago, following the presidential elections in March, which he narrowly won and which brought this unpopular man to power. He was imposed by force by a policy which itself failed. Since that time, the agency continues, Mr David Dacko had no other way out than to hand over power to the most organized force in the country--as is the case in Africa now--which is the army. The Benin Press Agency concludes by saying that by quietly handing over power to General Kolingba, Mr Dacko proved that he understood. He has therefore saved his country from an unnecessary bloodbath. [Text] [AB022112 Paris AFP in French 1439 GMT 2 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/357

CLOUD HANGS OVER NATION'S FUTURE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 9

[Article by Francis Mdlongwa]

[Text]

AS Botswana this month celebrates its 15th independence anniversary, many Batswana will take comfort in the many outstanding achievements, though a cloud hangs over the country's future as the unresolved problem of Namibia takes a new turn.

It has been a hard, long 15 years for the land-locked, desert country of about 820 000. For, at independence from Britain in September 1966, there was virtually nothing one would have called an infrastructure for development.

But with the pragmatic and wise counsel of the lat father-leader, Sir Seretse Khama, Botswana successfully weathered the storms on the way. This despite the fact that it lay between regimes of South Africa and Ian Smith's Rhodesia.

Much of the credit for the country's development must go to Sir Seretse and his dedicated men who carefully steered Botswana through the crucial times of the post-independence era, especially during the protracted fight for Zimbabwe.

Much has been achieved ove the past 15 years, including:

- The opening of diamond and other mines.
- The establishment of the Botswana defence force.
- The creation of the country's first university.
- The launching of a radio station, the country's first newspaper and agency.
- The daunting task of maintaining Rhodesia's thousands of refugees.

Now, as Botswana enters its 16th year of "uhuru", the record of success seems clouded with uncertainties as the liberation war in Namibia and South Africa intensifies.

It is this that mostly worries Dr Quett Masire, the new leader, who is fully aware that however carefully one treads the path of southern African politics, the war in neighbouring countries will eventually involve his land.

Already there are about 1 000 refugees in the country, most of them having fled the oppressive policies of South Africa, and a few from Namibia and Angola.

Now it may be just refugees, but as the liberation struggle escalates it may become increasingly difficult for Botswana to continue maintaining its moderate stance and not allowing guerillas to use the country as a springboard for attacks against the Pretoria regime.

Even if this were not to happen, Pretoria may still launch its "hot pursuit" raids into Botswana.

Gaborone is anxiously watching South Africa's military raids into Angola, and fears it's only a matter of time before the war spills across its borders.

But even the problem of refugees alone poses difficulties. Recently some of them were alleged to be getting themselves involved in crime, a situation which has led the Botswana minister of information, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe, to declare that Gaborone may have to review its policy of giving them sanctuary.

A top government official commented in Gaborone last week: "Some of these so-called refugees seem to be taking our hospitality too far. We never had any serious crimes such as murder in this country until they came.

"But this is not to say that they are involved, for it could be that some weapons were left in private hands when Zimbabwe became independent."

A Voice in the Wilderness Aims for the World

But whatever happens, one thing is clear. Botswana must brace itself for more victims of apartheid who will continue to flood the country. As the struggle intensifies, so will the refugee numbers increase.

This thorny issue aside, President Masire must prepare for harder times as he tries to balance the country's huge foreign reserves and prosperity for a few on one hand against more jobs for the people and a more equitable system of income distribution.

This will mean decentralising the country's industries and developing the rural areas to slow down the influx to towns.

During my visit to Botswana last week there were no signs to suggest that Dr Masire's newly-found power was being threatened by the three existing opposition parties.

He is firmly in control of affairs and, if anything, his position can only become progressively stronger as Botswana approaches its sixth general election in 1984.

What is not clear are the intentions of Brigadier Ian Khama, eldest son of Sir Seretse. As Botswana's second-in-command of the defence forces, he seems to wield considerable influence.

A local Botswana journalist commented last week: "There are some people, perhaps mostly the Bamangwato (Sir Seretse's tribe), who still feel that Dr Masire is only a caretaker president, and that Brigadier Ian Khama is the natural leader."

SO few countries in the Third World are endowed with efficient mass communications media which reach out to the people, and even less so the vast 582 000 km² that make up Botswana with its scattered population of 820 000.

However, the country's Press came of age recently with the establishment of the Botswana Press Agency (BOPA), a move that set Botswana on the road to self-sufficiency in the news media.

It was a great step forward for a country that had to rely mostly on South African newspapers, which circulate in Gaborone, for information about other nations and itself.

Fifteen years after independence, Botswana still had one newspaper — a four-page tabloid, that scantily reached the estimated 35 percent of the country's literates.

The Daily News, published by the Government daily in both English and Setswana, has a combined circulation of 9 000 and is given free.

Radio Botswana, the major means of communication, has still to improve its reception for the Batswana living in the remote Kalahari desert and similar places.

There is a monthly magazine — Kutlwano (understanding) — which is also published by the Government.

But with the establishment of BOPA in February the situation will change dramatically. The agency will not only report on local news for the Batswana, but will give the outside world the "other side" of the story about the country, as seen by local journalists.

Mr Paul Rantao, the young Motswana former editor of the state-run Daily News, and now one of the three key people overseeing the operations of BOPA, says the agency will, like Ziana, act as a clearing house for all local and foreign news.

The agency, which already subscribes to the British wire service, Reuter, will seek closer links with African news organisations, including Ziana, in line with the creation of the Pan-African News Agency (PANA).

The other brains behind BOPA are Mrs Melda Mathe, director of information and Botswana's former High Commissioner to Brussels, and a Malawian, Mr Al Osman, training officer in the department of information and broadcasting since 1976. He is now chief officer for BOPA.

"These two people were the driving forces behind the successes that we have made. They worked hard and their efforts are now paying off," says Mr Rantao, a journalism graduate of the University of Nairobi, who also holds a degree from America.

Now BOPA's principal officer, he says he expects the agency to be fully operational by 1982, although it is faced with a shortage of skilled journalists.

The agency, however, expects a UNESCO expert soon who will advise on various technical aspects and firmly put BOPA on the international news map.

CSO: 4700/428

PRESIDENT ON NEED FOR UNITY

EA282159 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili 0859 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Speech by President Daniel Moi at Mombasa Agricultural Show 28 August--live]

[Excerpts] I want to add that when I resolved to ban all tribal organizations I did not do so lightly. I had in mind the unity of all the citizens of Kenya. Our unity is our shield, without seeking tribalism. That is to say that such groups as Gema, Akamba Union, Kalenjun Union, Abaluhya Association and Een Mijikenda and all others, I meant all of these when I asserted that I did not want to hear of tribal groups. Nor can any leader separate himself, claiming to be the protagonist of this or that tribe. If you are the leader of a district, then it will be through the ruling party, Kanu. There is no other way. You can be the Kanu spokesman in your district.

You can only be a district spokesman if you are a leader of substance in the district. So I address you leaders by saying that there are many problems in this world today. Let us not seek many paths to leadership. Leadership is available and the citizens are the only judges of whether the leaders are doing right or wrong.

At this moment, leaders, I speak the truth even if the truth is unpalatable. [Applause] Say the truth and it will uplift you. If you want to be a troublemaker or a loudmouth then you will not get very far because the people desire progress. Therefore I tell all leaders to have unity uppermost in their minds and that we lead the people knowing that Kenya is one and the people are united.

What I have just said is of paramount importance and must be taken accordingly, as I said 2 or 3 years ago. Regardless of our stand or ethnicity we are all part of Kenya. It has also become important to realize that Kenya is also a part of the world.

Therefore we are all members of one world community which can continue to exist by agreeing to have one aim and by cooperating in a voluntary spirit.

CSO: 4749/19

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH CHADIAN MINISTER

EA271622 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The current chairman of the OAU, his excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, today at State House, Nairobi, received and held talks with the special envoy of President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad. The envoy, Mr (Facho Balan), who is the Chadian minister for works, briefed President Moi of his country's stand on the last June Nairobi OAU resolution on Chad which spelled out the immediate need for a lasting peaceful solution to the Chadian internal problem.

The chadian envoy said that Chad had accepted the OAU resolution and pleaded for immediate implementation of the conditions which, he said, would bring about the reconstruction of his country's economy. President Moi praised the current administration in Chad for accepting the OAU resolution and appealed to African states to assist Chad in her fervent desire to realize peace and stability which will bring eventual happiness to the people of the area.

The president pointed out that among the issues covered in the resolution were the drafting of an OAU pan-African peace-keeping force to replace foreign troops currently in the territory, the need for the international community to assist Chad in the reconstruction of essential services and an immediate step toward holding national and democratic elections for the formation of a representative government. President Moi said the OAU secretariat was in the process of writing letters to various African states requesting them to send troops to Chad to form the pan-African peace-keeping force. The pan-African peace-keeping force will also be charged with the responsibility of training a national military force for Chad, the president said.

The meeting was also attended by ministers of state in the president's office, Mr G. G. Kariuki and Mr Nicholas Biwott, an assistant minister for foreign affairs, Mr Ezekiel Mweu, the permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Joe Muchemi and other government officials.

CSO: 4700/415

BRIEFS

AID AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE--Antananarivo, 27 Aug (AFP)--Rakotovao Razakaboana, Malagasy finance and planning minister, and Claude Lechiguero, chief of mission of the French Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC), signed three loan agreements yesterday. The three agreements amount to 540 million Malagasy francs (FR 10.8 million). This FAC aid will contribute to the development of cotton production in Madagascar, through the improvement of rural feeder roads, the establishment of a professional training center and a pilot sawmill for the exploitation of pine wood as well as the improvement of public health by providing drugs. These new loan agreements which follow the meeting of the French-Malagasy joint commission in Antananarivo last October, bring to 895 million Malagasy francs (FR 17.9 million) the total amount of the FAC nonrepayable commitments in Madagascar for 1981. [Text] [AB272229 Paris AFP in French 1745 GMT 27 Aug 81]

CSO: 4719/358

MEANS PROPOSED TO ESCAPE IMPERIALIST ECONOMIC DOMINATION

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 28 Aug 81 p 6

[Article by D.S. Bruno: "Prices of Raw Materials: Weapons in the Economic War"]

[Excerpts] While Reagan is busy theatrically flinging around the role of the United States as defender of Western civilization, and multiplies the appeals to a crusade against communism, imperialism is launching its genuine "nuclear weapons": total all-around economic war against the small nations and especially the micro-powers that are part of the Third World.

Only this can be the true explanation for the scandalous drops registered in the prices of such products as oil, coffee, molasses and sisal on the international market, besides the veiled threats and the very concrete projects that U.S. imperialism is carrying out in the Middle East, such as, for instance, assistance to the Zionists, or in Africa with the work of the Pretoria racists.

Indeed, the Pentagon's scurrilous operations should not prevent us from noticing a much more dangerous activity that truly constitutes the most important goal of imperialism: economic domination of the weaker countries, beginning with the underdeveloped nations.

However, already developed countries such as, for instance, France, Japan or even Great Britain are also included in this goal. Reagan's pressure on Mitterrand to control certain elements of his government is certainly not accidental.

Washington's aggressiveness since Reagan took over the White House can only be carried out if it rests on the foundation of effective economic domination, so that submission by force can be complemented by the formation of docile governments that will accept this force. It is not possible for Reagan to directly threaten Mozambique with weapons, because, among other things, the OAU--despite the various options to development it has chosen--would not accept such a stance and would openly condemn it. However, if a number of governments were financially strapped and dependent on U.S. good will to survive, the OAU's position vis-a-vis military bestiality would be more tolerant.

And how is U.S. economic domination carried out? Through the direct domination of such puppet governments as Chile, and of Nazi or extreme-right allies directly supported by the U.S., like South Africa and Israel.

However, the guarantee for the worldwide expansion of imperialism, which presupposes the dominant position of one of its elements (in this case, the United States, as the strongest one) is the centralization of power and the control of financial capital at first, followed by the export of imperialism under the guise of investments. We are now in this second phase, indeed, at its highest point (perhaps already in decadence).

The exportation of these monetary funds is accompanied by the wholesale export of manufactured articles, especially those made by light industry.

We must not be taken in by the fact that an investment is not made directly by the United States, or that certain products do not bear the mark "Made in U.S.A." When a country has reached the imperialistic stage of the United States, its main sources of earnings are derived from companies that no longer have a national character. They can be likened to the tentacles of a monster, whose head cannot be seen but from where commands are issued, and to which the benefits gatherd by the suckers will be returned. At this time, the strategy of economic violence is activating one of its processes: a drop in the prices of basic raw materials, in which are included all the results of human activity that have not been industrially processed.

Given the fact that the only (or almost only) goods the financially weaker countries can exchange are raw materials, since they lack the ability to process them themselves, these are subject to the decisions and prices established by the United States: after all, Americans are the biggest purchasers, either through U.S. companies or through Western or Japanese companies they directly control. And if agricultural or mining products are not very highly valued, industrial products are the most difficult to acquire or are sold through astronomically high loans which increase the degree of dependence of the dominated countries, to the point of sometimes paralyzing a certain nation to which imperialist support is cut off.

How can one find a way out of this impasse?

The most complete and efficient way is to progressively abandon the capitalist field and evade its economic strategy. The second solution is a search for alliances with the weaker links of the capitalist system which, at times, find themselves in opposition to the centers of domination (this is happening now with France and, to a certain extent, with Japan, the Scandinavian countries and others--this spectrum varies with day-to-day situations within imperialism), attempting to obtain from them the technological support needed by underdeveloped countries to attain a modicum of industrialization. Were this solution to be chosen exclusively, it would never lead to a complete escape from imperialist domination. A third solution, therefore, is the establishment of regional blocs with intertwining alliances on the basis of mutual interests, geo-political conditions and sectors of production of raw materials (for instance, the oil-producing countries), that would find the tools for a common struggle.

This last case is what lets us notice better that partial solutions not based on the definition of the problem in terms of a class struggle are like snakes that bite their own tails and devoure themselves. In the struggle to upgrade their

raw material, the oil-producing countries imposed the price of their product, raising its value to the point of initially restricting the control exercised by the Western multinationals. But this did not last long and soon, the profits of the great economic powers rose astronomically. If, on the one hand, this aggravated the crisis within the capitalist countries, it also took a heavy toll from Third World countries and the working classes. Today, when the levels of consumption are remaining constant and profits must be maintained, producing countries must lower the price of their raw material if they wish to sell it without a loss. And who will suffer the most from this crisis in the last analysis? Certainly not the feudal lords of the Arab emirates and not the reigning bourgeoisie of Venezuela and of some African countries, which have their riches ensured in good U.S. and European banks.

CSO: 4728/122

BRIEFS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COOPERATION--A cooperation agreement in the field of foreign trade will be signed between Mozambique and the USSR during the Maputo International Fair that will open its doors at the end of August. The agreement will be signed between the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Soviet Union. A similar agreement was signed last year between our Chamber of Commerce and the GDR Chamber of Commerce. The president of the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce stated that there are good prospects for cooperation with the Marseille, France, Chamber of Commerce and that the possibility of sending some Mozambican workers to that country for training is under study. The Mozambique Chamber of Commerce was established in March 1980 and has 80 members at present. One of its functions is to promote commercial relations with other countries, as well as to support the general interests of Mozambican enterprises both within the country and abroad. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 22 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4728/122

CONSENSUS ON ELECTION IN TWO YEARS APPEARS TO BE EMERGING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Aug 81 pp 1-2

/Editorial/

/Text/

A new consensus seems to be emerging that an internationally-supervised election is on the cards for SWA within the next 18 months to two years.

Figures speculating on this include the West German Ambassador to the UN, Baron Rudi von Wechmar, the Director of the Africa Institute, Dr Erich Leistner, and even the SA Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

Certainly an unlikely lot.

We wish they were right, but somehow we have the feeling that they are wrong.

True, Mr Botha did say that an election was only possible provided that all went well and agreements were honoured.

He also pointed out that there were still numerous obstacles.

The biggest obstacle of course, in our view, is that an election is impossible unless both Swapo and the DTA can be convinced simultaneously that they will win. Indeed, winning is precisely what suits them to understand as being a free and fair election and on this score they will bargain ad infinitum.

Besides, they are fully aware that they can exploit delays endlessly.

Swapo, for its part, knows only too well that the OAU, Eastern bloc and UN will not force it into an unenviable position; they have far too much to lose in the long term by doing so.

Equally, the DTA is well aware that the SA Government is reluctant to hand over SWA to Swapo on a platter.

In the middle are the Reagan and Thatcher governments, trying to set up the rules and a time schedule for a fair election.

Their motives are honourable: to allow democracy to prevail, to ensure stability in Southern Africa and if possible keep the Reds out.

The problem is that these ends cannot necessarily be reconciled with the all-or-nothing desires of SWA's two major political groups.

The real issue therefore is not about cricket, it is about winners and losers, about survival and death.

And this is purely one dimension of the obstacles mentioned by Mr Botha.

CSO: 4700/406

BLACK, BROWN REACTION TO THRUST INTO ANGOLA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Lehmann Sedi: "What the Black and Brown Man Feels About the Thrust Into Angola"]

[Text]

OFFICIAL reaction to follow-up operations in Angola by the South African Security Forces has been heard from all over the world.

But what does the Black and the Coloured man on the street feel about the issue and all it's implications?

Yesterday the *Windhoek Advertiser* undertook a survey and found that there are widely conflicting views from members of the public.

The majority of the people the *Advertiser* spoke to feel that the operations could have serious consequences, while others were totally against the fact that SA had crossed Angola's border.

A certain percentage had no comment at all, while there was even an accusation from one that the media had misled the public on the whole issue.

● "We can definitely expect..." one young man said, using a word that cannot be printed.

"Everybody is proud of what is his and will always be ready to defend what is dear to him."

● "This was a calculated act of aggression" was the terse comment from another adult.

● Yet another very young man commented "It is a horrible thing when a sovereign country is invaded by another country and that the invading country should have the audacity to dictate terms on which they are fighting the Angolan Army."

● A 24-year-old Coloured woman expressed her disappointment at what had happened and added "But I am helpless. There is nothing that I can change."

There were some people who were totally ignorant of any so-called "invasion" and who asked where the newspaper had obtained it's information.

● "If South Africa protects the Namibian people, they should be condemned for invading Angola. If Angola retaliates, this may result in a fullscale war," was the angry comment from yet another.

● "No killing can be justified," was the comment from a middle-aged man, adding that no killing could be justified either by Swapo or South Africa.

"I have family in Angola and both guilty and innocent are going to die. This is why I condemn their invasion."

● A elderly taxi-driver asked why South Africa resorted to this act.

"There is still a possibility of peaceful change and for this reason I cannot understand why.

Resolution 435 still stands and South Africa should rather agree to it."

● Another comment came from a youth who said "South Africa has proved beyond all doubt that she is not a peace-loving country".

● "It was inevitable. But I don't think that it will develop into a conventional war.

● "I am not aware of whether it was an invasion or hot pursuit," another said, and refused to comment.

● A 32-year-old man said "The South African invasion was forewarned. The public was told that the raids could escalate, but the pro-South African press misled the reading public.

"Now the reading public is faced with the harsh reality of war."

CSO: 4700/406

MINISTERS' COUNCIL STUDIES PROVISION FOR NON-ETHNIC GROUP

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Aug 81 p 1

/Article by David Pieters: "12th Group Hoax To Be Dismantled"/

/Text/

THE MINISTERS' Council is now taking another look at Proclamation AG 8 of 1980 with a view to its revision so that the non-ethnic Twelfth Population Group can finally be given legal substance.

This emerged last night at a meeting of the Namibian Educational Forum.

Consistent public pressure during recent weeks has led to the discovery of a "technical flaw" in the Proclamation concerning the legal status of the Twelfth Population Group and it is one of the aspects likely to be changed in the foreseeable future.

At the meeting last night, Secretary for Finance, Dr Johan Jones corrected the guest speaker Dr Jan Spies, Editor of Die Republikein, on the question of a person's freedom of choice to be registered as a member of the controversial Twelfth Population Group.

The Windhoek Advertiser made it publicly known two weeks ago that no person resident in SWA can acquire reclassification of their ethnicity at will, after certain Whites had been refused registration from their ethnic group classification into the 12th group by the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower in terms of AG 8.

Dr Jones confessed last night that two weeks ago when he answered questions regarding the provisions for reclassification in terms of AG 8 as a guest speaker of the Namibian Educational Forum, he was still under the misapprehension that people in SWA could exercise a free choise in the matter.

"It is a technical fault in the law, as a result of what happened here that night," Dr Jones informed Dr Spies referring to the previous meeting of the Forum, that the matter is now being investigated by the Ministers' Council."

A CHANGE

Dr Jones said that the content of AG 8 relating to the so-called 12th population group which is not mentioned by name in the proclamation but is defined indirectly as a residual category, "is one of the aspects in which there might come a change in AG 8 within the foreseeable future."

Dr Jones explained that he had consulted with the Central Government's legal staff and had discovered that what was originally intended by AG 8 with reference to the 12th group, was in fact not promulgated because of a "technical mistake" in the process of writing the law.

AG 8 had also originally been conceived by the person who wrote it as a law which

could be changed monthly or even weekly during the first few years after its promulgation, since all the implications of the said proclamation could not have been predicted.

CONFUSED

"In terms of the original concept of the proclamation, the present legal position is totally confused," Dr Jones said.

He referred to the fact that AG 8 was designed as a constitution while at the same time being a constitution during a transitional period of government.

He cautioned that there were groups in SWA who were not yet incorporated in the present constitutional system and sudden changes in AG 8 would also undermine certain groups' security expected from a constitution be it an interim one.

Both Dr Spies as well Dr Jones agreed that there were certain aspects of AG 8 which should apparently be changed. They did not specify.

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, who is on the executive of the Forum, was responsible for evoking the impromptu exchange between the guest speaker and Dr Jones who attended last night as a member of audience.

Dr Spies delivered an address last night titled "Ethnicity: Politics or Culture?" and during question time, was at one stage strongly challenged by Dr Abrahams who said "ethnicity is being forced down our throats."

It was in response to this challenge that Dr Spies came to realise that AG 8 as it stood did not make any provision for reclassification at will.

"I am very pleased to hear from DTA sources that certain parts of AG 8 will be changed," said Dr Abrahams.

He continued: "I would like to challenge the Government to create the 12th group and then to see what happens. I can assure you that in 12 months most Namibians will reclassify themselves if given the legal right to do so."

CSO: 4700/406

EDITOR IS SENTENCED FOR VIOLATING SECRETS ACT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/

WINDHOEK: A Johannesburg newspaper sub-editor, Winston James Beaumont, 23, was on Friday granted bail of R5 000 in the Windhoek Regional Court after earlier being sentenced to three years imprisonment for contravening the Official Secrets Act.

The Magistrate, Mr A Bouwer, granted bail on condition that Beaumont, a sub-editor for the Star Newspaper, reports twice weekly to John Vorster Square Police Station in Johannesburg and surrender his passport to the State.

The State Prosecutor, Mr J J Strydom, had requested bail of R5 000 on the grounds that he had information that Beaumont had intended fleeing the country if found guilty.

He said a person who had to remain unidentified for security reasons had overheard Beaumont say he would go to Britain or Botswana, where he had relatives.

The informant had also heard Beaumont say that he would contact a British military attache, who had a job for him.

In his judgment, Mr Bouwer said the Court could come to no other conclusion than that Beaumont had made extracts for personal use of call signals and radio frequencies from secret defence documents.

The extracts had been compactly folded and placed in a personal file, probably to make detection more difficult, Mr Bouwer said.

Evidence before the Court was that extracts of the documents were found in Beaumont's luggage last year, the day after he had completed a tour of military duty in the signal corps at the Gobabis Military Camp in eastern SWA.

Beaumont was employed in the radio room and for a brief spell operated the camp's telephone exchange.

Mr Bouwer said the officer in charge of the signal corps at the time had not yet achieved full officer status but that did not detract from his competency in terms of SADF standing orders to classify documents.

The officer had compiled a set of signal instructions for use during the first three months of last year. The signal instructions, which contained call signals and radio frequencies, were classified secret.

"The accused's own evidence made it clear that the

extracts (found in his luggage) were made from Signal Instruction 1 of 1980," Mr Bouwer said.

"As such, the document compiled by him (Beaumont) itself became a secret document, because it contained classified information."

Mr Bouwer rejected an explanation by Beaumont that he had made notes of radio equipment and call signals to hand to a superior officer for a planned military operation and that the note sheets later became mixed up with his personal correspondence without Beaumont's knowledge.

STRANGE

It is strange that the accused, according to his own evidence, worked on a correspondence course almost day and night, yet did not come across the (two note sheets) in his folder," the Magistrate said.

One of the note sheets was soiled which gave the appearance that it had been handled often. Both sheets had been carefully folded.

"It appears unlikely that documents so meticulously folded can find their way into the accused's personal file the way he said they did," Mr Bouwer said.

"The accused struck the Court as an intelligent man and it is strange that he was so evasive when asked whether the provisions of the Official Secrets Act had been drawn to his attention in 1979."

One of the documents, a neater and more complete version of the other, had a name roughly encircled in pencil.

"Why was it necessary to circle the name if (or not) was intended to be a neater copy for handing to the superior officer?" the Magistrate asked.

The only inference to be drawn from the evidence was that Beaumont had not made notes for a senior officer, but for himself.

OBVIOUS LIES

"The improbabilities, contradictions and obvious lies in the accused's evidence, render the accused's evidence unacceptable," Mr Bouwer said.

He found Beaumont guilty as charged.

After a brief adjournment, Beaumont admitted he had received a suspended sentence in 1979 after being convicted of a similar offence. The sentence of three years had been suspended for five years. — Sapa

CSO: 4700/434

NEGLECTED GERMAN COMMUNITY MAY BREAK WITH DTA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text]

Obviously the SA Government doesn't care a hoot (or isn't prepared to interfere), but whatever, SWA's constitutional powers are still in its hands and it can do something.

Some will say that the RP acting on behalf of the DTA has done much to attain equal status for German. We contest that. Our contention is that the RP and the DTA have done something, but by and large are dragging their feet.

The consequences could of course still become serious for the RP and the DTA.

The other area that is extremely touchy in IG-DTA relations is the pace of change in SWA.

Once the new dispensation was mooted and shortly after accepted by most Germans, the German community became extremely enthusiastic about it. Perhaps because they felt culturally suppressed for so long. The Germans however are now getting impatient because the goods are not being delivered fast enough; hence the grwoing uneasiness with both the DTA and the SA Government.

The demands by delegates at the IG congress to break away from the DTA on this score were both considerable and significant and cannot be ignored.

Indeed, these strains can be expected to continue, and will probably intensify.

The DTA in turn cannot afford to alienate itself from the German rank and file and will certainly have to review the matter very seriously.

The Germans may not be strong in numbers when the entire DTA is considered, but they are strong in spirit and resources.

The IG has given the DTA a chance for another year; lets hope that the DTA in turn will come up to scratch and not seek scapegoats along the way.

Unfortunately, that is too often the strategy.

CSO: 4700/434

OFFICIAL SA SILENCE ON ANGOLA RAID IS LAMENTED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Aug 81 pp 1-2

/Editorial/

/Text/

Never let it be said that SWA Territory Force Chief, General Charles Lloyd, never warned the public about the latest developments: exactly a fortnight ago he was reported in this newspaper as having said that the Security Forces in SWA were preparing for an intensification of the military conflict in the war zone.

Not only did he tell that to the local press; he also told it to a large number of visiting correspondents.

Going by General Lloyd's statement a fortnight ago, the latest reported drive into Angola has three purposes:

- Hot pursuit;
- The smashing of Swapo bases;
- And the destruction of the Sam 3 and Sam 6 radar system.

The great danger of the conflict is that it is no longer one between SA and Swapo; it is fast developing into a battle between North and South, East and West.

This newspaper thus again endorses the view that it is imperative that the Reagan initiative on SWA succeeds in the near future, in spite of the doubts that we have expressed about its likely success.

Having pointed out General Lloyd's warning, we are nevertheless disappointed that the SA Government has played such a low profile on the matter during the past 24 hours.

We would have hoped to have at least heard something from the PM Mr Piet Botha during his key address to the House of Assembly yesterday afternoon, and failing that, to have received a statement from either the Minister of Defence or Minister of Foreign Affairs.

To say that this would have been of help to Swapo or the MPLA is nonsense; news of the SADF's alleged drive into Angola constitutes banner headlines throughout the world.

If anything, that sort of silence enhances SA's image as the polecat of the world and certainly the aggressor in this instance.

We would have thought that the propaganda battering that SA is presently taking over the Cape squatters is more than enough!

CSO: 4700/434

PROFESSOR PROJECTS TRANSKEI-LIKE INDEPENDENT SWA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Sep 81 p 3

/Text/

JOHANNESBURG: SWA may be headed for a Transkei-style independence, Professor Wolfgang Thomas, head of the Department of Economics at the University of Transkei, who has written publications on SWA said yesterday.

Addressing the conference of the SA Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg, Professor Thomas said it was reasonable to expect the DTA Government to push hard for Transkei-style independence.

"This would not receive international recognition except from South Africa and other independent homelands such as Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and, shortly, Ciskei.

"It would also mean the continuation of the present war against Swapo and would mean the deterioration of relationships with Botswana," he added.

Professor Thomas said such a government would eventually seek the test of an open election.

Economic prospects for such a government were gloomy. Without internatoinal recognition, it would remain dependent on South African aid and could expect nothing from Western countries.

"But should this interim government evolve into internationally-recognised independence under a moderate government, the improvement of foreign relations would be far-reaching," he said.

As a Transkei-type country, SWA had the advantages of a better infrastructure and more skilled labour as well as a more diversified economic structure.

On the other hand it had the disadvantages of a "war of liberation" on its northern border.

He said it was also subject to international pressure, while the majority of Whites had not accepted non-racialism which had been accepted in the other homelands.

He said the potential made SWA superior to other homelands and should help the country move to genuine non-racialism.

"If such progress is fast enough, the support given by the Western countries to Resolution 435 may actually soften and war activities in the north may also decelerate.

"Most important of all, however, it may be easier all over the country to mobilise political support for a genuinely multi-racial and politically-moderate reform government," he said. -- Sapa

CSO: 4700/434

BRIEFS

ELECTION BY 1982--The internal parties of SWA should prepare themselves for an election under international supervision within the near future--possibly even before the end of 1982. This was the opinion expressed by Dr Erich Leistner, Director of the Africa Institute, when he delivered a lecture at the congress of the Interessengemeinschaft Deutschsprachiger Sudwester in Windhoek last week. At this stage, he said, South Africa was doing everything in its power to defeat SWAPO before such an election and to promote important socio-economic and political development in the Territory. If SWAPO did emerge as the victor of such an international election, it would have to be accepted and future relations between SWA and SA would depend on whether SA's interests were being threatened. Although the result of the 1978 elections had made people feel optimistic about the strength of the democratic parties, Dr Leistner pointed out that Robert Mugabe's victory in Zimbabwe last year should drive home the possibility of a SWAPO victory. Referring to a colleague's opinion (Mr Andre du Pisani), he said that SWAPO's chances to win an international election were better in fact than the DTA's because: SWAPO is clearly identified with emotional aims such as colonisation and independence. Traditionally SWAPO enjoys greater support from the largest ethnic group, being the Owambos and SWAPO has greater support because of the neocolonial stigma attached to the DTA. /Text/ /Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Aug 81 p 3/

OVER-REACTION EXPECTED--Windhoek--SWA was used to foreign over-reaction when strikes against terrorists were undertaken, a member of the Constitutional and Security Committee of the Territory's ruling Ministers' Council, Dr Ben Africa, said in Windhoek this week. The response to the step taken by the Security Forces in Angola came as no surprise, Dr Africa said in an interview with the SWABC. "In the light of the support offered SWAPO by African states, nobody can blame the Security Forces for their action," he said. /Text/ /Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Aug 81 p 2/

'DIVIDE AND RULE' SITUATION--The Mbanderu Council of Chief Nguvauva II is to approach the South African Prime Minister to discuss what it calls "the wilful assault of the rights of its people. In a statement released to the press, the Council states that to date all attempts by the Council to discuss the issue with the Administrator General have been in vain, with no worthwhile results being achieved. "The South African Government, via the Office of the AG is maliciously forcing the Mbanderus to resort under the Herero authorities--creating

a situation of divide and rule." The Council states that while South Africa cries out against a biased United Nations, it is guilty of the same offence. "This cat and mouse game between the AG and the Herero authority has now made it imperative for the Mbanderu Council to send a delegation to the South Africa Prime Minister." Depending on the talks with the SA Prime Minister, the delegation of the Mbanderus will also probably see representatives of the US and Germany in Cape Town or Pretoria. /Text/ /Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Aug 81 p 3/

INFORMATION BLOCK--Windhoekers were up in arms yesterday afternoon over the dearth of information on the latest military developments. Said one leading journalist: "Why don't the authorities here play it straight?" The journalist said that she took exception to the fact that Southwesters were always last to hear about things that affected them most. "Being devious as the military authorities were in 1975 makes people fearful and insecure," she said. Another leading Windhoeker who phoned in to the Advertiser said that the block on information was bad for morale. Some journalists were uptight because they couldn't understand why the Defence PR department in Windhoek was given inferior status. "The SADF is not prepared to comment on every allegation made by the Angolans," a spokesman said this afternoon. "It is known that operations are continuously being mounted against SWAPO in follow-up operations. Full stop." /Text/ /Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Aug 81 p 3/

CSO: 4600/434

SEYCHELLOIS GIVE WARM GREETING TO INDIAN PREMIER

Victoria NATION in English 10 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Rene Morel]

[Text]

THE FEW showers that fell yesterday morning could not dampen the enthusiasm of the Seychellois people as they gave the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and her delegation a warm and hearty reception during her four-hour official visit to Seychelles.

Stepping off the special Air India plane, Mrs. Gandhi was greeted by President Albert René to a salute of Young Pioneers. Two of the young militants stepped on to the red carpet to tie a red scarf around Mrs. Gandhi's neck and present her with flowers before the two leaders walked to the dais, where they stood to attention as the Police band played Fier Seychellois (the Seychelles national anthem) and the Indian national anthem.

Before being presented to members of the SPPF Central Executive Committee, ministers and foreign diplomats, the Indian Prime Minister inspected a guard of honour mounted by the Seychelles People's Defence Forces while scores of Indian nationals and residents were filling the security area to greet her.

Along the route from the airport to State House, hundreds of people including many schoolchildren lined the roadside to welcome Mrs. Gandhi. They cheered and waved the Seychellois and Indian national flags as the motorcade sped towards Victoria. Photos of the Indian Prime Minister and the Seychellois leader were displayed all along the route.

Later at State House, President René told his Indian guest that she was very popu-

lar in Seychelles, a fact that was proven again by cheering crowds as the motorcade drove along the Sans Souci road from State House to the National Youth Service Village at Port Launay — a venue that has become a regular call for important guests in Seychelles.

Once again the young students at the Village gave their best to welcome a national leader. Apart from providing a youthful atmosphere, they also played soothing music while lunch was being served.

On the way back to the airport, the motorcade chose the Montagne Posée route, allowing Mrs. Gandhi to be seen by more people and also letting her see a greater part of the island.

Later, at the airport's VIP lounge, she said she was enchanted at being able to visit Seychelles for a second time — the first visit was a shorter one in 1976. She said she felt as though she was in a big garden and would be delighted to return.

President René has already extended another invitation to Mrs. Gandhi, hoping next time she will have more time to relax among the country's attractions.

Mrs. Gandhi's plane left at 3.15 p.m. for Nairobi, where she is heading her country's delegation to the United Nations conference on new and renewable energy resources.

'Cooperation Is the Key'

THE Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, said that the voice of Third World countries would be much stronger and more effective if the developing countries explored more possible avenues of cooperation among themselves, so that each country would become more self-reliant economically.

"It is a difficult world we live in," Mrs. Gandhi said yesterday morning during the meeting between her delegation and that of President René at State House." That is why friendship and understanding are so important and critical."

Mrs. Gandhi said Seychelles and India were doing all they could to strengthen the friendship.

The Indian leader decribed Indo-Seychellois relations as being very friendly and said she wished to see them develop into stronger and closer cooperation.

She described the opportunity of meeting President René and his colleagues and

having talks with them as a useful one.

The meeting of the two leaders at State House also demonstrated that South-South cooperation is alive. An agreement worth R. 17.75 million — the result of President René's visit to India last year — was signed by the Principal Secretary for Planning and Development, Mr. Robert Grandcourt, and the Indian High Commissioner to Seychelles, Mr. A. Gonzales. The money will be spent on housing.

In this statement of welcome to the Indian guests, President René thanked the Indian government for the help provided to Seychelles, particularly in the housing programme.

President René is also a great believer in cooperation between developing nations and this has already been in evidence in the many visits he has made to neighbouring countries, including India, during the four years of his presidency.

Mr. René said it was a great joy for the Seychellois people to welcome Mrs. Gandhi to their country.

In the airport VIP lounge later, Mrs. Gandhi held a press conference where she answered the following questions:

QUESTION: It was announced today in Washington that President Reagan has given the go-ahead for the manufacture of the neutron bomb, which has the capability of destroying human life while keeping buildings in place. What are your reactions to this in view of the fact that Dr. Waldheim declared only hours before that tension in the world is at the moment at its highest since the Cuban crisis?

MRS. GANDHI: Tension is indeed at its highest and I think the more we are going for sophisticated armaments, the greater will be the tension. India has always stood for disarmament, especially for nuclear disarmament, because we feel that the world today has the knowledge and capacity to create a better life for all the millions of its inhabitants. Unfortunately, even now the strength is going more into instruments of destruction rather than construction and for the higher evolution of man.

QUESTION: Mrs. Gandhi, how does the Indian government view the continued militarisation of the Indian Ocean by extra-regional powers? What are your hopes in this respect and how do you intend to have India's wishes implemented?

MRS. GANDHI: India has expressed its viewpoint very clearly and firmly that it would like the ocean to be a zone of peace and, as you

know, all the littoral countries agree on this matter. But there is not much we can do apart from protesting.

QUESTION: From tomorrow onwards you will be attending the United Nations conference on alternative sources of energy being held in Nairobi. Your personal participation implies that you attach a lot of importance to this conference. What are you hoping the Nairobi conference will achieve in the interest of India and other Third World countries?

MRS. GANDHI: Well all these conferences can do is to focus attention on an important problem. The question of energy today is crucial to all of us. We can't entirely give up the old sources of energy dependent on fossil fuels, but I think we can relieve the pressure by developing the renewable sources.

We have initiated many experiments in India, some of them successful but most of them are still not very widespread. We feel they will not only save money but will also help to prevent pollution and be more readily available to rural areas, thereby helping local development.

SAP

CSO: 4700/423

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS SEEN REDUCING DEPENDENCY ON SOUTH AFRICA

Victoria NATION in English 11 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

AUSTRALIAN food, building materials and household appliances could help to reduce Seychelles' dependence on South Africa, and the first consignment of Australian rice shipped on an express service could arrive here before the end of the year.

This is the view of Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr. Karl St. Ange, who has just returned from a fact-finding mission to Australia.

He and members of his delegation, including Mr. David Thomas, Principal Secretary in the President's Office, Mr. Ernest Desnousse, General Manager of Seycom and Mr. Maxime Favon, ex-Chairman of Works Enterprises Ltd., asked about prices of the items and other services of interest to Seychelles.

At present not many goods are imported from Australia and the few that are bought by Seychellois traders have to go through Singapore, which makes their prices higher on reaching Port Victoria.

After talks with Australian shipping lines, Minister St. Ange said an express shipping service could allow Seychelles to benefit from lower prices for Australian goods.

He also said traders could benefit from the express service by importing goods that Seycom and Wel are not buying from Australia.

Minister St. Ange also said that a delegation from Qantas — the Australian national airline — is expected next month to open talks on a possible air service between the two countries. The 10,000 Seychellois living in Australia would be able to pay visits to their families more easily with such a service, he said. SAP

CSO: 4700/423

GOVERNMENT TIGHTENS PRICE CONTROLS ON IMPORTS

Victoria NATION in English 13 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

/Text/

ALL IMPORTED goods, with only a few exceptions, will be brought under Government price control in a new set of control of goods regulations to be published in today's Official Gazette. The regulations also set mark-up or profit limits for all classes of commodities, and explain how these will be calculated. This, however, does not automatically mean that fixed prices will be set for all goods in Seychelles.

All goods imported into Seychelles are declared to be imported controlled goods, say the new Control of Goods (Price Control) Regulations, 1981.

Under the legislation, the Principal Secretary for Finance may declare any goods to be under price control and fix a maximum price for the sale of any controlled goods. He may also prescribe standards of quality for goods, including minimum standards, and prohibit the sale of below-standard goods. The Principal Secretary will also have the power to regulate delivery charges of controlled goods to buyers.

Under the regulations, any one who sells or even agrees to sell controlled goods at a higher price than the controlled one may be imprisoned for two years and fined up to R. 20,000. The same sentence awaits anyone who commits any other offence under the regulations.

A large number of statutory instruments concerning price control accompany the new regulations, which replace the Control of Goods

(Price Control) Regulations, 1977.

One of the instruments is an Order setting maximum mark-ups, or profit margins for all classes of goods, whether locally produced or imported, under nine sections.

These cover food and live animals reared for food; beverages and tobacco; crude, inedible materials; mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials; animal and vegetable oils; fats and waxes; chemicals and related products; manufactured goods; machinery and transport equipment; and unclassified commodities.

No less than ten of the statutory instruments control the prices of a host of new commodities or revise already controlled prices under the new set of price control regulations.

The items, the maximum prices of which have been printed in the statutory instruments, include bread rolls and loaves ranging from 50 grams to 275 grams; broken, long grain parboiled and table rice; coconuts, pounac and coconut oil; locally-produced vegetables, fruits, tubers and spices (84 different items); pork, graton, pork sausages, turtle meat, chicken and chicken and sea-bird eggs; raw and white sugar; local tea; local beer, Guinness and lemonades; cleaning materials and soap, toilet paper and local brooms; cement; and refined petroleum products such as kerosene, petrol, gasoil and aviation spirit.

An extensive list of all these items, 164 in all, is published as a supplement to today's *Nation*.

CSO: 4700/423

ANC: REAGAN IN 'UNHOLY ALLIANCE' WITH THATCHER

London SECHABA in English Jun 81 p 1

/Official organ of the African National Congress South Africa/

/Editorial: "The New Danger"/

/Text/

June is a month which is remembered by all freedom loving South Africans because it symbolises resistance and struggle. The Freedom Charter was adopted on June26, 1955 and on June 16, 1976 the youth in Soweto. revolted against apartheid. The ANC declared 1981: 'The Year of the Youth This was a correct decision considering what the deprivations of our youth from the cradle to the grave. This year is also the 20th anniversary of Umkhonto we Sizwe -- the spear and shield of our nation — an organisation in which the youth play an important role.

But this year these commemorations are taking place at a difficult time when Reagan, who never got any popular mandate for his policies of war, aggression and dismantling of social gains in his country has entered into an unholy alliance with Margaret Thatcher. This honeymoon seem to be leading to a disaster. Never in the history of US-British relations has there been two heads of state whose ideas are so similar, whose political loyalties and outlooks so identical and whose ideological passions and military theories do not differ at all. This has serious implications on our struggle.

The two are acting like cowboys. They are filling Europe with medium range nuclear weapons; they are causing havoc in the Middle East and elsewhere. Now they want to run our lives. Even for this they have no popular mandate. They are resuscitating Savimbi and his UNITA; giving a kiss of life to the Turnhalle clique. As if this is not enough General Haig and Reagan received and entertained Pik Botha, the racist Foreign Minister. They held secret discussions. This happened immediately after the all-white elections. And just before the racists "celebrated" their 20th anniversary of their racist republic. Perhaps this is an aspect of the "celebrations". We are told now that there is a new "solution" to the Namibian question: the "American framework" which proposes to exclude the presence of United Nations troops during the pre-independence elections but "to include constitutional safeguards for the white minority".

These tricks are not new. What is surprising is the arrogance and carelessness with which the lives of our people in Namibia and South Africa are treated in the corridors of power in New York and

London. Yesterday we were faced with the problems posed by the contact group of 5 imperialist countries. Now it seems Reagan feels they are either too "mild" or not "brave" enough. This "bravery" of Reagan and "toughness" of the Iron Lady has serious dangers for our struggle.

But we know where their weakness lies. They cannot satisfy the needs, aspirations and demands of their people let alone our people. The Botha-Malan clique itself has failed. The workers in South Africa are up in arms. They have taken up the grievances of the youth because they know that the problems facing the youth are their problems. They know that they cannot send their children to school because they are not qualified and they are not qualified because they went to Bantu Education schools. This is the basis of the worker-student alliance in our struggle. These last 5 years have seen this alliance strengthen and deepen to include other social forces. They are being united around and by the working class. They are supported by the freedom and peace loving people all over the world. Recently the French socialist reiterated their resolve to support our struggle and to isolate racist South Africa.

This should be a warning to the Reagan-Thatcher offensive which is forming a conspiracy with the Botha-Malan clique. Our people united behind the ANC and supported by the international progressive forces will defeat them.

CSO: 4700/430

'SOWETAN' COMMENTS ON U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S VISIT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Aug 81 p 6

/Editorial: "Right on! Even if it's Rhetoric"/

/Text/

"IT WAS the stories of the Government's dependence upon an all-persuasive police power which in some ways shocked us more than some of the poverty and economic deprivation witnessed.

"We witnessed the desperation and human tragedy which we had heard so much about, but were so wanting to disbelieve. We saw the human cost of apartheid . . . Everywhere we found great apprehension about the increasing chances for violent upheaval."

This is not the voice of a black radical. It is not that of Bishop Tutu, Dr Motlana or even of SOWETAN.

This was said by American Congressmen, who may not be Reaganites in the pure form, but happen to belong to the persuasive swing to conservatism in the West.

This is part of the group of voices that has been giving our Government the green-light, calling them their brothers-in-arms. This is indeed the voice in general of those voices from the right in the West that have, we believe, hardened people like Mr Pik Botha and Mr P W Botha.

We are glad they had the courage to say it as we, who have suffered bannings, detentions and closures of the avenues of free expression, have been saying all these years.

We are glad our stand has been vindicated by Americans who will perhaps make all these emotive statements only to be submerged into the American Dream as soon as they get back home. For we feel this is for the record, and has been said by people other than ourselves, the so-called radicals.

It makes us livid indignation to see the blasé attitude our men in Parliament will show about such senseless evil measures like detention without trial. It makes us screamingly mad to think that some people would be so bland about people being bull-dozed into misery for no other reason than to sustain a palpably disastrous ideology.

There is no cause for us to be jubilant, because this is political rhetoric. We would like to see the action after all the tears by these American

Congressmen. We would love to hear how they present their case as soon as they hit the smoke-filled board-rooms of Washington, New York or whatever.

We would be delighted to hear at least that their report is not going to be one of those moribund documents studied by politicians and perhaps academicians and then thrust deep into a dusty folder. We would like to hear and see them attack the Administration in Washington and spell it out in terms as dramatic as those spelt out above.

Even then, the sky is not likely to fall. Our Government, if anything, will become even more rigid. But the record would have been set straight.

CSO: 4700/430

HEATH'S NEGATIVE STATEMENTS CONTRASTED TO U.S. STAND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 81 p 6

[Editorial: "A Contrast"]

[Text]

IT IS INTERESTING to note that at the same time as former British Prime Minister Ted Heath was telling South Africa that unless apartheid is dismantled, the West cannot stand by South Africa if it is attacked by the Soviet Union, the American Government was taking a far different line.

It was, in fact, standing by South Africa in the United Nations Security Council against a resolution strongly condemning South Africa's thrust into Angola and demanding the immediate withdrawal of its troops.

The US vetoed the resolution, while Britain abstained and France voted for it.

The US ambassador, Mr Lichtenstein, said his delegation deplored the South African incursion "just as we deplore any other escalation of violence from any quarter".

There was little doubt that South Africa's resistance to granting the people of South West Africa self-determination was a basis for tension and instability in the region, but he added:

"At the same time it is clear that the presence of foreign combat forces in Angola, particularly the large Cuban force, and the provision of Soviet-originated arms to Swapo and the presence of Soviet military advisers, fuel the explosive atmosphere of confrontation and violence which daily plague the people of Angola, Namibia and indeed the entire region."

As a result, the US had to vote against the resolution which "places blame solely on South Africa for the escalation of violence".

In a major policy speech last week, Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, said the US would seek closer, "more constructive" ties with South Africa and would take no sides in its racial conflict.

"It is not our task to choose between Black and White ... We cannot and will not permit our hand to be forced to align ourselves with one side or another."

The US would also play a proper role in fostering the region's security and in countering the expansion of Soviet influence.

Dr Crocker emphatically ruled out economic pressure, saying that South Africa was an "integral and important element of the global economic system and the US would not support the severance of trade links".

The US still finds apartheid "abhorrent". It is still pressing for a South West African settlement based on the UN package, with safeguards for minorities.

But it clearly sees South Africa as an important ally in containing Soviet expansionism in Africa — and it is not going to play a passive, or anti-South African role, as envisaged by Mr Heath.

In any event, Mr Heath is not in office in Britain, so his views do not count for anything.

Furthermore, his was not a "winds of change" speech like Mr Harold Macmillan's was years ago.

Mr Heath wants equal rights for all races in South Africa in a central government, saying: " No formula for a constitution will successfully defuse the growing forces of unrest if it does not provide for a universal franchise at the national level.

"The franchise may be qualified or not; the State may be federal, confederal or unitary; Blacks may live apart from Whites; but the election of the central government must be by universal franchise."

Mr Pik Botha, our Foreign Minister, summed up matters succinctly when he said such a formula was the most certain to lead to confrontation.

Not because it was in conflict with Government policy, but because it clashed with the realities of South Africa's multinational situation.

Fortunately, we do not have to rely on Mr Heath to sort out our complex problems for us.

Fortunately, too, his country cannot sell us out as Lord Carrington did the Whites of Rhodesia.

We shall have to find our own solutions because no one else can do so for us.

But what Mr Heath should know is that one man, one vote majority-rule is out.

The way of reform lies in other directions still being worked out by the President's Council and by the Government.

Another aspect of Mr Heath's speech which interested us was his emphasis on the "profound importance" to South Africa of the emergence of Black rule in Angola and Mozambique, and even more so in Zimbabwe.

"Zimbabwe is inevitably going to undercut the economic dependence of the region as a whole on South Africa and therefore the growing leverage of Pretoria over her neighbours."

Since Zimbabwe is struggling economically, with its rail system in chaos, we cannot see Mr Heath's prediction coming about in ages — if at all.

Besides that, Zimbabwe is heading for a one-party State.

Mr Heath should not read us any lessons about Zimbabwe, for if anything shows that Whites have little future under Marxist majority rule in a country they once called their own it is what is happening now in Zimbabwe.

We have to avoid a Zimbabwe situation — not by fighting it out to the death as the Smith Government did, but in finding our solutions, and making our changes, timeously.

The trouble with Mr Heath — and people like him — is that they know everything there is to know about Africa, and Southern Africa in particular, without living here and without firsthand knowledge of our problems.

We can do without their facile attempts to tell us what to do.

CSO: 4700/430

BOTHA ADDRESSES TRANSVAAL NP CAUCUS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 81 p 3

/Article by Keith Abendroth/

/Text/

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday specially flew to Pretoria to address the Transvaal Provincial Council caucus of the National Party and city councillors — and is believed to have "laid it on the line" to them on White-Black relationships in urban areas.

Growing fears in the NP electorate of being "swamped" in White areas by Blacks — fears that have found expression in party ranks recently and are threatening to build into a controversy — are known to be causing concern in the NP hierarchy.

Last week Mr Botha addressed a similar gathering in Cape Town and is believed to have concentrated on fears expressed by Whites of being "crowded out" by Blacks.

The meeting in Pretoria comes particularly, after a growing move among extreme Right-wing elements in the Transvaal capital's City Council to try to force the council to reinstate apartheid in parks in the city's White areas.

Last week Mr Botha told city councillors at the Cape Town meeting that there were serious shortages in urban areas of eating and recreational facilities for Black workers.

He called on private enterprise to help solve the problem and said that members of Parliament should make it their duty to see that such facilities were created in their constituencies.

At the same time, Mr Botha emphasised that there were certain facilities Whites regarded as absolutely "their own" and warned of the danger of friction if Whites started to react to "penetration" by Blacks.

He made it clear, it is understood, that the Whites must grant or concede to the other race groups that which they themselves (the Whites) wanted or regarded as their right.

But, he emphasised, there were certain things that the Whites regarded as solely their own and they had the right to do so.

At the same time Whites must not regard as "penetration" by respectable non-Whites certain facilities which could not be duplicated.

He said that the mere presence of respectable non-Whites in White areas was not offensive. For instance, the presence of Blacks and Coloureds at Cape Town's Nico Malan Theatre had not caused problems.

CSO: 4700/430

BOTHA SPEECH DURING CENSURE DEBATE

'Extract' From Speech

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 14 Aug 81 pp 1-7

/Extract from the speech of the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, during the debate on the Censure Motion moved in the House of Assembly on August 3, 1981, by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert/

/Text/

THE possibility of misunderstanding and conflict is implicit in the Republic of South Africa as in the broader spectrum of Southern Africa. It is a possibility found in almost every civilized country today where the forces of conflict and collision are encouraged internally and externally by revolutionary forces. It forms part of a large-scale effort to overthrow the Western World.

No government, therefore, can afford to ignore this potential danger. Any policy which is to succeed cannot ignore or wish away the multi-nationalism of the Republic of South Africa and the existence of minority groups.

There are schools of thought which wish to ignore these basic facts and advocate for South Africa a new dispensation according to their own norms:

First, there is the communist system — government by the proletariat. If it were applied to South Africa, it would create untold misery with bloodshed and destruction of civilised standards of living.

Second, there is the liberal school of thought which advocates an open community system in which almost only the individual will receive recognition. This school emphasises a South African unitary community with only lip-service to

the protection of minorities. This serves merely as a precursor to the extreme radicals, whose half-baked theories prepare the way for communism.

It is no use building up clichés round words such as *civil rights*, *change* and *human rights*, and hurling them about, clichés which are sometimes the subject of speculative articles in newspapers, particularly on Sundays. The Government is responsible for ensuring orderly government so that these "pearls of wisdom" may also be tolerated.

Third, there is a radical school of thought which theorises in the name of conservatism that the existence and aspirations of other groups can be rationalised away by the exclusive government of only one specific nation. This direction also entails the greatest danger to peace, justice and stability. What is more, it is un-Afrikaans, because the Afrikaner nation, which it purports to serve, is not such an intolerant nation.

MULTI-NATIONALISM

Oppossed to these schools of thought, the National Party and the Government advocate a policy which takes into account the basic principle of multi-nationalism and the existence of minority groups, with consequences which have to be carried into effect, a multi-nationalism which has its substance in the cultural and spiritual characteristics of the various peoples.

There are in the second place civilised value systems and standards which have to be preserved for the sake of the entire Republic of South Africa, and also out of loyalty to our sense of calling I wish to mention only a few of them--religious freedom, the impartiality of our judiciary and the right of private ownership of land and property, as well as respect for our native soil.

Is there a country which does more to preserve these things, in spite of very difficult circumstances?

There is, furthermore, the preservation of family life, and the life of the community, which includes mother tongue education, one's own community schools and residential areas from which in turn flows one's own cultural life. These things as far as we are concerned, are not negotiable.

If the various population groups of South Africa do not grant one another these things, there can be no righteousness which can serve as a guideline for our country.

The Leader of the Opposition has referred to discriminatory measures. The Government has consistently gone out of its way to alleviate and improve things which can be changed, such as, *inter alia*, the changes which we have made in labour for the sake of the economy and the security of all workers.

Third, the State and other patriotic institutions must, in the cultural and economic spheres, consider the right of self-determination of national groups. Because of the multi-national structure of our country and different levels of development, which are real, it is not possible to bring about these things overnight. It must be an ongoing process which takes place in an orderly and evolutionary manner.

During the past 33 years the National Party has done more to implement this than all governments from 1910 to 1948. It was during the regime of the NP that there was a moving away on a large scale from colonial structures and systems. The history of the National Party's various governments is one of constitutional and economic renewal and development, which has in one way or another been to the good of all the people in South Africa. That is why experts place the Republic of South Africa among the first 13 countries in the world for safety of investment funds.

Fourth, the National Party and the Government wish to move away from the Westminster system of a unitary state and of universal franchise, whether in a unitary or federal form, and to promote instead the concept of co-operating democracies. In that way the concept of self-determination is being premoted, while common interests can at the same time be served, as I shall indicate.

LAW AND ORDER

The National Party believes that through its policy potential levels of conflict are gradually being eliminated and replaced by stability and security. The fact that South Africa is a country of hope in a tottering world demonstrates the truth of this statement. Of course, obstacles are constantly being placed in our path. Politics of provocation are being waged against us and the Government is being called upon to preserve law and order.

No pious and civilised person would really like to make use of extreme powers. But we have a duty, a duty towards civilised standards and ways of life in this country, and we intend to discharge that duty. I wish to appeal today to public speakers and to our media, including the television and radio services, to consider the effect of sensational reporting and exorbitant comment. I wish them to consider that the greatest desire of saboteurs and underminers is to receive publicity for their deeds and their actions. In order to ensure orderly government and civilised standards of life, discipline and equilibrium are required from each one of us.

FUTURE COURSE

Against this background the Government is shaping its future course:

- First, by the creation of vertical structures so that the various population groups can co-operate with one another as equals to arrange and promote matters of common interest and resolve conflict situations.
- Second, the Government places a high premium on the decentralisation and devolution of powers in South Africa. We do not dictate to our neighbouring states.
- Third, the Government is prepared to consult and negotiate on further development, but it rejects the idea of a national convention. It is impractical, dangerous, time-consuming, and a waste of energy and money.

We are an independent country and this Parliament has the final say. We are not in the position of South West Africa or of the former Southern Rhodesia. A national convention presupposes that Parliament is not able to deal with the problems of the country.

The Government believes that regular formal and informal discussions with leaders of groups, and by bodies created by Parliament, such as the Cabinet and the President's Council, is a better procedure to adopt.

What are the salient features of this future dispensation? It is a dispensation based on a constitutional strategy which presupposes that people and national groups must co-operate voluntarily. That is why we ordered an expert inquiry into land-consolidation with the 1936 legislation as the point of departure. The 1975 proposals will be discussed with

the bodies and governments concerned, and the Government will then bring proposals to Parliament for final decision.

Positive steps have also been taken to initiate activities by the private sector so that it will be possible to leave far more economic growth and development in the hands of the private sector. I am referring here to the establishment of the Small Business Development Corporation, as well as to the Council for the Promotion of Small Businesses.

CONSTELLATION OF STATES

Before and after the Carlton Conference, I advocated co-operation within a constellation of Southern African states, and I wish to refer to the progress made.

- The Southern African Customs Union was established long before the Carlton Conference.
- Second, there is the Rand Monetary Union.
- Third, the South African Regional Commission for the Conservation and Utilization of the Soil.
- Fourth, the Regional Tourism Board for Southern Africa.
- Fifth, the Regional Health Organization of Southern Africa.
- Sixth, the role of the South African Railways in Southern Africa.
- Seventh, the rapidly expanding trade between South Africa and the other States of Southern Africa.
- Eighth, the expert assistance of the SABS and the CSIR to African countries in industry and technology.

I have mentioned these things to prove that we already have the basis and have established the means for realising the concept of a constellation of states in Southern Africa.

Early in 1980 it was decided that an interim secretariat should be established in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information to make possible and encourage multilateral negotiations on all kinds of co-operative projects. Since then the following multilateral committees have been created:

- First, the Post and Telecommunications Consultative Committee.
- Second, an Agricultural Liaison Committee with three working groups — forestry, nature and game preservation.
- Third, an Education and Training Committee.

The concept "constellation of states" presupposes more than co-operation with our immediate neighbours but, at the same time, it is not an idea which implies a superstate. It is aimed primarily at co-operation in matters of common and economic interest.

CONFEDERAL CO-OPERATION

In the more limited context we envisage confederal co-operation between South Africa and those countries which gain their independence with our co-operation. This development considers the concept of self-determination and autonomous states, and the Government does not presuppose that independent Black states co-operating in this way can be economically colonised. South Africa does not believe in such practices.

A confederation comes about when two or more independent states create interstate structures by treaty to promote co-ordinated actions for the realisation of common goals.

The Government has already held talks with interested governments and it has been decided to hold further discussions. Some governments are reacting postively and others are still studying certain proposals.

In our opinion the following principles will have to apply:

- First, the sovereignty of member states may not be affected.
- Second, equal status for member states must be guaranteed and a member state must have the right to withdraw from certain spheres of co-operation if it wishes to do so.
- Third, the existence of such a confederation does not prevent member states for liaising with one another bilaterally.
- Fourth, a member state is not prevented from withdrawing from the confederation.

BLACKS OUTSIDE NATIONAL STATES

I should like to say something about Black communities outside the national states in the Republic of South Africa. The development of full-fledged local governments in the urban areas with, in some respects, more powers than those of municipal authorities, are being envisaged for Black communities in the Republic of South Africa and this year we are to take legislative steps about these matters.

This will enable them to look after their own interests and deliberate on matters of common interest in local government.

The exercising of political rights beyond the local level and on a regional co-ordinating level will have to be done by means of independent and national states. At present urgent attention is being given to improving the constitutional ties between the relevant states and their citizens so that Blacks outside the states will be able to have effective political participation.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALITY

Just a few words now on citizenship and nationality. With the gaining of independence the citizens of national states lose their South African citizenship and acquire the citizenship of the new independent state. Comprehensive arrangements are, however, made in the independence agreements to anticipate problems about passports which arise from the non-recognition by other countries of such states. Provision is also made to retain certain social and economic advantages in the Republic of South Africa by citizens of the new states.

I do not wish to draw any unnecessary comparisons. Nevertheless it is interesting that EEC countries are now apparently also giving attention to the problems of passports which will possibly be known as passports for the European Community.

INDUSTRIAL DECENTRALISATION

The Government's main economic objectives are to ensure a more balanced spread of economic activity in South Africa and to promote economic growth in or near independent Black states and national states. At present there is an excessive concentration of economic activity in the four big metropolitan areas — Vaal Triangle, Cape Peninsula, Durban-Pinetown area and Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area. About three-quarters of the employment offered by industry is concentrated in these areas. This is an unsound state of affairs. What is more, the dominance of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) area means that even areas like East London and certain parts of the Western Cape are lagging behind. Consequently, industrial decentralisation must be improved.

Moreover, only 13 per cent of the total income of Blacks in the national states is self-generated at present. In the case of the independent Black states,

the figure is about 18 per cent. In addition, only 28 per cent of the growth in the labour supply in the national and independent states is being absorbed in those areas.

It is important that in our dependent and national Black states we do not repeat the mistakes made elsewhere in Africa. I would like to quote from an article in a recent issue of *Africa Insight*, a publication of the Africa Institute. The article states:

> "The Western industrial nations, which in 1979 jointly provided 76 per cent of development aid worldwide, as against 18 per cent from OPEC and 6 per cent from the Soviet bloc, find it increasingly difficult, financially and politically, to maintain, let alone raise, this assistance to the so-called Third World.
>
> "The chairman of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, John Lewis, states in his 1980 review: 'The dynamics of African development appear to be headed downhill. What has been lacking has been sufficient implementation and, in particular, sufficient political and bureaucratic energy and a grasp of the composite problem to build the partial answers into effective strategies'."

We all know this is a fact. Africa is dying, in spite of all the financial aid.

We must not repeat those mistakes. We must, first, take into account that there is an economic interdependence of territories and states in Southern Africa. Second, the development resources of states can supplement one another. Third, where possible, there should be a rationalised development process to prevent duplication of action and to use infrastructure.

This is why we advocate:

- First, co-operation between states on a regional basis.
- Second, promotion of free enterprise.
- Third, the involvement of local communities in the process.
- Fourth, limiting the role of government as far as possible to collective services and infrastructure, and creating the right climate for the private sector.

The Government will provide conventional development aid such as technical and financial assistance, customs agreements, co-ordination of development and economic policy, and assistance to the

private sector through development agencies. The Southern African Development Bank will, for example, fulfil an important function.

The programme of land consolidation for the national and independent states will continue within the framework of the regional economic development programme and in this connection the co-operation of all parties will be sought to ensure the proper use of land.

The Government feels strongly about industrial development in decentralised areas, although it is realised that existing metropolitan areas must also develop.

INCENTIVES TO INDUSTRY

Industrial development in decentralised areas will be promoted by financial and other incentives and guarantees which may vary in nature and extent from region to region. In this connection the following will be taken into account:

- First, the advantages that large-scale industrial development offers in the decentralisation context.
- Second, the potential for other forms of industrial development that are geared more to local resources, needs and establishment advantages.
- Third, the development needs of the White, Coloured and Asian communities outside metropolitan areas.

There is also another alternative. Possible co-operation projects can be identified and then promoted by concluding bilateral and multilateral agreements, e.g. the joint use of water resources in specific areas.

The special Constellation Committee has also put specific proposals to the Cabinet about increased incentives to place industries and undertake other development at carefully selected deconcentration points, growth points, growth poles, as well as principal towns.

These incentives, on which the Cabinet has not yet taken a decision, on the one hand involve appreciable increases in the level of existing incentives that are at present available to industrialists who establish themselves in decentralisation areas and, on the other hand, certain new forms of incentives.

What is important is that some of the recommendations are aimed at making good the permanent disadvantages experienced by industrialists in the

development areas chosen because of their distance from the main markets or resources. Among these are, for example, increases in the rail rebates on goods, further lifting of restrictions on road motor transport, subsidies to equalise the cost of electricity with that in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, and adequate training facilities to make up for the lack of a pool of trained workers in such areas.

Some of the other recommendations are aimed at meeting the liquidity problems that new industrialists experience temporarily in the development areas.

No final decisions have as yet been taken by the Cabinet in this regard, but I have directed that the necessary negotiations with the authorities in the Republic and the national states be initiated without delay so that the Cabinet can give a final decision in this connection before December 1981.

A while ago a most interesting article was written by a prominent business manager in South Africa, a former president of the Chamber of Mines. I wish to quote him today because I believe it is right to do so. He said —

> "The consensus among major South African finance houses is that while the country may expect to experience varying degrees of political trauma as the old order changes and new dispensations are worked out, the long-term political and economic prospects for the Republic are exciting and the heavy capital investment in long-term mining projects by South African interests is a reflection of this confidence."

In other words, I speak with confidence of the future of our country.

COLOUREDS AND ASIANS

Now I wish to refer more specifically to the position of the Coloured people and the Asians in South Africa. It is an indisputable fact that these communities have enjoyed great progress and development in the socio-economic field over the past decade, more particularly in education, housing, vocations and average growth of income.

Between 1960 and 1980, their teachers increased from 9 600 to 26 000. Housing provided by the State alone — I am not even referring to other housing now — has totalled 24 000 units since 1979. In clerical occupations, their numbers rose from 78 000 to 128 900 between 1973 and 1980. The number of artisans among them increased from 6 000 to about

41 000 and the number of semi-skilled workers from about 32 000 to 385 000. The personal income — at current prices — of Coloured people in the Western Cape rose from R337-million to R1 500-million in 1980.

With regard to their political participation and structures for consultation, however, a vacuum has remained. This requires the urgent attention of us all.

That vacuum is partly attributable to their refusal to use properly and develop the instruments created for them. Partly, too, it was caused by irresponsible people, specially Whites, who kept feelings running high and helped to destroy every effort of the Government.

The Erica Theron Commission was unable to propose a solution, except to say that an attempt should be made to find a structure other than the Westminster system.

SCHLEBUSCH COMMISSION

The Government responded to that and produced proposals which were submitted to the Schlebusch Commission.

After hearing evidence, the commission passed a unanimous resolution of all parties sitting on the commission — the NP, the PFP, the old SAP and the NRP — that:

- The Westminster system of government did not, without adaptation, offer a solution to constitutional problems of the Republic.
- Under the present constitutional dispensation, the so-called one man, one vote system would probably lead to the domination of minorities by majorities and to serious conflict between population groups in the Republic.
- It did not provide a framework within which peaceful co-existence was possible, i.e. Parliament as it was then constituted.

That is why the same Schlebush Commission passed a resolution, albeit not unanimously, to the effect that a President's Council should be established to conduct further investigations.

I do not believe in a common voters' roll. It did not work and it will not work. My party knows that as long as I am the leader I shall not agree to a common voters' roll. All our troubles concerning the relations between Coloured people and Whites in this country have their origins in a common voters' roll.

I do not want to repeat the lengthy debates which have taken place here, but it is a fact that even an esteemed editor of one of the daily newspapers of Cape Town wrote that "the Coloured vote is surreptitiously up for sale during election time."

After all, those troubles date from the days of the common voters' roll. It was a bluff, and we know how, in the municipal field, the Cape Town City Council schemed to ensure that the Coloured people on the common voters' roll were able to get in only one or two representatives, and how they schemed and connived among themselves to render the Coloured people powerless as voters. We know exactly what happened. Why then this sudden display of hyprocrisy? I am tired of this hypocrisy.

Meanwhile, the Government remains committed to the proposals referred to the President's Council along with the evidence.

What did those proposals imply?

- First, the acceptance that South Africans — Whites, Coloureds and Asians — shall be accommodated within one state.
- Second, the creation of an electoral college on a specific basis for the election of a State President with greater executive power than at present.
- Third, the establishment of a President's Council, as a commission of inquiry on a specific basis of election. On this body Coloureds and Asians will also have representation.
- Fourth, a Council of Cabinets in which Whites, Coloureds and Asians would be represented. In other words, there will be consultation on matters of common interest.
- Fifth, three distinct parliamentary councils. On matters of common interest the principle of consultation and co-responsibility has been accepted and, if they should fail or threaten to fail, systems have been built in to prevent this.

The proposal about the parliamentary councils drew very serious criticism from Whites as well as the Coloureds. That was one of the reasons why we decided to have it subjected to further scrutiny.

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

I am prepared to give the President's Council a fair chance to complete its activities. and I think that until November or December of this year will be a fair period of time for that purpose.

I said that constitutional change is a process. If the President's Council reaches a decision on matters of this kind. it does not mean to say that the Council is going to dissolve. Part of the proprosals is in fact that there shall be a President's Council in another form.

If the President's Council should come forward with drastic departures from declared government policy. the Cabinet and I shall first have to submit them to our party congresses. after the Cabinet has adopted a standpoint on them. Even if the congresses accept them. a referendum will nevertheless be held because this would ensure stability. which is essential once a decision has been taken. I have no doubt that the congresses of the National Party will follow a sensible lead. I shall have the courage to look them in the face and tell them what my standpoints are.

I am also prepared to ask the President's Council to bring out an interim report. on local government and regional authorities.

I wish to emphasise that the Government is endeavouring to arrive at a proper understanding and a constitutional arrangement with the Coloured and Asian population. but we are not prepared to concede to exorbitant demands which jeopardise effective decision-making and efficient government. I hope that a positive attitude will also be displayed by Coloured leaders. Some of them have talks with me from time to time and in their actions I discern level-headness and common sense. I welcome that. because I should personally like to help the Coloured population in a positive way to obtain a say over their own affairs.

The official Opposition advocates a policy of abdication for White South Africa. I wish to make it clear that we as Whites are not merely colonists who should be tolerated here. White South Africa — Afrikaans and English-speaking White South Africa — is not here with temporary permits from some power or other. We are here as a source of strength for civilised standards. and the sooner political splenetics realise this. the better for them.

'BEELD' Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 14 Aug 81 p 19

/Selection from the "Comment & Opinion" Section/

/Text/

The best comment on the political position of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his Cabinet, comes from the views of Prog spokesmen on the one hand and those of the Herstigtes on the far right.

Mr Botha's leadership is being seriously questioned in Prog circles and from there it filters through to diplomats and international circles. The message is short and sweet — Mr Botha is a captive of his party's right-wing and has abandoned his reforms.

But what say the far rightists now? The Herstigtes deliver an impassioned plea that far rightists should not buckle under the prog propaganda, since Mr Botha is *not* moving right — he's a liberalist in wolf's clothing, so to speak!

The Herstigtes know, of course, that a P W Botha moving right would hold great danger for them. The motives for the transparent tactics of Prog circles need no further explanation.

The truth — and neither the far left, nor the far right (nor the visiting Democrat Congressmen) want to admit it, is that the Government is purposefully moving towards a change in the constitutional dispensation in Southern Africa. We are to get a confederation with drastic adaptations in the concept of nationality and political citizenship, to raise to a new level the relationship between the RSA and the former national states which gained independence under our system. The economic muscle of the constellation is to be strenghtened and internal relations in the RSA — those between White, Brown and Asian — are being energetically attended to.

But the fact remains that these processes cannot be set in motion with a magic wand. New constitutions don't come about overnight. The National Convention that culminated in Union in 1910 left the question of Coloured representation "for future generations". Those generations have from 1910 to the present time brought about nothing concrete. Is Mr Botha, in a scant two years, to do so? Or Mr Alwyn Schlebusch's President's Council in three months? Only a fool would argue that way, but that's the way the Progs and their spokesmen performed.

The Premier rejected the middle-of-the-road label applied to the National Party in the censure motion. The NP is a party that takes a stand and carries it through, he says. But the fact remains that on both sides of the political spectrum it has opposition groupings fighting its stated course tooth and nail. Accusations are becoming ever more shrill, and the reason is clear — the opposition parties know that the NP will not deviate from its intentions.

So the brush has to be brought out to paint on the discredit. The Progs do their "blackwashing" outside Parliament — so much so that their motives as far as the country's salvation is concerned are questionable.

And from the far right the cat has been let out of the bag. The Herstigtes, indeed, fear the Government's unavoidable course, and this, of course, shatters Prog arguments.

The Nationalists find it amusing to watch this osmosis of allies between the Herstigtes and the Progs.

But there is work to be done and the Government is doing it, united behind its leader. For at the highest level there is a responsible realisation that the plan of reform has to keep moving.

Johannesburg

CSO: 4700/430

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON LABOR DEVELOPMENTS

Police Document Against SAAWU

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Aug 81 p 12

/Article by Steven Friedman/

/Text/

IN A brief, almost-unnoticed, reply to a question in Parliament last week, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, may have seriously damaged the Government's claim that it is allowing free trade unionism.

In his reply to questions posed by Mr Ray Swart, Official Opposition spokesman on police matters, Mr Le Grange defended the actions of an East London security police officer who had compiled and distributed a document spelling out a plan to "break the power" of the country's growing unregistered trade unions — which are perfectly legal organisations.

The officer last year distributed a startling document which spelled out a strategy to destroy or severely weaken the country's biggest unregistered union, the SA Allied Workers Union, and unregistered unions in general.

The document, which has been in the Mail's possession since late last year, suggests, among other measures, that conservative unions affiliated to Tucsa should be officially encouraged to compete with Saawu in East London.

It also suggests that employers should be encouraged to work out a common strategy against Saawu and that lists of unemployed workers should be distributed to companies to enable them to avoid negotiating with the union.

Mr Swart asked Mr Le Grange last week whether compiling and distributing the document "falls within the duties of officers of the SA Police".

Mr Le Grange replied that it did not. But in this particular case, the officer concerned had acted "in good faith and towards the maintenance of law and order as provided in section 5 of the Police Act".

He added that no steps were planned against the officer concerned.

Mr le Grange seems to be saying that in certain circumstances it is legitimate for policemen to seek to "break" legal organisations — in this case unregistered unions.

The story behind the document is an intriguing one, which says much about the police intervention in labour relations.

Saawu appeared on the scene in East London last year and, within a short time, had become the country's biggest unregistered union — in other words, a union which refuses to register with the Government and to enter its official negotiating system. These unions are, however, not illegal.

In its East London stronghold alone, it now has over 20 000 members.

Its emergence last year coincided with a rash of strikes which many employers and the Government blamed on the union — a charge which it denies.

Most employers were unhappy about Saawu's arrival on the scene, but even its opponents conceded it had recruited a "flabbergasting" number of members.

If employers were unhappy about the union, the authorities were even more unhappy. Firstly, Saawu wouldn't join the controlled official system.

Secondly, it openly sought a role in community affairs and has recently been campaigning against the forthcoming "independence" of Ciskei — most Saawu members live in Mdantsane township — formally part of Ciskei.

The union complained repeatedly that officialdom was trying to break it.

These complaints were given added weight last year when Mr Fanie Botha,

the Minister of Manpower, flew to East London and urged employers in a closed meeting to "hold out against the union" and not to recognise it.

He said legislation would be introduced this year to enable employers to "hold out" against unregistered unions.

Saawu leaders were later detained several times by Ciskeian and SA police.

At about the same time, the document surfaced. It was unsigned and did not appear below a letterhead. Sources who passed the document on to the "Mail" said it was being handed to employers by an East London security police officer who had also sent a copy to Mr Botha's department.

Indeed, these sources went on to say that the officer concerned (whose name is known to the "Mail"), was increasingly acting as "unofficial labour adviser" to East London employers, and was active in trying to get employer organisations together to endorse a common anti-Saawu front.

The source of the document could not then be confirmed and, although reports on it did appear at the time, the police were not mentioned in them.

Since then, the document has been published in a social science journal which claimed it originated from the police and Government departments.

This month, in response to a question by Mr Swart, Mr Le Grange confirmed it had been compiled and distributed by a security police officer. He said the officer had acted on his own initiative.

Mr Le Grange's defence of the officer was the first concrete evidence of official approval for its contents. The document thus takes on new importance.

It said that a police raid on Saawu offices last August had established that the union was active "in virtually every big industrial or business undertaking in East London".

It had built up substantial support in a wide range of factories and unregistered unions "controlled 90% of the trade union interest in the area".

But the guts of the document is contained in a section headed: "What is seen as a possible solution to break the power of Saawu/unregistered trade unions and to normalise labour unrest?"

Under the heading "long-term" solutions, the author concedes that unregistered unions are operating "just" within the law.

But it suggests legislation to force unions to represent workers in one industry only, rather than to recruit all workers, as Saawu does.

An alternative, it adds, would be to force unions to register.

Since the document was drawn up, legislation has been introduced — and passed — which extends Government control over unregistered unions.

The author also notes that the more conservative unions affiliated to Tucsa are not very active in the area. They must "in one or other manner be motivated and activated to show more interest and to become more active as far as recruiting and organising work is concerned".

He also spells out "short-term" solutions: Companies must be encouraged to keep detailed "reserve" lists of the unemployed, to be used if there is a dispute with their workers.

Indeed, the document suggests that a central list of the unemployed be compiled and made available to companies who faced disputes.

This would presumably enable them to fire workers who went on strike and replace them quickly. It would also serve as an inducement to employers not to negotiate with the union — even if no strike had occurred.

Another "short-term" solution proposed was to bring East London employer organisations "round one table" to discuss a uniform response to Saawu.

This, the document added, "has already been put into operation".

The document is clearly aimed at discouraging employers from negotiating with the union and at making life as difficult as possible for it.

Until last week, it could be regarded as the work of one man whose activities did not necessarily reflect official policy.

But, by implying support for his activities, Mr Le Grange has seriously undermined Mr Botha's statement recently that the Government's aim is to make registration attractive to unregistered unions, not to force them to register.

Last week, Mr Botha denied that "union busting" activities in East London were a response to a request by his department.

Mr Swart asked him whether "he or officials in his department made any request to the Minister of Police or the Security Police to communicate with businessmen in East London on the activities of SAAWU?"

No, said Mr Botha. But, as a member of the same Cabinet as Mr Le Grange, and as the Minister who urged employers to "hold out" against the union, Mr Botha is inevitably going to be drawn into the controversy.

Significantly, since the document's publication, a small but growing number of East London employers have ignored both Mr Botha's — and the author of the document's — advice.

Four companies have formally recognised the union. Two more negotiate with it, but not via a formal agreement. More agreements are said to be on the way.

Employers who have taken this step say Saawu is not an ogre and that recognising it has contributed to peace in their factories.

This seems to both call into question the accuracy of the official claims underlying the document and to indicate that "union busting" tactics are becoming less and less successful.

How the officer who drew up the document is taking all this remains to be seen. But somebody in East London is still campaigning against Saawu.

Last week, thousands of anti-Saawu pamphlets were distributed in the city, mainly at factories in which Saawu is recognised or is about to be recognised.

The pamphlets warned workers against Saawu and urged them not to join it.

They were signed by the "Free Democratic Trade Union Council" — an organisation which is almost certainly fictitious. Certainly, no unionist or employer known to the "Mail" has ever heard of it.

As Saawu continues to grow, and employers move to recognise it, somebody is obviously still determined to break the union.

SAAWU Leader Gqweta

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Aug 81 p 9

/Article by Steven Friedman/

/Excerpts/ WITHIN hours of being released from six weeks' detention last week, trade unionist Mr Thozamile Gqweta was back at work — signing a recognition agreement with an East London company.

That may be an indication of Mr Gqweta's imperturbability — after all six weeks' detention is unlikely to have been pleasant. It is certainly a sign that some employers view him differently to the way the authorities do

But it may also illustrate that Mr Gqweta, president of the SA Allied Workers Union, is getting used to being detained. He has been detained four times in eighteen months — and not once has he been convicted of an offence.

Twice he has been charged with offences arising out of strikes — once by Ciskeian, once by SA authorities. He appeared in court repeatedly but the charges were eventually dropped in both cases without evidence being led.

The authorities apparently have nothing with which to charge Mr Gqweta.

This has raised questions about whether they have anything with which to charge the eight other unionists in detention, particularly as three of the union leaders originally held have been released without being charged.

And one of the detainees, Saawu vice-president Mr Sisa Njikalana, is being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act — a clause not intended for people suspected of having committed an offence.

Who is this man who the authorities detain so regularly?

A former furniture salesman, Mr Gqweta established Saawu in East London and played a large part in building it into a mass-based union, with 20 000 members in East London alone.

He and his union reject government registration and Mr Gqweta himself campaigned against forthcoming Ciskei independence before his last detention — many of Saawu's members live in Mdantsane, which is formally part of Ciskei.

But there is little doubt Mr Gqweta enjoys considerable support among East London workers, and that many believe he is the kind of unionist to whom the authorities should be talking — outside the confines of a prison cell.

Certainly those employers who have decided to talk to him believe he is an articulate and "reasonable" leader who genuinely represents his constituents.

And he commands great respect in key sections of the union movement.

An insight into this is provided by a letter to the Mail by Mr David Lewis of the General Workers Union and Mr Jan Theron of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, both of which co-operate with Saawu.

They describe Mr Gqweta as "an honest, articulate and proud spokesman of his people". They add: "All of these qualities are anathema to the authorities and, in the final analysis, they account for his predicament".

"The union, with Mr Gqweta as its major spokesman, has fought for independent democratic unions and, to this end, has refused to seek registration under the unacceptable conditions offered by the authorities.

"Moreover Saawu has steadfastly refused to isolate itself from the wider community," they add.

This, they say, has led the authorities to react in two ways — Manpower Minister Mr Fanie Botha, "in an unprecedented intervention, personally requested East London employers to refuse to deal with the union" and "the State has responded by repeatedly detaining union leaders in East London".

The two believe a primary cause of official antagonism to Mr Gqweta "is his outspoken opposition to the forthcoming 'independence' of Ciskei".

"Whilst workers are employed in East London, the vast majority live in the huge black township of Mdantsane which, although only some 20km from East London, is formally part of Ciskei".

It had thus encountered "massive opposition" from the Ciskeian authorities "who are increasingly threatened by the substantial popular opposition to their decision to opt for independence a la Pretoria".

Mr Gqweta had done "no more than express this widespread opposition" and his "reward" had been successive detections, they conclude.

In the past eighteen months, much of the debate on the future of black unionism has centred around attempts to control its growth through legislation.

The harsher edges of the legislation have been dulled — but there are fears that the authorities are now trying to control unions not only through legislation but through security police action.

This is concerning employer bodies as well as unionists. The FCI called last week for the authorities to adopt a "neutral" attitude to labour disputes and to leave these to employers and worker representatives.

And a letter sent to Mr Fanie Botha by the Urban Training Project, a union education group with links to the Council of Unions of SA, makes it clear that unionists believe police action has a direct bearing on labour relations.

The UTP brands detentions and bannings of union leaders as "a denial of freedom of association" and say security police action has "severely damaged the process of relationship building between unions and companies".

It rejects claims by Mr Botha to have no responsibility for actions taking by another department as "an evasion of responsibilities," arguing that security police action has "direct consequences for the development of an equitable system of industrial relations".

It calls on him to "take a stand against security police action in industrial relations" and to seek the release from detention and lifting of banning orders for "all people and particularly union leaders".

In other words, Mr Botha bears a responsibility for ending detentions because they render meaningless his claims to be moving into an era of reform.

The authorities may not like Mr Gqweta's views on registration or on how the country should be run. But as long as they use security laws against men like him, scepticism about their intentions will be heard again.

Independent Trade Unions Meeting

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Riaan de Villiers]

[Text]

INDEPENDENT trade unions, representing the vast majority of organised black workers, are to defy restrictions — contained in Government labour legislation now before Parliament — on financial aid to workers who strike illegally.

And they will support one another in defying any "abuse" of official powers of investigation the legislation seeks to extend to unregistered unions.

These were among several major decisions taken at the historic summit of leaders and representatives of virtually all independent trade unions — registered and unregistered — in Cape Town at the weekend.

In another far-reaching move, the meeting unanimously rejected the present industrial council system — cornerstone of the official collective bargaining system.

Resist

Unionists also voted to "resist and reject" the present official union registration system insofar as it was "designed to control, and interfere in, internal union affairs".

The meeting stopped short of a decision that all unions would pull out of industrial councils.

It recommended that unions which were not yet council members should not enter them, and requested others to refer the decision to their memberships for endorsement.

Similarly, no decision was attempted on whether registered independent unions should de-register or not.

However, if these and other resolutions are implemented, they are likely to have a major influence on labour relations.

They may also lead to a clash with the authorities if legislative provisions the unions have voted to defy are passed by Parliament.

Divisions

The meeting was attended by well over 100 delegates of unions and co-ordinating bodies, including the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa), the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), the General Workers' Union, the Food and Canning Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union.

Some 29 unions were represented, either directly or indirectly.

Observers believe the meeting — unprecedented in scale — may lead to greater unity in the fast-growing independent union movement, which has been marked by severe divisions up to now.

The meeting was held mainly to formulate a united response to the Government's controversial Labour Relations Amendment Bill, which was tabled in Parliament last week.

However, resolutions were passed on several other issues.

A delegation is to be sent to Dr Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, to discuss his "anti-union stance" and the security of workers living in the Ciskei after "so-called Ciskeian independence".

Bannings

The meeting noted the "severe difficulties" created for workers by the homeland authorities and particularly the present situation in the Ciskei, where union members and officials were subjected to "severe harassment and constant detention".

Unions voted to continue to resist bannings and detentions "in any way possible" and warned the continuation of these steps would "worsen the already deteriorating industrial relations situation".

Solidarity committees are to be set up in each region to discuss and initiate "solidarity action" arising out of the meeting.

And a similiar top-level meeting is to be held in November.

Motivating their decision to defy the proposed ban on financial aid to illegal strikers, the unions said it was an internationally recognised right of workers to withhold their labour.

Strikes were frequent at present because of low wages, inadequate bargaining procedures and "completely unworkable" official dispute procedures".

"Workers therefore have no alternative to strike action outside the law," they said.

Strike pay

It was the duty and function of unions to stand by their members and this included the provision of strike pay.

They added: "The prohibition on financial support for strikers will not be obeyed."

In their lengthy resolution on labour legislation, the unions said they accepted that trade unions were public organisations and they therefore did not object to providing information about their constitutions andfinances and the extent of their worker representation.

"However, we refuse to subject ourselves to control by anybody other than our own members," the unions said.

BAWU Criticism Labor Policy

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Aug 81 p 3

/Article by Z.B. Molefe/

/Text/

THE existing labour system in South Africa is a product of an exclusive white Government entrenched by white workers, the Black Allied Workers Union (Bawu) said in a statement yesterday.

Bawu was reacting to a Johannesburg afternoon newspaper report which, it said, created the impression that the union would preserve its racial status.

Union secretary, Mr Samuel Nhlapo, said: "Bawu does not see how whites can be regarded as champions of the black workers.

"We also fear unions initiated or guided by whites shall be a projection and perpetuation of white domination and supremacy over black workers under the guise of enlightened 'white leadership'."

Bawu welcomes co-operation with any good-willed and well-intentioned organisation or individuals "but forcefully rejects domination," the statement went on.

It continued: "We also welcome material assistance, with no strings attached. Our stand is based on the principle of self-determination.

"The best we expect from whites is for them to evangelise their lot into accepting a black worker as a human being deserving all the respect due to him."

It was remarkable the so-called non-racial trade unions always had a place for whites at the top and not within their ranks, said the statement — "a simple case of paternalism. As a matter of fact the 100 Dollar question is in whose interests are they serving?"

Bawu also argued that by saying it was racial implies that it was open to those of a particular race or ethnic groups: "This, of course, is inaccurate nonsense as Bawu has active coloured members in its ranks."

Bawu also re-affirmed its stand that labour laws are discriminatory, oppressive and unacceptable to black workers be changed.

PFP Spokesman Boraine's Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Aug 81 p 4

/Text/

IT WAS of the utmost importance that South Africa project as widely as possible the new deal which was taking place in labour relations, Dr Alex Boraine, the Opposition chief labour spokesman, said.

Dr Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said on the Manpower vote in committee: "I believe we have some good news in this department and we must make it known through every available channel."

He was pleased the Government had accepted the recommendation of the commission of inquiry into labour legislation that the submission of annual reports to the International Labour Organisation be resumed.

He wondered if the Minister of Manpower, (Mr Fanie Botha) would comment on how he rated South Africa's chances of getting back into the ILO.

Attaches

"Does he feel we are doing enough by appointing labour attaches in Brussels and Washington?" This had to be seen against the background of labour organisations in many parts of the world being used as levers against South Africa.

Dr Boraine said he was disappointed with some of the decisions the Government had taken although he welcomed the fifth report of the commission and the Government's responding White Paper which indicated further advances in labour reform.

The Government had been a little shortsighted in some responses to the commission's recommendations. He also regretted the delay in action in several important areas and said there was a danger of the Government going in circles with one commission's recommendations being referred to yet another commission.

An example was the exclusion of farm labourers and domestic workers from the scope of the Labour Relations Act.

He regretted that the commission's recommendation regarding peaceful picketing was turned down.

Established

"This is a well-established custom in international industrial action and if it were allowed, it could build discipline within the workforce if they are given the opportunity to use peaceful picketing to alert both workers and the public to the particular conflict they are involved in," he said.

He was particularly disappointed at the government's decision that an employer's unreasonable refusal to recognise a registered trade union which proved itself to be representative by secret ballot, would not constitute grounds for a complaint of unfair labour practice.

Loaded

Workers would regard this as loaded in favour of employers, he said. When an employer set his face against incontrovertible evidence that a union was representative, it should, without doubt, constitute an unfair labour practice and the industrial court should come into play, Dr Boraine said.

Dr Boraine wanted the six basic elements of fair employment practice: The right to work, to associate, to bargain collectively, to withhold labour, to protection and to development, to be written into labour legislation as a labour code. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/430

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON BLACK HOUSING ISSUES

Koornhof on 99-Year Leasehold

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 81 p 2

/Text/ The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, this week approved introduction of the 99-year leasehold scheme in Pretoria's Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Saulsville townships.

Further information can be obtained from the Mamelodi township manager, Mr P. Nel, or the Director of Community Service for the Central Transvaal Administration Board, Mr J.A. van Eeden.--Sapa

'RAND DAILY MAIL' Comment

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Aug 81 p 8

/Editorial: "Half a Step"/

/Text/

IF IT is true, as Nationalists are saying, that the Grosskopf commission will recommend that the 99-year leasehold scheme for urban blacks be replaced by freehold title, it is welcome news indeed.

By itself, the 99-year lease is a perfectly respectable legal device; but unless it commands public confidence, it must fail. And black people, so often deprived by this Government of legal rights — not to speak of property held under freehold title — have little reason to trust property rights that differ (for no explicable reasons) from those enjoyed by whites. The result has been failure: no more than about 1 000 houses have been so leased.

A recommendation to scrap the scheme as a failure is at least half a step in the right direction — not that we have much faith in the Government's readiness to take the other half-step and implement the recommendation. But at least it points in the right direction.

Soweto Housing Problems

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Aug 81 p 13

/Article by Anne Sacks/

/Text/

HOUSES in Soweto have been built at the less-than-sluggish rate of about 1 000 a year ever since the Government's West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) took over the administration of the township in 1973.

Today, there is a backlog of some 35 000 units, and demand for housing increases every year by 5 000 units.

When Wrab took over, it was bequeathed up to 70 000 houses in Greater Soweto by the Johannesburg City Council. There are now 103 000 houses in Soweto, a figure arrived at mainly by adding in the number of houses in Dobsonville and Diepmeadow, formerly administered by the Resettlement Board and the Roodepoort City Council.

Since 1973, 7 770 houses have been built from Department of Community Development funds, including at least three housing schemes initiated by the Johannesburg City Council.

Wrab's new chief is Mr John Knoetze, who took office at a time when Government policy toward the provision of houses for blacks is changing.

But since Mr Knoetze's takeover, hardly any impact has been made on the chronic housing shortage.

Stark

In the past 18 months, a mere 704 houses were built from Wrab's housing fund, and nearly completed are 48 houses built from Department of Community Development funds. During that period, R7,7-million was spent on establishing an infrastructure for the provision of services such as water, electricity and sewerage.

The small number of houses built by Wrab and the Government stands in stark contrast to the energetic building programme pursued by the Johannesburg City Council, which built up to 2 000 homes a year — or 35 a day — and up to 5 000 a year when the programme was in top gear.

But in the next three years, Wrab promises to build up to 15 000 houses and a few hundred flats.

Wrab applied for R264-million for housing for 1981-1986 and R42-million for 1981, which includes R17,9-million for the establishing of an infrastructure for the provision of services.

The Government did not delay in making the money available, he says, "but we could have done with very much more, about R20-million more".

Why then, could private enterprise not make up the shortfall?

Because, Mr Knoetze says, serviced land has stood in the way of a greater involvement by the private sector.

The Government has monopolised the building of an infrastructure, and it would be uneconomic to hand serviced stands over to the private sector to develop.

But this is changing, and it is likely private enterprise's considerable resources will be brought in in two phases.

Recovery

Phase one is the handing over of serviced stands to the private sector to develop, with provision in the form of an endowment for the recovery of Government funds.

Phase two, he says, is to allocate raw land to private enterprise to develop when sufficient land becomes available.

Mr Knoetze not only inherited a planning and infrastructure problem, but also the bitter legacy left after the 1976 unrest in the township.

The disturbances effectively put a stop to increasing service tariffs. The township was already falling into arrears, and soon accumulated funds and profits from liquor were exhausted in the running of township services. The subsidy of R30 a month on houses was also eating into funds.

An economic recession followed events in Soweto in '76, and Government funds dried up.

Soweto fell into neglect and it could not have been avoided, Mr Knoetze maintains.

But now he believes Soweto is on the brink of a brave new world.

Ask Mr Knoetze what is to be done and he'll sketch a rather remarkable picture of the Soweto of the future.

He believes Soweto has one million "legal" residents and will have two million by the year 2 000, and that 85% are in an economic position to afford to buy a house because of excellent job opportunities on the Reef.

He accepts the Bureau of Market Research's finding that the average income per household is R390 per month.

He believes too little is being paid for rent, that Government subsidies should be scrapped, and that residents are spending unrealistic amounts on "non-essential luxuries".

"People have over-committed themselves to hire purchase," he says.

He also believes the underprivileged are the responsibility of Government, and Soweto's "rich" should make substantial contributions to helping the poor.

The Soweto of 1984, according to Mr Knoetze, will have all available land developed, the provision of services completed, 25 000 to 30 000 operating telephones, and a shorter waiting list for houses.

Freeways and bypasses will be completed and parks and social amenities improved. Community councils will be economically viable local authorities, probably operating on a regional basis.

The housing backlog will be wiped out by building new flats and houses, and by increasing the density by 50% by re-developing existing houses, altering single quarters to family accommodation, providing better

single quarters, and demolishing houses where necessary.

All this will probably be achieved by involving private enterprise, an idea Mr Knoetze is heavily promoting as a member of the Viljoen Commission of Inquiry into ways of involving the private sector in providing houses for blacks, and which will report to the Government in a few weeks.

But the axis of this scheme is the concept of home ownership for all in Soweto, a plan to give residents a vested interest in the status quo.

The Government is committed to selling all houses in Soweto, preferably on a 99-year leasehold basis.

At the moment, Soweto residents can buy their own homes through a 30-year home ownership scheme or through the 99-year leasehold scheme. Neither scheme permits blacks to own the land, ie freehold title.

Deposit

In terms of the home ownership scheme, any registered tenant can buy a house from the board, pay a 10% deposit of not less than R200 for a R10 000 loan and a 20% deposit for a loan over R10 000 on the purchase price, and pay off the balance over 30 years in monthly instalments.

Once the payments are completed, the tenant can occupy the house forever.

In terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme, a person who "qualifies" under certain sections of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidated Act of 1945 is entitled to purchase a house *outright* and pay for a leasehold title to the land.

The advantage of this scheme is that the holder of the title can sell the house, or rent it, or give it away, or leave to his or her children. The title can also be used as security when borrowing money. Administration board officials have no right of entry and inspection.

Approximately 13 500 homes have already been sold under the 30-year home ownership scheme, another 1 000 have been registered and 3 000 more will be registered shortly. But only about 1 000 homes, throughout the country, have been registered in terms of 99-year leasehold.

Mr Knoetze says the 99-year leasehold scheme is going very well in Soweto.

"With the stroke of a pen, leasehold can be changed to freehold. There will be no need to re-register. Leasehold is a step in the right direction," he says.

Why then is Wrab continuing to sell houses under the home-ownership scheme rather than 99-year leasehold? Mr Knoetze says this is because of the bottleneck in the provision of serviced stands in new areas and in surveying stands in older areas.

Wrab is investigating ways of doing bulk surveying and is considering doing bulk aerial surveys.

The home ownership scheme is of course cheaper because of the flat 10% deposit, while the leasehold scheme requires a deposit of 20%. It is also closely supervised at every stage by Wrab. The owner can do little with his property without the board's permission.

Detractors of the policy of selling homes to blacks, which is the key to the economic viability of the townships, argue that monthly incomes will drop when members of a overcrowded households move into their own homes. The average resident, they say, will not be able to afford the higher monthly payments.

Many blacks too will not be satisfied with anything less than freehold.

Academics, meanwhile, see the plan as part of a new strategy to create an urban, propertied middle class, and to devolve on more powerful community councils hated aspects of township life such as influx control, evictions and lock-outs for rent-arrears, and rent increases.

The community councils will be the municipal equivalent of homeland governments and bear the label of "collaborators".

And by involving private enterprise in the new building programme, the Government is giving capitalism the opportunity to add its weight to change — in the interests of self-preservation.

East Rand Housing

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Aug 81 p 6

/Article by Mzkayise Edom/

/Text/

THE East Rand Administration Board (Erab) has started with the building of about 1000 new houses in Kwa-Thema, Tsakane and Thokoza.

Mr F E Marx, the chief director of Erab, said yesterday they hoped to complete the houses within the next few weeks.

Last month, Marx announced that Erab would spend R12,9 million for housing in 10 of the 14 townships of the East Rand, during the 1981/2 financial year.

TENDERS

"We hope to complete building new houses in the 10 townships on the East Rand

before the end of March next year. We have approached tenders and they will start with the building of the houses in the other seven townships soon."

At the moment, there is a shortage of 21 000 houses in the East Rand with Katlehong and Tembisa topping the list. In Katlehong alone, there are about 12 000 families living in backyard shacks.

PROGRAMME

The housing programme is as follows:

- Vosloorus: R907 920 will be spent on the existing 6 000 houses and 160 new houses will be erected at the end of the year.
- Daveyton: R10 922, will be spent to complete the existing 308 houses.
- Tembisa: R1,9 million will be spent for the building of two new hostels to accommodate more than 6 000 inmates.
- Duduza: R163 000 will be spent on the existing 604 houses and 38 houses will be erected.
- Kwa-Thema R1 million will be spent on the existing 821 houses and the board has started with the building of 400 new houses.
- Bronkhorstspruit: R151 705 will be spent to complete the existing 131 houses.
- Delmas R200 000 will be spent to complete the existing 141 houses.
- Katlehong: R3,6 million will be spent on the existing 2 000 schemes.
- Thokoza: R2,5 million will be spent on the existing 1 000 houses.
- Tsakane: R3,2 million will be spent on the existing 2 580 house scheme.

CSO: 4700/430

POST-LIBERATION OBJECTIVE SHOULD BE ONE NATION

London SECHABA in English Jun 81 pp 25-29

/Official organ of the African National Congress South Africa/

/Letter to the editor: "The National Question" by Madoda Tshawe--not further identified/

/Text/

I was particularly thrilled to see an article on the National Question in the November 1980 issue of Sechaba. In this article I would like to touch on some aspects of this question and pose some problems which we encounter in solving it. I am far from suggesting that my ideas are final. On the contrary, this is a contribution to the on-going discussion and should be viewed as such.

This question has been with us since the emergence of the liberation movement in the latter part of the 19th century. Those who have followed the discussion in our journals and newspapers over the last 70 years will understand what I am talking about. In the 1950s Jack Simons, Lionel Forman and others revived the discussion. It was a sensitive question in our movement. Besides that, there were differences of opinion. It is not our task here to analyse these trends and tendencies. But all the same I would like to say one or two things about the significance of the discussion on the national question in our movement in the 50's and the contribution of Lionel Forman to this discussion.

Lionel Forman was very sensitive to the national question, perhaps even impatient. One needs only to read his published, but especially his unpublished works to notice this. His approach is interesting because:

(a) He posed the question before the adoption of the Freedom Charter, to be more precise, early in 1954. After the adoption of the Freedom Charter one notices a shift of emphasis in his formulations, and perhaps even in his concept;

(b) His central theme on this question was the Africans and it is interesting to note that even those who differed with him did not differ on this but on his remarks on the whites, especially the Afrikaner.

It is relevant to remark that Lionel Forman and his contemporaries were preoccupied with the attempt to define a nation, and discussions went beyond that and posed the question whether there was a nation in South Africa or not.

I agree with a lot of what Lionel Forman said, but there are questions on which I definitely disagree with him. I am sure that if he had lived longer he would have changed his ideas—in any case our movement has changed a lot since 1954. He has contributed to this development.

The discussion went beyond the South

African boundaries—he corresponded and exchanged ideas with Professor Potechin, the Director of Africa Institute in Moscow, and an international authority on the national question in South Africa. Lionel Forman was involved in a discussion on this topic in *Marxism Today*, the theoretical journal of the Communist Party of Great Britain, in 1959 and thereby helped to internationalise the discussion. He was invited by Professor Potechin to an International Congress of Orientalists which was to be held in Leningrad in 1960, but he could not attend because he died in 1959 at the early age of 31.

I am mentioning all this because some of us do not know this background. We are definitely indebted to such people—whatever their shortcomings—that today we look at this problem from a somewhat different angle. By 'different angle' I mean the simple fact that today we no longer analyse the national question only in the light of Stalin's definition. Not that Stalin's definition was wrong. The problem is that those days there was either a definitional approach or mechanical application of social and political arrangements. We have not yet overcome this problem. But one of the greatest dangers in dealing with the national question is the problem of dogmatism; we need creative thinking; let us discuss but we should not make a mistake of hurrying to final conclusions; we need more flexible opinions—more so that the national question is such a difficult problem; a politically emotive question; a question which needs careful handling.

In analysing the national question we attempt to analyse the processes that take place in our country and try to interpret reality in the light of facts and theory.

The ANC has always sought to encourage and develop a unity of ideas in our movement, especially on the national question; a discussion and even polemics on this question is welcome. But if we cannot achieve a unity of ideas, we must achieve, at least, a demarcation of differences. This is also allowed. The clarity of ideas is the essential condition for giving the people confidence in the liberatory movement for winning mass support and giving proper guidance.

Our Stand

It is our firm belief that every people, despite its level of development, despite whether it has formed a nation or not, has a right to determine its destiny, that is the right to self-determination. The right to self-determination in South Africa expresses itself in:

a) The struggle for political liberation and social emancipation from Apartheid;
b) The right to national self-determination of the different cultural-linguistic groups under conditions of complete equality.

We should remember that the oppression of the blacks in South Africa is not the result of racism but of capitalism. The racist laws are capitalist laws. But this does not mean we should underplay racism and national oppression more so that, in South Africa, the colonised differ from the coloniser not only in culture but also in physical type, the physical differences rather than the cultural became the basis for discrimination.

In short national self-determination does not mean territorial secession, separation, fragmentation or formation of small states. It means the right to self determination for a single South African nation within the whole of South Africa. That is the destruction of the present state apparatus and its replacement with a new state apparatus—that state's right to self determination; the right of the Blacks to their own state power with sovereignty over every inch of South Africa. This does not mean that the state will be completely black. But it does mean that the majority of the people, the Africans, will definitely predominantly determine the form the state will assume. The numbers mean a lot and the social position of the Africans in society means more. In other words in South Africa we are not primarily dealing with the problem of changing South Africa's relations with a foreign nation, outside our borders, as was the case in colonial Africa, including Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe and Namibia. The national question revolves around the question of internal arrangements within South Africa itself. The destruction of the present state will alter the status of the majority. This entails equalisation of political and legal rights (full

franchise); the right to sell one's labour power in any field of activity (abolition of the colour bar) and the right to buy and possess property in any area (abolition of reserves and homelands as well as the abolition of laws which restrict on the grounds of colour). The overthrow of oppression is closely connected with the extension of democracy.

On Nationalism

Progressives in South Africa used to be shy, suspicious or even afraid of the tern 'nationalism' with the result that mostly reactionaries posed themselves as 'nationalists' in order to get popular support. By supporting or even upholding the revolutionary nationalism of the oppressed you are better able to distinguish between revolutionary and reactionary nationalism—the people will see things in their true light. What is important is the 'class position' even on the question of nationalism. The revolutionary national feeling of the oppressed people and the need to put forward a correct policy to gain the confidence of the people and direct the struggle towards the winning of national liberation are compelling practical political questions which need to be taken seriously. Any slight misunderstanding of this question inevitably or automatically leads to un underestimation of the internal strength of the national liberation movement; to a lack of understanding of the profoundly popular and profoundly revolutionary nature of the national liberation movement. The profoundly popular, profoundly revolutionary national feeling of the Africans expresses itself in the fact that the common people cherish their languages and culture—the defence of the national or rather ethnic languages especially when they are under attack, and the demand for full recognition of the African languages have always been an important demand of the people. The demand for full status for the African languages in every sphere is an essential part of any policy of national liberation. We aim at developing ethnic and national cultures and languages so that they can flourish and reach full bloom as a prelude to fusion.

The unity of the Africans does not necessarily mean the disappearance of ethnic languages and cultures of different African peoples. On the contrary, their development means that a possibility will arise when they will merge and a new African language might emerge.

This brings me into conflict with Lionel Forman's thesis which states that:

> '... the likelihood is that a number of different nations will come into being in our country, and that they will flower and prosper before they merge'.

He develops his thesis:

> 'A single African nation in South Africa is likely to develop before a single South African nation does. And similarly it seems likely that Zulu, Basotho and other nations will develop before they merge into a single African nation'.

Surely Lionel Forman is looking at a future South Africa and is dealing with a delicate issue of periodisation of the evolution of the national question in South Africa. But even then a new South Africa will be a product of our actions and thinking today. It is true when Lionel Forman wrote these words in the late 50s the force and power of African nationalism (and for that matter the degree or depth of inter-ethnic relations amongst the Blacks) was not as advanced as it is today. Those days there was no Umkhonto we Sizwe which is playing a vital role in unifying our people. Since the 1960s—despite Apartheid and Bantustans—various ethnic groups have interacted.

Enemy Manoeuvres

African nationalism attaches importance to the recognition and development of oppressed languages and cultures, but it also aims at the achievement of equal and democratic rights.

The ruling class has always sought to preserve aspects of African culture and incorporate them in the oppressive system e.g Zulu dance is meant to entertain tourists who visit mines, so is gum boot dance. It is true that the development of capitalism since the discovery of diamonds and gold meant serious inroads into the traditional forms of organisation of Africans and their culture with the result that the distinct cultures peculiar to specific African ethnic

groups seem to be a relic of the past. But this does not mean that we should despise or ignore them. Our task is to develop them.

In short the Boers, though they pretend to revive African tradition (through Bantustans etc) aim at stamping out all national traits and characteristics of the Africans.

The Whites

If in this article I have not said much about the whites, it is not because I do not see their relevance in the struggle now and in the future. To quote Saso: They have to choose either to be part of the problem or part of the solution. Since the Morogoro Conference of 1969 the ANC allowed whites to bemembers of the ANC. In reply to our enemies we say: by allowing whites into our movement the ANC was far from making concessions to white arrcgance or chauvinism. On the contrary the ANC seemed to have foresseen what was going to face and complicate issues in other parts of the continent. By opening the doors to the whites— and it must be said to their credit that in South Africa we have (comparing with other former African colonial countries) a relatively large number of whites who have joined us—the ANC was implementing internationalism of the Africans, the need to prove in practical terms the meaning of internationalism. So that I should not be misunderstood, I am one of those who are convinced that internationalism cannot be reduced to the so-called 'international scene'. When Bram Fischer died his soul was bubbling with internationalism: the identity of interests of people all over the world including the relationship between black and white in South Africa.

Lenin dealt with the question of internationalism on the national question and he was of the opinion that internationalism 'must consist not only in the observance of the formal equality of nations but even in inequaltiy of the oppressor nation, the great nation, that must make up for the inequality which obtains in actual fact'.

What Lenin had in mind was not simply the question of 'pitying the blacks' or 'helping them with gifts' or 'compensating' for the lack of trust, suspicion and daily insults to which the Africans have been subjected all these centuries. What he was saying is simple: after independence we shall have to arrest the development of the whites in the interest of the development of the blacks. This will affect every aspect of social life, education, army, economy etc.

But we shall have to make use of white expertise without losing our principles. I don't want to be misunderstood as suggesting that blacks are incompetent. What I am saying is that it will take an ANC government some time to produce experts who will manage the economy—and in the meantime we shall need some white experts. This will be on our terms and in the interests of the revolution. This is of great significance because you cannot feed the masses with political slogans and when they are starving they will be used against the new government or perhaps start 'complaining': the Boers were better than this new government

Some Solutions

In conclusion I want to state that in South Africa there is no evidence to suggest that there is any national group, African or not, which demands an existence separate and apart from the rest of the other South African national groups; there is no demand for a separate national culture; no demand for separate education—on the contrary, the demand is for universal, uniform education. The move towards Bantustans, 'Bantu Culture' and Bantu education stems from the ruling racists.

It seems to me important, if not vital, to have a homogeneous national movement which will unite the heterogeneous ethnic groups; a combined movement of all classes and groups consisting of the oppressed nation including revolutionaries from the oppressor nation; a movement that will wage a national struggle primarily directed at the overthrow of political and legal discrimination. The ANC is definitely fulfilling this task. The existence of an oppressed nation that does the struggling and therefore has a right to national self-determination—that is a national group or groups that have the right for conditions to be created by which they may become nations.

The encouragement of a people's nationalism, a progressive nationalism, at this stage of our revolution is of great significance, but

this presupposes that we must know the demands of our different national groups and desires which ring the strongest chords among the people.

The ruling class seeks to accentuate our differences and we, on the other hand, emphasise the similarities of the oppressed: our common and indivisible oppression, our common interests and our common destiny, even psychologically we are one because we think of ourselves, we act and behave as members of the oppressed nation. But this should not be interpreted as to mean that blacks are homogeneous. Even their attitude as groups or sections within groups is not the same—some see national liberation as a leverage. The black 'petit bourgeoisie' sees only national oppression and the black workers see both class and national oppression. The peasant sees the oppressing national group as coming to take his land, his cattle, his money if he has any, or even his wife and perhaps his children. This means that after independence some sections of the community might have different interests and views, but to raise that question now when there is no such demand would be a dangerous move.

But the most urgent task of today is unity—the welding together of this vast human mass in the flux of a single grievance: the disability put upon them by law; that great mass is becoming mobile, learning to co-operate and moving irresistably forward to demand equality of opportunity and a state of their own creation.

The slogan of the ANC has, throughout the ages, been FREEDOM IN THE LAND OF OUR FOREFATHERS and not AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS. There was and still is ample reason for this.

But I am convinced that one day we shall refer to each other only as 'South Africans' not as Africans, Coloureds, Indians and Whites. Till that moment there is still a long way to go. But when we become 'South Africans' we shall all obviously be Africans and only then shall the slogan 'Africa for the Africans' make sense in South Africa.

CSO: 4700/430

MATANZIMA, MANGOPE EXPRESS RESERVATIONS TO BOTHA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

/Excerpt/ The leaders of two of South Africa's independent black states, Transkei and Bophuthatswana, appear to have given the thumbs down to the Government's constellation of states policy in its present form.

In a blunt statement to a crucial summit meeting recently on the constellation concept, Prime Minister George Matanzima of Transkei told the South African Government:

The whole policy would be seen by his people as nothing more than "delaying tactics" unless prompt action was taken to clear the bottlenecks in project aid which had brought development in his territory to a virtual standstill.

The current proposals for regional economic co-operation will contribute nothing of what is needed most by Transkei--development inside the country.

The meeting held in Cape Town on July 20 and attended by top South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda officials--was chaired by the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha.

President Lucas Mangope of Bophutuatswana who headed the delegation to the summit from his territory, is also understood to have allied himself with the opposition to the constellation in its present form.

Both leaders are insistent that development inside their individual states and meaningful land consolidation had to precede regional economic co-operation across national boundaries as envisaged by Pretoria.

Confusion over the constellation policy was increased by South African authorities sending out two memoranda for the summit meeting.

The first stated that land consolidation would adhere strictly to the 1936 Land Act. The second, which was sent out a few days before the meeting, took a different line. It stated that Pretoria was prepared to consider further proposals for consolidation if they proved essential for development.

In his statement of policy to the meeting, Prime Minister Matanzima detailed his dissatisfaction at the way development aid was managed by South Africa and the long delays in getting projects in Transkei off the ground.

He accused two top-level South African advisers of having more power in his country than he himself. The officials had "played a great part in either influencing or manipulating the development stagnation" in Transkei since last year.

They had put "administration ahead of development," Prime Minister Matanzima told the meeting. "The last straw was the inefficiency with which the 1981/82 budget was prepared." A deficit of R40-m became apparent within three months of its preparation, he added.

He asked for the officials to be recalled and said the situation in Transkei was of a crisis nature. Almost all capital aid projects for Transkei were still pending and there would be little to show the people of Transkei on the fifth anniversary of the territory in October.

CSO: 4700/430

TRANSKEI POPULATION GROWTH CONTINUES TO DECLINE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Aug 81 p 9

/Article by Patrick Laurence/

/Excerpt/

UMTATA. — Illegal "immigration" to South Africa contributed to a sharp decline in Transkei's population growth rate between 1970 and 1980, Professor Wolfgang Thomas, of the University of Transkei, said yesterday.

Prof Thomas was commenting in an interview on the squatter crisis and the conflict of will it has precipitated between South Africa and Transkei over which should accept responsibility for black squatters in South Africa.

In the decade 1970-1980 Transkei's resident population grew by 1,7% instead of the anticipated 2,7% appropriate to a "Third World" country like Transkei, Prof Thomas said.

One of the reasons for the decline was the "illegal" exodus of Transkeians to South Africa, which had led to the rise of settlements like Crossroads in the 1970s, he added.

Prof Thomas, who recently delivered a detailed paper on Transkei's economy to the Economic Society of South Africa, made it clear that emigration from Transkei was rooted in unemployment.

According to the "most conservative" estimates, Transkei, with a de facto population of about 2 700 000 and a labour force of about 900 000, has at least 120 000 unemployed.

The estimate is based on the assumption that 200 000 Transkei peasants are able to earn a living from the land.

The pressure on people to leave Transkei and enter South Africa unlawfully was compounded by the fall in the number of migrant labourers recruited for contract work in South Africa, Prof Thomas said.

Growing

"Available statistics on migrant employment suggest a recruitment peak of about 425 000 men in 1978 followed by a decline to about 345 000 in 1979 and 1980."

The number of unemployed in Transkei was growing by 700 000 a year.

Even Transkei matriculants found it difficult to get paid work and the Public Service Commission was receiving about 50 applications a day.

CSO: 4700/430

AZAPO REBUTS 'SOWETAN' EDITORIAL ON AID TO SQUATTERS

'SOWETAN' Comment

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Aug 81 p 6

/Editorial: "Our Aid?"/

/Excerpt/

UNHAPPY as we maybe about the attitudes we have adopted, it is understandable that we often think and react in terms of colour, even when the needs of simple humanity call out with urgency.

But it is a bit of a shame on blacks that whenever our people are overwhelmed by miserable conditions, whites come out with the help. It is all very well for us to be cynical and say that some, or even most, of these liberals are nursing badly battered consciences.

The simple truth is they are serving people out there in Nyanga and Kliptown who are cold, hungry and bewildered.

What we are saying is the time is ripe for our black organisations, from the woman's league, Azapo to Inkatha to get off their polemics and do something for black people. Why should we allow whites to run the risk as in Cape Town to provide for our kin? What is happening to our much vaunted communalism?

We should really be ashamed of ourselves when the need to help our folk presents itself so dramatically, and all we do is bleat out in frustrated anger.

It is all very well for us to launch political attacks from the luxury and safety of our homes and offices while people are in dire need of the bare necessities. The weather in Cape Town has been most unkind and it seems the Government's determined assault on the problems was most unfortunately timed.

Not only that, but the focus has been put on these problems by the well-timed visit of American Congressmen. The country has been exposed to the kind of battering it has become so used to.

It is interesting to see reports of unease even from Afrikaans churches and universities. The whole country has been made to squirm in its guilt because of the extraordinary hard-heartedness of bureaucrats.

Having said that, let us blacks put our anger aside for a while and come out with the help that is so badly needed. This is not the first time that blacks have suffered in our midst without us lifting as much as a finger to help.

Wauchope Rebuttal

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Aug 81 p 8

/Article by George Wauchope, AZAPO secretary/

/Text/

SIR — Black communialism means the coexistence, interdependence, sharing of wealth and poverty and the sharing of joy and grief among the black people.

When one black person or community is in trouble, it is incumbent upon the more fortunate to rally around and give whatever help they can.

Blacks do not have to stand on a mountain and tell the world what they have done. As blacks we give help as a matter of genuine concern, sincerity and because we are directly affected.

It was therefore unfortunate that the SOWETAN came up with a serious attack on the black community as a whole without first verifying the facts. Many black people have been to the resettlement camps and squatter areas to offer help without blowing their trumpets.

Concerning the recent incident of squatters in Crossroads, Nyanga and Kliptown, Azapo was involved through its branches and community development sub-committees. Seeing that SOWETAN is mainly a Reef paper I will highlight some of the things Azapo did in Kliptown.

The secretariate for health organised a mobile clinic which was and still is manned by Dr J Variava and Dr A Asvat. Dr Variava is the former Azapo secretary for health and sport, and Dr Asvat is an executive member of the Lenasia branch.

Our Klipspruit, Dlamini and Chiawelo units have always been involved in Kliptown giving whatever help they could. In fact to date, they are taking turns in taking hot meals every evening, to the affected people.

Azapo has also enlisted the help of other concerned organisations in Soweto and as is customary for blacks, none of these has ever come out to boast for what it has done for the victims.

The fact that August 18 is regarded as compassion day in the black consciousness calender and the fact that Azapo had invited other sister black organisations on Sunday August 16 to a special seminar on resettlement and squatter camps proves how concerned the organisation is with the plight of the victims there.

In fact, Azapo resolved to:

- Rededicate ourselves to fight all laws that destroy the black people and to fight the creators and perpetrators of such laws;
- Directly and practically involve ourselves in helping people in the so-called squatter camps and resettlement areas;
- Set out national plans, strategies and information which will safeguard the involvement of the black masses in any problems that may be caused by "squatting" and resetlement in future.

Although it is not in the nature of Azapo to blow its trumpet for whatever it does, I do feel that it is incumbent upon me to put the record straight in view of the insinuation expressed in the SOWETAN editorial.

Black Consciousness Seminar

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Aug 81 p 3

/Article by Len Kalane/

/Text/

AZAPO HAS termed the coming "independence" of the Ciskei "another sell-out action by the notorious bantustan leaders".

Chief Lennox Sebe "and those of his mentality" were drawing the wrath of the black nation to themselves, Azapo president Khehla Mthembu told a seminar yesterday.

PEOPLE'S WRATH

"Stooges Muzorewa and Chirau had their share of the people's wrath," he said.

The seminar, which was also attended by people from other black consciousness movements, focused on Government-created institutions, with special emphasis on the forthcoming South African Indian Council elections and the Ciskeian "independence" in December. It also looked into resettlement and squatter problems, and ways of helping people at places like Nyanga and Kliptown.

DISCREPANCY

Speaking on "independent" states, Mthembu said: "The miseries caused by Matanzima, Mangope and Mphephu to their so-called citizens are untold. One need not be a mathematician to see the discrepancy or unproportionality between 13 per cent given to over 24 million people and 87 per cent given to six million.

"We recognise the fact that the entire country of Azania belongs to the black people, hence our vehement rejection of the bantustan policy. The policy of bantustans has arisen by the myth that the black people consist of separate nations."

Mthembu said this imposition of the white government was aimed at:

- Depriving the black people of their inalienable right of citizenship in the country;
- Destroying the unity and solidarity of the black people;
- Fostering the apartheid policy of divide and rule and;
- Facilitating the continued economic exploitation of the black people.

The seminar, heard at Wilgespruit, near Roodepoort, heard that the South African Indian Council was another of those "diabolical" strategies the "settler" Government was trying to create to legalise their "right" to think for everyone, as said by Prime Minister P W Botha in Parliament recently.

CSO: 4700/430

MOTLANA DISCUSSES ISSUE OF TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Jul-Aug 81 pp 33-34

/Text/

POLITICAL analysts are agreed South Africa is coming under increasing pressure to talk to the authentic black leadership. The days of puppeteering with carefully selected and cultivated community council and homeland leaders are coming to be seen for the waste of time they are.

It is pointless for Pretoria to hold so-called consultations with the "Made in Pretoria" leaders who represent no-one but the interests of the apartheid regime.

South Africa has for years staved off the day when she would have to sit round a table with the authentic black leadership to usher in the new era. She has managed to carry it off, so far, by such devices as flaunting her mineral wealth to deter the western world from interfering too strongly.

She has hoped for miracles to happen - that the west would accept apartheid, and that blacks in South Africa would be talked into it by the puppet leaders and their charade of independence.

But these miracles are not happening. Blacks are further than ever from accepting what the government is trying to push down their throats. All that these efforts have led to is a situation where more and more blacks automatically believe that anything any white man says is against their interests.

For a while, the rulers thought that the new administration in Washington was an answer to their prayers - but now even Reagan is demanding real movement towards the dismantling of the apartheid edifice as a quid pro quo for embracing our latter-day racists.

They are losing hope in miracles, and are beginning to want to talk turkey.

We blacks were rather intrigued, therefore, when during the last election campaign the Prime Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, stated that he would be willing to meet with the Committee of Ten under certain conditions.

Our immediate response was to declare that the need for such a meeting does not - at this moment arise.

This decision has been criticised by white people. Some take it as renewed evidence that we are "parmantige Bantoes" and others argue that we should grasp every opportunity to make contact with the regime and to enlighten it.

Let no-one make the mistake of thinking we are keen to speak to the ruling party merely for the sake of speaking. We have over the years considered becoming entangled in government-created institutions, but have rejected this because these institutions are created not in our interests, but in direct opposition to them.

Nor will we be "consulted" by the government to serve as tools for its purposes. The government can always make a show of "consulting" a few blacks whose views will be ignored when decisions are made. But it will be reported that decisions were arrived at after due consultation with

all groups, and thus we are compromised. We will not be used to give the government respectability.

At a well-attended mass meeting in Soweto in April 1978 it was decided that we blacks would neither accept any invitation to consult with the government nor serve on any government-created body until the government showed its commitment to change by doing one little thing: abolishing the pass laws. The pass laws are the most vicious, unChristian system of human control ever devised by man against man, excluding neither Nazi Germany nor Stalinist Russia. While they exist, we will not begin to think of talking to their perpetrators.

Subsequently, a firmer stance has also been taken by most authentic black organisations regarding the pre-conditions that we would require before we speak to the government. These are:

- that the principal black leaders, who are in jail or exile, would attend any such consultations, and:
- that the agenda for the meeting consists of determining the methods of dismantling apartheid and creating a non-racial democratic society.

Mr. Botha should not be surprised that we set our own pre-conditions. He sees nothing wrong with setting pre-conditions himself. He says that he will speak to the Committee of Ten, but not to the ANC, the PAC or Azapo, and that he will only speak to us if we (according to the newspapers) "renounce violence and extremism". He has made it clear that there are some things which are not negotiable, such as shared power.

Do he and his supporters think that because he is in power and we are not, therefore he can set whatever pre-conditions he likes and we must swallow whatever degrading crumbs he offers us? Let them then think again.

If we are not meeting to talk about how to create a society where we all have equal citizenship, then there is nothing to meet about.

We recognise the realities. We know who holds the power at the present. We are keen to speak to the government, and we are very keen to achieve justice without having to pass through turmoil. But we do not want the government to think we are so keen that we will negotiate with it to our own disadvantage, or that we will accept half-baked reforms which leave us as second-class citizens.

If the government dropped its pre-conditions, and invited blacks to speak to it on a basis where *everything* was negotiable, then we would still find it difficult - in the light of past experiences - to accept. But we may then develop a different attitude towards the government's bona fides, and we may agree to meet on a basis that is not all that we desire.

But the government should remember that to meet on any terms at all, already involves us in compromise. The only thing which would not involve us in compromise is the total and immediate abolition of apartheid, and the creation in South Africa of the legal equality which the entire world recognises is our right.

We do not see why we should have to meet to negotiate for that right. Nonetheless, we are prepared to meet because the reality is that if that right is not negotiated then it will be achieved through violence.

We recognise white fears and we recognise the need to settle those fears in order to create a just, non-racial society. We are very willing to guarantee the rights of all individuals. We are prepared to do a lot of hard talking to come to terms on such matters as economic policy. But whites should not think that our reasonableness will extend to accepting a system in which they continue to hold special privileges under the law. That would be an insult us.

CSO: 4700/430

'SOWETAN' CRITICIZES REFERENDUM IDEA

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Aug 81 p 6

/Editorial: "Back to Ox-Wagon Days!"/

/Text/

ONE OF the more serious anomalies in South African perspectives is the racial error of parallax.

If the leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, who is seen to be one of those most outspoken against the Government, can be reported to see the new legislation for a referendum into the constitution as a leap forward, then the polical divide between black and white is enormous.

We find the Prime Minister's call for this new legislation not only belated but simply tepid after the poor performance he and his government put against the dreaded verkramptes.

Dr Slabbert himself raises minor questions like: how will the voters' roll for blacks be controlled; will only urban blacks be allowed to have a say; what questions will be asked? There are more fundamental questions.

Now that blacks (and we use the word in its generic form to include coloureds and Indians) have shown their disenchantment with the President's Council, what is the aim of the referendum? We also see separate referanda for separate races self-defeating and most unscientific to say the least.

There would be problems about such a referendum across the board even if things were normal here.

Those coloureds and Indians co-opted into the President's Council are a minority voice. Most blacks have boycotted the Council or come out most strongly against it. We do not see how the Government hopes to get even a bare minority to voice their feelings in this abortive exercise.

Because blacks have not been consulted in the Council and because there has been this upswing to the Right within the government - the least we can expect is a massive boycott of such a move.

It does seem to us a waste of time and money that legislation has to be passed for a referendum into a measure which is a

dead letter in the eyes of the majority in the first place.

The referendum is perhaps another smoke-screen by a government which has been battered psychologically by the rightwingers.

Further to that we fear many whites, not excluding Dr Slabbert, would like to console themselves that the government can surface from the quagmire of conservatism that uses its emotion more than its head in our very complex situation. We hope these whites would stop making such sympathetic noises and call a spade by its name.

Our government (and those preceding this one) will not ever have the courage to put its lunatic fringe on the right exactly where it belongs - back to the ox-wagon days.

CSO: 4700/430

BLACK UNIVERSITY PLAN FACES INCREASING OPPOSITION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Aug 81 p 2

/Text/

The row over the proposed Vista University for blacks near Pretoria is gathering momentum as a select parliamentary committee studies the Bill to establish the university.

Academics and politicians have not only attacked the Bill as being an "abhorrent attempt to entrench apartheid" but are viewing it as a serious threat to the future of "open" or mixed universities.

They have also seriously questioned the morality of establishing a new university when existing universities are financially crippled and have queried the economics and practicality of such a university.

The Bill has already passed through two readings.

The Department of Education and Training (DET) said the university was being planned against a background of an estimated 180 000 blacks who would matriculate in 2000.

In 1990 a total of 22 340 blacks were expected to get matric exemption and another 44 673 to get a Senior Certificate.

The DET said it was important to note that last year more than 7 420 students at adult education centres were studying for matric.

"In addition the proposed new university will provide opportunities for 33 654 teachers — of whom only 448 are graduates — to improve their academic qualifications."

Last year 19 711 blacks were enrolled at the various universities, of whom 10 687 were enrolled through Unisa.

A significant criticism directed against Vista is that it will offer no correspondence courses.

The enrolment figures are more than double those of five years ago.

In addition 8 263 degrees were awarded to blacks from 1956 to 1979.

Academics and politicians are strongly opposed to the university not only over the "potentially disastrous consequences of further racial polarisation" but because of the ability of the university to meet future black undergraduate needs.

CSO: 4700/430

INKATHA, AFRIKANER YOUTH FORM FOUNDATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Aug 81 p 11

/Article by Themba Khumalo/

/Text/

Inkatha Youth Brigade leaders and moderate Afrikaner students merged at the weekend to form the South African Youth Foundation at the University of Stellenbosch.

According to Mr Ntwe Mafole, national organiser of the Youth Brigade, the inaugural meeting of the foundation was addressed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, Mr Gibson Thula, urban representative of the kwaZulu Government, and Dr Oscar Dlomo, general secretary of Inkatha.

Mr Mafole said the meeting was also attended by the former PFP leader, Mr Colin Eglin and other prominent members of Parliament who are attending the Parliamentary session in Cape Town.

He said they formed the foundation as individuals and not as youth brigade leaders.

The main aim of the foundation is to improve relations and co-operation between black and white youths because the future of the country was in the hands of the young, Mr Mafole said.

Mr Mafole said Dr Koornhof and Dr Dlomo emphasised the necessity of unity between blacks and whites, particularly among the youth of this country.

He said Mr Thula spoke about influx control problems experienced by blacks.

Mr Mafole pointed out that merging with white students was consistent with the policy of Inkatha which allowed them to collaborate with people of all races who were prepared to negotiate.

"The motive is not a membership drive of Inkatha but to prove that we as youths, black and white can work together in harmony," Mr Mafole said.

He said some white students who were members of the foundation have been appointed to conduct winter classes at the University of kwaZulu during school holidays.

CSO: 4700/430

YEAR'S GUERILLA ATTACKS LISTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Aug 81 p 3

/Article by Tony Weaver/

/Text/

A NATIONWIDE increase in guerrilla attacks on installations and military and police targets has marked 1981 — and the banned African National Congress has claimed responsibility for most of the incidents.

The diary of sabotage and armed guerrilla attacks this year includes:

● February 7: Blast rocks Field Street, Durban, at about 2.30pm, damaging shops and slightly injuring two passersby. No-one has claimed responsibility for the blast, which cmae soon after a Wit Kommando attack on the house of a local MPC.

● April 14: Explosives destroy 20m of the main rail line between Richards Bay and Vryheid in Natal, partly derailing a laden goods train. Thought to have been the work of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the ANC's military wing.

Limpet mines

● April 21: Serious damage to two main transformers at a Durban power substation by what are thought to have been limpet mine blasts. MK claims responsibility.

● May 6: A section of rail line near Hoedspruit in the Eastern Transvaal is blasted by TNT. MK claims responsibility.

● May 10: A handgrenade thrown by a guerrilla suspect kills a police detective at Cottondale, near Hoedspruit.

○ May 21: Port Elizabeth's rail link to Johannesburg and Cape Town is ripped apart by a bomb blast.

● May 25: As Republic Day celebrations reach their height, a wave of MK sabotage hits the country. An East London police station is attacked with grenades and AK-47 rifles, shortly before a rifle attack on the Ciskeian Commisioner of Police, Brigadier Charles Sebe; portions of rail line blasted between New Canada and Dube in Soweto and on the Umlazi-Durban link; power lines in the Free State are cut; an unexploded pamphlet bomb is defused in Durban.

Fringe group

● May 27: Bomb blast wrecks a Defence Force recruiting office in Durban.

● June 1: Three Progressive Federal Party offices hit by petrol bombs, and an ultra-Leftwing fringe group believed responsible. ANC sources denied responsibility.

● June 6: The Durban Cenotaph is badly damaged in a blast believed to have been the work of the ANC.

● June 11: Portion of track blasted on the Durban-Empangeni line.

● July 3: Powerful limpet mine is found and defused on the Shell petrol storage depot in Alberton.

● July 21: The MK cause "several millions of rands" damage with limpet mine blasts at two Eastern Transvaal power stations and a power plant.

● July 26: Durban showrooms of McCarthy Sigma and McCarthy Leyland wrecked by powerful bombs.

● August 6: Central Square in East London hit by a powerful bomb, shattering windows and causing minor injuries.

● August 8: Constantia shopping centre in Port Elizabeth damaged by a bomb, causing minor injuries to pedestrians.

● August 11: Voortrekkerhoogte military base hit by a rocket attack.

CSO: 4700/430

ENLARGED COMMISSION TO STUDY PROBLEM OF URBAN BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 81 p 4

/Text/

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY. — The Van Der Walt Commission is to be enlarged in order to investigate the situation of the urban Black, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof announced in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking on his vote in the Budget Committee Stage, he said the Cabinet had approved the extension of the Commission to 12 members or more under two vice-chairmen.

Half the enlarged Commission would have the specific task of investigating and reporting on those Blacks living outside the national states.

The other half would continue to concern itself with the national states and consolidation.

"The commission will also be drawn into a closer relationship with the top structure of the Department of Co-operation and Development in order that they can co-ordinate with the two separate parts concerning Blacks inside and outside the national states," he said.

The Cabinet had also approved the recruitment of a "top expert" to serve the department on a contract basis, Dr Koornhof said.

This expert would be a recognised authority in the field of urbanisation and housing and he hoped to be able to announce his name soon.

Dr Koornhof denied Opposition claims that the Government had no plan or strategy to deal with Black urbanisation.

An elaborate programme drawn up by his department recognised that although squatting was not policy, upgrading and clearance of squatter areas was a priority target.

Among the other aspects of the agreed programme were issues such as the desirability of creating site and service schemes and the need to encourage self-build housing schemes.

Ways and means would also be sought to eliminate obstacles in the way of financing private home building by the individual and to activate employers into participating in the provision of homes for workers.

The Cabinet had also received and considered the report of the Viljoen Commission's inquiry into Soweto's housing and the private sector's involvement.

SAPA'S parliamentary reports: A Braid, C le Roux, F Claassen, J W Lordan, S Moller and D Powell, all of the press gallery, house of assembly. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/430

'BORDER ADJUSTMENT' TALKS WITH SWAZILAND ANALYZED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Aug 81 p 9

/Article by Patrick Laurence/

/Text/

SOUTH Africa and Swaziland entered their "border adjustment" talks with diametrically opposed assumptions and objectives, which are almost certain to complicate if not torpedo their negotiations.

The talks focus primarily on the land which lies between Swaziland and the Indian Ocean — which at present falls under KwaZulu — but are understood to extend to those pieces of South Africa's "Swazi homeland" of KaNgwane adjoining the northern border of Swaziland.

As a matter of *real politik*, South Africa is unlikely to surrender any territory without gaining some political advantage in return, particularly as any decision to cede territory already alotted to KwaZulu is certain to arouse bitter feelings among South Africa's more than 5-million Zulu people.

One obvious objective for Pretoria is to make fulfilment of Swaziland's long-cherished dream of an outlet to the sea conditional on its willingness to become a de facto partner in South Africa's proposed Constellation of Southern Africa States.

KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who accuses South Africa of "wheeler-dealing", has no doubt that Pretoria hopes to achieve just that. His information concurs with information obtained by the Rand Daily Mail.

Constellation

The theoretical advantages to Pretoria of drawing Swaziland into the constellation are substantial. They include:

- Eventual elimination of the "terrorist conduit" which passes through Swaziland from Mozambique to South Africa. It is an open secret that several African National Congress (ANC) raiding parties have entered and left South Africa via Swaziland.
- Facilitating construction of the proposed railway through Swaziland from Komatipoort in the Eastern Transvaal to Richards Bay in Natal. It would both diminish South African dependence on Maputo and tighten the economic bonds between South Africa and Swaziland.

But there is another prospective advantage for Pretoria: surrender of the nucleus of the KaNgwane homeland to Swaziland and, with it, responsibility for 300 000 de facto Swazi inhabitants of the "homeland".

There are, however, further hidden hypothetical gains from Pretoria's perspective. While it will lose a small, impoverished "homeland", it will gain Swaziland as an ally and a de facto "Swaziland homeland" with the additional "plus" of international recognition for it.

For Pretoria's more ambitious — or grandiose — strategists, an enlarged Swaziland firmly within the ambit of South African suzerainty could even serve as the prototype for similar changes in relation to Lesotho and even Botswana.

But attempts to bring the grand scheme to fruition will run into serious resistance, not least from Swaziland.

Swaziland will obviously gain greatly in some respects if it came out of the negotiations with both a corridor to the sea and a bigger population and surface area (addition of 300 000 Swazis would increase existing population by nearly 60%).

But, much as Swaziland's rulers may yearn for access to the sea and to reunite the Swazi people in an extended state — there are about 650 000 Swazis in South Africa as against 500 000 in Swaziland — they are also jealous guardians of Swaziland's independence.

Their aim, according to one informed source, is to "make Swaziland the Switzerland of Africa", a small but independent country which will try to reconcile the warring countries of the continent.

Symbolising Swaziland's aspirations is the Heads of State Village being built to accomodate important guests for King Sobhuza II's diamond jubilee celebrations next month.

After the celebrations, the source told the Mail, it is planned to convert the village into a peace conference centre, where the parties to conflict in Africa will be invited to settle

their differences through the good offices of Swaziland.

The first priority is to settle intra-black disputes but later it is hoped Swaziland's peace-making role will extend to the ultimate challenge of defusing the dangerous collision between South Africa's white governors and ANC guerrillas and their African supporters.

For Swaziland to fulfil that role its integrity and independence will have to be above suspicion — which means that it is certain to resist any attempt to undermine its sovereignty, even at the cost of shelving its territorial and irredentist ambitions.

Relevant, too, to the issue is Swaziland's self-image in the "border adjustment" talks.

It does not see itself as a supplicant but as a rightful claimant to usurped land which is still occupied by Swazis. That does not suggest it is likely to gratefully pay the price asked by South Africa for any land that may be ceded.

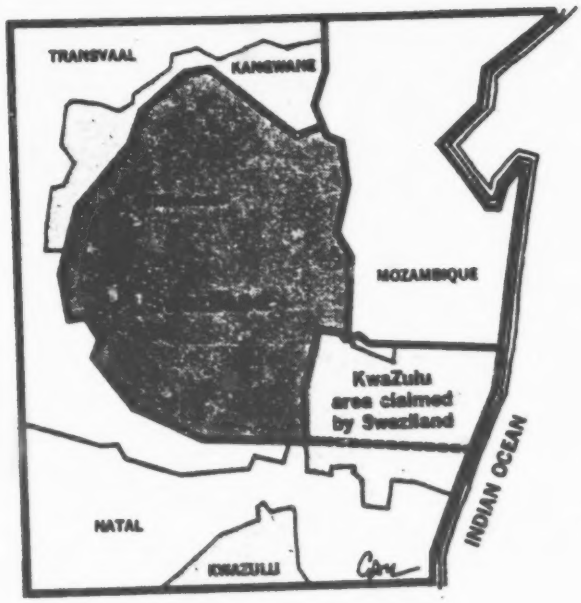
But, over and above considerations of pride, Swaziland will have to move very cautiously in any negotiations. The Organisation of African Unity (OAU), of which Swaziland is a member, long ago declared its opposition to the alteration of colonial boundaries, including those drawn by South Africa's European colonisers.

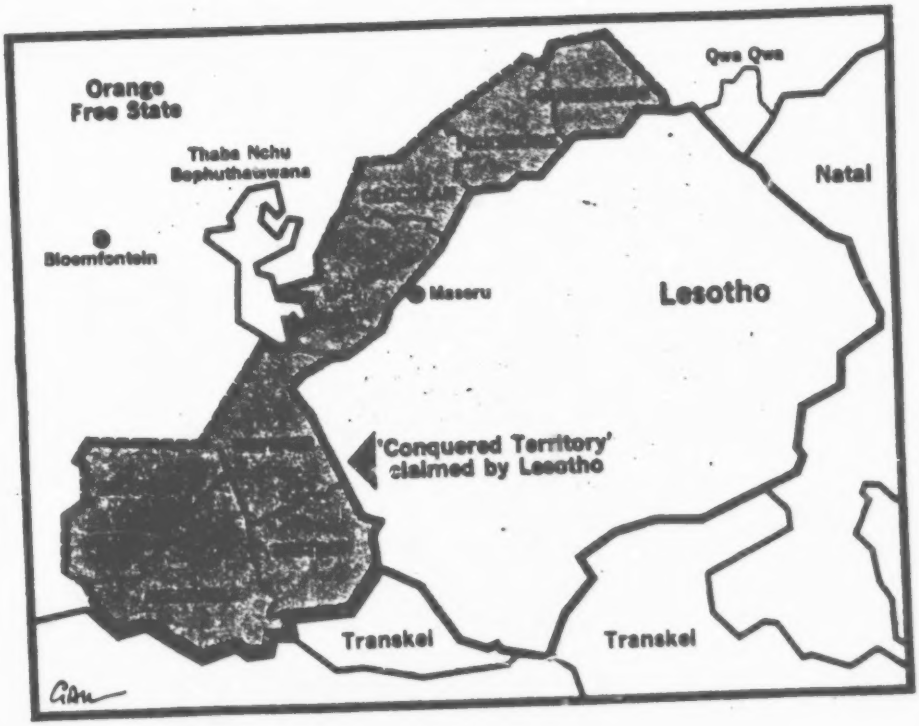
If Swaziland is to secure OAU approval for any boundary alteration, it would have to consult closely with both the OAU and ANC leaders, as the OAU recognised spokesmen on South Africa. That would certainly act as guarantee against any deal calculated to purely strengthen white-ruled South Africa.

Moreover any trade-off with Swaziland which affects either KwaZulu or KaNgwane is certain to arouse opposition from leaders of both regions.

Chief Buthelezi has already expressed firm opposition to any move to cede KwaZulu territory to Swaziland — and, in any political equation, it must remain a moot point whether the friendship of Swaziland is worth the cost of alienating more than 5-million Zulus.

KaNgwane's Chief Executive Councillor, Mr Enos Mabuza, has made manifest his determination to work for the advancement of KaNgwane as an integral part of South Africa





He declared recently: "I am both a Swazi and a South African. My commitment to the development of KaNgwane is in keeping with my commitment to the well-being of South Africa. To us KaNgwane is a region whose political and economic future is inextricably linked to South Africa."

But Mr Mabuza's opposition to the absorption of KaNgwane by Swaziland may rest on less secure foundations than Chief Buthelezi's resistance to the loss of KwaZulu territory.

Many Swazis still acknowledge King Sobhuza as their monarch. Last year a clear majority of South Africa's 35 Swazi chiefs (22 of whom live in KaNgwane) journeyed to King Sobhuza's palace at Lositha to pay obeisance to him.

At least 12 members of KaNgwane's 36-member Legislative Assembly have to be chiefs, which *prima facie* means that there is likely to be a potential lobby in favour of amalgamation with Swaziland.

KwaZulu and KaNgwane resistance aside, South Africa could arouse problems of a different kind if it agreed to cede territory to Swaziland.

Surrender

As Chief Buthelezi pointed out in an interview, for Pretoria to surrender land to Swaziland because it is occupied by Swazis would be to invite similar irredentist claims from Lesotho, Botswana and the independent "homelands" of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

The agitation of land demands from the BLS countries of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland will be compounded by renewed land claims from the TBV states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

While some of Pretoria's advisors might like to see Lesotho absorb the tiny Basotho "homeland" of Qwaqwa in return for greater co-operation from Maseru, Lesotho is almost certain to press its claims to the "conquered territory" with greater determination than ever.

The "conquered territory" is not confined to an undeveloped "homeland" but embraces some of the best white-owned farming land in the Free State. As Pretoria well knows, that is just the kind of "blood and history" issue which the Herstigte Nasionale Party has learnt to exploit to great effect.

Even Swaziland may cash in. Its land claims do not stop conveniently at the borders of KwaZulu and KaNgwane but extend into white-owned territory.

As Mr Mabuza observed at a recent conference: "At the time of the death of Sobhuza I in about 1836, the Swazi Kingdom was more than thrice the size of Swaziland as we know it today."

CSO: 4700/430

BUTHELEZI COMMISSION TO PRESENT RECOMMENDATIONS IN OCTOBER

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Aug 81 p 4

/Article by Chris Freimond/

/Text/

RECOMMENDATIONS for a new political dispensation for Natal and KwaZulu will be presented to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly by the end of October.

This was revealed in Martizburg yesterday by Professor G D Schreiner who heads the controversial Buthelezi Commission investigating the future of the two regions.

Prof Schreiner said the commission was meeting in plenary session on September 21 and hoped to have its final report ready a month later.

And the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi — who appointed the commission last November — has promised that further initiatives will follow the report.

The commission's brief was to report on ways to implement "a co-operative approach between Natal and KwaZulu" within the framework of SA. This could include a union of the two areas.

When the commission was announced, Prof Schreiner said people in power could not ignore its findings "except to the peril of SA".

He said Chief Buthelezi's action in appointing the commission was "a clear statement that he was prepared to negotiate".

At a recent meeting with visiting US congressmen, Chief Buthelezi said the commission was "a black initiative and a move away from dependency on whites for proposals about constitutional reform."

Political logjam

It was based on the recognition that a "political logjam" existed in SA. The broad thinking behind the commission was that change could occur in the Natal-KwaZulu region without having to confront political interests elsewhere in SA.

The commission comprises more than 40 members drawn from leaders in the economic, social, cultural, educational and political fields.

Five specialist working groups headed by experts have been examining specific areas. These are: constitutional and political; planning and administration; economics and development; social services and health; and education.

The commission was rejected by the National Party which refused to nominate representatives to serve on it. However the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut decided to co-operate with the commission without actually being represented on it, Prof Schreiner said yesterday.

CSO: 4700/430

KOORNHOF: 'UNCONTROLLED SQUATTING' CANNOT BE ALLOWED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Sep 81 p 4

/Excerpt/

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — As long as the Government was in power and for as long as he was Minister of Co-operation and Development, he would treat illegal squatters the way he had treated those at Nyanga, Dr Piet Koornhof said yesterday.

No government could tolerate the flaunting of the law, he said when he spoke on the Co-operation and Development vote in the budget committee stage.

He said his department had processed 922 squatters out of the Cape Peninsula "after assessing each case on its merits".

In the past five days 239 buses and eight other vehicles had been stopped and a total of 8 984 people questioned.

These people were being ferried in from the Transkei in buses as part of an orchestrated and organised campaign to seek embarrassing confrontations with the Government, Dr Koornhof said.

One bus driver had been paid R1 000 as an initial payment towards a R17,50-a-head fare to deliver his passengers to the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga.

Pocket money

"Not only were these people's bus fares paid, but each was given R20 pocket money so they could come and take a stand here against the law and participate in a campaign of civil disobedience," Dr Koornhof said.

Dr Koornhof said Blacks had left the Transkei since August 25 by various routes without going through border posts and had made their way to Queenstown from where a Reverend Hall arranged their transport to Cape Town.

They were forwarded to the Athlone advice office and a bus load was accompanied by Mrs Luckett, wife of the Reverend Sydney Luckett of St Josephine's Church in Wynberg. The same Rev Luckett's intervention had made it impossible for the Transkei and South African Governments to come to an agreement with the squatters, Dr Koornhof said.

He said the two governments had agreed on August 14 that "uncontrolled squatting cannot be allowed and tolerated in the interests of squatters themselves" and that no squatting would be allowed, particularly at Nyanga.

Prescribe

"But in spite of a Black government saying that this is its official viewpoint, the member for Houghton (Mrs Helen Suzman) wants to prescribe to that government what to tell its people.

"There is only one cure for uncontrolled squatting: nip it in the bud," Dr Koornhof said.

"While this Government is in power and for as long as I am Minister I will not treat squatters any differently. As soon as squatting rears its head, I will smother it instantly," he said.

Dr Koornhof said in May a Black journalist had reported to a leader in the United States that there would be an "outburst" in the peninsula to coincide with the start of the Parliamentary session.

"We knew this thing was coming in May," Dr Koornhof said.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches had told the council's members on May 18 that a major SACC concern was "the uprooting and dumping of God's children". August was declared "a month of compassion for the cry of resettled communities".

On July 16, when police and officials of his department carried out arrests at Nyanga, the names of the arrested were taken by the Women's Movement for Peace. They had been involved in orchestrated campaigns to assist squatting and arranged for buses to return deported squatters from the Transkei during May.

CSO: 4700/430

TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES BUDGET

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Sep 81 p 10

/Article by Keith Abendroth/

/Excerpt/

THE gloomiest Provincial Council session in years — and some provincial sources say the most depressing — closed in Pretoria yesterday with the province facing the stark reality of bankruptcy on two fronts — financially and in personnel.

The Administrator, Mr Willem Cruywagen, and his Executive Committee members pulled no punches in outlining the severity of the situation. And Mr Cruywagen in fact won praise from the Progressive Federal Party Opposition for his "square dealing" and honesty.

There were a number of major stirs in the session. But probably the biggest, which is still a talking point, was the threat made by Mr Cruywagen to do everything in his power to sever provincial relationships with any universities at which "unpatriotic" acts took place.

He made his attack specifically on Witwatersrand University but said, too, his threat applied as well to any other university at which the mark might be overstepped.

Provincial action would be to terminate agreements with any offending university on the training of teachers from the province's teachers colleges.

On the finance front, the council heard that many projects were being shelved or curtailed because of inadequate funds — and inadequate staff to carry them out even if the funds were available.

The Budget for the year shows the biggest expected estimated deficit in the province's history — R37 224-million.

Mr Cruywagen warned the Central Government the provinces must receive increased sources of revenue, or "the dyke will burst".

But the situation on the overall staff front is even worse.

A critical shortage in the physical planning section of the Administration, for instance, was said to be causing delays costing township developers many millions of rands — and this at a time of extreme housing shortage.

In this section only half of the 40 posts are at present filled — but seven of the planners on the payroll are away on military service as well, leaving just 17 staff

members to do the work which should be handled, conservatively, by a staff of three times that number.

Meanwhile, the teacher shortage continues — and the shortage of nurses has become so serious that at least one hospital, Pretoria's H F Verwoerd, is now being kept limping along only with the aid of student power.

An unprecedented crisis is expected in a month or six weeks' time when students who are now helping man the wards start their examinations.

Dr Servaas Latsky, MEC in charge of road traffic warned that patrolling of the province's roads was l ng hamstrung by a shortage of provincial traffic inspectors.

Of a total of 300 posts for White inspectors 125 were vacant and 33 of the 135 posts for Black inspectors were not filled.

Dr Latsky revealed that the nursing shortage was not only serious at the H F Verwoerd, but that it was also critical in Johannesburg and the Witwatersrand zone as a whole.

Vacant posts for White student nurses in the PWV complex, he said, was now nearly 50 percent and about half the posts for sisters were also vacant.

Mr Fanie Schoeman, MEC in charge of personnel, announced panic-station measures to try to keep the provincial wheels rolling.

These included impassioned appeals to pensioners to return to work and to married women with children to come back and work, even if only in morning posts.

The situation resulted in heavy pressure from the Progressive Federal Party Opposition on the governing party to open more White posts to Blacks, Coloureds and Indians.

But, replied the MEC's, the province was having trouble in finding suitably qualified non-Whites to fill even the posts open to them.

Plans to draw in young mothers include a plan to convert the capital city's old Capitol Theatre, adjoining the provincial headquarters building, into a creche and to provide supervision facilities for children of working mothers there.

On the overall staff front, stark figures showed how serious the situation is. At present the Transvaal has 109 862 people on its payroll. But in virtually all departments employment has dropped in the past year.

Even in the predominantly clerical secretarial division White employment has dropped by nearly 25 percent from 1 572 to 1 197.

In the Technical Departments of Works and Roads there has been massive decreases in staff — nearly 26 percent in White staff alone in the Works Department, the drop being from 2 072 to 1 535.

Roads Department overall decreases were about nine percent, from 18 535 to 16 762.

The Hospitals Department reported a drop of nearly 20 percent in White staff — mainly nurses — alone, from 22 220 to 17 960.

Summing up on hospitals, Dr Latsky said the position was critical and that some hospitals were now having grave difficulties even manning their casualty sections.

CSO: 4700/430

BILL INTRODUCED ON ADMISSION OF NONWHITES TO WHITE SCHOOLS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Sep 81 p 3

/Article by Jaap Theron/

/Text/

THE admittance of non-White pupils to White private schools in South Africa is to be controlled by a special amendment Bill tabled in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Internal Affairs.

The Bill which is in line with the Government's non-negotiable principle of separate schools for each population group where possible, gives the Minister of National Education the right to declare a White private school fit for either Blacks, Coloureds or Indians.

I understand the purpose of this Bill is to bring order to the illegal admittance of pupils of colour to certain private White schools.

It is apparently not the purpose of the Bill to take over control of White private schools but to give the Minister statutory rights to see to it that Black, Coloured and Asian pupils legally get the education which is deemed to be the education for each respective population group.

At present Black, Coloured or Indian pupils who attend White private schools are not bound by laws related to Black, Coloured or Indian education.

This Bill stipulates that a private school which admits Non-White pupils shall not, by reason of the admission of such pupils, become subject to a provision of law relating to the education of Black, Coloured and Indian pupils. The education provided at such a school to such pupils for all purposes shall be deemed to be education entrusted to a Provincial Council.

But the Minister of National Education may declare a specific school which has admitted a Black, Coloured or Indian pupil, as a school for the education of either Black, Coloured or Indian pupils, as the case may be.

CSO: 4700/430

SMALL COAL-PRODUCING COMPANIES SEEK SHARE OF EXPORTS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Aug 81 p 13

/Article by John Mulcahy/

/Text/

SMALL coal-producing companies, attracted by high prices available on world markets, may well find they are unable to afford to join the elite band of exporters.

To establish a railway siding facility compatible with the new generation of coal trains requires a substantial capital investment — millions not thousands — and small producers may find this cost prohibitive.

One industry source says the shortage of capital to provide infrastructure for the best use of Railways facilities will put coal exports out of reach of many smaller companies.

To maximise efficiency the SAR has upgraded the trains used for the Richards Bay Coal Terminal, and users of the terminal have had to upgrade their siding facilities three times since the inception of the Richards Bay facility.

With the announcement of new coal export allocations imminent — the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, is expected to present his proposals to the Cabinet within days — many small producers are hoping for a slice of the lucrative export cake.

In the last allocation bigger producers argued with notable success that their contribution to domestic energy requirements — supplies to Escom at low prices — should be rewarded by export permits.

International oil companies used a similar argument, and with a similar measure of success in attaining export allotments.

The small producers now argue that their position in the exploitation of South Africa's coal reserves is essential — they are prepared to develop small deposits which the bigger operators disregard. They have found small overseas markets which are no less important as foreign exchange earners than those of the major customers.

The Independent Coal Producers Association, representing about 20 mines which are not members of the Transvaal Coal Owners Association or the Natal Anthracite Association, submitted its proposals to the Government a year ago, but these were revised after Mr De Klerk announced increased estimates of coal reserves.

It is not yet clear whether the new export ceiling — assuming it will be raised — will be given as a globular figure or if individual producers will be mentioned in the allocation.

It appears unlikely that there will be a wide spread of producers — it would be logistically impractical for the ports to handle 20 or 30 different types of coal.

Small producers have complained that the export scene is a closed shop, open only to those who provided the initial capital for the Richards Bay terminal. After persistent niggling from producers, the Government asked the indepen-

dents to form a co-ordinated group.

It is believed the first criterion Mr De Klerk will apply when considering the coal export ceiling is the extent of mineable reserves. Estimates of the annual surplus available for export range from 60-million tons to as high as 100-million tons.

With Phase II of Richards Bay at 44-million tons, 2 900 000 tons being shipped through Durban and a small quantity going through Maputo, the export allocation is about 36-million tons a year.

The second criterion is the contribution the producer is making to the domestic market. It appears unlikely that permits will be granted for the export of coal to any producer not supplying the domestic market.

Mr De Klerk will also require an assurance that the producer will be able to meet its export commitments, and here there are some complications.

Some producers may have the potential to increase their reserves to ensure a consistent flow of coal for 30 years, but are unwilling to buy these prospects without an export permit.

Another criterion, and possibly the most important, is the capacity of the Railways to handle the additional traffic.

The SAR wants to close the Durban coal facility, and to accommodate the exports now being channelled through Durban may find it necessary to build another terminal at Richards Bay, to be operated by the SAR independently of the RBCT.

The new terminal would also handle exports by producers without a stake in the RBCT, which is a private company and handles only coal supplied by its shareholders.

The development of Richards Bay, and ultimately the possibility of expanding the facility in Maputo, will be clarified once the new coal export ceiling is established this month.

CSO: 4700/430

SENTRACHEM'S SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANT ON SCHEDULE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 81 p 22

/Article by Daan de Kock/

/Excerpt/

SENTRACHEM'S new R350-million Afprene complex in Newcastle, Natal, is on schedule and will probably be commissioned before the middle of next year.

The new complex, which is going to produce synthetic rubbers from coal, will virtually make South Africa independent of rubber imports. Apart from that it could also save the country as much as R150-million in foreign exchange in 1988.

The managing director of Sentrachem, Dave Marlow, told journalists on a visit to the new plant that it is the only one of its kind in the world and the biggest project so far undertaken by Sentrachem without any outside shareholding.

Three types of synthetic rubbers — solution styrene butadiene (S-SBR), polybutadiene (PBR) and polyisoprene (PIR) will be produced by the plant. The production volumes of these three synthetic rubbers will be 45 000 tons PIR, and 38 000 tons of S-SBR & PBR a year, and 45 000 tons of isoprene.

Basically the new plant consists of four separate units. The first plant will produce one of the major raw materials from coal. Mr Marlow said the plant will consume roughly 200 000 tons of steaming coal and anthracite a month. A second plant will produce isoprene, the basic building block for the production of rubber. A third unit will produce solution styrene butadiene rubber, polybutadiene rubber and polyisoprene rubber. A fourth will prepare the necessary catalyst for the process.

The new complex will consume 50 percent more electricity than East London and will also provide 800 new job opportunities — 50 percent Black and 50 percent White. During the erection of the complex 2 500 job opportunities will be provided and R4-million additional disposable income will be available in Newcastle.

CSO: 4700/430

SOEKOR TO ACQUIRE NEW OIL DRILLING RIGS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Aug 81 p 14

[Article by Bob Davis]

[Text]

Oil production from deep-sea areas will become viable by the mid '80s and South Africa's Oil Exploration Corporation (Soekor) is gearing up to take advantage of this.

Conventional offshore platforms can produce oil in waters up to about 275m and engineers have been experimenting with deep-sea production for a number of years.

According to overseas sources, two new designs have come off the drawing board and should be working by 1984.

Exxon engineers are producing a guyed tower and Conoco designers are at work on a tension-leg platform, both of which would be capable of production off the South African coast in the event of an oil find.

To date, Soekor has been limited in its drilling operations by its two submersible rigs which are capable of drilling in depths of 275m and perhaps slightly deeper but less than 300 m.

The corporation expects delivery on a lease basis of two new drilling rigs capable of working in water depths of up to 500 m however and a spokesman said: "We then plan to drill in certain places we would like to look at."

Delivery of the two rigs is expected late next year and early in 1983 respectively.

"We will then be able to expand our search area," the spokesman said.

Oil industry sources say about 40 percent of the world's undiscovered oil is under the oceans — totalling some 340 000-million barrels.

The problem is that oil production platforms must be much more stable than drilling rigs.

Stability is achieved by standing the platforms on the sea bed, which limits operating depth to a theoretical depth of 275m.

Oil company engineers have the option of floating the production platforms in waters which are deeper than the theoretical limits, finding new ways to build and stabilise them or putting most of the equipment on the floor with only flexible pipes to bring the oil to the surface.

Exxon engineers have overcome the problem by building a guyed tower platform in the Gulf of Mexico where production will take place at a depth of 370m.

The platform will rest on legs but will be stabilised by running cables from the platform to concrete anchors on the sea bed.

Oil company sources are sceptical of the tower being a viability in stormy waters, however, and Conoco engineers in the North Sea have opted for a floating platform.

The first one is to go into operation on the Hutton field in 1983.

It is anchored to the sea floor by flexible tubes.

Vertical tension prevents the platform from swaying sideways to the extent of damaging pipes running from the well on the sea bed.

The first of the floating platforms will operate in only 160m but Conoco engineers are confident it will be able to cope with oil from a well under 800m of water.

Soekor sources were unwilling to say in which areas the new drilling rigs will be used, but said the new production platforms were being watched with great interest because of the stormy conditions of the Cape coast.

CSO: 4700/430

BRIEFS

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE AWARDS--South Africa's spies are to be brought in from the cold to receive medals for bravery and distinguished service--but in most cases the public will never know about it. Details of the medals, the first for members of the National Intelligence Service (NIS), were revealed in yesterday's Government Gazette. NIS agents will qualify for seven medals for bravery, distinguished leadership or distinguished or faithful service. The most sought after award for the agents will be the NIS Cross for Valour which recognises "outstanding heroism or valour." "Some of the awards will never come into the open, but you can be sure that it will be a useful item to haul out when the agent gets involved in bragging sessions with his grandchildren," NIS spokesman Mr A. Knoetze said yesterday. Three NIS decorations have also been created to recognise cooperation received by NIS from agents employed by foreign governments. The recipients of these awards would never be made public. A civil decoration, the NIS Civil Decoration, has also been established for "exceptional acts of merit" conducted for NIS by South African citizens. The awards were not unique to South Africa's secret service--even KGB agents received medal awards, he said. /Text/ /Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 May 81 p 1/

INFLUX CONTROL ARRESTS--A total of 35 892 Black people were arrested by the South African Police in the first six months of this year for offences relating to reference books and influx control, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday. Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) he said 29 119 men and 6 773 women were arrested in the main urban areas. Most of the arrests were made in the Johannesburg, Pretoria, East Rand and West Rand areas. /Text/ /Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 81 p 4/

CHURCH CRITICISM OF TUTU--Two organisations of hundreds of Black churches claiming to represent nearly five million Black Christians, yesterday repudiated the South African Council of Churches and its Secretary-General, Bishop Desmond Tutu. They also backed letters written by their executives last month to President Reagan, British Premier Margaret Thatcher and the president of Mozambique, Mr Samora Machel, spelling out their objections. A similar letter was sent to South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and yesterday a reply from his ministry was read at the conference. The reply said Black church organisations' pleas for equal time on television had been referred to the board of the SA Broadcasting Corporation. The formal resolution totally rejecting the "ecumenical" and "social doctrine" approach of the SACC, the World Council of Churches and the SACC's president, Bishop Tutu, was taken at a meeting of the

board of the Southern Africa Theological College for Independent Churches. The college claims to represent more than two million Black Christians. But at the same meeting, the Black Reformed Independent Churches Association, which claims to represent about 900 independent Black churches and more than 2,5-million Black Christians, also backed the resolution through its president, Bishop Elijah Mokoena. Bishop Mokoena, a former political prisoner who served five years' imprisonment for his membership of the African National Congress, said his body also totally rejected the SACC's approach to South Africa's problems. /Excerpts/ /Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 81 p 5/

LICENSING OF SHEBEENS--Cape Town--Shebeens are to be legalised in the Black residential areas, Mr J.H.D. Mills, Director-General of the Department of Cooperation and Development, announced yesterday. Mr Mills said in a statement this kind of drinking place was regarded by black people as an acceptable social phenomenon. He said experts who had investigated this form of liquor trade in black residential areas were of the opinion that this kind of drinking place did in fact satisfy the particular social needs of some of the residents of certain residential areas. His department was thus convinced that the size of the liquor trade in some black residential areas did indeed warrant "the immediate introduction of Black people to the liquor trade." It was therefore not necessary to delay matters until the administration board concerned had been provided with alternative sources of income and the legalisation of shebeens would be effected as far as it was possible to do so. He said the approval of premises for on-consumption as well as off-consumption purposes was therefore acceptable to the department on the clear understanding that the licensee, his family and customers, would not be allowed to use for residential purposes the rooms in which liquor, refreshments and food were served and sold. /Excerpt/ /Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 81 p 2/

INKATHA OFFICER DETENTION--A member of the Inkatha Central Committee, Mr Ntwe Mafole, has been detained by Security Police, the movement's chairman of strategy, publicity and projects committees, Mr Gibson Thula, said yesterday. He said Mr Mafole was detained at his home in Sebokeng on August 9. Mr Mafole, who is also the movement's youth organiser in the Transvaal and who was a member of the delegation that met the ANC leadership in London in December 1979, is being held under Section 22 of the Terrorism Act. Earlier this year he was awarded a three-month training scholarship in London by Inkatha. /Excerpt/ /Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Aug 81 p 2/

WIT KOMMANDO MEMBERS' TRIAL--The sabotage and terrorism trial of two alleged members of the ultra-right Wit Kommando started in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday--only to be immediately postponed for 24 hours. The two men charged are Mr Massimo Bollo (36) and Mr Fabio Mariello (45). They will appear on 13 counts, including seven of sabotage. The State has alleged, among other things, that they attacked the offices of Professor J.A. Lombard of the University of Pretoria and Professor F.R. Maritz of the University of South Africa, as well as the house of the Transkei Consul in Port Elizabeth. The men are alleged to have conspired to achieve the aims of the Wit Kommando. These alleged aims are that, as members of the organisation, they were to resist racial integration by destroying or damaging buildings or installations of authorities which practise,

advocate or promote racial integration. Explosives and ammunition allegedly in the possession of the men included 3 300 electric detonators, two landmines, 67 handgrenades, 47,2 kg of plastic explosives, six R1 rifles and 4 927 rounds of ammunition. All these were allegedly stolen from the South African Defence Force between June and November last year.--Sapa /Excerpts/ /Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 81 p 11/

ARMS CACHE ARRESTS--Durban--The two White men arrested last week after the discovery of a large cache of arms and ammunition at a house near Durban, are now being held under Section 22 of the Terrorism Act, the Security Police said yesterday. Confirming the report, the police spokesman said the detained men, both ex-Zimbabweans, would appear in court at a later stage. Among the weapons found at the house in Botha's Hill last week were Russian-made Kalashinikov AK-47 assault rifles, M26 grenades, an FN rifle and pistols and 2 500 rounds of ammunition. Police are investigating the possibility that the weapons were being sold illegally.--Sapa /Text/ /Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Sep 81 p 2/

SOWETO DELEGATION TO FRG--A high-powered delegation from the Soweto Council has just returned from a fact-finding tour of West Germany, the results of which are expected to give Soweto a dramatic new facelift. The delegation was led by Mr Nico Malan, executive officer (town clerk) of the council, and Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the council. A council official yesterday said the delegation had a close look at West Germany's scheme for converting small houses into bigger ones, particularly homes which were rebuilt at low cost after they had been destroyed during the last world war. The delegation also negotiated for a loan from the West German Government to complete some of its development projects in Soweto. /Text/ /Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 81 p 15/

ARMY DESERTER TO LESOTHO--Cape Town--A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday said no request had been received from either the Defence of Justice departments regarding action to get Army deserter, Rifleman Martin Gregory Sherrard, back from Lesotho. Rfn Sherrard defected from the Army earlier this week and according to a broadcast by Radio Lesotho has asked for political asylum. He apparently told the Lesotho authorities that he wished to join the African National Congress. A Defence Force spokesman yesterday confirmed the soldier's defection to Lesotho, but said the SADF was not prepared to comment on the activities of a "self-confessed deserter." National servicemen who started their basic training with RFN Sherrard in July this year, told The Citizen he had received treatment for psychological and other problems before he disappeared. /Excerpts/ /Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Aug 81 p 3/

KANGNGWANE COAL PROJECT--Messina (Transvaal) Development Company is hoping for an anthracite export allocation in the next phase of Richards Bay development. A Messina spokesman said it was hoped that representations to the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs would be favourably considered "along with other producers independent of the Transvaal Coal Owners Association." Messina has formed a subsidiary, N'Komati Anthracite (Pty), to exploit anthracite reserves in the homeland of Kangwane. The Mining Corporation will have 40% of the company and Messina 60%. The mine is expected to build up production to 500 000 tons of anthracite a year in the next three years and it is hoped that most will be exported. The cost of the project to production is estimated at R14-million,

most of which will be funded by Messina. Assurances have been given by the South African Government that a railway line will be built from the Kangwane area through Swaziland to Richards Bay, and there is the alternative of shipping the coal through Maputo. In either case a permit is required from the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, but shipping through Richards Bay will probably be cheaper, in spite of the greater distance because of the high handling charges at the Mozambique port. /Excerpts/ /Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Aug 81 p 14/

RICHARD'S BAY RAIL LINE--R62-million is to be spent on relaying the railway line between Richard's Bay and Vryheid, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman disclosed yesterday. In a written reply to a question by Mr G.S. Bartlett (NRP Amanzimtoti), Mr Schoeman said the rail was to be lifted and relaid between January 1983 and April 1985. This was to accommodate the higher axle loads of newly designed coal trucks and locomotives to be used when the coal export programme reached the 44 million tons a year mark in January 1986. The existing line cost R189 932 464 to build by the time it was opened to traffic on May 4, 1975. /Text/ /Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Aug 81 p 4/

REGULATIONS ON ZIMBABWEAN WORKERS--The number of Black Zimbabweans who will not be able to renew their current contracts to work in South Africa is much larger than originally thought. Only those workers who obtained a five-year "suspension of repatriation" before the recent ruling took effect would be allowed to stay here, a spokesman for the Department of Cooperation and Development said today. In the past these had been granted to workers in registered service with several employers since January 1953 or one employer since January 1958. However, those who met one of these requirements but had failed to apply for suspended repatriation would have to return to Zimbabwe on expiry of their current 18-month contracts. Workers who had forfeited their right to suspended repatriation--because they had been convicted of a criminal offence or had left South Africa for more than six months during their period of service--would also not be able to renew their contracts. "If someone has been here for a long time we may be able to refer his case to a higher authority." But this would be the exception rather than the rule. /Text/ /Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Aug 81 p 9/

CLOSING OF TRACKING STATION--July 31 marked the end of the Paardefontein Tracking Station near Hammanskraal in the Northern Transvaal, founded after mutual agreement between the South African and the French governments in January 1964. This protocol agreement allowed the Centre National D'Etudes Spatiales (CNES) to establish a satellite tracking station on a 51,4 hectare site at Paardefontein, the CSIR acting as agent of the South African Government in executing protocol stipulations. In time activities were extended to include launching of huge upper air research balloons. In April 1973 the CSIR became responsible for the management and operation of the station on behalf of CNES and in 1978 it was decided that the operating costs of the station would be shared by the two organisations. In September 1980 it was agreed that tracking operations at Paardefontein would be transferred to the Satellite Remote Sensing Centre at Hartebeeshoek early in the new year. In the past six months the Paardefontein station was kept operating with a reduced staff to support the delayed launching of the Ariane II rocket.

This rocket was successfully launched in June 1981, placing three satellites in geostationary orbit. One of these was Meteosat II, which replaced Meteosat I from which South African meteorologists had been receiving weather images until it ceased functioning about two years ago. /Text/ /Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 14 Aug 81 pp 8-9/

SASOL REFINERY FIRE--A massive fire at a burst pipeline at the Sasol 2 plant near Secunda today burned fiercely for more than three hours as teams of firefighters battled to extinguish it. A spokesman for Sasol said the fire started in a gas distillation tower in a sub-section of the refinery unit. He discounted any hint that saboteurs were responsible for the blaze. Eye-witnesses said the flames could be seen from several hundred metres away. Teams of firefighters managed to localise the blaze which is believed to have been started as the result of an operational accident, according to the spokesman. /Text/ /Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Aug 81 p 3/

TRADE WITH FRG--German exports to South Africa increased by 38 percent in the first six months of 1981 against the same period last year. Goods totalling R1 066-million were exported to South Africa of which R890,9 million were in the end product sector with motor vehicle components and electrotechnical equipment making up the bulk. On the other hand, South African exports to Germany show a decline of 0,9 percent amounting to R574,3-million in the first six months of 1981, compared with R579,3-million in the corresponding period in 1980, says a report compiled by the South African-German Chamber of Trade and Industry. However, seen in conjunction with the exchange rate, South Africa showed a small increase in its exports. From the beginning of the year to the end of June, the rand increased in value against the German mark by 2,3 percent, making South African exports that much more expensive. Reductions in exports were recorded mainly in the semi-finished products category such as ferro alloys showing a decline of 77 percent, copper 27,6 percent and nickel 55,5 percent. /Text/ /Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 81 p 21/

STATISTICS ON LABOR--The Government refused 224 applications by Blacks to work in the Western Cape during the first six months of this year, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha said yesterday. Replying to a question from Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) he said 858 potential Black workers were affected by the refusals. Replying to another question from Dr Boraine, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said 214 Black workers were arrested for striking illegally in 1979 and 294 in 1980. Mr Botha said in reply to another question from Dr Boraine that 45 previously unregistered trade unions had applied for registration since June 1979. A total of 57 registered trade unions had applied since July 1, 1979 for extension of their scope in order to admit members of race groups for which they were not previously registered. Of these applications, 54 were granted while three were ending. There were 78 unions which confined their membership to Whites, 51 who confined their membership to Coloureds and Asians and 17 who confined membership to Blacks. There were 48 racially mixed unions. /Text/ /Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 81 p 4/

STEEL PIPE FOR PERU--The South African-built general purpose vessel, Sezela, is carrying a cargo of steel pipes for Equitos, Peru. It is the first time Unico Unicorn Lines has dedicated a vessel for a liner voyage to this destination, which is reached via the Amazon. The Sezela will steam upriver for 12 days to cover the 3 700 km distance from the rivermouth to Equitos. The return trip will take eight days. The steel piping is the first substantial order for South African-made pipe manufactured to API (American Petroleum Industries) specification with 100% SA content to be placed by a Peruvian company. The order, worth R1 600 000, is for 67km of 203 mm schedule 20 API, and was awarded to Van Leeuwen Pipe & Tube (Pty). Van Leeuwen is part of one of the world's largest steel-pipe producers and has secured export orders in recent months in neighbouring African territories, the Indian Ocean islands and the Far East. The company has been concentrating on the South American market for some time, and received its first export order for Ecuador last year. /Excerpt/ /Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Aug 81 p 17/

JULY TRADE FIGURES--South Africa's trade balance swung further into deficit in July with a R210-million imbalance. Compared to a R6,5-million surplus in June and a R487,1-million surplus for July 1980 the latest Customs and Excise release continues to show a rising import bill along with further drops in exports. Falling to R1 520-million last month, compared to R1 860-million in the same period of 1980, exports and reduced export markets are clearly feeling the effect of the continuing recession overseas. While the cost of imports rises as a natural result of the weak rand--which still hovers around the $1,053 mark--the monthly trade deficit looks as if it will feature more strongly in the near future. The import bill rose last month to R1 730-million from June's R1 530-million and is already R36-million up on July 1980. Adding gloom to the trade balance situation South Africa's surplus R3 820-million over the first seven months of 1980 has slumped to R48-million for the same period of 1981. /Text/ /Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 81 p 15/

ECONOMIC ATLAS--Stellenbosch--The first comprehensive economic atlas of South Africa has been published by the Institute for Cartographic Analysis of Stellenbosch University. The atlas comprises 132 computer-designed maps depicting various characteristics of the population, gross geographic product, agriculture, commerce, industry, mining, transport and building services relating to 61 economic regions and is available from Stellenbosch University at R20 a copy--Sapa /Text/ /Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Aug 81 p 28/

CSO: 4700/430

PRESIDENT NYERERE PRAISES CANADIAN ASSISTANCE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Aug 81 p 1

/Article by Isaac Mruma/

/Excerpt/ President Nyerere yesterday said Tanzania greatly appreciated Canadian assistance which had no political strings and praised that country for showing sympathy toward the Third World's demand for a New International Economic Order.

He said at a state banquet he hosted in honour of visiting Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau that although Canada aided Tanzania in the railway transport and in the agricultural sectors, and had converted all assistance to grants, it had never attached conditions to its assistance.

"At no time, have we even been given 'friendly warnings' that specific projects or Canadian aid in general might be jeopardised by some policy or attitude of ours which is different from that adopted in Canada. Your aid is not used politically," he told Mr. Trudeau.

The Canadian Prime Minister arrived in Dar es Salaam at noon from Nairobi for a two-day official visit which ends today.

Mwalimu said that some international financial institutions wanted Tanzania to reduce Government expenditure as a condition for support in improving the country's deteriorating terms of trade, something the Government rejected outright.

Cutting down Government expenditure meant reducing the very social services like schools in the country's villages, water supplies and dispensaries which the Government had been striving to provide to the people, he explained.

"It is such things which we refuse to cut when we tell them that we reject their conditions", he said.

The President told Mr. Trudeau: "That is why we so much appreciate the commodity Grant Aid, and the Spare Parts Line of Credit, which Canada is making available to us, and which will add up to eight and three quarter million dollars (about 61.25m/-) over the two years 1980-82.

"This money is a psychological as well as a financial assistance to us, because you have not tried to use it to impose political conditions on Tanzania", he said.

He continued: "This attitude of respect for the sovereignty, and the political sensitivities, of Tanzania seems to us to be a reflection of Canada's whole international approach to Third World countries and the economic problems they face.

"Canada is a developed country, a rich country, and a democratic country with its own distinctive culture and personality. Yet somehow it seems to understand the nationalism of the new countries of Africa, their extreme poverty and the fragility of their democratic institutions.

"It also understands, and shows some sympathy with, the demands of the Third World countries for fundamental changes in the existing international economic and financial order".

Mwalimu said that Canada, which had decided to reach in the near future the UN target of 0.7 per cent of its gross domestic product (GDP) for official development assistance (ODA), was one of the few developed countries which played a positive role in the struggle to reform the present unjust international economic order.

"It was largely owing to your efforts, Mr. Prime Minister, that the recent summit meeting of (seven) industrial countries held in Ottawa gave some serious attention to North-South issues. We have read the communique, and recognise your influence on it", he said.

CSO: 4700/424

UNDP OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES DEVELOPMENT AID FUNDING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Aug 81 p 1

/Excerpt/

THE UN Development Programme (UNDP) will provide Tanzania with a total of 576m/- for development projects between next year and 1986, UNDP Administrator Bradford Morse said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He told a press conference that the funds (72million dollars) had been targeted under the third development co-operation cycle to extend from 1982-86.

Tanzania's Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs, Professor Kighoma Malima has said on Monday afternoon that a country programme on how to utilise the assistance was being prepared and would be completed by December this year.

The UNDP provided 120m/- (15 million dollars) during the first development cycle between 1972 and 1976 and another 280m/- (35 million dollars) during the second cycle between 1977 and this year.

Among the UNDP supported projects in Tanzania is the exploration of natural gas at Songo Songo Island, off Kilwa in Lindi Region; rice cultivation in Zanzibar and exploration of the Kabanga nickel deposits in West Lake Region.

The UNDP Resident Director in Tanzania Mr. D. Ouattarra, who was present at yesterday's press conference, said phase one of the project was complete and that a consultancy team would arrive in due course to undertake a study on the magnitude of the nickel deposits.

Assistance to the Kabanga project is extended under the UNDP's revolving fund for natural resources exploration.

Mr. Morse explained that the UNDPgoverning council had decided that in future, 80 per cent of all UNDP resources should go to support projects in the poor countries which have a per capita Gross National Product (GNP) of less than 4,000/- (500 dollars) annually.

There are 65 countries under that category but the lions share of the resources would be channelled to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). There are 31 registered LDCs in the world. Tanzania being one of them.

Asked how the UNDP was contributing towards next month's meeting in Paris to marshall assistance to the LDCs, Mr Morse said the UNDP had collaborated with the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in undertaking an analysis of the needs of the LDCs.

He said he would also attend and address the Paris meeting.

Tanzania is among the LDCs that will attend the meeting. The Tanzania team to the meeting leaves Dar es Salaam for the French capital next week, according to an official of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs.

Asked on the UNDP role in promoting Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC), Mr. Morse said the body had a catallactic role to play since TCDC depended on the developing countries' own efforts.

He said TCDC, a vital undertaking that would have a great role in future, depended on the sovereign nationals in developing countries than on external forces.

Mr Morse, who arrived in Tanzania last Sunday night for a short tour that ends today, had a working meeting with the staff of the UNDP in Dar es Salaam.

CSO: 4700/424

SCOPO REVIEWS SALARIES OF PARASTATAL, PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS

Circular Lists Wage Increases

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Aug 81 p 1

/Article by Freddie Kaizirege/

/Text/

PARASTATAL and private organisations workers earning between 470/- and 480/- per month will now get 700/-, effective July 1 this year, a circular issued here yesterday by the Presidential Standing Committee on Parastatal Organisations (SCOPO) said.

The circular, issued by SCOPO Secretary Wilfred Mwabulambo, said workers earning between 580/- per month (MSU 3) and 4,800/- (MSU 14) would get a 15 per cent increase under the new statutory rates.

It called on all employers to effect the new rates immediately beginning July 1, adding that SCOPO should only be contacted for clarification on specific details.

The circular said employers should seize the opportunity to regulate the wage rates so that several workers were not categorised under the same wage.

It said workers receiving 380/- to 390/- monthly on May 1, 1980 would now get 620/-, while those fetching between 400/- and 420/- would earn 640/-. Workers getting between 430/- and 440/- would now earn 660/-.

Wages between 450/- and 460/- would go up to 680/-, and workers getting 470/- to 480/- per month would now earn 700/-, the circular said.

It directed that wages of workers promoted to avoid overlapping of wages after the previous minimum wage review must be adjusted to maintain the pace.

The circular explained that special allowances paid to experts such as pilots and navigation crew had also been adjusted, but it directed that institutions paying such allowances should liaise with SCOPO on the new rates.

It added, however, that annual increments, overtime payments, house rent and travel allowance would remain intact.

The starting salaries would be raised, the circular said, adding that this would not interfere with the salary scales. A worker under MSU 2 earning 580/- per month for instance, would not be elevated to MSU 3, it explained.

According to the circular, the new scales will be MSU 1A (for workers under 18 years of age in rural areas) — 460/- to 520/- x 10/- and MSU 1B for similar workers above 18 years of age — 530/- to 580/- x 10/-.

Others are MSU 2 — 600/- to 700/- x 20/-; MSU 3 — 740/- to 980/- x 40/-; MSU 4 — 1,085/- to 1,605/- x 65 -; MSU 5 — 1,680/- to 2,240/- x 80/-; MSU 6 — 2,345/- to 2,870/- x 105/- and MSU 7 — 2,990/- to 3,570/- x 120/-.

The circular said MSU 8 had risen to between 3,700/- and 4,440/- x 140/-; and MSU 9 — 4,565/- to 4,865/- x 150/-.

The new rates for MSU 10 upwards, which do not merit increments, are MSU 10 — 4,945/-; MSU 11 — 5,065/-; MSU 12 — 5,175/-; MSU 13 — 5,350/- and MSU 14 — 5,520/-.

Clarification of Salary Increases

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Aug 81 p 3

/Article by Peter Masebu/

/Text/

THE Secretary of the Presidential Standing Committee on Parastatal Organisations (SCOPO), Ndugu Wilfred Mwabulambo, has clarified that the recently announced 15 per cent salary increase for workers earning more than 600/- does not cover workers in private companies.

He said salaries of workers in private organisations are fixed by the Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE), JUWATA and employers who negotiate what to give to the workers earning from 601/- onwards.

Speaking during a radio programme "Sauti ya Mfanyakazi" organised by JUWATA yesterday, the SCOPO secretary said, "it is not true that SCOPO secular ammendment No. 3 to SCOPO secular No. 40 covers the private sector as regards employees who are receiving salaries above 601/-.

However, Ndugu Mwabulambo said, SCOPO does not object to private organisations emulating the scales it fixed. The SCOPO secular ammendment No. 3 issued on August 7 this year gave a salary increase of 15 per cent to parastatal workers earning above 600/-. This followed an increase of 20 per cent for Government workers, announced during the last budget session.

The SCOPO Secretary said following the announcement on August 7, a number of private organisations, including embassies and international organisations, had approached him for clarification.

He said except to the minimum wage which was statutory, private organisations were not bound by directives from SCOPO as regards how much they paid their workers.

Commenting on the response of parastatal organisations on the announced new scales, Ndugu Mwabulambo said "they say the circular is very clear because it solves most of their problems as to how much to give to each of their workers".

Monthly Entry Salaries Announced

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Presidential Standing Committee on Parastatal Organisations (SCOPO) has announced monthly salary entry points for professionals and non-professionals in the parastatal sectors.

An appendix to the SCOPO circular on parastatal salaries review issued in Dodoma on Friday said the entry points take effect from July 1, this year.

The new entry points shown in brackets against the professional titles are as follows:

Medical practitioner, dentist (2,555/-), veterinary surgeon (2,450/-), chemist, pharmacist, engineer, architect, quantity surveyor, land surveyor, valuer, estate management, scientific researcher, and industrial researcher/consultant (2,345/-).

Statistician, economist, professional — transport management, science or mathematics teacher, professional — forestry, professional — fisheries, science degree, degree in commerce or business administration, B.A. finance or accountancy (1,840/-).

Teacher (other than science or mathematics) will get 1,760/-) and other degree holder 1,680/- a month.

The appendix said holders of higher institution certificates under the terms of the Musoma Declaration would get three increments above the special entry point provided they did not go above the bar of due entry point.

It added that SCOPO Circular Number 35 was the reference point in this context.

The appendix said holders — those obtaining post-graduate diplomas or degrees would get two increments above their present salaries or their due entry points without exceeding the bar.

Monthly salaries for all two-year diploma holders — 1,345/-: national diploma in materials management (1,345/-), national storekeeping certificate (1,150/-), CPA I and II (2,660/-); CPA — any part (2,160/-) NAD I and II (2,000/-) and NAD any part — (1,410/-).

NABOCE holders (1,150/-), NABE III (1,085/-), NABE (860/-), NABE I (660/-), FTC (1,280/-), trade test I (900/-), trade test II (820/-), trade test III (660/-).

Form Six leavers in science or technical jobs without training (900/-), one-year training (1,085/-), two-year training (1,215/-), three-year training (1,345/-).

Other jobs for Form VI leavers without training (860/-), one-year training (940/-) and two-year training (1,085/-).

Form Four leavers in science or technical jobs without training (780/-), one-year training (860/-), two-year training (900/-), three-year training (1,150/-), and four-year training (1,280/-). Other jobs for Form IV leavers without training (740/-), one-year training (820/-) and two-year training (860/-).

Primary school leavers in science or technical jobs: without training (620/-), one-year training (660/-), two-year training (680/-), three year training (740/-), four-year training (820/-).

Other jobs and without training (600/-), and one year training (640/-).

CSO: 4700/424

POPULATION STATISTICS EXERCISE PLANNED IN FIVE MAIN AREAS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text]

TANZANIA has been selected, along with some other Third World countries, to experiment the United Nations-backed "get-accurate-population-statistics" exercise, basing on birth registration, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Government sources said five districts — namely Kinondoni, Ilala, Temeke, Bagamoyo and Moshi Rural — were picked as main areas for the exercise.

"The government co-operates with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in this endeavour, which is anticipated to produce vital information for our national economic and development planning", the sources said.

New birth registration forms have been adopted, with extra information sought on the child and parents. The forms, printed in Kiswahili and English, include such information on the child as: sex, type of birth (single/multiple), place of birth and attendant at birth.

Father's full names, age, occupation, nationality, place of birth and education, together with the mother's name and maiden name (her family's name before marriage), age, total children born alive, total number of pregnancies, occupation, nationality, place of birth, education and marital status, will also be sought.

Tanzania, on her part, has issued a ministerial order to support the experiment. The order, made by the Minister for Justice, Ndugu J.C. Manning, under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, Section 22, said in part:

"The provisions of the Birth and Deaths Registration Ordinance relating to compulsory registration of births and deaths shall with effect from July, 1, 1981 extend to all children born alive and to all persons dying within Kinondoni, Ilala, Temeke, Bagamoyo and Moshi Rural Districts".

The order revokes the Births and Deaths Registration (Dar es Salaam Municipality) Order of 1966.

An official at the Ilala District office of the Registrar of Birth and Deaths, said the new forms, titled "Notification of live birth", were already in use.

He explained that in the coming days, births and deaths would be recorded in offices to establish in each of Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke districts.

CSO: 4700/424

PRC CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Aug 81 p 3

/Article by Halima Shariff/

/Text/

THE People's Republic of China and the Tanzanian Government are expected on Saturday to sign a cultural exchange programme for a three-year period starting this year.

Officials from the Ministry of Information and Culture would today discuss with officials of the visiting Chinese Government culture delegation, a draft of the programme from the Chinese team.

The delegation, led by Vice-Minister of the Commission for Culture Relations with Foreign countries, Ndugu Wang Choung-Fang, yesterday handed over the draft programme to the Principal Secretary of the Ministry, Ndugu G. Tibakweitira.

Before handing over the programme, the Chinese leader briefed the Tanzanian team on the cultural development in China while Ndugu Tibakweitira outlined the structure and functions of the Ministry and its role in promoting culture in the country.

Ndugu Tibakweitira, however, said that the two countries had a similar task of "carrying on the development of culture and cementing the good friendly relationship that exists between our two countries".

The six-man Chinese delegation yesterday paid a courtesy call to the Foreign Affairs Ministers, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim. The delegation would visit the National Music Council, National Arts Council, and the National Swahili Council.

CSO: 4700/424

TANZANIA-BULGARIA JOINT COMMISSION MEETING HELD

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Anaclet Rwegayura]

[Text]

THE Tanzania-Bulgaria Joint Commission began its fourth annual session here yesterday with both countries urging expanded economic ties and a fresh impetus to bilateral enterprises.

However, Tanzania has suggested flexibility in her economic cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria in order to enable joint ventures to bear fruits without delay.

Hailing the considerable sympathy demonstrated by Bulgaria towards the country's economic turbulence, the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba, also appealed for the former's understanding in either waiving or adjusting some conditions attached to the projects.

The Minister, who was inaugurating the session, said such adjustment on conditional downpayments in foreign exchange would facilitate project take-off after appraisal.

"We require every flexibility in reaching decision and getting things moving", he said but proposed to the joint comission to orientate its approach towards undertaking a few projects efficiently.

Citing the proposed Kigamboni poultry farm in Dar es Salaam and the Kisarawe brick factory in particular, Ndugu Mramba emphasized that there was need to speed up work on projects whose implementation was already behind schedule.

In a rundown, the Minister outlined the country's economic difficulties and the short and long term measures being adopted for a national economic survival strategy, which, he said, stressed increased agricultural and industrial production coupled with proper management.

In that context, the Tanzania side at the talks is putting emphasis on projects which can contribute to more agricultural production without necessitating much importation of inputs, but augmenting the country's export earning capability.

On joint Ventures, the Minister singled out two main problem areas as the source of delays in the implementation of agreed programmes between the two countries. The first was lack of funds at required time and secondly, shortage of expert personnel.

However, the two countries havé already through cooperation established a tannery at Morogoro and the Kilimanjaro machine tools factory at Máshi while trade between them increased.

CSO: 4700/424

BULGARIA TO PROVIDE AID FOR MACHINE TOOLS INDUSTRY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

BULGARIA has pledged to provide all technical and material support to the proposed Moshi-based multi-million shillings machine tools industry scheduled for completion next year.

The pledge was made in Moshi on Monday by a politburo member of the Bulgarian communist party, Ndugu Pencho Kubadinski when he inspected the construction work of the factory some ten kilometres away from Moshi along the Arusha-Moshi highway.

Ndugu Kubadinski said that his country was ready to train both high and middle level technical and engineering personnel who will form the nucleus of the new industry.

During inspection, he advised that construction of the project should be carried out on three-shifts rather than the present two-shifts.

The Minister for Industries Ndugu Basil Mramba, the Kilimanjaro Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Edward Barongo and the Chairman and Managing Director of the National Development Corporation (NDC), Ndugu Anorld Kilewo accompanied the Bulgarian party official during the inspection.

Ndugu Kubadiński said construction would be speeded up and be completed on schedule by December next year.

He said that his country was also prepared to provide more technicians to work on the project to ensure that it was completed on schedule.

Ndugu Mramba told the visiting leader that so far there was no provision in the agreement between Tanzania and Bulgaria which provided setting of a foundary for the industry. He said without a foundry, it would mean dependence on imported components necessary for the manufacturing works.

Ndugu Kubadinski is leading a 16-man Bulgarian delegation to the fourth session of the Tanzania Bulgaria joint commission on economic, scientific and cultural co-operation.

CSO: 4700/424

RESULTS OF RWANDA-TANZANIA JOINT COMMISSION MEETING NOTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Hamidu Bisanga]

[Text]

TANZANIA and Rwanda have agreed to set up a joint textile mill in Rwanda under the two countries' co-operation in the field of industries.

According to a programme of action for 1981/83 released here after the sixth meeting of the Rwanda-Tanzania Joint Commission, which ended over the weekend, Tanzania will send textile experts to Rwanda in October to undertake technical study on the proposed mill.

The experts are to define the magnitude of the project, ownership arrangements, capacity, product mix and the nature of infrastructural development.

It has also been agreed that Tanzania would train the Rwandese in the small-scale industry and handicraft. Initially Rwanda would send two trainees in each field.

On agriculture, it was agreed that Tanzania should look into the possibility of training Rwandese in sugar technology at the Kilombero Sugar Institute, with the Kibaha Sugar Research Centre providing disease-resistant sugar cane species to Rwanda.

The Mang'ula mechanical workshop in Kilombero District would supply spare parts for the Rwanda sugar industry.

Tanzania is also to provide Rwanda with three tobacco experts in virginia and white burley types by this October.

On trade, its was agreed that Tanzania should increase its exports quota to Rwanda, especially of batteries, cigarettes and printed material. Tanzania should also study the possibility of relaxing trade legislation to enable the border populations to trade in essential goods without licence.

Rwanda, on the other hand, has been asked to submit a list of products to be exported to Tanzania, including quinine bark, pyrethrum flowers and powder, banana wine, fruit juices and hides and skins.

Rwanda has also been asked to apply the commodity exchange system which makes it possible to conduct trade without use of hard currency.

On banking arrangements, the two sides agreed to exchange bankers to enable them to acquaint themselves with each other country's banking systems.

On transport and communications, it was agreed that construction of Lusahunga-Bukombe road section should start this financial year, with 184m/- to be raised from the European Economic Community and other sources for financing the Bukombe-Isaka section. The Rusumo-Lusahunga section will be completed by September 1982.

On the proposed Rwanda-Tanzania link, the two sides confirmed their participation in the October meeting in Vienna, Austria, under the auspices of the Kagera Basin Development Organisation to agree on the modality of financing feasibility studies on the project.

On telecommunications, it was agreed that experts from both countries should meet in Kigali next month to up date the study on the microwave link between Ngara and Mount Jari and explore possibilities of establishing high fidelity telephone link between Dar es Salaam and Kigali.

Regarding education, Tanzania will provide Rwanda with six secondary school teachers in addition to the 10 already in Rwanda and two university lecturers for Kiswahili. Rwanda is also to send 10 students to pursue a degree course in Kiswahili at the University of Dar es Salaam.

CSO: 4700/424

SIGNING INDIAN AGREEMENTS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 16 Aug 81 p 1

/Article by Halima Shariff/

/Text/

TANZANIA and India yesterday signed an agreement for implementing new and ongoing projects to be undertaken during the 1981/82 under the Indo-Tanzania Joint Commission for Co-operation.

The agreement was signed by Indian External Affairs Minister, Ndugu Narasimha Rao and Tanzania's Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, after the Commission ended discussions on economic and technical co-operation on Friday.

The two sides, agreed that economic co-operation had grown since the last session of the Commission held in December, 1978 in New Delhi, India.

In a joint press statement, the two countries said that some projects had been completed, several were at an advanced stage and a few others were being initiated.

The Commission reviewed new areas of possible co-operation. These include technical secondary schools, Mtwara Sugar Factory, Kilwa Cement Factory, Shinyanga Integrated Textile Mill and the financing of the electrical distribution network of Dodoma city.

The two countries agreed to continue and expand the small scale industry programme and noted the contribution made by Indian experts in assisting Tanzania in prospecting for hydrocarbons in the Songo Songo area.

They agreed that efforts should be made to diversify and increase exports from Tanzania to India.

The next Indo-Tanzania Joint Commission meeting will be held next year in New Delhi on a date to be mutually agreed.

CSO: 4700/424

JUMBE RAPS IRREGULAR INSTITUTIONAL SPENDING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Aug 81 p 1

/Article by Boniface Byarugaba/

/Excerpt/ Vice-President Aboud Jumbe said yesterday that three government institutions spent 149 million shillings on car hire between 1979 and 1980.

The three are the National Milling Corporation which spent 126 million/-, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with an expenditure of over 16 million/-, and the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF), which paid out nearly 7 million/- for hired cars.

Opening a three-day seminar for army leaders of the 30th division of the TPDF at Lugalo barracks in Dar es Salaam, the Vice-President said some of the car hire deals were dubious.

Illustrating some of the shady deals, he said one hired car, for example, was said to have been in use for 24 hours.

Another case had a Deputy Minister listed as a user of a hired car while the purported person had never used a hired vehicle.

He added that elsewhere a registration number recorded as being one of a hired car was in fact that of a motorcycle.

He told the seminar that the special sessions of the Party Central Committee, held since January this year, had learnt that over 300 million/- had been spent outside existing financial regulations.

Ndugu Jumbe, who chaired most of the special sessions in his capacity as Party Vice-Chairman, said the money so spent was "no small amount for Tanzania."

Declaring war against extravagancy and for austerity, he said individuals plucking the fruits of collective labour should be exposed.

He added that it was the collective responsibility of the people to expose such selfish individuals.

He told the seminar to consider and make recommendations on the production of enough food crops, promotion of small but coordinated irrigation schemes, and the mobilisation on the entire national haulage capacity to ferry food and cash crops, and the elimination of middlemen.

On mobilisation of the national transport capacity, Ndugu Jumbe asked the seminar participants to use the "experience gained in ferrying materials from Dar es Salaam to Uganda during the war and rainy days."

Turning to the army, the Vice-President said the TPDF should import only essential requirements and properly handle vehicles, machines and other equipment.

He called on fuel economy, explaining that oil imports this year would probably gobble 60 percent of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

He asked: "Are all the army vehicles seen on the road a must? Are they a sign of the army's contribution to the revival of the economy or just the reverse?

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CSO: 4700/424

CATA OFFICIAL OUTLINES AUTHORITY'S FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Aug 81 p 1

/Article by Sethi Kamuhanda/

/Text/

THE Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA) will plant new cashewnut trees in sixteen villages and strengthen its services to the growers.

These are some of the measures aimed at improving cashewnut production in the country under a 37.3 million shilling four-year programme worked out by CATA, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, in April this year.

Outlining the programme to *Shihata* at the end of a two-day CATA board meeting, the Authority's Executive Chairman, Ndugu Saidi Bungara, said a total of 4800 hectares of new cashewnut trees would be cultivated in block farms in four districts.

He said under phase one of the programme, to be implemented later this year, villagers in sixteen villages would be given loans of 2,000/- for every single hectare to be planted with new cashewnut trees. The loans will be provided through the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB).

The sixteen villages are in Liwale, Newala, Kisarawe and Lindi Districts. Other villages would be selected during the implementation of phase two of the programme scheduled for next year, Ndugu Bungara said.

It is envisaged that each of the selected villages would cultivate about 50 hectares of new cashewnut annually within the next coming three years, he explained.

On measures to improve the country's cashewnut production as a whole, Ndugu Bungara said these would include the strengthening of research activities into cashewnut diseases at Naliendele Agricultural Research Institute in Mtwara, which is involved in cashewnut research activities.

He added that aerial survey of all major cashewnut growing areas in the country would be undertaken to produce a map indicating the exact number of cashewnut trees. The map will be used to prepare a project for expanding the acreage.

Ndugu Bungara also said every cashewnut farmer would be registered with CATA and given special cards to facilitate crop purchases. The new system would ensure genuine transactions during sales.

Under the new system, which takes off in October, farmers will have to produce the cards to the purchasing agent. The cards will then be filled in by more than one person before they are given back to the owners.

CSO: 4700/424

ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES HIGHER PRODUCER PRICES FOR FOOD CROPS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Aug 81 p 1

/Excerpt/

THE Zanzibar government has announced higher producer prices for food crops and slashed the price of fertilizer in an effort to encourage peasants to contribute more positively towards the Isles' food self-sufficiency.

The Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Hassan Nassoro Moyo, said in Zanzibar yesterday that in addition to raising producer prices, the government had also streamlined the marketing of the crops.

He said beginning this year, all food crops would be purchased by the Zanzibar Agricultural Corporation.

The Minister said the old system of purchasing the crops was exposing peasants to exploitation. The system left growers at the mercy of middlemen whose producer prices were so low that they discouraged some of the peasants from increasing food production, he added.

According to the new pricelist, a pound of paddy will now fetch 1/20, peas 2/10, sorghum 2/-, maize 1/50 and dried cassava chips 1/-. The Minister did not disclose the old prices saying that they varied yearly.

The government has also decided to allow peasants to hire tractors from the Ministry of Agriculture at low rates in order to enable them expand their farming. Under the new arrangement, peasants will pay 122/- instead of 228/- for ploughing an acre. The remaining cost will be subsidized by the government.

Peasants will also pay 33/60 for a 100-kilogram bag of fertilizers instead of 428/- the actual cost of the item. The remaining cost will be met by the government.

Ndugu Moyo urged peasants throughout the Isles to take advantage of these measures to raise their income and contribute fully to Zanzibar's efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

The Minister also called on Party and government leaders to mobilize the peasants to expand the growing of food crops this season.

CSO: 4700/424

REDUCTION OF DEPENDENCE ON CLOVES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Aug 81 p 1

/Editorial/

/Text/

IN early June this year, the Isles' House of Representatives was told of Government plans to increase food production and of diversification away from mono-crop economy.

The Zanzibar Government said it would prepare peasants for each phase of the farming season, timely deliver inputs, and adequately motivate the peasants to grow more food and cash crops.

It was also hinted to the House that the Government would in the very near future raise producer prices and rationalise the marketing of food crops.

Two months later, the Government delivered the goods, increasing the prices of food crops with the intention of encouraging the peasants to cultivate more and better crops.

On Wednesday, the Government not only announced new prices, but it also made public the subsidising of basic agricultural inputs.

For example, the Government will now heavily subsidise fertiliser, to such an extent that the peasants will now buy a 100-kg bag of fertiliser at 33/60 instead of 428/-.

The Government has also lowered tractor hire charges from 228/- to 122/- for tilling an acre in an attempt to ease the burden, both physical and financial, on the peasants and to bring more land under cultivation.

The Government has also ascertained that the peasants will now find it easy to sell their crops. For this, the Zanzibar Agricultural Corporation had been set up.

Not only peasants have been given responsibility to raise the Isles' output of cash and food crops.

The state too has a specific role to play in this regard. For example, the planned irrigated farming of paddy will be handled by the state. The same applies to the growing of cardamom as a cash crop.

The mobilisation of both peasant and state resources is geared at reducing the Isles' near total dependence on cloves as the foreign exchange earner and at minimizing food import bills.

More and more countries, which also happen to be major consumers of cloves, are outstripping the Isles in terms of the production of the spice.

Furthermore, the food import bill is staggering. For example, the Isles spent 200.3 million/- on rice, wheat flour and sugar imports in 1980/81.

It is the awareness of the vulnerability of mono-crop economy and huge food imports that has prompted the Government to take the necessary measures to encourage increased agricultural output.

CSO: 4700/424

MINSINGU PHOSPHATE MINE TO START TRIAL RUNS IN JULY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Aug 81 p 1

/Article by Mkumbwa Ally/

/Text/ The Minjingu phosphate mine in Hanang District will start trial runs next July, President Nyerere was told yesterday.

The State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) General Manager, Ndugu William Manning, explained that the mines, to supply phosphate concentrate for the Tanga fertiliser company, would start commercial production in December next year.

He told Mwalimu before laying the foundation stone for the project yesterday that the 193.8 million/- mine would produce 165,000 tons of soft phosphate annually at full capacity.

The ceremony was also attended by the Finnish Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Risto Kauppi. Finland has granted 21 per cent of the total foreign cost for the project.

The remaining percentage of the total foreign component would be financed through a suppliers credit from the Finnish Credit Bank, Ndugu Manning explained.

He said a Finnish firm, Kone Corporation, would implement the project on a turn key basis under two agreements signed last year.

Kone would supply equipment and train Tanzanians in phosphate minning, he said.

The general manager said the project would include a concentrating plant to process 100 tons of phosphate concentrates with 20 per cent pure phosphate annually. The plant would also reduce moisture content from 14 to three per cent, he said.

phate concentrates with 30 per cent pure phosphate annually. The plant would also reduce moisture content from 14 to three per cent, he said.

Ndugu Manning explained that the deposits had 2.2 million tonnes of ore which would support a mining life of 10 years.

He added, however, that exploration was underway to establish more deposits around the area.

"There are substantial reserves in the southern zone of Minjingu Hills and in three more pyramids", he said.

Ndugu Manning explained that equipment installation at the mines would start in January next year, and that the last consignment would arrive in the country next July.

Industrial building which started last May would be completed next January, he said.

The general manager added that STAMICO would launch four more projects in the next five years.

They include the Buckreef gold mine, taking off this December, Pugu caoline mining and Songwe-Kiwira coal and gypsum mining scheduled to take off in 1985.

Emphasis on mineral exploration, he said, would be intensified for nickel, uranium, niobium, the apatit, coal and gold.

The ceremony at Minjingu was also attended by Works Minister Sam Sitta and the Minister for Livestock Development, Ndugu Herman Kirigini.

The Finnish ambassador noted that phosphate would be transported by road to Arusha and, therefore, called on the government to improve the 96 kilometre stretch between Minjingu and Arusha.

STAMICO manager Manning explained that the mineral would be hauled by rail to Tanga in special wagons which would return with Arusha-bound fertiliser.

CSO: 4700/424

BRIEFS

PLANNED SUGAR PRODUCTION--The Ministry of Agriculture plans to boost sugar production in the country to meet the country's projected demand of 420,000 tonnes by year 1990. The Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, said on Saturday that the revamping of sugar industry in the country would include increasing sugar production in the existing factories, expanding the factories and building new ones. The Minister said this when welcoming President Nyerere to officially open the National Sugar Institute in Morogoro. Ndugu Mungai said the country's sugar demand had been rising every year. During the last ten years the demand had risen from 98,817 tonnes in 1969/70 to 205,000 tonnes this year," he explained. He further explained that the gap between supply and demand had also been widening every year--from 22,179 tonnes in 1969/70 to 85,000 tonnes this year. /Text/ /Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Aug 81 p 3/

ROLLING STOCK CONSIGNMENT--The last shipment of Tanzania Railways Corporation's (TRC) 420m/- worth of rolling stock from the United Kingdom was off-loaded from the Celtic Line, ippolitos, in the Dar es Salaam Harbour over the weekend. The ship arrived last Wednesday and off-loading started immediately, a TRC spokesman said. The consignment consists of six restaurant cars, 96 bogies, two break vans and one first class coach, from the British Rail Engineering Metro (Bre-Metro). This constitutes a part of 510 cargo wagons, 10 break vans, ten restaurant cars and 50 passenger coaches ordered from the same company. The TRC spokesman said that the 10 restaurant cars are valued at 27,350,508/-, 15 first class coaches at 33,529,912/- and 25 second class coaches are valued at 54,876,270/-. Two of the restaurant cars arrived in the country last month and they have been in use for the past two weeks, said the spokesman. The rest of the rolling stock had been arriving in the country at varying intervals from July 1980, he added. But he complained that the new coaches that had earlier arrived in the country had already been vandalized by hooligans. He appealed for public help in cracking down on the culprits. /Emma Faraji/ /Text/ /Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Aug 81 p 3/

ZAIRE TRADE AGREEMENT--Tanzania and Zaire have signed a self-perpetuating annual trade agreement under which the two countries will exchange a number of commodities, the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, said yesterday. Briefing newsmen on arrival from Zaire at the Dar es Salaam Airport, Ndugu Mchumu said he had reached agreement with his counterpart and other Zairean trade officials on strengthening "existing trade relations." Under the agreement, Tanzania will sell to Zaire an assortment of industrial goods and commodities and will buy,

among other items, cement, fishing boats, copper and zinc for the country's industrial requirements. /Text/ /Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 16 Aug 81 p 1/

CEMENT PLANT'S OPENING--The Tanzania Saruji Corporation (TSC) plans to build more cement plants in order to satisfy the country's growing demand for the commodity. This was said in Tanga yesterday by the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba, when he welcomed President Nyerere to officially open the Tanga cement factory, Shihata reported. The Minister said the plans included the construction of a cement plant at Kilwa where all the necessary raw materials for cement production such as limestone, gypsum and red clay were available. He told Mwalimu that there were also plans to put up small cement plants in the Lake zone and other areas presently facing difficulties with obtaining cement. He added that the Ministry of Industries had asked TSC to prepare a workable strategy for developing small and medium scale plants which would produce burnt bricks and tiles. He said the aim was to make every region self-sufficient in such materials in the coming five years. He said preparations were also underway to build tiles and burned bricks manufacturing units in Mbeya with the help of Bulgaria. Mwalimu later inaugurated the Tanga cement plant. /Excerpt/ /Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 16 Aug 81 p 1/

EEC OFFICIAL'S FAMILIARIZATION TOUR--The EEC Commissioner for Development, Mr E. Pisani arrived in Dar es Salaam last night for talks with President Nyerere and government officials. An official of EEC (European Economic Community) said that the commissioner would meet Mwalimu at his Msasani residence. He would also hold discussions with the Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Professor Kighoma Malima, the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal and Foreign Affairs Minister Salim Ahmed Salim. He said the commissioner, on a familiarisation tour to Tanzania, would also be briefed on the development of various projects. /Text/ /Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Aug 81 p 1/

STRENGTHENING OF POLICE FORCE--The Government has reiterated its resolve to strengthen the police force in order to effectively combat crime. The Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ndugu Julius Matiko, said yesterday that the Ministry was doing its best to equip the force with sophisticated weapons and communication gear. Ndugu Matiko said: "We are trying to get the equipment including vehicles for modernising the force; however, we are doing this within the limits of the present situation of the national economy." The Government last year announced a five-year master plan to strengthen the force. Under the plan, 5,000 new policemen would be recruited. The plan also involves buying of 500 vehicles, radio calls sets and walkie-talkies. An average of 350 houses for policemen would be built during the period of five years. /Text/ /Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Aug 81 p 3/

NETHERLANDS MAIZE OFFER--The Netherlands Government has donated 8,000 tons of maize to Tanzania. The first consignment arrives in the country on Friday, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) office in the city, handling the purchase and transportation of the consignment, said the maize had been bought from Zimbabwe. A WFP official said the consignment and its transportation costs amounted to 120m/-. He said the second shipment of 5,000 tons would arrive early next month. The maize would

be handed over to the National Milling Corporation (NMC) he added. /Text/ /Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Aug 81 p 3/

CCM'S COMPLAINT--Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) will probe into allegations that some regional leaders in the country handed over economic projects run by the youth organisation to private businessmen. This was said here on Tuesday by the CCM Deputy Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Alan Heri, following complaints by members of the Youth Council currently meeting here that some regional leaders used their positions to hand over projects operated by the organisation to private people. The complaints were made during the morning session when the council members were discussing projects undertaken by the organisation in an effort to increase its revenue. /Text/ /Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Aug 81 p 1/

FAMINE WARNING--The Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya has urged peasants to double their food production efforts in order to abate a possible threat of famine feared early next year. At the same time, Ndugu Msuya has called on leaders to encourage a nationwide irrigation farming campaign and generally to stress on increased food production. Talking to Party and government leaders of Lembeni Division in Mwanga District yesterday, Ndugu Msuya said the nation was going to face an acute shortage of maize sometime in March next year. Last season's harvest of the staple food crop, he said, was poor, adding that the nation would not be having "enough food at around March next year." The Premier, who is on his third day of his Mwanga Parliamentary constituency tour, said because of the poor harvest last season, the National Milling Corporation (NMC) would also experience crop shortfall. Everyone, he said, should utilise his immediate surroundings by reviving all existing cannals and growing potatoes and drought resistant crops like cassava in a bid to raise food stock. /Text/ /Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Aug 81 p 1/

PLANNED IMPROVEMENT OF TRDB--The Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) is to strengthen its lending capacity to villages and improve its administration and operations during a three-year project beginning early next year. The bank's Director of Regional Coordination and Supervision, Ndugu A.T. Molele, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the bank would get an 80m/- loan from the Washington-based International Development Association (IDA) to finance part of the project. Ndugu Molele explained that 49m/- from the loan would be used to strengthen the bank's lending capacity to villages. The other part of the loan, he added, would be for technical assistance, purchase of vehicles for mobile units to be established and other activities during the implementation of the project. The mobile units would be for training village administrators. The loan followed an agreement signed between the Government and IDA in October last year, he said. However, it was not immediately known how much the bank would spend on the project. During the three year period, Ndugu Molele said, the bank would train a minimum of 2,230 village administrators from 750 villages. The training would focus generally on how to manage loans given by the bank. /Text/ /Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Aug 81 p 3/

DEVELOPMENT PLAN'S APPROVAL--The Party Central Committee's Standing Committee on Planning has approved the government's development plan for the 1981-86 period. The Secretary of the committee, Professor Kighoma Malima, said after the two-day meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the committee had also agreed on some economic measures regarding implementation of the Five-Year Development Plan. Ndugu Malima did not, however, give details of the discussions held under the chairmanship of the Party Vice-Chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe. The Development plan will now be submitted to the Central Committee for further scrutiny before it is endorsed by the Party's National Executive Council. /Text/ /Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Aug 81 p 1/

LOCOMOTIVE WORKSHOP'S CONSTRUCTION--Construction of the 120 million/- locomotive workshop in Morogoro has been completed and the workshop is expected to start operating immediately, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The workshop Resident Engineer, Ndugu E. Netzer, said in a telephone interview from Morogoro that the workshop, which took two and a half years to erect, was ready for use anytime from today. He said the workshop, owned by the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC), had a capacity of overhauling 90 locomotives of various sizes annually. It was the only major workshop in the country that would enable the TRC to perform complete overhauling of its locomotives, he explained. The workshop is capable of overhauling locomovites made in England, West Germany, Canada and India, now used by the TRC. Ndugu Hetzer said apart from the main workshop, there was another small one for servicing the locomotives. The resident engineer said all the major overhauling works and repairs of locomotives in the country were being done in Nairobi up to the time when the then East African Community collapsed in 1977. /Text/ /Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Aug 81 p 1/

CSO: 4700/424

KAUNDA BACKS TOURE'S PROPOSAL OF SOUTHERN AFRICA FEDERATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Aug 81 p 1

/Article by Roy Malifwati/

/Excerpt/ President Kaunda has supported a suggestion to form a Southern Africa federation of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and Tanzania to strengthen African unity.

The suggestion was made by President Sekou Toure of Guinea when he arrived in Livingstone yesterday for a visit to the tourist town.

He said the federation would be a step forward in strengthening African unity if the countries used one currency and eliminated border posts and customs barriers.

The defunct Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland could be re-established under the new independent countries.

Immediately after the Guinean president delivered his speech at the airport, Dr Kaunda walked to the microphone and said he supported the idea.

President Kaunda said if there was a federation of Zambia and Zimbabwe he would be willing to become vice-president and said the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was destroyed because power was concentrated in the hands of a minority.

Vice President

There was nothing to stop the two countries from forming a federation if Zimbabwe was willing. He was serious about the proposal and he said the capital would be at the Victoria Falls town of Zimbabwe.

If Mozambique and other neighbouring countries joined the federation, Dr Kaunda said he would be happy to serve as minister of foreign affairs.

CSO: 4700/437

ZCTU HIRES ATTORNEYS TO SECURE LABOR LEADERS' RELEASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Aug 81 p 7

/Text/

ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions has engaged lawyers to secure the release from detention of Mr Frederick Chiluba and three other top labour leaders.

This was confirmed in Lusaka yesterday by ZCTU deputy chairman Mr Hurbert Bweupe who said that Mwanawasa and Company of Ndola had agreed to represent Mr Chiluba.

ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba, his assistant general secretary Mr Chitalu Sampa and Mineworkers Union of Zambia deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba would be represented by Jacques and Partners.

Mr Bweupe could not say whether the lawyers had already filed applications and when proceedings for the release of the detained men would begin but he promised to issue a statement soon.

Last month it was reported that Mr Chiluba, Mr Zimba, Mr Sampa and Mr Walamba had given ZCTU instructions to engage lawyers to fight for their release.

ZCTU acting general secretary (administration) Mr John Sichone said the three labour leaders had indicated their wish to this effect after he had visited three of them.

Mr Sichone said the main reason for consulting the detainees was to get their detention orders so that these could be handed to their lawyers to fight for their release.

The detainees have acknowledged receipt of detention orders furnishing them with reasons for their detentions.

Mr Chiluba is being held in Livingstone, Mr Walamba at Katete while Mr Zimba and Mr Sampa are in Solwezi and Zambezi respectively.

The emergency council of the ZCTU demanded the immediate release of the four men.

At a ZCTU meeting in Ndola after the detention orders were announced, the labour leaders called for an international commission of inquiry into the causes of the strikes and the continued misunderstanding between the labour movement and the Party and its Government.

CSO: 4700/437

PRICES, INCOMES COMMISSION TO START WORK SOON

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Aug 81 p 5

/Text/

THE Prices and Incomes Commission will start work soon, leader of a four-man Swedish team of experts Mr Sven Holmstrom said yesterday.

Addressing a news conference at Pamodzi Hotel before leaving for Stockholm, Mr Holmstrom said his team had completed gathering information on the economic life in Zambia from a cross-section of the community during the three weeks it was in the country.

The team had presented a working report to the chairman of the commission Mr Sketchley Sacika. It will prepare a draft for Mr Sacika next month which would be followed by a final report before the end of October.

He said the commission and its consultative council would play a major role in the economic life and development of Zambia.

It would make suggestions after discussing with the relevant groups in the country and coordinate the data before making conclusions for presentation to the commission.

The group has been discussing wages, salaries, prices and subsidies with Government officials.

Mr Holmstrom said Zambians felt that it was important to coordinate discussions.

The commission would negotiate directly and through its council with different groups of people and the Government.

It would present suggestions to the Government on prices and how to allocate Government funds and subsidies.

It was suggested that five qualified people should be employed on permanent basis at the secretariat of the commission.

These well vested with the economic affairs and know the entire broadline of the nation's economic life.

Two working committees have been suggested — the price and production committee and wages and incomes committee. Each of them would find out what investigations were needed and coordinate them.

Mr Holmstrom said the Government was optimistic on the future of the commission. He praised the commission's leadership.

"We consider that if the commission will succeed that will be a step forward in the development of the economy in Zambia."

There would be ad hoc committees to deal with special problems which should be investigated in line with the terms of reference of the commission.

These would work with the help of the Swedish experts who would come to review progress of the commission.

CSO: 4700/437

EEC FAMINE DONATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Aug 81 p 7

/Text/ The European Economic Community (EEC) has donated about K420,000 to help the hunger-stricken people of Western Province.

EEC economic advisor Mr Christian Falkowski announced at a news conference in Lusaka yesterday that the units of accounts would be channelled through the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

The plight of people in Western Province was worrying the international community and the emergency aid donation from the EEC was evidence of this concern.

The EEC was providing money for emergency cases independent of the money allocated under the Lome II convention.

"This aid is especially geared for immediate aid and the European Economic Community special division in Brussels is dealing with this.

"Zambia received this aid during the Rhodesian war of liberation when the EEC was now giving emergency aid geared to help the Government overcome problems it was facing because of refugees.

The EEC was also giving K42,000 every year to the Makeni Ecumenical Centre in Lusaka to help the centre in technical and vocational training as well as in the agricultural sector.

UNHCR representative in Zambia, Mr Joseph Kawuki, said the donation from the EEC would be used to buy basic necessities for people in Western Province. These include food, drugs, agricultural equipment and others.

Mr Kawuki said the gesture by the EEC was generous and it was being made through the UNHCR.

CSO: 4700/437

MUNDIA SAYS PROGRAM TO BOOST AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY JUSTIFIED

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA is justified in launching the K400 million food operarion programme aimed at boosting agricultural productivity in the country because the world food situation is critical, Prime Minister Mundia said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Mundia said the world food output had continued to decline "and the position is even worse today and the future is equally unpredictable".

Speaking at a World Food Day fund-raising dinner at a Lusaka hotel which was sponsored by Dunlop Zambia, Mr Mundia said the Government had made no provisions for organising the activities for the day in the 1981 estimates.

"It is in this light that I am appealing to all lending and parastatal institutions and all business houses to donate generously to this important committee". The World Food Day falls on October 16.

The Prime Minister said production of food was "Zambia's number one priority" and urged Party militants throughout the country to organise similar fund raising activities.

"Shortage of food in the world is not Zambia's concern alone but it is the concern of all nations in the world.

"In this regard the World Food Day activities on October 16 should be a true reflection of our concern about the food situation in the nation and our determination to produce enough not only for ourselves but also for others who are not blessed with the kind of climate and fertile soil that we have in Zambia".

Activities to commemorate the Day should portray concern "over the seriousness of the overall food position in the world which is grave".

In 1979 the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) designated October 16 as World Food Day to remind the international community to focus attention on the importance of food and the need for countries to allocate substantial resources to the development of agriculture.

Mr Mundia said Zambia had a moral duty to feed those unable to feed themselves and it was for this reason that the Party and its Government had launched food operation programme.

CSO: 4700/437

FAILURE TO HEED EXPERT ADVICE CAUSES FOREIGN EXCHANGE LOSS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

ZAMBIA lost about K3.7 million in foreign exchange in bringing in the Romanian Aro police cars from Dar es Salaam because the management of the Mechanical Services Department refused expert advice on cheaper transportation.

Documentation on how the 1,000 vehicles were brought in shows that the exercise would have cost only K300,000 in local currency.

Hundreds of people were sent to Tanzania to drive them to Zambia, incurring heavy costs on fuel, personal allowances, maintenance and contingencies — all in foreign exchange.

But after a thorough cost analysis, the MSD had been advised they should transport the vehicles by Tazara which would have done the job at K326.13 a vehicle.

The MSD management turned this down and went ahead to make a "decision by opinion" — disregarding advice by the MSD cost analysts.

Motor Holdings had quoted they would bring in the vehicle at K450 each, as did another local company, Vehicle Delivery Limited. This money would be paid in local currency.

And because the MSD management ignored this, each vehicle cost K4,000 to transport from Dar es Salaam to Lusaka — a foreign exchange bill of K4 million.

The Aros were brought in about two years ago when the MSD was still being run by officers from the defence forces.

A more compelling cost analysis done after the delivery of the first 403 Aro vehicles from Tanzania to Zambia showed that 806 drivers would go to Dar as each vehicle should have two.

As the drivers would have to travel by bus at least 15 buses would be needed, each requiring two drivers accompanied by 30 mechanics.

The crew of bus drivers and mechanics alone would cost the nation K60,000.

The biggest expenditure would be the 872 drivers sent by the MSD.

But, again, because the MSD refused to accept the expert advice stationing 20 mechanics — drivers at Dar port meant they took at least 30 days to clear the vehicles.

CSO: 4700/437

HIDE PROCESSING TECHNIQUES CAUSE FOREIGN EXCHANGE LOSSES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 31 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/ Zambia is losing K4.5 million worth of animal hides and skins every year because of lack of technical know-how and proper processing techniques.

According to an article written by a United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) expert in the latest Farming Magazine in Zambia, a quarterly magazine published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, more than 50 percent of hides are wasted or just thrown away and 80 percent of the total skins are just thrown away.

He says that even those hides which were salvaged and made available for leather industry were of very poor quality and this was so due to unawareness of economic potential of hides and skins.

He says this unfortunate situation was mainly because of lack of technical know-how on proper processing of hides and skins and problems of marketing, particularly in rural areas.

"The result is that Zambia has to spend its badly needed foreign exchange on import of leather goods and shoes and was losing a total of K3 million per year on the importation of these goods. On the other hand, very valuable raw materials worth K4.5 million are just wasted or badly utilised," he says.

To remedy the situation and to start a hides and skins improvement scheme, the Government is being assisted by FAO and an improvement project was launched in January this year and visits were made by an expert to all major hides producing areas in the country including tanneries, abattoirs, slaughter houses, cattle market, drying sheds and technical colleges.

The expert observed that extensive field training and demonstration work was the main answer for the improvement of hides and skins industry.

He says Zambia was blessed with a sizeable livestock population of 2.4 million cattle, 0.32 million goats and sheep and 0.19 million pigs.

CSO: 4700/437

SPCMU NEEDS GOVERNMENT AID TO PAY ZAMBIA FARMERS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Aug 81 p 1

/Excerpt/

SOUTHERN Province Co-operative Marketing Union (SPCMU) needs K150 million to pay farmers for their produce.

SPCMU general manager, Mr Hassan Ramaswamy said in Choma on Thursday that the union would fail to pay farmers for their produce unless the Government comes to its aid financially.

He was briefing the chairman of the Rural Development Committee of the Central Committee Mr Kapasa Makasa whom he told that the union may not be able to pay out money by next month.

Earlier this month, Prime Minister Mr Nalumino Mundia told a public meeting at Choma that the Government has set aside K40 million to buy the bumper crop expected from farmers in the province this year.

He assured farmers that delayed payments for their crops would end because the Party and its Government have taken measures to ensure payments are made within seven days of delivery.

Mr Ramaswamy however told Mr Makasa that K150 million will be required to buy all the crops from farmers in the province.

He said the union obtained K18 million overdraft from Standard Bank out of which K17 million has already been paid out to buy 1.8 million bags of maize.

Mr Makasa could not say what measures the Party and its Government intended to take to provide the extra funds but appreciated the problem.

CSO: 4700/437

NIEC MAKES PROFIT DURING FISCAL YEAR 1981

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Aug 81 p 5

/Text/

NIEC has made a profit of K3,037,000 for the 1981 financial year, according to the company's annual report released in Lusaka yesterday.

This is K1,924,000 more than last year's profit of K1.113,000.

Chairman of the corporation Mr Ignatius Muchangwe says in the report that shortages of foreign exchange had made importing of goods a "hazardous" business and effective negotiations with foreign suppliers had been hampered by the erosion of confidence on Zambia's ability to pay.

Business

He notes that during the 1980/81 financial year, the general economic and business environment showed no signs of improvement.

The national economy achieved only a marginal growth rate of about 0.9 per cent in terms of Gross Domestic Product.

"In comparison to the previous year the availability of foreign exchange became tighter and as a result the attainment of independence by Zimbabwe at the beginning of the year did not produce the anticipated trade boom and the desired improvement in the performance of the economy."

Despite the problems, the operating and financial results of the NIEC group of companies were remarkably good.

The improved profitability was made possible by better control of costs and an improvement in gross margins.

But profits could have been better were it not for the unanticipated large provisions which had to be made and charged against the year's profits.

Classified

It was necessary "to point out in the interest of the public that goods classified as essential commodities were taking an increasing share of the volume of business handled by the NIEC group of companies."

That had an "adverse effect" on the profitability of the group as essential commodities were rigidly price controlled and yielded poor gross margins.

During the year grocery items (mainly essential commodities) represented more than 70 per cent of the group turnover.

Mr Muchangwe notes in the report that the current commercial policy of the Party and its Government was to remove monopolies from parastatals and to subject those companies to open competition with private firms.

CSO: 4700/437

DEPRECIATION ERODES ABOUT HALF OF NIEC PROFITS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/ Depreciation and reduction in the value of goods are eroding about 50 percent of the National Import and Export Corporation (NIEC) group's profits annually.

ZIMCO Director for Corporate Planning and Administration Mr Ignatius Muchangwe said this in Lusaka yesterday when he opened a two-day accounting seminar for the group's personnel.

Mr Muchangwe who is also NIEC's chairman said he knew that the group companies worked under severe economic constraints which could be described as uncontrollable.

He said the shrinkage and write-downs alone eroded about 50 percent of the organisation's profits every year.

He added that the pressure on overdrafts could be reduced and some saving in interest made if purchases could be regulated and stocks held at appropriate levels.

"A faster recovery of debts and claims could also contribute a little more to the profits. Surely some saving could be effected on transport costs despite inflationary trends," Mr Muchangwe said.

He stressed the importance of the group introducing efficient controls and instituting close vigilance. NIEC companies should be able to improve on their profits further, he said.

"It is here that we need the skills and initiative of our accountants more than anything else," he said.

He said in order to assist the country in its dire economic problems, the managerial class, of which accountants are part and parcel, will have to evolve new strategies and techniques, both in terms of finance and operations, geared to the changing circumstances.

Mr Muchangwe said until and unless this is achieved, the balance sheet in the accountants annual reports will remain unbalanced.

"It will be a frustrating experience if one were to aspire for something for which one has not prepared oneself," he said.

He said accountants were the main props of an organisation who have to move hand in hand with other disciplines in building up the structure of an organisation.

Mr Muchangwe added that the accountants were the people to whom the operational executives look for information and advice on practically every aspect of the business.

"They are really the custodians of business always striving to protect and promote shareholders' funds by ensuring optimum use of resources," he said.

CSO: 4700/437

LOCAL SPARE PARTS OUTPUT TO SAVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE URGED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 Aug 81 p 7

/Text/ Zambia spends about K400 million a year on imports of equipment and spare parts for the mining industry.

This was said in Lusaka by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Remmy Chisupa who called on companies to start the local manufacture of some of these spare parts to save the much needed foreign exchange.

Mr Chisupa said Zambia could not afford to go on spending such a huge sum of money at a time when she was facing foreign exchange problems.

The minister invited engineering firms to come forward and start the local manufacture of mining and motor vehicle components as the government and his ministry in particular were ready to assist those willing to go into this venture.

"Surely, after 17 years of independence, we must cut down on the amount of foreign exchange we are spending to bring in this equipment, especially at a time when we are facing foreign exchange shortage."

"I am therefore calling on all engineering companies in the country with the technical know-how and the capacity to undertake the manufacture of spare parts needed on the mines and in the motor trade industry to approach the ministry.

"All engineering companies interested should come and be registered as essential suppliers of spare parts," he said.

Mr Chisupa added that the ministry would give the companies special consideration by giving them all the assistance in an effort to start a viable industry to manufacture spare parts for the mines and the motor trade industry.

The minister also hinted that people in the motor trade industry should brace themselves for tougher days ahead as they would not be allowed to import vehicles whose spare parts were not available in the country.

"Time will soon come when no vehicle will be brought into the country if its components cannot be found or made locally.

"Motor dealers had better begin bracing themselves for this eventuality," he said.
CSO: 4700/437

INDECO MILLING MAKES LOSS OVER EIGHT YEAR PERIOD

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Aug 81 p 4

/Article by Lewis Likulunga/

/Text/ INDECO Milling made a loss of K5,121,000 million in eight years, said general manager Mr Harrington Libwe in Ndola yesterday.

He was briefing Mr Elijah Mudenda, chairman of the Finance and Economic Sub-committee of the Central Committee and vice chairman of Zimco, who is on a tour of Indeco enterprises.

A report given to Mr Mudenda attributes the staggering loss to the poor pricing of mealie meal and stockfeeds.

"With the Party and its Government recognising the necessity for economic prices, the current price structure is more realistic and would enable the company to make a profit for the first time in its history in 1981/82," says the report.

But the maize shortage, limited foreign exchange allocation to service the stock-feed material requirements and the buying of general produce could change that, notes the report.

The company hopes the Party and its Government would clear the constraints soon.

Before the price revisions "it was impossible" for any of the eight company maize mills scattered throughout the country to break even if they operated at "full capacity."

On stockfeeds the selling prices were up to material cost only, says the report.

The K5.63 million Namboard debt which National Milling owed had to be serviced and interest amounted to K0.56 million a year.

"With the capitalisation of the Namboard debt and the price revision this position has changed and some of the mills will make profits working at full capacity."

Demand

But in the case of Kabompo and other rural mills it will not be possible to work at full capacity because of lack of demand.

The company hopes that with the stockfeed factory running two shifts and with the sale of fine salt the company will generate K450,000 to import soyabeans by next month, so that stockfeed production could continue on two shifts without a break.

The company's liquidity position during the period remained poor.

The bank overdraft stood at K1 million and the bank was reluctant to increase that limit.

With the intervention of the former prime minister Mr Daniel Lisulo the limit was increased to K1.5 million to enable the company complete the Mongu mill.

"After much persuasion the limit was increased to K2.5 million in December last year and with the price increases coming soon after this the liquidity of the company appeared to be improving."

The shortage of maize and foreign exchange have forced down production levels which in turn affects the liquidity.

"If the maize allocations are made available the company could easily operate within the overdraft facility," says the report.

CSO: 4700/437

MINISTER SAYS BUMPER WHEAT HARVEST EXPECTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Aug 81 p 5

/Excerpt/ Zambia is expected to produce 11,818 tonnes of wheat this year--2,137 tonnes more than last year, Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila said yesterday.

The increase is about 22 percent, he said.

Addressing wheat growers at the Old National Assembly, Mr Mwila said that although Zambia had done very well in the field of wheat production, the nation must continue to increase its output.

"For as long as we are far from meeting our national requirements and for as long as the import bill of wheat continues to be hefty, we must continue to explore all possible ways and means of surging ahead with increased wheat production."

He attributed the increasing trend of wheat production to contributions made by private and Government concerns.

Two Government wheat schemes--Mpongwe on the Copperbelt and the Zambia-Canada wheat scheme in Mbala--were making significant contributions to the wheat output and research.

The most important incentive for wheat production was perhaps the establishment of a wheat loan scheme with the Agricultural Finance Company (AFC) in 1975.

The scheme had set aside money for farmers wishing to develop their wheat farms under irrigation.

Duty Exemptions

A second incentive continued to be the Government's pricing policy for wheat. Next year the price would go up from the present K26 per 90kg to K32, representing an increase of 23 percent in a single season.

Other Government incentives include duty exemptions of farming implements and machinery, preferential taxation and foreign exchange allowance.

This was aimed at reducing the nation's foreign exchange needed to import wheat from overseas to meet the local demand.

CSO: 4700/437

FERTILIZER BAGS REPORTEDLY WASTED IN NAMBOARD DEPOTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

NEARLY 100,000 bags of fertiliser at Livingstone and Mazabuka Namboard depots have gone to waste, Member of the Central Committee Mr Kapasa Makasa was told in Choma yesterday.

He also learnt that more than 500,000 empty bags of maize had been destroyed.

Southern Province Namboard manager Mr Reuben Kalebuka informed Mr Makasa who was touring depots in the area, that 90,948 bags of fertiliser had gone to waste.

He said it was believed the fertiliser was soaked by rain while coming into the country about five years ago. The empty bags were believed to have been destroyed while at the port of Dar es Salaam.

Mr Makasa, who expressed concern over the matter, said he wondered why Namboard had not claimed from the insurers over the losses.

He warned Namboard and the Southern Province Co-operative Marketing Union (SPCMU) that the Party and its Government would not accept any excuses if any produce was destroyed this year because of poor handling. He directed SPCMU to pay farmers within two weeks.

Mr Makasa asked the union to find means of ensuring that all maize produced was transported to the line of rail before the rains. There should be no excuse for lack of sufficient loading machines, he said.

SPCMU general manager Mr Hassan Ramaswamy said the union was in financial difficulties at the moment and apart from K15 million which it is owed by the Government in grants, the union had a bank overdraft of K18 million.

Out of this figure, SPCMU had already spent K17 million on buying 1.8 million bags of maize from farmers. So far 1.1 million had been delivered to the line of rail.

The union needed about K50 million to pay farmers and unless the Government came to its aid, SPCMU might not be able to pay them on time.

Mr Makasa said the Government would be happy to know the problems facing unions so that they could be solved.

Choma district political secretary Mr Alfred Lumbwe said the top leadership in the nation was partly to blame for some of the heavy losses being suffered.

In a vote of thanks he said often the top leadership made important decisions before the necessary facilities were taken into consideration.

CSO: 4700/437

BRIEFS

ENERGY RESEARCH OFFERS--A number of cou 'ries have approached Zambia with offers to assist her in the research for alternative sources of energy, a minister of state has said. Minister of State for Power Transport and Communications, Mr Francis Chembe, said in Lusaka that Zambia has been approached by many countries which want to assist her in the development of other sources of energy following the recent two-week world energy conference held in Nairobi, Kenya. Mr Chembe could not, however, say which countries had approached Zambia as the Government was still considering the offers. He said the Government was using the Nairobi conference on new and renewable sources of energy as an impetus to the country's policy of diversifying energy sources in view of the huge bill being spent on importing fuel. "We recognise that we should not just depend on hydrocarbons as the only source of energy. This is in view of the escalating costs of this commodity. /Text/ /Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 31 Aug 81 p 3/

RELIEF FOR WESTERN PROVINCE--The government has spent over K700,000 in buying and supplying maize, milk power and salt to the hunger stricken people of Senanga and Sesheke areas of Western Province, the province member of the Central Committee, Mr Felix Luputa said yesterday. Opening the provincial council meeting in Mongu, Mr Luputa said although international and local organisations have joined hands with the Government in providing goods to the people in the area, further assistance in form of funds and transport was still required to complete the exercise. /Text/ /Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Aug 81 p 5/

EXPANSION OF FERTILIZER PLANT--Negotiations for a K31.5 million loan to finance Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia expansion project are now nearing completion, a spokesman for Barclays Bank announced in Lusaka yesterday. A consortium of Barclays, Grindlays, Standard and Zambia National Commercial banks and the Workmen's Compensation Fund Control Board, Zambia National Provident Fund and Zambia State Insurance Corporation, has pledged to provide medium and short-term loans for the proposed expansion of the firm's fertiliser plant at Kafue. Production level at the plant is now around 50,000 tonnes a year. It is envisaged that this figure would be increased to 200,000 tonnes on completion of the project. This would be 80 percent of domestic fertiliser requirements and would mean a considerable saving of Zambia's foreign exchange. A spokesman said Barclays Bank had taken a keen interest in the fertiliser scheme from the beginning through the bank's long-standing commitment to farming in Zambia. /Text/ /Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Aug 81 p 1/

CSO: 4700/437

ARMY MOPPING UP OPERATION AT INKOMO DESCRIBED

Evacuation of Area

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 81 pp 1, 5

/Text/

THE army will start a clearing operation today to destroy unstable ammunition scattered about Inkomo Barracks during the series of explosions at the camp on August 16.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said army engineers would set off controlled detonations at 11 am after which clearing parties will dispose of all the unexploded ammunition in the area.

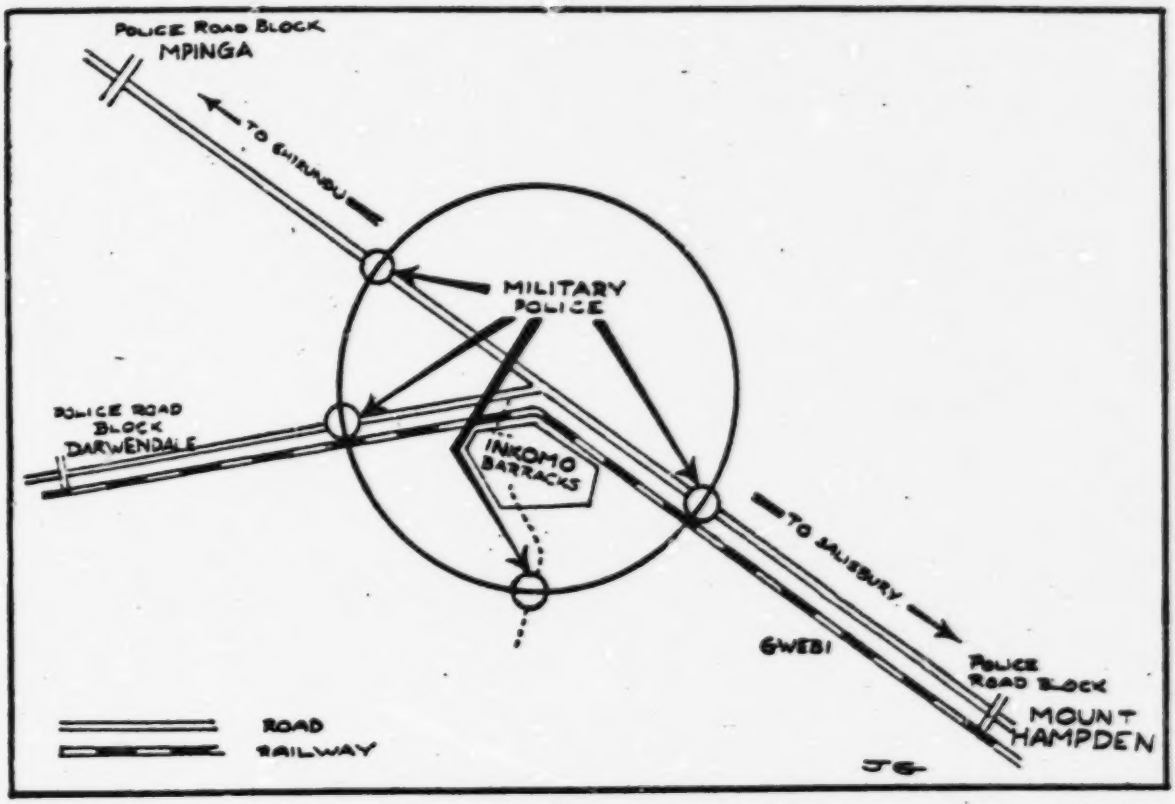
Before the detonations, all people within a 10 km radius of Inkomo Barracks will be evacuated and no one will be allowed to enter the area from 9 am until 2 pm today.

All roads, tracks and paths into the area will be closed from 9 am and roadblocks, manned by members of the police and army will be set up.

The spokesman warned that army units will be patrolling the restricted zone and any unauthorised person found within the area will be arrested and prosecuted.

He said people occupying buildings within a 25 km radius of Inkomo should, as "an outside precaution" against possible blast effects, open all doors and windows.

A spokesman for the Department of Civil Aviation warned pilots of light aircraft that they should not fly within a radius of 15 nautical miles of Inkomo Barracks at any time between dawn and dusk today.



A MAP showing the 10 km radius around Inkomo barracks to be evacuated today between 9 am and 2 pm for the controlled detonation.

Good Start

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

A THREE - SECOND explosion which caused a pall of smoke 700 metres high marked the beginning of an army campaign to clear the Inkomo Barracks area of unstable ammunition yesterday.

Once the explosion was complete, army experts observed the blast site by helicopter, and army engineers began scouring the area for remaining debris. The clearing operation is expected to last several days.

Police and army spokesmen at the Mount Hampden roadblock said the explosion was detonated underground to clear the bunkers which were damaged in the original explosion on August 16.

The man in charge of the operation, Lieut.-Colonel Dyck, said the operation went very well and that there were no casualties.

Troops normally resident at the barracks had begun moving back into the complex, he said.—Herald Reporter, Ziana.

CSO: 4700/421

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY CRITICIZED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 81 p 4

/Editorial: "Dangerous Game"/

/Text/

WAVES of open concern for the future, fears that the current reckless line in the United States foreign policy may altogether deprive mankind of a worthy future, are spreading all over the world.

The reasons for concern are obvious; the foreign policy of the Reagan Administration is fully at variance with the most vital interests of millions of people throughout the world. For instance, its refusal to join France last Saturday in supporting black African demands for strong Security Council condemnation of South Africa's incursion into Angola.

Last week, in a provocative stance, the American President admitted that he had sanctioned the shooting down of two Libyan planes.

Then come the events in El Salvador. The Americans of course will tell you that they are in El Salvador because of the mythical Soviet "threat", but will not say they are there because they want to back a regime that has brought misery and death to the people of El Salvador.

The death on Sunday of the former Iranian President and Prime Minister, South Africa's continued acts of aggression in Angola and its refusal to implement a United Nations resolution on Namibia cannot be viewed in isolation.

It is all part of the Reagan Administration's policy to extend American control over the world.

CSO: 4700/421

U.S. VETO OF UN RESOLUTION CONDEMNING SA HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 8

/Editorial: "A Better Lie"/

/Text/

POSSIBLE direct United States involvement in the current war in Angola could mark the first step in the realignment of imperialist forces against progressive mankind.

On Monday the US vetoed a Security Council resolution condemning racist South Africa's invasion of southern Angola and now there is a hue and cry in Western capitals, reinforced by their imperialist Press, about the presence of "Soviet and East German troops" in Angola.

No doubt South Africa's dwindling political fortunes worry the Americans very much and Mr Reagan is thus itching to jump in to try to turn the tide.

So his administration dramatises the presence in Angola of Soviet military advisers whom it says at the same time it knew to be there. And to tell a better lie it says Soviet troops are fighting with SWAPO guerillas.

In all this America seeks an excuse to join South Africa in fighting SWAPO and South African freedom fighters and to try to set up puppet regimes in Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique which the Americans fear may "go" to the Soviets.

A new bloody theatre of war must be prevented.

CSO: 4700/427

GOVERNMENT RESETTLEMENT HAMPERED BY SELFISH BUYERS

Land Prices Inflated

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Aug 81 pp 1, 6

/Text/

THE Government's resettlement exercise is being hampered by individuals buying farms for their own "self-interest", says the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi.

In a policy statement released to the Herald, the minister said he expected farmers and landowners wanting to sell their land to offer it first to the Government.

In terms of the Lancaster House Agreement, he said, the Government had to acquire land to carry out an equitable land redistribution and resettlement programme.

But "ever since this Government embarked on the policy of acquiring land by means of buying farms in the former white farming areas, we have had to compete unnecessarily with individual land and property buyers", the minister said.

Inflate

"Some of the farms we would acquire for this national purpose have been, and are being bought, by individuals for their own self-interest.

"Such a tendency, if it continues unabated, does not only make land hard to come by for us. Worse still, it will artificially inflate the price of land.

"All of us, including the aspiring landlords and the farm sellers, must realise that the purpose for which my ministry is acquiring land is to redistribute it equally.

"Thus, logically, we demand that all those farmers or landowners who decide to sell their land should — and must — make the first offer to the Government through my ministry.

"Where we turn down the offer or fail to agree on the price for what ever reasons, then the seller can offer the piece of land in question to the public."

Dr Sekeramayi said the feeling among the masses was that the land should not be bought, but simply expropriated since it had been "forcibly grabbed by the settler pioneers".

Turning to the squatter problem, the minister said squatters fell into various categories:

- People who moved on to vacant farms during the liberation struggle.
- Farm workers who were abandoned by their employers. These workers "rightly" took on squatting to earn a living.
- Returning refugees who happened "haphazardly" or otherwise to land on somebody's farm because communal areas were overcrowded or there was nowhere else to go.

● People who were employed in urban areas, on farms or even teachers and businessmen who chose their own areas and left their families to take a claim on their "newly acquired land".

● People who left their plots and arable lands on the communal lands to squat on the neighbouring or distant farms "out of sheer envy".

Dr Sekeramayi said: "The first three categories are genuine and deserving illegal occupants.

To remain

"My ministry will allow these people to remain where they are pending resettlement.

"The last two categories have no reason to be where they are, let alone to be squatting. They do not qualify for resettlement either, and so we have consistently said they should go to wherever they came from.

"However, it is by no means coincidental that squatters' targets are abandoned or unoccupied and unused farms.

"Thus whoever leaves his or her farm lying unused is tempting squatters, who usually are very enterprising."

The minister said the solution to the squatter problem lay in:

● An accelerated pace or orderly and planned resettlement.

● The landowners bringing all land into "conspicuous, meaningful and effective production".

'HERALD' Comment

/Editorial: "Land Reform"/

/Text/

THE Government obviously does not want to ride roughshod over anyone in acquiring land, but decisive action is needed NOW to find a lasting solution to the land issue.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has already voiced his disquiet at the current scramble for land; on Saturday the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Nkomo, urged the Government to control exorbitant land prices which he said prevented young Zimbabweans engaging in commercial farming.

Now the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sekeramayi, says competition with individual land buyers is affecting the massive resettlement programme.

Yet need the Government be put in such an embarrassing position as to even plead with farm sellers to give it first priority, considering the enormity of the resettlement scheme — and the fact that the rural masses — who still experience high population pressures — supported the liberation struggle because they wanted to regain "their" land.

There appears to be a strong case here for Government to prohibit the sale of land above prices set by its evaluators and to control the size of land an individual can acquire until such a time that equitable land distribution is accomplished. Those with more land should be asked to sell the extra hectares.

Land reform should not wait until the land-hungry rise against a new landed gentry emerging in Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/427

MUGABE CONTINUES INTERNAL TOUR, DENOUNCES 'ENEMY AMONG US'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

/Text/

ENKELDOORN.

THOUSANDS yesterday braved the weather to hear the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, during his "meet the people campaign" in the Midlands area.

He told an enthusiastic rally at Sadza, 80 km east of Enkeldoorn, that Zimbabwe was not free because the factories and mines were not yet under Zimbabwean control.

"The enemy is still among us," Mr Mugabe said.

He accused foreign-owned companies of holding secret meetings to plan sabotage against the economy.

"You hear of shortages of so many things so that tomorrow the people may say the Boers were better," he told the rally.

The Prime Minister warned the people to guard against the 5 000 former auxiliary forces of Bishop Abel Muzorewa who, he said, would be planted among the people to commit acts of sabotage.

He urged all Zimbabweans to join the party that had championed the cause of the country and to unite against enemy threats of destabilisation.

The Government was fully aware of the people's problems he said, stressing that during the past year his administration had been preoccupied with cleaning up the civil service.

Substantial progress had been made to Africanise the civil service and remove saboteurs who, he said, had been responsible for delaying the implementation of a number of programmes.

He accused certain leaders who went about buying farms and other property before the people had been resettled.

He stressed that the land distribution exercise would continue as small farms were being purchased.

The Government had worked towards ensuring that every Zimbabwean child had a sound education. "These are the prime ministers and cabinet ministers of the future and their lives have to be promoted more than those of their adult counterparts," he said. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/427

PLANNING MINISTER TO ADDRESS LONDON CONFERENCE

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

/Text/

DR BERNARD CHIDZERO, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, has been invited to address a two-day conference entitled Zimbabwe Business Opportunities for the 1980s, being held in London on October 12 and 13.

Organised by African Economic Digest and Advanced Management Research International, the conference is aimed at giving potential investors a complete economic picture of Zimbabwe.

At this stage it is unclear whether Dr Chidzero will be able to attend as he will be at the Commonwealth Conference in Melbourne in early October.

But a ministry spokesman said the minister hoped to fit the London conference into his schedule.

Other speakers from Zimbabwe are Professor Tony Hawkins, head of the University of Zimbabwe's business studies department; Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, general manager of National Railways of Zimbabwe; and Mr Bill Keatinge, assistant general manager of Barclays Bank of Zimbabwe Ltd.

Other guests include Dr Christopher Colclough, fellow of the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University; Mr Stephen Hunt of the Bank of America; Mr Roger Pick, commercial director of Balfour Beatty, and Mr Gavin Shreeve, of African Economic Digest.

The organisers say the conference will provide a full appraisal of the prospects and problems offered by involvement in Zimbabwe and suggest ways of formulating an effective and competitive marketing or investment strategy.

"Success and profitability of involvement in Zimbabwe is likely to depend on an appreciation of the prospects and problems of a changing political, commercial and economic environment," said the organisers.

"Ill-prepared foreign companies could lose out through an inaccurate assessment of the political risks.

"These problems must be clearly identified and their importance for the economy assessed.

"Obstacles to be negotiated include shortages of skilled manpower, inflationary tendencies, and transportation and communications bottlenecks."

Hence the conference outline — identifying market determinants, reconstruction and development programmes (1981-86), mining, transport, agriculture, project financing.

CSO: 4700/427

ILLEGAL FIREARMS HANDED IN DURING CLOSE OF AMNESTY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 3

/Text/

BULAWAYO

HUNDREDS of illegally held firearms were handed in to police around the country during the final days of the national amnesty, a police spokesman said yesterday.

A total of 2 673 guns, rifles and pistols were handed in during the two-month-long amnesty which ended this week, although that is not considered to be the final figure.

A police spokesman in Salisbury said weapons were still coming in from outlying stations and that it would be a few days yet before the final tally was known.

The breakdown of the figure to date is: Salisbury 874; Mashonaland 678; Matabeleland and Bulawayo 450; Midlands 357; Manicaland 162; and Victoria Province 152.

Figures released by police do not include numbers of grenades or rockets or similar weapons handed in. it relates only to firearms.

The spokesman said: "The large percentage of weapons handed in were received in the last few days of the amnesty, although we do not have any breakdown for that figure.

"We cannot comment at this stage on how the amnesty has been received and whether or not we are pleased with results," he said.

The Government announced the general arms amnesty for the months of July and August to give all those people in illegal possession of weapons a chance to hand them in.

Along with the amnesty went a warning of severe sentences in future for those illegally possessing weapons.

Response to the amnesty was very slow and disappointing during the first month but picked up towards the end.

CSO: 4700/427

MAIZE SHELTERS TAKEN BY ARMY, SAYS IRVINE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 4

/Text/

TARPAULINS ordered by the Grain Marketing Board to protect stocks of maize of the recent bumper harvest from the weather as they wait transport from depots have been requisitioned by the Ministry of Defence, it was alleged.

The allegation was made by Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough) in a supplementary question.

Earlier he was told by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr Swithin Mombeshora, that the present stocks of tarpaulins were inadequate but that the situation would be rectified by October.

The deputy minister's answer was to a question tabled in the lower House by Mr Irvine, asking if sufficient tarpaulins were tect the existing large stocks of maize from the wind, rain and sun.

Mr Irvine said it was understood that the GMB had ordered sufficient tarpaulins "in good time, to protect grain stocks from the elements, but said that these had been requisitioned by "another ministry".

He later said that the ministry which had requisitioned the tarpaulins was the Ministry of Defence.

This, he said, had been don with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr Irvine expressed fears for the grain and cotton stocks that were now left uncovered, in view of the fact that the rain season has now commenced.

Some areas of the country had received as much as 40 mm of rain on Tuesday night.

Mr Irvine asked the minister for an undertaking that the tarpaulins would be returned by October so that maize stocks could be covered and also asked him to report back on what damage had been inflicted by the rain.

The deputy minister promised that the ministry would do all it could to solve the problem.

CSO: 4700/427

NATION POSSESSES IMMENSE RESERVE OF HUMAN SKILLS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Aug 81 p 11

[Article by Tendai Dumbutshena]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE has more skills at its disposal than has hitherto been realised and could be self-sufficient in its manpower requirements within the next five years.

These are some of the tentative conclusions drawn by those responsible for the comprehensive national manpower survey currently underway. The survey is intended to give the government a clear picture of the human resources at its disposal.

Research officers deployed throughout the country report that there are sufficient black semi-skilled and skilled workers to keep the economy running. This is contrary to the widely-held belief that "white skills" are indispensable to the country's economy.

As one official of the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development put it: "The myth of the indispensability of white skills was propagated by the Smith regime to justify racially determined socio-economic inequalities."

There are at present 9 034 recognised skilled and professional workers in the country.

Labour

Of a total labour force of 250 000, 25% is classified as semi-skilled and officials of the survey believe about half of the latter category can be upgraded to skilled status.

This would give Zimbabwe a skilled manpower force of about 34 000

Mr Cephas Msipa, the Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, said the figure of 9 034 skilled personnel represents roughly 2% of the entire labour force — hardly sufficient, he says, to run a diverse economy such as Zimbabwe.

But the Minister said it stands to reason that there is a reservoir of "hidden" black semi-skilled and skilled labour force which has helped develop the country and enabled it to survive the steady exodus of skilled white workers.

He pointed out that most of the skilled whites in Zimbabwe are journeymen who perform supervisory functions while the operational work is done by blacks in the semi-skilled category.

Mr Msipa gave an example of a company he visited in Gwelo where out of a total workforce of 850, only two were classified as skilled.

A situation thus exists of skilled work being done by workers in the semi-skilled category who, because of years of discriminatory legislation, were not upgraded.

This is not to say no serious shortages of skills have resulted from the emigration of a significant number of whites. Between 1978-81, Zimbabwe lost 4 000 white skilled

workers. This has created a skilled manpower crisis in all engineering fields, the railways, airways, and other specialised fields.

In addition, 80% of apprentices in the country are white. And many of these are looking for greener pastures elsewhere, further exacerbating the shortage crisis and inhibiting the growth of the economy.

As Dr Bernard Chidzero, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, put it: "It is generally acknowledged that one of the most significant constraints facing the economy and one which could become more critical if remedial measures are not sustained, is the shortage of skilled manpower."

One of the remedial measures the government is taking is that of recruiting skilled manpower from abroad.

By the end of this month a contingent of 204 artisans will arrive from Kenya to help run the country's rail system and more are expected from Pakistan.

The recruitment of expatriates is, however, regarded as a stop-gap measure and the government has laid down stringent conditions for their employment — only to be allowed in cases where there are no suitably qualified Zimbabweans.

They will be employed under local conditions and required to train understudies to take over their jobs.

The Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Fredrick Shava, said the training of local understudies was "an essential prerequisite for the granting of work permits to expatriates".

His Deputy, Mr Msipa, said despite government efforts to minimise the recruitment of expatriates, white employers are still finding excuses to recruit foreign whites.

"They want to stampede the government into opening doors to allow all sorts of people to come in," he said.

The main thrust of the government's external recruitment campaign is to encourage professional and skilled Zimbabweans still abroad to return. Research officers have been sent to countries where there are concentrations of Zimbabweans — mainly Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Organisations known to have sponsored Zimbabweans for advanced studies have been asked to supply the required information. There are 2 000 black Zimbabweans being trained abroad as artisans, 600 of whom are in West Germany.

Encouraged

It is estimated by Ministry officials that there are 3 000 professionally qualified Zimbaweans outside the country in such fields as medicine, teaching, and engineering. All these people are being encouraged to return home and augment the skilled manpower in the country.

Another issue the survey has seriously addressed itself to is training.

Training centres are being established at a number of growth points and existing facilities in Gwelo, Salisbury, Umtali and Bulawayo are being expanded. A R4-million training college will be built next year in the Midlands town of Que Que.

The survey is in its first phase — that of establishing Zimbabwe's professional, skilled, and semi-skilled human resources. The Ministry of Manpower is still receiving completed questionnaires from employers.

Initially, according to Mr Msipa, there was little cooperation from the private sector which was suspicious of the motives behind the survey. But there is now appreciation of the usefulness of the exercise.

Phase two of the survey will concentrate on the unskilled category with an obvious emphasis on training.

Indeed, the wide infrastructure of training institutions which the government is setting up will mostly benefit the unskilled worker.

CSO: 4700/422

STRIKING MUNICIPAL WORKERS AGREE TO RESUME WORK

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 81 p 1

/Text/

MORE than 460 striking municipal workers agreed yesterday to return to work this morning after winning some concessions on their demands for changes in their conditions of service.

The workers, all employed by the cleansing section of the amenities division of the department of works, struck on Monday morning and demanded a five-day week and protective clothing for certain duties.

They agreed to return to work after the chairman of the city council's general purposes committee, Councillor Solomon Tawengwa, promised that he would strongly recommend the improvements in conditions to his committee and the full council.

Both he and Councillor Ken Madora assured the workers that there would be no trouble getting the changes approved but by law the formal process had to be followed.

Councillor Tawengwa said the section chief had agreed to issue gumboots, gloves and hoses as soon as possible to men engaged in such jobs as cleaning public toilets.

The cleansing department's duties cover refuse collection.

The men won a five-day working week, and no longer have to work on Saturdays. But they agreed to continue working a 45-hour week and to extend their five working days to nine hours each.

The new arrangement will not come into effect until Monday next week.

Apologising for not having had a chance to meet the workers' committee before, Councillor Tawengwa said there were about 200 committees representing about 12 000 workers in municipal service and it would be a full-time job to visit them all.

The chairman of the workers' committee, Mr Jameson Madzingira, said he was reasonably pleased with the result of the meeting with municipal officials, the councillors and officers of the Government's department of industrial relations.

A major achievement had been the frank discussions involving the workers' committee, up to now almost ignored, he said.

"This whole thing would never have happened if there had been serious talks in the past.

"This is a dirty, smelly job and when we leave and get on a bus, people often move away because we stink so much. There should be somewhere where we can get clean and leave our overalls."

CSO: 4700/421

GOVERNMENT DIALOGUE WITH PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMISED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

/Text/

THE Government will participate in private enterprise only after it has held a dialogue with the companies themselves, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

Mr Mugabe, this year's winner of the Zimbabwe Institute of Public Relations Communicator of the Year award, told a lunch meeting given by the ZIPR in Salisbury that discussions were taking place between the Government and several companies on State participation.

The Prime Minister also stressed the importance of a rapport between the Government and the public.

"If we have policies, they must be understood by the public," he said.

Mr Mugabe added that since taking office last year his Government had managed to sell to the public its policies of reconciliation, reconstruction and rehabilitation.

"They have understood our commitment to the principle of a non-racial society, despite the negativism of the Republican Front (or is it the Racial Front?) and the reactionaries who continue to support it!"

Zimcord aid

The Prime Minister also disclosed that the Zimcord aid pledged to programme and projects would soon be used in substantial amounts.

"We need public participation in the programmes and projects, but such participation, if it is to be effective and meaningful, must presuppose an effective communication exercise between the Government and the public," Mr Mugabe added.

Describing his "meet the people" drive throughout the country as "most inspiring and educative", Mr Mugabe said he had listened to a lot of grievances, complaints and criticisms from the public, but was also showered with praise for initiating people - orientated programmes.

Presenting the award to the Prime Minister, Mr George Foot, president of the ZIPR, said many "miraculous" adjustments had been made in the new Zimbabwe among all races, with Mr Mugabe's leadership an inspiration.

Mr Foot said the Prime Minister, who also won the 1980 Man of the Year award, struck listeners of the Radio Network Africa

as a man who had striven for unity under daunting circumstances, following a protracted war, and who had held the extreme poles of political views together.

Mr Foot singled out one of the Prime Minister's achievements as his address to the nation after his party, ZANU (PF), won the elections last year.

"That address was effective communications of the highest order," he said, "setting and leading Zimbabwe and its peoples on a new and exciting path to peace with the themes of reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction."

The Communicator of the Year award's first presentation was in 1979 and winners do not have to be in the communications profession itself.

An independent panel of judges selects a winner and runner-up from persons nominated and seconded for the award. This year's runner-up was Mr Bob Stumbles, chairman of the National Association of Societies For Care of the Handicapped.

The luncheon was attended by the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, and Professor Walter Kamba, the principal-designate and vice-chancellor of the University of Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/421

INFLATION SLOWED DOWN BY JUNE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 81 p 5

/Text/

THE cost of living, especially for lower-income families, rose very little between March and June, according to the latest Government statistics.

For lower-income families the cost of living rose 1,35 percent in the second quarter, compared to a 8,55 percent rise in the first three months of the year.

The cost of living for upper-income families rose 3,07 percent in the second quarter, compared to 6,06 percent from December to March.

Figures for the first half of the year show the lower-income cost of living rose 8.55 percent — the equivalent of around 17 percent annual inflation — and upper-income living costs increased by 9.3 percent, 18.6 percent annual inflation.

Higher excise duties on drink and tobacco were the main reasons for the very high rises in the early part of the year with the poor affected most.

Clothing, household stores, transport and food showed the biggest gains in both groups.

The same issue of the Monthly Digest of Statistics showed the number of people employed in almost all sectors increased in the first quarter of this year.

Public administration showed the largest increase — 10 000 (or almost 14 percent) to 80 800, a record surpassing the previous highest of 77 600 in March last year.

The number employed in education rose 8,6 percent to 52 000. The building sector payroll grew 2,4 percent and manufacturing by 2 percent to 167 400.

The number of people in domestic service continued to decline, a trend started in 1975, and now less than 105 000 people work in this sector.

CSO: 4700/421

SALVATIONISTS PROTEST WCC SPLIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

/Text/

THE Salvation Army in Zimbabwe has called upon the British-based head of the church, General Arnold Brown, to restore the army to full membership of the World Council of Churches.

The church recently pulled out of the WCC in protest against the ecumenical movement's aid to armed liberation movements.

In a statement yesterday the Zimbabwe territorial commander, Colonel David Moyo, said: "Such movements fight for human rights and we see no conflict between such ideals and the gospel of love, charity and the liberation of the total man.

"We ask the general, therefore, to restore the army to full status in the WCC.

"The Salvation Army in Zimbabwe will maintain its 90 years' tradition as part of the universal church of Christ with a strong social conscience, serving the spiritually and physically needy without political bias and regardless of colour, creed or culture."

The statement was issued after a meeting between Colonel Moyo, senior officers and representatives of the rank and file of the church.

More than 75 Salvationists marched on the church's headquarters yesterday morning demanding that the church return to the WCC.

Placards asked what General Brown had to do with Zimbabwe and urged him and the church to support the liberation movements.

The leader of the demonstrators, Corps Sergeant-Major Jonah Matswetu, said members of the army were protesting against the order of the general.

"We believe," he told the group and senior staff officers of the church, "the WCC represents all the churches in the world and we want to live in the world.

"We believe the word of God came to all mankind to save all men . . . and we members of the Salvation Army all feel we should live within the WCC."

He appealed to all members of the church in Zimbabwe, black and white, to associate themselves with the opposition to the WCC pull-out.

Colonel Moyo said he was under orders to accept General Brown's decision, although he had advised very strongly against it.

He had called in his senior officers to discuss what action to take.

CSO: 4700/421

HEALTH MINISTRY TO RUN FAMILY PLANNING

Financial Difficulties

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 pp 1, 8

/Text/

THE Family Planning Association which says it has been forced to wind up through financial difficulties, has been taken over by the Ministry of Health, the minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, announced yesterday.

All 450 employees of the FPA will keep their jobs, and will be employed by the ministry of health, Dr Ushewokunze said in a statement.

The FPA, he said, had spent $367 550 of its $1 477 220 ministerial grant, and the remainder had been frozen pending a legal action against him over the banning of Depo-Provera, the controversial contraceptive injection.

"If the Family Planning Association is not planning to use Government funds to sue the minister, who then is paying for the lawsuit?" he asked.

"Our advice to the Family Planning Association was to phase out the use of Depo-Provera as a contraceptive. In response to this, the Family Planning Association instituted legal proceedings against the Minister of Health in accordance with its stated policy of fighting all those not in favour of its militaristic solutions.

"Given that the ministry meet over 90 percent of the association's expenses, is the Family Planning Association biting the hand that feeds it?" he asked.

The FPA's work would now fall into line with his ministry's maternal and child health care and expanded programmes of immunisation strategy.

Part of the Government's primary health care programme was to provide a preventive service for mothers and children at risk, he said.

"Child spacing in this is regarded as only one aspect of an integrated health programme aimed at better nutrition, education, sanitation and mental well-being," the minister said.

The FPA has always been seen as a complement to the primary health care programme, not its opponent. The FPA's response to the phasing-out of Depo-Provera made him wonder in whose interest the association worked. But the resignation of Mr Peter Dodds as FPA director should not be seen as the death knell of the association, he said.

Dr Marasha Marasha, a gynaecologist formerly with the Pathfinder family planning association, will be director of the new department of child spacing.

The remaining $1 089 670 of the former FPA grant will be used by the department to continue family planning programmes.

Mr Peter Dodds said last night that the takeover did not "fill me with optimism for the future".

'Policy Reexamination'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 8

/Editorial: "For the People"/

/Text/

CONSIDERING the background, it was almost inevitable that the Government would take over the Family Planning Association. Its work was probably too important for it to remain in the hands of a voluntary organisation.

The work of the FPA was basically appreciated by the Government; despite the so-called Depo-Provera controversy, there can be no doubt that the association filled a great need in a country with one of the highest birth rates in the world.

What the Government objected to, apart from the use of a drug that clearly is not the most reliable form of contraception, was the approach of the FPA to its task.

Obviously, a method of coercion could not be countenanced by a government elected by the people.

In a situation where public funds are involved, it had to be appreciated that the Government could not stand idly by while methods which it did not support wholeheartedly were employed.

Inevitably, there will be criticism of the Government take-over of the association. Yet a collision course had clearly been marked out between the authorities and the association. The bad blood between the director of the FPA, Mr Dodds, and the Minister of Health, Dr Ushewokunze, was only one element of the conflict.

In future perhaps the Government ought to re-examine its entire policy towards voluntary organisations engaged in work as important to its own development plans such as family planning or child spacing.

It is true that the FPA did some marvellous work for the country, but there is a point beyond which any government would be abdicating its responsibility to the people if it did not take action.

Such a point had been reached in the case of the FPA; our sincere hope is that all concerned will appreciate that despite their differences, the work initiated by the FPA will be continued.

CSO: 4700/427

CURRENCY LOOPHOLE TO BE PLUGGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

/Text/

THE Government will crack down on emigrants trying to use loopholes to by-pass exchange control regulations following the ban on furniture exports, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, warned yesterday.

Senator Nkala warned that areas still open to exchange control contraventions would be investigated and plugged.

"We keep our ears to the ground and our eyes open to detect areas where people intend working against our economic well-being so that we can plug loopholes," he said in an interview.

Ministry staff were keeping on their toes to investigate other areas of concern since the clamp on emigrant furniture exports.

Senator Nkala said it was not a witch-hunt but that the Government wanted to ensure nothing adversely affected the country's economic progress.

He said it was an ongoing exercise because Government was dealing with human beings. "You try and catch them and they will try other means.

"But if their actions are intended to help the South African economy, we will not hesitate to act.

"Our task is to see that the economy is working well and keep a watchful eye on those leaving the country. Their draining of the economy causes suffering for those who remain here," Senator Nkala said.

He said it was general knowledge that whites were leaving the country in great numbers and trying to take everything with them, "while we want them to stay since reconciliation is taking firm root".

"Since the RF is so vociferous about the issue, then they have the duty to stop these actions that will provoke counter-actions from Government. We don't want to punish or persecute the whites.

"Our obligation is to protect permanent residents of Zimbabwe. We are not prepared to solve the problems of the birds of flight," Senator Nkala said.

CSO: 4200/427

NDLOVU: BLACKS NOT YET LIBERATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/

BLACK Zimbabweans have been oppressed for so long that they have not been able to liberate themselves in spite of attaining independence, the PF MP for Matabeleland South, Dr Callistus Ndlovu, said yesterday.

Speaking at a report-back meeting at Mawabeni school, about 10 km from Essexvale, Dr Ndlovu urged people to do things for themselves, saying that if people waited for the Government to do things for them there would be no progress at all.

Dr Ndlovu had come to report back to local people the response he had received from the Government on their request for more grazing land.

He said the Government had indicated that it could buy a farm being offered by another Matabeleland South MP, Mr Peter Njini, between Mawabeni and Nswazi.

He said that he was aware that Mawabeni was the most crowded area in the whole of Matabeleland. And it was therefore receiving priority on resettlement.

Dr Ndlovu said though the Government was doing its best to resettle people, the people themselves could help the Government by forming co-operatives

BULAWAYO

and buying farms.

It was only through co-operatives that the Government could come in to help because people would have shown then that they were serious about their lives. He said the Government could not help people as individuals so co-operatives were the only way through which people could be helped.

Answering an elder who had said that people were wary of co-operatives because they did not know what they were like and how they functioned, Dr Ndlovu said the disease among the black people was that people all tended to cling to themselves.

"People still want to work on their own and boast that this and this is mine. They claim that if they work together with others, it will be a drawback.

"This is a disease that has to be routed out of the people. If we get rid of this disease, we will then begin to move forward."

CSO: 4700/427

UDI MEDALS 'MAY STILL BE WORN'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 5

/Text/

BULAWAYO.

THE wearing of medals won by servicemen during UDI will not be banned by the Government, an army spokesman said yesterday.

The Government has legislated against the sale or public display of souvenirs or mementoes from UDI years.

The ban came into effect on Tuesday. Many people believed the ban also included the display of service medals by servicemen, awarded during that period.

A spokesman for the army said yesterday such medals were to be considered by the Government as Commonwealth medals, and people to whom they they were awarded would be allowed to display them as normal.

What will change is the order in which the medals are worn. Medals of honour are normally given precedence on the wearer's chest but the priority must now be given to Zimbabwe medals.

The Zimbabwe Independence Medal must be worn in first position and other Zimbabwean army medals, due to be issued soon, must also take precedence over any other.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Home Affairs yesterday clarified the new rulings concerning the sale or display of UDI souvenirs and mementoes.

Jewellery incorporating Rhodesian coins is still legal, as are books about Rhodesia or bearing the name Rhodesia. The legislation does not in any way affect such things as the Livingstone Medal — a commemorative medal struck in connection with Livingstone and Victoria Falls.

"What is now considered illegal is anything which is an obvious souvenir, relic or memento of the UDI period," he said.

"This includes T-shirts with offensive slogans connected with the period, the sale or display of Rhodesian flags and, quite simply, any obvious souvenir. I do not know of any medal or coin this might affect.

"But, for instance, the wearing of a Rhodesian flag as a patch on a pair of jeans is illegal.

"Also illegal is wearing badges or emblems of certain units from that period such as the Selous Scouts, or to wear or display or sell anything advertising army operations like operation Tangent from that period."

CSO: 4700/427

CHARTER PLANES HIT BY FUEL CRISIS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 81 p 5

/Text/

SALISBURY'S air charter companies are struggling to continue operations in the face of a critical shortage of aviation fuel.

Techair, which operates from Charles Prince airport with five light aircraft and six pilots, expects to have to suspend operations soon.

There is no fuel in the pumps and operations are continuing with the fuel in the aircraft.

"That will run out soon and we are not hopeful of getting more supplies," said the manager, Mr John Plant.

"We have been living from hand to mouth for some time and it now looks as though the crunch has come. In response to inquiries we have been told that some recent deliveries have been below specification.

"When aviation fuel arrives in the country it is tested to ensure that it is of high quality. Suddenly some supplies were found to be sub-standard and unsuitable for use in light aircraft."

Mr Charles Paxton, the general manager of United Air Charters, which operates from Salisbury airport, said the shortage was critical.

"All the companies in Salisbury have kept going with fuel in the aircraft tanks and supplies we have received from other centres, such as Bulawayo, Umtali and Victoria Falls.

"But even these are now down to the dregs. I have been told that some supplies have arrived but they are expected to last only a few days."

Mr Paxton said only light aircraft fuel was scarce and that Viscounts and jets used a different fuel which was not in short supply.

Mr Norman Groenewald, the chief pilot of Skyline, said the situation was very bad. "We have just had a small supply sent up from Bulawayo but if we get no more by tomorrow that is the end of our fuel."

A spokesman for the Shell Oil Company said he could not comment. "We only sell the fuel; we don't acquire it."

A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Oil Procurement Consortium referred the query to the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

CSO: 4700/421

TOURIST INDUSTRY PROBLEMS AIRED

Air Industry Help

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 81 p 5

/Text/

DESPITE rising tourist figures Zimbabwe's hotels are doing little more business than they were last year and want Air Zimbabwe to follow the lead of other African airlines and offer package holidays at reasonable rates.

The chairman of the hotel association, Mr Keith Boshi, said yesterday. "We read with great excitement the Government statistics each month but we never see all these extra tourists."

He believed many visitors from neighbouring countries such as Zambia were just day-trippers, or people who might sleep rough for one night in their cars on a shopping trip.

The figures for the first four months of this year showed figures for bed-nights sold by hotels and the number of visitors did not tally.

Almost 118 000 people visited Zimbabwe in the first four months of this year compared to 47 578 in the same period last year, according to the Central Statistical Office.

But hotel figures, produced by the Zimbabwe Tourist Board and published in Hotel and Catering, are different. The number of bed-nights sold rose from 249 355 to only 263 585, instead of the more than 500 000 that could reasonably have been expected.

An increased number of bed-nights available worsened the situation and the percentage of possible sales dropped from 42 percent to 39 percent.

Mr Boshi said the figures for the Victoria Falls could be taken as a barometer of Zimbabwe's tourist industry as this was the one part of the country that was likely to attract a large number of people in its own right.

Bed occupancy sank from 30 percent last year to 29 percent in the first four months of this year.

He appealed to Air Zimbabwe to put together a package tour. Kenya Airways managed to bring people out from Britain for 10 days in Kenya for around $500, including half-board.

"I don't think Britain is the best place to offer tours, Germany would be a better bet and we should be going for the middle class man looking for a different holiday in the sun."

Drop in South African Traffic

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 81 p 8

/Editorial: "Tourist Target"/

/Text/

WITH a big drop in the once "traditional" South African tourist traffic after the introduction recently of two-day visas, too many beds in Zimbabwe's major tourist spots remain empty and prospects for the foreseeable future look bleak.

Which is why a call made this week by the chairman of the hotel association, Mr Keith Boshi, for Air Zimbabwe to help promote tourism abroad must be taken seriously and followed up with a major tourism promotion campaign in Europe and the Americas, and elsewhere in Africa, backed by an equally big publicity thrust about the peace and stability that prevail in the country.

Zimbabwe perhaps ranks at the top in Africa in the provision of tourist infrastructure, yet it is hotels in the nerve-centres of tourism — Victoria Falls and Kariba — which are mainly in the doldrums but must still keep staff and services running.

The Zimbabwe Tourist Board and Air Zimbabwe, using direct air links between Salisbury and London and Frankfurt, must bring in package tours or in association with their SADCC counterparts promote circuit tours.

But only action, not rhetoric, will earn us the targeted $60 million from tourism by the year 1986.

CSO: 4700/421

TOURIST INDUSTRY STATISTICS QUESTIONED BY HOTELIERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 81 pp 1, 13

/Text/ Several experienced hoteliers in Zimbabwe have criticised the tourist statistics provided from Government sources recently.

" believe that the total figures for "visitors" reported in the Press and t to reflect a supposed upsurge of tourists may often include businessmen, d legates and "shoppers" on brief visits from neighbouring countries who do not contribute to the tourist structure.

One spokesman said he had noticed that visitors to Salisbury from other local centres in Zimbabwe had signed a visitors book at the Publicity Bureau and were apparently counted as "tourists."

It is believed that hoteliers are to approach Tourist Board officials on the matter. They are "disturbed" at the method of counting tourists at present and will ask if a more factual method of counting genuine tourists can be established.

Statistics Say Tourism Up

Migration statistics for May, the last month for which figures are available, show that the depressing trend in emigration is continuing, but there are a few bright notes.

Three professional and trade groups, physicians and surgeons, teachers and printers and related workers show a net gain for the month.

Six physicians and surgeons entered the country as immigrants and only one left. A total of 51 teachers, male and female, arrived in Zimbabwe and, for the first time in many months, a smaller number, 18, left the country. Five printers and related workers arrived and only one left.

Skilled

But overall, the country continued to lose badly needed skills during the month with the largest groups of emigrants coming from the clerical and related worker, service worker, sales worker, mechanical engineering and administration and managerial workers categories.

A grand total of 161 clerical and related workers left Zimbabwe in May and only 32 came into the country. 53 service workers left, five arrived, 48 mechanical engineering workers emigrated and only 16 arrived. And 31 sales workers left and 17 came in. Administration and managerial workers suffered a net loss of 11 (41-30).

The trend in the loss of nursing staff continued with 18 leaving and only seven arriving, but the number of physical scientists and related workers remained constant, as did the number of draughtsmen.

A total of 26 engineers left the country in May and 21 arrived, and eight accountants chose to leave and seven to make Zimbabwe home for a net loss of one.

Others

Other professions and trades that showed a net loss include engineering technicians, a loss of two during May; aircraft mechanics, one; motor mechanics, 15; electricians and related workers, three; construction workers, seven; miners and quarrymen, six; agricultural and related workers, nine; and production supervisors and general foremen, 14.

Migration Statistics Depressing

The number of foreign tourists to Zimbabwe is continuing to increase and may exceed the 1980 figure by a significant margin, according to figures released recently by the Central Statistical Office.

The report, which gives the tourist figures for May 1981, indicates that 144 204 visitors entered the country in the first five months of this year compared with a total of 268 418 for all of last year.

Neighbours

The greatest numbers of tourists still come from out nearest neighbours; 36 430 South Africans and 34 751 Zambians between January and May. This compares with total of 74 244 and 62 733 respectively for all of 1980. In the time they stayed here last year the South Africans spent $6 931 500 while the Zambians spent $4 989 900. From January to May this year they spent $3 561 800 and $2 684 000.

Not surprisingly, the Botswanans were the third largest group. The total for the first five months of this year was 11 460, and they wpent a combined sum of $411 200. The number for 1980 was 20 238, and the amount spent by them for the year was $822 600.

To May this year the number of tourists from the rest of Africa was 8 693, who together spent a total of $1 270 800. This compares with 12 543 visitors throughout 1980. These brought a sum of $3 960 200 to the country.

The number of North American tourists between January and May was 4 657, of which 3 526 were United States citizens. The Americans each remained here an average of three days less than their Canadian counterparts, but they spent more than four times as much; $825 700 to the Canadian's $179 400.

Of the 7 060 visitors from North America last year, over 5 500 were from the US, and they alone brought $1 682 700 into the country.

Among Asians the Japanese are the most frequent visitors to Zimbabwe. Last year 1 207 toured the country and spent $256 800; from January to May some 475 arrived here and brought in $84 700.

Asia

The British and the Germans continue to make up the largest numbers of European tourists. To May this year 11 223 UK citizens came here to visit and between them spent a total of $2 748 300. In 1980 there were 17 961 of these tourists who spent over $3 863 000.

The number of Germans to arrive between January and May was 2 142 and they spent $363 300. The 1980 figures were 3 966 tourists and $593 000.

Interestingly, the British on average stayed 23 nights while the Germans remained only nine. Both are well below the 59 night average for the Danes.

4700/429

GOVERNMENT TO FLOAT NEW LOAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

/Text/

THE Government is to float a new $35 million, three-year loan at an interest rate of 7 percent, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, announces today.

In a statement the bank said the interest of 7 percent per annum would be against the issue of Local Registered Stock.

The purchase price would be $100 percent with interest payable half-/words illegible/ on March 21 and September 21.

The first payment would be made on March 21 1982. The stock would be redeemed at par on September 21 1984.

The purpose of the loan would be to assist in financing expenditure in connection with economic, social and administrative services together with the repayment of maturing debts.

Subscription lists will be opened at 9 am on Monday September 21 and will be closed when the loan has been fully subscribed or at the latest by noon on the same day.

Holders of 5 percent Local Registered Stock 1981 (3/75) and 5 percent Local Registered Stock 1981 (1/76) which mature on September 11 and September 19 1981 respectively will be offered conversion rights into the new issue.

Holders who exercise their option to convert the whole or any part of their holdings will be granted preferential allotment over new applicants.

Applications, which must be for not less than $100 nominal value of stock or a multiple thereof, should be addressed to the Reserve Bank in Salisbury.

CSO: 4700/427

SIX 'PEOPLE'S MARKETS' PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

PLANS to set up five markets in the city centre and one just outside have been approved in principle by the Salisbury City Council, and reports that vendors have been harassed by youths are being investigated.

Councillor Solomon Taweagwa told the council last week that people purporting to be municipal policemen were "arresting" unlicensed vendors and turning them over to the Zimbabwe Republic Police.

He said the mayor, Councillor Tiziraí Gwata, had promised to set up people's markets for these vendors and urged the council to continue to turn a blind eye to their activities until such markets were built.

The director of community services, Mr Bev Taylor, assured councillors that no one in his department was harassing the vendors but there were youths, not employed by the council, who acted as if they were municipal police. He would investigate.

Councillor Tawengwa said he would contact the police and see if tickets already issued could be cancelled.

The six new market areas, which would be set up should the necessary capital funds be available, would keep vendors off the streets and ensure hygienic conditions in the city centre where almost no facilities existed for them, councillors felt.

The six sites selected were: the corner of Speke Avenue and Simola Street; the area to the north of Market Square; the corner of Moffat and Bank Streets; the corner of Charter Road and Rezende Street; the corner of Kenneth Kaunda Avenue and Julius Nyerere Way; and the corner of Harare Road North and Remembrance Drive.

An economic stall fee would be charged.

CSO: 4700/427

NKALA DEFENDS GOVERNMENT BAN ON EMIGRANT EXPORTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

/Text/

THE Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday gave reasons behind a Government decision to prohibit the export of furniture by emigrants.

The minister told the House of Assembly that many emigrants were buying many new and expensive household effects to circumvent restrictions on the export of currency.

The goods affected by his directive are refrigerators, deep-freezers, stoves, washing machines, lounge suites, dining room suites and high-fidelity and stereophonic equipment.

"I believe it is wrong that the scarce foreign exchange resources of Zimbabwe should be used so that these people effectively get their money out of the country," he said.

Senator Nkala said the value of household effects exported by emigrants in the first year of independence was about $47 million compared with $35 million for the previous year which represents an increase of 32 percent.

In addition, the total value of household goods exported in the first four months of this year was $18,8 million reflecting a staggering increase of 118,6 percent over the same period in 1980.

The minister also pointed out that there was a 55,7 percent increase in the number of emigrants in the first four months of 1981 compared with the same period last year.

"Effectively this means that in the first four months of 1980 the average value of goods exported by each person was $3 261 and that for the same period this year had increased to $4 165 — an increase of 28 percent.

"We cannot go on using scarce foreign exchange to provide goods that are going to be exported by emigrants. Our first concern must be for those who stay and who have to put up with shortages in many areas."

The minister faced a barrage of questions from Republican Front members, some of whom felt the Government was taking punitive measures against emigrants.

Mr Chris Andersen (RF, Mount Pleasant) was assured by the minister that the prohibition did not affect those whose applications were already being processed at the time it was announced.

He reiterated an earlier assurance that those in possession of imported furniture should submit specific applications through their banks for "sympathetic exchange control consideration". This also applied to imported antique furniture if satisfactory documentary evidence was produced that it was imported into this country.

Senator Nkala said the foreign exchange content in furniture could be as high as 50 percent, adding that even if there was little of it, shortages should not be created by not imposing restrictions on its export.

Mr P. K. van der Byl (RF, Hartley-Gatooma) asked whether the rapid increase in emigration did not indicate a "severe decline in the economic future of this country" as a result of Senator Nkala's economic policies.

The minister replied: "I have absolutely no obligation to birds of flight. They are always there running to greener pastures.

"If they can go away without anything, let them do it. The South African government will provide for them. They are racists who do not want to see black people and a black government.

"The black man will always be here. They will also find him in South Africa and run away."

Senator Nkala said the Government had done nothing to drive the emigrants away and that he had no sympathy for those who tried to infringe exchange control regulations.

CSO: 4700/421

DELIVERY OF SIXTY NEW LOCOMOTIVES SCHEDULED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

/Text/

ZIMBABWE'S severely underpowered railway system will get 60 more locomotives early next year, the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said in the Assembly yesterday.

There was no need for the Government to go "cap in hand" to the South African government for help in easing Zimbabwe's transport problems, he added.

Answering a motion on the country's "deteriorating" transport situation, Mr Chinamano said 25 diesel electric locomotives on order from America were due to be delivered in mid-January.

Arrangements were also being made to order another 35 for delivery early next year.

In the meantime the National Railways had already hired nine diesel electric units from Mozambique and another four from Zambia.

Another 22 locomotives were being overhauled and the first would be ready this month, but only by April or May next year would they all be in operation.

He said the country's transport situation stemmed from the lack of locomotives and the shortage of manpower to overhaul and repair others.

The minister produced figures to show that the railways — with fewer locomotives — was now carrying 10 percent more traffic than it was in 1976.

Up to the end of June that year, 13 million tonnes of rail traffic was moved in this country and Botswana, with 204 steam and diesel locomotives available and in working order every day.

Today, he said, "actual movement by the railways is running at a rate of 14,5 million tonnes a year and this performance is being achieved with a daily availability, in working order of 180 steam and diesel locomotives."

Estimates of the demand on the railways was about 16 million tonnes a year, and to handle the excess, something had had to be done.

On the shortage of artisans he said the first 25 short term contract workers from India and Pakistan were due to arrive on Tuesday.

All recruits would have familiarised themselves with the locos within four months, Mr Chinamano said.

Earlier, RF members said artisans recruited from Britain left after working here only for a matter of weeks.

Mr Chinamano said he had raised this matter with the railways last week, and they were "fully aware of the need to look after the new employees", he said.

The minister added that "it is essential that these artisans are recruited at the best possible price".

If their conditions differed from those of local workers, he said, "I would hope that the local workers will be far-sighted enough to accept the position, knowing that the action being taken is vital for the interests of Zimbabwe".

Answering pleas for a transport policy covering all facets of the industry, Mr Chinamano said steps were being taken to commission consultants to review all policies in the transport industry covering road, rail and air.

This however, would take time to complete and the governments's priority now was to handle the traffic that was offered.

Republican Front members asked the Government to swallow its political pride and deal with the South African government when it needed to solve its problems, as did the governments of Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and Zaire.

Mr Chinamano said the government's policy on South Africa was that although diplomatic ties had been severed, economic ties and trading links remained.

"It is to be hoped that South Africa will accept this position and recognise that their long-term interests, as well as ours, will best be served by co-operating with us in the field of transport to the maximum extent possible," the minister said.

However, he said, officials of the Ministry of Transport and the National Railways of Zimbabwe had "the necessary authority to contact and work in close co-operation with South Africa at both railway and official level, and South Africa knows precisely what we need.

"There is therefore no need for any approach to be made to South Africa on our bended knees," Mr Chinamano said.

Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough) suggested that the Government ask the South African Railways for locomotives to allow the country to pull out of its difficult situation now.

The Botswana Government, he said, "have a bit more sense" and wanted to see their economy prosper. "What is wrong with us?" Mr Irvine asked.

During the debate, Mr Irvine came [words illegible] from Dr Naomi [name illegible] the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, who accused him of being a South African "promoter."

He told her he was not an advocate for the South African government and expostulated strongly when it was suggested he had a South African passport.

He also told the House that "nasty slogans" like "racist pigs" chalked on the side of railway wagons bound for South Africa would not have the right sort of psychological effect on any South Arican railway worker who was unloading or loading Zimbabwean wagons.—Ziana.

CSO: 4700/427

COTTON PRICES WILL LEAD TO SHORTAGES

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/ Zimbabwe's cotton hectarage is decreasing alarmingly and may have dropped as much as 45% since the 1976 season, said an economist with the Commercial Cotton Growers' Association. While exports, which last year earned $60 million, should not be affected over the next twelve months, the CCGA has predicted a shortage in vegetable oils for the coming year.

Although costs have risen in the last year, the price for cotton, which is not a subsidised crop, has remained at 40 cents a kilogram, which compares unfavoroubly with the $120 a tonne given for maize.

Export

There is no problem, said the economist, with the export market, which accounts for 70% of the lint produced. Thanks to the high quality of the Zimbabwe crop and sophisticated marketing methods, prices are consistently in excess of world market value.

The problem is in the local market and the CCGA has obtained the support of the Minister of Agriculture in trying to set realistic prices with the local buyers. The CCGA does not want a subsidy, the economist said, but the right to trade on a free basis and to be allowed to sell at best advantage.

To protect local mills during the sanctions years, regulations were introduced which obliged the Cotton Marketing Board to satisfy local requirements before export and to hold supplies for these mills. The local market pays the export price less the costs of shipping and handling. The steady rise in these costs has increased the deductions to the mills while decreasing the grower's profit margins. Calling the regulations archaic, the economist said he could discern no real reason for them to be still in effect.

He also pointed out the poor price for cotton seed, which provides 50% of all seed used for vegetable oils, margarine and stock feed cakes. For bagged seed the price is $100 a tonne, (also the same as last year) but this includes the price of the bags, which reduces the price to the grower to $35 a tonne.

Seed

Over the last year both handling costs and bag costs have increased by $30 a tonne. Since the CMB is not allowed to pass this increase along by means of mark-up, this means that the price to the grower has dropped by $30 a tonne.

Interestingly, the CCGA has learned that the expressors (those who manufacture oil from seed) were prepared this year to purchase seed outside the country for $160 a tonne.

Expressors

Currently, the expressors are allocated differing percentages of the total available seed based on the past performance. The CCGA wants an end to this system and the seed crop put out to tender. Competition, it maintains, would realign prices at a more acceptable level of around $170 a tonne.

Both the sale of lint on a free basis to the local market and an open tender for seed would mean an overall increase to the grower of 5,75 cents a kg. The CCGA considers that this would rectify the current crisis and that the increase could be absorbed easily by mills and oil manufacturers. The free trade in lint, for example, would add only 6,6 cents to the price of a $13,75 shirt, an increase of 0,48%.

The CCGA economist also noted the effect pricing is having on the peasant sector which grows about 25% of the total crop. Last year, he said, the involvement of peasants increased by 180%, but these growers have become disenchanted and will drop cotton in favour of maize and groundnuts.

CSO: 4700/429

BRIEFS

PF SACKS DEFECTOR--Mr Godfrey Manyararah, who was yesterday reported as having resigned from the Patriotic Front's central province executive, had been sacked from the party, a PF spokesman has said. Mr Madzingwa Dengezi, the party's publicity secretary for the province, said in a statement yesterday he wanted to correct the "misleading" impression that might have been created by Mr Manyararah's alleged resignation. Mr Manyararah had been fired from the PF by the central province executive on August 16. Announcing his "resignation," Mr Manyararah urged all politicians to abandon their parties and join ZANU (PF) as it was a popular party that deserved the support of all peace-loving Zimbabweans. However, Mr Dengezi asked: "Why has it taken him 18 months to realise that ZANU (PF) has the popular support?" /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 9/

EARL SELLS RANCH--London--An absentee landlord struck a blow this week against absentee landlords in Zimbabwe. The 30-year-old Earl of Verulam said here that he was selling his 52 000-acre cattle ranch and tobacco plantation, Forrester Estates, near Umvukwes, because it was "better owned by Zimbabweans than absentees." The land was bought by his grandfather, the fifth Earl, in 1927. He had never really settled in the country, neither had his father nor himself. "I shall be visiting Zimbabwe again towards the end of the year, but I have never really lived there," Lord Verulam said. Lord Verulam added that because of exchange control regulations he could not repatriate the proceeds of the sale of the family estate in Zimbabwe. It had compelled him to "reshuffle my pack within the country. It will be the end of quite an era but the money, from the sale will be reinvested in Zimbabwe." /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 3/

COUNCIL PLAN OPPOSED--Chikangwe residents in Karol have protested a move to incorporate the town body into the rural council in the area, reports the Zimbabwe Information Service. More than 900 residents elected an eight-member committee on Sunday to discuss the future of the township with the Karoi rural council. The chairman of the committee, Mr Leon Munyaradzi, said a petition protesting the intended move would be lodged with the ministry of local government and housing. "The meeting showed strongly that we are against the present structure and the administration of our township. The council has only four black councillors, elected during the colonial era, who do not represent the wish wishes of the people," Mr Munyaradzi charged. The council was doing nothing to improve the lives of residents and the township also had the "worst housing in the country." "We have an unfair situation here. Former white areas have four members on the council while we have only four councillors," Mr Munyaradzi said. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 3/

DEMOBILIZATION PAY--Bulawayo--The head of the Demobilisation Directorate, Mr John Shoniwa, stressed yesterday that only former combatants serving with the national army or in assembly points are eligible for demobilisation pay. He was speaking as hundreds of former ZIPRA members prepared to leave Bulawayo to register for the demobilisation and claim their $185 a month. ZAPU officials said all ex-combatants were entitled to receive the demobilisation payment--$185 a month for two years--regardless of whether they were employed in civilian jobs. Mr Shoniwa denied this. He said all former fighters in civilian jobs could register for the demobilisation fund but that if they wanted the two-year pay-out they would have to rejoin the army, be integrated and them be demobbed. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 4/

ZCTU SUPPORTS SA UNIONISTS--The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions has pledged moral and material support for trade unions in South Africa. A statement said: "We of the ZCTU cannot sid idly by and witness acts of systematic and brutal treatment of our people with our hands folded." It added that over 150 trade unionists in South Africa had been arrested, detained and deported to the Bantustans in the past few months. "Any attempt to express their grievances openly is dealt with severely, and the network of secret police and informers makes it difficult for open discussion with employers and fellow workers." The statement referred to the treatment of migrant workers in South Africa and said: "There is no doubt at all that the recent decision to deport Zimbabwean migrant workers is a prelude to what is coming." It said that in the face of new legislation against trade union movements, the stand taken by leaders of trade unions who met recently in Cape Town "can only be praiseworthy." The statement urged all Zimbabwean workers to give every possible support to trade unionists in South Africa and added: "The victory of the South African people over apartheid is the victory of African people over apartheid." /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Aug 81 p 3/

BOOST FOR SUGAR--The Zimbabwe and Swaziland sugar industries are to finance jointly a $1,4 million improvement project for a bulk sugar terminal in Maputo, the Zimbabwe Sugar Association said yesterday. The association's general manager, Mr Geoffrey Thomas, said the move followed a breakdown at the terminal earlier this year which resulted in the blocking of export shipments from Swaziland and Zimbabwe. Sources said Zimbabwean sugar earned $63 million in foreign exchange last year and a record production of 370 000 tonnes is forecast for 1981.--Ziana-Reuter /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1/

MALIANGA'S APPOINTMENT--The constitutional validity of Mr Moton Malianga's appointment as deputy minister is in doubt because of a provision in the Constitution which requires all ministers to be members of the House of Assembly or Senate. Mr Malianga was appointed Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development in February and in terms of the Constitution should be a member of one of the two Houses. While two legal sources differed yesterday on their interpretation of the Constitution, both maintained that Mr Malianga should be a member of the Senate or Lower House. One source said the Constitution provided for the appointment of a minister who is not in parliament for four months after which he has to be a member of the legislature. The other maintained that no minister could legitimately hold office for any length of time without being a parliamentarian. The Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Constitution permitted the appointment of

ministers not in Parliament for four months but it is not certain whether the present one drawn up at Lancaster House provides for this. Mr Malianga was reluctant to clarify his own position yesterday. He simply said: "My authority derives from the Prime Minister." He would not say whether he was receiving his salary from Treasury. He said this question and others posed to him should be referred to Mr Mugabe. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1/

COAL SALES--Wankie coal sales in August totalled 151 641 tonnes. Coke sales were 13 476 tonnes and breeze sales 74 tonnes. The number of working days in the month was 24.--Ziana /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 5/

GOVERNMENT'S INVESTMENT COMMITTEE--The Government has quietly gone ahead with its plans to establish its Foreign Investment Committee to consider external equity participation in locally registered companies. No official announcement has been made on its formation, but it has been in operation for about six weeks. The committee comprises the secretaries of four ministries--Mr Brian Walters (finance), Mr Tom Mswaka (economic planning and development), Mr Christopher Ushewokunze (mines), Dr Mufaro Hove (industry and energy development) and Mr T.B. "Jumbo" Pike, general manager, exchange control, from the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. It is known that there is a backlog of applications to be considered, but the Ministry of Finance would not divulge how many there are, nor whether any had been rejected or approved. "The committee of officials puts its recommendations to ministers whose decision is final," said a spokesman. The FIC has no formal powers at the moment, but regulations are to be promulgated in due course, she added. /Text/ /Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1/

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SAVINGS--Considerable savings of foreign exchange have resulted from the local manufacture of battery casings by Joseph Lucas CA (Pvt.) Ltd. The company began production four months ago, and has already returned $30 000 in foreign currency allocation to the Reserve Bank. Managing director Mr Bob Reeves said that up to $250 000 a year is spent by the industry on imported materials. Mr Reeves said that until 1974 they used a mixture of asbestos and pitch to manufacture casings, but the asbestos was declared a health hazard. "Modern technology now uses 80 percent coal dust and we had the raw material and the plant but not the expertise," said Mr Reeves. But last year the company hired two technicians from overseas who had the "magic formula." In conjunction with National Tyre Services Ltd, sheets of casing material are processed and current production is 30 000 boxes a year. The firm produces 32 types of battery for a wide range of vehicles, and the name of major buyers is printed on the battery to help prevent theft. Mr Reeves added that the firm hopes to provide casings for the entire local market as well as export to neighbouring countries. The company is about t to launch the Polaris reduced maintenance battery for family cars, and is receiving considerable demand for batteries for electric-powered vehicles. /Text/ /Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1/

SEMINAR ON TECHNOLOGY--The first high technology seminar offered by the University of Zimbabwe's Department of Electrical Engineering, in association with the Computer Society of Zimbabwe, will be held at the university on Saturday. The topics of the papers to be presented were selected to meet the immediate technological demands of Zimbabwe's computer engineering staff. "By providing a seminar

and forum for discussions it is hoped that the level of expertise of our engineers will be enhanced, with the university taking the lead in the theoretical aspects of computer design," said Mr Wally Green of the Faculty of Engineering. It is hoped that future seminars will cover other aspects of advanced technology. /Text/ /Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1/

KENYAN TRADE MISSION--A 14-man trade delegation from Kenya arrived in Salisbury yesterday for the second phase of a promotion programme sponsored by the Commonwealth Secretariat. The significance of the visit is underlined by the fact that Mr B.D. Jayal, director of the secretariat's export market development division, is accompanying the delegation headed by Mr M.L. Garg and Mr M. Githiji of the Kenya External Trade Authority. The mission's visit is the culmination of a three-month consultancy programme undertaken by a Salisbury firm, Industrial & Commercial Promotions (Pvt.) Ltd. ICP's managing director, Mr J.C. Theo, said that a detailed report had been submitted of its investigations into the potential of two-way trade between Zimbabwe and Kenya. "At the start of the programme it was anticipated that there would be few areas of potential trade. "However, as the programme progressed we became very optimistic about the potential for Zimbabwean and Kenyan goods in their respective markets," said Mr Theo. "We are pleased to report that over 20 different product categories have already been identified where reciprocal trade could be forthcoming, and it is hoped that the delegation visiting Zimbabwe at the moment will conclude some bood deals." While in Zimbabwe the delegation will be briefed by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries and the Zimbabwe Promotion Council. /Text/ /Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1/

GEC-NRZ CONTRACT--An $8,5 million contract has been won by GEC Telecommunications Limited of England to supply a 300 km communications system for the National Railways of Zimbabwe. The system, which will run from Salisbury to Dabuka, is part of a railway electrification project being carried out by a group of British companies. GEC Telecommunications will coordinate the design, supply and installation of the communications scheme which will include telecommunications cables, mobile radio equipment, communications recording equipment and an eight-hop two GHz microwave radio system which with small capacity carrier-on-cable links will interconnect some 40 stations and sidings into the system. The cable system will be specially screened in order to reduce to an acceptable level any interfering noise voltages and danger voltages induced by the overhead railway electrification wires. The mobile radio equipment will operate in the 450MHz UHG bank and provide communication between the control centre at Dabuka and trains at all points between Salisbury and Dabuka. Communication will also be provided with road and rail maintenance vehicles and with maintenance personnel along the track. Message recording equipment will enable conversations with the control centre to be continuously recorded. The microwave-radio equipment will incorporate standby facilities to protect vital traffic carried by the system which will have an ultimate capacity of 300 speech circuits. The small capacity links will each cater for 12 speech circuits transmitted over trackside cables. In addition to speech, the system will carry data, telegraph, mobile radio control, centralised traffic control and telecontrol (centralised power control) circuits. /Text/ /Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Aug 81 p 3/

BATTERY PRODUCTION--Chloride Zimbabwe are manufacturing the largest batteries mad in the country. The mammoth 1 800 HG battery used to power Clark forklift trucks at Turnhalls weigh the equivalent of a fully-laden Peugeot 504 and deliver 1 071 amp hours (a normal car battery delivers 50). The Chloride batteries can supply power for a full eight-hour shift on a non-continuous basis and take eight hours to recharge. /Text/ /Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Aug 81 p 5/

EMIGRATION FIGURES--A grand total of 8 805 people officially emigrated from Zimbabwe between January and May this year, an increase of 3 025 people over the same period in 1980. However, a total immigration was also up during this period. A total of 3 472 people immigrated to Zimbabwe, up from 2 049 the previous year. Of the emigrants, the vast majority, 5 995, went to South Africa, followed by Britain, 704, Kenya, 636, and Australia, 397. Most of the immigrants came from Britain, 1 025, followed by returning Zimbabweans, 907, Zambia, 375, and South Africa, 352. Among the immigrants to Zimbabwe, 2 168 were classified as new, 1 180 as returning, and there were 130 temporary residents. /Text/ /Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Aug 81 p 1/

PF OFFICIAL QUITS--The Patriotic Front vice-secretary for Central Province, Mr Godfrey Manyararah, has resigned from the party to join ZANU (PF). In a statement yesterday, he appealed to other politicians to abandon their parties and join ZANU (PF) led by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe. Mr Manyararah said ZANU (PF) was a popular party that every peace-loving Zimbabwean should join and support. "We should now unite and work for one goal which creates peace and unity." Mr Manyararah has been a politician since 1957, during the days of the African National Congress. He said people should now forget the past and join the party that was working for the people in the spirit of reconciliation. "I am appealing to all parties to merge and join one organisation which won the elections," Mr Manyararah said. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 81 p 1/

MUGABE'S TOUR--Tomorrow the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, resumes his country-wide "meet the people" tour during which he will be accompanied by cabinet ministers and other Government and party leaders. Announcing this last night, a Government spokesman said the Prime Minister would visit various areas in the Midlands. Mr Mugabe will address two rallies in the Charter district tomorrow and will speak at two more rallies in the Chilimanzi and Belingwe districts on Thursday, the spokesman said. After addressing two rallies in the Gokwe district on Friday, Mr Mugabe will meet civic leaders and party officials from Gwelo, Que Que, Selukwe and Torwood in Gwelo. On Saturday, Mr Mugabe is due to tour the ZISCO works in Que Que before meeting the company management and workers. Later the same day, he will address a rally in Que Que before leaving for Salisbury. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 81 p 1/

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT--The Non-Aligned Movement has moved from strength to strength on the platform of right and morality rather than might and domination in international relations, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simbarashe Mubengegwi, said last night. Addressing a reception in Salisbury to mark the 20th Anniversary of the founding of the movement, he said that by championing the genuine aspirations of people everywhere, the movement had acquired moral authority which could not be ignored. The movement had also made significant contributions to the maintenance of peace and the promotion of independence for the past 20 years. On the future of the movement, the deputy minister said the priority was to maintain unity among member states. The question of redistribution of wealth would continue to dominate the international scene. "There can be no moral justification for 25 percent of humanity to control 80 percent of the world income, leaving the remainder to 75 percent of humanity. "It is this

basic contradiction that the movement should address itself to in the eighties." It was also "morally indefensible for human resources to be ploughed into the weapons of human destruction, when 35 percent of mankind has no medical facilities, 25 percent is grossly undernourished, 20 percent is completely illiterate and 20 percent is without decent housing." /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 81 p 1/

MAPUTO ORDERS POTATOES--Bulawayo--Zimbabwe is growing a special seed potato crop to meet an export order from Mozambique, said the manager of the country's sole supplier of certified seed. The order--for delivery in April, May and June next year--would not affect seed supplies to Zimbabwean growers, said Mr J.W. Gurr of the Seed Potato Co-op in Salisbury. Shortages of seed for sowing at home were due to the reluctance by Mashonaland seedsmen to risk growing frost prone crops during the Zimbabwean winter, he added. Mr Gurr said in addition to releasing the bulk of seeds for home growers in Sepgember/October, they would soon introduce two new certifiable varieties developed in Inyanga. Amethyst and Emerald--the new types--are said to be more resistant to late potato blight and are both long-term growers. In fact they are the first domestically-produced commercial hybrid seeds to be introduced in the country for some time. The last was marketed about three years ago. The new seeds will have been tested for more than six years before release. Mozambique has ordered 110 000 pockets of seed at 20 kg each but, until Zimbabwe growers are geared up to meet the new demand, will get only 40 000 pockets. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 81 p 7/

STRIKE DISPUTE--Striking staff in the Marandellas municipal liquor undertaking returned to work late yesterday afternoon but will consider further action if the sacking of a colleague is not satisfactorily explained or reversed. The vice-chairman of the workers' committee for the liquor undertaking, Mr Alfred Madamombe, said the barmen, their assistants, municipal police, supervisors and waitresses went on strike yesterday morning over the summary dismissal of a barman on Friday. "The industrial relations people came down and we discussed the problem with them," he said yesterday. "We want our fellow man reinstated. They told us they were having a meeting with the town councillors and would come back to us." The sacked man, a supervisor at Chikomo Tavern in Mombotombo, was given his pay in lieu of notice on Friday. A letter from the council read: "The council is very dissatisfied with the manner in which you have discharged your duties and has no alternative but to terminate your services with immediate effect." The Town Clerk, Mr Roy Hamer, declined to comment. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 81 p 5/

END

CSO: 4700/421

JPRS 78987

16 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2486

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JPRS 78987

16 September 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2486

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ANGOLAN TECHNICAL, SCIENTIFIC CULTURAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text] Angola and Tanzania yesterday established a joint commission on Trade and Economic cooperation and signed technical, scientific and cultural agreements after two days of ministerial level talks.

The Angolan Minister for External Trade, Ndugu Lopo do Nascimento, leading a 13-man delegation to the bilateral talks, said after the signing ceremony in Dar es Salaam yesterday that Angola had indicated the possibility of cooperation in the importation of bicycles, textiles, meat and beans from Tanzania.

Ndugu Nascimento explained that in October this year an Angolan trade delegation would visit Tanzania to discuss products identified for export in the course of the talks.

He said another delegation of oil experts would also visit Tanzania to "continue discussions on the possibility of supplying Tanzania with oil."

Items identified by Tanzania for possible cooperation with Angola include importation of common salt animal feeds, oil seeds, marble, hides and skins, wax, prepared glues, steel sheets and tubes as well as petroleum and petroleum products.

According to the Minister for trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, the list is not exhaustive as the solidarity existing between Tanzania and Angola has no time limit.

Under the economic, technical, scientific, and cultural agreement; exchanges in experiences and personnel would be undertaken and where necessary relevant information on technical matters would also be made available.

The Joint Commission, an umbrella agreement supervising the other two agreements and any new ones that might arise, consists of a permanent structure whereby the two countries would be able to identify further areas of cooperation and methods of achieving this.

In the joint commission agreement it has been agreed that the commission meet once a year while subcommissions on the identified areas of cooperation would meet more frequently to deliberate and prepare the agenda for the annual joint commission.

Composition of the commission would be established at a later date but in practice the commissions are headed by ministers of participating countries.

Asked on the possibility of establishing a barter system of trade between the two countries the ministers said this would be worked in the course of implementing the agreement because the just signed agreements were self-perpetuating.

On possible constraints in the implementation of the agreements, Ndugu Nascimento said the question of transport snags was discussed during the talks and common solutions would be sought.

Ndugu Nascimento said in the first agreement ships ferrying Angolan goods to and from India and Pakistan would stop over at Dar es Salaam port to unload and load goods exchanged between the two countries.

CSO: 4700/413

PARIS RADIO CORRESPONDENT VIEWS SITUATION IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

LD031810 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Interview with Alain Menargues, Paris Radio's special correspondent to the Central African Republic, by unidentified radio announcer on 3 September--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] The first question, of course, is how does Bangui, the capital, look 2 days after the coup d'etat? It is said that all is more or less calm. Is this true?

[Answer] (?Yes, of course) all is calm and if it were not for the few soldiers who are at the intersections and the military marches broadcast by the radio, nobody would have any idea that Bangui had a coup d'etat 48 hours ago. For example, the market, the big market in Bangui, lives to the rhythms of [words indistinct] and really that is the only thing which allows one to feel the important presence of the military.

[Question] Tell us about the new strongman in power and his team, which after all, he put into authority very, very quickly.

[Answer] The general is of average height and rather strongly built. He is 45 years old. He shows a face of gentle good humor. He has just presented his full government: generals, colonels, lieutenant-colonels and captains. They were all [words indistinct] camouflaged and the tasks are parceled out equally to each one of them. He was a student of Bigeard [Gen Marcel Bigeard]. He was trained under Bigeard and he has retained exactly the same way of speaking. (?He affirms that) these are soldiers who do not want to influence politics but who want to set the country on its feet again in order to enable the civilians--he wishes this--to take back power. But when would this happen, in a year's time, in 18 months? It all depends on the social and economic situation.

[Question] Now, Alain Menargues, vis-a-vis the population of the Central African Republic, what are the reasons put forward by General Kolingba to explain, to justify this coup d'etat?

[Answer] Well, listen, he told me just now that it was the population which pushed him. In fact--and this is what happened--Ange Patasse, one of the leaders of the opposition, came back last Sunday from Brazzaville where he was [words indistinct] by about 5,000-6,000 people who acclaimed him and who followed him in a procession

to the center of the town. On the 14th of September, in fact, a big demonstration, a big political rally had been envisaged. We are of the impression here that it was precisely in order to put an end to pressure by the opposition that the soldiers have taken power.

[Question] Well, we now come to what one might call the domestic kitchen. It is said that former President Dacko had in reality more or less negotiated his departure with the new strongman, General Kolingba, in other words that he was more or less pushed out. What is the truth in all this?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] that this is absolutely correct. You know, that in 1980 there was a certain euphoria here. And this euphoria was followed by an anxiety provoked by the indecision and the weakness of Dacko, who was not very much liked, because he was [words indistinct] because the economic situation was bad. Dacko knew very well that he could not rectify the situation. You remember the attack of 14 July, that bomb in a cinema which claimed three lives. Dacko was not able to take matters in hand again. You remember that already by the 14th of July he had to resort to the army; he, who had promised to be a good president. It seems that he was preparing his exit. As you can see, he is, above all, ill.

[Question] One last question, Alain Menargues. It is being said that there are Americans behind this gentle coup. From what you have learned there, as a Paris Radio special correspondent to the Central African Republic, are there Americans more or less pulling the strings? Yes or no?

[Answer] The new president has just told us that he has had no contact with the Americans. (?Seen from) closer quarters the Americans already have economic interests and have a massive concentration of oil exploration going on here. Have they found any oil? That, of course, we do not know. There is also a Libyan presence in the north of the country. The Libyans had already tried in Bokassa's time to open up a front here in Bangui.

Are the Americans really present here, have they been seen? Here at the American Embassy discretion rules the day, of course. The Central African officials are denying such information most vigorously. That is where things are at the moment, speculation. The officials here are saying that these are speculations which emanate from French journalists.

CSO: 4719/355

BRIEFS

CALL FOR FREE ELECTIONS--A CAR opposition party based in Brussels today called for free and democratic elections to be held in that country, in the wake of the bloodless army coup 2 days ago. The opposition group, called the Movement for the Liberation of the Central African people, said in a communique that it was satisfied with the resignation of former President David Dacko, who was ousted by Army Chief of Staff Andre Kolingba. The statement added that in view of the political tension in the republic, the army remains one of the reasonable alternatives to ensure a transition. The communique said the army should soon hand over power through elections supervised by the OAU and the United Nations. General Kolingba has suspended the constitution and all political parties, but has said that elections could be held in the next few weeks. [Text] [AB031944 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 3 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/355

BRIEFS

REPORTED KIDNAPPINGS, ASSASSINATIONS--Paris (AFP)--The National Patriotic Movement (MPN) of Chad, hostile to the Libyan presence in Chad, has accused President Goukouni Oueddei's People's Armed Forces of kidnapping and assassination in Ndjamena. In a communique which reached Paris yesterday, the MPN's secretary general, Col Doungous Kimton, stated that several teachers at the Felix Eboue school were arrested in July and are "now believed missing." The communique also reported the assassination of Lieutenant Alladoum on 12 July, which it said brings to 3 "the number of Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) officers killed in the Chadian capital since January 1981." According to the MPN, Mr Abdoulaye Adoum Dana, chief of FROLINAT-Volcan and former minister of transportation, was also the target of an assassination attempt. The communique also reported the assassination of the prefect of Lai (Tandjile), Mr Nimane, whose body, it added, has just been found. "A commando unit has just been set up with the blessing of the Libyans in order to eliminate both government officials and ordinary citizens considered suspect," the MPN communique added and denounced Libyan operations which it said are aimed at eliminating the entire Chadian elite. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 7 Aug 81 p 5] 11915

REGION CONTROLLED--Geneina, East Sudan, 6 Sep (SUNA)--The North Forces of Chadian former Minister of Defense Hissein Habre had succeeded yesterday to control the region of "Guereda" 45 km northeast Geneina town in the western Sudanese borders with Chad. This region had been under the control of pro-Libyan forces of Acyl Ahmat. Hissein Habre's forces had been involved in bloody clashes with Acyl Ahmat men and Libyan forces in order to set free the region. [Text] [JN061849 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 6 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/426

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT DENIES DEFENSE PACT--Moroni, August 13--The Government of the Comoro Islands has denied claims by an opposition movement-in-exile that it signed a defense pact with South Africa and that 170 mercenaries from Belgium were integrated into the islands' security forces last month. Comoran Foreign Minister Ali Mroudjae called the allegations yesterday "lies," and added: "The whole world knows that the Government in Moroni has signed defense accords only with France--in November, 1978. South Africa has also denied the claim about a defense agreement, made in Paris by the National Front-Union of Komorans. The group also said that the "mercenaries" had arrived in the archipelago off the East African coast "posing as tourists" on July 27. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2819, 14 Aug 81 p 28]

CSO: 4700/419

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN CONVOY ATTACKED--Fighters of the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] have attacked a Dergue convoy moving from Alamata to Waja. During the attack, which took place on 5 August, 1981, the TPLF fighters captured four vehicles and destroyed one. Of the people traveling in the convoy, 50 merchants were released after brief political education while 6 others, who had served the enemy in varying degrees, were taken by the TPLF fighters for further political education. [Text] [EA101509 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Ethiopia in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 9 Aug 81]

ERITREAN GUERRILLAS MILITARY CLAIMS--The northern Sahel front: The heroic people's militia of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front have bombarded with heavy weapons the enemy's position in the north eastern Sahel. In the heavy bombardment, which took place on 9 August, an enemy ammunition depot was destroyed. In addition, the enemy's trucks which had been concealed in the vicinity were hurriedly removed. In another development, on 9 August, an enemy (?convoy) which was heading to Dekemhare from Asmara was (?attacked and many soldiers were killed or wounded). [Text] [EA122058 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 12 Aug 81]

EPLF GUERRILLAS CLAIMS--Fighters of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] on 8 August, 1981 dismantled local associations at the following places (Adi Bahro); (Adi Jano); Adi Ark'ay; Dongolol; (Adi Kesem) and (Ugrui) around (Adi Quala) in (Seraie) province. The leaders of the associations, which were set up by the Dergue in a bid to use them as instruments of its rule over the area, were taken by the fighters of political education. In another development, on 9 August, 1981 at [name of place indistinct], near (Agordat), one truck was destroyed and on 13 August, 1981 at a place between (Agordat) and (Barentu), three tanks and two army vehicles of the enemy were destroyed by landmines planted by the heroic engineering units of the EPLF. [Text] [EA152246 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 15 Aug 81]

EPLF CLAIMS BATTLE VICTORY--Forces of the people's militia of the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] have attacked a Dergue military camp in Zigrib. In the 1-hour attack, which took place on Saturday 22 August 1981, from 0630 - 0730, the enemy was routed, leaving the dead and wounded behind. A vehicle full of corpses and wounded soldiers was taken to Asmara the next day. In retaliation, the enemy soldiers wounded two women of the area. [Text] [EA262006 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 26 Aug 81]

CSO: 4505/8

SENEGAL ASSIGNS GUARDS TO PROTECT JAWARA

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2822, 25 Aug 81 p 17

[Text] Banjul, August 23--Senegal has put about 50 presidential guards and security agents at Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara's disposition as a result of the July 30 coup attempt in Gambia, a narrow enclave bordered on three sides by Senegal.

The move is part of a plan announced by the Gambian Head of State to combine the two countries' armed forces and security services. He also recently proposed creating a Gambian-Senegalese confederation.

The Senegalese guards were presented to President Jawara on Saturday, well-informed sources said.

Senegalese soldiers--who put down the attempted coup--have already started training their Gambian counterparts in traffic control, searching cars and military drill, the sources said.

Meanwhile President Jawara, who yesterday started a four-day trip to the interior to discuss the confederation project and test the mood of rural communities, has uncapped a senior traditional chief indirectly implicated in the July 30 bid, the Ministry of Local Administration announced in a statement today.

The chief was named as Sanjali Bajan, traditional ruler of Kombo central district on the Kombo Peninsular near here, one of the areas where the rebels tried to hide after the intervention of Senegalese troops.

Chief Bajan, a well-known orator, was captured by the plotters and later broadcast an appeal over Radio Gambia--which was in rebel hands--for people to support the short-lived Supreme Council of the Revolution and demand the withdrawal of Senegalese forces.

Last week saw the resignation of Education Minister Dembo Jatta, who made a broadcast in similar conditions. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/420

DISCUSSION CONTINUES ON MINORITY PARTIES' MERGER

Minority Parties Rally

AB310803 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The merged minority parties have held a rally at Sunyani as part of their nationwide tour to present themselves to the electorate as a group. Explaining the philosophy behind the merger, the leader of the Third Force Party, Dr Bilson, said the precarious socioeconomic position of the country leaves no room for the pursuance of individual ambitions. In view of this, the minority parties and their leaders have decided to bury their individual ambitions and make the salvation of the country their paramount concern.

The leader of the ACP [Action Congress Party], Col Bernasko, called on the government to meet the demands of farmers half-way, as neglecting them will be equal to killing the hen that lays the golden egg. On his part, the leader of the PFP [Popular Front Party], Mr Victor Owusu, told the people not to give in to the politicians' propaganda going on in certain circles that the merger will result in the abolition of the Brong Ahafo region. He made it clear that the region exists by virtue of an entrenched clause in the constitution.

Alhaji Iddrisu Mahama, leader of the SDF [Social Democratic Front], described the country's present situation as one without direction. He said Ghana was a pace setter in Africa and, in order to regain that position, the electorate must vote the merged parties into power at the next general elections. The MP for Saltpond and a leading member of the UNC [United National Convention], Dr Agama, urged the people to vote for the merged parties in order to get a clearer direction for the country.

SDF Merger Plans

AB040830 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The Social Democratic Front [SDF] has said that it is going ahead with negotiations with the other minority parties with a view to forming one party. In a statement issued by the secretary general, K.B. Asante, the SDF referred to an article in an Accra daily that the Trades Union Congress, TUC, has threatened to withdraw from the SDF if it goes ahead with the merger.

He said no new situation has arisen as a result of that publication and that a meeting would soon be held between the national executive of the TUC and the SDF to consider the issue.

Meanwhile, a veteran trade unionist, Alex Hamah, has said the threat by the TUC to withdraw its support for the SDF can be described as progressive or reactionary. He explained that the decision is progressive only if it means that the TUC will completely withdraw from active partisan politics and it is reactionary if it means that the congress will decide to be associated or identified with a particular party. Mr Hamah said should this be the case there is going to be a lot of confusion on the labor front.

CSO: 4700/408

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE FOR SUCCESSFUL CENSUS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] *THE Population Census of Ghana has come a long way through difficulties to the stage that it has reached now. The last census we had in this country was in 1960 and, by international requirements, the next one should have been in 1970 but this was not possible due to unforeseen circumstances.*

The current one should have been held in 1980 but again there were problems. This time, it wasn't only financial. The mass exodus of personnel had badly affected the Central Bureau of Statistics of which the Census Office is a part.

The repercussions of this two-decade lag, though readily imperceptible, have not augured well for the economy.

The economy appears to have lost track of the way social development, which is a necessary basis for economic development, has gone.

Certainly, the population of this country has increased but by how much, nobody knows. All the figures that have been given have all been guesses which are officially clothed as "Estimates". The age and gender compositions have altered. The geographical distribution is very different from what it was twenty years ago as evidenced by the pressure on urban and city facilities and services.

It is therefore no wonder that successive governments have not succeeded in apportioning the 'national cake' equitably.

This stresses the importance of keeping constant and up-to-date checks on population dynamics for economic, political and social development. For example it is only a population census that can tell us more accurately what size the voting population is.

Better late than never, the 'Graphic' welcomes the population census with its trial scheme starting on the 17th of this month.

Like the Voters' registration exercise, there has not been much publicity about the Census or its pilot scheme and we would take this opportunity to caution the Government Statistician to ensure that the programme achieves success.

We know the mentality of people in this country to the counting of human beings. There are all sorts of unfounded interpretations given to such an exercise and the consequent possible unco-operative attitude, particularly of the rural folk.

It is therefore very important that enough advertisement is made of the exercise.

We also hope that the Government Statistician should have learnt a lot from the experience of the Electoral Commissioner. We refer to such happenings as shortage of stationery, absenteeism by the staff and apathy on the part of the people for whom the exercise is carried out.

The 'Graphic' wishes to take this opportunity to call on the political parties to use their platforms in educating their followers about the population census and its benefits.

CSO: 4700/412

U.S. NEUTRON BOMB PRODUCTION DECISION SCORED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 13 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Following the American Government's decision to start production of the neutron bomb, French Defence Minister Charles Hernu tactfully revealed in Paris that the Soviet Union, too, has tested a neutron bomb.

So both superpowers possess the technology, with the difference being that only the United States has so far decided to produce the neutron bomb for military deployment.

The French position indicates that other powers than the superpowers possess the capability to produce the bomb, and that the only way to avoid its proliferation is to propose to them a "progressive disarmament policy."

Two important factors make the manufacture and deployment of the neutron bomb a questionable proposition. Firstly, it can only increase the tempo of the armament race. Secondly, it goes counter to the principle of deterrent which has been used as the justification of nuclear armament.

The production of the bomb will worsen the arms race, because President Brezhnev told President Carter before that if the US does not produce the neutron weapon, the USSR will not. The inference is that since the United States has decided to produce it, the Soviet Union will produce it, too.

Seen against the principle of deterrence, the production of the neutron bomb is also illogical. This principle is based on the belief that since the nuclear bomb is so destructive and no nuclear power can escape being destroyed by it, none of them would dare to start a nuclear war.

Inflation

But the neutron bomb seems to fall without this deterrent principle, for two main reasons. In the first place, it is thought of as a "tactical theatre weapon"--that is, its effect can be limited to a specified area--and the duration of its radio-active fall-out is calculated to be far shorter than that of the nuclear bomb.

These factors have apparently led some military strategists to hold that the neutron bomb is not as dangerous as its opponents portray it. It is obvious, then, that its possessors would probably use it more readily than they would the atomic bomb.

In the second place, the American Government has tried for some time now to convince its NATO allies that the main or immediate thrust of the neutron bomb should be to counter-balance Soviet tank superiority in Europe.

The implication is that in the event of even a conventional war with the WARSAW forces in Europe, the NATO forces might use the neutron bomb. This simple tactical-advantage concept of the neutron bomb has no place in the grand deterrent design. Moreover, such use of the neutron bomb against a non-possessor of it will most certainly draw out a nuclear weapon response in a state of desperation.

We must face the truth that the high-radiation neutron weapon is no less destructive than the nuclear bomb. The only difference is that it destroys human beings but leaves buildings and other structures intact; its radio-active effect also lasts about five years against 30 years for the nuclear bomb.

But imagine a neutron bomb attack on Accra: Every human being will perish but all buildings will remain intact. An atomic bomb will destroy human beings and buildings alike. The loss of life is equal in both cases! That is the point.

Looking at the issue from all angles, the decision to produce the neutron bomb is going to give no advantage to anyone; it could only amount to war-mongering that would worsen the current world inflation just as the arms race which started in the early sixties created the inflation.

CSO: 4700/412

ALARM SOUNDED AT DANGEROUS LEVEL OF LAWLESSNESS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by F.N.K. Amoako]

[Text]

THE lawlessness that seems to be rapidly engulfing the whole country is gradually growing out of proportion, and if allowed to go unchecked it will soon be unsafe to live in the country.

Crime is not peculiar to Ghana. But here it is on the ascendency and if statistics are anything to go by then we are yet to see more to come.

The situation in Kumasi is so alarming that the police has advised people not to carry large sums of money on them. People in Tema fear to go out at night because the thugs are always on the move. The situation is alarming at the port.

All over the country people seem to take the law into their own hands. One pertinent example is the construction of "feeder" roads to the Accra-Tema Motorway. Very soon the Motorway will cease to serve its true function as an express carriageway between the two towns. Most of these sub-roads are constructed from Ashaiman, an urban slum near Tema.

If this is allowed to continue the implications are obvious. It can lead to frequent accidents on the Motorway. Thugs can enter the Motorway by this route and erect blockades with their cars with the intention of robbing passing cars. There will be loss of revenue to the Government because these people do not pay tolls levied at the main entrance of the Motorway.

Soon people who cannot afford the toll will just use these sub-roads. Indeed gradually our Motorway is becoming a junction. Ghanaians generally oppose change, therefore if this practice is allowed to take root, it will be difficult to stamp out, notwithstanding that it is wrong. The Police seem helpless in the face of all these because they operate with obsolete equipment.

The situation in the capital is no better. It is common knowledge that people do not bother to report certain categories of crimes because it is most likely that practically nothing can be done about it. For example, stealing of car batteries and armed attacks on people.

This leads invariably to another phenomenon which is catching on fast in Ghana; mob-justice. People suspected of crimes are just burnt without police intervention.

This lawlessness has permeated the very fabric of the Ghanaian society. It is an open secret that workers do not spend more than two hours at work after signing-in their names at government work places. More often than not the person whose responsibility is to see that they remain at post is himself away on 'business'.

Even Parliament seem to have their share of this. There is no gainsaying the fact that the absence of MPs of the majority party on the day of the discussion of the budget statement led to its defeat. What beats the imagination of most people is that the business to be discussed is known forehand. Why the apathy then? Members of the majority party who absented themselves that day should realise that they were ultimately responsible for the presentation of a new budget.

One trouble with problem-solving in this country is that successive Governments have favoured ad-hoc solutions to our problems.

At the root of these problems lies the socio-economic condition of the nation. Each year the trade schools and universities turn out school leavers who must get jobs, which unfortunately are non-existent. What compounds this is that the precarious foreign exchange position of the nation is forcing factories to produce under-capacity, which is steadily leading to redundancy. Thus it seems useless to urge people who have left Ghana for other countries to return home.

In the short-term people who are idling should be mobilised into a strong work force capable of undertaking large scale agriculture. We abound in resources for this purpose.

The measures needed to rectify this in the long-term will be more difficult to implement because they are inter-dependent on a host of other factors. More job openings will have to be created to absorb school leavers. But this is dependent on the general improvement in economic conditions, because even the existing factories are under-utilised.

It is not being suggested that with the successful implementation of these measures lawlessness will completely cease. However, the urge to turn to crime will be less.

The Police must also be a modern efficient outfit capable of combating crime in this country. Corruption must be eradicated from the service. Only dedicated policemen can do what is expected of them. We only hope the gloomy picture will not be with us for long.

CSO: 4700/412

PLEA FOR BETTER TREATMENT OF STATE FARMS CORPORATION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 20 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial: "State Farms in Anguish"]

[Text] It seems that the Ministry of Agriculture has not yet completely made up its mind about the State Farms Corporation--whether it should live or die.

The apparent indecision could be due to a conflict of appraisal between what the corporation is and what it can or should be.

To many analysts, however, the potential role of the corporation in the country's economic future is certain. They are convinced that to jeopardize the corporation's development would be a serious economic misjudgment.

It is, therefore, unfortunate to see the State Farms Corporation being treated as if it does not matter. Right now, its 12,000 employees have not been paid for the last three months.

The corporation itself is not in a position now to pay its way out, including the workers' salaries, without Government subvention--and it has told the Government so for reasons that look genuine.

In the first place, about 75% of the corporation's investment has gone into plantation crops which have a gestation period of several years. So no profit can be expected from the majority of its farms for a long time. The crops include vast plantations of oil palm, coconut, citrus, cola, rubber and cashew.

In the second place, the corporation's 22,000-acre rubber plantation which should have been supporting its operations today was sold to Firestone in 1969 without any compensation to the corporation! The corporation had spent ¢5 million to establish that vast plantation which was worth about ¢30 million by 1969.

In the third place, the funds coming from the Government to the corporation have been in the form of loans, whose repayment has made it impossible for the corporation to build up its own capital fund.

Subvention

So the corporation must live on Government subvention until 1985 when enough of its crops would be producing to enable it to stand on its own feet.

A look at the corporation's production targets and what has actually been cultivated shows that it has a promising future. At least a local bank which does not give agriculture loans was so impressed after inspecting the corporation's projects that it readily gave it a substantial loan.

Most international financial institutions usually allow long grace periods for repaying loans for agriculture because they recognize that agricultural investment is normally a long-term affair.

So it is not a very strong point to abandon a massive agricultural organization like the State Farms Corporation for not paying its way out too soon. In this regard, those who care enough should examine private agricultural projects of the corporation's type to realize that profits don't begin to flow too soon for the private owners, either.

The Ministry should get the corporation's workers paid without further delay because there is no point in the delay. At the moment, because they have not been paid, many of the plantation workers are said, to have deserted the farms, leaving young crops untended. In addition, many of them steal fruits like palm nuts and sell them to keep their families going.

Now, since the workers are going to be paid in the long run, why not pay them now so that they would return to work to save the crops from destruction?

And what does the Eastern Regional Minister mean by saying that the Regional Administration has taken over the corporation's oil palm plantation at Okumaning? Is that a reflection of how simple the Ministry's attitude to the corporation is when agriculture is a priority national programme?

The Government should do something quickly about the corporation's problems to prevent the destruction of this vital economic asset.

CSO: 4700/411

GUNSA ADVOCATES INCREASED NATIONALIZATION OF LANDS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Samuel Annobil]

[Text]

THE Ghana United Nations Students and Youth Association has called on the Government to initiate steps to nationalize a greater percentage of land in the country. Only a token percentage should be left for the chiefs and other land owners.

In a communique issued at the end of its 18th annual convention at Cape Coast last week-end, the association regretted the near disaster committed in the north by one ethnic group against another, and drew attention to the damage being done to our image abroad by such disgraceful events.

It implored the Government to delve deeper into the root causes of the northern conflict with a view to restoring the hitherto cordial relations between the peoples concerned.

The GUNSA also called on the Government to embark on massive establishment of rural industries with the aim of developing small-scale industries to process some of the major exports, especially cocoa, and to stimulate their local consumption.

Signed by the association's president, Nii Laryea Browne, the communique reiterated the call on the banks and other financial institutions to consider increasing their financial and material aid to co-operative limits in the rural areas as well as to serious and committed farmers; not the absentee farmer.

It viewed with dismay the deteriorating standard of medical care in the country and expressed its belief that the institution of a comprehensive health insurance scheme would aid in promoting the health of Ghanaians.

CSO: 4700/411

COURT RULES IN FAVOR OF CPT TSIKATA IN HARRASSMENT SUIT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Awudu Ali]

[Text]

MR Justice Roger Korsah, sitting at an Accra High Court, yesterday ordered the State security agencies to leave Captain Kojo Tsikata (rtd) alone because he was entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual as enshrined in the Constitution.

The court made it clear that until it was given compelling reasons which had provoked the constant, continuous and naked shadowing of Capt. Tsikata, it could not sanction such a practice, he said.

The security agencies of the country, the judge said, must act within the parameters defined by the laws of the land because it was to them that the individual looked up to for the protection of his rights and liberties.

Mr. Justice Korsah was giving judgment in the case in which Captain Tsikata was seeking the court's relief to perpetually restrain agents of the Military Intelligence from the harassment and inhuman treatment being meted out to him.

The plaintiff also sought damages for unlawful interference with his fundamental human and constitutional rights to life, liberty and privacy.

Stating reasons for its decision, the judge said even though the court could not restrain the security agents from carrying out their official duties, the terms of their appointment did not confer on them the authority to violate the laws of the land.

In finding out wrong-doers, the court advised that a balance must be kept between freedom and security since the personal freedom of a law-abiding citizen would avail him nothing unless it was matched with the peace and good order of the community in which he resided.

It was wrong the court stated, for a police officer or any other person to be sent to commit an offence in order to prove that another person had committed an offence.

On the other hand, the court noted, if the security agencies should be effective, they must be left free to take appropriate action as and when the occasion demanded.

For these reasons, it did not think it proper to grant the remedy of perpetual injunction sought by Capt. Tsikata.

To grant the remedy, would mean that the security agents would not be able to act without flouting its orders, if Capt. Tsikata were ever minded to endanger the security of the State.

In the circumstances, perpetual injunction would be inappropriate it said but noted that Capt. Tsikata was entitled to a declaration that he was entitled to the enjoyment of the fundamental rights and freedoms assured the individual under the Constitution.

The judge hoped [illegible] of the security agencies would curb the excessive zeal of their men and make sure that they worked within the framework of the laws of the land.

The court [illegible] ¢500 damages against each of the 18 security agents for libelling Capt. Tsikata.

A further ¢3,000 cost was awarded in the Captain's favour. He was represented by Mr. Tsatsu Tsikata whilst Mr. J. Zwennes, a Senior State Attorney, defended the State.

CSO: 4700/411

PRIVATE AIR COURIER SERVICE LAUNCHED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] An international air courier service which will help promote industry and commerce in the country has been formally launched in Accra.

The main feature of the service being run by IML SKY-SERVICES (GHANA) LIMITED, a branch of the London-based IML SKYSERVICES GROUP, is to provide effective business communication system, and among others, help sell Ghana's industry and commerce and also attract investors to the country.

Through its in-built systems of skydata, skypacket and skycourier, all types of sensitive documents, essential spare parts for industrial machines and agricultural tools as well as vehicular parts could easily be carried by the IML's desk-to-desk operations.

Speaking at the ceremony, Mr Appiah-Mensah, president of the Ghana Manufacturers Association, appealed to the Government to give the necessary encouragement and support to private industries in Ghana.

He expressed fears that the whole economy might collapse soon unless the Government took immediate steps to encourage private participation in the country's economic programme.

He congratulated the management of the company for coming to Ghana and hoped that the Ghanaian businessmen would patronize their services.

Mr D. A. Kumi, president of the Ghana Chamber of Commerce, said the main aim of setting up the company was to improve communication in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), to help increase the volume of trade on the sub-region and said that "once we have these services here we do not have to isolate those in the other West African States."

Launching the courier service, Mr John Salmon, IML's overseas director, said "this world-wide courier service is a real boom to businessmen, many of whom might have lost valuable opportunities because they were relying on the conventional mail and telecommunication system" Present at the ceremony were Baffour O. Gyewu, Member of Parliament for Techiman and managing director of Inter Tours and Cargo Services and Mr S. H. Amancy, an Accra legal practitioner, who is also chairman of the Board of Directors of the IML SKYSERVICES (GHANA) LIMITED.

CSO: 4007/411

BRIEFS

PARTICIPATION IN HAVANA CONFERENCE--Ghana is among about 90 countries which will attend the 68th inter-parliamentary union conference due to be held in Havana, Cuba, next month. In all about 1,200 delegates and observers will be present. The conference is expected to discuss a proposal by the Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, Dr Fidel Castro, on economic issues facing the developing countries. The proposal, first made by President Castro at the United Nations General Assembly, is contained in a draft resolution adopted unanimously by the Commission for the study of economic and social issues at the meeting of the inter-parliamentary council which has just ended in Manila. The document also observed with satisfaction, the proposal made by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, that the petroleum producing countries and the group of industrialized countries create a common fund for energy and development. The text mentioned "that the contributions will be proportional to the hike in oil prices and to the inflation exported by the industrialized countries." It also contained the proposal of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo for putting into practice a world plan as well as that of some members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries--for creating an institution for the development of the Third World. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 14 Aug 81 p 2]

FILM, TV INSTITUTE DELEGATION--A four-member delegation of the National Film and Television Institute (NAFTI) has returned to Accra after attending the International Students Film meeting and Television Schools (CILECT) in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia. The delegation, led by Mr Martin Loh, head of the Production Department, comprise three students, Miss Joyce Amoah, editing, Mr Seth Ashong-Katai, script writing and Mr Oti Sarpong, television production. The meeting, which is held in a different country every two years, was hosted for the second consecutive time by the Academy of Film and Television Arts of the University of Prague. It is hoped that NAFTI, an associate member of CILECT, and the only film and television school in Black Africa, will have the honour to host the meeting in the near future. This is the first time that Black Africa was represented at the meeting which took place from July 3 to 8. Two NAFTI film productions were selected after the meeting and will be shown at pre-information viewing at the Venice Film Festival in September, 1981, as part of official contribution of CILECT. NAFTI is supported by the Friedrick Ebert Foundation of West Germany, which provides equipment, raw stock and advice. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 14 Aug 81 p 3]

MERGER'S INTERIM COMMITTEES--Interim working committees comprising various chairmen and secretaries of the merged minority parties have been formed to coordinate and strengthen the political field work towards the success of the proposed merger. This means that all party post holders at regional, district, constituency and ward levels will now constitute themselves into an interim organization. The committees will have the power to co-opt such persons they deem fit to assist the merger group in the discharge of all responsibilities. A statement issued after a meeting by the leaders of the minority parties in Accra yesterday said every thing possible was being done to bring the merger into reality in order to prove "the critics and the prophets of doom wrong." "In the not too distant future, all matters antecedent to the registration of a new political party would have been decided, the statement said. All party officers have therefore, been urged to take appropriate action to see to the implementation of the decision without delay. It called on all those concerned to submit the names of the interim committees to the interim national secretariat immediately. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 19 Aug 81 p 8]

RELIGIOUS STRIFE--The Christ Preachers Church based at Accra New Town, has appealed to Muslim leaders to educate their members to respect the constitutional rights of other citizens so as to ensure peace and tranquility in the country. The appeal was made at a press conference organized in Accra yesterday by the leaders of the church under the theme, "The need for religious tolerance in Ghana." Prophet Paul, founder of the church, said very serious acts, being pursued by Islamic believers, if not checked immediately, might lead to a big confrontation between believers of the Bible and those of the Quoran. He alleged that Muslims and Ahmaddiyas were attacking members of the church and causing extensive damage to their property at Accra New Town and Koforidua. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Aug 81 p 1]

GUNSA NEUTRON BOMB CONDEMNATION--The Ghana United Nations Student and Youth Association (GUNSA) has called on the Government and the people of Ghana as well as all peace-loving countries and peoples to condemn without reservation the United States decision to produce and stockpile the neutron bomb. The association also appealed to the international community to step up its campaign for general and complete disarmament to save humanity from another global conflagration. In a press statement issued on Monday and signed by its national coordinator, Mr Ekow Gaisie, the association said it could not accept any excuse for the continuing production and stock-piling of an extremely expensive and lethal weapon of mass destruction in a world that had twice witnessed the horrors of war. The decision by the Reagan Administration to produce and stock-pile the neutron bomb has come as a surprise to all peace-loving peoples of the world in which millions of its peoples are deprived of the means of a livelihood and any form of resistance against disease and hunger, the statement added. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 12 Aug 81 p 8]

ILLEGAL ID CARDS SALE--Ghanaian citizenship identity cards with the coat of arms embossed on them are being openly sold by private persons in Accra for ¢12 each. Investigations carried out by TIMES revealed that the cards are illegally being sold around U.T.C., the railway station, Tema station, the Accra-Takoradi lorry park and the main State Transport terminus. The cards were allegedly ordered by the Electoral Commission for use when it decided to register and give all Ghanaians identity cards some years ago. It was not immediately known to what use the cards are being put. [By Malek Eshun and Kwesi Okyere] [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Aug 81 p 8]

BONUS TO COCOA FARMERS--The Cocoa Marketing Board has approved a bonus of ¢1.5 million to be paid to cocoa farmers, throughout the country on their produce during the 1980-81 cocoa season. Announcing this at a farmers' rally at Breman Asikuma on Thursday, Mr Yiadom Ohene Boakye, chief manager of the Produce Buying Division (PBD), said that the gesture was in appreciation of the hard work of farmers and also an incentive to them to work harder. Mr Ohene Boakye warned that any official of the PBD who would be caught misapplying the bonus would be summarily dismissed. To ensure that the moneys reached individual farmers, the PBD, he said had directed that the seven-man committee of every society in the cocoa producing areas should be responsible for administering the bonus. He said that anyone who felt he could enrich himself at the expense of the country should be ready for the most drastic measures, warning that "there was no compromise on this." The PBD boss assured the farmers that the Government was aware of all their problems and would do everything possible to help them. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Aug 81 p 1]

NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY--The government is to set up a national petroleum company by the middle of next year to be in charge of licensing, exploration, refining and the distribution of petroleum products. Opening a seminar for petroleum inspectors in Accra today, the deputy minister of fuel and power, Mr Canteh, said the company would serve as a focal point for all oil activities in Ghana. It would also be in charge of the petroleum inspectorate division of the ministry. The minister told the inspectors that the inspectorate division is a very sensitive one and he would not hestiate to dismiss and prosecute anyone who colluded with petrol attendants, managers and tanker drivers to cheat the nation. He asked them to check adulteration and strictly enforce the ban on the sale of petrol in jerry cans. Mr Canteh also asked them to deal with attendants who refuse to sell the product. He advised them to make every effort to end hoarding of petroleum products by distributors and sellers and to check illegal export. [Excerpts] [AB031656 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/408

DEFENSE MINISTER PRAISES U.S. MILITARY MISSION

AB282058 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Defense Minister Maj Gen Albert E. S. Karpeh has commended the U.S. military mission to Liberia for its invaluable contributions toward improving the standards of the Liberian armed forces.

He said for the past 30 years, since the establishment of the mission in Liberia, it has provided the necessary training facilities for Liberian soldiers both in the country and abroad.

General Karpeh was speaking last night at the Ducor Hotel in Monrovia at a reception marking the 30th anniversary of the U.S. military mission to Liberia. He expressed appreciation to the U.S. Government for the mission's tireless efforts and sacrificial services to improve the armed forces over the years.

Earlier, the chief of the U.S. military mission to Liberia, Col (Shun Mellow), traced the historical events which led to the establishment of the mission in Liberia in the early 1950's. He explained that since the mission was established, [words indistinct] were pointed out to the late President Tubman and Tolbert [words indistinct] became problems for Liberia in the future. Colonel (Mellow) said between 1958 and 1959 several recommendations were made to the Liberian Government which included adequate army barracks for enlisted men and pay increases for all members of the armed forces. He said these recommendations were reemphasized through the years but regrettably they fell on deaf ears until 1980.

Members of the U.S. military mission to Liberia, senior members of the Defense Ministry, and U.S. [title and name indistinct], who was on official 2-day visit in Monrovia, were present at the reception.

CSO: 4700/414

BRIEFS

ADVICE TO BUSINESSMEN--Vice head of state Maj Gen J. Nicholas Podier has reiterated the government's commitment to protect and safeguard the interests of all business houses in the country. General Podier said the PRC [People's Redemption Council] will not tolerate any of its members interfering in the affairs of foreign investors, but warned that the government will not condone any acts committed by investors that are not in conformity with the Liberian revolution. General Podier was speaking yesterday at the National Investment Commission headquarters in Assouan Street in Monrovia when he addressed businessmen at a 1-day conference sponsored by the NIC [National Investment Commission] for businessmen in Liberia. We believe in free enterprise and not in taking people's business from them, but businessmen should learn to listen to the voice of the people, General Podier emphasized. [Text] [AB281754 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 28 Aug 81]

CSO: 4700/414

BRIEFS

SA AID ON ETHANOL--South African services, skills and equipment valued at 2.4 million rand will be teamed up for the construction of Malawi's first ethanol plant. The 6.9 million rand factory will be producing ethanol from molasses and the product will be mixed with petrol to make Malawi less dependent on imported petroleum products. The Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation (Kredietwaarborgversekeringskorporasie) announced the credit insurance of Jager & Vennote, the latter being a South African Company which will direct, administer and coordinate the project. The Industrial Development Corporation (Nywerheidsontwikkelingskorporasi) is making available a 5-year credit to the buyers to help them finance South African participation. Participation consists of delivery and installation of the machinery and equipment and also the delivery of tank trucks. The factory consists of a steam boiler unit, a fermenting plant and also storage and shipping facilities, to be sent from South Africa, as well as distilling equipment from West Germany. It is expected that the plant will be put into operation next year. Initially production will total 5 million liters of ethanol annually. This will save 1.7 million rand in petrol. The plant will be built along a large sugar mill in the Dwanga River Delta. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Aug 81 p 21] 7964

CSO: 4701/29

NEGOTIATIONS ON COMPENSATION OF ILOIS

Faltering Negotiations

Port Louis THE NATION in French 12 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The failure of the London negotiations on the compensation to be paid to the Ilois is the final episode to date in a drama which has lasted far too long.

Rather than falling into further delays, it would be better to see what cards Mauritius can still play before the fateful day when diplomatic relations are broken off with Great Britain.

Future measures can be summed up as follows:

1. Continue its contacts with Great Britain on the diplomatic level.

2. Carry on official negotiations among the Maruitian British and American Governments.

3. Bring before the International Court of Justice an action against the illegal partitioning of the Maruitian territory.

4. Organize a peaceful disembarkment at Diego Garcia.

5. Wage an international campaign on behalf of the Ilois having the theme, "Save the Ilois Exiles."

6. Launch a suit against Britain in the OAU and the United Nations.

7. Boycott the British ships docking at Port Louis.

8. Look for alternative markets for Maruitian sugar from the Arab countries and China.

9. Recall the London high commissioner in Maruitius.

10. Freeze the British assets in Maruitius and unilaterally write off the debts incurred from Great Britain by the Island of Maruitius when it was a colony.

Some of these measures are practical, while others are not. Likewise, the Ilois and their sympathizers will not be helped by attempting a hunger strike on British soil. Such an action would end in a strike to the end, as has been the case with the IRA hunger strikers, from Bobby Sands to MacDonald, at the infamous Maze prison.

All actions tantamount to a break-off of ties with Great Britain would inevitably cause that country to halt the import of Maruitian sugar. The economy of our country would not survive the reprisals, and the people of Maruitius would be doomed to hunger.

The electoral tactics of the opposition, which include casting the blame on Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam for the partitioning of Diego Garcia are becoming a dangerous game. The battle of Diego will be won--or lost--with the complete support of the Maruitian people and the Maruitian Government.

On this subject, it would be useful to recall that, at the time, Dr Ramgoolam had no choice, being the victim of Great Britain's arm-twisting. And he was not the only Maruitian to take part in the London conference dealing with the creation of the BIOT [British Indian Ocean Territory].

Those who claim to have such a clear understanding today would do well to recall that they themselves were faced with a unilateral British decision in return for Mauritius' independence.

Be that as it may, the latest supporters of the Ilois will not bring success to those people's mission alone. At the very most, they would be helping the election campaign of the opposition.

In that event, they should count on its having a boomerang effect.

English Indifference

Port Louis THE NATION in French 13 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] "The attitude of the British delegation has been characterized by its indifference to the human and material problems of the Ilois," James Burty David, president of the Labor Party and member of the official delegation to the negotiations on compensation for the Ilois, told THEN NATION yesterday.

The British delegation remained indifferent throughout the discussions. It held its offer at 1.25 million pounds, adding to that a few crumbs worth 300,000 pounds in the form of aid.

The members of the Maruitian delegation had demanded 8 million pounds, representing compensation to 942 Ilois families. The British, Mr David added, did not come with serious and mathematically sound offers. "In my opinion, their only offer was at the same time ridiculous and arbitrary," Mr David stressed.

During the discussions, the Maruitian delegation corrects the historical act when in 1965, Mr David noted, the British divided up the Diego Garcia Archipelago of

the Maruitian territory. "We consider this act by nature immoral and illegal," declared the president of the Labor Party.

The members of the delegation informed the British that Mauritius retains its right of sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago. Because of that, they categorically stated that the Ilois uprooted from Diego Garcia deserve adequate compensation--without being denied their right to the return of Chagos.

Moreover, Mr David termed "a falsehood" the news report which stated that he and Mr Paul Berenger had had a difference of opinion in Paris. Such a piece of news, Mr David added, could only be harmful to the hearings on the Ilois' claim. "I sincerely believe that the Ilois issue must not become a party problem. A claim on a common platform deserves a consensus," Mr David, returning to his country Saturday, stressed.

Return of Diego Garcia

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Island of Maruitius must make the return of the Chagos Islands, especially Diego Garcia, its priority even risking presenting its case before international forums, even the International Court of Justice. This was the opinion expressed yesterday by Mr Kailash Purryag, the minister of social security, on his return from London, where he had headed the delegation of the "support front" to the Ilois during negotiations with representatives of the British Government. Bitter and very disappointed at what he called the "cavalier and negative attitude of the British Government," the minister deplored the fact that the English had made the question of compensation which is first of all a humanitarian one into a money matter.

Mr Purryag maintains that 8 million pounds of additional compensation is amply justified. Recalling his statement prior to the negotiations, Mr Purryag emphasized that the initial compensation of 650,000 pounds was "most inadequate," and, in addition, that this compensation was given to the Maruitian Government only in 1972, whereas the process of eradicating the Ilois had begun in 1965. This compensation, granted "in good faith" by the British Government, was to have been accepted by Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam as "full and final settlement." But, said Mr Purryag, in 1972, the government was not aware of the extent to which this problem could grow. Furthermore, there had not been a census or a psychological preparation of the Ilois people for their new life by the British Government which, at the time, was responsible for the future of the Ilois. The acceptance of that compensation by the prime minister had been, according to Minister Purryag, made in good faith at the time.

Mr Purryag, moreover, emphasized that the surrender of Diego Garcia to the British had been a unilateral decision imposed by the latter upon the then colonial government.

The Maruitian demand, as presented by the delegation, has been relatively modest, said the minister: one house for each Ilois family, 15,000 rupees per

family, and a total of 15 million rupees for the creation of a social infrastructure in Maruitius.

The offer of additional compensation of 1.2 million pounds, and the latest offer of 300,000 pounds made by the British Government at these negotiations, clearly fall short of the needs of the Ilois community in Maruitius, Mr Purryag added.

Delegation Report

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] The members of the official delegation, headed by M K Purryag, minister of social security, which had returned to London to negotiate compensation for the Ilois, will meet tomorrow morning at the Government Hotel to review the situation and make its complete report on those negotiations.

9475
CSO: 4719/305

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT UNION DELEGATION VISIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] "Never stop studying, because education is the main tool in building social progress," Mirkaslav Stepan, president of the International of Students [IUS], appealed yesterday in a meeting with students of the Maputo Trade Institute.

In his address, Stepan extended to Mozambican students in general the congratulations of young people from the 118 countries represented in the IUS, for the success they have achieved in building a socialist society in Mozambique and in their struggle against imperialism.

"Your young people are greatly esteemed within the IUS for the important role they have played in the world student movement and in the national movement, in the anti-imperialist struggle, led by the FRELIMO Party. Proof of this esteem was demonstrated in the 13th IUS Congress, held in the GDR, when young Mozambican activists of the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth] were nominated for the presidium of the IUS.

Stepan referred to the support which the IUS has given to countries and to young people who struggle aganst domination and exploitation in the world, particularly in Africa. He said his organization is convinced that the union of progressive forces, encouraging the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, will certainly destroy apartheid.

In the morning, the president of the IUS met with Fernando Ganhao, dean of Eduardo Mondlane University [UEM]. Ivo Garrido, party secretary at UEM, was also present.

On that occasion Ganhao stressed the interest shown by the world's students in supporting the Mozambican students in the battle for national reconstruction and in the campaign against illiteracy.

The ISU delegation, led by the union president, has been in our country since last Friday, at the invitation of the OJM. It is being escorted by Leonardo Selano Candeiro, vice president of the organization, who is Mozambican.

The delegation visited Zambezia Province 3 days ago and met with young people in the schools and production sectors. In Quelimane, the delegation was received by Oswaldo Tazama, governor of the province.

6362
CSO: 4728/98

DETAILS ON OIL EXPLORATION PROVIDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Antonio Souto]

[Text] Preliminary seismic research operations began recently in a vast maritime area along the coast of Mozambique, in preparation for oil prospecting, to be initiated next year.

The operations are the result of the two contracts signed in late June by Megid Osman, secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons, with the Norwegian company GECO and Western Geophysical, a U.S. firm.

This month, Western Geophysical will send one of its ships, the "Western African," into Mozambican waters. The GECO ship, the "Geco Delta," should arrive in October. The teams that will follow the operations onshore should arrive even before the ships. These teams will operate mainly in coastal areas where there are lighthouses.

According to the contracts, GECO should carry out 15,000 km of seismic studies from Beira to Rovuma. The U.S. firm will conduct seismic studies from Beira to Maputo.

The ships will cover the length of the coast as defined above (seismic profiles), to draw a geophysical profile of the coast and to identify structures with potential oil reserves. The research will take in the area from the coast to a line of depth not to exceed 2,000 meters. From the coast to depths no greater than 500 meters, the operation will be much more intensive, to obtain a more complete profile.

During the prospecting operations, the ships will detonate small explosives to generate sonar signals. The geophysical structure of the continental shelf will be ascertained by the manner in which these signals are echoed by the ocean floor.

The ships will also tow cables about 3,000 meters long, to which probes will be connected to detect these signals.

The small explosions and the towing of cables of this length will necessitate a short interruption of fishing in the prospecting area. To this end, various government agencies and companies involved in the prospecting are already working with institutions linked to the fishing industry, as well as local authorities, to avert any problems.

Specialists of the SECH [Secretariat of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons] assured our correspondent that neither the signalling explosions nor the towing of large cables will affect the marine life in any way.

During a press conference given by Secretary Osman immediately following the signing of the contracts, in Maputo, it was divulged that the results of the seismic research by the two geophysical firms "are not intended for any particular client, but will be sold openly to the oil companies."

According to information from the SECH, regulations are being drafted, consistent with the needs of this branch of activity, to organize and provide the legal framework for the future activities of the petroleum companies in the prospecting and production of hydrocarbons. Publication of this regulation is expected shortly.

During the press conference in late June, Secretary Osman said the studies were being conducted at the risk of the firms themselves. "If the research proves to be productive, these firms may take away part of the profits from the exploitation of the fields."

6362
CSO: 4728/98

COMPLAINTS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO CONTROL, DISCIPLINE SECTIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] "The offices of Control and Discipline should vitalize their activity and concentrate more on the main aspect of their work, which is liaison between the state apparatus and the people," the program VOZ DA FRELIMO declared yesterday.

The party news organ quoted the most important finding of a meeting held recently in the party's Central Committee headquarters. The meeting was chaired by Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo, secretary of the Central Committee for ideological work, and was attended by officials of the departments of Control and Discipline in the various ministries, as well as representatives of the nation's major news media.

The purpose of the meeting was to analyze issues relating to letters to the news media from readers and listeners. In the course of the meeting, however, it was observed that very few people write to the Discipline and Control departments when, for instance, they have a complaint regarding some government agency.

"Almost always, in these cases, people prefer to go directly or to write to the news media. This is an anomalous situation, since those offices were created specifically to provide this kind of liaison between the state apparatus and the public," VOZ DA FRELIMO noted.

Although people are not expected to stop writing to the news media, the purpose of the meeting was to search for ways to encourage the public to write directly to the departments of Control and Discipline in all cases within their competence, specifically,, those pertaining to arrogance, bureaucratism and negligence.

The departments of Control and Discipline were created by party decision, announced by President Samora Machel at the rally on 18 March 1980.

On that occasion, after noting the many serious situations detected in the state apparatus during the first campaign of the [political and organizational] offensive, President Machel announced the creation of these departments in all the ministries.

What Came of It?

According to VOZ DA FRELIMO, in most of the ministries, the departments of Control and Discipline, from the outset, concentrated more on disciplinary problems within the ministries than on the ministries' relations with the public.

Moreover, the people are not accustomed to going directly to government agencies to expose problems encountered in their contacts with those same agencies.

"The result has been that, in most cases, the departments of Control and Discipline are not performing the main function for which they were created," notes the VOZ DA REVOLUCAO, and further explains:

"A glaring example is that of a ministry like the ministries of Education or Transportation, which direct highly sensitive sectors, in terms of contact with the public."

"Since the creation of the [Control and Discipline] departments, hundreds of letters have come into the news media with complaints or demands regarding these sensitive sectors. During this time, however, the Control and Discipline departments have received an insignificant number of complaints from the public.

"In part, the reason for this is that the activity of these departments has not been sufficiently publicized, but it is also because of the work style adopted by the departments themselves. In most cases, they are not really concerned with encouraging and stimulating public participation," VOZ DA REVOLUCAO concluded.

6362
CSO: 4728/98

BRAZILIAN JURISTS STUDY LOCAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Aug 81 p 3

[Interview with Brazilian Communist Party member Dr Pinheiro Machado Netto, by Antonio Mesa, in Mozambique, date not indicated]

> [Excerpts] "In sum, we have reached the conclusion that what the people's government, the government of the people's republic, the socialist Government of Mozambique, has proposed regarding the judiciary branch is, I believe, crystallizing and coming together perfectly. The judiciary system in Mozmabique is not purported to be an independent arm, as it is in other countries. It is an arm of the revolution. It is the revolution itself, extended to litigation and the legal arena." So said Dr Antonio Pinheiro Machado Netto, Brazilian attorney, aged 57, who led a delegation of Brazilian jurists on a 15-day visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Delegation of Brazilian Jurists

The delegation of Brazilian jurists was in Mozambique for 15 days at the invitation of the AMASP [Mozambiqan Association for Solidarity Among Peoples]. Its aim was to learn about the services of the judiciary branch in the People's Republic of Mozambique, and it included the following members:

--Antonio Pinheiro Machado Netto, attorney, leader of the delegation, former PCB [Brazilian Communist Party] deputy, married, member of the Brazilian Institute of Lawyers, member of the Order of Attorneys of Brazil and member of the Brazilian Democratic Center;

--Deburgo de Deus Vieira, attorney, member of the delegation representing the Order of Attorneys and the Attorneys of the sector in which he practices his profession, Cruz Alta;

--Dr Elvio Schuch Pinto, career magistrate, chief justice of the First Municipal Court in Porto Alegre;

--Odilon Rebes Abreu, representative of the Public Ministry, public prosecutor;

--Tarso Fernando Genro, labor lawyer, representing the Rio Grande do Sul Association of Labor Lawyers and the National Association of Magistrates.

Dr Pinheiro Machado Netto talked with NOTICIAS about the results of the Brazilian delegation's encounter with the objective reality of popular justice in Mozambique. He said that one of the aims of his delegation, here at the invitation of the AMASP, was to return to Brazil and to pass on the experience gathered here. He also discussed the political situation in that Western Hemisphere county.

NOTICIAS: Dr Machado, can you tell us something of our impressions of popular justice in Mozambique?

Pinheiro Machado Netto: Well, with one foot already in the plane, I will try to sum up our impressions, the impressions of the delegation.

We have made contact with the judiciary system in the RPM, very close and very profitable contact, first in the capital, where his excellency Judge Serra Ventoso, chief justice of the Higher Court of Appeals, and his colleagues Doctor Claudio and Doctor Martins, gave us a full and detailed description of the judiciary system in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Then we went to Nampula Province, where we spent almost a week learning in detail about the functioning of some segments of this system.

NOTICIAS: Are you a member of any Brazilian political party?

PMN: I belong to the Brazilian Communist Party.

NOTICIAS: Is there much support in Brazil for Mozambique?

PMN: My friend, what you are seeing here is Brazilian solidarity toward, or with, Mozambique. It is this delegation, which has come here and gathered all this experience and is now returning to pass on everything it has seen, to our places of work, to our associations.

Moreover, our delegation has invited two Mozambican judges to visit Brazil this year, to explain in person to the Brazilian magistrates and attorneys how the system works in this republic.

NOTICIAS: Will the secretary general of the PCB visit Mozambique?

PMN: Yes. He was invited by the party organization here in Mozambique and, if everything goes well, I believe he will be here within 30 to 40 days.

6362
CSO: 4728/98

BRIEFS

DANISH SHIP BEIRA STOPOVER DENIED--Maputo--The newspaper NOTICIAS DA BEIRA denied day before yesterday that the Danish ship "Skanlith" stopped at the port of Beira before continuing to South Africa. According to the Portuguese weekly EXPRESSO, that cargo ship reportedly stopped in Beira on 15 July 1979 with an illegal shipment of varied war materiel and 10 Alouette 3 helicopters that had been sold as "Portuguese air force surplus" to the Pretoria regime. After reviewing embarkation documents furnished by Mozambican authorities, the NOTICIAS DA BEIRA found that the "Skanlith" had stopped in Beira on 15 July 1979, one month after the date reported by the Portuguese weekly, on its way back from the port of Durban. According to the same newspaper, the Danish cargo ship loaded an unspecified amount of sunflower seeds and left for Rotterdam. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 81 p 12]

STUDENTS TO GDR--The GDR will make available to our country a school for 800 to 1,000 students, who will receive the corresponding compulsory education and will be graduated at the eighth grade level. Following this stage, they will enter professional training centers in institutions frequented by German youth. This school will open next year. Johannes Remus, commercial counselor of the GDR Embassy in Mozambique, stated that the establishment of this school is aimed at assisting Mozambique in the training of workers conforming to the standards in force in developed countries. Johannes Remus was meeting with newsmen at a press conference in Maputo. He also referred to his country's participation at the International Fair of Maputo this year. Fifteen GDR foreign trade firms are represented in this country's pavilion. They will exhibit equipment and products that can be used in the social and economic fields in Mozambique. "We do not intend to exhibit anything that cannot be useful, and we have always responded to the needs of the economic evolution of Mozambique," Johannes Remus added. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 81 p 1]

HUNGARIAN TRAINING COOPERATION--Mozambican higher-level cadres will be trained as of this year in the People's Republic of Hungary. This constitutes part of a work program established by the Mozambican Ministry of Education and Culture and that country, that will be valid until 1983. The relative documents were signed yesterday in Maputo by Silvia Costa, MEC [Ministry of Education and Culture] secretary general and Hungarian Ambassador Gabor Sutto. The program also includes cultural exchanges between the two countries and Hungarian assistance to Mozambique in the fields of radio and cinema. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 8]

STUDENTS TO CUBA--A group of 188 Mozambican students left yesterday for Cuba to continue their studies at the 4 Mozambican schools in that country. The 20 Mozambican students who have already been in Cuba for some time and who had vacationed in Mozambique as "the best of the best" also left in the same plane. Ministry of Education sources said that 58 Mozambican students returned to our country day before yesterday after having finished the 9th and 10th grade in Cuba. This group had originally left for Cuba in 1977. The contingent of students who left yesterday are the fifth group to attend Mozambican schools in Cuba since 1977. Coming from all the provinces of the country, these students reach the 6th grade and are between the ages of 15 and 17. According to Ministry of Education sources, these students will be distributed around the 4 Mozambican schools, the "Samora Machel," the "Eduardo Mondlane," the "25th of September," and the "28th of January." [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 3]

TRACTORS IMMOBILIZED--Only 25 percent of the tractors in the Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex are operational, out of a total of 280 tractors in this complex. In the view of the complex director, this is the most serious problem affecting the preparation of the soil already underway for the next campaign. The number of tractors in the complex rose from 98 in 1976 to the present 280. However, while 95 percent of these tractors were operational at that time, only 32 percent could be used in the last campaign, and the figure has since dropped to 25 percent. Another problem is the lack of fertilizer. "We already have prepared 3,000 hectares of land that should be fertilized right now, but we have received no fertilizer as yet," the complex director stated. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4728/123

BRIEFS

ATTACK CALLED 'MASSACRE'--Windhoek, 4 Sep (AFP)--The Namibian newspaper THE ADVERTISER said in Windhoek on Thursday that black Namibians consider the South African attack on Angola as a large-scale massacre of their brothers. THE ADVERTISER stressed that according to an opinion poll conducted at random the whites generally consider this action as logical and justified while the blacks consider it as something more vicious than mere provocation. A black, whose identity was not revealed by the newspaper said that the emergence of black power is more important for the black man even if it is under the rule of the SWAPO rather than the indefinite continuation of a struggle which has no other aim than to maintain the privileges of the whites. It will be recalled that THE ADVERTISER is very close to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the main domestic Namibian party recognized by South Africa. The alliance is led by Dirk Mudge, who is also president of the Namibian Council of Ministers. [Text] [AB041350 Paris AFP in French 1021 GMT 4 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/363

KOUNTCHE'S SPEECH EMPHASIZES PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 6 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Jospeh Seydou Allakaye]

[Text] In his recent message to the nation, which was entirely concerned with national problems, the chief of state, Col Seyni Kountche, mentioned the Development Company, as was to be expected. And this was on the day after submission of the first report by the national commission established for that purpose. The long and exacting study prepared by the various commissions and subcommissions has been approved by the Council of Ministers. It may be recalled that under the circumstances, many missions had to go through the smallest Nigerien villages to obtain people's valuable opinions concerning their actual participation in the Development Company. The scope of that undertaking is equalled only by the meticulous concern of the CMS [Supreme Military Council] and the government for the success of the Development Company, that gigantic Nigerien-style development project.

In referring to the problem of setting up the Development Company, therefore, President Kountche stated that it will be entering its active phase. To achieve this, the chief of state established four main directives which will--definitely--enable the Development Company to go into operation for the prosperity and welfare of all Nigeriens. For the time being, it will be our job to put the finishing touches to the establishment of the Samaria structures and especially that of cooperatives, which have been delayed considerably. This initial work, it should be emphasized, is fundamental, since it will practically serve as a basis for the Development Company. It is therefore necessary to carefully select the components that will be used to build this foundation, since we want it to be strong and flexible.

Secondly and concurrent with this initial work, all of the structures planned must be established, from the bottom up, beginning now. These structures are the development cells at the level of villages, neighborhoods and groups organized and voluntarily participating in all matters affecting their own lives. This second phase is actually intended to complete the work so that there cannot be any flaws, despite the multiplicity of the building components. The entire structure must stand like a pyramid, so as to form a homogeneous whole. This idea of unity, homogeneity, strength and complementarity will be realized through constant organization and voluntary participation. There is no place in the Development Society for those who are indecisive and other unpatriotic dreamers.

The third phase will include the very important work of balancing the structures, such as those of cooperatives and the Samaria, so that some do not carry more weight than others. In other words, there must be a quantitative and qualitative coordination of structures already established or scheduled to be. We must all understand that there is no antagonism or opposition between the cooperative movement and the Samaria. On the contrary, these two Nigerien realities, on which we are pinning all our hopes, must exist in perfect symbiosis. This is an absolute necessity. It is particularly necessary since it constitutes the key to the Development Company.

Fourth and finally, until a more elaborate structure is set up at the government level, the work of raising awareness, providing information and changing patterns of thinking must be continued and intensified. With regard to government agencies, President Kountche mentioned a certain degree of administrative decentralization in order to delegate more responsibility at regional and local levels. The chief of state also pointed out that "we must bear in mind that although decentralization makes it possible to get the population interested in solving their respective problems and to better implement the work of development, it has the major risk of obscuring the notions of national unity and general welfare, without which there is no development nor even a nation. That is why we must carry out decentralization with restraint and discretion."

This is obvious and it can never be stated enough that Samaria and cooperatives remain the basic pillars on which our Development Company will rest. They also constitute the appropriate structures through which our population will have control over its fate while participating in the nation's general development. Although we have spoken only of Samaria and cooperatives so far, we should nevertheless not overlook the important group comprised of government agents and officials. They are the ones who will mainly be responsible for raising awareness, providing information and changing patterns of thinking. And that will not be a small job. In any case, the problem must be considered in terms of responsible participation. There is no other alternative.

The necessities of development actually require us to build a society in which participation will not be merely passive acquiescence, but a society in which it will mean personal contact, discussion, initiatives and joint decisions. This is the crux of the problem and we must bear in mind that it is impossible to speak of development without motivation. The government handles the planning, of course, but the rest, all the rest, is and remains the job of the people. The success of our Development Company will depend on their active participation, their determination and their faith in what they are doing. The Nigerien philosophy of development can definitely protect us from those harsh realities of life which Col Seyni Kountche discussed. Despite the harsh realities of this world, we still have faith in divine mercy. But as the saying goes: God helps those who help themselves. So all together, let us make the firm commitment to work responsibly, each at his own level, for the success of our Development Company.

11915
CSO: 4719/295

SECURITY SAID TO BE NECESSARY AT ALL LEVELS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 7 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "Vigilance at All Levels"]

[Text] If there is any recurrent theme in our daily words or actions, it is certainly that of security: internal security and external security. In his message to the nation on 2 August, the chief of state particularly stressed this point: "In particular," he said, "I urge you to be constantly mindful of our country's security problems," for "the danger has not been eliminated entirely."

If the chief of state is still calling our attention to this extremely important aspect of our existence, it is obviously because security is necessary everywhere, at all levels and at the beginning of any operation. Whether it involves the basic unit of the community, the family, or the highest level, that of government, ranging through every echelon and social institution, security means existence. That is why President Seyni Kountche said that it is not only the concern of those in uniform. Until recently, in fact, it was commonly believed that this area was reserved solely for military or paramilitary forces. But security is present in every aspect of our lives and each of us has experienced this: food security, social security, economic security, political security. This is a shield which protects all of the country's children and all areas of life.

We cannot talk about security without necessarily stressing the conduct of each one of us in the city and the necessary conversion of minds which are too inclined to leave to those in uniform alone the job of watching over the entire population, even including minor household problems. Everyone's responsibility has been established and no one can shirk it. As fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, regardless of our place in the community, we must make sure to better preserve our morals, which are becoming corrupted through contact with other poorly copied changes.

It is not only outside threats which must move us to strengthen security. We must also do so to preserve peace and tranquillity in our cities. For like other large African cities, ours are also starting to have their problems. This includes theft, robbery, murder and rape, practices learned during the exodus abroad. To this must be added the unrest of certain foreigners living in Niger.

But the government, whose mission is to assure the security of the population and its property, cannot stand by with its arms folded in the face of danger. That is

why the police recently carried out the "Surround Boukoki" operation, which made it possible to flush out about 40 habitual criminals, most of whom were Nigeriens who had traveled abroad. And since that important "crackdown," not a single night goes by without the police arresting two or three robbers in our streets.

The Boukoki operation was actually only a prelude to other operations which will be carried out in all cities. From now on, every thief arrested will not be sent to the PJ [Judicial Police] or to a magistrate, but will go directly to a production center where he will learn to be useful to both himself and to those of whom he took advantage.

Let us say that security is the concern of everyone and particularly of our organizations. It is up to all of us to block the path of criminals and of those new, imaginative rumormongers in the cities. For example, there are rumors concerning the existence of alleged decapitators in Niamey. This is pure fabrication. And these rumors probably came from taxi drivers. Taxi owners are therefore concerned, i.e., those who are not nationals. If this situation continues, the authorities will seize control of the taxi union so that the necessary measures can be taken.

Niger is a legendary land of welcome and hospitality, but we ask foreigners to conform to our laws and customs.

Security also includes the problem of the many handicapped persons who populate our neighborhoods and streets, people who have been abandoned, as though our society had abandoned some of its cardinal virtues! A handicapped person is also a human being. He is therefore entitled to more care and consideration. From now on, the relatives of any handicapped person found in the street will be sought. It is the duty of each one of us to provide aid and assistance to these handicapped persons, such as by taking them to the hospital.

With regard to security, what hurts the most is when citizens sell their dignity and trade the nobility of their souls in exchange for crumbs from the enemies of the Nigerien nation. It is a shame that some fellow countrymen, contemptuously disregarding our people's heroic courage and the enormous efforts of Nigerian authorities to help Niger get out of its torment, allow themselves to be hired by foreign governments and engage in subversive activities.

It is nevertheless certain that Niger, which was patiently built with the sweat of its children, will not allow an inch of its soil to fall into the grip of any vulture or any expansionist, regardless of his origin. Nigeriens are definitely jealous of their country's sovereignty and are prepared to even make the supreme sacrifice to keep their homelard intact. The chief of state also forcefully stressed this heroic pride: "Therefore, show those men and women of infamy that Nigeriens are capable in any circumstances of meeting any challenge, whether economic or political."

No sacrifice is too great for the country's security.

11915
CSO: 4719/296

EFFECTS OF ENERGY CRISIS ON NATION NOTED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 6 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Abdoulaye Boureima]

[Text] The term "crisis" has probably not been used as much since Wall Street's Black Thursday in 1929.

Yet many social, political and even economic crises have occurred here and there in the world, our world of today.

Of all these crises, the energy crisis, whose disastrous consequences we are currently suffering, is the most persistent.

It has even become a standard feature of everyday life because of its strong presence. It is actually being discussed in household conversations; it is one of the primary concerns of politicians; and it is a topic of analysis or consideration.

Everything also seems to indicate that the crisis is growing in importance every day.

Actually, the war of October 1973 and the meeting of the Club of Rome were, to a slight extent, the major precipitating causes of this crisis, whose ground swell has affected and is still affecting our young economies profoundly and systematically, to the extent of complicating our security--as a result of destabilizing our lifestyles.

Economic Recession

The threat is real because it is, first of all, worldwide and because we feel it more than the affluent nations, which have been taking serious measures for almost a decade to reduce, as much as possible, the unemployment caused by the economic recession. But even their economic theories are being swallowed up in the wake of inflation: Keynesianism, interventionism, neoliberalism, monetarism, fiscalism, etc. ... nothing can be done. The crisis exists, a veritable Gordian knot, more present than ever.

But a particularly aggravating factor for the energy crisis, in this last part of the 20th century, is the trend of affluent nations to withdraw into an "egotistical

nationalism" that is reluctant to reduce the gap between rich and poor and between more and less developed nations, on one hand, and on the other to establish the foundations for a new international economic order.

Such a trend can only have devastating effects on the economy of our country, which is subject to the vicissitudes of climate, like most Sudano-Sahelian countries.

Moreover, the reduction of taxation and less government intervention have favored the increase in the value of the dollar, whose constant rise risks making the situation worse, due to the meager character of our resources.

At the military officers' conference of 18 July, the chief of state also said that the drain on our foreign finances as a result of the dollar's rise could force us to maintain the rate of investment at a certain threshold.

Parallel Increase

Some people believed that Niger, because of its uranium potential, was an Eldorado that could consequently contain--like a jetty--the waves crashing down on its economy, which was already strained by the fall of uranium prices on the international market. This "strategic" raw material, whose price was formerly quoted at 24,500 CFA francs per kilogram, is today at its lowest level: 16,000 CFA francs.

The loss of revenues is quite obvious for our country, which must also pay off its foreign debt at an ... increasing ... rate of interest.

This situation is further aggravated by our economic relations with one of our main trade partners, whose currency is also increasing in value, parallel to that of the dollar.

Caught in this vicious circle of political economics, our country can only advocate a policy of restraint in proportion to its means.

The economic situation requires us to do so and consequently makes it urgent for us to exercise more restraint in spending and more discretion in management.

11915
CSO: 4719/295

OFFICIAL IS CHIDED FOR REMARKS ON KANO RIOTING

Kaduna GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa 17 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial in column "GASKIYA's Opinion": "He Also Is Providing Information"]

[Text] The NIGERIAN STATESMAN newspaper alleges that an official has declared in Enugu that "common criminals had taken part" in the 10 July rioting in Kano that is now under investigation.

If that official really knows who the rioters are why doesn't he file a charge with the court? Hasn't a board of inquiry been set up? So, what's keeping him from appearing before the board of inquiry and naming the rioters? Isn't that one of the board's concerns?

If that official truly knew who the rioters were and had the full details then why didn't he share that information with the police and the National Security Organization (NSO) before the event?

The majority of individuals providing the board of inquiry with information maintain that there were throngs of rioters. But the official now contends that there were only a handful. Which version is the board of inquiry to accept?

In our opinion, this kind of reporting is counterproductive. Furthermore, it leads the public to wonder whether they aren't really having smoke blown in their faces.

None of us likes the kind of rioting that occurred. But a coverup isn't necessary.

What is necessary is for the public to stop believing that legal procedures are just a bother. When people are wronged they must be made to bring their cases before the judge.

People are aware that they do have one supreme weapon for collective retaliation when politicians renege on their word. That weapon is a referendum to hold a new election.

In conclusion it is our view that since a legal inquiry into the rioting is being conducted, it is not wise at all for individuals in positions of influence to add their two bits. If they do have information about the event they should appear before the board of inquiry in strictest confidence to give it what information they do have.

We hope there can be lasting peace and tranquillity.

CSO: 4797/10

SLLC LEADERS ACCUSED OF BEING PAID BY U.S. LABOR

AB071559 Paris AFP in English 1539 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Freetown, 7 Sep (AFP)--The newspaper of Sierra Leone's ruling party today accused trade union bosses at the centre of the current national strike of being in the pay of an organisation with American links.

James Kabia, secretary-general of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress (SLLC) received 5,500 leones (about 6,000 dollars) a year in monthly payments of 450 leones from John Woodrow Kilhefner, local representative of the African-American Labour Centre [AALC] the All Peoples Congress Party newspaper WE YONE said.

Other congress officials were also paid monthly by Mr Kilhefner--who left Sierra Leone last week, according to unconfirmed sources--the paper said, basing its allegations on a reported disclosure to the police by a 69-year-old SLLC finance clerk.

The clerk was quoted by WE YONE as saying that the SLLC, which groups 14 trade unions, also received monthly subsidies ranging from 1,300 to 2,500 leones from Mr Kilhefner, who had an office at the SLLC headquarters.

The paper commented, this has caused some national concern as to the real objectives of Mr Kilhefner's four and half year stay in this country, during which he operated an annual budget of 100,000 dollars.

His American-based organisation is believed to have spent some half a million dollars in Sierra Leone during the last five years, the paper said.

Last week the Freetown government said in a statement that it had become clear that the so-called Sierra Leone Labour Congress is an organisation which is financed and controlled by a body outside Sierra Leone.

The statement said that the findings of an investigation would be passed to the U.S. Government for study.

Other reports said that Mr Kilhefner had told police he had made out cheques to the SLLC for up to 3,000 dollars monthly to help cover its expenses. The AALC programme was financed by the American labour movement independently of the U.S. Government, he reportedly said.

On 13 August Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens asked the U.S. Embassy here to repatriate Mr Kilhefner, warning that because of his activities the very good relationship which exists between Sierra Leone and the United States might come under a cloud.

The government statement said that U.S. Ambassador Theresa Healey replied that she had no power to remove Mr Kilhefner.

CSO: 4700/425

MOGADISHU CONDEMNS 'UNHOLY ALLIANCES' SIGNED IN ADEN

EA212004 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The Somali Government strongly condemns the unholy alliance recently agreed upon between the PDRY, Ethiopia and Libya aimed at threatening the peace and stability of the Horn of Africa, the Red Sea and the Gulf states. This is the topic of our commentary, written and read by Abdi Idriss Dualeh:

A 3-day summit was recently held in Aden between the three men who head the regimes of the PDRY, Ethiopia and Libya. No communique has been issued so far but it is known for certain that an unholy alliance has been agreed upon in Aden. This unholy alliance is aimed at endangering the peace and stability of Africa and oil-rich countries of the Gulf region.

This Aden conspiracy is not the brainchild of those who met there, because we are fully aware that the policies practiced by those three serve the interests of Moscow. There are Soviet sea, air and land bases in the PDRY, Ethiopia and Libya. These bases and the countries in which they are situated serve to promote the policies of the Kremlin.

Libya was formerly assigned to serve the Soviet interest in North, Central and West Africa. Libya's main task was the creation in those areas of regimes answerable to Moscow. Clear examples are Libya's interference in the internal affairs of Chad and other conspiracies it has launched in several countries including Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Senegal, Nigeria and Gambia.

Ethiopia's conspiracy is in the East African region, and that is why peace and stability cannot prevail there.

Aden serves Moscow's interests in the oil-rich countries of the Gulf region. Thus, serving Moscow's interests, Aden recently attempted to interfere in the internal affairs of Oman and the YAR.

In order to consolidate the Kremlin's policies in the region, the three Moscow stooges held a 3-day summit in Aden. A reliable source states that among the items discussed was the use of Libyan oil; Ethiopian military hardware estimated at $4 billion, and Aden's strategic position in subduing all the forces opposed to the Kremlin's policies in Africa, the Middle East and the Indian Ocean region.

Jointly addressing a public rally in Aden, they acknowledged their unholy alliance and conspiracy against the Somali Democratic Republic. For this reason the Somali Government declares that such policies of creating friction and discord in the Horn of Africa region, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean must be jointly checked by all those concerned.

There is no doubt that if the peace-loving nations of the [word indistinct] world do not jointly check these moves by expansionist Russian policies they may lead to a third world war.

CSO: 4503/7

SOMALI SALVATION FRONT STATEMENT ON U.S., LIBYA

EA222316 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Statement issued by the Somali Salvation Front on "the naked aggression by the American Government against Libya in which two Libyan planes were downed and the Americans also suffered losses"]

[Text] It is no secret that the American administration, with Ronald Reagan's declaration has shown in many ways its animosity toward the socialist Jamahiriyah of Libya, the sole purpose of which is to destroy the great revolution of Libya. The American administration and in particular Ronald Reagan's declared enmity of the Libyan Jamahiriyah is no secret. The American policies of hatred for the independence, freedom and national integrity of the Libyan nation and society are crystal clear to the entire human race.

We would like to bring out three points which declare and openly show the American animosity toward the Libyan nation and the conspiracy with which it is planning to bring down the great revolution of Libya.

1. The American Government has on several occasions declared that it is prepared to fully assist any government, group of people or organization which wishes to topple the Libyan leadership and especially those with which it shares a common border. Any government bent on toppling the great revolution of Libya will get full support in the area of arms, military training, economic, political and social support from the American Government.

2. The second point is that America has declared openly and the world press has reported that America's policies are aimed at destroying the great revolution of Libya. The secret organization of America, the CIA, has devised a plan to assassinate the leaders of the Libyan revolution headed by our brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

3. The third point which clearly shows the animosity harbored by the American administration against the Libyan nation, aimed at destroying the great revolution, is Wednesday's naked aggression against Libya's planes which were overflying Libya's territorial waters. Two Libyan planes were shot down and the Americans suffered losses.

In taking this action America not only violated the international laws but showed the animosity she harbors for the great revolution of Libya. America hates the policies of the great Libyan revolution headed by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and his policy of assisting all those who are struggling for freedom and others who are struggling against neocolonialism and imperialism, as was demonstrated on Wednesday this week.

America's use of its military might against a small developing country like Libya cannot be tolerated. This is an evil, mistaken and inhuman act taken by a big nation, a superpower, which has a responsibility in contributing to world peace and stability.

Such a provocation and such naked aggression cannot be tolerated by any country in the world and any government that does not retaliate openly or secretly should cease to exist, whether such naked aggression has been committed by a great or a small nation.

It is clear that America is taking such provocative acts because she is not prepared to accept the openly nationalistic and brave policies espoused by the Libyan Government. America aims to intimidate and control all the countries in those regions.

Speaking in the name of the Somali Salvation Front [SSF] and the name of the independent Somali masses we vehemently abhor and strongly condemn the naked inhuman aggression against the Libyan nation by the American Government. Libya is a sister nation and we shall stand by it at all times.

We further declare, in the name of the Somali masses and that of the SSF, that we shall put our forces at the disposal of the Libyan people and government headed by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. We also declare that we shall participate in any moves to check the conspiracy by the American imperialist against the progressive nations of the world spearheaded by Libya.

Before we conclude, we call on the entire world and the peace-loving nations and nationalistic progressive forces to oppose colonialism, imperialism, Zionism and conspiracies and to fully support the people and the great revolution of Libya. We call on them to openly state and show how they abhor the shameless act of the American Government against the people and the developing nation of Libya.

CSO: 4503/7

ARAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING OPENS

EA071614 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The Somali Democratic Republic's [SDR] commerce minister, Challe Ahmed Mohamad Mohamud, officially opened the 54th Arab League Chambers of Commerce conference at the People's Hall in Mogadishu this morning.

The opening of the conference, which [words indistinct] on the development of Arab chambers of commerce, was attended by: the chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council's [SRC] commercial and financial committee, Challe Maj Gen Abdullah Muhammad Fadhil; SRC officials, and the ministers of finance, livestock development, culture and higher education, industries, fisheries and [words indistinct].

The Somali commerce minister said the fraternal Arab meeting is particularly important at this crucial time when Arab countries are facing political, economic, and social problems. He went on to say that the holding of this conference of Arab chambers of commerce in Somalia would enable the participants to familiarize themselves with Somalia's economic resources, particularly in agriculture, livestock and tourism.

Challe Ahmed Mohamed Mohamud gave details of agricultural, livestock and maritime resources, stressing that Somalia has 8 million hectares of arable land and that its 3,000-km coastline is the longest in Africa.

Referring to livestock, the minister said Somalia possesses more than 35 million animals. In view of this, he said, it would be possible to establish many industries and commercial activities in the country. He added that Somalia's resources have not been properly exploited because in its present economic situation, Somalia lacks the ability to make available the heavy investment and advanced technology required in this respect. The minister added, however, that in spite of its difficult economic situation, Somalia is implementing agricultural and livestock development programs.

The Somali commerce minister called on Arab commercial organizations to invest in Somalia because, he said, Arab investments are more significant and beneficial than [words indistinct] investments.

Challe Ahmed Mohamed Mohamud commended the Kuwaiti foreign minister who recently initiated an agricultural project which has proved successful. He hoped that other Arab countries would emulate this example. The minister went on to say that since some Arab countries are economically wealthy, there is a need for economic [word indistinct] to assist their less prosperous brothers to the mutual benefit.

Challe Ahmed Mohamed Mohamud called on the conference delegates to adopt resolutions which could benefit Arab countries. He said this conference could prove to be one which would serve to promote Arab countries to advance commercially, industrially and agriculturally.

The director general of the Somali Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Challe 'Ali Farah (?Sahal), told the participants that he is pleased the conference is being held in the SDR and that he hopes they would arrive at tangible results.

In reply the secretary general of the Arab League Chambers of Commerce, Burhan al-Dajani, thanked the Somali Government for the warm reception accorded him. He referred to the various levels of development achieved by the Arab Chambers of Commerce and their role in Arab commercial development. Citing the Somali commerce minister's speech, Mr al-Dajani said that as Somalia has abundant livestock, agricultural land and tourist attractions, it is imperative for wealthy Arab nations to invest in developing these potentials, thereby responding to the Arab league secretary general's appeal.

The conference is being attended by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, the Gulf [words indistinct] and the Arab League Chambers of Commerce Secretariat. [sentence indistinct]

CSO: 4503/7

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN MIG ATTACK--A report received from the Defense Ministry last night states that two Abyssinian Mig-21 aircraft attacked Galcaio, the Muhugh regional headquarters, at 0945 yesterday. The air attack was bravely confronted by the Somali Air Defense Force which repulsed the enemy aircraft before they caused any damage. The Abyssinian air attack is a demonstration of the policy of aggression against the Somali people pursued by the Mengistu regime with the assistance of foreign powers. [Text] [EA221518 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 22 Aug 81 EA]

CSO: 4503/7

COMMENTS ON MANY PROBLEMS OF PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Yesterday, speaking before the Maria van Riebeek Club, S. Abram Mayet, a member of the Presidential Council, stated that the leftist-liberal press in South Africa had done the greatest disservice to the country by contributing to the impediments in the creation of the planned black council which the government had held out as a prospect to exist side by side with the Presidential Council.

Abram Mayet and two other members of the council: Dr F. Q. Quint and Mr Ken Winchiu, addressed the club on their views regarding the Presidential Council's aims.

Abram Mayet said that if changes fail to take place in South Africa within a reasonable time there will be only one victor...red imperialism, which will show no mercy to any of the racial groups.

The official opposition has criticised the Presidential Council in a distructive manner ever since it was set up. It has no compuctions about sitting in the white parliament, but is not willing to serve in the Presidential Council which, as a tool of that parliament, must help in working out a new order.

Facts cannot be wished away. There are about 18 million urban blacks in white South Africa who must be recognized. "Otherwise we will be swimming against the current."

However, Abram Mayet is in agreement with Alwyn Schlebusch, chairman of the Presidential Council and deputy state president, that the whites, coloreds and Indians must first achieve reconciliation before there can be talks with the urban blacks.

If the Presidential Council does not succeed in bringing about a reconciliation between whites, coloreds and Indians there will be no reconciliation between the blacks and the other groups. This will then spell the end of the colored members of the council.

Analysis

Racial relations in the country are worse today than they were last year during the same period. It is therefore necessary that the Presidential Council must come up with something. A new constitution will not resolve the country's problems; however, the council can help in doing away with irritating things such as the great number of laws.

Abram Mayet said that it is an easy matter for the colored groups to severly criticize the Group Areas Act. However, none of the groups' leaders have ever done a clinical analysis of this act. The Presidential Council is doing this now.

If the question of District Six and Pageview can be resolved a lot of bad feelings can be removed.

Dr Quint said that South Africa has hard facts on its side with respect to its foreign relations, but is forgetting about the role of sentiment.

It is a hard fact that District Six was overpopulated; but it is a sentimental fact that colored school children are no longer singing. As District Six's coloreds dwindled in number so did the children's singing. The well known colored choirs have also disappeared.

Today's colored children are no longer learning the Afrikaans they had come to know (the colloquial speech), but the Afrikaans which they were told they must learn (the official language).

Dr Quint said that his son told him that he "had made great progress." This is what the whites also told him; but then his son asked whether he could vote. "An 18-year-old white boy has more voice than you do."

Dr Quint said that President Paul Kruger's formula for honesty must be applied to South Africa again.

Mr Winchiu, the youngest member of the Presidential Council, said that the council cannot resolve problems, but it can take into view the complicated situation in South Africa. But he said that the problems can be resolved because they have been caused by humans.

7964
CSO: 4701/29

WESTERN CAPE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED; GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Aug 81 p 18

[Text] The Western Cape's gold is its colored labor which offers the greatest potential for industrial growth. The utilization of this labor source's handiness, considerable level of training and possibility of being trained further in management and enterprise can ultimately provide jobs for thousands more.

This is one of the important positive viewpoints offered yesterday in Capetown by the Western Cape's branch of the Association for Long-Term Planning during the conference on the long term prospects for the Western Cape.

Dr C. L. McCarthy of the Economics Department of the Stellenbosch University said that the report on the discovery of minerals and energy sources for injecting life into the economy of the Western Cape is of no use while the skilled and semi-skilled labor here is well equipped for producing things such as clothing, metal products, machinery and transportation equipment.

The big question is who is going to provide job opportunities for the white and especially colored potential workers between the ages of 15 and 64 who by the year 2000 will increase in numbers by about 582,000, not to speak of the blacks who, by that time, will be in the Western Cape.

Mr J. A. Grobbelaar, of the Future Research Unit of Stellenbosch University, said that up until now the whites have been the main enterpreneurs who have provided jobs. The number of whites in the Western Cape is diminishing in comparison with the coloreds and this is placing greater responsibility on the coloreds to act as employers.

Industrialists will have to put greater emphasis on light industries, which have greater employment potential. There is no reason why the Western Cape cannot become the center of the South African electronics industry in view of the growing market in this business and the opportunity for creating a number of smaller industries.

Mr F. F. Pratt of the Industrial Development Corporation said that Atlantis is creating room for expansion, because it holds industries for Western Cape which would otherwise have been diverted to other parts of the country. Several industries, mostly from the Rand, have established themselves in Atlantis. This would not have happened if there had not been industrial ground available in Atlantis.

The development of new industrial regions, which is mainly in the hands of the government, is evidencing a lack of well considered, comprehensive long term planning, because of the lack of services, distances from the source of labor and other factors.

Dr P. E. Claassen and Dr G. N. van Zyl, respectively of the Institute for Planning Research and of the Cape's Metropolitan Planning Committee, have stated that the main criticism against the government's planned space development in the Western Cape is the ban on the creation of new industrial regions in the Cape's metropolitan area, especially Mitchell's Square, and on the establishment of new colored residential areas in the peninsula.

7964
CSO: 4701/29

BRIEFS

LESOTHO FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT--The South Africa and Lesotho foreign ministers conducted talks on matters of common interest yesterday in Capetown, according to a statement issued by the office of Foreign Minister Pik Botha. The statement says that Mr M. V. Molapo, Lesotho's foreign minister, came to visit Mr Botha in Capetown. The visit followed Mr Botha's recent visit to Maseru. The prospect is being held out that more of these talks will be taking place. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Aug 81 p 4] 7964

CSO: 4701/29

NYERERE: MASSES DEMANDING SKILLED DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 23 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has reiterated that leaders in the political and economic sectors should improve administrative and managerial skills, adding that otherwise the people would throw out incapable leaders.

He told Kilimanjaro Party and Government leaders at the Police Training College Hall yesterday that since Tanzanians were now literate and politically aware they would not tolerate "subsistence leadership."

"I want to tell you my colleagues that the masses are now demanding skilled development management. Unless we equip ourselves with high standards of leadership and managerial skills, some of us will be swept out of the way," he cautioned.

Mwalimu explained that acquisition of administrative and managerial skills was the next development stage after political independence, literacy and ideological clarity.

"In Tanzania we have achieved the latter three. Let us all now embark on the next stage," he urged.

The President, winding up a four-day visit of Kilimanjaro Region, said political leaders were not yet perfect, and that managers in the economic sector lacked up-to-date managerial skills.

He said many leaders lacked initiative to learn more about their professions and that more still shield away from urging people to work fearing that they would not be re-elected in the next general elections.

"This is subsistence leadership. We cannot develop that way. Most Tanzanians survive on subsistence agriculture and what they need is skilled leadership to improve their living standards," he said.

He noted that many leaders, instead of improving themselves, boasted about their positions for which they were not fully qualified. This was false, he added.

"Our management and leadership standards are very low. We must accept this fact. Only then shall we learn how to improve them," he said.

He said Tanzanians should be prepared to learn from the developed countries because technological skills were a new introduction to the country.

CSO: 4700/413

NYERERE OPPOSES PROPOSALS TO FORM NEW DISTRICTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt] President Nyerere said yesterday that the government would not readily entertain proposals to form new districts because the exercise was both costly and superfluous.

Mwalimu, who was laying the foundation stone for the 5.9 million-shilling Mwanga District headquarters here, pointed out that the splitting of districts and regions had now reached a climax.

"Before independence the country had only 10 provinces, but now we have 20 regions with several districts", he said, adding: "We think this is enough".

Mwalimu told hundreds of Mwanga residents, who attended the ceremony, that apart from the achievement, the divisions called for more capital investments and operational costs.

"The government will not readily entertain proposals to create new districts and regions", he emphasised.

He told the Mwanga residents that the creation of the new district was a challenge to them and that they should speed up development to justify the government decision.

In their message to Mwalimu, the peasants likened themselves to a newly-wed young man who, they said was bound by the Pare tradition to maintain his homestead without substantial aid from his parents".

"In the same vein, we don't intend to ask for too much from the government, but we would ask you to visit us after two years to assess our achievements", they told Mwalimu.

The President said that the splitting of districts was aimed at self-reliance, adding that it facilitated easier development management.

"Your concept of the exercise is very promising and, in fact, it is my first time to hear such a correct interpretation", he commended the Mwanga residents, adding: We are waiting to see how you put that into action".

The ceremony was also attended by the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, who is also the Member of Parliament for Mwanga. Mwalimu was told that the building, to accommodate all government departments, would be completed in the current financial year.

CSO: 4700/413

MINISTER SAYS PROJECT COSTS SHOULD BE WITHIN NATION'S CAPABILITY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] THE Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, yesterday cautioned institutions against spending public funds on poorly prepared projects and said project costs should be within the country's economic and financial capability.

Speaking at the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam during a ceremony last night, Ndugu Jamal said unless boards of directors and operations departments in parastatals were careful in deciding on the structure of vital projects, the country could find itself repeating past mistakes.

The ceremony was held to mark 15 years of the existence of the National Provident Fund (NPF) as an autonomous institution.

The minister emphasised that funds should be approved for investment only in those projects the studies and feasibility studies of which had been successfully completed.

Cautioning against making quick decisions on projects without basing them on the final reports on the project ground work, Ndugu Jamal said authorisation of such projects added to the operations costs and thus wasted current and future national resources and savings.

"Twenty years after independence we cannot continue condoning wrong projections, whether out of ignorance or deliberate", he said.

The minister explained that every parastatal organisation or institution was an asset entrusted to the directors and the management, both of whom were leaders and national trustees.

The NPF, which has registered a total of 320,000 workers since its establishment, had contributions totalling 1,808.5m/- by June this year.

Half the amount was contributed by the workers and the balance by employers.

Ndugu Jamal said the NPF had bought government stocks worth 1,842m/-. It also realised an interest of 654 million/-.

The NPF had also paid to its members a total of 473/- by June 30 this year.

Ndugu Jamal called for efforts to solve the problems experienced by the NPF in getting the necessary proper data from some of the employers.

CSO: 4700/413

MWANGA URGES STRONGER UNITY AMONG NONALIGNED NATIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text] Tanzania has stressed the need for stronger unity among Non-Aligned nations in a bid to safeguard developing nations from external threats aimed at weakening the movement.

The call was made in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Abel Mwanga, when opening a three-day seminar on 20 years of the Non-Aligned movement at the Institute of Finance Management (IFM).

He explained that Non-Aligned countries had been subjected to various kinds of threats from external forces in order to weaken the movement by creating misunderstandings and conflicts among member states of the movement.

Unless the movement maintained unity, divisive manoeuvres would continue, Ndugu Mwanga cautioned.

"The future of the world, and the Third World in particular depends on the unity within the Non-Aligned movement", and that "all tendencies to weaken the movement must be strongly condemned and resisted", Ndugu Mwanga said.

He also said that Non-Aligned member countries must make far-reaching sacrifices for the just cause of justice, peace and the restoration of human dignity.

The Minister further said that although the movement had worked tirelessly towards world peace and security in the early days of its founding, the world today portrayed a gloomy picture where the urge for big nations to dominate small nations was on the increase.

He also explained that despite tremendous contributions and commendable achievements of the movement in the decolonisation process in Africa, Asia and Latin American in the past 20 years, the struggle ahead was difficult.

On economic cooperation, Ndugu Mwanga noted that the problem lay in the selfishness of some rich countries which did not want changes.

However, he added that since the international economic order had been widely accepted, the Non-Aligned and other developing countries should continue to eradicate the past era of economic injustice and build inter-dependence that could generate meaningful economic cooperation among states.

He asked the seminar participants from diplomatic missions, ministries, parastal organisations and academic institutions to examine the cause of failures and conflicts and to suggest best ways the movement could use to solve their problems.

Meanwhile, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Egypt and India emphasised unity among the movements member countries and developing nations and urged the movement to spearhead the struggle against zionism, imperialism, colonialism and all acts that interfered with the independence of nations.

The countries, represented at the seminar by their ambassadors to Tanzania, pledged that the movement would continue to support liberation movements and uphold the policy of peaceful co-existence of the Non-Aligned nations.

CSO: 4700/413

KAGYA URGES DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS TO PREPARE SHIFT TO DODOMA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text] DIPLOMATIC missions based in Tanzania have been urged to start preparing for their shift to the country's new capital of Dodoma.

The call was made in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Capital Development Authority's Director of Financial Co-ordination, Ndugu Moses Kagya when briefing members of the diplomatic corps on the scope and progress of the new capital. The meeting was convened by CDA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ndugu Kagya assured the diplomats that CDA would assist foreign missions in selecting sites for their chancelleries and official residences in Dodoma.

He said so far three foreign missions — Australia, Zimbabwe and Zambia — had selected their sites, adding: "The foreign missions in the country are very keen to move to the new capital".

CDA, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, would arrange for the diplomats' visit to Dodoma where they could select their sites before the end of the year, Ndugu Kagya added.

Sites for the diplomatic missions have been set adjacent to the planned national capital centre.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Vice-President's Office are expected to shift to Dodoma by 1984, according to Ndugu Kagya.

Several other ministries, including Livestock Development; Finance; Agriculture; Minerals; Economic Affairs and Planning, and Water and Energy are also expected to have shifted to Dodoma by 1986 when the second phase of the implementation plan would be completed.

Ndugu Kagya explained that due to several constraints, the government had failed to achieve its goal of shifting 30 per cent of the central government staff by the end of the First Five Year Development Programme (phase one) which ended on June 30 this year.

So far, he said, CDA including the President's Office, Prime Minister's Office and Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) were in Dodoma.

However, he said efforts to facilitate the construction of the new capital, eventually estimated to accommodate one million people, were being made.

To ensure availability of building materials, he said, the government had established building materials industries which include brick and tile factory, phase one of which was already operational. Phase two would be commissioned before the end of this fiscal year, he said.

CSO: 4700/413

UN ENERGY CONFERENCE DESCRIBED AS 'PATENTLY DISAPPOINTING'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Aug 81 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] "PATENTLY disappointing" is about the most fitting description of the outcome of the eleven-day 125-state UN energy conference which ended in Nairobi on Friday.

Granted that so many countries attended the conference, itself a reflection of the importance of the subject under discussion, and granted that so many well-documented papers were presented.

But at the end of it all, the conference came out with an alternative energy action plan but without providing the wherewithal to implement it.

Typically, the UN conference was forced to delay action on a matter that is of basic survival to the world's poor non-oil producing countries.

So, at least for the next one year, if not more, there is going to be hustle and bustle about creating the mechanisms for implementing the action plan endorsed by consensus this year.

Thus, the outcome of the Nairobi conference only underlines that some quarters in the developed countries have chosen to be insensitive to the basic needs of the world's poor countries.

These quarters know that they can adjust themselves to the delaying tactics. They also know that the poor — crushed by massive internal and external economic problems — are not similarly endowed.

It is for this reason that the non-oil producing Third World countries, most of them spending at least half of their export earnings on energy imports, must wake up.

They must wake up to the fact hat an internationaly-engineered solution to the energy problem will take years to come. If come, it will.

And even if it does, it will be not a solution entirely dictated by the real and meaningful development needs of the world's poor countries.

It is thus incumbent upon the poor countries to formulate practical and suitable national energy policies that take cognisance of existing internal and external realities as they are.

The poor have to reduce their almost helpless dependence on fuel imports, fully knowing that they must link up development and energy strategies for development and the requisite and appropriate technologies.

CSO: 4700/413

POLICE RECOVER ALL PISTOLS STOLEN FROM ARMORY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text] POLICE in Zanzibar have recovered intact all the 25 pistols stolen from the police armoury at Ziwani, here between March and July this year, it was learnt yesterday.

The Zanzibar Urban Region Police Commander, Ndugu Idd Msilimiwa, said in an interview here that the arms, wrapped in a water-tight bag was fished out of a water well early this month.

Ndugu Msilimiwa however, did not say when and where the recovery was made, but added that the pistols were discovered within the Zanzibar town.

The police commander was commenting on rumours now circulating in town that the stolen pistols might have been used by bandits who stormed the Bwawani Hotel here two weeks ago.

"The two incidents are not connected a tail. The stolen arms were in fact recovered days before the suspected armed bandits burst into the Bwawani Hotel and stole 96,170/65 in cash," the commander explained.

Three police officers suspected to have stolen the 25 pistols from Ziwani appeared before the Zanzibar High Court last Friday charged with stealing 25 pistols and being in an unlawful possession of arms contrary to the Zanzibar arms control legislations.

The accused who appeared before the Zanzibar Chief Justice, Ndugu Augustino Ramadhani, were Assistant Superintendent of Police, Harub Ali Hamisi, Sergeant Major Hamisi Hassan and Corporal Mussa Hassan — all are members of the Tanzania Police Force in Zanzibar.

Prosecuting, State Attorney Mohamed Juma alleged that the three police officers, assigned at the Ziwani Police Armoury in Zanzibar, jointly stole 23 pistols and two toy pistols used for training purposes — all valued at 157,500/-. This happened between March and July this year.

The accused, who pleaded "not guilty" to the charges were released on a 10,000/- bail with three sureties each for the same amount until September 7 this year when hearing will start.

Interviewing a cross section of Zanzibar town residents, I discovered that many people were now happy that pistols have been recovered because they feared that once in criminal hands the arms would have been used to hurt or even kill innocent people.

The interviewees have commended members of the Police Force in Zanzibar for their prompt action to recover the arms.

CSO: 4700/413

REPORT NOTES REDUCTION IN MAINLAND CAR IMPORTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

MAINLAND Tanzania made a substantial reduction of about 50 per cent on the importation of cars in 1977 compared with its 1968 bill although it spent nearly nine per cent more of the nation's foreign reserves at the close of the decade, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam over the weekend.

According to government statistics on road transport, the nation spent 32.6 million/- of its foreign exchange reserves to import 1,262 cars in 1977 compared with 29.1 million/- spent to bring into the country 2,737 cars in 1968.

However, the Bureau of Statistics, which has published the figures in its June 1980 report, does not attribute the car import slump in 1977 to any economic factor.

It is however, known that it was about 1977 when the government further tightened up its control on the importation of cars after realising a substantial drain of the nation's foreign exchange reserves through the car import trade.

The car importation control was based on a legislation whose Bill seeking to amend the Motor Vehicles (Restriction on Acquisition and Dispositions) Act, 1972, was passed by the National Assembly in July, 1972.

The Bureau's report which gives transport statistics covering aviation, shipping, railways and road, shows that the number of imported cars dropped to 1,414 in 1974 when the nation spent 26.4 million/- of its foreign exchange reserves.

A drastic drop was realised in 1975 when only 604 cars were imported at an expenditure of 13.1 million/-.

The import figure for 1976 on cars was 609 cars on which the nation spent 14.1 million/-.

In 1977 the import trade bill rose sharply to 1,262 cars forcing the government to spend 32.6 million/-, the highest figure during the decade.

The statistics show that 2,755 buses and lorries were imported into the country in 1968 when the nation spent 53.0 million/- compared with 3,045 buses and lorries on which 291.2 million/- was spent in 1977.

Since 1968 the number of imported buses and lorries has been decreasing — 2,325 in 1974, 1,449 in 1975, reaching the lowest figure of 1,274 in 1976 and shooting up to 3,045 in 1977.

The amount of foreign exchange spent on the importation of buses and lorries in 1974 shot up to 108.5 million/- and dropped to 88.2 million/- in 1975. But in 1976 the amount rose to 92.8 million/-.

Tractors imported into the country totalled 91 in 1968 during which 10.0 million/- was spent compared with 16 tractors valued at 1.2 million/- in 1977.

Twenty-six tractors were imported in 1974 at an expenditure of 0.4 million/-. The country imported 1,284 motor cycles in 1968 on the strength of 2.2 million/- compared with 3,202 cycles valued at 12.0 million/- in 1977.

CSO: 4700/413

POT COURSE FOR MACHINE MAINTENANCE COMPLETED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

A group of 13 trainees from three metal producing industries in the country recently graduated from a Problem Oriented Training (POT) course organised by the Metal Industries Development Association (MEIDA) in collaboration with the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

The pioneer course held at the Vocational Training Centre (VTC) at Keko in Dar es Salaam is aimed at producing machine maintenance experts who would enable the industries save local and foreign exchange currency.

The three-week course brought together 13 trainees from the Ubungo Farm Implements (UFI), the National Bicycles Company (NABICO) and the Aluminium Africa (ALAF).

Closing the course, the National Development Corporation (NDC) General Manager, Ndugu J. Mwambungu, urged the newly trained graduates to put into practice what they learned from the course as well as impart the knowledge to others in their respective industries.

The POT programme will continue in various phases to cover the more than 60-members of MEIDA in the country.

Meanwhile, five Tanzanians have already started a training course which would enable them to become trainers in the various MEIDA industries in Tanzania, after the Swedish experts who are currently running the course leave.

CSO: 4700/413

WAGES FOR MINIMUM WAGE EARNERS, CASUAL LABORERS SET

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

DAILY, weekly, fortnightly and monthly wages for minimum wage earners and casual labourers have been categorised by the government following a declaration of the new minimum wage which became effective July 1, this year.

The Labour Commissioner, Ndugu A.I. Mdamo, has sent a circular to all mainland labour offices explaining how much a worker deserves under his or her respective category.

An urban worker, "and those engaged by commercial enterprises outside towns" will be paid thus:

Workers above 18 years — daily (23/5), weekly (150/-) fortnightly (300/-) and monthly (600/-).

Those above 15 years but below 18 years — daily (18/30), weekly (119/20), fortnightly (238/40) and monthly (476/80).

Drivers — daily (23/95), weekly (155/75); fortnightly (311/50) and monthly (623/5).

Rural workers above 18 years will get 17/70 (daily), weekly (115/-), fortnightly (230/-) and monthly (460/-). Those aged between 15 and 18 years will get 17/30 (daily), weekly (99/35, fortnightly (198/70) and monthly (397/40).

Drivers — daily (23/65), weekly (153/65), fortnightly (307/25) and monthly (614/55).

Urban casual employees above 18 will get 3/50 an hour and 23/50 a day. Those aged between 15 and 18 years, will get 2/45 and 18/30 an hour and a day respectively.

Rural casual employees above 18 will get 2/35 an hour and 17/70 (daily). Such an employee aged between 15 and 18 years will get, 1/50, 2/50 and 15/30 an hour and a day respectively.

The government has also set a ceiling for house rent deductions for minimum wage earners provided housing by the employers. The law says: "Persons of or above 18 years of age will face a monthly deduction of 48/-; and deductions for persons of or above 15 but below 18 years of age is 24/-".

CSO: 4700/413

BRIEFS

TACC-SOVIET COOPERATION AGREEMENT--The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Tanganyika Association of Chambers of Commerce (TACC) yesterday signed a cooperation agreement covering trade and economic sectors at a meeting in Dar es Salaam. According to the agreement, which took effect immediately, the two countries will strive to develop mutually beneficial trade and economic relations. Signing for the Tanzania side was the Director of TACC, Ndugu J.T. Lupembe, who welcomed the agreement as a worthwhile image to greater understanding between the people of USSR and Tanzania. Speaking on behalf of all the chambers of commerce in the country, Ndugu Lupembe stressed that the agreement was not between one chamber of commerce in Dar es Salaam and another in Moscow but between all chambers of commerce in the two countries. On behalf of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Senior Vice-President of that body, Ndugu Evgeni P. Pitovranov said that drafts of the agreement earlier sent to Moscow had already been approved. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Aug 81 p 3]

BULGARIAN BARTER PROTOCOL--The 20-man Bulgarian delegation which has been in the country for the Tanzania-Bulgaria Joint Commission meeting, left Dar es Salaam on Sunday night for home after signing a 112 million/-barter protocol with Tanzania. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Aug 81 p 1]

KENYAN ASPHALT CONTRACT--Nairobi, Monday--A Kenyan company, Cabroworks, has won a contract to supply 200 tonnes of asphalt to Tanzania, marking a significant breakthrough in the two countries' trade which has been stiffed since the closure of the border in 1977, the NAIROBI BUSINESS TIMES newspaper said here yesterday. The one-million shilling consignment, the paper said, was delivered last week across the border with Tanzania on its way to Mbeya. The asphalt is to be used on a Bank of Tanzania building project in Mbeya. The project is undertaken by Cabroworks, a Mombasa based subsidiary of Cassman Brown and the Kenyan Company Limited of Wilson Airport. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Aug 81 p 1]

NYERERE'S RETIREMENT OF POLICEMEN--President Nyerere has retired in the public interest the Mwanza Regional Police Commander, Ndugu M.P. Ndomba, and the Region's CID Officer, Ndugu K.A. Kange. A statement issued by the Ministry of Manpower Development in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the two had been retired effective August 13, this year. The retirement of the two officers was attributed to recent problems which had cropped up in the Region. The problems, said the statement, had necessitated the formation of a special probe commission which found that the two were involved. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 23 Aug 81 p 1]

MILITARY AGREEMENT WITH UGANDA--Reports from Dar se Salaam say Uganda and Tanzania have signed an agreement believed to provide for military cooperation. Tanzania's MZALENDO newspaper said officials from both countries confirmed that an agreement had been signed but refused to divulge the details. The agreement followed the visit to Dar es Salaam by the Ugandan vice president and defense minister, Paulo Muwanga, and the chief of defense forces, Maj Gen Tito Okello. Mr Muwanga said recently that Uganda wanted at least 800 Tanzanian soldiers to help train the Ugandan Army. Tanzania had 45,000 troops in Uganda which helped oust President Idi Amin in 1979. [Text] [EA240311 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Aug 81]

CSO: 4700/409

PRESIDENT HOLDS AT-TA'IF PRESS CONFERENCE

LD012045 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1040 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 1 Sep (SPA)--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda held a press conference before he left At-Ta'if at the end of his visit to the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Zambian president confirmed the complete support of Zambia for the Middle East peace proposals put forward by his royal highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister, at the behest of his majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

He said that the talks he held with his majesty included various issues, but they discussed in particular matters of interest to the two countries, the Middle East, and other international problems.

Speaking of his country's attitude to the Middle East situation, President Kaunda said that Zambia had notified Israel of its objection to such aggressive inclinations, both in 1967 and again in 1973, when Israel waged war on the Arabs and occupied Arab territory. [Passage indistinct]

He said that Zambia demands that the Palestinians should be allowed to set up their own state and that Israel should withdraw from occupied Arab territory, including Jerusalem. [Passage indistinct]

The Zambian president said that his country had often condemned Hitler's persecution of the Jews; by the same token it cannot accept Jewish persecution of Arabs.

Concerning South Africa, Kaunda said that he advocates peace in southern Africa, but while the racialist trap in South Africa remains, there will never be peace.

Kaunda called for the withdrawal of all South African forces from Namibia, and for the implementation of UN Resolution 435.

He expressed hope that the United Nations might be able to do something about this. He said that his concern at the moment is that the United Nations should compel South Africa to withdraw its troops from Namibia, and should put an end to racial discrimination in South Africa.

Kaunda expressed his thanks and appreciation for the king's invitation to visit Saudi Arabia. He said that relations between the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Zambia are excellent.

He added that mutual relations between the leaders of Saudi Arabia and Zambia will strengthen the ties between the two countries.

He said that he was leaving Saudi Arabia convinced that the relations between the two states will go from strength to strength.

The Zambian president expressed the support of his country for the proposals of Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister, concerning peace in the Middle East.

He said that he saw no real solution for the problem of the Middle East--particularly for the Palestine problem--without the participation of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians in any settlement in the region.

President Kaunda condemned the repeated Israeli attacks on Lebanon, describing them as savage and contrary to the fundamental principles of the rights of man.

Asked about Muslims in his country, President Kaunda said that Muslims in Zambia enjoy freedom of worship without restrictions or pressure.

CSO: 4704/8

END

JPRS 79011

18 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2487

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JPRS 79011

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2487

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OPPOSITION CHIEF DINI, GOVERNMENT EXCHANGE ACCUSATIONS

Gouled's 'Tribalistic' Policy Denounced

Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Jul 81 p 20

[Article by Philippe Decraene]

[Text] Visiting Paris privately for a month, Ahmed Dini, who was prime minister of Djibouti from 14 July to 17 December 1977, is now preparing to return to his country. Head of the opposition since he resigned in order to mark his disagreement with Hassan Gouled, reelected president on 12 June, Dini has reportedly increased his semi-official contacts until his departure, planned for 14 July.

"Either France will reconcile its national interests and the socialist options or it will continue to finance repression and oppression directly, and the situation in Djibouti will then evolve as it did in Chad." Of Afar nationality, while Hassan Gouled is Issa in origin, Dini, who for many years was one of the most loyal battle companions of the current chief of state, now denounces the "tribalist policy" of the latter and accuses France at the same time: "Since independence, the former mother country has exclusively supported the Issas. There is now no French technical assistant, not a single doctor or teacher, in Afar territory."

Dini, who condemns the fact that "the Afar territory has lived for 4 years under a curfew," claims that Djibouti is living under "a veritable dictatorship." He specifies: "It is all a matter of scale. We have a small population, numerically speaking. Our territory is not large. The nature and weight of the Djibouti dictatorship are different from those of other African nations, but in our country also, political prisoners are being tortured to death."

Nor is the leader of the Djibouti opposition only "disillusioned" by independence. He says he is "desperate" and asks: "What are the French leaders doing with their options? Are the people of Djibouti also worthy of democracy and justice or not?" Backed by his own experience, he adds: "In 1974, during the presidential campaign, I was the local leader for the candidate Mitterrand. Hassan Gouled is a retired Gaullist who has never been a socialist, but he successively belonged to the RPF [Rally of the French People], the UNR [Union for the New Republic], the UDF [French Democratic Union]."

Finally, Dini emphasizes the fact that none of the main demands formulated by the nationalists under colonialism has yet been met: elimination of prostitution, a ban

on the sale of Qat -- a local drug used as a mood elevator -- and destruction of the dam isolating the city of Djibouti from the rest of the territory.

In this connection, he states: "Prostitution has developed so alarmingly that the cadi of Djibouti has personally headed up the campaign against it. Daily local consumption of Qat has gone from 3 tons before independence to 8 tons today. The wall of shame erected by the underground army is still in place, useless, because the population of Djibouti has doubled in 4 years."

Editorial Refutes Dini's Charges

Djibouti LA NATION DE DJIBOUTI in French 23 Jul 81 pp 1, 12

[Editorial: "Ridicule Does not Kill"]

[Text] Ahmed Dini, still the same, ceaselessly works at creating an image of a political leader, which he has not been able to do in his own country.

Since his departure from the government in 1977, he has stepped up his capricious and lying statements that sometimes border on madness. Despite his eloquence, his contradictory affirmations only discredit him with those whose backing he seeks. The latest is the statement that appeared in the 14 July 1981 LE MONDE.

What does he say that is new? Actually, he only repeats the same refrain of division and a so-called antagonism between the two main components of the Djibouti nation.

"The north is living under a curfew," he said.

We have already heard this and it has been verified and contradicted by observers and journalists from that same newspaper (see the article by Langelier, LE MONDE, 10 June 1981). Did he not once state that the people in the north were dying of thirst because of the established government? There also, foreign observers ascertained the truth (see Andre Landouze's article in TEMOIGNAGE CHRETIEN).

He also dares to speak of a dam.

Is it necessary to remind him that it is he who erected the dam, which he had electrified and strewn with mines when he held the sinister role of minister of the interior of the so-called local government under the colonial government? It is not necessary to point out that the people of Djibouti still have an unenviable memory of that fascist.

There is no more dam, Mr Dini! Rest assured and sleep well, if the memory still haunts you.

One question must be asked: Does Dini not yet know that the Republic of Djibouti exists, sovereign and independent?

What does he expect of the new French leaders when he addresses to them that veiled threat of the "Chadization" of the Republic of Djibouti? There can be no doubt that this bitter man has been surpassed by the events.

The Republic of Djibouti maintains privileged relations with the French Government, relations based on respect and mutual interest, just as it maintains relations with a large number of other nations in the world.

Let us look at a few more statements by our dear Dini.

He states that there is not a single French technical assistant, not one doctor, not one teacher, in Afar territory.

Is it possible that he does not yet know that from Ali-Sabieh to Obock, passing by Dikhil and Tadjourah, all the school and health establishments are operating normally and without technical assistants? It is the sons of this country who head them admirably well.

Yes, that is what independence is, Mr Dini: gradually taking over the affairs of one's own country.

Obviously the children of that bourgeois are being cared for in Europe!

His opportunism causes him to forget who campaigned for Francois Mitterrand in 1974 and in what election district in Djibouti he obtained the majority. Well, if Dini has lost his memory, let us remind him that it was Hassan Gouled who organized the campaign and obtained the majority in favor of Francois Mitterrand in his area -- that is, the second district of Djibouti City. The files still exist and the friends of the French Socialist Party are alive and happy, moreover.

It was Hassan Gouled who also worked and obtained the majority in the same district for the candidate Alain Poher, supported by the French left in 1969 when the newly "socialist" Dini was the local leader of the campaign of candidate Georges Pompidou.

At any rate, the people of Djibouti will never forget the active part played by the French left in their fight to regain dignity and freedom. They will be grateful to it.

Concerning the cry of despair of that man nostalgic for division and hatred, let him know once and for all that no force will break the national unity and freedom so dearly acquired by the Djibouti people.

Prime Minister Sets Record Straight

Djibouti LA NATION DE DJIBOUTI in French 13 Aug 81 p 3

[Clarification by Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou]

[Text] The fallacious statements by Ahmed Dini contained in the 14 July edition of LE MONDE gave rise to a clarification by Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou, a clarification addressed to that same newspaper, which printed the main excerpts in its edition of 9-10 August 1981. For our readers, we are reproducing that clarification in its entirety.

Dear Editor:

The 11,338 issue of LE MONDE, dated 14 July 1981, publishes an article by Philippe Decraene entitled "Ahmed Dini Denounces the Tribalist Policy of President Gouled."

The remarks reported in the article contain so many untruths in so few lines, by a man who unsuccessfully aspires to play the role of "leader of the opposition" in his country, that I am led, as prime minister of the Republic of Djibouti, to ask for space in your columns.

It is not a question of beginning a controversy, but of stating the facts, of which your reporter is well aware in all their complexity, no matter what his previous positions may have been regarding the independence of our country (see his investigation published in LE MONDE of 4 and 5 July 1980 and that of Langellier of 12 June 1981).

Let us say, first of all, that it is normal for an opponent to express his disagreement with the policies of an existing government, whose prime minister is Afar, along with several of its members. This shows the soundness of our young democracy and consequently, that the famous "Afar problem" is not what Dini is trying to create.

However, I cannot fail to respond to the scarcely veiled appeal for French intervention in the choice of our sovereign nation's leaders. This is contrary to our national dignity and to the international morals which President Francois Mitterrand intends to restore in relations between France and the African countries.

A few simple facts give French public opinion a more precise idea of a situation, the aftereffect of colonialism, which the vigor of President Gouled's policies and the support of the great majority of the Djibouti people are making it possible to resolve.

The policy of peace and of Djibouti's neutrality in particular, within the framework of the conflicts now bloodying the Horn of Africa, would not have been crowned with success if the unity of its sons: Somalis, Afars or Arabs, had not cemented the unity of our country. Those who thought that the independence of our country was a "dangerous illusion" may be disappointed. The violent facility of a few did not satisfy their hopes.

The abandonment of Afar territory is the result of colonization and particularly the creation by it of our capital and the railroad, which reduced the regional economic role of Tadjourah and Obock to nothing.

As soon as independence was achieved, President Gouled tried to reverse that movement. The first industrial investment was made in Afar territory. It was a water plant that is already beginning to bear fruit, not for camels, but for the children of men.

What is more, within the framework of the establishment of our policy of democracy and regional development, the north and the south will have new economic activities. Studies and agreements will, in the north, upgrade the mining and energy resources of Lake Assal, organize the protection of the Day Forest and also, within an area

of 50 to 100 kilometers, restore green areas and fight the encroachment of the desert. At the Obock port, fishing and thermic activities will be promoted.

It is easier for Dini to shine in cliches than it is to work as our government does for the entire population, without distinctions as to ethnic groups, including his own.

When some have dreamed, led astray by the attraction of the Kalashnikovs and grenades, of extending the misfortunes of regional wars to our emerging nation, Dini made his choice. The government and all the people made theirs. While the former group tried to cut the north off from the south and provoke a tribal confrontation, the government doubled the means of maritime relations (are we responsible for the Assal fault?) and assured civil peace solely through civil jurisdictions, the moderation of the judiciously chosen penalties, the measures of clemency and the releases ordered by President Gouled do justice to the accusations of tyranny and bloody dictatorship that astound those who know our country and the man of peace, moderation and patience which our president is.

It is the unity of our people through all its ethnic groups that enabled Djibouti to take in all those from other countries, whatever their origin, driven by war, who have found shelter in our country. Could France itself have welcomed into its territory the equivalent of 10 percent of its population, as Djibouti has done?

That also does justice to the allegation of the "dam isolating the city of Djibouti." For the sake of history, let us recall that it was set up by Dini himself, then the merciless minister of interior of the colonial government still remembered by the people. President Gouled forbade the dam to continue playing the role of police and segregation that had so sadly fallen to it. The proof: Inside it, the population of the city has doubled. On the outside, Balbala has grown tenfold, when that suburb was periodically razed by the colonial government, and circulation between the zones is free.

It is true that in 4 years, we have not solved the problems of poverty and underdevelopment or, along with them, the overconsumption of Qat and the scourge of prostitution, but it is not enough to speak about these things in Paris and to live off one's land income and parliamentary indemnifications in Djibouti in order to solve them.

One must also plan the fight against speculative increases in prices, improve housing, create jobs and ensure a better distribution of national income within a democratic framework and financial and monetary stability. I hope we can talk about these things in 2 years. Djibouti's political success has surprised many. Its economic and social success will do the same.

In the meantime, our government has tried to satisfy one of the most essential human rights, fortunately forgotten in Europe but terribly pressing in our country: that of having access to drinking water. In 4 years of independence, Djibouti has drilled in the bush and the desert more wells than during 100 years of colonization and they are there to prove, contradicting the lies, that the north has had its share.

For the rest, I refer you to the response of our newspaper LA NATION.

In conclusion, may I tell our French friends: Do not allow yourselves to scorn Africa. It has serious difficulties, but recognize that it deserves better than prejudice. What would have happened to your peace if Djibouti, at the mouth of the Red Sea and the entry to the Indian Ocean, had not known how or been able to resist the solicitations contrary to its policy of neutrality and true nonalignment? It achieved this only through the unity of its people and international cooperation. France's role is extremely important.

It is amidst peace that human rights are built, for they do not come ready-made. Whatever Europe's immense contribution, they remain the result of a constant struggle of peoples, sometimes against their own history. Djibouti, which has placed its foundation and oath under their auspices, is involved in the struggle. It is not enough to be emotionally moved.

11,464
CSO: 4519/40

DETAILS ON EXPLORATION, EXPLOITATION OF OIL

Wed Oil Activities

Libreville L'UNION in French 18 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Jean Bilinga: "The Oil Hopes for Ayol II"]

[Text] Minister of State for Mines, Energy and Hydraulic Resources Edouard-Alexis Mbouy-Boutzit granted an interview on Tuesday morning, 16 June, to the president and general director of the Wed Gabon Oil SA company. Mr Mbou Ossamy, director of technical affairs at the ministry, was also present.

The visit being paid by Mr Ichiro Matsumoto coincides with the discovery of indications of oil last month at the Ayol II site, which this Japanese company is exploiting along with ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] Gabon (operator) in a 70-30 percent partnership.

The first estimates for Ayol II suggest production of 1,082 barrels per day, according to a Tokyo source. This would mean an annual production of 58 to 60,000 tons. The drilling of this sixth Wed Oil well between 10 and 14 May 1981 thus has yielded promising results. However, it will be necessary to await related tests to confirm the profitability of this oil sheet, which is a part of the Assouka concession, and exploitation will not begin until next September or October.

Wed Oil, after acquiring the Assouka prospecting concession in October 1973, made substantial investment efforts. It expects to spend 5.946 trillion CFA francs in 1981 and its overall investment for the 1973-1982 period will come to 14.697 trillion CFA francs, according to the financial official, Mr Tsuguo Onoda.

The initial wells drilled (in Ngole, Loba, Gardon, Nsina and Mouveni) yielded no results. Then luck turned and Ayol II raised hopes.

Another Japanese company, Mitsubishi, is operating in Gabon, exploiting the Baliste concession to the north of the Ayol site, in conjunction with ELF Gabon. The presence of these Japanese companies shows the increasing interest of that country, which is heavily dependent on oil resources, because it consumes 236 million tons annually (4.8 million barrels per day).

Other Companies' Efforts

Libreville L'UNION in French 22 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Jean Bilinga: "The Tribulations of Amoco Gabon"]

[Text] Oil production in Gabon is experiencing an increasing decline, to judge from the estimates of the hydrocarbons office in Libreville. In fact, the total of 8,894,702 tons produced in 1980 is expected to drop to about 6 million tons in 1981, representing an average daily production of 152,000 barrels.

However, glimpses of light through these cloudy prospects serve to revive the enthusiasm of oilmen. We have discussed the hopes of the Japanese Wed Gabon Oil company (See Thursday, 13 June 1981 issue) concerning the Assouka concession. Today we will comment on the results achieved by the Amoco Gabon Exploration Company at the Inguessi Marine concession.

Let us note, moreover, that a confusion occurred in connection with our earlier article. The daily output of 1,082 barrels per day pertains to Ayol I, discovered in 1979, rather than to Ayol II. Its exploitation will begin in 2 months or so, the relatively long period between discovery and the beginning of operations being due, among other things, to the order placed for a marine platform. As to Ayol II, it proved unproductive. When the drilling encountered a clayey structure this week, the well was abandoned and efforts turned to the next wells--Ayol III, Ayol IV, etc.

Where the Amoco discovery is concerned, the Amoco Gabon Exploration Company (an affiliate of Standard Oil of Indiana) and the Ministry of Mines published simultaneous press releases in Chicago and Libreville last 19 May following a series of final tests completed on 12 May 1981. It appears that a drilling undertaken by the Hudson Bay platform in an area covering 1,391 square km of the Inguessi Marine concession, 86 km to the southeast of Port Gentil, justified the hopes of the prospectors, because well No IMB-4 revealed exploitable quantities of oil.

The measured density of this crude oil is 36° API [American Petroleum Institute], which means crude oil of excellent quality comparable to the Lucina product. The output here, stabilized by means of a 32/64-inch pipe, is 2,100 barrels per day, while the pressure at the wellhead is 970 PSI [pounds per square inch], which should yield some 105,000 tons annually.

Within the same framework, another drilling has been undertaken 6.8 km away from the producing well, in another structure at the point known as IMB-5. This well, being drilled on the same concession, will exceed 1,000 feet in depth. The Inguessi Marine concession has had a checkered history, being held successively by ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] Gabon and ESSO, which abandoned prospecting after having drilled 16 unproductive wells. Amoco took over the exploration of this vast area, and has achieved relatively rapid success, since the company did not begin operations in Libreville until 2 May.

The name Amoco Gabon Exploration Company in fact covers five companies: Amoco Oil (50 percent), Wintershall (18.5 percent), British Petroleum (15 percent), Lingen (8.25 percent) and Preussag (8.25 percent). Amoco has explored four concessions in Gabon under four different names--Gombe Marine, Omboue Sud Marine, Iguela and Inguessi Marine, in association with other oil companies such as Gulf Gabon, Hispanoil and Gulf Canada.

The discovery at IMB-4 followed ups and downs which cost the company a fortune earlier. In fact, the general director of Amoco, George W. Trump, explained, technicians were working at this well when two serious accidents occurred. The first was a sudden eruption of gas under high pressure (blowout) at a depth of 2,000 feet (600 meters).

Then the tripod of the Hudson Bay platform, one of the "jack-up" type, was damaged by violent submarine currents. It was towed to Port Gentil, where it had to go under repairs which were costly mainly in terms of the suspension of its work--$70,000 a day for a total of 37 days, yielding the astronomical total of 725 million CFA francs! This total includes the cost of work suspension for a helicopter and two logistic support vessels, but did not include the idling land personnel.

We should note in conclusion that 74.5 percent of the output of the well, which will not exceed 5,000 barrels per day, will go to the Gabonese government according to the regulatory provisions, the balance of the crude oil being allocated to the various foreign partners, prorated on the basis of their financial contributions.

5157
CSO: 4719/127

SECOND FUEL PRICE INCREASE THIS YEAR ANNOUNCED

Libreville L'UNION in French 15 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] The prices of various fuels have been increased again, effective today, 15 June 1981, over the whole of the national territory. This is, in fact, according to the minister of economy and finance, a technical adjustment of prices necessitated basically by the sudden recovery on the money market of the American dollar, the currency on which the purchases of crude oil the SOGARA [Gabonese Refining Company] needs to meet our domestic demand for oil products are based.

This development is reflected in an increase of 2.70 percent in the retail price for premium, 2.85 percent for regular and 6.40 percent for gas oil.

It will be recalled that last 10 April fuel prices were already increased by 9 percent as a result of the provisions of Decree No 0043 promulgated by the minister of economy and finance, which has today been revoked. Thus the price of premium in Libreville is going from 180 to 185 francs and gas oil from 93.5 to 99.5 francs. The prices in Port Gentil are the same as in Libreville. In Lambarene, on the other hand, premium is going up from 185 to 191.5 francs, regular gasoline from 179 to 185.5 francs, and gas oil from 102 to 108.5 francs. The price of premium is going from 187 to 193.5 francs in Tchibanga and Makokou, and in the latter locality regular is increasing from 180 to 186.5 and gas oil from 101 to 108.5. In Oyem, premium is going from 188 to 194.5 francs, regular from 181 to 187.5, and gas oil from 102 to 109.5. In Franceville, premium is increasing from 186 to 192.5 francs, regular from 182 to 188.5, and gas oil from 102 to 109.5. In Koulamoutou, premium is going from 186 to 192.5 francs, regular from 181 to 187.5 and gas oil from 101 to 108.5.

5157
CSO: 4719/127

UNITED STATES IS CRITICIZED FOR ITS ANGOLAN POLICY

Nairobi TAIFA LEO in Swahili 28 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial in column "The Voice of the Nation": "South African Brutality"]

[Text] For a long time now South Africa has been trying to destabilize Angola with continued provocatory border incursions.

South Africa has also made use of its Angolan rebel puppets, UNITA (a movement aiming at the total independence of Angola).

But it is now plain that South Africa does not want this type of arrangement. Instead it is bent on achieving its objective unaided. South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha even admitted as much.

As South Africa sends its forces to attack Angola it should remember that the conflict may escalate into a sharp confrontation with Angola. The latter is now on record as saying that it will no longer tolerate such aggression.

This is the first time Angola has issued such a sharply worded warning.

Angolan president Jose Eduardo Dos Santos has already asked the current OAU Chairman President Daniel arap Moi to help end the aggression.

He has also asked for an urgent meeting ot the UN Security Council to debate the issue.

At the same time there are indications he is mobilizing for a bitter struggle.

For a long time South African aggression was played down by other nations that the United States and South Africa misled into believing that UNITA, under Savimbi's leadership, was reputedly the authentic government of Angola.

This is what made Angola decide to bring in Cuban troops for defense assistance.

It is now clear that Dos Santos will use those Cuban troops in the present confrontation, thus sharply escalating the conflict.

A bloody clash could be averted if the Reagon administration would quit encouraging UNITA and South Africa to continue their maneuvering.

Moreover, the large U.S. oil companies operating in Angola belie American claims that the present regime in Angola is not the legitimate representative of the people.

Even some members of the U.S. Congress have said it makes no sense to undermine the Angolan regime.

Despite such criticism and even the risk of a serious outbreak of war, the Reagan administration refuses to budge its stance and have any further dealings with Angola which has stated that the Cuban troops are helping confront the South Africans.

If the United States continues its propaganda aimed against Dos Santos' government, Reagan will be forced to recognize that the nations of the world now know the truth about Angola and are prepared to support it.

Consequently, even if the United States deceitfully declares "it regrets any activities leading to a confrontation in that region," it will not succeed in fooling the world on the issue of Angola.

CSO: 4749/20

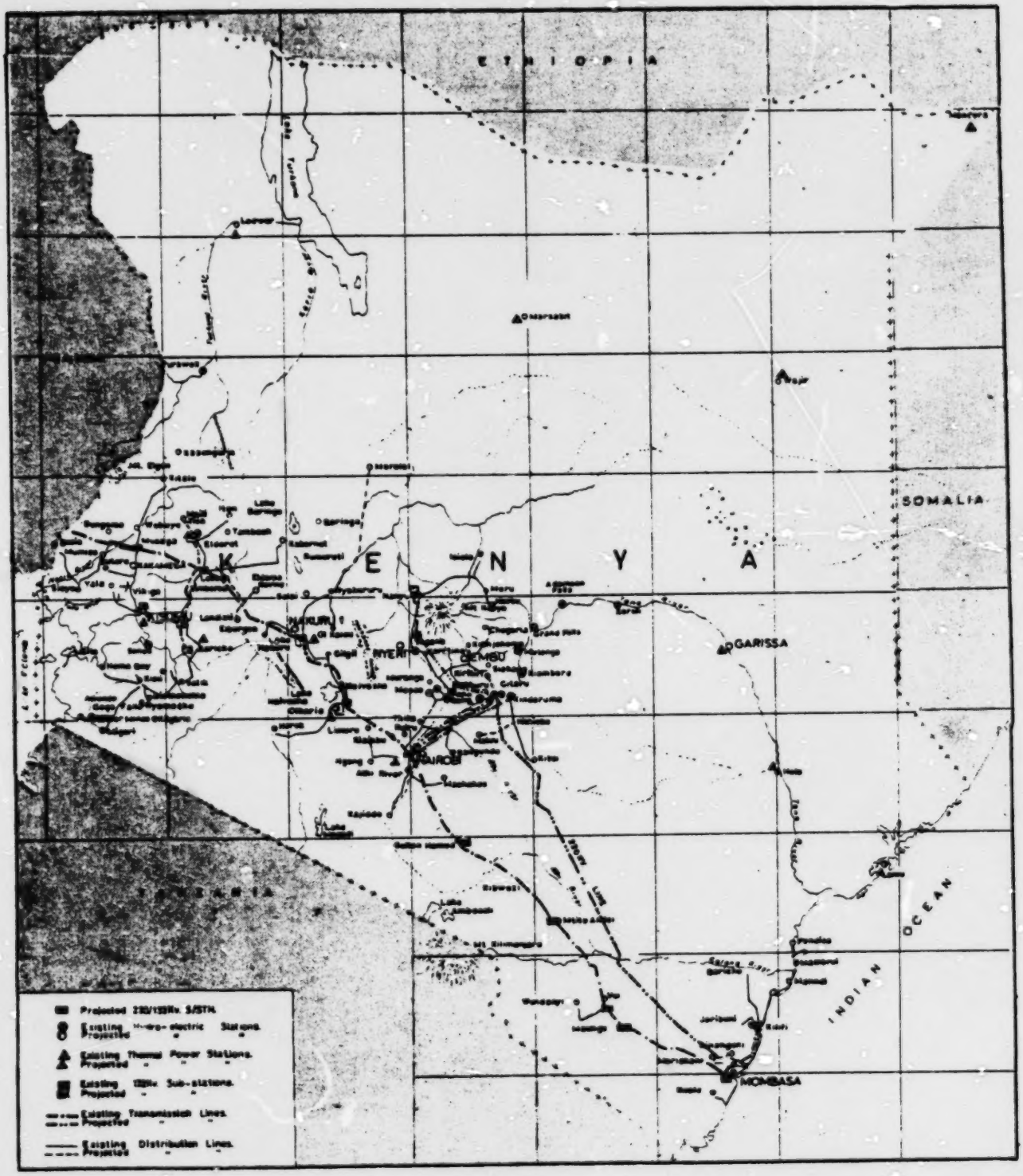
MAP OF CURRENT, PROJECTED POWER STATIONS, LINES

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 18 Aug 81 p 21

[Text]

[See map on following page]

System: AC 415/240 volts 3 phase 4 wire



CSO: 4700/433

LONG-TERM VIEW OF KENYA'S ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 18 Aug 81 pp 23, 26

[Text]

ELECTRICITY has played and will continue to play a very significant role in the economic and social development of the country. E.A.P.L., which is responsible for the management of electricity supply in the country must strive to provide the high standard of service which is expected of it by the nation.

Electricity is a secondary form of energy converted from primary sources like water-power, oil, geothermal, gas, wood, coal, nuclear, wind-power, biogas, solar energy and other similar sources of energy.

Kenya has no known resources of oil, coal, gas or nuclear energy. It is estimated that known hydro resources (about 800 — 1,000 MW) will be fully exhibited within the next 15 or 20 years. Geothermal is still in its early stages of development and the potential is estimated to be between 170 — 1000 MW. Kenya's various natural resources are depleting rapidly and with the demand of energy growing steadily due to increase in population, higher industrialisation and modernisation of the rural sector of the economy, the country faces an energy crunch which has no easy solution.

The indigenous resources available in the country for the production of electricity will continue to be exploited to the full. However, as the natural energy resources are more scarce than the demand for energy, Kenya will continue to depend partially on imported fuel like oil, coal, gas and in the distant future nuclear; with a result that the cost of energy in whatever form, and whether indigenous or imported, will continue to rise.

Electricity in Relation to other forms of Energy

While no reliable data is available on wood and charcoal consumption in the rural sector, the table extracted from the National Development Plan 1978 — 1983 gives indication of the consumption of electricity in relation to other forms of energy in the modern sector.

	Oil Equivalent (In '000 tons)	Per cent Share
Coal & Coke	36	1%
Oil	2,085	85%
Electricity	339	14%
Total	2,460	100%

As can be seen from the above table, oil, which is largely used in the transport sector, plays a very important role in the modern sector of energy in Kenya. Electricity, however, is likely to play a more significant role during the next 10 to 15 years as more and more hydro and geothermal potential is developed.

Available Source of Primary Energy for Generation of Electricity.

Graph 1 gives the pattern of growth up to the year 2000, and the primary sources of energy which will be developed in producing this electricity. In 1981, about 68 per cent of electricity produced will be from hydro-generation. By 1990, its share will increase to about 90 per cent and then decline to about 50 per cent by the year 2000 as most of the hydro-electric resources will have been exploited. From 1993 onwards, oil or coal, both imported, will play a significant role and towards the end of the century, nuclear energy could become a reality.

Utilisation of Electricity

Graph 2 gives the pattern of electricity growth upto the year 2000 and the way electricity will be utilised for different categories of consumers. It is expected that by the year 2000, 65 per cent of electricity used will be for industry and the rest — 35 per cent domestic and commercial use.

Cost of Electricity

There are basically two elements in the cost of generating electricity:

a) Capital cost of plant and machinery including dams and drilling.

b) Running charges for operation and fuel.

While the cost of generation depends upon the type of, and utilisation of plant, its location and its source of energy, the following table gives an approximate indication of the relative costs of generation for different sources of energy.

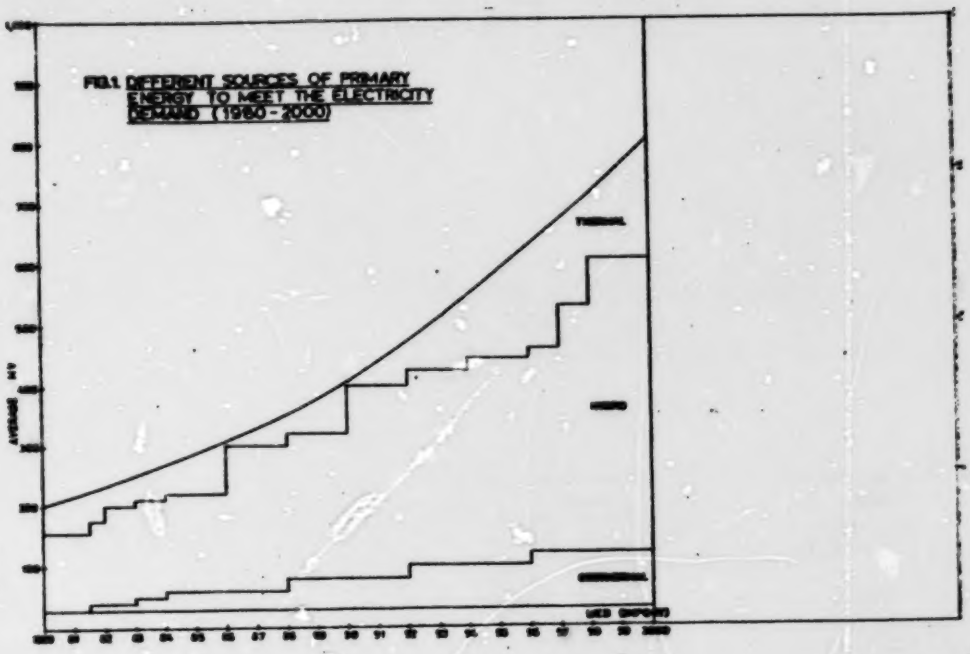


FIG.1 DIFFERENT SOURCES OF PRIMARY ENERGY TO MEET THE ELECTRICITY DEMAND (1980 - 2000)

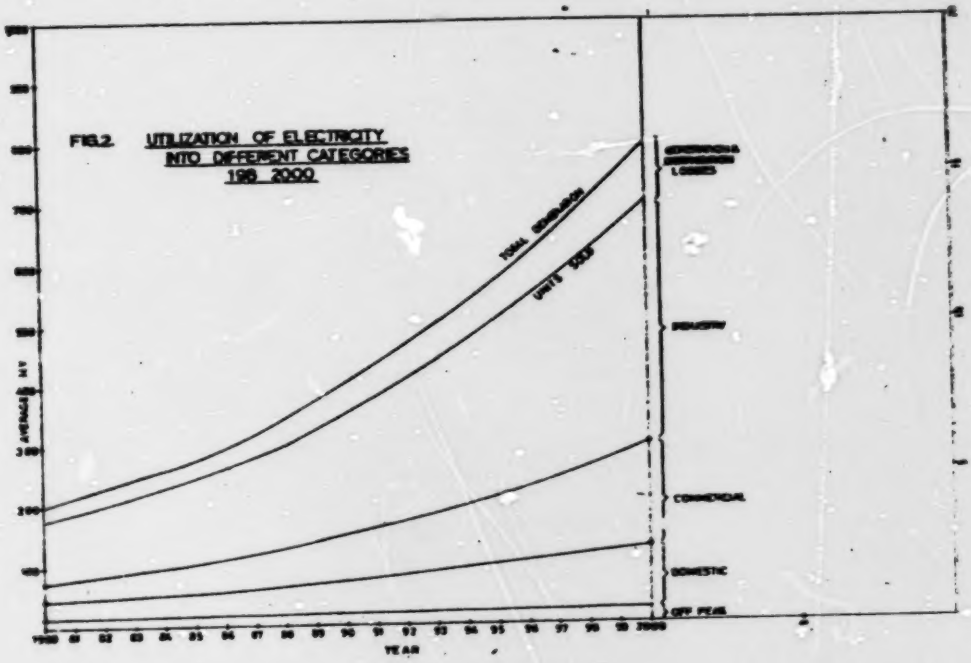


FIG.2. UTILIZATION OF ELECTRICITY INTO DIFFERENT CATEGORIES 198 2000
TOTAL GENERATION
UNITS SOLD
LOSSES
INDUSTRY
COMMERCIAL
DOMESTIC
OFF PEAK
YEAR

	Capital Cost K£/KW	Running Cost including fuel Cts/KWhr	Av. Cost of Generation Cts/KWhr
Hydro	800-1200	5 - 8	35 - 50
Geothermal	1000-1200	8 -12	32 - 45
Thermal (Oil)	400-500	40 - 50	60 - 65
Thermal (Coal)	600-700	25 - 35	55 - 65

As can be seen from the above, Hydro and Geothermal have high capital costs and low running costs, compared to thermal plant using oil or coal. During the past seven or eight years, there has been considerable inflation in the capital costs, and this trend is likely to continue. For example, Gitaru Hydro-electric scheme (140MW) was completed in 1978 at a total cost of about K£48 million. The next hydro-electric project on Tana, Kiambere, which will also have an installed capacity of 140MW is estimated to cost about K£215 million on today's prices, and will cost about K£200 million when completed in 1985/86. The reason for this considerably more cost is not only inflation, but also the remoteness of Kiambere and its less attractive site compared to Gitaru. This trend will continue for all future hydro developments at Tana or elsewhere in Kenya.

The present day cost of electricity for urban, rural and isolated areas is as follows:

Urban,	Interconnected	:	Shs. -/55 per KWHr
Rural,	"	:	Shs. 1/40 per KWHr
Rural,	Isolated	:	Shs. 2/60 per KWHr

It is quite clear from the above table that due to economics of scale, and better utilisation of resources, the cost of electricity in urban areas is much cheaper than in the rural areas.

Role of Electricity in Kenya's Economy

Modern Sector

Provided an industry is not far from the national grid, electricity will continue to provide the most efficient and economic means of motive power for the industry. It is expected, however, that for small-scale industries, direct utilisation of windmills, solar energy and micro-hydro will be made, which perhaps will prove to be the most efficient in the long run.

Consumers in commercial areas use electricity mainly for lighting, refrigeration, air conditioning and some heating. It is a sad reflection on the ingenuity of some architects and engineers, that in a place like Nairobi which enjoys such excellent climate throughout the year, some of the larger buildings in the city centre are designed to use so much artificial lighting and air-conditioning that it leads to wastage of electricity. This is a tendency that must be curbed at the planning stage.

For domestic consumers in the urban areas, electricity has hardly any substitute to provide energy for lighting, refrigeration and radios at home. However, domestic cooking and water heating do have efficient substitutes and the use of gas cooking and solar heating should be encouraged.

Rural Sector

Energy in rural areas is primarily used for:

a) Basic sustenance (cooking, heating and lighting)
b) Commercial and social amenities like hospitals, schools, and trading centres.
c) Economic developments in pumping of water and irrigation, small scale agro. and village industries.

Because of the high cost of supplying electricity in rural areas, it would be desirable if it is primarily used for development purposes. While the basic needs for cooking and heating in the rural areas will be largely met by wood, charcoal, kerosene and to some extent biogas, electricity should play an important role to boost economic development. Electricity in rural areas does not have a high a priority as supply of food, clean water, fuel, shelter, access roads, schools and health centres. Furthermore, alternative sources of light and energy though generally inferior are nevertheless available in the remotest and poorest regions. It is important therefore that before an area is selected for electrification, proper economic cost/benefit analysis is carried out so that electricity when provided is used not merely to meet the social needs, but also to increase productivity and economic wealth in that area.

Conclusion

Kenya has very limited primary energy resources and therefore has to depend on imported fuel for its energy needs. At the same time, it has limited financial resources to meet the energy bill. There is no simple solution to this dilemma, but considerable progress can be made by understanding the energy problem in its right perspective and start developing and managing the indigenous resources in Kenya with good planning, appropriate pricing policy, and proper Government control.

CSO: 4700/433

TRADE UNION ELECTIONS TURN TEMPESTUOUS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 21 Aug 81 pp 14-17

[Text]

THE impression created in Kenya's labour movement at the moment is that the 31 member Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu), whose grip on the organisation of the country's labour force has seldom been challenged, is now threatened with disintegration. And that is not all. It is already being said within trade union circles that the Cotu elections, scheduled to be held at Kisumu's Labour College on September 12, may be cancelled yet again. This is because of the on going exchange between the pro-Cotu administration, the All Workers group, and the Labour Front group. Despite this gloomy picture, the secretary-general of Cotu, Mr. Juma Boy, as well as the registrar of trade unions and the ministry of labour, have agreed that the elections will certainly be held as scheduled.

After the Cotu polls were postponed from May 9 this year by the body's executive board, it seemed that the tension gripping the rival groups shortly before that date had relaxed. There was silence until Boy demanded, early last month, that all affiliate unions should submit lists of the ordinary members they intended to send to the forthcoming Cotu polls. In a letter of July 14, Boy instructed that the lists be submitted to the Cotu headquarters within 11 days to enable him to inform individual members to attend the polls as provided by the Cotu constitution. The following day, Boy wrote to the registrar saying that some unions be disciplined for their reluctance in sending their ordinary delegates list. These were the Kenya Local Government Workers Union, the Kenya Management Staff Association, the Kenya Union of Scientific, Research, Technical and Allied Employees and the Dock Workers Union — all members of the Labour Front.

That was when the lid blew off. Boy's instructions were received grudgingly by the Labour Front who claimed that was not constitutional. When the deadline for the submission of the list expired, only the Dock Workers Union had submitted their list. The union's secretary-general, Mr. Ishmael Yunis, reacted immediately by claiming that he had received the instructions just before the deadline. He claimed then that Boy, whom he had ousted from the union leadership last year, was seeking to bar the Dock Workers Union from participating in the Cotu elections. After the Yunis outburst, other unions in the Labour Front group then spoke, but only after submitting their lists of delegates to Cotu headquarters. Their spokesman was Mr. Walter Adell, the secretary-general of the Kenya Management Staff Association who seemed to have been personally stung by the fact that of his list of five ordinary delegates he had submitted, Boy had deleted one name. Adell, who claimed to be speaking on behalf of the rest, told *The Weekly Review* that Boy's instructions did not conform with the requirements of the Cotu constitution and were intended to exclude "certain affiliate unions" from participating in the elections. Adell had even suspected that a plot was being

hatched to postpone the Cotu elections once again. "It looks clear to me that Boy wishes to raise a constitutional furore and thereby find cause for postponing the elections once again," he said. For some reason, Boy decided not to issue a rejoinder contrary to expectations.

The ministry of labour and the registrar of trade unions seem to have decided to keep out of the constitutional debate between Boy and the Labour Front group. At the end of last month, the labour commissioner, Mr. J. M. Mutugi, said that the registrar was the ideal arbitrator over the issue. And then, an official in the office of the registrar said he "did not see anything wrong" with Boy's instructions. But in spite of this uncertainty over the legality of Boy's instructions, everything appeared to go into a calm with reports that Yunis had finally submitted his list, the matter seemed to have reached a conclusive end.

After a pause of several days, it was the pro-Boy, All Workers Group's steering committee, which shattered the calm. The committee errupted just after the Kenya Engineering Workers Union completed its elections and asserted that the Labour Front was planning to sabotage the forthcoming Cotu polls. The claim was made at a press conference on Wednesday last week by the committee chairman, Mr. Ali Mohamed, who recently ousted Nairobi's deputy mayor, Councillor Chadwick Adongo from the leadership of the Union of Posts and Telecommunications Employees. The claim must have been prompted by the constitutional tussle between Boy and the Labour Front. It was even suggested that the presence of the steering committee, over the Boy/Labour Front group tussle, was a strategy planned by Boy. Mohammed's claim was given weight by the presence at the press conference of Mr. Ochola Ogaye Mak'Anyengo of the Railways and Harbours Union, Mr. John Malii of the Transport and Allied Workers Union and Mr. Jacob Ochino who is Boy's deputy in the Kenya Petroleum Oil Workers Union.

These claims provoked the Labour Front group, as expected, although it had been rumoured that the Labour Front group had been cautioned by the minister for labour, Mr. Titus Mbathi, not to engage in verbal exchanges. Two days later, Adell made a response on behalf of his group, which was quite tactfull. He preached industrial peace which he claimed the steering committee was attempting to mar. But he hastened to add that the committee was in effect "a marriage of convenience" which had a specific mission to accomplish. On Monday this week, Mohamed and his associates decided not to let go Adell's remarks. This time the committee claimed that they had the support of some 18 affiliate unions and they are currently working on a list of candidates they intend to support for Cotu seats.

As this exchange continues, particularly when the steering committee releases the list of their chosen candidates on September 4 as promised, there is as yet no sign that the Cotu polls will be postponed once again. The main reasons for the postponement of the polls last May was that some five unions had not completed their elections and that some unions, particularly the Labour Front group, were reluctant to submit the lists of their ordinary delegates. However, Cotu headquarters at the moment says that all the unions have presented their respective lists of ordinary members for the polls. On the other hand, although the Kenya Engineering Workers Union held its national elections in Mombasa on August 9, Mr. Charles Mboya, the former general secretary of the union, is challenging the election of the new general secretary, Mr. Justus Mulei, but the ministry of labour and Cotu feel that that is not sufficient reason to postpone the elections. Mutugi is certain that the polls will be held.

For Boy, it does not seem likely that he will have the elections postponed. This is because, first, there is mounting pressure within and outside Cotu to hold the elections because it is generally believed that proper elections have not been held since 1972. The elections of 1975 were only those of the secretariat staff while last year the elections were postponed twice and this year once. Second, the High Court case filed by

by Mr. G.K. Gachuuru against last year's election of Boy and Ochino in the Kenya Petroleum Oil Workers Union must have been nightmares for Boy. It therefore must have come as a relief when the court ruled that the case could not be heard before the Cotu polls as had been requested by Gachuuru. Before the court ruling on Monday this week, it was rumoured in trade union circles that if the court had heard the case and then declared the elections of Boy and Ochino null and void, Boy would have faced certain constitutional barriers in his candidacy for the polls.

Boy's associates are certainly prepared for opposition from the Labour Front group during the forthcoming polls and especially from Mr. James Karebe, the general secretary of the Kenya Local Government Workers Union, whom they have chosen as a candidate for the top post of secretary-general. The group has still to announce the rest of the lineup for the Cotu polls but trade union insiders say that except for Karebe, the rest may be satisfied with positions in the Cotu executive board or other less prominent posts.

One other cloud, however, hangs on the horizon of Boy and his group. The line-up of Mak'Anyengo, Ochino, Mulei and Mohamed may not wish to support Boy without getting back dividends. Then there is also the general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Kenya Metal Workers, Mr. Fred Omido, who is also Cotu's chairman but has not made clear his intentions for the polls. Most likely, he may either choose to form an alliance with the Labour Front or form an individual grouping. Should he decide to do the latter, he will be at odds in trying to re-capture his seat. As for the Boy group, it is unlikely that they will accept Omido, mainly because Omido supported Mr. Elijah Odera to oppose Boy in the petroleum oil workers union last year after Boy had been ousted by Yunis and was frantically windowshopping for a union to represent.

As for the rest of Boy's associates, a cloud of uncertainty looms over the posts they wish to get although Mohamed says that the steering committee would amicably agree on who gets what. Mulei, for instance, has been a close associate of Boy for many years, and quite often lately he has acted in Boy's post when the latter is away. Mulei therefore has been described as the probable successor to Boy in the light of talk that Boy may soon get some additional government responsibilities. Then there is Mohamed, who since ousting Adongo and defecting from the Labour Front group, has been in the forefront of the All Workers Group. The extraordinary vigour with which he has since supported Boy has left no doubt at all that he has nothing to do with the Labour Front group. For this, Mohamed must expect some reward. What he is said to have an eye on is to be Boy's deputy.

Mak'Anyengo too, a veteran trade unionist, must be expecting some reward not more so much because he has been a useful reinforcement in Boy's team, but because he has devoted most of his public life to trade unionism. While last year, just prior to his election to the Railway and Harbours Union, he was sure that he had no interest in Cotu posts, Mak'Anyengo had a different story this week. "As an old serving trade unionist, I would offer to serve Cotu. . . I leave it to my group to consider what capacity I can serve Cotu best," he said. It seems very likely that Mak'Anyengo would not settle for anything lower than the post of deputy secretary general. But, probably the oddest personal casualty of this turnabout in the pro-Boy group is Ochino: He stood down in favour of Boy in the elections of the petroleum oil workers union and contented himself as Boy's deputy reportedly in anticipation of becoming Boy's deputy in Cotu. However, now the field is not quite as open as he would have liked it to be.

Mr. Were Dibo Ogutu, the general secretary of the Kenya Chemical Workers Union, may also need the assistance of the

Labour Front group if he is to retain his post of treasurer-general in Cotu. Ogutu has kept a low profile in Cotu rivalries but he briefly broke his silence after Boy unsuccessfully attempted to oust him. That incident could have dealt the last straw in whatever relationship Boy and Ogutu had and it would be little wonder if some of the Boy associates are not eyeing Ogutu's Cotu post. There is even talk within trade union circles that Ochino, who unsuccessfully challenged Ogutu in the elections of the Kenya Chemical Workers Union early this year, may be the All Workers Group candidate for the post of treasurer-general in the Cotu polls. One likely barrier for Ochino, however, is that there is an established tradition in Cotu that only principal officers of the affiliate unions (chairman, secretary-general and treasurer) are usually elected to Cotu posts. Should the majority of the delegates at the Cotu polls go by this, then it will have to be another long wait for Ochino.

Even as many in Cotu contend that rivalry in Cotu is a catching disease, and that an epidemic is raging in Cotu now, Mohamed does not see that rivalry surfacing within the All Workers Group. Mohamed, like the rest of his associates, is non-commital about his personal ambitions in Cotu, but is certain that there will be a satisfactory selection for respective candidancy in his group. "We do not have anybody here (All Workers Group) who is ambitious. . . We will sort out everything fine," he said this week. Whatever the case may be, the Cotu elections, if they take place after nearly ten years, may come up with suprises.

CSO: 4700/433

POLICE DISPERSE STRIKING MILL WORKERS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Aug 81 pp 1, 24

[Article by Gideon Mulaki]

[Text]

RIOT police yesterday dispersed over 1,500 striking workers of four mills in Kikuyu.

Earlier, the workers had greeted Labour officials from Kiambu with chants of "No money, no work," as they asked the employees to resume work.

The workers are claiming that they are being ill-treated and victimised by the managements of Steel Rolling Mills, Steel Fasteners, Steel Foundry and S. Industrial Factories.

They alleged that one of the directors even slapped a shopsteward and that some of the workers have had their "fingers chopped off by machines and nobody bothers about them".

The firms are said to be interrelated and some of the directors are common to all four mills which are situated next to each other.

The managing director of the four firms, Mr. R. D. Patel, told the *Nation* the workers were sacked because the strike was illegal.

The strike began on Monday when negotiations between the management, the Labour Department and the workers were deadlocked. The workers' slogan was: "No better treatment and money, no services."

Mr. Patel said the trouble started when an employee was warned against coming to duty drunk. But the matter, he added, was resolved by Monday evening.

He said the employees had agreed to resume work at 5 p.m. in the presence of Labour officials. He said he was surprised when the strike continued yesterday.

Mr. Patel said the workers had no dispute with the companies but with their union, the Kenya Engineering Workers' Union. But he did not say what the dispute with the union was about.

He warned: "I am prepared to close the company. We have to get new people and whoever wants any job, even the former employees, have to apply anew."

Mr. Ernest Lumula, a shopsteward, said a worker was summarily dismissed on Monday after being accused of drunkenness and coming to duty late.

He said there was "some misunderstanding" between the shopstewards and Mr. Patel as a result of which Mr. Patel slapped one of them and turned them out of his office.

But Mr. Patel denied slapping a shopsteward. But he agreed there had been a misunderstanding which resulted in some pushing.

Mr. Lumula said the company was paying the workers only 250/- per month and a house allowance of 30/-.

"We want at least 900/- plus house allowance of 200/- per month to go back," he said amid cheers from the striking workers.

CSO: 4700/433

WIDE SALARY GAP EXISTS BETWEEN CITIZENS, NONCITIZENS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Kul Bhushan: "Salary Gap Is All Too Big in Big Business!"]

[Text]

A WIDE GAP exists between the salaries of the citizen and non-citizen business executives in Nairobi. Non-citizens usually get 50 per cent more than citizen executives.

A managing director of a large Nairobi company gets an average salary of Shs. 22,275 per month. If fringe benefits are added, this figure is swelled to nearly Shs. 24,000.

However, a Kenya citizen managing director is normally paid only Shs. 16,400 per month as basic salary while a non-citizen gets Shs. 25,300 per month.

These figures were published yesterday, based on a 1981 survey of salaries and fringe benefits for Nairobi by International Business Consultants Limited.

The data was provided by 68 Nairobi companies on 604 job holders and covers the salaries and benefits to top level manpower in the private sector.

The average salary of a chief accountant is Shs. 11,133. However, a citizen chief accountant gets Shs. 9,725 while a non-citizen chief accountant gets Shs. 15,215 — a difference of nearly Shs. 5,500.

The fringe benefits available to managing directors include full use of a company car or car allowance, housing allowance, pension scheme, medical scheme, personal accident insurance, domestic servants, a driver, furnished house, club subscriptions, entertainment allowance, education allowance, leave allowance and telephone, water and electricity bills.

The difference between the average salary of a citizen and a non-citizen managing director is Shs. 8,900.

A sales manager gets an average salary of Shs. 11,565 per month — but while a citizen sales manager is paid Shs. 9,905 his non-citizen colleague ges shs. 15,655 — or 58 per cent more than the citizen.

On average the difference in salaries of general managers is 24 per cent, but the 'salary gap' between a citizen and non-citizen company secretary is more than 100 per cent, which means that a non-citizen company secretary earns more than double the amount earned by a citizen company secretary.

The citizen gets a basic salary of Shs. 9,645 while the estimated basic salary of a non-citizen company secretary is Shs. 20,000 per month.

Non-citizen heads of research and development departments of big companies also get nearly double the salaries paid to citizens.

A statement by Inbucon, who conducted the survey, said a good deal of uncertainty was found on the question of senior staff remuneration levels. At a time when the Kenya economy is in a period of consolidation, and inflation is having its effects, it is essential that companies have a sound basis for reviewing their salary policies, the statement said.

CSO: 4700/433

NAIROBI CRIME SAID NOT AIMED SPECIFICALLY AT AMERICANS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Still Safer Than New York"]

[Text]

READERS of the *International Herald Tribune* in Kenya must be scared to death, particularly if they happen to be Americans. This is because the newspaper's issue of August 17 carried a story that all but says there is a crime syndicate in Nairobi which has Americans as its sole targets.

The story had an American peg, to use the trade jargon. An American woman journalist covering the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy was shot during a robbery and died later. Like all deaths of human beings in the hands of others, the death was a sad one.

In an apparent effort to make the story of more interest to Americans, the paper's correspondent accumulated some figures on crime against Americans in Kenya. A US Embassy spokesman was quoted as saying that "there had been a significant increase in violent crime against Americans here... with 51 cases reported since November". In addition, the homes of 17 embassy officials have been burglarised, presumably during that period.

But that is not all. Four Americans have been killed previously, presumably since Americans started visiting or living in Kenya. And even plain living appears extremely hazardous for Americans, particularly embassy officials. They have night watchmen, steel gates and steel grates on the door of their bedrooms. They appear to survive only by sleeping in mini-fortresses.

That we have our share of crime in Nairobi and indeed in Kenya is a fact. That we are fighting it as vehemently as any country could is also a fact. However, that only members of one nationality are targets of crime is nonsense. That anyone, particularly a journalist, should even insinuate so is, as Americans would say, a lot of bull....

Anyone who has ever ridden the New York subway at ten in the morning or walked the streets of Washington after dark should know that it is still safer to walk the streets of Nairobi, even after midnight. Especially if you are American.

CSO: 4700/433

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS LAID OFF BY MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Irungu Ndirangu]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Water Development has started sacking thousands of casual workers all over Kenya.

Yesterday, 150 workers in Nairobi took their letters of termination from the Ministry headquarters. And many more are likely to be dismissed for not accepting the letters despite warnings.

In Murang'a, the services of 163 workers were terminated yesterday. Last week, the Ministry had sacked 500 casual workers in Kisumu. It is understood that so far about 2,000 workers all over the country have been sacked.

Sources told the NATION the exercise was nationwide and that several hundred more workers would be affected.

The main reason given for the sackings are inadequate funds. Many of the sacked workers have not been paid their salaries for July and August.

Work at the Ministry's Nairobi headquarters came to a total standstill yesterday morning as nearly 200 casuals were asked to stop work and receive termination letters.

Anticipating protest, the administration had already called riot police who were on guard, with a senior police officer repeatedly warning: "Get your letters and if you have questions go to the personnel officers individually."

But tension rose between the workers and the personnel officers present outside Maji House to serve the letters.

The police officer, however, warned: "We shall disperse you if you become disorderly." Pointing at one worker, he added: "As soon as you become disorderly . . . you could sleep in the cells."

Some workers then declined to enter the compound, saying: "*Tuingie tuuawe?* (Do we go in to be killed?)"

Chief Personnel Officer Phares Rutere then asked Under Secretary L.C.T. Dena to inform the workers of the purpose of the gathering.

Mr. Dena said the Ministry had found it difficult to pay the workers their July and August salaries because of financial stringency.

He warned the workers that anyone who did not accept the termination letter would be deemed to have deserted his job. He asked each worker to sign a copy of the letter and return two copies to the Ministry.

The Minister for Water Development, Mr. Moses Mudavadi, was yesterday not available for comment on these developments.

CSO: 4700/433

BRIEFS

CHINESE CULTURAL DELEGATION--A Chinese cultural delegation arrived in Kenya at the weekend. The six-man delegation is led by an Assistant Minister in charge of cultural relations with foreign countries, Mr. Wang Zang Fang. Among the members of the delegation are the director of the African department, Mr. Ge Shengping, director of the general research office, Mr. Li Huiqiang, and divisional chief of African department, Mr. Huang Qiad. Those who met the delegation included an Assistant Minister for Culture and Social Services Mr. Jackson Kalweo, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry Mr. Joseph Muliro, Director of Culture James Kangwana and the Chinese Charge D'Affaires in Kenya. The delegation will be in Kenya for a few days. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Aug 81 p 14]

SUGAR SALES BOYCOTT--Wholesale traders in Coast Province, particularly Kilifi and Lamu, have threatened to boycott the selling of sugar in their shops unless urgent measures are taken to review the profit on the commodity which is said to have gone down by more than 40 per cent. This warning was issued yesterday during a meeting of wholesalers at the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce boardroom under the chairmanship of Coun. J. Gasper Valele who is also the branch Vice-Chairman. The wholesalers complained that the costs of petrol and lorry hires had risen and that this left the wholesalers with no increase in profits. They complained that the Kenya National Trading Corporation (K.N.T.C.) had only two depots in the province making it impossible for wholesalers in Malindi, Kilifi and Lamu to buy sugar in Mombasa and still show a profit. It is high time the K.N.T.C. established depots in all districts of the province to enable the traders to deliver the commodities at cheaper transportation charges, they said. The members also complained that some manufacturers were selling certain items in quotas which cost as much as Shs. 500,000 and no trader was allowed to buy such quotas in half. The traders felt this was an implicit way of the manufacturers favouring the well-established wholesalers and consequently discouraging small traders who cannot afford such high sums of money. The traders said some depots had a system of loading and off-loading which forced them to use the men around the depot. They were charged seventy five cents for every loaded bag and 50 cents for offloading. The wholesalers alleged that this system further reduced their profit margin. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 21 Aug 81 p 19]

INTEREST RATES UP--The Housing Finance Company of Kenya (H.F.C.K.) has increased its interest rate on mortgages from 12 per cent to 14 per cent per annum with effect from October 17, this year. In a letter sent to its clients, the H.F.C.K. said "subsequent to the mandatory increase in the rates of interest payable on deposits announced in the budget speech last June, it has become necessary to increase the rate of interest chargeable on your mortgage account from 12 to 14 per cent per annum." The company, however, gives concession to those staying in their own houses who will have to pay 13 per cent on their mortgages. The H.F.C.K. and other housing finance companies increased their interest rates to 12 per cent less than a year ago. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 14 Aug 81 p 5]

FOURTH UNIDO CONFERENCE--Kenya will host the fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) in 1983, the Minister for Industry, Dr. Munyua Waiyaki has disclosed. Dr. Waiyaki, who was welcoming the Executive Director of UNIDO, Dr. Abdel Rahman Khan, also disclosed that the Kenya Government has approved the ratification and signing of the UNIDO Constitution. Dr. Khan said that the two moves by the Kenya Government were very significant and they will go a long way in strengthening UNIDO. In a speech read for Dr. Waiyaki by an Assistant Minister for Industry, Mr. Henry Wariithi, the Minister said that the technical assistance UNIDO provided Kenya was in form of technical expertise and training of national staff. "We do appreciate this assistance, and request that your organisation continues to help us in other areas which we have already lodged with you", Dr. Waiyaki said. He said that the Government had already requested UNIDO to assist the Ministry of Industry in carrying out increased responsibility in a number of areas since the creation of the ministry a year ago. Major technical assistance to Kenya by UNIDO include: 1980-83 programme to cover Industrial Promotion department costing US $3 million assistance to the Kenya Industrial Estates, the National Agricultural Chemical and Fertilizer Corporation, and to the Industrial Research and Consultancy Unit of the University of Nairobi. Dr. Waiyaki said that besides Kenya being a member of UNIDO, she was also elected to the Industrial Development Board at the Third General Conference in New Delhi in 1980. He added that although Kenya had no permanent representative at UNIDO headquarters in Vienna, "we hope that we shall be able to play a role in the deliberations of the Board". Dr. Khan pledged to help Kenya as much as possible. [By David Njagi] [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 13 Aug 81 p 7]

DIESEL SHORTAGE--The shortage of diesel continues. While some Nairobi petrol stations said they got inadequate supplies, others, particularly upcountry ones, said they had run out of diesel. Paraffin was also reported to be in short supply. But Energy Minister John Okwanyo said he could not comment on the situation yet. "We have been very busy at the energy conference here and it is very difficult for me to assess the situation", Mr. Okwanyo said from his Kenyatta International Conference Centre office. The general manager of Kenya Shell, Mr. Nick Muriuki, said he did not think the situation was so serious. "Personally, I have no case where any farmer or transporter is saying he cannot operate because of lack of diesel", Mr. Muriuki said. "Let us not create a situation where people think there is a crisis or you will have hoarding," he added. A NATION survey, however, revealed that several sectors of the economy

were now starting to feel the pinch of the shortage. With the exception of large transport companies, which normally buy diesel in bulk, many transporters said they were affected by the shortage. "All those trailers standing there are stranded because there is no diesel," said a woman who runs a petrol station. Several trailers had come all the way from Kigali, Rwanda, to buy diesel. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/433

EDUCATION MINISTRY TERMS TEACHERS' STRIKE 'IRRESPONSIBLE'

AB070724 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The Education Ministry has described the decision by MCSS [Monrovia Consolidated School System] teachers to go on strike today as unjustified and highly irresponsible. The ministry said the accusation that teachers are not taken seriously by the government is baseless.

In a release yesterday evening, the ministry noted that since the revolution, the majority of public schools teachers have had salary increments of over 100 percent as compared with the low salaries teachers were making before the coup. The release added that since the coup, the minimum salary has become $200. During this fiscal year, the government has allocated $3.1 million to increase the salaries of teachers up to $250 which is the minimum. The release further said that fiscal increment for 1981-1982 would benefit about 80 percent of public school teachers.

The Education Ministry said the government has a high regard for its teachers and as demonstration of this has allowed salary increments for only teachers and nurses this fiscal year. It is therefore impossible at the moment to give across-the-board increments due to the difficult financial situation.

The release said any teacher who does not turn up for work today, Monday September 7, will not receive his or her salary and will be dismissed at once.

Meanwhile, the superintendent of the MCSS, principals and officials of the education ministry have been instructed to inspect all public schools today and see whether any teacher is absent. Those absent will be fired. The ministry noted that the MCSS teachers' association does not represent the public school teachers of Liberia and that schools will be open today and classes would be held as usual.

CSO: 4700/431

POLICE DIRECTOR WARNS PRESS AGAINST SENSATIONALISM

AB061020 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The national police director, Mr J. Y. Myers, today warned local newspaper publishers, especially the MIRROR newspaper, against sensational reporting with conflicting headlines. Director Myers was reacting to the front page headline, Police Director in Big Trouble, published today by the MIRROR newspaper.

He declared further that he was in no way personally connected with the story which, according to the MIRROR, involved the chief of Monrovia city police concerning a $16,700 counterfeit case. Director Myers also recalled that when the same city police chief was removed from his post recently, the MIRROR newspaper published a sensational headline, Police Director Fired, that created public concern about the fate of the national police director. Director Myers described the MIRROR's style of sensationally conflicting headlines as a means of selling its publication fast.

He also recalled recent warnings to the local press by the minister of information and other authorities against sensationalizing their reporting as a means of improving their marketing chances. Director Myers warned that if the MIRROR newspaper repeated its sensational conflicting and embarrassing publications, creating negative public concern about his activities as national police director, he would institute a tougher measure against the publishers of the paper. He also warned other publishers against copying the embarrassing style of the MIRROR.

CSO: 4700/431

NEW GOVERNMENT PAY SCALE GOES INTO EFFECT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Aug 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by J. M. Cassell]

[Text] A pay hike of $20.50 goes into effect this month for all civil servants who were earning $200.00 prior to the April 12 Revolution.

This new salary structure excludes those already benefitting from the PRC's minimum $200.00 a month salary adjustment which took effect within the 1979-80 fiscal budget.

The increment, says the Deputy Director of the Budget Bureau, Mr. James E. Collingwood, is an attempt at distinguishing a white collar worker who is earning $200.00, from a yard boy earning the same amount.

Director Collingwood who made the disclosure during an exclusive interview Monday, said there is a serious morale problem between clerical groups and other employees of lower status (messengers, drivers, and yard boys) because the salaries of these two groups of government workers are the same.

With much sensitivity towards this issue, he said the Government of Liberia decided that the salaries of those who were earning $200.00 and did not benefit from the salary adjustment, be given a mark of distinction from their co-worker of lower status to offset this morale problem.

The new salary structure does not affect civil servants earning more than $200.00, Collingwood said.

However, the Director said any agency which adjusts salaries of employees earning more than $200.00 "would have to do this within their own financial means."

Mr. Collingwood said although the government is doing its utmost for civil servants, however, it would have to conform to the directives set by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The directives from the IMF calls for prudence in government's spending, he said.

CSO: 4700/435

OFFICIAL DECLARES AIRPORTS SAFE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Aug 81 p 8

[Article by J. M. Cassell]

[Text] Despite criticisms from officials of Air Liberia on the bad state of the nation's runways, a spokesman of the Liberia Domestic Airport Agency, a national airport maintenance office, says all airstrips upkept by his agency are "reasonably safe."

LDAA's Manager E. Cosby Sherman said the allegations by officials of Air Liberia that the nation's dilapidated runways contributed to defects on the HS 748 aircraft was "quite surprising."

The allegation against the management of the Liberian Domestic Airport Agency was made by the management of Air Liberia at a press conference last week.

But countering the assertions in an interview Wednesday, Mr. Sherman said the management of Air Liberia should know that the "wear and tear of any airline is inevitable."

"We would hate for anyone to come out and say that we are the cause of the wear and tear of their airlines, when they should know that such a thing is inevitable," Mr. Sherman said.

At present, he said, nearly all airstrips in this country are made of laterite which during the rainy season "at times go bad." To add to this, he said heavy equipment such as bulldozers and caterpillars are used on these runways "and when you have a plane weighing 117,500 pounds as the 748, pounding on a little runway, you have go to have problems. Probably not of the proportion which Air Liberia's Management claims," he implied.

LDAA's Chief of Airport Services and Aerodome Technician, Charles B. Cummings, Jr., who usually commutes to the various counties, added that of the four major airstrips in the country (Zwedru, Greenville, Harper, Voinjama), the runways in Zwedru and Voinjama are in perfect condition while those in Harper and Greenville need repairs.

According to Manager Sherman, the LDAA is operating on an airport maintenance budget of $42,000 which is $2,000 more than last year's $40,000.

This, he said, "is a far cry from the anticipated $12 million proposed in 1979." The agency up to now has not received response to that proposal, he said.

Mr. Sherman said the $12 million was intended to pursue a four-year airstrip development program.

CSO: 4700/435

NEW RANKING OFFICIALS NAMED

Defense Staff Director

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] The new Director of Staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Brigadier General Robert Saye was commissioned Wednesday, by Defense Minister Major General Albert Karpeh on behalf of Commander-In-Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe.

The ceremony was performed during a reception hosted by the staff of the Defense Ministry for two out-going officials of the Ministry.

Brigadier General Joseph Farngalo, former Director of Staff, now assumed a new position as Nimba County Superintendent while Colonel Edward Sackor, former Deputy Minister for Operation, takes up a new portfolio as Minister of Local Government.

Minister Karpeh admonished Brigadier General Saye to perform his duties with loyalty and commitment, and urged the two out-going officials of the Ministry to be responsible and sincere in the discharge of their duties.

The Director of Staff Brigadier General Saye thanked Head of State Doe for his preferment and said he accepted his new position as a challenge, and promised to serve with dedication to meet the expectation of the Liberian people.

The two out-going officials, Brigadier General Farngalo and Colonel Sackor expressed regret for leaving the Defense Ministry, and assured that they would continue to work in the interest of the Liberian people.--LINA.

Health Minister

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The Head of State and C-I-C Samuel K. Doe has appointed a new Minister of Health and Social Welfare.

She is Mrs. Martha Sendolo-Belleh from Nimba County.

According to an Executive Mansion release issued here Monday, her appointment takes immediate effect.

Mrs. Belleh succeeds Dr. Kate Bryant who requested the PRC permission to retire from the position due to "unstable health condition".

Mrs. Belleh was Directress of the Nursing Division at Cuttington University College in Suacoco, Bong County, before her appointment.

She holds a B.Sc. Degree in Nursing from Cuttington, a Master's in Public Health Administration from Case Western Reserve University, and a certificate from the Ghana Institute of Public Administration.

Dr. Bryant's request for retirement was contained in a letter to Chairman Doe, dated July 20, in which she thanked the Chairman and PRC for the opportunity afforded her to serve in the government since the revolution.

Delay in acceptance of Dr. Bryant's request was motivated by the Council's desire to replace Dr. Bryant with another female, according to the release.

In a letter to Dr. Bryant, C-I-C Doe said, "please accept our appreciation for the invaluable contributions you made to our revolution".

Deputy Speaker

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 20 A g 81 p 1

[Text] Lt. Col. William Gould has been appointed the new Deputy Speaker of the People's Redemption Council.

He succeeds Lt. Colonel Robert F. Sumo, who was executed last Friday along with four other council members who were found guilty for plotting to overthrow the PRC Government.

Lt. Colonel Gould's appointment was made by the Head of State and Commander-In-Chief, Samuel K. Doe with the advice and consent of the PRC.

The new Deputy Speaker was born in 1953 and attended the Harbel Public School before joining the army in 1971.

CSO: 4700/435

BRIEFS

NO MEETINGS DURING CURFEW--The Ministry of Justice has issued an announcement banning meeting during curfew hours, including wake-keepings. The announcement, issued Tuesday and signed by Justice Minister Major Chea Cheapook said all security officers and army personnel who are not assigned for duties are prohibited to ply the streets during curfew hours. The announcement said political meetings are still forbidden by law, and that any group of individuals wishing to hold meeting must first seek clearance from the Justice Ministry. The announcement said military men and security officers are not excluded. "Anyone violating this announcement which is an implementation of standing law, will be prosecuted," Minister Cheapoo warned. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 20 Aug 81 p 3]

PRESIDENTIAL COMMENTATOR APPOINTED--With the advice and consent of the People's Redemption Council Government, Head of State Samuel Kanyon Doe has appointed Gasua Yamento as official television commentator to the head of state. [AB060858 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 31 Aug 81 AB]

CSO: 4700/431

OPR OFFICIAL PREDICTS ELECTION VICTORY

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 13 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Responding to an invitation from the Organization of the Rodrigues People (OPR), over 100 Rodrigans attended a training meeting yesterday at which Serge Clair and France Felicite explained to Rodrigans living in Mauritius the situation prevailing on the island and provided them with political, social and economic information. The PMSD was named as mainly responsible for the unhealthy political situation that exists and the government was blamed for the deterioration in the social and economic situation.

Felicite, who will be on the list with Serge Clair in Rodrigues for the coming general elections, first of all outlined the role of the OPR which, according to him, is not a political party in the conventional sense of the term, but an organization that wants to encourage Rodrigans "to return to their roots and regain their own identity." The OPR wants to restore their sense of patriotism, which was becoming blurred at one time because of the "paternalistic policy" preached by the PMSD.

"The relentless struggle waged by Serge Clair for 5 years is beginning to bear fruit," Felicite said. The Rodrigans now understand that they must first of all rely on their own resources and not solely on Mauritius. A number of Rodrigans have returned home after the awareness training of Serge Clair.

Felicite then pointed out the contradictions existing between the way in which the government sees things in Rodrigues and reality as lived by the Rodrigues people. He quoted the journal PERSPECTIVE, a publication of the Ministry of Information that speaks of the construction of certain roads, while the newspaper LE RODRIGUAIS ceaselessly demands that the roads be repaired. Another example cited by Felicite: The government speaks of the establishment of two Junior Secondary Schools on the island, while they are in fact two old warehouses turned into schools that give only 3 hours of instruction a day.

For his part, Clair evoked the "campaign of fear" waged by the PMSD among the Rodrigues people since 1967. The Mauritians must not condemn Rodrigans if the latter voted for the PMSD in 1976. If they did so, it was because they were poorly informed and the PMSD deliberately blocked all information. For years, the PMSD kept the Rodrigues people in ignorance in order to better exploit them at the time of the elections, the leaders of the OPR said.

Clair also emphasized the "campaign of lies" waged by the PMSD against the OPR on the island. Instead of restoring the Rodrigans' pride, the PMSD ceaselessly repeats at all meetings that its representatives are going to seek foreign aid to help the Rodrigues people live.

Going on to the proposed secession of the PMSD, Clair said that the party "has never truly known what independence means to a nation."

Along another line of ideas, Clair denied that there is any anti-Mauritian feeling on Rodrigues. Naturally, the Rodrigans have a grudge against some Mauritian officials who take advantage of their power, but that feeling is not general and the OPR is waging a campaign to make the Rodrigans understand that they must not judge the Mauritians as a whole based on the behavior of a few officials or of the PMSD. He explained that several steps had been taken with the prime minister and other ministries in order to have Mauritian officials whose behavior on Rodrigues leaves something to be desired replaced, but each time, there has been political intervention.

Clair then gave documented information on agricultural production, the main factor responsible for the deficit in the trade balance between the two islands. Here again, it is the government that is responsible, he said, for even after the drought, the authorities did not see fit to free Rodrigans who had been hired as relief workers. For its part, the PMSD encourages Rodrigans to be satisfied with unproductive work and to pocket a wage of 700 rupees as relief workers, when they should have made themselves useful by working the land or by engaging in livestock raising.

Clair concluded by expressing his firm conviction of an OPR victory in the coming general elections, for the Rodrigans have understood that the PMSD "does not work to advance the people of Rodrigues."

Nothing will help it this time because many PMSD followers now support the cause of the OPR, which is to ensure the development of Rodrigues, not independently of Mauritius, but in a complementary fashion, Clair concluded.

11,464
CSO: 4719/316

BRITISH REFUSAL TO MEET ILOIS' COMPENSATION DEMANDS EXAMINED

Purryag Criticizes British Attitude

Port Louis THE NATION in French 6 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Great Britain's refusal to grant the Ilois [Islanders] equitable compensation has not only led to the breakup of the London conference, but given rise to a strong reaction from Kailash Purryag, head of the Mauritian delegation.

Meeting with the press, the minister of social security revealed that he had refused to sign a joint declaration because the British authorities had decided, even going to the negotiating table, not to modify the offer of 1.25 million pounds (20.3 million rupees), content to add social aid amounting to 300,000 pounds (about 4.8 million rupees). "We were treated in a cavalier manner," Purryag said.

The minister told foreign journalists of the Ilois' living conditions. "In one case, 31 persons are living in the same room and in another, a family has taken shelter in a goat shed. The problem is therefore not political, but humanitarian."

The British have evoked economic difficulties, but the minister emphasized that the situation of the Ilois was certainly worse.

It will be remembered that Purryag had demanded the sum of 8 million pounds (about 130 million rupees) in order to enable each family to have decent housing. Moreover, the minister reminded the British that they were responsible for compensating the some 1,200 persons who were "illegally and inhumanly displaced" between 1965 and 1973 and that the surrender took place when Mauritius was still a colony.

World Opinion

The Mauritian delegation hinted, according to REUTER, that the matter will be brought up at the Commonwealth conference, in the United Nations and the OAU.

In a dispatch from Paris, AFP hac announced that Mauritians residing in France have set up an international solidarity committee, Diego Garcia-France, in order to support the fight waged by the former inhabitants of that island and the demand for dismantlement of the American military base established there.

Duval Expects Help From Courts

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 8 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] It is henceforth with the Americans that the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, proposes to discuss financial aid for the rehabilitation of the Ilois. He reportedly hinted as much to his aides following his return from Paris, commenting on the failure of the London negotiations between the Purryag mission and British officials. The prime minister will therefore make the matter one of the main topics of discussion with the American Government during his coming visit to Washington in October.

While, for the government and the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement-Malagasy Socialist Party] opposition, the Ilois problem is mainly a political one to be solved by diplomatic means, this is not the feeling of Sir Gaetan Duval, leader of the PMSD, who believes that the case will be won or lost in the courts.

Commenting on the failure of the London negotiations, the leader of the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] told LE MAURICIEN yesterday that he was "not at all surprised" because the members of the delegation should have known, in his opinion, that the British Government was not willing to offer more money as a result of the Venkatessen vs The Queen case in which Venkatessen, an Ilois, is demanding compensation from the British Government for being removed from the Chagos Archipelago.

The case was brought before the court by Bernard Sheridan, a British solicitor, and Sir Gaetan Duval. It was for the purpose of getting out of the trial that Great Britain agreed to give the Ilois compensation, through Sheridan, the leader of the PMSD believes. "We must go ahead with the trial, which is completely valid," he says, "for we can establish that the Ilois are of British nationality and were 'thrown' into Mauritius."

In addition, Sir Gaetan Duval holds the MMM responsible for the fact that the trial has not yet been heard. He recalls that Sheridan, who came to Mauritius to make an investigation into the Ilois case in connection with the proceedings, was taken aside by Kader Bhayat, Michel and Gerard, representatives of the MMM, who took his documents from him. "The responsibility for the failure therefore belongs to them and the Ilois must have an accounting from them," Sir Gaetan says.

For the leader of the PMSD, the London affair is "a sad drama being played out on the backs of the Ilois" and the taxpayers. The MMM does not take it seriously, Sir Gaetan Believes, for one cannot seek compensation for the Ilois and ask for the return of Diego Garcia.

As for the prime minister, according to Sir Gaetan Duval, "he has behaved in a ridiculous manner." Concerning Berenger's tour aimed at internationalizing the problem, in Sir Gaetan's opinion, it strangely resembles "an estension of the tourist group tour. We shall see the results it has," he adds.

The leader of the PMSD henceforth views the problem on the legal level. The case before the British court can bring the Ilois something "on the condition they stop playing games. We must accept the fact of the surrender of Diego Garcia. We must

recognize the rights of the Americans, which stem from the rights of the English on the island, which in turn derive from the fact of the surrender."

Another means of internationalizing the problem on the legal level would be, in Duval's opinion, to put the Ilois of British nationality on a plane and send them to England. If the British authorities refuse them a visa and arrest them, the government could then, through Sheridan, serve a writ on the British Government in order to contest their arrest and take the matter before the higher international legal bodies, "but that would be an extreme case," Duval admits.

As for the pressure that a future MMM-PSM government proposes to exert in order to recover Diego Garcia, Duval ironically recalls that Berenger, who promised to charter a boat and put the Ilois on it in order to send them to Diego Garcia, "has not found one volunteer for the trip."

Duval then answered the accusation made against the 1973 coalition government, which reportedly accepted 650,000 pounds in compensation for surrendering Diego Garcia to the English. The leader of the PMSD recalls that the surrender took place in 1965 and that the PMSD then withdrew from the coalition. Bhayat should first of all learn the history of his own country before trying to make history.

For his part, the president of the Labor Party, James Burty David, who is now in Paris, said, in a statement on Radio France Internationale that the government of Mauritius has always claimed sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago.

Concerning the demand for compensation on the order of 8 million pounds for the Ilois, David states that it is "in no way linked to our sovereignty over the archipelago."

For his part, the vice president of the MMM, Kader Bhayat, said in a press conference yesterday, that "it is no longer necessary, given the turn of events, for the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, to reveal to the Mauritian nation what really happened between him and the British Government on the question of the Chagos Archipelago since 1965." Bhayat stated that the statements made by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam on the matter "contradict one another so much that no one can believe him any longer when he has just said that he was tricked by the English." At any rate, he says, the impression that one has "is that the prime minister is also trying to trick the people."

The vice president of the MMM has asked Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam to make public any correspondence between him and the British authorities along with accounts of the discussions in London and other documents on the dismembering of the Chagos Archipelago.

Bayat, accompanied by Jean-Claude de l'Estrac and L. Baligadoo, said that the MMM is "pessimistic" about any friendly settlement of the matter. The MMM therefore expects to go to bat at various levels in order to obtain satisfaction. "We hope that the government of the United States will be involved in discussions on compensation for the rehabilitation of the Ilois," he concluded.

Retaliatory Measures Suggested

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 8 Jul 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Guy Ollivry, leader of the Mauritian Democratic Union (UDM), suggested yesterday afternoon that the Mauritian Government cease any repayment of debts contracted with England before the country's accession to independence as a retaliatory measure to counter the attitude adopted by Margaret Thatcher's government on the Ilois.

"Mauritius' debt to England for some development projects amounts to nearly 50 million rupees and has never been canceled despite numerous appeals to the former British minister, Mrs Judith Hart," Ollivry recalled.

"Mauritius is still paying interest on that debt." Let us cease repayment of the debt and use that money to improve the living conditions of the Ilois, while awaiting settlement of the Diego Garcia question by an international organization (the United Nations, the International Court in the Hague or the European Human Rights Commission, he added. Nothing more should be expected of the English themselves in order to resolve the problem of the Ilois, according to Ollivry.

The attitude of the British authorities at the time of the London negotiations, even though it may be considered as revolting, is scarcely surprising to the UDM, Ollivry says. When one is dealing with a government that shows total indifference to the 2 million unemployed in its own country, one is scarcely surprised that the fate of a few hundred Ilois families does not interest it. The human question does not count for much under that regime either, says Ollivry, who recalls that he was among the first to demand the demilitarization of Diego Garcia (at the Commonwealth conference in Colombo). However, he emphasizes that one must not forget the "terrible responsibility" of the Mauritian Labor government for the entire Diego question. Ollivry says that one cannot forget that the Laborites, in order to avoid a referendum on the matter, "sacrificed, not only the archipelago, but also the many families living there." These families have never asked to come vegetate in the Port Louis suburbs, the leader of the UDM notes, and for them, Diego Garcia represented happiness. Ollivry emphasizes that the Laborites sacrificed the unfortunate Ilois without requiring serious guarantees about their future or their nationality. For Ollivry, if the problem of the Ilois exists 16 years later, it is because the Mauritian Government has always demonstrated an "indifference as culpable as that of the English" toward the former inhabitants of the archipelago. It has been the role of the opposition groups (first of all, the PMSD, then the UDM, and finally, the MMM) to fight for the Ilois families, Ollivry said.

What is to be done in order to make the English yield now? The UDM, in addition to halting the repayment of debts, has three other proposals: 1) taking the matter of the validity of the surrender of Diego Garcia before the International Court of Justice in the Hague; 2) lodging a protest against Great Britain with the Hague Court and the European Human Rights Commission, as well as the UN human rights organizations, for the illegal and inhuman treatment inflicted on the Ilois by the English, especially since the Ilois are their nationals.

As for the nonpayment of debts from before Mauritius' independence, for Ollivry, the fact that the British Government has not canceled them shows its mentality. He

recalled that in the case of France, President Georges Pompidou wiped out all debts of the former French colonies to which his country had granted loans when they were still under French tutelage.

Mauriciens Must Solve Own Problems

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 8 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial by Lindsay Riviere: "Perfidious Albion"]

[Text] Could misfortune serve any good purpose? The insult to Mauritius by Great Britain on the occasion of the negotiations concerning the compensation to be offered to the Ilois has had the effect of an electric shock on the country. Each citizen has learned, much to his surprise, that the former colonial power (which has never ceased occupying a separate place in the hearts and minds of the Mauritians) can be so mean, petty, dominating and insensitive to our national concerns. The overwhelming naivete of the Mauritian people, fed by the condescending tone of the men governing us, has suffered a heavy blow. A more adult attitude toward the outside world may perhaps result from it and it is high time.

Who are our Ilois? For London, they are obviously pretentious "natives" who dare to speak of rights and British citizenship and who should be satisfied to have obtained what they did. And what about the (tardy) "pressure" of the Mauritian Government? Who in Whitehall is afraid of a regime whose main officials are nostalgic for English order, who live with one foot here and the other in London and who are publicly sorry to see the colonial power take its bases out of a territory now independent? ("It breaks my heart to see you go!" Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam dixit. [sic])

How convenient it is, the reference to the iron temperament of that "tough woman" Margaret Thatcher! It makes it possible to conceal so many calculations and not to say many things to the government that basically, one does not take seriously. Mauritius is the least of the concerns of the English Conservatives. Pressed to get rid of its colonies, Great Britain practically disappeared from this part of the world. The meagerness of its aid to Mauritius, the insignificance of its cultural effort in our country, the attitude toward our fellow countrymen wishing to go there and the military disengagement in our region bear witness to the fact that henceforth, the official friendship is now but a formality and that it is manifestly no longer the card we should play.

Now that these facts are more clearly perceived, it is important for Mauritius to review its dossier and attitude in this entire affair. As in the Tromelin affair, the regime has so far linked the outcome of the negotiations on Diego Garcia to the alleged warmth of English-Mauritian relations and has attempted to see in London's "sympathy" for the problem a demonstration of "friendship" toward Mauritius. But we see where that strategy has led! Mauritius must henceforth invoke its rights, exhibit more dignity, put the question before all international bodies, bring in its Third World partners and in short, become a diplomatic thorn in Great Britain's side.

Perhaps this attitude should be preceded by national unity on the matter. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam is no less guilty than the English but, given the development

of events, this is a secondary problem. We have in fact seen how cleverly Great Britain has exploited our internal divisions, diverted our attention by giving the opposition enough elements to make the government the main target of recriminations and come out clean. The opposition seems to be falling into the trap. Today, the way out is clear: It is up to Great Britain to pay. We shall then have the time to attribute the historical responsibility for the affair. The most urgent matter is to present, in the face of London's arrogance, the image of a country united on a matter of principle, one that has a heavy moral and not only legal charge.

Perhaps in so doing, the country will regain some lucidity with respect to the outside world. Too often and on too many questions, Mauritius links its future and the solution of its problems to its alleged popularity with other countries. It has been told this so often that it has finally been taken in by its own game. People believe that the problem of the undocumented persons in France, that of Tromelin, of the Chagos, of unemployment, will be solved by our overseas "friendships." But elsewhere they are singing a different tune. Sir Gaetan Duval has encountered indifference from the Americans, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam has been politely rebuffed in Paris and discovers, to his consternation, that "the West is dropping it," that London does not give a hang about our Ilois, that emigration, in the current context, is a utopia and that we are therefore facing the crisis alone, like everyone else. Perhaps the Mauritians will finally understand, bearing the burden of failure, that it is right here in Mauritius and nowhere else that the solutions to our problems are to be found, in our will to attack difficulties rapidly and with determination, in our capacity to unite on essential questions. Since the London failure, Diego Garcia has, in our opinion, become the immediate test of that will for unity.

11,464
CSO: 4719/304

MMM SEES ELECTION VICTORY; INVITES FRANCE AS PARTNER IN POSSIBLE REGIME

French Aid Sought

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 16 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] France will be called upon to become a privileged partner of a future MMM regime and its aid will be sought by any new MMM-PSM [Malagasy Socialist Party] for the return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius. In substance, this is what was hinted by Paul Berenger, secretary general of the MMM, now on a private visit to Paris in order to make contact with that country's authorities following the victory of the socialists in the presidential and legislative elections.

In an interview with the leftist French newspaper LIBERATION, Berenger stated that the London negotiations on the question of the Ilois [Islanders] "led nowhere and will lead nowhere before the next general elections." But, he continued, as soon as we are in power, we shall undertake wide-ranging diplomatic and political action, relying on friendly countries such as France, Madagascar, Tanzania and the Seychelles in order to recover the archipelago." French aid will also be solicited, Berenger said, by a future MMM-PSM government in order to enable Mauritius to move away from South Africa: "We are aware that we shall have difficulties when we try to move away from South Africa, and there also, we shall need France's aid," the secretary general of the MMM said.

Concerning his contacts in France, Berenger said that he met with representatives of the French Communist Party on Monday and that he was planning to meet with Lionel Jospin, secretary general of the French Socialist Party. About these contacts, the secretary general of the MMM explained:

"We are not used to referring to the French Socialist Party in order to define ourselves, but I must say that we are close to that party. Above all, I want to examine the problems of the Indian Ocean with Lionel Jospin, because we are worried. I would not like to see the socialist government allow certain tensions to develop in the region. Second, we consider ourselves to be a brother party of the Socialist Party. We are going to inherit a catastrophic situation and we are relying on our brother parties to grant us emergency aid. Finally, I want to discuss sugar quotas and prices instituted by the Lome Convention and I want to draw the attention of the socialists to the dangers of a European protectionist trend for Mauritius."

Finally, during the same interview, Berenger defined the MMM as being of "Marxist and libertarian inspiration" and the type of socialism he proposed to Mauritius as "a modern socialism, a socialism of managers."

Mauritians Oppose Nuclear Bases

Port Louis THE NATION in French 26 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Paul Berenger, leader of the MMM, declared in New Delhi that the American decision to strengthen its security arrangement on Diego Garcia should help the MMM in the coming general elections. According to an AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE dispatch from New Delhi, Berenger told the press that most of the Mauritian population is opposed to the construction of American nuclear facilities on Diego Garcia.

Berenger added that the voters do not like to see the Americans so close to us in the process of building secret nuclear bases and they are now convinced that the Mauritian prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, has helped the Americans.

Berenger said he is convinced that the progressive movement he heads (MMM) will win the election and form a government with the Socialist Party headed by Harish Boodhoo.

The United States is building runways for B-52 bombers on Diego Garcia and port facilities able to accommodate ships carrying up to 12,000 sailors.

The coral island, retained by Great Britain at the time of Mauritian independence, was granted to the United States for 50 years beginning in 1967. We consider that pact to be illegal; the island belongs to us, the young (36) leader of the MMM emphasized. "When we come to power, we shall take the island back from the British and will tell the Americans to pack up and leave Diego Garcia," Berenger added.

The Delhi government has refused to comment on the talks of the Indian prime minister with Berenger. However, the 40-minute interview underlines Mrs Gandhi's interest in a movement whose influence is rapidly growing in Mauritius, the AFP notes.

In the latest elections in December 1976, the MMM won 32 out of 70 seats, compared with 25 for the Labor Party of Sir Seewoosagur, who could form the government only with the support of five elected officials from a rightist party and eight appointed members.

The appeal for the restitution of Diego Garcia, inflation reaching 27 percent in Mauritius and unemployment totaling 13 percent of the active population. All these factors, along with the American decision to strengthen its facilities on Diego Garcia, may help the MMM come to power, Berenger's aides believe.

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CSO: 4719/515

BRIEFS

NEW PSM EXECUTIVE--The veterans have returned to the forefront in the PSM [Malagasy Socialist Party]: Dr Rohit Beedassy and Radha Gungoosingh who, along with Harish Boodhoo, were the founders of the party but who have been somewhat eclipsed in recent months, have resumed their rank within the party. Dr Rohit Beedassy was elected president of the party, while Radha Gungoosingh will be the assistant leader. alongside Harish Boodhoo. They replace Deerpalsingh and Jocelyn Seenyen in those respective posts. The Boodhoo-Beedassy-Gungoosingh trio will thus once again head the party. A. Parsuramen remains secretary general of the party, while Deerpalsingh, always said to be very close to the MMM (too close, it is whispered in the PSM), takes on the duties of PRO [presumably public relations officer]. The new executive committee of the PSM has 20 members. Of that number, eight were appointed to be on the Political Bureau: Harish Boodhoo (leader), R. Beedassy (president), Y. Maudarbaccus (vice president), K. Deerpalsingh (PRO), A. Parsuramen (secretary general), K. Offman (administrative secretary), Kailash Ruhee (coordinating secretary) and Jocelyn Seenven (member of the executive committee). The PSM, which is preparing to celebrate its third anniversary, will soon begin a series of regional meetings and evening congresses that will lead to a national meeting on 16 September, the party's anniversary. The first congress is planned for next Tuesday in Nouvelle Decouverte. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 17 Jul 81 p 1] 11,464

DUVAL'S 12 COMMANDMENTS APPROVED--The executive committee of the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] has unanimously approved the "12 commandments" that are part of Sir Gaetan Duval's campaign. They are: 1) an unemployment allowance of some 300 rupees per month for every unemployed worker; 2) the alignment of the wage compensation of all workers on the sugar industry scale; 3) the opening up of Diego Garcia to Mauritian workers as provided in the agreement for the surrender of Diego Garcia to the English; 4) immediate startup of work on the northern airport so as to employ some 4,000 to 5,000 persons without jobs; 5) immediate cancellation of the attorney general's order standing in the way of the application of the Lefebvre Report by the Marine Authority; 6) abrogation of the law preventing deepsea fishermen from engaging in their craft, a law that puts 3,000 young men out of work; 7) a guarantee to dockers laid off due to the installation of the bulk sugar terminal of a pension for their widows at the same rate as government employees; 8) the granting of the same advantages as those of dockers to 63 men laid off by Taylor Smith because of the bulk sugar terminal; 9) annulment of the increase in rent for widows, which had gone from 11 to 62 rupees; 10) reduction in the rent of persons living in the CHA [expansion unknown] compounds to a reasonable rate and abolition of the required deposit, which puts housing supposedly

built for the poor out of their reach; 11) immediate supplying to the new compounds of water, electricity and roads, without additional charges; and 12) the guarantee of payment of a 13th month's wages to government employees and members of the parastate agencies. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 6 Jul 81 p 1] 11,464

PMSD SEEKS CANDIDATES--The Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD) of Sir Gaetan Duval is now seeking possible candidates for the coming general elections. At a meeting yesterday morning, the party executive committee decided to issue a formal appeal to possible candidates who would like to join the PMSD. Sir Gaetan Duval, leader of the PMSD, confirmed this news but emphasized that his party will remain free to accept or reject certain candidacies. What will be the profile of the typical candidate in the coming general elections? Sir Gaetan had no comment at this stage, but he did state that before choosing the new candidates, he will avoid "past errors." [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Jul 81 p 4] 11,464

CSO: 4719/316

SWEDEN PRAISED FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Within the framework of the relations of cooperation between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] and Sweden, Sweden is the main source of economic aid to our country. In 1980 alone, Sweden provided the RPM with economic assistance totaling more than 1.25 million contos.

The above information was provided by that Western country's ambassador, Finn Bergstrand, during a recent interview with our newspaper. During that interview, the Swedish ambassador in Maputo added that for this year, the amount of aid has been increased to about 1.5 million contos.

Among the various sectors whose activity is being supported by Swedish cooperation, the most important is transportation. Last year alone, Mozambique bought more than 250 heavy vehicles, both trucks and buses.

The volume of road equipment acquired from Scania represents about 60 percent of the total imports in that sector. Vehicles of that make have been a tradition in our country for the past 20 years.

The plans call for acquiring a total of between 150 and 200 buses and trucks from Scania this year.

The buses, which will be of the Marcopolo type, will come complete with body, while some of the truck units may arrive with just the chassis.

To insure the necessary technical support, the Scania manufacturing firm has had a permanent office in Mozambique since national independence.

Working through the technical assistance enterprises designated by our government, Scania's representative provides support in maintaining the equipment and training personnel.

The training courses for mechanics are held with the manufacturer's assistance and are provided in a school built in Maputo. The school is equipped with facilities and has suitable teaching materials, all of the latter translated into Portuguese.

The same Scania representative in Mozambique also has facilities for replacing parts. Those facilities are located in Maputo, Beira, Nampula, and Quelimane. Steps are being taken to set up more facilities for the same purpose.

Concerning the vocational training being supported by Scania, several courses have been provided this year, with 40 auto mechanics having been trained.

The training courses are taught by various specialists from the manufacturing firm. The instructors specialize in either buses or trucks.

As part of the expansion of Swedish support in the field of road transportation, another personnel training center is under construction in the country's capital. The second to be built, this will be the largest and will provide the best of working conditions.

Also underway are negotiations between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and Sweden to carry out another project in the field of road transportation.

The purpose of that project is the construction in Maputo of an auto assembly plant that will use some of the infrastructure that already exists. If agreement is reached, the project would take about 2 years to complete before operations could begin.

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CSO: 4728/111

REFRIGERATION CONTRACT AWARDED TO FRENCH FIRM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] A cold storage plant for the preservation of potatoes, onions, and miscellaneous fruits and vegetables will be built in Maputo under a contract signed recently between the National Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Enterprise and the successful bidder, the Paris-based French firm of CIFAL [expansion unknown]. The project also provides for setting up three automated lines for presorting potatoes in the major producing zones. One of them will be installed in Moamba, while the other two will be mobile and will be used in the central and northern parts of the country.

The contract as awarded takes effect this September, and according to the deadline it establishes, the cold storage plant and the sorting lines are to be delivered by the constructing firm 22 months later.

Features of Undertaking

The cold storage plant is a complex that will consist of an automated line for cleaning and receiving potatoes and onions. The line will have an hourly capacity of 30 tons, which will provide between 450 and 460 tons per day, since it is designed to operate 16 hours a day.

The plant will have 56 chambers for preserving potatoes, onions, and miscellaneous fruits and vegetables, and 14 of them will be equipped for drying onions and germinating potato seed. The capacity of the chambers will permit the simultaneous bulk storage of 12,285 tons of potatoes and 2,520 tons of onions or of 16,380 tons of potatoes alone.

In addition, the plant will have a system for pulling and packing the products. This will be accomplished by extractors and conveyors that will carry the potatoes and onions to a line where they will be graded, sized, and packed in bags weighing between 5 and 30 kilograms. The pulling and packing capacity is 15 tons per hour in the case of potatoes and from 5 to 7 tons for onions.

The total cost of the undertaking is estimated at 58 million French francs (about 350,000 contos). In addition to construction of the plant, the contract calls for training Mozambican personnel both here and abroad to manage and maintain the complex.

The cold storage plant will be built in the Matola industrial zone (in Maputo) near the Namaacha highway and a railway line so as to facilitate transportation and the movement of the products.

The permanent potato presorting line to be set up in Moamba and the two mobile lines for use in the central and northern parts of the country will each have a receiving and shipping capacity of 30 tons per hour.

Importance of Project

The completion of this project, which is scheduled for delivery in July 1983, will permit the integral movement and storage of our production of potatoes, onions, and miscellaneous fruits and vegetables and guarantee the producers that their products will find a market and be sold.

It will also make it possible to store surpluses and organize "reserves" of strategic products to insure steady supplies of those products in the southern part of the country, even during periods when they are not being produced.

It should be noted that the supply plan for the southern part of the country (Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane provinces) calls for 24,670 tons of potatoes and 3,450 tons of onions annually. Since potatoes and onions are produced in that area from July to December, it has been necessary to import them from abroad in the months from January to June. In 1980 alone, 95,000 contos in foreign exchange were spent to import potatoes, while 35,000 contos were spent to import onions.

When the cold storage plant goes into operation, it will be possible not only to avoid that outflow of foreign exchange but also to reduce our economic dependence on South Africa. That country has been our main supplier due to its proximity and the highly perishable nature of the product.

This undertaking is also considered strategic because it will enable us to store and preserve the potato seed produced in other parts of the country with a view to saving the foreign exchange that we have been spending to import seed. And here again, we will break the dependence on others that has existed to date.

11798
CSO: 4728/111

UNESCO EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL ASSISTANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Several projects in the areas of social science, education, and teacher training are included in the protocol of agreement signed yesterday by UNESCO and the People's Republic of Mozambique. The agreement was signed by Graca Machel, minister of education and culture, on behalf of Mozambique and by Amadou M'Bow, general director of UNESCO, who left yesterday to return to Paris.

The agreement covers a total of six projects to be carried out with the support of that UN specialized agency for the development of education, science, and culture.

In the field of education, UNESCO will support the project aimed at establishing a system in Mozambique for the education and training of secondary and technical teachers.

UNESCO support in the same field is also to be provided for the training of teaching staff for higher education, adult literacy and education, statistics and planning, and other areas.

In the natural sciences, UNESCO will support Mozambique in the project aimed at establishing an institute on water resources and assist in the work of the Inhaca Biological Station, among other things.

In the field of social science, the agreement signed yesterday with UNESCO includes support by that institution for training in the field of sociology. This project will benefit several countries in this part of our continent.

The protocol of agreement also includes various actions in support of the democratic mass organizations, specifically the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] and the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women].

The most important of the various actions called for is the training of cadres both within the country and abroad. Financial support for the development of those democratic mass organizations is also provided for in the agreement with UNESCO.

The ceremony for signing the agreement was attended by Fernando Ganhao, rector of the Eduardo Mondlane University, and other high officials from the Ministry of Education and Culture.

11798
CSO: 4728/111

BRIEFS

BEIRA HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY--The first phase of the hydrographic survey of the entrance channel to the port of Beira was completed recently with the topographic mapping of all the geographic marks, according to a news report yesterday by Radio Mozambique. On the basis of those marks, the National Directorate of Maritime and River Transportation has ascertained the need to dredge and mark out the entire channel in the near future. According to information from Radio Mozambique's Beira office, the hydrographic survey will be conducted annually as part of that national directorate's plan. The purpose is to collect up-to-date information that can be supplied to maritime shipping concerning conditions in the channel entrances to Mozambican ports. The team from the National Directorate of Maritime and River Transportation in charge of the work includes Soviet cooperation workers in addition to Mozambican cadres. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Aug 81 p 1] 11798

CSO: 4728/111

MINES MINISTER OUTLINES PROJECT FOR MINING ACTIVITIES

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 20 Aug 81 pp 3, 6

[Excerpt] The first shipment of iron ore from the re-activated Marampa Mines is expected to be made next year, one year ahead of the projected date.

Already, a buyer in the international market has opted to purchase the first half million tons produce.

This was disclosed by Mines Minister Hassan Gbessay Kanu when he addressed senior members of his Ministry from all over the country.

The Minister said that the reactivation process had been progressing and when the mines became fully productive, one million tons of ore concentrated would be exported annually.

Speaking on gold mining, Mr. Kanu said that the potentials were encouraging and disclosed that the Bank of Sierra Leone had bought 71 bars of gold weighing 26 ounces each, mined by the National Diamond Mining Company.

He said that a proposal had been made to open a branch office of his Ministry in Makeni to monitor gold mining activities in that region.

He said that Kimberlite mining negotiations were going on and as soon as a definitive agreement on this was reached the mining operations would recommence.

He gave the assurance that government would ensure that the outcome of the negotiations would bring greater benefits to the people of this country.

CSO: 4700/436

U.S. DECISION TO PRODUCE NEUTRON BOMB EXAMINED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 25 Aug 81 pp 1, 12

[Editorial: "A Lethal Weapon"]

[Text] The decision of the United States to produce the neutron bomb means the beginning of the proliferation of a most lethal weapon that will be used sooner or later.

Whichever way one views it, the neutron bomb goes across many barriers in its hitting power and overall effect.

Its basic potency lies in the fact that it can destroy human beings (in their thousands) without damaging physical structures like buildings.

Experts point out that the intense radiation which the bomb produces will put tanks out of action as well as destroy armies.

This makes it principally, they argue, an anti-tank weapon.

The point to be carefully digested is that the neutron bomb, because of these very characteristics which enable edifices to remain inspite of the bomb's devastating effect on human beings, will be a first-call-in weapon in war compared with nuclear bombs that annihilate all living forms while destroying every physical object.

In the hands of emotional leaders, the neutron bomb would doubtless be used backed with the arguments that are ridiculously proferred about the possibility of a limited war being fought with devastating weapons.

When the French decided to produce the weapon a year ago, we criticised the move pointing out that the neutron bomb would add a new destructive dimension to the constant threat to world peace.

Many nations of the world criticised the French but they went ahead with their project of destruction anyway.

Former US President Jimmy Carter did the moralist bit and stopped production of the bomb by Americans.

He won a commitment from the Russians that they too, would not work on such a bomb and the world felt it was getting some breathing space, at least.

President Reagan obviously feels the US should flex some muscle and his Defence Secretary, Weimberger, has argued that the only way to negotiate SALT with the Soviets is from a position of "strength" which must include, of course, the neutron bomb.

With the American decision to produce and stockpile the bomb however, there is no longer a withholding lever on the Russians and, as the Kremlin has hinted, counter actions will be taken.

Such counter actions predictably mean Soviet development of the neutron bomb.

Other nuclear powers will have the same bomb in the end; so too will even lesser advanced countries only a matter of time. [as published]

Because some people still argue that the neutron bomb is a limited weapon, it will eventually be used in what will be termed a limited war.

That will be the start of a total war which inevitably call for nuclear weapons.

CSO: 4700/436

NATCO PRODUCTS BRING IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 26 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Within the last two and a half years, the National Confectionery Company (NATCO) has exported biscuits and confectionery and earned this country foreign exchange more than 100,000 U.S. dollars to Liberia and the Gambia.

This has been revealed by the Managing Director of NATCO, Mr. R. D. Rajwani in a statement to the press.

Mr. Rajwani said "today we have shipped two containers of biscuits and confectionery valued at more than 32,000 dollars to Liberia by the vessel Boringia."

Recently, the Managing Director said they exported more than 35,000 sterling to the Gambia.

He told pressmen that under the banner of the Mano River Union recent trade agreement which was implemented in May this year, NATCO has been doing good business with Liberia.

Speaking on exportation to other West African states, Mr. Rajwani said they have secured an agent in Nigeria to sell their products.

With regards to French speaking African states, Mr. Rajwani said they require labels with French inscriptions to sell their products and disclosed that the labels are now being prepared.

He said the prospects in these French speaking African states seem to be good.

The Managing Director told the pressmen that apart from any other factor the availability of vessels to Nigeria and the Gambia has been causing some concern.

CSO: 4700/436

ONE HUNDRED ARABIC TEACHERS TO RECEIVE DIPLOMAS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 26 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text]

SOME 100 Sierra Leoneans, all Arabic teachers are expected to obtain diplomas tomorrow after a crash inservice training course for teachers in Arabic language and Islamic studies at the Milton Margai Teachers College.

The course has been running for about two months now And will end tomorrow with a graduation ceremony.

It was organised by the World Federation of Arabic Islamic International Schools in Raid, Saudi Arabia and sponsored by the Imam Muhamad Islamic University, Saudi Arabia.

The Federation which is an independent organisation was invited by the Supreme Islamic Council of Sierra Leone to run the course.

Similar courses have been run in the Gambia and Nigeria.

According to the Cordinator and Supervisor of the courses, Dr Omar Jah a Gambian, the main objective is to coordinate the efforts of Islamic schools throur out the world and help them improve their teaching capacity and provide a common syllabus and well trained and skilful teachers It will also provide all nenecessary educational facilities that the Muslims need.

The Federation, Dr Jah said, apart from its international activities studies conditions in schools mainly or entirely Islamic schools or educational institutes that have departments or sections in which Arabic language and Islamic studies are taught.

Dr Jah who is an Associate Porfessor in the Department of history, Faculty of social sciences at the Imam Muhamad Islamic University in Riad, Saudi Arabia, said, the Federation realises the handicap of most of the schools in training teachers and providing syllabuses and text books and its main concern is to find out the needs of these schools in terms of teachers, syllabus and text books and to provide help as much as possible.

He said in most cases the teachers especially in Africa are not trained.

The Coordinator said the Federations hopes to negotiate with the Sierra Leone Ministry of Education to help promote the teaching of Arabic language and Islamic studies.

By training the teachers, Dr. Jah said, the Federation wants to create an atmosphere whereby indigenous teachers not foreigners will be in positions to take over the responsibility of teaching Arabic language and Islamic studies.

Dr. Jah believes that if Arabic language and Islamic studies are properly taught the education and enlightenment amongst Muslims will improve greatly and this will facilitate in no small measure the condition of living and intellectual development of Muslims in this country.

This, he said, will help the Muslims to contribute immensely to the natoinal development.

The Federation is not operating alone. Dr Jah

said, it coordinates the efforts of many Islamic bodies interested in the promotion of Arabic language and Islamic studies.

There are eleven professors involved in the course and they are drawn from different Islamic Universities in Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Sudan.

According to Dr. Jah the Federation pays all the bills, for local teachers participating in the course which include lodging, feedng and transport and the lecturers are paid entirely by their Universities Aboard.

CSO: 4700/436

STERLING PRODUCTS BRING IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 20 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Pharmaceutical Products made in Sierra Leone and exported to one of the neighbouring states have earned this country 250,000 U.S. dollars in foreign exchange.

The new General Manager of Sterling Products International in Sierra Leone, Mr K. H. Freivogel disclosed this at the State House during discussions with President Siaka Stevens.

Mr Freivogel expressed his determination to maintain the good relations between the Government and his Company and looked forward to a continued cooperation in order to increase their activities and products.

President Stevens assured Mr Freivogel that Government would maintain the cordial relations between it and the company.

Mr Freivogel who is a German, has held senior executive positions in the company in Ethiopia and the Sudan before his assignment to Sierra Leone.

Sterling Products International which was established in Sierra Leone in 1977 is an American multi-national pharmaceutical concern operating in about 107 countries around the world.

It has been engaged in the manufacture of products such as Panadol, Cafenol and Pardrax locally.

CSO: 4700/436

COMMENTARY ON REGULATION OF GOLD EXPORTS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 26 Aug 81 pp 1, 16

[Editorial: "Talking of Gold"]

[Text] Parliament last week passed a law making the Bank of Sierra Leone the only authority to export gold from this country.

This is aimed at centralising the exporting of the yellow metal and is calculated to ensure that as much foreign exchange as possible comes to the government as a result while protecting the marketing of this very precious metal.

Considering the desperate need for this country to get foreign exchange from any available source, this particular law cannot be considered negative and its overall objectives are viewed positively in the national interest.

If the move however should be successful and a good deal of circumvention of the regulations should not occur it is important that various factors must be taken into account.

In the first place the gold prospector who has been used to dealing with outside market however clandestinely or otherwise, will expect the Bank of Sierra Leone to offer him satisfactory rates for his gold.

Minister of Mines Mr Hassan Gbassay Kanu has hastened to assure that the Bank will adhere to the internationally approved prices of gold and that should help a good deal.

It would make no sense if when the world price of gold is fixed at a particular level the Central Bank in Sierra Leone offers anything below that level.

In fact, as an incentive, the Bank would do a lot better towards curbing illicit exportation of gold if it offered more attractive conditions in the local market while it caters for its dearly sought foreign exchange.

It is also a good suggestion that the customer in Sierra Leone be paid in part in foreign exchange as yet another attraction.

If the object of the Law is to reduce smuggling of gold as much as possible then the rules governing enticement and satisfaction in business have to be scrupulously observed as much as possible.

CSO: 4700/436

BRIEFS

LOG EXPORTS HALTED--The export of logs from Sierra Leone has been halted by a directive from the State House. President Siaka Stevens has directed that the export of the commodity should cease forthwith until further notice. Logs are entirely exported by SILETI Company from this country. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 20 Aug 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/436

NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT WORK PLAN FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH STRESSED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 28 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] When he opened the sixth session of the national council of the Youth Union which began in the city of Tanga early this week, the deputy director general of the Revolutionary Party [CCM], Allen Heri, asked the union to develop means of bringing together the youth to ensure that all take part fully in the development of the national economy.

Recently, the minister of state in the Vice President's Office for economic affa_rs, who is also a member of the central committee of the party, Kighoma Malima, asked the Youth Union to establish a procedure for registering all unemployed youth with the capacity to work and set up a brigade to produce goods and do other important work for the country's development.

The registration of these youth, as Minister Malima advised, should proceed simultaneously with important development tasks which can be carried out in various areas of the country. Examples are the cutting of sisal plants, the digging of irrigation ditches on farms, the proper maintenance of villages and the cultivation of fruits and vegetables.

These are some of the tasks which can be done by our youth who up to now have been unemployed. We believe that it is not in the agricultural sector alone that the strength of these youths can be used. With good programs, good leadership and the help which is required, our youths can be engaged in other tasks, like operating small enterprises and fishing.

It would be well if the youth union would maintain a procedure which would make it possible for all working age youth to work, make their contribution to the development of our nation and raise their standard of living. But it would be better if the government would also recognize the importance of this matter.

A large country like ours with sufficient land suitable for agriculture must have the capability to be self-sufficient in many things, and especially in food, if only we have a firm plan to use the strength of the youth of this country.

CSO: 4749/21

JPRS 79027

21 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2488

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JPRS 79027

21 September 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2488

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ECOWAS PLANS INTRODUCTION OF COMMON CURRENCY

AB101754 Lagos NAN in English 1741 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Lagos, 10 Sep (NAN)--A principal officer with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Mr Frank Ofei, said in Lagos today that the organisation was making plans to introduce a common currency as a medium of exchange among member-states.

Mr Ofei announced this while briefing a 22-man delegation of the Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC) scheduled to visit four ECOWAS countries.

He said that the introduction of the common currency would reduce currency exchange difficulties between member-states of the organisation and that the measure was being taken in cooperation with the International Moentary Fund (IMF).

He did not, however, say when the currency would be introduced.

Mr Ofei mentioned communication and transportation as two of the problems facing the community, adding that communication between Francophone countries was better than those between Anglophone countries.

"We are looking at the infrastructural problems involved in communication and transportation with a view to promoting inter-action among member-countries," he added.

The marketing adviser to the NEPC, Mr P.E. Osazee, said that the council would visit the four countries to study problems of exporting goods and explored the possibility of projecting Nigeria-made goods.

CSO: 4700/449

ATMOSPHERE RELAXED IN CAPITAL

PM100820 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Sep 81 p 5

[Dispatch by Philippe Decraene: "The Opposition Seems to be Adapting to the Military Regime"]

[Text] Bangui--Three days after receiving full powers from Mr David Dacko, the Central African military are adopting an open approach and are not avoiding any contact or dialogue. Despite their firm statements they are trying to be conciliatory and are giving the impression of taking every opportunity to reassure people.

General Kolingba has already explained twice that the regime which he installed on Tuesday was strictly transitional in nature, that he had the firm intention of having personal meetings with the leaders of the various political groups and that he would very shortly send a mission to Paris comprising several members of the Military Committee for National Recovery [CMRN].

Like the Central Africans themselves, most expatriates say they are relieved by the departure of the civilian government. Although some are still showing caution and reservations, all are united in advocating calm and harmony.

Mr Ange Patasse, feared leader of the Central African People's Liberation Movement, is not the last of the oppositionists to make overtures to the military committee. Twice in the space of 24 hours he has declared his readiness to "trust" the army and cooperate with its leaders after cancelling a meeting which his supporters planned to hold in Bangui on 14 September. Mr Patasse, as cunning as ever, alternately making loud statements and giving evasive answers, keeps smiling enigmatically as if biding his time and is behaving as if he intended gradually to take over a movement which is in fact primarily directed against him.

Mr Henri Maidou, leader of the Republican Progress Party, who is tenacious, enterprising, charming and determined, told us on Thursday: "I and my three opposition colleagues sent a letter to General Kolingba on Wednesday to congratulate him on his accession to power.... We are prepared to take part in the task of national recovery as soon as we are asked to do so..." Of course, in passing, Mr Maidou stressed the temporary nature of the committee's existence. But in so doing was he not simply citing the new head of state?

Mr Abel Goumba, absent once again, is in France again as if he expected Paris to come out in his favor. "He is afraid," his opponents say, "just as he was after the disturbances which followed the presidential election in March and after the 14 July attack...." This absence ultimately plays into his rivals' hands and pleases the military, who suspect him of pro-Soviet feelings.

"Failure for Tripoli and Moscow"

Mr Francois Gueret, leader of the Movement for Democracy and Independence, who was sacked from his post as justice minister by the former president because he regarded him as intractable, accepts the fait accompli because, he said, "It was impossible to continue with Dacko."

The representatives of the big Western powers--the only ones who count here--are making no secret of their satisfaction. At present there seems to be less rivalry than cooperation between the Americans and the French. They are especially pleased at the "defeat for Tripoli and Moscow" and at the "thwarting of all those who had come from the East to fish in troubled waters." This is a clear reference to Mr Ange Patasse and his supporters. General Kolingba has realized how much he could benefit from this state of mind and on Thursday requested from France, "which will remain a preferential partner," initial aid of 70 billion Central African francs... "Let solidarity be seen!" the new president also said for the benefit of the African capitals which, in keeping with their traditional attitude, are observing complete silence. Neither Kinahasa, Yaounde, Libreville nor Brazzaville, where there is nonetheless fear of disorder and suversion spreading, has reacted officially.

In any event there is no curfew or martial law here and the atmosphere is relaxed, as demonstrated by the behavior of the main in the street and that of the leaders who usually seek his votes. Although all forms of political activities have been suspended, people have never before talked so freely among themselves or with foreigners on radio and in the streets, even in the days of the multi-party system accepted unwillingly by Mr Dacko. The way in which General Kolingba twice presented his cabinet to the press on Thursday, in a completely good-humored way, is highly indicative of the military's desire to win support. Indeed, there was something rather unreal about the scenes in which some 20 generals and other senior officers in camouflage dress and wearing the red commando beret meekly posed at De Roux camp on advice from cameramen and photographers, to present themselves in the best light.

Nonetheless, that leaves the problem of elections. But there seems to be complete harmony on this point, too. "We'll see about it in 6 months or 1 year," General Kolingba said. "Let's not be in too much of a hurry....Let's be reasonable and adopt interim solutions." Mr Maidou replied, as if echoing the general. Moreover Mr Gueret admitted that "immediate elections would be completely pointless," and he added: "Let's avoid chaos....In short, nobody wants to come to blows on any pretext. Thus appeasement is at present the order of the day, unless the crowds of people in the capital's suburbs decide to take to the streets. But even the most pessimistic observers regard this hypothesis as improbable. In view of the scope of the powers which the army now has--powers which it certainly intends to use, should it prove necessary--it would be absolutely suicidal to give way to the temptation of violent action.

CSO: 4719/367

BRIEFS

FAN FORCES CONTROL IRIBA--Paris, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Northern Armed Forces [FAN] have been in control of the Iriba area, about 40 km from the Sudanese border, since 8 September, Mr Afal Ahmed, European representative of Hissein Habre's movement, stated in Paris today. According to this spokesman, 16 of the enemy forces were killed, 27 taken prisoner and a large amount of material seized during a skirmish. FAN's casualties were given as one dead and three wounded. He added that clashes continue in eastern Chad between FAN and Libyan troops and their local allies, especially southwest of Guereda, which FAN claims to have captured on 5 September, in the Dam-Zoer region. FAN patrols, Afal Ahmed specified, have been laying ambush along the road to Abeche and the Biltine region has become a real no man's land. [Text] [AB091534 Paris AFP in French 1509 GMT 9 Sep 81]

FAILURE TO RECAPTURE GUEREDA--Khartoum, 10 Sep (AFP)--Chadian Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat was wounded in an abortive counter-offensive by Libyan and Chadian forces to retake the town of Guereda on Monday, the Sudanese News Agency, SUNA, reported today. Guereda, in eastern Chad, was reported to have fallen to forces loyal to rebel former Defence Minister Hissein Habre on Saturday. In a dispatch from the Sudanese border town of Geneina, SUNA said Mr Acyl escaped, leaving behind his Toyota car which was seized by Habre's forces together with a BM-16 rocket launcher and two mounted anti-tank guns. The combined Libyan and Chadian forces lost a total of 136 men dead, 58 wounded and 180 captured in the attempt to regain Guereda and in fighting for the town of Iriba, which fell to the FAN [Armed Forces of the North] on Tuesday, the report said. FAN losses were given as five killed and nine wounded, two of them seriously. Mr Habre visited Iriba on Tuesday afternoon after his troops' success and ordered distribution of flour, tea and sugar to the towns inhabitants, the agency reported. The FAN leader had consented to the voluntary recruitment of 461 inhabitants of Iriba to his forces, SUNA said. [Text] [AB101930 Paris AFP in English 1752 GMT 10 Sep 81] Yaounde, 11 Sep (AFP)--Violent fighting continues between the Chadian-Libyan troops and Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) around the Iriba and Guereda localities in eastern Chad, a few kilometers from the Sudanese border, it was learned in Yaounde today from reliable sources. It is still impossible to obtain confirmation in the Cameroonian capital of the fall of Iriba and Guereda into the hands of Hissein Habre's dissident troops, as had been reported by the Sundamese News Agency SUNA and a spokesman of the FAN leader. Furthermore, there are strong reservations in Yaounde regarding the SUNA news reports that the Chadian minister of foreign affairs, Ahmat Acyl, was wounded during a confrontation with FAN fighters. The Chadian foreign minister is reportedly in Tripoli to negotiate a loan of 1.5 billion CFA francs ($30 million) to pay the wages and salaries of Chadian soliders and civil servants for August. [Text] [AB111240 Paris AFP in French 1112 GMT 11 Sep 81]

INTERVIEW WITH EPLF LEADER ISSAYYAS AFEWERKI

GF041839 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 30 Aug 81 p 5

[Report on interview granted to AL-WATAN by Issayyas Afewerki, Eritrean Popular Liberation Front assistant secretary general, in Kuwait--no date given]

[Excerpts] Issayyas Afewerki, Eritrean Popular Liberation Front assistant secretary general, has learned of an initiative Kuwait is preparing on a political solution to the Eritrean problem. He is critical of Soviet strategy in the horn of Africa.

In an interview with AL-WATAN, he said that the Aden meeting of PDRY, Libyan and Ethiopian leaders is a new stage in Soviet strategy to strike at the Eritrean revolution. At the same time, he asserted his Front's firm stand of hostility toward U.S. imperialism.

He noted that the Front's relations with the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] have been broken off and relations with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] are heading for a severance because of its stand supporting the Ethiopian regime. He said Sudan's recent decision to close the offices of the Eritrean revolution's fronts and to evacuate their military bases was a result of Eritrean Liberation Front forces' leaving Eritrean territory for Sudanese territory following severe fighting with his front which stopped 2 weeks ago and after the military result which he had referred to. [Sentence as published] He expressed support for the cause of the people of Arabistan and criticized the Iranian regime. He also expressed hope for the formation of a balanced government in Iran.

On the Kuwaiti initiative, the Eritrean official said Kuwait holds the political view that there should be a peaceful solution to the Eritrean problem. Kuwait is ready to contact the Ethiopians to convey the Eritrean settlement proposals. During this visit we were asked to submit our proposals in this regard. As for us, we do not have anything new other than the referendum plan that we proposed in November which suggests a referendum by Eritreans to choose between complete independence and federation with Ethiopia with autonomous rule.

The Eritrean official said Kuwaiti officials promised to study this project before contacting the Ethiopian Government to hear its viewpoint. Nevertheless, he believed the Ethiopian Government would listen to Kuwait's viewpoint in the hope that it would win over Kuwait to its side.

The Eritrean official criticized the Aden tripartite meeting in which the PDRY, Libyan and Ethiopian leaders participated, describing it as a new step in Soviet strategy against the Eritrean revolution. He said that, as a basic principle, there is no difference whether the revolution is attacked by 3 or 100 soldiers. He described the Aden meeting as a difference in the size of the massing of troops. He said there is a policy of hostility toward the Eritrean revolution which expands or contracts from one stage to another. In our view, the new step is a continuation of Soviet policy in the region.

He said the Ethiopian regime is currently passing through a military, political and economic dilemma. It is trying to solve its economic difficulties in various ways. For example, it is trying to contact the Gulf countries and Saudi Arabia to get fuel to solve its economic problems. Various ways are being used to maneuver and to gain favor in this region.

Libya has the Chad crisis. There is a Libyan move on the Arab level. Al-Qadhdhafi has his theory for the Arab region and he wants to implement it. In order to implement it, he wants to cancel any political presence that opposes it. Many of Libya's stands prove this fact.

In Chad there is a Libyan presence which is in fact an occupation. This occupation created a problem between Libya and Sudan that is becoming more and more tense. In southern Sudan there is Ethiopia, whose alliance with Libya serves Libyan policies and ambitions in the region.

He said there are many policies and strategies which may not be parallel. The Soviets have their vision and strategy in the region and they are implementing it. Ethiopia has its ambition and vision to establish a great, strong and influential Ethiopia in the horn of Africa. It is employing many methods to implement it. Libya has the same ambitions. As for Aden, it is not part of the equation. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was charged with engineering this meeting only.

As for us, the Ethiopian move in this respect is the most important because it aims at striking us. This move will insure financial aid for Libya to solve the Ethiopian difficulties, to pay the bills for Soviet arms with Libyan funds, to purchase new arms, to try to achieve internal political and economic stability, and to increase military presence to liquidate the Eritrean revolution.

Commenting on the fact that the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front is the only Marxist organization opposing Soviet strategy in the region, he said: We would like to be friends with the Soviets, but we do not want to be hired agents. If they are against our national cause, we are against this stand. When they support the Ethiopian regime against us, we have to be alert against this stand. The Soviets are present in Ethiopia in a material and massive form. This presence has its justifications in Moscow. However, we do not accept these justifications.

All countries and parties who favor the Soviet strategy used to support us before the army came to power in Ethiopia in 1977 and the Soviets did not object to this. Now Moscow is not only against the Eritrean revolution, but it is also acting and exerting pressure on pro-Soviet countries and parties to take a hostile stand toward the Eritrean revolution.

In this respect he disclosed that there are no relations between the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front and the DFLP, led by Nayif Hawatmah. He said his front had officially asked the PFLP to explain some hostile stands toward the Eritrean revolution that appeared in its literature. He said the front had justified some of these stands and did not try to justify others. He explained that the PFLP still says--in official memos exchanged with it--that it supports the Eritreans' right to self-determination. He said that the front told them in reply to an official query that the communique issued after its delegation's visit to Addis Abbaba did not mean Ethiopia when it mentioned the sovereignty of Ethiopian territory. What was meant by this was Ogaden, "Western Somalia." However, he commented that this may be a convincing or unconvincing justification, but it remains subject to evaluation. He added: Relations with the Democratic Front passed through the same experience of maneuvers before they broke off. He refrained from predicting when relations with the Popular Front will break. He affirmed that his front's relationship with any organization is based on its stand toward the Eritrean revolution. He said his front cannot compromise with anybody at the expense of the Eritrean people's cause.

Asked how the Eritrean revolution will avoid falling into the lap of U.S. strategy in the horn of Africa after it was destined to be in the first voluntary confrontation with the Soviet strategy, he said: Our organization's stand is clear. We are strategically against imperialism, a stand which will not change whatever the changes in the region or in Eritrea may be. After the Soviets embraced the Ethiopian regime, they said the Eritrean revolution had become the agent of the Americans and of U.S. intelligence. This campaign is aimed to justify the Soviet stand of hostility toward us. We do not stand on the side of U.S. imperialism to confront what they call the Soviet threat in this region. We will not be a tool for implementing imperialist strategy in the region despite the fact that we still consider the Soviet Union among our friends. If this strategy does not favor our interests, we will not be informers. We may be moving to establish friendly relations with the Soviet Union, but this does not mean that we will be an instrumnt for carrying out what it requires of us.

He expressed the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front's support for the Arabistan people's struggle to achieve independence. He said the Arabistan cause is similar to the Eritrean cause. He criticized the Iranian regime and hope the Iranian people will be able to establish a balanced government that will fulfill their aspirations of a free and developed Iran.

CSO: 4504/78

BRIEFS

TROOPS KILLED, CAPTURED BY ERITREANS--Asmara--Informed sources said today that violent clashes took place between the Eritrean revolutionaries and the Ethiopian forces in the two regions of Keren and Adarte. The clashes resulted in killing and capturing more than 500 Ethiopian troops and seizing large quantities of weapons and ammunition. The Eritrean People's Liberation Front announced that this violent attack was staged on the 20th anniversary of the Eritrean war against the Ethiopian occupation forces. [Text] [JN021710 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Sep 81]

CSO: 4504/78

PAPER CHIDES STUDENTS FOR CONDEMNING UNITED STATES

AB071959 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] GUNSA (Ghana United Nations Students and Youths Association) has described the shooting down of two Libyan jets in the Mediterranean by U.S. planes as irresponsible and an unpardonable violation of Libya's territorial integrity. In a statement, GUNSA called on all people of the world, the OAU in particular, to condemn the attack and it asked the United States to pay full compensation to Libya for the destruction of her fighter planes and apologize to the OAU for what it called the aggression on African soil. The PALAVER described GUNSA's attitude as double stand. The paper wondered whether the association bothered to check whether or not Libya's decision to extend the limits of her territorial waters was unilateral and whether or not the area in dispute was international waters.

It also wants to know what action GUNSA took when Libya was accused of aggression in several African states. The PALAVER joins all African nations in their condemnation of the Reagan administration for its collaboration with the apartheid regime in South Africa. However, this stand cannot be an excuse for wholesale condemnation of the United States for operating in international waters and for defending itself against incursion of Libya. The paper writes:

"It is our view that by its one-sided stand on the United States-Libyan situation, GUNSA is creating the impression that it has allowed itself to be tied to the apron strings of its Libyan master whose voice it re-echoes in the arena of international politics. Such bias and prejudiced views on sensitive international issues without regard to logical international law and human rights is tantamount to a young ugly bear learning to behave like its equally ugly father. The distaste and abhorrence of African states for American imperialism should not be allowed to give way to the blind substitution of Soviet communism either in Africa, for both ideologies are (?archaic) to African way of life. GUNSA should not seek to throw dust into the eyes of enlightened Ghanaians who can intelligently distinguish between ideological propaganda and basic truth on international issues.

CSO: 4700/446

BRIEFS

RESTORING RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL OPPOSED--The Ghanaian TIMES describes as vain what it calls the pro-Israeli lobbying in Ghana. Those who want a restoration of diplomatic relations with Israel argue that the break is economically disadvantageous to Ghana, that Egypt has restored relations with Israel and that Israel is not racist. According to the TIMES, there was no real evidence that Israel was interested in the industrial growth of Africa. On the other hand, Arab banks for African development and the $100 million loan granted to Ghana for the government for the Kpong hydroelectric project show Arab determination to see to the development of the continent. On Egyptian-Israeli relations, the paper maintains that Egypt was not the only factor when the OAU asked for the break in relations. The TIMES dismisses as ridiculous the argument that Israel is not racist. The UN General Assembly has declared that Zionism is racism. The paper concludes by saying that Israel is out of Ghana and is destined to stay out indefinitely. [Excerpt] [AB100835 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 10 Sep 81]

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PRICE REDUCTION--The Ministry of Fuel and Power announced that with effect from next Monday, there will be a general reduction in the prices of petroleum products. Premium will sell at 12 cedis 30 pesewas, instead of 13 cedis; regular is reduced from 12 cedis to 11 cedis 30 pesewas; gas oil, from 9 cedis to 8 cedis 50 pesewas; kerosene, from 5 cedis 50 pesewas to 5 cedis; and liquefied petroleum gas, from 84 pesewas to 80 pesewas per pound. The reduction follows the discount of $4 per barrel of crude oil announced in Nigeria, Ghana's main traditional supplier. [Text] [AB041842 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/446

NYAYO, ANTI-NYAYO POLITICS MAY PREVAIL

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 28 Aug 81 pp 6-7

[Text] It seems that Kenyans can expect a replay of the 1979 electioneering tactics during the 1984 general elections when candidiates were divided into two categories--the nyayo supporters and the anti-nyayo. At least that was the impression given by the minister for home and constitutional affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, (under whose portfolio falls the supervision of elections) last weekend when he called on Kenyans to return nyayo adherents unopposed in the 1984 elections.

In the 1979 election campaigns, a great deal of political emotion surrounded the issue of whether or not one was a nyayo supporter with every candidate claiming to be the true nyayo man and all his opponents anti-nyayo. Being anti-nyayo meant that one was not a supporter of the government in general or of President Daniel arap Moi in particular, and those accused of being anti-nyayo were vaguely alluded to as subscribing to the change-the-constitution campaign of 1976.

In an apparent effort to keep out the anti-nyayo from the next parliament, numerous legal and political hurdles were created to block the path of those who were suspect. The most important of these was an unprecedented party clearance system and an amendment of the election law to limit both the campaign period and the amount of money a candidate could spend in the campaign. It was the then minister for home affairs, Mr Stanley Oloitipitip, (now minister for local government), who eventually disclosed in public that the desire of the government was to ensure that most of the then sitting members who were supporters of the government were re-elected and that aspiring outsiders who may "give the government a hard time" were not elected.

Coincidentally, Njonjo's new call for nyayo people to be returned unopposed was made at Oloitipitip's constituency at a meeting where Njonjo recommended the people of Kajiado South to return Oloitipitip unopposed in 1984. But unlike in 1979 when the so-called anti-nyayo were referred to as wanting to see only nyayo people returned also varied slightly from those given by Oloitipitip in 1979. According to Njonjo, continued leadership would bring more progress than if leaders were replaced every other election.

CSO: 4700/452

POST OFFICE OFFICIALS RESIGN, ARE SACKED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Mutegi Njau]

[Text]

TWO senior Posts bosses have been retired in the public interest and two others suspended, the *Nation* learned yesterday.

Those retired are Mr. Timothy P. Kiambi, Director of Telecommunications with the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Coporation, and Mr. R.G.M. Mutiso, Chief Architect.

Suspended

And those suspended are, Mr. R.E. Measures, chief of Production and Services Improvement, and Mr. J.M. Muriithi, Transport Manager.

Corporation chairman D. Mlamba confirmed the action against the four officials but declined to elaborate.

Said he: "All I want to say is that the board has interdicted two officers and retired two others in the public interest and that investigations are going on."

Highly placed sources at the Corporation's headquarters told the *Nation* there was a scandal allegedly involving the sale of a Corporation car.

The sources said the car was sold at a drastically lower price than its real value.

Other sources said the disciplinary action had something to do with the awarding of a contract to install telephone lines in Nairobi.

Mr. Kiambi, 36, was appointed assistant regional director of the former East African Posts and Telecommunications in 1975.

Prior to this he was the principal of the Post Office Central Training School at Mbagathi.

He holds a B.Sc. (Hons) degree in electrical engineering and is a corporate member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Kiambi has also been a member of the board of directors of the Kenya External Telecommunications.

Mr. Reuben Mutiso studied at Machakos High School before joining the University of Nairobi where he qualified as an architect.

He was recently elected to represent Africa in the supreme council of the International Union of Architects at a meeting held in Katowice, Poland.

He is also the vice-chairman of the Architectural Association of Kenya.

CSO: 4700/452

MOMBASA EXPANDS PORT FOR HEAVIER TRADE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 28 Aug 81 p 35

[Text]

THE port of Mombasa has experienced tremendous growth over the last few years. It has of course remained the port of entry for goods destined not only for Kenyan markets but also for Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire and southern Sudan. Similarly, it is the port through which exports from these countries are handled. While some international trade with Tanzania used to be handled through Mombasa, this came to a halt following the closure of the border between Kenya and Tanzania in 1977. Since then, however, a substantial amount of traffic bound to and from southern Sudan has picked up, taking the place of the traffic lost due to the border closure.

However, the years have not all been good. For instance, in 1979 there was a very sharp fall in the tonnage of dry cargo handled by the port primarily as a result of import restrictions. Overall, the total tonnage of dry and liquid cargo handled in 1979 declined by 2.4 per cent. The decline could have been more severe but was moderated by an increase in imports of petroleum.

In comparison, exports did much better over the same period and played a significant part in maintaining a healthy business. Exports during this period rose by nearly 7 per cent, featuring increased loads of soda ash, cement, cement clinker, tea and maize. The number of ships calling at the port declined from 1,613 in 1978 to 1,531 in 1979.

If 1979 was a poor year for Mombasa port, 1980 was the converse. The total tonnage handled in 1980 rose sharply by 26 per cent aided mainly by high cereal imports which were shipped in to preempt a serious threat of famine. Whereas 5,983,000 tonnes of both dry and liquid cargo were landed in 1979, the figure rose to 7,426,000 tonnes in 1980. Dry cargo handled rose by 32 per cent while liquid cargo increased by 21.3 per cent. While the higher volume of business suggests a more buoyant economy, the higher volume was almost exclusively accounted for by imports with goods loaded for export remaining virtually unchanged at 2,036,000 tonnes as in 1979.

Imports of dry cargo alone rose from 1,037,000 in 1979 to 1,990,000 tonnes while bulk liquids rose from 2,822,000 tonnes to 3,400,000 tonnes. However, the number of ships calling at Mombasa port declined still further 1,453. There was a compensatory effect though, with the increasing use of ships with higher tonnages.

The port's development programme continued with the acquisition in 1980 of 72 trailers and 24 tractors for handling' container traffic. Other acquisitions during the same year included stationary container-handling cranes (transtainers) as well as some mobile cranes for yard traffic. During the previous year, the port had acquired two forklift trucks of 35 tonnes for stacking containers in addition to other

forklift trucks with tonnages varying from 3 to 10 tonnes. To improve its navigational services, the port also acquired a barge, two launches and two pilot boats which were put in service in 1979.

Other development works in 1979 included construction of berth number 18 besides repairs to berth number 17. In 1980, the port authorities were able to complete the stabilisation work for berths 11, 12, 13 and 14 and commissioned dredging operations which were completed early this year. Currently, talks are still going on between the Kenya government and the European Economic Commission for the funding of proposed improvements to berth number 6 at Mbaraki. If the funds are eventually available, the Mbaraki berth will also be equipped with container-handling facilities to enable it to handle the expected growth in container traffic. The project is also envisaged to leave the other berths, especially berth number 13, with increased capacity to handle more miscellaneous traffic. The port authorities also commissioned the first solar-powered navigational light system situated at Ras Serani in 1980. But the major landmark in 1980 was probably the opening of Bandari College for training of harbour staff which was officially opened on August 26, 1980.

Following the granting of military facilities to the United States armed forces at Mombasa, some of the development work at the port is understood to be aimed at providing more docking and specialised handling facilities for American warships. In line with improved docking facilities, the Americans are understood to be constructing storage bunkers for munitions and other strategic war materials. ■

CSO: 4700/452

BRIEFS

NO AVIATION FUEL SHORTAGE--There is no shortage of aviation fuel in Kenya, several airline operators told the Nation yesterday. They said the claims that the country was facing an acute shortage of the fuel were unfounded. They said although they had faced no shortage so far Kenya Shell Ltd. had recently told them to expect "some degree of reduction" in fuel supplies towards the end of the year. "We are getting normal supplies of the fuel and there is no shortage to the best of our knowledge," said Mr Z. Boxkovic, chairman of Boskovic Aircharters Ltd. But the price, he added, was "obviously high" although "we can buy as much fuel as we need." On reports about anticipated shortages, Mr Boskovic said: "It would kill us because it would mean we stop flying--and that would follow that we would stop paying our employees." At present, he said, air operators' business was good though slightly below the previous year's level. A Kenya Air Ltd. director, Mr A.F. Nickalls, said: "We have not been refused any fuel at all and we have met all demand for our services." He said there had been no indications so far about supplies being cut down. But about two months ago, he added, Shell had notified them of possible "reduction of fuel towards the end of the year." Sunbird, Ltd. general manager Peter Lucas said fuel flow to his firm was constant and that there was no indication of shortages. He said the firm's aircraft usually faced fuel shortage in Tanzania whenever services were operated to Dar es Salaam and other towns. He said Shell required air operators to pay for their supplies twice a month. In the past, he added, they had to pay for supplies only on the 15th of the following month for fuel consumed in the previous month. Business was steady but below the previous year's level, he added. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Aug 81 p 9]

SUGAR SELF-SUFFICIENCY--Kenya is now self-sufficient in unrefined mill-white sugar, and for the first time she has entered the export market. A Standard Chartered Bank report sas that during the past 17 years £200 million has been invested in Kenya's sugar industry to expand production. This has brought the country a vital saving in foreign exchange. In the sugar-growing areas of western Kenya, one of the most densely populated in the country, the report says, the growth of the industry has provided both employment and cash-earning opportunities on a large-scale. Although sugar cane was widely grown as a subsistence crop in pre-independent Kenya, its commercial development had been neglected, according to the report. In 1964, 67 percent of sugar consumed in Kenya was imported, half of it coming from Uganda. During the first 10 years of independence, sugar consumption rose to an average of 9.5 percent per annum and imports

remained at a high level. Consumption fell in response to increases in the retail price of sugar in the mid-1970s, but since 1977 it has again shown an upward trend, the report said. When supplies were no longer available from Uganda, sugar production in Kenya has been progressively increased, according to the report. As a result imports fell sharply after 1974 and now the country is self-sufficient and has a small surplus for export. The report said that agrodindustrial projects, combining the advantages of large-scale processing of sugar with small-holder cultivation of cane, have formed the basis of the expansion programme. Since 1964, the Government has sponsored five such schemes in western Kenya. Muhoroni and Chemelil schemes became operational in the 1960s, each with a planned output of 60,000 tons of sugar per annum. When all the schemes currently being developed are fully operational, Kenya will have a total output of 500,000 tons of sugar per annum, which would ensure self-sufficiency until the mid-1980s. It is estimated that this will represent an annual foreign exchange saving of £90 million. The report added that although surplus sugar is currently being exported, it is acknowledged that a further expansion of the industry will be essential if Kenya is to remain self-sufficient. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Aug 81 p 5]

KENYA-SOMALIA COOPERATION--Mandera D.C.--Mr J.R.O. Ondieki, and his counterpart from Balet-Hawa in Somalia, Lieutenant Odaway Yusuf Farah, have agreed to end any action that may strain relations between the two border districts. The resolution was passed in a good neighbourliness round table meeting held in Mandera County Council Chambers on Tuesday. In attendance from the Kenya side were members of the District Security Committee and eight delegates from the Somali border town. The meeting also resolved that joint patrols be held regularly on both sides of the border to get rid of shifta bandits. Civilians and especially civil servants were allowed to go shopping across the common border without fear of being arrested either by Kenyan or Somali authorities. Speaking at the friendly meeting, Mr Ondieki said Kenya is a non-aligned country and was free to choose her friends either from the West or East. Mr Ondieki noted that if the two sides followed guidelines outlined in the O.A.U. and the U.N. charters, the peoples of Kenya and Somalia would live in peace, love and unity. Balet-Hawa D.C. Lt. Farah in reply observed that as administrators at a common border of their respective countries, they had a duty to see to it that Somali and Kenyan nationals lived in harmony. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 27 Aug 81 p 3]

AVIATION SCHOOL OPENING--Kenya will have a new school of aviation next year. The school is scheduled to open its doors to students from Kenya and other countries by mid-1982, it has been disclosed in a paper presented at the Commonwealth Air Transport Council meeting going on in Nairobi. "This will be a much expanded and well-equipped school offering courses in the field of aviation," the paper presented by Kenya said. The initial setting up is being undertaken with financial and technical assistance from various countries and organisations including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). To meet the technical challenge, the department of civil aviation has embarked upon the recruitment of high calibre technical staff and the retraining of existing personnel, the paper said. To enhance balanced development, technical committees have been set up. Experts from

telecommunications agencies and Government planners will jointly plan, coordinate and monitor the implementation of all projects, the paper said. "This will go a long way in eliminating waste and duplication of efforts for similar objectives," the paper explained. Kenya has urged the council to assist members in setting up research groups for collecting, processing and disseminating technical data in the field of aviation. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Aug 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/452

GOVERNMENT REJECTS TERRORIST BASE CHARGE, DISCUSSES REFUGEES

Denial Matanzima Charge

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

A Government spokesman this week dismissed as utter nonsense an allegation that Lesotho was being used as a terrorist base against South Africa.

The spokesman was reacting to a speech made by a homeland leader of Transkei, Chief Kaizer Matanzima in Umtata on his return from his state visit to South African on Monday.

Matanzima was quoted by the South African Broadcasting Service (SABC) as having said it was imperative that both Transkei and South Africa took measures to deal with a nearby terrorist base in Lesotho.

The spokesman pointed out that Lesotho would continue to give political asylum to South African refugees who had to flee the apartheid regime in South Africa.

"Lesotho as a member of the United Nations had pledged to provide asylum to refugees, but will not allow itself to be used as a base from which to launch attacks on neighbouring countries."

The spokesman warned Matanzima against making irresponsible statements as an attempt of seeking economic assistance from the South African government.

Expulsions for Criminal Activity

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 21 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] Fifteen South Africans were last week expelled from Lesotho following repeated warning by the Government against continued wanton criminal acts rampant in the country.

It was alleged that some of them had entered the country illegally whilst others masqueraded as refugees.

Commenting on the expulsion, a Government spokesman said some of those declared as persona non grata were regarded as South African agents.

The spokesman reaffirmed Lesotho's obligation to the refugee convention and said that victims of apartheid would always find a home in the country.

They are Emmanuel Liphuko Seeku, Aliaz Bizza, Petrus Thuto Alias Blood, Vincent Motake, Edwin Phallo Nokheseng, Chris Komane Sebodi, Simon Pitso Alias Daddy, Lawrance Lebesa, Elias Sebodi, Moffat T. Boleki, Eisenhower Konote, Jeffrey Mokhotloane, Tlale David Molokoane, Isaac Seboko, Israel Seatholo and Zebulon Tyibilika.

The Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, two weeks ago expressed great concern over the increasing crime rate in the country when addressing senior police officers from all 10 districts in Maseru.

The Minister of Interior and Chieftainship Affairs, Morena Sekhonyana 'Maseribane recently warned that refugees involved in criminal acts would face deportation.

Addressing over 800 refugees here, Morena 'Maseribane said some of them appeared to be agents of the South African Department of National Security (DONS).

Meanwhile, 10 South Africans were last week detained for various criminal acts in Botswana. A number of those who masqueraded as refugees have already been deported to their country of origin.

CSO: 4700/440

JONATHAN ADDRESSES POLICE; PMU NOW 'FULL-FLEDGED' ARMY

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Tokelo Letsie]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Dr. Leabua Jonathan has asked the country's police force to improve its discipline and organization so that it can prevent crime before it is commited.

Addressing more than 150 senior police officers from all 10 districts at the Police Training College (PTC) in Maseru last Thursday, the Prime Minister expressed great concern over the increasing crime rate, particularly in Maseru.

He said in the past few months he had received alarming accounts of law-breaking from both citizens and representatives of various donor agencies and countries who reside in the nation's capital.

Negligence of duty on the part of the police would reflect badly on the force and on him as Minister responsible for defence and maintenance of law and order, the Premier observed.

Expressing his confidence in the police force which had cultivated a worthy tradition since its establishment during colonial times, the Prime Minister said that confidence would be further strengthened if he observed an appreciable fall in the rate of crime.

The Prime Minister announced that following an act of parliament passed during its last sitting, the Police Mobile Unit (PMU) had now become a full-fledged army.

He said that the army would be responsible for crushing uprisings that threatened the country's peace from outside. This gives you a chance to concentrate your energies on the protection of people's lives and property in times of peace, he said.

Speaking at the same occasion the Commissioner of Police, Major General S. R. Matela, told the gathering that all visitors to a country measured its degree of stability by the courtesy, discipline and efficiency of its police force.

He discouraged members of the force from washing their dirty linen in public as this would further destroy the people's confidence in them.

CSO: 4700/440

BRIEFS

BOMB INCIDENTS--Part of the Eldorado Hotel, at Sea Point, Maseru, was slightly damaged by a bomb last weekend. The explosion which blew up the toilet section of the hotel operated by Mr Khalaki Sello, occurred at about 9.30 in the evening. There were no casualties. This is the second bomb directed at the property of Mr Sello. The first bomb exploded at his Old Europa house and was accompanied by pamphlets of the so called Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) denouncing Mr Sello. These pamphlets also urged supporters of Ntsu Mokhehle's faction of the Basotholand Congress Party (BCP) not to have anything to do with the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) and the African National Congress (ANC) refugees living in Lesotho, charging that the two South African liberation movements were collaborating with the Police Mobile Unit (PMU). The police are investigating the matter. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHY WEEKLY in English 21 Aug 81 p 3]

SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR ASSOCIATION--The South African Sugar Association (SASA) in cooperation with the Lesotho Flour Mills will establish a sugar packing plant in Maseru at a capital investment of about M500,000. A spokesman for the Lesothy National Development Corporation (LNDC), said the project would be financed mainly by the Lesothy Flour Mills. It would also provide the technical and commercial management for packing. The sugar packing plant will facilitate the distribution of sugar to wholesalers in the country, but it should be noted that this will not alter the existing prices of sugar. The plant is being established on the site of the Lesótho Flour Mills which has a rail siding to facilitate delivery of the sugar which will be transported in large bags by rail from South Africa. The establishment of this plant was negotiated by L.N.D.C.. It will provide 30 new jobs for the people of Lesotho. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 21 Aug 81 p 2]

MINEWORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA--A spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office last week reported that his office had been receiving representations from Basotho mine workers in South Africa against an insurance scheme which had been instituted by that country's Chamber of Mines recently. The spokesman said although the Government of Lesotho accepted the principles of the insurance scheme, it would have liked that any such scheme to be discussed with and accepted by miners before its implementation. The mines and the Lesotho Govern= ment have not been consulted before the present scheme was implemented." The spokesman added that following these representations, Lesotho's Minister responsible for Labour, Mr E.R. Sekhonyana, had already been instructed to

approach the South African Chamber of Mines against forcing miners to pay their monies into a scheme that is not acceptable to them. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 21 Aug 81 p 2]

RECORD MAIZE, SORGHUM HARVEST--The Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, said this year's record harvest of maize and sorghum in the fields under the food self-sufficiency programme was a clear indication that Lesotho would be self-sufficient in food production even before 1985. Dr Jonathan said over Radio Lesotho this week that although harvesting had not yet been completed, the farmers were satisfied with the way the scheme had been successful. He observed that it was an indisputable fact that the programme had been far more successful than any other agricultural project ever launched in the country. The Premier said it was obvious that Lesotho would produce enough food for both local consumption and export purposes under the guidance of experts involved in the scheme. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 21 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/440

STUDENTS CALL FOR DISCUSSION OF STRIKE ISSUES

AB082024 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Students within the Monrovia Consolidated School System (MCSS) have petitioned the PRC [People's Redemption Council] chairman on education, Brig Gen Geoffrey (Gbake) to convene a meeting involving officials of the Ministry of Education, MCSS, and the Parents-Teachers Association to resolve the teachers' strike issue.

The petition, which was signed by all MCSS students representatives, called for an effective discussion of problems related to the teachers' salaries. They appealed to the minister of education to release the teachers' salary checks for August since they have already worked for them. The petition said during the investigation by the ministry, sureties should be formulated along with the (?pay checks) so that they could abide by agreement reached for the implementation of the salary scheme (?endorsed) by the Ministry of Education. They also said their position in the matter was not to encourage the teachers' strike action or to dispute the stand of the Ministry of Education, but to intervene for the betterment of all.

The petition said: "As all of us try to contribute our modest quota to the reshaping of our society in order to build a new class of society and upgrade the Liberian society, we pray that our little suggestions, which we hope will help to ameliorate the situation, will be considered."

Meanwhile the strike by teachers of the Monrovia Consolidated School System went into its second day today, Tuesday, with no apparent sign of reaching a compromise on the issue. The teachers went on strike yesterday in demand for pay increment and promised not to return to school unless their demand was met by government. The strike went ahead in defiance of the Ministry of Education's (?statement) calling on the teachers to return to school while the matter was being discussed or they should face dismissal. Reports in Monrovia today by local news organs said the MCSS teachers' strike is being supported by students of the system. Yesterday the head of state, CIC (Commander in Chief) Doe, in a first public comment on the incident, called on the minister of education to settle the matter as soon as possible to help the teachers return to their classes. The matter is still being handled by the Ministry of Education and there are yet no settlements.

CSO: 4700/450

BRIEFS

RETURN TO CIVILIAN RULE--Liberians living abroad have been told to avoid pressing for early return to civilian rule in Liberia without first ensuring that the problems which necessitated the revolution last year had been solved. A release from the Foreign Ministry said Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews made the statement recently at a meeting with Liberian students in the United States. Minister Matthews is currently in the United States where he is attending a special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia. The release quoted Minister Matthews as saying that some hard decisions, which the government would make, would have reference to political, economic and social changes in the country. This, he said, would enable the civilian government which would follow to keep the nation together. [Text] [AB100725 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 10 Sep 81]

ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR FORCE--The minister of defense, Albert Karpeh, has proposed the establsihment of an air force to buttress the capability of the armed forces of Liberia. Minister Karpeh was quoted as saying in an ELBC [Liberian Broadcasting Corporation] radio interview that the proposed air force would form part of the modernization program of the armed forces of Liberia. According to the release, Mr Karpeh pointed out that the establishment of an air force in the country, like in most African countries, would help upgrade the Liberian Army. [Text] [AB100815 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 10 Sep 81]

STUDENTS SUPPORT STRIKING TEACHERS--Monrovia, 8 Sep (AFP)--School students in Liberia have pledged full support for more than 1,000 state teachers in Monrovia who started their second day of strike today in demand for more pay and better incentives, the independent daily OBSERVER newspaper reported. The paper said the students agreed yesterday at a meeting that the demands of their teachers were legitimate and promised full solidarity until the demands were met. The students said that if the teachers interests were not protected, their education would be affected, the report added. They warned the Ministry of Education that they would boycott classes if the authorities carried out their threat to sack teachers who did not work and deprive them of their August pay checks. The National Association of Graduate and Student Teachers has also pledged its support for the striking teachers, the paper added. Meanwhile the president of the Monrovia Consolidated School System Teachers Association, William Kpoleh, said they would continue their strike until their demands were met. [Text] [AB081547 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT 8 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/450

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON RETURN TO BAMAKO

AB101145 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Summary from poor reception] "The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye, this afternoon returned to Bamako at the end of a 1-month journey during which he visited the United Arab Emirates, Oman, China, France and Mexico. The word 'cooperation' often came up during all five stages of this journey. On the whole, the results of this journey are encouraging. In an interview with our reporter Laimine Coulibaly, the foreign minister talked about the relations between France and Mali."

[Begin recording] [Beye] It is necessary that we should define the new bases of cooperation between the two countries. "It is also important that we should explain to that friendly country Mali's position on African and world problems." "I have returned very satisfied with the results achieved during this visit to France."

I later joined the delegation of the head of state who was on an official visit to China. "This visit was very successful and I am convinced that it will help strengthen the already fruitful cooperation between the two countries."

[Question] You left Paris while the UN conference on the less advanced countries was going on. "What was the value of that conference."

[Answer] I can tell you that it was not by chance that this conference took place 1 month before the Cancun summit conference. This conference can help to prepare this summit better. It was interesting in many ways.

[Question] Mali has not been chosen to participate in the Cancun summit. How do you explain this?

[Answer] The Cancun summit will be attended by nine heads of state. There will be some heads of state of industrialized countries on one hand, and heads of state of some underdeveloped countries on the other. It is obvious that all the underdeveloped countries cannot be represented at this summit conference. Nigeria, Algeria, Ivory Coast and Tanzania will attend it. "I think these four countries will be enough to express the preoccupations of all the African countries." [End recording]

CSO: 4719/375

SWAPO VP'S WHEREABOUTS REMAINS MYSTERY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) vice-president Mr Branden Simbwaye.

SWAPO in Lusaka claims that Mr Simbwaye, who has since 1964 been detained in Namibia by racist South Africa, was still suffering there.

But according to copies of correspondence between the Native Commissioner and Magistrate of Eastern Caprivi and Mrs Gertrude Simbwaye, the SWAPO leader's wife, her husband is understood to have been released in 1969.

"He stayed in Caprivi for about a week after being released but later fled from the country presumably to Zambia. It is thus not possible to supply you with his present address or whereabouts," the Commissioner said in a letter to Mrs Simbwaye dated August 31, 1976.

In another letter dated June 22, 1977, Mrs Simbwaye was advised by the Native Commissioner at Katima Mulilo to re-marry if she wanted to because "this office does not know the whereabouts of your husband and if he is still alive."

"He has been away for 13 years and I doubt if he will ever come back to you," said the letter.

SWAPO has since 1973 known of the disappearance of their vice-president.

In a letter to Mr Peter Katjavivi then SWAPO representative in Britain, Clive Cowley of the "Star Bureau" in Windhoek, Nambia, advised him to establish the whereabouts of Mr Simbwaye, once president of the Caprivi African National Union and lately vice-president of SWAPO.

Mr Cowley said in the letter that Mr Simbwaye was until 1972 "rusticated" on a farm near Khorixas in Damaraland, Namibia. He was then allowed to return to eastern Caprivi, but when a Mr Escher visited the area, he was officially informed that Mr Simbwaye had disappeared.

"The inference was that he had fled the country. I should much appreciate it if you would inform me if you know his whereabouts. If not, it will suffice if you merely confirm that his whereabouts are known to SWAPO," wrote Mr Cowley.

In his reply of March 29, 1973, Mr Katjavivi wrote that SWAPO were carrying out investigations into the matter and they would inform Mr Cowley in due course. Since then, there has been no follow up to the matter.

But when SWAPO expelled acting vice-president, Mr Mishake Muyongo together with eight others from the party last year for advocating and organising the breaking away of eastern Caprivi from Namibia, they appointed Mr Simbwaye as vice president.

Mr Sam Nujoma is president of the Party while the national chairman is Mr David Meroro.

Mr Simbwaye is a former president of CANU while Mr Muyongo was his vice president before the merger with SWAPO in 1964.

Sources close to his family believe he is dead and SWAPO should not have appointed him as vice-president.

"They know he is nowhere to be found and most likely he is dead so what game are they playing?

"SWAPO has never informed the International Red Cross about Mr Simbwaye being detained in Namibia, no international attention has been drawn to his

plight or disappearance and the people in Caprivi are bitter about this," a reliable source said.

In her letters to SWAPO ated July 29, 1974 and August 28, 1975, Mrs Simbwaye urged the party to investigate the whereabouts of her husband and if possible make arrangements for her to visit him.

There has been no official announcement from SWAPO to confirm the whereabouts of Mr Simbwaye and if he is alive or dead. But his name still appears on the SWAPO leadership list on the post of vice-president.

CSO: 4700/441

BLACKS, WHITES VIEW ANGOLA INVASION DIFFERENTLY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Editorial]

[Text] The perception and interpretation of the raid into Angola during the past few days has been largely presented in the local media as it is seen through conservative White eyes.

As such, the Whites have regarded the action as logical and justified.

Not so with many Blacks, and this must clearly be of concern to moderate Whites in general and the DTA White arm, the RP, in particular.

The DTA is committed to an internationally-supervised election and if it is to take the majority of Blacks with it, it has to win their favour.

Now, the crunch factor with the raid is that while it probably provided the DTA with a feeling of military triumph, the political benefits might well be negative.

The Advertiser conducted a random survey of Black opinion and came up with these findings:

--Many Blacks felt that the nature and magnitude of the strike was considerably more vicious than the provocation;

--Many did not see the raid in terms of the elimination of terrorist bases and installations, but saw it as wholesale slaughtering of their brethren;

--Many saw it as an extension of the colonial arm;

--And many saw it as a means of sabotaging UN Security Council Resolution 435 once and for all.

One moderate Black put the position succinctly: "The emergence of Black rule is more important to the Black man, even if it is under Swapo, than an indefinite continuation of infighting which serves no other purpose than to maintain the privileges of the Whites."

He did not believe that the present constitutional dispensation constituted majority rule; he felt that the legislative bodies were negative offshoots of White officialdom, hence their being labelled as puppet bodies.

The perception is probably wellspread and the DTA is particularly vulnerable to it in the grey areas of support.

Also significant, in interviewing Blacks, many were reluctant to comment, fearing the consequences (mostly imaginary), while others did not want to be identified.

The point that we are trying to make is that while we do not question the need and correctness of the SADF raid into Angola, one should not misread the possible political implications in the local context.

It was precisely on this kind of issue that the Smith-Muzorewa alliance went wrong: military triumphs were wrongly equated with political successes, believing that the only dimension to Black thinking was a respect for strength.

Lets not make the same mistake.

CSO: 4700/441

IRAQ, ANGOLA REVEAL SOME SIMILARITIES IN SITUATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Sep 81 p 17

[Article by Aida Parker: "Iraq or Angola--The Principle is the Same"

[Text]

ON JUNE 7 this year the Israelis carried out an air strike against a top-secret Iraqi nuclear reactor just outside Baghdad. Israel drew down on itself the immediate condemnation of nearly the whole world.

Their sin, of course, was obvious: they had made it plain they would stoop to anything where self-defence and survival were concerned.

There are striking analogies between Israel's Baghdad raid and what is happening with South African troops now fighting in Southern Angola.

Israel and South Africa are among the few Western nations today which still possess battle-ready armies. In the interests of self-survival, they are also among the very few prepared to use them. With the nuclear reactor, the Israelis knew they had a ticking bomb on their doorstep — and they did something about it. The SADF has done exactly the same thing.

Nor should anyone complain that South Africa did not give due warning that it could be forced into making a pre-emptive strike.

On August 10, Major-General Charles Lloyd, Officer Commanding SWA Territorial Forces, indicated that the 15-year old bush war against Swapo was assuming the characteristics of conventional warfare.

SAM-3 and SAM-6, radar-controlled ground-to-air missiles were, he disclosed, being installed at Mocamedes and Lubango. With these missiles and tracking stations, it appeared that "an air umbrella is being created to help Swapo and to restrict our forces."

General Lloyd then added: "The South African and SWA forces are ready to intensify the war effort and to increase the level of our fighting forces, if necessary. We are preparing ourselves mentally and physically for a more serious war."

LOST

General Lloyd's sombre warning was largely lost in the hysteria generated over the Springbok rugby tour.

Certainly, his announcement that SAM-3 and SAM-6 systems were being strung along the Angola border, under East German supervision, came as a distinct shock to even such well-informed organisations as the prestigious British Institute for Strategic Studies.

The SAM-3 (codenamed Goa) is a mobile, low-altitude anti-aircraft missile widely deployed by the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries in South-east Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

It is a descendant of the SAM-2 (Guideline), first publicly displayed in Moscow in 1957. Western intelligence agencies generally believe that it was an early version of the guideline that brought down the U-2 aircraft flown by Francis Gary Powers over the Soviet Union on May Day, 1960.

The weapon system has undergone considerable refinement since, and today appears in a variety of versions. The SAM-3 deployed by the East Germans in Angola is mobile, transported on a semi-trailer and operated from a rotating luancher. The system can track up to six aircraft simultaneously, allowing more than one missle to be fired at the same target.

It was this system which was used with such deadly ef-

fect against low-flying Israeli strike aircraft in the 1973 Yom Kippur War. Considerable information has been derived from systems captured by the Israelis.

Quite apart from the dangerous SAM systems, there is no question that the East-bloc nations have been turning Southern Angola into an arsenal.

Soviet-built equipment in the area is known to include T-54 and T-34 heavy tanks, PT-56 light tanks, BRDM-2 armoured cars, hundreds of armoured personnel carriers, plus multiple rocket-launchers (Stalin organs) and a wide spread of artillery and mortars.

The air-force strength is believed to include 20 MiG 21s and 18 MiG 17s.

It is generally accepted that between 20 000 and 21 000 Cuban combat troops are still stationed in Angola, plus 1 200 East Germans in a "Friendship Brigade" and 1 600 East German civilian specialists.

PAINED UPROAR

The pained uproar from the West over the South African strike into Angola is, all things considered, quite amazing.

Having captured Angola and Mozambique, having gained massive control of the Zambian Government and now making important inroads in Zimbabwe, Moscow now quite clearly regards everything in Southern Africa as fair game.

An organisation like Swapo, for instance, could not survive unless two requirements were met:

- Support by a major power;
- Base facilities.

In Swapo's case, Angola provides its main base facilities. Massive support – financial, military and diplomatic – comes from the Warsaw Pact countries.

It is no secret, or should be no secret, that the military build-up along the Angolan-SWA border over the past 18 months has had top priority in Soviet planning for a "patriotic uprising" in SWA.

Yet, as things stand right now, the West has the best opportunity yet to retrieve the Angolan prize and roll back the whole Soviet operation, not only in Southern Africa but throughout the continent.

WAR-WEARY

The Cubans in Angola are known to have become war-weary, wondering whether it would not be more profitable to sell rum and cigars on world markets than fighting a no-win bush war far from home and family.

The South Africans are inflicted a crushing blow on the East German-supported Swapo forces on both sides of the Angolan border. And, despite what the propagandists claim, South Africa has by no means exerted its full muscle yet.

It is claimed the SADF pushed 45 000 men into Angola. There were, in fact, far less than half that number.

Between them, Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerrillas and the South Africans could destabilise and defeat the entire Russo/Cuban/East German operation. Will they be allowed to do that?

Not if the endlessly gullible Western Press and politicians have their way. Already the propaganda mills, West and East, are being cranked against South Africa.

British strategist Brian Crozier summed it all up when he said: "Over SWA-Namibia the question they ask is: How can we get the South Africans out, to avoid unpleasantness with the USSR and Black Africa? Whereas the real question they should be asking is: How can we help them prevent still another Marxist takeover on behalf of the Soviets?"

CSO: 4700/451

NUJOMA VOICES DEPRECATION FOR BOERS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Sep 81 p 9

[Article by Gail Visagie: "These Are the Acts of a Dying Horse"]

[Text]

AT PRESENT, all the enemy intensified acts of terror and banditry in Namibia signify the last kick of a dying horse.

These are the words of Sam Nujoma, the President of Swapo and the "Commander-in-Chief" of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) with which he greeted his people on the 15th anniversary of PLAN.

In this message, which seems particularly ironic in the light of the recent follow-up operations in Angola, Mr Nujoma recalls August 1966, when Swapo soldiers clashed for the first time with "the racist SA Army of occupation at Onkulumbashe in north-western Namibia."

Since then, he maintains, PLAN has grown from strength to strength. Nujoma adds "Meanwhile the heroic combatants of PLAN have been inflicting heavy losses on the enemy racist soldiers and their armaments.

"We all know very well that when Swapo started with the armed struggle the Boers were very arrogant and too stupid. They were even saying that it would take them a few weeks to destory completely PLAN combatants. However, later on, when the Boers realised that many Boer-boys were being shot dead in big numbers by the brave Swapo soldiers, the Boer-leaders in Pretoria were forced to hire mercenaries from the imperialist countries and also to bribe those selfish and ignorant Namibians in order to help them in their colonial and unjust war."

One wonders whether Nujoma had his tongue in his cheek when compiling this message, but he continues: "As you know, the Boers used to say that they would never call our country Namibia. On the other hand, the Boers have all along been imprisoning, torturing and killing the patriotic Namibians for alleged cooperation with PLAN combatants.

"The Boers used to say that they would never even talk to "terrorists". But, because of the shining victories which Swapo has been scoring on the military, political and diplomatic fronts the very same racist Boers were forced to swallow their racist pride."

Then, unblushingly, Nujoma adds "Therefore, the

Boers went to Geneva in Janaury this year, to talk to Swapo – the same Swapo of course, which they call terrorists.

The punchline follows: "Apparently the Boers have now, at long last, learned the bitter lesson that the freedom fighters, whom they used to call terrorists, for example in Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe are today the ruling parties. Whom are the racist Boers still trying to fool?"

He states that the failure of the talks in Geneva was due to the childish behaviour of the "racist Boers" and this clearly showed that the "boers still need some painful lessons to come to their senses."

In the same brash vein Nujoma states that "Meanwhile in Namibia, racist Dirk Mudge is arrogantly going ahead with the consolidation of the unilateral declaration of independence (UDI). We are not surprised at all, because his fellow racist Ian Smith of Rhodesia, who was also fully supported by racist Pretoria, tried in the same way but failed badly.

"So let Mudge remember this, today the brave and victorious Zimbabweans are enjoying their hardwon freedom and independence.

"And when I visited this beautiful country recently to participate in the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia, which was organised by our brothers and sisters of this country, they fully expressed their support for our just cause in word and in action.

"Therefore, I am very happy to report to you that Swapo of Namibia enjoys full support from the people of this sister African country, as well as allround assistance from the African continent and indeed, from the whole progressive mankind the whole world over.

CSO: 4700/451

POLICE BREAK UP NAMIBIA DAY MARCH

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] An impromptu Swapo march at the end of "Namibia Day' festivities in Windhoek's Black Township of Katutura was dispersed by police on Saturday.

Police, in their vehicles, charged the crowd of about 2 000 and released thunderflashes after earlier appeals to abandon the march failed.

A Police spokesman said the licence Swapo had obtained for the holding of the Namibia Day festivities — anniversary of the first clash between Swapo terrorists and the Security Forces 15 years ago — had expressely excluded any demonstrations outside a designated field.

The crowd of chanting and banner-waving Swapo supporters reformed after the Police charge and continued to march through the township without further incidents until it disbanded just before sunset.

The Namibia Day celebrations began at noon when a crowd of about 3 000 Swapo supporters gathered in Katutura and listened to speeches interspersed with dancing and political playletts performed by Youth League members.

Compared to previous years, the celebrations were marked by the absence of prominent members of the internal wing of the party and was largely dominated by the organisation's Youth League.

"We are here today to bring about the end of the South African occupation of Namibia" one of the speakers said amid chants of "power" and "A luta continua" (the struggle continues).

"If South Africa does not want to learn from the history of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, it will have to repeat that history" another said.

Attempts by people in a truck equipped with loudhailers to drown out the Swapo speeches with the edge of the crowd led to a brief scuffle at one stage.

Anti-Swapo slogans chanted by the Herero-speaking driver of the truck continued intermittently during the day.

"Swapo should not be allowed to hold political meetings while terrorists killed civilians in the north of the territory," was one of the slogans broadcast by the truck. — Sapa

CSO: 4700/441

CHURCHES CALL FOR INQUIRY INTO CIVIL UNREST

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by David Pieters: "Churches Call For Public Inquiry"]

[Text] The council of Churches in Namibia has called upon the Administrator General, Mr Danie Hough, to institute an independent public commission of inquiry into the recent civil unrest in the Orwetoveni township at Otjiwarongo.

Receipt of the Council's written request which was compiled following an emergency session of the CCN's Executive has been acknowledged by the AG's Office which has promised to look into the matter and inform the Council of any further steps to be taken.

Reverend Dr A J Maasdorp, General Secretary of the CCN, said it was necessary to allow people to give evidence before a public commission of inquiry for these reasons:

- Conflicting press reports surrounding the events in Orwetoveni;
- Rumours circulating amongst the residents that the Police acted maliciously;
- And that the real number of deaths had not been established.

Most of the Black people living in the township form part of one of the CCN's member churches, D Rev Maasdorp said, and the CCN was therefore responsible to its people to motivate such a commission.

The letter addressed to the AG by the Council also states that "members of our churches have been directly involved in the occurrences."

The three days of unrest in Orwetoveni during August 7 — 10 and which left an unknown number of people dead and many injured, was sparked by the stabbing of a Damara woman, allegedly by an Owambo man, and led to violent clashes on a large scale between the township's Owambo and Damara communities.

During the upheaval, the house of an Owambo inhabitant in the township was attacked and virtually destroyed by an angry mob, and several people, mainly Owambo men were killed.

The original perpetrators of the stabbing incident have apparently not yet been found.

Reports of unprovoked violence by police and army units who launched a teargas attack and baton charge on the residents of the Owambo compound were quoted in the press at the time.

The Council of Churches states in its letter to the AG that "It is our firm belief that mere inquests will not suffice to reveal the real nature of or causes of these horrendous events "and offers its assistance to a public commission of inquiry and its preparedness to delegate a person to serve on it.

A search of the Owambo compound on the Monday following a weekend of violent clashes between the Damara and Owambo communities, resulted in a truckload of personal weapons being confiscated by the Police.

The Owambo residents of the compound who were congregated outside the compound during the search, were then allegedly attacked from behind by a barrage of teargas bombs numbering about 30, and followed by a baton charge in which White and Black Police and Army units were involved.

It was also reported that most of the Black uniformed men were Damara-speaking.

Rev Maasdorp stressed the Council's sincere interest in the maintenance of law and order in the country, and therefore feels that only a public commission which would afford people to air their grievances, would contribute to the prevention of similar upheavals recurring in the future.

CSO: 4700/441

NEEF ATTACKS NARROW GERMAN PROVINCIALISM

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by David Pieters: "A Scathing Attack by Werner Neef]

[Text] The ministers' Council and the Interessengemeinschaft have come under sharp attack in the columns of the Allgemeine Zeitung with the publication of an open letter written by Mr Werner Neef.

Mr Neef, who resigned from the National Assembly and the Ministers' Council during the last session and who left the IG at the beginning of the year, defended his political position which apparently came under attack during the recent congress of the IG.

Mr Neef stated in his letter that he had not left the political scene in SWA, but might "in a short while show many Germans the way by taking a political step.

"For that I do not need a new party, no pressure group, no swept up emotions, no tenuous relations with Bonn, and other things..."

Mr Neef accused the IG of assuming, incorrectly, that it represents the majority of German-speaking Southwesters, and turning to both the Republican Party and the IG says: "...the RP under the leadership of Mr Mudge as the carrier of concilliation, equal opportunities, as representative of the poorest, the illiterate without guilt and the unemployed, has already missed its appointment with history and destiny..."

Of the IG Mr Neef states in his letter: "If you maintain or suggest that the IG represents the German-speaking Southwesters, then you have already divided the Germans by saying that because there are thousands, yes, Mr Lilienthal, thousands, who don't want to be represented by you or the IG. Examine for yourself if this is correct or not."

Mr K Lilienthal is Chairman of the IG.

REALISTIC

About his own role in German politics in SWA Mr Neef goes on to state that he is "realistic enough and have always been clear about it that I would have divided the Germans by claiming to represent the whole community because I am honest enough to know that probably thousands of German Southwesters do not and did not want to be represented by me."

Mr Neef placed emphasis on the unemployment situation in the country and the negative political implications it holds, as well as criticising the Ministers' Council for its insensitive attitude to the "unemployed proletariat".

He writes: "..."the Minister concerned (an apparent reference to Mr Mudge) does not know until now how many unemployed there in our country, a few hundred, a few thousand, ten thousand or more, or does the Chairman Minister know the number but does not reveal it to his colleagues in the Ministers' Council so that nobody can prove that there is growing unemployment?"

Describing rising unemployment as "our most serious problem", Mr Neef goes on to say that "those of us who are a bit older still know how unemployment in the last 60 years determined the history of Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal and recently France, with four Communists in the Cabinet. Here as well, you cannot expect anything else but that the unemployed proletariat will turn towards Communism."

Neither the recent RP congress or the IG congress devoted sufficient attention to the problem of unemployment, Mr Neef said.

Mr Neef also reprimands Mr Lilienthal and the IG for

their political role amongst the SWA Germans, defending himself from previous attacks within the IG for his "Germanic conservatism."

Mr Neef insists that he struggled for the political rights of the SWA Germans, assisted by others "long before there was an IG or a Mr Lilienthal in SWA. The political landscape was different from then but the struggle for the German language was the same."

During the recent IG congress held in camera, recent remarks were apparently directed at Mr Neef who was accused of "soiling his own nest."

In reply Mr Neef states that the IG "is not the German nest" and concludes by saying that he "does not have a German nest but only a Southwest nest."

CSO: 4700/441

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BELIEVES 1981-1982 BUDGET IS BALANCED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Sep 81 p 27

[Article by Gail Visagie: "On an Even Keel']

[Text]

THIS YEAR'S budget of the Central Government has merit in that, during a year of recession, it is, with a few exceptions, going to keep the economy running at the accustomed pace of the last few years.

This is the opinion expressed in the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of SWA's review on the budget for the fiscal year 1981/82.

The Chamber feels that the economy of the country — the vital aspect of daily life — is being kept intact and ready for the recovery when better world and local circumstances prevail.

"We are confident that we can rely on the time-proven resilience of our people to put our economy back on the growth path, hopefully next year, when the world recession is expected to start easing and provided our drought is broken.

"In the meantime, we can expect our economy to run on a fairly even keel, despite the threatening cloud represented by tighter and dearer money, at least until the end of this year, or even the first quarter of 1982," Mr Harold Pupkewitz, President of the Chamber said.

However, despite this balanced view of the budget, the Chamber still had a number of reservations and arrived at a number of conclusions.

It was felt that the public sector is living above it's means and cannot continue doing so in the medium to long term.

On the other hand, it had to be understood that the Government had a duty to keep the economy going "at best" during a period of political uncertainty, as well as to stimulate the economy activity in order to even out the current effects of world cyclical economic factors in a country such as this which is so vulnerable to world commodity market fluctuations.

In addition the Government also had a duty to put our farming industry on a sounder economic basis to withstand the periodic droughts — in many cases this may mean achieving improved technical efficiency within an economic framework. The Government also had to promote industrialisation in the interests of creating job opportunities requiring a wider range of skills than up till now to satisfy — among other things — the people's aspirations and rising expectations.

Finally, the Government also had a duty to promote greater specialisation and sophistication in commerce which acted as the catalyst to the other economic sectors.

AVOIDED

The Chamber felt that all or most of the Government reserve funds accumulated during the 1960s and 1970s had been used. While there were good reasons for borrowing, borrowing should be avoided in any one year more than five percent of the GDP. This would ensure (bearing in mind the high interest rates) that the interest burden over a period of say 10 years, did not cummulatively exceed five percent of the GDP.

Consequently, when the first year's debt is rolled over after 10 years there is no greater burden t an five percent of the GDP.

Another conclusion reached was that the combined budgets

of the first and second tier government should progressively move towards forming a lower percentage of GDP than now.

This must be planned for implementation as soon as a reasonable degree of political certainty had been achieved.

Government capital expenditure must strongly concentrate on improving directly, or indirectly, the income-generating capacity of the economy.

EQUAL PRIORITY

The Chamber felt that expenditure on improving human resources, with emphasis on the working population should enjoy equal if not greater priority compared with physical infrastructure. In this connection, it was felt that adequate sums of money should be voted for sub-economic housing and fiscal means introduced to encourage more housing being provided by owners, if unavoidable, at subsidised interest rates.

TOO MUCH

Too much money, the Chamber said, had been voted on drought relief for 1981/82. A substantial part of it should have been carried forward to 1982/83 "especially as we may have to contend with a second year of drought. The most efficient control must be exercised that the taxpayer's money gets into the hands of the deserving farmers only and to a degree which is fair to the other sectors of the economy from which taxes have been collected."

The time had also come when more money should be so spent on research and development to facilitate the introduction of more and better technology in the economy in general — but with particular emphasis on farming, both in the subsistence and commercial farming regions.

"A five percent to 10 percent cut in all or most of the administrative sections will provide the funds," according to Mr Pupkewitz.

The Chamber felt that there was an urgent need for a sound economic development plan, linked to a wise strategy which would provide for greater wealth creation and more jobs.

Feasibility and viability studies in report of promising projects should be started at the earliest possible date to avoid the rushed (and perhaps unwise) decisions of the past few years.

Finally, a problem that had to be faced fearlessly was that of income inequalities.

"We believe that the answer does not lie simply in developing a programme of increases in services to low income groups without expecting any contribution to the costs of the services from the people concerned. We advocate emphasis on the improvement in the earnings capacity of the lower income groups through the institutions in the market in order to either relieve the burden on the expenditure side of the Government or widen the tax base on the income side — or a combination of both."

Mr Pupkewitz concluded "When all these and other salient factors are taken into account, we will find in time that our tax money is progressively used more wisely in the interests of achieving a gradual better standard of living for all our people.

"We are confident that the authorities are, in all likelihood busy with all or most of the matters mentioned to improve the economy."

The Chamber, he said, was ready and organised to play it's part in liaison, co-operation and collaboration with them.

CSO: 4700/451

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN REFUGEES ENTERING SOUTH-WEST AFRICA--A total of 267 refugees from Angola have crossed into South-West Africa/Namibia since the recent South African military operation in southern Angola. An Ovambo administration official said 175 refugees crossed into (Ohanguela) in the northern (?zone) last week and a further 92 have now arrived in Osbakati. He thought that many of these at (Ohanguela) would probably return to Angola at some time in the future. The authorities were considering the position of those who wanted to remain in Ovambo. [Text] [LD071250 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/448

BRIEFS

LIBYAN WOOING OF NOMADS--Niamey, 5 Sep (AFP)--The Niger Government, showing its concern over Libyan wooing of this country's Tuareg nomads, has sent special greetings to their annual gathering of the herds at salt licks in northern Niger. The roundup of the nomads' camels and zebus (oxen), which takes place at the end of the rainy season in the Ingall region of Agadez Department, was officially opened by Tahoua Department Prefect (Governor) Major Tanja Mamadou, a former interior minister. He went from camp to camp among the nomads, transmitting the brotherly greetings of Niger's president, Colonel Seyni Kountche. Maj Mamadou spoke on the themes of national unity and struggle against the detractors. Meantime, the official newspaper LE SAHEL reported today the Niger authorities firm determination...to put an end once and for all to crazy rumors spread by certain countries (an allusion to Libya) that Niger has differences with this segment of its people, the nomads. Since the Libyan military intervention in Chad last year, Niamey has repeatedly expressed disapproval at what it sees as Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's destabilizing activities in Africa immediately below the Sahara. Many of the countries of the Sahel Belt--including Niger--are governed by black farming people from the south but have substantial minorities of Moslem nomads in their northern regions at whom they feel Libya is directing an appeal. [Text] [AB060706 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 5 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/443

'DAILY TIMES' CRITICIZES REAGAN ON NEUTRON BOMB

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Aug 81 p 3

[Editorial: "A Threat to Mankind"]

[Text] There is no doubt that President Ronald Reagan of the United States possesses a hawkishness that is far from statesmanly. His decision last week to add the controversial neutron bomb to his country's nuclear arsenal merely confirms the former actor in his chosen role of the moment.

The "neutron bomb" has evoked a worldwide series of protests and demonstrations ever since its first mention. Former President Jimmy Carter was forced to abandon its assembly, though he permitted manufacture of the components, in an occasional American deference to world opinion. But no so the ideologically dogmatic Cold Warmonger that succeeded him.

The aim of this renewed edition of the Cold War is ostensibly to achieve parity with the Soviet Union. This euphemism for the escalation of international instruments of terror has been the stock excuse of the superpowers in their bid to maintain relative global ascendancy. Yet, each side has always been able to counter the other.

The Third World in particular has been the reluctant witness of the lethal East-West rivalry in the battlefields of Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia and elsewhere. We have seen this mirage of parity play itself out at the United Nations and countless conference halls. It has even translated itself into a struggle for the mastery of outer space.

Yet, there is no visible end to the misguided attempt at a balance of power--or rather, balance of terror--through the attempts at parity since 1953. The fallacy of this attempt has for so long been glaring to the rest of the world, with the exception of the USA and the USSR, and their fellow travellers. The promising Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) package has been stalled because of their egotism.

The present scare being raised by the neutron bomb confirms once more that technological progress is no more than a double-edged sword. Indeed, the macabre scenario, so well painted in science fiction, of man's technical artifacts one day slipping his control, may well come to pass. Not only the holocausts

of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but even the more recent nightmare of the from America's nuclear reactors on Three Mile Island, demonstrate vividly how a premature Armaggedon is being invited for mankind.

The danger of the neutron bomb is even more highlighted by its stated characteristics. Its radiation effects can cause the mortality of all living beings while virtually leaving intact buildings and inanimate objects. The pity being that there may be no survivors to savour their greed on those material objects so highly prized above human life.

There is much nations which still have a conscience for humanity can do. Pressures must be brought to bear on the United States--and also the Soviet Union--for them to understand that they ought not unduly imperil mankind for their own selfish reasons. There is no known ideology which authorises any of them to do so.

CSO: 4701/453

ANC, PAC URGED TO COOPERATE IN SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Aug 81 p 3

[Editorial: "The ANC, PAC Rift"]

[Text] THE existence of factions seems to have become such a familiar feature of liberation movements in Africa, that it would appear almost unnecessary to worry about what really should be an encumbrance to freedom fighting, anymore.

Invariably, the attainment of independence clears the painful memory of schism. In Angola, Guinea-Bissau and lately Zimbabwe, victory over long years of colonialism was seen as the ultimate alixir in the face of which all previous obstacles literally disappeared.

Yet, we find it difficult to be at any ease with the fractious wedges that now divide the liberation organisations of South Africa, if only because of the rather unique nature of the struggle there.

Specifically, the current split centres around the African National Congress (ANC) on one hand, and the Pan-African Congress (PAC), on the other.

The blank between the two rival bodies has hardly been helped by the fact that various member-countries of the OAU support one faction, and not the other.

It is naive to seek a fusion of these groups, since the hostility between them appears to be very deep and abiding. Moreover, there is the danger that such a process will be so tortuous that it could be distracting in the long run.

However, we would want the various participants in the struggle to take note of one basic phenomenon. And it is that the unfolding Drama in South Africa, as already hinted, is radically different from the other conflicts that have taken place elsewhere in the continent. All along, the onslaught had been focused more on colonialism rather than racism. Moreover, the encounter with South Africa has always taken place on a vicarious level.

But now, the issues are being joined with a group of 'verkramptes' who are fanatically devoted to their cause, such that they will do anything to stem the tide of History.

As a matter of urgency therefore, we enjoin the various actors in the struggle to recognise the important cause in which they are constrained to play down any ethnic, ideological or whatever divisions that exist among them. They should allow the objective of overthrowing the enemy to loom largest, in their calculations.

African countries can do a lot to bridge the existing gulf. They should shun being overtly or covertly on either side. We believe that this stance is most auspicious for procuring a meeting point. The Liberation Committee of the OAU should provide the greatest inspiration by helping to catalyse, and if possible pioneer, any co-ordinating ventures between these two groups.

We believe that the demise of the apartheid regime would be hastened by an outlook that combines a recognition of the rights of various liberation groups with a need to harness the similarity of their steam against a common enemy.

CSO: 4701/453

MINISTER DENIES INDICATING INTENTION TO SPLIT NLC

Minister's Comment

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Aug 81 p 18

[Article by Jackson Imafidon]

[Excerpt] Mr Adebisi Ogedengbe, the Minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity, has denied that the Federal Government was making moves to split the Nigeria Labour Congress and divide the Nigerian workers in the process.

The Minister was addressing a delegation of Labour journalists in Lagos last week.

He said that he has all along been quoted out of context, that he is quoted to have said that the Federal Government was going to initiate moves to amend Trade Unions Act 22 of 1978.

Mr Ogedengbe added that to the best of his knowledge neither his ministry, the President nor the President-in-Council has indicated any intention of amending the said Acts 22 of 1978.

He, however, said that he was aware that some members of the National Assembly were proposing the Bill. The minister said that if the opinion of his ministry was sought by the movers of the Bill in the National Assembly, professional advice would have been placed at their disposal which could have made them drop the idea.

Nevertheless, he added, the law makers were only doing what they felt was their duty and that the right of forming more than one central labour organisation depended on the Nigerian workers who had their democratic right to exercise.

Mr Ogendengbe said that what he said in his address at the International Labour Organisation conference last June was that the Nigerian government would examine the labour laws, particularly the Trade Union Acts 22 of 1978 and report back at the next conference.

He said that he could not see how he could be interpreted to mean that the Federal Government intended to amend Act 22 of 1978 to allow for the formation of more than one central labour organisation.

Sunmonu at Jos Rally

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

LABOUR leader Hassan Sunmonu was forced to abandon a rally in Jos, when his audience staged a walk-out.

Mr. Sunmonu, the NLC president, had been whipping up support for moves to oppose a Bill, which would allow a rival central labour organisation to emerge.

About 800 workers had listened as Mr. Sunmonu unleashed attack on the Bill for about one hour.

He explained why the NLC was fighting for a "workers' charter of demand," which, among other things, encompassed restoration of car loans and national minimum wage. Then he delivered another talk on the Federal-initiated "Green Revolution" programme.

And that may have broken the camel's back. For the audience suddenly began to troop out of the hall, at the Jos Cultural Centre.

Minutes later, only about 50 persons were left, many of them NLC officials.

Apparently startled, Mr. Sunmonu was forced to terminate the rally, after singing the "victory song" with the handful.

Earlier, he had told the rally that allegation that the congress had been politicised was baseless, because it was "impossible for any body or political party to manipulate the national executive committee of the congress."

Mr. Sunmonu said the proposed legislation was meant to divide the workers, with a view to enslaving them. And he urged that they must 'demand for their rights and not beg for them."

Civil Service Union Leader

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Aug 81 p 29

[Text]

THE National President of the Nigeria Civil Service Union, Mr. David Ojeli, has condemned the threat by the Nigeria Labour Congress to call out workers on an indefinite strike if the Trade Union Acts 21 and 22 of 1978 were amended.

In a statement in Lagos, Mr. Ojeli described the threat as "an empty boast" and proof that the NLC had no respect for the rule of law.

Mr. Ojeli said the proposed labour amendment was not designed to break the NLC but to reaffirm the Freedom of Association and the Right to Organise (ILO Convention) which the NLC had endorsed.

He wondered why the NLC President, Mr. Sunmonu, should prefer to lead an organisation whose membership was compelled by law and not popularly acceptable to members.

Mr. Ojeli urged Mr. Sunmonu to remember the NLC general strike of May 11 and 12, 1981 which, he said, did not receive the support of the majority of workers.

"If Mr. Sunmonu has not learnt any lesson from the last ill-fated strike, he should call another one and see the result. During the last strike, he narrowly escaped a vote of no confidence, this time, he will surely meet his Waterloo. He has neither the capacity nor the justification for such a strike," Mr. Ojeli declared.

Asserting that Nigerian workers were no fools, Mr. Ojeli warned the NLC to stop mean propaganda, blackmail and political sentiments adding that the congress president would not gain anything by such methods.

"To run from pillar to post, telling lies to please authorities will not save the congress from the disintegration which Sunmonu has brought about through partisan politics and ideological fanaticism." Mr. Ojeli said.

Agricultural Workers Union

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Aug 81 p 2

[Text]

SECRETARY-GENERAL of the Agricultural and Allied Workers' Union of Nigeria (AAWUN), Alhaji Kola Balogun, has appealed to members of National Assembly to disregard the 'baseless cries' of the President of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) against the passing of the Trade Unions Amendment Bill.

In a statement in Lagos recently, Alhaji Balogun claimed that if the bill was passed into law, it would guarantee basic freedom of industrial trade unions and of the ordinary Nigerian worker.

He described Mr. Sunmonu's opposition to the bill as 'a product of his ignorance as to what are the true bases of workers' rights and freedoms.'

Alhaji Kola, who was recently elected President-General of the Pan African Federation of Agricultural Trade Union (PAFAU), said that the proposed Trade Union Amendment Bill would not split the NLC.

'In fact', he stressed, 'no forces can split the NLC if the generality of Nigerian workers have faith and belief in the continued existence of a central labour centre.'

He accused the NLC leader of 'autocratic tendencies', adding that Mr. Sunmonu should be held responsible 'for promoting and aiding measures that have already destroyed the strong base of love, unity and brotherhood on which the NLC was built.'

Alhaji Kola, however, called on members of National Assembly to delete any provision that could weaken the organisational activities of the labour movement.

CSO: 4701/453

NPN ANTICIPATES WORKING AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER PARTIES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

THE NPN national chairman, Chief Adisa Akinloye, has said that all other political parties, except the UPN had indicated their intention to enter into working agreement with his party.

Speaking on a weekly television programme in Calabar, Chief Akinloye said that the Mahmoud Waziri faction of the GNPP, the Aminu Kano faction of the PRP and even the NPP had all agreed to work with the NPN — "in the overall interest of the country".

He said that the UPN would not come because of "the confrontational attitude of its leadership".

Chief Akinloye said that from the utterances of the NPP national leader, Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe, he was optimistic that the party would come back.

He said that the reported alignment of the UPN, NPP, PRP and the GNPP to fight NPN in the 1983 elections, was "a ruse". He said that it was like bringing together "incompatibles".

He expressed optimism that President Shehu Shagari's Bills would always sail through the National Assembly.

He urged legislators at the National Assembly to continue to vote according to their conscience and not to be enticed by money from any political party.

CSO: 4701/453

CONFRONTATION BETWEEN GOVERNORS, TRADITIONAL RULERS HARMFUL

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Dangerous Trend"]

[Text]

FROM what we have seen of the relationship between so-called progressive governors and traditional rulers, it would seem as if the governors' article of faith now reads something like "if you can't own them, wreck them."

First not too long ago Governor Bola Ige of Oyo State gathered together traditional rulers in his state and read to them the riot act as if they were some disobedient school children. He would, he said, deal ruthlessly with any ruler who would not obey his government, presumably whether it is right or wrong. Then of course came along his bed-fellow, Governor Abubakar Rimi of Kano State. Never a fellow to be respectful of traditional rulers he has tried to derogate the pre-eminent position of the Emir of Kano by creating more first class chiefs in the Emir's domain. Lately Governor Bisi Onabanjo of Ogun State has been moving surreptitiously to remove the Awujale of Ijebu-Ode, Oba Sikiru Adetona from his throne.

In all these the crime of the traditional rulers has been that they would not do their governors' biddings without any questions asked. It would be dishonest to say that NPN governors too do not have disagreements with traditional rulers. Apparently, however, the NPN governors have been more cautious in dealing with disagreeable traditional rulers. A lot of harsh words may be exchanged when such disagreements occur. But it is all done quietly rather than out in the public eye. This way no body's ego is seen to be bruised, and so no unnecessary tensions are created.

Progressive or no progressive, the fact is that traditional rulers are still held in high esteem. And unless the people can be persuaded otherwise, it would be foolish and dangerous to ride rough shod over them.

CSO: 4701/453

PRESIDENTIAL ECONOMIC ADVISER SAYS ECONOMY BUOYANT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Aug 81 p 3

[Text of speech delivered to the Press by Professor E.C. Edozien, Special Adviser to the President on Economic Affairs, on Thursday 14th August, 1981]

[Text]

Recently, certain quarters have embarked on a campaign calculated to generate doubts about the real state of the Nigerian economy. The latest of such efforts was the address to the people of his state on August 9, 1981 by the Governor of Ogun State in which he sought to point a gloomy picture of an economy that was supposedly destined for inevitable doom.

It is clear now that this campaign is not only ill-advised and politically motivated but constitutes a disservice to the people of this country who are the final victims of the campaign to destroy the economy by instilling a lack of confidence in it both within and outside Nigeria. The most unfortunate element in this campaign is that it has, by manipulating easy facts and drawing illogical conclusion from wrong promises, even citing a timely letter from Mr. president to lend authenticity to its claims, attempted to misinform Nigerians about the true state of the economy. While these acts merit the condemnation of every right thinking Nigerian there is more compelling need to tell the Nigerian people what the real situation is. This is the purpose of this statement and it is hoped that it would also help to make clear that the campaign has been founded on falsehood and inexactitudes.

As part of its unwarranted attacks on the Nigerian economy and its managers, the campaign has claimed among other things that the economy is in a desperate state as a result of some misguided and misdirected policies of the government, that foreign exchange receipts have not only fallen drastically but that our external reserves are dwindling fast and that Mr. President has refused to give Nigerians a true picture of the state of the economy. These statements amount to a deliberate and gross misrepresentation of facts and are not consistent with the performance of the economy as shown by standard econmic indicators.

THE WORLD OIL GLUT AND THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY:

Perhaps the major factor that has given rise to recent developments is the now well-known fact that the world oil market is experiencing a glut which has in turn necessitated some reduction in both the rate of production and export of crude oil from Nigeria. Since Nigeria depends on oil for about 90 per cent of her foreign exchange revenue and an equally high proportion of government revenue, the situation should normally be of concern to any serious minded Nigerian. Nevertheless, it should be clear to any impartial observer that the glut has nothing to do with any alleged mismanagement of the Nigerian economy. Rather, it is the result of several extraneous factors which are not within the government's immediate control such as Saudi Arabia's oil production policy, conservation efforts and reduction of consumption in the industrialized countries as a result of economic recession there and increasing in non-OPEC oil production, all of which have led to a decrease in the demand for Nigerian oil as well as other producing countries.

Inspite of the foregoing, the situation is not grim as the recent campaign seeks to prove. Because oil production and revenue figures for the first quarter of 1981 exceeded the initial estimates, the decline in the second quarter has not had as much negative impact on the economy as the recent developments in the world oil market would have engendered. It was however realized that the unfavourable developments in the in ernational mar-

ket place for our oil called for prudence and discipline in establishing and adhering to our priorities and Mr. president must responsibly alerted the state governors about this. This is now being misused.

The statement of the financial position of the government of Nigeria as at July 17, 1981 indicates that the external reserves stood at 5.328 billion Naira which, compared with the position as at the end of 1980 figures shows that there has been a net increase in foreign exchange accumulation. The monthly average inflow for the first five months of the year was 1.206 billion Naira compared to 1.139 billion Naira for the corresponding period in 1980. Also, the average outflow for the period January—May 1981 amounted to 1.131 billion Naira which implies that there has been an average monthly increase in foreign exchange reserves by 75 million Naira. Thus, contrary to the claims made in the ill-advised campaign, the external reserves increased by 373.4 million Naira during the first five months of 1981. Infact, the economy experienced net outflows only in January and April and only of such magnitudes that the net foreign exchange position is positive.

Furthermore, it is estimated that even if the present trends continue, there would only be a gradual decline in foreign exchange receipts for the remaining part of 1981 while the outflow may increase because of the import component of various projects outlined in the Fourth National Development Plan and as a result of recent adjustments in wages and allowances which will inevitably gear up effective demand in the economy. It is estimated that all the adverse developments in the international oil market would limit the total inflows for 1981 to 12.442 billion Naira, compared with 14.351 billion Naira for 1980 while the total outflow for 1981 may reach 14.362 billion Naira. Thus, the estimated net decline in foreign exchange position for the year is expected to amount to only 920 million Naira which is small considering the government's policy of import liberalization. These estimates would hold true even if Nigeria's oil is sold at 36.50 dollars per barrel and average lifting is kept at 1.4 million barrels per day. In addition to the 265,000 barrels per day of lomestic oil consumption. It is important to point out that these estimates are based on a rather pessimistic scenario and it is quite likely that the anticipated decline in external reserves may not even materialise if the current trends are reversed in the near future.

Given the foregoing facts, it is unfair in the extreme to accuse Mr. president of not giving a true picture of the impact of the recent developments and magnitude of their potential impact on the economy. These facts bear testimony to the fact that appropriate economic policies are being followed and that the economy can still make progress inspite of the difficult circumstances imposed upon it by the external developments in the international oil market. The observed developments in the economy in the first half of the year should also help to reinforce our confidence in the resilience of the Nigerian economy and its capability to withstand external shocks.

SOME ECONOMIC INDICATORS:

Developments in the Nigerian economy in the first half of 1981 do not give any reason for the statements being made and the doubts being expressed about the state of the economy. The available evidence indicates that there was an increase in the level of economic activity in 1980 campared with 1979. The gross domestic product increased from N33.4 billion in 1979 to N36.1 billion, which represents a growth rate of 8.1%. At the same time. the manufacturing index increased by 10.9% from 237.5 in 1979 to 263.6 in 1980. Along with these, almost every subsector of our industrial sector is said to have performed better in 1980 than in 1979, The momentum generated by these increases in the 1980 level of production have been sustained in 1981 except for a few industries which have suffered more from the damaging effects of smuggling than from bad economic management. If there has been any noticeable decline in the level of economic activity in the first half of the year, it was due to the delay in the passage of the budgets of both the Federal and state governments, apprehension on the part of our industrialists over the issue of a national minimum wage which led to a cautious implementation of industrial expansion programmes that would involve the hiring of more labour, and the ever present evil effects of smuggling on our domestic industries. In response to these, the government has introduced new measures to combat smuggling which, it is expected, would go a long way to curb this nefarious practice. Also, recent measures introduced by government are expected to engender significant increases in industrial investment during the second half of 1981.

The efforts to keep the rate of growth of prices to the barest minimum has continued to yield dividends. From an annual rate of 16.8% in 1978 the rate of inflation as reflect by the composite consumer price index, was reduced to 11.4% in 1979 and further to 10.2% in 1980. The available evidence indicates that this steady decline in the price level was sustained well past the first quarter of 1981. Since the industrial action of May 1981 and the resultant wide publicity given to the new national minimum wage which generated a lot of announcement effect on prices, the rate of inflation may have increased but only slightly. It should however be noted

that these developments were the result of money illusion on the part of the workers and lack of realism demonstrated by union leaders rather than bad economic management on the part of government.

The developments in Nigeria's balance of payments have in total been favourable as earlier stated. The most notable factor perhaps is that there has been a significant increase in the rate of importation into Nigeria. Thus, the net increase in the foreign exchange reserves which mounted to ₦373.4 million from January to May 1981 is small compared with the ₦1.227 billion which was earned over the same period in 1980. It is however to be expected that the import level would rice in response to economic buoyancy and as the country begins to implement the capital projects in the fourth national development plan.

The central focus of government's monetary and fiscal management policy has been to use credit restraints and reduce rate of increase of government expenditure to check the growth of aggregate demand in the economy. This is a strategy that helps to ensure that inflation is kept at moderate levels while the pace of the economy's progress is not unduly hampered. Along these lines, the money supply which stood at ₦9.227 billion in December 1980 had declined to ₦8.238 billion in March 1981, which represents a drop of over 6.4% between January and March.

Attempts have also been made to limit the growth of public expenditure. In pursuance of its determination to reduce our dependence on oil, and to reactivate our other sources of revenue to supplement the revenue from oil, the Federal Government decided that only 78.4% of the 1981 budget was to be derived from the oil sector, compared with 83.6% in 1980. Unfortunately, several state governments have failed to learn from the Federal Government's policy of cautious expansion which is instructive under our present circumstances. Rather, many of them have embarked on mammoth spending programmes far in excess of the most ambitious projections of their financial resources. Many of these state governments have made the mistake of allowing dogmatic predonceptions rather than objective and pragmatic calculations to guide their investment decisions. Economists agree that deficit financing may be good if kept within reasonable proportions but to draw up expenditure plans that exceed a state's revenue resources by more than 100 per cent is not only prodigal but is tantamount to fiscal irresponsibility.

In response to the alleged neglect of the agricultural sector, it should be pointed out that an examination of the available evidence bears testimony to government's commitment to the objective of revitalizing the agricultural sector and transforming our financial capital from the oil sector into human and physical capital over time. From only 6.0% in 1978/79 and 7.2% in 1979/80, the government increased the proportion of its capital programme devoted to agriculture to 11.3% in 1980. In the 1981 budget 1.162 billion Naira or 12.7% of the capital programme was allocated to this sector to promote increases in agricultural production and to sustain the gains already being made in such allied areas as water resources, fisheries and livestock production, in furtherance of the government's Green Revolution Programme. Those expenditure proportions are far in excess of the proportion of their budgets which the campaigners have allocated to agriculture in their own states.

We have used the foregoing standard economic indicators to show that inspite of the difficulties arising from the oil glut, which Nigeria in concert with other OPEC countries which are experiencing similar difficulties in trying to resolve, the economic situation in the country is not critical. The oil glut cannot be permanent. Every respectable projection confirms this. Unification of prices will take care of the glut. While we may not attain the pre-glut level of production and prices and, therefore revenue, we will have enough revenue to pursue our policy of catering for the basic need of our people. We will, however, have no room for wasteful expenditure which the present administration from its inception has sought to eliminate, and which Mr. President has enjoined the state to emulate. We, have irrespective of what our detractors may say, laid the foundation for the self-sustaining growth of our economy. As a great economist, Alfred Marshall once said, nature is not given to making jumps (natura non facit saltum). The effects of policies aimed at structural changes in an economy do not show instantaneously. In our case we are confident that the results will show before the day of reckoning when the hollow cries of current panic mongers can only be heard dismally in the wilderness.

In conclusion, the recent attacks on the management of the Nigerian economy is not justified by the facts as the recent developments both in the international oil market and in the domestic economy have not had the impact which the ill-motivated campaign has tried to claim. The president in his letter to the state governors merely gave a warning signal which if heeded would alleviate short term problems of the oil glut. To misconstrue it as an admission of the economy's impending doom is simply an example of high-powered mischief making.

CSO: 4701/453

FOOD DISTRIBUTION METHOD TO BE CHANGED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Tony Ikhile]

[Text] Essential consumer goods like rice, stockfish, milk and sardines will be on your door steps, come October.

By then, the new method of distributiing food items will be in force at the local government level.

Under a new policy by the Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC), there will be 10 distributors in each local government area. They will be fed from the 38 NNSC depots now being run in various parts of the country.

Disclosing this in Lagos yesterday in an exclusive interview was the marketing manager of the NNSC, Mr Chris Audu.

Mr Audu emphasised that the new system would ensure that essential food items were evenly spread to minimise monopoly.

Applications

Already, he revealed, 10,000 applications had been received from those who wished to be distributors for the company.

The NNSC executive said that the 3,000 applicants who would qualify for the distributorships would be selected at the end of next month.

Mr Audu described the new system as a "revolution," which would lead to a better distribution system.

He contended that the NNSC was the only company of its type which, by next year, would hit a yearly turnover of N200 million.

This would be raised to N300 million in 1983, he said.

On other advantages of the new system, Mr Audu emphasised that it would eliminate malpractices because the distributors would be known.

"We will get better organised and will be dealing with fewer people, unlike now when thousands of people besiege our offices," he said.

Mr Audu maintained that "these unscrupulous people" collected and sold documents meant for purchasing the essential items. And in the end, prices went up.

He said that, apart from the consumer items, the NNSC would also channel building materials, like cement and galvanised roofing sheets, through the distributors.

Meanwhile, the NNSC has opened a retail shop at the Tafawa Balewa Square, Lagos.

CSO: 4701/453

GENERAL JEMIBEWON TOURS NORTHERN AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Soldiers Awaiting Discharge

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Aug 81 p 16

[Text]

THE General Officer Commanding the 1st Mechanised Division of the Nigerian Army, Major-General David Jemibewon has directed that all soldiers awaiting discharge on any grounds should vacate their barracks accommodation by October 1st this year.

The order was given at Zuru when the GOC was addressing troops of the 7th Mechanised Brigade who are now under his Division as a result of the new army re-organisation.

He told the troops that the authorities gave them the option of staying in the barracks and drawing their emoluments until their discharge benefits were computed and paid..

In return for those concessions, they were to continue performing thier military duties, he said.

This privilege, according to General Jemibewon has been abused as the affected soldiers have become a cog in the wheel of military discipline.

Speaking on other issues, he praised the troops for their efforts in contributing to the afforestation efforts in the area. Trees, he said, would not only beautify their surroundings but would also guard against storm hazards which are a predominant feature of the area.

General Jemibewon extolled the soldiers for their excellent performance in Lebanon and expressed regret over the losses suffered during the shelling of their location by the Israeli-backed militia of Major Saad Haddad but urged the soldiers to take consolation in the fact that those who died have not died in vain but in the interest of world peace.

The GOC further commended the excellent relationship between the troops and civilians in the area and reminded them that all Nigerians and their properties were part of the territorial integrity of the nation which they have sworn to protect.

General Jemibewon's familiarisation tour later took him to Birnin-Kebbi and Sokoto where he paid courtesy calls on the Sultan of Sokoto and the State Governor, Alhaji Shehu Kangiwa.

Meeting With Sokoto Governor

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Aug 81 p 20

[Text]

GENERAL Officer Commanding the First Mechanised Armour, Kaduna Major-General David Jemibewon, has observed that it was not the pattern of any government which matters but the person heading it.

He was commending the Sokoto State Governor, Alhaji Shehu Mohammed Kangiwa when he paid him a courtesy call at Government House last weekend.

According to him, there had been much improvement in Sokoto State, adding he was satisfied with the current public/ army relationship in the state.

He said, "if there was no Sokoto State there would be no Seven Mechanised Brigade, therefore, the soldiers are to protect the civilians and porperties."

The G.O.C. informed Governor Shehu Kwangiwa that he had been to Birnin Kebbi and Zuru thereby visiting the remaining members of the Seven Mechanised Brigade under his division. He said the army was undergoing re-organisation in which the divisions were being re-organised such that their authority would cover new areas of jurisdiction.

General Jemibewon also said the Brigade headquarters had proposed to move away from its shooting range away from some kilometres along Sokoto—Kware as it had constituted security risk.

He said the army was more concerned about the individuals that the villages would be notified of the soldiers shooting activities through the use of either the red light at night or a red flag in the afternoon.

Governor Shehu Kangiwa told the G.O.C. that his administration had proposed to evacuate the villagers which could have been expensive but later decided to advise and assist the soldiers to build another higher and safer shooting range.

He expressed delight that the soldiers thought it better to leave the area which had been a cause for concern.

Governor Kangiwa recalled that at the height of the soldiers activities in the area, a committee was set up which came to the conclusion that the zone was open to danger.

CSO: 4701/453

COMPLIANCE WITH RULES ON EXPATRIATE COMPANIES URGED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Frank Akinola]

[Text]

STATE governments that have defied Federal directives on the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Act have been told to comply in the interest of all.

The call was made yesterday by the chairman of the Enterprises Promotion Board, Mr. Minso Gadzama, while addressing state chairmen and secretaries of state enterprises committees in Lagos.

"There are several state governments and newbreed politicians that have invited expatriate companies to undertake contracts or what they call special assignments."

These, he said, were not provided for in the Enterprises Promotion Act.

"I am confident that only the Federal Government is vested with the powers of exempting a company from the provisions of the Act."

He advised the various chairmen to go back and search their territories thoroughly to ascertain which companies were complying and which were not.

Control

Mr. Gadzama pointed out that the Indigenisation Act was not enacted to exclude expatriates from taking part in our economy, but rather to let "Nigerians and foreigners partake in developing the economy."

He noted that the country could only boast of independence if Nigerians were prepared and able to control the country's economic destiny.

Mr. Gadzama disclosed that 75 per cent of the affected business organisations had complied with the law.

He pointed out that the belief that the indigenisation law was a ruse was unfounded.

He said before any enterprise was accorded compliance status, the purchase considerations must be checked, bank statement revisited, to ensure that the transactions were made and 10 per cent workers equity granted.

CSO: 4701/453

TEXTILE INDUSTRY LOSING MARKET TO SMUGGLING

Labor Minister's Comment

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 Aug 81 p 5

[Excerpt] Smuggling operations have led to the sharp rise in the unemployment figures in Nigeria, the Labour Minister, Mr Adebisi Ogedengbe, has said.

He said the victim in this case was the textile industry which altogether had lost its market and might soon lay off more than 60,000 workers.

The minister revealed this during a programme ("Labour Forum") organised by the Labour Writers' Association of Nigeria (LAWAN).

He stressed that in an industry that had lost 50 percent of its market to smuggled goods "you can never expect such industry to break even."

The Labour Minister said that he was aware that some of the textile companies that had closed down in Kaduna had involved 10,500 workers and "right now we are forced with the possibility of more textile workers being laid off.

Reactivation Kano Company

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Aug 81 p 17

[Text]

A SUM of 5.6 million Naira will be spent to reactivate the Kano State Government owned Textile Printers Company Limited.

According to the Deputy General Manager of the industry, Alhaji Abdullahi Maikano Umar, plans have been completed to carry out the reactivation exercise in two phases.

Alhaji Abdullahi who was briefing the state governor, Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi, on plans for the reactivation said that the first phase of the programme would involve the complete reactivation of the existing machinery and equipment and the installation of 104 picanol looms.

The governor was on a visit to the industry to see things for himself.

Alhaji Abdullahi said the first phase of the exercise was envisaged to raise the total out-put of the industry from the present 1.5 million metres of textile material per year to 6.1 million with a potential sales turn-over of about seven million Naira.

The general manager said the second phase of the reactivation would involve the purchase and installation of 40 Sulzes machines which would further raise the total out-put of the industry to 9.8 million metres of textile materils with a potential sales turn-over of 11 million Naira.

He informed the governor that the Kano State Investment and Properties Limited has assured the industry of providing the necessary funds required for the reactivation adding that the process has been set in motion to recruit weaving experts, a production manager and engineers for the company.

Alhaji Abdullahi said that the Desai and Associates Industrial and Management Consultants have been commissioned to undertake a complete reactivation of the machinery and to produce a comprehensive operational study in areas of marketing, sales, engineering and financial control.

He said the industry has a potential of becoming one of the biggest textile industries in the country.

He attributed the inefficiency of the company since its incorporation in 1968 to lack of sufficient funds to make additional investments and tap the potentialities of the unutilised building spaces.

Alhaji Abdullahi said that about 300 workers of the factory have been retrenched to allow for the reactivation programme.

CSO: 4701/453

PROBLEMS OF OIL INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

High Cost of Production

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Aug 81 pp 1, 11

[Article by Moses Olorode]

[Text] Nigeria spends ten times more than what it costs any other oil producing nation to produce a barrel of crude oil.

Chairman of Senate Committee on Commerce and Industry, Senator Dr David Dafinone, said this situation was responsible for the comparatively low earnings from her crude oil exports.

Senator Dafinone, who was speaking at an interview with the New Nigerian in Lagos, emphasised that Nigeria spent by far the highest amount in producing a barrel of oil.

He frowned at the entire set-up of the oil industry and called for drastic reforms to enhance the optimum utilisation of our oil resources.

He said he had nothing against the Nigerian National Oil Corporation (NNPC) or its management but with the originators who failed to ensure that there was a built-in system of public accountability.

The senator, who is also an NPN top-notcher, believed that if the country's oil resources had been properly and efficiently managed, the current hardship being experienced as a result of the global glut could have been avoided.

He said even if Nigeria was producing only one million barrels of oil per day, the earnings from these could still be sufficient to pay for the country's recurrent and capital expenses.

He then suggested some diversification in the oil industry, adding that the country's heavy dependence on crude oil exportation was responsible for the jolt it received when prices fell.

Senator Dafinone contended that if all our existing oil refineries were expanded and additional ones built, "we should then be able to refine enough oil, not only for our local consumption but for export to neighbouring African countries as well."

He stated that any amount of oil left unrefined could then be sent overseas, adding that when prices of crude oil fell, we would then be able to fall back on the revenue from the refined oil.

He stressed that diversification was necessary "even in the oil industry itself," adding that by refining much of our oil, we would be creating employment for our people, improving their technology and also earning foreign exchange in the process."

He reiterated his call for a policy council for the oil industry which would formulate corporate objectives and strategies to be adopted by the industry to facilitate better and effective performance.

The council, when set up, would comprise the Chairman of the NNPC, senior civil servants, representatives of trade unions and would be headed by a president to be appointed by the Federal Government, he further suggested.

He explained that contrary to misconceptions in certain quarters, the council would not have a large number of supporting staff "rather only two or three secretaries would be sufficient to run the office of the president of the council."

The senator said the council would also establish performance criteria appropriate to individual oil companies.

Kaduna Refinery Phase-in

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Tunde Thompson]

[Excerpt]

A FEW days ago, an executive in one of the oil firms spoke about a controversy between the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) and oil marketing companies over the production of base oils for lubricants in the country.

According to the executive, the NNPC had given the oil firms only a month's notice for the testing of the base oils from the heavy processing unit at the Kaduna Refinery when, in fact, these tests required nothing less than six months, especially as they could not be done locally.

Furthermore, it was alleged that the pipelines to receive the imported heavy crude from the supertanker into the storage tanks at Warri for subsequent pumping to Kaduna, were not ready, and the NNPC had been using barges and coastal vessels to shuttle from the super-tanker to

Warri at a colossal sum.

The General Manager of the NNPC's Project Engineering Division, Mr. A. Kufeji, explained that there were literarily two refineries in Kaduna—one producing just fuels (petrol, kerosine, gas, fuel oil and liquified petroleum gas), and the other the lubricating oil refinery, which produces all the above, in addition to lubricating oil, asphalt, bitumen, wax and sulphur.

"To produce the quantity of the lubricating oil, asphalt and bitumen, we need to import crude oil. To import the crude oil, we need some facilities. These are not as simple as people may imagine, because they involve construction of pipelines in very deep waters; it is not as easy as laying pipelines on land," Mr. Kufeji said. Noting that the right season had to be watched and that September to March of another year was the only construction season, the General Manager declared that all the contracts which needed to be awarded on the pipelines projects had been awarded, and that progress on it was very satisfactory.

"There was a contract awarded which had to be re-awarded and it was this re-awarding that put the project out of phase with the Kaduna Refinery. To be able to minimise the period of inoperation of the Kaduna Refinery's lubricating oil section, we tried to evolve a new programme whereby we could bring in crude oil through a temporary solution", Mr. Kufeji went on.

A cost-benefit analysis showed that from the view-points of capital, revenue and the saving of foreign exchange, it was in the country's best interest to continue spending money on the temporary solution, involving bringing in the crude oil from abroad with the normal super tankers. "However, instead of berthing the supertanker in Escravos to use the facilities for the pipelines of the permanent solution, we would berth it somewhere in Bonny and use small barges to move the crude into a storage at Warri. There is nothing the NNPC is doing in this respect which is not known to the President-in-Council," Mr. Kufeji stressed.

CSO: 4701/453

PROBLEMS IN AJAOKUTA PROJECT SETTLED IN USSR TALKS

Minister's Report on Visit

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Moses Olorode]

[Text]

NIGERIA's steel project at Ajaokuta is to receive the best in Russian steel technology.

Soviet President, Mr. Leonid Breshnev gave this assurance in a discussion with Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele.

The minister, who has just returned from a visit to the USSR, told the New Nigerian at an interview that all equipment and machinery to be installed at the Ajaokuta Steel Complex would be of the best quality.

'I have seen where the equipment are being manufactured in Czechoslovakia', he said. He dismissed as unfounded, speculations that the Russians were planning to dismantle old steel plants in their country and reassemble them at Ajaokuta.

He said it was difficult, if not impossible to dismantle steel plants and reassemble them elsewhere.

Asked to state the objectives of his trip, the minister said the main purpose was to discuss with the Russians and identify problems that might impede the realisation of the 1985 deadline for the entire integrated steel plant.

Suitable accommodation, he said was one area in which the Russian engineers and technicians felt deeply concerned, and explained that after telling them that contract for 7,000 housing units had been awarded, as well as an 838 million Naira contract for civil works, 'the Russians believed that we mean business'.

'By that, we have shown or demonstrated to them that after 23 years on the drawing board, we are now prepared to take off, he said.

Malam Makele also disclosed that one of the outstanding problems he succeeded in resolving with the Russians was the handing over of drawings in the Russians' possession to the civil works contractors.

'The issue of laid-down procedures for the issuance of visas for the over 7,000 Russians who would be at Ajaokuta at the peak period has been resolved', he said. Also settled was the issue of how to deal with the pre-shipment inspection of over 600,000 tonnes of equipment, machinery and structures being manufactured at Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic.

The minister disclosed that arrangements were also concluded for the exploration of more mineral resources to be used for the steel mills.

To this end, he said, 15 Russian experts would soon be in the country to start the exploration exercise with their Nigerian counterparts.

Asked to comment on the quality of Russian steel technology, Malam Makele said the hue and cry over its so-called poor quality was the handiwork of the western propaganda.

He wondered why Nigeria could not seek partnership with the Russians if the Americans themselves could co-operate with them in space exploration.

'Moreover, the Soviet Union is the largest producer of steel in the world today and all the steel plants I visited there are fully automated', he noted.

Malam Makele said the Russians could not afford 'to toy with our steel project because their honour and prestige is also involved'.

GDR, Czechoslovak Assistance

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Aug 81 p 27

[Text]

SOME of the problems connected with the development of the Ajaokuta Steel Project have been solved by the Federal Government.

A statement issued in Lagos recently, by the Steel development, Department of the Executive Office of the President stated that some of the problems include accommodation, immigration procedures and inspection of plan and equipment.

According to the statement, discussions were held between federal government officials and a Russian government organisation, Tiajpromexport, at recent visit to the USSR by a Nigerian delegation led by the Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele.

The statement said that Malam Makele held series of discussions with the Chairman of the USSR Committee on Foreign Economic Relations, Mr. Skatchikov, and the Minister of Heavy Industries and Mettalurgy.

The statement added that the solution of those problems would further accelerate the Ajaokuta Steel Plant Project. It pointed out that the Minister delivered a special message from President Shehu Shagari, to the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, on the need for the timely completion of the plant.

The statement further stated that Malam Makele visited the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia and that both countries were willing to allow engineers from Ajaokuta Steel Plant to familiarise themselves with the machineries being used in their billet and rolling mills with a view to making the engineers understand their operations and maintenance.

CSO: 4701/453

USE OF LOCAL COAL FOR STEEL INDUSTRY TO BE STUDIED

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 21 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Don Ekpunobi]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Mines and Power is to appoint consultants to carry out a feasibility study of a possible utilization of Nigeria's coal in the country's Iron and Steel Industries.

These facts were disclosed by the Minister for Mines and Power Mr Ahmed Hassan at a news conference in Enugu.

Discarding the notion that Nigerian coal might not be suitable for the steel project, the Minister said that an American industry has established a devise in converting all form of coal into cooking coal.

"The statement that the steel industry will have to import all its coal requirements when it takes off is mere speculation and unfounded" he declared.

He said that in order to ensure sufficiency and steady supply of raw materials for the iron and steel project, the Federal Government has concluded negotiations for importing iron ore from Guinea adding that about N4.4 million had so far ben invested.

Mr Hassan disclosed that the government of Guinea had accepted to increase Nigeria share hold of her iron ore from the present 13.5 per cent and that arrangements had been concluded with a company in Liberia ALCO to transport the iron ore from Guinea to Nigeria.

On the reconstruction of Oji River Power Station, the Minister stated that work on the project will take off as soon as feasibility studies were concluded.

He regretted that coal, which he said is in great demand by so many industries, including the proposed Oji Power Station is not produced in large quantity adding that the short fall accounts for lack of fund in the mining industry.

He announced that plans are underway for his ministry to further render financial assistance to the Coal Corporation to enable it stand on its foot.

In answer to a question, the minister said that what delays the tapping of mineral deposits in some parts of the country is the time factors in exploring the economic viabilities on such projects.

He said that though mineral deposits abound in different parts of the country, not all of them are economically feasible.

Mr Hassan said that state government could embark on mineral explorations with economic potential provided such states get clearance from the ministry to engage in such projects.

The minister was accompanied on the vist by Guinean Minister of Mines and Geology Mr Ismael Toure, Guinea Ambassador to Nigeria Mr H.E. Aly Bangoura and some top officials from the Ministry of Mines and Power.

CSO: 4700/453

BRIEFS

ALIENS IN DOCK INDUSTRY--Seventeen thousand and five hundred aliens work in the dock industry in Nigeria. The total registered membership of the Dockworkers Union and Nigeria is about 35,000. Mr Jonas Abams, the General Secretary of the DUN disclosed this in Lagos while briefing labour journalists. The secretary pointed out that the aliens enjoy the same conditions of service like their Nigerial counterparts in the industry. He explained that the number has to rise as much because Nigerians shun dock jobs, first because the work is considered too dirty and hard and secondly because the wages paid are not commensurate with the hazardous nature of the jobs. [Excerpt] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Aug 81 p 18]

OPPOSITION TO ALIENS REGISTRATION--An atmosphere of uncertainty is now prevailing in Sardauna Local Government area of Gongola State following the registration of some people suspected to be aliens in the area. The state's National Population Commission has, however, declared the exercise illegal and unconstitutional. Most of the people in Gembu, the local government headquarters and environs are now living in perpetual fear that they might be deported to the neighbouring Cameroun Republic. The people affected, who are said to be mainly Fulani, Kambu, Kakka and Panso asserted that the registration exercise had political motives. They have petitioned the Federal Government over the controversy about their nationality. The chairman of the local government council, Malam Salihu Dodo, told a group of journalists in Gembu that the state government had instructed that a list of aliens resident in the area be compiled so as to check the influx of some undesirable people who might constitute security risk to the state and the country. Malam Salihu asserted that the exercise which was conducted with the assistance of district and village heads had not made any major headway because some people have refused to co-operate with the enumerators and indicated that if the situation did not improve the police might be called to assist the officials. But in a swift reaction to the story, the state Resident Commissioner for the National Population Commission, Alhaji Sa'adu Gurin, declared the exercise illegal, null and void and advised the state government to contact the proper authorities for necessary action. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Aug 81 pp 1, 7]

STEEL MILL TECHNICIANS--Twenty-five technicians with the Katsina Steel Rolling Mill have ended a five month intensive training at the mill's site. The project coordinator, Mr M. K. Bello, made this known at a cocktail party organised in his honour by the graduates at the company's guest house. Mr M.K. Bello said the

company had already interviewed another batch of 287 workers out of which 37 would be selected to undergo a similar training at the site to enable them to fully acquaint themselves with the job. Mr M.K. Bello disclosed that the company had also sent 24 students to its training centre in Japan and hoped to send another batch of 24 students soon. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Aug 81 p 24]

DECLINE IN TIN PROFITABILITY--The Federal Government realises 25 million Naira from tin production annually. Announcing this while conducting the Minister for Mines and Geology from the Republic of Guinea, Comrade Ismail Toure, at the Alamgamated Tin Mines (ATMN) in Jos, the Minister for Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan, said although Nigeria produces about 4,000 tonnes of tin annually the production has fallen by 10 percent. Alhaji Hassan said this is due to operational and running cost as well as the general reduction in the prices of tin in the world market. In his welcome address earlier the ATMN Chairman, Alhaji Ahmadu Malle Dan Iyan Jama'are, said that before the advent of oil, tin and columbite used to be among the foremost of Nigeria's leading foreign exchange earners. But in recent past he said the tin industry has witnessed a degree of setback as a result of a number of influences which have adversely affected the profitability of the tin mining company. These influences the chairman said, are products of official policies on importation, exportation, taxation and mandatory wage increases, the application of which is fast drifting the tin industry into a position of non viability. [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Aug 81 p 17]

CHINESE DELEGATION--If the Chinese delegates to the last Sino-Nigerian dialogue were to be taken as a reflection of what Chinese at home are, then old age in China is an asset, rather than a curse. The Chinese delegation to the talks was composed mainly of people with decades of experience behind them. They were articulate and often elusive on tough issues that might force acceptance of contradiction in some Chinese policies. The leader of the Chinese delegation was Professor Fusan of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. However, Madame Wu Qing appeared the most authoritative member of the delegation. Madame Wu has a wide knowledge of West Africa, having visited most of the states. Dr Bolaji Akinyemi, who was chairman of the talks, set the pace on the opening day "You are once again welcome to Nigeria." He then went straight to the business of the day--the Sino-Nigerian dialogue, recalling briefly the first July 1979 dialogue in Peking and its significance towards an understanding of each country's position. He was, however, quick to point out significant changes in the international arena since then, most notably the renewed tension all over globe since President Reagan's ascendancy in the US. In response, the leader of the Chinese delegation agreed with his Nigerian counterpart that Africa and China were today faced with the increasing problem of defending their national independence, sovereignty and economic development. It was therefore, very important for China to send the delegation to Nigeria at the invitation of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA). [Excerpts] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Aug 81 p 3]

LAGOS STEEL MILL PLAN--Lagos State is to have a N26.6 million steel mill built by its government. It will be a joint venture with the American firm of Messrs. Pennsylvania Engineering Corporation--PEC. Trade and Industry Commissioner Ganiyu Oshineye announced this at a Press briefing in Lagos yesterday. He said: "The state government is entitled to 64 percent (N3.2m) of the N5.5 million equity share capital, while PEC is to have 36 percent (N1.8m)." The mill, proposed for Shala, in Epe Local Government area, was coming late of delays in Federal guarantee to the foreign loan, said the commissioner. He revealed that the government had budgeted about N10 million for a pharmaceutical industry. A N5.5 million factory, which can produce 20 million red bricks every year, is also under consideration, it was said. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Aug 81 p 32]

WAGE BILL PASSAGE--The Wage Bill has been passed into law with a proviso that workers won't get arrears. The House of Representatives yesterday unanimously passed the N125 National Minimum Wage Bill as amended, taking effect from "the day it is assented to by the President" and not "July 1 this year" as originally contained in the bill. The Speaker, Mr Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, explained that the Constitution did not support any retrospec the bill. In a statement later, the Speaker said the House would now "urgently" treat nine Bills during the remaining part of the session. These include the Federal Electoral Commission Bill, the Association of National Accountants of Nigeria Bill, the creation of New States Bill and the Income Tax Bill. Others include the NNPC Bill, the Court of Appeal and High Court Bill, Nigerian Television Authority Amendment Bill, and the Code of Conduct Bureau Bill. [Excerpts] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 Aug 81 p 1][as published]

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS LAW--A new food and drugs law is now in the making. When in force, the law will make it impossible for new food, drugs, and cosmetics to be imported into the country without clearance from the Federal Government. Procedures for obtaining importation approval for such food and drugs would be clearly spelt out, the Minister of Health, Mr Daniel Ugwu, told the inaugural meeting of the reconstituted Food and Drugs Advisory Council yesterday. Mr Ugwu emphasised that "the use of generic names for pharmaceutical preparations or the need to have a list of essential drugs based on disease patterns in the country need urgent consideration." The Minister pointed out that there was need to ensure that no layman had adcess to poisonous or dangerous drugs. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Aug 81 p 1]

OGUN-OSHUN RIVER BASIN DAM--The Ogun-Oshun River Basin Development Authority will supply about 100 million litres of water per day for irrigation when civil work on the dam is completed in March next year, the authority's General Manager, Dr Lekan Are has said. Dr Are told a correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Ajaokuta that the dam would also supply 600 million litres and 200 million litres of water to complement water supply to Lagos and Ogun states respectively. He stated that the authority cultivated a total land area of 11,100 hectares during the first half of this year, of which 1,062 hectares were used for the cultivation of rice. He also said that the area would produce about 1,300 tonnes of rice every planting season. Dr Lekan Are said that the contract for the hydro-electricity aspect of the dam which, he added, was awarded in

January this year at the cost of 8.5 million Naira would be completed in 35 months and when completed, he further said the dam would generate nine megawatts of hydro-electric power. He further stated that displaced people in the area would benefit from power to be generated. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Aug 81 p 11]

MINING COOPERATION WITH GUINEA--Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan announced in Lagos on Sunday that our country's steel industry would benefit Africa. He stated this while exchanging views with Guinean Minister for Mines and Geology, Mr Ismael Toure who arrived with a five man delegation in Lagos on Saturday on a one week visit to the country. Alhaji Ibrahim contended that it was the belief of Nigeria that other African countries would gain from the steel industry. He called on the Guinean government to increase the country's share in her iron ore mining venture adding that this would further strengthen relationship between both countries. Presently Nigeria has 13.5 percent share participation in Group J Partners, the single largest share holder. Alhaji Ibrahim told the visiting minister that the iron ore project was very important as far as Nigeria was concerned because of the country country's steel industry. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Aug 81 p 9]

PORTS BACKLOG--A large consignment of cars is now waiting to be cleared at the Lagos ports. The importers are understood to be facing financial problems over customs duties and other freight charges. As a result, they have found it difficult to bring in the cars, some of which have been waiting at the ports in the last one month. Altogether, 17 ships, carrying cars, are waiting to berth at the ports for lack of space. This was revealed at a Press briefing in Lagos yesterday by the Minister for Transport, Dr Umaru Dikko. The Minister declared that altogether, 31 ships were waiting to berth at both the Apapa and the Tin Can Island ports as against 100 ships recently reported by a Lagos newspaper. Dr Dikko said: "At no time since 1976 when Nigeria solved the problems of congestion at the Lagos port have we ever had 50 vessels waiting to berth not to talk of 100." He said the problems of the NPA was to convince importers to use ports other than Lagos. "The two ports in Lagos are capable of handling 65 ships at various discharge points at any given moment," Dr Dikko declared. Meanwhile, 60 days have been given to the importers within which to clear their vehicles or face the consequences. [Excerpts] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4701/453

CABINET MEETS, RATIFICATION DECREES ADOPTED

AB101326 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The cabinet met yesterday. The president of the republic ratified the instrument relating to the conditions of execution of the project known as the Diama Dam. This instrument was adopted in Paris on 11 December 1979.

In accordance with article 5 of the agreement creating the Senegal River Valley Development Organization, the resolution adopted by the heads of state conference concerning the execution of this dam project is binding on all the member states which undertake to ensure the implementation of the project.

The cabinet also examined and adopted a decree authorizing the president to approve the cooperation agreement between the Senegalese and Moroccan Governments in the field of personnel which was signed in Marrakech on 20 March this year. As everyone knows, the cooperation between both countries continues to grow stronger in conformity with the traditional bonds of fraternity and solidarity between their respective peoples.

The cabinet also adopted a decree authorizing the president to ratify the agreement of economic, commercial, technical and scientific cooperation between the governments of Iraq and Senegal which was signed in Dakar on 25 April this year. The two parties will exchange experts, consultants, teachers, senior officials, trainees, research workers and specialized missions. They will also grant each other necessary facilities for the promotion of trade, in the context of respect for their respective laws and regulations. To achieve these objectives, the two governments have decided to set up, in accordance with the terms of this agreement, a joint ministerial commission which will meet once a year in Dakar or Baghdad.

CSO: 4719/367

BRIEFS

CONFEDERATION WITH GAMBIA VIEWED--Dakar, 6 Sep (AFP)--AFRICAN UNITY, journal of the Socialist Party in Senegal, considers that the proposed confederation between Senegal and Gambia is a step toward a more strengthened union, be it a federation or integration into a unified state. In an article the journal asks if the future of the confederation will simply consist of placing Gambia under the umbrella of Senegal's security and waiting for time to work things out, or if it will seek to integrate all problems which face the two states in their bilateral and international relatons. A confederal formula, however perfect it might be, cannot totally integrate all problems and in all aspects. However, seeking to hide these from the beginning will amount to locking oneself up in a way that will condemn to failure any unionist initiative. The confederal formula appears ridiculous, in spite of or due to its flexibility, AFRICAN UNITY says. It also feels that the confederal stage will only be of historic value. [Text] [AB070956 Paris AFP in French 1534 GMT 6 Sep 81]

SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION TO GAMBIA--A delegation of the political bureau of the ruling Socialist Party has left for the Gambia where its members will accompany President Dawda Jawara on his nationwide tour. The Gambian head of state has chosen to hold dialogue with the rural populations and will begin his second political and economic tour of the interior with a meeting. During this tour of the interior, President Jawara will be accompanied by the Socialist Party delegation invited by the People's Progressive Party, President Jawara's party. The Socialist Party delegation, which includes Fadiga Mbodj, Amadou Ndiaye and Lamine Sarr, hopes to create fraternity among the two political parties and contribute to the desire of Presidents Abdou Diouf and Dawda Jawara to unite Senegal and Gambia into a Senegambian confederation. [Excerpt] [AB080716 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/367

INTENSIVE TRAINING OF PIONEERS REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 26 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

TWO spokesmen for the 75 future Pioneer leaders from schools all over Mahé, Praslin, and La Digue now undergoing two-weeks of intensive training at the Anse Boileau School, have outlined its aim and importance.

According to 14-year-old Dorothy Furneau of Bel Ombre School, who also took part in last year's camp-out at Anse Royale, this one is much tougher and demands a lot of hard work and endurance.

"Almost every minute is taken up with some activity, and we can just manage to catch up with everything", she said.

Holden Philoé, of Mont Fleuri School, agreed that this is the toughest training so far and explained that during the past week they have had several talks on the role and importance of a Pioneer.

"We have been taught what to do and what to say when we eventually find ourselves before a group of Pioneers less experienced than us. One has to know how to catch somebody's attention and we have been taught all this", Holden said.

The Pioneers have also visited the National Youth Service Village and expressed admiration at the way it is run. A number of them said they hope to join the NYS when the time comes.

"Imagine a whole village belonging to all young people who wish to take part," exclaimed Holden.

Apart from the NYS visit, the young militants have already had visits from the Minister of State responsible for Youth, Mr. Esme Jumeau, and several senior officials from the same department.

The camp itself is run by a camp leader appointed by the rest of its members. It is divided into three companies, each supervised by a company leader helped by two section leaders.

SAP

CSO: 4700/445

DEFENCE MINISTER VISITS SPDF UNITS

Victoria NATION in English 22 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

WITH the aim of finding out ways of improving the effective defence of the Seychellois people and their revolution, and also to discuss the progress, roles and problems of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces, the Minister of Defence and Chief of Defence Forces, Colonel Ogilvy Berlouis, is this week making his annual tour of the country's military units, camps and installations.

Already — accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Director of Operations and Training and of Logistics and Administration, the Political Commissar and a military adviser — the Minister has visited the Pointe Larue and Union Vale Seychelles People's Liberation Army Camps, spending a day at each.

Yesterday he called on the Seychelles People's Navy.

Visits to the Coetivy Military Training Centre, the SPDF Headquarters and all police stations on Mahé, Praslin and La Digue will follow.

The Minister hopes to meet with the People's Militia some time later.

In all these visits, the delegation is meeting with commanding officers and soldiers alike, with a special eye on the changes necessary to improve the country's defence capabilities, the Defence Minister told the Information Services.

Colonel Berlouis said that the soldiers' questions showed growing political consciousness and increased awareness of the SPDF's role under the direction of the SPPF.

On the issue of discipline, on which much emphasis is being placed, the Chief of Defence Forces said that in general he was satisfied with the progress, although there was still room for improvement. The soldiers were responding more and more to a greater understanding and appreciation of their role by the public they were sworn to protect and help, and the political education which is an important part of their training was proving a considerable help there.

CSO: 4700/445

PREPARATIONS FOR TEACHING CREOLE REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 22 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Department of Education and Culture's preparations for the teaching of Creole as a proper language in the country's schools next year are right on schedule and the pupils and parents can expect a considerable improvement in literacy once the Creole programme is in effective operation.

This was the optimistic message the Principal Secretary for Education and Information, Mrs. Danielle d'Offay, had for educationalists, parents and students alike, amid the hustle and bustle of the translation of school text books, the revision of teaching programmes, and the preparation of Creole courses for teachers.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Mrs. d'Offay said, in an interview over Radio Seychelles recently, that a special committee was on schedule translating and revising teaching programmes and text books for crèche and Primary One pupils for January. "By the end of the year everything will be ready," she said.

At the end of the year, crèche and P1 teachers will attend special courses to introduce them to the Creole that will be taught in the schools. The teachers, who later on will be followed by those of senior classes and school principals, will master the Creole grammar, study the language's vocabulary and the best teaching methods of the mother tongue. "Everyone involved has to be aware of what is going on if we are to go in the right direction," the Principal Secretary stressed.

ORTHOGRAPH

Meanwhile, over the next few days, the new Creole orthography was being finalised, she went on. It was being made as simple as possible and would resemble the Creole of other Creole-speaking countries, enabling us to en-

joy the literature from across the seas.

So, in January, 1982, Creole will be taught as a language and be used as a language to teach in P1. In P2, the second national language, English, will be introduced orally before going on to reading and writing and using it as a medium of teaching. By then the children are expected to be able to read and write Creole properly.

Once the English has been mastered, the third national language, French, will be introduced. However, throughout, Creole will be used as a medium for teaching certain subjects.

ADVANTAGE

Mrs. dOffay used the unacceptable rate of poor reading and writing among students to illustrate the main advantage, education-wise, of introducing Creole into schools as a subject.

The Principal Secretary said that the main reason for this problem was that the children were learning to read and write in a language that was not used extensively in their daily life, especially at home and in their social life outside school hours. Even at school English and French was used only during lessons.

MOTHER TONGUE

Now, Mrs. d'Offay continued, with the introduction of Creole, the mother tongue, into the curriculum, the children could learn to read and write in this language first, much faster than in any other tongue which was not spoken habitually. According to research in other countries trying to solve the same problem, she explained, once a child has mastered his own language and got into the rhythm of deciphering and composing words and letters, it would be much easier to move on to another tongue, however foreign. "Reading and writing is the key to learning," Mrs. d'Offay emphasised.

RAISE STANDARDS

The new move would also definitely raise the general standards of education as the children, freed from the constraints — and embarrassment in the case of those who cannot speak or write another language well — of having to express themselves in an unfamiliar language, would participate more in the lessons. It was natural that they would feel more interested and comfortable with their own tongue, she pointed out.

"Our battle to attain an efficient system of education will just about be won with this," Mrs. d'Offay added confidently.

SAP

CSO: 4700/445

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH MONGOLIA--The Governments of the Republic of Seychelles and of the Mongolian People's Republic have established diplomatic relations as from last Thursday, said a press communique from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, yesterday. A joint communique, signed in New York by Seychelles' Charge d'Affaires, Mrs Jovinella Gonthier, and the Mongolian Ambassador, points out the two countries' desire to further strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation on a basis of mutual respect for sovereign equality. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 25 Aug 81 p 1]

ADMINISTRATION MINISTRY DISBANDING--The Ministry of Administration and Political Organisation is to be disbanded on September 1 when the Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Mr Guy Sinon, officially resigns as Minister. According to a communique from the Ministry, the SPPF Secretary General's Office will, however, take over the functions of the Political Organisation Division, except for the responsibility for human rights which will rest with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Two more divisions, those of Administration and Personnel and of Staff Development and Legal Services--the latter covering the Oceangate House and Francis Rachel Law Centres--will form the new Department of Administration in the President's Office. Mr Ian Mackinson will head the Department as its Principal Secretary. The Department of Legislature will also be disbanded. The Chairmanship of the People's Assembly and other functions associated with the legislature will be allocated to officials of the SPPF Secretary General's Office or of the Department of Administration as and when required. SAP [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 2]

MILITARY DELEGATION TO USSR--The Minister of Defence and Chief of Defence Forces, Colonel Ogilvy Berlouis, left Seychelles yesterday afternoon at the head of a five-strong military delegation for a working visit to the Soviet Union. Accompanying the Minister are Major Raymond Bonte, Lieutenant Kenneth Pillay and Second Lieutenants Jason Jacqueline and Alain Marie, all of the Seychelles People's Liberation Army. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 24 Aug 81 p 1]

REVISION OF SPPF DOCUMENTS--Seychelles People's Progressive Front branches all over the country are seriously revising the Front's Constitution and policy statement, "Onward to Socialism." This is in line with the SPPF's belief that the revolution is eternal and is in perpetual metarmorphosis. One of the Front National Congress' resolutions last month directed the Central Executive Committee

to appoint a working committee to update the two SPPF documents. The committee is chaired by the Front's Organising Secretary, Mr Ogilvy Berlouis, and includes the Publicity Secretary, Mr James Michel, the Political Secretary, Mr Jacques Hodoul, the Deputy Secretary General, Mr Matthew Servina, and the Deputy National Treasurer, Mrs Rita Sinon. Each of them has met a group of branch committees to explain the role of the working committee and to request the branches' suggestions and proposed amendments. "The branches are being given as much time as possible for careful reflection on the issue," Mr Berlouis said, "but the working committee's final report has to be submitted to the Central Executive Committee by the first week of November." Meanwhile, the members of the working committee are ready to go back to the branches if requested, to give additional help, advice or clarifications. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 24 Aug 81 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4700/445

BRIEFS

POLITICAL REASONS FOR STRIKE ACTION--Freetown, 11 Sep (AFP)--Strong political motivations are believed to have been behind the last-minute refusal of Sierra Leone's labor congress leaders to call off a general strike launched 11 days ago, the ruling party's officialpaper WEYONE said here in its mid-week edition. It said plans had been discovered to set up a Movement for Progress in Africa (MOPA) in the wake of the strike. In preparation for the launching of MOPA, membership cards in green had already been printed with the lion as its symbol astride a map of Africa with its front paws resting on the map of Sierra Leone, WEYONE reported. It said MOPA's six stated aims are now being carefully studied, only one of them relating to the development of Sierra Leone. All this, political pundits argue, sets the motif behind the strike call and confirms the view taken by the government that the action of the congress was not an industrial action, the party newspaper declared. [Excerpt] [AB110705 Paris AFP in English 0355 GMT 11 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/444

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS IN PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 5 Aug 81 p 8

/"Perspective" column by Willem de Klerk: "Clear Policy and Question Marks"/

/Text/ It is true that in his policy address to parliament the prime minister got into all of the important matters. Clear guidelines and assurances were given and there is no possible misunderstanding with respect to policy framework.

True also is the fact that there were no announcements of new and sensational reforms.

Moreover the fact that he did not say everything that could be said, that there is still vagueness and that there are unanswered questions, is also true.

Why was the minister not more explicit?

There are a number of possible answers to this question.

Strategy

It may be that all the planning work such as that of the Presidential Council and of other committees has not yet been completed. Negotiations regarding certain matters have not yet finished.

It may also be that the prime minister is following the strategy of first having the lower structures become a reality, instead of carrying on a fruitless debate on how the final product is to be like.

There does not appear to be any truth to P.W. Botha's being on a trip without knowing where he is going, or that he may be treading on water, or that he has been rendered powerless by pressure groups. He said so himself that he "is not spunkless," or "a numb individual being pushed around by everybody," or that he is "following a middle course."

I believe him, because it is against his nature and against the idea of his vocation that he and nobody else is the one who will have to cut through this knot. He knows that history will never forgive him if he now bungles opportunities.

Framework

In summary the framework of the policy which he offered repeatedly is the following:

The availability of large-scale financing, initiative and attractive opportunities for area development (probably development of the heartland in the black states and at the border) so as to counter the absorbing power of the metropolitan areas;

Besides the constellation of states, which is more of an economic collaboration concept between states, confederation is the policy of binding together the black states and the republic through interstate structures for common purposes. This confederation is to be a loose union and states can withdraw from it if they have reasons to do so;

The urban blacks will not become a part of the republic, but will be politically bound to their own states and this tie is to be further elaborated as it is put into practice. Their municipalities are to be built on a firmer basis through financial, administrative and technical aid, with negotiating machinery for getting together with other authorities on matters of local interest;

South African citizenship for blacks is not the policy, but a sort of common passport and the retention of certain advantages which such a document or the likes of it provides is held out as a prospect;

The republic's constitution, which must accommodate the whites, Asians and coloreds must uphold self determination for each group and the recommendations of the Presidential Council shall also be presented to the electorate in a referendum via a Nationalist Party congress. Through an interim proposal there will be a policy for local government for the three groups and for their collaboration. The Presidential Council, as an elected body, can become a mixed permanent consulting body.

Questions

The framework has been presented and within this framework things will have taken place in a drastic manner. In other words, five fundamental principles have been set down, but the structure which must be built upon them will be the test as to whether reform will actually take place.

Our people must stop being perplexed about the policy...this is unnecessary. However, the fact that we can still do a lot of reasoning with respect to its elaboration is certain.

I can, as an example, come up with four questions:

1. Will the confederation structure succeed as a settlement model if it does not also provide a clear expression on matters of common interest and obtain a political context?

2. Can a union succeed if common citizenship advantages (besides the various states citizenships) are watered down too much?

3. Is the disposition of the urban blacks' political rights in their own land sufficient, or must they be also represented in the confederation?

4. As a representative consulting body between whites, coloreds and Indians, is the Presidential Council the closest thing which can be obtained in the right to have a say?

There may be answers to these questions, or perhaps they can still be found, or could be left to an evolutionary process. But the fact that this must remain on the agenda is certain.

7964
CSO: 4701/22

ADVANTAGE OF NAMIBIA-ANGOLA POLITICAL SOLUTION DISCUSSED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 3 Aug 81 p 8

/Editorial: "South-West Africa--Angolan Tragedy"/

/Text/ While in the course of the past few days there has again been a wave of accusations and counteraccusations with respect to the South-West Africa--Angolan problem, Gen Charles Lloyd, the commander of our forces there, has reemphasized that the answer to the problem lies in the political area.

It is clear that our armed forces have hurt SWAPO badly and continue to do so. In so doing our forces are being helped by terrible conditions being endured by the terrorists.

Hunger, probably the greatest enemy of Africa, is driving many of those people over the border into South-West Africa.

Moreover, it is also true that, though it can display impressive ornaments of an independent state, Angola is still a badly divided country. The MPLA minority can rule only with the help of the Russians, East Germans and Cubans there.

Only they are preventing the MPLA (which is getting support from basically one of the smaller tribes) from being overthrown by the greater UNITA movement and by other groups.

It is therefore in a torn and actually pathetic part of the world where South Africa must try to help to bring about some sense in one way or another.

This has to be a political solution. However, it is also clear (and this is getting to be all the more urgent) that such a solution must be one which will bring a new order for an entire region of Africa.

It will not be of much help if South Africa will be the only one to be forced to withdraw, as the Organization of Africa Unity insists.

If such a withdrawal is not accompanied by a fitting system and guarantees then the only thing which will happen is that the Angolan tragedy will spread further south.

If we take a look at how communist powers exploit this sort of situation it will then become clear that the ultimate result will simply be an even more unhealthy infestation of the continent.

7964
CSO: 4701/22

INTERIOR MINISTER ATTACKS PFP'S POLICY, EXPANDS ON NP'S POLICY

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 6 Aug 81 p 14

/Editorial: "Citizens' Rights"/

/Text/ In the course of the censure debate Interior Minister Chris Heunis lashed out against the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) opposition for its unrealistic policy, the impracticability of such a policy and most of all that party's misconception of group rights. He took the PFP to task for its Western liberal philosophy of individual citizens' rights within the framework of a unitary state.

But at the same time Heunis spoke positively regarding the basis of the Nationalist Party (NP) policy with respect to these matters. He said that the NP's constitutional development plan is founded on the realities of South Africa's population groups. The political and juridical problems of the country's inhabitants must therefore be tackled on a group basis. "Citizens' rights in South Africa must be managed on a group basis in just the same way as political rights, otherwise there will be chaos and everybody's rights will be endangered."

It is with this point of departure that the South African multinational jigsaw puzzle can make any sense.

As we all know, full citizenship means full voting rights, therefore there must be separation. Moreover, the situation of existing independent sovereign states of South Africa cannot be reconciled with a single citizenship.

As for passports or travel documents for citizens of independent national states it is possible to conceive temporary plans while these states are not recognized abroad. So it is quite possible that citizens of these states can travel with South African documents. It is a question of mutual arrangements.

Minister Heunis then presented a logical expose of the citizenship situation in South Africa in which separate sovereign states look after their affairs and their citizens' interests. It is basically a normal view of the situation such as can be expected in such a system. It is both a reasonable and acceptable solution and in a multinational South Africa of sovereign states it is clearly also the only solution for this thorny problem.

7964
CSO: 4701/22

CHIEF OF ARMY SAYS STRONG WILLPOWER FACTOR AGAINST INSURGENCY

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 6 Aug 81 p 14

/Text/ Of the two forms of modern conflict insurgency, or terrorist warfare, is the prolonged type and this requires willpower, the spirit of endurance and faith in the public; so writes the chief of the South African Army, Lt Gen J.J. Geldenhuis, SSAS, SD, SM.

Conventional war is usually of short duration, because war machines and ammunition have become terribly expensive and few or no countries at all can afford to sustain it for a long time. In this sort of warfare destructive force is concentrated against the enemy at the right time and place with decisive effect so as to bring the conflict to an end.

But in an insurgency struggle it is a matter of exhausting the opponent. The war is therefore a prolonged one and violence is employed in rather small attacks over a long period of time. The objective is to force people to lose their will to resist. The people must therefore be able to display a spirit of endurance.

However, the terrorist leader also has problems. It is relatively easy to unchain a revolution, but keeping it up for a long time is another matter. The longer the struggle keeps going the more difficult it becomes for the terrorist to maintain the motivation of his followers.

We have already noted this all around us. For us in South Africa this means that we must cultivate a special approach to the prolonged nature of insurgency warfare. Our enemies are familiar with this strategy and will do everything in their power to break our will to win.

Understanding of the duration and type of this conflict on the part of all sections of our population is therefore very important. Ability to endure and unflinging faith in final victory over terror is the most important attribute that a terrorist afflicted community must possess.

7964
CSO: 4701/22

DRAFTING CONSTITUTION TERMED SLOW PROCESS; SABRA CRITICIZED

Colored, Indian Participation

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Aug 81 p 10

/From My Political Pen column by Dawie: "Two Questions Are Now in the Forefront in the Constitutional Debate"/

/Text/ This week's discussions about a new constitution for South Africa which were conducted in parliament and in the Presidential Council have not only sketched out the future trend more clearly, but they have also raised two important questions.

The first of these is: How fast can a new constitutional order be established, as, understandably, there is a great deal of impatience about this in certain circles. The second question is: What assurance can there be that the proposals will be acceptable to whites and coloreds.

The Cord's End

The making of a constitution does not consist of compiling a number of slogans in accordance with a jiffy recipe. There are many pains in drafting a constitution and thereafter it is subjected to a long process of evolution.

It will not be any different in South Africa. If the Presidential Council has not yet come up with proposals it is not because it has not given this matter its greatest dedication. It is because there is so much hard work being done in finding the cord's end in order to unravel the knot.

Delicate Mood

For the time being there may be two ways of reasoning. One of these is that it will be necessary to wait until there is sufficient clarity in this matter so that the picture can be presented in its entirety. As the argument goes, if A is defined, then people will have to be told precisely where they stand with respect to B.

It is obvious that there will be problems if clarity is required all the way up to Z. Perhaps it is precisely the Afrikaner's delicate mood that prompts him to want an outline of the details extending into the distant future...otherwise he remains skeptical.

Yet experience has taught us that often mistakes are made in projecting a future policy. After 20 or 10, or even after just 5 years things will appear to be quite different than expected. Then it will be necessary to think things over in every instance and to make corrections.

Fights

The second argument is then simply that it makes no sense not to talk about the distant future with respect to the future generations, to make decisions binding them in detail. Thus big fights arise over an imaginary future while our own present calls for action. There is much to be said about the need for seeking a point of departure and building upon it if in principle a course has been decided upon. If there is reasonable consensus as to what is to take place at a certain level of government, should not this be done first and the range of questions left aside?

Thus some say that people of other color ought to get a chance to gain experience in governing the country. In so doing an important contribution can be made in improving the general climate within the country before solutions for the really difficult problems of the country are tackled.

It is between these lines that in the months to come the Presidential Council will have to find its way.

But what if, after all this effort is made and plans are worked out they are then rejected by the people for whom it was all intended? There is no other answer to this than that of taking all possible obliging actions and counting upon the reasonableness of the people.

Their Help

The best guarantee of obtaining these peoples' collaboration is to get their help in formulating plans. The government has done this by taking coloreds and Indians into the Presidential Council and by asking these groups to come up with proposals. In addition high-level contacts between the government and nonwhite leaders are increasing steadily.

Moreover, it is a foregone conclusion that if the government deems it necessary to go to the white voters for a referendum on the new proposals it will necessarily have to do the same with regard to other groups affected by the proposals. They too must have the right to consult with their people.

Final Test

It is here that the final test will take place and it is here that there is a question mark as to the role which the official opposition and its newspapers will be playing.

Will the leftist forces boycotting the Presidential Council give their support in bringing about a new system of reconciliation in the country or will they try to scuttle the efforts to bring this about?

Put differently: Will the people who want peace in this country succeed in preventing their plans from being torpedoed by others?

SABRA Out of Step

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 Aug 81 p 16

/Editorial: "Dead as a Doornail"/

/Text/ The fact that spokesmen of an organization such as SABRA /South African Bureau of Racial Affairs/ can speak in favor of a plan which amounts to nothing more than "homelands" for the coloreds and the Indians during their testimony before the Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council is dumbfounding. We were under the impression that such thoughts had become as dead as a doornail long ago.

In his testimony Prof Carel Boshoff made it apparent that he (and SABRA) still cling to thoughts of complete area separations in South Africa. Have they not then ever accepted the validity of those arguments which demonstrate how unattainable is such a separation plan? Do they fail to see that the settlement and distribution of whites, coloreds and Indians in South Africa differ completely from those of black people?

Up until now the proponents of the colored homeland plan have vaguely referred to the northwest portion of Cape Province as a possible homeland for these people, but such references have seldom been taken seriously. Now Professors Boshoff and W.H. Oliver are coming up with the absurd proposal that this must be the Western Cape. In their testimony there were no indications of possible borders, but could anyone come up with a proposal that places such as the Cape Peninsula and the Western Province must become part of a separate colored state?

But where would Professors Boshoff and Oliver establish the white "homeland?"

Years ago the Nationalist Party and its congresses set forth pronouncements with respect to this matter. A colored homeland was straightforwardly rejected (there was never any talk about an Indian homeland) and there was acceptance of the fact that the whites, coloreds and Indians must jointly share the same country and form a nation. Whatever say each of these population groups must have within the same nation is the very important question which the Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council is now considering.

The two professors themselves and SABRA, for whom they spoke in their testimony, have rendered no service in the eyes of serious and informed students of South Africa's constitutional problems.

7964
CSO: 4701/21

DEFENSE SPENDING INCREASES DRAW COMMENTS

Warning to Enemies

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 Aug 81 p 9

/Text/ A dramatic increase of more than 30 percent in the defense budget, amounting to 2,465 million rand, was announced yesterday in the Capetown Parliament by Finance Minister Owne Horwood during his budget address.

As in the case of last year the defense budget for the financial year 1981-82 is the largest single budget item provided for. Last year the budget amount was 1,890 million rand.

These figures ought to make it clear, for South Africa's enemies as well, that the government is serious in its commitment for the proper defense of the country, so stated Minister Horwood.

"In the insecure inimical world in which we live today, unfortunately we hardly have any other choice than to do everything in our power to increase our defenses against the threats coming from beyond our borders."

Minister Horwood expressed his appreciation to South Africans of all races and faiths who have invested millions of rands in government bonds.

In view of the recent developments in and around southern Africa defense must remain one of the most important choices and therefore he proposes that an amount of 172 million rand from the 1980-81 budget be transferred over to a special defense account.

This includes an amount of 160 million rand for repaying a debt carried over from previous years and 12 million rand for compensating for the sale of certain supplies of stored fuels. Provisions for the transfer of these amounts will be made later in the finance act during the parliamentary meeting.

Defense Spending Comparatively Small

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Aug 81 p 27

/Text/ The 30 percent increase in the defense budget to a sum of 2,465 million rand is not too high. This is what Lt Gen W.J. Berg, chief of staff of Finances, said yesterday at the Nedbank/Ou Mutual's budget forum.

Although the increase in the budget was given as 30 percent, in a practical sense, this amounts to 15 percent. An increase in prices and in salaries must also be taken into consideration and the actual increases in defense spending are minimal if these factors are considered and the increase is compared with the rate of inflation.

It is important that certain matters in the budget must enjoy priority. Defense is one of these. The economy cannot be placed on a healthy basis if there is no peace and tranquility in the country and its inhabitants feel secure.

Mr B. Kantor

Lieutenant General Bergh's defense expenditures, especially the extraordinary costs, can be financed through defense bonds. These types of investments play a very important role in the procurement of extra incomes for the armed forces.

Actually the real allotments to defense have leveled off during the last 5 years; but according to Lieutenant General Bergh there is no reason for concern over the leveling off of expenditures for defense.

Mr B. Kantor, of the Department of Economy of Capetown University, said that actually defense expenditures are very low. They amount to only 3.5 percent of South Africa's gross national product and this is an indication of how low defense expenditures are.

According to him more money can be allotted to defense especially in making urban areas safer.

According to Director of Finances Dr J.H. de Loor it is up to the government to determine priorities. Those matters which must enjoy priority are first of all defense and second education. Although there are other priorities these two must have preference.

7964
CSO: 4701/21

BRIEFS

VISITING ISRAELI PROFESSOR--Prof B.Z. Weiss, head of the Department of Materials Engineering at the technical college in Haifa is visiting South Africa at the invitation of the CSIR /Council for Scientific and Industrial Research/ and yesterday he held a lecture at the University of Stellenbosch. /Text/ /Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 Aug 81 p 5/ 7964

CSO: 4701/21

NEW IMMIGRATION BILL PUBLISHED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

A NEW Immigration Bill has been published and may be presented in Parliament by the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze sometime before the end of this year.

Under the terms of the bill there will be ten classes of entry permits and where a person, other than a prohibited immigrant, has made application in the prescribed manner for an entry permit of a particular class he will be issued with such a permit if the immigration officer is satisfied with the information supplied.

If any person who has applied for an entry permit of any class, as provided for in the bill, is aggrieved by a decision refusing him such an entry permit may within the time prescribed appeal against the decision to the Minister in charge of immigration.

The Minister's decision will be final and will not be questioned in any court. The Chief Immigration Officer may vary the terms and conditions of any entry permit issued under this Act and may with the written consent of the Minister cancel such a permit.

An entry permit will cease to be valid if the person to whom it has been issued fails to engage within 14 days in the employment, occupation, trade, business or profession in respect of which that permit was issued.

The permit will also cease to be valid if that person has engaged in any employment, occupation, trade, business or profession whether or not for renumeration or profit, other than the said employment or occupation.

The presence in Swaziland of a person whose permit will have ceased to be valid will be unlawful. The Minister may by order in writing direct that any person whose presence in Swaziland was, immediately before the making of the order, unlawful under this Act, will be removed from and remain out of this country either indefinitely or for such a period as may be specified in the order.

Before making such an order the Minister will seek the advice of the Immigration Advisory Committee to be appointed by the Prime Minister, but will not be bound by its advice.

The person to whom the order has been made will be removed to the place from where he came or to another country where he belongs or to any place to which he consents to be removed if the government of that country consents to receive him.

He will be kept in custody until his departure from Swaziland and while being kept there will be deemed to be in lawful custody.

The captain of an aircraft, the guard of a train or the person in charge of a vehicle arriving from or leaving for any place outside Swaziland, or the owner of or agent for such aircraft will if so required by an immigration officer, furnish a list of all people on the board.

Where any person conveyed to Swaziland in an aircraft is refused permission to enter this country on the ground that he is a prohibited immigrant, the captain of the aircraft will if so required take that person into his custody and ensure that he is removed from the Kingdom.

The bill also provides that any person other than a citizen of Swaziland or a person in possession of an entry permit or pass, who having been deported from any country enters Swaziland on his way to his final destination, may be arrested without a warrant of arrest and detained as long as is necessary for arrangements to be made for his departure from here.

CSO: 4700/440

ENERGY PLAN TO ENCOURAGE SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Aug 81 p 2

[Text]

THE MINISTER for Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, Prince Nqaba, has told a United Nations energy conference in Kenya that Swaziland intends establishing an energy masterplan based on the available sources of energy here particularly coal, hydro, wood and molasses.

The UN conference on new and renewal sources of energy opened in Nairobi last week Monday and continues until this Friday.

Prince Nqaba told the conference yesterday that coal, although non-renewable, has a good potential as an energy source for Swaziland in the domestic and commercial sectors.

Known saleable reserves of coal he said are equivalent to 60 times the annual current total energy consumption of the country.

He also disclosed that plans of utilising coal as a new source of energy in Swaziland include investigations that may lead to the installation of coal-fired electrical power generating stations, coal gasification and liquification potential.

The plans are also designed to encourage the community to step up the use of local coal as a substitute for the expensive imported sources of energy in both their domestic and industrial requirements.

Prince Nqaba also told the conference that the unregulated harvesting of wood by the rural domestic sector has been reinforced by what he called steeply rising prices of alternative fuels.

Besides hydro-electricity and wood, he said, also under consideration was energy from molasses and sugar juice for conversion into ethanol which he told the conference would reduce the country's imported energy and result in a single significant foreign exchange saving.

"Other areas which are being investigated include renewable sources of energy such as wind power, geothermal, solar, and the conversion or organic waste biogas," he said.

CSO: 4700/440

BRIEFS

DEFENSE COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS--The Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, yesterday announced the appointment by King Sobhuza II of new members of the Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Council. The full council is now Mr A.K. Hlophe, Minister for Agriculture, Chairman, Prince Mabandia, Prime Minister, Prince Gabheni, Minister for Home Affairs, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, Managing Director Tibiyo, Mr Qulugwane R.V. Dlamini, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chief Mshinanga Mfanawenkhosi Maseko, Mr Vikinduku Tsabedze and Lt Col Fonono Dube, Military Advisor. The new faces in the Council are the Prime Minister, Mr R.V. Dlamini, Chief Maseko and Fosono Dube. The outgoing members are Prince Shekimpi, Deputy Minister in the Deputy Prime Minister's Office and Mr R.L. Mkhatshwa, Former Commissioner of Prisons. The late Prime Minister, Major General Maphevu was also a member and his position in the council had up to now not been filled. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Aug 81 p 1]

SOUTH AFRICAN GIFT--[Photo Caption] Swaziland's Minister of Foreign Affairs R.V. Dlamini receiving a gift from Republic of South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs Division representative P.R. Killen at a reception on Friday at Trade Fair Grounds, during which Mr Dlamini said, "technology has succeeded where politics have failed" in a welcoming address to South Africa. The official opening of the Fair is to be next Saturday. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Aug 81 p 1]

CHINESE PARLIAMENTARY MISSION--The Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, welcoming the Chinese parliamentary mission in his office yesterday, said Swaziland believed in the policy of "live and let live." The Chinese goodwill mission led by Mr Wang Pao Suan, a legislator in the Foreign Affairs Committee in his country arrived in Swaziland on Wednesday. Praising the Chinese for their assistance to Swaziland, Prince Mabandla urged the mission to look all around as they travel in the country, to see the result of their country's valuable assistance. He said Swaziland was embarking upon a massive maize production campaign and stated therefore that the Kingdom needed the Chinese agricultural know-how. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Aug 81 p 1]

OFFICER PROMOTIONS--Several senior members of the Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force have been promoted, the Army Chief of Staff, Lt Col Mangomeni Ndzimandze announced this week. Those who have been promoted to the rank of Major are Captains Mandla Abednigo Dlamini, David Dlamini, Velinjani Patrick Motsa and Lt Mashayanisa Lukhele. Eleven more officers have been made Captains and these

are Samketi Z. Dlamini and Mphilimbi Mkhaliphi, Cyprian Nhlengethwa, Sipho L. Dlamini, Thembela E. Mdluli and Fozi Dlamini. The others are Ndlambalo Z. Shongwe, Mampondweni J. Shongwe, Manyosi T. Dlamini, Sobantu S. Dlamini and Phoshozwayo T. Tsabedze. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/440

EYADEMA SPEECH TO SEMINAR ON FOOD MARKETING

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 7 Aug 81 pp 3,5

[Speech given 6 August 1981]

[Excerpts] Four years ago it was right here that we launched the Green Revolution campaign together, which was above all intended to make our people self-sufficient in food production. This campaign for self-sufficiency was no vain slogan. It was a real gamble, a solemn commitment, a profession of faith, one which aroused your enthusiasm and gained your unanimous and complete support.

You recall that at that time the price of grains--which are the basic staples in our diet--had reached record levels, and we saw the price of a bag of corn or millet sell at 19,000 francs.

Having heard and understood our appeal, you went courageouly to work, and the results were not long in appearing, since after only a year prices came back down to their normal level, or about 5,000 francs for the same bag of corn or millet. Strengthened by that experience, we decided to continue with the effort, in order to be completely secure against unexpected reverses.

At the opening of the seminar of 7 March 1977 I told you this: "If we are powerless in the face of imported inflation, we must do everything possible to struggle against the skyrocketing of prices for domestic production."

Comrades, this policy of food self-sufficiency would be nothing more than a delusion if, despite all the continuous and sustained efforts we are making in the agricultural domain, the Togolese were still unable to eat their fill, and especially if they were unable to dispose of their own agricultural production for themselves.

By means of the Green Revolution, we decided together to produce more, in order to depend less on the outside. This assumes that our own production must first of all meet the needs of domestic consumption, before any surpluses could be exported. In order to reach this objective, the party and the government have established a number of institutions responsible for organizing the peasants and organizing production on a new, more modern, and more profitable basis.

Thus, TOGOGRAIN, TOGOFRUIT, ONAF, CNCA [National Fund for Agricultural Credits], SRCC [National Soceity for the Renewal and Development of Togolese Cocoa and Coffee

Resources], and the other entities were set up to this end. In order to encourage the peasants, important steps were taken to help them. Prices for all cash crops, such as cotton, coffee, and cocoa, were raised. Every year the state provided subsidies of more than 1 billion frances for the purchase of fertilizers and pesticides for the growers. Since 1975, all peasants have been exempted from civil taxes.

We have organized fairs and agricultural expositions, in order to sensitize and mobilize the rural and urban populace, so as to improve their agricultural yield.

These efforts are supported by the financial allocations made to the agricultural societies so they can intensify their activities and diversify their operations.

The CNCA has opened an office in each region and even in some prefectures, in order to provide peasants and employees the financial resources necessary to operate traditional family farms as well as large fields. With the large amount of plowing implements, tractors, and modern land-clearing machinery which the state has acquired and put at the disposal of the peasants, all the conditions exist for giving our Green Revolution every chance of success.

Take Rigorous Measures

Today, we can say that the policy of food self-sufficiency has yielded highly encouraging results, which would have already enabled us to attain our objectives, if speculators--fishing in troubled waters--were not sabotaging our policy by illicit trade, by which only they profit. This is why, for the time being, while we are confronted with this network of speculators who conspire to subjugate our country economically, and deprive our hard-working people of the fruits of their labor, it is imperative that we take rigorous mesaures to supervise the trade in food commodities more effectively.

It is often said that to govern is to foresee. In our country where the food deficit is tied not only to the insufficiency of technical resources but also to climatic vagaries, we must exercise constant vigilance in order to be prepared when hard times come, especially drought, which is already at our borders, and whose consequences are always catastrophic for our agricultural production.

In order to prepare against these difficult times and guarantee the peasants a reasonable price for their food products, the party and the government created TOGOGRAIN, the national office in charge of purchasing, stocking, and marketing of foodstuffs.

The office disposes of 15,000 tons of storage capacity, but because of speculation and illicit trade, which is rampant in the grain market, TOGOGRAIN'S silos are empty.

If we are not careful, in this situation, there is a real danger that in the months to come we will be forced--despite the very favorable climatic conditions we have enjoyed this year, which augur abundant harvests--to have recourse to hard currency in order to import corn, millet, sorghum, and Chinese yam, which are the staple foods of our people.

Therefore, all political and administrative officials must join hands to prevent our production from leaving the country illicitly, while our compatriots are unable to find the products they want at an affordable price.

The peasants, too, should build up the necessary reserves to feed themselves and their families, and avoid yielding too readily to the temptation of a quick profit, which is the bait held out by the speculators.

9516
CSO: 4719/312

BRIEFS

STUDENTS IN USSR--The Togolese students in the USSR met Wednesday in Moscow in a special congress. At the conclusion of the congress, it adopted the special resolution, the text of which is printed below, expressing their thanks and encouragement to the president and founder of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People Party], president of the republic, General of the Army Gnassingbe Eyadema: We, the Togolese students residing in the USSR, meeting in special congress 15-17 July 1981 in Moscow, extend warm congratulations to the president and founder of the RPT for his continuing concern for national reconciliation, thank the president and founder of the RPT for the cooperative relations he is developing with the USSR, which thereby facilitate the formation of Togolese cadres, vigorously denounce the dishonesty of the student comrades recently implicated in the "BAC [educational degree] scandal" over the June 1981 competitions, which tend to defame our good name, our relations, and thereby dangerously jeopardize the faith which the entire Togolese people place in you, and firmly demand that an example be made of these traitors. [Excerpts] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 18 Jul 81 pp 1,4] 9516

WADB LOAN--Harouna Bembello, vice-president of the WADB [West African Development Bank], signed a loan accord yesterday at the bank's headquarters in Lome with Djibrina Barry, the minister of commerce, industrial development, and mines of the Republic of Volta, who is also president of the board of directors of the Mineral Prospecting and Exploration Company (SOREMI). According to the communique issued to the press, WADB is providing to SOREMI from its own funds a loan totalling Fr CFA 908 million, as a partial contribution to the financing of the "Poura Gold Mine" in Upper Volta. This loan agreement brings the total volume of WADB commitments to Upper Volta for the financing of new projects to Fr CFA 4,515,000 million. [Text] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 28 Jul 81 p 1] 9516

CSO: 4719/312

MINISTER DISCUSSES SAUDI LOAN, IMF TALKS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

OFFICIALS from the Saudi Development Fund are expected in the country in two weeks to sign the K50 million loan being negotiated, Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane said yesterday.

The money the construction of the Mansa-Kasama road, the Chembe bridge and maize storage sheds.

Mr Musokotwane who has just returned from a two-day visit to Taif, Saudi Arabia, with President Kaunda said a Government delegation has remained in Riyad, the Saudi capital to give details of the projects to the fund.

He said lack of feasibility studies on the projects and other economic ventures made it difficult for Zambia to ask for foreign aid, but this bottleneck would soon be summounted.

He said the Government would soon issue a statement on talks held with officials from the International Monetary Fund on the K800 million the IMF gave Zambia last May.

The IMF team which visited Zambia last month was led by Mr Edwin Bourneman. The nature of talks Mr Bourneman and his team held with Government officials were not disclosed.

Speaking in an interview in his office last night, the minister said that he was going to issue a statement after hearing from the IMF board of directors and reporting the same to President Kaunda and the Cabinet.

Mr Musokotwane however reported that there had been delays by the IMF in releasing the first instalment to Zambia because it had to borrow funds from other countries like Saudi Arabia to re-lend to other nations.

CSO: 4700/438

ZAMBIA-ZAIRE PERMANENT COMMISSION MEETS IN KITWE

Zairian Delegation Leader's Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

DELEGATES to the Zambia-Zaire permanent commission meeting in Kitwe yesterday split into committees to study problems mentioned by Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi on Monday.

Provincial permanent secretary Mr Jordan Munkanta, briefing the Press said a joint communique would be issued at the end of the deliberations.

The committees were analysing problems raised by Zambia and the answers given by the Zairean delegation leader Mr Mandungu Bula Nyati.

The meeting is expected to end tomorrow and the Zairean team is expected to leave for home on Saturday.

Speaking at a reception on Tuesday night hosted by the district council for the delegates, Mr Nyati said Africa cannot hope for unity unless its countries avoid border confrontations which could be used by enemies to disrupt peace and stability.

Mr Nyati, who is Shaba province governor and political commissioner said Africa's enemies were determined to create disunity on the continent.

"These people want to divide us. They want to exploit us. They can use any means to achieve their goals, unless there is African unity our enemies will succeed. This is why we should avoid border confrontations."

Mr Nyati said the commission was formed to tackle "family problems".

"Most problems that may have arisen between Zambia and Zaire are those of a family nature. Even in a family one expects problems. Others have come up because of lack of proper communication and personal contact between the two countries."

His delegation was keen to find solutions to the problems.

"On the same lines, if there is no peace in Zambia there can be no peace in Zaire."

Zambian Plan To Ease Tension

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA has suggested a four-point plan to Zaire to help ease the tension at Kasumbalesa and Mokambo border posts.

These are:

- Zaire should control the influx of criminals into Zambia;
- Stop the smuggling of essential commodities into Zaire;

End the harrassment of travellers along the Pedicle Road;

- And control the influx of foreigners from Zaire into Zambia.

In a frank speech delivered at the opening of the annual general meeting of the Zaire/Zambia permanent commission in the Kitwe district council chamber yesterday, Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi said Zambia had been worried about the increase in crime.

He told the Zairean delegation led by Shaba Province governor and political commissioner Mr Mandungu Bula Nyati that the Zairean government should act to solve crime, smuggling, movement of foreigners and stop harrassing Zambians on the Pedicle.

The need to solve the problems he had outlined could not be overemphasised and appealed for frankness in the talks.

The problems affecting the two countries were on the increase.

He was aware there were common problems which were of great concern such as the issue of the ex-Katangese and the international border dispute at Kaputa which the meeting could discuss although these had been approached at higher levels.

Mr Shapi said crime was not insurmountable because he recalled at one stage when Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko "personally tackled the matter and there was jubilation in Zambia."

The visit to Zambia by the Zairean delegation should be able to produce similar reaction from Zambians.

"It is in this vein that whatever resolutions are passed by this meeting should be implemented to go a long way in solving these problems and make lives of the two countries' peoples easier to realise," he said.

He had information that some Government and private vehicles stolen in Zambia at gun-point by Zaireans had been seen in Zaire.

The owners of the vehicles and the Party and its Government were eager to have them back. "This meeting is asking the government of Zaire to use its good offices to retrieve the vehicles in question and deliver them to the Zambian authorities."

Mr Nyati agreed that some of the problems highlighted by Mr Shapi existed even before the two countries got their independence but appreciated Mr Shapi's frankness and sincerity in approaching the issues.

Spirit of Session 'Gratifying'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT IS gratifying that both Zaire and Zambia have taken the session of the Joint Permanent Commission in Kitwe seriously: instead of ending yesterday with the usual "friendly communiques" it will now extend into tomorrow.

That is the spirit wanted if neighbours who are faced with problems between themselves have to live in peace and not in a love-hate atmosphere as is the case at present.

We are glad that the Zaire delegation leader Citoyen Nyati has not taken offence to the down-to-earth observations by his Zambian counterpart Mr Shapi when the meeting opened on Tuesday.

Mr Shapi was brutally frank (he did not use the hackneyed diplomatic phrases) when he put it to his guests that most of the border problems resulted from non-action and seeming indifference from the Zairean side.

He came out openly saying Zaire was actually the source of the majority of weapons being used to stage hold-ups and commit violent crime in Zambia.

Citoyen Nyati did not follow his other Zairean leaders who have been here and who, even when they had the facts before them, denied the truth.

Cross-border robberies, murders, smuggling, Pedicle road tortures, gun-running and illegal immigration are but a few of the problems that face the people. That is the task for Mr Shapi and Citoyen Nyati.

We must accept the fact that our border with Zaire, like the others with Angola, Malawi, Tanzania and all our neighbours are artificial and therefore that our people are one.

The colonialists drew the boundaries between "possessions" fortuitously sketching lines through uncharted terrain like mountains, rivers and other natural beacons.

They cut straight through kingdoms and tribes and then sliced up their own bits for administrative purposes. But since at independence we inherited such arbitrary boundaries it is for the good of all of us not to open up old wounds.

That is why Zambia has been cautious enough in her approach to issues of which piece of land belongs to which neighbour.

We have seen what happens in other parts of the world over border disputes — Somalia versus Ethiopia over Ogaden desert; Somalia versus Kenya and Djibouti; Morocco V Algeria or Mauritania over Western Sahara; India v Pakistan over Kashmir; the list is long.

We learn from such conflicts that instead of the meagre funds we have being spent on development they are given back to the former colonial masters for shipments of arms to defend boundaries.

Meetings of the Kitwe kind should not confine themselves to defending petty jingoism; they must consider matters on a wider perspective.

CSO: 4700/438

SENIOR POLICE OFFICERS BACK ALLEGATIONS OF NEPOTISM IN FORCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

SENIOR police officers in Kabwe have come out in full support of their colleague Mr John Mang'watu over allegations of nepotism and have called on the Government to appoint a commission of inquiry to prove their case.

Mr Mang'watu, who is central division deputy prosecutions officer, charged on Tuesday that he was a victim of nepotism allegedly practised by officers responsible for administration at Force headquarters in Lusaka.

Mr Mang'watu said he was answerable to his senior man who had been moved to North-Western Province, leaving a vacancy for a divisional prosecutions officer.

Instead of either promoting him to that post since he had been in the Force for more than 20 years or bringing another senior man, a junior man had been sent there to be his boss.

"I refused to work under this man because it would have meant me reversing his decisions. When I complained at Force eadquarters in Lusaka, the man in charge of administration said I would be transferred to Kasama in the same capacity.

"When I asked why they were doing this to me, this man who is related to the junior man brought to Kabwe said I should resign if I did not want to go to Kasama."

He wondered why he was being transferred in the same capacity instead of upgrading him when he had not been disciplined before. "This is pure nepotism," Mr Mang'watu said and vowed not to move to Kasama in his present capacity.

Central division police chief Mr Oscar Phiri has declined to comment on the matter as it was not for "public consumption."

But some officers-in-charge of stat ons within Kabwe agreed with Mr Mang'watu and said the practice had "killed" the police force.

The officers, who asked not to be named, said there were "roadblocks" between divisions and the office of the Inspector-General Mr Fabiano Chella.

"As a result wrong information is fed to him by those who are close to him."

They added that many hard working officers had become frustrated and their morale was low.

Intelligence officers are not putting in their best because of frustrations.

CSO: 4700/438

FAO DONATED TRUCKS' DISAPPEARANCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

MYSTERY surrounds the whereabouts of 80 Fiat trucks donated to Zambia by the Food and Agricultural Organisation to transport this year's expected bumper maize harvest.

The trucks were supposed to have arrived in the country in July from Italy after the signing of a K1.8 million agreement between the Government and FAO, but nobody is prepared to say what has happened to them.

Yesterday the Ministry of Works and Supply and FAO which signed the agreement and the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development which was supposed to use the trucks refused to say where the vehicles were or when they would arrive.

Speaking through his secretary, FAO acting representative to Zambia Mr Jan Winderick refused to comment and referred inquiries to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development who "should know better" what happened to the trucks.

A spokesman at the ministry said he had not seen the trucks since the agreement was signed in June and directed enquiries to the Ministry of Works and Supply which he said was responsible for procuring them.

The ministry spokesman could not say whether the non-arrival of the trucks in the country would affect the transportation of maize.

Ministry of Works and Supply permanent secretary Mr Vincent Siwale refused to discuss the issue and instructed his secretary to inform a Times reporter: "Tell him I have no time. I am very busy."

CSO: 4700/437

DECISION TO SEND DRIVERS TO DAR ES SALAAM FOR VEHICLES RAPPED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 81 p 4

[Excerpt]

Your man of focus does not want to be vindictive. But his camera shows that one of the stories which made sad reading last Sunday was over the importation of Romanian Aro vehicles now being used by the Zambia Police Force.

It has been reportedly computed that this poor country paid over K3.7 million in unrequired foreign exchange transfers just to transport the 1,000 Aros from Dar es Salaam to Lusaka.

This is reportedly because the management of the Mechanical Services Department refused to accept expert advice on how cheaply the vehicles would have been brought in from the port.

This raises crucial questions for both the MSD and the Romanians who supplied the vehicles. That single commodity agreement on which the vehicles were supplied gives imperialism adequate ammunition to effectively defeat the assumption that aid from socialist countries is comparatively better.

After the agreement for the supply of the vehicles was concluded a number of Zambians left on February 2, 1980 for Romania to be vetted in the running and maintenance of the vehicles.

These were mechanics. They returned home on April 4 of the same year. But while in Romania it became evident to them that the so-called experts who were assigned to train them were below expectation in their performance.

Was that deliberate or not? As we focus we note that during the Romania National Day on August 21 this year an embassy spokesman said the Aros were very suitable to Zambia.

He said the model was chosen from among many others by a team of 30 police officers who visited that country for that express purpose. But we focus on the following questions:

- The vehicle's engine being for Italian Fiat diesel,
- The gear-box being of combined French-Italian model,
- The injection pump being made under licence from British Cav and German models, and
- The vehicle itself being assembled under licence,

is that the most suitable police vehicle available in Romania?

Why did the Zambia Police Force not go straight to the British, the Germans or the Italians, instead of going to a factory which makes the cars under licence?

Questions can also be raised on another level: the way the vehicles were to be delivered to Zambia.

One assumes that the negotiators, from both sides, took into account that Zambia was a poor country which needed the vehicles as cheaply as she needed them urgently.

Having agreed on the purchase price, it was to be expected that they should have made adequate arrangements on how the vehicles would finally get to Lusaka.

But documentation at the relevant government office shows that the Romanian freightliners offloaded the Aros at the port of Dar es Salaam and left it to the Zambians to fend for themselves.

In the process the Mechanical Services Department made a complete muddle of the whole show. That is putting it mildly.

In the self-same way that something seems to have gone amiss in the manner the purchase arrangements were concluded, it is evident from documentation that the MSD "sabotaged" the nation.

As we focus with our wide angle lens we see that there is a danger of loading the blame for whatever happens

on the army officers, under the thenColonel Tom Fara, as these were in command of the MSD at the time of the negotiations.

Your man of focus has conclusively taken a picture which shows that in fact Brigadier-General Fara had vehemently argued that the Aros should be brought in from Dar es Salaam by the cheapest means possible, and this being:

- Tazara had offered exceptionally low rates at K326.13 per vehicle.
- Motor Holdings offered K450 per vehicle, inclusive of insurance.
- Vehicle Delivery Limited offered same terms as Motor Holdings.

For the 1,000 Aros which had been ordered this would have meant a bill of about K300,000. In the case of the Motor Holdings and Vehicle Delivery, the money would be paid in local currency, Kwacha.

For Tazara, Zambia would have paid only half of that since it is owned jointly with Tanzania.

What was the alternative to this transportation arrangement? Our camera shows that Brigadier-General Fara and his team fought for this arrangement and threw out the other alternative.

But somewhat, some people had their way. Fara was removed from MSD prematurely and sent back to the armed forces.

And ultimately what happened was:

The MSD sent drivers to Dar es Salaam, which in the end meant that each vehicle cost the nation K4,000 in foreign exchange to move from Tanzania to Zambia.

This meant that Zambia had to pay K4 million foreign exchange for an exercise which should have cost no more than K300,000.

Your man of focus learns that the cost analysis which strongly militated against this waste of money had been sent to the permanent secretary, Ministry of Works and Supply; the Auditor General; the Tender Board; and the assistant secretary in charge of finance, at the Ministry of Works and Supply.

Such disastrous running of a Government department involving the burning of K3.7 million foreign exchange at the officials' own pleasure should be worse than even the Kanyama disaster funds scandal.

Since the Government is aware of all this, will it keep quite just like over the Kanyama scandal?

Then people will be saying, what is all this talk about conserving foreign exchange if they can be playing with such large sums of money themselves?

Like in the Kanyama scandal, the public will be speculating as to who the culprits are in the aregate.

Your man of focus can only help narrow the field of speculation by confirming that the wide angle lens shows that the army officers under Fara had fought against "powerful forces" which eventually carried the day. That's the way to run a Government?

Indeed those who did the cost analysis for the mechanical services department are shocked that even after their compelling documentation, the MSD went ahead to spoil public money — more than enough to build one hospital.

Says the documentation: "It is surprisingly very stunning to see that with all these odd arrangements mentioned, the MSD management opted to send drivers to Dar es Salaam to retrive vehicles.

"Eve with whatever variation, the exercise of sending drivers would certainly be more involving and expensive than sub-contracting to retrieving agencies.

"At this moment, when foreign exchange is very difficult to get, decision by opinion as shown by MSD management could only be termed as sabotage and definitely not in the interest of the nation."

Who will own up for the scandal at the MSD...?

What answer will the Romanians have for the propaganda they have created for imperialism that socialist aid is second rate and against the aspirations of the poor countries?

But above all, we focus on the question: How much of this goes on in the corridors of our Government ministries and departments?

CSO: 4700/438

BRIEFS

PLANNED FERTILIZER PRODUCTION INCREASE--Prime Minister Mundia is to witness the signing of a banking consortium agreement with the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia involving K31.5 million in Lusaka today. A spokesman for Barclays Bank said yesterday that the money would help Nitrogen Chemicals increase production from 50,000 to 200,000 tonnes of fertilizer per annum. When this is achieved the company would produce 80 percent of Zambia's annual fertiliser requirement, he said. The project was the biggest Zambia has ever undertaken since Independence and was now approaching K300 million provided by all commercial banks and other financial institutions. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 81 p 7]

INCREASE IN CATTLE BREEDING--There has been a steady increase in cattle farming in Zambia over the past ten years, the Herd Book Society of Zambia has said. Not only has there been an increase in the number of cattle farms and ranches and the size of operations, but farmers have tried successfully to improve the quality and functional performance of their livestock. This review of the society's performance is in the latest edition of Productive Farming, the official journal of the Commercial Farmers' Bureau. The society was established in 1972, mainly through the efforts of the late Mr Angus Loggie and is now an association of cattle breeders who have come together to stimulate interest in their breeds, and to share the know-how. The breeders are there to record their Pedigree cattle and promote the distribution of the breeding stock they produce throughout Zambia. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/438

OFFICIAL WARNS CIVIL SERVICE 'REBELS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 6

[Text]

CIVIL servants and parastatal bodies working against Government policies will be dealt with, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, warned yesterday.

Opening the Serima Co-operative Society at Matizha business centre in Gutu, the deputy minister said:

"I am informed there are certain people in the civil service and parastatal bodies who are going about telling people to be individualists in their approach to development and not to listen to the Government," said Mr Mahachi.

"These unscrupulous people are said to be refusing to provide assistance to any form of producer co-operatives. They are enemies of the people, enemies of our revolution and, above all, enemies of Government.

"We must co-operatively get ready for them as soon as possible. Watch out and report them to us."

Mr Mahachi said that over the last 90 years the individualist approach to farming had resulted in exploitation, and civil servants and parastatals "still advocating the decadent system did not have the interests of the masses at heart".

However, the deputy minister made it clear the Government would not force people into co-operatives. A successful movement could be initiated only by the farmers themselves through their political leadership and active party cadres.

The cornerstone for the development of communal areas and resettlement schemes was co-operatives, said Mr Mahachi, adding that projects formed voluntarily would get financial and technical assistance.

"The establishment of co-operatives, with special emphasis on producer co-operatives, is Government policy," he said.

"All Government ministries, parastatal organisations and civil servants who are involved in development have a duty to assist every co-operative.

"It would be ridiculous if parastatal bodies and civil servants resent providing assistance just because they are opposed to the idea and use their position to frustrate development programmes.

"The Government will leave no stone unturned in advising people to be organised."

CSO: 4700/439

KANGAI EXPLAINS RULES FOR DEMOBILIZATION

Training Organized

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

ONLY members of the Zimbabwe National Army, including those people in assembly points, are eligible for demobilisation training and pay, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.

"I don't decide who's eligible," he said in an interview. "The army will send me lists of the people being demobilised and we will then take over.

"We'll ask them what they want to do, what their interests are, if they want to go back to school or if they are interested in agriculture or whatever. We'll then organise their training and help them find a job."

Asked about confusion among some ex-combatants, especially in Bulawayo, of who was eligible for the $185 a month gratuity for up to two years, he replied: "The word demobilisation implies you are mobilised and are leaving the army.

"The army will find the people who want to be demobilised. They have all the lists and the lists of people in the assembly points. I don't know what people mean when they ask where they can register.

"They know exactly how many people are still in the assembly points awaiting integration and perhaps eventual demobilisation.

"If someone I fought with comes into my office and asks for demobilisation pay there is nothing I can do, no matter how much I want to, if he wasn't sent by the army.

"We have ministers and secretaries of ministries who fought in the war. It would be ridiculous to pay them another $185 a month when they have demobilised already."

Mr Kangai said the monthly grant of $185 was intended to support the demobilised soldier while he found his feet in civilian life, was trained and found a job.

"I don't see any problem finding work for these people." He did not know when the first men would be demobilised or how long the exercise would take. "That is up to the army. We can handle as many as they send us as fast as they send them."

The demobilisation directorate, headed by Mr John Shoniwa, was given $43 million in the Government estimates for grants and forms and booklets have been printed and are now being distributed to army units.

The booklet explains the men will be given enough time to apply for demobilisation and that all members of the national army, no matter what force they fought in during the liberation war, are eligible for demobilisation.

'HERALD' Comment

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Avoiding Scandal"]

[Text]

THE Government expects to spend about $116 million by the time its massive demobilisation exercise of the national army is completed, probably in two years.

In this financial year alone, $43 million has been allocated to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, under which the demobilisation directorate falls.

In a country virtually in the throes of economic belt-tightening, this is a lot of money. The Minister of Finance, Senator Nkala, has recently spoken of tough measures to seal up loopholes which some unscrupulous would-be emigrants may use to get money out of the country.

Evidently, we need all the money we can lay our hands on. So the demobilisation exercise, under which those wishing to opt out of the national army will be paid $185 a month for two years, must be handled very carefully indeed.

The ex-combatants who are entitled to this largesse ought to be genuine ex-combatants, not people who are trying to cash in on a system that may be susceptible to abuse.

Last year, there was chaos in the assembly points as people not eligible to receive allowances were somehow allowed to. The charge of fraud was bandied about.

The ex-combatants deserve the attractive conditions offered to them to opt out of the army, but unless the Government is absolutely ruthless in its screening of claimants, it could have another scandal on its hands.

CSO: 4700/439

SEKERAMAYI ATTACKS CRITICS OF COOPERATIVES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 12

[Text]

THE Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, has dismissed as "malicious and subversive" allegations that co-operatives are intended to lure people into forced labour camps.

"People cannot be forced to co-operate in a democratic society like Zimbabwe," he said in reply to questions. "They co-operate for their own good and mutual benefit.

"The intending co-operators themselves choose the type and extent of co-operation they prefer — from marketing and supply service co-operatives and elementary co-operatives to fully-fledged collective producer co-operatives.

"Alarmists have been spreading false stories designed to scare the masses away from this approach of collective endeavour. This malicious campaign is not only stupid, but subversive.

"I must emphatically state that the policy of co-operatives is based on the principle of people voluntarily joining in the formation of co-operatives," the minister said.

"Co-operative members are their own masters and, by the same token, must be free to withdraw whenever they no longer want to belong to a co-operative."

The minister said there was a strong case for having an educational campaign to make the masses aware of the virtues and benefits of co-operatives through a well trained cadreship.

The Government, he said, was aware that the policy of co-operatives was a long term programme, calling for extreme patience.

"We do not dream of achieving it overnight," he said, adding that Zimbabwe should evolve its own concept of co-operatives which people could understand.

The minister appealed to people to make a careful study of the three basic models on which the Intensive Resettlement Programme is being implemented.

● Model A involves an intensive village settlement programme with individual arable allocations and communal grazing. Settlers are allocated a residential plot of about 0,2 ha within a village, where amenities such as boreholes and vegetable garden plots may be provided.

Each settler gets about 5 ha of arable land and grazing for four to 10 livestock units depending on the region's carrying capacity.

● Model B is an intensive settlement scheme with communal living and co-operative farming. Activities are based on the community with co-operative structures and management.

Farmers opting for a co-operative have to identify with each other, organise themselves and present their structure to the Lands Ministry to ensure that the basics of the organisation's structure and management are fulfilled.

They must also present a constitution and register with the Registrar of Co-operatives to be allocated a farm by Government.

Dr Sekeramayi stressed that to avoid a situation where everybody went around bargaining for farms, a Government evaluator would do that job.

● Model C is an intensive settlement with a centralised estate farm to which farmers will contribute labour.

Arable land and livestock are individually owned outside the central core and grazing is communal.

The central estate will have its own resources of arable land, grazing and livestock.

In all the models settlers are given three permits to enable them to reside, cultivate crops and pasture livestock.

Only the Minister of Lands can revoke the permits on the grounds of non-residence and misuse or under-utilisation of resources.

Settlers are urged to set up their own committees and each project provides a settlement officer who will act as the focal point of local administration.

The officer is employed by the Lands Ministry to help settlers meet their goals and mould their local government structure. Specialists in extension, co-operative and veterinary services would be provided, as would teachers and medical staff to go with schools and clinics, he said.

Growing large quantities of agricultural produce would attract the establishment of depots.

CSO: 4700/439

HEALTH PACT WITH MOZAMBIQUE SIGNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 11

[Text]

ZIMBABWE and Mozambique yesterday formally signed an agreement ensuring wide co-operation in many fields of health care.

The pact was sealed when the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, and his Mozambican counterpart, Dr Pascual Mocumbi, signed a statement of accord at Dr Ushewokunze's office, marking the end of a three-day inter-ministerial workshop.

Terms of the agreement include:

- Co-operation in training;
- The restructuring of the pharmaceutical sector;
- Organisation of national health services
- And medical vigilance concerning malaria, sleeping sickness and other widespread diseases.

Other areas of co-operation include control of occupational diseases, and ensuring medical care for border populations, regardless of their nationality.

The ministers also agreed on the exchange of scientific publications and the methods whereby health data would be collected and analysed.

There would also be exchanges of undergraduate and postgraduate medical students, health workers and tutors.

It was also agreed that the next health workshop between the two countries would be held in Mozambique next year.

After the signing of the accord, Dr Mocumbi said drug co-operation would be centred around quality control, and would be kept at an inter-enterprise level.

Asked if Mozambique would be importing Zimbabwean drugs, Dr Mocumbi said: "We publish international tenders for our drug imports. If Zimbabwe wants to sell, it must submit a tender."

CSO: 4700/439

HIGH AFTER-SCHOOL UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 80 000 school-leavers are being refused jobs in Zimbabwe cities every year, the national education seminar at the University of Zimbabwe heard yesterday.

Delegates at the international gathering were told that figures on school enrolment in Zimbabwe indicated that vast numbers of young people were entering the labour market each year.

Dr Herbert Murerwa secretary for the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, said that of all children enrolled in Grade I, 60,94 percent completed Grade 7; 14,51 percent enter Form I; 9,27 percent completed four years of secondary schooling and only 1,07 percent finished the secondary school cycle.

Rapid expansion of formal schooling gave birth to "educated unemployment" in other African countries because their economies did not expand fast enough to absorb school leavers, he said.

"Education must prepare our young people for the world of work. With appropriate skills and knowledge young people could organise self-employment programmes for themselves in the informal sector.

"Policy-makers in Zimbabwe must now begin to plan for the potential implications of this expansion in school enrolment."

A Ministry of Education and Culture official, Mr Taka Mudariki, told delegates about the need for a mass literacy campaign.

He said the Government had the enormous task of waging the battle against "illiteracy, low levels of production and ignorance among the millions of peasants and workers in Zimbabwe".

"Literacy programmes have to be designed to undo the effects of decades of physical and mental exploitation of peasants and workers.

"A very conservative estimate by the Zimbabwe Adult Literacy Organisation is that more than 1,9 million adults are illiterate," Mr Mudariki said.

CSO: 4700/439

STRIKE AT MEIKLES HOTEL ENDS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 500 workers at Salisbury's Meikles hotel went on strike yesterday demanding the dismissal of the general manager, Mr Kai Hansen.

The strikers were persuaded to resume work by the combined efforts of the workers' committee, Ministry of Labour officials, and Mr Albert Mugabe, secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions who negotiated with the hotel management for more than three hours.

The strike started at midday, worker representatives said, after Mr Hansen allegedly dismissed an employee who had been arguing in the hotel with his (the worker's) wife.

The sacked worker complained to the workers' committee, who appealed to Mr Hansen to reinstate the man. Mr Hansen is said to have refused, and workers then stormed into the hotel's basement saying they would not work until Mr Hansen had been dismissed and their colleague reinstated.

After three rounds of talks the workers secured the reinstatement of the dismissed man. A report-back meeting between the staff and their representatives will be held today.

The workers' demand that Mr Hansen be dismissed was still under negotiation, Mr Mugabe told the Herald yesterday.

"He is an important man, with a high position, he cannot just be dismissed."

The hotel had also provided a $1 000 bonus to be distributed equally among the 500 workers, Mr Mugabe said.

Meikles staff said yesterday that the hotel was almost fully booked. Service was discontinued after the strike had begun at midday, and non-striking chefs were required to load foodstuffs before they prepared light meals for the evening.

Meikles management declined to give a statement.

CSO: 4700/439

FUEL CUTS THREATEN COFFEE CROP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

COFFEE production in Chipinga is being disrupted because of the diesel shortage, the president of the Gaza Chamber of Commerce, Mr Ernest Odendaal, said yesterday.

He said the situation was critical and that more than $7 million of coffee — a prime foreign exchange commodity — was in jeopardy.

Last night the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, ruled out fuel rationing. The situation was not critical, he said.

The Grain Marketing Board estimates that coffee production in the area could yield 4 482 tonnes with top grade selling at $1 600 a tonne.

"Unfortunately the coffee crops have been late and now coincide with the acute diesel shortages," Mr Odendaal said.

"Coffee is a big foreign currency commodity, especially because of good prices this year since Brazilian coffee has gone for a loop in heavy frost which cut harvest estimates by 45 percent."

There was also a serious petrol shortage in the area. Buses had been halted for more than three days, disrupting trade in Chipinga.

The only four petrol outlets in the town were fast running out.

"We have had situations where only one service station had petrol. But it has generally been on and off because petrol tankers need diesel to get here."

Interviewed on ZBC, Dr Makoni said the country's fuel and diesel reserves were at a very low level but the situation did not warrant rationing.

The shortage of fuel was the result of transport problems, for which he blamed South Africa. The Government was convinced that the Pretoria regime was trying to use its economic muscle to force Zimbabwe to change its stand over Namibia and its attitude to the policy of apartheid.

Ziana reports that several filling stations in Salisbury yesterday began a self-imposed petrol rationing scheme.

Limiting

No official directive has been issued, but some garages are limiting motorists to 10 or at most 20 litres a customer.

In a statement yesterday the national secretary of the Motor Trade Association, Mr Tony Cox, said reports of diesel and petrol shortages had been received.

Last week thousands of motorists bought massive quantities of petrol as a hedge against a feared reintroduction of petrol rationing.

"The Motor Trade Association has discussed this with Government and have been assured that any shortages of petrol that exist are of a temporary and isolated nature resulting from transportation problems.

"The availability of diesel fuel will continue at its present level until additional measures to restore normal holdings arranged by Government become effective.

"Similarly, while there is no restriction on the sale of petrol, and it is not intended to introduce rationing, dealers have been asked not to create an unusual demand in petrol by filling large containers," he said.

The measure was designed to assist the Government in restoring normal stock levels as soon as possible.

CSO: 4700/439

PM REPORTS BUILDING OF MORE GRAIN DEPOTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] The Government is to build several grain depots near the people throughout the country to ensure that all maize is bought and collected before the rains, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has said.

He said he could not understand why some planners failed to finish Government projects in time. He told the large gatherings here that a lot of money allocated to the Ministry of Education last year had not been used because the planners had failed to complete projects.

"These people are saboteurs, who want to cause chaos in the country," he said.

They wasted a lot of time touching here and there as if they were working on a plan such as the Monomatapa Hotel. Their aim was to make people feel the Government was neglecting them.

He said the only solution was to have more black planners and builders to handle Government projects. "We cannot rely on people we fought to be honest with us."

Mr Mugabe told cheering crowds at Sadza and Nharira that it was the wish of the Government to buy all maize produced this year. "If it gets rotten in our hands that will not be your problem. We do not want the money to get rotten in your hands."

'Produce More'

He urged the people to produce more crops during the coming season to earn the country foreign exchange to buy machinery, vehicles, and other goods which were not made locally.

"Our dollar cannot buy anything from outside. We have to use the American dollar or the British pound."

It was the wish of the Government to build more schools, hospitals, roads and provide other services, which were necessary to uplift life in the rural areas.

The $1 billion raised from ZIMCORD would be used mostly for rural development. Some would be used to establish factories so that people could export finished products.

Mr Mugabe urged peasant farmers to start producing crops such as cotton, tobacco and wheat so they could earn foreign exchange.

To achieve the Government's goals there was need for unity in the nation. With unity they would be able to defeat the enemy as they had during the liberation war.

CSO: 4700/439

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH DUTCH SIGNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWE and The Netherlands yesterday signed a co-operation agreement for the allocation of over $8 million in aid pledged at Zimcord for rural development, reconstruction and resettlement.

A delegation from The Netherlands has been in the country since August 28 to discuss financial and technical co-operation between the two nations.

Mr Thomas Mswaka, secretary to the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, said he was pleased to sign the agreement as Holland had offered its strong support to Zimbabwe before and after independence.

He said The Netherlands was assisting in the improvement of the Mozambique ports. "It is a very important aspect of our transport system and a very important aspect of our development."

Mr Mswaka signed the agreement on behalf of Zimbabwe and Dr Roel Harkema, head of the Southern Africa Division (development co - operation), represented the Dutch Government.

Dr Harkema said the purpose of his team's visit was to make a follow-up on the visit of their Prime Minister and to translate into practice the promises and commitments made during Zimcord.

"When I look at the list of projects which will be financed with our aid, I think we may congratulate ourselves at these projects and programmes in the fields of rural development, reconstruction and resettlement.

"With all the projects we are funding we think we are right in the top priority of the Zimbabwe Government. I hope that many people in Zimbabwe will quickly benefit from what we have been doing during the last few days, especially those in the rural areas, who need our help very much," he said.

The aid agreement consists of a grant of about $4,3 million and a soft loan of about $4,5 million. The loan carries an interest of 2½ percent and is payable over a period of 30 years with a grace period of eight years.

The grant will be used for the reconstruction of schools, which have been allocated about $3,7 million; the funding of the Dombodema Intensive Resettlement scheme in the Plumtree area, and another sum for contigencies.

CSO: 4700/439

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAIL LINK OFF TO HUMBLE START

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 11

[Text]

GWELO.

ALTHOUGH temperatures were near freezing point it was a heart-warming occasion for men of the National Railways of Zimbabwe in the bush, near Gado, Que Que, yesterday.

The start of construction for the electrification of the Salisbury to Gwelo line marked the realisation of more than two decades of railway effort and planning.

Ever since the late Fifties the electrification of the railways has, in the words of the chief electrical engineer Mr W. Gilman "absorbed, inspired, frustrated and involved a very large number of railwaymen".

The contract, which is worth $21 million went to B. B. Zimbabwe (Pvt.) Ltd, a subsidiary of Balfour Beatty Ltd of Britain. They have completed their initial design programme and started work on Wednesday on installing foundations for the steel masts which will support the overhead equipment.

During this programme, which is due to be completed in two years, about 8 100 foundations will be installed at a rate of about 650 a month.

By the end of the overall contract B. B. Zimbabwe, whose parent company has carried out railway electrification projects throughout the world, will have completed one of the most ambitious programmes yet undertaken. They will have also employed a peak labour force of 300 trained by a small nucleus of British staff.

The contract involves 457 single track kilometres to be electrified. More than half of the materials are being supplied from within Zimbabwe and this will involve 35 local companies.

The project involves the line between Dabuka at Gwelo and Salisbury. Why then have they started the construction at a remote spot some 60 km from Gwelo? Mr A. D. Hevey, the contract engineer, explained

"Dabuka is the priority end of the line but if we started there — with a complex yard with multitracks and different sizes of structure to be handled — we would be throwing ourselves right into a very complicated area."

"We are training people and it is best to start in a straightforward area, an open route with a single track where we can build up our skills to be better able to deal with the more complicated areas later.

"Also, we want our design engineers to get as far ahead of the construction team as possible so that they have a clear run."

The construction team will work back to Dabuka and when that is done will go back to Gado and then on to Redcliff and Que Que and eventually Salisbury.

Mr Gilman, who, amid cheers pulled the handle to start the pouring of concrete that formed the first foundation, said that electrification was more than a logical development of the railways.

"It is a significant, vital and fundamental change of direction in the course of any railway," he said. "It represents the biggest single change that the railways have ever undertaken."

He believed that electrification was essential if the transport systems here and in neighbouring countries and on the subcontinent as a whole were to be realised properly, efficiently and effectively.

CSO: 4700/439

BRIEFS

DUAL HOME OWNERSHIP--Bulawayo--People who owned homes in both urban and rural areas were criticised yesterday by the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo. Dr Nkomo, who was speaking in Pumula, said the unplanned settlement in the rural areas as well as in the newly acquired farms poses a danger to the land and made it difficult for the Government to provide efficient services to the people. "Government is trying to discourage dual home ownership. Unless people realise the danger of the way we settle we will find it difficult to solve problems of settlement," the minister said. He said houses were built in an unplanned manner, leading to a few people occupying large expanses of land. "You find scattered huts with the intervening land between them lying unutilised." The minister said it was necessary to provide "stimuli which will draw people away from the urban centres." He noted that Salisbury and Bulawayo were growing rapidly. It was necessary to stem the tide of migration in order to keep the cities of a manageable size. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 3]

BEEF QUOTA--Beef rationing is expected to ease slightly during the next two months, and allocations for the week starting next Monday will be increased by 10 percent. Announcing this yesterday, the general manager of the Cold Storage Commission, Mr Don Collen, said: "While allocations of beef from the CSC to butchers will continue at their present level of 70 percent of the butchers' quotas during September and October, it should be possible to increase these allocations for short periods at a time." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 1]

NGANGAS' 'MIRACLE CONTEST'--A healing competition involving ngangas and spirit mediums from six southern African countries will be held in Gwanzura stadium, Highfield, Salisbury, tomorrow. The contest will be among "genuine ngangas" from Zimbabwe, Botswana, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola. They will perform their feats, free of charge, from 8 am to 5 pm. The Zimbabwe True Spirit Mediums' and Ngangas' Association of Central Africa, which is organising the competition, expects the Minister of Education, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, and other government leaders to attend. The association president, Dr Green Ntopa, urged people to attend "to witness miracles performed by genuine ngangas." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 1]

MUGABE APPEAL--Belingwe--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday called for an end to strikes because they were harming the country. He said he saw no reason why people should strike when they could report their grievances. The Prime Minister told a huge rally at Murengwa district council in Belingwe that the Government would be reviewing the wages of workers in order to raise them. He warned employers who were not paying the minimum wage that this would not be tolerated. He warned civil servants that those who refused to work in the rural areas would have no jobs. He urged them to co-operate with the people when implementing Government's projects. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 3]

YOUTH COUNCIL--An interim National Youth Council was announced by the Minister of Youth Sport and Recreation, Mr Ernest Kadungure, last week. The council consists of 12 members to allow as wide representation as possible. It will be headed by Mr Tichaona Jokonya of the Ministry of Youth Sport and Recreation. The other members are: Mr E.T. Mudariki, Community Development and Women's Affairs; Dr F. Madzonge, Manpower Planning and Development; Mr J.M. Chamboko, Labour and Social Services; Miss Sheila Macheri, Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development; Mrs E.M. Sawyer, Voluntary Youth Organisation; Mr H. Moyana, higher learning institution at Seke Training Centre; Brother Fidelis and Dr Chitsike from a church organisation; Mr J. Mupfumira, Mr M. Chidzonga and Mr T. Todzo, Youth, Sport and Recreation. The council will remain interim until ratified by an Act of Parliament. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 11]

YUGOSLAV CREDIT AGREEMENT--Zimbabwe and the Bank of Yugoslavia today signed a credit agreement under which Zimbabwe will receive Yugoslav goods worth $50 million. Speaking at the signing ceremony this morning, the minister of finance, Comrade Nkala, said he hoped the signing of the agreement between Zimbabwe and the bank would be the beginning of a long and worthwhile association which will lead to the consolidation of the solidarity between Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia. [Excerpt] [LD090340 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Sep 81]

END

CSO: 4700/444

JPRS 79041

22 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2489

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JPRS 79041

22 September 1981

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AFRICAN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES ASK FOR AID

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Paris, 3 Sep--Tanzania, Chad, Benin and Ethiopia have all made please before the United Nations conference on the world's least developed countries (LDC's) for increased aid for themselves and their 27 fellow LDC's.

The economic situation in the LDC's is bleak, and the situation is worsening as purchasing power declines, said K.A. Malima, Tanzania's minister of planning and economic affairs.

In 1973, five tons of tea bought one tractor, Mr. Malima said. Today, it takes 17 tons of tea to buy the same tractor.

This year, Tanzania predicts that it will spend 60 per cent of its export earnings on drastically reduced oil requirements, he said.

But for Tanzania the biggest task was increasing food production. A similar point of view was put forward by other African LDC countries. Of the 31 poorest countries in the world, 21 are in Africa, and they account for about half the 280 million people who live on average incomes of only 183 dollars a year.

Aboubacar Baba Moussa, Benin's minister of planning, statistics and economic analysis, complained about a worsening balance-of-payments situation in his country.

"To raise the material and cultural standard of living of our people, there must be a fair redistribution of the benefits of economic growth in the world," Mr. Moussa said.

Improved Quality and Quantity

Mr. Moussa said that Benin needed 4,000 million dollars, of which 3,000 million was being sought from outside the country, and he called for aid donors to provide the assistance on the most beneficial terms possible.

Hailu Yimenu, a member of Ethiopia's Central Planning Supreme Council, said that previous United Nations Development targets had not been achieved and that international events could not be allowed to detract from the plight of the LDC's.

The world's poorest nations were facing substnatial food deficits, soaring inflation, problems with the servicing of debts and energy-related difficulties, which had to be dealt with by the international community, Mr. Yimenu said.

He also called for an improvement in the quality and quantity of aid, which he said should be assured, predictable and free from discrimination based on non-economic considerations.

Chadian Planning and Reconstruction Minister Tahir Souleyman estimated that his country needed 100,000 million CFA francs (333 million dollars) in aid over the next three years to deal with Chad's pressing problems, including an illiteracy rate of 80 percent. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/466

ZIMBABWE, ZAMBIA, BOTSWANA DISCUSS RAIL PROBLEMS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] WIDE-RANGING talks about mutual rail transport problems are taking place between Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana.

The Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, announced yesterday that the talks covered action to be taken to mitigate the present shortage of locomotives and the need to recruit artisans.

A delegation led by the Botswana Minister of Works and Communications, Mr Colin Blackbeard, arrived in Zimbabwe last Wednesday and left on Friday.

The Zambian delegation, headed by Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, Mr Raja Kunda, arrived last Monday and is due to leave this week.

A second meeting between Botswana and Zimbabwe is planned for October.

● The general manager of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, says the shortage of locomotives and other problems are affecting services.

Commenting on the prevalent passenger train delays, Mr Lea-Cox said: "We acknowledge that at present time-keeping is very poor. This is caused almost entirely by our problems with locomotives."

The shortage was being compounded by some ageing and unreliable locomotives in the fleet and by a limited number of artisans to repair them.

Because of this and of the fact that Zimbabwe runs a single-track system, longer delays to other services were caused if a locomotive broke down inbetween sidings.

"Until our locomotive position improves, I am afraid these delays are going to continue. But each delay is investigated," Mr Lea-Cox said.

Security staff had contained the problem of illegal shebeen operators on the Salisbury-Bulawayo passenger trains since this was brought to the attention of authorities by an article in The Sunday Mail.

"Our security staff mounted special operations with a view to apprehending illegal sellers of opaque beer and these operations, carried out in conjunction with the police, have proved successful. We will continue," he said.

The number of train derailments, he said, had decreased from 62 in the 12 months up to June 30 1980, to 41 in the year ended June 30 this year.

CSO: 4700/455

OVERVIEW OF FRENCH POLICY IN AFRICA

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3343, 24 Aug 81 pp 1919-1921

[Text]

FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND is freer than many French Presidents before him in that he has a comfortable majority in the National Assembly. His policy on Africa is beginning to take concrete form — he has already received leading African statesmen at the Elysée and his team of Africanists recently visited various countries; Mr. Jean-Pierre Cot, the Minister for Co-operation and Development visited Cameroon, Ghana, Senegal and Nigeria. Guy Penne, the senior adviser on African affairs at the Elysée visited Niger, Benin, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Djibouti.

Mr. Cot's visits to Ghana and Nigeria may mark a move towards greater co-operation between France and the Anglophone African countries. President Limann of Ghana, in talks with Mr. Cot, said that he was pleased with the French Government's understanding of African and Third World issues. The Bui dam project — which also concerns the Ivory Coast — was discussed and Mr. Cot said that France is "determined" to help Ghana solve her economic problems. It was emphasised, however, that France will not relinquish her special ties with the Francophone countries.

It is worth pointing out that of the West African countries in Mr. Cot's portfolio with which France has a "special ties", ten (Benin, Cape Verde, CAR, Guinea Bissau, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Chad and Zaire) are listed by the World Bank as having a Gross National Product (GNP) per capita of less than $300, and that four (Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Senegal and Togo) are listed with a GNP per capita of less than $700. The two relatively wealthy Francophone States (Gabon and Ivory Coast) are the two with which the "special ties" are strongest.

Relations with Chad have been improving steadily since the Transition Government of National Unity (GUNT) President, Goukhouni Weddeye, invited President Mitterrand to "normalise" the situation between N'Djamena and Paris. Chad's Foreign Minister, Mr. Acyl Ahmet, recently went to Paris, and a team of experts from Mr. Cot's Ministry is presently in N'Djamena studying the possibilities for rebuilding the infrastructure in the city. Following President Omar Bongo's talks with President Mitterrand in Paris, the Gabonese Head of State was present at a meeting between President Weddeye and Mr. Penne in Libreville.

French aid to Chad has previously been tied to the condition that Libyan troops leave the country. This condition now seems to have been lifted. The aid asked

for would include "military advisers and instructors, the material and financial means to train the army and to regroup the dispersed forces throughout the country." The problem with this demand is that it is difficult to distinguish between "advisers" and an "army". President Weddeye has said of the French assistance: "Chad does not need another foreign force because we already have the Libyan troops". Reconstructing N'Djamena with French technical assistance is one thing; two sets of military advisers is another. It remains to be seen whether renewed French co-operation indicates a tacit acceptance of Colonel Gaddafi's troops in Chad or renewed "interference" by the French.

The French troops in Chad were withdrawn under pressure from Goukhouni Weddeye and Colonel Gadaffi at the height of the civil war, in May 1980. The French diplomatic mission was moved from N'Djamena and was kept to a minimum. This was followed by several military successes by rebel Defence Minister Mr. Hissene Habré, calls for peace from Giscard and the OAU and finally the "merger" of Chad and Libya, enforced by Libyan troops and planes. Giscard's reaction, which was described by observers as inconsistent, was to strengthen the French military presence in neighbouring CAR; those troops are still mainly concentrated in the town of Bouar, close to the border with Chad.

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Claude Cheysson, is on record as having said (France) "will not intervene alone again" . . . (French involvement in Chad) "would have been completely different had it been in conjunction with an inter-African force, however small this latter was". So perhaps this is to be the justification for intervention under Mitterrand; intervention is permitted as long as it is supported by one of the pro-French African leaders (Bongo, Houphouët Boigny . . .).

Mitterrand has said that France will "remain loyal to the arrangements that she has already established with African countries". Thus, the "Barracudas" who led the *coup d'etat* in the Central African Republic against "Emperor" Bokassa are to remain, albeit under the new name of "operational assistance units". The situation in the CAR highlights the French dilemma; President Dacko was put into power by Giscard and however undemocratic or repressive his actions are, intervention would lay President Mitterrand open to charges of Giscardian hegemony. The CAR opposition has been actively campaigning against President Dacko (although Mr. Idi Lala, whose party claimed responsibility for the recent bombing, was prevented by the French authorities from holding a press conference), but Mr. Cot has said that there is no question of the French ousting President Dacko.

Thus far then, three months after President Mitterrand took over the keys and the nuclear secrets of the Elysée Palace, there has been nothing particularly "Socialist" about his African policy. The prudence shown in Chad and the CAR, the supply of arms to Cameroon following the border dispute with Nigeria and the continued delivery of arms to Libya are, if not "Giscardian", hardly a radical departure from Giscard's policies. Changing the name of the Ministry for Co-operation to the Ministry for Co-operation and Development looks at the moment like a rather pointless gesture.

In a commentary on the direction of French Africa Policy since President Mitterrand, Radio Nigeria said recently: "During his last campaign for the Elysée Palace, French President François Mitterrand gave the developing world a flurry of hope. Among other things the Socialist, as the presidential candidate, promised to increase French economic aid to the Third World. He also pledged to impress on his colleagues in the industrial West the need for a more equitable distribution of the world's wealth, which at the moment is unjustifiably concentrated in the hand of a few industrial nations."

In fact, at his inauguration last April, President Mitterrand rightly observed that there could be no real international community as long as two thirds of the planet must sacrifice their labour and goods against hunger and humiliation. On Africa, Mr. Mitterrand stated his intention to relax French military presence on the continent. He was quoted as saying that he would favour the imposition of sanctions against apartheid South Africa. Judging by his own personal efforts and the calibre of his Cabinet, most leaders of the Third World, especially Africa, felt that for once there reigns in Paris a leader who could champion the world's oppressed peoples.

Recent events have, however, given people cause for concern at the direction in which French policy in Africa is taken. For instance, reports have confirmed that President Mitterrand has given approval for the delivery of a 900m. watts nuclear reactor to South Africa. Although one realises that the reactor programme is one of the agreements inherited from his predecessor, the decision to execute the project is certainly a departure from the political and ideological path which the socialist President pledged to uphold. In fact, there are many people who cannot explain this action in any way other than that French economic interests was the motive behind the decision. But, in fact, we could say here that African leaders cannot but see continued mutual co-operation with the racist regime as a direct threat to the security of the continent.

One other factor which has attracted African concern is France's refusal to withdraw her troops currently stationed in some parts of Africa. The official argument is that the troops are there to maintain internal security and protect French citizens abroad. One would ask, however, whether it is only in Africa that French citizens reside outside their homeland.

The only question people have often asked is whether or not military cohesion can ever bring the desired peace and stability. In fact, the whole issue of sovereignty always becomes hypocritical when the majority of many independent states are not allowed the means to shape the destiny of their countries by choosing their leaders through popular and democratic processes. Africa's problems are more related to the raising of the standard of living of the people, and this is why France has to make some impact by way of co-operation with our African countries for the execution of viable economic projects.

By stationing troops in Africa while at the same time executing nuclear projects with the racists in South Africa amounts to double standards. But all said and done, it may be premature to write an account of Franco-African relations of Mitterrand's era. This is because three months into a seven-year term of office can certainly not present a complete picture. One can only hope at this point that François Mitterrand will take another look at his previous pronouncements and channel the course of his country's foreign policy to reflect these stated objectives."

CSO: 4700/466

FRANCE MAPS OUT COMPREHENSIVE AFRICAN POLICY

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 1 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Marie Joannidis and Bertrand Rosenthal]

[Text] Paris, 21 Aug--The first set of formal visits to Africa in the past month by France's senior new foreign affairs officials illustrates the Socialist government's determination both to take in the continent as a whole and to act rapidly to contribute to settlements of its acute problems.

The first aspect was highlighted by Co-operation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot when he got back from trips to Cameroun, Ghana and Senegal in mid-August. "Africa must be taken as a unit," he affirmed.

He added that it was his intention, on each of his visits to various French-speaking countries, to include an Anglo-phone or Portuguese-speaking country on the itinerary.

Accordingly, his second trip just over a week ago was to Nigeria, and an East African tour has already been scheduled for early next year which was take Mr. Cot to Kenya, current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

In tandem with a new development strategy, France wanted to provide a stimulus to the Euro-African ensemble, the Minister explained.

Also on safari this month was President Francois Mitterrand's Afro-Malagasy affairs adviser Guy Penne, who went to Niger, Benin, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Djibouti. With him on some stops was the president's international affairs expert, Regis Debray.

Trouble Spots

Regarding the second stand of the policy, concerning the continent's trouble spots, Namibia was one of the main topics in the talks with African leaders.

"The Namibian business is utterly crucial," Mr. Cot said. He warned that it would be "tragic" if there were a collapse of the efforts to get an independence settlement being undertaken by the Western 'contact group' (the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada).

In this connection, informed sources here said France wished to play the part of Africa's spokesman in the contact group. The sources said that the French government would no longer use its veto in the U.N. Security Council if sanctions were sought against South Africa over the Namibian issue.

Mr. Cot said there was no more official French investment in the territory, and that the government was "discouraging" private investment there.

That approach was an example of concern for elementary respect of human rights, he commented. The government might rethink its relations with any country which failed to respect certain limits in that field, Mr. Cot added.

Chad was another problem areas where France was unsparing in its diplomatic efforts to expedite the withdrawal of Libyan troops and the formation of an inter-African peacekeeping force, as stipulated by the OAU summit in June.

The minister said France was unconditionally ready to take part in the country's reconstruction--though he ruled out any military co-operation--and "if Chad recovers its independence," he said, political conditions could then be established to permit a resumption of diplomatic ties.

In the Central African Republic, however, France would keep its military contingant there, given that it had not been asked to withdraw it.

President David Dacko had done the right thing in lifting the state of siege declared after a cinema bomb attack in Bangui in mid-July, and in authorising the main opposition parties to operate once more after suspending them at the same time, Mr. Cot remarked.

With regard to economic matters, France planned to be very active, as one of the world's main industrialised countries, at the UNESCO-sponsored conference for Least Developed Countries (LDC's) opening here for two weeks this Tuesday, Mr. Cot promised.

It was going to be a difficult task finding measures adaopted to the situation of the LDC's. At the same time, there should be no going back on the global negotiations being conducted in the North-South context.

Paris will also be the venue at the end of October or early November for the latest Franco-African summit, affording President Mitterrand the opportunity of initial contacts with a certain number of African heads of state, the Co-operation Minister noted.

Coming after the North-South relations summit scheduled for Cancun, Mexico, it is expected to be an occasion for talks extending beyond just a review of political and economic matters. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/466

INTERNATIONAL ALL-AFRICA HEALTH EDUCATION CONFERENCE OPENS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Lagos, 2 Sep--An International all-Africa conference on Health Education sponsored by the World Health Organisation (WHO), which will last five days and be attended by about 500 delegates from 28 African countries, four Western countries and one South-East Asian country, opened here Tuesday.

Speaking at the opening ceremony on behalf of the Nigerian Minister of Health Daniel Ugwu, Minister of Science and Technology Sylvester Ugoh said that primary health care demanded a "multisectoral" approach, including factors such as adequate drinking water, basic sanitation, better nutrition, immunisation against major diseases and health literacy.

WHO African regional director Comlan Quenum of Benin stressed the need for African countries to establish a Health Education Council to define policies and obtain support for the implementation of regional and global strategies for primary health education.

Dr. Quenum also suggested that African countries should give priority to the formulation of strategies on health education which should take cognisance of the traditions, customs and way of life of the people.

The WHO regional director said that for such a strategy to be meaningful it must take into consideration the traditional methods of health care.

Abdel Razik, an Assistant Executive Secretary of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), said the OAU was currently undertaking joint projects in traditional medicine in various parts of Africa.

Mr. Razik said that 85 per cent of the African population used traditional medicine for their health care, adding, "this inherited wealth of knowledge should be taught to new generations."

Mr. Razik called for the introduction of courses in traditional medicine at universities and other institutions of higher learning in the continent. (AFP).

CSO: 4700/466

ECOWAS DELEGATION TOURS SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3343, 24 Aug 81 pp 1923-1924

[Article by Gudrun Dalibor: "ECOWAS Goes East"]

[Text]

A DELEGATION from the Economic Community of West African States has just returned from a first official visit to countries belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The five delegates who met officials in Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines were accompanied by representatives of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. UNCTAD had helped this study tour as part of its programme to promote more technical co-operation among developing countries.

The aim of the visit has been to study ASEAN as a grouping of Third World countries: "we are the only two Third World economic groupings that are functioning well," claimed Dr. Akapo, one of the delegates from Nigeria. "The results of the discussions are very encouraging. They are much better than could have ever been expected. We have now realised that there are various possibilities of co-operation."

At the same time, he emphasised that contacts between the two economic communities were only in their initial stages and that co-operation in certain areas would have to be seen as a longer-term development. It was vital that the present contacts should be developed further at higher political levels.

The mission identified three areas of possible co-operation amongst the two economic blocs. Firstly, as both have similar commodities they are looking to the possibility of a common position on commodity policies. The most pressing issue for both is that of commodity pricing. Secondly, there are possibilities for exports of finished industrial products between the two regions. And thirdly, there could be an exchange of technical know-how. Singapore, for example, is far ahead in technology and banking.

Dr. Akapo is also very keen on the idea of bringing together Filipino and Indonesian technical know-how in construction, Singaporean expertise in hotel management and Arab finance to develop hotel management and tourism in West Africa.

Dr. Akapo emphasises that ASEAN is the area to watch for the future. But there has to be a combination of the natural resources of some of the countries and the technical know-how of others. "A little bit more co-operation and they will be flying," he says.

The ASEAN region is exceptionally rich in natural resources. It is the principal world supplier of rubber (80 per cent), tropical hardwoods (75 per cent), tin (68 per cent), palm oil (60 per cent) and coconut (50 per cent), as well as being a significant producer of oil, copper, sugar, coffee, tobacco and rice. All the governments in the region regard rapid industrialisation as a key to the growth of exports, employment and income. All are heavily promoting the inflow of foreign investment. And ASEAN has now become the fastest growing area in the world.

But ASEAN is still a long way from becoming a Common Market. In this respect ECOWAS "is much more advanced," says Dr. Akapo. "By 1984, for example, we should have a common tariff. The ASEAN countries are not even thinking about a customs union," he says. One of the biggest problems the ASEAN countries are facing now is competition. Competition against each other will be detrimental to all their economies. Dr. Akapo is convinced that they therefore have no choice but to become an economic community.

The Nigerian Government, in particular, is now looking beyond Africa in its search for new economic partners. At present, a Nigerian trade mission is visiting Korea, Taiwan, Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand and the Philippines to find out what can be done in terms of economic co-operation. This month a Nigerian parliamentary delegation is also visiting Indonesia. Since the establishment of Nigerian Embassy in the Philippines in December last year, relations between those two countries have become better and more co-operation is likely. "It makes me happy that people are waking up," says Dr. Akapo.

CSO: 4700/466

AFRICAN PRODUCERS SEEK COFFEE SALES SUPPORT

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 28 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Brasilia, 27 Aug--Ivory Coast appealed here today to non-African coffee producers to make a sacrifice on behalf of African growers to enable them to sell more of their commodity on the world market.

"We (the Africans) have a lot of coffee and we do not manage to sell it because of quotas," explained Denis Bra Kanon, Ivory Coast Agriculture Minister and President of the Intra-African Coffee Organization (ICO).

He said he had come to Brazil and would then go to Colombia to make those two countries aware of "the problems of the African producers, who are smallholders (with two to 100 hectares or about five to 250 acres)". "These small producers are not in the coffee industry or in transport and they get all their income from the raw material, which is not the case here", he said, stating that the frosts in Brazilian plantations had not had "an enormous effect."

"They ought to have a positive effect on prices, but prices are dominated by speculators. Now that the United States has spoken about the frosts, I hope that Brazil's statements will be believed," he added.

The ICO groups are Angola, Benin, Cameroun, Congo, Ivory Coast, the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Malagasy, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

Negotiations between producers and consumer countries are to begin in London next month. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/466

MOST S. AFRICAN ARMS IN ANGOLA REPORTEDLY MET

Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti]

[Text] The number of Soviet advisors and military instructors stationed in Angola being generally estimated at 2,000 men, it is not inconceivable that some of them were captured during such an important and minutely planned operation as the South African Army prepared.

The support of SWAPO by the USSR is common knowledge. Already, last year, two Soviet "civilian" pilots had fallen into the hands of UNITA while they were flying a resupply mission in the center or the southeastern area of Angola.

It is possible that the Soviets were entrusted with radar coverage in southern Angola. A reliable source informs that the South African operation has already succeeded in putting out of commission the Angolan control system of the air space in the province of Cunene bordering on Namibia, where destruction reportedly is considerable.

If the South Africans--because of the vigorous international reaction--gave up their ultimate objective, which was probably to attack the region of Lubango 300 kms north of Namibia where Cuban forces are stationed, they nevertheless succeeded in creating a veritable no man's land on the Angolan side of the Namibian border. These results should both facilitate the movements of local South African agents and reinforce the rear bases of UNITA, while at the same time complicating SWAPO guerrilla operations in Namibia.

At the international level, if the South Africans succeed in proving the presence of Soviet military men in southern Angola, the United States will use this as an argument to justify its veto on Monday at the UN Security Council against the resolution condemning the South African attack. Washington will thus find still another reason for maintaining the dialgoue with Pretoria in order to counter "Soviet interventionism" in Southern Africa. Finally, Moscow would be placed in a delicate situation, which the lack of a reaction on its part seems already to denote.

CSO: 4719/386

BRIEFS

SAC OFFICIAL'S SECRET MISSION--Pierre Debizet, in charge of the SAC [Civic Action Service], had reportedly been entrusted by Gabonese President Bongo with the task of setting up an intelligence service alongside the SEDOG (Gabon Investigation and Intelligence Service), an organism that the African president regarded as too closely tied to the French SDECE [External Intelligence and Counterespionage Service]. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French No 468, 7 Sep 81 p 35]

CSO: 4719/386

BRIEFS

MULTIPARTY POLITICS 'LUXURY'--Nairobi, 2 Sep--Kenya cannot afford the "luxury" of having two or more political parties, the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) Party National Treasurer Justus Ole Tipis said last night. He told a reception hosted by the KANU branch in Nyeri, 75 miles (120 kms) north of here, in honour of four women leaders of Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP), who are on a one-week tour of Kenya that two or more political parties would invite foreign ideologies into the country, which would confuse the masses. Mr. Tipis said that although the formation of another political party was not prohibited by the Kenyan constitution, Kenyans found they had "no need" of it. Kenya has remained a de facto one-party state since 1969 when the Opposition Kenya People's Union (KPU) party was proscribed by the late President Jomo Kenyatta and its entire leadership detained. (AFP)--[Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 Sep 81 p 16]

JOINT PATROLS WITH SOMALIS--Nairobi, 27 Aug--Kenyan District Commissioner for Mandera J.R.O. Ondieki and his counterpart Lieutenant Odaway Yusuf Farah from Somalia's Balet-Hawa district have agreed to bring to an end any kind of provocation that might strain relations between the two border districts, the official KENYA NEWS AGENCY (KNA) has reported. The agreement was reached following a neighbourly round-table meeting held on the Kenyan side of the border yesterday which resolved to have regular joint patrols on both sides of the border so as to get rid of shiftas (armed ethnic Somalis). Civilians, especially civil servants, would be allowed to go shopping across the common border without being molested either by Kenyan or Somali authorities, KNA said. The meeting was attended by the commander of the Kenyan Army camp in the district, Major P. K. Kotut and the Somali counterpart Lt. Col. Sukri Hassan, both of whom expressed their wish for the intensification of joint patrols in a bid "to finish once and for all the shifta bandits who were a shame to both governments." Relations between the two countries have often been strained due to activities in Kenya's Somali-populated North-Eastern Province by the shiftas, who fought a bloody secessionist war with Kenyan troops between 1963 and 1967. However, there has been of late a marked improvement in the two countries' relations following last July's meeting between Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre after the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) heads of state summit in the Kenyan capital. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 28 Aug 81 p 17]

IMPOUNDMENT OF GOODS--Nairobi, 29 Aug--Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi has ordered that all goods destined for Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda currently being off-loaded at the Kenyan Indian ocean port of Mombasa should be impounded until proper identification and clearance has been obtained from the authorities of those countries. Speaking at the official opening of the Mombasa agricultural trade fair yesterday, Mr. Moi directed the provincial administration, customs officials and police to crack down on apparent importations of taxable textiles into the country under the pretext that such goods were destined for Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda. "I want to see that all papers and importation documents relating to such goods have been properly checked, even if it means that I have to talk to the leaders of those countries before the goods are released," President Moi warned. He said the government has been losing millions of shillings through this "racketeering" and ordered immediate action to be taken to save the country from a drain which, he said, involved Kenyans as well as people from other countries with resulting flooding of upcountry markets with illegal imports. [AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 1 Sep 81 p 14]

CSO: 4700/470

MONJA JAONA RETURNS TO NATIONAL FRONT

Party Leader Named to CSR

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 8 Aug 81 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] Yesterday the news was made official: Monja Jaona, the national president of the MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar] Ka Miviombio party, has been named to the Supreme Rrevolutionary Council [CSR], following his return to the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution [FNDR], which was announced Tuesday, 10 March 1981. We recall that Monja Jaona's party had left the FNDR in June 1977. Since then, Monja Jaona had constantly demonstrated every time that the peasants, the workers, or others had asked for his support--to such an extent that he was kept under house arrest near Ihosy, after the 28 November 1981 [sic] demonstration strike against hunger and corruption.

Once released from house arrest, Monja Jaona held, on 2-5 April, the 10th special congress of the MONIMA Ka Miviombio Party, which insisted on the preservation of national unity, of the powers that "should hold the majority," of the struggle which should be waged by all active forces against those who waver and long for the old days, against all enemies of the revolution and all those who are practicing corruption, the cattle stealing, and the black market....

National Unity Above All

National unity was the watchword on the lips of Monja Jaona. Despite differing points of view, he has struggled only for the "total independence" of Madagascar, "relying only on his own forces," as is said in President Ratsiraka's "Boky Mena."

Now that he has been named to the CSR, Monja Jaona is still the same. "I do not want a seat just so I can sit back and be quiet; if President Ratsiraka names me a member of the CSR, that does not mean that I will keep quiet when I see the suffering of the people."

The tribulations, the harassment, the incarcerations, the periods of exile from the colonial days, and even the loss of his eldest son in the 1971 conflict--none of this has been able to shake his determination and his faith in a better future; the colonialists tried everything, fomented trouble, and made all their endeavors in vain: Monja Jaona was unshakeable.

"I have never been 'lucky,'" he says, "my hair did not turn white from worrying about money."

The CSR had just welcomed Monja Jaona. In the beginning, there were 18 members. Sixteen remained after the disappearance of Mampila Jaona and Maro Raymond. Now with the arrival of Monja Jaona there are 17, strengthening President Ratsiraka's "sacred unity."

Monja Jaona Press Conference

Tanamarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

> [Text] Sincere support for Ratsiraka, but also firmness and strictness on "relieving the suffering of the people" and "correcting the ills that beset the country."

Monja Jaona has not had the opportunity to hold many press conferences. In reality, the MONIMA leader is more accustomed to questions, the answers to which he knows perfectly well, than he is to lend himself to the dispassionate exchange of questions and answers. Old Monja, in fact, puts as much fervor and conviction in answering the most ordinary of questions as he does in bringing an audience to its feet, and age does not seem to have impaired his ability in this domain. He proved it again yesterday.

In the afternoon, at Solimotel, before a full hall, which included as many friends and sympathizers as it did local and foreign journalists, one could better understand why this tribune of the people could not resist the temptation of holding what was in effect a public meeting. Too fine an opportunity for a "professional" of his temper to be able to pass up.

He spoke using simple words with disconcerting skill, and with implacable logic, but that did not prevent Monja Jaona from adding to all that the forcefulness of his hands. The clenched fist, the pointed finger, the upturned palm: he was there, above all, to show he had not changed. And we also saw yesterday something that is not at all ordinary in such a setting: the journalists, in the same spirit and in the same tone, answering the questions posed to them by...Monja Jaona!

Breach of regulations and tradition? Nothing but a good spectacle? The future will tell.... But what is certain is that Monja Jaona has remained faithful to his image. And we are cheered to see that Monja dares to say aloud what everyone else is muttering to himself. Some may be disturbed to see that his revolutionary commitment remains intact. But in the last analysis it is impossible to say why President Ratsiraka asked MONIMA to rejoin the Front, or how he ended by convincing his leader to forget the pre-condition he had set, or most important on what foundation this new understanding rests.

In the absence of any official explanation of this "return to the fold" and while still awaiting an articulation of the strategy that will be adopted to put the country back on its feet, the presence of MONIMA in the Front, and the presence of Monja Jaona on the CSR might appear like a warning: the one from the head of

state to his governing team that they must take hold of themselves or risk seeing Monja Jaona drain away a new active sympathy and recover a popularity he perhaps had lost. "We are only making coffee table revolution...."

This was Monja Jaona's final answer. And he was certainly not addressing it exclusively to he who asked the question.

In any case, Monja Jaona's support for President Ratsiraka, while it may not be unshakeable, is nonetheless sincere. "We must support him," he repeated several times, "we must help the president rebuild, remake the state, and eradicate the ills which beset our country, and starting by relieving the suffering of the people."

"I did not return to the Front to squabble or to foment a coup. I am here to support President Didier Ratsiraka in the resolution of real problems for the benefit of the popular majority...."

The press corps--the foreign correspondents, as well as local and national press--was there in very large numbers yesterday in the main hall of SOLIHOTEL, where Monja Jaona, national president of MONIMA, whose slogan is "Ka Miviombio" (or righteousness, sincerity, honesty in everything one undertakes), who has recently made the eldest member of the CSR, held a press conference. Monja Jaona began by making a general statement in which he explained the reasons for his party's return to the Front and what he expects to do.

"In June 1977," he recalled, "the MONIMA party left the Front in order to demand changes in the government in the interests of the popular majority, and in order to oppose the injustice which reigned in the political, social and economic domains.

"Just now, MONIMA has returned because it has been asked to."

Leftist Forces

"The appeal by President Ratsiraka has been considered by MONIMA to signal the president's willingness to work with Malagasy leftist forces, and this is very encouraging in terms of the nation's course toward true socialism. It also shows that the principles and demands to which MONIMA has adhered up to the present were judged to be well-founded.

"The MONIMA party is not responsible for everything that has happened between 1977 and today. It should be stressed, however, that during that period, the party never stopped working to influence the government's actions, even if what it was saying received little attention.

"It is for the people and for history to judge the situation and the actions of the government during these last four years."

Defense of the People's Interests

"The basic reason why MONIMA returned to the Front is that a large portion of the people urged it to rejoin in order to be a witness for justice, the messenger of the people and the defender of their interests, to defend them.

"Thus MONIMA is not betraying the principles it has always followed, that is the defense of the interests of the oppressed majority of the people....

"The MONIMA party will retain its identity in the Front. It accepts the discipline of Front membership on condition that the interests of the people are really being defended.

Objectives

"Thus, it is clear that the MONIMA party's objectives in rejoining the Front are to bring into it a new spirit and to safeguard the people's interests in the present situation....

"In the face of this situation, the MONIMA party will above all be focused on the organization of the provisioning system, the struggle against corruption, and against against the black market, the struggle against cattle theft which has become an organized business....

"In terms of external policy, the MONIMA party will continue to insure that an all-sided and nonaligned policy is followed, and will raise its voice against any irrational commitment to any country whatsoever. Respect for national sovereignty, preservation of the nation's independence and dignity, defense of the real interests of the Malagasy people--these are the principles which must guide our external policy."

The People's Support

"MONIMA, having rejoined the Front, will do everything in its power to bring a fresh approach to the struggle of the Malagasy people and to complete national reconstruction.

"But as MONIMA does not have power, the people should not hope that its return to the Front will bring great changes, if they do not support it. And MONIMA is launching an appeal to the people to support and help it in this reconstruction.

"In any case, the MONIMA party promises that it will always stand for justice and will try to stand with the people, as it has always done up to now.

"So that the people are not misled, I reaffirm that there is only one MONIMA party and that is 'Madagasikara Otronin'ny Malagasy,' there is only one national headquarters--that is at Sanfilo-Toliara--and there is only one national president, Monja Jaona.

"Let the people and history be the judges of its actions."

After this statement, Monja Jaona, surrounded by his staff, responded to a wide range of questions from the journalists.

Exchanges With the Press

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Aug 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Ralaiarijaona (Maresaka): This press conference publicly marks the return of MONIMA Ka Miviombio to the Front. However, in the last four years, another MONIMA--or rather the VS MONIMA--has been established in the Front. Do you accept that presence?

[Answer] As I told you, there is only one MONIMA, whose headquarters are at Sanfilo-Toliara, and it has only one national president. The people, and history, will be the judges of that fact. But however that may be, it is like a father whose son has left him: if the son is willing to return to the fold, the father will not reject him.

Ralaiarijaona (Mareska): Now that you have rejoined the Front, do you still uphold the motions passed on every subject by the MONIMA special congress last April?

[Answer] We uphold them, and we will even strengthen them, for MONIMA's return to the Front does not mean retreat, but on the contrary a step forward.

Ralaiarijaona (Maresaka): Again on the subject of those motions: at the conclusion of the congress, some of the press tried to publish them but in vain. Do you believe that now that MONIMA is officially represented in the Front it will be possible to bring them to the attention of the public?

[Answer] It is up to the newspapers to find out. In any case, we believe that it is a mistake to impede freedom of expression if it is neither illegal nor injurious, nor calumnious. Especially since there is a law which can be applied against the press for the publication of unfounded if not false news.

Ramananjato (Basy Vava): What is the real reason MONIMA rejoined the Front which it had rejected? Is it not the case that party supporters have some special, private interest?

[Answer] It was MONIMA which ordered its members to leave the Front to demand a shake-up, because if the situation got worse, Madagascar would be engulfed in chaos.

On 16 January 1981, the PPDM made an official and public appeal in which it said that if Monja Jaona wanted to continue to be involved in politics, he would have to rejoin the Front. "If he refuses that condition, then let him stay out of politics." I answered with a letter in which I said that my fate was predestined, that it was the Creator who, when I was still in my mother's womb, mapped out my path. And so, if He wants me to stay in politics, I will have to do so.

I also told them that I would rejoin the Front if there are concrete actions to be taken for the poor popular masses. In March, we began to discuss whether it was necessary to rejoin the Front. It was not until six months after the appeal by the president of the republic that we made our decision known.

We are not running after high office or high positions. No. Since 1935, many leaders have wanted to give me major responsibilities and even wanted to buy me. I was even offered 7 million at one time to oppose Raseta and Ravoahangy. If I had agreed, independence would not have been possible and Madagascar would be divided into two blocs.

No. If we rejoined the Front, it was in order to address the grievances of the poor popular masses. I underline again that Monja Jaona has no need of high office or duties. He has come back out of patriotism and in the name of national unity. And, too, if Malagasy people are not patriots, of what use is independence?

I came back because there are many things to do for the nation's recovery.

Andriamparivony (Tsimisorona): You have said that MONIMA could do nothing without the people's support. Does MONIMA expect when particular cases arise to have public meetings to inform the people of its policy and its program of action?

[Answer] We plan on holding one in Antananarivo this September. But before anything else, we judged it was first of all necessary to talk with the press, if only to make contact again.

And I want to reaffirm this: MONIMA supports Ratsiraka. Unfortunately, he does not have good advisers, he is betrayed by some of those in his entourage.

Valison (RTM) [Malagasy Radio and Television]: What is MONIMA's position on having a single party system in Madagascar?

[Answer] A single party is not created around a table, but out of the revolutionary struggle of a whole people.

There were also other questions, relating to armed "malasos" (dahalo) to censorship (the nemesis of the journalists)....

In connection with that last subject, Monja Jaona's response was categorical: "that well-founded articles by journalists should be published, but that the law should be invoked against them if they report rumors and other false news that could damage the nation...."

We note that before MONIMA offered refreshments to the press, RP [expansion unknown] Remi Ralibera, president of the council of the journalists' guild, thanked Monja Jaona for his candor and his promise to convey the problems of the Malagasy press to the chief of state.

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CSO: 4719/337

MONJA JAONA'S PLAN FOR SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 6 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] "Do you have friends? Well then, find me 40 million Malagasy francs and I will see to the development of the South..."

This proposal, directed at a journalist, was of course not meant to be taken seriously. Monja Jaona, a superb politician, is also a great joker. And besides, who could be found to give him 40 million Malagasy francs just like that? For such a sizeable investment there would have to be a study, a plan.

In 1972, at its national seminar held at Toliara, MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar] Ka Miviombio approved a "total development plan for the southern part of Madagascar," which was presented to the then-head of state, General Ramanatsoa. Nothing ever came of it.

Monja Jaona has exhumed this plan for MADAGASCAR-MATIN, asking us to bring it to the attention of the public, in the hope, perhaps, that a generous financier will translate the ideas of the old southernist leader into realities.

No "Salvage"

Since 1972, while the data in the field may not have changed a great deal, the overall cost of the project probably needs to be re-evaluated.

The fundamental idea is "total development" by means of "big projects." At the time, as a justification for this immediate and massive need of capital, Monja Jaona pointed out that this southern part of the country "was more effected by and suffered most under the colonial period and the old regime."

The plan is also based on "labor," on "unity and the fusion of hearts and minds," for simply to know and say that the nation is poor is not enough."

Monja Jaona believes that deforestation in the South and the declining cattle herds are not the doing of the people, but in actuality the manifest intention of the foreign and Malagasy capitalists who were in the deiver's seat up to 1972, whose aim was to depopulate the region. The plan thus proposes a drastic social change, rather than a policy to "salvage the South." We are familiar with MONIMA

Ka Miviombio's ideas on this subject: redistribution of land to the peasants and the creation of cooperatives led by the educated producers.

These ambitious plans are in large part based on construction of dams, and Monja Jaona denounces the policy of well-drilling, such as it was applied by the old regime, for it is only a temporizing measure which is, he says, a manifest failure.

Dams, therefore, should be built:

--at Beampingaratra, upstream from the Mandrare river, for Androy.

--at Andriambe, at the confluence of the Menarandra and the Manakompy, for the Karimbola plateau.

--At Benenitra, on the Onilahy river, for the Mahafaly plateau.

These dams would provide irrigation for the bottom land, the big fertile areas, so as to increase agricultural production and encourage stock raising. Tunnels and canals, and even giant suction and force pumps would facilitate the distribution of the water thereby made available to areas where the villagers would congregate.

Rejection of Investments

The plan also proposes construction of a thermal electric generating plant fueled by coal from Sakoa, energy from which, distributed throughout the province, would lay the foundation for the establishment of heavy industry.

The cost in 1972 of this vast program, which we have presented in substantially abridged form, but which, when all is said and done, did not contain any concrete technical specifications, was estimated at 40 million Malagasy francs. And Monja Jaona prescribed financing "by means of loans which would not be investments," for no profits would be distributed. The loans would be long-term (20 to 30 years) and at low interest rates (for if it were high that would be another form of political condition), and they would be "nondiscriminatory, so long as there is no political alienation." In 1972, Monja Jaona also talked about nationalization of the land and wealth of foreigners, but did not call for any expropriation or a rash of seizures. He even anticipated that French aid could be used to indemnify the colonizers of the time. Finally, the leader of MONIMA Ka Miviombio does not distinguish between economic development and social progress, and calls for reforms in administration, education, and health.

Monja Jaona remains faithful to his ideas, which in many areas converge with those defined in the "Boky Mena." This plan, which is his own, cannot come to fruition unless it is implemented in its totality and exclusively by his party. The demand alone--setting aside any other technical considerations--ensured in 1972 that the then-leadership would not take the proposal seriously.

In 1981, while the dams still remain an idea, and while Sakoa's coal excites real hope, converging here with some of the major ideas in Monja Jaona's plans, it is out of the question for the South to get this boon, as the president of MONIMA Ka Miviombio would like, "in its totality and without delay".

9516
CSO: 4719/338

RPL WARNS AGAINST REVOLUTIONARY 'VISIONS'

Port Louis THE NATION in French 30 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

> [Text] "The new political party formed by the Progress and Liberty Group will be known henceforth as the 'Rally for Progress and Liberty' (RPL) to fully express the wish of the leaders to broaden its foundation, to rally and unite the great social democratic fraternity." This is what Philippe Blackburn announced yesterday morning. Mervyn North Coombs, G Commarmond, B Bigaignon and Madame Laure were at his side.

Blackburn declared that he and his friends were completely satisfied with the course of the proceedings of the first public meeting held last Friday. "The audience was congenial, our message was conveyed, we did not detain unnecessarily those who had been inconvenineced by drawing on their own resources to attend the meeting in order to hear us, and a fact should be underlined that never before had so many women (more than 20 percent of the audience) been present at a political meeting," he said.

Blackburn expressed the wish that this "more civilized and functional manner of proceeding" be encouraged by all. He requested the government to make its primary and secondary schools available to those who wish to hold these political meetings.

He specified "the result would be very advantageous to the political parties themselves, would also maintain order and discipline, even if this were only interms of cost, noise, protecting the environment, the traffic problems and controlling crowds."

Revolutionary Visions

Replying to the secretary general of the MMM, Blackburn pointed out the absurdity of identifying the RPL as the "defenders of the private sector" or for a "new right."

He says that Berenger is free to think that RPL's text on the joint MMM/PSM program is "absolutely unacceptable." He affirms that the MMM secretary general has not read the pamphlet. "Fighting unemployment and describing Berenger's declaration as a gratuitous and spiteful insinuation, according to which the RPL defended the private sector without any divergent points," because Blackburn had quoted Arthur Laffer and Emile Classens in a clearly defined context.

He added, "All I had done is that I had given the Minister of Finance some econometric data from two economists (rightists or others not of great importance to me) which supported the points of view that the secretary general of the MMM, charmingly and with assurance, had guaranteed in person when he stood on the MTPA [expansion unknown] platform at Quatre Bornes, on 14 June 1979, accompanied by the leader of the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party], to lend his aid to the taxpayers who were asking, through their president "that the government reduce fiscal pressure on them and on their enterprises in order to insure the pursuit and creation of a resurgence in employment."

Blackburn recalled that Azad Jeetun, MEF [Mauritian Employers Federation] economist, had supported the same proposition at the Mauritius University on 24 July.

"I took the secretary general to be an intelligent man, but now I am beginning to have some doubts. He could have done much better," he added.

Blackburn continued that the framework of private and public sectors, which Berenger had invited to join the MMM/SPM last Saturday to "change" Mauritius Island, will remember that change or not, they will remain taxpayers and consumers and that they will pay the cost of revolutionary visions."

The leader of the RPL underlined that the secretary general of the MMM still refuses to reveal how he will finance his electoral promises. "His reply up to date has been in conformity with his philosophy of a frank, open, broad combination: "totally unacceptable, no question of a dialogue, it is the new right.'" In a reply to a question Blackburn declared that he and his friends are not naive as some believe, and that they have a new approach to the political problems. They have decided to tell the truth in order that the people do not delude themselves.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE RPL

Philippe Blackburn, 44 years old, married, personnel administrator, "leader."

Mervyn North Coombs, 38 years old, single, head of enterprises in the free zone, "deputy leader."

Sunil Banymandhub, 31 years old, single, engineer accountant, "president."

Pierre Dinan, 45 years old, married, economist, expert-accountant, "vice president."

Madame Sylvie Laure, administrator of enterprises, "secretary."

Philippe Forget (young) 31 years old, economist, statistician "treasurer."

Robert Bigaignon, 28 years old, married, expert accountant and fiscal councillor, "assistant treasurer."

Germain Commarmond, 34 years old, single, chemical engineer, "P R O" and

Pierre Yves Bigaignon, 28 years old, married, Doctor of Laws (Lld) "member."

7993
CSO: 4719/314

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL JOINS PRL--Mervyn Coombs has resigned as president of the National Transport Corporation [CNT] due to his political engagement with RPL [Rally for Progress and Liberty]. He had been apointed to that position by the government when the establishment of the CNT had been decided. He therefore contributed to the launching of that enterprise. North Coombs, who is very well known industrialist, also guided the activities of the MEF (Mauritian Employers Federation). It should be recalled that the CNT began its operations on the Vacoas route on 12 March 1980 and has extended into other regions of the country. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 30 Jul 81 pp 1, 4] 7993

CSO: 4719/314

BRIEFS

FIVE SWAPO MEMBERS ARRESTED--Windhoek, 1 Sep--Five members of the Southwest Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) have been arrested in the Namibian capital, police said today. A police spokesman would not name those detained "in connection with a certain inquiry" or say when they were taken into custody. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 Sep 81 p 23]

CSO: 4700/471

BRIEFS

IRAT BIOGAS PRODUCTION EXPERIMENT--The experimental station of the Institute for Agronomic and Tropical Research [IRAT], one of the institutes of the Group for Study, Research and Development in Tropical Agronomy [GERDAT] in Lossa, has been irrigating for 1 year a hectare of land farmed by a peasant in Lossa with a motor-driven pump run by biogas. The project, which is under the direction of Lefevre, a young volunteer of the French National Volunteer Service [VSN], is producing up to 450 kg of biomass per month. By further processing the station is producing 75 cubic meters of gas per month or about 2.5 cubic meters per day with two fermentors which operate continuously. [Summary] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 4 Sep 81 p 4]

CSO: 4719/382

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC PARTY--An eleventh political party has applied for registration at the Ministry of the Interior. The Rally for National Salvation is unlikely to be allowed, however, because it is "inspired in its activities by the principles of Islam." Political parties are not allowed to be identified with a sect, race, religion, ethnic group or regional language. President Diouf may have to use a lot of diplomatic pressure if he is to refuse this party legal status, because the Islamic "brotherhoods" wield great power, particularly in the groundnut growing areas. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3341 10 Aug 81 p 1851]

CSO: 4700/462

LABOR CONGRESS TAKES ON ROLE OF OPPOSITION PARTY

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 5 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Sierra Leone's umbrella labor union organization (Sierra Leone Labour Congress/SLLC) can be said to have assumed the role of an opposition party in the West African single-party state. In a country notorious for its apathy and corruption and where a latent crisis situation has long been brewing, the SLLC is the strongest parallel power--internal bickering notwithstanding--representing as it does 22 individual unions composed of 250,000 members. At first it seemed as if President Siaka Stevens intended to curb wide-spread dissatisfaction and simultaneously replace discredited members of the government with preparations for parliamentary elections. But in July the unions confronted him with an ultimatum in the form of a memorandum demanding measures to combat economic decline and social misery.

Pivotal Rice Problem

The first general strike was called for 14 August after Stevens had refused to negotiate with the unions. Talks began the very next day and Stevens agreed to reduce the cost of rice, the basic food staple, initially by 40 and later by 55 percent, and to implement effective price controls on other scarce foodstuffs. The unions then called off the strike, but on the condition that the other demands in the memorandum would be negotiated. Leftists were opposed to calling off the strike. Fresh negotiations led nowhere and rice remained scarce so the SLLC called for a second general strike on 1 September. Stevens tried at first without any success to prevent the strike with a veto. In the end his only alternative was to proclaim a state of emergency, have the unpopular security forces occupy the union headquarters and, according to unconfirmed reports, arrest union leaders.

For the unions the underlying problem consists of inflation, unemployment, smuggling (of diamonds mostly), and declining production. But they don't consider the crass corruption of the upper class that constantly leads to barely disguised scandals. For the unions the root of the problem is a spoiled and rotten bureaucracy and the disappearance of public monies and foreign exchange in luxury goods and tax evasion. Low wages as a rule barely suffice to cover the cost of food. Hence the demand for price cuts and rent allowances. Additional demands are health service improvements (medicines are scarce and are traded on the black market), cheaper school books, road improvement and control of transportation costs. A lower living standard is affecting more and more of the middle class, a not insignificant group in the capital, Freetown.

Basic African Problem

In November 1978 IMF credits led to exorbitant price increases as a result of a required devaluation. In 1979 the government was forced by a poor harvest to expend an excessive amount of money on imported rice. Preceding the expensive OAU conference in mid-1980 that far exceeded the resources of a country that was under IMF observation, there was a cabbies' strike and a student demonstration that was quashed with the use of force. In neighboring Liberia and Guinea-Bissau exorbitant rice prices and rice shortages had set the stage for coups, and Stevens was afraid that the same thing would happen in Freetown to him as happened to Tolbert, who was executed by Liberian non-coms in April 1980. In May 1978 Stevens was reelected for 7 years, but the subject of his successor has long been a topic of conversation. His "All People's Congress" (established with Soviet support) is not popular and continues to win elections through pressure and fraud. There is widespread dissatisfaction with the small Crio elite (2 percent of the population) and with the Lebanese mafia that is involved in a lot of shady dealings but at the same time keeps the wheels of the economy spinning. Government prices paid to farmers are so stingy that not enough crops are planted. So far the population has fatalistically accepted this sorry state of affairs, and Stevens was visibly shaken by the unexpected hard line by the unions.

CSO: 4720/9

$47 MILLION IN AMF LOANS

GF211038 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 21 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Somalia yesterday received two loans--one extended and the other automatic--totalling $47.085 million dollars from the Abu Dhabi-based Arab Monetary Fund [AMF].

These loans will go to support Somalia's deficit in its balance of payments.

The extended loan, of $47 million, is the first of its kind received by Somalia from the AMF, while the automatic loan is the second of its kind. The automatic loan is of $85,000.

Dr Labib Shariq, acting chariman of the AMF, signed the loan agreement for the fund, while Mr Abdullahi Ahmad Addou, the visiting Somali minister of finance, signed for his country.

The Somali minister said that the loans would help Somalia overcome the difficult circumstances being experienced since 1973 as a result of drought.

Dr Labib Shariq said that the loans were in the framework of the fund's efforts to assist its member states to face deficit in their balance of payments.

The Somali minister arrived in Abu Dhabi from Mogadiscio earlier in the day.

Meanwhile, Somali Minister of Industry Ali Khalif left Abu Dhabi yesterday wrapping up a 3-day visit to the UAE.

Whle here, the minister handed over a message to his highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre.

The Somali minister also held talks with Mr Rashid 'Abdullah, minister of state for foreign affairs, on promoting relations between the two countries.

CSO: 4500/46

BOTHA IMPLIES LOCAL GOVERNMENTS COULD SET NATIONAL PRECEDENT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text]

IN a few cryptic sentences that almost slipped by unnoticed the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, this week touched on a subject that seems certain to become one of the most controversial political issues of the coming year.

Speaking during the debate on his Vote in Parliament, Mr Botha approached the issue carefully, like a man trying to unwrap a parcel that might contain a bomb.

The bomb is the issue of local or municipal government — the level at which Mr Botha and his advisers hope to begin the process of constitutional change.

That is why Mr Botha's few cautious remarks on municipal government were so intriguing. In his inimitable style, he said enough to give verligtes hope of meaningful reform, but too little to justify a verkrampte backlash.

Reading from a confidential document drawn up by three Cape Town City Council officials, Mr Botha referred to "regional government" in a "greater Cape Town."

The document, he said, dealt with the franchise based on "certain qualifications," with property rights, finances and certain "common facilities."

Strongly implying his support for the report, he hinted that it could be used as the basis of a revised system, and urged the council to make it available to the public.

What did all this mean? Politicians and observers were left guessing, for the most part. But a number of constitutional planners in the President's Council and other Government offices knew what Mr Botha was getting at: he was lifting the lid just enough to let a tiny burst of steam from a boiling pot that is certain to generate much heat in the months ahead.

It is no secret that Nationalist verligtes wish to draw coloured and Indian people into a common constitutional system with whites. It is equally well known that verkramptes will resist any such steps unless firm "division of power" and "self determination" remain the basis of the system.

This has given rise to a serious dilemma for the Prime Minister and his advisers: they are trying to produce a package that can be sold to verkramptes and coloured people alike.

They believe the only chance they have of succeeding is by starting at the local government level. They think verkramptes are less likely to view as a threat to their identity "joint responsibility" on matters such as sewerage and electricity. And they believe coloured and Indian people would be more likely to enter common structures at a local government level where their participation would involve an integrated system of administration and a more equal spread of resources.

Can this plan succeed? Many observers inside and outside the National Party doubt it. They believe any scheme that is acceptable to coloureds will cause a rift in the NP and any scheme that enables the party to hold together will be unacceptable to the coloureds.

The first task the Prime Minister has set the President's Council is to get around this dilemma. He has called for an interim report on local government which is expected within the next year.

It is a report that will either win for the council what has been described as a "legitimacy from results" or seriously damage it.

There are several plans in the local government debate that differ significantly not only between different parties and factions of parties, but between different provinces.

The debate is the most advanced in the Cape, and "greater Cape Town" is likely to be the first metropolitan area where constitutional change is phased in — if a plan can be worked out. Cape Town is a logical first target because it is the traditional home of the coloured people, and also, ironically, because the city council is run by the Progressive Federal Party

which would be unlikely to resist any meaningful step to shared power, or "joint responsibility" as Nationalist verligtes prefer to call it.

So what are the options? There are three broad divisions between the plans the PFP, the Nationalist verligtes and the verkramptes would be prepared to accept.

The PFP plan involves power sharing on all matters in a metropolitan body elected on a common roll franchise.

The NP view — among the verligtes and verkramptes — is based on municipalities for the different groups and another common metropolitan body representing the different municipalities in a wider urban area.

There would be "division of power" in the separate municipalities and "joint responsibility" in the metropolitan body. However, there are differences between the verligtes and verkramptes on the extent and method of introducing "joint responsibility."

Nationalists believe the precedent for this form of local government has been set in Cape Town where Pinelands, a white area within the boundaries of greater Cape Town, is already a separate municipality. They therefore see no reason why Mitchells Plain, a new coloured area, could not be a separate municipality as well.

The separate municipalities could deal with what are called "personal services" such as sports fields, libraries and parks, while the joint metropolitan authorities could have a say over so-called "trading services" such as sewerage, electricity, and storm water drains.

Government leaders have clearly discussed these tentative options with coloured leaders and have received a straight message: any system that entrenches apartheid is out.

Coloured spokesman have said they would reject a system that would retain racially separate municipalities with separate management committees sending delegates to a metropolitan authority.

The minimum some coloured leaders say they would accept is a metropolitan body elected directly by all on a uniform franchise system. Some verligtes believe it is possible to overcome this obstacle by confining the powers of metropolitan authorities to "trading services" that do not affect day-to-day inter-race contact and to base the election of this common body on a qualified franchise tied to property ownership.

The idea of verligtes pushing a version of the old Progressive Party qualified franchise policy at local level is truly astounding. But within the context of Cape Town's local government system, it is not quite so remarkable.

Cape Town's municipal system has always been based on a qualified franchise. Up to the early 1970's, coloureds and whites could vote for the city council.

Coloured people were driven out of this system when the Government made the extra stipulation that a municipal voter had to be a Parliamentary voter as well, a privilege confined to whites.

Now there is talk among nationalists of extending the qualified franchise once again to coloured people, and perhaps raising the qualifications in a move to prevent a possible immediate majority of coloured people. This system could work in theory, but in practice it would come under fire, not only from verkramptes who oppose any uniform franchise, but also from coloured people and the PFP.

A common structure would almost ensure a coloured majority in most rural Cape towns — and few Nationalists would be prepared to accept this. This is the snag Nationalist verligtes have struck, and in their desire to play the numbers game, there is no indication yet of how they can resolve it.

Another, and potentially more serious, snag is the total exclusion of blacks from these proposals so far. The only plan for urban blacks has involved vague suggestions that they could be linked to their homelands through urban constituencies that would also have some form of acccess to the Prime Minister's proposed confederation of states.

In any case, the majority of Nationalists — both verlig and verkramp — are opposed to the inclusion of blacks at the local level because this would mean an acceptance of black political rights outside the homelands and destroy the whole basis of NP policy.

The most they are prepared to accept is a shared system with coloureds, who, the Prime Minister said this week, were not a "separate or emerging" nation. And then, even the limited plan regarding the coloured people is enough to stir the hornet's nest that is the NP.

The results will be there for all to see within the next year.

CSO: 4700/475-E

HEUNIS REVIEWS POLICY ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The status quo in South Africa could not and, in fact, should not be maintained, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

In a lengthy exposition of Government policy on constitutional reform, Mr Heunis said the status quo had to be changed drastically, but the question was how to extend rights and privileges to other population groups without destroying existing rights, privileges and norms.

He was speaking on the Internal Affairs vote in the Budget committee stage and said he wanted to discuss the importance of stability as a prerequisite for reform.

"Models and strategies formulated with reform as the goal are futile once such models and strategies become the prelude to destabilisation and chaos," he said.

It was his conviction and the view of the Government that the "status quo in South Africa cannot be maintained and that in fact it should not be maintained".

Fairness

"Measured against the demands of reasonableness and fairness and the desire to live and let live in prosperity and not in misery, in dignity and not in shame, and by retaining the values and norms that distinguish democratic communities from dictatorships and civilised communities from the primitive, the status quo ought to be changed drastically," he said.

A new constitution which provided for universal franchise, or a qualified franchise, or a consociational democracy, or simply meaningful participation, could not suddenly change a society which had been termed "deeply divided", into a model state with a contented and prosperous citizenry which would be enthusiastically welcomed into the ranks of fine Western democracies.

Limitations

The complexity of the society underlined the limitations to the possible development of a constitutional dispensation which would satisfy the reasonable expectations of all the people in South Africa.

"It is of no help that the different population groups, the Coloureds and Indians in this context, overemphasise their own expectations at this stage.

"Nobody is disputing anyone's claim to rights and privileges. The question is how those rights and privileges are realised without destroying the existant rights, privileges and norms," he said.

Committed

"The Government is irreversibly committed to the unbiased maintenance of the rights and privileges of every population group," he said.

In this respect the Government had created the President's Council, one of the most significant political steps taken in the constitutional history of South Africa.

There were those who said it was a risky and dangerous exercise, while others claimed it was inadequate and could not bring about reform.

It underlined an important fact, though. Constitutional reform was not a single-step matter. It was the result of mutual attitudes, not the cause of them.

Opportunity

The President's Council was an opportunity in the constitutional history of South Africa within which there could be calm and controlled investigation, evaluation, negotiation and formulation "on that which we would like to call the unique constitutional dispensation of South Africa".

The expectation and aspirations of the various population groups was going to depend on the view the Government held of the population's makeup.

"This image has differed through the ages," he said. At one time it was based on a Christian/non-Christian differentiation and later, even in South Africa, on a European/non-European division.

"Now there is an image which some call unsophisticated, but which I call dangerous: an image that there are only Whites and non-Whites."

Mr Heunis said he saw an inherent danger in calling everyone who was not White, simply Black.

"This is to unleash and propagate confrontation between White and non-White and I want to warn that if such a clash should come, all values will be destroyed."

CSO: 4700/475-E

WHITE BIRTHRATE CONTINUES DECLINE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

THE bottom is falling out of the country's White birthrate — and the Whites cannot continue to "carry" the burden of non-White administration and services, according to Dr Chris Jooste, director of the SA Bureau for Racial Affairs.

Dr Jooste said yesterday that the country was facing serious problems on the White population front, thanks largely to increasing use of White female labour and the dropping White birthrate.

Latest estimates now put the White population at the turn of the century at 5,2-million — a big drop on the confident estimate made in 1976 of 6,6-million.

Between 1970 and 1977 the White birthrate had dropped a massive 26,7 percent, and indications were that it had dropped a further 3,5 percent between 1977 and 1979 alone.

"The alarming fact is that the White birthrate is not only dropping faster than that of any other group, but that it is now below the so-called 'replacement' level", said Dr Jooste.

Against this background, the Whites could not continue indefinitely to provide the workers for non-White administration and services.

The bureau backed the moves to recruit non-Whites in schooled and technical educational directions, but warned it would be "disastrous" if the big additions of workers were done in one integrated works system.

At the same time, the heavy burden on Whites of providing the work forces for the non-White states meant that there were now insufficient whites available to man their own public service.

"Up to now the Whites have had a big advantage in competition for schooled and highly schooled posts," he said in the latest Sabra newsletter.

"But no nation in the world has the ability to upgrade an indefinite higher percentage of its workers to highly schooled and executive administrative posts.

"All indications are that the White work force is entering a time of zero growth, while the demand for schooled, highly-schooled and executive workers is increasing rapidly", he said.

CSO: 4700/475-E

BLACK NEIGHBOR STATES COULD SURVIVE ECONOMIC WAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 81 p 10

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] **SOUTH Africa dare not underestimate the ability of neighbouring states — largely economically dependent on her — to weather almost indefinitely the ripple effects and hardship which would be caused by sanctions on the Republic.**

The director of the Africa Institute, Dr Erich Leistner, said yesterday that experience and knowledge of what had and was happening elsewhere in Africa, showed that Black states could descend to "indescribably low" living conditions and still survive.

And if the element of a sort of "Holy War" against South Africa were part of the hardship, the determination of Black states to last it out would be strengthened even further.

Devastating

Dr Leistner said it appeared that an economic war against South Africa was now almost definitely on the cards.

The argument was often advanced of the impact of such a war — with devastating ripple effects — on the economies and living standards of neighbouring Black States which were largely dependent on her.

But in the long run there could really only be peace if all the parties involved really wanted it, co-operated economically and threats to South Africa's existence were removed.

South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Riaan Ekstean, had made it clear that South Africa would look after herself first if sanctions were imposed on her.

Disciplinary

Recent economic "disciplinary" measures against Mozambique and Zambia, for instance, had shown just how strongly South Africa could defend herself.

This had been accompanied by threats from the neighbouring Black states that they would be willing to face economic hardship if it meant the "Freedom of Azania and Namibia".

Sanctions against South Africa would certainly result in hardship for these states in hunger, fuel shortages, unemployment and other social problems.

Punishment

"But it is an open question just how much punishment these states can take before they have to back down and change their attitude to South Africa," Dr Leistner said.

All indications were that the absorption ability of these states was big.

Experience had shown how Zambia had gone ever deeper into the economic mire, and managed to weather the closing by former Rhodesian premier, Ian Smith, of his border with Zambia.

Another example was that of the repatriation by South Africa of 110 000 Malawian workers in 1974 — and confident predictions of large-scale rioting being caused in Malawi failed to materialise.

Dropping

Countries such as Uganda, Somalia, Tanzania and Ghana, were dropping their living standards further each day.

"It is clear that the living standards of African states can drop to indescribably low levels without resulting in revolution," he said.

There had been many cases of coups staged by disgruntled military forces — but if the action involving South Africa became something of a "holy war", political leaders in the Black states would find it relatively easy to keep their people in check and even sweep up feelings against South Africa.

Given in

Nor would any of the Black states' political leaders be prepared to lose face by giving in to any pressure exerted by South Africa.

Also sanctions against South Africa would only be part of a far wider economic action against the Republic

and neighbouring states would then be able to count on aid from elsewhere.

"In the overall picture it must be remembered that the question of sanctions is still largely hypothetical, and very unlikely that South Africa's important overseas trade partners would support trade sanctions," he said.

But at the same time it would be stupid not to recognise and realise that the noose was being drawn ever tighter round South Africa's neck.

Compare

Nor did it help South Africa to compare herself with Israel, particularly as there was a large pro-Israeli lobby in the United States.

"In the long term, mutual interest in sound economic relations would create a far firmer foundation for co-existence than threats and pressure," said Dr Leistner.

Justifiably, South Africa — with her unparalleled economic and military strength as well as political maturity — could be expected to exercise more restraint and show greater long-term vision that states which were still young.

CSO: 4700/475-E

BLACK RIGHTS IN MULTIRACIAL UNIONS NEED GUARANTEES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

IN AN unprecedented move, a black union affiliated to the multiracial Trade Union Council of SA wants Tucsa to oppose the formation of mixed unions "without necessary checks and guarantees for the rights of blacks".

The Textile Workers' Union (Transvaal) will propose a resolution to this effect at Tucsa's coming annual conference in East London from September 14.

The resolution may spark a clash at the conference, as it implies criticism of those non-black Tucsa unions that have opened their doors to blacks.

Tucsa initially supported the idea that non-black unions should organise separate "parallel" unions for black workers.

Since unions with black members were allowed official bargaining rights, however, many Tucsa unions have preferred to absorb black workers into existing registered unions.

The resolution appears to express a fear that this will lead to these unions being "controlled" by the non-black unionists.

It asks the conference to resolve that "it would be wrong and inexpedient to institute mixed unions at this stage, without necessary checks and guarantees for the rights of blacks".

Black unionists have charged repeatedly that many of the mixed unions formed by established unions are designed to control black workers and that these workers are not given an adequate say in the running of the unions — charges that organisations like Tucsa sharply dispute.

Open doors

However, this criticism is rarely voiced by blacks within Tucsa and the resolution is therefore likely to be watched closely by rival unions.

Recent figures released by the Government show 51 established registered unions have been granted permission to open their doors to all races.

Many of these unions are affiliated to Tucsa.

The figures do not indicate, however, how many of the unions applied for or received completely nonracial status, nor how many received permission to become mixed only if their executives excluded blacks and they maintained racially separate branches.

A recently-scrapped clause of the Industrial Conciliation Act provided for unions to be given multiracial status subject to these conditions.

CSO: 4700/475-E

APPRENTICES TO BE GIVEN MILITARY DEFERMENT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Aug 81 p 8

[Text]

THE Government announced yesterday that deferment of military training would be granted to apprentices until the completion of their apprenticeship.

In a White Paper, released at the same time as the fifth part of the Wiehahn Report, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, announced that approval had been granted for exemption boards to be grant deferment to apprentices "as far as possible".

The White Paper said "a National Serviceman will have the option of choosing whether he wants to do his initial period of military training before or after the completion of his apprenticeship".

If a serviceman decided to do his training after this initial period of military service, or if he was already an apprentice, he would not be called up during a continuous study course and he would not be employed on boarder duty, the White Paper said.

Indentured

Once an apprentice who has been granted deferment has completed his apprenticeship he would immediately be liable for military service.

Deferment would, save in exceptional cases, be limited to the prescribed period of apprenticeship and would only be granted to people who had indentured as apprentices before the age of 21.

"Once a National Serviceman has reported for his initial training no application for deferment will be considered."

The present system, in which an apprentice received eight months' remission for two years military service, would continue to apply.

No claim

"Qualified journeymen who perform their initial period of training will be employed according to the needs of the South African Defence Force and will not be entitled to any claim to be employed in their specific trades."

The White Paper said the new system would be introduced gradually and the position would be reviewed annually with the object of extending the concession to all apprentices who wanted to apply for it.

CSO: 4700/475-E

HEUNIS REVIEWS POLICY ON INDIAN EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] THE GOVERNMENT was committed to bringing the standard of content and facilities in Indian education to the same level as those for Whites as soon as possible, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said.

He also promised that his department was determined to curb any unrest.

Mr Heunis was reacting to Opposition attacks during the debate on his Budget vote about the continued suspension of Indian pupils who participated in boycotts earlier this year.

He said that the pupils affected represented 0,2 percent of the Indian pupils and he was not prepared to jeopardise the situation of the majority who wished to work in order to accommodate boycotters.

Mr Heunis also warned University of Natal Medical School students who had been the instigators of anti-Republican Festival boycotts not to drag schoolchildren into their campaigns.

Matric

The detrimental effect of boycotts was clear when the 1980 matriculation results were compared with preceding years. There had been a 20 percent fall off in the pass rate even among those who had remained at school.

"That is the disruptive effect that boycotts have on those pupils who want to work," Mr Heunis said.

In order to gain the right perspective on the 1981 boycotts it had to be remembered that one of the most important components of education was the role of discipline.

Majority

The unrest at Indian schools resulted in the majority of pupils at the affected schools being deprived of the right to continue their educational programme in peace. A minority of pupils disrupted their peace with undisciplined action.

"The boycott which started as an anniversary celebration of the 1980 actions was turned into boycott action against the 20th anniversary of the Republic by influences from outside, such as that of the anti-Republic Festival committee.

"This was in spite of the fact that there was no compulsion for pupils to participate in the celebrations," he said.

Media

It was interesting that the media did not refer to the original reasons, but only to those concerning the Republic Festival, Mr Heunis said.

"Teachers and headmasters were instructed to use persuasion to get pupils back to class. When it became clear that this effort would not succeed, letters were sent to the parents of each child involved in the boycott.

"These letters clearly spelt out the effect that their actions would have and the parents were invited to come to discuss any problems they had with headmasters.

"Many parents accepted the invitation and talked to headmasters with the result that many boycotting children returned to their classes," Mr Heunis said.

Those who refused to heed appeals and the letters were suspended in order to restore order at schools and accommodate pupils who wanted to continue with their studies.

Opportunity

"The result of the suspension was that 695 children were put out of school and were given the opportunity to apply for re-admittance under specific circumstances." Mr Heunis said.

After further consideration, 191 pupils were readmitted, and ten permanently expelled. A further 46 did not reapply and 258 were told they might apply for readmittance in 1982, of which 172 were allowed to enrol as private candidates in the senior certificate exams this year.

"At this stage the issue affects the 258 pupils still under suspension." Mr Heunis said.

CSO: 4700/475-E

BANK GOVERNOR DE KOLK DISCUSSES ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA had one of the strongest underlying balance of payments positions in the world, Dr Gerhard de Kock, Governor of the Reserve Bank said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing the Unisa School of Business Leadership, Dr De Kock said the South African Business cycle had passed its upward turning point and had entered a downward phase.

But this did not mean the country's economy was about to enter a depression.

It did imply that, in the months ahead, the rate of increase of the real gross domestic product would probably decline further.

Many of the economic indicators which had increased sharply during the recent upswing would rise at a lower rate, level off or actually decline.

"If we apply reasonably appropriate monetary and fiscal policies, the present deficit on the current account of the balance of payments need cause us no concern," Dr De Kock said.

"South Africa has one of the strongest underlying balance of payments positions in the world.

"In addition, according to all the known criteria, South Africa must be one of the most 'under-borrowed' countries in the world."

Gold

It was most important that the balance of payments adjustment process be permitted to work. The lower average gold price, the recessionary tendencies overseas and the high nominal rates of interest in the main industrial countries were facts of life that South Africa could not ignore, Dr De Kock said.

"It is naive to think that we can neutralise or offset these adverse external developments by domestic money creation or fiscal manipulation," Dr De Kock said. "We cannot — we have to adjust."

One could argue about the method of adjustment, but the inevitability of adjustment must be accepted.

"We can forget about soft options. In the short term, we can finance the balance of payments deficit, but in the long term we have to adjust it."

In recent years there had been an enormous switching of trade financing from expensive overseas sources for credit to inexpensive domestic sources. It would be relatively simple to reverse this process with the proviso that effective control be maintained over the rate of increase in money-supply and that interest rates were not kept artificially low.

Deliberate

That was one of the principal reasons why a deliberate policy of permitting financial markets to tighten had been followed, in response to changes in supply and demand.

Interest rates had also been allowed to rise from their abnormally low and distorted levels during 1979 and the first three quarters of 1980 to their present more realistic levels.

Coupled with the judicious use of the Reserve Bank's discount on forward dollars, current level of interest rates should ensure the necessary foreign financing without undue difficulty, Dr De Kock said.

It was impossible to say, at this stage, if interest rates would rise further in the months ahead or start a downward movement.

"Much depends on the behaviour of the gold price and overseas interest rates. Dr De Kock said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/475-E

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATISTICS ON FARM WORKER WAGES

Statistics Disputed

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 81 p 14

[Text]

IMMEDIATE action at Cabinet level was required to improve the scandalously low cash wages paid to farm workers, the independent ombudsman, Mr Eugene Roelofse, said yesterday.

Commenting in Johannesburg on Government statistics published on Tuesday he said the lowest figure mentioned — R26 a month — was inaccurate, misleading and unduly optimistic.

"We found evidence of wages as low as R15 a month," he said.

"Furthermore, the Government statistics obviously refer to adult males. Females receive far less.

"Child labour, which is widespread, at as little as R8 a month is even more profitable to the farmer". The words "farm labour" stamped into the pass of a Black man is the seal of doom.

He cannot, for instance, change his job to work in industry, and so he starts a life cycle of poverty and often ill-treatment.

Meanwhile, it is the farming community which gets increase after price increase, making it the most mollycoddled section of the community, at the expense of the worker and to the detriment of the consumer.

"That Mr Philip Myburgh, MP, has only now expressed shock at the low wage level of farm workers is stunning. If this is the extent of his knowledge of what goes on in agriculture then his position as Opposition spokesman on the subject is somewhat inappropriate." — Sapa.

Area Comparisons

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] FARM labourers in the Ruens area of the Cape are paid more than their counterparts in five other farming areas in which the Department of Agriculture recently conducted wage surveys.

Replying in writing to a question by Mr Phillip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg), the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said the average received by a farm labourer in the Ruens area was R79,08 a month in cash and R67,24 in kind — a total of R146,32.

The next highest average was R129,77 — R53,42 in cash and R76,35 in kind — paid in the Swartland area of the Cape. In the north-western Free State, R87,50 was the average of which R33,51 was in cash, the Transvaal highveld, R77,29 — R26,42 in cash, in the western Transvaal R67,82 — R33,56 in cash — and in the eastern Free State R58,58, of which R26,60 was in cash.

The figures exclude housing.

CSO: 4700/475-E

WHEAT CROP PROSPECTS IMPROVE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Sep 81 p 20

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's 1981/82 wheat crop prospects have improved markedly after good rains during the past three weeks and imports, previously forecast at a minimum 200 000 tons, may no longer be required, Wheat Board manager Denis van Aarde said.

He said the 1981/82 crop could exceed two million tons, based on present conditions, sharply up from 1980/81's drought-hit crop of 1,38-million tons.

Mr Van Aarde said the Wheat Board's preliminary unofficial estimate of the 1981/82 crop was 1,72-million tons, based on seed sales.

Since then, there has been a dramatic improvement in climatic conditions throughout the main wheat-growing areas in the Free State and western Cape, he said.

One Cape co-operative is now projecting a 75 percent improvement in its wheat production figures from the preliminary estimate, while South Africa's largest northern co-operative forecasts a 50 percent rise over earlier expectations, he added.

Mr Van Aarde said these greatly improved expectations indicate that the national crop could be as much as 350 000 tons higher than the Wheat Board's preliminary forecast if conditions remain broadly unchanged.

If a yield of two million tons or more materialises imports will not be needed, he noted.

Mr Van Aarde forecast last month that South Africa would have to import at least 200 000 tons of wheat given a crop of around 1,7-million tons.

A decision on wheat imports will be taken only around the beginning of next year, after a more accurate assessment of the crop, Mr Van Aarde said.

The South African wheat season runs officially from October 1 to September 30, but is complicated by different growing seasons in various regions. The major Free State crop is harvested in January.

During the current season South Africa has been forced to import a total of 236 000 tons of US hard winter wheat because of drought.

Before this season, South Africa last imported wheat in 1970/71 when a shortfall seemed possible, but the last time imports were essential was 1967.

Mr Van Aarde said this season's carry-over of 375 000 tons, equivalent to 2,5 months' milling capacity, will last until the middle of December when the first of the new crop will become available for local millers.

With annual domestic consumption estimated at 1,96-million tons, a crop of about two million tons would give South Africa a carry-over into the following season of three months' capacity, he added. — Reuter.

CSO: 4700/475-E

COAL EXPORTS TO DOUBLE IN LONG TERM

Details of Plans, Prospects

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text] **SOUTH AFRICA, already one of the world's biggest suppliers of strategic raw materials, is on the verge of becoming one of the world's most important suppliers of energy, in spite of having no natural oil reserves.**

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, announced yesterday in Parliament the coal export quota would be doubled to 80-million tons in the next 30 years.

This means several thousand million rand will have to be spent on the opening and expansion of existing coal mines to provide the necessary infrastructure.

The existing railway line to Richards Bay may be doubled and a vast amount is also likely to be spent expanding facilities at Richards Bay to cope with the increased export quota.

Mr de Klerk said the increases would be stepped up in two phases, increasing the export ceiling by 20 million tons at first and by another 20 million tons at a later stage.

When the export quota of 80 million tons is reached in 30 years' time, South African foreign earnings from coal can rise to R2 400 at current prices. If the coal price increases at an average of 10 percent a year over the next 30 years, foreign earnings can grow to as much as R34 000-m, which will undoubtedly make the coal industry South Africa's most important.

Exports

The growth in South Africa's coal exports over the past six years was impressive. In 1976, the year before the chipments through Richards Bay commenced, export earnings from coal amounted to R37,3-m. In 1980 this figure increased to R700-m and the latest forecast is that it can reach about R900-m at the end of this year.

The present export quota for coal agreed on by the Government is 44 million tons. This target under the Phase 3 of the Richards Bay expansion programme will hopefully be reached in 1985. Phase 4 will probably be timed for 1990 when the quota will be increased to 65 million tons. The next phase 07924702will probably be reached after the year 2000.

The South African Railways is already spending R500-million on improving the railway line from Richards Bay to the coal fields and will probably have to double the line in the future.

A spokesman from the SAR said yesterday: "Cognisance is taken of the coal export quota being raised to 80 million tons a year over the next 30 years and the handling capacities of both the Richards Bay railway line and the harbour itself will have to be extended to meet the additional volume of coal exports.

SAR will, however, in collaboration with the Department of Energy Affairs, have to plan the rate at which the announced expansion in coal exports is going to be implemented.

SAR is nevertheless confident that goals to be set in this regard will be met. The financial implications regarding any future improvements concerning the enlarged export figures will depend on the work needing to be done to reach the new figure of 80 million tons a year", the spokesman said.

Reserves

The Minister made his announcement during the committee stage of the Budget, saying the 80-million tons a year over 30 years represented 4,7 percent of the mineable reserves, calculated last year to be 51 000 million tons.

The previous approved 30-year-quota of 44 million tons a year was estimated as being 5,7 percent of the reserves in terms of a 1975 total reserves figure of 25 000 million tons.

The new increased exports would lead to the creation of an estimated 50 000 new jobs and would result in improved utilisation, prospecting and

mining methods. This had been clearly proved by the results of the previous decision to export 44 million tons a year for 30 years from Richards Bay.

The stimulating effect of the exports lay in the price, because export coal was sold at two to three times the price of domestic coal, the Minister said.

Multi-product mines illustrated the advantages of these export gains.

"These mines are producing for domestic consumption and succeed in simultaneously establishing the recovery and utilization of all grades of coal for which markets now exist," he said.

These multi-product mines had employed more expensive and sophisticated mining methods which in turn had led to a dramatic increase in the country's recoverable reserves.

Ceiling

In 1975 the in situ reserves had been estimated at 81 000 million tons, of which 25 000 million was considered recoverable. In 1980 the two figures had increased to 110 000 and 51 000 million tons respectively.

"The increase of the ceiling to 80 million tons does therefore not disturb the already accepted ratio of exports to reserves.

"The assurance is given that the latest reserve estimation has been done conservatively. Coalfields for which there was insufficient information were not included in the 1980 estimates," he said.

"There is good reason to expect that, as a result of improved prospecting, price movement and improved mining methods, the reserves now accepted as proven will rise still further."

The increased revenue from exports would also help reduce domestic energy costs. Coal was South Africa's major energy source and the export gains would help to keep the domestic price of coal at realistic levels.

Stabilisation

Foreign earnings from mining would not only be increased, but stabilised, Mr De Klerk said.

It was expected that coal would, by 1990, earn half of what the 1980 record price of gold exports earned.

"The value of this fact in respect of South Africa's economic stability is obvious," he said.

The new 80 million ton level would also establish South Africa as one of the three most important suppliers to a coal-hungry world market.

Coal had become a strategic mineral since the energy crisis and South Africa's importance to the Free World in this regard would probably contribute to a more realistic approach to South Africa by her trading partners.

The Government's first concern was whether the exports could be afforded in terms of the country's own future coal requirements.

A survey conducted by the energy branch in collaboration with the Minerals Bureau of his department and with all major coal consuming sectors had established that the internal coal demand would increase at an annual rate of 5,8 percent over the next 40 years.

Shippers Using Maputo Route

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Sep 81 p 15

[Article by Adam Payne]

[Text] AMONG the steam-coal exporters be awaiting the expected announcement in Parliament tomorrow of new export ceilings to apply after 1985 will be the small and almost forgotten shippers through Maputo.

In spite of their main difficulty — the limit on size of ships that can load in Maputo — these exporters are moving just under 1-million tons of steam coal a year to overseas markets.

In addition, about 180 000 tons of anthracite coal is shipped a year to export markets.

The small steam-coal producers with export allocations of about 300 000 tons a year each are: Bordex, connected with Boland Bank in the Cape; Concor, the civil engineering and construciton company; and Sevmin Coal which is connected with Savage & Lovemore.

Messina (Transvaal) Development Company exports about 180 000 tons a year of anthracite through Maputo.

The steam-coal exporters have small mines, often with low costs, in the Eastern Transvaal and are in a different category to the oil companies and big exporters, like Amcoal, which operate through Richards Bay.

But because there is export capacity at Maputo harbour, which is close to the Eastern Transvaal, they are seeking a larger quota, perhaps 2-million tons a year.

This tonnage could be handled by the existing, old appliances which are still efficient, but if in time the quota is raised to 5-million tons a year or if the Maputo Government obtains export coal at an economic figure from far away Wankie Colliery or from Botswana, there would be ready backers for building a large modern loading appliance.

Since the world export coal trade depends as much on transport and transport rates as it does on mining and mining costs, the Maputo exporters are at a considerable disadvantage to those using Richards Bay.

The harbour is not as well dredged as it was under the Portuguese administration and ships are limited in size.

Coal loading is slower than at Richards Bay and freight rates to Europe in the small ships are about $25 a ton compared with a new low rate of about $10 from Richards Bay in bulk carriers.

The Richards Bay rate was about $16 a ton, but with the depression in the iron-ore trade, bulk carriers have been forced to lower their rates so that Transvaal coal shipped through Richards Bay can reach Europe extremely cheaply — the freight rate to Europe is less than double than the railage rate from the Witbank area to Richards Bay.

I am told that at the height of demand for coal in May, Maputo exporters sold coal spot in Europe for as much as $63 to $65 a ton cif, which represented an fob price of about $38 for low-grade coal of 25 mj/kg.

By comparison, higher-grade coal of 27,7 mj/kg through Richards Bay was being sold at about $56 to $58 a ton cif on contracts negotiated last year.

But the spot market has softened rapidly and the Maputo exporters would be unlikely to get as much as $58 cif or $33 fob now.

They calculate that by the end of the year the $5 a ton or more drop that has occurred should be recouped so they get about $38 fob again.

Difficulties in railing coal to Maputo because of truck shortages are being overcome, although if there is a surplus of fully laden trucks in Maputo, the SA Railways limits the number of trucks that can be used for further railings until the backlog is cleared.

CSO: 4700/475-E

DISRUPTION OF RAIL TRAFFIC TO ZIMBABWE DENIED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Sep 81 p 9

[Text]

RAILWAY traffic between South Africa and Zimbabwe was "completely" normal and Zimbabwe had always received its full quota of oil from South Africa, a South African Railways spokesman said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement on Sunday night by the Zimbabwe Energy Minister, Mr Simbi Makoni, accusing South Africa of disrupting the traffic flow between the two countries, particularly its oil supplies.

"I don't know what happens on the other side of the border, but we have not been responsible for any delay in the transport of oil supplies or anything else to Zimbabwe," the spokesman said.

"In fact, the operation is running very smoothly at present, and they (Zimbabwe) are getting the oil quota they want."

He said that because of the "exceptional" demand for fuel, the SAR had not used any of its own trucks to transport oil to Zimbabwe.

"And during a meeting between railway officials of the two countries at Beit Bridge on September 2, it was agreed that the 241 trucks engaged by the Zimbabwe railway for the operation were sufficient."

He said fuel supplies were being turned around normally.

Transport between the two countries had been halted for three weeks up to August 25 at the request of Zimbabwe, but oil supplies had been excluded from the ban, he added.

In his statement on Sunday night, Mr Makoni claimed that Zimbabwe had slightly more than three days' supply of diesel fuel left, with petrol reserves only slightly higher. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/475-E

BRIEFS

POLICE MINISTER ACCUSES SACC--The African National Congress and the South African Council of Churches had been propagating the same policies since 1961 and the Government was finding it increasingly difficult to accept the situation, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange said yesterday. Speaking during the debate on his Budget vote he said the SACC and its secretary general, Bishop Desmond Tutu, wanted to undermine the preparedness of the South African Police and the Defence Force. They accused the Government of following policies which would lead to a confrontation between church and state and yet they had been propagating the same policies as the ANC since 1961. "And the SACC does not rely on its own finance, but rather on funds from abroad which it uses to launch policies similar to that of the ANC." Among the sources from which it obtained funds were the World Council of Churches, the University Exchange Fund and Scandinavian countries. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 81 p 4]

NEW CONSERVATIVE ALLIANCE--Cape Town--Large-scale agreement had been reached among South African conservatives which would lead to the formation of a new conservative alliance to be known as the Volksreddingsaksie (VRA) the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre'blanche, has said in Parow, Cape. Addressing a meeting of the AWB attended by about 200 people, Mr Terre'blanche said there had been lengthy negotiations between Rightwing groups and political parties and that "about 90 percent of them agree to a large extent". The immediate purpose of the new alliance was to ensure that if a referendum should be held on a new constitution, the constitution would be rejected. He appealed to Rightwing Afrikaners not to argue with each other now "in the nation's hour of need". Mr Terre'blanche claimed the Government was guilty of high treason in its establishment of the President's Council, a move which meant that "Chinese, Indians, Coloureds and Whites who have no nationalism in them" would decide on the country's future. It has been said that the constitution would allow people of other races to hold senior positions in Government.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Sep 81 p 8]

KOORNHOF STATISTICS ON HOMELANDS--The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that separate development was succeeding because most black people now lived in the homelands. He said, during the debate on his portfolio, that the population of non-independent homelands had increased from 7 400 000 in 1970 to 10 700 000 in 1980. He conceded that part of the increase was due to border changes and resettlement, but said it was a rise of 44,7%, compared with the rise in white areas of 11,6%. "In 1970 46,7% of black people lived in the homelands

and in 1980 it was 53,2%. "This is the policy that people say had failed, but these figures will rise still further." Dr Koornhof said. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Sep 81 p 6]

KWAZULU DISPUTE OVER HOSPITAL--Durban--The Edendale Hospital crisis has developed into a dispute between the South African Government and kwaZulu amid reports that all whites might walk out of kwaZulu hospitals if the kwaZulu Cabinet insists on the removal of seven top white staff at Edendale. The kwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, last night said his Cabinet would not shift its position and that black people were prepared to face the hardship of a walkout by whites "rather than have their dignity trampled underfoot." The crisis worsened yesterday when white officials at Edendale, near Maritzburg, barred a kwaZulu investigating team from entering the hospital. Chief Buthelezi said last night the SA Government was determined to "save white faces at Edendale at the expense of the kwaZulu Government." He said statements by the Secretary for Health and by the Minister of Health, Dr Munnik, as well as Press statements by Dr Adnams and other white officials had humiliated his Government. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Sep 81 p 3]

RULING ON FOSATU FUND-RAISING--Lawyers and unionists have failed last Friday's Supreme Court judgment setting aside the Government's controversial ban on fund-raising by the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu). In a crucial ruling, the Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice James, declared null and void a Government Gazette notice of June last year which prohibited Fosatu from raising funds. Fosatu applied in December 1979 for permission to raise funds but before the director of fund-raising had made his decision, the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr Munnik, published the prohibition order. Imposed in terms of section 29 of the Fund-Raising Act, the order appeared to cut off Fosatu's right not only to overseas donations, but also to local donations and even affiliation fees. The order was condemned by local and international labour movements and was an issue at last year's annual conference of the International Labour Organisation. In his judgment, Mr Justice James ruled that before imposing the ban the Minister should have aplied the rule of "audi alteram partem" (hear the other side) by allowing Fosatu to make representations. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Aug 81 p 2]

DISAPPROVAL MULTIRACIAL CINEMAS--The Government had turned down nine applications from owners of cinemas to open their establishments to all races, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said yesterday. Replying in writing to a question by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) he said no such applications had been granted because it was against Government policy to "allow joint attendance of cinemas by members of different population groups, whereas adequate facilities already exist or can readily be provided." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Sep 81 p 4]

MVUBELD IN AUSTRALIA--Sydney--The Australian Council of Trade Unions convinced a Black South African unionist not to attend its congress when she turned up at the meeting in Sydney yesterday. Mrs. Lucy Mvubelo, deputy vice-president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, later said she had agreed with an ACTU official who told her at the door it would be better if she did not attend. Mrs Mvubelo (61) had been met at the congress venue by a hostile group of anti-apartheid demonstrators, who accused her of being a pawn for the South African Government. Her visit

was organised by the Australia-South Africa Association, a group of businessmen which wants stronger trade links with South Africa. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Sep 81 p 3]

STUDENT DETENTIONS--The three University of the Witwatersrand students detained earlier this month under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act are now behind held in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act. A Security Police spokesman at John Vorster Square today confirmed that Bachelor of Arts students Mr Leslie Lax, Miss Leale Mohammed and Mr Michael O'Donovan were now being held in terms of the Terrorism Act. The three were detained on August 12, a week after another Wits student, Mr Benjamin Greyling, was held together with a national serviceman, whom Security Police have consistently refused to identify. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Aug 11 p 15]

BOMB INCIDENT--East London--An unidentified man was blown to pieces when a bomb ripped through a section of the bus shelters at the main bus terminal at Mdantsane, near East London, on Thursday night. First reports were that the man was waiting for the last bus to East London at 10.25 pm when the bomb exploded. The blask shook buildings a kilometre away and was heard in a large section of the township. Police were on the scene within minutes and the area was cordoned off until this afternoon. There were no buses at the terminal when the blast occurred.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Sep 81 p 1]

DURBAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS--Durban--A population like that of the Johannesburg metropolitan complex in an area a quarter of the size. This is the daunting picture of Durban in the year 2000. The composition of the Durban population, according to the town planning section of the city engineer's department, is expected to be 1 700 000 blacks, 700 000 Indians, 434 000 whites and 114 000 coloured people. Drastic changes are expected to take place in earning powers. Whites are expected to contribute a mere 15 percent of the total and blacks just under 60 percent (33,77 at the moment). Many experts believe this could well sound the death knell for residential apartheid. "The Government has opened the door. They can't go back," said a spokesman for the city engineer's department. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Aug 81 p 5]

ISRAELI SCIENTISTS--Five leading Israeli scientists are to take part in a conference, to be held in the Kruger National Park, on biosolar energy conservation systems from tomorrow until Saturday. The conference is being organised by the South African Society of the Weizman Institute of Science in collaboration with the CSIR. The Israeli scientists will take part in discussions on research work carried out at the institute, together with several South African scientists working in the same or similar fields. Five senior science students have also been invited to attend the conference. The visiting scientists are: Professor M Avron (biochemistry), Professor Roy Caplan (membrane research), Professor Z Gromet-Elhanen, Professor A Ben-Amotz and Dr D Cahen (structural chemistry). They will visit several of South Africa's leading universities and research institutes. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Sep 81 p 11]

ENERGY POLICY COMMITTEE--The Energy Policy Committee is to be enlarged to include two experts from the private sector, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, announced yesterday. Speaking on his vote in the Budget committee

stage, he said this was being done to give effect to Government policy of improved interaction between the public and private sector on the formulation of energy policy.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Sep 81 p 2]

TARIFF PROTECTION FOR MANUFACTURING--Cape Town--The Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, yesterday announced tariff protection measures to protect the first local manufacturer of South African gearboses. Dr De Villiers said in a statement issued in Cape Town the Board of Trade and Industries had not yet completed its investigation into application of tariff protection for the manufacture of rear axles. The board had completed its recommendations for gearboxes after receiving a considerable number of complaints which were mainly related to large gearboxes. "For this reason the board has recommended a specific duty which will not be prohibitive and which decreases proportionately with the increase in size of the gearbox," Dr De Villiers said. "The cheaper and less sophisticated gearboxes, in respect to which representations have been made, could continue to be imported at relatively small extra cost."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Sep 81 p 9]

HOUSING SHORTAGE--A total of 12 293 White, Coloured and Indian families still had to be re-housed in terms of the Group Areas Act, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said yesterday. Replying in writing to a question by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point), Mr Kotze said 78 193 Coloured, 36 912 Indian and 2 259 White families had been moved since the start of the implementation of the provisions of the Group Areas Act. In the Cape, 5 200 Coloured, 797 Indian and 86 White families remained, to be moved; in the Transvaal 1 678 Coloured and 1 847 Indian families would be re-housed; in the Free State 41 White families would be moved, and in Natal five White, 711 Coloured and 1 928 Indian families would be relocated. Mr Kotze said he drew Mr Eglin's attention to the fact that more than 90 percent of the families involved lived under such dilapidated and slum-like conditions that their re-housing could hardly be termed removals from "houses". [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Sep 81 p 4]

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS--South Africa showed a net gain of 2 490 immigrants in June this year, according to figures released by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria yesterday. A total of 3 210 immigrants settled permanently in South Africa, including 812 who had arrived as visitors and since became approved immigrants. The number of people who left South Africa to settle elsewhere was 720. The largest group of immigrants came from the United Kingdom (1 616) and the second largest group (1 138) arrived from Zimbabwe.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 81 p 10]

CSO: 4700/475-E

NYERERE SPECIFIES TASKS OF NONALIGNED NATIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere yesterday specified tasks which should be undertaken by the Non-Aligned nations which today begin their third decade on the international scene.

In a message issued in Dar es Salaam on the 20th anniversary of the Non-Aligned Movement, Mwalimu said action had to be taken to end the weakness the Movement had demonstrated in the last twenty years.

He attributed the weakness to disunity and discord between members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the continuing poverty from which they suffered.

Therefore, he said, Non-Aligned nations must first give greater emphasis to the peaceful settlement of conflicts between them.

He said when disputes became violent, the Non-Aligned nations must try to get help from each other and offer help to each other, or from other small and neutral states.

He advised that the Non-Aligned must always return to the negotiating table as quickly as possible, where necessary using the assistance of the Non-Aligned Movement or some other organisation of Third World states.

The President said the Third World nations, most of them belonging to the Non-Aligned Movement, must co-operate economically and seek joint measures to strengthen their economies, and thus their independence as separate nations.

At the same time, he added, the Non-Aligned must strengthen their ability, as Third World nations, to work in unity for a New International Economic Order (NIEO).

Mwalimu was very emphatic about the strengthening of the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement and safeguarding its independence from external influence.

He said a united Third World voice in support of freedom was now listened to by other nations of the world: "...even the Super-Powers now care about such a united Third World voice."

He added, "The Non-Aligned Movement does not wield Power in the world; but it is already a Force in the world. We have reason to strengthen our unity because by doing so we can influence the future of the world we live in."

He said the Non-Aligned must intensify their pressures for freedom and justice and use their influence to promote world peace and disarmament as a step towards reducing tension.

The Non-Aligned Movement, he went on, must be concerned about the vertical and horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons.

He said, "...radiation knows no boundaries, and neutron bombs (together with other so-called tactical nuclear weapons) increase the likelihood of what the big powers call limited war but which is in reality death to the millions of people and to hopes for national progress."

He said the Non-Aligned must increase their pressures for NIEO, adding "...we are the first, but not the last, victim of the present exploitative international system."

On Southern Africa, Mwalimu said the Non-Aligned must speak out more clearly on the continued South African occupation of Namibia, and its constant attacks against Angola and other independent neighbours of the Pretoria regime.

He said the Non-Aligned nations must more effectively oppose apartheid itself, and the system's supporters motivated by economic or military interests.

On the Middle East, he said the Non-Aligned must continue "with our opposition to Israel's occupation of Arab lands, and with our insistence on the rights of the Palestinian People to their own State."

He stressed continued collective efforts to democratise international relations and international institutions.

President Nyerere said all these things were needed to be done and could be done because the Non-Aligned Movement had grown and was still growing.

He added, "And growth is a sign of life, and the power of life."

He praised the founders of Non-Alignment — Presidents Tito, Nasser, Nkrumah and Sukarno and Premier Nehru, saying they set the course for the Movement.

Mwalimu concluded with the pledge that Tanzania would continue to adhere strictly to the principles of Non-Alignment, work for the unity of the Movement and strive in co-operation with other members to promote world peace.

CSO: 4700/456-E

NYERERE RETIRES COUNCIL WORKERS FOR PUBLIC FUNDS WASTE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has retired Dar es Salaam City Director Benedict Kasege in the public interest, replacing him with Ndugu D.E.A. Mgwasa — formerly Executive Secretary of the Institute of Finance Management (IMF).

According to a statement issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Ministry of Information and Culture, the government has retired in the public interest, two senior officials of the city council as well as three other council workers based in Kinondoni and Ilala districts.

Those retired, besides Ndugu Kasege, are the City Engineer, Ndugu Michael Salaita Killanga; an engineer with the Ilala Zone, Ndugu Pius A. Soko; a storekeeper in the engineer's office (Kinondoni), Ndugu Petro Bethwel Andrea and a Grade IIC teacher within the City Council, Ndugu A. Mpwagi.

The retired personnel have been associated with wasteful expenditure of public funds through shady vehicle hire deals and purchases of exercise books and bricks in contravention of financial regulations.

The statement said Ndugu Killanga breached regulations governing the hiring of vehicles and issued certificates for projects that were not completed, and which he did not inspect.

The engineer is also blamed for not properly accounting for cement and bricks bought by the City Council.

CSO: 4700/456-E

JUWATA PROBING CHARGES AGAINST AISCO MANAGEMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text]

UNSPECIFIED issues arising from charges of mismanagement and nepotism levelled against the top leadership of the Agricultural and Industrial Supplies Company (AISCO) in Dar es Salaam are now being sorted out by the headquarters of the Tanzania Workers Organisation (JUWATA).

JUWATA Deputy Secretary General, Ndugu Elias Mashesi, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the sorting out still continued. He did not indicate when it would be completed.

He hinted however, that a number of issues were at hand and were being closely studied. He did not specify the issues the officials have stumbled upon.

He said AISCO workers should rest assured that the matter was getting "maximum attention". He could not say if at this stage their study had confirmed allegations in a memorandum by the AISCO JUWATA branch on behalf of the workers.

It is understood JUWATA regional and national headquarters officials have, in the past month, been busy scrutinising documents and comparing notes.

A report accompanying the memorandum had revealed that the firm "lost over 10 million/- through mismanagement.

Highlights of the report included the sale of fast moving items to private businessmen on credit terms contrary to the company's standing regulations. The businessmen then sold the items at fantastic profits.

The report also accused the company's top leadership of bias for private businessmen and prejudice against national institutions in the distribution of items.

The management was also accused of ignoring Party and JUWATA branches' appeales for action against theft of public property in the corporation, alleging that this was "because a relative of a senior officer was involved".

Also the memorandum charged that some members of the management used company property and services for their own benefit and that of their relatives.

It also said a certain category of AISCO workers enjoyed special privileges.

The conflict had been simmering for months before it was finally picked up by JUWATA headquarters.

CSO: 4700/456-E

PRIVATE FIRMS ADJUSTING EMPLOYEES' SALARIES SLOWLY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] Private firms in Tanzania are adjusting salaries of their employees earning above the statutory minimum wage of 600/-, but the exercise is proceeding at a snail's pace as only three have registered their new rates so far.

Only the Pattex Knitwear Manufacturing Company of Dar es Salaam, Esso Standard Tanzania Limited and the Tanganyika Tea Growers' Association out of more than 350 private companies in the country were known to have worked out their new adjustment rates by yesterday.

In a circular to all members last month, the Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE) had asked all private companies to register their new rates with the Tanzania Workers Organisation (JUWATA) after adjusting the salaries of their employees who were earning more than 600/- a month.

An ATE spokesman said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the Tanganyika Tea Growers' Association had submitted its adjustments to the ATE and also to the Permanent Labour Tribunal for record purposes.

And the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ndugu Horace Kolimba, said Esso and Pattex had submitted copies of their rates to the ministry.

The new rates for three firms were not disclosed yesterday but official sources within the Tanganyika Tea Growers Association said the rates also covered the daily pay to casual workers plucking tea in estates all over the country.

The new rates for the private sector won't be uniform since the ATE has stated in the circular, that employers were not bound by a blanket increase.

The ATE circular, signed by the Association's Executive Director, Ndugu J. A. Namata, stressed that the minimum wage was obligatory and that all the employers had to comply.

It also said any salary adjustments which needed to be made consequent upon the increase in minimum wages should be negotiated between an employer or his association and an employee and JUWATA.

Increases should depend on negotiations, taking into account various factors including the production capacity of an individual firm.

"When agreement is reached it may be implemented. The Permanent Labour Tribunal should be sent a copy of the agreement for record purposes", Ndugu Namata had said in his circular.

The government had announced the increase of the minimum wage from 480/- to 600 shillings a month during presentation of the 1981/82 budget proposals in Parliament three months ago.

The government and parastatal organisations have been paying the new minimum wage effective July this year.

The Minister for Labour and Social Welfare, Ndugu Alfred Tandau, reminded yesterday that all employers should pay the statutory minimum wage of 600/-.

Those who did not comply with the new wages would face legal action he warned.

CSO: 4700/456-E

TANZANIAN EANSL WORKERS' TERMINAL BENEFITS REPORTEDLY UNPAID

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text]

SOME 30 former workers of the Eastern Africa National Shipping Line (EANSL) have not been paid their terminal benefits, the *Daily News* has learnt.

Some of them said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that they had never been told by the Ministry of Communications and Transport when the benefits would be paid.

One said: "It is now one and a half years (since the company was disbanded). Our benefits are long overdue."

He said that their counterparts in Kenya were paid by the Kenya Government "three weeks back." They said when they enquired from the local liquidator's office (the Cooper and Lybrand Dar es Salaam office) on the matter, "they said so far they had no notification from the ministry."

The benefits include accrued leave pay and severance pay. They said when they contacted the ministry on the matter, "we were told they will contact the Mombasa office of Cooper and Lybrand which would have been the paying office."

According to the workers, the then Kenya-based EANSL was officially dissolved on April 30, 1980. Talks between the shareholders — Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Tanzania — have been going on to establish each country's financial obligation in the defunct merchant shipping company.

The Director of Shipping, Ndugu P.N. Meghji, said in June this year that the board of directors of the defunct limited liability company had decided to meet all their financial obligations to creditors in full.

Otherwise, the assets and liabilities of the company would have been disposed of through "simple auctioneering and dividends shared out on a *pro rata* basis."

The company's share capital is estimated at 120 million/-.

CSO: 4700/456-E

OIL PIPELINE REROUTING PROGRAM TO BE COMMISSIONED IN OCTOBER

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Excerpt]

THE 60 million/- pipeline re-routing project of the TAZAMA Pipelines Limited being undertaken in Dar es Salaam will be commissioned in October this year, TAZAMA Managing Director M.D. Mwape, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Mwape said a new 26-kilometre pipeline from Kigamboni to Gongo la Mboto had been constructed, adding that the Gerezani Pumping Station had been moved to Kigamboni near TAZAMA fuel tanks.

Ndugu Mwape — now touring the seven TAZAMA pumping stations, five of which are in Tanzania — said final touches were now being put on the project which is part of the company's second phase expansion project.

TAZAMA launched the project early last October to ensure supplies of fuel in the event of a rupture in the existing pipeline and to divert the line from heavily populated areas.

A portion of the existing pipeline passed under the sea and through Temeke to Gongo la Mboto.

The re-routing project is handled by Japanese contractors, Nippon Kokan, and sub-contractor Zakhan International Company. Tractional of Belgium are the engineering consultants.

Ndugu Mwape, recently-appointed TAZAMA Managing Director by Zambian President Kaunda will visit pumping stations in Morogoro, Mikumi, Iringa and Mbeya in the country and Chinsali and Kalonje stations in Zambia.

CSO: 4700/456-E

RAPID RATE OF FOREST DEPLETION CAUSING CONCERN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text]

TANZANIA will need 45.79 million cubic metres of fuelwood and charcoal in the year 2000 against the annual potential supply of wood energy and sawtimber of only 5 million cubic metres, an international journal of forestry and forest industries has predicted.

It warned that at the present rate of forest depletion, Tanzania will soon find itself with very little forest left.

The journal, which published an article by the Director of Forestry, Ndugu E.M. Mzava, said with an annual population rate growth of about 3.4, Tanzania would require 36.65 cubic metres in 1985. The present consumption of household fuelwood and charcoal is 33.44 million cubic metres.

The journal, *unasylva*, published by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), said virtually all of Tanzania's fuelwood and charcoal supply "is harvested from miombo and savannah woodlands, which are frequently poorly stocked."

To make matters worse, it said, annual increments to the stock of woodlands were small. "Mean annual increments are minimal; increments of two cubic metres per year are not uncommon. A hectare of miombo woodland, for instance, contains hardly more than 40-50 cubic metres."

It said fuel and charcoal requirements of village industries (of tobacco, tea and pottery) are expected to increase rapidly over the next five years, warning that almost all of the wood will be cut from natural forests. "At this rate, Tanzania will soon find itself with very little forest left."

Tropical forest losses in East Africa between 1975 and 2000 are of the order of 6.5 million hectares. A more dramatic example is that of Tabora Region, an important tobacco growing area.

"At the present rate of forest clearing (in Tabora) for growing and curing tobacco (with an annual growth rate of 22 per cent), 700,000 ha (or 22 percent of total woodland area — will have been cleared by the year 2000. This means land deterioration, infertility and desertification," the journal said.

It observed that the general attitude of some villagers is that fuelwood and charcoal are "unlimited resources."

Since much fuelwood is collected "free," it is usually not counted as a cost element in the production of, say tobacco, it said, adding: "This is one of the reasons why villagers rarely make any reforestation or afforestation plans for their rural industries. But the villagers have to face obvious realities: The forest is disappearing rapidly."

CSO: 4700/456-E

CAT MANAGER NOTES COFFEE EXPORTS AS OF 30 JULY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Excerpt] Tanzania has so far earned 1,181,829,998/82 from 54,653,220 kgs of coffee exported to quota and non-quota countries during the 1980/81 season ending next month.

The Acting General Manager of Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT), Ndugu Emmanuel Msuya, said in Dar es Salaam at the weekend that export figures were of July 30, this year.

Of the exports, 35 million kgs worth 842,806,455/55 were sold through the International Coffee Organisation (ICO) quota system and the balance worth 339,023,543/27 to non-quota countries.

Some 42,174,180 kgs were of Arabica coffee and 12,478,040 kgs of robusta type.

Ndugu Msuya said Algeria bought about 21 million kgs of coffee out of the non-quota portion, adding that the same country recently agreed to purchase an additional five million kgs between October and December this year.

He said CAT had bought 69,402,000 kgs of coffee, exceeding this season's estimates by 73,000 kgs.

However, he said there was a residue of about 14 million kgs, most of which was stuck in Kagera Region because of transport problems.

He said the 14 million kilogrammes were milds — composition of arabica and robusta. Of the amount, some 2.5 million kilogrammes would be exported to West Germany and the remaining quantity would be sold to non-quota countries before the end of the year, he added.

CSO: 4700/456-E

BRIEFS

POWER CUT THREATENS TOBACCO--Tobacco worth 10m/- is in danger of getting spoilt, following power cut at the crop's processing factory in Songea a month ago, Shihaia reported. The factor's General Manager, Ndugu P. Rushangara said the tobacco, sold to the United Kingdom and Holland, had been piling up at the factory since July 26. Holland and UK buy 80 per cent of the crop while the Tanzania Cigarette Company (TCC) takes the remaining 20 per cent. According to a Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) official in Songea, power supply had been reduced twice as much because of mechanical problems in one of the generators. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Aug 81 p 3]

NEW THA PAYMENT SYSTEM--The Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) will from now on handle cargo from local and foreign clients in advance payment terms, the Executive Chairman Ndugu Peter S. Macha told the Daily News recently. Ndugu Macha said that the authority would now insist on cash payment before delivery of cargo. The system, he said would be "pay and carry regardless of the type of client." He explained that the decision to insist on cash payment followed a recent review of THA's credit policies with various customers. Although Ndugu Macha gave no further details concerning the issue, it is understood that THA has been experiencing difficulties in collecting its funds from its customers. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Sep 81 p 1]

ADMINISTRATIVE APPOINTMENTS--President Nyerere has appointed Ndugu Gilman Rutihinda Principal Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it was announced in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Before this appointment, Ndugu Rutihinda was Principal Secretary to the Ministry of Trade. He replaces Ndugu Daniel Mloka who has been appointed Tanzania's Ambassador to Sweden. The Presi-ent has also appointed Ndugu N. N. Kitomari, Principal Secretary Ministry of Trade. Ndugu Kitomari was the Director for International Economic Co-operation in the Ministry of State for Planning and Economic Affairs. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Sep 81 p 1]

MINING OF GOLD DEPOSITS--Machines will be ordered from abroad this year for two small scale gold mines to be opened at Nzega and Kahama during the 1981/82 financial year, it was disclosed in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The ordering process was already underway and the machines would arrive within three to four months after placing the order, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Minerals, Ndugu S. L. Lwakatare said. Country-wide surveys had identified eight areas, with gold deposits but due to financial and manpower constraints, the ministry had decided to

start the small scale mining in the two areas, he explained. The government, besides running these mines, would continue supporting the small-scale miners, including the co-operatives, he explained. The Minister for Minerals, Ndugu John Malecela, had said in Parliament last July that the two plants, to be installed at the two mines, would cost 10,000,000/-. The mines would produce about 400 kilogrammes of gold a year, estimated at about 60m/- at current bullion market prices. According to Ndugu Malecela, Tanzania could earn a lot in foreign exchange if gold mining was taken up seriously. A major gold mine, the buckreef in Geita would be completed this year and would have a capacity for 100 million shillings worth of gold a year. Airborne geophysical surveys have identified gold deposits at Kahama, Geita, Mpanda, Musoma, Rukwa, Mbeya, Singida and Chunya areas. [Article by Isaac Mruma] [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Sep 81 p 3]

HUNGARIAN YOUTH TEAM'S DEPARTURE--A three-man Hungarian youth delegation which was in the country for consultations with their Tanzanian counterparts has left Dar es Salaam for home. The delegation, led by a member of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union National Executive Committee, Ndugu Andras Veres, comprised Ndugu Peter Emod and Ndugu Katalin Szaszs. While in Tanzania, the delegation toured the city of Dar es Salaam, went to Mikumi National Park in Morogoro to view game and also attended the rally organised in Morogoro to mark the 15th anniversary of the armed struggle in Namibia by SWAPO. Delegation members also toured the Usafiri Dar es Salaam (UDA) company which has a fleet of Hungarian-made articulated buses, and attended the 11th graduation ceremony at the University of Dar es Salaam last Saturday. They had talks with a Tanzanian "Umoja wa Vijana" side at the Vijana headquarters in Dar es Salaam on Friday. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Sep 81 p 3]

CEREAL PRODUCTION OUTLOOK 'GOOD'--The outlook for cereal production in the present crop season is good, according to the "farming weather" report issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Directorate of Meteorology. The 21-page report gives a broad outline of the weather trend and growth prospects for maize, sorghum and wheat in select stations. It is based on results obtained from "afromet stations for the month of July, 1981". Maize planted in Mid-November 1980 at Igeri station (Iringa Region), is said to be in "good state" while wheat planted at the end of March was in "moderate stage". At Arusha prison station, maize planted in March was also said to be in good state, the same applying for maize and wheat at Uyole station (Mbeya Region). At Morogoro station, maize has been harvested, while banana and citrus fruits were reported to be doing well. Maize at Hombolo Station (Dodoma Region) was said to be "in unsatisfactory state", but serena and lulu are in moderate state. Other stations which had harvested maize included Naliendele and Bwanga. [Article by Boniface Byarugaba] [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Sep 81 p 1]

TOBACCO AUTHORITY LAYOFFS--Dar es Salaam--3 Sep--The state-owned Tanzania Tobacco Authority (TAT) has laid off 428 workers over the last four months in an effort to cut down on its operational costs, it was learned here today. The authority believes that by laying off these workers--representing a 20 per cent reduction in the 2,000-strong labour force--will help trim the operational budget by six million Tanzanian shillings (about 750,000 dollars). In 1976/77 when the authority had a labour force of 1,586 workers it produced about 19 million kilogrammes of tobacco, but production nosed down to 11 million kilogrammes this year. In addition to being one of Tanzania's leading foreign exchange earners, tobacco farming also provides a steady income to a sizeable percentage of the rural population in Tanzania's central and southern regions. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 Sep 81 p 17]

CSO: 4700/462

MUGABE'S TOUR OF COUNTRY PRAISED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Sep 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Face To Face"]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister's itinerary round the country is apt and well conceived. It is an exercise in effective communication with the masses.

Many means of communication have been discovered or invented. But all of them take second place to personal contact. It alone affords total communication through the bringing into full play of all five senses.

The people are able not only to see and hear their leader, but also to enter into debate and discussion with him. Mind plays upon mind and feedback is instantaneous. Misunderstandings of Government policies and plans are quickly eliminated.

It is one thing to hear of people and their problems; it is quite another to meet people and problems in their environmental setting. The problems are then seen in their true nature and proportion.

All leaders stand in great danger from adulators and flatterers among their assistants, who tell them, not the truth about a situation, but what they think the leaders would like to hear, no matter how distant this may be from the real truth.

The adulator does it for selfish reasons — to ingratiate himself with the leader and strengthen his job position, as well as clear the path to promotion.

The only immunity from the flatterer's tongue is personal contact and insistence on examining situations first-hand. It is of the utmost importance that the Prime Minister is doing just that.

We cannot over-emphasise the importance of the Prime Minister visiting the length and breadth of the country and meeting as many people as possible. People all over the country want to meet their leader. Let them be afforded the opportunity to meet him in flesh. It is their right.

The Prime Minister must be a living reality in the minds of his people, and not a mysterious figure whom they can only hear about or see on television. Nobody can interpret him to the people better than himself.

At the same time the people must know that the Prime Minister has vital national duties that inevitably tie him to his desk. He cannot, therefore, be expected to visit all people at all places as a matter of routine.

Leaders are chosen in order to lead, and not to conduct regular referenda at the shake of every dog's tail. Those who think the Prime Minister should visit them regularly must bear with the painful fact that this is just outside the realm of possibility.

CSO: 4700/455

ENDING ANTI-WHITE SENTIMENT URGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 81 p 6

[Article by Diana Mitchell: "Anti-White Hangover Must Be Cured"]

[Text] IT is two years since Zimbabwe's warring parties went to Lancaster House. Two years since Mr Ian Smith gave up his foolish pursuit of power at any price and, following the pressures of an unwinnable civil war made his constitutional bow to a British Conservative government.

Not much has been heard from a section of opinion which fits neither the British, nor the black, nor the "Boer" mentality of the UDI years, since that momentous capitulation.

The non-racial white-Rhodesians, the so-called "liberals" who fought against the UDI constitution — members of the RCA (Rhodesia Constitutional Association), the Centre Party, the Rhodesia Party and, currently, the National Unifying Force — have been almost as silent as the guns which finally ended a bloody dispute.

We were given a friendly nod by ZANU (PF) and a relieved wink by old friends in the PF: they knew better than anyone how sincerely we had tried to avert a deadly racial confrontation by hammering on political ears too well-plugged with anti-communist fear propaganda.

Those nationalists who had been able to observe us from their prisons or brief moments at home, had seen how we had been openly accused of being "fellow-travellers, tools, dupes, cranks" and so on, for our pains.

We did not gloat when our old political enemy, the Rhodesian Front was brought down.

We were too worried that our prediction of a forced and hasty handover of power to an unprepared majority, leading to chaos, might still come true.

With our black compatriots we held our breath, shut our eyes and prayed that we should be proved wrong — meanwhile, giving positive support to Mr Robert Mugabe's delicate exercise in reconciliation.

He pulled it off in that first year in a way that might almost have been called a miracle.

Who would have believed that men who had been shooting at each other in one year could be serving in the same forces in the next?

His wisdom in including representatives of the old power group (the RF), as well as his own political competitors, (the PF) and a few useful whites in key positions, helped us all, blacks and white, to breathe again.

We, the white "liberals" were never too pleased with arrangements for "white seats" conceded at Lancaster House.

UNREPRESENTED

We accepted, with regret, that they would go, as ever, to the RF and we would remain unrepresented.

Lately, we have been looking at those 20 seats from an entirely new perspective.

We are appalled at the continued racial slanging matches that go on across the House, but we cannot fail to observe, as the fruits of independence shift more blacks in, and collect all whites, regardless of political history, into the "phasing out" category, that we are as vulnerable as our old adversaries, the Fronters, to be used as scapegoats, should relations in the Assembly become even worse as the country runs head-on into its special Zimbabwean winds of change.

It is for this reason, and because we are devoted to the concept of freedom (in its simplest sense, with no ifs and buts and excuses for a special type of African freedom) that we consider it essential to make an early start in planning for constitutional change in white representation — change

it is repeated, not removal of the white contribution in Zimbabwe.

From a standpoint two years on from Lancaster House, it is foolish to believe that we whites will soon go unnoticed about our business, indistinguishable from and accepted as Africans.

We will not be thrust into positions of political authority by a colour-blind policy. Useful individuals will be used to best advantage of the country: but we are too close to the colonial past to be allowed to criticise, even kindly, if we wear a white skin.

Looked at from a narrow perspective, whites have done almost too well out of Lancaster House and reconciliation, but from the broader view they have taken a lot of knocks.

Most have stayed at their posts (for both positive and negative reasons) in the early critical months of independence, and have had to take the upheavals of their lives as a natural consequence of the loss of political power.

They have, in this way, contributed, you might say, to the absence of chaos.

If it is true that blacks were denied all opportunity in important spheres of the economy, before independence, then it is also true that blacks were denied experience in running the economy.

However unequal that economy may have been, it was efficient and capable of generating the wealth needed to rebuild Zimbabwe.

This was obviously recognised by ZANU(PF) or they need not have gone to Lancaster House had they wished to see it completely destroyed.

Controlled change, it seems, is being attempted, working alongside of the old "oppressor". Too much has been said of the "skills" of the whites in this matter, and far too little of a less obvious, but probably more important factor relating to a white presence.

It is their non-African culture which gives whites a useful role in the life of this young African nation.

NEUTRAL

They can, for the time being, hold those positions, free from accusations of "nepotism" and "tribalism" which bedevil the leadership in the distribution of power.

This post-colonial fact of life, the separateness of whites from African tribe or extended family (with the rare exception of the interracial marriage) will not vanish, it cannot be changed overnight.

Zimbabwe has and should continue to make the best possible use of this neutralising factor among loyal and co-operative whites.

It is in the interests of both major racial groups that a significant number of whites should be encouraged to stay.

Some way of removing the old resentment against a white skin (not any longer dominating the system) must be found.

The place to begin, apart from in the heart, is in the House.

CSO: 4700/455

MSIPA SAYS COUNTRY COMES BEFORE PARTY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Cephas Msipa, told a rally of the youth wing of ZAPU in Bulawayo yesterday that they must "put country before party".

But he also urged them to work hard to increase ZAPU membership so that the party could win the next election. He assured them that the party leaders were working very hard on this though they got no radio or television coverage at their meetings

On country before party, he told the 200 people gathered in Luveve Beit Hall: "Since Independence things have not been all smooth-going. Everybody knows that was to be expected.

"The very idea of a government of more than one party was fraught with difficulties. We can survive as one government only through give and take. It requires a high sense of responsibility on the part of our leaders, our (ZAPU) president, Mr Nkomo and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

"Tensions there have been, but our moral convictions have kept us together despite problems. This is what happens when you put country before party, when you ask in every situation: 'Is this good for my country?' We no longer take decisions lightly. Dr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe have put country first. This is not to say they have not made blunders. Neither is an angel — but so far they have done very well for our country."

The country and the party were two very important things, he said. "But they are not of equal importance.

"We can do without ZANU-PF. We can do without PF-ZAPU. But we can not do without our country. The disappearance of Zimbabwe would be the disappearance of a nation. Unless you think straight on this issue you will make many blunders," he said. "We can differ on how we run our country. But we can never differ on the need to defend ourselves against foreign aggression."

It was difficult at times to balance the roles of allegiance to country and party. "I have had that difficulty myself," he said.

Then he outlined their role as members of ZAPU. "You have a duty to develop your party: to see that ZAPU grows until we can win the next election."

He said they must not think that because they did not have publicity coverage from radio, television and the newspapers, as ZANU (PF) did, that they could not win the election.

"Consider Muzorewa. He had so much publicity it seemed the sun, the stars and the very trees were saying 'Muzorewa'. But he lost.

"I believe people will make their decision on what the Government does, on what they can see. And the people are not blind. So do not cry that because we do not have the coverage of the mass media we can not win the election."

They would soon hear the party's programme, he said. A big challenge facing the nation was the reconstruction of homes and buildings destroyed during the war.

He called for a show of hands from any who could be willing to go into rural areas during their holidays and work at reconstructing buildings.

When only two hands were raised, he said: "Why can't you go? This is what the youth of the country should be doing. Think about this, and see whether you can not divide yourselves into groups to carry out this work?"

On a one-party state, he said. "There is nothing wrong with this. What could be wrong is how it is to be achieved. There is a danger that in our desire to achieve it we may destabilise the prevailing peace by being clumsy and insensitive.

"ZANU and ZAPU should sit together and discuss the issue freely. When they have agreed, they should say: 'Yes, we will sell it to our followers.' Any other way will bring problems — and we have enough of those already," he said.

CSO: 4700/455

WOMEN TO GET CHANCE TO PROVE THEMSELVES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] THE Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, yesterday called on Zimbabwean women to show their menfolk the way to a sound society by forging among themselves a unity cutting across political divisions, colour, race, religion or social status.

"The time has arrived for us to prove them wrong in their belief that we spend most of our time in petty gossip," she said.

Opening a community leaders' workshop organised by her ministry in the Monomatapa Hotel yesterday, Mrs Nhongo said only the country's women had the capacity and potential to bring their menfolk together, to heal the wounds of the past, to forget political differences, and to commit themselves fully to the development of the country.

She told about 500 delegates from all over the country that the success of her ministry depended on the efforts of all.

"Its success would be judged on its achievements in the changes that will take place in the communities as well as in the social, economical and political status of women," she said.

OPPORTUNITY

She added that the creation of the ministry had provided the opportunity women had always craved for in order to prove themselves.

"You can show, as a start, that those divisions that can, and do exist among men will not affect you," she said.

The aim of the workshop, which included women from Government, private and Church organisations, was to enlist support and provide a feedback on its present and future projects.

Mrs Nhongo said her ministry's objectives were to organise, develop and utilise all the available resources such as land, water and manpower so that the people could get all their basic needs from them.

"We aim to encourage programmes of self-reliance and equal and full participation by community members," she said.

She stressed that her ministry was not a battleground for a women-versus-men conflict, but a source of inspiration and unity for both the family and community life.

She said, however, that the Women's Affairs section of her ministry was committed to the uplifting of the status of women in all walks of life.

With that objective in mind, she said, the ministry aimed to examine sex discriminatory laws and to assist legislation that protected the rights of women, and to guarantee that those rights were maintained.

Civil and family practices, as well as cultural values that hindered this process would also be examined, she said.

The ministry intended to set up a national women's organisation with which it would maintain an easy working relationship, and which would also maintain easy communications with the various other women's organisations in the country.

The workshop was also addressed by Mrs E. Gwaunza, the ministry's legal adviser, on the legal status of women.

A spokesman for the ministry said the secretary, Mrs Angeline Makwavarara, her deputy, Dr Sam Agere and the director of Community Services and Women's Affairs, Miss Violet Matani, as well as the whole staff, worked flat out during the last month organising the workshop.

Invitations were sent to over 100 organisations throughout the country to send delegates.

Dignitaries at the opening were the Mayor and Mayoress of Salisbury, Dr and Mrs Gwata, Mrs Ruth Chinamano, MP for Matabeleland and wife of the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano and Mrs Muriel Rosin, president of the National Unifying Force.

CSO: 4700/455

MILITARY TRAINING FOR WOMEN PLANNED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Women will be included in a military-training-for-all plan outlined by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday.

Addressing a huge rally at Amaveni Stadium, Que Que, at the end of his four-day tour of the Midlands, Mr Mugabe said it was necessary for everyone to learn to handle arms in defence of Zimbabwe.

Men and women would receive training in their spare time, but youths, with whom the scheme would start, would be mobilised into special centres.

Education

Besides military training they would continue their education and train in agriculture, carpentry, building and secretarial work.

Mr Mugabe warned employers, black and white, against ill-treating their workers or underpaying them.

The Government was committed to protecting workers against unscrupulous bosses, he said.

"If I know them they will be punished severely."

The Prime Minister said he had heard of some companies refusing to give jobs to ZANU (PF) members telling them to eat their party slogans.

Action would be taken against companies and employers who adopted such tactics.

Assuring workers of higher salaries to give them a better life, Mr Mugabe cautioned them to set some money aside for their old age and against spending too much on drink.

"You should not spend all your money on beer, but on supporting yourselves and your families," he said amid cheers from women supporters.

Throughout his tour Mr Mugabe listened to people's complaints and explained Government policies and programmes.

He was accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Mr Simon Muzenda, Minister of Industry and Energy Development Dr Simba Makoni, Minister of Home Affairs Mr Richard Hove, the Minister of Local Government and Housing Dr Eddison Zvobgo, Minister of Manpower Planning and Development Dr Frederick Shava, Minister of State in the Office of the Prime Minister Mr Emmerson Munangagwa and Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation Mr Ernest Kadungure.

CSO: 4700/455

SWEDEN PLEDGES $14 MILLION IN AID

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] **SWEDEN is allocating about $14 million aid for Zimbabwe's development for the year, July 1981-July 1982, the head of Sweden's international development body, Mr Jan Cedergren, said in Salisbury yesterday.**

The assistance would be in the form of a grant, with 20 percent of it tied to purchases from Sweden. The Swedish Government delegation arriving on Monday will discuss the agreement for the aid.

Full terms of the agreement would probably be concluded later this month when the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, visits Sweden, he said.

SIDA was also helping develop Zimbabwe's telecommunications which are being improved to handle Zimbabwe's traffic and increase capacity for international calls.

"Work is expected to begin in January next year. This project is likely to cost about $3-$4 million, which is part of the $14 million assistance grant. This is wholly financed by SIDA," Mr Cedergren said.

The end of this year is also likely to see the implementation of the $10 million microwave project linking Francistown, Bulawayo and Livingstone. This will link Zimbabwe to the pan-African telecommunication system.

Mr Cedergren said the technical specifications were being worked out by authorities in Norway and Sweden, with final decisions being taken in December.

The agency, he said, was supporting a supplementary feeding project for malnourished children.

The scheme mounted in northern, eastern and the southern parts of the country involved teaching mothers how to prepare and grow the ingredients.

He said there were about 100 000 children involved in the feeding scheme.

The agency, Mr Cedergren added, had set aside a special scholarship fund for more than 1 200 refugee children for their secondary education.

SIDA is also helping reconstruct about 2 000 primary schools destroyed during the war. Work on these is being done through the provincial authorities.

Mr Cedergren said the work on these schools was being tackled and was on a self-help basis, with the agency supplying the materials and the local people the labour.

The agency was also mounting health projects. He said 10 clinics were being built with funds from the organisation. Work had already started at Dotito, Mushumbi Pools, near Kotwa and in Omay.

A Swedish delegation, he said, was expected here in 10 days to examine rural telecommunications.

Apart from these projects other Swedish organisations, like the Lutheran World Federation, were building schools and clinics in the Mnene, Manama, Masase and Musume areas. About $800 000 had been set aside for work.

The scheme relied on resources that were locally obtainable, he said. The scheme started last year and has an annual allocation of $800 000.

CSO: 4700/455

PRESIDENT: TEACHERS MUST BE RETAUGHT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] **IT was necessary to re-educate many in the teaching profession to effect fundamental change in the education system, President Banana said yesterday.**

President Banana called for a series of refresher courses for the teaching community.

Speaking at the official closing of the international seminar on education in Zimbabwe — Past, Present and Future —he said the previous colonial system of education was designed to serve imperialism and the settler regime.

"It was tailored to ensure perpetual servitude of the African by the minority settler regime," President Banana told seminar delegates.

The seminar was timely because change in the education system had to be initiated "now and not tomorrow", he said.

"Education must aim at creating an atmosphere where children are not deprived of knowledge of Government programmes."

The seminar yesterday accepted aims and objectives of socialist education advocated by the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, in his address.

Six recommendations were accepted by the plenary session covering curriculum change, teacher training, structural change, adult education, special priorities and a follow-up.

On curriculum change delegates said it had to be Zimbabwe-[illegible] orientated and that three national languages be included in all schools.

Education should move towards Africa, the Third World and then the rest of the world. Learning with production was also recommended by all groups.

Delegates recommended that examinations be locally based.

Teacher training, delegates felt, had to support curriculum changes because of the new political, technical, scientific and productive orientation.

A unitary system of education, the democratisation of all structures and community evaluation of education were suggested as ways of revamping bureaucratic structures and procedures at all levels.

The seminar called on the immed[illegible] of a mass adult literacy campaign with worker and peasant education linked to production.

It said the literacy campaign had to be followed by continuing education programmes aimed at the consolidation of adult literacy.

Other priorities delegates noted included:

- The education of those who had their education disrupted during the war;
- The education of women; and
- The education of the disabled.

The seminar would be followed by a [illegible] of ideas discussed, at regional, district, school and community level.

CSO: 4700/455

KANGAI: MINIMUM PAY ACT TO BE CHANGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government is to repeal the present Minimum Wages Act, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday. In an interview, the minister said he had recommended that the present Minimum Wages Act be changed through Parliament.

"There is going to be a repeal of the Minimum Wages Act. This is quite definite. We have made a number of recommendations as a ministry in this regard. Trade unions and other organisations have made recommendations which the Government is studying."

Mr Kangai warned employers who did not toe the Government's line that his ministry would not hesitate to act against them in the "most vicious manner to make them realise that we really mean business".

The Government was committed to improving the lot of workers in Zimbabwe and any employer who behaved to the contrary would get no sympathy.

He said the workers must be involved in the decisions of a company through their workers' committees so they feel secure.

"Although most employers are responding to our call — there is still a small group of unscrupulous employers who don't have these committees at their places. It is high time that I dealt with such people. They cannot expect any mercy from the Government on this one. This must be made very clear to them. I am going to ruthlessly deal with such people.

"Once Government policy is announced, business people — black or white — are expected to abide by that policy. If they don't, I will take stern action against them."

Mr Kangai warned workers to also abide by the Government's policy of not resorting to strike action. "I will not tolerate it any more.

"People who have their country at heart do not resort to such actions. The country belongs to the people. And what they do must contribute to the reconstruction of their country which has been destroyed by war. Each time people take strike action they cease contributing towards the reconstruction of the country."

"It is a well-known fact that Zimbabwe was destroyed by war and people cannot just go on strike for the sake of it. You are not reconstructing Zimbabwe by taking strike action unnecessarily. We all have the responsibility to reconstruct Zimbabwe."

Mr Kangai said that people in Zimbabwe should sacrifice just as they did during the armed struggle and reconstruct their country. "You are not reconstructing your country when you withdraw your services. We must have the national interest of our country before anything else. This is the type of concept that we must follow."

He said that his ministry was concerned with the recent sporadic strikes in the country.

"This is causing us some concern and we feel that we must take action.

"Because our economy is still developing, our workers must realise that strike action is not the solution. I am not saying they should not complain. But there are channels we have laid down that must be followed before striking. Workers who don't follow those channels are certainly going to find harsh measures from us."

He advised workers to consult their trade unions before resorting to strikes as this was a way of solving disputes.

"I will certainly deal very severely with workers who do not follow our guidelines."

CSO: 4700/455

OFFICIAL ORDERED TO GIVE DETAILS OF PM'S FAR EAST TRIP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] THE Deputy Minister of Transport, Dr Edward Pswarayi, was instructed to answer questions in the Assembly relating to costs of the Prime Minister's tour to the Far East.

Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi) asked what hire charges were levied on Government by Air Zimbabwe in respect of the aircraft used on the Prime Minister's tour and what the total cost of fuel used by Air Zimbabwe on the tour was.

Dr Pswarayi asked whether these questions had to be answered. On being ordered by the Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, to give his reply, he told the Assembly that the fuel had cost $105 008.

On a point of order, Mr Goddard was told to ask his questions again because Dr Pswarayi had answered the second one first.

Dr Pswarayi then told the Assembly that the hire charge to the Government had been $149 320.

He said he would like to add that if the intention behind the questions was to say that the trip had been expensive, he would like to remind the House that it was not possible to visit the Far East "on foot". It was necessary to fly, he said.

Mr Goddard said he wanted to put the deputy minister's mind at rest. He had thought the levy and fuel were "quite cheap".

CSO: 4700/455

UFO REPORTEDLY SIGHTED OVER VUMBA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] UMTALI.

AN unidentified flying object has been seen several times in the Vumba.

An object, which at first looked like a star, grew larger and larger and then turned to "look like an orange fluorescent cigar", has been seen several times over Chicamba Dam recently.

A woman living in the Vumba, who has a view into Mozambique, said she first sighted the "thing" about three months ago.

"I had just moved into the house and it was my first experience of an unidentified flying object," she said.

"Then, more recently, I have seen them again — several times last week and again early on Monday.

"The first time I had just gone to bed and turned off the light when I saw this orange glow coming towards me. I was quite frightened."

She said she saw the objects on dark nights, between 2 and 3 am, and had watched them for more than two hours.

"They appear in the shape of a star over Chicamba Dam, coming towards the Vumba. The 'star' grows larger and larger and seems to hover over the dam. Sometimes the object turns at an angle looking like an orange fluorescent cigar. When it turns again it looks like a brilliant star."

Another UFO sighting, by eight people, was in the Weirmouth area on May 14 1980.

Mr Jack Coleridge saw "a triangular set of blue, red and green moving lights", which he studied with binoculars. The lights remained over the area for about 45 minutes before moving higher and further away.

On March 23 that year, a UFO was seen over Selborne factory, in Inyanga. Four people saw the object (which shone light upwards) hover for a few minutes before moving into the clouds, heading west.

CSO: 4700/455

KAMBA PREDICTS FIVEFOLD RISE IN UZ ENROLLMENT

Alarming Rate of Growth

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] THE number of students at the University of Zimbabwe is expected to increase fivefold to about 10 000 within the next six years, the Principal and Vice - Chancellor, Professor Walter Kamba, said last week.

He said it was more alarming that the first-year secondary school intake had soared from 20 000 to 100 000 because "we can expect some 10 000 students knocking on the university door in six years".

The university intake was 1 100 students this year. But Professor Kamba warned that it would reach more than 5 000 in the next few years.

"This will be an alarming rate of growth," he said. Urgent expansion plans include a new faculty of veterinary science, mining engineering, metallurgy and others.

All decisions concerning further expansion would be based on the overall priorities for the country, the university and the availability of resources.

Speaking in an interview before his official installation as Principal tomorrow, Professor Kamba said all aspects of extended teaching would be looked into as a matter of urgency.

"The need to provide external study courses is absolutely vital. We hope that in the months to come we will have more information necessary for a decision on distance university education," he said.

He said the Government also regarded distance university education as a matter of priority.

The need for another university would be the Government's decision, he said.

"But my view is that a figure of between 6 000 and 7 000 for this university is about right."

Further Details

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] Professor Walter Joseph Kamba is being officially sworn in today as the first black principal and vice-chancellor of the 23-year-old University of Zimbabwe. He speaks to Mike Overmeyer about the significance of the occasion.

THE University of Zimbabwe plays a crucial role in the development, rapid growth and supply of vital skilled manpower in this country.

It was founded in 1953 as a non-racial institution to serve the then Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The college opened with 68 students — 60 whites and eight Africans.

Today — the University of Zimbabwe — has 2 240 students, 63 percent of them African.

The university's first black head, Professor Walter Kamba, said recently that 2 240 students did not represent spectacular growth for a singular university, 27 years old.

"The university somehow survived during the years of bitter struggle and isolation," he said at the recent Zimcord conference.

QUESTION: What is the future of the University of Zimbabwe and what does this depend on?

ANSWER: The University of Zimbabwe is the only university of the country. The country's resources in terms of providing university education within Zimbabwe are all invested in this university.

My deep commitment and mission is to ensure that the university makes an effective contribution to the development of the country.

This should be in terms of university education, the country's manpower needs, intellectual leadership and ideas.

It means that the university's activities in teaching and research must be related to the needs of Zimbabwe.

What the university offers must be an encounter with real life. It must try to breach the gap between academic studies and the practical work which students will be faced with once they leave the university.

Overall, the university must be indigenous. It must have an indigenous ethos without being parochial. It must Zimbabweanise in all of its aspects.

As to what the future depends upon, it depends upon a number of complex and inter-related factors. It depends on the commitment of the university as a corporate body and of those individuals who work and study in it, to the broad objectives which I have just articulated.

It also depends on the kind of working arrangements or relationship that will be established between the university and Government.

RESOURCES

Lastly, it will depend on the availability of resources, both financial and human.

In dealing with development as a whole, we rely heavily on communication between the university and Government. After all, what we are seeking to contribute relates to Government policy in broad terms as articulated by the Government itself.

What kind of university can be envisaged after the replacement of the Royal Charter by an Act of the Zimbabwe Parliament?

All I can say in this respect is that I would hope that the Act will create a structure which will ensure and enable the university to play an effective role in national development.

The university must produce independent thinkers with a creativity which will assist in the tackling of the various problems that face the country.

One might point out that the only constant variable in modern society is change.

Change is accelerating at such a rate that a number of major cultural revolutions take place within one's lifetime.

The problem for educators, including the university, is that of designing an educational system for life in a world characterised by continuing change and rapid obsolescence of knowledge.

Can you at this stage talk of expansion plans for the university? What do they look like today?

In order to try and meet the needs of the country the university must expand both in terms of numbers and, more cautiously, in terms of disciplines and its activities.

The total student population this year is about 2 225. Last year it was 1 240. Our intake last year was 800 and this was twice that of the year before.

This year our intake was 1 100 and we expect to grow to some 5 000 students within the next three years.

This is an alarming rate of growth. The future is even more alarming when one bears in mind the fact that the first-year secondary school enrolment shot up from 20 000 to more than 100 000.

It seems that in six years we can expect at least some 10 000 knocking at the door of the university.

This is a frightening rate of growth.

In terms of the range of disciplines we are reasonably broadly covered by the eight faculties of agriculture, arts, commerce and law, education, engineering, medicine, science and social studies.

High on our list of new developments is a Faculty of Veterinary Science. Then we have a number of disciplines such as mining engineering, metallurgy and a number of others under consideration.

Decisions regarding whether or not such other disciplines should be added will be based on the overall priorities within the country and the university and the availability of resources.

As regards extension of the university's activities, there are aspects of providing external teaching which we are looking at as a matter of urgency.

To what capacity will this university have to expand before another is built?

The decision whether a new university is to be created is a matter for Government.

We can advise when we are requested to do so. But my view is that once we have got to the figure of six or seven thousand this university will be just about right.

At that stage there would be a need to create a separate university. This, however, is really a matter for Government to determine.

What is the current distribution of students among the various disciplines?

I emphasised at the outset of this interview that the university must relate itself to the needs of the country.

The National Manpower Survey which is being carried out right now is to indicate to the country and to the university what these needs are likely to be.

It is necessary for the university to emphasise areas consistent and in harmony with the needs of the country.

It would be a misuse of resources and a distortion of the role of the university in a developing country like ours if we were to produce a large number of students in areas where they would not be able to make a contribution to the development of the country.

Therefore, we will deal with the distribution of students among the various disciplines.

If students decide on courses not in the priority of the country's needs they might be able to do so under their own steam.

The university is not a luxury institute and the country cannot afford a luxury institute.

Do you see the university becoming a centre of development studies in southern Africa, having cross-course relations with universities in other countries?

To ensure that the university is a university of Zimbabwe. That it is integrated into the community of Zimbabwe, not as in the past when it was a university in the country but not of the country.

For the development along these lines we need the support of all Zimbabweans and especially those who study and work here.

A great deal depends on how we can develop in future.

I have no doubt that if we realise the broad objectives towards being effective in the ways I have indicated the university would certainly stand out as an important centre of learning in the region.

We certainly hope to co-operate with our sister universities through an exchange of ideas, staff and other ways still needing time to explore.

I hope that in the next year or so I will be meeting some of my colleagues in the region.

The conference that started this week will serve a useful purpose in this regard. Colleagues from various African countries are here. This will give us an opportunity, not only during the conference itself, to discuss the problems of common interest.

Define your role as principal and vice-chancellor of the university?

As principal and vice-chancellor I have a duty to guide the university in its efforts to achieve the objectives I have articulated.

What is the importance of students having to stay in residence on campus?

The University of Zimbabwe is essentially a residential university.

This is mainly because there isn't residential accommodation available for students within a short distance of the campus.

It means that university students are either in residence or live long distances from the university and have to face the enormous transport problems.

They also face the difficulties associated with their environment. Conditions have to be conducive to working properly and efficiently.

It seems that the need for residential accommodation at the university or within a short distance of the university will remain in future.

If conditions are not conducive to study this is likely to affect a student's performance.

What is needed are conditions which will assist the student to work to the best of his ability.

What is the attitude toward student refugees from South Africa and Namibia coming here?.

This is really a question for Government on behalf of the nation since the university is a national institution.

Investment and resources provided to the university are for the purpose of contributing to the national needs. I think it would be necessary at some point in the future for Zimbabwe to decide on its attitude towards refugees.

But the university is under such enormous pressure for places for Zimbabweans. It would create great difficulties if we were to deny them places in order to make them available to non-Zimbabweans.

This is an aspect which is critical to us.

We are getting to a point where the numbers will be beyond our capacity.

CSO: 4700/455

PM: STUDENTS ARE COUNTRY'S SERVANTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] African universities must equip graduates to take their full part in solving their nation's problems and avoid turning out an individualistic elite cut off from society, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, urged last night.

Opening the international conference on the role of the university and its future in Zimbabwe, the Prime Minister said students had to regard themselves as the people's servants-in-waiting.

The university would fail the nation if it turned out elitists and the university had to realise it must do more than train, it must impart an appropriate and relevant orientation.

"We must at all costs ensure that the young women and men who come out of our institutions of learning have a socialist, people-centred orientation.

"Individualists who put themselves first and society after, and would rather society served them first, are an anathema to the society we wish to build."

'Rethink'

Mr Mugabe said African universities which in the past had hovered in the outer space of foreign ideas and practices should now re-enter the African atmosphere.

"We insist that our own university shall convert itself from a university in Zimbabwe to a genuine and authentic University of Zimbabwe.

"Its structures and procedures must be retionalised and infused with a democratic content. Its curriculum, while not confined to, must necessarily lay considerable emphasis on our national realities in all their diversity and interconnections.

"It must equip its graduates with the necessary intellectual tools to enable them to take their full part in the resolution of the problems we face as a nation."

The Prime Minister said that besides the function of teaching and acting as a repository of knowledge a university traditionally had a research role--but this should be socially relevant research.

He said a university operated within the context of a society and a culture and was strongly influenced by its history, a history of colonialism in the case of Zimbabwe.

Sometimes the baggage of the past was so great that a radical or revolutionary change presented itself as the only strategy for overcoming the weight of the past.

CSO: 4700/455

GOVERNMENT TAKEOVER OF NEW HOSPITALS THREATENED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] THE Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, yesterday delivered a thinly veiled threat to the planners of three proposed private hospitals in Salisbury that the Government could take over their facilities.

The minister was answering questions in the Assembly tabled during private members' question time from Mrs Julia Zvobgo (ZANU-PF, Midlands), who asked what the minister was doing to ensure that his ministry was not "diverted" from its policies of socialist medical care.

The minister said that statements made recently by enterprises announcing their intention to build private hospitals were "in direct contradiction with known and publicised Government policy on the question", and were "presumably issued as acts of defiance" to Government's policy.

At the end of his lengthy reply, the minister stated: "The Government has the duty to take into public ownership any facilities which it deems to be operating against the interests of the mass of the people.

"I want to give a word of advice to the protagonists of the private hospital projects. They should come and talk to us at this stage. They will find we are reasonable people.

"Our intention is not to be punitive, but the economics of the situation demands that we take a firm line on this question.

"Come and talk to us, and we will work something out.

"But if they do not, and they pursue their objectives as a direct challenge to Government policy, I must remind them that this House has the powers of legislation," the minister said.

Recently two private organisations — the National Association of Medical Aid Societies and the Avenue Clinic under a consortium of black doctors announced they intended to open private hospitals.

Dr Ushewokunze said there was a third organisation that intended doing the same but he did not name it.

The minister said it was "planned" that the three hospitals would be subsidised by Government, though indirectly.

This was through taxation, whereby contributions to medical aid societies were made tax deductible.

The three organisations intended raising capital for their projects from secured loans from companies, to be repaid through medical aid society contributions. Once the loans were repaid, control of the hospitals would devolve to corporations who were to put up 15 percent of funds by buying shares in the projects.

"Since under the present system these contributions (to medical aid societies) are allowable against tax, the Government would be making an indirect contribution to the development costs to the tune of some $5 million," he said.

"Private medicine is a luxury," he went on. "It should not be tax deductible, and indeed it could be subject to sales tax."

At current rates sales tax on private medical care could raise $3 750 000.

Removing all Government subsidies — direct and indirect — from private medical care would raise nearly $17 million a year in revenue for the Treasury.

"I am sure my colleague, the Minister of Finance, could find good use for this money and he might even smile kindly on my ministry and devote at least some of it to the rural health service."

Another subsidy to private health care was in the fees charged to private patients in Government hospitals, which were a quarter or a third of the actual cost.

Removal of this subsidy would raise nearly $5 million

Dr Ushewokunze gave details about the difference between Government medical care available in the urban centres and the rural areas.

He said nearly four-fifths of the 300 doctors practising privately in Zimbabwe were based either in Bulawayo or Salisbury and 90 percent of specialists were in the two cities.

Beneficiaries of medical aid societies received health care worth $145 per head a year, while the average annual health expenditure by the ministry in the rural areas ranged from $3 a head to the "outrageously low figure of 50c".

The three proposed private hospitals would collectively involve some $13.5 million in capital investment and $2.5 million in foreign currency.

The diagnostic and therapeutic practices in these hospitals were likely to be "very expensive" and would act as a drain on the limited currency allocation for pharmaceutical and other products.

The three projects would also absorb about 300 nurses.

"The hospitals would irretrievably concentrate our ultra scarce specialist doctors in private palaces for the rich, just as we are hoping to attract them to serve where they are most needed in the national service," he added.

Mr Rowan Cronje (RF, Central) said the minister's figures comparing health care available in the cities with that in the rural areas were "superficial".

People in rural areas needing intensive medical car were referred to the cities, he said, as the minister had himself testified when he noted in answer to an earlier question that proof of the lower levels of DDT in the presence of mothers milk from women in the communal areas was shown by comparing the milk obtained from mothers in Harare hospital with that from mothers in the Lady Chanceller Maternity Home.

He also said that with the country's foreign currency situation, intensive medical care could not be spread around the rural areas because of the cost of facilities needed.

One cannot simply compare the cost of rural and urban treatment because of the nature of the treatment," Mr Cronje said.

Dr Ushewokunze replied it was the ministry's intention to share the country's limited medical facilities around the country.

He said Mr Cronje's questions demonstrated the kind of mentality that has been pervading this nation for decades. Mr Cronje also was part of the system "which I am seeking to destroy".

Mr Geoffrey York (RF, Mazoe/Mtoko) asked the minister if private medicine would be free from his interference if it became completely private, and Dr Ushewokunze replied that as Minister of Health he was entrusted with ensuring the health of all the country's people.

"If indeed the need would arise for all of us to interfere, as you put it, we will certainly do so."

CSO: 4700/455

MVENGE: MINIMUM PAY TO BE RAISED SOON

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] **MINIMUM wages will be raised before the end of the year and price controls will soon be introduced on a wide range of goods, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, said here.**

Speaking at a rally in Beitbridge at the weekend, he told people complaining of the failure of minimum wages to meet the rising cost of living that a new minimum was in the pipeline and would be implemented before the end of the year.

More price controls would soon be introduced to ensure the benefits from minimum wages would not be eroded by the ever-increasing cost of goods.

These controls would be imposed even after some or all of the subsidies, costing the Government about $120 million a year, were removed, said Mr Mvenge.

The prices of consumer goods would be controlled and the public should scrutinise all prices before buying the article.

Price inspectors would soon be deployed into rural areas to enforce control regulations and he reminded outcners that it was illegal not to display the maximum prices permitted by the Government.

Mr Mvenge also announced that the Government would soon take punitive action against all second-hand and used-car dealers who tried to sabotage the recently announced price control regulations.

Used cars

Since the Government announced the price controls on second-hand and used cars some dealers had hidden vehicles on sale in a bid to give the Government a false picture of the demand and supply situation, he said.

These dealers were thinking they would force the Government to remove the price controls so they could profiteer from the unrealistic prices they wanted.

Mr Mvenge reassured the people that the Government would not go back on these regulations and, if anything, such car dealers would be punished.

"We are giving such dealers a short time to relax then we will jump in on them and tell them to close down if they continue to try to cheat the Government," he said.

He also criticised dealers for demanding trade-ins when selling cars to prospective buyers saying that all people had a right to buy without a trade-in.

He urged people living in the Limpopo Valley to form vigilante groups so as to help each other detect the enemy. They were living in a very sensitive area where security awareness was vital.

But such awareness would not be produced until vigilante groups were formed and people helped each other in identifying the enemy, he said.

The country needed a lot of foreign currency to develop its industry and economy but it was surprising that some people chose to further their personal goals going down south, bringing in goods and selling them to the Zimbabwean people at a very inflated price.

He discouraged women from taking frequent organised trips into South Africa saying that apart from the foreign currency issue the trips also posed a security risk to both the women and the state.

"It is not very safe on your side as lots of things happen down there and you could also be conveying some security information to the dissidents we know are in that country," he told them.

CSO: 4700/455

ZVOBGO CHECKS INTO CHITUNGWIZA FIRINGS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] **THE Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said he would investigate allegations of witch-hunts in the Chitungwiza Urban Council, reported to have led to the dismissal of a number of employees.**

Twenty - six security guards employed by the council were reported to have been dismissed recently following an alleged witch-hunt for employees who worked for former governments, and those suspected of sympathising with political parties other than ZANU (PF).

Dr Zvobgo said: "I have no comment to make until I have had time to investigate the allegations."

Four disgruntled senior council officials themselves members of ZANU-(PF), who declined to be named for fear of losing their positions, confirmed the sackings and said the witch-hunt was continuing.

They said the 26 security men, who guarded beerhalls and other council property, were summarily dismissed on July 31, and given a month's pay in lieu of notice.

The council, they said, was at present busy weeding out employees suspected of harbouring sympathies with other parties, even if they carried ZANU (PF) membership cards.

More mature members of the council had disapproved of the witch-hunt during a council debate, but were shouted down by the "young radicals", they said.

Before the sackings the security guards were questioned about their former employment in the previous governments, the army and the police, and also about their political allegiance.

The four officials said the former council treasurer, Mr Jbu Rooney, had resigned because of the arrogance of the new council.

The chairman of the Chitungwiza Urban Council, Mr Robert Kambeu, said in a brief telephone interview that the security guards were dismissed because they were pensioners.

However, Mr Rishon Rushwaya, chairman of the council's staffing committee responsible for appointments and dismissals, said they were fired because of inefficiency.

He said: "An employee gets sacked only for inefficiency and nothing further. We don't employ or sack anyone on the basis of a party ticket, but on the basis of his suitability for the particular job."

He added: "We have no such thing as anyone being sacked to create a position for another person. Instead, we abide by the Prime Minister's policy of reconciliation and do not practise any recrimination."

Meanwhile, two employees of the St Mary's Board, a component of the Chitungwiza Urban Council, were sacked after another alleged witch-hunt for workers suspected of being members of other political parties.

They are Mrs Elizabeth Nyakwava, a nursery school teacher for eight years, and Mrs Eninia Kasaira, an adult literacy teacher for 14 years, in the St Mary's area of Chitungwiza.

Said Mrs Kasaira: "I was summoned on August 6 to the office of the secretary / treasurer of the board, Mr Edward Madlazi, and told my services were being terminated with immediate effect. I was speechless with shock.

"Mr Madlazi told me he was as shocked as I was about the sacking, but could not explain why. He said he had received instructions from the board chairman, Mr Paul Mutendi, to tell me that I was being dismissed immediately."

Mrs Kasaira said she was told later by a board official that she had been reported as having given drinking water to members of a political party during a recent rally in the area.

"As a member of ZANU (PF), I reported the matter to the chairman of my cell who in turn wrote a letter of protest to Mr Mutendi, asking to be told why I had been sacked

since I was a party member. The letter has not been answered," she said.

She added: "I am worried about what will now happen to my literacy classes due to start again when schools open on Tuesday.

"They cannot give my classes to just anyone. They require specialist teaching."

Mrs Nyakwava said she had been dismissed in the same manner as that of Mrs Kasaira.

Mr Mutendi refused to explain the sackings. "I have nothing to explain. These people have been dismissed, and that is that."

The four officials said, however, that as members of ZANU (PF), they were worried that the trend might harm the party.

"When you sack a man from his job because he doesn't belong to your party, you have lost him for good," they said.

Expressing the hope that the party leadership would put a stop to the practice, they added: "We need friends, not enemies. One day we may have to call on the people we are sacking to vote for us. How will they react?"

CSO: 4700/455

BULAWAYO FIRM HOPES TO MINT AFRICA'S COINS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

A BULAWAYO firm, the Livingstone Mint, hopes to spend up to $5 million on a new mint that will provide the facilities to make the coinage for most of the African states.

The project, due to start in April, is subject to approval by the Government's project committee.

Mr Paul Elmes, managing director, said yesterday the new mint would be equal to the most modern in the world. The plant and equipment alone would cost about $3 million.

"I have visited various mints in Europe and the one we will be setting up is similar to the new Hamburg mint. There is also the likelihood that we will have some form of association with a West German firm, which has the technicians and expertise.

"We are presently looking for a new site and drawing up the building plans," he said.

It was going to be a "tremendously exciting programme", he said, particularly for a private firm, and it would be one that would make it a big prestige project for the Government.

The firm's staff of 70 would be increased, and extensive training programmes for local people would go on for several years.

"There isn't another mint in Africa, outside South Africa, and we believe we could provide the facilities, including the manufacture of tools and dies, to handle all coinage orders from Africa, which presently go overseas.

"There is a lot of business in this field, but we have to go out and get it," he said. "Some preliminary work in acquainting other African states with what they could do had already been done".

He said President Nyerere of Tanzania and the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, had visited the mint and were aware of its potential.

Mr Elmes said that a month before work started on the new mint, the firm would hold a minting exhibition at its factory on London Road.

CSO: 4700/455

CURRENCY PINCH SLOWS RADIO, TV PRODUCTION

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

RADIO and television manufacturers in Zimbabwe cannot cope with demand because of limited government exchange allocations.

Fewer radios and television sets were being made in Zimbabwe because of the scarcity of vital electrical components, it was claimed by the three major manufacturers — Supersonic, Zimbabwe Electronics Corporation and World Radio Systems — last week.

They were responding to a statement from the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira in Parliament last month when he said demand outstripped supply.

"All the second-hand dealers in radios and television sets are completely sold out and there are no radios and televisions available in the city," the minister said during committee of supply debate.

"We are now negotiating with two companies that want to manufacture radio and television sets because they (the present manufacturers) cannot with demand.

As a result of this statement the Association of Zimbabwe Radio and Television Manufacturers called a meeting here on Friday and placed an advertisement in the Salisbury and Bulawayo newspapers denying the minister's charges that they were not able to cope with the demand.

The association said the shortage of radios and televisions was due to the restrictions laid down by the Government on the number of sets which could be sold on the local market.

It added that the output capacity of the local manufacturers would satisfy the total increasing demand if Government restrictions would allow.

The meeting on Friday discussed the predicament and resolved to make representations soon to the Government.

"We don't want other businesses to enter the industry when there are three of us who can cope," said a spokesman for the association after the meeting.

A Supersonic spokesman said: "We have the capacity to produce as many sets as needed if we were allowed to import the electrical components."

With a shortage of import licences fewer components were being brought into the country and that meant fewer locally made radios and televisions.

Supersonic, he said, could manufacture four to five times more than the present capacity and this, coupled with the increased production of the other two firms, would quite easily match the increasing demand.

The foreign currency situation was made worse because the three manufacturers had to share the allocation which invariably led to them working at a very low rate.

About 3 000 people were employed in the radio and television manufacturing industry and although there was no danger of retrenchment yet, all three companies believed that this would come if the foreign currency allocations did not improve.

A spokesman at ZEC said his company could produce 10 times more than at present, "but our hands are tied.

"And in spite of this we have kept our staff, although this is proving costly."

A WRS spokesman said the foreign currency allocations had been "less than adequate and the continuation of a low level of foreign exchange might have a drastic effect on the radio and television industry".

CSO: 4700/455

SERIOUSNESS OF FUEL CRISIS 'UNKNOWN'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 81 p 6

[Editorial: "How Bad Is It?"]

[Text] THE petrol position in Zimbabwe is unsettling and unsatisfactory for suppliers and users.

The Government has admitted to transport problems holding up supplies, but how serious the situation really is and how much is caused by panic buying on the part of the public, is unknown.

For days now, motorists have not known what to expect from filling stations. Some have run out of petrol — as they have also been running out of diesel — and put up "no petrol" signs. Others have rationed customers in differing degrees.

It is unfortunate, but it is human nature, that many people knowing of a shortage, or a possible shortage, will stock up what they can afford or what they can get hold of. And this makes the shortage worse.

Zimbabweans all hope that it will never again be necessary to introduce a costly and complicated rationing system.

If the position is serious enough, and is likely to continue for some time, restraints could be introduced — filling stations could close for part of the weekend, and appeals could be made to motorists not to travel more than is absolutely necessary.

So far the Government has been vague. If supplies are not expected to improve soon — in the next few days — it should come out with the facts. When the public is not put sufficiently in the picture it is not surprising that people have not acted more responsibly since the rumours first started.

CSO: 4700/455

GARAGES CUT SALES IN FUEL CRISIS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

A DRASTIC shortage of petrol due to a lack of transport has led to self-imposed rationing by city garages. Some petrol pumps have run dry because of delivery delays while others have been restricted to only a third of their capacity.

A few garages face the threat of having to close down unless the situation improves within a week, the Herald found in a snap survey yesterday.

Limited garage stocks have been spread to last longer by a strict, self-imposed rationing system allowing one, five, 10 or 20 litres a customer, depending upon the garage.

At least two garages had shut their pumps for more than 24 hours since Thursday. Promised supplies would arrive only next week, they were told.

Others stopped selling fuel to casual customers, rationed regular buyers and gave priority to essential service companies buying on account.

In most cases shortages were due to a lack of delivery transport. But when tankers arrived, a maximum of 5 000 litres were delivered.

Garage owners said if all customers were allowed the petrol they wanted, stocks would run out in less than a day.

"Big business and essential services need petrol. So we have had to be very careful in distributing the little we have," the manageress of Matthews Service Station in Charter Road, Mrs I. Willis said.

She said the shortage was due also to a spin-off increase in demand since the "tremendous rush" for fuel amid rumours last week that rationing would be introduced.

Whiting Service Station in Victoria Street ran out on Wednesday but a consignment arrived yesterday. The manager, Mr Harry Stubbs, said about the limited 5 000 litres: "It's better than nothing."

Mr Tony Osborne, owner of Trueline Service Station in Victoria Street, has no petrol. He had been promised that orders would arrive only next week.

"I'm keeping on my attendants only because the shortage is not due to their fault. But if the situation doesn't improve by next week, I will have to close shop.

"The only reason why my petrol lasted was because I allowed a maximum of $3 worth a customer before we ran out," Mr Osborne said.

Our Bulawayo correspondent writes: While most service stations in the city and eastern suburbs said yesterday they had fuel but in varying amounts, garages in the western suburbs said they had no fuel at all.

One garage owner in the western suburbs said: "We have nothing at all and we are wondering what is happening."

Another said he had run out of fuel on Thursday morning.

In the city centre most of the service stations said they had fuel but most of them were rationing. The most a driver could buy was 20 litres, and the least five litres.

CSO: 4700/455

PM LAMBASTS GRAIN, COTTON BOARDS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday launched a scathing attack on the Grain Marketing Board and the Cotton Marketing Board for failing to buy maize and cotton from peasant farmers.

He ordered the two organisations to stop discrimination and buy all the maize and cotton produced by the peasant farmers without delay.

Addressing rallies at Nembudziya and District centre in Gokwe, he warned that if there were still officials in the two organisations with Republican Front mentality they would be booted out.

"Failure to buy the crop which we asked the people to produce was not only unfair but a waste of their efforts."

He gave the warning after hearing complaints from the branch, district and provincial party officials, who told him that the GMB and the CMB were refusing to buy their maize and cotton.

An irate Prime Minister told cheering thousands of people that he would personally ensure that what the people had produced would be cleared as soon as possible. He said he was very disappointed that after all the hard work the people had done, to produce the crops, they had not been bought.

Mr Mugabe condemned nepotism among Government and party officials. He said he had received reports that some officials had given their relatives more fertiliser than others, which had been supplied by the Government.

He urged the people to report such officials so that action could be taken against them.

The Prime Minister said the Zimbabwe National Army would be strengthened because of a threat to South Africa. "We still have enemies among us and we have to prepare ourselves."

Mr Mugabe said South Africa did not want to see peace and stability in Zimbabwe because it would inspire black South Africans to fight for their independence. He said the army should be loyal to the Government and not to individuals.

He warned that if there were some troops who wanted to be dissidents they would be dealt with accordingly.

On unity the Prime Minister said ZANU (PF) was a party for everyone. There was no discrimination. He said there should be one voice in the Government because there was only one Government and one Prime Minister.

He urged the district councils and party officials to co-operate in mapping out priorities for their areas. He urged all the people to work hard so that Zimbabwe does not become a begging nation.

He told the district councillors and party officials that all the services the Government was providing were for all Zimbabweans irrespective of their political affiliations, regions and tribes. He said nepotism should end in the Government and the people's lives because there was no tribalism or regionalism during the war.

"We want new life where there is co-operation between the Government and the people," he said.

During his tour of Gokwe the Prime Minister was accompanied by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, and the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr Ernest Kadungure, Members of Parliament, senior Government and party officials.

Today, Mr Mugabe will visit Que Que, where he will meet ZISCO management and address a rally at Amaveni stadium.

CSO: 4700/455

NORMAN PRAISES SMALL FARMERS' COTTON OUTPUT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] THE Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, yesterday officially opened a new depot of the Cotton Marketing Board built this year at Mt Darwin at a total cost of $100 000.

Addressing farmers at the open day, the senator said this was in line with policy adopted by the CMB and the Grain Marketing Board to provide depots in all rural areas.

The Mt Darwin cotton depot was one of the five new marketing centres opened this year. Another four or five would be established next year.

"I have been extremely pleased and gratified at the large increase of cotton in the small sector," he said. "If we maintain the present rate of expansion, I believe we have to give serious consideration to establishing new ginning facilities."

Although in recent years there had been an increase in the use of cotton by the textile industry in Zimbabwe, Senator Norman said 60 percent of the crop was still being exported.

It was imperative to stick to the high standards which had served farmers well in the past if Zimbabwe was to maintain its leading position on the world market, which was saddled with a surplus of the produce, said the senator.

On the present transport and fuel problems, he was satisfied that "all the crop will be in before the onset of the rains.

"I see no reason why farmers should not be able to increase their productivity to earn greater returns," he said. "We are continually reviewing the price and hopefully we will be able to improve this next year."

Senator Norman urged farmers to form co-operatives as experience had shown that it was easier to discuss with an organised group than with individuals.

"Remain confident in your industry," he told the farmers. "Remain confident in your Government."

Mr Joseph Kaparadza, MP for Mashonaland Central, called on Senator Norman to impose curbs on prices charged by transport hauliers taking farmers' produce to the marketing depots.

He also said serious consideration should be given to the need to increase the allocation of fuel to the only privately owned garage serving the Mount Darwin area.

The recently formed Munhumutapa Chamber of Commerce for the small farming sector had since noted that 30 000 empty bags were needed now to enable farmers to move their produce.

CSO: 4700/455

PLAN TO BOOST DAIRY INDUSTRY REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] **THE dairy industry in Zimbabwe is to be developed at a total cost of $40 million over the next four years in a bid to regain self-suffiency in milk products, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr Swithun Mombeshora, said yesterday.**

He was addressing farmers at the opening of the three-day agricultural show of the Gatooma-Hartley Society, which ends today.

The programme for the dairy industry includes:

- Provision for the establishment of a milk collection system serving all farmers.
- The development of three intensive dairy schemes for small-scale farmers supplying milk to the Dairy Marketing Board.
- The creation of milk collection centres in the peasant sector.

"It is hoped that these measures will enable Zimbabwe to regain its self-sufficiency in dairy products," said Dr Mombeshora. "This will require a doubling in milk production over the next decade."

He said the DMB planned to establish two new factories to accommodate this "considerable" growth in the industry.

One of the factories would be built in Gatooma at a cost of $2.6 million, and the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority was preparing to make a feasibility study of one of the dairy schemes, to be located in the same area.

Most of the resources for the projects would come from Zimcord funds.

Conex, he said, had already started making plans for one of the resettlement schemes to be established west of Hartley.

Dr Mombeshora praised commercial farmers for producing 90 percent of the agricultural output, and assured them that the Government appreciated this.

CSO: 4700/455

STEP UP CATTLE SALES, PEASANT RANCHERS URGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] **THE Government will not hesitate to take stern measures against reactionary demands of some farmers who refused to sell cattle to the Cold Storage Commission, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr Swithun Mombeshora, warned here yesterday, according to the Zimbabwe Information Service.**

Addressing a ZANU (PF) rally at Magunje business centre, Urungwe, Dr Mombeshora said the beef shortage was being made worse by some farmers who withheld their animals.

He said he would not kneel to the farmers or bow to their "reactionary" demands.

"The Government will not hesitate to take further action against such people," he said.

Dr Mombeshora appealed to rural people to feed their livestock by proper and modern methods and then to sell them to the Cold Storage Commission.

"The current contribution of rural farmers to the beef industry is not good enough. Peasants must now discard the idea that cattle are only a source of security and realise they are money-earners," he said.

Dr Mombeshora said that the Government was looking into the composition and policies of the Cold Storage Commission.

"The commission was giving good breeds to farmers in the commercial areas. This has to be extended to rural areas," he said.

He assured the people that more transport would be available to the areas to handle the bumper harvest. "It is believed 80 000 bags of maize are still lying in the area, especially Urungwe," he said.

Dr Mombeshora appealed also to the transport owners not to overcharge for moving crops.

Dr Mombeshora had been told by some people at the rally that some transport operators were charging up to $4 a bag.

On the acquisition of land, Dr Mombeshora told the rally that the Government was aware of the shortage of good land for peasants. He said priority for this had been given to Zimbabweans who had left the country during the war and had returned as refugees.

The Government had also given priority to those refugees who were squatting in urban areas. The Government would resettle those who had an urgent need in rural areas, he said.

Speaking at the same rally, the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mr Robson Manyika, appealed to people to respect the national army. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/455

BRIEFS

FARMING REVIEW--The Agricultural Marketing Authority has compiled a comprehensive economic review of the agricultural industry's 1978/79 growing season and 1979/80 marketing period. The authority's chief economist, Mr Bill Lacey, said last week that this was the first time the review had been made available to the public. Although the industry's activities had been recorded annually since 1967, sanctions and other factors had compelled the authority to treat it as a classified document. The review was primarily for the Ministry of Agriculture, but Mr Lacey said it was invaluable to banks, and agencies, researchers, statisticians, extension workers, property dealers and transport groups, plus those interested in the industry's performance. Mr Lacey said: "The review goes into history, and the period covered was plagued with drought." Copies are available from the authority's librarian for a fee. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 81 p 3]

MINISTER MISQUOTED--The Ministry of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, was incorrectly reported by the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation in a report monitored and published by THE HERALD as having said the petrol situation was not critical and there would be no rationing. The minister actually said there was diesel rationing but no official petrol rationing. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 81 p 3]

RAILWAY BOARD--Bulawayo--An editorial in the Railway Review, the official journal of the National Union of Railwaymen, castigates the Railway Board as "an anachronism" and says: nobody wants it. "One wonders that a body of men can meet for one day a month to manage the affairs of the railways," the article says. "It appears that the Railway Board decides on many matters, and that the railway management have to be looking over their shoulders all the time while attempting to run the railways. "The management are perfectly capable of running the railways and should not be beholden to people who would not know the front from the back of a 15th class Garratt locomotive." The reason for the union's ire is that after protracted negotiations for improved pension benefits, conducted with the board by the contributory fund trustees on behalf of three trade unions (NUR, AEU RALE), benefits granted fall considerably short of those sought. On the board's refusal to distribute the major part of an acturial surplus in increased benefits, the writer says: "The board wishes to maintain a reserve of $13 000 000 in the fund for a 'rainy day'. The board, it seems, expects a thunderstorm or a flood." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 81 p 3]

PARTY CO-OPS--Bulawayo. The Government is not going to step in to help, financially or otherwise, any co-operatives that are [words indistinct] party lines, the

Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, told a rally at Gwanda yesterday. If all political parties in the country went around trying to form party-backed co-operatives then the whole country would be thrown into chaos and have no peace, he said. He also dispelled reports that the Government did not have funds to buy farms for resettlement, saying that physical planning problems had delayed the buying of farms. "These problems are now being ironed out and we will start buying farms now," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 81 p 1]

SEVEN-LITRE FUEL LIMIT--Salisbury petrol stations felt the fuel pinch even harder yesterday, as some sold out completely and others rationed customers to only seven litres. And some suburban garages had to introduce rationing for the first time yesterday while the better-off garages limited customers to 20 litres each. Others allowed essential-service companies a maximum of 10 litres per vehicle. In the city centre several filling stations depleted their supplies completely, offering motorists only oil and water. But at one Msasa station there were no restrictions whatsoever since it had received a full load of supplies on Friday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 81 p 1]

STATE WAGES--The Treasury was examining the issue of salaries in the entire civil service in the light of the loss of staff attracted to the private sector, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, said in the Assembly. The point was raised during debate on the allocation of $1 008 000 for the audit bureau of the Ministry of Finance by Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield) who asked whether the staff situation in the audit bureau had improved or deteriorated. Dr Munyaradzi said the ministry was "fully aware" of the situation where better salaries in the private sector were causing not only the audit bureau, but the civil service in general to lose often well-qualified staff. Salaries were thus being examined, but, he said, "I am afraid we will have to live with the situation as it is" until the examination was complete. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 81 p 1]

SWEDISH DELEGATION--A three-man Swedish Government delegation arrived in Salisbury yesterday for talks on a multi-million dollar bilateral agreement. The head of the delegation, Mr Tom Tschering, who is also the director of Sweden's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said the programme concentrated mainly on rural development, with particular emphasis on education. The discussions on the $14 million aid to Zimbabwe for the period from July this year to July 1982 would be held with officials from the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Mr Tschering said. Mr Tschering is accompanied by Mr Henrik Salander, also from the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Ulf Rundin, the divisional head of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), which is responsible for Swedish aid projects. The agreement is to be signed this month. "We hope to visit some areas we are financing, but primarily our task is to finance and discuss various programmes. We will also hold talks with other ministries. The topics listed are broad," Mr Tschering said. The delegation, which leaves on Friday, was met by the Swedish Ambassador, Mr Bo Heineback, and the head of SIDA in this country, Mr Jan Cedergren. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 81 p 7]

BANKS PLANNED--The Zimbabwe Banking Corporation would soon open a branch in Sanyati and it was hoped another branch would be opened in Chitungwiza later, said the chairman of the corporation, Mr C. G. Tracey, when he addressed farmers at the open day of the Cotton Marketing Board depot in Mount Darwin yesterday. Replying to complaints voiced by farmers that they were unable to cash their cheques in the

area, Mr Tracey, who is also the CMB chairman, said it was being hoped that growth points to be set up would provide banking facilities of their own. He said that next season all cotton growers would be switching from one variety of Alba to another of the same strain which had over the past four years proved that it yielded better. The registration exercise, Mr Tracey said, had been stepped up to ensure that all growers would have their cards next year. Cotton depots at Nemangwe and Sanyati would be expanded to cope with demand, said Mr Tracey, adding that competition could be introduced next year to generate more interest among cotton growers. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 81 p 1]

IMPORTERS URGED--Zimbabwe importers are still not using the Mozambique ports as much as they could and rail wagons are still returning empty to Zimbabwe after unloading valuable exports. The chief executive of Zimbabwe Marine, Mr George Pitt, told a Kenyan trade delegation in Salisbury yesterday that his organisation was encouraging overseas suppliers to ship through Mozambique to take advantage of the easier transport. Also, the two ports were Zimbabwe's natural outlet to the sea and for the East African trade were the logical choice. The traffic manager (eastern) for the National Railways of Zimbabwe, Mr Alex Patman, said an average of 250 wagons of steel, 86 of sugar and 86 of asbestos were sent to the Mozambique ports each week. Depending on available traffic, principally fertiliser and car assembly kits at present, many of these trucks could come back empty. As everyone knew, locomotives were in short supply in Zimbabwe and using them to haul empty wagons unnecessarily made the problem worse. Mr Pitt said the Mozambique authorities acknowledged there were problems at the ports, especially lack of skilled middle management, but efforts were being made to overcome the problem. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 81 p 1]

KANGAI PRAISES YUGOSLAVS--Yugoslavia's self-management socialism is very impressive, avoiding the pitfalls of exploitation and bureaucracy, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said on Thursday. The minister returned from Belgrade on Wednesday after representing Zimbabwe at a conference of the Non-Aligned Movement. "Their theory is that the best way of establishing socialism is to begin with self-management and there is no doubt they have been successful. "The workers have a real say and the system goes beyond worker participation and there is none of the bureaucracy you find in some socialist states which practice what I call state capitalism." Mr Kangai said he was also impressed by the way the Yugoslavs had reconstructed and developed a war-shattered economy after they had berated themselves from Hitler's Germany. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 81 p 4]

POLITICIAN TO QUIT--A former Deputy Minister of Home Affairs in the Muzorewa government, Mr Joshua Cohen, has retired from politics. Announcing his retirement from the UANC and politics at his Salisbury home yesterday, Mr Cohen said he had come to the end of the road in politics. "I'm a sick man. I'm going to have an operation and then relax. I still have a great deal of respect for Bishop Muzorewa, but I have achieved my objective. "We have majority rule now, and that's what the fight was for. We must all come together and build Zimbabwe." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 81 p 3]

NKOMO SPEECH--The Minister without Portfolio and ZAPU PF leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said that although his party was a partner in government, it would not hesitate to criticise some ZANU (PF)'s policies it did not agree with, first at Government

level and then openly if such criticism were not heeded. Dr Nkomo was speaking yesterday at a rally in Hwali, 100 km south of Gwanda. After telling the rally that politicians had fought for the country he criticised what he termed "leadership that did not show people where they were going". He also rebuked the Press for misquoting him. He said it was essential that people should know where they are going and this was to come from the leaders. He said people had fought for the country. Now it was time for the leaders to lead with vision. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4220/454

END

JPRS 79049

23 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2490

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79049

23 September 1981

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No. 2490

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BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE-MOZAMBIQUE LIVESTOCK TRADE--Bulawayo. Mozambique wants to buy Zimbabwe livestock for a major agricultural development project. It needs 900 highly graded beef breeding cows, 30 beef bulls, 25 breeding mares, 25 geldings and three stallions. The stock is wanted for the Inhassune/Ramalbusca agricultural development project in the eastern province of Inhambane, between Maputo and Beira. The government of Mozambique, which is asking for tenders for the breeding stock, has been granted a loan of 8,000,000 Financial Units of Account from the African Development Fund for financing the project, to be implemented for four years. Only suppliers in nearby or neighbouring countries to Mozambique (excluding South Africa) will be considered. Mozambique wants what they term "prequalification livestock." The vice-chairman of the Zimbabwe Livestock Improvement Committee, which is an advisory committee to the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr J. D. Norton, said yesterday that the ministry's policy did not permit the export of non-pedigree stock. "In this instance it may be possible, given that there are people in Zimbabwe interested, to get special ministry authority to export graded animals, which are not as highly pedigreed as the accepted stock. But strictly speaking Zimbabwe cannot afford to make such a concession because it is short of meat itself," said Mr Norton, who is also chief of animal production in the ministry's Department of Conservation and Extension. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/447

PRESIDENTIAL MEASURES FOLLOWING LUCAPA, DAIMANG VISIT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] A dispatch signed by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic, announces a series of measures aimed at lending new impetus to the construction of the city of Lucapa, capital of Lunda-Norte, as well as improving the administration of DIAMANG [Angola Diamond Company].

During his recent visit to Lunda-Norte, Angola's chief of state said there were certain negative situations that needed to be corrected for the development of the province.

Following is the communique of the Angolan chief of state.

Whereas, as observed during the recent visit of 5 and 6 August, the prevailing situation in the zone of Lucapa shows troubling areas of noncompliance with higher decisions of the party and government, particularly the guidelines left by our late beloved President Agostinho Neto;

Whereas civil construction in the city of Lucapa, capital of Lunda-Norte, has been virtually abandoned, with part of the imported material and equipment in a state of deterioration, and it is urgent to ascertain the causes and assign responsibility for said situation;

Also, whereas it is necessary to strengthen the Diamond Security Department, to develop more efficient action to combat the illegal traffic in diamonds and to detect and prevent the assaults and robberies (which have recently increased markedly) suffered by the structures of [DIAMANG], the enterprise responsible for prospecting, mining and other operations involved in the production and marketing of this important source of foreign exchange for the country;

I determine:

--That a member of the Executive Commission of the Lunda-Norte Provincial Party Committee be designated to supervise, closely and in situ, the operations relative to construction of the temporary nucleus of the city of Lucapa.

--That appropriate conditions be created to install, as quickly as possible, the Provincial Commission of Lunda Norte, in the city of Lucapa.

--That the ad hoc commission created in early 1979 hold a meeting no later than 30 August 1981 to evaluate the applicability of the philosophy underlying the creation of the Lucapa Installation Office. The commission is expected to present proposals for the improved functioning of said office. The commission should also:

a. Establish criteria enabling it to insure supervision of civil construction works in the city of Lucapa;

b. Designate an under-director for the Installation Office, who should be a resident of the city of Lucapa.

--That quick and effective action should be taken to insure immediate installation of a power station to provide a reliable electric power supply to the city of Lucapa, since DIAMANG finds it impossible to provide that supply.

--That the generator now aboard one of the ships anchored at the Port of Luanda be unloaded immediately and shipped to Lucapa, to guarantee local production of pipe joints.

--That the Lucapa Installation Office take immediate steps to establish a provincial office of the Construction Ministry in the city of Lucapa.

--That an inquiry be undertaken to ascertain the damage to the national economy as a result of the inaction of agencies involved in executing the project for construction of the temporary nucleus of the city of Lucapa.

--That said inquiry be conducted by a commission composed of members of the Office of the President of the Republic (which will coordinate the investigation) and of the Planning and Finance ministries.

--That no retaliatory measures shall be permitted against national or foreign workers who have had the courage to report the irregularities and undisciplined acts within the structures of the Lucapa Installation Office.

--That Comrade Jose Mendes Manuel Isabel be relieved of his duties as director of the Diamond Security Department and demoted from the rank of captain, without prejudice to other measures that may be taken at the level of the respective ministry. Due consideration has been given to the fact that the comrade participated in the struggle for national liberation.

--That, until a new director of the Diamond Security Department is named, these functions will be temporarily assumed by the second-ranking official in the department, Antonio Alberto Gouveia.

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CSO: 4728/120

FNLA'S CHIPENDA: REVOLUTION, DEMOCRACY CANNOT COEXIST

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 7 Aug 81 p 9

[Interview with FNLA leader Daniel Chipenda by Adulcino Silva near Lisbon; date not specified]

[Text] I imagined--but only imagined--Daniel Chipenda inviting me to a lively venison barbecue where we would be served beans prepared in palm oil and a strong African drink to wash it down with--all in the shade of a leafy strangler fig somewhere in Angola. But no. The "lion of the savannah" welcomed me in his home near Lisbon, where he was surrounded by two friends and a few relatives. He offered me a cup of coffee.

While we talked, an LP by the famous duo "Ouro Negro" played in the background. On the room's walls was a collection of Angolan masks, and on the floor, an enormous wild bull hide served as a rug.

If I had not known Daniel Chipenda some years ago in Angola, I would never have believed he was a warrior-revolutionary. His appearance, his deportment, his soft voice, and his aversion to violence made him seem more like a hermit. Chipenda is a spokesman for Angolan resistance to Soviet imperialism in Angola. Although in Lisbon, he has fighters and special cadres at his command somewhere in Africa, and at the same time he develops diplomatic contacts at various levels with different countries in the West.

[Question] What is your opinion of the decolonization process?

[Answer] The decolonization was poorly done because it was not carried out by the Portuguese people. The fact is that "the marriage of five centuries" would not permit a divorce of the kind that occurred. The decolonization was achieved from the outside in, since it was planned and directed by outside forces--specifically, by the Soviet Union, which for a long time had wanted to annex Angola, not only for its raw materials but also because of its strategic location and what it represents to the West. For that matter, the Russian plan to blockade the South Atlantic corridor and thus cut off the supply line to Europe is well known.

No one aware of the consequences that would result from a "blind" decolonization would agree to seeing it done the way it was in Angola: it was a total surrender, pure and simple, to the socialist-fascist forces with the sacrifice of Portuguese and Angolans.

[Question] How do you analyze the presence and activity of the Portuguese in Angola for 500 years?

[Answer] The Portuguese presence in Angola was part of a stage of history which Portugal fulfilled completely in the form of a genuine epic.

Portugal established itself in Angola in 1482. That presence has left deep roots--so deep that it will not be possible to eliminate them. It would take too long to talk about Portuguese action in Angola. But I will sum up my thoughts on that historical fact. I will tell you that when the Portuguese arrived in Angola, the black was a man adapted to his social structure, his biological needs, and his habitat.

It would be a tremendous injustice not to acknowledge that the Portuguese reduced tribal violence, and it would be ungrateful to forget that it was they who introduced humanitarian principles into relations with the blacks who, obviously, maintained contact with them.

And while it is true that they were responsible for slavery during a certain period, the fact is that that cannot be viewed in isolation from the context of the period itself. As the years rolled on, the Portuguese established--even before other colonizing peoples in Africa--the primacy of justice and tried to spread education and protect the health of the inhabitants with the means and resources at their disposal.

There were good intentions and good motives. Because of human imperfection, however, the objectives were not always achieved without violence and injustice. But when analyzed dispassionately, Portuguese colonization as regards Angola was an important achievement.

I will say that the most important factor in that achievement was the fact that the Portuguese made the Angolan into one of mankind's great hopes. Actually, despite all the defects that may exist--and do exist on the political level--Angola possesses the notion of nationhood solely because of the spread of the Portuguese language, which united all the Angolan ethnic groups and brought them into agreement. Without the language, no agreement would have been possible between Quioco and Bailundu or between Mussurongo and Baluba, and so on. Language was the linking vehicle and one factor in the struggle for liberation.

Failing to understand that or minimizing that principle means not understanding ideas: it means denying a basic and obvious foundation.

MPLA-Labor Party Lost the War

[Question] In your opinion, do objective conditions exist for the war to be won by the Angolan nationalists?

[Answer] Those conditions have been achieved. Two-thirds of the Angolan population are in head-on opposition to the political regime in Luanda.

Even within the MPLA-Labor Party, there are persons who oppose their own system. There is discontent in the ranks of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]. There is the exodus of cadres. There is hunger, which incidentally is already acknowledged by international organizations, specifically the Red Cross. There is persecution and violent punishment.

Moreover, the economy has slowed by more than 60 percent in comparison with what it was during Portuguese control. Agriculture is nonexistent. The presence of guerrilla warfare makes itself felt throughout the country.

All of that, combined as well with the inability of the MPLA-Labor Party to control a large part of the territory, is enough to allow one to say that the days of the current Angolan regime are numbered. The war is lost as far as the MPLA-Labor Party is concerned. The fact is that the disappointments are too great and disillusionment too severe for the current regime in Angola to maintain itself in power much longer.

[Question] How representative is your movement?

[Answer] My movement's representativeness is seen in a philosophy which flows from the Angolan people and issues in the struggle for the liberation of Angola, and receptiveness is found in the struggle for the union of all Angolans. That is the fundamental cause of Angolan National Convergence.

[Question] It has been reported that you are blind. I can see that such is not the case. What do you have to say about that rumor?

[Answer] My opponents do anything to demoralize my movement. So I am not surprised at the rumor. I feel good, and I can still give of my best for the Angolan people. That is my answer. If that rumor was started to endanger Angolan National Convergence, it failed, because we are continuing our struggle.

Dual Nationality

[Question] Do you believe--or do you consider it viable--that Angolans and Portuguese will return to Angola after the overthrow of the MPLA-Labor Party?

[Answer] I think it is a duty for us to return to Angola as soon as the conditions exist.

As you know, Angola is a vast territory that is able to take in all those who love it. It is frequently asked: who are the Angolans? They are all those included and defined in the Alvor Agreement. They are those who were born there, plus those who lived there and put down roots there. I want to add that personally, I uphold the idea of dual nationality. This in relation to Angola and Portugal, obviously.

[Question] Do you consider it possible to reconcile revolution and democracy?

[Answer] That depends on the interpretation to be given to the thinking behind the question. Revolution means renewal. Only after that does democracy come, so during the existence of the first, they cannot coexist.

[Question] You are criticized for not being in the jungle fighting the Angolan invader. What do you have to say about that?

[Answer] The struggle has to be carried on in various ways. For them to say that I am not in the jungle and am therefore not struggling against the enemy of the Angolan people would be true and justifiable only if I were not engaged in intense activity with foreign ministries on the diplomatic level and if I were not linked to a movement which is struggling in Angola and with which I am periodically in contact.

My commands receive my instructions, and it is through me that they learn how my representations on the international level are progressing.

I have struggled in the jungles before, and when necessary, I will return to my post as a guerrilla fighter. But my activities are different, although they have the same objectives. There is much to be done--a lot of work to be done outside the jungles. Without that work, guerrilla warfare cannot succeed.

I can understand that accusation on the part of my opponents, since ideas are formed or deformed only in their natural environment.

[Question] You said a short while ago that the Angolan political regime is doomed. Do you feel that the dissatisfied people will be ready to follow another regime and other leaders?

[Answer] Yes. Under the present circumstances, any suggestion or any gesture by a charismatic leader is likely to delineate an about-face in Angola's political and economic life. For that to happen, however, sure and determined support from outside, without direct involvement, is indispensable.

The cause of the Angolan Government is lost. And some of its members are certainly aware of that. For my part, I propose the following to the MPLA-Labor Party: 1) a general amnesty; 2) dialogue with a number of international bodies, in which Portugal would also be involved as the chief intermediary; 3) total reconciliation of the Angolan people; and 4) general elections.

11798
CSO: 4728/114

LUANDA AFRO-ARAB CONFERENCE PRELIMINARY MEETING HELD

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Invited by the MPLA-Labor Party, a delegation from the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People and their Main Cause--Palestine [SISAP] visited the People's Republic of Angola from 4 to 9 August to discuss the important Afro-Arab conference that will be held in Luanda from 6 to 9 December 1981.

The delegation was headed by Omar Al-Hamidi, secretary general of the Arab People's Congress and chairman of the international secretariat. He was accompanied by Silas Cerqueira of the Presidium of the Portuguese Council for Peace and Cooperation. The delegation consisted of Abu Fahed, PLO ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola, and Edward Dilinga, national political commissioner of South Africa's ANC.

The SISAP delegation held political talks with a delegation from the MPLA-Labor Party headed by Afonso Van-Dunem (Mbinda), Party Central Committee secretary for foreign relations. He was accompanied by Coelho da Cruz, chairman of the Angolan League for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples; Ambassador Joaquim de Lemos; Pedro Mungo of the Central Committee Department of Foreign Relations; and Josefa Guilhermina Coelho da Cruz of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In an examination of the dangerous international political situation, particularly that prevailing in southern Africa and the Middle East, which is characterized by a new escalation of imperialist aggression led by the United States, the two parties stressed the great importance and timeliness of the Afro-Arab conference.

The Afro-Arab conference will bring together outstanding leaders, personalities, and representatives of the political parties, mass organizations, and national and democratic forces of Africa and the Arab world for an unprecedented dialogue aimed at developing and pursuing more deeply the joint struggle against the imperialist, Zionist, and racist alliance and for full political and economic independence, democracy, social progress, and peace.

During the talks, the SISAP delegation expressed its repudiation of the continual acts of aggression committed against the front-line states, particularly the People's Republic of Angola and specifically the recent invasion of this country by South Africa's racist regime. It also expressed its solidarity with the Angolan people and their revolutionary vanguard, the MPLA-Labor Party, because of their firm internationalist stand in southern Africa.

Concerning the situation in Namibia, the two delegations vigorously condemned the illegal occupation of Namibian territory by the racist regime of South Africa with the complicity of the Western powers headed by the Reagan administration. They reiterated their unconditional support of the Namibian people's struggle for independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and legitimate representative. Both parties pronounced themselves in favor of full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 and condemned any imperialist attempt to amend that resolution.

The two parties denounced the collaboration and support being given by the imperialist powers to the fascist regime of apartheid and reaffirmed their unconditional support for the struggle by the people of South Africa, led by their revolutionary vanguard, the ANC, against oppression and racist exploitation and for national independence and social progress.

In view of the present worsening and deterioration noted in the Middle East situation following the Camp David Accords, the two delegations firmly condemned the new escalation of aggression by Israel's Zionist regime, with the support of the Reagan administration, against the people of Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, and the Arab world. They expressed their solidarity with the heroic struggle by the people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative, to win their inalienable national rights: return to their homeland, self-determination, and the building of their independent state. They also expressed their solidarity with the struggle by the Lebanese people, under the leadership of the National and Progressive Movement, for the unity and integrity of their homeland in militant alliance with the Palestinian people and Syria.

The two parties also condemned the aggressive threats of imperialism and the reactionary forces against the people of Libya and expressed their full support for the Libyan people mobilized in defense of their fatherland.

The two parties also reiterated their unreserved solidarity with the struggle by the Saharan people, under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front, for the right to self-determination in accordance with the resolutions of the OAU and the United Nations.

In an international situation which is becoming increasingly serious and in which imperialism is attempting to recover its lost positions in order to continue subjugating the African and Arab peoples, the Afro-Arab conference to be held in Luanda from 6 to 9 December 1981 will be of the greatest significance for rapprochement and cooperation between those peoples, side by side with the peoples of the world in the struggle against imperialist interference and domination and for peace.

The Angolan delegation expressed its appreciation of the role played by the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People and Palestine since its establishment in mobilizing international support for the just cause of the Afro-Arab peoples.

The delegation from the international secretariat expressed warm thanks to the Angolan people and their revolutionary vanguard, the MPLA-Labor Party, and particularly their president, comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, for the fraternal and solidary welcome given it during its stay in the People's Republic of Angola.

11798
CSO: 4728/114

SOUTH AFRICAN PROPAGANDA OPERATION SCORNED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Macabre Immorality"]

[Excerpts] The dramatic reality is already known to all and does not need to be confirmed: the racist South African army has been occupying 12 or so localities in the Angolan province of Cunene, including its capital, Ondjiva.

Another indisputable fact--despite the frequent allegations of the racists to the contrary--is that the invading troops have not even attempted to retreat and return to their bases in Namibia, which is also illegally occupied by them.

On the contrary. The destruction of Cahama (as was ascertained on the spot by some Western diplomats with Luanda's agreement) and the air raids over Tchibemba, both on the road that goes from Changongo to Lubango, capital of the province of Huila, reveal South Africa's intention to continue its death and destruction operations on Angolan territory.

Proof of this is that the racists, with their usual arrogance and shamelessness born from the tolerance shown to them by Western powers and from the open and aggressive support afforded them by the more reactionary U.S. circles and the Reagan administration, have mounted a propaganda operation that includes an invitation to certain Western reporters to visit the South Africa-occupied territories in the People's Republic of Angola.

Through this operation, mounted with important material and human means, the South Africans attempted to cover the vandalism of their action and attribute a "moral" aspect to their aggression, dispatching medical teams to the combat places and even organizing a soccer match, in a demonstration of macabre immorality characteristic of the neo-Nazis.

At the time when the Second Central African Games are brilliantly closing in Luanda and Huambo--during which all the participants reiterated their condemnation of apartheid and the need for a total sports boycott against South Africa--armed and uniformed provocateurs of the invading army are thus offending sports and free Africa, once again imposing through the might of arms what is forbidden to them by rights and by the will of the free and independent nations of the continent.

Would it be proper here to remember the tragic images of the colonial war, during which many (?) soccer matches were carried out with the bloody heads of barbarously murdered patriots? Both instances derive from the same criminal morality which goes counter to the most elementary rights of human beings, for whose respect the MPLA, as a liberation movement and now a party, has always fought and will continue to fight.

Murderous bombs, then, continue to rain on Angolan soil, indifferent to international condemnation and deeply disdainful of innocent lives, of the schools, hospitals and simple residences of a peaceful population which, at times such as these, rises up against the invaders in the heroic tradition of its past.

The racists are becoming increasingly entangled in their contradictions, announcing their retreat from Angolan territory in order to render inoperative the extraordinary meeting of the Security Council while, on the other hand, prolonging their occupation to gain a "position of strength" during the UN special assembly on Namibia.

In the face of the shameless racist aggressions, it becomes thus evident that, until the independence of the illegally occupied territory of Namibia is achieved, more Namibians and Angolans will continue to fall victim of Pretoria's criminal rage. But the people will resist: Angola within its borders, Namibia by compelling the occupier to retreat, and South Africa by overthrowing the cruel regime of apartheid. The struggle continues.

Victory is certain.

CSO: 4728/128

SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION SEEN AS DISCORD ELEMENT WITHIN NATO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 12

[Excerpts] Following the invasion of the People's Republic of Angola, the Pretoria racist regime is rapidly becoming one more factor of divergence and discord among the countries of the "Atlantic Alliance."

In an article published in the London newspaper THE TIMES last week, David Watt, director of the London Institute for International Relations, wrote that the attack against Angola constituted, in effect, "a pressure point for divergence within the Atlantic Alliance." He analyzed in detail the manner in which divergences emerged between the United States and the European nations since Reagan's election to the U.S. presidency.

In relation to the South African attack, David Watt stated that "the Angolan question is different, since it does not involve a direct action on the part of the Americans." However, he went on to say that "much of what is happening in Southern Africa is a consequence of the changes introduced in U.S. policy since Reagan's victory 'unsettled' Europe."

He added that "it is highly improbable that Pieter Botha would have launched his present aggressive policies if he had not been convinced that Washington is more concerned about supporting an anti-communist South African Government than listening to anyone's objections to apartheid or even to the Namibian question."

In this respect, it is symptomatic that THE TIMES stressed the fact that "we Europeans cannot even complain about not having been consulted. We can only say that our points of view were more or less ignored."

Indeed, the South African aggression against Angola brought to light an undeniable fact: the European countries, from Portugal to Great Britain, from West Germany to France, unanimously condemned the aggression. Therefore, the U.S. attitude, which was summarized in an evasive declaration, indicates that there was, between Washington and Pretoria, if not a formal agreement, at least a tacit understanding.

Meanwhile, there is another side to the question. We are referring to the credibility crisis Pretoria is experiencing at this time. In order to turn international public opinion to their advantage, the racist regime invited a group of international newsmen to visit its combat forces in southern Angola.

The spokesman of the racist army went as far as to allege that they were fighting the Angolans because they "interfered" in their operation and that, once the SWAPO bases were destroyed, "everything would go back to normal." They also rejected the Angolan denunciations according to which the invading forces were using tens of tanks and other vehicles. However, the pictures taken by Pretoria's television cameramen belied its military spokesmen: they showed that operations were indeed taking place within Angola and with the means (tanks) mentioned by Angolan authorities.

As a result, the medicum of credibility the racists were attempting to achieve through their propaganda machine was denied them. On the contrary, the image of racist South Africa suffered still more in the eyes of the audience following events through the TV films of the newsmen invited in by Pretoria. This same audience could also witness the protests and demands for the retreat of the South African troops from Angola, and thus add its voice to the echo of solidarity with this country under aggression.

CSO: 4728/129

ALLEGED SOUTH AFRICAN LOW MORALE, DESPAIR CHARGED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Pretoria's Unmasking"]

[Text] The racist South Africans have recently been undergoing an obvious propaganda crisis. Always so prompt and energetic in their bluster, they seem now scared by the very noise and destruction of their own death weapons.

Thus, because of the lack of conviction in the tiresome repetition of their shopworn justifications, they are unable to hit upon the formula that would attenuate the reprobation aimed at them following the last aggression against Angola by even some of their long-time friends.

These friends feel that they have been put in jeopardy by the actions of an ally who does not consult them or warn them before embarking in a no-win adventure, and they have become alarmed by the firmness with which President Jose Eduardo dos Santos alerted the international community about the possibility of resorting to the support of the Angolan people's traditional allies in defense of Angola's national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Surprised and overtaken by the international condemnation of its criminal actions, South Africa, in a clear diversionary maneuver immediately denounced by the Angolan authorities, hastened to announce the progressive retreat of its troops, arguing that their "special mission" had been carried out.

The unmasking of this obvious lie--since the racists are continuing their destructive operations--was subsequently strengthened by the Council of Ministers of the Angolan Government, which appealed to all African nations to expel from the national territory the racist aggressor, the continent's number one enemy.

The usual attempt by the racists to make their aggressions against Angola dependent on the support granted by the Angolan Government to SWAPO has not produced any better results in terms of propaganda, given the fact that not only Angola, but the entire international community--embodied in the UN--acknowledges and supports this organization as the revolutionary vanguard of the Namibian people, and South Africa certainly is not preparing to invade the entire world....

As a result, the racists are totally discredited. Perhaps this explains why their propaganda has been increasingly slipping and foundering in ridicule. In the first place, the South Africans consider any and all victims on the Angolan side as dangerous SWAPO "terrorists." Then comes the fact that members of the Security Council have been invited to visit the battlefield (in Angola, of course!) to survey the South African "reasons" for the aggression. Lastly, there is the cynical and delirious statement by the racist prime minister that instead of burdening the Security Council with the useless expenses extraordinary meetings entail, the African states should ask for these funds to "alleviate the hunger" of their own people....

Despite the fact that these positions reveal the despair and low morale of their promoters, it is true that they also find an echo in a certain Western press, "protected" by South Africa, and thus succeed in sowing doubt and creating confusion prejudicial to the understanding of the true character of the racist aggression and invasion.

Therefore, it is not surprising that, abusively speculating on the information broadcast by the Angolan national news agency--according to which the racists "are attempting to gain time for a discreet retreat"--many Western press organs have hastened to conclude that the South Africans are retreating from Angola, in a deliberate attempt to exploit the situation and disinform international public opinion on the actual situation in the southern part of the People's Republic of Angola.

Thus, the statements made to the UN Security Council by our ambassador to that international body gain special resonance: "If the friends of racism and imperialism are unable to order Pretoria to desist, then the enemies of racism and imperialism must view the criminals in the light of Chapter VII of the UN Charter" (which empowers the Security Council to impose compulsory military, economic and political sanctions on any country that violates peace). Angola rightly affirmed to the world at the supreme international forum that not only itself, but "all of Africa needs to be protected against South African terrorism."

CSO: 4728/129

BRIGADES, COMPANIES LISTED AT FAPLA CEREMONIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Throughout the country last Saturday, the Angolan people commemorated the seventh anniversary of the establishment of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] by participating actively in important political, cultural, and athletic events.

In Benguela Province, the main ceremony marking FAPLA Day was held at the Military Center for Road Instruction and was presided over by Lucio da Fonseca. On that occasion, eight fighters were promoted to staff sergeant.

The assistant provincial commissioner for Benguela stressed the need for closer adherence to discipline and organization within FAPLA with a view to increasing combat readiness and the spirit of initiative among military effectives so as to repel all thrusts by the South African racists.

After recalling the internationalist character of FAPLA, Lucio da Fonseca reaffirmed that as always, the Angolan people will know how to respond to imperialist aggression in order to lead our country toward socialism.

In Huila

In Huila Province, the main ceremony took place at the Reconnaissance Unit in the city of Lubango. It was presided over by Jacinto Chipopa, assistant provincial commissioner.

In the course of his speech, the assistant provincial commissioner for Huila urged the FAPLA fighters to increase their combat discipline so as to deal more vigorously with the acts of aggression by South Africa's racist army and its mercenary and puppet gangs.

Lieutenant Colonel Kianda, acting commanding officer of the Fifth Military Region, also spoke during the meeting. After giving a historical sketch of successes by the MPLA's fighters from the time of the armed struggle until the formation of FAPLA in 1974, he emphasized the need for ever-increasing training for the officers, sergeants, and ranks of the armed branch of the Angolan people so that they can better master the sophisticated techniques of war.

Lieutenant Colonel Kianda again condemned the intransigence with which the South African racists are violating UN Resolution 435 by persisting in their illegal occupation of Namibia.

During the ceremony, 11 fighters were promoted to sergeant and incentives were distributed to the units that had been most outstanding during the first part of the 1980-1981 combat training year. They were the 21st Infantry Brigade, the 67th Light Infantry Brigade, the Communications Company, the Repair Company, the Engineering Company, the Instruction Battery, the 55mm Gun Battery, the Air Defense Battery, and the 130mm Artillery Group.

The ceremony ended with a parade by troops from the various branches of the armed forces and members of the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], the OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers], the youth organization, and the party.

11798
CSO: 4728/114

PARTIAL SOLUTION TO BUTANE GAS DISTRIBUTION DIFFICULTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Paulo Marcos]

[Text] SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] will soon begin selling butane gas through the existing supermarkets in the city of Luanda, to insure more efficient and safe distribution to the public, we learned yesterday from Espirito Santo, chief of the business department of SONANGOL's northern office.

The decision is the result of certain incidents at some sales posts, which did not take the proper precautions for storage of the fuel.

SONANOL currently has about 100 butane gas sales stations distributed over the 20 zones of the city of Luanda. It distributes about 90,000 bottles of gas, or 1,500 tons, per month, which has not been enough to meet the needs of the public. The reduced supply of containers and irregular sales practices at some stations have meant that some people must travel great distances to find this fuel, which is so essential to their lives.

Espirito Santo also reported that a large shipment of containers was recently imported to ease the shortage. The canisters have already arrived in the country, but they have not been distributed to date because their connectors, which are different from the ones we have, are on a ship awaiting unloading at the commercial port of Luanda. Moreover, by December 1980 the company recorded that 14,598 bottles had irreparably damaged valves as a result of improper handling.

According to the official, although it does not have top priority, the distribution of gas also requires a fully functioning fleet of trucks to do the job properly and to aid in the solution of this problem that affects all of us, so people will not have to go from place to place carrying gas canisters on their heads.

CSO: 4728/120

BRIEFS

WRITERS UNION COOPERATION--Berlin--A cooperation agreement in the field of literature was signed on Monday in this city between the GDR Federation of Writers and the Writers' Union of Angola. The agreement, which will extend over 5 years, was signed by the GDR Federation of Writers' first secretary, Gerhard Howberger and by Antonio Cardoso, and will strengthen cooperation between the two institutions in the common anti-imperialist struggle, the exchange of information and the development of literature in the respective countries. Antonio Cardoso expressed his gratitude for the solidarity of the people of the GDR with the Angolan people in the struggle against the racist South African regime. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portugese 2 Sep 81 p 2]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER TO DPRK--Minister of Agriculture Artur Vidal Gomes left yesterday for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the head of a delegation from his ministry. He will participate in a meeting of the nonaligned countries on agriculture to be held in that country. According to his statement to the ANGOP [Angolan News Agency], discussions at the meeting will center on questions related to the establishment of a teaching institution to train cadre in the field of agriculture as well as on issues related to food production. Artur Gomes added that during his visit to the DPRK his delegation will also be provided information on rice growing by the Korean authorities. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Aug 81 p 1]

COOPERATION WITH TANZANIA--The People's Republic of Angola and the United Republic of Tanzania signed yesterday important agreements with a view to establishing a mixed commission to increase cooperation in the economic, commercial, technical, scientific and cultural fields. The agreement came after 2 days of discussions and was signed by Angolan Minister of Foreign Trade and Planning Lopo do Nascimento and by Tanzanian Minister of Trade Ali Mchumo. It is noted that the Angolan minister has been in Tanzania since the beginning of the week at the head of a governmental delegation. Our two countries are thus reinforcing the foundations for a common goal as a contribution toward the genuine economic independence of our continent. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Aug 81 p 2]

PORTUGUESE EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION--New modalities have been included in the system of cooperation with the Portuguese Government in the field of education and teaching at the end of talks that were recently held in Lisbon between delegations from the two countries. According to Pereira de Sousa, national director of technical assistance from the state secretariat for cooperation, "these modalities are aimed at improving the Portuguese cooperants' contracting and assistance process." Pereira de Sousa also stressed that "following the talks between the delegations, an increase in the number of professors for the school year 1982-1983 is envisaged." [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Aug 81 p 2]

U.S.-BOUND REFUGEES--Kinshasa, August 22--The first eight of 73 Angolan political refugees living in Zaire who have been granted asylum in the United States left here by air yesterday for New York via Brussels, a diplomatic source said. The second contingent was due to leave Sunday, the source said. The 73 Angolans include six children. When they arrive in New York, U.S. philanthropic organizations will help settle them in different parts of the country, the source said. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 25 Aug 81 p 21]

EDUCATION OFFICIAL TO CUBA--Deputy minister of education for elementary education Joaquim da Silva Matias is in Cuba on a working visit. Just before his departure, the deputy minister of education said that his trip to Cuba is part of the implementation of the party's higher orientations in relation to the follow-up of Angolan schools in the Isle of Youth by the Ministry of Education. Joaquim Matias added that his visit is also intended to introduce the party-designated Angolan representatives to the schools in that island. They are Emilio de Carvalho, who was up to now a captain in the cabinet of cadres of the Ministry of Defense and Joaquim Rodrigues, former second secretary of youth organization in the province of Moxico. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Aug 81 p 2]

CRIME IN MALANJE PROVINCE--The provincial department of criminal investigation is registering a high monthly crime rate in Malanje, with frequent incidents of armed robbery, rape of minors and drug abuse. Santos Julio, deputy chief of this department, stated to ANGOP [Angolan News Agency] that most of the criminals are unemployed individuals, adding that the lack of control of idle people is the main factor in the organization of criminal bands. He also stressed the weakness of the defense and security organisms, notably the ODP [People's Defense Organization] and the People's Police. Santos Julio said that in his opinion, it will be necessary to reinforce the work of the defense and security organisms to defeat crime, endowing them with better human and material resources. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Aug 81 p 2]

AIR FORCE GRADUATES--Thirteen sublieutenants and 49 officer candidates in th APA/DAA [People's Air Force of Angola and Air Defense] were commissioned yesterday morning at the Commander Jika Politicomilitary School during the ceremony marking the conclusion of the first course for radio technician troops in that branch of the armed forces. The ceremony was presided over by Lt Col Ciel da Conceicao (Gato), deputy minister of defense and commander-general of the FAPA/DAA. The course in question, which lasted 9 months, began with 85 students, 62 of whom completed the course with training as radar specialists. The course included various subjects related to the technical and tactical aspects of radar, troop leadership, and political training with a view to strengthening the combat capability of our armed forces. In closing the ceremony, the commander-general of the FAPA/DAA expressed satisfaction with the results achieved and urged the graduates to make a greater commitment to defense tasks and not to waver in the face of the difficult situations they would meet in carrying out their duties. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Aug 81 p 2] 11798

OIL DISCOVERY REPORTED--The French Elf-Aquitaine oil company discovered new oil deposits on the northeastern coast of Angola, sources close to the Angolan oil industry disclosed yesterday. Reserves have not been estimated yet, but the company is now making additional test drillings to ascertain the profitability of commercial exploitation. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Sep 81 p 10]

BENGUELA COOPERATIVIZATION PROCESS--In Benguela Province at present, 12,981 peasants are grouped into 88 peasant associations and 40 agricultural cooperatives, according to statements to ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] by the director of the DNACA (National Directorate for Agricultural Cooperativization). That figure, considered quite positive by provincial officials assigned to the DNACA, reflects the level of awareness attained by the individual peasants, who find in the peasant associations and agricultural cooperatives a means of superior organization enabling them to solve the problems inherent in rural production, marketing, and supplies. The introduction of this new type of peasant organization is, however, experiencing some obstacles due to the inadequate supply of industrial goods and foodstuffs for the rural areas and the shortage of material means and personnel for heading the cooperatives and associations. But the support provided by party and government structures in the province is well known, and it sometimes makes it possible to overcome immediately the problems that arise in the course of activities. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Aug 81 p 2] 11798

CSO: 4728/136

BRIEFS

BUTANE GAS FILLING STATION--The building of a butane gas filling station in Praia could begin as soon as the Cape Verdian authorities in charge of the energy sector have selected the firm that will carry out the project following a call for offers already issued. The construction of this station, which has already been financed by the FRG's Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau bank and the government of Cape Verde will alleviate the problem of fuel supply, not only in the capital, but in the entire country. [Text] [Praia VOX DI POVO in Portuguese 5 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4728/132

REASONS FOR DACKO'S REFUSAL TO APPLY CONSTITUTION NOTED

Paris AFRICA AFP in French 8 Sep 81 p 22

[Article by Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] BANGUI, 7 September--The army "coup d'Etat" in Central African Republic last week was in fact a device to allow President David Dacko to quit the political scene without creating disorder, observers here believe.

Mr Dacko is ill--he suffers from high blood pressure--and, as he told journalists Friday in Bangui, could no longer bear up under the responsibilities of power. At his news conference he spoke slowly, his face was puffy and he looked exhausted.

The former President said he had spent most of August in bed and was now preparing to travel to Europe for medical care.

For Mr Dacko, who came to power in September, 1979, when French paratroopers helped depose Emperor Bokassa, there was a choice of methods of laying down his burden of state.

He could either have stuck to the constitution--under which premier Simon-Narcisse Bozanga would have succeeded to the presidency pending new elections--or handed over to the military.

It was a strange dilemma for a man who, it is said, is basically a democrat, had won presidential elections in March against four opponents, was attempting to promote a multi-party system, and appeared to defend freedom of expression and human rights.

Constitution Offered "Risk of Explosion"

Mr Dacko's refusal to apply the constitution seems to have stemmed from a conviction that giving power to Mr Bozanga to whom opposition leader Ange Patasse has violent objections, would have led inevitably to disorder in Bangui like that which arose between Patasse partisans and security forces after Mr Dacko's election victory.

Since the bombing of a Bangui cinema in July--three people were killed and many injured--tension had been high in Central African Republic.

The opposition was emboldened by the French government's less-than-enthusiastic reaction to Mr Dacko's moves to control the situation (declaration of a state of emergency, suspension or banning of opposition parties) and issued successive calls for the president's ouster.

Mr Patasse and his supporters were seen as a factor of instability. The Central African people, in the vice of economic difficulty, showed growing signs of insecurity.

Mr Dacko apparently felt there was a risk of explosion and Mr Bozanga's nomination would have provided the spark.

The military, led by General Andre Kolingba, was the alternative. Mr Dacko has maintained good relations with the General--a link no doubt strengthened by the fact that they come from the same region, in the south.

CSO: 4700/476

CENTRAL AFRICAN POLITICAL PROSPECTS VIEWED

PM140849 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Sep 81 p 4

[Dispatch by Philippe Decraene: "The Army Chiefs Will Have to Reckon with Mr Patase's Popularity"]

[Text] Bangui--One week after the pseudo-coup d'etat in Bangui, at a time when the Central African capital is going through a period of political truce which may not last long, it is already possible to draw some initial conclusions from this new palace revolution. All the Central African political parties, including the Central African Democratic Union (government party) have been systematically excluded from the operation carried out by agreement between former President Dacko and his chief of staff army Gen Andre Kolingba. Neither Mr Henri Maidou's Republican Progress Party, nor Mr Francois Pehoua's GIRA [expansion unknown], nor Mr Abel Goumba's Ubangi Democratic Front, nor Mr Ange Patasse's Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People, [MPLC] has been consulted or kept informed. Moreover the pseudo-coup d'etat was directed against their leaders and more particularly against Mr Goumba and Mr Patasse.

As far as Mr Goumba is concerned, he is placing himself out of the running by prolonging his absence from the country. Mr Goumba, who was absent from Bangui during the recent events on the pretext that his personal safety was threatened and who only returned to his country last week, gives the impression of expecting the socialist government to place him in power after spending years criticizing those people who turned to France to settle the Central African question.

Mr Ange Patasse however, although he has unsuccessfully tried to win control of the movement headed by General Kolingba, has not given up. His success in the presidential election last March, when he came second with more than one-third of the votes cast, is still present in everybody's mind. The MLPC leader still has strong support in Bangui itself, where the population in the working class districts overwhelmingly support him. Those who are called the "godobes," unemployed or inactive people who are always prepared to take to the streets because they are so poor that they have nothing to lose, form a massive force on which he can rely when he thinks the time is right.

Economic Sabotage

Despite his apparent inconsistency combined with a show of wildness, Mr Patasse is clear about his aims. He is sure that time is on his side, not anxious for

a trial of strength with the army at a time when it is aware of its power and is all the more prepared to wait since he has other means of acting than merely Bangui's "godobes." He is supported by activists who are boycotting the authorities in the provinces, especially in the whole region from the north of the capital to the border with Chad, among fellow members of the Sara race but not only among them. For instance crops for export, especially cotton, have been reduced throughout this region because, in order to plunge the government into difficulties by increasing its economic problems, he gave strict orders that all cotton plants should be pulled up--orders which were widely followed.

But there is a more serious factor. Some officers in the army's ranks, and even within the military committee for national recovery, secretly sympathise with the man who, after holding ministerial posts 11 times under the empire, still holds undoubted attraction for the poor people of the capital and for young school children and students. It is probably with the aid of these officers that Mr Patasse might, when the time comes, be tempted to seize a power which he was neither invited to assume nor to share with the men who have now been installed by former President Dacko.

Winning Over the Church

General Kolingba knows that the opposition still constitutes a coherent political force despite its internal quarrels, and he has given priority to the new school and university year which starts soon. His first official engagement was a long visit to the capital's educational institutions--the places from which the wave which was to sweep away the empire started. In the same spirit, and being anxious to win over the church, which remains an important political force, he and his entire government attended a solemn mass celebrated in Bangui Cathedral by Arch-Bishop Joachim Ndayem on Sunday. Finally, like all his predecessors he took the trouble to portray himself as the spiritual son of Barthelemy Boganda, founder-president of the Central African Republic, by going to pay homage at Boganda's tomb in Bobangui.

However, although Mr David Dacko had the disadvantage of having returned to his country thanks to the French paratroopers, he did at least have the merit of having overthrown imperial tyranny. The only advantages General Kolingba has are his good will and his concern to save Central Africa from chaos. Indeed his legitimacy comes from a discredited man even though the latter still have some political skill, as demonstrated by the way in which he stepped down. In the final analysis the future of the Central African regime depends once again on France. But is Paris not less prepared than ever to take a decision? This is at present the greatest fear among General Kolingba's aides.

CSO: 4719/396

BRIEFS

HABRE FORCES SUCCESSES REPORTED--Al-Junaynah, Sudan, 12 Sep (SUNA)--Heavy casualties and material loss were inflicted on the Libyan occupation forces and the allied forces of Goukouni Oueddei, the president of Chad and his foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat, by the troops of Hussein Habre, the former defence minister, in last week's fight which took place in the area between Guereda and Am Zoer towns. Reports to SUNA from Chad said 25 Libyan soldiers and 104 soldiers of the allied forces were killed while a BRDM armored car and a Toyota equipped with a 106 mm anti-armours gun were destroyed. The news said the Libyan Air Forces have intensified their reconnaissance flights and air bombing of Habre positions using MIG-25 and Tupolev jet fighters in these raids. [Text] [JN121751 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 12 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/458

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF FOURTH REGULAR CONGRESS OF UJSC

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 605, 15 Aug 81 pp 5-6, 8

[Excerpts] In accordance with the bylaws of the UJSC [Union of Congolese Socialist Youth] and on the convocation of the UJSC Central Committee [CC], the Fourth Regular Congress of the UJSC was held in Brazzaville from 11 to 14 August 1981 with the motto: "Young people of Marien Ngouabi's country, let us rally around the UJSC and behind the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] to strengthen the Movement of 5 February 1979 in unity and to participate effectively in our country's struggle for economic and socio-cultural liberation."

On that occasion, a member of the PCT CC, the first secretary of the UJSC CC and the minister of youth and sports, presented the CC report to the congress.

In his opening speech, the chairman of the PCT CC, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, noted the role and place of youth in general in the Congolese people's struggle. The chairman of the PCT CC then stressed the absolute need for the party and the UJSC to resolutely take the education of youth in hand, to carry high the banner of the struggle to master science and technology and to provide for the training of all classes of youth, in cities and in the interior of the country, in schools and in neighborhoods.

Finally, the chairman of the PCT CC, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, urged Congolese youth to seize the opportunity to be offered by the national civic service to selflessly commit themselves to the historic task of defending the revolution and its achievements and of national construction.

The proceedings of the Fourth Regular Congress were held under the chairmanship of Comrade Jean Michel Bokamba-Yangouma, a member of the Political Bureau of the PCT CC, head of the PCT Department of Organization and general secretary of the CSC [Congolese Trade Union Confederation], according to the following agenda:

The congressional participants approved the internal regulations for the congress and elected its Presidium, composed of the following members: President: Comrade Jean Michel Bokamba-Yangouma, a member of the Political Bureau of the PCT CC, head of the Department of Organization and general secretary of the CSC; first vice president: Comrade Oba-Apounou Gabriel, a member of the PCT CC, first secretary of the UJSC CC and minister of youth and sports; second vice president: a member of the PCT CC, head of the Mass Organization Division, attached to the PCT Department of

Organization; reporter: a member of the PCT, secretary of the UJSC CC for propaganda; secretary: Dacon Dumas, a PCT member; members: Kamara Dekamo and Andoyelle Ferdinand, PCT members; Touanga Marcel, PCT member and secretary of the UJSC CC for foreign affairs; Loua Mabika, PCT member.

After approving the agenda, the congressional participants unanimously approved the Central Committee's report to the congress.

Therefore and in accordance with the recommendations which they had made at the close of their local and regional congresses, the participants approved the report submitted for their examination by the outgoing CC.

Congratulating the union on its operations and actions for the 1977-81 period, the congress noted: the UJSC has effectively established itself as the vanguard of Congolese youth, the party's active assistant and a reliable reserve and inexhaustible source for the PCT; the union has raised the awareness of Congolese youth and has enlisted them in the fight led by the party to continue the radical revolutionary process in the Congo.

The congressional participants then examined, amended and approved the union's proposed bylaws.

The union's program for the 1981-85 period was the subject of special attention. In fact, in view of the democratic debate underway in the country concerning the First 5-Year Plan for 1982-86, the congress endorsed the appeal made by the party to the nation's vital forces to support and accomplish the goals of that plan.

With this outlook, a realistic program was adopted by the congress.

The Fourth Regular UJSC Congress was honored by the participation of delegations of friendly youth organizations from Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe and the socialist community, which brought to Congolese youth, to the Congolese people and to their vanguard, the PCT, and to their president, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, a message of friendship, active solidarity and support for the victories achieved by the Congolese Revolution.

The congressional participants were concerned about the recent development in the international situation. After vehemently condemning imperialism's aggressive actions throughout the world and particularly in Namibia, Angola, southern Africa, the Western Sahara, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America and Central Europe, the Fourth Regular UJSC Congress adopted an international policy statement in which it urged progressive forces and peoples devoted to justice and peace to reinforce their unity of action for the final fight for human dignity and freedom.

In particular, these were the delegations of: the USSR Komsomol [Leninist Communist Youth League]; Free German Youth of the GDR; the WFDY [World Federation of Democratic Youth]; the IUS [International Union of Students]; Romania; China; JMPR [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution]; PLO; FDJ [expansion unknown]; Korea; Czechoslovakia; Burundi; Jamaica; Tunisia; Bulgaria; Cape Verde; South Yemen; Sao Tome y Principe; Canary Islands; FRG; Togo; Kampuchea; Niari CR [Revolutionary Committee]; Cuban UJSC CS [expansion unknown]; Likouala CR; French CS; Malebo Pool; Italy; Sangha River Valley; river basin region.

Messages from the Youth League of SWAPO, Laos, Mongolia, Albania, the OCCAE [expansion unknown], Communist Youth of Spain, Greece, Chile and Brazil were also read.

The congress expressed its deep gratitude to all those young friends for their interest, sympathy and solidarity toward the UJSC, Congolese youth and the entire Congolese people.

The Fourth Regular UJSC Congress approved the following motions and resolutions:

List of Motions and Resolutions

Motions

1--To provide for the literacy of employees of companies and government agencies;

2--Concerning the uniform to be worn by all pioneers in the cycle of the basic first and second degrees;

3--Concerning the integration of young people into the 5-Year Plan's implementation;

4--Concerning standardization of the rate of dependents' allowances in the People's Republic of the Congo;

5--Concerning the participation of UJSC groups, cells or section committees of companies and government agencies in the determining trilogy;

6--Concerning support for children of countries fighting for national liberation;

7--Concerning the protection of youth;

8--Concerning the integration of girls into all of the union's activities;

9--Concerning the training of rural youth;

10--Concerning reinforcement of the National Movement of Pioneers in the basic second degree;

11--Concerning the establishment of agitation groups;

12--Concerning voluntary work;

13--Concerning young people's economic units for their self-financing;

14--Concerning the youth guidance law;

15--Concerning the activist movement;

16--Concerning effective training of youth;

17--Concerning confidence in the first secretary;

Resolutions

18--Concerning the rights of youth;

19--Concerning the literacy campaign;

20--Concerning the preparation of the Congolese Youth Movement's history;

21--Concerning the teaching of social sciences;

22--Concerning Marxist-Leninist groups;

23--Concerning providing for underprivileged and rural youth;

24--Concerning continual supervision of activists and collection of regulation contributions;

25--Concerning the training and use of young people's cadres;

26--Concerning the effective training of Congolese students.

In recognition of the efforts made by the national political leadership, headed by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, for the interest which it has shown in the problems and development of youth and the UJSC, the UJSC activists assembled at the Fourth Regular UJSC Congress submitted supporting motions to the PCT CC and to its chairman, in particular , a motion in support of the PCT CC and its chairman, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

In treating the final item on the agenda, concerning the establishment of authorities, the Fourth Regular UJSC Congress elected a Central Committee, in accordance with the bylaws, composed of the following 181 comrades:

I--Old Members

1— Oba-Apounou Gabriel ;
2— Andoyelle Ferdinand ;
3— Ngakala Michel ;
4— Kamara-Dekamo Mamadou ;
5— Touanga Marcel ;
6— Essie Marcel ;
7— Ossinonde Clément ;
8— Nkoli Michel ;
9— Ngatse Paul ;
10— Mbouma Dominique ;
11— Mansounga Joseph ;
12— Bolanzi Gérard ;
13— Ngokaba Emmanuel
14— Nianga Philippe ;
15— Sinald Charles ;
16— Mbon Patrick Robert ;
17— Eba Sylvain ;
18— Bouka Boniface ;
19— Loua-Mabika Paul ;
20— Tchicaya Jean Christophe ;
21— Makosso Pascal R.A. ;
22— Ikama-Oba François ;
23— Diafouka Bambela Edgard ;
24— Ntsalissan Gilbert ;
25— Goivande Gilbert ;
26— Okinga René ;
27— Mouateke Charles ;
28— Okabando Jean-Jules ;
29— Ndessabeka Abel Wilson ;
30— Mabassy Léonard ;
31— Fouo-Ewolo Lin ;
32— Eyeni Richard ;
33— Dzabatou Babeaux Michel ;
34 Mialoundama Pauline
35 [illegible]
36— Konko Michel
37— Mouniongui Benjamin ;
38— Nzaba-Bakala Barthélémy ;
39— Ossebi Oko ;
40— Etokabeka Patrick Albert ;
41— Bayitoukou Louyebo Jean-Pierre ;

42– Sala Godefroy Dominique ;
43– Yandza Jeanne ;
44– Solla Irénée Blandine ;
45– Kiele Atipo Jean Félix ;
46– Trigo Fernand ;
47– Abali Gilbert ;
48– Abandzounou Roch Gabriel ;
49– Akele Emmanuel ;
50– Aya Justin ;
51– Bolo Jean Paul ;
52– Bouloukouet Paul ;
53– Bozongo Damase ;
54– Dacon Dumas ;
55 –Dingue-Betekc Bernabé ;
56– Etou-Asso ;
57– Gaekou Félix ;
58– Ganga André Flamant ;
59– Gataly Jean Baptiste ;
60– Gasire Angélique ;
61– Golo Adolphe ;
62– Ibara Jean François ;
63– Ibovi François ;
64– Kissengo Charles ;
65– Leyono Albert ;
66– Louvouezo-Mahoukou André ;
67– Massamouna Simon ;
68– Massengo Donatien ;
69– Mbolo Giséie ;
70 Miere Jean-Jacques ;
71– Milongui Dississa Djibril ;
72– Moumbouza Jules ;
73– Nkaya Michel ;
74– Nzeheke Marcel ;
75– Oba Gaston ;
76– Okombi Romain ;
77– Okabando Bernadette ;
78– Diambomba Pascal ;
79– Olamba Gomez Paul ;
80– Ossengue Michel ;
81– Onka Miere François ;
82– Ikaka Martine ;
83– Ndenfa-Etsa ;
84– Tchicaya Adolphe ;
85– Paka Alexandre ;
86– Passy Omer ;
87– Yoa François ;
88– Youla Michel ;
89– Zenam Jacqueline ;
90– Agnangoye Jean-Pierre ;
91– Bikandou Gaston ;
92– Onguembi Pascal ;
93– Ngono Emmanuel ;
94– Ghamy Michel.

II--New Members

95– Mvouba Isidore ;
96– Yaka Jean Gabriel ;
97– Makosso Gaspard ;
98– Mbongo Claude ;
99– Etangabeka Georges ;
100– Mbaki Michel ;
101– Mboukou Ferdinand ;
102– Ossoba Camille ;
103– Mbaya-Mampouya Pierre ;
104– Obaya Ambroise ;
105– Gavet Jean Bernard ;
106– Mahoungou Michel ;
107– Ibombo Jean-Pierre ;
108– Miamboula Paul ;
109– Mouanda-Kouloungou ;
110– Gaentari Georges ;
111– Dikamona Gertrude ;
112– Ambali-Obenga ;
113– Ibenga Pascal ;
114– Djokani Pascal ;
115– Enangape Fidèle ;
116– Obambo Edouard ;
117– Yamando Julien ;
118– Likibi-Tsiba ;
119– Yaka Norbert ;
120– Mbo-Maba ;
121– Ngolo Pierre ;
122– Youssouf-Bakoula ;
123– Bitoumbou Jean Pierre ;
124– Djombo Henri ;
125– Lokala-Mobenza ;
126– Ekiaye-Ackoly Alphonse ;
127– Omieré Gustave ;
128– Ndaki Félix ;
129– Elenga Auguste ;
130– Okoko-Bahengue ;
131– Mbacka Georges ;
132– Ebondjo Rigobert ·
133– Ognika Wilfrid ;
134– Essema Emile ;
135– Ngassaki-Ibata ;
136– Gakosso Jean-Pierre ;
137– Dzangue Jean-Baptiste ;
138– Ossere-Mboula Jean-René ;
139– Mbongo Elisabeth ;
140– Bakima Pauline ;
141– Engabe Thérèse ;
142– Kinkela Véronique ;
143– Bibalou-Dicongo ;
144– Ngakima Alphonse ;
145– Bongouandza Emmanuel ;
146– Ondzet-Okoumou ;
147– Moukoundzi-Bakala ;
148– Mavoungou Eugène ;
149– Mondjo Jean-Paul ;
150– Ondongo Gabriel ;
151– Ibeaho Raymond ;
152– Bowao Charles ;
153– Nguesso Patrice ;
154– Mahinga J. Christophe ;
155– Saya Michel ;
156– Akouala-Mpan ;
157– Ongobo (APN) ;
158– Antillon Paul ;
159– Ntsondabeka Ferdinand ;
160– Vila Anaclet ;
161– Akondjo Jean-Christophe ;
162– Mizère Martin ;
163– Bakala Lambert ;
164– Letsiogo ;
165– Molingou Alphonse ;
166– Mbeh Hubert ;
167– Massamba-Dilou ;
168– Nkoua Joseph ;
169– Dzios Joseph ;
170– Longonda Philippe ;
171– Nguié Stanislas ;
172– Malanda Alphonse ;
173– Awoue Emile ;
174– Ntsoulou Alphonse ;
175– Ewolo Daniel ;
176– Gamba-Ndzaba Dieudonné ;
177– Loumabela Jean ;
178– Ngatsono Basile ;
179– Siale Marc ;
180– Nsana-Banzouzi ;
181– Bongo Aimé Xavier.

The Central Committee reconfirmed its confidence in Comrade Gabriel Oba-Apounou and reelected him first secretary of the UJSC CC for the new term. The Central Committee then elected from among its members a Supervision and Inspection Commission composed of five comrades and a 61-member bureau composed of the following members:

1— Andoyelle Ferdinand ;
2— Bolanzi Gérard ;
3— Bouka Boniface ;
4— Dzabatou-Babeaux Michel ;
5— Eba Sylvain ;
6— Goivande-Angoya ;
7— Ikama-Oba François ;
8— Kamara-Mamadou ;
9— Konko Michel ;
10— Loua-Mabika Paul Yves ;
11— Makosso P.R. Anselme ;
12— Mialoundama Pauline ;
13— Milandou Fulgence ;
14— Fouo-Ewolo Lin ;
15— Nianga Philippe ;
16— Ndessabeka Wilson Abel ;
17— Ngakala Michel ;
18— Mabassy Léonard ;
19— Nkoli Michel ;
20— Ntsalissan Gilbert ;
21— Nzaba-Bakala Barthélémy ;
22— Eyeni Richard ;
23— Oba-Apounou Gabriel ;
24— Okabando Jean Jules ;
25— Ossebi-Oko ;
26— Ossinonde Clément ;
27— Touanga Marcel ;
28— Trigo Fernand ;
29— Kissengo Charles ;
30— Miamboula Paul ;
31— Diambomba Pascal ;
32— Mouteke Charles ;
33— Okinga René ;
34— Diatouka-Bambela Edgard ;
35— Tchicaya J. Christophe ;
36— Sala Dominique ;
37— Ngatsé Paul ;
38— Ngokaba Emmanuel ;
39— Likibi-Tsiba Gaston ;
40— Ognika Wilfrid ;
41— Onguembi Pascal ;
42— Agnangoye Jean Pierre ;
43— Djombo Henri ;
44— Ebondzo Rigobert ;
45— Ndenda-Etsa ;
46— Aya Justin ;
47— Okombi Romain ;
48— Onka-Miere ;
49— Ikaka Martine ;
50— Bakoula-Youssouf ;
51— Gaekou Félix ;
52— Ibovi François ;
53— Abandzounou Roch Gabriel ;
54— Ibarra Jean François ;
55— Yandza Jeanne ;
56— Mbongo Elisabeth ;
57— Dikamona Gertrude ;
58— Mvouba Isidore ;
59— Mpassy Omer ;
60— Lokala-Mobeza Emmanuel ;
61— Mbeh Hubert.

The Central Committee Bureau elected a Secretariat composed of the following 14 members: 1--First CC secretary for orientation and supervision: Gabriel Oba-Apounou; 2--CC secretary for organization: Ferdinand Andoyelle; 3--CC secretary for juvenile protection, in charge of paramilitary training: Michel Ngakala; 4--CC secretary for working youth, voluntary labor: Kamara Mamadou Dekamo; 5--CC secretary for foreign affairs: Marcel Touanga; 6--CC secretary in charge of national civic service: the first secretary of the UJSC-APN [National People's Army]; 7--CC secretary for finance and equipment: Clement Ossinonde; 8--CC secretary for rural youth: Michel Nkoli; 9--CC secretary for school and university youth: Paul Ngatse; 10--CC secretary for the National Movement of Pioneers, general commissioner of pioneers: Gerard Bolanzi; 11--CC secretary for education: Emmanuel Ngokaba; 12--CC secretary for the ONSSU [National Office of Scholastic and University Sports]: Barthelemy Nzaba-Bakala; 13--CC secretary for culture, art and recreation: Fernand Trigo; 14--CC secretary for press and propaganda: Dominique Godefroy Sala.

Supervision and Inspection Commission

1--President: Bozongo Damase; 2--Vice President: Mouniongui Benjamin; 3--Standing Secretary: Miloungui Dississa; 4--Members: Mbollo Gisele, Leyono Albert.

National Commission of Pioneers

1--General Commissioner: Bolanzi Gerard; 2--Organization and Foreign Affairs: Dzangue Jean Baptiste; 3--Education: Bakana Zacharie; 4--Cultural Organization: Zonzolo Toussaint; 5--Sports Organization: Bakebadio Raymond; 6--Propaganda: Guekou Auguste Alfred; 7--Child Welfare: Obambo Edouard.

The congress expressed the support of Congolese youth for the PCT's just policy, modified by the Movement of 5 February 1979, and pledged with all Congolese youth to rally behind the PCT to achieve the goals of the First 5-Year Plan for 1982-86.

The closing ceremony was held on 14 August 1981 under the patronage of the PCT CC chairman, the president of the republic, chief of state and president of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

11915
CSO: 4719/298

PRC-CONSTRUCTED PEOPLE'S PALACE SCHEDULED FOR 1984

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 605, 15 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] When we pass by the Boulevard of Armies, and we pass by there often, we notice that a large part of the Goose Foot Forest has been cleared and enclosed with sheets of galvanized metal. What is taking place within that enclosure which no look can penetrate?

The official answer was provided on Thursday, 13 August 1981, at 10 am when Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso laid the cornerstone at the construction site of the People's Palace.

In the presence of members of the national political leadership, the National Popular Assembly and the government, and his excellency, the ambassador of the People's Republic of China, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso gave the go-ahead for the operations which will provide our party with a People's Palace to properly meet the requirements of national life in all its complexity.

Two speeches were delivered on that occasion: by the Chinese ambassador and by Maj Benoit Moundele-Ngolo, a Central Committee member and minister of public works and construction.

After reviewing Sino-Congolese cooperation, Major Moundele-Ngolo provided all useful information about the construction site in his brilliant speech.

The project's cost is estimated at 7.432 billion CFA francs, including 4.977 billion for local expenses, to be assumed by the People's Republic of the Congo.

The work will last 3 years and will include an area of more than 8 hectares, with 30,000 square meters of surface area.

The complex will include a 1,184-seat conference hall, a 500-seat lecture hall, 4 workrooms, 1 banquet hall, a 7-story administrative building and several other rooms for various purposes.

Major Moundele-Ngolo also pointed out in his speech that the crew of Chinese technicians assigned to this project were not housed in hotel rooms, but in a camp of wooden huts built opposite the construction site. This is an original, comprehensive and militant way of solving problems!

The start of this project is a significant event in the interesting and substantial history of cooperation between China and the Congo. Chinese assistance to the Congo is characterized by a sharp practical sense and an obvious concern to be useful to the Congolese Revolution and to the vast majority of the people.

The delicate architecture of the People's Palace, which will be completed at the end of 3 years, will be a dominant feature of rapidly changing Brazzaville. Beyond its esthetic aspects, this building will solve the party's many problems on the occasion of large meetings such as congresses and international conferences. Bravo for the People's Republic of China!

11915
CSO: 4719/298

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENTS SIGNED--Two loan agreements were concluded between Iraq and Saudi Arabia on one hand and the People's Republic of Congo on the other. In Baghdad, the accord-totalling 3 billion CFA francs--was signed on 24 August between Congo and the Iraqi fund for external development. The People's Republic of Congo was represented by Comrade Frederic Massenga, adviser in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while the Iraqi side was represented by (Abdul Ali al-Hambari), president of the Iraqi fund. In Riyadh, an agreement totalling 6 billion CFA francs was signed on 29 August by Comrade Didi Nicholas, adviser in the office of the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation and (Dr Kalib al-Ayimasko), deputy general director of the Saudi development fund. It is to be recalled that the loans will be used to finance the project of straightening the Congo-Ocean railroad. [Text] [AB111444 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 11 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/396

CORPSES, CONFUSION, CONFRONTATION: COUP ATTEMPT DETAILED

Paris LE MATIN in French 17, 18 Aug 81

[Article by Yves de Chazournes]

[17 Aug 81 pp 8-9]

> [Text] From 30 July to 6 August the president of Africa's most peaceful peanut nation experienced the anguish of "international subversion."
>
> Because he wanted to take a vacation and attend Lady Di's marriage in London, Sir Dawda Jawara almost lost the country of which he is president, Gambia, a 300-km stretch of riverbottom country he himself had wrested from the British crown in 1965. Marxist-Leninist rebels, certain they would get support from "socialist Africa," claimed--but a little too quickly--to have planted a revolutionary flag right in the heart of Senegal. They did not have Qadhdhafi's telephone number. This was their ruin. Yves de Chazournes gives an hour by account of the putsch which almost overthrew Africa's most peaceful "peanut state."

The sun was just rising over London. Prince Charles and Lady Diana here just finishing their wedding night. Next would come Gibraltar, the honeymoon, and vacation. For Sir Dawda Jawara, on the otherhand, the vacation suddenly came to an end. Last night, while he was sleeping after the tremendous festivities of the wedding day, he was president of the Republic of Gambia. At 60 Onnismore Gardens (London, SW 7), in the suite permanently set aside for him at the residence of the Gambian High Commissioner, a wildly agitated telephone call had just woken him from his bed: it was the vice president, Moussa Camara, who was barely in control of himself. Rebels had seized power in Banjul, the capital city; they had just made an announcement on the radio; there was fighting in the streets, there was gunfire everywhere. Communications were poor. They could be interrupted at any moment. The first thing to do was to make a written request for Senegalese assistance. But to whom could this request for assistance be brought? The Senegalese Ambassador was not even in Banjul.

Listeners in Dakar were also paying attention to Gambian radio. The young president, Abdou Diouf, towering, thin as a rake, was still almost a newcomer to the presidency. He had only held the reins of his country's leadership for exactly 7 months now,

since old Senghor had passed on the torch and turned over the government to him. The Banjul affair was to be his baptism by fire. He would be in communication with London the whole day. The ousted president asked him to move as quickly as possible. In Banjul, he had his faithful supporters to defend his legitimacy, his ministers, and he was still chief of state. He therefore officially requested him to intervene in accordance with the terms of the assistance agreement of 18 February 1965: "The Republic of Senegal and the government of Gambia, upon the request of either side, will come to each other's assistance to provide for their security and defense against any threat." As for Sir Jawara, he was going to return immediately to Banjul and put down the rebellion. That was his first statement to the press. But things were not to work out exactly as he thought. On that morning, Thursday 30 July 1981, this 57-year-old man, as elegant in a boubou [native garment] as in a suit of very fine English cut, his expression severe behind square-framed glasses, this man who has been the leader of Gambia since that country wrested its independence from the British crown in 1965, was now nothing but the "president" of a country which barely exists.

It is truly an interesting caricature of a country! The very strange and very exotic fruit of colonialism, then of the war which France and Great Britain waged on the black continent. On the map, one might say it had been cut squarely right out of the heart of Senegal, and that those who then drew its borders drew somewhat at random. It comes to an end like some kind of inflamed appendix which, if an operation is not performed immediately, is going to go into peritonitis. Indeed, it is not a country: it is a valley. The valley of the Gambia river. Not even a whole valley, just the first 300 km inland from the Atlantic. The width of this bastard state varies between 25 and 50 km, and its highest elevation is not even 90 meters. Along with Djibouti, it is Africa's Lilliput.

Coming down from St Louis in Senegal, one passes through Gambia in a trice--but with a visa--and on the far side comes to a second Senegal, Casamance. More beautiful than the first, greener, with a Club Med and mosquitos. It is as if, instead of the central massif, one were to find a whole miniature Belgium, On both sides of the border one finds the same tribes: Mandingoes, Diolas, Wolofs, the great majority of them Muslims. In Senegal French is spoken; in Gambia, English. That is all. The other differences come from 300 years of colonization. Tea on one side, wine on the other. And yet! For several years Gambia has been driving on the right and going by the metric system.

In the 18th century Great Britain, mistress of the seas, was the lawgiver on this end of the continent. The Royal Adventurers Trading to Africa, then the Royal Africa Company, had a monopoly on slave trade on the Gambia River.

In the little war between London and Paris, France won the last round; the Treaty of Versailles in 1793 resulted in an inequitable partition: Senegal to the French, the miniscule Gambia to the English. But it was not until the beginning of the 20th century that today's absurd borders were definitively inscribed on the maps. Despite all these congenital weaknesses, Gambia also had some significant strengths, at least up to last year. It was a country with no political prisoners (probably the only one on the continent) and no army. All it had was 400 to 500 "gendarmes" of the Field Forces, and a handful of policemen.

And, with a population of 500,000 at most, it had several political parties which vied for power in a gentlemen's club. In 1965, Sir Dawda Jawara, then-prime minister in the shadow of the British governor and head of the Peoples Progressive Party [PPP]

was even offered that opportunity rare in Africa of losing a referendum. And it was only 5 years later, after debates as civilized as those in Westminster, that the Gambians voted by universal suffrage to establish a republic. Gambia--neither wealthy nor poor--was able to make do with little fuss (it was the only British colonial possession where there was no armed uprising) on its few resources: ground-nuts, the sun, and contraband.

The country is in fact a sort of "duty free store," with no taxes or almost none, where gadgets from the West, bought in stupendous quantities, end up on the other side of the borders, not without first having fattened the pockets of several high officials or ministers. The very open-handed and honest Sir Jawara closed his eyes, since after all everyone was satisfied and so was Gambia. Tens of thousands of Swedes, English, and Americans found Gambia's beaches offered their pleasures at a lower cost than neighboring Casamance. The night life and Banjul prostitutes became renowned.

This then is the imaginary country which Sir Jawara had imprudently left for 5 weeks of vacation in England, after finishing a last bit of work at the OAU [Organization of African Unity] summit in Nairobi in late June. In Great Britain, his second homeland, where he pursued his studies to become Gambia's best veterinarian, he had brought with him his aide-de-camp and his wife. His second wife, Lady Djemmeh. As for his first wife, Lady Juel, he had left here in Banjul with his very numerous children, in the care of his somewhat uncouth vice-president, Moussa Camara. In fact, there was a third wife, too, from the time when he was a Christian and went by the name David. But they had divorced and she was dead. People no longer spoke of her. One wife at home, the other vacationing with him, our Muslim gentleman thus gave himself over that rainy July to his favorite sport, golf. The climax of his visit, to be sure, was Prince Charles' wedding, to which he had been invited, along with about a hundred kings and heads of state, so that Britain could proclaim loudly that, while the British Empire might be nothing more now than a faded memory, the Commonwealth was still a big flourishing family.

But he knew very well that this country he had left 5,000 km behind was not just the same as it had been before. Last October a stain besmirched its English morning-coat: the head of the Field Forces, Commander Emmanuel Mahoney, was assassinated when he discovered a conspiracy against President Jawara or when he fell into a dispute with the other plotters (it was never really established which was the case). But for the first time, the Banjul prison held a man condemned to die by hanging: the assassin of the Field Forces officer, Mustapha Danso. Himself a soldier. For the first time, two small political parties were banned: MOJA (Movement for Justice in Africa) and GSRP (Gambian Socialist Revolutionary Party). Finally, Senegalese paratroopers had landed right in the middle of town during Emmanuel Mahoney's funeral to restore order at the request of the Gambian head of state. Right away, diplomatic relations with Libya--which was identified as having instigated the conspiracy--were broken. Its embassy was then occupied by the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization] representative, who hoisted his flag to the top of the flagpole and took charge of Libya's interests.

At the end of June, Sir Jawara had scarcely left town when fresh troubles broke out. Ground-nut production had fallen from 120,000 tons to 40,000 as a result of drought; gasoline suddenly went up 50 percent on 1 July; fewer Scandinavians were coming to get tans. In short, the "peanut state" had problems. Demonstrations against the high cost of living, a taxi-driver strike in mid-July; a new Gambia, poor and mutinous,

was making its appearance, an easy victim for some African predator. But Sir Jawara continued to stay in London for Prince Charles and played golf. A very unpleasant awakening lay in store for the president on Thursday, 30 July 1981.

The same morning there was another man who suspected nothing. His name was Mbaye Mbengue. Accustomed to wearing a sparkling boubou, the constant Fernandel-like smile breaking out on his face: the Senegalese ambassador to Banjul. At the very moment the coup was breaking out, he was getting on the road with his chauffeur, his wife, and his young children. He left Dakar at 0500 to be at his office at around 0900.

If he had listened to Radio Gambia, Mbaye Mbengue would have learned instantly that on the far side of the river something very serious was afoot. At 0700, the radio station--now in the hands of the rebels--announced in fact the President Jawara had been overthrown. At 0900, a certain Kukoi Samba Sanyang spoke on the airwaves. He had created a Supreme Revolutionary Council of a dozen members with the aim of establishing revolutionary socialism in Gambia. "The dictatorship of the proletariat is going to be established under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninst party." In addition to Kukoi Samba Sanyang, the council included eight other civilians and three Field Forces officers. The Ambassador's Peugeot 604 came up to the Gambia River, and he still suspected nothing. The first ferry of the day should cross the river before 1000.

In Banjul, the rebels had already taken the airport, the ferry, and of course the national radio station. They encircles the embassies, the deluxe hotels, and the police station, which resisted. Mbaye Mbengue finally arrived at Barra, at the mouth of the Gambia, where the landing-pier is located. At that point, the river is 5 km wide. Father ahead above Banjul, one could see puffs of black smoke, and the sound of gunfire wafted over from the other side of the river. The Senegalese ambassador sent his wife and children and driver back to Dakar. And he arrived in Banjul--aboard a small motorboat, and in the midst of the bullets which splashed into the water around him--all alone.

Forty thousand inhabitants: a small capital city, rather unattrative with its ramshackle old colonial structures, its houses on pile foundations, and its miserable hovels of corrugated iron. Three or four old Ghanaian tramp steamers lay at anchor in the port. Seaside Avenue, where the Senegalese Ambassader was to make his next appearance, was the showcase of Banjul. Rows and rows of stores, food shops, and even a supermarket, as cheery as a medieval castle, which opened less than 2 years ago with the president of the republic in attendance. It was the crowning jewel, the biggest French commercial establishment in Gambia, the CFAO [French Company of West Africa].

A lengthy argument took place between Mbaye Mbengue and the rebels who homes in on him. At long last, he was escorted to his embassy, a white two-story building bristling with antennas. Dotted with specks of concrete, one might say it looked a little like a waffle sprinkled over with confectioner's sugar. The rebels strongly warned him against calling for his country's assistance. They did not know that within a few hours the Senegalese embassy was to become the general headquarters for the resistance. In Banjul, a large portion of the populace, whether voluntarily or by force, had sided with the rebellion. So had the majority of the Field Forces,

too. From atop requisitioned or stolen vehicles, the putschists--who had established their command post at the Field Forces barracks at Bakaus, in the residential suburbs about a dozen kilometers from the capital--were distributing thousands of weapons.

Very quickly, the looting began. On the avenue fronting the sea and in the main business streets, a stone's throw from the Senegalese Embassy, the first stores were burned and ripped apart. The looters, among whom were to be found children 7 and 8 years old, grabbed bottles of liquor, packs of cigarettes, hi-fi equipment. Women carried cooking equipment and small refrigerators on their heads. The first brawls broke out. By noon, there were already dozens of dead bodies on the streets. The rioters, who hardly knew how to load their rifles, were firing in all directions. The heat--it was monsoon season--was overpowering. At 0600 that morning it was already 30 degree C in the shade, with 89 percent humidity. Dead drunk, the demonstrators were killing each other for a quartz watch. They go caught in the crossfire between the putschists, who thought they were outflanked, and the loyalists who were defending themselves against the rebels. In the afternoon of the first day, the national council of the revolution made a twofold radio appeal. First of all, they ordered the looting stopped, and then called for blood donors to come to Victoria in the center of town. They also called on all the doctors in Banjul and all those who had medicine chests at home.

But the scenes of carnage were to last 2 or 3 days. CFAO's warehouses were sacked: in the midst of pools of blood lay dozens of old shoes abandoned there by the rioters. Later, a sort of clown who was well-known in the city and was the leader of the brass band for a local football team was arrested: he had killed some 10 women after having raped them, and fired on the supporters of a rival football team! And in a Peugeot 404 which had crashed into a wall were found six bodies riddled with bullets.

"Father Dear, Do Not Abandon Us"

In Dakar, not much was known of all this. In London, even less was known. But it could already be predicted that establishing a Marxist regime by force that might cut Senegal in two would not be tolerated.

By late afternoon Thursday the first Senegalese helicopter took to the air to drop paratroopers over Banjul. A frightful storm intervened, and the operation had to be delayed. Three battalions of the Senegalese army started moving during the night: commandos, paratroopers arriving from Dakar, from east of Gambia, and from Casamance. More than 1,500 men in all. Also on Thursday night the gray Boeing of the Senegalese head of state took off from Dakar-Yoff airport. It was to return at dawn the following day carrying President Jawara, who would take refuge in Abdou Diouf's palace. Meanwhile, in Banjul, the rebels were going wild. They opened the gates of the prison, a grayish ramshackle structure on the Bakaus road. Two gaily bedecked plaster mannequins--who were supposed to represent armed guards, sat enthroned at the entrance to the prison. As soon as they were freed, the 298 prisoners were recruited by the rebels, who provided them with arms. Among them was the only prisoner on death row, Mustapha Danso. He would be killed in fighting shortly after his liberation.

The Senegalese armored vehicles from Casamance rolled through the night. Friday morning, 24 hours after the coup broke out, the expeditionary force retook Yundum airport, 10 km from the capital. Commandos crossed the Gambia in inflatable boats. The Gambian president had just arrived in Dakar. He told journalists that the legitimate government had not been overthrown.

As for Kukoi Samba Sanyang, he was described as a "renowned nobody at the head of a small band hungry for power." In this country lacking in archives, where the inhabitants are not required to have identification papers, it was impossible to unearth a photo of the head of the rebellion. For a whole week, the Senegalese soldiers responsible for manning the border checkpoints would tear their hair. In reality, this 28-year-old boy was a candidate in the 1977 legislative elections. He had not obtained the minimum 5 percent of the vote that would have entitled him to get back his filing deposit. A student at Saint Augustine school, a Catholic school in Banjul, then at a small seminary, he had been destined to take the cloth. He had been converted and taken the name Dominique. A good sister who had spent several consecutive nights at the hospital for the wounded had known him back then: "He was a boy with just average gifts. He was lost from sight after he began to travel. To Moscow, where he took political studies, to Guinea (Conakry), to Libya, to Denmark."

At Victoria hospital, there was not enough medicine. There was nothing more for the urchins to eat. There was no more electricity in the city. The good sister saw more than 600 corpses in the hospital's morgue alone.

At the Senegalese Embassy, which is lodged almost right up against the Embassy of the Peoples Republic of China, those who remained loyal to the president began taking refuge. One lone minister was there. The others had disappeared. Into the bush or over to the rebel side. But nearby the police station continued to hold out.

The first Senegalese commandos to penetrate the city liberated the Senegalese Embassy from the jaws of the vise in which it was caught. In the streets, the looters who escaped the massacre resold their bottles of Chivas Regal for 3.5 dalassi (Fr 5). Still entrenched at the Bakaus camp, Kukoi Samba Sanyang and his friends tried one last maneuver: they would take some 30 Senegalese and Gambians hostage, among them officers of the Field Forces and the president's first wife, Lady Juel, and four of his children, the youngest of whom was only 6 weeks old. On the radio, for several days, one could hear the voice of Lady Juel and the crying of the young ones.

The president's wife implored him to give the order to the Senegalese army to withdraw, and the children, one after the other, would come to the microphone to say: "I beg you, father dear, do not abandon us." Before being taken to the Bakaus camp, Lady Juel was to meet with the rebel chief for the first time in one of the houses belonging to a former vice-president, Cherif Diba, founder of the principal opposition party, the National Convention Party. Later, during the investigation, Cherif Diba would defend himself: "Kukoi Sanyang came to ask me Qadhdhafi's telephone number. I told him I did not have it. He also asked me to say on the radio that I was siding with the revolution. I refused." Cherif Diba was later released. In fact, it was by telex that the rebel chief tried to make contact with the Libyan leader. And on Radio Gambia's airwaves he appealed to the "comrades in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, and the Soviet Union." But there was no answer....

[18 August 81 p 8]

> [Text] Putting down the rebellion was harder than Dakar expected. The two countries are now considering creation of "Senegambia." From the very moment the Senegalese army made its presence felt, the Gambian putsch began to turn

sour for the rebels, deprived as they were of the "revolutionary support" on which they had counted. After having recounted yesterday the blow-by-blow unfolding of the Banjul insurrection, Yves de Chazournes today fills us in on all the particulars of the retaking of power by President Jawara and his faithful allies and Senegalese protectors. Order has now been restored in Banjul. The Senegalese army is not occupying the country, but it is attending to everything. It is already thinking in terms of "Senegambia."

Friday evening, a communique from the office of the president of the republic of Senegal announced the Gambian rebellion. But it was not until the following day that Abdou Diouf, the new president, would announce on television that the Senegalese army had intervened.

Friday afternoon, 20 km from Banjul out in the sea, 83 Senegalese, mostly fishermen and traveling salesmen, were taken hostage. They would not be freed until the following Thursday, bearded, dressed in rags, and starving.

In camouflage gear, the Senegalese continued their slow advance. The resistance was much greater than Dakar wanted to admit. During the night, a Puma helicopter crashed off the port of Banjul with 18 men abroad. It was not clear what had happened. Had the craft been hit by the rebels? Had the pilot made an error? Only one commando, wounded, make it back to shore after a 2-hour swim. Later in the day, the bulk of the Senegalese army finally crossed Denton Bridge, which connects the little island where the center of town is located with the suburbs. But it would take several more hours to occupy the studios of Radio Gambia which the rebels sacked before abandoning. But these latter had a mobile transmitter mounted on a blue Lada from which they continued to broadcast for 48 hours. At regular intervals, the voices of the president's children filled the airwaves. Nearly 90 corpses rotting in the streets of Banjul were buried in a communal grave. Others were thrown into the sea by bulldozer. Impeccable in his battle-dress, Major Won, who headed operations in Banjul, said several days later: "I filled my trucks full of them." The final tally was 600 dead in Banjul alone.

Sunday 2 August: in the afternoon a Senegalese military aircraft brought Sir Dawda Jawara to Banjul airport. There was hardly anyone there to greet him. Only a handful of Field Forces men had remained loyal. Abdullah Mboup, the head of the retreating soldiers, was himself very downcast. He had not even had time to remove the boubou he had hurriedly pulled over his uniform. But there was the Senegalese Ambassador, still smiling. His white chancery had become sanctuary. One after the other, the ministers emerged from the shadows and sought refuge with him. Sir Jawara himself stayed with the ambassador for 4 nights.

Everyone slept on the carpet.

Senegalese soldiers succeeded in repulsing hundreds of rebels towards the residential neighborhoods of Bakaus and Sera Kunda. On Monday 3 August the Gambian head of state issued his third appeal in less than 48 hours on a privately owned radio station, Radio Sid, which had been established several years back by an old Swedish adventuress.

He had lost his legendary placidity. He asked his people to believe in him, and called on the "group of armed criminals and lunatics financed by their foreign masters" to surrender. He described Kukoi Sanyang and his gang as "sadistic buffoons."

In Dakar, the word had already been out for 2 days that all the trouble was over. But fighting continued to rage. The losses sustained by the Senegalese army continued to rise. Now there was talk of 30 deaths. LE SOLEIL, Dakar's most popular newspaper, announced on Tuesday, finally, and all in the same breath: the attempted coup in Gambia, the intervention of the Senegalese army, and the return to calm "without the spilling of blood."

The newspaper's editorial writer burst forth with the following: "Behind the weak nonentity which is Kukoi Samba Sanyang lurks the hideous and terrifying shadow of the ogre that was going to devour Gambia like an appetizer before feasting on Senegal as the main course. No, the delicate finger [of Gambian territory] inside Senegal must not be transformed into the dagger planted in the heart of our country."

With utmost secrecy, Great Britain dispatched to the scene a commando unit of the elite sharpshooters of the SAS, the Special Air Service. It was they who, on Wednesday 5 August, freed the president's wife and children. They and the 15 members of the intervention group of the Senegalese national constabulary, a team modeled closely on the French GIGN [expansion unknown]. Not a shot was fired in the operation, and the following day, when all the other hostages were freed (in all there had been more than 160), the Senegalse soldiers remained immobile as the few rebels who had still been entrenched in the Field Forces camp at Bakaus passed in front of them. "If one of my men had fired, it would have been a massacre," said the impeccable Major Won the following day. Impeccable and gallant: it was he who took the two Jawara babies in his arms while, under his astonished gaze, the president and his first wife embraced long and tearfully.

That is not quite the end of the story, but already the winds have changed in Banjul. The Field Forces suddenly have brand new uniforms. By contrast, at the reception desk of the Hotel Sunwind, in the midst of piles of cartridges and broken glass, there is an old uniform, a pair of boots, and a Kalachnikov. The tawdry finery of one, ten, a hundred rebels who would reappear in their civilian clothes and swear they were not involved in the coup. The heavyset Spaniard who manages this Swedish hotel which has no tourists because the season is over laments: "As soon as the Senegalese leave, it is going to start all over again. It has nothing to do with Libyans or anyone else, it is among Gambians."

Other deluxe hotels served as refuges for some hundreds of Europeans cloistered there for a week. One hundred sixty people were packed like sardines in the residence of the United States Ambassador. But few foreign houses were looted. "They had given instructions not to touch the/ toubabs (Europeans). /At least it was not a Kolwezi."

The following Saturday, however, a giant RAF Hercules began to shuttle between Dakar and Banjul to evacuate hundreds of Europeans. Mostly tourists, but also some residents. While the hunt for the rebels continued, life began to return to normal despite the curfew and the Panhard light machinegun fire which streaked through the city.

At the /Texaco/ bar (right beside a filling station pump, to be sure) today's heros in uniform, who will probably be despised tomorrow, cruise for pretty Gambian girls. The Senegalese army is no longer an army of occupation, even if it attends to everything, literally everything. In his victory press conference, Sir Jawara, surrounded by his new Senegalese pretorian guard, announced breathelessly that from now on the security services of the two countries would be merged.

It was the beginning of a Senegambia which existed for 25 years at the end of the 18th century. But the two countries will still be separate for a long time to come: a small country wedged inside a large one and obliged to have a regime compatible with it. "We, the Senegalese, find the Gambians to be idiots. And they look on us as sharpies. But in truth we are all each other's relatives and obliged to live together."

The head of the CFAO, a solid and thundering Falstaff from Ardeche, is the consul of France, Belgium, and Denmark. On the wall of his office are hung a swarm of diplomas and proclamations conferred on Mr Hubert Berge. The most handsome of these awards is the National Order of the Lion of Senegal. Indeed, perhaps it is he who is the real president of this awkward little republic.

Established nearly 100 years ago in Gambia, the CFAO, with its antique counters exuding the colonial atmosphere, now has a turnover larger than the national budget. For more than 30 years, Hubert Berge has been giving the orders, keeping open house, regaling ministers and ambassadors behind the scenes and seeing them pass through his office. In other words, he knows the country. For him, as for the Senegalese representative, Mbaye Mbengue, there is no doubt that the armed coup attempt was engineered from outside.

Libya? No one says it officially, not even Sir Jawara. But everyone thinks so. And it is true that the Gambians and Senegalese recruited by "the ayatollah of Kaolak," (a city 150 km from Dakar) were trained in Libyan camps. Today, that ayatollah, (as he is nicknamed) a certain Ahmed Niasse, is in prison in Niger. "And then you have heard this story about the Ladas which fires everyone's imagination here in Banjul!"

Forty-eight hours before the coup, in fact, about 60 Ladas of every color (it is a sort of Fiat 124 built in the USSR) had been offloaded with unusual haste from a Soviet steamer. After having vanished as if by magic, they resurfaced the morning of the putsch in the hands of the rebels who used them to distribute arms to the population. Perhaps, after all, they had been stolen: no one knows. The Lada distributor, a Lebanese, cannot be found. All these unregistered Ladas were later brought back to the Field Forces camp at Bakaus.

As for the 3,000 Kalachnikovs found by the Senegalese, they all had been numbered and indeed came from the Bakaus armory. In 1977, the Soviets, and later the Chinese, had delivered several shipments to Gambia.

Colonel Ngom, the leader of the Senegalese contingent in Gambia, a pudgy and heavily perfumed man with his Bigeard cap is jubilant: he mounted his operation the way he wanted to do it. "According to my methods and in the way I learned at Pau." It was there, at Bearn, that he studied. He did not need the French. "We only took care of the logistics," I was told on the telephone by post captain Bonnavita, who commands the 1,300 French soldiers in Dakar. "Munitions, medical supplies, a little assistance."

At Barra, at the mouth of the Gambia, Senegalese soldiers had dislodged three Gambians bearing arms the other night. At the Gambian police station where I happened to be at the time they were beaten unmercifully for a quater of an hour. It was just in the next room. When the howling became too loud, someone closed the door behind me.

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MATCHET'S DIARY: DETAILS ON COUP ATTEMPT GIVEN

London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Aug 81 pp 1914-1916

[Article by Banjul]

[Text]

THERE WERE two significant things about the reopening of the Gambian Parliament last week. Instead of five opposition members sitting opposite the government front bench, there were only three: Sherrif Dibba and Gibou Jagne are in detention.

An empty chair was left symbolically where Sherrif Dibba usually sits. Secondly, at the front of the distinguished visitors' seats was a senior Senegalese officer in camouflage uniform. President Jawara, who used to take pride in driving about his capital without any sort of escort, was preceded on his way to Parliament by a Senegalese armoured car.

The Presidential address was delivered quietly, without any oratorical flourishes but with an emotional intensity when he spoke of the aborted coup.

Parliament would not be open at all, he said, if "that dastardly act perpetrated by a small group of irresponsible renegades and traitors who completely disturbed the civil order, peace and tranquillity of our nation had succeeded . . . the aim of those traitors was to destroy all the cherished institutions that we, the government and people of this country, have all laboured so hard to establish and then to impose on us an alien system by the use of force . . . my government was not prepared simply to hand over the authority that had been vested in us by our people. By the grace of God we managed to survive the crisis.

"The unfortunate eight-day episode has made an ugly addition to this country's history, and our international image of a peaceful and stable nation has been badly tarnished.

"It is indeed regrettable that a handful of rebellious individuals has been to wreak such havoc on our nation in their attempt to destroy some of the basic things that the vast majority of Gambians cherish most. They denied innocent Gambians their right to life and murdered our fellow citizens. They refused to respect the right of ownership of property. They destroyed homes of innocent people, stole cars and looted shops, and in their attempt to impose a new government and political system on our people they were denying them the fundamental right of political participation that is guaranteed by our democratic system of government in our Constitution.

"In the aftermath of this threat to our internal security some have asked whether it would not be appropriate at this time to consolidate both the power of the state and the power of the executive. Let me state categorically and unequivocally that the system of democracy that has always existed will prevail. There will be no dictatorship in The Gambia — neither by President, nor by government, nor by proletariat. There is no room in this country for Marxism-Lennism as a form of government.

"Apart from the fact that the necessary precondition of an industrialised proletariat does not exist, the basic tenets of this doctrine are inimical to some of our most fundamental traditional values.

"For one thing The Gambia and Gambians will never tolerate a socio-political

system that prevents them from pursuing their religious beliefs. Some have called the rebellious activity a revolution purely to glorify the whole affair. It was merely anarchy caused by lawless, trigger-happy criminals who, because of their individual and collective inadequacies to face up to the challenges and sacrifices of independence, had abdicated their responsibility to themselves and to their country . . ."

The President listed the large amounts of aid that had been offered by international agencies and by individual countries, including $10m. by Saudi Arabia and an unquantified amount of medical supplies by Nigeria. He then dealt at length with the objectives of the second five-year plan (which will be the subject of a later article in *West Africa*). The President raised a cheer when he referred to "the timely assistance afforded to my government during the recent crisis by my friend and brother President Abdou Diouf and the government of the Republic of Senegal on the basis of the 1965 agreement on mutual defence assistance."

Apart from legal considerations there was a moral obligation: because the security of Senegal and the The Gambia are inextricably linked they could not condone the usurpation of power by the rebels. "Thus, their magnanimous gesture of assistance during the critical period, for which we give them deepest thanks, calls for all Gambians to respond in like manner and play their own part in cementing further Sene-Gambian co-operation."

The President said that what was needed were qualities of commitment, self-sacrifice and discipline, both in the political leaders and in the people to whom they gave an example. "The eight-day nightmare we endured should serve to underscore for each and every one of us the priceless value of our democracy . . . although the country has returned to normality, the problem is far from over. In order to guarantee peace and stability in the country we must maintain continued vigilance and ensure that we do not rest on our laurels and allow hostile forces to develop in our midst again."

When the President left, Parliament turned to its normal business. It is an indication that the crisis is over that the first question on the order paper referred to the need for a better fence around the Fort Louvel Monument in Stanley Street, Banjul. The matter was receiving the attention of the government, said the reply.

How the word was spread

THE VOICE announcing the rebellion to the world early on Thursday morning was that of Alhaji Soso Ismaila, a staff announcer of Radio Gambia. He told me that as he and a technician arrived at the radio station at about 5.30 am six or seven young men with guns surrounded them and pushed into the studio with them. A script was put into his hands and he was ordered to read it. He protested that he was too nervous with all the guns about and anyway they always started with a recorded reading from the Koran, which he proceeded to put on. This infuriated the gunmen and it had to come off. He then read the script, announcing that a National Revolutionary Council had taken over, suspending the National Assembly, and so on.

One of the young gunmen was Kukoi Samba Sanyang (I am now persuaded that "Kukoi" is a better spelling than "Kekoi", though it is pronounced "Kekoi" and it is true that it means "clean" or "spotless"). He then read his own script.

He was very nervous, Alhaji Ismaila said, but clearly in command. He was frequently at the broadcasting station after that, closely dictating what the hostages were forced to say on the air, including Lady Jawara and her children, who were treated roughly, much to the distress and anger of the staff.

On the Saturday a Sengalese armoured car appeared on the road outside and opened fire on the radio station, but it was not stormed. One technician, Mr. Bamba Sallah, was wounded and later died in hospital. On Saturday night the transmitter at Bonto was damaged by gunfire and no further broadcasts went out. The station was not "liberated" until the Monday. The radio staff thought that stories about Sanyang being able to continue broadcasting from some sort of mobile transmitter were false. [A thought: would it not be a good idea for radio stations in coup-prone countries to have a hidden button somewhere which when pushed in emergencies

broke something vital and put the station out of action, at least for some hours? This could prove a serious handicap to coup-makers.]

MOJA leader was shot

SANYANG had, it is believed, no connection with the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA). The Gambian leader of MOJA, "King Koro" Sallah, was convicted earlier this year of possessing illegal weapons (a handful of hunting cartridges) and sentenced to a fine. He refused to pay and spent one night in prison before someone else paid. He has now almost certainly been killed. He was shot by loyal police early in the rebellion in circumstances that are not clear. He was taken to hospital but discharged himself, presumably fearing he would be arrested if he stayed. His family now believe he is dead.

His younger brother, Nyanga Sallah, also died tragically. He was a student and a first-class football player just back from Amsterdam and not involved in anything. He was arrested, on the Thursday and held for the night in an overcrowded cell in which he died of suffocation.

The full story of this "black hole of Calcutta scandal" has not yet been told but deserves investigation. Some say that as many as 20 died in that cell, while awaiting interrogation by the Senegalese. A few more facts about Sanyang, gathered from a young man who comes from the same village. He is disliked on his home territory "because of his lies and his lusts". He spent some time in Guinea where he learnt his revolutionary ideas. He has a great admiration for President Sékou Touré and speaks fluent French.

No insurance on "rebellion"

FINALLY, I went to see Mr. Omar Dibba, managing director of the Gambian National Insurance Company, expecting to find him a worried man, having nightmares about the cost of all those burnt-out and looted supermarkets, wrecked and stolen cars, and vandalised houses. However, he was cheerful. He explained that all his policies like most insurance policies, allow damage by "riot, strikes, civil commotion" and some other things, but they exclude "rebellion". In his view, what happened in The Gambia was a "rebellion" and he plans to repudiate all claims. "I shall not have to pay a single butut," he said.

The matter may be tested in the courts. However, even if the decision goes against him, this would not be a disaster for the state-owned Gambian National Insurance Company. Like all major insurance companies, it has reinsurance treaties overseas to help it bear a big loss. The result would only be difficulties in renegotiating these treaties. Meanwhile every time a politician or commentator mentions "rebellion" or "the rebels", there is a song in Mr. Dibba's heart.

CSO: 4700/460

BRIEFS

ARCHBISHOP ADVOCATES CHURCH INVOLVEMENT--Accra, September 1--Most reverend Ishmael Samuel Lemaire was enthroned as fifth Anglican archbishop of the province of West Africa at a ceremony at Accra cathedral at the weekend. Earlier the new archbishop, a Ghanaian, told a synod of the Accra diocese that religion and politics had the common objectives of ensuring the welfare of the people and there was a need for interaction between them. Those who said religion and politics did not mix want "to rob religion of its relevance and practicality", the archbishop said in a reference to politicians who warned the church to stay out of politics. "The church will be guilty of dereliction of duty if it does not actively involve itself with all the interests and occupations of the people", Archbishop Lemaire added. Critical problems now confronting Ghana stressed the need for the church to advance into politics, science and education from which it appeared to ahve been expelled, he said. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 Sep 81 p 13]

CSO: 4700/463

RELATIONS WITH FRENCH SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT SEEN AS QUESTION MARK

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3341, 10 Aug 81 p 1819

[Excerpts] Mr. Sékou Touré said prior to a meeting with Mr. Guy Penne (Mitterrand's advisor on African affairs), that he was "ready to co-operate with any French government". Yet since his government has so far kept quiet on the outcome of his talks with Francois Mitterrand's emissary, the possible turns of Franco-Guinea relations remain unsure.

Commercial exchanges

Some political analysts feel that insofar as she has economic interests in Guinea, it is in the interests of France to improve her bilateral co-operations with the Conakry regime. However, the volume of commercial exchanges between the two countries has decreased since they broke up diplomatic ties in 1965. Guinea's agricultural output is presently assessed as nil in terms of cash crops such as cocoa and coffee. Collective farming killed the production of bananas which used to be exported to France. Apart from FRIGUIA, a joint venture French-built bauxite plant located in Fria, there is little French capital invested in Guinea. Most French companies that were once established in Guinea have long since moved their assets into neighbouring countries. Following Giscard's official visit in December, 1978, a few French companies hesitatingly tested the Guinean ground, but foreign exchange red tape seems to hinder their progress.

On the cultural front, there has been no meaningful progress since 1965, save the fact that an agricultural institute located in Faranah (Mr. Sékou Touré's home town) was named after Valery Giscard D'Estaing. The French language has not been taught in Guinea at the primary school level during the last decade. Books, any sort of books, are simply not on the Guinean market, and the existing French Cultural Centre is strictly reserved for the tiny community of French ex-patriates.

Lots of imagination and goodwill is needed on both sides to build a new base for co-operation between Guinea and France under the new socialist administration.

CSO: 4700/463

BRIEFS

TOURE CALLS FOR FEDERATION--Livingstone, Zambia, August 27--Visiting Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Touré today called for the formation of a federation of Southern African states to fight apartheid and to promote economic development in the region. "If such a federation was formed, the future would look bright in occupied Namibia (South-West Africa), and apartheid South Africa can quickly join the federation once liberated", Mr. Sekou Touré said as he arrived at Livingstone airport. The visiting leader, accompanied by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, also said such a federation should have acommon currency. Mr. Kaunda endorsed the idea, saying he would suggest it to his counterparts in the Southern African region. He said he would be interested in a federation foreign minister's post. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 28 Aug 81 p 21]

CSO: 4700/463

VIEIRA PRAISES ROLE OF USSR, CUBA IN SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 8

[Excerpt] "Let us make of the PAIGC the party of all the heroes and the fighters for freedom. All comrades must experience, through the PAIGC, the moving force of our revolution which brought about the independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. It was the only liberation movement on the west coast of Africa that achieved independence with arms in hand." This statement was made by commandant Joao Bernardo Vieira at the opening session of the first national conference of the party in the FARP [Revolutionary People's Armed Forces] which was held yesterday and should end today.

With the participation of many hundreds of delegates from all the military units in the country, the conference assumed a special meaning today, following the 14 November events and when efforts are being concentrated on the preparations for the party's extraordinary congress.

"We shall not allow anyone to prevent us from achieving our goals," Comrade Nino said, stressing that at this time our task is to build the country. "We must be vigilant, because the enemy appears under many guises. We cannot jump on the trampoline, but must constantly go ahead, and this is one of the best teachings Cabral left us." Comrade Nino added: "As Cabral used to say, only we can build things, and only we can destroy everything. When we discover that there are people who do not work well, we should expel them and replace them with those who have proved themselves better."

In reference to Guinea-Bissau's economic situation, the chairman of the revolutionary council, who was accompanied by Comrades Victor Saude Maria, deputy chairman of the council, Paulo Correia, member of the revolutionary council and minister of the armed forces and other high military officials, mentioned the Naguicave situation as an example of the lack of responsibility in how things were carried out by the deposed regime. "Everything was done to favor Cape Verde."

"We must consolidate the party in the FARP," Comrade Nino said, "so that all comrades are aware of it and thus prevent cases of corruption, ambition and other evils."

At another point, Comrade Nino stated: "We gratefully acknowledge the support of the socialist countries, mainly the Soviet Union and Cuba. Our solidarity and

cooperation will continue to increase. We would like them to feel in Cabral's land as they do in the Soviet Union, homeland of Lenin, and Cuba, homeland of Fidel."

In presenting his report as minister of the armed forces, Comrade Paulo Correia analyzed the role of the FARP at this particular time and the prospects ahead.

"The task of defending our territorial integrity against internal and external enemies demands sacrifices, and love for the homeland. Referring to the importance of the conference, Comrade Correia said that it was made possible by the 14 November movement, which put the party on the right road.

CSO: 4728/131

BRIEFS

MOSCOW BOOK FAIR--The Republic of Guinea-Bissau will be represented at the third Moscow book and record exhibition to be held from 2 to 8 September. Comrade Duco Castro Fernandes, in charge of the department of publishing and circulation of books and records (DEDILD) and head of the cultural center, left Bissau for the USSR. He told us before leaving that his trip to Moscow will permit the exchange of experiences with representatives from other countries and publishing houses and will reinforce the ties with the Soviet publishing house Mescskniga, which recently proposed to initiate an advertising campaign to bring our books to the attention of other publishers. He will also take advantage of his stay in the USSR to select a number of Soviet books to be translated into Portuguese so they can be more widely accessible to Guinean readers. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Aug 81 p 3]

STUDENTS TO USSR--A group of 46 students from Guinea-Bissau left yesterday for the Soviet Union to attend various intermediate and higher courses. Another group of 46 students will leave next week for that country as well, while the confirmation for the departure of 30 more students who will enroll in professional courses is awaited. Of the first two groups totaling 96 individuals, 40 were awarded scholarships by the Soviet Government, while the rest are the recipients of grants contributed by the mass organizations, by the Guinea-Bissau-USSR Friendship Association and other international organisms. The award of a considerable number of scholarships by the USSR is aimed at helping our country to urgently train the cadres who are indispensable to the goals of national reconstruction. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Aug 81 p 8]

FRENCH JEEP DONATION--In a ceremony held day before yesterday at the port of Bissau the French Government offered 50 Citroen military jeeps (Mehari type) to the Revolutionary People's Armed Forces. Present at the ceremony were Comrade Paulo Correia, minister of the armed forces and other officials from the FARP general staff, besides Comrade Julio Semedo, secretary general for foreign affairs, and, for the French side, French charge d'affaires Robin and a representative from the cooperation center. Robin stressed that this gesture symbolizes the French Government's willingness to help our people overcome some difficulties in the field of transportation. Comrade Paulo Correia thanked the French Government for this praiseworthy initiative, stating that the vehicles will be used for the efficient mobilization of our armed forces in carrying out the noble mission to defend and protect our sovereignty. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Aug 81 p 8]

GDR DONATION--The GDR recently offered the government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau a donation in the amount of 1 million dollars (about 35 million Guinean pesos), composed of 1,200 tons of cement, 4 cement-mixing machines and 20 sewing machines. The goods arrived in Bissau on the German ship "Anton Saefkow." This donation is proof of the traditional ties of cooperation, friendship and solidarity between the two countries, parties and governments, forged and cemented during the long years of our struggle for national liberation. It should be noted that the GDR has been one of the nations which have contributed the most to our country, while GDR technicians have significantly contributed to the development of Guinea-Bissau in the fields of livestock, industry, energy, education, health and information. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 8]

PORTUGUESE CC NEWSPAPER CELEBRATION--The PAIGC will be represented at the celebrations organized by the newspaper AVANTE, organ of the Portuguese Communist Party, to be held in Lisbon from 4 to 6 September. The party representative will be Comrade Helder Proenca from the information and propaganda department of the CNG [National Council of Guinea] secretariat. Our party will set up a stand with a photo exhibition and documents on our armed struggle for national liberation and on the 14 November events. The celebrations will also include a small theater that will present a cultural program related to African cinematography. A number of films will be shown that will focus on the achievements of the young Portuguese-speaking African nations. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 3]

RICE SHIPMENT--A shipment of 10,000 tons of rice is being offloaded in the port of Bissau, 5,000 of which were donated by the Pakistani Government to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, while the rest were bought from that country by our government. According to statistics provided by the Ministry of Trade, Fisheries and Artisans, this rice shipment will satisfy the needs of the population for approximately 3 months, that is, until the time of this year's harvest. This shipment is the result of a mission to Pakistan last March. It should be noted that the arrival of 10,000 more tons of rice is awaited, the initial transaction having involved 20,000 tons. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 8]

DELEGATIONS TO USSR, PORTUGAL--After having participated in the assembly of the founders of the Estrela do Mar mixed Guinea-Bissau-USSR fishing company, which was held in Moscow from 7 to 14 August, a delegation from our country returned to Bissau yesterday. It was led by Comrade Godinho Gomes, secretary general of the Ministry of Commerce, Fisheries and Artisans. According to his statements, the results of the assembly were positive and will permit the further development of the Estrela do Mar company, as well as expand cooperation in the administrative field. On his way back from the USSR, Comrade Gomes visited Portugal at the head of a trade delegation which established contacts with the state secretariat for trade, the state secretariat for fisheries and other Portuguese Government departments. At the same time, a delegation from the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau visited Portugal to open negotiations with Portuguese banks for a line of credit that will permit the importation of goods to Guinea-Bissau. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Aug 81 p 8]

DELEGATION TO DPRK--A Guinea-Bissauan delegation from the Ministry of Rural Development is in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to participate in a meeting of the nonaligned and developing countries related to programs aimed at

developing agricultural and food production. Our delegation includes Comrades Antonio Mandinga, director general of livestock services and Roberto Cuino, director of SUINAVE [expansion unknown], who left Bissau last Wednesday. At this symposium, which will be held from 26 to 31 August, Guinea-Bissau's representatives will draw attention to our strategy to increase production, our limitations and the successes achieved in developing rice growing, and the increase in irrigated and cultivated areas. According to Comrade Antonio Mandinga, this meeting is aimed at pointing out that developing countries must study the methods to achieve self-sufficiency in food production. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Aug 81 p 3]

CULTURAL DELEGATION TO USSR--A cultural delegation from our country composed of 56 persons, including the ballet "This is our Beloved Country," the national orchestra, representatives from the national film institute and two painters, left on 21 August for the Soviet Union for approximately 15 days. The delegation is led by filmmaker Sana N'Hada. According to information received from Comrade Luisa Borges, director general for culture, the Guinean artists will give shows in various cities of the USSR. An exhibition of paintings from our country will also be held. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 3]

CSO: 4728/131

FORMATION OF JOINT ASSOCIATION WITH LIBYA REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Aug 81 pp 1, 6, 8

[Text] The first association between African countries to be established in Madagascar was born on 20 March. This is the National Association for Malagasy-Libyan Friendship, which was introduced to the press by the honorary president, CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] member Marojama Razanabahiny, and the president, Minister Koussay Said Ali, at Tsimbazaza Palace.

The objectives of the association are the consolidation and improvement of friendship and understanding in the relations between the Malagasy and Libyan peoples. These relations are founded on the views shared by the two presidents in the ideological and political domain as well as in the social and economic fields.

But let us look at the history of the association.

Diplomatic relations between Libya and Madagascar began to intensify in 1973, when Malagasy diplomacy opened up in all directions.

Thus the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries go back to 1974, to the time of the official visit by Mr Didier Ratsiraka, then minister of foreign affairs. Since then, the ties of friendship and brotherhood between our two countries have continued to improve; and the first visit to Madagascar by a Libyan delegation led by Minister Abdul Majid in 1977 confirmed those good relations. Thus, the joint commission between our two governments was created in order to promote cooperation between our two peoples.

At the time of the first meeting of the commission in 1978 in Antananarivo, it was agreed that a Libyan-Malagasy friendship association would be created.

Thus, on 20 March 1981, a meeting of members of the CSR, notably the presidents of the national revolutionary organizations of the Front and the ministers, was held at the ministry of foreign affairs, in order to create the executive bureau, which was elected from among the founding members. Those elected were Razanabahiny Marojama, honorary president; Koussay Said Ali, president; Seramila Beza and Todiarivo Pierre, vice-presidents; Rajaonson Francois and Heurtier Georges, secretaries-general; Leaby Jean Bosco and Randria Rene, treasurers; and Razafindrazaka Laurent and Soudjay Bachir Adehame, advisers.

The association, since its creation, has established a program of activities primarily involved with the creation of sections within the decentralized communities sensitization and education of the popular masses about the political and social life of Libya, by means of films, expositions, conferences, the organization of demonstrations of friendship on Libya's national day, Libyan anniversaries, or historic dates in Libya's history, and the exchange of cultural delegations, athletic teams.... It should be stressed that anybody who applied for membership (temporary headquarters at the ministry of youth) and sponsored by a revolutionary organization can join the association, which also accepts supporting members and sustaining members. There are no fees to be paid. However, members will be asked to participate voluntarily in specific activities as they come up.

It should be noted that the Libyan-Malagasy association, the counterpart to our own, already exists in the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriya, and its president is Mohamed Chouedi, secretary of the people's committee on information.

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CSO: 4719/336

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FOR SOUTH DESCRIBED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 6 Aug 81 pp 1, 3-4, 6

[Excerpts] In the Toliara faritany [higher administrative unit], reputed to be a vast garden of projects, a new factory is not necessarily one more factory. If, when SUMATEX [Southern Madagascar Textile] opens its doors, the SNHU [New Oil Works Company (of Toliary)] is closing down or "Toly" is slowing down operations, one has difficulty seeing what real economic boom the region can expect.

And yet, ever since the South has existed, all officials have dreamed, promised and sometimes even "felt and seen" the signs pointing to authentic development. Even so, it is not surprising that for the inhabitants of the region, hope is not necessarily a project. Not much water flows under the bridges in the region, but a lot will flow before Sakoa, Manantenina and other Mandrare look like a concrete reality to the people of the South.

"Tulear is a city in the midst of full development. For once, this is not the usual official trite statement, but rather, the truth, which is strikingly obvious to the visitor. It is impossible not to be struck by the many construction sites around the young city."

This was the impression of a journalist reporting from the capital of the South 30 years ago. When leafing through the old newspapers and rereading reports and studies from the last 50 years, one is impressed by the enthusiasm of the successive leaders over the future of the city and its region.

Every time, the initial thrust was there.

That may very well be, but a close examination of the economic situation of the faritany and more particularly, of the Toliara region, prevents one from being so categorical and enthusiastic.

Naturally, there are encouraging signs, a manifest resumption of activity, despite the national situation. Unfortunately, the accomplishments, whether recent or from the past, lose their steam and fail to maintain their cruising speed. If there is not some remedy, it is to be feared that a new factory will not necessarily be one more factory!

Sufficient

The South, and the Toliara region in particular, is basically agricultural, even if that dependency tends to be attenuated with units such as Toly, which relies on imported raw materials or the Star Breweries project. The SNHU, for example, was totally inactive in April because of the impossibility of obtaining peanuts. There has been a spectacular drop in production due to the drought, but also due to new cultural orientations on the part of farmers. Henceforth, the SNHU should grow its own peanuts and become involved in cottonseed in order to be able to maintain an adequate level of refining. Other causes of its current problems are the age of the oilworks' equipment and the difficulty in finding spare parts.

This interruption in local raw materials should not affect SUMATEX, which relies on cotton from the South in order to operate normally. The chairman of the faritany executive committee, Jean Baptiste Ernest, is ready, if necessary, to issue an order banning the shipping of Toliara cotton out of the faritany, so anxious is he to see that brand-new plant operate normally and not follow the pattern of the others.

However, the faritany's farm production is worrisome, even if one can expect better results this year than in previous years because of favorable rainfall. Little rain is needed in the South in order for it to "flourish: 100 mm a month from December to March, or an average of some 3 mm a day. This is adequate if labor, the supply of quality seed and the certainty of a profitable collection follow, ensuring the region of a normal economic situation.

Drops

Cotton is grown in the province on 8,397 hectares, distributed between Samangoky (3,250), Toliara (3,802), Ihosy (795) and Sodemo (600). In 1980, production was 4,412 tons in Samangoky, 1,529 tons in Toliara (the difference is striking, given the greater cultivated area), 618 tons in Ihosy and 641 tons in Sodemo.

During the same year, the area in peanuts amounted to 5,592 hectares, including 3,692 hectares in Toliara, 700 in Morondava and 1,200 in Tolagnaro. Production was 2,383 tons, 560 tons and 960 tons respectively, with average yields ranging from 640 kilograms per hectare to 800 kilograms per hectare.

The faritany does not grow enough rice for its own needs. The crop covers 21,853 hectares (18,503 in Toliara, 1,905 in Morondava and 1,400 in Tolagnaro), for a production of 26,117 tons, 2,925 tons and 2,240 tons, or a per-hectare yield of 1.6 tons.

Cape peas have dropped drastically, even though this product was for a long time one of the South's main sources of wealth. The drought has had a great effect here: only 3,500 tons on 6,564 hectares.

Corn (16,211 tons on 23,355 hectares) and manioc (129,910 tons on 27,030 hectares) remain steady.

In the face of these difficulties experienced by the region in maintaining its farm production at an adequate level when it should normally be increasing, one can understand the concern of local manufacturers who, like those at SUMATEX, have placed big stakes on the faritany.

SUMATEX

Officials of SUMATEX, which was immediately set up as a socialist enterprise, have made and won an initial bet: In 9 months, the plant was operational after the laying of the cornerstone. This demonstrates a vigor and initiative that deserve to be emphasized, especially when brooding and anxiousness are the general tone in business circles.

This is not at all astonishing with respect to the promoters of SUMATEX, who are none other than those of SOTEMA [Majunga Textile Company].

Nevertheless, they still have to win a second wager, that of keeping SUMATEX in operation. This type of sophisticated plant, which contrasts with the region's "antiques," must operate 24 hours a day in order to maintain its profitability. If a single break in the chain should occur (supply of raw materials, energy, any social conflict, and so on), the plant would be unable to produce, to remain competitive.

The concerns of the SUMATEX officials are of two types: first of all, supplying the plant with raw cotton, from regional production, if possible, or by importing, if need be. Second, it is necessary to train a labor force reputed for its mobility and quickness to go out on strike at the slightest pretext. Will the "house style," that of SOTEMA, which was a success at Mahajanga and which naturally demands sustained efforts with respect to production, but which also provides advantageous social conditions, turn out to be effective in the South? That is somewhat of a mystery at present.

Cotton fiber needs are 2,500 tons a year, in other words, the entire production of the faritany, in order to produce 13 million meters of fabric, one-third of SOTEMA's production. Important for Toliara, SUMATEX therefore remains a modest textile unit on a national scale.

Too Much Water

The economic fallout for the region is obvious if, in addition -- as is hoped -- its existence whips up cotton production. With the exception of some specialized management personnel, all of the labor force, trained locally, is from the region. It numbers some 1,000 persons. When operating at full capacity, the monthly wage mass paid out by SUMATEX will be some 40 million Malagasy francs.

Unfortunately, the port has bogged down and no longer responds to the needs of traffic that is growing again. The draft is limited to 7.4 meters. For a single moored ship, the pier is collapsing. While it is limited to a load of 12 tons, it often has to bear 30, but is being repaired. Actually, a new port is needed at Toliara and that port will come, perhaps, if the Sakoa coal passes through it one day and if traffic from Fianarantsoa grows heavier toward the South after repair

of the Ihosy-Sakaraha road. Working conditions, labor and climatic conditions are excellent in Toliara, which is something to be taken into consideration.

Drop of Water

The hope of seeing the Malagasy South gradually emerge from a chronic underdevelopment that is more flagrant here than elsewhere because nature does not make things easier, truly exists, unless once again, the visions and mirages of which all those who have become enamored of this region derange the mind. Has the "drop of water" so long awaited in this dry, poor environment not finally grown larger? Or does every project that becomes a reality in this region, reputed to be a cemetery, conceal the extent of the problem, the exaggerated financial effort that has to be made to make the South a region like all others?

Blunders

For a long time, hope in the South has been named Sakoa (coal), Manantenina (bauxite), Tolagnaro (uranium), and so on. From the colonial administrators to the chiefs of the old provinces, the same hopes, the same dreams existed. Who then would blame the people who quite simply await a little rain, who want to think of their present rather than their future.

Other SUMATEX plants (and cotton) are needed to truly make the people of the South aware, for they face a daily reality of such a nature that it is now impossible to make them take projects for hopes, especially since the failures, like everywhere else, are abundant.

Moreover, the SUMATEX project spread like a spot of oil, bringing about the construction of a new thermal generating station by JIRAMA [Malagasy Electricity and Water Company]. The station supplies the city and shows that if one will indeed take the trouble and if the necessary financial means are brought into play, the water problem could be solved. At 70 meters, SUMATEX found a flow of 120 cubic meters per hour. The only problem has to do with the evacuation of the water.

One of the special features of SUMATEX is the absence of the finishing of fabric. It is sent to SOTEMA, by ship, to be delivered for consumption after printing. Moreover, SUMATEX produces basic, low-cost articles for local consumption, with the more luxurious items kept for export, whether made by SOTEMA or COTONA [Antsirabe Cotton Industry].

Alongside this "real" factory, the region's best, it is said and which undeniably gives hope to faritany officials and to the people of Toliara as well, the other industrial units seem to vegetate. Some, like Toly, await a real takeoff not helped by the contingencies of supplies or social conflicts. Others, like the SNHU, are determined to engage in peanut production in order to remain active.

Port Lives Again

When building goes well, it is said, everything goes well. That is not totally true in Toliara, but it is certain that the sites are busy, as busy as required by arrivals of construction materials. While SUMATEX has experienced no halt in

construction, the same cannot be said of the CUR [Regional University Center], the future covered stadium, the pedagogical center, all of which face problems with the supply of cement, iron bars, and so on.

And yet, the port is not stagnant, another encouraging sign of this resumption of activity at the "port" of Toliara. The congestion of Toamasina and Manajanga sends to Toliara goods in transshipment, coffee for the United States, for example, without counting large amounts of equipment and materials going to SUMATEX, Star, OMIPRA [expansion unknown] (engaged in the Bezaha operation) and to Touzet International.

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CSO: 4719/339

BRIEFS

MOSLEM ASSEMBLY--Madagascar's Muslims, who comprise 20 percent of the population, are represented, in the religious assembly of their Indian Ocean co-religionists being held presently on the Isle of Mauritius, by Jailany Slaim, head of the social, coordination, and external relations committee of the national bureau of Mahajanga of the Malagasy Islamic Cultural Association, and by Sahady Ibrahim, president of Skoto Sikam Madagascar. As it was explained to us by the two Malagasy delegates before their departure yesterday for Port Louis (Isle of Mauritius), the aim of the meeting is "to bring young Muslims together so they can discuss their problems and exchange their points of view in order to see how they can better consolidate the practice of Islam in our time." The assembly is being held on the seaside. An ideal setting, in sum, for carrying out the discussions on these various questions. The central theme of the meeting is in fact "the organization of Islamic work in this 15th century of the Hegira." We note that Madagascar's Muslims are beginning to be organized. Thus, every Thursday, from 2200 to 2230, on Malagasy Radio and Television [RTM], the Antananarivo bureau, with the help of the national bureau of Mahajanga of the ACIM [Malagasy Islamic Cultural Association], presents a broadcast on various subjects related to Islam. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Aug 81 p 3] 9516

CSO: 4719/336

BRIEFS

FOUR YEAR PLAN--President Moussa Traoré recently attended a meeting of the Commission for the Four Year Plan which covers the period 1981-1985. The plan comprises 515 projects. 114 of these concern the rural sector and will cost 270,000m. Malian francs, 127 projects concern the industrial, water supply, energy and mining sectors and will be executed at a cost of 212,700m. Malian francs. Communications, town planning and housing projects, of which there are 111, will cost 217,000m. Malian francs. Finally, 163 projects are in the social sector and will cost 95,500m. Malian francs. The plan's main objective is said to be self sufficiency in food, particularly in the production of cereals. Other objectives are the harnessing of surface and underground water resources (Mali is a victim of the ten year Sahel drought), reconstitution of livestocks and efforts to overcome the handicap of being a landlocked country. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Aug 81 No 3343, p 1962]

CSO: 4700/465

LIBYA'S ROLE IN CHAD DEFENDED; AMERICAN ACTION CONDEMNED

People's Bureau on Crocker's Statement

Port Louis THE NATION in French 26 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Communique from People's Bureau on statement by Crocker published in 21 July 1981 L'EXPRESS]

[Text] First of all, it is clear that the main idea of the anti-Libyan offensive is to divert attention from the policy of the Reagan administration, which is truly terrorist in action, especially from its clear interference in the domestic affairs of Africa, which runs counter to the interests of any self-respecting African country. The Reagan administration pays lip service to an antiterrorist verbalism in order better to practice terrorism alongside the regime of apartheid and the Zionist entity against liberation movements and forces of progress in Africa. It is obvious that the American offensive against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is rooted in the fact that the latter dares to hinder such a policy of terrorist domination. In his statement, does Crocker not affirm that "Libya seeks to oppose our interests and objectives in an unprecedented manner"? Here the question is posed: What interests? Are they interests in favor of Africa and the African peoples? Is the policy of America, allied with the regime of apartheid and speaking of a proposed military pact with that racist, terrorist entity, in the interest of Africa and the African peoples?

Is the categorical American position on the question of Namibia's independence in the interest of the Africans? The answer to these questions is found in the final resolutions on American policy adopted by the OAU summit conference held in Nairobi.

Actually, the reality of the American policy on Africa is an open secret. In no way is it in keeping with the interests of Africa. On the contrary, its purpose is to mask an inhuman colonialist policy based on injustice, exploitation, domination and alienation, without taking into consideration any interests but those of the United States. It is an aggressive policy that is hostile to Africa and its unity, hostile to its peoples and their aspirations. The Africa of dignity is opposed to this policy, condemns it and works under the leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriya, which is an integral part of the African continent, to bring about its failure by all means.

It is clear to us that the problems and interests of Africa are linked and common to all and that any solution imposed from the outside is doomed to failure. No,

the United States has no right to meddle directly or indirectly in the relations existing between two or several brother countries linked, as Crocker confirms, "by religious and other bonds" and by the ties woven by history.

And since Crocker speaks so much about Chad, we can wonder: What have they done for the Chadian people when the legitimate government was asking for African and international aid in order to put an end to subversion and starvation? No one dared to respond to the pressing appeal of Goukouni's government except the Libyan Revolution, which through its gesture only applied the resolutions adopted by the Freetown summit conference. It restored order and security after a devastating civil war fed by colonialism, a war that impoverished, tore and starved the Chadian people. It is true that this praiseworthy initiative goes against American interests because it restored peace and stability in this part of the continent.

Moreover, of what meddling or intervention are they speaking: of the scandalous American meddling through interposed lackeys, entities and regimes and by means of military bases and weapons, as well as by the intervention of its soldiers in Arab-African countries? Or of sincere cooperation based on mutual interest and bringing massive aid without limitations or conditions to the poorest and most deprived peoples in a common desire and effort to bring the African continent out of its underdevelopment through mixed ventures of which the Jamahiriya is a member, 80 Arab-Libyan African companies and 18 development banks?

In other words, we are confronted with diametrically opposed attitudes: an American attitude that symbolizes domination, racism, alienation, Zionism and exploitation and a Libyan position crystallized in its positions that are hostile to all these practices. These are two positions that contradict one another and are opposed to one another: The interest of the United States is found in the looting, by its multinational companies, of the resources of Africa, alongside the regime of apartheid, while the interest of the Libyan Jamahiriya is that of Africa for total liberation on the economic, political and cultural levels. This position, dictated by African interests, naturally imposes some confrontations between the Jamahiriya and the lackeys of the Americans and of imperialism in general in Africa, but this should not prevent us from doing our duty of coming to the aid of the movements of liberation, confrontation and struggle against imperialism and consequently, of "hindering the imperial interests of the Americans" on the continent, as Crocker affirms. This is the true reason for the insults and attacks on the Jamahiriya, attempting to intimidate it and prevent it from playing its role alongside the forces of progress.

Furthermore, does the American position, as reflected in Crocker's statement, not constitute a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the African countries, thereby affirming a definite paternalistic, colonialistic mentality of another age, for by what right can the Reagan administration control, not a single country, but an entire continent, independent, sovereign African countries? And if America is truly working for the defense of the countries threatened, why does it not aid the front line countries to defend themselves against the institutionalized terrorism which the white racist regime in South Africa is? Why does it aid the reactionaries against the legal government of Angola? Why does this Reagan administration try to destabilize Mozambique through the CIA, whose diplomat-agents were also kicked out of Zambia? Why? The answer to these questions is well known to the Reagan administration. It knows that its so-called aid to the allegedly threatened

African countries is in fact only aimed: 1) at selling arms to shaky regimes that use them against their rebellious people and at making its lackeys the dictators heading these regimes; 2) at thereby establishing outposts in Africa for the defense of its interests; and 3) at destabilizing the front-line countries and progressive countries in general in the process.

Within the immediate context, this policy is more precisely aimed at diverting attention from the shameful American cooperation with the regime of apartheid, from its position on the Namibian question, from its terrorist attacks in Africa through the CIA and from the military bases and facilities it is installing in the Sudan, Egypt, Somalia, Kenya and elsewhere.

In truth, Reagan's America is not trying to help Africa. It is trying to relegate to a secondary levels such prime questions for Africa as the independence of Namibia, the arrogance of the regime of apartheid and the organized exploitation of the resources of Africa by the imperialist multinational companies. It defends its own selfish interests even if that implies the massacre of thousands of blacks by the weapons it supplies to the racists and programmed starvation by the policy of organized exploitation by its multinationals. The millions of permanently crushed and humiliated Africans are moreover witnesses to the fact that the hand of the Reagan administration is stained with their blood. It is the same for the Palestinians, the Lebanese and Arabs in general. When Crocker speaks of Libyan interference in the affairs of the Middle East, it would be funny if the situation were not so tragic in this part of the world and if our brothers were not dying under the Zionist bullets supplied by the Americans.

In fact, the Libyan Revolution, convinced from its very advent of effective Arab unity, took the initiative of doing away with Libyan nationality and adopting Arab nationality. Consequently, entry visas for Arabs have been eliminated. The Jamahiriya has therefore become the homeland of all Arab citizens.

On the other hand, the historic American hostility is rooted in the expulsion, by the Glorious 1 September Revolution upon its advent, from the largest American base outside its own territory in Libya. This hostility was recently accentuated after the speech by our brother leader Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the evacuation of the American bases from Libyan territory, when he designed a strategy of unity for the Arab world, backed by the greatest means, which is naturally against the American neocolonialist dictates in the Arab world.

In addition, the hostility manifested by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya toward the Zionist plots and the subservient, neocolonialist plans in the Middle Eastfor the purpose of imposing the Zionist entity on the Arab nation, liquidating the Palestinian question, expropriating Al Quods (Jerusalem), and of destroying the unity of the Arabs, which represents a threat to the existence of the Arab-Muslim nation, proves that the United States is aware that the Libyan position works for a just peace and that a peace not based on equity and justice fatally leads to war.

Through Crocker, the United States had to be surprised at the Libyan position, which was behind the formation of the Front of Rejection and Firmness and the Arab People's Progressive Front, which the Congress of the Arab People, set up in Tripoli following the visit of shame and surrender, is.

Accusing others will not excuse America for what is now happening in Lebanon or in the past, at the time of the imposition of the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine. America, which is at the root of the establishment of a foreign state in occupied Palestine, which feeds 100 percent of its (Zionist) budget, which has heightened its arrogance with the most sophisticated weapons, which has stimulated its aggressiveness with its policy of the veto and which naturally fights those who dare raise their voices and arms against its monstrous terrorist creation: That America knows better than anyone else the reason it manifests such hostility to the Libyan revolution, which it accuses of all the sins...of Israel. But the Libyan revolution, which is in the forefront of the Front of Rejection and Firmness, will never accept the solution of capitulation which the American-Sadat-Zionist coalition wants to impose on the Palestinian resistance.

But America and its lackeys cannot understand this. It is clear that the African, Arab and Third World peoples in general, those who personally suffer the consequences of the policy of American imperialism, know how to differentiate between their enemies and friends and they know better where their interests lie. As for us, no force in the world will divert us from our duties to Africa and the Third World in our common fight against imperialism.

We have no lesson to learn from imperialism, much less America, which should be the last nation on earth to speak of terrorism after its crimes against millions of the world's people on all five continents, in Vietnam, Iran, El Salvador and elsewhere, backed by its terrorist policy of the dictatorship of the veto, economic and diplomatic blackmail and its bases, missiles and bombs that terrorize the peoples of small countries.

We have no need of a certificate of good conduct and assiduousness from that country and we are aware that that frantic anti-Libyan offensive will never stop because the American dictionary recognizes only this parabole: "If you are not my lackey, you are my enemy."

As for us, we have chosen to be ourselves, whether or not the Americans and their valets like it! And as the leader of the glorious 1 September revolution has stated:

"We are totally resolved to defend our legitimate rights on earth and under the sun, at the cost of our very lives. We shall never back down; the intensity of the forces of the United States against us will never force us to retreat. We shall offer all the means at our disposal to the Palestinian people in order to free occupied Palestine."

Peeroo Defends Libya's Role

Port Louis THE NATION in French 31 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[30 July interview with Razack Peeroo, minister of labor and industrial relations, by M. A. Salauroo]

[Text] A statement by Chester Crocker, deputy secretary of state for Africa, in the 21 July issue of L'EXPRESS, gave rise to strong reactions

in pro-Libyan circles in Mauritius. Following the detailed explanations of the Libyan People's Bureau of the role of the Jamahirya in Africa (see LA NATION of 26 July 1981), it is now the turn of Razack Peeroo, minister of labor and industrial relations, to take a position in favor of Libya and to reject criticisms formulated by the Americans against Colonel Qadhdhafi. Questioned yesterday, Peeroo said the following:

For me, Qadhdhafi is and remains the most powerful man of the Third World and he is the defender of the oppressed people of Africa, Asia and the Middle East. I find that it is completely natural that for the imperialists and the little regimes that are the lackeys of imperialism, Qadhdhafi is the most dangerous man. The reason, it is clear, is that Qadhdhafi represents a danger to the interests of the United States. Let us look at what Crocker says: "Libya has adopted a type of diplomacy that seeks to oppose, in an unprecedented manner, our own interests and objectives." Let us try to see the interests that Qadhdhafi represents and those of the United States. Qadhdhafi seeks to liberate oppressed peoples, which -- and this goes without saying -- runs counter to the interests of the imperialists, who, for their part, seek only to oppress and exploit peoples and loot their natural resources. In order to understand this, you have but to imagine the case of a slave trader and a slave emancipator. The two have different, diametrically opposed interests. It is therefore easy to understand that Qadhdhafi's moves will not please the gun merchants, which the imperialists are."

[Question] In one of your recent statements, you said: "The Libyan revolution, under Qadhdhafi's guidance, has taken on a very important dimension, that of awakening in all Muslims in the world a feeling of belonging to Islam. Consequently, the notion of the "ummah" [community] was effectively applied, while Crocker, in his statement, speaks of the creation of an Arab-Islamic bloc embracing the Muslims of Africa and the Middle East. He also speaks of Libyan expansionist policies. What are your conclusions?

[Answer] The West has always opposed the unity of Muslims in the world. Islamic peoples have been dominated throughout the world and one must remember the colonial period. But the Muslims have always fought for their liberation. One will recall, for example, the Algerian revolution, the Libyan revolution, and quite recently, the Iranian revolution. With these revolutions, the interests of the Westerners have been alienated. Formerly, the colonialists imposed their cultures, languages and civilizations. The Libyan revolution was an Islamic revolution whose source of inspiration was Islam. In contrast with a few Islamic leaders, lackeys of imperialism, the Islamic peoples are for the rallying of an Islamic force in the world. Try to imagine a rallying of all Muslims in the world. It represents an impressive force, which is why the imperialists are trying to sow division. Formerly, Islam was in the background in the Islamic countries, but the advent of the Libyan revolution has restored its proper value to Islam, recommending the rules written in the Koran concerning: how to regulate activities by the people's committees, which forcefully demonstrates the authority of the mass of the Islamic people. Therefore, in this sense, the Libyan revolution is a beacon for Islamic peoples throughout the world, for we know all the results of the Libyan experience. That is why the thoughts of Qadhdhafi inspire confidence in all Muslims in the world and

it is in this same breath that the Iranian revolution took place. Actually, there would have been more revolutions, but they were stifled by the Westerners and communists. In Afghanistan, for example, the communists stifled the revolution of the Afghani people.

[Question] What do you think of Crocker's statements on the Libyan intervention in Chad?

[Answer] I have already said in Masjid Al Aqsa, in Plaine Verte, that the Libyan intervention in Chad was necessary in order to give those people peace and stability. I maintain what I said. Crocker should be the last person to speak about aggression or intervention, for we know the acts of the United States throughout the world and the establishment of military bases everywhere in the world and in the heart of the Arab nation, in Egypt, which is dishonorable and shameful. It is clear that if today Israel commits acts of aggression and crimes in Lebanon, it is with the blessing of the United States. The difference between the Libyan intervention in Chad and the American interventions throughout the world is that Libya intervened to ensure the peace, stability and independence of the Chadian people, while the American interventions are aimed at destabilizing and exploiting peoples. Libya was asked by the legitimate, legal government of Goukouni Oueddei to intervene, while the Americans practice a policy of subversion through the CIA.

[Question] What is your opinion of what Crocker says about Qadhdhafi's advances in the Indian Ocean? You have undoubtedly read LE CERNEEN of 27 July 1981, which published an article from LE POINT which went as follows: "Qadhahafi would like to buy the Mauritian newspapers."

[Answer] I know of no Libyan military or nuclear base in the Indian Ocean. I am also unaware of the presence of any Libyan fleets in the Indian Ocean, just as I do not know whether the Libyans would have a base with sophisticated weapons in the Indian Ocean enabling one to talk about Qadhdhafi's advances in the Indian Ocean. The United States has military bases in Somalia, Egypt, the Sudan, Oman and Diego Garcia, to mention but a few. To answer the second part of your question, I would say that the newspapers of the island Mauritius are independent and can publish articles on Libya and about what is done in the Libyan Jamahirya. And if the newspapers publish articles on Libya, is one to say that the newspapers are "bought"? No, that is infantile reasoning.

[Question] Do you have any particular wish to formulate?

[Answer] Before concluding, I would like to add that I hope from the bottom of my heart that the relations existing between Mauritius and Libya will grow stronger and be consolidated in the interest of those two peoples. Mauritius is an African nation, just like Libya. They are both part of the OAU. We are part of the same continent and we have the same objective: the complete liberation of Africa. We should therefore work together and cooperate and we should be solidary in the fight for the dignity of African peoples.

11,464
CSO: 4719/300

MEF, UNION EFFORTS TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Joint Call for National Economic Council

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The meeting between the employers' federation and the trade unions which takes place today with the purpose of studying ways to improve the employment picture seems to open up a new era in capital-labor relations. In effect, the country's main trade union confederations--FSN, GWF, and FTU [expansion unknown-General Workers Federation-United Workers Federation]--decided yesterday that the unions and employers should speak "the same language" in order to get the government to get the "National Economic Council" in operation.

The NEC [National Economic Council], as everyone knows, is a permanent body bringing together representatives of the government, employers, and the unions. Its establishment, decided upon at the tripartite meetings, was announced by the finance minister in his budget speech. The NEC, the composition of which has already been made official, has not yet begun to function. The body will serve as a forum for the discussion of major questions of nationwide interest and help the government to guide its action in the direction desired by all social partners.

Nevertheless, before reaching this stage, the unions decided yesterday to ask the MEF [Mauritius Employers Federation] to coordinate with other organizations in the private sector on the question of unemployment and job creation. The unions noted, in fact, that the MEF, MSPA [Mauritius Sugar Producers Association] and JEC [expansion unknown] seem to have differing points of view on the question.

However that may be, in today's meeting the labor confederation will be content to receive MEF's suggestions on job creation.

The representatives of the labor confederations will make known their proposals during a subsequent meeting. Other working sessions will follow to permit the two parties to reach an understanding before calling for the convoking of the first meeting of the National Economic Council.

Labor sources do not try to hide the fact that these meetings will be difficult, for the two sides have differing viewpoints on some questions. This is the case

with respect to the advisability of unemployment benefits, which the trade unions demand but the employers reject. It is still true, however, that both employers and unions are determined to find solutions to attenuate to some extent the crisis which is presently upsetting the country.

First Meeting 'Positive'

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 31 Jul pp 1, 8

> [Text] The meeting held yesterday between the Mauritius Employers Federation [MEF] and the leaders of the country's principal trade union confederations demonstrated the clear determination of both social partners to join forces to help the country get through the current crisis. This at least was the impression one gathered in labor circles at the conclusion of the meeting, an impression which was to be confirmed that afternoon by the publication of a joint communique.

The communique says that "taking cognizance of the disturbing economic situation, of which the deficit in the balance of payments, unemployment and lay-offs are the most visible signs, the accredited representatives of the FSN, the MLC [Mauritius Labor Congress], the GWF, and the FTU on the labor side, and the representatives of the MEF on the other side, have agreed in principle to hold regular meetings with the purpose of discussing the economic crisis and ways of escaping from it, and all issues related to employer-employee relations, in order to enable the Mauritian economy to get a fresh start, and thereby to promote more jobs."

Yesterday's meeting, which followed a preliminary meeting on 16 July, was described by the communique as marked by "frank and cordial" exchange of views.

In fact, after having made a general survey of the situation, the representatives of the employers and unions decided first to specify the various elements contributing to the crisis, then to look at ways both in the short and long term to take remedial action, and finally to see to was extent each partner might contribute to solutions. It was also decided, as we announced yesterday, to write to the president of the national tripartite committee to ask that the National Economic Council begin its work with the shortest possible delay.

Participating in yesterday's meeting were Dawood Rawat, Francis Rey, and R. Tranquille representing the MEF; and union representatives included Venkatasamy, C. Genevieve, and P. Sarah (FSN), Paul Berenger, F. Soopramanien, and R. Tirvengadum (GWF), C. Bhagirutty (MLC), and A. Laridon (FTU).

9516
CSO: 4719/332

CUTBACKS, INTERNATIONAL HELP SOUGHT TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT

Shortening of Work-Week Proposed

Port Louis THE NATION in French 22 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

> [Text] The Mauritian Employers Federation [MEF], aware of the serious problem posed by lay-offs, has taken several measures under the dynamic leadership of acting president Dawood Rawat. MEF, which 2 or 3 months ago called on its members to pinch pennies in order to avoid discharging employees, has submitted a memorandum to the government. Yesterday it issued a stirring appeal to all Mauritians to make a concerted effort to surmount the very difficult problems of the current decade. The appeal is aimed especially at the social partners of the employers. Rawat and Francis Rey emphasized the fact that time has already been lost, and action must be taken.

According to MEF, the rise in unemployment is first of all the result of circumstnaces. The world recession has substantially restricted our access to external markets, as a result of protectionist policies in the developed countries. Mauritian industry is having problems surviving in the face of the very lively competition from its rivals. Fluctuations in the exchange rate have endangered certain exporters who are obliged to price their wares in foreign currency.

The far-reaching effects of the oil shock cannot be emphasized enough: in 1974, our oil imports cost 161.5 million rupees. In 1980 they reached 667.3 million rupees, an increase of more than 313.2 percent.

In 1980, no less than four hurricanes hit the country. In early 1981, the drought was making its effects felt. The consequences of these natural disasters endure for years, because in order to rebuild houses and infrastructure money must be borrowed. In addition, production losses cannot be made up.

Technological and Local Causes

According to MEF, some enterprises have shut down, because technological advances made in other countries have rendered their manual production methods--or even the products themselves--obsolete.

However, some local causes are not without significance. Fiscal and customs measures taken by the government to curb imports in order to bolster the balance of trade caused layoffs in commerce and related fields. The substantial slowdown in investment--both public and private--for lack of available capital has created unemployment in certain industries, such as the building trade. Even the press has not been spared.

In 1980, layoffs submitted to the Termination of Contracts Service Board [TCSB] rose to 2,530, broken down as follows: 151 in January; 122 in February; 284 in March; 75 in April; 221 in May; 94 in June; 478 in July; 441 in August; 335 in September; 139 in October; 82 in November, and 108 in December.

By contrast, from January through May 1981, only 393 cases were brought to the TCSB: 125 in January; 67 in February; 32 in March; 135 in April, and 34 in May.

There have obviously been cases that were not submitted, but in large terms the MEF believes that the tendency is toward stabilization, if not decline. The MEF also believes it must be noted that 1,500 jobs were created in 1980.

Losses Sustained

The MEF asserts that from 1979 to 1981 (end of June) investors, banks and other financial institutions lost altogether some 141,249,000 rupees--including 53,937,000 for investors alone. The figures are as follows:

	Investors	Institutions
1979	Rs 18,050,000	Rs 16,963,000
1980	22,650,000	33,991,000
1981	13,237,000	36,358,000

The MEF concludes, therefore, that the shareholders are also losers when an enterprise shuts down. These are often people with modest savings who risked their savings to invest.

Unemployment

Over and above the layoffs, each year brings about 10,000 new job-seekers. Nevertheless, MEF contests the publicized figure of 55,000 jobless workers, and notes an abnormally high number of people newly added to the jobless list. It therefore calls for a more detailed investigation, followed by a purging of the list, in order to determine the number of fraudulent unemployed workers.

The MEF asserts that the lack of training of unemployed workers creates an anomaly. Some vacant positions cannot be filled, because no jobless worker can be found with either the competence or the requisite experience for the job. It suggests that training could fill the gap between supply and demand.

The Wrong Way

The MEF does not believe that an anti-layoff law can resolve the problem. Higher indemnities on termination of employment would only aggravate the problem, for

existing indemnities are already among the highest in the world for justified layoffs, and the very highest for unjustified layoffs. The MEF is thus of the opinion that an increase in indemnities would lead to the bankruptcy of enterprises proceeding with partial layoffs.

According to MEF, unemployment benefits are also no solution. It says that the cost is excessive and that Mauritius does not have sufficient means to finance such a system. It is also necessary to avoid encouraging people to be idle, because otherwise they rapidly lose their self-respect and become unemployable. An unemployment benefits system would hinder the operation of the labor market, positions would remain unfilled, and the unemployed would be on the dole. Then it would also be necessary to define unemployed status, because the wife might well claim benefits in her own right.

Solutions

In the short term, MEF has already urged, in addition to distributing a circular recommending an "economy drive," the creation of an "ad hoc" committee to help enterprises avoid planned layoffs and get discharged workers re-hired, MEF personnel are also helping enterprises that want to obtain some facilities from the authorities in order to keep employment up.

The MEF also suggests:

(1) a shortening of the work-week. Instead of layoffs of employees, an enterprise might, with the consent of the ministry of labor, shorten the work-week of its employees and proportionately reduce their salaries.

(2) prohibition of moonlighting. A substantial number of jobs could be created in the fields of electrical installation, plumbing, painting, and house repairs and [line dropped]

(3) "shift" work should replace overtime.

Other solutions for the long-term problem suggested by MEF include:

(1) a mission will be sent to Europe and the United States in hopes of finding new lucrative markets for our products, especially those manufactured by small industries;

(2) the eight points of the memorandum submitted to the minister of finance have been partially accepted. It will be necessary to provide fiscal incentives for worker training, and reduce corporate taxes.

Urgent Dialogue

For the moment the MEF is asking for a climate of cooperation between social partners, rather than confrontation. It is calling for dialogue, and emphasizes that the country cannot escape from the crisis unless there is a spirit of unity and cooperation. The MEF does not believe in rigidity about structures or principles: it is asking all Mauritians to close ranks.

Search For External Openings

Port Louis THE NATION in French 27 Jul 81 p 1

> [Text] The government has solicited the assistance of international bodies to get African governments to hire unemployed Mauritain university graduates. This line is being pursued by the government in an attempt to re-absorb to some extent the growing unemployment, which is affecting this stratum of Mauritians.

Contacts have already been made to this end with the representatives of international organizations who have visited Mauritius in recent months. The most recent goes back several days ago, when officials from the ministry of employment had talks with a high-ranking team from an African financial body. The talks were focused principally on prospects for the employment of jobless graduates via contracts to work in African countries.

The sectors in which openings exist have been identified, and include teaching as well as civil engineering field.

Should openings be obtained, a substantial number of unemployed graduates could get work contracts.

At this point in time, there are no less than 1,080 graduates who are in search of jobs, according to the latest statistics compiled by the "Youth Guidance Service" of the ministry of employment. This figure will reach 1,400 between now and the end of August with the arrival during the next few weeks of the new diplomats who have finished their university studies this year, according to projections from the ministry of employment.

It is fitting to emphasize that the majority of those graduates obtained diplomas in the fields of general languages, economy, and sociology. As the market in these disciplines has been saturated, offers for this category of graduate on the job market are becoming harder and harder to find.

Government Training Courses Given

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Jul 81 p 4

> [Text] "A new insult to the doctors," hospital personnel are saying. For the last 2 weeks "medical orientation courses" have been given at the ministry of health to 35 newly recruited doctors joining the hospital service. While opposed to the idea, these doctors are obliged to attend such courses, which are given daily, because of the fact that they have to register their presence on a log-book. The government has called on various medical specialists, and on officials of the Mauritius Family Planning Association (MFPA) to teach the courses.

In medical circles, such an initiative on the part of the government is considered "a new insult" to the unemployed doctors who were recruited last month on the basis of "examinations" [translation unknown] and at ridiculously low salaries. Outrage is increased by the fact that "non-physicians" are to be found among those on whom the government has called to teach the orientation courses.

The same circles do not explain how the government could judge is necessary to organize courses for the benefit of doctors who took their diplomas following university studies abroad, diplomas which are duly recognized on the Isle of Mauritius.

9516
CSO: 4719/333

FAILURE OF IAMB, ANOTHER OCAM PROJECT, SEEN LIKELY

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 16 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Article--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] /The African and Mauritian Institute of Bilingualism (IAMB) at Moka may very well soon be added to the already long list of OCAM [African-Mauritian Common Organization] failures. This is what the Isle of Mauritius is apparently discovering, very late in the game. Yesterday, at the meeting of the board of directors, the Mauritian minister of foreign affairs, Sir Harold Walter, threatened to shut down the institute if the member countries continue to default on their share of financial support. Also, the very conspicuous absence of OCAM's secretary general, Ismael Amri Sued, of the Senegalese delegation, and Dan Dicko, secretary general of ACCT (Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency) was noted./

IAMB thus appears very likely, after yesterday's meeting, to go down in history as one of those numerous white elephants which illustrate the failure of a certain style of international relations.

"The Mauritian Government has done the impossible in keeping the institute alive, and at this point there can be no question of the Mauritian Government subsidizing it further, if the contributions owed by the other countries are not paid," said Sir Harold. He added that the Isle of Mauritius will in the meantime continue to meet its own commitments to IAMB.

The minister also discussed a report from the /Commonwealth Technical Foundation/ and the visit by a representative of /ACCT/, which has offered financial assistance to enable the institute to survive. According to the minister, the CTF report suggests that the institution be merged into another body. In such a case, Sir Harold believes, the University of Mauritius could take IAMB "under its wing." However, everything will depend on the will of OCAM member countries to ensure the survival of the institution. The minister will stress these questions at the next OCAM ministerial meeting.

Still in the same vein, the minister proposed that IAMB, just like the tourist industry, form a /marketing /company in several African countries. "Even English-speaking countries are interested in the institute."

The minister also reviewed the history of IAMB, which was created 7 years ago following a resolution adopted by the heads of state at an OCAM meeting. Earlier, the minister had strongly deplored the absence of the OCAM secretary general, Ismael Amri Sued, who was to arrive 13 July, as well as the absence of the ACCT secretary, Dan Dicko, and of the Senegalese delegation, which was to arrive yesterday.

9516
CSO: 4719/331

PARTICIPATION IN FORMATION OF ACP CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Cooperation in trade matters among the ACP [African-Caribbean-Pacific] countries is expected to gain fresh momentum with the decision made in Togo early this month to create a federation of ACP chambers of commerce and industry. The Isle of Mauritius is participating actively in this federation, which is currently in the process of formation. Miss Ghislaine Dalais, the representative of the chamber of commerce and industry in Brussels, who participated in the work of the ad hoc committee, is presently in Mauritius to report progress made to the chamber.

The ad hoc committee established various subcommittees, including one on intra-ACP cooperation, headed by Raymond Chasles, the Mauritian Ambassador to Brussels. The two other subcommittees are respectively technical and political. The first will deal with the dissemination of information between and among the countries of the group, and collaboration in the areas of commerce, maritime transport, etc.; the second will deal with the structuring of the federation and finance.

The ad hoc committee, which is working on preparation for a summit meeting of the ACP heads of state, is composed of the following countries: Togo and Nigeria (West Africa), Mauritius and Kenya (East Africa), Cameroon and Gabon (central Africa), Zimbabwe and Lesotho (southern Africa), Jamaica and Barbados (the Caribbean), and Papua New Guinea (Pacific).

The idea of such a body was first promoted by President Eyadema of Togo last year, at the signing of the Lome II convention. Since then, the idea has continued to gain ground, and more than 100 economic experts from the ACP countries met in the Togolese capital to work on the project. Plans have been elaborated, and a special unit is henceforth to be in operation at the ACP secretariat-general offices in Brussels. This unit will work toward implementing the Lome decisions with a view toward launching the ACP chamber of commerce as soon as possible.

It was apparent at Lome that it would be necessary to request that the governments of the ACP countries take measures to help free up commercial transactions between the various member states, and disseminate information in order to facilitate better information about the production, needs, and potential of the signatory

countries. All that will assist the future ACP chamber of commerce to be practical and thereby to participate in the promotion of trade between the member countries.

Questioned by LE MAURICIEN, Jean-Claude Montocchio, secretary-general of the chamber of commerce and industry, expressed his view that the Isle of Mauritius, by virtue of its available structures (free zone, international communications network, port infrastructure, etc.) is expected to play a major role in this federation. Mauritius has already acquired a body of industrial experience which several ACP countries do not yet have. There exists great potential for cooperation between Mauritius and the other countries of the group, and the panoply is extremely vast, according to Montocchio. This operation could well extend beyond the field of commerce and possibly go into industries such as tourism, Mr Montocchio thinks.

We also note that the government has just transferred Mr T. Narain, a high official in the ministry of agriculture, to the ACP secretariat-general offices in Brussels.

9516
CSO: 4719/331

CONSULTANT FIRM HIRED TO INCREASE BUSINESS WITH MIDDLE EAST

Port Louis THE NATION in French 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Together with the English consultant firm Maxwell Stamp, the government will undertake a study of markets in several Middle Eastern countries in August. This commercial promotion and exportation project is aimed at making locally-made manufactured products known in Arab countries and at studying prospects of potential markets.

The tour will be entirely financed by the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation and undertaken by two experts from the consultant firm Maxwell Stamp: Martin Kebbell, director of the Brian Finn firm, and a senior economist assigned to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Department of Commercial Promotion. It will last six weeks.

The project was planned by the government as early as June. Together with the consultant firm, the government identified several countries in the Middle East where Mauritian products could be marketed.

The mission, which leaves on 5 August, will go to Saudi Arabia, Libya, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrein, Qatar and Egypt. The members of the mission will establish contacts with the government and businessmen in those countries and ga gather the maximum amount of information possible. They will also study commercial structures, import regulations, customs systems, potential markets, transport and communications, and finally, the control of monetary exchanges.

A whole range of locally-made products has been chosen as part of the promotion: canned goods, tea, ready-to-wear clothing, watches, sunglasses, razor blades, flowers, candies and other sugar-based products.

In the light of information gathered, the government will define its orientations. If positive results are found, the government will implement its plan of commercial promotion.

This opening to Middle Eastern countries is another step forward in the field of global commercial promotion. After solidifying its bases in Europe through the advantages of the Lome Convention, the government's new strategy (concerning the promotion of exports) is to turn to the Third World, particularly Africa.

A market study has just been completed by a group of consultants: International Marketing and Economic Services, in a number of countries on the Black continent, in order to explore markets.

Exploration of Middle Eastern markets confirms the government's effort to promote its exports of manufactured products in a rational manner. This offensive coincides with the establishment of new commercial and monetary structures, particularly the Export Guarantee Scheme of the Development Bank, the Forward Cover of the Bank of Mauritius and the creation of an Export Promotion Unit in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

11,464
CSO: 4719/300

SUGAR INDUSTRY PROBLEMS OUTLINED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] 1980 (Estimates)

1. The 1980 harvest, as is well known, was hard hit by a series of cyclones and by floods at the beginning of the year. It only amounted to 475,494 tons, of which 442,235 were sold to the European Common Market, and 31,887 were consumed locally.

2. Total revenues (f.o.b.) from the 21 sugar plants that year came to 1,557 million Rs (sugar, molasses, other by-products, and insurance equalization fund).

3. This is how the revenue was spent.

Notes:

1. Supplies include fertilizers, herbicides, spare parts, etc.

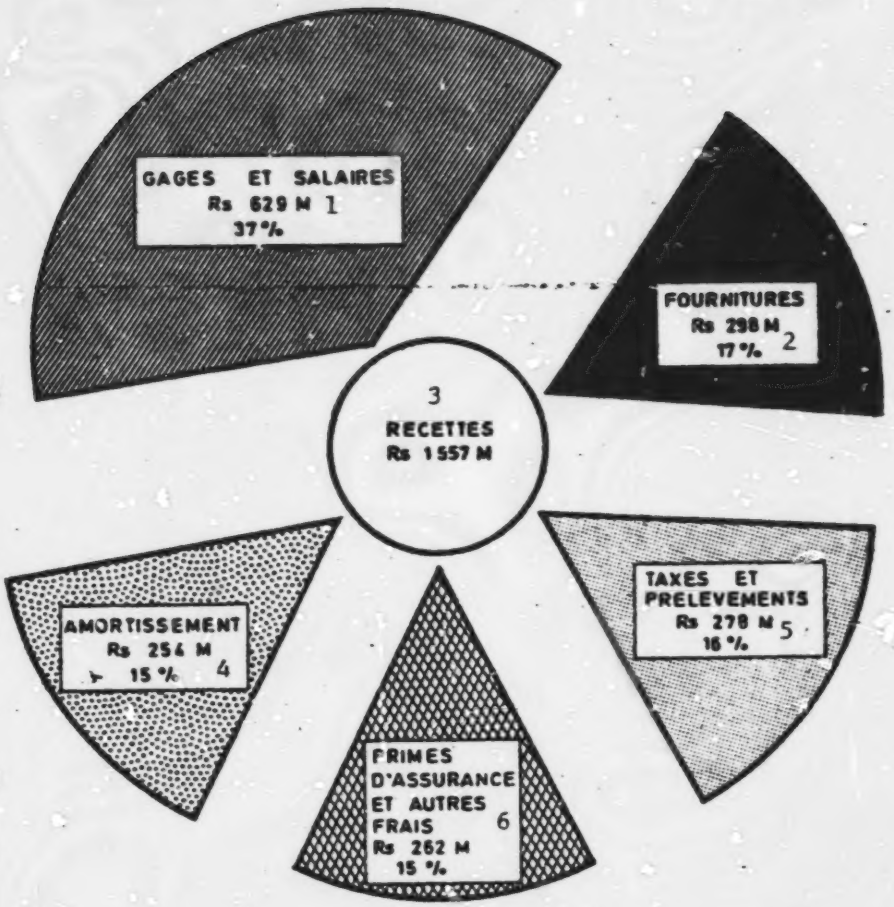
2. Amortization was calculated in accordance with replacement cost.

3. "Other costs" include: marketing costs, transport of sugar, interest on overdrafts, water, electricity, various insurance costs, etc.

4. Taxes and deductions are divided as follows: sugar export tax 234 million Rs; droit d'usinage [translation unknown] 9 million; [sub-total]--243 million Rs; Deductions: Assessment for the MSIRI [Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute], the Control Board, the Marine Authority, the Development Fund, SILWF [Sugar Industry Labor Welfare Fund] 35 million; total 278 million Rs.

5. For the year as a whole therefore, the net loss was estimated at 164 million Rs.

DEPENSES



Key:

1. Wages and salaries 629 million Rs, 37 percent
2. Supplies 298 million Rs, 17 percent
3. Revenue 1,557 million Rs
4. Amortization 254 million Rs, 15 percent
5. Insurance premiums and other costs, 262 million Rs, 15 percent
6. Taxes and deductions 278 million Rs, 16 percent.

9516
CSO: 4719/318

MDA SUGAR LOSSES ESTIMATED AT 17 MILLION RS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 31 Jul 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Mr Roger de Chazal, president of the "Mon Desert Alma Ltd" [MDA] Company, speaking before the general meeting of the company's shareholders Wednesday in Port Louis, estimated that his company's losses for the 1981 sugar season amount to 17 million Rs. The company lost 4,175,000 Rs last year, and its financial situation this year was aggravated by the increases in wages and a 15 percent downturn in the sugar harvest.

According to the company, the harvest was affected by hurricanes Florine and Helyette. The harvest, which was predicted to be 35,860 tons of cane, will now be no more than 33,300 tons. This represents a loss on the order of 6,114,400 Rs.

At the Savannah sugar plant, prospects are scarcely brighter. Losses there for this year's harvest [dropped line or incomplete sentence] which up until quite recently was expected to be one of the factory's most productive. Last season the Savannah Ltd Company made profits on the order of 7,445,000 Rs, compared to 12,413,000 in 1979.

In order to rectify this catastrophic financial situation in the two companies, their chiefs are asking the government initially to remove the surcharge on the export tax on sugar, which is approximately 75 percent. This surcharge was temporarily imposed by the government in 1979 after the devaluation of the rupee. Since then, the surcharge has not been lifted.

In that connection, Mr Roger de Chazal says in his annual report: "The surcharge of 75 percent imposed in 1979 to mop up the windfall resulting from devaluation has not been removed and has actually been retained in the 1981 budget. I am afraid that once more government, with its majestic ability, will be contrived to turn what has been introduced as a temporary measure into a permanent one. This discriminatory and crippling tax has the unwelcome effect of penalizing the most efficient producer."

He adds: "it is high time for government ot face reality, however stark it may be, and undertake a thorough revision of its policy with regard to the sugar industry. At a time when production costs keep increasing and revenue shows signs of a marked

stabilization, government has virtually reached the point of killing the proverbial goose that lays the golden egg as happened in the French Caribbean islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, where most of sugar factories have had to close down on this count."

Moreover, the financial problems currently being encountered by MDA Ltd and Savannah Ltd are identical to those facing the other sugar companies: the growth of wages as a whole and increasing equipment costs.

The Mauritius Sugar Producers Association (MSPA), composed of officials of the country's 21 sugar companies, announced several days ago that the 1981 harvest will be about 305 million Rs in deficit.

Last Friday, representatives of the sugar industry met with the finance minister, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, in order to demand the abolition of the 75 percent surcharge on the sugar export tax, and other measures to help the sugar industry recover, but faced with the intransigence of Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, the meeting came to nothing.

9516
CSO: 4719/318

BRIEFS

SUGAR PRODUCTION ESTIMATE--The official estimate of the sugar harvest (620,000 tons) made by the chamber of agriculture at the beginning of the season may be revised down to 600,000 tons. This revision is due to the poor extraction rate shown since the beginning of the cutting. According to the bulletin of the Institute of Research, as of 11 July the rate was only 9.58 percent, compared to 10.15 in 1979. It should also be noted that 1979 was not considered a "good year." In sugar industry circles, there had been hope for improvement in the extraction rate, because of propitious weather. But the situation has scarcely changed, and the poor rate has become a cause for concern. The chamber of agriculture will probably meet next week to revise the estimates. Also, the slow start of the present season has been noted. Again as of 11 July, sugar production stood at 54,086 tons, compared to 97,342 tons in 1979. The quantity of crushed cane saw the same trend: 564,497 tons, compared to 968,407 tons in 1979. The declining sugar yield per acre should also be noted: 3.20 tons, compared to 3.80 tons in 1979. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Jul 81 p 1] 9516

CHINESE SHIPMENT SPOILED--Out of a hundred tons of garlic received from China, only about 30 tons can be put on the market, the other 70 percent of the cargo having been damaged. The reasons for the damage to the cargo are climatic. In fact, the entire 100 tons of cargo had been put in hermetically sealed containers. As explained to us by B. Joynathsingh, head of the Marketing Office, that should not have been done. This seasoning agent should be transported in temperature-controlled containers. Another reason for the deterioration in quality: the delay in shipping. The cargo should have arrived on 19 June. However, it was warehoused in Hong Kong, while waiting several weeks for departure on the "Oriental Express." The price of garlic is expected to go down within the next few days. Garlic may sell at around 8 Rs per pound. [Text] [Port Louis Le MAURICIEN in French 30 Jul 81 p 1] 9516

CSO: 4719/318

LIMPOPO VALLEY OFFICIALS PROMISE AID TO PRIVATE FARMERS

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 12 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] "All the private growers and livestock farmers in the Limpopo and Incomati valleys have a very important role in the 1981/1982 campaign."

With these words, Rui Gonzalez, secretary of state for development of the Limpopo and Incomati valleys, opened the first meeting, hold day before yesterday, with about 30 enterpreneurs from those regions. The meeting was the first step in a real rapprochement between the state and the private farmers, who are responsible for a large percentage of the nation's production of consumer goods.

Defining the economic importance of the Limpopo and Incomati valleys, Rui Gonzalez informed the private farmers of the large irrigation projects that have already been approved. In this respect, he reported that construction of the Corromene dam on the Incomati River will begin this year, and the Moamba and Mapai dams will be constructed in the second half of this decade.

These are projects that, when completed, will lessen the negative effects of weather and could permit larger crops. In addition, the agency responsible for development of the zone expects to create the conditions for irrigation.

Within this framework, the first contacts are being made with the private sector, so that it will be prepared to make organized use of its share of the immense potential, to the benefit of the national economy and the wellbeing of the society.

For greater support to and enlistment of the private sector, the Program for Accelerated Development of the Limpopo and Incomati Valleys is creating conditions to carry out this idea.

For the 1981/1982 campaign, and within its capabilities, the agency has promised to provide machinery, seed, herbicides and other production materials.

Organize Recovery of Vast Areas

As Rui Gonzalez emphasized during the meeting, private interests should respond to this state decision by increasing their production level, although this does not mean they can expect to receive much equipment. In this matter, he made it very clear that although the state has decided to give effective support to private

interests in the region, this in no way should be taken to mean that large material resources are available. He also noted that the great projects of the decade require enormous investments, which means that the private interests must make rational use of the means they will be receiving from now on.

Many businessmen made it very clear during the meeting that the situation in the private sector is critical, despite all their willing efforts. Many enterprises are having a difficult time meeting the goals of the 1980/1981 agricultural campaign, now in the harvest phase. Generally speaking, however, the participants expressed their appreciation for the plans to provide them with the necessary support. Once in effect, this support will be a factor in the recovery of vast areas that have been abandoned for lack of resources.

This was the first experience of meeting with the Secretariat of State, and the participants were unanimous in declaring that the coordination should be ongoing.

As the first step in the overall planning of the activities of the private sector, the Management Direction Unit, the agency responsible for handling the support activity, requested delivery, within 8 days, of all data relative to the 1981/1982 campaign, namely, the present capacity of each enterprise, expected investments and supplies.

6362
CSO: 4728/121

ADB, ITALIAN, DUTCH LOANS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 10 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Text] The African Development Bank, the Republic of Italy and the Government of the Netherlands have granted credit with a total value of over 1 million contos to Mozambique to finance various development projects in our country.

An accord to this end signed day before yesterday in Maputo between the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] and the Italian Republic provides for about 750,000 contos in credit to our country. The sum will go to finance various economic development projects. The long-term loan has a low interest rate.

The credit will basically be used for agricultural projects to be developed with the participation of Italian firms. Sergio Vieira, governor of the Bank of Mozambique, and the Italian ambassador in Maputo signed the loan agreement.

Impetus for Recovery of Tea Industry

Meanwhile, the ADB has granted a loan of about 400,000 contos to Mozambique to finance the second phase of the program to rehabilitate the tea industry. The loan, pursuant to an accord signed between the two parties, is repayable in 20 years and will be used to build three new tea processing plants, to acquire a stock of parts for the maintenance of 20 factories and to defray the costs of transportation and supervision of the operations.

The first phase, initiated in 1979 and extending to 1983, is also being financed with a $6 million loan from the ADB. This phase includes the modernization of 19 plants of the state company EMOCHA [State Tea Enterprise of Mozambique] and the reorganization of its administration.

According to a release from the Mozambique Information Agency, the ADB loan will cover 66 percent of the overall cost of the project, and the rest will be guaranteed by the Mozambican authorities.

The third phase of the general plan for the program is aimed at improving the quality of the tea produced in the country, as well as production capacity, to consolidate Mozambique's position in the international market, where it currently holds 10th place in exports and 13th place in world production.

200,000 Contos From the Netherlands

For its part, through the Dutch Investment Bank, the Government of the Netherlands has granted 200,000 contos in credit to Mozambique. The terms are generous, with a symbolic interest rate and a 50-year period of repayment and a 10-year grace period. The loan will be used to finance economic development projects inthe RPM.

The loan agreement was signed day before yesterday in Maputo. On that occasion, Mahomed Asman, administrator of the Bank of Mozambique, declared that the loan reflects the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the Mozambican and Dutch peoples.

6362
CSO: 4728/121

SWEDISH ASSISTANCE, TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Yesterday at the end of Thorbjorn Falldin's visit to Mozambique, important agreements were signed between the two countries. In addition to the Agreement on Development Cooperation and another on trade, the groundwork was laid for a third, calling for a loan of $20 million with favorable terms.

Through the new Agreement on Development Cooperation, valid until June 1983, Sweden will grant Mozambique assistance of about 3 million contos. This aid is to be used to strengthen Mozambican development principally in the agriculture, forest industry and education sectors. The accord also calls for Swedish aid in the form of consultation studies and imports designed to strengthen development.

During the meetings it was also agreed to pave the way for future cooperation within the framework of Mozambique's industrial reconstruction. Cooperation pertaining to the development of Mozambique's energy resources was also discussed.

A Trade Agreement was also signed yesterday whereby Sweden and Mozambique are granting each other preferential status in trade relations. This document is aimed at facilitating trade negotiations between the two countries and promoting trade agreements between their firms and organizations.

In addition to the Agreement on Development Cooperation for the 1981-1982 and 1982-1983 periods and the Trade Agreement, the delegations laid the groundwork for a third agreement, still to be reached this year, calling for a credit arrangement of $20 million (more than 7 million contos) between AB Svensk Exportkredit and the Bank of Mozambique.

The loan is to be used to finance imports of goods and services from Sweden and is a supplement to the Import Assistance Agreement already in effect between Sweden and Mozambique.

8568
CSO: 4728/117

RULES, REGULATIONS SHOULD NOT BE CARRIED TO EXTREMES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Pedro Tivane: "Inflexibility that Covers Us with Ridicule"]

[Text] For some time now the Polana Hotel food service has been reserved only for guests. This is not what we intend to discuss here. It has been necessary to do so and the need is still there. Up to this point, there is no difficulty.

Things begin to become more complicated when we reach the extremes of complete inflexibility and rigid attitudes that sometimes cover us with ridicule.

This is what happened the other day. An official from the Ministry of Industry and Energy went to the Polana Hotel in the late evening. He was not visiting a friend or spending some idle time. He was supposed to meet with a representative of a foreign firm.

Such meetings often last longer than previously planned, in order to exchange points of view and ideas. The Mozambican found that he had to buy a pack of cigarettes. He called a hotel employee and asked him to do that for him. The answer immediately came back under the form of a question: "What is the number of your room, sir?" The man answered that he was not a guest, he was there on business.

"Then we cannot help you," the waiter answered mechanically. As a result, the visitor offered to buy the pack of cigarettes himself.

This is the end of this vignette. But the problem persists. Its repercussions are many. The FACIM [Maputo Trade Fair] is in full swing. We are receiving, as a result, numerous visitors from abroad, who are staying at the Polana Hotel. Obviously, it is not advisable for persons who have nothing to do with this activity to visit the hotel at this time. However, it is not right that those who frequent this hotel for business purposes of interest to the country should be unable to purchase a simple pack of cigarettes there. To serve a simple meal or a drink is something that is a normal part of business activity. It could also be the prelude to an advantageous contract.

We believe that it is not difficult to distinguish between a man who is transacting business and a simple idler who is there only to spend some time.

CSO: 4728/135

LESSONS DRAWN FROM AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX'S ERRORS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Antonio Souto: "Large New Complexes Must Not Repeat CAIL"]

[Excerpt] Various large agro-industrial complexes will be built soon in the Incomati and Limpopo region. These important undertakings should be accompanied by a solid cooperative movement. However, these prospects for the socialist development of this struggle area of the country should be based on the lessons learned from the failures experienced by the CAIL [Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex] and the area's cooperatives.

The development of the Limpopo and Incomati region within this framework, as well as the need to learn from the present situation in the CAIL was stated by Marcelino dos Santos, Central Committee secretary for economic policy, during a recent meeting in Chokwe.

At this meeting, a discussion was held on the complex questions arising from such a huge undertaking as the CAIL. In studying the causes for the failures registered during the last two years, it was noted that such errors should be avoided in future complexes.

One of the causes of the CAIL failures was the practice of relying on single crops. More than its consequences on the fertility of the soil, its social and political implications among the workers were reviewed, especially in relation to the low-level productivity.

A series of factors related to deficiencies and errors in supply, maintenance, stock management and others were also discussed. In the course of analyzing these aspects, it became clear that essentially political issues were involved, while technical problems took second place.

Besides the review of the present situation at the CAIL, which afforded lessons for continued rural development and socialization through the establishment of new complexes and a solid cooperative movement, the meeting also provided guidelines that will help to overcome the present crisis in the growth of the CAIL.

Among such guidelines are included the financial redress of the CAIL as a first step toward the future establishment of a mixed enterprise.

During the Chokwe meeting, the state secretary for the Limpopo and Incomati region, Rui Gonzalez, disclosed that a contract has been signed with the "Trakia' complex in Bulgaria, through which the CAIL technical capability will be improved. A number of measures directed at increasing production will also be adopted.

CSO: 4728/125

CRITICAL MANPOWER SHORTAGE AFFECTS CABO DELGADO COTTON HARVEST

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 16 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Daniel Cuambe]

[Text] Devoid of any natural barriers, the cotton plantations of the state sector in Cabo Delgado Province have been seriously affected by the winds, causing severe losses of this product. The damages, which are easily measured, are sometimes inevitable, especially when there is also a shortage of manpower to harvest the cotton. Any analysis of this issue gives rise to highly conflicting opinions.

At first, weak mobilization was identified as the central factor in the poor participation of the peasants in the harvest. Even if this is the case, experience has shown that, beyond this factor, it is necessary to insure first that the canteens near the cultivated areas are fully supplied with essential products, and this provisioning was very poor.

The few people who reported to the fields for the harvest always did so with the expectation of receiving supplies, and they were not very interested in being paid in money. An illustration of this is that peasants would go to units far from their homes in order to harvest cotton in the areas where the local canteens were well stocked.

There were days when only nine people reported to harvest cotton at certain production units. It should be stressed that these same individuals were transported in trucks over distances of 60 kilometers. The logical consequence of this situation are obvious, namely the waste of fuel, among other things.

Even if the number of workers is large, there are problems at another level. There is the precarious situation with respect to local lodging for the peasants who come from areas far from the plantations. This combination of factors led inevitably to the present situation, and corrective measures will take effect only in the next campaign. Thus, construction has already begun on barracks to house a large number of people.

In statements to our correspondent in Montepuez regarding this very serious situation, the director of the Cotton Enterprise stressed several times: "We were taken by surprise. We were not prepared for an operation of this size, so we are having a difficult time."

Actually, it is symptomatic that, in a production unit like that of Namarra, surrounded by two villages with a total population of about 9,000, only 1,500 people reported for the cotton harvest. Commenting on the situation, the official said: "We have to go 100 or 150 kilometers away to pick up peasants for the harvest."

Efforts have already been initiated to resolve this problem. The machinery for the acquisition of products for the campaign has been greatly simplieid, and the agencies involved are increasingly concerned with reinforcing supplies, to complement the political mobilization, [the lack of] which is the subject of so much discussion and is identified as a bottleneck.

Child Labor, the Other Side of the Problem

Hundreds of young people no more than 15 years old must now serve as the manpower for the cotton harvest, whether in Montepuez or Namuno, to the detriment of their schooling. They have been the subject of much discussion and have provoked serious controversies. On one hand, their parents are accused of forcing their children to go to the plantations, claiming that "they are earning money to pay for their educational materials."

Meanwhile, the teachers are complaining that the students are not reporting for classes, and are even writing letters to the production units accusing them of sabotaging the school year. This has provoked moments of real tension, because there does not really seem to be any easy solution.

Actually, the problem is closely linked to the entire organization process for the campaign, which at the moment is not very satisfactory, and even more closely linked to the weak political work and the failure to make clear to the peasants the arrangements for their participation in the harvest.

This task is the responsibility of the district structures, and it was established, at least in the meeting conducted by Governor Armando Panguene in Montepuez, that the task had not been carried out. The efforts were scattered, and the situation was aggravated by the low organizational level of the agency directing the campaign. As of a few days ago, nothing had been done to resolve the problem of child labor, which is obviously detrimental.

There have been experiments with days of volunteer work in the fields, in which young people predominated, particularly on the weekends. Nevertheless, practice has demonstrated that the peasants choose to work for pay rather than participate in days of this type, which--partly because they are poorly organized--have contributed to the stunning decline in the number of people taking part in the cotton harvest.

6362
CSO: 4728/121

OFFICIAL STRESSES NEED TO DEVELOP RURAL SOCIALIZATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 81 p 8

[Excerpts] Maj Gen Jose Moiane, governor of the province of Maputo, stated that "we must work harder toward the development of communal villages and fishing cooperatives." The statement was made following his 4-day visit to the Matutuine district where he was assessing the effects of the organizational and political offensive and reviewing the preparatory work for the forthcoming agricultural campaign.

During these 4 days, Jose Moiane visited a number of state farms and communal villages. "We were able to ascertain that significant progress was made in the socioeconomic field, despite various difficulties resulting from the lack of pumps and the delay in the distribution of seeds," he said.

The fundamental issue to which Jose Moiane addressed himself was rural socialization. He noted that "in this district, the development of the cooperative sector is low. We must create the basic conditions for rural socialization."

At a meeting with the workers of the Salamanga production unit, he learned that many of them were unaware of production plans for the present campaign, as well as of the results obtained during the previous year. The lack of such knowledge and the total absence of meetings to analyze the situation were found to be the main cause for the poor relations between workers and management.

During the meetings with the inhabitants of Zitundo and Ponta de Ouro--areas bordering with the racist South African regime--the governor of Maputo province stressed the need to maintain close and active vigilance against the apartheid regime's maneuvers, as well as against all those who leave the country illegally.

"You must maintain close and good relations with the armed forces of Mozambique; soldiers are sons of the people and they need your support to apply combat techniques," Jose Moiane emphasized.

CSO: 4728/125

TWO PRIVATE CASHEW PRODUCTION UNITS DECLARED BANKRUPT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Industria de Caju Mocita [Mocita Cashew Industry] of Xai-Xai was declared bankrupt by the Gaza People's Court last Friday. The principal stockholder of the Mocita company is the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, a group which also dominated the Antenes company, which was declared bankrupt last July.

A group of workers from the Mocita addressed themselves to the Gaza People's Court because they were not being paid. They argued that the management had abandoned the company and that the plant was completely paralyzed, thus putting their own future in jeopardy.

This situation, which was threatening the livelihood of hundreds of workers of the Mocita has now been solved. The court has appointed an administrator to manage the plant. He is the director general of the state cashew enterprise, Alfredo Gamito.

The Mocita management relinquished its responsibilities at the same time it did so at the Antenes company located in Angoche.

In the Antenes case, the Bank of Mozambique intervened immediately, taking the company to court because of its enormous debt to this bank, amounting to about 151,000 contos, when its capital was only 28,000 contos.

The fact that both of the companies were abandoned at the same time proves that the principal stockholders of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa willfully attempted to destabilize a strategic sector of our national economy. Besides creating problems for hundreds of workers of these two units, both plants stopped carrying out the export quota assigned to them by the State Central plan.

There are 14 plants in Mozambique that process raw cashews to produce both oil and nuts. Eight of these are state production units and the rest belong to private entrepreneurs.

Since both the Antenes and the Mocita are now under review, pending a solution to their financial situation, there are 4 private companies left. These are working normally, and the production at one of them, in the district of Monapo, is among the highest in this sector.

CSO: 4728/137

RAILROAD ACCIDENT DISRUPTS BEIRA-SENA LINE

Two Victims Reported

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Two people died and extensive damage occurred in a railroad accident that took place in the early morning hours of Monday at km 130 of the Beira-Sena line, near the Muanza locality in Sofala.

The accident resulted form the head-on collision of two freight trains. Besides the two machinists who died, a third person traveling in one of the locomotives has not been found as yet. Traffic on this line has been interrupted.

The causes of the accident have not been ascertained yet. It was so violent that some of the cars were derailed.

A commission headed by engineer Julio Hinga was dispatched yesterday to the site and an investigation into the accident was immediately ordered.

Minister of Ports and Transportation Alcantara Santos, accompanied by other railroad officials was in the capital of the province of Sofala yesterday to gather information about the accident.

Beira-Inhaminga Traffic Reopened

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Railroad traffic between Beira and Inhaminga reopened yesterday. The line had been closed after the head-on collision between two locomotives that resulted in the death of two machinists and a stoker and damaged 150 meters of the railroad line.

The results of the investigation into the causes of the accident will be published next Wednesday. Material damage amounts to many thousands of contos.

CSO: 4728/136

SABOTAGE CUTS OFF BEIRA POWER, WATER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The water supply system in the city of Beira has been completely re-established following an interruption of nearly 3 hours.

The interruption was caused by damage to the pumping system resulting from a sabotage action at dawn on Friday that left Beira without electricity.

Information from the capital of Sofala province indicates that the sabotage operation destroyed 6 electric pylons over a 1-km area.

The enemy action took place about 25 kms from the Mavuzi hydroelectric plant in the direction of Beira, according to members of the joint team of the Electricity of Mozambique company and the Revue Hydroelectric Company (SHER), who were dispatched immediately to that locality.

The joint team started repairing the damage right away in order to re-establish the supply of electricity to Beira without delay.

Meanwhile, electricity is being rationed, and various areas of the city now have power for set periods of time.

However, the rationing will not hit all consumers, according to a technician in the Beira network. Rationing will last for a few more days until complete normalization.

The Electricity of Mozambique company yesterday appealed to consumers to save as much energy as possible by disconnecting stoves, refrigerators, air-conditioners and other equipment.

CSO: 4728/135

DETAILS PROVIDED ON STUDENT SPECIALTIES IN USSR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Sep 81 p 10

[Text] A total of 111 Mozambican students registered this year in various educational institutions of the Soviet Union. This is the first large group of Mozambicans attending schools in the USSR following independence. Some of them are already in that country, 29 others will follow soon and the rest will leave at a later date.

The twenty-nine students who will soon leave for the USSR met yesterday at the center for cultural studies. They will study dance, music, visual arts and cultural planning.

The Ministry of Ports and Road Transportation of Mozambique has already sent over 17 students who will study at the Odessa Maritime Institute on the Black Sea. They will be trained as maritime officers and mechanics.

Besides these 17 students, another 8 students who are recipients of CEMA scholarships have been sent to the USSR to study finance and credit procedures.

The state secretariat for fisheries has also sent over 15 students to specialize in the field of the fishing industry in the city of Tallin on the Baltic.

Thirteen students were sent by the state secretariat for coal and hydrocarbons to attend intermediate course in the petroleum and coal institute.

The Eduardo Mondlane University sent 14 Mozambicans for graduate studies in biology, mathematics, physics, geography and other scientific subjects.

Most of these grantees' studies are financed by Soviet mass organizations through agreements signed iwth their Mozambican counterparts.

Agreements on scholarships exist between the Union of Soviet Friendship Associations and the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples; also between the Soviet Women's Committee and the OMM [Mozambican Women's Organization], and finally, between Soviet trade unions and the Mozambican production councils.

Part of the group of 111 Mozambicans registered in Soviet institutions this year on the basis of these agreements. Another group is covered by agreements at the state level within the framework of technical-scientific cooperation established between the two governments.

All of these students will first attend a preparatory course, where they will be taught Russian and other subjects related to their future specialties, so that the technical courses that will follow will be made easier for them.

CSO: 4728/135

QUELIMANE SEAFOOD CATCH SATISFACTORY DESPITE PROBLEMS

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 28 Jul 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by Isaac Alfandega]

[Text] This year's earnings should amount to $20 million for the Seafood Cold Storage Enterprise [EFRIPEL] in Mozambique. A joint Mozambican-Japanese enterprise whose base of operations is located in Quelimane, it is the only company of its kind in the country. Within the plan for industrial fishing, it is dedicated to shrimp and lobster fishing and exportation under the legal provisions for exploitation of our natural resources within the 12-mile limit of Mozambique's coastal waters.

The fishing enterprise, considered a pioneer at the national level, expects to catch 3,300 tons of shrimp and 100 tons of lobster for export this year, as well as seafood to supply to the people. In the first case, it has already surpassed the goal set for the first half of the year, thanks to the great technical abilities demonstrated by the Mozambican crew and the Japanese officers.

In previous years the company obtained good net results from its operations, showing a profit of 71 million meticals in 1979 and 5.9 million meticals in 1980. The decline registered in 1980 was the result of increased fuel prices, which created serious financial problems for the structures of the fishing enterprise.

Meanwhile, as is happening to other fishing enterprises, EFRIPEL is undergoing a very critical situation at this time as a result of the physical limitations of the port of Quelimane, which, as is known, does not now meet the necessary requirements for the proper functioning of a strategic port complex.

Thus there are problems with the normal sailing operations of the company's ships: 12 medium-draft shrimp boats and the deep-draft "Rige" and "Altair." The situation is aggravated by the fact that there is only one commercial pier to handle the dozens of fishing vessels that circulate and work in the area.

This combination of problems, added, among other things, to the lack of a specific program for the physical development of the Quelimane port complex, is responsible for some of the most severe bottlenecks, creating roadblocks to the further development of the specialized enterprises in the area, bearing in mind that Zambezia Province has great economic potential. It should be noted in this respect that not only are there products requiring immediate distribution, such as tea and copra, among others, but it is also necessary to create the conditions to receive the merchandise destined for the province.

6362
CSO: 4728/121

ZAMBEZIA RAILROAD TO CONVERT FROM WOOD TO COAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] Wood-fueled locomotives are to be converted to coal in Zambezia. This measure is the result of an urgent need to improve railroad transportation, according to statements made to our editorial staff by the director of CFM [Mozambican Railroad] in Quelimane. The program, already tested with an experimental train on 5 August, calls for the conversion of the entire fleet.

Inasmush as it is the only means of transportation which connects Quelimane with Mocuba--a distance of 145 km--the railroad has recently had more traffic than ever before in CFM's history. Many reports have been received by our staff from individuals saying that they are traveling more frequently, thus bearing out the fact that railroad traffic is increasing every day.

At present, in Quelimane or in any other part of Zambezia Province there is talk of a train which stops in the middle of its run for lack of wood; the passengers all get out and look for wood so that they may arrive at their destination. A few days ago, a bakery worker in Manacurra, related to the motorman who was taking us to Milange, said in this connection that the locomotive engineers had asked his bakery to supply the train with wood.

Although these assertions have been denied to some extent by the director of Zambezia's branch of the CFM who, however, admitted that there have been frequent stops in the middle of a run, there are many indications of unsatisfactory performance in the passenger transportation sector which has seriously affected communication between Quelimane and Mocuba as well as adjacent areas.

This situation is made all the worse by the lack of transportation capability of CFM'a counterpart, ROMCZA, whose fleet is decreasing drastically.

From Wood to Coal

"Wood is now being cut at considerable distance from the railway line and must be transported to the stations. In the first quarter of this year there was a lack of fuel as it was not possible to transport wood for the locomotives," Claver Dias, director of Zambezia'a CFM branch, said.

Replacing wood-burning steam locomotives with locomotives using coal appears to be the only feasible alternative for increasing the capability of those engines. "The engines are old and, with the present excessive amount of passenger traffic and freight, can never arrive at their destination on time," the railroad official said.

The conversion work on the four operational engines will be carried out completely in Quelimane's CFM shops by local personnel. The fleet numbers seven units, but three are out of service awaiting spare parts.

The coal, produced in Tete, will be transported from Moatize to Caia via Sofala, and from there it will be carried in trucks to Quelimane. It is contemplated to use maritime transportation in the future between Safala and Quelimane as a more economical operation.

According to information released by Claver Dias, a meeting has already been held with CFM-South in which it was agreed that the southern branch would supply a number of used coaches to strengthen the fleet of 10 now operating in inadequate conditions in Quelimane. "In coaches designed for 100 people we now find double or triple that number traveling to their destination. We even have cases of people traveling in coaches loaded with wood," the official said.

8568
CSO: 4728/117

MOCIMBOA DA PRAIA PORT FALLS INTO DISREPAIR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] While Mocimboa da Praia Port in Cabo Delgado is not being reopened to coastal trade, its port and navigational equipment is falling into ever-increasing disrepair. Among the deteriorating equipment are its only two cranes, each of 2-ton capacity, and all the barges moored at the port.

The situation arising from the condition of the equipment in question is very serious and calls for immediate intervention. Otherwise, it will do no good to reopen the port to traffic, since access to the port's facilities requires certain equipment being eaten away be the salt water.

The barges now virtually abandoned at Mocimboa da Praia Port have equipment which is essential in transfer operations in the channel.

In fact, irregularity in the depths of the access channels to the port make it impossible for many of the freight vessels to approach the pier. That is why there are barges to transfer cargoes from ships which cannot get close to the dock.

The barges and cranes are deteriorating because no effort is being made, at least visibly, to correct the situation. When such action is finally taken, some of the barges will probably be beyond repair.

According to our information, it has been 2 years since the last two ships entered the port. The two ships which entered at that time were the "Polana" (once) and the "Sonap-Tanque" (twice).

We have no information of any vessels arriving at that port after 1979. In addition to the problem of deteriorating equipment, there is also the question of surveying.

In fact, there are no up-to-date hydrographic studies on Mocimboa da Praia Port. Such studies are necessary if it is to be reopened for navigation.

With regard to the idle barges, they could be used to transport cargo even if they were not used to transfer cargo from the larger ships. This would assure their maintenance until the port is reopened and not let them deteriorate as is now happening.

Moreover, it is necessary for the Mocimboa port to be reopened as quickly as possible, since supplies to the local people and interior are in large measure dependent upon its operation.

Furthermore, the reopening of that port would be an economically profitable alternative to the problem of highway transportation costs inasmuch as the highway is at present the only means of access.

The restoration of coastal trade at that port is also highly important for regional development. Channeling the people's surplus agricultural products through that port as well as incoming supplies and other merchandise would be done at much lower freight costs.

8568
CSO: 4728/117

BRIEFS

NEW DC-10 PURCHASE--Mozambique Airlines (LAM) will purchase this year a new DC-10 airplane. The LAM pavilion at the FACIM-81 [Maputo Trade Fair] is exhibiting a picture of this aircraft already painted with the Mozambican colors. Officials of the U.S. company that manufactures the plane disclosed in Maputo that talks are underway related to the financing of the purchase. Contract modalities have not been defined yet--whether to lease a used plane with an option to buy or acquire a brand-new aircraft. The new plane, manufactured by McDonnell-Douglas will arrive in Maputo in November and will be used on long flights. The LAM started international flights in 1975 when the Portuguese TAP airlines terminated their monopoly in Mozambique. Since then the LAM has signed maintenance and technical assistance contracts successively with ALITALIA, British Midlands and UTA. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 8]

INCREASED TRADE WITH GDR--Mozambique will export cashews and bagasse to the GDR and will import from that socialist country tractors, medicines, X-ray equipment and hydraulic machinery. The exchanges are covered by various contracts signed yesterday by foreign trade firms in the Mozambican capital. The ENACOMO, MEDIMOC, HIDROMOC and INTERMECANO are the Mozambican companies with which their GDR counterparts signed the contracts. The Mozambican side was represented by the national director for commercial economy of the Ministry of Commerce of Mozambique and director general of the FACIM [Maputo Trade Fair], Daniel Gabriel, and the GDR by the deputy minister of foreign trade, Peter Schmidt. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Sep 81 p 10]

WORKERS IN WEIMAR PLANT--Since August 1980 a total of 150 young Mozambicans between the ages of 18 and 22 have been working at the Weimar VEB Landmaschinenkombinat Fortschritt plant that manufactures agricultural machinery. During their 4-year stay, they will study through the process of "on-the-job-training" to become specialized workers. They are now working as lathe operators, metal milling machine operators, graders and crane drivers. In February 1981 another group of 50 young Mozambican workers arrived in Weimar, accompanied by two interpreters. This brings the total of Mozambican workers in Weimar to 202. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 5]

PROBLEMS AMONG STUDENTS IN GDR--During his visit to the GDR, Minister Teodato Hunguana met with the Mozambican workers who are being taught a profession in the productive sector itself. It was known that a number of problems had cropped up among these students, but it was found that none was insoluble. The principal

issues arose from a lack of coordination between the various structures and the workers themselves. Through Minister Hunguana's visit and with the talks held at the party and government levels, immediate solutions were found for most of these problems and the necessary conditions were created to completely eliminate other negative questions. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Sep 81 p 3]

BREAD SHORTAGE ALLEVIATED--The bread shortage which has been affecting Maputo for a week will be alleviated with the scheduled arrival on Monday of a 5,000-ton shipment of wheat flour offered to our country by Italy. The lack of this vital product, which aggravated the already existing difficulties in the food supply, was due to the delayed arrival of the Italian ship transporting the donated flour. Meanwhile, another part of the 1,400 tons of wheat also donated by that European country has already been offloaded in the port of Beira. A contract has been signed with France for the purchase of a large quantity of wheat, and the first shipment is due to arrive in Mozambique within a month. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 81 p 8]

STUDENTS TO GDR--The GDR will grant professional training scholarships to Mozambicans as a result of a protocol signed in Berlin by Minister Teodato Hunguana. He also signed an agreement in the field of justice, according to which direct relations will be established between the judicial systems of the two countries. This is the first agreement of this type signed by the People's Republic of Mozambique. The above protocol also envisages the construction of professional training centers in Mozambique, as well as the modalities in support of their development. It was recently disclosed in Maputo that the GDR will open a basic school in that country for 800 to 1,000 students. Mozambican students who will attend will receive an eighth-grade education and will then register in professional training centers. This was disclosed on Wednesday by the commercial counselor of the GDR Embassy in Maputo, who noted that the school will open as early as next year. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Aug 81 p 8]

INCOME, EXPENDITURES QUESTIONNAIRE--The inquiry about income and expenditures among the population which had started officially on 1 August in the cities of Maputo, Beira and Nampula ended successfully yesterday. The positive results that were achieved are mainly due to the serious efforts of the families involved as well as to the workers who conducted the inquiry. The process involved 1980 families and 176 workers, as well as many students from the Eduardo Mondlane University. At this time the questionnaires will be reviewed, making sure that they remain in good condition. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 81 p 3]

NEUTRON BOMB CONDEMNED--Referring specifically to United States' insistence on building the neutron bomb, President Samora Machel condemned the warlike positions of the U.S. Government. Speaking Sunday evening at a dinner given in honor of the Swedish prime minister, the Mozambican head of state publicly announced Mozambique's opposition to the construction of that genocidal weapon. Commenting on Washington's increasing lack of responsibility, Samora Machel asserted: "In deciding to manufacture the neutron bomb, refrain from ratifying the Salt II agreement and insist on installing missiles in Europe, thus defying international public opinion, the American government is paving the way for a new world war." [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Aug 81 p 1] 8568

MORE USSR CARS--A total of 350 "Lada" cars from the Soviet Union are being offloaded since yesterday in the port of Maputo, Victor Sotnikov, USSR trade representative in Mozambique stated yesterday. He added that more than 700 "UAZ" and "Lada" cars from the Soviet Union arrived in Mozambique during the first semester of this year. In relation to the USSR's participation in the Maputo Trade Fair FACIM-81, he stated that a new make of a K-701 tractor, various agricultural machines and "Kamaz" diesel trucks would be presented. He said that these trucks "have already proved adequate in Mozambique's climate and we expect to draw up contracts with this country to furnish more of the same." [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Aug 81 p 3]

PORTUGUESE HOTEL COOPERATION--Portugal will provide training for the cadre who will teach at the future hotel school in Mozambique. Thus a number of Mozambicans with an eleventh grade education will participate in a hotel management course at the hotel and tourism school of Porto. Portugal will also award study grants for training courses involving cooks, pastry cooks, laundry services, waiters and housekeeping. This information was disclosed at a press conference given by the Portuguese delegation visiting our country to hold talks related to cooperation in the field of cadre training for Mozambique's hotel and tourist industry. Members of the delegation include Carlos Lima, chief of the planning division of the national institute for tourism training, Victor Wenceslau, deputy director of the Porto hotel and tourism school and Joao Gageiro, deputy director of the hotel and tourism school of Estoril. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Aug 81 p 8]

MILITIA INFILTRATORS--Beira--"Let us disarm all the OPVDC's [former local members of Portuguese police] infiltrated in the militia who hold FRELIMO weapons. Let us do it right away," Minister of Interior Mariano Matsinha said at the end of his visit to the "Lusalite de Mocambique" installations in the Dondo district. This statement was made following the disclosure by the head of the militia in this unit of production that some former elements of the OPVDC associated with the Portuguese colonial-fascist regime can still be found within this firm. Mariano Matsinha asked: "How could these elements defend this enterprise in terms of vigilance? They can continue to work, but should always be kept under watch." He also ordered that all arms in possession of these elements should be confiscated. The "Lusalite de Mocambique" is affected at present by serious production problems, besides a number of other difficulties. It was noted that production in this strategically important unit is very low. Besides producing construction materials, this firm is also important for export purposes. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Aug 81 p 1]

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION PROMISES SUPPORT--"Hungary may train qualified personnel for the future press corps of the Mozambican Youth Organization [OJM]," said Andras Veres, member of the Executive Council of the Union of Communist Youth of Hungary, yesterday at the Mavalane airport in Maputo. Andras Veres is heading a delegation from his organization which is making a 5-day visit to our country. During the visit a cooperation accord will be signed by the two organizations covering the 1981-1983 period, since the 2-year period 1980-1982 is about to end. "We shall be able to give our entire support to the training of journalists for the Mozambican Youth Organization. In our discussions with the OJM we shall examine the most feasible ways to carry out that project. It may be part of the tasks covered by the agreement we shall be signing," the head of the Hungarian delegation said in responding to a journalist's question. The Hungarian delegation is to supply the OJM with various pieces of equipment for its photography laboratory. The purpose of the equipment is to support the OJM's news gathering efforts. Giving a brief account of the accomplishments of previous accords, Andras Veres said that almost all objectives had been reached. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 81 p 2] 8568

SUGAR TERMINAL--The Zimbabwe and Swaziland sugar industries will jointly finance a project in the amount of 1.4 million dollars (approxiamtely 52 million meticals) to build a sugar terminal in the port of Maputo, the association of sugar producers of Zimbabwe announced. The director of the association, Geoffrey Thomas, disclosed that the decision was made as a result of a problem affecting the present terminal. At this time the shipments destined for export from Zimbabwe and Swaziland are blocked. Both of these countries use the port of Maputo to ship their product abroad. Sources close to the sugar industry in Zimbabwe disclosed that sugar production generated 88 million dollars last years. It is estimated that a record production amounting to 370,000 tons will be reached this year. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Sep 81 p 10]

S. AFRICAN SABOTAGE CHARGED--The late planting of potatoes for the present harvest resulting from South African sabotage in supplying seeds has already compromised the production goals for the next agricultural campaign in the Moamba and Magude state production units. It will also entail another delay in planting the corn, an activity that should be initiated during the month of September and, in a vicious circle, will also affect the planting of potatoes in February, since all this must be done in the same soil. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Aug 81 p 1]

INCREASED EXPORTS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA--It is possible that Mozambique will rapidly increase its volume of exports of Czechoslovakia. Tea, cashews, cashew and coconut balsam, citrus fruits and others are the products most sought-after on the Czech market, as we were able to ascertain at this country's representation at the FACIM-81 [Maputo Trade Fair]. Czechoslovakia is now buying from Mozambique tea and cashews. It sells our country "Tatra" bricks, construction machinery and various tools. It is expected that Czechoslovakia will help Mozambique to rebuild breweries and to give a new impulse to the ceramics industry. Of course, these projects are still under study. The next meeting of the mixed Mozambique-Czechoslovakia commission will be held in the Mozambican capital before the end of this eyar. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Sep 81 p 10]

QUALIFIED WORKERS TRAINING--More than 1,000 qualified workers have been trained since the beginning of the year in 40 technical centers and 14 professional technical schools in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The training of qualified workers is one of the main concerns of the FRELIMO and the Mozambican Government. It is estimated that by 1985 the needs of the Mozambican economy in qualified workers will be totally filled. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Aug 81 p 12]

CSO: 4728/128

ETHNICITY DEBATE INVOLVES BROAD POLITICAL ISSUES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Sep 81 pp 10-12

[Article by David Pieters: "Ethnicity: Cultural, Pragmatic or Political Suicide?"]

[Text] **DURING A political seance in the Continental Hotel's Red Room recently a surprised audience witnessed Dr Jan Spies, Editor of Die Republikein, summon the spirit of Hegelian dialectics during his lecture titled "Ethnicity: Politics or Culture?" and accidently dislodge the ghostly "12th population group" from its shrouded half-life in AG Proclamation 8 of 1980.**

Like a king's messenger, Dr Johan Jones Secretary for Finance, bought the revelation that the essence of the mysterious population group named "Other Namibians" was an unfortunate oversight in technical formulation of the law when it was first drafted.

Dr Spies learned, like the others present that Namibians could not willy-nilly declassify themselves from one of the earthly 11 ethnic groups and reclassify themselves as holy members of the other.

Just as Hegel's philosophical categories could never find their actual fulfilment on the ground. so the mirage of a 12th Group receded into the distant future of constitutional amendments and a time when its practical realisation in society would merge with the creation of One Namibian Nation.

What started off as an evening lecture innocently posing the question whether ethnicity is politics or culture, ended up as a discourse on the politics of ethnicity.

It may all sound a bit Greek, but then Dr Spies commenced his lecture by tracing the Hellenic concept of "Ethnos" through two and a half thousand years of "history" until today, and ended by tracing ethnicity onto the social fabric of contemporary SWA so that we were left with the puzzle of 11 groups, a mishapen 12th piece that just didn't fit, and an atomised nation which had to be fissioned in the fire of social conflict.

Dr Spies delivered a fine lecture on the concept of Ethnos and introduced some excellent academic discourse into the evening's discussion.

But just as he had to resort to the convenient reminder that language permits its speaker to say only one thing at a time when he found himself in one of those difficult corners into which Dr Kenneth Abrahams' devastating critique had driven him into during question time, so it emerged that the intellectual power of Dr Spies' discourse unleashed the metaphor of social conflict into the Red Room, which, insights into the dialectics of language aside, also served very usefully to lift the veil covering the RP's particular brand of defensive Republicanism.

Dr Spies defined culture as the creative existence of people and discussed the inevitability of changes in the identity of cultural groups.

"I LOVE IT FOR WHAT IT IS"

"I am not speaking of stagnation", he said, "when I speak of ethnicity, I speak of my love for it. I love it for what it is today and also for what it will be tomorrow."

It was Dr Spies who introduced the concept of dialectics into the discussion, defining it as the tension of opposites in the existence of things.

So was it with ethnicity's first born child — nationalism — which could either become a blessing in disguise (uniting a people) or a blessing in the guise of a curse...

"Hitler had a lovely predecessor", observed Dr Spies, "in the form of Cecil John Rhodes who committed the error of absolutising the Anglo Saxon Race as the finest in the world."

"Once a nation absolutises itself, it is the end," he said.

I suppose one could infer from this that in Namibia where nationalism is so far just about absolutely nothing, there has therefore been no beginning...

This is the type of conclusion that one can draw from a concept of history that runs in circles, instead of adopting a view of history that spirals foreward...

Dr Spies concluded his lecture with the remarkable injunction that ethnicity is a fact of life that cannot or should not be done away with in law while at the same time reserving the right to label it as dangerous if overemphasised.

This has a familiar ring to it...

FIREWORKS

Then the fireworks started.

The obvious rhetorical questions came pouring out from the bloodthirsty audience who had waited for their chance to demonstrate their opposition to an ethnic dispensation subscribed to by Dr Spies.

"Do you mean to tell me that the Herero or Nama of today is the same as the Herero or the Nama of precolonial times?" rang out the indignant question.

The answer is simple, explained Dr Spies in a fatherly way. Of course they are not the same ethnicities.

"The Herero and the Nama of today (as examples of all the other population groups) are obviously different Hereros and different Namas from what they were yesterday. That is what I said in my lecture."

As simple as that. In fact, continued Dr Spies, one of the better aspects of colonialism was that, over the decades, it filtered out the weaker elements pertaining to each ethnic group, so that only the essentialities remained for the present.

In that manner, the Herero remained a damn good stock farmer today, and the Owambo as good an agriculturalist, and those who had been urbanised were nevertheless better examples of their changing ethnicities than they were previously.

One wonders how it is possible to measure the "goodness" of Herero-ness today and Herero-ness of yesteryear, in order to compare them with one another, when they have both changed in the first place.

Dr Spies made his point, though, when he countered by stating the pertinent fact that certain people nevertheless continued to regard themselves as Hereros, others as Damaras, and so on.

The question needs to be asked, and it was not that night, namely, is Herero-ness today really the kernel of the concept of Herero-ness, or is it the shell.

People will even clutch at straws, we are told, when they have been decimated, expropriated, and castigated for generations under colonial domination.

Dr Spies made an interesting remark when asked whether the present dispensation was not perhaps too far removed from a balanced harmony between ethnic compartmentalisation and national co-operation.

"I am discovering more about Africa each day in my Black Colleagues and they in turn are discovering the little bit of Europe I still have left in me.

I am amazed to find that each day there are fewer secrets I can keep from my Black colleagues."

And the biggest secret of all showed its icy tip when the prickly question of social conflict models of society versus pluralist-integration models was posed.

Dr Z Ngavirue (Dr Zed) pointed out that unlike pluralists such as Dr Spies, those who held a conflict model of social dynamics aloft, believed that the source of conflict was the struggle for scarce economic resources and political power.

"Our most dangerous conflict situation is discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity", Dr Spies replied, "when the top layers of society are frustrated because of their colour." He then went on to identify the aspirations of the Black middle class – their need for employment and progress – as the most pressing; because the lines of future social conflict in the country would not be between Black and Black, as he put it, but between the Whites and the Black middle classes.

At this point Dr Jones was called upon to say a few words on the question of economic upliftment as a vehicle for political conciliation.

He made the interesting distinction between the "upper" and middle classes, presumably referring to the Black society, saying that the middle classes were less easier to frustrate than the upper classes because they – and by this he must have meant the peasantry as the "middle" Black classes – have access to the land, and are ideologically less resourceful, than the more educated upper Black strata.

There is a certian validity in recognizing that an emergent Black "upper class" harbours greater dangers for White colonial society than the "middle classes" such as the peasantry, on Dr Jones part.

The "bottom classes" however, which neither Dr Jones nor Dr J D Spies even mentioned, are precisely the ones – the vast majority – who feed on the radical ideologies offered by the Black "upper classes" who also happen to be the ideologically most resourceful.

Rare Observer

Mr Werner Neef, who is one of the rare political observers who even dares to utter the word "unemployed proletariat" at this late hour, has at least been able to articulate the connection between a semi-literate and unemployed mass and the growth of totalitarian regimes, from a political platform, be it his own personal one.

But then he is a politician for whom real social distinctions count.

From Dr Spies' few remarks it could easily be gathered that his brand of Republican is prone to reconcile only the reconcilable Black and white elites, while leaving the middle and the bottom layers to continue ranting and raving about the non-existent Namibian people struggling to become a nation.

If these are the realities, how real is "ethnicity"?

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, who like a hawk perches to one side while the hounds weary the prey with their incessant baying, yapping frustrated questions at a victim who has been specially selected for the purpose, much like a bizzare fox hunt, now takes flight and circles in for the kill.

Circles for the Kill

"In this country ethnicity exists as a purely arbitrary definition. People in this country belong to various divisions. They belong to social classes, they are either owners of factories or they are workers, traditionally they belong to different tribes, they belong to different sexes. But of all of these attributes which Namibians possess, government has arbitrarily selected ethnicity as the main defining criterion."

He then goes on to state his belief that "ethnicity is an arbitrary way of dividing Namibians in order, in a very deliberate way, to prevent the development of a single Namibian Nation."

Proclamation AG 8 is then described by Dr Abrahams as a "deliberate" prevention of such a nation forming.

"Without this proclamation Namibians would develop a common culture and move towards a common nation much faster than they are doing at the moment and this proclamation is an obstacle in the way of development towards nationhood."

Ethnicity, according to Dr Abrahams, does not exist in this country as an objective scientific fact, to which Dr Spies conceded, since different criteria are used to define different population groups, in some cases language, in other cases colour, and so on.

"Ethnicity exists only in the minds of people who look at population groups in a very ethnic way," he said.

Cultural, ethnic, linguistic and traditional differences are all lumped together by Dr Spies as constituting ethnicity, challenged Dr Abrahams.

"Proclamation AG 8 must to my mind be changed," retorted Dr Spies on the point of arbitrariness in the number (eleven) of ethnic groups laid down in AG 8. "I wouldn't say abolished, and I wouldn't say changed tonight or tomorrow, but there are certain aspects which I can't accept anymore." he agreed. He did not elaborate on that.

He only attempted to justify the present structure of that proclamation by saying that the blanketing of different criteria into one when it defined 10 Black ethnic groups on the one hand, and grouped Portuguese, German, English and Afrikaans speaking Whites together, on the other hand because of their closer affinity for one another.

FORCING

"If one left it at that level", added Dr Abrahams, "it wouldn't do anybody any harm. But this Government is forcing ethnicity down our throats."

He continued: "I'm very glad that you said Proclamation AG 8 should be changed, because it shows to what extent the DTA is shifting political ground.

"In 1978 the DTA would never have accepted the slogan "One Namibia, One Nation". The fact that the DTA is now using a Swapo slogan shows to what extent the ideology of the DTA has been undermined."

A protest by Dr Spies at the charge "undermined" drew the concession from Dr Abrahams "OK, let's say to what extent the philosophy of the DTA is changing, or being modified by circumstances. Because I think the DTA is aware of the fact that in Namibia at this time ethnicity is not a saleable political commodity and what is more, supporting ethnicity is a quick way of committing political suicide. Now we are speaking politics, we are not speaking philosophy or science.

"Another thing which I think is significant is to hear you say AG 8 should be changed. Now we have felt this for many years, and have been attacking it consistently for many years."

With a note of added triumph Dr Abrahams continued.

"It is good to hear from, shall we say, DTA sources, that even this adherence to AG 8 is undergoing certain changes. What I would like to discuss, of course, is which way do you think it should be changed."

Dr Abrahams then turned to the mysterious 12th group and described the recent discovery by certain Whites that the could not reclassify themselves into the 12th group.

NONSENSE

This made nonsense of Dr Spies' argument that ethnic groups, if not scientifically justifiable, could at least be given de facto substance from peoples' personal feelings of "belongingness."

CHALLENGE

It was then that Dr Abrahams directed his challenge to the Government, which was reported by this newspaper at the time.

"I would like to challenge the Government to create this 12th group and then to see what happens. I can assure you that within 12 months you will have most Namibians reclassifying themselves if given the legal right to do so."

Dr Spies then defended AG Proclamation 8 by saying that people did not necessarily have to have the legal right to classify themselves into "group 12".

They only had to abstain from registering themselves as belonging to any of the other eleven groups, then their public needs would automatically be satisfied by the Central Government.

Dr Jones, referring to that occassion when he also addressed the Namibian Education Forum a fortnight previously then rose to "Dr Spies", he said, "I did in all honesty say that night exactly what you are saying now, and the reason why I said it was, amongst others that that was told to me by the person who wrote the proclamation."

"But," he continued, "he did not write there exactly what he wanted to write. This has only emerged now. It is a technical error in the law and as a result of what transpired here that night, the case is presently being examined by the Ministers' Council, and it is one of the aspects in which there may in the foreseeable future, come a change to bring about what was originally intended."

Dr Jones cautioned that it was not a simple matter. AG 8, he explained, was a constitution and it could not be tampered with lightly from day to day.

But, he added, the person who wrote the proclamation intended it to be changed weekly or monthly during the first years since it was impossible for him to premeditate all the shortcomings in the law as first drafted.

However, Dr Jones went further, the fact of the matter is that the proclamation is regarded today as a constitution which cannot be lightly altered, but that alter it will.

SAW THE LIGHT

Then Dr Spies saw the light. He admitted that he had been labouring under a misapprehension, and went on to insist that each Namibian should have the right to choose whether he wanted to belong to an ethnic group or to be classified only as a Namibian, responsible to and cared for by the Central Government.

So it suddenly seemed as if Dr Abrahams and Dr Spies had found each other on the vanishing point of the Other Category but there are signs that the road to the Other is going to be a difficult one that will, like every concession made by Government, have to be fought for.

PULL THE PLUG

It is difficult to imagine that the Central Government, which thrives on ethnicity in the final costitutional instance, would willingly pull the plug out of its nice ethnic bathtub and watch all its ethnically herded voters disappear down the drian to be gathered into the fold of a growing oppositionist flock.

For the anti-ethniciticians' to coin a phrase, are also largely the oppositionists outside the National Assembly.

Maybe it doesn't matter to the ruling DTA whether in 12 months after it has given the go-ahead for the declassification campaign by amending AG 8, that it will have even less of a majority than it has at present, at the second tier ethnic level. Already it does not have the majority support of the Whites, Basters and Damaras.

But those are answers that lie in store for the future.

In the meanwhile another lesson has been learnt, namely that philosophical idealism is a useful mystification for political reality, but it cannot defend itself against consistent critique once exposed for what it is.

The answer to the question "Is ethnicity culture, or is it politics," has been provisionally answered through the "politics of ethnicity."

The principle of ethnicity, when absolutised centrally into

a country's constitution, demonstrates a practical political choice of the rulers.

Dr Spies' defence of ethnicity on philosophical grounds is understandable, since the Republican Party has after all inherited apartheid.

But that is only the historical merit of his case, which politically is becoming intolerable to many.

CSO: 4700/473

FRG: S.W. AFRICAN POLITICIANS READY FOR SUPERVISED NAMIBIAN ELECTION

LD081452 Hamburg DPA in German 1307 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 8 Sep (DPA)--In Bonn today leading South-West African politicians expressed their readiness for internationally supervised elections in Namibia including candidates of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] guerrilla movement. However, they rejected the UN as a "referee." At the same time, Peter Kalangula, Ben Africa and Hans-Juergen von Hase, the leading members of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA], stressed their determination for a "total political separation from South Africa."

The DTA politicians have been in the Federal Republic since Monday for talks with parties and parliamentary deputies. [Passage omitted explaining Bonn's attitude toward the DTA].

The three [words indistinct] said that the DTA accepted any "truly neutral referee," such as a group of states, including neighboring African states, in supervised elections which would be a preliminary stage to independence. The UN itself had recognized SWAPO, which is involved in a guerrilla war, as the legitimate representative of Namibia and thus was not neutral. The DTA also demanded specific constitutional guarantees such as the observance of human rights, regular new elections, the right to property and a fair chance for DTA election participation.

The DTA representatives warned Bonn against thinking that SWAPO, which is receiving massive support from the USSR, the GDR and Cuba, would take an independent path following an assumption of power. The example of Zimbabwe could not be applied to a Namibia ruled by SWAPO.

CSO: 4720/8

ANGOLA LAUNCHES DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE TO COUNTER SA RAID

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 28 Aug 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Angola's Tactic"]

[Text] Far from the alleged heavy gunfire in its southern provinces Angola has now launched another battle. It is a ploy to discredit the countries to its south. It is a ploy for which they can count on international sympathy and compel the same where it is not automatically forthcoming.

The key to this diplomatic offensive is to be found in a single phrase in the letter that Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos addressed to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim: "The powers given you by the charter."

What dos Santos was really doing was reminding Waldheim that by virtue of the charter's provisions he is empowered to call a meeting of the security council on the events in the south of Angola. He was probably also being reminded that dos Santos' letter or protest could also be circulated as a security council document.

In the letter Angola mentions a grave development, a threat, a terrifying South African troop strength of 45,000, deserters, mercenaries and foreigners allegedly taking part, etc.

Angola got its anticipated reaction from Waldheim. The secretary general was on vacation, but the gravity he attached to the message was reflected in his immediate return to his headquarters.

Upon his arrival there Waldheim declared: "Events in the south of Angola indicate how unstable the situation in that part of the world will remain as long as SWA/Namibia is not independent."

With the support of a world press it is also clear that Angola wants to mobilize with its propaganda the western world against South Africa and by implication SWA/Namibia too. How convenient therefore that it is precisely FRG's controversial Baron Ruediger von Wechmar who is now chairman of the UN General Assembly.

When in Rome do as the Romans do...

FRG is one of the western countries seeking a solution to the SWA/Namibia issue. So, use von Wechmar and through him FRG and through it exert influence on the other four--Canada, France, Britain and America.

Von Wechmar immediately did what was expected of him: "South Africa's action hinders the search for a peaceful solution in SWA/Namibia."

This FRG position at the UN was echoed in Bonn when the foreign minister almost immediately got in touch with America. While France and Canada held their silence for the moment and the British government did not react as crudely as its press, America's reaction was surprisingly sensible.

Among other things America noted that SWAPO raids from Angola into areas in the north of SWA/Namibia should also be taken into consideration.

But Angola may be aiming at two other targets. With its complaints it may be trying to find justification for the presence of ca. 15,000 Cubans on its territory. Dos Santos appealed to President Fidel Castro precisely because the latter is currently head of the so-called non-aligned nations.

The other target is Africa and South African premier P.W. Botha's standing offer of cooperation. By complaining to the OAU, any possible cooperation may be tossed out the window.

There is also good reason for the somewhat nervous haste with which Angola is conducting its diplomatic offensive. On Thursday the UN General Assembly opens its session and that is the time for delivering an attack against South Africa and SWA/Namibia.

CSO: 4701/34

DEBIT, CREDIT ASPECTS OF WESTERN PLAN EXAMINED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text] The SWA issue has certainly constituted a tremendous contradiction during the past few days.

On the negative side:

- The General Assembly has refused SA and the DTA a platform to present their cases while they in turn have been exceptionally castigated;
- And France is beginning to adopt an increasingly harder line on SA.

On the positive side:

- The Reagan Administration stood by SA in the Security Council last week;
- US Secretary of State Alexander Haig reportedly said during the weekend that SA has agreed to accept Security Council Resolution 435 in presumably a new form;
- And during the weekend the Western five governments reported progress in relations between themselves and SA.

Overall, however, we still have great reservations about the possible success of the Western plan, conceding the Reagan Government's considerable and courageous efforts to overcome the impasse.

Indeed, we express considerable gratitude to General Haig, Dr Chester Crocker and others.

The flies in the ointment are these:

- The UN is becoming increasingly partial when it is expected to become increasingly impartial;
- The Frontline states are adopting an increasingly militant line, dragging in the Eastern bloc and thus hardening local attitudes;
- The war to the north has now reached such proportions that it cannot be easily tempered;
- West Germany and France have tended to negate SA's renewed faith in the US and Britain;
- SA is reluctant to hand over SWA to the UN on the UN's conditions;
- And the DTA is not prepared to enter an election which it cannot win and SA is not prepared to force it to do so.

Clearly, therefore, the nut is still an extremely hard one to crack, if it can be cracked at all!

CSO: 4700/473

BRIEFS

MORE SWAPO ARRESTS--A further six Swapo members, some of them leadres of lower rank, have been detained by the Security Police at the weekend, bringing the total to 10 presently being held for questioning under AG Proclamation 9. Their names have not been released. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Sep 81 p 3]

TRANSFER OF SECONDED OFFICIALS--Windhoek: Four officials seconded from South Africa to the Owambo Administration in SWA were being transferred, the chairman of the Owambo Executive Committee, Mr Peter Kalangula, said in Windhoek last week. Among them was the Secretary to the Owambo Administration, Mr Callie Reinecke. Die Suidwester newspaper reported in Windhoek that 45 more seconded officials had requested to be transferred, but Mr Kalangula said he could not confirm this report. "I have been away from Owambo and have not heard that anyone else wants to leave. If others wish to go, that is their decision." Mr Kalangula did not want to comment as suggestions that the officials were leaving over differences of interpretation on implementation of non-racial policies of the Owambo Executive Committee, and the democratic alliance on the first tier of government. "But the decision has been taken after consultations at the highest level," he said. The officials who are leaving SWA are Mr Reinecke, Mr Nap Visser, Mr Piet Grundling and Mr Thomas Potgier. Last month the Owambo Executive Committee discussed the position of the officials with the Windhoek representative, Mr Ben Lindeque of the Office of the South African Prime Minister, and the odministrator General of the Territory, Mr Danie Hough. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Sep 81 p 3]

SWAPO'S INFILTRATION TACTIC--SWAPO's tactic in Owambo of recruitment of only its supporters as employes of large industries can be still neutralized this year if legislation can be wrapped up that makes it impossible for employes any longer directly to be recruited by such individuals. Gregor Tibinyane, a member of the council of ministers, announced this the day before yesterday in Omungwelume. Addressing some 700 Wambos, he stated that it had come to the attention of the ministers' council that certain companies' recruitment personnel were bent on recruiting only SWAPO members as employes. "Bureaus will be set up to deal with personnel recruitment. No company or organization will be allowed to recruit employes. The municipalities will act as agents of the government." In an interview with REPUBLIKEIN following the meeting Tibinyane said he was aware that foreign organizations are trying to politically organize SWA employes. Leading the offensive is the African American Labour Centre (AALC) and its executive director, Patrick O'Farrel. "SWAPO is infiltrating schools and churches. But we know who their people are." He stated that the central administration will do all in its power to keep this nation's workers from being manipulated by political organizations and churches. He also indicated that the ministers' council is in the process of identifying and neutralizing groups that have no business getting involved with SWA workers. [Text] [Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 27 Aug 81 p 3]

CSO: 4701/33

COMMENTARY SHARPLY CRITICIZES 'RUMORMONGERING'

AB151831 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] We shall never stop stressing this prerequisite, without which there can be no social development. Well, they try to lie to us in our homes, in our cities, at our work. Who are "they"? "They" is an indefinite pronoun, grammatically, but in the face of realities, we know who "they" are. "They" equals the enemies of Niger Republic, who are jealous of Niger's peace and of the establishment of the society of development. Today, Niger's enemies have taken to rumormongering by cleverly circulating false reports. They make people believe that there have been some arrests. This is a shameful way of lowering the morale of the people. Nobody has been arrested. They are only trying to divert our attention from the task of nation-building.

The supreme military council and the government have taken all the initiatives and decisions to ensure public freedom as well as freedom of movement for everyone. When we talk about security, this is what we mean. When we talk about vigilance, this is what we mean. We must unmask prophets of doom who have a hidden motive for bearing grudges against the tranquility in our country. This is one of the several recommendations made by the head of state in his address to the nation on 2 August 1981, and I quote: "I particularly emphasize that you should be constantly attentive to matters concerning the security of our country." A similar call was recently made at Maradi during the first meeting of the National Bureau of the Local Development Societies.

Also in another message, the chairman of the supreme military council reiterated the armed forces' pledge: "We shall ensure the development of all Niger citizens in the absolute principles of dignity, justice and freedom." The realization of such a national goal is [word indistinct] in this particularly difficult world economic situation. To disturb the peace and tranquility of our country (?at this time) seems anachronistic [words indistinct].

Rumormongering must not take root in our country since the country's leaders, beginning with President Kountche himself, have decided to make Niger a country of dialogue and exchange of views. We can cite as examples the numerous conferences of cadres and the information meetings as well as the meetings of cabinet members with the Niger people. This is Niger's style of democracy which must be supported.

CSO: 4700/477

BRIEFS

DIRECTOR OF ECOWAS FUND RECEIVED--The head of state today received Mr Robert Tubman, director general of the ECOWAS Fund. After the audience, Mr Tubman, through his interpreter, told us the aim of his talks with the head of state: [Begin Tubman recording in English fading into French translations] The purpose of our visit falls within the framework of contacts which authorities of the two institutions [ECOWAS and ECOWAS Fund] must have with the member states. In my meeting with his excellency this morning, I reported to him on the condition of the ECOWAS Fund. I reported to him that the fund is now in a position to undertake the financing of the telecommunication project in the member states and also that we are very happy that the fund has received very good cooperation from the government of Niger and that they have met all of their obligations and all of their subscriptions. The telecommunication project costs $35 million and this will enable us to set up telecommunication systems in all the community member countries. This will also facilitate communication between the ECOWAS countries; this is very important. [end recording] [Text] [AB111506 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/396

INFORMATION MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AB101307 Paris AFP in French 0727 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Dakar, 10 Sep (AFP)--Relations between Senegal and Angola may not remain frozen because of the mutual respect that the leaders of the two countries have for each other, Senegalese Information Minister Djibo Ka said while commenting on Senegal's condemnation of the South African military attack on Angola.

Asked at a press conference whether this condemnation could mean that Dakar and Luanda, which do not have diplomatic relations, are becoming closer, the minister emphasized that the Senegalese action was in line with its commitment to respect for the integrity and sovereignty of African states.

Commenting on the extradition of Kukli Samba Sanyang, the leader of the abortive coup d'etat in Gambia, and his nine companions who are now in exile in Guinea-Bissau, Djibo Ka emphasized that there is no ambiguity in the sincerity of relations between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau.

After explaining that Senegal has not demanded the extradition--which concerns Bissau and Banjul--the minister observed that the issue should be handled with caution and also stressed the necessity to conserve the fraternal nature of the relations between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau.

He denied allegations that the Senegalese head of state stated that the Senegal-Gambia confederation will come into effect on 1 January 1982 and explained that no date has been set by the Senegalese head of state. Mr Ka said that the project is underway and will be studied by experts before being submitted for ratification by the two countries separately.

Asked about a declaration made to an African weekly by Leopold Sedar Senghor, the former Senegalese head of state, Mr Ka said that the establishment of a complete multi-party system in Senegal is part of the natural evolution of the Senegalese people since independence, and that it has been confirmed by the Senegalese people. Mr Senghor said that the establishment of a multi-party system in Senegal without limiting the number of parties seems premature to him.

Finally, the minister explained that the Ministerial Council of Senegal has adopted a law giving the Supreme Court the power to monitor the electoral campaign, the casting and counting of votes, and the announcement of the final results in the presidential and legislative elections.

CSO: 4700/477

MINISTER OF COMMERCE ANNOUNCES SUGAR PRICE INCREASE

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 10 Aug 81 p 5

[8 August speech by Minister of Commerce Falilou Kane]

[Excerpt] In a message to the nation on Saturday evening, the minister of commerce announced an increase in the price of sugar. Lump sugar thus goes from 260 to 325 francs a kilogram, loaf sugar from 295 to 370, granulated sugar from 245 to 305 and caster sugar from 285 to 355 francs. These new prices went into effect yesterday, Sunday, at midnight.

The following is the text of Falilou Kane's message.

My fellow countrymen:

The world in which we live is involved in a crisis whose outcome is difficult to predict. We have but to look around us to realize that in many ways, God has spared us from certain natural disasters and the violence and intolerance that have rocked certain communities and countries. That is why the peace and stability which our dear Senegal enjoys and which are the envy of many other countries must be preserved and safeguarded every instant.

You are aware that because of the interdependency of the countries making up the community of nations, whatever happens in the powerful developed countries and those endowed with energy resources also affects others.

Recovery Effort

As a result, the economic crisis that has shaken the world economy since the increased price of oil beginning in 1973, a crisis made worse by several years of drought, has had consequences on our country:

1) first of all, a drop in our export receipts derived from the products of our soil and subsoil. Peanut products which in 1979 represented over 40 billion CFA francs have dropped to 14,859,000,000 in 1980.

2) second, a steady increase in our oil bill, which went from 29.2 billion in 1979 to 48 billion in 1980.

These negative factors have had as their immediate consequence a continual aggravation in Senegal's trade balance deficit and in its balance of payments.

As you know, the medium-term economic and financial recovery plan adopted in 1979 by the government of Senegal should enable us to take corrective measures to remedy the situation by 1985.

This recovery effort can bear fruit only if every Senegalese man and woman understands the situation of our economy and accepts a sacrifice for the good of the community and the entire nation.

It is within this context that I should like to speak to you this evening about the sugar problem.

The 1980 sugar harvest upset all the factors that had prevailed since 1973. In fact, from July 1979 to July 1980, prices increased 3.5 times. And yet, by massive subsidies, the government was able to hold retail prices steady. A large share of our sugar (52 percent), over half, comes from local sugar taken from cane grown at Richard Toll. The rest is imported raw sugar which is refined locally. The importance of the sugar sector and its place in our diet have led the government to adopt a sugar policy and a cane growing program aimed at the overall coverage of our needs in 2 years. This deadline is not far off. And yet, in the meantime and because we import raw sugar, we shall continue to suffer the effects of the international market.

To date, in order to avoid escalating retail prices, the government has devoted and continues to devote large sums to maintaining consumer prices. In 1980, for a consumption of 75,709 tons, the government, through the Price Standardization and Equalization Fund, has granted subsidies amounting to over 3 billion, which represents 40.208 francs for every kilogram of lump sugar. This means that when the consumer pays 260 francs today, he would be paying 300 francs without the support of the Fund. Instead of decreasing, this effect has steadily grown from year to year. For 1981, with an anticipated overall consumption of 76,000 tons, the subsidy will represent 4,755,000,000, or 62.573 francs a kilogram.

In a normal period, the government could have continued this policy of price supports, as it is still doing for many basic products. Unfortunately, our means prevent us from doing so indefinitely: 1) when the dollar continues its spiral (300 CFA francs for a dollar, when the rate was 240 less than a year ago) and 2) when ocean shipping and overland transport rates increase every time that oil products go up.

What is even more serious, this effort by the government and therefore, by the entire national community, is undermined by the fraud and speculation that cause certain individuals to market this sugar that we are subsidizing to neighboring countries, where prices are much higher than prices set by the Ministry of Commerce.

For all these reasons, the government has decided to modify sugar prices, which will go, effective midnight, 9 August 1981: from 260 to 325 francs per kilogram of lump sugar; from 295 to 370 francs for loaf sugar; from 245 to 305 francs for granulated sugar; and from 285 to 355 francs for a kilogram of caster sugar.

We awaited the end of Ramadan to take these new measures, in order to attenuate the additional burden borne by the consumer during this period of the year when consumption increases heavily.

The effort demanded of you will be neither useless nor isolated. It will be seconded and supported by the government, which continues to grant subsidies which, for the period between now and the end of December 1981, to 3,866,000,000 francs, or 51.8 francs for every kilogram of sugar purchased. This shows how great the government's sugar price support effort is.

11,464
CSO: 4719/334

RND SECRETARY DISCUSSES ENERGY, NATIONAL LANGUAGES

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12 Aug 81 p 3

[Report on 31 August press conference of Cheikh Anta Diop, secretary general of the RND (National Democratic Rally)]

[Text] Through its secretary general, Cheikh Anta Diop, the National Democratic Rally (RND) gave a press conference at the Dakar Chamber of Commerce on Monday, based on its program and line of action. The conference was attended by bureau members and a large audience.

Cheikh Anta Diop concentrated on three points: the energy problem, economic integration in Africa and cultural reforms based on the development of national languages so as to permit effective participation by the people in the management of public affairs.

"Resolution of the energy problem is not a matter of book knowledge. We must innovate," Diop said, taking up the first point. The RND's position on the energy problem was presented at length in the form of proposals in six terms. What are the most important points? First of all, according to the leader of the RND, the invention of a technology of hydrogen as an energy vector is undoubtedly the solution of the future. In 30 or 40 years, all fossile fuels, particularly oil and coal, will be very scarce on the planet. "It is hydrogen that we shall burn, which implies the need for a technical revolution to be embarked upon now in order not to be left behind." Diop also emphasized the need to develop renewable forms of energy. The leader of the RND recommends an interconnection of African systems in order to achieve energy independence. "They say that Africa does not have enough energy, which is not true. It is mainly that we see energy only in the fossile form. The solution would be continental organization."

Taking up the hydroelectric dams which countries in the subregion propose to build within the framework of the OMVG [Gambia River Development Organization] and especially the OMVS, Diop indicated that the RND does not join in the criticism concerning these great projects (particularly the Diama Dam). He believes that such criticism is "without grounds." "We are the first to have recommended such projects 30 years ago. Those who criticize these dams are speaking within the framework of food self-sufficiency, but neglect the possibility of producing 800 million kilowatt-hours a year, in addition to the navigability of the river. All of this constitutes solutions for the future."

Concerning economic integration, Diop points to the example of Latin America, which, because it failed in its federation under Bolivar, is nothing but a subcolony of the United States. "And with the Balkanization of Africa, we are witnessing a South Americanization of the continent." No African problem is soluble within the framework of an isolated state. Even lucid egotism would point to a federation in order to emerge from the neocolonial framework in which we are evolving, he stated. Diop recommended the institution of organic bonds between West African nations. Within such a context, it is no longer a question of integrating only the markets through reductions in tariffs.

National Languages

The need to promote national languages has remained a constant objective of the RND. The secretary general of the party supported this by indicating "that it is impossible to overcome underdevelopment by governing people in a foreign language." Less than 10 percent of the Senegalese people speak French fluently, he said. Consequently, he emphasized that even if there is a real desire to establish democracy, the process is distorted insofar as it concerns but less than 10 percent of the population. The RND proposes a gradual introduction of national languages, along with their use in the administration and the courts. French would remain the country's diplomatic language. "But it must no longer occupy the natural place of African national languages."

What is the RND's line? What is its position on the events in Gambia, insofar as it has refused to sign the joint declaration of the opposition condemning that intervention? What does that party think of the action of President Abdou Diouf since he has come to power? These are all questions which Diop answered.

Concerning the line of the RND, Diop stated that no African political grouping has a homogeneous sociological composition. The RND will apply the mass line defined at its congresses. The party would like to derive all its strength from the masses, he said. Its action will essentially be internal.

"As an opposition party, we condemn the use of force in any form. We also believe that the future of Gambia resides in a federation with Senegal, on the basis of free determination. The government has the means to achieve the reconciliation of all Gambian factions, particularly those now called rebels."

According to Diop, this is his party's position on the events in Gambia.

Judging the accomplishments of the president of the republic since his accession to the highest office in the land, the secretary general of the RND indicated, after noting the expansion of the foundations of democracy and the elimination of the exit visa: "I cannot say that his action is not positive; that would not be so." Diop also noted the RND's determination "not to engage in opposition for opposition's sake." It is motivated only by the national interest.

11,464
CSO: 4719/340

RND HELD UP AS EXEMPLARY OPPOSITION PARTY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12 Aug 81 pp 1, 12

[Editorial by Bara Diouf: "From One Opposition to the Other"]

[Text] Without a doubt, Senegal is on its way to winning its wager for democracy.

And why does that wager seem to us, the Socialist Party, to be a fundamental one? It is, first of all, because the single party, totalitarian by nature, does not, whatever its claims, appear to us to be capable of achieving a harmonious, tolerant coexistence of all ways of seeing and thinking, in a word, of all the currents that necessarily emerge in any human community. Whether a dictatorship of the proletariat or a plain dictatorship, the single party is the very negation of freedom, we mean of man, who by his very essence is a free, thinking being.

The government in power has set about lifting this restriction of the Senegalese people's power to act and define themselves as soon as it came into office. By sanctioning a democratic opening without reservations -- except those pertaining to religion, race and ethnic groups, the modification of Article 3 of the constitution is proof of this.

One must without a doubt deplore that explosion of tendencies, that proliferation of trends of thought which have led to the perversion of democracy and to anarchy. But one must hope for a restructuring of parties, desire a trend already emerging toward alliances or mergers which, although astonishingly against nature, will have the merit of simplifying and clarifying the Senegalese political picture. That the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] of Abdoulaye Wade, once a good liberal and capitalist, might join with the PIT [Independence and Labor Party] of Dansokho, which is intransigently Marxist, surpasses our understanding! But such an alliance would at least bring the formal democratic interplay within reasonable limits.

Despite these laborious but desirable regroupings, we shall still have to settle the basic problem, that of democratic ethics and morals.

Actually, the Gambian affair ceaselessly forces us to examine the relations that should exist between a so-called opposition party and the government, when the nation's fundamental problem is posed: its security and its survival. Does there exist an opposition morality? In other words, must the fact of not viewing the nation's future in the same way as another necessarily lead to systematic opposition

and attitudes that would in the extreme bring about the nation's suicide? Can envying Abdou Diouf's place -- legitimate in itself — justify a choice and behavior that might lead to the death of Senegal? The problem of the democratic opening in Senegal would be found there if, quite fortunately, Cheikh Anta Diop had not, at his Monday press conference, offered us another idea of what a national opposition party worthy of the name could be.

Is there any need to recall that democracy, insofar as it appeals to what there is great and noble in man, cannot be a matter of mediocrity? A system essentially based on unselfishness, devotion to government, respect for one's adversary, tolerance and honesty, democracy appeals to eminently moral values in which national feeling and patriotism occupy a prominent place. As another might say, democracy is a virtue. If the Gambian affair has caused us to suffer the incoherence, the blindness of a certain opposition group which, by dint of distinguishing itself by a systematic, made-to-order anti-Abdou Diouf attitude, finally discredited itself in the eyes of public opinion, it also revealed an RND [Democratic National Rally] which I personally did not expect: firm in its principles, but honest toward its government whose accomplishments it recognizes and whose necessary intervention in Gambia it implicitly approves. We did not expect so much in order to believe in the future of democracy in Senegal.

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CSO: 4719/340

AND-JEF-MRDN STATEMENT OPPOSING GAMBIAN INTERVENTION

Dakar JAAY DOLLE BI in French No 23, 31 Jul-30 Aug 81 p 4

[Statement from Permanent Bureau of AND JEF-MRDN [Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy]]

[Text] The Senegalese Government has once again attracted the attention of international opinion by intervening militarily in the Republic of Gambia, following the events that occurred in that country. The act, breaking with the good-neighbor traditions of the Senegalese and Gambian peoples, is in a straight line with the interventions of Senghor in Shaba in 1978, Banjul in October 1980 and the incessant threats to Mauritania.

It is thus clearly apparent that the defense agreements signed by the Senegalese Government within the framework of CEAO and with Gambia are less destined to safeguard territorial integrity than to protect the governments of the signatory countries. This type of agreement actually stems from a redefinition of the interventionist policy of Western imperialism, whose objective is the strengthening of neocolonialism.

Despite its opposition in principle to certain forms of a power takeover that would not mobilize the peoples, the AND JEF-MRDN vigorously denounces the intervention of the Senegalese Armed Forces into Gambian territory and the resulting repression. Serious threats face the lives of Senegalese citizens residing in Gambia.

Loyal to the line of sovereignty and independence, the AND JEF-MRDN opposes and will always oppose any interventionism, whatever the source and whatever the pretext.

The AND JEF-MRDN demands the immediate withdrawal of Senegalese troops stationed in the Republic of Gambia.

Long live the solidarity of peoples against imperialism and reactionaries!!!!

The Permanent Bureau of the AND JEF-MRDN

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GAMBIAN INTERVENTION BELIEVED GIVEN GREEN LIGHT BY FRANCE

Dakar JAAY DOLLE BI in French No 23, 31 Jul-30 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Amadou Top: "The Banjul Coup"]

[Text] The military aggression against Gambia has given rise to general censure and a merciless condemnation on the part of the Senegalese people.

Neither the hysterical propaganda campaigns, in which lies vie with an infantile mentality, nor the vulgar threats to the patriotic opposition have been able to create the climate of chauvinistic fervor and popular support that the regime was counting on in order to camouflage its defeat.

Within the leadership team itself and despite the outward facade of unanimity, the malaise is obvious.

Senegal, which was the champion of noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations and which poured out a stream of demagogic speeches made up of fastidious intransigence in the face of foreign aggression, now embarks upon a paradoxical military intervention whose official motivations are of the same stripe as those in other countries: Chad, the Middle East, Afghanistan.

And yet, the paradox is only apparent. In his attempts -- scarcely convincing, moreover -- to justify "his" war, Abdou Diouf accuses the patriotic opposition of irresponsibility.

But does the supreme irresponsibility not consist of embarking upon a military adventure whose scope the regime does not appear to perceive?

Actually, even if, because of the relative weakness of the rebels compared with the great military means deployed in Gambia, the immediate outcome cannot be doubted, it is only later that the real complications will emerge. This lesson is one that all aggressor countries have learned at their expense, whether it be the United States in Asia, the USSR in Afghanistan or, closer to home, the Moroccan regime bogged down in its war in the sand.

It is that logic characteristic of the reactionary regimes that makes everyone want to be the "superpower" of someone, it is this law of the jungle that has been coldly applied in Gambia.

The circumstances in which the Senegalese regime has unthinkingly strayed gives Daouda Diawara only the status of a provincial chief, a veritable hostage buffeted by the humors of the Senegalese Government, which protects him from prosecution by the Gambian people.

We shall say this forthrightly: We are against the annexation of Gambia by force, even if everyone agrees to admit that despite the vicissitudes of colonization, the many bonds between Senegal and Gambia makes their free union profitable for both peoples.

But this free union in no way means and will never mean the coalition of oppressive, antipopular regimes such as those now in power in those countries.

We are tempted to state that what truly explains this intervention is the Senegalese regime's determination to divert the attention of the working masses tormented by the crisis and increasingly hostile to its disastrous economic policy.

But one would then have to admit that our leaders are shortsighted.

At any rate, the enormous logistical means required by a war of aggression and the maintenance of an army of occupation will quickly wipe out the meager crisis budget so laboriously put together, with as the immediate result of additional difficulties for our people.

Moreover, it is unimaginable that the regime could have itself decided on the intervention in Gambia without at least having a green light from its French "masters."

Despite the equivocal statements of the French Socialist government, everyone knows that the Senegalese Army is equipped and trained by France, whose soldiers, stationed at French military bases in Senegal, cannot not intervene in the case of an escalation or, and this is highly likely, of getting bogged down.

The demand for the immediate withdrawal of the Senegalese troops from Gambia, formulated by the democratic forces, definitely constitutes a major dimension of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Senegalese people and effectively translates the common fate of the Senegalese and Gambian brother peoples.

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CSO: 4719/335

SIX POLITICAL PARTIES DISCUSS NATION'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Moustapha Mbodj]

[Text] The PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] certainly invited us to a most instructive gathering on the anniversary of its creation 8 August 1974. The conference held for that reason last Friday at the chamber of commerce, to commemorate the event with a discussion on the subject of "prerequisites for Seneg Senegal's economic recovery" brought together at the same table representatives of six opposition groups and the ruling PS [Socialist Party].

As each political group had the liberty to expound on the causes of the economic crisis which is ravaging the country, and also the privilege of proposing solutions, the evening should have shed considerable light on the rival political platforms. This could have served to clarify the various positions of the groups that have been legally recognized since Article 3 of the constitution was revised to broaden the multi-party system.

However, the number of speakers and the speaking time each was given made it impossible for the respective platforms to be explained in detail, even though the broad outlines were given. Participating in the session were Landing Savane of the And-Jef Movement for a New Democracy, Fara Ndiaye of the PDS, Boubacar Camara of the Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party, Semou Pathe Gueye for the Independence and Labor Party, Mamour Ousmane Ba for the PS, and Latif Gueye for the Democratic National Rally. "The very fact that this meeting could take place, with the ruling PS on one side and various opposition groups on the other, is certainly satisfying to see in Africa. Your programs diverge: try to work so that they are parallel and can someday converge." Those were the words of Emile Derlin Zinsou, former president of Dahomey, who stressed the uniqueness of such a meeting shortly before [electoral] hostilities.

For Landing Savane and the Marxist-leaning And-Jef group, no recovery is possible without a change in the economic structures created by the "existing neocolonial system dominated by the local bourgeoisie in the service of big foreign monopolies." In his version of recovery what is needed is not reform but rather liquidation of such a system which impedes the liberation of the people and the equitable exploitation of the national wealth. The most important prerequisite

for such a recovery remains the mobilization of the masses (workers and peasants within the framework of a people's type of democracy, according to Savane. This idea resurfaced toward the end in the remarks of the Democratic League, the Independence and Labor Party, and the RND [Democratic National Rally]. These groups also singled out the misadministration of the ruling PS as the number one cause of the crisis, of more consequence than the natural phenomena such as the drought, which in their eyes merely highlight or intensify the crisis. The principal cause, according to them, is the extraverted nature of our economy.

Diversified Agriculture

Recovery should therefore be based, from this point of view, on a solid and diversified agricultural sector basically oriented toward the satisfaction of basic needs, on industry oriented toward the processing of those products, which would considerably curb imports, as well as on local processing, rather than exporting, of mineral resources, and on revision of the marketing system both within and outside the country. The PIT [Independence and Labor Party] in particular added some conditions such as the nationalization of vital sectors with the object of recovering national sovereignty, control over the national wealth and economic orientation, with the idea of destroying the class basis of political power. But it also calls for the protection of private capital and a resurgence of popular consumption. This would mean full employment, maintaining the purchasing power of the workers, strangling inflation, and availability of basic necessities.

Pulling out of the crisis would require many sacrifices of which only a people's party would be capable, by bringing the Senegalese together on the essentials. This idea was endorsed by all the opposition parties present, and thus Fara Ndiaye, after denouncing the PS development strategy, spoke of the necessity of forming a coalition of parties on an agreed minimum program in order to carry out these changes called for by each and all. This coalition, front, or rally, could even include the PS. This statement was hurriedly amended by Mr Abdoulaye Wade in a brief presentation stressing that "no coalition calling for change could include the PS.

Is it a case of making advances toward the leadership of the opposition? Does the PDS want to pose as the coalition leader of the opposition forces for the 1983 elections? This question was much discussed in the corridors, especially given the conspicuous absence of Mamadou Dia's Movement for Peoples' Democracy. From that point of view, the maneuvering for alliances is exciting an upsurge of interest in political activity. Serious difficulties lie in the way of the merger of various opposition groups, even if the necessity to create such a front was reiterated many times during the course of the debates by the various orators.

For while And-Jef, the Democratic League, and the PIT--all of Marxist persuasion--have convergent views on certain points concerning the nation's future, particularly the mobilization of the masses in the framework of a people's type democracy, the reference to foreign models led to points of discord which at times seemed irreducible. And-Jef maintained that it was necessary to be vigilant to avoid repeating certain socialist experiments which failed, notably in the countries of Eastern Europe where a state bureaucracy replaced capitalism. And

if one is familiar with PIT's position on the European socialist bloc countries, one can get a fair idea of the scope of the differences on this particular point...

External Constraints

As for the ruling PS, accused of all the evils from which Senegalese society is suffering, it was defended by Mamour Ousmane Ba, for whom "one cannot make an economic policy without reference to the world situation and external constraints. A thorough examination of the economic situation Senegal is facing bares the existence of both internal and external factors that are difficult to control in a situation of generalized world crisis. The persistent drought and the sky-rocketing price of hydrocarbons have brought about a reduction of national production and accentuated the deterioration in the terms of trade," said the president of the PS parliamentary group. In addition, the low level of domestic savings, less than 11 percent of the national income, prevented a resurgence of investment, thus leading to the necessity of resorting to external borrowing. Before the persistence of this situation, the government has, according to Mr Ba, set to work on a plan of economic and financial recovery. This plan, which is being labelled a reform, was the object of violent attacks by the opposition parties. This led Ousmane Seck, the minister of economic affairs and finance, "to make several things clear and answer several questions which Senegalese citizens have a legitimate right to ask."

The economic and financial recovery plan was not imposed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, said the minister for economic affairs and finance. It flowed from the conclusions reached by Senegalese technicians, and is intended to re-balance the budget bill. According to Ousmane Seck, the budget as it was announced at the time contained a potential deficit. The object of the economic and financial recovery plan was to reduce operating expenses, which amounted to 105 billion [Fr CFA?], down to 98 billion. A savings of 7 billion was in this way made on the operating budget. The plan was also intended to reduce the rate of growth of appropriations. Ousmane Seck added, however, that it was reinforced first by the International Monetary Fund, then by the World Bank, and thirdly by an austerity plan elaborated by the prime minister of the time, Abdou Diouf, Senegal, he said, has been colonized by neither the IMF [International Monetary Fund] nor by the World Bank. On the subject of indebtedness, the minister of economic affairs and finance also said that all commitments together total about 158 billion Fr CFA and contracted debt amounted to less than 100 billion, not 300 billion. "We are paying back about 35 billion per year," said Mr Seck. Also discussed were the linkage of the Fr CFA with the French franc, the law against illegal income, and other aspects of our economy, without a consensus being reached. It nevertheless emerges from these debates that the idea of a united opposition has been embraced by the opposition parties represented, even though the basis of that union has not yet been clearly identified.

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CSO: 4719/341

STATUTES OF AJ-MRDN SET FORTH

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 23, 31 Jul-30 Aug 81 p 6

[Statutes of the AJ-MRDN (And-Jef-Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy)]

[Text] Preamble

There is hereby created in Senegal a political party known as the And-Jef-Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy, whose acronym is AJ-MRDN. Its headquarters are temporarily located at No ....

The AJ-MRDN is a mass political organization. It bases its action primarily on the working class and is open to the peasantry (mainly poor), revolutionary intellectuals, patriots and consistent democrats.

Its purpose is to work to make the proletariat the avant-garde and guide of the political movement for the new democracy and for the triumph of the national democratic people's revolution (RNDP).

In this way, the AJ-MRDN contributes to the establishment of the worker-peasant alliance and the liaison of the proletarian avant-garde with the broad masses. It wages a resolute struggle against all harmful political influences contrary to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the people.

The AJ-MRDN is a new-type political group. It organizes the revolutionary struggle around a political program that concentrates the basic interests and the profound patriotic and democratic aspirations of our people.

The AJ-MRDN will constantly fight to see that its leadership is in the hands of authentic revolutionary cadres who are dedicated and capable of achieving the victory within the party of the proletarian style, which mainly consists of linking theory to practice, relating to the masses and practicing internal and external criticism and self-criticism.

The AJ-MRDN will strengthen its unity on the basis of democratic centralism and discipline freely followed.

It will work for the unshakable unity of our people in their fight for progress, social justice, true independence and the territorial integrity of our country.

The AJ-MRDN will also work to strengthen the international solidarity of the proletariat and of peoples and nations against capitalism, imperialism and all reactionaries.

It will conform to the constitution and laws now in effect and remain faithful to the principles of national sovereignty and democracy, while working for the materialization of its program for the establishment of a new democratic government in Senegal.

Chapter I. Members

Article 1. Any worker, peasant, patriot or democrat is eligible for membership in the AJ-MRDN, without discrimination based on race, ethnic groups, sex, religion, sect, language or religion, as long as he accepts the program and statutes, contributes to their application, works in one of its structures, applies its resolutions, observes the discipline, possesses the membership card and pays dues.

Article 2. Admission to the AJ-MRDN is individual and occurs after a training period in one of the structures of the movement, which must approve the candidacy.

Article 3. Any member of the AJ-MRDN must:

1) participate in the life of the movement, observe and defend the movement's discipline at all levels, fight for its unity, strengthen its proletarian revolutionary orientation and courageously practice criticism and self-criticism;

2) contribute to the drafting and extension of the political line of the AJ, assimilate it and work for its application; and

3) be unshakingly faithful to the cause of the RNDP.

Article 4. Every member has the right:

1) to elect officials and be elected in all bodies of the movement. Nevertheless, except in exceptional cases approved by the General Council, no one may be elected to any body until he has worked at least 6 months in the next lower body;

2) be regularly informed of the activities of the movement; and

3) criticize, within the framework of the movement's structures, all activities and all members, whatever their level.

Chapter II. Principles of Organization

Article 6. Democratic centralism governs the life of the AJ-MRDN. This means that:

1) All leadership organs must periodically report on their activities to the members who elected them. They must pay close attention to the rank-and-file opinions and always stimulate initiatives. They must practice collective leadership, combined with individual responsibility.

2) Committees and members at all levels must periodically account for their activities to higher committees.

3) Members must submit to the movement, the minority to the majority, lower committees to higher committees and the entire movement to the General Council.

Chapter III. Structures

Article 7. The rank-and-file committee (CB) is the basic structure of the AJ-MRDN. The rank-and-file committees are formed in the different sectors of activity, in the factories, enterprises, villages, districts, services, schools, and so on.

Every rank-and-file committee must promote revolutionary activity among the masses in its sector of action.

Article 8. The rank-and-file committee assembly elects a secretary and deputies who make up the permanent secretariat of the rank-and-file committee.

This secretariat is in charge of coordinating, organizing and promoting the activities of the rank-and-file committee.

No consideration based on wealth or level of education or any other consideration alien to the revolutionary struggle must intervene in the choice of officials of the rank-and-file committee.

Those elected to the permanent secretariat of the rank-and-file committee and to the other organs of the movement must be active members who have distinguished themselves by their dedication, self-sacrifice and loyalty to the revolutionary cause.

Article 9. The rank-and-file committees are normally made up of at least five persons but not more than fifty.

Article 10. The rank-and-file committee's basic tasks are:

1) to disseminate and carry out the line of the movement, its slogans and political measures thanks to its connection with the masses and through research, adopting the principle of seeking the truth;

2) to engage in activities in its sector of action and to win the masses over to the movement, to direct the activity of members, stimulate their spirit of initiative and strengthen the discipline and unity of thought and action of members;

3) to stimulate the study of revolutionary science in relation to the specific situation, in order to strengthen the political training and temper of members; and

4) to recruit new members and collect dues.

Article 11. The section takes in several rank-and-file committees.

The section committee (CS) is the coordinating body at the section level.

Every rank-and-file committee sends its two highest officials (the secretary and his first deputy) to the section committee. At the section level, the assembly of these delegates make up the section committee.

Article 12. The federation includes several sections. It is headed by a federal committee (CF), which is comprised of the top two leaders (the secretary and his first deputy) of the section committees.

The federal committee elects a secretary and deputies, who constitute the permanent secretariat of the federal committee.

Article 13. The regional council (CR) is the leadership organ at the regional level (administrative region). It can be made up of one or several federations depending on the size of the region and the degree to which the movement has become established there. The CR is elected by the general assembly of the federal committees. The regional council elects a regional executive committee (CER), in charge of heading up activities of the movement in the region between two sessions of the regional council.

Article 14. The congress is the highest body of the AJ-MRDN.

It is convoked every 2 years by the General Council. It can be moved up or postponed 1 year maximum. Nevertheless, special congresses can be called upon the decision of the General Council or at the request of two-thirds of the federations of the movement.

It is the congress' duty:

1) to examine the agenda and the reports drafted by the National Executive Committee (CEN);

2) to draft, refine and adopt the program, statutes, political line and all the resolutions of the movement; and

3) to elect the members of the General Council (CG) of the movement.

The CEN's reports to the regular congress must reach the rank-and-file committees at least 2 months before the convocation of the congress.

Article 15. The congress is made up of the delegates elected by the different federations and the other organs of the movement. The method of election is determined by the General Council. It must take into account the size of the federations and favor the presence of progressive worker and peasant members. It must permit effective and equitable representation of all sections and organizations in the movement.

Article 16. Between two congresses, the General Council (CG) is the highest organ of leadership of the AJ-MRDN. The CG elects from among its members the secretary general of the movement and his two deputies, as well as the heads of the different departments of the movement who make up the National Executive Committee. Alternates are elected for the heads of the different departments. They are not members of the CEN.

The CG oversees the activities of the CEN, ensures that the statutes are enforced, the line followed, and the decisions, directives and resolutions emerging from the congress are carried out.

The guarantor of the line of the congress, the CG defines modes of application.

Article 17. The CG meets at least twice a year. It can be called into a special session by the CEN or at the request of a simple majority of its members.

The CG sets up all specialized organs of the movement that operate under its supervision.

Article 18. The National Executive Committee is in charge of carrying out the directives and resolutions of the CG. It reports to it on its activities and on those of the movement. It calls the meetings of the CG and coordinates the activities of its members.

If a member of the CEN should be unable to carry out his duties, he is automatically replaced by his elected alternate.

Article 19. The CEN elects from among its members a permanent bureau in charge of the enforcement and execution of the general policy and the activities of the federations, regional councils and specialized organizations. It coordinates the activities of the National Executive Committee.

The permanent bureau is responsible to the National Executive Committee.

Article 20. Between two congresses, national conferences can be called by the CEN whenever necessary in order to discuss the movement's policy.

Chapter IV. Operation

Article 21. The meetings of the rank-and-file committees must be held at least once a month. Meetings of the section committees, federations and the regional councils are to be held at least once every quarter. The National Executive Committee meets at least every two months and its permanent bureau meets once a week.

Chapter V. Disciplinary Measures

Article 22. Disciplinary measures that can be applied include warnings, censure, removal from office, surveillance and exclusion.

They can be taken at any time at the prompting of the organs involved. In this case, they must be approved by the higher bodies following consultation with the organs involved.

No sanction may be taken if the violation attributed to the individual has not been duly established.

The organs of the movement must always aid comrades who have made mistakes to correct them.

Chapter VI. Miscellaneous

Article 23. These statutes can only be modified by a congress. A bylaw adopted by the General Council will spell out the terms of application of the various provisions contained in these statutes.

Article 24. Relying first and foremost on its own forces, the AD-MRDN will derive its resources from the sale of cards to members, dues, gifts and legacies from its members and national sympathizers and from the profits made through various demonstrations and activities.

Article 25. Dissolution is decided by the congress with a three-fourths majority. In this case, the property of the organization must be transferred to one or more organizations following the same goals.

Article 26. Until the holding of the constituent congress of the AJ-MRDN, a provisional National Executive Committee will ensure the leadership of the movement. In this capacity, it is empowered to take all conservatory measures in keeping with the orientation of the movement.

Article 27. Any decision contrary to these statutes is null and void.

Dakar, 9 June 1981

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CSO: 4719/334

BRIEFS

U.S.-SOUTH AFRICAN TIES VIEWED--The weekly government newspaper, the SUNDAY NEWS, today comments on the alliance between the South African racist regime and the American administration. The government newspaper starts its editorial by saying: since President Reagan took power early this year, there was a growing alliance, convergence of views and objectives between Washington and Pretoria. The paper says: Mr Reagan was always trying to observe [as heard] his relations with the South African regime as a natural ally of immense strategic importance. This alliance has made the reacist regime escalate its attempts to destabilize the front-line states neighboring it. Furthermore, the paper says: equipped with the moral and diplomatic backing given by the USA, South Africa, which is still occupying Southern Angola, made a raid into Zambia 3 days ago. The SUNDAY NEWS says: indeed, other frontlines states, particularly Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Botswana, must brace themselves against increasing aggression from the South African regime, which knows it has Washington's full approval. The SUNDAY NEWS reminds both the USA and South Africa, that free Africa will fight back with every weapon and assistance at its disposal. The paper says: the responsibility for intensified armed struggle in Namibia, its regionalization, and even possibly its internationalization will rest on Pretoria and Washington. The SUNDAY TIMES ends its editorial by saying: history is on the side of free Africa. [Text] [EA131512 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 13 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/477

GOVERNMENT ASKS CPC TO RECTIFY KARIBA POWER DISTRIBUTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter

THE Government has asked the Central African Power Corporation (CPC) to rectify an anomaly in which Zimbabwe gets more than her share of electricity from the Kariba complex.

Minister of State for Power in the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications Mr Francis Chembe said this in an interview at the weekend.

He said this when asked on what steps the Government was taking on reports that as a result of an agreement signed during the colonial era Zambia was being swindled out of her share from the joint hydro-electric Kariba project.

Mr Chembe said the Government was aware of the anomaly and that since Zimbabwe was now independent, the CPC was asked to rectify the position on behalf of the Zambian Government.

The anomaly was first brought to light in July by Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) general manager Mr Roy Miti who said Zambia was losing 117 megawatts to Zimbabwe because of a biased accord system.

Zambia had been losing electricity to Zimbabwe since colonial days because the agreements over the use of electricity between the two countries were all in favour of Zimbabwe.

"It's true there has been a problem on this matter since the days of UDI in Rhodesia. But we are determined to rectify this through the CPC," Mr Chembe said.

In its 1980 annual report released yesterday, CPC said energy in excess of Zimbabwe's share from the Kariba complex exported from Zambia was paid for at an agreed three-part tariff.

But the report adds that CPC has received a directive recently to give effect to the relevant terms and conditions of a new interim intergovernmental agreement entered into between Zimbabwe and Zambia in July 1980.

The agreement covered a period up to last June 30, after which the two governments were expected to enter into another agreement, according to the report.

CSO: 4700/442

RWUZ APPEALS TO GOVERNMENT TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST SCANDAL CULPRITS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter

THE Railway Workers Union of Zambia has appealed to the Party and its Government to take action against culprits in the dubious purchase of luxury vehicles for senior staff of the Zambia Railways management and the mysterious sale of 12 wagons to the Broken Hill division of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines.

Union chairman Mr Dominic Katwishi deplored the silence of the authorities on the two scandals. This gave the impression that authorities were involved, he said.

Mr Katwishi said this at the railway workshop in Kabwe yesterday when he showed newsmen and Bwacha Member of Parliament and deputy Chief Whip of the National Assembly Mr Richard Banda part of the sold wagons which had been taken there for repairs.

Mr Katwishi said he was shocked to learn that the wagons were sold at scrap value in 1975 when some of them were manufactured in 1972 with a life span of 40 years.

The union was not against the railway management by exposing scandals in the system. "There is no need for us to use the torch to show the authorities the wrongs," he said.

The union supported Mr Banda on his revelations on the two deals which are said to be still under police investigations.

"The authorities should take action and prove to the nation that they are serious in maintaining the discipline they talk about."

The MP said authorities must take action because if this was not done those who exposed the scandals would be demoralised.

He wondered how new property such as railway wagons, some of which had only served the company for one year, could be sold "like vegetables."

"This is shocking, to say the least. How can the Zambia Railways management and the board of directors afford to lose some of the company's vital rolling stock at a time when the nation is grappling with shortages of transport facilities."

The wagons were shunted to the workshops three weeks ago for repairs under an arrangement between NCCM and Zambia Railways management.

See picture on Page 7

● NCCM made a profit of K13.6 million before tax in the financial year ended March, 1981.

The profit was less by K117.6 million compared with K131.2 million profit the company made during the same period last year.

NCCM chairman Mr James Mapoma attributed the poor performance of the company to adverse factors ranging from the world economic recession, inflation to the strike which rocked the mining industry last January.

CSO: 4700/442

MINISTER SEEKS INCREASED LOCAL TRAINING FOR AGRICULTURAL STAFF

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Unia Mwila has called for increased local training for agricultural personnel because overseas training had become highly expensive.

Speaking at the opening of a training seminar for staff of training institutions at the Natural Resources Development College in Lusaka yesterday, Mr Mwila said besides being cheap, local training had added advantages for participants who would be able to understand the aspirations, sociological approach and thinking of the people they were expected to teach.

"The 30 officers attending the current seminar serve as a clear indication that localised training can cater for many more officers at minimal cost," the minister emphasised.

The minister was therefore grateful to the Wolverhampton Polytechnic of Britain and the British Council for planning a similar course for next year.

"Thereafter, it is planned that Zambia will run such courses annually on its own having drawn the required know-how from the Overseas Unit of the Wolverhampton Polytechnic."

The purpose of the seminar was to provide an opportunity to participants for the exchange of ideas on the modern and effective methods of teaching techniques at Zambia's training institutions.

Mr Mwila said if the teaching at local institutions was faulty, then the country would produce extension officers and farmers who would be inadequate in their professions.

"We shall end up with varied standards of application, to the detriment of our farming industry.

"On the other hand, if good knowledge is instilled to the trainees by the application of well co-ordinated and standardised modern teaching techniques, then we shall have achieved the first step towards realising our goal of agricultural development, the minister told the course participants.

CSO: 4700/442

MINISTER PREDICTS DOUBLING OF MAIZE PRODUCTION NEXT SEASON

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA's maize production will more than double next season from this year's expected bumper harvest of about 11 million bags if the weather will be favourable, Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila predicted in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Mwila and his two ministers of State Mr Justin Mukando and Mr Noah Dilamonu, have just completed their first round tour of the country to see how farmers and peasants had geared themselves for more food output.

Mr Mwila said during the tour, his team discovered that farmers and peasants had responded favourably to the Party and Government's incentives which were aimed at encouraging them.

He said his team was not satisfied with the speed at which farmers were being paid by cooperative unions.

He directed all cooperatives to pay farmers promptly so they could buy inputs and fertiliser in readiness for the next season.

The minister warned there would be no excuses if cooperatives failed to pay farmers on time because the money had been released to them.

He would not say how much money the Government had allocated to cooperatives for buying maize.

The Southern Province Cooperative and Marketing Union is the only institution which was paying farmers in accordance with the Government's directive.

"Generally, payments to farmers in many parts of the country were not effected during our tour. I left directives that farmers should be paid. I hope they have done so because there will be no excuses," he said.

CSO: 4700/442

HEALTH MINISTRY SPOKESMAN GIVES NURSES TRAINING STATISTICS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

ZAMBIA is to be self-sufficient in nurses in 1990, a Ministry of Health spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday.

The spokesman said since 1970 the country had trained 5,930 Zambia enrolled nurses and 2,095 Zambia registered nurses.

These consisted of 4,060 enrolled nurses, 167 psychiatric enrolled nurses and 1,703 enrolled midwife nurses. During the same period 1,499 registered nurses and 596 registered midwife nurses were trained.

The spokesman was denying reports that Zambia Enrolled nurses training schools had been instructed by the ministry to cancel the September in-take of students because they had over-trained the nurses.

"According to the recent manpower survey the country will be self-sufficient (in nurses) by 1990." The spokesman could not say, however, how many nurses the country would have by 1990.

Last July Mrs Cecilia Mundia, wife of Prime Minister Mundia announced that the University of Zambia would this year start offering degree courses in nursing to reduce the country's dependence on expatriates.

Speaking at a combined graduation ceremony of midwifery, registered and theatre nurses held at the University of Zambia, Mrs Mundia said the UTH handled about 1,000 patients a day and the nurses' first priority should be given to the sick and their relatives.

Speaking at the same ceremony Minister of Health Mr Ben Kakoma warned nurses against the danger of abusing their profession as this would tarnish their reputation.

But last month it was reported that the Government planned to recruit 1,600 nurses and midwives outside the country by 1983 if the target figure of 9,895 was not realised as projected in the Third National Development Plan.

According to Central Province permanent secretary Mr Yuyi Libakeni it had been realised that while enormous health projects had been completed and the number of health facilities had increased considerably there was a critical shortage of health personnel.

CSO: 4700/442

MULALA ACCUSES KWIBISA OF FLOUTING AUTHORITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

INDUSTRIAL Participatory democracy director Mr Alexander Kwibisa has been described as "latecomer to UNIP who should not upset the applecart".

Provincial political secretary in the department Mr Sikota Mulala said at the weekend that Mr Kwibisa should not insult other leaders whom President Kaunda had chosen to help him in administering policy.

"I am worried that if we allow a situation where a newcomer from nowhere can flout authority this could change the format of the way things are done in UNIP. This could lead to chaos in the country."

He appealed to top civil servants not to tamper with the political leadership but to involve themselves in executing policy directives.

Strained

Mr Mulala said civil servants should remain in the background and not compete with politicians for authority. Relations between politicians and civil servants in the department were strained. He blamed the situation on Mr Kwibisa whom he accused of having assumed "special responsibility for the department."

He alleged that Mr Kwibisa had told the provincial political secretaries in the department he was only prepared to take orders from President Kaunda and Prime Minister Mundia.

He said following his recent visit to Yugoslavia where he had gone on an educational tour, Mr Kwibisa had allegedly refused to submit a report to the Member of the Central Committee for IPD, Mr Shadreck Soko and said he would do so to President Kaunda and the Prime Minister.

"He is too powerful and yet the man is only an assistant secretary," said Mr Mulala.

He said politicians in the department had been denied access to Government circulars, Gazettes and were denied facilities such as telephones and secretaries.

A district governor who had been re-assigned to the department from the Ministry of National Guidance had been denied office space "because he did not have a letter from President Kaunda" although he brought with him papers from Cabinet office, according to Mr Mulala.

Transferred

Citing his own experiences Mr Mulala said he had not been given fuel for his official car for more than five months since he was transferred to the department on December, 13, 1980.

He noted that Mr Kwibisa had not been in the vanguard of the independence struggle when he was working reportedly in Zimbabwe at Wankie although now he "is more UNIP than everybody else."

On Friday Mr Mulala issued a statement in which he called for the Party to discipline Mr Kwibisa.

Following an earlier statement by Mr Mulala the IPD had been "highjacked" by top civil servants, Mr Kwibisa had refused the allegations. He said he was a disciplined Party worker who operated under the guidelines and terms of reference.

CSO: 4700/442

BOTH SIDES TRADE ACCUSTATIONS AT ZAMBIA-ZAIRE MEETING

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Most of the guns that are being used by bandits to kill and rob people on the Copperbelt, originate from the Zairean Armed Forces, a Member of the Central Committee has revealed.

Mr Alex Shapi, who is responsible for the Copperbelt Province revealed this at the start of a two-day meeting of the Zambia-Zaire Joint Permanent Commission at the council chamber in Kitwe.

Mr Shapi said that the Party and its Government had ample evidence of this and that the weapons would be displayed before delegates to the meeting, which is also being attended by political commissioner of the Shaba Province, Mandungu Bula Nyati.

The Central Committee Member said that Zambia had lost a lot of lives and property because of the activities of armed gangs who in most cases ran into Zaire when pursued by security forces.

He appealed to Mr Nyati and his delegation to see to it that the situation was arrested by making it difficult for unauthorised people to gain access to weapons meant for defence forces.

He added: "It is a sad state that most of the guns recovered from criminals on the Copperbelt are similar to those used by the Zairean Armed Forces.

The Central Committee Member said the people of the two countries should not allow a handful of bandits to go around brandishing guns thereby causing fear, amongst peace-loving citizens.

Mr Shapi, whose speech was to the point, and showed economic use of traditional diplomatic jargon suggested that Zambian and Zairean security forces exchange information which could lead to the rounding up of the robbers.

On smuggling, which Mr Shapi said was now so rife that shortages of essential commodities had been created in areas along the border with Zaire, he called on that country to establish legal marketing with Zambia and that all payments should be in foreign exchange.

The Zairean delegation is due to visit several industries manufacturing essential commodities on the Copperbelt.

And Mr Shapi yesterday expressed the hope that Zaire would make appropriate arrangements with these companies.

The Party and its Government, Mr Shapi said, was also concerned about the harassment of Zambians passing through the Pedicle Road.

The government had information to the effect that some government and privately owned motor vehicles, illegally obtained from Zambia, sometimes at gunpoint, have been seen in Zaire.

Zambia has also called upon the Zairean government to review its transit policy in order to put a stop to the influx of West African nationals into the country for the purpose of mining and trafficking in emeralds and other precious stones.

In reply, Mr Nyati said that he welcomed the suggestion that security forces of the two countries should exchange information which could lead to the arrest of bandits.

It was true, he said, that there were highly organised bandits in both Zambia and Zaire and that these used sophisticated methods.

On smuggling, the commissioner said that "the sugar has no legs" with which to walk across the border into Zaire and that it was some Zambians, who were taking the commodity into his country and selling it there.

There were bandits who were wanted in Zaire but who were in Zambia and vice-versa and that in some cases when a group of bandits were arrested some were discovered to be Zambians.

Mr Nyati said that when Senegalese and Malian immigrants are expelled from Zambia, the Zairean authorities are never informed [illegible] a result they come back to smuggle emeralds and cobalt.

The talks are expected to continue today and will go on until 17.00 hours.

CSO: 4700/442

POSSIBLE PRC PROJECT ABANDONMENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Chinese workers and technicians working on the construction of the Serenje/Samfya/Mansa Road have threatened to abandon the whole project unless the Government allocates more funds by mid-September to enable them continue with the work.

The K600,000 which the Government has released has been described as not enough.

In an interview at Musaba Chinese Road reconstruction camp in Samfya on Sunday, Chinese team leader Mr Qu Wenliang said that if the Chinese got more money, they would be able to build the 17 km surface sub-base from Musaba up to Samfya turn-off before the start of heavy rains.

Mr Qu added that out of the K600,000 only K400,000 had been received for buying beams and cement for the Mukuku Bridge and for buying fuel. The remaining K200,000 was used for workers wages.

On the 135 Zambian workers who were laid off on August 12, 68 from Musaba and 67 from Kasanka, Mr. Qu said more workers could not be employed because there was no money to pay them and to buy fuel.

"But if we get more money, then we will employ more workers but not with K400,000. We do understand the economic problems of this country, but do hope that the Government will do all it can to raise money," he said.

—Zana

CSO: 4700/442

GDR OFFERS ONE THOUSAND SCHOLARSHIPS IN TECHNICAL FIELDS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] The German Democratic Republic (GDR) has offered the Zambian Government 1,000 scholarships in various technical fields for the period 1981 to 1984, Minister of State for Education Mr Allan Chilimboyi, has said.

The offer, Mr Chilimboyi, said takes immediate effect and covers ten non-degree courses which will be studied in East Germany over a period of four years.

He said the offer was made on bilateral basis and that most of the courses will last two and a half years while others such as electrical and meteorological engineering will cover up to 1984.

Courses in this programme include agricultural mechanics, cattle breeding, electrical engineering, meteorological engineering, textile technology, leather and clothing fabrication.

"These courses," he said, "are intended to prepare our young men and women for future challenges in the various industrial sectors of our economy," he said.

He added that candidates for this programme will not all leave at once for the GDR as the ministry of education has arranged that these will leave the country in groups of about 100 to 200 each.

"So far," he said, "we have already selected a group of 150 candidates who are due to leave the country on September 15, this year."

Meanwhile, secretary for the Bursaries Section at the Ministry of Education headquarters, Mr Wellington Chitundu, has appealed to the selected candidates who have not yet shown up at his office to do so immediately "as time is not with us."

He said all the selected candidates had been informed well in good time about their selection by radio, telegram and in writing but others have still not reported to the ministry so that they can fill the necessary papers.

"Despite our appeals for them to contact us by any means possible to them, some of the candidates have not even bothered to write us and tell us what has held them," he said.

Mr Chitundu, who did not specify the number of candidates who have not reported to him said they must do so immediately or they will be replaced.

However, Mr Chitundu has also appealed to all selected candidates who have not filled the necessary papers and those who have not yet obtained their passports to ensure that they do so now.

He said that all those who have filled necessary papers and have handed in their passports should report to his office on September 14.

The offer of 1,000 scholarships by the GDR, is second the Zambian Government has received so far this year.

The first offer, was made by the GDR in April, this year and involved 16 candidates.

CSO: 4700/442

PLANNED ECONOMIC SYMPOSIA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

PRIME Minister Nalumino Mundia will hold three economic symposia in Ndola, Lusaka and Livingstone, starting from September 9, a Zimco spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday.

The first symposium will be in Ndola at the Lowenthal Theatre and will be closed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Remmy Chisupa on September 11.

The spokesman said the main purpose of the meetings was to give Mr Mundia and participants the opportunity to discuss the current economic situation in the country within the context of the Third National Development Plan.

The participants will discuss current constraints affecting the economy, including the shortages in the supply of essential commodities. Participants have been invited from the private sector, parastatal organisations and statutory boards, the spokesman said.

According to the Prime Minister's letter to participants to be released with the programme for the Ndola symposium, he states: "Participants from this cross-section of the business community will discuss any constraints in the country's economic development, find ways of removing them and map out a strategy for beefing up various sectors of our economy.

Zimco, as the organisers, have sent out letters to organisations like the Farmers' Bureau, Zambia Federation of Employers and the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Organisation. These have been requested to present written papers by September 4.

CSO: 4700/442

BANK OF ZAMBIA STARTS TALKS ON CREDIT POLICIES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE BANK of Zambia has started talks on credit policies in the country, with financial institutions, Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Remmy Chisupa said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Chisupa said it was only by creating mutual trust between the Government and the financial institutions that funds could be made available to set up new industries.

He was speaking at the signing of a K31.5 million loan agreement between a consortium of commercial banks, financial institutions and INDECO for the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia's fertiliser expansion project.

Mr Chisupa said the Party and its Government had been very concerned with the non-availability of sufficient funds to complete the project.

As a result of the delay, the project's cost had risen to K295 million and could have risen further had it had not been for the loan from the consortium.

Mr Chisupa said he was satisfied with the progress of the talks between the Bank of Zambia and the financial institutions on credit policies.

Zambia's industrial strategy was to encourage import substitution and export promotion by establishing industries which make maximum use of domestic raw materials and intermediate goods.

"We have important industries which we should set up given financial resources, because they are very basic to industrial development of the country.

With our emphasis on agriculture, this finance has come in handy at a most crucial time of development", Mr Chisupa said.

Managing director of Barclays Bank of Zambia, Mr Mark Tress who signed on behalf of the consortium said many banking acts prohibited lending more than a certain percentage of capital to any one borrower. This was 33 per cent in Nigeria and 20 per cent in Zambia according to the Development Bank of Zambia Act.

So with the lending of K31 million to NCZ by the commercial banks and other financial institutions in addition to other loans given to the company earlier, this was 100 per cent of paid up capital.

"So the banks and institutions can fairly claim to be supporting to an extraordinary extent, an extraordinarily important national project.

"But with banks approaching fully lent positions in terms of legal and normal prudential rations, it follows that sums of the size involved in this, may simply not be available if the stream of new projects is not controlled with this constraint in mind", he said.

In her speech, Mrs Namukolo Silwangwa who signed for INDECO said for efficient management at company level, economic prices for the products and adequate availability of foreign exchange at the right time once NCZ went into production, was necessary.

She said the project had been delayed by two years already while the costs had shot up to nearly K300 million.

The ceremony was witnessed by Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia and Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane.

Members of the consortium include Barclays Bank, Citibank, Grindlays Bank, Standard Bank, Workmen's Compensation Fund Control Board, Zambia National Commercial Bank, Zambia National Provident Fund and Zambia State Insurance Corporation.

CSO: 4700/442

REFINERY MANAGER PLEDGES CONTINUED ZAMBIANIZATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] THE Indeni Petroleum Refinery management has pledged to Zambianise as many posts as possible despite the technical nature of the jobs involved at the plant.

The pledge was made in Ndola yesterday by the company's managing director, Mr Antonio Gollin.

Mr Gollin was reacting to complaints by some technical staff at the plant that they were denied access to positions of responsibility currently held by expatriates despite the fact that some of them were capable of manning the positions.

He explained that although nearly all positions at the plant were of technical nature, requiring highly skilled manpower, this would not hinder the company's ambitious Zambianisation programme.

"Our policy is to provide training to qualified Zambians and so far 18 Zambians have taken over various responsible positions which were held by the expatriates during the past four years," he said.

Mr Gollin scoffed at workers who were levelling charges at the management, saying the workers should be grateful to the present management for encouraging on-going training programmes both within and outside the country.

"In 1977, we had 39 expatriates working at the plant but now only 21 are left. Surely, if we have managed to promote Zambians to take over from the expatriates during the past four years, where is the basis for blaming us?" Mr Gollin asked.

The managing director said even the Party and Government leaders were happy with the progress made by the company in as far as the training and elevating of Zambians to senior positions was concerned.

He warned workers against expecting automatic promotion to technical positions, saying that promoting people at random would not augur well for the company.

Some technical staff complained to this newspaper that they were being given a raw deal by the management when it came to promotions with the management claiming that it could not promote workers to senior posts because the jobs involved were highly technical.

They claimed the programme of Zambianisation had come to a standstill at the company because whenever an expatriate left, he was replaced by a fellow expatriate, leaving capable Zambians.

CSO: 4700/442

ROAN CONSOLIDATED MINES ISSUES 1981 ANNUAL REPORT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] ROAN Consolidated Mines Limited [RCM] has expressed "great concern" about widespread price increases on essential spares and equipment from local suppliers.

This is contained in the company's 1981 annual report released in Lusaka on Monday.

According to the report, which covers the financial year ended March 31, 1981, the availability of essential spares and equipment from overseas sources was generally satisfactory.

Furthermore, the reopening of the road route through Zimbabwe enabled the company to increase purchases from the cheaper sources within southern Africa.

Locally, purchases were affected by the inability of most suppliers to maintain adequate stocks due to foreign exchange shortages.

"The local market was also characterised by frequent and widespread price increase which remain a source of great concern to the company," said the report.

On transport, the report said that the situation for both exports and imports remained satisfactory for most of the year with little disruption to traffic.

Capacity on the rail and road routes to the port of Dar es Salaam was restored following the completion of repairs to bridges which were destroyed last year.

Consequently, there was a reduction in the use of the more costly southern route which accounted for only 30 percent of the total copper shipped during the year as against 55 percent for the previous financial period.

The performance of the Dar es Salaam rail route, however, showed signs of deterioration towards the end of the year. This was mainly due to a reduction in locomotives because of shortages of spares and "there is little sign of an early improvement in the situation."

Operations were also affected during the last quarter by a marked reduction in return-loads from the port of Dar es Salaam.

The reduction, which also affected the performance of the road transporters, was a result of the inability by Zambian importers to effect timely payments in foreign exchange for port charges and clearing fees at Dar es Salaam.

The report said during the year under review, consideration was given to the use of the rail route through Zimbabwe to the Mozambican port of Beira.

High railage costs and capacity constraints on the Mozambican sector, however, precluded its use.

There were no new developments on the Lobito rail route to the west coast which also remained closed to Zambia traffic throughout the year.

The report also said an industry-wide strike on the Copperbelt in January involving members of the Mine Workers Union of Zambia (MUZ) led to the loss of about 600,000 man hours of production from RCM divisions.

Apart from this, there were minor stoppages at Mufulira and Luanshya divisions.

On personnel, the report said the company employed 26,040 people of whom 1,044 were expatriates. The average local labour turnover reduced from, 5.03 percent last year to 4.75 percent in the period under review while for expatriates it reduced from 28.58 percent to 19.76 percent respectively.

Shortages of skilled personnel prevailed in some technical areas and the company was unable to recruit sufficient numbers to match vacancies.

However, training and development programmes continued at satisfactory levels. Certain key technical and professional jobs are now being manned by Zambians.

CSO: 4700/442

RESPONSE TO SOCIAL SECURITY INQUIRY COMMISSION 'OVERWHELMING'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] The response to the Kabwe commission of inquiry into the social security schemes has been described as "overwhelming."

When it started gathering evidence in Lusaka last Monday, no one turned up to make submissions and no written reports were filed.

But yesterday commission chairman Mr Basil Kabwe, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, described the response in the areas his commission has so far gathered evidence as "simply fantastic."

The minister urged district governors, Members of Parliament and ward chairmen throughout the country, particularly those in the rural areas to make people understand the subject properly so that they could give evidence when the commissioners toured their areas.

"The subject matter is very important since it concerns man from the cradle to the grave. We would like to appeal to governors and MPs to explain to the people since they depend on them for communication in the rural areas."

Mr Kabwe said his commission would cover rural provinces in case roads became impassable during the rain season before returning to urban centres.

The commission winds up its sittings in Lusaka Province today, with the last sitting in Kafue before going to North-Western Province.

Mr Kabwe said people in Chongwe and Luangwa called on the Party and its Government to promote agricultural production on which people in the rural areas depended.

"Most people felt they would like to be covered by the social security scheme if they were to become farmers."

Mr Kabwe said his commission would go back to Lusaka for more sittings because it did not cover major industries.

CSO: 4700/442

NCCM MAKES PROFIT DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] NCHANGA Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) has made a pre-tax profit of K13.6 million during the financial year ended March 31, its chairman, Mr James Mapoma has announced.

In a statement sent to NCCM shareholders yesterday, Mr Mapoma who is also ZIMCO Director-General also announced that 356,541 tonnes of finished copper were produced during the financial year under review as compared to 359,816 tonnes last year.

But he noted that while 1,122 tonnes of cobalt were produced during the same financial year, the substantial reduction in the pre-tax profit cast dark clouds over the company's ability to survive the current financial difficulties.

However, Mr Mapoma hoped for a bright future taking into consideration that there was the proposed merger of NCCM and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) into Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM).

He attributed the reduction in the pre-tax profit to world economic recession and inflation.

He said copper prices during the year were much lower than in 1960s and 70s adding that the average cash settlement price for copper wirebars on the London Metal Exchange declined to K1,578 per tonne compared to K1,705 per tonne in the previous financial year.

But another major adverse factor, Mr Mapoma said, was the loss incurred at Broken Hill Division of K12.5m during the financial year and resulted into a bigger loss of K20.5m in the year under review.

On cobalt sales, Mr Mapoma said only 578 tonnes out of the total production for the financial year under review were sold compared to sales of 1,285 tonnes in the previous financial year.

He said the Western world's consumption of the metal declined by nearly 12 percent in 1980 to about 19,000 tonnes and that major producers suffered a sharp reduction in their cobalt sales.

CSO: 4700/442

SUNFLOWER BAGS REMAIN UNSOLD FOR TWO YEARS

Makasa's Disclosure

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Sep 81 [no page given]

[Text] Over 60,000 bags of sunflower have been lying unsold for two years at four depots in the Southern Province, Member of the Central Committee, Mr Kapasa Makasa disclosed yesterday.

Mr Makasa expressed at the pile-up of the crop and has now demanded to know the capacity of the Refined Oil Products (ROP) 1975 Limited to ascertain whether the company was unable to purchase all the sunflower produced.

This came to light during a tour of main and rural depots by Mr Makasa, who is the chairman of the Rural Development Sub-committee of the Central Committee.

"I want to know the capacity of the company and also whether they no longer import raw materials used to manufacture cooking oil.

"If we are still importing cooking oil, I would like to know why this crop cannot be utilised by ROP," he said.

The MCC, who was in the province from Wednesday to Saturday last week, gave the breakdown of the unsold bags as follows: Monze 40,590, Choma 13,406, Kaleya 6,609 and Mazabuka 269. He also inspected depots in Pemba.

The MCC also clarified an earlier report by ZANA in which it was stated that K150 million was needed to pay farmers in Southern Province. In fact, the amount needed is K50 million.

Namboard Spokesman Explains Zambia Stockpile

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] ROP's non-purchase of local sunflower has been responsible for the creation of Namboard's two-year-old stockpile of the crop in the Southern Province.

A Namboard spokesman said that ROP had failed to purchase the crop from Namboard in the last two years causing the 60,000 bag stockpile in the province.

"The inability of our sister company to purchase the crop has been responsible for the stockpile in the province," he said.

The spokesman added that the stockpile can be expected to grow for as long as ROP continues to fail to purchase the sunflower produced by local farmers.

He said that Namboard was under national obligation to purchase the crop from whatever farmers produce it and would not stop despite ROP's failure to purchase the crop.

"We are still buying the crop and stocks will continue to grow for as long as ROP does not purchase it from us," he said.

The spokesman dispelled suggestions that the crop be exported saying that the present quantity was inadequate for sale to outside markets.

The spokesman added that the current inconsistency in the supply of cooking oil further put the viability of such a move in question.

"How do we start exporting sunflower seed when people are still queueing up for cooking oil at our shops?" he asked.

Member of the Central Committee responsible for rural development, Mr Kapasa Makasa is determined to find out why ROP has not bought the crop.

In a press report yesterday following his tour of four rural depots in the Southern Province, Mr Makasa demanded to know why ROP has not bought the crop from Namboard.

CSO: 4700/442

'PROBLEM OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS NATIONAL DISASTER'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] Zambia has an "army" of almost a million school dropouts, according to a University of Zambia resident tutor for Southern Province, Mr Ronald Iliamupu.

He said banditry, crime and other vices which are a source of social and political instability will keep rising unless an effective solution to the rising number of school drop-outs was found.

Mr Iliamupu said Zambia was sitting on a time bomb because of her educational system which continued to "inject" thousands of children in the streets every year.

He said in a lecture he delivered to a Party women's conference in Livingstone that the problem of school drop-outs was a national disaster.

"What do Party leaders suggest as a solution? Shall we continue to feel proud to blow the Humanism trumpet as leaders when such a situation continues to prevail in our country?" he asked.

He likened the present educational system to a train which travelled on a single track bound for one destination, but ejected most of its passengers without stopping at several points along the route.

"Zambia is sitting on a time-bomb as far as the future of the youth is concerned. And unless practical steps are taken soon, this bomb will explode," Mr Iliamupu warned.

He said in 1977, over 120,000 children completed Grade Seven, but only 20,000 secured places into Form One. About 100,000 were therefore "thrown in the streets."

The resident tutor said the same number "was kicked out in the "cold" in 1978/79. Last year over 143,000 children completed grade seven and only 22,021 obtained places in Form One.

"Again out of 24,693 Form Three pupils in 1980, only 10,156 went to Form Four. Over 14,000 are out in the streets as "mishanga boys."

He said these boys would soon be adults who needed employment, housing, money and clothing.

"If the nation fails to give them a stable future, will it be surprising if we experience increased crime, violence and all vices that cause social and political instability?" Mr Iliamupu asked.

He said there was need to organise seminars, short courses, workshops and conferences for parents at which solutions to the dilemma of children could be searched.

CSO: 4700/442

BRIEFS

ZAIRIAN LEADER FOR TALKS--Zaire's political commissioner and governor for Shaba region Mr Citoyen Mandungu Bula, arrives in Kitwe by road today for a five-day visit and talks with Copperbelt Central Committee Member Mr Alex Shapi. A spokesman for Mr Shapi's office said in Ndola yesterday that the two leaders would hold talks in Kitwe on bilateral relations and visit farms and industries in Kitwe and Ndola after holding a joint rally at Mokambo border. The spokesman could not shed light on what the talks would cover but smuggling is expected to be on the agenda. Of late there has been a public outcry for a halt to smuggling of essential commodities into Zaire by Zambians and Zaireans. Most armed robbers have always escaped into Zaire. Last month Mufulira Division of Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) erected iron gates at entry points into the town for motorists from Ndola, Kitwe and Mokambo and concrete blocks in main streets in a bid to seal off escape routes used by gun-men. Apart from official talks, the two leaders will address a public meeting at Mokambo border on Thursday and on Friday Mr Shapi will take his visitor to Indeni petroleum refinery and Zambia Sugar Company. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 81 p 7]

SAUDI OIL IMPORTS' INCREASE--Zambia's oil imports from Saudi Arabia have increased by almost 700 percent within eight years, President Kaunda disclosed in Taif yesterday. Speaking to a news conference with the Saudi Press before departure for home, the President admitted that Zambia was facing grave economic problems. The high oil import bill, worldwide inflation, low copper prices, meagre agricultural output due to bad weather and the war situation prevailing in southern Africa were some of the negative factors. Although he praised Saudi efforts to keep oil prices down, Dr Kaunda said developing countries like Zambia found it a battle to survive. For instance, Zambia spent 30 million US dollars on oil imports but the figure was now around 204 million dollars. "Our foreign exchange situation is very bad," he said. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 81 p 1]

FUEL TO ZIMBABWE--Zambia has started supplying fuel to Zimbabwe to alleviate an acute shortage in that country. ZIMCO executive director for Transport and Energy, Mr Patrick Chisanga confirmed this in Lusaka yesterday, adding that it was a temporary measure aimed at helping a sister country. "We do not have much fuel to spare, we have our own problems here regarding oil and we are just helping our brothers in Zimbabwe temporarily," Mr Chisanga said. Mr Chisanga pointed out that the supplying of fuel to Zimbabwe did not mean that Zambia had a lot of oil to spare. He did not disclose the quantity being exported. Zimbabwe is facing fuel shortages especially diesel and this has led to the curtailment of the number of

buses operating in many towns while some transport companies were asked to cut-down on their fleets to save fuel. Zimbabwe's Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge warned recently that the country would impose fuel rationing because it was having difficulties with its fuel supplies. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 81 p 1]

STATE FARM'S PROGRESS--The proposed state farm in Mumbwa district is to become operational this year and 200 hectares of land have already been cleared in readiness for planting. This was confirmed by district agricultural officer, Mr Mwemba Miyoba who accompanied Central Province member of the Central Committee Mr Pius Kasutu to inspect the farm site. Mr Miyoba said that more than 250 hectares could have been cleared by the end of this month but this could not be possible due to a breakdown of machinery. Mr Miyoba assured Mr Kasutu that the 250 hectares would however be cleared by mid-September as the machinery has now improved. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Sep 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/442

WHITES SAID TO BE ON COLLISION COURSE WITH NATIONALISM

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2824, 1 Sep 81 p 25

[Text] Salisbury, August 29--Zimbabwe's rich and privileged white tribe has not exactly lost its head, but 16 months after the inauguration of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's quasi-socialist government the former ruling group seems to be on a new collision course with black nationalism.

In the past week the white minority has witnessed a build up towards a one-party state, a ban on emigrant export of household goods, warnings that dual citizenship will soon be abolished, and a call by Mr. Mugabe for a politicised education system, with children encouraged to join his party.

Whites are also worried about their share certificates. The bottom has fallen out of the local stock market, which is stagnant because of the lack of foreign confidence.

Today a new attack on Mr. Mugabe's policies came from former Prime Minister Ian Smith, the white leader for 20 years, who guided the whites through a seven-year bush war that left more than 25,000 people dead.

In an interview Mr. Smith warned that the economy was in "a very serious condition and deteriorating daily", and he warned that it was "very near to becoming chaotic".

Destructive Road

The Republican Front leader, whose party holds all 20 reserved white seats in the 100-member House of Assembly, predicted that essential commodities would soon be unobtainable and that Zimbabwe would follow the "same destructive road" as other independent African states.

He blamed the "breakdown" of the national rail system on government "inefficiency and mishandling". The "movement of goods has developed such a logjam that before long people are not going to have the basic necessities of life", Mr. Smith warned.

After independence in April last year Prime Minister Mugabe embarked on a policy of reconciliation with the whites, who remain the backbone of the economy, and control the important mining and agricultural sectors.

But they have continued to "vote with their feet", and are still leaving the country at the rate of 1,500 a month.

Mr. Mugabe now finds himself torn between the whites who say his mild socialist reforms are coming too fast, and blacks who bitterly complain that changes are not swift enough.

Political observers believe that Mr. Mugabe has lost significant support among the land-hungry blacks in rural areas, where 75 per cent of the population live. There have been suggestions that in the event of an immediate election the Prime Minister could even lose his overall majority. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/457

DECISION TO BAN EMIGRANTS FROM EXPORTING FURNITURE

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Aug 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Those Who Stay Are More Important"]

[Text] The decision to ban emigrants from exporting certain household goods will no doubt be seen by many people as another example of Government's determination to "turn Zimbabwe into a prison."

The moans will be loud, clear,and totally unjustified.

The edict covers refrigerators, deepfreezers, stoves, washing machines, high fidelity and stereo equipment and lounge and dining room suites. Exceptions have been made in the case of people who brought their furniture into the country, or in the case of family heirlooms.

But despite the feeling of claustrophobia being created by increasingly tight emigration regulations, the ban is justified.

Circumventing

For many years, the export of furniture and other household goods has been an effective way of circumventing foreign exchange regulations.

To make matters worse, many of the goods people were taking with them were in increasingly short supply, and every stove, refrigerator or stereo set taken out of the country meant more pressure on local prices.

It is very doubtful that by introducing the ban Government was trying to force people into staying in Zimbabwe.

Not for Them

But many Zimbabweans have decided that, for one reason or another, the country is no longer for them. So be it. But Government has quite rightly decided that people who remain in the country are far more important than those who want to leave.

By plugging up an obvious gap in its exchange control regulations, Government has in fact told those who are staying, "Why should you be penalised by the actions of others?" How can anyone disagree with that?

CSO: 4700/459

POSSIBILITY OF IMPROVED TRADE WITH KENYA DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

TRADE between Kenya and Zimbabwe could boom and result in mutual benefits if foreign currency and transport problems can be overcome, according to a Kenyan trade official Mr Morgan Githinji.

Interviewed yesterday at the end of a visit by a 13-man Kenyan trade delegation, Mr Githinji, who led the party, said the group was satisfied with the contacts it had made with Zimbabwean businessmen and was hopeful a flourishing two-way trade would be developed.

"Although our economies have a lot in common," he added, "there are still many areas where they are complementary, rather than in competition.

"This is an export-orientated delegation: so we are interested in finding which manufactured products we can sell here and what raw materials are available."

There was obviously a market for some of Zimbabwe's manufactured goods in Kenya and teams and individual businessmen from this country were opening up that market.

Mr Githinji's team was looking for mineral products to import into metal-poor Kenya so that country could continue to develop its industry. Agricultural machinery was another possible Zimbabwe export, as was maize and wheat.

But food would be a short-term export, for Kenya was usually a food exporter herself and was only short because of a run of bad seasons and droughts.

Included in possible Kenyan exports to Zimbabwe were: soda ash, sisal products, paper, pencils, school equipment, sports goods, fluorospar, insecticides, certain textiles, medical and veterinary products, chemicals, fish and seed.

Mr Githinji said he and a colleague had come out to Zimbabwe on a survey visit, hiring a local firm of industrial and commercial consultants to examine those areas where trade was possible.

Businessmen in Kenya had then been approached and a team formed up with the backing of KETA, an agency of the department of foreign trade in the Kenyan Ministry of Commerce.

A common problem for both countries was the shortage of foreign currency and the tight controls needed to ensure priorities were met. That was a major reason why the trade had to be two-way.

Transport was another, although less important problem. At a seminar the Kenyans were told of road, sea and air transport services and were advised to use the Mozambique ports, the natural route for their products.

CSO: 4700/472

SUCCESS OF BINDURA-DARWIN COOPERATIVE REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] **MEMBERS of the Bindura - Darwin co-operative are taking their agricultural produce to marketing depots at lower costs than non-members in the area who use private transport.**

Depending on the distance from a marketing depot, transport charges agreed upon by the respective committees for the societies who belong to the co-operative vary from 55c to 80c to carry a bag of maize, and between $1.75 and $3 for a bale of cotton.

Overall profits from the exercise are distributed so that the committees take 70 percent and the union 30 percent.

For farmers outside the movement, charges are pegged by individual transporters and they have complained that prices are exhorbitant. Some transporters charge as much as $1 to carry a bag of maize over a short distance and $7 for a bale of cotton.

The co-operative's truck calls at central points serving sister societies and collects farm produce for delivery to the depots of the Grain Marketing Board and Cotton Marketing Board.

Committees of the member societies decide on the rate of handling charges, and they retain the bulk of the profit while a small proportion goes to the mother union to cover its operating costs.

Instead of waiting for payment from the marketing boards, the umbrella union gets confirmation that the produce has been delivered and pays the farmer on the spot, recovering the money when the cheque is received from the boards.

The union also services the stop orders. Agricultural Finance Corporation loans are channelled through the union with a big reduction of administrative costs.

Union manager Mr Peter Mujaranji said: "From what I have experienced since I have been here for the last six months, the most important thing is that people have to get the co-operative orientation so that they really understand what a co-operative can do for them.

"Our co-operative is a non-profit making organisation. It is there to do service to people."

The union was formed 10 years ago and has now a membership of 70 000 small-scale and rural farmers in 52 primary societies affiliated to it.

The mother union takes orders from these sister organisations, purchases the requirements from throughout the country and delivers them to central points, decided by committees, in various parts of the region.

Mr Mujaranji said it requires at least 10 farmers to form a society to be affiliated to the union. Each member pays a capital fee of $2, which will be repaid at withdrawal, plus 50c joining fee.

Apart from handling charges, nothing more is paid.

CSO: 4700/472

GRAIN PRODUCTION FALLING TOO RAPIDLY, SAYS GPA

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] Consumption of wheat is outstripping production so rapidly that the Grain Producer's Association has predicted severe shortages within three years unless growers are offered more incentive for the winter crop.

GPA Chairman, Mr Bill Francis, said in an interview that present stocks, together with 16 000 tonnes imported from the United States, will take the country through this year and "maybe" through the next. But in the years following supply will not meet demand unless the wheat hectarage increases by 10 000 hectares annually.

He explained that this year's imported wheat from America was part of a "back to back" aid programme whereby this country, for its part, contracted to ship 21 000 tonnes of maize to Zambia.

Production

According to GPA estimates 200 000 tonnes of wheat will be consumed this marketing year, and this figure is expected to rise sharply in the future. Production, however, is not keeping pace, with only 160 000 tonnes produced last year, and between 170 000 and 180 000 tonnes grown this year.

Profitable

Because other crops, notably maize and sugar, are substantially more profitable, there has been a massive swing away from wheat, especially in the major production area of the lowveld. In the last two to three years the total hectarage of land irrigated for wheat has dropped from 44 000 hectares to about 34 000 hectares.

Bonus

Wheat producers this year were paid $165 a tonne plus a $25 a tonne bonus for any increase over 25% of last year's crop. But, said Mr Francis, this was still not a sufficient inducement for farmers. In order to bring new land into wheat production and meet the indications of consumer trends, growers will need at least $200 a tonne.

The capital investment for irrigating land works out at about $2 000 a hectare, including the costs of dam construction, pumps and pipeline. In addition to higher prices, therefore, farmers will also require the formation of special finance schemes similar to the old Farm Irrigation Fund, by which the Agriculture Finance Corporation offered long-term low-interest loans solely for irrigation programmes.

CSO: 4700/459

SMUGGLING OF BEEF OVER LIMPOPO REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

ZIMBABWE is losing at least $150 000 a month through illegal meat exports across the Limpopo, said the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, during the weekend.

The culprits are white farmers who deserted Zimbabwe after independence, he said, and who were bent on sabotaging the beef industry through these illegal exports of beef to South Africa.

A few individuals were involved. All such culprits were now South African residents but owned farms in Zimbabwe, mostly cattle ranches in the Limpopo valley and Beitbridge areas.

But some local resident cattle ranchers are starting to be involved in the racket, said the deputy minister.

He said the former Zimbabwean farmers used meat import licences they could easily obtain in South Africa by returning to their farms and killing their cattle, then ferrying the meat through Beitbridge or across temporary bridges over the Limpopo.

"We are aware there is an illegal temporary bridge that is operated 45 km west of Beitbridge and has been used for such trips as well as carrying furniture and belongings of other people 'gapping' it out of the country," he said.

He also alleged that small aircrafts were taking off regularly from unmonitored landing strips.

"These small planes ferry valuable belongings across the border and can be possibly used to bring unwanted goods into the country," said Mr Mvenge.

The meat that was crossing the border illegally was more than 150 000 kg a month, he said, and could be valued at $1 a kg.

Mr Mvenge called for the immediate formation and deployment of a border guard force to patrol the whole Limpopo valley and the monitoring of all landing strips in the country.

"Aircraft landing and taking off at the owner's pleasure without being monitored could cost the country a lot of wealth drained out illegally," he said.

The Matabeleland branch chairman of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Rob Sayers, last night disputed the story.

When asked what his reaction would be if it was in fact true that farmers were engaged in illegal exports of meat Mr Sayers said he would not even have any reaction as he considered such a thing could never happen.

"I do not believe such a thing happens at all. Certainly not with CFU farmers, the union does not encourage any illegal activities," he said.

The chairman of the Beitbridge Farmers' Association, Mr W. Ferguson was unavailable for comment.

CSO: 4700/472

MERGED FARMING SERVICE STARTS RECRUITING DRIVE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

CONEX and Devag have merged to become an agricultural extension agency called Agritech, the Deputy Secretary for Agriculture, Dr Dexter Chavunduka, announced in Salisbury yesterday.

The merger, establishment and structure of the new body had been approved and the Ministry of Agriculture was interviewing senior officers for various posts in the new department, Agricultural Technical Services.

He was speaking to the Mashonaland North regional meeting of the Natural Resources Board and amplifying his remarks in an interview afterwards.

There would be very little change, he said, because of the different training of officials of the former departments at the lowest level of organisation and most farmers would continue dealing with the people they had always known.

Those members of Devag (the Department of Agricultural Development) who had been involved in non-agricultural rural development would stay with the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development.

"We don't want to get involved with bridge-building and all that," said Dr Chavunduka. "Our job will be purely agricultural although we will, of course, continue working very closely with the other ministry."

Resettlement areas would be decided by Lands, planned by Agriculture, developed infrastructurally by Lands and then both ministries would develop them in their various fields.

"As you see, we are going to have to work very closely together. But we have done so all along. Conex (the Department of Conservation and Extension) has done much of the planning for resettlement."

There were plans to double the size of Agritech over the next few years to give greater coverage, especially among smallscale farmers.

Now that all agricultural agencies were in a single ministry it was possible to link research and extension work far more closely.

Dr Chavunduka said he was looking at a scheme whereby a research team would be based in each major area, capable of solving problems brought by extension assistants.

CSO: 4700/472

BRIEFS

DOCTORS' BUSH TOURS--The Government is considering introducing weekend stints in rural hospitals and clinics for doctors employed in Government ministries, the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said yesterday. He told the Republican Front MP for Bulawayo North, Mr Denis Walker, that there were 16 doctors in the country's 55 rural districts and most of these were missionaries. "Hence the need to reorient our doctors so that they can start by practising in the rural areas," he said. "Nobody has said they should not practise in the cities. Of course they must come to the cities for specialisation--but only eventually and not at the beginning." Mr Walker interjected: "Why don't you yourself go and practise there?" Dr Ushewokunze a medical doctor by profession, replied: "Actually, we're going to do stints over weekends in the rural areas. Every doctor in the various ministries is going to embark on this on a self-reliance basis." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/472 END

JPRS 79066

25 September 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2491

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SOUTH AFRICA THREATENED WITH 'UNFORESEEN' CONSEQUENCES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Invaders' Delay"]

[Text] It has been nearly a week since South African authorities have been guaranteeing to anyone who wants to listen that their troops are leaving southern Angola. This obvious lie has been denounced by all the observers in the battlefield and has been repeatedly denied by the Angolan government.

Faithful interpreters of the Hitlerian slogan, according to which an oft-repeated lie ends up being believed by a credulous and uncritical public, the racists have not given up and are still harping on the same subject.

Meanwhile, since it does not take so long to leave a territory that was occupied to depths of almost 200 kms in a few hours by the army and more than 300 kms by the air force, the racists have now begun to resort to a series of absurd arguments to explain away the "delay" in returning to their bases in occupied Namibia.

It seems that the first reason for the delay was "damage" to their vehicles. Since this explanation cannot be maintained too long--give the fact that the racists themselves brag about their high technical ability--it was necessary to quickly find other arguments.

This is when the mines (!) came into action. This means: in a field crossed so easily a few days before by the racists who razed villages and massacred or forced peaceful people to take refuge in the bush, dangerous mines cropped up all of a sudden, in an area already under the total control of the racist army and air force.

Already very much "delayed" by these two snags, the invading troops were faced by still a third reason (and let us not even mention the time lost in macabre atrocities and soccer matches): the "pockets" of resistance of the SWAPO "terrorists" who, according to the racists, proliferate in Cunene like mushrooms.

This tactic of accusing the enemy of actions that the accusers themselves are carrying out--which is also typical of nazism--provides the evidence that the racist invaders are taking advantage of their occupation of the southern part of Angola to establish a minefield which will hamper for a long time to come the passage of people and animals in the area presently occupied.

This observation, which does not mean in any way that the racists intend to return to the territory they illegally occupy (Namibia), proves that South Africa--well aware of the aggressive support of the largest imperialist power on this planet--wishes to perpetuate its occupation of Angolan territory and is attempting to gain time to reduce the international impact of its aggression. Again in good nazi fashion, the racists are always counting on the decrease of solidarity and on a certain accommodation with criminal acts on the part of people and countries not directly involved in the problem.

Another possible intention of the racists in prolonging their occupation could be to create the conditions for the territorial balkanization of Angola and the installation of their puppets in the occupied zone. These have been busily claiming attention recently, broadcasting communiques to which no one attaches the least importance, not even their South African protectors, who are now wrapped up in another wave of propaganda.

That this replay of nazi barbarity on our own territory can be prolonged thanks to the veto of a country that fought against nazism in World War II and assumed the guise of champion of freedom and democracy constitutes a lesson for peoples like our own (generally those of Africa and the Third World): they should become fully aware of the relativity of the resonant declarations of principle and should learn to recognize, in practice, who are their true enemies.

The lesson is painful but useful. The people of Cunene, the people of Angola, can already perceive the aggressive brutality of the racists as a threat to their very lives, to their possessions, to the possibility of building a prosperous and sovereign country.

Our people do not need to explain the reason for the intransigent support of the People's Republic of Angola to the brotherly people of Namibia and their revolutionary vanguard, the SWAPO, internationally recognized as such by the UN, the OAU and the Non-Aligned Movement. The Angolan people have already understood in their blood and their minds the prophetic words of comrade President Agostinho Neto of fond memory, that "in Namibia and South Africa we find the continuation of our struggle."

In the fact of the U.S. veto of the actions proposed and accepted by the Security Council, Angola affirmed that conditions are present to individually or collectively exercise its right of legitimate defense against the racist occupiers. If they know what is good for them, they should rapidly repair the "damage" to their vehicles, solve the problem of the notorious mines and return to their bases in occupied Namibia, if not definitely to their own homes. The "delay" in Angola might well cost them an unforeseen price.

CSO: 4728/141

BRIEFS

NO RUSSIAN, CUBAN PARTICIPATION--Luanda, September 7--The two-week-old South African invasion of southern Angola, with its deadly air and ground attacks on civilian and military targets, is apparently continuing despite Pretoria's denials. A group of 24 foreign journalists invited by the Angolan government to visit the war zone in the south verified over the weekend--when they were rocketed themselves by an Impala ground-attack aircraft--that South African planes control Angola's airspace and are still bombing civilian and military objectives up to 200 kms (125 miles) into Angola from the Namibian border. Military officials refused, for security reasons, to allow the journalists to travel south of Cahama, a town 130 kms (80 miles) from the frontier. It has been totally flattened by South African bombing. The press party saw no sign that Cuban or Soviet military advisers were engaged in combat with the South Africans. Many Cubans and Russians were in evidence in Lubango, especially at the air base where several MIG-21s and MIG-17s were parked. The Cubans pilot them, according to a civilian source, but they have apparently not taken on any South African planes so far. According to the Angolans, on September 1 South Africa violated Angolan airspace 36 times, 21 times the following day, 15 times on September 3 and 14 times on September 4. Cahama was also reportedly bombed again on September 2 and 3 despite the fact that its military targets--two radar stations--were destroyed on the first day of the invasion. [Excerpts] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2826, 8 Sep 81 p 20]

BRITISH, FRENCH VIEWS 'SIMILAR'--London, September 4--Talks today between Angolan Ambassador to France Jose Luis de Almeida and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington on the South African incursion in Angola were "very fruitful," Mr. de Almeida said later. The discussions were described by the British Foreign Office as "friendly." Mr. de Almeida told a press conference that Angola would have preferred that Britain had taken the same position as France in last Monday's United Nations Security Council debate by voting for the motion condemning South Africa--vetoed by the United States--instead of abstaining. "But I don't think the positions (of Lord Carrington and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson) are different," Mr. de Almeida added. The ambassador attacked the United States for "aligning itself with the South African aggression," but said the work of the western nations contact group--Britain, Canada, France the U.S. and West Germany--should go on trying to find a solution to the Namibian problem. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2826, 8 Sep 81 p 21]

FINANCE MINISTER TO LIBYA--Angolan Finance Minister Ismael Martins arrived in Tripoli, Libya, yesterday to deliver a message from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to that country's head of state, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. [Text] [AB141150 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 14 Sep 81]

OFFICIAL TO SOCIALIST BLOC--Angolan Secretary of State [for Cooperation] Paulino Pinto Joao [Neto] left for Europe yesterday. Paulino Pinto Joao will tour Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary where he will hold talks with officials. [Text] [AB141146 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 14 Sep 81]

DELEGATION TO GDR--An Angolan delegation headed by Faustino Muteka, minister of transportation and chairman of the mixed Angola-GDR commission left Luanda yesterday for Berlin to participate in a meeting of this commission, which is aimed at reviewing the cooperation between the two countries and the activities of the sub-commissions. The delegation, which also includes deputy Minister of Domestic Trade Adriano Pereira dos Santos, will visit the Leipzig fair and a number of commercial firms. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Sep 81 p 2]

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE FROM FIRE--A violent fire erupted in the early hours of the morning today in the Cazenga district of Luanda, reaching the Kastor paint factory and the Guedal assembly plant which is the only state unit assembling Fiat vehicles and others. The fire started with a powerful explosion, with the flames reaching up almost 20 meters. The fire destroyed part of the Kastor plant, which will now remain closed. At the Guedal plant the fire destroyed various pieces of equipment, among which are 3 cars. However, a number of Fiat cars were removed from the premises by the people and Ministry of Interior personnel. There are no victims, but damage from the fire will amount to many thousands of kwanzas. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Sep 81 p 1]

SOVIET LECTURER--Professor Sukanov, lecturer from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the MPLA-Labor Party, spoke at a lecture yesterday on the subject of "problems in today's underdeveloped countries." The lecture was held in one of the auditoriums of the faculty of economics. At the beginning of the lecture, Professor Sukanov reviewed in detail the changes that have taken place in his country from the triumph of the revolution to the present and subsequently referred to some aspects of the subject in question. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 2]

CSO: 4728/141

BRIEFS

ELECTIONS FOR LOCAL LEADERS--Bujumbura, August 18--Grass-roots members of Burundi's sole political party will this week, for the first time, choose local party leaders as part of the government's plan to introduce more democracy into Burundian life. Local congresses of the Union for National Progress (UPRONA) will be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday throughout the small central African country. The meetings are being held under party by-laws adopted in December, 1979. Party members are also to examine the draft constitution--which was adopted by the party in June and is to be submitted to a referendum soon--and approve two-year local development plans. The constitution was written by a special committee formed in January, 1980, shortly after President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza scaled down the direct military rule imposed when he took power in a bloodless coup in 1976. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2821, 21 Aug 81 p 19]

CSO: 4700/484

NGUEMA BLAMES FINANCIAL BODIES FOR ECONOMIC DILEMMA

AB041634 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Yesterday at the Third of August Palace, President Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, in a statement to the news media, the nation and international opinion, detailed the country's economic position and blamed the financial bodies for maladministration and abuse which have placed the country in the present dilemma.

Obiang Nguema Mbazogo specified the sums received by Equatorial Guinea from external sources: $23 million from the IMF and $5 million from the Spanish Government totaling exactly 3 billion pesetas.

The Government of the Supreme Military Council gave the financial institutions and their chiefs full freedom in the management of these funds. There is written evidence to that effect.

After the coup of freedom of 3 August 1971, our country lacked everything. We lived poorly but we had no external debts. What is odd is that within 2 years and with 3 billion pesetas in circulation, the financial bodies should announce that we have external debts even if they are not considerable. It is logical for the Government of the Supreme Military Council to demand, in the name of Equatorial Guinea, a public account from these institutions and their officials. Those in charge of our financial institutions should, with documentary evidence and through the mass media, provide proof to the people of Equatorial Guinea of [passage indistinct] and investments and other activities for which the 3 billion pesetas were used.

The financial institutions must answer the questions put to them by the people of Equatorial Guinea on the economy. Where is the 3 billion pesetas? Why is there hunger, poverty and shortages when there is 3 billion pesetas available? Why have the financial institutions intentionally blocked a loan being granted on favorable terms to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea by the Government of Argentina amounting to $5 million, or, at current exchange rates, 50 million pesetas?

If the 3 billion pesetas were distributed proportionately among a population of [number indistinct], there would be 60,000 ekweles per person.

We say as a nation, and this is the general opinion, that the financial institutions and their officials should justify themselves before the people whom they have robbed and humiliated.

How did the officials of the country's financial institutions open accounts abroad? How much is in these accounts? Why do they have these accounts outside and not inside the country? Since when have they had these accounts? For what purpose? What are their intentions?

They have brought about an unsatisfactory living standard at all levels and spiraling inflation. The cost of living in Equatorial Guinea is higher than all international indices.

Through their president, the people of Equatorial Guinea have adopted as an immediate solution the establishment of a committee of enquiry to investigate foreign accounts; a committee to ensure the equilibrium of the national balance of payments; and another committee to consider the economic projects and plans.

CSO: 4748/12

PMAC STATEMENT ON FORMATION OF WORKERS' COMMITTEES, SPECIAL COURT

LD081750 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1748 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Statement issues by the Provisional Military Administrative Council on 7 September on the formation of Workers' Control Committees and a special court to "foil reactionary activities"]

[Text] In order to build socialism in a confident and reliable manner, it is essential first to abolish private ownership of the main means of production and distribution and to restructure the means on the basis of collective ownership. Collective ownership of production implements and supremacy over private ownership are guarantees to the working people enabling them to weaken the powers of exploiters and to crush them completely; to build their supremacy on the new economic foundation; and finally to be beneficiaries of a planned socialist development.

Socialized production relations are not only the basis for prompt development of production forces but also a vital means to ensure, fulfill and maintain the basic interests of the broad working masses. Nevertheless, the truthfulness of socialism cannot be proved only by socializing production relations.

In order to build socialism objectively and reliably, it is necessary to take care of the means of production, strengthen economic resources, expand science and technology and use them for the development of the national economy and to ensure the existence of heavy industries which are the economic bases for the new socialist system, in addition to implementing radical changes in production relations. [martial music]

One aspect of the efforts to lay a strong socialist foundation is to nurture the means of production nationalized from the reactionary order, to use them properly and to expand them. The successful accomplishment of this task and of ensuring the social nature of production relations is possible through the active participation and supervision of the broad working masses.

Generally, since the origin of supervision (?and) [word indistinct] is traced back to the beginning of the division of societies into classes and the emergence of private ownership and since the need for it is related to the need for obtaining produce, supervision exists in every social system. But in the process to eradicate the supremacy of the exploiting ruling classes and build a new society based on equality and prosperity, supervision becomes an important instrument for the development of the broad working masses.

In socialism, the need for supervision arises from the need for accelerating the building of socialism reliably, and by fighting against the activities of reactionaries aimed at weakening the new system and the negative culture of the reactionary system.

In a socialist system, supervision has a public character. Moreover, its implementation is basically ensuring the strict observance of the working people's party development plans and proclamations, regulations and directives of the government, with the full participation of the broad masses.

The revolution of the broad Ethiopian masses is a genuine people's revolution which has brought about a revolutionary change in production relations and is laying down the foundation on which the structures of socialist production relations stand. At the present development stage of our people's revolution, all the conditions for the development of the material and technical foundations on which the socialist economy will be built are being created.

However, we are not in possession of the resources necessary to speed up our economic development. Moreover, a bitter class struggle still awaits us; a struggle against the remnants of the reactionary cultures and against embezzlement of public property, pilfering, wastefulness, general selfishness and individualism, which are all directed against us by our class enemies. The economy we inherited is very weak and is not one on which we can depend to build socialism.

Moreover, although the economy is in the process of recuperating from the wounds sustained from the destructive war started by imperialism and its puppets and those who are enemies of our revolution and working people, against our revolution and very existence, it has not yet fully recovered. All these factors together make the struggle awaiting us in building socialism arduous and bitter.

To date, the broad working masses and all progressive forces of Ethiopia have built up the revolution on a strong foundation by foiling all acts of aggression against our revolution and existence through the bitter struggle they have waged and the sacrifices. Although this has been done, the enemies of our revolution who are not prepared to accept the victories of the people or the historical reality. They are still challenging us and hatching all possible kinds of plots to subvert our revolution and frustrate our efforts to extricate our country from the economic quagmire into which it has been plunged and from backwardness.

For some time now these enemies of our revolution have changed their methods of struggle and have started the very dangerous but final plan of hatching covert plots to challenge our revolution. The covert plot of antipeople elements against our revolution is expressed today in the form of exploitation, wastefulness, extortion, bribery, pilfering and individualism.

The wealth which we have been and are accumulating through the people's struggle and sacrifice of lives is being exploited today by the greedy and selfish elements. It is being used to secure comfort for private life and for antipeople and antisocialist purposes. Today antipeople elements are more than ever before increasing instances of plunder, theft, greed and individualism and are using public (?funds) and property for improving private life and luxury. These antipeople elements are putting private interests before the interests of the people by tying themselves with bonds of provincialism, kinship, marriage, friendship and private interests, and by establishing various cheap relationships.

Since building socialism in such a dangerous situation is absolutely unthinkable, it is primarily the historic and inevitable responsibility of this revolutionary generation to do away with these antipeople elements and their activities and to take proper care of our belongings in order to achieve our great goal confidently and surely. [martial music]

At this time of great struggle, when the people and all progressive forces are sacrificing their time, knowledge, energy and even their lives, we have no patience for embracing and keeping antipeople elements who are bent on organizing their own comfortable private lives by selfishly plundering public funds and property.

As these selfish elements are our class enemies who are determined to exchange the interests and aspirations of the people for private enjoyment, expose the revolution for supervision, and finally to serve the antipeople interests of imperialism, it is presently our burning revolution-advancing obligation to follow and expose their reactionary plots and bring them to people's justice. Launching a planned and programmed antiexploitation and antiwaste campaign and to formulate strong supervision for the people is a timely move and the only way to effectively and successfully accomplish this task.

As our communist leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam said in a speech to the Ethiopian people on the day we celebrated the sixth anniversary of the revolution: Not caring about public and state property, putting private interests before the interests of the society and the like are not things to be taken lightly, and they should be eradicated. The revolution should not have any mercy on the parasites who are plunderers, extorters, cheats and bribe takers or on those who deny justice after taking bribes. The working people should launch another campaign in 1981 in which they should use their united strength. Also, government and mass organizations should strengthen their bookkeeping and control systems.

It is the current responsibility and obligation of every worker, genuine citizen and progressive individual to create favorable conditions for guaranteed development and to resolutely fight against enemies of the people and revolution who are engaged in these disgusting activities and against all those who are thorns and obstacles to our progress and prosperity.

Withstanding the covert antirevolution plots being hatched by antipeople elements engaged in reactionary acts is possible only when the working people duly follow and expose the conspiracies of these enemies by means of people's control and when they stand in unison throughout the country to utilize their property and wealth for their common prosperity and interests.

Aware of the danger of the antipeople activities of wasting public property, analyzing the resulting failures in the national security and the healthy progress of our revolution and realizing that the situation would continue as it is if prompt steps were not taken in time, the second regular session of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia, considering plans to enable the working people to campaign on these antipeople acts, passed resolutions on mapping out strategies to enable the working people to control their funds and property by widely participating in their organizations and to mercilessly fight against exposed enemies. The Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia also passed resolutions on steps to be taken to eradicate disorganization of work and property in government and mass organizations. The habit of incorrect bookeeping, not closing

accounts in time, not collecting taxes and state income in time, and similar damaging manifestations, as well as to launch a campaign to seek out bribe takers, plunderers, cheats, and so forth with the cooperation of the people, so that they obtain prompt results.

Devising a people's control system and implementing it in relation to the objective reality in order to hit at, weaken, put under control and thus completely eradicate the above-mentioned social vices inherited from the reactionary system and which are used by our class enemies as means to subvert the revolution, and which are obstacles to our progress, as well as to program and coordinate the country's resources so as to speed up the economic development, has become the burning issue of the day.

It would be legitimate to create favorable preconditions for establishing the structures of a people's control system to hit at these dangerous social vices, which are showing signs of revival by exploiting our revolution, at the first stage of the campaign and then to control them.

CSO: 4503/9

PMAC DECLARATION ON SETTING UP OF WORKERS' CONTROL COMMITTEES

EA091145 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1748 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Declaration issued by the Provisional Military Administrative Council on 7 September on setting up the Workers' Control Committee]

[Text] Since the objective of the revolution of the people of Ethiopia is to establish a socialist order where there is justice, where every citizen's freedom and equality are respected, where every citizen is able to share in the national development by destroying the order of exploitation of man by man, and since the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] turned the rural and urban lands as well as other production enterprises into public property; in consideration of this objective, to make the production enterprises more fruitful so that they become more beneficial to the broad masses, to eradicate completely unlawful practices such as abuse of authority, carelessness in handling government and public organizations' property, selfishness, cheating, giving and taking bribes, hooliganism and other similar practices which have been inherited from the old semifeudal and semibourgeois, and to abolish inefficiency and bureaucracy; since it is necessary to make the worker fully participate in the protection of national property and administrative duties by strengthening the capacity of workers' control over themselves; since it is imperative that the broad masses know that the protection of government offices and public organizations and of the country's national forest products and wild life is for the interest of socialist development; in order to heighten the democratic participation of the worker in this regard as mentioned above; since it is necessary that a national control structure be set up; and since it has become necessary to set up a centralized workers' control committee with the necessary full authority, the following declaration has been issued in accordance with Declaration No. 110 of 1975-1976 promulgated to reiterate the authority and responsibility of the PMAC and the Council of Ministers:

1. Abbreviated title: This declaration shall be termed Declaration No. 213 of 1980-1981 promulgated to set up the Workers' Control Committee.

2. Interpretation: Unless the words in this declaration state otherwise,

a. The phrase "government offices" includes the revolutionary army, the administration of the revolutionary police and all courts.

b. The word "organization" includes all types of production, distribution and/or catering organizations.

c. The phrase "public organization" includes all public organizations set up according to the law and cooperative services societies.

d. The phrase "national property" includes property of each and every government office, property of all and any public organizations as well as all property and natural resources found within the jurisdiction of the above.

e. The word "person" includes all members of staff, that is, all employees and authorities of each and every government office or organizational authority and members of staff and individuals of public organizations.

f. The meaning of "professional society" is a society set up in line with distinct professions.

3. The establishment of the Workers' Control Committee: The Workers' Control Committee, henceforth termed "committee", which is entrusted with the objectives, duties and authority as indicated in this declaration, has been set up in line with this declaration.

4. The objectives of the committee: The committee shall have the following objectives:

a. To enable the broad masses to fully participate in the protection, administration and ownership of the property and resources they put under their control through their bitter struggle.

b. To make the Ethiopian National Democratic Revolution program achieve its objectives and to lay the material and technical basis for the establishment of socialism and eventually communism in Ethiopia.

c. To enable the struggle waged to establish the new People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to achieve its goals by completely eradicating the remnants of feudalism-imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism.

d. To enable the worker to respect his or her profession and its value, to increase production quantitatively and qualitatively, to develop discipline among workers and make workers have respect for discipline.

e. To ensure that the necessary protection and care are given to government and organization's property.

f. To see that the participation of the public in all national development duties is in the interests and for the benefit of all.

5. The (?collective) duties of the committee: A committee set up at any stage shall have the following duties and authority:

a. To investigate the accounts and each and every document of each and every government office, organization, public organization or individual, or any document in possession of the above as necessary, to delegate authority to others--individuals or groups--to perform the above.

b. To summon any person or individual to perform his duties.

c. To monitor and control that declarations, rules, regulations and guidelines are correctly and properly implemented.

d. To commit any person or organization to any responsible special or permanent court's prosecutor or jury to be charged in accordance with either the criminal or the civil code, or with both according to the findings of its investigations.

e. To undertake feasibility studies or to delegate authority to this effect to avoid the wastage of national resources, and to submit its reports to higher authorities; and to accomplish the necessary duties in accordance with instructions issued to it.

f. To teach the broad masses to avoid the wastage of national resources and the misuse of authority and other similar practices.

g. To ensure that government offices, organizations and public organizations finalize their work plans in time.

h. To prevent any property acquired through illegal means from being transferred for use or sold to a second party for a period of up to 3 months.

i. To make any professional employed in any government office or public organization take part in its duties by seeking permission from higher authority.

j. To cooperate with concerned government offices and public organizations in order to avoid the misuse of national resources.

k. To establish subcommittees as necessary.

l. To see that annual stocktaking is done in each and every organization, government office or public organization.

m. To teach and enable the worker to increase production quantitatively and qualitatively and to exercise care in doing so.

n. To control inefficiency and work delays and to teach the public to abolish backward and outmoded customs.

o. To make announcements via the mass media on abuse of authority and misuse and wastage of national resources and other unlawful practices as necessary and in accordance with instructions issued by higher authority.

p. To request reports from all government offices, organizations and public organizations on embezzlement of money and the misuse of property.

q. To carry out investigations in accordance with its duties, to delegate authority for the purpose of investigation and to seal all property to be investigated.

r. To put under its control for up to 3 months each and every responsible person for the misuse of funds and property.

6. Work guidelines: The committee's work guidelines will have democratic centralism.

7. The committee's structure:

a. The committee shall comprise: The Workers' National Control Committee; the Workers' Administrative Regions Control Committee; the Workers' District Control Committee; the Workers Subdistrict Control Committee; and the Workers' Basic Control Committee.

b. The committee shall have a training center.

8. The members of the national committee:

a. The national committee shall have 11 members elected from among the public from the national and professional societies.

b. The national committee is answerable to the head of state.

9. The duties and authority of the national committee: The national committee shall have the following duties and authority and those stated in Article Five of this proclamation:

a. To ratify the plans to be drafted by the administrative regions workers control committee to implement this proclamation.

b. To investigate issues arising from the conflicting jurisdiction of more than one administrative region.

c. To investigate anomalies arising within any committees jurisdiction.

d. To issue the necessary guidelines for the proper implementation of this proclamation.

e. To draft its own working plans and to implement them following approval by high authority.

f. To submit reports to the head of state on the activities and accomplishments of the committees.

g. To perform any additional duties entrusted to it by higher authority.

10. The Executive Committee of the National Committee:

a. The National Committee shall have an Executive Committee consisting of three persons who shall be elected from the members of the National Committee.

b. A chairman and deputy chairman shall be appointed by the head of state after nomination of persons by the National Committee from among the Executive Committee.

c. The chairman and deputy chairman of the Executive Committee shall be chairman and deputy chairman of the National Committee.

d. The duties and responsibilities of the Executive Committee, the chairman and the deputy chairman shall be drawn up in accordance with the guidelines of the National Committee.

11. The National Committees Training Center: The Training Center of the National Committee shall have the following duties and authority:

a. To prepare training programs for members of the Control Committees in cooperation with concerned training centers.

b. The center submits reports on producing drafts of training programs for the Executive Committee.

c. It publishes and distributes educational publications for the benefit of all. Educational publications will be sanctioned by highest authority.

d. It prepares seminars for government offices and public organizations and engages in educational lectures as the need arises.

e. It submits reports to higher authority on work achievements.

f. The National Committee shall perform all additional duties concerning the training for workers' control.

g. It shall prepare its internal guidelines, submit them to the National Committee and implement the guidelines when approved.

12. Members of the Control Committee of an administrative region:

a. Members of the public from public and professional societies in accordance with guidelines to be issued.

b. An administrative region committee is answerable to the National Committee.

13. The duties and authority of an administrative region committee: An administrative region committee shall carry out within its jurisdiction the authority and duties stated in Article Five of this proclamation. In addition:

a. It shall ratify all plans of district control committees within its jurisdiction to implement this proclamation.

b. It shall investigate issues arising from conflicting jurisdictions of more than one district committee.

c. It shall investigate anomalies arising from within any committee's jurisdiction.

d. It shall prepare its work program and implement it when approved.

e. It shall submit reports to the National Control Committee on its findings during the course of its duties.

f. It shall submit reports to high authority on its performance.

g. It shall execute all other additional duties entrusted to it by higher authority.

14. The Executive Committee of an administrative region committee:

a. An administrative region committee shall have an executive committee consisting of three members elected from among the members of the administrative region's control committee.

b. A chairman and deputy chairman shall be appointed by the head of state after nomination by the administrative region committee from among the Executive Committee.

c. The chairman and deputy chairman of the Executive Committee shall be the chairman and deputy chairman of the administrative region committee.

d. The duties and responsibilities of the Executive Committee, the chairman and the deputy chairman shall be based on the guidelines to be issued by the National Committee.

15. Members of a district control committee:

a. A district control committee shall have members elected from the public from public and professional societies within a district in accordance with guidelines to be issued.

b. A district control committee shall be answerable to the administrative region control committee.

16. The duties and authority of a district control committee: A district control committee shall carry out within its jurisdiction the authority and duties stated in Article Five of this proclamation. In addition:

a. It shall ratify all plans of subdistrict committees coming within its jurisdiction for the implementation of this proclamation.

b. It shall investigate conflicting issues arising within jurisdictions of more than one subdistrict committee.

c. It shall investigate anomalies arising within any subdistrict or any basic committee's jurisdiction.

d. It shall prepare its work program and implement it when approved.

e. It shall submit reports to the administrative region control committee on its findings during the course of its duties and shall do as instructed in the event of any irregularity.

f. It shall execute all other additional duties entrusted to it by higher authority.

17. The Executive Committee of a district committee:

a. A district committee shall have an executive committee consisting of three members elected from among the members of the district control committee.

b. A chairman and deputy chairman shall be appointed by the head of state after nomination by the district committee.

c. The chairman and deputy chairman of the Executive Committee shall be the chairman and deputy chairman of the district control committee.

d. The duties and responsibilities of the Executive Committee, the chairman and the deputy chairman shall be based on the guidelines to be used by the district committee.

18. Members of a subdistrict control committee:

a. A subdistrict control committee shall have members elected from the public from public and professional societies within a subdistrict in accordance with guidelines to be issued.

b. A subdistrict control committee shall be answerable to the district control committee.

19. The duties and authority of a subdistrict control committee: A subdistrict control committee shall carry out within its jurisdiction the authority and duties stated in Article Five of this proclamation. In addition:

a. It shall ratify all plans drawn up by basic control committees within its jurisdiction for the implementation of this proclamation.

b. It shall investigate conflicting issues arising between jurisdictions of more than one basic committee.

c. It shall investigate anomalies arising within any basic committee's jurisdiction.

d. It shall prepare its work program and implement it when approved.

e. It shall submit reports to the subdistrict control committee.

f. It shall submit reports to high authority on its performance.

g. It shall execute all other additional duties entrusted to it by higher authority.

20. The Executive Committee of a subdistrict committee:

a. A subdistrict committee shall have an Executive Committee consisting of three members elected from among the members of the subdistrict committee.

b. A chairman and deputy chairman shall be appointed by the head of state after nomination by the subdistrict committee.

c. The chairman and deputy chairman of the Executive Committee shall be the chairman and deputy chairman of the subdistrict committee.

d. The duties and responsibilities of the Executive Committee, the chairman and the deputy chairman shall be based on guidelines to be issued

21. The establishment of a basic control committee:

a. Members of a basic control committee shall be democratically elected by employees of all government offices, organizations and cooperative service associations at employees' general meetings.

b. The number of members of basic control committees to be established in all government offices, organizations and cooperative service associations shall be determined by the number of employees of these government offices, organizations and cooperative service associations.

23. The Executive Committee of a basic committee:

a. Every basic control committee shall have an Executive Committee whose members will be elected from the basic committee itself.

b. The duties and authorities of the Executive Committee as well as the number of its members shall be determined by guidelines to be issued.

24. The duties and authority of a basic committee: Every basic committee shall perform its duties in accordance with the duties and authority set out in Article Five of this proclamation. In addition:

a. It shall prepare its own programs and implement them when approved.

b. It shall form groups in accordance with guidelines to be issued.

c. It shall submit reports on its findings in the course of its duties to the subdistrict control committee.

d. It shall coordinate the efforts of workers to finalize any organization's work plans without wastage of manpower and finance.

e. It shall cooperate with all concerned on establishing means of identifying workers who can make great contributions toward increasing production and the cultural development campaign.

f. It shall submit a report to a higher authority on its duties.

g. It shall execute all additional duties with which it is charged by a higher authority.

25. Offices:

a. The National Committee shall have an office in Addis Ababa.

b. Every administrative region, district and subdistrict committee shall have its own office.

26. Term of membership: The term of membership of the committees established under this proclamation shall be 2 years. However, any member shall have the right of reelection.

27. Regarding permanent service of Executive Committee members: While maintaining the provisions of Article 26 of this declaration, members of the Executive Committee will serve permanently. This provision does not apply to the basic committee.

28. Criteria for committee membership: To be elected as a member of a committee formed at any level, a person should fulfill the following criteria:

a. He must have accepted the national democratic revolution program.

b. He must respect the objectives of Commission of Organizing the Party Worker's of Ethiopia [COPWE] and contribute toward the accomplishment of its mission.

c. He must have participated fully and achieved a tangible result in every front of struggle during the decisive class struggle, that is, in the military, political, economic, cultural and social spheres.

d. He must have been of high ethical behavior and must command a high level of respect and acceptance in his area of work and residence as a result of his social participation and diligence.

e. He must have proved his friendship for the broad masses through his words and deeds.

f. He must be capable of accepting sole and joint responsibilities and of practicing coordination.

g. He must be known for his trustworthiness, integrity and industry and must have an interest in nurturing public and state property, and in the people's control work.

h. He must not suffer from any mental disturbance.

i. He should be 18 years of age or more.

29. Quorum and adopting resolutions:

a. The quorum of a committee formed at any level will be determined by the guidelines it issues.

b. Resolutions of any committee shall be adopted by a majority vote of attending members: if there is a tie of votes, the chairman's vote shall be decisive.

c. The national committee will issue internal regulations of procedures for the other committees and for itself.

30. Record-keeping:

a. All tips received by the committee should be recorded in a book. The contents of the book should include the following: The details of the tip; if possible, the name and address of the informer; evidence related to the tip; the time, date and condition of the receipt of the tip by the committee; and the steps taken by the committee following the tip.

b. The decisions taken by the committee on all matters and the reasons for them, as well as the views of the minority, should be recorded in a book.

31. Confidentiality: Unless the committee decides otherwise, all the decisions it takes and all deliberations it holds, as well as books containing tips, should be kept confidential. [martial music]

32. Regarding tips:

a. Any person has the right to inform the committee if he comes across, or knows, or has reasons to believe that a crime has been committed in connection with wasting and misuse of national wealth.

b. Regarding false tips to the committee, the penal code shall be applied.

34. [Number as heard] As regards considering Addis Ababa as a region: Regarding the implementation of the declaration, Addis Ababa shall be considered as a region. The details will be determined in the guidelines to be issued.

35. Obligation of cooperation:

a. All government offices, mass and private organizations and individuals shall cooperate with the committee.

b. Any government office, mass and private organization and individual shall have an obligation to comply with the orders the committee gives to carry out investigations in accordance with this declaration.

36. Punishment: Any person who, after being properly called by the committee.

a. Fails to turn up without a satisfactory reason.

b. Deliberately refuses to give any evidence he is asked to give after making himself available.

c. Refuses to produce any document or thing in his possession or under his control which is relevant to the committee's investigation.

d. Gives false or misleading information.

e. Applies or tries to apply pressure on the committee by directly or indirectly intimidating, using force, or forcing, or by giving any kind of promise or (?bribe) to any member of the committee or any employee of the committee or anybody working under the committee's instruction.

f. Destroys or forces or does anything illegal to documents relevant to matters under investigation, or in any way hinders investigation being carried out in accordance with this declaration.

g. Violates this declaration or hinders its implementation in any way, shall be punished under the relevant law.

36. [Number as heard] Time of enforcement of this declaration: This declaration will come into effect from 8 September 1981.

[Signed] The Provisional Military Administrative Council.

PMAC DECLARATION ON SPECIAL COURT

EA091735 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1748 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Declaration issued by the Provisional Military Administrative Council on 7 September on establishing a special court]

[Text] Since there is a need to swiftly perform the judicial work concerning crimes committed against the unity, independence and revolution of Ethiopia and against the peace and security of the people; since it is a fact that fighting against exploitation, wastefulness, misuse of power, injustice, bribery and favoritism is a motivating force in strengthening the Ethiopian revolution; since there is a need to create legislation and establish institutions that implement the law in order to stamp out these crimes and legacies of the past; since in this respect an amended special penal code has been issued; and since there is a need to establish a special court which hears and decides on cases that fall under the aforesaid code; in accordance with Article 5 Subsection 6 of Proclamation No. 110 of 1975-76 promulgated to define the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and the Council of Ministers, the following is promulgated:

1. Abbreviated title: This declaration can be termed Declaration No. 215 of 1980-81 promulgated to establish a special court.

2. Establishing a special court: This declaration establishes court, herein called a special court, comprising one first stage special court and one appeal special court.

3. Powers of the special court: The special court will have the following powers:

a. To summon any person to give evidence, be a witness, or to give an opinion about a case being heard;

b. To order and force the presentation of any document or information relevant to the case which is in the possession of or under the control of any person or organization;

c. To order mass and government organizations to execute the orders given and the guidelines laid down;

d. To hear and decide on cases formally submitted to it in accordance with the amended special penal code and in line with the relevant provisions of punishment stipulated in the penal code or other laws it finds essential to mete out justice;

e. Interdict the sale or transfer of any property related to the case it is hearing until a verdict is decided or until a fixed date;

f. To seal any property or document for a period of time to be fixed or until a verdict is decided.

4. Judicial powers of the first stage special court: The first stage special court has the power to hear and decide on any criminal or civil case that falls under the amended special Penal Code No. 214 of 1980-81.

5. Judicial powers of the special court of appeal: The special court of appeal has the power to hear criminal and civil cases referred to it on appeal against the decision of the first stage special court.

6. The first stage special court and the special court of appeal can have as many benches as necessary to perform judicial work swiftly.

7. Venues of benches: The special court can hold court at any convenient place in order to mete out justice.

8. Every bench of the special court shall have a panel of three judges.

9. Regarding judges independence in their work: Judges shall perform their judicial work with full independence. They shall not be guided by any authority except the law.

10. Handing down decisions: When the judges of the special court are unable to make a unanimous decision, the decision of the majority shall be binding. However, the decision of the judge who gives a minority finding shall be recorded in writing.

11. Removing a judge from a bench: The conditions leading to the removal of judges, applications presented to this effect and the consequences of the applications presented to this effect and the consequences of the applications shall be in accordance with Articles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Proclamation No. 52 of 1974-75 on the performance of judicial work.

12. Regarding hearing cases in open session:

a. While maintaining the provision of Subsection B. Of this article, all cases filed with the special court shall be heard in an open session;

b. If the special court believes that hearing a case in an open session breaches state security or constitutes a danger to the good behavior of the people, it can hear the case in Camera.

13. Regarding giving notice of appeal and applications for appeal:

a. Any party which does not agree with any decision made by the first stage special court shall give written notice that he is appealing within 15 days of the day the verdict is handed down;

b. On receiving the kind of application mentioned in Subsection A of this article the registrar shall prepare a copy of the verdict that is being appealed and give it to the appealor or shall ascertain that the appealor receives a copy;

c. The date on which the copy of the verdict is prepared, as mentioned in Subsection B of this article, and the date on which the copy is received by the person who is appealing shall be confirmed by the registrar's signature.

d. Any person who is appealing shall present his appeal to the special court of appeals within 30 days of receiving the copy of the verdict against which he is appealing;

e. With the exception of Article 14 of this declaration, no appeal may be made against decisions of the special court of appeal.

14. Reviewing verdicts: Verdicts of life imprisonment or capital punishment handed down by the special court shall be reviewed by the head of state.

15. Regarding prosecutors and registrars:

a. Prosecutors will be assigned to the special court to serve as staff attorneys;

b. The registrar general, assistant registrars, and other employees will be similarly assigned.

16. Regarding the appointment of judges, prosecutors and registrars: Judges of the special court, prosecutors and registrars shall be appointed by the head of state.

17. Applying procedures of the penal code and the code of procedures of decision:

a. With the exception of Subsection B of this article, the procedures of the penal code shall be applied to cases filed with the special court.

b. Subsection C of Article 43, Articles 63 inclusive, Article 80 to 93 inclusive, Article 106, Subsection B of Article 161, Articles 181 to 183 inclusive and Article 187 of the regulations of procedures of the penal code--excluding the amnesty declared by the Provisional Military Administrative Council and that of the former government concerning nonfinancial cases in accordance with Subsection A of Article 42--shall not be applied to cases filed with the special court;

c. With regard to cases to be handled by the special court, Article 198 of the regulations of procedures of the penal code should read as follows: Article 198. The type of application and the time of its presentation: Applications concerning sentences passed in the absence of the convicted person, in accordance with the article, should be made through the public media within 90 days of the announcement of the sentence, and the reasons for the application should also be presented.

d. The regulations of procedures for the civil code will be applicable to cases presented to the special court.

18. The authority and duties of the prosecutor: The prosecutor of the special court will have the following authority and duties:

a. The implementation of the authority and duties of the prosecutor as indicated in the regulations of procedures of the penal code of 1961-62;

b. To summon any person to testify, or to give evidence, and to summon any person to hand over each and every document or other item needed for exhibit or evidence in his or her possession or under his or her control whether the document belongs to the government, to individuals or to a public organization. Three: The prosecutor of a special court shall have the power to mention provisions stated in the newly amended criminal code in a permanent court as the need may arise.

19. The registrar of a special court: A registrar of a special court shall be entrusted with the duties and authority stated in the civil and criminal codes.

20. Issues arising in a special court, in permanent or military courts: While respecting and abiding by the provisions of Article 23 of this declaration, the prosecutor shall have the authority to file charges in a first stage special court when faced with criminal or civil cases coming partially within the jurisdiction of a first stage special court, permanent court or a military court.

21. Concerning pending cases: Any cases pending in any court that under the provisions of this declaration shall be heard and judgement shall be passed in accordance with the law and procedures of the court or courts in which they are pending.

22. Defense counsel: A person appearing in a special court has the right to hire a defense counsel or will be provided with one by the government when the charge is a criminal charge.

23. The nonapplicability of the 1943-44 army administration proclamation: Proclamation No. 68 is not applicable for cases appearing in a special court.

24. A revoked law: While retaining Article 23 of this Proclamation No. 7 of 1974-75 establishing special military courts as amended, and the special criminal code Proclamation No. 9 as amended have been revoked by this declaration.

25. The date this declaration becomes effective: This declaration takes effect on 8 September 1981.

[Signed] Provisional Administrative Council

CSO: 4503/9

BRIEFS

SOMALIS CLAIM VICTORIES--The heroic liberation forces clashed with black colonial forces at (Tuccale) in Kabradahare District on 3 September. Nineteen Abyssinian black colonial soldiers were killed and many others wounded. The intrepid forces fighting to liberate their land from the grip of the black Abyssinian colonizers also burned an APC. The liberation forces suffered no casualties. On the same day the liberation forces engaged in a fierce clash with the forces of the Abyssinian black colonialist regime at (Mara As) in Kabradahare District. They killed eight enemy soldiers and wounded many others. The gallant liberation forces burned a vehicle which had been incapacitated by a landmine. The heroic liberation forces have recently begun to intensify their attacks on the dispirited forces of the murderous regime of the Abyssinian black colonialists. [Text] [EA131536 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and ABO liberation fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 13 Sep 81]

BATTLE REPORTS--The Western Somali Liberation Front fighters engaged the Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers in bitter fighting at Dagmeda, in (Nogob) Province, on 11 September, killing 10 enemy soldiers and wounding 15 others. The freedom fighters returned to base with three of their members wounded. [Text] [EA141541 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and ABO liberation fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 14 Sep 81]

ERITREAN FRONT REPORTS--Heroic fighters of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front engineers' unit have burned to ashes two Derg military trucks in landmine explosions. The two trucks were burned to ashes after detonating landmines laid by our heroic fighters and are the latest military trucks to thus be destroyed. One of them was destroyed near (Zigib) on 10 September 1981 and the other in the town of (Aba Selama). In the latter case, three Derg soldiers, including a captain, were killed. [Text] [EA132038 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses in Eritrea in Amharic 1600 GMT 13 Sep 81]

GDR VISITORS--A GDR delegation led by Comrade (Hock), member of the presidency of the GDR Peasants Welfare Association Central Council, arrived in Addis Ababa this afternoon to attend the celebrations marking the seventh anniversary in Ethiopia's revolution. In a statement on arrival in Addis Ababa, Comrade (Hock) said that during its stay in Ethiopia, his delegation would familiarize itself with the achievements of the Ethiopian revolution. He noted that his association had signed an agreement with the All-Ethiopian Peasants Association [AEPA] and that his delegation would hold talks with the AEPA officials on further strengthening relations between the two associations. The GDR delegation was met on arrival at Bole International Airport by Comrade (Bekri Deresa), vice chairman of the AEPA, AEPA Executive Committee members and Comrade Peter Kolbe, the GDR charge d'affaires to Socialist Ethiopia. [Text] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 Sep 81 EA]

BRIEFS

BRITISH OFFICIAL RECEIVED--Richard Luce, the British foreign office deputy secretary who arrived in our country yesterday afternoon, was received this morning in audience by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Martin Bongo, and by the president of the republic, His Excellency Elhadj Omar Bongo. Mr Luce described these two audiences as very important. He said his visit to Gabon constitutes a step forward in the bid to ensure closer relations between Gabon and Great Britain, especially in the fields of commerce. Questions of foreign policy and southern Africa and Chad in particular were discussed at length. According to Mr Luce, these exchanges of viewpoints are very important for the two countries since they help to make the positions of the two sides known to each other. Mr Luce also indicated that his country will continue to maintain very good relations with African countries, especially with Francophone African countries. This is the reason why Gabon is the first country he is visiting. Mr Luce recalled the last visit of the British trade minister to Gabon and disclosed that in October Gabon will receive the Queen's cousin, who will be accompanied by an important delegation of British businessmen. After being received by the head of state, Mr Luce and his delegation were invited to a lunch offered by the minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, Martin Bongo, and presided by the secretary of state for public relations in charge of missions, Albert Yangari. Mr Yangari stressed the importance of this visit which Mr Luce is paying to Gabon. [Excerpts] [AB110938 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 10 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/400

BRIEFS

NEW INFORMATION MINISTER--Banjul, 10 Sep (AFP)--Hawson Semega Janneh, Gambian minister of state for information and tourism, has been dismissed from office and replaced by Mr Bakary Darbo, ambassador in Dakar, it has been officially announced in Banjul. No official reason was given for Mr Janneh's dismissal. [Paris AFP in French 0842 GMT 10 Sep 81 AB]

CSO: 4719/397

BRIEFS

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL AID--Bissau, 8 Sep (AFP)--France has granted FR5 million aid to Guinea-Bissau. The money will be used to finance integrated agricultural projects in Bafata and Gabu in the east of the country. The agreement to this effect has been signed in Bissau by Mr Robin, French charge d'affaires, and Mr Avito Jose da Silva, Guinea-Bissau minister of rural development. [AB121006 Paris AFP in French 1246 GMT 8 Sep 81 AB]

CSO: 4719/400

GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCING SEVERE CASH FLOW PROBLEMS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Keith Kiewiet]

[Text] Maseru--Severe cash flow problems have left the Lesotho Government unable to pay civil servants salaries without drawing on emergency sources.

Confirming the problem, the country's Finance Minister said he was convinced it was now coming to an end.

The cash flow problem has meant that the Government has been unable to meet its salary bill for the past few months and has been forced to draw on normally untapped sources.

Lesotho has a direct line of credit with the South African Reserve Bank under its membership of the Rand Monetary System.

However, according to Lesotho's Finance Minister, Mr K T J Rakgetoa, the Government used other resources to fill the money gap. He did not disclose what these were.

Confirming that the Lesotho Government has had severe cash flow problems, leading to rumours that it was bankrupt, he said the country had a massive aid programme and the way this programme operated had led to the problems. He was confident, however, that the difficulty was coming to an end.

"When an aid programme is undertaken with the approval of an aid agency we pay for the programme out of our own reserves and we are only reimbursed when we send a detailed account to the aid agency," he said.

"What has happened is that the aid agencies had been slow in coming up with the money owed to us and our reserves have been so depleted we have run into troubles."

He said, however, that some of the aid agency money had started flowing in--he was expecting some of it within days.

Lesotho's revenue is about R126-million while the capital expenditure estimate for this year was about R135-million.

CSO: 4700/481-E

'LESOTHO WEEKLY' CRITICIZES STATEMENTS BY UDP LEADER MOFELI

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 28 Aug 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Mofeli's Sweet Grapes Turn Sour"]

[Text] At last week's press conference the disgruntled leader of the so-called United Democratic Party (UDP), Mr. C. D. Mofeli, lashed out at the Government's 'failure' to curb the growing rate of crime which he ascribed partly to the presence of South African refugees. He further accused the Government of 'political bickering' on the conquered territory of Lesotho (by the Boers).

It is interesting but not surprising to note that Mr. Mofeli's criticisms levelled against the Government come immediately after his removal as Minister. He used to praise Government's concerted efforts to improve the standard of living especially for people in rural areas but now that he finds himself out in the cold yesterday's sweet grapes seem to have suddenly turned too bitter for him.

His preposterous suggestion that South African refugees should be driven out of Lesotho is clearly motivated by a misguided desire to win Pretoria's favour with the hope that he'll get financial backing for his 'party.'

His misleading innuendoes on the subject of the occupied territory of Lesotho manifest political immaturity and naivity.

Using all possible means at her disposal, Lesotho has and still spares no effort in her attempts to recover her mainland of which Qoaqoa is but a small part.

Mr Mofeli ochestrated his downfall by unwittingly concentrating his efforts and energy on the building of his 'part' at the expense of the Government. His psychological resilience underscores the futility of his sterile endeavours to regain the political image he had before he was washed out by the BCP in the late sixties.

CSO: 4700/481-E

SPOKESMAN REBUTS SOUTH AFRICAN CHARGES

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

The spokesman was commenting on news reports which quoted South Africa's security police chief, Major-General Johan Coetzee, as having claimed that insurgents were using Lesotho as springboard for attacks against that country.

Major - General Coetzee was also said to have claimed that Lesotho was recently used as a venue for what he described as "patriotic alliance" talks between the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the African National Congress (ANC).

The spokesman said South Africa could not name instance when an attack against any point in South Africa had emanated from Lesotho.

"There are numerous incidents of attacks emanating from the South African side against Lesotho all round our common border."

The spokesman said these attacks had frequently been brought to the attention of South African authorities who had always prepared to be vastly indefferent to Lesotho's protests.

By falsely accusing Lesotho of harbouring anti-South African insurgents, that country's authorities were drumming up a flimsy excuse for their destabilization activeties against Lesotho, the spokesman said.

The spokesman added that it was significant to note that Major-General Coetzee's remarks came soon after similar remarks by the quislings of Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei and Ntsu Mokhehle of Lesotho.

CSO: 4700/481-E

BRIEFS

BOMB EXPLOSION--Maseru.--A bomb explosion completely destroyed the official car of the West German ambassador to Lesotho, Mr Gert Schaar, in Maseru on Wednesday night. The car was parked in a reserved area behind Barclays Bank building, where the German embassy is accommodated and not far from the Maseru police station, according to an embassy spokesman. He said yesterday Mr Schaar was in West Germany on leave. In his absence the car was being used by embassy staff and was usually parked in the reserve area after work each day. Nobody was hurt in the incident and the Lesotho police are investigating. The is the fifth bomb explosion in Maseru in the past seven days.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 47-0-481-E

VIOLATIONS OF AIRSPACE BY S. AFRICA REPORTED

Jet Aircraft Violations

EA120624 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] In the past 18 months the South African Air Force has violated Mozambique airspace more than 40 times, according to information received by the Mozambique news agency from the Ministry of National Defense. In its violations of Mozambique airspace, the South African Air Force has been using jet aircraft, fighter-bombers, helicopters and (?Norad) Atlas transports. They also frequently use civilian and light aircraft.

The incident involving a French aircraft which was recently shot down by a unit of the Mozambique Armed Forces, the popular forces for the liberation of Mozambique, took place following a series of reconnaissance flights by South African aircraft over the areas where the incident took place, according to a communique received by our editorial desk.

According to the Ministry of National Defense, the main objective of these violations has been to reconnoiter the [words indistinct] and possible future operational zones, to support the gangs operating in the center of the country and to carry out intimidation as the basic policy of the racist regime against Mozambique.

Further Violations

EA121210 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpt] At least two incursions by South African aircraft into Mozambique have been followed up by ground attacks. The first case was at Massingir on 26 October last year. Five helicopters with soldiers landed at a farm near Massingir in Gaza Province. They later ambushed a patrol unit of the Mozambique Armed Forces.

The second case was the attack on Matola on 1 January this year.

On 29 and 30 January South African reconnaissance aircraft entered our air space eight times, overflying Ressano Garcia, Moamba, Movene and Namaacha. The areas which

have been overflown the most by South African aircraft are Inhaca, Catuane, Ponta do Ouro and Ponta Malongane, Mapulanguene, (Ingavene), Massingir, (Macambazulo), Mapai, Pafuri, Chicualacuala and areas of Mussorize District in the south of Manica Province. It is in the last district that the South African Air Force has carried out most of its flights of military supplies for the armed gangs of the so-called Free Africa [Mozambique Resistance Movement].

In addition to these acts, the South African army has increased its military strength, including tanks and heavy artillery, along the border with our country. It is also carrying out regular military maneuvers.

CSO: 4728/140

ALLEGED CASES OF SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMIC SABOTAGE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Aug 81 p 18

[Text]

Rumours are rife in Mozambique that South African firms are deliberately setting out to sabotage that country's trade and services. The Star's Africa News Service reports from Maputo.

South Africa's trade with Mozambique may be jeopardised by a growing suspicion here that goods ordered from the Republic are deliberately held up to sabotage production and services.

The Maputo daily newspaper Noticias has made this accusation outright. Publication of the accusation in the government-controlled newspaper indicates a significant change in attitudes here to trade with South Africa.

According to the newspaper, seed potatoes bought from an unnamed South African supplier for the state farms at Moamba and Magude in Maputo province arrived three months late, too late for planting in the case of much of the seed. The contract, involving hundreds of tons of seed, has been cancelled and in future the two state farms will use another supplier.

Similarly, spare parts for ploughs for the Limpopo agro-industrial complex in Chokwe which had been ordered from a South African firm arrived too late for this year's ploughing. Marcelino dos Santos, Frelimo's economic policy secretary, said that the late arrival of the spares was a reminder that "in fact, South Africa is our enemy."

The publication of the criticisms represents a sharp change in attitude here. South Africa is still one of Mozambique's main trading partners, and it still supplies a significant portion of raw materials and spare parts — particularly bulky items like seed potatoes which would be too expensive to ship from Europe.

Despite the increasingly strong attacks on South Africa by political leaders here, managers have tended to take a "business as usual" attitude, and continue to deal normally with South African suppliers. But it would appear to be a growing discontent from just these people which is causing the change.

Rumours of "sabotage" by South African firms have been circulating for some time. Vital equipment arrives late or is packed badly so it arrives broken. Chlorine deliveries for the Maputo water supply suddenly stopped in the middle of a cholera outbreak last year. An airplane engine repaired in South Africa was said to have been faulty and nearly caused a crash.

Whatever the explanation in each case might be, managers of both state and private firms here are said to be trying to find alternative suppliers for key items. And it is a judgment made not on political grounds but in hard business terms.

CSO: 4700/480

SHAGARI URGES OAU TO DISPATCH PEACE-KEEPING FORCE INTO CHAD

Khartoum SUNA DAILY BULLETIN in English 23 Aug 81 pp 5-7

[Interview with Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, by SUNA DAILY BULLETIN, Khartoum, 23 August 1981]

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 23, (SUNA)--Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, in an interview by SUNA yesterday urged the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to dispatch a peace-keeping force immediately into Chad to take over the maintenance of peace and stability in that country. "It is due to the faults of the OAU that this situation in Chad occured. If the OAU has moved in quickly since the decision was made, the Libyans would not have got the chance to enter Chad," he said,

[Question] Y.E., we would like to know your comments about the Libyan intervention in Chad?

[Answer] Well, the Libyan intervention is a matter of concern to all of us who are neighbours of Chad, the Libyans intervened in Chad without the consent of the OAUY or the members of the Chad committee (Ad Hoc Committee, on Chad). They claimed that they have been invited by Goukouni Oueddei and we said that Goukouni Oueddei has no authority to invite the Libyans because he is only a chairman of the provisional government which is represented by all the factions in Chad and he requires the consent of the government of Chad in order to commit the Chadian people which he has not done. As the Libyans are there, to my mind the only way is for the OAU to do its work. The OAU has been asked to provide a peace-keeping force in Chad, and I think it is due to the faults of the OAU that this situation in Chad occured. If the OAU has moved in quickly since the decision was made the Libyan would not have got the chance to enter Chad. But the OAU peace-keeping force failed to turn out and that is what caused the situation in Chad to give the excuse for the Libyans to get in, and I think it is still not too late, the OAU should do its job and send peace-keeping forces immediately into Chad, and the moment the OAU troops are inside Chad, there will be no excuse for Libya or any body to keep their troops inside Chad, and therefore Iurge the OAU to dispatch peace-keeping forces immediately into Chad to take over the maintenance of peace and stability in that country.

[Question] Y.E., what do you think of the OAU decision to convene it's next summit in Tripoli?

[Answer] Well, that was the decision of the OAU, unfortunately I was not present when that decision was taken because I was not able to attend the OAU Summit last time, but, I consider that it was unfortunate that the OAU took that decision

without any conditions. I would have thought that the OAU might accept the hosting of the next conference by Libya on condition that they move out their troops from Chad, and also to desist from meddling into the internal affair, of the member countries. If I were there this is what I would have put to the meeting to insist that Libya has to accept these conditions before the O.A.U. accepts to meet in Libya. In fact my instructions to my own delegation is to advise the O.A.U. to defer the decision until after six months, within six months we expect Libya to abide by the conditions stipulated, if they did then we would have no objection in attending the meeting in Tripoli.

[Question] And if it did not?

[Answer] If it didn't then the O.A.U. should not accept to go there, but as I said this was our proposal and it seems that, it has not been taken into consideration somehow the O.A.U. just accepted, but I hope they should have accepted on conditions.

[Question] If Libya didn't abide by these conditions does that mean you are not going to attend the summit in Tripoli?

[Answer] Myself, well, this is not the condition which is made by O.A.U. and I don't think that Nigeria had a chance to put across this for debate during the meeting and therefore I can not say that the O.A.U. has rejected our proposal as such, but I had hoped this should have been the case.

[Question] Y.E., would you please comment on your talks with H. E. President Nimeri today?

[Answer] Well our talks have been very cordial and friendly and in brotherly manner, we have a lot in common with the Sudan. In fact we regard Sudan as our second home. You know ties and relationships with Sudan have been long in history and that when a Nigerian comes to Sudan he really does not think he is going to a foreign country, after all we have got millions of Nigerians who are resident here and who are very happy in this country which is their home. We have discussed matters of common interest, international affairs, particularly African Affairs and in all aspects,; the question of Namibia, our fight against colonialism and "aparthied, we have similar views, with my brother on the question of Libya it is all a matter of common concern to both of us because we are both neighbours of Chad and we all abhor the attitude of Libya in trying to poke its noses into the affair of the members countries of the OAU. We discussed Chad in length and thought of ways and means with which to insure peace and stability in that troubled country. We share common concern about the situation there as well as the situation in other parts of Africa, particularly in Western Sahara which we are going to discuss in Nairobi, that is why I am proceeding today to Kenya, my brother is going there too for discussing western issue. We are also both members of the good offices commission and Ethiopia-Somalis dispute is also a matter of great concern to both of us and other African issues. We are also concern about the question of North-South dialogue between the developing countries and industrialized countries and I will be attending the Mexico meeting on this issue. In fact tomorrow in Nairobi I am going to meet with my other colleagues who are in the same meeting to discuss common strategy before the Mexico summit in October. These and other international issues are some of the matters we have discussed.

CSO: 4700/474

FIRST BRIDGE ACROSS ANAMBRA RIVER TO BE CONSTRUCTED

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 12 Oct 81 p 16

[Article by John Nwosu]

[Text] THE problem of easy evacuation of the rich agricultural harvests of the Anam area in Anambra Local Government Area of Anambra State will shortly be a thing of the past.

This is because Anambra River will shortly have a bridge across it to link Otu Ocha and Umuezeanam. This project has already been contracted for.

Announcing this in Enugu at the week-end, the State Commissioner for Works and Housing, Chief Malachy Ezeilo said that the bridge, the first of its kind to span Anambra River will have two lanes and would measure 500 metres in length.

The bridge itself is part of a 33 kilometre road project connecting Umueze Anam-Orama Etiti-Nzam in Anambra Local Government Area. The commissioner said that this would cost the state government some ₦10.89 million, and that only 13 kilometres of this road project would be handled during the first phase of the project.

Chief Ezeilo pointed out that the new additions to the road package deal which the state government is presenting to the people would cost nearly ₦40 million—₦38,376,085.00 to be exact—and has a number of novel features.

He said that for example, the Abakpa—Nike—Trans—Ekulu access road is only 5.2 kilometre long but that it has special attributes. The road, the commissioner went on would be a dual carriage way will have two bridges, two under-passes (tunnels) and a fly over.

When completed Chief Ezeilo said, this road would make it possible for motorists entering Enugu from either Onitsha, or Umuahia or Abakaliki and not wishing to enter the city to entirely bye-pass it. In this way, the Commissioner explained, the volume of traffic in Enugu would be considerably slashed.

This access road would cost some ₦4.3 million and would take 104 weeks to complete.

The Nenwe—Ndeaboh—Awgu would measure 58km but it would have three bridges and link various communities in Awgu Local Government Area.

Virtually a ring-road, it will pass through Oduma—Ndeaboh—Mpu—Okpanku then Ndeaboh on to Awgu.

Commissioner Ezeilo explained that in constructing this road, the NPP government of the state was motivated by the need to open up the vast stretches of rich agricultural land in the area and thus encourage increased economic activities by the people. The road he said will cost nearly ₦18 million.

Another road in the new addition is the Amechi—Amodu—Obeagu—Agbani Road. To run some 12 km, the road which will span two bridges (across Rivers Nyaba and Atavo) will be completed in a year and three months.

Chief Ezeilo explained that these recent additions to the government's road package deal, underpin the desire of the government not only to match its promises with action, but indeed to give the people the best of anything that is worth giving.

CSO: 4700/474

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS MARKETERS ASK PRICE INCREASE

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 17 Aug 81 pp 1, 32

[Article by Dapo Ajibola]

[Text] Petroleum products marketers in Nigeria are asking for a price review on Low Pour Fuel Oil (LPFO) a type of fuel used by boilers and steam engines in industries, including zonal differential to make their marketing efforts profitable.

For this purpose, representations have been made to the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) on the unprofitability of the fuel at the price of ₦5.43 a litre.

In the past two years, according to the marketers, they have been incurring losses in the sale of this particular oil and to worsen the situation the losses have in recent times increased at an alarming rate that their companies can no longer bear them.

At present, there are about seven petroleum products marketers in the country.

Though the NNPC has not given an approval for the increase, it is understood that the corporation acknowledges the need for a review. Since an official approval is needed but not forthcoming the marketers are becoming impatient.

However as an interim measure, some of the marketers because of their increasing losses have decided to change their terms of agreement with their customers, or cut down on the supply of this particular fuel to the market.

Some of the marketers as a change in their terms have come up with reviewing their service charges contracted with their customers.

Accordingly, customers may be asked to be responsible for moving the product from the refinery to their premises, or customers would be made to pay extra charges to cover sea freight, harbour dues and other incidental services from Warri.

Commenting on the planned change in terms of agreement, an official of the one of the factories using this type of fuel said already the cost of production is very high in this country if the proposed change in service charges in enforced it will further increase costs to the factories.

If the supply of the fuel is, however, reduced in the market it may make some factories which can not afford to transport the fuel themselves shut up their boilers.

PORT CONGESTION REPORTED IN LAGOS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 17 Aug 81 p 32

[Text] Thirty vessels were awaiting berthing at Apapa and Tin Can Island Ports during the dockworkers two-day strike.

The Minister of Transport, Dr. Umaru Dikko, discussed in Lagos last week while briefing the press of the effect of the DUN strike, on ports operations. It was only the Lagos ports that were affected.

He added that it is not true that there was a bunching of up to 100 vessels as reported by one national newspaper.

Dr. Dikko said that of the 31 ships awaiting berthing, 17 of them were carrying cars, three general cargoes, two of them were carrying rice, one carrying fish. Others were four bulk cargoes, three oil tankers and one fertiliser.

The Minister, in answer to a question on why vessels carrying vehicles could not be off-loaded, said that thousands of vehicles already off loaded from vessels were yet to be claimed by their respective importers.

He explained that the importers might have been experiencing financial difficulties in paying the customs and other statutory charges on their imported vessels.

Dr. Dikko declared that all available spaces in the ports have been used to park off-loaded imported cars and that the Nigeria Port Authority is refusing to allow further car carriers to berth for the purpose of discharging, he said such vessels had therefore been advised to divert to Calabar, Port Harcourt and Warri ports to ease the tension at the Lagos ports.

The Ports Manager, Tin Can Island, contributing, explained that ships making use of other ports outside Lagos enjoy some concessions.

Apart from the slight bunching ships at the ports during the strike, lorries were also seen piled up waiting to be loaded.

CSO: 4700/474

BRIEFS

ISRAELI LOAN TO ANAMBRA--According to reports from Israel, Solel Boneh International, a subsidiary of Israel's largest construction company, was due to sign a contract last week for a $190m. (£105m.) loan to Nigeria's Anambra State for a package of building projects to be carried out by the Israeli company and a number of its affiliates. The projects include three hotels, a flour mill, a cement products factory, an aluminum plant and two water works. The deal for financing the package is the largest of 11 such financing deals--totalling $750m.--organised by the company in the last two years, including loans to Nigeria, Ecuador, Venezuela and the Ivory Coast. A consortium of 50 banks will provide the eight-year, $190m. loan to cover 68 percent of the Anambra State projects, the Nigerian Government is to finance the balance. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3343, 24 Aug 81 p 1946]

SHAGARI DENIES PRESS HARASSMENT--Lagos, September 4--Nigerian President Shehu Shagari has denied to media executives here that the press was being harassed in a recent police search of three opposition newspaper offices. The editors of the Nigerian Tribune, the Daily Sketch and Nigerian Standard, were also arrested but were released on bail later. The president told the media executives on Wednesday that the police had the responsibility to nip in the bud any threatened breach of the peace in the country. It was the routine practice of the police to carry out searches for evidence in order to sustain any charge they might prefer against an offender, the president added. He said that personally he would accept abuses and criticisms by any newspaper, but he would not tolerate the impugning of his integrity. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2825, 4 Sep 81 p 15]

MINIMUM WAGE LAW SIGNED--Lagos, September 4--A national minimum monthly wage of 125 naira (about 100 dollars) for Nigerian workers was yesterday signed into law by President Shehu Shagari. The president had recommended a minimum wage of 100 naira (80 dollars) when he assumed office two years ago. The Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) demanded 300 naira (240 dollars) though it said the amount was negotiable. The house of representatives recommended 150 naira (120 dollars), while the Senate gave 125 naira (100 dollars). A joint session of both Houses of Parliament agreed on this last figure. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2825, 4 Sep 81 p 15]

CSO: 4700/484

PROPOSED FORMATION OF SENEGAMBIA HAILED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 20 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Editorial by Bara Diouf: "Senegambia"]

[Text] It was only a dream! But since yesterday, it is almost a reality, through the will of President Daouda Jawara, his parliament, his people. After a lightning visit of a few hours to Senegal, the head of the Gambian state officially made the announcement to President Abdou Diouf, to the Senegalese government, and to the national press. With him were the president of the Gambian National Assembly, bringing a congratulatory message for the Senegalese people and for their head, and the minister of foreign affairs of Gambia.

President Daouda Jawara, whose visit to Dakar was strictly humanitarian in nature, felt he should make some concrete proposals toward the realization of Senegambia which has become inevitable. He thus killed two birds with one stone. First of all, he deeply touched us Senegalese, by the charitable thoughts that he expressed for the dead and wounded of our army, when we gave him the military help and support he asked for during the grave times experienced by his country because of the rebellion and terrorism of some of his countrymen.

He went in person, with President Abdou Diouf, his brother, but especially his friend, to the bedsides of soldiers being treated in the various medical centers in the city. For each one he had a kindly word, a message of hope. But he did more than that, while sharing the misfortunes of the dead as well as the living, by a gift of some 300 million CFA francs for the victims and their families.

President Abdou Diouf said it. Given the international situation, the real economic difficulties that Gambia is having today, the disinterested nature of the Senegalese intervention, President Jawara's gesture, despite its highly moral significance, is embarrassing to us. But how can one refuse a relative's participation, when one is trying to bind up the family's wounds?

Learning from the peaceful coexistence dictated by history, geography, and culture, the Gambian head of state went even farther. Quite unexpectedly, he officially stated his country's desire to strengthen, by integration, the age-old ties existing between Senegal and Gambia. The form selected is confederation. Instructions have been given to the appropriate ministries for the preparation of the texts to be submitted, in the near future, for the approval of our respective governments.

Thus one might say that a decisive page in the history of Gambia and Senegal has been turned.

Without the slightest doubt the credit for this belongs to President Jawara. Courageously, he was able to learn from the grievous trials his country underwent in August, and during which, no less courageously, Senegal went to stand at his side. He understood the incongruity of the separate existence of the Gambian entity within the very entity of Senegal. Like a midwife of history, to repeat President Abdou Diouf's admirable expression, he understood that a head of state is first and foremost a visionary, before being a manager of the present. On these grounds, he has just laid the foundations of a strong Senegambia, which will serve as a model in our laborious quest for that African unity which is indispensable to our survival. We Senegalese are still full of surprise and emotion. The step that was taken yesterday does indeed fulfill one of our greatest and most legitimate aspirations. But did we have the right, therefore, to impose it on a partner that international law had just sanctioned? Thus the political acumen of men of good will has just triumphed over an incongruity and a taboo.

What remains is the challenge that the world has thrown down before Africa, as to its ability to organize itself as a people that has attained its majority, and that Africa will have to pick up. Senegambia is only one link in the chain, probably a decisive one, so far as its example value is concerned, but we have to go farther to achieve organic unity in our subregion. This is the price to be paid for the future and the survival of the black people on this side of our continent.

12149
CSO: 4719/347

UNITED KINGDOM FINANCING AGREEMENT SIGNED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 19 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/ Senegal and Great Britain have concluded a financing agreement for 120 million CFA francs intended for the equipment of a cashew nut plant. The agreement was signed yesterday afternoon by Assane Seck, minister of state in charge of equipment, acting minister of the economy and finances, and Nicholas McCarthy, charge d'affaires at the embassy of Great Britain in Dakar.

The 120 million CFA francs graciously made available to our country cover the purchase, delivery, and installation of ultra-modern cashew nut shelling equipment , as well as the services of an engineer and two experts.

The factory, to be implanted at Sokone in the Foundiougne department (Sine-Saloum) will be the result of an investment of about 250 million CFA francs and will provide the opportunity for 150 to 200 jobs, of which 70 percent are intended for women.

Assane Seck, expressing pleasure at the excellence of Senegalese-British cooperation, pointed out that this action strengthens the project's viability, as the government is taking steps toward increasing cashew nut production.

The government has indeed set up and is following a policy for cashew nut plantation development, which besides the economic aspects is of vital interest for the reforestation policy of our country.

In association with private partners, the state has created a new company whose business is cashew nut exploitation. This is the cashew nut shelling company, which will be operational as soon as the equipment is in place.

Great Britain has unquestionable experience of cashew nut cultivation , in particular in India, and the enterprise that is to supply the equipment is, according to Mr McCarthy, one of the most experienced firms in the world.

In any case, this agreement consolidates friendly cooperation that dates back to the first years of our independence and covers all sectors of economic and social development.

Two years ago, Great Britain financed the purchase of a transport aircraft for Air Senegal in the sum of 1 million pounds sterling; last year the two countries also concluded an overall agreement fpr the promotion and protection of investments, covering the entire present decade.

12149
CSO: 4719/347

DETAILS OF FRENCH AID FOR 1980-1981 GIVEN

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 14-16 Aug 81 p 4

/Article by Ibrahima Fall: "French Aid 1980-1981: Increased Financing, Reduced Technical Assistance"/

/Excerpt/ In the light of this analysis, the tour through Africa undertaken by Jean-Pierre Cot, minister of cooperation and development, must necessarily assume cardinal importance for all those expecting redeployment of less personalized French cooperation, serving first and foremost the fundamental concerns of the peoples, and incidentally, beyond the ties of friendship which may exist with this or that leader. Mr Cot's visit is important for African states that want to promote cooperation worthy its name, disencumbered of the dross of inegalitarianism and diktat. On arrival in our country, Jean-Pierre Cot set the tone of his visit: "France wants to eliminate all that is left of the colonial pact. It wants to decolonize cooperation. It wants to be the initiator of dynamic cooperation that will truly serve the interests of all partners." Like all African countries that have specially favorable relations with France, Senegal is expecting a redefinition of cooperation strategy. Moreover, this is the task that Jean-Pierre Cot and his co-workers are beginning to tackle. In light of his visit to our country, it is appropriate to glance back, not too far in time, to measure the efforts agreed to by France toward the development of our country as public aid in the 1980-1981 financial year's budget. The immediately striking observation concerns the multiplication of organizations committed to aid services, although their activities are under the control of the cooperation mission. Indeed, structures as diverse as the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC), the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE). with its two offices, special aides, assistance in the form of personnel (technical assistance), aid in the form of personnel in Senegalese organizations, aides in inter-state organizations in Senegal, specific aid to the university of Dakar, aid in scientific and technical research, etcetera, contribute to the presence of France on the chessboard of economic and social aid to our country.

Another striking observation is the considerable reduction of French technical aid, in line with the government's desire to hasten the process of senegalization of jobs. At the end of this year, there should only be 1,200

professional assistants left in our country, compared to 1,600, 3 years ago.

Under the heading of overall aid granted our country by France for the budgetary year 1980-1981, it should be remembered that aid for investments of economic character were granted either by the FAC or the CCCE. Thus, FAC subsidies rose to 2,247,200,000 CFA francs. In 1979, they amounted to 1,727,035,000 francs. This monetary mass is directed as a priority toward sectors considered vital for our economy and its expansion , such as rural development and mine prospecting, education and training.

With respect to Central Fund for Economic Cooperation loans, two types of loan must be distinguished. First those described as "first pay-office," which are loans featuring 70 percent gift elements. As for the loans known as "second pay-office" loans, they are granted for a long period of time and at very low interest rates. Thus, under "first pay-office" loans, the CCCE has granted our country a total of 4.03 billion. Because of the special character of this type of loan,2.8 billion is composed of gift elements. "Second pay-office" loans amounted to 2.4 billion.

This budgetary year, France has granted an important special aid for the government's economic and financial recovery plan, for a total of 21.5 billion francs. It should be remembered that overall French participation in this plan is estimated at 32.5 billion.

Deflation of Technical Assistance

The section of assistance in the form of technical personnel is of prime importance in French cooperation. The technical assistants under consideration are active in all sectors of university, secondary and technical education, to say nothing of the specifically technical sector such as the financial, customs, medical fields, and so on. However, as a result of the new decisions on deflation made by the Senegalese government, the assistance sector is constantly declining. Numbers have declined by 300 elements over the past 3 years. Despite this real decline, the presence of 245 professional assistants is noted in the technical sector; in secondary, general, technical, and professional education, 853, and in higher education, 278.

France also grants management aid for some specific Senegalese organizations. Such is the case with the State Railroad Administration, where, thanks to the aid of a French organization, called OFERMAT [expansion unknown], 25 engineers and technicians are present.

French aid to inter-state organizations in Senegal should not be overlooked either. Such is the case with ASECNA [Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar], which receives 84 cooperants from OMVS [Senegal River Development Organization], 5 from OCLALAV [Joint Anti-Locust and Anti-Aviarian Organization], 6 technical.

Since education and training occupy a choice position in cooperation strategy, it is not surprising that specific aid has been planned for the

University of Dakar, in addition to the teaching personnel assigned to it, numbering 278. The financial aid, devoted to operation and equipment of the university, amounts to 650 million . We should also note a special grant of 63 million intended to facilitate the replacement of French professional assistants by their Senegalese counterparts, within the framework of the deflation policy. In addition, the University of Dakar has concluded some inter-university agreements with French academies. These agreements between institutions amount to a subsidy of 29 millions. In addition, an aid allocation of 24 million francs has been made for the training of advanced Senegalese technicians in urban development and architecture.

Every year an agreement is signed establishing the program intended for scientific and technical research. This program amounts to 689 million CFA francs. Under this program, the grants made are centered mainly on agronomic research, health problems, and problems of renewable energy sources, to attenuate the drastic general drain through the importation of fuels, of which the cost has become prohibitive.

Still under the heading of education-training, an envelope of 483.5 million francs has been set aside for training scholarships offered to Senegalese students.

French state aid is not only delivered through official organizations set up by the cooperation services. Private organizations can also avail themselves of it. This is the case, for example, of the French association of volunteers for progress. This essentially private organization is involved in association with cooperation in the rural sector, in particular in small hydraulic projects, truck farming, health, and family economics in general. Thus, 50 volunteers have been distributed in the interior of the country, especially in East Senegal, Casamance, and River. Taking charge of them involved earmarking an envelope of 225 million francs, while the credits allocated to meet expenses for the small-scale projects amount to 45 million.

Doubling Aid

A Sahel country, marked by the horrors of drought that has become endemic, with its corollaries, famine and malnutrition, Senegal is sensitive to alimentary aid. For this purpose France has granted it aid amounting to 345 millions. Aid to non-governmental organizations and private Senegalese charities amounts for its part to 434 million CFA francs.

In light of the accession to power of the Left, substantial increases in French state aid can be expected. In its platform, the French Socialist Party asserted the need to double French state aid to developing countries, under a new cooperation strategy that will really benefit the peoples involved. So far as Senegal is concerned, it can be expected that redeployment of aid will concern essentially two vital sectors: rural development and mining prospecting, in correlation with the search for renewable energy sources. Occupying over 70 percent of our population, the primary sector

really does set the rythm fpr development efforts. It is probably the barometer by which to judge the dynamism of the Senegalese economy. The periods of drought which depressed the sector are an illustrative proof of this.

With respect to the immense mining potential at Senegal's disposal, particularly large efforts will need to be made in this sector to hasten the start of development of the Faleme iron mines, especially. France is in any case a privileged partner in MIFERSO [East Senegal Iron Mining Company]. Oil costs are a burden on the state's budget at present. The permanent rise in the price of fuels on the international market have consequent negative effects on the stability of the trade balance. So it appears opportune to concentrate all our efforts on the development of our energy potentials. Peat, lignite, vegetation, [dome-flore], and the installation of large hydroelectric dams may be the dynamic responses to the energy challenge.

12149
CSO: 4719/347

BRIEFS

IRAQI LOAN--A loan of 10 million dollars, or about 6 billion CFA francs, has been granted Senegal by Iraq. This loan, under particularly advantageous conditions,is intended to support the government's efforts to reorganize the balance of payments, and for rural development projects. The loan agreement was signed in Bagdad on 6 August by Dr Abdou Amir al-'Ansari, president of the Iraqi Fund, and Saliou Mbacke, ambassador of Senegal to Iraq. The loan, which follows another one for 750 million CFA francs granted last April during the Iraqi vice president's visit to Senegal, bears witness to the excellence of relations between the two countries. But this effort by Iraq is also of interest to other Third World countries. It is one of the few states to have instituted a system intended to lighten the financial burden weighing upon the Third World as a result of rising oil costs./Text/ /Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 20 Aug 81 p 14/ 12149

CSO: 4719/347

BRIEFS

UK CREDIT GRANTED--Arrangements for a (?revolving) line of credits to the tune of $25 million have been concluded with the (Standard Merchant Bank) in the United Kingdom. This facility is intended to ease the country's foreign exchange (?scheme) with particular reference to servicing crude oil import bills. This was contained in a statement issued to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting today by the Bank of Sierra Leone, announcing the return to Freetown of the bank's governor, Dr A.S.C. Johnson. [Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Sep 81 AB]

CSO: 4700/479

PRESIDENT RECEIVES KENYAN DELEGATION

EA161950 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] President Mohamed Siad Barre received today the Kenyan delegation led by Minister of Information Oloo-Aringo at the People's Hall in Mogadishu.

Speaking on the occasion, Challe Siyad pointed out that the exchange of visits by Kenyan and Somali government officials will go a long way toward strengthening the good relations between the two peoples. He expressed his great satisfaction at the results of the talks which he recently held with President Daniel Arap Moi in Nairobi.

Stressing the need to cooperate fully in monitoring the security of the joint border, President Siad states that this will thwart the activities of rumor-mongers instigated by Abyssinia, whose aim is to destroy relations between the two neighboring states.

President Siad explained that the Somali people fully welcome the building of goodneighborly relations and cooperation with the people of Kenya. Challe Siad also referred to the (?burning) issues of the continent, saying that it is imperative for Namibia to achieve its independence with the withdrawal of racist South Africa from the territory. South Africa must also stop its aggressive raids into independent African states, the president said.

His excellency in reply Oloo-Aringo expressed his gratitude at the warm fraternal reception accorded to him and his delegation in Somalia. He stated that exchanges of visits by officials from the two countries are beneficial in cementing relations between the two sides.

Present during the occasion were: Minister of Information and National Guidance Challe Mohamed Adan Sheikh; director general in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Challe Hashi Abdullah Farah; Somali ambassador to Kenya Abdulrahman Husayn; Kenyan ambassador to Somalia Mr Omar Fakih; and other officials.

CSO: 4503/10

TALKS BETWEEN KENYA, SOMALIA OPEN IN MOGADISHU

EA141846 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] The first round of official talks between the Kenyan delegation, led by the minister of information, and officials of the Somali Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Labor and Social Services, led by the minister of information, opened at the People's Hall in Mogadishu this morning. The talks between the two friendly states, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, centered on strengthening cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the field of information.

Somali Minister of Information and National Guidance Challe Dr Muhammad Adan Shaykh, who opened the talks, said he was pleased to welcome the Kenyan delegation to the Somali Democratic Republic, adding that the visit was of particular significance to the people of the two countries and to Africa in general.

He went on to say that although the two countries were neighbors, certain circumstances had stood in the way of earlier exchanges of visits because certain quarters, which we had identified, created in our minds the impression that there was little room for understanding between our two countries, and that such visits could not produce positive results.

The minister further said he believed the meeting in June between the leaders of the two nations, His Excellency Daniel Arap Moi and Challe Siad, opened the door leading to new confidence and new trust between the two leaders, which they subsequently transferred to their (?countries) and peoples.

The minister stressed the need for the mass media officials of the two countries to develop, strengthen and accelerate the process of building mutual trust and cooperation between the two sides. The minister stated that it has been said it is difficult to begin cooperating and building a relationship overnight, but in fact there was no one to stop us from (?destroying) such a belief. Dr Muhammad Adan Shaykh pointed out that several areas of Africa had experienced situations similar to that experienced by the two countries, and in order to improve the lives, education and welfare of our people it is imperative for us to come closer together in all fields.

Kenyan minister of information His Excellency Oloo Aringo said in reply that the meeting between Challe Siad and His Excellency Daniel Arap Moi was a positive example which we must emulate and loyally interpret. The minister stated that for a long time, cooperation between Somalia and Kenya had been unnecessarily hampered. But, said the minister: I am confident that if we implement it quickly, we shall successfully achieve our goals. The minister agreed there was history, fraternity and a common border between the two countries and we still have in our minds the (?black) history of colonialism and the subsequent struggle by the two countries to achieve independence and the efforts to build a healthy nation.

The Kenyan minister of information added that the Kenyan Government is interested in building and maintaining a relationship and cooperation with Somalia in the information field.

Others who held talks included His Excellency Stephen Echakara, the Kenyan assistant minister of labor, and Challe Muhammad Yusuf, assistant minister of labor and social affairs, who discussed ways of exchanging visits and holding seminars in the field of labor.

CSO: 4503/10

'MOGADISHU RADIO' VIEWS PROBLEMS FACING ETHIOPIA

EA131546 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Mengistu has admitted that internal and external fires are burning his regime: that is the topic of our commentary written by (Muhammad Salah Falah Falah) [words indistinct] and despite the great changes affecting life in Ethiopia, the Mengistu regime celebrated its 7th anniversary yesterday. In his speech on the occasion, the Ethiopian dictator stated that Ethiopia's security and stability have been affected by both internal and external problems. He went on to state that some people have taken up arms and gone to the mountains, forests and to neighboring countries to fight his regime, that the country's economy is in ruins and that national services have come to a standstill.

This month Mengistu formed the anticorruption commission that will also deal with what he termed internal reaction. A spokesman of the commission has stated that life has become intolerable, with small groups grabbing everything being produced by the nation. He added that the existing problems have been exacerbated by the advent of hordes of marauding bandits who have crippled the country.

In March this year foreign journalists reported that killings were rampant in Addis Ababa but that no one knew why or who was committing the murders. Some Ethiopians who were interviewed by the journalists charged that members of the Dergue themselves were behind the chaos and were also involved in spreading rumors against the regime. The same sources also revealed that no food was sold by the shopkeepers, irrespective of whether the customer was sick, or only a [word indistinct] until there was a national outcry.

All these problems, which actually exist in Ethiopia today, need a stable regime which should first secure the country's stability and establish cordial relations with its people both inside and outside the country. But the Amhara regime yesterday urged the Ethiopian people, who have become economically and morally destitute, to be ready to wage war against their enemies. Their real enemies are hunger, the bleak future and suffering inflicted on them by the leadership of Mengistu, although he blames the United States, Somalia and Arab countries as being responsible for the misery prevailing in Ethiopia.

It is unfortunate, however, that Ethiopia has chosen to enlist the help of al-Qadhdhafi in surmounting its problems. The people of Ethiopia and of the other developing countries today need peace and a plan to invest their scarce finances in development projects. They cannot afford to dissipate their weak economies in planning wars and stirring up internal or external hostilities. It is sad that foreign industries buy Ethiopian (?produce) with ammunition which is used to kill Ethiopians. It is a pity to see the misery into which Mengistu has thrust Ethiopia in terms of internal wars which could be ended, straying from the nonaligned policy in international relations and ties with international terrorism.

It is our hope that the Ethiopian people will rid themselves of the regime which [words indistinct] and that the peoples living in the Horn of Africa will attain their goals of political freedom and total independence.

CSO: 4503/11

BRIEFS

ARMY DESERTIONS--Our reporter accompanying the 9th Company of the Gen Aynanshe Battalion reports that in the past 3 days over 100 persons have joined the Somali Salvation Front [SSF] forces. Most of these people were formerly loyal to the Hyena of Garba Harre [Siad Barre] sixty-five persons among the 100 were members of the armed forces still loyal to the Hyena of Garba Harre and deserted their units to join the noble cause of the SSF. Our reporter says most of those who have now joined the SSF forces are willing to go to the front to promote the just cause of the SSF, and adds that many more Somalis--those in the urban areas in particular--are very willing to come and join the SSF. Our reporter adds that more and more people are expected to report to units of the Gen Aynanshe Battalion from various towns and many camps in our country. [Text] [LD122355 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 12 Sep 81]

KENYAN DELEGATION VISITS--The Kenyan delegation led by Minister of Information His Excellency Oldo Aringo, accompanied by Somali Minister of Information and National Guidance Challe Muhammad Adan Shaykh and Assistant Minister of Labor and Social Services Challe Muhammad Yusuf, and department directors of the Ministry of Information, today left for a 1-day visit to Somalia's lower Scebeli region, where they visited the antidesert encroachment project in (Shala-Nbod) and farms in Genale and Merca District. Challe Amhad Muhammad Mahmud, assistant party secretary of lower Scebeli region, briefed the delegation in all the places they visited on the economic, political and social situation in the region. Minister of Information and National Guidance Challe Muhammad Adan Shaykh, also hosted a luncheon for the delegation at [name indistinct] in (Shalanbod) today. Lower Scebeli region officials and other officials accompanied the delegation to the luncheon. The Kenyan delegation were pleased with all places they visited in the region. Reports add that the delegation and other officials have already left lower Scebeli region for the capital, Mogadishu. [Text] [LD141855 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 14 Sep 81]

CSO: 4503/10

'HOPED FOR' UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA AWAITED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 3 Sep 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] The UN General Assembly is expected today to begin a special emergency session to discuss the request of Africa to place obstacles in the path of the South African Government. Africa's request is caused by the obstinacy of the Boers' government in refusing to grant independence to Namibia.

Although the UN Security Council is the UN body with final responsibility for deciding important matters, the General Assembly session, which is starting today, is also important.

We feel that this session is another good opportunity for the nations of the world to show their contempt for racial discrimination and reveal the unity of the independent African countries by demands that severe measures be taken against the rulers in Pretoria for their oppression in Southern Africa.

We believe that the nations of the world will use the opportunity presented by the General Assembly session to condemn sharply the provocation of the Boers with regard to Angola and propose measures to aid its government.

We know that the Boers' friends are trying everything to cause the nations attending the General Assembly meeting to vacillate. If these friends of the Boers can use a veto vote to prevent a Security Council Resolution condemning South Africa for its provocation against Angola, it will not be surprising if they try to make the General Assembly session unable to fulfill its responsibilities.

The transgressions of the Boers are obvious. They are trying to conceal their crimes by introducing irrelevant matters like issuing many announcements concerning Soviet citizens whom they claim were killed during the Boers' attacks. These announcements are intended to obtain more support from their friends who protect them with their veto vote.

Africa expects the nations of the world to make clear all subterfuges of the Boers and therefore, in addition to condemning severely the oppression of the rulers of Pretoria, help the people of Angola to defend their independence and support the citizens of South Africa in their effort to liberate themselves.

CSO: 4749/22

EX-DETAINEE COMPLAINS OF PRISON CONDITIONS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 28 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

WHILE reports from Uganda during the week indicated an apparent escalation in the level of violence being waged by those who claim President Milton Obote rigged the December elections, other reports have it that the prison conditions in the country are inhuman. One of those recently released from detention by the Obote government claimed recently in an interview that prison conditions in the country are rapidly deteriorating and the number of prisoners keep increasing as a result of the continuing government campaign against the guerrillas battling to overthrow it.

The ex-detainee who had been imprisoned along with other former Amin soldiers following the fall of Kampala in May 1979, said that they were subjected to torture during their period of detention. These harrowing prison conditions he said, consisted of a serious shortage of food, and confinement for 24 hours a day. As a result, he stated, some of the inmates died of starvation or lack of medical attention. The ex-detainee who requested anonymity for security reasons, gave the example of a former warrant officer grade I called Chapa from Kigezi District as one of those who died of starvation in prison in 1979.

Also among those who died during their incarceration at Luzira were two brothers from Mbarara District. Former warrant officer II Nathan Akonge and his civilian brother, died on the same day due to lack of medical attention. The ex-detainee claimed that Akonge's brother actually died on his way to Mulago Hospital when the authorities decided at the last minute to take him there on a tipper for treatment. According to the ex-detainee, prison conditions worsened following the overthrow of Mr. Godfrey Binaisa's government by the military commission led by Mr. Paulo Muwanga, the current vice president of Uganda.

Overcrowding was particularly acute especially in Luzira prison, which is meant for 800 but held 2,500 inmates. But there were other problems. "Even the games we had previously been allowed to play were all withdrawn including football which was the favourite sport for the inmates." The authorities also denied them the chance to see their relatives while any letters from the relatives never reached them either. He claimed it was at this stage that the Red Cross intervened, an action that he said never resulted in any substantial improvement in the conditions at Luzira. "Since November 11, 1980", he said, "none of us was allowed to receive any visitors and this ruling remained in force until the day of our release July 25, this year."

The ex-inmate claimed that there are many categories of prisoners in the country among them lawyers, teachers, economists and medical assistants. He said the majority of the prisoners come from areas considered hostile to the Obote government, adding that even the release of prisoners is biased in favour of the pro-Obote tribes in Uganda. He said for example that when they were released, none but only one Muganda officer called Bosco was released.

The ex-detainee claimed that among the soldiers in detention is a Kenyan Lt. Col. Patrick Osogo detained since September last year. In addition there are many more soldiers and politicians

including former chief magistrate, Mr. Gardiner Okello from Gulu who contested the same seat with Otema Alimadi, current prime minister of Uganda. Observers think it will not be easy for the Ugandan government to relax its moves against dissidents and for this reason the prison conditions in the country are likely to even get worse as more and more people are likely to be thrown behind bars in a bid to stem the rising tide of guerrilla warfare in the country.

CSO: 4700/474

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--Moscow, August 15--A delegation from Zaire's legislative council yesterday met members of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet news agency Tass reported today. The Zairese, lead by council president Nzondomio A'Dopke, stressed the importance of inter-parliamentary contact as a way of developing friendship between the two countries, Tass said. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFP in English No 2820, 18 Aug 81 p 23]

CSO: 4700/484

GENERAL ADDRESSES PASSING OUT OF INTEGRATED BATTALION

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Zimbabwe expected the highest standard of discipline from its armed forces, the Army Chief of Staff, Major-General Josiah Tungamirai, told 1 050 members of the integrated J-3 Battalion passing out at Inkomo Barracks yesterday.

"Wherever you are, we require you to show in your talking, walking and acts, in all circumstances, that you are the highly-disciplined Zimbabwean soldiers your country and your people expect you to be," he said.

"In Zimbabwe you are not just an army, but the people's army. The people want to rely on you, indeed to have complete faith in you, to protect them and to guard our peace and harmony. A good army is one that is disciplined."

National army soldiers committing criminal acts, would be severely dealt with, he said.

"When you misbehave and commit a crime, do not think for one moment that you will get away with it because you belong to the army.

"You can be sure you are going to end up in prison for your foolish behaviour."

General Tungamirai added: "In your training here you have been learning karate and judo, but let me warn you: never ever be tempted to practise them on innocent civilians. The forces of law and order will descend upon you and you will finish up in jail."

Members of J-3 Battalion were taken recently from assembly points and given three weeks' standardisation training at Inkomo Barracks to integrate them into the national army.

They now go on six weeks' leave before reporting to bases in the Shabani area where they will be stationed and renamed the 401 Battalion of the Zimbabwe National Army.

General Tungamirai said their training so far was designed to bring them together. This was important because, with the war now over, integration and unity had become the priority for the country's defence and development.

The next stage was to train them in conventional warfare, which was far different from the guerilla warfare members of the new battalion were used to.

"I am not suggesting that we are going to have a conventional war. We have peace in Zimbabwe, but it is important to be prepared.

"The training will be harder, very hard indeed. But the harder it is, the easier you will find it to cope under battle conditions."

Turning to demobilisation, he told the soldiers they were free to choose a lifetime career in the army, or to leave and be trained for civilian jobs.

CSO: 4700/478-E

SINGLE CRUDE OIL PRICES SOUGHT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] London--OPEC ministers were holding intensive negotiations yesterday in hopes of agreeing on a single price for crude oil that would stabilise the market in the face of a worldwide oil glut, informed sources said.

Two oil ministers from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries were in London yesterday--Kuwait's Sheikh' Ali Khalifa al-Sabah and Libya's Abdesalaam Mohammed Zagaar. Both denied an OPEC meeting was taking place.

But one top-level OPEC source, who asked not to be identified, said all the organisation's ministers were in "almost continuous contact" by phone--huge phone bills were being run up, he said--in an attempt to find a "magic formula" that would result in a single base price.

"It could be that the magic formula is found tomorrow and we can have a meeting" to ratify it, said the source. But he was quick to add agreement was by no means certain and the issue may have to wait until the next scheduled OPEC ministerial meeting in Abu Dhabi on December 10.

Meanwhile in Jakarta, Indonesia's Oil Minister Subroto who is currently OPEC president, said he welcomed the idea of a special ministerial meeting to resolve the pricing problems before the Abu Dhabi conclave. Such a meeting has been suggested for later this month.

Agreement on a single crude oil price eluded ministers at a special consultative meeting in Geneva last month.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani had expressed his willingness to raise his country's oil price by US$2 a barrel to US$34, if the other producers, most of whom were charging US$36, cut theirs. He also said his country would sharply cut oil output.

But the US$34 price proved unacceptable to the other nations, and the meeting ended in disarray.--AP

CSO: 4700/478-E

LOW MORALE AMONG WHITES REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Sep 81 p 12

[Editorial: "White Morale"]

[Text] It is difficult for the Government and black Zimbabweans to understand the reason for the reported low morale among white Zimbabweans. Perhaps this is attributable to the watertight communication gap that existed between black and white for 90 years and which was a deliberate policy of the colonial governments.

Indeed, is there a reason for the sagging white morale? Naturally, the whites would answer the question in the affirmative and the blacks in the negative.

Those who ran away during the war had good reasons. There was a raging war and they were not sure about their lives. They could not visit the pleasure resorts that they were used to visiting for the weekend relief and relaxation: there was death lurking there.

The war budget was rising every day. The economy was shrinking instead of expanding. What was more, there was no foreseeable end to the trials and tribulations. So it was logical to leave.

Now all this came to an end with the advent of independence. Peace has been restored and established. People can go where they want when they want without the fear of losing their lives.

The wise policy of reconciliation has ensured that the evil past has been forgiven and forgotten. Nobody has lost his property. Farmers still carry on in the same way they have been doing for years. There is no let or hindrance. Indeed, this year they have had God's harvest in the maize section.

Industry and commerce are operating in the same manner they have been operating for years. Government has not interfered with them in any way.

Admittedly, there is a plethora of political rhetoric--an endless stream of political words, invective, diatribe and denunciations.

It is a great source of wonder that people who did not run away from guns, are now running away from words--from a mirage. It appears that in their strange logic words are more dangerous than guns.

CSO: 4700/478-E

STEP UP FARM PRODUCTION, PM URGES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] The Prime Minister yesterday urged the people to increase agricultural production in order to earn foreign exchange through export. Growing for export would help the nation to import tractors, bus engines and machinery which were not manufactured locally, he said.

Mr Mugabe was speaking at two rallies in Devure in Gutu and Muchakata near Great Zimbabwe.

He said farmers could produce 30 to 50 bags of maize an acre if they used better and modern methods of farming.

The Prime Minister appealed to the people to stop settling on farms without authority.

"Why do you rush to occupy farms without authority?" he asked. "Hunger" was the answer from the crowd.

He assured them that the Government would take over farms and settle them.

The Prime Minister said that small factories would be built in the rural areas to create jobs.

Much of the aid pledged at Zimcord would be used to develop the rural areas. More schools, hospitals, clinics and roads would be built in the rural areas, said Mr Mugabe. But he urged the people to co-operate with the Government in carrying out these projects.

In his capacity as president of ZANU (PF), Mr Mugabe thanked the people for supporting the party during the liberation struggle and urged them to strengthen the party, to buy membership cards, to pay monthly subscriptions and to attend party meetings.

Despite the rain, which delayed the Prime Minister's arrival, there was a good attendance at Muchakata.--Ziana.

CSO: 4700/478-E

CAR DEALERS DENY HOARDING TOP VEHICLES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

MOTOR dealers last week denied they were trying to blackmail the Government into relaxing car price controls.

The allegation was made on television by Deputy Trade Minister Mr Moses Mvenge.

He said dealers were refusing to sell their better used cars to engineer a chronic shortage and persuade the Government to rethink its pricing measures.

Mr Mvenge said that his ministry would take action against the culprits.

But Mr Cecil Gowie, president of the Motor Trade Association, denied the accusation.

"After the price control legislation was brought out dealers did stop selling," he said. "But this was to look at their books and carry out recosting.

"It was not to try and buck the law.

"This excercise took about a week in most cases and trading is now back to normal."

He added that the MTA was still trying to renegotiate some points of the price restrictions.

"Some cars have been so reduced in price that it will be uneconomical even to repair them," he said. "They will be cast away and the country will lose thousands of cars.

"This will aggravate the shortage."

But one frustrated businessman, Mr Beejay Chinenyanga, of Salisbury, claims that he could not buy a good car for love or money—even as late as Friday.

With $5 000 in a briefcase, he went to five city dealers.

Each told him that all of their cars over $2 000 were sold.

"I don't believe them," said Mr Chinenyanga (33). "They just didn't want to sell their more sumptuous motors.

"They want the Government to allow them to charge what they like. It's avaricious."

Driven Nuts by Spares Famine

CAR dealers are pulling their hair out over the spare parts see-saw.

A feast of spares can suddenly arrive — usually from South Africa — and garages do a roaring trade.

But when the consignment is sold there can be weeks of famine.

"To say that the shortage of spares is critical is an exaggeration," said Mr Cecil Gowie, president of the Motor Trader's Association.

"But there is a general shortage — there has been for years.

"The situation can be changed overnight with a big consignment of

spares. But this can be followed by severe shortages again because deliveries can take an inordinate time."

He added that dealers were still not willing to risk bringing spares in through Maputo.

"Pilfering at Maputo is very high and dealers can't get external insurance to cover this," said Mr Gowie.

"This means that we're still largely dependent on South Africa, I'm afraid."

Mr Willie du Plooy, spares manager of a Toyota and Mercedes dealer, said he turns away several customers a day because of shortages.

"The demand has gone up so much that we just can't meet it," he said. "We even get people from Zambia coming to us for help."

He added that many cars were being kept off the roads for weeks while owners scoured garages for spares.

"I've had a car in my workshop for four weeks waiting for a crankshaft," he said.

Another dealer said the spares situation fluctuated wildly.

"It's a case of feast or famine," he said.

CSO: 4700/478-E

INDEPENDENT UNIVERSITY ROLE DEBATED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Sep 81

[Article by Matthew Chandavengerwa]

[Text] Sharp differences surfaced last week when politicians and academics from developed and developing countries gathered at the University of Zimbabwe for an international conference to discuss the Role of the University and its Future in Zimbabwe.

The conference attracted academics from all over the world who gave lectures on how they saw the university functioning within our new society.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe officially opened the conference with an address that left the delegates in no doubt how the present Government would like the institute of higher learning to function.

"If I, as an outsider, sound as if I am laying out a programme of the university reform, the reason is simple," he said.

"Higher education is too important a business to be left entirely to deans, professors, lecturers and university administrators.

"In particular we insist that our own university shall convert itself from a university in Zimbabwe into a genuine and authentic University of Zimbabwe," he said.

The curriculum of the university, while not confined to them, should necessarily lay considerable emphasis on Zimbabwe's national realities in all their diversities and interconnections. The students must of necessity be "servants in training", Mr Mugabe said.

INVOLVED

The African university, the Prime Minister said, must be actively involved in "cadre-formation" — the training of man and the extension of his skill horizons with a view to meeting urgent national needs.

Historically the African university had emphasised foreign studies, remaining silent on historical aspects of the aspirations of the indigenous people.

The words of the Prime Minister were echoed by a Ugandan delegate, Professor Asavia Wandira, the vice-chancellor of the University of Makerere, one of the oldest in Africa.

In his keynote address, Professor Wandira, went further to suggest that the university should be a vehicle for change — keeping itself in the forefront of understanding, monitoring events and keeping company with those who expressed concern for change.

The Ugandan warned against the temptation by many African countries to increase the scope of their universities' involvement in the developmental process without adequate re-

sources to justify their ambitions.

"In a continent starved of all forms of development, the competition for the diminishing cake of the State has been fierce. University budgets have not grown as fast as have the universities' plans to offer additional services," he said.

This had led to a general deterioration in the living and welfare conditions of staff and students, Professor Wandira said.

QUESTIONS

At the extreme end of the argument was the "controversial" director of the London School of Economics (LSE), Dr Ralf Dahrendorf, who advocated an independent and "purist" type of university.

"Whoever demands from a university that it is relevant throughout, that it responds to external demands in everything it does, destroys by the same token the heart of academic inquiry and communication," Dr Dahrendorf argued.

Universities should ask questions — all questions, with no holds barred. They become of necessity a critical ferment in their environment instead of obeying the powers that be and deteriorating into producers "of cadres with blinkered and streamlined minds".

The newly - installed principal of the university, Professor Walter Kamba, spoke of the need for radical changes in the institution's approach to education.

COMMITTED

"Because of the rapid changes in society the aim of the university to fill a student with facts had to change to one of producing young men and women capable of thinking for themselves and committed to a lifetime education," Professor Kamba said in a closing address to the conference.

Another local delegate, Professor Hasu Patel, called on the Government to recognise the university as its "junior partner" while the university should restrain itself from competing with the Government.

CSO: 4700/478-E

BRIEFS

NEPOTISM INQUIRY URGED--The Government must appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate allegations of tribalism and nepotism in the various ministries, the Zimbabwe Progressive Party, led by Mr Kingdom Sithole, urged yesterday. The ZPP said since both the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, had repeatedly denounced the two malpractices, it was time they moved to eradicate them. A statement signed by the ZPP chairman, Mr W. M. Seke, said as the leaders of the two major parties forming the Government of the country, Mr Mugabe and Dr Nkomo owed it to the nation to appoint a commission of inquiry to scrutinise members of staff employed by the various ministries since independence. "The onus was on them to take action against this type of corruption," the statement said. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Sep 81 p 2]

COAT OF ARMS UNVEILED--President Banana yesterday officially adopted a new coat of arms for Zimbabwe. At a signing ceremony at State House, he said: "I today sign the Zimbabwe coat of arms, which is yet another break from the colonial past. I hope all Zimbabweans will revere and admire this national symbol." The motto of the arms is Unity, Freedom, Work. A spokesman for the President's Office explained: "The motto reminds us of our need to maintain a desire for national unity and the will to work in order to preserve the freedom which we enjoy." The shield is green to represent the fertility of the soil, with blue and white wavy lines at the top to symbolise the water that brings prosperity. Set against the green is the Conical Tower of Great Zimbabwe standing for the country's national heritage. Behind the shield is a hoe and an AK47 rifle representing Zimbabwe's transition from war to peace. A wreath of twisted strips of gold and green stands for the mining and agricultural enterprise which protects the economy. Crowning the wreath is the Zimbabwe Bird set against a red star to represent the suffering of the people. On either side of the shield is an upright kudu. "The kudu in their natural colours display a harmonious blend of black, white and brown which may be taken to symbolise the unity of purpose of the various ethnic groups which comprise the people of this country," said the President's spokesman. An earth mound carries cotton bolls, maize and wheat. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/478-E END

JPRS 79081

28 September 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2492

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BRIEFS

SWAPO MERCENARY CHARGE--Luanda: A communique issued by SWAPO in Luanda reports that 2,000-3,000 mercenaries from West Europe, Israel and Latin America are included in the large contingent of South African troops which have attacked and occupied part of the People's Republic of Angola. In the same communique SWAPO, the vanguard of the Namibian people, condemned this act of aggression by the Boers and demanded an end to the occupation of southern Angola and Namibian territory by the South African troops. The communique added that the racist regime of Pretoria has increased the size of the South African military force based in Namibia to 110,000. [Text] [EA171954 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 17 Sep 81]

LIBYA, ALGERIA MAY SUPPLY MIG-25'S--Intensive diplomatic activity is underway destined to channel military support from African countries to Angola, the victim of South African invasion. According to the latest information, these activities include contacts with Libya, Algeria, Mozambique, Tanzania, Nigeria and other African countries. It is also known that within the framework of these contacts, Libya and Algeria may send to Angola their modern supersonic fighter bombers, MIG-25. This aircraft is considered the best of its kind in the world. With the MIG-25 in action, the air supremacy currently enjoyed by the South Africans in the southern part of Angola would be ended. It will be recalled that African military support to be sent to Angola was decided at the recent extraordinary frontline summit, which took place in Lagos, Nigeria. [Text] [EA161352 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Sep 81]

CSO: 4728/143

CHADIAN REFUGEES LEAVE CAMEROON FOR SUDAN, NIGERIA

AB151102 Paris AFP in English 1046 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Article by Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Ndjamena, 15 Sep (AFP)--Distribution of food in the United Nations refugee camp for Chadians at Kousseri, northern Cameroon, will stop at the end of the month, but not all the estimated 90,000 camp inhabitants are expected to have left for home by then.

According to official (?estimates) 15,000 of the Kousseri refugees--the people displaced by last year's civil war--have indicated so far that they intend to return across the Chari River to Ndjamena, where the U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) will transfer its relief operations on October 1.

A UNHCR spokesman said that to date we have only questioned about half the camp's population. However, there is no reason why this figure will increase sharply, since the remaining refugees are political exiles, opponents of President Goukouni Oueddei.

It seems that a political amnesty proclaimed by the Transitional National Unity Government (GUNT) on July 27 had little effect on the rate of repatriation of Chadian refugees.

As the September 30 deadline for food distribution approaches it seems that most of the refugees leaving the camp are heading not for home but for Sudan, rear base of defeated rebel leader Hissene Habre and his armed forces of the north (FAN).

Some Kousseri inmates have said that they will be going to Nigeria, on the other side of Lake Chad, where they hope to find work.

The decision to close down Kousseri was taken jointly by Chad, Cameroon and the UNHCR to encourage the refugees to go back home.

According to GUNT sources the government expects 60,000 displaced people to return spontaneously to Ndjamena, either from Cameroon or from southern Chad, which also provided a safe haven during the 10-month hostilities.

The UNHCR, which has overall responsibility for the returning refugees, has already set up the facilities necessary to accommodate 10,000 people--or 2,000

families--for six months. But an official said that the High Commission was ready to provide additional aid if necessary.

The bulk of UNHCR aid consists of distributing food relief (supplied by the World Food Programme), blankets, clothes and cooking utensils. But its other tasks include construction, or reconstruction, of buildings to house the returning exiles.

However, there are increasing signs, both in Kousseri and here, that humanitarian organisations, other than the UNHCR, are unhappy about the attitude of the Chadian Government.

People working with these organisations accuse the transitional government of misusing part of the gifts donated to the victims of the war, and of being incapable, 10 months after the war ended, of submitting a reconstruction programme for the capital.

The government is quite happy to take, or misuse, the money and let others get on with the work, one official said. Members of other organisations all produce examples of corruption at the expense of the refugee population, and in Ndjamena market medical supplies donated to the refugee programme are on sale openly.

CSO: 4700/486

BONGO'S PROMISED 'CLEAN SWEEP' EAGERLY AWAITED

Libreville L'UNION in French 22-23 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Makaya]

[Text] I read in the papers left around my boss' waiting room that former French and American officials have all been recycled into their old jobs.

A vice president has become a television commentator, a lawyer returned to the bar, a professor went back to his beloved studies, a writer to his pen and a company director returned to his desk.

Well, this makes me think that these nice gentlemen in their air-conditioned offices, who assume important airs, will have to be recycled when the top Makaya in Gabon makes a clean sweep, as he has promised.

Some people are already setting the example by returning to medicine or commerce; others will have to go back to the land, to carpentry, teaching, to the plant or the store, forming the class of businessmen that is so sorely needed. At least, they will then know what they are talking about....

Indeed, power is like batteries, it gets used up; and the young technocrats will replace the tired old ministers in spite of the chameleons, the fetishes and other ritual exercises.

What is it to me....

CSO: 4719/409

UNAVAILABILITY OF MEDICAL SERVICES FOR POOR DEPLORED

Libreville L'UNION in French 8-9 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Makaya]

[Text] Poor me! Without even thinking about it, my countrymen have launched themselves into the world of bureaucracy and technocracy, forgetting one thing: compassion for the poor suffering Makaya.

Yesterday, I had a horrible toothache. I went to the general hospital where, in principle, poor people are treated. There, they told me coldly that 20 persons were ahead of me, that I had to take a number and come back on Monday. And how about my toothache that was not going away!

A bit naively, I went to the social insurance fund hospital; the dentist on duty sent me over to the secretary's office without listening to me. There, they asked me for 8,000 francs to look at my bad tooth. Where was I going to get that money? From under my hat like a magician?

Desperate, I pleaded my cause, but they told me with a big smile that I had to show a "certificate of indigence" signed by the mayor's office in my district. This is a formality that can take up to a week.

Is this what they mean when they talk about medical care for all in the year 2000? What a dog's life!

CSO: 4719/409

BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS OF EXPATRIATES RAILED AT

Libreville L'UNION in French 31 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Makaya]

[Text] In a tiny work site lost in the immensity of our forests called Ekouk, I believe, a truck hits two electricity poles, interrupting the supply of power to the African workers' camp.

Refrigerators, fans, radios, television sets, things and machines are paralyzed for 3 months. Yes, you have read right: 3 months! One wonders whether the accident is so serious that officials do not want to intervene, or whether consumers are so negligible in financial terms that no one condescends to become alarmed and dispatch a repair crew.

But what is even more bizarre--and I, Makaya, want to point it out--is that the camp for the cadres (read expatriates)--continues to be ablaze with lights as for a big celebration in Libreville. Air conditioning is turned on full, refrigerators are peacefully humming, washing machines deliver their loads without any problem.

This difference in misfortune reminds me of this other camp in Ndjole where the workers of the Transgabonese [railroad] live under similarly disparate conditions. This means that in our country, we are free to speak up, but when it comes to the means of existence, we are always at the bottom of the pile.

How sad!

CSO: 4719/409

BRIEFS

OIL FIND--A communique issued jointly by the Gabonese Ministry of Mines and the Elf-Gabon oil company informs that new oil deposits were found at the Moubenga drilling location situated 70 kms south of Mayumba. A trial drilling produced 435 cubic meters, that is, 26,000 barrels per day. According to the Elf-Gabon management, additional work will be needed to determine whether the discovery is worthwhile. In another development, the Konzi Marine well 65 kms north of Cap Lopez exploited by the Gabonese state and Elf-Aquitaine crossed approximately 30 meters of oil-soaked sandstone between 1,080 and 1,140 meters. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 26 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4719/409

LIMANN, ZERBO SPEAK AT DINNER

AB171025 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Excerpts] President Limann has declared that only peace and security can release the resources needed for the socioeconomic development and progress of mankind. To this end, he called for collective and individual efforts to halt the wasteful arms race and threats or resort to force in settling international disputes. The president was proposing a toast at a dinner held last night in honor of the visiting Upper Volta head of state, Col Saye Zerbo.

Turning toward what he described as a grim and explosive situation in southern Africa, the president called on all countries dedicated to freedom and social justice to unreservedly condemn the unprovoked racist South African invasion of Angola and the wanton destruction of life and property in the Frontline States. He also called for international pressure and sanctions to be brought to bear on the apartheid regime to accept UN Resolution 435 as the basis for a settlement in Namibia. President Limann urged continued support for SWAPO and for the African National Congress of South Africa in their struggles.

Replying, Colonel Zerbo expressed the hope that the permanent Ghana-Upper Volta Joint Commission for Cooperation will be utilized to the full advantage of the [illegible] He said at a time when border conflicts have become rampant in [illegible] countries, the exemplary relations between Ghana and Upper Volta have been clearly demonstrated by the ability of the two countries to demarcate their common border.

Colonel Zerbo was optimistic that the free movement of persons in the West African subregion as envisaged under ECOWAS would lead to the free movement of goods. He said problems of transportation and trade must be considered as sources of unity rather than as sources of discord. The Upper Volta leader said the two countries must be able to find the basis for cooperation for the full utilization of the River Volta and expressed the belief that commitments which were undertaken in Abidjan on the Bui Dam will be fully respected.

Colonel Zerbo thanked the government and the people of Ghana for placing facilities at the Tema harbor at the disposal of his landlocked country. He emphasized that Ghana and Upper Volta must be proud of their bilateral relations because these constitute a living testimony for subregional cooperation within the framework of ECOWAS.

Present at the banquet were the vice president, Dr Degraft Johnson; the chairman of the Council of State, William Ofori-Atta; cabinet ministers; members of parliament and the diplomatic corps.

The Upper Volta leader leaves Accra this morning to return home at the end of his visit.

CSO: 4700/489

IMPROVED RELATIONS, COOPERATION WITH INDONESIA REPORTED

Indonesian-Malagasy Trade

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 19 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] "Indonesia will follow the principle of being open to any country for peace in the world and of solidifying its relations with all countries, particularly in the economic and commercial fields."

This statement was made by Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mochtar Kusumaatmadja on 14 August as he received the Malagasy parliamentary delegation headed by President Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, which is on an official visit to Indonesia (13-23 August 1981).

On that occasion, the president of the National Popular Assembly transmitted a message from Minister Christian Remi Richard to his Indonesian counterpart, in which "he expresses the wish that relations will develop between our two countries, particularly in the economic and commercial field." President Andrianarahinjaka also stated that "the Malagasy Government would like to promote the clove and vanilla trade and in exchange, Madagascar would like to buy oil from Indonesia."

While relations between our two countries seem relatively undeveloped, particularly in the economic and commercial field, especially due to transport difficulties, "they are improving," according to Indonesian Charge d'Affaires Soerjobiono Prabowo, "thanks to mutual understanding."

He continued: "This is explained by the fact that Indonesia and Madagascar have many things in common: Their two peoples are of the same racial origin, both are in the Indian Ocean, both are developing and nonaligned and both have the same aspirations: against colonialism, for peace, for the new world economic order."

Cultural Cooperation

At the present time, our relations are mainly developed in the cultural field. For 1980-1981, Indonesian scholarships have been granted to two young people to study the art of batik, to two young women who completed a training course in rural information, to two young people to study the Indonesian language, to five pilots who completed their flight instructor course, to two doctors who visited rural health centers for three weeks, to two participants for research in the

field of livestock raising and rice growing, to three young people to study Islam at the National Institute of the Islamic Religion and two higher officers in the FAP [People's Armed Forces].

Exchanges

There is definite development in the youth area, especially since the official visit by the minister of youth and sports and Mrs Koussay Said Ali to Indonesia in November 1980 for the purpose of promoting cooperation between the two countries in this area.

Our two ministers also recognized that "cooperation in the field of youth and sports promotes friendship between the young people of our two countries and will encourage efforts aimed at achieving a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and surrounding area."

It should also be pointed out that the Indonesian Ministry of Youth plans to send to Madagascar, following the maritime route of our common ancestors, a group of young Indonesians. The maritime route will be reconstituted based on history.

Cloves and Oil

In the economic and commercial fields, there is practically no trade between our two countries because of transport problems.

Nevertheless, for several years, Indonesia has bought cloves from us. "In 1980, we bought 6,000 tons of cloves, which is the minimum of what we want." Actually, it is the Malagasy supply that cannot meet the Indonesian demand. "As long as the Indonesians smoke their cigarettes, they will always need Malagasy cloves."

And yet, the two sides are trying to develop economic and commercial relations.

Last year, Minister Justin Rarivoson, heading an economic delegation, was invited to Indonesia to strengthen such relations between our two countries and pursue negotiations on the purchase of oil and paraffin.

Suggestions

Indonesia can and wants to give aid to Madagascar. Many sectors lend themselves to such cooperation.

For example, there is the development of our small and medium-size industries. Such a project has existed between our two countries for years, but its completion requires financing from an international organization. The Indonesian Embassy is now contacting the UNDP to support the project within the framework of technical cooperation between developing countries.

Indonesia can also lend us its help in the development of freshwater fishing, rice growing, the raising of fowl and the construction of housing, as it has already done in Tanzania. To that country also, Indonesia supplied Indonesian

boats and technicians to ensure communication between two cities separated by a river and in order to train local personnel.

Whatever the case, Prabowo hopes that upon the return of the Malagasy parliamentary delegation, our cooperation will develop further, thereby strengthening the bases of the mutual understanding that already exist. "With or without a third party, Indonesia will always help Madagascar because of the five common points existing between our countries, our two peoples."

Return of Malagasy Delegation

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 28 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] The Malagasy parliamentary delegation, headed by the president of the ANP, Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, returned home yesterday morning after an official two-week visit to Indonesia. As he deplaned, President Andrianarahinjaka told the press that the delegation he heads has just responded to the invitation of the Indonesian Parliament which fits into the framework of interparliamentary exchanges in the world. He said he was satisfied with this visit, which he labeled as instructive. It was the first time such a parliamentary delegation has visited Indonesia, he said, adding that at the level of relations between the two parliaments, the delegation had three contacts, with the president of the Indonesian Parliament, first of all, then with members of the commission on international cooperation, and finally, at a dinner.

We had the privilege, on 17 August, of attending the opening of the parliamentary session, he said. At that time, we were introduced to members of the Indonesian Parliament. Such contacts enabled us to inform our hosts of the political and economic situation in Madagascar, President Andrianarahinjaka said, of its revolution and its achievements.

Speaking of the many contacts with Indonesian leaders, President Andrianarahinjaka said that the delegation was received by President Suharto, to whom it transmitted fraternal greetings and a verbal message from the head of the Malagasy Government. Also discussed at that meeting was the international conference on the Indian Ocean Peace Zone proposed by President Didier Ratsiraka.

With the Indonesian leaders, including the ministers of foreign affairs and education, the governors of Djakarta and Bali, talks touched upon the development and strengthening of bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two nations. Andrianarahinjaka said that Indonesia grants particular importance to the common origins of the two peoples and the same source of civilization.

Concerning commercial trade, President Andrianarahinjaka said that we export cloves to that country. Vanilla is grown abundantly in Indonesia at the present time. We also spoke of oil. I believe that it is up to the ministry in question to go further with talks already initiated, for that cooperation would then be called upon to develop, he said.

We transmitted an official invitation to a parliamentary delegation to visit Madagascar. It was accepted but the date will be set jointly, Andrianarahinjaka concluded.

It should be emphasized that the Malagasy parliamentary delegation was welcomed to Ivato by the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council], Charles Ravoajanahary, the members of the permanent bureau, chief of staff Janvier Ignace and a delegation from the Indonesian Embassy headed by Ambassador Soerjodiono Prabiowo.

11,464
CSO: 4719/372

DUVAL SPEAKS OUT ON ILOIS PROBLEM

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in Frnech 13 July 81 p 5

[Interview with Gaetan Duval by LE MAURICIEN: "Gaetan Duval: The Ilois are British"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics.]

> [Text] The Ilois affair is not over yet. The breakdown of the negotiations in London, and the empty-handed return of the Mauritian delegation on Saturday makes it necessary to reopen a case as sensitive as it is confusing.
>
> In order to understand the foundations and all the implications of the Ilois affair, we must refer to history.
>
> In 1965 negotiations were held between the British Government and delegations representing the political parties of the island of Mauritius, which was still a British colony. The Labour party was headed by Dr Ramgoolam, while the Mauritan Social Democratic Party [AMSD] was led by Jules Koenig. Deputy Chief Gaetan Duval was present also.
>
> Today, with the Diego Garcia affair returning to public view, he shares some useful information on the PMSD's position during the negotiations held 16 years ago. At the same time he makes some interesting observations on the statute that, according to him, the Ilois may base legal claims.

[Question]: Sir Gaetan Duval, all the controversy about Diego Garcia and the future of the Ilois takes on a new dimension with the failure of the Mauritian mission to London. In certain circles it is constantly repeated that the PMSD is largely responsible for the outcome of the entire affair. Could you briefly retrace the train of events at the 1965 constitutional congress, which you took part in yourself?

[Answer]: This is how the events took place: In London we were in the middle of debates which were heading towards the organizing of a referendum. We had proposed that a referendum on the subject of independence be set up. At that point the British requested that discussions be initiated between the two sides on the Diego Garcia question, using a kind of subcommittee format which had been worked out:

this was entirely separate from the conference. Jules Koenig attended these meetings, as the head of the PMSD. The British said that they needed to make use of Diego Garcia's strategic location. The PMSD's point was the following: We were prepared to make Diego Garcia available on a lease basis. The rate at which the lease would be settled could be changed as we saw fit, and whenever conditions obliged us to do so. Above all, we wanted to be certain, as evidenced by our proposal to rent the territory, that Diego Garcia would /remain/ Mauritian. The British rejected our proposal, and Ramgoolam did not press the matter any further. Jules Koenig then withdrew from the proceedings of the subcommittee. Ramgoolam thus allowed Diego Garcia to be ceded to the British in return for a settlement: in other words, he made a concrete deal. It must be stressed again that the work of the subcommittee was /completely separate/ from that of the Constitutional Congress. Several months later the matter turned up at a meeting of the Council of Ministers. We were faced with a "fait accompli." Diego Garcia would be given to the British for the sum of 40 million Rs [rupees]. We discussed the situation again and found it unacceptable. It was at that point that we withdrew from the coalition. So it is ridiculous to say now that we had a hand in the transfer of Diego Garcia to the British. We even held meetings to protest it.

[Question]: Did you ever approach this matter from a legal point of view, or was it strictly a political question for you?

[Answer]: I have spent much time on the matter with Mrs Bloom-Cooper and Bernard Sheridan, and we arrived at the following conclusion: the inhabitants of Diego Garcia are British citizens. Whatever that may mean.... For, remember, the word "British" carries several implications. But, no matter; they are British citizens. Why? Because the minute that Diego Garcia was ceded it became British territory. When the British granted us independence they did /not/ consequently grant independence to Diego Garcia, and it remained British territory. The nationals still on Diego Garcia were thus British nationals, and still are today. As we see it, the mistake the British made was to land the Ilois on foreign soil, namely Mauritius. If the British wanted to move them they would have had to send them to another British territory. They ought to have given each one a British passport and allowed them to enter Great Britain. In the meantime, they should all receive compensation for damages.

[Question]: And in regard to the territory itself, what is your opinion?

[Answer]: We hold the same opinion: Diego Garcia /is/ British territory. That is why we maintain that the Ilois are automatically British citizens. They have the right to indemnities for having been taken from a British island and landed on foreign territory. We feel it is therefore legal for us to demand compensation and simultaneously argue that they are British citizens. One thing must be perfectly clear: The Mauritian Government could take millions from Great Britain and do whatever it pleases with it, but this does /not/ bind the Ilois to anything since they are British citizens.

[Question]: According to you, what are the chances for a settlement to this "affair"?

[Answer]: It is obvious that there will be no political settlement. There is no chance whatever for that. It can /only/ be settled legally. An Ilois could be taken off to Great Britain, without a passport or anything else. He would be incarcerated immediately. Attempts would be made to deport him. At this point the whole matter would go before an appeals court, and then go from one jurisdiction to another until it came to the highest court, maintaining all the while that the Ilois is a British citizen. He is not Mauritian.

[Question]: There has been a lot of talk about the need for Mauritius to make a claim on the Chagos islands. According to you, Mauritius hasn't the right to do so. What are the reasons behind this affirmation?

[Answer]: The recent failure of the Mauritian mission to London can be attributed to that. The negotiations were conducted in the worst manner conceivable. We definitely knew that they would run into a wall, and also that the Mauritian delegation would make a claim on the territory. Diego Garcia is beyond any doubt British territory. I'll tell you why I believe that Professor Oraison is wrong. In the first place, let us consider the possibility of dividing the territory. This cannot apply to an island situated thousands of kilometers from our country. If the territory is split up, the geographic aspect of the problem becomes much more important. Great Britain administered Diego Garcia from Mauritius, just as the Seychelles were administered from Mauritius. This does not give us the slightest right to the Seychelles. Neither does this permit us to say that the British divided Mauritian territory by separating the Seychelle islands from us. We must be practical; we cannot stray from the principles of international law.

[Question]: Some people have said that since Diego Garcia was sold to the British before Mauritius became independent, the transaction is in some way illegal.

[Answer]: In spite of Mauritius not having attained autonomous stratus when it sold Diego Garcia, the important thing is that the 40 million Rs. obtained from the British for the sale was /kept/. By keeping the 40 million Rs., even after becoming independent, the Mauritian Government recognized that the transaction had actually taken place. I'm talking about basic law here: for example, if a 17 year old sells a car to someone, the transaction is illegal because the seller is a minor. But if, when the seller comes of age, and he has kept the money from the sale, how can he return to the purchaser of the car and claim that the car belongs to him? The fact that he still has the money (and in the case of Mauritius the money had even been spent), means that the transaction is recognized and becomes legal. Therefore, I feel it is impossible to make a claim on Diego Garcia.

9802
CSO: 4719/307

BRIEFS

PAPER STOPS PUBLICATION--As earlier announced, the newspaper NOTICIAS DE BEIRA yesterday issued its last edition. In its place, a new Beira daily newspaper of a different character will be published. The publication of the new newspaper corresponds with national information plan under which the media are expected to create a new dynamic and a more efficient publishing capacity in this era of socialist revolution. The NOTICIAS DE BEIRA was founded in 1915. [Text] [LD180610 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1630 GMT 17 Sep 81]

CSO: 4728/143

MUGABE ARGUMENT FOR ONE-PARTY SYSTEM SAID 'SPECIOUS'

AB312004 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Commentary by Nuhu Muhammad]

[Text] Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe recently made public his intention to turn Zimbabwe into a one-party state in the near future. Speaking at a rally in the town of Chinamura, north of Salisbury, Mr Mugabe opined that a one-party state was in the best interest of Zimbabwe as it would eliminate the rivalries inherent in the multiparty system. He argued that the one-party system will make for easier and greater national integration and unity. Mr Mugabe's stand has already attracted criticism from both within and outside Zimbabwe. In a reaction, the minister without portfolio in Mugabe's government, Mr Joshua Nkomo, described the move as a panicky measure. He referred specifically to the creation of a 5th Brigade of the Zimbabwe army to deal with internal troubles as an attempt to stifle genuine dissent and prepare for the imposition of a one-party state. The prime minister has already lashed back, saying that only people planning to indulge in subversive activities would be (?afraid) of the creation of the 5th Brigade.

We are surprised at the idea of a one-party state ever being contemplated in Zimbabwe. Our surprise stems from the confidence reposed in the ability of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. His background of a widely read academic makes us believe that he would avoid the obvious mistakes of other African leaders. The Zimbabwean leader has always declared his implicit faith in democracy. It could be said that it is due to Mr Mugabe's continued faith in democracy that he intends to call a referendum to enable the people to decide whether or not they want a one-party system of government for their country. That gesture could be regarded as a mark of respect for the people. Experience has shown that elsewhere in Africa the one-party system of government is usually imposed without any reference to the people.

However, what is in dispute is not the methods by which the one-party state is achieved but the goal itself. The one-party system can be regarded as a personalized form of government--a system in which opposition and dissenting views are rigorously suppressed and equated with subversion of the state. The argument that the one-party system will immediately eliminate political rivalry is specious reasoning. It is specious because rivalry cannot be eliminated from the policy of any society, particularly heterogenous societies like Zimbabwe. There will always be ethnic rivalry, which in itself is political rivalry. We cannot deceive

ourselves that the ethnic factor will ever be eliminated from African politics. It has already been observed that the ethnic factor was a prominent cause of Mugabe's victory in last year's elections because of the dominance of his Shona tribe. However, our concern is that we are skeptical of the one-party system of government--whether in Zimbabwe or elsewhere in Africa. The one-party system has given Africa some highly repressive dictatorships whose records are not anything anybody can be pleased with.

The beauty of a multiparty state is that the people have the opportunity to make a choice from alternative political programs and views.

Prime Minister Mugabe himself got elected from a multiparty race for power. He should allow that to continue. His party has a comfortable majority in parliament, which means that he is governing from a position of strength. Zimbabwe, since independence, has maintained an enviable and (?pleasing) record. From Zimbabwe the world has learned an important lesson in multiracial integration. That is a record which should not be tarnished.

CSO: 4700/487

SENEGAL-GAMBIA CONFEDERATION QUESTIONED

AB272054 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Last week President Dawda Jawara of the Gambia paid an official visit to Senegal, ostensibly as a mark of appreciation for the assistance rendered in the wake of the recent abortive rebellion in Banjul. At the end of the visit, the leaders of Senegal and the Gambia affirmed their desire to work towards the emergence of a confederation embracing the Gambia and Senegal.

Sir Jawara told reporters in Dakar that the security of the Gambia was closely interwoven with that of Senegal and he was emphatic in asserting that this makes the need for a confederation of the two countries urgent and desirable. Similar sentiments were expressed by President Abdou Diouf of Senegal.

The Gambia, until the recent abortive coup, was regarded as West Africa's bossom haven of stability and democracy. The Gambian leadership did not therefore find much urgency or need to surrender the sovereignty of the country. Recent events have upset this reputation and have created serious security and economic problems for the Gambian leadership.

Sir Jawara should therefore be longing for protection through the proposed union with Senegal [words indistinct] on the part of Senegal can also be economic and the security needs of the country. There is nothing abhorring if the SeneGambian confederation becomes an ultimate reality. It would be serving the overall objective of the OAU which is total political and an economic integration among the various peoples of the continent.

However, the wish of the two leaders is not all it will take to make SeneGambia become a reality. The obstacles that must be removed before arriving at the SeneGambia are quite numerous.

Firstly, there is the question of language. The two countries, due largely to their colonial experience, speak two different official languages--English and French. This linguistic difference has limited the extent of cultural and commercial ties that would have existed ordinarily between the people of Senegal and the Gambia.

Secondly the renewed initiative towards the confederation is prompted by the abortive coup of Kukli Samba Sanyang. As our elders would say: The wolf cried yesterday, the child died today; who does not know that it was yesterday's wolf that killed the child?

In this regard it must be noted that Senegal's intervention in Banjul was able to restore Dawda to his seat of power because of the fact of its relatively superior numerical and military force. By this trend of event, the Senegalese leadership has ensured that it imposed its thinking on the Gambian people even though it was at the instance of their president. A confederation emerging at this point in time would have the Gambians playing second fiddle to their Senegalese counterparts. There will be in the end deeprooted feelings of resentment within the peoples of the two communities as well as thoughts of economic and political domination on the parts of the majority ethnic group.

Thirdly, there are serious administrative problems that will need constant sorting out before any action can be taken further on the merger plan. Such problems as the forging of a united judiciary and civil service system and the working out of appropriate security arrangements will be further complicated by the linguistic difference.

Fourthly, a confederation of the two countries could only be decided after ascertaining the wishes of the people. It is for the people to decide whether or not they wanta merger of the two countries and not for the leadership to impose it on them. As of now, it will be more worthwhile for Sir Jawara's government to concern itself mainly with the immediate task of rehabilitation and reconstruction prompted by the destructions of the July abortive coup. That coup could be a good (?side effect) for Africa. It has proved that coups can be resisted and defeated by determined effort. But as is said on the previous occasion, Sir Jawara should in the immediate future concentrate on those factors that made the rebellion possible in the first place. Kukli Samba Sanyang might be a defeated candidate, who even lost his deposit in the last general election; but that in itself does not mean that his uprising was totally unpopular. The coup might simply have been an attempt at stultifying a vaulting ambition on the part of the exclusive and privileged club of heads of state.

Whatever were the ulterior motives, it has shaken the confidence and reputation of the Gambia. The economic problems of the country might not be within the immediate influence of Sir Jawara because of the inflation of the general world economic situation; but, not so with the political and social problems. Sir Jawara should therefore summon the people of the Gambia to the polls once again to ascertain that he still enjoys their absolute confidence and good will.

CSO: 4700/487

LAGOS DISCUSSES NIGERIAN-BULGARIAN COOPERATION

AB101012 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Bulgaria is one of the countries which have shown interest in the affairs of Nigeria and the rest of Africa. Economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Nigeria dates back to the time of independence in 1960 and has increased considerably during the past 4 years. An economic cooperation agreement signed between the two countries in Lagos was aimed at exploring the possibility of establishing joint ventures in areas such as the production and maintenance of medium-range agricultural machines and tools and the establishment of integrated poultry and piggery projects. The agreement also covers water resources, irrigation, construction of small dams and drilling of bore holes.

Since the signing of the agreement, many projects have been undertaken in Nigeria by Bulgarian companies. These include the national arts theater in Lagos--the largest center for cultural events in the whole of Africa--the Eko Hotel complex in Lagos, the Durbar Pavillion in Kaduna and the sports complex in Ilorin.

Two joint Nigeria-Bulgaria companies deal in the marketing of machines, industrial installations and the supply of (?frozen meat). Bulgarian firms are also involved in projects like irrigation, joint fishing, construction of small dams and drilling of bore holes presently going on in different parts of the federation. Bulgaria has also made the intentions known to actively participate in Nigeria's green revolution program and has actually planned investment in different sectors of agricultural production in Ondo, Bauchi, Kaduna and Niger states.

In the field of technical education, there are about 800 Nigerian students in Bulgaria, while about 100 Bulgarian engineers, physicians and lecturers are working in Nigeria. Bulgaria and Nigeria, being federal countries, share the same views on the protection of their territorial integrity and sovereignty against imperialist forces. Both nations are also committed to the achievement of a new and just world economic order. Bulgaria, like Nigeria, has unreservedly identified itself with the aspirations of its sister Third World countries. It has also, like Nigeria, remained steadfast in its stand against apartheid and racism in southern Africa. Bulgaria has not backed away in aiding liberation struggles in Africa. It also shares the same views with Nigeria on the Western Saharan issue which demanded that all forces occupying that region be withdrawn and the people of Western Sahara be allowed self-determination.

Despite all these, there are still very good prospects of increasing the volume of the bilateral trade between the two countries. For instance, the green revolution program for the modernization and mechanization of agriculture can produce further opportunities for cooperation. Nigeria can benefit tremendously from Bulgaria's long experience in the fields of large agro-industrial complexes. Bulgaria can also take advantage of our 5-year national development plan and go into joint investments with Nigerians. Therefore, the present trend of economic relations between Nigeria and Bulgaria should be seen as a promising beginning with prospects for far greater expansions to the mutual benefit of both countries.

CSO: 4700/487

ENDING SUBSIDY ON FUEL PRICES OPPOSED

AB151651 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Last [illegible] functionaries gave an indication that the federal [illegible] on fuel prices. The subsidy, which [illegible] members of the public to consume fuel [illegible] of stopping the government subsidy [illegible] prices. The likely reasons for wishing [illegible] not unconnected with the present glut of oil [illegible] state of the economy also must have impressed upon the [illegible] economy the need to curtail government spending in many areas.

Efforts to curb government expenditure are not limited to Nigeria alone, but have been a world-wide phenomenon at recent times. Also, it could be seen as an attempt to (?ensure) good government and to get government off the back of the people, thereby allowing them greater initiatives within the framework of the free enterprise system. However, while appreciating the need for a stable fiscal management in the concept of the nation's present economic situation, it is doubtful whether an end to the government's fuel subsidy makes sound economic judgment. It would be escaping the obvious to gainsay the fact that to (?scrap) the present government fuel subsidy will further skyrocket the level of inflation in the country. The experience of 1978 when the government last (?stopped) its fuel subsidy can be used to justify this assertion. At that time, the government action was immediately accompanied by an increase in fuel prices by the oil companies. It did not end there as public transport operators seized this opportunity to raise their fares to the displeasure and frustration of the average (?worker). The situation was most biting in Lagos and other urban centers where workers had been forced to spend as much as 30 percent of their earnings on transportation alone. Since an increase in fuel prices invariably affects the overall [word indistinct] economy, there was a corresponding rise in the prices of foodstuffs as well as other essential goods.

Certainly, this is what will likely happen again if the federal government decides to end its subsidy on fuel prices. The fact is that being an oil-producing country, Nigerians expect to purchase fuel and all other derivatives from oil at a reasonably low cost no matter the situation in the world market. It is, therefore, not

tenable to compare the fuel prices in Nigeria with what obtains in other African countries that are not as fortunate as we are. It would perhaps be more appropriate to compare fuel prices in Nigeria with those of other oil-producing countries which shows that fuel prices are obviously higher in Nigeria. The comparison can even result in a call for an increase in the level of government subsidy on our fuel prices. What the government officials have not made known is the anticipated benefit that would accrue to the nation by ending the said fuel subsidy. [Passage indistinct] government economic measures should be aimed at taking good care of the welfare of the people. It is therefore advisable for the nation's economic managers to seek other ways of conserving government expenditure [words indistinct]

CSO: 4700/487

UNIFIED OIL PRICE SAID FAVORED BY OFFICIALS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2820, 18 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

LAGOS, August 14 - Nigerian officials indicated here today they favour unification of crude oil prices as proposed earlier today by Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

At a press conference on the economic situation of Africa's leading oil producer, Professor Emmanuel Efozien said that "unification of prices will take care of the glut" in the world oil market. He is President Shehu Shagari's economic advisor.

Prof. Efozien indicated that Nigeria might reduce the price of its oil, now sold at 40 dollars a barrel : "While we may not attain the pre-glut level of production and prices, and therefore revenue, we will have enough revenue to pursue our policy of catering to the basic needs of our people".

In answer to opposition charges that the world oil surplus was hurting Nigeria's economy and that the government was hiding the gravity of the situation, Prof. Efozien said : "The economic situation of the country is not critical".

He recalled that the 1981 budget counted on producing 1.7 million barrels of petroleum a day and selling it at 36 dollars a barrel.

Less optimistic

Statistics show average daily production of 1.56 million barrels this year, of which only 200,000 are reportedly consumed inside Nigeria. Observers calculated from this that the government's shortfall in export revenue by July 31 was only 200 million dollars. This seemed to contradict estimates in financial circles here that the shortfall since January 1 was three billion dollars.

A less optimistic view was presented at the press conference by the President's Budget Advisor, Chief T.A. Akinleye. He estimated the possible loss in revenue this year at 30 per cent of the budget, namely 6.4 billion dollars. But prof. Efozien commented that would be the case only if the world oil glut continued.

President Shagari's oil advisor, Yahaya Dikko, confirmed that Nigeria produced only 40 per cent as much oil in July - 800,000 barrels a day - as at the beginning of the year.

Asked about the possibility of a price decrease, he declined to comment, explaining that was a matter to be decided next week at the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Geneva. Nigeria would make no decision outside of OPEC, Mr. Yahaya Dikko said.

Meanwhile, Nigeria's official news agency reported that two big oil fields have been discovered in the Niger River delta by the American Mobil Oil company and the Italian AGIP. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/485

BRIEFS

NEW CROP STORAGE SYSTEM--The minister of science and technology, Dr Sylverter Ugoh, says Nigeria produces about 10 million tons of grain annually. They include maize, sorghum, millet, cow peas and rice. Dr Ugoh disclosed this in Ibadan yesterday while commissioning a new system of crop storage under inert atmosphere. The minister described the various methods being used in the storage of grain in the country as crude, resulting in the loss of about 3 million metric tons annually. Dr Ugoh maintained that any major effort to increase food production in Nigeria must be supported by effective storage facilities and techniques. He explained that the technology was being introduced to Nigeria by an Italian company in collaboration with the Nigerian Stored Products Research Institute under an agreement signed in 1979. The system can preserve grain for about 18 months. [Text] [AB251040 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Aug 81]

KENYAN TRADE AGREEMENT--Nigeria and Kenya are to enter into a cooperation agreement in the field of trade, telecommunications and transportation including air-services and shipping. Experts of the two countries are to meet in Nairobi shortly to put finishing touches on arrangements for the agreement. A communique issued in Nairobi on the talks between the Nigerian leader, President Shehu Shagari, and his Kenyan counterpart, President Daniel Arap Moi, said that the two countries explored further areas of cooperation in agriculture, higher education and culture. [Excerpt] [AB261927 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 26 Aug 81]

SAUDI ARABIA BLAMED--THE NIGERIAN CHRONICLE writes on the recent OPEC meeting in Geneva, and blames Saudi Arabia for the organization's failure to reach a uniform pricing for crude oil. It also blames the Saudi authorities for the current oil glut in the world market. THE CHRONICLE calls on Nigeria and other members of the organization to rally members back to the negotiating table for a consensus. The paper, however, believes that without accelerating the development of alternative sources of energy, Nigeria's economy is bound to suffer greater strains in the future. [Text] [AB281330 Lagos International Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Aug 81]

BENDEL STATE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS--Benin, 29 Aug (NAN)--Most public officers in the service of the Bendel State Government are finding it difficult to collect their August salaries and wages. A News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) investigation in Benin showed that this is due to lack of funds from the state government. At the state government owned New Nigerian Bank, cheques submitted by paymasters of some

establishments have been rejected on the ground that the government had no money to pay them. Many public servants who are paid through banks are also in the same plight. NAN also gathered that those who have received their salaries are those in revenue collecting establishments which have to pay their workers from monies collected. Some banks, on sympathy grounds, have granted salary advances to their customers who are employees of Bendel State Government and returned the dishoncured cheques to their employers. A teacher in the service of the state government said: Those whose cheques have been sent to the banks at all are lucky. We don't know when ours will come, if it will. [Text] [AB300754 Lagos NAN in English 1449 GMT 29 Aug 81]

SPEAKER: AVOID NEW ZEALAND--Lagos, Aug 26 (NAN)--The speaker of the House of Representatives, Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, today asked all committee members undertaking overseas tours to avoid going to New Zealand. He told members before they commenced the day's business that because of Nigeria's stand against South Africa's apartheid policy and New Zealand's close connection with the racists, it would be improper for members of any committee to visit New Zealand. Mr Ume-Ezeoke also reminded members that despite world opinion, the New Zealand Government had refused to call off the South African rugby team tour of New Zealand. The speaker said that the clerk of the House should not grant facilities for overseas tours to members who planned to visit New Zealand. [Text] [AB270749 Lagos NAN in English 0740 GMT 27 Aug 81]

OIL 'DISCOUNT,' NOT REDUCTION--Lagos, Aug 27 (NAN)--The federal government yesterday authorized the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNP) [NNPC] to offer a discount of four U.S. dollars per barrel to all its oil customers with immediate effect. This is not a price reduction as was earlier reported. A statement issued by the press secretary to the president said that Nigeria was still maintaining its official crude oil selling price of $40 per barrel. According to the statement, the discount offer in effect leaves the price and differential payable for Nigerian crude within the ranges approved under the Bali OPEC agreement of December, 1980. This offer will remain in force till the end of December 1981 and will be reviewed at the conclusion of OPEC's December meeting in Abu Dhabi, the statement added. [Text] [AB271055 Lagos NAN in English 1038 GMT 27 Aug 81]

JAPANESE TRANSPORTATION AID--A 300 million naira transportation project is being planned for Lagos metropolis by the state government. The foundation stone for the project known as Lagos Metro Line Transport was laid today by President Shehu Shagari. The project, to be undertaken by a consortium of Japanese firms, will span 28 km between Agege and Lagos Island. Its first phase is expected to be commissioned in 1983. The traffic device will on completion be capable of moving 44,000 passengers from one end to another in 1 hour. Speaking on the occasion, Alhaji Shehu Shagari reaffirmed that his administration will support any project that will improve the living condition of the people. He added that since independence, successive administrations have recognized the need for a mass traffic system in an overgrown city like Lagos. The state governor, Alhaji Lateef Jakande, in his speech observed that all efforts made in the past to ease the traffic problems in the metropolis had failed, adding that this was why his administration decided to embark on the metro line project. He thanked the federal government for its cooperation with his administration in the project. [Text] [AB300734 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Aug 81]

LAGOS CABINET RESHUFFLE--In Lagos State three commissioners have been reassigned in a cabinet reshuffle announced today by the government. The commissioner for economic planning and land matters, Mr B. S. Hundeyin, leaves for the Ministry of Employment and Civil Service Matters, while the commissioner for trade and industry, Alhaji G. O. Oshineye, leaves for the Ministry of Economic Planning and Land Matters. The commissioner for employment and civil service matters, Mr R. A. Ege, has been redeployed to the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Commissioners have been asked to assume their new portfolios on Monday. [Text] [AB281844 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Aug 81]

OIL PRODUCTION DECLINE--Lagos, 9 Sep (AFP)--The extent of the damage done to Nigeria's economy by the world oil glut was indicated here today by financial sources who said that oil production is down to a third of January's level at 708,000 barrels a day in August. The figure for August was about 100,000 barrels a day down on July's figure, and exports in August were only about 500,000 barrels--or a quarter of last year's average level. The loss in state revenue, which was about 1,000 million dollars a month in the last three months, totalled some 6,000 million dollars for the first nine months, according to unofficial calculations. On an annual basis, this represents almost a third of the 1981 budget set at 21,400 million dollars. [Words indistinct] or ten percent to 36 dollars should help to push up output in coming months. Oil sources suggest that output could at best climb back to about 1.5 million barrels a day in the first quarter of 1982. The statement by Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani that Nigeria's price could soon fall to 31 to 32 dollars has provoked no official comment here. But informed sources expressed surprise, commenting that nothing suggests another price cut for the time being. [Text] [AB091940 Paris AFP in English 1802 GMT 9 Sep 81]

GONGOLA CENSUS CRITICIZED--The federal government has disassociated itself from the current enumeration exercise in parts of Gongola State. The internal affairs minister, Prof Iya Abubakar, said in Yola that the enumeration of aliens was a federal government responsibility and added that it was unconstitutional for any state government to engage in it. He said that the exercise was [passage indistinct] pointed out, could have an adverse effect on Nigerians living peacefully in other parts of the world. The minister therefore called on the Gongola State Government to stop the current enumeration exercise. On reports of proposals by the federal government to build a fence round the country, the minister said there was no such plan. He stated that the government intended to open new border posts with enough personnel and adequate equipment to prevent illegal immigration into the country. [Text] [AB021630 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Sep 81]

PORT HARCOURT OIL REFINERY--In the Rivers State the oil refinery at Ilesha-Eleme near Port Harcourt is to be expanded at a cost of 60 million naira to increase its production capacity. The chairman of the Energy and Petroleum Committee in the House of Representatives, Dr (Terre Tetigbo), announced this in an interview with a Radio Rivers [word indistinct] correspondent. [Text] [AB040720 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Sep 81]

DEFENSE CHIEF RETIRES--The chief of the defense staff, Gen Alani Akinrinade, has retired voluntarily from service. His request to do so was accepted today by President Shehu Shagari. General Akinrinade was appointed Nigeria's first chief of defense staff by the president in April last year. In the meantime, President Shehu Shagari has named Lt Gen G. S. Jalo the new chief of defense staff. Major General Inuwa Wushishi has also been appointed chief of army staff. Generals Jalo and Wushishi are currently chief of army staff and deputy chief of army staff respectively. The new appointment will take effect from the second of next month. [Text] [AB042204 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Sep 81]

ANGOLA RECOGNITION URGED--The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, has called for a radical change in American policy toward Angola. Dr Ekwueme told the American Council on Foreign Relations in New York that the time has come for the U.S. to recognize Angola and enter into normal diplomatic relations with that country. He said that America should refrain from acts which might cause instability or threaten the security and independence of Angola. The vice president stated that these positive acts should enable the African country to feel secure enough to dispense with the presence of foreign troops of its soil. Dr Alex Ekwueme noted that since Nigeria and the U.S. shared a common democratic ideal and values based on equality of all citizens, the American Government should pursue policies that would promote such ideals in Africa. He said that pressure should be brought to bear on South Africa to proceed immediately to grant independence to Namibia under the terms of the UN Security Council Resolution 435. The vice president remarked that the American Council on Foreign Relations had a role to play in the process of establishing new awareness in the U.S. toward Africa as a whole and southern Africa in particular. [Text] [AB112143 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Sep 81]

GOVERNMENT MONEY-SAVING MEASURES--The federal government has directed that all trade and joint commission agreements which are to be signed outside the country should henceforth be undertaken by the Nigerian ambassadors in the respective countries. This is embodied in a circular on new measures aimed at minimizing government's spending. The new measures, which are effective from the 1st of this month, also (?stressed) of all overseas tours and conferences except with the approval of the president. In addition, the issuance of direct telephone lines in offices and quarters will henceforth be limited to officers on grade level 14 and above. [Text] [AB140832 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Sep 81]

OVERSEAS TOURS SUSPENDED--All overseas tours by members of the House of Representatives have been suspended till the end of the year. In addition, committee members currently on such tours are being recalled. The decision was taken by the House at a closed-door session on the state of the nation's economy austerity measures introduced by the federal government. Speaker Edwin Ume-Ezeoke told National Assembly correspondents later that as from next year such overseas tours would be restricted to matters of national importance. He stated that although the present tours were very necessary, they had to be limited in the interest of the nation's economy and the need to conserve foreign exchange. [Excerpt] [AB151615 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 15 Sep 81]

ARMY HEAD TO BUDAPEST--The chief of the Nigerian army staff, Lt Gen Gibson Jalo, left Lagos yesterday for Budapest on a 10-day official visit to Hungary. He was accompanied by a number of senior army officers. The directorate of the army public relations department in Lagos said the visit was at the invitation of his Hungarian counterpart. It explained that the visit was sequal to President Shehu Shagari's recent visit to Hungary. The Nigerian delegation is expected back in the country before the end of the month. [Text] [AB130712 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Sep 81]

SUDANESE TREATMENT OF NIGERIANS--The NATIONAL CONCORD is unhappy over reports of dehumanizing acts against Nigerians in the Sudan. The paper is of the opinion that the country's capacity to endure all kinds of provocations from sister African states coupled with the objectives of her Afrocentric foreign policy are responsible for these acts. Recalling similar inhuman treatments of Nigerians by some neighbouring countries, the CONCORD calls on the federal government to resist the oppression of its citizens and calls for their return home. [Excerpt] [AB311309 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 31 Aug 81]

CENTRAL AFRICAN COUP REACTION--Two papers, the NIGERIAN STANDARD and the NIGERIAN STATESMAN, focus on developments in the CAR. The STANDARD says the military takeover has not come as a surprise. According to the paper, ex-President David Dacko had lost the confidence of his people and as such the army had to intervene. The STANDARD however expressed concern for the citizens of that country whose future it believes is being toyed with in the name of politics. The STATESMAN recalls events that led to the coup and concludes that they indicated a state of recklessness on the part of successive governments and a disrespect for human dignity. It argues that the rate at which coups and countercoups occur in the continent it is not conductive to its general development. [Excerpt] [AB041125 Lagos International Service in English 1030 GMT 4 Sep 81]

NEW NATIONAL NEWSPAPER--A new national newspaper, THE EAGLE, will be launched next month. The operational base of the publication will be in Aba, Imo State. The special adviser of the president on national assembly affairs, Dr K O Mbadiwe made this known in Lagos today at a news briefing. He said initially the production will be on a weekly basis, while after 6 months it will go into daily circulation. [Excerpt] [AB071804 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 7 Sep 81]

NPN ELECTION PLANNINC MEETING--Lagos, Sep 4 (NAN)--The programmes and strategies to be adopted by the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) for the 1983 general elections are being discussed at a meeting of the party's national working committee which began in Lagos yesterday. Some of the topics include the registration of party members by the end of next October, the nomination of candidates for local government elections and the appointment of polling agents and electoral officers. Sources close to the meeting told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Lagos today that the meeting had already decided that candidates for the local government elections should be nominated in November this year. Nomination congresses for the gubernatorial elections would be held in August next year, while the convention to nominate the party's presidential candidate was scheduled for

November next year. The source also said that any dispute arising from nomination congresses for the gubernatorial elections would be settled by the end of October next year. It further said that nominations for the Senate, the House of Representatives and the State Houses of Assembly would be held after that of the presidential candidate. The meeting, which is being presided over by the national chairman of the party, Chief Adisa Akinloye, is also considering the party's policy on labour, the creating of states, education and social services. Policy papers on research and publicity are also being examined at the meeting, which is expected to fix a venue for the next party convention. The meeting is expected to end today. [Text] [AB041210 Lagos NAN in English 1140 GMT 4 Sep 81]

JAIL FOR ADVOCATING REVOLUTION--Sokoto, 5 Sep (NAN)--A man, Ibrahim Zakky Zakky, whom the police in Sokoto accused of sending inflammatory messages in cassettes and posters to schools calling for an Islamic revolution in Nigeria, was yesterday jailed for four years by an upper area court. Also sent to jail, for two years each, were Sale Balarabe Usman Abubakar and Bello Haruna. They were all found guilty of holding an unlawful assembly despite an order to disperse, and of preaching without a licence. The judge, Alhaji Muhammadu Gulma, in sentencing the accused, observed that the offences committed by the accused persons were of a serious nature and that it was the duty of the court to give punishment which would serve as a deterrent to others. [Text] [AB060716 Lagos NAN in English 1643 GMT 5 Sep 81]

U.S. AFRICAN POLICY--Ibadan, 7 Sep (NAN)--The director-general of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Dr Abolaji Akinyemi, has urged Nigeria and other African states to protest against America's negative approach to the situation in southern Africa. He said in a radio programme in Ibadan today that the attitude of the Reagan administration to the situation was worse than those of Mr. Richard Nixon and Dr. Henry Kissinger. Dr. Akinyemi said that Nigeria had the military capability to back up its foreign policy, but wondered whether Nigerians would be ready if any government wanted to use the armed forces as an instrument of foreign policy in Africa. He defended the policy of making 'Africa' the cornerstone of the country's foreign policy, because "the African sector represents the sector of the world that is closest to us." On the oil glut, Dr Akinyemi said that there was no need for the country to pull out of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). He explained that whether Nigeria remained a member of OPEC or not, it would still be affected by the Saudi Arabian oil production in the international economic market. [Text] [AB070948 Lagos NAN in English 0854 GMT 7 Sep 81]

OIL PRICE DROP--Calabar, 8 Sep (NAN)--The governor of Cross River State, Dr Clement Isong, has warned that Nigeria may face hard times if it is caught unprepared if and when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) breaks up. Addressing a news conference in Calabar on his return from the National Economic Council (NEC) meeting held in Lagos, at the week-end, Governor Isong said that Nigeria's oil production dropped from 2.2 million barrels a day to about 640,000 barrels. He said that Saudi Arabia produces 10 million barrels a day and sells at 32 dollars per barrel, whereas Nigeria sells its crude oil at 40 dollars. Dr Isong said that OPEC had not been able to impress upon Saudi Arabia to reduce its production to 8 million barrels a day thereby creating problems for other producers. The governor said that before the end of the year the price of Nigeria's oil would be reduced to 36 dollars and production might increase from 640,000 barrels to 1 million barrels a day. [Text] [AB081715 Lagos NAN in English 1647 GMT 8 Sep 81]

POLICEMAN ARRESTED FOLLOWING CLASH--Maiduguri, 8 Sep (NAN)--The policeman who fired the shot that killed a youth corps member, Stephen Bonat, during last Thursday's clash between supporters of the NPN and GNPP in parts of Maiduguri has been arrested. In a statement in Maiduguri over the week-end, the state commissioner of police, Alhaji Tahiru Jidda, said that several persons who took part in the clash had also been arrested. Alhaji Tahiru alleged that the disturbances were started by GNPP supporters, who were conveyed in 15 mini-buses to NPN offices in the state capital for the purposes of destroying such offices. The motive for the attack, the commissioner said, was to [word indistinct] the attack on Governor Muhammad Goni and his entourage in the village of Gajiram, in the Gubio local government area of the state where he had gone on an official tour. The police commissioner said that he would soon address a news conference on the Gajiram incident. [Text] [AB081718 Lagos NAN in English 1701 GMT 8 Sep 81]

GAS RESERVE EXPLOITATION--Lagos, 8 Sep (NAN)--Nigeria has reserves of about 90 trillion cubic feet of natural gas yet unexploited, the presidential adviser on petroleum and energy, Alhaji Yahaya Dikko, said in Lagos today. Alhaji Yahaya disclosed this while declaring open a symposium on "Nigeria's role in the global national gas industry" jointly organised by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) and the Bonny Liquified National Gas Ltd. The presidential adviser said that Nigeria would bear 60 per cent of the gas exploitation, estimated at N14 billion. Shell, Agip, Elf, Phillips and the BP would contribute the remaining 40 per cent, he added. Alhaji Yahaya, said that the exploitation of natural gas (?as) an alternative foreign exchange could be offset by the project. He advised that Nigeria should be cautious in handling the project, pointing out that its implications should be examined carefully before any contractual agreement was entered into. He said that the symposium was well-termed and would help to educate both the government and the public as to the derivative benefit that would accrue from national gas exploitation. [Text] [AB081705 Lagos NAN in English 1642 GMT 8 Sep 81]

NEW INFORMATION OFFICERS--Lagos, Sep 10 (NAN)--The presidential special assistant on information, John Nwodo, said in Lagos yesterday that the first group of external information officers being sent to Nigerian missions abroad would form the base for the take-off of the proposed Nigerian Information Service (NIS). He said in an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that the information officers would have the responsibility of building a good image for Nigeria based on its foreign policy, as well as give better publicity to Nigeria's foreign policy. The special assistant also said that the officers were expected "to inform the federal government on global impressions of Nigeria's foreign policy as they affect the countries where they will serve." He disclosed that the world had been divided into seven zones for the operation of these officers with zonal headquarters at Washington, Moscow, London, Cairo, Tokyo, Dakar and Nairobi. The information officers will leave Lagos tomorrow for their places of assignment. [Text] [AB101154 Lagos NAN in English 1132 GMT 10 Sep 81]

NPN MEDIA CONTROL CHARGED--Jos, Sep 11 (NAN)--The majority leader in the Plateau State House of Assembly, Patrick Dokotri, yesterday in Jos accused all federal government-owned media organizations of serving the interest of only the National Party of Nigeria (NPN). Mr Dokotri made the accusation while reacting

to an allegation by the minority leader in the House, Alhaji Zakari Yakubu, that the state owned newspaper was partisan in its publications. Addressing newsmen, the majority leader said that the federal media organizations have openly challenged, deliberately ignored or misrepresented all the other four parties in a manner which clearly shows who is in power. The majority leader condemned the aggressive and confrontational attitude of private newspapers that support the cause of the NPN against those seen as threats to the party. [Text] [AB111304 Lagos NAN in English 1115 GMT 11 Sep 81]

ARRESTS FOLLOWING KANO FIGHT--Kano, 12 Sep (NAN)--At least 77 persons were arrested by the police in Kano yesterday, following a fight between some residents of Yan Awaki quarters of Kano City and some suspected followers of Maitatsine, the state's commissioner of police, Alhaji Sani Wali, said. The commissioner told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that the arrested persons included 28 Chadians, seven Senegalese, one Gambian and 41 others who were likely to be Nigerians. An eye-witness told NAN that the suspected Maitatsine followers had squatted around the Yan Awaki quarters for some days selling tea and bread. He said that because of their foreign nature the squatters were suspected to be followers of Maitatsine who were about to re-enact another confrontation like last December's. It will be recalled that Maitatsine was the leader of some Kano religious fanatics, whose activities resulted in destruction of lives and property in Kano City last December. [Text] [AB130700 Lagos NAN in English 1737 GMT 12 Sep 81]

UNIVERSITY STRIKE ACTION ORDERED--Ibadan, 15 Sep (NAN)--The National Executive Council of the Academic Staff Union of Nigerian Universities has directed its members throughout the country to resume their industrial action, suspended last November, with effect from the beginning of the new academic session. "The members are not to teach, register, advise, conduct tutorials or mark examination papers until the union reached a settlement with the government on its demands, according to a communique issued by the union at the end of its meeting in Jos at the weekend. The communique, signed by the union's acting president, Dr Mahmud Tukur, and the general secretary, Dr T. Uzodinma Nwala, said that no progress had been made since the presidential commission on the state of universities and the conditions of service of their staff submitted its report to the president. The union said that it had been compelled by the "deplorable situation" in the universities to resume the industrial action as a way of expediting action on the commission's report to the satisfaction of all the parties in the dispute. [Text] [AB151605 Lagos NAN in English 1553 GMT 15 Sep 81]

FERTILIZER PLANT--Lagos, 16 Sep (NAN)--The federal government yesterday in Lagos signed a contract worth more than 300 million naira for the construction of the [word indistinct] nitrogenous fertilizer company in the Rivers State. The project, which is a joint venture between the federal government and some foreign businessmen, would be financed with loans from the World Bank and Export-Import Banks of the United States and Japan. Signing the agreement on behalf of the government, the minister of state in the Federal Ministry of Industries, Dr. Ishmael Igbani, said that the company, which would consist of an ammonia plant, a urea unit and compound fertilizer facilities would produce about 700,000 tonnes of fertilizer annually. He said: "Because of the priority which the government attaches to agriculture, the government considers the increased supply of fertilizer to our

farmers as a matter of great importance." Dr. Igbani said that the country needed about 10 million tonnes of fertilizer annually, adding that at present the country was using about 1 million tonnes of fertilizer, most of which was imported. Replying, Mr. Frank Shipman of Messrs M. W. Killogg, who signed on behalf of the foreign businessmen, assured the minister that the project would be completed within three years. The federal government owns 70 per cent of the company. [Text] [AB161728 Lagos NAN in English 1247 GMT 16 Sep 81]

IPU DELEGATION IN HAVANA--Havana (Cuba), 17 Sep (NAN)--The Nigerian delegation to the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union conference on Tuesday in Havana strongly condemned the continued illegal occupation of Angola by the fascist and racist military forces of apartheid South Africa. In a draft resolution submitted to the conference, the delegation said that it viewed the occupation with dismay and pointed out that the occupation was aimed at forestalling the independence of Namibia. It said that apartheid South African Government embarked upon invasions of African nations to cause destructions under the cover of Western nations protection, especially by the United States. The delegation also condemned the military and terrorist actions by the racists against the Frontline States, and urged the Inter-Parliamentary Union to demand the urgent and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and Namibia. The vice-chairman of the IPU committee on decolonization, Paul Mshelia of Nigeria, told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Havana that in drafting the resolution, his committee drew its guidelines from the federal government's strong support for decolonization and the condemnation of the recent incursions into Angola by South Africa. He said that the IPU would take a strong and critical view particularly of the apparent support the racists are receiving from the United States.[Sani Sambo] [Text] [AB171105 Lagos NAN in English 1045 GMT 17 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/493

THREE FRENCH FINANCING AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 21 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Moustapha Mbodj]

[Text] Assane Seck, minister of state for equipment and acting minister of economy and finance, signed three financing agreements with France yesterday for construction of the National Active officers School in Thies and with the European Economic Community for financing of the last link in the Dakar-Ziguinchor road connection, particularly surfacing of the Tobor dike along a 7.5-kilometer section. Finally, another ceremony marked the signing of a credit line for some $15 million, 4.5 billion CFA francs, granted by the Argentine Government and to be used to purchase hydraulics equipment and equipment to fight forest fires.

A number of high officials watched Seck and Fernand Wibaux, ambassador of France to Senegal, sign the first financing agreement for some 450 million CFA francs yesterday. The money will be used for construction of the National Active Officers School (ENOA) on the site of the old Thies air base.

This assistance from France fits into the framework of the cooperation agreements concluded in 1974 in order to enable Senegal to continue the training of its military cadres locally. Previously, Senegalese officers had been trained since 1960 by EFFERTOM [expansion unknown] in Frejus, while Saint-Maixent handled the reserve officers. Saint-Cyr then took over for the training of many classes of officers.

Through the agreement it signed yesterday, the EEC grants Senegal a loan for more than 163 million CFA francs on special conditions. This financial aid, which will join an initial installment of over 293 million CFA francs, to be taken out of EDF [European Development Fund] resources, will make it possible to complete the surfacing of the Tobor dike. This operation authorizes construction using concrete paving stones, considering the nature of the Casamance soil, of the last link in the Dakar-Ziguinchor road connection. The overall cost of the project will be over $459 million, totally supplied by the EDF. This investment completes the EEC's assistance to Senegal aimed at opening up the country's southern region and joins the repair and asphalting of the Seneba-Kouliban section, the bridges over the Tobor backwater and the Casamance at Zinguinchor and study of the bridge-dam over the Gambia River.

For its part, the government of Argentina acted through its representative to confirm its willingness to revitalize cooperation with Senegal. This line of credit, for $15 million, will be devoted to the purchase of equipment for waterworks and to fight forest fires. This is the first significant financing agreement signed by Buenos Aires and Dakar. This aid fits perfectly into the framework of our economic and social development actions, according to Seck. But one must recall that in June 1977, Argentina granted Senegal food aid amounting to 3,000 tons of wheat in order to relieve the effects of the drought. Cooperation between the two countries was mainly based on the political level, particularly within the Group of the 77. Both sides manifested their common will to intensify trade, orienting it toward the economic and financial fields. This new trend got a good start in recent years, the minister of equipment said.

11,464
CSO: 4719/362

BRIEFS

CANADIAN FINANCING AGREEMENT--Canada will contribute 6 billion to the OMVS project. The financing agreement was signed yesterday by Richard Tetu, charge d'affaires of the Canadian Embassy in Dakar, and Mokhtar Ould Haiba, high commissioner of the Senegal River Development Organization. This convention materializes Canada's participation in the Manantali Dam project. The Canadian grant will essentially be used to finance the purchase in Canada of electromechanical equipment needed to complete the project. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 21 Aug 81 p 1] 11,464

CSO: 4719/362

OBOTE WARNS OF SECURITY THREAT

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2821, 21 Aug 81 p 16

[Text]

KAMPALA, August 20 - Ugandan President Milton Obote today said that internal security remains his government's main preoccupation and warned that he might employ vigilantes in addition to regular security forces to fight terrorists and bandits.

"We shall hunt down terrorists and bandits in every district, in every county, in every village and in every home", Mr. Obote said in Kampala in opening a two-day meeting of the National Council of his ruling Uganda People'sCongress (UPC).

"We are not killers, but we have a responsibility to stop the terror", he said. "If need be, we shall employ vigilantes to do the work", he told the party's top policy-making body in an 80-minute speech centering on security in the East African state.

Against a background of armed attacks on government targets in recent months by clandestine groups opposed to his rule, the President admitted that the situation in some districts in Uganda was not satisfactory.

But he said that the government would never hold entire populations in those districts responsible for acts of violence aimed at destabilizing his administration.

The government was formed after general elections in December which were won by the UPC and returned Mr.Obote to power after nearly 10 years' exile.

"It is terror and banditry we are fighting", Mr. Obote said. President Obote also admitted that the sound of gunfire, which has been typical of the nights in Kampala for many months, could still be heard in the capital after dark, but that this had now lessened to being an occasional occurence.

He asserted that it would not take the government much longer to silence all guns in the country because, he said, even opposition party members were tired of them. (A.F.P.)

SMUGGLED LETTER TELLS OF JAIL MISERY

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2821, 12 Aug 81 p 17

[Text]

KAMPALA, August 18 - A letter sent to Western diplomats and relief agency representatives here by prisoners in the sprawling Luzira jail has brought to light the plight of Ugandans being held without trial.

The letter said that the prisoners had no blankets, beds or mattresses.

Nothing was known about their prison conditions until the letter surfaced mysteriously last week as neither relatives nor Red Cross officials are allowed to visit detainees at Luzira.

No figures are available about the number of people locked up without trial in Uganda since President Milton Obote was returned to power in general elections last December.

The Luzira letter contained 260 signatures, but Western sources in here believed the actual number of people being held without trial since December was much higher.

These include four opposition Democratic Party Members of Parliament, at least two of whom have been served with orders authorizing them to be held without trial.

A third M.P. is believed to be held at Katabi military barracks near Entebbe. He has not appeared in court during the past two months although two court Warrants demanding his appearance have been issued.

Detention centres

Four students from Makerere University, who were arrested in February, were also believed to be in Luzira. In a statement published last week, the Youth Organisation of Uganda (YOU) demanded their release, saying they are "completely innocent" of any crimes.

The government contends that all the detainees had connections with the underground movements seeking to overthrow the Obote government and that none of them is a political prisoner.

The Government carried out almost all the arrests secretly. With the exception of two parliamentarians, the detentions have not been officially announced and relatives have often had to wait for long periods before they could trace the detainees.

According to the Munnansi newspaper, mouthpiece for the opposition Democratic Party (DP), other detention centres in Kampala include the luxurious government Nile Mansion Hotel, police stations, military barracks and a residential house near former leader Idi Amin's dreaded State Research Bureau torture chambers.

DP leader Paul Semogerere has repeatedly charged that his party supporters throughout the country have been arbitrarily detained without any formal charges or trial since the general elections. The opposition also claims that conditions and torture in the other detention centres are worse than in Luzira prison. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/485

DECLINE OF MAKERERE UNIVERSITY DISCUSSED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2826, 8 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Mukyusa Jengo]

[Text]

KAMPALA, September 7 - Uganda's Makerere University, once unrivalled as the best in East and Central Africa, is now a pale shadow of the proud institution it used to be.

The grim facts now recounted by students and staff are enough to tell the story of Makerere's fading glory.

When the university re-opened last month for its 59th academic year the occasion was uncharacteristically gloomy due to the poor student performance in the last academic year, student overcrowding on the campus and growing frustration among lecturers.

Today, more than three weeks into the new academic year, 50 per cent of all approved posts on the teaching staff remain vacant with no qualified Ugandan or expatriate staff willing to fill them because of poor pay and working conditions.

All the problems faced nationally are to a larger or lesser extent found at Makerere, which has led to the university being dubbed a "miniature Uganda".

Lecturers start at 5000 Uganda shillings (63 dollars) a month, a salary which forces many to eat just one meal a day or take on additional teaching jobs in Kampala high schools to earn extra money.

Poor academic results

Either way, the performance of the lecturers at the university is seriously impaired, as was graphically illustrated by the poor student performance in the last academic year.

Forty-six percent of veterinary students failed their final examinations for their first degree, along with 31 per cent in medicine and 28 per cent in law, against the usual three to five per cent average for most faculties.

The number one priority set by the university administration this year is thus to fill the vacant posts with Ugandans currently teaching in overseas universities, or by bringing in more expatriates.

But Ugandans with confirmed appointments abroad are reluctant to return due to the low salaries at Makerere and the poor conditions, while the expatriate lecturers have been kept away by the 62.U.S. dollar ceiling fixed by the Uganda government on the amount of money they can remit home.

Makerere is thus faced with the dilemma of the diminishing number of lecturers against the rising number of students, which went up by 500 last month.

"Lost decade"

"We have a genuine problem of over-crowding", university academic registrar Bernard Onyango said this week. "Single rooms now accomodate two students, and rooms built for two students now have up to four".

The problems of Makerere go back mostly to the Idi Amin regime when, in the words of university vice-chancellor Asivani Wandira, "Makerere lost a decade of development".

It started with the abrupt expulsion of non-citizen Asians by Amin in 1972, including many university lecturers from India and Pakistan. British and American lecturers at the university also gave up their posts as relations between Uganda and their respective countries ruptured, precipitating a severe vacancy position in Makerere.

In 1970-71, for example, Makerere had 220 expatriate lecturers and only 134 indigenous Ugandans on its teaching staff. Ten years later, in 1980, this position had been reversed, leaving only 40 expatriates against 263 Ugandans.

The university administrators openly admit that most of the Ugandans, some with only first degrees, were promoted to senior positions in Makerere to fill the vacuum left by the departed expatriates.

Small international response

The outlook for Makerere today is somewhat bleak : a donor conference held in Bellagio, Italy, in April last year to raise money for the rehabilitation of the university came up with almost nothing.

Meanwhile, in Uganda, runaway inflation coupled with low incomes and insecurity, continue to keep the well-qualified Ugandan and expatriate lecturers away.

The money-starved Uganda government, which will now have to come up with most of the cash to tide Makerere over its current problems, has fixed the restoration of security and order in the country as its number one priority, making education a poor second. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/485

BRIEFS

LIBYAN MOVES—Kampala, 28 Aug (SUNA)--Paulo Muwanga, Ugandan vice president and defense minister, has expressed the hope that the Libyan leadership will reconsider its moves, which he described as threatening peace and security in Uganda. Muwanga added that the Libyan moves are risky and would have a grave impact. The Ugandan vice president was reacting to the statement made by the Ugandan interior minister before the parliament in which he stated that certain measures will be adopted against the Libyan Embassy in Kampala. [Text] [JN281509 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 28 Aug 81]

CSO: 4704/10

END

JPRS 79095

29 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2493

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79695

29 September 1981

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No. 2493

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RENEWED IRON ORE EXPORTS PROOF OF EQUIPMENT RECOVERY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

LUANDA.

ANGOLA last weekend announced the resumption of iron ore exports for the first time since the country's independence six years ago.

The country's only newspaper, the official Jornal de Angola, reports that loading had begun of 140 000 tonnes of ore from the Kassinga mines on board the Italian carrier Mercurio in the southern port of Mocamedes.

Industry sources said this represented a running down of pre-independence stocks. They said production had not resumed at the Kassinga mines, which yielded 5,6 million tonnes of ore in 1973, according to the Bank of Angola.

No figures were immediately available on the size of the stocks, but the sources said the most important aspect of the resumption of exports was that it demonstrated the recovery of transport vehicles and loading equipment.

Some 40 000 tonnes for the shipment were transported by rail from the Jamba outcrop in western Angola, according to the sources.

They also said the Austrian company in charge of the recovery project, Austro-Mineral, had not run into any security problems so far.

The official forecast for Angola's export earnings issued last May showed that the government expected to earn 80,7 percent of its foreign exchange from oil exports, 12,2 percent from diamonds and 6,4 percent from coffee, but did not include any provisions for iron ore exports.

BIG LOSSES

Angola exported six million tonnes of iron ore in 1974, the last year of operation of the Kassinga mines.

According to usually well-informed sources in Luanda, the mines were closed down because of heavy losses resulting from the low price the ore was fetching on the glutted world market.

West Germany and Japan were the main buyers of Angolan ore before the former Portuguese colony's independence, but Austro-Mineral beat Japanese competition to win two contracts worth an estimated US$50 million to reactivate the mines, according to industry sources.

The target date for resuming mining operations at Kassinga is 1983.

Industry sources said a small team of about 20 Austrian experts working on the Kassinga project had reported no major damage to the mines.

The first shipment is destined for the Austrian company which has contracted to market the ore on behalf of the Angolan State company, Ferrangol.

The Jornal de Angola reported last August that Austro-Mineral was also carrying out a feasibility study on exploiting a newly-discovered deposit of high grade hematite, a valuable iron ore, at Kassala-Kitungo near Dalatando (formerly Salazar) in central Angola, east of Luanda.

The official Angolan newspaper said the deposit could yield 2 million tonnes of ore a year, adding there were plans to build a pelletization plant, a move which would increase the grading of the extracted ore.

Industry sources, however, said the main factors determining the development of the deposit would be the evolution of world prices and especially the impact on the market of the huge new high grade deposits discovered in Brazil.

CSO: 4700/515

SERETSE ISSUES STIFF WARNING TO PARLIAMENTARIANS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Kwapeng Modlkwe]

[Text]

PARLIAMENT adjourned sine die last Friday after Members had been warned to stop thinking that district council planners were "a bunch of ignorant idiots" in spite of their nearness to local problems.

The tough warning was delivered by the Vice President and Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Lenyeletse Seretse. This was during the debate on the motion by the Minister of Finance and Development Planning Mr Peter Mmusi. The motion, which was approved sought to include in the National Development Plan, new projects included in part II of Financial Paper No. I of 1981/82. It also asked that supplementary estimates of expenditure for the consolidated and development funds contained in Financial Paper No. 1 of 1981/82 be approved.

Several Ministers were criticised heavily, for allegedly being inefficient. But worst hit appeared to be the Ministry of Local Government and Lands, together with its allied institutions.

One of the district councils which came under fire was the South East District Council which was described as suffering from lack of supervision. According to the Ramotswa MP, Mr. G.M. Oteng, 'he situation at that council has remained uncontrollable to the extent that during autumn, officers spent the rest of the day "eating water melons."

Mr Seretse, who looked very unhappy, noted that the communication gap between councillors and Members of Parliament was widening to alarming proportions and consequently becoming increasingly condusive to criticisms characterised by lack of appreciation of the difficult circumstances under which those local authorities operate.

"It is my considered view," Mr Seretse said, that some of the "wild and emotional criticisms can only stem from a lack of understanding of their problems." This, he said surfaced from the many questions asked in the House.

Some members have "failed to realise that the answers given in the House come from the very councils they left behind them."

He said the tendency on the part of some members to ride rough-sod over councils' considered priorities can only have the effect of undermining their authority and antagonising them with the people who have to look to them for solutions to local problems. The most painful aspect of that tendency said the

Vice President, who also is the leader of the House, was that the consultative process is never engaged in between MPs and the officers of district councils when alterations to the plans of the latter are made and "echoed in the House."

"We would be saved the ordeal of having to listen to this upgrading of council projects if only MPs would deem it necessary to consult their junior partners, "Mr. Seretse said. He also noted that there was a general feeling that as leaders at national level, it was below their dignity "to ask council officers to brief us on their projects. We tend to think that council planners are a bunch of ignorant idiots ," he said.

Objecting to Mr Seretse's remarks, Mr E.M. Kgabo of Kweneng South stood up on a point of order and said, "this is unfair on us. We cannot be subjected to such remarks."

Nevertheless, the Minister remarked, "I knew I was going to get reaction of that nature. But be assured that my attack is directed to those who unconstructively criticised my Ministry."

Mr Seretse further told MPs that local councils made decisions on the strength of the people's wishes. They are at pains to accomodate these wishes within the means authorised by "this very Honourable House," he said. He also clarified that like Government, councils were unable to satisfy all the needs of the people.

Reacting to allegations that certain proposed projects were only seen on paper, Mr Seretse explained that there could be no consistant planning without putting it on paper. Therefore, a wholesale condemnation of everything on paper was the height of impossibility, he said.

Speaking about the achievement of his Ministry, the Minister said this has been significant. The Ministry, he said, had not been able to fulfil the pledges made in whole, but "we have done so progressively and systematically as our means have allowed us."

The Building Department of the Ministry of Works and Communications was criticised for slowness in completing small projects assigned to it. Sometimes, it was said, it took them some months to complete their assignment.

However, Mr Oteng said, the Botswana Telecommunications Corperation needed to be congratulated for the recent installations of an automatic telephone system to major villages, like Ramotswa. He said the installation has opened better communication between the village and other areas such as Gaborone. **BOPA.**

CSO: 4700/488

CENSUS RESULTS TO BE OUT SOON

Ended on 26th

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Michael Ditlhakeng]

[Text]

BOTSWANA will know how many people there are in this country, when results of the Population Census are released soon. The Census exercise is now almost over, with the exception of a few areas in which enumarators were still making follow-ups.

The population census, which started on August 12 was scheduled to end on the 26th of the same month.

A spokesman from the statistics office said that preliminary figures should be expected at the end of September this year.

The main purpose of this important National exercise was to facilitate the decision making and development undertakings of the nation as a whole.

According to the officials, enumeration has gone well in most parts of the country and the enumerators have taken their work very seriously indeed.

They said the census publicity was very effective and on the other hand enumerators were fully alert of their responsibilities.

They further said that questionnaires were now being checked as they came in from all over the country and after a check which is otherwise called a'Post Enumeration Survey' will be done to check on the coverage of the census.

It was understood that the post enumeration survey would only cover selected enumeration areas in every district and was expected to take place during the week of the 21st to the 25th September.

As regards the problems encountered, they disclosed that basically most people co-operated fully with the exercise, adding that initially there were problems with transport but with the co-operation of the Central Transport Organisation (CTO) and District Administration, they were soon resolved.

They added that in few cases, people refused to answer the enumerators' questions, however when the purpose of the census was explained to them by the census supervisors, their co-operation was regained.

In addition to these problems, as people might have heard over the radio, they said that dogs were among the few obstacles which gave the national population census a problem.

However administrative action was taken to get householders with dogs to have them tied dowm until the premises were enumerated.

In Selebi Phikwe/Mmadinare and Bobirwa area, the census was said to have been carried out well, following a vigorous pre-census campaign in the area.

This was disclosed by the Selebi-Phikwe District Officer, who was also Census District Officer Mr Molemane Molefe in an interview with BOPA reporter Robert Ditshwang.

Mr Molefe pointed out that good reports came from all over the District during his supervision from August 12 to 26.

Dogs Create Problems

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 21 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

AS CENSUS enumerators continue their work throughout the country, fierce dogs are reported to be waging war against them. The worst battles are in the high cost residential areas of Gaborone where the work had been delayed by 15 per cent.

Census officers have expressed their concern that some people were not complying with the census regulations and as a result enumerators were facing problems.

The Department of Stastitics had made appeals to dog owners to tie them between 6 am. to 8 p.m. everyday to protect enumerators. Despite the appeals, enumerators had been attacked by dogs in the high cost residential areas of Gaborone.

The Organising and Publicity Officer in the Census office, Mr E.D. Maine told BOPA that this problem of dogs had been experienced almost throughout the country, but Gaborone was the worst hit.

There are 116 enumerators operating in Gaborone and their work had been delayed by 15 per cent because of loose dogs which are fiercely guarding the homes of their masters.

Mr Maine said that people who were not tying their dogs were not complying with census regulations and therefore obstruct the work.

He gave the example of an incident in Barolong Farms where an enumerator was kept out of one home by dogs which were not tied as required.

In Gaborone, Mr Maine said that eight cases had reached the office of where enumerators failed to enter certain homes because of dogs.

He added that investigations were going on in Extensions 11 and Nine to find out the concerned houses. He however would not say what action would be taken against those concerned.

He appealed to people who have signs, "Beware of the Dogs" at their gates when there are no dogs to remove them, those who have dogs to tie them. **BOPA.**

Pilikwe Lags Behind

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Monty Letshwiti]

[Text]

The Census team at Pilikwe in the Mahalapye/Tuli Block area may not be able to meet the closing date of August 26, 1981.

This was disclosed by the census supervisor in Pilikwe Mr Kealeboga Ngakayagae in an interview with BOPA.

He reported that his team was faced with the problem of lack of roads in the area and complained that there were many houses in the village which had no census map numbers.

The supervisor complained that efforts to re-identify numbers on the houses were time consuming because the enumators then had to carry out investigations and added that his reduced the speed of the team in their enumeration process.

On the progress of his team during the first nine days of the population and housing census Mr Ngakayagae said it started off well with enough manpower and vehicles.

However, he said that he would do everything possible to catch up with the dead line of August 26.

The enumeration in Mahalapye-Tuli Block, Serowe/Palapye and Selibe-Phikwe is going on generally well.

Meanwhile, from Francistown Solomon Lotshe reports that the Francistown District Commissioner Mr. J.H. Hulela has issued a circular to all free hold farmers in the North East District requesting them to ensure that their gates remained unlocked during the census period to facilitate access to the farms by enumerators.

Mr Hulela further requested to also ensure that census officers were not harassed by dogs.

Mr Hulela has also said that census started smoothly in the North East District and so far no difficulties had been experienced.

CSO: 4700/488

SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY BUDGET CRITICIZED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 21 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN WHAT the newspapers described as "Guns before Butter" budget, South Africa has once again demonstrated an all out determination to shield apartheid an its anachronistic institutions at all cost.

The "total onslaught" military expenditure illustrates the absurd length to which South Africa can go in defence of the status quo based on colour bar. The military spending goes from P1 900 million to P2 465, a stunning 30 per cent increase. In 1960, the defence allocation stood at P444 million. The budget began to rocket as more and more black African countries gained independence in the 60s. The country's defence spending has since been maintaining a steep increase. Over the past 10 years, the military spending had increased by a staggering 860 per cent.

The implication of this massive budget is fairly ominous. It will be a great mistake if the budget was viewed in isolation of the developments in Southern Africa. There are bound to be serious economic and political implications which will be felt in neighbouring countries especially members of the Customs Union. It is not only the South Africans who will dig deeper into their pockets but also Batswana who will not part with luxury items as beer, spirits and cigarettes. They will infact have to face a more hostile economic environment very soon; thus indirectly providing the money that supports an unjust system.

Botswana does not manufacture spirits and cigarettes. These now have to be acquired from the customs area markets, which for obvious reasons are dominated by South Africa. Of course our unenviable economic position has been dictated by unfavourable geographical factors.

But now with the idea of SADCC having been conceived, and an independent and relatively economically viable Zimbabwe having been born, the situation should not be acutely desperate. Diversification of our trading partners could gradually rescue us from this unenviable position of having to contribute indirectly to the budget of apartheid South Africa. We need to pay more attention to the markets in the north for those goods which can be easily obtained in bulk. That will be in keeping with the latter and the spirit of SADCC.

But that is only one aspect of the budget in South Africa. The other is that this budget coincides with increasing military pressure against the apartheid regime. With an average of one attack evey ten days, it looks like a showdown with apartheid is now total.

Common logic should teach South Africa that it is not the magnitute of the military spending that determines the victor in the long term, but only the justness of the struggle. One would have thought that having borrowed from the mistakes of Rhodesia, South Africa would be showing a greater flexibility to amend things before it is too late. Rhodesia was spending P1 million a day to service the war but when the hour of reckoning came, the mighty gun-powder backfired.

On the other hand South Africa is spending P7 million a day on defence. History will tell whether the rocketing military spending will succeed in stemming the growing tide of nationalism.

But the history of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, Zimbabwe, Algeria and others where guerrilla war was the only alternative indicates that the cause of freedom and liberation is never defeated. In the end, the will to fight favours those fighting for a noble cause.

The only way in which South Africa can avoid the inevitable is to remove those aspects of the political, social and economic system which justify violence. Huge military spending may help delay the decisive hour of victory but it will not stop it.

CSO: 4700/488

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OF BUSINESSES SCORED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 17 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Tarcisius Modongo: "Why Are Most Businesses in Towns Foreign-Owned?"]

[Text]

THE JWANENG Township Authority Finance and General Purposes Committee and the mine management have been told that it was disappointing that in all towns of Botswana most of the businesses, small or big were foreign-owned.

Speaking in Jwaneng last Tuesday, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr M.P.K. Nwako said that business buildings were also owned by foreigners who continue to tactifully deny Batswana the chance of running businesses by hiking the building rentals.

He added that foreign investment was encouraged where Batswana lacked essential production and business requirements such as capital and technical know how.

Mr Nwako said he would like to see some change and Batswana engaged in all kinds of businesses including property development because today Batswana have the capacity to do that.

Minister Nwako added that Batswana could have their business flourishing if they so wish because of loans they could get from the National Development Bank (NDB).

He said Jwaneng was a new town and people would be attracted to it and warned that those who would be involved in the illicit diamond dealing would be dealt with according to the law.

He requested the Finance and General Purposes Committee to limit the number of hawkers in the township so that the business could be controlled in accordance with the town's growth.

He told his audience that licensed hawkers who had no house hold permits would not be allowed to live in Jwaneng.

Mr Nwako mentioned that his Ministry had set up a business Advisory Service Unit which works together with the Partnership for Productivity (PFP) in training local business-men in basic book-keeping skills.

He said that his Ministry was faced with problems of shortage of transport and skilled manpower.

He added that the Ministry recently set up an export promotion unit for the development of foreign trade policy and measures.

The unit will collect and diserminate trade information such as external market opportunities, requirements affecting a trade transection with the outside world and all information pertinent to trade.

Mr Nwako explained how the local people could produce goods for the mine and mine community.

He said that his ministry was revising the Trade Act. Copies of the document titled "Proposed Licensing System" have been distributed to all agencies concerned with commercial development and implementation of the present Trading Act to contribute towards the exercise.

He added that the aim for revising the Act was to promote and saveguard business opportunities for Batswana business-men and to re-orientate trade structure to encourage the growth of dynamic private sector.

Earlier, the Chief Executive Officer Jwaneng Township Authority, Mr H.A. Nyirenda said the finance and general purposes committee would deal with applications for trading licenses according to the Trading Act.

He said Jwaneng had opportunities for those interested in business because plots were there unlike in Orapa where the planning of the town had brought problems because of the fence.

During his stay in Jwaneng Mr. Nwako toured both the mining area and the township and also held a political rally.

Present at this meeting were the Senior mine officials, Kanye District Commissioner, Mr F.K, Kokorwe, Southern District Council Chairman, Mr B.R. Chibana, Council Secretary, Mr N. Gower and officials from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. **BOPA.**

CSO: 4700/488

BPP ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF SELLING LAND

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 19 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Mmoniemang Madikwe]

[Text]

THERE was a stampede at the Extension II Freedom Square in Gaborone on Sunday when the Vice-President of the opposition Botswana Peoples Party (BPP) Mr. P. K. Podiephatswa invited the people attending the party's rally to see what he claimed was a "portrait of a Black Jesus."

Mr Podiephatswa accused the ruling party for "taking advantage of Batswana's political unconsciousness, turning them into laughing stalks by imprinting slogans like "Mose Motho wa Monna" on T-shirts."

The BPP vice-president further accused the government for selling the land and said that the "Black Jesus" would punish them because selling people's land has invoked the wrath of the black son of God. The crowds thronged Mr. Podiephatswa to see the "Black Jesus," portrait.

During the meeting, one of the speakers, Dr. K. Maripe accused the Government for "interferring with the elections of the Botswana Federation of Trade Unions." He said that Government was trying to reverse the results of the elections of the Federation held in May this year.

The BPP also harped on the language question, arguing that it was unfair that children whose first language was not Setswana were taught Setswana when they started school. They said non Setswana speaking children should be taught in their mother tongues during the early years of their education. They have also advocated for non-Setswana languages in the country to be spoken over Radio Botswana.

During the rally the BPP Publicity and External Secretary Mr. Neo Motlhabane read the resolutions passed at the party's Congress held at Lobatse this year.

Among other things the party has advocated for the "immediate nationalisation of the Botswana Defence Force (BDF) as the present structure was but a tribal regiment headed by the Bangwato."

The party also intends to negotiate directly with the British Government to claim back the land around the Imperial Reserve headquarters in Mafeking before it assumed power.

It has also asked the Government to call for a constitutional review meeting to ammend certain clauses in the Botswana constitution like what they described as "the excessive presidential executive powers and the unconstitutional nomination of candidates even after being rejected by the electorate.

CSO: 4700/488

IDM PLANS FULL LOCALIZATION BY 1987

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 31 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Andrew Sesinyl]

[Text]

THE INSTITUTE of Development and Management, (IDM) is aiming at a 100 per cent localisation package by 1987 but this is an extension by two years, in the overall localisation deadline for the institute.

Initially, IDM had envisaged full localisation in 1985, but the institute's officials have revealed that critical manpower problems have forced them to aim at a 100 per cent localisation target by 1987.

IDM is a joint venture among the governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Canada.

This week, the institute sent four Batswana to Canada for senior and junior degrees plus diploma courses, as part of the localisation drive. Five more people left Lesotho and Swaziland on the same programme.

IDM trains personnel in the management sectors of employment, from senior executive to permanent secretary levels.

An official of IDM who was one of those leaving for further studies, said the teaching staff at the institute had to be of "high calibre," but as he pointed out, that too, was a bone in the throat to IDM.

The institute's "high calibre" was staff at present predominantly Canadian, the official said.

"When we come back we shall deliver the goods," said Reverend J.S. Matsheng, who was leeving for a two year Masters programme in public administration at the Canadian University of Victoria. He was IDM lecturer in public administration and personnel management, one of the first locals to be appointed to that senior post.

An official of IDM, however, said he foresaw crucial problems ahead, his hopes for the overall localisation by 1987 did not carry a note of finality.

The institute suffers "a scarcity of good candidates," according to the officials. But more than that, the institute has to compete with various organisations, including the government, for high- quality candidates. That, according to the official, meant that IDM had to depend continuously on Canadian expatriates, through CIDA.

In Botswana IDM has a total staff of 24. Out of these, nine are expatriates, but there are seven expatriate lecturers against two locals.

The total IDM staff for the BLS countries is 55.

Although one of the IDM officials claimed that IDM had a problem of attracting "locals of the right calibre," and that most qualifying candidates were attracted by "greener pastures"

elsewhere, he did not give details about conditions of service in the institute - that is, whether or not such conditions could be a factor that discouraged potential candidates.

However, the IDM official did not build an all-beautiful picture of the institute. He pointed out that although he was satisfied that "the training we are offering is good," it could nevertheless be "made more relevant to the demands of our clients."

"Hence the need to have locals..... this is to satisfy the needs of BLS countries. We should give our people the ideas that will be useful in a work situation," he stressed.

Dr Fanny Friedman, Acting Director for IDM in the BLS countries, who is also Assistant Director in the Sweziland branch, asserted that IDM was recognised as one of the major training centres in the BLS countries. She also holds strong views about the pace of localisation and the institute's determination to move ahead speedily with the project. She believes that the use of expatriates in IDM's senior staff "cannot be for ever," and that the locals should take over-but, "qualified locals."

Mr Jerome Lewiski, who has been IDM Acting Assistant Director for Botswana until this week, claimed, "we have enough people, and in two or three years we should be well set for overall localisation."

He was referring to localistaion of lecturers.

"In four years, IDM has made nothing else but progress. We have had 700 students in class this year alone, which is almost all of the number we had for the whole of 1980," Mr Lewiski enthused.

He said progress made by the institute could not be attributed to the work of expatriates only, but team work, with the involvement of the locals. "IDM does not have to take a back-seat for any organisation in the world," Mr Lewiski claimed further.

IDM chances its image every year. Recently, top Government officials from Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, comprising permanent secretaries, heads of government departaments, and Botswana's Director of Personnel, attended an IDM course.

Private institutions, also claim to have gained a lot in their management training programmes, through the assistance of IDM.

CSO: 4700/488

BASARWA DEMAND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 1 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Monty Letshwiti]

[Text]

THE BASARWA Community living in the remote areas of the Central District have appealed for what they termed "more social integration and equitable distribution of the national development projects in Botswana.

The first headman of a five months old Malatswae Village Mr Mahalapye Mongake complained in an interview with BOPA that they have always been left out in the national development planning.

He complained that very little or no development was taking place in their areas, adding that they have for a long time been exposed to many national catastrophies such as famine and drought.

The head of the new village, still to be installed as sub-chief under the Botswana Customary Act, Mr Mahalapye Mongake told BOPA that the Basarwa Community in Botswana have now realised that hunting and gathering system could no longer help them because of hunting regulations and rules, lack of modern hunting tools and general farming policies.

One man, Modisaotsile Gwaila believed to be an advisor to the sub-chief elect said they have decided to organise themselves because for too long they have not been taken seriously. They were treated badly and paid low incomes by the farm owners.

Mr Gwaila complained that Basarwa had been working hard in the farms, breeding cattle for the owners who only visit the farms ocassionally to choose the beasts for sale to the Botswana Meat Commission and thereafter neglect the farm employees.

However an agricultural extension worker at Malatswae Mr Ugene Slave said the Basarwa like anybody else will this year benefit from the ALDEP facilities such as drought power and other associated packages.

On their part they have already built a health post, a primary school and have developed a spring well which was the only source of water in the new village.

The school which was opened last July is not registered under the Education Act but there are plans to register it very soon.

After an interview the tribesmen said to our BOPA correspondent "Let our voice also be heard throughout the country so that we could be known as an organised community who would

like to integrate with other tribes in the country."

They also complained that many people from the developed centres have the habit of telling misleading and negative stories about them in an effort to keep them (Basarwa) out of contact with the entire nation.

The truth, they said is that we are willing and able to engage in both local community and national development in order to live at the same standard with other tribes in the country.

In response a Remote Area Development Official in the CDC Mr Onitiame Lephoko said the Central Government has been fully aware of the situation and it has since introduced Remote Area Development policy to cater for these people who have been disadvantaged in terms of development.

Mr Lephoko who had accompanied BOPA reporter to the settlement said there were many new settlements introduced in the commercial ranges and in the communal cattle posts areas to facilitate for the spread of both district and national development projects in the CDC.

He explained that Basarwa Community were not the only people disadvantaged in the national development exercise. There are other ethnic groups which were also disadvantaged.

The Remote Area Development official said that people of Malatswae village like all others in similar settlements will be given seeds and ploughing packages under ALDEP once they clear their lands for ploughing.

As some settlements were introduced in the commercial farms and communal cattle posts, government planners were encouraging people to form big settlements or join the already established big villages for national development. BOPA

CSO: 4700/488

AIR BOTSWANA TO HAVE MORE CONTROL

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Seatlholo Tumedi]

[Text]

Air Botswana assumes larger control over its operations with effect from September 1. This follows the end of a nine-year contract the company had with Air Services Botswana.

According to the General Manager of Air Botswana, Mr. D.K.Petch, the functions will include central management of the airline, reservations, revenue accounting and marketing.

Mr. Petch said under the old contract with Air Services, Air Botswana undertook the sales responsibility and management of the airport. The rest of the operational control was in the hands of Air Services Botswana.

He said that the aircrafts Air Botswana was using belonged to Air Services Botswana. The pilots and stewardesses were also Air Services employees.

Mr. Petch also said that his company , a wholly owned subsidiary of the Botswana Development Corporation (BDC), has bought its own aricraft. This is a 44-seater F.27 Fokker Friendship. It also has a six-month 'wet lease' with Comair which will be operating a 27-seater DC-3 on its behalf.

"The lease is 'wet' because we will be chartering the aircraft and its crew," Mr. Fetch explained.

He said Air Botswana staff which was at present about 100 would inevitably grow. Concerning the three stewardesses who have up to now been employed by Air Services Botswana, Mr. Petch said they had already applied to join Air Botswana and that they would be considered.

He said, however, that the salary scales for the stewardesses would be commensurate with the company's salary scales. He noted that the stewardesses' salaries under Air Services Botswana had been based on salary scales in South Africa.

Meanwhile recommendations of a full-detailed consultancy commissioned by the government and conducted by British Airways have been submitted to Government.

Both Mr. Petch and a BDC spokesman could not comment on the recommendations which are still being held by Government.

A spokesman of Air Services Botswana refused to give any comments on the issue of the parting of his company with Air Botswana. **BOPA**

CSO: 4700/488

POLICE LOCALIZATION HAS REACHED 'SATURATION POINT'

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE COMMISSIONER of Police, Mr. Simon Hirschfeldt has said there has been a tremendous amount of progress in the rate of localisation in Botswana Police.

"We are reaching a saturation point", he said, adding that promotions were no longer easy because most senior officers were in their 30s and very few in their 40s which meant the ascending line of the pyramid became thinner and more difficult to grip.

The commissiner was opening the 10th annual conference of Officers Commanding throughout Botswana.

The three-day conference is scheduled to cover a number of issues in the light of the more sophisticated crime becoming prevalent in the country.

The Commissioner said as the ladder becomes more difficult more effective competition was anticipated.

He said the whole aim was the promotion of effeciency at all levels of the force throughout the whole country and remarked that there was no maximum to effeciency, it was a continous process.

He said almost all posts were localised with the exception of only one post held by an expatriate and attributed the success of localisation to locals who offered eager service.

The Commissioner however regretted that even after 10 years of the localisation process there were some Senior Officers who were not yet ready to accept and shoulder their appropriate responsibilities. He said that he had written to individual Commanders to that effect but very little understanding was afforded.

He said some Commanders often write him suggesting transfers of their Subordinates on grounds that they were obstinate and undisciplined. He explained that the method was unremedial since it was transferring of a problem from one station to another while it could be possible to warn the officer harsh measures were effected.

He adviced Commanders to indicate the shortcomings of their subordinates before submission of adverse reports to the commissioner.

When such reports are made they must indicate that the Officer was infact warned previously.

The Commissioner once again hit hard against excessive alcohol drinking and assured harder measures against the culprits of the spirit irrespective of rank.

He expressed concern that some Officers authorise drunk juniors to take charge of vehicles and this increases the accidents.

The Commissioner is not prepared to defend culprits in that respect.

He noted that excessive drinking was diplorable especially among juniors. He however warned Seniors: "It is therefore not good for an officer to get drunk in the presence of his men and then the next day attempt to preach to them that they should not get drunk."

"If we as supervisory officers engage in these acts of indiscipline, we cannot hope to persuade the young experienced constables to be better disciplined than ourselves because it is only natural for them to try and imitate us," he said.

He said indiscipline by Senior Officers was the order of the day in the Botswana Police. He said this was of grave disappointment to him to mention.

The Commissioner noted that Senior officers have previously suggested that results of disciplinary action taken against their ranks must not be published in the Force orders but it was his view that if published juniors will always feel the seriousness if action taken against the Seniors.

CSO: 4700/488

BUSANG POSSIBLY YOUNGEST TRADITIONAL LEADER

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 17 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Peter Moswetsi]

[Text]

AT TWENTY three years, Busang Motshegwa Busang is already a village headman making him, most probably the youngest tribal leader in Botswana.

For his age, headman Busang of Tsetsebye, carries the head of a well-matured adult on his shoulders. Perhaps his royal blood makes him bolder than members of his age group, because he is already aiming at mending the image of his tribe, which he believes has been tarnished- and showing his people, the importance of attending Kgotla meetings.

Busang took over a few months back, after months of uncertainty following the removal from the throne of his father. The tribe had allegedly lost confidence in the elderly headman.

Headman Busang, a former Assistant Immigration Officer at Tlokweng Border Gate, did not let overnight rise to power run to his head.

For a new man in the scene he really takes bold and firm decisions.

In an interview with BOPA, some few weeks back, the new headman lashed out at "some prominent people" in the village who he said had a habit of calling public meetings but failed to turn up in time.

Hitting at the top brass in the tribal hierachy really calls for a strong personality - but headman Busang made the remarks as easy as an old paramount chief would have done.

He said as a result of lack of examplery behaviour, the people had lost their patience, and thus, declined to attend Kgotla meetings.

"I would like to see my people moving ahead with development, turning together the wheels of change, because revolution today means- development," said the headman.

In another surprise move, again considering his age, Headman Busang spoke strongly against excessive beer drinking, which he said retarded development.

At one of the latest Kgotla meetings, it was agreed that beer drinking should not continue after 9.30 p.m. Headman Busang's first step towards village development.

CSO: 4700/488

DIAMOND STOCKPILING MAY AFFECT NATION

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 1 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Andrew Sesinyl]

[Text]

BOTSWANA'S foreign diamond markets have been stockpiling diamonds to create "an artificial shortage" as a way of stabilizing the prices of diamonds, but this will have grave effects on Botswana's economy for the next year, or even longer.

High level economic experts in the public service have revealed that they might be a scaling down of Botswana's development projects - and the size of our development budget - push forward the implementation of some projects, affect our recurrent budget, and even affect next year's wages and salaries review negatively.

However, the Resident Director for Anglo American Corporation Botswana (Services) PTY, Ltd, here in Gaborone, has described the move as "not that serious" although he conceded in an interview: "It means that people cannot spend as much as they would like to."

The Central Selling Organisation (CSO), which is the De Beers marketing arm, markets over 80 per cent of the diamonds produced in the world today and this is the organisation behind the stockpiling exercise, which means that Botswana and other diamond producing countries would have to reduce their production and selling capacities for at least a year.

The function of the CSO, is to try and maintain stability in the diamond trade by stockpiling diamonds when the market is bad, because without stockpiling, the prices would go down.

Since the World Depression in 1930 diamond prices to producers have continued to rise, according to Mr Nchindo. If the demand for diamonds is high then the price is high too, he added.

"If the market is bad, like it is at present, producers are asked to slow down production to adjust to supply to demand in order to maintain prices. If there was an over production and glut in the market, then prices would go down," said Mr Nchindo.

The reason for the price maintenance, according to Mr Nchindo, is that unlike other commodities like copper, the most important diamonds are a luxury and people buy them because they think they are valuable and people would not buy them if the price was unstable and there was a risk of the diamonds dropping in value, because then they would lose out.

The current stockpiling exercise, which will cut Botswana's real income as economic sources claim, is set against the staggering 20 per cent interest rates in the United States, one of the four big diamond markets - and the most important one in the diamond industry throughout the world. The others are Belgium, Israel and India.

In the United States, people are paying over 20 per cent to borrow money and, according to Mr Nchindo, if you have diamonds worth one million dollars and you borrowed the money from the bank to buy them, after a few years the cost of those diamonds will be two million dollars.

"Interest rates in the US have gone up and so it is very expensive to maintain stocks of diamonds, so people are suffering because they cannot afford to borrow the money to buy diamonds," said Mr Nchindo.

What this means to Botswana - and Mr Nchindo concedes - is that "we might have a difficult time."

"We might not be able to sell as many diamonds as we want to

sell. This situation could last for may be a year. We will continue to produce diamonds, but might not be able to sell them all."

Mr Nchindo did not disclose the actual percentage reduction in our diamond sales.

A financial expert in the public service, has disclosed that last year only, Botswana's diamond export sales stood at P240 million.

Debswana, according to Mr Nchindo, last year alone, had a net income of just over P100 million.

"This year we had hoped to have more but we will not know until the end of the year because we cannot tell what the market will be like over the next six months. Really this is to try and help maintain the price of diamonds so that when the market comes back we will be able to sell the diamonds at a good price," said Mr Nchindo.

Economic experts trace the problem from the past two years. In the last couple of years Botswana had her coffers boosted by the ever-mentioned excess liquidity, because the country had " a big jump" in diamond prices with the expansion of Orapa and Letlhakane diamond mines.

But since then the prices of diamonds have stayed the same, and at the same time, production remained stagnant. The prices of everything, however, have been going up, and this makes a sharp contrast to the consistency in the diamond field.

This then meant that Botswana had been experiencing a decline in real income.

What the world diamond markets have now come up with, a top source in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning concedes, "is a difficult problem."

Not only do we have constant diamond prices, but the amount to sell is now going to fall.

Since May this year, Botswana has been selling lower quantities, than "normal" according to our source. There will be less foreign exchange going to the Bank of Botswana, this is what is implied in simple terms, and this also means less revenue for the Government. Hence, the government officials believe that it is almost imperative that there should be reductions in government spending, and of course this means curtailing our developmet goals.

But Mr Nchindo believes that the effect would not have drastic consequences on Botswana's economy, Although it will definitely be affected.

He argues that our foreign reserves might be affected, yes, but then the Botswana Meat Commission, (BMC), is doing well this year after not being able to sell much last year because of foot and mouth disease. So although the diamond revenues might be lower, the cattle will be higher but the growth of foreign reserves might not be as rapid as in the last few years because of this reduction.

The prospects remain grim, because although it is hoped that the poroblem will not go beyond a year, but Mr Nchindo said: "we cannot foretell the future, but we hope that it will come right next year."

It is hoped that by the time Jwaneng comes into production the market situation will have improved. Jwaneng will probably not come into full production until the second half of next year. Orapa/Letlhakane produced about five million carats last year. When in full production, Jwaneng should produce about five million carats in 1985.

At the retail level people are still buying diamonds, but because the dealers overbought two years ago and they have too much stock, Botswana and other diamond producing countries have to do without some development projects, until the dealers deplete their stocks.

Botswana makes more money on gem than industrial diamonds, because the biggest volume of industrial diamonds is artificially produced and as the methods of artificial production improve, so the cost reduces and this determines the price.

Orapa is mainly industrial, Letlhakane is more gem, and Jwaneng will be in-between, but because of the large production, there is a big quantity of gem.

But to dismiss that general feeling that big diamonds would mean a big leap into big money, Mr Nchindo has just clarified that the big problem is with the more expensive diamonds " and we are selling less of them because they are the ones people are having difficulty finding the money to buy. The poorer qualities are still being sold and the demand for jewellery is still high."

The Botswana Government is a 70 per cent shareholder in the diamond proceeds. Will this go higher? Mr Nchindo has replied! "This will be maintained because of the agreement with Government."

There is approximately 12 years to run on the Orapa lease and 23 years to run on the Jwaneng lease.

Meanwhile, for Botswana, this year will be a year of anxiety.

CSO: 4700/488

HIGH FUEL PRICES MAKE LIFE HARD

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE MINISTER of Commerce and Industry Mr M.P.K. Nwako has told Parliament of the difficult times under which we live because of high prices of fuel.

The Minister, who was speaking in support of the Exploration and Production Bill 1981 tabled by the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Dr G.K.T.Chiepe on Tuesday, hoped the legislation will be workable and would assist in the formulation of agreements pending.

When tabling the Bill Dr Chiepe explained that it is a piece of legislation drafted to regulate the exploration and production of petroleum in Botswana. She also disclosed that there are some oil companies who have expressed interest to explore three deep sedimentary basin in western Botswana.

Dr Chiepe was speaking against the background that the present Act, the Mines and Minerals Act did not adequately cover the petroleum sector.

"Petroleum exploration and development requires different statutory provisions from those that apply to hard rock minerals," she said.

The Minister outlined a few factors which are resultant of the differences, some of which include geological occurences, size of the prospecting area, time requirements, financial commitments and protection and terminology.

However, the Minister said despite these differences, the Bill follows a scheme of control through the grant of licences similar to that provided for in the Mines and Minerals Act. She also brought to pass that in fact most provisions are re-enactments of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals Act.

Dr Chiepe explained that the Bill was drafted with two basic aims in mind, namely, to ensure that rights will be granted to potential investors in the petroleum sector in return for specific obligations to Government which can be quantified, assessed and monitored at each stage.

Also that at each stage the investor should have sufficient security of title in return for huge sums of money which may be spent in development.

"The latter aim is of great importance to the investors because Government still looks to the private sector to provide the necessary capital for mineral development and the petroleum sector requires huge capital investments compared to the hard rock mineral sector," she said.

Dr Chiepe was grateful for the support of the Bill and said the support will enable them to carry out meaningful discussions with Companies interested in making explorations in the country. The bill was passing its second reading.

CSO: 4700/488

DETAILS ON MAUN RICE WORKERS' STRIKE GIVEN

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Andrew Sesinyl]

[Text]

IT IS tools-up for the Maun Rice Project labourers after a week's strike.

The workers turned up for duty on Monday, following a second dismissal warning from the Ministry of Agriculture. However, the workers' demands are being considered and the possibility of a pay rise cannot be ruled out. The workers resorted to the tools-down language after the Ministry of Agriculture ordered their initial earnings of P2.50 a day should come down to P1.50 a day as a matter of Government policy. The minimum wage for labourers as laid down by government is 36 thebe per hour. This means roughly P2.88 a day.

On Monday afternoon, Mr F.S. Alidi, Chief Land Utilisation Officer, admitted that the workers "had a genuine grievance" and that the Ministry was holding talks to review the situation. More funds might be obtained if the Ministry of Finance and Development conceded, but he was quick to point out that this was not a certainty, but rather a possibility.

Mr Alidi also conceded that the Ministry was at fault because their project coordinator had introduced the P2.50 a day payment as "some kind of overtime." He said the project coordinator had introduced the extra pay as an incentive as the pilot project was found to be running behind schedule.

In actual fact, said Mr Alidi, workers should receive P1.50 this being some sort of allowance until their period of training had been completed.

But the labourers' counterparts in the government, Mr Alidi concedes receive P4.10 a day.

The over 90 workers at the Maun Rice Project, are part of a gigantic self-sufficient project aimed at the supply of rice to the whole of Botswana by 1986/87. Some of the workers are trainees and on completion of their training, they would be allocated lands, and with the material support from the Government, these would be expected to produce rice. The government would ensure that their rice had a protected market at the Botswana Agricultural Marketing Board, (BAMB). They would then pay the Government back, by installments, over a long period of time.

Up to date, 30 hectares of land have been cleared, and rice will be planted this year. The strike has not hampered the progress of the pilot project seriously. Already the project has produced 110 metric tons in the 1980/81 harvest. A 120 hectare satellite farm is in the pipeline, and a further 330 hectare area will be allocated to the graduating farmers for the rice fields.

The project is drawing water from the Boro river, by irrigation. At the moment the river is flooded and the water is drawn by the use of gravity. This is through the automatic opening and closing of sleuce gates which control the flow of water into the rice fields.

When the river water is low, as it happens around December-/January and February, engines are used to pump the water into the irrigation system. **BOPA**

CSO: 4700/488

ATTEMPTED COUP DESCRIBED, DENOUNCED

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English Nos 34-36; 27, 31 Aug, 3 Sep 81

[Three part article, printed as published, material within slant lines published in capital letters]

[27 Aug 81 pp 1-4]

[Text] There could be found no Coup or attempted Coup or an intensive attempt to Take-Over or rather 'no smoke without any fire' that cannot raise ambiguity in the minds of decent people. There are very many serious questions to ponder as to how the Gambia, though very tiny and small, had found its course throughout the world in view of her political emancipations in respect of peace, stability, Law and Order and of course her dealings in equality of all the Rights appertaining to humanity.

From Thursday the 30th July 1981 to Thursday the 6th August, 1981, the greatest un-prayed-for clouds appeared in the forms of unrest, deaths, wounding and greatest of all tarnishing the excellent image of this little Gambia, that had made a name in everything by herself, and for herself and for other territories of immense population and size, which could within eight days lose so great a prestige, because of power hungry youths who had envied the President Alhaji Sir Dawda Jawara's leadership including the whole of the Nation, as they attempted to stage a Coup in the Gambia.

The first question is, how did Kukoi Samba Sanyang, a totally less significant element born in Wassadou, Foni Jarrol District, in the Foni East Constituency of the Western Division of The Gambia, a personality who not more than his Classmates and his family circle could point at him, will in so short a time evoke the minds of so many youths, who fell trance with him, to horribly tarnish the whole Nation in a matter of days?

The answer could be found in the following: "Looking at the present situation in the Gambia, every matured citizen should know that I stand to rescue the Gambia and I will be represented in doing so. I am a trained Revolutionist; the way I am going with this Organization I am sure every Gambian whether literate or illiterate will agree with me as to the way I will organise, the way I will approach them, the way I am going to use my tactics not by way of money;

they will know exactly what I am after." Dr G.L. George (commonly called Paingu George) now deceased and former Secretary General of the banned Gambian Socialist Revolutionary Party, in an interview quoted in "THE SUN" Newspaper No. 89/80 of the 29th July 1981. Barely a year and a day after this assertion, a Coup prevailed in the Gambia.

Readers will remember that Dr George (now horribly killed by gunshot, as snake charmers of ten die by snake bites), went on to change the name of the Party to read 'The Gambia Underground Socialist Revolutionary Labour Party' which Party sprang the formation to set off and tarnish the image of the Gambia which was the least expected.

Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang, who connived with Dr. George, took a lead in this eventful Gambian History, which in no wise gave a world wide coverage of adverse sentiments never known in the annals of the Gambia.

Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang attended the St. Edwards School at Bwiam after passing successfully his Form IV examination. He was of the first batch to sit the examination in that school. On leaving Bwiam, he attended the St. Augustine's High School in Banjul about 1966. While in Bwiam he was baptized and called Domnic. He was later confirmed in the faith and given the name of Paul. As it was very necessary for Muslim children attending Catholic schools to take to the Catholic faith in those remote areas. After completing his schooling he opted to become a Priest and was sent to the Seminary in Ziguinchor, Cassamance. After some time, he became inclined politics which then gave him grounds to leave the seminary. Informations were that he proceeded to Russia, then America where he graduated and finally reaching Libya.

He arrived in the Gambia shortly before the 1972 General Elections, and being unqualified to contest the elections, he sponsored the candidature of his brother Mr M.L. Sanyang under the umbrella of the United Party. Mr M.L. Sanyang polled 761 votes against Mr M.B. Sanyang for the P.P.P. who polled 2583 votes, in a constituency where the registered voters were 3344. Mr M.L. Sanyang lost his deposit.

Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang then left the Gambia only returning in good time to qualify for the 1977 General Elections. He contested against Mr Ismaila Jammeh. Mr Sanyang then polled 781 votes having affiliated himself with the National Convention Party, while Mr Ismalia Jammeh PPP polled 4532 votes in a constituency having 5312 registered voters. Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang lost his deposit. He immediately left the Gambia.

Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang returned to the Gambia according to unconfirmed sources in mid-May 1981 and took up a few days residence in Banjul, later to reside at Bakau in preparation and implementation of his aberration which he had concealed for a considerable period, and having joined hands with Dr George as always, it is that 'birds of the same feathers must flock together.'

The next question is, why did the attempted Coup get the support of the Field Force personnel at short notice (if that be the case)? The answer is grossly contained in the Field Force recruitment. It was evidently noticed that no such

a loyal Field Force personnel had been enlisted into the service, because these men in the majority were serving members of the Force simply to earn their bread and that the 'Oath of Allegiance' was something muttered without any inward digestion; these so-called serving Field Force personnel had conceived a notion since the advent of their awareness of politics, been born and bred opposition-wise; therefore the oath was not binding in their conscience with a result that serving the Government was not in sincerity.

Another question is, though striking, whether the Almighty God who had given Sir Dawda to the Gambians coupled with the blessings hailed on several individuals who had crossed the Gambian shores, as well as all those within the country, could all be despised by Providence, so as to enable Kukoi Samba Sanyang and his associates to gain control of the Gambia, when in actual fact they cannot manage the affairs of their homes? The answer was that Providence could not shatter such enormous blessings hailed upon our Dear President and those of his likeness and steadfastness. God in His wonderful power gave arms and ammunitions to those of the pious who hadn't, while to the wicked who had many, He caused to fire at random prior to the arrival of the Senegalese, thus going grossly short of their defence. Secondly, all those who were the original participants saw a sharp turn to augment the loyal forces to the Government, thus some died of such double roles in which could be found the Secretary General of such an Underground Party that had wrought none such a thing other than mischief in the land that was once blessed with everything that anyone can imagine. It is indeed through so several blessings that except those who are dead, but that anyone alive should escape apprehension after the President had laboured for 18 or more years to build a name for the Gambia.

The most important of all the questions is, dealing with the loss of young lives. Why did the Almighty God cause so many youths to lose their lives for no just reasons? The true answer reveals the depth of the Commandment of God, i.e. to honour our parents. If only every parent realises the tremendous influence upon a child's life in latter years that automatically comes as a direct result of obedience or disobedience to this God given command. The Holy Bible quotes "He that smiteth or curseth his father and mother shall surely be put to death"... Ex.21:15,17. How important is this Commandment in the eyes of the Creator? No one can imagine. As time goes on, a child brought up within the fear of the Almighty God, his father and mother, would have surely learnt his loving obedience to God, his father and mother, deep respect and esteemed reverence for the Law of the Land and for the legally constituted authorities. Eph.6:3 endorses this: "that it may be well with the child and that he may live long on earth"....

Surely the disobedient child is indeed a frustrated child--for his mind is constantly plagued with feelings of guilt, inhuman acts and rebellion. Let us then at this point look at the behaviour of the Gambian youths prior to the advent of the attempted Coup, which in actual fact became detestable to the very youths who had plunged themselves into an unknown battle. It is no secret that the most common language to address one another was the intensive use of intricate, intensive and abominable maternal abuses in no hidden manner. This was the pride and glory in recompensing their dearly beloved parents for the cares, expenses and feeding they had so tenderly received from them. Will such treat-

ments towards our parents be pleasing to God? Could that be the reward to their parents after such tender cares, etc? Can profane language suffice their parental labour? What then could we expect as direct reward from God whose commandment is so grossly and willfully violated? Death, of course, is the reward whether individually or collectively. Now, had there been such abuses after the attempted Coup?

In accomplishing God's wish and ruling, saw on Thursday, the 30th July, 1981, a number of youths in their thousands shouting V-Le Revolution! as they ran aimlessly in the streets. Women also joined the jubilation but suddenly withdrew when gun shots became the order of the moment. The shouts commenced at about 0700 hours.

At about 0715 hours, the youths saw forceful recruitments as they were hailing the Revolution and explaining the need for such. In Serekunda the youths were compelled to get onboard the coup-maker's vehicles to the Police Station where rifles and ammunitions were forced on the youths with about 10 seconds of training how to handle such a deadly weapon. Age was discountenanced notwithstanding the ability to ordinarily carry the rifle as some were of tender years of age. The first set of youths that were taken the Police Station were issued with rifles on arrival and without any signature or proof as to the reception. In no time rifles were limited and the coup-makers then introduced a system whereby the issue of any rifle was dependent upon the production of a Voting Card. Even at that, the numbers were not recorded as the mere act of presenting a Voter's Card was sufficient qualification to possess a rifle.

On being supplied with so deadly and dangerous a weapon, the youths were seen roaming the streets and firing at random although on commencement they fired in the air. This firing was improved when looting accompanied their actions and there and then they started to shoot one another. Some of the youths took to revenge on women or girls who had despised them, or persons whom they had harboured a grudge for.

An instance called to memory when two beastly drunken youths arrived near the editor with loaded rifles from the precincts of Julbrews or somewhere else where drinks were looted. An argument ensued between the two and all at once one fired, fitting at the immediate upper party of the left ear; the bullet passed through and in no time the victim fell on the ground. The assailant who was staggering, asked his comrade to get up and follow him. People shouted that he was dead. The assailant only remarked that he was drunk and felt like sleeping. While the nearby people were full of consternation, a truck arrived and picked the dead youth while the rifle was removed from the assailant. Thus death, which had been their joy, came suddenly with no signs of remorse.

It is not a hidden secret to append that several persons were shot at and killed on the very first day of the coup; some caught in the act of looting, some a reprisal for spite long accrued, and some in abnormal cases being the result of drinks. The confirmation to these deaths and wounded occasioned several trips of the Red Cross with ambulances at top speed heading for the nearest Westfield Clinic or the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Informations received from the roving coup makers who may take a chance to explain their activities and of how many met their fate to bystanders, continued to tell how the coup makers in an attempt to release Mustapha Danso, the prisoner serving a commuted death sentence, they had cause to get the prison officers forcefully to open and set free all the inmates of the Central Prisons at Mile II. The most perturbing action of the coup makers was to issue a rifle to each of the so released prisoners, who, being armed, first called into the nearest hotels, Palm Grove and Wadner Beach Hotel where under duress, they compelled the inmates to clothe them and partaking of the drinks in the bars. Those with insufficient clothing went into the steward's houses in the later hotel and exchanged their clothing, confirmation of which was that the prison apparels were seen lying along the road by the hotels.

These so-released prisoners then headed for Jeshwang where they got to the prison camp; they fell on the officers who were obliged to leave their posts for fear of their lives, while the prisoners set free the inmates of the Jeshwany Prison. Those blended forces of prisoners not being content, took to trace either the Magistrate, who convicted them or the Policeman who arrested them in order to revenge.

It was reported that the Council members of the Revolution were by 0900 hours seriously engaged in looting especially people who had safes containing money in their homes. One such a victim to mention but one for purposes of elucidation, was the White House at Pipeline. The act created an incentive in the youths to divert their course from seeking revenge to looting which became widespread, until the teachers had to warn the youths to desist from looting when all the shopts were empty. It is no secret that when the looting started some of the rifle holders shot at locks in order to permit the entry of the youths into many shops.

Many youths were killed in the act of looting. Informations also reached us that vehicles were broached upon simply because everyone longed to have a car, which was forcefully loaded in petrol stations, at gunpoints. The most commonly used vehicles were the Ladda type.

Informations also reached us that the Maurel and Prom Sonner Stores were burnt down to ashes. This surely depicted that the youths were out for mischievous purposes rather than a change of Government. The Banjul Cinema is no exception to being ransacked, destroying everything--simply for the sake of destruction.

On the height of such grave mischievousness the President, who was abroad, requested Senegalese troops to abide by the Mutual Agreement which had been signed by both the Presidents of Senegal and the Gambia for assistance in case of any unrest in either State. This agreement dated as far back as the 18th February 1965, when the Gambia acquired her sovereignty. Independence to all by then being acquired by peaceful means, an exception to many African countries was indeed most welcome in the Gambia for no scruple of anyone's hair was off-rooted, nor had the prison been full of political detainees and this continued to the 29th July 1981 when the coup makers took to go against the President's desires in respect of forceful detentions, brutal killings, forceful acquisition of other people's property and wilful destruction of dwelling houses and shops, etc. In so doing human rights had been grossly tampered with much against the pioneer of Human Rights in Africa and the world at large.

An example of how the Gambia had been held in esteem universally could be given for the benefit of those heartless pioneers of the attempted coup who knowingly had tarnished the good and concrete image of the Gambia.

In Post Mark Africa, a B.B.C. programme, the question was asked, "Which is the most peaceful country in the world and when did it achieve its independence?"

Patrick Keatley, Diplomatic Correspondent of the Guardian Newspaper had this to say, "As a correspondent, I have been to various regions and here in Europe, I think of three small countries that are remarkably peaceful. (a) ANDORA, (b) SAN MARION, (c) THE ISLAND OF NARU IN THE PACIFIC, (d) TOBAGO and TRINIDAD (ROBIN CRUSOE'S ISLAND), (e) BERMUDA and (f) THE GAMBIA."

It is needless recounting the remarks attached to each of these mentioned countries for the Gambia is our concern at the moment. The following was the continuation: "THE GAMBIA, I think, you are probably going to say, what about Africa? I would have no difficulty at all. I have been to all the countries in Africa and without any disrespect to my friends in other parts, I PLUMP FOR THE GAMBIA. What a marvelous community it is? Again of course, a relatively small country. That seems to be the key to peace.

"A place where a happy mixture of culture seems to have turned into a real Gambian way of life which includes cricket, a peaceful game, the Gambian leader President Jawara. I call him 'Doctor' because he is a veterinary surgeon--so he is practicing what his country preaches. To his great credit, when the Commonwealth Associations of Veterinary Surgeons had a conference half way the world, I have known him to jump on a plane and go and give his weight and attention to that, but equally, in a quiet way to take a turn at the actual surgery even when he is been in the highest office.

"So here is a place, which has also politically maintained the Party system, at the last elections parties competing against each other, and a Parliament that works. A respect for the opinionos of others, a happy place, and perhaps, I would say, THE MOST PEACEFUL COUNTRY IN THE WORLD. The Gambia became independent in 1965, and a Republic in 1970." (This was reproduced in THE SUN No. 54/79 of 8/11/1979).

O! How touching? How the above shivers the blood of reasonable beings? Could such an image be shattered by power-hungry youths with the Nation being satisfied at that?

The lessons to be grasped from the above are especially for the benefits of those who have so miserably betrayed the confidence of the President; those of the coup makers who had wilfully blemished the rare virtues so expounded above; those inhuman dunces who are in the midst of a diversity of griefs tend to stage a demonstration in England thus adding a spear thrust into the hearts of shop-owners, people whose relatives are victims of deaths and of wounds, not to mention the struggles to acquire eatables; and finally those who were in great fear of the eventualities. With all these in view, could the President believe in all human beings because they show him their teeth?

/This newspaper seizes the opportunity to express the deepest regret at the dismay, horror, loss of confidence on those who were really held trustworthy, the disregard of his toils for the benefit of the whole of the Gambia and with remorse the tarnished image of the Gambia will all go to cause a grief in the president's heart. What else can the president do? For in like manner prophets were so persecuted, of old but patiently and diligently they bore everything to God, because of the supernatural gift of faith in them.../

[31 Aug 81 pp 1-4]

[Text] Everyone residing in the Gambia owes a great debt to His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, for his bravery, consolation, statesmanship and long foresight dating as far back as the 18th February 1965, when he undertook to sign a Mutual Defence Agreement between the Gambia and Senegal. It was remarkable for on that day merriment should have overcome anyone in his stead and the matter of such great importance should not have crept in at that joyful moment; but he considered it his binding duty to come to such a conclusion which today invoked, had saved the nation from destruction in respect of lives, structures and property not to mention the fear that prevailed within those turbulent days known as the 'rebel's days of grass' rather than of 'grace.'

On the other hand, it was most gratifying of the Senegalese President to put into operation the Mutual Agreement in respect of the security as far as it confronted the Gambia almost surrounded by Senegal. There was seemingly a threat to the security of Senegal, for if a Marxist-Leninist regime was brought into the Gambia, it would in no distant moment find the disruption of Senegal into sections of Dakar and Ziguinchor groups.

Readers could remember America's broach when Russia decided to build a missile station in Cuba. As this would have been a rising ground for the Russians into America, therefore President Kennedy ordered the dislocation of the station immediately as it was a great threat to the security of America's peacefulness.

In it no hidden secret that the Gambia is religiously inclined; be it towards Christianity, Catholicism or Islam and by the advent of a Marxist regime we are certain that the delusion creeping into the minds of the young generation today would have sufficed religion thus plunging the Gambia into the belief that the Almighty God does not exist. It is the belief that the world was nor created but it evolved, as did the animals and plants in it, including the human mind and soul, although having a brain and body. It is no hidden secret that experts have reminded us that scientists with technical knowledge have doubled in our times and so also, have 'world troubles'; because material knowledge, scientific and technical know-how have not brought the answers to world problems, as such types of knowledge have only brought and led us to the prolification of a diversity of adversaries and never ending problems, which will lead us to the brink of annihilation.

Turning an eye of the United Kingdom demonstration, this is a matter of very great relief and satisfaction to the demonstrators, for if the United Kingdom was of a Marxist-Leninist regime, would they have demonstrated without being shot on the spot? There were very many threats either in words or writings

which prevailed over a certain period in the Gambia such as: 'we shall kill,' 'if voting did not bring down the President, the guns will,' 'only by arms revolution will the Gambia be saved.' What was the need for the voting system to prevail in the Gambia? Were guns used to frighten anyone at the polls? Had any two voters used the booth at any one time? Have not the system provided for anyone to vote according to his discretion? If it was not purely for trouble making, why introduce guns on a population that is totally ignorant of what a gun is?

These demonstrators are under a spell which at home will not pay them any dividend because being abroad and not knowing how things prevailed in the Gambia, misconceptions must overcome them, for there is a variation in seeing a thing or an event rather than being told of how it passed away either successfully or not is certain that anyone recounting an event must of course add something to discredit the situation because there is a spitful conclusion acquired. Many are opposed to such demonstrations, especially those who had their personal properties looted, those whose relatives died and were wounded, and those hostages held by the rebels in detention with being notified with death facing them at any moment. How odd were those moments!

It is ridiculous to note that the demonstrators requested Great Britain to grant independence to the Gambia, and Britain being willing did so, with Sir Dawda Jawara peacefully acquiring such. After 18 years of rule which had brought the Gambia to worldwide peaceful acknowledgement, these demonstrating rebels again went round to sell the country to a foreign power, thus bringing independence already acquired into another form of slavery and to another dominating power. Of what use was independence to the relatives, etc. if it was meant to be subversed, plotted against, steaming with bloodshed and terrifying people?

These demonstrators wanted a relief for Sir Dawda, but who should that Head of State be? Dr G.L. George or Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang? Or can any reasonable person compare Sir Dawda and any of these sycophants in being a Head of State in the Gambia? The Coup leader taught us very great lessons in his wonderful oration over the Radio Gambia, i.e. quoting him:

(a) "The fruits of our labour, our creation will not be slashed from us." Has this insignificant figure ever attended to his parental obligations much more to mention the nation at large? What are the fruits of his labour when he had spent all his time abroad in search of mischief, horror, grief, destruction and pain, he had caused to be inflicted to the nation?

(b) ..."Our people's religious actions by erasing from them every foreign element, every faulty accusation and by giving an orientation to the religious conscience of our sons and daughters, guiding them towards their duty and teaching them what they ought to do."

Indeed Providence will not permit Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang to erase the religions of Christianity, and Islam in the Gambia, sufficing them with a non-religious belief thus instead of having our churches and mosques as places of worship of the Living God, we have instead dancing halls, pubs, bars and brothels. It is

evident that having been baked partly in Islam and in the Catholic religion, and being crowned with incentives lacking the knowledge of God, the latter he wishes to impart on people's children since he boldly stated that he had no wife and children. His was a sure way to corrupt the lives of children.

(c) "I am prepared to fight blood for blood." "I am prepared to enter and die anywhere for the sake of the Gambia." "If they like they can kill my father and mother, that is up to them."

This is the true leader sacrificing his father and mother for the sake of the Gambia; was he really true in his saying? Why did he run away? He promised to fight the Senegalese troops single-handed until death overcame him. Did he not run away?

Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang offered Sir Dawda Jawara a bet as to enter the Gambia after the President's Dakar Broadcast. Sir Dawda meant what he said and therefore landed in the Gambia at a moment when Kukoi knew that running away for his life would be the only choice. A true son would sacrifice all he has for his parents but not the opposite.

The proof of (b) above is entirely vested upon practical and physical demonstration of the rebels as they confronted Reverend Father Williams in Serekunda who deposed the following:

"The coup took place on Thursday and the following day which was Friday, at about 0900 to 0930 hours, I stood at my verandah watching the untold destruction and to my greatest surprise, five of these rebel-men together with a Field Forceman, with a gun in his hand, approached me; and they said to me, "You Father, we know you. You do broadcast over the Radio Gambia on Sundays and we are to inform you that there should be no more religion. We hope you understand that. No more Christianity. Fock Jesus Christ and Fock Mohammed." They got stones, and were pelting at me but, by God's grace, not a single one of those stones got me. Luckily for me there was empty white bottle by my side and I picked it up and I pelt it at one of them, on his buttocks, and blood gushed out and they said, "O, Father! You have wounded me." They then ran away. A policeman who stood there enjoying the spectacle, so I said to him, "My good man, ought you not to have stopped those people?" He looked at me, laughed and went away! This is the part of the Marxist-Lenin faith which Kukoi's children should have been taught for their own future good and salvation.

Much is being spoken of the invitation of Senegalese troops into the Gambia and that they should be withdrawn, since it is an interference into the internal matters of the Gambia.

In fact, with or without any Mutual Defence Agreement, the President of Senegal could not standly idly by to see a Marxist-Lenin regime within her borders; for if Senegal did so, there will be a disruption and bisecting of Senegal from the Cassamance in no time; having herself to blame for allowing a foreign domination within her territory.

Senegal was expected to answer to the call of His Excellency the Gambian President, as she did, copying the example of the Russians building a satellite station in Cuba, and as this was most dangerous and seen as not in conforming with any good Government, the Americans forced their way to Cuba thus bringing the station to a closure. The idea being that if permitted to stand, the Russians will in a very short time use the station as a rising ground to attack America. If the Russians were so broached upon by America, in which case peace was prevailing between the two nations, it would be ridiculous that Senegal surrounding the Gambia, in time of such upheaval when lawless elements intend to undo a duly constituted Government, for Senegal to even wait to be called need no comments.

Contrasts were drawn which called for African condemnation of Libya interfering into the internal affairs of Tchad and as to why Senegalese entry into the Gambia cannot be so hailed by the O.A.U. members. The reason is that the O.A.U. members are confident that Libya shares a common border with Tunisia, Algeria, Niger, Tchad, Sudan and the U.A.R. (Egypt). All these put together could account for the three sides occupied by Senegal in surrounding the Gambia; and the out-let of Libya to the Mediterranean Sea is alike the portion to which the Gambia is opened to the Atlantic Ocean. In other words, Libya is surrounded by several countries on three sides exactly as the Gambia is bounded by Senegal on all three sides. Senegal has the Gambia into her territory while Libya has Tchad lying abreast to her. Seemingly Libya cannot protrude into Tchad.

Mention was again made on Tanzania's intervention into Uganda. How many a time did the President of Tanzania not complain to the World Body that Uganda Forces entered his territory destroying villages etc. If such acts were persistent, cannot Tanzania defend her territory? Cannot Tanzania pursue her assailant tracing them from their sources of origin? Did not Libya go to help the Ugandans? Was it correct that Libya should report present in such a matter? Has Tanzania got to sit and wait until Ugandan troops invade Tanzania? How many a time did the Uganda President by then threaten to invade Tanzania? Did Tanzania respond? The Tanzanian words ringing daily in the minds of the then Ugandan President, the siege commenced thinking that the Tanzanian President would sit down while Tanzania is destroyed. As it is a well known fact that anyone who does not say much except when it is necessary, the moment he has something to say, the whole world will know for certainty that he had spoken. Thus it was that Tanzania defended her rights.

Alhaji Sir Dawda had the right to ask for the assistance of President Abdou Joof of Senegal and fortunately for the brotherly ties between the two Presidents, the security of Senegal being at stake, and the introduction of a religion other than those already in practice in the Gambia and Senegal, he had to redress the situation.

Appearing in West Africa Magazine for 24th August 1981, is a petition from the Gambians resident in the United Kingdom addressed to the Senegalese Ambassador there. Its introduction reads as follows:

"Your Excellency, we the Gambians in the United Kingdom, in association with those in France, West Germany and other European countries, are shocked, dismayed, and angered by your Government's despatch of thousands of fully-armed troops into the

Gambia with orders to suppress, regardless of the consequences to loss of life and property, a popular uprising against the self-centred, vindictive and corrupt regime of Sir Dawda." The last paragraph reads: "it is not too late for your Government to show remorse by ordering troop withdrawals forthwith, and show willingness to compensate victims of this unprovoked aggression."

The above clearly depicts ignorance on the part of the Gambians resident in the United Kingdom. Glaring among such ignorance is the face that the Looting Commissioner has two sheds or more over loaded having been removed from houses especially in the alf Die Ward. Not a single item had been removed from any Senegalese. This is a mockery on the part of the petitioners if this fact is brought to their attention.

It is not a hidden fact that prior to the Senegalese arrival about 113 people were killed, with several hundreds wounded, hence the appeal for blood donors and for hospital dressings etc. by the rebels on the first day which marked the historic tarnishing of the wonderful image that the Gambia, irrespective of her size, had obtained from the rule of Sir Dawda Jawara, upon whom very much is indebted.

Apart from fatal involvement in the attempted coup, looting at a very large scale started by the pioneers of the disorder and within a very quick space gained the attention of the youths who were originally not inclined to such acts. Naturally as an apprentice in no time surpasses his master, so it was that the youths looted all shops, burning places like the Maurel and Prom, Sonner Stores, long before the arrival of the Senegalese. In fact, because of the considerable disorder left as scars by the rebels, the Senegalese were sought to restore law and order after the Gambia had enjoyed 18 years of peaceful rule inherited from colonialism.

The demonstrators may well advise the Senegalese Ambassador in U.K. as to who it was that deprived the Gambians freedom to move, to speak, the freedom to roam till daybreak, to have their lives endangered and above all to introduce the release of convicted prisoners notwithstanding the nature of their convictions and arming them with deadly weapons. We cannot mention the series of rape, plunderings and threatening behaviour hailed upon the average Gambian. These are all pleasing to the demonstrators.

To ease matters who should pay compensation? Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang on being arrested, or is it going to be the pioneer, architect and founder member of the Gambia Underground Socialist Revolutionary Labour Party, who has been brutally killed in amethod of his make? Why should the Senegalese pay compensation?

It would be pleasing to inform the demonstrators that the most stubborn and hot-headed workers are those in the docks, but in spite of which they fully well know the situation of things, condescended to sympathise with the Government by offering a donation of D2,000. This press takes the opportunity of expressing its sincerest thanks to dock workers for the foresight and reasoning they have so mutually decided upon.

It is with the utmost dismay, horror and shock that such an episode passes the way of the Gambia when unexpected. On the other hand, it is a lesson to be derived from such bitter exercises which will forever remain in the minds of all those who prior to the events had been earmarking the uses of guns, threats and above all the people who aided the coup makers for some considerable period before such events were hatched. By the advent of the events publicity will be given to them and the enemies in disguise will no more exist.

Finally, we take the views of Mr Yaya Sillah from Zambia in "What the African Papers Say" in a B.B.C. Programme on Friday, 28th August 1981. He had this to say: "I did not support the Coup because the coup makers were degrading Gambia's image outside and also detering the development of the Gambia economically, socially and culturally; but it also teaches my President a lesson--being a leader despite how little or large the country might be, he should not be soft. In other words, to allow every Tom, Dick and Harry to pillow their heads on him."

Mr Sillah was partly right and partly wrong in that Alhaji Sir Dawda Jawara is a firm believer of democracy in which is blended the freedom of speech, movement, expression, worship, political ideologies, etc. He is extremely tolerant and one should not pray that such an individual decides otherwise.

ERRATUM: In page (3), Edition No. 34/81 for Thursday 27th August 1981, in para 2 thereof, confirmation had been sought that at no time did the rebels occupy the Serekunda Station and that the forceful issuing of rifles took place in the Field Force Depot rather than in the Serekunda Police Station as previously stated.

For the purpose of elucidation, the information was reached at when on the day of the commencement of the insurrection, the rebels were in loaded trucks shouting at and forcing the youths next to them to go to the Police Station to collect their rifles. This could have been misheard to mean Police Depot, Bakau.

It is nevertheless most outrageous, that the Serekunda Loyal Constables could have been annoyed when in actual fact the sentiments of informations expressed alluded to the rebels; all commendations having been dealt with by the Attorney General and Minister of Justice in the last sitting of Parliament, in a nutshell.

It is abundantly clear that the Loyal Force members were months in training but the rebels were referred to as training their forced recruits under 10 seconds as time was against them.

[3 Sep 81 pp 1-4]

[Text] The world in which we live is full of compassion and bitterness; the faithful believe that it was made and kept on going by God. They also believe in their hearts that it is good and can become corrupted and distorted, believing also that God is good; how then can the world be so far from what it was intended? What should the faithful be doing about it?

The faithful believe that the answers to these questions are to be found in the faith that God had shown himself to be the Creator of man in order to share in His life of love. That means man just have a real freedom to choose and no one can make the other to love. Someone's love could only be won by loving him; and if they choose not to respond, you have to go on loving. It is no good scolding or trying to compel them into loving. If love demands that people have real freedom, then the facts must be faced that some would choose not to love; as we all do to some extent.

The dark things of this world, depression etc. largely spring from the fact that we choose not to love but try to live exactly that the world was made simply for us to get what we want. Even so, God is ever active in love; to draw men and women to Himself. The faithful believe that what He has done through the blessed ones, they are called to share in that love and take their part by loving in bringing true happiness to man with glory and harmony to the world. To learn how to love is not easy and never had been because we live in such a world and are affected by the spirit of our age. The assumptions and attitudes that spring not from God's Holiness but to live in a world without God.

Prior to delving into love, we shall concentrate on the ways in which man is likely to be affected. First we live in a world in which people need immediate results, accompanied with impatience of time, necessary for growth; nature needs time for things to develop and grow, so do the things confronting man; in those worthwhile qualities of him, love, compassion, faithfulness and integrity. The present attitude is to discount them and look to the world for things immediately available without efforts.

Secondly, we live in a society in which freedom is prized and sought for; but without the responsibility which must accompany it. The popular view is that a person is free to do what he wants and that somebody or the State will deal with consequences. People use their freedom to much harm. On arriving at the inconvenience, they urge that someone takes the blame. We have to learn to use our freedom and to cope with the consequences if we are responsible human beings. We live in a society in which people find it difficult to accept that we are different. People think that men are equal and that everyone must be the same, instead of rejoicing about gifts and talents which others have and we have not got, and hope in that they may be able to use them, we fall into the sin of envy, in which we destroy relationship and the human society. Nature hopefully operates when the different organs fulfil their functions properly; so if we are going to love we must expect that it will take time, if we demand responsibility it would mean accepting our distinctiveness as individuals each with something special to offer and each with something special which is needed to receive from others.

Drawing our point home, we arrive at a point where 'OATH OF OFFICE' is looked upon with great significance because the conscience of someone had been bound on what he believes. In the Merchant of Venice, Shylock was heard saying "An Oath! An Oath! I have an Oath in heaven; shall I lay perjury upon my soul...No, not for Venice."

During the attempted Coup days, we bisected people into categories of the (a) the faithful, (b) the hypocrites, (c) the betrayers and (d) the rebels.

(a) THE FAITHFUL: They are very, very limited and according to the Attorney General and Minister of Justice, they are known and the least said about them the better. These were typical Africans who fought vigilantly for the retention of the Nation although the truth within their actions lie at the depth of their hearts and never as true Africans to be divulged. Seemingly, soldiers in the forefront of the battlefield never once like to discuss such warfare, the truth of which will always be hidden.

(b) THE HYPOCRITES: It is indeed a very bitter experience, a very cumbersome weight at heart, but the truth in expounding those of this group of individuals could never have beer unfolded, without such awful events. People especially who were on Oath to serve the Nation if even death was at stake, turned round to disappoint the President, the Government and the people. Can anyone blame the President if he disbelieves the majority and trusts in the very few faithfuls? Let the Nation consider the highest respect and office of trust given to the Chief of Kombo Central in the person of Sanjally Bojang. With the depth of love exhibited by the Nation with such fortification envisaged, this declared Alhaji prior to performing his pilgrimage because of his National professed interests, went on to address the Nation in this way over the rebels Radio: "I have come to realise that there is another Government in the Gambia...When you (President Jawara) were assuming Presidential responsibilities, where was P.S. Njie? Did he kill himself? When you were made King where was J.C. Faye? Did he kill himself? All the Gambians were around you but now, a distinguished son of the soil has risen, born of a mother and father; he says that your rule had not been proper and he wishes to correct your pitfalls in your rule in a better manner.... Let the Gambian Nationals rise in the name of the Revolution, in the name of Kukoi, in the name of the Field Force. We take our Gambia and hand it over to you, Kukoi in the name of Allah, His Holy Prophet; I resolve myself to you.... Sir Dawda withdraw. Sir Dawda, withdraw for good. Sir Dawda, finally withdraw. God says you should withdraw--so withdraw completely."

Could any Gambian ever dream of Seyfo Sanjally Bojang making such a statement to an opposing faction to Sir Dawda, the man he had pretended to adore (God forbid), the President of Presidents to him, the President who was above all else to him but for the sake of God? By damaging his political arena, who else can Sir Dawda trust if no one else but Sanjally Bojang should utter such damnating expressions? This to Sir Dawda would only take the semblance of 'Alice in Wonderland' or 'Sir Dawda in Wonderland.' The greatest of all questions is: could ex-Seyfo Sanjally Bojang ever meet with Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara in his regalia as President of the Gambia? The answer is our guess.

Of one of the able lieutenants of the President falls his former Minister of Education Alhaji D.A.B.S. Jatta who declared over the rebels' Radio that "It is true that the revolutionary members did not come to arrest me....I was at Kenbuje with my father, who was also aiming at getting a way to meet the rebels so as to impart my little experience I have....This is the reason why I tried, tried, tried and tried to see some of the revolutionary members to whom I

explained my position, so that they can escort me to the Radio Station where I am speaking from....I am asking Sir Dawda Jawara...that the people have given him their backs 12 times with no semblance. The position of the Gambia today is that the whole Nation have supported the Revolution, the whole Nation....Let us not kill ourselves as we should be steadfast on whatever we are sure to remain constant....V-Long live the Revolution! Long live the Supreme Council Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Gambia! Long live Comrade Samba Sanyang Kukoi Samba Sanyang and his Council Members! Long live all Gambians! For solidarity, fraternity, unity of purpose and progress! V-Le'Revolution!

The above is extracted from the speech over the Radio Gambian while in the retention of the rebels. Did the Minister take into good account his Oath of Allegiance? Allegiance to God, the President, the Nation and to all Gambians?

(c) THE BETRAYERS: These fall under those who were entrusted with the security of the Nation but connived with the rebels to tarnish, destroy, kill, wound, undo the image of the Nation. These are the personnel of the Field Force who were serving members in view of obtaining bread and butter only without the slightest acknowledgement and honouring their pledge to the State.

(d) THE REBELS: These are better off by far as they voiced out their opinions in broadcasts compared to (a), (b) and (c) above, who held deceptive positions to the President, and the Nation, as they were undercurrents to such evil deeds.

The positions of both the Seyfo and Minister would have been that of Lady Chilel Jawara, who, although under strained conditions, was dictated to.

We pay great respect to the Honourable Mrs Louise A. Njie, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, for continually reminding the Nation that women can stand on equal footing to the opposite sex (men). We had argued that women always take secondary status at nightfall and that no woman had been seen climbing a palm tree. We had also conceived a notion that in warfare women must take a pace in the rear, but at the advent of the Coup, we came to the conclusion that women, although less estimated, yet are brave, bold and stern in whatever decision they may make.

Our greatest doubt is, where the National President of the Peoples Progressive Party, the Seyfo Kombo Central District, the Minister of Education, failed miserably, Lady Chilel Jawara proved to the be best of the lot in the eight days' battlefield. One would have thought that necessary precautions were already taken against such mishaps by such elderly statesmen of whom the youngest of the opposite sex thrived successfully, becoming a living example to the Nation.

The possibility of how such grandsons (then rebels) of two of the above mentioned statesmen could so easily and by which means they joined hands with opposed to good Government and at the same time those youths did less convince Lady Chilel even though the game was of staking one's life. [as published]

Lady Chilel is a reasonable human being with children of her own; she could make a free speech of her own but in spite of all such difficulties we are certain she refrained from making her personal delivery and kept on telling the Nation

in her broadcast appeal to her husband, the President, that she was told to say such and such. Does this then mean that the Seyfo, the Minister and National Party Leader have jointly given their respective assignments to Lady Chilel? One would ask how Lady Chilel acquired all such posts under turbulent conditions? We can say without the least hesitation that this was due to her courage, belief, her preference to die rather than to betray the Nation nay her husband, the President. She would have made awful disclosures under such conditions, but she kept her pride as a woman honoured, respected and deemed as the President's consort.

The most peculiar thing in the broadcasts is that Lady spoke with a frightened voice in passing over what the rebels had wanted her to say; this was totally unlike in the broadcasts delivered by Alhaji Sanjally Bojang and Alhaji D.A.B.S. Jatta, for they spoke in their natural voice without any disturbance which may affect their delivery in an abnormal way.

Below is the trend of Lady Chilel's broadcast over the rebel held Radio:

(She was asked by someone to speak in Wollof) "I am arrested together with all the Ministers and that if you do not tell Abdou Joof to withdraw the soldiers here, they will kill us--so that is what I have to say. I am asked by Comrades of the Revolution" (they intruded saying 'who are you') "I am Lady Chilel Jawara; to tell you that the Government of Jawara have not occupied anywhere in the Gambia and that they, the Revolutionists, have occupied all the parts of the Gambia; that is what they say I should tell you, including State House, so if you withdraw they will kill me." (Someone again asked who she was) "I am Lady Chilel Jawara" (The voice again asked her who were to be killed) and she said, "I and my children, the Ministers and my father" (The voice intruded again asking who was her father) and she replied, "Alhaji Momodou Musa Njie" (Again the voice was heard saying 'and Mamanding Dampha' and she said "and Mamading Dampha." (The voice again said 'where are they?" and she said, "they are under the Comrades." (The voice interrupted, saying 'under the control') and she said, "under the control of comrades and his people"....It is her appeal, reliably understood to be grossly under duress as her voice was trembling all the time she was reporting the dictates of the rebels. This is where Lady Chilel bought the 'Birth Rights' of the Seyfo, the Minister and the National Party Chairman.

Briefly, we now turn to the fortification of the Police Headquarters which had been described by an eye witness. On Thursday, the 30th July 1981, our informant arrived at the Police Headquarters where he met the (Vice President and) Acting President, the Attorney General and Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance, the Inspector General of Police, the Deputy Inspector General of Police and a handful of Loyal Policemen. Contacts were commenced with the President who was abroad. Attacks on the Headquarters by the rebels occurred almost every minute but the most dramatic scenery was that every rebel that went the way of the Headquarters was captured together with his arms and ammunitions; this happened before the arrival of the 23 Pioneer Unit Corps from Farafeni.

The events continued this-wise, when a Policeman arrived with some arms and ammunitions from the depot in Bakau under pretence. The fighting was extremely tense on the first and second days which saw complete exhaustion of the fortification unit. On Saturday, 1st August 1981 at about 10 minutes to midnight, the Senegalese troops arrived. On arrival, without wasting any more time, they asked all due loyal Policemen to return to their barracks while rounding up operations with blockades started.

It was at that same moment that we were told that another column of troops were coming from the Cassamance to join the already arrived troops from Dakar.

It was reliably informed us that time would have been taken to conquer the Police Headquarters with the Inspector General and his loyalists, who held their posts for three days and three nights, without any food or water. It was a terrible occasion. Along Cameron and Picton Streets, there were several dead bodies before the arrival of the Senegalese troops. These dead people were the result of misfiring of the irresponsible elements handed guns without any prior knowledge thereof, and the attackers on the Headquarters. In most cases the rebels killed a lot and which formed the majority.

Provincial informations were that Major Lee of the Pioneer Unit in Farafeni, on hearing the news broadcast that there was a coup prevailing in the city, he took 23 of his men to the ferry crossing where he met a standstill and the crews all in their camp at Bereto. The Captain, it is understood, went and compelled them to do the crossing which was indeed most immediate and this was complied with. The 23 men with some ammunitions and arms managed to reach the city of Banjul safely and they joined the Force of the Inspector General of Police, though sizeable and indeed a very small force, to begin with. By the arrival of the 23 men, the spirit was revived and after posting the arivals in strategic positions and fencing Wellington, Picton, Beman and Cameron Streets so that no rebel dare enter within, returning safely.

In Brikama, it was informed that the rebels gained momentum there and guns were also fired at random. The C.W.D.s Petrol issuer was compelled at gunpoint to leave his parents to go and supply the rebels and it was reported that the supplier made a slip of tongue when he demanded signatures for the issues. He withdrew his words immediately when he was hushed up and threatened to be killed if such a question of request was ever made again.

The arrival of the Senegalese troops saved the whole Nation from a common ruin and loss of lives. There were many road blocks between Serekunda and Brikama in such places as the Brikama junction near the Community Centre at the petrol station on entering Brikama from Serekunda, Farato, Busumbala, Ynudum (new), the airport junction, where sand bags were positioned, including Abuko Satellite Station, Serekunda and at Kanifing.

His Excellency the President Alhaji Sir Dawda Jawara, who told the Nation from Radio Senegal that he would soon join us in the National struggle be it that he should be ahead of the Loyal Forces. Our informant thinking that His Excellency was still in Dakar when when to his greatest surprise the President had arrived long before his notice and imagination, at a time when His Excellency in a broadcast message said that he was with us in the Gambia. Our informant was confused.

Our informant said that His Excellency was highly expected on Saturday, the 1st August when he, due to some unavoidable circumstances, arrived here by noon on Sunday, the 2nd August 1981 and was not at the airport by His Excellency, the Acting President, the Attorney General and Minister of Justice, the Inspector General of Police and other dignitaries welcoming His Excellency, who was in a very cheerful mood.

His Excellency then occupied quarters in the Senegalese Embassy where he was joined by the Acting President and others.

The events which led to the arrivals of the Ministers vary in account although they managed to reach the Headquarters safely. It is reliably informed that the Inspector General of Police, on receiving the firsthand information, proceeded to collect the Deputy Inspector General at Bakau.

Another Minister was removed on receipt of the news prior to that Minister's knowledge and was taken to a quiet hiding place and was guarded heavily by his Ward lieutenants until when clearance was secured, he managed to reach the Senegalese Embassy to join the others.

In conclusion, we extend our deepest and heartrending sentiments to Lady Chilel Jawara and share in faith all her torments, sufferings and especially with those threatening remarks of meeting her death, which was made known every minute. How she felt, and how she bravely stood up to those trials will ever be to her memory.

To His Excellency the President, upon whom much was derived, we share in his grief and remorse for caring for the nation as he had done and among his very best, pointers have been made; this surely is another striking blow which will cause never-ending disbelief in humanity except for God's guidance.

To the Acting President and the Inspector General of Police, much cannot be said as they stood the tests of sincerity, attacks, etc. to the detriment of their lives; the latter gave the nation a shocking blow, by his outstanding performance which was beyond expectation. To the loyal and few constables who held their pride we say much has been their endurance even though very limited in number.

CSO: 4700/483

JONATHAN INTERVIEW FOR UNITED NATIONS RADIO

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 4 Sep 81 p 3

["Excerpts' of interview of Prime Minister Jonathan by Sylvester Rowe of United Nations Radio on 2 September]

[Text]

IN the words of the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April, 1980, you envisage regional co-operation and co-ordination which is open to all genuinely independent Southern African States. Could you please elaborate?

South Africa's policy of separate development has culminated in the creation of Bantustans which we do not recognize, for what they represent. You are also familiar with South Africa's concept of a "constellation of Southern African States", by which she envisages economic co-operation between all the countries of the sub-continent, including her Bantustans which she wants us to recognize as independent states.

Apart from the fact we would not enter into a formal economic association in which South Africa had a central role, we would also not want to accept apartheid through the back door by co-operating economically with South Africa's Bantustans.

Again, with Namibia, we envisage that the country can join SADCC only under an Internationally acceptable independent government, and not under a South African stage-managed arrangement. It is within this context that in the Lusaka Declaration of 1st April, 1980, we speak of regional co-operation and co-ordination which is open to all genuinelly independent Southern African States.

What safeguards have you planned to deal with any counter-action by South Africa to prevent the realisation of the objectives of the Declaration?

We do not see the Lusaka Declaration of April 1980 as a declaration of war against South Africa, but as an attempt to consolidate and harmonize our common hopes and aspirations. As independent sovereign states, we have an inherent right to co-operate economically with each other. We do not therefore find need to build any form of safeguards against counter-action by Suoth Africa, except to rely on our own will and ability to co-operate.

Will economic co-operation among the nine mean an end to current and future commercial agreements and arrangements between Lesotho and South Africa?

The economic strategy of the nine SADCC member-states attempts to reduce economic dependence on South Africa, and does not aim at a complete break-off. Such a move would not be possible, particularly in

the case of Lesotho, which is completely land-locked, and whose economy is intertwined with that of South Africa.

Commercial agreements and arrangements between Lesotho and South Africa will therefore continue as an essential feature of our geo-political situation.

How far or to what extent is Lesotho prepared to reduce its dependence on South Africa?

Lesotho is prepared to reduce its dependence on South Africa to any possible extent. In grain food-production, for example, we are currently engaged in a vigorous campaign to attain complete self-sufficiency and to break our present dependence on South Africa. Judging from our maize harvest this season, we are confident that it will be possible to attain self-sufficiency by 1985, or even earlier.

In other spheres of economic activity, we are trying to reduce our dependence on South Africa and to build a healthy relationship of inter-dependence.

Of the nine, Lesotho appears to be the most vulnerable to economic dependence on South Africa. Are your other partners of the proposed regional group aware of this? Are you expecting any special concession from them in order to overcome this vulnerability?

The member-state of the SADCC are all well aware of Lesotho's unique geo-political situation and vulnerability to economic dependence on South Africa, an awareness which is also found within the OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Commonwealth and the United Nations. Their awareness of our hardships gives us the moral support we need to struggle out of dependence on South Africa.

We, therefore, do not demand any special concessions, except that within the framework and concept of SADCC we will articulate our priorities, and we except the under-standing of our partners.

What are your priorities in the area of transport and communications?

The top-most priorities are:

(a) Construction of a new international airport which to us will be an important air-bridge connecting us to other countries, without having to rely on South African facilities. The project is estimated at $37,000,000 and is to be financed by my Government with several international agencies.

(b) Provision of an earth satellite communications facility which will have the most modern telecommunications equipment, and which will give Lesotho direct access to any part of the world without depending on the South African network. This project is being financed by the Federal Republic of Germany to the tune of DM23,900,000 and it is about to start. It is scheduled for completion during early 1983.

Transport and communications is considered the key to regional co-operation, co-ordination and integration among the Nine. What can Lesotho contribute to the proposed Southern African Transport Communications commission?

The Southern African Transport and Communications Commission is no longer a proposal, but it exists. It has its own organs with clearly defined functions. Lesotho has participated actively in the formation of this Commission, and it played a key role as a member of the sub-committee that modelled and prepared its convention.

Lesotho continues to participate in all the meetings of the Commission, and takes an active part in ensuring that the Commission realizes its objectives within the spirit of the Lusaka Declaration.

What is the present state of trade and other forms of co-operation between Lesotho and the other independent states of Southern Africa?

Some of our industrialists have been exporting to Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and Botswana. The Lesotho Dispensary Association, for example, exports pharmaceutical products to these countries. The small-scale entrepreneurs, under BEDCO, get wood for their furniture manufactures from Swaziland. Apart from the above, we have entered into other

trade agreements with Zambia and Mozambique and we are in the process of finalising one with Zimbabwe. These agreements, we believe, will forge stronger and growing trade links with our sister countries in the sub-region.

We also co-operate with SADCC member-countries in other areas like cultural exchanges. The Lesotho Bureau of Women Affairs has exchanged delegations with Mozambique, for example. We have also sent a junior soccer team to Maputo to compete with some of the countries in the area, and we generally consult on various issues of common interest.

Are you in any way discouraged by the failure of similar attempts at African regional co-operation and integration as in East Africa, for instance?

In post-independent Africa, there are very few attempts at regional co-operation and integration to talk about. The East African Community, like the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland before it, was started during the colonial era. One should remember that the East African Community inherited by the independent states of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania presented a number of problems to the new Governments, particularly at the time when these Governments had to implement their economic policies. The policies were not identical as the needs differed. While the colonial power could afford to look at the three territories as one, conferrence of sovereignty on the individual countries was bound to pose problems.

As far as the SADCC countries are concerned, I believe we are starting on a different and right footing. The arrangement allows for flexibility such that each Government is free to pursue its policies and implement projects aimed at attaining the specific policy objectives it has established another consideration of course, is that the principle underlying SADCC is not conjectured or theoretical. In all these countries, we share a common experience of what excessive dependence on South Africa really means.

You may be assured that because of this circumstance we are in no way discouraged by what may be considered past African failures in attempt at co-operation and integration.

CSO: 4700/511

BCP LEADERS RESOLVE DIFFERENCES

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Secretary-General of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Mr. Koenyama Chakela and the Deputy Leader, Mr. G. P.Ramoreboli, have agreed to bury the hatchet and work together to restore unity in the leadership of the party, according to a joint communique issued here last week.

Speaking to pressman this week, Mr. Chakela pointed out that according to the constitution of the BCP, the legitimate leader of the party is the self-exiled Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, whom he said was elected to that position at the last annual conference in 1969.

He observed that since 1969, branch, constituency and annual conferences at which party committees were elected and their mandate constitutionally renewed had never been held.

This sad state of affairs was a direct result of circumstances arising out of the 1970 declaration of state of emergency in Lesotho," he said.

Referring to the widespread rumour that general elections were to be held early next year, Mr. Chakela said there were no indicators in that direction as necessary preparations such as formulation of electoral law and registration of voters had not even started. "In any case, where fairness is applied all political parties are given a reasonable time to prepare for elections," he remarked.

Asked why the internal wing of the BCP that recognises Ntsu Mokhehle as their sole leader are not party to their joint communique with Mr. G. P. Ramoreboli, Mr. Chakela replied that they did not participate in the talks though they had been invited to do so.

The first split in the BCP leadership occured in 1973 when Mr. Ramoreboli led a group of the party's nominees into the Interim National Assembly, a move which was strongly opposed by some members of the executive committee including Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle.

CSO: 4700/511

BRIEFS

SOLDIER GRADUATES--The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Dr Leabua Jonathan, says the newly recruited soldiers should commit themselves to die for the country's flag in the same manner that their forebearers, Makoanyane and Mokolokolo did in defending the Thaba-Bosiu against the Boers. Addressing 192 recruits who completed their training at Police Mobile Unit last week, Dr Jonathan warned them of the incidents of terrorism against the country and urged them to follow the efforts of the army that carried Lesotho through the hard times in 1966, 1970 and 1974. The Prime Minister expressed pride in the fact that Lesotho's army has grown under the able leadership of a Mosotho, Major-General Metsing J. Lekhanya, although former foreign officers had predicted its downfall following their departure. He congratulated the young recruits for being the first batch to complete training after the passing of Lesotho's Paramilitary Force Act of 1980, which now makes them full-fledged soldiers. [Excerpt] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 4 Sep 81 p 1]

DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA CONFERENCE--A two-man delegation left Lesotho this week to attend a one-week International Youth and Students Seminar (IYSS) in Kumrovec, Yugoslavia. The delegation consists of Mr Lebohang Molapo, Director of Women and Youth Affairs and Mr Thunda Matsaba, a student at the National University of Lesotho. They will also attend the 20th anniversary of the Non-Aligned Movements during their stay there. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 4 Sep 81 p 3]

BCP MEMBERS' SENTENCES--Eight men, all supporters of the Basutoland Congress Party, were this week sentenced to a total of 34 years imprisonment by Mr Justice F.X. Rooney sitting with his assessor, Mr Simollang Molapo, after they were found guilty of high treason and sedition in the Lesotho High Court. Five were found guilty of high treason and three of sedition. The Court heard that on May 18 last year, the accused all from Kolo in the Mafeteng district, committed acts of violence including the killing of Mr Mpakanyane and Mrs 'Mathabo Kalanyane who were members of the Basotho National Party (BNP) and that they conspired to overthrow Government by force. In passing the sentence, Mr Justice Rooney said the accused were led on an expedition by one Ralinaleli to go to Mafeteng to attack the police station and commit acts of violence with a hope that they would be rewarded afterwards. [Excerpts] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 4 Sep 81 p 1]

PROTESTS AGAINST U.S. POLICY--The Writer's Association of Lesotho (WAL) yesterday issued a strongly worded statement in which it expressed 'utmost disgust at the continuing United States unveiled support for South Africa.' The Writer's Association of Lesotho unequivocally condemned the 'naughty alliance' between America and South Africa and called for the disbanding of the 'Western Contact Group' as its role on Namibia has become 'conspicuously dubious." [Excerpts] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 4 Sep 81 p 1] The Committee for Action and Solidarity for Southern African Students (CASSAS) has strongly criticized the United States for standing alone in its support of the recent South African invasion of Angola. A letter of protest was handed to the US Ambassador to Lesotho Mr J. Clingerman here last week. They said the US policy makers should know that Washington's continued support for Pretoria's policies was unacceptable to the international community and that country could not condemn international terrorism while condoning South Africa's regional terrorism. [Excerpts] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 11 Sep 81 p 2]

NEW MARKETING CO-OP--The Produce Marketing Corporation (PMC) and Livestock Marketing Corporation (LMC) have been incorporated into co-op Lesotho to make one viable co-operative, according to a circulat issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Marketing last week. The Ministry's Chief Planning Officer, Mr P. Mosebo, said the buying and selling of agricultural products such as beans and maize would be made through Co-op Lesotho and its agencies in the districts. He said the import permits would be obtainable from the office of the Permanent Secretary. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 4 Sep 81 p 5]

CSO: 4700/511

ECOWAS PROTOCOLS, NON-AGGRESSION PACT APPROVED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text]

OTHER West African citizens can now stay in Sierra Leone for an initial period of 90 days without visa according to a protocol of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) ratified by Parliament yesterday.

The protocol which was among eight other protocols ratified by the House is related to the free movement of persons, residence and establishment within member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Other protocols included non-aggression pact, privileges and immunities and supplementary protocol of rauncation of the French text of protocol relating to the definition of the concept of products originating from ECOWAS member states.

Piloting the protocols, the Acting Second Vice-President and Minister of Finance, Development and Economic Planning, Dr. S. S. Banya spoke on the advantages and benefits to be derived which among other things was to make ECOWAS meaningful to the man in the street.

He said that persons defined as citizens of ECOWAS can now travel within Sierra Leone without visa but must of necessity have a valid travelling document such as passport, and added that member states of the community deserved the right to refuse entry to any person.

Contributing to the debate, the Member for Port Loko South. Mr. S. A. T. Koroma, called on the Minister of Finance to ensure that funds are available to strengthen the immigration department in order to have a proper control and registration of immigrants.

The Parliamentary Representative for Pujehun East, Mr. Mana Kpaka called on government to ensure that the country's security comes first even though he supported territorial unity.

In his contribution, the Deputy Speaker, Mr. William Conteh said that government should ensure a proper functioning of the immigration department.

The Member for Kenema, Mr. George Saffa informed the House that there was so much free movement of aliens in the country that even beggars have been imported into diamondefirous areas in Sierra Leone.

Parliament also approved the air traffic bilateral air services agreement between Sierra Leone and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Earlier in the day, the Speaker, Mr. Justice S.C.W Betts announced the composition of the various Statutory Committees of the House.

At the end of the sittings, the Speaker announced an indefinite adjournment of the House.

CSO: 4700/492

NEW ARABIC, ISLAMIC TEACHERS CERTIFIED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 29 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text]

ONE hundred and seven Arabic and Islamic teachers have been awarded certificates after successfully completing an eight-week in service training course which has just ended at the Milton Margai Teachers' College, Goderich.

Delivering the Keynote address, at the closing ceremony which took place at the College's Assembly Hall on Thursday, the Parliamentary Special Assistant in the Ministry of Social Welfare and Rural Development, Alhaji Bun Mansaray, who deputised the Minister, observed that the over-worsening juvenile delinquency, indiscipline and lawlessness among school children could be directly attributed to lack of commitment to and appreciation of moral and religious values.

The Parliamentary Special Assistant pointed out that the importance and rationale behind the course was to up-date teachers in the hope of providing a cadre of competent and capable teachers.

Alhaji Bun Mansaray told the graduands that it was a challenge to them to accept and prove themselves worthy of the training they had received, as it was their duty to endeavour to work hard to impart to their pupils what they had learnt in order that they might fully appreciate and understand the principles and teachings of Islam.

He expressed his sincerest gratitude on behalf of the government of Sierra Leone to the World Federation of Arabic/Islamic International Schools, Jeddah, and Ummul Qura University, Mecca, for organising the course by providing support and expertise.

In his welcome address, the Chairman of the Supreme Islamic Council of Sierra Leone, Mr. S. A. T. Koroma, explained that since the inception of the

Council it had been working relentlessly through all available means to achieve its aims and objectives by the unification of all Muslims and improving and enhancing considerably Arabic/Islamic education in this country.

In an address, the representative of the World Federation of Islamic/International Schools, Dr. Umar Jah, gave the assurance that the federation was prepared to continue its work to promote Arabic language and Islamic studies in this country.

Responding, the Principal of Milton Margai Teachers' College Mr U.S.A. Kargbo, expressed his appreciation for the opportunity offered to the College by conducting such a course for the first time in this country.

He assured them that he would continue to cooperate and contribute to make similar future ventures a success.

In his report, the course Director, Dr. Abdul E. Rossini said that five separate classes were set up with 152 lectures delivered in each class.

He was happy about the excellent performance of the students.

Earlier, in his opening remarks, the Chairman of the occasion, Mr. Justice M. S. Turay said that since Islam was not new in this country, it was the duty of the graduands to continue to maintain the spirit and zeal which they had exercised throughout the course.

The Minister of Education, Mr. Abdul Karim Koroma, distributed the certificates, while Mr. A.M Multi-Kamara introduced the Chairman.

Highlights of the closing ceremony included Quranic recitals and Islamic songs by the participants.

CSO: 4700/492

SPORTS COOPERATION WITH SOVIETS REPORTED

Soviet Coaching

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 28 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

STUDENT Athlete, William Akabi-Davies did wonders at a 2-day USSR Sports Committee sponsored athletics meeting.

The meeting which was attended by many other African countries was held in Moscow in the USSR, this month.

William Akabi-Davies was among the Sierra Leone contigent to the games where he set a new national record in the 400 metres race.

He set a new time of 49:1.5 seconds while the old record stood at 49:6.8 seconds set by Another Sierra Leonean, Jimmy Massalay in the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Mr. Akabi-Davis also participated in the 100 metres dash.

Others were: Suma Keita who did the 5,000 metres and 10,000 metres: Walter During—100 metres and 200 metres: and George Branche—800 metres and 1,500 metres.

According to the leader of the team, National Athletics Coach, Mr. Albert Lahai, that the meeting was very keen especially when the Soviets were training their athletes for the European and World cup championships.

«It was no child's play.»

After the 2-day meet, the Sierra Leone team was provided with a Soviet Coach who trained the athletes for the rest of their stay in the USSR under the auspices of the USSR Sports Committee.

«Moreover, the competition was good as it offered us a good exposure especially when our boys have training very hard without major internal competitions» he said such exposures normally would improve the standard of our athletes», the Coach added.

«It was a nice experience for us; and we need many more of such experiences».

«I know that our boys have learnt a lot from their counterparts over there,» he concluded.

While the team was in the USSR, many African countries such as Guinea and Gabon to name a few, sent their athletes for long term training sessions.

Meanwhile, Senior Sports Organiser in the National Sports Council, Mr. Mustapha A. Kamara left last Tuesday for Italy.

He will undergo an intensive course in sports administration.

The course which is sponsored by the International Amateur Athletics Federation, IAAF, lasts for about two weeks.

Mr. Kamara is expected back home shortly.

Training for National Coach

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 29 Aug 81 p 7

[Article by John Roc, Kargbo]

[Text]

NATIONAL Athletics **Coach, Mr Albert A. Lahai of the National Sports Council, is proceeding shortly to the USSR for an intensive athletics training course.**

Through the sponsorship of the USSR Sports Committee, Coach Lahai will most probably be in the USSR next month to start his training.

In an interview, Mr Lahai said that the opportunity came his way while he was in the USSR leading the Sierra Leone team of athletes to the 2-day athletics meeting organised by the USSR recently.

Speaking on his pending sojourn, he maintained that if there is no obstacle in his way he would be leaving Freetown on September 8 this year.

"I will do my best to learn as much as possible what the course entail" he said.

Speaking further, he said, "I am sure the course will enable me to add more to my knowledge in athletics training."

On the question of Soviet assistance, the Coach added: "The Soviets are prepared to help us, it is only left with us to prove to them that we are in dire need of their assistance"

The USSR Government is very much in readiness to help us equipmentwise, training facilitywise and trained manpower, but the necessary approach is somewhat lacking.

On his return from the USSR, Coach Lahai hopes that the training will enable him to cope with the heavy task of training athletes in Sierra Leone.

The course is expected to last for six months.

CSO: 4700/492

KIMBERLITE MINING TO RESUME SOON

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 31 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

SPECIAL consideration is to be given to the development of the Kono District when the agreement on Kimberlite mining in the area is signed shortly.

Negotiations on the project have reached a positive dimension and the Government has lifted the ban imposed sometime ago

When the Kimberlite mining resumes more jobs will be available in the Kono district.

This was disclosed in Kono by President Siaka Stevens when he addressed mineworkers of the National Diamond Mining Company at the weekend.

The President who was in Kono on a short visit said that the new agreement would be signed anytime now and special consideration would be given to the development of Kono District.

With alluvial diamond mining on the decline in Kono. Dr Stevens said. it was necessary to study Kimberlite mining thoroughly so as to derive maximum benefit from it.

The President called on mineworkers to maintain the excelent relationship between them and the NDMC management and said that for a trade union to thrive. there had to be law and order.

He was happy, he added, to meet the Mineworkers Union and prayed for unity and solidarity within the Union.

The Secretary of the Mineworkers Union. Mr K.A. Kabba thanked the President and assured the NDMC management of the Union's continued cooperation.

Mr I.M. Sillah, Acting Managing Director. ND MC, assured the President every effort would be made to conclude the Kimberlite mining negotiations successfully.

President Stevens later visited the Kimberlite mining site where he was met on arrival by the Mine Manager, Tom Morgan.

Addressing a large crowd at Baffin River Bridge site on Friday, Dr Stevens said that the importation of rice was not providing jobs in other countries but was also depleting our foreign exchange earnings which could have been used to finance other development projects.

Dr Stevens warned, however, that government could not continue to import rice indefintly.

The President said that government's priority was the development of the but one of the greatest inhibiting factors was the importation of oil.

He appealed to the people to help government by growing more rice and cash crops.

Paramount Chief Kaimondo Sundua Sonsiama III thanked the President and all those who made the Baffin River Bridge a reality.

The bridge is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

President Stevens who has returned to Freetown was accompanied by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr J.E. Laverse; The Minister of Mines, Mr Hassan Gbassay Kanu; The Minister of Natural Resources, Mr K.C. Gbanmanja; The Resident Minister, Eastern Province, Mr B.S. Massaquoi and Minister of State Shar Fillie-Faboe.

CSO: 4700/492

SLPMB ADOPTS NEW MEASURES WITH RICE DEALERS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

REPUTABLE and responsible rice dealers in the Western Area are today expected to receive a large consignment of rice from the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board, SLPMB for easy distribution to buyers at the recently announced government prices.

Disclosing at his Sackville Street office yesterday, a spokesman of the rice dealers, Mr Alpha M. Beddor Bangura, said that they would endeavour to sell the rice strictly at the government prices.

Commenting on the scarcity of rice, Mr Bangura, who has been in the rice business for more than 25 years, said that reputable rice dealers had been made scapegoats while poachers in the rice business had been enjoying the profits of hoarding and profiteering.

He added that they planned to form a National Rice Dealers Association and soon to apply as selling agents for the SLPMB.

Speaking on the proposed Association, Mr Bangura explained that their aim is to stabilise the pricing of rice not only for the present conditions but also for the future.

«Would be selling agents of the SLPMB would have to pass through the proposed Association for a through scrutiny, he added.

He explained that the membership of such an Association would be open only to those whose sole business is the selling of rice.

The name of a selling agent of the Association would be struck off, if the individual was found guilty of selling above the government controlled prices.

Mr Bangura assured all that in the next few days rice would be available from the rice dealers to satisfy the needs of everyone at the government controllled prices.

CSO: 4700/492

PIK BOTHA ENVISIONS NEW RELATIONSHIPS, AXIS WITH NIGERIA

Speech to Parliament

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, yesterday sketched a vision of new foreign relationships which included a Nigerian-South African Axis as a bulwark against foreign intervention in Africa.

Mr Botha outlined for Parliament several options for South Africa in an optimistic forecast of future Soviet failure to meet the needs of its African clients."

Sketching South Africa's foreign policy options during the committee stage debate on his vote in the Assembly, Mr Botha said the prospect of diminished super-power involvement opened the way for expanded influence for South Africa.

"In the medium and long term we may witness drastic adjustments to the global status quo," he said. Traditional linkages, antagonisms and alliances were likely to be restructured.

"Political pragmatism may displace ideological preference," he said.

Due to continuing conflicts in alignments among global powers, new linkages among developing countries in the southern Hemisphere might emerge.

The most important powers likely to play a role outside their regional boundaries were Brazil and Argentina, South Africa and Nigeria, India and Australia.

On the Atlantic side it was, "almost as if the ocean invites the four of us," to join.

"If South Africa and Nigeria could be drawn closer together it will be of tremendous benefit to Africa," Mr Botha said.

Each country had the resources and production capabilities to complement the other. The countries needed to be drawn together in new linkages," if for no other reason than because we are threatened by the same power."

Mr Botha said Colonel Gadaffi would not stop with Chad or Mauritius.

"With a little political reassessment on the part of Nigeria and an adjustment on the part of South africa these two can become a bulwark against foreign imperialism." Mr Botha said.

The total Soviet contribution to economic development in Africa was 350 million dollars against 50 000 million dollars of the USA.

The USSR has contributed only a fraction of the aid given by the West, he told the Assembly.

I believe that in the long term the USSR will not be able to satisfy the Economic needs of its African clients.

Vorster-type African Initiative

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

THE path back to South Africa's acceptance by the international community was through Africa, Mr Brian Page (NRP Umhlanga) said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on the Foreign Affairs Vote, Mr Page suggested another "Vorster type African initiative".

He said the previous initiative had started with great promise but had failed because of Apartheid.

"I think if we go back to Africa with proof of real internal reform — and only this Government can do that — if we go back to Africa with a prospect of development and progress hitherto unknown, and if we can go back to Africa having said that we must jointly declare a war on poverty and hunger, we will achieve great things.

"I do not think we should see a Communist behind every bush."

He said he would like to remind the House of President Kaunda's initial joy at meeting Prime Minister Vorster on the bridge, and I think we should start again."

"Let us start at the Limpopo, let us then move on to the Zambezi and, ultimately, let us move on to the realisation of Jan Smuts's vision of the civilisation and development of the African continent."

Dr Mulder said General Smuts did not seek to practice a new form of imperialism, but he did seek to liberate Africa from poverty, disease and ignorance.

"This was part of his vision."

Mr Page said that today the entire African continent was in travail and the innocents in Africa cried out in their suffering.

"Let us make it possible to go to their assistance, for in the end we will be the richer for it," he said.

PFP on Regional Policy

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

THE Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, said yesterday South Africa's international position had never before been fraught with greater dangers.

Speaking in Committee on the Foreign Affairs Vote of the budget, he said his party would attack those who violated the country's sovereignty.

"We will resist those who attempt to coerce us. We will condemn those who choose to disregard our status as a sovereign independent state or as a founder member of the United Nations."

But his party would not flinch from its responsibility to express disagreement with Government policy where it was in the interest of South Africa and its people to do so.

One point on which the PFP did not agree with the Government was point 10 of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's twelve-point plan which said: "Pursuit of a policy of qualified neutrality when there are clashes between the West and the East."

"We do not believe it is in South Africa's interest for this country to adopt a neutral posture in the ideological conflict between Communism and the Free World, or in the global conflict between the Soviet Union and the West.

"We in the Official Opposition believe that while South Africa is of Africa, it should commit itself unambiguously and unashamedly against the Communists and towards the Free World.

"We believe there is much in the Government's

'total onslaught' concept which in our opinion is simplistic, inaccurate or dangerous."

This did not provide a sophisticated or discerning basis on which to build foreign policy for South Africa.

The reason for this was that linking the Communist threat and the West together in a total onslaught on South Africa concealed from South Africans both the deep concern which many people of the West had about the situation that was developing in South Africa, as well as the real nature of the external threat to the country.

"Your relationship with the Western World will never return to normal, nor will we be able to play a meaningful role in Africa unless we can shed the 'racist' tag."

He said he believed the Government, in South Africa's own interests, should take a lead in promoting stability in the region.

It should certainly avoid doing anything that could have a destabilising effect on its neighbours.

"I believe the Government, the strongest state in the region, should embark on a serious and coordinated diplomatic initiative designed to get a better understanding between the various governments in this region on the critical importance of stability in this part of Africa.

CSO: 4701/514

PC RECOMMENDS GROUP AREAS ACT REVISIONS

Indian, Colored Areas Recommendations

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE President's Council yesterday recommended to the Government that Pageview in Johannesburg and District Six (Zonnebloem) in Cape Town should be returned to the Indian and Coloured communities, respectively.

The council's recommendations tabled in Parliament also recommended that the Group Areas Act be revised to eliminate areas of friction and streamline its operation. A committee of experts headed by a judge should be appointed to make the necessary recommendations.

The Government is requested to take early steps in considering the creation of a residential area for Indians near the central urban area of Johannesburg which should include Pageview, or such portion of it as is deemed suitable in accordance with planning considerations.

Regarding District Six, the Government is requested to include the largest possible portion of it as a core contiguous to the already existing Coloured areas, and to proclaim this a Coloured area with the potential to develop into a viable socio-economic part of the central urban area of Cape Town.

The joint committee of the President's Council which investigated District Six and Pageview also recommended that the envisaged new technicon should not be built in District Six, right next to the centre of Cape Town.

The main reasons given for their recommendations were the "emotional value which these areas have respectively for Coloureds and Indians and with a view to the long term interests of all the population groups."

The joint committee pointed out that the emotional value has with time, become more strongly emphasised "and serious attention should be given as it contains characteristics common to all people who have pride in what they consider to be their heritage".

The Coloured have been living in District Six for 94 years. Their ancestors lived there when slaves were freed in the old Cape Colony.

The Indians have lived in Pageview since the days of President Paul Kruger and they attach great value to this.

The recommendation on revising the Group Areas Act is based on the fact that its administration was in the past, an emotive issue among Coloureds and Indians and a cause of dissension.

The joint committee feels the Act should be revised by experts as a matter of urgency.

A special recommendation is that the planning of the said areas should be so imaginative that slums would be permanently prevented.

For this purpose it is considered desireable that a technical committee, consisting of interested persons, should be appointed, the President's Council said.

A minority report was brought out by a single member, Mr Fanie Herman, who only differed from the other committee members in so far as he wanted the technicon to be build in District Six, and he does not want Pageview to be included in a group area for Indians in Johannesburg.

Mr Herman, nevertheless, favours the creation of an Indian group area near the centre of Johannesburg.

Group Areas Act Removals

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Excerpt]

CAPE TOWN. — Indian and Coloured families living illegally in White group areas are to be removed next year as soon as new legislation is passed through Parliament, according to informed sources.

These areas include Hillbrow, Mayfair and Jeppe in Johannesburg.

Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development, told Parliament this week during the discussion of his Budget Vote that the Group Areas Act remained the kingpin of the Government's policies and he said legislation would be introduced next year that would enable the authorities to evict Coloureds and Indians from dwellings which they occupy illegally in White areas.

The Minister said the President's Council was still considering the Group Areas Act, but he was preparing amendments to the Act with a view to overcome the time-consuming legal proceedings presently hampering the eviction of illegal residents.

Mr Kotze's announcement in Parliament came on the eve of a recommendation by the President's Council that the Group Areas Act should be evaluated by a team of experts headed by a judge, with a view to eliminate friction between races.

Informed sources were of the opinion yesterday that Mr Kotze's standpoint was an early indication that there was no possibility that the Group Areas Act would be drastically changed.

The expectation now is that only minor adaptations would be considered with a view to streamline the Act.

CSO: 4701/514

REPORTAGE ON RIGHTWING ACTIVITIES

Marais on Unity Movement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 p 13

[Article by Poen de Villiers]

[Text]

The Herstigte Nasionale Party was prepared to work together with other right wing groups to guarantee the future of Whites — but would not sacrifice any of its principles or policies — the party's leader, Mr Jaap Marais, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Marais, who was re-elected leader of the HNP for the fifth time, lashed out at other right wing groups, accusing them of causing disunity.

He said there had been a call recently, particularly the past month, for rightwing groups to unite in the interests of the White cause.

"It has also been said that I stand in the way of such unity because I do not want to join. They say I am afraid of losing my HNP leadership."

Mr Marais said the HNP realised that the right wing should stand together. "The onslaught against the Whites from outside should not be under-estimated," he added. "In fact, it is now a matter of life or death for the White man in South Africa."

Mr Marais said it was necessary to create a South Africa for which one was prepared to give his life. "And if there is not something to live for, there cannot be anything to die for."

He said when he was elected leader of the HNP in May 1977, he had appealed to all rightwing people to stand together and close their ranks. "But there was no reaction from their side," he added.

"[illegible] have already come a long way with this idea. The HNP has been fighting since 1969, but the others rejected us. They were not prepared to stand with us."

If there was any disunity in the rightwing ranks, it was the fault of the other groups and not the HNP's, he said.

"Now that we have increased from 34 000 to 200 000 votes we are a force."

Mr Marais emphasised: "The HNP has never been unwilling to cooperate in this direction — but the HNP is not prepared to sacrifice any of its principles or policies.

'Blacks on TV' Complaint

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 81 p 10

[Article by Poen de Villiers]

[Text]

A RIGHTWING petition against "excessive Blacks" on television programmes and demanding that this medium should be used to develop Afrikaner culture has not yet been received by SABC.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for SABC TV after being approached by The Citizen for comment on an anonymous petition which was circulated at the annual congress of the National Conservative Party (NCP) in Pretoria last Saturday.

"Until we receive it, we cannot comment on it at all," he added.

The NCP secretary, Mr Sarel Reinecke, said his party had nothing to do with the petition, adding that it had been distributed privately at the congress.

As far as could be ascertained yesterday, the petition was circulated among delegates by a young man who was responsible for tape recording the congress proceedings.

The petition, which is addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, the Chairman of the SABC Board and the Head of TV Services, warns: "Unless you respond to this plea of the Afrikaner nation in its hour of need, we will be forced to put this serious matter right through other means and channels."

Signatories to the petition "protest in the strongest terms as White Afrikaners to excessive Blacks" on television programmes.

They also demand that TV should be used to develop Afrikaner culture as well as to rearm the Afrikaner nation culturally and morally — "not to take us to pieces and annihilate us, not to embarrass us and give us a guilty conscience, not to humiliate us".

"We no longer want this violation of our language over the radio and television and we do not want the abundance of Blacks forced down our thoats."

"We are not so interested in their culture and we refuse to share our culture with them or to deliver it to them to be trampled by them."

New Conservative Group

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 p 13

[Text]

A new conservative body — Action Save White South Africa — has been established in Pretoria.

One of its spokesmen Lieutenant-General C R Cockroft, former Surgeon General of the Defence Force, said the body would provide alternatives to "any and all" constitutional changes that would "threaten or compromise the inalienable right" of the white man to rule South Africa.

His full statement read:

"On September 16 various conservative parties, groups and individuals representative of many thousands of White, Afrikaans and English speaking South Africans met in Pretoria. The meeting agreed unanimously to undertake an extensive programme of urgent and joint action.

"The purpose of the programme will be to secure the future of the White people of South Africa. "Further details will be announced shortly.

"It will give expression and coordination to what is already a strong popular movement among White

South Africans. The organisation has been constituted under the name Action Save White South Africa."

In an interview with Sapa yesterday, General Cockcroft, who served 25 years with the SADF and is now a private practitioner, said the new body was not a "racist set-up".

"The establishment of the body does not mean action against any other race in South Africa."

On a personal level, General Cockcroft said he did not belong to any of the conservative political parties but had always been a "conservative Christian — right from when I was in university."

He said by preserving the future of the White man in South Africa, the future of "other conservative races" would be secured.

The meeting in Pretoria was reportedly attended by the National Conservative Party's Dr Connie Mulder, Dr Albert Hertzog and other representatives of various right-wing organisations such as the Kappie Kommando, the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging as well as the Natal group, the South Africa First Campaign. — Sapa.

CSO: 4701/514

BOTHA SAYS U.S. LEADERS TOLD THAT CHANGE MUST BE GRADUAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Government of the United States was told of South Africa's plans to change but were warned that too quick a change would bring a White backlash, Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs told the Assembly yesterday.

Replying to Opposition questions during the committee stage debate on the Foreign Affairs Vote, Mr Botha said the only party that would take the National Party's place in a White backlash was the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

"This is what I told President Reagan, Mr William Clark and General Haig," he said.

"I informed President Reagan of South Africa's ideals inside and outside South Africa and told him that the Government was faced with a dilemma.

"I told him there were matters we would like to change but if we did it too suddenly there would be a White backlash.

The only party that would take the Government's place would not be the Progressive Federal Party but the HNP and that would be a serious problem for South Africa, he said.

There had just been an election in which the HNP got more votes than the PFP.

He told the Americans that this was the record of his Prime Minister and party and that talk of his 'backtracking' was part of an evil strategy.

It was a strategy that said "let us push him a little further till he trips and we can say he's backtracking and play him off against Andries (Treurnicht)".

"I told General Haig that 'unless you in America accept the arithmetic of Africa you won't be able to play a role'.

"Africa is dying and I gave him startling statistics."

Mr Botha emphasised that he did not take joy in the plight of Africa, but the fact that 63 million were without work was no joke: It was serious.

Africa's debt was 15 000 million dollars and it had a 20 000 million dollar trade deficit.

"There is no hope," Mr Botha said. "I explained this to General Haig."

Among other matters discussed with US leaders was the issue of military attaches and the "tricky" issue of Koeberg fuel which he hoped would not be drawn into the debate.

"We discussed the future of the Southern African region and I warned General Haig that the countries (here) were drifting into a conflict situation.

"I told him there was a great need for this drift to be arrested before it reached a point of no return."

Mr Botha emphasised that he had made no promises to Dr Chester Crocker, Mr Cairk or General Haig.

"I stated the views of my Government, the Prime Minister's purpose and what he would like to achieve."

He denied that he had raised any expectations or asked anyone in the Reagan Administration to make positive statements about South Africa. — Saps.

CSO: 4701/514

MINISTER ANNOUNCES TRANSPORT BUDGET DETAILS

Air, Rail Fare Increases

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Excerpts]

CAPE TOWN. — Domestic air and rail fares and rates are to be increased with a further ten percent from October 1.

The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, announced this in his budget vote in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Together with a ten percent increase earlier this year, air and rail fares will then have gone up by 20 percent this year, Mr Schoeman said at a Press conference.

No other transport or fuel pipeline costs were increased and the Minister said further salary increases would only be considered in next year's railway budget.

The fares and rates increases that were announced yesterday include:

- Domestic air fares and rates by ten percent.
- Main-line rail fares (including the Drakensberg and Blue Train) by ten percent.
- Weekly and monthly season tickets for commutors by nine percent.
- Third class fares by approximately 1 cent per journey or a fraction of a cent per kilometer.
- The abolition of return tickets for daily commutors, but with the proviso that the fares for single trips will not be increased.

The total estimated revenue for 1981/82 will amount to R5 404,8-million, which represents an increase of R896,3-million or 19,9 percent compared with 1980/81.

At the same time the expected expenditure for 1981/82 will amount to R5 429,1-million — almost R966,5-million or 21,7 percent more than the revised estimate for 1980/81, Mr Schoeman said.

He explained at a Press conference that the ten percent fare and rate increases would bring about a nett profit of only R3,7-million on the total turnover of over R7,000-million.

If the ten percent increase was not instituted in October, the railways would face a nett loss of about R20-million this year.

Despite the increase of altogether 20 percent on rail, domestic air fares and rates since January this year, passenger services were still running at a loss of over R600-million.

Mr Schoeman said his department was considering recommendations of the Franzen Committee which include recommendations that this huge passenger service loss should be decreased by introducing a system in which the passenger, his employer and the State each carries a third of the commuting fees.

He also announced that new container terminals in Bellville and Capitol Park near Pretoria would be completed respectively in 1982 and in 1984. The total number of containers handled at South African ports have increased by almost 25 percent.

The increase in petrol production at Secunda will reduce the volume pumped from the coast to the Witwatersrand, since the Witwatersrand can be served directly by pipeline from Secunda, he said.

At the end of March this year the department's labour force totalled some 271 000 of whom 116 000 were Whites, 130 000 Blacks, 23 000 Coloureds and 1 900 Indians. This exceeds the figure for the previous year by approximately 5 000.

Despite special recruiting, the vacancies in many key grades could not be filled. In collaboration with staff associations it was decided to keep the organisation going by utilising the available staff members, irrespective of colour, in jobs previously occupied by Whites, he said.

Altogether 397 new departmental houses were erected this year.

Airline Deficit

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 81 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The South African Airways suffered a deficit of R39,6-million during the 1980/81 financial year, Mr Schoeman disclosed.

Introducing the Railways and Harbours Appropriation Bill, he said the Airways' revenue totalled R695,2-million against the R675,5-million budgeted for.

"The estimated expenditure was R676-million and the actual R734,8-million." The net thus represents a deficit of R39,6-million."

During the year under review, SA Airways conveyed more than four million passengers — an increase of 5,5 percent. Cargo increased by 6,8 percent.

Certain international routes, especially those to the United States, reflected a healthy growth but those to Europe and the United Kingdom showed a decrease of 1,4 percent in passenger traffic. A contributory factor was the recessionary conditions prevailing in the major industrial countries.

No improvement was expected yet in the economic activities of particularly the United States and the United Kingdom.

There were few international airlines which were not in fact experiencing financial problems. Several airlines had had to sell fixed assets to remain liquid. — Sapa.

CSO: 4701/514

RISING COSTS WILL AFFECT GOLD MINE PROFITS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 81 p 20

[Text]

SHARP rises in the working costs of South African gold mines are expected and they will make substantial inroads into profits and dividends unless there is an improvement in the gold price.

This is the main theme of the chairmen's reports of six of the gold mines in the Gold Fields group.

Apart from higher working costs most of the mines have also embarked on big capital expenditure programmes which could lead to a further reduction in dividends in the present financial year.

— The chairman of Driefontein Consolidated (previously known as East Driefontein), Robin Plumbridge, says in his statement that the continuing high rate of inflation in the country makes it inevitable that working expenditure will rise sharply this year.

He, however, points out that Driefontein, which is now the world's largest gold producer, still produces its gold at a lower cost a kilogram than any other company in the industry. It therefore has a "very bright and exciting future" in the longer term.

Mr Plumbridge also says that the uranium market remains depressed and he believes that it is likely to stay that way for a number of years. The contribution to the mine's profits from this source is therefore expected to be small in relation to profits from gold.

He also points out that an immediate effect of the merged operation has been to make it feasible for the combined milling rate of the two operating mines (East Driefontein and West Driefontein) to be increased by 25 000 tons to 475 000 tons a month. The average gold yield, however, will be slightly lower because of the larger tonnage of lower-grade ore that will be mined.

He estimates that the planned capital expenditure at Driefontein Consolidated required to sustain operations at the two mines will be about R63-million this year. Apart from this, preliminary expenditure on opening up new lease areas is expected to be incurred during the course of this year.

The chairman of Kloof, Colin Fenton, says the mine's plant capacity of 160 000 tons a month should be fully utilised during the current year so that, with little change expected in the

recovery grade, gold production should be increased.

Commenting on costs he says: "What is certain is that there has already been, and will continue to be, a sharp rise in working expenditure because of higher labour costs and the spiralling costs of stores and services purchased by the company, which will make further inroads into profits." If there is not a material increase in the price of gold, a reduction in the mine's dividend is inevitable, he concludes.

The chairman of Venterspost, P R Janisch, estimates the mine's capital expenditure this year at about R8,5-million. He points out, however, that the mine is very vulnerable to reduced profits and shortened life at only slightly increased pay limits.

A procedure for control of the mine's gold yield is applied so that the mine is able to react fairly rapidly to economic changes and, in the light of this, it is difficult to estimate capital expenditure.

Mr Janisch also points out that it is possible that the mine could apply for State aid this year. The dividend is likely to be lower this year.

Libanon will spend about R74-million in today's money terms over the next five years on shaft-sinking, Mr Janisch says. Other expenditure, such as ventilation and refrigeration, will be about R30-million over the next five years.

He also points out that the mine's pay limit has already increased from 2,8 grams a ton to 3,7 grams a ton, but this will not compensate for the less favourable gold price and higher working costs. "Both profits and dividends are therefore likely to be lower than in 1981."

CSO: 4701/514

BRIEFS

PROGRESS ON CONSTITUTION--The Constitutional Committee of the President's Council will start formulating a new Constitution for South Africa next month and should be in a position to make its report early next year. Addressing the conference of the Political Science Association of South Africa at the Rand Afrikaans University yesterday, the chairman of the committee, Dr Denis Worrall, said the committee had completed its analysis and evaluation of the formal evidence before it. It was now in the process of summarising the evidence under 67 headings. The task assigned the President's Council was to produce a democratic Constitution--broadening the participation in the political system and the expanding of accountability. "The obvious point the Constitutional Committee had to decide before it turned to the question of viable options was HOW DEMOCRATIC the end-product should be. Our answer to this immediately eliminated certain possibilities," Dr Worral said. The committee also became aware of the need for certain pre-constitutional reforms. Constitutional change, he said, entailed also social and economic change. "However brilliant a proposed Constitution may be, it will not work unless it is supported by the social and economic milieu in which it is to be applied. Dr Worrall stressed that the independence of the President's Council as a policy-advisory body had at all times been respected by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, although there was a close relationship between them. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 p 3]

CEREALS PRICE INCREASE--The Government had approved an increase in the price of barley, oats and rye, the Wheat Board announced in Pretoria yesterday. The basic producers' price for these cereals in the 1981-82 season will be: barley R210,02/ton, oats R140,00/ton and rye R229,33/ton. Compared with this year's figures, the increases are 14,8 percent, 13,4 percent and 12/2 percent respectively. The board said at the request of winter cereal producers, contributions to research and development funds had been increased. Total producers' levies for each of these creals would amount to R1 a ton. The aim of the increased contribution by producers was to finance more purposeful research to increase yields which would be to the benefit of producers and consumers.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 p 7]

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX--The Consumer Price Index for all income groups in South Africa rose by 1,7 percent last month to bring the total increase since August last year to 16,1 percent, according to figures released by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria yesterday. The index in July was 204,6 (1975-100). Food

prices alone showed an increase of 2,2 percent during July, with the increase since August last year standing at 23,1 percent. For the lower income group the index rose by 1,6 percent in July and 17,5 percent since August last year. The index for the middle income group rose by 1,7 percent in July (16,0 percent since August last year) and for the higher income group by 1,7 percent (15,7 percent since August last year. A breakdown of the 1,7 percent increase last month shows a 0,5 percent rise in grain products, a 0,1 percent jump in other food and a 0,2 percent increase in clothing and footwear. There was also a 0,2 percent increase in housing, a 0,1 percent increase in fuel and power, a 0,3 percent increase in vehicles, a 0,1 percent boost in running costs and other items contributed 0,2 percent.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 p 11]

MINER TRAINING FACILITIES--Rand Mines is spending more than R15-million on building three new centralised facilities for apprentice, management and learner official training. The capital investment programme is aimed at easing an acute shortage of skilled manpower, says an article in the latest edition of the Barlow Rand group's corporate magazine, Barlows '81. The three new training centres are: A R7,9-million apprentice training school at Harmony Gold Mine in the OFS; A R700 000 apprentice training school at Duvha opencast coal mine near Witbank, and; A R6,8-million multi-purpose training centre at Crown Mines in Johannesburg. When all three new complexes are completed at the end of 1982, centralised group facilities for the simultaneous training of more than 3 000 people will have been created. This does not include the separate ongoing training on individual mines. Training and administration staff will number nearly 40; six at Duvha, 14 at Harmony, and 20 at the multi-purpose training centre and the present management training centre at Crown Mines. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 81 p 21]

CSO: 4701/514

MUNDIA ADDRESSES SYMPOSIUM FOR BUSINESSMEN, INDUSTRIALISTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Marta Paynter]

[Text]

PRIME Minister Mundia yesterday urged the Copperbelt business community to put their heads together and exchange ideas with the Government on how to build one of the strongest economies in Africa.

He was speaking at Ndola's Lowenthal Theatre when he opened the first economic symposium for businessmen and industrialists of private, parastatal and Government sectors.

The symposium is the first of three to be held under the auspices of Zimco. Two more symposia will be held in Lusaka and Livingstone later this year. Participants come from all aspects of the Zambian economy.

Mr Mundia said businessmen were survivors: "Quite frankly you have lived through the most difficult period in the past decade in the history of our country," he said.

The period had been marked by armed conflict, political and social unrest in neighbouring countries, disruption in trade routes, chronic shortages and effects of worsening terms of trade.

"Despite all this you have had the will to continue with your business confident in the knowledge that there will be light at the end of the tunnel."

He listed a few indicators that Zambia had at last reached a plateau in international economic affairs, including the gradual strengthening of the dollar, the decline in interest rates and the stagnation in the price of oil.

At the same time Zambia had taken the chance of putting her own house in order by introducing more realistic price structures, gradually removing uneconomic subsidies, rationalising the extent of public ownership of industry and the on-going process of reorganising the management and control of the mining industry.

Confident

The Government has started its reform of the tax structure, with incentives to the taxpayer from this year. Adjustments are being made to new circumstances but "the economy cannot be transformed overnight".

The International Monetary Fund had granted Zambia a loan to help meet immediate overseas commitments and Mr Mundia said he was confident the second and third draws would be made in October or November.

"This does not mean we can take a rest — there's greater need for putting our heads together to work out a strategy and a programme for economic survival and reconstruction."

The pattern of investment has followed a peculiar trend which showed the structural defects in Zambia's economic system. The extent of the importing of products was overwhelming and alarming and in every field of endeavour Zambia was either partially or totally dependent on imports.

Food production in Africa had not been able to keep up with population growth. "The challenge is to feed ourselves and meet our basic needs by using domestic resources."

Beef, poultry and pork production were gradually improved through import embargoes and price adjustments.

Any successful agricultural, industrial and commercial developments were the result of a partnership between Government and private business, he said.

Mr Mundia said businessmen must develop the attitude that there was no problem so big or tangled that "we cannot solve it if we have determination and ingenuity".

He urged traders to become involved in agriculture through direct local investment, for surveying new land, explore water, clear bush, establish irrigation, bring essential services to new farming communities.

Private enterprise must undertake its share of the work for conversion of sugar into industrial alcohol. Tea, coffee, fruit, nuts, cotton and tobacco should capture a larger market with improved processing and marketing techniques.

Imported

The industrial sector must evolve a new attitude to utilisation of raw materials. Industries which process imported raw materials were indicative of a weak economy.

"In a landlocked country products based on imports are more costly; supply cannot be predicted so these industries do not operate efficiently. If operating equipment and spares are also imported, plant production and quality control becomes chaotic — which explains our situation."

He urged the businessmen to take an interest in ensuring that starving people in the rural areas benefit.

CSO: 4700/497

PLANNING OFFICIAL SAYS EXPATRIATES STILL NEEDED IN FINANCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA is still relying heavily on expatriates in finance and accounting management and she needs the services of these people, said director-general for the National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno.

Opening a five-day budgeting seminar at the Management Service Board in Lusaka yesterday Dr Chivuno said in a speech read for him by the commissions director for sectoral planning, Mr Andrew Habbanti, he hoped the participants recommend ways of how they should go about their work in their capacity as change agents.

The bulk of chief accountants are expatriates and their services are needed. It was management programme seminars such as the one organised by the MSB that play a major function in preparing the manager for higher responsibilities and duties.

Dr Chivuno noted that the participants were drawn from the parastatal and private sectors which dominate the national economy. Thus, the budget programme can play a major role in improving operational and financial efficiency in those sectors.

"The programme contents are focused on broadening and sharpening your skills and knowledge to become more effective in your present posts and be qualified for more senior responsibilities," he said.

By encouraging Zambian managers to make use of local training centres parastatal, private companies and Government institutions will be able to make savings on foreign exchange, Dr Chivuno said.

CSO: 4700/497

DIPLOMAT GIVES ZAMBIAN-FINNISH COOPERATION ESTIMATE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

THE projected budget for Zambia-Finnish cooperation in development for 1981-83 is K23 million.

But the final figure might be even higher as it is subject to the Finnish cabinet's annual review.

This was said by secretary for development cooperation at the Finnish embassy Mrs Armi Heinonen in an interview yesterday.

Mrs Heinonen said Zambia, through the National Commission for Development Planning set the areas of priority where the country needed Finnish cooperation and Finland provided the necessary assistance.

She said so far most of the agreements of cooperation had been in agriculture and rural development, transport, and forestry and wood industry.

All cooperation agreements between the two countries were reviewed every three years by relevant experts from both nations, she said.

Depending on the recommendations of the experts a project is either dropped or its budget increased.

"So far all our joint projects have lived their full lifespan", she said.

"Our indicative budget for the current three-year phase is K23 million. But this is subject to an annual review by our cabinet and the trend lately is that it has been increasing the budgets of such agreements", Mrs Heinonen said.

CSO: 4700/497

ZUFI OFFICIAL CLAIMS NEPOTISM RIFE IN PARASTATALS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

TRIBALISM and corruption are rife in Government and parastatal organisations because of the appointment of people "who do not even understand the operations of the very institutions they are supposed to run," a trade unionist has charged in Lusaka.

Chairman of the Zambia Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers (ZUFI) Bank of Zambia branch Mr Norman Chibamba said unless President Kaunda intervened to reverse the recruitment practice the vices would worsen.

The labour leader said he supported Labour and Social Services permanent secretary Mr Bwembya Lukutati for trying to revamp the recruitment procedures in the country.

But the measures had come too late after Independence, said Mr Chibamba, and the situation was almost getting out of hand.

He agreed with Mr Lukutati that low productivity in the industries was caused by the hiring of people who did not know their jobs.

The unionist said some parastatal executives were building tribal empires and even attempts by works councils were failing because these too had been turned into "forums of puppetism".

The works councils had been drawn into conflict with local unions at industries because the labour leaders did not approve of the corruption of management officials, charged Mr Chibamba. But the works councillors acquiesced.

"In fact in some Government organisations it is common these days to just call the personnel officer or the person dealing with employment — even by phone — and instruct that so and so should be hired," he added

"As long as this continues no policy on employment will succeed."

Mr Chibamba said while he supported the new measures being worked out by Mr Lukutati, the Government should not act as if corruption had not existed for a long time.

"This is not something which should have been said now. It should have been checked some years back. It is surprising that someone should say that it has just started when it has been going on for a long time now," said Mr Chibamba.

Mr Lukutati was reported at the weekend as saying his ministry was working on new measures which would curb corruption, nepotism and tribalism in employment.

He said labour exchange agencies would be opened at provincial centres.

CSO: 4700/497

GOVERNMENT TAKING STEPS TO ENSURE PURCHASED MAIZE COLLECTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpt]

THE Government has taken steps to ensure that the five million bags of maize so far bought are collected in time, Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila said yesterday.

Announcing the buying of the five million bags at a Fress conference yesterday, he said transporting maize was now the most disturbing part of marketing this season.

Citing an example of the seriousness of the transportation problem, Mr Mwila said about one million bags of maize which had been bought "was still lying in several parts of Southern Province."

Measures taken to alleviate the transportation crisis, to be effected immdiately are:

● Namboard to send two experienced officers to Southern Province to help the Southern Province Cooperative Marketing Union (SPCMU) to supervise quick loading of crops at rural depots and quick off-loading at the main storage depots.

● The ministry yesterday sent eight ten-tonne lorries to Southern Province and more to be sent next week, while the 32 lorries which the Government handed over to the ministry would be distributed to various provinces.

● Rail wagons moving maize to the Copperbelt to be loaded promptly and where possible maize to be transferred straight from lorries to the wagons.

● All agricultural marketing organisations directed to ensure that no vehicle was allowed to remain loaded overnight at a storage depot and that general workers must be made to work overtime.

The measures, Mr Mwila said, were directed at Namboard and cooperattive marketing unions to speed up the movement of agricultural products from rural depots to

main storage depots, particularly Southern Province.

Giving a breakdown of the maize bought so far he said K2,404,376 bags had been bought by SPCMU, which also bought K102,427 bags of sunflower bringing to K22,844,375 the amount of money paid to farmers for the crops.

The Eastern Province Co-operative Marketing Union bought 948,157 bags of maize, Northern Cooperative Marketing Union bought 200,000 bags of maize and Namboard bought 1,437,227 bags of maize in Central Province. The Lusaka Province bought 210,078 bags of maize.

The rest were bought from Luapula, Copperbelt, North-Western and Western provinces.

On the crops which had been bought but lay uncollected, he said as on September 4, 964,498 bags which represented 40 per cent of the bulk bought, and 60,000 bags of sunflower were in Southern Province's rural depots.

And 302,589 bags of maize, which represented 32 per cent of the bulk bought was also uncollected in Eastern Province's rural depots. But in the Northern Province no bags were uncollected.

Mr Mwila hoped that the eight lorries sent to Southern Province would improve the situation since they were capable of hauling a quarter of a million bags in a month.

Farmers in Namwala are up in arms with the SPMU officials over delays in paying them, the area's governor Mr Hatchwell Mwanamulando said yesterday, Zana reports.

Mr Mwanamulando who had completed a fact-finding tour of the district said in an interview in Lusaka that because of the delay in payments, farmers might not be prepared for the 1981/82 season.

The union had given lack of transport as an excuse for not paying farmers but after an appeal from the office of the provincial Member of the Central Committee Mr Mungoni Liso to provide the union with transport, his office had done so but farmers were still not paid.

CSO: 4700/497

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS SHOW MSP 'RIDDLED' WITH FINANCIAL ABUSES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Mechanical Services Department is riddled with financial indiscipline, misuse of Government vehicles by senior officers and "deliberate frustration" of Zambian engineers, according to documents released to the TIMES OF ZAMBIA yesterday.

The documents, released by official sources, show that some expatriates had been travelling as far as Zimbabwe and Malawi on private shopping sprees using Government vehicles and fuel.

The documents on the alleged malpractices have been sent to "high authorities" but no action is being taken against the culprits, according to the sources.

And only last Wednesday an expatriate, now on holiday in Europe, allegedly telexed a friend in Lusaka advising him he would extend his leave because he needed to recruit an engineer for the department — a glaring contravention of Government regulations that only the Personnel Department should hire expatriates.

Director of the MSD Mr Simon Mwamba said when contacted yesterday that he knew about the intended recruitment drive by the expatriate.

He had already ordered him to stop because there were no vacancies for any more engineers at the MSD, he said.

The director said he was away when "someone" suggested to the man on leave he should look for an engineer while on holiday.

But Mr Mwamba denied knowledge of private shopping trips in Government cars outside the country and described as lies allegations that expatriates were being promoted at the expense of qualified Zambian engineers.

One of the documents from a non-Zambian and addressed to a "very high authority" gives details of the shopping trips to Zimbabwe and Malawi by an expatriate who took with him two other people "who do not work for the MSD."

The man, says the document, has been taking advantage of the "the Zambian Government" for a long time.

On the plight of Zambians at the MSD, another document addressed to the chairman of the Zambianisation committee, alleges that expatriates recruited as engineers were later promoted to administrative jobs which should be given to Zambians.

Reacting to this Mr Mwamba said expatriates occupying senior positions were there to train Zambians only. Any promotions would have to be sanctioned by the Public Service Commission as he did not have such powers himself.

A Zambianisation committee spokesman referred enquiries to Mr P. L. Mulenga of Personnel Division, saying the Government had its own committee on the civil service and did not rely on the one controlled by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services. Mr Mulenga would not be reached for a comment.

Other allegations in the documents indicate that expatriates of various nationalities had formed "ethnic blocs" within the MSD operations. Most of the engineers there come from Britain, India and Finland.

Citing examples of these ethnic blocs, the documents say the department needed crankshaft grinding machines and the natural choice would have been a country from where the existing ones were made.

But one of the ethnic blocs went and "bought four pre-World War Two" machines. The engineers from the country where they were bought refused to come and instal them preferring instead to send booklets on the models.

"The machines are waiting boarding ready for auction unused," according to the documents.

It is also alleged the MSD failed to satisfy the contract between Zambia and Romania over the purchase of the Aro jeeps for the police force.

One thousand jeeps were subsequently imported and transportation from Dar es Salaam to Lusaka alone cost the country K4 million.

CSO: 4700/497

ZAMBIAN-ZIMBABWEAN POWER PROJECT UNDER INVESTIGATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

PRELIMINARY investigations into the development of another hydro-electric scheme near Luangwa district which will jointly be owned by Zambia and Zimbabwe are underway.

A spokesman for the Central African Power Corporation (CAPC) confirmed in Lusaka that work at present being undertaken at Mpata Gorge near Luangwa district relates to preliminary investigations into the possibility of the use of the site for the purpose of generating hydro-electric power.

He added that the cost of this work is about half a million Kwacha and is expected to be completed in about six months.

He emphasised that no decision has been made at this stage on proceeding with the construction of a hydro-electric power station and the estimate of the cost of such a power station can only be made following the finalisation of the preliminary investigations.

"Should a decision be made to undertake the project, I would confirm that the power station would be jointly owned by both Zambia and Zimbabwe," he said.

It is envisaged that there would be two power stations, one on each side of the Zambezi River with a generating capacity of 600 megawatts each with a total output of energy of about 6,100 GWH per annum.

The arch dam wall spanning the Zambezi River will be about 67 metres high.

In its 1980 annual report, CAPC reported that further hydro-electric developments on the Zambezi River were being planned.

It is said that further consideration was being given to the hydro-electric potential of the Zambezi and of the investigations necessary to verify the feasibility and costs of various projects which could be built to realise the potential.

The report added that site investigations were essential for this purpose and planning for these investigations were in progress.

It said the Mpata Gorge scheme ecological committee which was created by the Natural Resources Board of Zimbabwe continued to meet during the previous year and the committee's report was still in the course of preparation at the end of the year under review.

The construction of the proposed hydro-electric scheme is being met with strong pressure from environmentalists both in Zambia and Zimbabwe who are against the project for fear of killing wild animals when the dam becomes flooded.

Environmentalists say that thousands of wild animals perished during the construction of Kariba Dam now administered by CAPC and it is feared that a similar fate could happen to the wild animals in lower Zambezi because the Zimbabwean side of the river has a very large game park.

It is also feared that the people in Luangwa and the surrounding areas might lose their fields and homes if the project went ahead.

CSO: 4700/497

ZCTU TO MEET TO DISCUSS DETAINED LABOR LEADERS' CASE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) meets in Lusaka on Wednesday to discuss the case of the four detained labour leaders whose fate is still unknown.

Acting ZCTU chairman Mr Hubert Bweupe said in Lusaka yesterday that his executive would issue a statement after the meeting.

The ZCTU is trying to secure the release of its chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba, general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba, his assistant Mr Chitalu Sampa and Mine Workers Union of Zambia (MUZ) deputy chairman, Mr Timothy Walamba.

President Kaunda detained the four labour leaders last month for allegedly instigating strikes so as to cause industrial unrest and eventually overthrow the government.

This week's meeting has most likely been prompted by lack of a favourable response to last month's call by the ZCTU general council which appealed to Dr Kaunda to release the four unionists or show cause why they should remain in detention.

The Congress has since dismissed allegations that workers were being used by their labour leaders who the government has accused of trying to tople the leadership.

It further said the government should not use the labour movement as a scapegoat for its economic and political problems.

CSO: 4700/497

STATE TO CONFISCATE PROPERTY OF SOME SPAFIF DEBTORS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE State is about to confiscate the property of some of the people who owe the Southern Province African Farming Improvement Fund (SPAFIF) thousands of Kwacha in loans.

This follows legal proceedings instituted against the debtors who include prominent personalities, Minister of State for Legal Affairs and Solicitor-General Mr Ludwig Sondashi said yesterday.

Some of the debtors borrowed the money 12 years ago and the Government has been battling for a long time to try and recover the loans, but only a few have repaid.

Mr Sondashi revealed in June this year that as at December 31, 1980, the outstanding amount owed to the organisation was K215,439.32.

He said from June todate, only two of the 40 debtors had responded to the ministry's appeal to the loanees to expedite repayments.

"It is now 12 years since some of these people got this money and we cannot sit idle until the funds are recovered," he said.

Legal proceedings against the remaining 39 debtors are continuing, "but the procedure of debt collection is a very long one," said the minister.

The writ of fifa would have to be entered. This means the State would be empowered by the court to confiscate the property of defaulting loanees in order to recover some of the money.

He reiterated his earlier remarks that debtors who thought they had dependable "full-backs" and could not repay the loans were living in a fools paradise.

"We are not going to sit idle until this money is recovered. Everything possible is being done to ensure that all debtors pay back the money," he said.

He did not have the latest figures on the outstanding amount because some people were repaying the money through the SPAFIF offices in Choma.

He promised to issue another statement on the matter as soon as the legal action now being taken was effected.

SPAFIF was formed in 1965 to help finance emergent farmers in Southern Province from a common pool of funds. In 1971 a number of leaders were sacked for obtaining money illegally from the Fund.

In 1979 then Minister of State for Legal Affairs and Solicitor-General Mr Gibson Chigaga admitted that debtors included a cabinet minister, a top civil servant, three Members of Parliament and three former cabinet ministers.

SPAFIF secretary Mr Kennedy Muchimba conceded the same year that some cases were difficult to handle because of the positions held by the debtors.

Four debtors have since died, making it impossible to recover the loans.

CSO: 4700/497

NCCM REPORTS LOSS IN QUARTER ENDING 30 JUNE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

NCHANGA Consolidated Copper Mines [NCCM] incurred a loss of K20.5 million during the quarter ended June 30 this year compared with an after tax profit of K10.7 million during the quarter ended June 30 last year.

The company's quarterly report released in Lusaka yesterday said that NCCM's profitability was mainly affected by low copper prices, the loss at Broken Hill and high interest charges in spite of good copper production.

Finished copper production for the quarter was 95,475 tonnes, against the figure of 92,379 tonnes for the corresponding quarter of 1980.

Cobalt output slightly improved from 273 tonnes in the previous quarter to 283 tonnes in the quarter under review.

At 7,056 tonnes, lead and zinc total production was 3,338 tonnes lower than the production for the previous quarter.

The output of the two metals at Broken Hill Division dropped mainly because of the prolonged shutdown of the Imperial Smelting Furnace (ISF) complex for major maintenance and rehabilitation work.

The total value of copper, cobalt, lead, zinc and other metals sold during the quarter was K151.3 million, which was almost the same as in the previous quarter, when the value was K151.2 million.

Despite the adverse supply situation, which resulted from disruptions of production in several countries, the copper price remained depressed. The average proceeds of copper declined from K1,684 per tonne in the June 1980 quarter to K1,556 per tonne in the quarter under review.

During the quarter under review, the metals sold were copper 88,738 tonnes and cobalt 161 tonnes compared to 7,872 tonnes and cobalt 255 tonnes respectively in the previous quarter.

The total lead and zinc sales were 8,157 tonnes, against 9,403 tonnes in the June 1980 quarter.

CSO: 4700/497

CALL FOR SERIOUS LOOK AT WAYS OF MINIMIZING CRIME

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE crime rate in Zambia may not have reached anarchical proportions yet but the warning signals are clear enough and unless immediate remedial action is taken the problem would soon be beyond redemption.

Preventive, rather than curative, measures need to be worked out and effected without further delay if the current spreading wave of criminal acts is to be arrested. The situation calls for desperate control measures.

It is not being alarmist to state that at the current level of crime not a single week passes without the newspapers informing readers of some grisly murder or other banditry activity somewhere in the country, along the line of rail especially.

In fact, in the last official count, which was given to Parliament last August by the then Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Wilted Phiri, it was reported that crime had in the first half of last year increased by between 150 and 500 per cent. Compared to the previous year, felonies rose by 300 per cent and white collar crimes shot up by 500 per cent.

And going by current reports, it would be self-deceiving to imagine that this dangerous trend would have been reversed over the last 12 months. If anything the situation appears to have deteriorated.

It is in view of the seriousness of the problem, and at the risk of sounding monotonous, that we reiterate our call for a serious look at ways of minimising crimes in

the country. This crime could be that committed by marauding highway robbers, house burglars or the pick-pockets along the city streets.

For the more sophisticated criminal, the first step should, as President Kaunda mentioned during the last Police pass-out at Lilayi, be an effective beat system because a constantly patrolled area cannot attract crime. It goes without saying that police effectiveness would depend on co-operation from the members of the public.

To deal with the pick pockets, especially those concentrated at bus stations, should be relatively easy.

Officer commanding Lusaka division, Mr. Jeffrey Mukuma, says the police intend to launch yet another "Operation Clean-up" in an attempt to rid the city market and bus station of thieves.

But such an exercise would prove as futile as previous ones because clean-up operations are effective only as long as they last. Why resort to intermittent patrols when the obvious answer lies in stationing police permanently at the area.

A few policemen stationed at the bus station would ensure that the place is safe for the public whereas an operation clean-up would only dramatise the issue. As soon as the police withdraw, the pick-pockets would again move in.

CSO: 4700/497

UNZA INQUIRY COMMISSION SEEKS ADDITIONAL POWERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE University of Zambia commission of inquiry has appealed to President Kaunda to revoke a law which restricts probe teams to gather evidence within the country.

The appeal was made in Lusaka yesterday by commission chairman, Mr Wesley Nyirenda who said the move would enable his team to submit internationally acceptable recommendations to the Party and its Government.

Mr Nyirenda, a former member of the Central Committee, expressed satisfaction with the arrangements so far made for the commission to start receiving evidence from the public from September 15.

The commission was appointed by Dr Kaunda last July to inquire into the effectiveness of the administration and administrative structures under the federal organisation of the university.

Yesterday, Mr Nyirenda said after the last sitting in Kasama on December 16 the commission would draw another calendar for his team to visit other universities outside Zambia.

"This is dependent on whether His Excellency the President will permit us because according to the terms of reference we are supposed to conduct our inquiry within Zambia only.

"But the commission feels that the task that we have been given is so complex that it is felt that we should visit institutions of similar nature outside Zambia that might help us in formulating recommendations to the Government," he said.

CSO: 4700/497

LACK OF TEACHERS' HOUSING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

MORE than 6,000 teachers and lecturers are unaccommodated, acting permanent secretary in the Ministry of Education and Culture Mr Richard Lubasi said yesterday.

A countrywide survey conducted by the ministry recently revealed that 6,084 teachers and lecturers in technical colleges had no houses.

He said the ministry had already contacted the Zambia National Building Society to build houses and would be contacting other financial institutions soon for help.

Mr Lubasi said while the urgent task now was to build houses for the unaccommodated teachers and lecturers, the ministry would continue to build houses for new teachers when funds were available.

He could not say when the construction of the houses would begin as this would depend on the availability of funds.

CSO: 4700/497

ZAIRIAN-ZAMBIAN LEADERS WORK OUT MEASURES TO END BORDER PROBLEMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia-Zaire relations enter a new era when joint measures worked out by the two countries' leaders to end hostilities at the border swing into action.

Zambian and Zairean immigration and customs officers found flouting new orders the Permanent Border Commission has hammered out after week-long talks in Kitwe will be fired, Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi warned at Mokambo on Thursday.

As a result of the new rapproachment Shaba Province commissioner Mr Mandungu Bula Nyati yesterday asked Zairean ambassador to Zambia Colonel Efomi Efek 'En' Aonga to work out measures for the legalisation of trade between Lusaka and Kinshasa.

Addressing a joint rally at Mokambo, Mr Shapi said the Zambian and Zairean authorities were tired of reports of officers failing to observe rules and orders by harassing travellers.

Officers who indulged in such activities were tarnishing the image of their countries and warned that disciplinary measures including sackings would be meted out against culprits.

Mr Shapi told the 5,000 crowd that Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Dr Kaunda wanted unity between the two countries. They were determined to strengthen bilateral links through regular meetings.

Zambia and Zaire were separated by artificial boundaries and "there are no distinctions as far as UNIP and MPR (Zaire's ruling Popular Movement for the Revolution) are concerned."

Objectives

Mr Shapi called for love among the people of both countries.

"Our meeting in Kitwe was called to promote peace, unity and love among our people as this is the wish of our two leaders."

Civil servants at the border points on both sides were urged to start political education for members of UNIP and MPR to achieve objectives of the commision.

He said sufferings among Zambians and Zaireans would not end if food production was not stepped up and urged the people to take farming seriously as that was the only way to defeat disease, hunger, ignorance and illiteracy.

Mr Mandungu urged people to forget their past differences and open a new chapter in the relations between the two neighbouring states.

"Nobody is able to separate Zambians from Zaireans just because of artificial boundaries which we sometimes do not even see," he said.

Mokambo town, he said, was in the past one village and appealed to border residents to live as people in one village.

It was the cherished wish of the two presidents to ensure that love between them was spread to the masses.

Mr Mandungu said to prove that the leaders of the two countries were concerned about the unity and love among the people, they had from time to time asked their ministers to convene meetings at which problems facing the two nations were discussed in a friendly atmosphere.

Mr Mandungu, who was yesterday conducted on a tour of two Ndola companies, Indeni Petroleum Refinery and Zambia Sugar company, said trade links should be established so that Zambia could export sugar and petroleum products to Zaire.

Indeni managing director Mr Antonio Gollin told Mr Mandungu that Zambia had stopped importing bitumen for tarring roads.

He said the surplus bitumen his company produced was exported to Zaire and Zimbabwe.

"It's many years now since Zambia stopped importing bitumen for her road construction because we produce everything here," Mr Gollin said.

But Mr Mandungu complained that Indeni had stopped exporting bitumen to his country and he wished the exports to be resumed. He told Mr Aonga to ensure that the deliveries were effected.

"We used to receive these products but for sometime now you have not been exporting the bitumen to our country," Mr Mandungu told Mr Gollin.

The Zairean commissioner said it was cheaper for Zaire to import petroleum products from Europe than it was from Zambia and wondered why that was so.

Mr Gollin said Zambia was not an oil-producing country and all the oil she ordered from Saudi Arabia was meant for local consumption.

Meanwhile, Mr Shapi has directed governors for Mufulira and Sakania in Zaire to implement agreements reached so that friction between nationals of the two countries could be eliminated.

Speaking at a reception hosted by Mufulira district council on Wednesday Mr Shapi said the commission had issued a challenge to the people of both countries which should be followed up.

The two governments would establish district committees to coordinate efforts of the commission initially set up to iron out border disputes.

Speaking at a reception in Kitwe on Tuesday night hosted for the two delegations by the district council, Mr Mandungu said Africa could not hope to achieve total unity unless her countries avoid border confrontations which could be used by the enemies to disrupt peace and stability.

"These people want to devide us. They want to exploit us. They can use any means to achieve their goal."

CSO: 4700/497

BRITISH OFFICIAL PRESENTS REPORT ON MWILA BRIDGE'S FUTURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Party and its Government is concerned about the condition of the 74-year-old Kafue railway bridge which connects the south with the rest of the country, acting Minister of National Commission for Development Planning Mr Unia Mwila said yesterday.

Speaking after the British high commissioner Mr John Johnson presented a report on the future of the bridge to him, Mr Mwila said the bridge was a strategic infrastructure but it was being overworked and needed replacement.

Mr Mwila, who is Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, said work on the study of the future of the bridge, undertaken with funds from the British Overseas Development administration, would enable the Government to decide on its improvement to make it more efficient.

He said the work was undertaken because of the existing good relations between Britain and Zambia.

And presenting the report, Mr Johnson said the report contained the study work carried out for two years for the Zambian Government by Watermeyer, Legge, Piesold and Uhlmann.

The work was instituted with a view to up-dating the bridge to enable it to meet the present work-load and railway traffic conditions.

The report, according to a spokesman, investigated the condition of the existing structure and explains the necessary structural modifications together with costs to enable it to handle future traffic.

It selects a site and makes an outline design of a new bridge, while it explains in each case the economic implications, the spokesman said.

Since the bridge was constructed in 1906 to link a railway line to Broken Hill mine at Kabwe, it has been raised twice — in 1926, to improve clearance over the floating island and in 1955, in anticipation of increased water level from the new Kafue Gorge dam.

CSO: 4700/497

LAND REPORT REPORTEDLY TO END LAND PRICE MANIPULATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

DELAYS in processing applications for land and manipulation of land prices will soon come to an end.

This follows completion of a report on Administration of the Land (Conversion of Titles) Act 1975 by the Law Development Commission.

The report was submitted to the Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General Mr Gibson Chigaga by commission chairman and Minister of State in the ministry Mr Ludwig Sondashi yesterday.

The commission was looking into suitable ways of implementing the Land Act after President K unda said in 1975 that undeveloped land should not be used as a commodity for exploitation.

The report takes into consideration problems of administration affecting the Act and the delays in processing consent applications as well as the manipulation of prices for sales of land.

Presenting the report to Mr Chigaga in the attorney-general's chambers Mr Sondashi said the report took into account the legal and administrative problems affecting the smooth administration of the 1975 Act.

At the presentation ceremony, attended by permanent secretary for Legal Affairs Mr Charles Manyema and other commissioners, Mr Sondashi said the commission had made recommendations requiring both administrative and legislative action.

The commission recommended the amendment of four Acts if the objectives of the report were to be effected, he said.

These are the Land (Conversion of Titles) Act 1975, the Landlord and Tenant (Business Premises) Act Cap 440, the Rent Act Cap 438 and the Rating Act number 33 of 1976.

To facilitate the amendments, the commission made four draft Bills appended to the report.

"We submit this report with satisfaction that it will enable the Party and its Government to implement effectively the land policy as declared by President Kaunda," Mr Sondashi said.

Receiving the report, Mr Chigaga hoped that it would help promote a dynamic land development policy and eliminate unfair practices in determining land prices.

Mr Chigaga said the commission was asked to review the administration of the Act so that it continued to be an effective facility in land development within socialist programmes of the Party and its Government.

The commission was asked to research into the legal and administrative problems and the assessment of prices of land, he said.

Mr Chigaga commended the commission for having done an excellent job and that the Party and its Government was committed to the land policy announced by Dr Kaunda in his Watershed speech.

He was "seriously" considering having such reports made into permanent form for reference by the Government.

He said if similar reports were not made permanent the Government would find itself setting up commissions to do similar work that other teams had done.—Times Reporter/Zana.

CSO: 4700/497

ARO JEEPS SCANDAL REPORTEDLY TAKES NEW TURN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE controversy on how much foreign exchange was "burnt" in bringing police Aro jeeps from Dar es Salaam has taken a new twist.

Director of the Mechanical Services Department Mr Simon Mwamba claimed that only 202 vehicles were handled by his department.

This is in sharp contradiction with documents at the same department which show that at the time the cost analysis was prepared on alternative freight system at least 403 vehicles had been brought in at a cost of about K1.6 million, mostly in foreign exchange.

Mr Mwamba dismissed allegations of corruption in his department and claimed he had already clamped down on any malpractices in MSD.

But a **Times of Zambia** staffer who spent 80 minutes talking to Mr Mwamba and touring the MSD on Monday reports that despite the assurances of the director it was evident from the Zambian workers that there was tension in the department.

Earlier disclosures by official sources that some expatriates, through the influence of their "ethnic blocs," had ordered old crankshaft machines from their country were verified as two of them are lying as junk before they are even installed for use.

But the director said there was nothing bordering on mismanagement in buying the machines.

Allegations against the MSD which have been corroborated by documents released to the **Times of Zambia** during the last fortnight include:

- The department turned down expert advice on the cheapest mode of transporting the police Aro jeeps from Dar es Salaam, and as a result the country lost K4 million in foreign exchange instead of only K300,000.
- Indiscipline was so rife that one expatriate had even used a Government vehicle and fuel for shopping in Zimbabwe and Malawi. Although "high authorities" had been informed no action was taken.

But Mr Mwamba dismissed all these as malicious. He has threatened to discipline an expatriate whom he accused of gross misconduct and tarnishing the image of the MSD. The documents with the **Times** were not provided by an expatriate.

On alleged "burning" of K4 million foreign exchange, Mr Mwamba said his records showed that of the 1,000 Aros bought from Romania, the MSD transported only 99 for the Government. They were later asked to bring in another 103 for Zambia Police.

The bill for the two consignments was only K138,473, he said. The rest of the jeeps were collected from Dar es Salaam by Zambia Police.

But he could not explain why a department document addressed to "director MSD" from an engineer shows a cost analysis based on the first 403 Aros transported from Dar.

CSO: 4700/497

SHELL'S WITHDRAWAL NOTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

SHELL is to withdraw its brand from the oil market in Zambia after the separation of Shell company from BP.

Announcing the changes in the ownership of Shell and BP Zambia Limited managing director Mr Ingvar Hellman said in a statement yesterday that by the end of this year BP would become Zimco's sole partner in the company.

Shell and BP have been a joint Zimco subsidiary but after the separation of the two, which in Britain has already been effected, Shell will transfer its interests from the joint company to BP.

The two companies have for more than 50 years each had a 50 per cent interest in the Consolidated Petroleum Company of Britain. In Zambia, they both had 50 per cent interest in the joint company.

Mr Hellman described the separation of joint marketing activities as a progress move.

"This will lead to a progressive and phased substitution of Shell products by BP branded products in a process that will take account of the interests of dealers and customers", Mr Hellman said.

The change will not affect Shell and BP Zambia operations as an oil marketing company, although in due course, the company's name will be changed.

Management and staff of the joint company will not be affected. — Zana.

CSO: 4700/497

COPPER ORE RESERVES, CONTENT DECLINING AT SOME MINES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpt]

COPPER ore reserves at five mines belonging to Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) are on the wane, says the company's annual report.

At some of the affected mines, the copper content in percentage is on the decline too.

At Bwana Mkubwa, reserves estimated at 723,000 tonnes with 3.6 per cent copper content by the end of 1979, were down to 452,000 tonnes at the close of last year while the copper content dropped to 3.5 per cent.

The same situation prevailed at Chingola division where total ore reserves slightly slumped from 281.4 million tonnes to about 281 million tonnes. But copper content rose from 3.14 to 3.16 per cent.

At Kansanshi open pit mine reserves which were 16.9 million tonnes at the close of 1979, were down to 16.6 million tonnes at the end of last year. Copper content too fell slightly from 2.58 to 2.57 per cent.

It was the same situation at Broken Hill mining area whose zinc and lead ore reserves fell from 1.9 million to 1.7 million tonnes.

Copper and sulphur ore reserves at Nampundwe are also dropping. A combined reserve figure of about 24 million tonnes recorded in 1979 was down to 23.5 million tonnes at the end of last year.

But the mineral content in both cases did not alter. Copper maintained its 0.79 per cent and 16.5 per cent for sulphur.

CSO: 4700/497

MP ASKS GOVERNMENT TO SET UP MARKETING POLICY TO CURB CROP WASTE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Government has been asked to form marketing and research committees at provincial and district levels to curb wastage of crops in the country.

Closing the Choma district Party conference at Choma Secondary School at the weekend Pemba Member of Parliament Mr Landson Hantuba said to avoid wastage of crops which cost the Government millions of Kwacha there was need to set up a comprehensive marketing policy at all levels.

He said despite the people's response to appeals to boost food production, more crops and farming requisites were expected to go to waste because of poor storage facilities in the country.

Mr Hantuba said leaders should use their power for the benefit of the people and not for their personal glory.

It was through misuse of power that there was chaos in most parts of the world, he said.

To unite the nation leaders should work hard in organising the Party and mobilise people to appreciate the efforts of self-reliance in the absence of funds to meet their needs.

He appealed to participants to formulate policies which would help people develop.

CSO: 4700/497

LARGE-SCALE VEGETABLE TANNING EXPECTED TO BOOST LEATHER INDUSTRY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA's leather industry will be boosted when the country starts large-scale vegetable tanning for the first time.

This follows Zambia's participation in the rural tanning technology workshop held in Botswana last week for the East, Central and Southern region, lasting six weeks.

Zambia's participation was through the Village Industry Services (VIS) under the sponsorship of the Norwegian Agency for International Development (Norad).

A VIS official said in Lusaka at the weekend the training was successful and would go a long way in raising the standard of living in rural areas.

Zambia sent three participants: Mr Lazarus Chansa from Kawambwa, Mr Frederick Nakushoma from Mulobezi and Mr Webby Ng'andwe from Nchelenge.

On the course Mr Chansa said vegetable tanning will help saving Zambia's foreign exchange through importing expensive chemicals for tanning.

"After this course we will be able to teach our friends how we can use our local trees and plants to produce high quality leather," said Mr Chansa.

Zambia had many trees whose roots, leaves and barks could produce the wonder chemical for tanning skins and hides, "we will be able to conserve many hides and skins which are now put to waste," he said.

In the first week of the trainning the group learnt about chemical and vegetable tanning.

Other topics included, histology of the skins, properties of the skin, animal care, factors affecting the quality of the skin, identification of vegetable tanning agents, leaching of the tanning, liming and other tanning processes.

The group was involved in the production of leather wallets, belts, hand bags, wrist watch bands, shoes and caps. These would help improve the life of the rural people.

CSO: 4700/497

TAZARA'S SPARE PARTS SHORTAGE SLOWS COPPER SHIPMENTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Sep 81 p 4

[Excerpt]

AN acute shortage of spare parts on the Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority has affected the transportation of copper to the port of Dar es Salaam, the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines annual report for this year has said.

The report says a total of 354,093 tonnes of copper was dispatched to the ports of Dar es Salaam and East London in South Africa during the year.

Tazara and the Zambia Tanzania Road Services (ZTRS) handled nearly 80 per cent of the total tonnage.

But, the report says: "Tazara's operations showed a marked deterioration in performance, particularly during the second half of the year when an acute shortage of locomotive spares considerably reduced capacity and increased transit time to and from the port of Dar es Salaam."

The ZTRS fleet operated satisfactorily and in December last year, additional trucks were acquired to augment the fleet.

"But, the acute shortage of foreign exchange to clear import cargo from Dar es Salaam adversely affected the turn-round of the trucks."

The southern route was available throughout the year and provided a reliable alternative route for both exports and imports.

CSO: 4700/497

NAMBOARD MARKETING MANAGER ACTS TO AVERT MAIZE CRISIS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

MORE than 250,000 bags of maize are still uncollected and threatened with destruction during the rainy season.

Namboard grains marketing manager Mr Winston Kumwenda has now ordered workers at Lusaka main depot and four other major off-loading points to work round the clock with immediate effect to avoid delays of trucks hauling maize.

He made the order at a heated meeting with truckers at the Namboard engineering complex in Lusaka at which acting operations manager Mr Waddy Mulenga announced that 265,000 bags of maize had not been moved in various depots.

Mr Mulenga warned "time is running out" and if the maize was not hauled now it would be destroyed by rain.

But the truckers exonerated themselves from the delays and accused Namboard workers for the slow delivery of maize because they were allegedly lazy and were not prepared to work overtime leaving trucks unloaded overnight.

The truckers charged that instead of their vehicles being cleared at the depots to return for more maize, the lorries were "being unnecessarily detained."

The angry truckers grilled Mr Kumwenda, Mr Mulenga and senior Namboard officials at the meeting to explain the appalling situation at many depots.

The transporters demanded to be paid for hours their vehicles remained unoffloaded.

To save the situation, Mr Kumwenda ordered that with immediate effect, Lusaka, Bwana Mkubwa, Chisamba, Monze and Chambeshi depots would operate 24 hours to ease the congestion and delays.

After being told that in the past such a promise had been given but did not materialise, he said he would ensure workers at the depots who knocked off at 16.00 hours leaving trucks unloaded, would be disciplined.

Some truckers had earlier complained that on other routes their vehicles returned with broken springs because of the poor roads.

The truckers complained of discrimination in the allocation of work in favour of parastatal firms like Contract Haulage and Zamtan.

But Mr Kumwenda said much as Namboard would like to avoid such a situation the final decision was with the higher authorities who had issued the directives.

CSO: 4700/497

DECLINE IN DRESSED CHICKEN RETAIL PRICE REPORTED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

THE retail price of dressed birds in Zambia has dropped from K4 and K3.80 per kilogramme to K3.40 and K3.25 respectively.

The price fluctuation has been attributed to the availability of high quality stock feed from the National Milling Company and Indeco Milling because many farmers are able to rear chickens for sale to the public.

Managing director for Hybrid Poultry Farm [Zambia] Limited, Mr David Hutchinson, revealed in Lusaka yesterday that the supply of day-old chicks to the farmers had improved tremendously and this had resulted into the reduction in prices of dressed birds to the consumers.

He said this was good news for the consumers taking into consideration the high price of food in Zambia, especially meat.

"The idea is to produce enough chickens locally and reduce the price to enable many families buy table birds," he said.

Mr Hutchinson explained that the prices of table birds had fallen mainly because of the availability of stockfeeds and this encouraged farmers to increase their chicken rearing capacity.

"This is the kind of thing we would like to see in future because many people think it is impossible to reduce prices of food in Zambia," he said.

According to our sources in Lusaka, the retail price of eggs has also gone down to K1 per unit from K1.20 and K1.10.

"We are very proud of this because the prices of chickens and eggs are not controlled by the government like the prices of other types of meat but we have manged to push them down by such a big margin," said Mr Hutchinson.

He explained that the demand for day-old chicks, which declined by more than 50 per cent early this year, was picking up again and with the opening of the new hatchery later this year, it is hoped that the demand will still go up.

CSO: 4700/497

BULGARIAN FARM FEASIBILITY STUDY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Sep 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

BULGARIAN ambassador to Zambia Georgi Konstantinov said yesterday that Bulgarian agricultural experts to carry out feasibility studies at one of the proposed State farms west of Lusaka have not yet arrived in the country.

Mr Konstantinov said their arrival had been delayed by "some difficulties from the Zambian side." He did not elaborate.

Mr Konstantinov said he hoped the "difficulties" would soon be ironed out to pave way for the arrival of about 20 experts who would come in groups.

The ambassador was speaking at a Press conference at the Bulgarian embassy to mark the Bulgarian socialist revolution on September 9.

He said Bulgarians were "very keen" to help Zambia attain self-reliance in food but emphasised that this would depend on the efforts of the Zambians themselves.

CSO: 4700/497

EEC DELEGATE ANNOUNCES AID FOR AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

ZAMBIA is to receive about K38 million soon from the European Economic Community (EEC) for various projects mainly in agriculture under the Lome II Convention.

Confirming this in Lusaka yesterday EEC head delegate in Zambia Mr Johann Wallner said some of the money will come in form of grants.

Mr Wallner said that financing decisions for the projects in Zambia had now reached advanced stages since Lome II came into effect at the beginning of January.

Explaining projects already under serious consideration, Mr Wallner said a grant of K2 million was in the offing for the construction of five rural health centres.

An agricultural scheme for Kabwe and Mkushi to boost maize production was expected to receive K4 million while a rural water supply construction scheme in six towns whose feasibility studies had been completed, is to get K3.8 million.

Talks were progressing between EEC and the Government over the funding of a rice growing scheme in Bangweulu, expected to cost some K2 million.

Tenders for the improvement of Mpulungu port were to be initiated soon although funds, about K100 million, were from Lome I Convention.

Another project which is expected to receive EEC money is the Mpongwe wheat pilot scheme which is to be expanded from the present 1,000 hectares to about 3,000 hectares next year.

The Government wished to turn the project into a settlement scheme in which each settler would be given a portion of 50 hectares and EEC hoped to spend about K20 million. A settlement authority is to be set up.

"Since the plantation is using expensive diesel power plans are underway to provide electric power and a transmission line will be constructed from Kapiri Mposhi to Mpongwe and Zesco have estimated a cost of K6 million," said Mr Wallner.

"Financing of these projects is expected to be implemented between six to 12 months from now but I am glad to say that decisions have reached advanced stages", he said.

CSO: 4700/497

FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR PILOT CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] The Department of Central Statistics has set aside K90,000 for wages, hiring of vehicles and fuel costs during the pilot census of agriculture due to start soon.

Disclosing this in Lusaka yesterday, director of Central Statistics Mr Jeremiah Banda said the pilot census of agriculture will begin at a date to be fixed.

He said his deparrment was currently training personnel at various centres in the country in readiness for the project. The training involves 92 selected officers.

These are: 9 provincial statistical officers, 9 deputy provincial statistical officers, 27 field officers and 45 enumerators.

Provincial statistical officers, their deputies and field officers have already been trained.

He said the provincial statistical officers and their deputies were trained at Kasaka Fisheries Training Institute (Kafue) and Masaiti Farm Training Institute respectively while field officers were trained at Mukulaikwa Farm Training Institute near Mumbwa from August 7 to 25.

He said the 45 enumerators were currently being trained at Masaiti Farm Training Institute in Ndola. Their one week course started on September 1.

He said the pilot scheme which is a preparatory project for the actual census of agriculture is to start in a month's time.

When all these have been trained, they will be divided into groups and will be sent to selected 'sample districts' where they will begin the project.

He said they will collect information about the type of farming equipment being used, the type of structures or buildings, types of crops favoured and other farm requisites used.

CSO: 4700/497

BRIEFS

WHEAT PROJECT'S BUDGET CUT--Nampamba wheat scheme in Ndola Rural has cut its expansion programme by K1.5 million, senior farm manager Lauthie Turnbull said yesterday. The cut was necessary because of a shortage of funds at the wheat project jointly run by the European Economic Commission and the Government. Mr Turnbull said 11 farms of 50 hectares each had been developed out of the 15 earmarked for this year. The scheme, which was launched in 1978, produced 11,000 bags of wheat and 13,000 bags of soya beans, which were sold to Namboard and ROP (1975) last season. He called for the installation of electricity at the scheme for driving irrigation engines, stressing that diesel was expensive and was rising in cost.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/497

RF ATTACKS BUDGET, IS ACCUSED OF CONSPIRACY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 pp 1, 5, 4

[Text]

SENATOR ENOS NKALA, the Minister of Finance, in the Assembly yesterday accused the Republican Front of conspiring with "puppet political parties" and an unnamed "external power" to sabotage the country's economy.

There had been "secret meetings" held by the RF with the parties at which they had plotted to issue alarmist statements and to create artificial shortages which would undermine confidence in the country and frighten away foreign investors.

"Fortunately we know what is being planned and sooner than later the Government will be forced to take decisive action to deal with saboteurs," he said.

Senator Nkala was replying to debate on the Finance (No. 2) Bill which gives effect to the Budget he presented at the end of July.

The debate was at times drowned out by interjections from Government benches telling RF members to "leave now", and RF ' members' equally voluble replies.

The Deputy Speaker, Mr James Bassoppo-Moyo, was often forced to restore order.

Details

Senator Nkala said that he had received full details of what had been said at an RF election meeting at Shamva in April, before one of the by-elections at which a reporter was told to leave.

"The RF has been holding meetings with puppet political parties. We have information that at those meetings issues of economic sabotage have been discussed."

Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi) interjected: "What utter twaddle."

Mr Goddard asked the deputy speaker if Senator Nkala was in order in asking "such unfounded allegations", but the minister was told to continue his reply.

Senator Nkala went on: "Honourable members on the opposite side have been sitting in meetings with puppet political parties and conspiring with an external power to undermine the economy and create artificial shortages in the economy so they can come into the House and speak of impending disaster.

"I would like to inform this honourable House that this Government will not allow the economy to be undermined under any circumstances or by people who have one foot in this country and another in an alien country."

He said that during the debate the RF members had spoken on subjects which had "absolutely nothing at all" to do with the Budget.

"The RF is an out to issue both in this House and outside this House alarmist statements to undermine confidence in this country, frighten away foreign investors, to provide one point they have been for years trying to put across," he said.

The point of view was that "an African government is incapable of running an efficient economy".

He said his Budget was designed to stimulate the economy, which created a roar of applause from the Government benches and cries of disbelief from the RF.

Turning to the Budget deficit, which the Government had inherited from the administration of former Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa, he pointed out that during the 1979/80 financial year, the country had had a growth rate of minus 7 percent.

The Budget deficit that year of 13 percent of the Gross Domestic Product had shrunk to 9 percent last year and to 10 percent of the GDP this year.

The figures were "absolutely in keeping" with his intention to reduce the deficit to manageable proportions.

Growth

He said the country's growth rate last year was incomparable with that of any other country in the world.

"This is a post-war Budget," he said. "It should be understood in that context — trying to uplift the economic conditions of the people from the state they were placed in by the previous government."

To an allegation by the RF leader, Mr Ian Smith, that the Budget was "killing the goose that lays the golden egg," Senator Nkala said not a single company in the country had published results that showed a loss.

On the Budget allocation of $20 million for participation in private enterprise, Senator Nkala said it was the intention to localise control of the economy. "We are not prepared to go on being exploited by foreigners for their own benefit."

Mr Moses Mvenge, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, interjected: "That next target is Divaris' brothers' shop," to which Mr Dennis Divaris (RF, Kopje) replied: "The next target is you. I will see you outside."

On the removal of the entertainment allowance as a tax deduction, Senator Nkala said this would not apply to meals supplied to workers. "That goes for Christmas parties too", he added.

He said he had imposed a 10 percent cut on the spending of all ministries, which had achieved a saving of $100 million.

He strongly denied that the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange had collapsed, adding that if there was a collapse, "it is collapsing as a result of alarmist statements and secret meetings of RF and their attempt to sabotage the economy".

"You are better than Agatha Christie," said Mr Goddard.

In one of his several attacks on the RF, Senator Nkala told the House that Mr Goddard was given to making wild allegations against the Government and other Members of Parliament.

"Last year he made allegations that some ministers were involved in foreign exchange dealings and illegal trafficking in gold. The names of the ministers were mentioned to me and the matter was investigated by the fraud squad.

"I consulted the Prime Minister and we even went to the extent of looking into the private accounts of the members concerned. But each one of the allegations was found to be the creation of the honourable member."

When Senator Nkala threatened to divulge the names of the ministers, Mr Goddard rose to say he had made no specific mention of people but now appreciated the fact that the minister had investigated the matter.

In answer to Mr Goddard, who had said the Budget was a measure to victimise whites, Senator Nkala said the RF forgot the martial law instituted by them during the war.

"I saw old people of about 80 years dying in detention camps," he said, but was interrupted by Mr Goddard who said: "Is that reconciliation?"

Senator Nkala agreed with Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough), that the cutting of the capital expenditure allowance could affect the provision of houses to workers in the commercial farming areas.

"But this capital expenditure allowance was not intended as a measure to discourage investment," he said. "It was intended to allow cash flows from businesses concerned and to allow investment and business endeavours."

He added that he had given a concession to the measure which would come into effect next April.

He told Mr Divaris that the price increase in petrol was not a revenue measure but a means to deflate an unacceptable consumption which had a bearing on foreign reserves.

In reply to Mr Denis Walker (RF, Bulawayo North), who had queried the size of the Ministry of Defence allocation, Senator Nkala said the expenditure should be blamed on the RF government of the past.

"It is due to UDI that several armies emerged," he said. "ZANU would not have dreamt of organising an army. We found ourselves with three armies. We have to provide for their food, clothing and accommodation."

He added: "It must not be forgotten that we are living under a constant shadow from that country that has been invading neighbouring states. We have to defend ourselves as and when we are attacked."

Budget Attacked as 'Punitive, Inflationary'

THE Government's financial policies came under strong attack from several Republican Front members in the House of Assembly yesterday during the second reading debate on the Finance (No. 2) Bill which brings into effect the Budget proposals for the year 1981/82.

Accusing Government ministries of overspending, Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) said items such as rents and prices were rising "as a result of the inflationary Budget" introduced by the Government.

"I believe the financial measures in this Bill spell no good for this country," he said. "I do not think for a moment that the next Budget will be any better than this one. In fact, I think, and many people agree, that it will be worse."

Mr Shields questioned the wisdom of carrying out the Budget proposal to use up to $20 million for Government investment in the private sector and advised the Finance Minister, Senator Enos Nkala, to change his stock exchange advisers before investing any more money.

"At the moment there is a complete lack of confidence in the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange," he added.

Mr Shields also questioned the proposed growth points in rural areas saying: "Is he (the Finance Minister) really serious about this idea of growth points way out in the rural areas?"

He doubted that it would be possible to attract skilled manpower to the rural areas when it was already a battle to keep them in the urban centres and added that the idea of growth points was one "which I do not believe will work".

Mr Don Goddard (RF, Lundi) said Zimbabwe had been described as a developing country in Africa with the best chance of succeeding. He wondered, however, whether in fact it was developing or retrogressing to the point where it would find itself floundering in "broken socialist dreams".

Describing himself as "a loyal patriot of my country", Mr Goddard said: "Anyone who supports this Bill cannot be a true patriot."

Questioning the Government's financial policies and its adherence to socialism, Mr Goddard said: "Our citizens are subject to more punitive and restrictive measures than they have ever been."

He also decried efforts to follow the example of socialist countries which he said had contributed "only $2 million" of the "substantial" grants made to Zimbabwe. "The Russians, the Chinese and the Koreans cannot afford to give us any money," he said against a background of boos and interjections.

Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough) made a plea for the special allowances reduction from 100 percent to 30 percent not to apply to farmers building housing for their labour.

He quoted from the report of the Riddell Commission of Inquiry in reply to a statement made by Senator Nkala earlier that farmers had not responded to the 100 percent allowance and had failed to build better homes for their workers.

The report said it had "nothing but admiration" for those farmers who had spent considerable sums of money on improving workers' housing standards, while urban employers made little or no contribution, leaving it to local and central authorities.

Mr Irvine told the Minister he intended to introduce an amendment at the committee stage of the Bill which would have the effect of allowing farmers the right to obtain a 100 percent allowance in respect of low cost housing for workers.

Bishop Joshua Dhube (ZANU-PF, Manicaland) asked the minister to spell out to church organisations whether they were affected by the tax on dividends, as many of them were confused, and would be hard hit by the tax.

Mr Dennis Walker (RF, Bulawayo North) asked the minister to consider widows whose only sources of income on losing their husbands would have been the sale of a house or income from dividends. These, he said, were now drastically cut by the capital gains tax and the 20 percent dividends tax.

He also said the state of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange was comparatively worse than the Wall Street crash in the thirties.

Brigadier John Probert (RF, Borrowdale) said the Budget was not "revolutionary" but "revolting" and was dishing out "punishment" as opposed to "nourishment". The minister was not "killing the goose that laid the golden egg", but "sterilising" it, he said.

Smith Slates Socialist Principles

MR IAN SMITH stirred an uproar from Government backbenchers in the Assembly when he slated the Government's socialist principles which, he said, would only lead the country into bankruptcy.

Mr Smith (Southern), president of the Republican Front told the Assembly that wherever socialism was practised in the world, it invariably ended in failure.

"We must tell the people that socialism is nothing but a fool's paradise," he said.

"Where has it succeeded? Russia is a classic example of that failure. They now have to import grain from the United States of America."

He added that socialism led people into believing that the Government had an unending supply of handouts.

Amid cries of "retire from politics" from Government backbenchers, Mr Smith said the RF was assured at the Lancaster House talks that the reason for the 20 reserved seats for whites in Parliament was to keep the confidence of the white population.

"We were told that the main reason why the British government was concerned about the welfare of the whites was that the predicament of governments in Africa was that none of them were viable."

Mr Smith, who was speaking in the resumed debate of the second reading of the Finance Bill, said the Budget presented by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, had proved to be disincentive to both local and foreign investment.

"In all honesty we have to regret that we are one of the countries which has the most expensive petrol in the world and also heavily taxed."

Mr Smith also castigated the Government for severing economic links with South Africa.

"I have no wish to try to defend South Africa's policies," he said. "What I am saying is that our lifeline runs through that country."

To cries of "Why is South Africa in Angola?" Mr Smith urged the Government to adopt an approach of peaceful coexistence with South Africa, coupled with a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of the other.

On several occasions, black MPs rose on a point of order to ask the Deputy Speaker, Mr James Bassoppo-Moyo, to order Mr Smith to sit down.

"I think Mr Speaker, you should send Mr Smith out or stop his howling," said Mrs Ruth Chinamano (PF, Matabeleland North).

However, Senator Joseph Culverwell, the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, urged Mr Bassoppo-Moyo to let Mr Smith continue "because we have a lot of time to slaughter him".

When he resumed his debate, Mr Smith asked black MPs not to harp on the past because it was of no consequence to the present.

"We must work for what we get out of this world," he said. "There is no use pulling the wool over our eyes. I am giving views as the representatives of the people who sit here, the whites."

CSO: 4700/512

NEW TAX CHANGES DELAYED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] The removal of depletion allowances and the reduction in capital allowances announced by Finance Minister Senator Enos Nkala in his Budget speech are to come into operation on April 1, 1982 instead of April 1 this year.

"First, in order to avoid the retrospective effect of the reduction in the capital allowances and the removal of the depletion allowances, I have made the changes effective from April 1, 1982 instead of April 1, 1981.

"Second, in order to avoid applying a tax on elderly persons who receive local dividends as part of a small overall income, I have provided for refunds of tax to be made on application by persons who have reached the age of 59 years before the year of assessment."

This, the minister added, was provided the elderly persons' taxable income "and any dividends subjected to resident shareholders' tax does not exceed $3 000 in the case of a family taxpayer and $1 800 in the case of an individual who is not a family taxpayer."

Another change, the minister said, was that he had made provision "for new mines prescribed as growth point areas to be entitled to the capital allowances and depletion allowances presently in force, that is, the whole of the capital expenditure incurred in the year of assessment may be claimed and a 5 percent depletion allowance will apply."

He added that the list of growth point areas would be gazetted in a few weeks.

Senator Nkala gave notice that at the committee stage consideration of the Bill he would introduce an amendment to two clauses which introduce penalties for failing to supply certificates in connection with non-residents' tax on interest or resident shareholders' tax. Both clauses refer to effective dates.

"It has now been realised that this would technically have the effect of creating retrospective offences," said Senator Nkala.

"This was not our intention and, accordingly, the dates of commencement would simply be deleted and the provisions will take effect, therefore, in the normal way, that is, on the date of promulgation of the Act."

The Bill was read a second time but only after the Republican Front members had called for a division which they lost 14-35. The committee stage was set down for today.

CSO: 4700/512

SAUDIS OFFER GOVERNMENT HUGE LOAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

FOUR Government ministries will benefit from a soft loan of about $32,5 million from Saudi Arabia if projects identified in Salisbury last week by a Saudi economic delegation and Government officials are approved.

Approval of the projects by the board of directors of the Saudi Fund for Development was expected next month, a spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development said in Salisbury this week.

A delegation of economists and engineers from Saudi Arabia spent most of last week here working out details of projects, reports the Zimbabwe Information Service.

Pending approval, the Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications will be by far the most outstanding beneficiary of the Saudi aid.

The ministry will receive about $10,3 million for the construction of roads, plus $5 million for the expansion of its rural telecommunications programme.

The expansion of the rural telecommunications programme is due for completion in December this year.

The Ministry of Local Government and Housing will receive about $10,2 million for the construction of a housing estate, Partridge Fontainbleau, beyond Warren Hills.

The spokesman said: "The Saudis will fund the infrastructure of this low-cost housing scheme, including 100 percent of site supervisory costs and 72 percent of the civil engineering costs."

The Ministry of Health will also benefit from the Saudi loan to finance two district hospitals in Mudzi and Chibi. The ministry will also get aid to build eight auxiliary training centres in the rural areas.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Water Development will be given about $3,5 million to finance water supply projects in rural areas.

CSO: 4700/512

SPRINGBOK'S U.S. TOUR CRITICIZED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Springboks"]

[Text]

THE South African rugby team, the Springboks, have arrived in the United States, crestfallen and bewildered after their embattled New Zealand tour, which even their officials admitted was a wash-out. Now they are practising for matches in the US before heading back home.

But by their very presence there the Springboks are creating a confrontation that could severely injure the pride of their hosts and allies — for they have placed the Olympic Games planned for Los Angeles in 1984 in jeopardy.

African, Caribbean and Asian countries and the Soviet Union warned the Americans in good time that any Springboks' rugby engagement on US soil could endanger the Olympics.

But the Reagan Administration does not seem to take the threats seriously; it thinks it can in turn intimidate the "weaker" smaller countries to attend the Los Angeles Games should its big opponent, the Soviet Union, withdraw.

It may therefore even give the Springboks full protection in the face of threatened demonstrations — all to show its Big Brother muscle and hidden love for apartheid.

South Africa knows it is the "leper" of the progressive world because of the apartheid system of which the Springboks are the ambassadors, and does not want to die alone. Both deserve to be ostracised for their new brotherhood.

CSO: 4700/512

GOVERNMENT TO CLAMP DOWN ON SMUGGLING, SABOTAGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

THE Government may use emergency powers to clamp down on smuggling and economic sabotage, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said yesterday.

He said there was a certain group of people spread throughout the economy who were engaged in economic sabotage. Items such as emeralds, gold and beef wer being smuggled across the border to South Africa.

In an interview, the minister said extraordinary measures would be taken against whites and blacks involved in the racket. He singled out farmers who were staying in South Africa and owned land in Zimbabwe and black - organised groups who were constantly visiting South Africa.

Senator Nkala said he had received information about the racket. "I know the measures will make me unpopular but that will not worry me because I am not here to seek popularity but to work for Zimbabwe.

"No responsible minister or government can sit idly and watch people doing such things," he said.

Although the measures might be seen to be vindictive to whites, those who were innocent had nothing to fear. "There is no question of colour here. All that we are doing is to stamp out all saboteurs," Senator Nkala said.

The measures would involve stopping exchange control for travellers to South Africa suspected of being involved in the racket. "We do not intend to interfere with genuine holidaymakers," he said.

The minister said he would try to find out which companies were organising tours for black women to South Africa. "I do not know who gives these women money because no such trips have been organised to friendly countries like Zambia, Mozambique and Malawi."

The Government had information that some black women were being used as contacts by dissident political parties in the country. There was a need to act fast instead of waiting until the situation got out of hand.

Farmers who were now staying in South Africa and owned land in Zimbabwe and policemen who had resigned from the Zimbabwe Republic Police and joined the South African Police were involved in the racket, he alleged.

Some farmers were using their private aircraft to smuggle out goods. Some highly placed public servants and people in the private sector were believed to be involved, the minister said.

He warned that the axe would fall on public servants, and those in the private sector would be dealt with on an individual basis. "My view is that the

Ministry of Home Affairs should take measures to see if police at Beitbridge are effective and loyal to the country," the minister said.

Patrols

A team of experts from the Treasury had been asked to assess the exact amount the country was losing through smuggling. Senator Nkala said he would soon meet the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, in his capacity as the Minister of Defence to ask him to deploy some members of the Zimbabwe National Army to patrol the border and track down the culprits.

The minister also deplored clandestine trade between some local businessmen and South Africa, adding that every business transaction should be open.

Senator Nkala said the appeal made by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, for the formation and deployment of a border guard force should be heeded by the Government.

Mr Mvenge had said Zimbabwe was losing about $150 000 a month through illegal meat exports across the Limpopo. He accused the white farmers who had deserted Zimbabwe after independence to settle in South Africa of involvement in the racket.

CSO: 4700/491

BANKS PROVIDE FUNDS FOR POWER PLANT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

A $20 million loan agreement was signed yesterday in Salisbury between the Electricity Supply Commission and a consortium of local banks.

The loan is to assist with part of the local expenditure on the first stage of the Wankie Power Station presently being built.

Mr Chris Green, head of the Corporate Finance Division of The Standard Bank Ltd, said more than $60 million had been spent on buildings, cooling towers and transmission lines.

"This loan will be used over a period of time for capital expenditure on plant, ancillary equipment and a power line to Bulawayo," he said.

Some of this equipment is of local manufacture or local assembly, and, in general, is "the guts of the power station", said Mr Green.

The loan, which is for eight years, is arranged and managed by The Standard Bank.

Funds for the loan are being provided by Barclays Bank, Grindlays Bank, Merchant Bank of Central Africa, RAL Merchant Bank, Syfrets Merchant Bank and The Standard Bank.

It is the first local currency syndicated loan arranged for a parastatal body. The cost of the first stage of the power station, which will have a generating capacity of 480 megawatts, is expected to be more than $300 million.

The station, which is to be completed at the end of 1983, has mostly been financed by overseas consortiums.

These loans include $120 million from West German and French companies and commercial banks, and $128 million from the International Finance Corporation.

CSO: 4700/491

GOVERNMENT TO SELECT STUDENTS FOR TRAINING IN BRITAIN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government is to select 220 Zimbabwean students out of more than 800 studying in Britain to continue with their studies there, the Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, said yesterday.

The minister said students doing engineering and other technical studies were given priority by the Government.

"But all those students who can find relevant training here, especially those doing humanities, must come back home because we have the facilities," he said.

He dismissed reports that there was favouritism in the allocation of scholarships to some of the students — a claim which has been strongly denied by the Ministry of Education which allocated scholarships jointly with the Ministry of Manpower.

"The students that will return here to study will be given assistance from part of the British government aid. Those in priority areas will definitely be given scholarships to continue their studies in the United Kingdom."

Dr Shava added that the Government had sent officials to Britain to investigate the situation and their recommendations were being studied by the Government — mainly in regard to the selection from those who had just completed their "A" levels.

It was cheaper for the Government to train those students in Britain than in Zimbabwe.

He appealed to Zimbabweans working overseas to return home and help in the reconstruction of the country.

"My ministry has sent forms to some of these people and we are getting a good response. Those who have finished their studies must come back and play their part in the reconstruction of our country," the minister said.

CSO: 4700/491

MILITARY SERVICE FOR YOUTH DEFENDED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 8

[Editorial: The Young Ones"]

[Text]

ANY nation that neglects the welfare of its youth does so at its peril. None can deny the truth of that statement. It is equally true that the young people of this country face more than their share of problems in the wake of the war. Not least of these is the boredom of unemployment.

Such a situation can, if neglected, create a fertile breeding ground for violence. Spectacular examples of this have come over the years from America, and, more recently, from Britain.

It is a tribute to the good sense of our youth, and the Government, that such incidents as we have had here have been on a small, almost insignificant scale. But there is no room for complacency.

There are still too many people chasing too few jobs. And the massive demobilisation exercise will complicate matters.

The Prime Minister is well aware of the dangers and problems involved. The solutions will have to be both bold and innovative.

It is in this context that his plan to establish youth camps on a national basis must be seen. There is nothing wrong with a little bit of military training and discipline.

After all, many countries in the world have had, or still have, forms of national service. It has done the young people affected no harm. More often than not it has done them good.

The boundless and restless energy of youth can be a great force for good in the world. But to achieve maximum impact it must be properly harnessed. This is precisely what Mr Mugabe is trying to do.

It may not be the perfect answer. Yet neither its critics nor anyone else has come up with a better one. Unless they can do so they should shut up.

CSO: 4700/512

TAFARA RESIDENTS PROTEST AGAINST ADMINISTRATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 2 000 Tafara residents staged a four-hour demonstration yesterday about alleged "maladministration" practised by the area's administrators.

The demonstrators, most of them women, gathered before the administration offices from 8 am and demanded to see the director of community services, the Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Tiziral Gwata, and the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo.

A spokesman for the demonstrators, Mr William Mhakayakora, said they wanted to express their grievances and to have their demands met.

He said the people of Tafara were not pleased with the way appointments were being made in the area, such as at beer-halls, the administration offices and other places.

He also said houses were being allocated in an unsatisfactory manner.

"There is no child of this location being given a job here. All those appointed come from far-off places. They have applied but are not considered, even though they have the right qualifications."

The protesters said the administrators involved in the allocation of houses were practising nepotism and favouritism.

"There are houses closed because of the minister's request for one man, one house. These houses are being given to people personally known to the administrator responsible for the allocation of houses," the spokesman said.

Some of the demonstrators complained that there were married people with school-going children who lived in single quarters while better houses were being given to single people such as unmarried women.

Mr Mhakayakora said they were demanding the dismissal of one of the administration officers who was responsible for the allocation of houses in Tafara.

He said they had three letters as evidence of the officer's practice of favouritism and they were going to show them to the Minister of Local Government and Housing.

The letters, he said, were written to the community services head office recommending the allocation of houses to certain people.

Mr Mhakayakora said the people had decided to leave their rent cards at the administration offices and were not going to pay any rent until their demands were met.

The mayor and the minister were unable to see the protesters because they had other commitments, the director of community services, Mr Bev Taylor, said.

He said he would arrange a date with them so they could come and listen to their grievances.

The residents left their rent cards at the administration offices and said they were not going to pay rent until they had talked to the mayor and minister.

"You can take a year to see us if you want but it will also mean a year without us paying any rent," the spokesman said.

The area head, Mr Norman Ropi denied knowledge of the allegations directed at the officers. He said the area councillor, with whom he was in constant liaison, had not told him of the existence of such complaints.

CSO: 4700/512

'PEOPLE AFRAID TO GO OUT AT NIGHT' IN GWELO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

GWELO.

THE publicity secretary of the Midlands South province of the Patriotic Front, Mr Bidoff Hollington, said in a Press statement yesterday that there is a lot of intimidation going on in Gwelo's former townships, where people are afraid to go out at night.

"This intimidation started at the time the municipal special police were investigating the death of one of their colleagues who was murdered," he said.

"People have had to stay indoors at nights and those who work at night are afraid to return to their homes as they may be beaten on the way. Some people have been picked up in the mornings injured. It appears that the regular police have no power over some of these special policemen."

Mr Hollington added that some of these municipal policemen go around claiming to be members of ZIPRA.

"We of the PF (ZAPU) want to make it clear that ZIPRA is a disciplined force which fought to free the people of this country and would never resort to this kind of thuggery," he said.

Asked to comment on the PF statement, a senior police spokesman replied: "The ZRP is investigating complaints by members of the public of molestation by the municipal police. There seems to be a reluctance by some people to come forward and lay their complaints and we cannot investigate cases unless people make them officially to us. We have about 12 actual complainants so far."

He said it was true that the complaints started coming in after a municipal policeman was murdered.

Arrests have been made in connection with the murder of the municipal policeman, Mr Michael Tom.

At the time of his death police said it appeared he was the victim of a robbery attempt.

CSO: 4700/512

MUGABE URGES PEOPLE TO AWAIT GOVERNMENT DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, made a strong appeal yesterday for people not to occupy land illegally but to be patient and wait for the Government to distribute it orderly.

FORT VICTORIA

He told large crowds at Zaka and Bikita districts in Victoria Province that nothing could stop the Government from buying commercial farming land for distribution to the peasants.

Mr Mugabe, however, stressed that this process must be carried out in the proper manner and urged the people not to squat and build homes on land which has not yet been acquired by the Government.

The Prime Minister assured people in the two districts that his Government would not rest until it has solved the serious problem of land hunger.

"How can we say people are free when they have no land? We cannot tolerate the situation whereby those who grab the land from the people should continue to live on big farms while the majority live in overcrowded areas."

He said the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, would visit Victoria Province this month to ensure that some land was redistributed before the rains.

Mr Mugabe also appealed to people not to fill dams with soil by farming near these water reservoirs. He said the purpose of dams was to supply the people with water and fish.

SCHOOLS

The Prime Minister reiterated the Government's commitment to the development of rural areas with emphasis on the building of more schools, hospitals, clinics and dispensaries.

He said the bulk of the money pledged by foreign governments and international agencies at Zimcord would be spent on rural developmental projects.

Mr Mugabe said part of this developmental strategy would involve the building of factories to generate employment. He specifically recommended small-scale textile factories which, he said, could produce goods for local and foreign markets.

On education, the Prime Minister said he would reduce fees at secondary school level if these were to prove too costly for the ordinary man.

'Muzorewa Must Give Account'

THE UANC leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, will have to account at some stage for his collaboration with the South African Government, which is intent on provoking a war with Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe said yesterday.

Addressing about 6 000 people at Zaka district, Mr Mugabe said Bishop Muzorewa would have to explain to the people of Zimbabwe an arrangement he had with Pretoria to train 5 000 of his supporters for the purpose of subverting the Government.

Calling for greater vigilance among the people, the Prime Minister said there were still disgruntled elements who lost the election who were now engaged in clandestine activities aimed at bringing the Government down.

He said that strong force would be used to crush those who wanted to get into power through the barrel of the gun.

Amid loud applause, Mr Mugabe said: "Some say there will be a new government. There will never be another government controlled by a party other than ZANU (PF)."

The Prime Minister said he would go to areas where ZANU (PF) did not enjoy exclusive support to urge the people to join the party.

CSO: 4700/491

SEKERAMAYI PREDICTS END TO SQUATTING BY NEXT YEAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S squatter problem will be solved by this time next year following a streamlining of the resettlement programme, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said in the Assembly yesterday .

The minister was answering debate — which featured some of the angrie: and most bitter exchanges between the Republican Front and Government MPs since this parliament began sitting last year — on a motion urging the Government to speedily resolve the squatter problem.

At one stage Dr Sekeramayi called Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi), who repeatedly accused the minister of lying, "the honourable swine from Lundi" and accused the Republican Front of trying to manoeuvre the Government into a confrontation with squatters.

"The squatter problem was the result of the scourge of colonialism and o. people from other countries running away from hunger and unemployment to grab large tracts of land from the original inhabitants," said Dr Sekeramayi.

"This is the situation which over the last century has systematically deprived African people in this country, where land was taken away either through coercion or by other means," the minister said.

Without elaborating, he said the ministry had formed a structure that would speed up the resettlement programme all over the country.

He did not believe that the programme of agrarian land redistribution should take more than two years, and added: "I believe that this time next year the squatter problem will be history."

The Republican Front, whom he referred to as creatures who had staged a horrible act of rebellion, had never during the war made any mention of the huge tracts of land that had been liberated by guerillas.

The Deputy Speaker, Mr James Bassoppo-Moyo, had to call for order repeatedly when an angry exchange followed this last statement. Mr Goddard said, "you are lying", while the minister retorted, "you need psychiatric attention".

The minister continued, after the deputy speaker had restored order, that huge chunks of land were liberated by the freedom fighters and the Selous Scouts failed to move these people from the land they had liberated. Mr Goddard interjected, "name one acre".

He said white landowners had employed people, from both inside and outside the country and used them as slave labou and this again was followed by a barrage of interjections of "that is a lie".

Many of the people who had resorted to these practices were now here, the minister said.

Both Mr Moses Mvenge, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce and Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Minister of Health, asked the deputy speaker to order Mr Goddard to withdraw his remarks, but they were ignored and Mr Bassoppo-Moyo told the minister to continue with his reply to the nation.

Outlining the ministry's policy, Dr Sekeramayi said that, firstly some landowners had left their farms, leaving their employees behind. "Their only place is on the farms, they have nowhere else to go. They are staying there and they will stay there," the minister declared.

In the second category were people who had moved on to farms during the war. These would stay there until the Government could "move them elsewhere".

The third category concerned those squatters who moved on to lands against the advice of Government. "We are taking action to get them removed," he said.

Squatters in the first category "should stay on the farms and continue to work," he said, and be provided "with all the social amenities that make life worth living".

The House again moved close to uproar when the minister said many squatters were people who had been "sacked because of the minimum wage".

Against a wave of interjections from both sides of the House he continued "then people come here and scream: where do you think they should go to?"

Many of the "trigger happy" RF, he said wanted to manoeuvre the Government into a situation of "confrontation" with the squatters.

The RF wanted the Government to use the police and the army to "go on to these people and shoot them", he said.

The problem was created by "these creatures", he said, but the Government was going to "sort it out", he declared.

Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough), rose on a point of order to state that no one from the RF during the debate had referred to shooting.

Mr Des Butler (RF, Eastern), who proposed the motion, said in reply to the minister's speech that it was "quite wrong" for the minister to say that whites "such as myself" had come into the country and robbed Africans of their land.

It was an "historical fact," he said, that when the white settlers arrived in this country the existing population was in a "state of flux" and small in number.

He said "certain people" had moved from south of the Limpopo and "people were killing each other" at the time.

It was possible to say that the people living in the East of the country "might well have fallen victim" to the newcomers from the West of the country.

"It is quite wrong to say we (the white settlers) were squatters," he told Dr Sekeramayi. "This was a vacuum, a complete and utter vacuum in many parts of what is now called Zimbabwe."

He noted that at the Lancaster House Conference the issue of land had been discussed and it had been decided that land would be redistributed on a "willing seller-willing buyer" basis. Mr Butler urged Dr Sekeramayi to continue with this policy.

And to the minister's claim that many squatters were people who had been sacked by farmers because of the wage, Mr Butler urged the minister to prosecute and take legal action to prosecute.

"Bring them to court rather than say this is what is happening. Get on with the job and do it," he said.

CSO: 4700/491

SATELLITE LINK ON WAY, SAYS MINISTER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] ZIMBABWE may soon have an earth satellite station to improve its telecommunication links, the Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Daniel Ngwenya, said.

"The PTC (Posts and Telecommunications Corporation) has undertaken all the preliminary work towards the installation of an earth satellite," he said. Tenders for the project would be invited in the next few months.

How soon the project was implemented depended on the availability of funds.

Commenting on a suggestion by Mr Alex Moseley (RF, Western) that consideration should be given to having vertical exhaust pipes on heavy vehicles which emitted smoke in the face of oncoming traffic, Mr Ngwenya said: "The vertical exhaust has been studied before and found to be impractical."

On the problem of diesel smoke on the country's roads, he said: "My vehicle inspectors are dealing with this problem." The position was better than it was a year or two ago.

He disagreed with a suggestion by Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield) that his ministry and that of transport should be merged, saying there were advantages in keeping the two separate.

If, however, the Prime Minister should wish to merge them he would be prepared to go along with the decision.

The minister also disagreed with a suggestion by Mr Don Goddard (RF, Lundi) that there should be regulations prohibiting livestock on the country's roads and that any animals found on roads should be impounded and only released on the payment of a fee by the owner.

Expressing concern over the lack of fencing to keep animals off the roads in some areas, Mr Goddard said: "I believe that this is one of the main causes of road accidents in this country."

Mr Ngwenya said the lack of fencing in some areas was a problem but he could not agree with Mr Goddard's suggestion as such a move might have adverse repercussions.

On the question of overloaded vehicles, the minister said his ministry was working on the problem and intended to introduce regulations limiting, for example, the number of passengers a vehicle could carry on a "safe" rather than "comfort" basis.

Mr Ngwenya told Mr Moseley, who had complained about what he called lack of appreciation of the work done by rural councils in constructing and maintaining roads and providing other services: "The work done by rural councils is appreciated, but it does not follow that the system is perfect."

He told Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central), who had asked when an improvement in the telephone system could be expected: "An improvement can only come about by a large injection of funds," which, however, were not available.

Shortage of funds was also hampering the ministry's efforts to improve gravel roads, he told Mr Goddard who, along with other members, had praised the ministry's roadwork. "Roads in this country are the pride of Africa," said Mr Goddard.

Mr Dennis Walker (RF, Bulawayo North) joined other MPs in lavishing praise and encouragement on Mr Ngwenya in his handling of his portfolio.

Mr Walker noted, however, that army vehicles were not observing speed limits. The minister assured him that he would make representations to the Minister of Home Affairs Mr Richard Hove.

Mr Ngwenya assured Mrs Ruth Chinamano (PF, Matebeleland North) that it was his ministry's intention to provide one telephone for every 500 inhabitants in the communal areas or one telephone within a three km radius where the number of people was between 150 and 500.

CSO: 4700/491

MVENGE'S ALLEGATIONS GROUNDLESS, SAYS MINES

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

A CLAIM made at the weekend by Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce Mr Moses Mvenge that subsidiaries of foreign mining groups were not playing fair was firmly rejected this week.

Speaking on The Nation television programme Mr Mvenge said that before the present government came to power local subsidiaries entered into supply agreements of up to five years with their parent companies.

These agreements, he claimed, were an iniquitous arrangement designed to prevent other African states from buying part of Zimbabwe's valuable mineral output.

All the main mining groups in Zimbabwe were somewhat mystified by Mr Mvenge's accusation and all said that his words were groundless.

Some spokesmen said their companies were only too happy to sell to other African states, but they had received no invitations or approaches to do so.

As for Mr Mvenge's claims, a spokesman for Lonrho, Mr Alan Marsh, said these did not apply to the group's local mining operations.

"All the gold our mines produce and most of the silver is sold, as it should be to the Reserve Bank. Our copper production is sold within Zimbabwe to Central African Cables. Any surplus is sold through normal channels," said Mr Marsh.

Mr D. C. Bailey, managing director of Rio Tinto Mining (Zimbabwe) Ltd, strongly denied that the company had anything to hide.

"We have no long-term contracts with our parent company. Inside our own company our records are open for full inspection. Our marketing operations are still the same," stressed Mr Bailey.

"We sell to any buyer at the right price. Gold is sold to the Reserve Bank, emeralds are sold on the open market and nickel, which is of premium quality, is sold to buyers in Europe, Japan, South America and the United States.

"Mining companies on the marketing scene have nothing to hide," Mr Bailey added.

At Shabanie and Mashaba Mines Ltd, the country's largest producer of asbestos, joint managing director Mr Adrian Reckham said: "We have not got any such agreement with our parent company. All our contracts are on an annual basis with the same terms and conditions whether the buyer is an associate company or not."

The allegations were also denied by Anglo American Corporation Zimbabwe Ltd.

A spokesman said: "We do not sell to any associate companies. We sell to anyone and have concluded sales to buyers all over the world, including Eastern bloc countries."

Mr Nick Cambitzis, chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation of Zimbabwe Ltd, said that its Kamativi Tin Mines subsidiary sold its production at London Metal Exchange prices to Yugoslavia, France, Britain and the United States, just to name a few buyers.

CSO: 4700/512

FINANCE BILL CHANGES WILL HELP MINES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

TWO SIGNIFICANT changes have been made to the Finance Bill due to be placed before Parliament in the next week, say Government and industry sources. Minor alterations have also been made to the proposed Capital Gains Tax Bill announced by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, in his 1981/82 Budget on July 31.

The sources said this week that amendments have been made to the Budget provisions to scrap depletion allowances claimed by mining companies and the re-adjustment of capital redemption allowances.

Representations by the mining sector together with commerce and industry have apparently persuaded the minister and his officials at the Treasury to postpone these measures for 12 months.

One source suggested that the measures had been deferred because Treasury officials had acted too hastily when putting together July's budget.

Another said that the Government had been made fully aware of what effect these changes would have upon the viability of Zimbabwe's mining industry during the current period of world recession and low mineral prices.

It is understood that a commission of inquiry is to be established in the meantime.

In his Budget speech Senator Nkala said that the depletion allowance would be scrapped because it was not soundly based.

"It merely reduces the tax liability without in any way promoting investment, employment or efficiency," said the minister.

He also reduced capital redemption allowances to 30 percent with the balance over the life of the mine. Previously mining companies could offset capital expenditure against taxable income either in the first year or over the life of the mine.

Commerce and industry also had their capital depreciation allowances cut to 30 percent.

The changes in the Capital Gains Tax Bill, also waiting to be placed before Parliament, concern the effect upon estate duty, which Senator Nkala increased in July.

Plans to charge CGT and estate duty on deceased people's estates have been dropped, accordig to sources, and ory estate duty will e charged.

Furthermore, anyse who sells a property inherited from an estse, will pay CGT on the iference between the sling price and the valtion of the estate at ie time of inheritance. A special allowance is so to be made for persna buying property by Ied of Sale.

Senator Nkala wasiot available for comnnt. However a Tresiry spokesman said thathe alterations to the Catal Gains Tax Bill ere already known.

On the amendmen to the Finance Bill, heaid: "The minister is tcpresent the Bill to Pariment in the next few lays, therefore I cannot cclose details in advance.

CSO: 4700/491

ELECTRICAL SUPPLY STAFF SHORTAGE 'CRITICAL'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE shortage of operators to maintain the country's electricity supply is critical and could lead to further power cuts.

Salisbury and most other cities had to shed load on Monday and Tuesday, but only water heaters were affected.

The main reason for the cuts was the closing of the Electricity Supply Commission's supply station at Umniati on Sunday because of a shortage of operators.

A spokesman for the Central African Power Corporation said it was not known when the supply station would reopen.

Unseasonable cold weather and the closing of a generator at Kariba for an annual inspection contributed to the need to shed load, said the spokesman.

A generator at Kariba had broken down on Tuesday, but it was repaired before 11 am and was not a factor in the need to cut power.

Salisbury's city electrical engineer, Mr Philip Wrigley, said he could not rule out the possibility of further cuts.

"Because we are fortunate enough to have load-shedding control equipment we are able to restrict the cuts to water heaters," he said.

"The Government has been told of the critical shortage of operators in the electricity undertaking and steps are being taken to arrest the rapid diminution of staff.

"During the dry season we have managed to keep the thing ticking over but I would not like to say what it will be like when the rainy season arrives and we have frequent failures through lightning."

CSO: 4700/491

HELP GET MAIZE IN, NORMAN URGES FARMERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

A CALL on farmers to consider setting up maize storage facilities on their farms was made last night by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman.

Addressing farmers at the Maize Grower of the Year banquet in Salisbury, Senator Norman said: "I believe time has come to take a serious look into methods of storing grain in this country."

He pointed out that farmers had reached a stage of maturity where they could not expect the Government to take the total season's output at its own expense.

The advantage to be gained from such a move was that movement of transport would be stretched over 12 months, he said.

"The transport problem is likely to grow and I think this is a thought to consider and investigate," he said.

Senator Norman said he hoped the Maize Grower of the Year Competition would be introduced to small-scale farmers.

"Once ou get winners," he said, "it can only lead to greater production and interest in maize."

The Senator paid tribute to the "backroom boys" in the Research and Specialist Services Department, saying they were doing a "marvellous" job which contributed in no small way to increased productivity.

Paying tribute to the Grain Marketing Board, Senator Norman said: "I am confident that with the hard work they put into the job we will get all the maize crop in before the onset of the rains."

CSO: 4700/491

REPRESENTATION OF FARM WORKERS ON COUNCILS PROPOSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

FARM workers should enjoy direct representation on rural councils and a "democratisation programme" for the country's 44 rural councils is "in the making", the Deputy Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Enos Chikowore, told the Assembly.

Mr Chikowore said it was "undesirable" to exclude farm workers from direct representation on rural councils while urban workers were directly represented on urban councils. He said he hoped the programme would be completed by the end of the year.

Mr Chikowore, speaking during the resumed debate calling for the restructuring of the rural council system on the grounds that it was "exploitative" said he had found "little in the debate to support the motion".

Patriotic Front chief whip Mr Sydney Malunga (PF, Matabeleland North), who proposed the motion, said he found the deputy minister's reply "evasive" and it sought to "perpetuate discriminatory practices that are rife in rural councils".

Mr Malunga said it had come to light that most commercial farmers, governed by rural councils, did not provide accommodation for their employees, nor health or education facilities, and that farm workers were not paid overtime and did not have pension schemes. RF members interjected "that's not true".

Mr Chikowore said: "Rural councils have not to date been responsible for providing housing for farm workers, but it is my department's intention to ensure that change in policy in this regard is brought about."

The Riddell Commission's recommendations on schools and health facilities would also be taken into account, he said.

The answer to the problem of schools was possibly a community self-help effort, as was found in the district council areas, Mr Chikowore said.

Mr William Kona (PF, Midlands), said he was concerned at the lack of permanent residential rights and suggested that the residential areas should be set aside for this purpose.

Mr Chikowore called this "a very progressive suggestion which has been exercising my mind for some time," but added there might be difficulties in ranching areas where workers had to go a long way to work.

The ministry was working towards a uniform system of local government for the local areas and "in the not too distant future" a commission would be appointed to examine the entire local government system in the country, he said.

Mr Chikowore said he would have any instances of unequal salaries and conditions between blacks and whites employed by rural councils investigated.

"It is true that the racial balance of employees of rural councils has not been redressed to any great degree. However, it is pertinent to point out that the staff of rural councils is small."

Mr Edward Ndlovu (PF, Matabeleland South) said rural councils "must be abolished because we will have a council within a council. The interests and functions of the rural council must now be transferred to the district council". He said the rural councils had been formed to cater for the interests of the commercial farmers only.

Mr Ndlovu said a programme should be presented to all farmers and landowners who employed labour to introduce "services essential for human development".

Mr Joseph Kaparadza (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland Central), said discriminatory practices were carried out in the rural areas by the Agricultural Finance Corporation and in the areas of health and education. He said the present rural council structure led to "certain preferential treatment".

CSO: 4700/491

WORK ON BEIRA-UMTALI PIPELINE CONTINUES

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Rehabilitation of the 288 km Beira-Umtali pipeline is proceeding according to plan and it should still be in operation by the end of this year.

All the steel pipe ordered from Japan to replace a corroded 40 km stretch through the Pungwe Flats near the Mozambican port has arrived, said Lonrho director, Mr Ken Scheepers.

"The 40 km of replacement pipe should be welded and in the ground by the end of this month, so there should be no reasons for delay," Mr Scheepers said.

Workmen are also stripping and cleaning other sections of the pipeline and some maintenance work is being carried out on river crossings.

A cathodic system is being installed as well to protect the pipe from corrosion, said Mr Scheepers.

But there is still no news on the future of the Feruka oil refinery sited at the pipeline's end in Umtali. Last month Business Herald reported that the complex would never reopen.

Since then there has been silence from all the parties involved, including the Government.

As far as Central African Petroleum Refineries Ltd, the consortium of oil companies which owns the complex is concerned, the ball is in the hands of the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development.

"We have received no inkling whatever, but we understand the Government is still considering our report and may take independent advice," said a CAPREF spokesman.

Conversion of Feruka's storage depot to take refined products directly from the pipeline is well along the road, he added.

At the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development a spokesman said this week: "The position is that the ministry is still examining the issues involved. It is difficult to say when a decision will be made."

CSO: 4700/512

BRIEFS

MANPOWER SURVEY--A section of the vocational and Educational Manpower and Survey Regulations--part of the National Manpower Survey--which empowers entry to premises without consent, contravened the Declaration of Rights, Senator Sam Whaley told the Senate yesterday. The Senator, who is chairman of the Senate Legal Committee, said the Declaration of Rights protected the individual against search and entry on his or her premises. However, he said, the survey regulations allowed an authorised officer to enter an establishment at all reasonable times and, in some cases, without permission. He said the Senate Legal Committee was unanimous in its decision that the survey was in contravention of the declaration. Senator Whaley urged the Senate to adopt the committee's revisions which remove the right of entry from the regulations. He said the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Frederick Shava, had agreed that the survey was in contravention and had submitted an amendment to remove the relevant clause. The committee would withdraw its adverse report concerning the regulations if it was amended in the Government Gazette in a manner approved by the minister and the committee. The Senate decided to consider the survey regulations again on September 23.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 1]

NEW BATTALION--Bulawayo--Badly disciplined soldiers bring the National Army into disrepute, says the deputy commander of the newly-formed Bulawayo district, Colonel Boniface Hurungudo. He was addressing 1 130 men of a new battalion during his first official function as deputy commander. He told 1:9 Battalion at a passing out ceremony at Llewellin Barracks here that the prime requirement for any soldier was to be well disciplined. "The public are quick to criticise soldiers who infringe the rules and therefore you must ensure that you set a good example to the people at all times," he said. "The good name of our country rests on the shoulders of each and every one of you." Colonel Hurungudo thanked the British military advisory training team for the hard work they had put into training the men, which, he said, was evident from the good standard he had seen on parade. After the parade he said he expected to be involved in the army integration exercise and general administration. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 3]

SIMMENTAL SALE--At the first production sale of Simmental cattle held in Salisbury yesterday, 280 head were auctioned for $333 000. The Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, opened the sale at the Salisbury Showground. A record price of $11 000 was paid by Mr Renier van Rensburg, of Lions Den, for a Simmental bull. The bull was sold by Mrs Lynn Harris, of Marandellas. Senator Norman

praised the determination of the Simmental Society in the country. He said that Simmental were first imported in 1968 and there were now over 3 000 head registered. This breed was making a significant contribution to the cattle industry and there was a demand for bulls for cross-breeding, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 6]

FARMERS EXPECT BOOM--A survey just carried out in the large-scale commercial sector indicates that next season farmers plan to increase their production of tobacco, groundnuts and soyabeans subject to the hoped-for producer price increases. Planting intentions for maize and similar to the past season provided inputs are available and hectarages for cotton and sorghum show a decrease. The vice-president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr John Laurie, said farmers' intentions were associated with the situation regarding fuel supply, transport and squatters. "Some areas are critically short of diesel, with land preparations now running well behind schedule on many farms," he said. The movement of fertiliser had been eased by allowing farmers to transport neighbours' orders, but the exercise was being hampered by shortage of diesel. "It is essential that the squatter question is sorted out quickly," added Mr Laurie. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 5]

SAUDI AID PROJECTS--A Saudi Arabian delegation of economists and engineers is in Salisbury to work out details of projects worth $32,5 million, approved in principle by the board of directors of the Saudi Fund for Development, the Zimbabwe Information Service said yesterday. A Ministry of Economic Planning and Development spokesman said the projects are to be financed by a soft loan approved in principle by the fund's board of directors in May this year, following support by the Saudi delegation to the Zimcord conference. He said the Saudi fund desired to provide Zimbabwe with financial resources which would benefit a broad spectrum of the population with special emphasis on rural development, transport and housing. The spokesman said projects would cover the whole country in response to priorities set by the Zimbabwean Government. He said Saudi Arabia had already contributed a grant of $3,12 million to the refugee programme, in addition to the soft loan being negotiated.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 2]

RECRUITMENT OF SKILLS--The Zimbabwe Government does not encourage the recruiting of skilled labour in Africa, a spokesman for the Immigrants' Control Board said yesterday. He was commenting on reports from Accra that hundreds of skilled Ghanaians were applying for employment and permanent residence in Zimbabwe. "The Government doesn't like to recruit skilled labour in Africa. Developing countries need skilled people, so it's much better that we recruit labour from developed countries like Australia and England where they have surpluses. "But each case is treated individually. If a very highly specialised person applies for a specific post then we might consider him." A report from Accra said that

the flood of applications from skilled Ghanaians to get out of their country follows an announcement that Zimbabwe had established a board to grant residence permits to people seeking jobs here. The eagerness of Ghanaians to work elsewhere is apparently alarming the Accra government which has seen an exodus of skilled labour over the past seven years. Nigeria is apparently a popular destination for emigrating Ghanaians, but now emigrants are eager to work in Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1]

GDR COOPERATION--Leipzig--Long-term co-operation between Zimbabwe and the German Democratic Republic is being discussed during the Leipzig Trade Fair. The Zimbabwe delegation, the first to attend the fair, is led by Dr Simba Makoni, Minister of Industry and Energy Development. It includes senior officials of the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development. After a meeting between Dr Makoni and the German foreign trade minister, Mr Horst Soelle, Dr Makoni told journalists: "Our visit to Leipzig is to furnish the basis for future economic co-operation. We are very interested in developing long-term relations." The talks included assistance for Zimbabwe's agricultural and industrial development. Referring to possible fields of future co-operation between the GDR and Zimbabwe, Dr Makoni mentioned imports of machinery and equipment from the GDR, mainly for agriculture, and exports of raw materials such as coffee, iron ores, asbestos and agricultural produce from Zimbabwe. At the trade fair the Zimbabwean delegation saw the export offers of the GDR and were informed about the GDR's economic structure.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 2]

MALAWI FISH--Blantyre--Malawi dried fish must now have a government certificate before it can be sold to Zambia or Zimbabwe. This follows complaints by these two countries that the fish has sometimes been infested with insects or has even been rotten, reports the Herald Africa News Service. A spokesman for the Customs Department said in Salisbury this week this was not a Zimbabwean regulation but had probably been implemented by the Malawian Government to protect the country's reputation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 7]

EXPLOSIVE PERIL AT ENTUMBANE--Bulawayo--A Bulawayo police patrol officer said that explosives hastily abandoned at the end of the August arms amnesty had been found in the bush, in buildings and even on school property in the suburbs of Entumbane. Patrol Officer Joe Green, said grenades had been found on the site of the new Manyewu school, Entumbane, opened in July for 1 512 pupils. The school, next to a beergarden, was one of the first calls in a police-army campaign in the western suburbs to warn children that arms of war were not playthings. The campaign, which started on Tuesday, is expected to run until next Thursday and cover four schools a day in the western area of the city. In future it is hoped such warning campaigns will be mounted each year in January and February. The headmaster of Manyewu school, Mr J.H. Betshwana, said he appreciated the police-army effort because many people were not aware of the explosives problem. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 6]

FOREIGN-BORN CHILDREN NOT CITIZENS--Children born to Zimbabweans outside the country do not automatically become citizens, and should be registered to have citizenship conferred on them, the Registrar-General, Mr Brian Oliver, said yesterday. "Since independence we have witnessed an influx of returning Zimbabwean citizens who, in many cases, have children who were born outside Zimbabwe. These children do not automatically become Zimbabwean citizens on entry into the country," Mr Oliver said in a statement. To confer citizenship on these children, Mr Oliver said, their parents should apply to the nearest registrar of births. Documents required for the application would be the child's birth certificate, and proof of their Zimbabwean citizenship. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1]

BATA BUYS MALAWI RUBBER--The Bata Shoe Company Ltd. in Zimbabwe is assisting Malawi's young rubber industry by becoming its largest single buyer. Rubber from the Vizara estates in northern Malawi is used in the manufacture in Gwelo of Bata's wide range of rubber-soled footwear. Mr Sid Finlayson, Bata's purchasing manager, said this week: "The amounts involved for our purchases are not large at this stage, but they are increasing. "From consignments of about five tonnes in the first half-year of the agreement, the figure has risen to around 15 tonnes, the rubber being purchased at international prices. "The quality conforms to international specifications. Although the amount, as part of our total consumption, is not great, Bata is pleased to be helping another developing country in Africa," said Mr Finlayson. The Vizara estates, controlled by African Lakes Corporation Ltd. are to be extended from 700 ha to 1 100 ha. At present only 200 ha are under mature rubber. The US$6 million programme is being financed partly by a US$2 million loan from the Commonwealth Development Corporation, and partly from ALC's own resources. Current production of 91 000 kg of smoked sheet rubber is expected to rise to 136 000 kg during the 1981/82 season which runs from August to July. The African Lakes Corporation also has large interests in Zimbabwe, including Salisbury's Ambassador Hotel and the A'Zambezi River Lodge--the largest thatched roof building in Africa--at Victoria Falls. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/491

END

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30 September 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2494

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79104

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2494

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON PARTY, GOVERNMENT, MILITARY OFFICERS

[The following biographic information on party and government officials and military officials was extracted from Portuguese-language publications as indicated at the end of each name]

Military Officials

[Text] Maj Alexandre Moreira (Saches)

Chief of the communications department of the TGFA [Angolan Border Guards] (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 27 Aug 81 p 2)

Capt Antonio Martins de Sousa

Commander of the TGFA [Angola Border Guards] in Uije Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Aug 81 p 2)

Lt Col Domingos Gunga

Mentioned going to Moxico Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Capt Joao Domingos Caiamba

Chief of the ODP [People's Defense Organization] general political directorate (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 3 Sep 81 p 2)

Lt Col Kafuxi

Mentioned in Mocamedes (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 16 Aug 81 p 2)

Lt Col Kianda

Interim chief of the (?5th) military region in Huila Province, mentioned present at graduation exercises for 11 sergeants (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 4 Aug 81 p 2)

Capt Maria Pitra

Director of the 10th of August nursery school (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Aug 81 p 2)

Lt Col Toka

(Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 16 Apr 81 p 2)

Capt Watchime

Member of the national committee of party youth (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 15 Apr 81 p 2)

Capt Xibeto

Mentioned serving in Cunene Province (Maputo TEMPO 28 Jun 81 p 31)

Party, Government Officials

Abel das Neves

Vice governor of the National Bank of Angola. Traveled to Nigeria with President dos Santos (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 11 Aug 81 p 1)

Abilio Gomes

National inspector of finance (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Aug 81 p 2)

Adelino Bastos Chaves

Chief of the material planning department of the planning cabinet (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Jul 81 p 2)

Adolfo Joao Pedro

President of the People's Revolutionary Court (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 31 Jul 81 p 2)

Adriano Pereira dos Santos, Junior

Deputy minister of domestic trade (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 15 Apr 81 p 2)

Afonso Chianga

Deputy municipal commissioner of Buco Zau in Cabinda (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Jun 81 p 2)

Agostinho da Silva

Deputy to provincial People's Assembly of Cabinda (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 14 Aug 81 p 2)

Agostinho Raimundo de Sousa e Santos

Director of the national directorate of construction materials production (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Jul 81 p 2)

Alcides Pereira da Silva

First secretary of the Mocamedes provincial assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Alexandre Domingos Macaia

Department of social affairs of the MPLA-Labor Party Cabinda provincial committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 29 Jul 81 p 4)

Alfredo Antonio Baptista

Provincial delegate for agriculture in Kwanza-Norte Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Alfredo Diamantino

Chief of the national department of accounting of the Ministry of Finance (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Aug 81 p 2)

Amilcar Aguiar

Deputy minister of construction (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 17 Jun 81 p 2)

Andre Costa Ingles da Cruz e Silva

Deputy general director of DINAPROPE [National Cattle Products Distributing Company] (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Anibal Rocha

Deputy coordinator of the party's Zaire provincial committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Aug 81 p 2)

Antonio Alberto Gouveia

Chief of the security department of the DIAMANG (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 18 Aug 81 p 1)

Antonio Cardoso

Secretary general of the UEA [Union of Angolan Writers] (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 22 Jul 81 p 3). Returning from trip to Moscow.

Antonio Muiamy

Provincial delegate for agriculture in Lunda-Sul Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Arao Carvalho Santos

National director of the department of physical planning of the Ministry of Planning (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Arlindo de Sousa e Silva

National director of Angolan railroads (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 17 Jul 81 p 2)

Baltazar de Almeida, Junior

President of the AAEM [Association of Secondary Education Students] (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 5 Jul 81 p 1)

Bartolomeu Marcos dos Santos

Deputy provincial commissioner of Malanje (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 18 Jun 81 p 2)

Bernardino Sequeira

Chief of the Western Europe section of the department of political affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Participated in the talks with Messrs Penne and Debray of France. (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Aug 81 p 2)

Boaventura Cardoso

State secretary for culture (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 1 Aug 81 p 2)

Branca Pacavira

Section chief in the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women] department of political affairs (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 5 Aug 81 p 2). Traveling to Stockholm to participate in a conference organized by the Federation of Social Democratic Women of Sweden.

Carlos Baptista Ambrosio

Provincial delegate for housing in Malanje (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 14 Jul 81 p 2)

Carlos Cruz

Director of the National Telecommunications Company (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 12 Jul 81 p 1)

Carlos Ferreira

National director of the food industry (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 16 Aug 81 p 2)

Carlos Mendonca

National director of the EPAN [?Angolan Bread Company] (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 16 Aug 81 p 2)

Carlos Pinto Nogueira

Director of domestic marketing for SONANGOL (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 22 Apr 81 p 2)

Casimiro Sergio Franco

Second secretary of the People's Assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 16 Aug 81 p 1)

Chana de Aragao

Coordinator of the Luanda provincial literacy center (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 13 Aug 81 p 2)

Custodio Neto

Director of the cabinet of the Ministry of Finance. Traveling in Yugoslavia (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Jul 81 p 2)

Custodio Soares de Cunha

Provincial delegate of the Ministry of Transportation in Malanje (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 3 Jul 81 p 2)

David Daniel Hach

Second secretary of the Mocamedes provincial assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Domingos Bernardo Ebo

First secretary of the Luanda provincial assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 10 Jul 81 p 3)

Domingos Eduardo Vangu

Municipal commissioner of Noqui in Zaire Province (bordering with Zaire) (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 21 Jul 81 p 2)

Domingos Moises

Provincial delegate for agriculture in Uije Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 4 Aug 81 p 2)

Edmundo Lopes

Chief of the finance sector of the Ministry of Finance (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 11 Jul 81 p 1)

Eduardo Bizerra

Provincial delegate of the Ministry of Agriculture (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Aug 81 p 2)

Eliseu Augusto

Member of the party's Luanda provincial committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 8 Aug 81 p 2)

Emilio de Carvalho

Representative of the Angolan Government to Angolan schools on Isle of Youth in Cuba as of 29 August 1981 (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 29 Aug 81 p 2)

Ernestina da Conceicao Van-Dunem

Chief of cabinet of the deputy minister of construction (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Jul 81 p 2)

Eugenio Clemente

People's Assembly deputy (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Eugenio Ndaka Yessunda

Municipal commissioner of Benguela (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 23 Jul 81 p 2)

Evaristo Nyamba

Deputy provincial commissioner of Huambo (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 12 Apr 81 p 2)

Ezequiel Custodio

Deputy to provincial People's Assembly of Cabinda (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 14 Aug 81 p 2)

Filipe Campos

Provincial delegate of the Ministry of Transportaion in Kwanza-Norte (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 3 Jul 81 p 2)

Filipe Fragata

National director of taxation (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Aug 81 p 2)

Filipe Jeronimo

Municipal coordinator of the party in Huila (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 10 Apr 81 p 2)

Filipe Kinguengo (Mabida)

Member of the MPLA Central Committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Filipe Luvango

Chief of the agitation and information section of the provincial DEPPI [Department of Political Education, Propaganda and Information] in Uije Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 18 Aug 81 p 2)

Henrique Vita

Member of the party's Zaire provincial committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 27 Jun 81 p 2)

Hipolito Chilula

Second secretary of the Benguela provincial assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Ivula Ernesto

Deputy provincial secretary of the UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers] in Uije (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 6 Jul 81 p 2)

Jacinto Pascoal

Deputy provincial commissioner of Bengo (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 1 Aug 81 p 2)

Jacinto Tonedo

Alternate member of the MPLA Central Committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 10 Jun 81 p 2)

Jaime Augusto Tome

Member of the provincial DORGAN [Department of Organization of the Central Committee] in Mocamedes (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 19 Jun 81 p 2)

Jaime Freitas

Deputy director general of SONANGOL for administration and finance (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 May 81 p 2)

Joao Baptista Songo

Deputy municipal commissioner of Belize in Cabinda (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Jun 81 p 2)

Joao Cavaleiro

National director of the cabinet of planning of the Ministry of Industry (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Sep 81 p 2)

Joao Cristovao

Provincial sub-delegate for health in Luanda (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 1 Aug 81 p 2)

Joao Domingos

People's Assembly deputy (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Filomena Matoco

Provincial coordinator of the OMA [Organization of Angola Women] in Cabinda Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 29 Jul 81 p 4)

Flavio Fernandes

Deputy minister of health for pharmaceuticals (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Aug 81 p 2)

Florindo Cristelo

National budget director (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Aug 81 p 2)

Fonseca Santos

Deputy minister of construction (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 17 Jun 81 p 2)

Francisco de Melo Sampaio

Director general of the Benguela Railroad (Maputo TEMPO 28 Jun 81 p 60)

Francisco Lebila

Luabi communal commissioner in Cabinda (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Jun 81 p 2)

Francisco Moises Lele

Chief of the propaganda and information section of the provincial DEPPI [Department of Political Education, Propaganda and Information] in Malanje (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 18 Jun 81 p 2)

Galileu Palhares

Secretary in charge of information and propaganda of the National Transportation and Communications Trade Union (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 1 Aug 81 p 2)

Germano Jose Gomes

TAAG [Air Transportation of Angola] director (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 3 Jul 81 p 2)

Goncalves Mandumba

First national secretary of the OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers] (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Aug 81 p 2)

Guillerme Massango

Director of ENCAFE (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 23 Aug 81 p 2)

Joao dos Santos Gomes

Official of the Ministry of Transportation (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 23 Jul 81 p 2)

Joao Ferreira

Provincial delegate for agriculture for Uije Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Joao Francisco de Sousa

Provincial delegate from the state secretariat for social affairs (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 23 Jul 81 p 2)

Joao Hichica

Member of the party's Lunda-Norte provincial committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 29 May 81 p 2)

Joao Junior

Director general of the Luanda Power Distribution Company (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 10 Apr 81 p 1)

Joaquim Adolfo Xavier

Director of the Hydro-Meteorological Institute. Leaving for a 15-day visit to the USSR. (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 30 Jul 81 p 2)

Joaquim Econgo

Municipal commissioner of Mbanza-Congo (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 4 Aug 81 p 2)

Joaquim Matias

Deputy minister of education (formerly mentioned as national director of the Central Committee department of education). (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 4 Aug 81 p 2)

Joaquim Rodrigues

Representative of the Angolan Government to Angolan schools on Isle of Youth in Cuba as of 29 August 81 (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 29 Aug 81 p 2)

Joaquina Lucinda

Second secretary of the Luanda provincial assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 10 Jul 81 p 3)

Jose Armando

Member of the party's Uije provincial committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 6 Jul 81 p 2)

Jose Botelho de Vasconcelho

Chief of the provincial commissariate sector (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 18 Jun 81 p 2)

Jose Carlos Mouzinho

Section chief of the directorate of protocol, interim national director of state procotol (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 25 Jul 81 p 1)

Jose Chiana

Coordinator of the party's municipal committee in Mocamedes (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 6 Aug 81 p 2). Presiding over graduation of anti-aircraft artillery specialists.

Jose da Bessa Gaspar

Municipal commissioner of Malanje (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 18 Jun 81 p 2)

Jose Ferreira dos Santos Van-Dunem

Chief of the livestock production department of the Kwanza-Bengo agricultural complex (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Jose Maria do Carmo

Deputy director general of the National Hydroports Company (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Jul 81 p 2)

Jose Marques da Silva

Chief of the planning and financial department of the Kwanza-Bengo agricultural complex (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Jose Sumbo

Member of the party's Cabinda provincial committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 17 Jun 81 p 2)

Josefa Guilhermina Coelho da Cruz

Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Planning Afro-Arab Conference in Luanda from 6-9 December 1981 (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 11 Aug 81 p 2)

Jorge Barros

Deputy to provincial People's Assembly of Benguela (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 14 Aug 81 p 2)

Jorge Falcao Fonseca Santos

Director of the planning cabinet of the Ministry of Construction (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Jul 81 p 2)

Jorge Manuel Campinos

National director of engineering works (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Jul 81 p 2)

Julio da Costa

Provincial delegate for health in Zaire Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Jul 81 p 2)

Kiala Josefe

First provincial secretary of the UNTA [Union of Angolan Workers] in Bengo (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 25 Jul 81 p 2)

Lisette Maria Constantino do Valle

Chief of the livestock production department of the Kwanza-Bengo agricultural complex (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Lucrecia Alfredo Francisco

Alternate member of the MPLA Central Committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Luis Neto Kiambata

High official from the presidency of the Republic. Participated in the talks with Messrs Penne and Debray of France. (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Aug 81 p 2)

Luis Paulino

First secretary of the Benguela People's Assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 6 Aug 81 p 2)

Manuel Caniveta

First provincial secretary of the JMPLA in Mocamedes (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 14 Apr 81 p 2)

Manuel Liunda

Municipal commissioner of Mocamedes (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Aug 81 p 2)

Manuel Rui de Sousa

Interim director of the technical cabinet of the Ministry of Construction (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Jul 81 p 2)

Mario Alberto

Municipal commissioner of Malanje (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 18 Jun 81 p 2)

Miguel Barros

Chief of the accounting center of the commission in charge of restructuring the ENCAFE company (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Miguel Domingos

Provincial delegate for construction in Bengo (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 1 Aug 81 p 2)

Mingo Makiese

Political education and propaganda instructor of the TGFA [Angolan Border Guards] directorate general (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Moreno de Sousa

Member of the party's Luanda provincial committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 14 Aug 81 p 2)

Mundila Mulupipo

People's Assembly deputy (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Nuno de Oliveira Chiquito

Director of the party's provincial school in Huambo (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 3 Sep 81 p 4)

Paulino dos Santos

First secretary of the Benguela provincial assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Paulo Jimi

First secretary of the Huambo provincial assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Pedro Sebastiao

Member of the JMPLA national committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 8 Jul 81 p 2)

Pedro Mungo

Central Committee department of foreign affairs. Planning Afro-Arab Conference in Luanda for 6-9 December 1981 (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 11 Aug 81 p 2)

Pedro Xavier Macaia

Massabi communal commissioner in Cabinda (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Jun 81 p 2)

Pereira de Sousa

National director of technical assistance of the state secretariate for cooperation (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 15 Aug 81 p 2)

Pestana Bastos

Technical director of the Lobito port (Maputo TEMPO 28 Jun 81 p 58)

Renato Tito

JMPLA secretary for internal affairs (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Sep 81 p 2)

Ricardo Bongo

Director of the Huambo Water and Sanitation Company (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 22 Aug 81 p 2)

Rita Capombo

Deputy to provincial People's Assembly of Benguela (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 14 Aug 81 p 2)

Rufino Felgueira

Proivincial delegate for domestic trade in Bengo (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 1 Aug 81 p 2)

Rui Manuel Gomes da Silva

Director of the Kwanza-Bengo agricultural complex (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Samuel Cabaca

Municipal coordinator of the party in Malanje (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 12 Jun 81 p 1)

Santos Julio

Chief of the provincial department of criminal investigation in Malanje Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 Aug 81 p 2)

Sebastiao Isata

Member of the party's department of foreign relations (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 29 Jul 81 p 1)

Sihepo Kahupi

Deputy of the People's Assembly from Cunene (Luanda (JORNAL DE ANGOLA 11 Jul 81 p 2)

Silva Neto

First national secretary of the light industry trade union (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Sep 81 p 2)

Simao Cachundo

Second secretary of the Huambo provincial assembly (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Jul 81 p 2)

Tany Narciso

Chief of the MPLA Central Committee DIP [Department of Information and Propaganda] agitation and propaganda division (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Jul 81 p 2)

Tito Fernandes (aka Tito Felix)

Vice president of the AAEM [Association of Secondary Education Students] (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 5 Jul 81 p 1)

Vasco Antunes do Amaral

Provincial delegate for agriculture in Kwanza-Sul Province (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Aug 81 p 2)

Vicente de Almeida Gomes

Vice president of the Angolan League for friendship and solidarity with peoples (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 4 Jul 81 p 2)

Vicente Lembe

Provincial delegate for fisheries in Cabinda (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Jun 81 p 2)

Zacarias de Moura

Department of the productive sector of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 4 Aug 81 p 2)

Zeca de Oliveira

Technical director of the ANGOP [Angolan News Agency] (Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 21 Jul 81 p 1)

CSO: 4728/148

NEWSMAN REPORTS ON AGGRESSION IN HUILA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Achille Lollo]

[Text] Soon after our arrival in the capital of Huila we began to size up the situation, starting with this city, which is also one of the preferred targets of the South African racists.

We observed that calm and discipline prevail in Lubango and that everything is functioning perfectly. In other words, Lubango is not suffering negative effects from the war situation that is a reality from Quimbembe on. To experience the war situation, it was necessary to go into the areas under the General Staff of the 4th Region to observe how violently the racist army of Pretoria is attacking Angolan territory.

Before we were briefed on the progress of the operations, we were told what the racist South African radio had been reporting in the last few days. According to their radio, the Pretorian army only "intended" to pursue SWAPO "terrorists" on Angolan territory, but the operation came up against some Angolan units. There may be someone who believes this lie, but he certainly does not live in Cunene Province or even in Angola. In fact, this is a gross lie, put forward to deceive world opinion and hide the fact that South Africa cannot win on the terrain of the heroic defenders of Xangongo, despite having launched a motorized infantry brigade against them. The high command of the racist army decided to send a special squadron of fighter-bombers from their air bases at Runto and Ruacana. According to some reports reaching Lubango, the squadron was composed of about 40 planes. Given the intensity of the bombing that destroyed the locale of Xangongo, which was then bombed a second time, we can say that the special squadron was made up of Buccaneer S-50 and Mirage 5-1AZ bombers. It is thought that, for this bombing operation, the racists combined a squadron of fighter-bombers (FGA/SQN), formed by 32 Mirage F-1 AZ's, and a bomber squadron (LT-BBR-SQM), made up of 9 Buccaneer S-50's.

The massive use of the South African air force was actually a consequence of the heroic resistance demonstrated by the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola]. Unable to advance by winning infantry engagements, the racists used their air force to "pummel" locales held by the FAPLA. We were told that a FAPLA company defended its position from attack by a South African motorized infantry battalion, which was forced to retreat; a South African air force squadron composed of Impala M 2 planes was then sent in and began launching rockets against the position of the

FAPLA company, which, taking advantage of its success, was preparing to launch a counterattack. We were given only a partial account of the battles the FAPLA has engaged in to drive out the racist hoodlums. Starting tomorrow, when we go to the various fighting fronts in Cunene Province, we will be able to report events in this heroic province.

In sum, we must say that the South Africans have not succeeded in demoralizing and, above all, in disorganizing the FAPLA units, although on several occasions they have used chemical bombs, which we have not identified to date.

6362
CSO: 4728/130

CONDITIONS DESCRIBED, COFFEE PRODUCTION PROBLEMS REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Jose Aragao]

> [Text] Coffee was first planted in Angola over a century ago in Kwanza-Norte, mainly because of its proximity to Luanda, where the coffee plants were unloaded. After some experimentation, coffee production increased enormously, bringing great profit to the capitalists who held the largest plantations. In the last years of the colonial era, this province was still leading Angola in coffee production.

Following independence, several changes came about in this sector, notably the confiscation of extensive coffee plantations, which were added to the property of the Angolan people. The revenues were used to purchase material means to benefit the people themselves.

Lack of managerial experience and of competent structures led to a substantial decline in production, as reflected in the last harvest.

To learn about the current coffee harvest, which began in June, during our stay in Kwanza-Norte Province we got in touch with Guilherme Massango, director of ENCAFE [State Coffee Enterprise of Angola], who spoke at some length about the problems of coffee production. From these, we deduced that there are many objective and subjective factors impeding the execution of the established plans for coffee. The provincial ENCAFE does not have infrastructures capable of solving the tremendous problems that arise daily. Given the extent of the coffee fields and the large number of workers employed, many of these problems are beyond the capacity of the enterprise and have not been solved since the previous harvests.

Massango told us:

"In this sixth coffee harvest the problems have tended to increase: we lack food for the workers, and this has been the case since February. We are behind in paying wages and we have transport problems. Our coffee workers are being subjected to enormous sacrifices."

Factors Impeding Execution of Plans

The ENCAFE Provincial Directorate oversees 409 plantations in 11 municipios. Most of these are not fully meeting the production goals of the plan. The plantations employ 29,000 workers in all, only 12,000 of whom are full-time and the rest are part-time, working less than 6 days a week.

According to Massango, the lack of provisions and the delays in meeting the payroll are behind the high rate of absenteeism. Naturally, if they are not given supplies and have no money to acquire them elsewhere, the workers are forced to spend most of their time farming their individual plots to feed themselves and their families.

"Regarding transportation," Massango said, "ENCAFE has Mercedes-Benz and IFA trucks, which are functioning at less than 50 percent of their capacity because of constant breakdowns. Most of the company's 60 tractors are out of operation for lack of spare parts. Meanwhile, the harvest is not yet completed, but we are already having problems transporting the coffee, which is spoiling on the roads. The trails leading to the coffee plantations are in very poor condition, causing the vehicles to wear out prematurely. The Provincial Office of the Construction Ministry, the only agency in the province with bulldozers, was asked to make them available, but the agency demanded payment for the road-grading work, allegedly on higher orders. The province ENCAFE does not have the money for this type of work, and would not accept this condition. This is one of the continuing impasses impeding the harvest."

After the coffee is harvested and spread out to dry, still other problems arise. The provincial director told us:

"Another concern is the problem of the hulling machines. Because they are not adequately maintained, mainly for lack of parts, tons of coffee are piling up in the warehouses."

In Kwanza-Norte Province, in addition to the state units, there are a number of coffee farms belonging to individual peasants and members of cooperatives. The efforts of these small proprietors are not being supported by the ENCAFE organization. This discourages the peasants, and many of them prefer to devote their labor to other crops. For example, the coffee from the last harvest only began to be marketed last December, and with many interruptions. In the beginning, it was planned to purchase 11,000 tons. For lack of funds, it was only possible to place 8,000 tons by February. In the middle of this process transportation problems arose, which leads us to conclude that the marketing plan was conceived without any provision for a regular supply of trucks.

Drought Affects Coffee Plants

According to some technicians, the low level of rainfall caused the sudden death in coffee plants now occurring in the municipios of Cazengo, Bolongongo, Golungo-Alto, Gonguembo and Pango Aluquem.

Massango told us that specialists from various countries have already gone there to ascertain the real causes of the disease and the method of eradicating it. They have had no success to date.

Sudden death in coffee plants is a disease that, by its characteristics, appears to involve the roots. The vegetative state is precarious and environmental conditions foster the outbreak of the disease. It is not known when the disease first appeared in Angola. However, it is known that in 1931 and 1936 thousands of coffee plants died in the municipios of Amboim and Uko-Seles (Kwanza-Sul Province), and the problem later spread to other coffee growing areas.

According to our information, however, there is no plan to replant more coffee in other zones, not even large lots of seedlings. So once sudden death is eradicated, there will not be enough plants for the new planting. If ENCAFE does not look to the problem, there could be a reduction in the areas planted in coffee. This will affect our national economy, because coffee is now one of the products generating foreign exchange for the country, despite the decline in international market prices.

Moreover, some agencies must become more aware of their obligation to cooperate with ENCAFE to minimize the organizational and even technical problems affecting coffee production. It should always be remembered that the revenues from the sale of coffee are not for individual profit and increased production is not a matter of personal pride, but for the benefit of all the Angolan people.

6362
CSO: 4728/130

REOPENING OF SACO MAR MINING COMPLEX REPORTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Mocamedes--Angola's workers have won another victory on the production front, with the reactivation of the Saco Mar Mining Complex.

One of the largest in Africa, with about 600 workers, the complex went into operation last Thursday, and subsequently shipped out 140,000 tons of various ores.

The ceremony marking the opening was led by Manuel Pedro Pacavira, party Central Committee secretary for the productive sector. Also present were Rafael Sapilinha ("Sambalanga"), member of the Central Committee and provincial commissioner of Mocamedes; Bento Ribeiro and Justino Fernandes, minister and vice minister of industry, respectively; and other government and party officials.

Before the ceremony, Pacavira and his group paid a lengthy visit to the installations of the complex, learning about their operations and existing problems. Aboard the Italian ship "Mercurio," where the ceremony was held, the ship's commander expressed his satisfaction at being in Angola and also rejoiced in the cooperation between Italy and the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] in various fields.

Next to speak was the director of the mining project, who is Austrian. His country purchased the first ore taken out of the complex after 5 years of inactivity. The Austrian also mentioned the cooperation between his country's mining company and the National Iron Company, as well as the technical assistance provided by Austria to Angola in this field.

The last speaker was Manuel Pacavira, who began by expressing his thanks for the hospitality shown by the ship's crew and for the gracious invitation of the Mocamedes Provincial Commission, enabling him to witness the loading of the first ore. Pacavira said: "This is a historical act, taking place in the fatherland of Agostinho Neto, precisely at a moment when our country is the victim of South African aggression. This act," he continued, "which glorifies the labor and the efforts of our mine workers, assumes great importance at this time, because it is a great event in our lives, for our country and also for the international community, which will benefit from this shipment and from others to follow it. It means factories will operate and there will be jobs for more people." He added: "Those in the service of international imperialism wagered that not a single ounce of ore would come out of Cassinga, but there is no arguing with facts; the act we are witnessing speaks for itself.

"Iron is a source of foreign exchange needed for the development of the country, but we take pride, above all, in the victory of the Angolan workers and the Austrian cooperants over those who would stop at nothing to prevent the ore from leaving Cassinga. In fact," Pacavira stressed, "the labor of our mine workers at the risk of their own lives is a resounding victory over the forces of reaction."

6362
CSO: 4728/130

BRIEFS

GDR DONATION--The GDR Solidarity Committee has donated medicines, food and teaching materials to the MPLA-Labor Party and to SWAPO. The gift was presented Friday in a ceremony at the 4 February International Airport. On that occasion, accepting the donation on behalf of Angola, the president of the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity Among Peoples said that "the goods we have just received will serve to ease the suffering caused by the war we are waging against racist South Africa." In turn, Dr Helmut Jung, charge d'affaires of the GDR, declared: "This gift is of particular political importance because of the criminal attack by the South African aggerssors against the People's Republic of Angola." The charge d'affaires also noted his country's support to SWAPO for the liberation of Namibia, pursuant to Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Aug 81 p 2] 6362

BULGARIAN DELEGATION--A delegation from the Communist Party of Bulgaria, headed by Kina Boiadjieva, member of the Central Committee, arrived yesterday morning in Luanda for an official visit of friendship to our country. Kina Boiadjieva, who is also deputy director of the Central Committee department of education and culture was welcomed at the airport by Antonio Jacinto, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and member of the central control commission. The Bulgarian official said that her visit to Angola is part of the cooperation agreements existing between the two parties. During her stay in the country, Kina Boiadjieva will visit the provinces of Huambo and Bengo and will meet with MPLA-Labor Party officials. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4728/144

BRIEFS

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--Madrid, 10 Sep--Spain and Cape Verde will sign a fishing agreement at the end of this month according to which the Spanish fishing fleet will be able to fish in Cape Verdian waters, it was officially announced yesterday in Madrid. The agreement also involves the establishment of cooperation ties in this sector between the Madrid and Praia governments. The Cape Verdian minister of fisheries will go to Madrid to sign the agreement, which is considered very advantageous for the Canaries tuna fleet, which will thus acquire a new and fruitful field of operation. Spain has agreed to help Cape Verde develop its fishing sector by building land installations. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 81 p 11]

CSO: 4728/145

TOCAGES DIRECTOR DISCUSSES PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION

Bangui REALITES CENTRAFRICAINES in French No 14, 24-31 Aug 81 pp 4-5

[Interview with Daniel Bouche, general director of TOCAGES [expansion unknown], by Georges Malembassa; date and place not given]

> [Text] On 6 June 1981, the minister of energy, mines and geology issued order No 81/009 banning the sale of gas and other oil products in the Central African Republic except at official stations of the TOCAGES network. This measure came after the interview which REALITES CENTRAFRICAINES had with Daniel Bouche, general director of the TOCAGES company.
>
> The new mixed venture hydrocarbons company was set up on 30 July 1980 with a capital of 200 million CFA francs. It has a monopoly over the distribution of oil products in the Central African Republic.
>
> In an interview granted to REALITES CENTRAFRICAINES, Bouche explains the objectives set for the national enterprise he heads.

[Question] Mr Bouche, the oil products distribution sector has had its ups and downs. Could you briefly outline its past?

[Answer] Until 1974, there were oil distribution companies: Shell, Mobil-Oil, Purfina, Texaco, AGIP [Italian Petroleum Enterprise] and Total. In 1974, these companies were nationalized and Centra-Hydro (the Central African Hydrocarbon Company) was set up.

[Question] And TOCAGES came along at that time?

[Answer] Established jointly by the Central African Republic and the Total-Afrique Company, TOCAGES took over for Centra-Hydro in all supply, storage and distribution activites for oil products in the Central African Republic effective 1 November 1980.

At the present time, the distribution of TOCAGES capital, which totals 200 million CFA francs, is as follows: Central African Government, 51 percent; Total-Afrique, 19 percent; Mobil, 10 percent; Purfina, 10 percent; and Texaco, 10 percent.

[Question] According to its denomination, one would immediately think that TOCAGES is under Total-Afrique.

[Answer] Not at all. It is a company with Central African legal status whose main office is in Bangui. TOCAGES only has a cooperation and service agreement with Total-Afrique. Agreements have also been signed between TOCAGES and Centra-Hydro. Actually, TOCAGES has leased the activities of Centra-Hydro and its hydrocarbon storage and distribution facilities.

Isolation

[Question] What is the policy to resume oil activities drawn up by TOCAGES?

[Answer] The task assigned to TOCAGES is to supply aviation fuel, high-grade fuel, automobile gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, lubricant, gas, and so on. Our concern is therefore to build up an adequate supply on hand and organize distribution so as to prevent any interruption in the supply on hand or any scarcity of products.

Supplying the Central African Republic is simply in theory but difficult in practice due to the country's enclavement. Products are imported from different sources. Import tankers arrive either at the Pointe-Noire port or at the Matadi port. From Pointe-Noire, the oil products are hauled by train to Brazzaville and then the barges of the Central African River Transport Company (SOCATRAF) haul them to Bangui.

From Matadi, the products are carried by pipeline to Kinshasa and then loaded onto the SOCATRAF barges.

Building Stock

The distinctive feature of this transport is that the Ubangi is navigable when fully loaded only 6 months of the year, from July to December. We want to see that the Central African Republic's supply is brought in during that period. Therefore, our provisional plan is to import some 65,000 cubic meters of products during the high-water period in order to ensure the country's autonomy until July-August of the following year.

[Question] What are your means of distribution?

[Answer] I was explaining the circuits into the Central African Republic. There, the products are unloaded at two depots: one in Bangui, with a capacity of 46,200 cubic meters; and the other in Salo, with a capacity of 1,500 cubic meters.

Service Stations

From those depots, the products are carried by tank trucks to service stations or directly to the consumers. We now supply some 21 stations in Bangui and about 30 in the main provincial areas.

[Question] How is marketing handled?

[Answer] The marketing of products is done by two main channels: the first and most important by the service stations, which are managed independently by Central African merchants or directly by company employees.

The independent managers buy the products from TOCAGES and resell them, making a commission on every liter, which is called the retail margin set by the government.

At the present time, that margin is 7 CFA francs per liter for high-grade fuel and gas and 6 CFA francs per liter for oil and diesel fuel.

The sales prices are authorized by the government. They are not the same everywhere. There are Bangui prices and local prices based on transport costs for the tank trucks, which vary depending on the distance.

The second channel is direct bulk delivery to large consumers such as lumbermen, SOCATRAF, MOCAF [expansion unknown], and so on.

[Question] Sidewalk vendors speculate with prices at will. What do you think about this?

[Answer] The government is concerned about this problem now that the stations are regularly supplied, especially since the consumer must be warned about the danger he runs in using products sold outside of any safety regulations.

The consumer must also realize that in selling products at its official stations, TOCAGES guarantees quality. When the label says super, it is definitely super, and when it says oil, it is good-quality oil. But the products sold on the sidewalk can be totally defective.

[Question] What problems are you having?

[Answer] The condition of the access roads in certain areas and rapid means of communication between Bangui and the interior of the country mean that we do have difficulties in regularly supplying some stations in the interior. One must also mention the problem of the provincial stations, for which we have difficulty find Central Africans interested in their management. There is the problem of training personnel. We have already undertaken training actions that are now beginning to bear fruit and that will intensify in the future.

[Question] How do you view TOCAGES' future?

[Answer] With confidence and hope. With the aid of all personnel, we are going to try to improve both the distribution tool and the marketing conditions for all oil products in the capital and the provinces and respond to the needs of the public.

11,464
CSO: 4719/371

BRIEFS

FAO FINANCING AGREEMENTS--Four agreements were signed at the Ministry of Cooperation yesterday morning between our country, represented by comrade Franck Gaston Tchikabaka Lupey, ambassador and secretary general in the Ministry of Cooperation, and the resident representative of the UNDP, Paola Coppeni, and Eftem Bojadzievski, from the FAO. These agreements are part of the objectives pursued by the five-year plan and will make a substantial contribution to the rural and general development of our country, insofar as they will enable it to carry out its policy of food self-sufficiency, while making rational use of the potential of the farmland and reducing losses after harvests to the maximum extent. They will also make it possible to develop the mechanization of agriculture. The cost of each of the four agreements is as follows: study of the problems of achieving food self-sufficiency, $90,000; prevention of losses after harvests, $46,000; launching of a national soil study, $150,000; training for the fight against pests that damage manioc, $15,000; and the creation of a rural development project and mechanization, $8,000. ($1.00 = about 250 CFA francs) [Text] [Brazzaville MWETI in French 20 Aug 81 p 1] 11,464

CSO: 4719/371

ERITREAN FRONT REPORTS BATTLE VICTORIES

EA152128 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and ABO Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 1600 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] The heroic fighters of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, who are able to attack the enemy forces whenever and wherever they choose, on 12 September attacked the Derg's military camp in the town of Segeneitti.

In this attack, our heroic fighters killed or wounded 30 Derge soldiers. Three Derge stores situated in the Derg's military camp at [name indistinct] were burned down with all their goods. Reports reaching us from Segeneiti say that the Derg's revolution anniversary celebrations there were canceled as a result of the surprise attack and the damage inflicted. The reports further say that clashes occurred among Derg soldiers following the attack.

Also on 12 September, our fighters stationed on the north-eastern Sahel Front pounded Derg bunkers for 1 and 1/2 hours with heavy weapons, killing or wounding a number of Derg soldiers.

Further, at precisely 2200 on 10 September our heroic fighters entered the village of Adi Gebru, dismantled the village's urban dwellers association set up by the Derg for the purpose of spying on and dividing our people, seized the files, documents and other property in the village belonging to the enemy and took away seven officials of the dismantled urban dwellers association for advice and political education.

On the same date, at midnight precisely our fighters attacked the Derg soldiers stationed in Adi Gebru, killing four Derg privates and a sergeant and capturing two other Derg soldiers, one bren (?gun), five light weapons and huge quantities of ammunition. Again, on the same date our heroic fighters dismantled six urban dwellers associations in Adi Gebrai, Adi Kefelet, (Hezawn), Adi Kelkelti, and Adi Seldait.

CSO: 4503/12

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PRESIDENT'S MEETINGS WITH PARTY ORGANS

Text of Communique

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 20 Aug 81 pp 1, 24

/Text/ The chief of state and party chairman, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, presided over two important working meetings on Monday and Tuesday, the first with the members of the Political Committee and the second with those of the entire Management Committee.

These meetings gave the father of the country an opportunity to inform the two party organs of the thoughts that the current economic crisis, which leaves no country untouched, inspire in him, and the means of combating it.

At the conclusion of the second meeting, a communique was issued, the text of which we are publishing in full.

As he had announced, immediately after his return from Europe last 12 August, the chief of state and party chairman, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, successively presided over a meeting of the Political Committee on Monday, 17 August, and over a meeting of the Management Committee on Tuesday, 18 August, of the PDCI-RDA /Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast--African Democratic Rally/.

These two meetings were held in the presidential palace, in the presence of all members of the government.

These meetings with the chief of state, which were both devoted to the same subject, had three basic items on their agenda:

1) Report of the chief of state's recent friendly and working visit to Paris, on the invitation of the president of the French Republic, His Excellency Francois Mitterrand.

2) The forthcoming conference of chiefs of state in Mexico on the North-South dialogue.

3) The social situation in the Ivory Coast, taking into account the acute crisis which the entire world is now experiencing.

Taking up the first item, President Houphouet-Boigny, with his constant concern for the information and training of the party officials and staff of the Management Committee, insisted, as was his custom, on making a complete report of his recent friendship and work visit to France, where, on two occasions, he had important conversations with the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, as well as with certain French officials.

From these conversations, it appears that the continuity of the excellent Franco-Ivorian relations has been reaffirmed. Presidents Felix Houphouet-Boigny and Francois Mitterrand, who are linked by a long friendship, agreed to strengthen, in mutual respect and dignity, the historic relations of exemplary cooperation between France and the Ivory Coast.

As for the second agenda item, the president of the republic confirmed his forthcoming participation in the summit conference in Cancun, Mexico on the North-South dialogue, which should take place next October.

The Political Committee was pleased with our president's decision to take part in this important international meeting which is to bring together 8 chiefs of state from the industrialized countries and 14 chiefs of state and government from the developing countries, 4 of them from Africa. This decision honors both the Ivory Coast and Africa as a whole.

From this platform will be heard once again the voice of wisdom, realism and justice of the president of the republic, together with his African peers.

Three Conditions

Lastly, on the third item of the meeting, that is, the effects of the world crisis on our country, the president of the republic made a long report. Since his trip to Europe he has thoroughly examined the international economic situation, one dominated basically by monetary disorder, inflation and unemployment, and in his report he pointed out that this crisis does not spare any country, with the non-oil-producing countries of the Third World and in particular the African countries being the most seriously affected.

Every nation is trying to meet this crisis; in this connection, the party chairman disclosed that for its part, the Ivory Coast can pass honorably through this "storm" under three basic conditions:

1) By maintaining social peace: closing our ranks, in unity and harmony, giving proof of patience and understanding, in order to grasp the difficulties which we meet. The social peace which our country enjoys is the first requisite for progress; it should be maintained and strengthened.

2) By working harder: The Ivorians should brace themselves and redouble their ardor for work. Only serious and organized work will enable us to master the situation and reach the food self-sufficiency so necessary for developing countries.

In this respect, particular stress will be placed on producing food crops. The aid to farmers defined and decided on by the last party congress should not be empty words. The gradual mechanization of agriculture, the training of the peasants and distribution will be organized and strengthened.

The party will have to undertake a large-scale campaign for the general mobilization of all the country's population, so as to intensify and strengthen the information and training of the minitants for greater support and better participation by all in the work of national construction.

Thus, party delegations will have to hold meetings throughout the national territory in order to launch this vast campaign of sensitization, information, training and general mobilization, so as to follow, with a united and responsible front, the path of progress despite the crisis.

In this regard, the Management Committee, which is pleased that the wealth of confidence which our country enjoys vis-a-vis all the developed countries has never been touched, even in these difficult times, deplores the behavior and attitude of certain national groups who, instead of having the courage to explain clearly to our compatriots the causes of the international crisis affecting us, indulge in facile demagogy.

The Management Committee denounces this attitude and these methods, which are foreign to our country. It invites the persons indulging in demagogy to put a stop to this behavior, which is not in the general interest.

3) By living according to our means: Ivorians do not have a sufficient sense of savings and moderation in their expenditures. A new mentality must be born, a crisis mentality at the level of all, which will induce everyone to live with measure and moderation in order to meet the situation.

An Important Statement

For all that, the chief of state, who is very sensitive to the social situation prevailing in the country and affecting the lives of our compatriots, decided that the examination of certain claims and complaints submitted to the government should be continued.

Furthermore, missions were sent to some sister countries. A work of synthesis is under way.

After examining this synthesis and the conclusions of the work already undertaken some time ago by the Political Committee commissions, the chairman will make an important statement to the country in the next few days.

At that time, the party chairman will announce the measures which could be taken so that the Ivory Coast may continue its march toward progress and prosperity, in unity, social peace and harmony.

Large-Scale Prefectural Reassignments

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 20 Aug 81 p 1

/Excerpt/ The prefectural movement announced the day after the elections by the chief of state was initiated, it will be remembered, with the reassignment of nearly all the country's sub-prefects.

Since yesterday it has been the turn of the prefects and prefectural secretaries general, and the communique issued at the conclusion of the Council of Ministers' meeting held under the chairmanship of the chief of state from 10 am to 1 pm takes note of this change. In the capital, note is taken of the departure of the former prefect, Asman Kodjo Stanislas, for the Administrative Service Inspectors' corps. He is being replaced by Jean-Baptiste Gbchou, former prefect at Bouafle. The country's second city also has a new prefect in the person of Daouda Coulibaly, who was previously at Daloa.

9434
CSO: 4719/350

BRIEFS

ASSURANCE OF ADEQUATE RICE--Persistent rumors continue to circulate about a scarcity of rice throughout the country despite the minister of commerce's assurances. The president of the republic has thus sent us a very important communique on this matter, reading as follows: Despite the assurances given not long ago by the minister of commerce, rumors about a scarcity of rice continue to circulate across the country. The president of the republic wishes to inform the people that there are sufficient reserves of rice and that this rice is being sold to the public at the price of 110 francs per kilo throughout the entire national territory. He asks the people to help the government in its efforts to stamp out the fraud that is diverting the rice to other destinations. A secretary of state appointed for that purpose has received very firm instructions to stop this detestable practice. The president of the republic therefore calls on the population to report to the prefects, sub-prefects, mayors and secretaries general of party sections in case of insufficient supplies of rice and if the prices asked are beyond the 110 francs per kilo legally set by the government. /Text/ /Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 21 Aug 81 p 1/ 9434

CSO: 4719/350

IMPORT LICENSING SCHEME CRITICIZED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 7 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Licences We Can Ill Afford"]

[Text] A suggestion has been made, that a special industrial capacity monitoring unit be established within the overall machinery of approving import licences.

The reasons given seem quite sound. It is apparently possible that import licences are being approved for the importation of products which are being manufactured locally by companies whose production capacity is not fully utilised.

This duplication and consequent loss of foreign exchange and employment opportunities that Kenya can ill afford, is due to the fact that the finished products of one factory are the raw materials of another. More seriously, it is the outcome of the left hand not knowing what the right hand is doing inside the bureaucracy.

One firm dealing with aluminium products says it has been suffering losses because of the granting of import licences worth Shs. 4 million a year for aluminium wires, bars, rods, angles, tubes and other products, which the firm could easily supply.

An investment of some Shs. 32 million and employment for 50 workers is at stake here. Another company dealing with similar products in Mombasa, with an investment of around Shs. 20 million and employing 30 workers, is in the same situation.

The capacity of these two firms is 1,500 tonnes per year, while Kenya's total demand for the products is only 500 tonnes annually. Thus there is export potential here.

One of the firms is operating at half capacity and has been forced to branch out into other fields in order to survive. This also raises another problem.

It takes a long time before the authorities concerned can collect data on what is actually being manufactured by the small and medium-sized factories. It also takes a long time for the public to know that such and such a product is readily available.

One of the reasons here is that these firms do not possess an advertising budget to launch their products, or cannot benefit from opening ceremonies by leading public figures, which would make their products known in the market.

They would thus benefit from some form of public assistance, with a unit like the one which has been suggested directing other manufacturers in need of such products to them first. The small and medium-sized firms themselves would register with such a unit.

The first criticism of such a procedure would be that it will only help to lengthen the already long red tape that manufacturers at times have to go through to obtain import licences for vital inputs to their operations.

But any suggestion that can help Kenya save foreign exchange and at the same time boost production and employment, is worth considering.

CSO: 4700/507

PRICES OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES LISTED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 7 Sep 81 p 18

[Text]

Closing prices on September 2, 1981.

Produce	Wholesale Prices				Retail Prices			
	Sales Unit	App. Wht.	Min. Price	Max. Price	Sales Unit	App. Wht.	Min. Price	Max. Price
FRUITS								
Apples, imported					1	kg	35.00	40.00
Avocados	1	bag	90 kg	50.00	60.00	1 fruit	1.50	2.00
Bananas — ripe	1	bunch		40.00	50.00	1 doz.	10.00	12.00
.. cooking	1	bunch		15.00	18.00	1 doz	3.00	4.00
Cape Gooseberries					1	kg	4.00	8.00
Coconuts	1	bag	90 kg.	150.00	170.00	1 fruit	2.50	3.00
Grapefruits					1	fruit	0.70	0.75
Grapes — local	1	box		6.00	7.00	1 kg	5.00	6.00
Guava	1	box	70 kg.	80.00	90.00	1 kg	6.00	7.00
Lemon	1	set	15 kg.	35.00	40.00	1 doz.	4.00	5.00
Melons, water						1 kg	5.00	6.00
Orange, navels					1	kg	12.00	15.00
.. ordinary	1	bag	80 kg	300.00	350.00	1 kg	5.00	6.00
Passion fruits	1	box	80 kg.	180.00	200.00	1 doz	10.00	12.00
Pawpaw	1	box	30 kg	50.00	60.00	1 kg	3.00	4.00
Pineapples	1	doz.		18.00	60.00	1 fruit	5.00	6.00
Strawberries					1	punnet	10.00	12.00
Tangerines					1	kg.	15.00	18.00
VEGETABLES								
Asparagus					1	bunch	20.00	25.00
Bamia, green okra	1	box	30 kg.	90.00	100.00	1 kg	8.00	10.00
Beans — broad	1	bag	80 kg.	80.00	90.00	1 kg	6.00	8.00
Beetroots	1	bag	90 kg.	200.00	350.00	1 kg	5.00	6.00
Brinjals, eggplants	1	crate	50 kg.	90.00	100.00	1 kg	8.00	10.00
Brussels sprouts	1	crate	30 kg.	100.00	120.00	1 kg	10.00	14.00
Cabbage	1	bag	120 kg.	80.00	90.00	1 kg	4.00	5.00
Capsicum	1	box	50 kg	200.00	250.00	1 kg	12.00	15.00
Carrots	1	bag	120 kg.	80.00	85.00	1 kg	4.00	5.00
Cauliflower	1	crate	50 kg.	70.00	90.00	1 kg	10.00	15.00
Cucumbers	1	box	40 kg.	20.00	35.00	1 kg	4.00	5.00
French beans	1	bag	40 kg.	80.00	100.00	1 kg	6.00	8.00
Leeks	1	bag	50 kg.	100.00	130.00	1 kg	5.00	6.00
Lettuce	1	crate	40 kg.	90.00	100.00	1 head	2.50	2.50
Maize, green	1	bag	120 kg.	130.00	140.00	1 cob	1.00	1.50
Onions, dry	1	net	14 kg.	50.00	90.00	1 kg	12.00	15.00
Peas, fresh	1	bag	40 kg.	180.00	200.00	1 kg	4.00	5.00
Pepper, hot	1	bag	40 kg.	200.00	250.00	1 kg.	10.00	15.00
Pigeonpeas	1	bag		100.00	120.00	1 kg	8.00	10.00
Potatoes, red	1	bag	90 kg.	150.00	160.00	1 kg	2.50	3.00
.. sweet						1 kg	7.00	8.00
.. white	1	bag	90 kg.	100.00	110.00	1 kg	2.00	3.00
Red cabbage	1	bag	90 kg.	350.00	400.00	1 kg	7.00	8.00
Rhubarb	1	bundle		5.00	6.00	1 kg	5.00	6.00
Spinach	1	bag	40 kg	30.00	35.00	1 bundle	0.80	1.00
Spring onion	1	bag	50 kg.	100.00	120.00	1 bunch	0.30	0.50
Tomatoes	1	box	65 kg.	150.00	160.00	1 kg	5.00	6.00
Turnips	1	bag	120 kg	80.00	100.00	1 kg	4.00	5.00

The supply of most commodities continued to be normal. Broad beans, Brussels sprouts, cabbages, carrots, cauliflowers, cucumbers, French beans, green maize and spinach are not oversupplied. Cooking bananas, coconuts, grapefruits, limes, ordinary oranges, pawpaws, bamia, spring onions and red cabbages are readily available to meet the demand. Both wholesale and retail prices indicate minor changes compared to previous week.

CSO: 4700/507

BRIEFS

WITCHDOCTOR MENACE IN MACHAKOS--The growing number of witchdoctors in Matungulu and Kangundo locations of Machakos District is worrying leaders in the area. The witchdoctors are reportedly from Kitui District and the Coast Province. Expressing his concern yesterday, senior chief Savano Maveke of Matungulu called on wananchi in the two locations to boycott the witchdoctors, whom he accused of undermining health service in the area. He threatened to take measures against the "doctors" not licenced by relevant authorities to operate in the area. Some of the witchdoctors drove big cars and lived in big houses bought with money from the poor wananchi they tricked, said chief Maveke. Adding: "We must come to the rescue of these wananchi. The senior chief was addressing a baraza at Katangini market near Tala. He claimed that some patients suffering from curable diseases like malaria and T.B. were brought too late to hospitals, after treatment by witchdoctors who convinced them they had been bewitched. The chief's claim was confirmed by Dr. Matheka, of Kangundo District Hospital, who said the body of a man brought to the hospital from a witchdoctor when already near death was now lying in the hospital's mortuary. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 5 Sep 81 p 16]

TIGHTENED BORDER SECURITY--The Governments of Kenya and Uganda have tightened security along their common border in an effort to curb cattle raids and other forms of lawlessness. This was revealed at a meeting held in Kapenguria yesterday where the Kapchorwa D.C. in Uganda held talks with West Pokot D.C. Mr. Mbuo Waganagwa. The Uganda D.C. Mr. Edward Lubogo who was leading a team of five people said the Uganda government was willing to co-operate with Kenyans in keeping peace along the common border. The D.C. noted with regret that in the last two weeks there had been daily raids along the border. Mr. Waganagwa said any stolen livestock intercepted by security men from either country should be returned to the owners immediately. The D.C. also assured the Uganda team that no disgruntled elements from Uganda would be allowed to lodge attacks on their government from Kenya soil. Mr. Waganagwa said whenever such criminals were caught, they would be repatriated to their country. Both D.C.s called for regular joint border meetings to educate people on the importance of living in harmony. The Busia police have discovered new tactics used by smugglers to ferry goods across the border. These involve a peculiar design of "Mukokoteni" hand cart made in a unique way so that goods intended to be smuggled are kept underneath the Cart's floor boards and can cross the border without suspicion. They are made of wood and resemble wheelbarrows. Yesterday two men, one a Ugandan, were caught by police at Sophia in Busia Town trying to smuggle washing soap and wheat flour to Uganda. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 5 Sep 81 p 16]

CSO: 4700/507

HOLDING OF MFM-MFT CONGRESS REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 17 Aug 81 pp 1, 4-5

[Article by M. P.]

[Text] Toamasina--The MFM-MFT [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime-Militants for the Realization of the Revolution] held its annual congress in the great port of the east last Saturday and Sunday, 8-9 August.

Manandafy Rakotonirina, founder and head of the MFM-MFT Party, attended the congress, along with members of the national committee of the Antananarivo party.

In addition to the members and supporters of the MFM-MFT from the fivondronana [village associations] of the faritany [higher administrative unit] of Toamasina, members of a number of Front parties attended the congress: the AKFM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence-Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution], the VITM [Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky] and the AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution].

Among the local officials present were the tireless Rabe Denis, deputy chairman of the Toamasina faritany, and Issaiah, représentative from the CA [expansion unknown] of the Toamasina-I fivondronana.

Six speeches were delivered at the opening session of the congress.

The first to take the floor was Ralahy Gilbert, from the local MFM committee of Toamasina. He greeted the great leader of the MFM-MFT and his close aides and welcomed them. He also welcomed local officials, members and supporters of the party and the representatives of other parties belonging to the Front. He thanked local authorities for their cooperation on the holding of the congress.

He asked all Malagasy to remain united because it is through unity that one succeeds in working, he said. He repeated the same appeal to all the political parties in the Front. "If we love Madagascar, I am sure that none of us will reject that appeal," he said.

The second speaker, Rabe Denis, delivered two addresses, the first as deputy chairman of the faritany and the second as a member of the AREMA.

As deputy chairman of the faritany, Rabe Denis emphasized that the party and the administration must work together. "I shall take advantage of this opportunity to 'dot all the i's'," he said. "If the government works alone, it is as if it had only one arm. The party and the government must therefore work together, for unity makes strength," he said.

As a member of the AREMA, Rabe Denis thanked the MFM-MFT for inviting the other parties in the Front to attend this opening session in order to enable each one to present its ideas. He asked all parties in the Front to remain united. "There are perhaps a few differences of opinion or of concepts, but the goal to attain remains the same," he said.

He then went on to speak of the black market, illegal prices and the different problems that every party must face. "In this fight, the party helps the government to accomplish its heavy task," he said.

In conclusion, Rabe Denis spoke of the different difficulties that have existed in Tamatave and that have been overcome 100 percent, thanks to dialog and cooperation between the Tamatave people. "I hope that at the end of this congress, something tangible will result," he noted.

The third speaker was Kininy du Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky.

First of all, he announced the slogan of the VITM: "Unity and Work." It is for that reason, he said, that the VITM totally supports President Didier Ratsiraka, for his program is a good one.

However, it is a shame, he noted, that there are some who erect obstacles to the forward progress of our revolution. "Let us extend our hands to one another in order to form a solid, impenetrable barrier to them," he concluded.

It was then the turn of the KDRSM representative to take the floor. He expressed the hope that the congress of the MFM-MFT would conclude with new ideas for the good of Madagascar.

At the end, Manandafy Rakotonirina delivered his address.

He explained the level of the congress and recalled that such a congress is always held throughout the island. He thanked the participants.

He then went on to speak briefly about the activities in Toamasina during colonial times and today. He emphasized that while Toamasina has retained good memories of colonization, it would have been a happy city if it were not for the selfishness of some. In other faritany, he said, there is the problem of the *dahalo*. "That problem does not exist here," he said.

He then spoke about the efforts of the Revolutionary Government which some groups endeavor to destroy, of the reforms that mainly aid Toamasina, of the national companies, the socialist enterprises, and so on. He spoke about the Malagasy democracy and compared it with those of other nations. He praised the intelligence

of President Didier Ratsiraka, who set up the Front. He said that to date, there has been no concertation of chiefs of parties belonging to the Front aimed at the immediate or future creation of a single party.

Manandafy did not conceal his joy over the return of the MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar] to the Front and he hailed its return and the appointment of Monja Jaona to the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council], of which he is the head.

In conclusion, he asked all parties belonging to the Front to cooperate in the task of destroying the wall separating them, of having constant contact and working together with the administration. "If relations between the Malagasy and the parties are total, unity is total," he concluded."

Delegates to the congress then proceeded from City Hall, where the congress held its opening session, to the Maurice Guyot School, where their work would be conducted.

11,464
CSO: 4719/373

BRIEFS

MFM-MFT SEMINARS--This year, the MFM-MFT [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime-Militants for the Realization of the Revolution] has held a series of meetings in the different chief towns of the faritany [higher administrative unit]: mid April in Antananarivo; 27-28 June in Fianarantsoa; 8-9 August in Toamasina and quite recently, 15-16 August in Mahajanga. These meetings concern members of the Political Bureau and leaders of the MFM at the level of each fivondronana [village association] of the faritany. The meeting in Toamasina on 8-9 August (see MADAGASCAR MATIN, 17 August 1981) was identical to those held and to be held in the other chief towns of the faritany and it was needless to give it more significance than it merits: a meeting of members of the Political Bureau and leaders of the MFM from all the fivondronana in Toamasina and not a "party congress," as MADAGASCAR MATIN so unfortunately misinterpreted it. The days 8-9 August were devoted to a study of the different specific problems of the faritany in Toamasina. The leaders of the MFM were able to measure the phases completed and the efforts left to be made in order to achieve the hegemony of the working and peasant class in the faritany. Slogans were adopted. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 19 Aug 81 p 1] 11,464

FISEMARE SEMINAR--Antananarivo--Some 160 trade union leaders from the AKFM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence-Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] revolutionary group have been meeting since Saturday at the national headquarters of the AKFM-KDRSM in Antananarivo. Ratsifehera Arsene, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council (CSR), and Rakotovao Andriantiana, both members of the Political Bureau of the AKFM-KDRSM, graced the opening session of the work. The minister spoke of the role of party leaders within the framework of the ideological training of members. Rakotovao Andriantiana took up the question of national and international affairs, the place of the Third World with respect to imperialist countries, the rise of developing countries and the decline of the West, and the consequences of the crisis now striking capitalist countries. Ratsifehera Arsene emphasized the links between trade unions, workers and political parties. At the closing session of the seminar, Arsene traced the history and past of the AKFM-KDRSM Party and emphasized the bonds between revolutionary groups and workers trade unions. He recalled the Toamasina congress at the origin of the creation of the AKFM-KDRSM. He concluded by speaking at length about the role of history in the life of a nation, the place of workers in the revolutionary struggle of a people, noting that history is always considered as the best teacher of the people. (ANTA) [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 24 Aug 81 p 2] 11,464

NEUTRON BOMB CONDEMNED--In a statement issued to the press, the leadership committee of the Solidarity Committee of Madagascar has come out against the White House decision to manufacture the neutron bomb. It condemns the ideas advanced by part of the foreign press to the effect that the neutron bomb "would not destroy much." The dissemination of such information will contribute to the ideas of the Americans and their allies of provoking limited wars in regions where American interests are present, the Solidarity Committee statement emphasizes. The Committee recalls that Madagascar, which is in the Indian Ocean, is therefore part of that area of tension and totally supports the policy of the nonproliferation of strategic weapons backed by the progressive forces in the world enamored of peace in their condemnation of the arms race. Finally, the Solidarity Committee supports the proposals of the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to make the Indian Ocean a peace zone, a policy that would tend to defend peace in the world. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 19 Aug 81 p 3] 11,464

CSO: 4719/373

TALES OF 'AFRICA LIVRE' ATROCITIES REPORTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Armed "Africa Livre" counter-revolutionaries cut off the ears of three peasant women in reprisal against their having recently moved to Machaze. These terrorist acts which are commonly perpetrated by the "Africa Livre" group, reveal the despair felt by these elements who are seriously threatened by FPLM activities in the Mossurize district.

The three peasant women, Manhasse Mukanda, her daughter Isabel Nhamunda and Nedi Maphossa moved to Machaze three weeks ago, fleeing their village, Nhamboa, where the "Africa Livre" forces are threatening the population.

A few days ago the three women traveled to their Nhamboa farm to harvest the fruit of their labor. On their way back, laden with baskets full of agricultural products and accompanied by their children, the three women were waylaid by the counter-revolutionaries.

Manhassa Mukanda said later that they had been questioned on the reason for their move to Machaze and asked why they had not joined the counter-revolutionaries, rather than flee from them.

"We did not answer," Manhasse said. "Then they said we were agents of the people's forces, drew out their knives and cut off our ears, saying: "Take this to show your communist friends."

The weekly TEMPO, which published a report about this criminal action in its issue of today, adds that such barbaric acts are not, unfortunately, new. The "Africa Livre" men cut off ears, arrest and kill civilians, be they men, women and children and loot their possessions.

Working in close connection with the population, the FPLM have been able to eject the counter-revolutionaries from the Mossurize district, while at the same time creating the necessary conditions for a gradual move of the population to areas already controlled by them such as Machaze.

In this locality, life is returning to normal. Freed from the terror of the "Africa Livre" group, peasants move to Machaze where the foundations of a real city are being laid, finding there the security they need for a new life.

Elements of the population daily come to Machaze to bring information to the FPLM on the whereabouts of the enemy in spite of possible brutal reprisals. Additionally, deserters from the "Africa Livre" group daily manifest their desire to give up their arms and put themselves under the protection of the FPLM. The people's forces show clemency to them and advise them to immediately move to the zones under their control.

Meanwhile, "Africa Livre" deserters and peasants of this region provide useful information to the FPLM on the activities of the counter-revolutionaries.

It was stated to TEMPO that "Africa Livre" recruits individuals who are compelled to carry arms. They are kidnapped from their homes or vehicles intercepted on the Maputo-Beira road. As for informers, they are generally recruited from among the former overseers who are unahppy about having lost their privileges after the revolution.

Bissarone Filipe, 19, former collaborator of the counter-revolutionary forces, stated that he had been kidnapped from his home in November 1977. He received military training in the main camp of the Mossurize district, which the FPLM destroyed in 1980.

He declared that he had been trained for 6 months by South African and Portuguese instructors, who "taught us to use artillery, mortars and radio transmitters" received from South Africa.

Another prisoner said that he received military training in the Changonjo counter-revolutionary base at the end of 1980 and that former "Abel Muzorewa auxiliaries were also military instructors in the 'Africa Livre' camps."

In an attempt to mobilize the people against the people's power, the counter-revolutionaries make fantastic promises. They also frighten peasants with alleged reprisals by the FPLM in a vain attempt to prevent mounting defections from their ranks.

Interviewed deserters confirm also that witchcraft ceremonies are often held before combats "to protect the fighters from the communists' bullets."

Meanwhile, the FPLM--according to TEMPO--have intensified their operations in the Mossurize district, destroying counter-revolutionaries' bases and creating the necessary conditions for a peaceful life in pacified regions such as Machaze.

CSO: 4728/144

CAIL LACK OF MANPOWER GROWING, REASONS ANALYZED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Antonio Souto: "Peasantry Rejects Monoculture"]

[Text] The manpower problem at the time of the rice harvest in the Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex (CAIL) is worsening every year. Important losses in this phase of production are attributed to the lack of workers. Up to the time of the last meeting in charge of drawing a balance sheet of the CAIL activities there was no secure prospect for overcoming the problem besides mechanization.

The problem derives from the manpower needs imposed by the system of monoculture of rice. Every year, the number of workers must be tripled for a short period of time, usually not exceeding 30 days.

Despite the efforts aimed at mobilizing the resident population, both in the vicinity of the CAIL or even farther away, participation in seasonal work in this complex is decreasing. The number of permanent workers in the CAIL has varied from 2,500 to 3,500. Meanwhile, the number of seasonal workers, which rose to about 10,000 in previous campaigns, has decreased to 6,200 and 4,300 in the last two campaigns.

During the campaign just ended, when only 4,300 workers were recruited, a total of 8,000 were actually needed. The participation of only 54 percent of the seasonal manpower needed constitutes a serious bottleneck in production. This entailed the prolongation of the harvest period, thus increasing losses of this cereal.

During the discussion of the problem, it was stressed that the peasants in the region have attained today more secure living conditions on the basis of family production, and are thus less dependent on the need to sell their services to the CAIL for only a few weeks a year.

In talks with our reporter, the CAIL director added also that besides the family production, the CAIL must compete, in the recruitment of manpower, with the small privately-owned farms. According to Jorge Tembe, these offer better wages and can pay by the day, something the CAIL cannot do.

If the present problem of manpower in this large complex continues, its solution, it was stated, "will have to wait for a drought--that is, hunger--for the complex to find the manpower it needs. This cannot be. It is a contradiction of the state sector. It is its negation. There must be rain, there must be family production, but the state sector must also progress," Jorge Tembe added. He then pointed to the basic solution:

"No production that is based on monoculture can solve the manpower problem. Monoculture can only absorb manpower for a short period of time every year. The work force must be fixed and its problems must be solved, without thinking only of the problems of the complex. The most important is to solve human problems."

The lack of perspective in the need to solve the manpower problem by simply recruiting workers when they are needed, is thus the real cause of the progressive lack of manpower at the CAIL.

The fact that the people are attempting to provide for themselves basically through family production shows that no family can depend only on the earnings generated by a few weeks of employment each year. Family production thus becomes the only resource for the peasants in this region, a degree of security that the CAIL cannot provide.

The choice made by a large part of the peasantry to devote themselves to family production or to sell their labor to employers other than the CAIL reflects the poor guarantees in both living conditions and work prospects that this important state complex has been offering.

To interpret the scarcity of manpower only as the result of a consolidation of the family production following the increase being registered in agricultural marketing is therefore to ignore the other side of the problem, which is the work conditions offered by the CAIL.

This narrow interpretation can also lead one to consider that the problem of the scarcity of manpower is insoluble, or to believe that the development of agricultural marketing and the development of large state units are incompatible.

"If we have manpower problems now, what will happen when the agricultural marketing of the peasant sector's products will be better organized? At such time, all the peasants will be busy on their own farms; then the problem will become intractable," Jorge Tembe said. He was practically the only person in the course of the meeting to debate in-depth the manpower problem.

The solutions noted to solve this problem had a common point: the need to stabilize manpower. This means that the workers must remain permanently in the complex and not be recruited for only a few weeks each year.

Therefore, the need to resort to cultures other than rice was stressed; these could be beans, wheat and others to be determined after a study of existing conditions.

Construction projects were also mentioned, to absorb manpower at those times when work in the field slackens.

This last proposal stressed the fact that workers should not be used for construction projects simply to keep them busy, but to respond to a need that will increasingly become evident in the development of the Limpopo and Incomati regions with the large projects planned for these areas.

As a complement to these measures, it is also necessary that a state enterprise assume its class character by differentiating itself from the colonial latifundia through providing better living conditions to its workers.

It is believed that the implementation of these measures will stabilize manpower in this large complex, transforming it into an agricultural proletariat better able to respond to the demands of participation in a socialist unit.

CSO: 4728/144

DECISIONS REACHED AT DPRK NON-ALIGNED MEETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] For the first time practical measures were proposed among the non-aligned countries to overcome the food crisis and the low agricultural production affecting developing countries. This took place during an international symposium held in Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Mozambique was represented by the minister of planning and agriculture, who returned to Maputo yesterday morning.

This symposium was held following a decision by the ministers of foreign affairs of the countries belonging to the non-aligned movement.

As a country in charge of the coordination of non-aligned states, Mozambique was a special guest. The problems faced by the country today as well as the efforts to solve them formed the basis for the project to make, together with Tanzania, a supplemental presentation on the second theme among the three on which debates were centered.

In the first theme, the experiences of developing countries in the field of agricultural production and its increase were analyzed. The second theme revolved around the establishment of coordination mechanisms among the countries in this same field. Finally, the question of the food crisis and the increase of agricultural production were discussed in relation to the New International Economic Order (NOEI).

At the end of the meeting, which lasted one week, a document known as the "Pyongyang Declaration" was signed. It summarizes the common position of the non-aligned countries on the origin of and the prospects for a solution to the problem of the food crisis.

The establishment of centers and organizations in the developing countries to contribute to the solving of concrete problems was recommended.

The bases for a common combat against the monopolies in the trade of food products and factors of production necessary to agricultural production through the creation of a collective fund were established.

"This fund is aimed at stimulating the development of trade between developing countries," the minister of planning and agriculture said." An effort will be made

through the cooperation of developing countries to make highly industrialized nations accept the proposals presented by the non-aligned countries."

These proposals revolve mainly around the combat against the increasing differentiation of prices of agricultural goods produced by the developing countries in relation to the factors of production processed by the industries of industrialized countries.

"There were no innovations in the definition of the problem, but the fact that action was initiated to enable developing countries to produce what was out of their reach so far is very important," Mario Machungo added.

"In order to establish relations of equality at the level of the NOEI, we must also possess a solid economic basis that will help to overcome our eternal situation of underdevelopment," the minister noted.

On his way back from Pyongyang, Mario Machungo stopped over in Moscow where he held talks with Soviet Union authorities to broaden economic and technological cooperation.

CSO: 4728/145

ADB FINANCING FOR MODERN CITRUS FRUIT CULTIVATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] New orchards to produce grapefruits, oranges and lemons exclusively for export will be planted in Magude District, Maputo Province. The financing for this project has already been granted by the African Development Bank and is budgeted at nearly 540,000 contos.

The project, whose planning has already been completed, is being included in the development plans of the State Citrus Enterprise of Maputo. In its first phase 1,000 hectares of orchards will be planted; an identical area will be planted later in a second stage.

The State Citrus Enterprise of Maputo will soon open the international bidding to adjudicate technical consultation and consultation on the civil construction projects.

According to data obtained at the headquarters of Maputo Citrus, EE, the first planting in this project will begin next year. At the same time, to accelerate the work of planting, nurseries will be established; in addition to citrus trees, other fruit-bearing plants will be included in the nurseries.

The new orchards will take 5 years to begin bearing. After that time the State Citrus Enterprise of Maputo hopes to produce 56,000 tons of citrus fruits annually, compared to the current productive capacity of 24,000 to 25,000 tons.

In the exploitation of the area planted under this project all the technology to be used will be different from and more profitable than the technology used in the orchards now in production. While in the existing orchards (inherited from colonialism) the trees are planted in an 8 x 8 meter square, which gives an average of 150 trees per hectare, the new project will use rectangles of 8 x 4 meters and will apply herbicides and use other modern production techniques.

Additionally, as the two phases of the new project begin production, the old orchards in the Umbalazi will be renovated, as those trees are now entering a cycle of declining productivity because of their advanced age.

12,116
CSO: 4728/124

INCREASE IN CASHEW PURCHASE PRICE NOT COMPLETE ANSWER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Willy Wadengton]

[Text] Yesterday our newspaper published a long communication from the office of the secretary of state for cashews containing trade quotas for that important agricultural product of the country, one of the principal sources of foreign exchange.

That communication established new norms for domestic trade, prices paid to the producer-harvester and for provisioning the factory, for classification and for other purposes.

Given the importance of the cashew nut in our economy, with its potential for earning foreign exchange through the industrial processing of the nut itself and of its oil, it seems to us opportune to present a few thoughts based on verified experience of recent years.

Specifically, the improvement of the minimum price to the producer-harvester immediately and in cash should be supported by a realistic marketing policy, designed to serve as a stimulus for production and harvesting.

An increase in the minimum price paid to the producer-harvester quickly and in cash will not be worth much if the producer-harvester cannot, with the money he has saved, buy the merchandise that he likes, wants or needs.

It will serve no purpose to fill the shelves of the stores in the countryside with articles not desired by the people who bring in money, whose wants are shown through their need and desire to buy sugar, oil, soap, salt, cloth, handerchiefs, trousers, nightshirts, batteries and radios, notebooks and schoolbooks, pens and pencils or bicycles, offering them instead canned vegetables, powdered milk, canned meat or other sophisticated products, although they are not desired by the rural population of the various cashew-producing areas.

Moreover, the buying habits of the people involved in production and harvesting should not be generalized, since those habits vary from area to area, according to the tastes and needs of the people involved. The years that have passed since independence should have enabled us to know the needs or desires of the diverse populations of the country. Those needs, those desires are the guidelines of the provisioning policy for the different cashew-producing areas. If we do not do that, if we are not able to do it, the desired and needed increase in the cashew trade will be compromised.

12,116
CSO: 4728/124

HIGH EARNINGS EXPECTED FROM BEIRA PORT EXPORTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Some 3,500 tons of corn from Zimbabwe are being loaded in the Mozambican port of Beira for shipment to Tanzania. This is the first cargo of the corn which was recently acquired by the World Food Program for various African countries.

The next shipment of food under the World Food Program will be 6,000 tons of corn to Kenya.

The shipment of corn from Zimbabwe through Beira will continue until October. At that time, according to forecasts, more than 100,000 tons will have been shipped, half of it under this program.

The operation of handling Zimbabwe corn may mean an income of 180,000 contos for Mozambique. Before the work of loading corn began there was a meeting of high Mozambican and Zimbabwean officials connected with the business. On this occasion it was established that the responsibility for transporting the corn from the Zimbabawean border to the port of Beira belongs to the authorities of our country.

For its part, the World Food Program pledged to ship at least 50,000 tons through the port of Beira.

In addition to Tanzania and Kenya, the World Food Program will transport corn to Somalia and Uganda through Beira.

It should be recalled that Beira is being equipped to increase its shipping capacity. At the same time a project aiming at exploiting its current capacity is in progress.

Thus it is anticipated that the increase in Beira's traffic will amount to almost 150 percent compared with the traffic of 10 years ago. In the following decade the increase may reach 360 percent, also compared to 1972.

Among the large-scale projects being executed in Beira are the construction of the Ro-Ro system terminal and facilities for handling petroleum.

Next to the Ro-Ro terminal a container park will be built and covered warehouses will be built in an area of nearly 3,000 square meters.

12,116
CSO: 4728/124

HOTEL UNITS TRANSFERRAL PROCESS RESUMES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpts] The CIT [Information and Tourist Center] has reopened the process for the transfer of hotel units that had been interrupted last August because of the erroneous methods that had been employed, a source close to the liquidation commission disclosed yesterday.

The same source noted that it is foreseen that 90 units will be transferred to private entrepreneurs by the end of the month.

The transferral process will give priority to Mozambican emigrants, who will receive 36 units out of the total of 90. It is known that 20 units have already been given to Mozambican citizens from South Africa and Swaziland.

According to information by the CIT, the 20 units already transferred may be handed over within the next few days. It is anticipated that the future owners will begin paying the stipulated 20 percent of the purchase price. However, this does not preclude immediate payment by those able to do so, while the others will make time payments.

The CIT also informed that the goals of the transferral process were being jeopardized because of the poor implementation of the fundamental principle of providing better service in the units.

Moreover, the methods formerly used were unfair in transferring the units, since they favored individuals of questionable integrity but with significant financial resources, to the detriment of others who were investing their savings in the development of the hotel sector.

In some cases, a revealing fact was the high price offered for units that were not worth even a percentage of it; additionally, party directives regarding preference to emigrants were being overlooked. The new methods now in use define priorities in the transferral of the units to emigrants, who will be able to effect their purchase in foreign currency.

Applications for purchase will also be judged on the basis of the type of service that candidates will offer the public, plans for the eventual interior decoration

of the units, existing means for equipping and supplying the units, experience and management expertise.

It is anticipated that following the experience acquired in Maputo, the transferral process will be extended to the other provinces of the country.

CSO: 4728/145

HEAVY LOSSES FROM RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN SOFALA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 81 p 1

> [Text] The losses resulting from the serious railroad accident which occurred early Monday morning amounts to tens of thousands of contos. In this accident two freight trains traveling on the Beira-Inhaminga line (Sena) collided head on at kilometer 130, near the locality of Mazemba, in Sofala.

The result of the collision was the total destruction of 2 GE diesel locomotives, 17 boxcars, 1 tank car and more than 200 meters of track, in addition to the miscellaneous cargo from both Malawi and Mozambique.

Information given to our reporting staff by one of the two responsible officials of the CFM [Mozambique Railroad]-Central indicates that the value of the destroyed rolling stock can be estimated at about 80,000 contos.

The causes of this accident are not yet entirely clear although it has been stated that it was caused by failure to obey the regulations for railroad traffic, particularly as regards orders for the procedure of trains. The officially ordered inquiry is continuing and it is anticipated that the conclusions will be announced on Friday.

The clearing of the line was also anticipated for yesterday; the excellent work of recovery at the scene of the accident, carried out by gangs of the CFM-Central, show that the track will be rapidly cleared.

The number of victims already announced has been confirmed: two engineers (both of them Portuguese) and a fireman were killed; and there were heavy losses in the cargo from Malawi, specifically six carloads of sugar, six of fertilizer, five of molasses and one of gasoline (jet fuel).

12,116
CSO: 4728/124

BRIEFS

BEIRA POWER RESTORED--The supply of power to the city of Beira has already been restored after nearly 8 days of restrictions in electricity usage following a sabotage operation that downed a number of lines. In accordance with a communique from the provincial directorate of energy and industry in Sofala, restrictions have now been lifted and the system supplying energy to the city of Beira is operating normally. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Sep 81 p 8]

LITERARY EXCHANGES WITH BRAZIL--Brazilian publishing houses are interested in the Mozambican market, according to the statements made by Leonidio Balbino da Silva, director of the Brazilian Lisa-Livros Irradiantes S.A. company. He said that about 150 Brazilian publishing houses will exhibit their books next December in Maputo. Among them are the Atica, Abril, Lisa, Jose Olimpico, Companhia Editora Nacional, Civilizacao Brasileira, Editora Globo, Brasilense, Record, Companhia de Melhoramentos and others. According to da Silva, Brazil is interested in publishing books by Mozambican authors because they are unknown in Brazil. Maputo will hold a book fair in December in the fields of socilogy. romance, history, anthropology, politics, etc. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 81 p 3]

PORTUGUESE CREDITS DISCUSSED--The process of granting credits to Mozambique for the purchase of Portuguese goods started being reviewed yesterday in Lisbon between the banks of Portugal and Mozambique. The Portuguese Central Bank and its Mozambican counterpart signed an agreement in October 1980 according to which Mozambique can receive credits up to 100 million dollars (nearly 6,600 million escudos) to finance imports from Portugal. This agreement will be reviewed with the visit of a delegation from the Central Bank of Mozambique to Lisbon, headed by deputy minister and deputy governor of the bank, Prakash Ratilal. "Lusophone African countries are the easiest and most adequate markets for Portuguese exports," a spokesman from the Bank of Portugal stated. The possibility to export to those markets, where Portuguese products are known and appreciated and do not require any special adaptation effort, is the main justification for granting credits under special conditions. They are granted by the commercial bank under more favorable conditions than usual. Discussions will also center on technical cooperation with Portuguese banks, with Portuguese cadre visiting Maputo in the future. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Sep 81 p 8]

COTTON HARVEST PROBLEMS--The present situation of the cotton harvest in the district of Metuchira can be classified as difficult in view of the climatic conditions which have recently affected Sofala Province. Furthermore, the incursion of armed bandits into that area may constitute one of the principal obstacles, but the contribution of the resident peasants has been praiseworthy, as they have decisively assured the harvest of the cotton which is still in the fields. In the meantime we are assured that in a few days the cotton will be picked, thus preventing the loss of 1,400 tons of cotton still in the fields. In fact, more than 2,000 persons have been singled out to support the harvest, anticipating the arrival of 1,000 more workers who will participate in the cotton harvest in Metuchira. In this way the realization of that objective includes other activities in addition to political mobilization, such as guaranteeing the general supplying of the peasants with goods they need as a relevant complementary activity. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Aug 81 p 3] 12,116

MABOR TIRE INDUSTRY PRAISED--The MABOR plant in Maputo largely exceeded the production goals set for the first semester of this year, reaching a production of 121 percent. This was disclosed yesterday at the closing session of a seminar aimed at analyzing the work performed this year at the plant. Some of the conclusions reached were to give an impulse to the process of socialist competition and create a disciplinary commission for the work force. The seminar also studied the best way to organize the workers to carry out the tasks anticipated for the latter part of the year, and also discussed the question of professional training. It should be noted that the MABOR is one of the plants with the lowest absenteeism rate in our country. It employs 550 workers and is an example of good management, discipline and order. It is the only plant to manufacture tires in the country, adequately supplying the needs of the domestic market and even exporting strategic products. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 81 p 8]

CSO: 4728/144

NIGELEC DIRECTOR DISCUSSES NATION'S ELECTRIC POWER NEEDS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 27 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Issaka Garba]

[Text] Thanks to a gift from the Japanese Government, which made some 2 billion CFA francs available to Niger as part of the cooperation between the two countries, NIGELEC [Niger Electric Power Company] will have a gas turbine with power of at least 12,000 kilowatts. The grant will be used to carry out the project to expand the Niamey II Electric Powerplant.

Once in service, this gas turbine will enable NIGELEC to face up to one of its major concerns, which is continuously supplying the city of Niamey with electricity. Niamey is a city whose electricity needs are steadily growing, year by year.

In 1979, for example, in a peak period -- that is, in March-April -- the city of Niamey used 22,000 kilowatts; in 1980, 27,000 kilowatts and in 1981, 29,300 kilowatts. For 1982, estimates are on the order of 34,000 kilowatts. NIGELEC's facilities now have a power of 22,000 kilowatts, following the installation of the first 11,000-kilowatt gas turbine in March 1980.

One can therefore note that the city of Niamey's electrical needs are far higher than the current capacity of NIGELEC's facilities, whence the importance, even the absolute need, for NIGELEC to provide itself with equipment in order to have maximum power for supplying the city of Niamey with electricity. This is the most essential and important point because consumers have always complained about incessant interruptions during certain periods, interruptions due to technical incidents or a heavy consumption of electricity compared with NIGELEC's production capacity, even though we receive electricity directly from Kaindji (Nigeria). But Kaindji supplies only 30,000 kilowatts, without forgetting the advantages, naturally, but also the disadvantages of that line.

The advantages stem from the fact that it actually provides us with 30,000 kilowatts of power. Its installation has made it possible to supply cities such as Dosso, Tillabery, the Goudel earth station and the agricultural waterworks for Lossa, Sona and Namarigoungou. In the near future, Say (from a line such as that of Tillabery), the Islamic University, Kollo and the agricultural waterworks will in turn be supplied with electric power.

Regarding disadvantages, it is obvious that when one depends on an outside source for one's supply of electricity, technical problems will arise. In the case of the Kaindji-Niamey line, there are failure that naturally have an effect on our supply of electricity. Among these problems, one must point to the inadequate supply of power due, as was the case in 1978, to the drop in the level of the river. In 1979, there were also breaks in pilons, to cite but these two cases.

That is why Boukari Kane, director of NIGELEC, states that "it is henceforth absolutely necessary for NIGELEC to maintain and have its own means in order to face any blackout and this possibility of having electricity from Kaindji must have a backup -- that is, our own means for supplying the city of Niamey with power.

There are consequently guarantees to be foreseen. One must therefore welcome the Japanese gift, which will increase NIGELEC's means of production, for, as Kane says, "our objective is to have actual electric power" because estimated consumption of electricity in Niamey in 1982 will total 34,000 kilowatts. Although it will not modify rates, inasmuch as NIGELEC's charges will remain the same, the purchase of the new gas turbine will be a help in meeting NIGELEC's needs for electricity. Considering the urgency and despite the transport problems and administrative procedures, the director of NIGELEC states that they will try to shorten the time needed to install the gas turbine as much as possible.

It is urgent because, let us recall, the Kaindji-Niamey line must, according to the contract, supply only 30,000 kilowatts, while in the years to come, a heavy consumption of electricity is expected (1982, 34,000 kilowatts; 1983, 38,000 kilowatts; and 1984, 43,000 kilowatts). An additional supply must be found and, according to Kane, "as early as next year." The additional electricity would involve, in his wishes, the purchase of the 12,000-kilowatt diesel generator, for one cannot always continue to produce electricity from gas turbines. By way of example, the first turbine put into service in March 1980 used, for 400 hours of operation -- that is, 12 days -- a total of 100,000 to 120,000 liters of diesel fuel.

That is why at its new Goudel powerplant, NIGELEC will use diesel generators instead of gas turbines.

While awaiting the operation of its new powerplant and the purchase of this new gas turbine, NIGELEC is continuing its efforts to supply the city of Niamey and certain districts and department chief towns with electricity. There are now 16 centers, districts and department chief towns to be electrified. Three new centers: Maine-Soroa, Gaya and the new Anou Araren, are also being supplied.

In its efforts to supply electricity, NIGELEC is also trying, despite the 1973 oil crisis, to balance its prices, for while throughout the world energy prices have risen, the Nigerien Government, aware of the problem and anxious to meet the Nigerien people's need for electricity, has set and unified rates through NIGELEC. Since that time, the Kaindji-Niamey line has gone into service. At the same time, there is increased consumption of electricity in Niamey and in the interior of the country.

Another reason for satisfaction, as Kane emphasized, is the energy policy of Niger, which will have its own source of power from the Anou Araren thermal power station, while awaiting construction of the Kandaji Dam.

These are good prospects, in short, when one realizes that in 3 years, the city of Niamey alone will use 43,000 kilowatts of electricity, according to NIGELEC's estimates.

11,464
CSO: 4719/377

NATIONAL UNITY SEEN AS VITAL TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Victoria NATION in English 10 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Excerpt]

THE fundamental need for national unity and a people's identification with their leadership in the battle for food self-sufficiency was brought home loud and clear to the Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr. Karl St. Ange, during a recent visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Accompanied by the Chief Research Officer at the Grand'Anse Experimental and Food Production Centre, Mr. Clifford Adam, the Minister returned last weekend from the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production. The Korean-organised seminar in Pyongyang's vast People's Palace of Culture was attended by 79 developing nations, 26 at ministerial level, and several international bodies, including the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation.

Few developing nations would be able to present as impressive an array of credentials in food production as the DPRK, Minister St. Ange told Seychelles Agence Presse this week. The DPRK, he continued, was a rare example of success in self-sufficiency, with the country properly feeding, clothing and housing all its citizens without relying on foreign aid, and in a manner that invariably impressed all the visitors.

Visiting agricultural and cultural sites during their stay, the Seychellois and other delegates were pleased by the friendliness, responsibility, discipline and happiness of the Koreans.

It was obvious, said Mr. St. Ange, that all this had been made possible first of all by the fierce national pride of the people and through uniting determinedly with their leadership.

"Their progress is an example of what a determined people can do. Unity among the people and between them and their leadership is the first step towards self-sufficiency. After that, with good will, motivation and determination, we can only succeed".

An example of the Koreans' phenomenal success was the way they had increased agricultural production eightfold since the devastation of the Second World and Korean Wars. Rice yield, for example, had been increased from [illegible] tonne per hectare to seven, and vegetable from 30 tonnes a hectare to 300.

During the symposium, the DPRK also offered to share its experience with others.

"The Koreans offered to help other nations develop their agricultural knowledge and their own food production infrastructure by offering their agricultural engineers to work shoulder to shoulder with those of other countries," Minister St. Ange said.

The Koreans stressed, however, that this could only be

done according to the needs and resources of those countries, with no attempt at copying the Korean system.

To the delight of the African delegates, the DPRK also offered to help set up two regional agricultural institutes to serve West and East Africa. These — with the eastern one in Tanzania — would serve as a pool of the regions' various experiences, successes and problems in food production in the long, hard struggle for self-sufficiency, something that no African country has yet managed to achieve.

CSO: 4700/504

OPPOSITION'S POLICY OF TOTAL OBSTRUCTIONISM CRITICIZED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Aug 81 p 16

["From My Political Pen" column by Dawie: "The Cry of 'Get at P. W. Botha' Goes Further Than the Political Game"]

[Text] Yesterday in parliament the prime minister got at the source of much of the unpleasantness of South African politics. He wanted to know why the spirit of good will, of which he has provided such ample proof, is being rejected in favor of a campaign of defamation.

His problem is obvious. He ought to be able to claim rightfully positive recognition for what he has done during his brief period as prime minister. However, this is not being granted to him. He is being attacked as though he were the great stumbling block on the road to reform.

The truth is that Mr Botha has pursued in earnest certain initiatives which were already underway at the time he took over. He also undertook several new ones and in addition he has expressed himself in the clearest possible language on the future which he would like to see for all the people and groups in the country.

Denounced

He created a spirit of hope and renewal, helped along with several meaningful actions the most important of which (and what could be more far-reaching?) is the decision that the South African constitution must be rewritten. The machinery for this has been set in motion. In addition to this, great reforms have taken place in the labor front and in other areas.

Despite all of this, the point has been reached where Mr Botha is being denounced as the spoiler of all change. This would have been enough to discourage him and the rumor has it that he is backing out. Nothing is expected of his actions with the result that everything is going to end up in disappointment...so it is asserted.

This is not only being proclaimed at home, but also the world outside is being told that everything in South Africa is actually back to a standstill.

Of course this is utter nonsense and yesterday the prime minister repeatedly swept away all doubts with respect to this.

Caricature

As a matter of fact it is clear that reform in this country cannot be turned back. There are forces on the move which cannot be checked, but fortunately these can still be directed and channeled.

At the same time there are organizations and persons who would like to create the impression that the Nationalist Party can no longer manage the situation. They want the coloreds to believe that there is no hope for them along the way of evolution and constitutional reforms; moreover they want the world outside to see South Africa as a kettle in which pressure is flaring up higher and higher.

With his initiative and the spirit with which he tackled them, Mr Botha has made it difficult to keep up such a caricature of South Africa, because what is happening is just the opposite.

There are new expectations here at home and in certain circles abroad there has been a re-evaluation of South Africa.

Break Him

Certain elements realized immediately that they would lose their grip if a positive picture of South Africa were deservedly to establish itself. For this reason they undertook to discredit it and they have done so by putting everything into their attacks on the credibility of Mr Botha.

To a certain level they have been helped in this by the difficult situation in which Mr Botha is finding himself as a result of the pressure being put on him, on the one hand, to sketch out the future constitutional course in more detail, but on the other hand, of being accused of sapping the prestige and authority of the Presidential Council were he to try to anticipate the findings of this body.

There are also people who believe that the entire confrontation with the squatters, just at the time when the winter is at its wettest and coldest was intended to put Botha in difficulty in his own Cape Province power base.

The reasoning might more or less run as follows: Break him and, as the party of reform, the Nationalist Party will get such a blow that it will be difficult for the party to recover from it. These elements would then care less as to what would happen to the country's constitutional growth.

Opposition's Role

The role of the opposition with its policy of boycotting and knocking everything to pieces, which it has played in this respect, is something which the prime minister has a right to question, because this is going beyond the usual political game.

If it is impossible to bring about a spirit of collaboration and reconciliation in the country, what hope can there be for a solution?

7964
CSO: 4701/31

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC DECENTRALIZATION STRESSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Aug 81 p 16

[Editorial: "From Carlton to Capetown"]

[Text] Exactly 2 years after the Carlton conference of 22 November 1979 in Johannesburg there will be a follow-up conference in Capetown on 12 November.

Yesterday, in announcing this in parliament, Prime Minister P.W. Botha made it apparent that a progress report would be presented on this occasion. Evidently the main purpose of this will be to inform business and industrial leaders on the new decisions regarding decentralization and to obtain further purposeful support for this.

The importance of this occasion can hardly be estimated, all the more so in light of the enormous problems attending South Africa if it does not succeed in spreading out and decentralizing the economy.

The example presented by the squatter problem is one of the visible phases of this and must be traced back directly to the straggling economy of the homelands. One of the things which the prime minister had already urged during the past Carlton conference was taking notice of the fact that the methods of the past, intended to speed up the growth of the national states, have not been fully successful.

Against this background, South Africa is now in the situation of showing over-development in only four metropolitan regions and these are, furthermore, dominated by the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereninging area. These regions' net industrial production amounts to 6,116 million rand annually out of the total country's production of 7,892 million rand annually. Moreover, only a meager percentage of the national states' income is generated within these states themselves: 18 percent in the independent states and 13 percent in the others.

The work which has been done since the Carlton conference to guide this distorted and dangerous economic situation into a healthier direction may be regarded by some as not being spectacular at all; but this is also nothing to be scornful of, because in this instance the country is dealing with a purposeful process, the foundations of which must be laid firmly and with great care.

A beginning in this has already been made with the Small Businesses Development Corporation, the Council for Promoting Small Business and the Development Bank of

South Africa, while an interim secretariat in the Foreign Affairs Department has made possible multilateral negotiations an all sorts of collaborative projects. The government is also planning to announce further decentralization benefits before the end of this year.

A strong framework has, therefore, already been formed upon which the thoughts of a constellation of states, which imply a flourishing economic community in southern Africa, must be further expanded.

Private initiative will have to play a decisive role in carrying this out in a practical manner. We trust that the private sector will provide a spirited contribution to the Capetown conference. This must serve as an investment in a future for all of us.

7964
CSO: 4701/31

BOTHA SPEAKS ON CONSTELLATION, CONFEDERATION; CAUTIOUS ON DECENTRALIZATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Aug 81 p 21

[Text] An explanation of what the concept of a constellation of states and a confederation entail was presented yesterday in parliament by the prime minister.

In his rejoinder in the debate over his budget item the prime minister stated that the object of a constellation of states is collaboration between all countries of the subcontinent. This has to do with transportation arrangements, trade relations, combatting livestock diseases and other similar aspects; doing so mostly on a bilateral basis.

This does not mean that two or three countries cannot get together. From time to time talks with other countries will be taking place on a government level.

Confederation entails the establishment of international relations between South Africa and those states which were previously a part of the republic, but through an emancipation process have been guided to independence.

The confederation can form a part of a greater constellation idea. Confederation is an association of sovereign states, without a central government, formed by means of treaties for the purpose of achieving certain aims.

One economy

The prime minister said that the move in this direction had taken place even before his time as prime minister. Examples of this are the customs agreement and other forms of cooperation on matters of common interest.

The government wants to continue the process because to a great extent there must be one economy, even though the various states will have political independence.

An interim secretariat has already been set up for this objective. The secretariat has certain assignments and is working on certain phases of the confederation and progress is being made.

There are also multilateral committees and work groups and these are not just made up of whites. "I admit that progress is slow; therefore, in the censure debate I cannot elaborate on the question of advantages of decentralization and area development. We do not want to be accused of taking unilateral action."

The prime minister said that the ideal and aim are still to maintain a satisfactory rate of growth not only for South Africa, but also to do so as effectively as possible in other interested states.

Jobs

Providing more jobs is still a first choice as is also the geographic distribution of economic industries and the distribution of wealth. Economic independence as well as interdependence are acceptable things.

An example of job procurement is the paper factory at Richardsbay. About 1,000 workers will be working in the factory itself, while 10,000 other workers will be working in the plantations.

The process is underway and the government wants to encourage it.

7964
CSO: 4701/31

'MUSLIM NEWS' URGES BOYCOTT OF INDIAN COUNCIL ELECTION

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 28 Aug 81 p 20

[Editorial: "Indian Elections"]

[Text] The South African Indian Council, the ethnic government-created body, will be holding its elections on November 4. What person with the least bit of integrity will be willing to cast his/her 'vote' for an impotent body led by a myopic group of men who are prepared to walk side by side with their slave masters? The masses have demonstrated that they will not support this small band of crazy political puppets. That is, those of the masses who reject the label 'Indian'.

The CRC debacle bears testimony to the wasted efforts of those who believe that significant change can come from collaborating with the government by serving or supporting these useless government created channels. The SAIC is a lure provided by the government for pip-squeaks who want to earn an easy buck and who seek an opportunity to invite white cabinet ministers to social biryani gatherings!

The SAIC has, since its inception, not contributed in any significant way to provide a better deal for the people apart from its promotion of 'Indian Culture'. The farcical nature of the SAIC is illustrated by the fact that only this week a deputation from the SAIC went to the Nationalist Prime Minister to ask him to give them 'something tangible' to show to the 'Indians' as achievements of the SAIC. Botha's advice was that they should go back and tell their people how fortunate they were 'to be living in South Africa and not in India, Mozambique, Angola or Britain'. It seems as though even their masters treat them with the contempt they deserve!

What, however, is not amusing is the fact that there are many so-called Muslims putting themselves up for sale on this body. The following Qur'anic verse has this to tell these collaborators:

'Whosoever recommends and helps a good cause becomes a partner therein: and whosoever recommends and helps an evil cause, shares in its burden:...' (Qur'an 4:85)

Our advice to these men in particular, is to save themselves from the wrath of Allah by disassociating themselves from this puppet body immediately.

CSO: 4700/506

JAAP MARAIS SAYS HNP NOT NOW INTERESTED IN JOINT ACTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text]

THE Herstigte Nasionale Party has other fish to fry and is not at present interested in joining the umbrella movement, Volksreddingsaksie, which Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party promoted in Verwoerdburg last Friday, the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He said the priorities of his party were different from those of the NCP at present and the HNP would devote its time to the by-election at Piketberg, the South West African situation, the municipal elections in Pretoria and a court case which had arisen from the last general election at Rustenburg.

Mr Marais said the HNP had called for close liaison with the NCP a few months ago but had been cold-shouldered and he would be most interested to know why the NCP now wanted to strengthen the ties among the right-wing political movements in South Africa.

Referring to the municipal elections in Pretoria, Mr Marais said the National Party could not contest them on a party political basis because not all its members accepted its policy of racial integration.

Mr Marais said members of the city council who were also members of the National Party could be pressured to toe the party line if the represented the party.

The HNP is to hold its annual congress in Pretoria on Wednesday, on the same day as representatives of the NCP Aksie Eie Toekoms, the Afrikanerweerstandsbeweging, die Kappie Kommando and the South African First Campaign from Natal are planning to set up the Volksreddingsaksie.

The venue where the five conservative factions are to meet is a closely guarded secret.

The leader of the Afrikaner Weestandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, said from his farm at Ventersdorp yesterday it would be betraying confidences to announce where the meeting would be held.

He said it was a very sensitive issue and refused to comment on the rôle that the AWB was to play in a consolidation of the right-wing political movements in South Africa.

CSO: 4700/506

SLABBERT CRITICIZES CISKEI REFERENDUM PLAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] THERE was lack of consultation with the people of the Ciskei on their acceptance of independence, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said.

Taking the unusual step of opposing the first reading of the Status of the Ciskei Bill, Dr Slabbert said the Progressive Federal Party did not do this lightly.

The referendum held in the Ciskei regarding the territory's independence caused considerable confusion as to what it really proved.

"The referendum was not an unconditional acceptance of independence."

Noteworthy

"It is noteworthy that while there was a high percentage poll in the Ciskei itself, there was a low poll among Ciskeians who live outside the territory."

The population of the Ciskei was estimated at just over two million people of whom only about one-third lived in the area, with the balance living in the so-called communal area.

More than half of the area's income was from wages earned outside the Ciskei.

"The socio-economic problems of this area are typical of those of an underdeveloped area and large-scale efforts will be required to face these problems.

"This is the territory which the Government wishes to grant independence."

At present the Ciskei had a form of powerful one-party government over people of which more than two-thirds did not actually live in the territory.

Dr Slabbert said his party opposed the first reading on the grounds of:

- The involuntary loss of South African citizenship (or nationality) by people affected by such a step;
- The lack of economic potential and viability of the territories concerned; and
- The lack of proper consultation with the people involved in the taking of independence.

CSO: 4700/506

PRETORIA ADMINISTRATION REAFFIRMS ANTI-INTEGRATION VIEWS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 81 p 15

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

PRETORIA. — South Africa's administrative capital and centre of a number of race rows in the past few years, yesterday strongly reaffirmed its anti-integration views.

The city's Management Committee chairman, Mr Phillip Nel, said in evidence before the President's Council in Cape Town there was no successful way for integrated local government in the country.

Testifying on Pretoria's submissions on future constitutional development in local government, Mr Nel said he backed the evidence given on Monday by the Transvaal Municipal Association (TMA). This was, in essence, against integrated local authorities.

Mr Nel also told the council that while Pretoria did not back cries for the abolition of provincial government, he believed that the affairs of the larger, independent cities should be taken out of the hands of the province.

The provincial system should be retained to help smaller local authorities who were still growing and on their way to autonomy.

There were only two alternatives in a new constitutional deal for South Africa if all the principles of democracy were kept in mind.

There was total integration of all racial groups, or total separation of autonomous authorities.

Mr Nel said: "No artificial compromise between these two extremes can be successful in the long run.

"It would only lead to aggravation of the conflict situation."

It had been shown throughout the world that total and enforced political integration resulted in increased friction and instability and often in one party states and dictatorships.

"All South Africa can do to guarantee the future for all races is to establish separate autonomous authorities on regional and local level," he said.

Pretoria backed the TMA in its view that it, unequivocally, had never yet supported the abolition of the provincial authorities.

Pretoria supported the view that provincial authorities still had a role to play as far as the smaller local authorities were concerned.

CSO: 4700/506

GOVERNMENT ISSUANCE REVIEWS PROGRESS TOWARD CONSTELLATION

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST Supplement in English 28 Aug 81 pp 1-4

["Southern African Constellation--A Progress Report, issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information]

[Text]

Much positive content has been given in recent initiatives to the concept of a constellation of Southern African states envisaged by the South African Government as a bastion for progress and stability in the subcontinent.

Addressing Parliament during the traditional censure motion introduced by the Opposition at the start of the session in August, Prime Minister P W Botha could report progress in many areas. Several multilateral committees had been established which, comprising members from the Republic of South Africa, Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana, were working to improve or broaden co-operation in economic development, transportation, telecommunications, health services and agriculture.

The Government was considering an entirely new set of proposals designed to accelerate and extend industrial decentralisation in order to promote a more even spread of growth throughout the country. The Small Business Development Corporation, proposed and much discussed in 1980, had been structured and launched with the full co-operation of the private sector.

In addition, negotiations between South Africa and other participating states in the Development Bank of Southern Africa, major catalyst for economic progress in the subcontinent in future, had reached an advanced stage and the articles of agreement were being drawn up.

When the Prime Minister first mooted the idea of a constellation of states in mid-1979, it was conceived as a natural extension and development of an existing situation. For many years — even decades — there had been close co-operation between several Southern African states and South Africa in many matters of common concern, including trade, agriculture, conservation, fiscal and monetary arrangements, tourism and the like.

Prime Minister Botha talked in terms of a grouping of states in the subcontinent which by their location shared many interests and at the same time showed a clear desire to develop these mutually advantageous relationships and even extend areas of co-operation. Thus, a prerequisite for success was the political will to co-operate more closely, recognising the interdependence of the states concerned.

While the concept of such a constellation did not presuppose or imply a formal organisation, the need was nevertheless felt and stated that some common consultative structures and even secretariats should be established to formalise co-operation and interaction which would remain on a voluntary basis. Indeed, numerous and divergent structures for consultation and co-operation which had emerged in Southern Africa over many years, would have to be rationalised if economic development and co-operation were to meet the needs of the 1980s.

These are still the fundamental conditions and objectives of the constellation of Southern African states. In the course of his wide-ranging speech in Parliament, Prime Minister Botha returned to the concept, one of the basic foreign policy objectives of the South African Government, and enlarged on some of the parameters and aspirations in this regard.

He said the concept implied more than co-operation with South Africa's immediate neighbours, but at the same time it did not presuppose some kind of superstate. What was envisaged in the more limited context was confederal co-operation between South Africa and those independent Black states which once were part of the Republic of South Africa. Independent Black states co-operating in this way would not be subjected to economic colonisation.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Certain fundamental principles will apply in the development of the constellation. The sovereignty of member states will not be affected. They will co-operate on a basis of equal status and each state will have the right to withdraw from or decline co-operation in certain areas. Membership of the constellation or confederation will not prevent members from entering into bilateral agreements with one another. Finally, a member state may withdraw from the confederation if it chooses to do so.

Acknowledging the need to provide for much faster economic development over a broader base in the Black states of Southern Africa, including the independent states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, the Prime Minister said the Republic should not repeat the mistakes made by the Western industrial nations in granting aid to the rest of Africa. In planning and granting aid to neighbouring states, South Africa should first take into account the economic interdependence of territories and states in the subcontinent.

The various states could therefore supplement one another in development plans and resources. In addition, wherever possible, the development process should be rationalised so that infrastructure could be used jointly and duplication of action eliminated.

Within this framework of assumptions and principles, the South African Government advocated co-operation among states on a regional basis. Most of the initiative in this economic co-operation should be taken by private enterprise and the role of governments should be limited to the provision of joint services and infrastructure and, generally, to creating the right climate for the

private sector and local communities to involve themselves in development programmes for the benefit of all.

In these circumstances, the Prime Minister said, the South African Government would provide conventional development aid to neighbouring states, such as technical and financial assistance, customs agreements, help in devising and co-ordinating economic policy, and assist the private sector through development agencies, such as the Small Business Development Corporation and the Development Bank for Southern Africa.

In addition, the programme of consolidation of the land areas of the various Black states, both self-governing and independent, would continue within the framework of regional economic development projects. The new strategy would thus stimulate development across national boundaries in those areas which for various reasons had not yet shared in the general agricultural, commercial and industrial development of the country.

Mr Botha said that in this regard the co-operation of all parties would be sought to ensure the best use of land resources at all times, including any land that may be transferred to the national states in terms of current consolidation proposals.

Decentralisation

The Government, Mr Botha said, was strongly committed to a substantial acceleration in the pace of economic--mainly industrial--decentralisation so that there could be a more equitable spread of opportunities throughout the country, including the national states. Such decentralised development could be set in motion and accelerated in two ways:

--First, by means of the strategy of co-operation projects straddling national boundaries for which the countries or territories concerned could enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements.

--Second, the private sector could be encouraged--to a much greater extent than before--to locate industry and other development projects at carefully selected deconcentration points, growth points and poles, even existing towns. The private sector would be offered financial and other incentives as well as guarantees which from region to region would vary in extent and nature.

No final decisions on these incentives had as yet been taken by the Cabinet, Mr Botha said, but he had directed that the required negotiations be initiated without delay between South African government agencies and the appropriate authorities in the national states. The objective was that a final decision should be reached at before the end of 1981.

The responsibility for overseeing, co-ordinating and expediting all matters pertaining to the development of the constellation originally rested with the Special Constellation Committee under the chairmanship of Dr Gerhard de Kock, Governor of the South African Reserve Bank. The establishment of this committee was announced on July 23, 1980 during the first summit meeting in Pretoria between the government leaders of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

With the committee's task now accomplished, its functions are being transferred to the Small Business Development Corporation, the Council for the Promotion of Small Businesses, the Development Bank for Southern Africa and various Government departments. In future the Cabinet Committee for Economic Affairs, in co-operation with the Economic Planning and Physical Planning branches of the Office of the Prime Minister will render additional co-ordinating services.

The Prime Minister has made it clear that consultation and negotiation between the South African Government and the governments of the self-governing and independent Black states would be an ongoing process. No potential area of co-operation would be ignored or neglected. Equally, attention would be given to all areas of disagreement or dispute in the hope that these could be eased or eliminated in a friendly manner on the basis of good neighbourliness.

Committees

Much of these negotiations will be the responsibility of the various committees which have been established since the Prime Minister first proposed closer formal co-operation among Southern African states in the form of a constellationor confederation.

The first committee to get its activities off the ground was the Posts and Telecommunications Consultative Committee (PTCC) which will meet annually in Pretoria under the chairmanship of the South African Postmaster-General. The first meeting was held on May 23, 1980 at the new Post Office headquarters where delegates agreed that the major problem shared by all participating countries was a shortage of skilled manpower. Various proposals and offers of assistance were made to help one another in alleviating this problem. A co-ordinator for technical assistance, including training, was appointed.

At the second plenary session of the committee on May 25, 1981 matters which, in addition to the manpower problem, came up for discussion, included radio frequency allocations, standardisation of telecommunications equipment, copyright and the relay of radio broadcasts beyond the borders of the country of origin.

The PTCC has established the Radio Broadcasting Working Group which at meetings in Johannesburg and Pretoria in November 1980 and January 1981 reached agreement that broadcasting services in Southern Africa should be planned and co-ordinated on the basis of the rules and regulations of the International Telecommunication Union's rules which would only be deviated from by mutual agreement.

The Interstate Transport Liaison Committee (TLC) was formed next--on May 26, 1980. To date it has held two more plenary sessions--in November 1980 in Bophuthatswana and in June 1981 in Windhoek, South West Africa/Namibia. At the early meetings it became clear that the less developed member states needed a great deal of expert advice and assistance in the planning and development of a transport infrastructure. The TLC therefore formed a multilateral study group of experts from all participating countries which visited Venda in January 1981, Bophuthatswana in February, South West Africa/Namibia in March and Transkei in April.

At the TCL's meeting in Windhoek in June the extensive reports of the study group formed the basis for discussions on many aspects of transportation in Southern Africa. Two more working groups were established--one to co-ordinate technical matters and the other to consider uniform aviation legislation in the region. Recommendations for submission to the various governments were drawn up and delegates visited Walvis Bay, Swakopmund and the Namib desert. The next plenary session will be held in March 1982.

The first meeting of the Tourism Working Group, also established under the auspices of the TLC, was held in Pretoria in April 1981. Deliberations included matters such as the grading of hotels, surveys of tourist potential, training facilities and the need for joint action in the promotion of tourism in the region. Earlier the Directorate of Tourism of South Africa, along with South African Airways and South African Railways, offered to distribute tourist literature of member states.

The Agricultural Liaison Committee (ALC) was constituted on June 5, 1980 in Pretoria and has since met in Umtata, Transkei, in August 1980, and in Mmabatho, Bophuthatswana, in February 1981, while the fourth meeting has been scheduled for Windhoek in March 1982. The meetings coincide with visits by delegates to agricultural development projects in the host country.

The agendas for these meetings cover all aspects of agriculture of significance to the region, including rural development, bush encroachment, research and training. Water affairs are also included but the need to discuss water resources on a multilateral basis does not often arise as the allocation of the water of most rivers is regulated by bilateral permanent water commissions.

The report of the South African interdepartmental committee set up in 1973 to inquire into the whole matter of surface and underground water resources and the distribution of common resources among participating states was tabled in Parliament in 1980 and copies were distributed to all member states at the third meeting of the ALC in February 1981.

In order to expedite the implementation of its brief--to promote closer co-operation in agriculture and the development and utilisation of natural resources--the ALC has established three working groups, viz for forestry, nature conservation and veterinary services.

The veterinary working group held its inaugural meeting in Pretoria in September 1980 when it was decided to meet every September just before the annual meeting of the directors of veterinary services of the participating states. Subjects considered by delegates include animal disease control, laboratory services, vaccination, certification and movement permits and game cropping.

The forestry working group is due to hold its second meeting in Umtata in October 1981. The group is now devising a regional forestry guide plan for the production and marketing of timber during the next 40 years. In terms of the plan the group has agreed to central computerised control of forests and production to effect a better balance between supply and demand, specially on the export market. Within the framework of this long-term plan, member states will be able to launch their own short-term development projects and programmes for specific local requirements.

At its inaugural meeting in May 1981, the nature conservation working group identified several areas in nature and wildlife conservation which required multilateral action in the region and which would be pursued at the next meeting scheduled for early 1982 in Bophuthatswana. Apart from the departments of agriculture of the participating countries, membership of the working group includes the National Parks Board and four provincial administrations of South Africa, as well as the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The first meeting of the Education and Training Committee (ETC) was held on October 7, 1980 and since that date meetings have been held in Mmabatho in February 1981 and in Windhoek in August 1981. At the first meeting it was decided to divide the work of the ETC among three subcommittees--one each for university and teacher training; pre-tertiary, vocational and technical schooling; and private and public in-service training programmes. After the meeting in Mmabatho, several recommendations were drawn up for submission to the participating governments.

The Multilateral Health Committee met for the first time in Pretoria on January 28, 1981 and subsequently in Mmabatho in July 1981. Discussions at the first meeting covered a wide range of issues, such as the national health service plan, nutritional problems, the feasibility of a multilateral agreement to replace the existing bilateral health agreements, and training.

One of the most important committees established after the meeting of heads of government in July 1980 was without doubt the Multilateral Economic Committee (MEC).

This committee represents South Africa in the negotiations and discussions which have been proceeding for some time to find ways and means of promoting the development of the economically under-developed regions of Southern Africa, particularly through agencies operating beyond direct control by the government of any one country.

Promotion of Small Businesses

The first of these agencies, the Small Business Development Corporation, has started operations and is currently processing hundreds of applications from prospective businessmen and entrep eneurs from all over the country. In a recent wide-ranging newspaper interview, the newly applinted managing director of the Corporation, Dr Ben Vosloo, formerly of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration of the University of Stellenbosch, reviewed progress to date.

The Corporation's authorised share capital of R150-million was divided into A and B shares, the former being offered to the private sector and the latter to the public sector. By early August, 82 private companies had taken up shares worth R63-million and of this amount R18-million was fully paid up. The balance is due over the next five years. The public sector has so far contributed R10-million, which gives the Corporation an initial working capital of some R28-million.

The remainder of the public sector's contribution will be in the form of assets transferred from various existing development corporations, notably the Development and Finance Corporation (formerly the Coloured Development Corporation) and the

Indian Industrial Development Corporation, both of which will be incorporated completely with the new Corporation.

The Corporation will also benefit by the transfer of certain assets from the Industrial Development Corporation, South Africa's oldest and most successful development agency, and the Corporation for Economic Development which is deeply involved in the programme to promote industrial decentralisation. The assets will comprise loans already granted and some factory and business complexes constructed and in operation. It is hoped that the legislation required for these transfers and incorporations will be launched through Parliament this year so that the Corporation can become fully operational early in 1982, opening its doors on a national basis.

With that in mind, the Corporation is now engaged in recruiting staff and devising and finalising its own corporate structure, as well as a strategy for the implementation of its brief--the promotion of small businesses launched by entrepreneurs of all population groups throughout the country. Meanwhile, the specific functions of the Corporation are the responsibility of an interim management.

These functions are:

--Financing assistance for entrepreneurs; mainly by means of loans;

--Creating the required infrastructure for small businesses, by constructing factory and business premises in the less developed parts of the country where the need is greatest; and

--Provision for training in and advice on management practices.

The corporation is managed by a board of 42 directors drawn from both the private and public sectors. To date, two board meetings have been held and a programme advisory board has been appointed.

Operating on a much larger scale will be the Development Bank for Southern Africa which was first mooted in 1980 as the major channel of the future for development assistance and co-operation in Southern Africa. Negotiations on the structure, functions and funding of the bank have reached an advanced stage. Two meetings were recently held--one in Pretoria in May 1981 and the second in Umtata in June 1981--to discuss the proposed statutes of the bank with Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and South West Africa/Namibia. Progress has been such that the legislation required to establish the bank is expected to be introduced in the South African Parliament before the end of the year so that the bank can start its operations in April 1982.

Meanwhile, the governments of the seven self-governing states are being kept fully informed on these negotiations. At a meeting in Pretoria in October 1980, the chief ministers of these national states all expressed their unqualified support for this initiative which they agreed will go a long way towards securing more equilibrium in economic development in this region.

Development Bank

It is envisaged that the Development Bank will be a completely independent institution funded by shares owned by the participating governments and debentures issued on the South African and overseas capital markets. The parliament of each participating state is expected to make a standing appropriation from its revenue or capital accounts. In fact, South Africa has already done so. In his budget presented to Parliament in August 1981, the Minister of Finance earmarked R17-million as the Government's initial investment in the bank. It is expected that the bank will be able to make available some R650-million a year for development and expansion projects throughout the region by the mid-1980s and well over R1 000-million by the end of the present decade.

There is general consensus that if the bank, controlled by the governments of the various participating countries, can promote economic development while remaining aloof from the possible political and diplomatic conflicts of Southern Africa, it will be a major achievement and one of the great forces for stability in the subcontinent.

Regional Development

The third strategy for progress--regional economic development with co-operative projects involving more than one country or territory--has also reached an advanced stage of implementation and several inter-governmental meetings have been held. An important supplement to this development will be the accelerated decentralisation of industry envisaged by the Prime Minister in his speach in Parliament in response to the motion of censure in the Government (referred to earlier).

Mr Botha said the new proposals involved appreciable increases in incentives now offered to encourage industrialists to locate their enterprises in development areas rather than in the established metropolitan areas. Some of the recommendations were aimed at making good the permanent disadvantages suffered by industrialists in the development areas where they were usually far removed from their main markets or sources of supply. Among the new proposals were some calling for an increase in rail transport rebates, the lifting of more restrictions on road motor transport, subsidies to bring the cost of electricity in the development areas on a par with that applicable in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region, and more training facilities to counter the shortage of trained workers in the 'decentralised' areas. Other proposals were designed to meet the temporary liquidity problems experienced by most industries located in or on the borders of the national states.

Individual Projects

Meanwhile development by established agencies in and near the national states and the independent states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda is continuing at a brisk pace. In August 1981 the Mining Corporation, the agency charged with the development of the mining potential of the national states, completed an exploration programme which showed that three separate coal mines were feasible in KaNgwane, the territory of the Swazi in south-eastern Transvaal.

The Corporation has established beyond any doubt that some 300-million tons of anthracite can be mined in KaNgwane. Most of this is concentrated in the northern sector of a coal field running over a distance of some 35 km from north to south. Mining operations are expected to be in full swing within the following three years, bringing new jobs to thousands of Swazi.

In May it was reported that Lebowa was soon to export a special polishing material made of sisal by a firm controlled by the Lebowa Development Corporation. Lebowa, home of the North Sotho people, is the largest producer of sisal in Southern Africa. About 2 800 tons a year are produced on 5 000 ha of land planted to sisal. At the same time the building arm of the Lebowa Development Corporation was awarded a R4-million contract for the construction of the new natural sciences building of the University of the North.

A Republic of China company which manufactures knitwear announced that it was to establish a factory in Venda, which at present is doing all in its power to attract new industries despite its distance from the main industrial and development areas of the Republic of South Africa.

In no independent Black state is general economic development more rapid or more broadly based than in Bophuthatswana. Unlike most Black African countries, Bophuthatswana this year managed to increase its maize harvest substantially--so much so, in fact, that the country has become only the third African state to export maize. The new grain silo with a capacity of 51 000 tons recently built at Vryhof is far too small to hold this year's bumper crop and plans have been announced to double this capacity and build a new silo nearby.

Several other development programmes have also been announced by Agricor, the agricultural development corporation of Bophuthatswana. These are designed to bring the country nearer to self-sufficiency in all food supplies and involve the intensive cultivation of about 5 000 ha of new land to produce maize, groundnuts and wheat.

Early in 1981 the managing director of the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) announced that negotiations were in progress with AECI, one of South Africa's chemical giants, for the construction of a R30-million explosives plant in the territory. All the industrial and commercial sites at Babelegi, largest growth point in Bophuthatswana, were fully occupied and in the course of 1980 two new industrial areas, together about four times as large as Babelegi, had been launched at Garankuwa and Heystekrand. In the last seven months of 1980 no fewer than 50 applications had been received for the establishment of new industries in Bophuthatswana.

This is the kind of economic development which will be accelerated and supplemented by the various development agencies and strategies envisaged by the South African Government in partnership with the independent Black states and the self-governing national states so that the proposed constellation of Southern African states will be soundly based.

CSO: 4700/506

'GAZETTE' LISTS FOREIGN AWARDS TO SOUTH AFRICANS

Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English No 7704, 7 Aug 81 p 13

[Text]

FOREIGN AWARD OF HONOUR

It is hereby notified that the State President has, in terms of the rules published under Government Notice 2176 of 24 October 1980, approved of the under-mentioned South-African citizens accepting the foreign awards of honour indicated opposite their names and of their wearing the insignia thereof on suitable occasions:

Maj.-Gen. Edwin Archibald Croeser Pienaar, SM—"Special Cravat of the Order of Resplendent Banner" (China).

Maj.-Gen. Jan Petrus Benjamin van Loggerenberg—"Military Star of Chili".

Maj.-Gen. Pieter Melchior Hanekom, SM, SA—"Commandeur de l'Ordre du National Merite" (France).

Brig. Gert Jacobus Viviers—"Medal of Special Cravat of the Order of the Cloud and Banner" (China).

Col. Frederik Jacobus van Wyk—"Medal of Cravat of the Order of the Cloud and Banner" and "Political Warfare Memorial Medal" (China).

Capt. William Harold Kelly—"Orden de Mayo" (Argentina).

Gen. Michiel Christian Wilhelm Geldenhuys—"Honor Medal of Political Warfare" and "Police Medal Class 2, Grade 1 (Republic of China).

Lt-Gen. Andries Jacobus van Deventer—"The Order of Resplendent Banner" and "Plaque of Political Warfare" (Republic of China).

Col Wynand Jacobus Bloemhof—"Medalha de Merito Militar de Primera Classe" (Portugal).

Mr Jouko Tiilikainen—"The Order of the Lion of Finland, Knight, First Class" (Finland).

Mr Kurt Robert Samuel von Schirnding—"Das Grosskreuz des Verdienstordens der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Federal Republic Germany).

4700/506

SENTRACHEM ACQUIRES AGRICULTURAL SEED COMPANY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 81 p 21

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text]

HAVING swallowed Fedmis, Sentrachem is moving still more deeply into agriculture with the acquisition of a controlling stake in Saffola, an agricultural seed company originally wholly-owned by Seedtec International of California.

According to Sentrachem, Saffola has pioneered the development of hybrid sorghum and sunflower seed in South Africa, sufficient to have a major share of these markets here. More recently, it has been developing maize hybrids with considerable success and resulting market penetration.

A technical agreement on knowhow, seed propagation and seed exchange has been concluded with Seedtec, so that Saffola will continue to keep abreast of seed technology and genetics.

With Saffola and Fedmis added to its own interests such as Agricura, Sentrachem now claims No 1 private contributor to the agricultural sector of the local economy, with sales topping R500-million.

Saffola's main production areas are in western Transvaal, northern Free State, eastern highveld and the irrigation parts of northern Transvaal, while its R4.5-million seed-processing plant and farm operates at Kaalfontein, near Kempton Park.

Mr A L Terreblanche, Fedmis managing-director, expects agriculture to produce significant growth opportunities for Sentrachem, partly because agriculture is no longer simply a food-supplying industry, but is becoming increasingly involved with providing industrial raw materials, such as energy-source ethanol, which can be derived from many crops.

Saffola's chief executive John McOnie envisages that with Sentrachem's financial backing, Saffola will be able to diversify away from its sorghum, sunflower and maize specialities into areas like soya and other beans, and possibly also into development of lesser known crops.

CSO: 4700/506

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL ADVISOR SIMON BRAND--Dr Simon Brand, the chief financial advisor in the Department of Finances, has accepted a position at the University of South Africa. This was announced in parliament yesterday by Prime Minister P. W. Botha. Dr Brand will continue to stay on as the prime minister's economic adviser. He undertook to continue his activity at the office of the prime minister on a part time basis. The prime minister stated that because his services will continue to be available Dr Brand will make an enormous contribution in having the ideas of a confederation and a constellation of states attain further success. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Aug 81 p 21] 7964

MILITARY DEFERMENTS; APPRENTICES--Approval has been given to the armed forces deferment boards to grant deferment, to the extent that this is possible, to apprentices who are still undergoing training, according to the government's white paper which appeared on the fifth and final Wiehahn report. The deferment is also subject to the following conditions: "In instances where the conscripts can choose whether they want to do their military service before or after the completion of their study period, those who go through military service before their period of study will not be called up during an uninterrupted course of study and are also exempt from doing frontier duty. An apprentice who has used up his tour of study, or whose contract is broken, will be conscripted immediately. After a conscript reports for military duty no application for deferment will any longer be considered. Qualified craftsmen will have no preference for being employed in their capacities in the armed forces." The situation will be reviewed from year to year. The report also announced that altogether 184 applications for booking black apprentices by apprenticeship committees have been approved. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Aug 81 p 9] 7964

DIPLOMATIC ASSIGNMENTS--Johannes van Dalsen, the South African ambassador to Paris, will soon return to South Africa and will be succeeded by Dr Robert du Plooy, presently ambassador to Umtata. This was announced yesterday in Capetown in a press statement by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information. Dr Du Plooy's place in Umtata will be taken up by Dr Paul Bodenstein, who until recently was ambassador to The Hague before he returned to South Africa. [Paragraph omitted in text] Dr Du Plooy, who obtained his law doctorate at the University of Cologne in West Germany, joined the diplomatic corps in 1950. Subsequently he held posts in Hamburg, Cologne, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. He was also the South African Government's representative at the independence attainment functions of Transkei and Bophuthatswana. Dr Bodenstein was consecutively a dentist, mayor and member of

parliament in Rustenburg. In 1979 he was appointed ambasaador to The Hague, a post he held until early this year. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Aug 81 p 11] 7964

PROFESSORS' VISIT TO TAIWAN--Prof Christo Viljoen, deacon of the engineering faculty of Stellenbosch University has been invited by the National Scientific Council of the Republic of China to visit that country as an exchange scientist. The invitation took place as a result of an exchange agreement concluded between the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research [of South Africa] and the National Scientific Council. Professor Viljoen is the first of three South African university professors who will be visiting the Republic of China as a result of this agreement. The other two are: Prof H. J. Schoonbee of the Rands Afrikaans University and Dr I. G. Gaigher of Freestate University. Prof Viljoen will give most of his attention to microelectronic laboratories at the Chiao-Tung-University in Hsichhu and to the electronic industry in the Republic of China in general. He will be leaving for the East in December and will be away for 2 months. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Aug 81 p 6] 7964

HOMELANDS APPOINTMENTS--Yesterday Minister of Collaboration and Development Piet Koornhoof announced that as of November of this year Johan Mills, director general of the Department of Collaboration and Development, will be the new commissioner-general for the South-Ndebele National Union. Mr Mills who was born on 18 August 1920 joined the ranks of the former Department of Native Affairs in 1938. He served in various capacities, including that of secretary of the chief minister's department and that of finances of Transkei. From 1973 up until last year he was secretary of Colored Affairs and since 1 August of last year director general of Collaboration and Development. In another announcement Dr Koornhof stated that Judge Daniel Sextus de Wet, of the Eastern Cape section of the Supreme Court, will be serving as chief judge of the higher court of Ciskei as of September 1. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Aug 81 p 11] 7964

GROUP AREAS ACT TRIALS--It has been decided that a series of Group Areas Act trials involving non-Whites living in White areas, which have been in abeyance for the past two years, will commence in October. Although about 600 people were charged with contravening the Act, the number has dwindled to about 120. In the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday, 80 cases were set down for postponement of which 40 were withdrawn as the people had moved and disappeared. Another 40 will appear today to have their trial dates set. In the Magistrate's Court yesterday, free legal services were available to all the accused. This followed an agreement earlier in the year between the lawyers for the Human Rights Group and Act Stop that they would give free assistance to those prosecuted. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 81 p 15]

DEPORTATIONS TO TRANSKEI--A total of 2 017 Black men, women and children were deported to Tanskei in August, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday. Replying in writing to a question by Mr Nic Olivier (PFP nominated) Dr Koornhof said statistics of how long deportees had lived in the western Cape were not kept. People who qualified for permanent residence in terms

of Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act were released after each case was investigated. Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), Dr Koornhof said 1 172 people had been arrested while camping on the Cape Flats between Nyanga and Crossroads since July. All had been charged, 53 had been acquitted, 514 were on bail, 11 remanded in custody and 846 had been sentenced. In reply to another question by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) Dr Koornhof said 112 people deported to Transkei, were on bail at the time. Arrangements were made to refund bail on the spot if the deportee was the depositer. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 81 p 4]

MUSLIM MASS MOVEMENT 'QIBLA'--That the response of the Muslims in the Western Cape towards the Muslim mass movement, Qibla, is picking up momentum at a tremendous pace was evident last Sunday at Qibla's second general meeting. The venue at the Habibia complex in Rylands Estate was packed to capacity on Sunday August 23 as members, and potential members, came to hear what progress had been made since the last general meeting--held during Ramadaan--and to be informed of what projects Qibla had in mind. After the meeting the ranks of Qibla had been swelled by the previously 'potential' members. A member of Qibla, who conducted the day's proceedings, gave a brief introduction to Qibla and presented a concise concept of Qibla. To have Qibla, he said, is to have direction in every facet of life. We do not only know what we are against, when we have grasped the concept of Qibla, but we also know what we stand for. He stressed that Qibla organised on the principles of Islam, and consequently fought with the method of Islam, since Islam was not only a message but also a method. He then reported on progress made since the last meeting when Qibla's first booklet, Hunger, Starvation, Malnutrition and Muslims, was launched in response to the call "Freedom from hunger, starvation and malnutrition now!" The chairman closed the meeting with the message that Qibla was the natural home of all Muslims and the call to all these who have as yet not joined up: 'If you cannot learn from us then TEACH us.' After a du'a everyone present sounded the cry of the Takbir (Allahu Akbar--Allah is the Greatest) three times. This was a fitting closure to a meeting which could be a catalyst that would revive the dynamism of the Islamic message and its method of struggle. [Excerpts] [Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 28 Aug 81 p 2]

CAPE HOUSING PROJECT--Cape Town--A long-term loan of R7-million by Anglo-American and Barlows has made it possible for 193 families to receive housing in Guguletu. Mr Lester Peteni, Projects Manager of the Urban Foundation, says that 193 plots have been made available in Guguletu for housing by the Peninsula Administration Board. He said the Urban Foundation has initiated the plan to build the houses in Guguletu. The board has handed over the land on a long-lease basis. The 193 families who applied for the housing have filled in application forms to enable the newly-formed Uluntu Company, which will manage the residents' affairs to determine what sort of housing can be constructed for each family and how the construction costs will be met. The Uluntu Company, which will consist of directors nominated by the residents themselves, would make loans available to the residents to pay for the construction costs, Mr Peteni said. These loans would be paid back to the company on a sub-lease basis, depending on the residents' incomes. Mr Peteni said this would enable the resident to have a financial stake in his house. The company was expecting tenders for the plots by Friday. By mid-October the electrical services and roads should be ready and then building would begin. If

building went according to schedule, the first families would be moving into their new homes in March next year, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 81 p 10]

NEW PRISONS--The Minister of Prisons has been pleased, in terms of section 20 (1) (a) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), as amended, to approve the establishment, with effect from 1 June 1981, of the prison at Mndantsane, situated on Site 3712 of Plot 6, Mndantsane, in extent 17 808 hectares, as a prison and prison site, which institution shall be known as Mndantsane Prison. [Text] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 4 Sep 81 p 6]

AUGUST GOLD PRODUCTION--South African gold production rose to 55,830 kilos, or 1,80-million ounces, in August from 55,620 kilos, or 1,79-million ounces, in July, but was below the 56,490 kilos, or 1,82-million ounces, in August last year, Chamber of Mines Figures show. Gold production in the first eight months of this year was down to 439,070 kilos, or 14,12-million ounces, from 453,490 kilos, or 14,58-million ounces, in the corresponding year ago period. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 81 p 23]

POWER STATION GENERATORS CONTRACT--Escom said it has awarded a R300-million contract for six 600 megawatt turbine generators to the German-French consortium Man-Alsthom Atlantique SA. It said the generators are for Escom's Matimba power station under construction in the north-western Transvaal. Financing will be through foreign loans and export credits, but Escom declined to give details. Last month Escom awarded the Franco-German consortium Stein Industrie-Evt (Sieva) and Combustion Inc of the US boiler contracts with about R700-million each. A spokesman for Escom said that in view of it's accelerated expansion programme, some of the firms that had tendered for the Matimba turbine generator contract have been asked to revalidate their offers in terms of Escom's recently announced station "C". The exact location of this 3 600 MW coal-fired station will be finalised within the next few weeks. The turbine contract is financially one of the large components of a power station. It comprises the manufacture and installation of high-, intermediate- and low-pressure cylinders, 600 MW generators, feed heating equipment and general ancillary equipment. [Text] Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 81 p 21]

RAILWAY SABOTAGE--The banned African National Congress is believed to be responsible for a bomb attack on the Durban-Pietermaritzburg railway line at the weekend. The bomb was placed on the line but was not detonated when the trans-Natal express went over it. However, according to senior railway officials, the bomb detonated a few minutes later when a goods train went over it. The bomb was placed on the line at Delville Wood, near Pietermaritzburg. When it detonated it blew out about a metre of track. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 81 p 3]

SHOOTING INCIDENT--The two men armed with Russian weapons who were shot dead by SA Police in the Nietverdiend district, were yesterday identified as having escaped from the Ramotswa police station in Botswana on Saturday. In the shooting on the farm, Uitval near the Kopfontein border post, between the Republic and Botswana, Mr Manie Steyn ([illegible]), was shot in the stomach and Mrs Jennie du Plessis (39), a mother of five, was stabbed in the chest, back and neck seven times. The deputy-Commissioner of Police of Botswana, Mr Norman Moleboge said from Gaberone yesterday that the station commander at the Ramotswa police station, about 20 km from the South African border, had identified the two men killed and the one captured during the night as the three SA citizens he had detained on Saturday night. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700

DON'T GIVE UP, HOLLAND TELLS 'LOYAL' WHITES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

THE leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Andre Holland, has appealed to whites "loyal to Zimbabwe" to maintain their confidence in the country despite the "ineffectual representation" they get from the Republican Front.

In an interview, he said the RF's victory in the recent by-elections was a tragedy which resulted in the loss of an opportunity to "build bridges" between the races.

Mr Holland said the worth of the 20 white seats in the House of Assembly was being impugned by both blacks and whites because of bad representation by the RF.

He said that after receiving many calls and letters from black and white supporters of his party, he felt it necessary to "discuss various matters with his friends in government".

Mr Holland said he expressed concern to the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, about various aspects of the prohibition to export furniture.

He added: "I made it clear to Mr Nkala that he could count on our whole-hearted support to stop abuses of any kind. As a party made up of loyal Zimbabweans who regard their future as being here and nowhere else, we too have no interest in birds of passage.

"However, we do feel very strongly that any government that ceases to have compassion for the old and ill cannot be respected. I am glad to be able to announce that the minister has informed us that he has instructed his officials to look into the matter to see if some relief for compassionate cases on an equitable basis can be worked out."

Mr Holland urged the Government to be pragmatic in its relations with South Africa, but without compromising its political and diplomatic stand against apartheid.

He said the interests of Zimbabwe and its workers should come first and pointed out that a strong, united, and prosperous Zimbabwe would pose a threat to "the unjust system of government in South Africa".

He disclosed that his party had given a plan to the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, which the DP believed would resolve difficulties relating to trade between the two countries.

He added that this plan would remain confidential.

CSO: 4700/503

ARMS APE FOR ALL BRIGADES, SAYS NKOMO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO

THE Patriotic Front leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday demanded that all weapons procured from outside Zimbabwe be channelled to the national armoury for use by the national army and not by one brigade only.

Dr Nkomo, who is also Minister without Portfolio, was addressing a rally at the White City Stadium at the end of the two-day PF inter-provincial conference.

"Weapons for Zimbabwe are for all the brigades," he said, adding that there was no need for the fifth brigade, code-named Gukurahundi.

"The entire national army is our gukurahundi," Dr Nkomo said.

The PF leader also attacked the idea of military training for schoolchildren.

"We say our army is too big. It must be reduced. We also say all arms must be surrendered. But before we can finish this how can we suggest schoolchildren should be armed?"

Dr Nkomo said Zimbabweans needed to create a nation that would be a wonder of the world.

"We want to create Zimbabwe as a nation where people with diverse languages understand one another as one nation," he said amid applause.

He said the nation had plenty of natural resources and Zimbabweans must exploit these instead of letting others do it for them.

He attacked Zimbabweans who engaged in individual- or family-type business enterprises saying they were "capitalists without capital".

Calling for joint ventures Dr Nkomo said this would ensure business continued long after one had died or had aged because other partners would continue to run it.

Dr Nkomo said the PF intended to win the next general election and the conference had resolved to revitalise the party "to make the party solid and complete".

The inter - provincial conference was attended by 360 delegates from all the provinces. More than 60 members of the party's central committee also attended.

CSO: 4700/503

STANDING ARMY OF 40,000 IS NATIONAL GOAL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told the Assembly yesterday the Government was aiming at having a standing army of about 40 000 soldiers. It was doing everything in its power to reduce the army and intended to demobilise between 17 000 and 20 000, he said.

During a wide ranging and often convivial debate on the $280 461 000 allocation for the Ministry of Defence, also his portfolio, Mr Mugabe told Brigadier John Probert (RF, Borrowdale) there was no intention of retaining the army at its present size of about 65 000.

It was unusual for a country to publish details on the number of its military strength, he said, but noted that there were five brigades being formed. These, however, were extended brigades and not of the usual size.

About 1 000 applications for demobilisation had already been received by the demobilisation directorate in the first stage of offering demobilisation to soldiers.

However, the necessary procedures still needed to be set up to allow soldiers wanting to be demobilised to enter other sectors of the community. "We have to establish points we can get them to," Mr Mugabe said.

Demobilised personnel would not be armed, he added, and said if any of these held old caches of arms they would be doing so illegally.

The recently-ended illegal arms amnesty had hopefully reduced the number of illegally held arms in circulation to the point where those recovered exceeded those not yet handed in.

Training

On the question of military training for the country's youth, which he announced during his recent "meet the people" tour around the provinces, Mr Mugabe told Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central): "I never said we were going to train schoolchildren."

The intention was to train the youth of the country to ensure they participate in the country's development, and this would be carried out alongside the training of other skills.

Their training did not mean that they would carry arms, he said.

It would, however, encourage discipline among the youth and they would be able to serve as an adjunct to the country's armed forces in the event of an invasion of the country.

He noted that many young people would already have received military training.

Mr Sydney Malunga (PF, Matabeleland North) said he understood that elements of the former Rhodesian security forces had not yet been integrated into the national army, but the Prime Minister replied that they already had, to "quite a substantial degree".

The only unintegrated former combatants were at Gwaai River assembly point in northern Matabeleland, and at Tongogara Camp in the middle Sabi area, who were, however, "coming into the structure".

Those who did not want to join the integration process would hopefully be demobilised.

He told Brigadier Probert that initially, it had had to be accepted that the number of officers in the army was perhaps more than necessary, and that the army had more brigades than it needed.

This however, was necessary for the time being, but the Government did not intend to retain this situation.

He told Mr Dennis Divaris (RF, Kopje) that men from the assembly points initially underwent six weeks' training, but after their integration, they would continue training.

The Ministry of Defence was increasing its spending on recruitment from $150 000 last year to $404 000 this year in the army, and from $28 000 last year to $100 000 this year in the air force because the ministry was short of skills in certain specialist areas, and the manpower was not locally available.

The cost was high, he said, because of what was involved in bringing someone here from abroad. It included paying their fares here, ensuring their families could come and other incidental expenses.

Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield) said that a forward airfield at Kariba was now occupied by soldiers of the nationaly army, and the camp facilities were becoming delapidated and run down.

Committed

Mr Mugabe replied that the army's engineers were "totally committed" to constructing new accommodation, but this would end in November

and the necessary repairs at Kariba would then be carried out.

He also told Mr Cartwright he saw no reason why army pensions should not be commuted abroad. "I assure you that so far we have not tried to restrict the right of the people in the armed forces to leave and commute their pensions, in accordance with the present regulations," he said.

Some, he added, had taken advantage of the incentive scheme which allows civil servants to leave the country with their pensions.

Contingency plans existed to ensure that Zimbabwe's demobilisation exercise succeeded, Mr Mugabe said.

Answering Mr Shields, who asked what the Government would do if the number of volunteers for demobilisation was less than the number needed, the Prime Minister said there would be "a deliberate selection" of those to be demobilised.

Volunteers

He hoped, however, that this would not be necessary, and that there would be sufficient volunteers. Mr Mugabe believed that the inducement offered, including financial incentives approaching $200 a month, would be sufficient to lure enough men away from the army into training and youth schemes.

He also hoped that most of the men to be demobilised would return to civilian life with sufficient training to gain employment.

The vote for the Ministry of Defence was approved, with applause from both sides of the House for the Prime Minister.

CSO: 4700/503

GOVERNMENT PAYS FOR NORTH KOREAN MILITARY INSTRUCTORS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Government is paying the salaries of the 106 North Korean military instructors helping in the formation of the 5th Brigade, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, disclosed in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He added that the North Korean government was donating £12 million in aid, but did not specify what part of this was for military equipment being supplied by the government of President Kim Il Sung.

Answering questions during debate on the Budget allocation for the Ministry of Defence, Mr Mugabe said the Koreans would be receiving the same wages as their Zimbabwean counterparts, according to their respective ranks.

The 160-odd British instructors here were having their salaries paid by the British government, he added.

In view of the Korean donation, he said, members "should not complain" about having to pay the Koreans' salaries.

The Koreans had also given certain specialist military equipment and their instructors were thus needed to train the 5th Brigade in its use.

There was no intention of increasing the number of North Korean instructors, he said.

He also criticised Republican Front members, who, he said, appeared to have been put "out of balance" by the arrival of the contingent.

"Are you frightened by 106 North Koreans who are in this country?" he asked. "They are our friends and they come in the quest of peace."

The country wanted to assist Zimbabwe in consolidating its independence and strengthening its forces. Korea was a "very independent non-aligned country, whose people would brook no dictatorship from any quarter" and which wanted to unite with its neighbours in the south.

Its government had helped both ZANU and ZAPU during the war, and Mr Mugabe said he held them "in the highest esteem".

CSO: 4700/503

PM DUCKS QUESTION ON RELATIONS WITH S.A.

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, in the Assembly dodged controversy over this country's relations with South Africa when he was questioned closely over the Pretoria government's possible military intentions against Zimbabwe.

The question was raised by Mr Horace Nyazika (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland East), who was repeatedly heckled by colleagues during debate on the Budgetary vote for the Ministry of Defence for this year.

The MP said there was "pattern" to South Africa's military aims in Southern Africa, as evidenced by its activities in Angola, Namibia and Mozambique.

Just as the South African government was backing UNITA in Angola and the MRM in Mozambique, it might try to do the same in Zimbabwe, he said, noting that the Prime Minister himself had repeatedly stated that the South Africans were training detachments of dissident Zimbabweans south of the Limpopo to destabilise this country.

"One may be bold enough to say we cannot rule out the possibility that we may be a target sooner or later in Zimbabwe," he said.

He also referred to recent allegations of beef smuggling over the Limpopo River and the smuggling of goods from here to South Africa from unmonitored air strips in the Lowveld. He suggested that these routes could be used as access by insurgent South African forces.

In reply, Mr Mugabe said that Zimbabwe was preparing for "any aggression against us by any neighbouring state and the building of an army is such an exercise".

The reinforcement of the existing army by the Fifth Brigade would serve to ensure that any invading force would realise its attempt would be unsuccessful.

The country was "increasing our surveillance and vigilance on all our borders and the army is ensuring the border is well-guarded", he said.

The Government continues to prepare and be vigilant, and this vigilance would be extended to closing the loopholes so that areas that were now used for smuggling goods from this country could not be used for landing either arms or insurgents.

He added: "The vigilance of our people goes a long way in assisting us to achieve that degree of alertness that we must have as an independent country."

CSO: 4700/503

ARMY CAMPS TO BE SET UP FOR YOUTHS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Tendai Dumbutshena]

[Text] Camps will be established throughout Zimbabwe to give youths military training to strengthen the country's defence capabilities, said the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

He told two mass rallies at Nuanetsi and Chibi in Victoria province, that these trained youths would help the regular forces defend the country's independence which was threatened by South Africa's belligerent policies.

It was untenable to expect youths who never went to school to do so now. Instead, they should have camps built for them where, in addition to military training, various agricultural and craft skills would be taught.

Mr Mugabe said priority would be given to the establishment of these camps in areas vulnerable to "infiltration" by the enemy" such as Nuanetsi, which is near the border with South Africa.

The Prime Minister said depots would soon be built in all rural townships to enable people to sell their produce. He added that the Government would provide transport at a low cost for this produce.

Mr Mugabe pointed out that in the past race was a criterion for the determination of the prices of farm produce. The same price would now be paid for farm produce, but he [part of text illegible] people to strive for [part of text illegible] highest quality.

To assist small farmers in good farming methods, experts would be sent to all the rural areas, he said.

Officials from the Grain and Cotton Marketing Boards and from the Ministry of Agriculture would liaise with district councillors to ensure that the Government's policies were carried out.

The Prime Minister gave assurances that the Government was aware of the problems facing the people and was doing its best to solve them. He said schools, health centres, roads and more land would soon be provided for the people.

Delays in the provision of these services and facilities should not be attributed to regional or tribal bias.

He was accompanied by the president of the Senate, Mr Nolan Makombe, the Minister of Education, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, and the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako.

CSO: 4700/503

PM SAYS TO PAVE WAY FOR ONE-PARTY RULE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, says the establishment of ZANU (PF) party structures throughout Zimbabwe will pave the way for the democratic creation of a one-party state.

Addressing delegates at a ZANU (PF) Midlands provincial conference in Gwelo, he called for a vigorous effort to organise and strengthen the party to ensure its permanent rule.

Mr Mugabe added: "The party must be built into a very strong one to make it easier to recruit new members. Once the structure of the party at all levels has been set up, we will then decide when to hold a congress."

The Prime Minister urged delegates to be guided by merit in their election of a provincial executive.

He pointed out that Monomotapa Hall--where yesterday's conference was held--was the venue in 1964 of ZANU's first congress. Men like the late Herbert Chitepo were elected chairman in absentia.

"The people you elect must be of the calibre that will give the party a good image, image" he added.

Mr Mugabe completed a four-day tour of the Victoria Province on Saturday by addressing two rallies in Gutu and Muchakata district near Great Zimbabwe.

At Gutu he called for greater vigilance among the people in the wake of South African aggression in Angola and Mozambique. He said the frontline leaders who met Nigeria's President Shehu Shagari on Friday decided that the entire African continent should come to the rescue of Angola.

The Prime Minister has now covered four provinces in his "meet the people" tours. He will go to the remaining four provinces--Matabeleland north and south, and western and central Mashonaland--after trips to Scandinavia and Australia later this month.

CSO: 4700/503

NKALA FIRM ON FURNITURE EXPORT BAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday quashed rumours of a possible lifting of the ban on furniture exports by emigrants, although the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, indicated that the ministry would be prepared to take "hardship cases" into account.

In an interview, Senator Nkala said there was no truth in the rumour which had been circulating in the furniture retailing and manufacturing industries.

"When I issued the instrument I meant what I said. The rumour is completely false.

"This is the first I've heard of it. There will be no changes to the regulations."

Some dealers have been telling potential customers that the ban was to be lifted soon, and that any furniture they bought could be legally exported.

Furniture dealers said their trade had slackened since the ban was implemented, but said the trade in bedroom suites, which are not banned for export, had also been slack.

A spokesman for the Reserve Bank said he could not disclose whether there had been changes in the type or number of applications to export furniture from emigrants since the ban was implemented.

In the Assembly yesterday, Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield) and other MPs made several pleas to Mr Mugabe to [words indistinct] clauses in the ban. While they agreed that large numbers of people had abused their rights in emigrating with furniture and other items listed, others who intended no wrong were equally affected.

Mr Cartwright told of a 72-year-old man with a 60-year-old wife who had been advised by a doctor to go to a lower altitude for his high blood pressure, but was now faced with taking very little of his possessions out of the country with him.

Mr Mugabe replied briefly: "Why don't you take cases of hardship to the Minister of Finance?"

Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) said the ban had led to low morale among whites in the civil service, but Mr Mugabe replied that the ban was the result of the Government's view. The Minister of Finance had given his reasons for the restrictions--namely to prevent the export from this country of foreign currency under the guise of furniture.

He asked how else controls could be imposed on the export of the goods listed in the ban to stop abuse of export regulations. "The Minister of Finance cannot really say 'this case is genuine', and 'this case is a fraudulent case'."

There was "a roaring trade" in Zimbabwean furniture south of the Limpopo", Mr Mugabe said. He declared: "That sort of behaviour and cheating cannot be tolerated by Government."

Some people had to suffer "because of the unscrupulous acts of some members of our society".

CSO: 4700/503

DEPENDENCY ON S.A. REITERATED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

It is always amazing to anyone who is not a political animal how politicians will sometimes "cut their noses to spite their faces".

In Zimbabwe's case, the self-inflicted wound stems from Government's insistance on baiting South Africa. The result, predictably enough, has been a chilling of relations with the Republic, which in turn, have worsened our already terrible transportation problems.

Zimbabwe, as everyone knows, with the exception of some of our Government members, is dependent on South Africa for the movement of 90% of its goods. Even when the Mocambique ports are working at peak efficiency, most of our transportation links with the sea will be through South Africa.

But the relationship with the Republic goes much deeper. Roughly 25% of our trade is with South Africa and many of the goods we import are of South African origin. South' African technical experts regularly come to Zimbabwe on a variety of jobs, and about 75% of our tourist trade comes from South Africa.

Yet, for no other reason than to appear militant on the international scene, Zimbabwe openly excoriates South Africa for its policies. The South Africans, although they do not say it out loud, have retaliated by tightening the economic screws. Zimbabwe's goods are given low priority. Badly needed locomotives, on loan from South Africa, are recalled. Vital diesel supplies are slow in arriving. "Red tape" is increased.

Yes, apartheid is a despicable system which must be changed. Yes, South Africa is holding on to Namibia illegally and in defiance of world opinion. Yes, South Africa is violating Angolan territory. And yes, there is absolutely nothing we can do about it.

Government has said that it wants to create an ideal multi-racial state in Zimbabwe which could set an example to Africa. But by falling prey to the urge to bait South Africa at every opportunity Government is risking the health of our economy, and by extension, our chances of creating that ideal state. Government is, in fact, helping apartheid.

CSO: 4700/505

CHINAMANO RULES OUT LOAN TALKS WITH S.A.

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, yesterday effectively ruled out a Government approach to South Africa over a possible loan of locomotives.

Mr Chinamano's south counterpart, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said earlier in the week that his country could help Zimbabwe out with more locomotives--but only if an approach was made at ministerial level.

The Zimbabwe minister said yesterday he could not understand why contact at ministerial level was necessary in view of the agreement under which diplomatic ties with South Africa had been severed but economic and trading ties remained.

A request for locomotives had been made through officials of the Ministry of Transport and of the National Railways of Zimbabwe. "South Africa knows precisely what we require", said Mr Chinamano in a statement.

Interests

"I have little to add to my statement to Parliament on September 2, namely that Zimbabwe's policy on South Africa has been clearly stated by the Prime Minister.

"It is to be hoped that South Africa will accept this position and recognise that their long term interests as well as our own will best be served by cooperating with us in the field of transport to the maximum extent possible."

The minister repeated that officials of his ministry and of the NRZ had the necessary authority to work in close cooperation with their South African counterparts.

Mr Schoeman said approaches at official level were not adequate, giving as his reason "the large amount of money involved".

The South African minister said in a SABC radio interview this week: "South African officials have told Zimbabwean officials that South Africa is prepared to help Zimbabwe."

If the Zimbabwe minister did not want to deal with him, he could deal with the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Schoeman also denied that South Africa was trying to "mess up" Zimbabwe railways or that it has anything to do with the fuel shortage in this country.

CSO: 4700/503

THOUSANDS RECEIVED HELP TO STUDY ABROAD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] **MORE than 4 500 Zimbabweans have been helped with overseas study, scholarships and jobs through a special Commonwealth programme that began in 1966, says Sir Shridath Ramphal, Commonwealth secretary-general, in his biennial report.**

These are some of the benefits this country has seen from the activities of the permanent secretariat in London, which oversees a wide range of technical, educational, economic and information services.

It helps to bring together in mutual rupport the 25 republics and 19 monarchies that form the bulk of the English-speaking world.

The programme, which was winding up as Zimbabwe was now catered for with regular programmes, had made an important contribution to this country's "current impressive stock of high and middle level manpower," said Sir Shridath.

But it would not be until sometime in 1984 that the last Zimbabweans on special scholarships finished their courses and returned home to use their skills, he said.

Another programme winding down was the special assistance given to Mozambique since 1975 and the remaining money would be used, at the request of the Mozambique government, on a petroleum development policy.

Mozambique had made it clear that it appreciated the programme and looked forward to continuing contact with the Commonwealth, five of whose members were immediate neighbours of that country, the sixth neighbour being South Africa.

The London secretariat was funded by contributions from all Commonwealth members and associated members with Britain, Canada, Australia and India being the major donors.

Larger countries among the rest of the membership, including Zimbabwe, each paid 1.5 percent of the costs and smaller countries 0.75 percent.

On the economic front the Commonwealth helped member states tap sources of international development funds and the secretariat held meetings with other international organisations to see where co-operation was possible.

Countries were helped in increasing their exports through carefully planned meetings between potential sellers and buyers.

Continuous work was being done to expand the services offered by the food production and rural development division of the secretariat with special emphasis being placed on appropriate technology in the development sector.

The Commonwealth fund for technical co-operation, which was voluntarily funded, was looking at industrial development, both on a large scale and on a community level.

There was also co-operation on science, youth, women and development, education and teacher training, health, law and governmental studies.

CSO: 4700/503

N'ANGAS A DRAG ON DEVELOPMENT SAYS CULVERWELL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

TRADITIONAL healers, "workers of wonders", were a drawback to Zimbabwe's educational system and its development, the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell, said yesterday.

He told students at Kutama College, Zvimba, that n'angas "will tell us that our cattle have been bewitched by a neighbour when these cattle are dying of anthrax and foot and mouth disease".

The performance of these "workers of wonders" last weekend in Salisbury was "a clear vindication of how worthless their claims are," he said.

The Prime Minister Mr Mugabe had chosen to ignore the "power" of traditional healers and had decided to mobilise the masses to win independence, Senator Culverwell said.

"The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, reminded us that we had to take up arms in spite of the presence, in our midst, of hundreds of people who claim they can manufacture lightning and direct it at other people and destroy them."

He asked why hundreds of people died when n'angas who claim to perform miracles were here.

The deputy minister said that the school curriculum would emphasise science and agriculture starting from Grade One. Zimbabwe needed scientists to design new machinery and equipment, he said.

Young people should not only theorise about the soil but produce crops to make their schools self-sufficient.

He issued a warning to schools who had not adopted the new philosophy. "No school of whatever description will be allowed to miseducate Zimbabwean children by turning them into parasites."

People who wanted their children educated for "certain foreign countries will have to send them, but without the blessing of our scarce foreign exchange".

The education system would be formed to tackle problems now and in the future. "If it is necessary to retrain the teachers, so be it," he said.

CSO: 4700/503

MUGABE DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday said the Government will face numerous problems if the country's youth is left idle without any meaningful occupation.

He told the Assembly yesterday, in answer to a question from Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi), that plans were already under way to establish youth camps on a national basis that would cater for all races.

"This nonsensical thing we have on our television, this reggae with all the unkempt hair, we have to brush it off from our youth," he said.

"If we do not get our youth off the streets or from the communal areas where they are sitting idly without any occupation, we will create a lot of problems for the future."

He also told Mr Goddard that Zimbabwe had not signed any defence pact with any neighbouring country.

"We cannot go to the extent of establishing a defence pact without the public knowing," he said. "There cannot be a secret defence pact with any state. There is no unit which has been placed on Mozambique for the defence of its territorial integrity."

The Prime Minister noted, however, that things were not being made easier by South Africa which continually violated the air space of both Mozambique and Zimbabwe and supported dissidents in an effort to destabilise the lawful governments of its neighbours.

Mr Mugabe agreed with Brigadier John Probert (RF, Borrowdale) that army vehicles should be used to transport grain and said the Central Mechanical and Engineering Department (CMDD) had had to mobilise its resources to transport maize and cotton.

He told Mr Dennis Divaris (RF, Kopje) that training of military personnel was a continuing exercise which applied even to officers.

CSO: 4700/503

RESPONSE TO MANPOWER SURVEY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Almost 80 percent of Zimbabwe's employers have responded to the National Manpower Survey--a world record according to the directorage--and replies are still coming in.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development said yesterday a staff of more than 150 was processing the returns and coding had already started.

Other members of the team were following up queries arising from questionnaires.

The main problems included insufficient information about: minimum qualifications, names of employees, details of output and investment, staff grades, future staff numbers and training facilities.

"However, in spite of these shortcomings, the Directorate of the National Manpower Survey is well pleased with the response.

"Follow-up operations are progressing well and will, in due course, lead to the publication of simple tables relevant to the various sectors of the economy," the spokesman said.

The second phase of the survey starts on Monday with the despatch of the first [words indistinct] professional, skilled and semi-skilled employees.

A spokesman for the directorate said yesterday that staff in the mining, manufacturing and construction industries would be the first to be surveyed and questionnaires would be sent to them over the next month.

Employees in other sectors would receive their forms later and unskilled workers would not receive questionnaires. Other means of recording them were being undertaken.

"It is not the function of the survey to automatically redress employees' grievances on wages, shop floor problems and conditions of employment. These are functions of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and all such grievances must be addressed to them.

About 30 people, under the supervision of Mr Trevor Abvuti, are busy making up and addressing envelopes.

Mr Abvuti said yesterday that in the first week 15 000 envelopes were prepared but he wished to speed up the work to get all 300 000 out in time.

At the back of the hall large cardboard cartons bear labels attesting to the size of the survey: Matabebleland North 60 000; Midlands, 50 000; Victoria 80 000; and so on.

A spokesman for the printers of the employees' forms said the 300 000 questionnaires weighed 20 tonnes, involved four million pieces of paper and, stacked, would be as tall as the fourth highest building in Salisbury.

CSO: 4700/503

GOVERNMENT RECRUITS SKILLED MANPOWER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] **ZIMBABWE needed manpower which was "rooted in the country", the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told the House of Assembly yesterday. Answering questions during Committee of Supply consideration of the 86 953 000 vote for the Public Service, Mr Mugabe said his Government was well aware of the country's vital need for skilled manpower, and was recruiting from abroad where the necessary skills could not be found in Zimbabwe.**

But he stressed: "We want manpower that is rooted here rather than people who will not have any real loyalty in respect of this country."

Assuring the House that the question of manpower was "well taken care of", the Prime Minister said Government plans were afoot to accelerate the training of Zimbabweans in skills which were now in short supply. "It is always better to rely on our own manpower," he said.

Mr Mugabe admitted that Zimbabwe's Public Service was suffering a "brain drain" of skilled personnel leaving for the more attractive salaries offered in the private sector.

He said salary discrepancies between the private and public sectors was "a phenomenon we have to live with", as commerce and industry generally had more money than Government, but he hinted that the Government would "in due course" try to place some restraint on the private sector to discourage their "poaching" without "throttling" their activities.

Mr Mugabe said the complaints about salaries raised by members of the Public Service were being looked into. He told Mr John Landau (RF, Avondale) that the Government had received a number of recommendations from both the Riddell Commission and the Public Services Commission which were being considered. He suggested, however, that any move on the matter of salaries should be "global" rather than piecemeal.

The Prime Minister told Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulayayo Central) that he was unaware of any non-payment of salaries in the Public Service because of mistakes by the Salary Service Bureau.

"Naturally there are some problems here and there," he said, but the bureau was functioning as efficiently as it could be expected to do in the circumstances.

The Prime Minister said there was a section of the population that could not accept the phenomenon of a black Government.

He told Brigadier John Probert, (RF, Borrowdale), who had asked whether the Government was doing anything to instill a sense of security into civil servants, that the Government and himself, as Prime Minister, had tried their best to create a non-racial society.

"Everyone is welcome to stay in our very glamorous circumstances," he said. "I do not know what else we are expected to do. If I knew I would try to remove the fear in the minds of some people.

"I would like to believe there is a section of our population that cannot accept the phenomenon of black Government. I cannot turn myself into white even if I wanted to. I would want people to judge us by what we do."

Mr Mugabe said the Government was trying to create a united society on the basis of reconciliation, adding that there were some people suffering from fears of their own making and were looking forward to a "gloomy situation" which did not exist.

"People are welcome to stay in the Public Service," he said. "What we are trying to do is to ed-

vance those people who have suffered in the past. Fortunately for us, there were vacancies which we filled and made it easier for us to advance Africans without getting rid of anybody."

The Prime Minister also urged all civil servants to work readily with members of other races.

CSO: 4700/503

OFFICIAL CLAIMS POWER STAFF SHORTAGES 'NOT CRITICAL'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE shortage of operators to maintain the country's electricity supplies is not critical as was reported recently, the Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr John Nkomo, said yesterday.

He allayed fears of possible further power cuts due to the staff shortage, and said there had been "over-emphasis" of the situation in Press reports on Thursday.

The reports said the main reason for the power cuts was the closure of the Electricity Supply Commission's station at Umniati last Sunday because of staff problems.

In an interview yesterday Mr Nkomo said that following the publication of the reports, the Government called a meeting of electricity supply organisations for a full briefing.

The meeting, held yesterday and chaired by the deputy minister, was attended by representatives of the Electricity Supply Commission, the Central African Power Corporation, Bulawayo and Salisbury councils, the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, and the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development.

"The representatives of the corporations informed the Government of the problems of staff, especially in the area of engineers who are not readily available in the country," Mr Nkomo said.

"In some cases, the Electricity Supply Commission had carried out some training programmes for its staff, but we understand that these people had been fished away by the private sector."

CSO: 4700/503

UCTU DEMANDS MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] There is an urgent need to raise the minimum wage for agricultural workers, says the general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe.

Mr Mugabe said yesterday the present minimum wage of $30 a month for agricultural workors was not enough because "they are not making ends meet".

He urged both the Government and employers to "look at this problem very serously".

"The present minimum wage for agricultural workers is very low considering our present standard of living which is rising all the time.

"I am convinced, therefore, that something must be done. Given goodwill and co-operation between the Government and employers the present minimum wage can be raised without many problems," he said.

Because agricultural workers were "a very important class of people" who fed the nation, their wages must be increased.

"During my recent tour of some farms I noticed that people were very disappointed with the wages they are getting. They are not making ends meet and yet they work so hard to produce food for the nation."

Mr Mugabe said, however, the increase should be such that it would not destroy the sound basis of the agricultural industry and cause large-scale unemployment.

But, he said, it was imperative that something was done to improve the wages of farm workers whom, he said, were the backbone of the economy.

"These people should be given reasonable remuneration for the work they are doing.

"Accommodation--particularly for black workers--is very bad, to say the least. This deplorable situation must be improved.

"We want to see justice done to employees by their employers--black or white--for the good of the country."

Mr Mugabe also urged workers' committees to do their work and make a positive contribution by increasing productivity and promoting sound labour relations.

JAILS TO MOVE TO FARM AREAS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Government intends to close down town prisons and re-establish them in the rural areas, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako told the Senate.

The minister was replying to an oral question by Senator Freddie Moyo who had asked: "What progress, if any, has been made in establishing open farm prisons in the rural areas during the past 12 months?"

The Government has announced the adoption of the policy of moving prisons from towns to farming areas. "It is the ultimate desire of the Government to close down the town prisons", Senator Mubako said.

The minister added that carrying out this policy however, would take time as setting up farm prisons in the rural areas was a lengthy process.

"The construction of prisons on farms is not something that can be done overnight. It takes some three years to acquire the land, prepare plans and provide services such as water, electricity and sewerage.

"It is, therefore, too early to expect any significant progress to have been made in establishing these prisons. However, we have the good foundation on which to build. We already have prison farms at Khami, Chikurubi, Marandellas, Wha Wha and Connemara, which was presently being used by the national army."

He added that prison farming operations were also being carried out on a smaller scale at other centres.

In the financial year ended June, he said, a new prison had been built at Wha Wha in the Midlands and that this would be ready for occupation within two months.

In the current financial year funds had been allocated to complete the existing prison at George Grange near Fort Victoria and to start work on a new jail at Gatooma farm site. "These prisons are designed to replace existing town prisons at Gwelo, Gatooma and Fort Victoria," he said.

It was also intended, as part of future development, to re-site some prisons and establish prisons "outside Sinoia, Chipinga, Plumtree and Gwanda.

"Planning is also taking place with regard to the possibility of establishing further prisons in the vicinity of the proposed growth points.

"It can be seen, therefore, that the policy of Government has got off to a good start, but it will take some time to be put into effect," the minister said.

CSO: 4700/503

CFU RESPONSIBLE FOR 360,000 PEOPLE, 850 MILLION DOLLARS

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Sep 81 p 12

[Text] **The Commercial Farmers' Union represents some 4 897 large scale farmers who together accounted for 90% of the $850 million earned by agriculture this year. CFU members employ 360 000 people, which makes approximately one-and-a-half million others dependant on commercial agriculture for their livlihood.**

In an interview, CFU president, Jim Sinclair, said that this Government has displayed more commitment to agriculture than to any other sector of the economy, and the union considers that it has done more for commercial farming than the RF did in 16 years.

LUCKY

Asked about the past year, Mr Sinclair said that, because of certain lucky circumstances which cannot be expected to repeat themselves, there had been a massive increase in the amount of land planted. But, he said, the situation is not going to be the same next year, primarily because of the present shortage of diesel needed to get fertilizer to the fields. If the crisis continues for even a single month there will be a marked decline in the amount of land ploughed.

Pointing to maize, Mr Sinclair said that he doubts the country will get anywhere near last year's crop. That year about 325 000 hectares were planted to maize; next year there will probably be only 280 000 hectares.

As far as beef producers are concerned their situation, which is cyclical, is beginning to come right. But there has been an increase of between 20 and 25% in local consumption, which has meant that of the total agriculture subsidy ($130 million to $160 million) about $40 million will go to beef.

DEMAND

The subsidies, said Mr Sinclair, are consumer subsidies and the producers are not getting the benefit of the increased demand. Nor can they take advantage of present beef shortages in other markets in the world. Under the Lome Convention, for example, Zimbabwe is entitled to export 500 000 tonnes of beef to countries of the European Economic Community.

Ironically, in years past this country had beef surpluses when the rest of the world was short. But we are now locked into the world cycle and share the same situation as other producer nations such as Australia and the United States.

Mr Sinclair said that the country must start charging the consumer the true value of food, which is based on production costs plus those of marketing. With others in agriculture he advocates gentle increases in price at regular intervals.

He said that the present subsidy levels cannot be reduced by reducing the prices to producers, because the country would then simply not get the production required. He also said that higher prices would encourage expansion in the peasant sectors.

The major production constraints in the future will be related to the availability of new capital equipment and machinery spares. The average age of the country's 17 00 tractors, for instance, is 12 years, and in many cases there are no longer repair parts for them.

TURNOVER

In Europe, the normal replacement rate for tractors is 20% annually, or a complete turnover every five years. If Zimbabwe were to replace at 20% annually we would have to obtain 3 400 tractors a year, but at the moment only 600 a year are being imported.

Farmers are also in need of other equipment such as small pick-up trucks, heavy vehicles and combines. Mr Sinclair said that local industry has been very good in supplying where it can.

Speaking of the anticipated merger of the CFU and the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union (ZNFU), Mr Sinclair said that it was the expressed intention of all concerned that the totally new organisation will offer the same present range and level of services to all members.

What remains to be worked out, he said, are matters of detail and procedure. Both unions are studying the legislation very closely and the merger is expected "soon"

Mr Sinclair also commented on the Government's resettlement plans. He said that there is plenty of land available on a willing seller willing buyer basis, and more than enough money available to Government.

LAND

He said that it was in the commercial farmers' interests to see a speedy reallocation of land, so long as it is properly planned and organised. The constraints at the moment concern neither land nor money, but rather the lack of available manpower as well as other technical and practical hitches.

Finally, Mr Sinclair said that the problems facing the nation's commercial farmers are problems of development. If we did not have them, he said, it would mean that we are standing still. He is confident, therefore, that the problems will be overcome. Farmers are far more adaptable than most people give them credit for, he said.

CSO: 4700/505

NORMAN PROPOSES SINGLE ANNUAL FARM PRICE REVIEW

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, yesterday in the House of Assembly announced his intention to do away with the present system of pre-planting prices for agricultural commodities for producers, and to replace it with a single annual price review.

During a 45-minute speech on his policy for agricultural production, followed by another 30 minutes of questions from MPs, Senator Norman said:

● The country's diesel supply had certainly improved and that farmers need not worry about supplies for the coming season.

● He would recommend that the producer price for maize for the next season would remain at $120 a tonne.

● The target for tobacco production next year would be increased by nearly 40 percent to 98 million kg.

The minister also declared his intention to try to secure increased producer prices for dairy products, cotton, soya and wheat, as well as adjustments to cope with inflation for groundnuts and beef.

He said he had decided that the system of pre-planting prices should be discontinued because of the complications it caused within the decision-making process of Government which fixes producer prices for most commodities.

To replace this system — which is known to have caused headaches to both the farming community and the Government because of its complexity, Senator Norman said an all-commodities annual price review had been generally accepted.

Sources within the industry said Senator Norman would now be able to carry out negotiations with producer bodies and then present his decisions for approval to Cabinet once a year, instead of having to make numerous representations the year round.

Senator Norman said the annual review would have to take into account the general market forecast situations for all commodities, as well as the price relationships between the commodities.

The review was expected to begin in December and producer price announcements on beef, whole milk, maize, sorghum, soya beans, groundnuts, seed cotton and wheat (for the May/June crop) may be possible by February.

The dates from which the prices were expected to be effective were: Beef — from March 1; summer crops, winter wheat, October 1.

● The vice-president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr John Laurie, said the minister's indication of production policy for a wide range of commodities and its pricing intentions had given a positive perspective to the future of the industry.

He stressed, however, that the availability of inputs would continue to be a major factor in achieving and sustaining the projected levels of production. He pointed particularly to items such as tractors, combines and diesel which fall far short of requirements.

On prices of crops Mr Laurie said: "The two main areas of concern are soya beans and cotton. The minister's intentions in regard to both these crops are well received.

"In both farms' and the country's interest we must restore cotton production levels and be able to meet vegetable oil market requirements."

CSO: 4700/503

MUGABE TO GET WEEKLY MAIZE DELIVERY REPORTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

SENATOR Norman said yesterday he would issue a weekly report to the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, on the delivery of crops from rural peasant areas to the respective marketing bodies.

The Minister was answering Bishop Joshua Dhube (ZANU-PF, Manicaland) in the House of Assembly after a lengthy policy statement on agricultural production. Bishop Dhube had said peasant farmers were experiencing great difficulty in transporting their grain to Grain Marketing Board (GMB) depots.

Senator Norman noted that the statutory marketing bodies had come under great criticism recently — the Prime Minister last week lashed out at the GMB for failing to bring in the harvest from the communal lands in time — but said this was inevitable in view of the "herculean task" faced by the boards with this year's all-time record cotton and maize harvests.

The boards were faced with fuel shortages and with thousands of small vehicle deliveries.

The number of growers registered by the GMB had jumped by 40 000 in the first five months of this year to 104 000.

"I have nothing but admiration and praise for the way our marketing boards and staff have responded to the challenges of the year," Senator Norman said.

He also announced that in some areas he had arranged for grain and in some cases, cotton, to be brought to central points for collection.

Devag and the Local Master Farmers' Associations would form communal farmers into groups and get them to bring their maize together at a single point.

With the help of the Ministry of Roads, commercial transporters would then be contacted to pick up these goods for delivery to the nearest depot.

The growers would have to meet the cost of transport, but he believed that this new co-operative arrangement would result in reduced transport costs.

Senator Norman said he had no doubt that the speed of intake of crops could be improved.

CSO: 4700/503

GMB WORRIED ABOUT MAIZE CROP INTEREST RATES

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Sep 81 p 14

[Text] **The news of Zimbabwe's bumper maize crop has been welcomed by nearly everyone, including the SADCC countries who look to this nation to fulfil the food security programme for the region. The Grain Marketing Board, however, is less enthusiastic. It borrowed a considerable amount of money through the Agriculture Marketing Authority and it will have to pay interest on this until the maize is sold.**

The GMB is now storing between 750 000 and one million tonnes of maize, which is far more than can be comfortably accommodated when the new crop ripens in the field. The relatively high interest rates being charged on the borrowed money will impose a burden on the GMB's marketing system.

The maize crop this year was around two million tonnes, of which 700 000 tonnes will go to the local market. The GMB is attempting to export as much of the rest as possible to overland destinations such as Zaire, Zambia, Malawi and Mocambique. Transportation difficulties, however, have been described as tremendous, with strict rationing of rolling stock and occasionally embargoes.

With the help of the World Food Organisation, attempts were made to transport maize by ship to African countries such as Kenya and Tanzania. But the GMB said that it cannot even entertain other world markets because these would call for rail and ship transport, and the rail service is simply not available.

STORAGE

A major problem resulting from the lack of rail transport is that of storage. Much of the present crop is being adequately stored in earth and timber units covered by tarpaulins. But if the maize is not moved and next year's crop even approaches this one extra units will be needed, and new land tarps and bags will have to be acquired. This will add substantially to the GMB's costs.

CONCERN

The GMB concern about rail service is echoed by the president of the Grain Producers' Association, Mr Bill Francis. In a recent interview, he said that without effective bulk transport there can be no grain industry.

He called not only for an improvement in the present service but also for the introduction of special unit or liner trains to be used solely for grain. He argued that this has to be an essential part of the whole strategy for the grain industry.

Both the GMB and the GPA agree on the need to revitalise the bulk storage programme which was halted in the early 1970's. Mr Francis called the lack of this type of facility "a tragedy in light of this year's crop."

The GMB presently has four silos of between 65 000 and 90 000 tonne capacity, but it needs 15 silos of both medium and large capacity. These are planned for and will be constructed when funds become available.

DEPOTS

The board also intends to introduce a system of feeder depots consisting of small metal silos in more remote parts of the country. It is felt that a reduction in the cost of marketing will encourage peasant farmers to enter the cash economy.

The programme planners consider that a farmer should not have to travel farther than 60 km to a depot. Already the United States has donated $200 000 for four new depots in former tribal areas, and these have been designed to dovetail with development plans for growth points.

The second main grain crop in Zimbabwe is wheat and it is interesting to note that, historically, per capita maize consumption tends to level off after independence while per capita consumption of wheat increases. This is certainly true in this country, but for a number of reasons the hectarage planted to wheat is decreasing.

Wheat is an irrigated crop in Zimbabwe. This means there is a considerable capital outlay and a good deal of long-term planning involved. But the GPA charges that producers are not being given sufficient incentive to grow the crop.

WHEAT DEFICIT

This market year 200 000 tonnes of wheat will be consumed locally. But last year's crop was only 160 000 tonnes and this year's figure is about 180 000 tonnes, so already there is a deficit. It is estimated that just to meet local demand there will have to be an increase of 10 000 hectares a year over the next few years.

There are wheat shortages in the countries surrounding Zimbabwe, with Zambia last year importing over 57 000 tonnes of wheat and

flour, and even South Africa experiencing shortfalls because of drought conditions in 1980.

The price to the producer in South Africa is currently R313 a tonne, and that in Zambia is K336 a tonne, and these are both markets which Zimbabwe could have exploited. It could also compete with world prices in Mocambique, where the import parity is $200 a tonne.

OILS

According to GMB figures the soyabean crop this year amounted to about 90 000 tonnes. This crop provides 30% of the oil required for vegetable oils and stockfeeds, and with the drop in groundnut production (also in oil seed) there is expected to be a fairly large involvement in soyabean farming by small producers.

The groundnut crop this year was the smallest in two decades, and amounted to no more than 3 000 tonnes. This may, however, have been only about 5% of the crop grown by peasants, since the majority is used for food and the GMB gets only the surplus.

The sorghum crop is just keeping within the levels required for the malt market, since the majority of this forms the basis of opaque beer manufacture. This situation is regarded as a nice balance because malting sorghum is not very good for stockfeed.

CSO: 4700/505

TRANSPORT OF SURPLUS MAIZE COULD TAKE YEARS

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] **It will take at least three years to move Zimbabwe's estimated 1981/82 maize surplus of 1,3m tonnes for export — and possibly as long as five years unless sufficient transport facilities, both rail and road, are made available.**

During a BBC interview last week the leader of the Republican Party, Mr Ian Smith, told an interviewer that it was possible that present transport difficulties in Zimbabwe might necessitate five years being needed to export the surplus maize produced by "our wonderful farmers".

The chief economist of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, Mr Bill Lacey, however, said this week that it was hoped to move the estimated surplus of 1,3m tonnes of maize within three years, transporting it at the rate of 400 000 tonnes a year.

"But this would mean using both rail and road transport facilities as fully as possible as soon as they improve," he said.

UNECONOMIC

Mr Lacey agreed it was uneconomic to transport a high-bulk, low-value crop such as maize by road.

"But hopefully with such a large surplus maize crop as now, every effort will be made to transport it for export."

According to statistics given in the new Economic Review of the Agricultural Marketing Authority published for the first time last week, the existing surplus or "closing stock" of maize is 162 00 tonnes.

Added to this will be the estimated 1981/82 output of 2m tonnes, making a potential 2,2m tonnes to dispose of in one way or another.

Going by previous years' consumption, about 700 000 tonnes of maize will be absorbed by the internal market in Zimbabwe, leaving a surplus of 1,5m tonnes of which about 180 000, or three months' stocks, would normally be kept as reserves inside Zimbabwe.

This would leave 1,3m tonnes in stock which would have to be exported by the Grain Marketing Board or kept in storage, which would strain existing storage facilities.

It appears unlikely that road and rail transport facilities this year would allow maize to be exported at the optimistic rate of 400 000 tonnes, even though attractive export markets exist, unless major difficulties can be overcome.

According to figures given in the economic review, the biggest export of maize so far recorded was in 1973 when a total of 891 000 tonnes was moved. But this was transported entirely in bulk by rail, at a time when Mocambique ports were in full operation and the railways system moved the maize at the expense of many other commodities which were all held up to give way to maize at that time.

SHORTAGES

Similar conditions do not occur today. Shortage of locomotives and qualified staff have cut down the capacity of the Zimbabwe railways, while road transport services are seriously affected by shortage of diesel fuel at present.

Only if and when these problems can be overcome, can the present season's 1,3m surplus maize be moved at the rate of about 400 000 tonnes a year. But this would take no account of new maize crops to be grown.

If existing transport difficulties cannot be overcome it could take five years to clear the present surplus, moving it at the rate of about 250 000 a year, which would appear to be Mr Smith's estimate.

But Mr Lacey said: "Despite the problems, however, it is far better to be in a position to have surplus maize, than to be in a situation like some other countries which are having to import maize and are also having transport difficulties to move what they import."

CSO: 4700/505

MAIZE SURPLUS WILL PUT STRAIN ON STORAGE CAPACITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 12

[Text]

A SEVERE strain on the existing maize storage capacity this year will underline the importance of developing adequate facilities, says the economic section of the Agricultural Marketing Authority.

The section also declared that the burden of consumer subsidies had reached critical proportions calling for an overall review of the exercise.

The points are raised in the 1980/81 Grain Situation and Outlook Report which does not claim to reflect the authority's thinking.

Increased plantings and favourable weather had resulted in a crop output of 3 million tonnes.

Says the report: "In relation to present local consumption needs and export capability there will be a substantial surplus carryover at the end of the present marketing year, and this will severely test existing storage capacity and underline the importance of developing adequate storage facilities if food security is to be assured."

Despite a 41 percent increase in the local prices introduced during 1980/81, the report notes that the Grain Marketing Board's maize trading account still required a substantial subsidy from the Government.

"The burden of consumer subsidies has however reached a level which has necessitated a reappraisal of the overall policy of consumer subsidies," it says.

In 1981/82, however, the Government introduced a local selling price equivalent to the producer price plus handling costs and it was being hoped the board's trading account would reflect a surplus.

Maize sales by the GMB topped a record 723 586 tonnes in 1980/81 and the figure for 1981/82 had been put at 650 000 tonnes, the reduction being attributed to the fact that the communal sector would be more self-reliant with less maize being required for aid.

Imports during 1980/81 amounted to 95 000 tonnes and exports in 1981/82 could be well in excess of 1 million tonnes after deducting local requirements and ensuring a satisfactory closing stock level.

But the report cautions: "The present logistical constraints suggest that maize exports will fall short of 350 000 tonnes despite the existence of large overborder and overseas markets.

"As a result the final stockholding as at March 31, 1982 is expected to exceed 1 million tonnes, equivalent to about 18 months' supply according to present consumption patterns."

Grain needs of the nine SADCC countries had been estimated at between 15 and 20 million tonnes a year and efforts had been made to plug the shortfall with imports increased from 0,6 million tonnes in 1976 to 1,4 million tonnes in 1980.

Reports for the first half of 1981 show that 400 000 tonnes of maize had been procured by Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana with Kenya having been promised an order of 11 000 tonnes of her total needs of 350 000 tonnes and a further 56 000 tonnes had been supplied to Zaire.

The report goes on to say world grain production had been put at 1 498 million tonnes in 1981 compared with 1 431 million tonnes in 1980.

A production level of 1 483,3 million tonnes had been forecast for 1982.

CSO: 4700/503

RETURN OF ANCESTRAL 'SACRED CATTLE' URGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Mrewa--Sacred cattle seized by former governments during the liberation struggle should be recovered, the Commission of Inquiry into the Agricultural Industry was told here yesterday.

Communal farmers in this arid area of Mashonaland East said ancestral spirits were now turning in their graves and wreaking havoc in various communities.

They said many cattle with ancestral linkages were taken as a punitive measure against guerilla sympathisers.

The chairman of the commission, Professor Gordon Chavunduka, was called upon to impress upon the Government the urgency of the matter as hapless families were being pestered by adverse influences unleashed by their ancestors seeking a speedy solution to the contentious issue.

"It was better to have killed guerilla sympathisers than impound hallowed livestock," said one farmer.

"This commission should produce tangible evidence. Many people have been coming here promising us the moon but nothing has happened. We are tired of being treated as kids."

Irate Mr Samuel Muzembe charged that the communal sector, which bore most of the brunt of the liberation struggle, was not benefiting from the Minimum Wages Act.

"To remove the discrepancy," he suggested, "the masses should be given big, fertile holdings."

Dr Chavunduka, an expert on folklore and president of the Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association, noted the grievances.

Reacting to complaints that draught power would be a serious problem in the new growing season, Professor Chavunduka said the commission had noted that 44.2 percent of people in the peasant sector did not have cattle.

He also said it had come to light that Agricultural Finance Corporation loans were reaching only a small proportion in the rural sector and that some of the money reached applicants as late as December when the growing season was well underway.

Subsistence farmers had been urging the commission to inform the Government of the need to speed up the buying of farms to relieve pressure on the former TTLs.

More depots were needed, he said, adding that the facilities should also expand their activities to include financial services such as cashing farmers' cheques.

While farmers were conscious of the fact that producer prices for some crops had been substantially increased, Professor Chavunduka said it had been noted that similar moves needed to be implemented on other crops.

He told the farmers that the commission had also noted that the extension service was over-stretched to the detriment of production.

There was need to set up more irrigation schemes and water supplies as this step had proved agricultural activities could be greatly enhanced.

To counter transport shortage, farmers had been telling the commission that it was necessary for the Government to enter into competition with private hauliers to stabilise charges. The chairman said the issue was also linked to the need to improve roads.

There was a strong case for banks to open branches or introduce mobile services in remote areas. Professor Chavunduka said some banks had recently opened branches in Sanyati, Gokwe and Gatooma since the commission visited the areas.

The chairman of Bandakamwe Group of Five master farmer clubs, Mr Salt Wilson, told the commission:

--Cattle are dying of anthrax.

--The maize producer price was low compared to escalating costs of inputs.

--Long-term loans were needed to buy tractors and sink boreholes.

At another hearing, Musami Central master farmers told the commission:

--Fertiliser deliveries were taking too long.

--They did not understand why the present Government had ceased paying bonuses for crops as was the case in the past.

--Ploughs and other equipments were difficult to get and farmers disliked paying sales tax on these goods as licensed large-scale commercial farmers did not.

CSO: 4700/503

SUGAR INDUSTRY REGISTERS 'GOOD YEAR'

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Sep 81 pp 13, 14

[Text] **This past year has also been a very good one for Zimbabwe's sugar producers. Together they sold 195 000 tonnes on the world market, at prices up to US 45 cents a pound, and they earned $56 million in foreign exchange.**

On the home front, however, where just under 50% of the sugar is consumed, controlled retail prices are giving producers a return just above the cost of production. For the same reason the country's refineries have been running at a loss since January.

Apart from price controls, there are a number of other factors which make the future of sugar, both locally and internationally, very problematic. Among these is a $250 million expansion plan, to which both Hippo Valley and Triangle are committed, involving the complete changeover of Mkwasine Estate to sugar production.

The two estates bought Mkwasine in 1974 and decided in 1978 to make it solely a sugar producer. This is now being done and the total combined yield is expected to increase from 370 000 tonnes this year to 410 000 tonnes in 1982 and 450 000 tonnes in 1983. The estates also intend to add extensions to their mills.

At the same time, however, production costs have risen by one third, and the world market, on which the price dropped recently to a more normal 13 cents a pound, is being dominated by west European producers.

The Europeans, growers of sugar beets, have experienced perfect weather for the past five years and have harvested excellent crops. These growers are not members of the International Sugar Agreement, as Zimbabwe producers are, so there are no restrictions on their output. Also, their crop is an annual one, unlike cane which not only takes longer to mature but is also completely irrigated.

MARKET

The Zimbabwe sugar producers have to satisfy the local market before they can consider exports, and they regard this market as necessary for a stable export risk. They are, therefore, understandably concerned about the state of the refineries.

While local consumption has risen in three years from 112 000 tonnes to an estimated 175 000 tonnes, the last price adjustment for the consumer was a two cent a kg *decrease* in November 1979.

Not only have the refineries been operating for some time at a loss but they are unable to countenance any expansions required to keep up with the increasing market. Nor has Government shown any enthusiasm for a price increase.

CSO: 4700/505

BRIEFS

NO NEED FOR EXPATRIATES--Bulawayo--Initial findings of the National Manpower Survey have indicated there is no critical shortage of skilled and professional workers in Zimbabwe and therefore no need to import skilled manpower on a mass scale at present, the director, Dr Ibbo Mandaza, said yesterday. The only shortages were in engineering, agriculture and medicine. In other fields, the shortage only related to the number of formally-recognised skilled manpower. In an interview Dr Mandaza said 463 unemployed qualified, skilled and professional Zimbabweans had registered with the NMS directorate from Salisbury alone. Of these 174 were foreign-educated graduates, 137 foreign-trained skilled workers with diplomas, and 152 locally-trained skilled workers. All had been unemployed since April this year. The private sector, which claims to have been hit by the shortage, had refused to recruit any of these workers although a list of all the workers had been sent out to them, he said. The number of skilled and professional people was likely to double or treble as returns from other centres were received. And there were 25 000 semi-skilled workers who could be recategorised to become skilled workers without any further training. Employers themselves had admitted that 10 percent of the 250 000 semi-skilled labour force could be reclassified without any further training, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 1]

ARMY FARM WORK--The brigades of the national army will have to carry out productive work and continue the functions of Operation Seed, Mr Mugabe said in the Assembly. He was answering questions during consideration of the $280 million appropriation for the Ministry of Defence, and told MPs that Operation Seed, which was designed for assembly point personnel, had not been as successful as he had hoped. This was due to the fact that there had been a lack of tools and equipment for the "massive" operation set up last year when thousands of men were deployed to farm irrigation estates around the country. Some had produced "quite a number" of bags of maize. In the future every brigade in the army would have to carry out productive work "as a matter of discipline and a way of life". The army's instructors and commanders were aware of this. "We cannot have an army wait for an enemy that might not come", he said, adding that maintaining an army on this basis was a costly exercise. The army would thus produce both for itself and for the country, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 7]

NEW PLANES--The Government intends procuring Hawk, Canberra and other aircraft for training in the Air Force of Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe confirmed yesterday. Mr Mugabe agreed with Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield), that the $42 201 000 for "aircraft procurement, maintenance and running costs" in the estimates of expenditure

was the biggest single item for the air force. "We are acquiring new aircraft for the purposes of training," he said. The aircraft were Hawks, Canberras "and so on". The air force was also to establish its own training school, he announced. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 7]

'COMRADE' MUGABE--The Prime Minister should not be addressed as "Ishe" or "Nkosi". It is incorrect and will embarrass him. He prefers to be called "Comrade" or vaMugabe". His preferences came out in the Assembly when one member noted he had often heard privates in the army address their officers as [word indistinct] or Nkosi (respectively the Shona and Ndebele for chief). Mr Mugabe said: "It embarrasses me. I am called that by the guards at the gate" (of his home). The use of these words was the old system used by district assistants of the former Ministry of Internal Affairs and was "not correct in our circumstances", as it referred to a chief. "I don't like it at all," he said. Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi) interjected: "Would you rather they called you Robert?" Mr Mugabe replied: "I would rather they called me Comrade or Prime Minister." Or he could be called "vaMugabe". "And they can call you vaGoddard," he added to roars of approval. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 7]

RURAL LAND DEALS--Prospective buyers and sellers of rural land should ensure that they obtained the necessary permission before entering into agreements of sale, a spokesman for the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development said yesterday. He said two or more individuals may not jointly lease or alienate property without the permission of the minister. "The main reason for this restriction is to prevent the fragmentation of rural land into unviable lots, as has occurred in other countries." The restriction applies to all land in Zimbabwe except communal land, a municipal, town or local government area, a rural council area, a township area and State land. The Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, would only give his consent to the alienation of rural land where the property or properties were changing hands in terms of a will or by the executor of a deceased estate, or where the transfer was to a husband and wife. "Only in exceptional other cases will permission be given." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 3]

DIESEL, PETROL SHIPMENTS--The fuel situation in Zimbabwe has improved significantly over last week, the Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy, Mr John Nkomo, said yesterday. The minister said fuel shipments had been arriving since Thursday, and further supplies of both petrol and diesel were delivered yesterday. "We are fairly optimistic that within the next few weeks, barring any unforeseen eventuality, our fuel reserve position should be back to normal," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 1]

SETTLERS FOR TOKWE--More than 1 000 people would be resettled in the Tokwe area in the district of Selukwe, the Secretary in the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Robbie Mupawose said yesterday. The area, which was bought and was being developed by the Government would be able to accommodate 1 041 families and the first group would be resettled by the end of this month. The Inyamusizi project, where 282 families had already been resettled would receive a further 199 within the next few weeks. Another 230 families would be allocated land at Mfurudzi in the district of Shamva. At Mukosi, south of Fort Victoria, 657 families would be allocated land, of which 330 would be resettled within the next two weeks. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 3]

REGISTRAR'S NAME--The Registrar-General of Zimbabwe is Mr James Chigwedere and not Mr Brian Oliver, the Ministry of Information said in a statement issued yesterday. Correcting a ministry statement published in yesterday's HERALD. [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 5]

SWEDISH AID PROGRAMME--The broad outlines of the $14 million aid agreement between Zimbabwe and Sweden have been decided, the leader of the visiting Swedish Development delegation, Mr Tom Tschering, said in Salisbury last night. The agreement will be signed when the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, visits Sweden later this month. Mr Tschering said there would be co-operation in --Finance --Rural reconstruction --Swedish assistance for Zimbabwean imports --Aid in providing specialist ionsultancy and personnel services --And financial aid in the provision of rural health, education and infrastructure. Mr Tschering said he had been impressed with the way Zimbabwe was developing, and was "very pleased" with the achievements of the Swedish International Development Agency. "We are very impressed, the projects are realistic, and are well adapted to Zimbabwe's real needs." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 5]

FARMERS' MORALE--Umtali--The morale of some members of the commercial farming sector has dropped following criticism of the community by Members of Parliament, the chairman of the Umtali and District Farmers' Association, Mr Dave Meikle, said at the annual meeting. Giving his report for the past year, he said: "There have been quite a few criticisms levelled at white farmers. I believe these are rather unfounded. I know that morale has dropped in some spheres of the farming community. It is unfortunate that two Manicaland MPs said that many farmers were not paying minimum wages: as far as I know no member of this association has been convicted of this." He believed that with the amalgamation of the two farming unions--the CFU and the ZNFU--these criticisms would fall away. Mr Meikle said the decision by the CFU to join the ZNFU was the highlight of the year. It was thought that the final amalgamation--to be known as the Zimbabwe Farmers' Association--would take place in April 1982. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 4]

N'ANGAS LISTED--The Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association, Zinatha, has compiled a booklet listing registered n'angas and the illnesses they treat. The booklet contains the names and addresses of traditional healers all over the country and offers a reference for people suffering from a wide range of ailments. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 4]

TOBACCO SALES--Total sales of Zimbabwe's tobacco for this last season's crop should reach about $130 million, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, announced. The crop was likely to be slightly under the 70 million kg target, due to the heavy and prolonged rainy season, but the quality had been good and, with the shortage of quality tobacco on world markets, there had been strong demand with prices from the opening of sales reaching record levels. Production control for the flue-cured crop, however, would be continued, to try and avoid the problems of building up unwieldy stocks. The 1982 flue-cured crop would be set a target of 96 million kg with a built-in flexibility for producers to exceed their quota by 10 percent. While he was reluctant to predict that prices next year, with the increased target, would be as high as this year's, Senator Norman believed prices would be profitable and that the gross income from the crop would increase. He

warned that the increase in the target would creat competition against other crops, and said that while a shift from maize would be in the national interest, a switch away from seed cotton and oil seeds would not. The minister also made a plea for bigger production of burley and oriental tobacco. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 4]

'BUSH STINTS'--The president of the Zimbabwe Medical Association, Dr M. Chiware, yesterday welcomed a proposal by the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, to send doctors to rural areas at weekends. "We think it is a very good idea for doctors to go out. We have had discussions with the ministry and there is a programme which can be undertaken by most doctors to go out and give a hand." Dr Ushewokunze said this week that there was an imbalance of doctors in Zimbabwe, with too few in the rural areas. He proposed a scheme whereby Government doctors take on "bush medical stints". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 81 p 3]

COMMUNAL LANDS--The African Production and Marketing Development Fund, soon to be renamed the District Development Fund, is expected to spend a total of $42 802 000 on reconstruction and development in Zimbabwe's communal lands this financial year, according to the body's revised estimates of expenditure and income for the period. The estimates tabled in the Assembly note that the ADF plans to spend about $2 million more than last year. About $29 244 000 of its income is expected to come from the ADF's own sources and government grants, and another $23 633 000 will be from aid. The latter is to be used for the completion of reconstruction of stock marketing and dipping facilities and for the reconstruction of roads, water supplies, buildings and training establishments. An unexpended $1 656 900 from last year's programme will be carried forward to the 1981 current financial year. Of the total expenditure, $25 289 900 is to be spent on reconstruction, $10 733 600 on maintenance and $6 778 000 on development. The fund has been saved $2 769 000 on expenditure on dipping services, cattle marketing services, community development and development and maintenance in "other lands" which it spent last year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 7]

VISIT TO GDR--Berlin--The first deputy foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic Dr Herbert Krolikowski, speaking on behalf of the general-secretary of the central committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the state council, Mr Erich Honecker, yesterday welcomed Zimbabwe's Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr S. H. S. Makoni. Dr Makoni and Mr Erich Honecker discussed questions about present international developments. They agreed that in view of the complicated international situation, cohesion of all peace-loving forces was of great importance. The two politicians expressed their satisfaction about the positive development of co-operation between the German Democratic Republic and Zimbabwe since they had established diplomatic relations. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 81 p 3]

SHAVA GETS PARTY POST--The Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Frederick Shava, was elected chairman of the ZANU (PF) provincial executive at a conference in Gwelo on Sunday. Mr Shava's deputy is Mr Benson Ndemera. A former minister in the transitional government of 1978, Mr Byron Hove, was elected secretary. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 4]

NKOMO'S DEFENSE ROLE--The role in defence of Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, had fallen away with the completion of the integration exercise, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said in the Assembly yesterday. Mr Mugabe told Mrs Ruth Chinamano (PR, Matabeleland North) that the original intention had been for Dr. Nkomo to assist with the integration of ZANLA, ZIPRA and the former security forces as part of his overall duties. With that exercise now complete, the Patriotic Front leader was concentrating on his other main ministerial function, the Public Service. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 1]

PF MPs ELECTED--The election to the Assembly of two Patriotic Front members was announced by the Registrar-General, Mr James Chigwedere, yesterday. Mr Akumu Matthew Ndlovu is now MP for Matabeleland South, filling the vacancy created earlier this year by the death of Mr George Silundika, the former Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications. Mr Sikwili Kohli Moyo has been elected a member of the Lower House to succeed Mr Boysen Mguni, the member for Matabeleland South who died last month. The two were nominated for selection by their party in accordance with the party list system under which the pre-independence election was fought. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 7]

PTC REORGANIZATION--The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation's structure should be changed and its conditions overhauled, the interim vice-chairman of the Zimbabwe PTC Workers' Union, Mr Josephat Sibanda, said yesterday. Speaking from Gwelo, Mr Sibanda was commenting on a Sunday Mail report which said African trainee technicians at the PTC's engineering college in Salisbury lived in fear of being sacked. The report said African students failing theory tests were sure this was a "front" used by the management to get rid of them. Mr Sibanda said there were two separate PTC unions, one which was black-led and one which was white-led. He alleged that "the management pays more attention to the white-led union". Mr Sibanda appealed to black technicians to be patient as the issue would be discussed at a forthcoming congress. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Sep 81 p 3]

EDITOR DISMISSED--The editor of the weekly Umtali Post, Mrs Jean Maitland-Stuart, has been dismissed following an editorial she wrote questioning the need for North Koreans to help train the army's Fifth Brigade. The editorial appeared on August 7. AP reports that Mrs Maitland-Stuart said in an interview that she was later summoned to the capital to see the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, at a meeting that lasted about 30 minutes. "He wasn't very happy about what had been written," she said. The Prime Minister asked what had been her motive for writing the article and the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamyarira, who was present, accused her of "adopting a South African line", she said. Last week the chairman of Zimbabwe Newspapers Ltd, Mr George Capon, drove to Umtali and told Mrs Maitland-Stuart that she was fired, she said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 3]

PASSPORTS NOT VALID--The Acting Kenya High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Lazarus Mwangi, has clarified a report in yesterday's Herald regarding the validity of Rhodesian and Zimbabwe Rhodesian passports in Kenya. "Rhodesia as a state no longer exists, hence Rhodesian travel documents are no longer valid for travel purposes to Kenya. If someone goes to Kenya carrying a Rhodesia or Zimbabwe Rhodesia passport he does so at his own risk," Mr Mwangi said yesterday. He added that although these travel documents may be regarded as valid by the Zimbabwe Government, this was not so with the Kenyan authorities--"unless the matter is stated otherwise." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 3]

MEDIA WORKERS--All media workers will unite under one powerful body when the new Union of Media Workers is registered next week, interim committee president, Mr Elton Mutasa, said yesterday. This conforms with Government's call for one union in each industry. "The aim is to cover everyone in the media," he said. Once the union became legal it would deal with matters of concern to media workers. The primary issue of a concerted drive for membership will be discussed at a meeting next week. "The role of the new union will be to become effective and look after the interests of its members. I am appealing to all journalists to return questionnaires distributed some time ago so that we can now move forward to register and start work. Whatever suggestions there are should be sent in quickly so that we can go ahead," said Mr Mutasa. The interim committee had been waiting for some time since the draft constitution was sent to all journalists. Some have not yet returned suggestions. He added: "Time is against us and we are moving ahead." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 4]

CHINA TRADE--China's commercial attache in Zimbabwe, Mr Wu Ming-Sui, arrived last week and is now studying the local market to become "a bridge between Zimbabwean and Chinese corporations". He said in an interview yesterday that his work would be mainly to promote trade between the two countries, but he would also negotiate between traders here and in China. Asked whether the large orders demanded by Chinese factories would hinder Sino-Zimbabwean trade, Mr Wu said every enterprise liked large orders, but they might consider smaller ones. He expected trade between Zimbabwe and China to grow. "We are buying a lot of Zimbabwe's commodities, but our exports here are very small. I expect trade to develop towards equal exports and imports. Our governments have very good relations, and Chinese goods are the right quality." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 3]

END

CSO: 4700/503

JPRS 79113

1 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2495

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79113

1 October 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2495

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FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF REGULAR SESSION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 607, 31 Aug 81 pp 1-3

[Excerpts] Called together in regular session by Official Notice No 81/050/PCT [Congolese Labor Party]/PCC [Congolese Communist Party]/SG-BAP dated 10 August 1981, the Central Committee of the Congolese [Labor] Party met in Brazzaville from 24 to 31 August 1981, presided over by its president, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

This regular session, the seventh since the historic Third Special Congress of the Congolese Labor Party, was held at a time when the situation is the world is increasingly disturbing. The imperialist forces have decided, as they themselves announced, to go on the offensive at all the hot points on the planet.

In Africa, while the Organization of African Unity tries to find a permanent settlement to the conflict over the Western Sahara through a referendum, thereby recognizing the Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence, South Africa is stepping up its acts of aggression against Angola.

The new situation created in Angola by the racist forces of South Africa has particularly attracted the attention of the Central Committee. As the UN General Assembly session on Namibia approaches, South Africa deemed it fitting to wage a large-scale military operation in order to upset the ratio of forces in the field. This barbarous aggression aroused strong indignation among the Central Committee, which immediately decided to send to Luanda a high-level delegation including two members of the Political Bureau in order to investigate the true situation and assure the Angolan people and the MPLA-Labor Party of the total solidarity of the Congolese people, their party and government. The Central Committee vigorously condemns this attack on the territorial integrity of Angola, an attack which constitutes a dangerous threat to world peace. It believes that the international community must do everything possible to obtain without delay the unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops of invasion. It asks African and Third World nations to bring all their weight to bear to see that the special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia resolves to impose severe sanctions on South Africa and take additional measures aimed at speeding up the process of Namibia's accession to independence.

Despite the veto of the United States in the Security Council, the Central Committee is convinced that the new act of war of South Africa against the People's

Republic of Angola, already widely condemned by international opinion, will change nothing in the march forward of the Namibian people and the solidarity ceaselessly demonstrated by the courageous Angolan people. Our support for the just cause of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO is total.

After hearing the opening speech by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso and the guidelines set forth, the Central Committee examined the following agenda: 1) adoption of the proposed agenda; 2) adoption of the summary of the sixth meeting of the Central Committee; 3) activity report of the Political Bureau a) report of the Political Bureau b) inspection of execution of the provisional program; 4) report of the party's central control and verification committee; 5) report of the National Planning Council; 6) directives for drafting of the party budget; 7) the status of the Advanced Party School; 8) directives for drafting of the state budget for the first year of the plan; and 9) report of the committee in charge of studying ways of improving work output and productivity.

Concerning the report of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee notes a general improvement in the work style of this body and the activities of its departments.

The Central Committee also notes its satisfaction over the true efforts to carry out the program of the Political Bureau adopted by the Central Committee for the year 1981.

The Central Committee chairman's visits to the different regions ascertained the general mobilization of the rural masses behind party slogans. They also provided an opportunity for noting insufficiencies in the organization, the lack of cadres and the important work remaining to be done.

After approving measures for overseeing party rank-and-file activity, the Central Committee believes that such measures should become systematic and closer together and should be viewed as support for higher bodies in their efforts to continually improve the life of the party and the rank and file.

It was as a result of its search for continual improvement that the Central Committee resolved to set up ad hoc committees. Made up of party members, the committees will operate under the authority of the political commissioners, in total harmony and coordination with the existing structures. These committees must be tried out on a limited basis before becoming widespread.

Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire and the Sangha region will serve as experimental locations.

This formula must be viewed as an expression of our determination to search for ways and means to give the party and its mass organizations a vigor in keeping with the exigencies of our struggle.

Driven by the constant concern to promote particularly active party life in all spheres of activity, the Central Committee asks the Political Bureau to do everything possible to ensure better circulation of information in both directions, between the rank and file and higher organs.

Consequently, the Central Committee aims at a correct, harmonious and uniform interpretation of the slogans and guidelines of the Congolese Labor Party, all in a spirit of unity based on the higher interests of the working masses.

Taking up the subject of supervision of the provisional program, the Central Committee notes with satisfaction that the results registered are a clear improvement over those of the previous quarter.

The most substantial changes have been observed in the financing of the following areas: operation underway, 33.02 percent of the financing compared with 3.51 percent; rank-and-file infrastructure and organization, 11 percent compared with .98 percent; means of decentralization, 26.06 percent compared with 0 percent; and health, 21.23 percent compared with 0 percent.

At the government level, the procedure of releasing credits has clearly improved, resulting in a 37.13-percent increase compared with the first quarter of 1981.

Nevertheless, the Central Committee notes that the operations under self-financing continue to experience delays. Such delays are attributable to the poor organization of work in enterprises. Moreover, these enterprises do not take adequate advantage of the possibilities of local banks.

Physical control shows that the bottlenecks observed last year have been substantially improved.

All difficulties observed are generally surmountable. This has led the Central Committee to ask the government to take the necessary measures in order to improve performance.

The Central Committee then examined the report of the central control and verification committee. It set forth guidelines for the committee to give it greater efficiency in its action.

The Central Committee examined the results of the work of the National Planning Council, which met in Brazzaville from 6 to 10 August 1981.

It should be recalled that before the holding of this democratic forum, the Central Committee, at its April 1981 session, adopted the main guidelines concerning prospects of national development by the year 2000 and the drafting of the 1982-1986 Five-Year Plan, guidelines in keeping with the directives of the Third Special Congress of the Congolese Labor Party.

The Central Committee notes with satisfaction the quality of the work done by the National Planning Council and the support of political and technical cadres for proposals for the application of the national development strategy, with emphasis on the reconquest of the national space.

Structural and secondary projects that were identified must be submitted to careful arbitration during the final phase of drafting the 5-year plan so as to adjust them to financial limitations, the capacity for absorption and completion, coherence and intersectorial and interregional balance.

The Central Committee has therefore studied the planning of the work of the last phase of plan drafting.

Finally, the Central Committee emphasized the urgent need to draft various additional measures and to set up a real propaganda and information apparatus aimed at proper execution of the 1982-1986 Five-Year Plan.

The Central Committee heard a report from the Political Bureau on budget prospects as they appear for the year 1982. Efforts made in recent years aimed at agricultural, industrial and equipment development are apparently not producing the desired results.

After learning the various limitations stemming from our financial debits and from the national and international situation and given the requirements of our political line and economic choices, the Central Committee has opted for a budget ensuring new growth in authorized expenditures for investments, necessary for completion of the 5-year plan and in order to promote self-centered, self-stimulated development.

Nevertheless, the Central Committee insists that the general improvement in our treasury must not slow down the movement toward a vigorous rehabilitation of our public finances. The Congo has not yet emerged from the economic and financial crisis it has suffered in recent years and its political leadership has the duty to take measures enabling it to face the world crisis, whose daily blows we endure.

While ensuring that the government has the means to pursue the effort to improve the execution of programs and development plans, the Central Committee believes that operating expenditures must generally be maintained at their 1981 level.

However, in order to take into account the spirit of sacrifice on the part of civil servants during the most difficult times of our financial crisis, the Central Committee has ensured that the government budget provides for an increase in their income.

Regarding workers in other sectors of production, the Central Committee recalls that an improvement in their income is subordinate to the financial situation of every enterprise. The negotiations of the collective bargaining just authorized by the political leadership should take this directive into account.

Consequently, the Central Committee bears in mind the fact that in the future, if we all mobilize in order to keep the commitments that we have made in carrying out the 1982-1986 Five-Year Plan, other improvements will reward performances and victories.

However, for the time being, the party's highest body is forced to proceed to rational arbitration conferring on every participant his rightful share.

Taking up the eighth point on its agenda, the Central Committee examined the newly proposed statutes for the Advanced Party School with the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party.

The question of the revitalization of the party, from top to bottom, in order to enable it to fully and validly assume its role of leading the Congolese Revolution, has always been a prime concern of the Central Committee. One of the solutions to this cardinal question depends on providing the party with a solid structure for organization, administered by well-trained and experienced cadres.

The problem of training is therefore fundamental. That is why the Central Committee has tried to give the Advanced Party School a new orientation regarding the content of training and the recruiting of students, as well as the pedagogical and administrative staffing.

The Advanced Party School must henceforth become a higher institute of social and political sciences, whose training will be in two cycles: the first lasting 4 years in the channels opened up, depending on the needs expressed by the political leadership; and the second consisting of research and lasting a minimum of 3 years.

A period of transition must be observed and thoroughly used for the careful planning of the startup, on solid foundations, of the activities of the Advanced Party School, in keeping with these guidelines.

The question of our country's development prospects over the next 5 years has occupied a large part of its work and the Central Committee, after digesting the conclusions of the recent meeting of the National Planning Council, took up the additional measures that must be taken in order to improve work output and productivity.

The Central Committee reminds the courageous Congolese people that development can never be obtained solely through a massive injection of capital into our country. Development is above all a question of men, who, aware and committed, are determined to pay the price required.

Thanks to the salutary movement of 5 February 1979, our country has restored democratic life and the confidence of all the people, who will henceforth participate effectively in the management of government through all the democratic institutions which they themselves have established.

Thanks to this climate of confidence regained and the unity of the people behind the party, we have been able to overcome numerous difficulties, despite the crisis that continues to shake the world and our country.

It is therefore important that at the level of the political leadership, our ceaselessly reaffirmed determination to qualitatively transform the situation lead us to correct our errors and failings in order to give a better example and better merit the confidence of the people.

At the rank-and-file level, the notion of the public good must permeate the people and guide their behavior.

With a view to improving social conduct, and particularly attitudes toward liberating work, the Central Committee has resolved to take the following measures:

1) the restoration of authority and discipline at all levels: The leaders, whatever their level and whether or not they are members of the party, must realize that if they occupy such positions of responsibility, it is because they enjoy the trust of the political leadership.

They must assume their full responsibilities and make their department operate properly, in keeping with existing regulations.

They are therefore to be held responsible for any laxity that might be found in their department.

2) the updating of the sanction in keeping with existing laws: In our country, no one dares to impose sanctions any longer, often because of demagogy.

We must restore the disciplinary councils and the courts to try our comrades. We must also update all laws providing for the elimination of the various infractions. Work done well must henceforth be properly rewarded, while work poorly done or not done at all will be severely punished.

Everything possible will be done so that the punishment comes immediately after the fault is committed. Only in this way will the sanction have an educational effect.

3) the restoration of the close connection between wages and work done well and done effectively. The people must understand that wages are the just reward for work done. "Anyone who has not worked does not have the right to receive a wage."

4) the strict application of work schedules: In connection with this question of wages linked to work, one must reconsider the matter of schedules so as to see that workers actually put in their 40 hours a week.

5) the strengthening of safety and control measures so as to help the people learn respect for existing regulations;

6) better organization of channels of distribution of directives emanating from the political leadership;

7) systematized follow-up of cadres; and

8) an intensification of the continuing work of education and propaganda.

Cadres at all levels must teach by their example.

These directives must be implemented by the government before startup of the 5-year plan.

In conclusion, the Central Committee notes with satisfaction the normal march of institutions and respect for the directives of the Third Special Congress and observes that the crisis still affects us. Consequently, it issues a strong appeal to the Congolese people to ask them to carry out the transitional program in its entirety in order to embark upon the 5-year plan with greater chances of success.

Brazzaville, 31 August 1981

11,464
CSO: 4719/379

PHENOMENON OF SPREAD OF ISLAM AFFECTS COUNTRY

Libreville L'UNION in French 5-6 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Emile Boulingui Koumba: "Is Islam Progressing in Gabon?"]

[Excerpt] The progression of the Islamic phenomenon on the black continent, which today numbers more than 100 million faithful, is also affecting Gabon, a country that was animist before becoming Christianized during the colonial period.

Indeed, Gabon today numbers between 35,000 and 40,000 Muslims, both foreign and Gabonese, or 0.5 percent [as published] of the population. Every month, somewhere in the country, young people and adults, women and children embrace the religion of Allah, which was unknown to us before the influx of immigrant workers from Mali, Senegal, Morocco, etc.

The Muslim World League, aware of the interest of the Gabonese toward Islam and of the affluence of African Muslims, opened an office in Libreville in 1975. It is managed by the head of the Muslim community, El Hadj Mamadou Sow.

This league supervises the activities in the mosques, propaganda and the adherence of new converts. It also deals with the teaching of the Koran in the religious schools affiliated with the mosques of the capital.

In order to propagate the teachings of the Prophet, religious experts regularly visit Gabon at the time of Ramadan to counsel and advise the Gabonese faithrul. Four Egyptian sheikhs were here recently; their expenses had been paid by the Qatar and Egyptian governments. They were Abdel Asim, Zaki, Ahmed Boussati and Mohamed Riffat.

They daily visited the mosques of the capital, reciting verses from the Koran, commenting on the Prophet's writings and encouraging the faithful to respect the precepts of Islam.

The spread of the Muslim religion throughout the world is one of the salient points of contemporary history. This expansion has not only a political and religious character, but also a cultural and artistic aspect. Moreover, it is not limited to the Arab peoples, but reaches others as well in other continents, among which sub-Saharan Africa. It is meeting with astonishing success at the present time--and Gabon is experiencing the phenomenon--despite the atheist ideologies derived from Marxism-Leninism. In some people's view, Islam constitutes the ideal antidote to communism.

CSO: 4719/412

AFRICAN, SENE GAMBIAN UNITY URGED

Banjul THE GAMBIAN in English 9 Sep 81 pp 2, 3

[Text] At a time when Europe is consolidating her economic power--E. E. C. AMERICA and ASIA joined in a marriage to guarantee the survival of capitalism on which both countries depend, both western and eastern Europe being mindful of the defence of their sovereignity founded the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the WARSAW Pact, Africans living in the richest booty in the world with a colonial history of over three centuries and still being exploited by Imperialist Vampires, have the most tangible reasons for consolidating their relations for the common good of the sub region not withstanding the fact that the defence of our territorial integrity and sovereignity is the only guarantee of our independence on which our economic survival depends.

It was therefore not accidental but rather the imperative need to consolidate our economic forces and the defence of our sovereignity and territorial integrity that brought about the idea of merging two inextricably bound sister countries into a Confederation enhancing the welfare and prosperity of their peoples.

The Gambia sandwiched in Senegal stands as a test case to prove an inevitable union serving as an example to the rest of Africa. Alas our long cherished dream of a continental union is now beginning to come true along the lines of regional groupings a step in the right direction towards African Unity.

Why the risk? If in unity lies our salvation, why step on the virtues of Unity?

The consolidation of The Gambian's relationship with Senegal cystalising into a Sene Gambian Confederation give much hope for a meaningful development in which the welfare and prosperity of the Sene Gambian Citizen will be supreme.

The citizens of Senegal and The Gambia must give their fullest support to President Abdou Joof and President Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara whose courageous steps in policy and prudent leadership has created the opportunities which if fully exploited will guarantee the survival of democracy in a Sene Gambia capable of providing the essentials for stability and progress within the context of a Confederation.

CSO: 4700/490

EXECUTION OF REBELS ADVOCATED

Banjul THE GAMBIA OUTLOOK in English 7 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Article: "The Die Is Cast"]

[Text] Many a mind, many a heart would recall the untimely death of a distinguished and illustrious son and a man whose death made him a hero in the world of heroes, the late Commander J. E. Mahoney, of Blessed Memory. It was on the 27th day of October, 1980, that he was maliciously, wilfully and brutally murdered by Mustapha Danso at the Field Force Depot, Bakau. His assasin (Mustapha Danso) was charged for the murder and was found guilty by the Supreme Court, which conviction and sentence was upheld by The Gambia Court of Appeal, with the death penalty by hanging. Everyone felt that this was retributive justice. But was it true that the act of murder was provocative, diminished responsibility, auditory hallucinations, tribalistic or PREMEDITATED?

Taking a turn in the page, the events and circumstances of the 30th July, 1981 is an open manifestation that the death of the late Commander Mahoney was premeditated and eliminating. It occurred in closing a chapter in fulfillment of the promise made to convicted prisoner Mustapha Danso for him to kill and when the 'Coup' is successful, he would be released from prison. It is therefore appropriate in saying that the rebellion of 30th July was a show piece of man's inhumanity to man; it was a coup of kill your enemy and get rich and it was a coup that brought devastating destruction to the Gambian Nation and people. We in The Gambia have always been regarded and mirrowed as loving, peaceful and hospitable. I believe that it is through these fundamental attributes based on His Excellency's cardinal Principles of the respect of human rights that many of us today have been sustained and saved from this monstrous catastrophe.

While terror reigned in the hearts of many, fear of victimization, fear of intimidation, fear of losing the rights and privileges enshrined in the rules of democracy; while many hearts harboured fear of losing one of Africa's greatest peace loving leaders, the guns of the rebels continued spitting fire, rancour and venom. The atmosphere became dead and the air was polutted with the smell of death, death death! In the final analysis the Commander of the armed forces of the Republic of The Gambia. The illustrious and indefatigable Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, was soon heard over BBC radio that he was coming home to restore peace and order. Just at the time when certain opportunist elements used the rebel's radio proclaiming their support for the rebels and denouncing the Government of Alhaji Sir Dawda, events took a different turn. The voice of Alhaji Sir Dawda

was soon heard over radio Syd appealing to the rebels to give up their struggle and surrender honourably. But what was the magic behind Alhaji Sir Dawda's return to The Gambia? Now is the moment to pay tribute to Alhaji Sir Dawda for his extreme wisdom and sensitivity for the defence pact signed between the Republic of Senegal and the Republic of The Gambia which relieved us all from the clutches of power hungry rebels and their acts of tryanny.

To the President of the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, we honour you and the people of Senegal for your prompt and timely assistance and we magnify you for the act of loving your neighbour as yourself. Indeed, the affinity between the two Nations is widely renowned. Vive Sene-Gambia.

To the Senegalese soldiers, we thank and exult you for your gallant performances to have crushed the rebellion although the operation was time consuming. This question of time factor could be attributed and identified by too many factors i. e., the lives of hostages, residential surroundings etc. Not withstanding--to the dead soldiers we say honour to their memory and peace to their graves.

What is [word missing] or should be the fate of the rebels? These are the questions which stand forefront in the minds and hearts of patriotic Gambians and observers alike. It does not need a referendum for this challenging issue. The rebels should be killed. Much as one has infinite and absolute regard and respect for human rights, one has to evaluate the circumstances surrounding the situation. The climate of opinion demands that it is the nation's clarion call that the rebels be killed if ENOUGH IS ENOUGH as proclaimed by the rebels' leader.

It is ancient but [word missing] principle that an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Admittedly, the act of the rebels was most unconstitutional and damaging to the morale and fundamental principle of human rights. Many a home have suffered from the pangs of cruel and untimely death and it was only by divine providence that the amiable consort and children of His Excellency, our august Head of State, were saved (as they were among the covetous hostages).

The nation demands that equal justice be meted out and that the rebels be equally killed to avoid another Mustapha Danso episode while serving his sentence in prison. YES! IF RIGHT IS RIGHT, THAN WRONG MUST BE NO MAN'S RIGHT.

CSO: 4700/490

MILITARY RECRUITMENT, TRAINING TO BE INCREASED

Banjul THE GAMBIAN in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The international response to aid The Gambia in her strive for national reconstruction confirms that in a world of inderdependency, The Gambia can fully hope to heal, through assistance from friendly countries the economic wounds so viciously inflected by the enemies of progress.

With fate in international relations and good neighbourliness His Excellency The President Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara has further strengthened the belief that with The Gambia's record in the international community, government would not only successfully reconstruct the economy but would strive to achieve higher goals in the national development.

The reasons for such timely and helpful assistance from all over the world can only be found in our policy of Friends To All And Enemy To None. Throughout the eighteen years of our post colonial history, The Gambia Government has pursued a well balanced policy of non intervention in the internal affairs of other nations and in so doing has earned President Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara the enviable role of a Peace Maker, availing himself to the duty call to mending the nets of peace in the seas of trouble. Wherever and whenever the occasion arised to fulfill our role in international affairs, our policy of positive neutrality and non alignment have always been our guide line, fully endorsed by our role in promoting good international relations particularly in the sub region. The generous assistance received so far can be attributed to the good natured and peacefulness of Gambians but more so to the cautious and able leadership of His Excellency The President. The Gambians must therefore cease every available opportunity to contribute meaningfully towards national reconstruction and restoration of peace Law and Order.

The President Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara said during his tour of the Provinces that the recent abortive rebellion in The Gambia would teach Gambians a useful lesson. His Excellency said from now on Gambians will be able to distinguish between peace and upheaval, and also be able to contribute positively to the development of the country and safeguard the welfare of all Gambians.

During his provincial tour the President revealed that young and able-bodied Gambians would soon be called upon to enlist in a new and better trained armed force to defend and protect the territorial intregrity of the Gambia and Senegal. He said those who enjoy comfort in peace time and utilise the amenities that the

country places at their disposal, should be ready to lay down their lives in defence of the country. He reassured the Villagers that he will never abdicate the responsibilities entrusted to him by the majority of Gambians. He pledged to always observe the rules of Law and fair play and to uphold the concept of democracy.

Government officials and citizens alike are making all efforts to join hands with personnel from various donor countries to speed up the process to return to normal life. Indeed the response from both private and Public sectors has been most encouraging. In view of the setback in government's plans for economic progress His Excellency urged the people to endouble their efforts in the task of nation building.

Our Gratitude is herein extended to the Generous donor Countries and all those without whose prayers and moral support our task of National Reconstruction would have been for more difficult. In view of the gravity of our situation foreign aid must be a supplement to the individual and collective efforts of Gambians.

CSO: 4700/490

TIES-WITH-ISRAEL CONTROVERSY CONTINUES

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Yaw Sarfo Darko]

[Text] **GHANA broke off diplomatic relations with Israel in 1973. This came about when the O.A.U. of which Ghana is a leading member, threw its weight behind the Arabs in their war with Israel that same year. Perhaps the O.A.U., called on its members to sever relations with Israel because Egypt, a member state of the O.A.U., was the bitterest enemy of Israel and needed the support of all African countries.**

The world has witnessed a dramatic turn in the relations between Egypt, who until lately seemed to be the spokesman for the Arab countries, and Israel. In 1978 through the initiative of the U.S.A., Egypt and Israel signed a peace treaty at Camp David in the U.S.A. Since then the two previous enemies who did not see eye to eye, have established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

The establishment of relations between Egypt and Israel as a result of the Camp David peace accord, has made people who followed the Ghana-Israel relations to question the wisdom is still maintaining the boycott of Israel.

Those who favour the establishment of relations with Israel argue from two main points. Firstly, they look at the help Ghana got from Israel especially in agriculture. Secondly, they look at the sort of benefit which Ghana has got from the Arabs since it broke off with Israel.

Analysing the first point critically, one would realise that Ghana benefited a lot from Israel in her agricultural programmes, especially in the training of personnel. Agricultural experts were trained in Israel to come and occupy certain key positions in the agricultural sector of the economy. Moreover, these personnel who studied in Israel were under the Israeli government scholarships. Also most of our Agricultural Programmes had failed because we lack proper technical advice, but when the Israelis were with us we were able to make some headway.

Another project worthy of note which was constructed under the technical advice of Israel is the Kpong-Accra piple lines and the Accra Central Sewerage System.

When we try to examine the sort of help Ghana gains from the Arabs for breaking diplomatic relations with Israel, one can see that all Ghana was expecting from the Arab world was the pumping of their oil money into development projects in Ghana.

But to our dismay, hardly has any Arab nation given any substantial loan to Ghana. We can point it out that it is recently that the Saudi Arabian government agreed to give a loan to finance the Kpong hydro-electric project.

At the moment, Ghana faces oil crisis as a result of the mounting price of crude oil. She cannot settle her oil bills promptly, what she expected of the Arab oil producing countries was the supply of crude oil on long term credit basis. The facility has not been given to Ghana and this makes it difficult to appreciate the friendship with the Arabs.

Also why should we continue to sever relations with Israel whereas the previous two enemies themselves have come to a compromise and have established relations up to ambassadorial level? I think it is high time the government tried to re-establish relations with Israel, for the establishment of relations with Israel will be a stepping stone to our economic recovery.

Yaw Sarfo Darko
Akim Asene-Oda

CSO: 4700/502

PAPER BELIEVES CEDI DEVALUATION UNWISE

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Devaluation Not the Answer"]

[Text] *"DEVALUATION, in theory, is meant to be the panacea to a country's persistent and secular balance of payments problems." "Only a rate of exchange in excess of ¢10 to a dollar will save the cocoa industry or ¢18 will boost textile exports or ¢25 can raise the timber industry, ¢40 will revive the mines; the unofficial rate of exchange is ¢80 to a pound sterling so why don't we confirm that in a devaluation."*

These are the headlights of the arguments of proponents for devaluation. Yet, they say, devaluation is mainly intended to boost the export of non-traditional exports (i.e. not cocoa, timber and minerals). What the non-traditional exports are in this country, which devaluation can boost, we are yet to see. The Export Promotion Council and Export Promotion Company have been in existence for several years yet they have not made any headway.

The 'Graphic' shares the view that the proponents are more theoretical than practical and ignore completely, the cost to the economy in terms of economic considerations as well as social and political repercussions. For example in a situation where the government, even at current 'undervalued' rates of exchange, cannot reduce its expenditure, how can it be expected to meet the increased costs involved in a devaluation?

All our factories depend on imported raw materials. Even thepre-devaluation cost of raw material imports cannot compete favourably on the international markets, how can we expect items produced on post-devaluation cost structures to be competitively priced for an international market?

The theories being propounded seem to ignore the effect of the rise in prices inherent in a devaluation on the people whom it is meant to save. From current proposals, the magnitude of any devaluation has to be huge to achieve the results that are anticipated. That will generally raise prices so high that employers, including government itself, in an attempt to reduce cost, will lay off staff and the social consequences are obvious.

The political repercussions of past experiences of devaluation are still fresh and cannot be taken lightly when we are all agreed in wanting to establish a stable democracy.

The 'Graphic' thinks that devaluation now is a politically unwise decision and economically unviable. We think that our economic problems are not insurmountable; because of certain malfunctions that have been created by ourselves and we are the only people who can solve them.

For as long as our institutions responsible for our fiscal and monetary policies remain in the mess that they are, no amount of policy recommendation such as devaluation would do the trick. There is not an adequate data base for decision-making so how can we even be sure that the recommendation for devaluation has been thoroughly studied or that the implementing authorities will be able to implement and monitor to achieve results.

This blanket policy, supposedly redemptive, is certainly not acceptable and we should go ahead and do exactly what will give us what we want. If it is imports we want to curb, there are other methods that can achieve that. If it is more money we want to give to the export sector for constant returns what stops the central bank from diverting its funds from financing unproductive budgetary deficits into directly financing the export sectors?

CSO: 4700/502

U. S., WEST WARNED TO KEEP HANDS OFF AFRICA

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Samuel Dadzie]

[Text] **WITH the dramatic siege of the West African state of Gambia (Banjul) just over, the whole world has expressed with a sigh of relief, the gallant efforts put in by the Senegalese troops to foil the coup attempt by 'Marxist' rebels.**

From what had been happening, only Gambians can be in the position to judge whether the rebellion was a justified cause of the Gambian people against an oppressive regime or otherwise, for during the house cleaning exercise of the AFRC regime, hails of protests poured in from all corners of the globe against the exercise, but Ghanaians, having acknowledged the yeoman's efforts of the AFRC, urged the cleaning exercise on.

Western media have thrown dust into the eyes of the world and Africa especially to believe that the Gambian rebellion was crushed solely by the Senegalese troops.

In terms of reality, Africa has been invaded by external forces but this time under the pretext of Senegalese intervention in Gambia.

The strategic position of the Gambia serves the overall interest of the Western world; also in view of the fact that over 200 lives (mostly diplomats from the Western world) were endangered who could have thought that Britain, America, France and West Germany would not hesitate to send in commandos to maintain the status quo. America and its western allies, against any Soviet access to where their interest lies quickly sent commandos to supplement the efforts of the Senegalese troops. Later America sent in a congratulatory note to the Senegalese government for what the State Department termed "courage, coolness and efficiency" of the Senegalese armed forces in putting down the Gambian rebellion.

Quite recently, America has guaranteed to give military assistance to any African state that wants to resist the so called Libyan expansionism. This open assertion of the U.S. is a direct insult to the entire security of Africa, yet there is complete silence over the issue.

It is however very surprising that no African leader has raised any objection to such atrocious interventions in Africa which have turned the continent into a chess-board of international politics.

For far too long America and its western allies have taken Africa for a ride not mentioning the atrocious aid to Racist South Africa. This should be stopped in the overall interest of peace in the world and lasting stability in Africa.

If the U.S. wants to maintain its good links with Black Africa, then it should learn to keep its tentacles off the continent of Africa.

CSO: 4700/502

BRIEFS

CANDIDATE FOR MERGED PARTIES--Professor Kweku G. Folson, Pro-Vice Chancellor of the University of Ghana Legon, has put himself up for the electoral college election of a leader for the merged political parties scheduled for September 26. In a letter to members of the national executive of the party, its leader and officers, Prof Folson said that he was by the letter "putting myself forward for consideration by the national executive and the party congress as one of the candidates to be presented by the PFP to the electoral college." It said the disadvantage in presenting more than one candidate "is that the PFP vote may then be split and the nomination lost to another party. "But the decision whether we should have block-voting or not should be a tactical one. If we have a popular candidate and the other parties are prepared to have a free vote, we should also have a free vote," the letter said. "This, indeed, has the advantage that the candidate ultimately chosen will be most likely to reflect popular opinion and will have the best chance to defeat the People's National Party (PNP) in 1983," he added. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 5]

TUC AGAINST EXPATRIATE INFLUX--The Trades Union Congress has declared its opposition to a massive infusion of expatriates into state enterprises as a solution to their declining performance. In reaction to the call by a section of the public for the employment of expatriates to manage state affairs, the TUC noted that many other factors are responsible for the decline in production, productivity and profitability of the state enterprises. A release issued by the congress in Accra yesterday said further that a committee had, therefore, been appointed to undertake a critical study of the economic viability of state enterprises and make appropriate recommendations on such related issues. Such issues include the choice of top management and management boards, the adequacy or otherwise of initial capitalization. Others are the provision of foreign exchange and needed inputs. The rest are the siting of projects, the problems of skilled manpower development as well as the question of effective supervision and control. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Aug 81 p 8]

WOMEN'S BANK PLANNED--A banking organization is to be set up in the country soon to help give women in small sacale industries legal backing to enable them to utilize the facilities available to the financial institutions to expand their businesses. To this end, a working technical committee has been set up by the Ghana Association of Women in Business and Professions to draw up a programme for the project. The establishment of the institution stems from similar ones established in other countries through the efforts of the World Women's Bank, an international

organization based in the United States, which aims at creating the proper atmosphere to enable women get financial assistance in their businesses. At a meeting of the Association of Professional Women and those in business in Accra at the weekend, the president, Mrs Esther Ocloo, announced that since July, the association "has been taking the necessary steps to form the institution in Ghana." The bank will, however, not operate like a commercial bank which will in itself grant loans, she explained, but rather serve as guarantor for women who need loans. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Aug 81 p 5]

CHURCH UNION POSTPONED--Inauguration of the proposed union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Evangelical Presbyterian churches has been postponed from next year to 1986. This was disclosed to newsmen by Rev J. K. Osae Akoanor, Publicity Officer of the Methodist Church of Ghana after the closing session of a ten-day conference of the church at Cape Coast yesterday. Rev Osae Akoanor explained that the postponement is to enable the three churches to educate their members fully on the proposed union. He revealed that for the first time, the Methodist Church is to accept women as pastors in its ministry. Rt Rev Samuel Essamuah was re-elected president of the Church with Mr I. K. Agyeman as Vice-President, Rev Joseph Teckyi-Amoah, caphlain of the Mfantsipim Secondary School is the secretary. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/502

CIVIL AVIATION MEETING IN NAIROBI ENDS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] The 11th Commonwealth Air Transport Council meeting in Nairobi ended yesterday.

Addressing the meeting, the Kenyan delegate, Mr. Poko Mathenge, said a shortage of technicians was hampering the maintenance and installation of civil aviation equipment in Kenya.

And low pay scales in the Directorate of Civil Aviation were causing a serious brain drain in the organisation.

There was now a shortage of technicians and most of them had "very limited exposure to advanced systems," he said.

Mr. Mathenge, telecommunications officer (planning) in the directorate, said only a limited number of technicians could be released to attend advanced courses in electronics and telecommunications.

Therefore, he added, they "lack confidence required to competently instal and maintain aviation facilities". This reduced efficiency in maintaining some systems, he said.

"Some of the few trained and experienced personnel usually leave the department for the private sector where the remuneration is higher," Mr. Mathenge said.

Problems

In his paper on maintenance problems, he said some of these arose from breakdown of or fluctuations in the main power supply. He also expressed concern over delays in providing quality communication links in some parts of Kenya, which, he said, delayed the expansion of some projects, especially in the field of very High Frequency (VHF) systems.

The directorate of civil aviation has taken steps to protect the department from unscrupulous manufacturers and suppliers, he said.

The department is reviewing all technical characteristics and confidential reports from other users regarding the equipment reliability and the integrity of the suppliers. Mr. Mathenge added.

He said the department has been recruiting higher calibre technical staff and retaining its personnel for the last two years.

Mr. Mathenge urged the Council to assist members in setting up viable research groups for collection, processing and dissemination of technical data.

"There should also be a free exchange of confidential information among members regarding their past experiences," he suggested.

This, he said, would enhance understanding of the technical problems facing the industry, especially in Africa where propagation studies and the effects of the environment to system performance have not been carried out.

CSO: 4700/501

BETTER LAND POLICY IS NEEDED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 31 Aug 81 p 6

[Article by G.-C. M. Mutiso]

[Text] IN the National Livestock Development Policy paper prepared by the Ministry of Livestock Development and issued in June 1980 and the Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1981 on National Food Policy there is very little detailed discussion on how land policy affects livestock production.

The recently held National Food Policy seminar did recognise as much and it suggested that a land policy for the livestock areas is urgently needed.

The basic thrust of national livestock policy is that there should evolve a stratified system which would be able to move the immatures from the dry arid districts into the fattening areas of much wetter parts of the country. That assumption is as old as the colonial livestock trading networks which the initial settler ranchers established. They looked for cattle initially in the Maasai areas but from the Twenties on, they increasingly sought them in districts like Samburu, Isiolo, Garissa, West Pokot, Kitui and Tana River.

Ultimately the idea that there were cattle reserves in the pastoral districts became the official dogma of agriculturalists in the Sixties. The irony of it is that it ignored all that had been evolved as a very powerful national land ownership system.

Land consolidation which had started in the Fifties has spawned very strong national beliefs that the only acceptable way to hold land is to individualise it. This assumption has since then been backed by a national credit system which is mainly based on owning land. Of course it is not all land, but land which has title which is useful in the credit market.

As far as most of the range districts are concerned the thinking has been that the individualisation of land holding had not developed well enough to assume that it would later be possible to get adjudication in terms of individual tenure.

The irony of this law was that it assumed that the land pressures obtaining nationally would not obtain in pastoral districts. Now it is recognised that this assumption was fallacious.

In Narok District where group ranches were created for ranching, some of the members have been pressing to be allowed to become cultivators. In fact, they have gone ahead and become just that within the group ranch on already individualised process of land.

Another land problem is found where the government assumes there are state lands but which have already been individualised for some time. This is a real problem in the so-called eastern Kitui statelands, in Tana River and to some extent also in parts of South Nyanza, Meru, Embu, Taita-Taveta and other parts scheduled to become either group ranches of company ranches.

Since the livestock system that has been developed in the country is essentially land extensive problems arise when company or group ranches are planned. The plans do not anticipate that individuals will become owners of the land.

This perception and use of land stands in the way of planning proper land use in the areas as well as linking the economic activities in those areas to the national credit system. Those without individual titles cannot borrow in the normal financial markets.

Yet since they are only interested in their bit of land, they do not care if they increase their herds at the expense of the common resources, land and forage. This is the tragedy of the commonage.

Perhaps the way to break this bind in policy *within the confines of national beliefs* is to speed up the land adjudication process which has been moving at a snail's speed. All land in the semi-arid and marginal districts should be adjudicated to the individuals who now hold it. This should be done irrespective of the strictures of law saying that the county councils hold it in trust or group ranches hold it or any other intermediate arguments.

Such adjudication would lead to individuals being title holders. They can, then, like their counterparts in the wetter regions, expand the industry on their own. They could even bring about the creation of extensive ranches composed of the individual owners and development of a land intensive ranching technology in these areas.

CSO: 4700/501

MOI'S MISSION TO PARIS IS DESCRIBED AS VITAL

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 1 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] HIS EXCELLENCY President Daniel arap Moi, in his capacity as Chairman of the Organisation for African Unity, is in Paris on a mission of great importance for nearly half the countries on the continent.

During his visit to France, President Moi will address the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) wearing his O.A.U. hat.

Some 31 nations are classified within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) as L.D.C.s. Of these 21 are in Africa, eight in Asia in addition to Haiti in the Caribbean and Samoa in Oceania. Their total population is 280 million, or roughly 12 per cent of the overall Third World figure.

The crucial issue before the conference is how the industrialised world — at least the Western world — could help these countries escape from the stranglehold that is underdevelopment.

With the present recession in the world, development aid is dwindling even from countries that were previously committed to helping the Third World open up its vast potential through scientific, educational and technological development, at the same time providing new markets for industrial goods.

There are also differences amongst the industrialised nations as to the best approach to providing aid to the Third World. Some like the United States would like to see less aid being channelled through multilateral agencies — mostly those of the U.N. — and more of it going through bilateral arrangements which are tied to American strategic interests.

Others like France have talked of a "Planetary New Deal" to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor nations, with the Third World progress boosting Western exports and thus breaking the international economic stalemate.

President Moi will no doubt impress on the conference his declared commitment to championing what he regards as the real issues for Africa's future prosperity.

Of top priority among these is ensuring that Africa's resources are exploited for the benefit of the Africans. In this respect the international community must get round to working out commodity prices of primary products, that are fair to the producers.

Had Africa been getting a fair deal from consumer countries for her coffee, tea, cocoa, rubber, timber and copper, to name a few commodities, 21 of her states would not be amongst the L.D.C.s.

It is only natural that President Moi and his delegation will take the opportunity of being in Paris, to review with their French counterparts the excellent relations existing between France and Kenya.

The next four days will serve well the interests of Africa and of Kenya, through the deliberations that President Moi will engage in while in Paris.

CSO: 4700/501

SOVIETS SHOULD ACCEPT DEFEAT IN AFGHANISTAN

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 31 Aug 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT now looks as if the Soviet Union bit off more than it could chew, when it decided to directly intervene in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by sending in troops last year.

The Kremlin is now looking for all possible ways to extricate itself from the situation without losing face, in the eyes of both the world and the Soviet public.

In the latest move, the Soviet Union promised yesterday that it would withdraw its troops from Afghanistan if the country's southern neighbours, Iran and Pakistan, accepted new settlement proposals put forward by the Russian-backed regime of Babrak Karmal.

The proposals have obviously been written in Moscow and are therefore more Russian than Afghan. They promise a full political solution of the Afghan crisis as long as Iran and Pakistan accept Kabul's demand that they end "armed interference in Afghan affairs".

"Armed interference" by Iran and Pakistan — when this occurred is not known — is put forward as "the reasons which compelled it (Afghanistan) to request our country for the introduction of a limited Soviet military contingent".

According to the Communist Party daily *Pravda*, in Moscow, "conditions" would have arisen for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the crisis which has been brought about in one of the areas of South-West Asia through imperialism would have been eliminated".

The other element in the proposals is Afghan readiness to hold trilateral talks with Iran and Pakistan on conditions for a Soviet withdrawal.

Few people outside the Kremlin can understand such reasoning. First of all, it is difficult to see exactly where Iran and Pakistan come in, apart from sharing common borders with Afghanistan and having to be reluctant hosts to Afghans in their thousands, who have had to flee from Soviet aggression against their country.

The crisis in Afghanistan is simply that of a people rebelling against a government and a political system imposed on them by a powerful neighbour that has designs of her own in geopolitical terms.

Having seen that the regime that they had imposed was tottering and was likely to fall at any time, the Soviet Union decided to send in an occupying force.

Since then it has been one long disaster for the Russians. Despite superior weapons, the Soviet troops have not been able to score what they would consider to be a decisive victory in the country.

Despite atrocities, and at times the use of chemical warfare, Afghan nationalists have fought the Russians to a standstill — using outdated rifles and retreating to their mountain sanctuaries.

Although the Russians have infiltrated into every sphere of Afghan life and entered the civil administration, they have failed to win the Afghans' hearts or dent the people's ardent nationalism and independent spirit.

Internationally, the Soviet Union has suffered one of its worst public relations defeats in recent years. Countries which might have once turned a blind eye to Russia's interference in other countries' affairs, strongly condemned her.

Judging from the manipulation of the news fed to the Soviet public, things are not much better at home. The Afghan battlefront casualties are mounting everyday.

What the Soviet people were told would be a short campaign to assist a friendly neighbour being harassed by "imperialists", has turned out to be a long drawn out conflict with no end in sight. Soviet nationals, especially the large minority in Soviet Asia with ethnic affinities to the Afghans, must be getting edgy.

Instead of trying to drag other countries into the issue, the Soviet Union should accept the inevitable. Just like other would-be conquerers have discovered through the centuries, Afghanistan is too independent to be subdued.

The Soviets rode into the country in columns of tanks, expecting an easy submission. They should accept that they have to limp back across the border in defeat.

CSO: 4700/501

BRIEFS

DROP IN TEXTILE PRODUCTION--Both the production and consumption of selected industrial commodities has declined since the beginning of this year, according to the latest figures published by Government authorities. Textile fabric production has come down from over 5,000 million square metres to around 4,235 million square metres between January and April this year. Production of paints has plummeted from almost 900,000 to 200,000 litres from January to April. Similarly, distempers have come down from 51,000 to 12,000 litres in the same period. Cement production has slid down from 107,000 metric tons in January this year to less than 100,000 metric tons a month later. The estimates consumption of cement shows an even more dramatic decline as it had come down to 40,000 metric tons by this April. From almost 35,000 metric tons, sugar production plummeted down to around 12,000 between January and April this year. Sugar consumption also slowed down from 17,500 tons to 9,500 tons by April. Wheat flour production came down from over 17 million tons in January this year to around 15.5 million tons in March. Consumption of wheat flour also showed a decrease down to 14.4 million tons in April. Soap production fell from almost 900 tons in January to 700 tons by April. However, in February, soap production suddently shot up to 1,325 tons. [Kul Bhushan] [Text][Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 1 Sep 81 p 8]

AIRCRAFT KEROSENE FOR WANANCHI--President Moi yesterday directed that 30 per cent of all dual-purpose kerosene used by light aircraft be diverted for domestic consumption. He said: "I have directed the Energy Minister to see to it that the fuel is distributed fairly, and Mr. Kibaki (the Vice-President) will supervise this." The President said enough fuel, for all purposes, was available in the country. Addressing wananchi at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport before his departure for Paris, President Moi said the country currently had 15,644 tons of petrol, of which 5,000 tons was in the pipeline. He added that 12,000 tons of diesel was in the refinery, 11,000 tons in the pipeline and 5,000 at the terminals. "On paraffin, I have told the Energy Minister that 30 per cent of it used by light aircraft be distributed to wananchi and the 70 per cent used by the planes," the President said. He said there was also enough food in the country, adding that people should consume it carefully. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Sep 81 p 1]

MUSLIMS ON SUCCESSION LAW--Kenya Muslims are planning to seek an organised audience with President Daniel arap Moi over the new succession law. The chairman of the Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims, Mr. Kassim Mwamzandi, said the new law undermined a section of the Holy Koran dealing with succession. Mr. Mwanzandi, who is also an Assistant Minister for Energy, read out the section to newsmen at a Press conference yesterday. He said Muslims would seek for an amendment of Section V of the new law,

which has sparked off heated opposition from the Muslim community. Muslims wanted an amendment which would give less devout Muslims a free hand to either follow the succession law or the Koran (the Islamic Law), he said. Mr. Mwamzandi disclosed his council was in the process of organising a conference for all Muslim organisations, and Muslim leaders to discuss an organised approach to the problem. The conference is scheduled for October 4. "The law which requires every Kenyan to make a will over his estate or else his property would be governed by the new law, is suggesting an amendment of the Holy Koran given by God," Mr. Mwamzandi said. He added his council was optimistic that the President would give them an audience, because the President, respected religion. Muslims, he said, had made a lot of noise over the anti-Islamic Law and it "appears their objections were not taken into account". Mr. Mwamzandi appealed to the Muslim community not to panic as their council was making every effort to secure a peaceful settlement. The Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims, Mr. Mwamzandi said, was loyal to President Moil, his Government and the ruling party Kanu and would remain so. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 29 Aug 81 p 5]

CSO: 4700/501

VONJY NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS, LEADER DEFINES ROLE

Nation's Problems Viewed

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 17 Aug 81 pp 1, 5

[Article--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] "Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky" is without a doubt one of the most highly visible revolutionary groups and one of unquestioned vitality.

Its national council--the second-highest body after the congress--which gathered several hundred delegates from all corners of Madagascar to Antananarivo, Androhibe, has been followed by numerous observers impressed by an authentic show of force by a party which exudes discipline and unity.

Classed as an ordinary moderate "Vondrona" within the broader family of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution [FNDR], the VITM [Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky] is no less distinguished by the many perspicacious observations made by its national president, CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] member Razanabahiny Marojama, which sometimes go a bit further than the orthodox revolutionary doctrine spouted to us every week by the professionals in what is called ideological inspiration.

Razanabahiny also created a sensation by reading his report in French, with no apologies. "Our party," he explained, "needs to make itself known after 8 years of existence, and this second national council of the VITM is a solemn occasion for us to show who we are and what we want."

Our correspondent's account of these Vonjy meetings will be read with interest. And it becomes clear from his article that Dr Razanabahiny Marojama's "revolutionary Vondrona", while it in no way challenges the fundamental option of the Malagasy people, is nonetheless looking realistically and closely at the profound sources of the "Malagasy malaise" in order to come up with solutions whose most striking aspect is that they really stick to the "real Madagascar" and the traditional and revolutionary genius of our people.

VITM militants last weekend held their second national council. More than 2,000 participants, including some 567 delegates from the provinces, met Friday afternoon at the Administrative Training Center on the outskirts of Androhibe, to wrestle with the subject: "The Malagasy Social Revolution To Promote the Integral Development of All Mankind and Every Man.

The reading of the final resolutions by VITM president Razanabahiny Marojama, scheduled for 1000 hours yesterday, was delayed until late afternoon. This indicates how seriously and in what fine detail the VITM examined the national and international situation. By contrast with what happens in the other political parties, here the domestic situation captured the delegate's attention the most in the sessions.

The rejection of any rigid dogmatism and "stereotyped", set conformity, the faith in the fact "Revolution cannot be imported," the "awareness of Malagasy potential," were in the vanguard of the resolutions adopted by the VITM, which pledges "promotion of the socialist revolution for the integral development of all mankind and every man, in particular by means of the economic liberation of man, which itself is conditioned by his participation."

The VITM does not, in fact, recognize "the right to impose one's concept of the good life on others without their participation, or even against their wishes, nor the right to impose their concept of the truth by violence." It rejects the doctrine of the superman: "Nor God, nor Caesar, nor Tribune." At the conclusion of this second national council, the VITM decided that "economic, social, and cultural decentralization can only be made effective by the education of the masses to their new responsibilities; by their being inspired and sensitized by regional participation in decision-making and by the organization of a national training and information campaign designed to clarify for the decentralized communities their precise role and that of the FNDR."

At the conclusion of these days of thoughtful analysis, the VITM militants deemed it "out of the question to challenge our fundamental option, whatever price must be paid, and whatever difficulties we may encounter." Nevertheless, the VITM seems completely prepared to find the ways and means of working to alleviate precisely these difficulties in order to reach the advent of a "just and egalitarian society."

National Unity

Here we mention only the broad lines of the various resolutions passed at the conclustion of the council. Mr Razanabahiny Marojama encouraged the militants to keep moving forward: "We must act," he said, "in such a way that all these decisions we have just made are carried out in order to protect national unity and reach the objectives we have set." He thanked the representatives of the affiliated vondronas in the Front by concluding: "Tsy handohalika anie i Madagasikara Iray Tsy Mivaky." [sic] /Mr Jonah Rakotoarivelo, president of the executive council of the faritany of Antananarivo, attended the closing ceremony yesterday afternoon.

/At the opening session Friday at 1530 hours, it was noted that among those in attendance from other affiliated vondronas in the Front were Zakariasy Albert (AREMA) [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution], Maurice Rakotobe (AKFM/KDRSM) [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence-Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution], CSR member Remanindry Jaona (VS MONIMA) [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar], deputy Pierrette Ratsarazafy (UDECMA) [Malagasy Christian Democratic Union], and Rabobason Bernard (MFM/MFT) [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime-Militants for the Realization of the Revolution]. Mr Remanindry Jaona himself expressed the hope that this national council could "further strengthen our national sovereignty and unity within the FNDR."

/Mrs Pierrette Ratsarazafy (UDECMA) congratulated VITM on its eighth anniversary. "You could not have come so far," she said, "but for the ideological maturity of your members and leaders." She spoke of the advent of a Single Party while at the same time making clear that this was desirable "only if the people want it"...)

/Mr Maurice Rakotobe (AKFM/KDRSM) gave a brief historical account of his party which was born in May 1958, and spoke of the many congresses of this kind that that party had. "So," he said, "we know whereof we speak, and we know the importance of such a meeting." On behalf of his comrades in the AKFM/KDRSM party, Rakotobe Maurice wished the VITM militants every success in the aim of "strengthening the Malagasy Socialist Revolution."

/Friday afternoon, at the opening session of the vast assembly of militants affiliated with the VITM grouping, CSR member Razanabahiny Marojama, its national president, made a truly "revolutionary"... profession of faith.

/This national council, where there was discussion both of the gains of the revolution and also of the false steps and other mistakes noted so far, critically examined everything. And one can understand why the eyes of the political observers were fixed on Androhibe last weekend.

/This national council coincides with the celebration of VITM's eighth anniversary. It is the second of its kind. This revolutionary vondrona emerged from a student youth organization created in the late 1960's, the Union of Socialist Malagasy Students (USEM). VITM as such was born in 1973. Suspended like all the other political parties during the period of the Military Directorate, it made room for an ITM [Iray Tsy Mivaky] committee, an electoral support group, for the referendum of 21 December 1975. The name Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky [or VITM] goes back only as for as the birth of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar [DRM] when social and political order were re-established.

Reason For Being

/At the opening session of this second national council, Mr Razanabahiny Marojama recalled the reason for the existence of his movement: "The realization of truly noble and humanitarian objectives, the social progress of the Malagasy people through the building of a just and egalitarian society."

/"All the members of our organization," said CSR member Razanabahiny Marojama on the occasion, "proclaim loudly their total and conscious adherence to every effort made to bring closer the triumph of the just cause of the workers, the peasants, and the progressive intellectuals, based on the pre-eminence of the interests of the working masses. They are determined, irreversibly, to remain committed to the struggle through constant militancy, to promote a revolution whose end is the development of every man and all mankind. The members have the sacred duty to educate and sensitize their compatriots by making themselves apostles of the cause of the Revolution."

Problems

/VITM is presently represented in all the faritany capitals, and in all 110 fivondronana. The formation of sections within the firaisanas may, however, be

running into a few problems: "Lack of understanding on the part of certain local authorities," said Marojama Razanabahiny Friday, "does not make our task any easier..." Revolutionary groups affiliated with VITM have in the meantime seen the light of day: SRMM [expansion unknown] (labor syndicates), TITM [expansion unknown] (youth group), MRVM [expansion unknown] (student group), MTRM [expansion unknown] (artists' group), etc. In short, a political formation that is growing...

While affirming VITM's adhesion to the FNDR in the name of "socialist commitment," Razanabahiny Marojama defined his movement's "line of action" on Friday: Rejection of rigid dogmatism and stereotyped, set conformity. "We recognize," he said, "the existence of revolutionary truths, but we are also certain that the roads that lead to it are numerous, and this has led us to make the clear distinction between means and ends. Every people has its historical exigencies, its own tealities, its set of values which condition its existence. Revolution cannot be imported. Consequently, there cannot exist a single social model which is imposed on everyone. A sort of imported merchandise with which one must be aligned in order to conform" (applause from the entire audience).

Malagasy Values

/Another leading idea underlined in the opening session: awareness of the possibility of building the socialist society upon authentic Malagasy values: "This idea," said Razanabahiny Marojama, "does not spring from a narrow nationalism. It is simply realistic. The Malagasy people have their own conception of the world. In meeting the realities of life throughout its history, they have, bit by bit over the ages, fashioned what is called traditional Malagasy civilization by means of beliefs and religious customs..." In short, Razanabahiny Marojama wanted to say that the Malagasy mind has no need to take lessons from anywhere else in order to develop, or act.

Political, economic, and social requisites were spelled out by the VITM at the opening of the national council: strengthening of our national unity, effective social, economic, and cultural decentralization, the existence of united political organizations, the presence of a state as the true expression of the will of the working masses, the impact of our international relations.

/In that connection, for example, while recognizing our determination to "move closer to the anti-imperialist, anti-hegemonistic, and anti-racist countries," Razanabahiny Marojama believes that "such a situation should not impede our policy of openness on all sides based on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of a country and on respect for its sovereignty and independence..."

Economics

/On economic matters, here are the broad lines of the VITM's basic ideas: /"In economic terms, it must be admitted that all the causes of our problems do not in every case lie in our mistakes; we have inherited a post-colonial economy whose characteristics are: its inability to escape from under-development, by the combination and concomitance of the five factors termed the Red Book: the relative size of agriculture in the national economy (85 percent [of the population is] peasants); the low level of industrialization; unemployment, under-employment, and the low

level of individual income, especially among the rural population, from which arises the absolute poverty of the great majority; various inequalities (among individuals, among regions, among social classes, between the towns and the country); the relative inaccessibility of modern technology for the majority of people, owing to the low level of personal income, the percentage of children enrolled in schools (only 50 percent of eligible children enrolled in primary school in 1975) and illiteracy.

We would also add: the exacerbated economic and social dualism; and an economy dominated by foreigners, too vulnerable and dependent on the outside world. The revolutionary regime has made basic political decisions, in line with its concern to resolve these complex problems; new legislation has been presented dealing with nationalizations, agrarian reform, and socialist enterprises; for us, the VITM, these measures are important, but in order for them to be carried out, several things are needed:

1) The unity of the FNDR must be strengthened, both in terms of institutions and in terms of activities at the level of the popular masses, so that the latter can be mobilized; they must be educated, and made aware, so that they may have the political maturity necessary for the exercise of responsibility.

2) The broad masses must be trusted, inspired, made aware of economic development.

3) The position of the private sector in the national economy must be defined, so that the new rules of the game are clear and plain (drawing up of an investment code).

4) Importance must be accorded to the restructuring of the rural sector to make possible the introduction of a new technology and to ameliorate the problems of bank financing in agriculture.

5) Agricultural education must be reformed: the agricultural schools and colleges should be oriented toward the training of young individual producers and groups of producers, to promote the creation of cooperatives and facilitate their establishment by means of financial support or through state provision of cleared land.

6) Sound, democratic national planning must be established, so that all the active forces in the nation are involved in its execution. Planning should begin from the decentralized communities and the plan then adopted by the Peoples National Assembly.

7) Administrative reform must be undertaken both to make improvements and to fight against present bureaucratic tendencies.

We are proposing all these measures because for VITM the causes of the regression and stagnation of the current economy come in large part:

1. from the absence of a coherent, uniform, unequivocal political structure capable of giving economic players precise instructions, capable of training, and capable of consciousness-raising and monitoring.

2. from the existence of an obsolete, bureaucratic administrative structure inherited from the colonial era, which is burdensome in terms of operating expenses and which is incapable of effectively initiating economic activities.

3. from the inadequacy of efforts to reach the rationally unstructured rural sector.

4. from the unbalanced and unjustified distinction between the necessary balance of monoculture and mixed farming, as a result of which production levels are stagnant or falling (coffee, vanilla, cloves, pepper, valuable products which provide the lion's share of our foreign exchange earnings).

5. from the insufficient motivation of officials: the motivated ones are often incompetent, and the competent ones are not motivated.

Finally, the VITM condemns "without any hesitation the partisan dissensions, separatist tendencies, and arrogance of certain member organizations within the FNDR." Marojama Razanabahiny added that in direct opposition to this what is needed is for us to arouse national enthusiasm in order to liberate the creative forces of the people and to bar the road to the enemy..."

Vonjy Leader's Speech

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 18 Aug 81 pp 1, 2, 3

[Text] The Administrative Training Center at Androhibe returned to normal yesterday. The some 2,500 militants of the revolutionary vondrona "Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky" [VITM] abandoned the premises to return to their respective occupations. About 500 of them returned home. To the four corners of the country. Not without a certain sense of satisfaction: that of a job well done at the second national council of the VITM. The man on the street and political observers commented widely on these sessions. The problem is that it is hard to get a good understanding of the importance of the resolutions made public at the conclusion of the council. One thing is certain. The exchanges of views were most lively, even impassioned. Everyone's deepest desire is to make the revolution succeed. But many things, too many things, are holding back its progress at the present time.

In our issue yesterday we gave the broad lines of the resolutions read publicly Sunday afternoon by the national VITM president, CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] member Razanabahiny Marojama, at the end of these 2 and 1/2 days of thoughtful analysis. They can be summed up, in fact, in these few lines: "For the VITM, the phase of the national democratic revolution, with all its tentative groping, must give way to the phase of the democratic and people's revolution, which should be marked by social change and the matching of theoretical knowledge to revolutionary practice in collective control of political life, resulting in the realization of the aspirations of the masses and giving the people responsibility."

In any case, these are the very words with which CSR member Razanabahiny Marojama concluded his remarks Sunday afternoon at

Androhibe. These are remarks which must be still further elaborated and amplified to be grasped by the public. In order to arrive at this stage of the Malagasy revolution, the VITM calls for "strengthening the unity of the FNDR, both in terms of institutions and in terms of activities, of training, of consciousness-raising and mobilization of the popular masses." Aside from that, this revolutionary vondrona "trusts in the broad masses and believes a new investment code defining the new rules of the game must be promulgated." In the rural domain, the VITM declares itself "in favor of easing bank financing and reforming agricultural education." It also intends to struggle "against bureaucracy and corruption." Marojama Razanabahiny's speech makes it clear that the revolutionary actions taken up to now are still far from enough. "VITM considers, in fact, that from top to bottom in the ranks of the bureaucracy there should be ideological training and political education in order to bring about a great change of attitudes, and so that controls be established at the behest of a body of the scope of the FNDR, because economic, social and cultural decentralization may only be made effective by the education of the popular masses to their new responsibilities."

We recall VITM's political will to make the revolution succeed. "It is out of the question," Razanabahiny Marojama underlined Sunday, "to challenge our basic option, whatever the cost may be and whatever the problems we may encounter."

Here, at popular request, is the full text of the speech made in French by the national Vonjy leader.

Vonjy: What It Is, What It Wants

[Text of Speech] Eight years ago today our organization was born, and the holding of this second national council is one of the events scheduled to celebrate that anniversary.

This is how our movement came to be what it is today: the Vonjy jo an' i Madagasikara Iray Tsy Mivaky party itself came out of a student organization created toward the latter half of the 1960's, the Union of Socialist Malagasy Students (USEM), which was involved in its creation from the beginning. The Vonjy party was born 28 February 1973 in Antananarivo; suspended, like all the other political parties during the Military Directorate, it made room for an Iray Tsy Mivaky committee, an electoral support group, for the referendum of 21 December 1975; the current name Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky dates only from the birth of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, when social and political order were once again restored and the decrees suspending political parties were lifted in our country.

Considering its origins, therefore, the revolutionary organization VITM was not born yesterday; it represents the logical result and magnificent capstone of a long-term struggle carried out by sincere militants devoted to the cause of the popular masses, the destitute classes which make up the Malagasy peasantry

(85 percent of the population) and the other workers (common laborers and low-ranking employees of the state); certainly the organizational form of the party has changed since its origins, but the ideological foundation which inspires it remains the same: the realization of real noble and humanitarian objectives, the SOCIAL PROGRESS OF THE MALAGASY PEOPLE [sic; all following upper case phrases as published], through the building of a just and egalitarian society.

All the members of the organization loudly proclaim their total and willing support for any effort undertaken to advance the triumph of the just cause of the workers, the peasants, and the progressive intellectuals, BASED ON THE PRE-EMINENCE OF THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING MASSES; they are irreversibly determined to remain committed to the struggle by constant militancy, to promote a revolution whose aim is THE INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT OF EVERY MAN AND OF MANKIND; members have the sacred duty to train and sensitize their compatriots by making themselves apostles of the cause of the revolution.

During the 8 years of the party's existence their voice has been heard, their efforts have not been in vain; the party is presently established in all the provincial capitals, in all 110 of the country's fivondronanas, and the training of sections at the level of the Firaisana and the Fokontany is moving ahead inexorably, despite the lack of understanding shown by certain local authorities which has impeded our statistical studies by refusing to deliver the acknowledgements that they have received the documents normally required for approving the official existence of these sections.

We might add to these organizational considerations the fact that, in other fields of activity, the party has extended its influence. Thus the Confederation of Revolutionary Malagasy Syndicates [CSRM] has been founded, as well as the SRMM (Sandika Revolisionera Malagasy Mivondrona) which unites workers in defense of their professional, socio-cultural and economic interests; the revolutionary youth group TITM (Tanora Iray Tsy Mivaky). These are young workers, students, or schoolboys 16 or older with common interests inherent in their need for preparation for life; the TITM prepares rural and urban young people to take responsibilities in the building of the new society of which they will be the most dynamic component; they struggle alongside the part against the exploitation of man by man, against illiteracy, unemployment, parasitism, and anything which might be prejudicial to the social, cultural, and economic development of youth. Finally, the university group, the intellectual branch of TITM, works for the same ends under the name of MRVM (Mpianatra Revolisionera Vonjy Miray), and the young artists, the cultural and artistic branch work under the auspices of MTRM (Mpanantalenta Revolisionera Miray Hina): women revolutionaries, cooperatives and young pioneers aged 15 or less, complete the list of mass organizations in the various branches of activity....

We have spoken of the members of the party, of their revolutionary determination, of the established structures which assure the expansion of the organization in the nation. This information is important for gaining some understanding of our movement; however, we think that it is equally important, if not fundamental, for our compatriots to know the basic principles which inspire our programs of action in resolving problems related to our efforts to build socialism here; we also think that the picture is not complete if we fail to mention the distinctive features of the VITM organization, its special style, and its uniqueness, which distinguishes it from all the other revolutionary organizations that are members of the FNDR.

This uniqueness exists and it results from the very histroy of the movement, and is inherent in the ideological approach around which all the good intentions of the founders of VITM were crystallized.

It is clear that we are members of the FNDR along with the other revolutionary organizations that have adopted the charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution; we have, consequently, accepted that charter as a basic ideological document, a reference, a source of inspiration for all activities carried out to consolidate socialism in Madagascar; in short, we are convinced that if everything written in the Boky Mena is carried through, our contry is undoubtedly going to realize REAL SOCIAL PROGRESS.

Thus there can be no doubt as to VITM's socialist commitment, or its loyalty to revolutionary lines: the people unequivocally expressed their will on 21 December 1975.

We speak of traditional Malagasy civilization, instead of Malagasy civilization per se, for the simple reason that since Madagascar was opened up to external influences, new lifestyles have appeared; there has been a slide in the social climate toward new needs and new value systems; which means that Malagasy society no longer has its original homogeneity; social classes, or more precisely social groups have been formed over time as a result of the arrival of Christianity and with it the European civilization the colonizers carried with them.

So if one tries at the present time to map out the broad social lines of the Malagasy population, one can discern to socio-cultural grouping of unequal size.

--The first, the conservative group whose cultural references and value systems draw their force from tradition: this is the largest.

--The second, the social group established on the European model, adhering to new values, as individualistic as you please, sensitive to technical and technological progress. For them, the ideal society is utilitarian and consumer-oriented; value systems, underlying motivations, and habits are copied from the model of the Western bourgeoisie; these are the members of the liberal professions, the lawyers, industrialists, high officials, pharmacists, doctors, notaries, wealthy merchants....

On the other side of the social scale are the peasants, the herdsmen, fishermen, workers and artisans, in short the broad masses who have held onto the spirit of traditional society which we.... In any case, we have defined a line of action appropriate for our movement, based on the following fundamental concepts:

1 - REJECTION OF RIGID DOGMATISM AND STEREOTYPED, FIXED CONFORMISM.

We recognize the existence of inviolable "revolutionary truths," but we are also certain that the roads which lead to it are numerous, and that has led us to make the clear distinction between ends and means, the goal, and ways of reaching it; every people has its historical requirements, its own realities, its system of values which condition its existence, and this must be taken into consideration in order not to get lost in conjecture; REVOLUTION CANNOT BE IMPORTED; consequently, there cannot be one social model to be imposed on everyone, a sort of exported merchandise which must serve as the standard.

2 - AWARENESS OF THE POSSIBILITY OF BUILDING THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY ON AUTHENTIC MALAGASY VALUES.

This idea does not proceed from a narrow nationalism, far from it; it is a simple facing of the facts. The Malagasy people have their own conception of the world; facing life's realities throughout their history, over the years they have bit by bit fashioned what is called traditional Malagasy civilization through their beliefs and religious customs.

....Concern; in social relations, it puts the emphasis more on the group than on the individual, more on solidarity and social relations than on independence and autonomy; this communal society comes out of the Fokonolona spirit, whose socio-psychological basis is devout respect for blood-ties, the Fihavanana, love of the extended family and deep veneration of the elderly and the ancestors. To our way of looking at it, we have here right in front of our faces a social organization--the Fokonolona--which is moving in the societal direction that we want to build; all we have to do is define it and determine its features very precisely in order to extract from it only what we want.

The Fokonolona spirit can solve the social contradictions which exist between the so-called individualist system and the so-called collectivist system: A MIDDLE WAY, WHICH REFLECTS THE MALAGASY PSYCHOLOGY, WHICH IN GENERAL REJECTS EXTREMES.

In the Fokonolona, the individual is respected; he is not eliminated or ignored, but he can only flourish and develop his potential, his unique being, within and through society, in union with all other men and in communion with the ancestors and with God. In light of this study, the VITM party is convinced that it is possible to create a Malagasy solution to the various problems and diverse contradictions posed by the building of socialism in our country; consequently, starting from these values which make up our authenticity and our social identity we can, like other countries which have chosen the same option, resolve the problems which will not fail to arise during the course of the evolution of the struggle by bringing to bear our own unique stamp; thus our own experience is going to be added to that of the other socialist countries and will contribute to the triumph of revolution throughout the world.

3 - FINALLY, THE THIRD FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPT IS THE ACCEPTANCE OF PRAGMATISM AS THE ENGINE OF ACTION

We accept the superiority of action to doctrine. Facts should not be bent to fit with pre-established ideas; it is the ideas which should be readjusted or revised to accord with the facts; certainly there are interactions, and in order not to lock the future into a preconceived mold, VITM requires its theoretical convictions to be put to the practical test.

Ladies and gentlemen, this defines our own identity, and without further ado we move on from these general considerations to get to the real business of the second national council.

This national council has a theme:

VITM, 8 YEARS OF PROMOTING A REVOLUTION WHOSE AIM IS THE INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT OF EVERY MAN AND ALL MANKIND.

Within the party structure, the national council is the second highest deliberative body after the Congress. This assembly thus includes the members of the political bureau, the top leaders of our organization from the headquarters of the Fivondronana to the headquarters of the Faritany, plus the leaders of the affiliated organizations: labor unions, women's organization, youth, students, cooperatives, and artistic groups; this whole group constitutes what is called THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. This is merely to underline the importance of these sessions which are going to examine all the past positions we have taken in light of experience acquired and to establish a new program on the basis of the resolutions adopted.

The Programs

Without prejudice to the contents of the program which the national council is going to adopt, I can begin now by presenting the broad lines, in my capacity as national president of the organization.

We emphasized at the very beginning of these remarks that we must definitely distinguish between the objective, the aim of the struggle, and the ways and means of reaching it; the Red Book (Boky Mena) says that THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION SHOULD PROMOTE THE INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT OF EVERY MAN AND ALL MANKIND; the end, therefore, is man; all our efforts are toward creating a society which provides for his well-being, his full flowering, his liberation from all forms of servitude which oppress him; this society has to be A SOCIETY OF FREEDOM, EQUALITY, AND SOCIAL JUSTICE, A SOCIETY WITHOUT EXPLOITATION WHERE THE UNSHACKLED DEVELOPMENT OF EACH IS THE PRECONDITION FOR THE UNSHACKLED DEVELOPMENT OF THE WHOLE.

The objective being thus clearly fixed, numerous ways and means can be employed to get there: "There are many ways of envisaging the liberation of man; some see it in philosophical terms, others in strictly social terms; but we ourselves believe that the foremost, inseparable pre-condition IS ECONOMIC LIBERATION. The center of interest is man, therefore this economic liberation is based on his participation; the workers, the working masses, cannot be freed without man or despite him. VITM does not admit the right to decide what is good for others without their consent or over their objections, or the right to impose their concept of the truth by violence.

Of course, in the struggle to establish economic and social justice, there may be minorities, former profiteers, who rise up or rebel against the will of the majority, and in such cases one must take action within the framework of law established by the working masses in the name of freedom, the right of self-defense, and respect for the dignity of man.

For similar reasons, VITM is also opposed to the doctrine of the superman, "nor God, nor Caesar, nor Tribune," in the old revolutionary refrain; the deification of leaders and popes is repugnant to us, for it is an insult to human dignity. Certainly, there are national heros who by their strength, exceptional courage, and dedication to a cause, have influenced the course of history in the direction of a political, economic, and social transformation that was beneficial for society; but alone in an uninhabited desert, they would represent nothing at all. They need other men who accept them, support them, and encourage them, in order for their genius and their power of will to be manifested and asserted.

Thus we have clearly laid out the fundamental concepts which inspire our programs. To translate them effectively into deeds or form them into concrete actions, political, economic and social conditions must be achieved among which we would cite:

1) strengthening our national unity;

2) real social, economic and cultural decentralization;

3) the existence of unified political organizations;

4) the presence of a state that is the real expression of the will of the working masses;

5) the impact of our international relations.

I. National Unity

The unity of the Malagasy people is one of the necessary conditions; it is a guarantee of freedom and national independence. The colonialists, aware of the dangers posed to their administration by national unity, always tried by every means possible to sow an atmosphere of hatred between the various ethnic groups on the island, in application of the well-known principle, "Divide and conquer." They almost succeeded in creating the social order they wanted, the most striking characteristics of which are:

--the existence of social injustice supported by an unbalanced economic structure and by a biased, corrupt bureaucracy, in which rake-offs, embezzlement, and nepotism were the rule;

--insufficient education on civic affairs, the result of which is the citizens' low level of national awareness, and the narrowing of the concept of the nation, with the Tanindrazana (fatherland) quite simply being confused with one's little native region; whatever is outside one's village community or racial community is considered devoid of interest or worthy of distrust, abuse, or even abandonment.

--inequalities in the development of different regions, and between the towns and the country;

--the birth of rich and poor classes or social groups;

--the overextended centralization of the administrative system, thus setting the capital against the peripheral towns.

This political, economic, and social situation, created in order to serve the colonial administration, is a reality with which we are still living today; thus, to establish a new social, economic, and political order, which the revolution prescribes, we must have a draconian solution which will not only be of a structural nature but will also be psychological, and will result in a real change of everyone's attitudes; otherwise, the neo-colonial mind-set will persist long into the future.

We all agree that building socialism will take place over a rather long period, during which diverse contradictions will continue to exist; consequently what is needed is united action by all Malagasies, their constant militancy, their continuing fortitude, and their unshakeable determination to surmount all problems and gain the victory.

II. Effective Decentralization: Social, Economic, and Cultural

The problem of decentralization is not a purely structural one; that is, it will only be finally realized when the various echelons of the restructured rural sector are in place, from the fokontany to the faritany; this is not already the case, for the education of the masses to their new responsibilities, their mobilization, the heightening of their awareness, all remain basic problems that still must be resolved.

To motivate a region toward development, it must participate in decision-making. Decentralization gives the working masses the chance to express themselves by means of an appropriate institution; we have made a revolution at the top; on one side, bureaucratic and technocratic tendencies lie in wait at every corner, and on the other side lies the threat of anarchy through the weakening of central authority; decentralization must not become synonymous with secession, which would impair our national unity. Thus, in order to clarify any ambiguities of interpretation, a national campaign of education and information should be undertaken to enlighten the decentralized communities as to their exact role.

To do this, we need an experienced, determined political organization, one whose reputation is accepted by all, whose influence embraces all of the broad masses; at the present time, there is no single organization which can claim to have these characteristics; there is only the FNDR to play this role.

III. Political Organizations

VITM is categorical: the revolution needs political organizations to build this new society; these organizations will bring together citizens who are convinced of the justice of the struggle, and who are thus determined not to give ground no matter what reversals of circumstance or unexpected ills may arise.

Of course, for many Malagasies, a political party is still synonymous with a demagogic organization set up to win power for power's sake and to use it against the interests of the masses. This was true throughout the period of the colonial regime, as well as the neo-colonial, when the state was in the service of an active minority, the foreign and local bourgeoisie.

Today, if the program inscribed in the Red Book is followed to the letter, we have something different. Theoretically, one must put the public authorities in the service of the workers and of the broad masses. The constitution of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar says this clearly and distinctly, and I quote: "A new type of state is to be built which will be the expression of the interests of the working masses, which is going to guarantee the unity of the social order, and of the system of socialist juridical order, as well as the unity of the economic system with respect to legislation and regulations; this state is going to remove the economic and social obstacles which infringe on the equality of our citizens,

shackle the development of the individual person, and impede the effective participation of all workers in the political, economic, and social organization. Formerly, the party was in service to the state; it was its natural extension for the further subjection of the peasants and workers, and in fact was inactive except during political campaigns. For us, the party must have supremacy over the state. Its role is to be the foremost guide of the revolution, and it is at the head of the masses to lead them to the final victory; it is the spearhead of the working masses, the permanent interpreter of the workers' interests, their most powerful political weapon; it is a sort of thinking detachment, ideologically well-armed and highly organized for the purpose of shattering attempts at the resurgence of the exploitative society left by the bourgeois state and by colonization.

The FNDR, the existence of which is provided for in the constitution, can play this party role; but to do so, it must be the expression of the real alliance of all the Malagasy revolutionary organizations which accept free and equal cooperation without partisan spirit, and without one organization trying to achieve dominance over another, which is a possible source of conflict. We of the VITM are convinced that a separatist attitude by any member organization of the Front aimed at eliminating other partners by various cunning maneuvers is an act of suicide possibly leading to catastrophes which would thereby threaten the future of the revolution. The attitude which should prevail in the Front is the cordial understanding of all members working together to form a well homogenized political organization capable of effective struggle. The political education and training of the masses, heightening their awareness and inspiring them will be the primordial tasks the Front should address, for the revolution must be everyone's business, not merely the concern of a minority, no matter how active, so that the common program--THE BUILDING OF A SOCIALIST SOCIETY--will be assured of realization.

IV. The State

Right after independence, the state represented nothing but the interests of a bourgeois minority: it was the instrument of coercion used to subjugate the masses and exploit them. For us, the state should be identified with the interests of the people, and become the driving force of the revolutionary struggle. However, some nefarious after-effects inherited from colonial and neocolonial rule still remain. From the top to the bottom of the ranks of the bureaucracy ideological training and political education must be undertaken to stimulate a change of attitudes; people must understand that a position of responsibility is no longer a God-given sinecure, as a result of which he does not have to be accountable to anyone. That attitude must disappear, and the existence of a control organization on the level of the people as a whole will surely help to guide individuals toward the interests of the broad masses.

The above-described Front, as a political organization in continual contact with the population, should play this monitoring role. It can involve itself at any time when there are abuses or anti-revolutionary acts observed at any level whatever in the administrative apparatus; supported in this way, the bureaucracy's activity will prove to be very effective, especially in terms of development: all forces work together for progress; on the one side the popular forces who wield revolutionary authority and are inspired by the FNDR; and on the other side, the state and the bureaucracy, all technical officials united to achieve administration that is authentically serving the masses.

V. International Relations

Independent Madagascar cannot permit itself to live isolated from the rest of the world in the Indian Ocean, which is increasingly threatened, nor to live confined behind its own borders without openness toward the outside world, according to the Red Book. Our country should build up its international relations. It should be very active in diplomacy. As an African country, it has adhered to the principles of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in order to struggle alongside fraternal countries against imperialist and racist domination in Africa. As a member of the Third World, it is a member of the nonaligned group united by the search for international justice and durable peace in the world.

Our socialist option, condemning all forms of oppression, logically leads us to move closer to the anti-imperialist, anti-hegemonistic, and anti-racist countries, but this situation should not be an impediment to our policy of openness in all directions, based on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of a country, and respect for its sovereignty and national independence.

Conclusions

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to return to the theme of this national council:

"VITM, 8 YEARS OF PROMOTING REVOLUTION WHOSE AIM IS THE INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT OF EVERY MAN AND ALL MANKIND."

We have developed the theoretical foundations and the practical actions needed for the advent of a socialist society which should encourage this freeing of man and his complete pullulation. To do this, political, economic, and socio-cultural structures were established 5 years ago.

Recently, we celebrated the fifth anniversary of that historic decision. We saw how far we had come, assessed the results of our efforts; of course, we have encountered many obstacles and problems difficult to resolve; contradictions arose and put us in difficult positions. We have suffered some defeats and noted the gaps in our action. But in other respects we have had successful initiatives and we have made some striking victories; out of our imperfections, our mistakes, and inadequacies in our critical analysis have come positive gains which have given us courage and vindicated our faith in final victory. In short, the progress of our revolution for the last 5 years is as chequered as any other human undertaking, from the highest to the lowest.

In mentioning the ups and downs of the struggle over this last 5 years, it is the furthest thing from our intention to try to determine whether the overall record is positive or negative with the aim of determining whether the revolution should be continued; IT IS OUT OF THE QUESTION FOR US TO CHALLENGE OUR FUNDAMENTAL OPTION, WHATEVER PRICE MUST BE PAID AND WHATEVER DIFFICULTIES WE MAY ENCOUNTER. Our concern is to perform a critical review and to analyze the past, so that we may order our future actions well; thus, without loss of time, we will be able to pass to the next stage of the revolution without risk of succumbing to the same mistakes and errors, in light of the experience acquired. In light of the realities and objective circumstances, we will be able to advance resolutely into the future with our hearts filled with hope.

It is clear that we are in the state of the national democratic revolution; it is therefore to be expected at this opening stage that there would be tentative gropings, which might seem to compromise the outcome of the struggle; but in the phase of the "democratic and people's revolution" a social change must be performed, and the matching of theoretical understanding with revolutionary practice will give us greater capacity to master our problems; THIS IS THE STAGE OF COLLECTIVE DOMINATION OF POLITICAL LIFE AND POPULAR CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT, TRANSLATING INTO THE MATERIALIZATION OF THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE MASSES AND THE PEOPLE TAKING ON THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES; the structures and institutions established in accordance with the socialist ethos become functional and operational; the working mass will take its own destiny in hand and exercise effective decision-making power at all levels of national life.

The phase of "DEMOCRATIC AND PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION" is still in the future; it will not establish itself; we will have to prepare for it and hasten its advent. In order to do that, we will have to have the courage of self-criticism to amend our mistakes, whether they arise from poor adaptation in the structures we have established, or from inefficiency in the people responsible for making these structures work.

For us in VITM, there are two kinds of inadequacies, and if we do not want to remain indefinitely in the phase of National Democratic Revolution, or worse, regress and encourage the resurgence of the exploitative society, we must move forward with a policy of readjustment of our initiatives at all levels:

--economic

--political

--socio-cultural.

In economic terms, moreover, one must admit that not all the causes of our problems spring from our own mistakes; we have inherited a post-colonial economy whose characteristics are:

--its inability to escape from underdevelopment, through the combination and concomitance of five factors, according to the Red Book.

--the size of agriculture in relation to the national economy (85 percent of the populace are peasants),

--the low level of industrialization,

--unemployment, underemployment, and the low level of individual incomes, particularly among the rural people, leading to the absolute poverty of the great majority.

--various inequalities (between individuals, regions, social strata, the towns and the rural areas).

--the general inaccessibility of modern technology, due to the low level of individual income, the low rate of school enrollment (only 50 percent of eligible children were enrolled in primary school in 1975) and illiteracy.

We would also add:

--exacerbated economic and social dualism

--a foreign-dominated economy

--an economy too vulnerable and dependent on the outside.

The revolutionary authority has made basic political decisions, in keeping with its concern to resolve these complex problems; new legislation has emerged dealing with nationalizations, agrarian reforms, the socialist enterprises; for us, the VITM, these measures are important, but in order to carry them into effect, we must:

1) strengthen the unity of the FNDR, both institutionally and in terms of the activities at the level of the popular masses, in order to mobilize them; train them, and heighten their awareness so they may have the political maturity necessary to the exercise of responsibility.

2) trust the broad masses, inspire them, make them aware of economic development.

3) define the role of the private sector in the national economy so that the new rules of the game are clear and distinct (preparation of an investment code).

4) put priority on the restructuring of the rural sector to make possible the introduction of a new technology and to ease problems of bank finance in agriculture.

5) reform agricultural education; the agricultural schools and colleges should be oriented toward training young producers and groups of producers for the creation of cooperatives, and facilitate their establishment by financial support or by state provision of cleared land.

6) establish sound democratic national planning, so that all the active forces in the nation will be involved in executing the plan; this planning should start from the decentralized communities, and finally be adopted by the people's national assembly.

7) begin the reform of the bureaucracy to make it complement development, and struggle against existing bureaucratic tendencies.

We are proposing all of these measures, because for VITM, the causes of the present regression and stagnation in the economy come in large part:

1. - from the absence of a coherent political structure, uniform and speaking with one voice, capable of giving economic players precise instructions, capable of training, consciousness-raising, and control.

2. - from the existence of an obsolete administrative structure, overly bureaucratic, inherited from the colonial era, which is a burden in terms of operating expenses, incapable of efficiently initiating economic activity.

3. - from the insufficient impact that has been made on the rationally unstructured rural sector.

4. - of the unbalanced and unjustified distinction between the necessary balance of monoculture and polyculture, as a result of which production stands still or declines (coffee, vanilla, cloves, pepper, valuable products which provide the lion's share of our foreign exchange earnings).

5. - of inadequate motivation of the part of officials.

THE HIGHLY MOTIVATED ARE OFTEN INCOMPETENT, WHILE THE COMPETENT ARE UNMOTIVATED

Ladies and gentlemen, and dear comrades:

I will end this opening speech at the second national council of our organization with this observation:

In order to achieve the basic objectives described in the charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution, the country relies on the destitute masses, on an impoverished peasantry; the wealthy agricultural operators of the colonial period were mostly foreigners; which was not the situation that prevailed in some countries which at the onset of their struggle had the advantage of a petty-bourgeois peasant class that could be reconverted to the revolutionary cause and would constitute a not insignificant point of departure for the take-off of the rural economy. So, considering the fact that the foundation of our economy is primarily rural, the task of building socialism will not be easy, and is going to require from us an ardent and inextinguishable faith, tenacious will, and the willingness to face all the trials ahead.

"It is a long-term project, one which requires dedication and sacrifice for the benefit of the people, as well as patriotic work, sacrifice and continual readiness," says the Red Book.

This enormous task of escaping underdevelopment by means of the socialist path condemns all real progressive forces to work together and collaborate: it is necessary for all revolutionary organizations to rally to the FNDR, and the truth must be recognized.

For us in the VITM, we unhesitatingly condemn partisan dissension, separatist tendencies, and the arrogance of certain member organizations of the FNDR. Our task is just the opposite: we must arouse national enthusiasm to liberate the creative energies of the people and bar the road to the enemy. We must work together to stimulate active cooperation among all workers, peasants, manual laborers and progressive intellectuals, in every domain; together we must hold fast to our national unity, so that:

Long Live VITM.

9516
CSO: 4719/374

POLITICAL CONFIDENCE NEEDED FOR ECONOMIC SUCCESS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] We welcome the economic reforms announced last night by the AG Mr Danie Hough.

This newspaper has been calling for such reforms for the past three years and as such we suggest that they are well overdue.

Three things are clear, however:

--The reforms will be of limited benefit to the country unless political confidence is substantially boosted;

--The reforms will be of little consequence to potential foreign investors unless the incentives are properly marketed in SA and abroad;

--And the reforms will be largely neutralised until economic relations with SA are put on an even keel.

Referring to the first point, it is for example ridiculous to attempt to entice highly qualified people to come to SWA or to stay in the country while their safety and property cannot be secured in the long term.

On the second point, there can be no real economic growth in SWA unless there is a substantial injection of foreign capital. That capital will not be forthcoming unless investors are aware of the fiscal and economic attractions of the country.

And lastly, there is no point in attempting to get new investors to take advantage of local fiscal incentives when the economic disadvantages emanating from SA exceed the local incentives.

Council of Ministers' Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge mentioned in his Budget in July that there was a need to look into this question and we hope that the matter is investigated and rectified rather sooner than later.

That said, the reforms reflect an apparent willingness by our authorities to improve the situation substantially and we praise their efforts. Indeed, if this is just the start, and there is no reason why it shouldn't be, then SWA has much to look forward to.

CSO: 4700/500

HOUGH OUTLINES ECONOMIC REFORM MEASURES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] SWA's economic future promised lucrative prospects to free enterprise, which warranted fresh scrutiny by foreign and local investors, the Administrator General of the Territory, Mr Danie Hough, said yesterday.

The Territory's interim government was committed to generating prosperity through the free market system and would soon create mechanisms to stimulate economic growth.

In a speech delivered at the opening of the Windhoek Agricultural Show, Mr Hough announced that legislation was in the pipeline aimed at:

--encouraging home ownership;

--separate taxation of married women;

--a maximum marginal taxation rate of 39 percent;

--the providing of selective tax incentives for certain industries, and

--a 20 percent deductible depreciation of commercial buildings in the first year and four percent a year for the next 20 years.

Mr Hough said individual taxation was on average 25 percent lower than in South Africa.

SWA's tax system was "designed to act as an incentive to improved economic performance and to encourage the optimal use of all available sources of experienced and skilled labour."

A unique feature of the new tax structure was that an income rebate of R1 000 a year would be allowed to every property owner who occupied his house or flat in terms of sectional title deed.

"This is an entirely new measure which, to my knowledge, has not so far been applied anywhere else in the world."

Mr Hough said there would be a strong government shift of emphasis from rented accommodation to home ownership for all population groups in the Territory.

Allocation of State funds for low-cost housing especially could be expected to rise sharply.

In terms of proposed tax legislation all business concerns would be enabled to write off investment in machinery and equipment in the year of the purchase.

"Initial allowances and investment allowances which favour certain types of businesses more than others, will no longer apply here".

Mr Hough said the interim government in the Territory had committed itself to a healthy and positive financial policy to stimulate economic performance.

Investors also had the repeated and explicit assurances of the SA Government that it would not allow chaos and disruption in SWA.

"This means only one thing, that the time has come for the South Africa, South West African and overseas businessman and entrepreneur to take a new look at the land between the Orange River and the Cunene River.

Outlining economic problems in the Territory, Mr Hough said SWA's gross domestic product amounted to R1 323 last year, which was the second highest per capita, after South Africa, in sub-Saharan Africa.

Yet, SWA remained a typical developing country.

A large section of the population depended on a subsistence economy and produced a high birth rate.

Against that rural poverty, the urban centres practised a sophisticated Western economy.

There was no easy way to bridge the gap, Mr Hough said.

Water shortages, lack of energy resources, the absence of large local markets, together with uncertainty over the political future of the Territory and a prolonged war in the far northern parts added to the burden of economic development.

"Against this background it will be readily understood that the authorities have to play a large role in the economy" Mr Hough said.

"The authorities have an enormous task to build infrastructures in this vast land with its few people, to maintain law and order and to promote the economic development of the country."--Sapa

CSO: 4700/500

MOTSUENYANE URGES BLACK STAKE IN ECONOMY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by David Pieters: "Blacks Need a Stake In The Economy - Motsuenyane"]

[Text] **AS LONG AS Black business interests have no share in SA's free enterprise system, the free enterprise system in SA has no future, said Mr Sam Motsuenyane, President of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce in Windhoek yesterday.**

Mr Motsuenyane was addressing a symposium on Tertiary education organised by the African Studies Centre of the Academy for Tertiary Education in SWA, which was held as part of the celebrations of the Academy's first year of existence as an autonomous institution.

Mr Motsuenyane said as long as the Black people in SA have no stake in the economic system, they would not be prepared nor could they be expected to align themselves with it.

"Black peoples' traditional role in the economy as job-seekers must be changed to that of job creator," Mr Motsuenyane said. "I regard this as a task of paramount importance."

He pointed out that there was no way in which White SA entrepreneurs could create the required 1 500 new jobs per day, that was needed if the SA economy was to absorb new job-seekers coming onto the labour market at the present rate.

Despite the average of 10 percent increase a year in State finance allocated to Black education in SA during the past 20 years, Mr Motsuenyane said that most Black people in SA remained relatively uneducated today, and this was reflected on their roles in the division of labour.

A recent survey had shown that less than one out of every 100 White employees were in unskilled positions, whereas less than one out of every 200 Black employees currently held managerial positions.

There were approximately 900 pieces of statutory legislation in SA which prevented Blacks from entering certain fields of employment and self-employment, said Mr Motsuenyane.

He emphasised the need for training Black workers for higher and professional skills to be directed towards the development of employment opportunities, otherwise further problems would be created.

During the past year, 276 Blacks in SA wrote their exams for qualified artisans, while 10 000 Whites wrote theirs.

WOKEN UP

Recently SA universities had woken up to the need to liaise with the private sector in order to develop entrepreneurial skills amongst the Black community, Mr Motsuenyane said, and it was about time that this happened.

"As long as Black and White cannot work together within companies, they cannot be expected to govern the country together either," he argued.

Mr Motsuenyane stressed the importance of attitudinal changes if resistance to emergent Black economic aspirations were to be met.

"Certain of these attitudes will simply be eliminated because necessity is the mother of invention," he said.

Mr Motsuenyane named three conditions which would have to be met if Africans were to enter into the private sector.

These were;

- the abolition of separate educational systems for the different population groups and their unification under a single education department;
- the implementation of free and compulsory education for all;
- and the opening of all schools and other institutions to all races.

"The maintenance of separate racial identities is becoming more irrelevant each day," he said, "and the only solution is the meaningful integration of the people at an education level".

Mr Motsuenyane also pleaded for higher teachers salaries to prevent the present drain of the best teachers into the private sector.

He concluded by calling for the inclusion of the urban Black community into the White Western civilisation in the cities.

CSO: 4700/500

BRIEFS

SWA CONTACT WITH AFRICA--The Windhoek Sakekamer has initiated contact on business or commercial levels with various African countries. The Sakekamer is of the opinion that SWA, as a member of the African context, should build up friendships in Africa. To date there has been progress in making contact with Burundi, the Ivory Coast, Cameroons, Kenya, the Congo, Morocco, Upper Volta, Ruanda, Senegal, Togo, Chad, Zimbabwe and Botswana. A campaign involving the placing of brochures in Europe and America, undertaken some time ago has also proved to be extremely successful. This brochure, which deals with infrastructure services in SWA has now also been translated into French by the Sakekamer and it is envisaged to distribute the first of these French brochures in France early next year. The German edition of the brochure--of which 5 000 were printed--will also possibly be reprinted. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Sep 81 p 21]

CSO: 4700/500

ONERSOL DIRECTOR DISCUSSES NAIROBI CONFERENCE, SOLAR ENERGY

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French 31 Aug 81 pp 11-13

[Interview with Professor Abdou Moumouni, director of the National Solar Energy Office (ONERSOL), by Abdourahamane Alilou, date and place not specified: "Spotlight on ONERSOL"]

[Text] SAHEL HEBDO: Professor, you were recently in Nairobi, where you took part in the United Nations conference on new and renewable energy sources. It is known that the conference was to touch on use of the natural resources of the sun. May one know what was said on this subject?

Professor Abdou Moumouni: The Nairobi conference was not concerned with just solar energy. It had to deal with new and renewable energies, including solar energy as well as wind energy, energy from the sea, geothermal energy, biomass (anything to do with possible forest exploitation). All these forms of energy are in fact linked to the sun, but it was not direct solar energy alone that was the subject of the Nairobi conference.

In Nairobi a plan of action (concerning new and renewable energies) was adopted by the conference. The conference also had to think about the practical means for executing this plan of action.

A commission with a Nigerien as reporter was set up to look into the institutional and financial questions relating to the plan of action. With respect to finances, it is obvious that industrialized countries will be asked to help. It should be noted that so far as new and renewable energies are concerned, the developing countries are the best endowed.

The conference was faced with huge difficulties in view of the position of a certain number of developing countries on the institutional issue, that is, the organization which is to oversee execution of the Nairobi plan of action and the financial organization that in short must be the instrument for carrying out the institutional program.

For the time being, an organization composed of United Nations member countries will be set up to begin execution of this plan of action.

Mention was also made of establishing a branch of the World Bank to deal solely with energy problems, financing and projects concerned with energy throughout the world. The contributions of the various countries were not set because of the problems existing at the time. However, a certain number of countries definitely made commitments. Such was the case of Canada, whose prime minister, Mr Trudeau, was present in Nairobi. He spoke at the conference, and indicated that his country was prepared over the next 5 years to place a billion and a half (1.5 billion) dollars at the disposal of developing countries for new and renewable energies.

The European community, though it gave no precise figures, also promised to augment by a very substantial amount the budget that it earmarks for this program. It also indicated that its center (located in Italy) concerned with new and renewable energy issues will be reorganized so as to assure cooperation between the European community and the ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific] countries.

The Scandinavian countries also adopted a fairly clear attitude toward increasing their aid to assure execution of the Nairobi plan of action.

The significant thing is that the importance of new and renewable energies has been recognized, since the United Nations has devoted a conference to them. But I think one should have no illusions. Only on the basis of our own efforts in our own contries will we make any progress in the use of new and renewable energies.

SAHEL HEBDO: Professor, let us talk now about ONERSOL, our solar energy office. Can you tell us what activities this office has been involved with since its establishment in 1965?

Professor Abdou Moumouni: The office was established to undertake research that must be tried out in the solar energy field. So far the office has fulfilled the role assigned to it by the state, since it has done studies that have ked to the perfecting of a certain number of types of solar installations. I would first mention solar water heaters, that have now become a familiar sight around Niamey. They are to be seen in many houses and enterprises. The Gaweye Hotel is equipped with a water heater (60 cubic meters per day). There has also been the perfecting of solar distillers, which are perhaps less well known than solar water heaters, but can be seen in a certain number of enterprises.

The office has also developed collectors for water pumping. We now have two stations running on collectors manufactured by ONERSOL. (ONERSOL's production and marketing plant). These are the Bosse-Bangou station, which puts out 20 kilowatts on 1 well and pumps about 15 to 20 cubic meters a day, and the Karma station, which is much larger. This one is also equipped with collectors produced by ONERSOL, permitting the irrigation of 30 hectares of rice

paddies in the Karma hydro-agricultural development area.

ONERSOL has also perfected and started educational television in Niger with solar energy. Another ONERSOL achievement is the Kodo relay station on the Dosso road, which is supplied by solar furnaces. Jointly with the OPT [Postal and Telecommunications Office], ONERSOL is also studying the possibility of supplying other types of relay station, on the one hand, and on the other, sending and receiving sets for use in the bush, [such as those] that are in sub-prefectures, territorial police units, army units, etc.

ONERSOL is undertaking research to improve the performance of the collectors used to supply solar engines. One experiment has already proven conclusive in this area. For solar pumping stations, we switched from collectors of 2 square meters to collectors of 6 square meters. We also have under study (in execution) a solar engine patented by ONERSOL, of which the prototype was built in collaboration with the Federal Republic of Germany. It is an engine whose original feature is that it runs at powers that may vary between 2 kilowatts and 12 kilowatts in the same engine.

Among the projects that we have, there is one for perfecting solar drying of agricultural products. We began with onions, in view of our country's onion output and also in view of the importance of growing onions and preserving them in dried form.

We also have as project a study for testing solar cooking stoves. ONERSOL now has a new building that includes 14 laboratories. The construction of the building, which cost about 700 million CFA francs, was guided by a certain number of ideas making passive air-conditioning possible (lowering the temperature between the outer and inner walls).

We also expect to air-condition our new building through active solar energy. The we have in project the construction of a 50-kilowatt kiln which will make it possible to reach temperatures of up to 2,000 degrees Centigrade to undertake various studies on construction materials, ceramic, lime, etc.

Lastly, there is a section of ONERSOL under the direction of Professor Daouda Hamani which will be concerned with the processing of a certain number of plants, selected according to a certain number of criteria, into combustible gases (this is what is known as biomass).

SAHEL HEBDO: The use of solar energy offers definite advantages compared to other energies; what are these advantages?

Professor Abdou Moumouni: In my opinion there are two basic advantages in the use of solar energy for our country, though I do not say for everybody. To start with, we have the sun, which means that nothing has to be transported, unlike oil, gasoline, or diesel oil, which have to be transported, stockpiled, and so on. The sun is everywhere and can be used wherever the energy need arises, especially in rural areas where there are access and transportation problems, etcetera.

Then, not only is the sun present everywhere, it does not have to be paid for either; the energy the sun gives us is free of charge. But to make use of the sun, there are the facilities to pay for.

As concerns the other kinds of energies that are used in industrialized countries, by importing the corresponding equipment we are, in fact, also importing a type of society. So as we import technology, we are also importing a kind of society that is not necessarily our kind of society, nor the kind of society that we would have chosen of our own free will. This in my opinion is a very important consideration on the political, cultural, and sociological level. It so happens that solar energy and renewable energies, in that they are locally recovered energies that do not require the concentration of populations and industries, enable us to keep our kind of society, and in any case, even if we want to make this type of society undergo changes, to have it evolve in a much more flexible way, without falling into the excesses of the consumer society of industrialized countries.

SAHEL HEBDO: There has been some question of extending the use of solar energy to other departments of our country. Where do we stand now with this, and what measures need to be implemented to bring it about?

Professor Abdou Moumouni: Your question gives me an opportunity to mention the aspect which is perhaps the drawback at present, at least in the short range, of the use of solar energy. I refer to the problem of initial investments. What is certain is that initial investments, today at least, so far as solar energy is concerned, are large. But it has to be realized that once these investments have been made, if they are made judiciously, that is to say, with facilities that are really appropriate for their uses and for their users, there is nothing else to pay. For example, if you buy a car, you will have to pay for gasoline afterwards, whereas for a solar installation or a wind-driven installation, the initial investment is paid for, but aftewards, it is the wind or the sun that powers the installations. This means that it is mainly the question of installation lifetime that is important, because it is the relationship between the initial investment and the lifetime that enables one to find out what advantage may be derived from a facility powered by new and renewable energies.

So far as concerns our program for solar energy in Niger, it consists in a first stage of installing a solar pump in every department of our country so that the service that can be rendered by solar energy may be spread throughout the entire territory of Niger.

To this end, we are at the moment engaged in a first slice which consists of installing three 5-kilowatt solar pumps jointly financed (under the present program) by the FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund] and Niger at 50 percent each.

The implantation sites for these pumps, pending the remainder to complete the seven departments, are Dosso department (the project relates to the drilling site at Kore-Mairouwa), Maradi department (the project concerns a rural hydrolic engineering well in the Dakoro district), and Zinder department. There

are of course installations planned for the other departments, but I am talking about the first slice for which we have funds.

SAHEL HEBDO: World energy consumption is increasing while reserves of fossil fuels are being exhausted. What role can the use of solar energy play, and how can it contribute to meeting the situation?

Professor Abdou Moumouni: I think one has to be lucid and realistic. Solar energy can play an important role in a certain number of situations. Hot water production by solar energy is no problem whatever. The proof of that is that in Niamey private and government-owned houses are equipped with solar water heaters.

It must be pointed out that one of the big advantages of solar energy is that it can be adapted to various uses. For example, you can install so many solar kilowatts over a well or a permanent pond and put people to work without having to carry the current with poles or wires, and so on.

In the area of solar air conditioning, as soon as the time comes when it has been perfected, it will obviously change energy problems completely. Then there are solar cooking stoves that will have an important role to play.

If one takes into account the severe deforestation in and around our cities, a deforestation caused by woodcutting which constitutes a real danger, it happens that solar energy can at least help in the cities at a minimum to halve the consumption of wood, which would make it possible to halve the deforestation.

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CSO: 4719/376

SEMINAR ON FOOD PRODUCTS CONCLUDES

Solidarity Fund, TOGOGRAIN

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 10 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The establishment of a National Solidarity Fund for the Green Revolution, whose proceeds will be made available to organizations in charge of the fight against food product scarcities; restructuring of TOGOGRAIN for the purpose of decentralizing its activities and rationalizing its methods of action and management; and strict regulation of food product marketing circuits: These are some of the measures that came out of the national seminar on the marketing of food products held in Lome on 6-7 August at the prompting of the president and founder of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The some 1,200 delegates representing all social strata of the nation drew up the measures in order to ensure the people of a reliable supply of food, so dangerously threatened by speculators, "veritable fishermen in troubled waters who sabotage our policies through illegal trade benefiting only them."

The motions and resolutions presented Friday following the work of the seminar emphasize the policy of food self-sufficiency preached by President Eyadema, preservation of the spectacular growth in farm production registered since the 1977 appeal of the chief of state concerning the Green Revolution, and protection of the peasants against the speculators who are organized into a network aimed at depriving them of the fruits of their effort and economically subjugating our country.

According to the general report read at the closing session by Koffi Walla, member of the Central Committee and minister of commerce and transport, the delegates worked together on four committees: the committee in charge of production; the committee in charge of marketing problems; the special committee in charge of drafting motions of thanks, congratulations and support to the president and founder of the RPT; and the special committee for special agencies.

The chairman of the committee in charge of production was Voule Frititi, member of the Political Bureau, and its reporter was agronomist Houyengah.

The committee noted with satisfaction the beginning of the application of the recommendations of the last National Council meeting in Lome on 17-18 February 1981.

It then proceeded to analyze other aspects of production such as: the intensification of harness crops in order to reduce the cost of mechanizing crops; promotion of true precooperative and cooperative groups in order to arrive at actual organization for common use of agricultural equipment; and better diversification of food crops with special emphasis on crops that will supply vegetable protein.

The committee in charge of marketing problems was headed by Minister of Planning and Administrative Reform Dogo, member of the Political Bureau, and its reporter was Minister of Rural Development Gassou, member of the Central Committee.

The committee analyzed the following four points: 1) the financial problems and material means of TOGOGRAIN; 2) the position of the peasants with regard to production and supplies; 3) the responsibility of the merchant in marketing circuits; and 4) finally, the role and responsibility of regional political and administrative authorities with regard to the collection of products.

The special committee headed by member of the Political Bureau Malou had Adakanou Abalo, prefect of Tchaoudjo, as its reporter.

This committee was in charge of drafting a motion of congratulations, thanks, encouragement and support to the president and founder of the Rally of the Togolese People.

As for the committee on special agencies, it was headed by Minister of Interior Lacle, member of the Political Bureau, and its reporter was Gulf Prefect Dramani.

This committee was to study measures to be implemented: at the level of the administrative, local or regional authorities, particularly prefects and subprefects and canton leaders; at the level of the regional sections of the leading wings; and finally, at the level of the special agencies, particularly the FAT [Togolese Armed Forces], the gendarmerie, Customs and the police, in order to halt the drain of our food products to other countries and to find those who hoard products in order to make them scarce on the local market.

Recommendations on Food Production

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 10 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] At the closing session, Friday, of the national seminar on the marketing of food products, important measures were taken in order to oversee the commerce of our food commodities. Particular emphasis was placed on increasing the area under cultivation and an increase in yields per unit of land cultivated.

With regard to food production, the seminar recommends the following:

Considering the creation of companies to take action in agriculture;

Considering the existence of agricultural development projects in rural areas;

Considering that food self-sufficiency aims to help the Togolese people to produce a sufficient quantity of quality food products in a stable manner, despite any contingencies;

Considering that grain production, particularly corn and sorghum-millet, comes close to meeting the needs of the population;

Considering that progress in the production of tubers is satisfactory;

Considering that any outside action disturbs this balance and causes prices to spiral on local markets;

Considering that agricultural production depends on climatic contingencies;

Considering that in connection with agricultural development, research in agriculture must develop techniques making it possible to increase the production or different crops, to wit: the development of highly productive varieties adapted to the taste of the consumer and resistant to disease and drought; the development of growing techniques enabling these select varieties to fulfill their potential; and the development of techniques to protect plants and food products stored;

Considering that along with improved staffing and an increase in personnel, the rural world must be organized into producer groups; and

Considering that the government is making a praiseworthy effort for the creation of developed sites:

The seminar recommends:

1) direct production ensured by government agencies in charge of organizing the rural world. In this connection, it is necessary to provide them with adequate means for purchasing the factors of production as well as doing the development work needed.

2) an intensification of actions aimed at increasing the amount of land in cultivation and improving yields; the creation of research stations, laboratories and necessary equipment making it possible to find highly productive seed varieties responding to the tastes of the consumer; and

3) improving peasant production, which accounts for over 90 percent of all national production, by:

a) the application of community development procedures consisting of providing effective aid for peasants with respect to training and equipment for their self-development;

b) a better appreciation of production tastes of the main food crops, particularly corn and sorghum-millet in the major production areas;

c) the promotion of cooperative methods of production;

d) an intensification of the rigorous application of techniques making it possible to increase yields for plant production;

e) the secularization of production by mastery;

f) a substantial reduction in losses before and after harvesting by improving the peasants' storage systems;

g) a diversification of food crops in all areas;

h) an intensification of harness crops;

i) participation of merchants of agricultural products in food production; and

j) cultivation of developed areas to the maximum extent by producer cooperatives.

Recommendations on Marketing

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 8 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Considering the recommendations of previous national councils and seminars on agricultural production;

Considering the appeal of the president and founder of the RPT concerning the Green Revolution;

Considering that the spectacular increase in agricultural production registered since this appeal is not only due to the effects of the peasant masses, but also to the numerous measures taken by the government;

Considering the unprecedented financial and material effort made by the government to implement measures promoting agricultural production (subsidies for means of production, fertilizer, insecticides);

Considering the role assigned to TOGOGRAIN in the search for national food self-sufficiency, a role it can play fully only with the aid of production structures, on the one hand, and the collection and distribution structures, on the other;

Considering that lacking adequate means and rational organization, TOGOGRAIN has been unable, since its creation, to yield satisfactory results; and

Considering the serious danger that speculation on food products represents for the food situation of the Togolese citizen:

The seminar recommends:

Concerning TOGOGRAIN

1) reorganization of TOGOGRAIN structures in order to decentralize its activities and rationalize its methods of action and management; and

2) the establishment of annual storage objectives for TOGOGRAIN in keeping with its means. For this year, that goal is 6,000 tons.

Concerning Merchants

1) effective measures to fight speculation with food products in all forms; and

2) strict regulation of food products commerce in order to simplify circuits and make methods honest.

Concerning Peasants

1) the establishment, at the producer level, of stock needed to provide them with a reliable food supply; and

2) greater awareness on the part of peasants of the essentially national role which TOGOGRAIN plays, benefiting the entire population.

For this purpose, a general campaign must be waged by all authorities: local (village and canton leaders); administrative authorities (prefects, department heads) and political authorities (members of party central and regional organs).

The same campaign must be waged by the same authorities with merchants in order to inform them of the policy of food self-sufficiency, their respective role and that of TOGOGRAIN, in order to bring them into perfect cooperation and eliminate speculation and the illegal export of food products.

Political and Administrative Authorities

1) an intensification of all action aimed at maintaining, at all times and in all places, national food provisions at a high level; and

2) a contribution by government organizations in charge of production in order to enable TOGOGRAIN to reach the objectives assigned to it.

Warning to Speculators

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 21 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The awareness campaign for the marketing of food products which we launched with the closing of the seminar on 6 August is beginning to bear fruit.

The standard price of corn, which was 300 francs before the seminar, has dropped to 150 and even 100 francs in Lome and certain regions of the country.

The series of measures drawn up by the seminar and the collective discipline that we observe here and there make it possible to hope that the feeling of national solidarity will triumph over the selfishness of certain individuals and that in the course of this campaign, we shall succeed in stocking enough grain to protect the people from scarcities.

This campaign is a wager and every individual must assume his responsibility so that the fruit of the work of the Togolese people will mainly benefit the Togolese.

However, in the past few days, we have learned that the wives of some high officials still engage in speculation, hoarding considerable quantities of food products before selling them illegally abroad, by entire containers, with the complicity of customs and foreign trade officials.

The government reminds everyone that the measures taken at the seminar on the marketing of food products will be strictly applied and will spare no one. The government will vigorously punish any Togolese guilty of speculating with food products, whether he be a member of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee, a high- or low-ranking officer, chief of staff, general director, general administrative employee or individual from the private sector.

The government appeals to the national solidarity and civic sense of every citizen to cease the fraudulent practices that destroy the collective effort and undermine the foundations of our policy of food self-sufficiency.

We are counting on the people's vigilance to denounce all those who engage in speculation on food products.

This year, grain harvests look good. The hope aroused by this season is immense. We must do everything possible to make it a success.

11,464
CSO: 4719/380

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID AGREEMENTS--At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in Lome yesterday morning, Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Jean-Marc Voelckel, French ambassador to Togo, signed two financing agreements for a total sum of 332.05 million CFA francs. The agreements concern forestry development and industrial reforestation (first installment), support for the training of instructors (third installment) and the setting up of the National Pedagogical Institute in Lome. [Excerpt] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 21 Aug 81 p 1] 11,464

CSO: 4719/380

END

JPRS 79131

2 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2496

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79131

2 October 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2496

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BRIEFS

PROTEST ON REFUGEE DECISION--Paris, 24 Aug (AFP)--The Lumumba Congolese National Movement (MNCL), a Zairian opposition group in exile, on Monday came out against the decision made by Uganda, Zaire, and the Sudan in Khartoum on 20 August to send away all refugees who have settled along their border zones and to encourage their repatriation. In a statement published in Paris, the steering committee of the MNCL asks the Ugandan and Sudanese heads of state not to drive away the Zairian refugees who, according to it, are likely to be massacred on their return to their country. Delegations of the three countries, during their meeting in Khartoum, felt that the presence of refugees along their borders could be a source of conflict and constitute a threat to security. They also stressed the need for a simultaneous disarming of refugees and recommends encouraging them to voluntarily return home. The MNCL, on the other hand, protests the maltreatment of hundreds of Zairian refugees in Sudan, particularly in the region of Juba, who have been asked by Sudanese authorities to return to Zaire and it demands the release of the people arrested. [Text] [AB250918 Paris AFP in French 1135 GMT 24 Aug 81]

PARIS-PUBLISHED DAILY CLOSING--LE CONTINENT, the first inter-African daily, which was published in Paris, transmitted simultaneously to Abidjan and Dakar, and distributed throughout the African continent, announced yesterday that it was stopping publication. The daily had had to face technical difficulties but also the rigors of official or unofficial censorship which, according to Chief Editor Justin Vieyra, frequently caused sales problems. [Text] [PM211001 Paris LE MATIN in French 17 Sep 81 p 36]

CSO: 4719/417

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN RELIEF AID--The Bulgarian ambassador to Angola, Boyan Yordanov, yesterday delivered relief materials worth $300 million to the Angolan Red Cross secretary general. This is the first batch of relief materials donated by the Bulgarian Red Cross. [Excerpt] [AB191036 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 14 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/417

BRIEFS

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS--The National Executive Council's Permanent Committee today held its weekly meeting in Cotonou. The following appointments were approved by the committee: Director general of the National Defense Ministry--Lt Col Pierre Koffi; director of studies and planning--Maj Leopold Awoya; chief of defense staff of the National Armed Forces--Col Barthelemy Ohouens; deputy chief of defense staff--Col Victor Rodrigues; army chief of staff--Lt Col Amadou Mamadoubou; deputy army chief of staff--Lt Col Michel Alladaye. [Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 16 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/421

CORRUPTION CALLED 'ENDEMIC AT ALL LEVELS'

AE201215 Paris AFP in English 1103 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Report by Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Ndjamena, 20 Sep (AFP)--After more than 20 years of a bitter struggle for power in Chad among various factions who have had no time to exploit the country's mineral wealth one thing counts among the divided rulers--money.

Where it comes from is usually immaterial, and local people more or less expect those in power to apply a get rich quick philosophy. As a result corruption is endemic at all levels of society.

More than half the population earns less than $30 a month, while a minister in the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) is paid only $900, scarcely twice the salary of an ordinary civil servant.

At the top is President Goukouni Oueddei, and his example is often cited in Ndjamena. A former post office worker in the provinces, his political career began when he allegedly embezzled $100 or so and fled into the bush. We have given up counting the number of men who became ministers after taking to the bush, one Chadian commented.

But local people are well aware that they have to pay for most of the corruption in public life, and their concern is fully shared by the humanitarian organisations trying to bring some sort of aid to the country.

Since all but sporadic fighting ended 10 months ago the Chadian Government has been grabbing the money or gifts that is meant for the good of the population and not bothering how we do our job. The word cooperation has really no meaning for politicians here, an official of one of the organisations looking after refugees said.

The general public in Ndjamena is now resentful of the Libyan presence in Chad--summoned by President Goukouni to defeat his rebel former Defence Minister Hissein Habre--as the promises of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of aid to rebuild the shattered capital remain unfulfilled.

Libyan methods seem designed to aggravate this discontent. Aid is there, and more of it than the GUNT cares to admit, but it is supplied to individual ministries instead of to the government as a whole, encouraging factionalism and giving a hold over senior officials.

Tripoli has never revealed how much it gives to Chad, but it turns a blind eye if money for a specific purpose somehow goes astray. For example, last March Libya agreed to pay civil service salaries for 6 months, but only 2 months pay has actually filtered through to the recipients.

Angry doctors at the hospital here went on strike in a bid to obtain their pay, but soon called off their action for humanitarian reasons and also because they could find no one to whom they could put their demands.

Empty pay packets also caused a mutiny among the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) loyal to GUNT Vice-president Col Abdel Kader Wadel Kamougue. As a result three senior officers were arrested for alleged embezzlement.

The only ministry which does some sort of a job is Social Services, for a simple reason: The United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF) pays the officials, draws up the programmes and pays out benefits to families and others in need.

Even the 1,500 or so young men aged between 18 and 25 who lost one of more limbs in the civil war can find themselves suffering from the avarice of their leaders.

While the Catholic mission here can make artificial legs for $72 each and charges the wearer just over $5, the Health Ministry wants to order 1,500 limbs from West Germany at more than $3,600 each through an international organisation. The advantage for the ministry is a direct grant from the organisation of nearly $5.5 million, while the Catholic centre would only need some $105,000.

Apparently to show its annoyance at such drastic undervutting the ministry is now blocking delivery to the Catholic centre of machine-tools, a gift from the International Red Cross.

CSO: 4700/518

BRIEFS

BATTLE VICTORIES--On 16 September the heroic fighters of the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] launched an attack on the Derg force at Bala. In the 4-hour battle, the heroic TPLF fighters killed 69, wounded 10 and captured 25 enemy soldiers, thereby completely wiping out the infantry unit of the Derg 30th mechanized brigade that had been stationed there. The TPLF fighters also captured 84 (?light) and medium weapons, quantities of ammunition and grenades, medicine and foodstuffs. In another development, the TPLF fighters, on 13 September attacked a Derg force at Debri, 4 kms away from Mekele, during which 72 Derg soldiers were killed and 43 others were wounded. In an attempt to rescue its attacked force, the Derg had bombed the area with helicopters. Apart from killing one peasant and wounding seven others, the helicopter raid did not inflict any casualties on the TPLF fighters. On 15 September, the TPLF fighters attacked a Derg military convoy at Belesa, between the towns of Aksum and Shire, and killed or wounded several soldiers. [Text] [EA201528 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 20 Sep 81]

CSO: 4503/13

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH BELGIUM DISCUSSED--Robert Urbain, the Belgian foreign trade minister who has been visiting our country for 3 days now, will today have discussions with Leon Mbeiame, the prime minister and head of government and President El Hadj Omar Bongo. Yesterday morning, he held a working session with the first vice prime minister, Georges Rawiri. The meeting was also attended by the experts of the two delegations. The meeting centered around cooperation between Gabon and Belgium in the sectors of transport and merchant navy. It will be recalled that Georges Rawiri visited Belgium in May of this year. On the occasion, First Vice Prime Minister Georges Rawiri and the Belgian minister examined issues relating to Belgian participation in the construction of the Gabonese (?ports authority). During yesterday's working session, the two ministers examined ways and means of intensifying Belgian-Gabonese cooperation in fields of maritime transportation and railroad development, as well as in the ports and urban development sectors. [Text] [AB221217 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 22 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/417

BRIEFS

BOYCOTT OF U.S. OLYMPICS--The OAU has called on member countries to boycott all sporting activities involving the United States for hosting the South African rugby team, the Springboks. The United States is holding the 1984 Olympic games in Los Angeles and, in a comment, the GHANAIAN TIMES says if a boycott of the Moscow Olympics in 1980 made sense to many countries, then a boycott of the games in Los Angeles over an illegitimate American position on South Africa will make sense in many more countries. To the paper, the decision gives the Reagan administration the first real idea of Africa's uncompromising mood over the Southern African liberation question. For soon enough, President Reagan will come to realize that although most African governments do want aid badly, they will not go down with their dignity and self-respect. This is because member countries share a strong sense of continental dignity. The TIMES says the Reagan administration has been inclined to believe mistakenly that it can get away with its stepped up support for South Africa. It may as well have been misinterpreting its good relations with individual African countries believing that it can get away with its wrong Southern African policy. But the paper warns President Reagan's African foreign policymakers not to forget one important factor which has kept the OAU together: a strong common sense of continental dignity which sustains each member's sense of national self-respect. [Excerpt] [AB210829 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Sep 81]

GOVERNMENT PROJECTS BUDGET LOSSES--The government is to lose about 492.83 million cedis in revenue in the current year, as a result of Parliament's amendment to the 1981-82 budget proposals. This is contained in a report on a research conducted by the Ghana News Agency into details of the government's revenue proposals presented to Parliament as against cuts made by the house during its last session. The report explained that government, in its original budget proposals for the year, sought to raise a revenue of 6.3 billion cedis. It also appropriated for 10.37 billion cedis to finance government's outlay for the fiscal year. An overall deficit arising out of the proposals was estimated at 4.24 billion cedis. The government also proposed to finance the overall budget deficit through floating of bonds by the Central Bank, the Bank of Ghana. According to the report, it was found that as against a loss in revenue of about 492.83 million cedis, only a savings of 220 million cedis was made in expenditures. This means that the original budget deficit of 4.2 billion cedis has been increased by 272.83 million cedis. The report said the resolution by Parliament to authorize the Bank of Ghana to float shares to finance the budget deficit also (?reduced) the 4.2 billion cedis proposed by the government to only 3 billion cedis, thus aggravating the situation. [Text] [AB200926 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/516

CITIZENS EXPRESS CONCERNS TO PARTY DELEGATION

AB210948 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpts] A delegation of the political bureau yesterday held more than 3 hours of discussions with the militants of Treichville who expressed to the party's cadres their present concerns. These meetings organized by the party are aimed at giving real meaning to the party's basic organs by holding meetings and continuing the process of the democratization and dialogue initiated during the last congress. The delegation of the political bureau explained this democracy and dialogue: this means that at the level of the surburd or village committee all the people should meet and discuss the nation's major problems. Suggestions are then transmitted to the higher body of the party in this sector.

The party's delegation asked the Treichville militants to clearly express themselves on the problems facing them in their everyday lives. Many people stood up to speak and all of them expressed their concerns, namely increasing banditry; the permeability of the nation's borders; the ever-increasing cost of living, rent; corruption in the civil service; high cost of education in the country.

The Treichville militants did not hide anything from the party's cadres. They spoke on and denounced anything that affects their everyday lives and the executive committee took good note while the minister of defense assured the militants that their complaints will be transmitted to the party's chairman. But he pointed it out to his listeners that times are hard, the high cost of living is caused by the world economic crisis which affects every country. For the minister, the only solution to this is to confer together within the party's bodies, because, according to him, street discussions are not useful and their solutions are dangerous.

The minister concluded that in spite of the present solution we should not lose hope. We can count on the future exploitation of the nation's resources. The party will ensure that all militants will enjoy the fruits of these resources.

CSO: 4719/416

COOPERATION TALKS WITH SENEGAL END

AB182205 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The sixth Ivorian-Senegalese joint cooperation commission ended last night. At the end of their meeting a final communique was issued. What is to be remembered from this communique is the desire on both sides to strengthen the bonds of cooperation between the two countries. The points on their agenda were examined meticulously.

Thus the two parties hope to exchange information in the administrative and legal fields. Concerning economy and industry, the Ivory Coast and Senegal will pool their efforts for a balanced development in these sectors. Raw materials and industrial products will benefit from this policy, which will also be extended to the creation of joint venture industrial units.

It was also agreed to strengthen the links between national companies of both countries in the field of transport and telecommunications. Studies will be carried out for the improvement of maritime research. On telecommunication, the Ivory Coast and Senegal will work together for construction of a regional satellite ("Afripra").

Cultural exchanges will also be initiated because the two parties have agreed to create a seven-member committee to study a technical cooperation accord on teaching personnel. This committee will also examine the possibility of student exchange programs.

Finally, concerning information, an accord was signed between the Ivorian News Agency and the Senegalese News Agency.

CSO: 4719/416

PAPER REPORTS ON COFFEE TALKS IN LONDON

AB182139 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 18 Sep 81 p 23

[Excerpts] The 36th session of the International Coffee Board, which is now being held in London, has reached a deadlock particularly with respect to the problems concerning quota allocations for the next season and prices.

It should be said that for the first time in the history of the International Coffee Board sessions, there are a large number of African ministers (a total of 8). Even Guinea, which produces only 2 thousand tons, sent its minister of agriculture to lend its support to the African producers, especially our country.

There is, therefore, a great deal at stake and, one can easily understand Bra Kanon's [Ivorian minister of agriculture] appeal to all producers, be they from Africa or elsewhere, "that the statements on the expected deficits may be made for the sake of solidarity." This is an appeal for understanding and assistance from each and every one of us to give full dynamism to our organization while imparting to it a greater solidarity based on the oft cited notion of the fair sharing of sacrifices."

Minister Bra Kanon hoped that the consumers would not consider the distribution of the global quota the sole responsibility of the producers. "We know the volume of the responsibilities they have in this connection. Furthermore, our interests are inseparable by virtue of the international economic and political conventions incumbent upon us, including the international coffee agreement."

The minister said to this effect that the proposal of the producers contained in a document drawn up on 10 September should attract the attention of our consumer partners whose total cooperation is desirable. "By introducing a link between quantity and price this document tends to establish a balance which is more than a quota since it will enable the drawing up of a real policy of production and prices, as soon as it is adopted, without which any action taken within the framework of this accord would be doomed to failure."

Bra Kanon appeals to all "at a time when simultaneous actions are being undertaken in Paris and the United Nations in favor of less developed countries and also at the UN General Assembly in New York and very soon at the Cancun Summit in Mexico, and at a time when authorized voices are being raised and will be raised in favor of North-South dialogue at the level of nations, to do everything possible to make the 36th session of our organization's council the proof of equity, mutual understanding, and international cooperation..."

After reasserting the faith of African producers in the accord which our country helped to draw up, Bra Kanon, however, disclosed the insufficiencies detected in the quota system included in this accord which was drawn up in October 1980.

For the chairman of the IACO, in spite of the successive corrective measures taken and the complementary arrangements made producers have experienced the stabilization of prices at the lowest level and below the established limits. (The average approved price since the last meeting is 104 cents.)

In addition, Bra Kanon said the African and Malagasy Coffee Organization, OAMCAF, to which the Ivory Coast belongs, will be obliged this year to withhold inventory at an unprecedented level. In this regard it is convenient to point out that 22 percent of the total increase in inventory exporting members were borne by the OAMCAF out of which 14 percent was borne by the Ivory Coast alone. In comparison, this relative variation in inventory represented only 2 to 8 percent for the majority of other member countries of the International Coffee Organization subject to a basic quota.

CSO: 4719/416

RADIO SCORES REUTER REPORT ON COFFEE PRODUCTION

AB230712 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] In a Reuter report dated 21 September, some coffee dealers have reportedly stated that during the next coffee season--December to April--Ivory Coast's production might fall by 20 percent in comparison with the 361,000 tons produced during the 1980-81 season.

This doubtful information is only one more attempt to jeopardize and exert an influence on the negotiations on quotas going on in London now to the detriment of the Ivory Coast. It must be recalled that contrary to inaccurate information rumored about last year, the Ivory Coast scored a record production of 3.5 million bags.

There are objective reasons for Ivory Coast's increasing coffee production. These include the setting up of five decorticators ensuring from 5 to 10 percent profit to each plant, the reconversion of old farms, the introduction several years ago of a policy aimed at cutting back old plants, the maintaining of guaranteed revenues for farmers all over the country every season, the efficient action of training and counseling services such as the SATMACI [Technical Assistance Company for the Agricultural Modernization of the Ivory Coast]. Since the same causes produce the same effects, we can state that the hypothetical effects of the climate in the eastern region of the country and those of the coffee vegetative cycle will not have the reported adverse effects on Ivory Coast's coffee production.

Meanwhile, the alleged diplomatic sources and other traders who might still--through ignorance or dishonesty--have doubt about the physical existence of the Ivorian stocks of coffee, are invited to get in touch with the fund for the stabilization and support of agricultural prices instead of making speculations. The fund will give them first-hand information.

In conclusion and given the above-mentioned details, the minister of agriculture categorically denies the Reuter report.

CSO: 4719/416

BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATION AGREEMENT--The president of the republic signed an agreement in Yamoussoukro yesterday for sea and land oil exploration in the Ivory Coast. The agreement was signed with Agip-Africa, head of the consortium comprising the Ivorian Government, the Ivorian Petroleum Company, the Union Texas Petroleum Corporation and Total. The consortium will begin work before the end of the year. The first area to be explored is situated to the right of the Vridi Canal. [Text] [AB140902 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 14 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/416

BRIEFS

EXCHANGE PROGRAMS WITH SOMALIA--Kenya and Somalia today agreed to start exchanges of radio programs between the two nations in order to foster economic, cultural and social cooperation. This is among the points agreed upon at the official talks this morning between the Kenyan minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Peter Oloo Aringo, and his Somali counterpart, Dr Muhammad Adan Shaykh. Mr Aringo is currently in Mogadishu leading a Kenyan Government delegation for talks with Somali Government officials. The two ministers agreed to carry out exchanges of films and to encourage visits by journalists of both countries, as well as enhancing closer cooperation between the official Kenyan news agency and the Somali news agency. Somalia requested Kenya to assist in the training of radio producers and journalists at the Kenya Institute of Mass Communications. They agreed that following the unanimous agreement by the two heads of state, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi and President Muhammad Said Barre, it was now up to the ministers from the two neighboring nations to work out ways and means of establishing practical cooperation for the benefit of the two peoples. [Text] [LD142007 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/508

HIGH COURT SUSPENDS HEARINGS INDEFINITELY

AB102036 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] The People's Supreme Tribunal, which is the highest civilian court in the Republic of Liberia, has suspended hearings indefinitely effective Wednesday, 2 September, because of alleged harassment and molestation of members of the court. Justice Sifa A. Mabuden, acting presiding judge of the tribunal in the absence of the tribunal's chairman, Emmanuel (Gboessi), told members of the National Bar Association yesterday, Wednesday, that the tribunal will not resume session until the judiciary can operate without fear and molestation.

The People's Supreme Tribunal was established last year by the People's Redemption Council [PRC] following the April 12 coup when the Liberian Constitution was suspended and all political activities forbidden. Explaining the reasons for the closure of the tribunal chambers yesterday, Justice Mabuden said on Wednesday, 2 September, orders were given for his arrest to be taken dead or alive. He said he was not in court at the time, so his secretaries were arrested and brutalized. He said he himself was later arrested and his home looted as well as the Temple of Justice [word indistinct].

The tribunal justice added that the soldiers had acted allegedly upon the orders of the deputy PRC speaker, William (S. Gor), but after contacting the deputy speaker, Lt Col (Gor) denied any knowledge of the arrest or harassment of the chambers members. Judge Mabuden told the [word indistinct] court yesterday that certain litigants and armed soldiers were responsible for the unhappy events at the Supreme Tribunal and he said such people were carrying false information to PRC officials. He said at times such officials wanted decisions in their favor on cases concerning them or their connections, even without trial. As a result, he said, some armed soldiers and security officers arrested judicial officials, hunted and attempted to imprison them as well as the judge of the tribunal chamber, only because the judge tried to do his job legally.

Judge Mabuden stressed therefore that until this practice was stopped, the tribunal will not resume sessions.

CSO: 4700/509

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS ON USSR RELATIONS--Liberia's ambassador accredited to the Soviet Union, Francis T. Petiquoi, has said that the cordial relations existing between Liberia and the Soviet Union will continue to grow in an atmosphere of peace and mutual trust. A Foreign Ministry release issued in Monrovia yesterday said Ambassador Petiquoi made the statement 2 days ago, that was on Friday, in Moscow when he presented his letters of credence to Mr P.Q. (Gotsmilev), deputy chairman of the USSR Presidium, [name and title as heard] at the Kremlin. The release further quoted Ambassador Petiquoi as saying that the principal objective of the Liberian Government is to construct a society based on social justice, peace, equality, freedom and human dignity. [Text] [AB131332 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 13 Sep 81]

SELLING PRICE OF RICE--The People's Redemption Council, with the approval of its chairman, the head of state, Samuel Doe, has decided that the present consignment TL 84.480 [as heard] rice on the market would be sold at $24 instead of $27 originally recommended by the Ministry of Commerce. According to a release from the executive mansion yesterday, Commerce Minister E. Twegby has been directed to make the consignment available on the market immediately. [Text] [AB191424 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 19 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/520

BRIEFS

MAROVOAY MOSLEMS--An evening gathering of representatives of all Islamic congregations took place in the second city of Boina (Marovoay) on 14 August to meet transitting Adriatomanga Haji Sulaiman, representative of the Islamic Call Association, headquartered in Tripoli, Libya. Haji Sulaiman stressed the need for unity and cooperation among all Moslems and praised Malagasy Moslems, especially those of the Marovoay. He said that the association would help all who were willing to unite and he emphasized the need to use every cultural means to save the souls of young Moslems who often lacked conviction. On 15 August, he met with the Sunni congregation which announced its decision to establish a Koranic school, with Muwalimu Madj Bakary as instructor. [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 1 Sep 81 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4719/414

TRAORE COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

AB182105 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The new ambassador of the United States of America to Mali, His Excellency Mr Parker W. Borg presented his credentials this morning at 1100 hours to the president of the Republic, Gen Moussa Traore. The American ambassador declared that he was very honored to be chosen to represent his country in Mali adding that he was glad for the opportunity offered him to increase his knowledge of Mali. In reply to the new ambassador's speech, President Traore said:

[Begin recording] Mr Ambassador, it is with real pleasure that I am receiving the letters by which His Excellency Mr Ronald Reagan, president of the United States, accredits you to me as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary simultaneously with the letter recalling your predecessor. Your Excellency, kindly accept our wishes of welcome and warm congratulations for the confidence thus placed in you. We are already convinced that your deep knowledge of Africa in general and Mali in particular, as well as your eminent qualities, will enable you to discharge with happiness the mission with which you have presently been entrusted. In any case, you have now been offered the opportunity to come and live our realities, to better grasp our problems and aspirations and to contribute directly to their solution and achievement. Our problems as you are aware, are underdevelopment drought, a landlocked situation, racism and apartheid. As you emphasized, Your Excellency, your country is counted among those who have given precious assistance to the Sahel countries, of which Mali is one, in order to help them to face up to the serious consequences of the drought calamity. Our people, who highly appreciate this mark of solidarity, are deeply grateful. The plague has indeed come to stay in our Sahel area and, more than ever, the assistance which is given us must not only be maintained but also strengthened.

Concerning Mali in particular, the United States is making great efforts in the reconstruction of our livestock, decimated by these long years of drought, and in the development of our sorely tried agriculture. Of course, our desire is that we continue together the work already undertaken. Mr Ambassador, a while ago, you mentioned the burning problems confronting Africa. On the issue of Namibia we want to stress that only a just and equitable solution which takes into account the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people and SWAPO, its sole and genuine representative, can lead to peace and stability in this martyr region of our continent. In fact, the relevant resolutions of the United Nations organization ought to be implemented with rigor.

Concerning the Western Sahara, the last minutes of the OAU, held in Nairobi, laid the foundation stone for the just settlement of the question. It would now be fitting for all sides to contribute to the application of the settlement process.

And finally on Chad; we will not spare any efforts to contribute to regaining a lasting peace, concord and stability in this country. Mr Ambassador, our country is highly desirous of further strengthening the happy ties of friendship and cooperation existing between the United States of America and the Republic of Mali. I can also assure you that you will always get from our government and myself all the available means and necessary support for the happy accomplishment of your mission.

While wishing you much success in the execution of your new duties, Your Excellency, I would like you to convey to His Excellency President Ronald Reagan my best wishes for his personal happiness and the prosperity of all the American people. Thank you." [End recording]

CSO: 4719/422

PRESIDENT TRAORE ADDRESSES DIPLOMATIC CORPS

AB211830 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Tomorrow will be observed as the 21st anniversary of our country's independence. On this occasion, the diplomatic corps this morning presented their good wishes to the head of state, Gen Moussa Traore, in the presence of the members of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union, cabinet members, members of the Parliament Bureau, secretaries general of the Malian Workers' Union, the National Union of Malian Youth, and the president of the National Union of Malian Women. On behalf of his fellow ambassadors, the dean of the diplomatic corps, Mauritanian Ambassador Taki Ould Sidi, presented their good wishes to the head of state.

In his address to the diplomats, President Moussa Traore said: Your presence among us is a proof of the good relations existing between Mali and the countries and organizations which you represent, and your common determination to further strengthen these relations.

[Begin Moussa Traore recording] Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I am very touched by the most kind words spoken by the dean of the diplomatic corps on your behalf, and by your good wishes on the occasion of the celebration of the 21st anniversary of our independence.

This year's celebration will be devoted to reflection and responsible participation by all active elements in the national construction task. I take this opportunity to reiterate the friendship and esteem of the Malian people, their party and government to you all. Your presence among us is a proof of the good relations existing between Mali and the countries and organizations which you represent, and your common determination to strengthen these relations furthermore.

Mr Dean, you have just pointed out the efforts which the Malian people, their party and government are making to cope with the consequences of the very poor international economic situation and with their development needs. In this difficult task our country, which primarily relies on its own efforts, also highly appreciates the assistance granted by friendly countries and international organizations. I will therefore take this good opportunity to express our gratitude to each and all of you. Excellencies, I want to express our congratulations and gratitude for the quality of your efforts toward the cooperation between Mali and your respective countries and organizations.

As the dean of the diplomatic corps rightly observed, the Republic of Mali, which loyally upholds the principles of not resorting to force, noninterference in other states' domestic affairs and nonalignment--which constitute the cornerstone of its foreign policy--works relentlessly along with other nations toward the establishment of a more equitable world order and a climate of peace and social justice.

This is why we will always support those people who--in southern Africa, the Middle East and elsewhere--are struggling to recover their rights, which are currently being flouted. Following the recent South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, which is a real challenge to the whole international community, Africa and all peace-loving and justice-loving people must now more than ever before mobilize themselves to put an immediate end to the illegal occupation of Namibia and bar the way to apartheid.

With regard to the Middle East, where the situation has dangerously deteriorated, everything must be done to secure the withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the acknowledgment of the Palestinian people's fundamental rights.

Mr Dean of the diplomatic corps, excellencies, in the economic field, the world is going through one of the most serious crises it has faced since World War II.

Henceforth, it is necessary to take concrete steps to break the deadlock in the North-South dialogue, which has been dragging on. This will make it possible for all countries to cooperate in a sound environment on the basis of equality and mutual profit.

Mali therefore expresses hopes that the results of the recent Paris conference on the least developed countries will be strengthened by the outcome of the upcoming Cancun summit so that the urgent appeal by millions of men and women for progress and well-being can eventually receive a concrete response.

In any event, we are convinced that only closer cooperation and more active solidarity among nations will possibly enable us to safeguard world peace and security.

Mr Dean, excellencies, before I close, I wish to reiterate the assurance that in carrying out your mission, you will always be given full support by our party, government and myself. Excellencies, I thank you once again for your good wishes and, in return, I would like to express our wish for happiness and prosperity for all the countries and organizations which you have the honor of representing in the Republic of Mali. I thank you. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/422

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BEGINS EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

AB182005 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The first extraordinary session of the National Assembly began yesterday at the Place de La Republique. This session, which was called at the request of the president of the republic, will examine the voluminous dossier of the new 1981-85 5-year development plan. The plan, which comprises 539 projects, will be defended by Planning Minister Ahmed Mohamed AG Hamani.

The deputies of the second republic will also examine the project of revision of the constitution in accordance with the wishes of the party's first extraordinary congress.

Opening the session, the speaker of the National Assembly, Mady Sangare, stressed the permanent preparedness of the deputies to assist the authorities, the technical and administrative services and the country's economic organizations in order to ensure the success of the new 5-year development plan. He said:

[Begin recording] In view of the indecision and reticence of the rich countries in giving more substantial aid for the development of the poor countries, the action of the party and government must aim at stimulating, as much as possible, national effort at all levels in order to reduce to the minimum the massive recourse to the foreign financial institutions for whose loans conditions are becoming increasingly rigid on our still weak economies. [End recording]

As he did during the session of the Supreme Planning Council, the planning minister, who spoke for more than 1 hour, thoroughly reviewed the great objective of the plan. He said:

[Begin recording] In the field of energy, the objective of self-sufficiency will be attained through parallel actions in three sectors: hydroelectric energy through the construction of dams on the Niger and Senegal rivers and their tributaries, renewable energy for which the party and the government decided to create appropriate structures and the conventional energies for which intensive exploration is going on. As far as water is concerned, we must achieve the total harnessing of our surface and underground waters through the construction of large and small dams, the harnessing of our ponds and lakes and the digging of wells. This policy will be supported by a national water resources fund which is now being created. [End recording]

The 1981-85 5-year development plan comprises 539 projects which will cost a total of 936.6 billion Malian francs. Following is the breakdown of these 539 projects: The four main sectors of the national economy, including the rural sector: 114 projects costing 282.7 billion francs or 31.1 percent of the plan; the secondary sectors: 118 projects costing 284.4 billion francs or 30.4 percent of the plan; the sector of infrastructures, communications and housing: 140 projects costing 251.7 billion francs or 26.9 percent and the social sector with 167 projects costing 77.7 billion francs or 7.3 percent of the plan. The remaining sectors of the plan which concern grass-roots projects will cost 40 billion francs or 4.3 percent. .

CSO: 4719/422

BRIEFS

MESSAGE FROM CAPE VERDE LEADER--The president of the republic, Gen Moussa Traore, received in audience this morning at 1000 His Excellency Arnaldo Aroso, the Cape Verdian ambassador. The Cape Verdian diplomat came to deliver a message from President Arstides Pereira to President Moussa Traore. Their talks centered on the forthcoming summit conference of the [word indistinct] and the strengthening of cooperation between Cape Verde and Mali as well as the friendship between our two peoples. Listen to the remarks by the Cape Verdian ambassador when he spoke to Ngolo Coulibaly. [Begin Aroso recording] I have just had the honor of delivering to his excellency President Moussa Traore of Mali a message from his friend and brother President Aristides Pereira. The message falls within the framework of periodical consultations existing [between] the two heads of state, not only on the bilateral level [words indistinct] the friendship between the two countries, but also it dealt with matters connected with various organizations in the subregion and to which we belong. [End recording] [Text] [AB201031 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 19 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/422

BRIEFS

COMMUNIQUE ON NATIONAL BUDGET--From 14 to 18 September 1981, the government held a number of meetings under the chairmanship of the president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state in order to examine and adopt the 1982 appropriation bill. This budget is balanced at the sum of 93,853,818,765 francs including 26 billion francs for the capital investment fund and 1,999,462,000 francs for the Public Works Department's supplementary budget. This is 13,229.316,000 francs or 16.4 percent higher than the 1980-81 budget. The ministers of finance and planning will soon give detailed explanations concerning the measures taken regarding the preparation and execution of this budget. [Text] [AB211410 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 18 Sep 81]

LOAN AGREEMENTS WITH CANADA--Niger and Canada today signed three loan agreements totaling 1.68 billion CFA francs. The money will be used for the implementation of some agricultural projects in Niger. [Excerpt] [Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 18 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/418

BRIEFS

IVORY COAST'S OIL TO BE PURCHASED--Abidjan, 18 Sep (AFP)--Senegal has given an assurance to the Ivory Coast that it will buy the latter's refined oil as soon as the Ivory Coast can export part of its production, which at present is about 1 million tons a year, it has been learned from well-informed sources in Abidjan today. This decision was made at Yamoussoukro during the meeting of the Sixth Ivory Coast-Senegal Joint Commission, the same source adds. A meeting to be held later will fix Senegal's annual purchase of oil, which is currently supplied by Iraq and Nigeria and which costs Senegal about 50 billion CFA francs. In a communique issued at the end of the commission's meeting today, but which does not mention the oil agreement, the two countries stated that they have decided to set up a roundtable commission on industrial problems which will meet for the first time in Dakar in March next year. A cooperation accord was also signed between the Ivorian press agency and the Senegalese press agency at the end of the meeting, which was presided over by Ivorian Foreign Minister Simeon Ake, and Moustapha Niasse, his Senegalese counterpart. [Text] [AB191116 Paris AFP in French 1817 GMT 18 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/418

GOVERNMENT LOOKING FOR ANSWER TO TOURISM DECLINE

AB200751 Paris AFP in English 0735 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Article by Francois Robinet]

[Text] Victoria, Seychelles, 20 Sep (AFP)--The long stretches of white sand along the Seychelles coast are deserted this September.

On Mahe, which holds the capital and the international airport, the wind-surfboards are all out of the water and the open jeepneys or mini-jeeps which one may hire to tour one of the most beautiful islands in the world are all parked under cover.

This paradise on earth, the subject of so many glossy brochures in travel agents around the world, has become hard to sell. The number of visitors to the Seychelles fell by 10 percent in 1980, and the Tourism Ministry expects a further nine percent drop this year.

The problem is that this dreamy archipelago, lost in the Indian Ocean, makes its livelihood from tourism, by far its biggest source of revenue.

In search of a solution to the decline, the ministry has organised a tourism week which it hopes will give 75 invited travel agents and airline representatives a chance to help draw up a plan of action to get the industry out of the doldrums.

Several factors have combined to keep the tourists away from the isles. The world economic crisis is partly responsible, but does not explain why the Seychelles should be harder hit than its neighbours, such as Kenya.

There is also the fact of rising air fares, but the same logic applies.

So the Tourist Ministry officials have been looking closer to home for an explanation. One member of the cabinet admits: We haven't always produced top-flight services. And some of our prices are exorbitant.

Tourism is a young industry here. It started when the international airport was opened in 1972, and very quickly earned a reputation for being overpriced, particularly when it came to eating.

The government has woken up to this and clamped down a two-year price freeze and introduced quality controls, and a hotel industry training school is being set up with help from the French Government.

One of the trump cards of the Tourist Industry in the Seychelles is traditional local hospitality, and the ministry wants to play this up.

Apart from five international hotels--a 500-bed Sheraton is to be opened next year--the islands of Mahe and neighbouring Praslin offer a wide selection of small family guest houses which provide authentic local hospitality at reasonable prices.

The cooking, based essentially on seafood and local vegetables, is often delicious, and the service is friendly.

To make these small hotels more widely known the ministry intends to set up a national travel bureau which will organise central bookings for those establishments lacking Telex facilities.

Parallel with the bureau, a new tourism marketing board will be established to sell the Seychelles paradise beyond its traditional source of holidaymakers, in Europe, to the Middle East and Japan.

In order to succeed the government will have to overcome the reticence of private investors. Although the country has been run by a socialist government since 1977, the economy remains largely in private hands, and there are no exchange controls.

As far as possible the government intends to keep it that way.

CSO: 4700/510

PRESIDENT'S 21 AUGUST SPEECH ON ECONOMY, BUDGET

EA211310 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0650 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Speech on economy by Ugandan President Milton Obote to Ugandan People's Congress National Council at Kampala International Conference Center; live--intercepted in progress]

[Excerpts] The political objectives of the budget include national unity, political stability and security for all persons living in Uganda. The budget aims at achieving those objectives.

The point is not money, comrades. The point is production and service to the people. With production and service, the provider of that commodity and service will be paid well. I cannot see a situation where within current policy any trader can be discouraged from production, or any trader can discourage other persons to produce. The policy as far as traders are concerned is the same as the policy I have stated in the speech about growers.

To return, comrades, to the important elements of the package of monetary and economic policies now being pursued by your government, I want to give the council a general but brief picture of what we intend to do. The basic elements in the government program for the economic and financial steps designed to revive the economy are five.

In the first place, we have announced and are implementing measures to stabilize the external value of the Uganda shilling through our decision to float the shilling.

Secondly, we are implementing measures designed to force the government to move away as much as possible from price control so that normal market conditions are allowed to determine the level of domestic prices.

In the third place, we are implementing measures to stimulate production through substantial increases in real terms of (?incentives) to producers, including wages and salaries.

It is here that I now announce the decision of the government in regard to group employees. Group employees are workers whose scale of salary is described in our laws as minimum wage. I announce that within this category of group employees,

that is to say, those who are earning less than 500 shillings per month, their salaries will, as of 1 July 1981 be increased by 550 shillings. It follows, therefore, that a group employee on the minimum wage scale earning say 400 shillings will from now onwards be earning 950 shillings per month.

At an appropriate time and without any delay whatsoever, the minister concerned for public service will announce salary increments for all categories in the public service.

The fourth element in the government economic and financial program to revive the economy is the adoption of measures to improve budgetary performance through improved revenue collection capability so that government can rely less on financing its deficit by recourse to credit from the banking system.

The fifth element in our program is the adoption of measures by government to improve the country's balance of payment performance by, amongst other things, reducing the country's import bill for petroleum products, which as I have already mentioned is presently about two-thirds of our export earnings.

I am pleased to announce to this National Council and to the whole country that the figure of 340 million shillings of accumulated oil bill which we inherited from the Amin days through to the UNLF [Uganda National Liberation Front] time, has been fully paid June this year. [applause]

I want also to report--and to do so with confidence--that when we formed the government in December of last year, the Uganda export of coffee per month was around 70,000 bags. It was feared at that time that we would not be able to fill the quota given to us by the International Coffee Organization.

I derive the greatest pleasure in reporting that during our time in office, we have nearly trebled that monthly export figure and that in another 20 days or so, certainly before the end of September, Uganda will have fulfilled its quota as calculated by the International Coffee Organization.

Let me now turn briefly to the exchange rate of the shilling. There has been a general agreement over a number of years that the Uganda shilling had lost much of its value and had become a laughingstock. I have already referred to this (?amazing) phenomenon where a Ugandan in reality had to work more than 12 times in order to measure up the result of his sweat with his counterpart, say, in Kenya.

The decision of the Uganda Government to allow the shilling to float and find its own level should have been obvious to Amin and his cohorts but certainly to the professors and the technocrats of the UNLF administration.

We wasted no time and in our first budget, I was honored to have had the confidence of my colleagues in the cabinet to support my proposal for the floating of the shilling which (?at this) proposal I put to Parliament with confidence and was duly and overwhelmingly endorsed by Parliament. (?With) that proposal I have killed smuggling and I have killed magendo [black market] throughout Uganda. [applause]

I realize and I acknowledge that for the mass of the rural population, urban workers and even persons earning what may appear to be high salaries, the prices of available commodities are still very high. I remain, however, convinced that the policy I am pursuing as your minister of finance is the correct policy.

The Uganda shilling may still be weak due principally because of lack of production, but in one (?step) it is beginning to be a strong currency due to the boldness of our decision to allow it to float. Before the budget, our only foreign exchange earner, coffee, was being smuggled to some of our neighboring countries. Because of the float, combined with increased prices to growers of coffee, it does not now pay to smuggle a kilo of coffee to any neighboring country.

Comrades, I now conclude. Uganda has received some assistance from the international organizations, from friendly countries and from foreign companies. With this assistance and others which are still being negotiated and with other efforts for increased production, I have every confidence that the economy will recover. It may take time, but it will certainly recover. I do also believe that the prevailing prices will fall. I firmly believe that the shilling will once more be a mighty shilling with a high purchasing power, and that Ugandans will be proud of their currency.

Comrades, I present the economic report for your approval. [applause]

CSO: 4700/499

BRIEFS

COFFEE QUOTA EXCEEDED--Kampala, 15 Sep (AFP)--Uganda has moved two million 60-kilo bags of coffee to the Kenyan port of Mombasa, almost 50,000 bags more than the 1,952,000 bag export quota fixed by the International Coffee Organization (ICO) for the year ending September 30. Acting Managing Director of the Coffee Marketing Board James Mwandha, said here today that the coffee now stock-piled at Mombasa awaiting shipment was more than enough to meet Uganda's 1980-81 quota. Mr Mwandha said he was confident the coffee would be loaded before September 30th to meet the ICO regulations that only delivered or shipped coffee is included in its annual listings of fulfilled quotas among producer countries. With enough coffee to meet its quota for this year already in Mombasa, Ugandan army chief of staff and chairman of the Coffee Marketing Board, Brigadier David Oyite Ojok, yesterday announced the end of the 1980-81 coffee year in the country, and the immediate commencement of the 1981-82 year. Brigadier Ojok awarded a safari blanket, a packet of coffee, two kilos (four pounds) of sugar and a bar of soap to each of the 2,600 board workers in appreciation of their hard work in fulfilling the quota in spite of the impossible odds they faced. Coffee accounted for approximately 97 percent of Uganda's total export earnings in 1980, and financial experts and government officials agree it will retain its dominant position in the economy for several years until other crops like cotton and tea recover. [Text] [AB151546 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 15 Sep 81]

U.S. PLANES IN KENYA--Kampala, 10 Sep (AFP)--A Kampala weekly, THE CHAMPION, has alleged that 28 American F-16 fighter jets have arrived at Kenya's Indian Ocean port of Mombasa "to unseat an East African government." The newspaper did not reveal the source of its story, but said that the fighters had Israeli pilot trainers and that they may have come with the aim of "unseating the Ugandan Government." The paper said that Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi was aware of the presence of the jets, but that he maintained they were "to reinforce the Kenyan Army and are not a threat to the neighbouring East African state." A Kenyan Government statement issued here described THE CHAMPION report as "malicious, provocative and unfounded." It appealed to the Ugandan Government to investigate what it described as "disgruntled elements" bent on destroying efforts to build up peace and stability in the region. The statement said the Kenyan Government took exceptional offence to the article, which referred to the Kenyan president as "Sir Daniel Arap Toroitich Moi." "The Kenya Government wishes to categorically reject these allegations and to dismiss them as highly malicious and [word indistinct] to mar the good relationship existing between

the leaders and people of Kenya and Uganda," the statement said. "Kenya believes that the people supplying these allegations are disgruntled elements who want to mar the good image of Kenya and (are) thus hoping to disrupt peace, unity and cooperation existing between Kenya and her neighbours who are served by the port of Mombasa..." A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi described the allegations as "completely unfounded." [Text] [NC102158 Paris AFP in English 2136 GMT 10 Sep 81]

MINISTERIAL MEETING WITH RWANDA--A 3-day meeting on bilateral cooperation between Uganda and Rwanda has resolved that bilateral cooperation be based on security, economic and cultural matters. The ministerial meeting, held in Kabale, reaffirmed that the relationship between the two countries should be guided by mutual trust and confidence. The two delegations also reaffirmed their countries' total commitment to the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of each country and respect for the territorial integrity, as enshrined in the charters of the UN and the OAU and the principles of nonaligned movement. The two sides agreed on a regular exchange of information between the security services of Uganda and Rwanda. New customs and police forces will be established to intensify patrols along the borders. In order to combat smuggling and illicit trade, both countries shall regularly exchange information on these matters. The existing laws regulating and governing the registration of vehicles from other countries will also be revised. On economic cooperation the two parties agreed to work together in the areas of transportation, communications, energy, tourism, bilateral trade, agriculture and animal husbandry. Technical committees will be set up to further study the ways and means of implementation. To further strengthen the brotherly ties between the people of their countries, the delegations agreed to conclude a cultural exchange agreement. They also agreed that a traditional [as heard] arrangement be established between the two sister states. The Uganda delegation was led by the minister of regional cooperation, Mr Sam Tewungwa. The Rwanda delegation was led by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Francois Ngarukiyintwali. [Text] [EA151158 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Sep 81]

BORDER TALKS WITH ZAIRE--Ugandan and Zairian military and administrative authorities in Arua and neighboring Aru districts have held talks on cooperation between the two districts in a bid to remove obstacles to peace in northwestern Uganda and northeastern Zaire. The talks, the second (?to be held) in Arua district, (?discussed) security in general, military action along borders, repatriation of Ugandan refugees in Zaire and commercial ties between the two countries. The 10-man Ugandan delegation was led by assistant district commissioner of Arua, Mr (Tony Dabigate). The 5-man Zairian side was led by the district commissioner of Aru, Mr (Elembo Bulumbe). [Text] [EA171631 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/498

BRIEFS

MULTINATION TOUR ENDS--The head of state, Col Saye Zerbo, who left the country last Tuesday, returned yesterday from his tour of Entente Council member countries and Ghana. The head of state and his entourage were welcomed by virtually all the Upper Voltan and foreign dignitaries in the country. Summing up his tour for the press at the airport's V.I.P. lounge, Col Saye Zerbo thanked his peers for the warm welcome accorded him in their respective countries. As current chairman of the Entente Council, the chairman of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress (CMRPN), discussed matters relating to the sub-regional organization, especially economic issues. The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordially and mutual understanding, Col Saye Zerbo said. Referring to the individual discussions with the other heads of state, he discussed the Abidjan-Niger railway administration (RAN) with President Houphouet-Boigny, and road infrastructure with General Eyadema of Togo, Dr Hilla Limann of Ghana and Seyni Kountche of Niger, with President Mathieu Kerekou not only road but also waterways infrastructure was reviewed; he mentioned that already, Upper Voltan goods can transit through the Port of Cotonou. Regarding the next Entente Council summit, Col Saye Zerbo said it might take place in Upper Volta between now and the end of the year. He went on to say the chairmanship of the Entente Council would go to the People's Republic of Benin in 1982. [Text] [AB211121 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 21 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/416

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT ATTACKS CATHOLIC CLERGY--In Zaire, President Mobutu Sese Seko opened the third ordinary session of the MPR Central Committee this morning in the People's Palace. He launched a strong attack on the Catholic clergy and accused them of wanting to sow confusion among Zairians. The president also denounced the tendency of the Catholic clergy to set themselves up as censors of the state. The Sunday sermon, he said, takes on the appearance of a disguised popular gathering. The president recalled the provisions of the Zairian Constitution which proclaim the separation of church and state. [Text] [LD141750 Brussels to Africa in French 1500 GMT 14 Sep 81]

MOBUTU ON 'AUTHENTICITY' COLLOQUIUM--The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, Mobutu Sese Seko, yesterday assigned to participants in the National Colloquium on Authenticity, meeting at Nsele, the mission of reminding the nation of the theoretical contents of this political philosophy which he has been preaching for a decade. He also asked them to examine the benefits of authenticity in the various sectors of national life and to make suggestions on which the man of culture, the scientist and the politician can meditate in order to strengthen their commitments in the national development effort. He urged the participants in this first National Colloquium on Authenticity to examine all aspects of this problem with a free mind, but he added that all these problems should be examined with the Zairian in mind, taking into account his own cultural background and considering his specific destiny. President Mobutu justifies this precaution by the need to prevent errors of judgment which we make each time we forget to think about ourselves. He also invited them to examine the possibility of setting up a Zairian Cultural Council which will regroup all that the country considers as values in this field. He also proposed the holding of an international symposium on authenticity in order to compare this political philosophy with other issues in the history of humanity. He expressed the desire to see the Zairian Writers Union bury its differences and assume its role of promoter, defender and censor of its members. He also asked the writers to [words indistinct] to write literary works which conform with Zairian authenticity. [Text] [AB160952 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 16 Sep 81]

YOUTH AGAINST RELIGIOUS 'OUTLAWS'--The Political Directorate of the MPR youth wing, JMPR, has virulently risen up against some preachers of the gospel who have transformed their churches into amphitheaters where they poison the minds of party militants in order to shake their political convictions and their faith in the party. A large-scale action will be launched next Sunday by the activists

of the JMPR in order to unmask all these outlaws and all other reactionary elements who have been indulging in a utopian and distracting clericalism. The JMPR Political Directorate, which met yesterday under the chairmanship of its secretary general, Citizen Nganda Boana Kalemba, decided to organize a total mobilization of its elements in order to disable all evil-minded people who have been trying to jeopardize the national unity, peace and stability so dearly achieved thanks to President Mobutu Sese Seko and the MPR. [Text] [AB171421 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 17 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/410

PRIME MINISTER BEGINS VISIT TO SCANDINAVIA

CA221014 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says any American proposals to bring independence to Namibia must not deviate from the United Nation's plan. Speaking to newsmen in Copenhagen yesterday at the start of his official visit to Scandinavia, Comrade Mugabe said the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, which calls for the granting of independence to Namibia before the drafting of a constitution, is the only viable plan for the territory.

Comrade Mugabe, who is on his first official vist to Europe and the Nordic countries since Zimbabwe became independent, said he is not very happy about the posture of the Western contact group on the Namibian question. Asked whether the presence in Zimbabwe of Korean military advisors meant that the country would look to the Eastern bloc for future military supplies and assistance, Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe will turn to those who offer themselves as friends. We have both Western and Eastern armaments and we will continue to use both without aligning ourselves, Comrade Mugabe said. He described current relations between Zimbabwe and Britain as excellent, but pointed out that it did not mean that Britain's enemies were necessarily Zimbabwe's enemies.

Commenting on his visit to Scandinavia, Comrade Mugabe said he chose these countries first because during the liberation struggle they rendered unique assistance. Comrade Mugabe said the support the Zimbabwean liberation movement received from these countries was given on the authority of government, not from voluntary organizations as in West Germany and the United Kingdom. Denmark has granted the equivalent of $27 million in gifts and government loans to Zimbabwe since independence.

The Danish prime minister, Mr Anker Jorgensen, who spoke at a dinner he gave in honor of Comrade Mugabe, warned Pretoria that time is running out for a peaceful solution to the crisis in southern Africa. Mr Jorgensen appealed to the international community to apply more pressure on the white minority clique in Pretoria as a means of forcing it to dismantle apartheid and withdraw from Namibia.
Mr Jorgensen said the Danish Government believes the Namibian people must be free to determine their own future through free and fair elections in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435.

CSO: 4700/522

NO SPLIT IN PARTY RANKS--ZVOBGO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The ZANU (PF) acting secretary for publicity and information, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday there are no tribal or ideological differences in the party's central committee.

In an interview, he dismissed suggestions that tribal and ideological differences would surface at the party's next congress.

"There will be no power struggle at our congress. There are no serious conflicts in the party except individual differences which, for journalistic purposes, are portrayed as tribal. The Prime Minister is popular in areas where he has never set foot."

Dr Zvobgo, who is also Minister of Local Government and Housing, said the best way to lose in ZANU (PF) was to mount a campaign on behalf of an individual.

He added that while it was not a crime to aspire to high position in the party, the people would decide at the congress which members should be elected to top posts.

Dr Zvobgo said there would be no serious "altercations" in the party as long as it was under the leadership of Mr Robert Mugabe.

On the issue of a one-party state, he said ZANU (PF)'s central committee was determined that such a system should be established with the consent of the people.

"The Prime Minister has said he would not legislate for a one-party state but if the people reject all other parties, so be it. No one need lose sleep over this."

Dr Zvobgo confidently predicted the political liquidation of all minority parties at the next general election.

"All minority parties will vanish in 1984 when the election will be held on a single-member constituency basis. We are not going to call for parties to disband. The people are the disbanding factor."

He said that in another two years people would begin to understand what Mr. Mugabe "means well for every Zimbabwean".

He added: "Everyone will realise that Mr Mugabe is the only leader to light and progress. Other leaders will bring about darkness and death."

Dr Zvobgo described the Prime Minister as a man "devoid of tribalism" who was inflexible on the principle of establishing a unitary state accommodating people of all races in Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700

ZANU (PF)'s HIGH COMMAND SCRAPPED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

WITH the near completion of the integration exercise, the high command and general staff of ZANU (PF) have ceased to exist, acting secretary for publicity and information in ZANU (PF) Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday.

"What was the leadership of the high command and general staff has been transformed into the leadership of the National Army of Zimbabwe. What remains now is the central committee."

Dr Zvobgo who is also Minister of Local Government and Housing said many positions in the central committee have to be filled at the party's next congress and the party's structure streamlined to meet present conditions.

He pointed out that the position of party national chairman, to which the late Mr Herbert Chitepo was elected in 1964, is vacant. "Similarly, one has to appreciate that when ZANU was formed, a leadership structure was created which took into account existing realities. For example, we had the position of national organising secretary, which gave way to the commissariat department when we waged the armed struggle.

"In 1977 the constitution was amended in order to give effect to a resolution empowering the central committee to do anything possible to bring about majority rule."

Dr Zvobgo said the resolution necessitated the appointment of new members into the central committee and the creation of positions, such as a security division and health department, not provided for in the 1964 constitution.

In some cases this had resulted in two people holding the same portfolio. He cited the example of Senator Enos Nkala, who is the party's treasurer-general and Mr Ernest Kadungure who was elected secretary for finance in Mozambique.

Dr Zvobgo said the situation now was that the party has more departments than it had at its inception but at the same time had vacancies in the central committee "caused by revolt during the war".

Both aspects have to be resolved at the congress, he said and pointed out that, strictly speaking, he is the party's deputy secretary for publicity and information.

"The publicity secretary was Rugare Gumbo and everyone knows what happened to him."

He said every measure would be taken to ensure that the party had no "puppets, rightwing opportunists and leftwing adventurers" within its ranks.

CSO: 4700

DIVISIVE CRITICISM OF FIFTH BRIGADE DEPLORED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Fifth Brigade"]

[Text] CONSTRUCTIVE criticism — based on hard facts — has always been regarded as an effective corrective mechanism in any democratic process — and this is so in Zimbabwe.

The criticism that has lately been levelled at the planned Fifth Brigade — "Gukurahundi" — and rural youth centres, is unfortunately having the tendency of pulling people apart rather than together and this is to be regretted.

Going by what the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has said, Gukurahundi will play the national role of helping to quell trouble in any part of the country not on behalf of Mr Mugabe or ZANU (PF)—or even to enforce a one-party state on anyone. Youths at rural centres will be taught how to handle guns only while their main preoccupation will be to acquire skills that will equip them to grow up as responsible citizens.

In airing his strong views on these two issues through a public platform like a rally, is it to be concluded that the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, first put his case before Cabinet and received no joy from his colleagues?

Or does Dr Nkomo not realise that his remarks could have serious repercussions both in the national army and the overall spirit of unity in the country?

CSO: 4700

IAN SMITH'S 'DEMAGOGUERY, IGNORANCE' SCORED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Smith's View"]

[Text]

IAN SMITH'S dissertation on the alleged evils of socialism, delivered with customary demagoguery in Parliament this week, was a pathetic display of the man's ignorance of what the ideology is all about.

There is a real temptation to pity the man because of his lack of travel around the world; because of UDI, his only travels were to South Africa.

The truth about socialism is that where it has failed the cause has been its application. In Zimbabwe, a typically indigenous socialism is being forged, a socialism based on hard work and self-reliance.

As long as the people accept that the wealth which is to be redistributed under the new order has to be created through their own sweat, the road ahead must look bright for socialism.

It is when the people gain the impression that under this ideology the Government will do everything for them — while they sit on their haunches — that socialism becomes a sick joke.

Moreover, no one in the present Government has advocated a furious and unplanned rush into socialism. The capitalism that the Government inherited cannot be wished away by rhetoric. It has to be attacked with meticulous planning.

As for the Soviet Union and Tanzania, quoted by Smith as examples of socialist failures, all we can say is that the RF leader has his facts upside down.

In both these countries the people are materially better off than they were under the old system. That is the vindication of socialism — the majority of the people are now getting a fairer share of the cake, not a few fat cats.

CSO: 4700

FINANCING OF INCREASED SECONDARY EDUCATION PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] A Government drive to raise $160 million over the next three years will ensure that every primary school-leaver enters secondary school, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said yesterday.

Primary schooling was not enough to propel the nation into the era of science and technology, he said in an interview.

It was crucial that a large number of the country's children have a good background in secondary education before they marched into teacher training, agriculture, commerce and industry, he said.

He pointed out severe constraints in the acute teacher shortage and a lack of resources but stressed "everyone of our children must have secondary school education".

As a result all boarding schools would be abolished because they cost between five to eight times more to run than day schools.

"The only sensible policy for Government is to ensure that secondary schooling is brought to the doorstep of every child.

"We are engaged in this massive programme to bring a day secondary school within reach of every child.

"We intend doing this through local participation because the sums of money needed in order to achieve this objective will run into billions of dollars," Dr Mutumbuka said.

For these reasons Government has already started a capital development programme to raise funds from various sources over the next three years to the tune of $160 million "to ensure that every child leaving primary school enters secondary school as a day pupil".

Curriculum

"Only in this way can we develop the human resources of this country," Dr Mutumbuka emphasised.

On the question of curriculum changes Dr Mutumbuka said there was need for an education with a strong science bias.

There was need to emphasise the role of science and technology.

"An agricultural syllabus is very important. It has never been taught in our schools before while the majority of the people live off the land.

"The relevance of subjects is crucial. Our history has to be re-written because it has been falsified through the telling of one lie after the other.

"We have to re-educate all teachers because they have been so mis-educated in the past," he said.

Dr Mutumbuka said that even in capitalist societies curriculum changes often took place to keep abreast of events.

Such changes were even more important in Zimbabwe's transition towards socialism so that the mental attitude and values become a negation of individualism, Dr Mutumbuka stressed.

To people who thought there would be a lowering of standards in the country's education system Dr Mutumbuka said: "Just wait and I'll give good education not only for the benefit of their children but for themselves as well.

Standards

"Is it a lowering of standards for each child to be able to speak two languages and use their hands in education with production?" he asked.

He said it was the duty of his ministry to destroy ignorance.

Dr Mutumbuka praised church schools for the good job done in the past and today.

He, however, warned some churches who were using schools as a way of making money.

The minister stressed all policy affecting schools would come from the Government since education was a national problem and not the concern of individual groups.

He encouraged the idea of genuine community schools established in rural areas through full community participation and action and gave the concept of white community schools its final death blow.

CSO: 4700

ZVOBGO FIRES TAFARA BOARD OFFICIAL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] A TAFARA administration officer was yesterday summarily dismissed from the area's board by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, following demands by the residents there for his removal.

Mr Edward Ndlovu, an official of Tafara's area board was sacked after residents on Wednesday staged a demonstration against what they called "favouritism and nepotism" practised by the administration in the allocation of houses in the area.

The protesters threatened not to pay any more rentals unless Mr Ndlovu was fired.

Yesterday Dr Zvobgo, the Deputy Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Simplicius Chihambakwe, and the director of community services, Mr Bev Taylor, went to Tafara to hear the demonstrators' grievances.

Mr Chihambakwe, who was first to arrive at the scene of Wednesday's demonstration, found no people there. But after touring the market places and the clinics calling for people to gather for a meeting, some 3 000 of them quickly turned up.

Dr Zvobgo, referring to the dismissed man, told the cheering crowd: "This person is no longer going to work here in Tafara. We do the people's wishes. We will find him another job, but not here in Tafara."

He said he had been receiving reports and complaints from people about the "improper manner" of some council officers who were supposed to work for the people.

Some, he added, had been allocating houses to their "relatives or girlfriends".

On other problems he said they would be investigated and brought to the mayor's attention. "If there is anyone allocated a house in the wrong way we will take that house."

On appointments, he told them that letters of all those who had applied for jobs would be taken to the city council to be considered.

He said all youths with nothing to do would be taken to go to centres run by the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation. At these centres they would be engaged in productive activities such as agriculture, education as well as military training.

The deputy mayor asked the people to come today to collect their rent cards which they had left at the administration offices on Wednesday.

They had left the cards so that they would not pay any rent until their demands were met.

CSO: 4700

SACKING OF 'UMTALI POST' EDITOR CAUSES CONTROVERSY

Heated Debate

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 6

[Text]

AN extremely heated verbal duel, marked by a barrage of emotional interjections, developed between Government and Republican Front benches shortly before the Assembly adjourned.

Speaking in his usual unemotional manner, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, had risen to reply to Mr Des Butler (RF, Eastern), who had criticised the dismissal of former Umtali Post editor Mrs Jean Maitland-Stewart.

The minister strongly questioned the right of the Republican Front and Mr Butler to champion the cause of a free Press while they were guilty of killing, deporting and imprisoning journalists during the RF regime.

There were deafening calls of "sit down" from Government benches when Mr Don Goddard (RF, Lundi) rose on a point of order charging that the minister was making "unfounded allegations" against RF members.

Resuming his debate, Dr Shamuyarira drew the attention of the House to the 14 officers, who were attached to the newspapers for purposes of censorship, before independence.

Saying that he was gratified by the decision taken by the Mass Media Trust to sack the former editor, Dr Shamuyarira said: "Our Government has no censors and that is why Mrs Maitland-Stewart had printed what she printed."

In an editorial, Mrs Maitland-Stewart had questioned the presence of Korean advisers in Zimbabwe, whom she said would be used across the border in Mozambique.

After reading the text of the editorial to the House, the minister accused Mrs Maitland-Stewart of inaccurate reporting because there were only 106 Koreans in the country and not a "large contingent" as stated in the editorial.

He questioned the former editor why she had not reacted in a similar manner at the presence of South African troops in the country before the achievement of independence.

He said Zimbabwe would accept anybody throughout the world especially those who had helped the people of this country during "the patriotic armed liberation struggle".

The minister proceeded to further question why Mrs Maitland-Stewart had not opposed the presence of British troops, who were training the country's national army.

Mr Alex Mudzingwa (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland West) and also the party's Chief Whip, accused Mrs Maitland-Stewart of being "un-Zimbabwean" and urged the minister to "kick this woman out of the country".

The debate was adjourned with the end of business in the House at about 5.30 pm.

Resignation Offered

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The editor of the Umtali Post was not "summarily dismissed" as reported recently, but she offered to resign after her meeting in Salisbury with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, the managing director of Zimbabwe Newspapers, Mr George Capon, said yesterday.

In a statement, Mr Capon said he wanted to correct the wrong impression that might have been created by Press reports which said that Mrs Jean Maitland-Stuart had been "fired" from her post.

"Understandably there is concern, especially among the staff of the company and the community of Umtali, regarding the editor of the Umtali Post, who was recently reported to have said that she was 'fired'," he said.

"The term used and the manner in which Mrs Maitland-Stuart's statement is reported conjures up a picture of an irate managing director driving to Umtali, taking action and speedily returning to Salisbury.

"Mrs. Maitland-Stuart has been treated with the utmost consideration and courtesy. She is a company pensioner who, because it suited her and the company, was brought back to the Umtali Post during the war when she was unable to remain in Melsetter.

"When she was appointed editor a rather loose arrangement was made for her to remain until the end of this year.

"After her meeting with the Prime Minister in Salisbury, she offered her resignation which in the emotional circumstances I could not bring myself to accept," said Mr Capon, who is also chairman of Zimbabwe Newspapers.

"However, it had later been agreed between her and the company that she would remain as editor until the end of this month so as to assist her successor. She would be paid up to the end of the year.

Accepted

"She accepted that a statement would be issued by the head office (managing director) of the company, the terms of which would be discussed with her," Mr Capon said.

"I was surprised that as an experienced journalist she answered questions put by an international news agency without reference to me and contrary to our mutual agreement.

"Therefore, I would like to correct any impression that Mrs Maitland-Stuart has been summarily dismissed in a manner not in keeping with this company's standing or her position.

"I have a high regard for her ability and for her work with the Umtali Post."

Mrs. Maitland-Stuart resigned after writing a critical editorial in the Umtali Post, questioning the presence of Korean military advisers in Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700

PRESIDENT WARNS REACTIONARIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

WHITES still living in "Rhodesia" and black puppets used by foreign elements to breed chaos in Zimbabwe will taste the Government's wrath, President Banana said yesterday at Chindunduma Youth Academy near Shamva.

"I am not supposed to talk politics," the President admitted, "but I think I have a duty to warn."

He was addressing students during his first official tour of the academy, which has taken the lead in making agriculture a compulsory subject for about 2 500 primary and secondary school pupils at the co-operative.

He was accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell.

Said the President: "There are still many people living in 'Rhodesia'. These people are not only whites — there are a few blacks too."

The Government would not tolerate "negative elements trying to cause alarm and despondency".

There were whites who refused to be "liberated" and "there are black puppets used by external forces to destabilise our independence".

The implications of the policy of reconciliation were being misinterpreted in certain quarters, he said. This negative attitude was imposing constraints on the Prime Minister's efforts to create a non-racial society.

"Let us warn all negative forces that they must cease subversive activities once and for all," said the President. "We have patience and patience has a limit."

People of all races were welcome in Zimbabwe provided they abided by the law.

The country was lucky to have a dynamic Prime Minister "who has no parallel in the history of this continent — in fact in any country in the world".

"If anyone has evil intentions or ideas, they will be disappointed," said the President. "I am trying to help white people to see the light."

He toured the academy with Mr John Frost, project leader of the Scandanavian-based Development Aid from People to People which is funding the primary school unit.

CSO: 4700

MINISTER ATTEMPTS TO CURB INFLATION

Bank Rate Increased

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] For the second time this year the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, increased the bank rate in another attempt to control Zimbabwe's inflation and balance of payments.

Speaking in the House of Assembly yesterday, the minister announced that the bank rate increased with effect from 2 pm yesterday from 6 percent to 9 percent.

This move was aimed at curbing mushrooming domestic expenditure by making short-term credit more expensive, he said.

The minister announced that import allocations to commerce and industry would be cut by 10 percent from the fourth allocation quarter of this year.

On February 26 bank rate was increased from 4.5 percent to 6 percent. The prime lending rate rose at the same time from 7.5 percent to 9 percent. Today it stands at 13 percent.

While financial circles were not surprised by the bank rate change, some members pointed to the minister's explicit statement made on July 31 when he presented his 1981/82 Budget to the House.

He said then: "In my opinion the prevailing interest rate pattern has been set for, and is appropriate to, the current economic conditions and I can say quite definitely that further increases in 1981/82 cannot be contemplated and would in fact be counterproductve."

Senator Nkala told the House yesterday that Zimbabwe had enjoyed a tremendous 14 percent growth in gross domestic product last year, but this rate of growth could not be sustained without overheating the economy and suffering crippling inflation.

"It is necessary to consolidate the economy's base so that we can move forward to an increase in productive capacity," he added.

He said the new measures would go hand in hand with firm restraint by the Government on its own spending, which it would prune as far as possible without jeopardising ongoing projects and programmes.

The minister said the economy's rapid growth since independence and the flow of external money arriving in Zimbabwe had caused demand generally to outstrip supply. He spoke of the need for consumption demand and credit creation to be held back while domestic production caught up, and said it was essential for the demand for scarce foreign exchange to be restricted.

"However, it has now become clear that some of the imbalances in our economy are more persistent and will take longer to resolve than was expected."

Transport

The minister said rampant domestic demand had helped cause transport and other bottlenecks which were in turn stifling the country's access to foreign currency earnings.

An inflationary spiral had set in which needed immediate corrective action.

The increased bank rate, along with corresponding rises in lending and deposit rates, would specifically hit people with overdrafts, and those buying consumer goods on hire purchase and other credit terms.

The minister assured RF MPs that long-term investment would not be curbed, and he did not believe the new measure would adversely affect the level of employment.

Senator Nkala conceded that a number of the Government's own measures had helped create the present wave of excess demand. Reconstruction programmes were in full swing, and a lot of money had flowed into the country.

He warned that unless Zimbabwe's transport problems were resolved no substantial improvement could be expected in the overall position of the economy.

The bank rate would be subject to periodic review, he added, to establish whether it might be possible to lower it to its former level.

He said Zimbabwe was the only country in the world which had had a very low bank rate for such a considerable length of time and it compared favourably with America and Europe where bank rates ran to 20 percent.

What is 9 percent next to 20 percent? he asked.

A leading Zimbabwean economist said that the hike in interest rates was the right thing to do under the circumstances.

"This should have some impact on consumer spending and people may now be a bit more willing to buy Government stock," he said.

But he warned that the new rates could have serious implications for the Government in terms of financing the maize stockpile which, he added, was already costing about $12 million a year, and Zimbabwe's sugar mountain.

No spokesman for the clearing banks was available for comment last night. However, a member of the Building Societies' Association, said that Senator Nkala's announcement was not unexpected so far as the bank rate was concerned because of current pressures on the money market.

"The changes will mean a cessation in lending until we have had an opportunity to assess the situation, and at the first stage this must be discussed with the Reserve Bank regarding new rates for savings deposits, fixed deposits and permanent shares as well as a new pattern on mortgage rates," said the spokesman.

Mortgage Rates Will Rise Too

MORTGAGE rates will rise with the increased bank rate, Senator Nkala told the Assembly.

Questioned by Republican Front MPs about the effects of the new bank rate, the minister said the move would mainly hit short-term borrowers.

He rejected suggestions that a high bank rate would, as had happened in Britain and the United States, boost unemployment. Rather, he said, it would encourage labour-intensive projects which did not require such high capitalisation.

Job creation would not be affected "in any appreciable measure".

He told Mr John Landau (RF, Avondale), who asked if investors would shy away from Government loans because their interest rates would be seen as "unrealistically low", that rates would be adjusted to take into account the new bank rate.

He told Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough) the increased bank rate would not affect loans from the Government for low-cost housing projects during the rest of the year.

Mr Irvine had pointed out that for low-cost housing to be funded, the Ministry of Local Government and Housing would have to pass the increased rate on to the people building the houses.

Senator Nkala replied: "The lending rates for loans from the Government for low-cost housing will not be increased during this year." — Ziana.

'Inflation Going Up to Double Figures'

THE Zimbabwean economy is going to experience a double-figure rate of inflation this year, says the chief economist of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Dr Timothy Muzondo.

This would be caused by excess demand, supply constraints and consequent costs, price and wage expectations and the increase in money supply, he said last night.

Dr Muzondo, who is also chairman of the Economic Society of Zimbabwe, told the seventh annual meeting of the Consumer Council of Zimbabwe in Salisbury that reasons for the increased tempo of inflation in 1981 would be due to excess demand and greater Government consumption.

He said the short-term capacity of the economy was more constrained this year than last because of lower foreign exchange allocations as well as a number of industries operating at full capacity.

In addition, the huge monetary expansion to finance last year's Government expenditure would have most of its impact in 1981-82, Dr Muzondo said.

Increases in wages arising from the current skilled manpower shortage was having an adverse effect on the rate of inflation.

"In spite of price control the mark-up pricing behaviour of firms is contributing to the rate of inflation. This is being fuelled by expectations concerning the future trend of wages," he said.

"Some firms have already incorporated in their prices their expectations concerning the minimum wage even before Government has decided on the issue."

Dr Munondo said causes of inflation were well-understood by the Government, which had taken and was still taking measures to remedy them.

He urged the Consumer Council to assist the Government in fighting inflation in a number of ways, by informing and educating consumers about cheaper sources, and to resist "unjustified price increases".

"Your organisation can assist Government in policing price control . . . to assist Government's concern and interest in promoting equity and assisting the poor, your efforts need to reach out to all consumers including especially those in the former African townships and the communal areas," he said.

Poorest Hit

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Small businesses and lower-income groups will be hit hardest by the 3 percent hike in the bank rate announced by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, on Thursday.

And, says Mr Abner Botsh, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, the new rate will not have any real effect on the Government's attempt to curb the country's growing inflation rate.

"I am extremely surprised at this move, particularly following the minister's earlier statement during his Budget speech that he was satisfied that further increases in 1981/82 would be counter-productive. My feeling is that this move will prove that to be the case," said Mr Botsh.

"At a time when I am particularly concerned about the need to encourage small business enterprises, the increase in the bank rate will adversely affect their ability to raise loans and to repay interest.

"In fact, any business operating on over-draft will face rising costs and in some cases this could be disastrous. Rising interest rates are not going to eliminate overdrafts and commitments for further expenditure.

"Furthermore I believe that the very people the Government has stated it is trying to help are going to suffer. I speak of those in the public service and private sectors who have recently been promoted in accordance with black advancement and who are trying to raise mortgages in order to buy homes and to raise loans to buy household effects," said the ACCOZ president.

It would merely make life more difficult for the lower-income groups and the smaller business enterprises, said Mr Botsh, and he did not believe that it would have any significant effect on lowering the rate of inflation because the pressure of demand on goods in short supply would remain.

Mr Botsh was equally dismayed by the news that foreign currency allocations are to be cut in the next quota period.

"These are already insufficient to meet demand and obviously this move will only worsen the position with existing shortages," he added.

"Again I am concerned at the effect it will have on the smaller importer and his ability to provide a viable service to the community.

"Although an overall reduction level has been announced I imagine the lower priority items will be the ones to suffer the most.

"The combination of the rise in the bank rate and the reduction in the level of allocations is bound to dampen business expansion, which in turn will mean that potential new jobs will not be created," said Mr Botsh

[Editorial: "A Drastic Remedy"]

[Text] Senator Enos Nkala has decided to saturate the country with the 3 percent solution in an attempt to damp down the unhealthy heat that has developed in the economy.

It is a pretty drastic remedy, and to many people the cure may seen worse than the disease. Yet with the growing shortage of foreign exchange and inflation likely to be well into double figures this year, decisive action had to be taken.

It is particularly frustrating that a major part of our problem stems from the transport bottlenecks that are holding up our exports. The general manager of the railways, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, estimates that this is costing $5 million a week in foreign exchange. The Government must do everything in its power to sort this problem out as soon as possible.

If bold measures are called for, let us be bold. If we must be innovative, let us be innovative. After all, the well-being of the country is at stake.

It is important, too, that as part of the austerity package the Government drastically prunes its spending as well as that of the consumer. Senator Nkala's statement that firm restraint will be imposed on ministries is welcome.

The one thing we do not want to see, of course, is an increase in unemployment, which often accompanies such deflationary measures. The minister is hopeful that this will not happen, although he did admit that it was difficult accurately to assess what the side effects might be.

It seems pretty certain though that among those to be hardest hit by the new lending rate will be those people who are buying their homes through a building society. They now face interest charges of 12 percent, or even more on their bonds.

For such people there may be some slight comfort in the minister's promise that the bank rate will be kept under review and that when conditions improve he will not hesitate to reduce it. Let us damp down the economy if we have to, but let us try to ensure that no one gets drowned in the process.

CSO: 4700

SUMMIT WITH S.A. REJECTED, FLOW OF PETROL REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe will not be involved in a summit with South Africa as long as that regime pursues apartheid and violates territorial integrity of member states of the Organisation of African Unity and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, a Government spokesman said in Salisbury yesterday.

Reacting to a suggestion by the spokesman for the South African opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, for moves to stage a meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and his South African counterpart, Mr P. W. Botha, he said the Pretoria regime had an idea of a constellation of Southern African states which had been scoffed at by Mr Mugabe.

The spokesman dismissed any possibility of a meeting between the two leaders as an "impossible venture". He said the Pretoria regime had been trying to arrange a meeting at ministerial level to make political capital out of it.

The was no question of Mr Mugabe meeting Mr Botha at any time.

● Petrol is now flowing into Zimbabwe a little below the rate of consumption, which means that stocks are still falling slightly.

Diesel on the other hand is coming at slightly above the rate at which it is being used up.

The general manager of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, said in an interview this week that absolute priority was being given to fuel.

Despite NRZ's severe shortage of locomotives, every litre of fuel reaching the country's borders was now being moved at once to outlet points.

Petrol is still being moved almost entirely by rail inside the country, but most of the diesel is now moving by road.

Mr Lea-Cox said the fuel shortages in Zimbabwe were caused by transport problems.

In the case of petrol, South Africa has not been involved at all.

Until June this year, Zimbabwe's petrol was refined at Sasolburg in South Africa and brought in through Beitbridge. Now virtually all the country's petrol is imported in refined form via Maputo.

The switch was made "for both strategic and cost reasons".

The origin of the present petrol shortage lies partly in handling and loading problems at Maputo and partly in delays resulting from a serious accident on the line between Maputo and the border during July.

Diesel still comes to Zimbabwe from South Africa and all the large tank-cars have been sent south of the Limpopo to speed up the movement of diesel to Beitbridge.

The diesel shortage had its origin in June, when for 10 days none of the fuel was moved either to Zimbabwe or to South African outlets.

These problems have coincided with the seasonal increase in fuel consumption in Zimbabwe as farming operations intensify. Consumption is now reaching its peak. — Bulawayo Correspondent.

CSO: 4700

STATE WANTS BIGGER STAKE IN ECONOMY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] The Government will not nationalise for the sake of nationalisation, but it will be dictated to by the interests of the people, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero, told the Assembly.

Dr Chidzero was speaking in reply to Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield) who asked whether the Government was contemplating complete State control over the economy and to give clearly the Government's view on nationalisation.

The minister said the Government intended to expand local participation in the economy and this could take many forms, including the acquisition of a certain percentage in the equity of a company or 100 percent control, depending on the circumstances.

He told the House that nationalisation was the sovereign right of every nation and rejected the idea of considering nationalisation on ideological lines.

The minister told Dr Silas Mundawarara (UANC, Mashonaland East) that the Government wanted to set up a socialist state that was "based on the people's own experiences in this country".

Socialism in Zimbabwe would not be a commodity transplanted from any other part of the world but would be a result of the thorough examination of the difficulties of our society to produce a socialist system that would work in this country.

Saying that the process of setting up a socialist state took some time, the minister told Brigadier John Probert (RF, Borrowdale) that the country was "moving deliberately and cautiously" to a socialist system which works "and you will see it working when we finally set it up".

Dr Chidzero told Mr Don Goddard (RF, Lundi) that the Government simply wanted to reduce external control of the economy by taking a minimum percentage shareholding of at best 45 percent and would not effect this through legislation. Nor was it the Government's intention to buy shares in every single company in the country.

Condemning the present situation where the country's mining and manufacturing concerns were 100 percent foreign owned, the minister said: "Surely we have enough experience and expertise to control our own economy."

The minister told the House that because of the high growth rate, the Government was determined to stretch the country's resources to redress the disparity that existed in the past in the provision of essential services to the people.

"The Government was not elected to perpetuate this kind of system," he said.

Saying that Zimbabwe had the lowest bank rate in the world, the minister told Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough) that the decision to increase the rate by 3 percent had been made to curb consumer spending, encourage saving and encourage investment.

The minister told Mr Irvine that as an independent state Zimbabwe would refuse to be dictated to on matters of national policy, be it by individual countries or organisations.

Mr Irvine asked the minister to take note of the concern expressed by money-lending organisations like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, over socialist policies which were being pursued by newly independent states.

The minister replied that Zimbabwe had to be firm and carry on with its national policies even if these international organisations disagreed.

Asked why Zimbabwe tended to rely on external professional and consulting services, Dr Chidzero said his ministry did everything possible to engage local personnel because it was cheaper and local people had better knowledge of the unique problems of this country.

He said where the country was forced to use external personnel they were made to work with local people who would take over afterwards.

Dr Chidzero told Mr Geoffrey York (RF, Mazoe/Mtoko) that Zimbabwe's tax structure could not be relied upon completely to provide the extent of social services the Government expected to set up.

The Government made it quite clear that a great deal of self-help and communal effort would have to be implemented to maintain the social services programmes.

cso; 4700

CHIDZERO PLEDGES TO CUT S.A. GRIP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] Three-quarters of Zimbabwe's exports and imports now come through South Africa, and one-quarter through Mozambique, said the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero.

This was exactly the reverse of the position in 1975, he added.

Asked about Zimbabwe's dependence on South Africa during the Assembly debate on the $1 858 000 vote for his ministry, Dr Chidzero said all "Zimbabwean nationalists" — and he included RF MPs—should be concerned at the extent of foreign control of Zimbabwe's economy.

He stressed that the Government wanted to reduce as far as possible the quantity of money flowing out of the country in interest payments and dividends, but said it did not have a "jingoistic" hostility to foreign involvement in Zimbabwe.

He accepted that "there is no such thing as 100 percent independence", but believed foreign control should be minimised.

The minister said that because Zimbabwe was a landlocked country, it necessarily had a physical dependence on its neighbours, particularly South Africa.

South African influence and control extended to many parts of the commercial mining and manufacturing life of Zimbabwe, and he promised the House that the Government was doing all it could to cut down on foreign ownership of companies in this country.

Dr Chidzero also said it might be possible that his suggestion to businessmen to route their goods through Mozambique's ports become government policy, and that this policy would be legislated. He did not elaborate.

Mr John Landau (RF, Avondale) had earlier expressed doubts over the safety of using the ports of Maputo and Beira, and told of an incident he observed when he visited Beira harbour earlier this year while on a business trip.

He had watched stevedores loading a consignment of copper ingots on to a boat while offloading cars destined for one of Zimbabwe's neighbours.

At one stage a batch of ingots collided in mid air with a car, and an ingot fell through the roof of the car out of the bottom and splashed into the sea.

"Only one person in Beira harbour was concerned about this and that was me," said Mr Landau.

"It made me aware of the fact that the state of loading and offloading there was not that which gave rise to much concern," he said.

Dr Swithun Mombeshora, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, said the stevedores were giving Mr Landau a special display, and Mr Landau replied: "If that was a special display for me, I was most impressed."

Incidents such as these were probably the greatest reason why Zimbabwean importers preferred to use the South African system he said, adding that he believed the standard of efficiency in the two ports had certainly dropped.

Mr Bill Irvine said he believed that Zimbabwean exporters, especially those dealing in bulk commodities like sugar, were making full use of the outward traffic on the lines to Maputo and Beira, but it was on the inward direction that traffic was slack and this was due to the concern of importers for the safety of the line.

"I believe the main problem of the lines is the capacity of the Mozambican authorities to maintain it," he said.

Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) said he was told on good authority that the capacity of the Mozambique railways system in the foreseeable future would not be able to exceed 50 percent of Zimbabwean traffic.

CSO: 4700

PSA CHIEFS SLAM RIDDELL WAGES PLAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Two officials of the Public Service Association yesterday attacked the report of the Riddell Commission of Inquiry for recommending that public and private sector employees should be covered under the same industrial legislation.

The association's president, Mr Malcolm Pratt, said they wanted a square deal that could only be achieved by a "fair wages" policy and the pursuit of efficiency. He stressed that they did not seek privilege over other workers.

"We certainly do not agree with the recommendation of the Riddell Commission that Government should use the public service and parastatals as a model for the private sector, making it the leader in the wages field."

Mr Pratt warned that the alternatives were inefficiency and corruption, which were, in the long run, more expensive than any "false" saving made by the Government as a matter of expediency.

He said the association did not approve of strikes because they were not only a waste but indicative of a breakdown in communication between employer and employee.

The association's chairman, Mr Malcolm Thomson, also questioned the recommendation of the Riddell Commission. He said the conditions in the public service were so often different from that of the private sector that to cover both sectors under one legislation might be impracticable.

"A public servant, by virtue of his employment, has to accept certain restrictions in rights and freedoms, such as the right to strike, the right to full and unrestricted political participation or to participate in ventures in the private sector," he said.

The two officials said they would open the doors of their association to lower level employees to make the organisation democratic. They would also restructure the association to have more black representation.

This was in reply to an earlier appeal by the Prime Minister who urged the association to reexamine itself in the light of the changes that had taken place in the country so that it truly represented the majority of the workers in the Government.

CSO: 4700

WE WON'T DROP OUR SOCIALIST ALLIES, SAYS MP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 6

[Text]

THE socialist countries which helped Zimbabwe's liberation forces during the war could not now be forgotten diplomatically, a Patriotic Front backbencher, Mr Edward Ndlovu, said in the Assembly.

Mr Ndlovu, an MP for Matabeleland South, was responding to complaints by Mr P. K. van der Byl (RF, Gatooma/Hartley) that Zimbabwe had diplomatic representation in countries which could be of no use to her.

During the committee of supply consideration of the foreign affairs vote, Mr van der Byl said Zimbabwe should largely confine its representation to countries of strategic or economic value. Amid angry interjections by black Members, he queried the need for embassies in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Algeria and Senegal, and pressed the minister for the Government's position on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr Ndlovu said the socialist countries had come to the aid of the liberation movements when help had been refused by Britain and America. This material assistance could not now be forgotten. "We cannot sweep our history under the carpet.

"Zimbabwe is what it is today because of the AK that drove the Americans out of Vietnam," he said, to cheers from other black MPs.

He said it had been known all along that Britain and America would approach Zimbabwe after independence with "packets of agreements".

But "we know who our friends are," he added.

"Our relations with them (the socialist countries) continue and will continue forever because they assisted us in our liberation struggle," he said, adding that relations with other African countries were essential in bolstering OAU links.

"We are all in the OAU," he said.

Responding to charges of "double standards" by RF MPs who asked why Zimbabwe said nothing about Soviet activity in Afghanistan but condemned South Africa's incursion, Mr Ndlovu said: "What South Africa does in Angola is our business.

"Whether you are a black African or a white African, you suffer."

Earlier the minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, said diplomatic representation could not be confined to areas of security and economic interest, "cultural, sporting and political factors had also to be considered".

"Good neighbourliness with our neighbours" was the keynote, and he stressed that Zimbabwe's relations with the rest of Africa took priority over other diplomatic links.

"If it were possible, we would have representation in all African countries," he told the House.

An office had been established in Senegal as a centre of French-speaking Africa, he said. From there, Zimbabwe could branch into any number of other countries. The minister described foreign affairs as "an ongoing exercise".

He told Mr van der Byl that he would not enter a debate on Soviet expansionism because it was none of Zimbabwe's concern.

But he added: "Our posture is that we believe we cannot accept intervention in any other country by force."

CSO: 4700

END TO VISAS BEING SOUGHT, SAYS MINISTER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 6

[Text] Zimbabwe was in the process of negotiating the abolition of visa requirements for Zimbabwean passport holders visiting foreign countries, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, told the Assembly.

Mr P. K. van der Byl (RF, Gatooma/Hartley) described the Zimbabwe passport as one of the most difficult and irritating passports to hold.

He said probably the only country in the world that would allow Zimbabweans the right of entry without a visa was Britain.

If anyone wanted to visit Belgium they had to apply to Zambia and then wait for about a month for a reply. If they wanted to visit Spain as well during the trip, passports had to be sent to Johannesburg or Cape Town and they had to wait a further three weeks or more for the documents to be returned.

By the time the second visa had been granted, the first would have expired, he said.

Mr Mangwende replied that Mr van der Byl, having been a foreign minister, knew that visa abolition negotiations had to be undertaken, and that this was being done.

Zimbabwe would soon have trade attaches at its foreign missions, Dr Mangwende said.

After Mr John Landau (RF, Avondale) said Zimbabwe was losing out on trade by not having attaches, the minister said the issue had been discussed by his ministry and the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

His ministry was working on the matter. "I am happy to say it will not be too long before you hear announcements in this connection," he said.

CSO: 4700

MUGABE WARNS CIVIL SERVANTS OVER LOYALTY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Government will not allow itself to be held to ransom by public servants whose commitment to the country is conditional and equivocal, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

As a sovereign state Zimbabweans could not allow anyone to dictate to them, even by implication, the conditions under which they could serve their nation. If any adjustment was needed, it had to be in the national interest, the Prime Minister said.

Addressing the 63rd annual conference of the Public Service Association, Mr Mugabe said public servants whose commitment was to the old order, who bemoaned its passing and regretted that the necessary and positive changes which had been introduced in the public service were upsetting to certain cherished norms, should realise that there would be no flinching from the changes.

"This Government was not elected to preserve the racist and other ugly features of the old colonial system. It was elected to transform our society in the interest, and for the benefit, of the broad masses of our people."

In spite of assurances given by the Government, there had been a number of cases where officers at senior levels had resigned soon after accepting promotion. The Prime Minister said the practice was not only dishonest but did little to inspire confidence that the existing officers wished to serve the Government on a long-term basis.

When the Government asked them to stay, they had a duty to assure the Government that it could look forward to their future with confidence.

The major difficulty facing the public service was the inability of ministries to prepare forward staff planning, a situation which flowed directly from the ability of a large number of officers to retire prematurely, Mr Mugabe said.

As a result, the Government was faced with an impossible situation where it had no control over its staffing policies. At any one time, a ministry could be faced with a breakdown in services because of unilateral action taken by civil servants who had decided to leave.

"Loyalty surely flows in both directions and if the Government is expected to act as a good employer, then civil servants must also make up their minds whether they intend to stay and serve the country," the Prime Minister said.

The country had many problems to solve, some of them because of its history and the events that led to independence. And the solving of the problems required a unique type of civil servant, one who was not only efficient, but who could identify completely with the needs of the people.

Mr Mugabe said it was not enough just to carry out day-to-day tasks. "The civil servant in this country must be forward-looking, imaginative and be prepared to use his initiative to ensure that policies are implemented in such a way as to reflect the purpose and intent of the Government."

The civil servant should remember he was a servant of the people, not their master.

Mr Mugabe said there was no room in the Zimbabwe public service for arrogance, corruption, tribalism, regionalism and nepotism.

The Prime Minister noted that in some countries that had attained independence, the civil servant had styled himself as an elitist.

"In fact, the master-servant relationship of colonial days has been replaced by a similar, or even worse, relationship between the civil servant and the people."

He stressed that the relationship between the civil servant and the people was very important. When people spoke of the Government, more often than not, they had in mind the official who collected their taxes, the administrator who informed them and enforced Government rules including other officers.

Mr Mugabe warned some new officers, who, he said, had adopted the attitude that once appointed to the service their need for discipline and hard work disappeared.

"The reverse is the case and at this time of our history, I would expect even greater effort in maintaining a high standard of discipline in the public service."

Paying tribute to civil servants who had been in the previous governments, he said he had been gratified at the responsible attitude and the co-operation the Government had received from them.

With a few exceptions, they had responded to the Government's policy of reconciliation and were dedicated to serving Zimbabwe and its people.

On the presidential directive to correct racial imbalance, the Prime Minister said the initial part of the exercise had been completed although there were some areas where it still existed, particularly in the professional and technical fields.

He said that at the time of independence, all senior posts in the civil service were held by whites. Out of 10 000, only 3 000 posts were held by blacks.

The overall position was now more satisfactory and acceptable to the Government. In the top hierarchy of the service, blacks now occupied a significant number of posts.

At the permanent secretary level there were 13 blacks against 17 whites. At the deputy secretary level there were 43 blacks against 41 whites and in the open field of the administrative branch there were 49 black under-secretaries as against 38 whites.

The Prime Minister said 58 percent of the established posts were now occupied by blacks compared to 26 percent just over a year ago. Significant progress had been made in redressing the racial imbalance and in a number of ministries, the exercise had, in fact, been completed and normal promotion procedures were operating.

CSO: 4700

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO CONTROL PRICE OF COMMERCIAL LAND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Government will pass legislation restricting the price of commercial land before the end of the Parliamentary session, says the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr. Sydney Sekeramayi.

Regulating farm prices would curb the activities of some individuals he alleged were now on a land-buying spree, aiming to resell to the Government for resettlement at an inflated price.

"We will not let them get the better of us," said the minister in an interview here.

He stressed his ministry would send land valuation officers to all land the Government wished to buy and, in the case of land which had been improved, the Government would pay the basic price plus cost of improvements.

Dr Sekeramayi attacked co-operatives that are formed with the idea of buying farmland, saying they were contrary to the Government call for socialist co-operatives.

People planning to form co-operatives were free to call officials from the ministry's Department of Co-operatives and Marketing Services for explanations and help in setting up.

Dr Sekeramayi urged people to form co-operatives, even in resettlement schemes, to help in the buying of farm implements, fertiliser, seeds and selling of produce.

CSO: 4700

PLAN TO EASE SKILLS CRISIS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

THE conclusion of bilateral agreements with friendly countries is among four programmes of action being pursued by the Government to meet Zimbabwe's immediate critical manpower shortages, the Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Cephas Msipa, told the Senate.

Speaking during debate on the Presidential Speech, Mr Msipa told the Senate that from information gathered from the National Manpower Survey so far, his ministry was pursuing short-medium- and long-term programmes of action.

These included the expansion of existing facilities in Zimbabwe's colleges and in the industrial sector, the establishment of additional colleges in other centres of the country and the establishment in Salisbury of a national vocational training development centre with 300 other regional and rural skills centres scattered throughout the country.

Mr Msipa said his ministry was encouraging all Zimbabweans abroad, particularly the professional and skilled ones, to return to serve their country. His Ministry was also in favour of controlled and selected recruitment of professional and skilled personnel from abroad on a fixed-contract basis during which period they would help to train and develop local people.

He said: "You will realise that only such a policy can place Zimbabwe firmly on the road to genuine self-reliance and economic and progressive social development."

Speaking on questions asked during the National Manpower Survey, Mr Msipa said the questions asked were up to international standards. The National Manpower Survey advisory committee has endorsed, after in-depth discussions, the acceptability of the questions.

Mr Msipa assured the Senate that it would be an offence for any member of his ministry to divulge the names of employees and employers in connection with any particular manpower statistics.

It would also be an offence to fail to reply to the questionnaire or to falsify the information required by the national manpower survey.

Senator Whaley had challenged the constitutionality of the ministry's insistence that first preference in apprenticeship training be given to those Zimbabweans who hold Zimbabwean passports only, over those who had dual citizenship.

In reply, Mr Msipa said: "My ministry, in its efforts to train and build up the skills which are so vital for the nation's programme of development and reconstruction, must of necessity train those skills on which Zimbabwe will be able to rely for many years to come."

He added: "So far, the main distinguishing characteristic of skilled manpower and apprenticeship in this country, apart from being white, has been their itinerant nature. This may have been acceptable in the past when the concern for development of the country as a whole was a minimum concern of previous regimes. At this time, when we have a majority rule Government, the needs of the country are such that we can not afford to lose any of our skilled manpower."

Mr Msipa said his ministry was concerned in training those skills that would remain in Zimbabwe, skills that considered Zimbabwe their permanent home, not a temporary home.

CSO: 4700

KANGAI CALMS HIPPO VALLEY LABOR ROW

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, yesterday averted a strike by 8 000 Hippo Valley Estate employees by negotiating a truce during which the company will look closely at the grievances of the workers.

The minister, who was accompanied by the Deputy Minister for Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Nelson Mawema, emerged from the meeting with contending parties after five hours of hard bargaining and declared: "We have averted, for the time being, a strike threat which had been hanging over Hippo Valley since the dispute was declared two weeks ago.

"Several workers' grievances had been discussed but the chief of these had been the need to create a uniform pay scale for black and white workers doing the same job.

"The management of Hippo Valley asked for time to have another look at the points in the dispute with the view to resolving it," Mr Kangai said.

He said the future of Hippo Valley's manpower resources manager, Mr Martin Duffield, would be referred to the management of Anglo American in Zimbabwe.

"I am taking the matter of Mr Duffield to the management of the Anglo-American group. They brought him to Hippo Valley and it is their right to decide his future," the minister said.

ADVANCEMENT

Answering a question, Mr Kangai said: "I cannot speak for the Anglo American group because I am not the owner of that company."

Mr Duffield has been blamed for creating blocks to African advancement within the company.

The minister singled out for special mention all members of the workers' committee for displaying "a high degree of responsibility.

"After the labour unrest at Hippo Valley of May last year, the committee referred all its grievances to the ministry rather than take strike action.

"I want to thank them most sincerely for this."

Members of the workers' committee, headed by Mr Simon Mupindu, were part of the discussions that led to the accord.

CSO: 4700

KANGAI EMPLOYERS WILL BE FORCED TO AFRICANISE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

EMPLOYERS will be forced to recruit black Zimbabweans soon, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, told a meeting in Salisbury last night.

He said the Government could not allow employers to continue resisting black recruitment and advancement in industry.

Mr Kangai told a meeting of the Zimbabwe Association for the Advancement of Applied Science and Technology at the Salisbury Polytechnic that applications from qualified black Zimbabweans without the necessary experience had been turned down by many employers.

They should be given the chance and necessary training for the future needs of the economy.

"It is unfortunate that many employers still insist on recruiting expatriates while qualified Zimbabweans are refused jobs," he said.

Regardless of these setbacks the Government was going ahead with plans to build, expand and develop four technical training centres "to produce technicians in large numbers".

With the demobilisation exercise the Government was looking at centres like the Salisbury Polytechnic to take people from next year.

Mr Kangai said there was no problem in expanding these facilities because enough money was raised at Zimcord for the purpose.

He said black advancement in the public sector had succeeded.

"Once the Government moves on advancement in the private sector a lot of pressure will be put on employers," he added.

CSO: 4700

WHEAT IMPORTS 'NECESSARY' TO AVOID SHORTFALL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 14

[Text] It has been necessary to import more than 66 000 tonnes of wheat to avoid possible shortfalls prior to the delivery of this year's harvest, says the economic section of the Agricultural Marketing Authority in the 1981/82 Wheat Situation and Outlook Report.

In the current year, consumption is estimated at 220 000 tonnes, which is 50 000 tonnes above the estimated production.

Imports have taken the form of 66 500 tonnes of US aid wheat. In exchange Zimbabwe will supply Zambia with 21 450 tonnes of maize.

The report says a further 15 000 ha of irrigated land will be required for wheat in 1982/83 if Zimbabwe is to approach self-sufficiency. Estimates suggest that about 40 000 ha have been sown to wheat in the current 1981 season.

The GMB expects to accept 170 000 tonnes in 1981/82 and offtake in the current marketing year is expected to increase by 7 percent.

Flour sales in 1980/81 topped 205 400 tonnes, an increase of 21 percent on the previous year.

At the end of 1981/82 marketing year, stockholdings are estimated to amount to 93 000 tonnes.

Recent evidence suggests that bread sales have returned to normal following consumer resistance to the bread price increase.

Milling capacity is in the region of 240 000 tonnes a year, with a further 50 000 tonnes becoming available in 1982.

If consumption expands by 10 percent a year, the report says there should be sufficient milling capacity to meet requirements until 1985.

CSO: 4700

NEARLY $300M ZIMCORD AID COMMITTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

NEARLY $300 million of the money pledged to Zimbabwe at Zimcord has already been committed to various development projects, Dr Chidzero told the Assembly.

Speaking during committee of supply debate on the $1 858 000 vote for his ministry, Dr Chidzero also said that a full 40 percent of the more than $2 billion to be spent on the three-year public service investment programme would come from outside sources.

Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough) had asked what progress his ministry had made, and what plans it had for the future.

The minister said the public sector investment programme, which he had spelled out to the House early in August, had formed a major part of his ministry's work.

He was now putting together the many aspects of planning strategy and information compiled by his ministry into "a coherent whole" from which an overall plan could be devised and presented to Parliament.

He hoped to put the plan before the House by the end of the year, but warned it would be meticulously compiled and "will be very difficult to tear apart".

Replying to Mr Horace Nyazika (ZANU - PF, Mashonaland East) who had asked what the Government was doing to gain control of key industries, the minister said the Government had inherited an economy which was already highly centralised.

"We have since expanded that control," he said, pointing out that the Government had bought controlling interests in Zimbank and CAPS. Statutory bodies were being formed to give the Government further mechanisms for control of the private sector.

But he assured RF members: "We don't yet effectively control the economy." The Government was relying more on influence in the private sector to put its policies into effect.

The minister assured Mr John Landau that not a single cent of aid pledged at Zimcord had been withdrawn.

Projects had to be planned. Negotiations over these had to take place with the donors — and sometimes there were disagreements — and the funds had then to be matched to the projects.

About $300 million had been committed to certain projects which were now starting and another $800 million from Zimcord funds would be channelled into the public sector investment programme, which he outlined in August.

CSO: 4700

FINEST QUALITY COTTON PRODUCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 13

[Text]

ALTHOUGH Zimbabwe contributes only 0.5 percent of the world's total cotton produce she is one of the first 10 countries with the finest quality cotton, the Commission of Inquiry into the Agricultural Industry was told on Wednesday.

"Zimbabwe contributes 11 percent of the world's best quality cotton," said the general manager of the Cotton Marketing Board, Mr Robert Weller.

"The CMB's motto is not much, but very good."

He told members of the commission, who visited Glendale Cotton Depot, that Zimbabwe was going to export 50 000 tonnes of cotton this year compared to America's 1 900 000 tonnes. It is a record export figure for this country.

Zimbabwean cotton is of high quality because there is little mechanisation involved in the production of the crop. Mechanisation is mostly used when separating the cotton seeds from the fibre, the commission heard.

"Small - scale farmers are dedicated in producing the best crop because they fear to run at a loss. Most of them work in family units ensuring that every member puts maximum effort into the production of the crop.

"These small-scale farmers are 'cottoning on' to cotton," Mr Weller said, "because of all the cash crops grown in this country, cotton is the easiest to grow."

To ensure the peasant farmers profit from cotton, the CMB holds a three-week course on cotton growing before the farming season begins. — ZIS.

CSO: 4700

BIG DROP IN TOURISTS FROM SOUTH FORECAST

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE expects a sharp decline in South African tourists as a result of visa requirements introduced last June, says the Deputy Minister of Information and Tourism, Mrs Victoria Chitepo.

She announced yesterday that the country was redirecting its efforts away from South Africa "to the world market".

At independence the Tourist Board aimed at getting back into international tourist markets, making June this year the target for the first phase of expansion, she told a Press conference in Salisbury.

"Our performance up to May this year was plus 113 percent in visitor arrivals for the same period last year. For 1981 we expect 350 000 visitor arrivals," Mrs Chitepo said.

But she agreed that the tourist industry was still in the doldrums.

In reply to a question, Mrs Chitepo said there had been some difficulty in narrowing the large gap between tourist figures and actual bed-nights sold in the country's hotels.

The Deputy minister contradicted hoteliers who predicted a slump in tourism because of shortages or the non-availability of butter, cheese and now meat.

"Tourism has not been, and will not be, lessened by these shortages," she said.

Mrs Chitepo emphasised that Zimbabwe recognised the importance of quality tourism because it was an earner of vital foreign currency, a form of natural resource usage and a labour-intensive industry which encouraged employment.

CSO: 4700

RAILROAD INABILITY TO MEET EXPORT REQUIREMENTS COSTLY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] The inability of Zimbabwe's railways to meet export requirements is costing the country about $5 million each week in foreign exchange earnings.

Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, general manager of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, gave this figure in an interview this week.

He qualified it by saying that some of the loss was being offset by road movement of exports. A fairly large tonnage of tobacco, for instance, was being moved by road to Messina and then by rail to South African ports.

Mr Lea-Cox said he measured the current shortfall in rail transport by the number of wagons a week required and the number the NRZ could move. There was no shortage of wagons in the country, simply a shortage of locomotives to shift them quickly.

The current requirement was for 5 500 general purpose wagons a week — 3 800 for local traffic and 1 700 for export.

NRZ was actually providing 3 400 wagons a week — 2 400 for local traffic and 1 000 for export.

SHIFTED

Of the 3 400 wagons allocated for loading every week, probably only 3 100 were shifted. The other 300 were being used for storage.

The overall situation is serious enough for the embargo on the loading of trucks in South Africa bound for Zimbabwe or Botswana to be still in operation after nearly two months.

NRZ's chief traffic manager, Mr John Avery, said: "Of course this is having a tremendous effect on local industry, but remember that a large amount of traffic is now going by road, passenger train and even by air."

To meet the present requirement of 5 000 general purpose wagons a week, the NRZ would need 178 diesel locomotives in service each day — 57 more than the total available for all purposes now.

CSO: 4700

FURNITURE 'RACKET' UPSETS MUGABE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE reaction by the white community to the furniture export ban has shown that some of them have no confidence in the Government, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

He said the fact that the move announced by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, had annoyed many whites, had given the Government an insight into their hidden feelings. "It shows that it is not furniture alone," the Prime Minister said.

Answering questions from delegates to the 63rd annual Public Service Association congress, he said that if some people had not abused the privilege, the Government would not have intervened.

Mr Mugabe stressed that the Government was not interested in acquiring furniture from the emigrants.

He explained that the move was taken after the Government had received reports of a furniture racket across the Limpopo. The Prime Minister said he had been disenchanted and dismayed to hear that some of the emigrants were even buying other people's furniture for resale outside the country.

The situation had become so serious that the Government could not sit idly while the racket was going on, denying those in the country the chance to acquire furniture.

The reaction by members of the white community had shown that they were not interested in staying in Zimbabwe and were not committed to serving the nation. Mr Mugabe said genuine cases would be given consideration on their merit.

CSO: 4700

BRIEFS

FINDINGS ON AMMO BLAST--The Government will make a statement soon on the outcome of the inquiry in the destruction of ammunition at Inkomo Barracks and the theft of an aircraft from Thornhill air base which was flown to Messina on the South African border, a Ministry of Defence spokesman said yesterday. He said arrangements were being made to inform the nation on the cause of the Inkomo ammunition blast and the outcome of the moves initiated by the Government last month to have the aircraft sent back. The Cessna 337 aircraft was stolen from Gwelo by Corporal Mark Jeffries, who was on a course at the air base. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Sep 81 p 1]

MOVEMENT OF MAIZE--Bulawayo--The Department of Agricultural Development and the Ministry of Transport will move communal farmers' maize to the Grain Marketing Board if they work in groups, says the Midlands provincial agricultural officer, Mr Jack Steele. Speaking at the Mberengwa District Council meeting at Mataga, Belingwe, Mr Steele said that if communal farmers could band together and bring 150 bags or more of their maize to a good collection point where a 15-tonne lorry would pass, his department would approach the Ministry of Transport to move the maize to the nearest GMB depot. Farmers would be responsible for loading the maize and would either pay cash for transport charges or sign a stop order. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Sep 81 p 5]

PASSPORTS FOR KENYA--Suggestions that Rhodesian and Zimbabwe Rhodesian passports are not acceptable travel documents in Kenya were scotched by the Government and diplomatic sources yesterday. Earlier this week, two Zimbabwean farmers intending to attend this month's Nairobi Trade Fair complained to the Herald that they had been told they could not be allowed into Kenya while travelling on Rhodesian passports. However, a senior Government official in the Foreign Affairs Ministry said yesterday he was not aware of any such problem as the Government had told various countries that these documents were valid "until we inform them otherwise". This was so because Zimbabwe was changing its old passports to conform with the country's name change, the official said. A source in the immigration and passport office said: "As far as we are concerned, Rhodesia or Zimbabwe Rhodesia passports are regarded as valid until the change-over to Zimbabwe passports has been completed and Government directs so." The Kenya High Commissioner in Salisbury, Mr Lazarus Mwangi, said Zimbabweans did not even need visas to enter Kenya as they were Commonwealth citizens. However, the circumstances were different for a foreign national living in Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Sep 81 p 5]

MPs SWORN IN--The two new Patriotic Front MPs for Matabeleland South, Mr Akimu Matthew Ndlovu and Mr Sikwill Kohli Moyo, took their oaths of allegiance at the start of business in the Assembly. They replace Mr George Silundika, the former Minister of Roads, Road Traffic, Post and Telecommunications, who died earlier this year, and Mr Boysen Mguni, who died last month. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 6]

HOSPITAL NAME CHANGES--The Andrew Fleming Hospital has been formally renamed Parirenyatwa Hospital in honour of the late Dr Samuel Parirenyatwa. The Lady, Chancellor Maternity Home has been renamed Mbuya Nehanda Maternity Home and the Princess Margaret, Sekuru Kaguvi Hospital. The Act making the changes effective was gazetted last week. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 1]

WFP BUYS MAIZE--Five additional contracts were signed on Monday by the World Food Programme and the Grain Marketing Board to buy Zimbabwean white maize. Announcing the purchases, WFP director, Professor Herbert Onitiri said in Salisbury yesterday that they raised WFP purchases of maize from the GMB to some 41 000 tonnes, worth a total $6 million. The purchases are financed from the World Food Programme's own resources and funds from The Netherlands and British governments. The maize shipped under previous contracts has gone to Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya. The latest purchases are destined for Angola, Mali and Senegal where they will be used to support emergency food aid projects. Professor Onitiri said a further 15 000 tonnes would be bought soon for export by the WFP to Kenya, Zambia and Somalia. In addition, said Professor Onitiri, were plans yet to be finalised to buy a further 44 000 tonnes before April 1982. "By purchasing white maize in Zimbabwe the WFP is assisting this country in disposing of some of its bumper maize harvest, a strategy which the WFP applies to help developing countries whenever possible," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 p 1]

UNPAID OFFICIAL--One of Zimbabwe's deputy ministers is not being paid for his work, it was disclosed in the Assembly. This came to light when Mr John Landau (RF, Avondale) rose during debate on the vote for the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development to question the provision in the estimates for a $16 450 salary for the deputy minister. The deputy minister of this ministry, Mr Moton Malianga, is not a member of either House. According to the Constitution, he cannot hold such a post for more than four months without being a Member of Parliament. He has been deputy minister since early this year, but he is not listed as either an MP or a deputy minister in the official Hansard. The minister, Dr Chidzero, assured the House that Mr Malianga was not receiving a salary, although he uses a Government vehicle for getting to the Ministry each day, and received an allowance when he travels on official business. Dr Chidzero said the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, had the matter well in hand and an announcement was expected soon. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 p 7]

WANKIE POWER BUDGET--The total estimated cost of the first stage of Zimbabwe's Wankie power station was put at $352 041 000 in the capital budget of the Electricity Supply Commission tabled in Parliament yesterday. The budget for the year ending in June next year, shows that of this figure more than $133 714 000 will have been spent by the middle of next year. Estimated expenditure for the year 1981/82 is put at $120 033 000, and a further $98 294 000 will be spent after that. About $28 433 000 is scheduled to be spent on new works, most of it during the current year to June 1982. Less than $9 million will be spent on new works after the middle

of next year, according to the budget. The biggest part of the money will go on transmission (nearly $18 million) while distribution will take up $8,5 million. The budget shows that the main source of finance for the power station will be foreign loans coming up with more than $82 million. Next are local loans raising some $4,5 million from other sources yet to be determined. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 7]

MAIZE SUBSIDY--The subsidy on maize is likely to be in force for some time, although it might be reduced, the acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, Dr Chidzero, said in the Assembly. Questioned on the $86 022 000 vote for his ministry--nearly $80 million of which goes on consumer subsidies--Dr Chidzero pointed out that wages and subsidies were closely related. It would be disastrous, he said, to take away the heavy subsidy on the staple food of most of Zimbabwe's people without ensuring that wages were high enough to enable them to afford to pay the higher price for the maize. Dr Chidzero told the House that the Government had already decided in principle to reduce subsidies, and to eliminate them where possible. But he stressed that the subsidies could not be taken away overnight and pointed out that decisions on reducing or eliminating them had to be taken in the light of numerous factors, especially the purchasing power of the consumer. The subsidy on opaque beer, being of minor importance, had already been discarded, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 p 7]

EXPENDITURE VOTES--Prime Minister Mr Mugabe wore a broad smile in the House of Assembly when a resounding "no" from both black and white MPs greeted each question whether there was any debate during yesterday's committee to supply consideration of three estimates of expenditure votes. There was not a single query, comment, debate or objection when the House considered the $455 000 (last year $374 000) vote for the President, the $10 112 000 ($6 840 000) for the office of the Prime Minister and the $1 063 000 ($146 000) vote for the cabinet office. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 6]

JOB SURVEY--Bulawayo--The deputy minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Cephas Msipa, yesterday launched the third stage of the current National Manpower Survey exercise when he formally delivered forms to two companies here. Mr Msipa stressed that each worker who received a form was free to complete it in his own time provided the form was sent back to Salisbury within 10 days. "You are free to take it home. You can call upon the assistance of the workers committee members, trade union representatives or anyone else you trust. Better still, you can even go to the local offices of the NMS for help". He urged all employees to complete the forms accurately, giving details of how long they had worked for an organisation, what pay they received and the job they were engaged in as well as their employment grade. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 3]

BONN LOAN--The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, and the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr Richard Ellerkmann, yesterday signed loan agreements worth $21 million. The money will be used for reconstruction and development. At the signing ceremony Senator Nkala said the first loan of $3 million would be used to meet foreign exchange costs of social and economic development. The second agreement of $17 million would be used in four areas: Six million dollars would be used to finance the reconstruction of roads and bridges, $4 million to electrify railways, $4 million would be spent on small irrigation schemes, and

the remaining $3 million would go to the Agricultural Finance Corporation. Senator Nkala said the agreements were over and above the DM50 million already made available by West Germany. The new loans consolidated "the spirit of friendship that now exists between our two countries", he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 3]

BELGIAN VISAS--It was incorrectly reported by Ziana's Parliamentary Service in yesterday's newspaper that visas for visiting Belgians could be obtained only from Zambia, a process which took at least a month. In fact the visas can be obtained from the Belgian Embassy in Salisbury at 24 hours' notice. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 p 4]

NEW GAS PLAN--The Ministry of Industry and Energy Development has a vital interest in the new gas technology reported in yesterday's Herald, assistant director, Dr Ronny Chiviya, has said. He told the Herald that the ministry had financed Mr MacLennan's digester, and was considering implementing the design nationally. "At present we're testing the digester for its gas production and effluent disposal. If it works well we may use the design anywhere there are large numbers of people. It's useful not only in schools and army barracks, but the rural areas as well." Dr Chiviya said the ministry was also interested in Mr MacLennan's suction-gas engine. "We must look seriously for oil substitutes. The gas engine can be used for pumps, and can also help generate light in rural areas. And we have the local expertise to modify engines for the new design." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 5]

UNION CHIEF--The president of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Alfred Makwarimba, has returned from a three-week visit to China where he discussed with government officials the role of trade unions in socialist countries. Mr Makwarimba, who returned on Wednesday, described the Chinese trade union movement as "advanced and progressive". In an interview yesterday he said he was impressed by the way the movement was involved in China's economic development. Mr Makwarimba would like the trade union movement in Zimbabwe to get involved in national development programmes. "We have a role to play alongside the Government. The labour movement should support Government policies because it is a people's Government," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 p 4]

POWER PLANT CLOSURE--The workers' committee at the Electricity Supply Commission's Umniati station have deplored the closure of the plant two weeks ago due to alleged shortage of skilled staff. Mr Ellock Matsika, the committee chairman, said yesterday the claim by management that there was a shortage of operators to maintain electrical equipment was not true as there were "many qualified black Zimbabweans" who could be taken on to do the job. Mr Matsika, in answer to a question, said no worker had been fired from the plant despite its closure on September 6. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 p 3]

SA AGGRESSION--The 68th Inter-Parliamentary conference in Cuba has great importance for countries opposed to the aggressive policies of South Africa, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, said in Havana yesterday. He said the conference was taking place during a critical international situation for the forces represented by it. One of the most important topics before the conference was the aggressive policy of South Africa towards the front-line states and its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Namibian issue was vital, and Namibians would

some day be represented in this and other international forums as free people, he added. The recent admission of Zimbabwe into the Inter-Parliamentary Union was the product of the struggle of its people for national liberation, he said. Mr Mutasa reaffirmed the determination of the people of Zimbabwe to consolidate national unity and to achieve social and economic transformation under the Government of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in Unglish 19 Sep 81 p 3]

LISBON AIR LINK--Air Portugal, TAP, will from Tuesday begin weekly flights between Salisbury and Lisbon. The flights, via Zaire, are aimed at Portuguese nationals here and tourists coming into the country. Services on this route were discontinued in 1977. The general manager of TAP in Salisbury, Mr Mike de Mello, said he had no plans for any further services. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 p 4]

BIRTH RATE--Zimbabwe's planned [word indistinct] population census for next year is a "vital" exercise which will provide the Government with essential demographic information on which it can base major plans, said Dr Chidzero. He told the Assembly that the census to be carried out--"we hope by mid-next year"--would be the first since 1969. Since then a major war had taken place with consequent disruption of normal demographic patterns. "It is absolutely essential that we have as authentic a population census as possible," he said. From it major manpower training plans could be drawn, and projections made on necessary productive capacity. He believed the census would show a drop in the rate of population growth. Earlier Mr Don Goddard (RF, Lundi) had asked the minister what he thought would be the likely effects of Zimbabwe's high population growth, which he put at 3.6 percent and rising. The minister said he believed the census would point to a growth rate nearer 3 than 4 percent". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 81 p 7]

MUGABE WELCOMES DANISH AID--The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says Zimbabwe will welcome aid from Denmark because of the tremendous task the government is facing in the provision of schools, roads and other facilities. Comrade Mugabe was speaking in Copenhagen this evening when he addressed the Danish Foreign Affairs Society. He said he would appreciate it if this aid is channeled through agencies that want to assist reconstruction and development of this country. During the day, Zimbabwean and Danish officials signed an economic agreement in which Denmark will provide $10 million--$6 million is a gift and the rest will be used to purchase Danish goods and services. [Excerpt] [CA231114 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 22 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/522

END

JPRS 79138

5 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2497

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JPRS 79138

5 October 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2497

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OAU SECGEN'S REPORT ON DEFENSE COMMISSION MEETING

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 41, Aug 81 pp 64-71

[Text] In accordance with resolution CM 815 (XXXV), especially paragraphs 3, 5, and 6, the secretariat general of the OAU [Organization of African Unity] invited all member states to take part in a meeting of the defense commission held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 30 March-4 April 1981. The purpose of that meeting was to review the conclusions and recommendations of juridical and financial experts as to the juridical implications and financial difficulties involved in the creation of an OAU defense force, in order to provide additional information regarding what is needed to implement the text of CM/976 (XXXIII), "Guidelines for the creation of an OAU defense force," and in order to enable the experts to complete their work.

The defense commission actually did meet for its seventh regular session in Addis Ababa 30 March-4 April. The following countries took part in its deliberations: Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Comoros, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Upper Volta, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zaire, and Zambia. SWAPO representatives were also in attendance as observers. The defense commission examined the conclusions and recommendations contained in CM/1051 (XXXV) and spelled out its intentions with respect to the nature of the component parts of the OAU defense force, the composition of the defense council and of the chiefs of staff committee, and the structure of the military advisor's office.

The commission adopted the term "aggression" as defined in resolution 3 314 (XXIX) of the United Nations General Assembly. Regarding the term "dispute" [lit. "differend"], the commission took note of the disagreement over its definition and decided to refer the matter to the council of ministers for decision.

The commission was not able to resolve the question of the formal relationship between an OAU defense force protocol and prior accords linking the member states with outside states. The commission adopted some of the expert's recommendations, particularly with respect to the special fund. The commission decided that only military experts were able to assess questions regarding the composition of forces and the lists of human and material resources to be provided. The commission decided it would be up to the chiefs of staff committee to decide on modus operandi

and force deployment, as well as the duration of operations. The commission did recommend, however, that the office of the military advisor be put into operation quickly in order to begin looking at some issues that have remained pending. It said that the general fund corresponded to the operating costs of the office of the military advisor while the emergency fund could be calculated on the basis of a 6,000-man army for a 6-month campaign (such a force being able to serve either in case of an act of aggression or to intervene on behalf of the Front Line states).

The commission also thought that the OAU charter should be amended to provide for the OAU defense force and asked the juridical experts to prepare a draft protocol to annex to the said charter. This draft protocol will be sent to the member states to be examined and was examined at the 37th regular meeting of the council of ministers in Nairobi. The experts then met in two subcommittees to continue their work.

AFRIQUE DEFENSE presents below the reports of the defense commission, the two subcommittees, and also the draft protocol covering creation of an African defense force.

Report of the Seventh Regular Meeting of the OAU Defense Commission

The Seventh regular meeting of the OAU defense commission opened Monday, 30 April 1981 at 1645 hours in Africa Hall, under the chairmanship of Comrade Brigadier General Haile Giorghis Habte Mariam, head of state, major general of the armies of socialist Ethiopia, and outgoing president. In his opening statement, the outgoing bureau president elaborated on the critical international situation. Deploring the interference of foreign troops in Africa, he also laid emphasis on the inhumane actions which continue to be committed by the Pretoria regime against the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. It is for this reason, he continued, that "the principle of creating an OAU defense force was considered by our organization." "After the meeting of legal and financial experts which was held in Addis Ababa 7-14 May 1980" (see AFRIQUE DEFENSE No 29), he added, "the important thing now is for this meeting of the defense commission to provide them with what they need to finish their work." He urged the delegates to lay solid and viable foundations, taking into account all the implications.

On behalf of the delegations in attendance, the Ghanaian defense minister, His Excellency Riley Poku, thanked the Ethiopian Government and the people of Addis Ababa for the hospitality and warm welcome which they had provided. Then he congratulated the outgoing bureau for the excellent work it performed. "Many are those among us who have struggled fiercely for independence and we think that the struggle we have begun is not yet finished," he declared. He recalled that "we are relying on ourselves, our goodwill and brotherhood to design a program which is not only going to safeguard our independence but also deter those who would carry their aggression into Africa."

On behalf of the OAU secretary general, the acting secretary general, Dr Nsanzimana, underlined the dangers which threaten the African continent as a result of the nonexistence of an inter-African defense force. He stigmatized the cynical acts of aggression perpetrated daily by South Africa against the Front Line states, acts which the OAU is powerless to oppose. He stressed the progress already made

toward unification in the military field. He invited the delegates to review the work done by the legal and financial experts and to provide the clarifications sought. Finally, he expressed his hope that "the seventh session will produce positive results so that Africa can be united, respected, and independent."

Election of the Bureau

After consultations with the regional groups, the defense commission unanimously elected the following bureau: President, Ghana; first vice-president, Sudan; second vice-president, Sudan; secretary, Morocco.

Adoption of the Agenda

A long discussion took place over the question whether the basic working document was subject to amendment, or whether it was necessary to stay within the guidelines (CM/976 (XXXIII)). Consensus being reached that it was possible for the guidelines to be amended somewhat, the following provisional agenda was adopted:

1. Opening ceremony.
2. Election of the bureau.
3. Examination and adoption of the agenda.
4. Organization of deliberations.
5. Examination of the secretariat general's report on the legal and financial implications of the creation of an OAU defense force (CM/1 051 (XXXV)).
6. Proposal to create an OAU defense force (DEF/2 (VII)).
7. Date and place of the next meeting of the defense commission.
8. Miscellaneous.

Organization of Deliberations

Following the suggestion of the president, it was decided that the work would be carried out in plenary sessions on the following schedule: mornings from 1000 to 1300 hours; afternoons from 1600 to 1900 hours. Turning to item 5 on the agenda, the president asked the Algerian delegation to present document CM/1 051 (XXXV) and invited the delegations to take the floor to comment on the said document point by point. The commission agreed that the defense council should be composed of heads of state and heads of government, and decided additionally that heads of state could be represented by duly accredited proxies in case they were unable to attend. The defense commission, subsequently, clarified the fact that all the component parts of the defense force would be ad hoc organs, with the exception of the office of the military advisor. The other components are only called up when necessary, in case of crisis. Being ad hoc organs, their activities only result in expenses when they are called up.

With respect to the defense council, it was decided that it should be composed of 10 heads of state and government, or their duly accredited representatives. They would serve staggered terms on the council, one-third of them serving for only one year. One delegation said that in establishing this defense council, the delegates to the sixth regular session of the defense commission had in mind an organ similar to the Security Council of the United Nations and expressed its opinion that the OAU charter could be amended in conformity with Articles 25, 39 and 51 of the United Nations charter.

The commission next examined conclusion 1.1.3 concerning the chiefs of staff committee. It stated again that there would indeed be 10 chiefs of staff of the member states' armies, or the corresponding persons for countries with different titles. It was proposed that they be seated at the same time as the members of the defense council are elected for their 2-year terms, but that they serve staggered terms, one-third serving only for one year. The conference of heads of state and government will be completely free to select them from among all the member states of the OAU. As for the military advisor, his rank must not be lower than colonel or the equivalent.

The commission finalized the definition of the term "aggression" as given in resolution CM/815 (XXXV). The text of United Nations resolution 3 314 (XXIX) was also distributed to all the delegations.

The second term, "dispute," the subject of paragraph 7 (b) of CM/976 (XXXIII) annex I, gave rise to lengthy debate, during the course of which the delegations expressed opposing points of view. Several proposals were advanced:

a) some delegates urged retaining the full original text from indented paragraph IV;

b) others contended that the consent of only one of the states should be required, not of all of the member states concerned;

c) however, others called for the elimination of indented paragraph IV and the amendment of indented paragraph III by adding the following sentence: "Nevertheless, it is preferable, whenever deciding whether to deploy forces in order to interpose them between the belligerent parties, for the council to try to obtain the consent of all parties to the conflict. However, once the council has determined who is the aggressor, the consent of the latter is not necessary for the deployment of the peace-keeping forces."

In short, and taking into account all the arguments advanced, the commission decided it was up to the council of ministers to examine the various proposals and to make a decision. The commission then examined the conclusions of the experts on financial implications.

Financial Implications

Having already decided upon both the ad hoc and permanent organs of the defense force, the commission fixed the organizational chart of the office of the military advisor, and formulated the following recommendations and observations:

a) that a military judge should be recruited to strengthen the legal office of the OAU general secretariat;

b) that officers recruited have adequate experience and references from appropriate advanced military institutions;

c) that, taking into account the necessity of avoiding needless expense, the commission thinks that it would be appropriate to ensure that the military advisor

is provided with sufficient personnel, and consequently recommends amending CM/976 (XXXIII) paragraphs 2(e) and 3.

Concerning the general fund (operating and emergency fund), the subject of points 2.1.2, 2.1.3, and 2.1.5, the commission sent the study to the subcommittee of military and financial experts. As for the special fund, it is impossible to estimate its necessary size at this point, because it depends on parameters which are not known in advance. It will be up to the chiefs of staff committee to prescribe the size of this fund on the basis of studies by the military advisor to the secretariat general. The military and financial experts met to examine the conclusions reached by the commission on the report which had been presented to them by the defense commission in document CM/1051 (XXXV). That report was examined and adopted by the commission and constitutes Annex I.

Legal Implications

The commission turned to points 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 concerned with legal implications. On the subject of those conclusions, the commission thought that the OAU charter permits, by virtue of Article II, paragraph 1 (c) and (d) and paragraph 2 (f), the creation of a defense force as an OAU body. Moreover, the decision embodied in DEC/AHG/113 (XVII) expresses the political decision of the heads of state and government to create such a force. This could be done by means of a protocol to be annexed to the charter. But since a committee already exists charged with revising the OAU charter, the defense commission therefore recommended that Article VIII of the charter, which authorizes the augmentation or diminution of the component parts of the organization, be amended to include the OAU defense force. That revision should also provide for the delegation of the powers of the conference of heads of state and government to the defense council, as the experts noted in paragraph 3.1.3 of CM/1051 (XXXV). The commission also asked the legal experts to take a preliminary look at a proposed text and to deicde whether "convention" or "protocol" would be more appropriate.

Conclusion 3.1.6, concerning the status of the defense force protocol in relation to previous commitments made by member states with outside states, gave rise to controversy and four opinions were advanced:

a) some delegations opined that while it was indeed a legal problem it was primarily a political problem;

b) others opined that it was a problem of law, and consequently, it would suffice to decide that treaties prior to the OAU defense force convention would have to be revised;

c) that accords contracted by member states with outside states would be incompatible with the OAU defense force protocol and therefore should be abrogated;

d) it was also proposed to include in the proposed OAU defense force protocol the following text from Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations: "No provision of the present protocol infringes on the inherent right of legitimate defense, individual or collective, should any member of the OAU be the object of an armed aggression, until such time as the defense council has taken the measures

necessary to re-establish peace and security in the continent. The measures taken by members, in the legitimate exercise of their right of self-defense, are immediately brought to the attention of the defense council, and in no way lessen the authority and responsibility of the council--by virtue of the present protocol and the fundamental principles of the OAU charter--to take at any time such action as it judges necessary to maintain and restore peace and security in the continent." The defense commission asked the council of ministers to examine all these arguments and make a decision.

In response to conclusion 3.2.2, the commission said a code of regulations for the OAU defense force would be drawn up, taking into account all the considerations therein mentioned. That task will be entrusted to the military advisor, who will see to all the details.

Having exhausted the agenda items concerned with conclusions and recommendations, the commission sent its conclusions to the experts who were to meet in subcommittee to finish their work, in accordance with resolution CM/815 (XXXV) paragraph 4. The subcommittee of legal experts submitted its report to the defense commission, which examined and adopted it with several amendments. The commission decided to send the proposed protocol on creation of an African defense force, which had been prepared by the legal experts, to the member states for examination. This draft was to be examined by the 37th regular meeting of the council of ministers which was just held in Nairobi. The commission recommended to the member states to include legal experts in their delegations in order to facilitate the review of this proposed protocol. The commission accepted Ghana's offer to host the eighth regular meeting of the defense commission in 1983.

Miscellaneous

No issues were raised under this heading. The commission therefore decided to conclude its work and adjourn on 4 April 1981 at 2330 hours.

Report of the Meeting of the Subcommittee of Military and Financial Experts

The subcommittee composed of Angola, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Kenya, Nigeria, and Tunisia, met 2-3 April 1981. Other delegations also took part in the meeting. It was chaired by Kenya in its capacity as second vice-president of the commission, Egypt having been elected secretary.

In opening the discussions, the president recalled the mandate of the subcommittee:

1. organization and structure of the office of the military advisor;
2. estimation of the equipment needs of the office;
3. examination of paragraph 2.1.2 of CM/1051 (XXXV) Annex I.

Point 1

After a long discussion over the proposal of the Egyptian delegation and on the basis of CM/976 (XXXIII), the subcommittee adopted the structure proposed by Egypt with several amendments.

The office of the military advisor is composed of a deputy military advisor of the rank of colonel, or an equivalent rank, and of three principal sections:

I. operations;
II. logistics;
III. administration.

The operations section, which is headed by the deputy military advisor, is composed of the following five units:

--the land forces, headed by a major or officer of equivalent rank;
--the navy, headed by an officer of captain's rank or equivalent;
--the air forces, headed by a major or an officer of equivalent rank;
--the intelligence service, headed by a major or an officer of equivalent rank;
--signals and communications, headed by a major or officer of equivalent rank.

The logistics section, which is headed by a lieutenant colonel or an officer of equivalent rank, is composed of the following two units:

--Support, headed by a major or an officer of equivalent rank;
--Supplies and Munitions, headed by a major or officer of equivalent rank.

The administration section is headed by a lieutenant colonel responsible for coordinating the administrative and financial activities of the office of the military advisor with the administrative and financial departments of the OAU general secretariat.

The heads of these sections and units (operations and logistics) are assisted by non-commissioned officers of the rank of sergeant or the equivalent.

The subcommittee also made the following recommendations:

I. the military advisor should be an officer of at least the rank of colonel, or the equivalent, and should have an aide-de-camp of appropriate rank;

II. a military judge should be recruited to strengthen the legal department of the OAU general secretariat;

III. officers being recruited should have sufficient experience and qualifications recognized by advanced military training institutions.

It can also be said that while taking into account the necessity of avoiding needless expenses, the subcommittee nevertheless thought that it would be appropriate to ensure that the military advisor is provided with sufficient personnel to enable him to carry out his task effectively. The subcommittee recommended that the guidelines, as contained in CM/976 (XXXIII) paragraphs [sic] 2 (2) III be amended to conform with the recommendations made by the said commission.

Point 2

The subcommittee asked the general secretariat to estimate expenses related to office supplies, documentation, etc. In effect, the office of the military advisor should be equipped in accordance with standards in force at the OAU general secretariat.

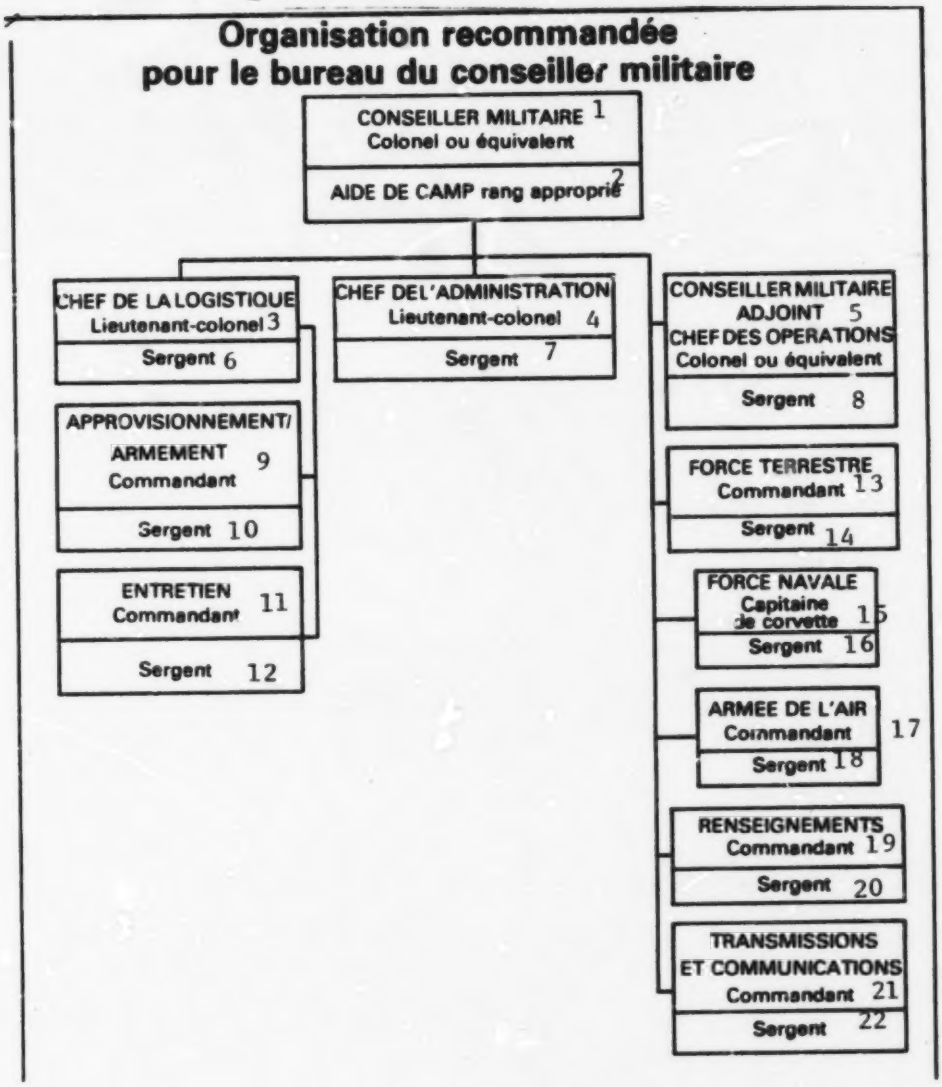
Point 3

Questions raised by the legal and financial experts on paragraph 2.1.2 dealt with the size, organization, modus operandi, and duration of operations of the OAU defense force. Given that the questions raised on 2.1.2 were closely tied to recommendations 2.2.3 and 2.1.5, it was decided to examine these three points together. After a long discussion, the subcommittee agreed that it would not be possible to supply the information requested due to lack of time and the necessary data and the absence, from most of the delegations, of specialists in the fields of land, naval and air forces, and logistics. Consequently, the subcommittee decided to approve the recommendations made by the experts in paragraph 2.2.4 requesting that the questions raised in 2.1.2 be referred to military specialists in the field of ground, naval, and aerial operations, personnel, intelligence, logistics, etc.

It was noted that the estimates made on ad hoc operations would depend on particular situations which arise at a given time, and that, as soon as those situations appear, the chiefs of staff committee would evaluate the requirements for the particular operation. This special responsibility of the chiefs of staff committee is anticipated in Article 6, indented paragraph 5 of CM/976 (XXXIII). However, since it was not easy to supply precise figures for the cost estimates to be provided to the heads of state and government, the delegates suggested that an approximate evaluation of the cost of an ad hoc peace-keeping operation be carried out, as is called for in recommendation 2.2.5, which proposes adoption of an emergency defense fund for a peace-keeping force. However, some delegations expressed the view that this procedure would lead the summit conference of heads of state and government into error. These delegations pointed out to the participants that, in accordance with the mandate of the subcommittee, information was to be provided on all aspects of the defense force and not only on that relative to peace-keeping. They noted that the fundamental responsibility of the force was to consist in assisting states in cases of aggression as well as assisting the liberation movements (CM/976 Article 4).

The subcommittee accepted recommendation 2.2.4 and referred the question to the experts' committee, which, in the subcommittee's opinion, was better versed. In order to enable the experts' committee to accomplish its assigned mission, it was thought necessary to activate the office of the military advisor in order to lay the groundwork. Some delegates, however, noted that it was unlikely that the summit conference of heads of state and government would agree to the creation of the office of the military advisor without being provided all the necessary information on all aspects of the subject. The subcommittee in the end agreed to make an estimate of the requirements for the emergency defense fund based on 6,000 men over a 6-month period. The computations should be based on data provided by the United Nations. The OAU general secretariat was also asked to append the results to the report that was to be submitted to the 37th regular meeting of the council of ministers in Nairobi. Such a force could serve in cases of aggression, or help in the liberation struggle in southern Africa, or play a peace-keeping role. The subcommittee then noted that it had already adopted an organizational chart of the office of the military advisor and approved the estimate of financial obligations implied by it. The said organizational chart is shown on the following page. The subcommittee urged the plenary to adopt recommendations 2.2.4, 2.2.5 and 2.2.6.

Organization Recommended for the
Office of the Military Advisor



1. Military advisor
2. Aide-de-camp (appropriate rank)
3. Chief of logistics
4. Chief of administration
5. Deputy military advisor, Chief of operations (colonel or equivalent)
6. Sergeant
7. Sergeant
8. Sergeant
9. Supplies and Munitions (major)
10. Sergeant
11. Support (major)
12. Sergeant
13. Land Forces (major)
14. Sergeant
15. Naval Force (ships' captain)
16. Sergeant
17. Air Force (major)
18. Sergeant
19. Intelligence (major)
20. Sergeant
21. Signals and Communications (major)
22. Sergeant

Report of the Subcommittee of Legal Experts

The subcommittee of juridical experts met 3-4 April 1981 under the chairmanship of Sudan, first vice president of the seventh regular meeting of the defense commission. The chairman first of all recalled, in a brief introduction, the mission which the highest bodies of the organization entrusted to the defense commission namely that of defining the basis for an OAU defense force. In this context, he stressed the role delegated to the subcommittee of juridical experts.

The subcommittee held a lengthy discussion on the mandate it had received from the plenary and the method it should adopt to carry out its task. At the conclusion of the debate, the subcommittee agreed to undertake the systematic examination of the guidelines, and to provide juridical clarifications wherever this should prove to be necessary. It therefore decided to proceed to the examination of CM/976 (XXXIII) Annex I, and to make amendments to it.

Paragraph 2

a) The institutions of the defense force, to read: the conference of heads of state and government of the OAU is the highest body.

b) Defense council, to read: the defense council is composed of 10 heads of state and government, or their duly accredited representatives. The defense council is instructed to examine and study all issues constituting a threat to peace, the security, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the member states and to make decisions on these questions.

c) Defense advisor: substitute military advisor.

3. He is assisted by a deputy who is a high-ranking officer of one of the various branches, to serve a 3-year term.

4. Supply every assistance to the liberation movements through the channel of the liberation committee.

Paragraph 7

a) External aggression: to read "aggression," which is one of the prerequisites for deployment of the OAU defense force, should be understood in the sense of Resolution 3314 (XXIX) of the United Nations.

b) III. to read, the defense council determines the existence of any attack on or threat to peace, or any other act of aggression, as defined by Resolution 3 314 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and makes recommendations.

IV. It was decided to leave this indented paragraph as it stands.

Paragraph 8

In case of disputes arising from any cause, including border disputes, the peace-keeping forces will be stationed on the shared borders of the two or more member states in conflict, and will remain there until a political solution is found.

The subcommittee of juridical experts continued its work with the study of CAB/LEG/117.49 Rev. 1, in accordance with the guidelines, and elaborated the proposed protocol which is presented as an annex.

Before concluding its work, the subcommittee of juridical experts adopted the following recommendations contained in CM/1 051 (XXXV) Annex II, page 12.

Specifically:

--There is an urgent need to elaborate a legal document which covers the operations of OAU forces, both within and outside countries of origin, as well as individual problems such as accidents, etc. during service in the OAU defense force.

--It is also fitting to draw attention to the problems with respect to the compatibility or non-compatibility of the OAU defense accord with other defense measures previously taken by the member states.

--There is a need to amend the OAU charter to include the African defense force.

The subcommittee concluded its work on 4 April at 1145 hours.

Proposed Protocol on Creation of an African Defense Force

Preamble

We, the heads of state and government of the OAU, convinced of Africa's need to devote all its energy and potential to the development and well-being of its peoples, considering moreover the urgent need of working for the total liberation of the African continent from foreign domination, taking cognizance also of the need to deal with any threat to the stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the independent African states by means of the creation of an African defense force, have agreed as follows:

Creation

Article 1: a defense force called the "African Defense Force" is hereby created under the aegis of the OAU.

Objectives

Article 2: the defense force serves the following aims and objectives:

a) The defense and protection of the territorial integrity of the member states of the OAU who may be the victims of acts of aggression as stipulated by Resolution 3314 (XXIX) of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

b) The total liberation of Africa from foreign domination.

Institutions of the African Defense Force

Article 3: the African defense force comprises:

a) The Defense Council

I. the defense council, hereinafter called the Council, is composed of heads of state or government (or their duly authorized representatives) elected by the conference of heads of state and government on a geographically equitable basis for a period of 2 years. The defense council is instructed to examine and study all issues constituting a threat to peace, the security, the sovereignty, and the territorial integrity of the member states and to make decisions on these questions, at the request of one or more member states, or the secretary general of the OAU, after consultation with the president of the defense council.

II. The Council examines and makes recommendations to the conference of heads of state and government on all issues which threaten or might threaten the peace and security of member states.

III. The Council elects its president from among its members.

IV. The defense council will apply the internal procedures of the conference of heads of state and government of the OAU during its deliberations.

b) Chiefs of Staff Committee

I. The chiefs of staff committee, hereinafter called the Committee, is composed of 10 high-ranking officers elected by the conference of chiefs of state and government from among the nationals of member states. The members of the Committee are elected from the same countries as the members of the Council, or from other countries, according to the decision of the conference.

II. The Committee elects its president.

III. The Committee is responsible to the Council and gives it its advice on all questions brought before it.

IV. The Committee follows the same internal procedures as the OAU council of ministers.

c) Secretary General of the OAU

The secretary general, who will be assisted by a military advisor, should:

I. designate his special representative to represent him during the consideration of any political question with military implications;

II. draw the attention of the defense council to any situation in order to spur it to action.

d) Military Advisor

I. A military advisor, of the rank of at least colonel, or the equivalent, will be named from among the member states by the conference of heads of state, on the recommendation of the secretary general, to serve a 3-year term.

II. The military advisor is assisted by a deputy military advisor of high rank and by nine other officers from various forces who will be named by the defense council on a geographically equitable basis for 3-year terms.

III. The military advisor:

a) gives his recommendations to the secretary general on all questions relating to African security and defense;

b) collects and interprets the reports of the intelligence services concerning the liberation of Africa;

c) supplies, in collaboration with the liberation committee, every assistance to the liberation movements;

d) studies situations which pose a threat to peace and security, and is responsible for keeping the OAU secretary general informed.

e) Commander of the Defense Force

I. A commander is appointed by the defense council on the recommendation of the secretary general in consultation with the chiefs of staff committee, solely for the duration of the military campaign for which he is named.

II. The commander is responsible to the defense council via the secretary general of the OAU.

III. The commander commands the campaign force and consults the representative of the secretary general on all political aspects of operations.

Roles of the OAU Defense Force

Article 4: The defense force

a) I. supports the member states in cases of external aggression, including aggression perpetrated by the racist regime of South Africa against the Front Line states;

II. supplies, in collaboration with the liberation committee, every assistance to the liberation movements;

III. supplies the observers and peace-keeping forces in case of conflict between member states;

IV. cooperates with the United Nations in all defense and security questions involving member states.

b) To this end, the defense force:

I. supplies air, land, naval and logistical support to member states that are the victims of foreign aggression or of aggression perpetrated by the racist regime of South Africa;

II. supplies military assistance to the liberation movement by means of the liberation committee in their struggle against foreign domination;

III. supplies observers and peace-keeping forces at the request of the defense council.

Conditions of Deployment

Article 5: Aggression, one of the conditions for deployment of the African defense force, is understood in the sense of the definition given by Resolution 3314 (XXIX) of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

a) External Aggression

When a member state of the OAU is the victim of aggression by foreign forces, the defense council provides the support necessary to reinforce the military capability of the member state.

b) Conflicts Between Member States

I. All member states resolve their conflicts by peaceful means in the spirit of African brotherhood, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the OAU charter;

II. The defense council determines the existence of any threat to peace, of any attack on public order or any act of aggression, and makes its recommendations to the conference of heads of state and government with respect to measures to be taken to preserve or restore peace and security.

III. The member states agreed to implement the decisions of the summit conference of heads of state and government concerning the preservation of peace and security in the continent. The defense forces are deployed on the territory of a member state after the consent of that member state has first been obtained.

Special Dispositions

Article 6: The commitments contained in the present protocol cannot be interpreted as infringing on conventions or accords which link one member state to one or more other member states, in accordance with the natural right of states to legitimate self-defense, on condition that the conventions or accords are not in contradiction to the present protocol.

Final Dispositions

Article 7:

I. Once approved by the conference of the heads of state and government, the present protocol is open to ratification by any member states of the OAU.

II. The instruments of ratification will be deposited with the OAU general secretariat which will give notice of such ratification to all member states. Ratification will be valid from the date the documents are submitted.

III. The present protocol becomes provisionally valid upon its approval by the conference of the heads of state and government, and definitively enters into force from the date when the 10th instrument of ratification is deposited.

Amendment

Article 8: Any party to the present protocol may offer an amendment or revision to the summit conference of heads of state and government no later than 6 months before the next meeting of the conference. The amendment takes effect upon its approval by a two-thirds majority of the summit conference of the heads of state and government.

Denunciation

Article 9: Any contracting party may denounce the present protocol by written notification to the OAU secretary general. The denunciation takes effect 12 months after the OAU secretary general has notified all member states.

Evaluation of the Financial Implications of Setting Up a 6,000-Man Peace-Keeping Force and Maintaining It for 6 Months

United Nations Temporary Force in Lebanon:

Cost Estimate for the period 19 December 1980 to 19 June 1981 (duration of 6 months)

Summary Account (in thousands of U.S. dollars)

1.	Daily U.N. troop allowances	1,398
2.	Pay and other expenses for personnel	5,920
3.	Moving and subsistence costs for military personnel	297
4.	Rations	4,620
5.	Acquisition, maintenance and construction of quarters	2,710
6.	Aircraft rental	709
7.	Communications	48
8.	Purchase of transport equipment	1,818
9.	Purchase of miscellaneous equipment	860
10.	Upkeep of transport and other equipment	5,390
11.	Provisioning and services	2,289
12.	Cargo and transport	588
13.	Reimbursement of costs of equipment amortization of the materiel of the contingent and reimbursement for supplies	5,800

14.	Relief troops for the contingents	4,545
15.	Equipment losses	500
16.	Welfare	575
17.	Wages and pay for troops at the standard rate of U.S. $950 per month per man, plus a supplement of $280 per month per man for a limited number of specialists	35,658
18.	Compensation for depreciation of accessory clothing and equipment for personnel at the standard rate of $65 per man/month, plus $5 per man/month for personnel arms and munitions	
Total		76,258

Working Document

Though a peace-keeping force set up by the OAU could, in some respects, differ from a U.N. peace-keeping force, the above analysis is based on the structure of a U.N. peace-keeping force.

In evaluating the financial implications of the creation of an OAU force, it is therefore necessary to make corresponding adjustments and modifications. The composition and strength of a U.N. peace-keeping force are normally determined by the secretary general in consultation with the parties and the Security Council. A U.N. force is composed of contingents, most often of a certain number of infantry battalions provided by member states of the U.N. These battalions should be autonomous to the maximum possible extent, particularly in the opening stages of the operation prior to the establishment of a system of logistical support. In addition to the infantry battalions, provision must be made for logistical and administrative elements, including communications, supplies and transport, maintenance, the medical unit, mechanics, the postal service, reconnaissance, military police, and air force units which are likewise provided by one or more governments that have provided troops to the force. It may be that there are also civilian police units, when such a need arises. Once posted, these contingents are placed under the exclusive command of the U.N. The Security Council, through the person of the secretary general, is the highest command authority.

Command in the field is entrusted to a commander who is a general put at the disposal of the United Nations by a member state at the request of the secretary general of that organization. He is directly responsible to the secretary general for all questions concerning the operation of the force. The commander is assisted by the personnel from the headquarters of the international force. Under him serve a chief of staff and his deputy, and the ordinary units found in a command post of this kind, namely units responsible for operations, personnel, and logistics. The U.N. forces do not have any clandestine services. On the other hand, they do have a small military intelligence section within the operations

unit. They may also have an economic service concerned with problems related to civilian life and activities in the operational zone. The battalions, the logistical elements, etc., are supplied along with the units formed by the member states chosen by the United Nations. The personnel are provided on an individual basis. Governments which detail troops to the U.N. force normally have the right to be reimbursed by the U.N. for all expenses they have sustained in terms of salaries and allowances for the personnel they provide. These reimbursements are presently paid (April 1981) at the uniform rate of U.S. $950 per man/month, plus a supplement of $280 per man/month for a limited number of specialists (up to 25 percent of the personnel in logistical units, up to 10 percent for other contingents). The governments which detail troops are also reimbursed by the U.N. for all direct expenses they have sustained. For example: vehicles and materiel, spare parts, etc., which they have provided at the request of the U.N.

Experience has shown that no two peace-keeping operations are exactly alike. Through the numbers of the two peace-keeping forces may be comparable, there may be a considerable difference between the administrative costs of the two operations, because of the following factors:

a) the mandate of the force or the mission it is supposed to carry out;

b) the source of the contingents and the logistical means necessary for these contingents;

c) the locale of the operations, its dimensions, and the configuration of the terrain;

d) the availability in the host country of facilities, infrastructure, and resources necessary to maintain the force;

e) the political and military situation prevailing in the zone of operations, and the degree and nature of collaboration among the various parties in the force.

These considerations aside, it is necessary, when calculating the cost of an operation, to take into account the following main elements:

1) soldiers' pay and allowances;

2) reimbursement for depreciation of personal clothing, equipment, and weapons;

3) cost of amortization of vehicles, equipment and arms belonging to the contingent;

4) spare parts provided by a contingent used for upkeep of vehicles and materiel;

5) additional costs related to preparation of vehicles and materiel for missions;

6) Food rations and other perishable products provided at the expense of the contingent.

Initial Capital and Costs of Deployment

1) Cost of personnel transport, the outfitting of vehicles, of materiel, and of rations destined for the theater of operations;

2) purchase of vehicles, furniture, and materiel necessary for the creation and maintenance of the force;

3) purchase of uniforms and distinctive flags.

Ordinary Expenses

1) Rations
2) Gasoline, oil lubricants
3) Public services (water, electricity, roads)
4) Upkeep of vehicles, equipment and housing
5) Provision of housing, workshops, and srores
6) Replacement of defense materiel
7) Relief troops for the personnel of the contingent after 6 months, if need be.
8) Costs for external communications, freight and transport
9) Wages and allowances paid directly to civilian personnel. It is necessary to note that it is incumbent on the participating governments to disburse wages and allowances to the troops.
10) Miscellaneous expenses related to the welfare of the troops.

Other Expenses

1) Damaged or Destroyed Equipment
2) Unforeseen troop reliefs or repatriations
3) Costs for repair of damages to housing
4) In addition to the military elements of the force, there should also be on the ground various civilian elements and a coordination unit at an appropriate headquarters (in the case at hand, OAU headquarters), which will be responsible for all administrative questions, particularly financing, preparation of the budget, management of expenditures, procedures for reimbursement and the payment of the providers of troops, arrangements related to transport of troops by air bridge, troop relief, purchases, and logistical questions related to local and international purchases and contracts, and civilian personnel matters. The civilian element will also be responsible for maintaining communications with OAU headquarters. It is naturally necessary to make provision in the budget for the outlays necessary to cover salaries and expenses for civilian support personnel.
5) It is obvious that only with precise quantifications of the various elements mentioned above could an accurate estimate be made of the funds needed to create a 6,000-man peace-keeping force and maintain it for 6 months. However, to give an approximate idea of the possible costs of such a force, the finance section of the U.N. secretariat has prepared a chart summarizing the estimated total cost of maintaining the U.N. Temporary Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), a 6,000-man force, for the 6-month period from 19 December 1980 to 19 June 1981. The said chart is shown on the following pages. A detailed breakdown of the estimates is contained in documents A/35/613 of 14 November 1980 and A/35/668 of 29 November 1980.

Chart Summarizing Budgetary Projections For the Office of Military Advisors to the OAU General Secretariat

Récapitulatif des prévisions budgétaires pour le bureau des conseillers militaires au secrétariat général de l'OUA

Code de compte 1	Libellé 2	Prévisions budgétaires $ EU 3
100	Emoluments du personnel 4	417 886,00
200	Frais courants afférents au personnel 5	935 767,73
300	Voyages en mission officielle 6	30 000,00
700	Dépenses en immobilisations 7	15 000,00
	Total des prévisions budgétaires 8	1 398 653,73

Première partie 9

10 Code du Compte	11 Quantité	12 Libellé	13 Salaires	14 Prévisions budgétaires $ EU
100	1	Conseiller militaire 15	P6-1	23 996,00
	1	Conseiller militaire adjoint (opérations) 16	P5-1	22 400,00
	2	Officiers chargés des questions logistiques et administratives 17	P4-1	37 240,00
	7	Officiers 18	P3-1	107 800,00
	1	Aide de camp 19	P2-1	12 600,00
	10	Sous-officiers 20	CL6-1	119 000,00
	4	Secrétaires bilingues 21	CL4-6	36 960,00
	7	Sténographes 22	CL3-6	53 900,00
	3	Messagers 23	GS3-1	3 990,00
		Total première partie 24		$ EU 417 886,00

Deuxième partie 25

26 Code du compte	Libellé 27	Prévisions budgétaires $ EU 28
200	Voyage à l'occasion du recrutement initial 29	100 000,00
201	Voyage pour congé au foyer 30	—
202	Voyage pour transfert 31	—
203	Indemnité d'installation 32	249 480,00
204	Indemnité pour personnes à charge 33	28 800,00
205	Indemnité de logement 34	314 782,33
206	Caisse de retraite de l'OUA 35	—
207	Système d'assurance de l'OUA 36	15 147,00
208	Prestations médicales de l'OUA 37	2 000,00
209	Gratification en fin de service 38	—
212	Indemnité d'éducation 39	60 000,00
213	Indemnité d'ajustement de poste 40	165 558,40
214	Programme de formation 41	—
215	Entretien pour le recrutement initial 42	—
216	Gratification en fin de services 43	—
217	Voyage en fin de service à l'OUA 44	—
		935 767,73

Troisième partie [45]

300	Voyages en missions officielles [46]	30 000,00

Quatrième partie [47]

702	Mobilier et agencement [48]	15 000,00
Notes explicatives — Code 203 [49] 33 membres du personnel 33 × $ EU 36 × 60 jours [50] 33 épouses + une moyenne de 4 enfants par épouse = [51] $\frac{165 \times 36 \times 60}{2}$ =		71 280,00 178 200,00
		249 480,00
Code 204 36 épouses $ EU 200 [52] 144 enfants à charge $ EU 150 [53]		7 200,00 21 600,00
		28 800,00
Code 205 4 fonctionnaires P4-P6 4 × ETB 25 200 [54] = $\frac{\text{ETB } 100\,800{,}00}{2{,}07}$ =		48 695,65
8 fonctionnaires P2-P3 8 × ETB 21 600 [55] = $\frac{\text{ETB } 172 \times 800{,}00}{2{,}07}$ =		83 478,54
21 membres du personnel CL 21 × ETB 18 000 [56] = $\frac{\text{ETB } 378\,000{,}00}{2{,}07}$ =		182 608,14
	Total $EU	314 782,33
Code 212 [57] 50 enfants d'âge scolaire à charge 1 200,00		60 000,00
Code 213 [58] Ajustement de poste 40 % de $ EU 413 896,00		165 558,40

1. Accounting code number
2. Description
3. Budgetary projection U.S. $
4. Salaries for personnel
5. Operating expenses related to personnel
6. Real estate expenditures
7. Immobilization expenditures
8. Total budget projection
9. First Part
10. Accounting code number
11. Quantity
12. Description
13. Salaries
14. Budgetary projection U.S. $
15. Military advisor
16. Deputy military advisor (operations)
16. Deputy military advisor (operations)
17. Officers responsible for logistical and administrative matters
18. Officers
19. Aides-de-camp
20. Non-commissioned officers
21. Bilingual secretaries
22. Stenographers
23. Messengers

24. Total of first part
25. Second part
26. Accounting code number
27. Description
28. Budgetary projection U.S. $
29. Travel occasioned by initial recruitment
30. Travel for home leave
31. Travel occasioned by transfer
32. Outfitting allowance
33. Allowance for dependents
34. Housing allowance
35. OAU pension fund
36. OAU insurance system
37. OAU medical allowances
38. End-of-service bonus
39. Educational allowance
40. Post differential
41. Training program
42. Support for initial recruitment
43. End-of-service bonus
44. End-of-service travel to the OAU
45. Third part
46. Travel on official missions
47. Fourth part
48. Furniture and interior decorating
49. Explanatory notes--Code 203
50. 33 personnel x U.S. $ 36 x 60 days
51. 33 spouses + an average of 4 children per spouse =
52. 36 spouses U.S. $ 200
53. 144 children at U.S. $ 150
54. 4 P4-P6 employees x ETB [expansion unknown] 25,200
55. 8 P2-P3 employees x ETB 21,600
56. 21 CL [expansion unknown] personnel x ETB 18,000
57. 50 school-age children at a per-child cost of 1,200.00
58. Post differential of 40 percent of U.S. $ 413,896.00

9516
CSO: 4719/366

BRIEFS

ODP ANNIVERSARY--Imperial Santana, interim ODP [People's Defense Organization] commanding general, issued a message in Luanda addressed to the courageous fighters of the ODP, the FAPLA, the FGFA [Angolan Border Guards] and other defense and security forces, in which he exhorts them to unite as one to defeat the South African enemy occupying the Angolan homeland. The message, issued on 13 September, the anniversary of the ODP, stresses that this should not be considered a day of celebration, but rather a day of struggle, because "many ODP fighters have exchanged their tools for weapons to fight the South African racists." In the face of the racist invasion by South Africa and its mercenaries, it is the duty of the ODP to defend the territorial integrity of Angola, the message emphasizes, noting that "imperialism is always the same, and as it fell in Cambodia and in Angola, so will it fall in Namibia, because this is where our struggle continues." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Sep 81 p 2]

PCP NEWSPAPER CELEBRATION--The MPLA-Labor Party delegation which participated in Portugal in the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Portuguese Communist Party's newspaper AVANTE returned yesterday to Luanda. Tany Narciso, chief of the agitation and propaganda division of the DIP [Department of Information and Propaganda] stressed that the celebrations were transformed, this year, into an act of solidarity with the Angolan people and its vanguard party, the MPLA-Labor Party. Tany Narciso, who met with Alvaro Cunhal, said that this was the decision made by the PCP Central Committee as proof of the repudiation of the racist invasion and as a clear sign of solidarity and support. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4728/150

NETHERLANDS CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL ECONOMY

Sectors Listed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] A cooperation accord signed yesterday between our country and the Kingdom of the Netherlands provides for credit of 8.45 million guilders (about 110,000 contos) to be applied to education, health, fishing and agricultural programs and water supply projects for the city of Maputo.

The accord was signed following discussions between Mozambican and Dutch government delegations on the use of a previous loan of 15 million guilders, of which the above-mentioned sum is part.

Issued through the Dutch Investment Bank, the loan from the Government of the Netherlands is to be used to finance economic development projects in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The terms are generous, with a symbolic interest rate. The period of repayment is 50 years, with a 10-year grace period.

The accord also provides that the Netherlands will build cold storage plants in Quelimane, Beira, Ilha do Ibo and Mocimboa da Praia. The Dutch Government will also furnish educational materials.

Henry Almeida Matos, of the National Directorate of International Cooperation, signed the cooperation accord for Mozambique. Signing for the Dutch Government was R.C. Harkema, high official of the Dutch Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Correction

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] The Government of the Netherlands has donated 8.45 million guilders (about 110,000 contos) to our country to be applied to programs in education, health, fishing and agriculture and the water supply project for the city of Maputo.

Contrary to what we reported in yesterday's edition, this gift of 110,000 contos is not included in the loan of 15 million guilders (about 195 million meticals) granted by the Netherlands last July, also for the economic development of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

6362
CSO: 4728/127

CITIZENS ABROAD ENCOURAGED TO INVEST IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 3

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] yesterday issued a communique encouraging Mozambican citizens living abroad to invest in Mozambique. The communique announces that within 30 days forms will be made available to interested parties inside and outside the country, through which they may submit requests. It also notes that requests will be answered within 60 days after receipt of the forms. Following is the text of the communique.

The exploitation to which the Mozambican people were subjected during the colonial rule was cruel and savage. It was a form of slavery, forced labor, trickery, harshness and starvation wages.

To escape this suffering, thousands of Mozambicans saw emigration as the only alternative. Many of them settled throughout southern Africa, from Tanzania to South Africa, Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi and Swaziland. There they constituted working communities, contributing their labor to the development of these countries.

The overthrow of Portuguese colonialism and the proclamation of the People's Republic of Mozambique created, for the first time in our history, the conditions to end this exile.

To rebuild the fatherland, free of colonialism, calls for the effort and contribution of all patriotic Mozambicans.

Hence it is important that the Mozambicans who throughout the years have settled in neighboring countries know their rights and obligations, how they can and must contribute to the consolidation and development of the Mozambican fatherland, the only one to which they belong, of which they are citizens and in which they should take pride.

The Mozambican people have chosen the socialist path. In socialism, to resolve the large problems facing the country, the state must basically concern itself with strategic sectors, those on which economic development depends.

These areas include energy production, mineral exploitation, rail, air and sea networks, hospitals, schools and major projects in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry.

Socialism does not mean that the state is responsible for everything. In fact, large sectors are left to the activity of the cooperatives and private enterprises.

The constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique permits the existence of private property. Our socialist state permits ownership that, in addition to producing income for the respective owner, benefits society and performs a social function. Thus, a private merchant realizes an honest profit, but also fulfills a social function because he solves the problem of supplying goods to the people. The owner of a farm or a cattle raiser earns an income from his activity, but he also performs a social function because he produces necessary goods to supply to the people. The rights of private owners are guaranteed in the constitution and other laws of the state.

Moreover, the constitution permits foreign investment within the framework of the economic policy of the state. In other words, foreigners may invest their capital in the country, realize a profit and transfer that profit as long as those investments serve the economic policy defined by the state. Obviously, if foreigners may invest in Mozambique, Mozambicans not only may but should invest in Mozambique, because this is their own country, the country in which their children should grow and create prosperity and happiness.

In the historic rally of 18 March 1980, President Samora Machel emphasized: "I have received many letters from Mozambicans living in South Africa, Swaziland and Rhodesia, asking if they may invest in businesses, restaurants, agriculture and other activities.

"And we say to them: welcome. Buy there and send it home. Buy cars in South Africa, buy stoves and refrigerators, buy all kinds of kitchenware; come here and open shops, even deluxe supermarkets.

"Come home. We will support you in putting your savings into agriculture, industry and trade for the development of our country."

During President Samora Machel's celebrated visit to Zimbabwe, these principles were reaffirmed in various meetings with Mozambicans residing in that country.

This is our policy, the policy of the FRELIMO Party, the policy of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Following are the branches of activity [for investment] in each sector.

Industrial Sector

--Manufacture of oils and soaps, fishing, metalworking shops, small mills, furniture factories.

Agriculture

--Farming, animal husbandry, combined farming and cattle raising.

Transport Sector

--Taxis, public passenger transportation, shipping, garages, service stations, sale of vehicle parts and accessories.

Civil Construction Sector

--Repair and installation of electrical systems in residences, repair and installation of residential plumbing, residential construction.

Hotel Sector and Similar Activities

--Tea houses, cafes, restaurants, bars, eating-houses, hotels, inns.

Trade

--Bakeries, pastry shops, tailoring, dressmaking, supermarkets/bazaars, butcher shops, fish markets, grocery stores, refreshment shops, grills, perfume shops, fabric and dress shops, shoe stores, furniture stores, electrical equipment and domestic appliance stores, building supply and hardware stores, establishments dealing in motorcycles, bicycles and respective parts, tobacco stores, luggage and leathergoods stores, sports equipment stores, jewelry and watch stores, florist and garden shops, toy shops, record shops, shoe and leather repair shops, electrical equipment and household appliance repair, laundries and dry cleaners, barber shops, hair dressers and beauty shops.

This is only a representative list. Other branches of activity may be proposed by interested parties.

Within 30 days a form will be made available to Mozambican citizens to be filled out by those interested.

Our country is not poor; it is underdeveloped--underdevelopment left by Portuguese colonialism. Hence there is still hunger, poverty, illiteracy and a lack of decent and adequate housing.

Nonetheless, we are a rich country, with immense resources and potential. It depends on us, on all patriotic Mozambicans, to escape from underdevelopment and make our country a developed country, a modern country, a prosperous country.

6362
CSO: 4728/127

REINFORCEMENT OF PARTY IDEOLOGY IN MILITARY CALLED FOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Tete--To insure the correct and efficient execution of party work among the military, the Department of Ideological Work of the FRELIMO Party [DTIP] in Tete Province conducted a seminar in the headquarters of the SNASP [National People's Security Service] Party Cell. The seminar ended last week.

The closing session was chaired by Tobias Chipande, the party's Provincial Committee secretary for ideological work. Chipande noted that main tasks to be carried out by party members during the next 4 months of this year.

Among the aspects on which Chipande focused at the closing meeting were the need to insure execution of PEC/81 [Central State Plan for 1981] and to educate people to take part in collective life, and the importance of strengthening relations between the defense and security forces and the public.

The seminar of the DTIP in SNASP scrutinized the resolutions of the Third National Meeting of the DTIP and the guidelines of President Samora Machel on the need for the FPLM [Armed Forces of Mozambique] to participate actively in the economic struggle.

To permit broad discussion of the documents submitted to the meeting, three study groups were formed. The groups later presented their reports in general session.

During the SNASP DTIP conference in Tete, the participants had an opportunity to attend lectures on party discipline, military comradeship and the role of youth in the Mozambican revolution.

The lectures enabled the participants to acquire a deep understanding of the tasks that must be carried out among the soldiers and the people if we are to achieve victory over underdevelopment in this new decade.

The seminar drew up a plan of activites for the SNASP General Cell for the next 4 months. The plan basically insures execution of the tasks involved in PEC/81.

6362
CSO: 4728/127

ALLEGED SOUTH AFRICAN SEED SABOTAGE DISCLAIMED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 81 p 3

[See JPRS Report of this series No 79049, 23 Sep 81 p 114]

[Text] We have received from the state enterprise INTERQUIMICA a letter for publication aimed at clarifying some points on the difficulties experienced with the importation of seed potatoes. The sabotage referred to in the article should not be imputed to the South African exporter, which acted correctly and in observance of the contract provisions.

This letter is in reference to the following:

"The non-implementation by the INTERQUIMICA of the plan for the importation of seed potatoes and its modification on the basis of the actions of the South African exporter without regard to storage, irrigation, and other capabilities."

We wish to clarify the following: seed potatoes are not a product that can be purchased in any quantity or quality without careful planning and in due time. The planning begins at the level of the seed producer who must plant the seeds at staggered intervals in accordance with purchasers' orders so that he will deliver the quantity and variety requested. The time period required for any orders depends on the country of origin: thus, in South Africa and Zimbabwe seeds are planted in September, in the Netherlands in February, and so forth.

In previous years, it has never been possible to plan detailedly for the quantities, staggered scheduling and destination in relation to the next campaign. On the contrary, these needs were always made known after producers had already planted the seeds. Consequently, and especially in the 1980/1981 campaign in which the quantities needed were almost double those of previous years, it became necessary to make an adjustment between orders and real quantities that could reasonably be provided. It should also be added at this juncture that orders (plan) were not implemented at a rate of 9 percent, throughout the country mostly due to the delays caused by the South Africa Railways embargo on freight cars.

The next point in the article referred to the following:

"Seed potatoes should have started arriving in February, but only did so at the end of April."

This statement is totally false, since the first 315-ton shipment arrived in Ressano Garcia on 1 March 1981. On 26 March 1981, orders already on hand were:

Maputo, 819 tons,

Beira, 336 tons,

Tete (Angonia), 513 tons,

Total: 1,668 tons.

Without further comment, please accept the expression of our highest consideration.

UNITY, WORK, VIGILANCE

(Signed) INTERQUIMICA, EE.

Joao Carlos Forte, director general.

CSO: 4728/150

PROTECTION OF PRESS FREEDOM SEEN ESSENTIAL

Port Louis THE NATION in English 16 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentary by Vijay: "The Press and the Next Govt."]

[Text] In a democracy, the role of the free Press is crucial. It is undeniable that at present, the Press has complete freedom, and knows no censure, even when at time it has allowed itself to go to the extent of using indecent language against our leaders. Will things be the same under the next Government?

It all depends which Government comes to power. If it is the same group that continues to hold power, not much change will probably happen, unless there are internal shifts. But there will be basically no departure from the established freedom of the press.

And in such a situation, those papers which are identified with the views of the Government will continue to fare badly. This is usual and inevitable. The reason is simple: people inherently, prefer to hear criticisms rather than anything else, about others, and more particularly about the authorities. We still remember "Advance", and Later "Mauritius Times", during the NMU days.

But suppose, the next general elections reverse the present situation. Two questions arise. Firstly: Are we sure, whether, the sections of the Press that are at present, highly critical of the Government, will share the views of the next Government? Secondly: Will the whole Press enjoy the same amount of freedom, as at present?

To the first question, we may attempt a guess. It is more than probable, that the present popular papers, will be as critical of the next Government, whatever it is, as of the present one. This is the only way they can remain popular, and meet their running costs.

And this is where, the second question, concerning the attitude, of another Government than the present, is worrying. A group of people in power, not used to criticisms, may be tempted to damp down on what they consider as arrogance and insults. There lurks the danger to democracy.

The Press will have to be careful of the possibility of being forced into a position similar to situations such as those prevailing in certain 'socialist' countries where they can only report what the Government does not forbid.

Freedom of the Press is a precious one that we must always fight to regain.

CSO: 4700/8

PLIGHT OF SECONDARY EDUCATION 'CHRONIC DISEASE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 12

[Article by Gabriel M. Nkunika]

[Text] **ACCORDING to the Zambian Minister of State for Education, Mr Allan Chilimboyi, to accommodate an increasing "army" of Grade Seven pupils into secondary schools, the ministry needs US$117,5 million.**

There are very few secondary schools in the country to cater for 140 000 candidates who sit for Form One entrance examinations each year.

Last year only 22 000 pupils had the chance to go into Form One, the first primary level out of 143 000 who sat for the examinations. The remaining 121 000 have just been left in the cold with very little hope for the future.

The plight of secondary education is a chronic disease in the Zambian system of education and threatens the educational policy which is mandated to provide education for all.

Only recently, the minister declared the Grade Seven dropouts as a "national disaster".

He and the Rev. John Mambo, chairman of National Youth and Christian Education, urged the party and the government to take urgent measures to rectify the situation.

The shortage of secondary schools in Zambia has also affected the peace of the country. There is a high rate of juvenile crime in cities and big towns as dropouts roam the streets, doing nothing apart from selling cigarettes which the government considers an illegal business.

At the age of 10, some of them are able to find dagga and to smoke it, making many of them intoxicated and troublesome.

After a close observation of the lifestyles of these youths, Mr Mambo thought it wise to sound a warning to the government.

He warned that if these "mishanga" (cigarette sellers) boys were just left like that, "the whole nation would be in trouble".

WARNING

His warning was prompted by an incident in Ndola town where the disgruntled Grade Seven dropouts recently broke school windows and beat up pupils who had managed to get into Form One.

In an endeavour to arrest these problems, "army" mission schools which were abandoned between 1968 and 1972 will be turned into secondary schools.

Meanwhile, the minister has called upon people in various districts to give funds towards the project of turning these abandoned mission schools into secondary schools.

And he added that the party and its government still needed US $40 million to build 16 secondary schools all over the country. US $31 million has been secured from the World Bank for these secondary schools. Construction of 12 junior and four senior secondary schools is due to begin this month.

Speaking to Times of Zambia reporters, Mr Mambo announced that his organisation planned to build a secondary school in an effort to help stop the increasing rate of Grade Seven dropouts.

Mr John Chalwe, a teacher at one of the schools in Kitwe, suggested that if the missionaries were allowed to build their own secondary schools and run them on a fee-paying basis, the problem would be eased.

Self-reliance efforts are also being developed. Parents and chiefs of Choma district intend to build a secondary school themselves.

For those already out of school, the government, private organisations, and individuals, have launched training schemes to enable them to be self-reliant.

In Kitwe, the city council has launched a Youth Vocational Course; training male dropouts modern ways of farming. And when they finish, some will be absorbed into state farms where they would

become supervisors.

The rest will go to work on their own, mostly as commercial growers. There is a similar course in Ndola.

Also in Kitwe a prominent businessman has set up a carpentry school where these dropouts go for training.

For girls, the Young Women's Christian Association at Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation in Kitwe, is running a Grade Seven School Leavers Project.

The course trains the young women in cookery, poultry, needlework and tailoring.

WORK

When they finish, they go to work in community development, teaching adults modern skills. And those who excel in tailoring, find employment with textile factories.

The Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) have a training institution which trains youths as electricians and television and radio repairers. The most competent ones are taken by the company while others go to other companies.

Much as these efforts are being made to rectify the problem of Form One shortage and the plight of Grade Seven dropouts, success remains debatable.

Even with the best conditions, overcoming this problem requires a long-term commitment. — APS Feature.

CSO: 4700/6

PEOPLE PROTEST ADMINISTRATIVE NEPOTISM, TRIBALISM

Township Near Norton

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] MORE than 250 people demonstrated against alleged nepotism, favouritism, tribalism and other malpractices in the former township of Ngoni near Norton yesterday.

The demonstrators assembled at about 10 am yesterday, demanding the dismissal of the town's superintendent, Mr Morris Mpofu, the beerhall superintendent, Mr Emson M'shayabasa, and the secretary of the Norton-Selous Rural Council, Mr Trevor Haines.

Mr Tony Chitaro, deputy chairman of the local branch of ZANU (PF), which organised the demonstration, said the people had several complaints, including unfair allocation of houses, unfair dismissal of two beerhall policemen who were ZANU (PF) members, high water charges, nepotism, tribalism, and a lack of respect for the people among the administrators.

The beerhall superintendent said the charges levelled against him were false. Two beerhall policemen had been demoted for failing to prevent a robbery, he said. They were not dismissed.

The charges that he employed former UANC auxiliaries and members of his family in the beerhall were also untrue, he said.

"I do as I'm told by the rural council. My job is mainly to run the beerhall and make reports. But I'll tell you there are no auxiliaries working here."

The township superintendent, Mr Mpofu, said the charge of improper allocation of houses against him was untrue.

"I have a waiting list of 589 for houses. But we don't have any. I've only allocated one house, and that was to our nurse, who was going to leave if she didn't get one. Where is the favouritism?"

Replying to the accusation that water charges were too high, Mr Mpofu said that the water was bought from Salisbury and was expensive. He could do nothing about that.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, intervened in the demonstration later in the day. He heard grievances the crowd had, and told them they would be examined.

He told them that money was allocated for housing, but until houses were built they would have to share. Accusations of unfair allocation would be investigated, he said.

A community centre would be built in the area to train and educate youths.

Mr Trevor Haines, secretary for the rural council, said he knew of no complaints about the town.

"It's one of the best-run townships in the country. The only complaints I've heard is when we run out of beer."

Official Suspended

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] About 1 500 Chitungwiza residents yesterday protested against alleged malpractices by some council officials and demanded the removal of the acting chief executive, Mr Reuben Jamela.

The demonstrators, mainly women, also complained about a serious housing backlog and the sharp rise in rents.

They demonstrated outside the council offices for more than four hours singing freedom songs and displaying placards. The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, arrived at the scene and announced he was replacing Mr Jamela pending investigation into the allegations.

Dr Zvobgo was accompanied by an undersecretary in his ministry, Mr Ernest Mataure, who immediately took over executive responsibilities with the council.

Last Thursday Dr Zvobgo fired a Tafara administration officer following demands by more than 2 000 protesters for his removal.

On Monday the minister again intervened in a mass demonstration at Norton where he listened to grievances about malpractices in the former township of Ngoni.

He assured residents that their grievances would be examined.

In Chitungwiza yesterday Dr Zvobgo warned urban councillors who were allegedly practising nepotism and regionalism that "we cannot allow this to continue".

"But as a minister I don't have to take anything for granted. We will investigate each case.

The situation of malpractices was discussed with the Prime Minister before he left the country," he said.

Demonstrators accused some council officials of employing about 92 people from their home areas, including relatives. Allegations were also made that first preference was given to friends in the allocation of houses.

A spokesman for the protesters, Mr Pedzisai Mutsau, said: "We demand the immediate dismissal of the officials concerned."

The allegations that an official employed a recruiting agent who travelled to his home area to employ 125 friends and relatives was also mentioned by the protesters.

Dr Zvobgo said all workers employed by the council would be questioned about their relationship to the officials.

Meanwhile, Mr Mataure would take over as acting chief executive.

"While he is in the council, Mr Mataure will investigate the matters concerned and report back to residents," the minister told jeering residents.

The question of the acute housing shortage because of alleged favouritism and rising rents would also be dealt with by Mr Mataure.

Mr Jamela was not available for comment yesterday.

Demonstrations Scored

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 81 p 14

[Editorial: "Dangerous Precedent"]

[Text] A DANGEROUS precedent is being set by people who think that demonstrations are a novel way of solving their problems.

Last Thursday residents of Tafara in Salisbury staged a demonstration against their area council administrators whom they accused of evils ranging from favouritism in the allocation of houses to tribalism and nepotism. On Monday residents of Ngoni near Norton took up the banners, and yesterday it was Chitungwiza's turn. In all these cases the victims have either lost their jobs or are being investigated.

It goes almost without saying that in this country malpractices of whatever nature will not be tolerated, and there is no doubt that some of the complaints raised by the residents are legitimate. But we would urge these people and their local party leadership to use established channels in airing their grievances to authorities. They can be assured of a speedy and fair hearing.

The personal intervention of Dr Zvobgo has probably prevented violence so far, but that is no guarantee that future demonstrations will be peaceful. Nor is there any guarantee that, encouraged by their "victories", residents will not turn against the Ministry of Local Government and Housing itself whenever they think they have a case against it.

CSO: 4700/9

LECTURER DISCUSSES ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ENERGY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] **DEVELOPING countries last year spent twice as much on petroleum products as they received in aid and their oil bills almost exactly equalled their foreign exchange deficits.**

So alternative sources of energy were vitally necessary, a physics lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe, Dr Nkomana Moyo, told the National Affairs Association in Salisbury last Friday.

There was great potential for solar power, both direct and indirect, in Zimbabwe. Some of the indirect sources such as hydro-electric power, were already being tapped but three sources still largely untapped could improve the quality of life in the rural areas tremendously.

Photovoltaic cells showed great promise, being able to convert light directly into electricity. Small arrays of cells could be set up anywhere and were almost maintenance-free.

They worked when the sun was shining and so were suitable for things like pumping water and educational television.

Photothermal systems, which converted light to heat, were the best for heating water. Dr Moyo appealed to local authorities to include such systems on all houses built, especially in the high density areas, where people had no hot water.

"It is a question often of options. When there is nothing else then solar systems make sense."

Biogas was probably the best form of fuel for cooking, he said. Electricity from photovoltaics was unsuitable because large currents were needed. Biogas was one of the indirect uses of solar power, plants using photosynthesis to convert the sun's radiation and then the vegetable matter being put into a digester, either as it was, or after passing through an animal.

CSO: 4700/9

KANGAI PLEASED WITH RESPONSE TO DEMOBILIZATION SCHEME

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] **BULAWAYO.**

INITIAL response to the demobilisation exercise has been phenomenal, says the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai.

"I am told of some battalions in which all men opted for demobilisation and initial reports indicate the exercise should turn out to be successful," he said in an interview.

These reports being correct, the army could be reduced to the figures wanted by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, as Minister of Defence, within a short time and without much fuss, he said.

As far as the pay — $185 a month for two years — was concerned, his ministry was satisfied this was quite adequate considering that all those opting for demobilisation would also be receiving assistance in education, agriculture or job training.

The minister emphasised that the possibility of civilians sneaking into the demobilisation exercise and benefiting illegally was very remote as there was double checking before any individual was registered.

"The army will carry out initial screening before passing the people on to us. We will, however, take another screening as we realise authorities, just like any other human being, are liable to errors."

There were many foolproof ways of identifying those in the army and it would be difficult for civilians to pass the tests, he added.

Mr Kangai also stressed that no soldier would be allowed to opt for demobilisation without clearly making his choice of intentions.

"We will not let people just get the pay for two years while they are doing nothing. Such people could be a cause of trouble afterwards. Everyone leaving the army will have to choose from among the options open to him or her."

All those former combatants opting to go back to formal education will be allowed to do so without the question of age being raised. The Minister of Education and Culture would shoulder the responsibility for the number of school places available, he said.

CSO: 4700/9

U.S. ROLE IN NAMIBIA TALKS UNDER SCRUTINY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 81 p 14

[Editorial: "Dr Crook?"]

[Text] The Reagan Administration has given the world the impression that the current hush-hush Zurich talks between the United States and South Africa on Namibia have the blessing of the frontline states.

President Kaunda, in an interview with Reuters this week, didn't confirm this; neither did the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, when he spoke on arrival at Copenhagen to begin his tour of the Scandinavian countries this week.

Dr Crocker, who is heading the US team at the talks, would seem to be the architect of the Regan Administration's new "cosy" policy towards racist South Africa.

It now appears that Resolution 435, which is the basis of Namibia's independence under the United Nations plan, is about to be scuttled, or at least "refined" or "modified" at the behest of the Americans.

There is a proposal to "protect the rights of minorities" in an independent Namibia. Today, that same minority is in the saddle; the rights of the majority are not recognised, hence the war being waged by SWAPO.

Instead of UN troops monitoring the ceasefire, as stipulated in Resolution 435, we now hear of troops from the Western contact group--Canada, France, Britain, the United States and West Germany--performing this task.

There are other alarming proposals being discussed at Zurich, all of them designed to dilute Resolution 435. There is even a suggestion that as a quid pro quo for its "co-operation", South Africa will be allowed to keep Walvis Bay.

The contact group are due to meet tomorrow. Dr Crocker, by then, will have conlcluded his talks with the racists. We hope he will not compel us to nickname him "Dr Crook".

CSO: 4700/9

NO SHOWDOWN WITH SQUATTERS PLANNED, SAYS MINISTER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] There will be no confrontation between the Government and squatters in commercial farming areas, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, told the Assembly yesterday.

In reply to Mr Sydney Malunga (PF, Matabeleland North) who asked about squatters at Umgusa, about 100 km northwest of Bulawayo, the minister said the Government had indicated its intention to acquire the land for resettlement of the squatters.

"We were calculating the need for grazing land," he said. "Our calculations are that the carrying capacity of this area is 300 family units and their livestock. If we are going to have 600 people this will be beyond the carrying capacity of the land available."

Mr Malunga had said that the Government had told the squatters that 300 of them could remain while the other 300 to 400 squatters had to move, a situation which, he felt, would lead to confrontation.

Speaking during the debate on the committee of supply vote for his ministry, Dr Sekeramayi said it would be "sheer stubborness" on their part, if the other 300 refused to move and be settled elsewhere.

"It is incumbent upon every politician," he said, "to pursuade these people to make way for the other 300."

The minister said people could not blame the Government for a shortage of health and educational facilities if they moved into areas where these have not been provided.

"The shortage of clinics and schools is a result of people moving when no provision has been made, so one cannot blame the Government."

CSO: 4700/9

SEKERAMAYI WARNS LAND PROFITEERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] The Minister of Lands, Resettlement, and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, warned against anyone trying to hoodwink the Government in land deals.

He was asked during debate on the $53 million allocation for his ministry, by Mr Albert Taderera (ZANU-PF, Victoria) if he was aware that landlords and land-owners were using "our brethren" to make sham purchases of farms in order to frustrate the Government's resettlement programme.

The minister said that anyone indulging in speculative practices would "turn out the loser".

Anyone buying a farm for $50 000 and then trying to resell it quickly to the Government for $100 000 would find himself receiving an offer of $50 000 at the very most, he said.

Dr Sekeramayi said that only farms that were not being fully utilised would be considered for a possible, cut-up into smaller sections.

If a farm was three-quarters unproductive his ministry would be looking at it in the possible cut-up exercise.

Where farms were being fully utilised there was no reason to have fears, he added, and gave the assurance that any cut-up exercise would be carried out in consultation with the Minister of Agriculture.

Earlier, the minister said priority in the Government's resettlement programmes would be given to the unemployed and landless people.

In answer to Mr Sydney Malunga (PF, Matabeleland North) he said: "Common sense dictated that those people whose livelihood is solely derived from land should be given priority.

"We have been refugees and those whose sole source of income is derived from the land."

Dr Sekeramayi said there were 2 million hectares of land on offer to the Government for its resettlement schemes.

"I would not like to mislead this House and say land is not adequate," he said.

Dr Sekeramayi said people had to move away from the old concept of supplementing their incomes by tilling the land in the communal areas.

"If we are serious about development on a long-term basis," he said, "One must accept that in the end we are going to have a proletariat class and a peasantry which derives its livelihood from land. To continue with a system that was as a result of the injustices...in my opinion is wrong."

Stressing that he would not want to believe that Mr Malunga was "playing a political game" by exploiting the land issue, the minister urged members "to put our heads together" and support the Government's resettlement projects.

CSO: 4700/9

UNIVERSITY MUST SPEARHEAD NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Joshua B. Nyoka]

[Text] **THERE was an important conference at the University of Zimbabwe recently. The conference was about the role of the university in development. Many distinguished academics from home and abroad spoke on what they think the university should be doing.**

The Prime Minister himself also addressed the delegates.

There is no doubt that the university is a very important institution in any nation. It usually engages some of the best brains of the nation, and in most countries it produces the future leaders, not only of government but of industry and the social professions.

In this article I am not going to concern myself over the general role of the university in the overall development of the nation but rather I will concentrate on what I think the role of the university should be in the cultural development of this country.

What then should be the role of the University of Zimbabwe in cultural development? To answer this question, I am reminded of an analogy that a certain teacher at the University of Dar-es-Salaam told me at a recent visit I made to that country.

This was in relation to the discussion on the role of the university in cultural development in an ex-colony.

He said the task of cultural development in a former British colony was similar to the task of planting a new crop.

No sane farmer plants seeds on a farm full of weeds and expects a harvest.

The farmer must first cultivate and remove the weeds before planting seeds. Also a farmer needs to know and identify the weeds from the plants to be grown or else at weeding time problems will arise.

The farmer does not merely plant seeds, he weeds constantly, he guards against pests, and realises the need for rain.

What this analogy means of the university in its role in cultural development is that it should be as sensitive as the farmer to his crops, and that the new culture should not be allowed to grow among the choking weeds of colonial cultural imperialism.

PILLAGE

It is well-known that the former colonial powers, did not only occupy and pillage the colonial territories but they then occupied and pillaged the very soul of the colonised people.

The colonial system aimed at maiming the character of indigenous people and distorting their culture to the point of destruction, so as to make them believe they had no past or history.

As a former colonial institution, if the University of Rhodesia did not succeed in maiming and distorting the character of the African graduate it surely succeeded in isolating him from his language, history and values.

Because the university was a colonial institution it was meant to play two significant roles.

First as an institution of higher learning it played an overtly useful role, but in an indirect manner it seemed as a "carrier" of colonial cultural imperialism.

The first task of the University of Zimbabwe must of necessity be cultural decolonisation of the university, of the university, by the university.

The point that the University of Rhodesia was based on the British model is well known.

What might not be well-known to some people is that university education in a colonial system was not designed to train African graduates to serve in communities of free Africa but was motivated by a desire to inculcate the cultural and

materialistic values of colonial society, in order to train individuals for the service of the colonial state.

In independent and progressive Zimbabwe the contents of the university curricula and structure must be rid of all connotations of colonial cultural imperialism.

This is the only way the university could de-culturalise the colonial cultural aspect of the university.

In the past the university re-inforced philosophies, social attitudes, behaviour and mode of life that was totally alien to the African graduate, inimical to African culture and irrelevant to the needs of people struggling to free themselves from colonial cultural imperialism.

Previously the curricula of education offered little proper interpretation of African history and culture.

In sociology, for example, the most basic readers for primers were those dealing with the institution of the family and family social structure in industrial Western societies.

In urban and regional planning there was very little in the attempt to research Zimbabwean indigenous architecture.

I am in no way trying to deride the good work done by some of the progressive university teachers, as there were quite a good number who tried to do the best out of a very bad situation.

IMPERIALISM

What I am making are specific references to the designed efforts of colonial cultural nationalism and imperialism to "civilise" the African by destroying his culture and swamping his mind with the values of colonial society.

The University of Zimbabwe as an institution of higher learning and employing some of the most intelligent of our people should be instrumental in the research and choosing of the best elements from our culture and the cultures of other people and fusing them together for the development of a genuine African culture.

It should also assist in the promoting, presenting and developing of the new African culture now in the making, which will of necessity include aspects of modern science and technology, for the benefit of the masses without destroying the spirit and essence of African culture.

The university as the "heart" and "mind" of the nation has enough mantle in which the contradiction of cultural conflict common to a once colonised people can be proved, researched and resolved in the process of decolonisation and cultural development.

CSO: 4700/9

DUTCH AID AGENCY HOLDS 16-COUNTRY SALISBURY FORUM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] DELEGATES from 16 African countries and two liberation movements met in Zimbabwe last week for talks with a Dutch aid agency, Novib.

Novib is a non-governmental agency, although largely funded by the Dutch Government, which tried to establish people-to-people contact, the organisation's secretary-general, Dr Sjef Theunis, said at the end of the conference.

The conference followed similar talks in Costa Rica, for Latin America, and Sri Lanka, for Asia.

"We don't dictate the direction communities should develop: we are not a group of do-gooders. We want co-operation: a sense of equality, not paternalism," he said in an interview.

Dr Theunis said there were problems when someone was giving aid. "The natural question is what do we get in return, and we must get something if there is to be partnership.

"First we have a growing awareness of the Third World in Holland. The hopes, dreams and cultures of various people so enriching our lives."

Novib did not just give money to anybody. It was looking for dynamic communities; with a leadership enjoying the support of the people; that knew how they wanted to develop, but who needed a small input of resources to get started.

"We look for the smaller projects, on the level of a village or group of villages. We don't like large hospitals, for instance. But we do support village health programmes and clinics."

Novib was prepared to follow through its projects for many years to ensure they were successful so long as the community involved wanted such co-operation.

The world premiere of a Novib film on Zimbabwe was held in Salisbury last week and a copy of the film was presented to the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, who said it woud be shown on ZTV, with small amendments, if Novib agreed.

FREEDOM

He also praised Novib for being one of the first organisations to work with liberation movements which not only helped people fighting for freedom but also developed an awareness of the movements in the developed world.

"We do not want to create dependencies," said Dr Theunis. "We want to help people complete their liberation and be able to achieve the culture and society they desire."

The delegates to the conference, he added, were practical and down to earth, many of them farmers, and they did not hesitate to criticise Novib when they thought it justified.

"To complete this process of consultation we are inviting representatives from all three regions to Holland next year for a progress meeting."

At the end of the conference delegates unanimously approved a resolution expressing solidarity with SWAPO and its struggle with South Africa.

SWAPO and Polisario, the liberation movement of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, were represented and an invitation went to the African National Congress of South Africa.

CSO: 4700/9

PRESS ROLE OUTLINED BY MUBAKO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] WHILE it is inevitable that governments in developing countries will play a big role in ownership and control of the media, it is necessary "to allow a degree of freedom to the editors", the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako said yesterday.

Addressing the 14th International Colloquium on The Media in the Service of Human Rights and Development in Tunis, he said government involvement may be the only alternative to having a foreign-controlled Press.

He stressed, however, that editorial boards should be insulated from "direct interference by politicians".

Senator Mubako said that in Zimbabwe the radio, television and Press were separate legal entities in which the minister of information only had an indirect say.

"I am happy to say that in Zimbabwe the Press is behaving in a responsible manner and exercising self-censorship.

"We did find it necessary to establish a Mass Media Trust to supervise the administration of the country's principal newspapers which were previously controlled from outside the country."

He described the freedom of expression as "the outer bulwark of all other freedoms".

The minister said oppressive regimes had sought to project a favourable image of themselves by suppressing the publication of opposing views.

He added that his advocacy of the freedom of the Press did not mean that there should be no control.

"To exercise no control over the Press would be unwise. It could well encourage persons, whether within or outside the country, who regard government unfavourably, to obtain control of the media to achieve their own selfish aims."

He said one of the means by which the Press could highlight violation of human rights by an oppressive government was through external publication.

"While a voice in the wilderness within a country can be overlooked or even suppressed, international pressure is a different thing altogether."

CSO: 4700/9

MAKONI: ENERGY HAS TOP PRIORITY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 20 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] THE Government is working hard towards tapping alternative energy sources in anticipation of leaner years, the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, said last week.

In an interview Dr Makoni said the development of new and renewable sources of energy was a priority for his ministry.

"The whole world is aware that we will not be able to survive much longer at our present level of dependence on exhaustible fuels like petroleum."

This had been clearly demonstrated by the unanimity with which delegates to last month's Nairobi energy conference had called for renewed efforts to formulate a world energy policy.

The availability of sunlight, wood, wind and water made it possible for Zimbabwe to develop a diversified supply of alternative energy.

On hydro-electric power, Dr Makoni said there were plans to develop three stations on Mutapa, Devils and Patoka gorges along the Zambezi River. A group of consultants had been engaged to explore the possibilities of further developing power capacities at the Kariba Dam.

"Wood fuel is a very important asset of our energy resources and it should become a major source of our energy in the future," Dr Makoni said.

There was a need to develop a policy with a view to encouraging the preservation of forests and planting new trees to develop potential woodfuel.

"We are planning to cultivate fast - growing tree species which burn well and have a high calorific value.

"Secondly, we have to develop an efficient wood-burning stove because the open-fire cooking places in the villages will have to disappear," Dr Makoni said.

Another important source of energy was biogas, the minister said, adding that its use was becoming more popular in the rural areas. He gave an example of a rural farmer who was using biogas for all his household cooking.

"People must not, however, be led to believe that the new and renewable sources of energy will be exploited within the rural areas only while those in towns continue to enjoy the use of traditional fuels. The Government intends to apply the use of the new energies on a national basis," he said.

Asked about the fuel shortages, Dr Makoni said stocks were still below comfortable levels, but the Government was doing all it could to look for new supply routes other than through South Africa.

CSO: 4700/7

RECOGNITION OF TRADITIONAL HEALERS ASSOCIATION POSES PROBLEM

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 20 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Giles Kuimba]

[Text] **A ROW which threatens to bring chaos in n'anga circles is looming over official recognition of ZINATHA as the only legal traditional healers' association in Zimbabwe.**

The president of ZINATHA, Dr Gordon Chavunduka, yesterday told the association's annual congress in Gwanzura Stadium, Highfield, that all traditional healers and spirit mediums practising in Zimbabwe would be required to have a ZINATHA certificate.

Anyone found practising traditional medicine without the legal ZINATHA certificate could be prosecuted, he said.

He told delegates at the congress that registration was a Government requirement, and that ZINATHA certificates were now Government certificates.

ZINATHA's recognition virtually outlaws the rival Zimbabwe True Spirit Mediums' and N'angas' Association led by Mr Kenneth Ntopa, and supported by Mr Kenneth Gombera, founder of the N'angas' Association of Zimbabwe.

In a reference to Mr Ntopa and his association, Dr Chavunduka said he knew that some people were printing and selling their own certificates to make money.

"Such certificates will not be recognised by our medical council or the Government," he said.

"Anyone whose name does not appear in the ZINATHA register may be prosecuted if found practising traditional medicine."

He accused both Mr Ntopa and Mr Gombera of trying to weaken ZINATHA because they had not been given positions in the association.

Mr Ntopa yesterday strongly opposed the move and said he and his followers were prepared to appear in court to defend their convictions.

He charged that the restriction of traditional healing to ZINATHA members alone was a political move designed to shepherd traditional healers into one political party.

Mr Ntopa said he and Mr Gombera had decided to opt out of ZINATHA after realising that it was designed as a political organ for one political party.

"What they term traditional medicine has become a mockery," he said. "Traditional healers emerge from possession by ancestral spirits who reveal during trances or dreams the kind of medicines to be used.

"The real healers are the spirits. Does it mean then that ZINATHA is commanding spirits to register? No one can legislate over spirits. How can anyone say to a spirit, you cannot heal unless you join me?

"And anyway, traditional healing is something of a very private and personal nature. People will always go to a traditional healer who they think will cure them.

"If they think I am capable of curing their illnesses, they will come to me, whether ZINATHA likes it or not. You cannot force people to go to a traditional healer in whom they have no confidence. This is why this move will fail."

Dr Chavunduka said he and his association were getting sick and tired of public statements by people who knew nothing about traditional medicine.

He said: "We have been accused of being a drawback to Zimbabwe's education system and development.

"People who make these statements have been

brainwashed into believing that everything African is bad and everything Western good.

"They think the term science applies only to Western science and never to traditional science. I feel sorry for them."

He told the delegates that while it was true that witches and belief in witches caused illnesses it was not their business to try to look for witches.

"Flies also cause illness, but it is not the job of a doctor to leave his surgery and start chasing after flies.

"His job is to remove the illness presented to him. Others will look for the flies to destroy them, but not the doctor."

Healers Will Get Council--Mazorodze

THE Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, said yesterday his ministry would assist ZINATHA in setting up a council for traditional medicine similar to the Medical Council for doctors and nurses.

Dr Mazorodze told delegates to the association's annual congress in Gwanzura Stadium, Highfield: "No longer will you be regarded as witches or as people possessed with demons, but as genuine medical practitioners."

He added: "We in Zimbabwe are not ashamed of the existence of traditional healers.

"To the contrary, we are proud that our Government has been the first in Africa to accord official legal recognition to a traditional healers' association."

The deputy minister informed ZINATHA members that a council for traditional healers, similar to the Medical Council for doctors and nurses, would be set up mainly to function as a disciplinary body.

He said the council would establish a strict code of ethics that would bind practising members.

He urged members to reveal their sources of traditional medicines and to abandon the secrecy that characterised traditional healers of the past.

This would help streamline traditional medical practice and provide information for his ministry's research team charged with investigating and vetting traditional medicines.

The organisation's president, Dr Gordon Chavunduka, told members the council would enforce discipline in traditional practice.

In future, any traditional healer who abused patients would be tried by members of the council.

If found guilty, he or she would be fined, suspended or removed from the register.

"If you are removed," he said, "you can never practice again."

Dr Chavunduka said the 12-member council, which would have its own offices and staff, would be headed by a chairman.

The names of the 12 members would soon be announced by the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, Dr Chavunduka said.

CSO: 4700/7

RURAL TOWNSHIPS TO SERVE AS MAIZE DEPOTS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 20 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] **RURAL townships are to be used as temporary maize depots by peasant farmers in a bid to ease the country's transport crisis, says the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.**

Opening the Chiweshe agricultural show at the Dambatsoko local administration centre, Mr Mugabe told more than 8 000 people that the Government would like to see all produce cleared from the rural areas by the end of this month.

"You must use all means available to transport your maize to the nearest townships. The maize will then be ferried to the main depots by the Government."

He chided rural transport operators for taking advantage of the shortage and charging exorbitant haulage fees — in some cases $1,50 a bag.

"How much is left for the owner of the maize then?" he asked.

The Prime Minister told the people to be patient with the Government's resettlement programme.

He said the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development had sent a [word missing] of land officials to divide farms now bought by the Government in readiness for resettlement.

"The land is available and when what we have bought now is finished we will certainly get more for you," Mr Mugabe said.

The Prime Minister said it was intended to put people together to ensure concentrated and economical provision of basic facilities such as roads, water and electricity.

"We have huge plans to try to make water available to everyone in the communal areas. We already have the pipes," he said.

It was the Government's aim to get all children doing Grade 7 into secondary school by next year.

"This is why we have allocated more money to education than to any other ministry in our Budget this year," he said. "But the Government needs your co-operation in building the schools. Since time is running out, we ask you to contribute in whatever way you can."

Other rural areas had already established builders' co-operatives in readiness for the massive school and clinic building projects.

Those youths who had passed school-going age would be provided for in technical schools to be set up throughout the country, he said.

PRAISE

Mr Mugabe praised the Chiweshe community for its unwavering support for the liberation struggle. He said their dedication to the war was historical, noting that the renowned Mbuya Nehanda had come from there.

"They showed big guns, bombers and finally put you into fences in a bid to frustrate your efforts, but they failed. I want to thank the mothers who cooked and the mujibas and chimbwidos and the fathers and all who helped in the war effort," he said.

He promised to pay the people of Chiweshe another visit soon.

"This time I will be coming to see how the party is working and to meet all those responsible for the organisation of the party," he said.

The Prime Minister, who was accompanied by the Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, and the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, received several gifts from the people, among them a cow and a sheep.

CSO: 4700/7

WOMEN FREE TO JOIN TRADE UNIONS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 20 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] **TRADE unions throughout the world were firmly committed to the continuing fight to improve living and working conditions for women, the secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe said on Friday.**

Trade unions were determined to see discrimination based on sex and prejudice eliminated, he told delegates opening a two-day seminar on the role of women in trade unions at the University of Zimbabwe.

"The right of women to employment should be recognised in all countries," he said. "They should have full access to economic life and all efforts should be made to eliminate any discrimination based on sex regarding employment, education, vocational training, promotions and job security."

Maternity allowances for women were essential to safeguard the health and welfare of both mother and child and to prevent women workers from being economically penalised through childbirth.

"All workers have the right to form and join the trade union of their choice. Women workers ought to be able to enjoy this right and the same protection and benefits as men," added Mr Mugabe.

The importance of women being involved in trade unions should be recognised by women themselves and the community as a whole.

"Access to higher offices in the trade unions ought to be open to women on the same terms and conditions as men and where necessary special women officers should be appointed."

Addressing the seminar yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Women's Affairs and Community Development, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa, said through active involvement in trade unions, women could show the Government they were capable of holding meaningful positions.

She said it was important for women to have a say in their working conditions through trade unions for women to move forward towards obtaining their rights and gaining sexual equality.

"If the women of Zimbabwe are respected and listened to, the development of the country will run smoothly. If we have disgruntled women then we'll end up with unhappy husbands and homes and therefore an unhappy society."

The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, will close the seminar later today.

CSO: 4700/7

RACIALISM BEING ELIMINATED IN MINING INDUSTRY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] Midlands Representative: GWELO

RACIALISM is being overcome in the mines, a mining manager told a gathering of 50 managers and workers' leaders in Gwelo at the weekend.

Mr John Chirimbani, group industrial relations officer of African Associated Mines, gave two examples from his mining group as evidence.

In one mine the 4 600 employees, mostly black, had elected a white Zimbabwean to their workers' committee, defeating a black candidate, and the majority black workers' committee had subsequently elected him secretary of that committee.

In another mine, six black members of the workers' committee went to the management to plead for a white foreman who, having hit a worker, was faced with instant dismissal. "Mining work is tough and people lose their tempers," said Mr Chirimbani. "The committee felt that in this case dismissal was too harsh a punishment." The management accepted their plea and the man was retained.

The seminar, held at Coolmoreen Farm, the Moral Re-armament centre in Gwelo, brought together company chairmen, managing directors, managers and workers' committee members from 14 firms, together with trade union leaders and Government industrial relations officers.

Initiated by Mr Champion Chigwida, a production supervisor from Tobacco Packers in Salisbury, it was the third in a series of seminars which aim to help build the bridges of understanding and trust on which joint responsibility for industry can grow.

"As a young country," said Mr David Kuwana, an officer from Rhodall, "we have the chance to help shape the kind of industrial culture we need.

"We do not want the management-worker confrontations we see in Britain. Do we want what there is in Japan, where the company is almost like a father to its workers?

"Here we can together work out what we need, how to create the atmosphere in industry where people work together, respect each other, and so effectively provide the needs of the country."

One means participants used to do this was to work out three imaginary situations of conflict in a firm, choosing a mixture of managers and workers to represent management, and a similar mixture to represent the workers' committee.

At the end of two hours everyone had better understanding of the pressures and constraints on both sides.

But, more than that, people had begun to appreciate each other.

"The challenge is to look at yourself," said Mr Phil Lodge, works manager of Cotton Printers, Bulawayo, who had brought the managing directors of two Bulawayo companies to the seminar.

"When I did, I realised I needed a change in attitude. That's not something to be scared of. In fact, it lays a basis for the constructive thinking that comes out of these seminars."

Mr Moses Mazithulela, vice-president of the Transport and General Workers' Union, backed him. His work had been made easier, he said, by these seminars because "I have found that if I am prepared to change where I see my attitude is wrong it brings a response from the other man."

He also spoke on the need to increase workers' participation in decision-making.

Summing up the seminar Mr Piniel Nago, chairman of the workers' committee at Bata, Gwelo, said: "This has been a great help towards answering racialism and building trust in industry."

CSO: 4700/9

ROLE OF FORMER WHITE, BOARDING SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "School Changes"]

[Text] SO MUCH has been said about Zimbabwe's educational needs and aspirations in recent days that the minds of most people must be reeling under the impact.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Mutumbuka, has given a broad outline of what the country must achieve in only a few years — places in secondary schools for every primary school-leaver; a broader and more practical curriculum; more colleges, and changes at the University; a massive national literacy campaign.

To achieve these aims best use must be made of all educational equipment, buildings and staff. But in Salisbury, and perhaps elsewhere, there are empty desks in former white schools. In only two schools there are nearly 1 000 empty places.

This is an intolerable state of affairs, but the Government is doing something to rectify it. Allan Wilson school is closing to become a teacher training college, and Marlborough will in due course become entirely a sixth-form college taking pupils from all over the country.

It must follow from this that there will be exceptions to the minister's remark that all boarding schools will be abolished because they cost so much more to run than day schools. Their withdrawal will presumably be linked to the building of the host of new schools which are planned.

What role existing boarding schools will play in future — will dormitories become classrooms? — and how children from remoter areas will be catered for, are among the subjects Dr Mutumbuka should enlarge on. He will have a most attentive audience.

CSO: 4700/9

TRIBALISM FOUND AT LOWER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Sep 81 p 8

[Editorial: "No Tribalism"]

[Text] ZANU (PF)'s acting publicity secretary, Dr Zvobgo, spoke last week with optimism of the party's forthcoming congress, dismissing out of hand any dark predictions that there would be tribal or ideological divisions at this crucial gathering.

Tribalism in African politics is stupid, which nevertheless does not mean that it has not reared its ugly head in our midst.

Leaders recognise the stupidity of tribalism in politics, yet some of them seem somehow powerless to resist its evil blandishments. Examples of the havoc it has wreaked on the African continent abound.

In Zimbabwe, there are basically two tribes. At independence, many of our well-wishers were confident that because of this good fortune, we would not be saddled with the problem of tribalism.

Indeed, although there are two major black political parties, "political tribalism" as such is not a problem. There may be traces of tribalism — *mwana wamai* or *m'taka mama* — in certain employment procedures at lower levels, but in the higher echelons of power, tribalism is scoffed at.

This is not to say that we should be complacent about this scourge; whether it manifests itself within a political party or at Government level, tribalism should be tackled with the same vigour with which we fought the Smith-Musorewa clique.

Its capacity for destroying the unity of any nation has been well-documented in other African countries. It would be foolish of us to forget those lessons.

As for ideological differences, these may surface from time to time within political parties which allow for self-criticism.

The point is not to allow opposing views to assume extreme positions which can become irreconcilable. Ideology, after all, is good only if it can ensure that the people have full stomachs.

Otherwise, it is strictly for the birds.

CSO: 4700/9

STATE COULD PUT CURB ON SIZE OF FARMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] **A CEILING may be put on individual land use by commercial farmers to allow increased redistribution to the landless, says the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi.**

He said there was 'a need to reduce the size of commercial farms to relieve land hunger.

In a wide-ranging interview with the journal of Social Change and Development published in Zimbabwe recently Dr Sekeramayi blamed the Lancaster House conference for the present state of affairs compelling Government to buy land from the farmers.

This situation was reached, he said, through the development of the liberation struggle, the political fight on the diplomatic level and the acceptance of ultimate constitutional responsibility for this country by the British government.

Declaring the current land situation "unpalatable", Dr Sekeramayi said the Government could not become lawless for fear that it would allow others not to obey the law.

"So we are acting constitutionally, but there is very little morality in spending a lot of money in acquiring this land. It's a constitutional requirement which we have to conform to," he said.

Dr Sekeramayi urged a change in the agricultural production pattern of the country where most of it depended on commercial farmers.

Although the country needed foreign exchange it could not rely on the maize being produced by a handful of commercial farmers "who did not have maize as their staple diet".

He suggested a shift towards people depending on maize for their diet "to produce most of it".

The minister warned against the situation where the country could be held to ransom by a handful of commercial farmers as was the case with one of Zimbabwe's neighbours where 300 of them made up the backbone of maize production.

"This is a situation which I would never want to see develop in this country.

"The majority of the farmers who established themselves over the past four or five decades acquired land very cheaply or did not pay anything for it at all.

"In addition there are vast tracks of land which these farmers were incapable of using.

"This creates a situation whereby a lot of land is lying idle in a country where there is so much land hunger — a situation creating its own political and economic problems," Dr Sekeramayi said.

The Government was fighting for land which had been the issue in other colonial countries in Africa.

"Ideally — if we had come into Salisbury, fought our way into the city and effected a complete military takeover, we should have had a situation where the majority of commercial farmers would have run away," he said.

If land was redistributed to the landless with infrastructure, extension services and credit facilities provided, then 41 percent of the land mass of the country would become based on the communal mode of production relying primarily on the peasants, Dr Sekeramayi said.

It would ensure that production afforded the people their requirements as well as providing a surplus for export.

"But I don't see us being able to build a socialist country on a capitalist base — this is not possible," the minister said in reply to a question.

"Now we have a Government which by all international standards is decent, we have accepted that commercial farming is going to continue.

"Some commercial farmers are selling their land and I have given instructions that all land that is being offered to Government must in principle be accepted.

"We should accept it, then study what we can do with it and how many people we can settle on it.

"For resettlement we need and will need land in huge blocks on which we can resettle many people and make it easy and more viable to provide infrastructure like schools, clinics, shops, dip tanks and so on. This is the ideal situation."

Dr Sekeramayi said Zimbabwe's people wanted to live in villages. The next step was to get these people's villages to organise themselves to procure agricultural inputs and market their products communally.

"I believe that, short of a disaster due to drought, we Zimbabweans will always be self-sufficient in food — our people are committed to working hard for themselves and their country," he said.

CSO: 4700/9

NO PLANS TO EXPAND AREAS UNDER CHIEFS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] THE Government is not contemplating the provision of additional land within the communal lands for people who wish to remain part of the tribal system, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, told the Senate.

Mr Mahachi was replying to questions raised by Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni who had asked what the Government could do for people who wished to remain part of the tribal system but had no land available to them within their chief's areas.

Senator Ndiweni had also wanted to know what Government plans there were for people who occupied property in the urban areas as owners, tenants or as purchasers and who were seeking lands and residential sites in the communal lands or in resettlement areas.

After telling the Senate that the Government was not contemplating the extension of the present communal lands, as this would be against Government's policy of abolishing the existing tribal lands, Mr Mahachi said:

"In terms of the current land redistribution exercise, all those people who occupy, own or lease residential properties in urban areas do not qualify for resettlement on land currently being acquired in connection with the resettlement programme."

On the question of whether the people now living in the urban areas could be allowed to occupy land in the communal lands, the deputy minister said that was a matter for the Ministry of Local Government and Housing.

CSO: 4700/9

SHORTAGE OF FLATS DESCRIBED AS 'DESPERATE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] **THERE is a desperate shortage of flats to rent in Salisbury, an estate agency spokesman said yesterday.**

The demand for all forms of accommodation far outstripped supply, he said.

A spokesman for Knight Frank and Rutley said the situation was getting worse. "It is so bad that we cannot maintain a waitin list. It now deperds on who happens to be there when we get a notice that a flat is to be vacated."

Several estate agents said the reasons for the increasing demand were that many people were immigrating.

There was also an increase in demand because many people were moving from the former townships into town, due mainly to increased salaries.

"At the end of every month more than 50 people a day come in inquiring about flats. We don't even need to advertise in the newspaper. Rather than keep a waiting list, people telephone us asking about accommodation," a spokesman for Gabriel Real Estate said.

There is also a shortage of office accommodation in Salisbury, as a result some blocks of flats between Second Street and Third Street in the Avenues have been converted into offices.

Estate agents believe the situation will get worse because there is no development taking place. "There are no new blocks of flats being built and no new houses either."

Investors, a spokesman said, should be encouraged to invest in properties. This would improve the situation, he said.

CSO: 4700/9

YOUTHS DEMONSTRATE FOR ONE-PARTY STATE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] More than 2 000 ZANU (PF) youths in Salisbury yesterday staged a demonstration in support of a one-party state and Government plans to give youths military training.

They marched through the city in military formation to Dzimbahwe, the Prime Minister's official residence, brandishing placards bearing their demands.

"Smith declared UDI — Why can't we declare a one-party state?" asked one placard.

The demonstrators said there was only "one cock" in Zimbabwe and the rest of the people should unite behind him and build the country.

"Muzorewa/Smith/Sithole — take heed. Your days in Zimbabwe are numbered," they warned.

The youths accused these three leaders of collaborating with South Africa and attacked the Republican Front which they said suffered from "an incurable colonial hangover".

They also expressed strong support for the formation by the Ministry of Defence of the Fifth Brigade. At Dzimbahwe, the singing and chanting demonstrators were met by the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr Ernest Kadungure, and were later addressed by Mr Mugabe.

Mr Mugabe said demands for a one-party state should be preceded by the laying of a strong foundation of ZANU (PF) support throughout the country.

The women's and youth leagues should first be built into strong party organs so that not a single "dzakutsaku" could dare raise his or her head.

"Before paving the way for a one-party state by entrenching our party among the people, no one should come to us demanding a one-party state," said the Prime Minister.

Calling for discipline among the country's youth, he strongly condemned those who indulged in dagga smoking and excessive drinking.

A high standard of discipline would be required of all those who would enter youth training centres which the Government planned to introduce.

The centres, he explained, would not replace formal schools. Formal educational institutions would continue for all those of school-going age.

But the older youths, whose formal education was disrupted by the war, lack of money or other reasons would be enrolled into the youth centres to receive formal education, training in essential skills and military training.

The Prime Minister said the military training was necessary to fight off any Angola-type invasion of Zimbabwe by South Africa.

Because Zimbabwe's youth played a decisive role in the liberation of the motherland, they should now become the defenders of the hard-won freedom and independence.

The youth should be "the eyes and the ears" of ZANU (PF) and identify all those who do not belong to the party's youth league. "But don't beat them up — just know who does not belong to the youth wing," cautioned Mr Mugabe.

He advised the gathering to leave it to him to deal with the UANC president, Bishop Muzorewa.

"I saw an empty 'keep' near Chiweshe," he said. "I shall take him and his wife there, give him a plough, cattle and hundreds of bibles and station a youth force there to guard him," Mr Mugabe said to loud applause.

● If Zimbabwe is to become a one-party state it must first be acceptable to the people and to talk of a one-party state now is premature, says the president of the Patriotic Front and Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo.

Addressing a meeting in Gwelo yesterday he said: "We are a people who have suffered together. We have inflicted wounds on ourselves and what is essential now is to see that those self-inflicted wounds are not being deliberately disturbed. They must heal.

"We have said we are going to be a non-racial state. Now let us live up to it for all of us are here to build our country." — Midlands Representative.

CSO: 4700/9

BRIEFS

BLAST REPORT--The findings of the board of inquiry into the ammunition dump explosions at Inkomo Barracks on August 16 will be made public, Mr Mugabe said yesterday. The Government was currently studying the board's report and would announce the results after his return from visits to Scandinavia and Australia. The Prime Minister hinted that the explosions, about 45 km from Salisbury, were South African inspired. He said Bishop Muzorewa's former auxiliary forces had begun infiltrating the country one by one after receiving training in the Transvaal. They were being planted among the people and hiding weapons for future use. "If you are not vigilant," he told a ZANU (PF) youth meeting, "you will suddenly see the country exploding". He added that explosions had in fact already started and referred to the Inkomo blasts in which he said many weapons had been lost. The board of inquiry is chaired by Major-General Jabavu Maseko of the Zimbabwe National Army. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Sep 81 p 1]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS PLAN--Bulawayo.--Zimbabwe hopes to embark on a three-year programme to overhaul its telecommunications at a cost of $140 000 000 to enable it to dial the rest of the world independent of South Africa, Mr Geoffrey Mills, postmaster-general, said on ZTV last night. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Sep 81 p 1]

SURVEY FORMS--About 300 000 professional, skilled and semi-skilled workers in Zimbabwe are being sent questionnaires in preparation for the second phase of the National Manpower Survey. The Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr. Cephas Msipa, and the survey director, Dr Ibbo Mandaza, yesterday briefed workers at National Breweries in Salisbury about how to complete their forms. Phase 2 of the year-long survey was aimed at detecting the number and quality of skills available in the country, Mr Msipa told workers. The next stage would look into unskilled manpower. Returns of NMS I questionnaires from employers was "very successful, we received about 80 percent returns," Mr Msipa said. He spoke to bottlers, packers and drivers at the vast Natbrew complex, explaining that the survey provided confidential information to the directorate. "Make sure to send your forms back within 10 days. Failure to do so is a crime," he warned. The minister called on workers to alert their unemployed friends and relatives that there were special forms for them to fill at the directorate office. The ministry expected to wind up the survey towards the end of the year and hoped to draw up a draft report early in 1982. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 81 p 5]

TANGWENA SUPPORTS ONE-PARTY--Senator Chief Rekayi Tangwena Chief Rekayi Tangwena yesterday backed ZANU (PF) youth who staged a demonstration on Sunday in support of

a one-party state and Government plans to give youths military training. "We do not want any rubbish, what we want is a one-party state," he said. "I support my children for calling for a one-party state because we cannot have two bulls in the country," he added. Chief Tangwena said the people do not want many parties, only the one they elected to lead the country. "It is the heritage of the person who is leading at the moment to rule this country and no one can take it from him because it is his right," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 81 p 5]

KEY TO PROSPERITY--People should stay on the land--where they can make a good living--instead of seeking work in the urban centres, Dr Joshua Nkomo, the Minister without Portfolio, told a meeting in Gwelo on Sunday. People should not just wait for the Government to act, but should themselves form co-operatives to share costs and the work-load. "No one is born rich," he said "but success is achieved through hard work. "I find it strange that you complain about having no money, but you can still afford to buy beer." In reply to an accusation that politically-backed co-operatives were not receiving Government aid, Dr Nkomo said that this concept of co-operatives was dangerous and misleading. "Government money does not belong to individuals and neither does it belong to a minister." A co-operative is organised and run by the people for the people, the whole emphasis being on self-reliance and not handouts from the Government. "Such thinking and such people destroy the country and themselves," Dr Nkomo added.--Zimbabwe Information Services. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 81 p 5]

BARRACKS FIRE--Bulawayo.--Fire engines raced to Brady Barracks last night when a building in the army camp caught fire. The fire broke out in a laundry-room. The extent of the damage was not known late last night. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 81 p 1]

PRODUCTION RISES--A report in the latest issue of Zimbank's Economic Review says the volume of manufacturing production rose by 13 percent in the first five months of this year compared with the corresponding period in 1980. Clothing and footwear rose by 50 percent, while wood and furniture rose by 26 percent. Production of foodstuffs increased by 11 percent, but drink and tobacco sales fell by 1,7 percent due to the mini-budget's increased taxes. Sales of principal agricultural products during the first quarter of this year were valued at $39 million, a decrease of 12.3 percent compared with the same period last year, the journal states. Imports rose by 35 percent while exports fell by over 30 percent. With world economic recovery delayed until late 1982, the trade and current account positions could continue to deteriorate. "More foreign borrowing and some trimming of less essential import allocations is likely despite the Government's understandable reluctance to arrest growth," the review, published in Salisbury says. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in 22 Sep 81 p 5]

COLONEL DIES--Gwelo.--A senior officer in the Zimbabwe National Army, Lieut-Colonel William Jacob, of 45 Battalion, was killed when a civilian vehicle and an army truck collided near Kanye store in the Silobela area at 11 pm on Friday. Lieut-Colonel Lewis Shoriwa and Major Elijah Kambadza were injured and admitted to Que Que Hospital. All three of the officers were off duty at the time. Two other civilian passengers in the vehicle were unhurt. None of the occupants of the army vehicle was hurt. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 81 p 5]

STUDENT LEADER--The president of the Students' Representative Council at the University of Zimbabwe, Mr Clifford Mashiri, returned from Tripoli last week where he attended a world conference on anti-imperialism. Four delegates from Zimbabwe went to the conference, which was attended by members from 60 countries and 150 organisations. Included in the line-up of speakers were Mr Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, President Gaddafi of Libya, President Ratsiraka of Malagasy and Mr Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua. The conference adopted resolutions condemning United States imperialism and its attack on Libya, and reaffirming solidarity with liberation movements in Africa. Two student representatives leave Zimbabwe today for Dar es Salaam to attend a conference of Eastern, Southern and Central African students. They will present papers on the role of youth in the liberation struggle in Southern Africa. Their trip is being financed by the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 81 p 5]

WARRANT FOR TEKERE--A warrant for the arrest of former Cabinet minister and former ZANU (PF) secretary-general, Mr Edgar Tekere, was issued by Salisbury magistrate Mrs Prisca Hassan yesterday, after he failed to appear in court on a speeding charge. Mr Tekere is alleged to have been travelling at 83 km/h in a 70 km/h zone on the Bulawayo raod near the Golden Quarry turn-off, on August 9, when he was stopped by a police speedtrap. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 81 p 1]

INTERIM OFFICIALS--President Banana has appointed the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, to act as Prime Minister during Mr Mugabe's absence, a Government spokesman announced yesterday. Mr Muzenda will also act as Minister of Finance in place of Senator Enos Nkala who is away with the Prime Minister. President Banana made other appointments in respect of ministers accompanying Mr Mugabe. The Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, will act as Minister of Finance in place of Senator Enos Nkala who is away with the Prime Minister. President Banana made other appointments in respect of ministers accompanying Mr Mugabe. The Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, will act as Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of Dr Witness Mangwende while the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai will stand in for Senator Bernard Chidzero as Minister of Trade and Commerce. The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, will act as Minister of Economic Planning and Development in place of Senator Chidzero as well as Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs in place of Senator Simbi Mubako. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 81 p 1]

DANES PLAN FACTORY--The Prime Minister yesterday visited the first company in Denmark to establish a joint venture with Zimbabweans. The firm, Dandy Chewing Gum, will open a factory in Norton early next year. The Danish company would provide 49 percent of the capital, the rest coming from two Zimbabwean businessmen, Mr Jan Mogensen and Mr Denis Behrens, a spokesman for the company said. The $2,1 million factory would employ about 2 000 people, to be trained by the Danes in Zimbabwe, and would export all over Southern, Central and East Africa. The firm has decided to invest in Zimbabwe because the country is ideally suited, being central and having a reasonably sophisticated industrial base. The raw "chew" will be imported from Denmark but the sugar coat will use Zimbabwean materials and all processing and packing will be done in Zimbabwe. The Minister of Industry and

Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, said there were no problems in the local controllers being private individuals instead of the state so long as the firm was locally controlled. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 81 p 3]

SUGAR WORKERS--Hippo Valley's workers' committee called a workers' meeting yesterday to report on the outcome of last week's meeting with management and Government ministers, called to resolve workers' grievances in the face of a strike threat, it was reported. On Thursday last week, Labour and Social Services Minister, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, flew to Chiredzi to meet Hippo Valley's management and the 23-man workers' committee to forestall a threatened strike by the company's 8 000 field and artisan workers. Hippo Valley's manpower resources manager, Mr Martin Duffield, had been blamed for the alleged blocking of black workers' promotion and a host of other things. But the company's general manager, Mr Roland Dahl, last week defended Mr Duffield. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 81 p 8]

FINNISH TRADE TEAM--A 25-man Finnish trade delegation will arrive in Salisbury on October 1 for a six-day visit to Zimbabwe, a spokesman for the Finnish Embassy said yesterday. The delegation, which will be led by the Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Esko Rekola, will establish industrial and trade links. The spokesman said the mission will be briefed on Zimbabwe's economic development plans to intensify the already existing co-operation. The delegation will also find new sectors in which Finnish technology and know-how could be used to mutual advantage. The team will include representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Central Organisation of Foreign Trade and Industry, and business firms in the metal and engineering industries, mining and the metallurgical, chamical, consulting and building industries. Representatives from the Finnish import sector will also join the team. Last year trade between Zimbabwe and Finland were about US$36 million, of which Finnish imports were US$34,8 mill[illegible] and exports US$1,6 million. Sugar accounted for 90 percent of Finnish imports, while main export items were pulp, paper and paper board and metallurgical products. Finland is among the countries the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, will visit during his one-week tour of Scandinavia. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 81 p 10]

PETROL SHORTAGE--Many Salisbury garages closed early yesterday as the capital was hit by another fuel famine. Motorists scouting for petrol often had to go to several garages before finding an open station. One man queueing for petrol said: "I had to go to four garages before I could find one that had petrol to sell." Service stations that stayed open rationed supply to $3. One attendant said: "By this evening we will not have any fuel left to sell and we will not open tomorrow." Salisbury United Omnibus Company had to restrict its services because of the shortage. A spokesman for Salisbury Fire Brigade, Mr Brian Sherratte, said the service would respond only to emergency calls. The Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, said he would drive into the city to investigate. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 20 Sep 81 p 1]

DUBE'S RECOVERY--Deputy Natural Resources Minister Mr Mark Dube has almost fully recovered from his car accident last month. But he does not expect to resume his duties until next month. Mr Dube was injured in a crash in Salisbury while returning from a rally in Marandellas.--SMR. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 20 Sep 81 p 1]

TRASHVILLE SHANTYTOWN--More than 200 people--from new-born babies to stooped grannies are living in a shanty town...on Salisbury's main rubbish dump. They have built their homes among the garbage from battered metal, sheets of cardboard and rags. Several have set up house in the wrecks of cars. Life in "Trashville" is hard. The people--homeless, hopeless and hard-up--eke out a meagre living by scavenging in the filth for cloth, metal, paper and bottles to sell. They sell their wares for a few cents to scrap merchants who call every day. Many turn to a simple solace--drink. There are at least five shebeens in makeshift huts on the dump in Kelvin Road, Graniteside. Men, women and children can be seen rummaging in the rubble all day for "valuables". Nearly all of them are dressed in dirty rags. One little boy said he could make 25 cents a day on scrap metal if he worked hard. Father-of-five Joseph Maqwabu built a shack of rubbish in the dump two years ago when his home was burnt down. "I don't like my wife and children living here," he said. "But I don't have a choice--I have nowhere else to go." An old man then butted in and said: "You come here and take pictures and write sad stories--but still no one does anything to help us." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 20 Sep 81 p 6]

CSO: 4700/7

END

JPRS 79147

6 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2498

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JPRS 79147

6 October 1981

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OIL PRODUCTION COMPLEX UNDER CONSTRUCTION

AB231303 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0946 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Luanda, 22 Sep (ANGOP)--In its latest issue, the NOVEMBRO magazine published an article on the project for the construction of a major oil production complex on the island of Kwanda, situated about 5 kilometers from the town of Soyo in the Province of Zaire.

The building of this new industrial town emerges from the need to establish a series of infrastructures capable of adequately supporting the activities of oil concessions one, two, three and four. The project, estimated at 900 million kwanzas was sponsored by the Angolan National Oil Company (SONANGOL).

The future Kwanda complex will have housing units for workers, shops and offices. Until the end of this year, the island will have a 200 meter pier while the Pululu Canal is being dredged 6 meters deep to make it navigable for larger boats.

The port zone extends over a vast industrial area where shops, offices and pipe racks (areas for the storage of pipes used for oil derricks are to be built in the next few months.

A firm of contractors has already begun to asphalt the 25 kilometers of streets that will pass through the most densely populated area of Soyo beginning from the Kwanda base up to the onshore Panagala oil field passing through the Quinfuquena terminal built since independence to improve the storage and flow of the crude oil intended for export.

The project further provides for a series of infrastructures for the residential area which includes green areas, external lighting, central telephone and a sewage system.

The construction of the complex is the tangible result of the rational exploration of oil, one of the most promising resources of the People's Republic of Angola.

CSO: 4728/1

PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES GRADUATION CEREMONIES DESCRIBED

Course-End Awards

Cotonou EHUZU in French 1 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] Last Saturday, 574 students of the Public Security Forces' 1980-1981 Class received their fourrageres in the public square of the city of Ouldah, after an endurance march of 3 days and 3 nights and after 4 months of common rank-and-file training.

The fourragere awards ceremony was chaired by Lt Col Richard Rodriguez, chief of staff of the National Defense Forces, representing the chief of state, our great comrade in struggle, Col Mathieu Kerekou, chief of state, major general of the Benin People's Armed Forces [FAP], president of the republic.

During the ceremony Lieutenant Colonel Rodriguez was surrounded by political-administrative and military authorities of the Ouldah rural district.

In his speech at the course's end, Comrade Rodriguez emphasized the profound significance of the ceremony by defining the different elements composing it, before offering good advice to the young recruits who are becoming full-fledged members of the FAP.

Rodriguez: Discipline Key to FAP

Cotonou EHUZU in French 1 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpts of speech by Lt Col Richard Rodriguez to 1980-1981 Class of Public Security Forces, in Ouldah on 29 August 1981]

Comrade young recruits, student-agents of the 1980-1981 Class of the Public Security Forces, your large contingent, destined exclusively for the second component of our People's Armed Forces, is the first of its kind since the establishment of the FAP.

This is tangible proof of the praiseworthy work being done by our party and our revolutionary state to strengthen the security of our activist people at a time when imperialism and its men are perfecting daily their diabolical sabotage methods in all sectors of the independent states of our beautiful and rich continent: Africa.

With your upcoming assignment to four corps of our Public Security Forces, we have legitimate aspirations with respect to the new elan which you are bringing to the actions of agents of this corps in the field.

We should also like to make an emotional and activist appeal to you to avoid any retrograde and antisocial actions in which a sizable number of your elders are still indulging themselves.

Activists and activists in uniform of the Benin People's Armed Forces, we wish to take this opportunity to remind you that freely accepted iron discipline, which is in effect in our ranks, is not synonymous with eclecticism, that is, discipline a la carte. Military discipline is monolithic; it is enforced entirely in the name of the common interest. Every member of the People's Armed Forces has the high responsibility of consolidating discipline daily through just and revolutionary principles.

That is why we want to warn you against the irresponsible and reactionary behavior which has been observed for some time among some of our comrades in arms who, to hide their inabilities and lack of determination to faithfully serve the people of Benin, are entrenching themselves behind the quibbling which maintains that the principles governing military life are passe.

Once again we want to stress that discipline is the principal force of every army and that it is, therefore, important for every man in uniform, no matter what his rank, to conform to it with a view to the diligent execution of the watchwords of our party and our revolutionary state.

8143
CSO: 4719/413

COURT APPOINTMENTS REPORTED AS COUNCIL SESSION CLOSES

Cotonou EHUZU in French 3 Sep 81 p 6

[Excerpts] During its closing session, the National Executive Council, in accordance with a decision by the Politburo of the Party Central Committee and advice of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Committee, made the following appointments:

To the Central People's Tribunal:

President of the Judicial Chamber: Comrade Maurille Codjia
Professional Judge of the Judicial Chamber: Comrade Elisabeth Poignon, nee Ekoue
President of the Administrative Chamber: Comrade Alexandre Paraiso
Professional Judge of the Administrative Chamber: Comrade Pierre Assogba Abalo
President of the Chamber of Accounts: Comrade Paul Awanou Agossavi
Professional Judges of the Chamber of Accounts: Comrades Amoussa Madjebi and Henri Aime Houssou;

To the Central People's Office of the Public Prosecutor:

Assistant Public Prosecutor of the Judicial Section: Comrade Pierre Ehoumi
Assistant Public Prosecutor of the Administrative Section: Comrade Pierre Comlan Ahlinvi.

Ready for the Revolution!

The struggle continues.

8143
CSO: 4719/413

NIGERIAN ARMS DEALER REPORTED ARRESTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Aug 81 pp 1, 12

[Article by Alaye Gbenoba]

[Text]

A NIGERIAN gun runner has been arrested by Camerounian security forces for attempting to import a large consignment of guns into Nigeria through Cameroun borders.

The man described as a regular arms dealer was caught by Camerounian security men at Douala with about 200 automatic guns worth over 500,000 Naira while attempting to board a Cameroun Airlines flight.

Competent police sources last weekend told the New Nigerian that the man whose name the police was withholding for security reasons imported the guns from Paris in France and wanted to pass through Cameroun borders to bring the arms into Nigeria.

The sources further disclosed that the man who resides in Enugu in Anambra State had concealed the arms in crates and marked them general goods but his luck ran out when security men accosted him and ordered that the grates be searched.

When the crates were searched, it was understood, the guns were discovered.

It was further learnt that during interrogation, the man was said to have confessed to the security men that he had been a regular arms dealer across Cameroun borders.

He was also quoted as having told the security men that this year alone, he had successfully imported two separate consignments of arms from France and they were taken across Cameroun borders to Nigeria.

Meanwhile, the man is still being detained in Douala by Cameroun authority.

The matter was first reported to the Nigerian Consulate in Douala and later reported to Nigeria Police for action.

It was learnt over the weekend that men from the section of the International Police Organisation (Interpol) from Nigeria had left Nigeria for Douala and would take a close look at the matter.

CSO: 4700/1

PRESIDENT: COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS WORSE THAN SAHEL

PM211331 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Sep 81 p 7

["J.C.P." report: "Even the Sahel's Problems Are Not as Serious as Ours, Mr Aristides Pereira Tells Us"]

[Text] It is usually just during a chance stopover that the great of this world, like U.S. Vice President Mondale in July [as published], visit Praia, on the Cape Verde archipelago.

Five hundred kilometers west of Dakar, between a fiery sun and earth devoid of water and resources, 300,000 inhabitants vegetate on some 10 islands and islets. The fact that the Cape Verde diaspora--in the United States, Senegal and Brazil--numbers more than 400,000 people says a great deal about a poverty which is still being neglected. "You have to visit the country to realize that even the Sahel does not have such serious problems as ours," Mr Aristides Pereira remarked with more sadness than bitterness.

The Cape Verde president, who had come to take part in the UN conference on the least developed countries, received us in the rooms of the Crillon Hotel, decorated with stuccowork against an opal background, which had been given to him and in which he seemed isolated and lonely, like his country. He delivered a very dignified speech at the UNESCO palace and takes Africa's misfortunes patiently. "This conference," he said, "will obviously not solve our problems but it will nonetheless have positive results."

Mr Pereira, who was formerly a "freedom fighter" during the Portuguese colonial period, does not doubt the "sincerity" of the new French leaders and thinks they are "prepared to keep their promises and implement their program." As regards the black continent, he trusts their "realistic assessment." What about a different French policy for Africa? "It is possible," he said, "at least, in our case, in our relations with Paris, but as far as the rest is concerned, it will be difficult to change things initially."

In saying this he was thinking in particular of the Central African Republic, where the recent "coup d'etat" merely constitutes, in his view, "the follow-on to what existed previously." "Institutional shortcomings must be taken into account. There are very few African countries in which the institutions are established and respected," he said.

Mr Pereira, who is 55 years old and tends to stand out from his peers as "the decent man of Africa," might have thought 6 years ago, that the independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde heralded a more promising future. Indeed the African party for the independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, the two states' Joint Liberation Movement, of which he was a founder-member, seemed to be one of the most motivated and best-structured in Black Africa. The overthrow of Mr Luis Cabral in Bissau in November 1980 sealed the divorce between the "fraternal" mainland and island countries. That destroyed a few more of Mr Pereira's illusions. Is Africa doomed to fragmentation inherited from colonization? He shrugged his shoulders and smiled, but did not dispute this scarcely optimistic remark.

CSO: 4719/2

REPORTS SAY DACKO POISONED, GAVE UP POWER

AB211330 Paris AFP in English 1041 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Libreville, Gabon, 21 Sep (AFP)--David Dacko was criminally poisoned a few weeks before he left the presidency of Central African Republic at the first of this month, informed sources in this nearby state said today. The sources said Mr Dacko was in Zaire, after a short visit to Congo, when he went into a comatose state for half an hour. The sources said blood tests later showed signs he had been poisoned. The circumstances in which he was given the substance, and its nature, were not known to the Libreville sources.

They said the 51-year-old Mr Dacko, who suffers from hypertension, was shocked and frightened, and decided to turn over the government to the military as soon as he returned to Bangui. An envoy was sent to Libreville to inform the Gabonese authorities.

Gen Andre Kolingba, the armed forces commander, announced 1 September that he had taken power in a coup that most observers now believe to have been a voluntary resignation by Mr Dacko.

Had Mr Dacko died, Premier Simon Narcisse Bozanga would under the constitution have taken his place. Mr Bozanga (?had become unpopular) with the Central African opposition, and sources in Bangui said Mr Dacko feared an explosion if his premier stepped up to the presidency.

Mr Dacko, who had been in office since the French-backed coup against Emperor Bokassa 2 years ago, has said he will go to Europe for medical care.

CSO: 4700/5

REPORT ON POST-COUP POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, MILITARY SITUATION

Economic Situation

Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Philippe Decraene]

[Text] The Central African minister of planning, bearing a message from general Kolingba, was received at Libreville, Wednesday 9 September, by the president of Bongo. At the conclusion of that meeting he stated that the new Bangui government intended to "bring a special effort to bear on socio-economic problems" which seem to be especially acute, as our special correspondent reports below.

Bangui. "The military government has 2 months to take action" a European expert told us while referring to the very considerable economic and financial difficulties facing general Kolingba and his comrades-in-arms of the Military Committee for National Recovery.

The Central African military officials are realists, and they run the risk of entering, in their turn, into conflict with a particularly aggressive opposition. The ousting of Bokassa from the political scene 2 years ago has not ended the deterioration of the economy.

A few figures illustrate the catastrophic situation. National income, calculated in constant francs, declined by 3 percent per year from 1977 to 1981. This percentage is expected to increase in 1982. Although the 1981 budget forecast an increase of 3 percent in real growth for that year, it will be a minus 5 percent. For fiscal receipts, disastrous results are anticipated instead of the forecasted 22 percent rate of increase. The rate of inflation has increased more than the receipts themselves. This year the budgetary deficit, fixed at 7 million CFA francs, will no doubt exceed 11.5 billion. To this should be added excess expenditures of about one billion...

The heavy liabilities inherited from Bokassa cannot explain or justify everything. Agricultural and mineral production either remain stationary or are decreasing. Central Africa produces and exports less cotton (20,000 tons forecast, against 27,000 tons under Bokassa) and less coffee (8000 tons instead of 12,000). Chronic disaffection for agricultural work, and Mr Ange Patasse's campaign against cotton cultivation, considered the same as the forced labor of the colonial period, have disastrous effects. Poor climatic conditions and the instability of world markets discourage producers.

Foreign investors' loss of confidence handicaps the development of a country receiving insufficient, poorly allocated, and partially wasted foreign aid. The way France doles out its assistance is not unconnected with a stagnation whose persistence could be as fatal to general Kolingba as to his predecessor. However, the international financial experts are definite: "To start up the Central African economic machine again requires an urgent contribution of 10 billion francs CFA in ready cash in Bangui." Obviously neither France, nor the International Monetary Fund, nor anyone, is ready to grant such a sum at once to the Central African leaders, either military or civilian. France's aid, under the single heading of Assistance and Cooperation Funds (FAC) tripled between 1978 and 1980, but only went from 1 to 3 billion francs CFA.

Political Situation

Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Philippe Decraene]

[Text] Bangui. One week after the pseudo coup d'etat in Bangui, at a time when the Central African capital is experiencing a political truce which will perhaps be of short duration, some preliminary lessons from this new palace revolution can by now be learned. All the Central African political parties, including the Democratic Central African Union (governmental), were systematically kept at a distance from the operation, conducted in agreement between the former president Dacko and his chief of staff, army general Andre Kolingba. Neither Mr Henri Maidou's Republican Progress Party, nor Mr Francois Pehoua's GIRA [Independent Group for Reflection and Political Action] nor Mr Abel Goumba's Ubangi Democratic Front, nor Mr Ange Patasse's Liberation Movement of the Central African People, were consulted or kept informed. Moreover, the pseudo coup d'etat was directed against its chiefs, and particularly against Mssrs Goumba and Patasse. So far as Mr Goumba is concerned, he has placed himself on the sidelines by once again extending his stay abroad. Mr Goumba was absent from Bangui during the recent developments, with the excuse that his personal safety was endangered, returning to his country only as of the beginning of last week. After having criticized for years those who left it up to France to settle the Central African question, he gives the impression of expecting the Socialist government to put him back in the saddle.

On the other hand Mr Ange Patasse has yet to have his final say, despite the fact that he failed to regain control of the movement headed by general Kolingba. Everyone still remembers his electoral success during the presidential election last March, when he reached second place with more than a third of the votes cast. The MLPC [Central African People's Liberation Movement] leader's supporters remain numerous in Bangui itself, where in all the populous quarters the people swear only by him. When he considers it opportune he will be able to secure the support of the people called "godobes," that is, the unemployed or idlers who are always ready to take to the streets because they are so poor they have nothing more to lose and constitute a mass that can be manoeuvered.

Economic Sabotage

Mr Patasse knows perfectly well what he intends to do despite an apparent inconsistency matched by an extravagant facade. Not anxious to have a showdown with the

army at a time when it is feeling its weight, he nevertheless is certain that time is on his side; so he waits, the more so since he controls other means of influence in addition to the Bangui "godobes." In the provinces, particularly in the whole region extending from north of the capital to the Chad frontier, among his brothers of the Sara race, but not only among them, he controls militants who are boycotting the established government. Thus it is that production for export, particularly cotton production, is in distinct decline throughout that zone because, in order to plunge the government into difficulty by increasing its economic problems, Mr Patasse gave strict orders to pull up all the cotton plants. The orders were generally followed.

But there is worse. In the ranks of the army, in the heart even of the military committee for national recovery, a few officers secretly sympathize with the man who, after having served as minister eleven times under the empire, continues to exercise a strong fascination on the impoverished people of the capital and on high school and student youth. No doubt it will be with the complicity of these officers that at the right moment Mr Patasse could be tempted to take over the authority that he was neither invited to assume nor share with the men placed in power by the former president Dacko.

Win Over The Church

Knowing that despite its internal differences the opposition continues to represent a coherent political force, general Kolingba gave priority interest to the forthcoming school and university term. His first official function was a long visit to the educational establishments of the capital, the places where the groundswell began that was to sweep away the empire. In the same way, wishing to win over the Church which remains an important political force, he and his whole government attended a solemn mass on Suncay celebrated by archbishop Joachim Ndayen in the Bangui cathedral. Finally, by going to kneel at the tomb of Barthelemy Boganda, founding president of the Central African republic, at Bobangui, he took care to present himself as the spiritual son of the latter, like all his predecessors.

However, if Mr David Dacko suffered the handicap of having returned to his country thanks to the help of French parachutists, at least he held the ace of having overthrown the imperial tyranny. General Kolingba only has working for him his own good will and desire to save Central Africa from chaos. In effect, he derives his legitimacy from a disqualified man, even if the latter retains a certain political cleverness, as witnessed, for example, by the conditions of his departure. In the last analysis the future of the Central African regime once again depends on France. But in Paris are they not farther than ever from making up their minds? Currently, that is what is most feared among general Kolingba's colleagues.

Military Situation

Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Philippe Decraene]

[Text] Doctor Abel Goumba, president of the FPO-PT (Ubangi Patriotic Front-Worker Party), and who is currently staying in France, will return "in the next few days" to Bangui, where calm continues to reign one week after the coming to power of an army whose features our special correspondent sketches below.

Bangui. Since the independence of the Central African Republic, the national army had stood aside from political life. In fact, the first ousting of Mr Dacko during the even of Saint-Sylvester in 1965 did not represent the army acting as such, but was the responsibility of Jean-Bedel Bokassa, a colonel at that time. Bokassa relied on the army because he had to create a climate of terror to impose his authority, and insisted that the army should be nothing more than a means of maintaining order and an element of show. Even today, although the military is in power, it is not a real junta that governs, unlike what is happening in Mali, for example. Mr Dacko stepped down for a man believed to dispose of stronger authority since, as chief of the general staff, he is in a position to call on the army.

Under the empire the army numbered 7,000 to 8,000 men and included numerous Mbakas, Bokassa's ethnic group. Since Bokassa ended military cooperation with France in 1974, the army has received practically no further training. Moreover, it was unable to carry out combat training or after dark exercises. Its role was limited to ceremonial displays, guard duties, and parades. The imperial guard, as such, was above all made up of contract soldiers incapable of carrying out maneuvers and, moreover, not intended for that. Many of these men are not listed on the army roles.

Currently, 3,800 men are on active duty, most of whom are infantrymen. There is nevertheless a signal corps, an engineering corps and a transport corps. The air force has 230 men, a few of whom are good mechanics and pilots. The land army is divided into three regiments, including one infantry regiment, mainly stationed in the bush-country, especially at the frontier regions. A reserve regiment includes all the technical companies, a headquarters and headquarters service company and... one for music. The Central African air force has only five light planes that are flight-ready. The navy was integrated into the rapid deployment forces as an amphibious company. There is a training center at Bouar-Ville where servicemen belong to French foreign assistance detachments, formerly "Barracuda," and there is a school for children reared by the army at Camp Kassai at Bangui.

The Central African army has no artillery and has very little heavy equipment except those that would be found in the infantry battalions in France: trucks, reconnaissance vehicles, 120 mm mortars. After having been supplied with Soviet equipment until 1979, the Central African soldier has been using material of French origin since the fall of the empire.

About 60 French servicemen, seconded to provide technical assistance, are in charge of training the new national army, under the supervision of a colonel who heads an office of military cooperation. The sorting out process is slow among the men who, apparently, stand European training better.

Among officers and NCO's there still are veterans from Indochina and Algeria. Seventy-six Central African officers were formerly NCO's in the French army, including general Kolingba himself who served as sergeant in the peacekeeping operations in the Cameroon in 1959 and 1960.

Pilots and mechanics were trained in the Soviet Union and Morocco. But the majority of the officers were trained either in Central Africa itself or in France. There are no graduates of St Cyr, nor any graduates of the Polytechnic School. However, there are numerous graduates of the Frejus training school for officers who are

citizens of overseas territories. Many general officers currently in power in French-speaking Black Africa came out of that school, including, besides general Kolingba himself, presidents Traore of Mali, Kountche of Niger, and Kerekou of Benin. In the current state of affairs the Central African army is one of the least trained in Central Africa--because it is in the process of being completely restructured. Moreover political schisms are beginning to appear. Some officers sympathize with Mr Patasse's MLPC (where there are several current ministers) or Mr Goumba's FPOPT.

To these cleavages are added ethnic revalries between the northern Saras (often supporters of Patasse), Yakomas (general Kolingba's ethnic group) and Mbakas (ethnic group of the former president Dacko).

9772
CSO: 4719/387

PUBLIC SERVICE TO HAVE REDUCTION IN FORCE

AB261249 Paris AFP in French 1027 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Bangui, 26 Sep (AFP)--More than 500 people will be relieved of their posts in the CAR public service before January 1982. This was contained in a decree signed by the chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress, Gen Andre Kolingba, and broadcast over Radio Bangui on Friday.

Two yardsticks will be used to determine those to be retired: Those who have completed 27 years of active service and are at least 55 years old.

The CAR minister for public service and social security, Brig Xavier Sylvestre Yagongo, explained on Saturday that the measure was aimed at making the administration more productive and dynamic. On one hand, Gen Yangongo stated, there are so many unproductive public servants and on the other hand, there are new people to be absorbed into the service. It is fundamental, he added, we are carrying out a weeding out exercise and an anticipated retirement process.

Those to be relieved also include public servants who are dubious, incapable, dishonest, drunkards and undesirable, the minister pointed out.

Austerity is one of General Kolingba's reasons for making this decision. As a matter of fact, 2/3 of the national budget is being spent on salaries. Adherence to the budget, necessitates a great effort to reduce the number of public servants.

As far as the military--army, gendarmerie and the presidential guard--is concerned, this exercise is already in practice. Its staff, which numbered 6,902 in November 1979, had been reduced to 5,000 by the end of February 1980. Military officials hope to bring this down to 4,000 by the end of 1981.

The number of CAR nationals in training abroad, as well as functionaries in the diplomatic service or in international organizations will also be reduced. The last plague threatening the CAR civil service is embezzlement of state funds, and General Kolingba also hopes to deal with that soon in order to ensure the appropriate conditions favorable for the country's true socioeconomic recovery.

CSO: 4719/24

BRIEFS

FPO LEADER'S PLANNED RETURN--Following the reports from our special correspondent Philippe Decraene (LE MONDE of 5 and 9 September) Doctor Abel Goumba, president of the Ubangi Patriotic Front--Workers Party, sent us the following clarification: I left Bangui take care of my family's return and to look into some administrative problems with the WHO. There is no question of an absence due to political developments in the Central African Republic. My well known past as a resistance fighter and rebel, from the very first after the death of Boganda 1 up to today, obviously rules out the possibility, referred to in the articles which have been challenged, of any fear on my part. I am not beholden to any foreign party, but this does not prevent normal relations with political groups defending the same views. I am beholden to the Central African Republic and certainly do not expect to be parachuted into my own country. Recent developments in the Central African Republic make no change whatsoever in the use of my time, which I devote to the defense of my country's and my party's interests. As a result I am getting ready to return to Bangui in the next few days to take up my position as professor at the medical faculty at Bangui. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Sep 81 p 3] 9772

CSO: 4719/387

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT'S NEWS CONFERENCE--Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei, who left for Ndjamena Saturday, 19 September, held a press conference in Paris Friday, 18 September, in which he accused Sudan of carrying out a military intervention in his country. "The regular Sudanese forces, supported by their Egyptian master," he stated in particular, "have attacked the Chadian forces in the eastern part of the country at Adre and Guedara." He described the fighting which took place in this region as "the result of a provocation" and asserted that Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces "have not existed since their collapse in Ndjamena." "As long as our country is threatened by Sudan and Egypt and until our integrated army has been formed, it would be very difficult for us to reject the friendly hand proffered by Libya, a fraternal neighboring country," he added. The Chadian head of state, turning to his meeting with President Mitterrand Thursday, expressed satisfaction at the "understanding" shown by Paris but did not specify the nature and extent of the aid expected from France. He indicated that the reinstallation of a French ambassador in Ndjamena had been accepted in principle. [Text] [PM231045 Paris LE MONDE in French 20-21 Sep 81 p 4]

CSO: 4719/4

GROUPING OF OPPOSITION FORCES IN EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by "Th. M." from Madrid]

[Text] According to information received from exiles from Equatorial Guinea in Madrid, a grouping of this country's opposition forces is currently underway. A clandestine congress bringing together several important opposition leaders reportedly took place 2 and 3 August in the mainland part of Equatorial Guinea. According to these circles it ended in the formation of a revolutionary leadership council, chaired by Mr Oyono, who until the end of 1980 was the secretary of state for economy and for finance.

This organization reportedly received the support of various opposition groups, whose leaders are for the most part in exile, such as the two branches of ANRD (National Alliance for Democratic Restoration) and the Revolutionary Front of Equatorial Guinea. Reportedly, it also enjoys the support of several leaders who have remained inside the country.

This trend toward coalition is taking place when president Obiang is making promises of partial democratization. In a speech delivered at Bata on the occasion of the second anniversary of the fall of Macias Nguema, he referred to the possibility of organizing elections in the near future to create local councils. He also announced that during the third year of his term of office a referendum will be organized to present a new constitution to the population.

9772
CSO: 4719/387

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH USSR--A protocol and bilateral cooperation agreement in the field of sports was signed yesterday morning between the Equatorial Guinean department for youth and sports and the USSR committee for physical education and sports attached to the USSR Council of Ministers. [Excerpt] [Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 22 Sep 81]

SPANISH AID SOUGHT--Malabo, 21 Sep--Guinean head of state Teodoro Obiang told General Saenz de Santamaria [inspector general of Spanish National Police] today that Equatorial Guinea wants to halt Soviet influence by increasing the Spanish presence. This was confirmed by the general himself following a meeting lasting almost 2 hours with the Guinean head of state, 1 hour of which was spent alone with him. The meeting centered on the need for an efficient security and defense structure to guarantee the building of the state and the success of economic cooperation. This theory was explained by General Saenz de Santamaria, and Obiang agreed with its premises, though this does not mean, it is said in Malabo, that things will change quickly in Guinea. After that the Guinean president stressed his desire for a company of his country's army to be trained in Spain and subsequently to be responsible for the head of state's security, under the command of Spanish army officers and noncommissioned officers. This detachment would replace the Moroccans at present in the country, though no dates have been decided. [Text] [PM251231 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 22 Sep 81 p 19]

OPEC FUNDS TRADE DEFICIT--Vienna, 22 Sep (OPECNA)--Equatorial Guinea (pop. 252,000) yesterday signed a U.S.$1 million loan agreement with the Vienna-based OPEC Fund for International Development. A fund spokesman said that the interest-free loan would be used to help the country meet its balance of payment problem. The loan is repayable over 10 years including a 3-year grace period. Equatorial Guinea, located between Gabon and Cameroon on the West African coast, has no major industry and has to import foodstuffs, textiles, chemicals and chemical products. Its population subsists mainly on fishing and sawmilling. The country earns a little over $12 million a year from exports of cocoa, coffee and timber. [Text] [LD231242 Vienna OPECNA in English 1439 GMT 22 Sep 81]

SPANISH DELEGATION RECEIVED--Yesterday morning, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state and government, His Excellency Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, received in audience the Spanish delegation which arrived in our capital on Monday, led by Maj Gen Jose Antonio de Santamaria and comprising Lt Col Manuel Estrada, Lt Col [name indistinct], Maj [name indistinct] Cerbera, Maj Carlos [name indistinct] Martin, Major Jose de la Calle, Lt Cdr Jose Carlos Perez (Merenda), Maj Francisco Laguna and Vicente Fernandez Trelles, Spain's ambassador to Malabo. On the Equatorial Guinean side, those present were: Lt Col [name indistict] MBA (Leana) of the armed forces in charge of defense matters; Capt Nestor Ndong MBA, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Defense; Capt (Melayo Membro), chief of staff; Maximiliano Ndogo, principal private secretary of the Ministry of Defense and the principal private secretary of [words indistinct] The talks were centered on cooperation in military matters, in particular, and the agreements adopted by the two governments in other areas in general. [Text] [AB231046 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 23 Sep 81]

CSO: 4748/1

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT TO GAMBIA--Tokyo, 23 Sep (AFP)--Japan is to grant the West African state of Gambia 260 million yen (about 1.13 million dollars) to buy rice from Thailand, the Foreign Ministry announced today. A ministry statement noted that Gambia, with a population of about 570,000, has been hit by continual drought. Last year Japan provided over nine million dollars to Gambia as a grant in aid to buy meat from the United States. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1159 GMT 23 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/17

LIMANN URGES EFFORTS TO IMPROVE ECONOMY

AB250827 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] President Limann has said since real lasting political stability is contingent on second economic recovery and growth, his government has been working tirelessly to improve upon the country's present and future economic fortunes. The government, he said, has always looked at facts hard in the face before doing what it believes to be right or to be unavoidable in the present circumstances.

Dr Limann was speaking at a cocktail party at the castle in connection with the second anniversary of Third Republic. He declared the determination of his administration to closely monitor and scrutinize the internal parameters of the economy and will therefore instill discipline, efficiency and honesty into management of the public sector, economic agencies and enterprises. He warned that his government will not tolerate waste and wanton destruction or dissipation in the name of independence and noninterference in the running of organizations attempting to be states within the state.

Dr Limann said the government is taking bold and concrete steps to reverse the present appalling state of affairs in which Ghana, richly endowed, should look to other less richly endowed countries for bare necessities of life like foodstuff and clothes. He mentioned, in particular, attempts to improve upon the investment climate in the country to attract large doses of investment funds to put the natural resources to use. The president repeated that Ghana needs the understanding, cooperation and assistance of foreign friends since it is not alone in the world. He said the country has proved in the past few years that as a people, Ghanaians have more justification or pretext to continue shirking their civic duties, while expecting alms from others.

He therefore called on all Ghanaians and their foreign friends to redouble their efforts so far made. For greater productivity, the revival of the national economy and respect for the country, President Limann repeated that Ghanaians must consolidate and increasingly improve upon the practice of democratic way of life. He however pointed out that this demands tolerance, patience and respect for the views and beliefs of others, candidness and public spiritedness.

Present at the reception were members of the council of state, ministers, diplomats and officials of the PNP [People's National Party].

CSO: 4700/3

PRESS DISCUSSES ANNIVERSARY OF THIRD REPUBLIC

AB240920 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] All the papers write on the second anniversary of the Third Republic. The DAILY GRAPHIC says in the exercise of the principles of democratic rule the relationship between the executive and legislature over the past year has been quite stormy. It (?asserts) that in the view of many Ghanaians who cherish democratic principles and strict adherence to the constitution, the wranglings which characterized the business of the two bodies augurs well for the country. But the GRAPHIC points out that this is not the main concern of the ordinary man; his main concern is food, shelter, health facilities and education for his children.

The paper admits that the Limann administration has been doing its best to rehabilitate the economy, but such forces as world inflation and empty coffers at the time the government took over office have made things difficult for the nation. The trade liberalization policy has succeeded in making goods available on the market but their high prices have made nonsense of the whole exercise. The GRAPHIC maintains that the past 2 years of the Limann administration have created investment opportunities for foreign capital through the national investment code.

In the public transportation sector, the paper says the impact of the tata buses is being felt as they are taking to the regions to supplement the efforts of private transport owners. The commissioning of the satellite earth station is another important landmark in the communication system.

It has been a year for the survival of Ghana's third attempt at democratic rule and in spite of the complex social economic problems, the experiment has survived in spite of the hard road, says the GRAPHIC.

The GHANAIAN TIMES is happy that the nation under the Limann administration is systematically regaining its lost prestige and the optimism expressed in official quarters on foreign investment is not based on any figment of imagination. It is real, but the paper does not think this means much to the ordinary man who finds the return to civilian rule rather disappointing. To him, civilian rule now means a license to a few rich traders to strangle the majority of the people. Simply put, says the TIMES, the anarchy in the internal trade is setting

an all-time record in the cost of living and the TIMES says this departure from social justice and the complete disregard for law and order give no credit to the government. It will amount to shirking responsibility on the part of the government if it should turn around blaming other agencies like the police or the courts for the present situation of lawlessness.

The free press says the Limann administration has deviated from the economic policies of the Nkrumah era which it has promised to continue. As of now, there is no question of ideological differences between the ruling party and the minority parties. On the industrial front, the past 2 years have witnessed high-handedness of the government which, according to the paper, has ruined the Black Star Line. As we enter the third year of constitutional rule, the free press urges the government to offer a sort of leadership which can reflect a ray of hope for people who have suffered for too long.

The shepherd is disappointed that the year of action declared by the Limann administration has failed to achieve any meaningful results. The short-term agricultural program aimed at increased food production has yet to produce any significant results. The roads are as bad as ever while trade malpractices are rampant. In the view of the shepherd, it is only the political scene that continues to see some action. Also, the government has succeeded in regaining the country's lost image. It appeals to the government to put to proper use the international confidence and goodwill which Ghana now enjoys.

CSO: 4700/3

'GHANAIAN TIMES' COMMENTS ON ACP WITHDRAWAL FROM MINORITY PARTIES' MERGER

AB231053 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The GHANAIAN TIMES comments on the decision of the Action Congress Party [ACP] to withdraw from the proposed merger of the minority parties. The paper expresses surprise at the decision since the ACP leadership had been among those who extolled the virtues of a merger. The TIMES recalls the comments by the ACP leader, Colonel Bernasko, on the merger recently. He is reported to have said, among other things, that the leaders of the minority parties exhibited good judgment and maturity for the survival of the democracy in the country during their negotiations for the merger. He even described the agreement on the merger as a wonderful achievement. The paper wonders whether it should now be assumed that the reasons which made the leaders do away with personal feelings and work as a team are no longer valid. It also wonders whether the ACP stands to make any political gains by withdrawing from the merger. In the view of the TIMES, the ACP's action might rightly or wrongly be interpreted as stemming rather from personal ambitions. For if the party finds nothing wrong in fielding Colonel Bernasko in the leadership race, the Popular Front Party also has every right to nominate its leader, Victor Owusu, whether he's controversial or not. The TIMES points out that the quality of a good leader is one who amply demonstrates his willingness to serve others at all times and, in the past, the ACP leader was not found wanting in this. It therefore seems strange that the ACP should now behave in such a way as to cast doubts about the intentions of its leader. Realistically, writes the TIMES, we cannot imagine the ACP growing into a national party capable of serving as an alternative to any ruling party of the day. At best it could be, as it has been since its formation, a localized party with a (?safety bait). There is also the need for a broader outlook, concludes the TIMES.

CSO: 4700/3

BRIEFS

LIBYAN POLICY REVERSAL URGED--For the past 2 years the government has attempted to restore Ghana in her rightful place on the global scene. The president's goodwill visits to Europe and Africa and his participation in ECOWAS and OAU meetings have gone a long way to lift Ghana from the low level to which she had sunk on the international scene. Yet these positive moves have been marred by Ghana's stand against Libya and our decision not to participate in the OAU summit deliberations next year. Ghana's foreign image can be greatly enhanced if our position on Libya can be reversed and we also subscribe to the OAU decision not to participate in the next Olympics. [Commentary by Kofi Ampomah] [Excerpt] [AB241738 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Sep 81]

GASOLINE FOR DIPLOMATS--Diplomats and foreign registered vehicles that come to the country will pay for their petrol in foreign exchange when special coupons designed for them are completed. This was disclosed to newsmen in Accra by the minister of fuel and power, Wulff-Tagoe. He said some filling stations will be selected specially for the purpose so that the new exercise is not abused. Others will be selected in areas bordering neighboring countries. Wulff-Tagoe said until such arrangements are completed, diplomats and foreign registered vehicles should apply to his ministry for their rations coupons. [Text] [AB230853 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/3

BRIEFS

USSR BASE REFUSED--Lisbon, 22 Sep (AFP)--Guinea-Bissau has refused naval facilities to the Soviet Union in the Geba River estuary, the Portuguese News Agency ANOP reported today, quoting diplomatic sources in Lisbon. The report said the Soviet Union had requested the facilities during Guinea-Bissau Defence Minister Paulo Correia's recent visit to Moscow to negotiate the purchase of military equipment. ANOP said that Moscow wanted to increase its influence in West Africa and secure naval facilities in the region which it had not had since Guinea President Sekou Toure closed Conakry to the Soviets in 1977. Moscow has also made similar unsuccessful approaches to Cape Verde, whose neutralist policy has been followed by Guinea-Bissau since president [words indistinct] in November last year. [Text] [NC222032 Paris AFP in English 2012 GMT 22 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/3

COMMITTEE TO REVIEW NATIONAL ECONOMY SET UP

AB240910 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] A 10-member high-level committee to review the national economy and advise the People's Redemption Council on an appropriate course of action has been established by the head of state and chairman of the council, Commander in Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe.

The committee is chaired by the minister of planning and economic affairs, Dr Brian Sar. Other members are Maj George K. Dunye, minister of finance; Maj (Dumaison), chairman of the National Investment Center; Mrs Veronica Beagle, deputy minister for economic affairs, Ministry of State; Mr David Vincome, president of the Liberian Bank for Industrial Development and Investment; Mr Rudolph Thomspson, Citibank; Mr Charles D. Sherman, president of the West African Agricultural Corporation; Mr Lamine Kawa, administrative manager, LAMCO [Liberian-American-Swedish Minerals Company]; Mr William T. Dix, deputy governor of the National Bank; and Mrs Henrietta Cony, assistant minister of finance for revenue.

The committee will examine the significant rise in the prices of certain commodities, the loss of our competitive position at the transhipment point by the free port of Monrovia and the strain imposed on all Liberians and those residing in our borders by the current tax structure. Among other issues, the committee will consider the reconstruction tax and the abolition of the house tax.

According to an executive mansion release, during its deliberations the committee will also take into due consideration existing financial arrangements between the goverment of Liberia and the International Monetary Fund. According to the mandate from the head of state, the committee should also review the new 4-year economic development plan with the view of ascertaining its relevance to the overall situation in the nation. The head of state stressed the urgency of the assignment, indicating that this exercise is designed to bring economic relief to the Liberian people and those residing in our borders.

CSO: 4700/12

BRIEFS

DEFENSE MINISTER'S WARNING--The defense minister has warned that stern measures will be taken against any member of the armed forces or the Defense Ministry who proves ineffective on duty. The minister observed that some staff members of the armed forces were in the habit of leaving their offices during normal working hours and said this has contributed to the delay of important documents. Minister Karpeh said this must stop otherwise those responsible will be relieved of their posts. Minister Karpeh was speaking at the staff meeting of the Ministry of Defense today where he announced his departure for a six-country tour. [Text] [AB242020 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 24 Sep 81]

MINISTERIAL ASSISTANT DETAINED INDEFINITELY--Monrovia, 26 Sep (AFP)--A special assistant to Liberia's minister of state for presidential affairs has been detained here for allegedly circulating misleading information about government officials, the ruling military council disclosed Friday in a press release. It said the council's secretary-general, Colonel Abraham D. Kollie, had the previous day ordered the detention until further orders of Joseph S. Morris. That decision followed lengthy investigation into complaints that Mr Morris had deliberately defamed the character of certain senior government officials, the statement said. His behaviour had the effect of undermining the stability of the government, the statement added. Mr Morris had admitted the charge during examination by a cross-section of council members, and had said he would accept responsibility for his action, according to the press statement. The press release gave no details of the reported defamatory information. It has been rumoured here recently that a cabinet minister was linked with a bribery incident at Monrovia's free port. [Text] [AB260800 Paris AFP in English 0713 GMT 26 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/12

MALI, UPPER VOLTA ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON ZERBO VISIT

AB241814 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Joint communique issued on 24 September in Bamako following Upper Voltan President Saye Zerbo's visit to Mali from 23 to 24 September, read by Upper Voltan Foreign Affairs Minister Tientaraboum--recorded]

[Text] His Excellency Col Saye Zerbo, president of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN] and Upper Voltan head of state, made a working visit to the Republic of Mali on 23 and 24 September 1981 at the head of a high-powered delegation of members of the CMRPN and government. The CMRPN president and his delegation received a warm and friendly welcome from President Moussa Traore who, on this occasion, was flanked by party dignitaries, government officials and assemblymen.

During his visit, Presidents Saye Zerbo and Moussa Traore held private talks in a warm and cordial atmosphere. During their talks, both heads of state held a fruitful exchange of views on matters of common interest and thoroughly examined the current situation in Africa and the world. They expressed satisfaction over the frequent exchange of delegations between the two countries and over the atmosphere of mutual understanding and concord prevailing in their relations.

On bilateral relations, both heads of state reiterated their commitment to maintaining relations of friendship, brotherhood and fruitful cooperation in an atmosphere of reciprocal trust and mutual understanding. In this regard, both leaders pledged their willingness to resolve the border dispute between their respective countries through brotherly and peaceful negotiations. They mandated their interior ministers to carry on investigations and make a report to them on 30 November 1981 at the latest.

They underlined the urgent need to establish their cooperation and extend it to include every field. They henceforth agreed to set up a joint commission--the ideal framework for the expansion of bilateral cooperation. The two leaders expressed their satisfaction over the good cooperation within regional and subregional organizations such as the West African Economic Community, the ECOWAS, the interstate committee to fight the drought in the Sahel, and the Iptako Gourma [unspecified project]. They committed themselves to work toward the expansion and consolidation of the cooperation.

They exchanged views on the situation in Africa and expressed their deep concern over the proliferation of hotbeds of tension which are dangerously posing threats to world peace and security.

With regard to the issue of Western Sahara, both heads of state expressed their satisfaction with the efforts made by the OAU committee aimed at holding under the auspices of OAU and United Nations a free, regular and general referendum on self-determination.

With regard to the situation in Southern Africa, both heads of state strongly condemned the criminal aggression perpetrated by the South African racist regime and demanded the immediate unconditional withdrawal of the racist troops.

The two heads of state, who also examined the Namibian issue, reiterated their firm adherence to relevant UN Resolution 435 and its strict and immediate implementation. They reaffirmed their support for SWAPO as the only authentic representative of the Namibian people in their struggle to recover the independence and territorial integrity of Namibia.

The two leaders also vigorously denounced the inhuman policy of apartheid which is based on racial discrimination, the exploitation and oppression of the Southern African people.

After examining the situation in the Middle East, the two heads of state pledged their full support for the Arab people in their struggle to recover all occupied territories. They reiterated their resolutely firm support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO in order to recover all their legitimate and inalienable rights.

The two heads of state, who reaffirmed their full adherence to the principles and objectives of nonalignment, expressed deep concern over the renewed tension in international relations, the arms race and its dangerous implications for world peace and security.

With regard to the world economic situation, the two leaders noted their identical views on the need for a new fairer and more equitable world economic order that will fully satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people of the Third World.

On behalf of his delegation and on his own behalf, President Saye Zerbo thanked President Moussa Traore, the Malian people, their party and government, for the warm, brotherly welcome and reception reserved for them throughout their stay in the Republic of Mali.

His Excellency President Saye Zerbo invited President Moussa Traore to make a friendly visit to the sister Republic of Upper Volta. The invitation was gladly accepted and the date will be fixed at a later date.

The Upper Voltan head of state's visit was crowned by a meeting extended to include, on the Upper Voltan side: Lt Col Andre Zoungrana, member of the CMRPN directorate; Cdr Richard Zongo Zana, member of the CMRPN directorate; Col Felix Tientaraboum, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Lt Col Badembie Neziem,

minister of the interior and security; Mrs Solange Sombiano, secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic; and Mr Souleyman Diallo, secretary general of the Ministry of the Interior and Security; and on the Malian side: Mr Sory Coulibaly, political secretary of the Mali People's Democratic Union [UDPM] Central Executive Bureau; Mr Amadou Thiam, administrative secretary of the UDPM Central Executive Bureau; Mr Boubacar Diallo, labor and health minister deputising for the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Lt Col Sory Ibrahim Sylla, interior minister; Mr Toure Boubacar, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and Mr Tidiane (Diakite), diplomatic adviser in the presidency.

Issued in Bamako on 24 September 1981. Signed on behalf of Upper Volta by His Excellency Col Saye Zerbo, and on behalf of Mali by His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore.

CSO: 4719/23

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY--Mozambique and Hungary have signed a protocol in Budapest covering all existing fields of economy, technical, scientific and commercial cooperation. The agreement was signed during the first session of the Joint Mozambique-Hungary Intergovernmental Commission which was held from 13-18 September. The delegations to the talks were led by Mozambican Deputy Minister of National Defense Lt Gen Armando Guebuza and Hungarian Deputy Minister of Trade Jozsef Marjai. The two parties agreed to increase bilateral trade. A Mozambican trade delegation will soon visit the People's Republic of Hungary to examine import and export possibilities in order to increase the exchange of trade. [Text] [EA250212 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 24 Sep 81]

CSO: 4728/1

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN REFUGEES EXCEED 1,100--Windhoek, 22 Sep (AFP)--More than 1,100 Angolans have taken refuge in Namibia since the South African invasion of Southern Angola in late August, the president of the Namibian Red Cross Society, Mrs Ruth Kiwi, said today. Mrs Kiwi said the refugees, which had arrived in greater numbers than at any time since the Angolan civil war in 1976, were desperately short of food. Namibia was currently suffering a bad drought and the people of Ovamboland, where the refugees arrived when they crossed the border, were barely able to feed themselves, she said. Among the latest refugees are many women with babies. We therefore badly need milk, Mrs Kiwi said. Several refugees were reported to be suffering from malaria and dysentry. [Text] [AB221226 Paris AFP in English 1218 GMT 22 Sep 81]

SWAPO INVOLVEMENT URGED--The leader of the national party in South-West Africa/Namibia, Mr Kosie Pretorius, says a constitution for South-West Africa should be decided on by the people of the territory, including SWAPO, and not by the international community. He said that if the current efforts of the Western contact group failed to break the deadlock South-West African/Namibian political parties should seek a solution. A solution hammered out in such talks, including SWAPO, would then be presented for international acceptance. Mr Pretorius said that when South-West Africa/Namibia became a league of nations mandate territory it was said that there should be no annexation and the inhabitants should decide their own future, but now the Western five nations and the United Nations wanted to prescribe a constitution for inhabitants. It was no longer the wishes of the people of the territory that counted but the wishes of the outside world. [Text] [LD231334 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/11

BRIEFS

CANADIAN-NIGER COOPERATION--Niamey, 19 Sep (AFP)--Niger and Canada on Friday signed three protocol agreements for the realization of some cooperation projects, it was learned from official sources in Niamey on Saturday. The first and most important is for the realization of an agricultural project in the department of Diffa--south eastern sector of the country. Under this agreement Canada will contribute 1.272 billion CFA francs. Niger will also contribute 220.5 million CFA francs. Under the remaining two agreements, Canada will provide 414 million CFA francs under a pilot credit scheme for the purchase of equipment and consumer goods in Niger and the establishment of a parallel fund for the financing of development projects agreed upon by both countries. The two countries were represented at the signing ceremony by the Niger planning minister, Brah Mamane; and by the Canadian ambassador to Niger, Ernest Hebert. [Paris AFP in French 1514 GMT 19 Sep 81]

POPULATION STATISTICS--Niamey, 22 Sep (AFP)--According to statistics published recently by the Nigerois Planning Ministry, the population of the Republic of Niger is estimated in 1981 at 5,687,000 individuals, with 13.3 percent (758,000) living in urban areas and 86.7 percent (4,929,000) in rural areas. These estimates are derived from a projection established by the Statistics and National Accounts bureau by applying to the figures of the last general census of 1977 the average annual growth rate of the population between 1960 and 1977. This annual growth rate of 2.77 percent, according to this study is characterized by a sharp difference between urban (8.2 percent) and rural populations (1.8 percent). According to these statistics, Niamey in 1981 has nearly 343,600 inhabitants; Zinder (in the southern-central part of the country), 74,600 inhabitants; Maradi, 58,600; Tahoua, 38,800; and Agadez, the prefecture of the Saharan department of Niger, 27,000 inhabitants. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1059 GMT 22 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/24

CIVIL SERVICE UNION HEAD DENOUNCES NLC LEADERSHIP

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 28 Aug 81 p 16

[Article by Roy Graham]

[Text]

THE National President of the Nigeria Civil Service Union, (NCSU) Mr David Ojeli has stressed the need for more than one central labour organisation for the country in view of the recent reckless activities and utterances of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) leadership.

Mr Ojeli urged, in opposition to the proposed trade union Bill which seeks to remove the provision compelling industrial unions to belong to the NLC, to review their position in view of the irresponsibility of the present NLC leadership.

In a statement in Enugu on Wednesday, the Nigeria Civil Service Union president condemned the recent statement in which the NLC President, Alhaji Hassan Sunmonu predicted that the federal government's Green Revolution Programme would fail woefully.

Mr Ojeli described the statement credited to Alhaji Sunmonu as "irresponsible, mischievous, unpatriotic and unfortunate," adding that for the leader of a central labour organisation to make such a statement confirmed that "he is ill-equipped and indeed unfit to lead the congress".

He warned that by making such a statement the NLC president was doing a great disservice to the nation and the workers he pretends to lead as well as damaging the "already poor image of the congress".

The NCSU president wondered how Alhaji Sunmonu could make such a treasonable statement when he was not in a position to make the Green Revolution fail or succeed since he was not an agricultural worker and could not influence the Agricultural and Allied Workers Union.

He urged Alhaji Sunmonu to realise that the effectiveness of a union was not determined by negative threats and prejudicial or sentimental pronouncements.

"Sunmonu should leave politics to the politicians and tackle the numerous social and economic problems facing Nigerian workers, otherwise he should quit the labour movement and go into politics", Mr Ojeli concluded.

CSO: 4700/1

'RICE-GATE' SCANDAL SAID ENRAGING NPN LEADERS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 29 Aug 81 p 16

[Text]

RICE-GATE, the latest in a series of scandals committed by a top NPN leader from the Enugu Senatorial Zone has provoked the wrath of the party's national leadership in Lagos. It has also produced a boomerang.

According to our Political Investigation Bureau report, the party's national top brass had subjected the affected leader to several hours' grilling in Lagos and found him guilty of gross misconduct over the distribution of 30,000 bags of rice meant for NPN supporters in Anambra State.

Our bureau investigators understand that the rice, valued at well over than that for which it was originally intended.

Satisfactory explanation

When the NPN leader could not offer satisfactory explanation of the diversion of the rice he was ordered to effect an immediate refund of the cost to the party.

An enraged party leader told our investigator that the NPN had been turning deaf ears to reports of similar misconduct by the same officer.

"We can no longer stomach more. We've had enough from him and others like him.

"Their bunglings, their greed have cost us a great deal in Anambra and Imo States. They will soon be making a choice between the party and their selfish interests".

Party patronages

It will be recalled that several charges of greed and diversion of essential commodities meant for NPN supporters in the state were levelled against certain leaders of the NPN based both in Anambra State and in Lagos.

Thousands of NPN supporters daily abandoning the party for the NPP tell tales of diverted rice, stock-fish and even contracts.

Their disenchantment with the NPN springs from unkept election promises and embarrassing greed leading to the syphoning of essential commodities and party patronages into private pipe-lines by those who run the affairs of the party in the state.

CSO: 4700/1

OIL MILLS SAID IMPORTING OILS, NOT USING GLUT OF PEANUTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Sep 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text] **THE Nigerian Groundnut Board is now finding it increasingly difficult to dispose of thousands of tonnes of groundnuts purchased from farmers during the last buying season.**

This is as a result of the refusal of the oil mills in the country to buy the groundnuts.

None of the mills has purchased a single seed of groundnut from the board, this year, it was reliably learnt.

At an interview with the New Nigerian in Kano, the General Manager of the Groundnut Board, Malam Umaru Dan Fulani, expressed serious concern at the oil mills' action. He said the groundnuts now with the board stood a risk of being destroyed by rain or going bad if kept for too long.

The general manager refused to disclose the amount of the unsold groundnuts but said that it was substantial.

Malam Umaru said through the Federal Government rehabilitation programme which was aimed at increasing the groundnut production in the country, groundnut pyramids which disappeared from the country long ago have started re-appearing in Gusau, Maiduguri and Kano but lamented the poor response of oil mills to purchase the commodity.

Malam Umaru said his board had written to all the oil mills in the country informing them of the availability of groundnuts but regretted that there was no favourable response from the mills.

He said the only oil mill that applied for groundnuts also failed to honour its request.

The general manager said that it had been observed that oil mills import cheap and poor quality vegetable oils and sell it to public at exorbitant prices.

He said the board had written to the ministry concerned to stop the import licences of these oil mills and to only permit them to import after what was produced in the country has been utilised.

From all indication, Malam Umaru said, more groundnuts would be produced this season with the increase in the producer price of the commodity at 450 Naira per tonne compared to the former 420 Naira.

He said his board had also distributed 280,000 bags of improved variety of seeds as well as dressing chemicals and insecticides to farmers.

Unless something urgent is done to purchase the surplus groundnuts now with the board, he said, the board would be faced with "very serious problems" during the next buying season.

When contacted the Managing Director of the Kano State Oil and Allied Products Limited, Mr. M.J. Bahy, confirmed that his company had neither bought nor crushed groundnut seeds for the past two years.

This, he said, was because of the high price fixed by the groundnut board. He said a tonne of groundnut cost about 500 Naira adding that only about half a tonne of groundnut oil and meal could be obtained from a tonne of groundnut which attracts a price of 300 Naira and 125 Naira, respectively.

Mr. Bahy said his company had found it more profitable to crush other seeds like soyabeans and cotton seed, since there was poor response from the public to buy groundnut oil from the factory because of the high production price.

CSO: 4700/1

BRIEFS

ABUJA'S EFFECT ON NIGER--An intensive survey has begun in Minna, capital of Niger State, in order to find out the effect of the new Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, on the state since the project took off. The survey which is being jointly undertaken by officials of private consultancy, Idris Consultancy Service, and the Niger State Ministry of Economic Development will last for one month. It will be conducted on household basis. A statement issued by the ministry which awarded the contract for the survey on behalf of the state government said the survey would cover headquarters of all local government areas in the state. The terms of reference given to the consultancy firm include the impact of the federal capital project on the state's economy, population and employment as well as industrial and commercial activities. The survey is expected to cover areas such as adequate housing provision, increase of car traffic in urban areas, waste disposal, educational and health facilities and social consequences of urbanisation. Speaking to the NEW NIGERIAN in Minna at the weekend the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Economic Development Malam Abubakar Jimba said the survey when completed would assist the ministry in preparing the state's economic priority as from next year. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Aug 81 p 17]

BENIN FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY--Bendel State Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Dr Obama Asemota, announced last week that the state government was studying a report on self-sufficiency in food production. According to the commissioner, the report contained recommendations of an ad hoc committee set up by the government on how to attain self-sufficiency by 1985. Dr Asemota, who was addressing the closing session of a two-week seminar on food in Benin, said that the state government was prepared to pursue vigorously all the acceptable programmes for increased food production highlighted in the committee's report. The commissioner said that although the state's production of energy-giving food estimate for 1980 was sufficient for the state, there was shortfall of 27,200 tonnes of animal protein. He remarked: "The responsibility for ensuring that there was adequate nutritional food for everyone to eat should be the concern of every citizen." Dr Asemota stressed the need for cooperative societies to pool their resources, adding that serious thought should be given to storage and preservation of perishable food. The seminar was organised by the Bendel State Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Aug 81 p 3]

NPN, OTHER PARTIES COOPERATE--The National Chairman of the National Party of Nigeria [NPN], Chief Adisa Akinloye, has said that all other political parties, except the Unity Party of Nigeria [UPN], have indicated their intention to enter into working agreements with his party. Speaking on a weekly Nigerian Television programme in Calabar, Chief Akinloye stated that the Mahmud Waziri's faction of GNPP, the Aminu Kano's faction of PRP and even the NPP had all agreed to work with the NPN 'in the overall interest of the country.' He added that the UPN would not come because of 'the confrontational attitude of its leadership. Chief Akinloye said that from the utterances of the National leader of the NPP, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, he was optimistic that the party would come back. The national chairman said that the reported alignment of the UPN NPP, PRP and GNPP to fight NPN in the 1983 elections was a ruse.' He said that it was like bringing together 'incompatibles.' Chief Akinloye expressed optimism that President Sehu Shagari's bills would not 'suffer' when the National Assembly reconvened. He urged legislators at the National Assembly to continue to vote according to their conscience and not to be enticed by money from any political party. On the intra-party wranglings in Cross River State, Chief Akinloye said that all the parties to the dispute had agreed to settle things amicably. He pointed out that the amendment of the party's constitution in June last year, to discipline any erring national member at the national level, was not aimed at favouring some members but at ensuring that justice was done at the right quarters. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Aug 81 p 3]

MONEY FOR FISHERIES PLAN--A total of 87.3 million Naira is to be spent by the Federal Government on its fisheries programme during the current development plan period. The money, Mr B. F. Dada, Director of the Federal Department of Fisheries, said in Owerri, would be used for the establishment of basic fisheries infrastructural facilities at project sites throughout the country. According to him, the distribution of large quantities of modern fishing inputs, the introduction of mechanised fishing craft, establishment of fish 'Fry/Fingerlings' production centres as well as model fish farms and training of fisheries personnel would also be embarked upon. In his own address, Imo State Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Dr O. B. Aguocha, announced the state government's plan to spend 3.85 million Naira on its fisheries programme during this plan period. Projects under the programme, he said, would include the establishment of a demonstration fish farm in each of the six agricultural zones at Aba, Afikpo, Orlu, Umuahia and Owerri. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Aug 81 p 5]

GRAIN LOSSES--More than two million tonnes of grain out of about 10 million produced in the country annually are lost through lack of storage facilities, the Minister of Science and Technology, Dr Sylvester Ugoh, has said. Speaking at the launching of a project titled: "The technology of crop storage," in Ibadan on Monday, the minister said that the losses were caused mainly by attacks on the grains by insects, micro-organisms, rodents and birds. He said that efforts to increase food production in the country should be complemented with the provision of effective storage facilities and techniques. Dr Ugoh said "although the technology of crop storage under inert atmosphere is a recent development, it has tremendous potentials both for large-scale farmers and the food industry." He said that apart from the fact that the method did not

involve the use of chemicals with the attendants risks and side effects, it produced "grains of 100 per cent quality for periods ranging from six to 18 months." He assured the Nigerian stored products research institutes of the government's cooperation at all times. The project, which is a joint venture between the Nigerian and Italian governments, costs 300,000 Naira. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Aug 81 p 13]

KADUNA RICE--Subsidized rice distributed by Kaduna State Government will be sold to individuals at 37 Naira per bag. Any officer in the civil service found selling the rice above such price would be dealt with, said Alhaji Balarabe Ibrahim, Kaduna State Distribution Agency Chairman. Alhaji Balarabe, who was speaking to a Kakaki official in his office, also said it was government policy that each person in the state had a bag of rice. A total of 3,000 tons is already available for distribution throughout the state through four zones: Integrated Rural Development Authority (IRDA), the Co-operative Federation, local government councils and educational institutions in the state. The balance of 7,000 tons allocated by the Federal Government is expected mid-September, the chairman added. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Aug 81 p 23]

MECHANIZED FARMING URGED--Governor Solomon Lar of Plateau State has declared that peasant farmers cannot produce enough food for the country for the next ten years unless they went mechanized. In this regard, Governor Lar said, it was the duty of all to encourage the farmers in all aspects of agriculture to enable us overcome our food shortage problem. Exchanging views with an official of the Agro-Industrial Development Scheme (A.I.D.S) being executed by the World Bank, Mr Mike Wood, when he paid him a courtesy call in Jos, Governor Lar said that if encouraged and agricultural strategies properly implemented, the importation of food could be a thing of the past. Governor Lar said it was in recognition of this that his administration aimed at developing the rural areas and commended the World Bank for embarking on such projects and assured his government's assistance at all times. Speaking earlier, Mr Wood said by 1982 nearly 4 million rural families would be reached in four states and that the agricultural programmes would be financed by the federal and state governments. He said that their primary concern is to help and finance small farmers and local industries from processing plants to manufacturing industries and that they intend to set up a zonal office in Jos. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Aug 81 p 11]

HARASSMENT OF CIVIL SERVANTS--Another police investigation is going on in Kano in connection with alleged harassment and victimisation of civil servants as a result of the July 10 rampage. A police source hinted the NEW NIGERIAN that report had been lodged stating that some civil servants were being victimised and even suspended for alleged participation in the rampage even though the Fernandez Commission of Inquiry was not aware of such participation. The police source noted that the investigation would continue until it had been sufficiently established that such acts of victimisation were going on. The NEW NIGERIAN investigation had revealed that about 20 staff of the Kano Municipal Health Department have been served with suspension letters signed by the Staff Officer, Auwalu Isa Alfindiki alleging that evidence from the department

had shown that they participated in the July 10 rampage and were therefore suspended. Some of those affected are Cigari Driver Mamudu, Galadiman Bahaya, Dogo Masinja, Baba Wuro, Yarba Anguwar Gini, Ali Garba Maudawari, Ta Shagagi, Shehu Sudawa and Dan Azumi. [By Abdulhamid Babatunde] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Sep 81 p 32]

CSO: 4700/2

BRIEFS

'PLOTTERS' TRIAL OPENS--"The trial of the April 1980 plotters accused of having attempted to overthrow the legally established Government of Rwanda opened this morning in Kigali." Thirty plotters are involved. "They are charged with having plotted against the internal security of the state as authors, coauthors and accomplices." The main accused, former Major (Gijimbe), is also charged with establishing or maintaining relations with agents of a foreign government or organization with a view to stirring up armed conflict and violence in our country, divulging state secrets and embezzling the sum of 75,664,910 Rawandan francs. (Amu Zomanda) is also charged with having organized a gang of criminals to assassinate the president of the republic. We will keep you regularly informed about the proceedings of the trial. [Summary from poor reception] [AB181302 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 17 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/1

BRIEFS

IDA LOAN--The International Development Association, IDA, has granted Senegal a loan of 6 billion CFA francs. The funds will be used to carry out research in the sphere of agriculture aimed at diversifying agricultural production. [Excerpt] [Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 25 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/24

NEED FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR WORKERS STRESSED

Dar es Salaam MZALENDO in Swahili No 503, 13 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] Among the matters which he mentioned when he opened the general meeting of the workers of the posts and telecommunications organization in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the minister of labor and social welfare, Alfred Tandau, stressed the importance of education for workers in the whole question of worker participation in making various decisions. Although this is not the first time the question of workers' education has been stressed, we believe that the advice of Minister Tandau will help to remind all those concerned with regard to the need to develop workers educationally.

Some people think that if an individual has obtained work, he no longer needs educational development. The result of thoughts like these is that workers remain workers for many years without progress.

The fact is that education for workers is an important matter. As Minister Tandau said, education helps to eliminate ignorance, increase work skill, expand the individual's development, liberate workers, improve social welfare and strengthen the spirit of leadership.

Among the things which the worker requires to work successfully is to know how to work and manage the tools with which he works. All these things can be attained if the worker is developed educationally. Education helps workers to increase their knowledge and thus be able to make wise decisions for their own benefit and that of the enterprise instead only of being used like tools.

We join with Minister Tandau in saying that worker education is necessary for every enterprise and every worksite. Organizations, companies and offices must set aside special provisions in their budgets for worker education. There also must be special offices concerned with worker education in all work sectors.

Worker education is not limited to illiterate workers or workers with only a little education. Worker education must be developed for all workers to increase their level of productivity.

Worker education can be provided in various ways. Workers can be sent to special long and short-term training, they can be given seminars and can exchange thoughts during sessions. However, the workers themselves must develop a spirit of educational self-development. They must resolve to advance further because education has no end.

CSO: 4749/1

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--The Electricity Corporation of Zaire and the Italian State Corporation in charge of the exploitation of electricity yesterday signed a technical cooperation agreement under which Italy will send technical advisers to help in the production, transportation and supply of electricity to Zaire for a period of 3 years. [AB191032 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 16 Sep 81 AB]

CSO: 4719/1

END

JPRS 79170

8 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2499

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JPRS 79170

8 October 1981

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No. 2499

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COUPS POINT UP WEST AFRICAN INSTABILITY

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 11 Sep 81 pp 16-17

[Text]

THE military take-over in the Central African Republic last Tuesday demonstrated once again that the coup is the way to change governments in West and Central Africa. In this region, governments are rarely changed by any other method. Scarcely a month passes without a coup or a coup attempt somewhere in Africa. In late July and early August the spotlight was on the tiny state of Gambia, a country which had long enjoyed a reputation for political stability. A 28-year-old leftist politician, Kukoi Samba Sanyang, led an unsuccessful revolt in which more than 500 people died. The Gambian president, Sir Dawda Jawara, called in Senegalese troops to crush the rebellion.

Just as Gambia was returning to a semblance of normality, the news broke that the number two man in Liberia, Major-General Thomas Wen Syen, was accused of plotting to assassinate head of state, Mr. Samuel Doe, and take over the government. A Liberian firing squad executed Weh Syen and four other alleged plotters on August 14. Two weeks later the army leader in the Central African Republic, General Andre Kolingba, demanded and obtained the resignation of President David Dacko. Then he took over himself.

One of his first measures was to suspend all political parties. The coup confirmed a trend towards the virtual obliteration of multi-party politics in French-speaking Africa, though Kolinga did say that elections would be held later. The only Francophone state in West Africa which still has a multi-party system is Senegal. An army coup ended Upper Volta's parliamentary system last November.

In English-speaking West Africa, the situation is somewhat different. Of the four former British colonies, three currently have a multi-party system — Nigeria, Ghana and Gambia. Only Sierra Leone is a one-party state. Only once in West Africa has an opposition party come to power through elections. It happens in Sierra Leone (formerly a multi-party state) in March 1967 when Mr. Siaka Stevens' All People's Congress defeated the ruling Sierra Leone People's Party of Sir Albert Margai. Stevens was not allowed to savour his victory for long. Within hours he has ousted by the head of the army, a Margai supporter. The following year, however, he was back in office.

When it happens, the first peaceful transfer of power from one party to another in West Africa is likely to attract considerable attention in the region. Ghana, a country with a long history of military coups, could paradoxically be the first country in the region where such a change takes place. Inept and corrupt military rule was a major reason for Ghana's economic decline and an overwhelming majority of Ghanians appear ready to give the present system a chance.

The ruling People's National Party (PNP) holds only 71 seats in the 140-seat parliament and could lose the next elections to five opposition parties with a total of 67 seats which recently announced a merger. In terms of political stability and economic progress, there is little doubt that the most successful formula to date in West Africa has been the one-party system, though even this is not always proof against coups.

Ivory Coast, where every salaried citizen pays compulsory dues to the ruling democratic party, has an impressing record of economic growth and has not known a single coup in its 21 years of independence. President Felix Houphouet-Boigny has said that because of the continuing importance of tribal loyalties, the country is not yet ready for multi-party politics.

Cameroun, a country with 270 ethnic groups, had about 200 parties before independence and went through a period of serious political violence. President Ahmadou Ahidjo turned Cameroun into a one-party state in 1966 and the country is now forging ahead economically faster than any other state in West Africa. In the whole of the region, only five states have never known a successful coup — Ivory Coast, Cameroun, Guinea, Gambia and Cape Verde. And only Cape Verde has never had an attempted coup.

It is hard to generalise about the dozens and dozens of coups which have rocked the region, but the upheavals bear witness to profound social and economic problems. Sub-Saharan Africa is the only part of the world where per capita food production is declining — and populations of hungry people do not make for political stability. Coup-makers usually accuse the governments they overthrow of mismanaging the economy. When they overthrow multi-party systems they blame the politicians for squabbling and ignoring the real problems of the nation. Sometimes the coup-makers do actually make a better job of running the economy than the people they toppled.

President Seyni Kountche of Niger, who ousted Mr. Hamani Diori in 1974 at a cost of about 100 lives, is widely respected as one of the most upright, effective leaders in Africa. Under his leadership Niger has moved forward economically, carefully investing its revenue from uranium. But more often coup leaders make no more impact on economic problems than their predecessors and even make things worse. The young sergeants and corporals who took over Liberia in April 1980 gave the country a severe economic jolt. Capital fled from Liberia, especially after the soldiers executed 13 senior officials of the deposed government. Most of the new rulers were in their twenties and knew nothing of how to run a country.

Although the soldiers made common cause with civilian intellectuals, this governmental alliance is now collapsing and most political observers see Liberia as passing through a period of profound political and economic difficulties. The Liberian experience has had an important impact on politically-minded West Africans. Significantly, there was very little criticism of the Senegalese government when it sent its troops to put down Sanyang's rebellion at the end of July. Sanyang, at 28, was the same age as Doe when he took over Liberia.

The awareness that coups can make things worse does not, however, diminish the longing for political change which many people in the region feel. This longing for change is particularly acute in Sierra Leone, where trade unionists launched a general strike recently to try to extract major economic reforms from the government of President Stevens, 76. Mr. Leopold Sedar Senghor carved a solid place for himself in West African history last December when he retired and voluntarily handed the presidency of Senegal to Mr. Abdou Diouf, his prime minister. Many West Africans in other countries wish their leaders would follow Senghor's example and let the capable members of the younger generation take over peacefully.

CSO: 4700/14

GUINEA-BISSAU, SENEGAL SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] Three new cooperation agreements were signed during the sixth session of the Guinea-Bissau-Senegal high mixed commission, in Dakar from 28 to 30 July 1981. The new agreements cover forests, rural waters and technical assistance.

With regard to forests, the two neighboring countries agreed to coordinate national legislation on the exploitation of forest products and the protection of fauna. Regarding technical assistance, they agreed to have Senegalese cooperants work in Bissau.

In the cultural and social fields, the two parties signed the protocol for 1982-1983. The terms of this protocol provide for various exchanges in the fields of culture, education, secondary teaching, information, social action, youth and sports.

As for health, the two parties agreed to continue negotiations on the project agreement on public health. The agreement would allow the two countries to establish active cooperation within this sector and in addition to coordinate the strategy for the fight against endemic diseases, both on the bilateral level and within the framework of regional and subregional organization.

The two delegations reviewed cooperation in commerce, customs, agriculture, fishing, transportation, post and telecommunications, and scientific and technical research.

The decision to continue and strengthen bilateral cooperation was reaffirmed, on both the subregional and regional levels and within the framework of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

During the meeting, the heads of the delegations reviewed the major political and economic problems most notable in Africa and the world today. There was agreement on the questions discussed, notably on maintaining peace, international security, decolonization and the fight against racial discrimination.

The two delegations expressed their satisfaction over the fraternal atmosphere of the meeting and our delegation thanked the government and people of Senegal for the warm and brotherly welcome accorded them during their stay. The seventh session will be held next year in Guinea-Bissau.

Our delegation was led by Comrade Victor Saude Maria, vice president of the Revolutionary Council and minister of foreign affairs, and the Senegalese delegation by Moustapha Niasse, minister of foreign affairs. "We are satisfied with the results," said Comrade Victor Saude Maria, vice president of the Revolutionary Council and minister of foreign affairs and leader of our delegation to the sixth session of the Guinea-Bissau-Senegal high mixed commission, upon his arrival from Dakar last Monday.

The comrade vice president of the Revolutionary Council stressed the importance of the arrival of Senegalese cooperants in our country since, according to him, Senegal has a great deal of expertise. The Guinea-Bissau official praised the way in which the meeting was prepared, which contributed to the good results that were achieved.

The question of defining the maritime border was not addressed in this session because, the Guinea-Bissau foreign minister recalled, there is a special subcommission to analyze the matter, and it will meet soon in Dakar.

Regarding the situation in Gambia, Comrade Victor Saude Maria said that the problem is a domestic issue and the solution is entirely up to the Gambian people. He also noted that he met with Presidents Abdou Diouf of Senegal and Dawda Jawara of Gambia.

9845
CSO: 4728/118

OAU SEEKS MORE FUNDS FOR REFUGEES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] THE Organisation of African Unity (OAU) will organise another international conference on African refugees to mobilise funds for refugee assistance programmes in the continent, the Dar es Salaam international workshop on rural refugee settlements was told yesterday.

A representative of the OAU refugees office in Addis Ababa, Mr. Andrew Kishindo, explained that arrangements for the conference were being made, adding that it would take place "in the next two years".

He, however, told the participants from six East and Southern African countries that the refugee problem was a principal responsibility of the African states and appealed for team work in solving it.

He lamented that only a half of the 1,000 million US dollars (8,000million/-) estimated to be raised at the Paris International Conference on Assistance for Refugees in Africa (IEARA), was realised.

"We are planning to hold another conference, possibly in 1983, to solicit for more funds to finance refugee assistance projects on the continent", he said.

He pledged his organisation's continued co-operation with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the international community in solving the refugee problem.

Mr. Kisindo said the OAU Committee on Refugees in Africa — comprising 15 member states, some of which are represented at the workshop — would make extensive visits to educate African countries on their responsibilities on the problem.

The committee, he said, had visited various countries, adding that more missions were planned for Southern African countries this year.

The OAU representative urged member countries to utilize assistance funds on specified projects and warned against reports that some countries diverted for other purposes, funds provided for refugee work.

"We are still investigating the reports, but it should be made clear that funds donated for refugee settlements should be used for nothing but refugees", he said.

The workshop participants, meanwhile, called on the continental organisation to evolve a comprehensive formula to tackle the root causes of the refugee problem.

A representative of the Sudanese government, Ndugu Ahmed Karadawi, said the ideal solution for the problem was voluntary repatriation but pointed out that this would not be achieved unless the causes for fleeing were routed out.

Ndugu S.A. Kamanzi, a former Rwandese refugee, told the workshop that the decolonisation process and imperialist interests in Africa contributed to the refugee problem and that efforts to solve it should take these into account.

Earlier, Ndugu E.A. Regusha of the Dar es Salaam University's Economic Research Bureau, said a research on spontaneous settlements in Kigoma Region undertaken by his bureau suggested that UNHCR should extend assistance to the refugees instead of moving them to organised settlements.

He told the workshop in a paper on spontaneous settlements, that implementation of the recommendation would benefit Tanzanians living with the refugees apart from spring the latter further disturbance.

Most of the 23,000 refugees surveyed had stayed in the border region for the last nine years, he explained, adding that moving them away would amount to "uprooting them for a new start."

The contention was supported by the workshop after a long debate in which some participants complained that spontaneous refugees were "a security risk" and "a hindrance to maintenance of law and order" in the host country.

However, UNHCR research project co-ordinator Omar Bakhet, explained that the type of settlements to be formed was a matter of policy of the host country.

The workshop, drawing participants from Sudan, Somalia, Zambia, Swaziland, Botswana and Tanzania, ended yesterday evening after adopting a number of recommendations. (Story tomorrow).

CSO: 4700/14

AFRICANS CULTIVATE, CONSUME MORE WHEAT, BARLEY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Ronald Watts: "Major Wheat Growing Plan"]

[Text] African countries are rapidly increasing their consumption of the new temperate cereal crops wheat and barley. Some 15 percent of world exports of wheat go to African countries. And with prices expected to double or treble in the next two years there is an obvious interest in growing more of these crops locally.

Among the countries with ambitious plans to expand production are Nigeria, Zambia and Kenya. In a few years Zimbabwe has already moved from being mainly an importer to self-sufficiency in wheat.

Mozambique has recently launched an ambitious 75,000 ha scheme to grow the crop in Niassa Province near to Lake Nyasa.

Both wheat and barley are still mainly temperate crops and there is evidence that wheat was grown in Britain the third century BC.

Much earlier evidence comes from Egypt and Iraq. According to the standard text "Wheat" (in the Leonard Hill Books World Crop series), several subspecies of wheat originate from Ethiopia. Tropical African countries can grow spring wheat and barley successfully if, like Kenya and Tanzania, they have high altitude areas.

Further from the equator in countries such as Zambia and Zimbabwe, where the May to September period is dry and cool, wheat can be grown with irrigation. The northern states of Nigeria have similar conditions in November to March.

Development of 200,000 ha of irrigated land in the Chad, Sokoto-Rima and Hadejia Jama river basin areas is going ahead, with wheat as a major crop.

An important question for those countries whose wheat consumption is rising rapidly is whether they can afford to grow it. For many countries it is undoubtedly cheaper at present prices to import it. For those that can grow wheat with rainfall, such as Kenya and Tanzania, the case for self-sufficiency is very strong.

According to projections by the British consultants Landell Mills Associates, Zambian wheat farmers growing 50 ha under irrigation would face total annual costs of about pounds 41,000 (738,000/-). At least half the costs would be in foreign exchange. Furthermore, irrigated wheat growing requires a very high level of management which for several years is likely to involve the use of expatriate managers who would also be paid mainly in foreign exchange.

Zambia will obviously want to increase its self-sufficiency over the present 10 percent of consumption. However, complete self-sufficiency is unlikely so long as bread is a subsidised food selling at a lower price than in Britain and other European countries.

Zambia's major new wheat growing programme is the Mpongwe Scheme which started in 1978 as a pilot project supported by the European Community. It is now being expanded and it is hoped that it will produce 10 percent of Zambia's requirements this year.

About 800 ha of soya beans grown during the 1980-81 rainy season are due to be planted with wheat in the winter.

One of the early problems was the unexpected incidence of a large proportion of sterile heads in the 1979 crop. The problem was investigated by Mr K. McPhillips, one of the British researchers at the Mount Makulu Research Station near Lusaka.

His tentative diagnosis was boron deficiency and a series of trials was devised. He also contacted Borax Holdings, in Britain, which conducted a survey to establish what research had been undertaken on boron deficiency in wheat.

The present position is that all wheat farmers are being advised to use boron. The application needs to be made most carefully because of the dangers of excess boron--particularly with soya bean, which is popular as a crop to rotate with wheat.

In Britain barley is mainly used for livestock but in Africa it is used almost exclusively for brewing beer.

Zambia imports 12,000 tonnes of malt annually for its Lusaka and Ndola Breweries. Kenya has made tremendous strides in growing all its own barley and expects soon to become an exporter. Production has been promoted by the brewing companies and there are around 1,400 growers.

British barley varieties have in the past been used successfully in Kenya as they adapt better to a change of climate than wheat. Best known is Proctor which, with its short stiff straw, is suited to the high rainfall, high altitude areas and did extremely well in the 1960s and early 1970s.

As with most varieties it has now been superseded in Britain by a new variety called Ark Royal which gives a 14 percent increase in yield over Proctor.

One of the problems facing wheat and barley growing countries is storage. Nigeria is reported to have storage capacity for only 200,000 tonnes of grain, which is less than one percent of total annual production.

Other countries have the same problem--and, even when the capacity is there, rapid deterioration of stocks can take place in a humid tropical climate if things are not very carefully managed.

The British based firm Cherwell Valley Silos specialises in this field, and has developed a 1,000 tonne sack silo that can be erected in one day.

All the equipment for 12 silos can be loaded in a Boeing 707 aircraft. The equipment includes a specially shaped roof sheet which makes fumigation possible by placing Phostoxin-type tablets on the outside sacks.

As with most crops grown on a large scale, wheat has its own problems of weeds, diseases and insect pests. Dick Vernon, another British researcher at the Mount Makulu Research Station, near Lusaka, is worried about the possibility that the weed wild oats will become established in Zambia. In Britain it is believed to cost pound 20 million (360m/-) a year in lost crop yields and control costs.

This serious weed is already a problem in Zimbabwe, Kenya, Tanzania, Tunisia, Algeria and other African countries. It has been found in some trial plots in Zambia but it is hoped that it can be controlled by hand removal.

Farmers in Zimbabwe can be fined 1,000 dollars (8,000/-) for not controlling it. Mr Vernon has asked wheat farmers to send specimens to him for checking.

Shell chemicals has been active in developing herbicides to control wild oats and sales of these, particularly in North Africa, have expanded greatly in recent years.

One of Shell's latest herbicides, Suxfix B-1 controls wild oats and black grass in both wheat and barley. Many other herbicides unfortunately damage barley and as a result the crop has poor grain development.

In Kenya two of the diseases affecting wheat and barley are septoria and rhynchosporium. Seed dressings can normally prevent them becoming serious but if this fails a spray may be necessary.

CSO: 4700/14

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID SOUGHT--A number of (non-French-speaking) African nations, under Soviet pressure to allow the installation of military bases on their soil in exchange for economic aid, have asked France to furnish them with financial backing and occasionally with military support. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 28 Sep 81 p 107]

CSO: 4719/54

SOUTH AFRICAN CHALLENGE MUST BE MET

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3344, 31 Aug 81 p 1971

[Text]

THE LARGE-SCALE INCURSION by South African forces into Angola reveals a total contempt on the part of the Pretoria regime for world opinion. There is also a disturbing confidence that it can defy the rest of mankind with impunity. There is some historical basis for this confidence. The evils of apartheid have been apparent for well over 30 years and the rest of Africa and much of the world has been fulminating against them, threatening dire consequences. In fact, however, the men of Pretoria have been inconvenienced hardly at all. Perhaps the racists have over-reached themselves in Angola. Perhaps their confidence is (in the terms of ancient Greek drama) a type of *hubris* that will now lead to *nemesis*. But the rest of the world must seriously consider what needs to be done to bring this about; over the years it has failed to translate moral indignation into effective action, and the causes and consequences of that failure must be frankly recognised.

The incursion has been condemned throughout Africa. The Soviet Union, which has a treaty of friendship and co-operation with Angola, also denounced the invasion and demanded an immediate withdrawal. The five Western states that make up the "contact" group that has been seeking a negotiated settlement on Namibia — France, Britain, West Germany, Canada and the US — all summoned the South African ambassadors in their countries to deliver protests and demand an immediate withdrawal. It is significant that the Reagan administration, while "deploring" the military action, also felt it necessary to point out that there had been SWAPO guerrilla raids into Namibia and that there were Cuban troops present in Angola. The British statement had no such qualifications; it said: "We wholly deplore the latest South African action, the consequences of which could be highly dangerous for the stability of Southern Africa." It might be thought that the Reagan administration's ambivalent attitude towards South Africa — reflected in an ill-advised presidential speech about "our former allies" and in a leaked position paper by the US Secretary of State for Africa, Dr. Chester Crocker — played a significant part in causing the South Africans to break up

the Geneva conference on Namibia and to have the effrontery to mount the present incursion. One of the immediate consequences of the present crisis is that the American administration is going to be forced to make its attitude to South Africa clear beyond ambiguity.

There have, of course, been many previous incursions by South African forces into Angolan territory (and into Mozambique). The present one appears to be much more than merely the "hot pursuit" of guerrilla bands. The immediate object seems to have been to destroy missile bases that had been set up over 100 miles within the territory. There has been fighting with Angolan troops but not, according to first reports, with Cuban troops. Angola has asked that an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council be held.

The dangers to the stability of the region to which the British statement referred come mainly from the possibility of Cuban troops being involved. In addition, President Shagari is reported to have told President Dos Santos when the Angolan President visited Lagos recently that Nigeria would be willing to send troops if asked. The conflict could be widened even further. It is difficult to say whether the South African authorities considered these dangers and decided to go ahead in spite of them, or whether a military decision was taken without due regard to the political repercussions. In any event the possibility of having a border raid grow into an international conflict is there.

This increase in tension comes at a time when the pretensions of the South African regime towards more tolerance and liberalism have been stripped away by the brutal deportation of men, women and children from a squatters camp at Nyanga, near Cape Town, to the wilderness of the "homeland" of the Transkei. The government showed in this operation that it regards the Africans as less than people; official racial prejudice is unveiled to give the lie to all the cosmetic "reforms" concerning mixed sport and shared park benches. The deliberate breaking up of families also exposes yet again as false the idea that it is Christianity that the regime is defending.

The urgent question posed is: can the world do anything about all this? It is generally recognised that the liberation of South Africa can in the end only be done by black South Africans, whose resistance within the country is becoming increasingly effective and is being increasingly ruthlessly repressed. But the world should be able to help. Africa should be in a position to respond adequately to the blatant invasion of an African territory. The Security Council should be able to do something other than pass another sanctions motion that will be ineffective.

The South African regime has stood up defiant and challenged the world. It would be a serious defeat for tolerance and human dignity if that challenge were allowed to remain unanswered.

CSO: 4700/28

SOUTH AFRICA'S 'COMMUNIST GHOST' PROPAGANDA DERIDED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Sep 81 p 12

[Excerpts] In 1848, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels wrote, in a text that would become compulsory reading for the revolutionaries in the entire world, that Europe was being threatened by a "specter": communism!

Today, more than 130 years after the publication of the Communist Manifesto, another "specter" is troubling the dreams of Ronald Reagan's ultra-bellicose administration and of its racist proteges installed in South Africa and Namibia: the Soviets!

To ward off communism, the reactionary powers had formed a "Holy Alliance" in the middle of the last century, in a common fight against the revolutionary fires that were being lit all over Europe at that time.

Today, the "Holy Alliance" formed many years ago is known as NATO. Its bellicose promoters would like to extend the letters NA (North Atlantic) to SA (South Atlantic). They wish to extend their militaristic, destabilizing and aggressive organization to the ocean that bathes the shores of so many countries of free Africa (including Angola).

Angola gave the alert against this intention at the appropriate time. Recently, at the beginning of the ongoing military maneuvers led by the United States, Angola denounced the fact that they represented an encouragement for the aggressivity of the South African racist regime against the independent nations of Southern Africa, with Angola first and foremost.

Facts are obvious, for every one to see. Three weeks after the start of these maneuvers, South Africa initiated the most important military adventure against Angola since the failed attempt 6 years ago.

Tens of thousands of regular soldiers of the racist army, seconded by Angolan mercenaries and puppets, assisted by powerful land resources and sophisticated air support, poured thousands of tons of bombs on schools, hospitals, houses and economic centers.

At the same time, in savage operations, the racists practiced a "scorched-earth" policy the consequences of which still cannot be estimated.

The condemnation of this barbarous retrogression to the time of fascism and Nazism was practically universal. Even some of the Western powers objectively allied with Pretoria added their voices to the chorus of protest.

Harassed--in spite of the aggressive U.S. protection--South Africa then launched a new propaganda offensive, waving once again the "spectors" of the socialist community already used in the preparatory phase of the aggression.

As every one still remembers, there was a "denunciation" of the installation of ultra-sophisticated missiles and radar by the "Soviets and East Germans." Subsequently, in a farce mounted after the invasion, Western "newsmen" were able to "discover" in Ondjiva...bottles of Soviet vodka)!). And then came the thousands of pamphlets of Soviet propaganda.

The childishness of this ridiculous propaganda did not inhibit its racist promoters in South Africa. It is thus not surprising that immediately following the pamphlets, mysterious Soviet "plans" to destabilize the entire region of Southern Africa came to light.

First the bottles, then the pamphlets followed by the plans: honest-to-God people were the only ones left for South Africa to shout in triumph. So the infra-red eyes of the racists easily "discovered" a number of dead military advisers, while some others were reputedly made prisoner.

Sly manipulators of a press they muzzle with money and pressures of various kinds, the racists have still not produced the alleged prisoners, as they would surely have done had they truly been in possession of this veritable "gold mine" for their propaganda, slyly awaiting the reaction of both the Soviets and the Angolans.

Since this reaction did not fit their plans, and since the entire world is now--naturally--awaiting the sensational revelation, the racists are meanwhile exhausting their torrent of vituperations exhumed from the worst period of the "cold war," passing them out as hot news.

What is the most serious in the midst of all this buffoonery is that, by the simple fact of the racists having released a few bottles, pamphlets and "specters" during their "police operation" in Angola, internatioal public opinion is now side-tracked from the core of the question--the occupation of southern Angola by the racist South African army!--so as to guarantee the intrigues of a "ghost" story that does not even possess the literary quality to which some of the masters in this field have accustomed us. In sum, a mediocre story indeed....

CSO: 4728/149

S. AFRICA'S 'SCARECROWS,' U.S. COMPLICITY DENOUNCED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Decolonization Problem"]

[Text] The Southern African states constituting the "front line" against the racist South Africa regime decided, at a meeting held in Nigeria, to appeal to all the countries member of the OAU to urgently provide support--and particularly military assistance--to the People's Republic of Angola "in the context of its efforts to expel the racist invaders and face future aggressions, in defense of its sovereignty and of Africa's integrity."

This clear and concrete language is not coincidental. The Front Line states know better than any other country of the continent what the aggressive and criminal character of apartheid means. They know that what is at stake at this time in Southern Africa is not a problem concerning merely Angola and Namibia, or even those who, by virtue of their geographical position, feel the racist threat more directly.

What is now taking place in our southern region is one of the decisive aspects of the struggle opposing Africa and the peace-loving world to South African racism and aggressivity and to imperialism in general, of which Pretoria is but a simple policeman in this part of the continent. What is really at stake is "Africa's integrity."

Let the South Africans wave their "cold war" scarecrows, let Reagan and the U.S. administration attempt to situate the problem of Namibian independence within the wider context of their desperate opposition to the worldwide progress of the socialist community, accusing the Soviets of promoting subversion in Southern Africa. Socialism is a natural attribute of humanity. It is the natural requirement for all the peoples of the world who wish to achieve a future of freedom, peace and social progress.

For this reason, the People's Republic of Angola cannot be indifferent to the violation of its borders and territorial integrity by the troops of a regime proscribed by the community of nations. For this reason, the Angolan people and its vanguard party--the MPLA-Labor Party--are providing constant and unconditional support to the liberation struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO.

In doing this, Angola is not simply exercising its options and principles. It is also and above all implementing the UN and OAU resolutions to support the liberation struggle of a movement internationally recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, which is defending its fundamental and inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

It is not, then, a power like the United States (which, despite its arrogance and irresponsibility continues to sit at the UN) that can transform, through simple linguistic juggling, an organization conducting a just fight into a band of "criminals" and "terrorists." Equally, the racists have no kind of moral authority to decide whether these alleged "terrorists" must be pursued "wherever they happen to be..."

Additionally, the attempt made by Reagan and his "hawks" from the very first to tie the independence of Namibia to the presence of Cuban internationalists on the sovereign soil of the People's Republic of Angola cannot be justified.

South Africa should have ended its illegal occupation of Namibia a long time ago, through the will of the United Nations. This UN decision antedates Angola's independence and thus cannot in any way be associated to the presence of any foreign troops invited by the legitimate government born after independence precisely to help fight an invasion by the racist South Africans in the pay of U.S. imperialism. The mechanisms for the retreat of racist troops from Namibia and for holding free elections under UN control have already been defined and accepted by all the members of the "contact group," for the solution of the Namibian problem.

In its naked and shameless support of the racists, the Reagan administration is attempting to hide the most essential part of the problem, isolating itself from its very own Western allies, in a series of inconsistent and hopeless maneuvers. The problem of the independence of Namibia is clear. As Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos affirmed to national and foreign newsmen: "The Namibian problem is essentially an African problem. The question of Namibia must be perceived as part of the decolonization of the African continent. Namibia is one of the last bastions of colonialism. South Africa's illegal occupation of this territory, which goes against UN and OAU decisions, is, in sum, a colonization of the Namibian people."

The clarity of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos' words is also not coincidental....

CSO: 4728/149

'ANGOP' REPORTS VISIT TO NAMIBIAN REFUGEE CAMPS

LD281206 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Luanda, 27 Sep (ANGOP)--This weekend a group of Portuguese and U.S. journalists visited two Namibian refugee camps in the Angolan provinces of Kwanza-Norte and Kwanza-Sul, where they acquainted themselves with the refugees' difficult existence.

The two camps house about 40,000 refugees, mostly women and children, many survivors of the barbarous actions of racist South Africa's troops who are illegally occupying Namibian territory.

Doctors Albertine Amathila and Namuhuia Lumumba--directors of the Kwanza-Sul and Kwanza-Noste camps respectively--emphasized to the visiting Portuguese and U.S. journalists that, contrary to the claims of Western propaganda, the camps are not SWAPO military bases--the pretext used by the South African racists to justify their acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

The doctors explained that the establishment of the two camps in the region was due to the tragic events in Cassinga, southern Angola, in 1978, when hundreds of Namibian refugees--women, old people and children--were massacred. Young Namibian pioneers chanted to the visiting journalists at the Kwanza-Sul camp: "We shall never forget Cassinga."

The camps are organized into various sections where the refugees study and engage in productive activity. With the help of international humanitarian and other organizations, courses in typing and dressmaking have been set up, as well as medical posts.

In the Kwanza-Sul camp alone there are over 10,000 children attending classes. They are, however, beset by many material difficulties. The general situation in the camp is further worsened by the drought affecting the region, with only one tanker of water delivered each day for the thousands of refugees.

Namuhia Lumumba, the camp's political commissar, appealed for international aid and, at the same time, stressed the Namibian people's determination to continue their national liberation struggle.

Dr Albertine Amathila, member of the SWAPO Central Committee, emphasized the high degree of understanding shown by the Angolan authorities to the Namibian refugees.

CSO: 4728/2

BRIEFS

CUBAN OFFICIAL--A delegation from the Cuban Ministry of Construction headed by Henrique Miguel Hernandez, director general for construction abroad arrived yesterday in Luanda for a working visit that will last 1 week. The Cuban delegation will hold talks with Angolan officials of this sector and will also review the progress of the work performed by the "Cuban Construction Company" and the mixed Angolan-Cuban company TECHICOGIRON. According to Henrique Miguel, the Cuban delegation will also have the opportunity to inspect the work performed in the paving of the port of Luanda and in the water distribution centers of Mulemba and Palanca. The Cuban director general also disclosed that the Cuban company will start building 2,000 residences in the interior of Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Sep 81 p 2]

OFFICIAL TO LONDON--Angolan Minister of Health Mendes de Carvalho is now in Britain. His visit is aimed at reinforcing intergovernmental ties and is also related to the support for the victims of South African aggression. He was received on Wednesday by his British counterpart, Gerard Vaughan. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Sep 81 p 2]

NEW INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS--The fourth enlarged consultative council of the Ministry of Industry reached a number of conclusions, among which is the inclusion of some new investments in the 1982 projected industrial plan. These are: expansion of the bread and beer industries; the study and project of wheat mill units and margarine manufacturing; the expansion of the textile sector, as well as its modernization, and professional training in this field; the installation of bottled gas container, beer barrel and drum factories; the expansion and reorganization of the metallurgic products field and the installation of new furniture and footwear units. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Sep 81 p 1]

LABOR PROTOCOL WITH GDR--A protocol envisaging the exchange of labor experts and mutual consultation on the International Labor Organization between Angola and the GDR was signed in Berlin at the end of a visit to that country by Angolan Minister of Labor Bras da Silva. The Angolan minister's 10-day visit to the GDR was aimed at reinforcing ties of cooperation in the labor field and at an exchange of documentation and experiences. During the visit, the labor ministers of the two countries analyzed conditions for a possible agreement on the training of several hundred Angolan workers on a temporary labor and technical expertise basis. The GDR made available to Angola a number of study grants for the training of labor cadre in that country. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4728/5

BRIEFS

DRILLING FOR COAL--Gaborone--A subsidiary of the French National Coal Board, the Chardonnage de France International, will start preparatory drilling in three weeks on a coal seam near Mmamabula in central Botswana. If tests prove positive, a fully fledged mine will be established. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Sep 81 p 9]

CSO: 4700/24

PRESIDENT AHIDJO INTERVIEWED ON AFRICAN ISSUES

PM231031 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Sep 81 p 5

[Interview with Cameroon President Ahmadou Ahidjo by Philippe Decraene in Yaounde: "French Government's Initial Actions Will Not Affect Relations Between Our Two Countries"--date not given]

[Text] [Answer] The new government's statements, approaches and initial actions which we have observed so far as not likely to affect relations between our two countries. These relations are based essentially on interstate relations and on cultural and emotional affinities stemming from a long common history. Moreover, these relations are based on mutual economic interests and on cooperation which respects each country's national identity, independence and sovereignty.

[Question] What do you think of Franco-Cameroon cooperation?

[Answer] Franco-Cameroon cooperation corresponds to our options. There does not seem to be any use in changing it. However, in some cases it could perhaps be adapted and improved. I am thinking, for instance, of our foreign trade balance in which there is a major deficit to our detriment. I am also thinking of participation by French investors in increased promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises and of more finance for our big development projects.

[Question] How can this cooperation be made more effective?

[Answer] If the measures which I have just mentioned were implemented successfully, they would be found to make a further contribution to this effectiveness.

[Question] Are Cameroon's positions on the major African political questions (Chad, West Sahara, Namibia, Horn of Africa), generally speaking close to those upheld by France?

[Answer] Although France's and Cameroon's positions on the questions you mentioned are determined in complete independence and sovereignty, some areas of agreement nonetheless emerge on some of these problems. In this connection I could mention the similarity of our stances on rapid independence for Namibia, in keeping with the UN plan.... Moreover, in addition to the questions which you mention, there are others which reveal broader agreement: respect for national independence and sovereignty, and self-centered endogenous development in particular.

[Question] Are you taking part personally in the forthcoming Franco-African summit in Paris?

[Answer] I have never taken part in any of the Franco-African summits held so far. I intend to abide by an attitude which is based on principle. When the former French Cameroon and the former British Cameroon were reunified in 1961, I solemnly pledged that my country would not be part of any French-speaking or English-speaking political entity. I am keeping my word.

[Question] What is the position on the dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria?

[Answer] This dispute, caused by recent border incidents, is being settled peacefully. The solution has even been agreed in principle. After expressing the government's condolences to the victims' families and promising the necessary compensation, I agreed to visit Nigeria, at President Shehu Shagari's invitation, to consecrate the reconciliation between our two countries and to seal our good-neighborly relations and cooperation.

[Question] Given the continuation of the conflict and the failure of all the efforts made by the OAU, if the deadlock persists, the United Nations, which has the necessary manpower and enough financial resources, must take the affair in hand and force the warring factions to sit down at the same table.... Nonetheless I note that the prevailing de factor situation is tending to produce a stabilization which, it is to be hoped, will consolidate the paths of pacification and rebuilding....

[Question] What is the state of regional cooperation in Central Africa?

[Answer] In my view it is doing well. The Customs Union of Central African States [UDEAC] is developing and diversifying while consolidating its activities. This cooperation has great potential since it stems from the requirements of geography, history and living sociocultural realities. This potential also rests in our respective peoples' aspirations to rapid and harmonious development.

[Question] Does the Soviet Union's African policy strike you as disturbing?

[Answer] The policy pursued by all the superpowers and that of the hegemonist blocs cannot be reassuring to anybody. This is because the superpowers, with their ambitions, threaten the existence, independence, security and stability of other states. In this connection their opposing ideologies and interests aimed at domination and expansionism are worthy of condemnation and must be combatted.

[Question] Do you think that the American policy in Africa is unrealistic?

[Answer] The United States is present in Africa and, like others, is pursuing a great-power policy likely to evolve according to the options of the party and president in government. It doesn't really matter whether this policy is unrealistic or not. It is up to the Americans themselves to judge. In my view the important thing is that, through a policy of peaceful coexistence by the

superpowers and a small amount of cooperation between them, the African countries should enjoy peace and stability and hence be able to guarantee their development with the aid of all.

[Question] There is a great deal of talk about the threat which militant Islam allegedly poses to the African continent's stability. What do you think of this?

[Answer] Cameroon condemns all religious proselytism or messianism used for political ends, especially with a view to destabilizing states. Cameroon is a secular state which respects freedom of conscience and is tolerant of religions provided they are not used as arms in political battle, that they respect the state's rights and laws, as well as public order and security. Any destabilization should be used for destablization purposes.

CSO: 4719/37

ATTITUDE OF POPULATION TOWARD FRENCH TROOPS NOTED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2827 11 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jean-Eudes Barbier: "French Troops a Source of Aid"]

[Text]

BOUAR, Centrafrica, September 9 - The presence of French forces in Africa is viewed by some as an expression of neo-colonialism, by others as a necessary counterbalance to forces of a different ideological hue. But for some villagers they can be simply an extra source of aid.

This seems to be the case in Bouar, Centrafrica's second city, 450 kms (280 miles) north-west of the capital, Bangui. Here French troops are almost part of the scenery.

French soldiers are not a new sight in Bouar. It was a base in colonial days from 1947 to 1965, and was reactivated in May 1980 when the first units were withdrawn from Ndjamena, in neighbouring Chad, during that country's civil war.

Today it holds a garrison of 750 regular soldiers, equipped with 160 vehicles, who are rotated every four months with other French-based units.

The base is more of a small town than a traditional camp. It sprawls over a large area next to a Centrafrican Army base, with no perimeter fence and only a few small zones off-limits to the local inhabitants, who stroll along the shady camp paths.

Regular patrols

Bouar sprang back to life 16 months ago as the French soldiers moved back into the old camp. Small shops have sprung up, and jobs are available for some of the local population in the kitchens, laundry and compounds on the base.

But the soldiers have made additional friends through their regular long-distance patrols through the west of the country, a region of 150,000 square kilometres (80,000 square miles) inhabited by only 800,000 people.

Moving in small groups, and with clearance from the local authorities, they camp at will close to villages built in the grassland or on the edge of the forest.

Observation post

Everywhere they go they get the same welcome : traditional warmth mixed with relief at the arrival of medical assistance. For since their return to Bouar the troops have performed medical checks on 11,000 people in 153 villages, and given 7,000 vaccinations. On each of the two-week patrols the camp's three doctors and two nurses reckon to distribute up to 400 kilogrammes (900 pounds) of medicine.

The troops have also repaired 16 bridges and knocked up various facilities such as dispensaries, sports grounds and markets.

But the French operation here is not all give without take. For Bouar is an excellent observation post, a crossroads town on the routes to the frontiers with Cameroun and Chad, and the meeting point of several of the country's different ethnic groups and religions.

The soldiers have taken advantage of their stay here to locate all French nationals living in the region who might need help in time of trouble. And beyond continuing their training in a tropical environment they have also increased their knowledge of the local terrain.

Bouar is a place where the Moslems of the north meet the southern Animists and Christians, and the French presence is seen by s ome as a stabilising factor. One officer commented : "If we pull out there is a danger that tribal fights will resume. The region is a mosaic of different ethnic groups".

But not everyone here sees the French as friends. Last July half a dozen plastic charges were found in Bouar, and a French officer told me : "There is no doubt that they were going to be used against us". (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/10

BRIEFS

AUSTERE 1982 BUDGET PLANNED--Libreville, 27 Sep (AFP)--During a press conference held in Libreville on Saturday, President Omar Bongo stressed that the 1982 budget will be in line with the policy of austerity which has been adopted up to date. For the Gabonese president the maintenance of a disciplined budget in order to limit the increase in the state's current expenditures and to fight waste in all fields is absolutely necessary if one wants to mobilize enough resources to finance the country's development. According to him, it is is also necessary to diversify the economy by giving preference to productive investments and to ensure the social well-being of Gabonese nationals. That is why, in 1982, the budget will be a near repetition of that of 1981, while on the other hand, the priority given to productive investments and to social policy will be stepped up; these are the two fundamental principles on which Gabon's 1982 budget will be drawn up, Mr Bongo added. Finally, Mr Bongo denounced those who count on external assistance to form political parties because they think their time has come. He also asserted that he would never allow that Gabon's political stability and the confidence it has been enjoying to be endangered. [Text] [AB271235 Paris AFP in French 0728 GMT 27 Sep 81]

DELIVERY OF HERCULES AIRCRAFT--The Hercules L 100-30 transport aircraft ordered by the Gabonese Government to Lockheed will be delivered this month. Representing a transaction of over 15 million dollars, the contract also includes spare parts, a measure of assistance and flight crew training for 4 weeks. This L 100-30 aircraft is equipped to transport cargo or 91 passengers, or both at the same time. The change from cargo to passengers can be effected within one hour. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 42 Sep 81 p 18]

MYSTERE FROM GISCARD--President Bongo is to take delivery of the Mystere 50 aircraft that was promised him by former President Giscard of France shortly before the latter's demise in May. President Mitterrand is reported to have hesitated in honouring the promised plane, but finally agreed. He made it clear, however, that there would be no more presents of this sort from his administration at the Elysee. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3344, 31 Aug 81 p 2022]

CSO: 4700/28

BRIEFS

PRC DONATION--The People's Republic of China, PRC, has donated the sum of D120,897.12 towards the Gambia's Relief Programme. The presentation was made by Mr Li Jie, the Chinese charge d'Affaire in The Gambia, at the President's Office on Thursday. Speaking during the occasion, Mr Jie said that the Chinese people were glad to learn that the rebellion has been crushed. "Although the donation is small," he said, "it shows the feeling the Chinese people have for the Gambians. We are convinced that you will soon overcome the difficulties." He expressed the wish for the strengthening of the relations between his country and The Gambia in the future. In reply President Sir Dawda Jawara expressed happiness at what he called 'a generous donation' and said the People's Republic of China has always stood by us in our development efforts and that he was not surprised that they have rallied around us once more. He asked Mr Jie to convey his "gratitude to the Prime Minister and the leadership of Gambia for this fraternal gesture." [Text] [Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 7 Sep 81 pp 1, 4]

CSO: 4700/18

REPORT ON 25 SEPTEMBER LIMANN NEWS CONFERENCE

AB260954 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] President Limann has no plan to use force to curtail the rising prices of goods in the country. It rather favors voluntary price control. Speaking at a news conference in Accra yesterday in connection with the second anniversary of the return to constitutional rule, Dr Limann pointed out that there is no proper machinery in the country to control prices. He however, called on Ghanaians to help educate the public on price control.

On the short term agricultural program, the president asserted that it has been a big success. There is much (?food) in the country now than before. On the investment code, Dr Limann said many foreign investors have been making inquiries about investment prospects even before the enactment of the code. But because of the process involved in consultancy and feasibility studies, it may take a bit longer to see results in such areas as the mining industry. He repeated his appeal to Ghanaians to make foreign investors feel that they are welcome in the country. Dr. Limann cited the case of a delegation from the Michelin Tire Company of France which has returned home a few months after its visit, because they were not warmly received. He rejected the accusation that his government is paying more attention to more long-term projects rather than short-term ones. He intiminated that the government is still negotiating with the IMF for acceptable terms for assistance to Ghana.

Asked about the country's hope for crude oil, the president said a report by Philips Petroleum on the analysis of the rate of flow in the well has not been encouraging due to some blocking of the rate of flow. He said, however, that the company is hopeful and will sink more wells to find the rate of flow. The president announced that he will not attend the forthcoming commonwealth leaders conference in Melbourne, Australia. Instead, Ghana will be represented by a 6-member delegation to be led by the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Chinebuah. He said his going to Melbourne will not be practicable. He said the Bank of Ghana, for example, is seriously handicapped; exports are not moving and there are so many agreements which have been signed and should have gone into operation by now--Dr Limann said he has to stay at home and tackle these problems.

The president also stressed that Ghana will not attend the next OAU summit in Libya unless Libya normalizes relations with all countries that have broken up diplomatic relations with her or have expelled her diplomats. Dr Limann explained that Ghana's

concern is to maintain the unity of the OAU which she helped to build. OAU summits, he said, should be held at places where member countries can attend and be hosted by countries which do not undermine the charter of the organization.

The president pointed out that politics cannot be separated from sports. For this reason, if the OAU deems it necessary to rule that member states should not attend the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, Ghana will comply. Dr Limann said Ghana has always supported the African liberation struggle and will fight along with other African states to liberate those countries still struggling for independence.

He said, although the decision to break up relations with Israel was an OAU decision, Egypt, which was then the enemy, is now at peace with Israel and Ghana is examining that decision. The president declined to name the countries where he alleged some Ghanaian nationals are being trained for subversive activities in the country. He explained that for security reasons, he will not do so. However, it might be possible to name them at the appropriate time.

CSO: 4700/21

ALL-PEOPLE'S PARTY LEADERSHIP ELECTED

AB270823 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Mr Victor Owusu was today elected unopposed as leader of the All-People's Party [APP]. His election took place at the great hall of the University of Ghana, Legon. The post of deputy leader was won by Alhaji Mahama Iddrisu of the United National Congress, with 81 votes as against 48 by Alhaji Ibrahim Mahama of the Socil Democratic Front [SDF].

Dr John Bilson of the Third Force Party won unopposed the chairmanship of the party. His two deputies are J. H. Mensah and Nii Armaah Armateifio. Other officers elected were Dr Obed Assamoah, general secretary with Obeng Manu as his deputy. Mr Kwasi Brew was also elected unopposed as the treasurer. The post of deputy treasurer was suspended after two SDF nominees had stepped down on the pretext that they were not consulted. Earlier, the SDF had refused to put up a candidate for the post of vice chairman.

In his acceptance speech, Victor Owusu said the All-People's Party has opened its arms to all Ghanaians in reconciliation and genuine friendship in tackling the country's problems. He said, after 2 years of the People's National Party administration every Ghanaian is convinced that it is incapable of solving the nation's problems. Victor Owusu recounted the numerous problems that face Ghana and said the APP, when voted into power, will bring this to an end.

On ideology, Victor Owusu said the APP does not want Ghana to be tied to the apron-strings of either of the superpowers. He said the party will pursue social and liberal democracy where private property and free enterprise will be allowed. He called on the trade union congress leadership not to allow itself to be misled into who is a socialist, but rather seek the welfare of the workers. If the APP is voted into power, Victor Owusu said, programs would be initiated to let workers own houses. An educational insurance scheme would be introduced to make it easier for workers to look after their children to the university level. All fee-free and compulsory elementary education would be introduced.

An APP government will also bring down the cost of living and find realistic solutions to the country's problems so that resources are judiciously utilized. He promised social security for farmers and fishermen.

CSO: 4700/21

OWUSU'S LONDON SPEECH PROVIDES INSIGHT INTO PFP POLICIES

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3344, 31 Aug 81 pp 1976-1979

[Text] THE INVITATION from Krona, a Swiss public relations agency, promised that "Mr. Victor Owusu, leader of the Ghanaian opposition Popular Front Party and prospective President, will explain his credo and the economic sense for the industrialised Western nations to support his constitutional, democratic philosophy". At the London Press Centre, the journalists certainly, and at least some of the party members, friends, wives and girlfriends were able to have a continental breakfast while browsing through a text of the speech to be delivered by Mr. Owusu, and a glossy, 11-page brochure entitled: *Ghana Needs Victor*. Five thousand copies were printed by a Swiss public relations firm.

It was this publication that set the tone of the whole affair. On the first inside page was an introduction purported to come from an unknown "Committee of Ghanaians Abroad" who said, among other things: "So far, although there is some sympathy among the international community for Ghana, there appears to be no confidence in the present administration. We believe that there is in Ghana a more competent alternative team to manage the economy and generate the necessary international confidence in the country. Mr. Victor Owusu, in our view, has the necessary qualities, experience and influence to head such a team, and we seriously recommend him to all out countrymen." Like a panel of experts recommending a soap powder, or better still, a brand of medicine, here were unnamed and unnumbered "Ghanaians living abroad in various parts of Europe and America" recommending the man whose photograph on the facing page was very badly chosen: black and white, and full of shadows, making the eyes in particular invisible.

The rest of the glossy booklet was naturally devoted to painting as beautiful a picture of Mr. Owusu as possible, under headings such as "Victor the man", "Victor in Parliament and Government", "Victor International", and "What Victor can do for Ghana", all accompanied with suitable photographs from his albums. There was, no doubt, a conscious play on the idea of a victorious Victor, for, after all, this was straightforward electioneering propaganda. For example, under "Victor the man" was the concluding sentence that: "Victor's greatest testimonial from the people [of Ghana, presumably, and not of Krona Public Relations A.G.] is best summed up in words which are now persistently uttered all over the country — 'If only Victor were there'!" At the end of his press conference, Mr. Owusu said there was a story going around in Ghana, which he did not believe at all but would tell us anyway, that PNP people were blaming him for Ghana's economic problems because, having lost the presidential elections, he was in collusion with foreign investors and suppliers to prevent goods reaching Ghana. Q.E.D.

Main causes

In his speech, Mr. Owusu said the lack of political continuity and stability, and bad economic management of the economy were the main causes of Ghana's decline from the "land of hope and promise" it was in 1957. Experience had clearly demonstrated that military regimes were

not good for Ghana, and coups would not be encouraged if all citizens committed themselves fully to democratic constitutional rule. The politicians, particularly those running the government, must therefore make a special effort to ensure the success of civilian rule as a norm.

On how to change Ghana's bad image, especially among the foreign press, Mr. Owusu advocated the development among the politicians of new attitudes, particularly when Ghana had known the "blight of the authoritarian one-party system" for many years. "The tendency to corner all benefits in all areas, to be shared among the supporters of the ruling party must have no place in the new politics of Ghana". He went on to say that "so far, the present administration has not given enough indication that it is committed to the politics of compromise and understanding. For example, in the distribution of commodities there is blatant discrimination in favour of members and functionaries of the ruling party which is almost a national scandal, and a serious embarrassment, as the recent investigations into flour distribution have revealed". He later mentioned tractors, textiles and cement, as other PNP kalabule commodities.

Teething troubles

He conceded that "so far, democratic government is being practised in Ghana and in spite of what may be called teething troubles everybody is trying to make the Constitution work. I believe that the vigilance of the opposition parties has contri buted a great deal to ensuring that the government and the ruling party keep within the bounds of the Constitution". He also hoped that a change would come in the present government's attitude. He felt one of the government's difficulties was its apparent belief that there was something disgraceful about quiet consultation or taking active steps to seek co-operation on acceptable terms: "It seems to equate co-operation with unquestioning acquiescence . . . I hope this attitude will change".

Mr. Owusu said there were four economic matters of fundamental importance which held the key to economic recovery — management of the economy, agriculture, government expenditure, and the currency. He thought the present government was incapable of the imaginative and bold initiatives required.

On economic management, he advocated policy co-ordination, disciplined government finances, and ruthless elimination of waste and inefficiency. "Modern science and technology", in company with a statistical base and competent economic managers (he expressed concern that "one cannot find one compentent economist of any repute in the whole of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning"), would be required; the State sector would have to be trimmed, with "private initiative" getting a cut, and other parts going public with worker share participation. But above all, he said, there must be proper planning and monitoring.

On agriculture, Mr. Owusu noted that more tractors were being imported while the peasant sector was neglected; recognising the "considerable prospects" of large-scale commercial, but also its capital-intensive nature and propensity to consume imported inputs, he recommended a "judicious balance" between the needs of the modern and peasant sectors of the agricultural economy. Mr. Owusu said the "perverse producer price policy" in the cocoa sector should take pride of place in explaining its decline into the "incredible" position of being a deficit sector. The crucial factor, he said, was the longstanding, contemptuous and shortsighted treatment of the cocoa farmer by Ghanaian governments which had predictably resulted as a disincentive. His plan for a revival recommended "dynamic producer price policy . . . to maintain a competitive position in relation to other agricultural crops", that is a price set, not in relations to the world price at the present exchange rate, but to competing crops with adjustments for production costs and incentives.

Rising debt

On government finances, he said last year's budget deficit was estimated at ₵1,600m. but ended up as ₵4,700m. The estimated deficit for 1981-82 was ₵4,200m. but "informed opinion" was expecting nearly ₵7,000m., of which 80 per cent

would be financed almost entirely by the Bank of Ghana. His main concern was that the new budget put outstanding domestic debt by May 1981 at ₵11,500m. an increase of 51 per cent over the previous year. For this new year, interest payments on this debt was estimated at ₵2,092.6m. compared to tax revenue of ₵5,592.7m. He said: ". . . nearly 40 per cent of revenues from ordinary sources are committed to debt servicing . . . At this rate, debt-servicing requirements will soon catch up with government revenues and expose the bankruptcy of the government . . ." The only way to save the situation, he said, was a "ruthless exercise to cut out waste and inefficiency".

Mr. Owusu did not recommend "an ordinary devaluation" but a package to raise productivity in agriculture and industry, curb inflation and government deficits, redistribute income, take progressive steps to liberalise the economy, and urgently work on "eventual convertibility". He said his package would of course "need to be backed by massive assistance in the form of balance of payments support". He concluded his speech with the regret that the present government had "not been able to initiate any moves and measures likely to inspire either the Ghanaians themselves or interested foreigners with hopes and confidence . . ."

Hopeful candidate

Mr. Owusu was flanked by Mr. J. B. da Rocha, general secretary of the PFP, and Mr. Kofi A. Boateng, deputy general secretary. He confidently disposed of a question about who he was speaking for by spelling out clearly that he was speaking as the PFP presidential candidate. The question was not well put in that it did not ask why he was speaking in this way when the election of a leader of the now-merged five opposition parties would not take place until late this September.

There were repeated questions for him to explain what the difference was between the proposals he was making, and those of the PNP Government. He said the basic difference was the belief in private enterprise. There would be no "half-baked socialist principles". Equitable distribution would come through the taxation machinery while private capital and free enterprise would ensure the production of wealth. The PNP, he said, was a socialist party taking off continuing from where Kwame Nkrumah left off. He said when it saw it would be unable to deliver the goods, it then began to try and change its image and express belief in private enterprise. Even though the PNP had bent over backwards to make the Investment Code attractive to foreign investors, they were still nervous because of the Nkrumah heritage. He, on the contrary, was known right from the Busia days for his "free enterprise-all-the-way' stance.

One journalist tried to ruffle Mr. Owusu by asking whether it was true that he had neither declared the real extent of his shareholding in Gemini Airlines (which, also allegedly did not remit foreign exhange to Ghana), nor paid the correct amount of income tax in Ghana. Mr. Owusu said he owned 12,000 shares, that Gemini was not making the expected profits, that it remitted £5,000 per month to Ghana, and that he paid all his income tax. When asked how he would tackle the exodus of Ghanaians, he said the causes must be found. These, he claimed, were a general dislike for the philosophy of the PNP, and rampant kalabule, mass unemployment and low wages and salaries.

Lessons learned

One disappointed PFP supporter asked what lessons had been learned from the 1979 election campaign problem of not getting to the grass roots. Mr. Owusu admitted that the party had erred by concentrating on large public rallies instead of the smaller and private "disinformation" sessions he said had been practised by the PNP. However, out of 1.8m. voters, only 600,000 voted PNP, while 1.2m. voted for the other parties. If there had been proportional representation, "we would have won" but for splits among the opposition parties. As for what the party would do next time around, he said it would not do to reveal one's hand, but his effective message was that if the PNP practised dirty tricks, the PFP would do the same.

There did not appear to be any foreign investors there, and even party members did not appear thick on the ground. Any possibility of fireworks diminished during the questions from the floor session, and was dispelled completely by the buffet lunch and drinks provided afterwards. It appeared that Mr. Owusu would proceed to Frankfurt and to New York to address other branches of this new "Committee of Ghanaians Abroad".

WARNING AGAINST FOREIGN GOLD-MINING MONOPOLIES ISSUED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3344, 31 Aug 81 pp 2017-2018

[Text]

Dr. J. W. S. de Graft Johnson, the Vice-President, has said that gold pilfering in the mines is seriously undermining Ghana's foreign exchange earnings. He said many people "from the top to the bottom" were involved in such theft, and that the government was taking steps to punish those concerned. In reference to a recent case of theft at Tarkwa, the Vice-President said "it is amazing to hear that a whole day's gold production is missing". In separate speeches at Prestea and Tarkwa, the Vice-President said that gold production had recently been falling at the State Gold Mining Corporation (SGMC) due to rampant stealing, which was not happening at Ashanti Goldfields. He denied that the government intended to sell SGMC to foreigners, and said it was, rather, encouraging foreign participation.

Mr. Frank K. Minlah, secretary of the local branch of the Mine Workers Union, asked the government to act swiftly to stop illegal gold prospecting (described as galamsey, said to be a corruption of "gather them and sell"). He said the practice was seriously affecting gold production at SGMC because it was so lucrative that "most workers have left the industry for this field". The Senior Staff Association of SGMC warned the government against the "monopolistic tendencies" of foreign firms in the gold-mining industry. Presenting a resolution to Dr. de Graft-Johnson, the association said such monopolistic traits should not be entertained as experience had shown that some of the ex-patriate personnel experts brought in under foreign aid schemes had sometimes proved inefficient.

CSO: 4700/28

BRIEFS

LAUNCHING OF NEW CHANA PARTY--With a day to go for the election of a leader of the marged parties, a leading member of the Popular Front Party, Dr Safo-adu, has declared his intention to launch a new party. It will be called the New Ghana Party and its symbol is the elephant. At a news conference in Accra this morning, Dr Safo-adu said the formation of the party is the only way left if the new constitutional order and parliamentary democracy are to be preserved. This is because the proposed merger of the minority parties to serve as an alternative to the People's National Party has failed. Dr Safo-adu said the people are disenchanted and any attempt to organize a nationwide opposition later will prove difficult. Dr Safo-adu, who is also a member of the Council of State, said his party will take its roots and strength from the ordinary people, farmers, fishermen, laborers, teachers, market women and all those including the experts and professionals who are leaving the country in disillusionment and in search of livelihoods. Dr Safo-adu said his party is prepared to negotiate and join hands with other political groups or parties which are equally disenchanted with the present state of the proposed merger. [Text] [AB251606 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Sep 81]

BRAZILIAN OIL DELEGATION--Ghana and Brazil are to conclude an agreement on joint oil exploration along Ghana's shores, according to Mr Harado Ramos da Silva, leader of a three-man Brazilian petroleum delegation in Accra. He said successful talks had been held with Mr F. Wulff-Tagoe, Minister of Fuel and Power, and officials of the Geological Survey Department on the oil exploration venture. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3344, 31 Aug 81 p 2018]

NO DEVALUATION PLANNED--President Hilla Limann has said he will not give in to demands from members of the minority parties to devalue the cedi. According to GNA, the President told a PNP rally in Koforidua that there was no wisdom in devaluing when output was low. He said his administration would not be forced into taking a step that would make life unbearable for Ghanaians. Dr Limann added that he would not raise the producer price of cocoa above its present level of C120 per 30 kilogrammes. An official statement said the government would announce measures to stimulate the economy when Parliament reopens in October. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3344, 31 Aug 81 p 2017]

CSO: 4700/28

PARTICIPATION IN EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS DEBATE URGED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Democratic Act"]

[Text] The PAIGC militants and the people in general will have, once again, the opportunity of implementing a democratic act. To discuss the themes to be debated at the forthcoming extraordinary congress at all levels of the party, at all work places, in all the neighborhoods, in all the farms, is proof that democracy has taken root in this young country. This is one of the gains that our fighting people achieved in the process of national liberation and which they will never give up.

For close to 2 months, the PAIGC fate will be in the hands of all those who will make their contribution. The significance of this congress is obvious. We all know what took place and we are all aware of the need for this great event.

After a glorious struggle unequalled in the history of the African peoples, we fearfully watched the maneuvers aimed at sidetracking our precious tool for struggle from the path magnificently traced by Cabral and put into practice by the armed population. The seat of power, the exercise of power for the sake of power alone led some individuals to forget the glorious epic and disparage whatever was accomplished to date with endless sacrifices.

On 14 November the glorious adjustment took place and ended this untenable situation, creating the necessary conditions for democracy to smile again in our country, for the PAIGC to become a renewed instrument of struggle, for power to be used, once again, as a means and not as an end.

We are fully convinced that discussions will be conducted in a climate of active participation. For or against, you, comrade, will have to pronounce yourself, because the PAIGC belongs to us, to the people, it was created by our people to serve as an instrument of struggle. The fight is not over. As long as poverty, hunger, illiteracy, disease, racism, tribalism, opportunism will be present, as long as underdevelopment persists, the struggle will continue.

Comrade militant, comrade party official, your hour has come. It is necessary for you to participate, and make those around you participate. It is necessary to raise our voice to tell the entire world that, despite the anti-statutory attitude of the Cape Verdian faction, the party of the Guinean people is firm and ready to serve in this difficult hour of struggle against underdevelopment.

Our wish to all the militants and to the entire people is that discussions will be passionate and fruitful. Of one thing we are certain: the national revolutionary democracy will thus emerge more powerful.

CSO: 4728/5

DECREASE IN EXPORTS AFFECTS BISSAU PORT

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] This year 25 ships unloaded almost 35,000 tons of various cargo at the port of Bissau, but loaded only about 11,000 tons. In terms of tonnage, this means our exports have fallen considerably below previous years.

This is due to the irregularity of the rains, which has greatly hurt our agricultural production.

In a statement to ANG [Guinea-Bissau News Agency], about the problems of that sector, Comrade Eduardo Pinto, director general of the Guinea-Bissau port administration, pointed out the problems that high-tonnage ships have in entering Bissau because of the lack of drainage in the channel, making it imperative that it be drained as soon as possible, even if it is a very expensive undertaking.

The enlarging of the capital's wharf, the study of which is being made with the help of the Dutch Government, once completed, will allow for a great improvement in port services, since instead of one ship, at least four ships will be able to dock at a time, with undeniable advantages.

According to the same official, under the control of the autonomous council of Guinea-Bissau ports there are nine warehouses with a capacity of 700 to 800 tons, in addition to the country's almost 500 paid workers, not including some technical equipment such as cranes, carts and forklifts that, in insufficient numbers, continue to guarantee the loading and unloading at the port of Bissau and in the interior of the country.

In the meantime, the Ministry of Transportation, Tourism and Communications has prepared various projects aimed at training of cadres and creation of adequate infrastructures.

9845
CSO: 4728/118

BRIEFS

METEOROLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH USSR--Guinea-Bissau and the Soviet Union will initiate bilateral cooperation in the field of meteorology. A delegation of four officials from the national meteorological service, headed by Comrade Antonio Pereira, will leave next Friday for the USSR at the invitation of the state hydrometeorological committee of that country. Comrade Antonio Pereira affirmed that he hopes to obtain substantial assistance from the USSR to improve meteorological communications in the country and vehicles for the inspection of stations and observations points in the interior of the country. It is hoped also that technicians will come to Guinea-Bissau to help set up new meteorological posts in the interior. The delegation will visit the meteorological centers of Alma Ata, Minsk and Leningrad and will have working sessions in Moscow. As a result of conversations previously held in Bissau, four meteorological service employees left for the Soviet Union on 28 August for a course of studies in that country. One of the study grants is for a higher-level course lasting 6 years and the other three for intermediate-level 4-year courses, including practical training. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 2]

BRITISH AID--The British Government has granted material aid amounting to 1 million pounds sterling (about FF 10 million) to Guinea-Bissau, it was learned to Saturday. The aid consists of one 2.2 kw power generator, three vehicles and some electrical equipment. The generator which will be installed in Bissau before the end of next March, will boost the electricity supply to the city. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1325 GMT 19 Sep 81 AB]

CSO: 4719/28

LAW OF SUCCESSION SAID TO BENEFIT ALL

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 11 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

ANY piece of legislation evokes debate even long after the votes have been tallied in the lobbies. It is a healthy sign in a democracy, and this has been the case with the Law of Succession Act, which has recently come into operation in Kenya.

The principal debate here centres on the application of the new law in relation to Islamic law on matters of succession. It must be pointed out that those who have engaged in the debate, and especially the adherents of the Islamic faith, have done so out of sincerity and deep conviction, in the sincere belief that wrongs must be avoided in matters of legislation.

It is, however, important to point to some salient points in this whole issue, if Kenyans of whatever faith are to be satisfied that the Law of Succession Act is a just piece of legislation.

* * *

THE points raised by the Muslims in opposition to the Act arise, in fact, as a result of misinterpretation of the Law of Succession Act.

In their protestations, the Muslims have completely ignored the provisions of Section 5(1) of the Act which states that a person can make his will and dispose of his property by reference to any secular or religious law that he chooses, may it be Islamic or Hindu, to mention only two.

People should be aware that a person need not make a written will; it can be oral and serve the same purpose. Hence a Muslim is at liberty to make an oral or written will and state that his property should devolve in accordance with the teachings of the Holy Koran.

The law does not introduce changes in Islamic law as such. It provides for complete freedom of testamentary disposition, subject to certain rights of dependants. This means that any person, whether a Muslim or not, can opt out of the universal law of intestacy by making a will.

* * *

NO Muslim is, therefore, being compelled to follow the secular law of inheritance. An orthodox Muslim who does not like the universal intestacy law, need only make a will declaring that his property shall devolve according to Muslim law.

It should also be pointed out that there are many individuals — and even tribes as a whole — who, although Muslims, do not follow Islamic, but customary law.

It would have been perfectly reasonable for Muslims to argue that Section 40 of the Act, which provides for the equal division of assets of somebody who dies intestate, is against Islamic practice.

Such argument, however, would do no more than demonstrate that there are problems in the application of the law. Rather than make the illegitimate jump from difficulty of application to obligation to obey the law, would it not be proper to say that its application will become easier as society develops and as it becomes common practice for people to make their wills? Is the implied sanction of division of assets according to secular law not an encouragement for people to make their wills?

* * *

THE Law of Succession is a secular law and not a divine one. The State here does not seek to legislate for Islam, or for any other religion for that matter. Laws of succession deal exclusively with the disposition of material properties, whereas freedom of religion is concerned only with spiritual freedom.

Certain provisions of the Constitution of Kenya are relevant to the subject of the Law of Succession. The Law cannot be said to have in any way interfered with the "protection of freedom of conscience or religion" in the Kenya Constitution, which provides:

"Except with his own consent no person shall be hindered in the enjoyment of his freedom of conscience, which includes freedom of thought and of religion, freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and both in public and in private, to manifest and propagate his religion or belief in worship, teaching, practice and observance."

In other words, the new law does not in any way encroach on a Muslim's right to "manifest, propagate, teach, practise or observe the Muslim religion," as provided for in the Constitution, just as the Constitution does not preclude Parliament from passing laws relating to matters of inheritance, "whether or not such laws directly or indirectly affect the application of religious laws".

* * *

A RELEVANT point here is that a serious problem arises from the rule in Islamic law that a non-

Muslim cannot inherit from a Muslim, and the consequent conflict between customary law and Islamic law on the death of a convert to Islam.

There have been numerous complaints of persons with many children who might convert to Islam in their old age, with the result that on their death some distant cousin who happens to be a Muslim might come and claim all property to the total exclusion of the non-Muslim children.

It is provided in Section 26 (1) of the Constitution that: "No law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect." Clearly, the above Islamic law is one such case.

The enactment of a law of succession which differs from the Islamic law of succession would not prevent Muslims, as stated earlier, from manifesting, practising or observing the Muslim religion, especially where there is freedom of making a will.

It is clear, therefore, that the laws of succession, though intimately bound with religion in the case of Muslims and others, are proper matters for State legislation. In this connection, there is no difference between Muslims and Christians, in that the law of the State may regulate matters relating to personal law even if such State laws are different from the divine laws.

* * *

ANOTHER argument advanced is any universal law should not apply to Muslims. Apart from the constitutional implications of such a stand, it is argued that Islamic law of succession is part and parcel of the Islamic religion, is divinely ordained and is incapable of change by man. Facts tend to point otherwise.

With one or two exceptions, all countries of the world have seen fit to introduce major reforms in the pure Muslim law, and these countries include the purely Muslim ones of the Middle East, Asia and North Africa.

If Muslim countries have considered it possible to effect changes in Islamic laws, we see no reason why such changes cannot be introduced in a country like Kenya where the Muslims constitute a minority of the population, and where we have a secular rather than an Islamic constitution.

This point should also be seen in the light of some of the arguments advanced against the new Law of Succession. It was maintained that the Islamic law of inheritance is a perfect system that provides almost equitable distribution to all the deceased's dependants — parents, wives and children (whether male or female).

In view of this, it was suggested that rather than recommend any changes in the Islamic law, serious consideration should be given to its universal application to all the people of Kenya. Well, well, the Christians and the Hindus would obviously have something to say about this.

* * *

AS legal experts have observed, for many years Kenya has suffered from a multitude of different laws of succession applicable to different communities, with increasing confusion as to the application of these laws.

Also, where African customary law has been applicable to the inheritance of estates, it has been very difficult for practising lawyers to advise or for judges to decide precisely what the law is, when dealing with properties such as stocks and shares, motor cars, insurance policies, or investments in businesses or urban properties which were not known to African custom at all until comparatively recent times.

Moreover, traditional methods of administering the estates of deceased persons have regrettably lost to a great extent their sanctity, with consequent irresponsibility — towards other dependants — on the part of those who took control.

Changing attitudes of society with regard to the status of women, children born out of wedlock, and the need to provide for dependants of the deceased have also called for modernisation of Kenya's laws.

Though there are doubtless some defects in the Law of Succession Act which will have to be remedied as and when they become apparent, and no law in respect of such deeply personal matters can be expected to please everyone, there is no doubt that the Act confers great benefits on the public by both clarifying and modernising the law in a manner which should be acceptable to a large majority of citizens, while leaving to individuals great freedom of choice by way of making wills.

It is a law for the benefit of all Kenyans of whatever faith. It is our considered opinion that the Law of Succession should be supported by all Kenyans.

CSO: 4700/13

REPORTAGE ON LAW OF SUCCESSION

Islamic Rejection

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 4 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Prof. M. Hyder Matano]

[Text]

THE clarification given recently (see *The Weekly Review*, August 14), by the attorney-general, Mr. Joseph Kamere, on the Law of Succession seems to have failed to allay the fears of the Muslim community in Kenya. And it is now clear that the Muslims are set for a straight battle with the attorney-general in their search for a solution to their complaints and disagreements with the law which was enacted in 1972 and became operational on July 1, this year. A week after the clarification by the attorney-general, the Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims, (SCKM), issued a press release stating their objections to the new law saying, "many members of the public are unhappy with the legislation and no amount of clarification can calm this public dismay and unease." The council is preparing a detailed memorandum explaining the unsatisfactory features of the Act and when this is finalised, it will seek an audience with the president in order to present the memorandum to him.

The scenario for the battle thus set, it appears that there will be a major confrontation between the government and the millions of Muslims in the country. Last Wednesday the attorney-general came out in very strong defence of the law and criticised the Muslims for wanting to have laws for themselves as a separate entity. Kamere said, "The laws of the country are made for all and no section of the Kenyan society will be exempted from them." The attorney-general said that the Muslims were just being misled since 'the law says that if a Muslim wants his property to be inherited under the Islamic law he can say so in his will.

The SCKM chairman Mr. Kassim Mwamzandi says that it is the writing of a will that Muslims are opposed to. But this is what is of greatest importance in the Act. The attorney-general said: "We respect customary laws, including Islamic ones, but we must cater for all and when such laws become outmoded we can't accept them." How this will harmonise the co-existence of Islamic faith and the common law is now the greatest issue at hand. For according to the organising secretary of the SCKM, Mr. Mohamed A. Amana, it is impossible for one to remain a Muslim if he accepts the law. Said Amana, "we will not follow the law because the Quran does not allow us to."

That Muslims object the law, because, among other things, "the

provisions of the law are so alien to the values and traditions of the indigenous people of this country that their wholesale application could cause fear and despondency," and therefore feels that they should bring those fears and anxieties to the attention of the authorities.

Observers now feel that given the stiff reaction from the attorney-general to the SCKM statement, the only avenue left to the Muslims seems to be an appeal to the president himself on this already very touchy matter. But it is likely that before they appeal to the president, the Muslims will have to exhaust their appeals to the attorney-general since the attorney-general must have decided to make the controversial law operational after exhaustive consultations with the cabinet. Whether Islamic law will prevail over that of the state remains to be seen.

Muslim Crisis

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 4 Sep 81 p 8

[Text]

THE clarification which was issued by the attorney-general recently on the Law of Succession Act was most welcome. For us Muslims, the clarification served one very important purpose: to clarify to what extent the attorney-general himself is in need of clarification about the Muslims view point on this act.

It is a pity that the new attorney-general (who by all accounts is a very nice and fair-minded person) should have initiated his tour of office as attorney-general with such an unfortunate religious controversy. However, his action of promulgating the Succession Act has presented Muslims in this country with the most serious crisis of conscience in the history of Kenya.

Muslims of this country in all corners of the republic have been at the forefront in demonstrating their loyalty to the state and to the present and previous presidents both of whom have in turn been meticulously generous to Kenya Muslims. Indeed loyalty to the state and to the head of state is one of the tenets of our religion as prescribed by the Holy Qur'an. This loyalty, however, can only be true if it is consistent with our religion as prescribed by the Holy Qur'an.

The attorney-general may maintain that the Law of Succession Act has neither the intention nor the effect of denying Muslims their freedom of worship. The former we are prepared to believe; the latter, we would respectfully wish to disagree with. How? The attorney-general may say that those Muslims who would wish to follow the provisions of the Holy Qur'an instead of the Law of Succession Act would certainly be allowed to do so by the simple act of writing a will to say that they do not want the Law of Succession to apply to them and that their inheritance be through the Qur'anic laws. And it is exactly this provision that Muslims find abhorrent and unfair. Muslims are being required by this provision to proclaim their adherence to their religion by a will. If this provision is not amended, Muslims would be forced to queue up throughout all corners of the republic to demonstrate that they are still Muslims by writing a will to say that they are still Muslims. Let the attorney-general be under no illusions about this. A Muslim is not a Muslim if he is inherited by any other than the Islamic Laws. Therefore, to remain a Muslim, every Muslim in this country will be forced to write a will no longer merely to say that his wants be inherited by Islamic Law, but in effect to proclaim his adherence to his faith. Surely, this is such a manifestly preposterous imposition upon Muslims that even our

Christian brothers would have in fairness to object to this as a matter of cardinal principle. Therein lies the rub, Mr. Attorney-General. To add insult to injury, even then the so-called will is contestible in a court of law and (hypothetically at least) such as a will could be rendered invalid under other provisions of the act!

Surely it would have been more logical to ask those Muslims that opt out of their religion to do so by writing a will. Let the attorney-general be under no illusions about the dichotomy that he has precipitated among Kenya Muslims in asking them to choose between adherence to God and adherence to the Law of Succession Act. It would be a pity in the circumstances if the attorney-general were to dismiss the sentiments of Muslims as being merely mass hysteria because in its present form the Law of Succession allows Muslims no option but to disavow their adherence to it on the grounds of religion.

Raging Battle

Nairobi WEEKLY REVIEW in English 11 Sep 81 pp 8-9

[Text] The battle between Muslims and the attorney-general over the Law of Succession rages on. The controversy has reached in the opinion of some observers, a stage that neither of the two parties can resolve, and it is now more than apparent that the predicted desire by the Muslims to have an audience with President Daniel arap Moi for a solution is the only avenue left for the faithful, who still maintain that they cannot follow the new law and at the same time remain adherents of their religion.

In preparation for this encounter with the president, the Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SCKM), has sent a letter to all district council chairmen asking them to forward their memoranda to their respective district or provincial commissioners, and also forward copies to the offices of the SCKM in Nairobi. The SCKM, it is understood, was also making arrangements for a high-level meeting for Saturday, September 12. The meeting, sources said, would bring together top Muslim leaders including the Chief Kadhi Sheikh Abdullah al-Farsy, Muslims Lawyers and intellectuals, all the vice-chairmen of district councils and all the leaders of organisations affiliated to the SCKM, in Nairobi. The aim of the meeting, according to the SCKM organising secretary Mr Mohamed Amana, is to prepare a memorandum to be presented to the President with the hope that after the meeting the issues of Law of Succession will finally be resolved.

According to Amana, Muslim opposition has built up to a point where if the SCKM did not restrain its members, some trouble might occur. Amana showed The Weekly Review several documents in his files showing the many letters he has been receiving from various branches of the SCKM in the country opposing the new law.

Late last week, the controversy had got to a stage where it involved Muslim members of parliament who attached the Chief Kadhi for his failure to present their views to the government. The MPs, including an assistant minister for works Mr Mohamed Soba, said the Chief Kadhi as the government's legal advisor on Islamic affairs should not have let the attorney-general have his way in making the new law operational. At that stage, things seemed to have gone out of hand and the SCKM had to come in to warn against any more attacks either on the Chief Kadhi or any other leader in the country in connection with the issue.

The call for the cessation of attacks and counter-attacks however, maintained that the organisation was still determined to ensure that the rights of the Muslims to follow their own laws on inheritance as contained in the Holy Koran were followed. The SCKM said in a press release that they (the Muslims) supported the government and that they were ready to defend their rights as well as those of the whole nation, and the constitution which guarantees freedom of worship. The statement said in part: "Kenya's stand is not to change our basic ideology which was laid down since 1963 when the seed of uhuru (independence) was planted and this seed consists of democracy, prevention against communist penetration into the country in any way, and the freedom to worship a God of one's choice as long as the worshipper is loyal to the government."

While explaining his stand to The Weekly Review this week, Amana claimed that the SCKM had issued the call in order to allay the fears of Muslims and also to set the stage for the forthcoming meeting. Amana reiterated that there is nothing that will divert the Muslims from following the Holy Koran and its teachings. "According to the Holy Koran, where there is a conflict between Islamic Law and the Law of the land, the Muslims will be compelled to follow Islamic Law or else cease to be Muslims any more," he added. And this is, in the opinion of observers, the bottom line for the current controversy. It seems that, whatever happens, the law of the land shall have to give way to that of the Koran, or else there will be no solution. It is a deadlock far beyond the realms of the office of the attorney-general, say some observers.

CSO: 4700/13

POPULATION IS ASSURED OF OIL SUPPLIES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Sep 81 pp 1, 24

[Article by Gideon Mulaki and Kariuki Waciira]

[Text]

THERE is no cause for alarm about oil supplies, Energy Minister John Okwanyo told the *Nation* yesterday.

He said the oil companies had been told not to hoard fuel. He said the Ministry and oil company representatives were at meetings all day yesterday to discuss the best way of distributing oil, especially paraffin, in the rural areas.

He urged Kenyans not to panic as there was enough oil in the country. Besides, he added, supplies will continue to arrive in Mombasa regularly.

He said the Nairobi terminal currently had 4,161 tons of paraffin, "which can last the country for 12 days" at an average daily consumption of 348 tons.

He said the current stock of 15,093 tons of Premium petrol was enough for 18 days and 8,243 tons for 13 days.

There are 31,743 tons of jet (A1) oil at Jomo Kenyatta Airport, enough to last 32 days, he added.

Mr. Okwanyo, however, said the diesel stock of 18,893 tons in the pipeline and 306 tons at the Nairobi terminal was not enough since daily consumption was 1,402 tons. "But today we are receiving 12,000 tons of diesel at Mombasa," Mr. Okwanyo added.

He said although there was no shortage at present, it sometimes occurred because of various factors.

It may be caused by delays in sanctioning foreign exchange for oil purchases, he said. But the oil firms, he said, had now been given enough foreign exchange to buy their quota of oil.

It could also be caused by pricing, which might make some oil companies unhappy.

He said parafiin, gas and diesel were particularly prone to this. But "we have held discussions with the oil companies and we have agreed that there will be no hoarding."

On diesel, Mr Okwanyo said the shortage had been caused by the reduction of the diesel content in crude oil being received by Kenya.

"I do not know what it is all about, but currently we have been getting a yield of four percent of diesel instead of the usual 16 percent in our orders," Mr Okwanyo said, adding that the matter was technical and that the reasons for it were being studied.

He said the idea of some oil companies not selling some products because they were not making enough profit had also been discussed.

He asked wananchi, institutions and industries to economise on the use of oil. He said the demand for diesel had gone up as many people had switched to it due to inflation.

On Monday President Moi directed that 30 per cent of all dual-purpose kerosene used by light aircraft be diverted for domestic consumption.

The President, addressing wananchi at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport before his departure for Paris, also said that enough fuel for all purposes was available in the country.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Esso company said Kenya had a big surplus of petrol, especially regular.

He said poor supply schedules and transport delays were the causes of any oil shortage in the country, and the shortage was artificial.

The spokesman added that the Esso company had no problems with its foreign exchange quota, which was adequate for buying its petroleum requirements.

The company was buying its crude from Saudi Arabia, a source that offered better prices than other Arab suppliers. Caltex and Mobil were also buying their crudes from the same country, he added.

Commenting on the Presidential directive that 30 per cent of dual-purpose kerosene be diverted to domestic users, he said Esso would not be affected by the order.

"We have in fact been exceeding the 30 per cent limit and selling a larger portion of our dual-purpose kerosene to domestic users than many other oil companies. We have never held back dual-purpose kerosene from domestic users to take advantage of the relatively higher prices of aviation fuel," he said.

Before President Moi issued the order on Monday, oil companies were generally selling only 20 per cent of their dual-purpose kerosene stocks to domestic users, while 80 per cent was going to airlines, according to sources.

CSO: 4700/13

ARINGO RAPS FOREIGN COMMERCIAL BANKS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 14 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

FOREIGN commercial banks in the country have been accused of leaving the Kenyan poor in the cold by concentrating their lending activities on multinationals and the rich.

The accusation come from the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Peter Oloo-Aringo, when addressing a special annual general meeting of the Sauti Savings and Credit Society (formed by employees of his Ministry) at the weekend,.

The banks Mr. Aringo charged, only served" multinationals and the haves," adding that the present banking system was geared against the poor man who had no title deeds as security to get loans.

Praising the co-opeative movement for the role it had played in improving the standard of living for the ordinary *mwananchi*,

The Minister urged co-operative societies to venture into commercial banking and insurance business to serve the Kenyan poor.

"Unless societies like yours engage in those ventures, there is no way the poor man can gain from the present banking system", he said.

He charged that the banking system did not bother to investigate whether the poor man deserved a loan as long as the applicant did not have property.

The Minister said the control of the national economy rested mainly on banking and insurance business. "We cannot keep on crying on foreign domination". Mr. Aringo said, adding that many people had remained poor because they lacked initial capital to begin business.

The Government was aware that credit and savings societies could break the barrier and it was for this reason it had continued to encourage and support the movement , the Minister said.

He described co-operative societies as wonderful instruments of moulding national consciousness due to their very nature of involving people of various ethnic background working together.

He suggested that welfare organisations should be formed within" this framework and not on the past clanish way of life".

Mr. Aringo lamented that many professional people like engineers and lawyers were unable to open offices because of the present bureaucratic banking system.

People leaving the universities with bachelor of science degrees had been turned into salesmen by the multinationals for lack of capital to start their own dynamic undertakings, he said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Aringo has called on the local Press to boost relations betwen Kenya and Somalia. He made the call just before leaving for a four-day visit to Somalia.

CSO: 4700/13

TRADE UNIONISM ALLEGED TO CATER TO INDIVIDUALS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "The Betrayal of the Workers"]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH elections to national offices in the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (C.O.T.U.) are scheduled for Saturday, the problems that have led to their postponement for more than a year do not seem to have been resolved, right up to these last few days.

The reasons for this would seem to be all too obvious. It is not the workers' representation that seems to be at stake at Kisumu Labour College next Saturday, it is the personal fortunes of individual trade union leaders who will be seeking offices in C.O.T.U.

In the latest row, C.O.T.U. officials were arguing whether two affiliated unions would be entitled to vote during the Saturday elections. The people involved in the meeting are mostly those who will be requiring votes at Kisumu.

It was, therefore, important for them to ascertain whether delegates of the two unions concerned were likely to vote for them in Kisumu, or for their opponents. If they were likely supporters, then they should be admitted, and if not then they were not qualified. The merits of the two unions' proper affiliation to C.O.T.U. did not seem to count for much.

As we have pointed out before, trade unionism at the top in this country has tended to move from representing the interests of the workers to that of pursuing individual interests. If this has happened because elections for national offices are around the corner, then it is a lesser disease but one which is still harmful to the interests of the workers in general.

If it has happened because trade unionism has become an all too convenient platform on which to nurture individual ambitions, it would mean that the workers of this country are being cheated of their legal union representation and the dues that they pay.

What has emerged recently is that top trade unionists have divided themselves into distinct groups to fight for positions within C.O.T.U. There is nothing wrong in deciding who will be your friends in a fair contest. This is absolutely legitimate, as long as the interests of those who sent you to the battlefield are still paramount in the contest.

Unfortunately, the way things are at the moment, the interests of those who made trade unionists what they are, do not figure even in the small print of the various manifestos of the groupings that have chosen to wage the C.O.T.U. battle. There is little doubt that until the C.O.T.U. leadership issue is settled, those involved will not be keen to participate in collective bargaining with employers or settling urgent disputes in industry.

Housing is perhaps the biggest problem facing Kenyan workers today, particularly those living in urban areas. The trade union movement, especially a powerful one like C.O.T.U., is one that can be intimately involved with this problem, not only in seeing that a housing element is included in a worker's wage, but being one of the promoters of workers' housing schemes itself. Is housing one of the issues that will form the basis of the choice of leaders in Kisumu on Saturday? It does not even figure in the minds of the delegates who will be casting votes there.

Education, both formal and informal, is an aspect of life that any trade union movement cannot ignore in its strategy for fighting for a better life for the workers it represents. Has this been an issue in all the rhetoric building up to Saturday's elections? Not at least in the vast amount of paper the officials have wasted on Press releases to make claims and counter-claims as to who commands the biggest following in the labour movement.

The trade union movement has an admirable history of struggle and service to the people of this country. Its previous leaders were people who were prepared to make great sacrifices to fight for the rights of the workers in an atmosphere of oppression, as opposed to our present leaders who have the advantage of freedom and full democratic rights in which to do their work.

It is a great pity that all they consider worth doing is fighting for individual positions, with little regard for the welfare of the Kenya worker.

CSO: 4700/13

COUNTRY HAS HUGE COFFEE SURPLUS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Kariuki-Waciira]

[Text]

KENYA has over one million bags of coffee in excess of the export quota allocated by the International Coffee Organisation for the year ending in October.

A spokesman for the Coffee Board of Kenya said Kenya exhausted her export quota last July. Some of the suplus produced after this time will be sold in non-quota markets at much lower prices than the prevailing market prices.

Coffee dealers are also buying some of the coffee surplus, to be delivered later as a part of Kenya's export quota for the coming year.

A source in board said news of the Brazil frost boosted auction prices. In the last two months, prices have risen from £1,100 to £1,300 per bag. Prices in the next season are expected to rise further as prospectors build up stocks to sell later at high market prices.

However, the effect of the Brazil frost, which is reported to have damaged half of the country's crop, will not be fully realised until during the 1982/83 coffee year.

At the time of the frost, Brazil's crop for the coming season had been fully harvested.

Negotiations are underway in the London headquarters of the ICO between 72 coffee-growing and importing countries.

This is in an effort to determine the global demand of coffee in the next coffee year, and to allocate individual export shares for each of the 47 coffee-growing countries, including Kenya.

The discussions will also set a minimum coffee price level at which both producers and consumers agree to allow coffee prices to fluctuate, during the next coffee year.

According to an ICO report, current coffee prices on the international market are well below the $1.15 per pound level. If world supply is not regulated through low export quotas, prices for the coming season could be depressed even further.

Stability

According to coffee market analysts, the overall size of the next season's quotas should stay at around the present level of 51.2 million bags in order to restore price stability.

Most coffee producers, all of them developing countries, are anxious to achieve higher coffee prices since coffee exports are their major source of foreign exchange.

But at the same time, they want higher export quotas to dispose of their high production. The United States, the world's largest coffee importer has said any attempt to boost prices will fail if export quotas are not lowered.

Last year's experience was that high export price for coffee producers, of 57.7 million bags, saw prices falling to very low levels.

By the end of the year the overall quota had to be reduced by four successive cuts to 51.1 million bags while prices continued to slump.

According to the ICO, world coffee prices have declined from an average $1.35 a pound in the 1979/80 coffee year to around 1.15 cents for the past 11 months.

CSO: 4700/13

BRIEFS

ARAB TRADERS--Nairobi, September 10--A 20-man trade delegation from the Union of Arab Chambers of Commerce and Industry, consisting of members from Jordan, Dubai, Iraq, Oman, Syria, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, among others, arrived here today for a five-day visit to Kenya. During their visit, they are expected to sign a trade agreement with their Kenyan counterpart, the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, for future cooperation and trade. Welcoming the delegation, the Chairman of the Kenyan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Francis Macharia, said the recent establishment of the Middle East Bank in Nairobi and the introduction of similar institutions on both sides would go a long way in helping develop trade. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 11 Sep 81 p 19]

CSO: 4700/13

ALBERT PORTE EMERGES AS HERO OF REVOLUTION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Sep 81 p 6

[Article by Chege Mbitiru in column "News Background": "Man Behind the Coup in Liberia"]

[Text]

MONROVIA, Monday

ON the night of April 13, 1979, the late President William Tolbert sent an envoy to a village called Crozierville, a mere fifteen-minutes drive from here.

The house they were going to wasn't (and still isn't) of the type inhabitted by presidential confidants. It is of a transplanted North America architecture of the late century. It even appears uncompleted.

Surrounding it is a collection of varied plants — bananas, oranges, breadfruits, brednuts, pineapples and sugar canes.

But the envoy had been told by Tolbert to deliver the occupant to the Israel-built architectural monument in Monrovia called the Executive Mansion. One day short of a year that evening, Tolbert was to die there, a victim of a coup led by then Master Sgt. Samuel Kanyon Doe.

It was not unusual for this occupant, Albert Porte, to be summoned by the powers that be in Liberia. He had been feuding with them since 1927 and was a thorn to the fresh of four presidents: King, Barclay, Tubman and now Tolbert.

On arrival at the executive mansion, Porte, a dimunitive man with grey and thinning hair, was shown a pamphlet that had been circulating in town that day. He himself had written many pamphlets attacking many government policies. But this was not one of them.

But Tolbert was not accusing him of having written it. He wanted Porte to go and tell the authors to call off the demonstration against increases in the price of rice that they planned for the next day.

Porte, 79, agreed and one can see him frantically looking for the organisers of the demonstration. "It was late at night," he recalled recently. But he found them. They could not call off the demonstration. It was too late. But they will go and appease the people and then continue negotiating with the Tolbert Administration.

He reported this to Tolbert and then asked him to compromise. "But Tolbert would have nothing of that," Porte recalls. These people, he said, had defied the order from the Attorney-General not to demonstrate, "they can't defy the government".

Porte went back to Crozierville. The following morning the demonstration took place. "Liberia has never seen anything like that," recalls a veteran journalist.

Policemen opened fire to the crowd heading to the Executive Mansion. They had orders to do so and obeyed. The army also had orders to shoot to kill. The soldiers, however, did not. Many joined the now disorganised crowd in looting. One who later claimed not to have joined the looters but to have disobeyed the orders and asked others to do likewise was Master Sgt. Doe.

When Tolbert was finally dead and Master Sgt. Doe had installed himself at the Executive Mansion, the old man Porte surfaced again.

He was photographed, flanked by his wife and Doe in fatigues, an unlit cigarette in the mouth and a walkie-talkie, the symbol of power in his regime, in hand.

Doe was honouring himself, the Commander of the Armed Forces and now the number two Gen. Thomas Quiwonkpa by, symbolically, naming two coast guard patrol boats after themselves.

The third one was being named Albert Porte. "I was not expecting it," he says, "but I think, and I say this with humility, it was expressive of the respect people of this country seem to have for me".

It is not that Porte is a sleek wheeler-dealer consumed with a sense of opportunism, that he found himself being honoured.

"I always advocated change," he says, "but constitutional change and we would have had it if it were not for some obstacles: Sturboness of our leaders and the habit of the young copying them."

Porte had modest formal education and his father, a clergyman, at one time wanted him to go to America, but he did not want to, he says with a chukle.

When his father died when in first semester in college in Liberia, Porte turned, ironically he says, to American correspondence courses: English expression.

Porte's first clash with authorities came in 1931. He was teaching in a school and also editing the Crosierville *Observer* (circulation: 300).

He refused to make contributions to the True Whig Party on the grounds that the seizure of his check did not amount to "voluntary contribution." (The True Whig Party twice a year cut all employees' cheques by half for its coffers).

One of the party officials involved was William R. Tolbert Jr., as the paymaster.

Later Porte got his cheque, cashed it and made a voluntary contribution. It was rejected.

During the same year Porte wrote an editorial in the *Observer* saying President King's heart is hardened." King sued him for libel but his lawyers did not pursue the case and "it fizzled off."

"Most people saw that as the beginning of the fall of President King," now Porte says.

The most celebrated of Porte's confrontations with the authorities took place during the Tubman and Tolbert Administrations. One was in 1955 and involved the purchase of a Presidential Yatch. In a pamphlet (his *Observer* had long died and "newspapers would not publish my articles") Porte said the country could not afford it. Tubman disagreed and called Porte "censorious" of every administration.

Characteristically Porte answered, telling Tubman that he was entitled to his views as the first citizen of the Republic and even had the right to describe Porte in any language. He stuck to his position: The country could not afford a Presidential Yatch.

It was also the same year in one of his one-sheet pamphlet called "Bulletin Extraordinary" that he criticised the legislature for endorsing the Boni Hills Iron Ore Concession, pointing out the disadvantages to the country.

The legislature cited him for contempt. While being mistreated over his bond on the ground that those who had signed it were otherwise committed, Porte told the Attorney-General he had no money to pay the bond. "You will have to put me behind bars if I have to produce another bond," he said and walked out.

He was eventually arrested, found guilty by the Judicial Committee of the House of Representatives and jailed for thirty days. "Which I served." In all, he was jailed three times during the Tubman Administration.

It was during the Tolbert Administration that it became evident that Porte's ideas were acceptable to the youth. He was opposed to the legalisation of gambling and he accused Stephen Tolbert, Finance Minister and Brother to the President of conflict of interests.

The Minister sued him for libel. In his support there was formed an organisation called "Citizens of Liberia in Defense of Albert Porte." This group had many young people and ended up in a confrontation with police at the University of Liberia.

But Porte was finally found guilty by what he was to call "a spurious jury, picked from the crumbs of society" and fined $250,000. That was at the end of 1974 but Stephen Tolbert died the following April the judgment was never enforced.

It was, therefore, inevitable that Porte would emerge as one of the heroes of the revolution. But while comfortable with the new regime, he is not part of it. He serves in the Constitutional Commission "but I have refused any official position. If I do, I think my credibility will suffer".

But there is also another reason. Early this year he told a Liberian reporter that "a military government, by its very nature, is authoritarian in character: Is away from the normal democratic process and is, therefore, dictatorial...."

He did not call Doe a dictator. But if the past is any guide, he will when he thinks he has turned one. Porte is 75 and as he told a foreign diplomat: "There are very many things I want to do." One of those things is to see the democratic process he has sought established in Liberia.

CSO: 4700/15

CHARGES OF WRONGDOING AGAINST MILITIA, VIGILANCE GROUPS

Official Speaks Up

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] "Militia and Vigilance Groups that are guilty of wrongdoing should be removed," ordered Vice Minister of Interior Raposo Pereira during a meeting with the residents of Mikadjuine neighborhood. He considers the elements who as members of the militia and Vigilance Groups help in the practice of speculation and food smuggling as infiltration and opportunities.

Raposo Pereira also criticized the poor functioning of the political bodies in that neighborhood because of deficient work among the people by these bodies and because of lack of initiative to solve the various problems of that suburban neghborhood of the capital.

Analyzing the actions carried out by the militia and Vigilance Groups, the vice minister characterized as very bad the activity of those elements of the defense and security forces and recommended to the secretary of the Action Group of the neighborhood to take appropriate meausres against those whose behavior is incompatible with their duties.

At the meeting with the residents of that neighborhood, which lasted almost 4 hours, Raposo Pereira confirmed that because of poor political work carried out by the Action Group even party members let themselves be corrupted, falling into the business of speculating and smuggling bread and other products.

"It is preferable to have oone militiaman, one Vigilance Group, than a group of scoundrels and opportunists who only want to abuse the people," said Raposo Pereira in stressing the need to change the behavior and clean up the ranks.

According to what was reported to the vice minister by some participants in the meeting, the militia and the GV [Vigilance Groups] operated only before the establishment of the new supply system. At that time, taking advantage of their position, they purchased large quantities of goods at the waiting lines. "Since the establishment of the new supply system, the majority of the militia and the GV's began withdrawing because they could not benefit at the lines," said one of the persons at the meeting.

"Now many of them, even members of the party, are going around selling bread and other products at speculative prices which we are fighting," added one of the militia, denouncing the prevailing situation.

The Court of "Three" To Solve the Situation

After appealing for unity of efforts between the police and the people to put an end to speculation, banditry and other evils, the vice minister of interior announed that a recently created court for Xipamanine, Mafalala and Mikadjuine will help put an end to these problems by trying all criminals, "regardless of whether they are militia, GV's or members of the party."

Speaking about the specific problems and complaints of bad service against some policemen serving at the 7th squadron, Raposo Pereira made the provincial director of the PIC [Criminal Investigation Police] responsible for increasing investigations and trying to find solutions.

The vice minister of interior called special attention to the activity of the political office in the neighborhood saying that only when it works to educate the citizens will there be an end to the problems of infiltration of militia and GV's who swear to defend and serve the people and end up by despising them.

In this connection he announced that for the voluntary brigades of the PPM [Mozambican People's Police] to be established in all neighborhoods, the only persons who will be accepted are those whose life style and behavior show interest in the defense and wellbeing of the people.

Purges in Vigilance Groups

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Aug 81 p 2

[Excerpt] "There are serious contradictions among the members of the secretariats of Vigilance Groups. We find negligence, slander and discussions of organizational matters outside the offices," said an official of the Vigilance Groups at the local level when he presided over a meeting with members of that organization of popular power at the Maputo Vigilance Group headquarters yesterday morning.

The official made reference also to the establishment of centers for exchange of experiences in order to reply to the lack of uniformity among the different Vigilance Groups.

"There has been weak participation which resulted in failure," he said, and continued: "We are interested in finding out immediately the causes for this lack of success."

"In these centers we shall be able to verify the evils which afflict the Vigilance Groups." In this manner the officials of the Department of Information and Propaganda, and Organization and Control of the firm Pendray and Sousa were suspended from their posts. The official of the Department of Information and Propaganda of the FRIMOL firm was also removed from the Vigilance Group of his firm.

11,634
CSO: 4728/126

DELAY IN RELEASING INNOCENT WORKERS REGRETTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Aug 81 p 8

[Excerpts] Some 88 Mozambican citizens were finally released after having been under arrest since the beginning of the year on suspicion of participating in serious irregularities in the Maintenance Center and Offices of the National Defense Ministry.

Other 92 former employees of that center were turned over to the Criminal Investigation Police to be submitted to judicial proceedings.

The investigations were made public recently by Minister of National Defense Alberto Chipande during a meeting with the former workers of the Maintenance Center and Offices of the MDN [National Defense Ministry].

During the meeting Alberto Chipande explained that the preventive arrest of these persons was made to determine the responsibilities of the serious irregularities perpetuated at the Maintenance Center and Offices of the Defense Ministry.

These irregularities consisted in illegal sales of vehicles, operational or not, under the pretext of being beyond repair, as well as removal of motors, parts and tools belonging to the Ministry. Also under investigation are other irregularities committed with the complicity of Lt Col Jossias Dlhakama, who was in charge of the Technical Board of Armored Vehicles at that time.

During the above-mentioned meeting, Alberto Chipande admitted and expressed regrets for the delay in the investigations, which only now allowed the release of the 88 innocent persons who were under arrest since the beginning of the year. Justifying the detention of the innocent persons, the minister of national defense said that it was necessary to investigate because our authority was involved.

In the meantime, recognizing the preventive nature of the arrests, the Ministry of National Defense was giving a monthly subsidy to the families of those arrested while the investigations were in progress, said Alberto Chipande.

"Those who are guilty will be tried in accordance with the law because these are crimes against our state," explained the minister of defense. Addressing the 88 now released innocent workers he said: "You will be reintegrated into the society; the minister of defense has already made contacts with the Executive Council of the City of Maputo to place you."

Alberto Chipande told them to channel to the MDN all the difficulties they may encounter in their process of entering into production units, and guaranteed that no one will be unemployed.

11,634
CSO: 4728/126

MILITARY TRIBUNAL SENTENCES TEN

LD071534 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Communique issued by the Revolutionary Military Tribunal of the People's Republic of Mozambique]

[Text] The Revolutionary Military Tribunal met 18-20 September 1981, (?in the capital of Manica Province, to try individuals for crimes against the security of the people and the people's state. During the trial the cases of the following accused were heard:

1. (Elias Shagolisse Chumba), age 35, married, and from Rotanda, Manica Province. [Word indistinct] the son of (Shagolisse Chumba) and (Shamushia Chira); a Mozambique citizen.

2. (Tondozai Gastoi, age 21, single, and from [word indistinct] Manica Province, [word indistinct] the son of (Gastoi) and (Julieta); a Mozambique citizen.

3. (Daniel Chamatoeira Muchanga), age 22, single, from Espungabera, Manica Province, [word indistinct] the son of (Chamatoeira Muchanga) and [name indistinct] (Nyamula); a Mozambique citizen.

4. (Francisco Arane Madura), bachelor, age 25, from Rotanda, Manica Province, son of (Arane Madura) and [name indistinct]; a Mozambique citizen.

5. (Lucas Joao Chissano) [name indistinct], bachelor, age 28, from Catandica, Manica Province; laundry worker, son of (Joao Catapila) and (Caterina); a Mozambique national.

6. (Zeca Pinto) [name indistinct], bachelor, age 25, from Chimoio, Manica Province; worker with Textafrica enterprise, son of (Chief Chilai) and (Marque Zunge); a Mozambique national.

7. (Paulo Daniel Madia), married, age 56, from Manhica; mechanic, son of (Madia Daniel) and [names indistinct]; a Mozambique national.

8. (Jorge Antonio Manhique), married, age 27, from Gaza; book-keeper and typist, son of (Antonio Manhique) and (Lidia Machado); a Mozambique national.

9. (Custodio Julio da Paiva), bachelor, age 22, son of (Julio Paiva) and (Cavulae Macanissa), from [name indistinct], member of the People's Police of Mozambique; a Mozambique national.

10. (Tomas Sozinho Jane), married, age 57, farmer, son of (Jane) and (Alice Gumbe), native of Sussundenga, Manica; a Mozambique national.

After concluding the trial, the Revolutionary Military Tribunal was convinced that the accused committed the following actions:

(Elias Shagolisse Chumba): having joined the enemy, the accused joined the ranks of the so-called Mozambique national resistance on 15 March 1980. He received military training for 3 months.

The accused took part in a number of armed attacks against defenseless civilians, from whom he stole a number of [word indistinct] clothes and food and indiscriminately massacred [words indistinct]. The accused also took part in clashes against the FPLM [Mozambique Armed Forces] in the areas of Mutangane, [names indistinct] Chicamba and Mavombe. During a clash with the FPLM, the accused fled and was later detained by members of the people's militia.

With this evidence, the tribunal considered (Elias Shagolisse Chumba) to be guilty of the following crimes: collaborator and member of a clandestine organization, terrorism and armed rebellion. The tribunal, accordingly, condemned him to death.

(Tondozai Gastoi): In April 1979, the accused voluntarily and willingly joined the so-called free Africa clandestine organization. He was given military training at (Rhodes) in the then southern Rhodesian colony. The training took 3 months. After the military training, the individual was introduced to the [name indistinct] enterprise as one of the best directors.

He was then sent to Mozambique with a group of 50 armed men. They set up a base in Gorongosa area. Once in Gorongosa, the accused and 50 armed men took part in a number of massacres of defenseless civilians [word indistinct] in the areas of Chatola and Dombe. Their targets were mainly village communes. The accused fled to the home of relatives after the base at which he was stationed was attacked by the FPLM. Having arrived at the home of his relatives, he threatened the villagers with his rifle and fled toward the then southern Rhodesia. He was later apprehended by people's vigilantes.

In view of these facts, the tribunal considered (Tondozai Gastoi) to be guilty of the following crimes: collaborator and member of a clandestine organization, armed rebellion and terrorism. He was therefore sentenced to death.

(Daniel Chamatoeira Muchanga): Having voluntarily joined the so-called Mozambique national resistance counterrevolutionary group, the accused was sent to Goigoi area. In that area he was trained for 1 month. After the training, the accused was given a machinegun. The accused joined a group which attacked and spread panic among the people. He plundered property and foodstuff, cattle and other goods of the people. He broke into stores to pillage essential commodities and money.

He stole a total of 20,000 (meticals). He indiscriminately massacred defenseless civilians. During attacks on canteens, the accused was involved in fighting with members of the FPLM on three instances. During an attack by the FPLM on a base where the accused was stationed, he fled and tried to mingle with the population. He was finally detected and captured by people's vigilantes.

In view of such evidence, the tribunal considered the accused, (Daniel Chamatoeira Muchanga), to be guilty of the following crimes: collaborator and member of a clandestine organization, armed rebellion and terrorism. Accordingly he was sentenced to death.

(Francisco Arane Madura): The accused voluntarily joined the enemy ranks on 26 February 1980. He was taken to an area called (Achetembue), in Rotanda, where he stayed for 2 weeks. He was taken to (Nvala), where he was given military training for 45 days. After the training, he and his group were given [word indistinct] and semi-automatic rifles. From that time on, the accused carried out counterrevolutionary and subversive activity.

He concentrated his activities in the areas of Matandai, Nhaminga, Dombe, (Brize) and [name indistinct] kidnapped one soldier and robbed [words indistinct]. At the time, he and his group [words indistinct] killed [words indistinct] soldiers. During one terrorist attack, the accused opened fire with a machinegun on a civilian vehicle, killing the driver and [words indistinct] in Dombe area.

On 25 April 1980, [words indistinct] was attacked and destroyed by the FPLM. The accused fled to Zimbabwe. However, he returned to Mozambique 2 months later with the aim of resuming his counterrevolutionary activities. He was (?then captured) by the FPLM.

In the face of such evidence, the tribunal considered (Francisco Arane Madura) to be guilty of the following crimes: member of and collaborator with a clandestine organization, armed rebellion and terrorism. Accordingly, he was sentenced to death.

(Lucas Joao Chissano) [name indistinct] having expressed sympathetic feelings for the counterrevolution, the accused joine the enemy. He was taken to the then southern Rhodesia colony, where he was given military training at (?Inyanga) barracks for 3 months. After the training, the accused and his group were again taken into Mozambique territory. They set up base at [name indistinct]. From that area, the group began ambushing and attacking both military and civilian targets.

On one occasion they ambushed an FPLM detachment which was traveling from Dombe to Espungabera. In this attack the bandits used mortars, bazookas and machineguns. They also attacked a train near Inchope, where the accused and his fellow gangsters stole some essential goods and kidnapped five people, including the train driver. They carried out a number of ambushes on national highway Number One. They destroyed two trucks, three light cars and some pick-ups from which they stole a number of goods. They broke into shops at Goigoi and (Nhadera) where they stole food intended for the local population. They destroyed a bridge on the [words indistinct] road.

In view of such evidence, the tribunal considered the accused, (Lucas Joao Chissano) [name indistinct] guilty of the following crimes: member of and collaborator with a clandestine organization, armed rebellion, terrorism and sabotage. Accordingly, he was sentenced to death.

(Zeca Pinto) [name indistinct]: The accused was a worker with the Chimoio Textafrica enterprise. As a worker of Textafrica, on 12 September 1980, he went to skeep in one of the factory's cotton warehouses because he was feeling ill, thus (?breaching) the enterprise's rules. The accused also broke the (?doors) of one warehouse and [words indistinct] cotton stored in the warehouse. [passage indistinct] He caused damage to the enterprise amounting to (?37.4) million meticals. This was the corresponding value of about (71,636) tons of cotton.

In view of such evidence, the tribunal considered the accused as guilty of the crime of sabotage and negligence. However, the tribunal decided to be lenient because of his circumstances at the time of the incident. As he regretted the results of his action, the tribunal decided to sentence the accused to a 6-year jail term.

(Paulo Daniel Madia): The accused voluntarily joined the so-called clandestine resistance organization which is popularly known as Free Africa. He established direct contact with a Free Africa (?agent) from whom he received the order to [passage indistinct]. In view of such facts, the tribunal considered (Paulo Daniel Madia) guilty of the crime of belonging to and collaborating with a clandestine organization, and sentenced him to an 8-year jail term.

(Jorge Antonio Manhique): The accused was the district secretary for party ideological work in Manica and a worker with the census registration department. He was compelled to commit crimes because of a woman. He wanted to eliminate his most direct rival. [passage indistinct] accordingly, the tribunal considered (Jorge Antonio Manhique) guilty of the crime of giving offense to party and government officials, and sentenced him to a 4-year jail term.

(Custodio Julio da Paiva): The accused [words indistinct] member of the people's police of Mozambique. [words indistinct] In July 1979, he took advantage of his position in the police to have sexual contacts with a woman. [passage indistinct] he decided to flee to the then South Rhodesia in order to join the enemy ranks.

In his bid to escape, the accused traveled to the border via secret mountain passes. However, he was detected by people's vigilantes and detained near the border while trying to escape.

Together with this evidence, the tribunal also considered the particularly serious fact that the accused had been a member of the people's police of Mozambique and was deployed at an area where our territorial integrity was most (?threatened) by Rhodesian forces.

The tribunal considered the accused, (Custodio Julio da Paiva), guilty of the crime of attempts to join the enemy, albeit a frustrated attempt and sentenced him to an 8-year jail term.

(Tomas Sozinho Jane): The accused was the owner of a banana plantation in the district of Sussundenga. On 15 September 1978, his farm was attacked by a gang of bandits of the Free Africa counterrevolutionary movement. During the attack the gang kidnapped ten workers of the accused and left behind a lot of counter-revolutionary propaganda. A few hours later, after learning of the attack, the accused decided to pursue the gang of bandits whom he found hidden in the area. [passage indistinct]

The tribunal considered (Tomas Sozinho Jane) guilty of the crime of [words indistinct]. He was sentenced to a 4-year jail term.

Chimoil 24th (twenty fourth) September 1981 (eighty one).

[Signed] The Revolutionary Military Tribunal, 24 September 1981.

CSO: 4728/2

MOSLEM RELIGION SEEN INFLUENCING POPULAR INDOLENCE

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 30 Aug 81 pp 15-16

[Article by Filipe Mata: "Mocimboa da Praia"]

[Excerpts] When asked what they were, fishermen or peasants, their only reaction was silence, making it clear that they were neither, and perhaps a little of both at the same time. We were meeting with a small rural Moslem community in Lussoma, a locality in Mocimboa da Praia on the Indian Ocean. As far as the eye could see, there was a palm tree plantation, abandoned by its owners a long time ago and now completely uncared-for, invaded by tall weeds.

On the way to that locality, we had crossed Anga, a vast cashew tree area, where cashew trees, hundreds of thousands of them, are also abandoned, taken over by parasitic weeds or simply burned.

An inhabitant of this region traveling with us explained that both in Anga and in Lussoma, the former owners of the cashew and palm tree plantations had made a great deal of money, exploiting the people of the area, who now are totally unaware of what to do to ensure their subsistence.

Prodded by Marcelino dos Santos, Central Committee secretary for the party's economic policy, the dialogue with the community continued. The ignorance and unawareness of many of those people in relation to their role in taking advantage of nature was obvious.

When Marcelino dos Santos asked whether they discussed their problems, Che answered that they talk when it is necessary. When asked what their problems are, they told the story of the leopard that had mauled a person a few weeks before. When Marcelino dos Santos spoke of the economic importance of these two plantations and asked the community to express their opinion on what would be needed for their recovery, Che provided an immediate answer: "We need a tractor."

The existence of a port that handled considerable quantities of goods in its time, of a splendid airport where even a Boeing can land, of roads that are in better condition than in other districts are some of the factors that make Mocimboa da Praia one of the more privileged areas of Cabo Delgado.

Despite this potential, however, a considerable percentage of the population, especially on the coast, does not take advantage of the riches offered by the land on which it lives.

The paralyzed port, the abandoned palm tree plantation, the atrophied cashew tree plantation, all give the impression of a life lived at the pace of those old men who slowly walk the streets of this coastal city refreshed by the Indian Ocean breezes in their long white robes and sandals.

"I have two fixed images of life in this district," a young official working in Mocimboa da Praia told us. "While in the interior one can already see a certain dynamism among the peasants, on the coast it seems that many persons' socio-economic activities are restricted to walking down to the sea in the morning to catch just enough fish for that day's meals, and in the afternoon, to sit under a coconut tree and tell stories."

The deficient political work conducted here from the time since independence is frequently acknowledged as being at the origin of such a situation. This may well be one of the causes, but it cannot justify this state of affairs. Persons who know better argue that the widespread practice of the Moslem religion by the greatest part of the coastal population is also at the source of the unawareness of many of its adherents in regard to their material problems.

On the other hand, Mocimboa da Praia is a region where the armed revolutionary struggle for national liberation was not as heavily felt as in other districts of Cabo Delgado. "The great influence of this quite conservative religion on a population that did not experience much of the armed struggle, and the limitations of some local officials in sensitizing the people about the ideals of the revolution without coming in conflict with religious feelings are some of the factors that must be taken into account when the political situation in Mocimboa is analyzed," that same young official said in conclusion.

This argument should not be overlooked. The need to intelligently mobilize a deeply religious population for a new life was demonstrated on the day on which the delegation under Marcelino dos Santos arrived in this district. On that day, the conversation centered on two questions: the arrival of this important group and the massive reception it met with.

The curious fact was that, even though that was the day of Idi, a Moslem holiday marking the end of Ramadan, and the group's arrival coincided with the hour of the religious ceremony, local structures had met with religious leaders and had discussed whether prayers could not start before the set time so that the people could attend the welcoming ceremonies.

The various Ches applauded such an initiative, and the people organized themselves, pouring into the streets en masse for the reception.

CSO: 4728/4

MEASURES ADOPTED TO COMBAT FRESH PRODUCE BOYCOTT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The organizations linked to the distribution and supply of fresh produce in the city are beginning a program to organize private trade in fruits and vegetables in the markets and fresh produce stores. This operation is being carried out in conjunction with the executive council and is also aimed at bringing to the attention of the retailers the fact that they should conduct their business within the framework of the socioeconomic conditions assigned to them by the law on private trade.

The program to organize the supply of fresh produce to the city seeks to extend the struggle against the recent boycott by the petty bourgeoisie "shopkeeper"--private businessmen and suppliers of horticultural products--in the city of Maputo. As we stated in articles printed at the time, that boycott, which was a real challenge to the state's power, sought to cause the cancellation of or a change in the fixed price schedule reducing prices for horticultural products during the current peak season.

This organizational operation has already been started in the markets and it is aimed at the statistical control of the products coming into the city of Maputo, their origin and, if possible, their destination.

The main goals are to get information about the influence of various production sectors on the supply of fresh produce to the city and to determine the level of consumer demand for various products to improve the planning and staggered scheduling of production and distribution of these products.

The purpose of this operation among the merchants is to allow the most reliable, after proper guidance, to get preference in the distribution of products that may eventually become scarce.

In the meantime, the situation has improved substantially in nearly all the markets, both in the supply of all fresh produce and in the arrangement and display of the stalls. Now it is possible to see signs on the stand listing the prices of each product, in accordance with the new price schedules.

At the same time, the private suppliers are already distributing products in the markets once again, fully observing the regulations in force. We should note the expansion of stabilizing stalls among the merchants--stalls where the prices of certain plentiful products are lowered (below the price on the official schedule), in order to promote their purchase by the people, in a healthy spirit of commercial competition.

This is the result of popular action which triggered the constant work carried out by the organizations related to marketing. In many markets the quantities of products that come in are registered daily by the controllers from the executive council and entered into statistical distribution maps.

9845
CSO: 4728/118

BRIEFS

INCREASED PORTUGUESE CREDIT—The line of credit granted Mozambique for the purchase of Portuguese products was increased from $100 to $125 million, the Portuguese ANOP agency informed, citing sources close to the Bank of Portugal. The agreement followed a week of meetings between the Bank of Portugal and a delegation from the Bank of Mozambique which arrived in Portugal on Tuesday. Portugal also granted special credit conditions to finance the export of teaching and technical-scientific books. Mozambican imports of textiles to be processed in Mozambique will also enjoy special credit conditions. The new agreements were signed by the deputy minister and deputy governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Prakash Ratilal and Jacinto Nunes, governor of the Bank of Portugal. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Sep 81 p 8]

CIA ACTIVITIES FICTIONALIZED--For the first time in the history of Mozambican filmmaking, a full-length feature will be produced by the National Film Institute in co-production with Soviet filmmakers. The movie, production of which will start next year at a date to be announced later, will deal with the activities in our country of the CIA, the U.S. spy agency, which were uncovered last March. The production will have both Mozambican and Soviet actors. An agreement in this respect was signed on 9 July of this year between a Mozambican delegation, headed by Minister of Information Jose Luis Cabaco and a Soviet delegation on the occasion of the twelfth Moscow Film Festival. A Soviet team of film technicians will arrive in our country next Friday to gather information on CIA activities here and prepare the project for the film in cooperation with Mozambican technicians. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Sep 81 p 1]

FACIM-ASSISTED TRADE--The FACIM-81 [Maputo Trade Fair] is closing today. The fair was different than any other previously held because it provided a meeting ground for businessmen and more contracts were signed this year than ever before for commercial exchanges between Mozambique and participating countries. Twenty contracts were signed yesterday morning between Mozambican foreign trade enterprises and GDR, Romanian, British, Soviet, French, Swedish and Portuguese companies. Of special relevance among the contracts signed is the one between the ENACOMO and the German NAHRUNG companies, which concerns the export of 2,000 tons of copra to that socialist country. ENACOMO also signed four other contracts, concerning sisal for Romania, cashews and cotton for the GDR and molasses for Great Britain, for a total of $1.6 million. In the field of imports, contracts were signed with the USSR for the purchase of 209 tractors, with the GDR for the purchase of 100 trucks and with France for the purchase of trucks for various uses, among them a truck able to hoist a ladder to a height of 30 meters. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 81 p 1]

NIGHT COURSES ON IDEOLOGY--Twenty members of the FRELIMO and of the democratic mass organizations completed yesterday in Maputo the first night course on political-ideological training. The closing session was presided over by Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo, Central Committee secretary for ideological work. Participants in the course--which is the first of its kind in the entire country--came from the committee of the city of Maputo, the political commissariat of the FPLM and the secretariates of the mass organizations. In a speech different from those usually given at this type of ceremonies, Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo held a frank dialogue with the students. He was thus able to evaluate more in depth the students' achievements during the 7 months the course lasted. A similar course will be conducted in three other provinces of the country in the near future. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 81 p 1]

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE--Contrary to the news that circulated in the city of Beira recently, the former "Casa Bulha," which will probably reopen in November, will not be like the "MK" store in Maputo. According to our information, the former "Casa Bulha" will be managed by a private international export-import company called "TRADIMEX." Its activities will be devoted to normal commerce and it will trade exclusively in imported goods. A wide variety of articles will be available, excluding foodstuffs. There will probably be cosmetics, clothing, sporting goods and stationery departments. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 19 Aug 81 p 3]

S. AFRICAN AIR VIOLATIONS--On 24 August 1981, two aircraft from the Republic of South Africa violated Mozambique air space in the areas of Mapulanguene and Catuane, in Maputo Province. According to information received by the Mozambique News Agency from the Ministry of Defense, the provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Manica have witnessed the frequent presence of South African aircraft. The agency further said that many of the reconnaissance flights are made by small aircraft which, to all intents and purposes, look like civilian aircraft but are utilized for military purposes. Observers in Maputo interpret these actions by South African aircraft as Pretoria looking at Mozambique territory for infiltration areas for groups trained in South Africa. [Text] [EA282036 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Sep 81]

CSO: 4728/2

DTA POLITICAL ACTIVITY, COMMENTARIES ON APARTHEID

Military Action Followed by Political Offensive

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 25 Aug 81 p 6

[One page reports by Chris Jakobie]

[Text] A large scale political offensive, as a follow-up to the military action, was announced here this past weekend by the president of the DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance) and chairman of the Ovambo Executive Committee, Peter Kalangula, as part of the effort to neutralize completely SWAPO's political and military influence in South-West Africa.

The offensive holds out the prospect of getting every member of the Ovambo population to take action, while tribal authorities and representatives of the various tribes will also be involved in this.

Kalangula stated that members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Ovambo Executive Committee will also be engaged in this new action.

"Those leaders who no longer have the support of their people will have to give up their positions so that it will be possible to appoint representatives who enjoy the support of the population." He referred to recent occurrences in which government representatives failed to attend political meetings. "The meetings were held for the purpose of discussing the country's problems with the inhabitants. I cannot think of anything more important than this for the future of our country."

Kalangula said that representatives are appointed for the purpose of helping the people with problems they themselves cannot resolve. These representatives are expected to look after their people and their peoples' problems.

"The leaders of a nation must realize their responsibilities towards their followers and consequently strive to aim and to work for a peaceful order of things in a responsible manner."

"While the armed forces are engaged in protecting the country by military action we, who are fighting with other means, must strive to make our people happy and give expression to their efforts and see to it that their problems are managed by the right people."

"If such leaders no longer enjoy the support of their people they must give up their position, because the people have the right to be represented by leaders of their choice."

Ovambos Urged to Exhort SWAPO to Peace

[Text] This past weekend the president of the DTA called upon the Ovambos to exhort to peace the SWAPO terrorist whom they encounter.

In addressing a large gathering in Oshakati Mr. Kalangula said that he is sure that the census taking, which is starting this week, will be showing that the war, which has been going on for several years in the region, has caused a reduction of the Ovambo population. "The population has not only undergone a physical reduction, but the census will also be showing a great many other negative factors."

He referred to SWAPO saying that the organization is telling the outside world that they claim to represent the largest single population group in South-West Africa. "SWAPO terrorists who perish are members of the Ovambo population. The Ovambos who die at the hands of SWAPO are also members of this population group and I doubt that the entire Ovambo population is still as large as it is made out to be."

He also called upon the region's inhabitants to do everything in their power to persuade SWAPO terrorists to lay down their arms. Mr. Kalangula said that returning terrorists could make important contributions to the development of the region if they choose to do so.

United Nations Partiality for SWAPO Criticized

[Text] Bartie Botha, a member of the National Assembly, stated that the MPLA government of Angola has no control of criminal elements such as SWAPO which operate in its country. He made the statement this weekend at the Assembly's 227th meeting in Ovamboland.

He was addressing a large audience at Oshakati saying that this weak control on the part of the MPLA is forcing South Africa to take action against these criminal elements.

Botha said that since 1978 the DTA has always strived steadfastly in the effort to make South-West Africa independent.

"We are irrevocably bound to this aim, because this is the wish of more than 80 percent of the population."

Botha said that if independence is important, then justified independence is even more important.

"It is for this reason that the DTA has played up to the international world the injustice of resolution 435 and the United Nations' role of partiality."

"The United Nations partiality towards SWAPO has disqualified it as an arbiter."

With regard to proclamation AG-8 (the legislation which provides for the division of government functions) he said that this must be regarded as one of the greatest breakthroughs in the constitutional order. This provides accommodation not only for the various groups, but for the various races as well.

The realization that there is a political role to be played in order to bring about peace is present and alive in the DTA and the DTA has, to a great extent, succeeded in playing out its role in this process.

Apartheid Still Present in Ovamboland

[Text] There are no noticeable signs in Ovamboland that the legislation for doing away with racial discrimination has been accepted by the National Assembly. This is the statement made this past weekend in Oshakati by Gregor Tibinyane, a member of the Ministerial Council.

Tibinyane was addressing a DTA meeting and went on to say that the fact that there are no noticeable changes in dispositions is throwing suspicion on the honest efforts of the DTA in promoting human relations.

"Everywhere else in South-West Africa one can see that changes have been made after the legislation on abolition of racial discrimination was adopted, but in Ovamboland there are no signs that this legislation has been implemented. How can we expect the people to believe us? In Ovamboland there is still the feeling that apartheid is being applied, that the black man there is inferior and the white man a superior being. The apartheid being applied here is worse than that applied in Pretoria."

On the other hand Tibinyane went on to say that it is time that the black people abandon the inferiority complex afflicting them.

"Those white people who think that they go back to South Africa, before or after an election, in order to get away from changes, are making a mistake. The wheel of change is turning in South Africa also and people there are looking at irritating measures every day.

He said tht South Africa's prime minister is realizing that there will have to be changes made, so why is it that people here do not wish to realize this? The people of South-West Africa are longing for a future in which color will play no role. It is for this reason that they are calling on the people of Ovamboland (blacks and whites) to do everything in their power to improve human relations in these regions.

In referring to SWAPO he said that this organization must be defeated politically and militarily.

"This can be done only if SWAPO can be defeated effectively in an election."

He called upon SWAPO to stop murdering people under the pretext that it is fighting for the independence of South-West Africa. "South-West Africa is irrevocably on the road to its independence and has committed itself to that.

He said that SWAPO has no need to turn to force of arms. "If it wants to fight, that organization must turn to South Africa. These two sides are trained for that, but the people of South-West Africa are seeking peace and independence."

According to what SWAPO says it wants to expel the South African government from here.

"The DTA does not want to drive the South African government here, but what it wants is that it be possible for South Africa to withdraw from South-West Africa. This can be possible only if SWAPO stops shooting. If the organization refuses to do so then South Africa must continue on with the destruction of SWAPO.

Apartheid Must Be Removed Completely

[Text] This past weekend Peter Kalangula, president of the DTA and chairman of the Ovambo Executive Committee, speaking before a record audience in Oshakati, stated that the people of South-West Africa, which includes Ovamboland's population, have the right to demand that every aspect of apartheid should be abolished.

According to Bertie Botha, a member of the National Assembly, the meeting turned out to be the best attended DTA assembly ever held in Oshakati.

"This was the greatest number of people ever attending a DTA assembly in Oshakati." So stated Mr. Botha who addressed its 228th assembly in Ovamboland.

With respect to the abolishment of discrimination in Ovamboland, Kalangula said that South-West Africa had obtained the right of getting rid of apartheid through the South African decision to the effect that the people of the South-West must decide their own future.

"This decision also meant that South Africa should not interfere in the domestic affairs of the region and therefore it can be expected that South Africa will not permit its officials to interfere in the decision making process of South-West Africa. Therefore it is also logical that these officials will lend support to the present policy which is aimed against apartheid."

He said that the Ovambo government's demand that no apartheid be applied in the region does not mean that the Ovambos are against the whites in Ovamboland.

"Although we would like to have the whites in the region and grant them a place there along with ours, we shall do everything in our power to get rid of the advocates of apartheid in our midst."

Kalangula referred to threats to the effect that development in Ovamboland would come to a standstill if these officials left the country.

"I would rather see development come to a standstill than those things which render my people unhappy. As far as I am concerned Ovambo development can stop as long as my people can be content."

Kalangula said that he is irrevocably committed to improving human relations in Ovamboland.

The problems which the war ravaged Ovambos are now experiencing are the fruits of apartheid and therefore this must be abolished for the sake of my people and for the sake of peace."

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CSO: 4701/32

SOVIET OFFICER'S CAPTURE IS DESCRIBED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Sep 81 pp 4-5

[Article by David Pieters: "How Nikolai Feodorovich Pestretson Was Captured"]

[Text]

IT WAS LATE afternoon on August 24, approaching dusk, on a road leading north-east out of Ongiva, previously known as Pereira D'Eca, about 100 kms into central southern Angola.

An Angolan military convoy of about 25 vehicles including tanks was moving away from the battle at Ongiva, being a part of the town's military force which deserted the town after it had come under attack by SA and SWA Security Forces at mid-morning on the same day.

As a SA Security Force contact patrol approached the convoy in an attempt to communicate, the convoy started an enveloping movement in an effort to outflank the small patrol on two sides.

This move was detected by a larger group of Security Forces stationed further up the road-part of a cut-off force deployed in the area precisely in the eventuality of such an attempted getaway out of Ongiva.

It moved in to the rescue of the smaller group in danger of encirclement and a skirmish took place which lasted until nightfall.

Both sides laid low for the night and the next morning, it was found that most of the Angolan convoy had escaped under cover of darkness, leaving behind them about five destroyed vehicles.

Amongst the dead were four Russian officers, all in Angolan uniform — two of them lieutenant colonels, as well as two Swapo officers, and Fapla commanders.

The Russian Warrant Officer Nikolai Feodorovich Pestretsov had been captued the previous evening, and amongst the dead was his wife Galina Michaelovna.

The details of this event which took place during Operation Protea were released by the SA Army Chief Lieutenant General Jannie Geldenhuys at Oshakati last week.

Warrant officer Prestretsov is a specialist in repairing motor vehicles in the Soviet Army. His salary in the Soviet Union had been 300 rubles, and in Angola 432 rubles per month, according to Security Force information.

One wonders how the 39-year-old officer met the news of his wife's death the following morning as the darkness cleared, himself a prisoner of the war then, and his deceased partner whom he married in 1969, fatally wounded next to the forsaken Angolan roadside.

Was he permitted to pay his final respects, one contemplates? Was there even some sort of informal military funeral under guard? Or did his deceased wife follow him in a SA armoured vehicle turned into a hearse?

SWA military sources have not released all the names of the captured Soviet soldiers, but a few more of the names of the deceased from that roadside skirmish were released.

They include Commandant Yevgenii Victorovich Kireev and his wife, the Commandant having been chief artillery adviser.

Also listed as amongst the dead on the road south of Anhanca leading from Ongiva are Commandant Joseph Lamonovich (surname unknown), only a month in Angola, and having been an adviser to the MPLA Political Commissar at Ongiva.

No other names of the dead Russian soldiers are listed as such, and neither of those taken prisoner.

A few names of those that escaped from Ongiva are listed in the document specially prepared for the press by Sector 10 based at Oshakati in Owambo.

They are Commandant Feodr Antonovich Zhubrzhytsky, adviser to Forces in Angola, Major Yuri Ivanovich Yegorov, adviser to the armed forces in Angola who escaped with his wife, Major Alexei Khudoyerka, military adviser to Fapla who escaped with his wife, and Major Vladimir Feodorovich Setenko, artillery adviser who also escaped with his wife Natalia from Ongiva.

The Sector 10 document does not specify if these people were amongst the group that later formed part of the convoy which ran into the Security cut-off Force.

There are listed another 13 names not given as killed, captured or escaped. It makes formidable reading and tingles with the ominous idea of what possibly lies in store somewhere in the future.

- V I Zaryanov (no rank given), a senior of the group of Russian military advisers and probably their chief, according to the Security Force Intelligence.
- Major Anatoli Josephovich Poznakhirko, adviser to Fapla, unmarried. Letter of promotion to rank of major on March 15 this year found in notebook captured at Ongiva, and signed by the Chief Military Adviser in the People's Republic of Angola. Lieutenant General G Petrovsky and deputy Chief Military Adviser in the Political Section Major General (Air Force) F Kirsanov.
- Artillery specialist Yevgenii Petrovich Kutepov who arrived in Angola last year at the age of 41 and a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union since 1962, four years after joining the Soviet Army.
- Captain Nikolai Vasilevich Krasivsky and wife Vera Vladimirovna Krasivskaya who both arrived in Angola in May this year. He is an artillery adviser.
- Leokadia Vikentevna Korsak who arrived in Angola in March this year. No other details.
- Vyacheslav Vasilevich Korsak, senior lieutenant in the Soviet Army and at one stage adviser to the Chief of the Political Department.
- Andrei Andreievich Mezhul and wife Ludmila Konstantinovna who is a dental technician. He is a mechanic. Documents found at Xangongo (Rochades).
- Vladimir Pavlovich Demidenko, profession unknown but a member of the Trade Union of Soviet Military Advisers. Documents found at Xangongo.
- A A Gurov (no rank), a Senior Russian Military Adviser.
- S A Anoshin (no rank, a Senior Russian Military Adviser).
- A N Cherednik (no rank) Adviser to the Commander of the Artillery Battalion.
- A I Tulov (no rank given), a member of the Trade Union of Russian Military Advisers and whose annual report was found at Xangongo.
- Valentin Mikhaelovich Timbarshev, member of the CPSU since 1976 and married to Svetlana Stepanova.

EVENTS ON AUGUST 24

General Geldenhuys recalled the events on August 24, D-Day for Operation Protea and the day of the battle for Ongiva.

The Security Forces had warned the population of Ongiva of its intention to attack 48 hours hence, and instructed that civilians should move out of town in a south-westerly direction, as should Fapla and other forces if they did not want to become involved in the battle against Swapo.

When the Security Forces attacked Ongiva, the combined Swapo, Fapla and Russian group broke through the attacker's lines to the north-east, choosing not to follow the south-western corridor that they had been told to take 48 hours prior to the attack.

General Geldenhuys said that from interviews after the battle of Ongiva, it emerged that the civilians had been assured that Ongiva would not fall, since it was protected by long range artillery and tank forces.

When the Angolan convoy was subsequently detected on the north-eastern road by the Security cut-off force, a patrol was sent out to try to communicate surrender terms' but instead the convoy started an encircling movement thereby pre-empting the Security Force's fullscale attack.

According to General Geldenhuys the Angolan military group was not large and had a low level command structure.

After the roadside skirmish, further elements of the Security Force regimental group were detatched and sent to join the forces deployed in the eastern operational area to assist with mopping-up operations against Swapo bases there.

"In the east we were not as successful as hoped, mainly because Swapo managed to evacuate most of its bases before the troops got there," he added.

INTENT ON GETTING AWAY

"Whereas the Angolan forces fought to maintain their positions in the east we found

that Swapo was more intent in getting away than putting up a standing fight."

From Ongiva and Lubango to the south, the one Security Force regimental group had considerable success in mopping-up Swapo structurers and supplies, said the General.

This group, which was the largest group in the whole operation, entered SWA and gathered at Oshivelo in southern Owambo and had their farewell address on Friday September 3.

General Geldenhuys went on to say that the other regimental group still in eastern Angola also had started to withdraw but encountered considerable problems.

This group was not as highly mechanised as the one deployed in the west, consisting mainly of infantry troops engaged in search and destroy-type operations.

"By this time their vehicles had also suffered a severe hammering, resulting in breakdowns and a number of mine incidents occurred.

"One battle group alone detonated six mines and all the vehicles had to be brought out".

The density of mines in that area was so high, according to the General, that around one Swapo bases more than 40 mines were lifted and around another base 96 anti-tank mines were disposed of by sappers.

NO CUBANS

In reply to questions, General Geldenhuys said that no Cubans were encountered during combat in Operation Protea.

There was evidence to suggest, however, that certain White soldiers sometimes accompanied Swapo on patrols. These might be East German. or Russians, but he added that there was no factual evidence to confirm these suspicions.

Replying to a question asking the General to reconcile the fact that Unita was said to be strongly entrenched in southern Angola especially in the east, while during Operation Protea it had emerged that Swapo was also apparently persistent in maintaining footholds in the region, General Geldenhuys said that it was a "confusing situation."

It was wellknown, said the General, that Angolan Government forces and Swapo and Unita all operated in the same area. In many cases Swapo forces operated in conjunction with Fapla against Unita.

He pointed out that the Unita member who had been freed from the prison at Ongiva by the Security Forces after other political prisoners had been summarily executed in their cells at the orders of the Fapla command, had said that he was captured five months ago by Swapo and handed over to the Angolan Government forces.

The situation remains confusing, and has become more complicated after Protea.

Some military observers in Windhoek are of the correct opinion that SA and the SWATF could hever hope to occupy Angola in its entirety simply because the country is so vast and would spread the Security Forces too thinly.

This leaves the Security Forces the only option of hitting occasionally at Swapo's logistics and strategic points of concentration which even a guerrilla army must have.

Protea has shown that such action is increasingly involving the logistics systems of the Angolan Government forces, which in turn is supplemented by Soviet and other East bloc, as well as Cuban elements.

The consequences of this course can only lead in the end to the Angolan forces and their allies striking at the nerve centres of the Security Forces here in SWA.

And that will transform the civil war which the struggle for national liberation has become since the introduction of compulsory military conscription, into a fullscale conventional war between nations, with almost imminent superpower intervention.

CSO: 4700/23

PRETORIA MATCHES WASHINGTON IN CUNNING, IS CLAIM

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Editorial]

[Text]

One has to give it to the Reagan Administration: they are realists.

Even in their relations with SA.

What is particularly interesting is the overall strategy that is beginning to emerge.

It is simply this: We will make an offer that you cannot refuse.

The carrot? The US will be your friend, buy your products and welcome you and your sports teams into the warmth of our community of allies.

The price? Move away from apartheid and help to resolve the Namibian problem.

The Reagan Administration's credibility as a partner? Partly expressed in the stand it took in the UN Security Council last week and the favourable SA line it has adopted in the White SA-Black Africa interface.

Pretty crafty, all in all, and a welcome movement away from the Carter Administration's threatening tactics.

What the Reagan Administration probably underestimates however is that it will meet its match in cunning in Pretoria.

No White nationalist government in SA is likely to sell its soul, even at an attractive price.

Besides, no offer will ever be that good that the Afrikaner will be prepared to sacrifice control over his destiny (which in effect is what the Americans are asking).

The SA Government is wary of US Government promises: it remembers the collapse of Henry Kissinger's promises to Ian Smith in Pretoria in November 1976, realising furthermore that the Reagan Administration will not be in office for ever.

And last, but not least, SA is not bargaining from a position of weakness; that John Vorster let Walter Mondale know in Vienna in 1977 when Mondale attempted sledgehammer tactics.

Vorster told Mondale exactly where to get off.

SA for its part will act the role of a dove (but actually a hawk dressed up as a dove) and exploit the new situation to the full.

Privately, Pretoria will probably say to Washington: We accept your offer and Pretoria will cash in on the goods.

In actuality, however, Pretoria will move slightly away from apartheid and probably won't move at all on Namibia.

But (and this is important), it will most definitely give Washington the impression that it is meeting its commitments.

CSO: 4700/16

PLIGHT OF ANGOLAN REFUGEES DESCRIBED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

THE REJECTION of existing conditions in southern Angola where war, economic stagnation, drought and food queues are creating a climate of growing discontent, is popular amongst the local population.

This was the opinion of one of a group of refugees presently cared for by the local authorities in Oshakati.

Most of the refugees spoken to did not want to be identified, some of them for fear of reprisals against family or relations still in Angola.

One, a machine operator from Ongiva, said that the supply of electricity in the town was limited to the local chiefs and political leaders.

He described life as "bad" in southern Angola, food queues as the order of the day, and blamed the upheaval in that part of the country on Swapo's presence in the area, and the Angolan Government's policies.

He had left behind in Xangongo members of his family besides his wife and two children who came with him.

There were 70 refugees in his group, the machinist said, forming part of a larger group and about 100 which had gathered on the road southbound from Ongiva en route to the SWA border about two weeks ago.

He had been in Ongiva at the time of attack, presumably with his wife and children, on August 24 — D-Day of Operation Protea.

Having taken note of the pamphlets dropped by the Security Forces prior to the assault on the town, his was amongst those families who had already sought shelter in the bush.

During his press conference at Oshakati on the same day earlier this week, General Jannie Geldenhuys, Chief of the SA Army, told newsmen that a large number of Ongiva's civilian population had not heeded the attackers' warning to clear out of the battle area.

According to information after the taking in Ongiva, the Security Forces learnt that the Russian advisers and the Fapla garrison had convinced the civilians that it was safe to stay because Ongiva could not be taken.

Another of the refugees interviewed was an ex-farmer who had property near Xangongo (Rochades). He had left Angola with only his personal belongings. His two children and a granddaughter were still in Angola, and he

said he intended to try to get them out of the country, but would never go back himself unless there was a "drastic change" in the situation there.

SUPPORT

According to him, Unita had considerable support in the area from which he had come.

He did not see much chance of an improvement in the situation as long as Swapo continued the war from Angola.

When asked, he said that he had not seen any of the pamphlets dropped by the Security Forces as a warning before the attack.

On a video film made by the Security Forces in action around Xangongo and Ongiva, was shown the distribution of food seized from the Angolan garrison, by the Security Forces amongst the local inhabitants who queued holding containers.

SEVERE HUNGER

It was said by one SA officer that in some cases people had scooped the raw meal and flour and started eating, apparently from severe hunger.

Civilian casualties in Operation Protea had been slight, according to General Geldenhuys.

Two days before the attack on Ongiva, which it seems, was the first flashpoint in the whole operation, SA aircraft had dropped pamphlets requesting the local population to vacate the town, and calling upon Fapla forces not to intervene.

During his international press conference at Oshakati this week, General Geldenhuys said the SA and SWA forces had acted under two sets of orders, transmitted from the field commanders down to lowest ranks.

These had been to avoid contact with Fapla, Angolan civil servants and civilians as far as possible, and if necessary, to ensure the safety of every Security force member even if that meant clashing with Fapla, he said.

This had proved to be the necessary course of action once Fapla troops intervened attacking the Security Forces as they approached Ongiva, from defensive trenches spanning the approaches to the town.

CSO: 4700/16

LIMBO VIEWS MINISTERS' COUNCIL POWERS FAVORABLY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Sep 81 p 8

[Text]

THE INCREASED powers that have been granted to the Ministers' Council should do much to bolster public confidence in the DTA.

So said a leading member of the Ministers' Council, Mr Patrick Limbo, in an interview with the Advertiser.

Mr Limbo said that the granting of the powers to the Ministers' Council is long overdue and as such has caused considerable frustration in the country.

"The people will now see that we mean to move ahead and do things", he said.

Mr Limbo said that it was up to the Chairman of the Ministers Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, to decide whether Ministers should be granted portfolios or not. To date no portfolios have been granted.

Asked whether he favoured the inclusion of members of other parties in the Ministers' Council, Mr Limbo said that he did not.

"There are two reasons", he pointed out. "Many of the matters discussed at Ministers' Council level are strictly party matters and a certain confidentiality is required. The other reason is that it would be difficult for a minority member to be totally loyal to the Council and to defend DTA policy when his party criticises the Council."

When it was put to Mr Limbo that there was speculation that NP member Mr Jannie de Wet may be included, he replied: "I have nothing against Mr de Wet. He is a very able person. But I still believe it would be wrong to include an outsider."

ANGOLA

Asked whether he approved of the SADF's "Operation Protea" into Angola, Mr Limbo remarked: "Naturally, I approve. The complaints put up by Angola are utter nonsense. If I keep a convict in my home and my home is hit, I must blame myself. Angola received what it deserved.

"Swapo also has to accept the punishment it received. It has told the world that it will kill anybody that stands in its way and it kills mercilessly. It must expect trouble. Swapo thinks nothing of blindly mortaring the people of this country. That we found out in Katima a few years ago. In fact it was the mortaring of Katima that made the Caprivians realise once and for all that Swapo was not for them. They realised that Swapo was

aiming its mortars at all the people in Namibia, not just the SADF."

THE UN

Mr Limbo said that the DTA still wanted an international settlement as soon as possible, but on terms that are in the interests of all the people in SWA

"We agreed to UN Resolution 435 in 1978, but then Dr Waldheim threw the whole settlement process off course by coming up with new proposals that were unacceptable to us. That upset our confidence in the UN and now it is very difficult to accept the UN as an honest broker. The situation was made worse last week when the General Assembly refused to allow SA and Dr Ben Africa to address it."

"Personally, I don't think that Swapo will participate in an election if the UN wins our confidence", Mr Limbo said.

"Swapo is not interested in an election unless the UN can win the election for it. It is just bluffing the world. Swapo has often said that it is not interested in an election. It has also said that it is not prepared to share power; it wants 100 percent power or nothing at all."

Mr Limbo said that he didn't want to pre-empt the outcome of the US proposals, "because the stage is very delicate at present".

"At Geneva we told the UN and the Western five our standpoint, throwing the ball into their court, and now they must come back to us and tell us how they wish to act.

CSO: 4700/16

EDITOR ASSESSES HANDOVER OF POWERS TO AG

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Sep 81 p 24

[Editorial by Leon Kok in column "From the Editor's Desk": "Counting the Odds"]

[Text]

THE executive powers of the Central Government were handed over this week by the AG Mr Danie Hough to the Ministers' Council.

So what, you might say.

And how right you might be. At the surface it turned out to be the greatest political and constitutional anti-climax this country has ever known. The man in the street didn't seem to care a hoot.

Ironically, however, the significance is a great one. It is the realisation of self-rule and is the near-ultimate of a constitutional pattern that goes back seven years. The handing over of executive powers is indeed only a step or two short of real political independence.

There were no trumpets to herald the occasion, no ceremony and the media hardly bothered to cover the matter.

That the public at large are not excited about the new dispensation is the result of a number of causes. One is that the step is just another of tens of pieces that have been cut from the colonial roll. Salami politics, as some would describe it. Self rule and independence have had to come bit by bit, monotonously, and people have become tired of the process.

Another reason is that the symbolism of self-rule has been extremely dampened. This has been manifested in the in-fighting that has taken place over SWA House, the Tintenpalast and the Windhoek Teachers Training College. The question for example is still being asked: How can the Ministers' Council administer SWA if it doesn't occupy the Tintenpalast? A ridiculous question to the sophisticated, not so ridiculous to the unsophisticated.

And then there are the feelings of disappointment, that expectations have not been met. Three years ago, for example, the DTA was seen to be aiming for the sun; to date it is seen not to have even reached the moon. Consequently, most that emerges from government now is treated with a pinch of salt.

The Ministers' Council has often attributed the depressed state of affairs to the intransigence of Swapo, the Frontline states and the UN and to the sabotage of DTA policy within the country to officialdom.

The former argument has merit; the latter is perhaps questionable.

The reason that the DTA chose to assume executive powers in SWA is not relevant to this argument, but the question arises: Can the Ministers' Council use those powers profitably while SA buys time for the DTA? Can the Ministers' Council accelerate progress in the country such that the nation will at last feel that it is nearing the moon? Can the powers help to give the DTA an edge against Swapo in a UN-supervised election?

I doubt it, in the short to medium term, anyway.

There are a number of reasons:

- The Executive under the Ministers' Council will be much the same as it was under the AG. It did pretty much what the Ministers' Council and the National Assembly requested. To place the entire blame for the country's shortcomings on a handful of officials is surely taking things too far. Indeed, it smells strongly of seeking scapegoats.

Besides, I personally asked Mr Hough at a press conference three months ago whether he was aware of his officials sabotaging DTA policy, and not only did he

refute the statement, he took exception to my question. He seemed quite oblivious that the question was based on information from the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge. Mr Hough's reply was run prominently in this newspaper and others and to my knowledge he has never been openly challenged by the Ministers' Council. The most that has emerged has been the departure of a few officials from Owambo.

● The present leadership of the DTA is just not charismatic enough to catch the imagination of the nation at large and for the public to be madly enthusiastic about constitutional and political developments.

This is accentuated by the DTA's limited rapport with the country at large. True, Mr Mudge has said the DTA cannot fight an election on a permanent basis, but then one must expect negative results.

● The economy in SWA is in too depressed a state at present for the DTA to imaginatively exploit it. Indeed, it is only natural that the people feeling the pinch at most and being unemployed at worst will be unenchanted with the government of the day. If anything, the government of the day will be primarily blamed for the present state of affairs, even though it cannot put an end to the drought or turn the tide of mineral prices on the world market.

Besides, it is no easy task at the best of times in the Third World to narrow the gap between the haves and have-nots, the Ministers' Council having to take its unfair share of the blame.

● The apparent temporary nature of the interim government has a most concerted blunting effect on the DTA's thrust. It is difficult for the DTA to plan and promise long term knowing full well that in the near future it might be pitted in an internationally-supervised election against Swapo. This indeed clouds the future.

● Coupled with the previous point is that the people of SWA in their understandable cynical frame of mind have become unresponsive to the promises of politicians. They have heard too much and received little in the decades gone past.

● The DTA is a victim of its own constitution, namely AG 8. The Ministers' Council cannot be seen to be doing much because of the tremendous deconcentration of power. Much of the credit that the DTA might otherwise have been able to take for itself goes to second-tier authorities, some of which are vehemently opposed to constituent parties of the DTA. The White, Damara and Baster authorities are good examples.

● The DTA is furthermore hamstrung by the geographical spread of the country. People are thinly spread, mostly illiterate, poorly informed of what happens in Windhoek and as such the Turnhalle is quite remote to them. Moreover, politics in SWA is strongly regional. As my colleague, Jean Fischer put it: "SWA at present is like a thingly-iced cake and nobody feels that they are getting a fair slice."

● Many feel that self-rule will remain impossible while SA remains in the wings. Unisa political science lecturer Andre Du Pisani remarked: "It remains all too clear that SA is still pulling the important levers."

Moreover, for varying reasons, Black DTA leaders have felt strongly inhibited from disassociating themselves from the SA Government and its racial policies which has put them at a great disadvantage in the electoral stakes. Put another way, by remaining tied to the colonial power, they are having great difficulty showing their supporters that they are part of the decolonisation process. One could even say that the DTA is on the wrong side of the decolonisation fence.

● Decolonisation institutions have been created in SWA but many have not become institutionalised or legitimised. The National Assembly and the Ministers' Council are perhaps the best examples. They may well be the prime law-making bodies in the country, but often they are not taken seriously. Contempt is shown particularly by the second-tier White, Baster and Damara authorities.

● And finally many people see the present constitutional and political dispensation as a Mark II version of the Odendaal Plan. In other words, the present dispensation is seen as being no more than just a human face of the old politics.

Now, were we to make the assumption that all the aforementioned points were to fall away, I still fear that the odds may be against the DTA because of the lack of understanding by the SA Government and the Whites in general in SWA of the nature of Black nationalism.

The DTA is faced with two options: of declaring a Transkei-type independence or settling for UN Security Council Resolution 435 (the settlement process).

Accepting that the UN plan is out of the question (and I think it will be), I find it hard to believe that the Blacks in SWA will favour a Transkei-type dispensation. Even Ministers' Council member Mr Patrick Limbo was non-committal last week when I asked him how he felt about it. His response did not surprise me.

The reason is that self-rule alone is not enough for the Blacks. They want to be totally engaged in universal humanist movements such as the OAU, UN and Frontline states. Self-rule by itself constitutes continued isolation.

What matters primarily to the Blacks is the consciousness of being, the will to be recognised, to participate in world growth, to be accepted as equals and to strive for justice in all nations.

Another stumbling block the DTA could hit on is the ideological strengthening of it by White interests. Put more precisely, the streamlining of the DTA on capitalist lines (whatever the merits) could prove to be extremely disconcerting to the Blacks.

Black nationalism, which the DTA has to accommodate if it is to be electorally successful against Swapo, is generally allergic to capitalism in the first instance and it is anti-ideological in the second instance.

The allergy is largely the result of the identification of free enterprise with colonialism; the belief that free enterprise was imposed on SWA by the colonialists. This is accentuated by the consciousness of Black solidarity in poverty, the inadequacy of public services and the presence of underdevelopment. This is a major reason that Blacks generally prefer socialist systems and look towards socialist experiments.

Significantly, many Blacks don't want to be ideological in East-West terms and it is even wrong to regard Swapo as marxist, because it is not. Being called marxist and receiving aid from the Eastern bloc does not necessarily add up to actually being ideologically marxist.

As one prominent Black intellectual told me: "What is the use of creating a new nation in Namibia, only to remain enslaved to one or another established ideology; to renounce, upon liberation, the right to liberty."

Another prominent Black put it this way: "We want to throw off competing ideologies, old paternalism and set up our own order. That for us is reaching a new world, a new humanity, realising ourselves according to a new pattern."

Perhaps it could be said that Black nationalism is nothing but a sociological manifestation of the collective feeling of revolt against the presence, ideological as well as material, of the "foreigner" (which could even mean a third generation indigenous White).

That being the case, the once mighty DTA could be heading for a serious setback yet. I hope it is not the case, but we certainly cannot afford to be blind to the realities.

As a rational White, with strong intellectual inclinations, I can think of no better solution to SWA's long term progress and growth than the DTA's plural approach.

But, as I said, I am White and there may be many, many Blacks who disagree with me, and worse still, disagree with the DTA.

CSO: 4700/16

BRIEFS

REFUGEES NUMBER 800--Windhoek--Refugees from Angola were still filing into Owambo in northern SWA following the recent military operations in southern Angola, the Secretary to the Owambo Government, Mr Callie Reynecke, said at Oshakati yesterday. A senior headman and all the members of his village (kraal) were making their way from Angola to a centre for refugees in Owambo, Mr Reynecke said. The estimated number of refugees had risen to more than 800 since the arrival of the first groups earlier this month. Mr Reynecke said the Owambo Government was preparing identity documents for the Angolans. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Sep 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/16

COMMENTARY SUGGESTS MORE PRUDENT ECONOMIC PLANNING

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Sep 81 p

[Text]

ANYONE familiar with the current, rather adverse development in the world oil market, will not be surprised by our government's offer of a $4 discount per barrel of our oil.

Ever since Saudi Arabia decided to saturate the market as a result of their over-supply policy the demand for our so-called sweet crude has kept going down steadily. In fact, as a result of Saudi's over production strategy and the West's stock-piling of oil, the demand for OPEC oil in general has in recent months gone down extremely considerably—hence the oil glut.

That we have held out this far before effecting this reduction shows the remarkable fortitude of our leaders and indicates the respect with which we hold OPEC as a collective institution of oil price determination.

While less populous oil producing countries like Algeria and Libya can afford to hold on a bit longer, we can hardly do the same. This is because being small their demand for liquid cash is not as intensive as ours. Furthermore, our huge development plan has been based on projections of income calculated to accrue from the sale of oil.

The lessons we should learn from the oil glut is obvious. First we must hasten to diversify the basis of our economy away from its present monocultural nature. Secondly but more importantly we must put a stop to our habit of drawing up over-ambitious development plans. By so doing we raise expectations unnecessarily only to discover that we can hardly fulfil them.

There is no inherent contradiction between the first and the second lessons. So long as we manage our resources in a prudent manner, we can hurry up and at the same time not spend unnecessarily big.

CSO: 4700/19

OIL GLUT SAID COSTING COUNTRY 6 BILLION DOLLARS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2827, 11 Sep 81 p 6

[Text]

LAGOS, September 9 - The extent of the damage done to Nigeria's economy by the world oil glut was indicated here today by financial sources who said that oil production was down to a third of January's level at 708,000 barrels a day in August.

The figure for August was about 100,000 barrels a day down on July's figure, and exports in August were only about 500,000 barrels - or a quarter of last year's average level.

The loss in state revenue, which was about 1,000 million dollars a month in the last three months, totalled some 6,000 million dollars for the first nine months, according to unofficial calculations.

On an annual basis, this represents almost a third of the 1981 budget set at 21,400 million dollars.

However, it is generally expected that Nigeria's decision on August 26 to lower its oil price by about four dollars a barrel or ten per cent to 36 dollars should help to push up output in coming months.

Oil sources suggest that output could at best climb back to about 1.5 million barrels a day in the first quarter of 1982.

The statement by Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani that Nigeria's price could soon fall to 31 or 32 dollars has provoked no official comment here.

But informed sources expressed surprise, commenting that nothing suggests another price cut for the time being.(A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/19

STATISTICS ON STATE RECEIPTS LISTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Finance has described as tendentious and irresponsible the publication carried on the back page of the Daily Star of August 25, 1981, credited to Mr. E.C.N. Okeke, a member of the Anambra State Assembly.

The publication which stated that only six million Naira out of the statutory allocation of 250 million Naira due to Anambra State had so far been released to the state by the Federal Government was described by the ministry as a political gerrymandering designed to incite the state against the Federal Government.

To this effect, and for the benefit of the general public, the Ministry of Finance had released the facts in a press statement which shows that between January and July, a total of 122.173 million Naira was released to the Anambra State Government as its share of the Federation Account in accordance with the provision of the Revenue Allocation Act of 1981.

Also, during the same period 168.275 million Naira was released to the state for the benefit of local governments.

The ministry further denied the allegation that the president submitted the 1982 budget to the National Assembly.

The following is the Federation Account as it affects the 19 states of the federation and local governments from January to July 31, 1981:—

NAME	STATE GOVERNMENT	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL
Anambra	N122,172,115.36	N46,102,258.83	N68274,374.19
Bauchi	N114,704,339.58	N43,322,856.79	N158,027,196.37
Bendel	N108,249,959.26	N40,848,36.06	N149,098,395.32
Benue	N109,967,722.61	N41,463,691.81	N151,431,414.42
Borno	N136,97,862.25	N51429,539.28	N181,227,40158
C.R.	N122,759,945.34	N45,814,171.32	N168574,116.66
Gongola	N124,386,828.32	N46,925,313.61	N171,312,141 93
Imo	N122,081,910.77	N46,058,15.39	N168,140,106.16
Kaduna	N143,417,398.92	N3,930,610.36	N179,348,009.28
Kano	N143,848,840.97	N61,829,513.70	N205,678,354.67
Kwara	N103,820,179.35	N39,177,376.47	N142,997,555.82
Lagos	N83,795,558.08	N31,622,320.29	N115,417,878.37
Niger	N94,920,527.51	N35,834,157.53	N130,754,685.04
Ogun	N88,767,811.65	N33,494,310.56	N122,262,122.1
Ondo	N109,033,242.18	N41,011,013.75	N150,04,255.93
Oyo	N153,501,906.11	N56,972,152.40	N10,474,058.51
Plateau	N106,622,722,25	N40,235,343.8	N146,858,066.08
Rivers	N92,836,019.77	N35,032,166.26	N127,868,186.03
Sokoto	N158,167,527.17	N59,796,327.85	N217,963,855.03

CSO: 4700/19

PREPARATIONS LISTED FOR RUSSIANS TO RUN AJAOKUTA STEEL

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Sep 81 pp 1, 16

[Text]

THE Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, has dismissed recent contentions by Chief Obafemi Awolowo, that the country's economy would not be able to sustain the steel industry.

Speaking in an interview with the New Nigerian in Kaduna on Friday, Malam Makele said that Nigeria would even raise foreign loans to complete its steel projects if it became necessary.

But, according to the Minister, this would happen only when our economy failed to finance the projects.

He said that Nigeria would not have any problems raising the loans if this happened, because the steel industry "is a very viable venture."

He said that Alhaji Shehu Shagari's administration was irrevocably committed to the development of steel in the country, as this would form the basis for our industrialisation.

He declared: "Those who say that oil glut could interfere with the execution of the steel programme should be reminded that only a few years ago oil was selling at only six dollars per barrel but today it sells at about 35 dollars. And yet we were able to implement a lot of ambitions then. Why not now?"

Already most of the steel mills are nearing completion, he said, adding that we could look forward to manufacturing soon.

Another factor that the Minister said makes for optimism is that all the steel projects put together will cost us less than five billion Naira and will be executed over a period of between eight and nine years. Therefore, he contended, "our economy is buoyant enough to sustain the steel complex at Ajaokuta, as well as the mills at Warri, Jos, Oshogbo and Katsina."

On the sustenance of the steel industries after completion, Malam Ali Makele said that the Russians would run the Ajaokuta steel complex for two years before handing it over to adequately trained Nigerians.

After the handing over, special courses would be organised for the Nigerians within and outside the country, to keep them abreast of modern techniques.

Only dedicated Nigerians, he said, would be appointed to top posts in the steel plants, in order to realise the profit envisaged from the projects.

He announced that work had begun on the construction of the bridge that would carry the railway line to link Ajaokuta with the rest of the federation, through Oturkpo.

The minister also disclosed that work has reached an advanced stage on the river port at Ajaokuta while the airport in the town has been completed.

On accommodation, the minister announced that altogether 300 blocks of three-bedroom flats have been completed at Ajaokuta and would accommodate 800 Russian experts. By February next year 1,000 blocks are expected to have been completed.

He further stated that contract for 6,500 additional flats at Ajaokuta has been awarded and that construction work would be completed by the end of 1982 when 6,000 Russian experts are expected to arrive in Nigeria to commence work on the integrated steel complex.

What would be completed by 1983 at Ajaokuta is the rolling mill and not the steel plant proper, otherwise known as the integrated steel complex, he said. Work on the integrated steel complex would start in 1983.

Commenting on the search for coking coal in the country, Malam Makele said that the 15 Russian experts expected in the country soon would look into the possibilities of extracting coking coal at Lafia in Plateau State.

He said that if they were unable to utilize the coal at Lafia, steps would be taken to import coking coal from abroad to be blended with the Enugu coal.

CSO: 4700/20

PRESIDENT APPROVES FOUR MORE STEEL MILLS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Sep 81 p 16

[Article by Owen Anikwue]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Shehu Shagari has approved the establishment of 4 additional steel rolling mills in the country for the production of aluminium, alloy, galvanised and flat metal sheets.

Announcing this on his arrival yesterday at the Kaduna Airport, the Minister for Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele told newsmen that the locations of the new steel rolling mills were yet to be decided but would be based on recommendations of a report on the proposed mills expected to be submitted to his ministry soon.

Malam Mamman, who is currently on an official visit to his ministry's projects in Kaduna and Katsina, also announced that the Federal Government has approved an additional expenditure of 4 million Naira for the provision of more facilities. These facilities include access roads, machinery, staff quarters and electricity generating plant for the Katsina Steel Rolling Mill.

The minister dismissed allegations that certain foreign powers were plotting to sabotage the nation's steel industry. He said he did not believe such rumours because it was nationals of these same advanced western countries that were currently engaged in our steel projects.

At Ajaokuta, he said the Russians were manning the steel complex, while at Aladja, Warri in Bendel State and at Katsina, in Kaduna State, the Germans and the Japanese representatives work at such a pace that it is expected that the Katsina Mill, for example, will certainly be commissioned ahead of schedule.

He also announced that his ministry had benefitted immensely from products of the overseas crash technical training scheme embarked upon by the last military administration in the country.

On problems facing his ministry, the minister said, he had no financial constraints but that the various units were faced with managerial difficulties.

CSO: 4700/19

WORK REPORTED PARALYZED AT JOS STEEL MILL

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Sep 81 p 32

[Article by M.A. Aliyu Biu]

[Text]

WORK at the Jos Steel Rolling Mill has come to a standstill following the declaration of industrial action by the workers.

The workers are protesting the sacking of 100 of their colleagues by the contractors, Julius Berger Nigeria Ltd. The work stoppage, which started on Thursday, has so far cost Julius Berger 100,000 Naira.

Sources hinted in Jos last Thursday, that the workers embarked on the strike action to compel the company to either stop its decision to sack all the workers or sack all of them.

When this reporter visited the premises last Thursday, a number of anti riot police men in full gear was guarding the place.

Contacted, the Plant Manager of the consortium steel rolling mill, Jos, Mr. H. Malek, referred the New Nigerian to Julius Berger.

The Julius Berger site Manager of the mill, Mr. Horst Krebel confirmed the story and said that they intended to retrench the 100 workers because they are unskilled adding that 85 per cent of the work had been completed at the Jos Steel Rolling Mill and 'so there is no much work to be done'.

Mr. Krebel said that what led to the strike action was 'communication breakdown. He further alleged that the workers were trying to force him to sign a document, which was contrary to the Federal Government's laid down conditions of service, to which the company was implementing religiously.

He said that instead of the workers to channel their requests through their union — the Federation of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors of Nigeria —, they decided to do it individually, but the issue has now been resolved and the workers are now back to work.

The site manager said that the agreed condition of service was that any worker who rendered 2—5 years unbroken service, would receive two weeks pay for each year, 6—10 years, three weeks pay for each year and above eleven years, four weeks pay for each year.

He said that some of the skilled workers would be transferred to Pankshin where the company was currently executing a project, while the unskilled ones, mostly farmers, would be laid off.

CSO: 4700/19

COMMENTARY DIFFERENTIATES BETWEEN OPEC, SAUDI ARABIA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

A consensus of sorts seems to be emerging about Nigeria's continued membership of OPEC. Opinions in newspapers on the subject tend to suggest an antipathy towards OPEC. What is more it seems even some senior federal government officials are beginning to doubt the value of our continued membership.

However, before this consensus builds up and leads to a possible change in policy —for now it is reassuring that no less than the president has said we would remain members—we wish to point out that getting out of OPEC is a very much ill-advised. It is ill-advised on at least two grounds. First of all it is a static view of things to base ones opinion purely on the situation as it is. These may be hard times for OPEC but they were not so yesterday and therefore, could change for the better tomorrow. Secondly it is obvious that people are annoyed not with OPEC as such but with Saudi Arabia for doing its damnest to render it impotent. But if people are angered by the Saudis, it is wrong to take it out on OPEC. Saudi Arabia with 43 per cent of OPEC oil on the market may dominate the organisation, but it is not OPEC and therefore, wrecking OPEC by opting out would only amount to cutting the nose to spite the face.

We may be helpless now in the face of Saudi Arabia's arm-twisting tactics, but we can take some consolation in the fact that what the Saudi authorities are doing is not in the interest of the Saudi people themselves and therefore, sooner or later a change in policy would have to occur. That may be only some cold comfort for now, but if OPEC wasn't around in 1973 when an opportunity presented itself [in the form of a Middle East crisis] for oil producers to get a fair price for their oil, we would probably still be selling a barrel of it for 9 dollars [about 6 Naira].

CSO: 4700/19

WORLD BANK LOAN SIGNED FOR BAUCHI AGRICULTURE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Sep 81 p 24

[Article by Abubakar Umar]

[Text]

BAUCHI State Government has signed a 300 million Naira loan agreement with the World Bank to finance a large-scale agricultural project in the state. The agreement was signed on behalf of the government by the Nigerian Ambassador to the United States.

However, the proceeds cannot be utilised at the moment until all 'conditions of effectiveness' were met by both the federal and state governments.

The state government has met all but one of the conditions, while the Federal Government is yet to meet two conditions.

According to the Bauchi State Deputy Governor, who is also the Commissioner for Agriculture and Produce Inspection, Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa, while briefing the state House of Assembly on Thursday, the Federal Government is yet to draw up the subsidiary loan agreement.

Another condition still to be met by the Federal Government is the provision of a legal opinion on the validity of the project agreement and subsidiary loan agreement.

Alnaji Adamu said on the part of the state government, what remained was the provision of a legal opinion on the validity of the project agreement and subsidiary loan agreement.

He told the legislators that the Bauchi State Agricultural Development Programme (BSADP) is to be jointly funded by the state and federal governments and the World Bank.

Alhaji Adamu said with a joint financing arrangement such as the BSADP, negotiation of agreement and procedures had been complex and time consuming, adding that many innovations had to be included in the operating procedures.

CSO: 4700/19

RESETTLEMENT OF 200 FAMILIES IN CROSS RIVER DETAILED

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Gregory Umari Mgbado]

[Text]

THE Cross River Basin Development Authority is to resettle about 200 farm families on the 1,000 hectares of land donated to it by the people of Ukpe, Alege, Okorotung, and Kutia communities of the Obudu local government area.

About 127 hectares of the land has already been cropped by the authority this planting season, the Area Officer-in-Charge, Mr. F.X.S. Agbe, has announced.

He stressed that out of the 127 hectares, 100 hectares (the highest in the state) was cropped with rice, 10 hectares with maize, 10 with cassava, 6 with yam, while one hectare has been developed for vegetable gardening.

Mr. Agbe who was reviewing the progress of his Authority when the Senate President, Dr Joseph Wayas, stopped over at the Authority's office, said that feasibility studies on the integrated livestock and fisheries projects were now in progress.

He disclosed that the fisheries project had taken off and that work on the building of an area office block, a store and five residential buildings, have now been completed and the furnishing is in progress.

The officer in charge stressed that the Authority has opened a six-kilometre farm road, and that land-clearing equipment have already reached the site for the development of another 100 hectares of land.

He pointed out that the area, which is to be provided with irrigation facilities, is being surveyed for sprinkler irrigation, adding that the problem of drinking water would soon be over as the Authority has ordered a 50KVA generator for that purpose.

He also disclosed that work on the installation and commissioning of a rapid oil palm processing mill is soon to start.

The second project for Obudu LGA, Mr. Agbe stated, has been located at Basang in Obanliku, where an estimated 1,000 hectares of land has been offered. He pointed out that land development for 1982 has already commenced on it.

CSO: 4700/20

'BIGTIME SMUGGLER' REPORTED KILLED, GOODS SEIZED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Sep 81 p 9

[Text]

GOODS worth over two million Naira were seized by the police at Escravos Bay recently.

A man described as 'a bigtime smuggler' was shot dead in the gun battle that ensued between the marine police and a team of smugglers at Escravos river in Bendel State.

Three of the smugglers we arrested by the police while ten escaped. The name of the deceased was given as Mr. Akatakpo.

Briefing the New Nigerian, the Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of marine Warri, Mr. G.I. E. Ojolo said that the police patrol boat ran into the smugglers in the high sea and shouted to them to stop but they refused.

As the patrol boat got nearer, the smugglers opened fire at the police and a shoot-out ensued, during which the smuggler was shot dead. Ten jumped into the river while three were arrested.

The three arrested suspects are now assisting the police in their investigations.

Among the items seized by the police included 300 cartons of gordon gin, 200 cartons of terry brandy, 500 cartons of white horse, 300 cartons of heinekens can beer and cartons of cigarettes.

Others are bales of second hand clothes, 200 cartons of capstan schnappes, 100 cartons of betola gin, 400 cartons of beefeater gin campari gin and others.

The locally constructed double engine boat, used by the smugglers has been detained at the marine jetty, Warri.

Journalists were shown bullet marks on the police patrol boat when they were conducted round it.

The Inspector of police who led the operation, Mr. William Orutu was being treated at the Warri General Hospital for multiple injuries he sustained during the encounter.

CSO: 4700/19

BRUSSELS PAPER INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT HABYARIMANA

PM220811 Brussels LE SOIR in French 11 Sep 81 p 3

[Interview with Rwanda's President Habyarimana by Etienne Ugeux: "President Habyarimana of Rwanda: 'Belgium Is Well Aware of Our Problems'"—date unspecified]

[Excerpt] After participating in the opening of the UN conference on the least developed countries in Paris at the head of a delegation from his country, the Rwandan president, General Habyarimana, visited Brussels. There he met with Prime Minister Eyskens and Minister of Cooperation for Development Coens, as well as European Commission President Thorn and EEC Development Commissioner Pisani, who all showed excellent feelings toward Rwanda.

Before leaving Brussels President Habyarimana told us that one should not expect immediate results from the Paris conference.

"But its usefulness consists, above all, in making the industrialized countries aware of our problems. This awareness was felt by listening to the different speeches we encountered, particularly that of President Mitterrand. It seems to be Europe which feels essentially concerned, and one must hope that the other industrialized nations will be so, too. But it is too early to pass judgment on the least developed countries conference since its work has not finished.

"I put forward some suggestions in Rwanda's name. I asked the industrialized countries to help us to attain self-sufficiency in food, that is, that we be able to produce more. And also that financial backers help us to draw up planning structures. "

"We expressed the wish that bilateral aid be synchronized with the 5-year development plans so that the cooperation thus combined should produce better results. And I also stressed the particularly difficult situation of landlocked countries, that is, those with no direct outlet to the sea."

[Question] You met with Cooperation Minister Coens?

[Answer] The minister was well aware of the essential importance that cooperation must place, especially in an agrarian country like mine, in agricultural development. And we are glad that Mr Coens gave priority to aid for food production. The next joint bilateral cooperation commission will be held in Brussels at the beginning of next year.

[Question] And how about industrialization?

[Answer] Industrialization complements agriculture. In this way we are able to derive byproducts from Lake Kivu's methane gas—fertilizer, for example. The exploitation of Lake Kivu methane gas reserves was at the center of the talks held recently in Rwanda within the framework of the economic community of the countries of the great lakes. And we have decided to accelerate work with President Mobutu, which is important for energy, too.

CSO: 4719/37

PRESIDENT STEVENS DISCUSSES STRIKE CALL

London WEST AFRICA in English 31 Aug 81 pp 1973-74

[Interview with Siaka Stevens, president of Sierra Leone, at his office in Freetown; date not given]

[Text]

Question: I wonder whether I may ask you if you think it is right that trade unionists in Sierra Leone should exert pressure on the government on political matters rather than on wages and work conditions.

Answer: Well, I do not think it is right for them to do so but as the poem says, "All is fair in love and war." And in any case I do not know whether I have a proper definition of right and wrong in these industrial matters. Where you have the right pressures and the numbers, right can be called wrong and vice versa. For me when these things are going, I decide to meet the people and talk things out with them.

Q. The leaders of the Labour Congress have stated that the economic hardship of the people of Sierra Leone are partly due to what they call the "mismanagement" of the government. To what extent is this justified?

A. In my own opinion the bulk of the economic hardships, not only in Sierra Leone but in other parts of Africa and indeed in many other parts of the world, are due to forces outside the control of the government. They are due to such international forces as the escalating price of oil, for us here the lowering of the price paid for exports, such as diamonds which have gone very low indeed, coffee and cocoa. These are trends we have and are still suffering from; only the oil producing countries do not have such difficulties. Of course, there is a certain amount of mismanagement which we are doing our best to curb, but you must remember this matter of mismanagement is difficult even for older developed countries, let alone we who have only just come into the business. At the same time I am certain that with goodwill, dedication and honesty of purpose among the majority of the people, the management of the affairs of the country will grow better and better as the years go by.

Q. It is widely alleged that corruption is a factor. Is this justified?

A. I have just admitted that a certain amount of mismanagement takes place and I will admit also that corruption is a factor but we are living in a world of human beings and one cannot deny that a certain amount of corruption does take place now and again. The type of political system which is practised in Europe and which we in the former colonies are trying to copy — a policy which I do not think is proper for us — this your system of politics to which I refer, is built on money. The Conservative Party, for example, is built on the philosophy of trade and money. Businessmen, big and small, put in their resources and on these resources the Conservative Party works out its policies. The other big party, the Labour Party, is to a great extent also built on money — if it were not for the contributions from the unions there would hardly be any Labour Party. This is the sort of political philosophy on which, like yourselves, we are trying to build our political party, but we seem to forget that

there are no comparable organisations here such as big businessmen or financially strong unions on which we can build properly such a political philosophy. These are considerations which must not be forgotten when you talk about corruption. Of course, we are doing everything we can to discourage corrupt practices, but sometimes it is necessary to face facts. We are trying here to indulge in the type of political activity without the proper infrastructures and there are bound to be difficulties here and there. We can only hope to get over these difficulties in time and that is why over here, up country when I go on tour, I preach the gospel particularly to our institutions of higher learning that we must begin to do what I call original thinking. Our processes for the past life of colonial development may have been all right in those days but today we must sit down and think out some of these matters so that we may relate them to the conditions surrounding us at the present time. So that mismanagement and corrupt practices I would say are sometimes inherent in the policies which we have copied from your political system. We don't have the necessary infrastructure on which to properly build a political system which we would like to see.

Q. May I ask whether your own experiences as a trade unionist and also as an inspirer of the formation of the SLLC were relevant in the way in which you managed to deal with the crisis.

A. Definitely. My own experience as a trade unionist, I think, was relevant to the way I treated the crisis. I called in the unions representatives so that we could discuss their grievances and their proposals. I certainly know that an exchange of views in matters like this is most important. I tried to explain to the main unions' representatives that even though they may be justified to withhold their labour, yet in our circumstances and the conditions that prevail here, such as no social security pay, no strike pay, with hooligans always ready to join demonstrations, every industrial strike action of theirs must be given serious consideration against the background of our prevailing circumstances and conditions. Also in the exchange of views which I had with the unions' representatives I brought to their notice the fact that the role of trade unions in the colonial era has to be quite different from the role they are now required to play in the independence era in that they are now themselves part and parcel of government, and the interest of government must take priority over all other sectional interests.

Q. Have you a comment on the way the crisis was reported overseas?

A. Yes, I certainly have some comments. I may be wrong but I think most of the world's press take their cue from the information which is circulated about us through the BBC. So most of the comments I have to make about this matter will necessarily apply to the BBC which, in my opinion, is fast frittering away the very fine reputation which it has built up over the years for fair reporting. Some of us who have been pleading with the British government to reconsider the proposed cuts in BBC international activities are now ready to urge the British government not only to cut, but to cut drastically the activities of the BBC in order to stop them causing more havoc in the reporting of international affairs. In our case during the difficult week which we had here the BBC among other things reported that all flights had been cancelled when in fact no scheduled flights were cancelled. There were delays, of course, but Freetown was not at a standstill as some Europeans here could testify. At such a delicate state in our economic affairs, when we are looking for outside financial help, I do not think a responsible institution like the BBC should report on our activities in the way in which it has. The Focus arm of the BBC finds it convenient when it wants information about Sierra Leone to talk on the telephone to the only opposition paper we have in the country which is always criticising the government and sometimes interviews people like Mr. Tinga Sesay, who they very well know was a consul of Sierra Leone in the United States of America, and with whom we parted not for excellent work. It may well be that the BBC has outlived its usefulness so we could expect anything from them from now on.

As a general observation against the points which I have made I must say here that the salary and wages structure which you have bequeathed to us at independence was not in the interests of industrial peace and stability in the former colonies and we, the present African government, must do everything possible, as early as possible, to put a ceiling on the top scales of remuneration, while lifting up the bottom categories as quickly as possible. I say so because, as you are probably aware, wages and salary scales in most parts of

Europe are proportionately structured; by that, I mean take a hypothetical group of people, where the labourer gets £1 a day, the headman 25s., the mechanic will get about 30s., foreman machanic 35s., a senior staff man 40s. etc., etc. That is to say one salary scale has a relationship to another salary scale, from the top to the bottom. Of course, I appreciate you need special fees for expertise, but on the whole, apart from social services and social security, there is a basic structure for the bottom labour group, and from there on you proportionately allocate different kinds of salaries for the different groups. During the colonial period, however, when the people at the top agitated for better conditions and salaries, the Europeans incorporated them in their own group, sometimes calling them senior service officers, both in the matter of salaries and other benefits, leaving the bulk of the workers down the ladder. The situation has resulted in a very wide gap in the salary structure in this country and I find it is the very people who created this situation who now criticise and laugh at us when we have difficulties in our industrial relations. It is in our own interests to rectify this anomalous situation as early as possible, which now and again rears its ugly head in different ways in different forms of industrial unrest.

Q. What is your reaction to the events in The Gambia?

A. Events in The Gambia made me think about a statement that Nkrumah made years before he died. He advocated a United States of Africa. So when I heard President Jawara talking about relations between his country and Senegal, my mind worked in that direction. I was making a speech once in the Republic of Guinea, talking about tribalism and other things like that, when I said, "Do you know what is called a super power?" They said "no," and I said it was a conglomeration of tribes. The sooner we start thinking in that direction — instead of us in Sierra Leone talking of Temnes, Lokos, Mendes and so on — the better it will be for us. The world today is no place for mini-states.

Knowing how small my own country is, I talk guardedly when I go to these big conferences. It may well be that we will begin to think about coming together. Of course, we realise that the Gambian business is for the Gambian people; these are just my own broad observations. But I am glad that the President is thinking along those lines. In these days a really fast jet plane hardly rises from Monrovia before it has passed Freetown, so that you have to stop in one or the other — you cannot stop in both. The lessons of the superpowers are lessons which we should learn. If you go to Russia you will see all types of people. We in the smaller powers will have to think about the way we divide ourselves. I don't know whether we should not start to copy what the British were trying to do here. In the old days, as I remember, we had a West African Frontier Force, a West Africa Currency Board, and other things. Of course, we are now moving in that direction. We have medical conferences now to which people come from Nigeria and other areas; we must learn that there are some things you simply cannot do in isolation. This is the view I take about development. The colonial powers left us divided, one tribe into three parts, a third of it in Liberia, a third of it in Guinea and a third of it in Sierra. It is time we started thinking about coming more together.

CSO: 4700/25

BENEFITS OF TRAINING YOUTH IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES STRESSED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 16 Sep 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] A nation which has a good system for preparing and using well its youth can obtain rapid development. A nation which leaves its youth without preparation for good leadership cannot be expected to obtain real community development.

Thus, we feel the system which the JKT [National Development Army] has begun to carry out consisting of the provision of various types of training for youths who have completed class seven in villages deserves congratulations. The junior minister of defense and national service, Stephen Kibona, said in Dar es Salaam the day before yesterday that the JKT began to implement this system in July and August this year in 10 villages.

Under this system youths who have completed primary education will be developed by teaching them productive activities including farming, fishing, stockraising, technology, etc. The JKT will conduct this training in cooperation with various experts in the villages.

When youths have been trained how to produce goods, income will be increased and the condition of the economy will be changed. Also youths who have completed primary education will be liberated. Many seem to flounder if they cannot do useful work. Some of them have gone to the city where they enter into work which is not beneficial for their lives or fall into criminal activities. Youths who receive training will know how to develop their lives by self-reliance in the villages.

However, a matter which must be borne in mind is that the objective of this nation is to build socialism and all training of youth must be directed toward preparing good builders of socialism.

CSO: 4749/2

BRIEFS

DEATHS IN MILITARY OPERATION--Kampala, September 9--At least 26 people are now reported to have died in a military operation mounted against opponents of the Ugandan Government in and around the Wakiso township, 10 miles (16 kms) west of here. Sources within the opposition Democratic Party (DP) today said at least eight bullet-riddled bodies had been found and already buried since the operation began on Saturday. Other reports said an additional 18 bodies had been found. Witnesses who fled the area on Monday spoke today of scores of homes being destroyed and looted by the Army and indiscriminate shooting as villagers fled for their lives into the jungle. The DP-owned vernacular weekly paper MUNNANZI (Citizen) today reported at least 16 confirmed deaths in the operation. It quoted witnesses who said that other casualties would bring the death-toll about 30 with more than 100 injured. More than 200 homes had been looted, according to the witnesses. MUNNANZI also reported seven civilian casualties at Kawanda village on the Kampala outskirts on Saturday in another operation by the Ugandan Army. The Government of President Milton Obote has declined to make any comment on the operation since it began five days ago. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2827, 11 Sep 81 p 20]

TANZANIANS QUIT ROADBLOCKS--Kampala, September 9--Tanzanian policemen have disappeared from roadblocks in the Ugandan capital over the past week, in a move seen here as a protest against growing Army indiscipline. Several hundred Tanzanian policemen stayed on here for security duties after their Army colleagues withdrew home at the end of June, and their duties have included joint roadblocks with Ugandan police and escorting Ugandan soldiers on anti-guerrilla duties in Urban areas to prevent looting. The Tanzanians spearheaded the 1979 war to oust Idi Amin. The reported protest follows an attack by the Ugandan Army last week on Wandegeya police station, near Kampala's Makerere University. [Excerpt] [Paris AFRICA AFO in English No 2827, 11 Sep 81 p 20]

CSO: 4700/20

BRIEFS

MOBUTU TO SUE GROUP--Brussels, Thursday--President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire is suing a group of Zairean dissidents in the Belgian courts following a demonstration at his private house in Brussels. A Zaire Embassy spokesman said today the action relates to an incident 10 days ago in which demonstrators protesting against the release from a Belgian prison of Jean Foster Manzikala, former Governor of Zaire's Shaba Province, surrounded Gen. Mobutu's house in a prosperous suburb here. The complaint states that the protesters trespassed on and damaged Mobutu's property, the spokesman said.--Reuter [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Sep 81 p 32]

CSO: 4700/20

SWEDES SIGN $13 MILLION AID ACCORD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Gareth Willard]

[Text]

SWEDEN and Zimbabwe have signed an agreement under which Sweden will provide about $13m. in development aid during the present financial year.

Under the agreement Sweden will provide almost $4 million for a reconstruction programme with a similar content as that funded last year.

The money would be used for such things in Zimbabwe as the repair of schools and clinics and refugee rehabilitation, a Swedish government spokesman said.

About $1.3m would be tied to paying for Swedish personnel and consultants, while a similar sum would be tied to imports from Sweden.

Half the money, more than $6,5m, was set aside for rural development in Zimbabwe and a programme was now being prepared in Zimbabwe by a team of experts from the Swedish Development Agency.

STOCKHOLM

The money, said the spokesman, would go towards the development of telecommunications, education and health services, among other projects.

Sweden gave humanitarian aid to the liberation movements during the war and another $8.2m was channelled to Zimbabwe after independence.

About $650 000 was set aside in a fund for personnel and consultants.

The reconstruction aid was used for the rehabilitation of refugees and the reconstruction of war-damaged buildings, especially schools and houses. Health facilities were also aided.

Thanking the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Faelldin, for the generous assistance from the government and people of Sweden, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said the refugee rehabilitation programme had been successfully completed last year.

Mr Mugabe told journalists at a news conference that he had no objection to 20 percent of the aid being tied to hiring Swedish consultants and buying Swedish goods.

"Sweden is not telling us we have to buy Scania or Saab. She is simply saying that, for 20 percent of the money, we should consider hiring Swedish experts or buying Swedish goods."

CSO: 4700/22

MINISTRY STEPS IN AS STRIKERS MARCH ON COMPANY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 300 striking workers at Irvine's Day Old Chicks in Salisbury yesterday marched on the firm, demanding higher pay and better working conditions.

They refused to listen to a Ministry of Labour official, Mr Robert Gwavava, and massed at the firm's premises chanting protest songs.

They said they would listen to the labour official only after he had discussed their grievances with management. The strike, which began on Tuesday, is the third this year.

The manager, Mr David Irvine, declined to comment yesterday and the owner, Mr Bill Irvine, Republican Front MP for Marlborough, was not available.

Mr Ernest Mashiri, a member of the workers' committee, complained that although the firm was engaged in meat processing, its employees were classified as farm workers and paid only $30 a month.

"Some of us live in the townships and have to pay rent. We buy our own food because we are not given rations as on farms and we have school - going children. The $30 is just not enough."

He said the management did not consult the workers' committee on issues such as sackings and the compound had no toilet facilities.

"I have been here for 11 years and I still have to use the bush. Our children suffer from many diseases because of the unhygienic conditions in which we have to live," said one mother.

Mr Gwavava and the management came to an agreement to raise the workers' wages from next month — the amount to be discussed at a meeting between the management and the workers' committee.

But the workers refused to recognise the agreement until it was put in writing, saying previous verbal agreements had not been honoured.

The workers threatened violence unless a written agreement was produced and marched into the premises. They were persuaded to leave by the workers' committee.

After another round of negotiations involving the workers' committee, the management and Mr Gwavava, a written agreement was reached. The parties said they would meet again on October 6 to discuss the rates.

○ A strike by about 100 workers at Bulawayo's Lobels factory entered its second day yesterday with no apparent end in sight. The secretary of the workers' committee, Mr Lameck Rusape, said the workers were demanding more pay and a review of their grades.

CSO: 4700/22

MORTGAGE RATES GO UP STEEPLY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

MORTGAGE rates were substantially raised yesterday by building societies following last week's 3 percent increase in the bank rate.

The Building Societies Association announced that a 12.5 percent interest rate will apply to houses under $12 000 and 13.25 percent to those at $12 000 and above.

Bonds on non-owner occupied homes rise to 13.75 percent and on commercial properties to 14.75 percent.

The changes, arrived at after two meetings with senior Reserve Bank officials, mean that someone with an outstanding mortgage of $10 000 will have to pay an extra $26.70 a month. With a $20 000 bond the increase will be $58.40.

In the first case the basic monthly repayment goes up from $82.30 to $109 and the latter from $171.20 to $229.60.

A spokesman for the association said that to cushion the immediate effects of the increases bondholders would be given the option of spreading the extra payments over the next 18 months.

Details of this and the new rates will be posted to existing borrowers within the next few days.

Explaining the changes the spokesman said: "Building society rates are set in full consultation with the Reserve Bank.

"The change in the bank rate caused our stock values to drop by about 1.5 percent. Liquidity was reduced by a discounting of government stocks held by the societies, and now stands at 23 percent, just 3 percent above the institutional requirement.

"Building societies are not lending until such time as the situation is reviewed in relation to funds," the spokesman added.

The new rates, he said, had virtually brought mortgage rates in Zimbabwe into line with the rest of the world.

New savings and deposit rates show even larger rises. Savings account are up from 4.3 percent to 7.75 percent and paid-up permanent shares from 7.75 percent to 11.25 percent.

Fixed deposit holders will be given an option of transferring existing funds to new fixed deposits for periods of 12 to 23 months at 9.75 percent or 24 months at 10 percent, or to re-invest in paid-up permanent shares.

Longer periods for fixed deposits have been scrapped.

SAVINGS

Savings certificates on three months' notice have been increased to 8 percent from 5 percent; six months' notice to 8.25 percent (5.25 percent) and nine-months' notice to 8.5 percent (5.5 percent).

Subscription shares of 24 to 35 months rise to 9 percent; 36 to 59 months—10 percent; 60 months and over--10.25 percent.

Fixed period shares are also up from 7 percent to 10.5 percent.

Commercial banks have already fixed new prime and savings rates after talks late last week with the governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Desmond Krogh.

Overdrafts now cost 13 percent and savings earn 7 percent interest. There was still no news yesterday from the finance houses on new hire purchase charges, or the Post Office Savings Bank on its tax-free deposit rates.

CSO: 4700/22

OFFICIAL CLAIMS MILITARY TRAINING 'VITAL' FOR YOUTHS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 81 p 11

[Text]

IT is vital that youths throughout the country undergo military training, said the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robson Manyika, yesterday.

Addressing a large meeting in the Mola communal lands, south-west of Kariba, Mr Manyika said: "We have enemies inside and outside, and youth must be trained so that they can protect their country in the case of an invasion."

He told the audience they should resist any anti-Government propaganda by opposition parties.

There was a move by some political parties to "subvert our development programme", he claimed.

"We, as a Government, fought for this country and we no longer want to see any bloodshed. What we strive for is peace," he said.

"But if anyone provokes us we will definitely act and rout them."

Amid applause, Mr Manyika said there was a need for Zimbabweans to be vigilant and detect the Government's enemies.

"Now that the country is free I don't see why some officials of political parties should engage in subversive activity. It is time for us to work together."

ZANU (PF) wanted all parties to genuinely participate in national development. But some parties were taking this attitude "as weakness on our part" and engaging in subversion.

CSO: 4700/22

ZCTU BOSS CALLED IN AS ATHOL EVANS STAFF PROTESTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 81 p 6

[Text]

THE secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, was yesterday called to intervene in a dispute between the workers and management of the Athol Evans Hospital Home.

The dispute arose when a worker, Miss Chipo Joseph, was dismissed. The manager of the Salvation Army-run hospital, Captain Gordon Howard, refused to disclose the reasons for Miss Joseph's dismissal.

But workers said she was dismissed after retaliating against an assault by a visitor to the hospital.

Workers at the hospital struck last month for better conditions and repeated their demands yesterday.

The demands include the:

- Dismissal of Captain Howard and his wife.
- Reinstatement of their dismissed colleague.
- Nationalisation of the hospital by the Government.

The workers met during their lunch hour yesterday, and complained to Mr Mugabe of bad and unfair treatment.

They said medical assistants were required to buy their own uniforms; to work an extra half-hour for being five minutes late; they were not paid overtime; and patients and staff were often rude and insulting.

A medical assistant and her colleague often had to care for 34 patients while on night shift, they added.

Workers were told they were lazy, and if they had complaints they could take them to their Government.

"Take your moans to your Government, ZANU (PF) is not in control here," was a common response to their complaints, the workers said.

Mr Mugabe said he would be seeking a meeting between the hospital's workers' committee, the management, and the Salvation Army Headquarters.

CSO: 4700/22

GOVERNMENT CONTROLS ALARM MINES IN ZIMBABWE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 81 p 15

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text]

THE mining industry in Zimbabwe has expressed concern at the growing degree of government controls being applied or contemplated for the mining sector.

After the Minister of Finance, Mr Enos Nkala, said in his Budget speech that the tax allowance on capital expenditiure had been reduced to 30% from 100%, a director of a multination mining company with interests in Zimbabwe said the legislation would render 90% of new investment in mining unprofitable.

It added to the prohibitive restrictions on remittances of dividends, which some companies had complained were controlled on an arbitrary basis, and the legal requirements were inconsistent.

The restrictions on remittances include a limit of 50% of earnings to be distributed as dividends; that audited accounts have to accompany any remittance application; that dividends must relate to current earnings; and a company is prevented from going into borrowings to pay dividends.

All these requirements are regarded as reasonable because of a developing nation's need to limit outflows of profits, but in many cases remittance applications complying with the requirements have been turned down arbitrarily.

In some cases the rules have been relaxed in response to representations from Zimbabwean shareholders, who said they would be prejudiced by an enforced conservatism in dividend declarations.

The announcement by the Zimbabwe Government that it will set up a State-owned minerals marketing agency, the Minerals Marketing Corporation (MMC), has provoked fears of nationalisation, which the Government has tried to allay.

The Government is justifiably suspicious of profits being made outside Zimbabwe, and some multinationals have the reputation of arranging shipments and billings to suit them and minimise export tax.

The formation of MMC appears to be aimed at vertically integrated multinationals, which sell a big proportion of their products to parent companies overseas, and whose export practices are difficult to monitor without direct control of the marketing function.

The authorities have said that MMC will have a monitoring function over the mining industry, but its powers go far beyond this and give the Minister of Mines extensive powers over the industry.

They amount to a takeover of the entire commercial function of the mining industry by MMC.

The relationship between seller and buyer of any mined product, whether copper or chrome, cobalt or ferrochrome, is delicate, involving a high degree of trust which relies on an element of personal trust between the negotiating principals, assuring at all times commercially just, but constructive relationships between buyer and seller.

Commenting on the MMC, the London Metal Bulletin

agrees with the wisdom of monitoring to prevent abuses, but suggests that in a country "where every development penny is so essential", Zimbabwe should think twice before taking such a fundamental course of action.

The Bulletin warns that there is potentially much more that can go wrong with Zimbabwe's sales of its mineral products, consequent on a change in its national sales effort of such magnitude.

"It is a plain commercial fact that very, very few state trading organisations make a better job of selling than do the corresponding private enterprise sellers from whom they took over."

Assuring social equity from the revenues of the national productive effort is the concern of any democratic government, but this is a different matter from sheer efficiency in getting the best overall return for the national product, which is where the MMC would be concerned.

An ominous sign is that "at least two members" of MMC's nine member marketing board should have some previous expertise in marketing. The implication that nearly 80% of the MMC will comprise bureaucrats casts doubts on the body's efficacy in negotiation.

Many marketing decisions are required to be made on the spur of the moment to close a deal, and the unwieldy size of the MMC board is likely to interfere with the marketing process.

As one SA mining man put it this week: "Committees are notorious in achieving little in a long period — it is well known that a camel is merely a horse designed by a committee".

The consequences of an inferior commercial performance by Zimbabwe's new organisation goes further than simple "revenue today, profit tomorrow" — it extends to the area of investment in future mineral and mineral-related activity.

Zimbabwe is attractive to mining companies, and can use more investment in developing its mineral wealth, but next to the threat of nationalisation, there is nothing so likely to turn away an investor as the thought that production will not be marketed to the best advantage.

An added problem in the MMC is that it will efectively eliminate the middleman, on the surface a proposition to be welcomed in any industry.

But in Zimbabwe, where middle men, such as Derby Metals and Associated Metals, cater for the "small worker" their demise can only be counter-productive.

These agents are prepared to accept small parcels of minerals from small producers and market them. This allows the small workers, or prospectors, to develop prospects to a stage where bigger companies can economically move in and develop reserves on a bigger scale.

Markets are found all over the world for these small parcels of commodities, and at the same time an effective exploration industry is kept going.

For all of these reasons Zimbabwe would be well advised to reconsider its apparent determination to exercise dogmatic control over the mining industry.

CSO: 4700/22

BRIEFS

PARTY PLANS ELECTIONS--The Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira will be among ZANU (PF) provincial party officials who will attend the party's elections for Mashonaland sub-districts on Sunday, the Zimbabwe Information Service reports. The elections will be held in Gatooma, Hartley, Sinoia, Karof and Kariba. All ZANU (PF) sub-districts in the Mashonaland Rural Council area are invited to attend. There will also be a rally by the Women's League tomorrow at Chinhoyi Hall, Sinoia, which will be addressed by the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa, and Miss Sabina Mugabe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 81 p 1]

MAWEMA IN EUROPE--The Deputy Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Nelson Mawema, left Salisbury yesterday for a 14-day tour of Holland, Italy, France, Sweden and Britain. During his tour the minister will hold talks with governments of the five countries on exchange programmes, as well as examine equipment of use to Zimbabwe. He will also finalise arrangements for the training of technical personnel to maintain this equipment. A statement said that the minister would inspect roads, bridges and road construction equipment and explore possibilities of grants-in-aid for feasibility studies and road construction equipment. In France he will examine possibilities of French aid to Zimbabwe and examine telecommunication equipment for rural areas. In Sweden he will discuss progress on the microwave and international gateway exchange process and make arrangements for personnel to maintain this equipment. Mr Mawema is expected back in Salisbury on October 10.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 81 p 4]

KENYAN TRADE LINKS--A visiting representative of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce, Mr Timothy Ramtu, yesterday called for the establishment of "tangible economic relations" for the mutual benefit of Zimbabwe and Kenya. Addressing the annual meeting of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, he said an opportunity existed for business communities in Kenya and Zimbabwe to develop commercial ties. Mr Ramtu said Zimbabwe had a lot to offer Kenya by way of processed food, manufactured and raw materials. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 81 p 4]

MAPUTO IN KEY TALKS--The Mozambique minister of justice, Mr Teodato Hungwana, arrived in Salisbury yesterday for talks with the Government. Mr Hungwana, who is leading a two-man delegation, will meet ministers, including the Acting Minister of Justice, Dr Eddison Zvobgo and the Home Affairs, Minister, Mr Richard

Hove. No details were given, but Mr Hungwana described the talks as "crucial." The Mozambique delegation returns home next week.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 81 p 3]

AIR FORCE 'JOBS BAN'--The Government has stopped former air force personnel from working with any other Government or parastatal body and banned the private aircraft industry from employing them within six months of their leaving the air force, it was claimed yesterday. The allegations, in the form of a question for Dr Freddie Shava, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, are on the order paper for the Assembly today. Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield) also says in his question that instructions forbidding "time-expired air force servicemen" from serving in either the Government or a parastatal body are posted in station standing orders at the Zimbabwe Air Force Headquarters in Salisbury. He asks Dr Shava "whether he is aware that skilled aircraft technicians are being forced to leave the country because of this embargo." The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, is also to answer questions from Bishop Joshua Dube (ZANU-PF, Manicaland) on whether he is considering changes to Government regulations "which prevents" many ministers of religion from becoming marriage officers. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 81 p 11]

ACCORDS PLANNED--Double taxation agreements between Zimbabwe and other countries of the world would be drawn up in the future, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, disclosed in the Assembly. Dr Munyaradzi told the House earlier that the only country with which Zimbabwe had a double taxation agreement was South Africa. Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) said this would inhibit people from investing in this country. Dr Munyaradzi said that people from those countries with which there was no double taxation agreement would be taxed both here and in their own countries. "Double taxation agreements are entered into with various countries at various times. The fact that we have only one is something that we have inherited from the past, and we are now in the process of negotiating double taxation agreements with other countries," the deputy minister said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 81 p 11]

CSO: 4700/22

END

JPRS 79182

9 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2500

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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'HARMFUL' DECISION ON OAU IN LIBYA ATTACKED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Malek Eshun]

[Text]

THE statement made by President Limann in Nairobi and the Cabinet decision last week on the Ghana-Libya issue has come as a shock to the entire Ghanaian public.

The youth and other progressive political movements as well as the sporting public have therefore called on the President and his Cabinet to reconsider their decision and take steps to restore diplomatic ties with Libya.

If Libya's presence in Chad has been the P.N.P.'s stand against Gaddafi, then why has the Limann administration been silent over the continued presence of Tanzanian troops in Uganda and the recent invasion of Gambia by Senegalese and British Commandos?

Ghana has been and continues to be the source of inspiration for African Unity. The late Osagyefo Dr Kwame Nkrumah's declaration that the independence of Ghana was meaningless unless it was linked up with the total liberation of Africa should serve as a guide to the PNP administration. It should refrain from any moves that would break up the O.A.U. and which would subject the nation to ridicule from sister African countries.

If the P.N.P. genuinely claims to have its roots from the C.P.P. then the decision to boycott the next O.A.U. summit scheduled to take place in Libya is a clear case of contradiction to the C.P.P's dynamic stand on African politics.

Nkrumah sought to unite Africa. Thus whilst reactionary leaders tried to frustrate attempts at establishing the O.A.U., he and others like Nasser, Haile Selassie and Jomo Kenyatta courageously fought to achieve that aim.

I do not see why Libya should be condemned for bringing peace to Chad, a country plagued by civil war for so many years. Millions of people died during the civil war. Chad today enjoys a measure of peace and stability.

America's hostile propaganda against Libya should be seen as an insult to Africa. Her military and material support for South Africa against Angola must be condemned. America's promise of military aid to African countries that would boycott Libya is a threat to the security of the continent.

Ghana should not be a partner to another 'Moscow Fiasco' which has destroyed our relations with the Eastern World.

How soon can the nation forget the brotherly love shown us by Colonel Gaddafi when Nigeria and Co. put the 'oil brakes' on the nation during the A.F.R.C. regime?

The summit will definitely be held in Libya and the President and his Cabinet must reconsider their decision before a lot of harm is done to our international political image.

CSO: 4700/36

NATION URGED NOT TO BREAK OAU UNITY

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Henry Addison]

[Text] A member of Parliament has called on the Government not to boycott the next OAU Summit in Libya.

Mr Abdulai Al-hassan, MP for Gushiegu Constituency in the Northern Region, addressing a press conference held at the Parliament House in Accra at the weekend, said Dr Hilla Limann had shown a lot of maturity and goodwill to all shades of political opinion since he took over the administration of the country and must extend this quality to the international scene by reviewing his stand on Libya.

Mr Al-hassan said that since it was a majority decision that the next venue should take place in Libya, President Limann would have nothing to lose to go by that decision.

"We cannot say--the independence of Ghana is meaningless unless it is linked up with the total liberation of Africa, and turn round to start cutting off its basic roots," declared Mr Al-hassan.

By next year, he said, Ghana would be 25 years when she laid the foundation for the OAU, and asked: "How can we on such historic occasion and important year of our history refuse to attend the OAU conference?"

CSO: 4700/35

PAPER REITERATES IMPOSSIBILITY OF RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 10 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE pro-Israeli lobby in Ghana is becoming funny with some of the arguments they are struggling to put forward to induce the Ghana Government to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel. Their three main arguments are: One — that the break in relations with Israel in support of the Arabs is economically disadvantageous to Ghana.

Two — that since Egypt, the former main spearhead of the Arab crusade against Israel, has now turned friend of Israel, there is no basis any longer for African countries to maintain the break with Israel.

Three — that Israel is not a racist state comparable to the apartheid regime of South Africa.

Those who argue that Ghana has lost economic advantages by breaking with Israel know next to nothing about the realities of Israel's economic relations with Africa. They also either do not know, or are not willing to admit, the massive economic assistance which the Arab nations have given to Africa.

It has been pointed out many times since 1974 that the main purpose of Israel's economic interest in Africa is to open up markets for Israeli products. The little Israeli economic aid projects here and there only provided cover for that real purpose. It was not in Israel's own national interest to encourage African industrialization and there was no real evidence that Israel wanted to help Africa's industrial growth.

On the other hand, the evidence is all over the continent of the Arab's desire to help Africa's economic development. At the pan-Arab level, Arab banks established purposely to develop Africa have given various large loans and grants to many or most African countries. The obvious aim here is to give concrete meaning to Afro-Arab solidarity.

Although we justly complain that the Arab Governments can give us more than they have done so far, the proof of Arab assistance is there in many forms.

In Ghana, for example, the Kpong Hydro-electric Project has come into reality thanks to a $100-million Arab loan. And the Saudi Government just last week sent a whole team to find out what other assistance Ghana needs.

Apart from that, it is thanks to many individual Arab businessmen that Ghana has reached almost self-sufficient local production of many industrial goods. The Lebanese alone operate some 40 large and medium-size manufacturing industries in the country, giving employment to a large number of the people.

Co-operation

On the question of the present co-operation between Egypt and Israel, supporters of Israel conveniently forget that Egypt was not the only factor which decided the OAU stand against Israel. Israel unjustifiably invaded and illegally occupied a sovereign African nation's territory; that was one reason why the OAU asked its members to cut off relations with Israel.

Another reason was Israel's deliberate anti-African stand behind racist South Africa, in which Israel became the apartheid regime's main military strength for the oppression of the Blacks of Azania and Namibia, and for maintaining the Pretoria regime's constant threat to the security of independent African countries, particularly all states south of the Equator.

A third reason was that Africa is opposed to the deliberate expansionist policy of the Israeli Government at the behest of the blueprint of the World Zionist Organization, which has led to the cruel and unlawful displacement of the Palestinians from their own country.

So the OAU's rejection of Israel goes beyond the mere interests of Egypt. The rejection is a moral obligation; it is also in the greater interest of Africa's political struggle. And all the reasons for the rejection still remain valid.

To say Israel is not a racist state is to sound ridiculous and ignorant about the facts. The United Nations General Assembly has officially declared that Zionism is racism. Zionists rule Israel today and they make racism a state policy based on the concept of Jewish master-race.

This superior-blood concept is openly affirmed by successive Jewish leaders in many publications. In Israel itself, this concept has led to an obnoxious four-tier class structure whose burden is carried by the suppressed class of "ordinary Israelis" at the bottom.

Israel is out of Ghana, and seems destined to stay out for a very, very long time. This is the only acceptable and respectable choice for Ghana in the foreseeable future.

CSO: 4700/35

WESTERN DEMOCRACY ATTACKED IN IRISH DEATHS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Zana Yeebo]

[Excerpts] One question that has been haunting some minds for the past few weeks is why so much silence has been maintained about the Irish prisoners who are starving themselves to death in British cells.

If such atrocities had been committed on African soil, we would be called names such as barbaric, cannibals, uncivilized and the like. Now in the very heart of so-called Westminster democracy, people are encouraged to starve themselves to death. This reminds me of the reaction of the South African authorities after the death of Steve Biko. When accused of murdering Steve Biko, they replied sarcastically, but in a fascist fashion, "Steve Biko has the democratic right to commit suicide."

Now in the same vein, Margaret Thatcher and the British ruling class are probably saying to Bobby Sands and his colleagues, "you have the democratic right to starve yourselves to death."

Democracy has become so banal, so caricatured in the bourgeoise capitalist states that one shudders to use that term.

But how can the conscience of the present generation remain silent in the face of such atrocities? The British ruling class, having reduced the Irish people to the level of slaves on their own land, making them live wretched lives, having denied them all their basic rights now dine, wine and wed over the blood and emaciated bodies of the Bobby Sands fraternity.

For a long time, the world has allowed itself to be manipulated and deceived. We have been told that British (Western) "democracy" is the best. Many third world nations, especially the former colonies of Britain, have adopted this to the detriment of their people. Independence has become a mere showpiece dangling in front of the starving millions, taunting their appetites.

The British ruling class have lost their major source of power and wealth to the extent that now Britain rules over nothing but the workers of Britain, Ireland and South Africa. That is why they never want to unloosen their hold on Ireland. The fact that the British ruling class are sitting on thorns can no longer be denied.

Now they have to face the determination of Irish people who are prepared to die in order to save their homeland. Britain cannot give these people the status of "political prisoners" because that would rationalize and give some sanity and legitimacy to the struggle going on in Ireland.

But what is clear now is that the action taken by the Irish nationalists is all part and parcel of the struggle for democratic rights. What is happening to the Bobby Sands fraternity came in a more horrifying form in Kenya during the Mau Mau uprising, in Zimbabwe and is happening in Namiba. Genocide, murder, pillage and the destruction of the people, all because some big companies want to make profits.

The British ruling class have ganged up with their counterparts in the US, Japan and France to starve people to death.

British hypocrisy had been unmasked. Britain can no longer hold two positions, one claiming that they are protectors of human rights and the other imposing laws on Ireland of the kind used by the Nazis in the 30s.

What is happening now should be a lesson to all who have fallen in love with bourgeoisie democracy and all those who think that dictatorship and carnage is practised only in communist land. In fact we are yet to hear of the Kremlin starving people to death under the guise of "democracy." This means that we must not confuse the reality of the present with what we had been taught as the "gospel truth."

Posterity will have a lot of questions to ask Margaret Thatcher who is gleefully supervising such deaths. If the rulers in the third world and other Western countries think they can remain silent at such a moment then doom and damnation await them. One is tempted to call them hypocrites, cowards and double standard seekers.

The iron lady of the empire-without-colonies and her cronies can be likened to the "Sons of Cain....who satiated of assassinating and with their hands stained with the blood of their victims, flee cowardly before the energetic protest of civilization, carrying in their ears the echoes of continuing damnation."

CSO: 4700/35

DEBATE CONTINUES ON MINORITY PARTIES MERGER

Paper Doubts Constitutionality

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text]

THE merger of the minority parties is likely to create a constitutional crisis since the Third Republican Constitution is very silent on mergers and coalitions.

On the other hand the Political Parties Decree (SMCD.229) 1979, does not cater for mergers and coalitions.

This, therefore, means that when the merged minority parties apply to the Electoral Commission for a registration of a political party they will have to cease to exist as individual parties.

They will not also be able to function as a unified political entity since they will not have got their final certificate of registration to enable them to operate as a new political party.

This, according to dependable sources, is because the Political Parties Decree stipulates that it is only when a final certificate of registration has been issued that a political party can consider itself known, received and accepted by the Electoral Commissioner.

Certificate

The decree states that after the submission of the application, a provisional certificate will be issued to the party whilst the application of the party will be published to the whole world to enable the public to raise any objections or challenge the formation of the party.

If after 21 days of the publication, no substantial objections of real merits are raised and the Commission is satisfied that all the provisions of the Political Parties Decree have been complied with, then that party will be registered as a political party.

The source indicated that this implies that within the period that the minority parties are seeking registration they can neither operate as separate entities nor single unit.

The source observed that within that period the country will be plunged into a de facto one party state and the Constitution does not allow one-party state in the country.

However, Article 42 (6) of the Constitution empowers the Legislature, by Law, to regulate the functions of political parties.

It states that "subject to the provisions of this Constitution, and in furtherance of the preceeding provisions of this Article, Parliament shall, by law, regulate the functioning of political parties."

This, however, implies that Parliament can introduce a bill to set out rules and regulations governing the operations of the new party which would come out of the merged political parties.

Unconstitutionality Denied

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Cameron Duodu]

[Text]

I WONDER whether you weighed all the implications of the story entitled "MERGER MAY BRING CRISIS", before you published it as your front page lead on September 9. As far as I can see, it is a worthless news item, the publication of which will expose you and your colleagues to the anger of the minority parties, who have enough confusion to deal with, without the help of journalists.

The Ghana Constitution says nothing about the creation of a "de facto one party state", as your obviously dishonest "dependable sources" told your gullible reporter. What the Constitution says is that "Parliament shall have no power to enact a law establishing a one-party state". And no Bill seeking to enact such a law has been mooted by anyone as far as I know. So the "Constitutional crisis" is only in the imagination of your reporter and the "dependable" sources.

The technicalities associated with the registration of political parties are numerous and full of legal niceties and must be approached with caution, especially by journalists. I would have thought that your reporter's first duty — and indeed yours — would have been to put the interpretation given by your sources to the Electoral Commissioner for his views on them, before publishing them. Going to Press with this version, which, as I have pointed out to you, is made meaningless by the provision of the Constitution relating to one-party states, (Article 3 (1)) will only strengthen the minority parties in their belief that some of our journalists are being used to confuse them, instead of obeying the call in the Constitution to "uphold" the principles of democracy that underlie the Constitution.

Even ordinary logic could have warned you against the implications of the story. If a party can change its address, or the names of its founding members (when some of them die) then obviously, it can make other changes as well, including its name. The Electoral Commissioner has wide powers of discretion when it comes to accepting these changes, and he will, of course, exercise them with common sense, as the Constitution expects him to do.

In fact, there is one real difficulty which will confront the minority parties when they merge, but that is not discussed at all in your story, to one's surprise. This relates to the provision in Article 79(i) of the Constitution, which states, "A Member of Parliament shall vacate his seat in Parliament if... he leaves the party of which he was a member at the time of his election to Parliament, to join another party". Will the new party that emerges from the merger be considered "another party" for the purposes of this article in the Constitution? Here again, it will be a matter of interpretation. Common sense would see the article as merely trying to forbid "carpet-crossing" in Parliament, and even in law, there could be a view that when parties merge, the party that comes out of it does not necessarily fall into the category of "another party", for the purposes of Article 79(i). Any view held would, of course, be a proper matter for interpretation by the Supreme Court. So, you can see that such matters need careful handling and not the facile reporting evident in your story.

Please believe that it is with real pain that I have felt obliged to write to you in this vein, but if we do not carry out self-criticism, others will do it for us, and their concerns will not be with the advancement of journalistic standards in our country.

CSO: 4700/37

ACCRA CITY COUNCIL ASKS FOR USSR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by James MacCauley]

[Text] The Accra City Council is to start negotiations with the government of the Soviet Union for technical assistance for the development of the city.

Announcing this at the inauguration of the Russian Town Development Association in Accra at the weekend, Mr Nat Ashalley-Anthony, ACC chairman said during his recent visit to the Soviet Union, the Mayor of Moscow expressed his government's preparedness to assist the ACC in developing Accra.

The assistance he said, would involve the use of the Soviet Prefabricated Concrete Factory in Accra for the establishment of new housing units and townships.

The ACC chairman, therefore, endorsed the invitation of associations to the Soviet Union to help them develop the suburb.

He, however, called on members of the association to initiate self-help projects to help in the development process.

Mr Ashalley-Anthony announced the council's decision to bring together all youth and town development associations in the city and assist them with free technical assistance for their development projects.

In his welcome address, Mr H.P. Nelson Cofie, MP for Ablekuma, appealed to the Government to assist the association in its efforts to develop the Russian township, residents of which, he said, "live village lives," their "only advantage being their proximity to Accra."

Among invited guests present were Mr Valentine Ousiannikov, Third Secretary, and other officials of the USSR Embassy in Ghana.

CSO: 4700/36

PAPER EXTOLS VIRTUES, NEED FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

IF the towns and villages were provided with electricity right now, something like one-fifth of Accra's population would drift back to the rural areas in two years.

This is one aspect of rural electrification which the planners under successive governments have not taken sufficient note of: The fact is that hundreds, if not thousands, of people are more or less forced to live in the cities against their better judgment and against their natural inclination.

Look at the great number of retired people who remain glued to the cities where they waste their old age amidst the noise of the so-called modern living and the disrespect of the urban society instead of the preferable quiet life back in the village where old age gets its place of honour in the community.

At present only a very few Ghanaians are rich enough to think of building houses in their villages and buying their own household electricity generators. The vast majority of both retired and still working people who decide to build a house at home to repair to eventually must resign themselves to the retrogressive existence with hurricane lamps, firewood cooking, box iron, and other practices of the old, old life.

On the other hand, if the rural areas have electricity supply, you can imagine the great number of retired people, not to speak of wealthy businessmen, who'd prefer to build modest houses in the villages into which they can move all the electric appliances—TV, radio, cooker, pressing iron, refrigerator, etc—which they acquired during their working life.

With electricity in the countryside, you can imagine how the retired civil servant would prefer settling in his little house in the village set in an acre of farmland with a small modern poultry farm to boot.

If each town and village has electricity to provide such modest but adequately comfortable conditions of life, who'd retire and still remain in Accra to spend more than ₵1,000 a month on food alone when he can repair to the village and lead a warm life spending less than ₵300 a month on meat and getting his food from his own backyard garden?

You find thousands of retired public servants, politicians, Members of Parliament, aged businessmen and so forth since the 1st Republic still clinging to Accra who would prefer to have settled in their villages. But they are stuck in Accra because after so many years with electricity in the city, the prospect of stone-age existence back in the village is uninviting. Should they sell their life's acquisitions and go back home to settle empty-handed since they can't use those facilities in the village?

Many villages are dying because of this. And since the older ones are not returning to build houses and live in the villages, rural life becomes even more dreary for school leavers and so the population drift increases.

The differences in the cities and rural areas are sometimes inexcusable. Take Afiao, for instance. Electricity passes from Akosombo over Afiao to Lome. Yet not one village on the way to the border has electricity. It is about the same from Akosombo to Kumasi and elsewhere.

But the story is different in most advanced countries. There rural electrification is a major condition for national development, because it checks population drift and promotes small-scale agro-based industries in the countryside.

Ghana's rural electrification should therefore be conceived in its entirety. The present tendency to see it in the narrow terms of economic viability which deemphasizes its social implications is not helpful, because the social implications contain important economic factors of immense relevance to the whole process of national development.

Ghana has about the most abundant, and therefore cheapest, electricity supply in Africa. It should be the first to achieve rural electrification. And there is no excuse for not doing that without further delay.

CSO: 4700/35

RAILROAD ACCIDENT CAUSES OIL LOSS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Asante]

[Text]

TWENTY-THREE wagons containing petroleum products belonging to the various oil companies in Kumasi for distribution in the Ashanti Region were derailed near the University of Science and Technology in Kumasi last Sunday evening.

As a result of the derailment, normal train service between Kumasi-Koforidua and Accra has been disrupted.

The products were consigned to Mobil Oil, Texaco, Goil, B.P. and Shell stations.

Sources close to the oil companies in Kumasi said yesterday that since the derailment of the wagons, the Railway Corporation has not shown any sign of clearing the line in order to retrieve the products.

According to the companies, they lost 25,000 gallons of Kerosene and 8,000 gallons of diesel oil in a similar derailment of wagons at Fumesa last month and it took the Railways Corporation about three weeks to clear the line.

The companies, the sources stated therefore fear that several gallons of the petroleum products would be lost if the line was not cleared to retrive the products.

Officials of the Railway Corporation in Kumasi when contacted, confirmed that they had not been to the area to assess the extent of damage neither had they drawn up any plans to retrieve the products.

Mr E. E. Mensah of the Control Department said later: "I cannot release any information on Railway matters to you. If you are anxious to get any information, then you better get in touch with our Public Relations Department in Takoradi."

CSO: 4700/37

BRIEFS

FRG PHARMACEUTICAL AID--The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has granted 33 million Deutche Marks as aid for the expansion of the Pharmaceutical Division of the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation (GIHOC). Dr G. Fischer, West German Ambassador in Ghana disclosed this when he formally opened the fourth annual medical conference jointly organised by the Ghana Medical Association and the Friendrich Thieding Foundation of Germany at the Effia-Nkwanta Hospital in Sekondi on Thursday. Dr Fischer said out of the amount 20 million DM was granted last year. The remaining 13 million DM will be released to the division this year. The Ambassador said his government attaches great importance to the expansion of the division and hoped that work would be expedited on the project to complete it on schedule. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Sep 81 p 1]

FLIGHTS TO ITALY--Negotiations are currently going on between top officials of the Ministries of Transport and Communications and Foreign Affairs, on the one hand, and a high-powered Italian government delegation on the other, for resumption of flights by the national airlines of the two countries. The Italian delegation is led by Mr Onofrio Solari-Bozzi, Italian Ambassador to Ghana. A highly-placed source hinted in Accra that the two-day meeting had so far achieved "a breakthrough" and that flights between the two countries might resume before the end of this month. The flights between Accra and Rome were suspended as a result of a misunderstanding between the Ghana Airways and Alitalia. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Sep 81 p 8]

SAUDI WILLINGNESS TO HELP--Mr Ali Jawahari, leader of the three-man Saudi Arabian delegation which visited the country, has assured the Government and people of Ghana that the delegation will strongly recommend to the Saudi authorities to offer financial assistance to Ghana to implement a number of projects to improve the country's economy. He said it was the determination of the people of Saudi Arabia to strengthen the bond of goodwill between them and Ghanaians by offering financial assistance to support developmental projects such as the Bui Hydro-electric Dam, road construction, irrigation and lake transport. Replying to a toast at a luncheon organized in their honour by the Ghana Muslim Community in Accra yesterday, Mr Jawahari said members of the delegation have been greatly impressed by the infrastructural facilities they have seen and it was their wish that such facilities were developed for the common benefit of the people of Ghana.

Earlier proposing the toast, Alhaji Bashiru Futa, chairman of the Muslim Community expressed the community's gratitude to the Government of Saudi Arabia for really showing interest to help Ghana reconstruct her shattered economy. He referred to numerous financial assistance given to Ghana, especially the 100-million dollar aid for the construction of the Kpong Hydro-electric Dam, and said it will "serve as a lasting monument of friendship between Ghana and Saudi Arabia." [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 4 Sep 81 p 4]

FIRESTONE OFFICIALLY TAKEN OVER--The Government has formally taken over Firestone Ghana Limited. Negotiations for the final takeover were concluded between the government and Firestone International on June 1 this year. The name of the company has now been changed to Bonsa Tyre Company Limited, but the rubber plantation, another Firestone concern, retains its name--Ghana Rubber Estates Limited. Meanwhile, Firestone International has agreed under a technical assistance to allow some of its personnel in key positions to continue in office until suitable replacements are found. This was announced by Mr M.P. Ansah, Minister of Industries, Science and Technology when he inaugurated two boards of directors for the tyre company and the rubber estates in Accra yesterday. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Sep 81 p 8]

INCREASED COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY URGED--President Hilla Limann has called for intensified economic co-operation between Ghana and Hungary, especially in all aspects of agriculture, road infrastructure and mining. He said even though Ghanaians valued their good and cordial bilateral relations with the people of Hungary, "we feel that there is still much room for improvement in our economic and social relations." Receiving the credentials of the new Hungarian Ambassador to Ghana, Mr Lajos Bozi, at the Castle in Accra yesterday, President Limann said to achieve the objectives of co-operation, there was the need for an atmosphere of peace and international security. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 10 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/35

MOKHEHLE 'INSURGENTS' OPERATE FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 18 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Mokhehle in S.A."]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICAN newspapers have of late turned their political blast on Lesotho in their attempt to paint the country black internationally.

They have devoted much attention to the recent spate of bomb attacks in the country, especially in Maseru. Last week's armed robbery at the Barclays Bank did not miss their net.

One can easily conclude that the purpose of the South African press is to destroy our country's international image and to mislead and misinform the world that Lesotho was as bad as South Africa.

Surely they could have mentioned at least one good thing about Lesotho, that a beautiful network of roads into the country's attractive mountains have been opened since 1976 when South Africa unilaterally closed the borders between Lesotho and its district of Transkei.

In its editorial last Saturday, The Friend aptly points out that instability in the sub-continent ought to concern South Africa because any trouble in her independent neighbours would soon spill over into that country. Whilst this is so, it seems that instability in South Africa as a result of its racial policies will spill over into the neighbouring countries.

The Sunday Times in its story headlined "Ntsu is raiding Lesotho from Qwaqwa," tacitly admits that Mokhehle stages his attacks from bases in the South African district of Qwaqwa. The biggest and most interesting disclosure here is that Mr. Mokhehle returned to South Africa via Botswana. We have often said this and it had often been denied.

It is worthwhile to note that Mopeli continues to deny the presence of Mokhehle's insurgents in the area. For his formation, Lesotho has ample evidence to prove that they are

in Qwaqwa and that Mokhehle is currently commuting between that place and Durban. Chief Mopeli's higher authorities knew this. And as long as he continues to deny this, he embarrasses them.

South Africa's hierarchy last month claimed Lesotho would be used more as a launching base for insurgents attacks into that country. Repeated challenges for South Africa to back up these accusations with proof have met a deaf ear.

In contrast, Basotho see insurgents going about their business in broad daylight on South African territory.

They have also been observed to flee into that country after staging attacks on defenceless villagers and herdboys.

Lesotho could easily contain insurgent attacks if they were launched from bases within her borders. What is disturbing is that they are performed by gangs of men who hit and run back into South Africa's refuge.

CSO: 3700/33

ELECTRICITY BOARD DEFENDS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME PLAN

Board Statement

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by K. Thomson]

[Text]

Because of an article which appeared in the Times of Swaziland on Monday, September 14th, dealing with the views of Mr. Ted Reilly of Milwane Wildlife Sanctuary on the effect of the Board's new Luphohlo Ezulwini hydro-electric scheme on Mantenga Falls and his assessment of the relative economic merits of the scheme as opposed to the tourist potential generated by Mantenga Falls the Board feels it appropriate to bring the following facts to the attention of the public.

1. When the hydro-electric scheme was first mooted it was referred to His Majesty and to the Cabinet, both of whom gave their approval to the scheme.

2. From the inception it was recognised that the scheme would result in a reduced flow over Mantenga Falls. The Board believes however to say "that the magnificence and splendour of the Mantenga Falls will be destroyed" is an exaggeration. There will always be a flow of water over the falls sufficient to enable it to retain its scenic beauty although such flow will of necessity not be as great as was the case prior to the scheme being implemented. However in developing a country, particularly where an adequate and reliable supply of electricity is concerned, compromises have to be made.

3. From the planning stage onwards both the National Trust Commission, and the Milwane Wildlife Sanctuary were kept informed of the possible effects of the scheme on both Mantenga Falls and on the other elements of the ecology in the area and in fact in June 1980 the Board funded a study by Milwane's own Ecologist to enable Milwane to make their own investigation. Whilst the report of Milwane's Ecologist indicated that there would be a reduced flow over the falls he expressed no great alarm and in fact made the following comment "the waterfall should be protected as a natural feature and the reduction of flow accepted as one of the undesirable side effects of the project." The National Trust Commission itself has at all times been co-operative with the Board and appears to have accepted the necessity of the scheme notwithstanding any adverse effects it may have on the ecology and the Board on the other hand has indicated to the Commission its willingness to take all reasonable steps to minimise any possible adverse effects.

4. The Board presently only generates 40% of the country's electricity requirements, the balance of 60% being bought in from South Africa through Escom. The new scheme will substantially reduce the

country's dependence on South Africa. With the passage of time new schemes will be introduced whereby it is hoped that ultimately Swaziland will be entirely self sufficient for its electricity requirements.

5. To suggest that the economics of the new hydro-scheme could be out-weighed by the tourist potential generated by Mantenga Falls is in the Board's opinion totally unrealistic. On the one hand Mantenga is but one of the many tourist attractions within Swaziland. On the other hand the implementation of the new hydro-electric scheme will in addition to reducing the countries dependence on South Africa for electricity, have the following beneficial effects:-

(a) Several millions of Rand which are paid over annually to Escom for electricity supplies will be retained within Swaziland to assist the internal economic development.

(b) The price of electricity in Swaziland will be determined by the country's own economy and not by the political and economic vagaries of South Africa.

(c) Of the total cost of E47 million which is being introduced substantially from outside sources several million will be absorbed into the Swaziland economy by way of wages to local people, services, supplies and other inputs from the Swaziland commercial and industrial sector. In this regard it should be pointed out that the project is being funded inter alia by such institutions as the World Bank, the European Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation and the German Development Bank. All of these institutions have spent some years studying the economic viability of the scheme and its overall political and economic benefits to the country as a whole.

6. The Board is now irrevocably committed to the scheme. Most of the loan agreements have been signed. Some of the major contract elements have been put out to tender and tenders accepted and resettlement has already commenced with the knowledge and approval of His Majesty in the areas effected by the dam.

The Board has decided to bring this matter to the notice of the public by way of this paid announcement rather than to enter into a public controversy through articles or editorial comment as the disagreements between the Board and the Milwane Wildlife Sanctuary are already the subject matter of lengthy correspondence between the parties.

Further Details

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] THE E47 million Luphohlo Ezulwini Hydro Electric Scheme, now being implemented by the Swaziland Electricity Board will also be an attraction to tourism and birdlife which is uncommon and transient in the specialised habitat, according to a statement issued by the board this week.

A contract in excess of E22 million has already been awarded to George Wimpey International Limited of the United Kingdom.

The project is being financed by five international financial institutions who are providing about 70 percent of the total cost while the remaining 30 percent will come from local sources - the Swaziland government, the Swaziland National Provident Fund and the board itself.

The hydro electric scheme comprises a rockfill dam with and earth core, 45 metres high with a crest length of 450 metres containing 0.8 million cubic metres of rock and earthfill.

The dam will be located on the Lusushwana River about two kilometres downstream of the Mbabane-Mhlambanyatsi low level bridge and a surface power station will be erected in the vicinity of the Ezulwini Valley at the foot of the Malagwane Hill.

The board's statement said that materials for the power station construction will be carefully selected to blend in with the natural landscape in order to minimise the visual effect on the Ezulwini Valley.

The dam will contain about 24 million cubic metres of water, will be over 1km at its widest point and will stretch some 4.5km upstream to of the dam wall.

When the hydro scheme is commissioned, the Swaziland Electricity Board will be generating the bulk of Swaziland's energy needs with the balance being imported from South Africa.

The local families affected by the scheme are presently being resettled elsewhere and the resettlement programme is reported to be running smoothly and on schedule at this time.

CSO: 4700/33

BRIEFS

IDENTITY CARDS FOR REFUGEES--All refugees in the country will carry identification cards, the Principal Chief of Matsieng, Morena Masupha Seeiso, said here last week. Addressing Maseru residents at Pitso Ground on finding ways of combating crime in the township, Morena Masupha said a directive had been given that all refugees should have identification cards so as to make it easy for the police to detect who were responsible for this alarming rate of crime in the country. He said that at present it was difficult to identify the culprits because the refugees were integrated into the community. Morena Masupha appealed to employers, particularly those who hired domestic servants, to give them time to go to their homes to collect their identification letters from their chiefs. He said this would facilitate the police work as some of these people gave false names when they left their villages to seek employment in towns. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 18 Sep 81 p 1]

BOMB WARNING TO FRG--The destruction of the official car of West Germany's Ambassador to Lesotho was interpreted by informed observers as a warning to West Germany to desist from its role in the training of Lesotho's Para-Military Unit (PMU). The bomb, which destroyed the car on Wednesday night, is the fifth explosion to rock Maseru in the past seven days. The Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) which is trying to overthrow the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan, has claimed responsibility. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Sep 81 p 8]

NEW PLANE FOR AIRLINE--A M700,000 German manufactured Dornier 128 aircraft, purchased by the Lesotho Airways Corporation (LAC), arrived at Leabua Jonathan Airport on Tuesday. A two-turbine engined machine is especially manufactured for flying in mountainous countries and has its own weather radar. This 10-seater in the Corporation is fifth aircraft in addition to the two 18-seater De Havilland Twin Otters and two 9-seater Britton-Norman-Islanders. Mr M. Macdonagh, Commercial Manager of the Corporation has assured domestic passengers of more improved services. In the meantime aircraft will be used for pilot training for a month. Its arrival was witnessed by the Minister of Transport and Telecommunication, Dr K.T. Maphathe, the Minister of Co-operatives and Rural Development, Mr V.M. Makhele, Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication, Mr P. Phoofolo and Director of Civil Aviation, Mr T. Motsohi. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 18 Sep 81 p 5]

CSO: 4700/33

MINISTER REFFELL DISCUSSES FREEDOM OF PRESS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 11 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

The Assistant Minister of Information for Public Affairs, Jonathan Peffell has said that the free flow of information was an instrument of mutual understanding between government and the people.

He said the freedom of press provided by government was undeniable and was one of the essential conditions for the growth and development of the nation.

Minister Reffell was speaking Friday on behalf of Information Minister Gray D. Allison at the second installation program of the D. Twe Memorial High School's Press Club in New Kru Town, Monrovia.

He said those entrusted with the responsibility of informing the people should be responsible and adequately trained to perform as professionals at all times.

Minister Reffell said the media in Liberia was facing acute scarcity of trained manpower and urged students to take advantage of training facilities offered at the University of Liberia.

He said apart from developing the talents and skills of those with potentials in the profession, Liberia's system of communications and the criteria which it employs should be directed towards fair economic distribution, social betterment and cultural advancement.

Touching on international information order, Minister Reffell Lamented over the disparities which are expressed in the largely one-way flow of information from industrialized countries to third world countries.

He said radio companies in the most industrialized countries were occupying 90 per cent of radio waveband and large international news agencies were also disseminating about 80 per cent of all information in the world, with 25 percent of their productions on de-

veloping countries.

Minister Reffell described the present international information system as "sanctioning a form of political, economic and cultural imperialism" adding that this was demonstrated by the biasness in reporting events from developing countries.

He said to justify the demand for a new international information order, an urgent requirement is the introduction of equality as represented by free and balanced information.

On the national level, he said, the government and the Ministry of Information were making all efforts to minimize the one-way flow of information from the capital to the rural areas.

Minister Reffell noted that with the present plan being implemented by the Ministry, the counties would soon be producing their ow newspapers under the rural press scheme.

He said the Liberia News Agency had reporters in every county and was now making efforts to have every territory linked up with the agency.

Government was also making efforts to implement a rural broadcasting system under the Liberian Broadcasting System, (LBS), which would make news dissemination in the country not only horizontal but vertical, Minister Reffell added.

The president of the Press Club, Richard Gweh, said he and his colleagues would do their best to disseminate factual information at the school and called for the school's authority's support for the speedy enhancement of their objective.

Others installed were, Gabriel N. William, co-editor-in-chief; Peter Massaquoi, news editor; Dehmie, Worgen, production manager and John Hah, sports editor among others. - LINA

CSO: 4700/42

INFORMATION RESEARCH SPECIALIST ANALYZES SITUATION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Sep 81 pp 6, 8

[Article by Bill Frank: "The Revolution: Where Are We?"]

[Text]

The writing of this article was thrice interrupted as if by some design it should not be read until the dust of last week's dramatic events settled. A few minutes after I settled down to start it, news of Chea Cheapoo's dismissal came; when I got back to it the next day, news of the release of 19 political detainees interrupted me. The third attempt was interrupted by news of the release of another group of political prisoners. Since I have not lost the urge to write it, I hope such enthusiasm will be justified by what I have to say.

WHERE ARE WE? That's the question. I do not know how many other members of the press are asked this rather grand question as frequently as it has been put to me; but I would imagine that I am not the only pressman with whom the question has often been raised. It is a serious question; a mouthful of a question!

Anyone with even a basic knowledge of psychology should sense in this question a revealing variety of feelings -- Disorientation? Anxiety? Apprehension? Confusion? Despair? Whether the question reflects one or all of such feelings together, it is a healthy sign of concern for the nation's future that the question is being raised at all. A nation should, indeed, be able to know at all times whether it is moving ahead or slipping back -- much more so in the wake of a revolution. In time and space we certainly cannot be standing still. All the struggle of life addresses itself to this question. A people grappling with a revolution should deliberately address themselves to the question everyday.

But -- But -- it is not possible to address the

question seriously and effectively unless there is a frame of reference in terms of a program, with goals to pursue. A journey must have a destination with some signposts or landmarks to indicate to one how far one has gone; or if one is even on the right track. More directly stated, we can only evaluate performance if there is a definite program to which the performance relates.

In the wake of a revolution, where is our Specific Program; towards what Specific Goals? I am inclined to think that the revolution has caught us with our pants down. For about ten years, between 1971 and 1981, revolutionary rhetoric found enthusiastic audiences among the masses of the Liberian people as well as among a good proportion of the intellectual elite. Whether all of this was "bull-shitting" or serious business, when the soldiers spring the surprise of a real, even bloodly, revolution on April 12, 1980, the nation should have known that it was no longer child's play. Going by the statements of concern alone made by the leaders of the revolution, not to mention other evidence, we should be honest to admit the fact that we have demonstrated little, if any, preparedness for the revolution - psychologically, politically, culturally and generally in terms of orientation to even the basic demands of our survival. Not even those who were most vocal about revolution have demonstrated any mature preparedness for it. The most that the nation has been able to gain from those who made all the promises of a revolutionary kingdom has been bombastic rhetoric.

It is a difficult, if not impossible, task to forge a revolution without a program. The Motive Force of Revolution is <u>People Organized around a Program and a Strategy!</u>

WANTED: A RECONSTRUCTION TASK FORCE

WHERE ARE WE? Where is the National Reconstruction Program around which the people should rally to create a new nation? I am inclined to believe that one of the most serious over-sights of which those advising the government at the early stage of the revolution may be held guilty, was the failure to see the need for the creation of a body which I would take the liberty to name as a NATIONAL ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION TASK FORCE. Such a body would have started charting a definite course for the revolution immediately following the coup.

The word "program" has of course become a long endured cliché in this country; and lately, the phrase, "National Reconstruction," had become a candidate for the list of clichès. Despite the tendency to "clicherize" these words, working out a Program of Economic Reconstruction is a task that requires the finest resources of soberness, far-sighted-

ness, sound education and experience which a nation can boast. It is the fundamental task of any revolution. The National Reconstruction Task Force should not necessarily have been, nor should it necessarily be now, a group of government officials.

The central task of this body would be: To provide the nation with a Comprehensive National Economic Reconstruction Program spelling out precisely where and how Liberians in all walks of life should contribute to the task of economic reconstruction. The point, obviously, is not that every individual Liberian should be assigned a specific task by the Reconstruction Task Force. The point is that there should be established specific productive functions for all levels of the Liberian population; productive functions which should relate directly to the goals conceived in a program of economic reconstruction.

This country has, in the past, denied itself the benefit of excellent expertise from people who, although not serving in the government, would have saved the nation many a failure in its development efforts. A National Economic Reconstruction Task Force could be the body whose members would have no particular political constituencies to satisfy; would be aspiring to no public office; who would have no special privileges, immunities or emoluments to lose; and who would command no authority to impose decisions.

Some people might say: but that is the work of the Planning Ministry. No one is advocating that the Planning Ministry should be scrapped, although I certainly would not hold brief for its past performance up till the defection of Tipoteh. The point is that we live in extra-ordinary times -- in a revolutionary time; we should therefore do some extra-ordinary planning. Franklin D. Roosevelt had to do some extra-ordinary things, even in a nation as democratic as America, in order to pull the nation out of a crippling depression.

In formulating a National Economic Reconstruction Program, the Task Force would of course need to look at past policies, institutional arrangements, strategies, etc., comparing results against expectations so as to give the nation a situation report which will form a vital part of the background against which the public may view the program of reconstruction.

In putting such a program together, the Task Force would have to put greater emphasis on causes than on effects.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS

Up till this point in the history of Liberia, all the records seem to reflect a much greater concern with treating the effects than with eradicating the causes

of most of our problems. This is characteristic of governments that operate more by political expediency then by humanistic motivations. Effects have to be treated of course, because every effect is a crisis to a certain degree. Because of our orientation to dealing only with effects, we became a nation which tended to take nothing serious until it errupted into a crisis. Sufficient emphasis on the causes of problems minimizes crises. With a well-thought-out program serving like a road map, you see where you are going, you are aware of where there are holes and bumps and hills and mud, and thus you would be prepared for them. The Revolutionary road is rough. We need a good road map.

AN URGENT NECESSITY

I see the proposed Reconstruction Task Force as an urgent necessity. It is nearly two years over-due but not too late. Man ideas, suggestions and po cies are being proposed which need to be critically scrutenized before they are accepted for implementation. Some ideas may be good but not capable of being digested at this particular point in time. Some policies may have a few appealing advantages at first thought, but which, placed in a wider context of total impact on the nation, would reflect disadvantages that outweigh by far. Two or three instances come to mind immediately. Take the elimination of the hut tax, the creation of the reconstruction tax, and perhaps the introduction of a gambling casino. Did anyone really place side by side, the advantages and disadvantages of each measure in relation to the total socio-economic setting of the country, and examine them objectively? If in future issues such as these were to be passed on to the Reconstruction Task Force for such objective scrutiny, we would probably be saving the nation much unnecessary tension and confusion.

For the reconstruction of the Socio-Political aspect of our national life, the need was seen to create a Constitution Commission. I see just as compelling a need for a National Economic Reconstruction Task Force. It should be an independent, government agency which should be a permanent institution whose continuous responsibility will be to compare results of politics against expectations and which, independent of pressures from the executive as well as from the legislature, reports to the public any program that does not live up to expectations.

Our development orientation in this country has been underlined by the wrong, even dangerous philosophy of making the poor rich. We are a rich people. Just look around us. We can produce almost all of our

basic commodities; yet we import almost all of them. We do not appear to be too far from importing even potato greens. Wealth is all around us. What needs to be done is to make the Liberian people productive. People can become sustainingly wealthy only by being productive, not by begging or borrowing. With the later, one might become wealthy, but only temporarily so.

A National Economic Reconstruction Program rooted in making Liberia productive is the best guarantee the nation has for the sound national stability that is grounded only in economic strength. Where Are We?

CSO: 4700/42

CONFERENCE ASSESSES INVESTMENT CLIMATE OF NATION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 11 Sep 81 pp 4, 6

[Article by Napoleon A. Teague: "The Investment Climate"]

[Text] Probably concerned over the nation's investment climate and desirious to enhance it, officials at the National Investment Commission hosted a one-day conference for investors and prospective investors in the country recently.

For us, we missed the story due to one of those symptoms of undevelopment—lack of a functional bureaucracy.

But the conference was rather interesting. Investors were given the opportunity to voice out some of their problems, problems such as the effect of the new economic measures on their profit yields, tight financial policies and the red-tape involved in approving proposed investment programs.

To some extent, these problems are not typical to Liberia; they are familiar ones in many developing nations where modern bureaucracy were copied and are yet in their formative states.

At the conference, a prospective investor, Mr. Joseph Siaw, anxious to establish a brewery here, was worried over the procedures of acquiring land in this country. Besides, he found the Liberian Free Zone unsuitable for "meaningful" investment.

"The Liberia Industrial Free Zone cannot take any meaningful investment. The place is water locked. We

Siaw argued that litigation over land sale in Liberia is one of the setbacks foreign and local investors face in acquiring land for investment. Judicial contests over the sale of land in Liberia has been one of long standing. The practice of selling a parcel of land to more than one party is common place.

The land acquisition question here alone, Siaw said, rules out a lot of investments opportunities. He believes that "something effective must be done about it by the NIC acquisition law should be looked at carefully so that it can be revised.

The arguments however did not stop there. The topic, notwithstanding, was shifted from land to banking. Recounting the problems of bankers was the president of the Liberia Banker Association, Citi Bank Vice President Tshibaka Kadiza Wa Nganda. In a commentary to the conference, he pointed out the many "ills" commercial banks are faced with currently.

Nganda said that members of the LBA have experienced "difficult liquidity problems since the coup both internally and externally". He regretted that "there has been a significant volume of capital flight since April (1980) last year. From a level of $161.5 MM in April 1980, private sector liquidity (coins in circulation, demand deposits, time deposits and saving deposits according to the National Bank of Liberia's definition of M2) decline to $110.4MM as at April 1981".

But the banking executive said although this is far below the "historical levels", recent figures released by the NBL showed that the current liquidity level is in fact stabilizing.

Nganda further dwelled on the decline in the overall level of credit in the banking system in Liberia His explanation for the decline is that banks give out in loans only what they receive in deposits. According to Nganda, the level of credit outstanding for commerical banks is above the corresponding level of local deposits.

Because of this, said he, as of April 1981,"banks lent out $1.20 for each $1.00 in deposits on their books".The 20 cents gap, he said has since been filled with borrowings from head offices of local international banks or foreign banks.

A number of banking officials interviewed recently by the NEW LIBERIAN confirmed that deposits in their institutions had declined dramatically since April 1980. One banker said during the months of the National Savings Bond Scheme, he lost 72 of his small-time depositors while almost 40 percent of his bigger depositors shrinked their accounts by up to 60 percent.

Since then, he said, his institution has continued to experience a flight of accounts which,to large extent, has limited his lending ability.

The lack of strict enforcement of the confidentiality of bank accounts,the failure thus far of government to

compensate banking in titutions for assets confiscated; the alleged harassment of businessmen and the tight financial position of government and the NBL, aimed at helping government make-up for gaps in its budget are four basic problems which Nganda said still affect commercial banks.

Arguing that although guaranteed on paper, confidentiality of bank accounts is not strictly enforced. That banks are still confronted with requests for information on account from various government agencies in contravention to the laws of the country and generally accepted banking principle worldwide, is jeopadizing banking in Liberia, Nganda said.

On the other hand, the Citi Bank executive said inspite of pledges to them by government in support of loans given former government officials whose properties were confiscated, "banks are yet to be compensated by the government". A speedy resolution of this issue would mean such resources could be re-deployed elsewhere in the economy, Nganda told the conference.

Now, bankers would like to see labour cases channeled through the prescribed medium under the law of Liberia. They feel requests for information from banks should originate from the courts of the land or the NBL, in line with the Financial Institution Act adopted by the National Bank of Liberia.

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BRIEFS

POWER HOUSE FOR GBARNGA--Officials and heads of institutions in Bong County have volunteered to contribute $200,000 towards the construction of a $700,000 electric power house here. The decision was taken Monday when Bong County's Assistant Superintendent for Development, Captain Venecious K. Vorkpor, met with officials and heads of institutions in the country to discuss ways and means by which electricity could be provided for Gbarnga City and its environs. Institutions expected to contribute towards the project include the Cuttington University College, the Bong County Agricultural Development Project, the Liberia Telecommunication Corporation and the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation. Others are the Central Agricultural Research, Sangai Farm and the Phebe Hospital in Suakoko near here. Captain Vorpor said at the meeting that of the remaining $500,000, the management of LEC had agreed to pay $200,000 and the Liberian Government, $300,000. The city of Gbarnga has been without electricity for more than two months now. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 11 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/42

COLUMNIST MATCHET REVIEWS CRISIS IN FREETOWN

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3344, 31 Aug 81 pp 1974-1976

[Text] THE GOVERNMENT of Sierra Leone is undoubtedly operating at the moment "han to mot", as the citizens of Freetown put it. The same story was told to me by almost every businessman I met: that there was not much oil left and that the oil companies would not deliver more until their bills were paid. *Tablet* published a version that Mobil was pressing for 24m. leones, which was indignantly denied on all sides, but I gather that it was the details that were wrong rather than the basic fact. A reliable source told me that about 12m. leones needed to be paid to the oil companies within a very short time, and that Texaco and Shell were head of the queue, with Mobil close behind.

Sierra Leone has been in apparently hopeless economic trouble before and has been rescued by some miracle; the economic history of the country is like the "Perils of Pauline", that old silent film in which the heroine was continually being tied to a railway line in the path of an express train. But it is difficult to see what will stop the train this time. I was told that a second IMF line of credit was expected in July and had not been given; more negotiations will take place in September. The EEC's Stabex Fund owes some compensation for the drop in coffee and palm kernel prices, but it will only amount to 3m. leones at the most.

President Siaka Stevens was thus in a weak position from which to negotiate with the Labour Congress; cynics say that was why he was so gentle and restrained. Several economists I met felt there was little sense in the "settlement" reached with the Labour Congress over rice prices, and that this could not be of permanent benefit to anyone. There was also little sound economics behind the other Labour Congress demands for stronger price controls on meat, fish and school textbooks, rent subsidies and more government spending on roads, health and other things. The truth is that the government has no money to spend.

Higher subsidy

MR. MUSA SUMA, managing director of the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board, explained to me in an interview that the new cheaper price for rice meant simply that the government would spend 5m. leones in subsidy up to June. And there must be some doubts about whether price control will work. It is relatively easy when there is plenty of rice to be distributed; if there is a shortage pressures increase alarmingly; black markets spring up; rice tends to disappear from the official market altogether; corruption thrives.

Mr. Suma explained that the situation also created problems on the question of producer prices for local growers of rice. If a reasonable price were to be paid to the Sierra Leonean farmers — say, 12 leones a bushel — then a price of about 32 leones per 100lb bag would have to be charged the customer in the market. If controls are to keep this down to 20 leones, then presumably the government will have to pay a further subsidy, to the producers this time. The ending of rice subsidies, incidentally, was one of the "conditionalities" imposed by the IMF before the last loan.

Mr. Suma confirmed that most of the other Labour Congress proposals were "just not on, economically". He had sat on a committee with Labour Congress representatives to discuss some proposals, and

felt the Labour Congress "did not know what they were talking about".

Something approaching a private war is being conducted against Mr. Suma by *Tablet*, which repeatedly publishes stories alleging malpractices and improper enrichment. Mr. Suma shrugged his shoulders and said the stories were untrue, as he had made clear in a recent press conference. He did not think it was worth suing *Tablet*.

"There is so much corruption about that people think everyone is corrupt," he said. He was quite happy to open all his books and records for inspection. He was, in fact, proud of his record at the Marketing Board: growth had increased four-fold; liquidity had increased four-fold; producer prices had increased six-fold; the Marketing Board was providing a better service, going right to the doorstep of the farmers to provide all the help they needed.

Outspoken attack

APART FROM its war with Mr. Suma, the *Tablet* is having a brave and adventurous time, sailing very close to the wind in its attacks on the government. I called at the office shortly after the Labour Congress leaders had agreed to a settlement, and found the editor, Mr. Pios Foray, emotionally upset. He felt that there had been a sell-out.

Tablet published a very strongly-worded comment on August 19 entitled "The lessons of August 13". It said:

"Never again will the people of this country stand idly by to watch a few people, temporary occupants of the so-called government, destroy this nation.

"This was brought home to Dr. Stevens' government in no uncertain terms when the workers of this nation gallantly rose to remind an overfed and complacent authority of the neglect and deprivation that have come to be so commonplace in a country once considered prosperous . . . Protests and demonstrations meant to bring to government's notice some urgent national issues have always been misinterpreted as moves to overthrow the government. It is unfortunate because such an attitude has blurred government's perception to such an extent that vital social and economic issues have been made to degenerate into political issues which do not concern the worker. When a worker discovers that his predicament is a direct result of poor leadership . . . workers begin to group themselves as a political force, since that is the only way by which they can challenge authority.

"Since it is becoming more clear that the people must shape their own destiny, everybody — teachers, soldiers, students, police, market women, unemployed and all workers — must make it their point of duty to bring to government's notice in the true spirit of the one-party as preached by Dr. Stevens to point out government's shortcomings. Eternal vigilance is the price we must pay now for our very survival."

Across the road, the *Daily Mail* failed to come out at all during the week of the crisis. It had its own strike because the salaries for the previous month had not been paid. It is a great tragedy that so talented an editor as Arika Awuta-Coker is not permitted to produce a daily paper that is worthy of Sierra Leone. The country's image suffers because of it, and it is shocking that someone does not realise this and rectify it. A relatively small expenditure could produce large dividends.

At the offices of Sierra Leone's party newspaper, *We Yone*, I found the editor, Sam Metzger, in a state of considerable excitement because he is transferring to a new printing works on which he will bring out the paper daily from November. *We Yone* is a notable example of a newspaper without apparent resources which nevertheless manages to come out regularly and be lively and interesting. It is the Sam Metzger magic.

Coroners prosper

PARLIAMENT in Sierra Leone has always been (in my experience) a most relaxed and good-humoured place. In spite of the one-party system a wide variety of views are expressed and genuine debate takes place; but it is always within the polite conventions and much laughter is heard.

However, even knowing this, it came as a slight shock that three days after Sierra Leone had stood on the brink of disorder, with a general strike called by the Labour Congress, the Parliamentarians should have spent a whole morning discussing nothing but whether to increase the fees for coroners.

In 1907, Parliament was told, coroners were paid two guineas. In 1970 this was increased to 10 leones. Now the government proposed to pay 15 leones for each verdict. It should be more, members felt. One calculation said that since 1970 inflation had increased the cost of living by well

over 200 per cent. The Minister of Justice and Attorney General, Mr. Abu Kamara, finally agreed that 20 leones might be a fairer fee. Then a learned member pointed out that Standing Orders prevented an amendment to a bill unless it was submitted in writing. There was a short pause; the Speaker agreed. Then the leader of the House proposed that this standing order be suspended for the moment. This was done, the bill was passed and a happy morning was ended.

Coroners will be richer, but the impression was left that Parliament was perhaps a little irrelevant.

CSO: 4700/31

'SOWETAN' COMMENTS ON ANGOLA RAID, U.S. REACTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Aug 81 p 14

[Editorial: "Arrogance of the Warlords"]

[Text] WHAT arrogance! Prime Minister P W Botha has told the world that reports of the raid by South African forces into Angola were "exaggerated", and that the forces only had contact with the Angolans when they "interfered" in this country's operation against Swapo.

It is the height of arrogance to expect a country to stand meekly by when foreign troops have been sent in - for whatever purpose. The fact is that these South African troops were on Angolan soil.

What, we wonder, would South Africa do if, for example, the Mozambique government conducted a similar operation against the Mozambique Resistance Movement and a "hot pursuit" ended up in South African soil?

It is not difficult at all to find an answer to this question. South Africa has gained the impression that the United States, and therefore the West, would support it in virtually anything it does. And the United States' reaction to this raid is good enough reason for this country to feel smug.

We wonder whether South Africa would have conducted these raids if, for argument's sake, its neighbours were militarily strong enough to beat back such an attack and in fact win in the event of a confrontation. Obviously, the answer is no.

So, while this country preaches peace at every corner, they go around intimidating those who are in some way or other dependent on them. They cross the Angola border willy-nilly, without any fear of a counter from that country.

Indeed, one may even suggest that they were deliberately seeking a confrontation with the Cuban troops in Angola so that America, which only recently repeated its policy of refusing to recognise Angola as long as there is a Cuban presence, will come out in open support of this country.

We dare say that this country, as usual, has totally overestimated the support it gets from the West in such an eventuality.

We would have thought that they learnt their lesson years ago, but obviously, the strategists in Pretoria believe they are on the right course.

Unfortunately, the people of this country will be satisfied to hear about the high "kill rate" by South African forces, and feel that things are OK.

This country must take note of what Henry Kissinger once wrote in justifying America's need to pull out of Vietnam: "A conventional war that does not win, loses. A guerilla war that does not lose, wins".

CSO: 4700/29

RIGHTWING PARTIES ISSUE WARNING ON NAMIBIA 'SELLOUT'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

THE leaders of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the National Conservative Party and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging called jointly yesterday for action to prevent the "selling out" of South West Africa's Whites by the South African Government.

"Independence for South West Africa is no solution," Mr Jaap Marais, Dr Connie Mulder and Mr Eugene Terre'blanche said in a joint statement issued in Pretoria by the HNP secretariat.

"On the contrary, it (independence) creates dangers that will bring the pistol to the heart of South Africa. This is why the United Nations and the leftist forces want South West Africa detached from South Africa.

"There is only one road to be followed: Swapo must be completely defeated through sustained military action like that recently carried out in Angola and all forms of help and assistance must be withheld from Zambia and other states that accommodate terrorists.

"Negotiations with the UN on independence for SWA must be abandoned.

"Only when the terrorists have been driven out of southern Africa and peace, order and stability restored, can thinking begin about constitutional changes, if this is at all necessary or sensible."

"Everything must be thrown into the struggle to prevent the shame of selling out SWA's Whites and to avert the danger of a hostile SWA that reaches the banks of the Orange River."

The three leaders said they pledged themselves to this struggle "and we plead with the utmost urgency for our nation to form in a mighty mustering to avert this outrage."

The statement said the fact that the South African Government was negotiating with the UN on SWA through the so-called Western powers was a disgraceful renunciation of South African sovereignty.

It was striking that after the recent military operation in Angola the Government followed almost immediately with a conference on the application of UN Resolution 435 "in connection with the subjection of SWA to a one man one vote election under UN supervision".

The conclusion that the two were directly related was irresistible. The military operation was intended to have a reassuring effect before the "fatal" implications of Resolution 435 were carried further. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/38

BUTI WINS ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP ELECTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text]

THE SAVE Alexandra Party is grateful that the residents have given them an open mandate to serve them, said the chairman, Rev Sam Buti, after his party's landslide victory in last week's elections.

Mr Buti said this following his party's 53 percent victory. There were 5 179 papers, and of these 101 were spoiled.

The Save Alexandra Party won all the seats with 4 500 votes to 136 for the Alexandra Action Committee and the Alexandra People's Action Party's 167.

Mr Buti said: "The percentage poll was very low because most of the residents were turned back because they were in arrears with their rents. Some were also denied the vote because they could not produce permits.

"We are now going to have amendments made to the constitution so that we can introduce a voters' roll and not have people being unable to vote because of minor things. We would also like to have the word "Bantu" removed from the constitution so all residents can vote."

He said that the Save Alexandra Party would now strive to serve the township's residents as servants and not as leaders. He said the SAP were very grateful to the residents for showing faith in his party and that the SAP was prepared to work harder for the residents of Alex.

Mr Buti said that his party's victory also showed that the two oppositon parties could not read the signs of time

The committee to serve as the Alexandra Liaison Committee consists of Mr Buti, Mr Leepile Taunyane, Mr Harry Makubire, Mr Lucas Khoza and Mr Samuel Mathebula.

CSO: 4700/29

INDIAN LEADERS DIVIDED ON ELECTION BOYCOTT ISSUE

Upcoming Indian Council Election

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Sep 81 p 9

[Article by Yussuf Nazeer]

[Text]

Despite a campaign by the Anti-SAIC Committee to persuade Indians to boycott the SA Indian Council elections, several candidates are preparing to fight the elections.

After September 28 — nomination day — the public will know the 40 candidates who will be contesting the new SAIC's 10 Transvaal, 27 Natal and three Cape seats.

Members of three Indian political parties have indicated that they will be fighting the elections. Several independents will also be standing.

This has infuriated the Anti-SAIC Committee which has launched anti-election meetings throughout the country.

SAIC member and chairman of the Association of Management Committees Mr E B Abramjee said he held similar anti-apartheid views to the Anti-SAIC Committee but it was "not possible to turn your back on the facts of life in South Africa."

He said there was no way in which Indians — and others — could ignore day to day dealings with the country's bureaucracy.

Members of the Reform Party and the Indian Progressive Party said they did not see how a boycott of the elections by the community's bona fide leaders would help the community solve daily bread and butter issues.

Spokesmen for the Anti-SAIC Committee said their stand against the elections was "categorically clear."

It involved the rejection of an election based on a separatist policy out of which a body, the SAIC, would arise with no parliamentary powers.

Ethnic Local Authorities

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

PRETORIA. — Ethnic local authorities were not viable and the principle had been totally rejected by coloured and Indian civic leaders.

And, said an Indian leader yesterday, this had been told to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, earlier this year by the Indian Association of Management Committees and local coloured affairs bodies.

The chairman of the Indian Assocation of Management Committees, Mr Ebrahim Abramjee, said the management committee system was a sham — a piece of apartheid window dressing.

"The overwhelming majority of Indians and coloureds were uncompromisingly opposed to the mock-up system." Their non-negotiable demand was for full participation in mixed town and city councils — and the Prime Minister knew this."

Mr Abramjee said that at the meeting with Mr Botha and Mr Heunis, he and Mr David Currie, chairman of the Labour Party and national chairman of Coloured Local Affairs Body, had made it clear that the com-

mittees were regarded as useless and powerless bodies.

Mr Abramjee told Mr Botha that the Indian Association of Management Committees had a serious credibility crisis and Indians had lost any confidence they had in the system.

Mr Heunis acknowledged there was criticism of the system, and that it did not represent the final solution. The Prime Minister agreed, saying he wanted solutions.

A request for another meeting with the Prime Minister made recently had been rejected, Mr Abramjee said. Since the meeting in May virtually nothing had happened, in fact it appeared indirect pressure was being used on the President's Council to perpetuate the system of ethnic local authorities.

CSO: 4700/29

PROPOSED LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Sep 81 p 9

[Article by Andy Thomson]

[Text]

Dr Piet Koornhof's Local Government Bill presented to Parliament last year but withdrawn for amendment after considerable public objection, has been criticised by the South Africa Foundation for not satisfying the criteria for effective local government in Black urban areas.

In its new publication, "Aspects of Housing in South Africa", the foundation lists these criteria as "real decision-making powers, the credibility of elected representatives, adequate finance, adequate administrative expertise and a municipal boundary.

"Whilst the council (proposed in the bill) have substantial potential powers, these are not vested in the council and are to be determined and delegated by the Minister. The provision allowing councils to raise loans is a positive development. There is, however, no assurance that council's Financial resources are to be substantially increased, or that their income will be dependable.

"No provision has been made for the staff most experienced in urban development, that is those of the White municipalities, to contribute to or assist in the development of Black areas.

"The municipal delimitation of Black townships within their urban or metropolitan townships, both from the point of view of planning and financing, is artificial. Little provision is made in the bill to integrate planning and development on a metropolitan basis, or to provide for some form of metropolitan financing."

Under the unamended bill, "the Minister has wide powers to influence elections through regulating the qualifications of both those standing for election and voters. No provision is made for by-elections. This would be preferable to the designation of members (of the councils) by the Minister".

The foundation said the provision for the appointment of a director of local government was a positive provision as the director's sole function would be to promote and co-ordinate Black local government.

The provision allowing the Minister to establish municipalities under a town or village council was "a logical proposal," resulting in a two tier form of local government. Councils would operate under boards, and village councils could only be raised to the status of town councils at the discretion of the Minister. No provision had been made for village councils to apply for a higher status, it noted.

CSO: 4700/29

MALAN PREDICTS INTENSIFIED 'ONSLAUGHT'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The onslaught against South Africa was intensifying with a second front being opened, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

The next five years were going to be the most crucial in history for South Africa's survival, he said.

Gen Malan, speaking on the Defence vote for the first time since becoming Minister, paid tribute to his predecessor, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

It was Mr Botha's vision during his 15 years as Minister of Defence that made it possible to pluck the fruits of successes such as the recent Operation Protea in Angola where 94 percent of the arms used by the SADF were locally manufactured.

It was of no use to South Africa to have a buoyant and growing economy without the means to defend itself against aggression, he said.

Escalating

"South Africa is entering a very dangerous phase where the threat against her is escalating."

Dominating Africa was an iterim target of the communist goal of world domination articulated by Stalin in 1924 and subsequently repeated on numerous occasions by Leonid Breshnev.

"But South Africa has now been openly identified as the ultimate target in a process of subjugation, which has claimed the Portuguese territories and Zimbabwe in the past ten years.

"South West Africa has been drawn into the process and now finally South Africa itself has been identified as the ultimate enemy to defeat." Gen Malan said.

During Operation Protea huge wall posters were found calling on the Angolan people to defeat the enemy.

"That enemy was not identified as the people of South West Africa, but of South Africa," he added.

"The cherry on the cake is South Africa, the other countries have been the interim targets in Africa," he said.

The countries to the north had been brought down in what was known as the "Salami tactic" of "Domino theory".

"It means that you get eaten bit by bit," the Minister said.

"The next five years will be of crucial importance for the survival of South Africa and our actions constitutionally, economically and diplomatically will be of great significance."

The South African ANC had direct links with the Communist Party and was geared to overthrow the political order in South Africa.

"I want to predict that as sociological and other adjustments are made in South Africa, the intensity of the onslaught will be stepped up and the efforts increased in creating the climate for revolution," he said. The nature of the targets would change from hard targets to soft ones and the man in the street would have to steel himself.

"The enemy is opening a second front with conventional capability as in Angola, where a safe haven for operations is created," Gen Malan said.

"The tension within and the pressure on South Africa is going to be increased by an onslaught that is aimed at overturning the democratic order as represented by Parliament," he said.

The task of the Defence Force was to:

- Maintain the security of the Republic from outside aggressors by every possible means;
- Protect the Republic from internal revolution;
- Assist in drawing every population group into the maintenance of law and order;
- Ensure the security and maintenance of essential services and installations, and
- Ensure South Africa's continued self sufficiency in weaponry and defence material.

CSO: 4700/38

WIEHAHN DISCUSSES ALTERNATIVES FOR BLACK BUSINESS, LABOR

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] **BLACK TRADE unions are not willing to register because they do not want to be seen to be part of the white establishment associated with capitalism, exploitation and abuse, Professor Nic Wiehahn says.**

Professor Wiehahn, head of the Wiehahn Commission, was writing in the latest issue of the Corporation for Economic Development's "Growth" magazine.

In an article based on a recent Unisa School of Business Leadership seminar, Professor Wiehahn says: "What else can these unions become, if not vehicles for African socialism?"

With blacks caught up in the process of advancement and assimilation within a relatively strange economic system, Professor Wiehahn believes their aspirations are well-nigh impossible to meet.

"The bigger the concessions, the more intense the aspirations and demands. I accept that it is incomparable — for some it is too much, too soon, and for others not enough, too late."

REJECT

Professor Wiehahn points out that because of the "survival of the fittest" character of the free enterprise system there is the danger that blacks could slide into the easier system of socialism.

In fact, this is one of the points made in Part One of the Wiehahn Commission's report — "There is the danger that blacks will no longer merely reject the whites, but also their philosophies, institutions and systems."

On the other hand, he is adamant that no form of protection for black businessmen should be entertained.

"We would be doing just what we have been doing for the whites, protecting them by law," says Professor Wiehahn, "and the protection of a group does not lie in legislation."

CRISIS

Protection lies only through the free enterprise system which has the elements of bargaining, competition and exertion to the maximum.

Professor Wiehahn argues: "If one wants to keep socialism away from blacks by legislation, then I would only point to job reservation which since 1959 became an empty shell. Rather educate the blacks and let them participate.

"I don't see how one can have a free enterprise system for one group — the whites — and at the same time keep blacks out of the system but protect them from socialism by law."

Apart from alleviating the shortage of skilled manpower "which is now reaching crisis proportions," Professor Wiehahn says black advancement is important in preventing polarisation between different groups along racial lines — the "haves" and the "havenots."

CSO: 4700/29

REPORTAGE ON COLORED, INDIAN AFFAIRS

Heunis on Decision Participation

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN.
Coloureds and Asians were living in a political vacuum in South Africa regarding second and third levels of Government and their active participation at these levels should be seriously considered, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, said at the conference of provincial administrators in Bloemfontein yesterday.

The local and provincial levels of government would play a cardinal role in South Africa's envisaged new constitutional system, Mr Heunis said.

There was unanimity that Coloureds and Asians were not effectively participating at these levels and that it was a stated Government standpoint that the rights and privileges of each part of the nation should be maintained.

The main question was one of how to ensure that the rights and privileges of all sections of the nation could be maintained while at the same time preventing that the maintenance of the rights of one section of the nation could bring about the destruction of the rights of others.

On provincial level Coloureds and Indians were living in a political vacuum and they were not involved in decision-making processes.

But this did not mean that they were not entitled "to effective participation in the decision-making of the country", Mr Heunis said. He called upon the provincial authorities not to take a line that would imply that this level of government should not be changed when a future political dispensation was worked out.

The Minister urged the administrators to consider the vital importance of the process of reform so that a favourable climate for change could be prepared before final constitutional structures were designed.

Group Area Adjustments

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Pageview in Johannesburg is unlikely to be handed over to the Indian community.

Informed sources said that the Government is considering making Fordsburg an Indian group area in place of Pageview.

Fordsburg, which is now a White group area, already has over 6 000 Indian inhabitants. This suburb is also much bigger than Pageview and adjoins the Asian Oriental Plaza.

The sources said it was unlikely that the whole of District Six in Cape Town would be returned to the Coloured community.

The President's Council's committee recommended that parts of District Six be returned to the Coloureds. Indications now are that only the eastern part of District Six — in fact by far the smallest part — would be returned to the Coloureds.

The rest of District Six has already been planned as a White group area at a tremendous cost. Altogether 156 White families have been settled in District Six.

• With a few exceptions every business stand in District Six has been sold to White owners, making it almost impossible to withdraw the plans to rebuild it as a White group area.

Apparently there is no final decision yet at Government level as to where the luxury Coloured living area would be established in Constantia.

Constantia stretches over the mountain range behind Table Mountain towards Hout Bay as well as a long way towards Muizenberg. The envisaged Coloured residential area was likely to be established in an area which was presently vacant land, the sources added.

CSO: 4700/38

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL SYSTEM MUST ACHIEVE BLACK PARTICIPATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

THE president of the giant Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa), Mr Leslie Boyd, said yesterday that the official industrial council system would have to be adapted to ensure that black unions took part.

He reiterated, however, Seifsa's long-standing support for the system. Seifsa is the country's biggest non-mining employer federation and it is a party to the country's biggest industrial council.

Mr Boyd's remarks, made in a speech to Seifsa's annual meeting in Johannesburg yesterday, come at a time when it is re-examining its labour guidelines which strongly support the system.

Observers believe they herald employer support for changes aimed at making the industries' industrial council, which covers the wages and work conditions of about 500 000 workers, more attractive to black union critics.

Mr Boyd said that the industrial council system had been subjected to "much criticism" in the past year.

He added: "It is evident that adaptations will have to be made to ensure that trade unions catering for black employees can participate in the system with the support of their members".

But Mr Boyd went on to say that "insufficient attention is being given in the debate to the considerable merits of the system."

He said "fragmented bargaining at plant level" would lead to a "leap frogging" of wage rates and "a chaotic situation".

The metal industries' council would have to be strengthened "if our industry is to remain stable, and continue to grow".

Confidence

The existence of established procedures as well as council agents "with important powers of inspection to ensure the correct implementation of agreements by both parties" gave both sides confidence in bargaining as a method of settling disputes.

The councils also gave unions and employers an opportunity to co-operate on training, pensions and medical aid.

Mr Boyd also warned that the boom of the past 18 months had emphasised "the considerable skills shortage in South Africa", which was hampering capital projects and causing concern about routine maintenance standards.

Seifsa had indentured 235 black apprentices this year and had set itself a target of 5 000 apprentices of all races a year.

Mr Boyd said, however, that there were still "certain barriers" in the way of recruiting black apprentices.

These included inadequacies in schools' maths and science teaching.

CSO: 4700/29

CHANGES IN PENSION SYSTEM CAUSING LABOR UNREST

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Sep 81 p 12

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text] "PENSION tension" sounds like a phrase devised by a slick ad agency. But it's an apt way to describe labour unrest which has resurfaced recently.

Earlier this year, the Eastern Cape was hit by strikes on pension issues and unrest also hit other areas, including Anglo American's head office.

In recent weeks, the Natal sugar industry was hit by three pension strikes; 2 000 workers marched out of a National Union of Clothing Workers meeting, rejecting a new provident fund proposed by union general secretary Mrs Lucy Mvubelo; and pensions were among issues raised in a strike at Cobra Brassware in Krugersdorp which ended in the firing of strikers.

The turmoil is a reaction to Government moves to change the pension system, which recently culminated in the release of a draft pensions Bill.

The unrest began after the Government accepted a recommendation that the preservation of employee pension contributions should be compulsory.

This meant that all employees who contributed to a pension fund would not be allowed to receive their accumulated contribution when they left a job.

Instead, the accumulated money would be transferred to the new employer's fund. If the employee did not immediately take up a new job, the money would be held in the former fund until a new job was found — or until retirement.

The proposed new system is designed to provide all employees with adequate pensions, but to avoid a state-funded national pension scheme.

When the government released plans for a state pension fund in 1976, it was supported by registered union bodies like Tucsa, but the private pension industry and "free marketeers" bitterly opposed the plan.

Swallow

They said the scheme was financially unsound; that it would "swallow up" private pension companies and that it amounted to "creeping socialism".

Alarmed by the proposed state scheme, business suggested several measures to the Government aimed at providing a more substantial pension pay-out on retirement while avoiding a state scheme.

One of the ideas was compulsory transferability — private pension companies had consistently backed transferability, arguing that workers who withdrew pension money and then spent it were "a drain on public resources".

In May 1978, the Government announced its support for this idea and that September, an inter-departmental committee was appointed to look at the issue.

The committee recommended forced transferability and in December last year, the then Registrar of Financial Institutions, Mr Wynand Louw, said draft legislation would be prepared to introduce such a system.

He said "preserving" pension contributions would enable workers to build up enough of a pension to "look anyone in the eye" in their old age.

He also said the scheme would enable the authorities to spend less on social pensions and use this money elsewhere — for example, on the disabled.

The proposal would apply to all employees and there has been some reaction from white shop-floor workers. But the main reaction came from black workers.

They demanded to opt out of pension schemes to escape the proposed law.

Some employers reacted by paying back pension money, and it was estimated that "hundreds of thousands of rand" were paid back in pension money by employers in the first few months of this year.

But many refused, saying that joining the pension fund was a condition of employment and that workers who wanted to opt out would have to resign.

"Employers believed they were taking an enlightened step by letting blacks into pension funds. When workers wanted out they decided they were being ungrateful", says an employer source.

Often, when employers refused to pay back the money, workers struck and the celebrated Firestone strike was one of those prompted by the pension issue.

Many worker complaints simply illustrated black suspicion of the Government — fears that the money would be used by it (for defence) and never returned.

Tide over

But one reason repeatedly advanced by unionists was that lower-paid black workers had different needs to those higher up the job scale. When higher-paid workers changed jobs, it was usually to move to a better one, they argued.

But when lower-paid black workers lost a job they had to spend time looking for a new one. The pension pay-out helped to "tide them over" while they were out of work and they needed it then, not when they were 65.

The threat of unrest prompted some employers to press for changes.

The Federated Chamber of Industries suggested to the Government that the scheme should not apply to workers earning below R8 000 a year, who would be able to decide whether they wanted their pension money transferred.

The FCI backed transferability and said there were higher-paid workers who spent their pension pay-outs, and then became "a burden on the State".

But it added that the pension needs of lower-paid workers were different and that pension issues should be negotiated between workers and employers.

In his Budget speech, the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, announced that the plan would be changed and this was followed by the release of a draft Bill. The Government hopes to enact a new pensions law in 1982.

The new Bill proposes that all money paid into a pension fund after it becomes law would be subject to the new compulsory transfer provision.

But any pension money paid in before then would not be affected. Employees could opt to have their money accumulated until then transferred or they could withdraw it on leaving their job — even if they left after the Bill became law.

And the draft Bill gives the registrar of pension funds the right to exempt workers from compulsory transfer if there is a threat of labour unrest.

The Registrar of Financial Institutions, Mr Naas van Staden, described the scheme as a "courageous" experiment.

He added that those who were concerned at the new provision would now be able to decide whether they wanted their accumulated money transferred.

Confusion

But he appealed to workers to join the new scheme voluntarily.

Asked about those who wanted pension money to "tide them over", Mr van Staden said they were "confusing a pension scheme with a savings scheme".

"A pension is designed to cater for old age and if employees don't join the scheme, they will regret it when they are too old to work," he said.

Mr Marius van den Heever of Old Mutual also said he believed the changes would eliminate worker objections. "They can do whatever they like with their accumulated contribution, so I don't see a problem," he said.

Although contributions made after the Bill became law would automatically be transferred, "it will be a long time before this amounts to a big enough sum to cause much objection".

He rejected the idea that worker objection to the scheme ran deep — "somebody put the idea in their heads" — but conceded that "a programme of education" would be necessary to convince workers of its benefits.

But since the Bill was published, there has been renewed unrest. Mr Thczamile Gqweta, East London-based president of the SA Allied Workers Union, says workers "are still very worried about the pensions issue".

He adds: "We are urging them not to strike, but there is tension."

This may simply indicate that the changes are not understood by workers.

But the FCI is not convinced that the new Bill has resolved the problem.

Last week, the chairman of its labour affairs committee, Mr Rod Ironside (an East Cape employer), welcomed the "broad thrust" of the Government's new pension approach, but accused it of acting "precipitously".

Like other management men, he criticised the clause giving the registrar the right to intervene where there was a threat of labour unrest.

"This could trigger work stoppages," he said. Many employers would request exemptions "making the proposals in-

effective" or the registrar would be placed in a difficult position if his refusal to grant one led to a strike.

He repeated that the plan "cannot be imposed in all situations" and added that "sound industrial relations practices dictate that employers and employees should be given the opportunity to negotiate on these issues".

"The ultimate objective of security in old age for all" should be reached through "a step-by-step basis of agreement from all parties concerned".

Channels

He suggested that provident funds should be exempted from the new law, and hourly-paid workers given the choice, in negotiation, between a pension fund (with compulsory preservation) or a provident fund without it.

The pensions drama has provided the most concrete example of the claim that the absence of black political rights will mean that political issues will spill over into the factory.

If blacks had adequate political channels, they would be able to lobby against the new law in the same way as white labour groups would. The fact that white union members have a vote, makes their views more influential.

But blacks had to use the one channel they did have, their labour muscle.

Many employers thus felt a need to press for some of the changes black workers were demanding in order to lessen the risk of factory unrest.

In the short-term, the claim that black labour will become a political force may mean simply this: The desire for stable relations in the factories will prompt employers, who have political clout, to request changes on some of the issues worrying their black workforce.

The reaction to the pensions move has already won changes in the plan.

As for the merits of the pensions debate, it is one thing to say that the transferring of pensions will provide benefits for workers. It is quite another to say that they must receive these benefits whether they like it or not.

That, as the FCI has pointed out, is for them to decide in negotiation with their employers.

A move to make the entire exercise voluntary — particularly for the lower-paid — would seem to be the next logical step in the great pensions palaver.

CSO: 4700/29

STATISTICS ON BLACK ILLITERATES, SCHOOL DROPOUTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

More than 125 000 blacks left school unable to read or write in South Africa and the nine national states last year.

The 125 287 drop-outs are pupils who did not pass Sub-standard A and are classified "illiterate" according to standards applied by the Research Unit for Education Planning (RUEP) at the University of the Orange Free State.

RUEP says in its first report, "Education and Manpower Production (Blacks) No 1, 1980,55 the total enrolment of black pupils in South Africa and the national states was 4 866 238 last year. The figures for whites, coloureds and Indians were 1 014 487 and 760 167 and 220 220.

The report also says 180 676 pupils left school semi-literate, having dropped out between Sub-standard A and Standard 2. The drop-out rate between Standards 6 and 8 was 105 729 and for Standards 9 and 10 it was 39 519.

STAYING LONGER

Of the illiterates who left, 16 246 boys and 14 933 girls were at schools in South Africa, 631 in Bophuthatswana, 11 260 in the Ciskei, Gazankulu 5 110, Kangwane 980, kwaZulu 12 249, Lebowa 5 067, QwaQwa 458, Transkei 36 882 and 1 491 in Venda.

Forecasts indicate that the total black pupil enrolment could be more than 6,3-million in 1985, says the report. Due to the introduction of compulsory education, pupils will possibly stay longer in the education system.

During 1980 almost half of the total black school population was in Sub-Standards A and B and Standard 1. There were 43 086 pupils in Standard 10 and 28 397 in teacher, trade or vocational training.

The total drop-out figure for the year was 385 199.

CSO: 4700/29

STATISTICS ON INFANT HEALTH IN SOWETO GIVEN

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

ABOUT 25 000 babies are born in Soweto every year, which means between 65 and 70 every day.

And in the last two years, about 35 of every 1 000 babies — amounting to 875 a year — died before reaching the age of one.

This was revealed yesterday in an interview with Professor H Stein, Chief Paediatrician at Baragwanath Hospital, who said the figures had dropped substantially, compared to those of about 30 years ago when the infant mortality rate was 232 out of every 1 000.

Prof Stein said 25 percent of the 25 000 children born in Soweto annually — almost 4 000 — required specialised care.

Although the socio-economic conditions in Soweto were not too impressive, he said, it was due to their improvement that in spite of the sharp increase in population figures, there has been a drop in infant mortality rate and a reduced incidence of malnutrition and gastroenteritis.

Broncho-pneumonia and broncholitis, which are common in Soweto, were caused by poor nutrition, "but we think it is also heavily contributed to by the Soweto smog."

With the advent of electricity in the townships, figures of respiratory sicknesses would also drop considerably, Prof Stein said.

He commended improved preventive services and the fact that most children were brought to hospital earlier and with less advanced diseases.

Baragwanath, which at the moment has 2 500 beds, needed a minimum of 5 000 beds to operate properly. And Soweto, which has a population of between one and two million, had to be served by at least four hospitals with around 1 300 beds in each, he said.

Professor Stein said Soweto and Baragwanath Hospital are anomalies. "Anomalies that are contradictions in themselves. Thus the overcrowding, the poverty, the tremendous crime rate of Soweto contrasts sharply with the throbbing vitality of this township and its will to survive.

"Furthermore, there are parallels between Soweto and the hospital that serves it. Soweto is the biggest city South of the Equator.

"Baragwanath on the other hand is by any standard too big for one hospital, the buildings relatively unsophisticated, the pressure too great and the patients' turnover too tremendous."

Baragwanath is one of Transvaal's 64 hospitals and 33 percent of all black children born in the province are born at Baragwanath and its associated clinics.

Prof Stein said Baragwanath's paediatrics department treated 300 000 children for a variety of

diseases, including kwashikor, gastroenteritis and malnutrition.

In 1978 1104 children were admitted to hospital suffering from malnutrition, but in 1980 the figure dropped to 1089.

CSO: 4700/29

COURT RULING FAVORS LONG-TERM URBAN BLACK WORKERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 81 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Government would abide by the decision of the Rand Supreme Court that a Black contract worker was entitled to stay permantly in an urban area, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said.

Dr Koornhof was commenting on this week's decision by Mr Justice O'Donovan who granted a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto, the right to remain permanently in the area.

This judgment has profound implications for all contract workers who have worked for the same employer for at least 10 years. It means they will now have the right to live with their families in urban areas, to apply for township housing, to move from town to town in response to job offers and to choose where they want to work.

In the past these rights had been denied to contract workers because Administration Board officials claimed the workers could not qualify for permanent residence rights as they had to return to the homelands each year to renew their contracts, which were valid for one year only.

In terms of that interpretation, contract workers could never qualify for permanent urban residence rights by 15 years of continuous residence in the urban areas or 10 years uninterrupted service with one employer.

This interpretation has been overturned by Mr Justice O'Donovan's ruling.

Commenting on the matter yesterday Mr Koornhof said: "Seeing that standing court decisions must be acted upon, there will be no deviation from the rule in this case.

"The record of the case will be obtained and the judgment as well as the implications of it will be thoroughly studied and then action will be taken according to the findings," he said.

The judgment has been interpreted as a "major setback" to Government influx control policy which seeks to limit the number of Blacks who can legally live in the cities.

Lawyers have said that the judgment has upheld the right of migrant workers who have been working on contract continuously for one employer for 10 years or for several employers for 15 years to live permanently in the cities under Section 10(1) (B) of the Urban Areas Act.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on Black Affairs, hailed the judgment but warned that the lack of family housing for Blacks could be a serious obstacle to implementing the court's decision.

While there are no reliable estimates on how many people are affected by the judgment, the most recent figures indicate that there are 1,04-million migrant workers from the homelands working in "White" South Africa.

Mrs Suzman pledged to monitor the extent to which officials complied with the court's decision.

She said the court's decision was "a great victory for the Legal Resources Centre (which undertook the case) and one which will affect a very considerable number of people." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/38

BUTHELEZI APPEALS TO INDIANS TO SHARE WITH BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

STANGER. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday thanked the Indian community for sharing much of their expertise, but warned them not to incur Black anger by accepting political freedom without their less-privileged fellow-Blacks.

Speaking to about 8 000 people at Shaka Day celebrations in Stanger, he said: "Indians have a great future in South Africa, whether most people like it or not.

"We admire the Indian people for their great gifts, but if we are to survive together on this southernmost tip of Africa, they must share their gifts with us."

The money which Blacks received from White and Indian communities was spent in their own shops and "here comes the crunch", he said.

"It would be a sad day if I have to advise my people not to buy from these shops. But if the Indian and White people do not share with us, it will follow as night follows day."

Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and Chief Buthelezi arrived at the crowded Shaka memorial escorted by hundreds of warriors, many dressed in tribal regalia.

Chief Buthelezi became sombre as he told the people the main thing they should remember as they "trudge along the arid political desert which Mr P W Botha had created by retreating from initiatives which could save the country," was that they must survive.

"Our ideal of a liberated South Africa is a great ideal which will extract every ounce of patience from us, the oppressed," he said.

"In the long political journey as we walk from an unjust society to a just one, we have to remember that fortune favours the brave."

It would not help to join the agents-provocateurs inside and outside South Africa, who were urging Blacks to commit suicide. Blacks had an assured future as did democrats of other races who shared the ideal of a just society with them.

Confidence in the future was something Blacks should never doubt. Leadership by example and hard work was the way to achieve liberation.

King Shaka had participated in all the battles which had made him the greatest leader in Zulu history.

"This is something we need to remember in the confused Black world where certain people think of the majority of Blacks as convenient tools to serve their own interests. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/38

'THE CITIZEN': MUGABE 'PIGHEADED' ON TRANSPORT ISSUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Pigheaded"]

[Excerpts]

MINISTER of Transport Hendrik Schoeman could not have been more explicit when he challenged the Zimbabwean Government to negotiate with the South African Government on railway problems.

Other Governments like those of Zaire, Zambia, Malawi and Botswana have talked to us at government level.

But Zimbabwe won't.

The reason is utterly foolish.

Zimbabwe doesn't mind trading with South Africa.

But good heavens, no.

Have any diplomatic discussions with the Republic?

That would be a betrayal of all that Mr Mugabe stands for — which is to free himself from dependence on Whites, at home or across the border.

And what would the other Black States think if a Zimbabwean Minister actually asked Pretoria officially for help?

Why, it would make Mr Mugabe look as if he was going cap in hand to South Africa — and that's the last thing he would be prepared to do.

Well, that's a load of rubbish.

The trouble is not that South Africa or Mozambique is fouling up Zimbabwe's transport system, but that Zimbabwe is doing that itself.

The country's services are simply running down — and the more Whites who leave, the more Zimbabwe will have economic and other difficulties.

But instead of carrying out his promises to do all he can to bring about reconciliation, Mr Mugabe is causing such unease, and conditions are deteriorating so steadily, that many Whites have no faith and are quitting.

Of course, it pays Mr Mugabe to put out the idea that it is South Africa that is causing him all his economic problems.

Time Magazine, for example, says that after a euphoric year of independence, Zimbabwe is now beset by economic problems, including fuel shortages, 15 percent inflation, skilled Whites leaving in numbers as large as during the worst days of the seven-year terror war, and a sharp deterioration in relations with South Africa.

"The gravest threat to Zimbabwe's continued stability is Salisbury's worsening relations with Pretoria," Time concludes.

And it quotes a US diplomat in Salisbury as saying: "I used to think that South Africa believed that it was in its best interests to have a stable Zimbabwe.

"Now I think Pretoria may have decided it's best to have a Zimbabwe that's in trouble so it can point to another Black majority country that has failed."

The diplomat is wrong.

The trouble is of Mr. Mugabe's own making.

Including his pigheaded refusal to take up his transport problems with Pretoria.

CSO: 4700/38

TRANSVAAL ORGANIZATIONS OPPOSE MIXED LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

THE stonewall opposition to mixed local authorities from major Transvaal town and city councils boded ill for any real constitutional change in South Africa, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the Transvaal Provincial Council, Mr Douglas Gibson, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The opposition indicated clearly that Transvaal Nationalists rejected significant change and would fight to retain white privilege in an apartheid framework.

Opposed to mixed councils are the United Municipal Executive, the Transvaal Municipal Association (TMA) and, among others, the Johannesburg City Council, Pretoria City Council and the town councils of Alberton, Brakpan and Benoni.

He said coloured and Indian leaders of the calibre of the deputy leader of the Labour Party, Mr David Currie, and the chairman of the National Association of Management and Consultative Committees, Mr Ebrahim Abramjee, were uncompromisingly opposed to ethnic councils.

This was not only because such a system was plainly discriminatory, but because separate local authorities made no economic sense. They complicated planning and the cost in duplicated services and senior staff was enormous.

Apartheid

The opposition is clearly based on apartheid. It could be justified on no other grounds.

Mr Gibson said even if the President's Council recommended mixed councils the issue would be referred to National Party congresses.

It was obvious that it would never get past the Transvaal congress, "nor will any other proposal which seeks to introduce a degree of real power sharing".

"If they are unable to tolerate integrated local authorities — the lowest of the three layers of government — how on earth are they going to make the more drastic changes necessary if violence and bloodshed in this country are to be avoided?"

Commenting on the warning in the representations made to the President's Council by the TMA that whites must not be bulldozed in the process of creating a new dispensation, Mr Gibson said: "At the close of the century whites are going to be an even smaller minority group. The economy will be massively dependent on black workers at all levels.

"So it's not a question of being bulldozed, it is a question of making the necessary adjustments which, like it or not, we will have to make."

CSO: 4700/29

VILJOEN COMMENTS ON OPEN UNIVERSITIES, OTHER ISSUES

Assembly Debate

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] THE ASSEMBLY — The Government was against opening universities to all races on an unqualified basis, but was prepared to give attention to improving the qualification procedures for admitting students of other races to universities, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of National Education, said yesterday.

Dr Viljoen was speaking during the debate on his Vote in the committee stage of the Budget in response to demands from both opposition parties that he clearly state the Government's policy on "open" universities.

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands) chief Opposition spokesman on education, said several rectors of leading universities had stated that universities should be open to all. The decision should be left to the university councils.

He asked whether the Government was still committed to the policy of separate institutions, or "has it come to its senses and realised that this development is both desirable and inevitable?"

IDEA

Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) said his party supported the idea that primary and secondary school education should be group-related on a cultural basis but felt tertiary education should be open to all.

In reply Dr Viljoen said it would be irresponsible to open universities on an unqualified basis.

The Government realised that at the tertiary education level there were factors other than cultural affiliations to be considered.

For this reason the Government had agreed to the qualified admission of students of other races to technikons and universities. The Government had also agreed to look at the procedures for qualification.

Dr Viljoen emphasised that community-directed universities and technikons were essential.

While black leaders pleaded for the opening of these institutions, they claimed the right to have community-directed institutions at the same time. This was a "natural striving."

Another major issue in the debate was the shortage of teachers.

MANPOWER

Dr Viljoen said South Africa was short of high-level manpower.

With the new salary deal brought into force last April it was hoped to attract a fair share of this scarce manpower to the teaching profession.

He had "much sympathy" for the plight of married women teachers, who were valuable particularly in classrooms.

The problem in appointing too many married women in permanent posts was that they were tied usually to the area where their husbands were employed. They could not always respond to the needs of the departments in the form of secondment to other areas.

PARITY

The Minister announced that his department was committed to moving towards parity in the salaries of men and women teachers.

Education as a priority as far as the Government was concerned and it regarded sport and culture as an important part of the total strategy against the total onslaught facing the country, he said.

Private Schools Policy

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Sep 81 p 21

[Article by John Allen]

[Text] Draft legislation providing legal sanction for the admission of black pupils to "open" private schools for the first time could threaten the future of the schools.

This warning has been given by Dr Alex Boraine, MP, Opposition spokesman on education, after a study of the Financial Relations Amendment Bill.

The Bill, introduced in Parliament last week, has been welcomed by representatives of the private schools movement a giving provinces official powers to allow the admission of black, coloured and Indian pupils to formerly white private schools.

CONFRONTED

Since the end of 1977 admissions have been handled in terms of a verbal Cabinet directive. Private schools led by those of the Catholic Church confronted the Government with a major challenge when they ignored the law at the beginning of 1977 to admit pupils in significant numbers.

The Bill confirms the success of the schools in overcoming central Government opposition to non-racial education.

But Dr Boraine and educationists say it does not allow the schools a free choice in the running of their affairs.

Critics are unhappy that the Bill:

- Allows the Minister of National Education to declare a private school to be a black, coloured or Indian school if he decides it is in the public interest.
- Provides that provinces can regulate the way pupils who are not white are admitted and treated.
- Leaves the Transvaal Provincial Administration in a position to continue its policy of refusing permission to black pupils applying to enter the schools. Scores of children are in Transvaal private schools illegally.

Dr Boraine described some provisions of the Bill, including that allowing the Minister of National Education to "reclassify" a school, as having "devastating" potential.

Schools spokesmen will not disclose details, but it is believed about half the pupils in some schools are now black, coloured of Indian children.

Dr Boraine said that if the Minister declared a school to be a "black" school it would fall under the black education system which was more rigidly controlled than white education and where standards were lower.

Moreover, a "black" school would have no legal right to operate in a "white" group area and could be forced to close down, move to a black area or expel black pupils.

"This is a threat which could be held over the schools," he said. "It could discourage private schools from enrolling black pupils in appreciable numbers."

UNNECESSARY

Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, was also concerned at the potential the Bill contained for closing down schools.

The Church would wait to see what happened to the legislation once it had been passed by Parliament and how it was applied, he said.

Both Archbishop Hurley and Dr Boraine were worried that the power given to provinces to regulate admissions would "create problems."

"It is totally unnecessary that provincial ordinances should go beyond providing for the authorisation of admission to schools," said Dr Boraine.

"If admission can be 'regulated,' all kinds of conditions could be imposed, relating for example to numbers of pupils, their race and even participation in extracurricular activities."

The 1977 Cabinet decision laid down that provinces could grant permission in "exceptional circumstances" for the enrolment of black, coloured and Indian pupils in private schools.

In the Cape and Natal the decision has been interpreted liberally but the more conservative Transvaal administration has granted only a small number of applications.

The Bill has no direct bearing on this policy, says Mr Fanie Schoeman, MEC in charge of education in the Transvaal.

CSO: 4700/29

MINISTER REBUTS QUESTIONS ON JUNIOR POLICE RESERVE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] **THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, replied yesterday to objections which he said certain newspapers had raised in response to his statement that a junior police reserve force for boys would be established.**

The junior reserve force was not reserved for whites and was certainly not aimed at upholding white authority, he said.

The aim was to include all race groups so that all schoolboys could get the opportunity to serve the community by supporting the police in their normal tasks.

"It was not the intention to involve the junior reserve force in conflict situations, or to subject the public to schoolboy jurisdiction.

"They would usually be under the control of experienced and capable members and would act as their assistants and not initiate any action", he said.

A sworn-in junior reservist would have the same authority and power as a permanent member, but always subject to supervision and control.

He would also have the power of arrest.

The minimum entry age to the reserve force for whites was 16 years. Over the years, thousands of young men of that age had joined the police force. They had given good service and many of them hold senior positions today.

"The minimum entry age for non-whites is and always has been 18 years. It was not foreseen that junior reservists would be armed, but they would be instructed in the working and handling of firearms," he said.

No junior would unnecessarily be exposed to danger or dangerous situations.

Basic training in police work would be given, and it was not intended that a junior reservist would take the place of a permanent policeman, although a junior member would be used to lighten the administrative load of a permanent member," Mr Le Grange said.

CSO: 4700/29

POLICY ON TAX CONCESSIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL TRAINING MAY CHANGE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

A GOVERNMENT hint that tax concessions for the training of labour in the cities could be phased out to encourage firms to move to homeland areas is causing widespread concern and uncertainty among employers.

Federated Chamber of Industries economist Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke told the Rand Daily Mail that the FCI has been "deluged" with calls from employers who were concerned at a report that the concessions could be phased out.

Spokesmen for the clothing and civil engineering industries have also voiced concern and employers fear that such a move would be "a disastrous setback" to efforts to train skilled workers.

Employers who train workers at present can claim a 100% tax concession on training costs. Businessmen say the concessions have provided a crucial boost to training at a time when the country faces a growing skilled manpower crisis.

In the Parliamentary debate on the Prime Minister's budget vote, Mr P W Botha indicated that subsidies for employers in the cities would be phased out.

Mr Harry Schwarz of the PFP then asked whether this would include subsidies on the training of labour. The Minister of Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, replied that "the point is valid" and that all urban subsidies to employers would have to be removed.

He and Mr Botha made it clear that the Government sees removing city subsidies as a way of encouraging employers to invest in homeland areas.

Mr Hammond-Tooke said there was employer "confusion and concern" at Mr Heunis's remarks and added: "We hope that he did not intend to say that the training concessions will be removed.

"To do so would discourage employers from investing in training, which is essential to our economic future."

Mr Kees Lagaay, director of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, said his federation would be "extremely unhappy" if the concessions were phased out.

"It may be true that employers shouldn't need concessions to get on with training, but the fact remains that this is a powerful incentive," he said.

Mr Lagaay said employers had to pay levies to finance the upkeep of in-service training centres and removing the tax concessions would mean that "there is a training stick but no carrot."

Another source in the industry said that some workers trained in the cities would work elsewhere and that removing the concessions would hamper their training as well.

A clothing industry source said that clothing employers were "particularly worried."

"Training is very important to the growth of our industry and we are specially worried because we have always been a target of the decentralisation programme," he said.

However, the director of the Building Industries Federation, Mr Lou Davis, said Bifsa had heard nothing to indicate that the concessions would be removed.

"We would be very surprised. The Government has continually told us the opposite and promised continued support for our training efforts," he said.

CSO: 4700/29

REPORTAGE ON FINANCIAL, TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

Foreign Capital Policy

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 81 p 26

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's existing inhibitions on foreign capital inflows will be relaxed as balance of payments considerations allow, Finance Department financial policy chief Simon Brand said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He told a foreign capital markets seminar that the South African authorities will look favourably at a further easing of exchange controls when the balance of payments permits.

Mr Brand, who is also the Prime Minister's economic adviser, said South Africa's current account of the balance of payments is likely to continue in deficit for some time, although some moderation can be expected next year.

The current account deficit was R3 170-million at an annual rate during the first half of this year, against R2 830-million surplus in 1980 as a whole.

Mr Brand said South Africa's policy of a gradual lifting of exchange controls will continue and that there will be no overnight abolition of the restrictions.

He noted that South Africa is essentially a capital-importing country whose development needs normally exceed the Republic's ability to pay for total needs itself.

Since 1946, on average 10 percent of fixed investment in South Africa has been financed out of foreign capital inflows, he said, adding that South Africa, if necessary, could manage without net foreign investment, but achievement of the country's development objectives would be put at risk.

However, South Africa is one of the few countries that, on an economic analysis, has substantial potential to take up new national debt. — Reuter.

Trade Deficit

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 81 p 24

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's trade balance swung further into deficit in August this year.

The deficit for the first eight months of the year amounted to R242,3-million, compared to a surplus of over R4 000-million in the same period last year.

Imports for the first eight months of the year increased by R2 885,7-million to R11 970,2-million, while exports decreased by R1 656,4-million to R11 727,9-million.

The South African trading account moved into a deficit for the first time in April this year when a deficit of R84,4-million was recorded.

Europe is still South Africa's biggest trading partner. In the first eight months of this year South Africa imported goods worth R4 886-million from Europe, while exports amounted to R3 158,2-million. This compares with imports of R3 656,8-million and exports of R3 531,5-million the corresponding period last year.

Goods worth R1 970,1-million (R1 336,2-million) were imported from the US while exports over the eight months totalled R1 289,1-million (R1 358,1-million).

Trade with Asia ran to R1 830,4-million in imports (R1 099,7-million) and R1 326-million (R1 305,2-million) in exports.

South Africa imported goods to the value of R204,1-million (R187,4-million) from Africa, while it exported goods worth R674,6-million (R742,2-million) in the eight months.

Unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments in the first eight months of the year were R2 971,1-million in terms of imports and R5 185,5-million in exports. The corresponding figures for last year were R2 737,5-million and R16 351,6-million respectively.

CSO: 4700/38

ADMINISTRATION BOARDS HAVE LARGE INVESTMENTS

Kournhof Statement

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

ADMINISTRATION boards have been sitting on a fortune which could have been used to improve conditions in black townships.

With large-scale black squatting around the country and a massive housing shortage, it was revealed yesterday that administration boards had a total of R160-million invested at the end of June.

This was revealed yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in reply to a question by Mr John Malcomess, a member of the Select Committee on Public Accounts, which has been investigating the financial affairs of the boards.

"I expected the answer to be a large sum of money, but that R160-million has been sitting there for more than a year is staggering in its implications," said Mr Malcomess.

One board, Oranje-Vaal, had R24-million invested while the East Rand Board, had R27,8-million and the West Rand Board R20-million. The rest of the boards varied from R2-million to R9,3-million.

Dr Koornhof told Mr Malcomess the boards had recently been instructed "not to hold on to unnecessarily large reserves and to expend them".

'SOWETAN' Comment

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "It's Our Money"]

[Text]

THE ADMINISTRATION boards will certainly go down in history as the most complicated structures in civic affairs, and their finances are as complex as the riddle of the Sphinx.

Less than a month ago it was reported that the West Rand Administration Board was in the red to some staggering millions of rand. It was even speculated that because the State was in no way going to help the board out in this debt, we would have to pay an extra R20 a month on our rent - across the board.

This raised the spectre of a lot of problems particularly in Soweto and various people attacked this kind of speculation as horrendous, to say the least.

Dr Piet Koornhof, speaking almost casually in Parliament the other day,

dropped another bombshell. He said the boards were sitting on investments which ran to the incredible sum of R160-million.

What exactly, we wonder is happening in the boards? Are they into speculation or into big business? We also think it is about time that a proper audit was done into the financial affairs of all the boards.

It really seems incredible that there can be so much money lying around and that people like Dr Koornhof, who is often blamed for the failure of the boards, should take such a lackadaisical attitude to this. The money, if it is really there, should be put to the most urgent use - the critical housing shortage around the country.

That makes so much plain simple common sense to us that we are indeed astounded why the government and everybody else is running around in circles trying to solve the housing problem for urban blacks.

Some people are already beginning to ask if there is not much more than meets the eye in this whole muddle. There was a time when there was talk of some boards using the money for urban development in the homeland or in the rural areas. That was bad enough but at least we knew where our hard-earned money was going.

There then was rumour that some of the money was financing rightwing Afrikaans organisations like Sabra.

We fear, if the Government is not careful, somebody is going to do an investigation into board matters that will make the Muldergate scandal look like a Sunday school party.

CSO: 4700/29

SUBSIDY CUTS CAUSE FINANCE PROBLEMS FOR PROVINCES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] CRITICAL talks on the financial problems of the provincial administrations — Transvaal is on the point of bankruptcy and the other provinces are also struggling — will be held next week.

The State's subsidy formula will come under discussion and criticism when the administrators meet for their conference.

Discussions will include the shortages of teachers and nurses.

The most pressing matter is the government's annual subsidy to provinces — the main source of income.

The Transvaal is in financial straits as a result of more cuts by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, in the subsidy for 1981/82.

After the provinces budget had been completed, Mr Horwood cut R30-million from the subsidy. Transvaal's share of this was R12,514-million — putting the administration in the position of having to budget for an all-time record deficit of R59,193-million.

The provincial authorities hope this will be reduced to R57,224-million due to a small surplus, for 1980/81.

According to Mr Willem Cruywagen, Administrator of the Transvaal Mr Horwood's economic policy has undoubtedly produced considerable success — but had created difficulties for the provinces.

"Other than as in the case of State departments, the provinces have already been strongly financially disciplined and it is becoming increasingly difficult to accommodate cuts in the subsidy in our budget," he said.

Because the subsidy formula claimed to estimate the actual requirements of the provinces on a "scientific" basis, the effect of any cuts in it were that the provinces were getting too little.

In the long term this meant severe financial problems for the provinces, he said.

The subsidy was applied yearly to theoretically compensate the provinces for increases in the general price pattern and as reflected by the consumer price index.

However, the fact of the matter was that the types of goods and services which cost the provinces the most were subject to price increases that were considerably higher than those shown in the price index.

For instance, hospital services, indispensables such as food, pharmaceutical products, surgical, medical and other supplies were a case in point, with expenditure on them in the Transvaal in excess of R130-million.

Other areas showing sharper increases were stationery and printing, repairs and maintenance of buildings and the building and maintenance of roads.

"The growth rate provided in the subsidy formula for hospital services — 4,6 percent in the new financial year, before cuts — is nowhere near the actual requirements and demands.

"In the Transvaal, more than in any other province, there is a massive demand for additional hospital facilities for non-Whites," said Mr Cruywagen.

He said that as a result of cuts in the actual subsidy certain provincial services, particularly roads construction, had to be cut to remain within means.

But this automatically had the effect that the actual expenditure in the year on which the formula was based 1979/80, was lower than it should have been under normal circumstances.

There was a ripple effect on future subsidies, as a result, because this was the base on which the subsidies for the next five years were calculated to the actual amount.

"Thus the cutting of the subsidy has a cumulative depressive effect in addition to the actual amount by which it is cut," said Mr Cruywagen.

CSO: 4700/29

OFFICIAL CLARIFIES PROPOSED RULES ON MULTIRACIAL RESTAURANTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The proposed amendments to the Liquor Act, which were submitted to Parliament yesterday, do not intend to throw everything open to all races, said Mr Denis Steyn, deputy Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.

Mr Steyn told The Citizen the envisaged amendment would grant a sort of semi-international status on application to hotels and restaurants which would allow them to serve people of all race groups at their own discretion.

His explanation followed in the wake of rumours yesterday that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had told Nats this week that certain newspaper reports which left the impression that the Liquor Act amendment would throw everything open to all races "was a lie".

In line

Mr Steyn reiterated yesterday that the envisaged amendment was totally in line with the Prime Minister's standpoint in Parliament this session when he stated: "People of colour on farms, in factories and our houses have never implied that Whites were crowded out, but that separate facilities would be made available to other races if a crowding out situation of certain White facilities could lead to friction and racial disharmony."

Obtain

The present situation is that restaurants and hotels and certain social and sport bodies can obtain international status in two categories. Either by getting permission from the Minister to have full international status regarding the serving of liquor to all races, or by getting permission to allow people of colour onto their premises on an ad hoc basis.

The latter method required a phone call to Pretoria for permission which often created a lot of embarrassment, Mr Steyn said.

The new system provides exemption from the so-called Pretoria telephone call on a permanent basis for applicants without granting them full international status and privileges.

The proposed new system would allow the applicant to decide on his own whether he would allow people of colour or not. If he decides not to allow them on his premises, he would not be able to blame the Government for it, Mr Steyn said.

Telephone

This amendment brings the grants contained in the amended Act to three. The first is the full international status, which remains, the second the new semi-international status or "ad hoc basis", and the third leg remains at the option of restaurant, hotel or sport club owners to phone Pretoria for permission to allow people of colour for a specific time or occasion on their premises.

In effect the envisaged amendment will allow almost a thousand sport and social clubs in South Africa to apply for the semi-international status.

Mr Steyn made it clear that the Act retained the provision that the Minister could at any time withdraw his permission regarding any of the grants if they are misused.

CSO: 4700/38

'SOWETAN' COMMENTS ON LEGALIZATION OF SHEBEENS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Sep 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Legalised Boozing at Last, but ..."]

[Text]

ON THE basis of practicality and even good sense it is well that shebeens are to be legalised.

We agree with Mrs Helen Suzman that this is a sensible and practical acceptance of a de facto situation. For shebeens have been part and parcel of our lives for generations and nothing the police or whoever can do, could wipe them off the face of the land.

What better reason then, than to make them legal and stop the obvious temptations open to various interested parties to abuse their prohibition.

It is sensible to use wasted police manpower in arresting people from social drinking for other purposes. This is made even worse because temptation all the way up to the police spread when there is prohibition.

Yet in the final analysis shebeens are a social phenomenon symptomatic of grave disadvantages to blacks. We would not be risking our lives and turning our homes into dens of iniquity if things were rosy in the garden.

We can foresee a great number of problems from legalising. Despite the fact that the magic will go out of our ways of drinking, we do not see this legislation stopping the problem. In fact we fear there will be a number of smaller shebeens forced to go underground.

These are the people who run shebeens not to become wealthy as a form of business, but merely to keep body and soul together.

We know there are many mothers who put us through our education by selling booze and turning our homes into shebeens. This was not done out of love for the business, which is risky at the worst, and at the best turns your home into something disreputable.

These are the people who will go underground because they will not be able to meet the stringent rules and health regulations attendant on registration.

For all their big talk, we are aware some of the big-timers themselves are headed for difficult times. For the first time their capital will have to be screened by the Receiver of Revenue. There is no way they are going to get away with the murder of tax evasion and making walloping profits out of inflated shebeen prices.

They will have to become businessmen like everyone else, and face the problems we all face. We are afraid some of these people will also be forced underground. The end result will not be the end of shebeens, but an even greater underground magnet on illegal drinking places with all the attendant evil.

CSO: 4700/29

ARMSCOR CAN NOW SUPPLY AMMUNITION NEEDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] ARMSCOR is now able to supply the total ammunition needs of the South African Defence Force, the chairman of the corporation, Commandant P G Marais, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He was speaking at the official opening of the last phase in an expansion programme by Pretoria Metal Pressings, an Armscor subsidiary.

Cmdt Marais said 141 different types of ammunition required by the army, air force, and navy could now be manufactured in South Africa.

"It must be accepted as a fact that no country in the world could ever become 100 percent self-sufficient in the production of armaments," he said.

"Even the biggest powers like the USA and Russia will always rely, in some respect, on imported items, even if only for raw materials."

This also applied to South africa for armaments as a whole.

"In the case of ammunition, however, the goal was set to become 100 percent self-sufficient because the regular imports of ammunition in a clandestine way is virtually impossible."

Ammunition was an expendable product which had to be replaced continuously. The best weapon-system and the most efficient fighting forces in the world could be brought to a complete standstill through a lack of ammunition.

It had become clear with the adoption of the arms embargo against South Africa by the United Nations that the most vulnerable aspect of the supply of armaments to the Defence Force was ammunition.

The current expansion would be the penultimate Armscor ammunition plant to be officially put into operation. This brought Armscor to the end of an important expansion phase.

The R628-million which had been spent on expansion of Armscor's facilities since the introduction of the UN arms embargo, would have been spent on other projects if South Africa had the choice.

But the armament factories established since 1977 would stand as a monument to South Africa's will to survive.

"These factories will be in production for several generations, and long-term financing has therefore been utilised so that the next generation will also contribute towards repayment of the investments."

During the recent Operation Protea in Angola, ammunition worth millions of rands had been used. Equipment losses, on the other hand, could be counted in "mere thousands of rand".

The R90-million extension to the small-arms ammunition plant at Pretoria Metal Pressings was completed within 30 months, while the new rapid-fire ammunition plant was in production only 22 months after approval of the project.

The plant officially opened yesterday was able to manufacture the most sophisticated types of rapid-fire ammunition used by any defence force in the world, Cmdt Marais said.

Mr John Maree, chairman of PMP and executive vice-chairman of Armscor, emphasised the role of the private sector in construction of the PMP plant. Some 110 contractors and 3 000 employees were involved in the project. Equipment was supplied by 13 different companies.

CSO: 4700/29

BRIEFS

VAUSE RAW ON MILITARY--The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, yesterday renewed his plea for a larger Permanent Force involving all races. Speaking in committee on the Defence vote, he outlined some of the problems facing national servicemen, especially the leader group and older men who were called up for three-month camps annually. The only answer to their problems was to involve all races in national defence on a bigger scale. Mr Raw praised the actions of the Defence Force during Operation Protea, saying it had involved only a very small cross-section of South Africa's capability. It clearly showed what the Republic could do to any aggressor not backed by the support of international forces. "Let me say at once that no one pretends it is a fairy tale force and that everything is perfect. There are problems, blemishes and shortcomings that have to be corrected." Despite these problems, however, the morale and spirit of the men was exceptionally good. "My party gives its unqualified support to the money being voted in this budget. I think South Africa can be grateful that it is not more." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 81 p 4]

TERRORISM ACT RELEASES--Cape Town--A high school teacher who fasted in detention for 40 days, Mr Derrick Naidoo, was released with two other men by security police on Wednesday afternoon. Mr Naidoo, Mr Mohammed Matthew Cloete, a former teacher, and Mr Ebrahim Patel, a second-year BA student at the university of the Western Cape, were held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. Mr Cloete (21), a former teacher at Grassy Park Senior Secondary School, had been in detention since June 15. Mr Patel (19), who was detained for four months during last year's school boycotts was arrested at his home in Grassy Park on July 18. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 81 p 3]

DEATH OF BOPHUTHATSWANA MINISTER--Mmabatho--The Bophuthatswana Minister of Education, Mr Moutloatse Setlogelo, died at his official residence in Mmabatho on Sunday. He was 63. A former school principal and farmer, he was President Lucas Mangope's right-hand man and played a leading role in pioneering Bophuthatswana's independence. In July 1979 Chief Mangope bestowed on him the order of the Leopard--the highest honour in Bophuthatswana--at a royal kgotla in Thaba 'Nchu, where he was born. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 81 p 9]

KRUGER PARK FACILITIES EXPANSION--Fifteen-million rands-worth of massive tourism attraction plans--a new luxury rest camp, five smaller new camps and five new "private" rest camps--are in the pipeline for the country's top tourist attraction, the Kruger National Park. Details of the plans, which envisage increasing the number of beds in the park by 25 percent over the next 10 to 15 years, were revealed in Pretoria yesterday by the chief director of the park, Mr Dolf Brynard. Mr Brynard said that plans were to provide between 800 and 1 000 more beds in the park to supplement the present maximum of 3 000 beds. This would be done by the erection over the next 10 to 15 years five new "medium-big" rest camps, each with between 50 and 100 huts, plus 20 to 30 caravan sites for each camp. In addition, five new private camps like the Nwanedzi camp would be erected while plans were going ahead for the erection in time of the Narina luxury camp, to house only 40 visitors, on a site next to the Sabie River, west off the present Skukuza camp. Mr Brynard said that an extra 500 km of gravel roads would also be opened up, and gave the assurance that nothing would be done to harm the nature conservation activities of the park. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 81 p 5]

NEW CAPE TOWN MAYOR--Cape Town--At his installation in the Old City Hall yesterday Cape Town's first Nationalist mayor, Mr M J "Kosie" van Zyl made it clear that he favoured a change in the political system to give coloured people a voice in local and national government. Mr van Zyl also made it clear that he thought more land should be made available for coloured housing closer to jobs in the Greater Cape Town area. Calling on the Cabinet to adopt a more flexible policy in allocating land for coloured residenital areas, Mr van Zyl said: "At least 6 000 hectares of land in Greater Cape Town should be proclaimed under the Group Areas Act for a further 300 000 coloured people and to permit of greater freedom of choice of residential area and lifestyle." He appealed to business and industrial firms to help financially to provide more housing for their employees. Mr Van Zyl said a municipality was often in a better position than the Government at national or provincial level to judge the needs of the community and its decisions should therefore be seriously considered. He said the people of South Africa were living in hope of significant changes leading to a new political system. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Sep 81 p 2]

BUTHELEZI CRITICIZES BOTHA POLICY--Ladysmith--The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had through his "sleight of hand politics" successfully made Blacks believe he was thinking along different lines from those followed by his predecessors, the chairman of the South African Black Alliance, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at the weekend. Chief Buthelezi, who is also Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu, told SABA's prayer meeting at Ladysmith Mr Botha's actions had turned out to be no more than just words. He had shown his determination to posture as a "mini-god" to the Black people of South Africa, a person who knew all the answers to the problems of Blacks. This was not something new at all. It had always been the attitude of the White rulers before him, Chief Buthelezi said. "They have never bothered to know if we have any aspirations of our own at all. They have always assumed that they know this better than we Blacks. And that is how they have operated for so many decades from a Parliament in which Black faces are not welcome." Referring to "the so-called Pretoria-type" independence, the Chief Minister called on the alliance to "stand together" and fight those who were trying to cause divisions among Blacks. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 81 p 10]

MOTLANA ACQUITTAL--Dr Nthato Motlana, Chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten and two others were yesterday acquitted of attending a prohibited meeting. There was a "grave suspicion" regarding the nature of the meeting, but the State failed to disprove defence claims that the discussions had referred to the bread and butter

aspects of life and not politics, it was decided. On August 24 last year, Dr Motlana (55) and two co-accused, Mr Leonard Masala (51) and Mr Tom Manthatha (38) went to the Holy Cross Anglican church hall in Soweto. About 1 000 people were present. The proposed rent increases were discussed and resolutions were formulated. The three men were later charged as a Government notice had prohibited meetings of a political nature at which incitement to protest, strike or boycott took place or was disucssed in the magisterial district of Johannesburg between July 1 and August 31 last year. All three men pleaded not guilty to the charge and did not lead evidence. A single witness, Sergeant Joseph Moagi of the security police testified for the State. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 81 p 7]

FORD WORKERS DISPUTE--A labour dispute emanating from a spate of strikes in Port Elizabeth more than two months ago is still disturbing labour peace here at Ford Motor Company. The canteen facilities at the company's two Struandale plants have been boycotted for two-and-a-half months by black workers. Their union claims that the boycott involves the whole black labour force there, including coloured--totalling more than 1 600 workers. The organising secretary of the Motor Assembly and Component Workers Union of South Africa (Macwusa), Mr Government Zini, said in an interview the boycott was in a protest against the demotion of him and another union executive by Ford after the recent strikes there. The workers are demanding that they be reinstated in their former positions--but the company has ignored the boycott. The union leaders were informed at the time that their positions of authority over hourly paid workers constituted a conflict of interest in that they also had authority over them in the union. Therefore hourly positions had to be found for them, and those did not have such good pay. Four of Macwusa's leaders were detained by Security Police after the Ford strike, when they were arrested travelling in Transkei without the required documents. They are still in detention under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 31 Aug 81 p 7]

ISRAELI GENERAL--South Africa's soldiers must be made to feel appreciated, says Israeli war hero General Naton Nir, who oversees troop welfare in his country. Gen Nir, 46, who is visiting South Africa on a mission "to help give soldiers the feeling that they are needed and appreciated", said in an interview yesterday he had heard it said in South Africa that of two brothers, one was smart and the other was a soldier. This joke, said Gen Nir, summed up the feeling of many of South Africa's soldiers. He is chairman of the Association for the Welfare of Soldiers in Israel. On a three week visit, Gen Nir will meet several high-ranking military officers. He declined to name them, emphasising that he was meeting them in his personal capacity only. He praised the recent South African raid into Angola, saying this was "the only way to deal with terrorists". Gen Nir believed South Africa and Israel had many similar problems--and on some issues, the same ideas. These issues included the fighting of terrorists who had to be attacked at their bases. In this way they would never feel safe--always knowing they could be surprised. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Sep 81 p 3]

BOPHUTHATSWANA FLIGHTS NOW DOMESTIC--Passengers bound for Sun City will no longer have to go through international departures and arrivals at Jan Smuts Airport. From today all Comair flights to Sun City will leave through domestic departures. The check-in time is half an hour before departure and a book of life or passport is no longer essential. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Sep 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/29

ELECTRICITY SALE INCREASES BY 26 PERCENT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

REVENUE from the sale of electricity in Swaziland rose to over E9 million during the 1980/81 financial year ended last March, an increase of 26 percent from the previous year's record of more than E7 million.

This increase, according to the Swaziland Electricity Board's financial report just published, reflects a modest increase in sales and increase of about 15 percent in tariffs introduced at the beginning of January last year and to a smaller extent the latest increase also of about 15 percent in March this year.

The area showing the largest increase in revenue was North-Eastern Swaziland where sales of electricity amounted to over E2 million, an increase of 53 percent over the previous year's E1.3 million revenue.

This, the board says reflects the new sugar growing activities of the Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation at Simunye.

There was also an increase of 9.5 percent in kilowatt-hours (kwh) sent out over the board's grid system. Although the flows of the water rivers were a slight improvement on the previous year's record, they were still lower than average.

Diesel generation, the cost of which is prohibitive due to the price of fuel, was used only as a peak-lopping operation to reduce demand charges on the purchase of imported power.

The diesel generation produced 2 million kwh charges and the balance of 209 million kwh - about 59.8 percent - was purchased from the Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa.

It is also stated in the report that the board found it necessary to increase its tariffs earlier this year in order to meet increased costs of imported electricity labour, materials and also to make a step towards the provision of internal financing necessary for the proposed Luphohlo-Ezulwini hydro-electric station.

Although the price of electricity in Swaziland has been increasing at a fairly uniform rate over the last few years, the report notes that in 1963, the year before the board commenced operations, the standard charge for electricity by the Swaziland government in Manzini was 30 cents per kwh.

The average cost during the year under review was 3,13 percent per kwh. "Although the operations of the nation's electricity undertakings are far larger now than in 1963, the real value of 3 cents in 1981 is a far cry from its value in 1963," says the report.

CSO: 4700/33

BRIEFS

RAILWAY AGREEMENT WITH MOZAMBIQUE--Swaziland and Mozambique have signed an agreement setting out new terms for the operations of their railways systems. The agreement was signed in Mbabane yesterday by the Mozambican Minister for Ports and Surface Transport, Mr Louis Maria de Alcontara Santos and his Swaziland counterpart, Dr V.S. Leibrandt. The new agreement replaces the present one whose terms among other, sets out as its main cargo iron ore from the iron mine at Ngwenya which has since ceased operation. It was disclosed after the signing that as from the first of next month when the new change-yard at Goba is opened Swaziland will be responsible for all the rail trucks operating in the Kingdom and Mozambique for all those running on her side of the border. Swaziland's exports to the outside world passing through the port of Maputo include pulp, sugar, citrus and several others. Petroleum products to Swaziland come through the same port. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 15 Sep 81 p 1]

NEW ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER--Swaziland--King Sobhuza II of Swaziland has approved the establishment of an English-medium weekly newspaper, the Swazi Observer.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Aug 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/33

MINISTER SALIM DISCUSSES HIS CANDIDACY AS UN SECRETARY GENERAL

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 20 Sep 81 p 1

[Interview with Salim Ahmed Salim, Tanzanian minister for foreign affairs, by Marcelino Komba, on the minister's nomination as OAU sole candidate for UN secretary-generalship]

[Text]

Q:— The OAU Summit in Nairobi unanimously nominated you Africa's candidate for the Secretary-Generalship of the UN. How did you receive the Summit's decision?

A:— I was clearly overhwhelmed by the confidence and trust reposited in me by the Heads of State and Government of free Africa — member states of the OAU.

As an African, I was particularly moved by the impressive display of Africa's eloquent determination to speak with one voice and in unambiguous terms on such an important issue. This unity of purpose was in itself a historic event. At the same time I fully recognize that the Summit's decision constitutes both a great honour for me as well as a tremendous challenge and responsibility.

Q:— Your nomination has been described in some quarters as the beginning of a hard battle for the post. Do you agree with this description? How do you rate the competition for the office?

A:— There is no doubt that the OAU decision to present me as Africa's candidate for the post of the Secretary General is a beginning of a still long way ahead. But it was an important beginning. Indeed from an African perspective, it was a crucial beginning.

Every historic decision or event must be considered in its context and background. The significance of the Nairobi Summit's decision must be viewed amidst the background of what was being said and/or speculated both in some diplomatic circles and certain sections of the media.

It was, for example, being said that while Africa had the possibility this year to have an African elected to the post of Secretary General, its prospects depended on whether the African states would unite behind one single candidate.

Indeed there were some who even maintained that Africa's united voice and position on the issue was not possible. Yet the OAU in Nairobi shattered the myth of Africa's inability to unite. Africa not only unanimously supported one single African candidate. It did more than that. The OAU decided to propose the continent's own candidate.

The decision was of great political and symbolic value. For me personally, without the Nairobi decision, there could not have been any beginning on the issue. But with Africa's confidence and unequivocal support, I believe a very important beginning has been made.

I do not wish to describe the way ahead in terms of being a battle as such — hard or otherwise. Nor would it be proper for me to rate what you describe as the competition for the office. All I can say is that Africa's objective which is certainly my own, is to do our utmost to universalize support for my candidature.

In this context, it is satisfying to note that in the aftermath of the Nairobi OAU Summit, there has been — through diplomatic and other channels — expressions of firm support from different countries and regions.

Q:— It has taken the OAU nearly two decades to field its own candidate for the UN Secretary-Generalship despite the obvious important role the UN plays in shaping political events in our continent. Why, in your opinion, did Africa have to wait for so long?

A:— First of all let me say that I have no doubt in my mind that given an opportunity an African could have ably occupied that post at any time during the last two decades. But circumstances were such that the OAU had not addressed itself to the question.

In the last two decades, the OAU had concentrated its efforts and resources in the liberation struggle of our continent.

These collective efforts, effectively supplementing as they did the struggle waged by the liberation movements, have resulted of Namibia and the apartheid situation in South Africa, the continent is now free.

Among the obvious by-products of the decolonisation process has, of course, been the greater contribution of Africa in international affairs. Indeed with its 50 independent states, Africa constitutes a third of its due role in the Organisation.

Now that the second term of the present Secretary General comes to an end on December 31 this year, after serving the Organisation for ten years, it was only natural that Africa should solicit the support of the world community for an African to occupy the post of Secretary General.

It is, of course, clearly understood that post transcends regional and national considerations. It is out of this recognition that Africa has not only consulted to the election of the previous and present Secretary General but has not failed to give the holders of that office its full suppport and confidence.

It is with the same consideration that I believe the OAU is hopeful that the African candidate will enjoy the support and confidence of all regions and countries.

Q:— From the beginning, real power in the UN has resided mostly in the hands of the industrially-developed nations with the veto power. Isn't it time, do you think, the veto system

in the Security Council was changed to take into account the interests of such bloc, as Africa, Asia and Latin America? Or do you see any difficulties for the UN to effect these changes?

A:— The United Nations Organisation today is vastly different from that of 1945 when the founding fathers signed the Charter at San Francisco. Then the UN comprised of only 51 states. Today there are 154. Taking Africa as a case in point, there were then only two independent Africa states excluding South Africa.

It is also self-evident that some of the priorities of that period are different from those of today. And while some of the problems and challenges have continued, new problems and greater challenges have emerged.

Any dynamic institution must also change with the passage of time and the changed circumstances. The UN is no different. And the Organisation has undergone a number of changes. There has indeed been a continuing process of democratisation of the institution. This process is bound to continue but requiring the goodwill of all concerned.

It should at the same time be stressed that any structural change of the institution involving amendments of the Charter can only be done with the consent of two thirds of the membership including the concurrence of the Permanent members of the Security Council. It is my belief, however, that as things stand it is not possible to contemplate any amendment of the Charter which involves the power relationshipe in the Security Council.

Q:— Can you tell us what specific contributions you hope to make as Secretary General in the various aspects and fields of the UN activities?

A:— It would be presemptuous for me at this stage to say what I will or will not do if my candidature is to receive the support of the international community. But what I can say is that the United Nations is a unique and indispensable institution for the maintenance of international peace and security as well as for the promotion of international understanding and co-operation.

We are today living in very turbulent times when old conflict situations have been exacerbated by the addition of new crises and hotbeds, of tension. The escalation of the arms race with its congomitant dangers to the human race, the East-West confrontation, the dangerously evergrowing hiatus between the rich and the poor nations are examples of the vital agenda before the world community. The UN has a vital role to play in finding solution to these and other problems or at least in diffusing the different areas of potential explosion.

It is my conviction that the Secretary General of the Organisation — representing as he does at least the collective moral authority of the world community — must play his role. Above all, at a time of growing cynicism in the relevance and effectiveness of the world body, the Secretary-General must strive to overcome this dismal trend and make the institution as central a place as possible in the pursuit of solutions to global problems.

In so doing, he must make effective and efficient use of the services and talents of the dedicated men and women who constitute the international Civil Service and whose internationalism and professionalism must be vigorously encouraged and respected.

CSO: 4700/46

MINISTER THANKS UK FOR MANPOWER TRAINING SCHOLARSHIPS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

TANZANIA yesterday thanked Britain for its assistance in training the country's manpower through scholarships which totalled 1,478 in the last six years.

The Minister for Manpower Development and Administration, Ndugu Abel Mwanga, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that Britain had offered another 250 scholarships in the 1981/82 financial year and this would bring the total to 1,728 by June 30 next year.

Ndugu Mwanga said this at a reception held by the British Council in Dar es Salaam to welcome home Tanzanians who had been attending courses in Britain and to bid farewell to other Tanzanians leaving for Britain in the next few weeks.

His speech was read on his behalf by the Director of Manpower Planning in the ministry, Ndugu J.A. Rugumamheto.

Ndugu Mwanga said Britain had realised Tanzania's manpower needs and had provided a total of 131 scholarships in 1975/76, 164 in 1976/77 and 203 in 1977/78.

During 1978/79 Britain had made available a total of 274 scholarships increasing to 352 in 1979/80 and to 354 in 1980/81.

He said although Britain had reduced to 250 the number of scholarships in 1981/82, Tanzania understood reasons for the reduction. However, he pleaded with Britain that the 1982/83 programme should be kept at the 1981/82 levels.

The Minister explained that the programme was vital to the country's manpower development plans. He urged scholars who had returned from Britain to continue learning.

"Try to continue developing yourselves. Work as hard as you can to help build our nation and try to go on learning as much as you possibly can along the way", he said.

The Minister explained that the degree, diplomas and certificates received by scholars were the beginning of what should be a life-long process of learning and improving oneself.

He told those going to Britain to make the best use of the opportunity.

"Do your best to justify the faith being placed in you and to achieve the best results in your studies", the Minister told the new scholarship holders.

CSO: 4700/46

TEACHERS' UNCERTAIN PLIGHT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text]

THE plight of hundreds of jobless primary school teachers, most of whom are wives of Dar es Salaam based husbands, is yet to be known as authorities of both the City Council and the Ministry of National Education say there is nothing they can do at present.

By yesterday, more than 200 teachers, some of them reportedly jobless for two years, were on the waiting list.

City Council officials told this newspaper a month ago that they would do all in their power to absorb the teachers who had to move from up-country regions following their husbands' transfer to Dar es Salaam.

But when contacted yesterday, the newly appointed City Director, Ndugu D. Mgwasa, said there was nothing they could do except to advise the teachers to be a bit patient.

Ndugu Mgwasa said the teachers can only be absorbed depending on the availability of funded teaching posts as laid down in the city's establishment.

He said the problem with Dar es Salaam was that the number of teachers moving in from up-country regions was too big compared to the number of teachers that were being transferred out of the city. "The demand is too big for us to accommodate", he added.

Efforts to get the Minister for National Education, Ndugu Tabitha Siwale to comment on the issue yesterday failed.

But a senior official in the ministry said it was not responsible for employing teachers.

"The ministry's duty is to train teachers. After that we hand them over to the Prime Minister's Office which is solely responsible for their employment under decentralisation. The Ministry has nothing to do with it", the official said.

CSO: 4700/46

EMPLOYERS-JUWATA STILL NEGOTIATING SALARY INCREASES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Texc]

MOST private firms had by yesterday not effected the 15 per cent salary increase to their workers as negotiation were still underway between employers and the Tanzania Workers Organisation (JUWATA).

JUWATA headquarters and the Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE) in Dar es Salaam could not name any firm that had adjusted the salaries accordingly but both confirmed that the exercise had hit a stalemate.

A senior official of the ATE told the *Daily News* yesterday that most of its members had approached the association seeking guidance after finding the going tough. The association groups 350 private and public firms.

"Most of our members (300 of which are private firms) are determined to raise salaries for their workers even by more than the envisaged 15 per cent. But they are currently facing genuine problems and are panicking as to where they can get the funds with which to pay the salary increases", the official said.

He said those seriously affected where firms which depended on imported raw materials whose productivity was at its lowest.

The official further said others felt that the 15 per cent increase was "too much" for the ailing firms.

"We have told them not to panic, but to talk to JUWATA and tell them their genuine problems. If they can't raise the salaries by 15 per cent, they should say how much they are prepared to raise" the official said.

The ATE official said ATE still stood by its stand that it was not necessary to effect a uniform 15 per cent increase for all firms. "The increases should depend on negotiations between the employers and JUWATA bearing in mind the various factors involved, including productivity", the official said.

When contacted, an official at the JUWATA headquarters said the exercise was too complicated and it was likely that it would take a long time.

He said most employers had conceded their firms were facing production problems as a result of which a 15 per cent wage increase might result into the closure of some firms or necessitate declaring some workers redundant.

Under the new policy on productivity, income and prices, firms are required to enter into a voluntary contract with JUWATA charting out their strategy to increase productivity and awarding salary increases and bonuses to their workers.

The official said JUWATA on its part would continue to press employers to implement the new policy.

CSO: 4700/46

POOR COORDINATION OF DEVELOPMENT HINDERS PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] POOR co-ordination in undertaking development activities is a great problem facing implementation of plans in Tanzania, the Minister for Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi, said yesterday.

Opening a six-day conference on "plan implementation and human settlements administration in Tanzania" at the Ardhi Institute in Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Nyang'anyi said lack of co-ordination in implementation led to a substantial waste of public funds.

"There are several cases where a good and high standard road, has been provided just to find the road being dug across for putting pipes through after a few months. This presents not only poor planning, but lack of co-ordination," he said.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi told participants from Tanzania and neighbouring countries that sometimes development projects could take off only to find that some basic services were missing on completion.

He cited the example of surveying plots in urban areas and allocating them to people in areas where there were no services and utilities like roads and water supply.

"In reality, these leaseholders have legal title over their plots, and have paid all their land dues. They cannot begin constructing their houses because there are no roads or water supply in such areas. This also reflected lack of co-ordination in the implementation process", the minister explained.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi pointed out that a way of avoiding such 'unhappy' situation was to refrain from allocating plots to people in unserviced area.

"Urban councils, especially their urban planning committees in collaboration with my ministry, have a very vital role to play in ensuring good co-ordination in plan implementation and the promotion of orderly and harmonious urban development," he said.

The minister said the other problems facing implementation of projects was lack of a comprehensive approach to urban development, lack of a systematic and continuous feedback system from the implementation side and rapid growth of unplanned or squatter settlements.

The other problems were financial constraints, and lack of manpower, he said.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi told conference participants that the present statistics indicated that about two-thirds of the population in urban areas lived in unplanned settlements without having any legal right over their plots.

"With such a situation, the government is losing a lot of tax revenue from land rent and service charges at a critical time when urban councils need a lot of funds to finance the provision of more and better urban services to their residents", he said.

The minister said such haphazard urban development also distorted the good picture and fabric of towns and cities.

"I urge all conference participants to discuss in detail how the planning system could be improved and made to provide more planned and surveyed plots so that urban development takes place in a planned context", the minister told the participants.

Explaining the seriousness of the lack of manpower, the minister said although the ministry had opened up town planning offices in all regions and town councils on the Mainland, not all of these offices were adequately staffed.

He said, however, that his ministry would continue training more town planners and land surveyors in order to ease the shortage of manpower.

The six-day conference ends on Saturday.

CSO: 4700/46

GOVERNMENT TAKING MEASURES TO REHABILITATE COFFEE INDUSTRY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Anaclet Rwegayura]

[Text]

THE government will henceforth make annual review of coffee producer prices with a view to setting a minimum level which ensures adequate returns on investment by growers.

Announcing the move in Arusha yesterday, the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, said it was part of a major initiative based on technical study which calls for farmers' co-operation in rehabilitating the coffee industry.

On the other hand, the Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT) has been required to check its excessive bureaucracy expansion, keep its accounts up-to-date, reduce its operational costs and find ways of increasing producer prices besides ensuring prompt payments to farmers each season.

At a three-hour meeting with members of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers Association (TCGA), the minister admitted that producer price was the single most important element in quality coffee production and building a renewed growers' confidence in the cash crop.

Ndugu Mungai was responding to a number of critical issues raised in a memorandum by TCGA members as adversely affecting the coffee industry both on large-scale and small-holder farms.

The Government intends to identify and remove as soon as a practicable constraints facing the industry locally, and then streamline the supply of inputs so that production could be geared up.

The Minister said it was an offence to cut down coffee trees, as currently done by some disgruntled growers in Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions, allegedly because the crop is fetching meagre returns on production costs. They are resorting to growing vegetables as the lucrative alternative.

CAT, explained the Minister, was now overstretched with a number of functions in handling the crop but under the proposed rehabilitation move, the functions will be reduced.

He revealed that the Government plans to strengthen its Coffee Research Institute at Lyamungu near Moshi and relieve coffee growers the burden of indirectly financing the crop's research and extension activities.

"This should basically be the responsibility of the exchequer and the ministry of agriculture", he stressed.

The Government decision to waive export tax on coffee was policy oriented and it is not a temporary phenomena, the Minister further assured TCGA members.

He told them imposition of the tax had discouraged not only production but also the country's ambition of export promotion.

The minister was hopeful that there would be a considerable improvement of the coffee industry from this season of 1981/82 because proposed deductions from the grower's income per kilo total 5/77 only in comparison to 7/30 and 6/08 over the past two seasons respectively.

Ndugu Mungai also assured large-scale farmers in the country that the Government had no farm takeover exercise in the pipeline. He asked them to disregard such rumours and make proper investment in agricultural projects as the nation was after increased qualitative production of both food and cash crops.

CSO: 4700/46

NATIONAL POULTRY COMPANY UNDER LIDA PLANNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

PLANS are in the final stages to form a national poultry company under the Tanzania Livestock Development Authority (LIDA) to promote poultry, rabbit and duck keeping, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The LIDA Managing Director, Ndugu R.A. Chiomba, explained that details of the articles and memorandum of association regarding the new company had been completed and were with the Registrar of Companies for registration.

In an interview with the forthcoming *Sunday News*, Ndugu Chiomba said the company would take off after the registration formalities.

It would start with the national chicken hatchery at Ukonga in Dar es Salaam, but three more hatcheries would be formed to serve the northern, lake and southern zones, he said.

He explained that each zone would have a chicken feed plant and supportive rabbit and duck keeping projects.

Ndugu Chiomba said the company would build up a chicken grand parent stock in the country to localise production of parent stock broilers now imported. The grand parent stock produces parent stock which in turn hatches commercial chicks.

The director said his Authority was studying the project in collaboration with the University of Dar es Salaam. Formation of the company will be the first serious move to enhance supplementary sources of animal protein.

There is currently a grand parent stock project with 4,500 broiler grand parents run by a private enterprise in Kilimanjaro Region — Kibo Poultry Unit. According to the unit's spokesman, the project meets present demand of commercial chicks in the country.

The project launched last May is, according to the spokesman, the first of its type in Africa.

CSO: 4700/46

BRIEFS

ITALIAN CREDIT AGREEMENT--Tanzania and Italy yesterday signed a credit agreement worth 80m/- to be utilised on cooperation schemes and programmes. A spokesman of the Treasury told newsmen in Dar es Salaam that the schemes and programmes to be undertaken would be discussed by the Treasury and the Ministry of Economic Planning and the Italian Government before implementation. The spokesman said the credit would be repayable at an interest rate of four percent from the date the projects take off. Signatories to the agreement were the Deputy Minister for Finance, Ndugu Venance Ngula on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and the Italian Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Marco G. Fortini on behalf of Italy. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Sep 81 p 1]

ZANZIBAR HOUSE SESSION POSTPONEMENT--The Zanzibar House of Representatives which was to meet from tomorrow for a short session has been postponed for three weeks due to unforeseen circumstances, it was announced here yesterday. The House will now meet from October 13, according to a senior official of the Speaker's Office, Ndugu Salim Mzee. During the session whose duration will be less than a week, the Minister of Trade, Ndugu Idi Pandu Hassan, will present a bill which seeks to streamline internal and external trade within Zanzibar and Pemba. The bill which has already been published in the Zanzibar official gazette, seeks to amend the Isle's 1967 trade act so as to take care of the present economic situation in the isles. The bill, expected to lay a base for trading provides the establishment of a trade council and the establishment of a tender board to deal with purchases and services within and outside Zanzibar. It also seeks to prevent re-export of commodities imported to Zanzibar without going through the set up procedure. Offenders will be liable for prosecution. Ndugu Mzee said the representatives are also expected to raise 25 questions to the government. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 81 p 1]

NEC MEETING'S CONTINUATION--The Party National Executive Council (NEC) resumes its meeting at the Karimjee Hall in Dar es Salaam this morning. The Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, said at a press briefing in the city yesterday that the council would continue discussing the draft Party programme. He said the meeting would start at 10.00 am and members would continue debating the document prepared by a six-member committee. He also named candidates who will contest the Iramba District Party chairmanship following the death of the former chairman, Elias M. Mulima. The candidates, approved by the Party Central Committee, are: Clement Loth Lipu (47), Nalogwa Elisha Gyuzi Mkumbo (43), and Ndui Joremo Hozea Ndui (45). The date for the bye-election will be announced later. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 81 p 1]

SCANDINAVIAN FINANCING GRANT--Three Nordic countries--Denmark, Finland and Norway--are to provide Tanzania with a grant of about 7m/- to finance training fellowships and personnel for the Institute of Development Management at Mzumbe, Morogoro. About 4.5m/- will be used to finance a fellowship programme for Tanzanian teachers at the institute while the rest will be used for recruitment of expatriates to work with the institute. Norway will administer the project on behalf of the three countries. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/46

UNZA STANDARDS LOWER THAN THOSE OF NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

ACADEMIC standards at the University of Zambia are lower compared with universities in neighbouring countries, the commission of inquiry probing Unza operations was told yesterday.

Kabulonga ward chairman Mr Michael Sata told the commission sitting at Lusaka's Nakatindi Hall yesterday that contents of courses, particularly English, left much to be desired.

Mr Sata who said he was speaking on behalf of former and present Unza lecturers' living in his ward, informed the commission there was need to reappraise the course structure and its curriculum objectives.

Although Unza was more than ten years old, the structure had "unfortunately remained the same. It must have outlived its usefulness," Mr Sata told commissioners chaired by former Central Committee member Mr Wesley Nyirenda.

Inadequate lecturers, textbooks shortages and poor coordination in schools had contributed to the poor academic standards.

The selection of technical staff left much to be desired because of lack of training schemes and proper disciplinary procedures for them.

He attributed the low standards to experienced lecturers recruited by Unza.

"They are just like students and as students they cannot teach their fellow students," he said.

Meanwhile, Mr Nyirenda has said his commission wished to produce tangible results for the benefit of the institution.

Mr Nyirenda said the commission would depart from past traditions whereby evidence received at sittings was left to "gather dust" as nothing was done to implement recommendations.

He was agreeing with commissioner Mr Luke Mwananshiku who pointed out to one of the people giving evidence Mr Joseph Chipote that he (Mr Chipote) should be specific in his allegations because the team wanted to get clear evidence which would enable it to proceed smoothly.

"We don't want to end up like another commission I know of where allegations were made and left there. We want to be specific," Mr Mwananshiku said.

He was referring to Mr Chipote's submission that "a few cars" bought with three others for a senior member of the university was "mysteriously" stolen.

Mr Chipote an administrative officer at Unza submitted that students did not get enough food.

He urged authorities to increase the number of water taps in the kitchen to avoid congestion.

He admitted the Great East Road main campus was inadequate and asked the authorities to extend it.

On the public relations department Mr Chipote said it was not effective, although this was an important section of the institution because it acts as a bridge between the university and the public.

Chief security officer at the university Mr Elia Soko told the commission that student-staff relations were "very good."

On food Mr Soko said Unza spent "a lot" on students.

He claimed Unza finances were always in the red.

CSO: 4700/32

PROBE REVEALS TOP PARTY OFFICIAL INVOLVED IN POACHING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

A TOP official in the Party and its Government is persistently involved in poaching, according to investigations by this newspaper.

The scandal has been uncovered as Zambia prepares for an anti-poaching week which is supposed to be supported by international television stars.

The name of the "big fish" has been withheld.

Official sources from the Wildlife Conservation Society of Zambia said:

"After we stopped this man, we asked him where he was taking the meat to. He was not cooperative."

Our sources said while trying to reason with the official they communicated with an anti-poaching unit which is based in Chilanga near Lusaka.

The official reportedly told game rangers: "You can do whatever you want, or shoot us, but we are in touch with headquarters".

The incident happened on the Great East Road at a road block mounted by honourary rangers.

When asked for a comment a conservation society official said: "We know the man. He has been getting away with too many cases like this."

He declined to elaborate but referred all inquiries to the anti-poaching unit commander Mr Mike Faddy who also vaguely said he had heard about the top official being involved in the scandal.

Mr Faddy referred all questions to Mr Charles Madodo who could not be reached for a comment.

Only last year K2 million worth of game was poached by individuals mainly those with political connections. Most of them were in rhino horns.

Wildlife experts estimate that Zambia was losing animals at the rate of 20 elephants and one rhino a day.

At this rate, they contend, the country's tourism attractions would be finished off within a matter of years.

Up to April 431 firearms were captured from poachers in the south Luangwa and Kafue nation parks. Some of the firearms seized included imported rifles and shotguns — consisting of weapons of war like the German-made G3s.

During the same period 520 poachers were arrested, 70 rhino horns recovered together with 341 elephant tusks.

The experts said most of the villagers picked up for poaching had named big people on the line of rail as having sent them on the illegal hunting expeditions.

The wildlife society and other anti-poaching units have accused the Government for not being responsive to the suggestion for a special investigation team.

Last week Lands and Natural Resources Minister Mr Clement Mwananshiku said the Government was working out tough laws to discourage poaching.

A draft Bill to replace the existing law on wildlife was already in the attorney-general's chambers and legal affairs and hoped the new Bill would be presented to Parliament at its next sitting.

"In view of the complicated nature of the subject in this

new Bill, we want consultations with all interested and concerned parties. These include the offices of the Central Committee members in the provinces, district councils and voluntary organisations," the minister said.

Mr Mwananshiku hoped Party leaders, Members of Parliament and the public would support the Bill.

"We have received directives from the Party to consider other measures aimed at strengthening the machinery of wildlife conservation in the country," he added.

In recent months the "save the rhino" campaign has gained momentum with marches being held in Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces by WCSZ members.

The Government in conjunction with the Save-the-Rhino-Trust, the WCSZ and the World Wildlife Fund have pledged K2.5 million for anti-poaching operations over the next three years.

The Government alone will provide a third of the funds. About 200 flying hours on a Government plane have been promised a year for aerial work to spot the poachers.

But "big shots" flouting the game conservation rules are considered a bother to the programme.

CSO: 4700/32

COMMERCIAL BANK PROBE REVEALS 'GLARING IRREGULARITIES'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THERE are irregularities in the lending policies of the Zambia National Commercial Bank, it has been discovered.

Times investigations have shown that huge amounts continue to be dished out to prominent people even when the loans are not secured.

The glaring irregularity came to light this week when the bank's board of directors was overruled by a senior officer over a loan application by a company owned by top men, who include two former members of the Central Committee, because of lack of security.

A document presented to the directors last month shows that an application for K400,000 overdraft could not be secured since the company had only K2 as paid up capital.

The manner in which the "big shots" are trying to get the finance is reminiscent of the time when the ZNCB was under fire for its loose lending policy favouring those in positions of affluence.

It was learnt that some of the people involved in the new company already owed one branch of the ZNCB K70,000.

But the application for funds was pushed through after pressure from some quarters.

According to the board paper of the bank of August 15 it was resolved that:

"The paid up capital of the company is only K2. A study of the cash flow projection for the first 12 months prepared by Messrs Deloitte Haskins and Sells — public accountants — reveals that the operations are to be carried on without any capital contribution from the company or its shareholders.

"This is possible because it will enjoy 60 days credit to pay freight to the companies from whom ships and planes are chartered.

"At the same time, the company will be able to collect revenue from its customers and defray its expenses. The cash flow indicates a deficit of K10,655 in the 11th month and K119,545 in the 12th month.

"The request from the company for an overdraft limit of K400,000 is therefore not supported by its own cash flow.

"It is also doubtful as to whether the company will do business for K12,753,585 in the first year of its operation as estimated in the cash flow statement in view of the stiff competition it is likely to face from established public carriers.

"From the anticipated revenue it has to meet payments during the year towards freight (K10,446,400); purchase of motor vehicles (K325,000); acquisition of building (K500,000); buying of office furniture and machines (K376,000); salaries and wages

(K299,730) including K60,000 per annum for the chairman; K12,000 for the financial controller and other administration expense amounting to K926,000.

"The company will end in serious financial difficulties if it fails to pick up business and we are not given any indication of any large business offered to it."

"Its director, Mr Y. Shimonde, is the man behind the enterprise. He has experience as director in the now defunct Kafue Air Freight engaged in doing business on similar lines.

"The company has no assests and the credit facility is sought from us on an unsecured basis.

"We therefore, do not recommend the application for an overdraft limit of K400,000."

But this was overruled by the office of the managing director on September 10, advising advances department that K120,000 be given to the company.

The managing director's advice shows that the company will pay only three per cent interest instead of 12.

As security the company is reported to have offered K20,000 which is deposited with the bank. But documents from other branches of the bank show that this amount was withdrawn and the account is now overdrawn by K18,000.

The only other guarantee is "director's personal" security of K12,000 each, but these cannot be quantified.

The overdraft facility was given to the company on Monday.

The ZNCB has been under attack from the public, including the parliamentary parastatal bodies committee.

CSO: 4700/32

LACK OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE STOPS FLOW OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

FOREIGN newspapers, magazines and books at Kingstons bookshops have stopped flowing because of lack of foreign exchange.

Kingstons financial director Mr Arabinda Ghosh said in Ndola yesterday hardest hit was the books section because since the beginning of this year it had been difficult to bring in consignments.

In the past Kingstons had been getting about K370,000 in foreign exchange for each half of the year for books, newspapers and magazines. But from early this year only K120,000 had been allocated.

"The allocation was inadequate and we had to channel it to ordering newspapers and magazines and thus starved the book reading public."

Should the allocation for the last half of the year not come soon "the flow of foreign newspapers and magazines like **Newsweek** will cease by October."

"We have appealed to authorities regarding our problems and we are waiting for their decision."

Kingstons have already ordered K37,000 worth of books from publishers abroad but their arrival in the country would depend on whether import licence allocations would be made available.

Earlier this year, a spokesman for Kingstons which is the sole agent of foreign magazines and newspapers, said in Ndola that publishers of these papers had cut off supplies to Zambia because the Bank of Zambia had not remitted last payments.

"Unless the Bank of Zambia releases funds, the public which gets copies through Kingstons will not be able to read foreign magazines such as **Time**, **Newsweek**, **Africa Magazine**, **Africa Woman** and British newspapers," he said

Publishers of **Newsweek** and **Time** magazines usually gave Kingstons a grace period of one month before they cut off supplies.

Since February, the company had been waiting for the Bank of Zambia to release the funds.

"But we have not been told anything yet and it seems we might miss a few editions. We hope the foreign exchange situation will be back to normal soon."

CSO: 4700/32

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TO TOUR THREE PARASTATALS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

THE parliamentary select committee on parastatal bodies will tour the three parastatal companies in Kitwe and Ndola.

The committee's chairman Mr Titus Mukupo said in Ndola yesterday his group started reviewing operations of some parastatal companies for the third time this year.

The committee is touring Zamox and Zambia Breweries in Ndola and Crushed Stone Sales in Kitwe before going to Livingstone on a similar mission.

The committee would look at operations of parastatal companies and where improvement was required, it would make recommendations in its reports.

"These reports are presented to Parliament and when they are approved, they are adopted. Once they have been adopted the Government has to act on them," Mr Mukupo said.

Mr Mukupo, who is Member of Parliament for Kawambwa, said the committee works hand in hand with the Auditor-General's office in correcting anomalies in the running of parastatal firms.

Last year, the committee probed National Milling and discovered it was making continuous losses because its products were sold at prices below production costs.

This was because Indeco Milling was under-capitalised and was only allowed a limited overdraft facility from its bankers.

Mr Mukupo said up to January last year, Indeco Milling operated on an overdraft of K1 million to support a turn-over of K25 million.

Mr Mukupo could not say whether the committee's visit to Crushed Stones was aimed at saving the company from liquidation.

The company has not been operating during the past few months because of various problems including lack of operating capital and other technical constraints.

Mr Mukupo reaffirmed that Parliament was determined to avoid a situation in which parastatal firms would become a burden on the taxpayer.

CSO: 4700/32

ZR PUBLIC RELATIONS BODY 'CONTRIBUTED TO SCANDALS'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE inefficiency of the Zambia Railways public relations department has contributed to some scandals in the system, the organisation's Chairman of the Board of Directors Mr Patrick Chisanga has charged.

Mr Chisanga observed that the image of Zambia Railways could not have been tarnished if the public relations department carried out its duties efficiently.

Mr Chisanga was speaking at a farewell dinner in honour of former railways deputy general manager Mr Richard Veenis held at Hotel Inter-Continental on Monday night.

He said that denying members of the public accurate information concerning the operations of a given company only created suspicions.

"We must always try to give appropriate answers to peoples' querries because the more we delay, the more we create suspicions," Mr Chisanga said.

Commenting on the purchase of luxury vehicles involving K420,041.62 Mr Chisanga said this could not have raised suspicion if management had given a good explanation.

This is why it is very important to have a very efficient public relations department. Cases of this nature could not have reached the present state," Mr Chisanga said.

In June, Zambia Railways purchasing manager, Mr Fred Ngulube was fired for allegedly bringing to the attention of the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications an alleged suspicious deal in which the company ordered vehicles through a third party at a cost of K420,-041.62 instead of a lesser cost.

However, Mr Chisanga protected the Press for exposing the irregularities saying it was the duty of the people concerned to tell members of the public the truth.

CSO: 4700/32

HIGH COMMISSION SPOKESMAN OUTLINES UK COOPERATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 9 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

BRITISH aid to Zambia this year is expected to rise to about K34 million from last year's figure of about K32 million.

This was said in Lusaka yesterday by a British High Commission spokesman when he reviewed aid to Zambia.

The spokesman said that Zambia was the second highest recipient of U.K. aid to Africa last year. Aid to Zambia in that year totalled about K32 million consisting mainly of disbursements from grants and loans.

There was also a large programme of technical co-operation whereby the salaries of over 800 Britons working in Zambia were supplemented by the British government.

He also said that a study of the future possible renovation or rebuilding of the Kafue Rail Bridge by two firms of British consultants, Messrs Watermeyer, Legge, Piesold and Uhlman together with Messrs Freeman Fox and Partners has been made under technical co-operation arrangements.

The report was presented to the Zambian Government this week for their consideration.

The spokesman said additionally, the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) also received about K900,000 in 1979 from British aid funds for their projects in Zambia.

Early last year, about K18 million aid agreement was concluded between the British and Zambian Governments for programmes in the agricultural sector.

The first scheme to be financed from this loan is the Integrated Rural Development Project in the Serenje, Mpika and Chinsali districts to which a total of about K6 million has been allocated.

The spokesman said 255 Zambian students should arrive in Britain during the year ending March 1982 to join other Zambians already studying there.

CSO: 4700/32

WOMEN CONSTITUTE TWO THIRDS OF ILLITERATE

Lusaka DAILY NEWS in English 16 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

MORE THAN two thirds of the country's illiterate population is made up of women, Minister of State for Health, Mr John Mwondela disclosed yesterday.

He said in view of the decisive role played by women in national development the country must take steps to reverse the situation..

Speaking at Munenga in Mazabuka at an occasion to mark International Literacy Day, Mr Mwondela said the education of women should assume major significance because of their majority number among the illiterate.

"At least one million people in the country do not know how to read or write. That number represents at least one sixth of the total population. The number of women who are illiterate is well over two thirds of all the illiterates in Zambia," he pointed out.

He emphasised that there would be no development in the country as long as a large percentage of the country's citizens were left to dwell in ignorance.

It was in this view, and with particular interest to women, that his ministry supported an integrated approach to rural development projects like health, nutrition and functional literacy programme.

He explained that this was a new approach to adult literacy in which learners had the chance to learn agricultural knowledge, basic health and nutrition, as well as reading, writing and arithmetic.

This has given adults a chance to learn from a wide range of subjects like family planning, primary health care, nutrition, environmental health and diseases.

He was therefore happy to put on record the success of the programme which had been shown through an evaluation exercise held early this year.

He said his ministry attached importance to the programme as a stepping stone towards the attainment of health for all Zambians by the year 2,000 and would therefore be fully committed to it.

CSO: 4700/32

YEAR ENDING THIRTY-ONE MARCH NOT 'ROSY ONE' FOR TANZAMA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

COPPERBELT Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi has described Tazama as a political force which Zambia and Tanzania should continue to pride in.

Mr Shapi, who was officially opening the new Tazama Pipelines head officies in Ndola yesterday, said the company which is jointly owned by Zambian and Tanzanian governments had not only proved an economic success but more importantly an effective political, economic, moral and social weapon.

Mr Shapi said the company had made a profit of K2.3 million during the year ended March 31.

He said the K2.3 million profit was a "sad story in Tazama's operations."

Mr Shapi said "our enemies who had stayed hopefully waiting for our collapse are now wondering over this turn of events. Tazama is a political force Zambia and Tanzania should be proud of."

He called on detractors to abandon their motives and join independent Africa and fight the remaining supporters of oppression on the continent.

Mr Shapi told members of the Tazama board of directors and guests that the year under review had not been a rosy one for Tazama as the general economic problems affecting the nation continued to affect Tazama.

The company he said, had foreign exchange problems on the Tanzanian side which resulted in its inability to import supporting equipment and spare parts.

The pipeline was beset with leakages and break downs of machinery which at times compelled the company to shut down the line.

Mr Shapi said such emergencies could only be effectively attended to with reliable transport but at the moment the company still relied on old vehicles due to non-availability of new ones.

CSO: 4700/32

MALAWI HIGH COMMISSIONER DISMISSES BORDER CLAIMS REPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

MALAWI has dismissed reports she has claimed a large portion of Zambian land to the north of Lundazi district in the Eastern Province.

Malawi high commissioner to Zambia Mr Jarvis Itimu said in Lusaka yesterday he was surpised with the report. As far as he was concerned his government respected the existing boundary between the two countries.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Frederick Chomba was this week quoted as having appealed to the people "not to panic" because the border problem between Malawi and Zambia was not new.

According to reports from the area, Malawian Young Pioneers and special branch officers entered Zambia last month and drew up a "new border" inside Zambia and claimed five villages.

Mr Itimu said his government was establishing the source of the information to correcting the misconception. He wondered how the Young Pioneers could have the power to declare a border dispute with Zambia.

"We are taken unawares by the report. We have said before that we stand to respect each other because the question of a border dispute is a delicate matter."

Mr Itimu promised to contact his government at home to furnish him with more information on the matter to clear the air.

CSO: 4700/32

RWUZ WINS NEW WAGE INCREASES FOR MEMBERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Railway Workers Union of Zambia has clinched new wage increases for its members, chairman Mr Dominic Katwishi announced in Livingstone yesterday.

He said following "tough negotiations" with the management, the lowest paid workers had been awarded a rise of K288 a year and the highest paid K258. In some special cases the rises differ from the arrangement.

The agreement affects more than 7,000 Zambia Railways workers and will be backdated to May.

Workers welcomed the new rises, Mr Katwishi said.

But the RWUZ chairman blamed the Government for not solving problems facing the railways.

Despite revelations of alleged mismanagement exposed by the Mumpanshya commission and the union, the Government "does not seem to act".

He said thefts were common in Zambia Railways but the Government did not act even when officials were informed.

"We want to see culprits of mismanagement brought to book. We want the Government to instil a sense of discipline in the system."

RWUZ has started negotiating with Tazara management for wage increases for workers on that system. The first meeting on the matter was held in Dar es Salaam.

But RWUZ reiterated their rejection of Mr Basil Monze as Zambia Railways general manager because of his alleged involvement in the Mumpanshya report, Mr Katwishi said.

"Our stand is still irrevocable and we are waiting for the high authorities to act."

The Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) has received recommendations on the proposals for the new pension scheme for its members from a firm of pension experts in Britain, sources said yesterday.

The sources could not say whether the recommendations were for the implementation of the scheme.

MUZ chairman Mr David Mwila said he could not comment on the matter at the moment.

CSO: 4700/32

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ABUSES IN MARKETING OF MILK FOR BABIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA will soon launch a vigorous campaign against the abuses of marketing baby milk in accordance with the World Health Organisation regulations.

Spearheading this campaign will be the Consumers Protective Association led by chairman Mrs Isabelle Jordan who is already concerned about bad practices in the baby milk industry.

In an interview in Lusaka yesterday Mrs Jordan said it was about time Zambia did something on the matter because "many women need education about it."

Two months had now passed since the WHO assembly adopted the WHO international code on marketing of breast-milk substitutes.

At the assembly, delegates spoke out strongly against the abuse of marketing practices of the baby milk industry and the need "to prepare a hangman's noose" in the form of a code of marketing.

Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Tanzania have taken measures to control the importation of baby milk.

In Mozambique the government had planned to develop control on the importation and sale of milk and other breast-milk substitutes.

In Zimbabwe the ministry of health official policy may include limiting the sale of baby bottles and powdered foods. It has decided to adopt fully the WHO code and will restrict import of infants milk.

A company known as Nutricia which resigned from the International Council of Infants Food Industry (ICIFI) in protest of ICIFI lobbying tactics to defeat the WHO code, will supply a predetermined quantity of milk to non-commercial channels for infants in need.

In Tanzania the government had made moves to de-market infant milk powders following the WHO vote.

That country's Minister of Health Mr Aaron Chiduo announced that the breast-milk substitute would be imported through the same system as drugs "rather than foods as before" and would be available only through health institutions.

Mr Chiduo said baby milk formerly sold on open markets would be distributed exclusively to dispensaries or hospitals where it had been professionaly established that a child was indisputably in need of them.

"If other countries have gone that far why can't Zambia do the same?" asked Mrs Jordan.

Her association supported the WHO code and that it was going to work hard to control the flow of baby milk in the country.

"We hope to get full support from the Ministry of Health and will soon start organising meetings so that the mothers can see sense in this WHO code."

She added: "I am not only speaking for the association but as a mother."

CSO: 4700/32

SOVIET RED CROSS DONATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Soviet Red Cross has sent 6,000 vaccines and 48 first aid kits to Chief Mukuni's area near Livingstone.

The offer is in response to an appeal for medicines by Chief Mukuni when two Soviet Red Cross leaders accompanied by Zambia Red Cross officials visited his area in January.

The Soviet Red Cross leaders were Dr Alexander Rechtov who is vice-chairman of the organisation and Mr Stanislav Sylykov a senior officer with the National Societes section of the Soviet Red Cross. Zambia Red Cross secretary-general Mrs Faith Mwila led the Zambian delegation.

Southern Province Red Cross first aid instructor and executive secretary of the Livingstone branch Mr Cyrus Lyambai confirmed the arrival of medicines and said they were being administered to people.

The vaccines are for tetanus, whooping cough and diptheria. Mr Lyambai said the Zambia Red Cross was grateful to its sister branch in the Soviet Union for the offer which he described as "very generous".

He said the vaccines were enough to cover not only Chief Mukuni's area but even many other rural places near Livingstone such as Simoonga, Senkoboe and Sikaunzwe. They would treat about 12,000 people.

Since their date of expiry is next January, the Red Cross was working fast to ensure the vaccines were dispersed.

CSO: 4700/32

BUSINESSMEN, GOVERNMENT ASKED TO IMPLEMENT PMES RESOLUTIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

PRIME Minister Mundia has urged businessmen and the Government to immediately implement resolutions passed at the end of the first economic symposium in Ndola.

"I wish to urge the business community to immediately begin work on those recommendations that are particular to their sector. The Government on its part through the designated ministries and institutions should start work on those areas of the resolutions that apply to it," he said when officially closing the three-day symposium.

He directed that Zimco should monitor the progress and implementation of the resolutions in the larger parastatal sector.

He directed that as chairman of Zimco he should be informed about progress and matters which could not wait for the board of directors to meet must be communicated to him directly.

"As for the private sector, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry through its various links directly or indirectly with the business community, should inform me of problems and developments."

He warned that the task before the delegates was enormous and the problems were many. Patience and a spirit of cohesion and consultation should be maintained.

"The business community should have nothing to fear from the Government and the doors of our ministries are open to receive you and to listen and if possible attend to your pleas there and then. As much as this is a people's Government, this is also a Government for business and businessmen."

The Prime Minister pointed out however that the resolutions passed at the Ndola symposium would not be the only ones because the Government intended to hold three other symposia in the next few months.

It was possible that at these symposia new insights into the economic problems would be gained, necessitating additional recommendations and these new suggestions could not be dispensed with to counter the new economic realities.

Mr Mundia assured delegates that the Party and its Government was concerned at the alarming rate of crime in the country, especially in Lusaka and the Copperbelt.

The Government was constantly working out measures which with the help of the public should reduce the wave of crime.

CSO: 4700/32

WORK ON RECOMMENDATIONS NEEDED WITHOUT DELAY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister's Economic Symposium (PMES) which ended in Ndola last night was as exhilarating as it was an eye-opener because it can form a springboard towards solving Zambia's economic problems.

Certainly when the PMES recommendations are released today they will show that delegates, who included Government, parastatal and private sector chief executives or their representatives did not while away precious three days.

But if the agencies which are supposed to work on the recommendations sit on them, as what has happened on a many resolution before, then the time and money spent in Lowenthal Theatre was wasted.

Prime Minister Mundia, the initiator of the PMES, gave the greenlight in his closing speech that action must be taken both by the public and private sectors on respective recommendations requiring immediate attention.

That is the spirit and it is this spirit of seriousness not only of purpose but also of deed with which delegates deliberated, dissected and reached conscensus conclusions on the many items brought before the symposium.

Mr Mundia and symposium chairman and Commerce and Industry Minister Remmy Chisupa set the tone on Wednesday when they invited participants to be "frank, candid, blunt and not to feel inhibited in any way" in their contributions.

The task was a momentous one: to recommend ways of getting the country out of the present economic rut.

The problems are known and admitted. Harping

upon them won't help; but how do we solve them was the question.

A number of organisations in commerce and industry and individual companies presented papers which were debated before the symposium divided into committees with specific topics to look into.

For example the committee on resources looked into the burning issue of foreign exchange in relation to imports, import substitution, export earnings and externalisation of profits and the investment climate committee was charged with examining taxation, development planning, prices and incomes and many other facets of the economy.

After exhaustive debate the committees came up with suggestions; and we hope that the comprehensive recommendations will receive the attention they deserve.

If they do they will have gone a long way to removing many of the complaints we receive in readers' letters and from businessmen's seminars about Government red tape, lack of appreciation and concern, duplication and a myriad of others.

So as Mr Mundia prepares for the next symposium he should without delay put into motion machinery to work on the recommendations of "PMES Ndola."

CSO: 4700/32

PRIORITY ENTERPRISES TAX EXEMPTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane has exempted priority enterprises from paying tax for a period of five years under the Industrial Development Act 1977.

The exemption is published in Statutory Instrument No. 106 of 1981, released in the GAZETTE yesterday.

Mr Musokotwane gives the reprieve as part of incentives to priority enterprises, and these shall be exempt from the taxes payable under the Income Tax Act and Selective Employment Tax Act 1975.

The period would be extended as might be approved in respect of any particular priority enterprise or any class after consultation required by the Act.

The minister says the enterprise shall not be entitled to any other exemptions of whatever nature not specifically provided for in a written law.

Mr Musokotwane emphasises that where a priority enterprise incurred capital expenditure or losses during its relief period these shall be deemed to have been incurred after the end of the period.

CSO: 4700/32

ZFDS TO RESUME FLIGHTS FOLLOWING FUND ALLOCATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Flying Doctor Service is to resume its flights to rural areas which were suspended about ten days ago because of financial problems after a K147,000 allocation.

Announcing the allocation of the funds, acting permanent secretary for the Ministry of Health Mr Leo Chipowe regretted the delay in releasing the cash and attributed it to "late release of money by the Ministry of Finance to the Bank of Zambia".

Mr Chipowe said originally, the ZFDS was supposed to get K97,000 as its monthly allocation for September and that the amount was increased to K147,000 so that K50,000 would clear its deficit.

Mr Chipowe agreed that the K97,000 Government monthly subsidy was not enough to enable it to run normally.

The ZFDS says it needs K3.2 million to operate smoothly.

"It's true it needs about K3.2 million and this is the amount it sent to us as its estimates for this year although the amount was reduced to K1.1 million," said Mr Chipowe.

On the reduction of funds, he said it was not only the ZFDS which had its estimates cut, but all State subsidised institutions and this was because of the economic crisis the country was going through.

The ZFDS was "better off this year" because last year only K1 million was allocated to it.

"There is no institution in the country which has got what it requested. Each institution is trying to work within the available resources," he said.

CSO: 4700/32

SAUDI ROAD AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

SAUDI Arabia has agreed to finance several road construction projects in the Northern and Luapula Provinces, but Zambia must fund their feasibility studies.

This was announced by President Kaunda on Monday when he opened the second Party provincial meeting of the Luapula Province in Kawambwa.

He told the delegates to the conference that Saudi Arabia recently agreed to finance the construction of some road projects in the two provinces, but on the condition that Zambia pays for their feasibility studies.

The President said already the National Commission for Development Planning had raised K800,000 for studies to be carried out on the construction of the Mansa-Luwingu-Kasama road to meet the Saudi pre-condition for the release of funds.

A World Bank representative was in the country to carry out studies.

CSO: 4700/32

BOTSWANA ROAD LIME CONTRACT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

INDECO is determined to help a subsidiary company not to lose a contract because it expects the firm to earn some foreign exchange.

The contract involves the supply of road lime by Crushed Stone Sales to a subsidiary of Cogefar Limited in Botswana which is building a multi-million Kwacha EEC-sponsored road project to link Zambia and Botswana.

Cogefar's subsidiary in Gaborone needs about 15,000 tonnes of lime worth about K1.2 million to complete the road from Nata to Kazungula.

The company had ordered 1,800 of road lime out of which 163 tonnes have been supplied.

Cogefar branch manager in Zambia Mr Filipo Airoldi warned last week that unless Crushed Stone Sales promised a steady flow of the raw material his company which is transporting it to Botswana, would look for alternative sources in other countries.

Cogefar needs about 50 tonnes a day and Crushed Stone Sales has only been able to supply it with about ten tonnes a day.

Mr Airoldi feared that if the supply of road lime was erratic, his subsidiary in Botswana would not complete the project on schedule.

General manager of Crushed Stone Sales Colonel Aaron Lukobo had admitted that his company's production of road lime was below capacity because the plant was old.

Col Lukobo said the situation had worsened because of the high demand for lime, particularly by farmers who want it for treating soil.

But an Indeco spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday everything possible would be done to ensure a steady flow of lime to Botswana road project.

The spokesman said the price of lime had increased to K449.50 a tonne. Originally it was K42 a tonne.

He assured Cogefar that the order would be completed by November.

CSO: 4700/32

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES TOBACCO PRODUCER PRICE INCREASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government yesterday increased tobacco producer price by 45 per cent and announced new incentives intended to revamp the ailing industry.

A further producer price rise for the next season is to be announced next February, Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila said.

He was speaking at the Virginia Tobacco Association of Zambia annual general meeting in Lusaka. The measures follow President Kaunda's directives last month to revive the industry.

The new price will be K2.40 a kilo instead of K1.65 for the 1980/81 season.

The Government would undertake a joint survey with the association to update the cost of production figures between September and December.

"As a result the support price for 1982/83 season will be determined and announced in February 1982."

Tobacco growers would be entitled to a foreign exchange allowance of five per cent of gross earnings for tobacco produced in excess of 5,000 kg.

His ministry was recruiting qualified extension staff to improve tobacco production which was now 900 kg per hectare instead of the required 1,500 kg.

The new measures underscored the Party and its Government's commitment to the development of the tobacco industry.

Those who had left the industry should now return and re-invest into it. "It is also time for new entrants into the industry."

The Government's seriousness was a challenge both to his ministry and the tobacco farmers.

Mr Mwila said the Government took the action after his officials and the tobacco growers exchanged views and made recommendations to the Party and its Government.

The Government's move was not confined to the commercial farmers but involved small-scale farmers as well.

"It is important that all those interested in the tobacco industry appreciate this concern by the Government.

"My ministry appeals to any organisation that wants to participate in tobacco production to ensure that not only does it open large-scale direct production, but takes positive steps and measures to ensure adequate participation by rural communities living in the neighbourhood."

Association chairman Mr Peter Green said his members were hopeful that those who abandoned tobacco farming would be persuaded to return "to the fold."

Tobacco industry to a developing country had many advantages because it was labour intensive.

Mr Green said the Government earned K28 million annually in excise duty from the tobacco industry.

CSO: 4700/32

NCCM PROBING MINE POLICE OFFICERS' PETITIONS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED Copper Mines Limited (NCCM) has instituted investigations into petitions by mine police officers at their Chingola and Rokana divisions to the Party and government alleging tribalism corruption and abuse of office.

Rokana mine police have joined their Chingola counterparts and have sent a petition to Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi asking for an investigation of their department for alleged tribal and corrupt practices.

Chingola mine police earlier sent their petition with similar allegations to Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia asking for an immediate investigation.

Commenting on the Rokana petition, NCCM spokesman Mr Indopu Kalaluka said: "The management initiated an investigation to establish the truth and requested petitioners to assist the investigations by giving statements."

According to three officers who came to this paper's Kitwe office at the weekend, their reason for refusing to give statements to the management was that those implicated were alerted before the investigations commenced.

The three men, whose names are being withheld said it was useless for them to give statements because even the items the other officers allegedly stole have since been removed from their premises immediately copies of the petition were distributed to them.

They also charged that since their refusal to give statements to the management, 14 of them had so far been suspended idefinitely.

The three men pledged that they would not succumb to threats until justice was done.

CSO: 4700/32

NAMBOARD TAKES MEASURES TO STORE EXPECTED BUMPER HARVEST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

NAMBOARD has taken contingency measures to store the expected bumper harvest, a board spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday.

He said the board had received 35 rubber silos from West Germany and 15 steel sheds from Australia.

Each silo was capable of storing 10,000 bags of maize.

The silos and steel sheds which will be used for grain storage purposes will be placed in rural areas where difficulties in the movement of maize before the rainy season are anticipated.

The steel sheds will be stationed at Mansa, Mumbwa, Chilikwela, Kalabo, Mulilima, Muyombe and Kasama where the maize intake is heavy.

The spokesman said five of the silos and two sheds which were portable had been offered to the Southern Province Cooperative and Marketing Union for use at strategic depots.

He said the silos and sheds were in addition to Namboard's permanent covered storage facilities and hard standings for the storage of maize.

The spokesman said the board had more than enough grain bags to meet any surplus maize but would not yield to some farmers' demands to buy some on credit.

He said the board had lost money in the past by giving farmers credits and Namboard did not want to repeat the mistake.

Mkushi farmers have sold more than 700,000 bags of maize to Namboard since the buying season started, district governor Mr Mbinga Kafunya reported yesterday.

He said deliveries were continuing adding that he expected K1 million worth of bags to be sold to Namboard by the end of the buying period.

Mr Kafunya reported that Namboard had for the first time bought more than 100 bags of sunflower from Luano Valley in Chief Chembe's area which had been closed to commercial business since 1935.

Subsistence farmers there had started growing various crops such as cotton and sorghum on commercial basis which he said were doing well.

The Party and its Government was now determined to develop the area and the current construction of Masansa/Mboroma road leading to the valley was a major step.

He hoped that once the road was completed, people would return to the valley.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila yesterday received 32 Japanese trucks worth about K1 million to boost the transportation of crops.

The handover ceremony at Lusaka's Mechanical Services Branch (MSB) was witnessed by Works and Supply Minister

Mr Haswell Mwale, Japanese embassy charge d'affaires Mr Masayoshi Kusuda and MSB director Mr Simon Mwamba.

Mr Mwale said the trucks were given at an appropriate time and described the Japanese government as a friend indeed. The lorries would go a long way in solving the problem of transporting maize.

He hoped the trucks would be used for other development programmes as well.

Mr Mwila said the lorries would be used to collect maize from remote areas to central points.

The vehicles would be lent to Namboard and marketing cooperative unions.

CSO: 4700/32

FINANCE COMPANY APPROVES BANANA PROJECT REVAMPING LOAN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Sam Ngoma]

[Text]

THE Agricultural Finance Company has finally approved a loan to resuscitate the Mununshi banana scheme in Luapula Province, company sources have reported.

Managing director of the Rural Development Corporation Mr Hosea Ng'wane under which the AFC falls, confirmed in Lusaka yesterday that the loan was approved last week but declined to reveal the amount involved.

But sources close to the AFC said K200.000 was involved and little money would be spread over four phases. The first instalment of K150.000 would be released soon.

Initially the AFC had been directed by Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila to release K300.000 for revamping the banana scheme. The money was estimated to be the minimum needed for phase two of the project.

The AFC loan is expected to go a long way in reviving the Mununshi banana scheme whose poor operations sparked off a wrangle between the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development and Mwense Member of Parliament Mr Felix Kapapula.

Early this year Mr Mwila said he had directed the AFC to release K300.000 to the banana plantation to save it from collapse. It had been necessary to go to the AFC because his ministry had no funds.

Funds

Mr Mwila said his minstry had found it difficult to secure funds for the banana scheme because it had not been included in its budget.

But in April Mr Kapapula wondered when the money promised for the banana scheme would be released by the AFC and the Ministry of Finance.

In an interview with the **Times of Zambia** in Ndola he said: "I am going back to my constituency a very sad man because I don't know what to tell the people when they ask about the promised money."

He blamed the collapse of the banana scheme on lack of commitment by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

Because the ministry had not provided the money needed for the scheme. "even the remaining banana trees which grew naturally have been destroyed by fire because they have been abandoned."

The scheme had virtually died despite promises by the Party and its Government to revamp it. he said.

The Ministry of Finance had promised to release K40.000 before the end of June for the project. A ministry spokesman later explained that the money had not been released because the request from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development arrived late.

In July Prime Minister Mundia annonced during an address to workers at Mununshi that the Party and its

Government had granted K240.000 to the scheme for its operations.

He said the Party grant was a challenge to workers and managers to ensure that the money was not wasted.

"Workers should ensure that they work hard so that the scheme is a success. The field cannot make itself a success but the workers should do that".

He directed the scheme management to buy transport to take bananas to the Copperbelt once the project became self-sustaining.

And Member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Rural Development Sub-Committee Mr Kapasa Makasa dispelled rumours that the Party intended to abandon the scheme. He said if this was done the country would import K600.000 worth of bananas every year.

CSO: 4700/32

MUGABE'S ECONOMIC POLICY SPEECH IN LUSAKA REVIEWED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Tonderal Makoni: "Private Enterprise Narrows Income Gaps"]

[Text]

The Prime Minister made one of his best economic policy speeches when he opened the Lusaka Agricultural and Commercial Show in July. There he remarked: "We in Africa have tended to think that socialism meant only the distribution and redistribution of wealth... We cannot distribute if we have nothing to distribute... There is no distribution without production."

The income, property and amenities gap between the rich and the poor must indeed be narrowed. However, this difference may be a manifestation of other physical and intangible disparities. If the rich be wealthy because they worked harder or combined their productive resources more effectively than the poor given the same means, then the work effort and factor combination gaps need removing.

INDIVIDUALIST

It is my considered opinion that the failure of less-developed countries to achieve more even income and wealth distribution, despite rapid national income growth, was less the result of the individualist nature of production. Inequality was due more to the fact that high-output modern productive units were not numerous enough nor adequately widespread in terms of economic activities and employment generation. Secondly, the use of productivity-raising modern agricultural methods was not that common. Thirdly, there was much extravagance and corruption among the ruling groups which used political power to buttress their economic interest. The ability of the majority of people to influence policy through political and economic weight was limited in the face of repressive and economically incompetent military dictatorships or one party misrule.

INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

The speech would have been an even more historic statement of economic policy had it gone further to identify the key objective and instrument of hard-headed economics. Such a key can be found in the truth-claim: "Seek ye first the investment and employment kingdom and everything else shall be added unto you."

The dynamics of rapid economic development are sustained in the priorities of capital and labour formation. From such formation emanates increased consumption, savings, investment and output. It provides opportunity for productivity-raising technological innovations, managerial expertise, tax-revenue augmentation, poverty reductions and compressed income inequality.

The Prime Minister went on to state: "He who does not work, neither shall he eat." This maxim calls for giving precedence to solving the unemployment and underemployment problem.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Given that the net addition to the labour force in 1980 was 80 000, and that only 27 000 persons found jobs, this means 53 000 (over 66%) failed to obtain employment.

Were the net addition to remain constant over the three-year plan period, it is likely that at least 240 000 persons would scramble for jobs. If only 33,7% of work-hunters succeeded in this effort, 159 000 would be unemployed or forced into the under-employed and low productivity rural sector. This would be a waste of human resources, potential production and income. And were each of these souls to receive $150 unemployment benefits per month, the government would be compelled to spend roughly $1 296 million, that is 40% of the 1980 gross domestic income, for the upkeep of such people.

There are short-term and basic factors militating against quick expansion in employment and income. Short-run ingredients are: transport bottlenecks, shortages of skilled labour and foreign exchange, low levels of foreign-cum-domestic private investment and the price-increasing domestic-demand boom in the face of

"Seek ye first the investment and employment kingdom and everything else shall be added unto you."

limited home and foreign supplies.

Transport bottlenecks consist of insufficiency of railway engines, rolling stock and artisans to keep the railway industry in good working order. In addition to this problem is the limited access to the sea. The Mocambiquean civil war makes transportation through that country hazardous, and the politically motivated South African restriction on our use of their outlets which is engendered by our neurotic daily political attacks on that State.

Foreign-exchange shortages can be improved through the systematic creation of export-oriented enterprises, the encouragement of direct foreign investment and the development of Zimbabwean-owned and based multinationals to invest in foreign lands and repatriate profits to this country.

Closing the skilled-labour shortcomings and dampening furious domestic demand are more readily within our grasp.

BASIC SOURCES

Among the basic sources of slowed growth in income and employment are: capital-intensive techniques of production; lack of more positive government backing for private investment and the low level of state participation in direct production; the dampening of capital formation initiatives resulting from the ideological onslaught against that sector and the advocacy of high minimum wages.

Whereas under the current budget $20 million has been set aside for the State to buy into strategic private enterprises, the sequence to this decision is an alteration in ratios of ownership of the same cake. Yet were such funds to be utilised in establishing totally new firms, the national cake would automatically enlarge, and so would state holding. It is in fact possible to harness multinationals and indeed private home producers, to become instruments in satisfying national economic objectives with little or without government shareholding in such agents. The UDI experience proves this truth.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

There is a concrete case for direct foreign investment as even the isolationist Chinese Marxists have recently discovered.

Profits repatriated by multinationals and disadvantages arising from overpricing of imports are outbalanced by their presence in a developing country. Their profits in the country of location are taxed by over 50% in the instance of Zimbabwe. They employ local people, so provide more jobs and generate income for the local economy, pay rates and rent to municipalities, buy local materials, electricity and sewerage services, introduce new commodities and methods of production. They apply better techniques of management and industrial organisation, employ high-productivity technologies. Their dedication to making profits make them the foremost innovators and inventors of production and organisational methods. They incorporate for production the best technological and managerial talents. They are non-racist in their employment policies. They are international.

For those with eyes to see and who are dedicated to productive efficiency, the multinationals are an inspiration on how to become economically successful and effective. Where they do not succeed, the government of the country concerned does not pay for the costs of such failure.

Nobody contests the requirement that all employees must work under good conditions and receive just rewards. Given minimum wage legislation, it is not always clear that the objectives of more jobs propagation and reduced income differences between the city and the countryside, the working person and the unemployed can be simultaneously satisfied. In 1980 for example, the 1 010 000 wage earners, that is 13,5% of the total population, absorbed 57,8% of the $3 252 million gross domestic product at market prices.

WAGE LEGISLATION

On the negative side, minimum wage laws unaccompanied by corresponding increases in productivity may be inflationary, regardless of whether or not capitalists were willing to incur substantive cuts in profits. In the Zimbabwean context, forces which operate against cost reductions and profit augmentations are: workers' demand for better pay, amenities and working conditions, shorter work hours and employer contributions to employee pension schemes; quite appropriately, the state requirements are that employers provide training and training facilities to improve the skill of their employees; the state demands that the capitalists invest more and engage more workers, expand exports to improve national foreign-exchange earnings and supply more revenue to the exchequer.

High production costs may bankrupt some employers, resulting in unemployment for those with jobs. And as the wage bill grows, owners of means of production are likely to shade off part of the work force, as they adopt more capital-intensive production techniques. This means the number of employed declines or remains static. Individuals entering the job market for the first time may fail to obtain work. There remains the grave danger that fewer and fewer people would be engaged at extremely high rates of pay. The majority of the potential labour force become unemployed and unemployable.

Inordinate wage hoisting has two by-products inimical to the policy of rural development,

equitable income and employment distribution. Firstly, as wages shoot up more and more people from the countryside are likely to rush to urban centres to hunt for jobs, regardless of how long it takes to find an occupation.

The population shift to urban areas has its social and economic costs, in the sense that those who would otherwise be working in the countryside become idle. Food production may drop. Inadequate domestic supplies might dictate importations and loss of scarce foreign exchange. The consequences of such a scenario are exacerbated social and income difference between the employed and the workless, the urban and rural residents.

BATTLE FOR PRODUCTION

During the same Lusaka speech, Mr Mugabe went on to announce that the battle for production was on with a vengeance. In Zimbabwe, the output war has in fact been declared in the rural areas, as evidenced by the 1981 record harvests. The government has encouraged high production among a people who are already self-motivated. There the peasants work on their own fields at their own pace and time; use their own tools; harvest their own crops and livestocks and are answerable to their individual selves.

The urban and mining sectors have yet to join the war against scarcity with any singular vigour, owing to bad labour relations, demands for higher wages and vocal ministerial sentiments against the so-called exploitative capitalism.

The primary resolution of the vexed question of inequality in income, wealth and social status is expansion in output - raising investment and employment.

To increase the volume of output-cum-productivity, productive arrangements must be such that they release energies of people with different outlooks on the issue of wealth creation. I argue, for a scientific mixture of productive systems to maximise social and individual economic and political freedoms. I do so out of recognising the stark fact that there is no everlasting monolithic social system capable of resolving alone, the conditions facing man.

In tune with preceding observations, I propose five productive systems, namely: private, trade union, co-operative, municipal, and governmental. There indeed would be room for enterprising political parties to own and run productive plants. This means the ownership of means of production by these various entities to optimise social and economic returns.

It is the expectation that there would be competition among different modes of production in respect of: investment and employment generation; output augmentation and surplus secretion; better labour relations, technological and managerial efficiency - letting whatever succeeds become the dominant productive organ through the process of uninhibited social selection.

LONG-TERM PROGRESS

Long-term economic progress for Zimbabwe will rest upon broadening and deepening the individual base in terms of technical sophistication, productive units, locational decentralisation and employment propagation.

Priority for rural development should be seen as an indispensable stop-gap solution for two reasons. First, as the population grows, the amount of fixed land available per family dwindles. Under a situation of no improvements in producing methods, some people would need alternative sources of livelihood. Secondly, as the rural population adopt better techniques of farming and raise productivity, logic indicates that fewer farmers would be wanted to feed the same or growing population. This is because the demand for agricultural produce is less elastic compared to that for industrial goods.

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

In either event, surplus rural populations would require alternative sources of subsistence other than receiving uncertain handouts. Substitute work was most likely to be found in urban-based industrial and commercial enterprise. Hence the strong case for a commission of inquiry into the manufacturing sector to lay down foundations for long-run economic development and structural transformation.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

A solid base for industrial revolution to make Zimbabwe the prime African international manufacturing power, must necessarily be laid for launching during the second development plan.

We have a population with versatile skills who are dedicated to work, as the mid-UDI period economic miracle demonstrates. The energy of our womenfolk manifests itself in the extent of tillage in cities, on farms and the countryside.

It is self evident that no government can unscramble an economic sector central to the propagation of income and employment. On the strength of this fact, our national capitalists are enjoined to proclaim too, the war of capital and labour formation--to invest and be damned. Let our economy bloom and not blow. Let it go.

CSO: 4700/44

PENSION FUNDS REQUIRED TO INVEST IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

All self-administered pension, provident funds and life insurance companies in Zimbabwe are now required to invest at least 50% of their assets and net accrued income from contributions and premiums each year in Government prescribed securities.

This 50% minimum to be invested in Government, local government or parastatal securities is an increase of 15% over the previous mandatory figure of 35% which these financial institutions were required to invest in prescribed securities under the Pension and Provident Funds Act of 1976 which was introduced by the former Rhodesian Front government. Prior to that date they could invest their funds as they wished.

These new requirements put Zimbabwe in line with South Africa, where financial institutions must invest about 52% of their holdings in Government prescribed securities. As far as is known, no other countries in Africa or the Western world enforce such requirements.

All pension and provident funds in Zimbabwe were notified of the new investment regulations in a letter dated July 13 from the Registrar of Pension and Provident Funds, a department of the Ministry of Finance. It requested them to increase their holdings to 50% in "certain prescribed securities", and said this would also apply to all life insurance companies.

The Registrar said the change could be brought about by legislation or could be dealt with "informally" as had been requested by the Zimbabwe Association of Pension funds after consultation.

He was prepared to act on an informal basis "on the understanding that if funds do not meet the requirements described in this letter legislation will be introduced."

In addition to the immediate requirement that from now on 50% of funds' annual accrual be invested in prescribed securities, the Registrar said there would be a "backlog" in many cases.

This is understood to be the case with some financial institutions which have not hitherto invested a major portion of their holdings in Government securities. They are now faced with making up their Government holdings to a total of at least 50% within two years.

The letter said: "I require pension funds to make up such amount as soon as possible, but in any event by not later than June 30, 1983 provided that at least one-half of the amount is made up by June 30, 1982. Only in exceptional instances will I be prepared to approve a longer period; and if any fund considers this may be needed it should submit a fully detailed and substantiated case to me by not later than September 30, 1981."

INTEREST RATES

The Registrar said it would be appreciated that the need for loan funds by the public sector was high at present to ensure that the major priorities for infrastructural development were financed in a non-inflationary manner.

"All citizens must make a contribution to this end if economic and human growth prospects are to be realised, and this can in part be achieved through the machinery of pension funds and life funds to which so many of our citizens contribute."

The Registrar said he wished to assure funds that this matter had no connection with the interest rates set for public sector securities. "Those are subject to altogether different influences and considerations."

He looked forward to full co-operation in this matter and requested that the institutions placed the additional prescribed securities requirement in "medium to long term rather than short term investments."

Commenting on these new requirements, property developers believe that from now on there is likely to be even less finance generally available in the commercial and industrial sectors for building investment development in Zimbabwe. Recently building societies were also required to invest a greater proportion of their funds in Government approved securities, so reducing the amount of finance available for mortgage loans.

"It will certainly have a deflating effect on new building investments," said a well-known Salisbury estate agent this week. "This will considerably reduce the already limited finance available through financial institutions for discretionary building investments."

Mr Ted Moss, chairman of the Life Offices Association of Zimbabwe, said most established life insurance companies were well invested in approved Government securities. The new requirement would not drastically affect them. They would merely increase their investments to the mandatory 50% in Government securities, preferably long-term stock.

But there could be problems for some life insurance companies which had ceased active business in Zimbabwe and were merely servicing existing policyholders.

LOWER INCOME

"They may have a large selection of investments not in prescribed Government securities and only a diminishing income. So they will have to find the funds to comply with this Government request," he said.

"However, for most, it is just channelling investments into certain areas and so will not affect policyholders - always provided that realistic interest yields are forthcoming from such approved securities."

Mr K J McGreal, chairman of the Zimbabwe Association of Pension Funds, said that no one welcomed a restriction being placed on his investment policy. But the reasons behind the new provision for investing in prescribed securities was "understandable" in present circumstances.

"The ZAPF accepts this position and is encouraged by the Government's concurrent statement that the fixing of interest rates for public sector securities would not be influenced by the fact that it had a 'captive market' of 50% of pension fund assets which, at present, probably amount to over $900 million."

He said that, overall, the funds probably hold up to 45% already in prescribed securities. But some funds would be under that figure and would need the full two years to catch up.

Mr McGreal added: "In our economy it would be unlikely that funds could prudently manage their investments without a sizeable amount in the public sector, in any event. Whether a 35% or a 50% prescription affects their responsibility to obtain the highest yield from their assets commensurate with the security of those assets will depend on a number of factors, not least among which will be the extent of inflation - and the responsibility for controlling that is squarely on the shoulders of all governments."

CSO: 4700/44

ZIMBANK VIEWS NEXT YEAR AS CRUCIAL TEST

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

The next year will likely provide a major test of the Government's economic management, says the latest economic review released by the Zimbabwe Banking Corporation.

The taxable capacity of the economy is nearing its limits, and the growth in public sector spending cannot continue at current rates if the budget deficit is to be contained and Government financing used for development rather than financing current consumption adds the review.

An appropriate balance had to be struck between the needs of current consumption and investment for future welfare, and greater output was needed to keep in line with population growth needs.

In the manufacturing sector the volume index rose by 13% during the first five month of 1981 compared with the same period last year.

The production of foodstuff increased by 11%; non-metallic mineral products by 15,5%; textiles by 23,4%; transport equipment and workshops by 23,8%; chemical and petroleum products by 25,4%; wood and furniture by 26% and clothing and footware by 50%. However, the output of drink and tobacco dropped by 1,7% while metals only increased by 3,1%.

Agricultural sales of crops and livestock were valued at $39 million during the first quarter of 1981, a drop of 12,3% compared with 1980. However, the Zimbank review says this figure is misleading. Heavy rains have delayed crop drying, and transport bottle-necks have held back depot deliveries. Earnings from tobacco could exceed $50 million provided a monthly delivery of 8 000 tonnes to ports can be maintained. But sugar was not faring as well and around 85 000 tonnes have been stockpiled due to lack of transport.

The mining sector was the sick man of the economy during the first few months of this year and both the value and volume of production declined by 10% and 7% respectively.

Value has been affected by lower world market prices, but volume drops reflected the failure of the industry to overcome its skilled manpower shortages and the inability of the railways to move larger tonnages to ports.

It appeared as though the world economy would not recover sufficiently for about a year, but the full development of the country's mining potential would ultimately depend on creating a favourable investment climate. This was being hampered by Government's withdrawal of the capital expenditure and redemption allowances and the proposed mineral marketing agency to be set up by the authorities.

Construction output, which increased tremendously in 1980 was dropping this year. Full details of developments during the first five months of the year were not yet available, but the value of new building plans passed fell by 4,3%.

Higher interest and building costs,—continuing skills loss and harder to obtain mortgage bonds would probably restrain private building starts. So would rent control. Construction activity would largely depend on Government spending, which would probably depend on the speed with which the ZIMCORD programme was translated into reality.

The retail trade was continuing to expand at full speed, and druing the first quarter of the year the trade index rose by 46,9% over the same period the previous year. According to the review the volume of trade could easily have been 35% greater still!

Government was trying to control consumption growth through increases in sales and petrol taxes, but its chances of success were "unpromising", said the review.

Government expenditure would increase by 37% in fiscal 1981-82, and minimum wages would rise again before the end of the year.

Meanwhile, inflation was continuing unabated and the consumer price index for higher and lower income earners had risen by 12,6% and 10,9% respectively during the first six months of the year.

CSO: 4700/44

GUIDE TO MINIMUM WAGES PUBLISHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 9

[Text]

IF you are a labourer or a light or heavy vehicle driver looking for a job, Air Zimbabwe offers the best wages across the board for all three jobs.

According to a list of statutory minimum wages for labourers and drivers published by the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Air Zimbabwe is by far the most generous employer with labourers earning a minimum of $176 a month, and light and heavy vehicle drivers taking home $311 at the end of the month.

The next best employer is Dunlop, which pays labourers a minimum wage of $117 per month and its light and heavy vehicle drivers $127 and $172 respectively.

The milling industry paid its labourers $108 a month and its drivers $135 and $151.

The Cold Storage Commission also made the top six, paying its labourers $104 and its light and heavy vehicle drivers $159 and $201.

Next came the paper manufacturers with $103 and $129 and $147. The Breweries (of European beer) and the Grain Marketing Board were tied for sixth place paying their labourers $100 a month. But the breweries paid light and heavy vehicle drivers $222 and $270 a month respectively, while the GMB paid a flat $162.

Thirty five of the fifty eight companies or industries surveyed paid a wage equivalent to, or a few dollars more than the statutory minimum wage of $85. Sixteen companies paid between $90 and $100 a month.

The work week generally ranged between 45 and 48 hours, but one company, Lion Match had a 42-hour week and Dunlop was very close behind with 42½ hours.

Other companies, including Air Zimbabwe, the Cotton Marketing Board, the Grain Marketing Board and companies in the general engineering and petrol and oil industries had a 44-hour week.

Many of the industries surveyed had recently renegotiated their agreements which had not yet been published, but which undoubtably increased wages in most cases. These included C.A.P corporation, the cigarette and tobacco industry, the Cotton Marketing Board, the distilling industry, the Electricity Supply Commission, furniture manufacturers and holloware and glass and glassware manufacturers.

CSO: 4700/44

SOUTH AFRICA ACCUSED OF EXERTING ECONOMIC PRESSURE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Gareth Willard]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA is applying economic pressure on Zimbabwe to try to make her retract her policy on Namibia and apartheid, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said here yesterday.

At a Press conference Mr Mugabe said the Pretoria regime had never welcomed Zimbabwe's independence and had been highly reluctant to withdraw its forces. "They saw themselves able to destabilise Zimbabwe."

Zimbabwe had obviously to look after itself and that meant moving its goods through Mozambique, but it would take time. Zimbabwe's petrol came through Mozambique while diesel came through South Africa.

There was nothing Zimbabwe could do to force South Africa to obey its terms when it was agreed trade links would continue.

Answering other questions Mr Mugabe said land was the most urgent problem facing Zimbabwe, although it was not the hardest. There was plenty of land available and funds had been allocated to buy some which was unused.

He predicted it would take two or three years before the resettlement programme was complete.

Asked about Zimbabwe's relations with socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union and China, Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe was friends with both but would not align itself to either in any dispute they had with each other.

"In respect of the past we have had more assistance from China while the Soviet Union assisted ZAPU exclusively. After our election victory we were keen to develop relations with the Soviet Union and they have now established a diplomatic mission in Salisbury."

Later, at a banquet in his honour, Mr Mugabe said South African-trained Zimbabwean dissidents had already infiltrated into Zimbabwe and were responsible for a number of acts of sabotage.

He said Zimbabwe's goal of a non-racial and democratic society was not shared by South Africa and that country's "racist ruling clique was blinded by racial bigotry and material greed".

Torture, murder and incarceration were used internally while aggressions and subversion were directed at neighbours.

In Namibia the South African force illegally occupying the territory were daily committing murder, some countries were giving South Africa comfort and respectability by seeking to amend United Nations' resolution 435 on Namibian independence.

Package

Africa demanded the complete implementation of 435 as a package and Mr Mugabe hoped Finland would back the call.

The non-aligned and neutral countries had to continue appealing to the big powers to end the arms race and stop wasting vast resources on weapons of destruction when so many millions were dying of hunger and disease.

They also had to speak out against big powers threatening the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of small countries in Latin America, the Middle East and South-East Asia, among other regions.

The widening gap between North and South also needed to be solved and Mr Mugabe urged Finland to use her influence to establish a new economic order.

CSO: 4700/34

MANYIKA SLAMS 'SUBVERSION OF STATE'S PROJECTS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robson Manyika, yesterday lashed out at the UANC and the Patriotic Front, accusing them of subverting the Government's development programmes in Mashonaland West.

In an interview at the Bumi Hills, Mr Manyika angrily said he was surprised by the actions of some officials of these parties at a time when the Government was doing its best to make reconciliation work.

"I have evidence that these people are bent on upsetting the Government's development efforts by making speeches against it.

"We will, from now on, be keeping a close watch on those who are involved in these dangerous activities."

Mr Manyika, who is on an extensive tour of Mashonaland West, is expected to address a series of rallies in the area — starting today.

He issued a warning that the Government would take action "against these defeated leaders".

"They must stop this behaviour against the Government immediately. We accept constructive criticism and ideas, but when people try to subvert us as a government we have a duty and will act," he declared.

He made a vow that the Government would not hesitate to use its whip on people who want "to spoil things and cause chaos in the country for their own selfish ends".

He saw no reason why some of the people, especially the PF, should engage themselves in such manoeuvres while they were part of the Government.

"They are in the national Government and have a duty to serve the nation and develop our people just as we in ZANU (PF) are.

"We believe in reconciliation and we are trying very hard to make it work and it is surprising to see some prominent members of the PF — some of whom are in the Cabinet — to be doing the opposite."

He said both PF and UANC officials visited Mashonaland West and preached anti-Government propaganda — a thing "which is deplorable".

On the question of a one-party state, Mr Manyika made it clear that it was the people's wish that there should be a one-party state in Zimbabwe.

The minister slated tribalism and warned the leaders that practiced it that the Government took a very serious view of "people who want to divide the nation on tribal lines. This is totally unacceptable to us," he said.

CSO: 4700/34

NEED TO IMPORT WHEAT REPORTED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Sep 81 p 11

[Text]

Zimbabwe will have to import wheat in 1982 to meet local requirements, according to the recently released 1981/82 wheat situation and outlook report compiled by the Agricultural Marketing Authority.

The report said that, in spite of some confidence returning to the industry and an increase in wheat planting, current price levels will have to be maintained and existing irrigation facilities expanded if self sufficiency in this crop is ever to be achieved.

The pre-planting price for wheat in 1980/81 was fixed at $130 a tonne, a $15 a tonne increase on the previous year. In real terms, however, the increase was less than 2% and the area planted to wheat declined by 4%.

GOVERNMENT

Local sales that year came to 205 000 tonnes, an increase of 21% over 1979/80. Thus the degree of self sufficiency dropped 79% from 94% the year before. In order to encourage producers, the Government announced a final producer price that year of $135 a tonne and, prior to this, set a pre-planting price of $155 a tonne. Stock levels at the end of 1980/81 were so low, however, that it was apparent that wheat would have to be imported before the 1981/82 crop was harvested.

In an attempt to avert an even more serious situation arising in 1982/83, the Government set a prescribed price of $165 a tonne and a bonus of $25 a tonne for deliveries in excess of those made in 1980/81.

The bonus, in effect, provides a price of $190 a tonne for farmers expanding their wheat production. It also means an increase, in real terms, of 22,8% on the final producer price paid last year. Production in 1981/82 is anticipated to amount to 172 000 tonnes and consumption to 220 000 tonnes. As a result, the degree of self sufficiency will decline further to 77%.

Local demand has been increasing for some time, with 1980/81 sales reaching a record 205 400 tonnes, an increase of 21% over the

previous year. In the current marketing year the Grain Marketing Board expects to sell 220 000 tonnes, a 7% increase and 50 000 tonnes above estimated production. Closing stocks for 1981/82 are expected to come to 93 000 tonnes, 66 500 tonnes of which will consist of US aid wheat.

This year there are some 40 000 hectares planted to wheat. Using an average yield of 4,3 tonnes per hectare and assuming a 10% a year increase in consumption, the AMA estimates that a further 15 000 hectares of irrigated land will be required in 1982/83 if the country is to even approach self sufficiency.

Zimbabwe's present milling capacity, which was once thought might be a constraint on local consumption, is in the region of 240 000 tonnes a year, with a further 50 000 tonne capacity to become available in 1982. If local consumption continues to increase at 10% a year, this capacity should meet requirements until 1985.

The easing of international wheat prices has been evident since the beginning of 1981. This is clearly illustrated by the fact that the cost of landing wheat in Zimbabwe during the last months on 1980 was about $230 a tonne, while the cost in August this year was: US gulf coast f.o.r. Salisbury via Beira, Z$185 pre tonne; via Maputo, Z$193 per tonne; and via Durban, Z$204 per tonne.

CSO: 4700/44

MINING INDUSTRY POTENTIAL, PROBLEMS HIGHLIGHTED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 pp 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18

[Selected articles from "Mining Survey" feature compiled by Andrew Whaley]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE has all the raw materials for the manufacture of stainless steel and machine equipment but it lacks the technology, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said in an interview last week on his return from a three-week tour of Bulgaria, Austria, Canada and the United States.

The minister said: "The important thing I learned was that countries like Austria, which is making stainless steel and various pieces of equipment we need in this country, does not have the necessary raw materials."

He said Austria imports almost all the necessary raw materials such as ferrochrome, nickel and coke which Zimbabwe already has.

The minister said he had been generally impressed with all four countries.

In Bulgaria he had asked for aid from Bulgarian geologists to help in Zimbabwe with mapping and survey work.

He said he had also been impressed by the metallurgical works and copper mines (one of which produces 900 000 tonnes of ore daily — almost a year's production in Zimbabwe).

Mr Nyagumbo said that the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) had also expressed an interest in helptng train mining engineers, metallurgists, geologists and electricians in Canada provided they were given pocket money to keep them there.

Austria had also offered training.

While in the United States, Mr Nyagumbo visited the Mobil plant where he saw methanol and gasoline being produced from coal.

He has asked for estimates from Mobil of the cost of producing one barrel of gasoline from coal in comparison to the oil-producing countries' cost of $35 a barrel.

Mr Nyagumbo said that while Zimbabwe had the reserves of coal, what was needed was "large capital investment into the installation of these plants".

"Mobil in New Zealand produce 3 000 barrels a day which would be a significant amount in our situation," he said.

An oil-from-coal venture would also create employment opportunities and the possibility of developing secondary industries of tar, benzine and other chemical products.

"The Government is very interested in an alternative to imports," he said.

At Niranda in Canada, Mr Nyagumbo said he had been very impressed with training techniques.

And in Canada, Austria and Bulgaria, he was impressed by worker-management relations.

"In Bulgaria," he said, "everyone regards each other as equals although they work in different categories."

Meetings were held every third day to discuss general problems and problems of production, he said. In Austria, workers could air their grievances and suggest methods of production. These were

incentives to production.

In Canada, supervisors met their gangs every week to discuss operations before consulting management.

"This sort of liaison could go a long way to sort out problems in Zimbabwe and would improve production."

Mr Nyagumbo urged trade unions and management to co-operate, especially in the field of training.

"I regard this as absolutely vital because it increases understanding between labour and management and also improves the production rate," he said.

Better Deal Sought for Zimbabwe's Mineworkers

THE Associated Mineworkers of Zimbabwe Union, now launching a massive recruitment campaign, has also demanded drastic changes in industrial conciliation laws.

Mr Jeffrey Mutandare, president of the union which was reconstituted in May, expressed grave dissatisfaction with mineworkers' conditions, and particularly with worker promotion and grading and the way disputes were handled.

"There are certain aspects of the Industrial Conciliation Act which we are unhappy about," he said.

The built-in safety valves, or cooling-off periods, stipulated in the Act as general procedure after a working dispute, did "nothing but create steam".

"An urgent complaint which needs some correction — you follow the Industrial Conciliation Act and you end up having a wildcat strike," he said.

Mr Jim Roberts, national organizing secretary of the union, added that the present "long-winded" way of handling disputes should be replaced by a Ministry of Labour board made up of independent people who could intervene quickly in dispute.

By the time a complaint had gone to local management, been declared a dispute, taken in front of the National Council, then the Ministry of Labour who appointed a mediator to try and "reconcile the two warring parties", people at the mines were at fever pitch.

He said that these procedures had been designed to make strikes illegal.

Another major point that emerged during the interview was the union leadership's complete abhorrence of the system of job classification.

"There is lack of mobility on a job. There are ceilings. We believe that if a man has capability to move up, he must move up," Mr Mutandare said.

He rejected the present grading of 68 percent of the mineworking force in the A grade, and called for a total overhaul of job classification.

There were now another 20 percent of workers in the B Grade (semi-skilled) and some 2 to 3 percent in the C band of skilled workers, he said. Labourers could only go as far as B5, the highest category before the C band skilled workers.

"I make no bones about it. As far as I am concerned, there is no A1 (the lowest grade of unskilled worker) who goes underground.

"It will be interesting to see the results of the manpower survey," he added.

"If the majority are A1 employees, then they (employers) are going to the bank laughing. We are not going to be taken for a ride.

"These people (the employers) have traditionally regarded the African as a pool of cheap unskilled labour, and they are put there like machines."

Many of them had been regarded as incapable of making decisions. "But if you cannot tell him how to do it, how can he do it?"

Mr Roberts objected to the traditional employer mentality which persisted in outdated job classifications. But, he admonished: "We know what people in other countries do, and we can reconcile standard prices in those countries with standard prices here.

"The people who are in competition with us have to operate under far more stringent conditions than we have in this particular country," he said.

Mr Mutandare, who regards the mineworkers' union as the most efficient and democratic in Zimbabwe, was adamant that the new union would emerge with great authority and a thorough awareness of trade union principles and ideals, which employer attitudes had previously been oblivious of.

He said that discrepancies existed in grading between Zimbabwe and overseas countries. "Looking is the same in London as it is in Fort Victoria."

Asked if this meant that workers should be paid the same salary scales, Mr Mutandare countered: "It is not a question of wages I am worried about." He was simply concerned, with correct categorisation.

The question of decision-making — as a pointer to grading under the Paterson job evaluation system — also came under fire from the union leadership.

Said Mr Roberts: "We contend that a man's employment is not just determined by decisions. He may not be called upon to make many decisions, but

what decisions he does make are very important."

He cited the example of the hoist driver, subject of a recent dispute, who might be required to make many decisions in the space of a few minutes to make his machine operate safely and efficiently.

Mining companies were further not paying an allowance for working under abnormal conditions, as laid down by the Paterson formula, Mr Roberts said.

Mr Mutandare said employers "have to make up their minds whether they want the Paterson system or not, because it is no use having a system which they are not going to adapt themselves".

Lashers, he said, were supposed to be paid exertion pay under the Paterson system which they were not receiving.

"They need a high protein diet which they cannot buy," added Mr Roberts. "So what is happening is that these guys are being sentenced to a slow death."

On the question of housing and living conditions, the mineworkers' union were equally dissatisfied.

Mr Mutandare lashed out at some employer attitudes which insisted that the indigenous African had been "afraid" to go down the mines in the past.

"That is a downright lie," he said. Wages and living conditions had not been attractive to the local worker. Instead the Labour Commission had set up recruiting offices elsewhere to employ migrant labour on casual contracts.

"Food and accommodation were the arguments used by employers," Mr Roberts said. "Accommodation was unliveable and fights over the food were unceasing."

The workers had battled to get the mining industry on a par with other industries, he said.

"Housing in the majority of mines is of very poor quality, and in certain cases workers are packed like sardines," Mr Mutandare said.

"We appreciate that they are now building houses but most of the workers live under appalling conditions."

Mr Roberts added: "The majority of people, for housing purposes, are classified as single regardless of whether they are married or not."

This situation had led to squatter camps developing around some of the mines, said Mr Mutandare, as wives and families moved near their husbands.

Mr Mutandare said he, on behalf of his union members, was behind moves to accelerate training in all spheres for the mining work force. His union was also encouraging adult literacy courses so that workers could reach the minimum education requirement.

Union Aims for 35,000 Members Before Next Year

A MASSIVE recruitment drive with a target of 35 000 members before 1982 has been launched by the Associated Mineworkers of Zimbabwe Union, Mr Jeffrey Mutandare, president of the union, disclosed in an interview.

Mr Mutandare said his union, of which he became the first black president in May, was also aiming to follow Government policy of a unified worker front.

A merger between his union and the Mining Officials' Association would be announced towards the end of this year.

But, he stressed, there would have to be a cut-off point in the merged union which excluded management officials in the Mining Officials' Association.

The new union would also form a directorate of workers' education to inform rank-and-file workers of the role and importance of trade unionism.

"It is of vital importance that we have this, which will focus on training at grassroots level in trade unionism."

The directorate, which is already in its infant stages, has nine area organisers who deal regionally with the education programme.

The trade union would also highlight aspects of production, "bearing in mind that mining is generally accepted as one of the most dangerous of peace-time occupations".

As a result of this, Mr Mutandare said, the union would be able to demand higher wages coupled with higher productivity.

The membership drive would provide some of the backing for the education programme.

He stressed it was in the workers' own interests to join the union because they received insurance and benefits not available to non-members.

Mr Mutandare said he was, however, a little unhappy with the present system of all workers benefiting from the union members' paid-up subscription.

"We spend a lot of money over negotiations, getting legal advice, job evaluation, and this is paid for by the members," he said.

"The terms and conditions all workers enjoy are negotiated by a trade union and it is incumbent upon people who are not members to become members, because when we have wages and conditions improved, they all benefit."

The recruitment drive was aimed at increasing membership to about 70 percent of the labour force, he said. "Then we

will be able to demand a closed shop.

"Our members are not happy that the non-members should be getting the conditions they have not paid a cent for."

What would happen to people who did not join?

"Legally there is nothing we can do. All we can do is persuade members to join.

"One of the things that has come to light is that some people, unsophisticated as they are, have never heard of trade unions before," he said.

Workers had to be educated about the democracy of the trade union. There would be "no short-cuts to the top of the union".

Election would be by secret ballot and not by show of hands, he added. "The trade union must be seen to be democratic. No strings or catches. You have to work your way up."

Constitutionally, Mr Mutandare said the Associated Mineworkers of Zimbabwe Union was the strongest and best organised. Members would have the right to hire and fire the executive members.

He also gave a warning to the "rabble rousers" who had become "ghosts of the night" by going into mine camps and churning up dissent and trouble, that there would be no room for them in a democratic union.

"There are certain people trying to destroy the efforts of the mineworkers' union to achieve our goals. These people are sell-outs to the workers' cause. Whoever sponsored them is anybody's guess."

He assured the Press that his union was apolitical and "party blind". It followed the government of the day and not any specific party, he said, adding: "We are not going to be at the mercy of political rejects.

"The reason why our union is so powerful, and why it is going to be even more powerful, is because we are apolitical."

Alternative Fuels Are All Costly

[p 11]

THE most important mineral in Zimbabwe's future will be coal. The country has reserves estimated at more than 20 000 million tonnes.

At our present consumption rates of about 3 million tonnes a year, these reserves would last the country for the next 6 000 years.

However, much of this coal is very high in ash or is deep-underground.

Further, if development proceeds as planned, then consumption might increase five fold over the next 30 years.

In these circumstances what are the alternative sources of energy in the country?

We have, as near certain as makes no difference, no oil.

Can the types of energy, then, that fall under the heading of "new and renewable", make a significant contribution to the vitality of Zimbabwe's economy

The answer would seem to be "No".

Look at these figures:

Solar--Photovoltaic cells are steadily improving in price and efficiency.

However, they still cost about $6 a watt and function at about 5 percent efficiency.

The capital cost of an installation to supply an electric iron would, therefore, be about $6 000.

To power a motor car would need about 1000m' of cells balanced on the roof!

Geothermal — Although there are several hot springs in Zimbabwe, there are no major geothermal areas capable of producing steam at high temperatures and in large volumes for economic electric power generation.

Woodfuel — This already contributes more than a third of Zimbabwe's total energy requirements, and the effect of this dependence are plain to see.

However, the ecological balance of Zimbabwe's fuel wood resources is going to be subjected to considerable strain as more of the country's rapidly expanding population declare "war on the soil".

Wind — Average wind speeds in Zimbabwe range between 3 and 10 knots — say 9 to 18 km an hour.

At an average speed of 15 km an hour a 7 m diameter windmill would generate about enough power to run an electric iron or to boil a kettle.

The cost of such an installation would not be less than $2 000 or more than $2 a watt.

Ethanol — The utilisation of this source of local transport fuel has probably been taken to about as far as it is economically wise to go.

Biogas: — This is the combustible gas given off by decomposing organic matter. It can be used for cooking or heating or heating like LPG, and pilot work has already been undertaken in Zimbabwe using cattle manure.

However, as for the gas, one cow gives the equivalent of only about 5 litres of paraffin a month.

It is a technique therefore mainly of interest to large commercial farms.

Hydropower: — This is the one area where prospects in Zimbabwe are excellent.

The success of the Kariba scheme can be measured by the industrial growth that has followed it, not to mention such spin-offs as country-wide electrification and irrigation schemes.

According to the 1979 Electricity Supply Commission Report, the average cost to the consumer of electric power in Zimbabwe was 1,27 cents a kwh.

At that time the rest of the world was paying between 1,6 and 3,5 cents a unit.

The real problem in this country is that our difficulties arise specifically from the high import costs of transport fuels, and to a lesser extent of petroleum derivatives like fertilisers and plastics.

For other countries, however, this problem spills over into their general energy sector because many of their power stations were designed to to run on oil.

Since liquid fuels, fertilisers and plastics can be made from coal, both the government and the private sector are investigating the possibilities in this area.

TA Holdings Limited have presented a proposal for the production of methanol (as a petrol substitute) and ammonia (for fertiliser) from coal to the government recently.

The Industrial Development Corporation is also looking at the production of fertilisers from coal.

Peering into the future, it is quite possible that Zimbabwe will be a major energy exporter by the turn of the century.

Fortunately, the production of transport fuels and fertilisers does not require good quality coals.

Vast reserves of indifferent coal by international standards could be used internally to replace imports while at the same time the less abundant high quality coal could be exported to international markets.

Industry Hit by Lack of Skilled Instructors

[p 12]

THE LACK of skilled instructors in the technical training colleges is affecting the mining industry, the chief executive of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Ken Vanderplank, said in an interview recently.

The colleges were not in a position to handle all the apprentices who had been signed on by employers because they were short of training staff, he said.

When they did find staff, the colleges had trouble in keeping them because they were in competition with the government and with the private sector for technicians.

The skills situation had eased at te School of Mines in Bulawayo where, for the first time, the capacity of the school had been boosted this year from 12 first-year students to 36, although the actual number of first-year students of the present time was down to about 26, as a result of drop-outs.

"The staffing situation (at the school) is better than it has ever been," he said. And he attributed the student increase to a boost in the staff.

Mr Vanderplank said also that the mining industry was losing a number of well-trained artisans with a lot of experience who were being replaced by people who had just completed their training.

"A young man out of his apprenticeship is no replacement for a journeyman with 20 years' experience," he said.

"The same applies to miners and operators. One can give them the training but it is only through experience that they begin to know things."

Speaking about the problems facing the mining industry in Zimbabwe, Mr Vanderplank said: "If markets and prices improved, a lot of other things would be a bit more bearable."

But he added that tax, manpower problems and transport costs were "a lot more serious than would appear at first glance".

"As an industry we are essentially one which operates with low-grade mineral deposits, and in many cases we are high cost producers. If costs get too much, we cease to be competitive in world markets.

The mining industry was being "squeezed" by rising prices.

Mr Vanderplank said that the Chamber of Mines opposed the establishment of a mining marketing authority "because experience in all other countries has shown that these are not efficient".

"We believe that the marketing authority will not be as efficient a seller of our products as the existing marketers. We believe all it is going to do is increase our costs," he said.

Adding that the sellers had to take into account many variables in marketing, he said that successful marketing required close liaison between producer and consumer "to get certain specifications correct".

Each mineral had its own problems, he said, and special people had been dealing with specific minerals for years.

He said that the Chamber was still unsure how exactly the proposed authority would operate.

Nevertheless, he refuted "accusations" by the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, that the mining industry in Zimbabwe had been guilty of irregularities such as under-invoicing and transfer pricing.

"There is nothing to substantiate that this went on," he said.

New Furnace Will Boost Production

[p 13]

THE opening of a fifth furnace at Rhomet in Que Que on October 1 will increase production at the smelting plant from 125 000 to 155 000 tonnes, the managing director of Union Carbide, Mr Leo Kimble said recently.

Union Carbide, with a substantial stake in the ferrochrome industry in Zimbabwe, would also open a sixth furnace at the Que Que smelting plant "when the demand for alloy requires it," said Mr Kimble.

"These furnaces were built in 1978 and were not commissioned at that time because of the uncertainty in the ferrochrome market," he said.

As the market had begun to stabilise in the United States, with Europe also beginning to catch up, and the expectation that Japan would shortly do so by the end of this year or early next, Mr Kimble said that the decision to commission the two furnaces had now been taken.

"The fifth furnace has necessitated the increase in chrome ore production at Mtoroshanga," he said, and another chrome mining operation at Lalapanzi would be opened "within the next couple of months, all this aimed to supply the ore required by the smelter."

This would bring the number of chrome operations to five: at Mtoroshanga, Darwendale, Ngezi, Lalapanzi and Selukwe.

Does the world need Zimbabwe's chrome?

"I think what we must recognise is that a substantial part of the world's high chrome ore is situated in Zimbabwe," Mr Kimble said.

This gave producers in Zimbabwe the ability to produce high quality chrome which was, and would continue to be, sought after on the international markets.

"I do believe that chrome users will look forward to using our chrome again now that it is on the market," he said.

At present the European Community, the United States and Japan mop up about 30 percent each of Zimbabwe's chrome produce, with the other 10 percent going to minor markets.

Mr Kimble forecast a growth rate in the chrome industry of five percent a year internationally. He envisaged that 1982 would be "a good year."

Zimbabwe had "adequate resources for the industry's requirements for a number of years ahead."

Asked if rising costs would affect the chrome industry, he said: "As long as you are able to forecast a situation where prices will be able to meet these increases (you are alright). But when those increases begin to eliminate your edge of competitiveness, it is a worrying thing."

He said that world-wide labour costs were increasing, but as long as the demand was there Zimbabwe's competitiveness could be maintained.

The Union Carbide group's gold exploration was also being stepped up and the first steps would be to bring in a fourth mine at Ferroro in the next three or four years.

At Lennox production was being increased from 450 oz to 750 oz a month in the next two to three years.

Exploration was a developing programme designed to meet that possibility, he said.

In the field of uranium, which Mr Kimble regarded as "the metal of the future", Union Carbide is already undertaking airborne surveys in Makuti.

"Union Carbide has the back-up for uranium mining", he said. "It is part of our normal line of business in the USA."

Union Carbide fully recognised local conditions "as they developed on a day-to-day basis" and believed it had a big part to play in the mining future of Zimbabwe.

Geological Survey Resumes

AFTER a break of three years, the Geological Survey has resumed geological mapping of Zimbabwe with the aid of international specialists.

Mr Euen Morrison, Director of Geological Survey, pointed out that with the present shortage of staff it had become necessary to accept offers of international aid to accelerate the mapping process.

About 66 percent of the country had been mapped already on a scale of 1:100 000, he said.

"At the present time mapping is being carried out by two geologists of the Survey and two geologists from the French Geological Survey, who are operating to the north of Mount Darwin," Mr Morrison said.

Another three geologists from West Germany and four from the British Geological Survey were expected to start mapping in Zimbabwe in April.

Mr Morrison added that all this international help would only be short term, following promises of aid arising at Zimcord in March this year. Any future work undertaken by the Geological Survey he hoped would be managed from local recruitment.

The Geological Survey has also set up for the first time an exploration team, Mr Morrison said.

He said the team, working in the area to the east of Mtoko, was attempting to define areas suitable for pegmatite mining (tantalite and scheelite, in particular), through geological and soil mapping.

It was intended that these areas would be mined by small workers and communes of small-workers.

It was also intended shortly to resume the national gravity and ancillary magnetic and radiometric ground survey, he disclosed.

"Furthermore, an approach has been made to the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to conduct an airborne magnetic survey of a large portion of the country," he said.

If the aid for this project was granted, the total flying costs were estimated to be around $8 million.

Mr Morrison reiterated the department's willingness to help and advise owners of small mines, particularly gold mines, and to give free mineralogical identifications for prospectors.

The department continues to carry out analyses for private companies in their spectrographic and chemical laboratories and the departmental library is open to the public containing information about both abandoned and operating mines.

Short reports and maps could be obtained from the Survey's drawing office, Mr Morrison said.

Prospectors Are Back in Field

[p 16]

AFTER years of disruption, people are out in the field in search of mineable ore bodies. They are prospecting. Quite simply, as one director of a large mining company put it: "If you do not prospect then you do not have a mine."

That is the situation facing the mining industry at the moment. The race is on to extend the lives of old mines and evaluate the sources of new.

The mining companies consider it a priority task, one which has been too long neglected.

But what does the hunt for minerals involve?

Quite clearly, as Mr Leo Kimble of Union Carbide pointed out, it is an essential part of the budget of any expanding mining company: costly but necessary.

Mr Alan Marsh, consulting engineer for Lonrho, who has just returned from a visit to Canada where he observed mining techniques and operations, said the Canadians estimate an average cost of $25 million in finding a mineable deposit and plucking it out of the ground, before a cent comes back in returns.

He estimates much the same expenditure here on the big mines.

The Canadians, he said, also estimate that this exploration time, before a mine is finally sunk (if one is lucky!) takes an average of six years from discovery to production.

This time-span would obviously vary from the small mines to the bigger operations, but it would not be an uncommon figure in Zimbabwe.

Rio Tinto has outlined three main strategies for the short, medium and long terms.

They are simply to explore in and around current producing mines with a view to prolonging and extending their life; exploration of other ore bodies: and exploration for commodities and projects which could dovetail with existing projects and technological expertise.

In addition to the investigation of known mineral resources, then, Rio Tinto will also — like the other companies — carry out "grass roots" exploration which is a systematic coverage of large tracts of ground throughout the country; a case of sweeping the bush.

Companies will also take stream sedimentary samples and follow up information on the basis of geological clues.

They might eventually decide, if the area looks favourable, to undertake diamond drilling and they may even sink a pilot shaft, all before sinking a mine.

Rio Tinto, in 27 years of examination of mineral occurrences has accumulated information on 782 mines and some 1 100 mineral occurrences.

During the same period, they have taken 48 EPO's and special grants totalling an area of 3 240 km sq.

These searches have resulted in discoveries of Sengwa coal, copper and zinc, the acquisition of Sandawana, Peerless, Perseverance, Renco, Great Dyke and others.

The company is undertaking "grass roots" exploration in the Empress area and drainage sampling of the Umniati river to locate possible nickel-copper anomalies.

A nickel prospect, adjacent to the old Lanninhurst Asbestos Mine, is being investigated by diamond drilling.

Rio Tinto is also drilling for possible extensions to the old Galaxy Mine near Patchway. And in Patchway itself, an old hanging wall crosscut is being re-equipped to investigate a reef.

Investigations at Brompton, Battlefields, Iguana and Pool Mines are also being carried out by Rio Tinto.

Other companies, who preferred to keep a low profile on exploration, have similarly picked up momentum on the mineral investigation front.

It is a long, and sometimes, tedious exercise which demands testing, re-testing and solid analysis.

Prospecting is not a case today of stumbling on a fortune under your feet.

As one company director put it: "It's not a romantic occupation. It is more of a steady plod."

And with the skill and technology now behind the search, the same company director admitted that prospecting was "more and more coming into the hands of the big boys. It is the job for a person with a lot of money behind him."

Industry Needs To Know Government Guidelines

THE mining industry needs a clear definition of the ground rules of Government policy, the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Roy Lander, has said.

In view of the risks in the industry, issues such as metal marketing, taxation, state participation would need to be defined "because that would enable us to decide how we can operate within the framework".

He stressed that the mining industry would like to work with the Government and add to the growth of the industry.

The mining industry had done "a lot for resources (in Zimbabwe), not just by mining them but by beneficiating them. We have taken them to the most highly developed stage we can," he said.

As far as skills were concerned, Mr Lander said that the industry was training to the best of its ability but there was a shortage which still had to be recognised.

It was imperative to encourage skills and import a few necessary people, he said.

"If we get these people in, it would help output and therefore, export earnings," he said.

Mr Lander reiterated the Chamber's objection to the mineral marketing authority which members did not believe was in the national interest, but if the Government was determined to go ahead the Chamber was willing to make the transition as smooth as possible, he said.

Commenting on the transport situation, Mr Lander said that the mining industry had always been treated very fairly in the circumstances, but in some cases the movement of ore to the treatment plants and the transportation of bulkier minerals was not being done as quickly as it should.

Two Mines Re-opening

LONRHO is spending $4,5 million on housing projects and associated facilities at its mines, said Mr Alan Marsh, the group's senior consulting engineer.

Mr Marsh said that new housing schemes were being built at Legion Mine in the Kezi area, about 170 kms south of Bulawayo, and at Tiger Reef near Que Que.

Both gold mines have commissioned for re-opening — the Legion towards the end of next year and Tiger Reef in March.

Mr March described both mines as "bootstrap" operations which would allow Lonrho to generate some cash and examine the potential of both ore bodies, with a view to installing larger plants at a later date.

Both mines had been closed down because of the unfavourable gold prices, Mr Marsh said, and Legion, furthermore, because of its remoteness and some geological complexities which had now been unscrambled.

Lonrho has nine operating mines, eight which produce gold with silver by-products (and two of these which produce copper) and the ninth which is a copper mine, with gold and silver by-products.

Mr Marsh said Lonrho had also been undertaking an intensive training exercise to fill the skills gap in the mining industry at the moment.

At Shamva, candidates had been selected from Lonrho mines who had shown "interest, who have an aptitude and who have expressed a wish for further advancement"

And at How Mine, 12 students were being trained in different mining disciplines to get a broad picture of work on a mine.

Mr Marsh said that this broad training would help the men understand their jobs and give them a greater interest in what they were doing.

The group believed in promotion from within the organisation.

He believed that, while the group had already begun sending its students for specialised training in other countries (such as as the school of Mines in Zambia), once a metallurgical department had been formed at the University of Zimbabwe, more students would get training at home.

But, he also felt that student exchange programmes would also be beneficial in the future. He believed that other countries were prepared to help Zimbabwe do this.

Mineral Revenue Falls

THE value of mineral production dropped by 9 percent to $185,8 million for the first six months of 1981 compared with the same period last year.

The principle decline has been in gold where last year's total of $69,5 million (5 200 kgs) for the first six months, fell to $59,3 million for the same period this year, although production was higher at 6 645 kgs.

Nickel saw a 37 percent drop in tonnage from 7 576 tonnes in 1980 to 4 760 this year, but this could largely be attributed to furnace problems at Bindura.

Value of nickel dropped from $27,7 million to $18,8 million, a fall of 32 percent.

Coal, with 1 226 000 tonnes sold in the first six months of 1981 indicated a 7 percent decline in volume over the same period last year.

Tin and asbestos were up on last year's count, with asbestos showing a 29 percent increase from $22,4 million to $43,2 million.

Although a poor world market and local transport and skills problems have obviously affected value and output, it seems unlikely that improvements in the second half of 1981 will enable the mining industry to top the country's overall $414 million record earnings for mineral production in 1980.

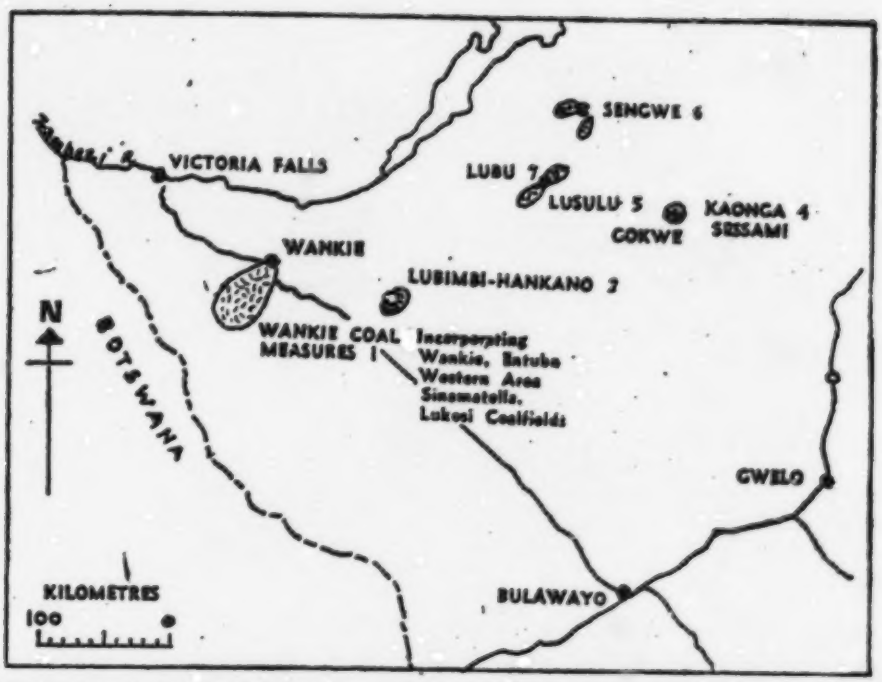
Coal--Mineral of Future

[p 18]

Zimbabwe, with at least 13 fields and about 1 300 million tonnes of good quality coal — and vast reserves of another 6 000 million tonnes of poorer quality coal — is in a position to convert this reservoir into the basis of a highly developed and varied industry.

Coal can be extracted and used in a wide range of secondary goods, such as explosives, synthetic rubber, plastics, pharmaceuticals and dyestuffs. Converted to gas and then to liquid, it transforms into motor fuels, lubricants and chemical substances.

Zimbabwe already exports to Europe and the Far East and there is a growing demand for high-quality coking coal which this country can exploit.



WESTERN Zimbabwe showing the coal resources of the Mid-Zambezi basin. The area around Lusulu-Sengwe has been called the probable focus of a future coal industry in Zimbabwe by a leading coal expert, Dr Keith Duguid. Dr Duguid suggested that the area would need a rail link with Gwelo or Gaborone before any project went into operation.

In a recent interview, the Permanent Secretary for Mines, Mr Christopher Ushewokunze, said the Government was commissioning a coal resources and utilisation feasibility study which will look into these problems and potentials.

He said the Government was looking towards the conversion from coal to produce ammonia for fertiliser and methanol to form the basis for a chemical industry.

An oil-from-coal plant, if the capital costs and the price of oil were favourable, would be pursued hard by the Government, he said.

"It would be a great thing for the country to get the companies together because we would be using the companies we already know about. We have always encouraged the big companies to join hands together in some of the beneficial enterprises which are high cost in terms of capital, technology and manpower."

But where are all these resources and what do they consist of?

In an informed paper delivered to the International Economic Resources Conference of Zimbabwe in September last year, Dr Keith Duguid, a man who has been involved extensively throughout Zimbabwe in coal exploration, has broadly classified the main areas of deposition as: the mid-Zambezi basin in the north and north-west; the Mazunga basin in the south and south-east, and the Sabi-Limpopo basin in the south and south-east.

The Zambezi and Sabi-Limpopo basins were investigated as early as 1894, but only the coalfield at Wankie has been exploited.

This area, the Wankie Concession area, is about 160 km square.

The coalfield originated about 200 million years ago in a freshwater basin with abundant tropical vegetation. The flat-lying coal seam, which formed as the basin silted up and was compacted under outpourings of basaltic lava from erupting fissures, varies in thickness from 2 m to 8 m and is mined both underground and by opencast methods.

He believes the total reserves of thermal coal at the Wankie coalfield are about 700 million tonnes. In addition the figure of 330 million tonnes of coking coal, as quoted in 1960, seemed likely to be substantially increased, he said.

Another coal seam at Wankie is useful, Dr Du-

guid believes, as a superior optimum-mix coking coal for blending purposes and could upgrade the coal from the main seam.

As an additive it could also increase the volatile matter of the thermal coal and make it more attractive on the international market.

At Entuba, 15 km south-east of Wankie, there is a seam 11 m thick with reserves of about 50 million tonnes. This would be suitable for opencast mining to a depth of about 60 m, Dr Duguid said, but extensive faulting makes it unsuitable for underground mining.

"In 1969, after an 80 km square area at Lubimbi had been probed by 6? boreholes, it was calculated that 24 million tonnes of good coal and 56 million tonnes with an ash content averaging 18,6 percent, were present," Dr Duguid reported.

Tests carried out proved the coal to be "eminently suitable for gasification" and it was also considered that there would be ample coal reserves to feed an oil-from-coal industry enough for the country's needs for the next 60 years.

The area was re-drilled in 1972 and three coalfields, all potentially "opencastable" to a depth of 60 m, with large possible underground reserves, were calculated — at Lubimbi, some 300 million tonnes of extractable washed coal; at Hankano, a further 152 million tonnes; and around Dahlia, about 231 million tonnes for opencasting.

The product, with an ash content of 10 to 12 percent had coking properties.

In his paper, however, Dr Duguid pinpoints the Lusulu-Sengwe area (110 km north-east of Lubimbi) as being "the focal point of a fairly large coal industry in Zimbabwe."

This area has "a tremendous potential as a high-volatile, thermal coal coalfield, or an oil-from-coal plant, or both," Dr Duguid reported.

Some 3 000 million tonnes of coal could be mined in an opencast operation which would be "ideal for the international thermal coal market".

The coal would need to be washed to reduce the ash content (26,5 percent in raw coal) and about 15 percent in the basalt.

At Sengwe, the site of active exploration for the past five years, it is estimated that there are 300 million tonnes available in opencast mining, and the same amount underground, of low ranking, non-coking coal.

Dr Duguid said that this would be attractive as a fuel and reductant in ferrochrome manufacturing and for other metallurgical processes which did not need a hard coke.

Further to these fields, there is a reserve of about 83 million tonnes of ash coal at Lubu and Sebungu: at Sessami and Kaonga in Gokwe district, reserves of 1 000 million tonnes of non-coking coal is indicated.

At the Tuli coalfield at the southern end of the country, which Dr Duguid said had received "desultory attention for years," an area at Massabi (with 30 million tonnes) could beneficiate some 13 million tonnes of good quality, low sulphur coking coal.

And in the Sabi Valley, there are reserves of about 259 million tonnes, in the main at Mkushwe which is equivalent in age to the Wankie main seam.

CSO: 4700/34

MAKONI PROBES FINNISH TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Gareth Willard]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE may buy mining, metallurgical and timber technology from Finland and there is a good chance of boosting exports to Finland, the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simbarashe Makoni, said here yesterday.

Speaking in an interview after a meeting with the Finnish Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Esko Rekola, Dr Makoni said Zimbabwe was especially keen on obtaining Finnish expertise in timber and pulp and paper making.

The Government was looking into the possibility of establishing a timber research unit at the University of Zimbabwe and Finnish technical assistance and co-operation would be a big help.

He also disclosed that two Zimbabwe mining groups, Rio Tinto Zinc and Anglo American, were already in contact with Finland's largest mining and metallurgical corporation, Outokumpu Oy.

The firm provided lunch for Mr Mugabe and his party yesterday. Dr Makoni said he was not singling out Outokumpu Oy for a possible technology co-operation deal but was interested in what it had to offer.

"The Minister of Mines (Mr Maurice Nyagumbo) has already said he wants more local development of Zimbabwe's minerals and obviously this company has the technology to do that."

A spokesman for the firm said 10 percent of the state-controlled conglomerate's income came from exports of technology and of plant and equipment to customers in 20 countries.

"In the past couple of years I think just five ferro-chrome plants were sold in the whole world. We sold four of them which I think shows we have the technology."

The company owns the largest chrome mine in Western Europe making it the only state in that region to be self-sufficient in chrome. Any sale of technology also included the full training of local staff to handle all processes and equipment bought.

On the timber side Mr Makoni said that while Zimbabwe was self-sufficient in construction timber the quality needed to be improved and perhaps new species should be introduced.

"That is why we want to do research into this. We also think we ought to be able to do more in processing timber into pulp and paper and here again we might be able to buy suitable technology from the Finns."

Dr Makoni said Zimbabwe was already exporting a lot of sugar to Finland and thought possible markets existed for coffee. "They drink a great deal and we grow good quality beans."

Finland, despite large reserves of many minerals, still had to import half her needs—especially coal.

CSO: 4700/34

RAILWAY SYSTEM BLAMED FOR LOSS OF EXPORT MARKETS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE inability of Zimbabwe's railway system to shift its maize surplus to its export markets is likely to lose some of this trade to South Africa, the chief traffic manager of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, Mr John Avery, was quoted as saying on Tuesday.

The Zimbabwe Information Services was reporting on a session on Tuesday of the Commission of Inquiry into the Agricultural Industry held in Bulawayo.

The shortage of locomotives was the main reason behind Zimbabwe's rail backlog, Mr Avery said, and as a result could only ferry 56 of the 80 or 90 wagons of maize a week due to be shipped to Zaire.

He said the same would apply to 30 wagons due for Malawi and 75 000 tonnes due for Malawi.

"This will force these countries to look elsewhere for grain, and this will probably be South Africa," he said.

Mr Avery also disclosed that the last of the 19 locomotives being lent by Zimbabwe's neighbours were due to arrive yesterday in an effort to offset the effect earlier this year of the withdrawal of 25 locomotives lent to the NRZ by the South African Railways.

In August nine locomotives had arrived from Mozambique, two weeks ago another six — on loan from the South African Railways — came here from the Botswana Railways and yesterday another four were due from Zambia.

However, he warned that these 19 locos could not be replaced if they broke down, as had speedily occurred when any of the 25 on loan from the SAR broke down.

He reiterated that the country was losing $5 million a week "because of the inability to control rail traffic effectively".

He also said that priority was being given to tobacco in the consignment of wagons to goods for export, because tobacco earned greater foreign currency than any other crop. One wagon of tobacco sold for $22 000, while one wagon of maize earned $8 000.

Mr Avery also noted that more than 60 artisans had arrived from India to boost the railways' depleted workshop staff, and another 200 would be arriving in the next two weeks.

He also disclosed that a second stage of the electrification of the railway network here — to Chicualacuala on the Mozambique border — would begin in 1985.

CSO: 4700/34

ENOUGH DIESEL AVAILABLE FOR LAND PREPARATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

FARMERS would have enough diesel fuel to enable them to prepare their land during the forthcoming growing season, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, told the Assembly.

Senator Norman told Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marborough) during the debate on the vote for his ministry that the fuel stockpile had improved significantly during the past 14 days.

He told Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands) that price negotiations would soon be under way with the view of maintaining the improved situation in the beef industry.

Senator Norman said although the Government had no intention to build abattoirs, the idea was to build them were farmers were, to avoid having to transport beef cattle long distances to slaughtering centres.

He told Mr Elsworth that milk production had started to rise following the price increases awarded this year and although consumption was increasing, production had passed previous levels.

The minister denied that the present wheat prices were fixed four years ago, but assured members that the 30 000 tonne wheat shortage would be met from existing stocks.

Replying to calls that something should be done in order to ensure that maize and cotton crops were delivered to depots before the onset of the rains, Senator Norman assured members that great efforts were being made to do this and that his ministry was getting 100 vehicles which would be used to assist in this exercise.

"The exercise has begun and is under way," he added. The minister denied an allegation by Mr Alexio Mudzingwa (ZANU (PF), Mashonaland West) that the Agricultural Finance Corporation practised discrimination in its allocation of loans.

Senator Norman told Mr William Kona (PF, Midlands), who had called for the reintroduction of oriental tobacco in Zimbabwe, that he had had discussions with farmers on the subject and it was hoped that this type of tobacco would soon be reintroduced on a limited scale.

He agreed with Mr Kona's comment that there was a need for peasant farmers to be trained and educated in the use of, and to appreciate the value of agricultural facilities such as irrigation.

Replying to Mr S.J.H. Matibenga (ZANU-PF), Midlands) who had asked how soon Grain Marketing Board depots would be set up throughout the country, Senator Norman said seven new depots had been established in the last two years and there were plans to have four more new depots next year.

CSO: 4700/34

INCAR TO IMPORT FIAT TRUCKS FOR LOCAL ASSEMBLY

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Sep 81 p 8

[Text]

A special medium haulage truck designed by Fiat for Nigerian conditions is to be imported into this country by Incar Zimbabwe Ltd. The company, which is the local Fiat agent, expects to bring in about 20 of the vehicles annually in a semi knocked-down state for assembly here.

The truck is the Fiat 602, a diesel-powered vehicle of eight tonnes capacity, resembling the 650Es which Incar distributed in the early 1960s. The new vehicle incorporates a Fiat 110 motor and gear-box with a 130 chassis. This combination, which provides a larger chassis than required, was decided upon after user trials in Nigeria.

In response to the transport shortage Incar ordered a fully assembled prototype from Italy last year. The truck, which was shipped to Durban then driven to Zimbabwe, was recently taken to an assembly plant and stripped of its component parts. These were sent to various parts suppliers for price quotations on those items to be manufactured locally.

QUOTATIONS

These include the windscreen glass, tyres, fuel tank, exhaust, radiator, springs and batteries. An Incar spokesman said that, at some later stage, it may also be possible to make the seats and the complete knock down of the cabin, although this will depend on the availability of expensive jigs.

The company had hoped to be able to set up a completely new assembly plant for these vehicles, but the orders received, because of foreign currency shortages, have not been sufficient to warrant such a move. Incar, therefore, will import only about 20 kits a year from Italy. Delivery of the kits, containing the cab, riveted chassis and axles, will take approximately six months.

The vehicle bodies are to be made here to customer specifications, and this may also present a problem as there is a current shortage in the country of the steel required.

The first lot of kits, said the spokesman, will probably consist of tippers, since these make up the bulk of the orders to date, including one for 12 vehicles for a local sand and gravel company. Each of the trucks is expected to retail for about $25 000.

CSO: 4700/44

BRIEFS

WANKIE WASTE--Wankie Colliery's $128 million opencast expansion project to fuel the Electricity Supply Commission's new thermal power station at the coalfield comes into production at the end of 1983. The coal to be fed into the new power station furnaces will be high-ash grades, now dumped as overburden because there is no use for it. The new power station will be able to operate on coal feed producing 25 percent ash. A spokesman for the colliery said that "as the power station progressively comes on stream, a valuable resource which up to now has been wasted will be used, ultimately to the benefit of all consumers." The spokesman added that the excavation of the seam and the delivery of it to the power station would demand large scale machinery, not previously seen in Zimbabwe. A dragline would create a flat bed, scooping the overburden back into those areas already mined. "Drilled and blasted, the upper power station coal will be lifted first by mechanical shovel, loading 180 tonne diesel electric bottom dump trucks which would hook up to a trolley line as it came out of the pit, in order to save liquid fuel." From there the coal would be sized and processed for delivery by a 3,8 km conveyor belt to the power station stockpilers. At the same time, deeper coking coal would be trucked to a tipple and conveyor belted to No. Two Colliery processing plant to supplement Wankie's general output. "Mining is carried out at two underground collieries totalling 100 000 tonnes of coal a month and in four opencast pits yielding up to 210 000 tonnes, depending on demand. Monthly coke production is 18 000 tonnes," the spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 11]

FLOUR SUPPLIES CUT--Bakeries in Salisbury have had their flour supplies cut by 15 percent, but say they are coping with demand. A city centre baker said his flour supply was reduced by 15 percent on Monday, while a baker in one of the suburbs said his supply was cut by the same percentage last week. The smaller bakers did not seem too concerned about the cut and one said: "As a small businessman I can still make a lot of money. It is the big noises who are worried." A Grain Marketing Board spokesman said: "The wheat is going to the millers." He declined further comment. A Millers' Association spokesman declined to comment. The chairman of the Master Bakers' Association, Mr John Swan, said his association had agreed to wait for a statement from the Ministry of Trade and Commerce. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 1]

TRADE WITH NEIGHBOURS--Reciprocal trade between Zimbabwe and Kenya amounted to 15 million Kenyan shillings in 1980 and present indications are that the volume will be considerably higher this year, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, said yesterday. Speaking at a reception held at the Nairobi International Trade Fair's Zimbabwe pavilion, Mr Mvenge said that although the balance of trade between the two countries favoured Zimbabwe, "the potential of trade is such that I am sure it will not be long before a more even balance is struck." The deputy minister pointed out that trade within the eastern and southern regions of Africa has been dominated by foreign economic interests. He said that until inter-African trade is controlled by the countries involved, they will not benefit from their economic development. "Greatly increased trade between independent nations of the two regions will go a long way towards reducing dependence on outside financial interest. "Zimbabwe has increased its trade with its immediate neighbours in Africa." Mr Mvenge said steps being taken to establish a preferential trade area embracing 18 Eastern and Southern African states would strongly promote inter-African trade. He assured Kenyan importers that Zimbabwe could provide agricultural equipment, footwear, and hardware goods "suitable for local conditions and at competitive prices." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 8]

MIGRATION FIGURES--Zimbabwe's net migration loss for the month of July was 731, 541 less than in June, according to figures released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday. And the migration loss for July 1981 was 371 lower than the figure for the same month last year. The number of visitors for June this year was 3 284 higher than last June's total. But the total migration for the first seven months of this year was 4 000 higher than the figure for last year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 1]

STERILE FACTORY--Bulawayo--Work has started on the first sterile factory building in Zimbabwe--a $2 million project in the industrial sites here to make intravenous solutions. The new factory will be an extension of Datiabs (Pvt.) Ltd. When it comes into operation early in 1983 it will eliminate the shortage of intravenous solutions, a company spokesman said yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 9]

ANTI-BSAP DEMONSTRATIONS--Police had to use teargas to disperse a crowd of placard-waving demonstrators on Sunday who gathered at the Penhalongapa police station denouncing the "BSAP," the former title for the Zimbabwe Republic Police. Sources said about 200 people gathered at the police station in the morning, chanting and shouting slogans against the police. After several attempts to defuse the situation, the police used teargas to disperse the demonstrators who, by then, had assaulted two officers. Neither was "not seriously" hurt. The sources said 1 500 more protesters later arrived in the afternoon. They were persuaded to disperse peacefully by the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, and the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Dr Naomi Nhiwatwa. A police spokesman in Salisbury confirmed the incident and said it was being investigated. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 9]

TORONTO STEEL CONFERENCE--Zimbabwe will not be attending the International Iron and Steel Institute conference to be held in Toronto in October, the chairman of ZISCO, Mr David Young, told the Gazette this week. the HSI conference will be held between October 12 and 14 and Mr Young said that, given the present constraints on Zimbabwe's foreign exchange reserves, the expense of sending a delegation to Toronto far outweighed any benefits. Mr Young said Zimbabwe had attended last year's conference which was held in Madrid, and would probably attend future conferences, if their location was closer to Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Sep 81 p 7]

CSO: 4700/44

END

JPRS 79198

13 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2501

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79198

13 October 1981

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KEREKOU SPEAKS OF EDUCATION, LIBERATION IN 'TASS' INTERVIEW

Cotonou EHUZU in French 19 Aug 81 pp 1, 3, 6

[Interview with Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin, by Soviet journalist Boris Pilnikov, on 10 August 1981 at Cotonou]

[Text] On Monday, 10 August 1981, at the Palace of the Republic in Cotonou, our great comrade in battle, President Mathieu Kerekou, granted an interview to TASS.

In response to the questions of Soviet journalist Boris Pilnikov, the chief of state spoke of the great tasks now mobilizing the fightig people of Benin, tasks which must be carried out correctly and diligently for the continued strengthening of our people's democratic revolution.

President Kerekou took the opportunity to firmly restate Benin's position vis-a-vis important African and international problems, southern Africa, the Middle East, disarmament, and detente.

[Question] The Soviet people take a great interest in the People's Republic of Benin, which has chosen the path of socialism. Comrade President, can you tell us your country's future tasks and programs in the social, economic and political field and the strengthening of national independence?

[Answer] The many complex tasks which the industrious fighting people of our country, the People's Republic of Benin, must carry out correctly and diligently in the political, economic and sociocultural fields, with a view to the consolidation, strengthening and continued devlopment of our revolutionary process of national liberation of 26 October 1972, were clearly defined in our speech-program for national construction and for a new national independence policy--of 30 November 1972.

Thus, in the political field, we unambiguously affirmed that our country's relationships with foreign countries must rest on the principles of nonalignment, equality, mutual respect of sovereignty, reciprocal benefits and national dignity.

At the same time we insisted on stating that our country will undertake, with respect for national sovereignty, relations of economic, technical and sociocultural cooperation with all countries and peoples loving justice, peace and social progress.

Therefore, it is good to note today that since 26 October 1972, cooperative relations between our country and all foreign countries, in particular the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have become normalized and are developing harmoniously to the satisfaction of our two peoples, our two parties and our two states.

Under these circumstances, we value very highly the very particular attention which the courageous and industrious people of your great country, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have continued to give our problems since 26 October 1972 and more specifically since the proclamation at Goho, on 30 November 1974, of our socialist option for development, based on Marxism-Leninism.

In brief, besides the great continuing tasks of the Beninese revolution, which are:

national production;
national construction;
generalized patriotic, ideological and premilitary training;
defense of the fatherland and of the revolution;
constructing the new school, equally a unit of production;
instructing the common people in our cities and in the countryside in reading and writing;
sound, democratic management of all our units of production;
the practice of mass sport.

Our avant-garde party, the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, the supreme authority for the organization and leadership of all the Beninese people in their struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and international imperialism, stipulated, in its basic 10-point program, other revolutionary tasks for our hard-working people.

These tasks are:

1. The creation of mass party organizations, both as instruments for collaboration and for support of the people's power.

2. Planned, methodical work for the revolutionary education and awakening of the proletariat, so that the common people in our cities and our countryside, in particular, the militants of the party's mass organizations, may exercise effectively, in a conscious and resolute manner, the people's power in all activities of national life and at all levels under the firm, clear-sighted and centralized leadership of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party.

3. The rational use of the information media and propaganda to educate the common people in the field of proletarian class ideology and make them aware of it, with a view to the gradual and definitive liquidation of all the retrograde influences of the reactionary ideology of oppression and exploitation of man by man.

4. The continuation, broadening and intensification of the revolutionary struggle for national liberation, with a view to the total liquidation of imperialist domination in all sectors of national economic activity.

5. The scientific organization of all the Beninese people in the revolutionary struggle, with a view to the radical liquidation of all the feudal and reactionary forces in the countryside, so that this struggle may effectively lead to land reform and to organizing the peasants into new forms of cooperation in the countryside.

6. The deepening and continued development of the revolutionary struggle for the basic liquidation of the feudal-imperialistic culture in Benin, so as to promote and develop a new national democratic culture capable of promoting the emergence of a new type of Beninese citizen--patriot, internationalist, worker and socialist.

7. The correct and diligent resolution on the social level of the basic needs of the masses; and to that end, the objective for our party and our revolutionary state is not to devote all the national effort to raising the wage level alone, but to satisfy the priority needs of our hardworking people in the following fields:

a) correct nutrition of the common people in our cities and in the countryside on the basis of national products;

b) provision of clothing at reduced cost, through the development and planning of our textile unit activities;

c) priority organization of public transport in the cities and in all the administrative districts, with the simultaneous development of the highway infrastructure;

d) the setting up and the rational organization of the social structure in all production units;

e) development of socioeconomic infrastructures throughout the national territory, so as to ensure the best housing conditions for all workers in all sectors;

f) setting up of day nurseries for children, in order to relieve mothers, and thus promote their paticipation in production and in national construction;

g) reorganization of health activities and planned development of adequate infrastructures;

h) creation of new conditions with a view to the distribution of pharmaceutical products at reduced cost.

8. Broadening and intensification of patriotic training, of the revolutionary and ideological education of the militants, on the basis of proletarian class awareness.

9. Organization and rational utilization of staff by both party and state.

10. Preparation and subsequent implementation of a national charter or basic law, with a view to instituting and democratizing the people's power in the People's Republic of Benin.

[Question] Recently imperialism made an all-out effort to prevent the liberation of southern Africa, so as to make the African continent an arena of confrontation, by setting up foreign military bases there, thus compelling the African states to accept the so-called "Code of Conduct." What is, in this respect, the position of the People's Republic of Benin with regard to the course of imperialism for the aggravation of tension in the world?

[Answer] The problem of the total liberation of the African continent in general and of southern Africa in particular is a basic problem which is of the deepest concern to all the peoples of those countries throughout the entire world who love justice, dignity, peace and social progress.

That is why we sincerely think that the time has come for all member countries of the UN, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement to do everything possible to liberate all the territories of our great continent Africa totally and finally from foreign domination.

It is within this framework that our continental organization, the OAU, during its 18th regular summit conference held at Nairobi, Kenya, from 24 to 27 June 1981, gave serious consideration to the question of the independence of the valiant fighting peoples of the Democratic Saharawi Arab Republic, Palestine, South Africa, and Namibia.

As far as the independence of the Namibian people in particular is concerned, the relevant resoultion adopted on this subject clearly shows the unanimous will of all the chiefs of state and government of the OAU's member countries to swiftly reach a just and final settlement of this painful problem, despite the scorn arrogantly displayed and the cynicism currently shown by the minority apartheid regime in Pretoria and its allies through their delaying maneuvers, characterized by economic military and political blackmail.

There is indeed absolutely no doubt that the African continent has today become, for all the imperialist countries, a new theater for their covetous desires and their sordid and egotistical rivalries, thus creating everywhere on our continent a situation of divisions, tensions and fratricidal conflicts between our peoples and our states, compelling them at the same time to divert sizable financial means to the acquisition of sophisticated weapons, with a view to safeguarding their independence, whereas these financial means could have been used to advantage to ensure the rapid development of our respective countries.

Such a situation of covetousness and rivalries has become one of increasing concern for the maintenance of collective peace and security in the world, especially in Africa, because international imperialism spares no means to strengthen or to reactivate its military bases for the destabilization and the colonial reconquest of states whoses peoples are resolutely engaged in a genuine struggle for national liberation against the odious system of oppression and exploitation of man by man.

Under these circumstances, you will understand, comrade journalist, that our country, the People's Republic of Benin, a small country with limited resources, fundamentally attached to the noble ideals of justice, dignity, peace and social progress, can only publicly denounce and firmly condemn, at every opportunity, any Machiavellian undertaking of international imperialism, whose vile intention is to divert the peoples of the Third World from their numerous and complex development problems, so as to thrust them back into division, tension, hatred, fire and blood

[Question] During the 26th CPSU [Communist Party of the Soviet Union] Congress, the USSR proposed new initiatives for the strengthening of international security and world peace. How do you evaluate these new initiatives?

[Answer] The new proposals made by the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, at the conclusuion of its 26th Congress, with a view to strengthening and safeguarding peace, as well as consolidating international security, are perfectly worthy of interest and merit being taken into consideration by all the states of the entire world.

Indeed, to the extent that these new initiatives depend on the sincere will of your country's political authorities to put an end to the constant growth of international tension, the aim of which is to compromise daily and dangerously the survival of all mankind, we can only strongly hope that the great powers will assume all their responsibilities, to begin with:

1. By restoring international morality in relationships between states, on the basis of strict respect for the charters of the UN, the OAU and the nonaligned countries' movement;
2. By definitively putting an end to the arms race, and in particular to the manufacture of the neutron bomb;
3. By dismantling foreign military bases in Third World countries.

Therefore, in our view it appears to be urgently necessary for the great powers to be come aware of the continuing grave dangers threatening collective peace and security throughout the world, and consequently for them to examine objectively and with a keener sense of responsibility all the measures advocated by the USSR political authorities at the conclusion of the 26th CPSU Congress for strengthening international security and world peace, namely:

a) the establishment of an international committee of scientists, with a view to averting a nuclear catastrophe, the conclusions of whose work should be brought to the attention of all the countries and peoples of the entire world;

b) the convening of the international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO);

c) the conclusion of the convention on the proclamation of Africa as a denuclearized zone;

d) the nonutilization of force in international relations and the inviolability of existing frontiers in Africa and in the world.

[Question] Cooperation between the developing and the socialist countries plays an important part in safeguarding peace and strengthening international detente and makes it possible to promote the right of peoples to live. What is your opinion about this, comrade President?

[Answer] For a better understanding of the importance which our people and our revolutionary state give to cooperation between the Third World and the socialist countries in the field of safeguarding peace, consolidation and international detente, a sine qua non condition for ensuring the right of peoples to live, we simply need to remind you briefly of the arguments of our avant-garde party, the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, on the rational implementation of our country's relations with foreign countries, arguments scientifically defined by our first regular national congress, held in Cotonou in November 1979.

Indeed, the first regular national congress of our avant-garde party, the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, clearly stated that in order for the Beninese revolution to continue to advance victoriously in all areas and at all levels, our country, the People's Republic of Benin, must promote and strengthen our relationships of economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the socialist countries and with all states that observe sacred and intangible principles such as:

Respect for the sovereignty, national dignity and independence of other states;
noninterference in the affairs of states;
respect for the political, economic and sociocultural system of each state;
reciprocal benefits.

In this respect, our party and our revolutionary state have always undertaken, within the UN, the OAU and the nonaligned countries' movement, as well as within the subregional and regional organizations, political actions aimed at ensuring:

a) The strengthening and continued development of the unity and active solidarity of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, on an anti-imperialist platform, for the economic development of our respective countries based on the principle of opposing the seizure by capitalist monopolies of the wealth of Third World countries, with a view to arriving at a new, more just, world economic order.

b) The growth and triumph of national liberation struggles in Third World countries.

c) The gradual and radical transformation of the relationship between the international forces in favor of independent countries and the peoples of the Third World fighting for their national liberation.

In the light of everything we have just said, the foreign relations of our country, the People's Republic of Benin, with the socialist countries, as well as with all the other countries in the world, obviously seem to be a means and an urgent necessity for our people, our party and our revolutionary state to make our modest and effective contribution to safeguarding peace, strengthening international detent and guaranteeing the right of peoples to life, liberty, justice, peace and social progress.

We are pleased, therefore, to note that so many other countries on the African continent, like our country, the People's Republic of Benin, maintain relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with the socialist countries, based on the principles of nonalignment, equality mutual respect for sovereignty, reciprocal benefits and national dignity.

Ready for the revolution!

The struggle continues.

9434
CSO: 4719/364

NEW CONTINGENT OF ARMY RECRUITS SWORN IN

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 5 Aug 81 p 12

[Text] Another 130 young people have just entered the ranks of FARP (People's Revolutionary Armed Forces). The formal swearing-in ceremony for the first draft contingent of 1981 was held at the CIPM [expansion unknown] in Tarrafal on the 2d of this month.

The soldiers received just 6 weeks of intensive politicomilitary training, but they demonstrated a high level of political awareness and of infantry skill. Eight of them were honored with awards of various kinds.

The swearing-in ceremony included, among other things, the presentation of the battalion to official bodies, the handing over of the flag to the battalion, the salute to the flag, the national anthem, and the reading of military duties.

The ceremony was attended by high-ranking FARP officers, specifically 1st Comdr Agnelo Dantes, commander general of FARP; Maj Armindo Ferreira; and Commander Monteiro of the CIPM. A speech was delivered by comrade Jose Araujo, minister of education and culture, who spoke as the representative of the minister of defense, who is in the Soviet Union on an official mission.

In his speech, which he delivered in the native language (Creole), the representative of the Ministry of Defense succinctly came to grips with the heavy responsibility conferred on his listeners by their new life. Later on, Jose Araujo cited the immortal leader Amilcar Cabral as an example to the new military contingent and illustrated the many ways in which we will always have him with us. Comrade Jose Araujo said: "Cabral is with us himself in the very nature of this ceremony, which will never be lost."

Agrarian reform was also covered with painstaking care by the speaker, who urged the inductees to exercise vigilance against the maneuvers of the enemy, who is seeking at all costs "to destroy any plan that might bring more progress and more strength to our people."

Also attending the ceremony were representatives of the local self-governing bodies as well as Quintino Horta, the government delegate; Celestino Sanches, first party secretary; dozens of guests, and hundreds of everyday citizens related to the new soldiers.

11798
CSO: 4728/133

LIMANN RESHUFFLES CABINET, THREE MINISTERS DROPPED

AB301839 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text]

[Text] The president, Dr Limann, today announced his second major cabinet reshuffle since assuming office. In the reshuffle, three cabinet ministers, four regional ministers and two deputy ministers have been dropped.

Cabinet ministers dropped are Mr M. P. Ansah, minister of industries, science and technology; Mr Francis K. Buah, minister of education; and Dr E.K. Andah, minister of youth and rural development.

Others are Mr F. Q. Amega, Volta regional minister; Dr J. Owusu Afram, Ashanti regional minister; Alhaji Ibrahim Haruna, northern regional minister; and Mr George Nandzo, upper regional minister.

The deputy ministers are Dr E. L. Nyakotey and Mr Innocent Katsriku, those of the ministries of finance and economic planning.

The portfolios of the following ministers have also been changed: Mr K. S. F. Jantuah, minister of local government and cooperatives, takes over from Prof W. C. Ekow-Daniels as the new minister of interior. Prof Ekow-Daniels moves to the ministry of education; Mr Joe Reindorf, former attorney general and minister of justice, now becomes the minister of local government and cooperatives; Col David Zanlerigu, former minister of works and housing becomes the new minister of industries science and technology.

The former eastern regional minister, Mr Felix Amoah, becomes the new minister of works and housing, while Mr F. E. Yeboah-Acheampong, former minister of lands and natural resources takes over from him as the eastern regional minister.

The following deputy ministers have been promoted to ministerial status: Mr A. L. Djabatey, former deputy attorney general, becomes the new attorney general and minister of justice; Dr Francis Acquah, a former deputy minister of industries, science and technology, becomes the new minister of youth and rural development; Mr Antwi-Nimo, former deputy minister of interior, becomes the new Ashanti regional minister; Mr L. B. Sabate, also deputy minister of interior, now becomes the new upper regional minister; Mr A. M. Baba, former deputy northern regional minister becomes the new northern regional minister; Mr D. Agumeh, former deputy Volta regional minister, becomes the new Volta regional minister.

The following deputy ministers have been reassigned to new ministries: Mr E. N. Adjei moves from the ministry of information and tourism to culture and sports: Mr P. Y. Djobo, formerly with the ministry of labor and social welfare, and Mr A. Badiko, formerly with the ministry of trade, have been reassigned to the ministry of finance and economic planning; Mr K. E. Yalley, formerly with the ministry of transport and communications, moves to industries, science and technology; Alhaji Ziblim Adam, formerly with ministry of industries, science and technology, moves to local government and cooperatives; Alhaji Muhammed Abdulhai, ministry of health to the ministry of interior; Mr I. Y. Japong, formerly with the ministry of agriculture to youth and rural development; Mr S. K. Apreku, formerly with the ministry of education becomes the new deputy Volta regional minister;

Mr L. C. Ocran, deputy western regional minister moves to the ministry of trade; Miss Lucy Blay, formerly with the ministry of trade moves to information and culture.

Until the appointment of a substantive minister, the ministry of land and natural resources shall come under the office of the vice president.

All other ministers and deputy ministers retain their portfolios.

CSO: 4700/54

RESOLUTIONS OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PARTY IN FARP

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 5

[General resolution approved by the First National Conference of the Party in FARP, held in Bissau from 25 to 28 August 1981]

[Text] The First National Conference of the Party in FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces], meeting in Bissau from 25 to 28 August 1981 and having heard and discussed the report by comrade 1st Comdr Paulo Correia, minister of armed forces and member of the Council of the Revolution [CR], on the topic "The defense of Guinea-Bissau is a sacred duty of the armed party members"; the speech by comrade Brig Comdr Joao Bernardo Vieira (Nino), chairman of the National Council of Guinea-Bissau [CNG] of the PAIGC and chairman of the CR; and the reports by party organizations in the military units:

No 1

Bearing in mind the role that FARP must fulfill in the current stage of the struggle;

Taking into account the permanent need to defend and strengthen ideological unity in accordance with the line of thinking and principles bequeathed by our party's founder, Amilcar Cabral;

Mindful that the First Special Party Congress will be held in November of this year;

Mindful of the need for the existence of a national committee of the party in FARP in keeping with the structure of the National Political Directorate;

The first conference has decided:

1. To approve and support the political line of the CNG of the PAIGC and the CR.

2. That FARP has the historical responsibility for guaranteeing territorial integrity and national independence in conformity with the directives issued by the National Council of Guinea-Bissau of the PAIGC.

3. To approve the list of delegates to the First Special Party Congress.

4. That the party committees in the units and subunits, political commissioners, and commanders must organize and dynamize party activity in FARP and implement the principle of unity between FARP and the people.

5. To stimulate and deepen relations between the party organizations in FARP and their counterparts in the civilian structures.

6. To insure the permanent political, ideological, cultural, and combative upgrading of party members in FARP as a means of strengthening their revolutionary awareness.

7. To proceed with the registration of all members of and sympathizers with the party in FARP.

8. To introduce revolutionary democracy and the spirit of criticism and self-criticism into FARP party meetings.

9. To approve the National Committee of the Party in FARP.

No 2

Considering that commanders and discipline in the armed forces are of prime importance;

The first conference has decided:

1. That the National Political Directorate, the political commissioners, and the party organizations in the units and subunits should concern themselves with explaining the role and importance of the commanders and with strict enforcement of the Rules of Military Discipline.

2. That the process of dynamizing patriotic emulation among FARP personnel should be undertaken and that the commanders should be assisted in determining the winners of the same and encouraging them.

No 3

Taking into account the reorganization of FARP, one of whose consequences will be the recruitment of new members whose politicoideological awareness must be raised even though they may already be party members or sympathizers;

The first conference has decided:

1. That the commanders, political commissioners, and party organizations in the units and subunits must pay special attention to the education of the same in that area and in the spirit of FARP's fighting traditions.

No 4

Taking into account the fact that the economic situation currently being experienced by the country requires an increase in production and productivity as a viable solution;

The first conference has decided:

1. That FARP's tasks should not be limited solely to defense of the fatherland but should also embrace production with a view to solving the economic problems currently being experienced by the country.

No 5

Considering the wealth of teaching contained in the speech by the comrade chairman of the CNG of the Party and the CR;

Taking into account the notable effort put forth in just a few months of work by the National Political Directorate and the Ministry of Armed Forces to complete the tasks which were assigned to them by the party and which imparted new dynamism to the structure of the committees of the party in FARP and made the First National Conference of the Party in FARP possible;

Considering that the report by the comrade minister includes a wealth of content;

Considering that the party was the only movement that led the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde to independence following an arduous liberation struggle in which the best sons of our people gave their lives;

Considering that our glorious FARP was forged in that arduous liberation struggle;

The first conference has decided:

1. To congratulate the comrade chairman of the CNG of the Party and the CR on his brilliant speech, with its wealth of content and guidelines, which was designed to insure good work by the First National Conference of the Party in FARP.

2. To make the comrade brigade commander's speech known among the party members in FARP.

3. To congratulate the National Political Directorate and the Ministry of Armed Forces.

4. To adopt the report by the comrade minister as a working document for the conference and to have it discussed and disseminated among party members in FARP.

5. To send the conference's general resolution and the letters from the delegates to the conference to comrade Kabi, the units, and the subunits with a view to their dissemination.

6. That the commands in the units and subunits will support educational and party activities in the same.

7. To reiterate the loyalty of FARP to our glorious party, the PAIGC.

No 6

Considering that there has taken place in our country a revolution aimed at safeguarding the purity of the party and that that revolution has been given a negative reception in Cape Verde, whose leaders have separated themselves by establishing their own party;

Taking into account the fact that the dissolution of the party as a supranational organization can only occur through the holding of a congress;

The first conference has decided:

1. To condemn with repudiation the Cape Verdian attitude.

No 7

Considering the excellent relations existing between our armed forces and those of the socialist countries, particularly those of the USSR and Cuba;

Considering that rapid growth in the quality of our effectives and our technology entails accelerating the training of skilled technical cadres;

The first conference has decided:

1. That friendly relations with those countries will be strengthened and reinforced.

2. That the training of technical cadres in those countries will be intensified.

The first conference expresses its satisfaction with the climate of forthright comradeship in which the work of its sessions has taken place.

11798
CSO: 4728/133

COMMUNIQUE ON DISSOLUTION OF NAGUICAVE COMPANY

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Aug 81 pp 1,8

[Communique by the Council of the Revolution concerning the dissolution of the Maritime Shipping Company of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde]

> [Text] Last Saturday, our delegation to the fourth general meeting of NAGUICAVE (Maritime Shipping Company of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde) presented a report and the minutes of that meeting to the Council of the Revolution. The report and minutes were presented at a meeting held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the chairmanship of Brig Comdr Joao Bernardo Vieira, chairman of the Council of the Revolution. The following communique was issued at the conclusion of the meeting.

The NAGUICAVE maritime shipping enterprise, the dissolution of which is underway, can be regarded as an example of the vexing agreements which are prejudicial to the interests of our sovereign people.

Anyone who consults NAGUICAVE's bylaws (it is necessary to point out that two equally valid sets of bylaws exist, since neither has been repealed) can discern the malevolent intent, not to say trickery and irresponsibility, with which Luiz Cabral used to guide the destinies of the heroic people of Guinea-Bissau.

At the general meeting held from 30 July to 1 August in Mindelo, our delegation was "legally" neutralized by means of procedures in the conduct of the debate that were incorrect and--why not say it?--dishonest. Despite the various constructive proposals presented by our delegation, the Cape Verdian side (government and private partners) adopted intransigent and antidemocratic stands in order to impose its will, since it was the majority at the meeting and holds most of that enterprise's capital.

Our delegation protested energetically against the direction in which the work was being guided and against the maneuvers orchestrated outside the meeting proper, which tendentiously and systematically influenced the progress of the work.

Reflecting the will and dignity of our fighting people, the Council of the Revolution vehemently protests such attitudes on the part of individuals who, not having followed the glorious itinerary of the struggle for national liberation--or who even abandoned it--are now hiding behind subtleties to harm our people, to whom they have never paid due attention.

Mindful of the fact that relations between peoples must be established on serious and clearly defined foundations, our government will take whatever steps it considers necessary to prove our good will and good faith once again in the certainty that truth will once again win out over narrow and opportunistic sentiments.

Just as they were capable of making countless sacrifices during the glorious phase of the struggle for national liberation, our people, under the firm and enlightened leadership of the PAIGC and the Council of the Revolution, will calmly and progressively follow the historic course of national construction, overcoming all the obstacles and traps that only the victorious Readjusting Movement of 14 November made possible.

11798
CSO: 4728/133

BRIEFS

NATIONAL COUNCIL DECISIONS--Last Saturday the CNG [National Council of Guinea-Bissau] completed the work that had been taking place at the PAIGC's General Secretariat in Bissau under the chairmanship of Brig Comdr Joao Bernardo Vieira. The following theses were discussed and approved at that third special meeting by the top party organization following the events of 14 November: "We Are and Will Continue To Be the PAIGC," "Politicoideological Foundations of the Party," "PAIGC, Sole Party and Guiding Force of Society," "PAIGC and the National Question," and "The PAIGC, Social Progress, and Social Justice." Also approved were the draft of the party statutes and program and the draft bylaws and electoral laws for the special congress. The number of delegates to the congress was set at 301. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 1] 11798

CSO: 4728/133

CULTURAL, MEDICAL COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA NOTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpts] The opening of an art exhibit and a meeting between workers at the Maputo Central Hospital and Bulgarian cooperation workers were the most important events held yesterday to mark the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state. Those commemorations are part of the Mozambique-Bulgaria Friendship Week that is being celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the country.

During their visit to the art exhibit, Jose Luis Cabaco, deputy chairman of the National Committee for Commemoration of the 1,300th Anniversary of the Founding of the Bulgarian State, and high-ranking officials from that European socialist country's embassy admired the extraordinary creativity and innovations that Mozambican artists are beginning to reveal in their work, particularly in sculpture.

A great many of the works in question--some of which have been shown in international galleries and festivals--will be on exhibit in the People's Republic of Bulgaria after the current exhibit in Maputo is closed.

In addition to that ceremony, there was also a meeting yesterday at the Maputo Central Hospital between Bulgarian cooperation workers and Mozambican workers. It was attended by Fernando Vaz, our country's deputy minister of health.

Speaking on that occasion, the official emphasized the great difficulties experienced by our country in the first few years following the proclamation of national independence. He said:

"Cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria had great significance during our first years of independence. It was Bulgarian doctors who helped us to overcome the great shortage of doctors immediately after independence. Through the Bulgarians here today, we want to salute the work that they did, not only during the armed struggle but also after we became independent."

Discussing cooperation between the people's republics of Bulgaria and Mozambique in the field of health, the deputy minister of health emphasized that cooperation with countries with an ideology like ours, such as Bulgaria, is indispensable for building an advanced socialist society in our country, one in which "our women and children will not die simply from childbirth."

11798
CSO: 4728/147

MOVABLE BRIDGE OVER CHANGANE RIVER ALMOST COMPLETED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] A temporary metal bridge, 61 meters long and capable of supporting a weight of 50 tons, will be completed within 2 weeks over the Changane River in the Chibuto District.

The bridge is movable and has a single span--that is, it is supported only at its two ends. Consisting of a metal structure with double reinforcement, its ends are seated on two blocks of concrete that have been reinforced to a depth of 1.5 meters.

This new structure is being built about 60 meters from the site where the wreckage of the former Macalauana Bridge over the same river is still intact. That bridge was dynamited in September 1979 by troops from former Southern Rhodesia.

Although the new bridge is still only temporary, it will permit the resumption of traffic on National Highway 208, which links Chibuto's administrative center with the Guija District.

That will mean an efficient improvement in the transportation of large quantities of the corn and rice grown in the various areas of Guija, Massingir, and Chicualacuala, including Chibuto.

The inhabitants of those areas will also benefit from the new structure. This will be reflected in the normalization before long of supplies of essential items and in the resumption of regular passenger service on that road.

According to a member of the National Directorate of Building Technology, construction of a movable bridge at that site was requested by the provincial government of Gaza in order to cope with the problem of transporting products to market.

In case of flooding--since the bridge is located in a low-lying area--the bridge will have to be taken down and set up somewhere else. But building a movable bridge was the best solution for the moment. For one thing, less time has been required to complete its construction, and for another, there are no serious problems with a lack of materials in comparison with construction of a concrete bridge.

Construction of the bridge depended basically on support from the district, which provided lumber and workers from the Executive Council, who worked with others from the Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Housing.

Mention should be made of the special support provided by the Oliveiras Transport and Tourism enterprise (OTIL), whose offices are in Chibuto. That enterprise made its equipment available for use in constructing the earthworks, laying the bridge, and other work.

11,798
CSO: 4728/147

COMMENTARY LINKS LIBYA-U.S. INCIDENT, LOS MEETING

AB272115 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Commentary by Robert Ekefe]

[Text] In a military conflict between Libya and the United States, the obvious fact of the uneven balance of power clearly indicates the probable victor. The news of the shooting down of two Libyan fighter planes by eight American warplanes around the Gulf of Sidra was therefore not surprising. The incident occurred last week and has been condemned as an act of aggression against Libya by the Soviet Union, the OAU and some Arab countries.

The Gulf of Sidra lies off the Libyan coast on the Mediterranean Sea. Libya claims as much as 60 miles of the Mediterranean coast as its territorial waters and this includes the Gulf of Sidra.

There are two important issues to the whole controversy that relate directly to the conflict in the Gulf. The first is the fact that there are presently no generally accepted international conventions defining the limits of a nation's territorial waters. The two Law of the Sea conventions of 1968 on the continental shelf of the seabed and the exploitation of the resources of the ocean floor have never received the blessing of the international community. In spite of this, 12 nautical miles is commonly regarded as the area constituting the territorial waters of any given nation.

However, it is not Libya alone that makes claims to waters beyond that limit. The discovering of oil in the continental shelf of the ocean in several areas has brought many nations to extend their territorial waters unilaterally. An example is the dispute over fishing rights in the North Sea between Britain and Iceland. Another is the dispute claim to the Island of Gibraltar between Britain and Spain which caused King Juan Carlos of Spain to boycott the recent wedding of Prince Charles, because the Royal couple were to begin their honeymoon cruise on the island.

That the United Nations Law of the Sea conference has been going on for so long without arriving at an acceptable agreement is due largely to the intricate nature of the subject. The current session of the conference held in Geneva has been prevented from reaching a concensus because the Reagan administration

has sought for more time to review the stand of its predecessors. It could therefore be stated that until the United Nations conference on the Law of the Sea is able to resolve the issues involved, the controversial Libyan claim on the Gulf of Sidra is not a contravention of any international convention. The Libyans can therefore claim that last week's shooting incident was an act of provocation and aggression by the United States.

The second important point is the prevailing nature of relations between the two countries. Libya and the United States are not friendly countries. Last May, there was a formal break in diplomatic relations between them. The Americans regard the Libyan leader, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, as the most dangerous man in the world. And in the words of Chester Crocker, Reagan undersecretary of state for African affairs, al-Qadhdhafi is probably the most potent and disastrous source of destabilization in Africa. That is why the Americans were quick at committing the diplomatic blunder of denouncing the decision of the OAU to hold its next summit in Tripoli, because they would be uncomfortable dealing with al-Qadhdahfi as chairman of the OAU.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is no doubt an enigmatic and complex personality that defies easy acceptance. However, one thing is clear, he is an Islamic fundamentalist who is also greatly obsessed about the need for Arab unity. In addition, al-Qadhdhafi is a declared opponent of Western imperialism and beside Fidel Castro of Cuba, and the Ayatollah Khomeyni of Iran, he is the one man who has stood up to Washington and resisted all attempts to unseat him. In this regard, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will be remembered as the man who sent the British packing from their military base in Benghazi and in 1972 ordered the Americans out of the Wheelus Base. Besides, he was the man who early in his reign ordered Western oil exploration companies out of Libya, thereby making them to agree to his own terms. He has also continued to lean towards the Soviet Union and to buy arms from Moscow, but has in spite of this asserted his independence and nationalism by refusing the Soviets military bases in Libya.

Leaving this background, our concern in the shooting incident in the Gulf of Sidra is not who is right or wrong. The fact is that the incident could have been avoided by both sides if they had been more cautious in the words and actions.

However, the ultimate solution to the future occurrence of such incident is a proper definition of the limits of national waters and the rights of all nations in international waters. The conflict of the Gulf of Sidra should further compel the United Nations Law of the Sea conference into arriving at a concensus.

CSO: 4700/70

BRIEFS

FRENCH ASSISTANCE--France is to assist Nigeria in solving its environmental and pollution problems under an agreement signed to this effect in Paris between the Nigerian minister for housing and environment, Wahab Dosumu, and his French counterpart, Michel Crepeau. France will also train Nigerian specialists in the field of environmental sanitation. [Excerpt] [AB271223 Paris AFP in French 1159 GMT 26 Sep 81 AB]

CSO: 4719/38

PINTO DA COSTA SPEAKS OF ENEMIES WITHIN, ABROAD

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Sep 81 p 3

[Interview with President Manuel Pinto da Costa by Calane da Silva and Joao de Sousa during an airline flight to Maputo on 8 September 1981]

[Text] "Bilateral cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique is an extremely important factor in strengthening our independence, and we are convinced that if there is effective and permanent solidarity between our peoples and countries, we will be in a position to confront our current temporary and cyclical difficulties, which have been brought upon us by the worldwide economic crisis." So said Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, during an interview granted yesterday on board the Mozambique Airlines plane bringing him to our country for an official friendship visit.

This interview with the Mozambican press covers a number of political issues related to the current situation in Sao Tome and Principe. It also includes an analysis of imperialism's current aggressiveness on the African continent and in southern Africa in particular.

Question: Mr President, could you tell us the objectives of your visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique?

President Pinto da Costa: The first objective of this visit is friendship and solidarity with the people of the People's Republic of Mozambique. They and our own Sao Tomian people have both had a long struggle against Portuguese colonial domination and are now following a path leading to the conquest of real independence and happiness for their respective peoples.

We feel that this first visit of ours is extremely important, considering the international context, which is under pressure from imperialism, and the maneuvering of internal reactionary forces, which are trying by every means to prevent our peoples from attaining a superior level of human relations. Because of that situation, it is necessary for our two countries--our parties--to meet with each other and get to know each other. In that way, we will be able to find a specific means of cooperation and solidarity, the objective of which will be to help strengthen our positions--to reinforce the struggle by our respective peoples--so that we can achieve the

objectives for which we struggled against Portuguese colonialism. And we are continuing to struggle for national reconstruction and the strengthening of independence for each of us.

Question: Mr President, your answer leads us to ask another question, since you referred specifically to areas of cooperation. We would like for you to outline for us the areas of cooperation between Sao Tome and Principe and the People's Republic of Mozambique and tell us how they are developing.

President Pinto da Costa: Although there are no signed agreements between our two countries, we can say that we have already been cooperating for some time in several areas. And this visit will enable us to define specific areas of cooperation; it will therefore enable us to determine the specific areas in which our two countries can strengthen their cooperation. We are absolutely convinced that such cooperation will be strengthened, and this official visit of ours is an extremely important factor in the strengthening of our positions and in strengthening the solidarity and friendship that already exist between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Question: How would you describe the current political, economic, and social situation in Sao Tome and Principe?

President Pinto da Costa: We can say that from 1975 until now, we have made quite considerable gains in the political, economic, and social areas. It is enough to say that in the area of strengthening the government, we have managed to create new structures--government structures such as the district assemblies--which have enabled our people to exercise power more directly--to exercise control not only over political power but also over economic power in Sao Tome and Principe.

Since 1975 we have undertaken a number of actions aimed at enabling our people to control and manage their economy--an example is the nationalizations. This means that beginning in 1975, through the nationalizations, we were able to take over the management and control of our country's economy.

It happens that we are having several difficulties at the moment. Those difficulties are related, first of all, to the worldwide economic crisis, but to some extent, they are also related to the level of development in organization, since we have not yet attained an acceptable level in that area, but we are completely convinced that thanks to our Prospective Plan, we will be in a position to establish precisely the main points for development. We will be in a position to overcome this situation of economic difficulty in which we find ourselves. We also hope that as a result of intensified cooperation with friendly countries, specifically the socialist countries, we will be able to obtain the necessary foreign aid for strengthening [illegible] economy.

We are convinced that cooperation with the countries formerly colonized by Portugal--specifically bilateral cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique--is also an extremely important factor. Such cooperation, we repeat, is an extremely important factor in strengthening our independence, and we are convinced that if there is militant solidarity--effective and permanent solidarity--between our two peoples, we will be in a position to confront and withstand those temporary and cyclical difficulties that have been brought upon us by the worldwide economic situation.

Question: We had the privilege of being in Sao Tome. Although our stay lasted only 12 hours, our attention was drawn to one thing in particular. Everywhere there is talk of the general census of population and housing, indicating that there are problems in urgent need of solution. Would you care to comment on this?

President Pinto da Costa: It appears to us that the census issue represents quite a big success by our people. It is enough to say that in the colonial period, our people used the census as a weapon with which to oppose and resist Portuguese colonialism. In other words, the people always refused to take part in the census because in colonial times, one of its purposes was to find manpower for forced labor on the plantations.

In 1979 we experimented with the census for the first time. That experiment was not successful, because there was no in-depth political work to enlighten the inhabitants. But we can regard the 1981 census as quite a big political success. And not only political, but also economic, because it will enable us to try to be more exact. It will enable us to plan our development more exactly and precisely, and we will therefore be in a position to combat underdevelopment with more certainty and assurance.

Question: We would like to go on now to another topic, this one related to activities by the internal and external enemy. Could you tell us the objectives of the political offensive that is currently underway in your country?

President Pinto da Costa: As is inevitable, our process of socioeconomic development is one that naturally must have enemies. Both internal enemies and external enemies. Naturally, the fact that we have decided to follow a path of development leading to the dignity and real interest of the people of Sao Tome and Principe--independence from imperialism--means that the internal and external forces of imperialism are creating situations and problems for us that are aimed at hindering our progress. It is clear that the internal forces receive support from international reactionary forces, otherwise they could not be active.

We have launched a political campaign or offensive--a political offensive at all levels in the ministries and government departments. Its purpose is to determine specifically how those internal reactionary forces operate so that we can neutralize them. The campaign--or offensive--has yielded quite positive results, and as a consequence of the latest decision by the Coordinating Council of the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe], we are going to reinforce that political and organizational offensive, which can help, as we said, to detect our internal enemies and learn how they operate on the economic, social, and political levels. So that offensive is a factor of basic importance in helping us to dismantle the network of internal reaction and neutralize the action of our revolution's internal enemies.

Question: Mr President, it can be assumed from what you have just said that the offensive is going to continue by stages.

President Pinto da Costa: The offensive is naturally continuous, since even though we detect and break up internal enemies, they will adopt other forms of organization and react in other ways. The offensive will continue by stages, and we will continue to strengthen our positions, since we know that as long as there is a revolutionary process, there will be enemies.

We are convinced that as we continue to improve our organization in the party and in the democratic mass organizations, we will be in a better position to withstand action by our internal enemies. It is important to strengthen and reinforce our political and organizational offensive even further.

Question: A new constitution was promulgated in 1980. What new features has it brought to the current political process in Sao Tome?

President Pinto da Costa: As far as the new constitution is concerned, we can say that it has added something essential, chiefly as regards the organization of the government. It happened that under the first constitution, we had a People's Assembly, but it was made up of members of the Political Bureau, members of the government, representatives of the mass organizations, and qualified citizens who had not been elected. Under this second constitution, there is a greater concentration of our powers of government in the People's Assembly. There is now a greater degree of democracy. The district assemblies have been elected directly by the inhabitants in direct elections using the process of criticism and self-criticism. The inhabitants elected their deputies and delegates directly. For us, this is a consolidation and expansion of democracy. This allows us to say, therefore, that the representatives in the People's Assembly are truly representative of the people--elected directly by the people. That is one of the essential elements of the new constitution, and it will enable us to implement in practice the word of command in our constitution that tells us to look after the people through the people. The new constitution will permit the people to exercise power in practice. So those are the basic features of the new constitution.

In addition, the new constitution will enable us to draw up development plans in the economic area. We are going to have our first experience with the Prospective Plan. To date we have had only annual plans, and they gave us no opportunity at all to be precise. As we said, those were "stopgap" plans, but now, with the prospective plans, we have the chance to plan the process of our development for a much longer period. In other words, the new constitution permits us not only to practice greater democracy through people's representation in the organs of government, but also to create the consitions for strengthening our economy and proceeding with a planned development that is projected into the future--we will be able to create the conditions for overcoming our underdevelopment more quickly.

Question: One last question, Mr President. How do you analyze the current situation in southern Africa--specifically, the current South African invasion of Angola?

President Pinto da Costa: We feel that the current situation in southern Africa is not an isolated case. It must be viewed within the context of the imperialist strategy for destabilizing the countries of southern Africa, naturally, but the strategy also calls for destabilizing the progressive countries on the African continent. We know that one of the intentions and ambitions of the imperialists is to strengthen the axis between South Africa and the North Atlantic countries, and we are convinced that that is one of the first steps toward creating another axis, this one between Pretoria and a number of dictatorships in Latin America and also a few African countries, so that they will be able to control not only southern Africa but also the entire African continent.

That action in southern Africa is therefore part of a much wider context of destabilization, the objective of which is the reconquest by the imperialist forces of their lost positions.

And we find that the action being carried on by the imperialist countries through South Africa, which is becoming increasingly aggressive, is not happening by chance. We have noted a major intensification of the struggle by the peoples of southern Africa for liberation and by the peoples of the African continent for their liberation and the consolidation of their independence on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the growing contradiction that also exists within the imperialist countries themselves. The result is that a lack of confidence in each other is beginning to appear.

We find that situation in central Africa, for example. The new situation in France has led to a situation of distrust even in the imperialist countries themselves, with the result that some are taking steps to replace others. As a consequence, some no longer trust the others, and the result is that with the change that has occurred--chiefly in France--there is apprehension among the regimes formerly backed by France that they may not have adequate support in the future for insuring the continuity of neocolonialism.

So the South African aggression against Angola is part of imperialism's objective of preventing the Namibian people from achieving real and concrete independence. Its objective is to set up a puppet regime in Namibia and prevent SWAPO from winning independence--SWAPO as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Imperialist action also has the objective of creating conditions for the destabilization of all the progressive countries in southern Africa and on the African continent in general.

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CSO: 4728/147

NATION'S EFFORTS TO OVERCOME PETROLEUM DEPENDENCE NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 24, 25, 26 Aug 81

[Article by Amadou Pame, press attache to the minister of industrial development and crafts: "The Energy Challenge"]

[24 Aug 81 p 2]

> [Excerpt] Oil is expensive. Very expensive. Our country is spending 50 billion of our francs annually to buy it. Forty-two percent of our receipts from exports is being spent on oil. And according to certain estimates, more will be required in the years to come.
>
> Nature, for its part, has played a nasty trick on us during the last decade. The effects of the drought are making themselves increasingly felt. Our harvests have dropped. When it is known that our country derives most of its revenues from agriculture, our difficulties can be imagined, all the more so since the prices of essential foodstuffs are increasing owing to inflation which has become chronic.
>
> This must change. The government is aware of this fact, and it has decided to adjust by setting up a new energy policy. The objective is to turn our backs on oil in 10 years by using it only where it proves indispensable.
>
> Amadou Pame, press attache to the minister of industrial development, analyzes the international and national situation before giving the major outlines of this new policy.

[25 Aug 81 p 2]

In 1974, 5 billion of our francs covered Senegal's expenditures for its oil requirements. Today, 10 times more is necessary!

Seven years ago the sale of products derived from peanuts paid eight time the amount of our oil purchases. In 1981 it pays for only one third of them.

Better than a speech, these comparisons give an eloquent account of the problem which the payment of its oil bill poses for Senegal.

Like all the underprivileged nations, our country is suffering from the increase in the price of black gold. Having no exploited energy resource, we are importing everything or almost everything. Our industry is gaining in importance, our energy needs, as well. More oil must be bought each year. Almost half our receipts from exports are being absorbed by this hole. And according to certain estimates, still more will be needed in the years to come.

As if misfortunes never come singly, nature, for its part, has become inclement. Drought was the malady of the past decade. Rains became rare. And our harvests suffered terribly from it. From 1.4 million tons in 1974, peanut production fell to less than 400,000 tons this year.

For a country which derives most of its resources from agriculture, the bill is exorbitant. Very exorbitant. The food crops have not been spared by this chronic drought, either. And our farmers are bearing the terrible cost of it. Their purchasing power is melting like butter in the sun.

Concurrently, the prices of essential foodstuffs are increasing. Since in most cases our country is supplied on the international market, we are directly feeling the effects of inflation. The prices of certain products have tripled since 1974.

At the industry level, the picture is scarcely one of the most brilliant. The country's economic development has been based on oil. Apart from the oil mills, the entire factory sector consumes it directly or in the form of electricity.

The oil supply also poses a technical problem. The SAR (African Refining Company) is capable of handling only a light crude with a low sulphur content. Now the quality of this crude obliges Senegal to supply itself in a market in which prices are evolving more rapidly than world prices.

Another problem, a big one: the SAR's present production, which is 900,000 tons, is threatened with being exceeded by requirements. Expansion of the company in order to raise this production to 1.2 million tons is being considered. But that does not resolve the problem. For at the present growth rate of consumption, this capacity will be well exceeded in 3 years. This would not only oblige us to stop our exports to Mauritania and Mali, but refined oil would be imported.

Inudstry is thus feeling the effects of the surge in oil prices. And that is being manifested in different ways.

Certain projects have been shelved despite the existence of a market and the abundance of raw materials. Projects such as to exploitation of titaniferous sands, mini-steelworks, the molded glass industry, etc., are in this situation.

The Senegalese enterprises are hard put to stand up against the competition. At home as well as abroad, our products are taking a beating from rival foreign enterprises.

Senegal's troubles are not over. The drought is becoming persistent. The price of oil is galloping. Inflation continues to rage. The situation is not desperate, however. A way exists to extricate ourselves from this triad: exploiting existing energy resources and importing more reliable comodities than oil. This is possible.

[26 Aug 81 p 2]

"Reducing our imports by close to half, or a savings in currency of approximately 25 billion CFA francs per annum at present prices--this cost is acceptable, and the government should translate into reality the priority that the head of state accords to energy by giving this subsector the necessary means for its expansion."

"RENES" Plan

When Cheikh Hamidou Kane, the minister of industrial development and crafts, talks of "reducing our oil imports," he is not signing our economy's death warrant. To the contrary. He is only proposing a new approach for extricating us from the energy impasse. And Kane's suggestion derives from an established fact: oil is increasingly expensive; our country can no longer continue to empty its coffers to buy it. Yet, our plants, our car, etc., must be made to run.

It is to satisfy these two requirements that the government adopted a plan directed at changing the structure of energy consumption within the next 10 years. The "RENES" (Energy Redeployment of Senegal) Plan—that is the name given to it—consists mainly of diversifying our energy sources in order to extricate our country "from its dependence on oil," by coherently setting up "alternative energy resources as replacements for imported products." The objective between now and 1990 is to use oil only where it proves indispensable. In order to attain this goal, emphasis will be placed on prospecting and evaluating the products which our country has at its disposal and on importing resources cheaply. The total cost of the plan amounts to 75 billion of our francs.

The Ministry of Industrial Development and Crafts, the originator of the plan, is getting down to work. At present it is undertaking an inventory "of plants capable of switching to use of new fuels and conversions made within the framework of one or the other of the technical channels."

The department is also organizing seminars and conferences with the principal industrial users in order to take the preliminary steps for "their switch to alternative resources."

But the most important phase of the plan presently in progress is that of evaluating available reserves, the conditions for exploiting them, and importing foreign products. The work is well under way and the least that can be said is that our subsoil is not poor.

Casamance Oil

Oil has been discovered 60 miles off the coast of Casamance. The quality of the oil and its quantity are not yet known. But the fact that the state created the Senegal Oil Company (PETROSEN) to expedite research, leaves one to think that our black gold exists in an exploitable quantity. Moreover, in July 1982 PETROSEN will become a development company.

The peat discovered recently is of very good quality. This, at least, is the conclusion of a study done in 1980. A second study in progress will make an initial estimate of the existing reserves. Peat could supplant fuel in electricity production.

Research was also done to confirm the existence of lignite, evidence of which has been detected in the Niayes and Mangrove regions. But the existence of these fuels will not prevent our country from supplying itself on the foreign market. Consequently, an office is presently studying the possibilities of importing coal and wood. It is a matter of determining the possible source countries, the qualities and prices of these products, the infrastructures necessary to ship them, and fixing the conditions for use by brokers. Coal and wood present obvious advantages. Their use does not involve additional shipping, and they are very reasonable priced. Coal is capable of replacing fuel oil for heating a thermal power station; a 60,000-hectare forest of eucalyptus exploited rationally could cover Senegal's electricity needs.

The "RENES" Plan will also emphasize research in the field of biomass. It is known that the possibilities at this level are numerous and varied. The use of biomass will enable us to cover all the electricity requirements of MIFERDO (East Senegal Iron Mines).

In collaboration with Forestry Research, the Ministry of Industrial Development, is studying the possibility of producing methanol from eucalyptus and molasses (a product derived from sugar cane). Vehicles will run on a 15 percent mixture of this methanol with gas. This is an additional means of "closing the road" to oil.

The hydroelectric program was described in a precise manner. The power stations in Manantali (on the Senegal River) and Kekreti (on the Gambia River) will be capable of supplying 1,000 megawatts. This power is enormous with respect to Senegal's present needs. Our country's objective is thus "to have these power stations built, even if it entails taking over all or a part of the investments" within the framework of the OMVS [Senegal River Development Organization] and the OMVG [Gambia River Development Organization].

Solar Energy

Solar and wind-generated energy will not lag behind. But their use will remain very limited in the coming years, owing to the excessive cost of equipment. Thus, up to 1985 they will have only a small place in our energy consumption (drilling and well equipment, food preservation, water heating, etc.).

After this series of studies is carried out, the plan will enter its active phase. The latter will "begin with the exploitation of coal. That of peat and lignite will follow next."

Senegal has thus decided to turn its back on oil. But at the same time, it will gamble on the future. Will it win? It is difficult to answer. At least at present. But the least that can be said is that our economy expects a great deal from the implementation of this new energy policy. For saving 25 billion annually pays off quite a few debts.

To begin with, this policy is gradually ensuring the equilibrium of the trade balance and the balance of payments; next it is increasing our added value. For let us not forget that the "RENES" Plan is a jobs generator.

Last but not the least, the new energy policy is definitively establishing our independence from oil--this commodity which has been playing nasty tricks on us for nearly 10 years.

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CSO: 4719/378

EIGHT ITALIAN TECHNICIANS TO BE EMPLOYED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Sep 81 p 3

/Text/ Yesterday afternoon, the minister of plan and cooperation, Mamadou Toure, signed a protocol-agreement on cooperation with Claudio Moreno, the Italian ambassador to Senegal, regarding financial assistance and the sending of eight Italian technicians to Senegal. These technicians, who will form an integral unit, will be put at the disposal of the Ministry of Urban Affairs, Housing and Environment, within the framework of activities initiated by this ministry (that is to say, urban affairs, housing, the environment and land development). This integrated unit can also be used by the other ministries in areas in which its members are competent.

The group includes an architect, an engineer, a geologist, a draftsman, a sociologist, an economist, and so on. Its task, as the Italian ambassador stressed, will not be limited to participating in specific operations. It will also aid in the training of Senegalese cadres so that they can take over, since this is the aim of all technical assistance. This is a point that particularly captured the attention of the Senegalese authorities, and Mamadou Toure stated on this subject that "we will set our hearts on fulfilling this objective. It is very true that we will come up against certain difficulties in this regard, particularly because we do not have many cadres available in relation to our needs."

The other fact that should be noted in this protocol-agreement is that it is innovative in the area of cooperation, and above all in the area of financial assistance. It is customary in agreements for the beneficiary country to supply a reciprocal amount. But because of the difficult economic circumstances, the amount that Senegal must pay has been reduced the maximum amount. The Italian Government, in this program of technical assistance, will thus bear a good part of the expenses incurred.

Here is then a formula that represents a reason for satisfaction both for the Italian ambassador, Claudio Moreno, as well as for the minister of planning and cooperation, who yesterday signed his first protocol-agreement since he took office in mid-August.

For the ambassador, this is the first project of its type drawn up by Italy in Africa, and especially in West Africa. This is because "Italy wishes to bet on this totally new approach in the area of cooperation for economic development, and in trying to find the means that will allow us to carry out the tasks this

entails." "This is a very important task," he added. "Italy is ready to extend this formula to areas other than urban affairs, housing, and the environment, and even to offer it elsewhere as part of its policy of aid to African nations."

Claudio Moreno indicated that his country's commitment with regard to the OMVS /Senegalese River Development Organization/ is one more proof of its desire to open a new road toward Italian-Senegalese cooperation. Italy will concern itself not only with infrastructure projects (irrigation and others) but also with agro-industrial projects. Moreover, not very long ago it granted Senegal new subsidies to improve navigation on the Sine and the Saloum, and to catch the water that runs off. As for Mamadou Toure, after emphasizing how interesting such an aid formula is, he recalled that relations between Italy and Senegal date back a long time. From now on, "strengthening them must remain our constant concern."

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CSO: 4719

THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN LAUNCHED

Victoria NATION in English 28 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE THIRD rolling National Development Plan was officially launched yesterday by the Minister of Planning and Development, Dr Maxime Ferrari, who described it as "a People's Plan" and its presentation as an event to rejoice.

"It is a day of rejoicing", he told members of the SPPF Central Executive Committee, Ministers, branch chairmen, MPAs, foreign diplomats, senior Government officials and others at the National Assembly Hall, "because this plan is the result of your work and your ideas."

"We have made it our duty to consult all the branches in order that we can plan with their ideas and suggestions. This plan is therefore a People's Plan.

"It is also a time of celebration because a review of last year's rolling plan has revealed an achievement rate of 90 per cent planned targets. This is surely a demonstration of how rapidly and efficiently we have all been working."

Repeating the words of President René in his foreword to the publication — that as from today we are sowing the seeds of an agricultural revolution — Dr Ferrari stressed that to achieve this aim as well as success for the rest of the plan "we will need a lot of resources, devotion and hard work".

The agricultural development strategy places great emphasis on giving as much incentive to the agricultural sector as possible and it is in this context that an Agricultural Fund will be set up in the near future."

The 1981-85 Plan is different from previous plans in that it identifies and forecasts not only the expenditure programmes of Government departments and ministries but also those of the parastatals. The estimated total expenditure of the new Plan is approximately R. 2,680 million, an increase of 35 per cent over the 1980-84 programme.

Explained Dr Ferrari: "The parastatals account for nearly 40 per cent of the total capital investment during the Plan period. I would like to note that Government is monitoring closely the development of parastatals because it believes that these bodies will play an important role in the efficient management of the economy.

"By tranforming previous Government departments such as Water and Electricity, Roads etc into parastatals, this has catalysed a cost-conscious approach within these organisations thus ensuring that resources are properly utilised and therefore meet the SPPF and Government's objectives".

Turning to the prospects of implementing the Plan, the Minister did not try to hide the problems but he was also confident of the future.

"We cannot deceive ourselves that we are living in easy times. The world economy is going through a very difficult phase.

"Third World countries, of which we are one, are facing enormous problems, for example soaring fuel and food import bills, leading to balance of payments problems. At the same time industrial countries are depressed and thus the demand for both imports and local goods has been falling and may continue to do so.

"We therefore, cannot fool ourselves by expecting that the next five years will be without their problems. They are going to be arduous ones.

"In the Seychelles' economy we have noticed signs of such malaises. Since 1980 the tourism industry has suffered some setbacks with the number of tourists falling, and in the early part of this year tourism income has declined.

"However in preparing this Plan we have assessed our past achievements and errors and thus we are confident that we can face the future with realism, determination and no doubt success. This Plan, therefore, represents a serious and in-depth analysis of what we can achieve over the next five years.

"We are confident that we will succeed because the economy has now reached a degree of sophistication where it can contain some of the prevailing minor economic problems. In addition, it is notable that the availability of local financial resources has reduced slightly our dependence on foreign aid.

"However, we continue to appreciate and indeed we look forward to more foreign assistance and cooperation as well as the full support and cooperation of everyone in order to implement our Plan.

"Our struggle for economic progress will continue in order to attain a higher level of human development, in order to achieve more dignity, more equality, more fraternity."

President Rene's Foreword

[Editorial]

"In introducing this third annual rolling Plan I would like to declare that as from today we are sowing the seeds of an agricultural revolution in Seychelles. From now on we plan to devote increasing human, technical and financial resources in raising the level of food production in this country.

In the past too much has been said about our poor soils and boulder-strewn terrain. True as this may be, we must try nevertheless to resolve these problems. We must launch an agricultural revolution with the aim of ensuring that Seychelles achieves a high degree of self-sufficiency in food production.

The task in front of us is an arduous one and it is for this reason that we must plan our efforts in such a way that we can achieve results.

This brings me to the Plan itself, which is the result of intensive consultations between Government and the people through the branches of the SPPF. The purposes of the Plan is to set out, for all to see, the policies and programmes which Government considers should be adopted with the aim of creating a more prosperous and equitable society. The plan will be flexible (and it will be continually reviewed) so as to take into account changes both internal and exnal.

Since Liberation we have made great strides in the provision of education, medical care, housing and other social services. We will continue during the Plan period to sustain progress in these fields

As in previous plans, we will continue to emphasise the importance of training. We need to increase our supply of trained personnel in order that we can maintain the momentum of development.

Finally I would like to thank all those who have assisted in preparing the Plan, especially the branches, my colleague Ministers and Government officials. We now need to implement the Plan. I am confident that with hard, conscientious and disciplined work we will create a more prosperous and just society; a society to which we all aspire."

CSO: 4700/30

BRIEFS

SOVIET MPS VISIT--A four-member parliamentary delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Societ Socialist Republics (USSR) arrived last night on a week's visit to Seychelles. The delegation is headed by Mr. Alexander Zhuchenko who is accompanied by Mrs Lidia Makarova, Mrs Ludmila Churkina, Mr Valeri Egoshkin along with a correspondent from the Soviet news agency Tass. Their visit starts with a one-day trip, on Sunday, to Praslin and La Digue. Their first encounter with the Secretary General of the SPPF, Mr Guy Sinon, has been scheduled for Monday when they will also visit the Maison du Peuple. A programme compiled for the visit also includes calls at various Party branch offices, meetings with Members of the People's Assembly, visits to such projects as the National Youth Service and sightseeing. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 12 Sep 81 p 2]

SOVIET DELEGATION--A delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics yesterday called on the Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Mr. Guy Sinon, and afterwards made a tour of the Maison du Peuple. They were accompanied by the Chairman of the People's Assembly, Mr. John Renaud, and Mr. René Labiche, elected Member of the People's Assembly. In the afternoon the delegation visited the English River SPPF Branch office and the Glacis social centre. This afternoon the Soviet parliamentary delegation is expected to visit the National Youth Service Village at Port Launay. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 15 Sep 81 p 1]

TOURISM BODY--A new state organisation has been formed to help tourists who visit Seychelles. This is described by the Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr Matthew Servina, as part of a new strategy aimed at a more sensible and effective development of our tourism industry. The body, known as the National Tourist Agency Ltd, is a subsidiary of the Seychelles National Investment Corporation. It will carry out travel and tourist agency business, provide agency services for international tour operators and also facilities of every description for tourists. Although the agency was incorporated under the Companies Act on July 21, it officially began work yesterday. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 2 Sep 81 p 1]

BERLOUIS VISITS USSR--Colonel Ogilvy Berlouis, the Minister of Defence and Chief of Defence Forces, returned home yesterday from a working visit to the Soviet Union. During his stay, Minister Berlouis met Marshal Sokolov, the Soviet Acting Minister of Defence and they discussed matters of mutual interest. On his return, the Seychellois Defence Chief described his visit as "successful". Accompanying the Minister were Major Raymond Bonté, Lieutenant Kenneth Pillay and Second Lieutenants

Jason Jacqueline and Alain Marie, all of the Seychelles People's Liberation Army. The above picture shows the delegation at the Astronauts' Training Centre. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 2 Sep 81 p 1]

HOTEL SEIZED--The Government has announced that on Monday of this week it acquired the Pirates Arms hotel in the centre of Victoria to safeguard the public interest and to protect the tourism industry. The official announcement says: "This decision follows repeated failure over the last eight months by the owners of the hotel to remedy deficiencies, despite requests from the Public Health Inspectorate and the Tourism Division. The standards and conditions had deteriorated so much that on June 19 the Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina, ordered an inquiry into what he then termed the uncertain state of the Pirates Arms hotel. A commission of inquiry was immediately appointed, and interviewed the management, staff and suppliers of the hotel." Government decided that in view of the importance of the Pirates Arms to the public as well as to the tourism industry, it could not allow the hotel to remain inactive any longer and therefore decided to acquire it. Government is taking the necessary steps to allow the hotel to re-open as quickly as possible, although at a reduced level initially, the statement said. [Excerpts] [Victoria NATION in English 2 Sep 81 p 1]

PRASLIN BOATYARD--In a move aimed at meeting the country's growing demand for sea-vessels, fishing and tourism, the Government, in a joint project with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), is establishing a boatyard for the building and maintenance of boats on Praslin. In a joint press briefing, a senior economist in the Ministry of Planning and Development, Mr Emmanuel Faure, and an official of the United Nations Development Organisation, Mr Dmitry Panyushkin, said yesterday that work on the project would start in November this year. The UNIDO official said the United Nations agency had agreed to finance the project and provide expert services, training and equipment for the yard. UNIDO would make available US $ 529,000 for the project. The boatyard would produce and maintain wooden boats of 20-45 feet in length, "on the basis of traditional skills and locally available raw materials", they said. The boatyard would also provide training facilities in order to raise the educational level in boat building on the islands. The establishment of a boat yard and boat maintenance project was initiated by the Minister for Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, who visited UNIDO headquarters in Vienna in July this year to discuss the funding of the project. The first UNIDO team of experts first came to Seychelles in January last year to undertake the feasibility study for the construction of the boatyard. The project is in line with the Government's comprehensive programme for fisheries development and transportation network. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 3 Sep 81 p 1]

RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN--The Minister for Defence and Chief of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces, Col. Ogilvy Berlouis, returned home yesterday from Great Britain where he led the Seychellois Defence Forces delegation to the five-day Royal Navy Equipment Exhibition. Minister Berlouis told Seychelles Agence Presse in an interview that his seven-day visit to Britain, at the invitation of the British Government, would go a long way to strengthening Anglo-Seychellois relations in all fields. The Defence Minister's busy stay in Britain included a visit to Portsmouth where the naval exhibition took place, drawing participants from 70 countries,

mainly members of the Commonwealth. A vast number of naval equipment, both old and new, were on display at the exhibition. Minister Berlouis also visited the Isle of Wight off southern England where he toured the Britten-Norman aircraft manufacturing firm and inspected a variety of aircraft, including the defenders used in marine surveillance. The Minister also had the occasion to visit Chester where he called at the Hawker-Siddeley firm--manufacturers of executive jets. At the start and end of his visit, Minister Berlouis held officials talks with Mr Richard Luce, the British Minister of State in the Foreign Office responsible for African Affairs, and officials of the British Defence Ministry. Accompanied by Maj. Rolly Marie, member of the Defence Council, Minister Berlouis was met on arrival at Seychelles airport yesterday by the British High Commissioner to Seychelles, Mr Eric Young. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 14 Sep 81 pp 1, 2]

AUSTRALIAN TIES--The Seychelles Government has been praised for the "meaningful way" it was utilising Australian agricultural and technical assistance under the cooperation agreement between the two countries. Mr. Ron Staples, a senior official with the Australian Development Assistance Bureau in the Department of Foreign Affairs, told Seychelles Agence Presse at the end of a ten-day visit to Seychelles on Wednesday that he was "satisfied that Australia's contribution to the cooperation agreement has had development impact." Mr. Staples, how left the country on Wednesday night, after reviewing his country's cooperation programme and identifying future ones, said his country would soon provide Seychelles with experts in agricultural economic planning and lecturers in accounts. Australian-Seychellois ties have strengthened over the last few years with the Australian Government actively participating in the development of agriculture in Seychelles. One of the most notable Australian contributions has been the research programme it has undertaken leading to the possible introduction of Australian milking "zebu" cattle to Seychelles at the Grand'Anse Livestock Improvement Centre on Mahé. Australia has also provided experts to work in the Department of Finance, remedial education teachers, and contributed financially for the on-going construction of the Anse aux Pins clinic--among other projects. In the course of his stay in the country, the Australian official called on officials in the Departments of Agriculture, Planning and Development, Finance, Education and Health. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 4 Sep 81 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4700/30

BRIEFS

GENERAL ELECTIONS--Freetown, 26 Sep (AFP)--General elections will be organized in Sierra Leone before the end of the year, President Siaka Stevens announced today. President Stevens, who was speaking to diplomats and officials of international organizations, stated that these elections will be preceded by a meeting of the ruling All People's Congress Party of which he is the chairman for life. President Siaka Stevens indicated again that he will not participate in the commonwealth conference which will take place this year in Australia because of BBC's defamation of news about recent troubles in Sierra Leone. President Stevens added that he feared new troubles would break out in his absence if he went to this conference. [Text] [AB271411 Paris AFP in French 1528 GMT 26 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/41

COOPERATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA SEEN AS NECESSITY FOR ZIMBABWE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Sep 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Necessary Collaboration"]

[Text] In Zimbabwe where, according to Rowan Cronje, the economy is about to take a downward plunge, there has lately been a continuous outcry against South Africa and spokesmen of the Mugabe government are saying that South Africa is out to break or destroy Zimbabwe. This feeling against South Africa has also been carried on for some time by the Zimbabwean news media.

South Africans are surprised over the intensity of Zimbabwean attacks and they are wondering whether this is connected with Zimbabwe's sensitivity over its evident dependence on South Africa in so many respects. Zimbabwe has no access to the sea and to a great extent it is therefore dependent on South Africa's transportation system for its imports and exports. As far as trade is concerned South Africa has been and still is Zimbabwe's best partner.

It is as though, for ideological reasons, Zimbabwe is not willing to accept the fact that, for geographic and other reasons, it is obliged to collaborate with South Africa. There is an apparent unwillingness on the part of the Mugabe government to recognize the importance of southern Africa as a region of Africa south of the Sahara in which the various countries are interdependent especially in the economic area. The fact that hated South Africa is, in every respect, the strongest country in this region, and that Zimbabwe must somehow be dependent on it, is mortifying to the Mugabe government.

Zimbabwe's antipathy is apparent from its nearly unexplainable measures in connection with the petroleum and diesel fuel crisis which the country is now experiencing. These shortages are attributed to the country's insufficient railroad transportation, especially a shortage in locomotives. All it has to do is to negotiate formally at a governmental level with South Africa on the leasing of extra locomotives. But according to Minister Hendrick Schoeman the Zimbabwean government is refusing to swallow its pride and all it is doing is accusing South Africa of subversion.

It is high time that the Mugabe government realizes the reality of the situation facing it and that collaboration with South Africa is necessary not only in his country's interest, but also in the interest of the whole of southern Africa.

7964
CSO: 4701/35

ATTACK ON ANGOLA CONDEMNED BY FRG, ITS ALLIES

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] Germany very strongly condemns South Africa's attack in Angola. This is the statement made yesterday in Capetown by the German ambassador to South Africa, Dr. E. Eickhoff, in the course of a dinner given by the South African-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Dr. Eickhoff said that his government as well as the other four members of the contact group of five countries tasked with the South-West Africa question, and also the other nine countries of the European Community, have been watching the recent increase in the violence on the border between South-West Africa and Angola and South Africa's interference in Angola with the greatest concern and disapproval.

These incidents are intensifying the concern that even more serious violence may take place in this part of Africa. This may cause Angola to seek more aid from Russia and Cuba.

It is Germany's aim to contribute to a peaceful change in this area and to stability in southern Africa. Germany is also opposed to foreign domination in this part of the world.

United Nations

Dr. Eickhoff said he believes that there are two remaining problems blocking a peaceful change in this area. The two problems are the South-West question and racial discrimination. These two questions continue to be the basic stumbling block in the harmonious relations between Germany and both South Africa and the rest of black Africa. These problems are offering Russia a lasting opportunity of strengthening its credibility in Africa and attaining its goals here.

Germany is not complaining about these problems merely for the sake of winning favor in black Africa or satisfying the United Nations. He believes that unless these stumbling blocks are removed it will be impossible to build a stable and peaceful future in South Africa for its people.

An internationally acceptable independence for South-West Africa must be brought about immediately, because Russian influence in Angola cannot be brought to an end without a peaceful settlement in South-West Africa.

Homelands

Dr. Eickhoff said that he hopes for a dynamic evolutionary process in South Africa which will lead to equal rights for all its people.

However, he said that Germany and its European allies do not believe that a peaceful process of this sort can be attained in South Africa through the government's homelands policy. South Africa cannot expect Germany's collaboration in a process where the homelands are excluded from the wealth and potential of South Africa by means of independence.

7964
CSO: 4701/35

ARMS SUPPLY CORPORATION'S GROWTH IN VARIOUS FIELDS CITED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Sep 81 p 11

[Text] Johannesburg--In its latest issue the FINANCIAL MAIL reports that this year KRYGKOR [Arms Supply Corporation] will be supplying arms valued at 1,400 million rand and that in the past 7 years the organization's profits increased by 1,000 million rand.

For the first time the article lifted the veil over the activities, personnel, arms production and exports. "Seen as a whole the KRYGKOR story reads like a success account," so states the article.

Between 1974 and this year KRYGKOR's profits rose from 200 million rand to 1,200 million, while the number of its workers increased from 12,000 to 29,000.

Seen from the size of its profits KRYGKOR is one of the biggest enterprises in South Africa. It is surpassed only by the industrial giant Barlow Rand.

Maree

This success can be ascribed mainly to the appointment of Mr. John Maree, of Barlow Rand, as executive deputy chairman of KRYGKOR.

The FINANCIAL MAIL reports that the appointment was part of the Prime Minister P.W. Botha's campaign for involving the private sector in the government's problem areas.

Maree appointed 20 proficient executive members and in a series of working meetings got rid of the biggest problems and determined priorities.

He made changes in the office management and did not hesitate in going out to "borrow" experts outside of KRYGKOR. Experts were brought in to complement mostly the Atlas Aircraft Corporation's personnel.

Work Force

Maree and his team started out from the point of view that the manufacturing of arms need not be an uneconomic activity.

The United States space program, which has led to great expansions in the technical and scientific fields, was held out as an example.

KRYGKOR has helped in producing trained manpower in fields unknown to the economy. If the private sector is counted in then the trained manpower numbers about 90,000 strong.

Thousands of apprentices are now being trained by KRYGKOR, while scholarships have been granted to 250 students studying in a highly technological line. Every year an additional 5,000 workers are being trained.

The article says that the partnership with the private sector has transformed KRYGKOR into an effective business organization.

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CSO: 4701/36

PREMATURE STATEMENTS ON SOCIAL LEGISLATION CORRECTED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] It is regrettable that statements on the Immorality Act and the Act Banning Mixed Marriages have been made public while the Presidential Council has been giving its attention to these two legislations. This is what Deputy State President and Chairman of the Presidential Council, Alwyn Schlebusch, said in a statement.

The statement followed a report issued yesterday with reference to pronouncements by experts in Johannesburg regarding possible constitutional developments being on the threshold of South Africa.

According to the report Prof. Anthony de Crespigny, member of the Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council, had said that most of the members of the Presidential Council are probably opposed to the existence of the Immorality Act and the Act Banning Mixed Marriages.

Coping With the Government

In his statement Schlebusch said that although Professor de Crespigny was perhaps quoted somewhat incorrectly it is regrettable that such statements are made public while the rules committee and certain other committees of the Presidential Council are giving attention to these legislations.

According to the report Professor de Crespigny had also said that the Constitutional Committee had not seen its way in coping with the various levels of the government separately.

Mr. Schlebusch said that what matters is not whether the Constitutional Committee had made such a decision. The situation is that more than just one committee is now still engaged in confidential consultations and the collection of testimony. Decisions, if any, cannot now be made public.

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CSO: 4701/36

EXPANDED COMMISSION FOR DEALING WITH URBANIZATION OF BLACKS ANNOUNCED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] According to a new information document of the Nationalist Party black urbanization will be present in South Africa at a continuously increasing rate. This represents the developmental phase of a more varied way of life and a greater occupational differentiation among the black people. This cannot be turned back.

The government has taken the initiative in channeling this urbanization in an orderly manner and to prevent it from taking place in a haphazard way, with the accompanying poor housing--circumstances in which crime, unhygienic living conditions and a decaying social standard flourish, it has announced an expanded Commission for Collaboration and Development.

The information document on the urban blacks, which has just been published in Capetown, has evoked a great deal of interest in political circles and is being regarded as an exciting new way of thinking and as an indication of adopting to new realities.

States

The expanded commission, which will continue to be under the chairmanship of Hennie van der Walt - appointed at MP - will be expanded from six to twelve MPs and function as two special committees.

The two coordinating committees will concentrate respectively on the national states and the black heartlands, also on the situation of the blacks outside the national states with their distinctive requirements, and do so in accordance with the information document.

The committee which will concentrate on the national states will give its attention to consolidation and border adjustments, land utilization, housing and settlements, establishment of industry and creation of jobs and the development of infrastructure.

The committee which will give its attention to the blacks outside their national states will undertake a study of job opportunities and training, education, decent residential areas, orderly urbanization and local authorities, the links with the national states and the place of urban blacks in a future order of things.

Botha

The committee will also be in direct communication with representative black urban leaders for the purpose of estimating their particular requirements through appropriate measures.

According to the informational document the new initiative forms a part of Prime Minister P. W. Botha's pronouncement made on 6 February of last year to the effect that urban blacks housed outside the national states can take part in the constellation of states - the basis of the confederal order.

The mere presence of blacks outside the national states is not an indication of crowding out the whites, coloreds and Asiatics. They form a part of the South African pattern of life, but in the cities the blacks form an integral part of the labor system, trade structure, economic strength and the utilization of metropolitan services such as water and power and the transportation network; so states the informational document.

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CSO: 4701/36

WHITE, COLORED, INDIAN UNITARY STATE ADVOCATED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Sep 81 p 17

[Text] A common federation, in which whites, coloreds and Asiatic national groups would be involved in a unitary state, was advocated yesterday in Capetown before the Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council by Prof. D. C. du Toit, professor of constitutional law and law philosophy of Free State University, as an alternative form of government for South Africa.

He proposed that each of these groups be represented separately by a national assembly subordinated to a sovereign parliament; the assembly's functions would include seeing to it that the fundamental rights of the national groups involved would be upheld by law. A constitutional chief would also be appointed for the purpose of settling possible differences arising from the violation of the rights of the various national groups.

Du Toit said: "The implication of this view is that the coloreds and the Indians would have the fundamental right to have virile representation in the national parliament of a unitary state. The way this sort of representation would be implemented is a question of justification and technicality. This could take place directly on the basis of numbers, or on the basis of a certain number of peoples' representatives from the national assemblies of the various national groups."

Entrenched

With respect to the black people Professor Du Toit suggested a confederal state system.

According to him the fundamental group rights of the three groups in the unitary state must be entrenched in the constitution. The most important of these rights is the right to self-determination for each group which is now linked up with the entitlement to group equality rights, especially in the economic area.

If parliamentary legislation were to violate the fundamental rights of a national group, in such instances, it would be the task of the national group's National Assembly to take up the question with parliament and, in the event that no finality is attained, then to refer the matter to the constitutional chief for a final pronouncement.

He went on to say: "I am convinced that if the national group rights of the whites, especially their regional rights and self-determination rights, are sufficiently entrenched and a national organization and a constitutional chief are established for the purpose of backing up these national group rights, then there can be no objection against setting up a parliament in which the coloreds and the Indians are legally represented by their own people." The national group rights of the Indians and of the coloreds must also have equal entrenchment and protection.

Immorality Act

Professor Du Toit negated the thinking that constitutional changes will begin piecemeal on a local administrative level and later extend to a central level. Contrariwise the fundamental principles for the new form of government must be established at a central level and carried through to the other levels by means of negotiations between the groups involved.

With respect to the question of the possible abolition of the Immorality Act and the Ban on Mixed Marriages Act, Professor Du Toit said that this is a matter which can be examined by a constitutional chief.

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CSO: 4701/35

FORMER PRIME MINISTER SUPPORTS PRESENT GOVERNMENT POLICY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] Bloemfontein--Support for Prime Minister P. W. Botha's continued efforts in creating a constellation of states of southern Africa was voiced here Wednesday night by former Prime Minister and State President John Vorster. He was addressing a meeting of the Free State University's Thinking Students Organization on the subject of "Whereto, South Africa?" About 600 persons crowded even the aisles, entrances and the podium to hear him talk.

Among other things Mr. Vorster stated:

South Africa will not go down, because it has a mission to accomplish in Africa.

Today's policy of South Africa is one of reconciliation of clashing interests.

The Western world will not accept South Africa until it reaches an understanding with Africa. He believes that the day for this will come.

He still supports the constitutional proposals as outlined by the study committee in 1977 under the leadership of P. W. Botha.

Those who ignore the multinational situation in South Africa are failing to make any contributions in the discussion about the future of the country.

Those guilty of this are mostly university people.

Calling

Mr. Vorster said that it is imperative for the countries of southern Africa to discover each other. He cited how he envisaged such a constellation years ago. "I am glad that my successor is conducting further these constellation thoughts of mine and that he too realizes, as I realized, that this is the direction which South Africa must undertake."

"I am glad that today's newspapers are pleased with this. A few years ago they were troubled by this."

South Africa may not and will not fall, because it has a mission and a calling in Africa. This is to tie the countries of southern Africa together into a constellation in which each country will have every right for itself, but will also collaborate in other areas.

Solution

The constellation can never be a success if other countries are given a voice in things in which they have no business of their own. He believes that today this is still the way to go and he has confidence in the country.

Mr. Vorster said that he is convinced that the West will never accept South Africa before South Africa comes to an understanding with Africa. South Africa has been ignoring Africa, but he believes that the countries of southern Africa can be brought together in a manner advantageous to all.

This solution cannot be delayed forever. Economic realities will force Africa to turn to South Africa. "I believe this day will come, it does not matter when. I will not see this in my days. Some of you will collaborate in this and this will come true in your lifetime."

When he was in office he appointed a committee under the chairmanship of P.W. Botha to work out a constitutional order for the country and in this respect he said: "I submit to the persuasive findings of this committee."

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CSO: 4701/35

BRIEFS

EXPULSIONS FROM LEOPARD ORDER--According to two presidential ordinances issued today, Saturday, citizens Ileo Songo Amba, Mukwakani Gahunguhmuga, Ndeze Iruvuzu Mwami and Nguza Karl-i-Bond have been expelled from national order of the Leopard. They must immediately submit their respective badges of rank to the chancellor of the order of the companions of the revolution and national orders. Citizens Ileo, Mukwakani and Ndeze were recently disbarred from the MPR Central Committee for gross indiscipline, breaking the oath made to the MPR and to the president of the republic and for going contrary to the ideals of the party. They strayed into the swamp of vileness where their political careers ran aground. It is the same with the former first state commissioner, Nguza Karl-i-Bond. We all know the conditions under which he left the country. Dispositions being currently taken will certainly lead to his expulsion from the MPR Central Committee. [Excerpt] [AB281244 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 26 Sep 81]

UGANDA, SUDAN COOPERATION TALKS--The secretary of state for environment, nature conservation and tourism, Mr Diogo, yesterday opened a session of the Uganda, Sudan, Zaire tripartite commission in charge of problems of illegal trade, poaching and strengthening of cooperation between the three countries. Mr Diogo stated in his opening speech that this meeting, which is taking place 3 months after the tripartite meeting at Gbadolite, requires the desire of the three countries to continue to search for solutions to the problems of illegal trade and poaching. He stressed the need to look for appropriate solutions in order to actively discourage these acts and set up an adequate control mechanism through the development of customs cooperation and the intensification of trade. The session of the commission will continue until 29 September. [Excerpts] [AB250952 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 25 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/38

COMMERCIAL BANK DIRECTOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Mwila's Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIA National Commercial Bank managing director Mr John Mwila yesterday refused to give reasons why he de-Zambianised two key positions in the bank.

Mr Mwila, who called a Press conference at his office, insisted that he was not going to disclose reasons why he had reorganised the top management.

But he confirmed that the chairman of the Zambianisation committee who is Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr John Chafwa had asked about the de-Zambianisation because he felt the move went against Party and Government policy.

He has since replied stating his side of the story and it would be up to Mr Chafwa to make a statement on the issue if he so wished.

Adverse

In his statement Mr Mwila said the **Times of Zambia** and its sister newspaper the **Sunday Times** had over the last one-and-a-half months carried adverse articles about his bank.

The de-Zambianisation of the two key positions of general manager (operations) previously held by Mr Amon Chibiya and that of foreign manager previously held by Mr A.R. Simango are confirmed in the bank's latest annual report.

Two days ago Mr Mwila confirmed to **Times** assistant editor Robby Makayi and political correspondent Patu Simoko that a story regarding the offer of credit facilities to prominent Zambians including two former members of the Central Committee was true.

At yesterday's conference he was reluctant to discuss the issue.

He maintained that he had faced no political pressure and his action had been directed by normal bank procedure, adding that he could not divulge his clients' affajrs at a Press conference because "to disclose the dealings of my clients goes against the grain of my profession".

He had not found it necessary to meet the affected clients and seek their permission to clear the air.

The bank has until now been silent over the allegations made against it in the Press because the bank management did not believe in answering through the Press, said Mr Mwila.

Conference Served 'Little Purpose'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] MR John Mwila of the Zambia National Commercial Bank is not helping anybody by his refusal yesterday to answer questions on a statement he issued at a Press conference he voluntarily called in his office.

He may in fact be doing a disservice to "the people" whom his bank euphemistically refers to as the owners and the customers he purports to protect by his "golden silence".

The ZNCB managing director was supposed to clear the air over recent reports that some Zambian middle managers had been dismissed and that a board of directors' rejection of an overdraft application was later overturned.

He was not prodded into calling the conference but after he passed round a statement which did not explain anything and reporters sought his help he hedged and left everyone none the better informed.

For the benefit of our readers we run part of Mr Mwila's "Press release."

"I wish to inform the general public, through you, that the main reason for our silence on the allegations of de-Zambianisation in the bank is two-fold.

"First, bankers are not journalists. It is against their professional ethics to answer through the medium of the Press particularly where cheap journalism is given undue publicity.

"Second, issuing of statements in the Press serves very little purpose. We believe that silence is golden.

"With regard to the article which appeared in the TIMES OF ZAMBIA on Wednesday, September 16, headed "Bank rules flouted", I wish to inform you once again that it is against banking practice to discuss customers' affairs with third parties — the Press — unless authorised to do so."

What does Mr Mwila want to achieve? It was Mr Mwila who in October last year in a television interview who said the ZNCB was committed to Zambianisation and now that there are reports of a reversal of that pledge why can't he give the reasons?

Maybe he has forgotten. He had told the nation that out of 1,100 personnel only 22 were expatriates. That was almost a year ago. What is the position now if there is no de-Zambianisation?

We don't have to go far for evidence to show how the Party and its Government is concerned about the lending policies of the ZNCB — the much-vaunted "people's bank" on radio, television and other media.

There are many examples we can quote and Mr Mwila is aware that many representations have been made officially and unofficially about the ZNCB service.

Surely he would have done better yesterday not to waste reporters' precious time. Yes Mr Mwila, issuing Press statements of the kind you did serves not only very little purpose but nothing at all. It is better to shut up.

CSO: 4700/43

ZAMBIA-ZIMBABWE DELEGATIONS TO DISCUSS KARIBA PROJECT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] DELEGATIONS from Zambia and Zimbabwe would soon meet to discuss the jointly-owned Kariba hydro-electric project Power, Transport and Communications Minister of State Mr Francis Chembe said yesterday.

The minister dispelled reports that there were anomalies in the way the two countries benefited from the joint project.

The agreement on the project was subject to revision and the high-level meeting would consider either including new terms or leaving the agreement as it was.

Referring to Press reports in which he was quoted as saying the Government would rectify an anomaly in which Zimbabwe got more than her share from the Kariba complex, he said there was nothing sinister about Zimbabwe getting more because this was paid for.

Zimbabwe was paying an agreed three-part tariff for the energy she got in excess of her share and that this could not constitute "a rip-off, swindling, an anomaly or a biased accord system," as the Press reports implied.

He said an impression created in the reports aroused concern in the Central African Power Corporation (CAPC) and he was speaking to put the "record straight."

In July this year, Zesco general manager Mr Roy Miti said Zambia was losing 117 megawatts to Zimbabwe because of a biased accord system.

Zambia had been losing electricity to Zimbabwe since the colonial days because the agreements over the use of electricity between the two countries were "all in favour of Zimbabwe".

According to CAPC 1980 annual report recently released to the **Times**, energy in excess of Zimbabwe's share from the Kariba complex exported from Zambia was paid for at an agreed three-part tariff.

But the report added that CAPC had received a directive recently to give effect to the relevant terms and conditions of a new interim inter-governmental agreement entered into between Zambia and Zimbabwe in July 1980.

Asked on the new agreement mentioned in the report, Mr Chembe said he could not say much on this as it was being dealt with by "higher authorities".

CSO: 4700/43

AUSTRALIAN AGREEMENT ON EXPERTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] ● An agreement in which Australia will supply Zambia with experts in professional and technical sectors of the economy was signed in Lusaka yesterday.

The agreement was signed on the eve of President Kaunda's departure for Australia. Acting Australian high commissioner Mr Michael Potts signed for his country while Dr Leonard Chivuno, director of the Commission for Development Planning signed for Zambia. **See another story on Page Five.**

Under the agreement, Australia will supply Zambia with professionals to lecture at the University of Zambia, to serve in the mining industry, aviation and the agricultural sector. Financial experts will also be recruited.

The Australian government will give Zambia grants to supplement the staff who will be seconded here.

After the signing of the agreement, Dr Chivuno said he was grateful that Zambia was given a chance to utilise Australian experts in various fields of the economy.

The agreement came at an opportune time especially in the agricultural sector where the country was finding difficulties in storage of maize.

CSO: 4700/43

UNDP ANNOUNCES NEW 1982-1986 AID PROGRAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] THE United Nations Development Programme has pledged to finalise soon K21.2 million new aid programme to Zambia for the period 1982-86.

The programme is in addition to the K30 million development fund the UNDP has implemented in the country between 1972 and 1981.

The pledge was made by the new UNDP resident representative in Zambia Mr Dusan Dragic when he presented his credentials to Foreign Minister Professor Lameck Goma.

Welcoming Mr Dragic, Prof Goma said Zambia was "very grateful" to the UNDP for the aid because it was free from the dangers of political interference.

"This is very significant for small countries like Zambia who may have to walk a tight-rope to avoid their poverty. We have a problem of alignment."

The minister said at a ceremony held in his office on Wednesday that the assistance underlined the importance of UNDP activities.

While Zambia welcomed help from the UN and its agencies it was important that this should serve the whole mankind.

Like the world body, Zambia would always seek to have the world a better place to live in. He assured Mr Dragic that the ministry would do everything possible to help him carry out his work smoothly.

Mr Dragic told Prof Goma that accelerated economic and social development in developing countries and their efforts to overcome the vestiges of their unfortunate history were burdened with enormous problems.

The world community and the UN had been working together with those countries in solving development and national problems.

He said much more was to be done to achieve the ultimate goal of prosperity and collective national reliance at international and national levels.

Efforts to devise global economic solutions and national development programmes suitable to realities should be sustained.

Such programmes were supposed to bring about prosperity so that poverty and economic disasters which threatened large segments of the world population could be eradicated.

Mr Dragic thanked Zambia for her efforts to contribute towards international economic and social development.

But prosperity could not be achieved overnight and that was why UNDP was at the country's disposal to help in her development efforts.

The UNDP as the largest UN source of technical cooperation had been financing and assisting the implementation of projects in almost all sectors in accordance with the priorities set by Zambia's development plans.

Apart from its training programme in various fields the UNDP had successfully completed 150 projects.

"Right now we are about to finalise with the Government the new programme worth about K21.250 million for Zambia for the period 1982-86."

CSO: 4700/43

FOREIGN BANKS GRANT LOAN TO FINANCE RAW MATERIALS IMPORTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Longs Shamputa]

[Text] SIX foreign banks have raised a loan of K25 million to help Zambia finance its imports of raw materials required for the manufacture of essential commodities.

This was revealed in Lusaka yesterday by Citibank Zambia Limited Managing Director Mr Robert Thornton and confirmed by an INDECO spokesman who said the loan was signed in London on September 3, by Bank of Zambia Governor Mr Bitwell Kuwani and representatives of the consortium.

The Indeco spokesman said however, that conditions attached to the loan were making it difficult for the beneficiary companies to draw money as soon as they wanted it.

The loan which is for the importation of "critical raw materials" for the production of essential commodities was made available through the Bank of Zambia and will be specifically used by National Milling Company, ROP 1975 Limited and Colgate Palmolive.'

The spokesman said one of the conditions was that companies will be required to place orders of a minimum of five million dollars (about K4 million) from each source but since some of the sources are small, the condition has proved difficult for the companies.

He added that INDECO was renegotiating the terms of the loan to try and sort out some of the difficulties.

According to Mr Thornton, the loan is for three months up to December 3, with a six-month repayment period, and the Bank of Zambia was expected to open letters of credit for the purchase of the essential materials "any time".

Mr Thornton said Citibank contributed K5.5 million, Manufacturers Hanover of United States (US) K4.5 million, European Arab Bank K4.5 million, Royal Orion of Canada K2.7 million, Banque de Commerce Exterifume of France K2.7 million and National Westminster Bank of Britain K4.5 million.

"We have had good working relations with officials in the Government, Bank of Zambia and at ZIMCO and we hope this will continue for the best of the country", Mr Thornton said.

It is understood that the money will be used to import raw materials for the National Milling Company (NMC) and ROP for use in their production of essential commodities.

Both the NMC and ROP import their raw materials for the production of cooking oil, detergents and stockfeed from abroad.

Last March, a consortium of seven international, banks raised a loan of about K145 million to enable Zambia finance its oil import bill.

Mr Kuwani signed for the loan in London on behalf of Zambia National Energy Corporation while the Bank of America International managed the loan on behalf of the consortium.

CSO: 4700/43

PARTY LEGAL COUNCIL COMMENTS ON CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] THE constitutional set-up of Zambia's one party system is now fully developed and all that remains to be done is to consolidate and improve on what has so far been achieved.

The legal counsel to the Party, Mr Arnold Misiya Mtopa, said in an interview that September 1981 "marks the third year since the General Conference adopted the present Constitution of the United National Independence Party at Mulungushi in September, 1978."

Mr Mtopa observed that the 1978 Constitution has "so far been well implemented particularly in the introduction of mass organisations of the Party and the decentralisation system of local administration."

"The Women's and Youth leagues have had their working regulations adopted and have held successful conferences and elections under these regulations."

The decentralisation system had "taken off smoothly and it will succeed."

Reports reaching Freedom House showed that even on the Copperbelt where it was said that the integration of mine townships with municipal council areas would create problems, the system had been successfully launched.

"Throughout the country all the sections of society given representation on the district councils have enthusiastically claimed and taken their seats on the councils."

On the role of the trade unions, Mr Mtopa said in 1978 the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions had resisted being designated a mass organisation of the Party within the framework of the constitution of the Party.

This was a refusal which was "probably influenced by British colonial heritage combined with International Labour Organisation considerations of the role of a trade union in a multiple party system."

Three years after the adoption of that constitution "it now appears that in a one-party state, a trade union cannot hope to operate independently of or in opposition to the Party in power".

"The labout movement has to be subordinate to the Party but since both the Party and the labour movement are concerned with the welfare of the people of Zambia, they should be complimentary to each other."

Commenting on the presence of members of the Central Committee in the National Assembly, he said it had been noted that at first there were some Members of Parliament who were uneasy about this.

"But once in the House members of the Central Committee proved that they were like any other MPs, the innovation now seems accepted and both the Cental Committee and the National Assembly have benefited from this cross pollination."

Mr Mtopa also noted that there had been close coordination between committees of the Central Committee and respective Government ministries and parastatal organisations during the past three years.

On future developments Mr Mtopa said: "A close study of the present constitutional set-up shows that there is need for effective implementation of the laws so far enacted so that those provisions providing for the economic, social and cultura well-being of the populace are realised and related to the realities of present day and future Zambia.

"To that extent, it becomes important for every Zambian to be aware of the fact that his well-being is dependent on these constitutional developments and therefore he or she should be keenly interested and concerned with the manner they are being shaped.

"The constitutions of the Party, the Women's and Youth leagues and the decentralisation legislation flowing from these constitutions affect every Zambian and it should therefore go without emphasis that all of us should be interested in these organisations."

He referred to the challenge which President Kaunda made at the 15th first extraordinary National Council of the Party last April on the method to be adopted on the election of members of the Central Committee.

Mr Mtopa said it had been interesting to note that the

critics of the present system of the election had not taken up the challenge and come up with suggestions.

"The Party is keen to receive, through the appropriate organs of the Party, proposals on the alternative mode of election of members of the Central Committee. In the absence of any such proposals it will be taken that the present system is an acceptable and workable one.

"The other area which requires review is that concerning the increasing incidence of crimes of violence in the country. Although some apparent causes of crime are known, it is now necessary to take a critical look at this problem and find out ways of curbing crime."

Mr Mtopa felt that a national commission be constituted to probe the workings of the country's economic and social policies, police, the courts, the penal system, crime gangs and the ordinary petty thievery.

"All the signs indicate that with a little more information on the real causes of crime in the country and drastic measures subsequently taken, the situation can be improved".

CSO: 4700/43

TRIAL OF DETAINED ZCTU LEADERS CONTINUING

Grounds for Zimba, Kabwe Detentions

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] GENERAL Secretary of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), Mr Newstead Zimba is being detained because he allegedly incited miners to humiliate Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Basil Kabwe.

Mr Justice Ayadurai Sivanandan heard this in Ndola yesterday in a case of habeas corpus in which Mr Zimba who is one of the labour leaders detained for allegedly plotting to overthrow the Government is seeking the State to show cause why he should continue to be detained.

A prison officer, Mr Lawrence Mutemwa who read out the grounds of detention told the court that Zimba who is detained on one ground, on a date unknown but between July 5 and July 17 this year he conspired with ZCTU Chairman-General, Mr Frederick Chiluba and other persons unknown to incite miners to humiliate Mr Kabwe.

He said that during this period, Mr Kabwe who was on tour of mining towns on the Copperbelt was humiliated by miners and during the incident his life was endangered and his car was damaged by the miners.

He said that it was for this reason the state saw it fit that Mr Zimba should continue to be detained because if he was left at large, he would persist in doing such activities.

Lawyer for Mr Zimba Mr Stephen Malama applied to the court for an adjournment to enable him to confer further with his client because he had not been able to do so adequately.

State advocate, Mrs Catherine Kafunda raised no objection to the application and said that after Mr Malama had filed further affidavits, she would also need time to file counter affidavits.

Mr Justice Sivanandan adjourned the hearing to October 19.

Grounds for Sampa, Walamba Detentions

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 23 Sep 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] **A DETAINED labour leader allegedly told a May Day rally that the present government would have been toppled had President Kaunda not made changes in the army.**

Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) assistant general secretary Mr Chitalu Sampa, also allegedly told the people that he Government was unjustified in increasing the prices of mealie meal.

A Ndola High Court also heard that detained Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) Vice-Chairman Mr Timothy Walamba allegedly told miners: "Strike action would be the best treatment President Kaunda's rotten Government would be given".

These allegations came to light yesterday when High Court Commissioner Mr Cleaver Musumali started hearing applications for writs of habeas corpus filed by the two men challenging their detention.

Reading out the grounds of detention, Kansenshi prison officer, Mr Lawrence Mutemwa, said that during the Labour Day rally held in Mpika on May 1 last year, Mr Sampa said the ultimate aim of the ZCTU was to take over the country's leadership.

During the same rally, Mr Sampa allegedly told the people that the Government was unjustified in increasing the prices of mealie meal, thereby inciting workers to rise against the government.

The statements by Mr Sampa allegedly incited workers especially miners on the Copperbelt who resorted to intimidation and violence which resulted in the loss of human life and damage to public property, Mr Mutemwa said.

Mr Mutemwa added that it had been observed that if Mr Sampa was left at large he would continue to persist in these unlawful activities and hence the need to detain him under the preservation of public security act.

In the case of Mr Walamba, who is detained on four grounds, it is alleged that on August 26, last year at Manpower Services offices of the Konkola Division of the NCCM, he told miners whose names are unknown that the "strike action was the best treatment President Kaunda's rotten Government would be given".

The statement is said to have incited miners to go on strike, Mr Mutemwa said.

It is also alleged that on January 19, this year Mr Walamba told people whose names are unknown at Vega Cinema in Chililabombwe that he had persuaded branch executives and shop stewards at various mines to call upon miners to go on illegal strikes.

While addressing 500 illegal strikers from Chibuluma Mine in Kalulushi at Union Square on January 25, this year he allegedly told them that he was very happy that miners had responded favourably to his call on them to go on strike.

Mr Mutemwa said that due to the statements made by Mr Walamba, some miners on the Copperbelt went on strike and resorted to violence and intimidation which resulted in the loss of human life and damage of public property as well as disruption of law and order.

Defence counsel for Mr Sampa and Mr Walamba Mr Stephen Malama of Jacques and Partners applied for an adjournment to enable him to confer and receive further instructions from his clients.

Mr Malama said that his clients were detained at separate prisons in Katete and Zambezi and to this effect asked the court to order that they be detained at Kanfinsa where they could be easily reached.

Assistant senior state advocate Mr Ramesh Patel raised no objections to Mr Malama's applications. Mr Commissioner Musumali consequently ordered that the two applicants be transferred to any prison on the Copperbelt where they could be reached easily. The hearing was adjourned to October 20.

Grounds for Chiluba's Detention

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] **ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba allegedly pledged that his ultimate objective and that of his fellow labour leaders was to take over the Zambian leadership.**

He is also alleged to have said that President Kaunda would be lucky if he was not toppled in the next five years.

This came to light yesterday in the Ndola High Court during the first hearing of a writ of habeas corpus in which Mr Chiluba is contesting his detention.

The ZCTU chief who has been served with seven reasons for his detention is being represented by Ndola lawyer Mr Levy Mwanawasa.

The packed court heard that on August 11, 1980 at Atlas Copco while commenting on the crime rate in the country, Mr Chiluba in his capacity as ZCTU chairman, allegedly said President Kaunda would be lucky if he was not toppled in the next five years.

He is alleged to have said the crime rate in the country was high because people were fed up with the present Government and once it was toppled, everything would return to normal.

Other reasons are that on September 27, 1980 while opening a seminar for labour leaders on economic and political administration at the President's Citizenship College, he allegedly informed 300 delegates drawn from 19 affiliated unions that since Independence the Government had been running the country on an experimental basis and had achieved nothing.

He further allegedly said people could not have confidence in a government which trotted from one country to another begging for loans.

In his address to the delegates he is alleged to have urged them to advocate a country-wide industrial unrest so that the Party and its Government would be forced to meet workers' demands.

On April 3 at the Zambia National Building Society offices in Ndola, Mr Chiluba allegedly said to unknown people that his ultimate objective and that of his fellow labour leaders was to take over the Zambian leadership.

On a date unknown but between July 5 and 17 he allegedly conspired with ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba and other persons unknown to instruct unknown officials of various unions to condemn, humiliate and show disrespect to the Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Basil Kabwe who was visiting the Copperbelt.

Mr Chiluba, Mr Zimba and other persons unknown allegedly incited members of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia who in turn condemned, humiliated, showed disrespect and demonstrated violence against Mr Kabwe by extensively damaging his official car and endangering his life on July 17.

Other reasons for his detention are that on March 13, at the offices of the ZCTU in Ndola in the Luapula Province Mr Chiluba allegedly told union officials who included Mr Godfrey Chirwa, Mr Augustine Kombe and Mr Peter Chilambe that there was need to change the Government, but his words should be kept secret by the officials.

On May 1 at Shinde Stadium in Mufulira, while addressing a labour day rally, he allegedly said labour leaders and workers had lost confidence in the Party and its Government, thereby inciting the workers to hate the leadership.

Consequently, miners in various towns on the Copperbelt went on illegal strikes and resorted to violence and intimidation which resulted in the loss of human life and damage to public property as well as disruption of law and order.

Mr Justice Mannival Moodley ordered the detaining authorities to move Mr Chiluba from Livingstone to any remand prison on the Copperbelt so that it was easy for him to give instructions to his lawyers.

Mr Justice Moodley allowed the application and set October 2 for arguments.

CSO: 4700/43

CITIZENS ASKED TO BE ALERT TO ATTEMPTS TO DILUTE ASSEMBLY'S POWER

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] **SPEAKER of the National Assembly, Mr Robinson Nabulyato, yesterday advised Zambians to watch out for any cheap or political attempts to water down democratic powers of Parliament.**

Mr Nabulyato gave this advice when he gave a lecture on "parliament procedure" to the 5th women's council and workshop at the President's Citizenship College.

The Speaker warned that there was very little that could be done to make Parliament become purely African or Zambian without spoiling what Parliament really is.

"Since we have never had a national parliament in our African society, we have had to inherit what the colonial system left," Mr Nabulyato said.

Mr Nabulyato said although we had nsaka (meeting place) and other gatherings at chiefs centres, these were sectional and tribal.

He warned that any leaning on one or two of these sectional instruments into national bodies like Parliament was likely to offend some sections of the community in the nation whose tribal emblems are left out.

Mr Nabulyato said Parliament was Zambia's national pride — a sacred institution.

He said Parliament is not a culture but an art of science and technology which must be learned if it is to be used properly for the development of the nation.

Mr Nabulyato said any changes that may be made to Parliament should be brought about by constitutional processes.

He informed the council delegates that Parliament procedure is the sum of rules of parliamentary law which regulate the constitution, powers and privileges of Parliament.

Mr Nabulyato said Members of Parliament were free to examine critically the policy of the Party and Government including the administrative efficiency of the Government.

"In exercising this critical function, the National Assembly acts as a sounding board of the nation and as a form in which the Government's decisions are paraded and justified," Mr Nabulyato said.

Mr Nabulyato said Parliament was a place for talking, "not that cheap and aimless speaking but aimful talking to solve national problems."

He said in order to transact its business without fear or favour, the constitution provides safeguards for the house and its members.

Mr Nabulyato said members of the National Assembly are free to solve national problems."

CSO: 4700/57

TEXTILE COMPLEX WILL REPORTEDLY HAVE SUFFICIENT RAW MATERIALS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] THERE will be no problems of raw materials for the new Chinese textile mill complex when it becomes operational, Zambia National Service Commandant Brigadier-General Thomas Fara has said.

He said the ZNS had already taken strict measures to ensure there was no disruption in the operations of the factory when it opens early next year.

General Fara, who was speaking in an interview in Kabwe, said the Lint Company had already made an offer of 500 tonnes of cotton to the mill which was ready.

"Lintco is prepared to give us 500 tonnes of cotton even today or tomorrow whenever we are ready. Just think of a tonne, now 500."

This is not the only offer the company had made to the mill as this would be a continuous process.

"In addition, we have our own cotton farm of about 600 hectares with between 245 and 300 of our own boys working there to produce cotton."

The general who was in Kabwe for official duties said to ensure that there was no disruption in production at the mill, the ZNS would always buy the cotton in bulk every year and stock-pile it.

But Gen Fara declined to discuss the financial problems which had threatened the early completion of the K7.4 million factory.

Chinese construction leaders have repeatedly complained about lack of running expenses including salaries for staff and materials.

CSO: 4700/43

UNZA STUDENTS, LECTURER COMPLAIN TO COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] FREEDOM of publications at the University of Zambia is being hampered by the presence of Government Special Branch spies, the commission of inquiry into the university sitting at Lusaka's Nakatindi Hall heard yesterday.

A third-year student in the School of Education Mr Chiwomba Tembo informed the commission chaired by former member of the Central Committee Mr Wesley Nyirenda that student publications were affected by the infringement of social and academic freedoms on the campus.

The presence of the Special Branch had a psychological effect. The Special Branch's continued presence made the students fear to express their views.

Some students had been recruited by the Special Branch but these should be stopped if the student body was to function and react to issues normally.

Earlier, Mr Tembo submitted that when the news of the commission of inquiry reached the campus, the residential halls and dinning hall were hurriedly painted. Bulbs were hurriedly fixed in order to forestall complaints about how the place was unkept.

He said three quarters of the rooms had no sidelamps. This inconvenienced those who wished to study without disturbing their room-mates.

Mr Tembo submitted that there was lack of coordination between the Government and the university administration. He cited the confusion over the non-payment of increased allowances.

Administrators should not act like "rocks from which no water would be squeezed."

On food, Mr Tembo said most meals were badly prepared and the wastage of food was due to poor cooking. The grocery and the canteen were very poor. One had to go to town to buy toilet tissues and toothpaste.

The bookshop was inefficient as prescribed books did not arrive in time.

Some books in the library were worn out and the library authorities had no preventive measures against vandalism.

Mr Tembo submitted that sports at Unza only meant playing soccer, basketball and vollevball. "Sport is poorly organised."

And a senior lecturer charged that there was gross wastefulness of financial and material resources at Unza.

Dr Shimwaavi Muntemba, making her submission to the inquiry said there was too much bureaucracy and that certain posts did not justify their existence.

She said those accommodated were not checked to ensure that what they found in the houses they occupied was left intact when they left.

"There is no way of stopping those who want to carry away items they found in houses."

Another waste was in maintenance where repairs of things that did not even require spare parts were simply ignored.

As a result, the university spent huge sums of money replacing items which could be repaired.

She cited a case in July 1980 where she reported a fault and someone repaired the fault half-way but promised to return "tomorrow". Up to this year the "tomorrow" has not yet come.

She said guards manning the gates leading to the Great East Road campus did not check vehicles leaving the campus to ensure that nothing was pilfered. The university paid them for doing nothing.

On her charges of bureaucracy, Dr Muntemba said she needed to be convinced that the university required so many senior administrators.

Some of the posts which she thought could be scrapped included those of deputy registrars and deputy principal.

In her view, the 223 workers in the resident engineer's section did not justify their existence.

Dr Muntemba complained of what she called "unfortunate priorities" where vehicles obtained for one section changed hands, leaving the section they were obtained for helpless.

CSO: 4700/43

MINISTER, PLANNING OFFICIAL ADDRESS YOUTH CONFERENCE

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] **MINISTER of Youth and Sport General Kingsley Chinkuli said yesterday Zambia National Service programmes were not being fully utilised by the Government.**

This was evident from the number of training programmes proposed in 1971 that were not implemented to make the youth self-reliant.

He said this when he addressed the Lusaka Province Youth League conference at the University of Zambia Great East Road campus.

He said there were 37,000 vacancies in the ZNS camps and if filled they could play an important part in the country's development and the eradication of unemployment among the youth.

In the face of existing youth problems, the minister said his ministry had proposed to set up training programmes which would absorb the young people to make them more productive.

The programmes included common based projects that would take care of the youth in local environments. Some of these projects were being carried out at Makeni Ecumenical Centre, Chilenje and Kabwata although they were run voluntarily.

Another major programme was the Zambia youth enterprise which would employ about 1,200 youths. This project was expected to absorb all other smaller companies that were going to be set up, including the Kabwe textile mill.

The minister was specific on the type of people that would be employed in such an establishment.

"Preference will be given to Zambia National Service graduates who are disciplined and skilled."

And director-general for National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno urged the youth at the same conference to be ideologically knowledgeable if they were to know the intricacies of foreign exchange and realise their role in laying the foundation for the Zambian revolution.

In Zambia the private sector was stronger than the public one and it was the duty of the youth to participate fully to ensure that a change in the system was made.

He said the situation was "ripe" for the revolution to take place and that the youth should not be discouraged by what they saw because "everything is under control."

Dr Chivuno assured the youth that the Government was working out ways of helping them to gain skills in various areas that were relevant to the needs of the country.

Already 150 youths have been sent to the German Democratic Republic and there were plans to send another 200 on similar missions.

"We are not doing this because we want them to just gain knowledge but it is because we are serious with our projects and we want to lay down the basics of socialism."

CSO: 4700/43

EXPECTED COAL PRODUCTION INCREASE

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] COAL production at Maamba Collieries in the Southern Province is set for a major boost following the installation of new machinery under a K5 million loan from the Africa Development Bank and West Germany.

Managing director Mr Ngenda Imutowana said the mine had embarked on a programme to increase the capacity of its aerial ropeway by more than 50 per cent by putting into service additional 100 buckets.

This would increase the buckets on the ropeway from 200 to 300 at a cost of K2 million. When completed, it will mean that the ropeway would have a capacity to transport more than 100,000 tonnes of coal a month.

Recently the company had been carrying out repairs to the ropeway after frequent breakdowns.

"And because of this we are no longer hauling coal by road from Maamba to Batoka."

Mr Imutowana said the company was "in the process of sending one Zambian foreman to West Germany to acquire the knowledge and methods of maintaining our hydraulic excavator which is the largest in the country".

Overhaul

After his overseas training the foreman would take over from an expatriate who is now in-charge of the equipment which cost the mine more than K800,000.

A major overhaul of the washing plant is being carried out by a Kitwe firm.

Under the K5.3 million ADB and West Germany loan supplies of spare parts, pit machinery, locomotive and lorries including rail wagons would be imported to help and revamp operations at Maamba — which is the biggest producer of coal.

Last year Maamba Colliery mine manager Mr Jueragen Voss said the company was making an average loss of K2 million a year for the past ten years.

With the expected arrival of new machinery, these problems would lessen and production of coal would increase.

This would enable the mine to meet coal demands by other industries and for domestic purposes.

CSO: 4700/43

ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP DENIES FOUNDING OWN CHURCH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] THE Government refused to place Lusaka Roman Catholic Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo under house arrest on allegations that he was working against the Party and its Government.

"The authorities concerned refused to accept the accusations even though they came from a Catholic who knew the structure of the Catholic Church," he told a senior Christian workshop at Kitwe Teachers' Training College yesterday.

The Archbishop recalled that two or three years ago, he was almost put under house arrest, but was "saved" by some people who threatened to react if he was detained.

"The one who planned the house arrest was a Catholic. He is still a Catholic I believe."

Many people might be languishing in prisons and detentions on false allegations against them, some of which were made by Christians who were believed because of being Christians, said Archbishop Milingo.

These had now commercialised their lies because they knew that directors and managers trusted Christians and had now won the reputation of being the trusted people in their working places and enjoying privileges built on lies.

Appealing for truth among Christians and the country's political leadership, Archbishop Milingo said it was one year now since he left his house in Roma township to obey the Vatican's order not to conduct healing sessions.

"But a week ago I received a telephone call asking me whether it was true I had left the Catholic Church and started my own church in Chelston where I am now staying.

"They confirmed the lie by adding that I was living with a congregation I had founded and established my headquarters of the new church in Chelston."

The truth was that he was staying with the Daughters of the Redeemer the congregation of Catholic sisters he had founded.

The Archbishop attacked what he called the "twisted" Zambian law which he blamed for too many divorces today. Many couples wishing to divorce prepared their cases with such skill that they contained lies to easily obtain divorce certificates.

"These preparations are sometimes planned according to the law. Lawyers tell their clients not to answer certain questions this way or rather that way so that even the law today has joined hands with the liars."

CSO: 4700/43

CDC TO REMOVE REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS FROM LUSAKA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] **THE Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) plans to pull out its regional headquarters from Lusaka allegedly because of the high income tax in Zambia paid by its personnel.**

A CDC staff bulletin from London head office says the Zambian Government had not responded to persistent representations by the regional controller Mr James Tuckett that special terms should be negotiated to relieve CDC of the excess cost estimated at nearly K500,000.

The corporation intends to set up a temporary base in Malawi but it is understood the organisation intends to make Zimbabwe its regional headquarters for the Central African region.

The bulletin says in the light of the changing political and economic conditions in the countries in which the CDC operates, Lilongwe will not at this stage be designated a regional headquarter.

In Mr Tuckett's report to the London head office supplied to the **Times of Zambia** by sources at the local CDC office, he says that so far no reaction had come from Zambian authorities concerning the intended move. The move will be effected next month.

Mr Tuckett says Malawian authorities had understood and welcomed the CDC's move over the matter "and so far as possible, publicity over the matter will be avoided".

The sources said the excuse about high personal income tax and the temporary move to Malawi was to soften the blow Zambia might feel about the decision. Ten Zambians are to be affected by the move and have already been served with redundancy notices.

Only three British staff will be affected including Mr Tuckett. One British executive is expected to remain to supervise the Zambian operations.

The corporation had an investment of about K70 million in Zambia in the sugar, mining, textile, electricity and agricultural industries.

CSO: 4700/43

ZAMBIA COULD DIVERT GOODS FROM TAZARA TO SOUTHERN LINES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] TANZANIA's Minister for Transport and Communications Ibrahim Kaduma has appealed to the Chinese-built Tazara to improve its services if it has to remain competitive in modern railway transport.

He warned that Zambia, as one of the principal users of Tazara, could divert its goods to southern lines if it discovered that Tazara was incapable of coping with the increasing volume of trade.

Mr Kaduma made the appeal when he was answering questions at the first monthly luncheon meeting of the revived Tanzania Press Club attended by local and foreign journalists based in Dar es Salaam.

Mr Kaduma said: "Tazara has to compete with the southern railway lines if it wants to remain in business because Zambia will not accept its goods to pile up while there is another (efficient) line to handle its goods."

"For Tazara to remain in business," he said, "it has to be more competitive."

The Tanzanian minister emphasised that Tazara management should not blame Zambia if the land-locked country decided to ferry its goods through the port of Lobito should the Tazara services continue to deteriorate.

Recent reports claimed that Zambia was contemplating to divert its goods to the port of Lobito in Angola because of the piling of goods in Tanzania.

CSO: 4700/43

MEETING HELD TO PLAN HAULING, STORAGE OF BUMPER MAIZE HARVEST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Sep 81 p

[Text] Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila has appealed to Prime Minister Mundia to use his good offices to secure the release or urgently required foreign exchange to bring in tarpaulins for covering the bumper maize harvest.

"Unless the money is released soon, we run the risk of destroying the crop because there are insufficient tarpaulins, at the moment," the minister said.

He was speaking at the end of a day-long meeting with truckers, Namboard and the Zambia Cooperative Federation officials at the Old National Assembly where plans to haul and store the harvest were being made.

Namboard needs 4,000 tarpaulins for which it has made orders with overseas manufacturers, but they could not be shipped because they have not been paid for.

Late

"Namboard had made several representations on the need for foreign exchange, but there has been nothing worthwhile forthcoming," he told Mr Mundia.

He said the meeting had recommended that once foreign exchange had been released, the tarpaulins should be airfreighted because it was getting too late.

The minister emphasised that while the permanent solution to storage problems was construction of sheds, the meeting agreed that most immediate solution was to get tarpaulins to cover the maize.

There was a shipment of these from Malawi. He urged cooperative unions to chase them up if they had not arrived yet.

He told the Prime Minister the meeting had been satisfactory and that from now on, collection of maize would be speeded up.

It had been agreed there was adequate transport to carry the crop but the biggest problem had been lack of coordination between marketing organisations and transporters.

"We therefore decided that these should meet once every fortnight to identify weaknesses."

The other problem was the shortage of stacking machines especially in the Southern Province. Marketing organisations found it hard to hire and keep workers because the job of lifting bags several metres high was a tough one.

But the problem was likely to be solved soon because 3C stacking machines would arrive soon.

He said financing of sheds was a problem but Australia had offered some although they were small as they could only hold 5,000 bags of maize.

There was a major offer from Saudi Arabia which would supply 20 sheds with a capacity for 50,000 bags each, but there was no foreign exchange to bring them in.

Other countries which had offered sheds were Yugoslavia and Italy. A high-powered team should be sent out to scout for sheds abroad, he said.

Mr Mwila said 32 vehicles would be distributed to the provinces immediately to start the haulage.

Namboard had already started planning for the next season having ordered 161,000 tonnes of fertiliser, 80,000 tonnes of which had already arrived.

CSO: 4700/43

NPCMU, NAMBOARD TAKE MEASURES TO SAVE MAIZE HARVEST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

By Times Reporter

THE Northern Province Co-operative Marketing Union has started making wooden sheds in a bid to save 250,000 bags of maize from destruction.

The union's acting general manager Mr George Chela said in Kasama yesterday that NPCMU had enouch shades to accommodate 50,000 bags.

The union has obtained tarpaulins from a Ndola firm and more help was being sought from the Zambia Co-operative Federation (ZCF).

Insufficient stacking machines were delaying transportation of maize because the province had only one loading machine.

"If the heap becomes high, the off-loading is slowed down because of lack of a stacking machine."

He hoped the remaining bags would be collected when eight trucks from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development arrived from Lusaka.

The union has been given three tractors to transport maize in Muyombe where roads are bad.

Meanwhile, officials from Namboard and Bonar Canvas Company will meet next Monday to discuss an offer by the Ndola company to supply tarpaulin covers for this year's maize crop.

Namboard general manager Mr George Chabwera said in Lusaka on Tuesday the company had formally approached Namboard to supply the itarpaulin, but the latter had not yet taken a definite stand on the issue.

"Namboard and Bonar management have a meeting scheduled for next Monday and until then we cannot say what the position is going to be."

The offer from Bonar company came after Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila appealed to Prime Minister Mundia last Thursday to use his good offices to acquire foreign exchange for Namboard to bring in tarpaulin covers.

Minister of Works and Supply Mr Haswell Mwale starts a tour of Southern Province tomorrow to check on depots where the Southern Province Cooperative and Marketing Union (SPCMU) is storing maize awaiting collection.

In Monze, district council chairman Mr Shadreck Mwiimbwa urged transporters to speed up the transportation of maize from rural depots.

CSO: 4700/43

EDUCATION MINISTRY MOVING TO BUILD TEACHERS' HOUSING

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Education and Culture needs about K190 million to build, 6,084 houses required for teachers throughout the country.

A spokesman for the Ministry said in Lusaka yesterday that requests for help sent out to financial institutions have been acknowledged and that "serious consideration" was being given to them.

He said according to a plan drawn up by the Ministry and the Zambia National Union of Teachers, three-bedroomed type of houses to cost K25,000 each in urban areas and K30,000 each in the rural areas, will be built. The higher cost in rural areas is due to costs of transporting building materials.

The move by the Ministry to seek financial aid from the Zambia National Provident Fund (ZNPF), Zambia National Building Society (ZNBS), the Development Bank of Zambia and Zambia State Insurance Corporation (ZSIC) came after grave concern was expressed on the plight of unhoused school teachers.

It was revealed in Parliament that there were about 6,000 unhoused teachers throughout the country, both in primary and secondary schools.

The spokesman said, following meetings between the ZNUT and the Ministry, both sought assistance from various experts on the choice of economic types of houses that would be built.

Those contacted for this help were the ZNBS, the National Housing Authority and the Ministry's own planning and building experts who submitted their proposals.

At a final meeting of the ZNUT officials and those from the Ministry of Education, it was decided to re-structure some of the models and they came up with a basic 314 type house.

According to housing experts, the 314 type of house is the most appropriate one for the project and that the type would cost the Ministry of Education about K25,000 to build at an urban centre whereas the same type of house would cost up to about K30,000 at a rural centre because of additional transport costs for building materials.

The plan involves all district centres in the country and the houses will all be three-bedroomed.

The differences according to experts will be that some houses at rural centres not served by the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) will have no electrical fitting.

But, all houses at areas served by adequate water systems and ZESCO will be exactly the same as those that would be built at urban centres served by all these facilities.

For Ndola urban district, whose figures were available a total of 101 houses are to be built.

Of the 101 teachers who 'badly' need accommodation, 35 of them were primary school teachers at various centres while 66 of these were secondary school teachers also at various secondary schools in the district.

In Kabwe urban district, the Ministry has estimated to build a total of 100 houses — 50 for primary school and the other 50 at secondary schools.

The spokesman said that the estimated number of houses to be constructed at certain districts where the problem of shortage of accommodation is not so 'extreme' may be lower than other districts.

The country has recently experienced a spate of strikes by teachers who have demanded that the Government provide them with accommodation.

So far, the Zambia National Building Society (ZNBS), Zambia State Insurance Corporation and the Zambia National Provident Fund have replied to written requests from the Ministry of Education acknowledging receipt of the letters and that the ministry hopes to get definite reply soon from the financial institutions.

CSO: 4700/43

ZFE DIRECTOR NOTES WOMENS' UNDERREPRESENTATION IN MANAGEMENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 18 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] **WOMEN are still highly under represented at the managerial level although they are over represented in jobs such as stenographers, typists and key punch operators.**

Executive director of the Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE), Mr Fannuel Sumbwe, said this yesterday when he addressed the UNIP Women's League council and workshop being held at the President's Citizenship College in Kabwe.

Mr Sumbwe said this problem is partly due to the attitude of women and families towards management oriented subjects, professional skills and management jobs themselves.

"There is a tendency among our young ladies to take it easy and avoid such subjects, skills and indeed jobs as they are regarded as tough and for men only. As long as such attitude prevail, women will continue to lag behind and end up in occupations historically for women," he said.

He added that while a significant number of women have gone high up on the political ladder in the world, comparatively fewer women have reached the top of the corporate ladder.

In Zambia, the picture is the same although, of late, a few women have reached middle management levels, personnel management level, while one has reached deputy managing director level after being a financial controller of the same company and a few others have reached accountants level.

"None is reported at general manager's level so far and yet all branches of management are not beyond the reach of women provided they are in possession of suitable attainments," he said.

National laws and policies including the republican constitution guarantee equality of opportunity for all regardless of sex and other sectorial considerations.

Mr Sumbwe said Zambia should make full use of all available manpower resources in her development efforts as she suffers from an acute scarcity of technically and professionally qualified personnel.

Mr Sumbwe said no meaningful development could be achieved without active and knowledgeable participation of women.

He said women together with their male counterparts constitute an indispensable manpower resources which is vital to development.

He explained that Zambia can boast to be one of the countries in the world which cherished and practiced genuine equality of treatment for both female and male workers.

"Developing countries in general, and Zambia in particular, suffer from an acute scarcity of technically and professionally qualified personnel. We cannot therefore, afford not to make full use of all the available manpower resources in our development efforts," said Mr Sumbwe.

Mr Sumbwe called on women to contribute more to the development of this country by taking other careers which are dominated by men.

"Had our mothers adopted today's casual attitude to work in the fields, all of us would have been starved to death. If we continue paying lip service to development issues and apply ourselves half heartedly to work, we are bound to remain perpetual beggars. Who respects beggars? Similarly, employers do not employ women simply to add feminine touch to their offices or factories as some young working women seem to believe," added Mr Sumbwe.

CSO: 4700/43

NEED SEEN FOR RE-EXAMINATION OF PARTY-PARLIAMENT RELATIONSHIP

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] ALTHOUGH Hardcore capitalists will not accept it, it is a fact that societies and their institutions do not remain static __ old norms, values and concepts give way to new ones.

Where quantity reigns supreme, the society might not be better off until qualitative changes take place and this is true in the social, economic and political fields. The only forces that can bring the desired changes in nations are the people themselves.

The advice by the Speaker of the National Assembly Mr Robinson Nabulyato that Zambians should watch out for any cheap or political attempts to water down democratic powers of Parliament is therefore surprising.

The warning also becomes retrogressive because of the Speaker's follow-up warning that there is very little that could be done to make Parliament become purely African or Zambian without spelling what Parliament really is. But we are sure there is much that can be done.

And the Speaker told the fifth women's council and workshop at the President's Citizenship College that: "Since we have never had a national Parliament in our African society, we have had to inherit what the colonial system left."

That observation by the Speaker is correct but it does not mean that the changing Zambian society should cling to what the colonial masters left at any cost.

Zambia is a developing country which has been independent for only 17 years. The country's concept of development including that of democracy cannot invariably be the same as that of the United Kingdom.

The fact that Zambia is a One-Party State also means that members of Parliament either criticise or support policies of their own party without necessarily crossing the floor to an opposition party when the differences are basic. Perhaps a member can resign if his views are against Party policies but this is rare in a developing country like Zambia.

Deliberations in Parliament have demonstrated in the past that there are serious contradictions between the policies advocated by some members of Parliament in the House and the official Party policies.

It has been common to hear a member of Parliament oppose policies which were adopted by the UNIP national council of which the MP is a member. These differences which sometimes border on confusion do not speed development but merely retard it.

It is therefore inevitable that the Zambian society re-examines the relationship between the Party and Parliament. It is interesting to note that UNIP is the supreme body in the country while Parliament is the highest institution in the land. It is equally interesting to recall that President Kaunda pointed out at a Press conference in April this year that Parliament had become an opposition party. We are sure the Speaker will agree that ours is not a healthy situation.

CSO: 4700/57

BRIEFS

RUSTING OF IMPORTED MACHINERY--The Government has spent more than K10,000 on importing a wrong machine to clear floating islands at the Lukanga swamps which is now lying idle there, it was learnt at the weekend. Officer in-charge for the Department of Water Affairs at the swamps, Mr Rex Kambwili said he had written to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, that the equipment was a wrong one. Mr Kambwili said he had specifically asked the ministry to buy a grass cutter which could be fitted to the drager to clear floating islands which covered the canals. "But instead of buying the right machine, the ministry officials went to Denmark and imported a grass mower at between K10,000 and K15,000--which is useless." Mr Kambwili said on a number of occasions, field officers in the ministry had requested to accompany those travelling abroad to buy equipment for field work, but this request was always ignored. "If for example I accompanied the officials who went to buy this machine, we would have bought the right one and this money would not have been wasted." He said since he wrote to the ministry recently asking what should be done about the wrong machine, he had not yet received a reply. Mr Kambwili advised the ministry to include officials directly connected to the use of machines on buying trips. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 81 p 5]

ZAMBIA-NIGERIA COPPER PLANT--The future of the proposed joint Zambia-Nigeria copper fabricating plant which was to be set up in Nigeria hangs in the balance after delays by the two governments to conduct feasibility studies, it was learnt in Lusaka. The project using copper imported from Zambia was first mooted when the two countries signed a trade pact more than five years ago. But a Nigerian embassy spokesman conceded in Lusaka that the venture had not taken off the ground for unexplainable reasons. Press secretary at the embassy Mr Thomas Onwu said a team of consultants from the Nigeria institute of social and economic research was expected to arrive in Zambia in February to conduct feasibility studies. "Unfortunately the team which had earlier cabled the embassy failed to arrive. Up to now there has been no information on why the trip was cancelled at the last minute." Nigerian embassy officials drove to Lusaka International Airport to meet the delegation but were informed that the team was not on the plane. The bilateral agreement was signed in Lusaka in 1974 and was expected to act as a springboard from which the two countries' trade relations would take off. The venture was seen to help make intra-African cooperation a reality. When contacted a Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman declined to comment, saying, "I do not have latest developments on the project." [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 81 p 5]

KAUNDA TO COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE--President Kaunda leaves Lusaka today at the head of a high-powered delegation to attend the Commonwealth heads of state conference in Melbourne, Australia. The conference will run from September 30 to October 7. Before the conference opens Dr Kaunda will pay a state visit to Australia. The Melbourne summit meeting will be attended by representatives of some 42 Commonwealth countries. The heads of state will welcome to the organisation Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe whose country's independence was the major achievement of the last Commonwealth summit in Lusaka in 1979. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 81 p 5]

REVITALIZATION OF ECONOMY--Farmers' producer prices for the 1981/82 season announced by the Government earlier this year boosted agricultural output by 26 per cent and revitalised the Zambian economy. The latest INTERNATIONAL FINANCE magazine published by the Chase Manhattan Bank which looks at the current business conditions in Zambia says that in June the country's exports went down by eight per cent from a year earlier. The magazine says Zambia's foreign reserves which in May stood at K74 million had registered a change of minus eight per cent from the same period last year. Despite the use of the K395 million credit from the International Monetary Fund, export cover from Britain's Export Credit Guarantee Department remains suspended as payment backlog persists. Zambia consumer prices went up by 13 per cent for the 12-month period to June 1981 while money supply in March the same year registered a 12-month change of plus 14 per cent. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Sep 81 p 2]

NETHERLANDS DAM CONSTRUCTION--The Netherlands government in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development is building 15 dams in Gwembe district, member of Central Committee Mr Maxwell Beyani said in Gwembe yesterday. Addressing villagers in Chief Simbamba's area where he introduced leader of the team which will build the dams Mr Richard Spaan, Mr Beyani said the Party and its Government was aware of the difficulties facing the rural population and was working hard to ease their problems. The construction of the dams would help solve most of their water problems. Mr Beyani appealed to the chiefs to work with Party officials to ensure the quality of life among the people improved. "We must reach the desired goals set by the Party and its Government...to make the country self-sufficient in food production." The dams would enable villagers to grow crops easily. "The dams will bring agricultural development on the doorsteps of the villagers who are interested in vegetable growing." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 81 p 5]

CSO: 4700/43

IAN SMITH CONDEMNATION OF SOCIALISM HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Dr John Nijenhuis, O. Carm. entitled: "Smith Is Showing His Political Ignorance"]

[Text] **SOCIALISM was condemned as "a fool's paradise" by Mr Ian Smith during a recent debate in the Assembly. During this debate two statements were made by him, which everyone who has some education and general knowledge will find wanting. One of them was: "When we look at socialism, we see that it has failed" and he wanted "the minister to tell us where it has succeeded". Since it is not the task of a minister to give a lecture in basic political philosophy and in objective political realities, I shall presently give some socialist success stories.**

The other statement, which will be found even more inadequate by anyone who has some vague knowledge of political philosophy, was his rhetorical question: "Is not Russia the home and the beginning of all this?" (Hansard, 16 September, 1981). I suppose he means: of all this "socialist stuff".

It has been astonishing for me to discover again and again, that so many people, even so-called intelligent ones, such as (previous) heads of state, live in total ignorance of what socialism really means. So let me don the cloak of a lecturer in political philosophy and show that socialism is not "all that bad", as so many people appear to think.

Mr Smith said: "I do not want to know about socialism, a system which has failed." Such a statement places him, literally, in "opposition" to the Government and shows a gross ignorance of recent political history.

For there are several countries in the world today, where socialism, or socialist principles, have not failed. The classical example is Sweden. Around 1930 that country was in an economic shambles.

Then the socialists (the Social Democrats) took over and the country was ruled exclusively by them, until recently, when, indeed, socialism "went too far".

Sweden under socialist government, became one of the most prosperous countries in the world. By this I mean: there is a decent standard of living for everyone, not just for the few.

If Mr Smith does "not want to know about failures," then he should learn more about this socialist success story.

But a country can still be ruled by socialist principles without having a strictly socialist government. Two examples are West Germany and the Netherlands, although the situation is complicated there, because socialist governments were succeeded by non-socialist governments, and non-socialist governments would govern with the help of socialist parties.

These two countries have incorporated the most advanced socialist principles in their legislation: a sufficient minimum income for all, social security for all kinds of disabled persons, health insurance for those under a certain income level.

The fundamental mistake of Mr Smith and his ilk (and there are millions of them all over the world) is to think of socialism as one uniform system applied in the same manner in each so-called socialist country.

Socialism, as a political movement in its present day form, originated in the last century in west Europe, and its precise shape and aim were hotly debated all through the nineteenth century. From this it appears, how far off the mark Mr Smith's other remark is: "Is not Russia the home and beginning of all this?"

The first "socialist" measures were introduced by Bismarck in the second half of the last century, and stood as a model for similar legislation in many other countries.

What, then, is the essence of socialism? The essential aim is to procure the well-being of all the people in a country, rather than to allow most of the wealth to go to a few, as in capitalism.

Of course, capitalism believes that everybody will be helped best by the free-enterprise system, but in fact it mainly helps only a small minority.

It is therefore that governments of socialist countries intend to "interfere" in the economic process, or more neutrally put, guide the economic process. But there are differences in the degrees in which a given socialist country will set out to do this. And it is precisely in this respect that socialist countries, also in Africa, have been seen to have failed.

One frequent mistake has been overcentralisation with, as a result, the elimination (rather than suppression) of all forms of free enterprise, including every form of personal initiative.

China and Tanzania have in recent years admitted to having made this mistake and are now on a correction course which, especially in China, seems to be successful.

However, Mr Mugabe has, on many occasions, expressed his intention to co-operate with private enterprise. The foreign Press has often praised him for this pragmatic approach.

My main objection then, to Mr Smith (and many others) is that he is ignorant of the theory of the essence and aim of socialism and also, that he overlooks the fact that socialism has been successful in some countries.

So let him give Mr Mugabe a chance in his exciting enterprise of creating another successful socialist society, perhaps the first one of its kind in Africa. If he sees mistakes in the practical application of socialist principles, let him say so, without however blemishing his reputation by making false statements about the essence of socialism. If it can be done once (Sweden), it can be done again.

CSO: 4700/58

HOVE THREATENS PARTIES WITH MEETINGS CURB

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] **THE Government is very concerned about the increasing tension and the amount of politicking by minority parties in the country, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, said yesterday.**

He warned that if the parties did not carry out their political activities in a proper manner, and caused disaffection to the Government, regulations covering public meetings relaxed after independence would be tightened.

In an interview, the minister said he could not understand why the country was behaving as if it was heading for elections.

"I wish to warn these elements not to push us against the wall."

Mr Hove said he had already held meetings with the Republican Front leader, Mr Ian Smith, ZANU leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and a representative of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC on the issue.

He noted that in one weekend there had been seven political rallies in Salisbury alone.

The Government was busy with development projects and the time for strife was over.

"If there are any elements bent on subverting our Government they should be best advised that this Government is very capable of running the country. It is a properly elected Government," he said.

The minister said leaders of minority parties had been making subversive statements which were not in line with the Government's policy of reconciliation.

"If these parties continue to show gross lack of appreciation for the Government, we will enforce the law."

Some of the demonstrations by some parties could end in a breakdown of law and order.

He cited the demonstration on Sunday by the Patriotic Front against a one-party state which, he said, could have encouraged ZANU (PF) to stage a counter-demonstration ending in violence.

The tension in the country would make it difficult to lift the state of emergency which is due to end in February, he warned.

Mr Hove said the Government was looking closely at the question of dual citizenship because all Zimbabweans should have one allegiance and not to treat Zimbabwe as a second country.

Dual citizenship is enshrined in the Constitution.

The minister disclosed that measures were already being taken to screen all people coming from South Africa.

"We are anxious to know who they are and what they were doing," he said.

Lack of funds was inhibiting the national registration exercise. He had wanted the exercise to be completed within a short time, but due to shortage of money it would not be possible.

CENTRES

This year alone only five provincial centres would be set up instead of eight. According to the Riddell Commission report the project should be completed in 18 months.

On African advancement in the police force, the minister said that although significant progress had been made education was a constraint. Training schemes had been started to facilitate the promotion of blacks to higher positions.

He said the police force would soon stop taking people with Grade 7 because officers needed good education to be able to prepare their cases and prosecute.

The minister said Zimbabwe was anxious to have extradition arrangements with neighbouring African states, and one had already been signed with Mozambique. The idea was to be able to fight crime effectively together and consolidate friendship.

Efforts were being made to have similar arrangements with Botswana and Zambia.

CSO: 4700/58

HOVE CLAIMS ARMS AMNESTY SUCCESSFUL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] THE arms amnesty which ended on August 31, was a resounding success, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, has said.

In an interview, he said that among the arms handed over to the Government had been 2 720 guns of different types, about 1 000 grenades, 60 mortars, six landmines, 20 rockets, 72 "claymore" mines and a substantial amount of ammunition.

The minister said the exercise had enabled the Government to find out who was not co-operating with the authorities by not handing in the arms. "Now we know who we are looking for."

He said those who had not handed in their weapons were enemies of the Government and people, and would be hunted down. They would be shown no mercy.

Six people had already been arrested since the end of the amnesty. The offence carries a minimum sentence of five years' jail.

Despite assurances that those who handed in their guns to the Government would not be arrested, some people had dumped them in lakes and other dangerous places where they had been collected by the authorities.

The minister said there would be less risk of prosecution for people who voluntarily brought in their guns now than for those who would be caught by the police.

The success of the exercise would drastically reduce the amount of crime in the country and arms in illegal possession.

The minister said there had been a sharp decline in the smuggling of emeralds which was costing the country between $6 million and $10 million a year.

He disclosed that a police post had been established at Sandawana, and that the support unit and mounted police had been mobilised to clamp down on the illegal practice.

"The reports I have received indicate that there has been a tremendous improvement in the situation," he said.

Immigration regulations had been tightened to ensure that only the right people were allowed into the country.

These, he said, were investors, recruits and visitors who had to be screened as well. Mr Hove noted that there had been gross abuse of the foreign exchange regulations by certain businessmen and individuals who wanted to externalise their funds illegally.

He vowed that members of the police would continue to crack down on criminals and would never slacken in their jobs.

CSO: 4700/58

EFFECT OF RESERVE BANK RESTRICTIONS ON CREDIT REPORTED

Hire-Purchase Agreements Stopped

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text] **NEW hire-purchase agreements have been effectively stopped by the Reserve Bank restrictions on credit to the private sector.**

Mr Jim Wright, chairman of the Finance Houses Association, announced yesterday that in accordance with the declared intention to restrict credit, the Government, through the Reserve Bank, had prescribed reductions in the amount of funds available for credit.

"This has been achieved by reducing the flow of funds to the finance houses," Mr Wright added.

"The consequence is that in the immediate future the amounts of hire - purchase finance available from Finance Houses Association members for individual purposes will be very little, and none at all from some members."

The chief executive of a leading finance house said the measures would have a drastic effect in the immediate term.

The man in the street would have great difficulty in arranging hire-purchase to buy a refrigerator, stove, car or any other item that he was unable to pay for in cash.

Mr Wright said these measures came into effect yesterday and it was impossible to say how long the restrictions would be in force.

The chief executive said: "The effect will be dramatic in so far as each member of the FHA must balance his books and see what surplus cash is left."

He added that an improvement in the situation would depend partly on the amount of new deposits finance houses would be able to attract. Even then surplus cash would be committed to priority business.

The reasons behind the move appear to be an attempt by Government to curb inflation by restricting credit, and increasing the flow of funds away from the finance houses into the commercial banks.

A financial source said the Government was also curbing inflation by cutting speculative investment, increasing the level of savings, and reducing the amount of currency in circulation.

A spokesman for a finance house said it would take about six months for the dust to settle, and then investors would be able to judge whether the economy was stable.

The finance houses have also introduced new fixed deposit rates of interest, ranging from 8.25 percent for three months to 12 percent for a five - year fixed deposit.

A recent statement by the Reserve Bank on its assets and liabilities shows its gold and foreign assets fell by more than $3 million in one week.

Internal investments have dropped by over $16 million, due to a reduction in Government stock of $4 million and other investments, by $12 million.

Currency in circulation has decreased by nearly $5,5 million.

Increasing Frustration

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] IF the restrictions on new hire-purchase agreements turn out to be as severe as they now appear and are prolonged, the result could be increasing frustration among an important sector of the public.

This is the increasing number of workers who are getting bigger wages or salaries. They have not been able to save much, if anything, but they want to complement their improved life-style with furniture, stoves and other necessary household goods, and perhaps a much-used car. Many of them have a lot of leeway to make up.

These are the people who, it would seem, are to be hit hard by their probable inability to buy goods on HP.

HP has its advantages and pitfalls. It can encourage the uninitiated to acquire what they do not really need. But it is a boon for responsible people who would otherwise have to wait years to get what they need, but can meanwhile afford to pay for them by instalments.

Although the new restrictions are not aimed at HP as such — they are intended to discourage public spending — the practice is so engrained in modern life that its abrupt termination can only have severe repercussions.

The new restrictions could have a bad effect on commerce and industry. Can the latter find export markets to take up the slack, or must production be reduced? Are the extended credit terms offered by many shops subject to the same restraints?

The Government would do well to explain to the people, in simple terms, why the restrictions are necessary, what the exceptions are, if any, and seek their willing co-operation.

Combined with this could be a national savings campaign and, looking ahead, perhaps amendments to the HP regulations which would discourage reckless spending while retaining the even flow of buying and selling so vital for the economy.

CSO: 4700/58

PETROL SALES LIMITATION ANNOUNCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] **FROM today sales of petrol will be limited to between dawn and dusk on weekdays, 6 am till noon on Saturdays and will not be allowed on Sundays, in terms of tough new conservation measures contained in a Government Gazette Extraordinary to be published today.**

The new measures, to be introduced under the emergency powers, will also limit garages to three-quarters of their average supply.

Diesel fuel allowances will not be changed.

The new measures — which restrict weekday sales to between 6 am and 6 pm — come in the wake of the petrol shortage which has had service stations rationing fuel to essential service users, or running out altogether.

Better-off garages were rationing customers to seven or 10 litres at the height of the shortage.

Announcing the restrictions yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr John Nkomo, said the country's petrol reserves had dropped considerably "due to transport difficulties arising from a shortage of tankcars used to transport the fuel".

The move had been "discussed and agreed upon with all oil companies and the Motor Trade Association".

"The Government is satisfied that these measures will enable us to build up petrol reserves without seriously affecting the economy or causing the public major inconvenience," he said.

"It is important for the public not only to cooperate but to make a contribution toward cutting down on unnecessary trips and avoiding speeding.

"Although it would not be proper to give any time limit to the application of these measures, it would be safe to say however, that, with maximum cooperation from everyone and various other measures in conjuction with the Ministry of Transport, we aim to relax them in the shortest possible time.

Reserves

"The measures are only being taken to allow petrol reserves to build up again as the country continues to receive sufficient petrol to meet our requirements.

"In addition to the measures which have been introduced, the Government is closely studying ways to expedite the movement of fuel into the country."

Mr Nkomo was not available last night to say whether there would be an appeal system for long distance overnight and weekend travellers, what the penalties for offenders would be, or whether the Government intended reducing speed limits.

The Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, said last night that he had just returned from abroad, and did not wish to comment on the new regulations.

CSO: 4700/58

KANGAI GIVES UNIONS DEADLINE TO UNIFY

Within 1 Year

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] **THE Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, has given the trade union movement less than a year to set up one trade union in each industry.**

Addressing delegates at the annual congress of the Zimbabwe Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union in Salisbury, Mr Kangai also vowed to stamp out discrimination which he said was being practised by some industrial councils.

"There must be one union in each industry to give power to the workers, improve their conditions of service and bring about an increase in productivity," said the minister.

"We are going to give trade unions a very limited time, certainly less than one year, to reconcile their admission criteria on the scope of their representation.

"We expect all trade unions to pursue open, democratic policies. Short of that they must nevertheless pursue such open admission policies if for no other reason than the dictates of their survival."

Mr Kangai lashed at trade unions and industrial councils which make unreasonable pay demands and "an astonishing array of self-seeking benefits" while ignoring interests of low-ranking workers who were left "earning the absolute minimum wages, without a single benefit".

Trade unions and industrial councils, he said, spent their "ingenuity" on:

- "barring ordinary workers from joining the union in their industry;
- "making preposterous claims that they were entering into negotiations on behalf of all employees in the industry, including non-union members;
- "lining the nests of few workers who monopolise control of trade unions".

'Voiceless'

Admission criteria set by industrial councils were "arbitrary and restrictive", leaving the bulk of employees "unrepresented, unprotected and totally voiceless", he said.

Said Mr Kangai: "In almost every case those admitted are largely of one race or colour. Those left out are almost exclusively black.

"This is a notorious relic of minority rule, minority rule in its worst form, and some Africans help in propping up these exclusive practices."

A patriotic trade union, Mr Kangai said, should protect the interests of workers, good employers and the public. The Government had delegated this role to unions on the understanding that "they assumed to play a beneficial role".

"If they do not they must disband and cease collecting dues from workers," said the minister.

There were ineffective unions "maintaining a tottering, self-seeking interest" and, unless they adopted sound policies, they must give way to effective ones.

Time is 'Crucial'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] A MULTIPLICITY of trade unions in one industry causes dissipation of energy in the wrong direction — in petty rivalries and jealousies among workers — and in the end productivity suffers.

The one-year ultimatum given on Sunday by Labour Minister Mr Kangai for trade unions to unify couldn't have come at a more crucial time in Zimbabwe's development.

Unification will result in workers' training programmes being better co-ordinated and in any other assistance from our friends being channelled to deserving parties.

Of particular significance unification will eliminate trade unions operating on racial lines. These have often been white-dominated with a sprinkling of black faces and were recognised by management while rival organisations made up of blacks were regarded as "illegal".

Zimbabwe is building a multiracial society and the existence of unions fashioned on policies of old regimes which believed that people should live or work by might and not by right will not help in this process.

People, regardless of race or colour, have the same basic needs — food, shelter and protection. A labour movement in socialist Zimbabwe must strive for the provision of these needs without discrimination.

It must educate its members that their pay demands must be commensurate with their output and should discriminate only against the indisciplined, indolent worker.

But in creating a unified labour movement discrimination in reverse must be avoided. For racial and industrial harmony works councils must be fully representative of employees.

CSO: 4700/58

ZANU (PF) FARM WORKERS 'UNPAID FOR SIX MONTHS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

UMTALI

WORKERS on a ZANU (PF)-owned farm north of Odzi say their employers have not paid them for six months and that their rations consist only of mealie-meal and salt.

The workers are employed on the Chitepe farm, formerly Wide Horizon, which was bought from Mr and Mrs Rod Maclean last year for about $90 000. The 500 ha farm lies on the east bank of the Odzi River, north of the Umtali-Salisbury road.

Mr Maclean said he had sold the farm to M and S syndicate and had been told by Mr Ernest Kadungure, now Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, that it was planned to establish an agricultural training institute for ex-combatants.

Mr Maclean had previously planted cotton, maize, vegetables, wheat and fruit and had raised cattle and poultry on the property.

"He told me they would look after the labour. They took on all the workers when they bought the farm. Now these people have not been paid for six months, and they said they were not getting the minimum wage. Mealie-meal and salt are the only rations."

One of the farm workers said the matter of non-payment had been drawn to the attention of the party headquarters in Umtali.

Mr William Ndangana, an MP who has recently bought nearby Iringa farm, said he would keep on asking for the money.

The worker said the farm manager drove to Middle Sabi at the end of every month to receive his pay from Tongogara Camp, where former ZANLA guerillas are now based.

He also said that the matter had not been reported to the Ministry of Labour for fear of reprisals. If the workers — who now number 18 — could receive the money owed to them, they would leave the farm to seek work elsewhere.

Mr Maclean said a letter had been written to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services by another local farmer Mr Hyland Smith, who had pointed out the conditions endured by the Chitepe farm workers. So far no reply has been received.

CSO: 4700/58

PTC DIRECTOR ADDRESSES WORKERS CONGRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] THE personnel director of the PTC, Mr Ken Manyonda, yesterday told delegates at the annual congress of the Zimbabwe Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union that trade unionists had the duty of inspiring people to work hard.

He said a massive programme had been started to restore services destroyed during the war and the PTC was expanding its facilities to benefit the majority of the people.

"Change must come," he said. "The corporation must make strong links with foreign states, with African states, and with progressive countries of the world.

"Expansion depends on a proper representation of the personnel, the necessity for rapid expansion of Africanisation in areas where they were previously discriminated against."

Within the PTC, he said, Africanisation had been seen as a threat by whites and it had created anxieties.

Africans appointed to high posts by Government had the duty to carry out the mandate of the masses by cutting across barriers imposed in the past which meant a lot of "work and willingness to learn fast".

"Discipline is called for from those given the trust of the masses," he said. "We have to ensure that we improve and expand within the existing system."

Mr Manyonda said Africans appointed to high posts should also have the muscle to run their departments and not to just have high salaries and beautiful offices.

Mr Manyonda condemned the existence of more than one union in the PTC.

He praised the previously warring factions of PTC Africans for burying their differences, but warned that the process would be incomplete unless there was complete fusion with white workers.

"Unions for whites in this country must now be buried in our national archives."

The president of the outgoing interim executive committee, Mr Dobbe Gonye, told the delegates that efforts to unite with the Posts and Telecommunications' Union of Zimbabwe had been fraught with difficulties imposed by members of this predominantly white union.

"When we were trying to draw up a constitution for both unions, we found that the whites were interested in having sectional representation. They demanded that sectionalism be entrenched. We failed to compromise on that issue."

The general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, said, "We very much welcome the statement by Mr Kangai that the present system of industrial councils will be overhauled.

"We are working on the lines that all unions in one industry must amalgamate so that we have one union in one industry."

At the congress was the general secretary of Zambian Postal Workers' Union, Mr Jackson Shamenda. Mr L. Matombo was elected president, Mr F. Muroyiwa, vice - president, Mr D. Gonye general secretary, and Mr R. Madyira treasurer.

CSO: 4700/58

SUPREME COURT CONFIRMS DEATH SENTENCES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 9

[Text] THE Supreme Court has upheld death sentences passed on three former guerillas who were convicted separately of the murder of four members of two Fort Victoria farming families in March.

In two judgments handed down yesterday, the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Fieldsend, said he could find no reason for interfering with the finding of Mr Justice Squires and two assessors in Fort Victoria in June, that no extenuation existed in either case.

Gibson Mucherechedzo and John Joseph Magwenzi Rwizi "in a cold-blooded and deliberate way", gunned down Mr and Mrs Abraham Roux at their Victoria East farm early on the morning of March 11.

Tenford Mafema received the death sentence when he was convicted with two other former combatants, of the brutal slaying of elderly Mrs Helena van A: and her grandson Phillip (20) at Mudspruit farm on the night of March 16.

The appeal against conviction by Mucherechedzo and Rwizi was also turned down.

At their trials, all the murderers claimed they were under the influence of a woman claiming to bear the spirit of executed revolutionary, Mbuya Nehanda. They said she had commanded them to "kill Europeans" — particularly supporters of the previous government, and they had obeyed for fear of death or that she would not continue to minister to their spiritual needs.

On the appeal of Mucherechedzo and Rwizi, Mr Justice Fieldsend said claims of influence were not genuine.

Mafema was under no real pressure because, as he had admitted, if he had wanted to leave the spirit medium's camp before the murders, he could have done so, said the Chief Justice.

"It was common knowledge that the policy of the Government was reconciliation. The appellants cannot have believed, despite their belief that Sophie (the spirit medium) had in some respects the support of at least one influential member of the Cabinet, that the policy of murdering European farmers had that man's support," said Mr Justice Fieldsend.

Judges of Appeal, Mr Justice Baron and Mr Justice Georges concurred with both the decisions.

Mr John Stander appeared pro Deo for all the appellants and Mr Hendrik du Toit of the Attorney-General's Office appeared for the State.

CSO: 4700/58

FIRST YOUTH FESTIVAL SCHEDULED FOR SINOIA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 9

[Article by Heather Silk]

[Text] **THE country's first youth festival is to be held in Sinoia over the weekend to help unite Zimbabwe's young people.**

The festival committee — a group of 19 from Mashonaland West — has worked unstintingly over the past three months to ensure success.

Chairman Mr Don Chipango, who works for the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation, promises three days of activities, contests and fun designed to bring together Zimbabwe's youth in a mammoth display of unity.

Secretary Mr Mordecai Kandawaswika, a Hartley schoolteacher, said certain activities were just for those in Mashonaland West, while others were open to people from around the country.

"We expect at least 50 000 youths from Mashonaland West alone will participate."

Quoting "although the world is ours, it belongs to the youth," Mr Kandawaswika said the organisers wanted to "give back Zimbabwe to its proper heirs".

The committee hoped to do this by:

- Providing an occasion where the young could meet, discuss, voice and share ideas on matters affecting them and their country;
- Uniting the young people of the province in an organised programme of activities which provided them with maximum participation;
- Giving them the opportunity to see the need of working together on projects affecting the lives of their compatriots and the country.

"This youth festival committee regards the youth of this country as the most important asset, if Zimbabwe is to be saved from treacherous and subversive elements within and outside and has, therefore, decided on the them Help Youth in Defence of Zimbabwe," Mr Kandawaswika said.

"We hope that during our festival this message will form a clear picture for the youth of the need to stand and defend our country."

BLESSING

Although the festival had received the blessing of the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation — it will be officially opened by the minister, Mr Ernest Kadungure, on Saturday — the ministry had no part in its organisation, Mr Kandawaswika said.

He hoped in future "this brainchild" of Mashonaland West would be organised on a national level. He suggested festivals could be held by the other provinces, culminating in one giant national festival.

"I would hope that this would aim at bringing together youth from all corners of Zimbabwe, irrespective of their racial or tribal groups and their political, cultural and religious affiliations," he said.

Zimbabwe's youth had played a great role in the liberation of the country, he said. "We could not find a better way of thanking them than organising this festival.

HISTORIC

"I am thoroughly convinced that the youth, at this historic occasion, will have the chance to discuss among themselves points of interest and problems they face.

"From the discussions they will obtain solutions to their problems instead of looking to adults as the problem-solvers."

Funds for the festival have been raised through the committee's appeal to business houses and $2 600 has been collected.

Local organisers in the area's five districts — Kariba, Karoi, Sinoia, Hartley and Gatooma — have made arrangements for transport to Sinoia.

The committee has planned a varied programme — "not forgetting that the youths enjoy a good time," said Mr Kandawaswika.

CSO: 4700/58

RESTRUCTURING OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY 'NEARLY FINISHED'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] THE restructuring of the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs is nearly at an end, the Deputy Minister Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa, said in an interview in Salisbury yesterday.

She said the job was a continuing process.

"At present the finished stage is with Public Services. But as time goes on, there will be continuous revision of the ministry in terms of defining its structure and functions. The staffing is almost completed," she said.

Asked about the girls who were expelled from various institutions of learning because they had fallen pregnant Dr Nhiwatiwa said this was a very unfortunate situation.

Of the Harare Hospital affair in which 43 trainee nurses were expelled, Dr Nhiwatiwa said that although the problem was a "baby" of the Ministry of Health, her ministry was equally concerned about the plight of the girls.

She felt that those responsible for making the girls pregnant should have been called and asked what they were going to do for the girls whose professional careers had been ruined.

"The whole situation requires education and guidance. Young girls and boys need advice in terms of professional and career development on one hand and human relationships with the opposite sex on the other.

"My ministry has a responsibility to all girls in all institutions of learning to let them understand and know the effects of getting involved in, pre-marital sex."

CSO: 4700/58

MANICALAND IN RACE TO PUT UP NEW SCHOOLS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 6

[Text] - UMTALI.

THE Manicaland Provincial Authority is engaged in a battle against time to set up the foundations of 43 new rural secondary schools throughout the province before the rains start.

A total of $430 000 is to be given to the authority to establish the schools, each of which will consist of four classrooms and toilets.

MPA chief executive officer Mr Renson Gasela said the schools would be built on a self-help basis, with materials for construction, as well as the administrative and technical expertise, coming from the authority, and the work being done by the communities to benefit from the schools.

"We expect the first instalment to come any time now, but we have only six weeks before the rains. We must beat the rains, and I am sure we will by that time have done quite a lot.

"To that end we are going to start pegging next week. Then we will set in the frames so that the rains do not affect the filling in (of walls, doors and windows)."

One of the advantages of the project is that skilled labour is not required. Mr Gasela feels that, given the enthusiasm that exists in the rural areas, work will be completed in only two months once the frames are up. This would be well in time for the start of the new school year.

He also said that members of staff of the MPA headquarters in Umtali were keen to play their part in the establishment of the schools.

On October 17 the staff will travel to Inyanga where it is hoped to complete a school in only one day.

The construction make-up for each district is: Buhera, 14 schools; Makoni, 17; Inyanga, five; Mutasa, two; Melsetter, one; Chipinga, two.

Mr Gasela is confident that teachers will be found to enable the schools to operate satisfactorily. Teachers' housing is not included in the $10 000 grant for each school, and this matter is still a point of discussion.

CSO: 4700/58

FARMS, SUBURBS TO GET VILLAGE COURTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 4

[Excerpt] **THE Government intends to establish village courts in commercial farming areas and in the formerly whites-only suburbs, the Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, told Parliament yesterday.**

The minister was reacting to a statement from Mr Alexio Mudzingwa (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland West) who had said it was discriminatory to have village courts in communal lands and former townships and deny commercial farming areas and former whites-only suburbs of this facility.

"It is our intention to establish village courts in these areas," Mr Chidyausiku said, "but the methods we have been using have been through elected councillors. The areas referred to by the honourable member do not have popularly elected councillors, but once the Ministry of Local Government and Housing establishes them, we hope to establish village courts there."

Mr Chidyausiku noted, however, that commercial farming areas were covered by community courts.

The minister told Mr Chris Andersen (RF, Mount Pleasant) that the main reason for the backlog in court cases was the shortage of magistrates and prosecutors who could not be replaced easily.

Mr Chidyausiku agreed with Mr Andersen that it would be a viable proposition to hire private practitioners to alleviate the current backlog of court cases.

He also said no progress had been made in the creation of a small debts court. The minister said the Government had abolished the system of grading prisoners on grounds of race, colour, class and education.

"All prisoners are treated the same and there is no discrimination," he said.

In answer to a question from Mr Excier Mativenga (ZANU-PF, Midlands), Mr Chidyausiku said in establishing primary courts, chiefs and headmen had been stripped of their judicial functions.

However, most chiefs, headmen, and kraal heads had been elected by their people to serve as presiding officers either in village or community courts, he said.

And in pursuing Government policy of moving prisons away from urban areas, the minister said plans were in hand to build prisons in communal lands and near commercial farming areas.

CSO: 4700/58

NEW GROUP FORMED TO FIGHT RACISM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] A group of 35 people have formed the Southern African Anti-apartheid and Anti-racism Movement.

The secretary-general of the organisation, Mr Philemon Muzorewa, said the multi-racial organisation was launched last Friday. It has members from Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Zambia.

"Major areas of SAAAM's activities will be to mobilise public and international support for the attainment of majority rule in Namibia and South Africa.

"It will act as a counteractive force against, and disseminate information on, apartheid, racism and discrimination on the basis of race, colour and sex.

"It is also hoped to provide Namibian and South African refugees with material support in the form of food, clothing and medicine as well as their education," Mr Muzorewa said yesterday. SAAAM's role on refugees would be in support of the Government and international agencies.

The organisation was also interested in hearing about discriminatory practices in all areas of Zimbabwean society.

On the Namibian issue he said: "I contend that SWAPO, with the assistance of the world, should intensify the armed struggle for the national liberation of Namibia and let the Western contact group get on with their tea parties in Switzerland and Windhoek."

He said the worst thing that the world had done was to entrust the decolonisation of Namibia to the Western contact group, because "it seems they are actually advising South Africa on how best to intensify its grip on Namibia and its repression in South Africa".

He also warned that the West was trying to water down United Nations Resolution 435, whose implementation would lead to Namibian independence.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday said he was unable to comment on the formation of the movement as they had not seen the organisation's draft document.

CSO: 4700/58

FARMING PROBE REPORT DUE IN MARCH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] The Commission of Inquiry into the Agricultural Industry intends to extend its investigations by a month, says the commission's chairman, Professor Gordon Chavunduka.

He said in Umtali last week that the seven months our information visaged for the inquiry had not been enough, reports Zimbabwe Information Services.

"I think in another month our information will be sufficient to produce a report," said Professor Chavunduka. "We will then start working on the final report for the Government and it should be ready by next March at the latest."

The commission has visited almost every corner of the country. In areas it has not visited, written evidence has been submitted by both commercial and small-scale farmers.

"We found that farmers in the commercial areas have fewer problems than those in the communal areas," Professor Chavunduka said. "Naturally, our report will be devoted to the problems facing farmers in communal areas and how best they could be solved."

Some of the problems are: Lack of adequate credit facilities; shortage of land; poor marketing systems; poor roads; the high cost of transporting produce, inadequate extension facilities and shortage of water, particularly in Matabeleland.

"All these problems are a direct result of previous governments' policies to impoverish the peasants and keep them poor so they could provide cheap labour on white farms and in commerce," said Professor Chavunduka.

"Our Government wants to improve the peasants' standard of living and our recommendation to the Government aimed at achieving the Government's objectives," he added.

The commission is to recommend the Government to review salaries of workers in agricultural departments because many extension staff are leaving due to low pay. It has been claimed that extension assistants are the lowest paid as workers in Government with similar qualifications.

The commission had received reports from bodies like the Department of Agricultural Development (Devag) and the Department of Conservation and Extension (Conex) that extension officers were in a low ratio of one to 3 000 farmers in some areas.

"With a low ratio like this, no farmer will get maximum attention and this will reduce agricultural standards," one official was quoted as saying.

Speaking on co-operatives, Professor Chavunduka said: "For people to accept co-ops the present policy should be changed in Parliament so that farmers would have more power to decide on co-ops without the Government's intervention."

Co-ops

"The Government might give assistance, but should not run co-ops," he said. People were not against working together, but the use of the term "co-ops" brought resistance because of unpopular co-ops they had had in the past.

"It may become necessary to change the name 'co-ops' before the people accept them," he added.

Not everyone would be able to get land, he said, because of the rising population and the small area of the country. "We have got to accept the fact that not everyone will get land as there isn't enough to go round. Some people should be encouraged to settle in urban areas."

He said that there was a need to concentrate on high food production because of the growing population.

Professor Chavunduka feels there are not enough agricultural schools and more should be built to enable farmers to specialise in different agricultural subjects.

"We need schools for specialised agricultural subjects rather than just teach general agriculture," he said. "Subjects like agricultural engineering, extension agriculture and agricultural economics are essential to farmers."

Additional education, such as adult education, was needed in the industry.

Commenting on agricultural degrees obtained at the local university, Professor Chavunduka said: "A new education outlook should be introduced immediately because, people taught at our university are not geared to work in communal areas but in either commercial areas, or in the research field."

Asked to comment on whether the commission was succeeding in the task it was set, Professor Chavunduka said: "I am quite satisfied with how the commission is investigating agricultural problems on behalf of the Government."

The 10-member commission was set up early this year by the Government to look into problems facing the agricultural industry and recommend how they could be solved.

Other members of the commission are: Mr J. E. Baker, former secretary for commerce and industry; Professor M. J. Blackie, professor and head of land management

at the University of Zimbabwe; Dr P. R. N. Chigaru, lecturer in the department of animal science at the university; Mr P. W. T. Chipudhla, a prominent businessman and hotel owner and board member of the Reserve Bank; Dr L. T. Chitsike, chairman of the Association for Appropriate Technology and Nutrition; Mr J. M. Furusa, Secretary-General of the Zimbabwe National Farmers Union; Mr R. L. Gapare, president of the National Association of Master Farmers Clubs; Mr E. W. Kirby, chairman of the National Association of Dairy Farms; and Mr C. Millar, former MP and president of the Commercial Farmers Union.

CSO: 4700/58

BRIEFS

ONE-PARTY OPPOSED--The leader of the Republican Front, Mr Ian Smith, says both white and black political parties will oppose all efforts by ZANU (PF) to create a one-party state. Mr Smith also warned that unconstitutional enforcement of single-party rule by ZANU (PF) would divide Zimbabwe's black population. The former Prime Minister of Rhodesia declared that neither the whites nor the Ndebele people would accept a one-party state. In an interview with Associated Press, he said mounting ZANU (PF) calls for a one-party state were being made lately in the face of evaporating support for the party. "They want, as they say, a one-party dictatorship," Mr Smith said in an interview in his Parliament office this week. "And that would mean the end of freedom in the country."--Ziana-AP. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 3]

TEKERE FINED--The former Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Edgar Tekere, was fined $15 (or 15 days) by Salisbury magistrate Mrs Prisca Hassan for exceeding the speed limit on the Bulawayo road. The recently deposed secretary-general of ZANU (PF) also paid a $10 (or 10 days) fine for failing to appear in court on Tuesday. Tekere's legal representative, Mr Robin Beale of Morris, Beale and Collins, told the court that his client was ill in Umtali on Tuesday. He was also under the impression that the fine had been paid and did not realise that the ticket constituted a summons in the event of the fine not being paid. Tekere pleaded guilty under the Road Traffic Act and admitted travelling at 83 km/h in the 70 km/h zone at the intersection of the Bulawayo Road and the Golden Quarry Road when he was stopped on August 9. Mr William Chirambasukwa appeared for the State. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 5]

BUS FARES PROTESTED--The secretary-general of the Zimbabwe-Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, yesterday expressed shock and surprise at the recent increase in bus fares. He said that in future the ZCTU would call on local authorities to consult them when matters affecting workers were being discussed with private companies. Mr Mugabe said the increase came at a bad time for workers and demanded that public transport become the direct responsibility of the Government. "As long as it remains in the hands of the private sector which seeks to make huge profits, the working class will always be milked and services remain poor," he said. Mr Mugabe also warned that unless the Government came up with a straightforward plan, Salisbury's public transport system would not meet the demand in five years. He said all ZCTU affiliates had to take into account the rise in fares from October 1 when negotiating settlements with employers. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 1]

FARMS OFFERED TO STATE--Three farms, with a total area of more than 4 000 ha and together costing about $135 000, have been offered for sale to the Government by Mr John Slabbert, a farmer in Manicaland. Mr Slabbert was giving evidence to the Commission of Inquiry into the Agricultural Industry in Umtali. He is offering this land because it is lying idle and he believes it could be put to better use: "I hate seeing land lying idle," Mr Slabbert said. "The Government's resettlement programme is very good, but unfortunately, the Government does not have much time because people expected to get land soon after independence," he said. He told the commission that he had no objection to squatters settling on his land, as long as they were taught soil conservation methods. "It gives them a sense of doing something, rather than just sitting idle," he said.--Zimbabwe Information Service [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 3]

STRIKE THREAT--Workers at Hippo Valley Estates would reserve their right to strike if the manpower resources manager, Mr Martin Duffield, was not dismissed by September 26, the workers' committee chairman, Mr Simon Mupindu, said yesterday. Mr Mupindu said this decision was reached at a recent workers' committee meeting which reviewed the progress of attempts to resolve grievances following a workers' decision to put off their strike last week. "If Mr Duffield is not fired by September 28, workers feel they have a right to act," he said. Mr Mupindu said workers felt Mr Duffield was the main source of the problems of racial discrimination. In Salisbury, a public relations officer for Anglo American Corporation, Mr Oliver Chimenya said Anglo American and Hippo Valley management were looking into the grievances of the workers as they promised the minister, Mr Kumbirai Kangai. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 3]

REGISTRATION OF YOUTHS--A massive registration drive is to be launched among Zimbabwe's unemployed youth by the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation. The aim is to register everyone in Zimbabwe between the ages of 15 and 30, with the exception of those at school or in employment, "regardless of race, colour and political affiliation". "Our prime target is the unemployed youth who are out of school," a ministry spokesman said. The ministry said in a statement that the aim was to offer training in the fields of horticulture, animal husbandry, building, carpentry, welding, metalwork. plumbing, engineering (electrical and mechanical), home economics, catering, homecrafts, dressmaking, art, commerce and all aspects of agriculture. Youths will be required to indicate the training they intend to follow and provide the Government with information to assist the fulfillment of its "policies and ideals". The registration form will require information such as educational qualifications, marital status, home district and provincial addresses, sporting and recreational interests. The statement said careful planning and organisation was needed and called for full co-operation from youths as well as from governmental and non-governmental agencies. Provincial officers have been instructed to preside over the registration exercise in their areas. Offices will be established in Marandellas, Sinoia, Bindura, Bulawayo, Gwanda, Fort Victoria, Gwelo, and Umtali. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 1]

LOCOMOTIVES CONTRACT--General Motors has been awarded a contract to supply 60 diesel electric locomotives to the National Railways of Zimbabwe, a spokesman for the Electra Source and Electra Power companies announced in Salisbury yesterday. Electra Source and Electra Power are two Zimbabwean companies which represent the electromotive division of General Motors of the United States and the diesel

division of General Motors of Canada. "Thirty-five of the locomotives will be built in the General Motors factory in Chicago, while the other 25 will originate from the Canadian factory at London, Ontario," the spokesman said.--Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 1]

PR PROTEST--About 500 Patriotic Front supporters marched through Salisbury city centre yesterday morning in protest against one-party rule and the formation of the fifth brigade. The placard-bearing demonstrators walked from the former townships and converged on Parliament. The organiser, PF secretary for the central province, Mr Elknah Tjuma, said the party had four "burning issues"--the imposition of one-party rule, military training institutions for children, the fifth brigade and the interference of the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, in local administration. "If there is to be a crack force, it should be the National Army not the fifth brigade," he told reporters. "We are very proud of the army," he added. Had the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, not been out of the country, the demonstrators would have sought an audience with him at his official residence. They would have taken their grievances to his deputy, Mr Simon Muzenda, had they known where he lived, said Mr Tjuma. Mr Tjuma addressed the crowd outside Herald House and then led them chanting a Patriotic Front unification song. Among the placard inscriptions were: "Sales tax up for Gukurahundi" (fifth brigade); "Power Hungry ZANU (PF)"; "Koreans go home" and "Time not ripe for one-party state". Last Sunday more than 2 000 ZANU (PF) supporters were arrested by Mr Mugabe when they demonstrated outside his residence in support of one-party rule and military training for youths. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 1]

JOBS SHORTAGE--The exercise to count Zimbabweans studying and working overseas and in other African countries is going well, a spokesman of the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, said on Thursday. "So far there has been a favourable response, with interesting and valuable information coming to light." The National Manpower Survey includes the enumeration of Zimbabweans studying and working abroad. The spokesman said many of those who had replied were studying in fields vital to Zimbabwe. Although some highly qualified people would like to return home and contribute to Zimbabwe's development, they had had difficulty in finding jobs. He cited an example of "well qualified aeronautical engineers" who have been unable to find employment.--Zimbabwe Information Services. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 3]

HOUSES FOR WORKERS--The manager of Irvine's Day Old Chicks, Mr David Irvine, said yesterday 200 new houses would be built for workers who went on strike on Friday complaining about poor pay and accommodation. These would be in addition to 48 which had already been completed and were connected to electricity and water supplies. About 40 of the 200 would be ready by the end of this year. Workers complained of poor living conditions and the lack of toilet facilities. They said the huts they lived in were badly built and almost falling down. The homes--of pole-and-dagga, grass, zinc sheets--leaked during the rainy season, they said. Mr Irvine said: "It is true that some of the houses are of the traditional type and that sanitation is of the long drop type." But there were 48 newly built houses with electricity and water. "All housing is free," he added. The workers also complained that during the hot season they were swamped by swarms of flies coming from the surrounding fields used as toilets. As a result children suffered from

sore eyes and diarrhoea. To this Mr Irvine replied that on several occasions the management had been involved in controlling flies. On wages, he said that on average the workers were paid double the Government minimum for farm employees. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 1]

MP IN COURT--ZANU (PF) national political commissar and Member of Parliament for Victoria, Mr Mayor Urimbo, made another brief court appearance in Salisbury on Thursday on an allegation that he stole $12 500 from the party. Police investigations are continuing. No charges were put and he was not asked to plead. Mr Urimbo was remanded out of custody to October 8. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 1]

AGREEMENT WITH ZAMBIA--The Zambian and Zimbabwean medical authorities have agreed not to allow doctors who leave Zambia to work in Zimbabwe without valid reasons. The Zambian Minister of State for Health, Mr John Mwondela, said in Lusaka last week that the action had been taken to prevent the exodus of doctors to Zimbabwe. There was a tendency among expatriate doctors to resign before their contracts expired to go to other countries in pursuit of greener pastures. Such doctors had a love for money and denied their service to their fellow human beings, the minister said. Mr Mwondela dismissed reports that there was an unfair distribution of doctors in his country. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 3]

DEMONSTRATIONS OPPOSED--Dr Eddison Zvobgo has urged people not to resort to demonstrations before exhausting all available channels for redressing their grievances at the local level. Commenting on the upsurge in demonstrations against employees of local authorities, he said his ministry of local government and housing does not want to interfere with local authority administration. "Central government is just concerned with the issue that at no level in the local government system are corruption, nepotism, tribalism and other evils practised. "Where it is demonstrated that a particular authority practises tribalism or regionalism, then it will be irresponsible of central government not to step in and say you can't do it." The minister said he was not concerned about the political affiliation of local authority employees. "I am sure that nobody is interested in whether a particular employee belongs to ZANU (PF) or the UANC. After all, the Governmet employs members of the UANC, ZANU (PF), and PF. "That is the kind of example we want to set throughout. We want employers to employ everybody." Dr Zvobgo warned corrupt officials that the masses were extremely aware and impatient and were watching their conduct. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 1]

CUBAN NEWS AGREEMENT--The chairman of the Mass Media Trust, Dr Davidson Sadza, signed an agreement on behalf of Ziana with the Cuban news agency, Prensa Latina, in Salisbury yesterday. The Cuban ambassador, Mr Teofilo Acosta, signed the agreement for the Cuban news agency. It allows for an exchange of all news reports, articles and photographs. Mr Acosta said that the agreement was particularly relevant at a time "when South Africa invades and occupies part of the Angolan territory, attacks the Namibian people and its legitimate representative, SWAPO, and one way or another is carrying out acts of aggression against all the frontline states". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 3]

MEDIA UNIONS--There will be one union for all media workers within 12 months, the interim president of the new organisation, Mr Elton Mutasa, said in Salisbury yesterday. He was commenting on the call made by the Minister of Labour and Social

Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, who said on Sunday that the labour movement had less than a year to set up one trade union in each industry. Mr Mutasa said: "I think it is a most welcome move because if we do not do that it will take us years and years to serve the interests of workers effectively". He warned that media workers who dragged their feet over the issue would be "crushed" by the target date, and would do so at their own peril. The idea of several unions in one industry was racial. There had been rumblings by certain sections in the media industry to the effect that they had entrenched interests in other unions. "We have now invited them to join. If they are honest, genuine and patriotic, they should now co-operate". Mr Mutasa, who specialises in reporting on labour relations, said the proliferation of unions in one industry had served only to confuse both managements and workers. "It is only ignorant people who do not believe in this concept of one union in one industry," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 9]

WOOD FUEL--Umtali.--Thousands of gum trees will one day provide wood fuel for Sakubva and Dangamvura residents near here are being planted on a piece of cleared land near Gimboki sewerage works. The land was cleared last year by troops of 33 Infantry Battalion as a community assistance project and planting of seedlings started last month. It is hoped by November to have completed the planting of 50 000 trees over the available 8 ha. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 6]

NEW NOTE--A new $5 note will come into circulation on October 14. The new note is green and is smaller than the existing note. One side shows a zebra and balancing rocks and the other a village scene with two women pounding maize. The old $2 and $5 notes will have no cash value from March 31 1982. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/58 END

JPRS 79209

14 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2502

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79209

14 October 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2502

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BRIEFS

BANK LOAN FOR PORT--The Central African Development Bank has granted a 500 million CFA franc loan to the National Port Authority. The loan will be used to set up a warehouse at the Douala Port for land-locked Central African countries and falls within the planned extension of the Douala Port. The loan carries a 7.5 percent interest rate per year and is repayable in 15 years. The loan agreement was signed today between the minister of transport, Albert Nkome, on behalf of the National Port Authority and the managing director of the Central African Development Bank, Enock Joal Makou. [Text] [AB271038 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 19 Sep 81]

STUDENT ORGANIZATION URGES AID--New initiatives and actions to provide concrete material assistance to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa have been adopted by the East, Central and Southern African students organizations consultative meeting which started last Monday, was officially closed by the prime minister, Mr Cleopa Msuya. The final communique endorsed by the meeting said African students and youth would undertake new initiatives and actions to provide assistance, including school materials to SWAPO of Namibia and ANC of South Africa. The communique further called for the rendering of the moral and material assistance to the frontline states to enable them to repel the constant attacks from the racist South African forces. The meeting, which condemned the U.S. military bases in Africa, agreed that joint action against the bases be undertaken and the struggle to make Africa a nuclear-free zone be intensified. [Text] [EA261822 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 26 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/50

FOREIGN MINISTER WARNS U.S. ABOUT OIL WEAPON

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 22 Sep 81 p 22

[Text] Rome, September 19--Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge warned here Friday that his country would not hesitate to use its oil wealth as a weapon if the United States threatened Angola's territorial integrity.

The U.S. oil company Gulf Petroleum extracts large amounts of oil from Angola's Cabinda enclave.

He told a press conference here after meeting earlier with Italian President Sandro Pertini, Premier Giovanni Spadolini, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and top officials of the state oil company ENI, that Angola was "seriously worried" about the rapprochement between Washington and Pretoria, which he said could lead to a plan to destabilise Angola.

"If the U.S. wants to go that far, we will do our best to reply appropriately," he said.

M. Jorge said greater economic and technological aid for Angola, especially in the petroleum and petrochemical fields, had been discussed during his visits to Italy and before that to West Germany. A large contract had been drawn up with ENI.

Cuban "Nightmares"

On U.S. calls for Cuban troops to withdraw from Angola, Mr Jorge said that if the Americans "have nightmares because of the Cubans, it's not our fault."

The U.S. position did not make sense, he said. According to Washington, the presence of South African troops in Namibia was legal, while the Cuban presence in Angola was illegal.

He reiterated that the Cubans were helping Angola to build a regular army and develop the country's economic, social and health facilities. He denied there were any East German troops in Angola and added that at the recent meeting in Lagos of the Southern African "front-line" states military aid to Angola had been discussed. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/53

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON REFUGEE SITUATION

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 16 Aug 81 pp 36-37

[Interview with Rodeth Gil, secretary of state for social affairs of Angola, date and place not indicated]

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola is confronted with a serious refugee problem. There are now in Angola about 73,000 refugees from various neighboring countries, namely, Namibia, South Africa and Zaire. Moreover, thousands of Angolan refugees who fled the country during the war against the FNLA and UNITA are now returning.

To provide the necessary food assistance to all the refugees is causing the Angolan officials grave concern. The situation was the topic of an interview granted to JORNAL DE ANGOLA by Rodeth Gil, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and secretary of state for social affairs. Following are some excerpts from that interview.

Question: What is the position of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] regarding the refugee situation in general?

Answer: Our country receives and will continue to receive any individual who seeks asylum in our territory. Hence we have refugees in Angola from the neighboring countries, mainly Namibia and South Africa, which are engaged in a war of liberation against racism and "apartheid." Let us make it clear: our country will always give asylum to anyone who requests it.

Question: What have been the major settlement areas for the returning Angolans? How have they been integrated into the social and economic life of the country?

Answer: The major settlement areas for the Angolan refugees are Cabinda, Zaire, Moxico and Uije provinces. These have also been the major ports of entry. The refugees' social and economic integration has been carried out through the Labor Ministry and other agencies. This integration is slow, however, and in no way meets our expectations. The delay in integrating the returning refugees has fostered certain situations, which our country must deal with, such as the continuing creation of nuclei of unemployment and uncontrolled groups.

The failure to achieve the socioeconomic integration of the refugees has fostered a rural exodus to the large cities. It is obvious that the placement of the refugees demands a joint effort with other ministries, mainly the Labor and Agricultural ministries, among others.

As we have been able to observe, some of these refugees are trained cadres who could make an active contribution to the process of national reconstruction.

Question: Many returned refugees are coming directly to the large urban centers like Luanda, where conditions are often unfavorable, to resume their lives. How is this problem of their social integration being handled?

Answer: On their arrival, the returnees go first to transition camps. These camps have little to offer, but contrary to what had been hoped, and for a variety of reasons, their stay in these camps has been quite lengthy. Most of the people in the transition camps in Luanda are working, but since they are all working in Luanda, there is not enough housing for them.

This problem is not only the responsibility of the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs. All government agencies should be involved in its solution. Meanwhile, it is necessary to place the refugees in productive sectors throughout the country.

When they arrive and opt to remain in Luanda, they are naturally faced with a serious housing problem--and all the other problems follow. Even if they find jobs, they cannot solve this very difficult problem. Although we are constantly concerned with finding employment for returning countrymen, they continue to live, for the most part, in the transition camps. But the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs can only do so much.

Question: What technical and material assistance for the Angolan refugees has come from abroad? What countries and international organizations have contributed most?

Answer: The international organizations providing the most assistance to the Angolan refugees are mainly UNICEF, the HCR [UN High Commission for Refugees] and the WFC [World Food Council]. This aid consists of clothing, food, teaching materials and so on. However, many agencies and countries that assist us send these articles not only for returning Angolans but for refugees from neighboring states who are now in Angola.

The aid mainly comprises donations of such foodstuffs as baby food, soybeans, flour and milk, and articles of clothing. It should be noted that this support often does not meet the needs of the refugees and repatriated Angolans, and we still have to deal with the problem of the people displaced by the war imposed on us by South Africa, so the RPA often has to expend material supplies and food to take care of these difficult situations.

Question: What steps has the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs taken regarding the refugees who are still in neighboring states, to arrange for their return to Angola and their integration in our national development?

Answer: A delegation of the secretariat has visited the Republic of Zaire, where most of the Angolan refugees are located now. In Zaire, we tried to meet with the refugees and talk to them. We had no great difficulties, because all of them expressed a desire to return to Angola. The same is true of the Angolan refugees in the Republic of Zambia.

Their return must be planned and supervised, however. Otherwise we will be unable to meet all the needs that must be taken care of. On the other hand, not all the Angolans have had an opportunity to hear our appeal--only those we reach in our trips to countries where the refugees are located.

Question: There are displaced people living in the jungle because of the unjust war waged against us by the retrograde Pretorian regime on behalf of international imperialism. What has the secretariat been doing to assist them?

Answer. We have developed joint efforts with the party provincial, communal and municipal committees and other government agencies to solve the problem of the displaced people. Their problems merit serious attention.

We have found that it is much easier to work with a displaced person because he has a better understanding of our true circumstances and wants to become engaged in the productive process. The only problem--perhaps the one that concerns us the most--is the health of these people. They are severely malnourished, particularly the children, when they come out of the jungle. Once we overcome this malnutrition, their integration in the prodcutive process is easy.

Question: What aid has the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs provided to refugees of other countries, particularly southern African countries still struggling against South African domination?

Answer: We have always demonstrated our solidarity with peoples struggling against colonialism, imperialism and "apartheid." Here our support has been limited, because it has been restricted to the liberation movements, which also receive support from other progressive countries and international organizations. Therefore, support from the secretariat has consisted mainly of clothing and foodstuffs.

Question: How many refugees from neighboring countries are now receiving aid from the People's Republic of Angola?

Answer: There are now about 73,000 refugees in our country, including 50,000 Namibians, 18,000 Zairians and 5,000 South Africans.

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CSO: 4728/134

BRIEFS

FRG JOURNALIST TO BE EXPELLED--Luanda, 1 Oct (AFP)--Ivo Ursic, a journalist working for the West German television station WDR, who was doing a report on Angola, will be expelled immediately from Angolan territory, it has been officially announced in Luanda. A note from the Information and Propaganda Department of the MPLA, Labor Party indicates that the journalist, who is of Yugoslav nationality and holds an FRG passport, will be expelled without delay because of his behavior, which is unethical for a journalist and guest of the People's Republic of Angola. [Text] [AB011449 Paris AFP in French 1126 GMT 1 Oct 81]

REPRESSING PROTESTS REPORTS DENIED--Luanda, 30 Sep (AFP)--The offical Angolan news agency ANGOP today denied for the second time in less than 1 week reports published in Lisbon that street demonstrations organized in Luanda were severely repressed. Two Lisbon rightwing dailies--O DIA (morning) and A TARDE (afternoon)--published reports allegedly reaching them from the Angolan capital (where they have no correspondent) that tens of demonstrations were kiled or wounded during the demonstrations which took place until last Saturday in Luanda. According to the newspapers, the demonstrators were protesting against the high cost of living, the problems of supplies and privileges enjoyed by SWAPO militants and Cubans. In its denial broadcast today, ANGOP indicated that the reports are blatant lies published by reactionary newspapers which are nostalgic about the colonial era. According to the agency, these newspapers wish to criticize the strong support Angola gives to SWAPO. [Text] [AB302005 Paris AFP in French 1803 GMT 30 Sep 81]

DOS SANTOS TO LIBYA, EUROPE--President Jose Eduardo dos Santos left Luanda this morning for Tripoli on an official and friendly visit to Libya at the invitation of his Libyan counterpart. The Angolan head of state was accompanied on this visit by an important delegation including Alphonso Vanzani Binga, secretary of the Central Committee for Foreign Relations; Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs; Artur Vidal Gomes, minister of agriculture; Bento Ribeiro, minister of industry; and Paulino Pinto Joao Neto, secretary of state for cooperation. President dos Santos was seen off at the airport by members of the political bureau, the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers Party, the government, senior officers of the armed forces and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to our country. After Libya, the president of the republic will also visit some socialist countries in Europe, namely Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. [Text] [AB301131 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 30 Sep 81

REPATRIATION DEMANDED BY USSR--The Moscow government "demands the immediate repatriation of the bodies of the four Soviet citizens killed, as well as of the man captured during the recent South African incursions in southern Angola," the Soviet news agency TASS said yesterday, confirming the murder of Soviet citizens in Cunene. The news published by TASS and widely circulated by international news agencies says that two military specialists providing assistance in Angola and their respective wives were killed by the South African army, which also captured a mechanic of the same nationality. The Soviet news agency, denouncing Pretoria's statements, according to which Soviet military officers are fighting in Angola with the SWAPO guerrilla forces, affirms that "the whole world knows that the Soviets are providing political, diplomatic and military support to Angola." "Our activities in Angola, as in any other country, do not go beyond technical assistance and training of Angolan military personnel," this news agency also writes. The same source adds that Soviet citizens are working in Angola in various fields. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Sep 81 p 1]

INFORMATION ON REFUGEES--Victims of racist South Africa's acts of aggression against Angola are concentrated in the areas of Lubango, Chibia and Chiange. Of these, 1,200 come from the area of Sangungo, (Onjiva), (Catantero) and Curoca, most of whom are women and children. The figures were released by a coordinator of the Ministry of Health for the provinces of Cunene, Huila, Cuando Cubango, Comrade (Bastos) dos Santos. The people in these areas have been supplied with food and clothing by the delegation of social affairs in the Province of Huila. More clothing and medical assistance is expected to arrive in Luanda next week, part of the continuing aid received by Angola from friendly countries to meet the needs of these patriots. [Text] [AB011539 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Oct 81]

PORTUGUESE FOOD AID--Lisbon, September 19--Forty tons of canned food will be flown to Luanda next Monday as a gift from Portugal to Angola, official sources said here. The shipment follows an international appeal by the Angolan Government following the South African incursion into its southern provinces. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 22 Sep 81 p 22]

CSO: 4700/53

KEREKOU STATEMENT UPON RETURN FROM PARIS

AB271317 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpts] President Kerekou returned to Cotonou this afternoon from Paris where he has just paid a 3-day official and working visit. He was welcomed on arrival from the aircraft by the first vice chairman of the permanent committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly, members of the Central Committee of our vanguard party, the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin (PRPB), members of the permanent committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly, members of the National Executive Council, the diplomatic corps and a large crowd of militants of the revolution in Cotonou. In the VIP lounge in Cotonou, President Kerekou spoke to David Goushina about the results of his visit to France.

[Begin Kerekou recording] Drawing lessons from the history of our hardworking and militant people, and on the basis of the experience gained during the period between 1894 to date, and more precisely since 26 October 1972 when we embarked upon our revolutionary process of national liberation, we paid our first official and working visit to Paris, at the invitation of His Excellency Mr Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, from 23 to 25 September 1981. This visit, which was made within a new political context, took place in very good conditions. The keynotes of the visit were austerity and rigor in all our views.

Apart from the historical tie which exists between Benin and France and whose development has seen its ups and downs since we started the revolutionary process on 26 October 1972--as must be expected--we can say today that there are favorable conditions now in France with the advent of the ruling forces of progress led by Francois Mitterrand as the president of the republic. Under these conditions, our party and our revolutionary state decided, on behalf of our people and their democratic and popular revolution, that we should positively honor the friendly invitation by Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic. We decided to do so in spite of the nature and consequences of the unresolved quarrel between Benin and France. This is what we mean, understand and interpret objectively by the words austerity and rigor.

In any case, during our visit to Paris we talked at length on Wednesday, 23 September 1981, with Francois Mitterrand who took the initiative of calling for this meeting which we described as historic; after our talks at the Elysee we made a public statement to the press. We gave a run down of our discussion which was held in an atmosphere of frankness. We expressed the need to and affirmed our political desire to

solve, as soon as possible, all the difficulties and all the problems connected with the quarrel which, for some time now, has darkened the political relations between Benin and France. It was also decided that we should take all necessary measures, as soon as possible, to prompt dynamic cooperation between our two countries and people. To this effect, several contacts were made at the ministerial level before we left Paris. We expressed to President Francois Mitterrand the high appreciation of our party and our revolutionary state for the courageous and constructive stand of the new French Government concerning the great African matters, particularly those related to the independence of Namibia, the armed aggressions against the frontline states, the self-determination of the Saharan people and the reconstruction of Chad which has been devastated by a long national liberation war followed by a bloody civil war. We also told President Francois Mitterrand of our strong hope that France, under his leadership, will increase its aid to African countries to enable them overcome the numerous economic hardships caused by the international economic crisis. Finally, we also stressed the courageous and constructive stand of the new French Government toward the development of the Third World countries in general and that of Africa in particular, notably during the recent UN conference on the 31 least developed countries.

On the whole, on our return from Paris we can say that we are very confident of the future of the new relations of cooperation between Benin and France and we are convinced that these relations will henceforth be developed on a new and sound basis. Also, during our 5 days in Paris, we visited the headquarters of the UNESCO on Thursday, 24 September 1981, at the invitation of Ahmadu Maktar Mbow, director general of the UNESCO. On behalf of our people, our party and our revolutionary state, we addressed members of the Executive Council who were holding an ordinary session.

Finally, on behalf of all the hardworking Beninese people, we would like to send our sincere and heartfelt thanks to President Francois Mitterrand, to the French Government and to the entire French people for the friendly and warm welcome which was given to the delegation of our party and our revolutionary state throughout our visit in Paris. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/56

FRENCH MAP PRINTING, TRANSPORT AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Paris AFRICAN AFP in English 18 Sep 81 p 22

[Text] Bangui, September 17--France and the Central African Republic have agreed here on two new financing arrangements less than three weeks after the Army deposed President David Dacko.

Officials said the arrangements were expected to have considerable bearing on the military regime's stated objective of revitalising the country's lagging economy, which new Head of State General Andre Kolingba has said will be a precondition for handing back power to a civilian government.

One agreement is for 25 million CFA francs (some 80,000 dollars) for printing geographical and geological maps compiled from surveys made by France's Office of Overseas Scientific and Technical Research.

The maps will be a major tool in planning economic development in the key sectors of agriculture, forestry and mineral prospecting, it was stated.

The second agreement it is for 315 million CFA francs (some 1,050,000 dollars) for transport, a major factor in this landlocked country. The main item covered is the restoration of the river pushboat (a tug for barges) Ville de Bangui, used for oil convoys up the Oubangui River to here from Brazzaville in the Congo.

At yesterday's signing ceremony, Centrafrica's Minister for Planning, International Cooperation and Statistics said the ruling Military Committee of National Recovery (CMRN) was "firmly determined to redynamise cooperation with France."

Lieutenant-Colonel Alphonse Kongolo said the change of regime on September 1 had "opened a new era for cooperation, which we wish to see more active than ever."

On Monday, Gen. Kolingba told foreign diplomats that the CMRN had taken up the task of relaunching the economy and "creating conditions favourable for the exercise of real democracy."

The Armed Forces, which took over from President David Dacko a fortnight ago, had no intention of holding on to power or setting up a military dictatorship,

Gen Kolingba said. But he added that the CMRN would only have accomplished its mission when it had set up "the machinery of a healthy economy allowing a decent standard of living."

He assured the diplomats that the Government was determined to respect the wishes of Western creditor countries--Austria, France, Italy, Switzerland, the United States and West Germany--who decided last June that Bangui should pay off its foreign debt of some 200 million dollars in nine years, with a grace period of four years. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/55

GOUKOUNI ADVISER GIVES BONGO MESSAGE, COMMENTS

AB282145 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The president of the republic, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, this morning received a message from Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei. The message was conveyed by Youssouf Sale Abass, Chad's presidential advisor on diplomatic matters. The Chadian envoy then held lengthy discussions with the head of state in the presence of Marting Bongo, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation and Albert Yangari, secretary of state for public relations.

As you are aware, the founder of the renovation is closely watching the economic and political development in Chad, whose people he has always been seeking to reconciliate. Last Saturday evening, that is 48-hours ago, President Bongo, who was holding discussions with the responsible officials of the press, launched an appeal to the international community for the reconstruction of Chad, which has been destroyed by a murderous civil war. The Chadian envoy, who had already come on similar missions to Libreville, refused to disclose the contents of the message from President Goukouni Oueddei. He simply declared on Albert Mbiomo's microphone that the message dealt with the good relations between Libreville and Ndjamena.

[Begin recording] [Youssouf Sale Abass] I have no right to say anything whatsoever. If the presidency of the republic of Gabon wishes to make a communique to the press, then you have to refer to it. I have no mandate to make statements.

[Question] Mr advisor, what are the relations between Libya and your country following President Goukouni's declaration on the issue of the Libyan troops stationed in Chad?

[Answer] On the question, I will not have much to tell you because in his press conference--I think it was on 18 September in Paris--President Goukouni explained his government's stance on the presence of Libyan troops in Chad.

[Question] What is the situation prevailing in the eastern part of the country, particularly fighting has been reported between the government troops and certain rebel troops, a situation likely to cast a shadow over the Sudan-Chad relations? What is the situation exactly?

[Answer] I think that the position of the Chadian Government on this issue was definitely explained in a message it sent to the OAU chairman to explain the

situation on our eastern border. In a press conference, President Goukouni brought up the issue again in order to inform international opinion on what was going on at the border.

[Question] President Goukouni has sent a letter to the Security Council without yet filing a complaint. Does this mean that the situation in the eastern region has returned to normal?

[Answer] Yes, it has. The regions which were affected are currently under the control of the Chadian Government and the message to the OAU chairman was only meant to warn against the foreseeable consequences likely to jeopardize the relations between Chad and the countries referred to. So it was intended to provide further information on the external threats facing Chad.

[Question] Mr advisor, do you advocate an African peace-keeping force or the creation of an integrated army in Chad as called for by President Bongo?

[Answer] The position of the Chadian Government was explained in particular at the OAU summit conference. President Goukouni said clearly that Chad must be assisted by all means in setting up an integrated national army, which does not rule out the sending of an African peace-keeping force. Unfortunately, you are aware that the force is long to come. We have not lost hope, and though we are still expecting it, we had rather take care of our own security than let others do it for us. This is quite normal and we henceforth prefer President Bongo's solution which insists on the setting-up of a Chadian national integrated army rather than totally relying on the sending of an African force. We could not indefinitely be protected [words indistinct].

[Question] You have just mentioned that the African peace-keeping force is slow to come. Do you not think that the UN troops should be called in?

[Answer] We leave the settlement of this question with the OAU which committed itself since the Nairobi summit to finding a solution to it. We are waiting. But we will not remain inactive with regard to our integrated national army. On our part, we will try to establish contacts and acquire the means to launch the integrated army whose process has already begun with the setting-up of a unified staff in charge of the proposed army. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/55

FRENCH PREPARED TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN AID

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 18 Sep 81 p 23

[Text] Paris, September 18--Visiting Chadian President Goukouni Weddeye conferred here Thursday with French President Francois Mitterrand about French aid to his war-shattered country, which has been heavily dependent on France since it gained independence 21 years ago.

Their meeting, at which French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Chadian Interior Minister Mahamat Abba Seid were present, marks effective recognition by France of Mr Goukouni's regime, which won a bloody civil war 10 months ago with the help of Libyan troops.

Both men appeared pleased with the results of their talks but refused to give details.

France's Socialist Government, notably through Aid Minister Jean-Pierre Cot, has said several times it is ready to give Chad unconditional humanitarian aid as well as help to rebuild the capital, Ndjamena, which took the brunt of the war damage.

But because of the continued Libyan military presence France has declined to agree to give military aid to help set up a new integrated National Army. Paris wants to see the Libyans withdraw their troops and a pan-African military force to be set up to take over security in Chad and help build the new Chadian Army.

The Army question is crucial for the Chadians, who fear that the Government might fall apart if the 10,000 or so Libyan troops pull out while the present fighting is still going on in Eastern Chad with the rebel forces of former Defence Minister Hissene Habre. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/55

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES MISBEHAVIOR OF TROOPS

AB251635 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT Sep 81

[Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 24 September in Brazzaville refuting charges of alleged misbehavior of Congolese troops in Chad by the French weekly L'EXPRESS]

[Text] In Lagos, OAU member states meeting under the auspices of that organization to find a solution to problems which were tearing apart the sister country of Chad, at the request of the various Chadian factions, appointed Congo, among other countries, to form a neutral force necessary for the search of peace. Our people, supporting their government which welcomed this choice as an act of confidence in them, sent their soldiers to Ndjamena.

Notwithstanding the difficult period through which the Congolese Treasury was passing, 1 billion CFA francs was released from our treasury to respond to this duty of African solidarity. For 3 months in Ndjamena, the Congolese contingent was waiting for the arrival of other units of the neutral force until the crucial moment of the violation of the Lagos accord by the Chadian factions. In conformity with the discipline preached by the Congolese Labor Party, the Congolese soldiers confined themselves to a camp of the national gendarmerie placed at their disposal by the Transitional National Union Government of Chad and at a time when French forces based in Chad were still there.

Furthermore, the discipline maintained by the Congolese contingent not only evoked admiration from the French military and civilians in Ndjamena but also from their brothers in Chad who hold the best memories of the soldiers, as recalled by his excellency, President Goukouni Oueddei during his last stopover in Brazzaville. During attacks by the rebel forces of Hissein Habre, the Congolese forces, because of their discipline, took the blows of their Chadian brothers in war and even suffered some wounded and one soldier dead without reacting. Respectful of the mission entrusted to them by the OAU, the Congolese contingent in Chad did not roam in the streets of Ndjamena during its stay. How can L'EXPRESS write that the Congolese soldiers had engaged in unkindly behavior during their stay in Ndjamena?

CSO: 4719/55

COMMENTARY LAUDS DEMOCRATIZATION PROGRAM

AB301202 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The government, under the leadership of His Excellency Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, is performing an important task, with respect to the basic local entities of our communities, which has ensured the necessary freedom for the development of political life based on legal prerogatives.

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea, which is mainly an agricultural country, lends maximum legal support to the farmers who constitute the main work force, one with its own personality and efficient organization.

The government of the Supreme Military Council, true to our African ways, maintains the authentic traditional spirit of the family system within its vast democratization program which is something no one should change.

The elections organized in all towns throughout the nation, with a view to applying the decree on the localities and councils, are proof of this democratization in action. It is the first step taken by our communities towards democratization. In all towns, the elections took place without incident and at no time was there any discontent on the part of [word indistinct].

With this commentary, the national news media agrees that the people of Equatorial Guinea have accomplished a great deal through this first decisive step toward democracy advocated by the government of the Supreme Military Council.

CSO: 4748/3

COMMUNIQUE ON EQUATORIAL GUINEA-GABON MEETING

AB291715 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Communique issued in Libreville on 28 September following the meeting of the Gabon-Equatorial Guinean Joint Commission on Cooperation in Libreville 22-26 September]

[Text] The joint commission for cooperation between Gabon and Equatorial Guinea, established by an agreement signed on 13 November 1979 in Libreville, has ended its second ordinary session held from 22 to 26 September 1981 in Libreville under the chairmanship of their excellencies Dominique Boungouere, minister of territorial administration and local collectivities of the Republic of Gabon, and Felix Mba Nchama, commissioner of state for the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

The Gabonese delegation was composed of: their excellencies Messrs Mbot and Mboumbou, secretaries of state for the Ministry of Education and for Territorial Administration and Collectivities; His Excellency Ambassador Sylvestre Katanga, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; His Excellency Ambassador Felix Andambe, diplomatic adviser to the president of the Republic at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Ignace Vanet, Gabonese ambassador to Equatorial Guinea; His Excellency Benito Cabenga, assistant secretary general, director of administrative and consular matters in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; [name indistinct], consul general of Gabon in Bata; Mr Bernardin Aka, assistant secretary general of commercial civil aviation; Jean Bonaventure Essombe, director of press and information in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; [name indistinct], director of documentation at the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Collectivities; Nguema Auguste, director of manpower in the Ministry of Labor; Stanislas Owono, director of posts and telecommunications; and Joseph Ngom, chief of section at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Equatorial Guinea was represented by Celestino Nso Nsi, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency (Falchino Palepale Hino), permanent secretary of the Ministry of Interior; His Excellency Eloi Elongbe, legal adviser to the office of the president of the Supreme Military Council; His Excellency [name indistinct], Equatorial Guinea's ambassador to Cameroon; His Excellency [name indistinct], director for Asia, Africa, the Middle and Far East in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency (Policarpo Eduardo Asa), technical director of transport in the Ministry of Public Works, Housing, Urban Affairs and Transport; His Excellency Emilio Ngom Oyem, technical director for telecommunications; His

Excellency [name indistinct], director for commerce in the Ministry of Finance and Commerce; His Excellency Enrique Saboka, chief of section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, [name indistinct], first secretary at the Equatorial Guinean Embassy in Gabon; His Excellency [name indistinct], second secretary of the Equatorial Guinean Embassy in Gabon and [words indistinct].

During their visit, the head of the Equatorial Guinean delegation paid a courtesy call on Martin Bongo, minister of state and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. He was also received in audience by First Vice Prime Minister Georges Rawiri, to whom he transmitted the personal greetings from His Excellency Lt Col Obiang Nguema Mgazogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, for his good friend El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gaon, and wishes for prosperity of the brotherly people of Gabon.

The agenda was composed of the following items:

1. Trade cooperation,
2. Cultural cooperation,
3. Cooperation in the field of transport,
4. Cooperation in the field of telecommunications and postal affairs,
5. Cooperation in the field of [words indistinct],
6. Cooperation in the field of labor and free movement of people and goods,
7. Other business.

The two delegations decided to appoint two committees, namely a committee for economic, scientific and technical matters and a socio-cultural committee.

The two parties noted with satisfaction the similarity of the viewpoints of the governments of Equatorial Guinea and Gabon on questions tackled at both the political and [words indistinct] levels and on major world and African problems, in particular those relating to the Central African sub-region.

Regarding economic matters they supported the establishment of a more equitable world economic order as well as the taking into consideration of and reorientation in accordance with the Lagos plan of action.

Furthermore, they also recognized the need to intensify and diversify the main (?ties) between the two countries by taking practical steps in the best interests of the two peoples in compliance with the political will often expressed by the two heads of state to maintain mutual cooperation between Gabon and Equatorial Guinea.

The two ministers expressed mutual satisfaction with the cooperation relations and good neighborliness that exist between the two countries and proceeded to sign a friendship and good neighborliness treaty, and a cooperation agreement in the field of telecommunications.

The leader of the Equatorial Guinean delegation, through his Gabonese counterpart, thanked His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon and the government and people of Gaon, for the friendly and warm welcome accorded him and his delegation.

The next session of the joint commission on cooperation between Gabon and Equatorial Guinea will be held in Equatorial Guinea on a date to be fixed by the two parties through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Libreville, 26 September 1981

For Gabon
Dominique Boungouere,
Minister of Territorial Administration and Local Collectivities.

For Equatorial Guinea
Felix Mba Nchama,
Commissioner of State for the Ministry of Interior.

CSO: 4748/3

BRIEFS

SPANISH POLICE CHIEF VISIT--After a 5-day visit to our country where he arrived on Monday for an official visit, the Inspector General of the Spanish Police, Maj Gen Antonio Saenz de Santamaria, returned to Spain this morning. Mr Saenz and his suite were seen off at the Malabo international airport by the inspector general of the armed forces in charge of national defense, Lt Col (Mba Onyana), and various Equatorial Guinean personalities. Before boarding the plane that took him to the Spanish capital, he received military honors and reviewed the guard. Mr Saenz de Santamaria then shook hands with the members of the Supreme Military Council who had gone to see him off, with the Spanish ambassador to our country and the Spanish personnel residing in Equatorial Guinea. [Text] [AB290942 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 26 Sep 81]

CSO: 4748/4

OBSERVERS NOTE DETERIORATION IN TIES WITH FRANCE

AB251923 Paris AFP in French 1002 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Libreville, 25 Sep (AFP)--Observers in Libreville have noted that the privileged relations which used to exist between the Giscard government and Gabon have deteriorated considerably less than 5 months after the coming to power of socialist French President Francois Mitterrand.

Paris intends henceforth to depersonalize as much as possible the very close relations which used to exist between Presidents Giscard d'Estaing and Omar Bongo and to promote interstate dialogue.

This very clear-cut evolution is illustrated by the forthcoming departure from Gabon on 4 October of French Ambassador to Gabon Maurice Robert, a staunch Gaullist and former officer of the SDECE (French Intelligence Service) who for 2 years jealously defended French interests in Gabon. Mr Robert had easy access to the palace of President Bongo, who is his personal friend. The two men consulted each other regularly.

Maurice Robert's successor, Robert Cantoni, who is presently in the central administration, will surely not move on such favorable ground. Gabon is wary of socialist France. Mr Bongo has expressed shock in particular with the campaign of lies which he claims was launched in the last few months by the French press against him, his wife and his country.

The Gabonese head of state even goes as far as to openly associate this campaign with an attempt to destabilize his regime supported by French authorities. A lack of understanding toward Paris has developed in the entourage of President Bongo and the French community in Gabon--some 250,000 persons, including a 700-man military intervention force--is worried.

Nevertheless, Gabon does not in any way want to question the importance of cooperation with France, its main partner (70 percent of commercial exchanges).

On the contrary it is said in Libreville that the country is very much aware that in order to increase its economic growth, France's support is necessary, even if the present state of relations between France and Gabon were to cause Mr Bongo to nationalize certain French companies.

France is omnipresent in Gabon, where it is the first customer and the first financier. It supplies Gabon with three-fifths of its foreign aid each eyar. A total of 77 percent of all investments in Gabon are French, far more than American investments which represent only 8.5 percent. French firms dominate the oil sector, which in 1980 represented 60.4 percent of the country's income.

French industries are currently carrying out 23 projects in the wood, mechanical, chemical, agricultural, fishing and cold storage sectors.

It is also said in Libreville that perhaps it would not be in the interest of the French socialist government to shun Gabon publicly as this small Central African country (267,667 square kilometers) with very few people (1 million inhabitants) is a solid link in the Francophone chain. It is a particular favorite of foreign investors as it has immense natural resources. France can still find several markets there. Gabon's oil production presently stands at 7.7 million tons a year. Its exploitable reserves are estimated at 80 million tons.

The public debt, which was 540 billion CFA in 1977, fell to 406.8 billion CFA in 1980. The inflation rate should not exceed 15 percent in 1981. There are henceforth surpluses in the budget and the balance of payments. Gabon's gross domestic product ($2,300 per person) is the highest in Africa after Libya's.

In addition to the sanity of Gabon's finances is the stability of the Bongo regime, which was elected for the first time in 1967 and reelected in 1973 and 1979 and which no structured opposition has succeeded in toppling. Finally there are no political prisoners in Gabon and the violation of human rights is not common.

Observers consider that given such circumstances, Gabon would not find it difficult to find new allies if France were to fail to support the ruling party unambiguously. The United States, Canada, Argentina, Brazil and also Great Britain, Spain or Belgium have been increasing their gestures and offers for cooperation.

In Libreville, a nice, small, coastal town of 300,000 inhabitants, the bad image that Gabon seems to have in France is surprising and is a reason to question the future.

CSO: 4719/47

BRIEFS

BONGO MESSAGE TO DOS SANTOS--Luanda, 29 Sep (ANGOP)--Etienne Moussirrou, minister of commerce and industrial development of the Republic of Gabon, arrived in Luanda on Tuesday with a personal message from President Omar Bongo to the Angolan head of state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Etienne Moussarrou, who will be returning tomorrow, Wednesday, to his country, has also visited the Republic of Zaire where he delivered a message to President Mobutu Sese Seko. At the Fourth of February international airport, the special envoy was welcomed by Venancio de Moura, deputy minister of foreign affairs and Oswald Ngokouba, charge d'affaires of Gabon in Angola. [Text] [AB301019 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0944 GMT 30 Sep 81]

CSO: 4728/10

ACP CHAIRMAN EXPLAINS WITHDRAWAL FROM MERGER

AB291445 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The National Executive Committee of the Action Congress Party [ACP], has explained why the party pulled out of the merger of the five minority parties.

At a news conference in Accra today, the national chairman of the party, Mr Baafour Peprah Antwi-Bosiako, said sometime after the announcement of the date for the election of the leaders of the new party, genuine fears became apparent among the members of the ACP. Some of these fears stemmed from the omission to work out an organizational structure for the new party and also from the failure to give consideration to other matters related to the merger issue.

Mr Antwi-Bosiako referred to the call by some permanent members of the merging parties for the postponement of the elections for good reasons which the ACP endorsed. The ACP leader, Colonel Bernasko, personally called for the postponement of the elections so that things would be put right but these requests were rejected outright. Furthermore, the National Executive Committee of the ACP became more concerned with the news conference of one of the merging parties in London at which he [as heard] posed as his party's presidential candidate and launched a campaign toward that end while the merger negotiations were still in progress.

This, the ACP felt, confirmed allegations of secret meetings being held to pull the Popular Front Party out of the merger if the leadership of the merger went contrary to expectations. Mr Antwi-Bosiako explained further that the London campaign also confirmed the impression that the merger was being manipulated to be an extension of an existing party or the resurrection of an old political organization but this was contrary to the views of the ACP.

Furthermore, certain positions which were to be filled after mutual consultations had been pledged for votes. The implication of this to the democratic basis of the merger was serious enough to disrupt confidence in the party. The ACP therefore felt that the leader of the new party would surround himself with his cronies in the party's top hierarchy.

According to the ACP chairman, the party also viewed with deep concern subtle pressures being put on Colonel Bernasko to step down and thus lend to the elections the farcical impression of unanimity of the support for the leader who might emerge

from the elections and this also runs contrary to the democratic prinicples that should characterize the operation of political parties in the country.

The committee therefore felt these pressures had to be resisted. It is not therefore correct thta the pull-out was the result of overambition and the self-seeking of Colonel Bernasko.

CSO: 4700/41

BRIEFS

NEWLY ASSIGNED MINISTERS RESIGN--Two ministers whose portfolios were changed in last Wednesday's major cabinet reshuffle have resigned. They are Joe Reindorf, former attorney general and minister of justice who was moved to the Ministry of Local Government and Cooperatives, and Dr Ekwo-Daniels, former minister of interior who was moved to the Ministry of Education. In their letters of resignation which were addressed to President Limann yesterday, the two ministers stated that they have decided to resign on personal grounds. [Text] [AB020751 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/41

BRIEFS

JAILED SENIOR OFFICIAL'S DEATH--Bissau, 30 Sep (AFP)--A second senior Guinea-Bissau official jailed in last November's coup has died in prison, official sources said here Tuesday. He was party activist Lay Seck who was governor of the eastern region of Gabu at the time of the ouster of President Luiz Cabral. The two men were together in the presidential mansion on Bubaque Island at the time of the coup. Mr Seck died of heart failure, the sources said. He was a member of the independence party's Central Committee, having joined the party at the age of 20. When the colonial war ended in 1974, he was part of a committee in charge of transferring Portuguese military camps to the party. Last December officials here announced the death in prison of another coup detainee, Major Andre Gomes of Armed Forces H.Q. He was said to have committed suicide. [Text] [AB300747 Paris AFP in English 0714 GMT 30 Sep 81]

FAO AGRICULTURAL AID--Bissau, 12 Sep--The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has granted Guinea-Bissau 162,000 dollars in aid for an emergency programme on the Bijagos Islands, where food production has been hit by insect plagues for several years. The FAO grant will be used to buy seed and equipment to harvest, preserve and stock crops, as well as fertiliser and chemicals. UN experts will also provide assistance on the islands off the south-west coast of Guinea-Bissau. (AFP)--[Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 15 Sep 81 p 15]

CSO: 4700/40

BRIEFS

INDIA OFFERS NAVAL TRAINING--India has offered training facilities for naval personnel of Kenya. This was disclosed by Chief of the Naval Staff Admiral Pereira, now on a visit to Kenya. He said two Indian ships will be sent to the Mombasa port shortly for this purpose. [Text] [BK280947 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/49

BRIEFS

REPLACEMENT OF STRIKING WORKERS--The head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council [PRC] Commander in Chief [CIC], Samuel K. Doe, has ordered that workers at the Lamco Joint Operators Company in Buchanan who refused to return to work by 1800 today be immediately replaced. CIC DOE made the ruling today after thoroughly reviewing the situation in Buchanan which has brought to a halt the company's operations in that area. The head of state noted that even though the vice head of state had conferred with workers recently and reached a compromise, they have ignored such efforts and have gone on strike. CIC DOE further indicated that the workers were acting in strict contravention of the decree by the PRC under which the PRC bans all strikes in the country. He said that their action also indicated that they were not in sympathy with the current economic condition facing the country. [Text] [AB301708 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1600 GMT 30 Sep 81]

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION CREATED--The People's Redemption Council (PRC) yesterday issued decree No 46 creating the ministry of information. According to the decree, the ministry of information is now responsible to direct and supervise all matters relating to the government's information program both external and internal. The decree also states that the ministry of information is empowered to select, in accordance with prevailing policies, all subjects to be broadcast or covered by news series and other means of communication for internal and external distribution. [Text] [AB300722 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 0625 GMT 30 Sep 81]

PODIER OPPOSES INFORMATION MINISTRY MEMORANDUM--The vice head of state, Maj Gen J. Nicholas Podier, has sharply reacted to a memorandum signed by the information minister, Lt Col Gray D. Allinson. The memorandum issued in Monrovia said that all government releases, announcements, pronouncements and public affairs programs emanating from any government ministry or agency must be scrutinized and approved by the ministry of information, with the exception of executive mansion releases, before being released by the press. In a press release issued in the capitol building, General Podier (?reiterated) that press freedom should not be interferred with in revolutionary Liberia. He said the PRC [People's Redemption Council] government will uphold the principle of free press at all times for the promotion of government policies and programs. The PRC cochairman said the scrutiny of press releases from government agencies and ministries should not be the sole responsibility of the ministry of information but rather to provide a means for positive and effective promotion of the government policies overseas. This, he said, will improve Liberia's image to foreign investors. He however appealed to local and foreign journalists in the country to be responsible, objective and factual in the reporting of events on Liberia. [Text] [AB011305 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 0625 GMT 1 Oct 81]

ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN PEACE PRAISED--Liberian Foreign Minister Gabriel Baccus Matthews has praised the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and has said that there is no longer a reason for the break in relations between Liberia and Israel. Nevertheless, he mentioned several points in Israel's policy which concern Liberia, such as cooperation with South Africa, Israel's attacks in Lebanon and the Palestinian question. Regarding the issue of South Africa, the Liberian foreign minister noted that his government was aware of the opposition of the Jewish community in that country to apartheid. The Liberian foreign minister expressed full support for Egypt, saying it deserved more encouragement and support to realize its aim of establishing a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Our correspondent notes that the Liberian foreign minister voiced a similar view 1 year ago, yet his government did not resume its relations with Israel. [Text] [TA291258 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 29 Sep 81]

CSO: 4423/5

RATSIRAKA REJECTS BID TO JOIN CHAD FORCE

AB010700 Paris AFP in English 0417 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 1 Oct (ADP)--Madagascar will not form part of the proposed inter-African peacekeeping force for Chad, Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka said here Wednesday night at the end of a 24-hour (?official) visit to France.

Speaking at a press conference before flying to Moscow, President Ratsiraka noted that in the past the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) had been unable, because of lack of means to mount a pan-African force to halt the civil war in Cha. Libya had then intervened at the request of President Goukouni Oueddei, who was officially recognised as the head of Chad's transitional government of national union, President Ratsiraka said.

He added, "The day a pan-African force can replace the Libyan troops in Chad, the latter will withdraw if they are no longer necessary. That depends on Africa and the OAU."

The Malagasy leader confirmed that shortly before his current extensive overseas trip, OAU Chairman Daniel Arap Moi, the Kenyan president, had contacted him asking for Malagasy contingent for the peacekeeping force, which was called for by the OAU's summit in June.

"I think it is more reasonable and less costly to ask the countries neighboring Chad, Madagascar does not have the necessary means." There was therefore no agreement, President Ratsiraka said yesterday.

President Ratsiraka denied having granted bases on Madagascar to the Soviet Union. He stressed that it was the only nonaligned country in the region to have refused to let both Soviet and American warships call at the island's ports or enjoy facilities there.

"We are campaigning for the Indian Ocean to become a zone of peace. I have proposed an international conference at Antananarivo (the Malagasy capital) and have received positive response," President Ratsiraka said, adding that he was waiting for the response of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

President Ratsiraka said French President Francois Mitterrand assured him at their meeting yesterday that France was ready to negotiate about the handful of small

islands in the area claimed by Madagascar--Europa, Bassas da India, Juan de Nova, Les Glorieuses and Tromelin. "We are satisfied with that promise," President Ratsiraka commented. "Our countries are not going to go to war for those islands, which add nothing to the greatness of France. For us, a poor country, [words indistinct].

President Ratsiraka later went to Moscow on a special flight of the Soviet airline Aeroflot. He had been there early last month on holiday after making visits to Angola, Nigeria, Algeria, Libya and India.

CSO: 4700/39

BRIEFS

RATSIRAKA MEETS FRENCH PRESIDENT--Paris, 30 Sep (AFP)—Never has France and Madagascar been so close to one another ideologically and philosophically, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka said today in Paris. The Malagasy head of state, who had lunch and discussions with President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee, specified that their talks centered on the international situation, on their analysis of the political situation of the world, particularly Africa and the Third World; and on international relations. We found an attentive and understanding listener in the person of President Mitterrand and we have every reason to be happy about our access to the power and president of a socialist government, the Malagasy head of state stressed. President Ratsiraka also indicated that the problem of the scattered islands of the Indian Ocean (Europa, Bassas da India, Juan de Nova, Les Glorieuse and Tromelin), under French jurisdiction but claimed by Madagascar, was also discussed. President Mitterrand will have this matter examined, he said, and we will then discuss it as well as our bilateral cooperation. He further stated that there was no dispute between France and his country over the probelms of the Indian Ocean. The Malagasy president is the 13th African head of state to be received by Mr Mitterrand since he assumed office in the Elysee on 21 May 1981. [Text] [AB301730 Paris AFP in French 1532 GMT 30 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/44

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT PURCHASED FROM BRAZIL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] On Wednesday morning at the DNPCF [National Directorate of Ports and Railways], in the presence of the Brazilian ambassador to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], a contract was signed for the acquisition of 200 ballast cars and respective spare parts to be used in renovating and maintaining roads of the CFM [Mozambique Railways], notably of the CFM-Norte, where renovation of the Nacala line should begin in early 1982.

Eng Fernando Ferreira Mendes, assistant national director of the DNPCF, and other directorate high officials signed the contract for Mozambique, and Jose Carlos do Couto Viana, director-president of MAFERSA, S.A. of Brazil, which manufactures the railway cars, signed for his firm.

The contract, which is backed by a line of credit granted by the Bank of Brazil through CACEX [Foreign Trade Department], provides for delivery of the first consignment of cars within 6 months after the date the contract goes into effect, and the remaining cars within 11 months of that date.

The contract also provides for technical assistance from the supplier to Mozambique and the training of Mozambican cadres in Brazil.

Speaking informally after the signing, Mendes thanked the Brazilian ambassador for his honored presence, which he said was highly significant, reflecting the fact that relations between the two countries have been intensifying and growing in several areas, particularly with respect to renovation and maintenance of CFM infrastructures.

He added that, within the context of southern African development, it is essential that the RPM have the capacity to respond to solicitations. The effectiveness of the SADCC [?Commission for the Coordinated Development of Southern Africa] is linked to this capacity.

"The expanded capability of our railways will contribute to this progress which is our goal," he said. He concluded by praising the highly understanding manner in which the Brazilian counterpart conducted the discussions that led to the signing of the contract.

In response, the director-president of MAFERSA, S.A. declared: "We are absolutely certain that the CFM will be satisfied with our performance.

"Meanwhile, we would like to make our relations a little closer, beyond the mere formality of signing contracts or agreements.

"I have said before and I say again that we are ready to cooperate in passing on our technology. We could even cooperate with Cometal-Mometal. I have not visited it, but I have had good reports about it."

In conclusion, Couto Viana expressed thanks for the way his delegation was welcomed and treated in the RPM.

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CSO: 4728/138

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH BULGARIA FOLLOWING MACHEL VISIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] Following President Samora Machle's unofficial visit of friendship to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Mozambican chief of state and Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP], issued a joint communique describing their exchange of information regarding the activities of the FRELIMO Party and the BCP. Among other issues, the communique condemns South Africa's attacks against its neighboring countries. Following is the full text of the communique.

Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM], paid a private and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, during which he met with Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and president of the Council of State. During the meeting, which took place in a warm and brotherly atmosphere, the two party and state leaders shared notes on the activity of the FRELIMO Party and the BCP and exchanged views on current international issues and the further development of the fraternal ties of cooperation between the parties and peoples of the RPM and the Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Zhivkov reported on the work which the Bulgarian communists and all the workers of Bulgaria are conducting in this phase to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, for new greater achievements in building an advanced socialist society in Bulgaria. He noted the peaceful foreign policy of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, geared to the development of good neighbor relations and mutually advantageous cooperation among the Balkan states and the transformation of the Balkans into a denuclearized zone. He expressed the readiness of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria to continue to support the struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America for their liberty, national independence and social progress, for the consolidation of world peace.

Comrade Machel reported on the activity of the Mozambican communists and all the Mozambican workers in implementing the Central State Plan and in preparation for the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress, to defend, consolidate and broaden the socialist transformation of the RPM.

He noted the active policy of the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican state in the struggle for peace, cooperation and neighborly relations among the antiracist states of southern Africa and for denuclearization of the Indian Ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. He stressed the RPM's internationalist role of continuing support to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, "apartheid" and Zionsim, for peace, national independence, progress and social justice.

President Machel saluted the BCP and the Bulgarian workers on the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian nation and the 90th anniversary of the founding of the BCP. He reported on the activities conducted in Mozambique by the national committee for the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian nation. He had high praise for the successes in the building of an advanced socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and lauded the party and government for its effective and constructive foreign policy, aimed at peace in Europe and in the world and the conversion of the Balkans into a zone of peace. He expressed great appreciation for the constantly developing and deepening bonds of cooperation in many areas between the RPM and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Secretary General Zhivkov hailed the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican workers for achieving radical political, social and economic changes along the socialist path. He praised the internationalist example set by the FRELIMO Party and the RPM in support of the cause of popular liberation. He looked favorably on the results of the cooperation between the two states, for their common benefit and development.

The two party and state leaders expressed their deep concern at the worsening international situation in recent years and at the action of the United States, which continues to intensify world tension and the arms race and seeks to sabotage the people's struggle for freedom, independence and social progress. In this regard, they categorically condemned the U.S. Government's decision to begin production of neutron bombs, which constitute a new and grave threat to world peace. The two leaders noted and supported the just position of the Soviet Government and all forces for peace in condemning this new irresponsible act of the U.S. Government. They expressed their deep conviction that, under present circumstances, there is no more urgent or important task than to prevent a nuclear war, to end the arms race and to take specific steps toward demilitarization.

The two party and state leaders roundly condemned the imperialist powers for their intensified military and political intervention in the internal affairs of the African states, their attempts to include Africa in their military alliances and their actions against the interests of the national liberation movements on the African continent and against the progressive development of the peace-loving African peoples. In particular, they denounced the aggressive actions against Latin America, Asia and Africa and strongly condemned the recent U.S. actions against the sovereign state of Libya. They reiterated their full support for the legitimate struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples against racism and "apartheid," for freedom and national independence. They expressed their solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola and other African states that are the target of constant attacks by the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. They stressed the grave danger of the militarization of the RSA and the Pretorian racists' acquisition of nuclear weapons, with the collaboration of NATO, and declared their support for the idea of creating non nuclear zones in Africa and other regions of the world.

Comrades Machel and Zhivkov expressed their opinion that the current international situation calls for more united action by the countries of the socialist community, the nonaligned nations and the national liberation movements in the struggle for peace and international security, for freedom and independence of the peoples, to foil the attempts of imperialist and reactionary forces to undermine the peace movement and provoke conflicts among nations, imposing a new phase of the arms race on the peoples.

They reaffirmed the shared aspiration of the FRELIMO Party and the BCP to develop their fraternal ties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to expand and consolidate cooperation between the RPM and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in various areas, in accordance with the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between them.

Dimitur Stanichev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the meeting, representing Bulgaria.

Representing Mozambique were Col. Sergio Vierira, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and chief of department of the Central Committee, and Jose Luis Cabaco, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee.

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CSO: 4728/138

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH SOVIET WORKERS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 16 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] A delegation of the National Commission for Implementation of the Production Councils (CNICP) visited the USSR from 18 to 27 July, at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU). At the end of the visit a friendship and cooperation accord was signed between the CNICP and the AUCCTU, and a joint communique was released.

The CNICP delegation was led by Augusto Macamo, its executive secretary and member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee. The delegation visited the Soviet cities of Moscow, Kiev, Simferopol, Vladimir and Suzdel and learned about the operation of industrial and agricultural enterprises, cultural institutions, community services and schools. In these visits, the Mozambican delegation also learned about the multifaceted labor activity of the Soviets and the function of the Soviet labor unions at various levels.

In the discussions between the CNICP and AUCCTU delegations, the two parties exchanged information on the labor organizations in the two countries and also discussed the international union movement, contemporary problems, pradtical avenues for development of various forms of cooperation and the strengthening of friendly Soviet-Mozambican union relations.

Regarding the international situation, the two delegations observed with serious concern the increased world tension generated by the aggressive policy of the imperialists. Regarding southern Africa, they strongly condemned the continuing armed attacks by Pretoria against the Front Line countries. They expressed their fraternal support for the South African ANC and called for an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa, convinced that only the application of UN Resolution 435 can end the dispute.

With respect to the Middle East, the joint communique notes that the delegations were concerned about the escalation of Israel's expansionist aggression against the neighboring Arab states, and reaffirmed their militant solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and the latter's sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Reiterating their steadfast solidarity with all peoples in struggle against colonialism, imperialism, racism and reaction, the two parties expressed their conviction that the World Federation of Trade Unions, to be held in Havana in February 1982, will be an important stage in the development of united action by the workers and of international labor solidarity in the common struggle for the triumph of the ideals of the labor class.

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CSO: 4728/134

SATISFACTORY VISIT BY INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 16 Aug 81 pp 8-9

[Report on press conference with Miroslav Stepan, president of the International Union of Students, by Fatima Albuquerque, date and place not given]

> [Text] "The visit to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] has been a success because it accomplished the intended goals," said Miroslav Stepan, president of the IUS [International Union of Students], during a press conference.

The IUS worked with the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth] for about 10 days, following which a cooperation accord was signed in which the IUS promised to provide study grants for young people designated by the OJM, to send activists specialized in the construction field to aid in the work of developing Niassa, and to send material to support various projects of the OJM and of some ministries. The accord also provides for joint preparations for the next International Conference of Students and Youth, which will take place in the People's Republic of Angola this November.

Created 35 years ago, the IUS comprises 118 youth organizations. It is a young and active organization, dynamic in the role of enlisting world youth.

Among its priorities is support for the struggle against illiteracy, action which it has conducted mainly in the newly independent countries. Very recently, about 350 IUS brigade members contributed positively to the literacy campaign in Nicaragua. Stepan reported that his organization's brigades are now preparing to take part in a similar campaign to be conducted soon in Afghanistan.

The youth leader also made reference to the Indian Ocean. He reported that a press conference will be held in India on the topic: "The Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace." The OJM is also taking part in the preparations for this conference.

"Unity is action and action is unity. This is the primary task for today and tomorrow. Unity means action and cooperation," said the IUS president, stressing the role of the two organizations now and in the future.

Also attending the press conference was Leonardo Candeeiro, member of the OJM and first vice president of the IUS.

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CSO: 4728/134

DEFECTED PILOT EXPRESSES SATISFACTION WITH OWN LOT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Cape Town--The defected Mozambican Air Force pilot, Lieutenant Adriano Bomba is alive and well and training on Impala aircraft at the South African Air Force base at Ysterplaat near Cape Town.

Lt Bomba, 24, defected in a MiG 17 of the Mozambique Air Force in July. He was intercepted by two SAAF Mirages and escorted to Hoedspruit air base in the Eastern Transvaal.

Lt Bomba had lunch yesterday with visiting military correspondents at Ysterplaat. He said he had so far had two hours and 30 minutes training on Impalas. He had been flying with an instructor but he might to solo soon. He said he had no plans to join the SAAF but wanted the opportunity to convert to flying Impalas.

The air force was giving him the opportunity to do so.

He planned to remain in South Africa and eventually obtain a commercial licence. It was a matter of converting to light commercial aircraft. He said he had no official reply to his application for permanent residence, but he planned to go to Pretoria for commercial training.

Looking confident, he said he wanted to enroll at a university after he had started flying commercially to study engineering. He had so far had no offers fro commercial flying.

Asked about his treatment by the military authorites, he said the fact that he was allowed to train on their aircraft and that he was living in the officers' mess, spoke for itself.

Replying to a question, he said training on a South African military aircraft was useful in getting used to South African procedures and terminology because he had had his training in the Soviet Union.

The Officer Commanding 7 Squadron, Major Thys du Toit, said Lt Bomba was an above-average pilot.--SAPA

CSO: 4700/40

VISAS TO SOUTH AFRICANS FOR TOURISTIC FISHING DOWN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text] Durban--The hopes of South African anglers obtaining visas to enter Mozambique freely to fish some of the best grounds in the world seem to be diminishing.

A spokesman for a group of Natal anglers who have just come back from Mozambique, told THE CITIZEN this week they had met senior officials of the Machel regime in Maputo at the weekend.

Although the discussion had been informal, the officials of the Mozamibque Government made it plain that visas would be granted to South African anglers only in exceptional cases.

The officials said each visa application was studied on its individual merit. They also said that South Africans would not be allowed there in large numbers...there was no chance of it, they said.

The Natal fishing group spent about two weeks in Mozamibque. They said little had been done to improve resorts like Paradise Island and Xai-Xai. Although the fishing was still tremendous, conditions at these two famous resorts were now almost primitive.

Gillies were still plentiful but it was difficult to obtain bait, and restaurants which previously flourished at these resorts had closed.

They said the locals were delighted to see South Africans and expressed the wish that they would come back in large numbers so that they could make some sort of living.

CSO: 4700/49

INCREASED POLITICAL ROLE OF MILITANTS/COOPERANTS ADVOCATED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Active participation in the tasks of national reconstruction, particularly political tasks, by foreign militants who supported FRELIMO in the armed struggle for national liberation and are now working in our country: This was an important topic for discussion in a meeting held yesterday in the national party headquarters.

The meeting, which was chaired by Brig. Gen. Marcelino dos Santos, Central Committee secretary for economic policy, was attended by Jorge Rebelo, Central Committee secretary for ideological work, and several veteran foreign militants of various nationalities.

The discussion lasted until after midnight and the guests participated fully, particularly in the analysis of their increasing exclusion from participation in political tasks, which began to be felt soon after national independence was declared.

Actually, these are foreign citizens who now work in Mozambique as cooperants, but their aim, as they demonstrated during the war for liberation, is basically to take an active part in the tasks of the Mozambican revolution.

The lack of a clearly defined role for these militants, some of whom have expressed an interest in remaining in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] for a long time, has made them feel isolated from Mozambican reality.

"We have noted this lack, and we are all interested in making your stay here more useful. That is the reason for this meeting. We must look together for a way to correct this problem," said General dos Santos.

At another point, dos Santos referred to the important contribution of the participants during the armed struggle, which created the firm foundation for their relations with FRELIMO. The party leader noted the need and importance of including these foreign militants in political tasks, not only in the ministries and enterprises they serve but also in the neighborhoods.

General dos Santos indicated how useful it would be for these foreign citizens to share experiences with the Mozambican people, illustrating his point with examples of practical work in the neighborhoods and enterprises, mobilizing the people, promoting various activities to occupy free time and other work with the mass democratic organizations.

Several participants expressed their feelings and made it clear that their exclusion from political work had limited their contribution to the Mozambican revolutionary process.

Among the issues brought up at the meeting, which reflected this isolation, was the fact that the militants were unfamiliar with the practical reality of the Mozambican revolutionary process.

Other questions pertaining to this important objective were raised, such as the possibility of conducting regular lectures or discussion on political and cultural aspects of Mozambican life, the exchange of information with other militants serving abroad, and the need for closer relations between the foreign militants and the party.

Jorge Rebelo, Central Committee secretary for ideological work, noted: "Without adopting paternalistic attitudes, which often block relations between Mozambican workers and foreign cooperants, and without assuming a position of responsibility, a cooperant can contribute politically to the development of the Mozambican revolutionary process."

The meeting between the high party officials and these militants--who are not Mozambican citizens but who nonetheless can contribute to the victory of our people--ended with the creation of a committee to study the issues raised in greater detail and propose measures to correct the situation.

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CSO: 4728/138

MACHEL RELEASES REEDUCATION CAMP INMATES

Large Number Released

EA281372 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Yesterday President Samora Machel released 687 people who were being reeducated at Chaiamite Reeducation Camp in Cabo Delgado Province.

The people who were being reeducated were deserters from the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM], our armed forces, and the police; common law criminals; delinquents; drug addicts; and vagrants.

President Machel announced the measure after a dialogue of about 5 hours with the reeducated people. Mozambique's head of state said that they are now free citizens and that they are going to be integrated into the economic sectors of Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces.

Samora Machel ordered elderly men to return to their homes. He told them to go and teach others at their places of origin what they had learned at the reeducation camp.

Our supreme leader also pointed out that some people interned at the reeducation camp had in fact demonstrated correct behavior and ought not to have been there.

More Prisoners Released

EA291146 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] President Samora Machel yesterday announced the release of 76 former fighters of the armed struggle of national liberation who were in the Ruarua Reeducation Camp, in Cabo Delgado Province. The president considered his decision as demonstrating respect for those who had liberated the country.

Announcing the decision, the Mozambique head of state lamented the fact that many militants who had participated in the armed struggle of national liberation to the end should have been punished for minor deviations by being put in reeducation camps, where there were colonial era security forces and traitors. President Samora added that by acting in that manner we had not been giving due value to the role performed by such militants in the national liberation struggle or to the revolutionary achievements embodied in the reeducation process.

In Ruarua Reeducation Camp there are also traitors; deserters and individuals who joined the armed forces since 1974; ex-policemen and security personnel; and civilians detained as common law criminals.

Injustices Criticized

EA302340 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpt] President Samora Machel ended his visit to the Province of Cabo Delgado today by holding a meeting which was attended by members of the Frelimo Party provincial committee and provincial government.

After reviewing the purpose of his visit to the province, the head of state said that there was a need to defend revolutionary legality and justice and ensure respect for the constitution. President Samora Machel was referring in particular to many cases of illegality and injustices which he had noted at the Ruarua Reeducation Center.

The head of state then referred to a number of cases where former freedom fighters who for minor faults or deviations committed after independence had been detained in the reeducation center for 5-6 years. He also referred to the detainees who had served disproportionate sentences in relation to their misdemeanors for which they did not even need reeducation.

President Samora Machel said that such mistakes could not be allowed because they deeply hurt the political line of the party and create distrust among the population quite apart from directing against the people a weapon which is destined to combat the enemy. President Samora Machel said that the reeducation centers constituted a major achievement of our people and should serve the purpose for which they were set up, that is, the reeducation process.

In his closing speech at the end of his visit to Cabo Delgado, the head of state hailed the provincial party and state structures for their commitment to work and mobilizing the people and for the progress and transformations being achieved in the province.

CSO: 4728/10

DIFFICULTIES IN UNANGO REEDUCATION CENTER ANALYZED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Antonio Souto]

[Text] Unango is a unique experiment in national and international solidarity in our country. With support from all the provinces of the country and from many foreign organizations, the former inmates of the reeducation center, who were released in October 1979, are building a new city where the center formerly stood. However, after 3 months without direction because of the irresponsibility of the high officials appointed to oversee the process at the local level, and also for lack of coordination with the Niassa program, the development of this experiment has reached a stage of crisis.

There are several contributing factors.

In the first place, there is the specific situation of the idividuals most directly involved in the experiment: Men who owe a debt to society because of various past crimes. Their rehabilitation and return to society was not effected on the day they were released.

Moreover, most of the many projects planned or already under way within the Niassa program are concentrated in Unango.

These circumstances dictate careful coordination and supervision of life in Unango. This has not been the case. As the project grew, the problems also grew. Basically, it is a matter of a crisis of growth.

The most evident symptom of this crisis is the demand for wages by some of the former inmates.

Actually, Unango still leads a parasitic life. Generally speaking, most of what is consumed there is provided from outside. Production is not yet organized and developed enough to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Basically, despite the economic level that has been reached there, or could have been reached if the process had been conducted better, the spirit of parasitism persists in most of these men.

This is the central point. It was not decided to build a city there as if it were a monument to something or other. The development of Unango is part of the Lucheringo Valley project, so the city rests on secure economic foundations.

Agricultural equipment was provided--tractors and some implements--but they are put to ridiculously little use. They grew corn and then waited for OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth] brigades to help with the harvest, when the residents of Unango could have harvested it without any special effort. Great assistance was provided, particularly by the OJM and international organizations, in the construction of temporary housing along new lines for the former center inmates and their families.

Despite all this, and although assitance was necessary to meet the basic needs of these people, some of them are demanding wages.

It is not yet understood that the city of Unango, the city where these men will build their future and their children's future, will be born of the economic development which they themselves promote with their own efforts.

In many cases, they bring the habits of a parasitic life from the past. While they were being reeducated they depended on the state for their subsistence. Almost 2 years after their release, there has in fact been no significant change in their position of dependence. On the contrary, their debt to society has been growing.

The project has not created the basic conditions for their true liberation. Their return to society is not, in fact, coming about. Their daily life has all the conditions that would continue to foster a parasitic mentality. This is a negation of the reason for their release in October 1979.

This is what the local leadership in Unango has not managed to understand.

"As far as these directors are concerned, these are not men. They only see animals. Men have will. Men have desires. Men have enthusiasm; they have an interest. Men think, and hence they need to talk things over, in open, frank and direct dialogue. We do not find this there. As a result, there is no incentive, interest, programming or definition of tasks and priorities," said President Samore Machel, analyzing the situation in Unango.

There are aspects of the problem beyond the scope of the local leadership. There are questions that call for broader coordination, and these are also reflected in the current crisis in Unango.

In the first place, it took the presidential visit to end the 3-month absence of the director of Unango. No one at any other level had taken any steps to correct the lack of responsibility existing there. President Machel himself appointed a new directorate the day after his visit to Unango.

Another factor is that Unango was not growing as an integral part of the Lucheringo Valley development program.

This agricultural project was already in progress, in cooperation with a socialist country, when construction of the city of Unango was determined in October 1979.

No one coordinated these factors. As a result, in Unango, very close to the area where the former inmates were setting up their temporary housing, a new urban center connected with the Lucheringo project was being created. The agency responsible for the project thought the city of Unango should be located on the slope of the mountain;the Lucheringo project city would be about 2 kilometers away.

Thus there were two urban centers with the same economic base, in close proximity geographically but politically distant; the city of the "former inmates of the reeducation center" and the city of the "Valley Project."

The economic and social integration of the Unango inhabitants who were released in October 1979 was thwarted. This will be corrected. In accordance with a joint physical plan, the urbanization of the zone will include everyone, without discrimination, in the development of the region. The hillside zone is being considered as a tourist center.

Associated with this, the agricultural enterprise already in operation there contracted some of the former center inmates as salaried workers. They were given a signed card, however, pointing out that the company did not assume responsibility for paying them any wage.

Although those who are demanding wages are not precisely the same individuals who are working there, the fact is that one who is employed as a salaried worker has, by definition, the right to a wage.

Since they do not pay for anything they consume, it was decided to wait for a better definition of the situation before determining if they were in fact working for the enterprise or not. Meanwhile, they were working there without knowing what to expect. They were not working for wages, but in repayment for what was being given to them. In short, a new situation of dependence was being created, which only fosters parasitism.

Meanwhile, because the management was not functioning at the local level and decisions were not being made at any other level, a series of economic and social initiatives linked to the devlopment of Unango has been paralyzed.

Among these is a polivalent cooperative to develop an assortment of activities required for the development of Unango; for example, construction of prefabricated housing, carpentry and other activities. Regarding agricultural activity, the zone's economic base, part of this will be in collective form, in a cooperative and a state unit in Lucheringo Valley, where the first 500 hectares will be planted this year.

As the first step in all this, however, the labor force must be organized. To date, few people know where they will be working or what they will be doing.

As immediate measures, the appointment of a new directorate for Unango and creation of an agency to coordinate the Niassa development plan as a whole will, among other things, permit these men to become truly integrated in society.

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CSO: 4728/138

NRM ACTIVITIES SAID TO BE INCREASING IN SCOPE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 15 Sep 81 p 29

[Article by Rene Biagi]

[Text] Maputo, 14 Sep--The anti-government guerrillas of Mozambique's National Resistance Movement (NRM) are stepping up and expanding their activities following a lull since last June, according to various sources here.

Sources close to the armed forces said that fighting had taken place in the past few weeks with NRM guerrillas in Chicualacuala Province, near where the borders of Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe meet. There was no indication of the size of the clashes.

In other incidents six electricity pylons supplying the Indian Ocean port of Beira were blown up a fortnight ago near Chimoi, in Manica Province bordering Zimbabwe. Shortly afterwards Beira's power supplies were again hit when a nearby power station was attacked, but although electricity was rationed the running of the country's second largest port was not affected.

Some 200 kilometres (125 miles) further down the coast, the area round Ilancul in Inhambane Province has been partially closed off to civilians because of pockets of NRM activity.

In the affected area sawmills have had to close and road traffic to and from Beira travels in convoy with a military escort.

The resulting insecurity has caused more than a thousand people to flee into Zimbabwe from the Espungabera district, where at night the guerrillas prevail, yielding to the Government forces during the day.

The authorities are now forced to resort in some cases to the methods of the former colonial powers they themselves fought against before independence: fortified villages are beginning to appear in some parts.

Transport Sabotage

Last June the Government claimed to have confined the NRM to its sanctuary in Espungabera, an isolated mountainous region along the Zimbabwean border. But today the guerrillas are active in more than one part of the country.

Observers here consider the NRM is far from being a threat to the Marxist Government of Samora Machel, although it is a worry. The authorities are particularly sensitive to their effect on the national economy, sabotaging transport at a time when Maputo is attempting to convince its neighbours to use its ports instead of those of South Africa.

NRM strength was put at some 3,000 men in June, but now is thought to be more. South Africa says there are 10,000 and Mozambican sources attribute the increase to the infiltration of guerrillas from South Africa itself. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/40

MARAGRA SUGAR UNIT SUFFERS FROM MANPOWER SHORTAGE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The lack of manpower, aggravated by the strong rains that flooded sugar cane plantations during the first 4 months of the year are jeopardizing the production of sugar in the Maragra unit this year.

According to information provided by the director of the agricultural sector of Maragra, production plans for next year are also jeopardized. This is due to the fact that only 580 hectares of sugar cane were planted instead of the 1,300 hectares originally planned.

"The lack of manpower is truly worrisome in this unit of production, especially this year when absenteeism reached 60 percent in relation to last year," David Hurekure, director of agricultural production, explained to us.

Only 434 out of the 1,200 workers needed during the harvest campaign work at all times, and only between 2,500 and 2,800 workers are working in the fields. About 950 to 1,000 workers participated last year in the sugar cane harvest, while 3,500 to 3,600 workers were busy with other activities in the fields.

According to David Hurekure, one of the most serious problems at the root of the manpower shortage is the irregularity in supplying basic products to the district of Manhica. "A large number of workers leave their jobs for two or more weeks in search of goods in other districts. They tell us all kinds of stories when they come back, some of them false, but we need them so badly that we just have to take them back," David Hurekure added.

Other workers register for the campaign but do not appear when needed because they elect to devote their time to family farming.

During the colonial period, most of the Maragra workers were recruited through forcible means. The fact that Maragra is located in an area where manpower for South African mines was recruited as well compelled the colonial enterprise to solve the problem in cahoots with political authorities. Moreover, many Mozambicans accused of crimes used to be sent to work in this plantation. All of these factors prevented the Maragra company from developing its own stable work force.

In an attempt to solve this problem, the company has instituted a weekly bonus of 75 meticals for all those who work more than 6 consecutive days without being late. Following the adoption of this measure, the average number of workers at the Maragra company rose from 434 to 750. However, it is feared that this measure will have a limited effect and will not solve the problems related to the low productivity inherent to the lack of stability of the work force.

CSO: 4728/11

DETAILS ON UMBELUZI RIVER DAM CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] The construction of the Pequenos Libombos dam will effect a profound transformation in the economic and social plans affecting the Umbeluzi Valley region. The dam will make possible the irrigation of 16,000 hectares of land, the installation of the necessary infrastructure for the start of the work, namely the construction of a residential district to house 3,500 workers. A professional training center will also be built on the site.

Besides the principal objective, which is to alleviate the problem of the water supply of Greater Maputo, the possibility of irrigating other neighboring areas is also under study.

The professional training center, which will originally admit 100 students, will offer various courses related to civil construction lasting from 3 to 9 months. The students to be admitted will have at least a 5th grade education.

The access road to the dam will also serve as a conduit for the products of this region.

The dam will also facilitate control of the Umbeluzi River floods which has been the scourge of the local population.

The work is scheduled to be completed within 42 months, beginning in 1982. The start of the work may be jeopardized, however, by the adjudication of the responsibility for supervising the project, which has already suffered extensive delays. This step should already have been taken in order to allow the enterprise that would win the contract to participate in the discussions with the contractor and the planner and prepare for its own project.

The preliminary work for this project, for which the civil construction contract was signed a few days ago, began in 1974 with a general study conducted by the Portuguese HIDROPROJECTO company. Talks with various enterprises for the adjudication of the civil construction contract began in 1977. Following a number of proposals, the choice fell on the Italian Stalistrade SPA and the Cooperative Muratori e Cementisti companies since they had presented a financing proposal whose terms were quite advantageous for Mozambique. Moreover, the Italian government guaranteed a line of credit that could be partially used for this project.

The African Development Bank and the African Development Fund have been contacted for the financing of the project as related to the hydromechanical equipment, the supervision, the access road and the cleaning of the artificial lake to be created.

CSO: 4728/11

EXPANSION OF CEMENT INDUSTRY REPORTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Aug 81 p 10

[Excerpts] Maputo--After relaunching its heavy industry, Mozambique is now improving technology in some enterprises in the sector, to overcome some domestic market problems and to expand the group of products for export.

The move in this direction is noticeable in the cement industry, which is not only geared to the domestic construction and housing sector, but also to the foreign market, consisting mainly of Mozambique's neighbors in southern Africa.

Technical Training

Among the countries cooperating most with Mozambique in the cement industry is the GDR, whose Solidarity Committee has provided 3.75 million marks to finance construction of a new professional training center for cement workers near the Mozambican cement plant in Dondo, Sofala Province.

The center will be built in two phases. The first phase should be concluded in 1984, and the second and last phase will be completed the following year. The center is expected to train 120 apprentices a year. In the near future it should have Mozambican technicians qualified to direct it. In a first phase, the Mozambican technicians will be assisted by GDR technicians.

Construction and Housing

Next year Mozambique also plans to begin constructing prefabricated houses in the capital, with an initial production of 200 per year. This figure could be tripled in 2 or 3 years to 800 per year. The viability study for the project has already been completed and its execution should also take in Sofala, Tete and Quelimane provinces. The project is seen as an alternative to permanent construction, in view of the nation's current housing problem.

Export

One of the major consumers of Mozambique's cement is Tanzania, which should import 7,000 tons this month.

In July Mozambique exported 10,000 tons of cement to Malawi. Mozambique has a strong cement industry, with three plants located in Matola, Nacala and Condo.

6362
CSO: 4728/134

DEEP REORGANIZATION COMES TO INFORMATION FIELD

Creation of 'DOMINGO'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Sep 81 p 3

[Interview with Ricardo Aquiles Rangel in Maputo on 21 September 1981]

[Text] "We abhor blowing our own horn. We shall not brag. We shall insert ourselves in the realities of the New Society under construction, performing the work of informing and bringing to the paper young students, workers and members of all social sectors to participate in the task of informing and being informed," Ricardo Aquiles Rangel, director of the DOMINGO newspaper stated to our reporter shortly before assuming his position yesterday afternoon.

To extend to Mozambican workers the mission of informing, to respond to popular expectations, to take the debate on the principal problems of Mozambican actuality to the public are some of the objectives of the DOMINGO newspaper.

DOMINGO, whose first edition will come out next Sunday, will attempt to affirm its presence throughout the country. It will have efficient collaborators who will be remunerated. Its 32 pages will deal with various fields, from recreation to scientific subjects treated in depth.

[Question] Could you tell us what are the principal goals of DOMINGO?

[Answer] DOMINGO will compensate for the voids left in other information organs. We shall initiate a variety of new columns, such as the one dealing with leisure time. As a weekly paper, we shall deal in depth with subjects affecting the young and the various social sectors.

[Question] How do you think that you will implement these objectives?

[Answer] We cannot anticipate whether or not we shall be successful in our mission, but we hope that through the concerted efforts of all the young people who make up our editorial staff, readers will be presented with a faithful image of daily realities in our country. We shall call up young students, workers from all sectors of our society. They will work in information tasks with us. They will assume the responsibility of informing and becoming informed. We shall attribute a great deal of importance to photography. We believe that pictures will satisfy

the needs of our readers, because they constitute an efficient way of correctly informing them. Many papers around the world are going in this direction.

[Question] What will be the characteristics of DOMINGO?

[Answer] It will be a tabloid with 32 pages, of which 4 will be devoted to "Njingiritane" [children's section].

[Question] What are the needs in manpower?

[Answer] Our staff is not large; on the contrary, we only have four reporters and a trainee. Our pictorial staff will have two reporters, and I am one of them. If necessary I shall go out myself. However, the most important aspect is that we intend to obtain everyone's participation in this paper. Our small group of reporters cannot do the work alone. The noble mission of informing must be shared by all.

[Question] Who will coordinate the work?

[Answer] We shall, but please note that as I mentioned before, we shall have fixed collaborators who will be remunerated.

[Question] What will be the most salient feature of DOMINGO?

[Answer] We are in the midst of a revolution. We shall create a paper that will be able to respond to a revolution, a vivacious, dynamic, enthusiastic paper, because revolution means happiness. We shall not blow our own horn, we abhor bragging.

Beira New Newspaper

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Sep 81 p 3

[Interview with Botelho Moniz. Date and place not given.]

[Excerpts] The DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE is the name of the new paper that will be published beginning on 25 September. It will be published from Monday to Saturday and will be located in Beira, inheriting the NOTICIAS DA BEIRA installations, since this paper has been closed by a ministerial decree published yesterday in Maputo.

Its new director, Botelho Moniz, who was also the director of the now extinct NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, gave a brief interview to our reporter.

[Question] What will be the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE and how was it conceived?

[Answer] It will be a daily paper whose main characteristic will be to inform, relax and train. Its main concern will be to respond to the demands made by information in the revolutionary process underway in our country. The paper will support the development of the country in the next decade. As for the second aspect, we conducted an inquiry among the people to ascertain what they would like to see in a paper. This was an inquiry on a scientific base. We also held a number of meetings in the various districts and enterprises. We listened to frank

criticism on information in general and our work in particular. On the basis of the criticism, the suggestions and the concerns expressed by the public, we conceived the new DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE.

[Question] What will be the policy of the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE?

[Answer] The paper aims at being informative and dynamic. It has a goal and it will attempt to keep in permanent touch with the people. It will try to mirror the realities of the people.

[Question] What will it do to implement these objectives?

[Answer] We propose to deal with many subjects and include new sections with the ample participation of our readers. It will have 16 pages and will be a tabloid.

Transformation of 'NOTICIAS'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Beginning on 25 September, readers will also have a new NOTICIAS. There will be a general transformation that will be the platform for a new NOTICIAS in relation to its function and role in the revolutionary process.

By being open to criticism from all sectors, NOTICIAS will no longer be a mere passive recorder of realities and will turn into an organ of active social intervention. Relying on the people's interests and on socialism, the new NOTICIAS will occupy the place it deserves in the development of the class struggle, a proper attitude for an information organ. Through its concrete contribution, it will prove the fairness of our common struggle for a new international order for information.

The new NOTICIAS will keep its present format, but will give more space to photography, will introduce new columns and will attempt to remain faithful to the vocation of an information organ in the overall strategy of Mozambican information.

NOTICIAS will no longer be published on Sundays and will be the new owner of the weekly DOMINGO, which will start publication on 27 September.

Meanwhile, an agreement signed yesterday afternoon between the director of NOTICIAS and the director of the new DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE established the co-management of the weekly DOMINGO.

CSO: 4728/12

BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY WITH EL SALVADOR--The week of solidarity with El Salvador ended night before last with a political-cultural session at the Continuadores cinema. During the past week, a number of movies were shown and a photo exhibit documenting the liberation struggle conducted by the Farabundo Marti Front was held. Benedito Gomes, one of the participants in this solidarity week, declared that it was a success. Participation was extensive, not only by Mozambicans, but also by internationalists working in our country. The last day was the culminating point, with the warm participation of many internationalist cooperants working in Mozambique. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Sep 81 p 2]

PORTUGUESE SCHOOL PLANNED--The establishment of an international Portuguese primary school for the children of cooperants and former residents is planned in Mozambique. The implementation of this project, which had already been approved by the Mozambican Ministry of Culture and Education, has been entrusted to a Portuguese organizing commission ensuring the connection with the Portuguese Embassy in Maputo and in turn with the Lisbon government. An important first step has already been taken by proceeding to a census of prospective candidates for this school. It was found that over 1,500 such candidates exist around the country, with most of them residing in Maputo or in Beira, and going from nursery school through the last year of secondary education. It was announced that through the efforts of the above commission and of the Portuguese ambassador in Maputo, the Portuguese Ministry of Education has agreed to send a technical commission to Mozambique to study the question. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Sep 81 p 8]

NEW TETE AIRPORT--The inauguration of the new installations at the Tete airport will take place within a few days. The new installations will make possible increased traffic and improved accommodations. Improvements at this airport include a new and bigger terminal, a new lighting system for the runways, as well as radio assistance for incoming traffic. The heavy traffic registered at the Tete improvised terminal for some time has created numerous problems for the users of Mozambican Airlines. The lack of lighting on runways has resulted in the postponement of various flights, since aircraft cannot land at this airport after sundown. Work on the new installations started about 6 years ago, but a number of difficulties delayed the completion of the installations. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Sep 81 p 8]

POSSIBLE FINNISH ECONOMIC AID--Maputo, 2 Oct (AFP)--Finland has no investments in South Africa and wants to help Mozambique develop economically, visiting Finnish Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola has told local reporters here. The Mozambican News Agency quoted Mr Rekola as saying his country was interested in agriculture and livestock, fertilizer production, and increasing production of sugar, timber, furniture and paper. So far, Finland has helped Mozambique through projects financed jointly by the Scandinavian countries, rather than bilaterally. The most recent project was a million-dollar contribution to a coal mining project at Tete. Mr Rekola, who arrived here last Monday with a party of 23 Finnish businessmen, said Finland was looking into the possibility of helping to finance the modernization of the port of Nacala as well as a new lighting system for the airports at Maputo and Beira. [Text] [AB020755 Paris AFP in English 0717 GMT 2 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/41

BRIEFS

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA TELEVISION SERVICE TRANSMITS--The South-West African Broadcasting Corporation [SWABC] will have its first official television transmissions tomorrow evening. The chairman of the SWABC board, Mr (?Piet Becker), says that for manpower and financial reasons, the service will be limited initially to the Windhoek and Oshakati areas. Because the service has to provide for a variety of peoples, he said, programs will reflect as far as possible the activities of each particular community. [Summary] [LD291039 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 29 Sep 81]

IMPOSSIBLE TO SELL APARTHEID--The chairman of the minister's council in South-West Africa, Mr Dirk Mudge, says although he believes, the Americans are serious and sincere about resolving the South-West African issue, he cannot say all the problems have now been solved. In an interview with Radio South Africa Mr Mudge said he had two demands: He wanted fair elections and he wanted the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to be in a position where it could win an election. He said it was not possible to win an election against SWAPO while people who lived under an outdated system had still to be satisfied. He said it was simply not possible to sell Apartheid to the majority of voters in the territory. Mr Mudge said, and we quote: while we are saddled with the problems we cannot accept an election because then we may not win it. Mr Mudge has favored constitutional guarantees but he wanted to (?know) who was going to provide such guarantees, and more significantly, who was going to import them. Such guarantees made by the United States would not persuade his party to take unnecessary and uncalculated risks. The leader of the Democratic Turnhale Alliance, Dr Ben Africa, said he believes that if the present American-led initiative should lead to a settlement, difficulties would mount in the future. He regarded the present initiative as one of the best ever. Dr Africa said the United States now has a reasonably strong hold on South Africa, and if the South African Government did not deliver the goods, as he put it, the Americans were in a position to bring pressure to bear. [Text] [LD281036 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 28 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/52

PROPOSAL TO DIVIDE DEPARTMENT CRITICIZED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 13 Aug 81 p 3

/Article: "Rightist Proposal To Create Two Departments in Our Country: an Economic Error, an Administrative Error, a Political Ploy to be Fought" /

/Text/ Over the past few days, through interviews or other means, the leaders of the reactionary Right, with Pierre Lagourgue among them, have returned to the charge with their plan to create two departments in Reunion. We have already denounced this plan, which has more to do with political maneuvering than with concern for the real development of our country.

Today we must review every aspect of this proposal, because it is, firstly, an economic error that turns its back on Reunion's development; secondly, an administrative error, which does not correspond to the present evolution of our country; lastly, it is a political maneuver, intended to counter change and maintain the Right in power in Reunion.

The outcome of 35 years of rightist integration policy within the departmentalization structures is that now we have in Reunion a completely dislocated and unbalanced economy. The policy applied by the Right has caused agriculture to regress constantly year after year, while the industrial sector (essentially construction) has stagnated.

Alongside that, we have seen the tertiary sector develop until it amounts to 80 percent of our country's Gross Domestic Product (PIB).

What has to be seen is that within the tertiary sector, it is government service that occupies the largest place.

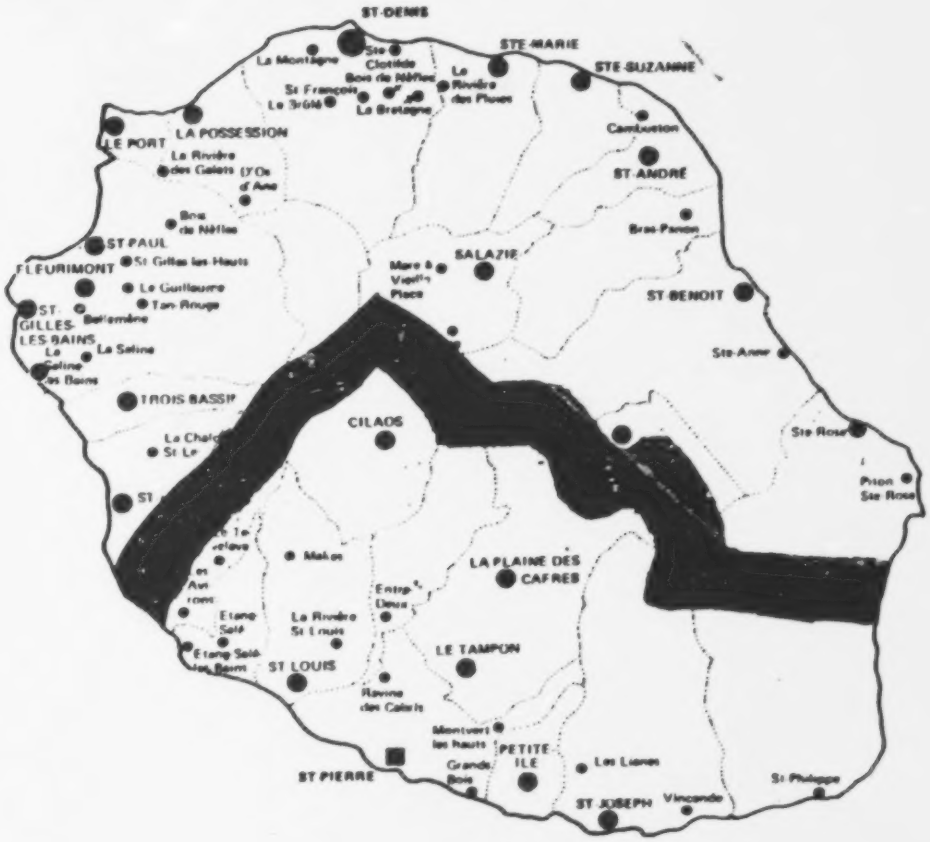
Particularly during the past 20 years, we have witnessed the development of a bureacracy related to government service, concentrated particularly in the capital, Saint-Denis.

It is the ill-considered development of the tertiary sector that has led to such imbalances in Reunion's economy. To that must be added a revenue policy

that has sanctioned the ever-growing chasm between the private sector and the public sector.

The Right's plan to create two departments in our country will have the concrete effect of strengthening the tertiary sector, the development of government services with departmental civil servants, regional civil servants, and state civil servants as well!

For, as Lagourgue recognizes (unintentionally?), it will be necessary to "double the existing departmental services," that is to say, there will be essentially administrative jobs created.



It is thus plain to see that this plan of the Right's frankly turns its back on any real development in Reunion. Our country's development today requires absolutely that credit and investment priority go to production, to producers, and to the most disadvantaged masses of the people.

The Right's plan to create two departments in our country is therefore an economic error.

The creation of two departments in Reunion would only divide the country artificially on the administrative level. Such administrative division is completely artificial and gratuitous in so small a territory, but especially so in view of the development of communications among the various regions of the island. The division of our country into districts might still have been understandable in the days when the communications network, particularly roads, was less developed. Administrative splitting of Reunion into two departments is therefore completely anachronistic today.

In this too, it can be seen that two departments in Reunion would be something not only artificial but totally inappropriate as well.

There remains, finally, the political aspect of the rightist plan to divide our country and create two departments here. It is even the essential,basic aspect of the Right's plan in our country.

And one cannot help recalling what Martin Darene, a spokesman for the Right, wrote in the JIR [JOURNAL DE L'ILE DE LA REUNION] at the time when this "idea" of creating two departments first appeared. Martin Darene said, specifically, that the division of Reunion into two departments is "a bizarre idea."

Yet farther on he pointed out the advantage to the Right of our country's being divided into two departments.

It is supposed to happen, under the circumstances, as a way of obstructing the PCR [Reunion Communist Party]... and Martin Darene brought out the full meaning of the political operation against the PCR.

So this, then, is the essential goal sought by the Right in its fight against the Left, against change and development in Reunion.

The Right wants to turn change in Reunion to its own account.

It wants to preserve its own political positions by dividing our country into two departments, in the hope of controlling one of the assemblies. Thus it will be able to oppose and hinder any change in Reunion favoring real development of our country.

To realize its ultimate goal, the Right wants to revive the political cliques that formed during the last legislative elections with certain Reunion Socialist Federation leaders and candidates. The Right in Reunion, with Lagourgue

at its head, thus hopes to gain the support of these socialist leaders for its plan to divide into two departments, from which,of course, both sides would derive advantages.

At present, according to the statements of one or another of them, there are indeed convergences on this plan between the Right and certain socialist leaders in Reunion.

Each side would perhaps derive advantages from this operation, but the workers, the unemployed, the planters, and all those who want change and development of Reunion at all costs certainly would not.

The plan of the Right and certain socialist leaders is thus nothing more than a new political maneuver against the PCR; a maneuver that again is related to political ploys.

The maneuver must be made to fail. This is a time for unity among Reunion leftist forces to beat the Right still in power in our country.

We have important elections ahead of us. So no hope must be given to the Right. That is what Paul Vergues stressed on television on Friday evening to tens of thousands of Reunion men and women.

To make the political maneuver of the Right fail, the alliance of certain socialist federation leaders with the Right must be broken off.

12149
CSO: 4719/369

PDS LEADER CONDEMNS ACTIONS AGAINST PARTY

AB281842 Paris AFP in French 1711 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 28 Sep (AFP)--Senegalese Democratic Party(PDS) Secretary General Abdoulaye Wade on Monday in Paris condemned the political machinations mounted in Senegal against his party, particularly the arrest of several of his supporters.

In a press conference, Mr Wade denied accusations of subversion made against his party and said he believed that this was engineered by a group of individuals close to the government or to the Senegalese Socialist Party, whose objective is the disappearance of the PDS.

Mr Wade reaffirmed: We have never thought of taking over power through force. Since the PDS was created in 1974, it has always carried out its activities within the framework of the constitution in order to achieve power democratically, he said. He urged that this supporters be treated according to the law, which does not now seem to be the case.

Mr Wade added: We have been accused of possessing firearms. But in spite of numerous searches, no arms have been found in our possession and none will be found, because we have never acquired any. The PDS leader then stated that he had never been informed of the visit to Libya by several of his supporters.

Mr Wade also indicated that he recently went to Tripoli after the event of the gulf of Sidra where two Libyan planes were shot down by two U.S. planes. He declared that the PDS, which considered this a provocation, had to express its solidarity with Libya.

According to Mr Wade, Senegal is now facing a democratic deadlock. The ruling socialist party does not want any change of regime and wants only small parties to exist because they will not pose any threat to it.

The PDS secretary general, who plans to return to Senegal, indicated that if truly democratic elections were held, his party would accede to national responsibilities.

CSO: 4719/55

BRIEFS

FORMAL TIES WITH GAMBIA OPPOSED--Dakar, 1 Oct (AFP)--Senegal's opposition People's Democratic Movement (MDP) said here yesterday it disapproved of a confederation with Gambia proposed by Gambian leader Dawda Jawara after Senegalese troops in August crushed an attempted coup against him. The MDP, a socialist self-management party headed by former Premier Mamadou Dia, said the confederation would be the result of force of arms. It would pose political and technical problems concerning monetary zones and freedom of movement, and would also increase Senegal's burdens inopportunely at a time when it was itself already faced with serious economic and financial problems, the party said. On internal affairs, the MDP condemned police raids in the past few weeks on members of another opposition group, the Democratic Party (Labor-Oriented). The authorities' action amounted to political terrorism, the MDP charged. [Excerpt] [AB010810 Paris AFP in English 0718 GMT 1 Oct 81]

PARTY MEMBERS HELD SECRETLY, TORTURED--Dakar, 26 Sep (AFP)--A Senegalese opposition party charged yesterday that eight of its members were being held by authorities in a secret place and were being tortured. The allegation came from the Labour-Oriented Democratic Party. Its national secretariat here issued a communique saying the eight were among 33 party militants rounded up since 12 September for questioning in an investigation into anti-state activities. It said the other 25 were free on probation. The arrests have been made in swoops around the country during which police searched the homes of party leaders to try to find weapons and documents showing the party was financed from abroad. Results of the raids have not yet been officially disclosed. The Justice Ministry has said only that the arrests followed serious revelations by a party worker accused of involvement in a fraud case. [Text] [AB260753 Paris AFP in English 0709 GMT 26 Sep 81

ARRESTS OF PDS MEMBERS--Dakar, September 17--Some 15 members of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) have been rounded up by security forces in the last week, a PDS source said here. Member of Parliament and party official Boubacar Sall told AFP that about 10 party officials had been arrested in the Tambacunda (east), Diourbel (north-central) and the northern Fleuve (river) regions. The arrests followed those of five supporters and aides of PDS Secretary-General Abdoulaye Wade. Mr Sall said the operations were part of a hunt for arms. Gendarmes had searched Mr Wade's home and also that of another PDS leader, Alassane Sissoko. Mr Wade is currently in France. No official explanation has been given for the operations against the left-leaning PDS, which has 14 seats in Parliament. The Assembly is controlled by the party of President Abdou Diouf. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 18 Sep 81 p 15]

DIAMA DAM CONSTRUCTION--Dakar, September 15--Work is finally to begin in November on one of the two major dam projects planned by the Senegal River Development Organisation (OMVS), its secretariat announced here on Monday. It is the dam at Diama upstream in Northern Senegal. Three French and two Spanish firms have contracted to build the dam within 57 months at the latest, it was stated. The OMVS groups Senegal, Mali and Mauritania. Another dam is scheduled at Manantali in Mali. The Diama scheme, costed at some 80 million dollars, is designed to halt the flow of salt water from the Atlantic up the Senegal River. It is also expected to provide irrigation for 42,000 hectares of farmland and to maintain the water levels of Lake Guier in Senegal and Lake Rkiz in Mauritania. The dam will carry a road linking Senegal's northern port of St. Louis with the Mauritania capital Nouakchott. Financiers of the scheme are France, Saudi Arabia, the African Development Bank, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, the European Common Market and the U.N. Development Programme. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 18 Sep 81 p 14]

CSO: 4700/55

LIQUID CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS TO BE SET UP

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Lans Joe Sesay]

[Text] A new industry costing nearly three million leones (Le3m) is to be set up in Freetown by BP Sierra Leone, a fully owned subsidiary of British Petroleum.

In addition to plastic containers manufacturing, the new industry which is due to be formally opened in November will also be turning out liquid chemicals covering bleach, detergents, synthetic starch, mixed acid and glue.

Already, nearly Le300,000 has been put so far into the construction of industry at Ross Road and Le2.1m is in the pipeline for the import of raw materials.

BP hopes that the new industry--seen as a slight shift from its main stream of petroleum marketing, will help conserve much-needed foreign exchange by cutting down on imports and stimulate "made-in-Sierra Leone" competition.

According to BP's Marketing Manager, Mr B. E. Olu-Harding, the new industry will have its own management and maintain a modest staff of about 60.

Mr Olu-Harding revealed that because the petroleum business is not "expanding," BP also plans to go into agro-industries.

All being well, BP will, in the near future, be producing fertilisers to help cushion this country's acute food shortages.

Last year, BP recorded a sharp drop in net profit from Le58m in 1979 to just Le51 in 1980.

BP has been doing business in Sierra Leone for the past 30 years. It parent body in London--BP International--has recently bought majority shares of our diamonds business.

CSO: 4700/48

BRIEFS

ARMS SEIZED--A number of persons are helping the police in their investigations following the discovery of a considerable amount of arms and ammunition in Freetown. A release from State House disclosed yesterday that the arms and ammunition were discovered within the last few days. They include Belgian made 97 millimetre pistols; .44 magnum new model revolvers; .22 telescopic sights rifles, short guns and a haul of cartridges. The weapons are described by experts as a sophisticated kind. The .22 telescopic sights rifle is particularly lethal as it increases the accuracy of a sniper even when the targeted object is hundreds of yards away. The .44 magnum revolver is also described as a most dangerous weapon which can drill big holes in targeted objects. It also uses, according to the experts, a special type of cartridge made from a particular type of metal which tears and rips into its target when fired. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 17 Sep 81 p 1]

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE--The International Conference of the Leaders of Youth Organisations from Afro-Asian and Latin American countries has ended in Baku, Soviet Union. The APC National Youth League was represented at this year's conference by the Press Officer in the Office of the First Vice-President, Mr J. I. Koroma and the League's Permanent Representative to the World Federation of Democratic Youth in Budapest, Hungary, Mr Michael Barnett. During the conference, Mr Koroma presented two papers: Youth, Peace and Development and the Role of the Mass Media in Youth Education. In the first paper, Mr Koroma said that peace and development were the inseparable element because development could only be achieved in an atmosphere of peace within a country. He said that a greater percentage of the world's working population were youths and therefore their part in national development was second to none. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 17 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/45

PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL IN PARIS NOTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

Paris, Monday.

PRESIDENT Nyerere arrived here this evening at the start of a two-day official visit to France. He was met at Orly airport by French cabinet minister Andre Henri.

Mwalimu is accompanied by the Minister for Information and Culture, Ndugu Ben Mkapa, and was joined here by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, who arrived in the morning from New York where he attended the General Assembly special session on Namibia.

So far there has been no official programme issued, but it is understood that Mwalimu will exchange views with socialist President Francois Mitterand on matters of mutual concern to the two countries and those with international preponderance.

This evening, Mwalimu is scheduled to hold and exclusive interview with France's leading newspaper, *Le Monde* and tomorrow he begins official talks with President Mitterand at the Elysee Palace.

It is also understood that Mwalimu will be holding talks with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs Claude Cheysson, the First Secretary of the Socialist Party of France, Mr. Lionel Jospin, the Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal and have an audience with the archbishop of Paris Monseigneur Jean-Marie Lustigier.

Mwalimu is scheduled to address an international press conference this evening at Hotel de Crillon, where his entourage is staying.

Mwalimu who arrived here after a brief visit to Algeria and after attending the Lagos Frontline States meeting on Namibia, leaves for home on Wednesday morning.

CSO: 4700/4-E

MINISTER URGES CONSOLIDATION OF MOZAMBICAN RELATIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Salim Ahmed Salim has called upon the students of the Dar es Salaam-based Tanzania-Mozambique Centre for Foreign Relations to further consolidate the existing friendly relations between the two Frontline States and other progressive nations of the world.

Ndugu Salim made the call yesterday morning when officially launching the centre's 1981/82 academic year, with a total intake of 21 students — three from Mozambique, five from Namibia and 13 from Tanzania.

He said the centre had a unique role and that it was an effective instrument of promoting the existing friendship between the two countries.

Ndugu Salim also emphasized the need for the trainees at the centre to be fully equipped academically because, he said, one could not be an effective diplomat if his or her knowledge was poor.

"Before one can be regarded as an effective diplomat he or she should have a broad knowledge of their own country," said the Foreign Affairs minister.

He said diplomats should make it their habit to be informed and have analytical minds on various events taking place in the world. They should also be able to interpret various international issues, he pointed out.

Ndugu Salim was hopeful that by the time the students complete their one-year course they would have increased their academic ability to enable them to comprehend and interpret the various international affairs.

Earlier, Ndugu Salim held discussions with the lectures of the centre on various issues of mutual interest.

Asked to comment on his proposed candidacy for the post of UN Secretary-General during discussions with the students, Ndugu Salim said he was pleased with the overwhelming support of the Organisation of African Unity.

The centre's 1981/82 academic year started a month ago and it is the fourth since the centre was founded in 1978. The first academic year (1978/79) enrolled 23 students — eight from Mozambique and the rest from Tanzania.

The following academic year (1979/80) there were 21 students seven of whom were Mozambicans and the rest Tanzanians. In the last academic year (1980/81) there were 30 students enrolled — seven from Mozambique, five from Namibia and 13 from Tanzania.

During the one year course at the centre, the students study among other subjects international law, politics and international relations, international organisations, diplomatic and consular practices, political thought and languages (French, Portuguese and English).

CSO: 4700/521-E

NIGERIAN EDUCATION COMMITTEE'S IMPRESSIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

THE four-man Nigeria Senate Committee for Education which was in the country for a week-long study tour, left for home yesterday morning.

Delegation leader Ndugu D.O. Oke, said before departure that it was impressed by Tanzania's education system.

Ndugu Oke said that with little available resources, Tanzania had managed to formulate a clear education system which "we could study in a short time".

He also said that the study programme by the Ministry of National Education enabled members of the team to learn a lot, especially on education for self-reliance.

During the tour, the Nigerians visited several academic institutions, including the University, Adult Education, Institute, Technical College, Institute of Education, Chang'ombe Vocational Training Centre — all in the city.

The committee also paid courtesy calls to National Education Minister, Ndugu T. Siwale, the Speaker, Ndugu Adam Sapi and the University Vice-Chancellor, Ndugu N. Kuhanga.

Other members of the delegation were Ndugu U.A. Dambatta, Chief S.O. Sogbein and Ndugu O.M. Falade.

CSO: 4700/521-E

IRAQI TRAINING FOR JUWATA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Iraqi trade union will train officials of the Tanzania Workers' Union (JUWATA) under an agreement reached recently in Dar es Salaam.

A copy of the agreement made available by the JUWATA headquarters in Dar es Salaam yesterday said two workers from JUWATA would study at the workers cultural institute in Baghdad.

The agreement was reached after talks between a JUWATA side led by the Deputy Secretary General, Ndugu Shaanab Mloo and a delegation from the General Federation of Trade Union of Iraq (GFTU) led by Secretary General Ndugu Fadhil Mahmood Garoeb.

The two sides stressed the need to consolidate fraternal relations between the two trade unions in education, culture and exchange of delegations for the interests of the people of the two countries.

During the talks, the delegations also condemned the vicious air raids on Iraqi nuclear installations by zionist Israel.

According to the communique issued after the talks which were held last week, the two sides also agreed to extend unlimited full support to the people of Palestine in their struggle for the restoration of their homeland.

"Both sides rejected the Camp David accords and all zionist-imperialist attempts aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause and Palestinian people", the communique said.

CSO: 4700/521-E

MINISTER NOTES TERMS OF ALGERIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Details of Agreement

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 6 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Danford Mpumilwa]

[Text]

TANZANIA will sell to Algeria agricultural and industrial goods worth more than 600 million/- this financial year, according to an Algeria-Tanzania trade agreement reached in Algiers last week.

This was revealed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, on his return from a one-week visit to Algeria where he led a six-member trade delegation.

He said Algeria would buy from Tanzania 20,000 tonnes of coffee worth 500 million/-, 500 tonnes of tobacco worth about 10 million/-, sisal and cotton — whose tonnage would be communicated to Tanzania next week — and other agricultural products including cardamom, and industrial products.

Ndugu Mchumo said Algeria would sell Tanzania sanitary ware worth about 10 million/-, packing papers also worth about 10 million/- and wine.

He explained that arrangements had been made to enable Tanzania, apart from importing Algerian wine for a proposed diplomatic shop, to become Algeria's wine agent in East, Central and Southern Africa.

The diplomatic shop, which is expected to start operating at the end of this year, will be located in the ground floor of the newly-built Tanzania Development Finance Company Limited (TDFL) building opposite Tanganyika Motors in Dar es Salaam he said.

Ndugu Mchumo said Algeria had showed great interest in increasing bilateral trade. "It is thus important that we increase our agricultural and industrial production so that we capture this market offered to us, he said.

The Minister further said that the Tanzania team held talks with Algerian Ministers of Natural Resources, Manpower, Industries, Energy and Agriculture.

He said Algeria was prepared to train any number of Tanzania technical experts and was interested in learning about wildlife development from Tanzania.

Step Toward Increased Third World Trade

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 6 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

FOR quite a long time now, Algeria and Tanzania though separated by a vast distance, have been enjoying very close ties. Sharing a common ideological outlook, the two countries have acted in unison in many an international fora.

Of late, bilateral ties have taken an even better turn, with the two countries working out mutually advantageous trade and economic arrangements in a true spirit of collective reliance.

Although both Algeria and Tanzania belong to the group of developing countries, each of them has areas of skill and expertise that can and should be tapped to each other's benefit.

It is thus heartening that Algeria has, for instance, offered Tanzania assistance in the energy sector because the former country has a vast wealth of resources and experience in the field.

The bilateral economic ties are still growing. Not only have Algeria and Tanzania established institutional framework for developing closer economic and trade links.

But periodically there have also been welcome announcements of practical deals. This is the context in which the latest Algeria-Tanzania trade agreement must be seen.

Yesterday, Minister of Trade Ali Mchumo announced, upon arrival from Algiers, that Tanzania will export to Algeria agricultural and industrial goods worth 600 million/- this financial year.

In turn, Tanzania will import from Algeria sanitary ware, packing paper and wine and will also become agent for fine Algerian wine in Eastern, Central and Southern Africa.

The finalisation of the trade agreement and the commitment to even increased co-operation in other spheres are matters of pride for the two countries.

The growing bilateral ties are but a step towards a greater goal — increased trade among the Third World — and a bridge to collective self-reliance among the world's poor countries.

For far too long have individual developing countries looked to the developed world for trade deals that have hardly favoured the poor.

Algeria and Tanzania are, albeit modestly, showing that it is viable for the world's poor to exchange resources, skills and experiences without the intervention of international middlemen.

CSO: 4700/521-E

DPRK-AIDED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER PLANNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Non-Aligned food and agriculture symposium held at Pyongyang, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has resolved to form an agricultural research centre in Tanzania to cater for the central, eastern, and southern African region, the Seychelles Minister of State responsible for Agriculture, Ndugu Karl A Saint Ange, has said.

Speaking yesterday at Dar es Salaam airport in transit to The Seychelles, Ndugu Ange said the centre would be set up through the assistance of DPRK.

Ndugu Ange returning from the five-day meeting in Pyongyang, said that judging from the DPRK experience, maize production in Tanzania could increase tremendously after the institute is set up.

While in DPRK, ministers of agriculture from Non-Aligned countries visited various regions and saw cooperative rice farms of between 20,000 and 30,000 hectares, producing an average of eight tons per hectare.

The minister was optimistic over benefits to be accrued from the proposed research centre "as long as people in the region are united and recognised the need for food self-sufficiency".

"The trouble with African countries is that they have practised individualism for too long and all we need to do is discard this habit. The Korean people have made great strides in agriculture because they hold a strong purpose of unity", he observed.

The Tanzanian minister for agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, who also attended the symposium is expected back home this week.

CSO: 4700/521-E

GOVERNMENT 'GETTING WEAKER' IN CONTROLLING EXPENDITURE

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 13 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

EVIDENCE available shows that our Government is getting weaker and weaker in controlling its own expenditure and in ensuring proper utilisation of funds allocated by Parliament. This is one area calling for urgent attention.

When addressing the armed forces rally in Dar es Salaam on July 20 this year, President Nyerere pointed out some of the internal factors which contribute to the worsening of our country's economic position.

Poor pricing policy of agricultural commodities coupled with poor a transportation system and, by implication, poor control of government expenditure were among the internal factors cited by the President.

The President stressed the need to control government expenditure and to stick to limits approved by Parliament. The problem is how to do it; whether there is enough financial discipline in the Civil Service and if there is not, how to bring it about.

Over the years, the controller and Auditor-General has persistently pointed out in his annual reports that large sums of public funds including fixed assets have been either stolen, misappropriated and or unaccounted for.

Let alone failure by some ministries and regions to submit their accounts in time for audit so that government accounts have always been in arrears, detection of mismanagement of public funds is in arrears too.

For the audited accounts 244.02 million/- were either unaccounted for or lacked adequate supporting documents in 1977/78. The figure soared to 488.86 million/- in 1978/79.

As for theft in 1976/77, 9,038,278/- were lost. The figure rose to 10,342,843/- in 1977/78 and 17,882,609/- in 1978/79.

Other property stolen (stores plus inventory) was valued at 7,688,313/- in 1976/77, 32,546,051/- in 1977/78 and 13,689,840/- in 1978/79.

Imprest and advances unaccounted for were 60.72 million/- in 1977/78, shooting up to 85.86 million/- in 1978/79. We do not know yet how much was stolen and unaccounted for in 1979/80.

Even the figures so far quoted do not show the whole picture since many accounts were not available for audit during the respective periods.

The Government cannot be allowed to get away with this kind of situation. We would not like to see our pockets drained through direct or indirect taxes, so that what we pay ends up being misused.

Efforts by the Auditor-General and the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee to press Government for remedial measures have so far yielded no fruitful results. Our Party may wish to critically take this matter as it has with the parastatals.

In this regard, the Chairman of CCM and the CCM Central Committee may wish to put to task the President and the Government on the state of financial mismanagement in the Civil Service.

Another area of waste of public funds is in the determination and allocation of resources and poor implementation of projects.

For example, after the Party pronouncement on *Siasa ni Kilimo* in 1974 — the Iringa Resolution which stressed, inter alia, the need to develop irrigation schemes — what followed almost immediately after that was indiscriminate allocation of funds to all the regions in Tanzania Mainland for *"Kilimo cha Kiangazi"*, regardless of whether or not there existed concrete irrigation schemes in the various regions.

Small wonder therefore that when the Minister of Agriculture was answering a question in Parliament two years ago, he was unable to state whether or not monies spent so far on *Kilimo cha Kiangazi* had produced any concrete or positive results.

One can only conclude that no proper irrigation schemes existed and that some of the funds were diverted to other uses in places where such schemes never existed.

Let us hope that the recently announced national irrigation plan and its institutionalisation will save the nation from future financial losses.

Funds allocation to regions must be made strictly against concrete and well conceived irrigation scheme — small or big — not against hazy plans or anticipated schemes. After all, we really do not have money to waste.

Another example which shows how much the country loses heavily not only in terms of local currency but also in terms of foreign exchange, is the arrival of new plants and machinery for new projects which have hardly left the drawing board.

Due to prolonged delay in the completion of factory buildings and inadequate storage facilities, the machinery is spoiled beyond even repair. Heavens know how many millions of shillings have been wasted this way. Solution to this problem lies in proper project implementation.

In any case, it is less costly to wait for arrival of machinery and other equipment when factory buildings and other necessary installations are ready than it is the other way round.

There is now an out-cry for mechanisation of agriculture — by replacing the hoe with a tractor. Let us hope the lessons of the past have been taken seriously. Many tractors had been bought in the past for agricultural purpose. Most of them died soon after arrival because of poor maintenance brought about by poor or lack of skilled mechanics in rural areas.

Now there is an added excuse which can always be used — that is lack of spare parts. Solution lies in training rural mechanics to attend to the tractor. Villages which do not have village mechanics should not be allocated with a tractor even if they have the money to buy one.

Of course, a group of villages can join together to establish a common workshop and share the few mechanics that may be around. In the past, mention had been made of the need to establish such service centres to cater for several villages but no progress is seen to have been made along these lines.

Indiscriminate distribution of tractors must be condemned. Our politicians at local level particularly will have a leading role to play in making the necessary preparations before a tractor comes to a village.

Let us now forget that economic viability of a tractor is based on large-scale farming. And successful large-scale farming depends also on manuring, irrigation, and extra weeding. For the tractor only breaks the land and this is not enough. Those using oxen ploughs should be encouraged to do so and others be brought into it. It is by far cheaper to maintain an oxen plough than a tractor.

The President also stressed on the socialist importance of the social consumption fund which is used to provide essential social infrastructure to as many people as possible.

No socialist can dispute the importance of this fund and the need to swell it up. But we have to look for the sources of funding.

Milk is an essential food substance. We need it for the health of our children and for our own. But milk comes from a cow and that cow must be properly fed in order to produce enough milk. If we want more milk, we shall need more cows and so on.

In the same manner, the social fund for our health services, water and education comes from the production sector of our economy — that is the cow. If we want funds out of it we have to feed properly that sector. And if we want more, then we have to expand the sector — invest in it. If a cow is not properly fed, the milk will dry up and the cow will eventually die.

In the same way, if the production sector is not maintained, social funds will run out and eventually the sector will die too. We need no foreigner to teach us this simple truth.

No one can deny the fact that for a long time the country has had its priorities in this vital area of production vis-a-vis consumption upside down except for the nice production slogans.

Foreign grants and donations have contributed to this lopsidedness. Most of our health services have been developed through foreign grants and donations. But unfortunately, the foreign donor does not generate local funds for recurrent expenditure on these services. The local funds must come from the local production sector. And once the services have been established they have to be kept running and maintained properly.

So the Government finds itself confronted with a choice between production and consumption. Money that should have gone into production will now have to go into the health services which were initiated by foreign grants.

The same problem is with education and with water. The Government wanted all Tanzanians to have adequate water supply by the year 1981. We have not gone very far in this area, because of a weak economic base. And if we based the programme on foreign grants, that will be at the danger of ruining further the weak economic base, for we will be called upon to finance the recurrent expenditure part of the programme. This means

diverting more resources from the production sector to the consumption sector.

The same argument could be applied though to a limited extent to some of the economic infrastructures — proposed tarmac roads, the Dodoma Capital projects whose foundation can only be the production sector not foreign grants.

So the problem as I see it, is not as difficult as that of the chicken and egg puzzle. One cannot eat nothing. He has to produce first before he can eat it. Fortunately, the Government has over that past few years practically seen the light, just as it has of late seen the truth about the importance of foreign exchange.

In the past, we used to sing the song that whatever we produce we must first eat to our satisfaction, and only if there is surplus left shall we sell for export. We were foolish.

Now we are saying whatever we produce we will eat only a little and the rest be sold outside to earn us foreign exchange which we need for our continued survival. Now we have become wise. Thanks to God but it took us too long a time to see the truth.

Production first; consumption afterwards.

CSO: 4700/4-E

MINISTER OPENS THREE-DAY MEETING ON WORKERS' WELFARE

Minister's Speech

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text] PUBLIC and private employers have been asked to liaise with the Tanzania Workers Organisation (JUWATA) to chart a strategy for increased productivity.

They should then go further to determine whether workers deserve salary increases or bonuses.

Labour and Social Welfare Minister Alfred Tandau said the task should not be left wholly in government hands.

He was speaking in Morogoro yesterday, at the opening of a three-day meeting on workers' welfare. Participants include government representatives as well as those of employers and workers.

The minister directed however that before effecting salary increases or bonus, employers should enter into a voluntary contract with JUWATA. The contracts must, however, be passed by the Permanent Labour Tribunal, he said.

Ndugu Tandau said such contracts must stress the following:

- Explain clearly the present state of the firm's productivity;
- Define the various obstacles to the firm's increased productivity including costs of production or services.
- Point out in detail steps to be taken in combating the obstacles.
- Chart out new targets of production or service and
- Clearly explain the new working scheme, salary increases and other working conditions.

The minister stressed that the new policy on productivity, income and prices, whose main aim was to give better incentives to workers as part of the drive to boost productivity, should be strictly implemented by all employers.

Ndugu Tandau said although the country was facing many problems some of which had direct impact on the welfare of employers and workers, poor productivity in industries and offices was an endemic problem whose solution must be sought collectively by the government, employers and workers themselves.

He called on the meeting, jointly organised by JUWATA and the Association of Tanganyika Employers (ATE), to discuss deeply the question of "voluntary contracts" that would be reached between employers and JUWATA as a means of increasing salaries and other work incentives.

He reminded that since productivity essentially meant increased efficiency in work, "it is during the time of preparing the contracts that obstacles to work efficiency will be defined and ways of combating them sought".

Ndugu Tandau described the meeting, which he hoped would from now on be an annual event as "important and historic" because it was the first of its kind to bring together the three main "powers of production" — government, employers and workers.

He hoped that the meeting would foster co-operation between the three "powers" so that together they could solve most of the glaring problems facing the country and thereby building a sound economic base for the country.

Workers, Managers 'Partners in Production'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] IN a socialist economy, workers and managers should always regard each other as partners in production in the struggle to build a dynamic economy. In Tanzania this basic requirement was realised as early as 1970 when the Presidential Directive on Workers' Participation in management was issued.

The directive emphasises the idea of collective management of public enterprises within the context of the country's struggle to promote and consolidate socialist objectives.

As such, the performance of our economic and service-oriented institutions depends heavily on the standard of industrial harmony we strive to create and maintain. This harmony is rooted in workers and management interrelationship. This too depends on frank exchange of views and experiences between the two parties.

Given proper work environment, and proper co-operation and support from their leaders and colleagues, the majority of Tanzanian workers have amply demonstrated that they are capable of accepting more responsibility in implementing the Nation's development objectives.

Easy communication of ideas and information between workers and all levels of managers should, therefore, be stressed because it has the effect of improving the quality and quantity of goods produced.

Workers participation is not something to be afraid of. It calls for, and stands for industrial discipline which is necessary at all times in any economic or social enterprise whether publicly or privately owned.

Indeed, true industrial discipline does not exclude the workers in an industry from participation in decision-making in the enterprise or from a responsibility for its improvement.

But true discipline in a work-place cannot easily be achieved if the workers do not understand what they are doing and why they are doing it.

Thus, the concept of workers education which is a crucial component of the principle of workers' participation in management has to be strictly adhered to. Properly educated workers are a big asset to an establishment because they work with full consciousness in an effort to implement the nation's development objectives.

It is in the light of the above that the Minister for Labour and Social Welfare, Ndugu Alfred Tandau, has urged workers councils to strive for democracy and emphasise workers participation at work places in order to boost production of goods and services.

Officially inaugurating the Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation master workers council in Dar es Salaam on Sunday, the Minister also called upon the councils to represent ideas of all workers and not those of council members only.

"Unless they (the workers) are kept well informed on various matters concerning the corporation, they will fail to contribute anything towards the corporation", he said.

It is important to stress that workers and managers should always respect work. For it is meaningless, indeed useless, for a worker or manager to expect to be rewarded without contributing anything that is beneficial to the economy.

CSO: 4700/4-E

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING ACTION AGAINST STEEL COMPANY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Government is considering action against the Dar es Salaam-based Coastal Steel Industries for its involvement in real estate speculation, the Minister for Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi, said in the city at the weekend.

Coastal Steel Industries, a 1976 locally registered business firm with non-citizen owners, is linked with houses that have mushroomed at the "Baobab Village" which stands on plot number 1259 at the Msasani Peninsula in Dar es Salaam.

The Minister told the Daily News that his Ministry was liaising with the Ministries of Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs and the Attorney-General's Chambers on the matter.

He said Coastal Steel Industries, which was offered plot number 1259, sub-divided it into 26 plots--from 1259A to 1259B--and started building houses on them.

Upon learning this, he said, the Ministry became suspicious, summoned the owner of the company, one Nicola Colangela, and demanded explanation on the ownership of the houses and the right of occupancy over the sub-divided plots.

Responding, Colangela, equipped with documents on plot and house ownership, told the Ministry that the houses were owned by 26 Coastal Steel Industries' subsidiaries, four of which were an embassy.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi said "The mention of an embassy as a subsidiary of a company made my Ministry more suspicious about the affairs of Coastal Steel Industries.

"After a lot of discussion, Colangela left behind in the ministry the file containing his documents. He has not returned since," he added.

He said that when summoned, Coastal Steel Industries General Manager Richard Schneiter said he did not know anything about the houses at the Msasani Peninsula.

The Daily News has found out that Nicola Colangelo, of La Spezia in Italy, left Dar es Salaam early this year for Paris via Nairobi where he owns shares in an Italian firm--Ital Fabric.

soon after, his wife, who was staying in house 1259A, left for Nairobi to join her husband. The couple has not come back.

Early this year, this newspaper discovered that apart from the 26 houses on plot number 1259, Coastal Steel Industries had 24 other plots in the same area with completed and half-completed houses and undeveloped land.

On the ten-acre plot number 1259, houses--marked S, F, Q, and E--belong to an embassy in Dar es Salaam. Of the twenty-six houses on the sub-divided plots, only these four have title deeds.

CSO: 4700/4-E

MINISTER ASKS INSTITUTE TO TRAIN ADULT EDUCATION EXPERTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] The Institute of Adult Education in Dar es Salaam has been urged to train enough experts to conduct adult education programmes in public institutions.

The call was made by Manpower Development Minister Abel Mwanga who also appealed to parastatals and government ministries to sponsor their workers for training at the Institute.

Speaking at the Institute's third graduation ceremony at the weekend, Ndugu Mwanga emphasised the importance of informal education, explaining that attaining a diploma heralded endless avenues of learning.

The Institute which started ten years ago has so far trained 410 diploma holders, of which 341 are men. It has also, trained 24,121 primary school teachers off-campus.

The Minister observed that most adults had passed the third and fourth stages in literacy education, adding that the Institute should widen its scope to accommodate the ensuing advanced needs.

He praised the Institute for its initiative in promoting national development campaigns and urged that more efforts should be made to educate the people on the intentions and advantages of government campaigns.

The Institute, he said, had commendably publicised the Mtu ni Afya (man is health) campaign, and was now educating the people on the importance of afforestation.

"Such campaigns by the Institute are echoed to the remotest areas of the country which are not easily reached because of communication problems," he said.

He added that this made the Institute a vital channel for accelerating development activities.

CSO: 4700/4-E

TECHNICIAN TRAINING PLANS REVEALED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] The Acting Minister for Labour and Social Welfare, Ndugu Stephen Kibona, yesterday told the visiting Nigerian delegation that the Ministry had plans for launching programmes to develop middle level technicians throughout the country in the next twenty years, according to Shihata.

Ndugu Kibona, who is also Deputy Minister for Defence and National Service, told the Nigerians that the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare would establish a vocational training centre in every mainland district, under the 20-year plan which commenced this year.

He said the centres to be built at district headquarters, would train primary school leavers as well as farmers in different skills. The programme would be sponsored by the Danish government, he added.

The Deputy Minister also said that the ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence and National Service, would launch a programme under which national servicemen would be sent to villages to help train villagers in carpentry, animal husbandry, and agriculture.

He said in order to make the programme a success, the ministry was training about 300 teachers at Morogoro and Dar es Salaam, to man the district vocational centres.

Ndugu Kibona told the delegation that scientists and technologists had been encouraged to participate in implementing those programmes. The establishing of such centres would enable pupils completing primary education to learn some technical skill.

CSO: 4700/4-E

FUEL SHORTAGE HINDERS MASASI DISTRICT RELIEF PLANS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] Efforts to rush food to peasants facing an acute shortage in Masasi District, Mtwara Region, are being hampered by lack of fuel, it was learnt yesterday.

The Mtwara Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Lawi Sijaona, told this newspaper in a telephone interview, that consultations were underway with the Prime Minister's Office and the Water and Energy Ministry to solve the problem.

Reports reaching Mtwara attributed the shortage to the breakdown of an oil tanker hauling diesel to the southern region, which had been sent to Mombasa for repairs, he said.

He explained that the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) delivered 18,000 litres of diesel by road last Saturday which were immediately distributed to transporters and the Tanzania Electric Supplies Company (TANESCO).

The supply was, however, too little, he said, pointing out that the region consumed 450,000 litres of fuel per month.

"We are stuck. We cannot do anything now", Ndugu Sijaona said, adding that there was a "good amount" of cassava stocks in National Milling Corporation (NMC) godowns in the region awaiting hauling to the affected areas.

It is estimated that some 28,000 people at Mchauru, Nakohi, Nanyumbu and Chiungutwa villages, including western Likese Division in the district are affected by the food shortage.

The Regional Commissioner said they would press to have the fuel delivered to Mtwara by road although, he pointed out, this would be more costly.

He said the relief food supplies would be obtained within the region where some 2,000 tonnes of cassava were stocked in NMC godowns. Peasants expect to harvest another 15,000 tonnes of the starch this season.

Ndugu Sijaona explained that the fuel shortage had also affected industrial activity in the region. There were four cashewnut processing factories and a sisal estate running on diesel-generated electric power, he said.

He, meanwhile, clarified that the relief supplies would be given free of charge to people without purchasing power because of physical disability.

Those with money would buy the foodstuff while able-bodied individuals lacking money would work in development projects and get the food in return, he explained.

He said the district authorities had been instructed to divide the affected people into the three categories to facilitate the campaign.

Some 16,000 tonnes of cassava and millet will be delivered to the affected areas over the next six months. It is expected that the peasants will then start harvesting short-term crops like sweet potatoes, yams, and peas.

CSO: 4700/4-E

PRIVATE FIRMS MUST RAISE WAGES BY FIFTEEN PERCENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

PRIVATE firms will have to increase salaries of their employees by at least 15 per cent, following the recent adjustment of the minimum wage from 480 to 600 shillings per month, a spokesman of the Tanzania Workers Organisation (JUWATA) said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

A reasonably lower percentage than the obligatory 15 would, however, be entertained provided the employer had sufficient reasons for not effecting the 15 per cent rise, the spokesman explained.

Such reasons, he added, should be economic like the problems associated with production — low capacity, high production costs and others.

He stressed that all adjustments should be made in consultation with JUWATA branches within the private firms.

A circular to this effect would be issued today by the JUWATA headquarters in Dar es Salaam, he added.

The spokesman said the agreements on the adjustments should be submitted to the JUWATA headquarters, with copies to the Permanent Labour Tribunal (PLT) for record purposes.

Private firm members of the Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE) should also send their copies to ATE for records, he added.

There are about 3,000 private employers in the country. Of these, about 350 are members of the Dar es Salaam-based ATE.

The salary adjustments follow the government's move to raise the minimum wage effective July this year.

The government also increased by at least 20 per cent the salaries of all civil servants earning above 600/-. But the ratio tapers as the salaries increase.

The increases were 20 per cent for those earning from 601 to 1,000/-, 19.4 per cent for salaries of 1,000/- to 2,000/-, 18.5 per cent for those earning between 2,000/- and 3,000/-, 17.6 per cent for salaries between 3,000 and 4,000/- and 16.1 per cent for those earning between 4,000/- and 5,000/- a month.

The percentage increase drops sharply for those earning above 5,000/- a month.

The Presidential Standing Committee on Parastatal Organisations (SCOPO) had announced in a circular last month that salaries of parastatal workers earning above the minimum wage would get a 15 per cent rise.

CSO: 4700/521-E

PETROLEUM COMPANIES' SHARE TRANSFER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has approved the transfer of shares of Shell in Shell and BP Tanzania to BP Tanzania at the end of this year, it was disclosed in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Managing Director of Shell and BP Tanzania, Ndugu W.F. Zeverijin, said the Tanzania Government had 50 per cent shares in Shell and BP Tanzania and the remaining 50 per cent was shared equally by Shell and BP Tanzania.

He said under the move, there would be a gradual withdrawal of the Shell brand from the oil market in the country. However, he said the petroleum products and associated services currently offered throughout the Mainland and Isles would continue to be available.

The Managing Director said the government's approval for the transfer meant that the latter would be jointly owned by the Government and that the name Shell and BP Tanzania will cease to be applicable on January 1, next year. A new one will be announced thereafter, he said.

He explained that the cooperation between Shell and BP in marketing petroleum products started some 50 years ago when BP was predominantly producing crude oil with few marketing outlets which Shell commanded.

Ndugu Zeverijin said the situation had changed because both companies were now equally balanced as BP had gradually expanded its marketing activities and Shell had acquired substantial crude oil sources.

He said that the change will not affect the working conditions of Tanzanians but the current expatriate Shell staff would be replaced by BP employees.

CSO: 4700/521-E

PARTY SECRETARY DISCUSSES PROGRESS OF UJAMAA IN MBEYA REGION

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 6 Sep 81 p 5

[Interview with Kingunge Ngombale-Mwire, Mbeya Regional Party Secretary by Harrison Mwakyembe at an unspecified time and place]

[Text]

Q: — Ndugu Ngombale, Mbeya Region has of late succeeded to develop a number of villages which, apart from having the potential for stable economic and social viability, could serve as models for the country's efforts to bring about development through socialist transformation. What have been the underlying reasons for this success?

A: — Let me begin by stating that the policy of socialism and self-reliance as a whole has, since its promulgation in the Arusha Declaration in 1967, been well received by the people — workers and peasants throughout the country. Likewise the socialist rural policy — which occupies a central place in the country's policy — was enthusiastically welcomed by the peasantry.

But what followed during the first years of its implementation were spontaneous efforts by the peasants themselves to effect the desired changes. There was no serious and organised backing from above, from the Party and the Government. This is why, in my view, we have not made much progress to date if we take the country as a whole.

For an effective implementation of *Ujamaa vijijini*, we need centralised leadership, centralised supervision as well as comprehensive programmes for the step to step implementation of the policy.

Turning to your question; what has been happening in Mbeya Region during the last three years is a deliberate effort on the part of the Party to play its leadership role in the struggle of the masses to bring about a socialist transformation of the countryside.

For the Party to be the leading force in the struggle for socialism in the Region, it had first to be united ideologically and in action especially at the leadership level. This was attained through long discussions in Party and Government organs and in seminars of Party and Government officials of different levels.

A yearly minimum programme for the implementation of *Ujamaa vijijini* was elaborated in which targets to be attained by villages were defined and the organisation of labour clearly worked out. According to this labour organisation, all able bodied persons in a given village are divided into what are called *vikosi* or brigades and the members of each *kikosi* subdivided into *vikundi* or teams.

Our experience has convinced us that the little success we have realized in the development of Ujamaa in Mbeya Villages has been facilitated by our united centralized leadership, a programme in which targets are clearly defined and an appropriate organisation of labour.

Q: — You have pointed out that centralised leadership and supervision, an effective organisation of labour and definition of targets, are essential for the successful implementation of *Ujamaa vijijini*. I have had the occasion to visit several regions in the country and these requirements are lacking in their rural programmes. What do you think should be done?

A:— This is where the Party comes in. Socialism and self-reliance is the policy of the Party. It is therefore for CCM to lead the struggle for the implementation of this policy.

It is for the Party to ensure that all regions have a unified and centralised socialist leadership as well as elaborate programmes for effecting the socialist rural transformation envisaged.

Our weakness hitherto has been that the implementation of Ujamaa has been left

almost entirely to the initiative of the villagers and to the individual leaders in the regions and districts.

Q: — The brigades-team system you have just mentioned is not common in Tanzania. What is its *modus operandi?*

A: — This is simply a method of organizing labour. The first step is for each village to know the number of able-bodied persons among its population. The second step is to divide all the able-bodied persons in the village into brigades and teams.

There are about 100 people in each brigade, but in most Mbeya villages the number varies in accordance with objective conditions pertaining to the villages. A team is a small unit of a brigade, comprising about 10 able-bodied persons. Thus in every brigade, you will have roughly 10 teams.

Let us take a hypothetical case of a village with six brigades and a target to cultivate say 300 acres of an Ujamaa farm. What is done to facilitate implementation of the target, is to assign each of the six brigades 50 acres of the Ujamaa village farm.

Each brigade is responsible for the preparation of its alloted portion, planting, weeding as well as harvesting. In the day to day implementation of the work of the brigade, the teams act as task forces. The brigade's leader defines the task to be accomplished by each team in a given day and the implementation of the task is left to the team and its leader.

In the implementation of Ujamaa work, the Party has promoted the development of the spirit of socialist emulation. According to this practice, teams within the same brigade vie with one another in a struggle to implement what is assigned to them better than the others.

This spirit is also encouraged at the level of the brigades in the village, the villages within a ward, wards within a division, and finally between districts of the region.

The Party intends to extend the use of brigades and teams to the implementation of other village projects such as brick-making, road construction and maintenance etc.

Q: — To what extent are regional leaders involved in this task of socialist rural transformation in Mbeya?

A: — They are fully involved. In the first place, they have been charged with the responsibility of charting out targets as well as the necessary guidelines for effective implementation of the targets. The targets are usually worked out after lengthy discussions at regional, district and village levels.

In a nutshell, what happens is that all major decisions on the implementation of the rural policy are taken by the Party. A seminar follows attended by all Regional Executive Committee members as well as officials from key sectors in the Regional and Area Commissioner's offices.

The seminars, which usually take two to three days, discuss the Party decisions as well as methods of implementing targets and mobilising the people. Similar seminars are organised at district level, divisional, ward and finally at the village level.

In addition to the seminars for the leadership of all levels in the region, mass meetings are held in all the villages during which targets, organisation of labour and socialist development in general are discussed.

At the same time, the Party leadership organises special village meetings of Party members only in which the leadership role of the Party and Party members in the implementation of Ujamaa policy is thoroughly discussed.

Q: — What kind of incentives do you provide to villages which fulfil their targets well?

A: — We have a system of socialist competition between different villages. Normally, at the level of the region, we give awards to about 10 best villages in the region. These are followed by district awards. Every district selects 10 best villages as well and awards them.

It is the intention of the Party in the region to develop and extend this practice of awards to the divisional, ward and village level where best brigades and teams will also be honoured.

Q: — You have alluded earlier to the practice the Party has evolved in Mbeya Region whereby Party Leaders hold special meetings in the villages with Party members only. Can you elaborate on that?

A: — This practice is part of a limited programme initiated by the Regional Executive Committee meeting of August, 1979 in Kyela aimed at strengthening the Party at grassroots level.

The Party leadership had realized in the course of the implementation of *Ujamaa vijijini* targets in 1978/79 that Ujamaa activities lacked a driving force.

Analysis of the situation made us realise that what was lacking was effective Party leadership in the day to day implementation of Ujamaa activities. Political and ideological consciousness was in general low among Party members and as a result they did not consider Ujamaa as their special project.

So meetings and seminars for Party members only have been organised in villages as part of our programme to strengthen the Party by arousing Party members and raising their political consciousness. These meetings and seminars have proved very fruitful politically and ideologically.

Party members have begun to play a vanguard role in the implementation of Ujamaa and other nation building activities in their villages.

The success attained by many villages in the last two

years is in part due to the active participation of Party members in these Ujamaa activities.

Q: — So far, what do you consider to be the most important achievement of the Party in the implementation of Ujamaa in Mbeya Region?

A: — The most important thing achieved by the Party during the three years of deliberate implementation of *Ujamaa vijijini* is to create conditions in the region which have made the masses of peasants realize the correctness of the Party teaching that effective development and liberation in the villages can only be achieved through socialist cooperation.

They are seeing for themselves how Ujamaa production and other forms of cooperation have enabled them to solve their flour milling problems, their transport and transportation problems, etc.

Areas which were hitherto condemned to isolation and particularly exploited have now been opened up to regular and reliable traffic basically through the Ujamaa efforts of the villagers and villages themselves.

This realisation that the power to change their conditions of living, of solving the obstacles to their development, is in their hands, is the most important political and ideological achievement of the Party. It is more than the mere owning of tractors, flour mills, lorries or buses by the village cooperatives.

Q: — Some Western economists have been arguing that Tanzania's rural strategy is a waste of time and resources. They argue that industrialisation is the only way to bail us out of our underdevelopment. How do you size up this contention?

A: — I do not entirely agree with your formulation. For, bourgeois economists and ideologies have always argued against the efforts of progressive Third World countries to industrialise.

Posing industrialisation for Third World countries as a near impossibility, they have advocated so-called rural development as an end in itself knowing fully well that such a policy will condemn these countries to the position of suppliers of raw materials to industrialised countries and dependent upon imported manufactured goods and equipment from the industrialized countries. This is reducing these countries to the position of neo-colonies.

Q: — Am I to infer from your remark that socialist development in our case cannot succeed without industrialisation?

A: — It will be short-lived, for it will be an underdeveloped socialism and a dependent socialism at that. Socialist development is the development of the productive forces of the society and the revolutionising of production relations in agriculture, industry, commerce, etc.

Of course, in the initial stages of the revolution, as is the case in Tanzania, where the main task is the creation of a basis for the building of socialism, agriculture must be the base of economic activity.

It is agriculture which can gainfully engage the millions of able-bodied Tanzanians; it is agriculture, properly organised and directed, which cannot only feed the people but create the surplus needed to both service present day development needs and pay for the industrialisation of the country.

Then, as industries develop, particularly heavy and chemical industry, agricultural development gets a boost in that heavy industry facilitates mechanisation of agriculture and the generalized use of fertilizers and other industrial inputs.

To sum up, I will say that the building of socialism in Tanzania or in any other Third World country is inconceivable outside a total process of agricultural and industrial revolution. In the objective situation of a backward, predominantly agricutural country like Tanzania, agriculture has a strategically crucial role to play for its own revolution, and for any serious industrialisation of the country.

Q: — We have just started implementing the National Economic Survival Programme (NESP) which aims, among other things, at increased industrial and agricultural output to boost our foreign exchange earnings. Some people, however, are pessimistic over the outcome of the programme on grounds that we usually make high-sounding plans the implementation of which is poor. Would you subscribe to such a view?

A: — I wouldn't. I am confident that the NESP can be implemented if the leadership in the Party and the Government plays its role effectively.

Our experience over the last two to three years in Mbeya in mobilising the people for production in general and socialist production in particular, has shown that the problem is not with the people but with the leadership.

The Tanzania workers and peasants are always willing to play their part in the struggle for socialism and also contribute effectively to any national survival efforts.

What has been a problem and may prove to be a serious handicap in implementing the economic survival programme, is lack of commitment, resolve and ability on the part of some of us leaders.

Q: — What measures has the Party leadership taken in Mbeya Region to ensure the Region's effective contribution to the national

economic survival efforts?

A: — Party and Government organs in Mbeya Region had already prepared and passed for implementation its economic programme for 1981/82 when the National economic Survival Programme was launched by NEC in mid-May, 1981.

The 1981/82 Regional Programme has been termed the "Year for Consolidating socialism and *Siasa ni Kilimo* requirements" in the villages to highlight the Party's intention during the coming year to concentrate on the improvement of socialist cooperation as well as on increasing the yields per unit of Ujamaa and individual household farms through better farming methods.

A two-day seminar of Regional Executive Committee members, Regional and District officials as well as Divisional and Ward Secretaries was held on 8th and 9th May to thoroughly discuss the programme and chart out the implementation strategy and tactics.

After the announcement of NESP by the NEC in mid-May, a special meeting of the Regional and District leadership of the Party, Government and Parastatals was convened on June 11th, 1981. This meeting discussed the different aspects of the National Economic Survival Programme.

It called upon all districts to organise teams which will go to the villages, factories and offices to explain to the masses the difficult economic situation now facing the country and emphasize on the patriotic duty of every Tanzanian to contribute effectively to its improvement.

These teams will discuss with the villagers the Ujamaa targets agreed upon for 1981/82 and the discipline, commitment and organisation needed for their attainment.

The discussions will also centre on the need for each family unit to make a special effort this coming season to produce a big surplus of food and cash crops from their personal plots as their patriotic contribution to the national survival effort.

Other teams will visit offices and factories in the region to discuss with the workers and management on how to strengthen discipline in work places, increase production in factories and improve efficiency in offices and service centres.

Many Mbeya town residents have a long-dated practice of cultivating *shambas* in the rural periphery of the Municipality and in the adjoining Mbeya Rural District. The Party in the Urban District will see to it that the urban residents who are not gainfully employed are mobilized in these and other production endeavours.

At the same time, preparations are underway to enable institutions such as schools to make an effective contribution to the production drive without, of course, impairing their academic activities in the process.

So, preparations are underway everywhere in the region for a serious production drive in the 1981/82 season. Weather permitting, Mbeya Region is sure to play its part fully in the execution of the National Economic Survival Programme.

CSO: 4700/521-E

SCANIA TRUCKS TO BE READY FOR PRODUCTION BY LATE 1981

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 6 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] HE first Scania truck is expected to pull off the 38 million/- truck assembly plant Kibaha early next year, the General Manager of the Tanzania Automobile Manufacturing Company (TAMCO), Ndugu Tore Johansson, said yesterday.

Ndugu Johansson said the plant, whose construction started in 1978, would be ready for trial production of Scania trucks weighing not less than seven tonnes by the end of this year.

"We are now in the final stage of civil works construction and are installing machinery in the workshop. We should be ready by the end of this year," he said.

The General Manager said raw materials for the assembly plant for the first three months of its trial operation had arrived, adding that an average of 20 trucks per month would be assembled during the trial period.

He said the trial period would last four to five months before full production started during which 100 trucks would be assembled monthly.

"However, this depends on the availability of raw materials. We are in the final stages of finalising a deal for raw materials for the rest of the year — 1982," he explained.

He further said that ten staff houses at the site of the plant were nearing completion. The plant is expected to employ about 200 workers.

The plant will be run by TAMCO. The National Development Corporation (NDC) will hold 60 per cent of equity share, the State Motor Corporation 30 per cent and the Saab Scania Company ten per cent.

Under a management agreement signed between the NDC and Saab Scania of Sweden, the plant's four managerial posts will be held by Swedes. These are the General Manager, Financial Manager, Technical Manager and the local manufacturing engineer.

A number of Tanzania technicians and experts in various aspects of truck assembling trained in Sweden have returned and ready for the assembling task next year.

CSO: 4700/521-E

MINISTER ISSUES NDC'S FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 6 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] THE National Development Corporation's (NDC) performance declined sharply in 1979 because of inflationary factors and the transfer of assets and liabilities from the corporation to newly-formed parastatals.

NDC's fifteenth annual report, launched in Dar es Salaam yesterday by Industries Minister Basil Mramba, showed that the total revenue fell by 32.9 per cent from 62.9 million/- in 1978 to 42.2 million/- in 1979.

The operating profit dropped from 40.5 million/- to 20.0million/- over the same period, a variance of 50.1 per cent, the report said. It said inflation and war effects affected raw materials procurement, foreign exchange availability, and transportation.

It said the hive-off of several group companies to form new parastatals and the granting of autonomy to some companies brought down NDC sales by 1,110.7 million/-, earnings by 92.3 million/- and narrowed down the cash flow by 10,035.9 million/-.

According to the report, the removal of the chemical sector — leading to formation of the National Chemical Industries (NCI) last year resulted in a loss of 776.5 million/- in sales, 72.2 million/- in earnings and 1,830 million/- in cash flow.

Some 29 subsidiaries and nine new projects were transferred from NDC, while the breweries and cigarette companies became autonomous.

The report said the overall performance of the existing NDC group companies fell by 60.9 per cent from 3,064.1 million/- in 1978 to 1,207.2 million/- the following year in terms of total revenue.

It said the aggregate pre-tax profit also decreased by 49.1 per cent from 257.8 million/- to 131.3 million/- over the same period.

Subsidiaries which did well, according to the report, included the Ubungo Farm Implements (UFI) and the Steel Rolling Mills which recorded higher sales than previously.

The performance of the Tanzania Crown Corks was poor because of falling demand from bottling plants whose production declined for lack of raw materials.

The report showed that the National Bicycle Company (NABICO) registered a loss of 8.3 million/-.

The report said various studies had been undertaken in all companies and that their recommendations would be implemented to improve production. It added, however, that this would depend on availability of raw materials.

Aspects earmarked for improvement include capacity utilisation, accounting standardization, cost reduction and inventory control.

The results of capacity utilisation and product upgrading cannot be noticed at present due to non-availability of raw materials and spare parts", the report said.

CSO: 4700/521-E

DIRECTOR ANNOUNCES NBC EXPANSION PROGRAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

THE National Bank of Commerce (NBC) intends to expand its business and improve services throughout the country by opening up 30 more branches with 31 agencies within the next five years.

This was said at the University of Dar es Salaam's main campus by the outgoing Chairman and Managing Director of the NBC, Ndugu Obed Katikaza, in a special lecture on the bank's experiences and prospects, organised by the university's Finance Association (DUFA) last Friday.

Ndugu Katikaza told his audience that the bank's deposits had been rising at an average of 20.3 per cent annually since the bank started operating 14 years ago.

Today the deposits stood at over 9,043m/- compared to the 887.1m/- deposits of 1967. These were expected to reach 15,000m/- in the next five years ending 1985/86, he explained.

Lending to the domestic sector is also expected to rise from the June 1980 figure of 5,819.6m/- to 10,000m/-.

Working capital and bank credit will continue to be channelled with priority to villages and ujamaa villages and to small scale industries.

Ndugu Katikaza said under the new policy the bank would lend up to 85 per cent of its total project costs to viable projects in the small scale industries.

He added that the bank had already established a loan department at the head office to specifically handle projects in the small scale industries sector.

The bank's expansion programme also provided for the setting up of 30 new branches and 31 static agencies by the end of 1986. This would bring the total number of branches to 138, he explained.

According to Ndugu Katikaza, the bank's training institute would undergo expansion while training of staff at financial institutions at home and abroad and on-the-job training would all be intensified.

New equipment and operational techniques would also be sought to make the next development period successful, he added.

CSO: 4700/521-E

MINISTER ASKS CAT TO PURCHASE, MOVE PROMPTLY KAGERA COFFEE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, has directed the Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT) to ensure coffee produced by peasants in Kagera Region this season was promptly bought and moved to processing centres.

He made the order on Saturday when addressing Kigarama and Kanyigo villagers in Kiziba Division, Bukoba Rural District. The peasants told him that they had sold last season's crop and that CAT had already paid them.

Ndugu Msuya reiterated that peasants in the region should increase food and cash crop production, cautioning that current industrial development would increase demand for food.

He pointed out that the Kagera sugar factory alone would employ about 4,000 people on completion. "You must produce enough food for yourselves and a surplus for these workers and others in the industrial sector", he said.

The Premier earlier toured sugar cane plantations at the Kagera project and a 32-hectare plot cleared for banana growing at Msenge village which is under the Ngono project.

The project Executive Chairman, Ndugu G. Mkalanga, told the Prime Minister that part of the feasibility study on the project had been completed and that funds were being sought from internal and external donors to finance implementation.

Ndugu Mkalanga explained that peasants, religious and public institutions in Kagera Region had so far contributed three million shillings for the project.

The peasants in Bukoba Rural District handed Ndugu Msuya 10,000/- to assist projects for disabled persons in the country. The Premier was expected to return to Dodoma yesterday after laying a wreath at a heroes' cemetery at Kaboya army camp in Bukoba.

CSO: 4700/521-E

DECENTRALIZATION REMAINS PARASTATAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

THE rationalisation and decentralisation of huge corporations will continue as a major policy on the development of parastatal organisations in Tanzania, the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba, said in Dar es Salaam at the weekend.

He said, when launching the 15th annual report of the National Development Corporation (NDC), that the exercise, legalised under the 1969 Corporations Act, would reduce the huge corporations into smaller and manageable parastatals to create conditions and scope for the development of management talents.

He assured, however, that the NDC, which had been the target of the rationalisation exercise so far, would be spared at least for the next five years.

He explained that many corporations existing today had started under NDC, adding that their performance as autonomous entities was "encouraging".

"In fact some of them will have to be rationalised soon to facilitate easier management", he pointed out, adding that the exercise would be conducted on some corporations under his ministry in the next two years.

Corporations created with companies hived-off from the NDC include the National Textiles Corporation (TEXCO), the Tanzania Saruji Corporation (Saruji), State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) and the National Handicrafts Corporation (HANDICO).

The Tanzania Breweries Company (TBL) and Tanzania Cigarette Company (TCC), formerly under NDC, have been given autonomy.

Ndugu Mramba observed that the transfer of assets and liabilities accompanying the hive-offs was partly responsible for the NDC's current liquidity problems although the situation was temporary.

He said the government would continue giving the necessary financial assistance to the NDC to enable it sustain its operations, especially in the fields of metal works, steel and iron engineering and the elctrical sector.

NDC, he said, should build and consolidate the necessary skills needed to develop those sectors.

"You have always absorbed the shocks of rationalisations with characteristic dynamism. You must exercise this feat to build and consolidate abundant skills for the important sectors left with you", he said.

CSO: 4700/521-E

GOVERNMENT PROBING SOME DAR ES SALAAM LOCAL, FOREIGN BUSINESSES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text] SOME Dar es Salaam local and foreign private businessmen dealing in hardware, stationery and textiles may have their as yet unrenewed licences revoked if proven to have indulged in dubious business acts.

This was announced in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, who did not say how many businessmen would be affected.

He only said their businesses were being screened by Party and government leaders at district level.

Licenses issued by the City Council normally expire at the end of March, after which traders are given two months to apply for their renewal.

But up to the end of May this year, numerous businessmen had not yet obtained their licences.

The minister said the City Council had already compiled lists of businessmen operating in Temeke and Kinondoni districts, adding that Ilala District's list would be ready by the end of this month.

He said business listing started after both the Ministry and the City Council noticed an unusual increase in hardware, textiles and stationery businesses.

He explained that the increasing number of trading licenses issued hardly reflected the true situation of the market because there were hardly enough commodities to share out amongst all business owners.

He said far too many licenses had been issued, adding that this had encouraged middlemen to operate using shady trade terms.

He said the screening had yielded interesting findings, citing the case of some thirty-odd businessmen and middlemen intercepted in dubious deals involving purchases of *khanga*.

He said middlemen who bought the textiles from businessmen in the city centre later resold them at inflated prices to residents of Tandika, Buguruni and Manzese.

He said District Party and Government leaders, investigating the racket, had discovered that city centre businessmen bought the *khangas* from national textile companies using valid trading licences and later sold them to the middlemen at hiked prices.

He also said some owners of trading licences did not have business premises or trade addresses at all.

He stressed that the Ministry was undertaking the present exercise in order to weed out those bogus and destructive business elements, which had in many cases colluded with dishonest public institution officials to create artificial shortages of commodities.

He said only those privately-owned businesses that benefited the people would be retained.

CSO: 4700/521-E

NATION SIGNS AGREEMENT FOR COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

Paris, Tuesday. TANZANIA yesterday signed the agreement on Common Fund for Commodities, a financial institution seen as the key instrument of the integrated programme for commodities adopted at UNCTAD IV in Naiorbi in 1976.

The common fund agreement was initialed by the Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Kighoma Malima, who is heading a seven-man Tanzania delegation to the UN conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) here.

Sor far, eight countries — Indonesia, Denmark, Philippines, Bangladesh, Japan, Sweden, Norway and Haiti — have ratified it.

According to conference sources, the signatories to date represent 62 per cent of the 470 million dollars (3.7 billion shillings) directly contributed capital of the fund.

It will come into force when the agreement has been ratified by 90 countries, accounting for at least two thirds of the targetted amount.

The Common Fund will finance buffer stocking of commodities through International Commodity agreements (ICAS) to be associated with the common fund.

Its main financial resource will be borrowing on the international capital market backed by governmental guarantees.

In this way, the sources maintain, the resources which could be mobilised for buffer stocking could be many times larger than directly contributed capital.

According to UNCTAD, a target of 280 million dollars (2,240m/-) was put forward for this account. So far 226-227 million dollars (1,816million/-) has been pledged.

In addition 70 million dollars (560million/-) be allocated for this second account from the directly contributed capital.

Considering the importance of commodity trade to the economies of the LDCs, UNCTAD is anxious that the Common Fund come into effect as soon as possible.

CSO: 4700/521-E

GOVERNMENT TO RECEIVE MAINLAND MANPOWER SURVEY BY END OCTOBER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text]

A report on Tanzania Mainland's manpower survey conducted over the last two years is expected to be submitted to the government by the end of next month, the Director of Planning in the Ministry of Manpower Development and Administration, Ndugu J. Rugumyamheto, said yesterday.

The report, covering some 965 employers in the civil service, parastatal and private sector, is intended to give policy makers a full picture of the existing manpower force on the Mainland.

Ndugu Rugumyamheto said the report would include particulars such as age structure, level of education, number of women cadres in different work fields and labour mobility.

The survey, undertaken to determine skilled manpower positions in the middle and higher cadre levels, is part of the national five year economic and social development plan which took off in July this year.

Ndugu Rugumyamheto said 60-65 per cent of the Mainland's working population responded to the questionnaires, indicating a fair representation.

In 1964 the country's policymakers had set manpower requirement of 9,699 graduate and diploma holders by 1980. But with the establishment of more parastatal organisations and the decentralisation programme, the country's manpower requirements have greatly increased.

The target, however, remains the same — to attain self-sufficiency in manpower requirements.

CSO: 4700/521-E

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES TEN PERCENT FERTILIZER PRICE INCREASE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has increased by ten per cent prices of all types of fertilizers produced by the Tanzania Fertilizer Company (TFC) because of rising production costs.

A statement issued by the Agriculture Ministry in Dar es Salaam yesterday, said the new prices take effect on June 1, this year, and would include delivered consignments which have not been paid for.

The new prices with the old ones in brackets are, sulphate of amonia — 1,081/- per tonne (1,710/-) and 94/05 for a 50-kilogramme bag (85/50); triple superphosphate — 2,116/- per tonne (1,924/-) and 105/00 each bag (96/20).

The price of compound fertilizer 6:25:18 will be 2,420/- (2,200/-) per tonne, while a 50-kilogramme bag would cost 121/- (110/-). The statement said the 25:5:5 composition would sell at 2,171/- per tonne (1,974/-) and 108/- (98/70) each bag.

Composition 20:10:10 will now cost 2,468/- each tonne (2,244/-) and 123/40 per bag (112/20). According to the statement, a tonne of sulphate of potash will cost 1,783/- (1,621/-), while one bag would sell at 89/15 (81/05).

Culcium ammonium nitrate will sell at 2,214/- each tonne (2,013/-) and 110/70 for a 90-kilogramme bag (100/65). The statement said a tonne of urea fertilizer will cost 3,115/- (2,832/-), while one bag would go for 155/75 (141/60).

The statement explained that production costs at the Tanga-based company had risen by 40 per cent because of rising prices of raw materials such as rock phosphate, sulphate of potash, sulphur and liquid ammonia.

The prices of spare parts and fuel had also increased, it said. The statement said the costs of producing one tonne of triple superphosphate (TSP) fertilizer had increased from 2,798/- last year to 4,390/- this year.

Production of sulphate of ammonia was costing 3,327/- instead of 2,409/- per tonne last year, it said. The statement explained that the ten per cent increase borne by farmers was equivalent to 40 per cent of the added costs.

"The government will subsidize the remaining 60 per cent to enable farmers to get and use fertilizers for increased production during the economic survival period", the Government statement said.

It added, however, that only 100,000 out of 130,000 tonnes needed for the 1981/82 season would be produced due to "economic problems". Some 107,000 tonnes of different types of fertilizers were distributed in the country last year.

CSO: 4700/521-E

DPRK TO PROVIDE IRRIGATION FARMING EXPERTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Danford Mpumilwa]

[Text]

THE Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has agreed to provide experts to develop 14,400 hectares for irrigation farming in Tanzania, the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He said this followed a protocol signed between Tanzania and the DPRK in Pyongyang late last month. Ndugu Mungai signed on behalf of Tanzania while DPRK Minister for Foreign Economic Relations signed on behalf of the DPRK.

Ndugu Mungai, who returned to Dar es Salaam last week after attending a meeting of agriculture ministers from Non-aligned countries in Pyongyang, said 105 Korean experts would undertake the task.

He said the experts expected in the country in October this year, would also undertake the promotion of mini hydro-electric power stations, maize production in eight Mainland regions and vegetable gardens around Dar es Salaam City.

Ndugu Mungai explained that the irrigation projects would include 4,000 hectares around Lake Victoria, 5,000 hectares in Kilombero Valley, 3,000 hectares along Lukosi River in Iringa, 200 hectares at Kalenga in Pemba, 1,000 hectares in Rufiji basin, 600 hectares at Mwanampuli dam in Tabora and three hectares along Kitivo river in Tanga.

Only 30 of the Korean experts will work on these farms. The remaining 75 will undertake design work for the mini hydro-electric power stations and take part in maize production; vegetable garden projects and promotion of irrigation projects currently undertaken by the Ministry.

Machinery and other equipment for the irrigation projects would be bought by Tanzania from the DPRK through an interest-free loan, according to Ndugu Mungai.

He explained that under the agreement, Tanzania would provide food, accommodation and transport for the Korean experts.

CSO: 4700/521-E

MTWARA AUTHORITIES TAKE FOOD, WATER SHORTAGE RELIEF STEPS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Danford Mpumilwa]

[Text]

MTWARA regional authorities have taken emergency measures to contain an acute shortage of food and water being experienced by residents of Masasi District, it was learnt yesterday.

In a telephone interview from Mtwara yesterday, the Regional Planning Officer, Ndugu Alan Yesaya, said more than 28,000 people in the district were affected.

He said Mchauru, Nakohi, Nanyumbu, Chiungutwa and Western Lisekese Division in the district had run out of food following a severe drought which hit the area during the 1980/81 season.

"We have been allowed by the Prime Minister's Office to spend the relief fund. We expect to start buying cassava reserves from the National Milling Corporation (NMC) tomorrow or the day after and ferry them to the affected areas", Ndugu Yesaya said.

The region's Hunger Committee had met earlier in the week and called for immediate food supplies to the district.

Contacted in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, said there were large food stocks in the region.

Ndugu Yesaya, who confirmed the Minister's statement, said he was sure the problem would be contained, particularly following the approval given by the Prime Minister's Office to use the relief fund.

On water shortage, he said the 200 shallow water wells in the district had dried up due to the fall in the water table. "As a result, there is an acute shortage of water in about half of the Masasi District", he added.

"We are working together with the Ministry of Water and Energy to get bowsers to ferry water to the affected areas", he said.

Ndugu Yesaya said the food and water supply emergency measures were going to cost about 1.2 million/- in the next four months.

He was optimistic that the water problem would be fully solved during the next financial year and that of food after the next harvests.

CSO: 4700/521-E

BRIEFS

TCC WORKERS' RETURN--Workers of the main factory of the Tanzania Cigarette Company (TCC) who were sent on compulsory leave last April have started reporting back to work. The company's General Manager, Ndugu Brown Ngwilulupi, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that some of the workers had started returning but could not say when full production would resume. He said this would be known on Friday during an all-workers meeting at the factory premises along Pugu Road. At least 350 workers were sent on compulsory leave following a shortage of raw materials, including packaging labels at the factory. The shortage was experienced since early this year. The shortage led the TCC to halve its monthly production of cigarettes to 220 million from 440 million, leading to shortages that in turn led to "creation" of a black market for the product. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Sep 81 p 1]

POSSIBLE BYELECTION POSTPONEMENT--Bye-elections for constituencies whose Members of Parliament have been unseated following petitions against the results of last October' General Elections may not be held in November because some of the petitions were yet to be settled in the High Court. The Clerk to the National Assembly, Ndugu Elias Kazimoto, said in an interview with the Tanzania News Agency (Shihata) yesterday that apart from the unsettled four cases, his office had been informed of an appeal case filed to the Appeal Court of Tanzania by the unseated Biharamulo Member of Parliament, Ndugu Stanslaus Kasusura. He added that though his office had not been informed of other appeals, he was aware of four other cases which had been submitted to the Court of Appeal. They are for the Bukoba Urban, Kondoa, Dodoma Urban and Sumbawanga Rural constituencies. A total of 16 petitions were filed. Seven of them have been dismissed, four are still in progress while three have been successful and two withdrawn. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Sep 81 p 1]

ADB DELEGATION'S VISIT--A two-member delegation from the Headquarters of the African Development Bank (ADB) in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday for a two-week stay during which they will prepare rice irrigation projects in two regions in the country. A member of the delegation told Shihata on arrival at the Dar es Salaam International Airport that the delegation would appraise holder rice irrigation projects in Tanga (Kitivo) and Tabora (Mwamapuli) regions. A third member of the delegation, who is a consultant in irrigation egineering, Mr. J.R. Evans arrives in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday to join his counterparts--Mr. Justus Byagagaire, a principal agronomist and Dr. William W. Peek, a senior agricultural economist. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 13 Sep 81 p 1]

OIL, GAS EXPLORATION--Dar-es-Salaam, September 18--Shell Petroleum Development Tanzania (SPDT) has signed an agreement with the Government to explore for oil and gas in a 72,000 square kilometre area south of Dar, it was reported here today. The area, which runs diagonally from Kisarawe to Songea in Southern Tanzania, excludes the coastal strip where the Italian company Agip is prospecting. Under the agreement responsibility for the risk of capital involved in the exploration will rest with Shell and costs would only be subject to recovery if oil was found in commercial quantities. Any oil lifted would be shared between SPDT and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation, with the Government getting additional profit tax. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 18 Sep 81 p 7]

NEW SHIHATA CHIEF--Dar-es-Salaam, September 18--Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere Thursday named the director of the Government Information Services, Nkwabi Ng'wanakilala, as new head of Tanzania's official news agency, Shihata. He replaces Lawrence Mnubi, who has been retired in the public interest, according to a Government statement. Mr Ng'wanakilala is a graduate of the University of Dar-es-Salaam with diplomas in adult education and journalism from Manchester University in Britain. President Nyerere also appointed the principal of the Ideological College of the country's ruling party, Dr Mismark Mwansasu, as new chairman of Shihata's board of directors, which includes the editors of the two national newspapers, the Government-owned DAILY NEWS and the party-owned UHURU, and officials of Radio Tanzania and the Tanzanian School of Journalism. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 18 Sep 81 p 20]

CEMENT EXPORTS--The Tanga Cement Factory is to export some 33,000 tonnes of cement to Burundi, a factory spokesman said in Tanga yesterday. This is the biggest consignment of cement to be exported by the plant since it started commercial production late last year. The first shipment of 750 tons was effected recently to Sri-Lanka. The spokesman said Malawi, Zambia, Uganda, Madagascar Seychelles, Mauritius, Sudan, India and the Gulf States had also indicated interest to import cement from the Tanga plant. The factory was also ready to start delivering cement to Zanzibar anytime, the spokesman said, adding that early this year officials from the factory toured the Isles to make arrangements for the delivery of the commodity there. The Tanga plant was officially opened by President Nyerere last month. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Sep 81 p 1]

ANGOLAN INVASION BRIEFING--The Angolan Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Eusebio Sebatstiao Junior, will today brief the Tanzanian community on the South African invasion of Angola at the University of Dar es Salaam. The solidarity meeting, open to members of the public, has been organised by the university's Committee for the Freedom of Namibia to coincide with mass demonstrations in Luanda today opposing the South African invasion. A statement issued by the committee chairman, Professor K.L. Edwards, who is also the university's head of the Faculty of Managament and Commerce, said the meeting would start at 8 p.m. in Arts Theatre 'B'. The official Angolan newspaper, Journal de Angola, on Sunday urged the entire Luanda population to demonstrate its willingness to defend the integrity of national territory and to crush South African invasion. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/521-E

MUGABE CITED ON NORWEGIAN-ZIMBABWEAN COOPERATION

PM301523 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 28 Sep 81 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Norway Will Aid Zimbabwe"]

[Excerpt] "In a possible future crisis situation Norway would do its part to help Zimbabwe with oil supplies, but no advance guarantees have been discussed," Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland said at a press conference on Saturday [26 September] in connection with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's official visit to Norway at the weekend.

During a round-trip to the Nordic countries in the last week, in which Norway was his last stop, Mugabe has asked for continued aid for the reconstruction of his war-torn country.

Because of the imminent change of government in Norway cooperation with Zimbabwe was only discussed in general terms.

Consequently, Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland was unable to make any binding promises of increased aid over and above that already approved by the Storting.

In Sweden Mugabe signed an aid agreement for 100 million kroner [currency not specified] for the present finanical year.

According to reports Norway is said to have raised the possibility of buying ferrochrome from Zimbabwe, but no concrete agreement was reached. However, in the course of the autumn a trade delegation from Zimbabwe will visit Norway to discuss the possibility of increased economic cooperation.

In his speech at the dinner held in his honor by the government at Akershus on Saturday evening Prime Minister Mugabe offered thanks for the help Norway has given to the people of Zimbabwe--both during the liberation struggle and since the country has become independent.

"We are now looking forward to consolidating and expanding cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields, and we would welcome Norwegian investment in Zimbabwe."

"Our present development program concentrates on the rural areas and we are determined to develop these so that living standards there are comparable to those of the

towns. The largest part of the international aid we receive is being used with this in mind," Mugabe said. He also directed a tough attack at South Africa, which maintains an attitude which amounts to a threat to the reconstruction of Zimbabwe. "The excuse for this is that we give sanctuary to enemies of the South African regime, but this is not the case. The regime's enemies are in South Africa itself--millions of Africans and coloreds who are subjected to apartheid. Our position is clear. Apartheid must be ended soon to pave the way for a nonracist, democratic South Africa. How this should happen is a question that should be left completely to the South African people themselves."

CSO: 4797/1 END

JPRS 79220

15 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2503

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79220

15 October 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2503

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STUDENT GROUP PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR SWAPO, ANC

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Danford Mpumilwa]

[Text]

NEW initiatives and actions to provide concrete material assistance to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa were yesterday adopted by the East, Central and Southern African Students Organisations consultative meeting which ends in Dar es Salaam today.

The meeting, which started last Monday, will be officially closed by the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, in the afternoon.

A final communique endorsed by the meeting said African students and youths would undertake new initiatives and actions to provide assistance including school materials to SWAPO of Namibia and ANC of South Africa.

The communique further called for the rendering of moral and material assistance to the Frontline States to enable them repel the constant attacks from the racist South African forces.

It also called on the youths and student organisations of the capitalist countries to intensify their campaigns against the apartheid South African regime and provide concrete material assistance to ANC and SWAPO.

The communique further said the youths would organise a campaign to save the lives of six ANC freedom fighters currently facing death penalty by the racist South African regime.

The meeting, which condemned US military bases in Africa, agreed that joint actions against the bases be undertaken and the struggle to make Africa nuclear-free zone be intensified.

The participants to the meeting also reiterated their solidarity with the people and students of the Western Sahara, El Salvado and the Arab liberation movements especially the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

At the same time the participants condemned the recent Zionist attacks against Lebanon and the Iraq nuclear reactor.

While strongly condemning the continued occupation of the southern part of Angola by the racist military forces, the participants demanded the immediate withdrawal of the troops of invasion.

In the opinion of the participants, the communique said, the support rendered by imperialists, especially US, encouraged the racist regime in pursuing and intensifying its aggression against the peoples' of South Africa and Namibia and undertaking aggression against Frontline States.

The meeting also called upon the All Africa Students Union (AASU) secretariat to continue organising sub-regional consultative meetings with a view to further strengthening the unity of the African student movement and its organisation — AASU.

The participants hailed the host organisation — Tanzania National Student Union (MUWATA) — for hosting and facilitating such an important meeting.

The participants were drawn from Angola, Botswana, Ghana, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe, the Federal Republic of Germany (Asta Bremen) German Democratic Republic, Iraq, the PLO, the International Union of Students (IUS), the ANC, SWAPO, AASU and Tanzania.

CSO: 4700/71

SOUTH AFRICAN ACTIONS SEEN INCREASING DEPENDENCE ON SOCIALIST NATIONS

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Carlos Franco: "The Strategy of War in Angola"]

[Text] If the very natural racist "pursuit" of the SWAPO fighters into Angola does not provoke Western legality to indignation and absolute repudiation--what the hell, these are white, civilized people with whom the bourgeois democratic powers maintain assiduous economic relations, and moreover, they are great producers of gold--for Pretoria and old pirate Reagan this pursuit is terribly productive.

In the view of the American cowboy, this is one more source of tension to be preserved to increase his armaments race, cover up all fraudulent international economic transactions and maintain a chaotic international situation in which hysteria and arbitrariness can govern in order to reestablish order; for Botha, this is a good time to create a situation of interventionism that would give him the opportunity to justify his policy of destroying Namibia and the pretext to combat the communist peril. Obviously, the latter will be a strike in his favor when presenting his settlement of accounts to the man in the White House.

What is the logic behind a dispersion and expansion of forces that could only end in a tactical short-term loss for the mercenary army in Pretoria's pay?

The critical situation of the young Republic of Angola, put in the critical position of having to bear a military attack by a government indisputably more powerful in armaments and constrained to appeal to other friendly countries, will create the kind of international situation that will greatly benefit South Africa in the negotiations related to the independence of Namibia.

If Angola asks for the assistance of allied socialist countries, the specter of the communist and Soviet peril will make more difficult all peaceful solutions favorable to SWAPO, which will obviously appear as the representative of Moscow's "unavowed" interests, or of Cuba's, or anyone else's. If an African force is formed, it will be the scarecrow of these unstable and savage countries threatening the sacred hosts of Christian Western civilization. The question will revolve on the field so dear to the Boers, of dividing African interests between good whites and evil blacks, between traditional civilized people and perilous underdeveloped savages.

With a bit of pressure from Reagan and some traditional hesitation from the other Western powers (perhaps not France, this time) and with the forced (but accessory) silence of other neo-colonies, the de facto situation imposed by the force of arms will be preserved for a few more years. For a regime on the brink of collapse, a regime in an "every-man-for-himself" situation that arms its white citizens to the teeth, ready to make of them a column of desperadoes in defense of their last privileges, this prolongation is always desirable.

The fact that a state of regional tension will not permit a harmonious and autonomous development in neighboring countries, the certainty that these will have to increase their degree of dependence on the more advanced socialist nations, leads Pretoria to take advantage of this situation: whole-hearted Western assistance will be forthcoming, South African enterprise will be supported by a relatively large sector of the international community (obviously reactionary and conservative) in the face of the specter of the communist peril.

Incapable of turning South Africa into a productive and peaceful nation, the Boers have already decisively opted for an international policy that will make them the guardians of the interests of imperialism and the lackey policemen of the interests of businessmen: desperate emigrants from all parts of the world, beginning with the Madeira islanders, are their fodder, their shock troops, their ferocious preservers of a racist status quo. Internationally, this is worth more than gold, because the crisis of capitalism is evident everywhere, as is the need to export manpower, which is already acutely felt in Great Britain itself.

CSO: 4742/14

CROWDS OF IDLERS IN FACE OF MANPOWER SHORTAGE QUESTIONED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Jorge Airosa: "A Subject to Ponder"]

[Text] Passers-by on busy Avenida 4 de Fevereiro during normal working hours witness a truly surprising phenomenon. They can clearly understand the reason why a number of industrial units are lacking manpower. They can also clearly notice that the number of idle people is increasing daily.

Benches on this avenue are crowded with individuals, mostly men, robust, well dressed and well-built. Some are turned toward the vast and attractive bay, making believe that they are chatting with the waves; others are facing the asphalt, contemplating traffic, and still others are seen in animated conversation with young girls with generous cleavage.... One way or the other, all of them seem to be proclaiming: "Long live leisure!... Long live rest!..." Meanwhile, our paper is forever publishing employment ads, some of them quite remunerative, for a better professional future, and very promising. These men idling their hours away should be advised to consult the inside pages of the paper, where it says, in heavy type: EMPLOYEES NEEDED.

To be sure, not all candidates for available positions possess the required qualities. Either because they cannot drive, or because they are not fluent in foreign languages, principally French and English, or because.... Nevertheless, it cannot be that a country of more than one million square meters suffers from a lack of manpower, a lack of jobs. The plateau is well suited for agriculture!...

To want is to be able to. Therefore, if a man wants...he can. Of course, there are some adults without a definite profession. We shall not review now the causes for this degrading situation. The truth is that if these people make up their minds to learn something useful and remunerative, they will be able to do so. Certainly, it is a question of will, of wanting to work, of building.

One thing is certain: by sitting on those benches, they will not go very far. And therefore, one must ask very timely: how do these people live? What are their means of subsistence? Do they live on oxygen, provided free by mother nature? And if they had to pay for it, how would they do it?

So many "national tourists!" ...Isn't this a subject to ponder? And to act upon?...

CSO: 4742/13

BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY--The secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for foreign relations, Afonso Van-Dunem (Mbinda) sent a congratulatory message to the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party, all its militants and its working masses in general on the occasion of the sixty-second anniversary of its founding. "On this occasion, we congratulate your party, which has played a significant and important role in innumerable victories achieved by the Mexican people in the course of the last 62 years' struggle against international imperialism and for peace, liberty, democracy and social progress," Afonso Van-Dunem's message reads. This official also expressed the satisfaction felt by the Angolan people for the successes achieved by the Mexican Communist Party in the last elections and in the holding of the 19th congress. Afonso Van-Dunem (Mbinda) also expressed to the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party his wish to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and governments. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Sep 81 p 2]

FACULTY OF MEDICINE STARTED--Lt Col Andre Petroff, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and provincial commissioner of Huambo presided over the opening of the faculty of medicine on Monday. About 500 students are registered at this faculty, which will offer all the required courses for the first year of medical school. There will be 6 professors on the faculty. Lt Col Andre Petroff affirmed that the opening of the Huambo faculty of medicine implements a decision of extreme political significance and proves the correctness of the orientations of the MPLA-Labor Party aimed at increasing the number of physicians, nurses, midwives and other Angolan health cadres. The provincial commissioner also said that everything will be done to facilitate the establishment of the Huambo university hospital center, which should be completed by December 1982. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 2]

DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA--A delegation from the department of political education, headed by Raul Araujo, DEPPI [Department of Education, Political Propaganda and Information] division chief, left Luanda on Sunday for Yugoslavia, where it will participate in an ideological conference held annually in this country on the subject of "socialism in the world." This conference will be attended by representatives of communist parties and progressive personalities from various countries. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Sep 81 p 2]

DELEGATION VISIT TO LONDON--A delegation from the department of information and propaganda of the MPLA-Labor Party, headed by its director, Adao Rodrigues "Malo" returned to Luanda on Saturday after a working visit to Great Britain. In London, the Angolan delegation conducted a campaign to inform and enlighten public opinion on the real situation of the country as a result of the aggressions perpetrated by the South African racists. Upon arrival, Adao Rodrigues "Malo" said that the results of the campaign are positive, because they contributed toward influencing London public opinion, which was receiving its information on the invasion suffered by Angola solely through Pretoria's statements. The director of the information and propaganda department added that the British newsmen who visited Angola and were the target of a bombing attack by the South African racists stressed the fighting spirit of the Angolan armed forces (FAPLA) and the high degree of awareness of the Angolan people. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4742/14

ARAB FUNDS FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN SUGAR

LD231243 Vienna OPECNA in English 1433 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Sep (OPECNA)--Landlocked Burundi (area: 28,000 sq km) is to set up a 70 million U.S. dollar sugar complex near Bujumbura, the capital. The project is designed to make Burundi (pop 4.3 million) self-sufficient in sugar throughout the eighties thereby making substantial savings in the country's foreign exchange spending.

Announcing this here, Burundi's director of programming in the ministry of planning, Gregoire Banyiyezako, said that the project would be co-financed by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (10 million U.S. dollars), the OPEC Fund for International Development (7 million), the Abu Dhabi fund (5.5 million) and the African Development Bank (12.6 million). The West German Government is contributing 5.5 million dollars and the Mehta group 1.5 million. The Government of Burundi will contribute 16.5 million.

Banyiyezako last week signed a loan agreement here for 10 million dollars with the Arab Bank for economic development in Africa. The president of the bank, Chedli Ayari, said that the loan was for 17 years including a 4-year grace period at 5 percent.

He said the bank has so far invested 22 million dollars in Burundi. It has a four million dollar stake in a sewerage project, six million in a road scheme, and two million in an emergency aid program.

A spokesman at the OPEC fund for international development said that the project included the building of an entirely new township just outside Bujumbura to house 5,000 people. The money will be used for cultivating 1,925 hectares of sugar cane and the construction of a sugar cane processing plant. The new township will be self-sufficient in energy supply as power will be generated from the sugar waste.

CSO: 4700/26

BRIEFS

NEW NATIONAL SECURITY OFFICIALS--The following new officials have recently been appointed to the General Commission of the National Security: head of the Civil Security Service, Mr Pierre Minlo Medjo, presently division commissioner; head of the Department of Transportation, police chief Daniel Moadoume; assistant to the head of the Department of Finances, police officer Emmanuel Mbiock; first assistant to the chief of public security of Kousseri, police officer Joseph Ombiognio; special commissioner of Kousseri, police inspector Sinele Massegoe. Assigned to the following posts were: police inspector Bello Maigari to Maroua; police officer Souley Ahmadou to Mokolo; police officer Hassana Ndjidda to Ngaoundere; police inspector Ibrahim Moussa to Kaele; police inspector Andre Bello to Tchorille; police inspector Bouba Koffu to Kerawa; police inspector Hubert Yene Meyanga to Makak; police inspector Ruben Biyiha Nyemeck to Lolodorf; police officer Jean-Marie Atangana to Bertoua; police inspector Martin Nguefor to Kumba; police chief William Ade to Buea... Police inspector Ayissi Ndzengue was appointed chief of the border post at Mouanko. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENCE in French No 41, Aug 81 p 23] 9670

COCOA PRODUCERS ALLIANCE--The 37th general assembly of the Cocoa Producers' Alliance ended its deliberations in Douala today on the implementation of the 1980 international cocoa accord regulating prices for export quota. Participants at the seminar, which lasted 1 week, outlined the common interest of cocoa producers and consumers and examined the present situation of the international cocoa market. The 1980 international cocoa accord, which came into effect last (? May), will also be applied to the world market. Participants expressed gratitude to the Cameroon Government for hosting the general assembly. The 38th general assembly of the alliance has been scheduled for Trinidad and Tobago. [Text] [AB270946 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 26 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/26

FURTHER ON ETHIOPIAN SPOKESMAN'S REACTION TO MUBARAK STATEMENT

EA302144 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman today described as impertinent and conceited a recent public statement made by the Egyptian vice president in which he warned Ethiopia of serious consequences. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that, ever since the signing of the Ethiopia-Libyan-PDRY friendship and cooperation treaty, known reactionary quarters, particularly Egypt, have been making ill-advised attempts to exploit the new development to help them counter the growing tendencies toward popular uprising within their own countries.

The spokesman said that, having sold out the aspirations of the Arab world and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the Egyptian rulers are suffering from a guilty conscience. He added that this sense of guilt, occurring at the same time as the recent conflict in Egypt, has resulted in the Egyptian rulers' decision to adopt the tactic of terrorizing the people.

The spokesman said that given the incoherent policy pursued by Egyptian leaders, the internal opposition confronting them and their mental torture and isolation resulting from the Camp David sellout, it is not surprising that they are trying to shift their treachery onto others.

The spokesman said that contrary to allegations by the Egyptian leadership, the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by Ethiopia, Libya and the PDRY, which were exposed to the threats of imperialism and reactionary forces, was aimed only at defending the independence, territorial integrity and revolutions of the three countries. He reiterated that the treaty should not be a source of concern or fear for any peace-loving country in the region.

The spokesman also said that those who voiced opposition to the tripartite friendship and cooperation treaty were aggressors and expansionists who found the treaty to be a serious obstacle to their plots against the progressive countries in the region formulated at the behest of international imperialism.

The spokesman said the aim of Egypt's recent plot is to create mistrust between socialist Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Sudan, which have good-neighborly relations.

In conclusion, the spokesman said socialist Ethiopia categorically rejects Egypt's ill-intentioned attempt at intimidation. He also said Ethiopia is capable of resolutely rebuffing any adventurous attempts by the reactionary Egyptian leadership. The spokesman said socialist Ethiopia has never accepted advice from collaborators of [words indistinct] countries nor from imperialist agents, which brag of training and arming troops of expansionist invaders and of being ready to fight alongside them.

CSO: 4503/1

ISRAEL DENIES REPORT ON 'JEWS FOR ARMS' DEAL

TA280606 Jerusalem POST in English 28 Sep 81 pp 1, 9

[Report by diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Israel yesterday flatly denied a TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL report that it had made a "Jews for arms" deal with Ethiopia or that the Jewish agency had deliberately foiled efforts by the Mossad--Israel's intelligence agency--to bring Falasha Jews from Ethiopia to Israel.

The report, by an Israel-born academic activist on behalf of the Falashas, was denied both in a cabinet statement and in a separate statement by the Jewish agency. The agency said it would sue for libel, with the spokesman calling the report "a downright lie."

The cabinet denial referred only to the alleged efforts by the Jewish agency to thward Mossad rescue efforts. Premier Menahem Begin told the ministers at the weekly cabinet session that this allegation was utterly groundless, and his remarks were published in the official cabinet communique.

The communique made no reference to the part of the GLOBE AND MAIL story which alleged a deal between Begin and Ethiopia's ruler Mengistu Haile-Mariam whereby Israel was to supply arms to the Marxist regime in return for Falasha exit permits. According to the paper, Soviet pressure soon squelched the deal.

But this allegation too, was officially denied last night by Begin's aide, Yehuda Avner, who told the JERUSALEM POST that "there is no truth in it."

Jewish agency sources said the Jewish activist who authored the GLOBE AND MAIL story, Simcha Jakobovici, had earlier offered it to THE NEW YORK TIMES--and had been turned down.

Meanwhile in Tel Aviv, a leader of the Falasha association in Israel accused the Israeli Government of neglecting Jews in Ethiopia.

Zahari'a Bogale, secretary of the Falasha, said the government was doing noting to alleviate the plight of Ethiopia's estimated 28,000 Jews who, he said, were suffering under Colonel Mengistu's regime.

"The government knows our brothers are in danger of being wiped out," Bogale said.

CSO: 4500/7

ERITREAN REPRESENTATIVE ON CLASHES WITH ETHIOPIANS

GF281327 Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 1220 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Sep (GNA)--An Eritrean official has disclosed that 35,000 Ethiopian soldiers are massing along the northern and western sectors of Eritrea to attack the liberated areas in the Eritrean countryside.

In a statement made today, Osman (Abu Bakr), the representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Force in the Gulf countries, said that the Ethiopian air force has been carrying out constant air raids for several days against Eritrean villages in the area using the internationally-banned incendiary bombs.

The Eritrean official said that an Ethiopian MiG-21 has been shot down by anti-aircraft fire near the town of (Mandifra) in (Saray) Province, and that skirmishes broke out between units of the Ethiopian forces and the revolution's joint forces in the area that lies on the road between Cheren and Barentu when six brigades from the Ethiopian forces attempted to advance toward the liberated countryside. He said that reports from the battlefield indicate that an Ethiopian armored convoy has been ambushed by the joint Eritrean forces in the area and that two tanks and two armored cars have been destroyed and their crews wiped out.

Osman (Abu Bakr) appealed to the OAU to discuss the Eritrean question. He declared: The success achieved by the African elders committee in dealing with the Western Sahara issue gives us hope that the UAE will adopt a resolution on the Eritrean people's right to self-determination.

CSO: 4504/12

BRIEFS

CIVILIAN TARGETS BOMBED--Mensura: The day before yesterday, 21 September, four Ethiopian aircraft bombed civilian targets in the town of Mensura, which is located 15 kilometers southeast of Agordat. The barbaric bombing of civilians by the Ethiopian aircraft caused considerable destruction to life and property. [Text] [EA231946 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 23 Sep 81]

FIGHTING CLAIMS SOLDIERS--Fighting has been going on for the past 4 days, from 25-28 September between the heroic EPLF [Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front] fighters and Derg forces on the right and left flanks of the Afabet front. During the fierce battle, the heroic EPLF fighters dealt heavy blows to the enemy forces and recaptured strategic bunkers and positions which the enemy had previously taken. In the battle 150 enemy soldiers were killed, more than 200 wounded and 15 others captured. In addition, 71 assorted light and medium-sized weapons, and quantities of ammunition and grenades have fallen into the hands of our fighters. The battle, which began 4 days ago, is still going on and our heroic popular forces have continued dealing heavy blows to the Derg forces. [Text] [EA291910 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1600 GMT 29 Sep 81]

MILITARY SUCCESSES--The heroic fighters of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] have continued to inflict heavy losses on the enemy in the Afabet front. The fighting between the heroic fighters of the EPLF and forces of the Ethiopian colonialists which began on 25 September, 1981 is still continuing. Up to yesterday, 30 September, 1981, a total of 250 Dergue soldiers have been killed and over 300 wounded. Twenty-two Dergue soldiers, and hundreds of assorted light and medium weapons were also captured. On 28 September, 1981, our heroic fighters ambushed Dergue forces on the Asmara-Massawa road which had been on a reconnaissance mission, killing one enemy soldier and wounding another six. The remainder of the enemy force retreated in disarray. [Excerpts] [EA011244 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 1 Oct 81]

SURPRISE ATTACK--The heroic fighters of the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] have launched a surprise attack on a Derg peasant army stationed at a place called Deguri. In the attack, 18 Derg soldiers were either killed or wounded and one soldier captured. An amount of enemy property was also seized. In another development, six fully armed Derg soldiers have surrendered to the TPLF over the past few days after fleeing from the towns of [name indistinct] Korem and Agere Selem. [Text] [EA011236 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 1 Oct 81]

'GOOD RELATIONS' REPORTEDLY REASSURES SUDAN--Beirut, 1 Oct (AFP)--Ethiopia's intelligence chief visited Sudan secretly last month to convey reassurances to the Khartoum Government about "the continuity of good relations," the independent Lebanese paper AL-NAHAR reported here Wednesday night, citing Arab diplomatic sources. It noted that the reported visit came after Ethiopia signed a tripartite treaty with South Yemen and Sudan's main Arab antagonist Libya. (The three treaty countries are avowedly Marxist, whereas Sudan's leader General Ja'far Numayri is staunchly anti-communist.) The paper said the secret service head, whom it named only as Colonel Tesfaye, had stressed to President Numayri "the importance of Sudan's decision to close down the offices of the various Eritrean military organisations in Sudan" which are fighting against the Ethiopian Government. Al-Nahar also said a large quantity of arms taken from the Eritrean secessionists by the Sudanese authorities had been "offered" to rebel ex-Defence Minister Hissene Habre in neighbouring Chad, where his guerrillas have been attacking Libyan troops stationed there under an agreement with the Chad Government. [Text] [NC010726 Paris AFP in English 0649 GMT 1 Oct 81]

WSLF CLAIMS SUCCESS--The heroic Western Somali Liberation Front freedom fighters launched a surprise attack on the Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers based in Awareh on 22-23 September, killing 20 of Mengistu's dispirited soldiers and destroying 3 vehicles. [Text] [EA261644 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and ABO Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 26 Sep 81]

WSLF 23 SEP CLASH--The heroic Western Somalia Liberation Front [WSLF] Freedom Fighters clashes with Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers near Dagahabur town on 23 September, setting on fire one military vehicle and killing all the soldiers on board. At the same spot the freedom fighters killed four other soldiers of the Addis Ababa regime and wounded several others. On 23 September the heroic WSLF Freedom Fighters launched a surprise attack on Abyssinian black colonial soldiers at (Fafan) near Harar. In the attack the WSLF fighters killed 25 enermy soldiers and wounded many others. They captured 15 AK rifles and returned to their bases safely after the victory. [Text] [EA021218 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberations Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 2 Oct 81]

WSLF REPORTS ETHIOPIAN LOSSES--The heroic Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] Freedom Fighters were engaged in a bitter clash with the Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers on 25 September at (El Bur) in Kebri Dehar Province. In the fighting the heroic WSLF fighters killed 38 Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers, wounded 41 others and destroyed many enemy weapons. In the fighting the WSLF fighters lost three fighters and four were wounded. Three civilians were also wounded. [Text] [EA041906 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 4 Oct 81]

SWEDISH AID TO ETHIOPIA--An agreement in which Sweden is to grant Ethiopia 2 million birr for a soil and water conservation project in Wallo region was signed in Addis Ababa today by representatives of the two sides. The grant is in addition to the Swedish assistance worth 32 million birr for the fiscal year 1981-82. [Text] [LD270100 Addis Ababa in English to neighboring countries 1500 GMT 26 Sep 81]

POLISH AID--The Ethiopian relief and rehabilitation commission today recieved a donation of clothing, tents and medicine from the government and people of Poland. Comrade Boguslaw Ludwinkowski, the Polish ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia, presented the gift to Comrade Tesfaye Berhanu, the deputy relief commission commissioner. [EA300248 Addis Ababa in English to neighboring countries 1530 GMT 29 Sep 81]

TPLF REPORTS ETHIOPIAN CASUALTIES--Tigre--On 3 October 1981, fighters of Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] attacked the enemy at a place called Hara. In the victorious attack, 140 enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded, 34 others were captured. Also, the TPLF fighters captured 124 assorted (?heavy) and light weapons. Four military trucks and large quantities of ammunition and other items were seized from the enemy. In addition, three enemy (?trucks) were destroyed. [Text] [EA051846 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4500/7

BRIEFS

KENYA-PRC AGREEMENT--The ministry of culture and social services and the Chinese Government have signed an agreement for the design of a 30 million shillings sports complex to be built near Kasarani off the Thika road. Kenya's minister for culture and social services, Mr Nyagah, and the Chinese ambassador to Kenya, Mr Yang Keming, signed on behalf of their countries. [Excerpt] [EA030120 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/73

BRIEFS

WORKERS DISMISSED--The 240 employees of the Liberian-American Swedish Minerals Company (LAMCO) in Buchanan who defied the head of state's ultimatum to return to work or be replaced during the workers' recent strike have now lost their jobs. According to the Liberia News Agency, the list of names of the affected workers have been submitted to the labor ministry by the industrial relations and personnel department of Lamco. Lamco had earlier received directives from the labor ministry to forward the names of workers who would stay away from job following head of state, Samuel K. Doe's orders that workers who would refuse to return to work by 6 P.M. last Wednesday would be replaced. The ministry has, however, cautioned Lamco that the ultimatum should not be misconstrued in an effort to aggrandize any selfish aims. Neither should any decision supercede the head of state's orders. The strikers who have been dismissed were expected to receive their pay yesterday. The strike action in Buchanan which reportedly involved more than 600 workers was sparked off last Tuesday by the workers claim that Lamco had refused to pay their 12 months balance retroactive wages. [Text] [AB050814 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/72

EXILE GROUP APPEALS FOR UNITY AGAINST BANDA

AB250935 Paris AFP in English 0921 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 25 Sep (AFP)--A Malawian exile group in Tanzania led by former foreign Minister Kanyama Chiume appealed to other exiles today to unite and press the indomitable march to freedom in Malawi.

Mr Chiume's "Congress for the Second Republic of Malawi" said unity could defeat the savage laws and oppression of President Kamuzu Banda. The statement was understood to have been prompted by recent calls for unity by other exile fronts. Observers say the flurry of words seems to arise from a belief that Mr Banda's grip on power is loosening due to age--he is 75--and internal opposition.

Three main exile groups oppose the 17-year-old regime. Two are based in Tanzania: Mr Chiume's and the Malawi freedom movement of former Justice Minister Orton Chirwa. The Socialist League of Malawi, led by Attai Mpakati, is based in Mozambique. Thousands fled Malawi in the late 1960's after clashing with the regime.

Mr Chiume's congress said: "We hope the recent calls for unity are serious ones and not just for newspaper consumption in search of cheap popularity." It said the party was prepared to discuss real unity with any Malawian groups to help achieve true freedom for the people of Malawi.

Mr Chiume said in an interview, however, that as far as he knew his party had not yet participated in meetings with the other exile groups.

CSO: 4200/26

BRIEFS

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATION--The first phase of the giant Nkula Falls 'B' hydro-electric station on the Shire River was officially opened by His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr H. Kamuzu Banda, yesterday. The K81 million project is the biggest development, in terms of cost, yet to be completed in Malawi. Its initial output of 60 megawatts almost doubles the Electricity Supply Commission's generating capacity. The station is designed for an eventual 100MW capacity. Addressing a huge rally after he had unveiled plaques at the power station itself and at the barrage that dams the Shire River to provide water for the turbines, the Life President said: "Nkula will be of great benefit to the people everywhere in Malawi."

4700/27

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS PLAN, AMENDMENTS

AB040700 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The National Assembly held an extraordinary session from 17 to 28 September, adopting the 1981-85 5-year development plan and amending the constitution. Interviewed by Omar Sangare, speaker of the National Assembly Mady Sangare talks about the major characteristics of the 1981-85 development plan.

[Begin Mady recording] The major characteristics of this plan are as follows: the pursuit of self-sufficiency in food production; the harnessing and control of water resources both underground and on the surface; the consolidation of efforts for the construction of [word indistinct]; the fighting against the country's land-locked situation both internally and externally; the restoration of fundamental order in public finance and balance of payment, state corporations, professional training and employment.

[Question] Mr speaker, you have just talked about the next 5-year development plan. During this session, you were also expected to adopt some amendments to the constitution. Finally, which articles were amended?

[Answer] The amendments were essentially on articles 21, 30 and 41 of the constitution. These articles concern the duration of the term of office of the president, the appointment of a prime minister and the duration of the mandate of the deputies. Consequently, articles 25 and 38 had to be brought into harmony with the previous ones--the composition of the government and election of the president.

[Question] Mr speaker, may we know what each of these articles say--I mean articles 21, 30 and 41?

[Answer] The amended articles now read: Article 21: "The president of the republic is elected for 6 years by direct universal suffrage. A new president is elected for a period of 6 years within 50 days from the date the president's post becomes vacant." Article 30 becomes: "The president of the republic appoints ministers who are responsible to him; he defines their functions and can dismiss them. The government is composed of the president, a prime minister--eventually--and ministers. The president of the republic presides over the government." Article 41 becomes: "The National Assembly is elected for a period of 3 years by universal suffrage in accordance with the type of ballot defined by the electoral law." [end recording]

CSO: 4719/65

BRIEFS

USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES--Within the framework of the relations existing between the two sister cities of Bamako and Ashkhabad, USSR, a 3-man Soviet delegation led by Mr Kurbanov Kin Ibraiknovic arrived in Bamako this morning from Moscow. The delegation was welcomed by Mr Sidy Sidibe, the second deputy governor of the district of Bamako. The Soviet delegation has already been received by the governor himself. On this occasion he expressed his satisfaction with the visit as the USSR has for a long time maintained friendly relations with the Malian people. He then expressed the hope that contacts between our two sister cities will be repeated in order to further dynamize our relations. [Excerpt] AB051623 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/65

COMMENTS ON SOUTH AFRICAN PORTUGUESE-LANGUAGE COMMENTARY

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 1 Sep 81 p 8

[Excerpt] This afternoon, the South African radio compared the actual invasion of Angola to the successes achieved by the national rugby team now visiting New Zealand.

Mozambican newsmen listened to this brilliant comparison with astonishment. It was broadcast by the South African radio in a Portuguese-language commentary.

In the view of the "mini-Goebbels" of the South African radio, the armed incursions into Angola and the Springboks' peregrinations are, both of them, great victories for the country. To reduce the complete destruction of people and the indiscriminate killing of civilians to the level of a sports event constitutes a good indication of the degree of integrity prevailing in the South African information circles.

The South African radio does admit that armed operations against Angola gave rise to an immense chorus of protests throughout the international community. The commentator said that it wasn't only "the communists and the Third World" that demanded the immediate withdrawal of the South African troops, but also "the countries of Western Europe, headed by the French socialist government" (it is reasonable to assume that the foreign ministers of Great Britain and West Germany--who also vigorously condemned the aggression--are not subjected to orders from Paris).

Nevertheless, the South African radio does not hide its pride in announcing that it continues to have a solid--and lonely--friend in the world: the United States.

The commentator praised the Reagan administration, which was able to "assume a correct position" vis-a-vis the present South African military operations.

The South African radio, meanwhile, is continuing to describe these operations as a fight between the Pretoria army and the SWAPO guerrilla forces. Commenting on these statements, sources in Luanda affirmed that "in the view of the South Africans, any and all dead Angolan civilians are SWAPO guerrillas."

CSO: 4742/13

BRIEFS

FRENCH WHEAT DONATION--An agreement for food assistance to Mozambique was signed yesterday in Maputo by Aranda da Silva, minister of domestic trade and the French ambassador in our country. According to the terms of this agreement, France will ship to Mozambique, starting in October, 3,000 tons of wheat. It should be recalled that France has already offered Mozambique 6,000 tons of this cereal. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 9 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4742/14

CHANGES IN GOVERNING STRUCTURES WELCOMED, AIMED AT INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 2 Sep 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Healthy Understanding Prevails"]

[Text] The rearrangement which has been made with respect to the South-West House, the Tinten Palace and the powers of the National Assembly and Ministerial council are as logic as they are necessary.

The country can rejoice over the fact that a healthy understanding has ultimately prevailed. This, not only on the part of the Ministerial Council and the administrator general, but also on the part of the white Executive Committee.

It's just regrettable that the latter entity hesitated so long before helping to make these significant contributions.

Likewise it is regrettable that, for example, it broke the nice tradition around the South-West House some 3 years ago. This government residence was the abode of South Africa's representative (the administrator) in South-West Africa.

The the Executive Committee suddenly tried to create a new tradition around it--that of white peculiarity, a sort of bastion against "dispossession."

Apparently now, after 3 years, the Executive Committee realizes that no South-Westerner loses anything which continues to belong to the South-West.

The same applies to the Tinten Palace

The mere fact, that the white administration--and not the country's government--continued to be housed here, had created the impression that the South-West's National Party was the country's de facto government.

Moreover, this party unfortunately tried to make even more capital out of this.

Now the move is regretfully toward a different direction: This seat will gradually be occupied by the central government and the white representative authority will be helped in being appropriately housed elsewhere in accordance with the requirements.

This arrangement is reasonable for both sides, since the central government, as the case may be, may start taking up residence, while the white representative authority will not be confronted with a sudden "great trek."

At this stage there is no need for further discussions concerning the optimum utilization of the Windhoek Teachers College. The committee of experts, which is studying what is acceptable, will certainly know what to do, what is best and most equitable for the country and what is necessary with respect to the whites' educational requirements (which in this instance form an important point of discussion).

The transfer of essential government powers to the Ministerial Council is a matter which must be fully understood by the general public.

One thing or another must probably be said about one aspect of this, and this aspect is the Ministerial Council's authority over civil service.

1. The situation which has dominated the scene thus far has really been an artificial one: One body, the National Assembly and the Ministerial Council, has had authority over policy and legislation, while another entity, the administrator general, has had authority over the machinery which must implement policy and legislation.

2. What matters is not how harmonious the collaboration between these two levels of legislation has been. The matter of relevance is that the setup has had a sort of split legal personality and at one or another stage this is something which has had to be overcome.

3. The arrangement which has now been made is as close as can be expected to the one which will dominate the scene after independence. Thus it offers the grand opportunity for teamwork and joint action to both authority and officialdom.

4. Knowing what enormous role officialdom plays in administration, services, and development it will be highly regarded and this is the opinion expressed by the chairman of the Ministerial Council.

This is the spirit which will find the road ahead wide open.

7964
CSO: 4701/37

MUDGE DISCUSSES WAR, LIMITED SELF GOVERNMENT, SUPPORT, UNITY

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 4 Sep 81 p 6

[Interview of Ministerial Council Chairman Dirk Mudge by Hennie du Toit of the South-West Africa Broadcasting Corporation]

[Text] In an interview conducted Wednesday by Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Ministerial Council, with commentator Hennie du Toit of the South-West Africa Broadcasting Corporation, several matters were discussed directly and to the point. What follows here is an edited edition of the important elements of this.

War

Du Toit: Won't the army operations in Southern Angola have a negative effect on the negotiations over the South-West?

Mudge: Due to the nature of this matter there will be a great deal of outcry, especially by African nations, however, the skirmishes in Southern Angola are not something unusual in the world. People are already used to violence, especially on land. The dust will soon settle down.

The world will have to accept the fact that South Africa and ourselves will not allow our destruction. We will not sit with folded hands. McHenry, of the United States, once said that there will be war until the whistle blows, meaning until the day there is an armstice.

You cannot conduct war with your arms behind your back. We will support South Africa with all the strength and means at our disposal when SWAPO is attacked--even on the other side of the border.

Ministerial Council

Du Toit: Will the Ministerial Council be able to govern effectively when it gets more authority?

Mudge: The Ministerial Council has already had certain powers previously, but it has never had complete governmental authority. Now it has effective control over all of the government's powers, even that of administration. There are still some exceptions, namely: Security, constitutional matters and foreign affairs.

The security of the region is dependent on South Africa. The Ministerial Council cannot assume control over South African forces.

The administrator general is the only person who can alter the constitution; therefore, South-West Africa's constitutional future remains in the hands of South Africa up until independence. Until that time Proclamation AG-8 will remain in effect as our constitution.

Under these circumstances, in which South-West Africa is not an independent country, the management of foreign affairs will also be the responsibility of the administrator general.

With respect to the remaining matters the Ministerial Council will now be in full control of South-West Africa. The signing of legislations by the administrator general will be just a formality; the decisions of the Ministerial Council cannot be referred back.

As the representative of South Africa in South-West Africa, until independence, the administrator general will be the formal head of state of the executive authority. He will conduct matters on the advice of the Ministerial Council, and in fact this comes down to orders from the Ministerial Council, which he must execute as head of state.

However, all powers which could have been transferred to the Ministerial Council before independence are now transferred over and this includes administrative powers.

We now actually have a government with teeth. Therefore it can be expected that we will be able to govern effectively.

Now we can derive an advantage from the fact that we are governing and this means a lot for us in the struggle to victory.

Adjustments

Du Toit: Have all accomodations now been made or are there still matters which must be adjusted?

Mudge: There are certain changes which the administrator general will have to make. This has to do with smaller matters which will have to be adjusted. To cite an example: It is our policy that there should be no forced ethnic classifications. It is up to an individual to want to register as a member of a national group. Persons who do not feel at home in some of the national groups, or feel that they do not belong there, need not register.

Such persons are simply South-Westerners and the central government will be the one to look after them. They do not form a so-called twelfth group with a representative authority.

Our policy is that a person may not be classified against his wish nor may he be rejected against his wish. A person belongs to his maternal group. Such a group may not reject him if he wants to be a member of that group. Take the case of the

Seemueller boy: He belongs nowhere else then in the German language group and therefore among the whites; his real mother was white and German speaking and the mother who adopted him was white and German speaking.

Priorities

Du Toit: Can you give us an indication of the priorities set by the Ministerial Council?

Mudge: When someone sets priorities the inclination is perhaps to set them on material things: Housing, job opportunities and things of that nature. The Ministerial Council will certainly give attention to these things.

Of course agriculture is also of the utmost importance, because we are so dependent on it. The same applies to our other sources of income such as the mines and the fisheries.

However, the most important priority remains political stability and confidence and the maintenance of law and order. This is the highest priority. It is impossible to buy the people's support with houses and job opportunities. More than that is necessary.

If we want to combat radical forces effectively then we must get the population behind the government. As a government body the National Assembly can take strong and unanimous action. This can be brought about through the support of all parties, but not just that; what is also necessary is the support of individuals. We can form a united front despite differences. I therefore make an appeal for unity to everybody.

Risks

Du Toit: Does the amount of insecurity prevailing in the country impair the formation of a purposeful unity front?

Mudge: There is a measure of insecurity due to economic conditions, the drought and the fact that no finality has been attained with respect to the constitutional future of the South-West. However, this is not of such a nature as to prompt fear in us.

The Ministerial Council will not run any risks with the future of the South-West. We will not allow ourselves to be cheated. In conjunction with this it is necessary that the masses form ranks behind the internal parties, but this is dependent on the creation of dispositions and dispositions cannot be bought.

Some of the greatest stumbling blocks in the way of good dispositions are racial prejudice and discrimination. All of us must get away from these sort of things if we want to maintain a harmonious unity against the attack.

Emotions

Du Toit: Don't you find that there is a greater amount of calmness in the country?

Mudge: Certainly so. The relations among white ranks are much more relaxed than before.

I am very happy about this, Emotions have subsided.

I can point out with appreciation that the most recent consultations between the Ministerial Council and the white Executive Committee have taken place in a particularly good spirit. The example set by leaders can be followed up by the population.

We say that we are democrats and this means that we want a system which has a place for parties and differences. In a democratic system there is a right of existence for differing viewpoints.

We are fighting for such a system and it is exactly for this reason that we do not want to condemn the existence of differences.

However, we must learn to differ without hating, without being harsh and personal.

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CSO: 4701/37

SWA MEDIA NOT INVITED TO SA PRESS BRIEFING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

LOCAL executive management of the media in SWA were not invited to a confidential top-level press briefing in Cape Town last night concerning the present round of negotiations on the Territory.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affiars, Mr Pik botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Director General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie met the editors of all major newspapers in South Africa, the SABC and the chairmen and general managers of the main newspaper groups.

The purpose of the meeting was to brief the press fully on the SWA negotiations on a confidential basis and to request them to use circumspection in reporting owing to the delicacy fo the issue.

Reacting to the Sapa report this morning, Mr Peter Meinert, Managing Director of the John Meinert Group in Windhoek said that the exclusion of the local media from the briefing is indicative of "a typical neo-colonial attitude."

"I can understand that the SA media should be briefed on the situation, but we, who are intimately involved with the independence issue, should certainly not be excluded under the present circumstances," he said.

Meanwhile the SWA Ministers' Council and the majority DTA said in a statement in Windhoek yesterday that they would not react further to the scant information that has been leaking out via the media.

"The Ministers' Council and the DTA will be prepared to enter the talks when and if they are fully involved and exhaustively informed as has been promised by SA and the US," the statement said.

CSO: 4700/77

VAN ZIJL'S RESIGNATION LEAVES VACUUM IN PARTY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] The surprise resignation yesterday of Advocate Eben Van Zijl as Vice-Chairman of the National Party in SWA has created difficulties for the Party in finding replacements to fill several top positions in the Party hierarchy.

Mr Van Zijl's resignation means that a replacement has to be found for him as part of the Aktur delegation in the National Assembly, as well in the Executive of the Administration for Whites which is dominated by the NP.

Mr Kosie Pretorius told the Advertiser yesterday after the announcement of Mr Van Zijl's multiple resignation that Mr Pretorius' own seat in the National Assembly would also have to filled.

He said these would be announced shortly.

In terms of Proclamation AG 8 of 1980, the Chairman of a second-tier authority may not be seated in the National Assembly, and with Mr Pretorius's recent election to the Chair of the White Administration's Executive, the leadership of the Aktur delegation in the National Assembly has also become vacant.

Both Mr Pretorius and Mr Van Zijl's vacant seats in the Assembly would have to filled before the next session later in October.

Added to that, there are the two additional seats to which each second-tier authority has become entitled in terms of AG 21 of this year, which Aktur would also have to fill before the resumption of the Assembly, bringing to four the total number of National Assembly seats remaining to be filled by Aktur.

The National Party is the main component of Aktur, with only one non-NP member seated in the National Assembly along with the other four delegates.

On the second-tier level, Mr Van Zijl's resignation has created one vacancy, which according to Mr Pretorius would be filled by nomination when the NP caucus meets early next month.

Mr Adolf Brinkman who will now probably move from second vice-chairman of the party to number one vice-chairman, will leave a gap in the vice-chairmanship which still has to be filled as a result of Mr Van Zijl's resignation.

According to Mr Pretorius, the Central Committee of the Party will decide on a new vice-chairman during the course of next month as well.

There is speculation that Mr Edward Benadie, newly appointed Editor of the Party mouthpiece Die Suidwester, might be asked to take up one of the National Assembly seats for Aktur.

TRADITIONAL

Previous editors of the Die Suidwester have traditionally landed equivalent Party posts in the SWA Administration.

Other names from amongst the ranks of prominent NP figures who might be called upon to take their place in the official vacancies in public life, include Fanie Vilonel, Ronnie van Zyl, Fritz Potgieter and Petra Hamman. Dr Grammie Brand, MEC has been suggested by some, as a candidate for the National Assembly.

Informed opinion has it that Mr Jannie de Wet, who has acquired considerable stature within the Party hierachy of late, will not accept the Party's vice-chairmanship, and would not go back to the National Assembly since he has only recently resigned from there. On the other hand, pressure of circumstances might force him to lend a hand.

Coming shortly after the resignation last week of Suidwes Drukkery's manager Mr Frans Aucamp, Mr Eben Van Zijl's resignation this week is regarded as a sign by many political observers in Windhoek that the NP is losing more momentum and is on the way downhill, especially

after the retirement of the father figure of the Party, Mr A H du Plessis a few months ago.

With Mr Eben Van Zijl, until recently considered to be the Crown Prince of the NP, also out, there is little weight left, so it is said, in the NP leadership.

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CSO: 4700/77

SPEECH DELINEATES MAIN CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Sep 81 pp 4-5

[Text]

THERE ARE a few cardinal points which should be born in mind when one is discussing or meditating on any constitutional system or process in SWA at this stage.

1 SWA is not an independent State.

2 Constitutional institutions presently operating in SWA constitute only an interim and limited government. Certain aspects of government can only be exercised by independent states and since we are not independent, those aspects cannot be excercised by the interim government.

3 Our present interim government system is based on democracy.

4 Whenever one considers the scope and signifisance of the Representative Authorities proclamation AG 8 of 1980 (often simply referred to as AG 8) one should remember that it should be done in conjunction with:

a the different constitutions of the various representative authorities;

b the constitution of the Central Government consisting of the Administrator General, the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly.

Our present constitutional dispensation is one of multiple government, ordinarily referred to as a multiple tier government. Firstly we have a central government with residuary powers. Secondly there are a specific number of representative authorities with enumerated powers but with the interesting exceptions, as I shall indicate later on, that representative authorities have the individual option of exercising only those functions, powers and duties which are conferred to them by the Administrator-General. Such powers not so conferred remain vested in the Central Government.

A second feature of representative authorities is that they exercise jurisdiction in respect of those powers conferred to them, over all members of their particular population group and not over a specific geographic region. Thirdly we have a system of local government, municipalities, village management boards etc.

This latter system has been investigated by a public commission whose report is presently being considered by the Council of Ministers' and some adaptations could be expected in view of our changing circumstances.

● To come closer to Proclamation AG 8 and the system of representative authorities.

The composition of a representative authority is regulated by Proclamation AG 8 and the constitution of the particular authority. As far as AG 8 is concerned it provides for a Legislative Authority, which is empowered to make Ordinances within the framework of AG 8 and the constitution of that Authority, on those matters which are listed in the Schedule and which have been conferred on that Authority by the Administrator General.

The Proclamation (AG 8) also sets out the minimum qualifications of suffrage to elect the members of the Legislative Authority (generally also referred to in the various constitutions as Legislative Assemblies). These minimum qualifications may be augmented by the representative authority itself by its constitution and so also the number of representatives.

Certain disqualifications of membership are contained in the Proclamation, and these may likewise be augmented by the constitution of every particular representative authority. Similarly the Proclamation and the particular constitution provides for other matters such as the duration of the Legislative Authority, the frequency of sessions, languages to be used and other relevant matters.

It must however be noted that Ordinances of representative authorities are subject to

the assent of the Administrator General, who has the power to refer it back to the legislative authority for reconsideration in the light of such information or advice as he may prefer to offer.

Ordinances become of force after such assent and on their promulgation in the Official Gazette of the Territory and each authority has the right to publish his own Official Gazette.

MANY people in SWA and elsewhere have complained that they have not been able to keep up with constitutional developments in the country and do not fully understand the rationale of the multiple government system that has emerged during the past three years.

Top constitutional expert in the AG's office, MR FRED VISAGIE, explained just that in a presentation to the Namibian Educational Forum last week. We have published Mr Visagie's speech in full as we believe that it is an important document.

● A representative authority also consists of an executive authority (generally called the Executive Committee) for the membership of which, like the legislative authority, minimum qualifications are laid down, and which could be augmented by the constitution of every representative authority. An executive committee conducts the administration of the affairs of the particular population group in respect of those matters that are conferred to the legislative authority.

It could also allocate its powers, duties and functions to different administrative divisions, which have the same functions as government departments, vix the actual administration of the affairs of the population group.

It is normal in any system of multiple government that each constituent political body has its own administrative system to enforce its local laws.

● In order to provide for the financial requirements of representative authorities the Proclamation (ie AG 8) creates a Revenue Fund for every representative authority. This fund consists of all revenue which accrue to the representative authority as well as moneys which are paid to it in terms of any law.

Expenditure from this fund can, subject to certain emergency measures, only be effected if it is duly appropriated by the legislative authority. Estimates of revenue and expenditure must therefore be appropriated by the legislative authority.

I may point out that the legislative authority is also empowered to levy direct taxes on the income of members of the population group and personal taxes on them. Such taxes are considered as revenue and are paid to the Revenue Fund.

It is of interest to note that this Proclamation does not prescribe or determine the basis of the customary allocation by the Central Government to representative authorities. Such allocations are paid over in terms of law, usually the Appropriation Act passed by the National Assembly.

● Those population groups for which representative authorities may be instituted are enumerated in the proclamation. Thus representative authorities have been instituted for all those groups except the Basters and the Bushmen. Once a representative authority is instituted, it does not

touched the person he realised that he was dead.

At that moment, Van Eeden said he was panick-stricken. He decided that he should get rid of the body for fear of the consequences. He started the car which was parked alongside the river and decided to throw the body into the water. After having driven about 100 metres, Van Eeden said he stopped the car, picked up a brick which he intented using to anchor the body of his victim.

He cut off a safety belt from the Mazda bakkie, tied the brick onto the one end and secured the other end to the body. He then dragged the body down to the river and waded into the water for about five metres before he finally sank it to the bottom.

After Van Eeden ended his affidavit, a plea of not guilty was recorded by the Court.

The Attorney-General Mr Don Brunette who prosecuted for the State was then asked to call witnesses.

Dr Jurie Paul Pieter Nel, a Senior State pathologist, said in evidence that he had carried out an autopsy on the body of Jacobus Reitz, whose age he estimated about 32 years.

Provision also exists that functions may be partially taken up. The Administrator General may transfer to a representative authority different subjects of a defined matter (ie a power of function). It is therefore possible to transfer a subdivision of a function as defined in the schedule but it must be borne in mind that a function or subdivision of a function once conferred, becomes the responsibility of the representative authority throughout the full scope of its jurisdiction, that is throughout the Territory, where ever its members may be.

Functions or sub-divisions of functions cannot be taken up within certain regions only.

The allocation of subdivision of powers is another method of not overburdening

representative authorities with responsibilities it may not be able to cope with. Representative authorities are also further assisted in the execution of their powers and functions by the fact that in terms of Section 30 of the Proclamation the Administrator General (thus the Central Government) may make officers and employees available. These would normally be officials or employees who possess the skills, expertise and experience needed by the representative authority.

Another form of assistance is the so called agency services which will be discussed a little later on.

The allocation of powers to representative authorities and especially the progressive manner in which it could be done presupposes a mutual responsibility on the Central and representative government.

The Central Government should be responsible not to transfer powers to such authorities that may not be equipped to exercise it properly. On the other hand the representative authority should be responsible enough not to claim powers it may not be able to execute.

The system allows opportunities for representative authorities to develop themselves from a small and uncomplicated form of government with only a few basic powers, to a position where it could take the full brunt of the totality of the powers enumerated.

The system not only affords opportunities for development of political bodies and those officiating in those bodies ie politicians but also on the administrative or executive side. This may be done without neglecting the interests of the members of their group in respect of such functions they are unable to handle, because the central government in the meanwhile takes charge of this.

● The system of representative authorities is an innovation in the sense that its jurisdiction is extended not to a geographic area but to all members of the particular population group wherever they are in SWA.

Representative governments are therefore not regional governments or homelands but group governments confined to the same regional area as the central government. They are group orientated and group aimed to render services to their members on matters which affect the group particularly and which are set out in detail in the Schedule to Proclamation AG 8. I mention only a few:

occupation and possession of traditional land, farming settlements, financial aid to farmers, education up to Std 10, personal health services, social welfare services, subeconomic housing, promotion of cultural matters including aspects such as libraries, museums archives, etc..

The advantage of group government as opposed to regional government is that a representative authority has the power to render services to its members wherever they reside or may be. In the case of regional governments similar services may only be rendered within the geographic bounds of the region.

Should a particular individual wishes to reside at a certain place, he need no longer be contend with what is offered by the regional government of that particular resort, his needs and aspiratoins are fulfilled by his own group government. Group governments must therefore be equipped to render services to members of their group.

In this respect Proclamation AG 8 creates the necessary machinery to enable representative authorities to carry out its functions in respect of members of its particular population group. The representative authority may of course carry out its functions directly by its own administrative organs. Where this is not possible or practical it could recruit, by agreement, the services of any other representative authority or the central government to carry out such functions on its behalf.

Representative authorities may on the other hand again render services, by agreement, to any other representative authority or to the Central Government. Examples of such agreement are common: eg the central department of National Education is rendering educational services to almost every representative authority in areas where they find it impracticable to run their own schools.

Hospital facilities and other health services in the northern areas such as Ovambo, Kavango and Caprivi are, by agreement, available to members of other population groups.

The system of group government has proved not to be as impracticable as it would appear on the fact of it. It has the advantage that through the system of agency services, functions are carried out and services rendered to members of a population group to the satisfaction and according to the wishes and policy of the representative authority responsible for the well-being of its members.

It has the further advantage that matters and problems affecting a population gorup in particular, which could in our heterogenous society be of a peculiar and sensitive nature, are dealt with by the representatives of that group themselves, without interference from outside.

The common interest of that group can best be served by themselves in terms of their own taste, their own way of living and according to their particular customs and traditions.

A third advantage lies in the fact that representative authorities have a large area of responsibility and have of necessity to cast their spheres of interest much wider. This brings new dimensions, new problems, new challenges and therefore stimulates the activities and responsibilities of the representative authority. The fact that it carries responsibilities in remote areas,

where it may not have administrative facilities and is bound to seek assistence from other representative authorities, forsters a climate for closer cooperation between different representative authorities, different population groups.

It offers opportunities to better understand each other, to have mutual empathy for each others problems, outlooks and aspirations. I can quote you a good example: in order to assist the Damara authority in their struggle against drought the Tswana authority made a farm with sufficient grazing available to them in return for the exchange of a couple of fullbred cattle which is to form a neucleus of a stud by the Tswana authority.

● To summarise:

1 representative authorities are part of our present interim and multiple government system.

2 Proclamation AG 8 together with the different constitutions provide for the composition of the authorities, the organs necessary for their functioning as well as for financial and other incidental matters.

3 provision is made for progressive allocation of powers allowing for development.

4 representative governments are group and not regional governments and could render services through agents and are not constrained by regions.

CSO: 4700/77

TOPNAARS RESIST RESETTLEMENT ATTEMPTS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Sep 81 pp 8-9

[Text] The Topnaars, one of the oldest Nama tribes in Namibia, is facing a terrific struggle for survival.

It occupies the Kuiseb valley near Walvis Bay and is being pressurised to move by the Department of Nature Conservation and the Department of Water Affairs.

This became clear recently when I visited the Headman, Mr Seth Kootjie, at his home in Narraville. Mr Kootjie is also a fulltime employee of SWAWEC. Newly-elected, he is only 30 years old.

The Topnaar tribe consists of about 600 people and it is the intention of the authorities to resettle them in the south of the Territory.

The Topnaars however have vowed that they will stay where they are and their bones will be buried in the Kuiseb valley.

The Topnaars are headed by a Topnaar Council which has jurisdiction stretching from the Kuisebmond Black township (near Walvis Bay) to Conception Bay in the south, and from there eastwards to Hudaob (bordering on the Maltahöhe district). The jurisdiction also includes several settlements along the Kuiseb river.

When I visited Mr Kootjie at his place of residence in Narraville, he said in clear language that his people were facing a major confrontation with the Department of Nature Conservation on the question of the occupation of the Kuiseb valley.

The former SWA Administration proclaimed the Kuiseb valley a nature and game reserve. This resulted in the establishment of the well-known Namib Naukluft Park by the Department of Nature Conservation inside the traditional land of the Topnaars without apparently consulting them.

The headman Mr Seth Kootjie also alleged that the Walvis Bay Municipality was about to establish a rest camp on the graves of former traditional leaders of the Topnaars who were buried at Rooibank as far back as the Great Depression of 1933.

"This unfriendly act of the Municipality is a disgrace," the Headman said and shook his head in silent anger.

Mr Kootjie said that ever since the Department of Nature Conservation established a permanent camp at Gobabeb, many restrictions were imposed on the general movement of the Topnaars in their traditional tribal land.

He quoted a recent example where members of his Council of Five tried to survey the centre of the Kuiseb River in search of easily accessible underground water.

The Department of Nature Conservation officials said that without permission the Topnaars could not enter prohibited areas. But said Mr Kootjie, his Council did not pay much attention to the gimmicks of these officials, whom he regarded as intruders. He said that his Council continued unabated with the scheme and a number of fountains were discovered. He declined to disclose the location.

Various attempts have been made since the introduction of the notorious Odendaal Plan in 1962 to remove the Topnaars from the Kuiseb valley, Mr Seth Kootjie said.

"Many officials of the former SWA Administration visited settlements during those years and urged my people to move out."

Farms have been bought by the authorities between Berseba and Gibeon where the Topnaars could possibly be resettled.

Headman Kootjie said that every nation has its pride. The Topnaars will never move out of the Kuiseb valley. He said

that if needs be, all the Topnaars would die on the Kuiseb riverbanks.

The Headman went on to question the sincerity and real motives of Nature Conservation in grabbing the Kuiseb valley without consulting the traditional rightful owners of the land.

ABUNDANT WATER

He feared that his people might lose an area with abundant sources of water. The Headman maintained that the Kuiseb valley could easily supply water to the rest of the country from its underground reserves.

The Department of Water Affairs has set up a camp at Rooibank from where it is supplying water to the Rössing Uranium mine, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay.

Headman Kootjie said that Water Affairs was making a lot of money by depleting the subterranean water reserves of the Kuiseb valley. While they were selling water to the three centres mentioned and profiting from the traditional land of the Topnaars, his people were suffering from poverty and lived in a primitive style.

Water Affairs was not even paying a fee to the traditional owners of the land, he added.

Headman Kootjie said he hoped to establish a Topnaar Tribal Fund, which could tax companies which use Topnaar water.

The present activities of the Department of Water Affairs is detrimental to the general welfare and interest of the Topnaars, according to Headman Kootjie.

He said that in the past his people, some of whom are also farmers, used to dig shallow wells from which they provided water for their animals.

But since Water Affairs had encroached on the area, he alleged, the water level had dropped. This made it difficult for people to reach it with simple tools and resulted in a shortage of water at some settlements.

WASTING

When he took up the matter with the Administration, Mr Kootjie said, Water Affairs built five windmills with boreholes. However, not one of the windmills worked. It was more a case of wasting valuable State-money, he said.

No regular maintenance teams were sent out to look after the bore-holes. Mr Kootjie complained that at Klipneus, goats contracted disease and some died due to yellowish water extracted from one of the boreholes. He alleged that this was the kind of service the Topnaars received in lieu of their land which is being exploited.

The stretch of 140 km of the Kuiseb valley where his people lived was rich with manifold minerals Mr Kootjie said. There is a copper mine at Gorob.

He said that the Rio Tinto mining group discovered minerals at Soutrivier recently.

Although RTZ had no prospecting rights from the Topnaars as rightful owners of the tribal land, they moved into the area.

"We are keeping a close watch on them" the Headman said with a grin.

LEGAL

Headman Kootjie quoted the existence of legal treaties 16, 14 and 11 of which copies were available at the offices of the Walvis Bay Magistrate and the Windhoek Archive. These documents gave his people every rights to be in the area, he said.

Besides the local documents, the culture of the Topnaars was different from the rest of other Nama tribes. He said that his people could never adapt to another lifestyle outside the Kuiseb valley.

Apart from normal animal husbandry, the Headman said that some of his people lived from sea-fishing while others make a living from the annual harvesting of the !nara fruit, a kind of a wild melon, grown near the sanddunes.

Mr Kootjie said that the !nara is a income generator for the average Topnaar family. He said that a bag weighing 40 kg of roasted !nara pips sells for about R35 at varoius markets in mainly Swakop-

Continued on Page 11

[Continuation not submitted for publication.]

CSO: 4700/77

BLACK BUSINESSES RESENT WHITES IN KATATURA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] The Katutura Advisory Board reversed a controversial recommendation of its Management Committee yesterday to allow a White tenderer to take over a former Municipal beerhall in the centre of Katutura at its monthly meeting.

Mr D van Coller Wessels of Windhoek was one of seven applicants for the use of the hall. He offered R1 386 per month in rental.

The beerhall was formerly used to sell sorghum beer to residents of Katutura. There was also a bar where hard liquor was sold.

It is not known at this stage whether Mr Wessels intented using the hall for the same purpose.

If the recommendation of the Management Committee was accepted by the full Advisory Board, it would have meant that Mr Wesels could have become the second White man to own a business in Katutura.

About a month ago, Mr A Lubbe took over a refreshment shop at the Katutura Owambo Hostel.

Black businessmen were up in arms when they heard that another business was about to be taken over by a White. Some felt that Whites had all advantages in the business field and chances should be given to Blacks, especially in Katutura.

They vowed to air their objections through the Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industries, of which the majority are members. They declined that their names be quoted at this stage.

Mr Johannes Huiseb, Chairman of the Katutura Management Committee who made the recommendation that Mr Wessels could occupy the beerhall, said that nothing barred Whites to qualify for businesses in Katutura.

He said that Article 35 of a proclamation dealing with this matter was changed by the former AG, Mr M T Steyn, to such an extent that persons of all colour, regardless of race could obtain businesses or even plots in Katutura.

Mr Huiseb said that there is no law giving special protection to Black businessmen and from now on they can expect to compete against Whites even if this meant that they would have to face up to stronger competition from Whites on tenders.

Mr Leon Venter, the Director of Katutura said upon enquiry that he forsaw no problems at all in the manner Whites were obtaining business in Katutura.

He said that tenders were called for during March this year, to let the old beer-hall in the centre of Katutura. It just happened that a White offered the highest amount to occupy the hall.

Mr Venter said that since a few Whites had taken up permanent residence in Katutura, they had a right to occupy businesses where they lived.

CSO: 4700/77

ANGRY GROOTFONTEIN FAPMERS THREATEN VIOLENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Sep 8. p 1

[Text] Farmers in the Grootfontein district yesterday threatened to blow up the water canals which are being built between the Okavango river and the Von Bach dam near Okahandja.

The canals are being built by the Department of Water Affairs at a cost of R250m.

The threats emerged on the farm Ossa yesterday when farmers in the Grootfontein and Otavi areas got together to protest about the Department of Water Affairs project coupled with the lack of industrial development in the Grootfontein area.

They met under the auspices of the Grootfontein Farmers Union and were met by Ministers' Council member Mr H von Hase and the Secretary for Water Affairs, Mr J Jordaan. Mr Von Hase is responsible for infrastructure.

The main grievance concerning the canal was that the construction work damaged farmland and that the farmers were not being compensated.

The farmers claimed that they had suffered the same sort of damage at the hands of the Roads Department.

The farmers were also up in arms that the water table in their areas was being overtaxed by the mines, such as Kombat and TCL, and that again they were not receiving compensation.

"We are as little interested in Windhoek as Windhoek is interested in us," one angry farmer, a Mr Pretorius, told the meeting.

"I will fight this canal across our farmland to the last. I do not want compensation for losses incurred. I do not want to be paid for land expropriated for the canal. I want my water", he added.

A voice called from the floor: "He has lots of support from us, Mr Chairman." That was greeted with an enthusiastic "hear, hear."

The farmers insisted on seeking written guarantees that intensive planning by the Department of Water Affairs would not lead to an overtaxing of their underground water resources, and that if it did, they would be fully compensated.

Fears were also expressed that adverse effects on the water table would be detrimental to tourist centres in the area.

The Eastern Water carries system will consist of a series of dams north of Windhoek joined by canals and pipelines and it has reached its fourth and second last stage, explained Mr Jordaan.

Once the canal and pipeline network that joined up the Von Bach, Swakopport and Omatako dams with the underground Karstveld water system due for completion in 1986, the final stage would commence, linking the entire system with the Okavango River.

SCARES

It is the interim stage where the canal system will be fed with water pumped from underneath the Karstveld agricultural area while the final canal to the Okavango is under construction till sometime in the 1990s, that scares the farmers and urban communities in the Territory's north.

The meeting also protested against the trend for Windhoek to be favoured for new industrial projects, in spite of its critical water problem, while Mr Von Hase tried to explain that the State could not go too far in stimulating decentralisation at the expense of a free enterprise economy.

The meeting decided to take its case to the SWA Agricultural Union congress next month, which would fight its case at a higher level with the Government departments involved.

CSO: 4700/77

BRIEFS

WHITE SELLOUT BLASTED--Pretoria: The leaders of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the National Conservative Party and the Afrikaner Weerstands Beweging has called jointly for action to prevent the "selling out" of SWA's Whites by the South African Government. "Independence for SWA is no solution," Mr Jaap Marais, Dr Connie Mulder and Mr Eugene TerreBlanche said in a joint statement issued in Pretoria by the HNP secretariat. "On the contrary, it (independence) creates dangers that will bring the pistol to the heart of SA. This is why the UN and the leftist forces want SWA detached from SA. "There is only one road to be followed: Swapo must be completely defeated through sustained military action like that recently in Angola and all forms of help and assistance must be withheld from Zambia and other states that accommodate terrorists. Negotiations with the UN on independence for SWA must be abandoned (gestaak). "Only when the terrorists have been driven out of southern Africa and peace, order and stability restored can thinking begin about constitutional changes, if this is at all necessary or sensible." [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Sep 81 p 2]

SWABC WHITE GUILT WARNING--The SWABC has been warned not to allow itself to be used as an instrument assisting in the creation of a guilt complex amongst Whites in SWA. Mr Sarel Becker, leader of the HNP in SWA, issued a press statement in which he refers to the recent programme on the German service of the SWABC dealing with the German-Herero War at the turn of the century. Without quoting evidence to the contrary, Mr Becker maintains that the historical interpretation of the war which poses General Van Trotha and the SWA German community as the villains, is essentially false. According to Mr Becker, "the cruelties committed by the Herero are reduced (in the radio programme) to a minimum." Although the contents of the programme constitute an attack on the Germans, the trend entails aggression against the Whites as a whole, Mr Becker says. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Sep 81 p 3]

S.W. AFRICAN TV OPERATIONAL--The chairman of the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] board, Professor [Christian name indistinct] (?Van Turen) today officially handed over control of the South West African Television to the South West African Broadcasting Corporation. Overseas programs, SABC material and local news programs will be broadcast and there will be regular broadcasts in German. Apart from the SWABC's own news programs, the EWS Service will also show the SABC's TV news, but a day later. The television service will be picked up in the Windhoek and Oshakati areas. [Text] [CA021546 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Sep 81]

PCR STATES UNITED LEFT NEEDED TO EFFECT CHANGE

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 10 Aug 81 p 16

/Communique by the Central Committee of the Reunion Communist Party, after its meeting on 2 August 1981, at Le Port: "How Can Change be Achieved in Reunion?/

/Text/The Central Committee of the Reunion Communist Party, meeting on 2 August, published the following statement:

Twelve weeks after the election of Francois Mitterrand to the presidency of the French Republic, and six weeks after the victory of the Left in the last legislative elections in France, the Central Committee of the Reunion Communist Party wishes to express its views on the political, economic, and social situation in Reunion and on its future evolution.

The persistence of the worldwide economic crisis in the capitalist system continues, and will continue, to weigh heavily upon the evolution of the situation of other countries' economies, especially that of France. The desire of the leaders of the United States by their refusal to decrease the high interest rates on the dollar... to maintain, especially the supremacy of American interests over those of others, constitutes a considerable handicap so far as other countries are concerned. In particular it can hinder or render much more difficult the realization of the economic, social, and political goals that the leftist government in France has set itself. The consequences on the situation in Reunion are immediate and considerable.

Even though in France the Left really does hold political power, and even though it is making an effort, if not to dominate the economic power, at least to increase the influence of the state in it, in Reunion, on the contrary, the Right is still in power.

This was seen at the time of the last legislative sessions, during which the defrauders who prevented the victory of a leftist candidate in the second precinct had the advantage of obvious complicity at both political and administrative levels. And today, the attitude shown then by certain leaders of the Reunion socialist federation appears in all its full harmfulness.

This was seen, and is still being seen, in FR3, which despite a few attempts to make it accessible, is still, because of the wishes of certain people, a propaganda function for the Right.

It was also seen after 10 May, in the decision by officials in important commercial sectors to increase all prices, systematically, week after week, to the extent that there is talk of a veritable game of musical price-tags.

The repeated increases are giving rise to justifiable anger among the population, especially since they are aggravating the ones decided upon by the central government (transport, cigarettes...) and sometimes imposed by the international situation (petroleum, rice...)

It is obvious to everybody that most of these increases were decided upon in a spirit if political revenge. But they are also having serious economic repercussions (the need to reopen the issue of salary agreements, reduction of planters' revenues, the endangered future of certain construction enterprises with recent increases, in the price of cement, etcetera...)

As of now, it is imperative that the government act quickly to control all prices and to freeze a certain number of them.

What is happening with prices demonstrates that here the Right has not disarmed. It is more than ever motivated by the desire for revenge, and anything offers a pretext for it to attack the new government.

The conditions under which the FEDECANNE [expansion unknown] leaders conducted the last planters' strike, with the open complicity of rightist politicians like Gaston Hoarau, Marie Therese de Chateauvieux, Paul Benard, and their gang; the vindictive articles in the JOURNAL DE L'ILE, heaping blame on the present government for the disastrous results of a policy for which it was not responsible; the persistence of Michel Debre's use of intellectual terrorism, brandishing, at the slightest suggestion of change, the scarecrow of "dumping" independence, dislocation of the republic, etcetera, all indicate very clearly the determination of the Right to oppose systematically the new policies of the Left.

It would be a mistake to underestimate these attacks and to assume that they concern only Reunion aspects of power politics. To let oneself be drawn, as some leaders of the Reunion Socialist Federation are doing, alas! into the political maneuvers of the Right to divide the Left in Reunion, is to guarantee that issues will be reopened through the reaction of Reunion's left-wing politics as a whole, and at the same time shake confidence in the left-wing government in France.

The Left must present a united front to cope with the maneuvers of the Right in Reunion. Unity is indispensable, and it must rest on the alliance of the two main organizations of the Left, the PCR [Reunion Communist Party] and the Socialist Party Federation.

This alliance would form the basis for great rally of Reunion men and women for the future of Reunion; it could be founded upon the preparation of a joint development plan made up from each party's projects.

This project would start with a thorough evaluation of the situation that is the legacy of more than 25 years of rightist policy in Reunion. It would attack the serious problems worrying the majority of the men and women of Reunion and would make an effort to reduce the imbalances existing in the various sectors, as well as social inequities. The main thing is to create the best conditions possible for real development of the country with a view to reducing unemployment, substituting jobs for assistance, etcetera.

The PCR is convinced that the path to be taken will have to turn away from the systematic policy known as integration, practised for decades by the Right. Respect for Reunion's specific needs and the necessity for self-sufficient development will have to be the paths taken.

At a time when on the one hand a two-year provisional plan is being devised, and on the other hand discussions are about to begin on application of decentralization measures for the DOM [Overseas Departments], the PCR feels that the time has come for the men and women of Reunion themselves to propose the solutions appropriate for their own country.

The way in which the government approached the problem of the planters, by setting up joint consultation structures and in undertaking to investigate thoroughly in the spirit of settling the issues in the best interests of the most disadvantaged, shows that anything is possible on condition that everyone take his share of responsibility. The PCR, for its part, states that it is ready to assume all its own.

It recalls its statement on last 14 May, asserting its view that the bill submitted by Gaston Deferre and the socialist deputies under the former government constitutes an acceptable framework for the future.

The PCR feels that henceforth there should be nothing to prevent meetings taking place between political organizations of the Left and prominent individuals in the political, economic, social, or cultural spheres to consider together how to plan and implement actions under the new policy.

The seriousness of the situation, like the importance of the responsibilities that the men and women of Reunion will have to meet under the new administrative measures for municipalities, departments, and regions, make it necessary to act quickly, and also to gather the largest possible consensus concerning the project for the future.

For its part, the PCR will spare no effort to reach these objectives.

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CSO: 4719/368

BRIEFS

FIGHT AGAINST SPECULATION--Sao Tome--The council of ministers of the Democratic Republic Sao Tome recently issued a communique in which the Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries, of Commerce and of Justice are charged with carrying out a series of concrete actions to eliminate speculation in the country. The same communique notes that these entities should improve the distribution system, organize the producers' activities and adopt legal measures to punish violations of officially determined prices. The communique of the council of ministers indicates that this decision results from its having noted, during its last ordinary session, that the rise in the prices of foodstuffs produced within the country is due to low production, the deficient distribution system and the activities of various groups of speculators. "The speculation which allows a group of individuals to live at the expense of the deterioration in the people's living conditions is in contradiction with the principles of social justice inspiring government actions," the communique of the Sao Tome council of ministers stresses. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 10]

CSO: 4742/14

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION LEADER HITS GOVERNMENT 'PLOT'--Mr Abdoulaye Wade, secretary general of the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS]--the only parliamentary opposition to President Abdou Diouf's Socialist Party--condemned, in Paris Monday, 28 September, the "political machination" in his country against his party, several members of which were recently arrested. During a press conference Mr Wade rejected the accusation of subversion leveled at his party and expressed the view that this "plot" is the work of a group of people belonging "either to the government or to the socialist party." Mr Wade stated that the PDS has never contemplated seizing power by force. He denied that members of his party had been in possession of "weapons." "Despite many searches," he said, "no weapons have been found, nor will they be since we have never had any." The PDS also stated that he had not been informed of a visit to Libya by several members of his party. [Unattributed Report: "Parliamentary Opposition Chief Condemns 'Political Machination' Against His Party"] [Text] [PM011045 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Sep 81 p 4]

CSO: 4719/63

OPPOSITION TO U.N. SEATING OF POL POT REGIME VOICED

Victoria NATION in English 22 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE ousted regime of Pol Pot — the Khmer Rouge — has won the "right" to continue to represent Kampuchea at the United Nations.

It is the third consecutive time that the General Assembly has allowed in representatives of the man whose four-year genocidal rule had reduced a nation's population from eight million to five million.

The scenario leading to the weekend vote in favour of Pol Pot in the General Assembly was a finale in the drama which opened at the July international conference in New York which debated the so-called Kampuchea question.

Most of the delegations which voted in favour of the ousted Pol Pot regime said in the same breath that they wanted to dissociate themselves from the large-scale human rights violations committed by the Khmer Rouge.

The contradiction so obvious in this sort of logic reflects the considerable pressure that has been exerted in the General Assembly by the leading powers of the so-called "free world" in an effort to frustrate the victory that has been won by an oppressed people.

That Pol Pot ran a regime of genocide and terror is admitted even by Pol Pot's own advocates in the world body. What seems to be questioned is whether the Kampuchean people have the right to liberate themselves using what ever means available!

During his days, Adolf Hitler conducted a pogrom, the memory of which is an embarrassment to the very champions of a "free world" and when he finally embarked on a spree of unprovoked aggression against other sovereign states in Europe, was he not nipped in the bud? Who today questions the move?

Apart from unleashing a war of genocide against his own people, Pol Pot engaged in sorties of aggression against his southern neighbours which have been played down by the "free world." Should men of conscience bemoan him or vote for him when he has finally been kicked into the dustbin of history?

The People's Republic of Kampuchea is a reality. It is a sovereign state whose government has been confirmed in office by a massive popular

vote in the legislative elections which took place only in May this year.

Those bent on delaying the process leading to the new Kampuchean government's rightful assumption of its seat at the United Nations because of past grudges or cold-war rivalry should realise that sooner or later truth will prevail and that they will not succeed in turning back the wheels of history.

CSO: 4700/74

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL REPORTS ON TRIP

Victoria NATION in English 21 Sep 81 pp 1,2

[Text]

SEYCHELLES established international reputation and the developing and non-aligned countries' increasing headway in an international forum dominated by the rich and the powerful were stressed by Mr. Jeremie Bonnelame, the Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, when he returned on Friday from an exhaustive trip abroad.

Accompanying the Foreign Minister, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, the Principal Secretary had spent nearly three weeks at major international meetings in Paris and New York.

"The choice of Seychelles by the African member states of the United Nations as a vice-president of the 36th ordinary session of the General Assembly, at a time of so much international tension in the world and with the developing countries facing so many challenges to their peace, security and progress, shows the international recognition of the Republic's capabilities, credibility and respectability on the complex international front," he said.

Although Seychelles could not afford to keep a delegation at the UN throughout the session to accompany the Republic's UN Chargé d'Affaires, Mrs. Giovinella Gonthier, the Foreign Ministry would certainly do its best to live up to the trust put in us, Mr. Bonnelame added.

The long trip started last month with a week in Paris, and in the delegation's first contact with its counterparts in the new French Foreign Ministry and at the Presidency, the impression gained, Mr. Bonnelame said, "was that the present French administration have grasped quite well the nature of the problems of the Third World countries."

France's socialist administration looked at the organisation of society, the philoso-

phy of socialism and international relations more or less like Seychelles, he added.

Turning to the UN's recent Paris conference on the least developed countries (LDCs), the best result in Seychelles' view was the participants' willingness at least to look at the basics of aid development. Getting right down to the core of the matter, they debated and analysed the meanings of aid and development, the Principal Secretary pointed out.

"Until now we have had a tendency to refuse to reflect on this question of what development really means to the Third World."

Mr. Bonnelame placed as second to the question of principle, the undertaking by the developed nations to double the aid being extended to the developing nations, in particular the LDCs, by 1985. It was clear, he said that as far the developing world was concerned this was not enough.

"We think the developed nations should and could do much more to help our countries develop."

Still, the conference was a success even if all the commitments were generalised, with no pinpointing of targets.

From Paris, Mr. Hodoul and Mr. Bonnelame went on to New York to join Mrs. Gonthier at the UN's extraordinary session on Namibia and subsequent ordinary sessions. Reviewing the two weeks of tough discussions and negotiations, Mr. Bonnelame noted the irony of the Organisation using a 31-year-old resolution introduced by the United States to get UN military support in intervening in the Korean conflict, to sanction foreign military help for Angola against South Africa.

The resolution stated that in the event of international peace being menaced and of clear aggression by one country against another, the UN had a duty to resort to a military solution if need be. Under the resolution, the UN members at the session on Namibia recognised the right of Angola and the South West Africa People's Organisation to seek foreign military help if they so wished to counter the South African invasion of southern Angola.

The UN's 36th ordinary session of the General Assembly followed, and one of the Seychelles' duties as a session vice-president has been to scrutinise the record list of subjects that will make up the agenda.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, who may preside over a sitting in the near future, is expected to address the Assembly early this week, the Principal Secretary said.

CSO: 4700/74

OPENING OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM MEETING REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 23 Sep 81 pp 1,2

[Text] Opening the Second International Tourism Marketing Conference yesterday morning, the Minister for Transport and Tourism, Mr Matthew Servina, welcomed representatives from seven neighbouring countries, international airlines, tour operators, hotel companies, international commercial organisations, the international press and Seychellois overseas tourist representatives. The Minister said the occasion was an opportunity to present to visitors attractions and services which are worth the money brought in by the tourists to spend.

The Tourism Week, through this Second International Tourism Marketing Conference and through the conference participants, would also serve as an opportunity to launch a new strategy for that industry on which Seychelles still depends as its biggest foreign currency earner. That strategy, Minister Servina said, "apart from trying to secure better economic returns, will also contribute positively towards bringing mankind together through education, understanding and peace". Such a new phylosophy, he said, was now being advanced by the World Tourism Organisation and he believed Seychelles was well-placed to contribute substantially to it.

VARIOUS MARETS

As part of the new strategy, it is hoped Seychelles' tourism industry will now go more towards the various markets rather than just wait for them to come to the country. It is with this in mind that such organisations like the now legally established Seychelles Tourist Board and the National Tourist Agency have been brought into existence, with the hope that they will acquire the competence and resources to present the country and its attractions more efficiently.

Probably next year, Minister Servina announced to delegates, the country would be able to establish its own international air service to fill the gap existing in the transportation of visitors to and from the market spots.

The Minister announced other important developments which have taken place since the first conference in October last year when resolutions demanded actions to uplift the national tourism industry. These developments are the preparation of the Tourism Master Plan which has been prepared with the assistance of the Irish Tourist Board, and the Air Transport Policy which has already been adopted by Government.

SET EXAMPLE

Minister Servina told the conference participants later in his Chairman's Report, that there was a need for the tourism industry to do more for itself rather than wait on other people to do the work. On that point he said the Government would set the example but he assured the participants in the trade that there was never any intention for the Government to fight the private sector in the business.

Those non-commited people whose involvement in the industry does more harm than good were criticised by the Minister who said the time had now come for them to change their attitude. He called on those in the business to work together instead of allowing each one to go their individual ways. The reorganisation of the taxi business, the marine charter trade and the car hire operations were examples of good cooperation in the interest of providing better services.

As effforts were being made to improve the image of the tourism industry, the authorities were at the same time making sure that irresponsible persons did not damage the country's reputation. Minister Servina said that next year the tourism authorities would be more firm in assuring proper standards and services, and drastic actions were expected against those not playing their part.

The closure recently of the Pirates Arms Hotel, Minister Servina told participants in the conference, was an example of the action taken by the authorities after eight months of appeal to the hotel's owners to clear up their mess.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

The Tourism Minister also stressed Seychelles' commitments to regional cooperation in tourism development. He said our region had a lot to offer the world in terms of tourist attractions, so a special effort needed to be made so that our countries could develop services and attractions which were complimentary to one another, he told delegates.

The conference, which ends on Friday, will also analyse holiday prices in Seychelles.

The various activities organised for the Tourism Week have given the Seychellois people an opportunity to show how they live, how they work and what they can do, while the international tourist industry representatives will be able to note these.

Only on Monday night at the People's Stadium car park, the Variety Fair presented a cross section of Creole food, costumes, services and other attractions.

CSO: 4700/74

BRIEFS

QUALITY OF GRANITE--A preliminary report from the biggest marble fair now being held at S. Ambrogio di Valpolicella, Verona, Italy, says granite blocks and marble samples from Seychelles are making impressions there. Various granite merchants and architects have commented favourably on the good qualities and different colours of Seychelles granite, according to M. Bertoloni, the director of the Italian company quarrying for granite at Grand Anse. Mr Bertoloni has passed over the good news to the Minister for Planning and Development, Dr Maxime Ferrari. Seychelles grantie, a hard stuff of 600 million year old, is expected to make an impact at two other international trade fairs beginning in Marseilles, France, this month and in Baghdad next month. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 19 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/74

COMMENTARY REAFFIRMS STRUGGLE AGAINST ETHIOPIA

EA011916 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Commentary by Warsame Hirsi (Olow)]

[Excerpt] Somalia has on several occasions suggested direct talks between Somalia and Abyssinia in order to find a peaceful and political solution to the instability and crisis in the Horn of Africa. This has all fallen on deaf ears.

The Abyssinian reply has been to launch unprovoked air and ground raids into civilian-settled areas of the Somalia Democratic Republic. We may ask ourselves, will this solve the problems of the Horn of Africa? Are these obstinate Abyssinian policies in the face of reality any good to the people of Ethiopia? Whatever weapons the Russians give to the Abyssinian regime and however many troops are brought into fight alongside the Abyssinian colonial forces against the Western Somali and ABO [liberation fronts] they will not be able to break their iron will and determination to achieve their liberty and independence. History has proved that those who are struggling for a just cause will always succeed against oppressors.

It is imperative for the Western Somali and ABO liberation fronts to redouble their efforts against the Abyssinian colonial forces and those who support them and the unjust Abyssinian causes.

It is also imperative for the ordinary Somali people wherever they may be to give moral and material support to the Western Somali and ABO liberation forces who are fighting for their legitimate rights of self-determination, as well as to continue to defend their sacred land from all forms of unprovoked aggression.

CSO: 4503/2

BRIEFS

MILITARY SUCCESS--The heroic Western Somali liberation front freedom fighters clashed with the Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers at Bulaleh, in Dagahabur Province, on 17 September, killing 25 enemy soldiers and wounding many others. After their mission, the freedom fighters returned safely to base. As they fled, the routed Abyssinian soldiers came across a civilian vehicle carrying women, elderly people and children and attacked it, killing five people and wounding five others who managed to escape. The Abyssinian action demonstrates its heinous treatment of civilian populations. These people were on their way to the liberated areas near Kabradahare. [Text] [EA230904 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and ABO Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 22 Sep 81]

ETHIOPIAN ATTACK--The forces of the Abyssinian regime yesterday at 1300 launched an artillery attack on the town of (Beled Hawa) and the villages of (?Malca Rie) and (Bananay) in the (Gedo) region of the Somalia Democratic Republic. A statement from the Ministry of Defense says that in the unprovoked attacks waged by the Abyssinian forces in the area four people were killed and four others injured. Seventy houses and [word indistinct] belonging to civilians were also destroyed. The statement goes on to say that the damage caused by the Abyssinian forces is still being assessed. It is feared that the damage and number of dead and injured might be higher. The attacks waged by the Abyssinian regime demonstrate the provocations perpetrated by the regime against the Somali people in their collaboration and unholy alliance with foreign forces. [Text] [EA271420 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 27 Sep 81]

VILLAGES SHELLED--Mogadishu, 27 Sep (AFP)--Somalia said today that Ethiopian troops shelled and rocketed three Somali border villages on Friday, killing and wounding a "considerable number" of people and causing extensive damage. A defence ministry statement quoted by the Somali news agency (SONNA) named the villages as Belet Hawo, Marka Harrey and Bananey situated on the meeting point of the Somali-Ethiopian and Kenyan borders. Damages included destruction of government and public-owned houses as well as farms, the statement said. "The enemy's bombardment of these towns is part and parcel of the continued provocative acts of aggression being carried out against Somalia by the Addis Ababa regime in collusion with foreign powers," the statement charged. [Text] [NC270738 Paris AFP in English 0732 GMT 27 Sep 81]

KILLINGS IN HARGEISA ALLEGED--Hargeisa--Our reporter in Hargeisa has sent us a confirmed report that on 23 September the terrorist regime of Siad Barre killed 14 people in Hargeisa town. These people were killed on the pretext that they were against the regime. This, however, is a pretext that Siad Barre has used in the past for killing Somali people. This behavior has encouraged the Somali people to wage armed struggle against the Siad regime to remove him from power. Our reporter in Hargeisa adds that many people, including Col Ahmad Ali, the commander of the 8th Battalion of the Somali Army based in the north-western region, have been imprisoned, the latter after he refused to obey orders through which Siad Barre aims to tarnish the name and dignity of the Somali people. [Text] [EA022046 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 2 Oct 81]

BATTLE SUCCESSES REPORTED--The Radio Kulmis reporter in Ghel Gudut region has filed us a report that says the heroic Somali Salvation Front [SSF] forces launched a bitter and [word indistinct] attack on a unit of Siad Barre's soldiers comprising mainly army officers stationed at Balumbale town. These officers were trying to poison the minds of the people of the area with evil and malicious propaganda in a bid to mollify the Somali people who are waging a united military struggle against the failing Siad Barre regime. The reporter added that the heroic SSF forces killed 13 of Afweyneh's soldiers, including three army officers. The reporter concluded by saying that the SSF forces suffered no casualties in the fighting. [Text] [EA032110 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 3 Oct 81]

CSO: 4503/3

KOORNHOF: CISKEI AGREEMENTS TO INCLUDE CONFEDERATION CONCEPT

Statement During Assembly Debate

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY. — The Government was preparing an agreement with the future independent Ciskei which envisaged the establishment of a South African Confederation, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Dr Koornhof was moving the second reading of the Status of Ciskei Bill and said that the road to independence taken by the Ciskei had been a unique road.

The Ciskei's independence would be accompanied by a convention between the South African and Ciskeian governments to set out the details of agreements reached in the "package deal" acceptance of indpendence by Ciskei.

The issues dealt with in the convention and which would be taken up in legislation of both countries, included:

- The right to work-preference within the RSA — Ciskeians not being treated as aliens;
- Residential rights;
- Uniform and uncomplicated procedures governing movement across future international boundaries;
- Use of community facilities;
- Social benefits, and
- Any other rights and privileges sanctioned by law or usage, as further agreed upon.

Dr Koornhof said that none of these matters would be found within the Bill itself.

"An important matter concerning the package deal was the retention of what the essence of South African citizenship means to the Ciskeian citizen," Dr Koornhof said.

The unique road to independence for the Ciskei had not ended with its referendum. The Ciskei Government had continually kept its people informed and involved with the negotiations through meetings at Taba Kandoda and the people's sanction of its government's actions had repeatedly been obtained.

To date 70 agreements had been approved by the joint Works Committee on Independence and of these, 33 had already been approved by the joint Cabinet Committee.

"There are an additional 12 agreements being worked on, one of which concerns the establishment of a future confederation," Dr Koornhof said.

Dr Koornhof congratulated the Ciskeian nation on its coming independence and said the Government of the Republic of South Africa had a strong desire to live in peace with the Ciskei and to work for the good of both countries' people.

He hoped that in his lifetime there would be a declaration which would read: "They are sovereign communities within the borders of present South Africa, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common love and loyalty for, and as members of the South African Confederation of Autonomous Nations."

Further Debate Details

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 81 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY. — The Government, if it had had a choice, would have postponed legislation granting independence to the Ciskei, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Replying to points raised in committee on the Status of Ciskei Bill, Dr Koornhof said the Government would have postponed the legislation in order to solve certain practical problems.

The Bill had, however, been introduced on the insistence of the Ciskei Government which wanted independence by December 4.

"This the Opposition does not appear to understand. They must accept that the Ciskei is desirous of independence."

The Bill itself was concerned with independence and not a confederation, which was not possible unless everyone enjoyed equal status. Without that it would be impossible to get everyone around a table. Equal status, therefore, was the "golden key".

Dr Koornhof predicted that the Ciskei would, after independence, experience greater and increasing economic growth.

Earlier Mr A Savage (PFP, Walmer) opposed the independence clause, describing it as "too loose, ill considered and too vague".

More clarity was needed, especially since millions of rands were involved.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, also opposed the clause, saying independence for the Ciskei should have taken place simultaneously with the establishment of a confederation.

The people of the Ciskei should have been offered something so clear that it gripped their imagination.

In terms of the Bill, Ciskei would become a sovereign and independent state and yet the Republic would continue to administer, assist or have part in the administration of the territory by agreement.

"The Ciskei is therefore ceding certain elements of its sovereignty to the Republic."

The NRP felt that these were matters which should be dealt with jointly by all members of a confederation, a concept which clearly differed from that of the Government.

Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP, Albany) said the borders of the Ciskei, as defined in the Bill, created a false impression of the extent of the territory. A considerable amount of land still had to be added in terms of the 1975 land proposals.

The chairman of the Consolidation Commission and nominated Member of Parliament, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said much of the land provided for in these proposals had to be purchased before it could be given to Ciskei.

"We know, however, exactly what land has been earmarked.

"The Opposition does not realise that we are trying to give independence to a people and not to a territory."

After independence, the Ciskei would be as free as Lesotho, but as bound as Lesotho to the economy of the rest of southern Africa.

"In terms of National Party policy, sovereign independence means the freedom of a nation and not the severing of economic agreements with other countries."

Dr Koornhof, re-entering the debate, said if the Opposition recognised the sovereignty of the Republic of South Africa the wording of the Bill, which stated that this sovereignty was being given to Ciskei, should present no problem.

Vause Raw Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Oct 81 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY. — The unique situation of South Africa required a unique confedral solution, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in committee on the party's alternative to the preamble to the Status of Ciskei Bill, Mr Raw said the debate over the past three days on the Ciskei's independence had brought the clearest exchanges of view and had highlighted the differences of basic political philosophies between the parties in Parliament.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had defined clearly what the government saw as a confederation. "We have a different vision. What we envisage as being right for the future of South Africa is a unique solution.

"For South Africa's unique situation and problems we need a unique South African solution. One cannot super-impose a western concept taken from the book on confederation.

"The Minister has defined the loosest form of the classic concept of confederation, which goes no further than basic consultation," Mr Raw said.

"We believe the one we should aim for is the content of the package deal and the objectives the Ciskei set for their independence," he said.

These were three basic goals — shared citizenship, more land and a structured system. Mr Raw said his party would like to see a Council of Ministers start working now on the details of such a confederation.

He moved an amendment which he said would include the aim of a confederation as the basis for granting independence to the Ciskei. This goal should be included as motivation for an independent Ciskei, he said.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) said her party would not vote for Mr Raw's amendment as it did not believe that what Mr Raw anticipated was a real confederation.

"But mostly we will vote against this preamble because it contains a clause saying that it is deemed expedient that Ciskei becomes independent to this purpose."

The real situation would be best described if the two phrases were interchanged.

The preamble read that "whereas the government of the Ciskei is desirous that Ciskei become an independent state" and "the Republic of South Africa deems it expedient to grant independence."

It should rather read that the Ciskei deemed it expedient to become and the RSA Government was desirous to grant.

"That is the truth of the situation," Mrs Suzman said. "That would put the two positions in the right perspective.

"They were made an offer they could not refuse. It was not the people's wish to be independent, it was the wish of the Ciskei Cabinet", she said. There were more reasons for opposing independence.

"There was no clear expression of the will of the Ciskeian people in this matter. The referendum was held under false pretences and there is going to be deprivation of existing rights for many Ciskeians living outside the borders of Ciskei."

Their future participation in the political process in South Africa was being removed, she said.

"This measure is also going to deprive them of sharing in the economic fruits of the Republic of South Africa and, finally, they will become foreigners in the land of their birth."

Dr Koornhof, replying to the debate on the preamble, said it was unbelievable that Mrs Suzman could say the referendum was held on false premises.

"She argues as if we had arranged that referendum. It was an all-Xhosa matter and we had nothing to do with it, whatsoever.

"I get hurt every time I see how you (the PFP) insult the Xhosa nation these past three days. They cannot defend themselves here," he said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/78

KOORNHOF DISCUSSES PLANNED RELOCATION OF BLACKS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Sep 81 p 6

[Text]

THE Government still intends to move black people from eight areas of black-owned land in the white border corridor between Ciskei and Transkei.

But it does not know how many people live in these areas nor has any timetable been set for the removal of these areas.

This emerged yesterday from a reply given in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to a question tabled by Mr John Malcomess (PFP, Port Elizabeth Central).

Surveys

Dr Koornhof said only one of these areas — a farm called Alsatia in the Cathcart district — was a black spot.

There were [illegible] seven "badly situated areas" — released and [illegible] areas — in the border [illegible]

Dr Koornhof said it was "the intention to resettle the black communities of the said black spots and other badly situated areas but no fixed date has as yet been determined for the proposed resettlemment projects.

"Surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted shortly before the resettlement actions take place," Dr Koornhof said.

These "badly situated" black areas were: Lesseyton in the Queenstown district, Goshen in the Cathcart district, Umgwali in the Stutterheim district, Wartburg in the Komga district and Mooiplaats and Kwelera in the East London district.

Although the Minister was unable to give any figures for the population of these areas, a large number of people live in the Mooiplaats and Kwelera areas — and the Ciskei Government has said it is opposed to the transfer of these areas to white ownership, particularly as the remains of great Xhosa chief, Gcaleka, are buried there.

CSO: 4700/78

POLL SHOWS ISOTHA STILL POPULAR CHOICE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Poen de Villiers]

[Text]

Mr P W Botha is still first choice among the Whites to be Prime Minister of South Africa, according to two nation-wide opinion polls.

The results of the polls are, however, conflicting about Mr Botha's popularity. The one says his popularity has slipped since last year, while the other claims he is the overwhelming favourite of the voters.

The polls were conducted independently by The Sunday Tribune and Rapport and the resuls published yesterday.

The Sunday Tribune conducted a poll in conjunction with the Centre for Applied Social Science at Natal University, while Rapport commissioned market and Methods Surveys.

Both polls were conducted among Whites only.

The Sunday Tribune conducted its poll to mark the end of the third year of power of Mr Botha and involved 1 363 people.

Rapport's survey was among more than 2 000 people who were asked who they would elect prime minister under present conditions.

The results of the two polls are that Mr Botha would probably be re-elected prime minister should whites be allowed to elect him.

The Sunday Tribune showed that 71 percent of the people approved of Mr Botha as prime minister — 16,6 percent were of the opinion that he was doing an excellent job and 54,4 percent that he was satisfactory.

The Rapport poll showed that 46,9 percent of those interviewed preferred Mr Botha as Prime Minister. He headed the popularity stakes by a vast majority, Mr Pik Botha being his closest rival with 15,1 percent support.

Third in line was Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Opposition, with 9,1 percent and then Dr A P Treurnicht with 4,3 percent.

In the Sunday Tribune poll, Dr Slabbert is second, with Dr Piet Koornhof filling the third berth.

Interesting, however, the results of the Tribune poll show that Mr P W Botha's image seems to be slipping, compared to that of a similar poll in May last year.

Last year he was given an overall score of 7,2 points out of 10, but he falls to 6,64 points in the latest poll. Dr Slabbert's popularity received a score of 5,05 points, while Dr Koornhof was given 4,7 points.

The reasons given for the drop in popularity of Mr Botha in the Tribune survey was that he had failed to fulfil his reformist pledges, while the main reason for those who back him is that he is steady and acts true to party principles.

In the Rapport poll Mr Botha also received good support among English-speaking people. He was given 37,4 percent of their support, Dr Slabbert 17,4 percent and Mr Pik Botha 12,2 percent.

Of the Afrikaners, 53,6 percent were for Mr P W Botha, 17,1 percent for Mr Pik Botha, 7,3 percent for Dr Treurnicht and 3,3 percent for Dr Slabbert.

CSO: 4700/78

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL DEVELOPMENTS

Resignation of Members

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

DURBAN. — A prominent member of the President's Council, Mr Pat Poovalingham, who said he would resign by the end of the year if Blacks were not admitted to the Council, will leave the body tomorrow.

Mr Poovalingham said yesterday that earlier this year he issued a statement to this effect.

But since it was now apparent the Government had no intention of asking Parliament to amend the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act to admit Black South Africans to the President's Council, he would resign as from today instead of December 31.

Mr Poovalingham said in a statement: "It was with regret that I was unable to accede to a request by Dr Denis Worrall, Chairman of the Constitutional Committee, of which I have had the honour of being a member, to remain at least until this committee presents its report and recommendations early early next year.

● The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, announced yesterday that another member of the President's Council had resigned.

He is Mr Hendrik van Zyl. Both his and Mr Poovalingham's resignations come into effect on October 1.

Mr Heunis said an announcement regarding the appointment of members to fill their places would be made shortly. — Sapa.

Heunis' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — There was never any possibility of Blacks being included on the President's Council to meet the conditions of membership set by a Durban attorney, Mr Pat Poovalingham, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, said yesterday.

"Mr Poovalingham knew this," Mr Heunis said.

He was commenting on Mr Poovalingham's resignation from the council three months before the "deadline" he had set for having Blacks included on the council.

The resignation of Mr Poovalingham is being seen in some circles in Cape Town as a setback for the Government, but this was hotly denied by Mr Heunis who said it was quite obvious from Mr Poovalingham's statement that he saw the council as being able to serve a useful purpose.

"It was quite obvious he resigned, not because the council was ineffective, but because of his previous commitment."

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said the resignation showed the so-called "Poovalingham option" was in fact no option at all.

It had been suggested at the time when the PFP decided to stay out of the President's Council that the party should have followed the "Poovalingham option" by joining the council conditionally.

The main reason for the PFP staying out of the council was because of the exclusion of Blacks.

Dr Slabbert said that however well-intentioned the establishment of the council had been, he still believed that as a constitutional mechanism for change it was bound to contradict its good intentions because Blacks were deliberately excluded.

He said Blacks who would be affected by any constitutional recommendations could not be excluded from the process of negotiation.

In an interview, Mr Denis Worral, Chairman of the constitutional Committee of the President's Council, supported Mr Heunis's statement that there was no chance of Mr Poovalingham's demand being met.

There had been "no consideration" of the demand.

"Mr Poovalingham is an erudite man with a nimble mind and he made a substantial contribution to the workings of the council," Mr Worrall said.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said Mr Poovalingham's resignation did not affect the attitude of his party to the President's Council.

His party had entered the President's Council with the attitude that it would withdraw support only if it was seen not to be serving a useful purpose and this could not be judged until the council submitted its first report on constitutional proposals. — Sapa.

(News by B Cameron, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town).

New Powers, Privileges

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Sep 81 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — A Bill giving the President's Council powers and privileges similar to those of commissions of inquiry was published in Cape Town yesterday.

It gives the council the power to subpoena witnesses, council members will be protected against insults or assaults, and one clause is aimed at preventing the disclosure of confidential information by council members or officials.

Freedom of speech and legal privilege are given to council proceedings and to witnesses and evidence before the council or its committees.

STATUS

In Parliament the new measure will be handled by the deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr P J Badenhorst.

An official of the department said today that the measure was meant to bring the council in line with commission of inquiry as the council was in effect such a commission, but one with a higher status.

The spokesman said the interpretation of the clause of confidentiality should be interpreted as a measure aimed at officials or council members who may divulge confidential information, rather than at newspapers which published this.

Municipal Executive Memorandum

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Sep 81 p 20

[Article by Neil Hooper]

[Text]

A DETAILED plan for multiracial regional government in South Africa, and the massive devolution of power to municipal level, is contained in a memorandum now before the President's Council.

The memorandum, which was submitted by the United Municipal Executive, is believed to be the Government's secret blueprint for constitutional change at the local and regional government level.

Among the most startling changes called for in the document are:

- Multiracial regional councils whose members are nominated by each of the municipalities — white, black, coloured and Indian — in the region.
- Separate white, coloured, Indian and black municipalities with additional powers
- Two-tier citizenship for urban blacks — municipal citizenship and homeland citizenship.
- The redrawing of provincial boundaries.

Document

The 43-page document — of which the Sunday Times has a copy — was submitted last year to the Schlebusch Constitutional Commission, which forwarded it to the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council, headed by Dr Denis Worrall.

A sub-committee of the council headed by Dr W C Dempsey, a former senator and for many years president of UME, has been appointed to investigate recommendations for new local government in South Africa.

Although the UME represents the municipal associations of the Transvaal, Free State, Natal and the Cape, as well as the divisional councils of the Cape, the subcommittee found there was not unanimous support for the UME proposals.

As a result, each of the bodies has been asked to submit its views on the UME plan.

The UME report also deals briefly with the constitutional issue on the national level, saying that South Africa is faced with two alternatives:

- The continuation of the present highly-centralised system with a white parliament only, which will probably lead to a greater degree of political tension and conflict internally, as well as in South Africa's international political relations.
- A fully integrated multiracial Parliament based on an equal vote and full representation for all population groups, that is to say a one-man-one-vote system.

The solution, according to the memorandum, probably lies in a compromise between the two.

Dealing with local government, the report makes the following recommendations:

- Central and provincial government control of local government should be completely eliminated because it destroys local autonomy and democracy and creates political frustration.

Functions

- The functions and rights of both the central government and autonomous local authorities should be incorporated in the Constitution.
- White political and administrative control over municipal institutions of coloureds and Indians should be phased out as members of these population groups are trained to take over their own autonomous municipalities.
- In urban areas black community councils should be abolished and full municipal status granted equal to that of whites, Indians and coloureds.
- A portion of government tax money should go to municipalities, including the envisaged new Indian, coloured and Black councils.

CSO: 4700/78

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK ENCOUNTERS PROBLEMS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text] THE proposed Southern African development bank — the economic foundation of the Prime Minister's proposed constellation of states — has run into problems.

Due to unforeseen setbacks and obstacles in important areas, the launching of the bank has been considerably delayed and no further news on the progress of the project is expected until November.

The multimillion-rand bank was envisaged by Government planners as the launch pad of the constellation of states, with a primary goal of stimulating regional economic development, particularly in certain designated homeland areas.

The planners hoped all Southern African states, including South Africa's northern neighbours, would join the scheme, but the original blueprint has since been scaled down.

South Africa and the various homelands are now regarded as potential members.

However, even this scaled-down model is now running into problems and according to informed sources the launching of the bank has been considerably delayed because of them.

Restricted

The major obstacles include disagreement on qualifications for membership. Government officials have made it clear only fully independent states will be eligible for membership.

Non-independent states will be restricted to associate membership, carrying fewer rights, privileges and obligations.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, in particular, has rejected these conditions, saying that unless he is granted full membership status, he will shun the bank.

Independent homeland leaders and some Government officials are strongly opposed to the restricted approach and the planners are working hard to find a way round the impasse.

Economic and technical hitches are also snarling up the plan. Government planners working on the project have estimated the bank will need between R4 000-millon and R5 000-million in order to succeed — a vast amount at a time when the country is facing an economic squeeze.

There is apparently resistance in top Government circles to this magnitude of allocation and the Cabinet has yet to take a final decision on the matter.

Resistance

There is also a measure of resistance from organisations and individuals whose functions could become redundant or less important when the bank starts operating.

These groups are said to include the Economic Development Corporation and Benso, the research organisation attached to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Much of their work will be incorporated into the operations of the new bank and Government officials want a complete change in style.

The new approach is said to be meeting strong resistance from vested interests in Benso and the EDC.

Despite these problems, people close to the planning of the bank believe the obstacles will be overcome and the bank will eventually be launched.

CSO: 4700/78

WHITE PAPER SUPPORTS WHITE MINERS' JOB SECURITY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Text] **CAPE TOWN. — The Government has accepted the principle of eliminating race discrimination in the mining industry — but will not amend legislation until measures have been effected to safeguard White miners' job security.**

The Wiehahn Commission of inquiry into labour legislation recommends in part six of its report, tabled in Parliament yesterday that the definition of "scheduled person" in the Mines and Works Act be replaced, on certain conditions, by the non-discriminatory definition of "competent persons".

In a White Paper tabled with the report, the Government says it is, in principle, in favour of adjusting the definition "at an appropriate time and in suitable manner", but emphasises that the employer organisations and the trade unions themselves must take the initiative to reach a compromise.

"In pursuance of the proposals made by the parties concerned in this connection or in the light of the pattern which the negotiations take, the Government will determine further action but want to emphasise that no legislative amendment will be made before alternative safe-guarding measures have been effected.

The commission recommends that the definition be changed on condition that:

- Adequate measures are taken to allay the possible apprehension of White workers about their future job security;
- Standards of work are rigorously maintained;
- All workers are required to achieve the same level of proficiency in training and experience before being appointed to a post;
- The principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value is maintained;
- Changes in work practices and conditions of employment are not introduced unilaterally by employers but rather with due regard to the process of consultation and negotiation with affected employee organisations;
- Adequate job security measures are incorporated in collective agreements; and
- Adequate protection against racial victimisation is provided for all groups.

The White Paper says: "The Government accepts that adaptations are needed in the mining industry, as in other industries, in the light of the economic growth and development of the Republic and the accompanying structural changes in the economy and changes in employment patterns and in the supply and demand conditions in the labour market."

In its findings the commission reports that the complete removal of discriminatory measures in the mining industry, with the active co-operation and concurrence of the White unions concerned, appeared to be capable of achievement provided that the recommended conditions were applied.

Mr A I Nieuwoudt and Mr T S Neethling, who served on the commission, submitted the minority view that the mining industry could obtain enough Whites for training in most of the occupations requiring skill in the mines.

"Experience in recent years had demonstrated that a far greater number of trainable candidates seek careers in certain sectors of the industry than are in fact accepted by the mines. Far too many White people who have the necessary qualifications and aptitude for training are turned down.

"The so-called shortage of suitably qualified White workers is thus artificially created by the lack of adequate training facilities and the lack of communication between mines to divert surplus applications to other mines.

"This situation seriously threatens the security of the already declining numbers of Whites working in the industry," Mr Nieuwoudt and Mr Neethling said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/78

STRIKES UNDERWAY AT SEVERAL PLANTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Cas St Leger]

[Text]

LABOUR unrest was widespread in South Africa yesterday, with thousands of workers striking for a variety of reasons.

In Natal, 800 Hulett's workers downed tools — 500 at Amatikulu and 300 at Darnall. The strike was sparked by protracted disputes involving pending pension fund legislation

Police were on standby at the Game Discount World store in Durban, after the dismissal on Wednesday of 141 striking workers.

There were no incidents and the police were recalled after the disgruntled workers had dispersed.

The unrest, in its third day yesterday, had been sparked by demands for higher pay.

The 800 workers at the South African Pulp and Paper Industries' Tugela plant, Mandeni, who were on strike early yesterday after demanding pension contribution pay-outs, were back at work and all appeared normal.

This followed overnight proposals put to the workers by the Fosatu-affiliated Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union to accept a bank guarantee arranged by Sappi regarding payouts of pension money and to discuss with management a long-term solution.

In East London, 288 motor car assembly workers were on the second day of their strike in protest against the dismissal of a colleague, Mr Today Dayimani.

Mr Dayimani, a worker at Car Distributor Assembly was dismissed, as a result of an attack on the senior technical foreman.

All the strikers were from Mr Dayimani's section of the plant, and yesterday stayed away from work for the second consecutive day in protest at his dismissal.

Mr Leo Borman, CDA managing director, said the company had contacted the National Union of Motor and Rubber Workers which was sending a representative to East London from Port Elizabeth to discuss the strike.

The entire work force of 550 of H Lewis and Company, in Kempton Park a member of the Tongaat group, decided on Wednesday not to return to work. Their protest concerned the dismissal of a committee member of the unregistered African Food and Canning Worker's Union who allegedly forged a clock card.

For the third time this week, Dorbyl Railway Products in Boksburg suffered strike action when 400 workers went out in support of a demand for a 60 percent wage rise.

CSO: 4700/78

RETENTION OF 'CLOSED SHOP' UNION SYSTEM RECOMMENDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Text] **CAPE TOWN. — The National Manpower Commission has recommended that the closed trade union shop system be retained.**

In a report to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, tabled in Parliament yesterday the Chairman of the Commission, Dr Hennie Reynders, said while there were strong philosophical and practical objections to the closed shop system, it was a long established practice in South Africa and its retention would, on balance, probably have more advantages than disadvantages.

The Commission was instructed to investigate the closed shop practice after the publication of the Government White Paper on the first report of the Wiehahn Commission on labour legislation which supported a minority recommendation which rejected the closed shop principle.

Dr Reynders said that, among other things, the closed shop was a way of recognising that trade unions needed some sort of security arrangement which was justified from the point of view of the community as a whole, because of the role they played in the maintenance of industrial peace and the promotion of sound and stable industrial relations.

"A consideration which is given particular weight by the National Manpower Commission is that a prohibition on future closed shop agreements, despite its possible merits, will result in profound disruption of the large number of stable employer-employee relationships of which such agreements constitute a part.

"However, it is equally clear that if closed shop agreements are applied without self-restraint or control, this may lead to a variety of malpractices and abuses."

Dr Reynders said the Commission recommended that the Government repeal its decision in principle to suspend the closed shop practice, contained in the White Paper.

It also recommended that present legislation on closed shops remain in force, with the addition of a post entry clause which would enable non-union members to become members within 30 days of being employed by parties to closed shop agreements. The amendment would also enable employees to become parties to agreements within 30 days of employing members of closed shop unions.

Dr Reynders said care should be taken to ensure that provisions no longer occurred in industrial council agreements in terms of which employers were obliged, or undertook, in employing workers, to give preference to trade union members. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/78

MAKGOTLA MEETING DISCUSSES ANTI-CRIME MEASURES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Nkopane Makobane]

[Text]

THE SOWETO makgotla said yesterday they could stamp out crime on trains if they were allowed to patrol by the South African Railways.

The undertaking was made by numerous speakers at an open air meeting called by the organisation's president, Mr Siegfried Manthata, to discuss crime in general, the coming railways fare increases and house rents.

Well over 200 weapons of all kinds were displayed for the people to see, as well as a number of firearms confiscated from thugs.

The emotion-charged meeting, characterised by shouts of "power to makgotla" and "away with shebeens and parties", was told that the makgotla were disappointed by the attitude of the SAR police and at times the South African Police for showing little co-operation with the organisation.

Incidents were cited where makgotla men had arrested armed people next to stations, only to have railway constables later tell them to let the men go free.

DOING UTMOST

Lieutenant D Gojane of the SAR police at Dube, said grievances and complaints of all sorts were welcome so that they can be attended to immediately. He said they were doing their utmost to fight crime in trains and commuters had power to assist police where they were not available.

The Government was also blamed for not doing enough to lower crime in the townships. Instead, it was said, it was encouraging it by legalising shebeens. The courts were also attacked for passing light sentences on criminals.

The frequent increases in house rents were described as the second high crime concern for Soweto, caused by councillors who do not have a heart for the residents because they were earning a fortune.

Mr David Thebehali, the Soweto Council chairman, came under severe criticism in particular.

Councillor Eric Mothibeńyane disputed a claim that rents were to be raised to R50 in Soweto next January. He gave an assurance that to his knowledge there would not be any increases.

He said he has also been shocked to learn through the newspapers that Mr Thebehali earned R1711,50 a month — making him the highest paid mayor in South Africa. According to his information, Mr Thebehali only got an allowance of R700 a month.

He lashed out at Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, for saying he was going to organise a meeting to decide against paying the increased rents because of Mr Thebehali's earnings.

CSO: 4700/78

SOWETO SERVICE CHARGES TO BE INCREASED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Sep 81 p 9

[Text]

SERVICE charges in greater Soweto would go up by R8 per household per month from October 1, the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing a Press conference, he said the increase had been approved by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

He said while considering the current budgets for greater Soweto, it had became clear that the rapidly deteriorating financial position of the Soweto, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow council, required urgent attention.

"As in previous years, estimated losses, which now exceed R1,5-million per month, are caused mainly by losses on water, electricity, sewerage and refuse removal services.

"Every possible avenue of reducing expenditure and economising on services has been explored, even to the extent of using maintenance reserve and renewal funds for current expenditure and obtaining special interim loans from the Government to tide the community councils over their financial difficulties. But the stage has been reached where an immediate increase in service charges is unavoidable.

"Consequently, the Minister of Co-operation and Development has decided that with effect from October 1 and as an interim measure while the budgets of Soweto, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow are being finalised, an increase of R8 per household will become payable throughout greater Soweto," he said.

Mr Knoetze said the increase would reduce the average loss per household from R20 to R12 per month, and make the overall deficit more manageable. It was important the increase was paid by every household to avoid further losses.

"It is emphasised however, that families who are unable to pay the increase because of illness or deaths in the family, unemployment or any other causes beyond their control, should immediately apply to the township manager, chief executive of the area or to the ward councillor for exemption from payment of the additional amount."

He added all employers in the West Rand area had been consulted and told of the necessity for the increases.

Consultations had taken place with and information had been conveyed to individuals through employers, organisations such as Assocom, ICI and the Johannesburg Sakekamer in a local Press and radio.

Black employees could feel sure their employers would sympathetically consider appeals for help in justifiable cases, Mr Knoetze said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/78

HORWOOD: GOLD-BASED MONETARY SYSTEM NEEDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Sep 81 p 15

[Text]

THE international monetary system has not been working very well and despite its complexity it needs gold in a pivotal monetary role more than ever at present, Finance Minister Owen Horwood said yesterday.

Replying to questions submitted by Reuter on the eve of his departure to the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington he said: "A return to a gold-based international monetary system of one kind or another is highly desirable.

"This is necessary to bring more stability into the system, to reduce uncertainty and to improve confidence in international monetary arrangements," he said, adding that there is now a strong case for setting up a new international code of conduct for the use and valuation of gold by monetary authorities.

Mr Horwood said agreement on such a code of conduct would not by itself imply a return to a new parity system or the establishment of a fixed price of gold in terms of the dollar or other currencies.

These, he said, would be separate decisions.

"Gold is playing a major monetary role in the international monetary system at present and is likely to continue to serve as a primary official reserve asset and as a means of payment," he said.

He said, if considered desirable, a formula for pricing official transactions in gold could be based on a fluctuating price, such as the London gold price.

A variation would be for monetary authorities to agree that official gold transactions within a given price "band" which would then be supported by central bank purchases and sales, but which would be adjusted monthly or quarterly if necessary.

Asked if it would be possible to find a reasonable lasting gold price to which the dollar could be tied, he said "if a price has to be set which will remain fixed for a long tie it will have to be a relatively high price, one which could be defended for some time with relative ease." — Reuter.

CSO: 4700/78

AIR FORCE HAVING DIFFICULTY RECRUITING PILOTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 81 p 10

[Text]

THERE is an alarming drop in applications for pilot training in the South African Air Force, according to Brigadier Jules Moolman, Officer Commanding SAAF Training Command.

Briefing military correspondents at the Central Flying School, Dunnottar, this week, Brig Moolman said the decrease in applications was causing concern.

Previously, an average of 800 applications was received from young men for a course, but only 278 were received for a course now being presented at the Central Flying School, he said.

Seventy-five of these applicants have been accepted for the course.

The brigadier said 98 applications for a course next year were received from matriculants who were interviewed in July. "Not one was received from the Free State," he added.

Ninety came from the Transvaal, two from the Cape and six from Natal.

Brig Moolman said poor salaries could no longer be the reason for young men's lack of interest in being trained SAAF pilots.

With risk and flying allowances, a pilot could earn as much as R14 500 a year only five years after being accepted for training.

The SAAF, he said, was now selecting matriculants while they were still at school. "We feel that in this way we get a correctly motivated person."

For this purpose a SAAF selection board will interview any matriculants who are interested in a career as a pilot later this month.

The board will be in Bloemfontein on October 19, Cape Town on October 20, Port Elizabeth on October 21, East London on October 22 and Durban on October 23.

Brig Moolman said applicants should have Afrikaans, English and mathematics as school subjects.

"I must stress that it is not a career for super people only. What we are looking for are normal South African boys."

CSO: 4700/78

BRIEFS

NEW DETENTIONS--Another five people have been detained by Witwatersrand Security Police and two of the nine detained earlier this week have been released. This brings the number of people detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act this week to 12. Colonel Hennie Muller, head of the Security Police on the Witwatersrand, yesterday confirmed the latest detentions. But he would not comment on allegations made by colleagues of Mr Mandla Mthembu, one of the detainees, that he had been taken to his home in leg-irons by Security Police. The four other detainees are Mr Auret van Heerden, Mr Allen Fine, Mr Robin Bloch and Mr Stan Maseko. Mr Van Heerden is a former Nusas president. He preceded Mr Andrew Boraine, now under a five-year banning order. Mr Fine is assistant secretary of the Witwatersrand Liquor and Catering Trade Employees Union. Mr Mthembu is a member of Sached Trust, a continuing education programme aimed largely at Blacks. Mr Block is a student. The General Laws Amendment Act makes provision for the detention of people for periods of up to 14 days without having to be brought to trial. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Sep 81 p 7]

NP INFORMATION SERVICES--Cape Town--The information services of the Transvaal National Party as well as of the federal council of the four provincial National parties, have reorganised their structures with a view to changing the contents and overall presentation of their permanent news circulars. Nat 80s, mouthpiece of the federal council, is to be changed drastically regarding its contents "because it does not have the impact while it also does not reach the purpose for which it was established," an informed NP source told THE CITIZEN. A committee of four MPs, one for each province, has been appointed to handle the flow of information to Nat 80s, while the party is considering the appointment of a full-time information officer again. He would be responsible for liaison with the media and the public. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Sep 81 p 9]

NATIONAL PARTY RESIGNATIONS--Cape Town--There is a strong difference of opinion in top National Party ranks regarding the shock resignation this weekend of 39 members of the National Party divisional council of Lichtenburg. Mr Andries Beyers, a former Nat MPC, and Mr Piet Steinman, a former chairman of the Council, were the first to resign last month. The 39 dissidents apparently resigned because they did not like the changing constitutional provisions in South Africa. Some members of the Transvaal NP hierarchy told THE CITIZEN yesterday Mr Beyers and Mr Steinman should be approached with a view to solving their problems and

keeping them in the National Party. But other top Nats said these two men and those who shared their political opinions should in any case have left the NP long ago. "They belonged to the HNP and far rightwing groups," one Cabinet Minister said yesterday. It was also pointed out that Mr Beyers was "obviously sour" after he lost a nomination fight during the recent general election and that his step should not surprise anyone. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Sep 81 p 3]

NEW MILITARY CONSTRUCTION--The South African Defence Force is definitely not planning to move its headquarters to Wonderboom, a Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria today. He dismissed a report in Hoffstad yesterday that the SADF intended moving from the old DHQ Building in Potgeiter Street as being "totally unfounded." While being reluctant to be specific about what the huge site in Wonderboom was being used for, he said it was to house a new military base. The SADF has bought several thousand hectares in the Buffelsfontein, Klipdrif, Murrayhill and Walmansthal areas, and construction work is already well underway. Roads have been improved and a R18-million contract awarded to Savage and Lovemore for a water reticulation system. The report yesterday also alleged that the whole army base at Voortrekkerhoogte would be shifted to Wonderboom. This was also denied. Residents in Wonderboom are also in the dark. Very few people even know it is the SADF doing the building. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Sep 81 p 4]

COLORED, INDIAN DIPLOMATS RECRUITMENT--The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday his department was losing potential coloured and Indian diplomats because they could earn higher salaries in their own communities. Mr Botha was replying during the Foreign Affairs debate to calls for more coloured and Indian recruits to the diplomatic service. He said the Cabinet had decided three or four years ago to appoint colored and Indian cadets in the service on exactly the same conditions as white recruits. There was now one colored diplomat. There had been coloured and Indian candidates, suitable people if slightly older than white applicants. "But what happened? When they heard what salaries they would be paid they lost interest because, with the qualifications we require for the service, they could get work in their own communities at considerably higher salaries than the South African diplomatic and consular service could offer them," Mr Botha said. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Sep 81 p 4]

KWANDEBELE MEDICAL FACILITIES--South Africa's newest homeland, Kwandebele, does not only have no doctors--it does not have a hospital within its borders. The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday in reply to a question tabled by Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston) that there were no hospitals in Kwandebele. He added: "The Philadelphia Hospital situated outside but adjacent to Kwandabele, also renders service to Kwandabele. There are 15 clinics in Kwandabele of which two are mobile clinics." Last week, in reply to another question by Mr Van Rensburg, Dr Koornhof said there were no doctors in the homeland either. Earlier, in reply to yet another question by Mr Van Rensburg, Dr Koornhof said it was estimated that there were 166000 people in the homeland. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Sep 81 p 4]

INDIAN ELECTION--Not one of the four registered Indian political parties is contesting the election for the South African Indian Council in the Transvaal. As nominations closed for the November 4 election yesterday, 21 candidates were named for the 10 Transvaal districts, of which three were elected unopposed. All the candidates were running as independents. [By Marilyn Cohen] [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 81 p 7]

SCAW METALS STRIKE--A strike by more than 2,000 black workers at Anglo American's giant Scaw Metals plant in Wadeville has ended following a decision by management to reinstate a black worker who was fired after assaulting a white. A company spokesman said yesterday all 2,200 of the workers returned to work on Monday night. The work stoppage started in one department on Friday and spread to the rest of the plant on Monday. It followed an incident in which a black worker assaulted a white worker who had verbally abused him. After an inquiry the white worker was suspended and the black worker dismissed. The decision was interpreted by the black work-force as being racially biased and this led to the stoppage, the spokesman said. After consultations with the workers, management agreed to reemploy the black worker and to give him the same punishment as the white. This decision was accepted by the black workers who then returned to work, he said. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Sep 81 p 3]

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX--South Africa's inflation-riddled cost-of living took another upward turn last month--to an index of 208--showing an overall increase of 16 percent in the past year. Official Department of Statistics figures released in Pretoria yesterday show clearly how the country's cost of living has more than doubled in the past six years when a basis of 100 points was set. As always, the increase has hit the lower-income and middle-income groups hardest. For the higher-income group the index rose to 207,6 points from 204,2 in July and 179,4 in August last year. The lower-income group's index climbed in August to 208 points from July's 204,7 and last August's 177; the index for the middle-income group rose to 208,6 points from 205,1 and last year's 179,8. The figures show clearly rising food costs are the biggest cause of the skyrocketing CoL. In August the index for food alone stood at 227,1--a rise of nearly five points in one month alone from July's 222,2. Analysis of the figures shows that the cost of food has increased by nearly 25 percent--an exact figure of 23,1 per cent--in the past year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 81 p 7]

SUGAR CROP ESTIMATE--The South African Sugar Association will stop releasing official monthly estimates of the domestic sugar crop for the time being, association general manager Peter Sale said. He said in Durban the decision to stop releasing monthly forecasts at this stage was taken for competitive reasons. The last official estimate of the 1981/82, May to April, crop projected output of 1,94-million tons tel quel, sharply up from 1980/81's drought-hit outturn of 1,61-million tons. Earlier this month, Cane Growers' Association general manager Ernie Morrison said early spring rains in South Africa's main cane growing areas are expected to boost the crop estimate to nearer two million tons tel quel. Mr Sale said, however, although some cane growth can be expected following good August rains these benefits could be partially offset by lower sucrose content, which can be caused by rain at this stage of the season.--REUTER [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Sep 81 p 15]

CSO: 4700/78

TANZANIAN PAPER ON U.S. AID TO ANGOLAN REBELS

EA021116 Dar Es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 2 Oct 81

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The party newspaper, UHURU today comments on the vote taken by the U.S. Senate to rescind the Clarke Amendment Act, banning underground operations in Angola and U.S. aid to Angolan rebel groups.

The party newspaper observes that although the amendment still has to be lifted by the House of Representatives, the vote by the Senate is a clear indication that the Reagan Administration intends to fulfill its malicious ambition. It points out that, despite reported remarks by some U.S. Government officials, the move did not mean American involvement. It is difficult to believe such a (?sincerity).

UHURU questions Washington's justification of the necessity to lift the ban if it did not have any accomplice. The paper states that there is every reason of doubt on the Senate's decision, because of the attitude of the present U.S. Administration toward independent Angola.

UHURU notes that since it came to power, the Reagan Administration has denied Angola its territorial integrity. What the administration sees in Angola is the presence of the Soviet Union and Cuba. The Reagan Administration does not want to turn the other side of the coin, to understand the reasons of foreign presence in Angola.

The paper recalls that at the time of her independence there were no Cuban troops in Angola which, as an independent nation, tend to ask for Cuban assistance following invasions of South African troops in its territory.

Here, the paper further points out that Pretoria's long desire has been to destabilize Angola. The Boers' dream is justified by their frequent attacks in Angola, which, in order to defend itself, has been forced to seek assistance from brotherly nations. Therefore, notes 'Uhury, the American decision to life the 1976 Clarke Amendment banning clandestine operations in Angola and U.S. aid to Angolan rebel groups will further endanger the situation in Southern Angola and Southern Africa in particular.

In such a situation, UHURU concludes its editorial, Africa is also worried on Washington's commitment to the Namibian independence settlement.

CSO: 4700/68

NEED FOR TANZANIANS TO PRODUCE MORE FOOD STRESSED

Dar es Salaam MZALENDO in Swahili 20 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] To make known the importance of food in the world the 147 member countries of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], decided in 1979 that 16 October would be celebrated every year as international food day. The big question which we Tanzanians must ask ourselves and answer correctly is: what is the purpose of a day like this? Fortunately, the citizens have already been given an answer, which was provided by the minister of agriculture, Joseph Mungai, yesterday in his message opening officially the activities celebrating international food day.

Minister Mungai mentioned the two major purposes of international food day. First, to remind all people about the importance of having sufficient food for all. Second, to remind all people about the shortage of food in the world and to ask them to do the following:

Those who do not produce a sufficient quantity of food but are capable of doing so should prepare plans which will increase production and develop methods of storing food and using it well. Those who produce sufficient food should increase their effort and knowledge to produce even more and be able to help those who cannot fulfill their own needs for food.

If we Tanzanians investigate carefully, we see that we are entering the group of those nations which do not produce sufficient food to feed all citizens, although the capability of becoming self-sufficient exists. For this reason we are continuing to be harassed by a shortage of food. Therefore what we must do is obvious and it is to produce a larger quantity of food.

Farmers must increase their efforts and use good farming methods. These methods include using ox-drawn plows, tractors when possible, fertilizer and good seed, irrigation, insecticides, planting early and well and tending the fields well, and harvesting and storing crops well.

Also various agricultural organizations have the responsibility for making certain that the farmers obtain their requirements for tools and supplies and for purchasing crops with cash. Moreover, the citizens in general must use food carefully and avoid waste.

We Tanzanians should not deceive ourselves that we can always depend on other countries to obtain food. We must try to produce sufficient food in our country. This is the important message of international food day.

CSO: 4749/3

BRIEFS

PARTY PROGRAM COMMITTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES--The National Executive Committee, which concluded its 4 day meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday, has increased the responsibilities of the committee established to prepare party programs. This committee has now been ordered to wind up its work of preparing programs and to provide proposals for changes in the constitution of the party and government. As a result of these orders, the committee, which initially had the following six members: Peter Siyovelwa, chairman; Kingunge Ngombale-Mwinu, secretary; Isaac Sepetu; Moses Nnauye; Peter Kisumo; Gertrude Mongela, now has four additional members. [Summary] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 25 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4749/4

BRIEFS

LANDMINE KILLS SOME 20--Kampala, 29 Sep (AFP)--At least 20 people were killed in a landmine explosion Monday near Ngoma Trading Center, 60 miles (96 kms) north of Kampala, according to reports reaching here today. There were no precise figures of the dead as some of the bodies were taken home immediately by relatives while others were rushed to Nagalama and Mulago hospitals. Some 30 others were reported to have been injured. According to some reports here the number of dead was at least 40 and could rise as high as 70. The injured were taken to the Mulago Government hospital in Kampala where six of them have since died, hospital sources said today. All were travelling in the Lorry to Ngoma Trading Center for the market day yesterday when the Lorry hit the landmine planted in the middle of the Murram Road, one of the survivors said in hospital. We were in a bend, then an explosion, then blackness. The Lorry which struck the landmine was at the head of a convoy of trucks, all carrying traders to Ngoma Market. [Text] [AB291402 Paris AFP in English 1236 GMT 29 Sep 81]

REFUGEES FLEE TO ZAIRE--More than 100,000 Ugandans fled the West Nile province and took refuge in Zaire, following combats in the sector between government and rebel troops. Missionaries and rescue teams reported Monday 7 [September], at least 1,000 killed among the population. According to an official of the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, 120,000 refugees are at the border between Uganda and Zaire, where the High Commission has arranged four camps to accommodate them. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Sep 81 p 7] 9670

CSO: 4719/403

OPPOSITION ASKS GOVERNOR'S INVESTIGATION

Paris LE MONDE in French 23-24 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] The Federation of Zairians Overseas, closely associated with the former prime minister Mr Nguza Karl I Bond, presently in exile in Brussels, is asking that the former governor of Shaba, Mr Monchakini Manzikala, accused of having massacred some 30 Europeans in 1967 (LE MONDE, 14 Sep 1967) be tried by an international court. Mr Manzikala, who was serving a jail sentence for fraud in Belgium, was released Friday 21 August by the prosecutor's office of the Brussels city court. The Belgium law disallows legal action for crimes committed abroad by foreigners. For that reason, the Belgian families of the victims of the Lubumbashi massacre would like the French to ask the extradition of the former governor, in the name of two French citizens, Michel Thibaut, a pilot who, it is suspected, was killed by the governor's men, and Marie-Louise Savant, who was severely brutalized.

The ministry of justice explains that in order to obtain Mr Manzikala's extradition, a complaint based on civil law would have to be filed, or an investigation ordered by the Republic's chief prosecutor. In this case, the appointed prosecuting attorney could then institute a rogatory commission which would permit obtaining the information from the Zairian authorities in order to reconstitute the crime of which Mr Manzikala is suspected. But such an action, if possible legally, is most improbable in practice.

9670
CSO: 4719/403

DEVELOPING ZAIRE RIVER'S REACH TOPIC OF MEETING WITH ANGOLA

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 8 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] Zaire and the People's Republic of Angola are strengthening their good-neighbor relations. The reopening of the border between the two countries at Matadi has made it possible, especially for Zairians and Angolans to associate with one another more frequently. They are learning more about each other. It goes without saying that an atmosphere of understanding presently prevails along the entire border between the People's Republic of Angola and the region of Bas-Zaire, thanks to the determination of the two countries' authorities.

To carry out this determination, a mixed Zairian-Angolan commission was formed at Luanda in 1979. It meets once every 6 months. Its last and fifth meeting dedicated to the maintenance and the development of the maritime reach of the Zaire river, took place at Kinshasa, from 20 to 25 July. However, belonging also to the region, the Bas-Zaire was represented by the region's director, comrade Malinguend o Monga Oyaka who participated actively in the foundation of the commission. Reporting on his work upon his return to Matadi, he especially emphasized that the Zairian delegation submitted a series of proposals aimed at increasing the performance of the waterway.

It should be mentioned, in this respect, that the Angolan delegation gave its support to the proposals and agreed in principle to the program. Nevertheless, the delegation will have to consult with the Luanda authorities before giving its final assent to the program initiated by the Zairian delegation.

At the close of the meeting, the Angolan delegation visited the region of Bas-Zaire. Accompanied by their Zairian counterparts, the Angolans went successively to Matadi, Boma and Inga. For the Zairian hosts, this was the opportunity to discover the realization of a few projects by the 2nd Republic, and to examine the lighted buoy system along the Zaire river between Matadi and Boma.

The Angolan delegation took advantage of its stay to express its wishes concerning the Zairian-Angolan cooperation. It is in view of this that, while visiting the shipyard of the Maritime Administration at Boma, it expressed the wish to see this administration be responsible for the maintenance of small Angolan boats equipped with "Johnson" motors. Moreover, the Angolan delegates who were very pleased with the training given to their compatriots at the department of hydrography of the Maritime Administration, also expressed the wish that the

Angolan team based at Soyo be connected with establishing the new international buoy system at Kimpunzi and Bulambema.

Furthermore, it must be mentioned that since the creation of the mixed Zairian-Angolan commission for the maintenance and the development of the maritime reach of the Zaire river, the Maritime Administration has already dredged 91,000,000 m^3 in order to make the reach between Boma-Muanda more usable. For the same purpose, this has brought the depth of the river, which was 22 feet (or 6 meters) in 1979, to 28 feet (8 meters) in 1980.

9670
CSO: 4719/403

BRIEFS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES FINANCES, ECONOMY--Yesterday at the council building, the first state commissioner, citizen Nsinga Udjuu Ongwakebi Untube, summoned the state commissioners to a meeting which essentially dealt with economic issues. [Words indistinct] Following is a report by citizen Elebe Ma Ekongo, state commissioner for information, and spokesman for the executive council: [Begin recording] As usual, during the weekly meeting of the executive council the first state commissioner briefed the council on general recommendations aimed at guaranteeing solidarity within the government and to ensure an efficient, collective action. During the meeting important documents from the departments of public health, finance, sports and leisure were examined by the council. On national economy, the council listened to three reports presented by the state commissioner for national economy, industry and scientific research [words indistinct]. On the department of finance, apart from the continuation of deliberations aimed at setting the 1982 budget, the state commissioner's statement bore on the treasury estimates from September to December 1981 in connection with the engagement undertaken with the IMF. In this context, the council confirmed the decision made earlier on the introduced rigorous measures for the implementation of rules governing state machinery both in Kinshasa and in the interior of the country. It was agreed upon that as of 1 October strict measures for the recovery of all monies owed the treasury be adopted regardless of the persons involved. [End recording] [Excerpts] [AB271002 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 27 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/39

BRIEFS

PLOT TO DESTABILIZE ZAMBIA--President Kaunda [words indistinct] Zambians to brace themselves for more suffering [words indistinct] peace (?during) the Zimbabwe Liberation War over the problem of Namibia and South Africa. Dr Kaunda revealed that the Zambian Government has uncovered a plot by the racist regime costing billions of Kwacha to destabilize Zambia. The president was speaking in an interview with foreign newsmen after the opening of the commonwealth conference. He said over 5,000 Zambians were currently being trained by the racist regime to attack Zambia in the near future. The president said another 5,000 and a further 10,000 people were being trained to attack Zimbabwe and Mozambique. President Kaunda explained [words indistinct] an involvement in the effort to destabilize Zambia was (?revealed) during the trial of 13 people charged with attempting to overthrow the government. He also expressed [words indistinct] that a South African rugby team was soon to tour [words indistinct]. The president attacked the British Government for allowing the tour to take place and stressed that the British people (?would) emulate the New Zealanders in protesting against their government's action. [Text] [CA021024 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/68

ZANU (PF) STARTS TO REORGANIZE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 6

[Text] ZANU (PF) for Mashonaland Central Province has embarked on a massive restructuring drive aimed at strengthening the party, secretary and Member of Parliament for the area, Mr Naison Muroyiwa, said yesterday.

He said the exercise was in line with recent appeals by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to strengthen the organisation. The Prime Minister made the appeals during his tour of Manicaland, Mashonaland East, the Midlands and Victoria provinces.

Involved in the exercise will be the Minister of Community Development and Womens Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, the Deputy Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr George Rutanhire, and other senior Government and party officials. The ministers are all MPs for the area.

ELECTIONS

Mr Muroyiwa said elections would be held on October 2 at Glendale in Mazoe and on October 3 at Manhenga in Bindura as an initial stage in the reorganisation of the party.

There will also be an election at Shinje in Sipolilo on October 11. In both areas elections will start at 10 am, Mr Muroyiwa said.

CSO: 4700/76

SITHOLE'S ZANU HITS BACK AT HOVE'S WARNING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 pp 7, 10

[Text]

THE Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU yesterday reacted to a warning by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, that the Government would take action if minority parties did not curb their political activities and conduct themselves lawfully.

A statement issued by ZANU's national chairman, Mr Phineas Sithole, said the current upsurge in political activity was due to the fact that the people felt "threatened by the idea being canvassed by ZANU (PF) and the Government to declare a one-party state in Zimbabwe.

"The minister should be aware that it is desirable for ZANU to hold meetings in order to correct the malicious propaganda being spread by ZANU (PF) which is deliberately designed to distort and misrepresent the history of the real ZANU formed by Mr Sithole in 1963."

Mr Sithole said the inaccessibility of the local Press, radio and television to minority parties made it imperative for them to hold many meetings and political gatherings.

"The minister should not overlook the fact that it is ZANU (PF) which is organising public demonstrations, some of which were against the police and that PF demonstrations were provoked by previous ZANU (PF) demonstrations," he said.

Mr Sithole condemned some ministers for allegedly using divisive slogans which were contrary to "the whole noble concept of reconciliation".

[Editorial]

Freedom or...

NO government can stand with folded arms while its opponents plot subversion or mouth sedition against it. Opposition carries with it a heavy responsibility which should not be abused.

The Constitution of Zimbabwe guarantees freedom of expression, of assembly and of association. It also obliges the Government to safeguard the State against any and all manner of subversion.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Hove, has warned minority political parties to behave themselves in a "proper manner" — or else.

This is not the first time a senior member of the Government has found it necessary to issue such a warning. Mr Hove himself has sounded the same warning in the past; so has the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

In essence, what the Government is saying is that as long as the peace which we achieved after years of blood-letting is not threatened by the words or deeds of minority party leaders, everything will remain normal.

On the other hand, if they decide to preach subversion against the State, the law of the land must take its course. It would be irresponsible of the Government not to act.

No one really wants to see a situation in Zimbabwe where free political activity is curtailed in any way; we had enough of that under successive settler regimes, including the most notorious of them all, Ian Smith's.

The minority parties are frightened of the one-party state; Mr Mugabe has vowed that it would not be forced upon the people. We can only surmise that the minority parties are frightened of the unknown.

CSO: 4700/76

ZVOBGO INTERVENTION IN DEMONSTRATIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Any suggestion that civil servants should be exposed to political issues is irresponsible, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said during the adjournment debate in the Assembly.

In reply to two PF MPs who criticized the minister's intervention in the recent spate of demonstrations, he said: "We must protect our civil servants from political issues and all the demonstrations that have occurred have been political."

Dr Zvobgo told the MPs they should not have brought the matter up in the Assembly. "It is clear to me that although the honourable members may have good intentions they have gone about this matter in the wrong way.

"They have not complained to me--they have not sought enlightenment--as to what exactly happened at each and every demonstration.

"By raising this matter here they compel me to deal with this issue in public which will necessarily trigger, if not more demonstrations, certainly greater partisanship in matters which underline some of these demonstrations."

He told Mr Sydney Malunga (PF, Matabeleland North) it was "gibberish nonsense" to call every minister a "custodian of justice" and "the highest court of appeal."

His ministry's philosophy on demonstration was that as long as they were peaceful there was nothing wrong.

On why he had intervened, he said: "Some other government, imbued with a different philosophy regarding the people, may have said this was not for ministers. They should sit in their offices while Rome burns."

The recent demonstration in Norton, he said, had been against the beerhall superintendent who was a former policeman and said to be a UANC supporter. "This was not an issue of rents for which I could have sent my officials."

He countered PF MPs' allegations of "instant justice" by saying he did not fire the superintendent. He listened to the complaints and told the people he would investigate them.

"I am now in the process of holding discussions with the rural council. I can't dismiss him as I don't employ him."

At Chitungwiza he had heard allegations of corruption, nepotism and tribalism, but he would investigate these himself.

The demonstration there had been "huge."

"Officials could not get in. What do I do? Send my permanent secretary to deal with a situation like that?" A public servant would not even know where to begin in such a case, he said.

CSO: 4700/76

PM MAKES ONE-PARTY POLL PLEDGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Melbourne. Unofficial as well as official candidates will be allowed to stand in parliamentary elections in any one-party state in Zimbabwe and experiences in other African countries showed such candidates can get elected, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night.

He was answering questions after a short talk to more than 1500 people at Monash University in Melbourne during a meeting organised by the All-Africa Students' Union of Australia and the country's churches.

A hesitant questioner asked if the rumours that Mr Mugabe wanted a one-party state were true and, if so, how did the desire square with his commitment to democracy?

The Prime Minister said such a system would still allow full debate of policy at all levels from the cell to national organisation and people could "differ and box each other" as much as they liked during the debate

Consensus

[Words indistinct] to the consensus of the majority when a decision was reached.

Such a system of rule by consensus and consultation was traditional in Africa and countries like Tanzania, Kenya and Zambia were still democratic despite having such a system.

All argument was under one roof and there was no opposition for the sake of opposition.

If a block of MPs respresented a tribe or a region and voted as a block it did not help unify the country.

Zimbabwe had not forcibly nationalised any industry and had no immediate plans to do so, he told a student who asked when the Government would implement its socialist policies.

A capitalist system had been inherited and it would take time to transform it, but already workers' committees and workers councils had been set up and two

firms had voluntarily offered and sold large shareholdings to the State. Other shareholdings had been acquired when South African interests had been found trying to dispose of their shares on the market.

Companies

Private companies had to localise their management as soon and as far as possible, he added.

In his address, the Prime Minister said Namibia had to become independent under an unmodified implementation of UN Resolution 435 and South Africa should be pressured into ending apartheid and incursions into neighbouring countries.

He emphasised that he had not come to Melbourne to demand a certain policy commitment from Commonwealth leaders, but he would certainly put forward his views in the discussion on Southern Africa.

CSO: 4700/76

PTC SAYS FOREIGN STAFF NEEDED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation suffered a serious loss of skilled and experienced personnel last year, the chairman of the PTC board, Mr Robert Cole, said yesterday.

Addressing the annual congress of the Posts and Telecommunications Union in Salisbury, Mr Cole expressed the corporation's grave concern and promised the delegates that everything possible was being done to "retain staff and to clear away the causes of uncertainties which have given rise to frustration and anxiety".

He said the union had an important role to play in helping to create a sound and harmonious working relationship.

Mr Cole told the delegates that promotion within the corporation must be based on merit if the organisation was to meet its obligations efficiently and effectively.

"It is now time for all of us to look ahead and work positively towards carrying out our respective tasks to meet the needs of the people of Zimbabwe."

The loss of skilled and experienced staff was reflected in the drop in the high standard of service given to the public and in the increasing criticism being levelled at the PTC.

The corporation was doing everything in its power to overcome the shortage of staff by increasing the intake of local recruits and accelerating their training.

He added that the training helped to replace the staff losses — especially in the postal services.

He, however, disclosed that it would take between three and five years to overcome the loss of skilled people in this department.

During this time trained and experienced staff should be obtained from other countries if telecommunications services were to meet the people's needs.

"I must emphasise that the services of such personnel are required until such time as trained Zimbabweans become sufficiently experienced to undertake the work themselves. This issue is being actively pursued."

CSO: 4700/76

POSTAL WORKERS BACK KANGAI ON ONE UNION CALL

Salisbury THE HERALD in Endlish 30 Sep 81 p 11

[Text]

THE Posts and Telecommunications Union yesterday came out in full support of the Government's call for one union in each industry.

Addressing the union's annual congress in Salisbury, the organisation's president, Mr Max Walton, said the call by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, would give workers more power and improve 'heir conditions of service.

"We associate ourselves with the minister's call which will bring about increased productivity," Mr Walton told more than 100 delegates.

Mr Kangai, who made the call at the weekend, gave the trade union movement in Zimbabwe less than a year to unite and establish one union in each industry.

He vowed to stamp out any remaining racial discrimination practised by industrial councils.

Mr Walton told delegates his union agreed with the minister and the organisation was discussing a merger with Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union.

"We agree with the minister's view and also support him on his contention that the interests of low-ranking workers are most important. Our record of achievements in this regard bears this out."

There was a dire shortage of experienced personnel in the PTC and he urged that exceptional measures be taken to fill the vacuum.

"It is also important that any exceptional measures taken should not inhibit the normal career prospects or legitimate aspirations of our members," he said.

Mr Walton said the union was fully behind the Government's intention to keep the numbers of expatriates to the lowest. It did not favour the recruitment of expatriates but "we have to acknowledge that some may be necessary".

Another way to alleviate the problem was to re-engage retired PTC staff to fill vacant positions. He called for a vigorous training programme at all levels, including refresher courses.

Training was important to ensure standards were maintained. "Without career-type personnel the corporation will crumble," he added.

He claimed there was frustration in the PTC caused by the Africanisation directive by President Banana and many in-service personnel felt that they were being overlooked.

Mr Walton also appealed to the management to have a good relationship with employees and pay them adequately.

"The employer has the responsibility to keep up with our rapidly changing world in regard to our total remuneration and treatment. They must not only pay adequate salaries but must also offer attractive fringe benefits and improve working conditions and ensure equal rights."

It was also imperative for workers to show a positive approach to their work and be loyal and enthusiastic.

CSO: 4700/76

UNIONS UNDER FIRE FROM BOTH SIDES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Trade unions came under fire from both RF and ZANU (PF) MPs in the Assembly.

In a hard-hitting attack on the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield), said that instead of working for the good of the nation, it was "aiding and abetting the ruination of the economy of the country."

"I think trade unions should be strong and divorced from politics," he said, referring to an article in yesterday's Herald in which trade union chief Mr Albert Mugabe, was quoted as urging the Government to take over control of public transport.

"I also think that trade unions should stick to their own job and leave alone things they have no knowledge of," he said.

While congratulating the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai for his successes in diffusing wildcat strikes during the past year, Mr Albert Taderera (ZANU-PF, Victoria), said the trade union movement had been infiltrated by agitators bent on sabotaging the economy of the country.

Mr Taderera, a former trade unionist, also called for the scrapping of the Industrial Concilliation Act which, he said, did not encourage good employer-worker relations.

"The minister would not be running around the country if it were not for the irresponsibility of people we find in the trade unions.

"Instead of educating the workers to understand the value of good labour relations we find these people going into the farms and denouncing socialism. It is time we rid ourselves of these agitators."

Mr Sydney Malunga (PF, Matabeleland North), urged Mr Kangai to increase the industrial minimum wage from $85 a month to a level where workers could "make ends meet."

CSO: 4700/76

KANGAI PLEDGES NATIONAL PLAN FOR PENSIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] The Government is going to introduce a national pension scheme to cater for Zimbabwe's workers, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, told the Assembly during the debate on his ministry's expenditure estimates.

"It is a matter which causes a great deal of concern," he said, "that some workers who had given years of service found themselves pensionless and destitute when they left their jobs.

"The Cabinet has already approved proposals from my ministry on this subject."

Mr Dzikamai Mavhaire [ZANU-PF, Victoria] suggested that the various funds for caring for old people may undermine African culture, according to which the children traditionally looked after their aged parents.

The minister disagreed, and said this was not a scheme to cater for the entire aged population, but mainly for expatriates who left their own countries many years ago and had "given the better part of their lives to this country." He said it was the responsibility of this country, therefore, to look after them.

Mr Kangai also told the House that an official from the International Labour Organisation recently spent two weeks in Zimbabwe assessing the feasibility of introducing a national pension scheme.

Commenting on concern expressed by Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands) over the plight of small mines which he said might be forced to close down or discharge workers because of their inability to pay the minimum wage, Mr Kangai said his ministry would step in where such situations arose to try to "arrest" the situation.

Replying to a call by Mr Sydney Malunga (PF, Matabeleland North) for an increase in the minimum wage of $85 a month, Mr Kangai said that he hoped that in the not-too-distant future the Government would announce its plans on this issue.

He accused some employers of resorting to tactics designed to avoid paying the minimum wage and warned that in any future minimum wage regulations, loopholes that could be used to circumvent such regulations would be plugged.

Commenting on the $43 million earmarked for demobilisation gratuities for former combatants who opt to leave the army, Mr Kangai said: "The $43 million is not the ceiling. It is just a bare minimum to get the scheme going."

He assured the House that the demobilisation money would go to the people for whom it had been set aside and that the Government would try to help those demobilised by offering such things as schooling.

Mr Robert Marere (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland East) said there was still discrimination by employers in the building industry and artisans were paid lower wages when doing a job in African areas than for doing the same job in areas covered by National Industrial Act regulations.

Mr Kangai replied that the building industry and a trade union and employers had negotiated an agreement which would come to the ministry for approval. He said this agreement was open to objections for 30 days and said that members of the House could--and in fact had an obligation to--make any objections they felt necessary to any agreement.

Regarding the trade unions the minister agreed with Mr Rowan Cronje (RF, Central) on the principle of freedom of association, but said that public interests and public safety were sometimes more important than freedom of association.

CSO: 4700/76

AFC TO BUILD RURAL DEPOTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Agricultural Finance Corporation has announced a massive programme to build depots in the rural areas. Under the programme, the parastatal body would spend huge sums of money.

In an interview with Ziana in Salisbury last night, the general manager, Mr Richard Tuckniss, said the programme was a follow-up to the Prime Minister's pledge for the corporation to establish depots in rural areas.

The general manager said the AFC wanted to increase marketing outlets by establishing depots throughout the rural areas.

"We realise how important this programme is to us and it is our hope that the Prime Minister's pledge is implemented as soon as possible," he said.

Opening the Mrewa Agricultural Show, the Prime Minister said the Government is to streamline the distribution of credit being expanded by the Agricultural Finance Corporation to enable all farmers to benefit from the scheme.

And Mr Tuckniss said last night his organisation was doing everything possible to ensure that all farmers in the rural areas were satisfied.

The general manager also dispelled fears among farmers that the recent loan rate increase from 9 to 12 percent would affect them.

"We have the interests of the famers at heart and it would be suicidal for us to punish the farmer, who we very much depend on," he said.

Mr Tuckniss explained that the increases were meant to lessen borrowing from the bank.

CSO: 4700/76

STATE STEPS IN TO HELP BOOST CROP DELIVERIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 11

[Text]

TRUCKS from the Central Mechanical Equipment Department are being used to supplement private contractors moving crops from communal farms to marketing depots.

The chief Agritech agronomist for the commercial sector, Mr Harry Howden, who is coordinating the Government fleet, said it was hoped the move would enable all communal crops to be in by November 20.

"So far we are concentrating mainly in areas with heavy soils which make it difficult to operate when it rains. We will go to areas with sandy soils later.

"We are not competing with private companies, but supplementing where they are not willing to go.

"For instance in Mzarabani, Centenary, contractors are willing to take fertilisers down the escarpment and are not willing to carry crops uphill on their return.

"We have stepped in to carry crops in areas such as these, plus those considered inaccessible by private contractors."

To encourage private contractors to continue operating the Government was charging a fee equivalent to that asked for by private hauliers.

Government operations started last week in Mangwende, Mudzi, Matibi One and Sipolilo. Trucks issued to Agritech's division for the communal sector had moved 77 000 tonnes of produce from Weya in two days.

In Gokwe 55 Government trucks are expected to handle 10 500 tonnes of cotton and 33 000 tonnes of grain — 90 percent of it maize and the rest groundnuts and soya beans.

A total of 75 trucks will be deployed throughout the rest of the country to move 17 000 tonnes of grain and 500 tonnes of cotton.

"It takes time to get things organised," said Mr Howden. "Everything is going to plan so far." Rain was the only threat to the operation.

"We received details about the size of the produce from our 1 250 field staff, local government authorities, political committees, women's groups master farmers and young farmers' clubs.

CSO: 4700/76

SALE OF DOMESTIC PRAWNS ANNOUNCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 11

[Text]

GIANT Kariba freshwater prawns will be on sale in Salisbury before November.

In an interview this week consultant marine biologist Dr Mark Caulton said that prawns had already gone on sale in Kariba.

"By November the first of regular consignments of prawns will reach Salisbury and other parts of the country since we now have 750 000 prawns in stock with another 250 000 hatching every month," Dr Caulton said.

Describing Zimbabwe's pioneer prawn production project as "having gone much better than expected", Dr Caulton said that by early next year 24 ponds with a surface area of 15 ha would be filled with giant Malaysian prawns.

TARGET

The total production target would be 30 tonnes a year which would ensure a continuous supply on the local market. Although there were no plans to export yet, Zambia was interested in buying prawns, Dr Caulton added.

The breeding stock was imported from Thailand last year by Zimbabwean businessmen who believed that prawns would multiply fast in Kariba's warm water.

Scientific research, trial and error and an investment of hundreds of thousands of dollars have resulted in a successful new industry with the processing and packing plant now nearing completion.

"Quality-wise the Kariba prawns will be better than those from Mozambique since they will be frozen within 30 minutes of capture," Dr Caulton said.

After being taken from the ponds the prawns will be kept for 24 hours under running water in concrete tanks. This ensures that no food remnants are left in the stomach which obviates the need to remove the black vein or gut before eating.

They are killed in icy water, washed and hand-sorted into sizes before being frozen and packed.

"This process takes place within 30 minutes which ensures that the prawns are absolutely fresh with no risk of contamination. Since they will be airfreighted from the farm to the consumer their quality is assured," Dr Caulton stressed.

To meet demand the ideal weight of each prawn was 30 grams with between 30 and 40 prawns to a kilogram, but some were big enough to weigh in at only 10 to a kilogram, Dr Caulton said.

The price? About $15 a kg, including tax.

CSO: 4700/76

BRIEFS

WORKERS DISCONTENT--Bulawayo. The workers' committee of Hippo Valley Estates will meet before the end of the week fo review grievances, the committee chairman, Mr Simon Mupindu, said yesterday. He was speaking after the Sepbember 28 deadline set by the workers for the firing of manpower resources manager, Mr Martin Duffield, had passed. Mr Mupindu said he could not comment on what the workers intended to do next. "The workers' committee will meet before the end of this week to discuss various issues affecting the workers," he said. He noted that Mr Duffield had not been fired and said workers were "still on their toes awaiting the development of the promises made to them by management." Last Friday Mr Mupindu said the workers reserved the right to strike if Mr Duffield, whom he described as "the biggest single problem for the workers," had not been fired by Monday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 4]

ROMANIAN TEAM--A Romanian economic delegation led by Dr Stefan Masu, the director for African affairs, yesterday paid a courtesy call on President Banana at State House in Salisbury, reports Zimbabwe Information Services. Receiving the delegation, President Banana said that their visit to Zimbabwe "brought back the happy memories of my visit to Romania last year." The visit afforded the delegation the opportunity to explore various areas of co-operation between the two countries, said the President. He said that since his visit to Romania there had been tremendous progress in following up the decisions taken by the officials of the two countries. "Your visit here is yet another step toward consolidating the co-operation agreement. Paper agreements in themselves are not very important," the President said. He expressed confidence that the ministries would respond positively to the issues to be discussed and would do everything to facilitate the discussions. Earlier, the leader of the Romanian delegation told President Banana that President Ceausescu was paying special attention to the development of relationships between Romania and Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 3].

FARM PROBE--The Commission of Inquiry into the Agricultural Industry has decided to hear oral evidence in Salisbury in camera in a bid to protect publicity-shy farmers. The chairman, Professor Gordon Chavunduka, said yesterday: "I have been given power to review the situation from time to time. "The trouble is when you (reporters) are in, people become nervous and do not give us all the information that we need because of your presence." The ban, he said, also applied to Ministry of Information officers, who had been attending the hearings,

which end next week. Dr Chavunduka said reporters were free to interview farmers after they had given evidence. But yesterday, one farmer who gave evidence, Colonel George Hartley, was reluctant to go into details. "I have told the commissioners of the need to settle the squatter situation and attend to input and machinery costs," was all he had to say. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 1]

CASH FOR GMB--A supplementary capital budget of $1,386,429 for the Grain Marketing Board was tabled in the Assembly. Included in the provisions for expenditure is $74,500 for a new coffee depot. The provisions note that the current estimate of the cost of the depot is $480,000, $74,500 more than the original estimate. Under expenditure for new projects are $75,000 for a training centre at Aspindale in Salisbury, $290,000 for primary marketing depots, $205,000 for improvements to depots, and $150,000 for plant, machinery and works. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 5]

'ECONOMY EXPANDING'--The minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, told Parliament that the country's economy was "definitely expanding." Answering questions from Mr Rowan Cronje (RF, Central) during debate of the committee of supply for his ministry's vote, the minister said that about 36,000 people had been found employment in the first half of 1980. "I am quite sure the figure has doubled by now," he added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 5]

DAM PROJECT--Kuwait was interested in funding the development of the Sabi-Limpopo Valley area, the Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, Senator Joseph Msika, told the Assembly. Answering points raised during the committee of supply consideration of his ministry's $32,726,000 vote, Senator Msika said the possible involvement of Kuwait in the development of this area was the reason why no funds had been earmarked for the planned Condo dam project during the current financial year. He added that his ministry had completed "all the preliminary work" on the project. "My ministry is considering the best site for this dam," he said. Before being interrupted by the automatic adjournment of the House the minister also said that Zimbabwe had been divided into five water development provinces and that his ministry had managed, despite lack of funds, to establish one or two water development schemes in each province. Consideration of Senator Msika's ministry vote will be resumed today. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 5]

MUZOREWA's GUARDS--Three security men assigned by the Government to guard Bishop Abel Muzorewa shortly after independence, have been withdrawn. Bishop Muzorewa said yesterday that the men were withdrawn without notice about two weeks ago. "I was not told anything," he said, "they were just removed. "The only question I have is that the Prime Minister had said that I would have them for as long as I needed." Asked if he had any fears about his personal security, Bishop Muzorewa said it was "immaterial." "I can take care of myself. God is my helper," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 7]

CONNECTION WITH SAAM DENIED--The government of Zimbabwe has categorically denied any connection or association with the socalled Southern African Antiapartheid Movement [SAAM] led by (Filiman Muzorewa). A statement issued by the ministry of foreign affairs yesterday described as preposterous lies claims by Mr Muzorewa that the movement was established after prior consultation with the government. The statement said these preposterous claims about government involvement by Mr (Filiman Muzorewa) are designed to give credibility to the Saam. Describing the movement as unwarranted, the state said Zimbabwe's commitment to the liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa remains as enunciated by the Prime Minister Comrade Mugabe. In a statement a spokesman for the minister of foreign affairs denounced the SAAM as a front organization for the enemies of the liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa. The spokesman said that the true and authentic liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa remained the SWAPO, the Pan-African Congress and the ANC. He advised those who might have been cheated into supporting Mr (Filiman Muzorewa's SAAM to reconsider the affiliation with the movement, adding that genuine support should be given to SWAPO, the ANC and the authentic antiapartheid movement based in London. [Text] [LD021032 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Oct 81]

FINNISH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ZIMBABWE--Salisbury: The 25-member Finnish delegation led by the Finnish foreign trade minister, Mr Rekola, arrived in the city today. Speaking to newsmen on arrival from the Mozambique capital, Maputo, Mr Rekola said his visit is aimed at intensifying economic cooperation between his country and Zimbabwe. During its stay in the country the delegation is expected to hold discussions with the president, Comrade Banana, and other government officials. Mr Rekola was met at the airport by the acting minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Kangai. [Text] [CA021012 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/69 END

JPRS 79227

16 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2504

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79227

16 October 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2504

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UNDERDEVELOPMENT, RECESSION HIT AFRICA HARDEST

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 15 Sep 81 pp 4-5

[Article by Marie Joannidis]

[Text]

PARIS, September 13 - Africa would appear to be the continent worst hit by underdevelopment and the world recession, in spite of its huge resources, numbering 21 of the 31 countries recognised by the U.N. as being the least developed.

Nearly half of the world's 10 million refugees and displaced persons are in Africa, which has a very low level of literacy and one of the highest infant mortality rates.

Often victims of natural calamities such as drought, aggravated by geographical isolation, the people of these countries are also prey to civil or national wars fanned by interference from foreign powers exploiting their economic weakness and sometimes the local political regime.

"One is more ready to give us arms to tear ourselves apart and encourage destabilisation than to give us the resources and facilities necessary for our development", said one of the participants at the conference here on the Least Developed Countries (LDCS), Niger's Planning Minister Brah Mahamane.

The African group at the conference has several times joined forces to stress that the problem of underdevelopment must be re-situated into a global context and to call for greater justice in Africa's relations with the rest of the world.

"We have decided to concentrate all of our battle on achieving economic independence in order to be able to make our contribution to the resolution of international problems", Mr. Mahamane said.

Niger is a typical case of the countries under discussion here : land-locked, prone to periodic drought, and with an economy highly dependent on exports of just one product, uranium.

Enormous needs

A fall in the world price of uranium has badly hit Niger's development and investment programme, which it had in recent years been able to finance from its own export revenue.

"We were in a state of precarious convalescence with regard to our needs, which are enormous, and this fall threatens to slow down our whole programme", Mr. Mahamane said.

He stressed that "interdependence of the world today" and his conviction that the economic crises of the industrialised world could not be resolved "within their own restricted framework" but in the North-South Dialogue .

The Minister said that his country already suffered from climatic vagaries and was obliged to import cereals to augment the population's food supply, while health and illiteracy were also priority concerns.

Big step forward...

He said that France's proposal that the "Stabex" system of guaranteeing export revenues currently practised within the European Economic Community (EEC) be extended to the LDCS would be "a big step forward".

"The target of 0.15 per cent of gross national product of the industrialised nations for public aid to the LDCS is a minimum, and the results (of the conference) must meet the level of hopes", Mr. Mahamane said.

For the countries of Chad, Somalia, Ethiopia and Uganda, among others on the continent, the low level of economic development or drought and isolation have been further aggravated by war and its ensuing destruction and human upheaval. Countries such as Sudan and Tanzania have also had to bear the burden of an influx of displaced people.

All of the African delegates here officially say that it is the economic battle that must be won, even if political problems are often still to the fore. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/59

FRENCH SOCIALISTS LOOK AT AFRICA

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3344, 31 Aug 81 pp 1980-1981

[Article by Alex Rondos: "Socialist Look at Africa"]

[Text]

M. JEAN-PIERRE COT'S visit to Nigeria is indicative — just as his previous visit to Ghana was earlier in the month — of a desire in the socialist administration in Paris to extend horizons beyond the traditional field. M. Cot, who is the Minister responsible for Co-operation at the French Ministry of External Affairs, refers to his desire to "consider Africa as an ensemble", and he has promised himself that everytime he goes to a Francophone state he will also visit an Anglophone or Lusophone area.

This is not without its problems as the new government is rapidly finding out. France, M. Cot has said, does not have the means to ensure that the whole of Africa receives large and significant amounts of public aid. France will, therefore, "concentrate its efforts on its traditional friends". Some of these friends can be troublesome and even embarrassing, especialy when they are obligations inherited from the Giscardian era.

Hence, M. Dacko, of the Central African Republic, can rest assured that the French will continue to offer financial support so that the civil servants can be paid, thus avoiding the chaos of the oft-quoted example of Uganda. France is also prepared to help Chad, especially in the reconstruction of N'Djamena. However, the abivalence displayed towards Libya by Giscard d'Estaing is not quite so apparent. Libya, in the view of the present government, must show that it is more than an army of occupation. Proof of Libyan assistance to Chad will be the day when they are no longer needed, so the argument goes. No ambassador will be named to N'Djamena until the French Government feels assured that the Chadian Government enjoys what it calls "a certain independence".

The one leader for whom the socialists' distaste has been made manifestly clear is President Mobutu, of Zaire. The latest Franco-African summit was to have been held in Kinshasa in September. President Mitterrand has postponed the occasion and it will be held later in the year in France. However, there has been no question of removing some of the military officers who are helping train the Zaire forces.

What the socialist government is practising is the simple principle that you stick by your friends, many of whom your country helped create, however dislikeable or embarrassing they may have become, until you are absolutely certain that the friend can be replaced by someone who is more palatable. The tradition of an overseas empire, the survival of which has always depended on the discovery or creation of an indigenous group of collaborators, has not been forgotten in Paris. Even the most well-meaning government, as I think the socialist government in Paris is, fears possible chaos as much as it does existing tyranny.

What M. Cot would like to do is "decolonise co-operation". He has said that he wants to find out exactly where French money that is given as aid has gone. But above all, M. Cot is emphatic about the need to train more Africans. At present, according to M. Cot's estimates, 55 per cent of technical teachers in Africa are

French. He wants to see more interest in assistance to rural areas. "Peasants well-being must be made permanent so that they do not flee to the cities." Self-sufficiency in food production is another source of concern to him and he wants African countries to produce their own sources of energy.

On arriving at his ministry, he said he was "horrified to see that Central Africa had been recolonized. This country had practically come back under French administration."

As to the problems of The Gambia and the Senegalese reaction, he had this to say

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CATHOLICISM SAID ONLY TOLERATED IN FRANCOPHONE AFRICA

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 18 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Barnard Degioanni: "Catholics At Government Mercy"]

[Text]

YAOUNDE, September 16 - The Roman Catholic Church functions in French-speaking Africa at the mercy of the political authorities in each country.

On the whole it is tolerated rather than welcomed, and it constantly watches its own behaviour to avoid being confronted by the earthly powers-that-be. At a meeting here at the beginning of the month ordained and lay members of the Church from 12 states all agreed that, while the position might change from country to country, Catholicism was generally gagged by the government.

They particularly deplored the fact that any policy which did not confirm to the thinking of the party or government in power was automatically censured. In addition the central powers kept a tight rein on broadcasting media, which were used as a propaganda weapon to feed the masses on government policies, the delegates agreed.

Representatives at the one-week conference were all members of the International Catholic Association for Radio and Television (UNDA) and the International Catholic Organisation for the Cinema (OCIC), from Benin, Burundi, Cameroun, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Mali, Centrafrica, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta and Zaire.

Under observation...

Such a situation greatly compromised the Church 's freedom of action, and it was virtually impossible for it to campaign against social inequalities or corruption. As an example of the gagging of social campaigning, the Yaoundé meeting was told that in Upper Volta it would be impossible to point out publicly

that eight bottles of champagne were worth the equivalent of a farmer's annual budget.

Government hold over the church was particularly strong in Benin, Burundi, Zaire and Togo, the delegates agreed, while in all the other states apart from Gabon and Ivory Coast it could be described as being under observation. As one priest remarked, "we have to make use of existing legal structures to push the law to its limits and beyond". .../

Islamic operation...

But the law differs from country to country. In Benin, Burundi, Togo and Zaire the Catholic press is banned, although Zaire and Togo give the Church access to radio programmes.

In Rwanda the Government accepts criticism on condition that it is "constructive", and the Church-inspired daily newspaper Kinyamateka has a circulation of 14,000.

Practising Catholics in Senegal fear that a sly operation is under way to Islamicise the national broadcasting service and relegate Catholic programmes to regional stations.

But despite their many problems delegates from all 12 participating countries have rejected Vatican proposals to install a continent-wide transmitter in Central Africa to broadcast in French.

They argue that the Protestant Church tried a similar operation 10 years ago, based in Addis Ababa. But it was abandoned after the Ethiopian revolution. (A.F.P.)

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BRIEFS

AID GROUP CHANGE PROPOSAL--Paris, September 16—France is to propose changes in the operations of an aid group for Africa set up with some other Western countries by the previous government, Co-operation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot said here Tuesday. The group is called Concerted Action for Development in Africa (ACDA). The brainchild of former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, it became operative in December 1979, with the participation of the United States, Britain, Belgium, West Germany and Canada. The system called for each member to supply development aid independently but in concert with the other partners. Each country furthermore took over a selected field of operations—France handled rural development, the United States health matters. Mr. Cot said the new French Government wanted a different system of consultations which would do away with each country being in charge of a given sector. The African countries themselves would be asked to take part in the harmonisation of projects, he said. There was an outcry in some French political and medical circles earlier this year over the allocation of the health field to the United States. It was alleged that the decision was intended to benefit the powerful American pharmaceutical industry. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 18 Sep 81 p 4]

ACCENT ON RADIO—Nairobi, September 17--It is cause for concern that after two decades of independence African countries are still not self-reliant in meeting their needs for appropriate technology, Kenyan Information and Broadcasting Minister Peter Oloo Aringo said here on Wednesday. In a speech to the second pan-African conference of permanent secretaries and directors of broadcasting, read on his behalf by his Assistant Minister, Ntere Mbogori, Mr. Aringo observed that "no radio production or transmission equipment is manufactured in independent Africa except for a few receiver assembly plants in some countries". The potential of radio broadcasting for servicing development in Africa was greater than for other media, the Minister said. That was because radio had "wider penetration" among urban people and "significant penetration in the rural areas where the majority of our people live". (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 18 Sep 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/59

POLITICAL BUREAU DECLARATION ON GAMES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau yesterday made public an important declaration on the holding of the Second Central African Games.

In this declaration, which we have prominently published in this issue's inside pages, the Political Bureau, after pointedly alluding to the games in Angola, goes on to say that "they are taking place," as Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stated, "in an intricate and difficult international context in which disagreements are becoming vehement not only in developed capitalist societies, but also within the very imperialist system itself, on the one hand, and in which relations are becoming more strained among industrialized countries in the capitalist bloc and socialist camp.

Therefore, the declaration further emphasizes, it is within an international situation such as this, in which imperialistic aggression is increasing against the People's Republic of Angola, and has reached the point of recently invading it with the South African regular army backed by mercenaries of several nationalities and Angolan puppets in the south of our country that the Second Central African Games are to be held.

This fact has once again clearly proven our people's willingness to maintain friendly ties with every nation in the world and especially with the people on our own continent, thereby making it possible to strengthen unity and brotherly relations among African nations.

After emphasizing that any evidence of this nature will win the party's attention, the Political Bureau Declaration stresses that in our country physical culture and sports constitute an integral part of the educational system in the working people's daily life thereby enabling them to assume a stronger commitment to and a greater physical ability for the national reconstruction tasks and the establishment of a new socialist society.

For this reason, as can be read in the declaration, the holding of the Second Central African Games in the People's Republic of Angola will contribute not only to our sportsmen's athletic proficiency but will also enable them to acquire new experiences as well as proving our competency in the area of intense competition.

In the declaration, the Political Bureau also highlights the involvement of several of our country's active sectors in activities proper for the occasion and welcomes all athletes who will defend the People's Republic of Angola's colors, spurred on by the earnest desire to see our country once again win the greatest prestige in this very important sports event on the African continent.

As stated in the Political Bureau Declaration, "our country, traditionally hospitable and friendly, is called upon once again to receive our visitors in a befitting manner, thus proving their strongly disciplined spirit, organization and vigilance against saboteurs and all those who, through shameful acts, may wish to jeopardize the success which we wish for this Second Central African Games.

The MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, therefore, is urging all our people and, especially, all residents of the cities of Luanda and Huambo, to give their wholehearted cooperation and strict conformity to all established disciplinary standards so that this sports event may take place within the most favorable friendly and brotherly environment.

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CSO: 4728/142

HUAMBO POLITICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES CADRE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] In an interview granted to ANGOP, Nuno de Oliveira, director of the institution, said that the Huambo Party Albano Machado Provincial School, founded 7 May 1977, has to date graduated 505 party cadres among whom were 345 political activists and 180 officials, members of provincial committees and party coordinators in towns and communes.

Students who attend the school where they undergo 4 months of political and ideological training, the time allotted for the courses, come from the Bie, Kuango Kubango Provinces and from the Huambo Province itself, after having been previously chosen, provided they are members of the party, JMPLA [Youth Movement for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] or of one of the UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola] provincial secretariats, and of OMA [Organization of Angolan Women].

Four professors with intermediate courses taken at the Party's National School teach subjects on Marxism-Leninism, MPLA and Angolan history, the party structure and the scientific orientation of society. There are also two instructors who are in charge of cultural development.

Resident regulations facilitate the good use of the students' time. There is, therefore, a schedule for classes and for recreational and sports periods as well as for visits to well-planned enterprises in the provinces and for participation in conferences with local party leaders.

The students in this school are not cut off from productive tasks. In this context, a small collective farm and a vegetable garden were established to alleviate some food problems.

Requested to comment on the placement of graduate students, the school director replied that these are directed to the party's provincial committees' organizational departments which, in turn, assign the students to the work according to their capability.

To date, they have already completed seven courses and are about to finish the eighth, with a total of 54 students.

One of the main difficulties which causes deep concern for the establishment's administration is that of providing food for the students, for the plan drawn up by domestic trade does not meet anticipated needs.

8870
CSO: 4728/142

PRESIDENT MOI ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON CASH

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi yesterday told the police to be vigilant on the movement of Kenya's currency. The President said he was determined to see that currency regulations were adhered to and proper Government spending was observed.

President Moi was addressing a luncheon hosted by the Central Bank of Kenya to mark its 15th anniversary.

"I have directed that serious steps must be taken to make sure that stricter measures are taken to save public funds," he said.

The President said he had issued instructions to conserve the country's scarce foreign exchange.

"This will mean in practice that henceforth, foreign exchange will only be allocated for such essential items as raw materials, capital goods, medicines and agricultural inputs," he said, adding that "while we must be realistic, there are now some signs of hope and prospect; both in the national arenas and across the worldwide spectrum, which may dispel the distressing thought of any permanent gloom."

President Moi said new banks would not be making their optimum contribution to national development unless in terms of presence and service — they were prepared to reach into the rural areas where the majority of Kenyans lived and worked.

"It is not enough, and it is no great cause for satisfaction, when these bodies are represented only in Nairobi and Mombasa," he said.

"It is quite imperative in my view that commercial banks should understand and perform their role, as a catalyst, in helping us to increase productivity and improve living standards in the rural areas," President Moi said.

He recalled that when the bank was inaugurated in 1966, its first task was to replace the notes and coins of the East African Currency Board, then amounting in value to something over Shs. 400 million.

He noted that this was smoothly accomplished and in June this year the total amount of national currency in circulation had risen to well over Shs. 1,000 million. He said in recent times, the Central Bank had been issuing our Nyayo currency now familiar everywhere in the Republic.

The occasion was attended by, among others, the Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, the Minister for Constitutional and Home Affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo and a Minister of State in the President's Office, Mr. G. G. Kariuki.

CSO: 4700

MP'S COME UNDER POLICE QUESTIONING

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by GIDEON MULAKI]

[Text]

SEVEN Members of Parliament are being questioned by police over alleged false mileage claims and other issues.

The MPs personal files have already been taken from the National Assembly by officers from the Criminal Investigations Department (CID).

The seven are Nakuru North MP Koigi wa Wamwere, Ugenya MP James Orengo, Kitutu East MP Abuya Abuya, Nyando MP Onyango Midika, Eldoret North MP Chelagat Mutai Bungoma South MP Lawrence Sifuna and Lurambi South MP Wasike Ndombi.

The file of Wundanyi MP Mashengu wa Mwachofi is also understood to have been taken to CID headquarters but the MP has not yet been questioned.

Mileage

One of the MPs said they were being quizzed on why they were claiming mileage allowance for cars which they are understood to have sold.

Bungoma South MP Sifuna said: "They asked me why I was claiming mileage on my car while it is known that I have sold it to a European.

"They also asked me about my political connections in some countries like Bulgaria, China and Israel and also my bank.

Mr. Sifuna said Miss Mutai was also being questioned.

He said of the other six that they "are all sailing on the same boat".

Police have also searched their houses, he said.

"When police came to my house they searched all documents, but they never got anything," he said.

Nyando MP Onyango Midika confirmed he had been quizzed but declined to give details, saying it was a very sensitive one.

Asked for comment, the Clerk of the National Assembly, Mr. Leonard Nguri, said he had heard "the rumour".

Efforts to reach the other MPs were fruitless.

CSO: 4700

BOYCOTT OF LOS ANGELES OLYMPICS URGED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Sep 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

NOW that the racist rugby team has concluded its tour of New Zealand and gone on to the United States, there is no reason why the African countries should continue equivocating on the issue of participation in the 1984 Olympics.

African nations have made it a principle that they would not entertain having sporting links with South Africa. This principle has on the whole been honoured in the past. We expect that they will continue the same in the future.

Some doubt has been cast about this, particularly in American circles, where some elements have argued that sport should be totally divorced from politics. Yet it is the same Americans who led a boycott of the Moscow Olympics to show Moscow that the world was displeased with its invasion of Afghanistan.

If that was not political then the term must be getting a new meaning which is not yet in the universal dictionaries.

Officially the Americans are saying they will not interfere in any way with the racist tour since the invitation is strictly private. This stand is as nonsensical as the New Zealand stand was.

There is no way one is to separate the activities of national, or for that matter, regional sporting organisations when it comes to having links with the racists.

In the American case this has been recognised by the leadership of the host city — Los Angeles — who have expressed their concern over the potential boycott of the Olympics. They clearly state that allowing the racing rugby team to play in the US will lead to even non-African countries joining the boycott.

When African nations were urging New Zealand to stop the racist tour New Zealand responded by arguing that she was being pressurised since she is just a small power. The need to demolish this kind of argument for all times becomes another compelling reason why the African nations must announce their boycott of the Olympics in the US now. Such a boycott of one of the super powers would establish the principle for good.

These days, the nations of the West have a way of thinking that all their interests are linked. It is time the African nations realised that their interests particularly with respect to Southern Africa are all related. Thus the Namibia independence, assuring Angola's integrity and creating a multiracial society in South Africa are all interrelated.

CSO: 4700

DEVALUATION AIMS AT SPURRING EXPORTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Sep 81 p 6

[Article by KARIUKI-WACCIIRA in column "News Background": "Devaluation Is To Spur Exports"]

[Text]

WHEN news came that Kenya had devalued the shilling by 18 per cent, I felt uncomfortable. In February this year, it had received a 5 per cent chop. The effective devaluation this year thus amounts to a high 23 per cent scale-down.

As a result, if Kenya was able to import 10 tons of medicine last year, the same money will now bring in only 8 tons. All things remaining the same, Kenya will now acquire only 78 per cent of what she would have been able to acquire last year, without having to reduce her import bill at all. Kenya's purchasing power in the international market has simply cascaded.

On the other side of the picture, the purchasing power of all other countries trading with Kenya has climbed up. It would be just as though these countries had revalued their currency against the Kenya shilling. These foreign countries will experience the exact opposite of the effects Kenya will experience in her international market transactions.

If Britain could buy 10 tons of coffee from Kenya last year, the same amount of money will now enable her to get 12 tons of coffee, without as little as adding a penny. Kenya has made itself a source of cheap goods for international buyers. Cheap coffee, cheap tea, cheap pyrethrum etcetera.

If Kenya fetched 20 pounds from selling coffee to Britain last year, the same amount of coffee will earn it less than 16 pounds in foreign exchange this year. Kenya will have to produce and sell more and more just to keep earning the same amount of money after the devaluation.

My sense of foreboding was perhaps whetted by the words of an accountant in a company that relies on imported raw materials who said: "We had trouble getting the amounts of our foreign exchange applications approved by the Central Bank before the devaluation. Now we shall need to increase our applied allocations by at least 15 per cent to import the same amount of raw materials. The Government seems to be tightening the string on the country's foreign exchange earnings, under the pretext of trying to loosen the string.

Of course, this accountant was not altogether right. But he was drawing my mind closer to the one question that must be asked: How much additional foreign exchange are we going to earn through making our exports cheaper and building up international demand for them, in comparison to the foreign exchange we stand to lose, in compensating ourselves for a lower purchasing power of our shilling in buying our imports? Put in another way, is devaluation good, fairly good, or very bad for us?

It is fairly bad. But it was imperative that the Government should devalue the Kenya shilling. We live in a complex world.

For a long time now since the oil crisis made its presence felt in Kenya, we have not been earning enough foreign exchange to pay for all our imports. As this problem has increased in intensity, so also has been our difficulty in keeping vital import inputs flowing into the country's economy. We can cut imports, but only up to some extent. We can reduce the importation of gramophone records, video tapes, grapes, blackcurrant juice etcetera. But we cannot stop the flow into the country of medicines, fuel, industrial spare parts and so forth. Today, our purchase of vital categories of imports is hampered. An SOS has to be sounded, and a way of struggling out of the difficult bind has to be sought. One eventuality, rather than a solution, is to devalue the shilling.

When Kenya cannot pay for all her imports, she has to borrow in the structural arrangement of the International Moneytary Fund. Kenya has been running a trading deficit through the assistance of IMF. The Central Bank of Kenya draws advice from IMF in operating her foreign exchange transactions. In fact, the first governor of the Central Bank in 1966 was an officer seconded for service in the Kenyan Government by the IMF.

Kenya can spend more on imports than the total it earns in foreign exchange. Additional foreign exchange comes from what it borrows, plus what it receives as gifts. But gifts form a very tiny proportion of any country's "income".

If Kenya has to keep importing what it requires, boosting exports to earn more foreign exchange is not a plausible solution. Our main exports are coffee, tea, and pyrethrum. Farmers cannot change the supply of these things at short notice. Prices of coffee are determined by the London-based International Coffee Organisation, on the basis of world quota supply. Kenya will have to adhere to standing prices, and will not get a bigger quota just because it has devalued its currency. We will get only a marginal increase in the level of tourism, most probably to be offset by lower earnings per tourist.

So, why has the Kenya shilling been devalued?

The answer is simply to get us more credit from the IMF, to allow us to run a bigger trading deficit and to get debts rescheduled. This is the standard prescription of the IMF for a payments crisis such as Kenya has found itself in. A foreign exchange crisis is in our midst, and our finance authorities have to explore solutions — at least in the short-term, by bowing to international pressures to devalue the Kenya shilling.

The ordinary man will enjoy living in a country where vital imports are flowing in — medicines, machinery and so forth.

However if salaries remain the same, the common man will manage only lesser purchases of goods than he was able to do before the devaluation. In an economy such as ours that is import-oriented, expensive imports will raise prices of locally produced goods with a sweeping rapidity.

Take for instance the way high oil prices in the past have raised the prices in transport and other related services. Oil import prices will in effect rise after the devaluation. Oil companies will ask the Government for higher petrol pump prices or they will hit the doldrums.

CSO: 4700

UNIVERSITY APPEARS TO BE BACK TO NORMAL

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 18 Sep 81 pp 4-5

[Excerpts]

Academic year ends in two weeks

THE atmosphere at the University of Nairobi appears to have returned to normal at the close of this academic year which according to some observers has been one of the most troubled years at the university. What must have come as good news to some academic members of staff was the recent return of passports to some lecturers whose passports were taken by the government approximately two weeks after the last student unrest. According to sources at the university so far, two lecturers out of the ten that had their passports taken have had them back and have been allowed to travel outside the country. The move to restrict the lecturers' travel followed the presidential directive that no lecturers would be allowed to travel outside the country without official clearance.

The measures to restrict the lecturers' travel was introduced soon after some lecturers were accused by the government of instigating student disturbances. Several lecturers were then turned back at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on their way to attend a conference in Zimbabwe. The denial of permission to the lecturers to travel was seen by some observers as an admission on the side of the government that it suspected that the frequent student disturbances may have been caused by foreign connections.

This academic year will come to an end at the end of this month. The only group of students so far left at the campus are the non-final year students who are expected to complete their examinations towards the end of September. The other groups of students, the post-graduate and the final year students, sat for their examinations at different times but the latter group has not yet had their results which will be officially released after the external examiners have had a look at the scripts and the senate has approved them. In the meantime, the students who were asked to vacate the halls of residence two weeks ago have to wait for the results from their homes.

CSO: 4700/62

HARAMBEE ABUSES SAID TO WARRANT PROBE

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 19 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

COMPLAINTS that funds raised for *harambee* projects in many parts of the country are falling into the wrong hands are now too many to be ignored. Obviously there are people around who are not worthy of the trust placed on them by those they pretend to be serving.

Here is a true account of a case that took place in Nyeri District. Two successful people were approached by the committee of their local primary school to help organise a *harambee* for its development. They were more than willing to do this, bearing in mind the fact that it was that very same school that started them on the road to success.

A successful *harambee* was held where, apart from the money raised from the others who attended the meeting, the two individuals made sizeable contributions, including donations from their friends throughout the country.

Sometime back this year, the same committee approached them saying that the funds raised had not been sufficient to complete the work, and could they organise another *harambee*?

Although they were rather surprised knowing fully well that little work had been done, they were still willing to aid a genuine cause. They therefore asked the committee for certified audited accounts of how the money had been spent before they went ahead with another fund-raising drive.

The committee panicked, apparently suspecting trouble. They did produce audited accounts, but the auditors had obviously been fed the wrong information. The accounts did not even reflect the very substantial amounts that the two gentlemen had made!

It would seem clear from the reports coming from other parts of the country that this is not an isolated case. Generosity by members of the public is being turned to selfish private gain and deserving causes are not being served as they should.

No one would like to demean the concept of *harambee*. It has been one of the great success stories of Kenya and is intimately linked with our national outlook and image, to the extent that we have adopted it as our national motto.

As the Minister for Constitutional and Home Affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo, pointed out the other day, it is a demonstration of people's willingness to help the less fortunate members of society.

The people must, however, be protected from greedy individuals who manoeuvre themselves into positions of trust for the purpose of getting their hands to resources meant to help uplift the social welfare of the communities they live in.

Some countries have incorporated self-help into the central planning of the government. In South Korea, it forms a part of the Ministry of Social Services and has been a huge success. It has been suggested that a similar move be made here.

While such suggestions are being studied, there is the urgent need to ensure that the funds that have been collected throughout the country for *harambee* projects do actually end up where they are supposed to go.

The provincial administration in particular, has a clear duty here to probe the use of *harambee* funds, since they are the ones in direct touch with the people.

It is a great betrayal of the contributors of such funds, both here and outside the country, to see them ending in the pockets of individuals.

CSO: 4700

VILLAGE ENJOYS BENEFITS OF BIOGAS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 16 Sep 81 pp 11, 13

[Article by Joyce Ciira: "The Biogas Village"]

[Text]

IT IS sometimes said that rural people are conservative and do not welcome innovations, especially when they are bound to change their way of life.

This is certainly not true of the residents of Nderu Village in Kikuyu, Kiambu District, who have embraced the new idea of using biogas for cooking and lighting wholeheartedly.

"We are all very enthusiastic about the project," says Samuel Kiarie Ngugi, chairman of the newly formed village committee in charge of the project.

The Nderu Rural Settlement Community Biogas Demonstration Complex is a Ministry of Energy and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlement (Habitat) project.

It was started in June this year and when complete will consist of four gas digesters — two of eight cubic metres capacity each, one of 25 cubic metres and another of 35 cubic metres capacity. Already, the two digesters of eight cubic metres capacity each are complete and six homes are using the biogas for cooking and lighting. When the other two digesters are complete, they will supply piped gas to 30 to 32 homes primarily for cooking and lighting.

The project is supervised by an Indian biogas expert, H S Hanuman, currently attached to Habitat. His organisation, the Gobar Gas Scheme of Bombay, India, has helped start such projects in Tanzania, Somali and Upper Volta. "However", stresses Mr. Hanuman, "all these others have been individual projects. This is the first time we are involved in a community project."

Talking about the project, Dr. Ganti Rao of Habitat says that his organisation sees the project as a training and testing ground for the transfer of technology from a developing country — this time India — to another developing country. The project could therefore act as a catalyst for technocal co-operation between developing countries.

This is especially in order, bearing in mind the sentiments of representatives of some developing countries at the recently concluded UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Enegy who felt that developing countries should co-operate more in developing renewable sources of energy. They felt this was necessary to avoid a situation whereby the developing countries would be dependent on the developed world for renewable energy.

Unlike some of the exhibits at the recent "Energy 81" exhibition that have to be imported, the Nderu biogas project does not require any imports. "All the materials are available locally," emphasises Dr. Rao.

The six homes already using the biogas have been fitted with a double gas stove and gas lamp each, manufactured in India, but which can be manufactured locally. The stoves cost the equivalent of Shs. 220, while the lamps cost Shs. 230 each.

However, the cost can be brought down with mass production. Commenting on this, Dr. Rao says that the Kenyan piping contractor who did the piping for the project, is willing to manufacture stoves if there is demand for them.

"What's more," adds Dr. Rao, "as stoves using biogas do not need any specialised burner, they can even be made by village fundis, thus cutting down costs even more."

The villagers are especially keen on the project because they do not lose anything. After the biogas is produced, the animal waste is used as fertiliser. "This even makes better fertiliser than when the dung is used straight", explains Mr. Hanuman.

It is significant that the project is located next to an already existing piggery, and the digesters have been built using locally manufactured components, construction materials, labour and building methods.

The project has also made provision for the construction of 10 communal toilets, so that the human waste can also be used to manufacture gas. Contrary to what many would expecct, the villagers are aware of this and welcome the idea.

"There is nothing wrong with it," says Samuel Ngugi.

Habitat hopes that the Nderu Village biogas project will be the forerunner of many such projects in Kenya — and the rest of Africa.

CSO: 4700

BRIEFS

FOREIGN PRESS UNDER FIRE--Tourism Minister, Mr. Elijah Mwangale yesterday accused the foreign Press of misinterpreting Kenya and giving it a bad name. The Minister was speaking at a cocktail party organised by Pakistan International Airlines in honour of tour operators from Gulf countries. He said most foreign Press organisations had made Nairobi their base so every bad story written about Africa was datelined Nairobi. He said this made people think that everything bad was happening in Nairobi. He assured tour operators that Kenya was a peaceful country with a crime rate lower than that of other cities in the world. He said Kenya had the best beaches and parks for game-viewing. He invited tour-operators from Gulf countries to visit every part of Kenya. "The only way to overcome the misinterpretation done by the foreign media is to visit one another," he said. Americans were generally aware of what Kenya offered in tourism, he added. [Excerpt] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 22 Sep 81 p 3]

TEA-FARM WORM INVASION--Some tea-growing areas of Kirinyaga District have been invaded by an unidentified worm which is reported to be retarding the crop's production. This was said by farmers during the official opening of the Kabonge Tea Buying Centre in Mwirua Location, Ndia Division, at the weekend. The centre was opened by the general manager of the Kenya Tea Development Authority, Mr. Simon M. Kamunyu. Mr. Kamunyu told the farmers that KTDA field officers in the area would take specimens of the worms to a laboratory for identification. He said the farmers would then be provided with chemicals for killing the worms. He appealed to the farmers not to panic as KTDA would take action immediately. Claiming that some fertilisers of poor quality had been provided to the farmers, Mr. Kamunyu said the KTDA had provided farmers with better fertilisers. He commended the farmers for their tireless efforts in improving their tea production. He said over 145 million kilogrammes of tea leaves was picked last year. Addressing the same meeting, an Assistant Minister for Health who is also the MP for the area, Mr. James Njiru appealed to the farmers to leave politics to politicians.--KNA [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Sep 81 p 3]

DUTCH GRANT, LOAN--Nairobi, September 14--Kenya is to receive 133 million Kenyan shillings (almost 15 million dollars) from the Netherlands to support its balance of payments, Dutch Charge d'Affaires Kleiweg De Zwaan said here today when he called on Vice President and Minister for Finance Mwai Kibaki. Mr. De Zwaan said that half the amount would be provided as a grant while the remainder would be given as a loan bearing an annual interest of 2.5 per cent, repayable over 30 years with eight

years' grace period. The Charge d'Affaires said the purpose was to prevent a further deterioration of Kenya's present financial and economic situation which would have a negative impact on the country's development activities. The aid is intended for essential imports such as raw materials, spare parts, fertilizers and medical drugs. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 15 Sep 81 p 20]

CSO: 4700

PRAISE GIVEN FOR U.S. AID TO LIBERIA

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

African nations, from all indications, are tired of war, strife, hunger, poverty and illiteracy. Far from being a curse from heavens, Africa's predicaments, to a large extent, have instead been caused by colonial powers who had for centuries held the continent in servitude; hence exposing the continent to one of the most damnable tribulation in the existence of mankind.

In their exploitative pursuits, the colonial masters with impunity, roaped Africa bare of its once abundant resources - natural and human. In addition, their scramble for the continent resulted in the creation of appendages and divisions among African states and their peoples.

In a nutshell, this was the lamentable state of affairs that was bequeathed to independent African states by their unscrupulous colonial masters. This ugly situation therefore, left African countries with one option: to pick up their pieces and start resuscitating their battered and nearly depleted economies. The efforts, however, could not have gained any marked momentum without the help of some friendly nations as well as international financial and donor institutions.

Liberia, Africa's first republic South of the Sahara, which has always maintained an "Open Door" policy, has had in the process several powerful friendly nations which have continued to lend meaningful support to its efforts aimed at revamping all areas of its national development. Among these friendly countries are Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Japan. Yet, there is, of all friendly nations, one friend of Liberia whose succour has continued to be so profound that it has enable Liberia to surmount its difficulties, especially economic. It can indisputedly be said that that friend is none other than the United States of America.

The governments of the United States, no matter what policies they have pur-

sued, have always proved to be Friend among the friends of Liberia. Of the latest salient feature of the US Government's good intention toward Liberia was the visit of its Postmaster General, Mr. William F. Bolger, to Liberia from August 27 - 29, 1981. The visit itself was a consummation of a long overdue response to the Liberian Government's invitation for the US Postmaster General to visit the country. Mr. Bolger's visit to Liberia was the first of its kind by a top US Government official since the 1978 official visit by former President Jimmy Carter.

At the end of Mr. Bolger's two-day fact-finding visit, the Liberian government was assured of US government's assistance to improve her (Liberia's) postal system by providing needed equipment and training facilities. These included the provision of more than 200 vehicles, lock boxes, mail bags, safe and lead seal, and all other needs of the Liberia Postal Affairs Ministry. Mr. Bolger assured the Liberian Government that American technicians would be sent to work along with their Liberian counterparts to improve the entire postal system of Liberia, with emphasis on the rural postal program.

The US Postmaster General as a matter of fact, expressed disappointment over the activities of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) which, he said, has not provided enough assistance to its member countries including Liberia.

No sooner had the People's Redemption Council (PRC) assumed the leadership of Liberia did the USA appear on the scene to help solve the country's economic problems.

The former US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr. Richard Moose, at the head of several goodwill missions to Liberia following the April 12, 1980, Military coup, told officials of the Liberian Government that his government would give Liberia an initial $5 million for budgetary support, while an additional $5 million would be given as food assistance. In addition, he disclosed that with the cooperation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), $9 million of Special Drawing Right (SDR) was guaranteed for Liberia.

Mr. Moose also revealed that arrangements were made with US commercial banks to loan Liberia $5 million, and that his government would help defray some of Liberia's oil bills.

"All foreign debts owed by Liberia to the US and other friendly countries would be rescheduled in order to help Liberia recover from the present economic crisis," Mr. Moose pledged.

From what became his assessment of Liberia's needs, Secretary Moose said he would return home and advance talks with international financial institutions and friends of Liberia for financial support to meet the teething economic problems that faced the young Peo-

ple's Redemption Council government.

In fact, Mr. Moose had as a member of his last entourage to Liberia, an expert of finance at the US State Department, Mr. Donald Born, who spent additional days in Liberia to hold talks with government officials on Liberia's immediate needs.

The result of Mr. Moose's goodwill visits enabled the PRC government to sail above the turbulent economic crisis that it inherited from the last administration.

But that was only a tip of the iceberg, as the US Government has thereafter continued to explore several other areas in which it could assist the Liberian Government. One of the areas on which the lot fell was rural broadcasting.

In October, 1980, the US and the Liberian governments signed an $11.7 million loan agreement for the establishment of a Rural Communication Network. When the project has gone into full swing, for the first time in the history of Liberia, both national and international news programmes would reach people throughout the country, through regional radio stations.

Similarly, the United States Government also undertook the improvement of the Information Ministry's library, and promised to assist in all phases of media development and training. The former Counsellor for Public Affairs at the US Embassy in Monrovia, Mr. Frank Paul Catanoso, who paid a courtesy call on the then Deputy Information Minister Lt. Col. Gray D. Allison, who is now Minister, said his government placed much emphasis on the training of media personnel. He therefore urged the authorities of the Ministry to take advantage of such programs.

Recently, the new US Ambassador to Liberia, Mr. William L. Swing, during a courtesy call on Minister Allison, intimated that several areas in the field of mass communications would be considered for bilateral cooperation between Liberia and the United States of America.

Mr. Swing observed that there was a substantial amount of resources that could be tapped in Liberia, and informed Minister Allison that his government was interested in developing close contact and cooperation in the areas of print and electronic media.

For Commander-In-Chief Samuel K. Doe, therefore, to have exalted the US Government during his November, 1980, major policy statement that the "United States Government has given us more direct financial assistance than it gave in the last year of the previous Tolbert administration," was certainly no misstatement, and was a demonstration of the PRC Government's appreciation of the US Government's assistance.

Another important area in which the American Government is assisting Liberia is the military. In fact, the 30th

anniversary of the US military mission to Liberia was celebrated recently on August 27, 1981. The history of the US mission to Liberia dates as far back as 1911, when Liberia asked the US to re-organize its Frontier Force (now the Armed Forces of Liberia). Accordingly, the US War Department appointed three Afro-American officers who arrived in Liberia on May 1, 1912.

Subsequently, as a result of a treaty signed between the US and Liberia on January 11, 1951, US Military Mission to Liberia was born. Since its birth in Liberia about 30 years ago, the Mission's functions and involvement with the Armed Forces of Liberia have included among other things:

1. Managing and administering material and equipment transactions;

2. Managing military education programs to train Liberian military personnel; and

3. Assessing the Liberian government's military capability as well as identifying future requirements.

The US Air Force also constructed Robertsfield, now the Roberts International Airport, which today serves as a modern international airport. It also constructed the Freeport of Monrovia in 1948, which was the result of a meeting between the late Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt of the USA and William V.S. Tubman of Liberia.

The US Government's major military assistance to West Africa is being concentrated in Liberia, followed by Senegal. Liberia depends substantially on US Security assistance, which recently appropriated about $12.3 million for new equipment and a training program of $600,000 to help complete the re-organization of the Armed Forces of Liberia. Part of the loan is being used for the construction of new army barracks.

With the levels of assistance to Liberia from developed nations since the founding of the nation in 1821, the United States Government has provided the most desirable and impact-sustaining aid. Given Liberia's development needs, it can be said that she would foster mutually beneficial contacts and cooperation with not only the US, but all other developed nations which would view her development problems more seriously.

For now, the United States of America has proven that she is a genuine friend concerned about Liberia's problems - economic, social, political and cultural. Her material and other support during Liberia's transition period is ample evidence of this.

CSO: 4700/65

PETTIQUOI PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KREMLIN

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Sep 81 p 6

[Text]

Liberia's Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Francis T. Pettiquoi, has said that the cordial relations existing between Liberia and the Soviet Union would continue to grow in an atmosphere of peace and mutual trust.

A Foreign Ministry release issued here Saturday said Ambassador Pettiquoi made the statement Friday in Moscow when he presented his letters of credence to Mr. P.G. Gulashvili, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Presidium at the Kremlin.

The release further quoted Ambassador Pettiquoi as saying that the principal objectives of the Liberian Government were "to construct a society based on social justice, peace, equality, freedom and human dignity".

He extended special greetings on behalf of Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe, the government and people of Liberia to the government and people of the Soviet Union.

Earlier, Deputy Chairman Gulashvili welcomed Ambassador Pettiquoi to the Kremlin and explained that the Soviet Union's policies were geared towards building its relations with African states and other developing countries based on "the principle of mutual respect, equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.".

He also indicated the Soviet Union's readiness "for a dialogue with all forces that are striving to strengthen peace and international security."

On Soviet-Liberian relations, the release quoted Deputy Chairman Gulashvili as saying that "this had not developed regularly."

He, however, said that he looked forward to fruitful developments and assured Ambassador Pettiquoi that his activities in that direction would meet understanding and cooperation from the Soviet Government.

Ambassador Pettiquoi was greeted at the Kremlin by an array of high Soviet officials, including the Secretary of the Presidium, Mr. M.P. Georgadze and Deputy Foreign Minister I.N. Zemskov, among others.

CSO: 4700

PRC SPEAKER GBARTU DECRIES BRIBERY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Sep 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by Samuel Johnson]

[Text]

Bribery is still rampant within the nation's security forces and it must be stopped, PRC Speaker Brigadier General Jeffrey Gbartu, said during a mass meeting with security agencies at the E.J. Roye Building Friday.

"In the Tolbert regime there was much corruption. We took over, but now we have found out that the same corruption is still going on," the PRC Speaker told assembled security officers in the E.J.Roye Auditorium.

General Gbartu said bribery within the security forces was on the rise and was embarrassing to the PRC. "Can we stopped receiving bribes?" he asked in a pleading voice.

Speaker Gbartu said reports has reached him that there were "lots of corruption" going on at the nation's borders.The PRC Speaker said because of this alleged practice by immigration and other security officers, there were many illegal entries and acts of smuggling have mounted.

Speaker Gbartu called on security officers to be disciplined. He told subordinate officers to respect their superiors. He said there should be compliance to order before complaint.

He told security officers that in performing their duties, they should treat both citizens and foreigners alike."Don't push or dragged a man simply because he is a foreigners,"he cautioned.

He also admonished the officers to be understanding in cases of minor violations of the laws. He said if a motirist breaks a traffic rule, simply because he did not understand the rule, he should be acquianted with the rule instead of being arrested.

Justice Minister Isaac Nyeplu responding, said many of the things the PRC Speaker highlighted can be seen "glaringly". The Minister however assured Speaker Gbartu that he and members of the Joint Security would redoubled their efforts in carrying out their duties.

Minister Neyplu told General Gbartu because of similar act of corruption, he had to detained a security officer who had been harassing residents in the Bong Mines concession area, Bong County.

CSO: 4700

LACK OF EQUIPMENT HAMPERS CID

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Sep 81, p 8

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Text]

The lack of advanced pathological equipment at the JFK Medical Center is hindering efforts to solve many homicide cases, CID Director Bangalee Saysay claimed in a recent interview.

He said homicide cases can only be solved through the aid of advanced pathological equipment. The Criminal Investigation Division, because it lacks such equipment, cannot solve many of the homicide cases, he added.

As a consequence, to solve a homicide case of a decomposed body, Pborensic Pathologist, Dr. Isaac Moses usually goes to Egypt to perform autopsy examination.

This, he said, last for weeks, adding that the process impedes solving of unusual death cases.

He said the autopsy report of Stalin Knowlden has been submitted to his office by Dr. Isaac Moses of the JFK Hospital. But added that the result of the report cannot be revealed since suspects allegedly involved have been indicted by the Criminal Court, Temple of Justice.

Director Saysay said his agency has sufficient evidences to warrant prosecution against the alleged suspects, Barbara K. Anderson and her accomplices, Benjamin Knowlden and William Knowlden.

He said there exists an extradiction treaty between the Governments of Liberia and the United States of America. But if extradiction proceedings against the alleged fugitive, suspect William Knowlden fails, there is the possibility of the two accomplices being tried in the absence of the third party.

William Knowlden, the alleged fugitive suspect,

fled to the U.S. sometime this year after Stalin Knowlden, his brother, was allegedly killed during a fratricidal fight over rent money.

Director Saysay also said the two suspects, Barbara K. Anderson and Benjamin Knowlden, who have been detained, are awaiting court trial.

He said in the homicide cases of Summer Wright and Jassie Sonewa, there has been no report from the hospital to ascertain their cause of death.

Summer Wright, a senior female student at the B.W. Harris High School in Monrovia, allegedly committed suicide;while Jassie Sonewa, a female senior student at the University of Liberia, was found dead in her bedroom.Both incidents occurred early this year.

Director Saysay claimed that due to inadequate transportation, all other cases tend to stall. He said if a crime is committed, because of lack of vehicle, agents sometimes have to wait for hours on their single vehicle for transportation.

He said this has also led to criminals escaping after they have committed an offense.

CSO: 4700

WORK ON NEW CONSTITUTION PROGRESSES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 17 Sep 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by A. Teage]

[Text]

The mechanics for drafting the nation's new constitution have begun and public hearings on the formulation of the document will commence in about a month's time, Chairman of the Constitutional Commission, Dr. Amos Sawyer, said at a press conference Wednesday.

Dr. Sawyer said, six standing committees have been established to undertake the various activities required for the drafting of a new constitution.

In about two weeks, following the presentation of a document to be circulated by the Secretariat of the Commission, the Commission would be prepared for public hearings. The hearings will be conducted nation-wide, Dr. Sawyer said.

He said the Commission currently has a $500,000 budgetary allotment from government, Dr. Sawyer however explained that projections show a possible need for additional funds in order to cope with the scope of work envisioned.

The six committees are those on Social and Political issues, Judiciary and Finance and the Economy, Government Review, Recommendation and hearings and Drafting.

A full-time secretariat, dealing with administration and research, has also been formed; it is currently functioning from offices at the OAU village in Virginia, near Monrovia, Dr. Sawyer said.

Mr. Winston Tubman, former Liberian Ambassador to the United Nations, heads the Secretariat's research department, while Mr. Willie Belleh, a former director of Special Projects at the Institute of Public Administration, heads the administrative arm of the secretariat.

The Secretariat, Dr. Sawyer said, is at the moment studying reports of the various standing committees that have been adopted by the Commission. The Commission began formal work on May 14, he said.

Dr. Sawyer said the Secretariat is also currently providing further analysis

and synthesis of the reports which could be used as the basis for formulating the proposals that are necessary for public participation.

"What we intend to do before holding public hearings is to provide the public with the necessary information upon which informed opinion can be built," he said.

"There is a large sector of our population, he said "that does not know what a constitution is all about. We want to begin from there, informing our people on what a Constitution is and it isn't."

Dr. Sawyer said the Commission intends to infuse into the masses some idea that a Constitution requires the support of the entire people in order for it to be effective.

"It can't work by itself", he said, without the respect and support of the politicians and the general citizenry. A Constitution is nothing more than a piece of paper," Dr. Sawyer added.

He noted that the Commission would seek to synthesize the public as to its responsibility in ensuring the effective operation of a Constitution.

Once that is done, Dr. Sawyer asserted, "then we want to be able to inform the public on the details of the suspended (constitution) document. Many of us have not read that document. On many occasions, it was referred to but not in any substantive way because it was not part of the educational process-definitaly not part of any citizenry, training process in Liberia".

There is a need, Dr. Sawyer stressed, to inform the Liberian people on the details of the suspended Constitution. The Constitution of the nation was suspended on April 15, 1980 after the PRC took power.

He said the Secretariat's research department is currently preparing a document that will outline, article by article, the suspended document with an interpretation of what each article is meant to say.

"This document, along with other ideas related to what were the difficiencies in the old, suspended Constitution— some of its pitfalls, as we see them, some of the problems it encountered and whether those problems were resolved, how they were resolved or what's needed to be done to resolve them, will be embedded within the Secretariat's document", he said.

Based upon the experiences of other prople's cultures and nations, Dr. Sawyer pointed out, the Commission's Secretariat will be able to put together a comprehensive document that will contain suggestive issues, he said.

He said attempts will be made to study other people's constitutions and procedures in solving their problems. But, he added, there will be no attempt to copy other constitutions.

He said it will be on this basis that the people will be in position to form an

opinion."They will know then what a Constitution is and what is expected of them.The kind of imput they are expected to make "etc.

Dr. Sawyer said the Secretariat's document is expected to be ready for circulation within 14 days and shortly thereafter, it will be made available to the press and public.

The Constitutional Commission Chairman said efforts would be made to recognize the people in order to ensure that in a systematic way, they can make their imput in the process of the drafting of the New Libeian Constitution.

Dr. Sawyer also revealed that plans are currently afoot to supplement the $500,000 budget given the Commission, noting that already,preliminary contacts have been made with a number of international donor agencies and foundations with the view of soliciting needed funds to carry on the works of the Commission.

Asked if there would be any strings attached should the donor organizations consent to given the funds, Dr. Sawyer said no, "there would be no such strings attached."

CSO: 4700

PRICE STABILIZATION COMMITTEE IS SET UP

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 24 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

Commerce, Industry and Transportation Minister E. Sumo Jones has established a nine-man internal committee within the Ministry to find possible solutions to the spiraling prices of essential consumer items in the country.

The committee, to be known as Price Stabilization Committee, is being headed by Assistant Industry Minister Isaac Randolph, while Assistant Commerce Minister J. Sie Williams will serve as Co-Chairman.

Others on the committee set up at a senior staff meeting Monday are the Assistant Minister of Transportation, the Directors of Foreign Trade; Domestic Trade, Price Analysis and Marketing; Standards, Land Transportation, and the Information Division.

The Committee is charged with the responsibility of making studies and investigating into all aspects of the importation and delivery of consumers items into the country reasonably with minimum cost to the public.

Minister Jones, emphasizing the gravity of the price situation and the concern of the PRC Government to ensure that adequate supplies are available at reasonable costs to the average man on the street, said that it is for the welfare of the majority of the low income earners that the Ministry was undertaking this exercise intended to stabilize prices for consumer items in the country.

The Minister pointed out that in order to work effectively in the stabilization of consumer items, his Ministry, which is often blamed for price increases should at all times be consulted in future when there is need for adjustment to be made in Excise, Surcharge or other taxes that have direct effect on the consumer.

Touching on consumer-businessman relationship, Captain Jones noted the deterioration in their dealings. Because of this reason, he announced the reconstitution of the Consumers Grievance Committee to form an integral part of the Ministry whose responsibility it will be to handle complaints brought to its attention by the consuming public against the business community.

This Committee, headed by Deputy Commerce Minister Captain John G. Rancy, includes the Assistant Minister responsible for Commerce, Industry and Transportation. Other members are the Directors of Land Transport; Civil Aviation, Price Analysis and Marketing; and the Domestic Trade Division as well as the Commissioner of Insurance.

The reconstitution of this Committee is seen as a positive step by which Commerce Minister Jones, since his encumbency in less than a week is taking a step which is aimed at tackling some of the pressing issues affecting the consuming public.

CSO: 4700

TEN MAN COMMITTEE TO ASSESS ECONOMY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

A 10-man committee to review the national economy and advise the People's Redemption Council on an appropriate course of action, has been established by the Head of State, C-I-C- Samuel K. Doe.

The committee is chaired by the Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Dr. Byron Tarr.

Other members of the committee include Finance Minister Major George Dunye, National Investment Commission Chairman Major Dew Mayson, Deputy Minister of State for Economic Affairs Captain Veronica Deagor, President of the Liberian Bank for Development and Investment David Vinton, and Mr. Randolph Thompson of the Citibank.

Other members are West African Agricultural Corporation President Charles D. Sherman, Lamco Administrative Manager Lami Kawah, National Bank Deputy Governor William Diggs, and Assistant Finance Minister for Revenue Henrietta Koening.

According to a release from the Executive Mansion issued Wednesday, the committee will examine the significant rise in the price of certain commodities, such as beer and stout, and the loss of "our competitive positions" as a transhipment point by the Freeport of Monrovia, and the strain imposed on all Liberians and those residing in the Liberian borders by the current tax structure.

Among others, the committee will consider the reconstruction tax, and the abolition of the hut tax.

The release said during its deliberations, the committee will also take into consideration, existing financial arrangements between the Government of Liberia and the International Monetary Fund.

According to the mandate from the Head of State, the committee should also review the new Four-Year Economic Development Plan, with the view of ascertaining its relevance to the overall situation in the country.

The Head of State stressed the urgency of the assignment, indicating that this exercise is designed to bring economic relief to the Liberian People and those residing in our borders, the release said.

CSO: 4700

BRIEFS

LAMCO LOSS--Due to declining demand for steel on the world markets, the Lamco Joint Venture Operating Company in Yekepa, is expected to sustain a total loss of about $16m. by the end of 1981. Lamco President Mr. Arne Dahlstroem said during the first half of 1981, Lamco made a loss of $7.6 m. He said the $16m. loss Lamco expected to sustain this year was based on a projection of the company's current financial standing, coupled with the slump in world trade for steel. Meanwhile, the government has assured Lamco that it will do everything to keep the company in operation. There are to date about four thousand employees at Lamco of which more than 90 per cent are Liberians. Mr. Dahlstroem said deferred payments of dividends by Lamco to its shareholders and partners would amount to some $45 m. also by the end of 1981. Justice Minister Major Chea Cheapoo, who is a Liberian Board member of Lamco, recently expressed concern over what he called an increase in the production of iron ore at Lamco, "especially when the company claims not to be making profits." He said the government had wondered over the last two years "why a company would continuously increase production when it claims not to be generating much from sales." "We (the government) have noticed mysteries at Lamco concerning the mining and sale of iron ore," he said. Major Cheapoo said, "The same group of foreign (partners) who joined Liberia in the early '60's to open Mount Nimba are the same people digging the ore, selling it, and selling it to themselves." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3344, 31 Aug 81 p 2019]

CSO: 4700/60

BRIEFS

FRENCH AND ARAB AID--Bamako, September 12--Three aid agreements amounting to some 654,000 dollars were signed here yesterday between representatives of Mali and France. The French aid is destined for the livestock-raising, industrial and cultural sectors. Also yesterday, the Deputy Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference, Bakary Drame, handed a cheque for 180,000 dollars to Malian Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye for the Ahmed Baba centre for study, documentation and research at Timbuktu. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 15 Sep 81 p 14]

CSO: 4700/61

TRECIMO PROMISE TO PROVIDE WATER COMES TRUE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Paul Fauvet]

[Excerpts] A peasant woman stepped forward with a large pitcher in her hands and offered it to Marcelino dos Santos, FRELIMO Party Secretary for Economic Policy, "Comrade Secretary", she said, "this is the pitcher I used to put on my head every day to carry water from miles away. Now that the water is coming to my village, I don't need it any more".

This symbolic offer took place in the village of Ntoli in Mozambique's northeastern province of Cabo Delgado.

Ntoli situated on the Mueda plateau: Marcelino dos Santos had travelled there for the official inauguration of the plateau's new water supply system.

Access to water has been the single most important political issue on the Mueda plateau for the past 20 years.

One of the promises FRELIMO made to the peasants of the plateau was that after independence water would flow to their villages.

That promise has now been partially fulfilled.

The water system inaugurated in August (but which had, in fact, been operating on a "test-run" basis since June) supplies 10 villages whose total population is about 30 000.

For these villagers--especially for the women--their whole life style has been radically altered.

The daily search for water used to be the dominant fact in their existence.

Now an aluminium water tank stands gleaming in the centre of each village.

Nearby is a stand with four taps from which the villagers draw their water.

The water for the new system comes from the Mutamba River below the eastern edge of the plateau, and is pumped to a high point on the plateau about 700 metres above sea level.

From there it flows to the 10 villages by gravity.

The system provides enough water for about 20 litres a person a day (under colonialism the peasants were lucky if they got five litres each day).

The total length of piping involved in the Mutamba system is 48 kilometres.

The Mutamba system forms part of the "emergency phase" for the Mueda plateau water supply.

Also included in this phase are the upgrading and rehabilitation of Chomba and Muatide systems--systems built under colonialism, but to poor designs.

New pumps are being fitted, and in whole sections of these systems the old piping is being removed, and larger diameter pipes are being installed.

But, as part of the "emergency phase", a new system for Mueda town is being built, which will pump fresh water up directly from springs below the plateau. The water is perfectly clean, and will need no expensive filters.

Much of the finance and expertise for these water supply systems has come from UNICEF. So far UNICEF has put US$1,5 million into the emergency phase on the Mueda plateau.

It has supplied all the pumps, specialised equipment and technical inputs.

The Mozambican government has supplied the finance for local materials (such as cement), transport costs within the country, and the salaries of the Mozambican workers employed on the scheme.

But more money will be needed if every family on the Mueda plateau is to have a guaranteed supply of water within easy reach.

For when the emergency phase is completed (probably by the end of 1982), about 84 000 people will be supplied--rather more than half the total population.

To reach all 60 villages on the plateau (with a total population of around 160 000) three totally new systems will be needed (based at Matambalala, Cilindi and N'gangolo).

This is referred to as the "extension phase", and it will require at least another US$5 million (based on projected 1983 prices).--ZIANA-AIM

CSO: 4700

NATIONAL PARTY COULD ENTER ONE-MAN-ONE-VOTE ELECTION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

THE NATIONAL Party would possibly enter into a one-man-one-vote election in SWA but it remains opposed to a one-man-one-vote system of government for the Territory.

Mr Kosie Pretorius, leader of the NP, emphasised the distinction between a universal system of voting and a universal system of government, as viewed by the NP in SWA, during an interview with the Advertiser last week.

Recalling a decision taken at the last NP congress in August, Mr Pretorius said that "participation in any possible election under UN resolution 435 will be considered when the stage is reached and all the facts are considered."

Referring to the separate Cape Town talks last weekend which both Mr Pretorius and Mr Dirk Mudge held with SA Government representatives, Mr Pretorius said that he had basically been informed about the latest developments in the Western Five's initiative.

Mr Pretorius was then asked how he viewed the current speculation that the latest AG Proclamation AG 21 of this year which made provision for an expanded Ministers' Council might be used as a sugar-coated pill to induce the National Party to be co-opted on the interim Cabinet and therefore to become jointly responsible for all decisions taken affecting the Territory's future.

"Such an interpretation is not without its merits", he replied, but went on to stress two conditions which the NP would make in the event of it being invited to nominate a member or more to the Ministers' Council, which is composed exclusively of the Republican Party at present.

These conditions were that the possible NP member on the Ministers' Council would have to be regarded as representing the Territory's Whites on the Council, and that the NP would not trade any of its political principles for co-option on the Ministers' Council.

Mr Pretorius made it clear, however that at this stage no offer had been extended from the Ministers' Council to the NP members of the National Assembly, and any conditions which might be attached to such a possible offer were also not known.

Asked whether he was optimistic about the latest initiate that had emerged at Zürich recently, Mr Pretorius said he did not know enough about what it all entailed to pass comment.

He went on to say however that "if this initiative fails then it is final proof that the strategy is wrong, namely one in which an internationally-acceptable solution is to be forced on SWA in an election which I doubt would in any case be free and fair."

He added further that "I believe the time is ripe that the leaders of the various population groups in the country should first reach consensus on a nationally-acceptable solution which could then lead to an internationally-acceptable solution."

Mr Pretorius stated that the existing constitutional machinery in SWA should be used by all the internal parties in their search for a nationally acceptable solution, and that the existing constitutional machinery was available to Swapo also.

Turning to the question of minority rights in such a future constitution, he agreed that it was an important matter to be included, but regretted the fact that only the Whites had received mention in this respect.

CSO: 4700

SWAPO OFFICIAL QUESTIONS MILITARY CALL-UP

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] He was speaking to newsmen shortly after addressing about 150 people in the Black township neighbouring Okahandja, a farming town north of Windhoek.

Mr Shikongo had been taking part in a rally organised by the People's Action Committee, an organisation opposed to SWA's multiracial military call-up.

He said it was untrue that Swapo's military forces had been wiped out during the recent South African Defence Force operations in southern Angola.

"Swapo exists to fight to bring the country to independence, so it will continue to fight if negotiations fail and there is no election.

"It is my hope that elections will be held soon, the circumstances have never been better."

Mr Shikongo had told the gathering earlier that he was not a communist, but "oppression and suppression in Namibia are chasing me towards communism."

The Secretary General of the Namibia Independence Party, and a founder member of the Peoples' Action Committee, Mrs Ottilie Abrahams, told the rally: "Namibians are not prepared to take part in a war being waged to protect South Africa's apartheid policies.

"Whether you agree with Swapo's war or not, you cannot get away from the fact that it is Swapo's freedom fighters who are fighting to free this country.

"How can we be asked as mothers to give up our sons to fight those who are fighting for us?"

Mrs Abrahams said meetings should be held throughout the Territory to call for the repeal of the law which provided for multiracial military service in SWA.

Namibians were tired of waiting for independence, and immediate elections should be held under United Nations supervision, Mrs Abrahams added. – Sapa

CSO: 4700

NATIONAL PARTY URGED TO ADOPT NEW APPROACH

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

Whither the National Party of SWA?

The question has become particularly relevant with the disappearance from the scene of former arch-leaders Mr A H du Plessis and Mr Eben van Zijl.

Many would probably argue that the party is on its last legs and that its role as such has become futile.

We disagree.

It is a necessary element of our democratic system.

It is also necessary to maintain the confidence of many Whites in SWA.

It can help to quell through reason the resurgence of White racism that is beginning to be felt in both SWA and SA.

And besides all that, there are a number of enormous challenges that are still open to the NP.

These include:

- Throwing in the party's lot with the real future of SWA; not threatening White exoduses across the Orange river;
- Coming to a relaxed and workable arrangement with all the country's population groups; not remaining accused of being racist in character;
- And helping to lead the entire nation to considerably greater heights; not casting the utmost suspicion and cynicism on everything that others do.

True, by adopting such an approach, the NP could lose considerable support to the HNP.

On the other hand, by adopting that approach, the NP will put the country's interests before the party's interests and put accommodation of the inevitable before confrontation and disaster, not least to the detriment of the Whites.

Overall, then, the NP is being asked to pay a high price to ensure a progressive and prosperous place in the sun for the conservative White in SWA.

But a necessary one.

CSO: 4700

EAST GERMANY LIFTS VEIL ON SWAPO AID

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

EAST Germany's Marxist Government is becoming evermore bold in its disclosures of its Afrika Korps "arms-and-bread" support for Swapo.

Recently the East German news agency, ADN, disclosed that an aircraft of the national airline had landed in Berlin-Schonefeld with "90 Swapo patriots" and "30 revolutionary ANC supporters". They had been taken to the German Democratic Republic, said ADN, for three-year military training.

On its outward flight to Luanda, it was stated, the aircraft had carried "100 Swapo fighters" who had completed their training in the GDR and were being sent to reinforce Mr Sam Nujoma's forces as "presents of solidarity."

Earlier, ADN announced the arrival of 120 Swapo personnel in the GDR, these arriving both for military and medical training in the care of their wounded. Simultaneously, the office of President Erich Honecker stated that the GDR had increased its financial aid to Swapo.

CONTROL

With commendable frankness, East Berlin's "Nationalzeitung" suggested that this aid was not entirely without ulterior motive.

Elaborating, the paper said: "A success for Swapo, which will mean independence for Namibia, would be a hard blow for the profits of the multinational monopolies. It is well worthwhile to take control of it.

"Namibia is rich in gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, copper, manganese and tungsten, coal, steel and especially uranium.

"It is also of strategic importance."

In an appeal just launched on behalf of "30 000 Swapo refugees in Southern Angola", the publication "Neues Deutschland," mouthpiece of the GDR Communist Party, expressed its "total solidarity with the Namibian people in their fight against the South African racists."

BRIGADE

At the same time East Germany is sending yet another "Youth brigade" to Angola.

Members of the brigade — it will be the fifth in Angola — come from the paramilitary Society for Sport and Technology.

This innocent-sounding title masks its function as an officer training corps for the East German army.

Neues Deutschland said the brigade would work closely with specialists from Russia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Cuba.

The French Press has also been taking a look at GDR support of Southern African "liberation movements." Under the heading "Swapo — A Privileged Ally of East Germany," Mr Jean-Paul Picaper of Le Figaro wrote last week:

"Like the USSR, the GDR is partly lifting the veil covering its relations with various states and "liberation movements" in the Third World."

ARMS DEPOTS

"First step in this direction was taken by Secretary-General Honecker in 1979, admitting East Berlin's contribution to the Ethiopian revolution, followed by Defence Minister Hoffman drawing attention to the East German arms depots established at the Ethiopian military base of Tatek.

"South Africa's military operation in southern Angola has served further to lift this veil."

Mr Picaper says that Swapo today has intensive "fraternal", "Brotherhood-in-Arms" relations with the Communist Parties of the USSR, GDR, Cuba and also the CP in West Germany, "but East Berlin is the pivot of the whole structure."

He adds: "Trade unions, communist youth organisations, journalistic associations

of the GDR all train members of Swapo. It is known that an additional 600 Swapo members are studying in Cuba.

"The GDR does not only prepare them for armed struggle, but for all kinds of administrative and other occupations."

BATTALION

"Swapo personnel are also trained locally in Southern Angola, where a battalion of the East German army has its headquarters. It will be recalled that in February, 1978, an East German officer was killed by the South Africans, while last year more than 20 East German soldiers were killed when their aircraft was shot down by Unita forces.

"A month or so back a member of the Swapo hierarchy, Peter Mueshihange, thanked his "true friends," East Germany and the USSR, praising them as "the forces of liberation" and declaring that Marxism is "the only really liberating doctrine, a permanent source of happiness to mankind."

CSO: 4700

RIGHTWINGERS JOIN FOR CONTINUED WHITE SUPREMACY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

A LOOSE alliance of rightwing groups has been formed to fight for continued White supremacy in SWA.

This was announced at the HNP congress in Pretoria by the General Secretary of the Party, Mr Louis Stofberg.

He said that Dr Connie Mulder of the National Conservative Party (NCP) and Mr Eugene TerreBlanche of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), had responded to the HNP's call for unity on the SWA issue.

The call had been issued last Thursday by the Party's leader, Mr Jaap Marais, who told the congress that the first priority of the Right was "to save the Whites in SWA."

Mr Stofberg said that they would suffer the same fate as the Whites of Zimbabwe if SWA fell into the hands of either Swapo or Mr Dirk Mudge and his "mixed gang."

The day before yesterday, Dr Mulder and Mr TerreBlanche sent telegrams Mr Marais, pledging their support for the cause of White unity in SWA.

However, Mr Stofberg emphasised that there was no question of a formal coalition. A strategy to consolidate and mobilise Whites in the Territory would be planned as soon as possible.

On Thursday, Mr Marais had stressed that the HNP was only interested in an alliance with other groups if the party's policy and principles were not compromised.

But he pledged to take the lead in uniting the Right in SWA. This was in response to ultra-conservative moves which led to the formation of the "Action — Save White South Africa" group last week. The organisers, who included Dr Mulder and Mr TerreBlanche had hoped to draw in the HNP, but their overtures were rejected.

In an obvious reference to the NP's SWA policy, Mr Stofberg warned that anyone who caused a "disaster" in the Territory would be brought to book.

He said that the HNP regarded SWA as part of the Republic. If the HNP gained power, it would re-unite SWA with South Africa, even if the Territory had become independent in the meantime.

At the weekend, the leader of the HNP in SWA, Mr Sarel Becker, said that the NP had a calculated scheme to drive conservative Afrikaners out of the Territory by forcing integration.

By ridding itself of the SWA problem, he said, the Government would only be drawing the guerrilla war right on to South Africa's borders.

CSO: 4700/64

POLITICAL SCIENTIST URGES GREATER NAMIBIANIZATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Andre du Pisani]

[Text] Andre Du Pisani, Senior Lecturer in Political Science at Unisa and an avid observer of SWA affairs, gives a rundown in this article of the political process in our country as he sees it at present.

The writer has been criss-crossing the Territory for the past fortnight and returned to Pretoria on Friday. He wrote this article just prior to leaving. The observations make interesting reading.

THE PURPOSE of this exploratory article is to share some ideas and impressions gained by a recent research visit to SWA.

No effort will be made to develop those ideas and impressions but merely to state them and to leave it to the reader to draw his/her own conclusions.

SEGMENTARY POLITICS

Most observers of the local politico-economic scene agree that SWA is undergoing a process of change and reconstructioin. However, there seems to be little agreement among the various political forces and factions on either the rate or the mechanisms of change. To say nothing of the medium and long-term objectives associated with such processes of transition.

This seems hardly surprising given the German and South African legacies of colonial rule. The latter in particular not only practised the politics of ethnic fragmentation — an example replicated to a considerable extent by the DTA — but also that of incorporation.

The legacy of all this has been a highly segmented political system which lacks in integrative symbols, leadership and localised institutions such as an indigenous bureaucracy. The segmentary nature of the politics of SWA also implies that the politico-social fabric of society is affected by change at different rates and levels of intensity.

Political change tends to produce new particulars, such as a small urbanised bourgeoisie, a pseudo political elite quite removed from the aspirations and interests of their constituents, special patron-client relationships in the bureaucracy or the mobilization of particular groups on ethnic grounds. Any close analysis of the local scene will reveal a combination of these particularisms.

INSTITUTIONS BUT NO INSTITUTIONALISATION

A further observation is that change has predominantly — at least up till now — been associated with a process of institution building. Most of the institutional trimmings are there — a National Assembly, a Council of Ministers' and various ethnic representative authorities — yet are these institutions institutionalized? To put it differently: do the people of this land regard these institutions as legitimate?

After all, authority can only be defined as legitimate if other members of the political system acknowledge the right and accordingly feel obliged to acquiesce or obey the authority exercised by a particular party or coalition of parties on their behalf.

In the case of the DTA it can be argued that its dependence on Pretoria — a process no doubt actively encouraged by Pretoria — and on a largely externally run bureaucracy, undercut the

party's ability to generate both local leadership and to develop its own legitimate systems of authority.

The DTA leadership will have to calculate the political costs both internally and externally of their dependence on Pretoria very carefully and realistically.

SYMBOLIC USES OF POLITICS

As an observer of the SWA scene one is constantly struck by the absence of national symbols. The symbols that are operative are either exclusive (Republic Day, the flag) or nativistic (Witbooi festival, Mbanderu Day etc). The DTA hardly projects the symbols of independence and decolonization. Some would even argue that it is incapable of doing so.

Whatever one's particular point of view of Swapo, this movement has been arguably far more successful in projecting the symbols of independence and decolonization – significantly also from South African control.

One Nama spokesman put it graphically when he told me. "What we are experiencing is Odendaal with a human face." To him and many others the DTA signifies status quo politics. It is not projecting the symbols of independence and decolonisation. It is perceived to be a captive of Pretoria.

The politics and economy of the country will have to be increasingly Namibianized with an emphasis on nation buildings as distinct from one of mere institution-building. This process also seems to require and acceleration of education, social welfare and administrative training.

IDEOLOGY RECONSIDERED

Ideology is often used (in much the same way as ethnicity) to explain all the complexities of SWA politics. Without denying the relevance of these factors, it needs to be pointed out, that the alleged irreconcilability between say "socialism" and "capitalism" or between "democracy" and "marxism" has but limited meaning to the people of this country.

To them their political support will go to whatever party that in their perception can materially improve their chances to control their own destiny. In this respect the prevailing anti-South African attitude that characterises the politics of various parties should not be underestimated.

These are but some of the impressions that might be of interest, even concern to the people of this disputed land.

CSO: 4700

BRIEFS

AMERICAN FACT-FINDING MISSION—Two Americans are presently in Windhoek on a brief fact-finding mission after visiting Swakopmund and Walvis Bay at the weekend. Mr Dennis Keogh, who is Councellor for Political Affairs at the US Embassy in Pretoria told The Advertiser this morning that his visit to SWA this week is only "remotely connected" to the current Zurich talks. He described his visit to the Territory as a regular exercise forming part of his work at the Embassy. "I came to SA 14 months ago and this is my fifth or sixth visit to SWA," he said. Mr Keogh is accompanied on his visit by Miss T Bryant, a Research Officer attached to the American State Department in Washington. Both leave Windhoek for Pretoria today. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Sep 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE SPOKESMAN NOTES ILO RURAL PROGRAMS' FOREIGN AID

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

THE ILO pilot labour intensive rural public work programmes launched in 1979 in Dodoma, Arusha, Rukwa and Ruvuma regions, have already attracted external financial assistance of 75.5m/-, a spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office told *Shihata* yesterday.

He said the biggest donation of 41.03m/- was from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and is being used to improve rural roads, afforestation, rural housing and other projects in Ruvuma Region.

The Netherlands Government has made a contribution of 27.898m/- followed by a contribution of 6.908m/- from the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG).

Other donors are the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The Netherlands funds are being used for flood control at Mto-wa-Mbu in Arusha Region (12.218m/-), small scale irrigation scheme in Dodoma Region (3.35m/-) and for rural water supply in Rukwa Region (12.33m/-), the official said.

The FRG, OPEC and UNDP funds, he said, are being used to improve roads in rural areas of Rukwa Region.

The amount so far contributed is part of an estimated sum of 205m/- from external donors out of a total estimated sum of over 290m/- needed for the implementation of the pilot project in the four regions, the official said.

He also said that fellowships have been offered to 80 local personnel engaged in the programme to study in India and Bangladesh.

In addition, four seminars for local staff involved in the projects at district and village levels has been conducted and a region seminar would be conducted in November this year, he said.

The project, initiated at different periods since 1979 are progressing well under supervision of ten economists and engineers from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

CSO: 4700/67-E

STATE WITHDRAWS EMIGRATION TREATMENT ADMISSIBLE TO CITIZENS

Bank of Tanzania Circulars

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE government has withdrawn, with immediate effect, emigration treatment admissible to Tanzanians and foreign nations normally resident in the country.

A circular issued by the Bank of Tanzania on August 31 and which was made available in Dar es Salaam this week, said foreign exchange facilities would, therefore, not be granted to such persons for settlement abroad.

It added, however, that Tanzanians and foreign nationals resident in the country who were unable to maintan themselves and their dependants for valid reasons would be granted the exchange facilities on merit.

The treatment to be given to aged people or those with physical infirmity joining close relatives settled abroad would be won by genuine applicants with adequate documentary evidence, the circular said.

"Such emigration would be considered by the bank of Tanzania purely on compassionate grounds, on submission of an application in the prescribed form, duly supported by adequate documentary evidence", the circular emphasised.

Another circular issued by the Bank said Tanzanians and foreign nationals living in the country would have to channel their bookings for passage abroad through the bank beginning October 1 this year.

The requirement, it said, would cover travellers whose tickets had been paid for and travel expenses met by non-resident sponsors. Foreign diplomatic staff and officials of UN organisations and their affiliates including their families would be exempted, the circular said.

Prior approval of the bank would be required even if the sponsors abroad paid the passage money and travel expenses in foreign exchange, the circular emphasised.

It said the bank would need to satisfy itself that the proposed foreign travel would not directly or otherwise involve compensatory payment or result in delay or nullification of payment receivable in foreign exchange by the person resident in the country.

The circular explained that in cases where applicants were proceeding abroad for studies or gainful employment, the bank would approve their passage bookings after payment of fare by the sponsors.

Individuals travelling abroad under hospitality of private sponsors would be considered on merit of each case, the circular said.

It explained that expatriates in government departments, parastatal organisations or private concerns in the country who are paid salaries in local currency would be bound by the exchange control measure, even if the journey in question is paid for abroad in foreign exchange.

Expatriates would, however, have to merely apply to the bank through a relevant airline, shipping company or travel agent, giving the essential particulars and documents, the circular said.

"Airlines, shipping companies and travel agents should ensure that no travel ticket is issued to Tanzanian nationals or foreign nationals normally resident in the country unless the applicants have secured approval of the bank", the circular emphasised.

Context of Bank's Decisions

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Government has been announcing from time to time measures aimed at conserving, and rationalising the expenditure of foreign exchange for maximum national benefit.

Even at the time when the national economy was in a better shape, the Government was guided by the wisdom of allocating foreign exchange to areas yielding optimal returns in economic and social sectors.

Such an approach to the allocation of foreign exchange of necessity involved sacrifices and belt-tightening by the few for the benefit of the whole society.

It is thus not surprising that the Government has now introduced even more stringent conditions to govern foreign exchange allocations with regard to some cases.

It is common knowledge that Tanzania is currently going through its most difficult economic period since Independence, with external and natural factors combining to provide the stiffest challenge to the Nation.

The country, already one of the poorest in the world, has found itself victim to a soaring energy import bill, now consuming over half of the total foreign exchange earnings, and escalating prices of imported capital goods.

Faced with this situation, the Government has been forced to introduce energy conservation measures in an effort to bring down the huge energy import bill.

These measures affect both public and private enterprises and individuals.

Increasing costs of importing fuel and capital goods, in turn, caused the government to re-arrange its import priorities because the country's importing capacity has been seriously eroded.

Such periodical adjustments and readjustments do, of necessity, require more and more sacrifices from each one of us interested in the well-being of the country.

This is the context in which the latest decisions announced by the Bank of Tanzania on the withdrawal of emigration treatment and on new travel booking system for a specific category of travellers must be seen.

The measures are not designed to cause undue hardships. For genuine cases will be treated with compassion and understanding. Rather, they are calculated as a check against abuse.

CSO: 4700/67-E

TRC GENERAL MANAGER DETAILS RAILROADS' NEEDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text] The Tanzania Railway Corporation (TRC) needs 6,040 billion/- to improve services over the next 15 years.

TRC General Manager Tom Mmari told the Daily News in Dar es Salaam yesterday that five billion shillings of the amount would be a foreign component at 1980 prices.

One of the priority areas would be reconditioning of the central 2,600 kilometre line, 33 per cent of which is over 65 years old, he said.

Ndugu Mmari said 96m/- worth of spare parts are needed, and 56m/- would be spent on the Morogoro diesel maintenance depot.

Other expenditure relates to track rehabilitation (1,120m/-), new railway college (96m/-) and training (160m/-).

He further reported that technical assistance and yard improvement would account for 80m/- and eight million/- respectively.

Others are housing (256m/-), basic telecommunication network 112m/-), wagon control network (16m/-), wagons (2,240m/-), mechanization of maintenance (24m/-), sleepers reconditioning plant 16m/- and briges 264m/-).

More projects are Luiche bridge area (Kigoma Region) (16m/-), highway vehicles and maintenance (16m/-) breakdown equipment (eight million/-) and new Morogoro stores (eight million/-).

Carriages would cost 600m/-; while 32m/- would be spent at TRC headquarters. The telephone system PABX (long distance) would cost 16m/- while electric signals and locomotives would cost 16m/- and 736m/- respectively. Some eight million/- would be spent on interlocking signals.

Others are Dar es Salaam wagon repairs (eight million/-), carriage examination facilities (eight million/-), Dar es Salaam Diesel facilities (40m/-), Tabora

carriage shop (40m/-) crossing loops (16m/-), new Tabora stores (eight million/-), permanent way shop (16m/-) and teleprinter network (eight million/-).

Ndugu Mmari has meanwhile announced that the Austrian Government had given TRC a grant of about 19 million/- for a track laying machine.

He said the corporation needed about 12 quarries for ballasts worth about 240m/-. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) would provide one plant worth 20m/- through a grant, he said.

The general manager said the European Economic Community (ECC) could provide two small quarry machines worth 30 million/-. Negotiations to that effect are underway, he added.

He also announced that Kuwait had offered 176 million/- for spare parts, tools and other equipment.

CSO: 4700-67-E

SHIHATA DIRECTOR'S APPOINTMENT ANNOUNCED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere yesterday appointed Ndugu Nkwabi Ng'wanakilala, director of the Tanzania News Agency (*Shihata*) in place of Ndugu Lawrence Mmubi who has been retired in the public interest. The appointment takes immediate effect.

A government statement issued in Dar es Salaam said the President had appointed the principal of the Kivukoni Party Ideological College, Ndugu Bismark Mwansasu, honorary chairman of the *Shihata* Board of Directors.

Ndugu Ng'wanakilala holds a BA (hons) degree from the University of Dar es Salaam (1972), a Diploma in Adult Education from Manchester, Britain, (1974) and a Masters degree in Mass Communications also from Manchester (1979).

Before his new appointment, Ndugu Ng'wanakilala was the director of Information services in the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Other members of the new *Shihata* Board of Directors, also announced yesterday by the government are: Ndugu Mshak Magungu — principal of the Tanzania School of Journalism; Ndugu David Wakati — director of Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam; Ndugu O.H. Tesha — director of the Tanzania-Mozambique Centre for Foreign Relations and Ndugu Ulli Mwambulukutu — managing editor of the government newspapers, *Daily News* and *Sunday News*.

Others are: Ndugu W.H. Bukholi — managing editor of Party newspaper *Uhuru* and *Mzalendo*; Ndugu Anna Makinda — MP; Dr. K. Kahama from the Manpower Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture; Ndugu F.C. Kasambala — deputy director of the Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation; an assistant to the Zanzibar Minister for Information and a member from the Ministry of Finance.

CSO: 4700/67-E

SPDT PETROLEUM EXPLORATION AGREEMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Tanzania Government and the newly formed oil company, Shell Petroleum Development Tanzania (SPDT) Ltd have signed a four-year agreement providing SPDT some 72,000 sq kms for petroleum exploration in the country.

The agreement signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al Noor Kassum and the SPDT Director in the country, Francois Gills van Hoogstraten, is the first to be drawn under the provisions of the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act of 1980.

Under the agreement, Shell will explore for oil and gas over some 72,000 square kilometres of land south of Dar es Salaam. The area covered runs diagonally from Kisarawe to Songea in southern Tanzania. It however excludes the eastern coastal strip which is currently being prospected for oil by the Agip Africa Ltd.

The agreement to cover four years but subject to renewal, provides for two years to be spent on exploratory work and the remaining period to be utilised on extension work. Reconnaissance work starts immediately.

The Ministry said that full responsibility for the risk of capital involved in the exploration activities will rest with Shell adding that such cost would only be subject to recovery in the event of discovering oil worth of commercial exploitation.

The agreement specifies that petroleum found in the exploration area will be shared between Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and SPDT under the production sharing agreement which besides providing Tanzania with the majority share will also make provision for an additional profits tax to be paid to the government.

CSO: 4700/67-E

DODOMA'S EIGHT GROWTH ZONES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

A number of industries are coming up in the eight growth zones around Dodoma and would greatly reduce an otherwise major influx of people into the country's new capital, an official of the Capital Development Authority (CDA) said in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday.

CDA's senior regional planner, Ndugu T.M. Makalla told the ongoing conference on plan implementation and human settlements administration in Tanzania at the Ardhi Institute in Dar es Salaam specialist studies on the district immediately around Dodoma had also been made and the final report would be submitted by next February.

Speaking on the implementation of the Dodoma City Master Plan, Ndugu Makalla said the studies on Dodoma District served as pilot projects for similar work further afield and "eventually throughout the impact area when the required funds are available".

Ndugu Makalla explained that master plans would be prepared for the eight growth centres — Singida, Manyoni, Kondoa, Babati, Kiteto, Mpwapwa, Kilosa and Iringa. The plans for Iringa and Kilosa had been completed, he disclosed, adding that those for Singida and Babati were being prepared.

He listed the industries in the growth areas as a cotton ginnery and shoe manufacturing plant constructed and operating in Singida; a sisal carpet factory built at Kilosa in Morogoro region with the assistance of the Republic of Ireland; a planned extension of the fruit and vegetable canning plans at Iringa; a wood working factory at Manyoni; milling facilities at Kiteto and Babati, and a highway service area at Babati.

CSO: 4700/67-E

TANESCO MANAGER NOTES COMPANY'S MAIN PROBLEM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt]

LACK of adequate and prompt information from institutions or individuals on their future expansion programmes is the main problem that hampers smooth distribution of electricity to consumers, the Distribution Manager of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) Ndugu V.H. Poonja, said yesterday.

Speaking at the week-long conference on plan implementation and human settlements administration in Tanzania, Ndugu Poonja said it was essential for TANESCO to keep abreast with new development of industries, housing or any other undertaking that would require more power for its operation in order to ensure a smooth flow of high quality and satisfactory amount of power to its consumers.

"TANESCO therefore continually keeps review of this by ascertaining the existing loads and conditions, investigating future loads and finally deciding the most efficient and economic design to satisfy all requirements", he told participants at the Ardhi Institute where the conference is taking place.

Ndugu Poonja explained that the problem of non-notification over increased power consumption was particularly serious with domestic consumers.

"A domestic consumer may decide to add one or more air conditioners or cookers in his house without taking into account the fact that the electric service line to his house may not have been constructed to match that increased load demand", he explained.

He said this resulted in voltage drops, and the consumer experienced dim lighting or fuse failure and subsequently started blaming TANESCO for poor quality of electricity supply.

CSO: 4700/67-E

CAUSE OF SOAP SHORTAGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Minister of Trade, Ndugu Alit Mchumo, has called for patience from the public in the face of soap shortage caused by lack of raw materials.

Addressing a rally in Mtoni area Temeke District, on Wednesday, the Minister, who is also MP for the district, assured the people that normal supply of toiler and laundry soap would resume after the arrival of caustic soda and other raw materials within a few weeks.

Many soap manufacturing industries have cut or stopped production because of the raw materials shortage.

On the sugar shortage, Ndugu Mchumo said the national total production of 90,000 tonnes a year was far from meeting the national annual requirements of 200,000 tonnes.

He pointed out that this was a serious deficiency which caused serious impace on the local market. However, the Minister said Dar es Salaam residents should count themselves lucky for other Tanzanians living up-country sometimes went without sugar for months.

Ndugu Mchumo also announced at the rally that the ministry had appointed a committee to study the operations of the Dar es Salaam Textile Company (DARTEX) to explore means of better textile distribution in the region. The committee would report to the minister in a month's time.

CSO: 4700/67-E

GOVERNMENT REJECTS CONSULTANTS' PROPOSALS TO SCRAP AFC

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has rejected recommendations by consultants to scrap the Agriculture Finance Company when the proposed Agriculture Development Bank is established.

Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development Mr Noah Dilamonu said in an interview that the AFC would continue to play an important role in meeting the needs of small and medium-sized farmers to enable them to carry out their operations.

This is the first official indication that the Government has not accepted all recommendations by consultants from the United States brought in to advise on the setting up of the Agricultural Development Bank.

Informed sources within the Rural Development Corporation said the consultants had, in the report which they prepared for the Government, noted that the Agricultural Finance Company and the Cattle Finance Company had been operating poorly because political influence interfered with the granting of loans.

As a result of this the two organisations were "owed millions of Kwacha" by various individuals including top Party and Government leaders.

Mr Dilamonu said the proposed bank would be given a free hand to operate as a viable commercial undertaking without undue political interference.

The bank will soon take off the ground and a short list of its senior executives had already been drawn up. President Kaunda is expected to announce the appointments.

The consultants are understood to have advised that the bank would collapse if political interference from senior Party and Government officials was allowed — as had been the case with the AFC and the Cattle Finance Company.

Once the bank becomes operational, only individuals and groups proved to be good farmers would be lent money. The idea behind the setting up of the bank is to transform peasants into commercial farmers to boost agricultural output.

The bank was created by an Act of Parliament in 1975 with an initial capital of K75 million.

CSO: 4700/66-E

MINISTER SAYS FREE PRESS DOES NOT EXIST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

A FREE Press does not exist anywhere in the world, said Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting Services Mr John Banda.

Closing a six-week basic journalism course for Government mass media staff, Mr Banda said there was no free Press as the Press was controlled by its owners.

Mr Banda said the concept of a free Press was an imagination of journalists. The journalists who do not understand this will end up without jobs.

"Don't bite the hand that feeds you in the name of a free Press. You may end up without a job. In short, there is no such a thing as free Press, it is an illusion, a creation of journalists," Mr Banda said.

The minister said it was wrong for Western countries to claim that they had a free Press and that the Press in the East was muzzled.

Mr Banda noted that Press freedom was a controversial question that had been discussed widely in Zambia and elsewhere in the world.

Mr Banda stressed that while journalists might have their own views, such views should be subordinate to those of the Party and its Government since the State was their employer.

The minister called on journalists to understand the aims of the Party and become partners, in the effort to establish a humanist society through socialist policies.

For Zambia to be able to realise her humanist ideals and translate them into realities, it is vital that all those responsible for manning various political, economic and social institutions be well vested in the philosophy of Humanism.

The minister told the 25 participants drawn from Zambia Information and Broadcasting Services and Zambia News Agency that their success depended on their efforts to implement what they learnt.

The course which started last month was sponsored by the Association of Journalists of the German Democratic Republic and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Manpower

Mr Banda thanked the German association for rendering an invaluable service to Zambia's manpower development programme for journalists.

He assured the Germans that the Party and its Government was working towards the establishment of a humanistic society through socialist principles.

"We are committed only to socialist policies whose ultimate goals are to create an harmonious and a democratic humanist state," he said. — Times Reporter/

CSO: 4700/66-E

NABULYATO DEPARTS FOR FAR EAST

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Speaker of the National Assembly Mr Robinson Nabulyato left Lusaka yesterday at the head of a ten-man delegation on a tour of the Far East which will include North Korea, China and the Fiji.

Clerk of the National Assembly Mr Mwelwa Chibesakunda said the visit to Korea was at the invitation of that country's Supreme People's Assembly. The delegation will stop over in Peking, China.

The Speaker will then attend the 27th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Fiji in his capacity as immediate past president of the body. He will be accompanied by the Clerk while the rest of the delegation returns home.

MPs in the delegation are: Mr David Lunda (Mufulira--deputy leader of delegation), Mr Dawson Lupunga (Masaiti), Mr Benjamin Chipango (Kabompo), Mr Abel Munapamba (Dundumwense), Mr Linyando Mukwe (Senanga), Mr Charles Tembo (Chipangali), Mr Fabian Kaya (Samfya South), and Mr Wilson Chipili (Kaputa).

CSO: 4700/66-E

ZULU: SOME GOVERNMENTS TRAINING ZAMBIANS TO OVERTHROW REGIME

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

SECRETARY of State for Defence and Security Zulu yesterday said some foreign governments and international organisations were training Zambians abroad to overthrow the Government.

He did not name the governments or organisations, but Mr Zulu told a meeting of Party officials in Ndola's Broadway Cinema hall that the nation must be more vigilant than ever before.

"Their main targets are Zambian businessmen, intellectuals, politicians and other people in influential positions. The art of subverting authority is so complicated that only constant alertness can save a nation."

People must be on the lookout for rumour-mongers, Party and Government critics because these were among Zambians being used by foreign powers and international organisations to discredit the Party and its Government so that the masses could rise against the leadership.

Mr Zulu, who is on a ten-day tour of the Copperbelt Province to discuss the present crime wave and general security situation with provincial and district security committees, said foreign powers and organisations were capable of influencing the running of the Party and its Government by bribing ministers and Party officials.

The Party and its Government had no quarrel with those who wanted to change the status quo peacefully, but opposed the use of violence to achieve this objective.

"Those who use dirty tricks to change the leadership will be frustrated and we shall make sure they don't succeed. There are proper channels one has to follow if he wants to be a leader."

Some of these people were disgruntled dissidents who had been dismissed from the Party and its Government because of their inefficiency and were now working against legitimate authority.

CSO: 4700/66-E

MCC SAYS ZAMBIA-MALAWI BORDER DISPUTE 'SENSATIONALIZED'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE BORDER differences between Zambia and Malawi are being sensationalised by people who are jealous of the political stability in the Eastern Province.

Mr Joshua Mumpanshya, Member of the Central Committee for the province, said in Lusaka yesterday that some people were adversely cultivating small personal differences among individuals across the border to the detriment of relations between the two countries.

He refuted reports that Malawian Young Pioneers and Special Branch officers had entered Zambia last month and drawn up a new border in Lundazi district.

It was reported that the Young Pioneers had claimed five Zambian villages, namely, Khulamayembe, Gunya, Gomani, Chipakala and Mbang'ombe, all in the northern part of Lundazi district.

Mr Mumpanshya said he had been surprised to read the alleged Young Pioneers' activities in the Press because his office had not received any complaints from the people in the disputed area.

However, full investigations were instituted and it was found that no Pioneers or any other Malawian officials had drawn up a border nor claimed any Zambian land, he said.

Asked where the reports had originated from, the MCC said he was aware that some people had been jealous of the political tranquillity which has existed in the province for a long time.

He said these people were aware of the artificiality of the border between the two sister countries and often, relatives living in villages on either side of the border had personal differences.

"Our boundaries are so artificial that we have relatives living on either side of the border. Personal differences between such people are being cultivated to the detriment of the good relations between our two countries," Mr Mumpanshya said.

Mr Mumpanshya said, in fact, the border relations between Zambia and Malawi were presently "superb."

He explained that there was no way the headmen who were reported to have been interviewed by the Young Pioneers could have failed to report the matter to his office because the Party in the province was well organised.

The MCC warned against sensitionalising small and insignificant differences because the border issue was sensitive and touched on the security of the nation.

As head of the province, he had a task to ensure good relations between Zambia and Malawi so that when Zambians visit the neighbouring country, they are not harrassed because of some irresponsible reports.

Mr Mumpanshya stated that the maintenance of good relations depended on how the two countries handled the border issue and unfounded reports would not help this.

CSO: 4700/66-E

BULAWAYO NOTES DROP IN UNIP MEMBERSHIP, RISE IN CRIME

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

PARTY membership in Lusaka Province has dropped drastically over the past three years, Member of the Central Committee Mr Fines Bulawayo reported to the provincial conference in Kafue yesterday.

In 1978 membership stood at 27,087, falling to 27,016 in 1979 and 20,646 this year.

He also reported that police were failing to investigate 80 per cent of reported crimes while crop production had risen by marginal levels.

Despite these facts, Mr Bulawayo told the 300 delegates from the province's three districts that the Party was becoming "quite popular."

Compared with other official reports the membership, crime and agriculture productivity in the area showed grave decline.

An official analysis of "section council registers, membership and section election returns" produced by Freedom House last year shows that the province should have 76,547 Party members.

The analysis was prepared for the UNIP grassroots elections which had been spaced over two years.

In his report yesterday, Mr Bulawayo said the membership was now 20,646.

This confirms that it is still a major decline from the 1978/79 provincial report presented to the National Council which reflected a membership of 27,087 at the end of 1978 and 27,016 in 1979.

He conceded in the report that the membership was dropping, but explained to the Times of Zambia later that when individual district reports were made public today they might "reflect a better picture" from latest grassroots information.

So far 48,088 membership cards are unsold for the Party main body, 25,385 cannot be sold by the Youth League and the Women's League still has 11,331 cards lying in their offices.

A careful perusal of Mr Bulawayo's report indicates a threatening situation.

Between January and August 19,338 crimes were reported to police. Out of this there have been only 609 arrests, 185 convictions and 42 acquittals.

But 2,304 of the crimes remain undetected and 16,807 pending — investigations still remain inconclusive. This represents 80 per cent of reported crimes.

The high crime rate means that 2,148 offences are being committed every month in the province, bringing the daily average to 70.

Mr Bulawayo told delegates: "In order to reduce crime in the province special squads for night patrols have been introduced and there is hope that the situation will improve."

Most of the crimes which remain inconclusively investigated are murder, aggravated robbery, abduction, arson and house-breaking and of 21 reported escapees from lawful custody only two were captured in the last nine months.

CSO: 4700/66-E

SUGAR COMPANY CHAIRMAN REVIEWS FIRM'S PROGRESS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

THE Zambia Sugar Company made a K1 million profit during the financial year ended March 31, 1981.

During the same period the company for the first time entered the export market.

The overall performance of the company in financial terms was similar to last year when the profit was K1,058,000 compared with K1,093,000 this year.

Chairman of the company Mr Dixie Zulu, who is Indeco managing director, says in his report that the profit is an inadequate return on the K70 million invested in the company.

But he says in the past years operations have demonstrated a steady upward trend in production and sales volume. This has resulted in absorbing inflationary trends on the higher tonnage throughout.

Mr Zulu adds that regrettably, cash flow during this period has not been adequate enough to maintain the momentum of earlier years in terms of investment.

"Therefore there is relatively little scope in 1981 and 1982 to significantly increase production from existing planted area and so more fully utilise the available industrial capacity".

During the period under review the company ground 1,000,000 tonnes of cane and sold 100,000 tonnes of sugar.

"I am therefore pleased to confirm that sales for the year totalled 105,358 tonnes although favourable yield figures meant that only 919,717 tonnes of cane had to be ground to produce a total of 110,601 tonnes of raw sugar."

Prospects for the 1981 crop are mixed in terms of the company's technical performance, although he is hopeful that recent progress will continue.

As a company which is agro-based, it is to some extent vulnerable to weather patterns which can lead to poorer cane yields and qualities towards the end of the 1981 crop as a consequence of the long wet season and low level of sunshine hours recorded between November 1980 and April 1981.

A further constraint is likely to arise from foreign exchange scarcities which might limit overseas purchases of spare parts and other materials for the 1981/82 off crop season.

"Nevertheless we should at least equal last year's production, and in profit terms produce in excess of K2.5 million," he says.

The director's report contained in the same annual report says the company has gone into the export market.

Modest tonnages were sold in small lots to Burundi and Zaire while molasses was exported to Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/66-E

PRICING SYSTEM AFFECTING SUGAR COMPANY'S PROFITABILITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

THE Zambia Sugar Company is worried about the pricing system which is affecting its profitability levels.

And it is dissatisfied with the rate of cane supplies, saying that although there had been progress on the outgrowers scheme, the impact would not be felt until the 1983 crop.

This is contained in the company's annual report for the year ended March 31, 1981 released in Lusaka at the weekend.

Although the year under review was satisfactory, the continuing problems of sugar pricing remained unsolved and therefore profitability remained low.

The concomitant cash/flow constrains precluded the company from continuing its field development on available land and from making other cost-saving investments.

"As predicted last year, cane supplies are causing concern and although progress on the outgrowers is being made, there will be little impact until 1983."

It says progress was made in crops other than sugar. Maize was grown and the soya/wheat rotation was extended onto a small area of the replant cane land to give a break between successive sugar crops.

New activities undertaken during the year included the growing of sugar beans for internal consumption and experimental pilot plot of rice on land previously ravaged by floods from Kafue river.

CSO: 4700/66-E

ARMY ENGINEERS CEASE LANDMINE CLEARANCE IN TWO DISTRICTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

ARMY engineers have abandoned clearing landmines in Livingstone and Kalomo districts because of lack of fuel and transport, according to a report to the Southern Province Council.

The report, prepared by Southern Province permanent secretary, Mr Ian Sikazwe, says the Army had completed clearing landmines in Gwembe district, but the exercise was now at a standstill.

To clear Kalomo district of landmines the Army had estimated that at least five troop carriers would be needed and Army headquarters had been requested to obtain the vehicles from civil authorities because the Army had none.

The report says that engineers had estimated that they would complete the whole exercise of clearing more than 1,000 kilometres in the two districts within three months.

But it was emphasised that with the coming of the rainy season the operation could be deferred to next year if the required logistics backing was lacking.

The report also says that although the mines had been cleared in Gwembe, many of the roads were not open to traffic because of damaged bridges and roads.

According to the report, Army engineers have found it difficult to repair the roads because only two graders are available and civilian operators are reluctant to work in the area.

Gwembe district governor, Mr Phillemon Chipeso, said this week that the district council has already submitted estimates to the Government for the reconstruction of roads and bridges damaged in the liberation war.

Mr Chipeso and member of the Central Committee, Mr Maxwell Beyani have complained that the district is least developed in the country because of its troubled history.

CSO: 4700/66-E

NEW AUSTRALIAN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS TO BE WORKED OUT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Zambia and Australia today agreed to work out a new cooperation agreement that will increase trade between the two countries and cement further bilateral relations.

The decision to intensify economic ties was reached during talks between President Kaunda and Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser at government house as Dr Kaunda continued his five-day state visit to Australia.

The two governments pledged to examine on-going projects in Zambia with a view to increasing joint cooperation.

Briefing ZANA at the end of the talks, special assistant for Press Mr Milimo Punabantu said Australia would look into new areas in which it could help Zambia.

He said the two leaders charged their ministries of agriculture to find new areas of cooperation.

Australia would help Zambia with more maize storage silos and expert personnel and would analyse the soil along Tazara to find its suitability for crop production.

Pledged

In another agreement Australia has pledged its readiness to help in training Zambia's agricultural personnel.

The pledge was made by south Australian state minister for agriculture Mr Ted Chapman when Dr Kaunda visited the wine and wheat producing Barossa valley, 76 km north-east of here.

The President flew back to Adelaide this morning in a royal Australian air force plane.

He visited vineyards and the Roseworthy agricultural college, an agricultural and research institution specialising in wheat variety research which has offered to train Zambians in wheat production,

The President said he appreciated the readiness of the Australian government to assist Zambia develop her agricultural industry through its vast experience.

"Zambia wants to go into full scale wheat production and will need help from Australia which has similar conditions as Zambia.

"Zambia will require training facilities as well as experts to guide agricultural staff in crop production."

CSO: 4700/66-E

NGWEZI RIVER BRIDGE OPENED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Sep 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

Mr Liso said this when he opened a K230,000 bridge across the Ngwezi river, about 40 kilometres west of Zimba, constructed by the roads department.

Referring to the bridge, Mr Liso said what the colonial government had failed to achieve in 70 years the Zambian Government had done it in only 17 years.

The bridge links Kalomo to Chief Nyawa, one of the most productive agricultural areas.

As Mr Liso was addressing thousands of people witnessing the official opening of the bridge, several heavy duty trucks were ferrying maize from rural depots in Chief Nyawa's area to the line of rail.

Earlier Chief Nyawa thanked the Government for building the bridge, saying in the past farmers were discouraged from producing more because of lack of market.

With the opening of the bridge his people would produce more.

Witnessed

Speaking at the same function, Chief Musokotwane, whose area has now been linked with chiefs Mukuni and Nyawa, said it was only ten months ago when he witnessed the drowning of five people who were trying to cross the flooded Ngwezi river in search of food.

"If there had been a bridge by then that tragedy would have not occurred. That is why we are thanking the Party and its Government for this bridge which I personally look upon as a milestone."

He appealed to the authorities to rid Kalomo of tsetse fly which had killed more than 8,000 heads of cattle in the past few months.

Villagers celebrated the occasion with the slaughter of two cattle and a pig on the bridge.

Local brews flowed freely as guests, who included Southern Province political secretary Mr Franklin Malawo, permanent secretary Mr Ian Sikazwe, several governors and MPs were entertained to traditional dances.

CSO: 4700/66-E

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS' DEPORTATION--The deportation of illegal immigrants in the country is continuing, acting permanent secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs Mr Evans Silimukulwa has said. He declined to disclose the number of aliens affected by the move after Prime Minister Mundia's directive last month that illegal immigrants must be deported immediately they were spotted. Speaking through his secretary, Mr Silimukulwa said the deportation exercise "is a continuous process". [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Sep 81 p 1]

CTU'S CLOSED-DOOR MEETINGS--The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions yesterday held a closed-door council meeting in the Mineworkers Union of Zambia's Katilungu House. Delegates were tight-lipped about its outcome. On Friday the ZCTU held an executive meeting at which the condition of the detained labour leaders who were visited by the congress officials a few weeks ago was reviewed. It is believed the same subject was discussed by the council yesterday. [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Sep 81 p 1]

DOUBLING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Agricultural production has doubled since last year, Prime Minister Mundia said on arrival in Kasama at the weekend when he addressed thousands of people at the forest plantation. Mr Mundia who had come from Mbala said the story of Agriculture in all places he had visited had been that of success. He was impressed with Kasama which had doubled its production from 28,000 to 56,000 bags in the 1980/81 season. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Sep 81 p 1]

SOUTHERN PROVINCE 'MEAT BELT'--The Party and its Government is determined to make Southern Province the "meatbelt" by the end of this decade, provincial Member of the Central Committee Mr Mungoni Liso said at the weekend. He said by 1990 the province should produce enough meat for local consumption and export. This was why all measures were being undertaken to control livestock diseases in the region. Mr Liso said this when he opened a K230,000 bridge across the Ngwezi river, about 40 kilometres west of Zimba, constructed by the roads department. The Party and its Government was aware that the province was not only productive in crops, but in livestock, especially cattle and pigs. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Sep 81 p 7]

CSO: 4700/66-E END

JPRS 79244

19 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2505

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JPRS 79244

19 October 1981

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No. 2505

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COMMITTEE REPORTS ON SAHELIAN SOLUTIONS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 pp 2102-2103

[Text] WHILE academic debate rages around the course that should be followed in the Sahel to relieve those economies of their unremitting economic burdens, donors and governments are discussing some practical measures that have to be taken rapidly. The next few months will see a spate of meetings which will debate some of the more novel ideas presented recently. Food aid, always a thorny topic, is being raised again. CILSS, (The Permanent Interstate Committee to Combat Drought in the Sahel), the regional organisation representing the eight Sahelian states, is gradually coming to grips with its own internal machinery which has often seen the organisation jerk uneasily into action and then lapse into periods of inactivity. Discussions with potential Arab donors are beginning to bear fruit.

All these are points in a vast array of issues that constitute the "Sahelian problem". Still, some ten months since CILSS and the *Club du Sahel*, the OECD coordinating body, held their last major summit in Kuwait, there have been some developments, that may not yet be conclusive but which merit attention.

At the Kuwait conference in November 1980 (*West Africa* March 16 and 23) one of the most innovative and controversial discussed was that of recurrent costs of completed foreign funded projects. The report suggested that the Sahelian governments simply lack the budgetary capacity to maintain many of the facilities. Further more, projections show that budgetary deficits will remain as bad as they are now and that governments will be forced to divert badly needed finance from new and important economic or social projects to the upkeep of facilities that are currently being allowed to run down. The report recommended an audacious prescription.

Three of the most important elements of that prescription have now been accepted for further study — a pleasant surprise to the apologists of the report. In mid-January 1982, an important meeting will take place in Ouagadogou, under the aegis of CILSS and the *Club de Sahel*, on recurrent costs, and several major reports have been commissioned for that meeting.

One concerns what in French is called the "droit d'usage" (the right of use). This applies to the eligibility of any individual to make use of the facilities created by projects and the conditions or costs of that use. The report presented at Kuwait had gone so far as to suggest that many facilities had mainly profited those who could have easily afforded to contribute towards them. A second report will examine more closely the role of public enterprises in the Sahel. To what extent this will extend to an analysis of the entire state sector in the Sahelian economies is not yet clear. However, it is clear that there is a concerted push to persuade the governments to streamline, and in some cases drastically curb the currently excessive state sectors. They are seen as having become political bodies that are unprofitable, wasteful of urgently needed qualified manpower and even a source of opportunity for corruption. It is worth noting that already a number of governments — and not just in the Sahel — have already been taking steps to shed the excess weight of their state sectors; Mali has committed itself (though not for the first time), Senegal is doing so in a less formalised manner. Whether the attendent boost to the private sector will eventually prove to

be the correct social antidote is a moot point, though it is surprising that the radical suggestions being made in the Sahel have yet to receive a critical echo in the academic community.

A third report will deal with employment policies. Naturally, this is closely intertwined with the previous one on public enterprises. The World Bank is preparing a study on the applicability of its new strategy of structural adjustment, which has already been impressed upon the governments of Senegal, Mali, and to a lesser extent the Ivory Coast. The French *Caisse Centrale de Co-operation Economique* is putting together a study on taxes in the Sahel and the IMF, taking up another element of the recurrent costs report presented at Kuwait, is examining the means by which the fiscal base of Sahelian budget revenue can be expended and improved.

It is a measure of the effect the initial report had that many of the leading organisations and CILSS governments should have endorsed the report by calling for further studies. The African Development Bank has also joined in by commissioning a study of the recurrent costs of its projects.

Food aid has perhaps suffered from a surfeit of reports. Yet it is a source of astonishment that some fundamental differences still exist, not so much as to the merits of food aid, but rather to its place on a broader economic scale. The stories of diversion of food aid for corrupt purposes by governments officials are legion and they still make the news, even in the world of the media which is somewhat jaded by the subject after flogging it for several years during the great drought of the early seventies. The basic problem is that recipient governments see in food aid a source of revenue and a palliative for their inadequate policies, while the donors, notably the US, have a surplus of cereals which they are only too keen to dump. So the critics of food aid — and they grow in numbers among the donors — are caught. Agreement, for example will have to be reached over the FAO's $210m. security stock programme. No money has been disbursed, but there are a number of agencies which feel strongly that the programme will merely serve to compound the basic weakness of the Sahelian economies; namely that until a proper cereals policy (suitable prices, better infrastructure, improved facilities for seed and other inputs) to improve production in established, stocks of food will achieve little more than emergency food aid. The only difference being that the supply will be closer at hand.

Aid from Arab sources is now becoming more plentiful and is beginning to change somewhat in nature. BADEA, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa has produced a plan for Arab investors in the Sahel. Initially there had been some suggestion that the Plan conflicted somewhat with the World Bank's new basic needs strategy in that it called for Arab aid to be directed towards the urban communities. It is already becoming evident that Arab aid is being a little less selective. It was not that long ago that the vast proportion of such aid went into the iron mines in Mauritania, for example. A further $210m. has been offered by the Islamic Development Bank. $100m. is for development purposes and the remainder is to go to emergency aid.

Meanwhile, it became clear that contributions to aid in the Sahel stagnated during 1980. It is put at about $1,700m., and thus at current prices represents a definite slow down in the flow of aid. However, there are two points which explain the decline as perhaps temporary and which offer hope for increases in the coming year. 1980 was the last year of the previous EDF (European Development Fund) programme. Few states were prepared to commit during the year therefore until it was clear what the new EDF sought for the ACP countries. It is now thought that as disbursements to the fifth EDF begin, there will be a rise in assistance to the Sahel. The other feature of optimism is that, as already mentioned, the Arabs are beginning to take a more discerning interest in the Sahel; they have also proved to be well disposed to the region, not least because of the overwhelming religious affinity.

The last time an article appeared in these columns about CILSS, it was suggested that the organisation was still having trouble making its mark — not least among the governments of the member states. With that weakness, it was difficult to imagine a properly co-ordinated regional plan for the security of the Sahelian economies. This

year's budget has scarcely received a contribution, and some are still outstanding from 1980. However, it is noticeable that in the last nine months, there has been a reshuffle, with the Secretary-General acquiring a deputy to take on some of the routine matters that seemed to have been neglected. There has been an internal reshuffle in the organisation which has also contributed to improving efficiency and more foreign specialists have arrived at the headquarters which is helping fill some large gaps in the staff of the CILSS.

CSO: 4700/88

BCEAO GOVERNOR DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 16 Sep 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, president and founder of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] and president of the republic, met at the President's Palace yesterday morning with Abdoulaye Fadiga, governor of the Central Bank of the West African States (BCEAO).

Fadiga told the press that during his visit to the chief of state, he had reviewed the situation of the Union. He also said that he had gone to Lome for the official opening of the BIAO-Togo [International Bank for West Africa] and the meeting of the board of directors of the WADB [West African Development Bank.

Fadiga explained that at the present time, he is visiting all chiefs of state in the Union in order to join with them in discussing the financial situation of the BCEAO.

With President Eyadema, he said, he had discussed the Union's prospects: "The economic situation of our nations is so difficult that we must use great imagination every day, which is what we try to do, because when new problems arise, we must find solutions for them, for it is the life of our nations, the lives of individuals, that is at stake."

Fadiga also said that with the rainfall all of our nations are having, it would appear that from the standpoint of food, at least, problems will practically be resolved.

"At any rate, if our hopes materialize — I mean our harvests — we could already have a little breathing room, insofar as grain imports, grain deficits, will no longer be so important as they were last year. There will be a grain surplus and therefore, a savings on foreign exchange and means of payment so that investments can be made."

Fadiga said that he and President Eyadema had spoken of the difficult context within which our countries' foreign trade takes place.

"There is currently a strong tendency to try to make us practice a policy of rates that does not seem totally adapted to the situation of our countries or our enterprises, especially the small and medium-size enterprise, much less the situation

of our foreign trade, insofar as all of our export products may be burdened and lose their ability to compete, even though everyone knows how much difficulty we have had selling these products."

Fadiga said that President Eyadema manifested his agreement, saying that he did in fact understand the position of the bank's officials and thought that it was the best solution because we cannot sit back and watch the destruction of the production apparatus of our nations.

11,464
CSO: 4719/419

WADB COMMITTEE DISCUSSES 1981-1985 PROJECTIONS, APPROVES BUDGET

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 18 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] On Wednesday, 16 September 1981, the board of directors of the West African Development Bank (WADB) met in regular session for the 23d time at the bank's main office in Lome, presided over by Pierre-Claver Damiba, president of the WADB. The meeting was also attended by the governor of the Central Bank of the West African States (BCEAO), Abdoulaye Fadiga, and representatives of the member states.

According to the bulletin released to the press, the board examined and approved the Bank's updated financial projections for the next 5 years (1981-1985) and agreed on the establishment of an Exchange Risk Cover Fund within the Bank.

It also gave its approval to a proposed contract for participation of the European Investment Bank (BEI) in the capital of the WADB for the amount of 500 million CFA francs and the granting, by the BEI, of a line of credit for 1.5 billion CFA francs to the bank.

The Bank approved its budget for the 1981-1982 fiscal year, a proposed loan to finance a dairy project in Niamey, Niger, for 590 million CFA francs, a proposed loan to finance the Modern Fowl Production Program in Niger for 900 million CFA francs, and a proposed loan in order to grant a line of credit to the Ivorian Bank for Industrial Development (BIDI) in the Ivory Coast for 1 billion CFA francs.

These financing arrangements bring the total amount of the WADB's commitments to UMOA [West African Monetary Union (UMOA) nations to 24.2 billion CFA francs.

The board of directors also reviewed dossiers concerning studies financed by the Bank from 1976 to 1981 and prospects of cooperating with the UNDP, the Swiss Confederation and the World Bank.

11,464
CSO: 4719/419

FRANCE, NIGERIA SHOW SIGNS OF RAPPROCHEMENT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 p 2087

[Text] FRANCE'S INVOLVEMENT in Africa is such that it was inevitable that President Mitterrand's government would soon be forced to clarify its African policies. Events during August and the beginning of this month reveal decisiveness in some areas, restraint in others, with the effect that some significant diplomatic shifts are emerging.

When the socialist government came to power it was quite clear about certain matters concerning African policy. Commitments would be honoured; the military interventions of the Giscardian era were regarded with obvious distaste; some of the personal relationships established at the level of Head of State were regarded as unpalatable and the government committed itself not only to spreading its economic assistance to Africa geographically but improving it both in quality and quantity.

From the outset, President Mitterrand's reluctance to attend the Franco-African summit in Zaire this year meant that it was moved to Paris. President Mobutu has responded by saying that next year's must be held in his country otherwise diplomatic relations between the two countries would worsen, and anyway there is doubt about his attending this year's meeting in Paris. President Dacko's removal in the Central Africa Republic was not unwelcome to Paris. A low profile was kept over the Senegalese intervention in The Gambia. There has been surprisingly little suggestion that France had a hand in the developments in Senegal and Central Africa, apart from the likelihood that it knew in advance of what was happening and gave no hint of disapproval.

Developments surrounding Chad and Angola, however, have been the catalysts of far more important shifts. The most striking of these are the apparent rapprochement with Nigeria and the distance that is emerging between Paris and Washington over how to deal with Africa.

Apart from the emergence of common ground with Nigeria over how to cope with the Libyan presence in Chad (see page 2099) the French seem to have achieved a general breakthrough in the traditionally suspicious Nigerian attitudes towards France. The new French government has gone some way in persuading Nigerian authorities that it also finds the presence of over 1,000 French troops in the Central African Republic embarrassing, but that their removal would produce a vacuum and ensuing instability which would be unwelcome to both Paris and Lagos.

If this apparent shift in Nigerian attitudes is consolidated it will be a change of a psychological nature with tremendous diplomatic significance in Africa. One of the first signs of this concerns Chad. The general agreement over Libyans in Chad — they are both opposed to the Libyan presence — is fundamentally different to the Egyptian, Sudanese and American approach to Col. Gaddafi. The latter group, and notably the United States, sees Chad and its latest problems as no more than an arena to be exploited for the eventual removal of Gaddafi. The Nigerian and French approach is more concerned with exploiting the Libyan weaknesses in Chad in order to arrive at some political solution for Chad. By hinting at diplomatic sympathy for Goukhouni they are letting him know that the consolidation of his power and the eventual withdrawal of the Libyans could be achieved by his co-operating with France and Nigeria.

The difference in the French and American positions over the means by which the Chadian conflict should be resolved and their differing priorities are symptomatic of the more general differences between the two countries.

President Mitterrand recently expressed some obvious disapproval of US policy in Africa. He suggested that the only interest of the US in the Third World was in the seeking out of points of strategic interest at the military level and he cited the example of the "rapprochement between the US and South Africa without being too concerned with what happens in the rest of Africa." He further criticised the American lack of concern for economic problems. M. Miterrand has been very measured in public statements since he came to the presidency; these observations cannot be considered the residue of campaign rhetoric.

Over the South African invasion of Angola, the French voted for a Security Council resolution condemning the incursion; Britain abstained and the US vetoed it. The French regard the withdrawal of the South African forces as an essential precondition for any form of negotiation over the future of Namibia. Effectively, the diverging attitudes have placed a very serious strain on the Western contact group which is trying to negotiate Namibian independence with South Africa on the basis of the United Nations Resolution 435. Among the western states, it has been France in the last few weeks that has been most explicit in its refusal to acknowledge South Africa as a conceivable tool for the American mission against communism and its agents. The test for France will be to stick to her convictions — for which she will garner immeasurable good will among African states — in the hope that the US will also adopt a more flexible approach.

CSO: 4700/88

OFFICIAL PREDICTS OIL PRODUCTION WILL RISE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 p 2137

[Text] France's Elf-Aquitaine company is reported to have struck oil with its first well in a new area off the coast of Northern Angola. The oil find, on an offshore concession south of the Zaire river, is farther south than any previous discovery off Angola.

The find by Elf-Aquitaine, working in conjunction with the Angolan State oil concern Sonangol, gives rise to high hopes for other offshore exploration programmes being undertaken lower down the coast.

Elf is urgently seeking drilling rigs to start additional tests to establish whether the field is commercially viable. The French company apparently hopes to sink up to three appraisal wells and to carry out further seismic tests during a two-week period.

It is up to the Angolan authorities to make the first official announcement of any commercial discovery. If the additional tests are positive, an official announcement may be made by the end of October, but it could take up to a year to establish the rate of productivity, the extent of recoverable reserves and the quality of the field.

Elf has a 50 per cent share in the concession, followed by Mobil with 25 per cent, the Italian oil company Agip with 15 per cent and Yugoslav companies Ina-Naftaplin and Nafta-Gas.

The sources said Elf struck oil deposits in the Palanca field at the northern end of a 4,000 square kilometres (1,540 square miles) concession. The well was drilled 50 kms (30 miles) to the south of any previously discovered oil deposit in mid-August.

The Luanda government depends on oil exports for the bulk of its foreign exchange earnings. It now sells its 130,000 barrels per day (bpd) production at $32.25 per barrel. The main Angolan producing area is the enclave of Cabinda separated from the rest of the country by a narrow strip of Zaire territory.

Angola's Oil Minister, Jorge Morais, has predicted that Angolan production will go up to over 15m. tonnes a year (300,000bpd) by 1985 and that its output capacity by that time will rise to 20m. tonnes a year (400,000 bpd).

CSO: 4700/86

OFFICIAL ARRIVES TO INVESTIGATE S. AFRICAN CRIMES

AB021100 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0935 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Luanda, 1 Oct (ANGOP)--In a show of solidarity with the Angolan people and the MPLA-Labor Party against the South African invasions and to gather information on the odious nature of the apartheid crimes, Paulette Pierson, secretary general of the international committee of inquiry on the crimes committed by the racists in Southern Africa, arrived in Luanda early Thursday afternoon.

At the Luanda international airport, Paulette Pierson said that the main purpose of her visit was to prepare for the arrival of an important delegation of the committee of inquiry which is going to collect data on the crimes committed by the racist South African regime and denounce specifically its actions taken against the civilian population.

At the end of their mission, a document on the events will be adopted for an information campaign in UN circles, Western governments and the EEC to reveal the criminal and destructive nature of the aggression.

Paulette Pierson added that all complicity in this aggression will be exposed so that the measures taken can prevent South Africa from having the possibility of receiving material and diplomatic support from the United States. She is accompanied on her trip to Angola by a member of the Zimbabwe committee, Prof Reg Austin, international director in London. [title as received]

CSO: 4742/16

BRIEFS

FRG TV JOURNALIST EXPELLED--The department of information and propaganda of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee published a statement on Wednesday ordering the immediate withdrawal of Ivo Ursic, a journalist of Yugoslav nationality who carries an FRG passport, No 650054. He is a member of a WDR television crew from the FRG. According to the statement signed by the secretary of the Central Committee charged with ideology, Andre (Lokoki), this measure is being taken in reaction to the bahavior displayed by this journalist. His behavior is inconsistent with the ethics of a journalist working in the People's Republic of Angola. [Text] [AB021353 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 2 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/76

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS 'TENSION REMAINS HIGH'

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 pp 2089-90

[Text] Little hard information was emerging from Sierra Leone about the confrontation by the government and the Labour Congress. Rumours spoke of preparations for a treason trial, a planned demonstration by schoolchildren and of oil supplies running out. This message was received from a correspondent in Freetown.

AT LEAST five people are reported dead in shooting incidents in Freetown on Wednesday, September 2, the second day of the strike called by the Sierra Leone Labour Congress.

Reports say that following an attack on the premises of the independent bi-weekly, *The Tablet*, on Tuesday night, during which the printing machines were damaged beyond repair, crowds gathered in front of the press on Wednesday morning to see what had happened. Police used tear gas to disperse the crowd and several shots were fired in the air. Throughout Wednesday, gangs of unidentified youths drove around Freetown in new and unlicensed Nissan vans shooting into the air and throwing tear gas indiscriminately. The gangs are reported to have met with fierce resistance in some parts of the east end of the city where young boys put up road blocks to stop them from penetrating into the area, while others pelted them with stones. Several cars were badly damaged during the violence.

Five people are believed to have died during the shooting spree which continued until the early hours of Thursday, September 3, throughout the city. The unlicensed vans were later seen parked outside the APC headquarters building at Siaka Stevens Street.

Reports also say that several shops were looted by gangs on the Wednesday. These include the Kissy Road branch of Bata Shoe Company in the east end of Freetown.

In spite of releases from the government and the Sierra Leone Employers Federation warning workers that they will not be paid if they do not go back to work, up till the end of the week (Saturday, September 5) most business houses in the city centre were still closed. So also were the mines, banks, post office, ferry service, the docks, and the industries.

In a separate strike, which started as a go-slow two weeks ago, the workers at Sierra Leone Airways have been demanding higher wages and better conditions of service as well as the dismissal of their General Manager, Mr. Denis Long. The workers have pledged that they will not go back to work until Mr. Long is dismissed. Since Sierra Leone Airways handles most of the facilities at the airport, their strike has considerably affected flights. Some airlines cancelled flights to Freetown during the latter part of the week.

Meanwhile, over 50 people including Trade Union leaders, youths and a journalist, Mr. I. B. Kargbo who works for *The Tablet* have been detained. *The Tablet* editor, Pios Foray and other staff of the newspaper are reported to have gone underground. (Other reports said Mr. Foray had been arrested.)

A State of Emergency had been

announced at 2 a.m., September 1, by President Siaka Stevens (as reported last week in *West Africa*). Several leaders of the Congress, including the secretary general, Mr. J. B. Kabia, were reported to have been picked up immediately after the broadcast at the Labour Congress building and driven to Pademba Road prison.

The weekend preceeding September 1 had seen the retirement of the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Sam Taylor, and the appointment of his deputy, Mr. J. A. Grant. No reason was given for the police chief's retirement orders, but police sources say it may not be unconnected with the passive attitude of the police force, under Mr. Taylor, to the whole issue, in particular the mass meeting held by Congress on August 14, almost in front of the Central Police Station, even though that meeting had officially been banned.

Declaring the State of Emergency, President Stevens told the nation that:

"Whereas section 45 of the Public Order Act, 1965, provides that it shall be lawful for the President on the advice of the First Vice-President whenever it appears to the President that any action has been, or is being taken, or is threatened by any person or body of persons, which is calculated to endanger public safety or public order, by proclamation, to declare a state of emergency in any area for a period not exceeding three months as may be stated in the proclamation:

"And whereas it appears to the President that action calculated to endanger public safety and order has been, is being taken, and is threatened by certain persons or body of persons:

"Now therefore, I, Siaka Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone Supreme Head of State, Grand Commander of the Order of the Republic, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, Fountain Head of Unity, Honour, Freedom and Justice, do hereby by this proclamation declare a state of emergency in the republic for a period of three months as from the 1st September, 1981."

The President also read a comprehensive statement on the latest development in government's attempts to get Congress to call off the strike. Part of the statement reads:

"Over the last two days, a special committee headed by the Hon. S. I. Koroma, First Vice-President, held several meetings with representatives of the Congress up to 5 p.m. on Monday, August 31, when government and representatives of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress, some religious leaders and tribal heads met in my office and agreed that a committee should be set up comprising representatives of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress, the Sierra Leone Employers' Federation and the government, to look into all the matters raised in the memoranda which had been submitted by the Congress as well as any other matters affecting workers interest, and to report to government as early as possible and in any case, within the limit of three months, from the date of commencement of the meetings which had been set up for 8th September.

"This was agreed upon by both sides, and the document initialled to that effect. It was also agreed that the government side as well as the Congress side should immediately issue a release to that effect. The Congress thereupon gave an undertaking that they were going to call off the strike and issue a statement within an hour. After waiting for seven hours Congress did not turn up.

"As the deadline for the strike notice is now imminent (12 midnight, September 1), government is constrained to the interest of public order and safety to take a firm stand on the issue. Government therefore appeals to all citizens to assist in maintaining law and order and also repeats its warning that anyone who interferes with citizens going about their lawful business will suffer the full penalties of the law. Government would also like to assure all workers that they will receive the full protection of the law in the performance of their duties."

Throughout Tuesday, September 1, all commercial houses, including the banks, airline offices and post office, in the capital remained closed. The ferry service was disrupted, public as well as private vehicles were noticeably very few on the roads, several offices were closed and the majority of workers, including civil servants, stayed at home.

Truckloads of personnel drove around town to ensure that no one was breaking the law, while special security division personnel made their presence evident with long rifles in front of several public buildings and essential services throughout the city. The Labour Congress building was completely sealed off by security men.

Later in the day, government issued a statement calling on civil servants and public corporation staff to return to work and continue their normal duties. The statement said that all those who failed to report for duty as from September 2 would forfeit their salaries or wages in respect of days they did not work. If they persisted in failing to report for duty, stern disciplinary measures will be taken against them.

The statement further advised heads of departments and public corporations to keep a strict duty roster, and in the case of civil servants report to the Establishment Secretary the officers who fail to report for duty. The Sierra Leone Employers' Federation also issued a similar statement in which it was resolved that employers will not provide salaries, wages, etc. for employees who go on strike for the period involved.

On Tuesday night, a gang of thugs who styled themselves APC Youths attacked Congress Building, broke into the Co-operative Store at the basement and took away drinks, provisions and other commodities. The offices of the Congress leaders were ransacked and several documents were removed.

The youths later drove around town in trucks announcing that they had seized the building and by Wednesday morning, the Sierra Leone Labour Congress signboard in front of the building had been removed and in its place was a new signboard on which was boldly inscribed "APC Youth League Headquarters". The building was built in 1976 using AFL-CIO money.

By Wednesday, September 2, most civil servants had returned to work. But workers in several other places including the mines, docks, electricity, and some commercial concerns continued to strike.

The city remains tense, and an uneasy calm continues to hang over the country.

CSO: 4700/83

AFTERMATH OF COUP ATTEMPT REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 p 2154

[Text]

Senegalese man to integrate troops

A Senegalese army officer, Major Amadou Nourou Silla, has been appointed to coordinate the integration of Gambian and Senegalese security forces.

Major Silla has been made Assistant Secretary in the Senegambian Secretariat, in charge of defence and security. He is also military adviser to Present Sir Dawda Jawara.

This secretariat post was provided for in the 1965 mutual defence pact signed by the two countries under which President Jawara called in Senegalese troops to put down the rebellion at the end of July in which about 500 people died.

Many members of The Gambia's only security force, the paramilitary field force, were said to have sided with the rebels and President Jawara said after the uprising was crushed that there would be drastic changes in The Gambian forces and that they would be merged with Senegal's.

The Presidents of the two countries said last month that they planned to form a confederation of Senegambia. President Jawara has recently toured the country, to explain the project and to appeal to the population to turn in any rebels still at large.

The Gambia has asked nearby Guinea-Bissau to extradite the leader of the attempted coup, 28-year-old socialist revolutionary Kukoi Samba Sanyang, and nine other alleged rebels detained there.

118 field force rebels cashiered

One hundred and eighteen members of The Gambia's field force have been detained for their alleged part in the rebellion in July and 22 have been cashiered, the force's new commander, Major Ndaw Njie, has announced.

Major Njie, formerly President Sir Dawda Jawara's aide-de-camp, said that of the 358 men in the field force before the attempted putsch, 179 were still in service.

In the fighting, 16 has been killed, 10 of them insurgents, the other six loyalists. Eleven more were at large and were being looked for, and there was no news of 22 others, the major said. He added that most of the weapons stolen from the Bakau camp armoury had been found.

Foreign judges sent for

The Justice Minister, Mr. Muhamadu Lamine Saho, has said that judges from other countries would be invited to conduct the trials of those arrested in connection with the rebellion. The Gambia does not have enough judges of its own, Mr. Saho said, and in addition the use of foreign judges would solve the problem of impartiality.

He said that 607 people had been arrested, including not only political detainees but people held for crimes committed during the coup, including robbery and rape.

The number actually to be charged was not yet certain, though 87 had been before a review tribunal, whose recommendations would be considered by President Sir Dawda Jawara. He would decide whether to free them or sent them for trial, the Minister said.

WFP send food and supplies

Emergency food aid — sorghum and rice for 70,000 people for three months, worth $863,000 — is being sent by the World Food Programme (WFP) to The Gambia for free distribution among victims of the recent rebellion.

A WFP spokesman said the Programme has already bought and shipped to The Gambia 200 tons of sorghum from neighbouring Senegal. The Programme is also buying 500 metric tons of rice in The Gambia itself for immediate distribution. It is expected that a further 500 tons of rice will shortly be obtained either in Senegal or in The Gambia.

The Chief of the FAO Office of Special Relief Operations (OSRO) and an officer of the WFP flew from Rome to Banjul to discuss and review the emergency needs of the food and agricultural sector.

WFP also announced that it was sending 3,000 tons of sorghum to The Gambia as emergency food aid to drought-affected farmers. The grant, worth $734,000 is for 84,000 farmers over a period of three months. WFP has arranged to divert a ship en route to Africa to Dakar. The ship is expected to discharge 1,030 tons of sorghum for dispatch to the affected areas in The Gambia.

CSO: 4700/83

'BRAIN DRAIN' PLAYS HAVOC WITH COUNTRY'S FUTURE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 pp 2116-2119

[Text] EDUCATION has always played a pivotal role in the cultural, economic, social and political development of Ghana. The missionary societies that started it all in the 19th century; the visionary colonial administrators like the late Sir Gordon Guggisberg and Sir Alan Burns who actively promoted and expanded it: and the various Ghanaian administrations who massively funded it after independence have all contributed their quota towards the building of one of the best educational systems in tropical Africa.

Ghanaians have therefore come to regard education, properly directed, as a major form of investment and they grumble loudly when they suspect that they are not reaping the fruits of this heavy investment in education.

For the past three decades Ghanaian governments have spent approximately 30 per cent of the annual budget each year on education. This fiscal year, 1981-82, for instance, over one billion cedis have been allocated to the Ministry of Education.

Despite this high investment a large number of children will be unable to find places in the existing schools at all levels — primary, middle, secondary and technical schools and teacher training colleges and the universities.

Some figures illustrate this frustration. In 1973-74 academic year enrolment at the various levels of the educational system totalled 1,599,789 of which 1,014,964 were in primary schools; 440,065 in middle; 72,036 in secondary; 12,800 in technical; 14,299 in teacher training colleges and 5,625 in the three universities.

This year some 114,969 pupils registered by 3,963 schools took part in the Middle School Leaving Certificate examination conducted by the West African Examinations Council. Last March 135,557 candidates wrote the Common Entrance examination. This means that altogether some 250,526 pupils are deemed to have qualified for entry into second cycle educational institutions in the country.

It is not possible, however, for all those pupils to find places in the existing schools because of the 135,557 candidates who wrote the Common Entrance examination only 24,016 passed; out of this figure only 22,473 can be admitted in the Assisted Secondary Schools and Technical Institutes. The unfortunate 543 pupils will have to enter private institutions or become dropouts.

The limited places in the public school system in the second cycle institutions described above is just one of the several bottlenecks affecting the quality of education in Ghana today. Other problems are poor facilities such as lack of teaching aids, textbooks and especially science equipment in laboratories at all levels, particularly in the universities.

Secondary school education in particular suffers from poor and inadequate facilities, particularly for science teaching and inequalities in the distribution of these facilities among the schools on Regional basis. Schools in urban areas get preferential treatment and those in the hinterland are left out in the cold.

University education is also plagued by the high cost of training of students; the predominance of the arts and social science students, lack of equipment in the science faculties and the rigidity in the selection of subjects at the undergraduate level.

Professor Kwoku G. Folson, Pro-Vice Chancellor of the University of Ghana, Legon explains:

"The Chemistry building on this campus has been left standing for the past ten years for lack of funds. We have no equipment in our science laboratories. Equipment, chemicals and textbooks are all not available. The unavailability of these things, equipment, chemicals and textbooks constitutes job dissatisfaction among the faculty members on campus.

"Three years ago this university was granted only ₵3.1m. import licence. This year all the three universities got only ₵2.3m. Our share of this total is ₵1.2m. This is all we have to meet our import requirements, including those to be used by the Nougochi Medical Research Centre. The lecturers are resigning out of frustration because they have no job satisfaction."

Veteran educationalists are bitterly complaining about the poor quality of teaching at all levels in the educational system. The poor quality is due to the exodus of a large number of trained teachers to neighbouring West African countries, particularly Nigeria and Liberia.

Poor exam performances

Since June this year recruitment officers from Sokoto, Imo and Ondo States in the Federal Republic of Nigeria have set up shop near the residence of the Nigerian High Commissioner on Rangoon Road in Accra and have been recruiting Ghanaian professionals at the rate of 500 a week. These professionals include, engineers, architects, doctors, surveyors, town planners and especially teachers.

A lecturer at the University of Ghana, Legon, comments sadly on the exodus and the quality of teaching today in Ghana. He says:

"The disastrous effect of mass exodus on standards may not be felt immediately by the government but these cannot be ignored. In ten or 20 years from now the calibre of our manpower would be very low indeed.

At the primary and middle school level the exodus of teachers has resulted in the poor percentage passes recorded during the Common Entrance examinations. Last academic year, 1979-80 for instance out of the 131,135 candidates who sat the examination only 26,078 passed. This was 19.3 per cent pass rate. The performance was worse this academic year when only 24,016 passed out of 135,557, representing only a 17.7 per cent pass rate.

Mr. Alex Dadey, president of the Conference of Heads of Assisted Secondary Schools, and Headmaster of the Okuapeman Secondary School, does not think standards are falling. He comments:

"Contrary to the critics' view on Ghana's educational system, Ghana still has the best secondary school network in West Africa and perhaps the whole of tropical Africa."

On the exodus of teachers from the Universities Professor K. G. Folson has this to say:

"The extent and seriousness of the problem is illustrated by the fact that at Cape Coast University this academic year a full one-third of the lecturers are on some form of leave, study course or sabbaticals. These lecturers take their leave and towards the end of the leave period which is not supposed to be more than two years, ask for extension.

"Here at Legon the seriousness of the exodus is also a problem. For example in the Computer Science Department we were left with only one lecturer at the end of last academic year. We have an establishment of seven: a professor and six lecturers. It was only providence which saved us when a Ghanaian holder of a doctorate degree arrived from Paris in the nick of time to save us a great deal of embarrassment in this Department. Now we have two lecturers."

In the Economics Department, the University of Ghana is facing an acute shortage of lecturers. There is an establishment for 19 lecturers including a professor to head the Department. Today, there are only four lecturers in this department, one senior lecturer, three lecturers and two assistant lecturers.

"The lecturers have literally been killing themselves to keep the graduate faculty going because it is through this process that we can recruit lecturers locally. For this reason we have cut down on the number of undergraduate students admitted each year so that we can concentrate on graduate work," said Professor Folson.

He explained that the University of Ghana, Legon, has stopped recruiting lecturers and professors from outside the country "because our salaries are so low that we cannot get outside lecturers."

"We recruit outsiders only if their own governments can supplement the salaries we pay them here to make ends meet. In the past the British Government had been most generous in this respect. But the picture has changed. The Arab countries have also been helpful on a limited scale.

Professor Folson further explained that only lecturers in Islamic Studies or Arabic are now recruited from outside Ghana and that the salaries of such lecturers are supplemented or subsidised by their home countries.

"Even the recruitment of lecturers from Ghana is very difficult because we ourselves cannot house them. Some lecturers have lived in temporary accommodation for over two years because we have not enough houses for our academic staff." he said.

A Senior Lecturer at the University of Ghana, Legon claimed that by September this year as many as 100 lecturers would have gone to "Agege" (Nigeria) or elsewhere because of frustration.

"Budget is going to increase difficulties"

Professor Folson explains that the third reason for the frequent and extensive resignations from the universities is that the lecturers see no light at the end of the tunnel. "I must add that the 1981-82 budget is going to make things more difficult for our lecturers and everybody else because it is designed to fuel inflation," he said.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor explained that during the last two meetings of the Academic Board as many as 70 lecturers have submitted applications on either resignations, sabbaticals, study leave or leave of absence from the university. "This will mean a net loss of between 40 and 50 lecturers during the next academic year." he said.

Other problems militating against the smooth administration of educational institutions in Ghana include the racketeering in the supply and distribution of textbooks and other educational materials.

Textbooks are theoretically supplied free of charge at the lower levels of the system. In second cycle institutions students pay only token fees but the books are never available because they are diverted to private book sellers who inflate the prices to astronomical degrees thus helping to pauperise parents.

To ensure that the books do get into the hands of pupils and students in future the Ministry of Education has recently announced the creation of a new division in the Education Service to be headed by a director to provide all supplies for the schools.

Mr. F. K. Buah, Minister of Education, who announced the measure warned the teachers that "the present administration will not spare any person who misapplies public funds, neither will it condone any officer's fraudulent deals involving public funds."

The other problem in the educational field is that there appears to be no solid policy and no central policy — making body despite the huge bureaucracy. This impression is based on the fact that too many officials, have been making too many pronouncements on education in recent months.

The Limann administration, for instance, suspended the Junior Secondary School programme fashioned during the Acheampong military regime. This scheme was designed to convert all Middle Schools into Junior Secondary Schools at a cost of ₵91,520,000 in five years (1975-80) in order to cut the elementary school period from ten to six years. The promised reappraisal of the scheme has not taken place. And yet some of the schools have been converted and are confused about what to do.

Plans to solve problems

But the problems are not altogether insoluble. To combat the exodus of teachers to Nigeria for instance the government has allocated the sum of ₵7.1m. this fiscal year to train pupil teachers to replace those who have gone to Nigeria or elsewhere.

There are also plans to convert some of the boarding second cycle institutions into day-schools to cut down on the feeding of students. Government has been paying huge sums of money in form of subsidies to

feed students in these second cycle boarding institutions. It is expected that the gradual phasing out of the boarding schools will cut down the size of the educational budget. The scheme has been criticised by some retired school masters as an ill-conceived policy.

One serious effect of the exodus of lecturers from the universities is that the academic boards have cut down on elective courses and are teaching only the core subjects.

"The long-term effect of this system will be that our graduates will become narrow in their various fields of specialisation. In the long run, if we don't change it will lead to the lowering standards," said Prof. Felson.

Another effect of the shortage of lecturers at the universities is that research is at very low level.

"At the moment research is at minimal. Those who are left in the universities are over-stretched. They themselves are so harassed in the search for everyday material things that they have no leisure to do research, much less to write. But what is unique about a university is the research that is carried on there. Without research, there is not much difference between secondary schools and a university because teaching is done in those institutions also," said Prof. Folson.

Prof. Folson lamented that since the death of Mr. Casely O. Mate there has been no chairman for the National Council of Higher Education, the agency responsible for higher education in the country. As a result the universities are left as orphans to fend for themselves.

"It is clear from the funds allocated to the universities that the present administration does not consider higher education as one of their top priorities. Our Vice-Chancellor has been in almost daily contact with the government but all their promises have so far yielded nothing," lamented Prof. Folson.

CSO: 4700/86

REASONS FOR FAILED ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 pp 2094-2095

[Text] "DEFICIT financing by government, which is the main source of inflationary pressures in the economy, seems to have gone out of control again, as under Acheampong. (It) began to get out of hand in the 1974-75 fiscal year when the government deficit, at ₵356.7m., was more than double the previous year's. But it was in the 1977-78 fiscal year that the deficit made a quantum jump from ₵861m. to ₵1,810.2m. It was, however, kept under ₵2,000m. until last financial year when, in response to deliberate government stimulation, it made another quantum jump from ₵1,600m. to ₵4,700m. In this year's budget, instead of government trying to control inflation, it has rather budgeted for an estimated deficit of ₵4,200m. On past experience this is likely in the final out-turn of the budget to be in the region of ₵6,500m. Questioned about this, the (Economic Planning) Minister's memorable reply was that no government has ever balanced its budget!

"The external value of the cedi tells the same story. The cedi is supposed to exchange for the dollar at the rate of ₵2.75 to $1, although in a typical exhibition of 'kalabuleism' the government sells $1 at ₵5.50 whilst buying it for ₵2.75. But this time by the time this government came into power $1 was worth ₵15 on the free market. Today, after nearly two years of PNP administration $1 is worth no less than ₵35 on the free market. Naturally, no one is these circumstances exchanges foreign currency for the cedi at the banks. A few foreigners who have tried it have been looked upon as fools by bank clerks.

Consequently, the government is losing its control over the economy. Individuals change on the black market to bring in such things as video sets, luxury cars, fabulous ladies' shoes and dresses, sound systems and so on, and sell them at fantastic prices, whilst at the same time the government keeps telling us that there is shortage of foreign exchange. Yet when one reads the current budget one scarcely notices any concern with this problem. Instead of working out positive policies to deal with the problem the government keeps informing us that because the IMF demands devaluation as a condition of help it is not going to devalue. What it is going to do remains a closed secret. Negative criticism of the IMF has been substituted for positive policy to deal with a real problem."

The above brief discussion of one aspect of the economic situation and PNP Government approach was provided by Mr. Kweku Folson, a well-known political scientist at the University of Ghana, and also a member of the Popular Front Party. He made those remarks during a press conference he called to announce his candidacy for the nomination of three PFP members in the leadership race of the five minority party group.

On the subject of Ghana and the IMF, it has been said recently that Ghana is close to agreement with the IMF and that the latter is now prepared to agree more lenient conditions in return for a ₵300m. one-year standby credit and about ₵100m. from the compansatory finance facility. The remaining disagreement is, it is said, the IMF demand for: an increase in the cocoa producer price of as much as 300 per cent; an end to government subsidies on fuel imports; a drastic reduction of government expenditure including the civil service in particular; and the multiple exchange rate system with a schedule for closing the gap between the official and

black market exchange rates. It has also been suggested that the IMF might offer a further $1,000m. spread over a three-year stabilisation programme, which would generate supplementary loans from bilateral donors.

The government's resistance to increasing the cocoa producer price has been constant and curious. It is said that the whole cocoa operation was in deficit last year for the first time. The self-congratulations of the interim management committee of the Cocoa Marketing Board notwithstanding, the basic "bottlenecks" of inadequately-distributed inputs, inadequate storage and evacuation facilities, persist. Around these are the failure at policy level.

Spraying, replanting and rehabilitation of farms, as well as reconstitution of a depleted (and rather aged) labour force has been approached in the last few years more with pious vows than dogged determination. Disincentives to the farmers have been many and the slow switch to food crop farming began soon after 1975 when local prices of local foodstuffs began their quick ascent. At the same time, the CFA value of Ghana cocoa became obvious as smugglers began paying farmers much more than the official producer price and, even better, took the cocoa away; in Brong-Ahafo particularly, unofficial exports became institutionalised, joining the gold, diamond, and to a lesser extent, timber exports.

President Limann rejected the kind of producer price increase various people have proposed for the last three years at least: up to ₵600 per 30kg. from the current ₵120. He said it would cost the government some ₵1,000m., which appeared then to be the only substantive objection. Obviously, the producer price is by no means the key to the whole cocoa question. The policy failures and bottlenecks mentioned above are part of a package which the Limann government has yet to deliver in the form of a definite programme of economic management. Cocoa would seem extremely important from the point of view of foreign earnings. But the subsequent large consumption of these earnings by food and raw material import requirements immediately recommends serious work on agriculture. From the level of the producers, higher producer prices (and labour wages) are easily justified when linked to good roads, well-supplied markets, lower consumer prices, and lower food imports.

Lifting fuel import subsidies joins the argument for reducing the number of civil servants: cutting government expenditure. Immediate drawbacks for the former would be the first measure would give an immediate and significant upward push to prices. But in any case, what use is it to spend roughly 40 per cent of export earnings on crude oil alone when, after extracting petrol, kerosene and gas oil from it, the rich residue is sold off (in sometimes dubious ways) but always to other people's profit without Ghana even getting bitument for the roads out it?

Civil service retrenchment, especially in the public corporations is recommended both for cutting down recurrent expenditure and for ending the disguised "social security" system that some people say operates in Ghana: paying many people for being unemployed in offices. Of course, these redundancies would swell the ranks of restive urban unemployed and aggravate discontent at the ever-more conspicuous consumption of a minority. Neither would redundancies guarantee efficiency, and more prudent spending. There has been, as usual, little talk of just how to employ people, how to restructure government activity into more productive patterns. How can recurrent expenditure of this sort avoid being a great burden when bureaucracy is a form of government? and exploited underemployment where exploitation of a selectively employed workforce a form of economy?

CSO: 4700/86

READER LISTS REASONS FOR POOR COCOA PERFORMANCE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 p 2135

[Text] SIR: I would like to elaborate on the warnings issued by the acting manager of the Suhum Cocoa Project (Eastern Region of Ghana), Mr. J. P. Arhin, about some Ghanaian cocoa farmers' intentions of cutting down the cocoa trees on their farms to "exploit" other avenues (*West Africa*, August 3).

The situation looks more serious than Mr. Arhin emphasised. It is mere platitude to say that Ghana's economic strength still largely depends on cocoa disregarding the fact that "rated capacity" has been hard to achieve for the past few years. A close study of the situation may even reveal that other cocoa farmers in the other districts might have similar intentions of supplanting their cocoa by other cash crops; because these farmers have similar problems.

The government shouldn't take it slightly for such an action by our farmers could lead to grave results. However, I do understand that there are reasons why the farmers have decided to cut down the cocoa trees because cocoa farming is no longer lucrative. Over the past years, these farmers have found it difficult to procure such basic needs as cutlasses, fertilisers and spraying powders. Even at certain cocoa producing areas, farmers are not given "ready" cash for their dried cocoa beans. The responsible secretary receivers often fail to explain convincingly why, while they have the effrontery to divert this money meant for the payment for other purposes, to their own advantage. Farmers have had no formal way to protest.

At certain areas too, the farmers are often told there are not sufficient bags for their dried beans. In this case, the beans are kept in the villages for longer than necessary while the poor farmers starve on. Money borrowing among these poor farmers has as a result, become an integral part of their farming. Any serious farmer is bound to feel discouraged.

No wonder the farmers have decided to switch to producing more maize, cassava, tomatoes etc. — productions which are relatively easier and where sales are much quicker. However, the collapse of the cocoa industry is not going to aid an already ailing economy.

London KOFI BOAKYE ARCHIE

CSO: 4700/86

FORMER AFRC MEMBER COMMENTS ON AFRC IDEOLOGY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 pp 2133-35

[Text] SIR: Without the slightest intention of washing our linen in public, I am forced to enter into the ongoing debate on the significance of the June 4 uprising and the AFRC in order to counter the attempt of some misguided members of the AFRC to misrepresent the AFRC revolutionary objectives. In so doing I will refrain from unnecessary revelation of confidential information concerning the uprising and other important matters arising from it, since these are the subject of a commission of inquiry in Ghana. I will therefore be pre-empting the duties of the commission and prejudging the issue of AFRC matters if I were to come out now to say in detail exactly who did what, when, how and why. At the appropriate time, I am sure, the facts will emerge very clearly for people to determine for themselves the forces of reaction and the forces of progress within the AFRC.

Meanwhile, however, what cannot be postponed for later comment is the fact that AFRC was not by any means a homogeneous entity. It was divided into two diametrically opposed ideological factions, and the nature of the ideological conflict was whether the June 4 uprising was to lead logically into a socialist transformation of society or whether it was to limit itself to the reform of the capitalist system. Those who favoured socialism grouped under the leadership of Major Boake Djan while the capitalist reformers were led by Flt-Lt. Jerry Rawlings. This fundamental division within the AFRC has been underscored by the recent letter by ex-Lance Corporal Atiemo, an AFRC member, published in the last week's issue of this journal, in which he stated, among other things, that Major Boakye Djan wanted to "stage a 'socialist' coup" but that this was strongly opposed and frustrated by Flt.-Lt. Jerry Rawlings's faction to which ex-Lance Corporal Atiemo himself belonged.

That Flt.-Lt. Rawlings was the chieftain of the anti-socialist camp of the AFRC need not surprise anyone. His own utterances during and after the AFRC period bear sufficient evidence to his anti-socialist stance. He is on record for having said that he is not socialist, and in an interview with West Africa dated July 9, 1979, concerning the house-cleaning exercise, Flt.-Lt. Rawlings stated that what was wrong with Ghana was not the prevailing socio-economic political system but personalities. In his view the politico-economic problem would be solved if the "right people" were put in the "right places" without the necessity of probing the viability of the prevailing system, let alone uprooting it. His concern was with personalities not with the systems. But Major Boakye Djan was of the strong view that the Ghanaian problem of perpetual dependence, class and tribal divisions, exploitation and man's inhumanity to man, were the inevitable concomitant of the economic system which he identified as capitalist. The logic of the system based on private property is to allow only a few to use social property to accumulate private wealth and consign the disinherited multitudes into a life of abject poverty, disease, insecurity, illiteracy and general hopelessness. This is the system which prevailed at independence and which our late President Nkrumah sought to transform in order to establish a fairer and juster society in which our material and spiritual resources would be pooled together for the betterment of all Ghanaians and not just the privileged few.

Flt.-Lt. Rawlings had no proper understanding of the system he was fighting to reform. His false radical posture leads people into believing that he is revolutionary and therefore socialist. But in reality he is a reactionary masquerading as a revolutionary, as ex-Lance Corporal Atiemo's letter amply testifies. People should realise that it is not enough to think oneself sincerely concerned with the plight of the poor; it is also important that one's thinking is based on a sufficient and correct analysis of their problems and act in a manner that leads to lasting solutions. But in the case of Flt.-Lt. Rawlings he appears to embrace the cause of the poor when in fact he is on an ego trip and has no

idea what a revolution means, let alone make one. This is the reason why his first attempt at a coup on May 15, 1979, failed. It was the June 4 intervention which saved him from execution by his enemies.

Now we all know that the replacement of the socialist ideal of Nkrumah by capitalism has led to an agony of unprecedented proportions in the history of our young nation. The system is making life a misery for the people, impoverishing many and sending others to their early graves, causing despair and needless pain to those for whom independence represents a gigantic conspiracy on an international scale to defraud the humble peasants and the toiling workers of Ghana. The June 4 uprising was a direct consequence of the political misguidance and economic mismanagement of our dear country. Some of us who took part in the uprising never wanted to have anything to do with the rotten system. We wanted to overthrow it and change it and not just keep it and reform it as ex-Lance Corporal Atiemo and his faction wanted to do.

To us socialist revolutionaries it was anathema to keep a system that had manifestly failed our toiling people, subverted their aspirations, brutalised and improverished them. We wanted a radical restructuring of our institutional arrangements, a social revolution which would drastically reduce, if not completely do away with, the dehumanisation of man by man, a revolution which would create the condition for the free, unfettered development of everybody in society, restore the dignity of labour and make Ghana a free, vibrant and a happy place to live in. This is what we wanted but which the anti-socialist capitalist reformers bitterly opposed and aborted.

The counter-revolutionary role of the anti-socialist, capitalist reformers must not be forgotten by the revolutionary people of Ghana. No one who played a counter-revolutionary role must be allowed to pass himself off as the People's Hero but must be judged for what he is — a counter-revolutionary, no matter what radical mask he wears. This is very important for a realistic realignment of forces in the ongoing struggle for social change.

On this note, I would like to conclude by thanking ex-Lance Corporal Atiemo, the self-appointed spokesman of the other ranks, for making it more publicly explicit on which side of the struggle his camp stands. And I am sure that no progressive other rank member of the AFRC would wish to associate himself with the backward ideas of ex-Lance Corporal Atiemo. But we, the socialist revolutionaries of the AFRC, stand firmly by Major Boakye Djan and believe that he is sincerely concerned with the collective interest of the AFRC and the common interest of the people of Ghana. He is the only one, since the hand-over, who has fought consistently to defend the AFRC as a collective instead of leaving it to be discredited and decimated by those forces who seek to turn the tide of history.

MARTIN KWAMENA BEKOE
(Flying Officer)
Liaison Officer of the former AFRC
Bangor, North Wales

CSO: 4700/86

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT DENIAL--A statement issued last night from the office of the president says the attention of the government has been drawn to a news item carried by the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC] and a report on the front page of yesterday's edition of the daily graphic to the effect that Mr Joe Reindorf, minister of local government and cooperatives, and Dr Ekwo-Daniels, minister of education, have resigned from the cabinet following the recent cabinet reshuffle. According to the news items, the two ministers, in their letters of resignation which were addressed to President Limann at the castle on Thursday, stated that they had decided to resign on personal grounds. The government is utterly surprised at this news item, since the president had not received any such letters from the two ministers. The statement said contact with the two ministers in the course of the day has shown that no such letters had been written. This news item has therefore caused a great deal of embarrassment to the president as well as the two ministers concerned. Government views with particular concern the additional news item carried on the radio to the effect that the president had accepted the resignation of the two ministers. This attributed to the president an action he had neither taken nor was in a position to take. The statement said the government views with a grave concern the whole episode and has therefore requested the press commission to investigate the matter and take appropriate action. [Text] [AB030806 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Oct 81]

BSL'S FOREIGN MANAGEMENT DENIED--Mr. J. C. Bene, the German managing director of the Black Star Line (BSL), has denied that the Marine Transport Consultants International (MTCI) of West Germany is managing BSL. He said four MTCI employees had rather been released as direct employees of BSL. He told an Accra press conference that he and three others in senior managerial positions were under a two-year contract with BSL, and that MTCI was only providing "back-up" service for BSL on the basis of direct cost. BSL was paying for the services of the four West Germans. He said the back-up services included the release of advisers to sit in on negotiations such as for insurance. On personnel displaced by the ship sales, Mr. Bene said the 1,236 workforce afloat and ashore would be reduced to 650. He was confident that BSL could be economically viable by the first quarter of next year. [Excerpts] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 p 2145]

CSO: 4700/86

BRIEFS

NEWSMAN'S RELATIVE'S ARREST DENIED--The Guinean Embassy in Paris had denied that M. Ibrahima Gassama Diallo, the father of M. Siradiou Diallo, one of the editors of JEUNE AFRIQUE, has been arrested. (See WEST AFRICA, September 7). The charge against M. Diallo was said to be that he had visited his family in the Ivory Coast without the permission of President Sekou Touré. The accusation that Mr. Diallo was arrested was made by the Group of Guineans Abroad (RGE). [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 p 2150]

CSO: 4700/86

ANALYSIS OF CHARACTER, POPULARITY OF PRESIDENT VIEIRA

Dakar AFRICA in French No 133, Aug-Sep 81 pp 43-46

[Article by Nadine Nyangoma: "Portrait of a Militant"]

[Excerpts] It is when he is with his people, in the midst of the nation to which he has devoted over 20 years of his militant life, that all the personality of Nino Vieira is revealed. Foreign visitors had always viewed him as reserved, deliberately taciturn, so that the discovery of this aspect of his personality came as a great surprise to many observers, who had been undecided about what their opinion should be of the man who first served as minister of defense and then as prime minister under Luiz Cabral.

Portuguese soldiers retained such a terrorized memory of this victorious warrior that some believed as firmly as the Guineans did in the legend depicting him as being invulnerable to bullets.

After the recovery of 14 November, when the people went out into the streets to acclaim him, week after week the regions sent trucks loaded with peasants, now national heroes, to danse and sing the praise of Nino. It was to be the entire country which would affirm its political choices in the capital. The improvised speeches in the city square were not without humor and the people of the little town of Farim presented him with a giant broom made by its women: "Here, Nino, so you can go clean out the ministries," one elder told him.

Popular With Peasants

In the overflowing wave of joy, the whole strict system of censorship set up by former Minister of Information Mario de Andrade fell apart, as did the minister. On the radio and in the streets, song banned for years are now heard again. A musical and cultural explosion took place: speeches, lectures, artistic exhibitions came forth and took over the microphones and the tide has not stopped. The people's creative imagination that Nino has constantly encouraged and to which he has always been extremely sensitive culminated in the February Shrovetide festival, when thousands of masks made by the country's children and teenagers paraded through the streets. The fallen president was represented by a mask painted with a reassuring smile, tirelessly greeting the crowd.

But Bissau, the capital inherited in the final moments from the fleeing Portuguese colonialism, is far from being the real country. Consequently, it will not be until Nino Vieira invites delegations and journalists to accompany him on his regional tours, until the time of the great reunions, that one will finally be able to measure the popularity of the man in whom the people never ceased to have hope, even though his exclusion from government began to give rise to a certain demoralization, alternating with outbursts of anger, in the rural areas.

Nino is the man of action who first of all restored the country's faith in itself, by beating in the field the greatest generals of the colonial power, thereby deflating all the magical fear created by five centuries of Portuguese domination. For the people then, Nino possesses the supernatural energy that broke the colonial magic. For the people as well, Nino saved the work of the struggle through two of its greatest crises. The first crisis took place when, following the assassination of Amilcar Cabral on 20 January 1973, the party could have been lost in the tangle of accusations and implications surrounding the assassination of the highest leader and in the resulting demoralization.

The second crisis was that of the process of disengagement regarding the fundamental promises of the struggle, particularly priority to be granted to agriculture and the food survival of the people, a process that led to the constitutional coup d'etat of 11 November, which was rapidly quelled by the quick countercoup waged by Nino on 14 November.

One may well wonder why Nino, already pressed by the rank and file and particularly the Armed Forces, restless in the face of the new institutional and economic evolution, did not take power when he was still minister of defense and president of the People's Assembly, preferring to go to Cuba. Only the automobile accident of Chico Te brought him back to the country and the post of prime minister, where he remained until Luiz Cabral's constitutional coup d'etat, when he took power.

Work of the PAIGC

Actually, Nino is not a man attracted by power. Rather, he is dominated by a fixed idea, that of completion of the task of the PAIGC. And yet, in recent years, that task was definitely threatened. If Nino demonstrated so much patience, it was because in his eyes, the work involved aspects much more complex than they first appeared. While it is true that the task is also a social and economic program, it is a desire for institutionalization and a search for stability as well. It was therefore not until the constitutional coup of 11 November, when, following a year of discussions and arrests concerning the new constitution, there was proof that the institutions were blocked, that a very part of the security apparatus: the People's Assembly, was infiltrated, that the other part: the Armed Forces, took Nino to power.

Today Nino is president of the Revolutionary Council, which constitutes a provisional government while awaiting the meeting of the Fourth Congress of the party from 8 to 14 November.

In the meantime, Nino constantly travels throughout the country, determined to make the people aware and decentralize, in order to prevent a splinter group from

taking control of the undertaking. That is why the most extraordinary moments on the political scene in Guinea-Bissau are those of the "talks with the people," in which Nino patiently explains, using the simplest possible language, the mechanisms and problems of the economy, relations with other countries, the consequences of a given decision, and in which the people in turn describe their problems, reject a given proposal or even a given official. Nor is it rare to see Nino change a decision because, following a talk with the people, an adjustment was necessary. And yet, Nino does not try, through demagogy, to use the impulses of the rank and file, but rather, tirelessly counsels respect for the rules and laws of the organization that was in the tradition of the liberated zones.

In Guinea-Bissau today, no political personality can contest that of Nino, which does not mean that he is the only one or that there is no possibility of replacing him.

But in the eyes of the people, he is the man who fought the hardest in the field for his country and his authority does not depend on any manipulation of power or wealth. He has therefore not been corrupted and manifests great indifference to material goods, which astonishes his entourage and is interpreted by the petty to be a lack of foresight. For the old regime, he was therefore a political card to be dominated, just as for the ambitious to come, he will inevitably be a card they will try to master and eventually to cut off from the masses by adulation.

And yet, Nino has other political assets in hand, particularly a rich and free dialog with the masses, the loyalty of the Armed Forces, which should enable him to avoid isolation, encirclement by possessive courtisans, and falling into political errors that brought about the downfall of such popular and sincere leaders as Kwame Nkrumah, for example.

11,464
CSO: 4719/433

HARAMBEE PROCESS COMES UNDER SCRUTINY

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 25 Sep 81 pp 1-3

[Article by Marie-Therese Delboulbes: "God Helps the Local Helpers"]

[Text]

NAIROBI, September 23 - One of Kenya's best-known institutions, the harambee meetings - a local version of the proverb "God helps those who help themselves" - has recently come under close public scrutiny.

The meetings, normally held each weekend in different villages and towns throughout the country, are fund-raising events organised for the benefit of local projects which could not usually expect subsidies from the Central Government.

The traditional setting is a wooden dais, bedecked in the national colours, on which the local notables - a Cabinet Minister on the bigger occasions - are seated to encourage the wananchi (citizens) to untie their purse-strings and donate to community projects.

The project can vary : it might be a church, an extension for a local school, a dispensary, or even extra money to provide an overseas scholarship for a local student.

The system was begun by the late President Jomo Kenyatta soon after independence and has become an institution. But critics are beginning to ask where all the money comes from, and, more to the point, where it all goes.

Enormous stakes

Sometimes the stakes involved are enormous. During his first year as President, following the death of Kenyatta in 1978, Daniel Arap Moi managed to collect 60 million shillings (7.5 million dollars) at harambee meetings he attended, according to the Kenyan Weekly Review.

During one weekend in September a combined total of 1,788,130 shillings (225,000 dollars) was pulled in at 23 Harambee meetings. Individual totals varied from 3,000 shillings for orphans in one village to more than 400,000 shillings for the construction of a local dispensary. In the latter case, the meeting was chaired by a Minister who himself contributed 136,601 shillings on behalf of the President and five other Cabinet Ministers.

Nationwide coverage

But the big attraction harambee meetings, organised by top political leaders, can attract four million shillings or more in a single afternoon. The cheques and cash donations are handed to the organiser, who announces by loudspeaker who has given how much. State radio and television news programmes broadcast the details nationwide.

Yet in a new development, some junior Members of Parliament have started asking how certain people manage to donate considerable sums of money to worthy causes at such frequent intervals.

Home and Constitutional Affairs Minister Charles Njonjo has responded indignantly that the money was contributed by "friends", while Local Government Minister Stanley Oloitiptip said that if he contacted some of his friends by telephone before a harambee meeting they would pledge money without any discussion, because they had confidence in him. On that same weekend in September, Mr. Oloitiptip and his friends donated 181,500 shillings.

Official pressure...

The friends in question, generally businessmen, stay in the background.

While most of the contributions from villagers are made on a voluntary basis, there have been cases of local officials putting on a bit of pressure to increase the contents of local coffers.

Last year the Daily Nation reported several cases in Mombasa where local people had been forced to pay extra in order to obtain a passport, renew a licence or get the water connected.

There is no suggestion that any blackmail or bribery is involved in local harambee meetings, but the newspaper has reported : "At times, local leaders have imposed draconian measures to ensure everyone contributes the agreed minimum. This led to the poor members of society selling their most prized possessions - goats, sheep, cattle - to raise the stipulated amounts".

Poverty line...

The nation noted : "The least contributors expect is that their contributions will be well accounted for. Some leaders have accounted for harambee cash commendably. But there are others who see in such funds an easy way to cross the poverty line".

Recently, controversies have arisen over two harambee meetings. One was the result of a fund-raising session last year at a harambee organised on behalf of local MP Philip Leakey, for the benefit of 21 local schools. Press reports at the time said that four million shillings was raised, but nobody seems sure of the exact figure involved. What is certain, however, is that the21 schools, all of which contributed themselves, are still asking where the money went.

Direct benefit

There have been suggestions that the embryo scandal could be part of an attack on Mr. Leakey, the country's only white Member of Parliament, who is currently abroad.

At another district near Nairobi, a high official has called for an enquiry into the reported disappearance of 220,000 shillings collected at a harambee meeting last year.

But not all haramboe meetings get into the headlines. Each weekend small-scale local meetings throughout Kenya pull in funds which do directly benefit the local inhabitants. These gatherings take place in a genuine spirit of self-help and meet more than economic needs, for they also provide a forum for officials to explain Government policy or review local affairs. And they also provide an opportunity for early electioneering. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/87

BRIEFS

NURSES, PARAMEDICS END STRIKE--Activities at the John F. Kennedy Medical Center in Monrovia have returned to normal following an appeal from head of state Samuel Kanyon Doe to striking nurses yesterday to resume duty while the executive committee studied their grievances. The center's general administrator, (Alsenin Saggery) told Liberian news agency today that indications from spot checks yesterday and today as well as [words indistinct] complaints from the head nurses and supervisors of nurses show that the nurses have resumed duty and everything is now normal. The nurses and the paramedical personnel at the John F. Kennedy Medical Center went on strike yesterday to back their demands for better salaries, working conditions and transportation to and from work as well as free uniforms. Head of state Doe, who visited the center yesterday, informed the nurses that an executive committee has been set up to look into the grievances and problems of nurses and pledged personally to solve their transportation problems. [Text] [AB072009 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 7 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/89

COMMUNIQUE ON MOUSSA TRAORE VISIT TO BRAZIL

AB082209 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Final communique issued in Brasilia on 7 October 1981 at the end of Malian President Moussa Traore's visit to Brazil]

[Text] At the invitation of the Brazilian Government, his excellency Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDMP] and president of the Republic of Mali, paid an official visit to Brazil on 6 and 7 October 1981. He was accompanied by their excellencies Joao Pereira Silva, minister of rural development of the Republic of Cape Verde and minister charged with coordination of the interstate committee to fight drought in the Sahel [CILSS]; Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; N'fagnanama, minister of agriculture; Maki Koreissi Aguibou Tall, Malian ambassador to Brazil, and a high-powered delegation.

The president of the Republic of Mali was received by his excellency Antonio Aureliano Chaves Mendosa, vice president and acting president of the Republic of Brazil. They held talks in an atmosphere of confidence and mutual respect on bilateral relations and common international issues. Gen Moussa Traore was also received by their excellencies Deputy Nelson Marcheza, president of the Chamber of Deputies; Senator Jarbas Passarinho, president of the Federal Senate and by Franscico Manuel Xavier de Alburquerque, president of the Supreme Federal Court.

The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of Mali and the minister of external relations of Brazil held talks on regional and international topics and on ways to strengthen bilateral relations and ties of friendship between the two countries.

On this occasion, the two ministers signed an agreement on behalf of their respective governments, to set up a Mali-Brazil joint commission for economic cooperation and an agreement on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation. These agreements will contribute to the strengthening of bilateral relations. The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation also held talks with Ernane Galveas, minister of finance, on the economic and financial aspects of the bilateral cooperation. The minister of agriculture and the minister charged with the coordination of the CILSS paid visits to their excellencies Angelo Amaury Stabile, minister of agriculture and Mario David Andreazza, minister for interior with whom they discussed matters concerning agriculture and the development of arid zones.

During their talks the two presidents expressed their concern over international tensions and the increasing gap between nations. They stressed the importance of the progress on the North-South dialog and they expressed their confidence in the results that could be obtained from the forthcoming Cancun meeting. They condemned the racist regime of South Africa for its persistent violation of the UN Charter and they expressed their support for the self-determination of the people of Namibia, in accordance with UN Resolution 435. They expressed their satisfaction at the progress made in the negotiations concerning the solution to the issue of the Western Sahara in light of UN Resolution 1514 and thanks to the efforts undertaken by the OAU. The two presidents also expressed their satisfaction with the new prospects for the development of the relations between Brazil and Mali and stressed their desire and their determination to strengthen these relations in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields, in the interest of the two governments and for the benefit of the two peoples.

The two presidents discussed extensively the dramatic situation to which the Sahel people have been subjected for more than a decade now as they have been hit severely by this endemic drought. The two presidents examined the most appropriate ways to solve this serious issue. The vice president, acting as the interim president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, conveyed to the president of Mali the solidarity of the Brazilian Government and people with the people of the Sahel region in their constant struggle for development and in fighting obstacles created by drought. The Brazilian Government reiterated its availability to support them in this struggle and within the limits of its means and with the framework of the UN programs for the development of the region. At the end of his visit, the president of the Republic of Mali expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome and the cordial hospitality given him and his delegation during his stay in Brazil.

Brasilia, 7 October 1981.

CSO: 4719/79

CEREMONIES MARK ANNIVERSARY OF LIBYAN REVOLUTION

Libya Assured of Support

Mesnil Phoenix LA VOIX DE L'ISLAM in French Sep 81 pp 1, 6

[Editorial]

[Text] This special edition marks the 12th anniversary of the glorious El Fateh Revolution, the revolution of man, the revolution of Islam. Guided by its Islamic and humanitarian vocation, our newspaper has always been in the avant-garde of the accomplishments of that glorious revolution. Moreover, in order to better serve these just and humanitarian causes, we are in the process of arming ourselves more strongly. In the future, we shall have a good team and the work of Insha-Allah will be more effective.

On this occasion of the 12th anniversary of the glorious El Fateh Revolution, we wish to warn our readers against any Machiavellian campaigns of the imperialists aimed at discrediting the great guide of the revolution in the sublime battle he is waging to promote Islam and the unity of the Umah [community] throughout the world. Let us emphasize here the important role of the Islam Call Society in that direction.

On this day of the 12th anniversary, we want to assure the Libyan people and the guide of the Libyan revolution of our whole-hearted support, extending to them our best wishes and warm congratulations on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the El Fateh Revolution.

Qadhdhafi Congratulated

Mesnil Phoenix LA VOIX DE L'ISLAM in French Sep 81 p 1

[Speech by A. R. Peeroo on 12th anniversary of the El Fateh Revolution; place not given]

[Text] I should like to take this opportunity of the celebration of the 12th anniversary of the glorious El Fateh Revolution to present my best wishes and warm congratulations to the brother Libyan people. On this 1 September 1981, the Libyan people are celebrating the 12th anniversary of the glorious El Fateh Revolution.

At the same time, it is celebrating 12 years of progress, freedom, unity, complete independence, joy, sovereignty and success.

Our Libyan brothers and sisters must be proud because they are the only ones in the world to make up a master people. Thanks to their free will, they have established a Jamahiriya based on complete power of the people and whose sources of inspiration are only the Koran, the "only true constitution of Muslims."

While at this very moment, the masses everywhere else in the world are duped by fallacious slogans that try to justify the existence of usurper and oppressor governments exercising power in their own interest, one voice is raised to invite the masses to fight and struggle to root out injustice, looting, oppression, domination, capitalism, imperialism, facism, racism, Zionism, dictatorships and the policy of lies: That voice is the voice of a son of the desert, the voice of a savior, the voice of a faithful believer, the voice of a conscience, the voice of Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi, the man who was behind the Libyan revolution, whose philosophies and ideas have inspired many other revolutions.

On this anniversary day, I also wish to congratulate someone who has done a great deal to bring together the two brother peoples, which the Mauritians and Libyans are: brother Ibrahim al-Jaddy.

Long live brother Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi. Long live the Libyan people. Long live the Al Fateh Revolution.

Al-Fateh Abadan.

Better Relations, Cooperation Hailed

Mesnil Phoenix LA VOIX DE L'ISLAM in French Sep 81 p 1

[Speech by Brother Ibrahim al-Jaddy, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the glorious 1 September revolution; place not given]

[Excerpt] Since the opening of a Libyan office in Mauritius, there have been many exchanges and much cooperation because above all, our two peoples believe in each other. They have mutual feelings for one another and cultivate a feeling of belonging. I believe that there can be no doubt about it: Sharing a common fate, we are determined to be in the Movement of Nonaligned Nations, to which we should like to give its rightful place. We work for the same ideals, for which it is worthwhile fighting: justice, peace and security. This worthy fight is not, as one might expect, without its problems from our traditional enemies, who want to divide us in order better to dominate us, as they have always done in the past.

Finally, I should like to assure the friendly Mauritian people of the total willingness of the Libyan Arab people to develop the relations that are mutually advantageous to our two countries.

Therefore, on these days, when the Mauritian people celebrate with us the great day of freedom and dignity, which 1 September is, I formulate my wishes of success, prosperity and happiness for that brother people. Al-Fateh forever!

11,464
CSO: 4719/430

SOVIETS SEEK TO INCREASE TRADE RELATIONS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Soviet Union has offered its services for the construction of a flour mill in Mauritius. Such a proposal was made to the Mauritian Government yesterday by the Soviet Embassy trade adviser, Yuri Stephanchuk, in the presence of Ambassador S. F. Pankov. The proposal appears to be very attractive, especially since the cost of construction of such an enterprise will be 50 percent lower than the $20-million figure (about 160 million rupees) recently estimated by a firm of specialists. The government, which is now studying the flour mill proposal, will consider the Soviet offer. It is the second time that the USSR has proposed construction of a flour mill, the first time in 1979.

This proposal was reiterated at the time of the opening of negotiations between the officials of the Soviet Embassy and those of the Mauritian Government concerning the sale of Mauritian tea to the Soviet Union (see information below). D. Basant Rai, minister of industry and commerce, who headed the negotiations, said that the Soviet proposal will be transmitted to Mauritian authorities.

Stephanchuk stated that the Soviets have build 17 flour mills in India, whence their interest in completing such a project in Mauritius. However, the financial question remains. Within this context, Stephanchuk was unable to be specific. He hinted at the possibility of Soviet financing, but he thought better of it later, stating that negotiations would have to take place between the two parties if the Soviet offer were accepted. He also proposed the sending of a Mauritian delegation to the USSR within the framework of the project.

Stephanchuk subsequently indicated numerous possibilities of cooperation between the USSR and Mauritius, particularly in the field of fishing and development of the Merchant Marine on a regional basis. Regarding fishing, joint Russian-Mauritian projects were considered. With respect to development of that particular sector, the Soviet Union proposed the sale, with facilities of payment, of very modern fishing boats. The USSR is even willing to train Mauritians in industrial fishing, Stephanchuk added.

The question of exporting jeans made in Mauritian was also brought up by the commercial adviser. Soviet firms have received numerous samples, he said, and they are now being looked at in Moscow.

11,464
CSO: 4719/434

BRIEFS

RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS TO VISIT—A number of eminent Russian scientists will be in Mauritius from 8 to 14 September, within the framework of a botany research visit. The scientists will come on a Soviet naval research vessel, the "Academician Bernardski," which will make a 4-day stop in Port-Louis. At the time of their visit to Mauritius, the Soviet scientists will undertake studies of certain species of plants from various regions of the country. It is highly likely that some of them will give talks on aspects of this science. It should be noted that for a number of months, several units from foreign navies have stopped off in Mauritius. An oceanographic research boat from the National Institute of India was in Port-Louis, with eminent Indian scientists specializing in marine technology on board. It should be emphasized that at the time of a conference at the University of Mauritius, the director of the Institute brought up the existence of a large quantity of mineral resources in Mauritius' territorial waters, including manganese nodules. In this connection, he reported that the total volume of the different ores in the Indian Ocean is some 15 million tons. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 31 Aug 81 p 1] 11,464

SOVIETS PLEASED WITH RELATIONS—The new ambassador of the Soviet Union to Mauritius, N. Pankov, presented his credentials to the governor general, Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay, yesterday and paid a courtesy visit to the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. At a ceremony at the Reduit, Pankov stated that he was undertaking the noble mission of representing the Soviet Union in Mauritius and took advantage of the opportunity to express his best wishes to the Mauritian Government and people. He recalled that keeping the peace was the main objective of the USSR's foreign policy and emphasized that his country's Parliament had adopted a resolution asking the nations of the entire world to work on behalf of disarmament and demilitarization. Evoking relations between Mauritius and the USSR, the new ambassador reaffirmed that his country "has always been building and will continue to build its relations with Mauritius, as well as with other countries, according to Lenin's principles of friendship, equality, respect of sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutually beneficial cooperation." Pankov said that his country is following the efforts of the people and government of Mauritius with great interest and positive feelings, efforts aimed at consolidating their national independence, developing national cooperation and ensuring peace in the Indian Ocean. "We are satisfied to note that in 13 years, friendly relations have developed between Mauritius and the USSR," Pankov concluded. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 19 Aug 81 p 1] 11,464

SOVIET GRANTS SCHOLARSHIPS--This year, the government of the Soviet Union is granting 60 scholarships to Mauritian students as part of a cultural agreement signed between the two countries. To date, 18 Mauritians, appointed by public organizations, have already left for the USSR to continue their studies in various fields, including fishing, civil engineering, agriculture and medicine. Other scholarship recipients will leave after the government has completed a list being drawn up by the Ministry of Education. The Soviet Embassy in Floreal is awaiting an answer on the subject before informing the Soviet Government of the final arrival of the Mauritians. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 26 Aug 81 p 4] 11,464

TEA FOR USSR--The government expects to market 1,000 tons of tea on the Soviet market during the 1981-1982 fiscal year. Within this framework, it will make an official request to the Soviet Union so that the amount of tea to go to that country will be doubled, going from 500 tons last year to 1,000 tons next year. The proposal will be made today to the Soviet delegation, headed by trade adviser Y. Stephanchuk and Dayanandlall Basant Rai, acting minister of agriculture, during the negotiations that will begin today. If the Mauritian proposal should be accepted, Mauritius will be able to considerably relieve the situation of its tea production sale. The government has assured itself of a profitable market in the Soviet Union since 1979, exporting 300 tons. This amount was to be increased to 500 tons last year. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 27 Aug 81 p 1] 11,464

CSO: 4719/434

BRIEFS

FRENCH GENERAL'S TOUR--Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, president and founder of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] and president of the republic, met at the President's Palace yesterday morning with Gen Jean Gillard, head of the military cooperation mission. General Gillard told the press that his visit to the chief of state fit into the context of a tour of a number of African countries aimed at reviewing different cooperation problems. "Since 1 August, I have been appointed as head of the military cooperation mission and in that capacity, I handle a number of countries in which the French Ministry of Cooperation is interested." Gillard then explained that he had come to Togo first in order to review the different problems connected with French-Togolese cooperation. Finally, Gillard expressed satisfaction over the fact that President Eyadema received him in Pya after the 1974 maneuvers. [Excerpts] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 17 Sep 81 pp 1, 12] 11,454

KOREAN SHIPMENT--At the Autonomous Port of Lome yesterday, Ayite Gachin Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau and permanent director of the RPT, received building materials to be used to complete construction of the Party School, given by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Recalling the importance of the trip which Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, president and founder of the RPT and president of the republic, made to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in September 1974, Mivedor emphasized that exchanges between the parties, the two governments and our two peoples have helped consolidate these bonds of friendship. "The arrival of two Korean ships is a prelude to the great voyage which Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema could perhaps make to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," he said, "in order to further consolidate bonds of cooperation between the two countries." [Excerpts] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 16 Sep 81 p 3] 11,464

CSO: 4719/419

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION DISCUSSED

Mobutu's Extended Respite

Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in French Sep 81 p 16

[Text] Open rebellions, latent guerrilla movements, more or less recent accusations by political opponents: one warning after another over the years directed to President Mobutu, who, since his installation in office in 1965, has succeeded somehow in preserving his country's territorial unity. Another of the president's merits pertains to his rather exceptional ability to ensure the perpetuity of the regime, in spite of the complete failure of his administration.

These limited performances depend on fiction, however. Because without the massive military and financial support of the Western powers, the regime would have collapsed long ago. Chaos was narrowly prevented twice in Shaba--in 1977 and 1978--by foreign intervention. Many times, in recent years, international financial circles have flown to help an unstable economy, not only by providing it with the necessary credits, but also primarily by taking over directly management of vital institutions, like the Central Bank, by means of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Its strategic location in the heart of the African continent and its immense mineral wealth won for Zaire this special attention that has never ceased to find expression since it became independent in 1960 and the war that resulted.

At the end of June this year, another respite was granted to President Mobutu owing to a loan of over $1 billion from the IMF, which knows how to be more parsimonious under other circumstances. Following closely behind, the leading Western money lenders granted a readjustment of the foreign debt amounting to $4.4 billion.

Nevertheless, a few days later, the bishops' conference had a pastoral letter read, right in the Kinshasa cathedral, denouncing "the shameless exploitation, the plunder organized to the benefit of foreigners and their intermediaries, while the main body of the people are sunk in poverty, in situations that are, at times, brought about artificially." The former prime minister, Nguza Karl I Bond, who is thinking of running for president in 1984, speaks, on his part, of his Brussels exile as "dishonesty with regard to the people."

Who then, in the Zairian establishment and among its foreign allies, is laboring most under delusions? President Mobutu, who frequently invokes in his defense the corruption and incompetency of his officials, or the international financiers, who are especially concerned about restoring an economic stability that can revive

confidence in business circles? Actually, in the absence of important structural changes that would cast doubt on the present system of exploitation of the national resources, what prominent political person would have a sufficiently strong stature and national influence today to guarantee a change in continuity? This uncertainty is also contributing to confort the regime, while the country's deterioration is worsening.

Regime's Survival Basis

Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in French Sep 81 pp 16-17

[Article by Paul Serlon: "Motivating Forces of a System Centered on Survival"]

[Text] How long? This question is asked regularly in connection with Zaire, which is still sinking deeper "silently," so to speak, in stagnation (see the table at the end of this article). The plot (?) by young officers within the Army (1976), the two Shaba wars (1977 and 1978), the country's financial and economic bankruptcy, the discreet but constant exodus of a number of Zairians to "friendly" Western countries, culminating with the recent resignation of the First State Commissioner, Nguza Karl I Bond, were unable to get the better of a regime that appears to be capable of surviving every vicissitude.

The secret of this longevity seems to depend not so much on a regime of terror and repression as on a system of government operating by means of patronage and based on periodic plundering of the country's resources.

First of all, patronage. Mobutu the dictator? Mobutu the man alone? Mobutu, one of the richest men in the world? Simple, if not simplistic, images are carried in the Western press to characterize the top of a pyramid built on mechanisms of patrimonial redistribution. The various steps on that pyramid do not necessary coincide with institutions laid down over a moving, fluid reality. The Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR), the only Zairian party), ministerial services, civil services are only labels concealing much more subtle hierarchies.

At the head of this patrimonial structure, a presidential clique consisting of liege men, often brought together by belonging to one and the same region historically treated unfavorably by colonization, north of the Equator. Within this group are found, jumbled together, uncle Litho, son Werna, plan commissioner Bokana, General Bolisi, the untouchable head of military security, loyal Seti, of civil security, and so on. A certain number of great international "adventurers" who play a more or less permanent role as "advisers" to the president (the American Tempelsman, the Frenchman De la Tribouille, and so on) are connected with this clique.

One step below, a large number of businessmen, civil servants and courtiers who owe their privileges to their ethnic and regional membership or to "imperial fiat." Finally, at the bottom of the power pyramid, a rather considerable mass of elites forming the "recruiting reserve" of government authority--civil servants, intellectuals, people's commissioners, and so on--and who may be pushed overnight into high responsibilities or be dismissed, beaten, tortured, imprisoned just as suddenly. This is the stratum in which signs are observed of discontent, of inclinations toward revolt, as is evidenced by the affair of the 13 Kasai deputies,

representing regional groups politically (but not necessarily economically) in the minority with regard to the dominant ethnic group of the presidential clique.

This kind of system, to which the moral label of corruption is applied, sinks its roots deeply within the civilian society. At the highest as well as at the lowest level, "everything is sold and everything is bought," as President Mobutu himself observed. The barons of the regime, gently fustigated by the president ("Steal, but steal intelligently," he told them publicly), are on top of the ladder. At the very bottom, are the little executants whose task is to keep the pyramid in balance: an underpaid soldiery living off the citizens, the thousands of little national security informers who swarm in African cities.

Plunder Economy

A modern civil service system was able to be established in the heart of the absolutist, patrimonial state of France of the Bourbons (against the barons), which only developed shortly after the French Revolution. In Zaire, the centralizing state depends on myth and ideology. In the balance sheet that they draw up of 20 years of political independence, F. Bezy, J.-Ph. Peemans and J.-M. Wautelet fell precisely in the trap of this state that plays at being one. Reasoning like neo-Marxist economists, they find it very hard to justify the strengthening of this state after 1965 with the help of very restricted criteria: resumption of control of the mineral resources, quantitative increase of public investment, establishment of new relations with foreign capital, and so on[1].

The absence of a state and the way in which patronage operates make the "Zairian system" a survival system and not a system of consistent, coordinated class exploitation, a system in which the emergence and development of a "national bourgeoisie" have no place. Because patronage can develop only by means of a systematic plundering of resources bringing in immediate profits. This plundering economy does not consist only in diversion and squandering of public funds by the leadership class, a diversion amounting to billions. It is also caused by a number of industrial investment projects carried out in the framework of a so-called "import-substitution" policy since the beginning of the 1970's and burdening debt service for years to come, as is shown by a projection of service of that debt up to 1987:

Second half 1980:	$283.3 million
1981:	$759.3 million
1982:	$766.4 million
1983:	$703.1 million
1984:	$739.2 million
1985:	$658.1 million
1986:	$586.7 million
1987 and beyond:	$2,149.1 million

This enormous burden is going to force the country to run constantly after new readjustments, respacing of payments and refinancing of a debt amounting at present to over $5 billion.

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[1] F. Bezy, J.Ph. Peemans and J.-M. Wautelet, "Accumulation et sous-developpement au Zaire" (Accumulation and Underdevelopment in Zaire), Louvain-la-Neuve: Louvain University Presses, 1981.

Mention can be made, among a number of disastrous industrial projects--they are operating at only 10 to 30 percent of their capacity--construction of the longest high-tension electric transmission line in the world (cost: $1 billion to date), which has no known user along the entire line; establishment of a steel plant producing sectional steel, concrete reinforcement rods and wire at prices four times higher than the price of the same imported products; installation of a satellite telecommunication system unparalleled in any developed country; construction of an ultramodern radio and television city, kept in a state of operation by many millions; construction, in Kisangani, of a luxurious international airport, unutilized for that purpose, by a Belgian company threatened with failure in Belgium at that time.

The list of industrial aberrations committed since 1970 has not been exhausted and Zaire holds, in that field, the sad record of "miscarried" investments per square kilometer. In this connection, the West's responsibility is directly involved, both by means of research departments, engineering companies and multinational firms offering a priori a virtuous front of purety and competence, and by means of great international adventurers, all good friends of the president and business associates of the members of the Zairian leadership stratum.

But the most extraordinary point is that, in spite of a catastrophic indebtedness, representing a record percentage of 30 percent of exports of goods and services, the country's economic future is still being mortgaged by new projects in defiance of good sense and that "independent" consultants and engineering offices are preparing with an imperturbable good faith and with the help of statistical projections that no longer have any significance in an officially bankrupt economy. Two large-scale projects are especially being prepared. They will increase the national debt by some additional hundreds of millions of dollars. On the one hand, construction of a aluminum electrolysis plant (cost: $1 billion, including interest) by the ALUSUISSE Group, which will be granted, through a mixed company (ALUZAIRE), one of the lowest electricity supply rates in the world, total, unlimited exemption of export duties on the aluminum produced and a 10-year veto right on any other aluminum project desired to be established in Zaire. On the other hand, construction of a deep-water port at Banana (cost: $900 million for the 1981-1995 period), which will involve the demise, in the more or less long term, of the present port of Matadi for whose restoration millions of dollars are still being invested, nevertheless, and where the same tonnage is handled as in 1953.

Achievement of these two projects is to be associated with the recent decision by President Mobuto and his associates to establish an industrial free zone in the Bas Zaire region. In short, it is nothing less than a question of setting up an enclave in which foreign companies, using electricity--unutilized up to now--from the powerplants of the Inga-II hydroelectric complex, will benefit not only from an electricity rate lower than the cost of its production, but also from a total exemption of import and export duties. These companies will be under a special administration directly under the office of the president of the Republic. Thus a strategy of turning Zaire into an enclave was carried out. It was already stated 2 years ago with the famous OTRAG[2] affair and it is reminiscent of the

[2] At that time, it was a question of the cession of part the national territory in Shaba to a German company for testing space rockets there for which certain developing countries might come forth as buyers.

policy of setting up trading posts at the beginning of colonial imperialism.

Of course, the patrimonial regime presently installed has no desire to negotiate industrial contracts that would involve an attempt to come out of underdevelopment and to become free of the protection of big capital. Nevertheless, that kind of plundering, that kind of squandering of resources have limitations, both from the material and the human point of view, not only for Zaire, but also for the West. In fact, independently of any moral judgment on "corruption," the indebtedness resulting from the "grandiose" achievements of that kind of country that is far from being a special case is included in the framework of the present instability of the international banking system, whose crisis has been becoming more plausible every year. Moreover, contrary to the ideological talk of the "politicians," this kind of costly investments has only little impact with regard to a recovery of employment in the European countries affected by the crisis, precisely because highly capitalistic investments, if not investments at truly usurious interest rates, are involved. Worse yet, they mortgage for a more or less long term a capitalism that needs markets, but that does not engage in a market economy with its strategy of squandering.

Complicity of Banking Circles

International financial and economic institutions, ranging from the European Development Fund (EDF), recently criticized for its management errors, to the IMF, blamed for too much nearsightedness and a blind adherence to the principles of liberal economy, have taken the risk of coordinating Zaire's recolonization and still grant it supplements. The latest measure is the extension of credit facilities to Zaire by the World Bank (over $1 billion), formally granted within the framework of the recovery plan, but that, actually, is tied to the forthcoming respacing of debt payments. In exchange, Zaire has granted management of a certain number of key posts to foreign experts (customs, Central Bank, transportation, finance department, and so on), in addition to a series of devaluations that have made the deterioration of the people's living standard still worse.

These institutions risk, however, having considerable difficulties in suppressing the dual pressure exerted by investors ready for any easy stroke of luck and by the Zairian regime guaranteeing them. Caught in the trap of a political and economic pseudoneutrality, they can, in any case, only limit the damage. They can oblige the state to pay back its debts and they can force it to observe an "acceptable" financial orthodoxy.

Undoubtedly, history never repreats itself entirely. It will be recalled, however, that the end of the United Nations intervention in the Congo, which had created a semblance of formal political stability, coincides with the start of the large popular uprisings in 1963-1964.

[Table on next page.]

Spectacular Deterioration of Living Conditions
(Some Crisis Indicators)

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(1)	P.I.B. (au prix constant de 1970 et %)	– 6,4	– 6,7	– 0,7	– 4,1	– 0,2
(2)	Indices de production (1970 = 100)					
(3)	– agriculture (exportation)	71	101	67	102	79
	– mines	120	107	113	103	97
	– manufactures	121	114	113	98	90
(4)	Indices des prix de détail (1970 = 100) ...	227,7	398,3	641,5	1 009,6	2 131,6
(5)	Salaire min. réel (1970 = 100)	74,3	55,1	36,2	26,3	16,7
(6)	Commerce extérieur (1975 = 100)					
(7)	– exportations, indices de volume	100	112,8	115,8	105	104,4
(8)	• indices prix unitaire ..	100	111,3	127,9	179,6	202,8
(9)	– importations, indices de volume	100	129,2	104	77,3	73,4
(10)	• indices prix unitaire ..	100	98,7	107,7	114,6	138,2
(11)	Gécamines					
(12)	– Vente du cuivre (en milliers de tonnes)	433,6	433,3	446,7	411,2	334,9
(13)	– Résultats des exercices après impôts et taxes (en % du chiffre d'affaires) (1)	6	16	11	15	8
(14)	Déficit des finances publiques (en centaines de milliers de zaïres)	153,3	302,6	272,7	366,3	576,6
(15)	Valeur du zaïre par rapport au D.T.S. (2) .	–	1	–	0,7	0,375

(1) The figures for this heading show the government's "inroads" on society.

(2) On 30 June 1981, the value of the zaire was reduced to 0.1575 SDR.

Source: Bank of Zaire, Annual Reports, years 1975 to 1979.

Key: 1. GNP (at constant 1970 price and %); 2. production indexes (1970 = 100); 3. agriculture (export); 4. retail price indexes (1970 = 100); 5. real minimum wage (1970 = 100); 6. foreign trade (1975 = 100); 7. exports, volume indexes; 8. exports, unit price indexes; 9. imports, volume indexes; 10. imports, unit price indexes; 11. GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company]; 12. copper sales (in thousand metric tons]; 13. Fiscal year results after taxes and duties (in % of the turnover), 14. public finance deficit (in hundred thousand zaires), 15. value of the zaire in relation to the SDR.

Opposition Without Political Strategy

Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in French Sep 81 pp 16-17

[Article by Jean-Claude Willame: "Divisions and Weaknesses of an Opposition Without Political Strategy"]

[Text] After 6 years of accelerated deterioration of the economic and social situation, the small amount of social-political protest in Zaire can be amazing. And, nevertheless, there is no lack of reasons. During the last 10 years, most of the wage earners have seen their buying power reduced by around 85 percent. It no longer amounts, on the average, to more than 5 percent of its 1960 level. In a study on everyday living in Kisangani[1], Jules Lammens estimates that an unskilled worker who would use all his wages for food could offer his 6-person family (present

average) only 55 grams of bread per person per day, or 125 grams of chikwangue, or 60 grams of rice. These figures show the gap between wage income and the minimum living wage.

Therefore, we have to note the sharp rise in mortality and morbidity, the partial or total turnabout in rural areas, multiplication of "compensatory" activities: work by women and children, prostitution, theft, extension of family farming.

Now, the exceptional seriousness of the crisis plays a part, aside from any natural catastrophe or political troubles. The country has an unequalled mining, agricultural and energy potential and an infrastructure superior to the infrastructure of most of the other Black African countries.

The responsibilities of the leadership class are evident: systematic diversion of public funds to personal purposes, large-scale fraudulent exports, aberrant economic contracts with multinational companies concluded depending on the amount of the bribes, and so on. They are so well known that self-criticism has become an absolutely periodic exercise for the top-level officials of the regime (only the president and his family are not liable to it). But all the talk on the "Zairian malady" has done nothing.

Does the cliche about a resigned people, often served up to describe the present situation, agree with reality? Is protest probably the prerogative of the officers participating the 1975 and 1978 putsch, of the Congolese National Liberation Front (FLNC), of the group of East Kasai members of Parliament or else of some prominent person in the opposition ready to try to wear the leopard cap?

Controlled News

It is true that the brutal deterioration of living conditions, so far, has not given rise to social-political protest movement similar, in their intensity or scope, to the struggle for decolonization (1956-1960) or, especially, to the insurrections in the first years of independence. Is it necessary, for all that, to infer from this a kind of collective lack of will power ill-concealed by a few resounding statements by opponents in exile or by a few open letters from Zairian members of Parliament and bishops? But mere knowledge of events pertaining to social or political protest is burdened by the strict control maintained by the regime over the news media. Thus, the violent combats that brought the elite battalions of the Zairian Armed Forces in conflict with the guerrilla fighters of the People's Revolution Party (PRP), from 1970 to 1979, in the regions around Lake Tanganyika, were completely passed over in silence. Strikes, street demonstrations, upsetting of monuments to the glory of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR) (the single party) or of its head, never are reported, even in the regional press. To such a degree, that a messianic-type movement, the Nzambi Mpungu[2], which had given rise to a certain amount of effervescence in Kwilu, in 1977, before it was subjected, in January 1978, to the most extreme kind of repression by the Fourth Paratrooper Battalion (around 2,000 villagers masscred), was never mentioned by the Zairian press. Until a news campaign by the Zaire Committee[3] alerted international public opinion and prompted President Mobutu to interpret the disturbances as ... an infiltration by the FLNC in Kwilu.

If this burden on news is taken into account, it must be realized that, in comparison with 1960-1965, armed opposition to the Mobutu regime has remained either very limited (areas controlled by the PRP) or very sporadic (the two FLNC offensives in Shaba).

The state of relative calm of rural areas is due, in part, to a lack of work in the rank-and-file of the opposition organizations. Nevertheless, a series of economic and sociological factors are added to this.

Problems of marketing agricultural products and deterioration of the exchange rates have most often given rise to reaction of falling back on self-subsisence. The rural exodus--that the acute crisis in the cities is tending to slow down at present--cut off from the rural regions a considerable part of their most dynamic strata, especially young persons, while the decline of inudstrial and export crops caused a decrease in the number of agricultural wage earners, in absolute figures.

The practice introduced by the Mobutu regime consisting in appointing to the principal posts administrators from other provinces has not attenuated the distribution of privileges in accordance with regional or ethnic criteria. (The top-level official in a province surrounds himself with a following mostly native to his region). But that forestalls that explosive potential created by frequent rivalries between representatives of neighboring ethnic groups, without ceasing, for all that, to conceal class conflicts by ethnic-regional antagonisms.

Finally, erosion of the power of the traditional chiefs has deprived rural regions of leaders that might take over the peasant grievance movement. To say nothing of the deterrent effect exercised by the omnipresence of troops, little inclined to discussion in case of disagreements. From 1960 to 1964, although excluded from the central government, political parties laying claim to Lumumbaism were able to maintain and even strengthen their organizations in the provinces in the east and in Kwilu. This factor was a determinant when it was a question of mobilizing and then of staffing the peasant insurrectional movement. The crushing of insurrections and then the consolidation of the centralized, monolithic structure of the MPR put an end to the organizations of the former Lumumbaist parties, disclosing their inability to adapt themselves to clandestinity and the fragility of their foundation on the people.

In the absence of a political philosophy and action framework, the resistance and will to change of the rural regions tend to find expression by means of a religious symbolism. Although they are prohibited by the regime, religious sects are increasing in number and are propagating. For example, the several thousand members of Nzambi Mpungu believed that, through the grace of their prophet, Kasongo, they enjoyed a magical invulnerability enabling them to attack businessmen and local administration without danger. Established in the very region in which Pierre Mulele had taught, in 1963, the principles of people's war, this tragic experience shows the relative removal of part of the rural world from the sphere of politics. It should be noted, however, that young persons, who were the spearhead of the Mulelist insurrections, joined the Kasongo sect hardly at all.

The authorized churches, primarily the Catholic Church, are playing an increasing role as the situation deteriorates in the interior of the country. Of the three former "pillars" of the Belgian colony (with the companies and administration),

the Catholic Church is undoubtedly the only one still functioning with some degree of effectiveness. In addition to its traditional catechetical and social functions, the Catholic Church became a large-scale economic agent in keeping with the size of the domains granted to it by Leopold II. Today, in many places, it is still the sole guarantor of maintenance of a minimum of educational and health infrastructure and of rural activities incorporated in the monetary system. Owing to the discredit affecting the competitive ideology of "Mobutism," this state of affairs gives the Catholic Church an unusual capability of "having weight" in the field of politics. Added to that is the renovation of its basic structures. Deacons, a kind of intermediaries between the priests and the mass of the faithful, enjoying broad autonomy, have become leaders of basic communities. Thus, the institution of the Church is perceived as the sole setting for a relatively free discussion of social and political problems and as a place in which a minimum of solidarity takes concrete form at a time when the problem of survival is raised with unprecedented acuteness.

The Catholic hierarchy, which is aware of the fact that it had to mark off its distances more definitely with regard to the regime, in order to retain its credit among the mass of the faithful, had already addressed a forceful letter to President Mobutu, in 1978. The behavior of the leadership class and of the political structures were criticized in it bluntly (only the president was not personally questioned), but priority was given to the effort to improve the moral standard, to "change the way of thinking," to structural changes. The course of change advocated by the majority of the religious hierarchy is still individual conversion, in order to establish a solidarity between the governing authorities and the people governed. The Zairian Catholic Church is obviously quite remote from the radicalism of the upholders of a combatant church in Latin America. Without doubt, its colonial past is still too close. Therefore, the assumption can be put forward that, if the present regime were to collapse, the political role of the Catholic Church would consist in being quite more a stabilization force than a change force.

Grievances in the Cities

On the other hand, in the cities, the grievance movement has been undergoing, in general, a real development since 1975. Although strikes are forbidden, they have become a preferential tool. Committees of labor union delegates, elected in the rank-and-file, are habitually their initiators, in total opposition to the labor union leadership whose task consists in preventing the emergence of any grievance. The organizers of strikes, capable of immobilizing the country's leading services and enterprises (KDL [Kinshasa-Dilolo-Lubumbashi Railway Company] and GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company] in 1976, banks and other services in Kinshasa in 1978, ONATRA [National Transportation Office] in 1979, and, especially, in the sector of education), put forth economic grievances: wage level and regularity, working conditions. Nevertheless, since 1980, on occasion of strikes by teachers in Kinshasa and the strike of the campus of UNAZA (National University of Zaire), the tone of the tracts and lists of grievances has been taking on a political aspect: criticism of the power structures, of the privileges of the oligarchy.

The new lower middle class (employees in the private or public sector, teachers) has shown undeniable dynamism in this connection. Without doubt this is due to

a brutal deterioration of their real income and to an increasingly difficult access to the sphere of privileges. Devaluation of a diploma as a vehicle for social advancement strikes this class directly and makes it more sensitive to the iniquity of the actual selection methods (ethnic and regional criteria).

The question raised at present is one of knowing to what extent protest by workers and employees can expand by providing itself with an autonomous organization needed for pursuing longer term objectives.

With the noteworthy exception of the PRP, strictly political protest began an upsurge starting in 1975. A turning-point year that witnessed added to domestic difficulties--failure of "Zairianization-radicalization," trial of senior officers involved in the "unsuccessful coup set up"--defeat of the Zairian elite units that had intervened in Angola to rescue the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA). The Zairian State, a victim of its own economic policy and of the worldwide recession, was suddenly incapable of honoring service on its foreign debt.

The downward phase of the Mobutu regime thus began brutally. It was to be marked by a serious of political "blows" that bring out both the extreme shrinking of the social foundations of the regime and an astonishing capability to delaying the moment of its collapse. This paradox raises the question of the changes caused within the leadership by the process of "concentration-centralization" of political authority.

This process had two major consequences on the formation of the leadership class. On the one hand, it brought with it a real internal stratification on the basis of new criteria of selection and of "codes of conduct." On the other hand, it maintained, and even strengthen, the mechanisms for blocking any process of formation of an economic middle class. The stratum of the "cultured persons"[4] that was not very extensive, owing to the Belgian colonial education system, which gave priority to large-scale primary and lower secondary education, crowded in massively on the political and administrative structures when the country became independent. The great increase in the number of civil servants and the multiplication of provincial political bodies hardly promoted differentiation within a class that might be identified as a "political-administrative lower middle class."

The phenomenon of stratification of the leadership class has already been examined by J. Rymenam[5]. The president, who holds the essential political and judiciary powers, is the keystone of the MPR institutional system. This position gives him preferential access to the state's economic and financial prescriptions and decisions. President Mobutu, who simultaneously uses his institutional power to ensure a rapid rotation of political personnel and his access to the state's resources to initiate and maintain by corruption a system of a series of allegiances, has succeeded in managing "his" political class with remarkable effectiveness. But the undeniable talents of the gneral-president have succeeded at most in delaying the political expression of dissension within the political-administrative middle class, especially among the middle class of civil servants and the presidential "clique."

Nevertheless, several new factors have contributed to an intensification of this dissension:

[1.] The economic crisis and the strict supervision exercised by international experts over the state's financial instruments have definitely reduced the volume of funds for the purpose of maintaining political patronage. The "prejudice" thus caused becomes more pronounced in going down the political hierarchy.

[2.] The series of devaluations of the national currency (80-percent loss in value between 1978 and 1981) and demonetarization operation (end of December 1979)[6] affected the middle class of civil servants (university professors, middle-level managerial personnel, people's commissioners) who benefit only from a very limited access to foreign exchange. Differently from the upper levels of the state middle class who reserve for themselvesa the essential part of export-import licenses and who enjoy an almost guaranteed impunity for any contraband operation.

[3.] The policy of "democratization," started in July 1977 under pressure by Zaire's Western allies, enabled the people's commissioners (deputies) and some members of the political bureau, who came out of the new election method[7], to feel that they were invested with a legitimacy that did not deOend exclusively on the president's good will.

By means of the systematic application of certain freshly acquired rights--like the right to question the ministers or to establish parliamentary investigating committees--part of Parliament, grouping around 84 people's commissioners, proposed to affirm their autonomy with regard to the president's authority. This group of members of Parliament, interpreting directly the aspirations of the nonprivileged part of the middle class, became progressively a kind of enterprising counterauthority.

This resulted in a takeover of the Legislative Council[8], first by presidential censorship of parliamentary questioning (February 1980) and then by setting up, by means of a constitutional revision, a "Central Committee' of the MPR, with an excessively large membership, appointed entirely by the president and higher up in the chain of authority than Parliament.

Neutralization of the protest faction in Parliament was, nevertheless, to take a more dramatic turn at the time of the "Saint Sylvester plot" affair (December 1980). Thirteen people's commissioners who had signed an open letter, seized by Zairian Security even before its dissemination, were stripped of their parliamentary mandate and of their civil rights. Thus, an opposition's endeavor in legality came to an end. By means of this document, described as "subversive" by President Mobutu, the legalistic opposition noted the exacerbation of the conflict placing the strata participating directly in the state's authority in opposition to the strata kept away from it for discriminatory reasons.

"Umbrella or parachute, Citizen President-Founder, you 'alone' have the power to appoint, revoke, promote the members of the Zairian leadership class and, because of this, you should logically endorse the acts of your proteges whom you have indeed recognized as the plunderers and exploiters of our people. ... The social stratification to which these abusive practices, resulting for a personalized authority, have led to the creation, within our people, of tendencies involving extremely explosive divisions for the country's future. Because you are the author, agree, Citizen President-Founder, to assume the responsibility for this.[9]

"... As far as we know, there is no country in the world in which the concentration of economic and political authority is as scandalous!

"Therefore, has your regime replaced the 350 Belgian families (and not individuals) with a family of 50 persons?"[10]

Contrary to reports circulating shortly after the "Saint Sylvester plot" affair, the measures involving loss of rights did not punish solely the "Kasai Group," which had won fame in 1979 by denouncing the Katekelay massacres, but also deputies from Kwilu, Shaba and Kivu.

The increasing protest movement, felt by the regime as a threat coming from its own institutions--Army, university, labor union, Parliament--strengthened the criterion of family, ethnic and regional affinities with regard to selection of the holders of key posts in the state's structure. This reaction can only intensify still more the resentment of intellectuals or of representatives of the "blacklisted" regions (especially the two Kasais, Shaba and Kwilu). This is what is noted by Nguza Karl I Bond, former prime minister who went over to the opposition recently, in his "30 June (1981) Appeal":

"Zaire's present unity is becoming constantly more precarious. It is based on the force of bayonets. National cohesion, which was once the regime's attainment, is becoming frayed little by little."[11]

Forums Abroad

Regardless of the possible consequences of the aggravation of the conflicts between the various strata of the state's middle class, it must be concluded that the "legalistic" parliamentary opposition demonstrated the limits of its effectiveness. In the monarchical system defined by the Zairian Constitution, the president is the arbiter of legality in the last resort. Every criticism, regardless of whether it comes from the university, the Army, Parliament, falls, sooner or later, under the close scrutiny of the president.

Two facts radically reduce the effectiveness of any "legalistic" opposition: the impossibility of becoming an independent organization capable of mobilizing its potential basis among the people and the lack of a real economic base. In Zaire, business proceeds from politics. The leading businessmen are the leading political authorities, or they belong to their family. There is no real national middle class, but only a "middleman" middle class.

Moreover, only exile offers an opposition candidate a sought-for forum for his statements and conditions favoring establishment of an organization. But the weakness of establishment and a lack of intermediaries within the country inevitably orient activities toward the political authorities and pressure groups of the receiving country, as is evidenced by three recent initiatives: establishment of the ephemeral OLC (Congo Liberation Organization, 1978) by Mbeka Makosso, former ambassador of Zaire to Iran; the setting up, in 1980, of the CLC (Congo Liberation Council), under the impetus of Mungul Diaka, former minister of higher education, and the "30 June Appeal" of Nguza Karl I Bond, 2 months after his spectacular resignation from his duties as prime minister.

The lack of a real strategy for takingover the power expresses both the inability to consolidate political action abroad on a popular basis and priority given to a hypothetical Western initiative of destabilization of the present regime. How can Nguza's pious wishes, taking the place of strategy, be interpreted otherwise? "Our gendarmes," he believes in his "Appeal," "and our military sharing in our troubles, must refuse to fire on our poor unarmed, hungry students. They should disassociate themselves from the dirty work."[12]

In the long list of opposition organizations, the People's Revolution Party and the FLNC are the only ones that conducted the essential part of their operations on Zairian territory.

The Congolese National Liberation Front was the perpetrator of two offensives in Shaba (1977 and 1978) that would undoubtedly have put an end to the Mobutu regime, if it had not been for the double intervention of foreign troops (Moroccan in 1977 and Belgian and French in 1978). The FLNC, established primarily among Shaba exiles in Angola, was strengthened in its dependence on the Angolan State by a militaristic strategy. The FLNC, which counted on achieving a rapid victory over the Zairian Armed Forces, owing to its superior cohesion and motivation, had given little importance to the establishment of a political base in the country.

With regard to the People's Revolution Party (PRP), it is, in many respects, an exception in the composite world of Congolese opposition. Established in 1967, it still controls the forest and mountain areas in North Shaba and South Kivu,[13] inhabited by several tens of thousands of partisans. As heir to the 1963-1965 insurrections, both because of its leaders (for the most part former Simbas) and because of its geographic establishment, in the regions of the most bitter resistance to reconquest in 1965, the PRP pointed out seven main mistakes by the CNL [National Liberation Committee] from which it drew a lesson for determining the principal lines of its own strategy.

While "the insurrections had neglected to make the inhabitants of liberated areas politically aware, the PRP, on the other hand, will see a priority objective in this and will set up a 'People's Ideological Orientation Institute'." The PRP was to replace the race toward large towns, prevailing in 1964, with a primarily rural guerrilla warfare. The PRP was to replace the use of magic as a neams for keeping discipline and self-confidence, generalized within the APL[14], with a formtion characterized by long-range armed struggle methods and strict discipline.

The struggle conducted by the PRP under conditions of extreme isolation, frequently subjected to attacks by the elite troops of the Zairian Army, is exemplary in many respects. Nevertheless, a strategy based on priority to the liberation of certain areas by the rural guerrilla force proved to be limited. The enormous disproportion of the respective fire powers reduced the liberated territories to the most inaccessible and often the least inhabited regions: mountain masses in the east, forests in Maniema. Only a very limited part of the rural dwellers could be mobilized in this way.

Moreover, the strata of city dwellers displaying dynamism, were not involved in this struggle. A strategic readjustment was then specified by the PRP in the conference of leadership personnel (March 1979), which decided to "adopt political struggle as the main form of combat in the present phase, with the armed struggle becoming the secondary form."

The question remains to know whether this decision has had any effects and whether the PRP will succeed in coming out of that "enclave" that would enable it to expand its bases and to offer a framework of expression and organization to the increasing social discontent.

FOOTNOTES

1. "How They Live in Kisangani," Jules Lammens, CAHIERS MAXISTES, No 59.

2. In the Likongo language, it means "all-powerful God." A sect that emerged recently from Kibanguism.

3. Solidarity Committee, source of a number of well-documented publications on Zaire (12 rue des Riches-Claires, B-1000 Brussels).

4. Term used by the colonizers to designate the Congeles lower middle class in process of formation in the 1950's.

5. "The Zairian Fiction," LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, May 1977. The author singles out three strata within the leadership class: 1. the presidential clique; 2. the reigning brotherhood; 3. the potential upper middle class. Owing to the stiffening of the freezes affecting this third stratum, we shall designate it with the term of "civil service middle class."

6. Operation of replacement of the former 5 and 10 zaire banknotes, by means of which President Mobutu tried to reduce the volume of money in circulation, by imposing a ceiling of bank assets.

7. Because they were no longer designated by the MPR authorities, several candidates were abot to run in the elections within the framework of the MPR.

8. Legislative Council: the new name for Parliament.

9. "Open Letter to the Citizen President-Founder of the MPR, President of the Republic." Facsimile published by the Zaire Committee in INFO ZAIRE, number 32.

10. Idem, p 31.

11. "30 June Appeal," Nguza Karl I Bond, p 22.

12. Idem, p 59.

13. The author of this article was able, at the invitation of the POP, to go to those regions for a 1-month visit, in October 1980.

14. People's Liberation Army, which conducted the 1964 insurrections, under the command of General Olenga.

10,042
CSO: 4719/404

PLANNED SAUDI PETROLEUM PURCHASE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Sep 81 p 7

[Excerpt] ZAMBIA IS to buy 20,000 tonnes of oil from Saudi Arabia, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications Mr Essau Nebwe said yesterday.

Mr Nebwe said in Lusaka that oil deal was clinched during a Zambian delegation visit to that country last month which Mr Nebwe led. But he could not however say how much the oil would cost but it is believed the amount is quite substantial.

Mr Nebwe said the price of the oil would depend on the ruling price at the time of the delivery of the commodity to Zambia.

Others in Mr Nebwe's delegation included permanent secretary for Finance Mr Fred Kazunga, officials from Zambia Energy Corporation and ZIMCO.

Last year, Zambia's oil import bill stood at K180 million and the figure is expected to be higher this year.

And early this year, a consortium of seven international banks raised a loan of about K145 million to enable Zambia finance its oil import bill

CSO: 4700/91

SOVIET AMBASSADOR 'KGB MAN'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] LONDON, Wednesday. THE new Soviet ambassador in Lusaka Mr Vladmir Cherednik was first identified as a KGB career officer in 1967 when he came under security surveillance in Nairobi, according to a report here on Monday.

It claimed that Soviet policy in Southern Africa was currently being orchestrated by three recently appointed and strategically located ambassadors.

On leaving Kenya, Mr Cherednik held a top post at the foreign ministry in Moscow as deputy chief of the department of international economic organisation.

Believe

"Some observers believe that part of his brief is to seek to destabilise South Africa and Zaire through economic pressure as well as guerrilla insurgency". Robert Moss, the Daily Telegraph Soviet security specialist, claimed in a long article on the intelligence war.

He claimed that the new Soviet ambassador in Maputo Mr Valentin Bdovine had been a career officer in the KGB since at least 1959 and was an expert in "paramilitary operations with a notably aggressive temperament. His former postings include Chad and Laos".

Mr Moss added: "His arrival in Mozambique is expected to signal more KGB involvement in guerrilla campaigns, and perhaps also in Frelimo's counter-insurgency efforts against anti-Soviet rebels in the north of the country".

CSO: 4700/91

ROMANIAN BARTER AGREEMENT REVIEW

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] THE Zambia-Romania joint trade committee may meet soon to review the barter trade agreement signed last year.

The meeting is necessary because the K10 million set aside in both countries has been used in the exchange of goods.

Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa said yesterday that since all the money allocated for the barter trade between the countries had been exhausted, the joint trade committee has to review the agreement again.

Mr Subulwa early this year led a buying mission to Romania which was followed by a buying delegation from that country led by first deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and international Cooperation Mr Ion Nicolae last June.

The barter trade agreement was signed last November and was to last one year. — Zana.

CSO: 4700/91

NATION'S INVESTMENT POLICIES ATTRACT INDIAN BUSINESSMEN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpt]

NEW DELHI, Tuesday.

ZAMBIA's investment policies have attracted interest among Indian industrialists many of whom are seeking to establish joint industrial ventures in Zambia.

The Zambian high commissioner to India Mr Axon Chalikulima attributed the enthusiasm among Indian industrialists to the stable leadership and stability in Zambia and to the warm relationship between the two countries.

Zambia was seen as a suitable centre for exporting Indian manufactured goods to neighbouring countries.

A journal for the Indian Investment Centre in an article in July noted that Zambia was endowed with abundant agricultural land and mineral resources which, if supported, could achieve self-sufficiency in consumer goods and even provide a surplus for export at competitive prices.

Mr Chalikulima said foreign investors were welcome in Zambia, adding that it was the basic and fundamental objective of the Government to attract foreign investment for the country's development.

Industrialists were looking forward to Zambia's participation in the Indian international trade fair to be held this year where they expect to exchange views with officials from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Indian businessmen feel that the trade fair will help them see what Zambia has done in industrial development.

Meanwhile, British Caledonian Airways has chosen Lusaka as its regional management base, an airline spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday.

He said this when he announced the arrival in Lusaka of a new manager for Central and Southern Africa Mr Ray Corsan.

Mr Corsan is taking over from Mr Jonathan Oakes who has been appointed the airline's manager in Nigeria.

—Zana/Times Reporter.

CSO: 4700/91

RESULTS OF ZCTU GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING NOTED

New Salary Scales Approved

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] **THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has approved pay increases ranging from 38 to 273 per cent for all its workers including the labour leaders themselves, it was learnt yesterday.**

The annual salary of the ZCTU general secretary goes up by 37.5 per cent from K9,600 to K13,200. That of his assistant is up by 66.3 per cent from K7,800 to K11,400.

But the biggest increases have been awarded to those in the low income groups. Accounts assistants, formerly called clerk/typists and stenographers will now earn almost three times their previous salaries.

The entry point for this category has been increased from K1,320 to K3,600 — a bonanza of 272.7 per cent.

Approved

The new salary scales and conditions of service were approved at a ZCTU general council meeting at Kitwe's Katilungu House at the weekend.

At the same meeting top labour leaders reassured delegates that no efforts would be spared to secure the release of the detained unionists who include chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba.

The chairman who is part-time, does not receive a salary, but he gets a responsibility allowance of K250 a month, the same as his deputy.

Under the new conditions of service, workers who serve between five and 15 years will be paid six months' salary on retirement, while employees who serve 20 years and above will get nine months' pay.

This is exclusive of other social security schemes like the National Provident Fund retirement pay-offs, according to Times investigations.

Other attractive fringe benefits include a home-ownership scheme by which arrangements have been made to enable even the lowest paid worker to borrow up to K8,000.

The scheme provides that elected ZCTU leaders will now borrow up to K50,000; workers receiving up to K4,000 a year are eligible for K15,000 loans.

The money can be borrowed from the Zambia National Building Society and guaranteed by the ZCTU.

The major feature in the ZCTU new salary structure is that those who earn the least have been given the most in take-home increases.

This is a sharp departure from the Ignatius Munchangwe salary reforms for the public service which increased by 137 per cent the pay for the highest public servant and by 45 per cent for the lowest.

Last week's meeting was informed that the ZCTU's financial position was healthy with cash, fixed assets, investments and current assets standing at K200,000 in excess of total liabilities.

The only reservation was that the ZCTU auditors advised against the present practice whereby cheques are signed by "authorised union members and trustees."

At least one official from the accounts personnel should be a signatory, according to the audit report.

Apart from the salary rises the new conditions do not offer any notable increases in fringe benefits to the top leadership.

Increase 'No Surprise'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] THE main yardstick used by the Muchangwe salaries commission to award hefty increases to civil servants was the fact that the cost of living had risen disproportionately to wages since 1975.

According to figures by the Central Statistical Office the cost for consumer items required for a decent living jumped to 102.8 per cent for the low-income group and 88.4 per cent for the high bracket by 1980.

The commission, appointed in June 1980, further compared the salaries of workers who fall into the Zimco conglomerate and who had just been given pay rises with what civil servants were earning.

It was found that the Government servants' wages could not support an average household of a man, wife and four children "at a reasonable level of health and decency"

Many companies, parastatal and private, have since been negotiating and signing agreements with trade unions over the need to relate salaries to cost of living indices.

It therefore comes as no surprise that the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has announced pay rises and perks for its full-time personnel.

Yes, they deserve an increment. Except for a few unionists, Zambia owes what industrial peace there is today to the dedicated men and women in the ZCTU and its affiliated bodies.

There are at least 18 trade unions which come under the umbrella of the ZCTU and it is no mean task to organise them.

The goodness of the ZCTU increments is that the lowest employee has been given the highest rise (almost 273 per cent) while the topmost ZCTU servant gets 38 per cent.

If the Muchangwe commission had done similarly there would have been no grouses but the percentage increments for the "superscale" officers were just too high compared to the lower ranks.

Now that ZCTU personnel have been "rewarded" they should give off their best in ensuring that trade unionism is not a matter of condemning whatever management is doing or calling for strike action without genuine grievances.

Let demands for more pay be matched with higher productivity. Surely in these days of little or stagnant industrial activity workers should even be prepared to have their pay cut if only to save their tottering company from closure.

By so sacrificing — it has been done elsewhere — they will be saving their jobs and possibly give a lease to their industry to reawaken.

The ZCTU "bonanza" should not be taken by union members as a spur or enticement to start wildcat walkouts. It should encourage workers to demand more service from the ZCTU so that the monthly subscriptions they pay are justified.

Detained Leaders, Social Security

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions will continue to recognise the four detained labour leaders as the legitimate holders of their offices "because they are innocent", it has been declared.

The ZCTU expressed concern over its omission from the commission of inquiry now collecting evidence on the country's social security schemes.

These were resolutions passed by the ZCTU general council which met in Kitwe at the weekend and released yesterday by assistant general secretary in-charge of administration and organisation Mr Samuel Lungu.

The detained labour leaders are ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba, general secretary Mr Newstread Zimba, deputy chairman of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) Mr Timothy Walamba and ZCTU assistant general secretary Mr Chitalu Sampa.

On the commission of inquiry the council said:

"Considering the importance of social security to all workers the general council registers its indignation for the deliberate omission of ZCTU on the membership of the commission on social security."

It resolved that despite "this unfortunate move" it would make submissions to the commission which is being chaired by Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Basil Kabwe.

Mr Lungu said the council had appointed a seven-man working committee to prepare a paper to submit to the commission.

The council regretted the continued detention of Mr Chiluba, Mr Zimba, Mr Sampa and Mr Walamba.

"In view of the innocence of the labour movement and especially the four detained leaders the council reaffirmed that they are recognised and will continue to be recognised as the legitimate labour leaders in their respective capacities".

He said: "Obviously we expect the law of the land to take its course in the courts," he said.

CSO: 4700/91

EFFORTS TO PREVENT DESTRUCTION OF MAIZE HARVEST REPORTED

Namboard Delivery Speedup

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] NAMBOARD has urged farmers to speed up maize deliveries to its depots to save the crop from destruction by rains.

The call was made in Lusaka yesterday by a Namboard spokesman who warned that some rural depots would not be opened for a long time during the rainy season.

A week ago Prime Minister Mundia warned that between four and five million bags of maize from this year's bumper harvest were threatened with destruction by rains unless urgent steps were taken to move them to storage points.

He was addressing teachers at Lusaka's Old National Assembly where he said Namboard and cooperative unions bought 5,316,223 bags by August 28.

The spokesman yesterday could not say whether his organisation had secured foreign exchange to buy tarpaulins. He appealed to farmers who had not yet delivered their maize to depots to do so now.

The appeal comes in the wake of reports that some farmers were still shelling their maize and have not heeded previous appeals for them to speed up its delivery to depots.

"Time for delivery of maize to depots is running out as the rains could be with us in a matter of weeks now."

If Namboard was expected to store the maize before the rains then farmers should cooperate by delivering their maize to depots soon.

Maize Shelling Speedup Call

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia has appealed to all farmers in the Southern Province to expedite the shelling of maize so that the local co-operative marketing union can buy the maize and deliver it to the line of rail depots where there are adequate storage facilities.

Mr Mundia has also directed that all depots where there are crops awaiting transportation to safe storage facilities must immediately be open to any transporter that has capacity to help in the movement of the produce.

The prime minister said yesterday that the present practice where specific transporters have been allocated to certain areas to transport the produce must be rescinded.

As a result, the Southern Province Co-operative Marketing Union (SPCMU) has been directed to revoke any such agreements that they may have entered into with some transporters to exclusively deal with certain areas.

"The revocation of such agreements is aimed at speeding up the collection of maize and other agricultural produce to safe storage areas," he said.

And Zana reports that Eastern Province member of the Central Committee Mr. Joshua Mumpanshya has asked the Eastern Co-operative Union (ECU) to cover the stacks of maize at depots in case of early rains.

He told the provincial council which met in Chipata yesterday that the co-operative union has already bought 1,134,248 bags of maize from farmers since the opening opening of the marketing season.

ZR Transport Agreement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] ZAMBIA Railways has agreed to move 3.2 million bags of maize after a meeting with Namboard officials in August, a company spokesman said in Kabwe yesterday.

The spokesman said four trains had been assigned specially for this purpose to move the grain Kalomo, Tara, Bowood, Choma, Monze, Kaleya, Mazabuka, Kalubwe, Chisamba, Kasabasa, Kabwe, Natuseko, Chankwakwa and Kapiri Mposhi.

The company has so far moved 1.1 million bags as at September 25 at the rate of 31,000 bags a day, the spokesman said.

The maize was being transported from Namboard collection depots in Southern and the Central provinces to the Copperbelt maize storage silos at Bwana Mkubwa, Nkana-Kitwe and Chambeshi storage depot.

CSO: 4700/91

MPONGWE PILOT WHEAT PROJECT TO HARVEST MORE WHEAT THAN LAST YEAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] MORE than 1,250 tonnes of wheat is expected to be harvested from the Mpongwe pilot wheat scheme in Ndola Rural next month.

This year's harvest will be more than last year's when about 1,000 tonnes was harvested.

Senior farm manager Mr Lambie Turnbull informed Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu, who visited the wheat scheme which is being financed by the European Economic Community, yesterday that they expected to harvest 1,250 tonnes from the 250 hectares.

Mr Zulu, who was accompanied by Member of the Central Committee for the Copperbelt Mr Alex Shapi, was informed that an extra 550 hectares of wheat would be grown under irrigation during the next planting season to bring the total hectarage to 8,000.

Mr Turnbull assured Mr Zulu every effort was being made to ensure the success of the scheme to make the country self-sufficient in wheat production.

The management and workers were encouraged by the support the Government gave them and were optimistic Zambia would reduce her import bill within the next few years when the scheme will be able to meet the nation's demand for wheat.

The production of wheat was going on even without the necessary infrastructure, Mr Turnbull said. But he said what they needed most was electricity to generate power for the irrigation system.

Zesco has already started working on the power line from Kapiri Mposhi to the scheme.

Mr Zulu said it was the Party and Government policy to support productive projects like the Mpongwe wheat scheme because it would benefit the nation by saving on foreign exchange and feeding the people.

If wheat farming was carried out on a large scale Zambia would save a lot of foreign exchange. He appealed to friendly countries and organisations to help Zambia in her efforts to boost food production.

The Party and its Government was looking forward to the day when the nation would be able to feed itself.

The nation was looking to the workers for the success of the project.

During a brief stop-over at Mpongwe Mission Hospital, Mr Zulu appealed to villagers to grow more food.

He said the Party and its Government had improved feeder roads to make it easy for people to deliver their produce to markets.

CSO: 4700/91

ZINCOM CHIEF SAYS FIRMS FACE DIFFICULT SITUATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] Some companies in the country are likely to close down in the next four months unless foreign exchange is made available to import raw materials.

The Government has also been asked to suspend the issue of import licences for the last half of this year because it is "too late".

Chief executive of the Zambian Industrial and Commercial Association (Zincom) Mr Humphrey Samuchapi said this in Lusaka yesterday and stressed that the business community was in a "difficult situation".

"The import licence allocations for the last half have not started and we have even written the Government asking them to suspend them and instead find foreign exchange for the current import licences already in circulation."

Zincom had made representations to the Government on the matter and Mr Samuchapi was waiting to hear from it.

"We have adopted a wait-and-see attitude but we are in a difficult situation."

The Lusaka and Kitwe Chambers of Commerce and Industry had sent circulars to companies asking them how much raw materials they have.

"I am afraid that if nothing happens now, companies will start closing down in four months' time".

Mr Samuchapi explained that because of the delay in issuing import licences for the last half, Zincom felt it was not too late to start giving them out as planning was adversely affected.

"We have suggested to the Government to find foreign exchange for existing import licences and to start preparing for the first half of 1982".

Late last month Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry chairman Mr Francis Mphepo said some companies were slowly grinding to a halt because of lack of raw materials and letters of credit.

He said foreign allocations for the first half of 1981 were slow to materialise and that when that finally did, they would be disastrously inadequate.

At the same time Zincom reported that the country's payment arrears stood at K500 million and that it was unlikely there would be any dramatic change in the economic performance in the medium term.

Zincom said the Government should provide adequate incentives for rapid economic growth.

CSO: 4700/91

IRISH OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON FACT-FINDING TOUR

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] **IRELAND will soon sign a bi-lateral agreement aid with Zambia involving K3 million for development programmes.**

This was said in Lusaka esterday by the visiting Ireland Executive Secretary of the Ministerial Advisory Council on Development Co-operation Miss Veronica Canning.

Miss Canning said the agreement had already been concluded and drafted but waiting for signatures from the two countries.

K1 million of the money has already been given out and Miss Canning said this would be doubled to K2 million next year.

Other projects to be included in the agreement are in the agricultural field — a farm in Kasama, Northern Province and another dairy farm west of Lusaka.

She said there were also experts provided by the Irish government to Chilanga cement factory while in the education field, a number of technical lecturers had been provided to the Department of Technical Education and Vocational Training (DTEVT).

Miss Canning pledged her government's desire to take an active part in Zambia's economic development.

On her visit here, she said: "so my visit here is a fact finding one as I am looking at some of the projects in which we are involved in Tanzania, Zambia and Lesotho.

"I will listen to the views of people running the projects we are taking part in, and on my return home, I will have to report on these."

She said she was satisfied with Ireland's assistance to Chilanga cement for out of the 12 posts held by Irish experts there, seven had been Zambianised.

The agreement concerning Chilanga cement, has been renewed for a further three year period after the first three years expired.

Ireland was also providing simulator training to Zambia Airways Corporation as part of a government to government agreement.

Simulator training is an advanced and specialised training given to Zambian pilots in Dublin and the agreement will run for a year from last July.

While in the country, Miss Canning will meet and have discussions with officials from several government, parastatal and private organisations.

Miss Canning has already been to Tanzania and leaves for Lesotho on Friday.

CSO: 4700/91

NCCM DISMISSES DETAINED MUZ DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by George Makulu]

[Excerpt] The Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) has dismissed detained Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) Deputy Chairman, Mr Timothy Walamba from his job with Konkola Division.

MUZ Chairman, Mr David Mwila confirmed in Kitwe yesterday that the Konkola Division management had sacked Mr Walamba "because he is no longer in their employment".

An NCCM spokesman in Kitwe also said that the family of Mr Walamba had been asked to leave the mine house they were currently occupying along Chililabombwe's Kalanga Road.

Mr Walamba, who is being detained at Kamfinsa on the outskirts of Kitwe, was a township officer with the division.

Mr Mwila said that he had travelled to Chililabombwe on Monday where he saw the Knokola Division management on the matter.

Asked to confirm whether Mr Walamba had been relieved of his post, Mr Mwila replied: "Yes it is correct. They (NCCM) say he is no longer in their employment."

The NCCM spokesman, said in a written reply to a DAILY MAIL query: "It is true that Mrs Walamba has been asked to vacate the mine house in accordance with the provision of the conditions of service applicable to Mr Walamba as an employee of Konkola Division."

Mrs Walamba could not be contacted yesterday as she was in Kamfinsa where she had taken food for her husband.

A relative, who preferred to be anonymous, said that Mr Walamba's wife had received a letter a few days ago informing her of the husband's dismissal.

According to her, the letter which Mrs Walamba was expected to deliver to her husband also asked the family to move out of the house by today.

The relative said that when Mr Walamba read the letter, he told his wife to move the family out of the house but leave all the property there.

It is understood, MUZ officials also told her not to move out until they had seen the mine management on the issue.

Mr Walamba was detained on July 27 together with three other labour leaders, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions Chairman-General, Mr Frederick Chiluba, his secretary-general, Mr Newstead Zimba and assistant secretary-general, Mr Chitalu Sampa.

In an early morning broadcast to the nation, President Kaunda said that the unionists had instigated wildcat strikes in the country with a view to eventually overthrowing the Government.

The men have since appeared in court to challenge the State's grounds for detaining them.

The ZCTU stated over the weekend that the labour movement would continue to regard the four men as labour leaders, despite their being in detention.

No mention was made as to the reasons that prompted the statement and it is now understood that the meeting was called after the ZCTU got wind of Mr Walamba's dismissal.

It was not immediately known whether the move by the mine management would affect Mr Walamba's position with MUZ.

CSO: 4700/91

NMC OFFICIALS, FARMERS SEEK TO END POULTRY STOCKFEED CRISIS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] LUSAKA commercial farmers were yesterday locked in crucial talks with National Milling Company officials in a bid to end the stockfeed crisis now crippling the poultry industry.

National Milling Company officials told farmers that the Bank of Zambia had allocated K10.2 million in foreign exchange for raw materials used to make stockfeed but the company was unable to make use of this because it could not obtain letters of credit.

After the closed door meeting one farmer described the situation as "desparate" and said the least the NMC could do was to inform farmers weekly of the flactuations in the supply of stockfeed so that farmers could plan.

For three years now, there has been an erratic supply of stockfeed which farmers had said was of poor quality. The situation has hardly improved.

Emergency measures worked out at yesterday's meeting included sticking to an allocation system which demanded that poultry farmers would be given stockfeed according to the number and size of their bird flock.

The NMC's marketing section will check on all poultry farms in the area to assess their needs and thus ensure a fair distribution of stockfeed.

In the past, the company had allowed farmers to queue at its depot and buy any stockfood that was available.

Marketing officers will from now on advise farmers on the supply of the commodity although this would be difficult to predict at times.

The Commercial Farmers Bureau said six months ago that there was absolutely nothing good in the poultry industry and many farmers had been forced out of business as a result.

Last year, farmers blamed political interference, lack of forward planning and expertise and bureaucracy at NMC. These things were ruining the industry in Zambia, charged the farmers.

General manager of Caledonian Hatcheries Mr Stan Gibson said that manufacturers of chickenfeed had committed an unforgiveable sin by not telling poultry farmers of deficiencies in the quality of feeds which had resulted in the high death rate of chickens.

CSO: 4700/91

MINER SPOTS BOMB, FOILS SABOTAGE ATTEMPT AT CHILILABOMBWE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] A SABOTAGE attempt was foiled when a Zambian miner spotted a powerful bomb planted at Chililabombwe's No.1 shaft underground which could have resulted in loss of life and property worth millions of Kwacha, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu disclosed yesterday.

And Mr Zulu has directed security forces on the Copperbelt to investigate thoroughly the planting of the bomb which could have rocked the entire underground and surface installations of the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Konkola division.

Making the order Mr Zulu informed a parked meeting at Lubengele Hall in Chililabombwe that security men in the area had briefed him about the incident.

He visited the mine during his continued tour of Copperbelt mines to dicuss the security situation in the province in view of the rising rate of violent crimes in the area.

Mr Zulu said "a gallant Zambian miner whom the nation should salute for his vigilance" saved thousands of lives of his fellow workers at the mine when he spotted the bomb device and reported the matter to bomb experts who defused it.

But he did not name the miner or the make of the bomb.

The planting of the bomb was one of the many desperate actions by enemies of the nation who wanted to disrupt peace in the country, he told the shocked audience.

Sodiers, police and influential Zambians were being used by outsiders to destabilise the nation.

"You should all be security concious and report people you suspect are working against the interests of the nation to the police.

"Some of the labour leaders, university intellectuals, traders and students are stooges of capitalism and servants of outside machinations who want to use you the poor Zambians to show them strategic buildings for their targets. Please tell them off."

The enemies were going round using shortages of essential commodities in the country as a weapon against the State.

"They are telling you to have a change of leadership. You should ask them if this will end the shortages the country is facing."

Mr Zulu said President Kaunda and his leadership had led the country to Independence and wondered how Dr Kaunda would disown the people for whom he had suffered so much during the struggle for freedom.

The President loved the people of Zambia and was doing his best to improve their conditions of living and he appealed to the meeting to disregard such "loudmouths" because their intentions were to plunge the nation into chaos.

Mr Zulu ordered the Party leadership in Chililabombwe to form security committees at section, branch and ward levels to identify enemies.

Party officials should patrol mine areas at night to reinforce police patrols to beat criminals.

"Nobody else will safeguard our property for us. We should do it ourselves."

CSO: 4700/91

BRIEFS

FINISHED COPPER PRODUCTION DECREASE--The Zambian mining industry produced 586,347 tonnes of copper comprising 354,969 tonnes and 231,378 tonnes for Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) respectively for the year ended March 31, 1981. This is contained in the Metal Marketing Corporation of Zambia Limited annual report released at the weekend in Lusaka. According to the report, finished production has been declining over the last several years. This is due to operational problems, declining ore grades in certain mines, the depletion of RCM's concentrates stockpile and the miners' strike in January this year contributed to the decrease in production. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Sep 81 p 7]

CSO: 4700/91

MUGABE EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER U. S., SOUTH AFRICAN RELATIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 81 pp 1, 10

[Article by Gareth Willard]

[Text] **CLOSER relations between the United States and South Africa were causing grave concern throughout Africa, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said here yesterday. Speaking at the opening of the Commonwealth heads of government conference, he also warned that South African intransigence over Namibian independence was causing international anxiety.**

He called on members of the Western contact group of five nations negotiating with South Africa on Namibia to use their strength to press Pretoria to the conference table. He added: "The friendly posture taken by the Reagan administration towards South Africa is a cause for grave concern to the whole African continent."

In one of the seven opening speeches, Mr Mugabe called on the Commonwealth to take a positive stand in condemning South Africa.

The Commonwealth could not be complacent about a former Commonwealth country which oppressed most of its people, illegally held Namibia and invaded and subverted neighbouring states, he said.

He said the apartheid system in South Africa was showing itself in three dimensions:

- The national dimension was based on the oppression of the people of South Africa and had caused a lot of suffering;
- The Namibian dimension showed South Africa's intransigence and unwillingness to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of Resolution 435;
- The international or regional dimension showed itself through South Africa's numerous acts of aggression against its neighbours.

"When South Africa sends its demons of aggression into Angola or Mozambique or commits acts of sabotage in Zimbabwe or Zambia, engages in border incidents in Botswana, assassinates the African National Congress representatives in Swaziland, Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe, it is not engaging in a sport."

A strong stand by the Commonwealth on supporting anti - apartheid resolutions at the United Nations would reinforce the position of the international community, the Organisation of African Unity and the frontline states, he said.

"We insist on the solution of the Namibian problem based on United Nations Resolution 435 without modification or prevarication.

"We are opposed to any effort to institute so-called confidence-building measures which, in reality, are aimed at perpetuating the interests of the racist South African regime in its continued occupation of Namibia."

Zimbabweans had learned they could live in unity and harmony from the examples shown by the rest of the world during the creation of the nation, Mr Mugabe said.

"We have learned our lesson from the unity shown us by the Commonwealth, by the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations.

"That is, if the rest of the world can unite in our cause why should we, the participants, the actual people concerned, the Zimbabweans, not be able to unite and live in harmony?"

He praised the Commonwealth for its efforts during the tortuous struggle for independence, an issue that dominated the agenda through years of frustration, bitter recriminations and sometimes acrimonious discussion.

Two years ago, in Lusaka, the basis was laid

for the Lancaster House talks, which led to an agreement, a ceasefire and elections.

"This seeming miracle would not have been possible without the concerted support and sacrifices Commonwealth countries were willing to make. Let me on behalf of the people of Zimbabwe and my Government extend our profound gratitude for the magnificent achievement of making Zimbabwe a reality.

"Millions of Zimbabweans are now living in peace and tranquillity. They are united in progress and hard work, determined to make Zimbabwe — the country they fought for, sacrificed for and died for — a land of peace and harmony."

The Prime Minister also congratulated the Commonwealth on its efforts over the years to find a satisfactory solution to the independence of Belize, a former British colony in Central America which won self-rule last week.

He especially welcomed the new State's membership of the Commonwealth, taking over Zimbabwe's position as the youngest member.

[Editorial: "Racists' Shadow"]

UNDER other circumstances, Commonwealth leaders meeting in Melbourne for the next week could have been celebrating the 20th anniversary of South Africa's withdrawal from the "club".

In the wake of Sharpeville, the Commonwealth made it clear in 1961 that continued South African membership would be incompatible with the principles of this unique grouping of nations.

South Africa got the message and withdrew with what little grace it could muster under the circumstances. Unfortunately, although now not a member of the "club", the apartheid republic's shadow continues to loom large over every meeting of Commonwealth leaders.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, devoted much of his brilliant opening speech to the problems created by the Pretoria regime, not only for Zimbabwe, but also for Namibia and Southern Africa.

Mr Reagan has a lot to answer for in the continuing intransigence of South Africa over Namibia and its naked aggression against Angola and Zambia.

Mrs Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, appears to have struck a particularly good rapport with the American president. Both of them believe religiously in the monetarist theories of Milton Friedman.

Mrs Thatcher has not, however, emulated Mr Reagan's deep affection for everything the South Africans do. With some prodding from Lord Carrington, who performed a similar task over Zimbabwe's independence at the 1979 Lusaka "club" summit, she could be persuaded to see the error of her friend's ways.

Then, perhaps, we can see a genuine US attempt to solve the Namibia problem, rather than this dubious "carrot and stick" policy which, so far, has not produced a sausage.

CSO: 4700/79

STOCK EXCHANGE SHAKEN, SAYS NEW CHAIRMAN

Salisbury THE BUSINESS HERALD in English 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] **THE FUTURE of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange depends upon how radical the Government's policies are going to be, says its new chairman, Mr Bill Burdett-Coutts. The stock market, now standing at a three-year low, indicates that the confidence of a large section of the financial community is at an extremely low ebb.**

Recent statements, said Mr Burdett-Coutts, made in the wake of favourable comments delivered at this year's Zimcord conference, have not been encouraging to investors.

"It does appear possible that the Government is now following a more radically socialist policy than it appeared likely 12 months ago, examples being the almost hostile attitude it adopts in numerous statements to any extension of foreign control of companies and also to multinational companies," the new chairman said.

"If the Government does not moderate its public pronouncements and if socialist policies or developments are pursued too far, the potential for the future growth of Zimbabwe may be stillborn," he said.

"But I do believe that the stock market and the free enterprise system can be of tremendous assistance to the Government in meeting and achieving its objectives providing the two can work together in some way.

"Stock markets can work in socialist states, for instance Sweden, Britain under Labour governments and now, of course, France."

He was surprised by the lack of reference made to the stock market in Government policy statements, especially when one remembered the opening address by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to Zimcord delegates.

Mr Mugabe said at the time: "... to those of you who may be wondering how it may be possible to meet any demand for local Zimbabwe participation, let me inform you that the mechanism of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange exists and has the potential to meet such requirements."

M. Burdett-Coutts said foreign investment was not forthcoming despite great interest shown in Zimbabwe since independence, because uncertainty regarding Government policies did not make the investment background attractive enough.

"This is a great tragedy, as without foreign investment it will be much more difficult to increase the numbers in employment in industry, particularly in the mining sector where development of new mineral deposits will be delayed."

The general lack of confidence in the marketplace stemmed from a variety of reasons.

First, the refusal to grant Wankie Colliery Company a price increase for coal despite the Government's agreement to do so; and the failure of ZSR Ltd to secure a price rise for sugar — the company has been running at a loss since July 1980.

Second, the growing inflation rate due largely to Government expenditure, rising wages without commensurate increases in productivity, and the possibility of Zimcord aid beginning to flow.

"Due to rising costs of production, transport bottlenecks and reduced foreign exchange availability, quite apart from price control, it may be difficult for companies to maintain, let alone increase, earnings in future years," said Mr Burdett-Coutts.

As for the future of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange he admitted that members had not done enough to explain its function to the public at large, a situation which he intends to act upon.

"I think the objective is to do more to make the public aware of what the exchange is trying to do and, of course, getting the Government to understand more about it.

"My hope is to work much more closely with the Treasury, Reserve Bank and the ministries of Finance and Economic Planning and Development.

"Basically I think there has been a misunderstanding in the past."

Mr Burdett-Coutts added that the ZSE believed that a satisfactory procedure will soon be laid down governing any takeovers of public companies.

"I still think there is a good future for the stock exchange, but as I said earlier, this depends on how radical the Government's policies are going to be."

CSO: 4700/79

ZCTU LEADER HITS BACK AT CARTWRIGHT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] THE general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, yesterday accused Republican Front MP Mr Richard Cartwright of making "irresponsible and unfounded allegations against the ZCTU".

Mr Mugabe said Mr Cartwright was a racist who did not want the conditions of service for blacks to be improved.

In a speech in the Assembly on Tuesday, Mr Cartwright (RF, Hatfield) said the ZCTU was helping ruin the economy of the country instead of working for the good of the nation.

Mr Cartwright was reacting to a statement by Mr Mugabe this week that the Government should take over control of public transport.

Mr Mugabe said yesterday: "I stand by what I said. Public transport should become the direct responsibility of the Government."

The union leader, said that as long as public transport remained in the hands of the private sector which was interested in "huge profits" the working class would always be milked and offered poor services.

"It is surprising in this context that a man like Mr Cartwright can stand up in the Assembly and oppose what I said.

"I thought people like him who have supported the suppression of blacks over the years would now change and start looking ahead. What he said in the House is not helpful to the majority of the people of this country. I hope he will soon realise this," he said.

He said he had invited Mr Cartwright to share a platform with him at a workers' rally in Salisbury this weekend.

"This is where he will see the true picture of the people's feeling regarding public transport."

Mr Mugabe also said his organisation welcomed the Government's appeal to all rival trade unions to establish one union in each industry in less than a year.

CSO: 4700/79

MUTASA JOINS IN SCATHING ATTACK ON UNITED STATES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 81 p 8

[Text]

HAVANA.

THE Western world was harshly condemned for its exploitation of Africa and its negligence towards developing countries by Zimbabwe and other Third World countries at the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union conference here.

Following the lead of host President Fidel Castro, the Speaker of the Zimbabwean House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, said the West was insensitive to the rights of the Namibian people and continued "unashamedly" to exploit the people and their natural resources.

Mr Mutasa, representing the first official Zimbabwean delegation to the IPU conference earlier this month called for the non-aligned countries to send an armed force to Namibia. He said the non-aligned community should "stand up and be counted with the Namibian people.

ACTION

"We have listened to too many resolutions on Namibia being passed without action taken to accomplish them. We want speedy implementation of these resolutions in order to stop the suffering of the Namibians.

"We do not expect the West to do this and if we asked the East, the West would put up the same sort of ugly silence as we witnessed at this conference," said Mr Mutasa.

The friction at the conference, to which Mr Mutasa referred was triggered off by the opening speech given by Dr Castro.

Mr Amos Midzi, ZANU (PF) MP for Mashonaland East, who was one of the Zimbabwean delegates to the conference, said President Castro made a "vitriolic attack on the West and the US" in a speech which lasted an hour and 45 minutes "non-stop".

Mr Midzi said Dr Castro "made it clear that it is the complicity of the United States and other Western powers with the Pretoria regime which is giving encouragement to that regime to continue with its apartheid system, with its intention to destabilise the situation in Southern Africa and also the attempt to install a puppet regime that will acquiesce to the wishes of Western imperialism in Angola".

Mr Midzi said Dr Castro's lashing of the West caused an uproar among delegates from the Western bloc. Britain Australia and New Zealand spoke "very very strongly" against what he had said.

"They said they felt they had been abused by Dr Castro as a host and that he had taken advantage of his being a host to attack delegates who had come from the Western countries."

But he said that as far as Zimbabwe was concerned Mr Mutasa made it, "very clear that we completely agreed with what had been said by Dr Castro".

THANKS

In his address Mr Mutasa thanked President Castro for "stating so clearly the feelings of the developing nations of the world. We note with deep regret the disrespectful remarks made during this conference about the Cuban people and their head of state. The Zimbabwean group wishes to dissociate itself completely from those remarks".

Mr Mutasa said the Namibian problem arose out of the "greed and inhumanity of the Western capitalist society...

"We in Zimbabwe were told to solve our problems peacefully but in Namibia the South African regime is refusing to take this approach. The people of Namibia are right to take up arms to defend their human rights."

He warned, however, that the defeat of South Africa in Namibia was not the end of the problem.

"We need to obliterate that regime from the face of our region. It is the most inhuman and ugly

regime in the world. We should take up arms and fight against it."

He said that with the South African Government's defeat, Southern Africa would be one of the richest and most stable regions in the world.

"The Western community, which benefits from the exploitation of the people in South Africa and Namibia, must share equal blame and condemnation with South Africa," he said.

CONCERN

Mr Midzi, who remained in Havana until the end of the conference after Mr Mutasa's departure for the US on September 20, was instrumental in the drafting of resolutions adopted by the committee on non-self-governing territories and ethnic questions.

The resolutions included "deep concern at the invasion of Angola by the apartheid South African military forces" and at South Africa's "defiance of the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, the Inter-Parliamentary Union and other international organisations on the status and rights of the Namibian people, and at the intensification of the military occupation of Namibia".

The resolutions also said that South Africa's invasion of Angola was embarked on with the support of the United States.

Mr Midzi said these resolutions caused lobbying within the Western group as there were countries which felt that some of the resolutions "went rather too far in their condemnation of the United States".

Zimbabwe was officially admitted as a member of the IPU on the first day of the conference and received a "very warm welcome" into the international body, which includes representatives from most countries of the world.

Mr Midzi said that from listening to people who had attended IPU conferences before "you find that the IPU is becoming more and more revolutionary in its approach to various issues. The impression I got was that the non-aligned countries had the upper hand, especially when it came to voting — we were in the majority.

"In most cases we presented a united front on certain common issues that we feel are vital."

This was not the case with a number of Western countries whose political differences at home were reflected in the splitting of votes even within their own delegations at the conference, he said.

He said the conference had been a success and it was important that Zimbabwe sent more delegates next year because the items discussed and the policies decided on were important for Southern Africa. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/79

ALL-OUT PUSH FOR MAPUTO EXPORT ROUTE REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] ABOUT 40 percent of Zimbabwe's import and export traffic — excluding that to and from South Africa — is now being moved through Mozambique, the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Of the total export and import traffic an average of about 23 percent ran through Mozambique, he said.

Answering questions during the committee of supply debate on the $121 million vote for his ministry, Mr Chinamano said it was both "economically and politically desirable" to aim at transporting all Zimbabwe's traffic through Mozambique.

He said not only was this route politically more acceptable to reduce Zimbabwe's dependence on South Africa, but it was also a shorter route to the sea.

The minister added however, that there were many obstacles in the way of rerouting traffic and it could not be done "overnight". But he congratulated the Mozambique authorities for all they had done.

"The ports have been improved beyond all recognition," he said. "Two bridges on the Limpopo have been rebuilt and many forklifts purchased."

Some problems had arisen because of derailments, "but the figure I have mentioned speaks for itself. Both we in this country and the authorities in Mozambique are dedicated to removing the remaining bottlenecks and to solving problems when they occur as soon as possible."

Answering a question from Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) on tariffs for traffic through Mozambique, he said that apart from one or two exceptions, rates within Zimbabwe were the same for all traffic movements and were related to distance.

This would benefit traffic through Mozambique because it was a shorter route than through South Africa. Rates in Mozambique were "similar" to rates in Zimbabwe, Mr Chinamano said.

He also told Mr Shields that there had been two meetings between Zimbabwe and Zambia to discuss the break-up of the unitary railway system and that "much progress was made". He said the next meeting was to be held in Salisbury next week and it was hoped "that this exercise will be done as quickly as possible".

Mr Chinamano also told the House that under the SADCC Zimbabwe was exploring the whole transport system in Southern Africa and was considering employing a consultant to explore the possibility of exporting coal through Walvis Bay. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/79

ROW FLARES OVER ZVOBGO'S ROLE IN DEMONSTRATIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 81 p 15

[Excerpt] A row in which a Cabinet minister called on PF members to quit the Government if they could not work with it, erupted at the end of the Assembly's sitting on Wednesday.

The row erupted when, during an adjournment debate, a Patriotic Front MP for Matabeleland South, Mr Edward Ndlovu, again queried the personal intervention by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, in recent public demonstrations.

"Taking a look at these demonstrations, we find that they are not voluntary," Mr Ndlovu said. "We are convinced that they were more tribal than anything else."

Accusing the minister of "acting like a stormtrooper" of "Nazi" times at these demonstrations, Mr Ndlovu said: "We are aware that power corrupts, be it political or economic power."

"If you guys do not want to be part of Government then quit," he told the PF MPs. "We can rule alone", he added to applause from the ZANU-PF benches.

Commenting on PF allegations that because of his actions staff at various administrative offices now felt insecure in their jobs, Dr Zvobgo assured the House that council employees had every confidence in him and that he tried his best to protect them in their work.

The only council official he had dismissed was the former chief executive officer for Chitungwiza, Mr Brian Elkington, he added.

Strongly denouncing those who talked about tribalism in the House as being tribalistic themselves, Mr William Ndangana (ZANU-PF Manicaland) supported the minister's actions in the demonstrations saying: "We don't want ministers who just sit, who just become office ministers.

"The one who talks about tribalism here is still a tribalistic man," Mr Ndangana added. "His white brothers are enjoying it when they hear about tribalism."

Before the adjournment debate, black MPs had another row with Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Malborough) when he insisted on continuing a speech he was making despite calls of

"sit down" "shut up" and "stop giving us a lecture, we are not school-children."

The row erupted because the black MPs wanted to finish consideration of the Ministry of Agriculture vote as its minister Senator Denis Norman, would be away for two days.

Prior to the debate on the vote, the ZANU-PF chief whip, Mr Alexio Mudzingwa (Mashonaland West) arranged with his Republican Front counterpart, Mr John Landau (Avondale), for consideration of the Ministry of Transport vote to be held over, so that the House could deal with the agriculture vote.

But, to the chagrin of the black MPs, Mr Irvine insisted on making what they felt was a lengthy speech despite the approaching adjournment time.

Despite an appeal by Mr Mudzingwa to curtail his speech in view of the agreement by the chief whips, Mr Irvine insisted on his right to make his contribution.

Dr Zvobgo then angrily accused him of reneging on an agreement reached with Mr Irvine's own party whip.

If the RF members regarded these agreements in this way, "today is the last day for arrangements", said Dr Zvobgo heatedly, adding that with the end of such accords "we still steamroller every item through this House".

As had been feared, Senator Norman could not finish his reply before automatic adjournment. This means consideration of the vote will have to be resumed some other time.--Ziana.

CSO: 4700/79

SUICIDE RATE AMONG BLACKS SOARS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Suicides among blacks in Zimbabwe are on the increase, according to figures released by the Bureau of Statistics recently.

A total of 410 suicides were recorded this year—81 of them in Salisbury.

In 1978, 31 blacks committed suicide. This increased to 62 in 1979. This year it has risen to 355--287 of them men.

Among whites, 44 men committed suicide compared to 11 women. The age group most affected was 50 years and over. No whites under 15 took their own lives, although five blacks under 15 did.

The director of the Samaritans service, Father John Gough, said most suicides were caused through loneliness. He said most of the calls they received were from people who "just want someone to listen".

This seems substantiated by the statistics which say that unmarried men are more liable to kill themselves, and widowed women show the people tendency. Retired people also feature prominently.

Father Gough said over 200 attempted suicides phoned the Samaritans last year. They also had a visiting group who arranged meeting with lonely people at hotels and cafes.

"We need more people though. We have 100 people at present, although some are sick or on holiday, and we hope to increase the number to 150." He said black counsellors were especially needed to try to curb the rate of suicides among blacks.

"They are now facing problems like detribalisation and urbanisation and find themselves without their extended family to go to with troubles.

CSO: 4700/79

SOVIET-TRAINED FARMER PUSHES COOPERATIVES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 81 p 16

[Text] **A SOVIET-TRAINED Zimbabwean farmer, Mr Paul Themba Nyathi, says "all for one, and one for all" should be the guiding principle of a co-operative settlement.**

Mr Nyathi, of Bulawayo, points out that collective production helps to create a "new man" able to move away from individual thinking towards communal thinking.

In the process, he says, a homogeneous society is created to "eliminate conflicts of exploitation of man by man," and every individual comes to appreciate "the dignity of labour".

Mr Nyathi was released from detention at the time of independence and spent 12 months studying co-operative farming in Russia.

He recently came back and briefly taught at Kushinga-Phikelela Agricultural Institute near Marandellas up to the graduation time last week when he returned to Bulawayo.

At the ceremony, President Banana, chairman of the board of trustees, said: "I would like to single out Comrade Nyathi for his voluntary work in the area of the co-operative movement.

"I hope his dedicated and relentless research will be of benefit to the students who have had the privilege of studying under his guidance."

The notes prepared by Mr Nyathi for students say social development in Zimbabwe calls for a revolutionary switch from capitalist to communal mode of production.

The system, he says, prepares farmers to work towards improving material and cultural levels of individuals and the collective.

"Co-operative planning makes it possible to utilise production forces in the most economical and effective way by freeing society from competition inherent in a capitalist set up," says Mr Nyathi.

"Morals governing a co-operative should be based on the concern of every member for the welfare of his neighbour. Religion should be dynamic, reflecting socialistic and egalitarian nature of the new society."

CSO: 4700/79

SHAVA ISSUES THREAT ON RETIRED CIVIL SERVANTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 81 pp 1, 11

[Text] THE Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, yesterday threatened to prohibit the employment by the private sector of former civil servants who had retired under the controversial incentive scheme.

Dr Shava was referring in the Assembly to the prohibition of the re-employment in the public sector of those who had already retired under the scheme which allows them to leave early and commute their pensions — a system established under the administration of former prime minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

He also lashed out at "certain sections" of the management of Air Zimbabwe for their "determination" to prevent the employment of black Zimbabweans.

Dr Shava was speaking during private members' question time after a question from Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield) asking for confirmation of an embargo on the employment of retired servicemen.

Dr Shava's claim was that people retired under the incentive scheme were forming a new "white laager" in the private sector and he warned: "It is hoped that in due course the Government might in fact consider expanding this embargo (applying to the public service) to the private sector if this negative attitude towards the employment of black Zimbabweans in senior positions persists in some sections of the private sector."

He said it would be "very honourable" if companies in the private sector of their own accord took steps to ensure that beneficiaries of the incentive scheme were offered jobs only after no suitable Zimbabwean could be found.

Dr Shava said he was "pleased" that Air Zimbabwe was affected by the directive of the Public Service Commission against the employment of incentive scheme beneficiaries, as the corporation was one of the country's statutory bodies, "which has been most particularly the cause for concern among many of us in the Government".

Chief among the minister's charges was that last year the airline had refused to employ about 50 black Zimbabwean men and women, who had completed courses in aircraft maintenance, pilot training and technicians' courses at the training school of Ethiopian Airlines.

The 50 were refused for having inadequate qualifications and not sufficient experience, which, Dr Shava said, were "the usual euphemisms used by many in the parastatals and private sector when the real reason is often purely racial bias".

There was laughter from the Republican Front benches when Dr Shava told the House that his ministry had failed to convince Air Zimbabwe that the Ethiopian Airline training school was "one of the best institutions in the world and that the skill training programmes of this school were second to none".

As a result of this reluctance, he said after the Speaker had called the House to order, the Ministry of Manpower, with the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Transport had formed an ad hoc transport advisory committee to "devise the most appropriate method" to secure the employment of the 50 in Air Zimbabwe.

Two visits were made to Ethiopia — in July and October last year — by a Government delegation which included officials both of the air force and of Air Zimbabwe.

The committee completed its work in two weeks and concluded that "the Ethiopian Airlines-trained personnel were adequately qualified and experienced to take up posts in Air Zimbabwe and receive remuneration equivalent to their local counterparts".

He said that air force and airline officials agreed with the recommendations.

"Yet you will be surprised to learn that even in spite of all the efforts, time and money that the Government spent in this exercise, Air Zimbabwe and some senior officials of the Ministry of Transport are still reluctant to

implement these recommendations."

He said the employment of the 50 had been "somewhat regularised" after a directive from the Minister of Transport then, Mr Ernest Kadungure.

Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi) told the minister it was "a fact" that the people he referred to were unable to pass the examinations set by Air Zimbabwe. Dr Shava replied he was not aware of any of them having failed, and asked for more statistics so he could follow the issue.

He said it was only now, that "significant improvements" were being seen in the corporation's manpower policy, thanks to the airline's new board of directors and "some progressive officials" in the Ministry of Transport.

The minister added that his ministry had learned that some 60 Zimbabweans had finished training in various fields with several airlines outside the country, but to date only 30 of them had been employed "with difficulty" with Air Zimbabwe and other firms in the aircraft industry.

He challenged the local aircraft industry to give the 30 as yet unemployed technicians work and with it, the necessary experience.

CSO: 4700/79

COTTON FARMERS WARN GOVERNMENT ON SUBSIDY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Mike Overmeyer]

[Text] **WORRIED farmers in Gatooma yesterday warned the Government there would be a massive flight from cotton growing if they were not paid their usual $4,1 million subsidy due on last year's crop success.**

The president of the Commercial Cotton Growers' Association, Mr Alistair Davies, said cotton production had plunged by 30 percent over the last three years — and it could drop another 10 percent this year.

He painted an even gloomier picture of the future if cotton growers were not given the subsidy — and a guaranteed pre-planting price for crops this year.

About 60 growers meeting yesterday accused the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, of holding back the millions that had been paid as a formality in previous years.

Production of the last 1979-80 cotton crop resulted in a surplus of more than two cents a kilogram due to the producer.

Mr Davies told farmers the $4.1 million payout was due to both commercial and small-scale cotton growers and would inject a substantial amount of cash into the peasant sector.

The Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, had already approved payment of the money, but it was still awaiting approval by the Treasury.

"I have been advised by Senator Norman that the Minister of Finance is currently out of the country, and it is hoped that an early decision will be received from him upon his return," Mr Davies told the farmers.

There had been little progress on setting a pre-planting price for the coming season which would allow farmers to plan a cropping programme.

"However, that is not to say we have given up. Negotiations are continuing in all these matters.

Vegetable oil

"Cotton, which will earn $77 million in foreign exchange from the crop we have just delivered, is extremely important to the country . . . the drop in plantings is extremely serious in terms of foreign exchange earnings and vegetable oil supplies.

"Please be assured that I will continue to pursue an increase in price as our number one priority this year," he said.

The South African crop had been short this year, resulting in unbudgeted sales to the country from Zimbabwe and saving considerably on transport costs to Europe.

Some of the farmers who complained about the diesel shortage were assured there were enough stocks for the planting season.

Delays in some areas were caused by wear-and-tear on tankers being overworked to keep up supplies.

CSO: 4700/79

MINISTER TRIES TO SETTLE CHIEFS' ROW

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 81 p 5

[Article by Chemist Mafuba]

[Text] **THE Secretary to the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Robbie Mupawose, yesterday clarified the purpose of Dr Sydney Sekeramayi's visits to Fort Victoria.**

On Monday the minister attended to problems of "unauthorised occupation" of the Lake Kyle-Great Zimbabwe area.

On Tuesday Dr Sekeramayi explained to district councillors the new concept of the "accelerated resettlement programme" which runs parallel to the normal resettlement exercise.

Next Monday he will attend to land issues pertaining to "squabbles" between Chiefs Mugabe and Charumbira.

Mr Mupawose said in an interview that it was incorrect to say Dr Sekeramayi's visits were entirely connected with the Lake Kyle-Great Zimbabwe case as reported yesterday.

Unauthorised occupation of the Lake Kyle-Great Zimbabwe area had been a subject "of considerable concern" made worse by the misuse of land and tree-cutting.

The Cabinet had set up a committee to co-ordinate efforts to resolve the matter.

The committee is made up of Dr Sekeramayi; the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo; the Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, Senator Joseph Msika; and the Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.

"As far as reports are concerned," said Mr Mupawose, "the meeting was very successful."

In June the ministry distributed 500 000 forms to assess which people needed to be resettled. A total of 48 144 forms were returned in time and selection ended 10 days ago, with 31 294 people qualifying.

Now Dr Sekeramayi, his deputy, Mr Moven Mahachi, and ministry officials are touring the country explaining the aim of the accelerated resettlement programme.

Yesterday the minister was in Gwelo and Bulawayo while Mr Mahachi completed the exercise in Mashonaland. Today Dr Sekeramayi visits the Umgusa resettlement scheme in Matabeleland and the deputy minister will meet district councillors for Manicaland in Umtali.

CSO: 4700/79

UNIONS WIN BATTLE FOR PAY RAISES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 81 p 15

[Text] **AFTER "tough" negotiations at industrial council level, Zimbabwe's textile workers are to get pay rises of up to 25 percent from January 1, trade union officials announced yesterday.**

The president of the United Textile Workers' Union of Zimbabwe, Mr John Mutemi of Bulawayo, and the secretary-general, Mr Elphegio Soko of Salisbury said they had secured a 25 percent rise for the lowest-paid workers and relative increases for everyone in the other nine grades.

The workers at the bottom would have their pay increased from $20 a week to $25 a week.

Those at the top would go up from $82 a week to $98 a week.

"They were tough negotiations," Mr Soko said. "We entered them seeking an all round 50 percent increase.

"Since the employers could not meet that demand, we will now tell our members to work harder and increase production so the employers will have no excuse for not meeting our next claim," he said.

● In Salisbury yesterday Mr Charles Pasipanodya the general secretary of the National Union of the Clothing Industry, said long - serving clothing workers would benefit greatly from a 5 percent increase in their minimum wages.

The increase was part of the agreement reached between the union and representatives of the employers' associations last week and affects those employees who have served 10 years or more with one employer.

"I am thrilled that we made this breakthrough. For years we have always advocated that long service employees in the industry should be rewarded for their contribution to respective companies," he said in an interview.

The agreement comes into effect in January next year, and according to Mr Pasipanodya, it would encourage people to stay with one employer.

"It is very encouraging that for the first time long service employees have been recognised in our industry. We are very happy."

He added that his organisation would continue to fight for more increases for all workers in the industry in general.

"This is only the beginning. We are determined to continue to fight for more increases for all our members in the clothing industry. It is an onward battle," he said.

He said his union's achievement had helped the Government a "great deal by solving this problem which had been confronting the ministry."

CSO: 4700/79

POWER CUT ATTRIBUTED TO STAFF SHORTAGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] THE temporary closure of Umniati power station a few weeks ago was caused mainly by resignations of staff who were attracted by better working conditions elsewhere, the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simbarashe Makoni, said yesterday.

Dr Makoni added that it would be necessary to engage foreign staff to fill vacancies in the Electricity Supply Commission and expatriates would not only perform essential services "but will also undertake training programmes for local Zimbabweans who are expected to give them their full co-operation in order to maximise the effectiveness of the training".

He emphasised the importance of power as an essential commodity and said its supply must not be jeopardised.

Presenting long-service awards at the power station near Gatooma, the minister said that while the country was going through a period of economic readjustment, pay structures and other working conditions varied from one employer to another.

"The Government, however, is always willing to discuss these matters so that staff remuneration is commensurate with job categories," he said.

He told the workers that where 'there was a shortage of skilled manpower the Government would find it difficult to match the salaries offered by the private sector.

"This does not imply that workers should put up with working conditions which are manifestly unfair. We are all workers and it is human to bargain for improved conditions through correct channels and procedures," he said.

"Any organisation which fails to train Zimbabweans with sufficient haste for eventual takeover from foreign personnel is doing the country a disservice."

CSO: 4700/79

BRIEFS

LOADER GIVEN MAPUTO--The Zimbabwe and Swaziland sugar industries are paying for a second sugar loader for the Caminhos de Ferro de Mozambique (CFM) bulk terminal at Maputo. The US$2 million required has been raised by Hippo Valley Estates Ltd, Triangle Sugar Corporation Ltd and the Swaziland Sugar Association. The second loader should be in operation by August 1982. The equipment, ordered in February, is being supplied by the Portuguese company, Mague, which constructed the terminal back in 1965. The need for the new loader, according to Sugar Sales general manager Mr Geoff Thomas, arose when the old one broke down for two months earlier this year halting all shipments from the port. "It will obviate the position that could happen whereby there could be no exports at all if the first loader breaks down again, which in turn would bring the sugar estates virtually to a standstill," said Mr Thomas. "It is an insurance policy, but a very essential one," he added. Loading from the terminal, which has a storage capacity of 120 000 tonnes, should reach 500 tonnes an hour. At present the rate is somewhere between 250 and 300 tonnes. Hippo Valley, Triangle and SSA are literally giving the loader to CFM rather than lending the money, as they did for the terminal 16 years ago. [Text] [Salisbury THE BUSINESS HERALD in English 1 Oct 81 p 1]

SMITH GUARDS WITHDRAWN--The Government has withdrawn security guards from the Republican Front leader, Mr Ian Smith, and the UANC president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa confirmed yesterday. He explained that the move was in line with what the former regime had done to former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Garfield Todd, when he lost his job. "We are following the practice of the former government. Mr Todd's guards were withdrawn when he ceased to be the prime minister of the country," the minister said. A Republican Front spokesman confirmed the removal of guards from Mr Smith but declined to comment. Both Bishop Muzowera and Mr Smith had three guards each. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 81 p 1]

STUDENTS PROTEST--Bulawayo.--About 250 student teachers from the United College of Education here marched into the city centre to stage a demonstration outside the regional education offices. They said they were protesting against the "below minimum wage" rates they were being offered when they did practice teaching. The demonstrators threatened to boycott classes until the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, flew to Bulawayo to address them. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 81 p 1]

KAROI TRADERS CO-OP--Businessmen in Karoi have formed a business development co-operative in response to the Government's call for such arrangements, the secretary Mr Eric Ndoro, said yesterday. In an interview with Zimbabwe Information Services, he said the Urungwe Business Development Co-operative, which had just been registered, would enable members to benefit by buying from a wholesale supply in which each was a director. "We have acquired a big warehouse which we intend to use as our wholesale depot. Members will be able to order all their goods through the wholesale," he said. Previously small businessmen could not make much profit because wholesalers charged exorbitant prices, he said. Each member would be able to hold shares not exceeding $1 000 initially until the society has established itself and had more assets, Mr Ndoro said. Members would be able to get managerial and financial expertise from courses to be organised by the co-operative. "Each of the members will benefit. We intend holding refresher courses and inviting leading businessmen and economists to lecture us," he said. The co-operative intended buying plant and machinery which would be used by the members. Funds would be raised by mortgaging movable and immovable facilities. Mr Ndoro said the co-operative would be able to negotiate overdrafts and loans on behalf of the members.--ZIS. [Test] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 81 p 8]

WHITES WORRIED ABOUT FUTURE--Many whites are worried about their future in Zimbabwe because of the talk of a one-party state and the ban on furniture exports, the chairman of the Republican Front, Mr Geoff Kluckow, said yesterday. He said his party was finding it difficult to urge whites to stay and build Zimbabwe. "The reaction is that those who left were wise and that those who chose to stay are the losers," Mr Kluckow said. Mr Kluckow was commenting on reports that some whites wanted to burn their furniture because they were not allowed to take it out. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 81 p 11]

SA LINK CUT--Zimbabwe's Institute of Personnel Management today becomes a fully independent and autonomous organisation after formally breaking away from the South African body. The break, which was decided on Wednesday night at a city hotel, ended an association with the South African institute which stemmed back to the early seventies. The vice-president of the IPM, Mr Terry Hemming, said on Wednesday that the break was for political reasons. "Zimbabwe and South Africa have taken a fundamentally different course since April last year. We simply wanted to remove any possible political conflict for a totally non-political body," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 81 p 9]

NHONGO'S E. EUROPEAN TOUR--The Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, leading a delegation of four, left yesterday for a three-week visit to Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. Mrs Nhongo said that in Czechoslovakia she would study the role of women in industry. In the Soviet Union "they want me to meet and share experiences with their first lady cosmonaut, Mrs Valentina Tereshkova". The delegation would be there for four days. "Then part of the team will return, while the others go to Bulgaria to attend a conference of the international movement of the non-aligned countries." The delegation would attend the session as observers for the four days of the meeting. The team consists of three people from the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs and an MP for the Victoria Province, Miss Sheba Tavarwisa. The

Deputy Minister, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa, was at the airport to see the delegation off. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 81 p 1]

NEW SCHOOLS--A massive project to build more than 440 secondary schools before June next year was well under way, the Deputy Minister of Works, Mr Grafton Ziyenge, said yesterday. About 38 of these, all rural secondary schools, would be completed before December this year, Mr Ziyenge said in an interview in Salisbury yesterday. The ministry was also going to build 316 rural clinics all over Zimbabwe. "Our development programmes are mainly directed at the rural areas because that is where the majority of the people are, and instead of taking our builders from the urban areas, we will try to recruit builders from those areas. "We want to utilise the manpower in the areas and for every man who can handle a trowel and a brick it means a job," said the deputy minister. The move would also benefit people in the rural areas by creating jobs for the general workers. In addition to these projects, he said, the ministry was going to build a secondary school in each of the former townships. "We are a service ministry, and whatever Government wants to undertake, we are the ministry that has the responsibility to carry out those requirements. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 81 p 1]

UNICEF STATISTICIAN--A UNICEF-sponsored adviser on social statistics, monitoring and evaluation, Ms Valerie Leach, has arrived in Zimbabwe, the Director of the Central Statistical Office and Government Ministries in co-ordinating the development of an integrated and comprehensive set of information with which the Government can plan, monitor and evaluate its social programmes," Dr Mandishona said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 81 p 15]

STRANDED RAIL STOCK--The Government is arranging to bring back a number of Zimbabwe rail wagons trapped in Mozambique during the war, Mr Chinamano told the Assembly. Although most of them had been reclaimed, there were still a few there. He told Mr Paddy Shields (RF Bulawayo Central) who asked what had happened to the wagons that there was no need for anxiety. There were about 28 wagons which Mozambique had decided to use for ferrying molasses and some of them had been used to carry petrol. The minister said a question on the difference between the cost of locomotives on loan from Mozambique and South Africa from Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi), revealed his "subconscious thinking." There were no South African locomotives on hire to Zimbabwe. "We accept offers from people who want to help us," he said. Mozambique had offered nine locomotives, Zambia four and Malawi four. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 81 p 15]

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS--Zimbabwe is losing about $5m a week because of the country's transport problems, Mr Chinamano told the Assembly. The minister was commenting on the gravity of the transport situation during the Committee of Supply consideration of his ministry vote. He said he had recently visited a tobacco firm where he had seen stockpiled "tonnes and tonnes" of tobacco said to be worth millions of dollars. Mr Chinamano told Mr Denis Walker (RF, Bulawayo North), who had asked what had caused the transport crisis, that it was mainly due to the loss of manpower to maintain Zimbabwe's locomotives aggravated by South Africa's withdrawal of a number of its locomotives. Mr Walker also asked the minister when there would be an improvement in the situation. Mr Chinamano said everything possible was being done to deal with the crisis and that the best solution was for Zimbabwe to

have enough of its own locomotives and sufficient manpower to maintain them. The country had already ordered 60 locomotives, he said, and more could have been obtained had it not been for the fact that Zimbabwe would soon be turning to electrified railway lines. The minister added: "By early next year Zimbabwe will be self-sufficient." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 81 p 15]

SABOTAGE OF FUEL TANKERS--Mr Chinamano, told the Assembly that he had heard rumours of petrol tankers coming empty to Zimbabwe from South Africa, or returning to South Africa without their fuel being offloaded. Mr Exevier Matibenga (ZANU PF, Midlands) asked the minister, during the committee of supply debate on the Ministry of Transport vote to confirm whether he had heard of railway trucks which came into this country with fuel from South Africa and a few days later returned to South Africa marked empty, but still full of fuel. Mr Chinamano said he did not know if they came full and went back full "or vice versa", but said he had heard that there had been sabotage concerning fuel transported from the south. Theorising, he said people wrote on the tankers as they returned to South Africa: "Racist South Africa" and when they crossed the border the railway men there saw the graffiti and thought: "We will fix these natives." It was then possible they then sent the trucks back empty, with the attitude "you have asked for it", the minister said. "This is the work of saboteurs and the railway authorities are stamping it out," he added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 81 p 15]

PF SLATES HOVE--The Patriotic Front party's executive secretary for information and publicity, Mr M. M. C. Nziramasanga, yesterday deplored the warning by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, that he might act against public rallies. It was a most unfortunate statement which negated the fundamental principle of freedom of expression "for which the masses of Zimbabwe struggled, suffered and died", he said. "ZANU (PF) was the first to demonstrate in favour of a one-party state. The minister did not condemn that. Why should there be violence when the PF stages demonstrations? "When ZANU (PF) demonstrated, the PF did not interfere," he said. The people were beginning to exercise their hard-won freedoms and threats to crack down on opponents posed the question: "Where are we going?" Violence should be stamped out immediately. This was the duty of the police and the courts. But peaceful demonstrations were a democratic right of a free people in a free country. They were genuine expressions of the people's opinion. Whether they were for or against the Government, they should be respected as expressions of the masses. "If they become violent, the PF will part ways with them," he said. The idea of a one-party state was promoted by ZANU (PF). Four other parties, PF, ZANU, UANC and the RF were opposed to it. "The leaders of these organisations continue to make their views known." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 81 p 8]

TRUCKS HIRED--The Ministry of Agriculture has hired 150 trucks from various Government agencies to help transport crops from communal areas to marketing depots, and this should mean completing the exercise by November, Mr Harry Howden, chief agronomist, who is also helping to coordinate the transport of communal crops, said recently. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 81 p 16]

CSO: 4700/79

BRIEFS

EMIGRATION RECORD--Salisbury, September 24--Emigration from Zimbabwe reached a record 12,551 during the first seven months of this year, according to official figures released here Wednesday. The number of emigrants, who are almost wholly white, was 8,862 for the same period last year, the monthly Digest of Statistics said. In July alone 1,621 Zimbabweans left the country definitively. Those who have left between independence on April 18 last year and July this year number 26,847, equal to about 12 per cent of the total white population of about 220,000 at the time of independence, the Digest reported. But the true figure is probably higher, the Digest suggested. The figures were known to be incomplete, it said, because border crossings at other than official points were not fully recorded. There was also evidence that residents who said they intended to leave for less than a year extended their absence or even left permanently. Meanwhile, immigration in the first seven months of the year totalled 5,215, compared with 3,110 over the same period last year. (A. F. P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 25 Sep 81 p 26]

CSO: 4700/83 END

JPRS 79264

21 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2507

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79264

21 October 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2507

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FRANCE SAID TO BE BECOMING VERY ACTIVE IN CENTRAL AFRICA

Dakar AFRICA in French No 133 Aug, Sep 81 pp 19-20

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "France Again Very Active in Central Africa"]

[Text] Three months after Francois Mitterrand's victory, it is in Central Africa that one can best observe presently the multiple facets of France's new Africa policy, for it is there--leaving Western Sahara aside--that the former metropolitan power, now ruled by the left, is confronted with the most diverse situations and the most urgent problems.

Cameroon, which is presently the francophone African country experiencing the strongest economic expansion, and whose regime continues to enjoy a remarkable and highly valued stability, was honored by being the first country on the dark continent to receive the new French minister of cooperation, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot. Already, on the night of 4-5 July, France had proved without hesitation that it remained faithful to its commitments by taking out of its own stocks, in accordance with the defense agreements in force between Paris and Yaounde, the additional munitions necessary for the African country to deal with the clear Nigerian threat then posed on its western borders. This, however, will not prevent Mr Cot from paying an official visit to Lagos, too, this month.

No "Leftist Barracuda"

It was this same concern to reassure, and a fortiori to communicate the fact--to all those who nurse secret hopes, in light of the present government's unsparing condemnation of the previous majority's interventionism in sub-Saharan Africa--that there will be no "leftist Barracudas," which also led the new French president to move fairly quickly to receive President Bongo of Gabon at the Elysee, even though he was the object of personal attacks within the ranks of the PS [Socialist Party], as soon as it was clear that such attacks, which scarcely take French interests into account, were in some degree excessive.

Such a basic attitude can nevertheless accommodate many modalities and many nuances. And it is in this context that one must place the decision to hold the next Franco-African summit in Paris, rather than Kinshasa, as was decided last year, even though at the same time high French diplomatic officials gave Zaire to understand that France would nevertheless scrupulously continue to carry through on all the cooperation accords concluded previously with that country,

including those in the military domain (in particular it is French experts who provide the continuing training of the Zairian paratroop commandos, the regime's elite force).

Central African Republic: To the Rescue?

In the Central African Republic [CAR], by contrast, it must be conceded that for the time being the nuances are poorly disguising a rather serious embarrassment. Here again, there is no question either of "pulling out," or, on the other hand, of putting someone in power, whoever he may be, by force, even though it may be that the former majority's legacy in Central Africa is the most difficult of all for the new majority to inherit. Nevertheless, as between a weak president with weak control over the situation, who nevertheless was properly elected, whatever his opponents may say, and a murky opposition which, with the exception of Abel Goumba, consists mainly of former collaborators of Bokassa, while David Dacko was at least for part of the time a victim of the deposed emperor, whom would one choose, given a choice? A waiting game is going on at present. Cooperation with Dacko continues; but it is dispensed quite carefully: more than ever before, financial assistance is provided sparingly; technical advisers are being withdrawn from several positions of high responsibility which they have held for 2 years, particularly in the financial area; very strict orders have been given to the 1,400 soldiers from metropolitan France maintained in Bangui and especially in Bouar, that in order to avoid an explosion that might have unpredictable consequences, they are to stay totally out of the domestic political life of the country. And, with that as a start, there is still hope that Dacko can be brought to gather around him again some individuals who are at least potentially more credible and who might take his place later on. But it is clear that such a balanced position may well not be easy to maintain for a very long time. So, on the pretext of not getting involved, will the Central African army be allowed one day to resolve the problem in its own way?

Chad: Strengthen the GUNT

In Chad, by contrast, a period of uncertainty at last seems to be coming to an end. After having at one time considered not agreeing to return to Ndjamena until the Libyan army departs, the new decision-makers involved in France's Africa policy have wisely decided that this would lead to an impasse, whereas on the contrary, a gradual return of the former metropolitan power, by strengthening the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government], even to the point of supplying replacement parts, will allow the proper time for Goukouni, one might reasonably hope, to call himself for the departure of his burdensome ally of convenience, and thus to drive Col Qadhdhafi into a corner.

It was in this context that an initial exploratory mission was sent to Ndjamena toward the end of July, headed by Ambassador Campredon, which followed the decision the previous month to cut off--this time totally and permanently--the admittedly scant assistance it had continued to provide, secretly to Hissein Habre, via Sudan, and openly to Col Kamougue and his southerners, through the CAR. Little by little, France is thus moving toward reactivating (they had never actually been broken off officially) its diplomatic relations and civilian cooperation with Chad. As for an eventual resumption of its military technical assistance

to the Chadian central government, whether directly, through the New Integrated Army--presently being created--or indirectly, by supporting the deployment of the famous inter-African force called for by the Lome accords, it is not completely out of the question, even if opinion in Paris still remains divided.

Finally, and this is not the least interesting fact, the first 3 months of the Mitterrand administration were marked, as might have been predicted, by the beginnings of a major rapprochement in relations between the Congo--which is also socialist and is presently booming thanks to oil--and its former metropolitan power, after nearly 20 years of various misunderstandings. President Denis Sassou Nguesso's official visit to Paris put the seal on this reconciliation, which showed also that, contrary to the mistaken fears of supporters of the former majority, French influence in sub-Saharan Africa has entered a new phase of growth.

9516
CSO: 4719/432

MINISTERS CONSULT WITH WORLD BANK HEAD

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 2 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

WASHINGTON, October 2 - African ministers Thursday began what is likely to be a lengthy process of consultations with the new World Bank president, Tom Clausen, on a report proposing a "new deal" for Black Africa on the basis of a "re-ordering of post-independence priorities".

The hefty document, released as the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the bank was drawing toward its end here today, sheds crude light on the shortcomings of sub-Saharan African countries' development effort.

It offers the outline of a strategy to tackle the causes of the economic crisis facing the continent, which comprises 21 of the world's 31 least developed nations.

A doubling in real terms of official aid to the region, from 4,900 million dollars last year to 9,100,million in 1990, will be indispensable to help get the needed domestic reforms and adjustments under way, it says.

Drawn up by World Bank staff on the request of the African countries themselves, the document, specked with statistics, places the emphasis on three key points :

Candid appraisal

1) African countries have followed trade and exchange rate policies that have "overprotected" their nascent industry, "held back agriculture, and absorbed much administrative capacity".

2) They must seek increased efficiency in the public sector through planning and management of resources, and

3) They must reconsider price, tax and exchange rate policies which, according to the report, have discouraged domestic food production.

The frank and open language of the report, distributed to the governments concerned only a few weeks ago, initially irked some of the African delegations here.

But reliable sources said Mr. Clausen made it clear to the African caucus here, chaired by Senegal's Finance Minister Ousmane Seck, that the report was not meant to be "critical" but a "candid" appraisal of where the region stands and how its 39 countries could be shunted onto a better course.

The African ministers, who also met IMF managing director Jacques de Larosière for discussions that reportedly centred on IMF conditions for lending were said to have accepted Mr. Clausen's assurances.

The sources said they set up a "contact group" to keep in touch with the World Bank between now and next May, when the IMF Bank Development Committee will consider the report at its scheduled session in Helsinki, Finland.

World Bank sources said Mr. Clausen intended to continue his "dialogue" with the Africans during a planned tour of several East African countries next month. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/109

ENGINEERING PROFESSOR PROMOTES IRON, STEEL INDUSTRIES

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Dr Gladius Lewis: "Africa Must Have Its Own Iron and Steel Industries"]

[Text] **THERE is undoubtedly a direct relationship between steel production and industrial development through three main linkages.**

First, historically the strongest industrialised nations are those with the largest steel industries.

Second, the "take-off" stage of economic development is characterised by an increased in per capita steel production. It has been shown that as per capita national income rises to about $700 (at fixed 1963 prices) the rate of steel consumption per national income also increases markedly.

Third, basic indicators of economic progress in a nation (such as industrial production and gross domestic product) are known functions of per capita steel consumption.

Currently, raw steel production in sub-Sahara Africa represents only about 0,1 percent of the world's total. This has led to a dependence by these countries on the developed world for a material that is crucial to the production of capital equipment and consumer goods. This dependence is not only undesirable but also expensive (for example, Cameroon's iron and steel imports in 1979 cost some $57 million).

National iron and steel industries in developing countries are a vital first step towards breaking this dependence and progressing towards full industrialisation and economic development.

For example, a good proportion of Africa's main capital and consumer goods imports could have been manufactured in these countries if such industries existed. If these industries are not set up soon and present levels of steel consumption are maintained, a significent proportion of Africa's mineral wealth would be lost through exports.

This is obviously an unacceptable situation as it would lead to depletion of the continent's mineral resources without any attendant improvement of living standards.

There is therefore an urgent need for consideration to be given to the establishment of an iron and steel industry in those African countries where it is most viable. What are pre-requisites for such viability?

First, there are the mineral resource supply requirements. These are made up of basic raw materials (iron ore, coke, limestone or dolomite), processing materials (steel scrap, ferrosilicon, ferro-aluminium, ferromanganese), refractories (limestone, silica, etc.), flux (fluorite or limestone), ferro-alloy materials (nickel, chromium, etc.), plating or coating additives (tin, zinc, etc.) and other additives (lead, sulphur, etc.).

Second, there are power requirements (which are enormous; 13 kWh per kg of steel produced).

As no one country in Africa possesses all of this array of resource needs, there is a case for a co-operative approach.

For example, in the sub-Sahara zone such an approach could involve the supply of iron ore from Sierra Leone or Liberia, chromium from Zimbabwe or the Malagasy Republic, manganese from Botswana or Upper Volta, cobalt from Zambia or Zaire, tin from Burundi or Mozambique, limestone from Malawi or Ethiopia, zinc from the Congo or Kenya and natural gas from Nigeria or Gabon.

One point to note here is that for economic exploitation sufficient quantities of the mineral resources ought to be present in the form of low-cost high-grade ore deposits. Now is the time to plan for this integrated iron and steel industry before all or most of these deposits are exhausted (considering the high rate of exploitation by foreign interests).

Otherwise the costs of using deposits of marginal value (when the high-

grade ores have been depleted) become prohibitive. And because steel consumption in Africa is low (only 0.3 percent of the world's total) there would be no reservoir of recycleable materials to draw upon.

The current situation as regards iron and steel production in Africa is as follows. Small-scale integrated plants exist in some places (Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia) whereas small electric furnaces are used in other countries to recycle domestically - consumed foreign - produced scrap.

There are also a number of small steel rolling mills (in Tanzania, Ghana, Nigeria, etc.) which are used for the conversion of imported ingots to galvanised corrugated sheets and other semi-manufactured steel products.

Finally, there are many plans afoot to expand existing steel production capacities (as in the Helwan and Highveld steelworks in Egypt and South Africa, respectively) or install new plants (as in Warri and Ajaokuta in Nigeria and Misurata in Libya).

One common feature of steel production in sub-Sahara Africa is that production levels are too low to benefit from economies of scale (the production capacity of the ZISCO plant at Redcliff is only 410 000 tonnes). In this regard the proposed subregional integrated steel complex must have a capacity of at least 6 million tonnes a year.

An iron and steel industry is very capital-intensive (a plant to produce six million tonnes a year would cost about $5 billion) but the manufacturing industries that utilise the products can be labour - intensive, thus creating employment opportunities.

African nations ought to embark upon this project after consideration has been given to such questions as collective ownership by participating countries based on capital input, location of the plant, products type to be related to current and future needs of the participating countries and no equity participation by outside interests.

With these and other considerations in mind, Nigeria seems best placed for the location of this plant. It has vast reserves of energy (oil, natural gas, coal, etc.), enormous investable surplus capital (its trade surplus in 1979 was about $6.5 billion), the largest domestic market in the sub-Sahara Africa and it is centrally located with respect to population concentrations in the subregion (transport costs of raw materials from the other countries to the plant would thus be low).

Because Japan produces the best quality steel at the lowest possible cost, Japanese technology in this field ought to be acquired for the plant, as has been done in other areas.

For example, in 1971 a Brazilian company entered into a contract with Nippon Steel to provide the necessary engineering services in the construction of parts of a steel plant (no direct equity participation by the Japanese was involved).

CSO: 4700/108

SOCIALIST INTER-AFRICA IS EVALUATED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] In February this year a meeting took place at which representatives of governments and political parties from Senegal, Tunisia, Morocco, Sudan, Somalia, Gambia, Ghana, Jibouti and Mauritius decided to establish the Socialist Inter-African Organization as an umbrella for African "Democratic Socialists."

It is widely known that Leopold Senghor former President of Senegal and Bourgiba would want to see the S.I.A. as an African branch of Socialist International. Mr Senghor is a Vice-President of the latter organization.

It is important that Africans take more than a passing interest in the Tunis meeting and its implication in both global and African contexts.

In the first place, the organization claims to represent governments and parties of the tradition of "democratic socialism" but uses Senghor's yardstick which excludes countries and peoples led by parties formed in the crucible of struggles for democracy and socialism such as Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique to mention a few.

It is clear that the S.I.A. criteria for democracy and socialism are based on a very narrow, rigid and unrealistic definition which may have very little to do with the reality of contemporary Africa.

Congress

It is interesting to note that even though the "Constitutive Congress" adopted a motion declaring an "unwavering support for the African peoples and National Liberation Movement fighting to eradicate the last pockets of apartheid and colonialism...in Namibia and South Africa..." the vanguard liberation movements in Southern Africa such as SWAPO of Namibia and the ANC (South Africa) were not invited.

Also absent from the TUNIS gathering were the Frontline States whose contribution to the liberation struggle cannot be overemphasized. In the ranks of the front-line states are countries like Tanzania and Zambia whose leaders have supported socialism and humanism for decades.

Generally, in terms of attendance, the TUNIS congress rather demonctrated an apathetic response to the idea of the Socialist Inter-Africa.

Of the 15 political parties attending the meeting only 10 elected to join the organization; and in fact one of the main organizers--the Socialist Alliance of People's Forces from Morocco--refused to join the organization at the last stages of the congress.

There are many valid reasons for the lack of enthusiasm for the S.I.A. Perhaps the most important one is the close politico-military dependence of the majority of the members on the Western capitalist countries especially the U.S.A. and France.

Charter

In the charter of the S.I.A. the members agreed to "consider Nonalignment as a common strategy for the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and zionism...and for the development of international cooperation and the setting up of a fair and durable peace among the peoples and the nations."

Nonetheless, Morocco, Senegal, Jibouti and Somalia have French and American military bases on their territories, and right after the congress the Sudanese government declared its readiness to give permission to the U.S. to build a military base on its territory.

The leaders of the Indian Ocean Island of Mauritius at the time of the congress fully agreed with the British annexation of the Island of Diego Garcia where the U.S.A. has the biggest military base in the Indian Ocean.

Is it any wonder therefore that a majority of African States, including those that sympathize with the Socialist International or have relationships with some of its European socialist parties did not want to be associated with the S.I.A.?

Indeed the still-birth of the S.I.A. received only scant notice in the English-speaking press and the Francophone press was largely critical of the S.I.A. magazines like JEUENE AFRIQUE, called the S.I.A. an instrument of neo-colonialism..." and an "international of charlatans" some newspapers noted that the member-parties of the S.I.A. had little in common with democracy and less with Socialism!

Another factor that detracts from the acceptability of the S.I.A. is the personality of its leader, the former President of Senegal L. Sedar Senghor.

It is well known that Senghor has always felt destined to lead Pan-African Movement. This ambition has led him to propound one untenable theory after another.

At one time he attempted to unite Africans on the basis of his "Negritude" theory and when that failed to catch on he switched gears to "African Socialism" in the sixties. Now it is "democratic socialism" which he told the Tunis meeting was the African interpretation of Marx and Engels.

Question

A pertinent question to ask ourselves at this juncture is what is the probable motive behind the formation of the S.I.A. at this moment. The answer lies partly in the speech given by Senghor in Tunis and partly in the current realignment of forces globally.

The balance of forces in Africa has shifted in favour of progressive forces. The imperialist forces watch in almost helpless dismay the on going struggle for self-determination and genuine economic independence; neo-colonialism has been totally exposed and discredited.

However, new forms of exploitation continue to be explored. Since the glorious early days of the African Independence Movement, many governments have been forced to adopt the rhetoric of socialism as a smokescreen behind which to hide their anti-people activities.

The struggle for genuine socialism served to expose such phonies but in their desperation, they are regrouping under a new slogan to perpetuate the old status quo. Old wines in new wine skins!

Attempt

Perhaps the most telling point of all is Mr Senghor's latest attempt to deny the validity of the class struggle in individual countries of the third world, favouring instead the "north-south polarity as the principal contradiction of our time.

No doubt there is an urgent necessity to establish a New International Economic Order in the world. Indeed the struggle for that new order is a legitimate struggle of the people.

But the old economic order resulting from colonial and neo-colonial exploitation has created forms of class domination in Africa as elsewhere in the third world.

No less than the struggle for the New International Economic Order is the importance of the struggle for social and economic progress and justice in every country. Mr Senghor's denial of this obvious truth is the clue to the motive force behind the establishment of the SIA.

The SIA is an attempt to freeze the development of the African revolution at the neo-colonial phase and make this continent a stooge of the capitalist powers. Thus it is right and proper that this organization be exposed for what it truly is: "the international of charlatans."

CSO: 4700/108

FRONTLINE STATES URGED TO FORM TASK FORCE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Danford Mpumilwa]

[Text]

THE Frontline States have been urged to consider the formation of a military task force to be deployed to contain invasions from racist South Africa.

This was suggested yesterday at the on-going consultative meeting of Eastern, Central and Southern African Students Organisations at the University of Dar es Salaam's main campus.

A paper presented by the Tanzania National Union of Students (MUWATA) also urged the Frontline States to strengthen their military capabilities in the light of the grave situation obtaining in Southern Africa.

"An African joint force has proved difficult to master. We strongly believe the defence of the Frontline States can only be assured by the creation of its own task force", the paper said.

MUWATA commended the efforts already made by the Frontline States in soliciting world opinion to condemn the racist South Africa and western imperialist manoeuvres in this part of Africa.

It called for further support for the liberation movements and isolation of the racist regime.

Papers from seven delegations at the meeting underscored the need for the student youth to be in the forefront in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The papers were from Zambia, Botswana, Mauritius, Uganda, Iraq, the International Union of Students (IUS), Asta Bremen — a progressive youth organisation from the Federal Republic of Germany — and MUWATA.

An IUS paper, presented by Ndugu John Kwadjo, called on African students organisations to establish a solidarity with other progressive youth organisations in Asia, Latin America and capitalist Europe as well.

He said the youths were an important aspect in the struggle against imperialism, for they served as intonators of popular class struggles.

The Asta Bremen representative, Ndugu A. Armgot, explained the role played by western capitalist nations in propping up the racist South African regime.

In 1978 for example, he said, West German ranked third among investors in South Africa after Britain and the United States. A total of 204 German companies invested a total of 2,500million/- in South Africa.

CSO: 4700/108

ILO COURSE ASSISTS IN SOLUTION OF CONSTRUCTION ISSUES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] The government has been urged to form a contractors support agency to enable local firms acquire the capacity to handle major projects now given to foreign companies.

The Mwananchi Engineering and Construction Company (MECCO) General Manager, Ndugu N. Lemunge, told reporters in Dar es Salaam yesterday, that lack of capital and skilled consultants and engineers were the basic constraints facing local construction firms.

He also cited "rigid and out-dated" contract specifications and conditions applied in the construction industry as being unfavourable to local firms, adding that they should be reviewed to become more relevant.

Briefing the press at the Dar es Salaam International Airport on arrival from Gaberone, Botswana, where he conducted an eleven-day course on "the construction industry and rural development," Ndugu Lemunge said unless such hitches were removed, foreign firms would continue to dominate the construction industry in the country.

The General Manager, who is also an International Labour Organisation (ILO) construction management consultant, hailed the formation of the National Construction Council but emphasised that it should be supplemented by a contractors support agency.

"The formation of the council is the first step. There must be a supplementary agency to assist local constractors in processing financial loans and overdrafts from financial institutions," he said.

He explained that such applications were not easily accepted from individual companies because construction was regarded as high risk business by financial institutions.

"The alternative would be for the government to inject money into these institutions through the back door which would be drawn by local contractors through the front door," he suggested.

Ndugu Lemunge, who is also an author of an ILO report on local construction firms in Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi which he studied last year, said the contractors needed training in construction management to improve their performance.

"In Tanzania, this could be provided by MECCO or any other established construction institution," he said.

He meanwhile explained that construction firms in the country were preparing a constitution for a national contractors association, adding that he hoped the new body would be registered before the end of the year.

The Gaberone seminar held at the Botswana Institute of Development Management (IDM) was attended by 21 senior government officials from Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

The first similar course designed by the ILO to assist East and Southern African governments in solving construction problems was held at the East and Southern Africa Management Institute (ESAMI) in Arusha last year.

Ndugu Lemunge hinted that the ILO had plans to institutionalise the courses and base them in one African country.

CSO: 4700/108

YOUTH URGED TO SPEARHEAD LIBERATION STRUGGLE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Danford Mpumilwa]

[Text] The youth from free African countries have been urged to spearhead the liberation struggle by working closely with the liberation movements.

The Executive Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, Colonel Hashim Mbita, said this yesterday when opening a five-day consultative meeting of the Eastern, Central and Southern African Students Organisations at the University Hill in Dar es Salaam.

Colonel Mbita further urged the youth to popularise the struggle in their respective countries and elsewhere in the world.

He said that the youth from free Africa should be the inexhaustible reservoir of encouragement to national liberation movements, source of material supply, mass mobilizers, public educators and torch bearers of the struggle for African freedom, independence and dignity.

At the moment, Colonel Mbita said, the Namibian question is on top of — the international political agenda. "Since January in Geneva, when the South African regime refused to cooperate with international communities to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435, the OAU has taken a number of decisions to intensify the struggle".

He said one of those decisions was the adoption of the Arusha Plan of Action on Namibia. In this plan, the youth are called upon to play a specific role.

"You may therefore wish to abreast your attention to this document", he told the attentive audience.

Colonel Mbita expressed concern over the failure of the African youth to express seriosu concern over the recent racist South African rugby tour of New Zealand and now in the United States.

"It was very heartening to see how anti-apartheid movements in New Zealand and elsewhere in the world reacted against the tour.

"But it was unfortunately lamentable that in Africa the reaction was not that vocal", he said adding that one wondered where the youth vigilance and militancy of the 60s and early 70s had vanished to.

However, he lauded the role played by the youth in the Southern African liberation struggle — the role they played in Mozambique, Angola, and Zimbabwe and the one they are playing in the continuing liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa.

He was appreciative of the idea of convening the meeting for no other purpose than to mobilise the youth towards increased support for the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

About 40 delegates have already arrived for the seminar. They are from Botswana, Zambia, Mauritius, Kenya, Angola and Uganda. Representatives of liberation movements of PAC and ANC, the International Union of Students from Ghana, Senegal and Vietnam are also in attendance.

Delegates from Burundi, Iraq, Mozambique and Zimbabwe and the General Union of Palestinian Students are expected to arrive any time.

CSO: 4700/108

BRIEFS

OAU MEDICAL SLAM--Addis Ababa, 1 Oct--The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on Wednesday vehemently condemned the readmission of the Medical Association of South Africa (MASA) to the World Medical Association (WMA). "Diabolical schemes by certain countries" were responsible for the constitutional amendment that made MASA's re-entry possible, the OAU said in a press statement. MASA was readmitted at a WMA conference now in progress in Lisbon, Portugal. The move was "a travesty of the most elementary ethics of the medical profession which the World Medical Association seeks to promote," the OAU said, adding that the decision had been taken in spite of "overwhelming evidence of collusion" between MASA and Pretoria. The statement alleged that: "The callous treatment meted out to Steve Biko by doctors Ivor Lang, Benjamin Tucker, Colin Hersche and others in Pretoria hospital would make any decent and principles medical officer bow his head in utter shame." It was referring to the death of black activist Steve Biko of injuries received while in custody in September 1977. The Panafrican body called on members of the WMA to re-examine their continued membership in the association in light of its involvement with apartheid. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 2 Oct 81 p 20]

TARIFF RISE NOTICE--Dar-es-Salaam, 28 Sep--East African Conference Lines (EACL) is reportedly expected to come under strong pressure this week to give shippers in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia an extra month's notice of its plans to raise tariffs. The tariff rise, according to reliable reports here today, is being discussed by the board of the Inter-governmental Standing Committee on Shipping (ISCOS) which will meet EACL in Mombasa, Kenya, later this week. ISCOS, bringing together the governments of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, was formed 14 years ago to coordinate shipping policies and negotiate issues pertaining to shipping on behalf of the four member-governments. The organisation's secretariat, headed by a Zambian, is based in Mombasa. The new strategy by ISCOS is designed to give shippers in the four African countries five months from the time EACL proposes new rates to the date they become operative. Under existing agreements EACL is required to give ISCOS three months' notice of a tariff rise and local shippers one extra month. The ISCOS proposal would make this two months. Local shipping experts predicted strong resistence from EACL in view of unpredictable operating cost rises in the shipping industry, but a Tanzanian ISCOS official was quoted in the government DAILY NEWS as say that the move was well within the United Nations code on shipping tariffs. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 29 Sep 81 p 19]

CSO: 4700/109

DOS SANTOS VISIT TO IMPROVE TIES WITH FRANCE

AB111149 Paris AFP in French 1431 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Oct (AFP)--The visit to France next week of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola--the first ever paid by any Angolan head of state since the country's independence in 1985--will help solidify the rapprochment between the two countries following the coming to power of President Mitterrand, observers believe.

During his official working visit on 14 and 15 October, President dos Santos will hold discussions with Mr Mitterrand to be followed by a luncheon. He will also be the 15th African head of state to be received at the Elysee since 21 May.

During the previous 7-year period, French-Angolan relations did not reach the level expected, as the former Portuguese colony often accused France of tolerating on its soil movements hostile to the Luanda government, such as UNITA, the Angolan National Liberation Front and the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave. However, relations improved gradually, and embassies were opened in Paris and Luanda.

President dos Santos' visit is not the first contact of the Angolan authorities with the new French Government. Last August, Guy Penne and Regis Debray, who are respectively adviser and roving ambassador at the French presidency, went to Luanda and in September, Angolan Foreign Minister Paolo Jorge held talks in Paris with Claude Cheysson.

In February 1981, 1 month after the visit to Luanda of Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, the Angolan ambassador in Paris, Luis de Almeida, stated that France could and should play an important role in Southern Africa, and particularly within the contact group countries on Namibia.

In the economic field, trade has grown considerably during the past few years and reached about Fr400 million in 1980--a figure three times higher than that of 1978. On the other hand, in 1981, contracts worth about Fr1 billion were signed between Angola and some French companies.

Technical cooperation has also developed with a variety of projects, particularly in the oil, mechanical, coffee production and fishing fields.

CSO: 4719/91

DOS SANTOS SPEECH IN SOFIA REPORTED

AB061636 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The president of the party and of the republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who has been on an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria since 2 October, is expected to leave that friendly country today for Hungary on the third leg of a tour which will take him to several socialist countries.

Yesterday in Sofa, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, speaking before a workers' rally, appealed to all progressive forces of the world to come to Angola's aid in order to enable it cope with the difficulties facing the Angolan people, and to give an internationalist support to the Namibian people's struggle. The head of state specified that apart from diplomatic support, Angola needs concrete aid like medical and food supplies, means of transport, clothes, tents, etc. To meet the immediate needs of victims of the bombings and acts of genocide committed by South African troops, Angola particularly needs effective military aid to forcibly expell the enemy invader and to reestablish the territorial integrity of the country, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed.

The state of war imposed on us by imperialism through South Africa, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said, has had a serious and adverse effect on our economic and social development, stressing that hospitals, bridges, means of transport and schools are the favorite targets of the enemy during these constant aggressions against the People's Republic of Angola. The recent large-scale invasion was preceded by a series of aggressions, violations of air space and constant bombings, the Angolan head of state indicated, adding that thousands of persons were forced to abandon their (?work places) and their homes to take refuge on the outskirts of cities. This increased the problems of food, sanitation and accommodation. The amount of money needed to come to the people's aid is about $5 billion, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos specified. After stressing that these acts of aggression by the Pretoria regime are part of a global imperialist strategy in Africa, the Angolan head of state specified that racist South Africa wants to establish a buffer zone south of Angola in order to install a puppet government of counterrevolutionaries. That government's objective is to sow terror among the people and to prevent the liberation struggle led by SWAPO and the application of UN Resolution 435 which established the plan for the independence of Namibia.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos denounced the United States' open complicity with the Pretoria regime which is becoming more and more arrogant toward UN resolutions. The complete and genuine independence of Namibia does not correspond to the interests of the United States which wishes to transform Africa into their zone of influence, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos affirmed, adding that the United States wants to regain lost influence in Africa, Asia and Latin America by destabilizing progressive and revolutionary forces and countries. Thus, to achieve their destabilization aims the United States resorts to everything--force, manipulation of prices of raw materials and interest rates and foments subversion in progressive countries.

The advent of the Reagan Administration to power in the United States marked the beginning of this belligerent policy which is precipitating the rebirth of cold war, President Eduardo dos Santos declared. The struggle which the Angolan people are waging against South Africa is an integral part of a more general struggle of all peace-loving people seeking social progress, stressed the Angolan head of state.

The Angolan and Bulgarian delegations took stock of the cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific and cultural fields and found future perspectives very satisfactory. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos remarked that Angola, an African country which has opted for the socialist path, considers the establishment of preferential relations with countries of the socialist community as one of the basic conditions for the building of socialism in Angola. It is within this framework that the multifaceted cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Bulgaria should be placed, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stated.

CSO: 4719/91

BLACK MARKETS ABROAD SHOULD BE TRACED, DESTROYED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Telmo Augusto: "Export of Black Markets"]

[Text] "It is well known, at least here in Luanda, that certain products that are in great demand and difficult to find on our market, such as tobacco, domestic whisky, cutlasses, etc, are sometimes found on black markets outside our country."

These were the words of Manuel Pedro Pacavira, Central Committee secretary for production during the closing session of the fourth enlarged consultative council of the Ministry of Industry on 11 September. They zeroed in on a problem that should merit more attention from the competent structures, even if it is not possible to solve it right away. Beyond fomenting and supplying the country's black market, speculators and black marketeers are now crossing borders into neighboring countries, exporting black markets together with our products.

They are exporting the black market, that is, they are illegally shipping our domestic products out of our country, organizing their sale abroad.

This is what is happening and what the people traveling to neighboring countries can openly observe.

Who is organizing this traffic? How is it taking place?

Would it be too risky to refer to the existence of a network of traffickers, or of many networks involved in this business?

The fact is that many articles either produced locally or imported are sold abroad.

There is, in effect, a traffic involving domestic products which supply other black markets, where transactions can take place more easily and with fewer formalities, resulting in higher profits.

These goods surely must, somehow, be transported. We do not believe they are invisible. They transit our borders, by land or by air.

A more careful visit to black markets abroad, where one can find products such as our tobacco, whisky, cutlasses, etc, could provide a better view of this hemorrhage which feeds parasitic elements and reduces our possibility for fair distribution.

On the other hand, we believe that there is a close relationship between this traffic and the uncontrolled proliferation of little shops and boutiques that can be noted all over Luanda today.

Traffickers must surely possess a base from which to obtain the products that are then smuggled abroad. Moreover, in order to follow the smugglers' route from one end to the other, there are a lot of middlemen to trace as well, in order to complete the picture. Our goal is to sound the alarm in relation to a situation that will naturally become increasingly serious and affect our economy if proper methods are not devised to put an end to it.

CSO: 4742/19

BRIEFS

NEWSMAN'S RESTRICTION DENIED--The ANGOP [Angolan News Agency] yesterday formally denied the patently false information--designed to foment trouble--published by the Portuguese paper O DIA in its Friday edition, according to which the special correspondent of the newspaper PORTUGAL HOJE, Jose Vieira, is being restricted in his freedom of action and subjected to a "treatment similar to that of fixed residence." Contrary to the assertions made by O DIA, the special correspondent of PORTUGAL HOJE has been conducting his work in normal fashion without any interference by Angolan authorities. As confirmation of this, Jose Vieira is presently in the province of Kwanza-Sul, visiting a SWAPO educational camp, together with various colleagues from other Portuguese newspapers and an ANGOP newsman. The false information published by the O DIA newspaper has already been exposed in Lisbon by the deputy director of the PORTUGAL HOJE newspaper, who denied the allegations, confirming that the situation in Angola is perfectly normal. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Sep 81 p 1]

GDR MEDICAL TREATMENT--Thirty-six FAPLA fighters arrived yesterday in the GDR to receive medical treatment within the framework of the existing cooperation between this socialist country and the People's Republic of Angola. The soldiers had been wounded in southern Angola during the recent South African invasion. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Sep 81 p 2]

SPANISH HOTEL COOPERATION--Repairs to the large M'ombaka Hotel will be completed by the end of this year, the ANGOP [Angolan News Agency] learned from the officials in charge of the restoration of this hotel unit. It is recalled that the M'ombaka Hotel was closed about one-and-a-half years ago because of its bad state of disrepair and that its reconstruction has been entrusted to the Spanish SOVIEMEX company. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 2]

GDR DONATION--A donation consisting of 17 tons of medicines and foodstuffs from the GDR Solidarity Committee was offered yesterday at the 4 de Fevereiro international airport in Luanda by GDR Ambassador Johannes Schoeche to the FAPLA, represented by Lt Col Delfim de Castro, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. Delfim de Castro said that this donation is in response to the appeal made by the Angolan government for help to the people who are victims of the racist South African troops. The ceremony was attended by the vice president of the Angolan League for Solidarity with Peoples, Vicente Gomes, and by members of the GDR Embassy in Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 2]

NEW PORT DIRECTOR--Minister of Transportation and Communications Fernando Faustino Muteka has appointed Antonio Alvaro de Melo Agante to the post of director of the Luanda Port Company state enterprise. The communique announcing his appointment also mentions that Alfredo da Conceicao Africano has been relieved of his functions as director of this company and must present himself to the party's provincial committee. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 2]

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE COURSES--The new academic year for Russian language courses began on 7 September at the Russian language center in Luanda. The opening session was attended by the first secretary of the USSR Embassy, the director of the center, Alexei Maklachov, the course director, Mikhail Nenachev, the president and the secretary general of the student council and the women professors who will teach the courses. The number of students registered this year is about 700. At the end of each academic year, the Russian language center organizes a contest for all those students who distinguished themselves during the year. In the 4 years the center has been open, 10 students have thus visited the USSR, where they participated in various international activities as representatives of the People's Republic of Angola. For instance, in March of this year, the center held a national competition in the Russian language and the winners were Manuel da Rosa Pacavira, Jose Doria, David Luis and Jones Zamba. These students represented Angola in the fourth international olympiad for Russian language students held in Moscow in July of this year, attended by a total of 450 students from around the world. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4742/19

BRIEFS

KEREKOU ON PARIS VISIT--Cotonou, 26 Sep--Benin's President Colonel Mathieu Kerekou returned here today from a four-day official visit to France, his first since seizing power in 1972. In a brief statement he said that his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and other officials in Paris had been successful. At a press conference before leaving Paris, Col Kerekou said trust had been reestablished between Benin and France following his three-day official visit. His talks with the new Socialist government convinced him his trip had been "fruitful and even historic", Col Kerekou commented. It was his first visit since he seized power in Benin in 1972. He recalled that bilateral relations had been "vitiated" when a band of largely French mercenaries had landed at Benin's capital Cotonou in January 1977. But his talks here on the matter with French Justice Minister RobertBadinter had been satisfactory and he expected a "favourable outcome", he said. Benin's Justice Minister Lt Col Michel Alladaye will shortly hold talks with Mr Badinter on the matter, he added. President Kerekou said French military aid to Benin had never been completely cut off, as cadets from his country had continued to come to France for training. It was not time to "redynamise" that cooperation, he said. Benin would readily supply a contingent for a neutral inter-African force for Chad if the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the current Chad interim government made the request, Col Kerekou said. He reaffirmed Benin's support for Chad's territorial integrity and its opposition to any foreign intervention there, whether African or from outside the continent. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 29 Sep 81 p 14]

CSO: 4700/110

BRIEFS

BRITISH AIR LINK--London, 14 Sep--British Caledonian Airways, one of Britain's major independent airlines, will introduce the first direct link between Britain and Cameroon from November 1. The new service will be operated once a week by aircraft en route to and from Lusaka, Zambia, said the airline's Managing Director, Gordon Davidson. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2828, 15 Sep 81 p 22]

CSO: 4700/82

BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION TO PEACE CONFERENCE--Youth, development and peace was the slogan of an international youth conference with participants from Africa, Asia and Latin America, which was held in the city of Baku in the USSR from 1 to 10 September. This conference, aimed essentially at an exchange of experiences between children's and youth organizations from the participating countries, involved a vast program of activities such as the political education of youth, the role played by the organs of social communication in the formation of the socialist conscience of youth, friendship rallies, the struggle of independent African and Asian countries for economic and social progress and for a new international economic order, visits to youth papers, facing the aggressive policies of imperialism and the role of peace, detente and disarmament as essential elements for development. Cape Verde participated in this conference and was no longer a mere observer, as had been the case in the 1979 international youth forum. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 12]

PRESIDENTIAL PEACE OVERTURE--Dakar, Senegal, 26 Sep--The Cape Verde government is prepared to normalise its relations with Guinea-Bissau, the mainland state to which the island republic was linked until last November's coup in Bissau, President Aristides Pereira said here today. Mr Pereira, speaking at the end of a one-week private visit to Senegal, said that the next move was up to the leaders of Guinea-Bissau since the Cape Verde government had already responded favourably to moves by some African leaders to reconcile the two states. Prior to the November 14 coup Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau--both former Portuguese colonies--had been governed by different wings of a single political party, the Independence Party (PAIGC). (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 29 Sep 81 p 14]

CSO: 4700/112

KAMOUGUE TALKS WITH BONGO, TO PRESS

AB082222 Paris AFP in French 1345 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Libreville, 8 Oct (AFP)--The Bagonese president, Omar Bongo, held discussions with Col Abdel Kader Kamougue, the vice president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) of Chad on Wednesday in Libreville on the prevailing situation in that country.

Mr Kamougue told the press that the Chadian problem requires extended contacts to try to curtail possible contradictions that might crop up not only in regard to international issues but also on how Chadians intend ruling their country.

Talking about the eventual sending of Pan-African forces to Chad, the GUNT vice president stressed that the issue was raised at the last OAU summit at Nairobi and that Chadians were waiting for the report of the current president of the OAU on the matter. Should any difficulties come up in the establishment of this force, Mr Kamougue added, Chadian authorities will analyze all proposals that could enable Chad to regain some degree of political stability.

Mr Kamougue then revealed that the proposal by the Gabonese head of state to give Chad the financial means to permit it to set up an integrated army and not an inter-African force was favorably received in Ndjamena. It is an evidence that President Bongo is seeking to help Chad by every possible means, he said.

The vice president asserted that the infiltrations of Hissein Habre's northern armed forces into the east of the country, especially to the localities of Adre and Guereda have been repulsed and that absolute calm now reigns in the region.

On the subject of the return of the refugees in Kousseri (northern Cameroon) back to Ndjamena, Mr Kamougue stressed that almost 1,000 people have crossed the river since 1 October. It is a movement which will take time because there are about 35,000 people who have to return to the capital. The GUNT vice president stated that the return of the refugees is being carried out with the assistance of the UN High Commission for Refugees in conjunction with the government. As for the cadres of the south, they are gradually coming back to the capital to participate in the activities of the state. Of course, they are faced with some problems, notably lodging and food, he further said.

CSO: 4719/89

BRIEFS

ARMY, FAN FIGHTING HALTED--Yaounde, 7 Oct (AFP)--The fighting between Chad-Libyan Army and Hissein Habre's FAN in eastern Chad had ended, it was learned today from informed sources in Yaounde. However, the authorities in Ndjamena recently decided to send substantial Chadian reinforcement, mostly men, to that region to forestall further skirmishes, the same sources in the Cameroonian capital stated. The Chadian foreign minister, Ahmat Acyl, affirmed on 18 September that the clashes around the Guereda area, near the Sudanese border, left 500 FAN soldiers dead. But according to information received in Yaounde, it seems, however, that the Chad-Libyan forces also suffered great casualties, but no figures could be obtained. Guedera, which fell in the hands of Hissein Habre's troops, was taken back about a month ago by Chadian-Libyan forces, according to Ahmat Acyl. Furthermore, even though many Chadian elements are stationed in the towns of Abeche, Biltine, Guedera, Iriba and the neighboring garrisons, this part of the territory is now entirely under the administrative and military control of Libyan Army; about 10,000 Libyan soldiers, with heavy material, are permanently stationed there, the same sources stated. [Text] [AB071256 Paris AFP in French 1154 GMT 7 Oct 81]

LIBYAN PARTICIPATION IN REBUILDING ARMY--Yaounde, 7 Oct (AFP)--Libya has decided to participate in the training and financing of the National Integrated Army [ANI] of Chad, beginning 1 September, under an agreement concluded with the Ndjamena authorities on 17 September in Tripoli, it was learned today from informed sources in Yaounde. Under the agreement, Libya pledges to contribute to the training of 2,000 men annually for the next 5 years (a total of 10,000 men). Tripoli will also help in setting up the commanding bodies of the ANI and the whole set up of the future Chadian Army. The agreement was presented by Transitional National Union Government Defense Minister Addoum Togoi to several Chadian military leaders and representatives of various political and military factions in Chad during a meeting which took place from (?21) to 26 September in Ndjamena, the same sources in Yaounde state. [Text] [AB071349 Paris AFP in French 1127 GMT 7 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/89

NATION SAID TO WANT TO BE INDEPENDENT OF USSR

Dakar AFRICA in French No 133 Aug, Sep 81 pp 48-49

[Article by Attilio Gaudio]

[Text] The Congo's future is going to be dominated by energy. The socialist government has planned around this fact, but petroleum energy, prospecting and exploitation are in the hands of the same old powers: the French, Italians, Americans, etc. Under these conditions, what is the outlook for this energy-dominated future? Our correspondent, Attilio Gaudio, is optimistic.

The old ferry that crosses the foaming (and still crocodile-infested) waters of the Congo River--known as the Zaire River on the other side--linking Kinshasa to Brazzaville carries passengers in the space of a few dozen minutes from one world to another. But historically and ethnically, the same Lingala people inhabit both sides of the river, though they belong, because of the bizarre aftermath of the break with colonialism, to two states which have evolved so differently: the Republic of Zaire and the People's Republic of the Congo. While huge Kinshasa is gloomy, anxious and poor, in little Brazzaville the people are cheerful, relaxed, and apparently without problems in maintaining themselves. Yet in the former Belgian colony, people live under a liberal and pro-Western regime, while in the Congo an avowedly Marxist-Leninist government is in power. It must be noted that much water has been poured into the wine of Marxism-Leninism since 4 April 1979, the date on which the current president of the republic, Col Denis Sassou Nguesso, took over the leadership of the country. In 2 years, changes took place that none of his predecessors were able to carry out. Since 1963, under the aegis of several regimes all of which claimed allegiance to "scientific socialism," the Congo seemed doomed to live under dictatorship. Though Col Sassou Nguesso may be the leader of the militant wing of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT], the people's militia, the fighting arm of that party, is presently back in its barracks and one no longer hears talk about abuses of power. The regime has been characterized from the very start by a return to individual freedom. Col Sassou Nguesso seems to have turned to good account the lessons of the two previous regimes, that of Marien Ngouabi, who was assassinated in 1977 and whose lawful heir he claims to be, and that of Yhambi Opongo, who decided to turn his back on socialism. The motto of the current president is: "Be red and an expert as well, but get positive results." Rigor in government administration must be reconciled both with ideological principles, but Sassou Nguesso also keeps in mind the realities of power,

and is opening up toward the West, a move dictated by harsh national realities and deficiencies in cooperation with the socialist states. In May 1980, during his visit to Moscow, the Congolese president reportedly asked the Russians for fewer guns and more butter.

A Policy of Nonalignment

Congolese foreign policy gives a good indication of the country's resolve to maintain its independence of the USSR. When Sassou Nguesso came to power, his first visit was not to Moscow, as had been expected, but to Paris (in October 1979). Next he went to Beijing, before going to Moscow. During the Brazzaville centennial, the French delegation was treated with great deference, while the Soviet delegation remained in the shadows. One should also recall that during the United Nations General Assembly debates on Afghanistan in January 1980, the Congolese representative "abstained" while those from Angola and Ethiopia voted in favor of the USSR.

At the time of the Congolese president's visit to Moscow, on 13 May of this year, a treaty of cooperation was signed which did not contain a military clause. Mr Brezhnev, who congratulated Sassou Nguesso on the PCT's development toward "the construction of a new society, founded on scientific socialism," would have liked his country to have a naval base at Pointe-Noire. The Congo has always been hostile to foreign military presence, and the Congolese minister of foreign affairs was to reaffirm a month later that his country would never accept a foreign base on its soil, and that it hoped others felt the same elsewhere in Africa. The nonalignment policy is thus clearly expressed in military matters. For Sassou Nguesso, respect for Marxist ideology does not in any way mean allegiance to the USSR.

Indeed, education is the most important facet of the cooperation agreements between the Congo and the USSR. Hundreds of Congolese students are pursuing their studies in Soviet universities. The cadres thus trained occupy key positions in the bureaucracy and the government. Moscow has also contributed to the training of the Congolese army; the military materiel is primarily of Soviet manufacture, and the officers are educated in Moscow and then trained by Soviet advisers on the scene.

But if the Soviet presence on Congolese soil is large, on economic matters the leadership does not hesitate to play off every country against the next, sometimes giving preference to the Chinese, the Japanese, the Germans, or again the French. Relegating the former French colonial power to a secondary position cost dearly: economic and financial crisis even in spite of oil, lack of spare parts, shortages in basic commodities, and inflation. The crisis led to the events of 1977. Also, under Nguesso, external trade has been liberalized, and appeals are being made to foreign investors, both public and private, particularly in France. The general trend, with respect to cooperation, is toward specialization. Thus, in accordance with the preferences of the Congolese Government, China is brought in for agriculture, the USSR for road infrastructure, the United States for oil prospecting; nevertheless, France still remains a privileged partner. Mr Albin Chalandon, the president of Elf-Aquitaine, said recently that the Congo, among all the countries of Africa, was the country where France had the greatest hopes of production. There are about 200 private French firms in the Congo, and French investment—

Fr CFA 1.159 billion in 1980--is considerable. The Congo belongs to the franc zone, and the majority of Congolese imports are of French origin.

Oil accounts for 50 percent of export earnings, and the current production level of 5 million tons should reach 10 million by 1990. The wood industry, which accounts for 25 percent of export earnings, is in decline. The other potential source of revenue, potash, faces an uncertain future. According to the plans, a production level of 800,000 tons could be possible, with the help of French investment. Unfortunately, the mines were flooded in 1978, and the French investors decided to put off their financing.

Oil Exploitation

The dependent condition of the Congolese economy is further accentuated by the fact that all the oil produced and exported is extracted by a single company, Elf-Congo, 80 percent of which is owned by Elf-Aquitaine, held by the state of France. Since 1979, the United States has invested $1.4 million in the search for oil, both offshore and on land, particularly in the Congolese basin. Thus the Exxon corporation, along with Philips, holds 22.66 percent of the deep-sea rights, compared to 36 percent for Hydro-Congo. Other companies are also very active in the market, such as the Italian company Agip, and Canadian Superior.

According to estimates, oil reserves may amount to a billion tons. At present 1.8 million tons per year is being extracted from the Emeraude deposit. This deposit is presenting problems, but Elf-Congo is considering installing a steam injection system which will facilitate extraction. This is the first time this operation is going to be attempted at sea.

Congolese hydrocarbon policy is based on the PCT platform. It includes, as its first objective, gradually taking control over the energy sector, in order ultimately to achieve economic independence. This was the purpose of the creation of Hydro-Congo, the national oil prospecting and exploitation company. Up to now, prospecting and exploitation have remained out of reach of the state, dominated as they are by Elf-Erap and its subsidiary Elf-Congo, on the one hand, and by the Agip group on the other. This will have to change soon, given the world political environment, and OPEC in particular. Entry into OPEC should guarantee international solidarity and put an end to neocolonial exploitation. This concept has several aspects, including:

--denunciation of the conventions signed with Erap and Agip, and negotiation of new accords;

--alignment with OPEC's tax structures;

--the elaboration of a new Congolese mining code, abolishing the old one which is modeled on those of the 1960's.

The Congolese Ruhr

The city of Pointe-Noire is, for the Congo, a veritable economic crossroads. The city is built on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, and has a port through which

2.5 million tons of merchandise pass each year. Its airport also provides good access to the world: the Congo-Ocean railroad links the city to Brazzaville and Maondo (southern Gabon).

The Kouilou region, of which Pointe-Noire is the provincial capital, contains sizable mineral deposits: oil, zinc, and lead at Mfouati, iron at Zananga, potash at Hole Saint-Paul (40 km from Pointe-Noire), wood.... This region bids fair to become the Congolese Ruhr. For industrialization, sizable energy resources are needed, so the Congolese Government has begun work on two dams on the Bouenza. There are also plans to create a petrochemical plant and a bitumen plant. The richness of the soil--and the riches that lie underground--combined with a heavy concentration of population--about three-fourths of the country--will make Pointe-Noire and its environs one of the most industrialized spots in Africa.

However, despite substantial industrialization, the Congolese economy is not without its problems. Along with problems in oil exploitation and the interruption of potash exports, dating from 1978, there is the fact that the government's budget has rapidly increased. Since 1975, the minimum wage has grown by 75 percent.

In the agricultural domain, while one must note a decline in Niari sugar production, one also sees new growth in coffee production. As for wood, the Congo has been affected in the same way as the other producing countries, but here again a mild resurgence is apparent.

A Promising Future

The Congo's major problem is the same as that of the other African countries: chronic underdevelopment running up against start-up problems. The government is hardly in a comfortable position. On the one hand, it is socialist, on the other it needs foreign capitalist investment which often is conditioned on the adoption of criteria of profitability and free-trade competitivity in management. Tripartite management (industry, labor, and party) is a stumbling block for capitalist investors. The masses of the people, indoctrinated for years by organizations such as the Revolutionary Union of Congolese Youth, the Union of Young Congolese Socialists, and the Congolese Trade Union Confederation, are not ready to take these economic realities into consideration.

Fortunately, public assistance: bilateral, multilateral, and international, is less demanding. FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund] in particular between 1975 and 1978 invested Fr CFA 5.5 billion in nonreimbursable subventions. Aid from the EDF [European Development Fund] is on the same order of magnitude. Also, mention must be made of aid from the UNDP [United Nations Development Program], the ADB [African Development Bank], and the Central Fund [CCCE] [for Economic Cooperation], and, finally, the OPEC loan of $4 million to the Congolese Hydro-Carbon Company. Thus, even if the country is going through a difficult economic phase, possibilities for the future are wide open.

9516
CSO: 4719/432

BRIEFS

MBAZOGO WANTS 'DEMOCRATIC LIFE'--Paris, 9 Oct (AFP)--A referendum is to be organized in Equatorial Guinea before 3 August 1982. In an interview with the weekly newspaper JEUNE AFRIQUE, to be published in the next Wednesday's issue, Equatorial Guinean President Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo stated that the referendum is aimed at presenting a draft constitution to the people. The date 3 August will mark the third anniversary of the fall of Macias Nguema's regime. Our first preoccupation is the total return to a democratic life where freedoms are guaranteed, the head of state asserted, adding that a democratic process must be established right from the grassroots. Village councils have been created through the process of free voting, the Equatorial Guinean head of state explained. These, in turn, will elect regional councils and we will continue in the same way on the district level, he added. A constitutional commission will be established later on to draft a constitution which will be presented for a referendum. Taking stock of the situation 2 years after the fall of Macias Nguema's dictatorship, the head of state admitted that his country was suffering from insufficiencies due to the serious lack of manpower, particularly in the field of [word indistinct] and also due to the fact that no meaningful cooperation has been established with the outside world. [Text] [AB091959 Paris AFP in French 1827 GMT 9 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/89

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AB071400 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Address by Gabonese Foreign Minister Martin Bongo to the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly on 6 October--recorded]

[Excerpts] The Gabonese delegation is taking part in this session as it did in the previous ones, with the firm determination to contribute to the establishment of peace, justice and human dignity and the advent of a better world.

Mr president and honorable delegates, the primary role of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security and establish cooperation among nations while remaining a forum where we must harmonize our common efforts. Unfortunately, however, the present situation in the world compels us to remark once again that this session of our General Assembly is taking place at a particularly preoccupying moment in the history of mankind as it is characterized by very serious tensions and conflicts as well as by economic chaos and increasing poverty of which the Third World in general and Africa in particular are the main victims. One of the main subjects of preoccupation for our states is the situation in Southern Africa, and particularly Namibia, a territory still under colonial domination despite the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations which the racist authorities in Preotria continue to defy.

Mr president, as long as Namibia remains under the dependence of South Africa and the racist and fascist government in Pretoria continues to impose its apartheid regime on the black majority, the task of decolonization and liberation of Africa will be incomplete. We will never stop repeating that the key to a rapid solution of this problem is in the hands of the South African Government and of the countries of the contact group, which must achieve a settlement on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435 relating to the solution of the Namibian problem. Gabon which--through an official declaration of its head of state, His Excellency Omar Bongo--very strongly condemned the invasion of the Angolan territory, reaffirms its full support for the UN plan and is convinced that on this basis, Namibia will soon achieve independent in its entirety, including the vital port of Walvis Bay. It is in the interest of the world community that this should happen because there is no doubt that the problem of Namibia contains the germs of a generalized conflict which involves the risk of a nuclear war.

Mr president and honorable delegates, in South Africa itself, our brothers continue to be subjected to the domination, oppression and humiliation imposed on them by the Pretoria regime which has written in its institutions the system of apartheid as a basis of organization of its economic, social and political life. The recent elections constitute the latest manifestation of this shameful system. The message which the president of the Republic of Gabon addressed to the chairman of the international conference on sanctions against South Africa on the occasion of Africa liberation day on 25 May this year proves how much Gabon is in solidarity with the brotherly people of South Africa in their liberation struggle. My country therefore believes that the international community must support the difficult struggle of the freedom fighters while we continue to look for solutions which will lead to the rapid elimination of the shameful system of apartheid.

In Central Africa, we are very much concerned by the situation in Chad resulting from a long fratricidal war. In Nairobi, the OAU again examined this painful problem. As far as Gabon is concerned, it did not remain insensitive to the appeal for solidarity made on that occasion. With regard to Chad's recovery, my country is of the opinion that this problem concerns all of us. It therefore strongly hopes that the international community will mobilize itself in favor of this brotherly country in order to help it to reconstruct its economy.

As far as the Korean problem is concerned, Gabon is in favor of any action aimed at ensuring the reunification of the peninsula by peaceful means and without any foreign interference. In Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the people must be allowed to freely express themselves and determine the regime of their choice. Finally, concerning Iraq and Iran--two friendly countries which are now at war--we renew to them the appeal made by the Gabonese head of state, His Excellency Omar Bongo, who called on them to put a stop to their conflict.

CSO: 4719/51

BRIEFS

FOODSTUFFS SUPPLY DEFICIENT DESPITE 'GABONIZATION'--I, Makaya, a civil servant in a small town in the interior of the country, find it extremely difficult to get what I need to feed myself and adequately feed my children. In the small town where I have been working for a year, there is no fresh fish and fresh meat is unavailable. Let's not even mention the other products that abound in the stores in the capital. And yet, we are told that Gabonese are increasingly controlling the economy. They are in the market place where they have replaced the foreigners. One can also see their large trucks crisscrossing the roads in the bush in search of the products of our plantations. But what are they waiting for to start thinking of us, the people who don't live in large cities? I was under the impression that our businessmen were all going to launch themselves in the supply of the whole country, including the small towns. But they have chosen to look for the large profits to be made in the capital and the towns with large populations. Meanwhile, the poor little civil servants who would like to preserve their standard of living in the bush are ignored. How sad! ...Makaya [Article by Makaya] [Libreville L'UNION in French 14 Sep 81 p 1]

MAKAYA DEPLORES CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT--In white countries, diamonds and precious stones are taken great care of. On the occasion of a month-long exhibition of previous artifacts from Sri-Lanka at the Commonwealth Institute in London, a sapphire was exceptionally well guarded. It was under the protection of a poisonous cobra. The reptile had been placed inside the closed case where the sapphire was exhibited. It is generally agreed that this stone is one of the three most beautiful sapphires in the world because of its size, quality and color. Indeed, it deserved such careful protection. In our country, too, we have precious artifacts and particularly dangerous reptiles, some of which could very well be caught in the bush and deposited in state coffers as protection against some thoughtless people who often confuse their own wallets with that of their administration. Coiled at the bottom of their cage, the reptiles could, once and for all, make them forget the desire to taste the poison of dishonestly earned money. As for me, so what.... ...Makaya [Text] [Article by Makaya] [Libreville L'UNION in French 11 Sep 81 p 1]

SPAIN SIGNS MERCHANT MARINE AGREEMENT--First deputy prime minister and Minister of Transportation and Merchant Marine Georges Rawiri arrived in Madrid, Spain, on 14 September for an official 48-hour visit. He was accompanied by a delegation of high officials and technicians from his Ministry. He traveled to Barcelona on 15 September. During his stay in the country's economic capital, the first deputy prime minister met with officials from the Maquinista Terrestre y Maritima company (an enterprise specializing in the manufacture of railroad equipment). He then visited the installations of the Barcelona autonomous port. On 16 September, the first deputy prime minister and his entourage returned to Madrid where Mr Rawiri was received in aud-

ience by King Juan Carlos, to whom he handed a message from President Omar Bongo. In the afternoon, the Gabonese and Spanish delegations held a meeting, during which the first deputy prime minister and the Spanish minister of transportation, Mr Jose-Luis Alvarez, signed an agreement in the field of merchant marine. Georges Rawiri and the Gabonese delegation are supposed to return to Libreville today. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 18 Sep 81 p 4]

INTER-AFRICAN CHAD FORCE REJECTED--Libreville, 27 Sep--Sending an interafrican peace-keeping force to Chad would be a "manoeuvre" to recolonise that country, Gabon's President Omar Bongo charged here Saturday, reiterating his opposition to the formation of such a force. He asked who would pay for the force, and said France and African countries would do better to give Chad financial aid so that it could both set up an integrated army of its own and set about rebuilding its economy, which has been shattered in years of civil war. "Gabon is ready to do that, but it will not send a single soldier", Mr Bongo said. He acknowledged Libya's help for Chad, but said it was time that nation's leader, Colonel Moamer Kadhafi, withdrew his troops. The Gabonese leader, speaking at a press conference, also gave his views on Namibia (South-West Africa), saying free elections should be held in which all the territory's representative groups could take part. "If we want to prove in the eyes of the racist South Africans that the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) controls the country, we have to agree to organise those elections as was the case for Zimbabwe", Mr Bongo stressed. Everyone was insiting it had to be SWAPO alone that led Namibia to independence, he noted, yet at the same time there was talk of democratization of African politics, what was there to be afraid of in proper elections? Mr Bongo asked. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 29 Sep 81 p 23]

CSO: 4700/112

BRIEFS

COMMENTS ON AL-SADAT DEATH--In a tribute to the late President al-Sadat of Egypt, the daily GRAPHIC says his violent murder is one of those incidents likely to change the tide of human history. It is not an exaggeration to say that President al-Sadat, on many occasions within the past few years, has held in his hands the difference between peace and war. And it is very sad that such a man who pursued peace with such singleness of purpose should meet such a violent end. [Excerpt] [AB080835 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 8 Oct 81]

CABINET MINISTERS SWORN IN--Three new cabinet ministers were today sworn in at the castle. They are the attorney-general and minister of justice, Mr Djabatey; the minister of works and housing, Mr Felix Amoah and the minister of youth and rural development, Dr Acquah. The three ministers were promoted to the cabinet in a major reshuffle last week. In a short address, the president thanked them for accepting the posts and hoped they would live up to expectations. Replying on behalf of his colleagues, Mr Djabatey said their appointment can be interpreted as the recognition of what they had been able to do so far and the potentials in them. He assured the president that they would do their best to meet his expectations. [Text] [AB082140 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Oct 81]

'MAJOR ECONOMIC MEASURES' COMING--The president, Dr Limann, this morning announced that his government would soon come out with major economic measures which will include a new producer price of cocoa. This may come before or during the next sessional address. Dr Limann was speaking at the inauguration of the 17-member governing body of the cocoa marketing board at the castle. He said the new producer price would take cognisance of the current economic factors in the country. He asked the new board to ensure that all purchased cocoa locked up in the countryside are evacuated before the new price is announced. The president asked the board to evolve a realistic price indexing system as required by the manifesto of the People's National Party to make possible the automatic adjustment of producer prices when the need arises. He also urged the board to infuse fresh and life-saving blood into the cocoa industry. The chairman of the board is Harry Dodoo, member of the Council of State. [Excerpt] [AB081502 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Oct 81]

PAPER CALLS FOR AMNESTY--The PALAVER takes up the recent amnesty granted to some political prisoners in Nigeria by President Shehu Shagari. It says the amnesty should provide an impetus to President Limann to consider, on humanitarian grounds, granting similar dispensations to Armed Forces Revolutionary Council [AFRC] convicts who were detained without proper trial. Whatever their offenses, the PALAVER feels

that such convicts might have by now repented from their alleged crimes against the state. While it appreciates that the president's hands might have been tied by the insertion of the obnoxious transitional positions in the constitution, the PALAVER's plea that, since the presidency is vested with power to grant amnesty, President Limann should invoke that power. It continues: We plead with President Limann to grant amnesty to the AFRC convicts who have an invitation, since 4 June, to mark the forthcoming silver jubilee celebrations. If the president would read this humble plea and temper justice with mercy he would have carved a name for himself in the annals of political history. It is our earnest hope, concludes the PALAVER, that Dr Limann will, can and should grant amnesty to the AFRC convicts. [Excerpt] [AB121537 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Oct 81]

PUBLIC MEDICAL SYSTEM 'COLLAPSING'--Accra, 12 Oct (AFP)--Ghana's public medical system is on the point of collapse, National Medical Association President C. O. Quarcoopome has warned. Calling the current drain of Ghanaian doctors abroad catastrophic, he told the association's annual scientific and general meeting at the weekend that only 550 doctors remained in the public service and morale in the profession was low. There was little job satisfaction, inadequate remuneration and total frustration in the service and if nothing was done it would collapse, Professor Quarcoopome warned. Observers noted that education and public utilities had also suffered from the loss of doctors, university teachers and technical and unskilled workers abroad because of Ghana's critical economic situation. [Text] [AB121607 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 18 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/111

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL'S DEATH ANNOUNCED--Saifoulaye Diallo, the "number two" man in the Guinean regime until 1972 died on Friday, 25 September. This was announced by Radio Conakry monitored in Dakar. He was minister to the presidency of the Republic and was a member of the political bureau of the Guinean Democratic Party. He had formerly been minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and also minister of the social domain. A 3-day period of national mourning was observed. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Sep 81 p 6]

CSO: 4719/81

BRIEFS

DUTCH ASSISTANCE CONTEMPLATED--Following a series of meetings with the Embassy of the Netherlands in the Republic of Senegal related to the study of the details for the assistance provided by this country to our government, Godinho Gomes, secretary general of the Ministry of Commerce, Fisheries and Artisans returned to our country on 16 September. He stated that even though more meetings will follow, it is envisaged that the sectors of agriculture, industry and construction will be the principal beneficiaries of Dutch assistance, which amounts to 10 million florins. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Sep 81 p 8]

BRITISH POWER GENERATOR DONATION--An electric generator now in the port of Bissau will reinforce the supply of power to the capital and is part of the British government's assistance to Guinea-Bissau, which, in addition to the cost of the generator, valued at over 1 million pounds sterling, also includes a Land Rover vehicle and two Peugeot vans, construction materiel (iron and cement) and British technicians to install the generator. The new K6 generator is manufactured by the same company as the generator of the group 5 of the Bissau power plant. Both can produce up to 2,200 kilowatts of electricity with the new generator's alternator being slightly more powerful. Within the terms of the agreement between the British and the Guinea-Bissau governments, three local technicians attended an 18-month training course in Great Britain on the installation, repair and maintenance of the generator. Morover, the project also includes spare parts for a number of years. The Guinea-Bissau government will only provide living expenses for the engineers who will work in the installation of the generator and will purchase the needed equipment for the project. The completion of this project is scheduled, in principle, for March 1982. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Sep 81 p 8]

CUBAN PHYSICIANS AT MEDICAL MEETING--The first medical meeting of the fifth Cuban physicians' brigade serving in our country was held on Tuesday at the Simao Mendes hospital in Bissau, under the slogan "The life of any human being is worth more than all the possessions of the most powerful man on earth" (Che Guevara). Under the chairmanship of Dr Manuel Lemourt, head of the medical team, a number of reports were presented, dealing with the research conducted in various areas in which about 30 Cuban physicians are working. During this scientific meeting, the Cuban internationalist physicians stressed the problems of pregnancy, the causes of infant mortality and the most common epidemic outbreaks in Guinea-Bissau, namely measles and malaria. A round table discussion was held on the latter subject. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Sep 81 p 3]

ADB HEALTH ASSISTANCE--A delegation from the African Development Bank visiting our country continued negotiations with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in relation to the financing for the construction of a center for the training of technical cadre in the field of health. In addition to the center, which should be built in Nhacra, the ADB financing is also aimed at technical assistance in logistics, personnel and accounting services. The ADB delegation left the country on Friday after completing its work. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 12 Sep 81 p 3]

JAILED OFFICIAL'S DEATH ANNOUNCED--Bissau, 30 Sep--A second senior Guinea-Bissau official jailed in last November's coup has died in prison, official sources said here Tuesday. He was party activist Lay Seck, 41, who was governor of the eastern region of Gabu at the time of the ouster of President Luiz Cabral. The two men were together in the presidential mansion on Babaçue island at the time of the coup. Mr Seck died of heart failure, the sources said. He was a member of the Independence Party's central committee, having joined the party at the age of 20. When the colonial war ended in 1974, he was part of a committee in charge of transferring Portuguese military camps to the party. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 2 Oct 81 p 15]

CSO: 4700/112

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT NURSES, PARAMEDICS STRIKE--Monrovia, 6 Oct (AFP)--Nurses and paramedical personnel at the government-owned John F. Kennedy Medical Center turned away outpatients today and struck for better pay, new uniforms and government transport. Head of State Samuel K. Doe later appealed to the estimated 900 strikers to return to duty and promised personally to look into the request for transport. The nurses said that due to the high cost of living they could no longer pay their rents, buy uniforms, afford transport and provide food for their families from the little government gives them. [Text] [AB061546 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 6 Oct 81]

ROK MERCHANDISE SHOW OPENS--The Liberian Government will continue to lend its fullest support for the strengthening of trade relations between Liberia and South Korea, Commerce, Industry and Transportation Minister (E. Samuel John) [as heard] said in Monrovia last night. Minister (John) was speaking at the opening ceremony of the Korean merchandise show organized by the Korean Trade Center at the Ducor International Trade Fair in Monrovia. The merchandise show, which is expected to be held for a week, includes (?various) goods and items such as garments for men and women, certain equipments, electrical appliances as well as textiles. Minister (John) said since the opening of the Korean Trade Center in 1978 and the signing of the trade agreement between Liberia and South Korea in 1980, more efforts have been made to concretize commercial relations between both countries for the benefit of the two governments and peoples. He then hoped the show will encourage businessmen in Liberia to become involved in the importation of Korean manufactured goods and articles to further boost their ventures. Earlier, the director of the Korean Trade Center, Mr (Yin Shan Kin), welcomed all those interested in establishing commercial relations with the center and assured them of his cooperation and assistance. He said the show was indicative of the Korean Government's desire to promote trade links between the two countries. For his part, the Korean ambassador to Liberia, (Sayi Yao Li), lauded the friendly and cordial relations existing between Liberia and South Korea and hoped they will continue to be consolidated through cooperation and mutual understanding. He praised the People's Redemption Council [PRC] Government for its commitment to ensure a healthy business climate in the country which he said was encouraging and commendable. The chairman of the National Investment Commission, (Anasieme Widitue Nelson); (Beyus Tubadon), Chamber of Commerce secretary general; Mr (Howe); and acting Foreign Minister Christopher (Miniko), and others were present at the ceremony. [Text] [AB061716 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 6 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/106

BRIEFS

AUSTERITY BUDGET--Antananarivo, 12 Oct (AFP)--Malagasy parliamentary speaker Lucian Andrianarahinjaka today warned that the country faced an austerity budget for 1982. Opening the annual budget debate in parliament, Mr Andrianarahinjaka said that many of the expressed wishes of the population will not be fulfilled because of the country's current difficulties. These difficulties included the problem of rural crime and banditry, such as cattle rustling, which were affecting four of Madagascar's six provinces, Mr Andrianarahinjaka said. He called for the means to prevent such activities, which he said were linked with attempts to destabilise the government. Mr Andrianarahinjaka said there was no need to despair in these dark times provided the lessons of events were learned. We have to give weight and new meaning to those words which are too familiar to us, counting on our own strength alone, he added. [Text] [AB121530 Paris AFP in English 1504 GMT 12 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/114

TRAORE RETURNS FROM UN, BRAZIL

AB082040 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The president of the republic, Gen Moussa Traore, returned to Bamako this morning after an 8-day visit to New York and Brasilia. He was welcomed at the airport by Col Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union [UDPM] who was leading the constituted and the consular bodies. Right after his arrival, Gen Moussa Traore spoke to Baba Daga of the outcome of his trip.

[Begin recording] I have just arrived from a trip during which I visited the UN in New York and Brazil. At the UN, I explained Mali's views on the major African and world issues to the General Assembly. I reiterated our country's profound attachment to the principles and objectives of the UN and the firm determination of the Malian people and their party, the UDPM, along with their government to constantly contribute to efforts aimed at finding just and equitable solutions to the various issues on which the future of manking depends, especially in the face of the current world economic and political turmoil. I am sure that Mali's voice was heard.

As chairman of the Inter-State Committee to fight the drought in the Sahel, CILSS, I reiterated to the international community the appeal for solidarity with the people in the Sahel who are suffering from hunger and thirst. My various talks with the officials from the UNDP, the Islamic conference and from friendly and brotherly countries on those problems aroused new hopes for increasing assistance from the international community to the Sahel. Such increased assistance is all the more indispensable as the situation is dangerously deteriorating.

I took the opportunity of my visit to Brazil, which was an official one, to confer with Brazilian Vice President Antonio Aureliano Chaves, deputizing for the president and with other Brazilian officials on avenues to promote a dynamic and fruitful cooperation between Brazil and Mali. We agreed to establish south-south exemplary cooperation between our two countries. In this regard, the Mali-Brazil Joint Commission, which we have decided to set up, will hold its maiden session in Bamako during the first part of 1982. Also, we have signed an agreement on cultural, technical and scientific cooperation and outlined specific sectors in which our cooperation is bound to be efficient.

The situation in the Sahel was also a major topic on our agenda. As CILSS chairman, I henceforth drew the attention of the Brazilian authorities to the need for solidarity with the Sahel countries. Such solidarity must fall within the broad framework of south-south relations in the face of the worsening economic situation. I can affirm that the Brazilian people and authorities had enough information on the real difficulties which most Sahel people face daily in their struggle for survival and they were quite responsive.

Taking stock of the result of my trip to the UN and Brazil would mean speaking of my efforts to promote public awareness in international organizations through the UN whose efforts to assist those victim of the drought will continue to increase as Dr Kurt Waldheim observed during our talks.

Taking stock of the results of my trip would also mean speaking of the determination pledged by Mali and Brazil to strengthen their cooperation, to dynamize it and to make it a multiform exemplary cooperation. Lastly, one of the results of my visit is the interest promoted among Brazilian officials in the problems facing the Sahel.

Before closing, I wish to express my sincere thanks to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for all the kindnesses accorded me and my delegation during our stay at the UN headquarters in New York. I also express my wholehearted thanks to the Brazilian authorities, his excellency Vice President Antonio Aureliano Chaves and to the Brazilian people for the particularly warm, friendly and fraternal reception reserved me and my delegation in Rio and Brasilia. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/90

INCREASED TRADE WITH FRANCE VIEWED ON BOTH SIDES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 81 p 12

[Text] "Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperation, will come to Mozambique [RPM] by the end of this year, to give concrete expression to his country's new policy toward the RPM and to sign an accord with Mozambican authorities defining the development of cooperation between the two states," Michel Versaevel, commercial attache of the French Embassy in Maputo, told NOTICIAS yesterday.

Asked if the French representation at FACIM-81 [Maputo International Trade Fair] reflected a new French attitude toward our country, Versaevel said this year's representation at FACIM did not yet express this concern.

"The French Government wants to improve its cooperation with the RPM. We are studying a new model for cooperation that will better answer the concerns of the Government of Mozambique. It is impossible to say now how it will be in 1982, but the entire picture of cooperation is being examined," he added.

France sent 18 exhibitors to FACIM this year. Most of these firms already have a base of cooperation with Mozambique and the contacts are now in the area of training Mozambican technicians.

Regarding technical assistance and training, Jean-Pierre Stephan, delegate of the French Committee for Economic Activities Abroad, told our reporters: "We are not just interested in selling, without offering any assistance. We have to make sales but we also have to pass on our technology. This assistance is part of our cooperation."

UTA Sets Example

UTA [French Airlines] was mentioned as an outstanding example in the area of training Mozambicans. Since last April, when the direct Maputo-Paris route was initiated, the French company has been training personnel serving Mozambique Airlines (LAM). It has also supported the LAM School of Civil Aviation, and next week a Mozambican group will leave for the Pilot Training School in Toulouse (France).

"We are also interested in cooperating in the development of the Mavalane International Airport and in greatly expanding cooperation between UTA and LAM," said Versaevel.

RVI (Renault Industrial Vehicles) is also offering training courses for mechanics for its models sold in Mozambique: Renault, Berliet and Savien. Its distributor in Maputo is CODAUTO.

Also in this area, Mozambique will be represented at a technical training seminar on hydrography, to be held in Paris on a date to be determined.

In the area of cartography, contracts have already been signed by DINAGECA and Mozambique's COTOP, and there are also plans to train Mozambican cadres. In a first stage, they will only observe French specialists.

Not Always Contracts

Asked if new contracts had been signed at FACIM-81, Versaevel said he was not yet familiar with the final results of the French participation at this year's fair. He added he was already aware of products for which collaboration in Mozambique is assured.

"Pavailler Company will deliver an oven and the respective equipment for bread baking. Incidentally, INTERMETAL [?State Industrial Equipment Import Co] has already bought three of these ovens since the firm began exporting this equipment. Various orders have been placed by several Mozambican firms.

"There are not always contracts. The firms come to exhibit their expertise. They may come here three or more times without signing any contracts. The point is not to come here, make a sale and go home. They are interested in sales, certainly, but also in training, cooperating, creating ties," the French commercial attache concluded.

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CSO: 4728/146

HOPE EXPRESSED FOR INCREASED TRADE WITH PORTUGAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Sep 81 p 3

[Interview with Alvaro Machado Monteiro, representative of Portugal's Export Promotion Fund, by Pedro Tivane, date and place not given]

> [Text] Various possibilities for creation of Mozambican-Portuguese joint enterprises in the areas of culture, public works, industry and energy should be realized by the end of 1981. The major problem to date pertains to guarantee clauses to cover the lack of a code regulating investments. Nonetheless, the Portuguese industrial investors' interest in Mozambique is growing, evidenced by the growing number of Portuguese firms represented at FACIM [Maputo International Trade Fair]. These steps reflect the significant improvement in relations between Mozambique and Portugal of late, said Alvaro Machado Monteiro, delegate of the Portuguese Export Promotion Fund, in an interview with NOTICIAS.

Three accords and a protocol have already been signed, specifically, a financial accord between the Bank of Mozambique and the Bank of Portugal, a trade agreement and a cooperation accord between the two governments and, finally, a protocol of cooperation between the Export Promotion Fund and the Mozambican Chamber of Commerce, creating the foundations to broaden future prospects for better economic relations.

NOCICIAS: Portugal's representation at FACIM-81 exceeded past years. Portugal was, let us say, a significant presence at the trade fair. Is this a reflection of improved relations between the two countries?

Monteiro: I think so. Incidentally, this was clearly expressed by the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique when he said that good political relations are based on good trade relations. Clearly, there were problems, which have been overcome through the good will of the two governments. Relations have improved considerably and this improvement has been confirmed by the signing of several accords, so the Portuguese showing this year was the largest ever. The minister of trade and tourism planned to come, but stayed away at the last minute because of unforeseen circumstances connected with the change of government. Even so, the president of the Export Promotion Fund came and brought the fund's best staff members with him.

NOTICIAS: What problems or difficulties were you referring to?

Monteiro: Well, there was the so-called dispute, which has already been settled, but there are still many problems to resolve. It will take hard work, but nothing can be accomplished without work. I think the conditions have been created to move forward.

NOTICIAS: Does the fact that many Portuguese industrialists and businessmen are coming here mean they are all aware of this good will between the two governments?

Monteiro: We cannot infer this. After Mozambique became independent, many industries maintained cooperation with Mozambique, often under difficult circumstances. Over 60 firms were represented at the fair. More would have come, but the space available to us would not accommodate all those who wanted to be here.

FACIM in the Zone

After a pause, Monteiro added: Well, FACIM is important not only for Mozambique but also for the markets of the neighboring countries. The representatives of these countries are introduced to Portuguese products. Mozambique's geographical and political position must be taken into account. The country functions as the "pivot" for the zone. Within the SADCC [?Commission for Coordinated Development of Southern Africa], Mozambique is the leader in the transportation sector. This is essential for economic growth. So the exhibitors are not just interested specifically in Mozambique, but in this economic zone.

NOTICIAS: Has there already been anything concrete with these countries?

Monteiro: We are taking soundings and there is considerable interest on both sides. I went to the last trade fair in Bulawayo. As the Export Promotion Fund, we have to be alert to the possibilities. Our function is to inform the trade authorities of existing possibilities.

Joint Enterprises

NOTICIAS: There has been and there continues to be talk of Mozambican-Portuguese joint enterprises. Is there anything specific now, and what is Portugal's position?

Monteiro: I think Portuguese cooperation in this area must be based on the creation of joint enterprises. The bases are now established to go forward. Negotiations are in progress, but this is a slow process. Since Mozambique has no code regulating foreign investment, the statutes of the joint enterprises must cover all possible situations. It is important that the contracts cover all eventualities and are based on mutual advantage.

NOTICIAS: What does this mean, specifically?

Monteiro: The investor wants a profit, and he wants to take out this profit, so we have to think about this. Antoher detail: foreign exchange comes solely from exports, so there have to be prospects for exportation. In other words, to be

established, an enterprise would have to guarantee production in sufficient volume to place on the foreign market. The enterprise must be guaranteed to function. For example, if we can purchase 50,000 contos' worth of raw material, but are assured of 60,000 contos from exports, then we can do business. We can even tell the bank to advance the money in the assurance that by the end of the year we can pay it all back and make a profit.

NOTICIAS: What has been the experience of the Portuguese companies that operate in Mozambique?

Monteiro: It has been more or less good. But, at the moment, the Portuguese are more concerned with making the companies function as well as possible within the existing difficulties. Our greatest concern is to establish credibility. Another form of action would be to purely and simply ignore Mozambique's problems. We are not concerned about transferring funds, but about improving.

NOTICIAS: What have been the results?

Monteiro: They have been positive. Obviously, there are problems sometimes. If you tell a worker to produce 10 things and he gets the job done in 3 or 4 days and then sits around for a week, the next time he will spend 10 days producing the same amount. It also means that the worker is losing some of his skill.

But I think things are getting better.

NOTICIAS: Does this have some effect on Portuguese investors' interest in Mozambique?

Monteiro: The Portuguese investors' interest is increasing. We still have a problem of education. But it should be noted that sales are not the only reason to come to FACIM. This is the third fair I have seen in Mozambique and I noted a really spectacular improvement in organization, operations, etc. I think there was a great improvement even from last year to this year. For our part, we think it was very easy this year to make the contacts we needed. Considering the shortage of cadres, I found a high spirit of sacrifice in the FACIM staff, and may I say we are grateful for it.

NOTICIAS: Portugal received an award at the fair.

Monteiro: It was an award that filled us with satisfaction. It is a proven fact that we are highly stimulated by it. It symbolizes great effort on our part and I am very pleased. I think the other Portuguese exhibitors were equally pleased. Basically, however, the prize means that Mozambique is a mature and independent country politically. It is hard to comprehend how Mozambique, after only 6 years of independence and with all the problems we are aware of, had the courage to award such a significant prize to Portugal. This is where the importance of the gesture lies. Mozambique is a truly mature country and should be happy.

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CSO: 4728/146

MAPUTO WATER SUPPLY SERIOUSLY AFFECTED

Damage Described

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Thanks to the uninterrupted efforts of workers in the sector, Maputo's water supply was restored last night, a few hours after repairs were completed on the ruptures, considered the most serious in recent years. The residential water system was in operation throughout last night, in an attempt to ease the severe water shortage that has been affecting the capital for 3 days.

The shortage of this precious fluid, which reached its highest point yesterday, paralyzing some productive sectors, forcing some restaurants and similar establishments to close and causing great problems for hundreds of citizens, should be overcome by tomorrow.

In a press conference yesterday, national water director Lopes Pereira, announced that the residential supply would be cut off all day today to replenish reserves. The reservoirs have been completely drained. Until the cutoff takes place today, water should be used sparingly; otherwise the pumping at the reservoirs will take longer.

Five simultaneous ruptures in the only two conduits that carry the water from Umbeluzi to the four distribution centers in Greater Maputo resulted in the most severe breakdown recorded in recent years.

According to the national water director, the breakdown was the result of the power failure that occurred Saturday morning, completely paralyzing the pumping system at the Umbeluzi water collection station.

Although there are backup systems for such eventualities, some failure in the system (which has not yet been ascertained) caused the first break in the pipeline, and this was followed by four others.

The first break was detected around noon on Saturday in the 88-mm pipeline (the largest), in which a valve burst 16 kilometers from the city in Matola zone. Men worked throughout Saturday night at the site to replace the valve.

It was on Sunday, when some repair work was still being done on the main pipeline, that the other breakdowns occurred on the 600-mm pipeline.

To restore the water supply system as quickly as possible, dozens of employees in the sector worked without rest for about 48 hours.

Among the problems Fereira stressed at yesterday's press conference were the difficulties in communicating with the brigades working on repairs at the various sites where the breakdowns occurred and in obtaining the materials needed to repair the ruptures in the pipelines.

The work had to be done with the resources available, knowing that some material was being used as a temporary resort.

Improving Supply

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] Although they carried fewer cans on their heads, the residents of Greater Maputo struggled again yesterday with the consequences of the major breakdown that occurred Saturday in the pipelines that bring the water from Umbeluzi to the broadest sectors of life in the capital. Starting today, however, the water supply will return to normal.

Although the breaks in the conduits were repaired by Monday and the system is now fully functioning, the cutoff yesterday to reestablish levels at the reservoirs prevented distribution to residences and other sectors during the day.

A number of industries, restaurants, pastry shops and other similar establishments are still closed.

We should note the efforts of the Public Assistance Corps to bring water to the public and to some sectors considered to have priority, which were affected by the shortage of this precious fluid yesterday.

Although the residential water supply system was operating Monday night until early yesterday morning, the water was not reaching several zones of the city. The low pressure, aggravated by the fact that most of the distribution network carried no water at all, made circulation very sluggish.

Moreover, buildings without water storage tanks and those with storage tanks but no pumps to raise the water obviously went without water for several hours even after the supply was available again.

It is noted that a large amount of water was lost Monday night because the resumption of service was not expected. In many restaurants, pastry shops, gardens and other public places that had to close down during the day for lack of water, the faucets were left open, resulting in the loss of great quantities of water until the supply was cut off again.

The same thing occurred in some residential districts where some users or watchmen were particularly careless.

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CSO: 4728/146

SELF-STYLED RELIGIOUS PROPHET MURDERS NEIGHBOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] A bizarre homicide case is being tried in the Second Section of the Maputo Provincial People's Court. The four defendants are accused of complicity in the murder of Madongodongo Timbane, executed in truly macabre fashion by his neighbor, Bene Manamali Manzini. The killer, a prophet of the "Zione" sect, fled the country with his family and is being tried in absentia.

The drama took place in Zitundo, a locale in Matutuine. The victim, his killer and the killer's accomplices were at a house where a religious mass for the dead was being celebrated.

At a given moment, the killer accused Timbane of being the local sorcerer, responsible for the deaths that were occurring in the area, which the victim steadfastly denied.

Buried Alive

From what we could learn during the trial, Manzini called for some rope to tie up Timbane, threatening Timbane's family with the same fate if they interfered. The order was quickly obeyed by the four defendants now on trial.

After the victim was bound, Manzini led him to a field where a child had been buried. With the pieces of wood that had been used to form a cross at the site, he violently attacked Timbane, who began to bleed from the mouth and the nose, and demanded that he confess that he was a sorcerer who had cast a spell on the region. When Timbane continued to deny it, the killer ordered his accomplices to dig a pit beside the child's grave and told the victim to say goodbye to his family.

He then ordered the victim into the pit, whereupon he dealt a violent blow to his head with a spade. When Timbane collapsed, Manzini ordered his accomplices fill the hole, burying his victim alive. Timbane subsequently died.

Then Manzini told everyone there that he would turn himself over to the police and tell them he had executed a sorcerer. As a prophet of the "Zione" sect, Manzini was believed to have supernatural powers and was greatly feared and respected in the area, so no one dared to report him. Hence he had time to flee the country.

The Maputo Provincial People's Court should reach a verdict soon in this grim case.

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CSO: 4728/156

HELP IN INDONESIAN SHIP ACCIDENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] The Indonesian ship "Gemala," which ran aground earlier in Manica Bay, is expected today at the Port of Maputo. The freighter's crew, which abandoned ship last Saturday, returned to the "Gemala" at 1200 hours yesterday.

The Indonesian cargo ship ran aground near the Lacerda lighthouse, about 78 kilometers from the Port of Maputo, because of the poor visibility, torrential rains and gale winds occasioned by the storm that devastated the southern zone of Save last week.

The ship sailed from the Gulf of Aden in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, destined for the Port of Maputo, where it was to pick up 10,500 tons of Zambabwean steel and proceed to Indonesia.

Ship Afloat

Two international salvage tugs, based in Cabo [?Capetown], South Africa, and Mombasa, Kenya, went to the scene of the accident last Monday and conducted successful rescue operations, freeing the ship from the sand bank on which it ran aground.

At 0800 hours yesterday, after 3 days ashore, the crew of the "Gemala" went aboard the launch "Paulo Santo," which belongs to the Mozambican firm Metalomecanice. The launch took them to the freighter, which they boarded 4 hours later.

According to a source at the Manica Mozambique shipping agency, which was in radio contact with the ship's captain, at 1330 hours yesterday the crew was checking out the machinery.

As this edition went to press, one of the ship's three generators and the main engine in the engine room were functioning.

The Port Authority informed us that the matter is still going through legal channels. As of yesterday afternoon, the authority had not received any information from the ship's captain enabling it to proceed with the respective inquiry.

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CSO: 4728/156

ITALIAN FIRMS SIGN CONTRACT FOR DAM CONSTRUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The contract for civil construction of the Pequenos-Libombos dam was signed yesterday in Maputo. Budgeted at about 3.5 million contos, the dam will be built by two Italian firms. Construction should begin in the first half of next year and should be completed in about 42 months. Some 3,500 workers will be involved in the undertaking.

The Pequenos-Libombos dam is a strategic project with multiple objectives, notably a water supply for the nation's capital, irrigation of 16,000 hectares, and Umbeluzi River flood control.

The dam will permit storage of water in its lake, making it possible to regulate the flow of the Umbeluzi below the dam. This regulation is essential for sufficient flow to increase the water supply for Greater Maputo.

Stabilization of the Umbeluzi current will make it possible to expand the water captation system serving the capital to 7,000 cubic meters per hour. The present captation capacity is about 3,000 cubic meters per hour.

The Umbeluzi River dam will be located about 30 kilometers south of the city of Maputo and close to 5 kilometers from the town of Boane. Although in itself it does not represent the total solution to the capital's water shortage, which has been worsening since the last years of the colonial period, construction of the dam will create the basic conditions for a solution.

According to the economic and social directives of the Third FRELIMO Party Congress, construction should have been initiated in 1980, but was held up because of various delays in the studies for the capital water supply and for irrigation of the Umbeluzi Valley. According to the contract signed yesterday, the project will not be completed until the end of 1985.

Arnaldo Lopes Pereira, the nation's water director, signed the contract for our government. Colinelle Giorgio and Antolini Adriano represented the Italian firms S.S.A. and the Cooperativa Muratori e Cementisti, respectively. Italian Ambassador Patrizio Schmidlin also attended the ceremony.

On that occasion Pereira noted that many problems had been surmounted in the process of negotiating the contract signed yesterday, reflecting the determination of our party and government to solve the water problem in the capital.

He added that the stronger relations between Mozambique and Italy were also a decisive factor enabling early initiation of the project. He praised the collective working spirit of the team involved in the preparations for the undertaking.

"We are now entering a more complex and difficult phase. For the next 4 years, hundreds of Mozambicans and Italians will be working together. As there have been up to now, there will certainly be points of disagreement, but, as we have done before, we will find ways to resolve them," the national water director said.

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BRIEFS

OMM DELEGATION TO WORLD CONGRESS--A delegation of the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women] will take part in the World Congress of Women, which will take place in October in Prague, Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. The theme of the international meeting will be "Equality, National Independence and Peace," and it will be attended by women's organizations from all the continents. The World Congress of Women is sponsored by the WIDF [Women's International Democratic Federation]. Serveral nongovernmental organizations connected with the United Nations are assisting with the arrangements. The OMM is a member of the Bureau of the WIDF, an organ elected by a council, and part of the executive branch of this women's international democratic organization. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 8] 6362

THEFT OF BROADCASTING EQUIPMENT--Huila District lost an important means of popular mobilization and entertainment on 2 September when thieves broke into the Cultural Center of that residential area. The stolen equipment includes a radio, amplifier and microphone, part of a broadcasting system introduced experimentally in that suburb of the nation's capital. According to information gathered at the scene, the theft took place during the night. "There were militia on duty that night here in the Cultural Center where the system is set up, but a problem came up very near here. Two men were fighting and disturbing the neighborhood. The militia heard about it and went to clear up the situation. It was then that the thieves broke down the door and stole the equipment," a district official said. The equipment was extremely important in mobilizing the public on various occasions. Through a system of loudspeakers that reached the entire district, it was possible to broadcast useful information, news, sports reports, speeches by our leaders, cultural programs and entertainment. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 8] 6362

GDR, PORTUGAL PHAPMACEUTICALS--Mozambique will receive $1.3 million (about 47,087,000 meticals) worth of pharmaceuticals as a result of contracts between MEDIMOC (Mozambican State Medicines Enterprise) and representatives of the Portuguese and GDR pharmaceutical industries. The contracts were signed at the end of the 17th Maputo International Fair (FACIM). Articles to be supplied by the GDR include radiographs, optical lenses, various medicines and spare parts to maintain existing medical equipment in Mozambique. Portugal will also supply medicines of various types, as yet unspecified. This is the first time a Portuguese pharmaceutical firm has exhibited at FACIM. According to the general director of MEDIMOC, these contracts are the result of closer relations. The signing of such

contracts is among the objectives the fair is intended to achieve. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 8] 6362

RAIL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION--An incorrect order to proceed led to a train crash on the Sena line in the early morning of 24 August. Two locomotives collided head-on at Km 130, killing two crew members and causing damage estimated at over 75,000 contos. According to the findings of an investigative committee appointed for the purpose, the order was given to the crew of train 591 by Jose Camunga, the station attendant at Muanze. The document released to the news media yesterday adds that during the investigation into the causes and responsibility for the accident, erratic behavior was ascribed to Jone Chacuamba Junior, the station agent at Inhaminga, who later abandoned his post and is still a fugitive. Disciplinary proceedings have been conducted against Jose Caminga, resulting in the maximum penalty of dismissal from CFM-Centro [Central Mozambique Railways]. The case has been turned over to the competent structures to determine criminal responsibility and subsequent court prosecution. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 1] 6362

CSSR MEDICINES, FOODSTUFFS AID--This morning in Maputo, the charge d'affaires of the CSSR handed over gratis aid to the Frelimo Party consisting of over 4,000 kg of medicines and over 3,000 kg of foodstuffs. The CSSR will also send clothes in the second half of this month. The gift was received by Eduardo Arao, head of the organization department of the party Central Committee. [EA060254 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4742/25

GDR PROMISES MORE AID TO SWAPO IF UN PLAN FAILS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE German Democratic Republic will increase its aid to SWAPO if the United Nations independence plan for Namibia is not implemented, the country's ambassador, Mr Otto Becker, said yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference marking the 32nd anniversary of the founding of socialist Germany he said his country would like to see the UN plan for the independence of Namibia implemented without change or modification. "We want to see the plan implemented in accordance with Resolution 435 of the Security Council," Mr Becker said.

His country and other socialist and progressive nations were discouraging countries in Europe [illegible] investing in South Af[illegible].

The GDR believed in and supported self-determination by the people of Namibia and South Africa. "I am sure if we do not succeed in implementing Resolution 435, my country will do everything possible to increase material and moral support to the people of Namibia under SWAPO," said Mr Becker.

The GDR condemned the continuing acts of repression and aggression perpetrated by South Africa against the people of Namibia, South Africa and Angola. The ambassador said his country demanded that Namibia be granted independence without delay and that comprehensive sanctions against South Africa be implemented.

Mr Becker said his country stood in solidarity with the frontline states, the OAU and the national liberation forces who were stepping up their resistance to the colonial and racist regime in South Africa. It supported all African states in their efforts to overcome the colonial heritage and to establish a new society.

The GDR supported in solidarity and friendship the peaceful programme of reconstruction, resettlement and reconciliation under the Government of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

"We look forward to a stable and continued co-operation in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres between our two sovereign states," Mr Becker said.

Mr Becker said a delegation from the GDR would visit Zimbabwe at the end of the month to discuss joint ventures including irrigation programmes, the supply of earthmoving machinery and ways of helping to overcome current transport problems.

CSO: 4700/107

QUESTION OF NEW STATE POSSIBILITIES ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3367, 21 Sep 81 pp 2161-2162

[Article by Dr David Ruddell: "New States for Old"]

[Text]

AS THE "DEADLINE" for the creation of new states in Nigeria draws nearer, the speculation, the lobbying, the politicking and the hopes grow daily more outrageous. New state movements are mushrooming almost as fast as the youth movements, the state-unions and the hometown improvement associations did in the past. New headquarters are being opened, press and television adverts are being placed, fund-raising functions are held, and public figures are being pressed to lend their support to this or that state movement. A recent announcement from the Committee on the Creation of States recorded that 38 "pleas" had been registered to date.

President Shagari gave an undertaking before the 1979 elections that some new states would be created. Whether this was an NPN electioneering plank, or whether it was born of a genuine feeling of a need for more managable units has become an academic point — what matters is that the new states promised must be delivered.

The current 19 states vary considerably in size, but are meant to incorporate very approximately similar populations. While they are not drawn along specifically ethnic lines, many of them are made up of peoples with close ethnic, linguistic and historical links — the boundaries are not marked with the arbitrariness of colonial borders. The states' allocations of Federal funds for social and economic development projects (i.e. Federal subsidies to states, supplementing locally raised funds) is supposed to be based on "population, derivation and need". Thus any new state could expect to receive a share of Federal funds on the same basis as the existing states. This, as well as the prestige, the contracts, the employment and (at least in theory) the stimulus to development that would follow, is a very attractive proposition to those areas which feel they have been neglected by their states' administrations.

But there are enormous constitutional, political, financial and ethnic problems associated with the creation of new states, not least of which is the constitutional requirement that local council elections be held first. In the last few months the lobbying has snowballed to the extent that the government is now presented with organised political and popular pressure on a scale that no other issue has aroused since the return to civilian rule. And this being Nigeria, big financial interests are backing many of the movements: after all the pickings in the form of construction, supply and service contracts in the new states will be far from chicken feed.

Of course, the government *could* ignore all this and drop the whole idea. But if, as is widely expected, the 1983 elections are to be fought on the basis of the new states, time is running out. Time will be needed to get new state administrations set up at least early enough to allow reasonable election machinery to come into play. There will also need to be parliamentary time to get all the necessary legislation through. This time-scale means that any recommendations that seek serious consideration need to be developed, popularised and delivered to government in the very near future.

Speculation about the new states suggests three board possibilities:

1. There will be a small number of new states, and these will be the long-promised ones like Katsina (out of Kaduna) or Anioma (out of Bendel). However, there will be no suggestion that the states issue need end there. Thus the option would remain open for any new government to continue creating new states.
2. There should be eight or 11 new states, the approximate lines of which have been discussed publicly, and lobbied for, over the last year or two. Eight or 11 new states would also solve the "12⅔ Issue" — any repeat of the constitutional crisis over what was two-thirds of 19 after the last Presidential election will be ruled out by ensuring that the future total number of states is divisible by three.
3. There might be a complete rethink of the optimum size of a state, which would allow for the statehood of many of the smaller (often ethnically-based) areas now making their demands known. This could result in as many as 40 or more states, and while it appears to be the least likely of the possibilities, it would be foolish to discount it.

In deciding which option to plumb for, the Shagari Government will no doubt have the 1979 voting patterns, and the projections for 1983 well in mind. The complexity of the political pattern may appear daunting, especially given the possible non-coincidence of party affiliations of Governors, Senate and House of Representatives, as well as the recent collapse of the NPN/NPP accord. But the ruling party does not lack its experts familiar with every move, every influence, every pressure at work within the states, and well able to interpret the shifts, the nuances and the developments within the most sensitive areas. The advice of these men will be well-valued.

Ask any Nigerian which are the "obvious" new states and he will probably mention a potential new state to come out of his own home state or a neighbouring one; he may also mention Katsina and Anioma. These two have been floated as possible new states for several years now. **Katsina** has never participated fully in Kaduna State. Distance, history and a feeling of injustice since the change from North-Central to Kaduna, has encouraged the clearly-identifiable Katsina area to keep its distance as far as this is possible.

Bendel State has always been an odd construct: the very name derives from "Benin" and "Delta". Benin Ibos have long wanted an **Anioma State** out of eastern Bendel, along the River Niger. This could be based at Ogwuashi-Uku, or possibly at the tiny town of Anioma itself, though this latter would involve major new development. The area is densely populated, and has long felt that its new statehood is virtually certain. There has been speculation that the Onitsha people from just across the river in Anambra State might join Anioma, but this idea is unpopular among the "Aniomas".

The delta area of Bendel State could well become **Delta State**, probably with its capital at Ughelli. There have also been calls for a Warri-based Itsekeri state to be known as **Coast State** but these (on the surface at least) appear to be fairly mischievous attempts to undermine the achievement of a Delta State. The Benin-based remainder of Bendel could most sensibly be called **Edo State**.

In Rivers State the politics of oil and party rivalries are strong influences. There have been moves to take a **Port Harcourt State** out of Rivers, but these are unlikely to succeed given the strength of riverine politics over upland politics in the state.

Anambra State has a dense population, and a heavy political lobby for a division into two: a northern section that could be called **Enugu State** and the residual southern part is increasingly being called **New Anambra State**. There are serious doubts about this, but the population "pressure" and political pressure are not to be dismissed.

Imo State could divide into an Aba-centred **Abia State** — certainly some strong political names have backed this — and the residual Owerri-based Imo State would remain, smaller and more manageable.

In the large and poorly-linked Cross River State, there is little internal dissent from a split, the interior to be called **New Cross River State** and based inland at Ogoja, while the southern, Calabar based coastal area would be called **Calabar State**. This would be a clear physical division, but is also a party political split.

North of Cross River, Gongola State is vast in area, and a separation has been mooted there. The Gongola name might disappear altogether, with the formation of a **Savannah State** administered from Yola, and a **Taraba State** with its capital at Numan. But Gongola is a GNPP state with little political leverage, so it remains to be seen how seriously these movements can affect Federal Government's decision.

Much of the activity and business in Bauchi State has long been centered on Gombe rather than Bauchi itself. This has led to widespread support and powerful

political and financial pressure for a new **Gombe State**. How far the residual Bauchi might be able to stop this is not clear.

In the extreme north-east there is talk about dividing the massive Borno State into two. But there appears to be no great enthusiasm in Maiduguri for this, and the most talked-about division — a north/south one — does not make much sense.

Kano's recent traditional vs. modern troubles have already brought bloodshed to that state. The Governor and the Emir are at loggerheads and the creation of any new states from Kano might well exacerbate this problem. However, four new emirates have already come into existence at **Hadejia**, **Gumel**, **Rano** and **Birnin Kudu**. There is serious talk in this heavily traditional Hausa state of a division into five states based on these emirates, along with the walled city of Kano.

The political fatalism of Nigeria means that most people shrug their shoulders at the apparently inevitable success of the President's home state's desire to break into two, one state to comprise the northern Sokoto-Argungu areas, and a new **Kebbi State** to be based at Birnin Kebbi, or even at Yelwa just above the Kainji Lake.

Niger State seems unlikely to be affected. For many non-indigenes Niger remains perhaps one of the least-known states in the Federation. It is likely to remain intact, and continue to function from Minna, its current capital.

Kwara State is an awkward and difficult state in its present form. Sparsely populated in parts, and with poor communications it has always been a buffer between north and south, and yet it is not truly "middle belt". There is a strong movement for a **Kogi State** which might also take in parts of Benue State. It could comprise eastern Kwara, and Lokoja would probably be the Kogi capital, though Kabba would also be a strong contender. Alongside Kogi State pressure, is an alternative movement for an **Okura State**. This is an archetypal ethnic-based movement by a group that feels hard done by. The Igalas are a permanent minority in Kwara, Benue and Plateau States: They would like an (Idah-based?) **Igala State** to be carved from all three.

Apart from ceding some parts into the possible Kogi State, it seems unlikely that Benue State will be touched in any way.

In Plateau, there is a strong but not a fierce movement for a **Middle Belt State** in the southern, lower-lying part of the plateau, centred on Lafia, or possibly the junction town of Akwanga. There is, however, strong party-political opposition to any split in Plateau State.

Among the south-western states only in Oyo State has there emerged a strong movement for a viable division. This would leave Ibadan as Oyo's capital, while Oshogbo could become the headquarters of a new **Osun State**. This proposed state has a strong claim; it could be one of those most likely to succeed.

In Ondo State, there is possibly a stronger movement in Akure to ensure a continued residual New **Ondo State** than there is any crystallised movement towards new states. Similarly there are no clear signs of strong voices from Abeokuta that might lead to a division of Ogun State.

Finally Lagos, in area the smallest state in the Federation, will almost certainly remain intact. There is neither good reason nor popular pressure for a split.

Speculation remains speculation. None of the prospective states discussed here has any hard and fast promise from the Federal Government that it will get the go-ahead. But it would be surprising if by 1983 we were not to see several of them on the new map of Nigeria. If the Federal Government can create a small number of new states without committing political suicide by handing too many of them on a plate to the opposition parties, this must surely be the most attractive course open to it. If, however, it is necessary to create more states to ensure a greater NPN respresentation, it would be a truly remarkable government that would fail to be tempted by this.

CSO: 4700/105

NEED FOR BETTER INTERSTATE RELATIONS EXAMINED

AB201413 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Sep 81

[News analysis by Robert Nkepe]

[Text] The Rivers and Imo state governments recently set up a joint peace committee to find ways of improving relations between the two neighboring states. In the news analysis, Robert Nkepe, a writer on current issues, examines the need for improved interstate relations in the country.

The committee, which comprises representatives of the two state governments, the army brugade commanders and the police commissioners of both states, is to work out a truce to the war of words that had raged between Port Harcourt and Owerri. The Rivers State House of Assembly also recently sent a six-man delegation, led by the majority leader, to meet with members of the Imo State Assembly on the same issue.

It is only persons who are not aware of the intensity of the media warfare between the two states that would not appreciate the need for the present move toward peace. The impression was often given of two sovereign states at war when one has to listen to the radio of either state. The propaganda used by the two sides overshadowed the bone of contention. The only reason advanced was that it was a battle over old [word indistinct]. Of significance in this regard was the lingering memories and constant reference to the protracted problem of abandoned property. It is disheartening to note that the two sides disregarded the fact that the federal authorities had shown due concern over this issue and have been trying to solve the problem once and for all. It was not realized by the participants in the media war on both sides that the settlement of outstanding points in the abandoned property question cannot be achieved in an atmosphere of bitterness.

It was even more disturbing to note that the so-called press war had the tacit support of the governments of the two states. Action was only deemed necessary by the Rivers State Assembly when the deputy speaker reported that his vehicle had been stoned while passing through Aba, because it had a Port Harcourt plate number. In fact, the deputy speaker laid out for a motion condemning the action and the Imo state government, but it was decided that a peace mission should be sent to Owerri.

It is certain that a situation in which a Nigerian citizen cannot move about freely without molestation simply because he is from a particular state should not be tolerated anywhere in this country. Such a situation negates the fundamental principle of freedom of movement as eloquently enshrined in the constitution. But action need not be taken only when the political leader is directly affected. On the whole, it should be noted that there is need for improved relations among all the states of the federation. There was a time when interstate visits by the rulers of the various states were a common feature of our national life. In recent years, such visits have become far and few. In fact, since the inception of the presidential pattern of government, such visits have been aimed at satisfying partisan political interests. Visits aimed at furthering existing cordial relations between states can easily be counted on the fingertip.

It must be noted that all the existing five political parties, in spite of their differences in opinion and style, claim to be working for the common good of the nation. As politicians and leaders of the various people, state governors owe it a duty to the nation to work toward harmonious interstate relations.

As for the press, freedom should not mean a license to arouse emotions and inflame tempers. That could be a disservice to the nation. In a nation as large and diverse as Nigeria, there are bound to be disagreements and differences. That is why the press should always endeavor to emphasize more on those factors which unite and bind the nation. The press have an intrinsic power and value which, if abused, can be detrimental to the interests and welfare of the nation.

Peace and stability cannot be maintained in any federation in the face of constant conflicts among the component parts. That is why all well-meaning Nigerians hope that members of the joint peace committee set up by the Imo and Rivers state governments would take their assignment seriously to enable the people go about their normal business without fear of molestation.

It is also expected that the outcome of the mission would help to foster a good-neighborliness between the two states in particular, and the other states of the federation in general.

CSO: 4700/81

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST HAUSA, FULANI NOTED IN JOS AREA

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Umaru Sani: "The Hausu/Fulani and Their Lot in Jos"]

[Excerpts]

THE Hausa/Fulani settlers in Jos Township had always been subjected to one form of punitive axe or the other by successive governments in Plateau State. Their offence, I understand, was that their grand-parents were said to have maltreated the grand-parents of the Biroms during the pre-colonial and the colonial era, when they ruled the town successively for about seventy years. [1850-1950].

From 1950, when the helm of affairs was passed to the Biroms, the Hausa/Fulani settlers were haunted by the shadow of "political vengeance."

From that time on the Plateau tribes, particularly the Biroms, started claiming ownership of Jos. They made funny proclamations that their grandfathers were fed with husk by H/Fulani rulers, whose grand-children they would now feed with sand. That animosity continued to grow, and by 1967 when the defunct Benue Plateau State was created, the vendetta assumed wider dimensions.

And now, with a partisan and civilian administration in power, the respectability of "article of faith" has been added to the vengeance. It seems as if the government and its agencies have, as a priority, the intensified oppression and intimidation of the H/Fulani in Jos Township. Observers see the situation as a mockery on freedom: He who would be no slave must consent to have no slave.

Nobody can tell when the settlers would finish serving their sentence and paying for the alleged "offences" of their forefathers. They have been mercilessly subjected to intolerable denials and ostracism.

Of all the tyrannies on mankind, the worst is that which persecutes the mind; concerted efforts have been made to deny the settlers' children any reasonable standard of education. They are indirectly denied admissions into post primary institutions and the state scholarship is beyond their reach, no matter the candidate's academic excellence.

The Jos Government Day Secondary School, which was supposed to admit most of its students from the township admits over eighty percent from the suburbs and the rural areas, to ensure the exclusion of the settlers' children.

These hard educational measures have forced many of them out of their birth place. Those of them who can trace the home towns of their parents and grand-parents in Bauchi and the far North, have taken refuge and silently migrated to these areas to pursue their education. But those who cannot trace their grand parents' home towns (and the majority are within this group) have become stateless; they have been rejected in the place they thought (and rightly so) they belonged to and have not had any other place to go. Some of them have resorted to claiming states on which they have never set foot in their lives. The results are obvious - embarrassment, dejection and despair.

Since the creation of states in 1977, roads in the settlers' areas have been the most neglected in the town, while the government's favourites continue to be comfortably sheltered in healthy environments, with smooth motorable roads and good drainage and sewage systems.

In view of the fact that the Hausa/Fulanis pay more taxes in Jos Township than all the other groups put together, as they form a larger group and are mostly in commerce, this would reflect a classical example of "monkey do work baboon de chop." When the old market was burnt, the settlers lost properties worth millions of Naira. But to their dismay, when temporary stalls were re-allocated, people who had nothing to do with the market were given preference at their

own expense. It looked as if the mountain tribe's prayers had been answered in the burning of the market, as this offered them a perfect and subtle opportunity to dispossess the people, whose sweat had made Jos a great market centre for the North Eastern zone.

Government patronage is a dream to them, and it will amount to an attempt at the impossible for any of them to apply for plot allocation let alone obtain it. Furthermore to secure a Plateau State Government's contract by a settler would be to achieve "a mission impossible".

Perhaps the most disturbing development was the recent disregard for humanity; the settlers' fresh graves at the Dogon Karfe cemetery were bull-dozed to prepare plots for allocation to party loyalists. This would have resulted in violent reaction were it not for the timely intervention of the three members of the state assembly (Jos Township constituencies). There is a limit to human endurance.

It is an irony of circumstance that the mountain tribes, who claim to dislike oppression, clearly enjoy oppressing others. But as the saying goes: Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not and under a just God, cannot long retain it.

The Hausa/Fulani in Jos do not deserve persecution. If there is any group of people that deserve respect in Plateau State they are the one. One may not fully appreciate the points I have just made without reviewing the history of Jos settlement.

During the colonial era, forced labour was the order of the day. Hausa/Fulanis were conscripted ("Dihan Gwamna") from the far north to provide free labour in tin mines. Consequently mining settlements were named after the settlers: "S/Gidan Danyaya," "Derawan Babuje" "Rafin Bala" etc.

The traders settled in "Jama" but their main business location were the mines where they provided facilities and other essential requirements for the miners. They also played a vital role in distributive trade between the Northern people, the miners, Bauchi, and the far north. It is needless to mention that such a role was vital to the development of the entire area and its people.

The Birom and other minor tribes were at that time, hiding on the hills, the settlers brought good things of life and gradually taught them community life and encouraged them to participate in economic activities; bought their firewood, employed them as labourers and eventually liberated them from the lure-lures of hills, cave-life and some cultural vices which it would be a disservice to mention.

When the colonial masters arrived, they administered the people through the Hausa/Fulani institutions. Like other British territories, the people were now exploited through their local rulers. Forced labour and mineral prospecting were intensified. Cattle and personal taxes were increased. Various forms of licences and permits were introduced.

In 1926, the colonial administration re-partitioned the Bauchi Kingdom and made Jos and Wase part of Plateau province. But the Hausa/Fulani continued to rule the town until 1930, after the death of Sarki Isiaku, when there erupted intra-ruling class conflicts resulting from succession problems. The colonial administration was not able to settle the rival parties. It was clearly easier for them to replace the Hausa/Fulani ruler with a Birom Gan to bother themselves with the intractable problems of arbitrating between the rival parties, each claiming the right to succeed to the throne.

From that time onward the Jos foredounders became "second-class citizens" and targets of repudiation and hard measures.

It could be seen that the Hausa/Fulani were not only the foredounders of Jos but had also played a leading role in developing the area and its people. If there is anybody who deserves honour, respect and the claim of ownership of the town they should be at the forefront.

The exploitation argument of the Plateau tribes is untenable. If their grand-parents were intensively exploited through the then local chiefs, the grand-parents of the settlers, it was purely an accident of history.

What explanation can one make for the preference given to somebody who migrated about forty years ago to a place already established as against somebody who founded a place about a century ago and brought development to the area? How do you even compare somebody whose parents, grand-parents and great grand-parents are part and parcel of a place with someone who has just arrived?

A government should give equal treatment to its citizens, irrespective of their various political and religious leanings. This is even more so with leaders like Mr. Solomon Lar, who aspires to national leadership. Anybody who thinks he can lead this country without, at least, a certain degree of support of the Hausa/Fulani people ... I wish him good luck. Why can't the Plateau State government borrow a leaf from Kano, Zaria, Ilorin and other places?

There's need for a second thought. The Hausa/Fulani in Jos Township have suffered enough. It's high time they were politically integrated for peace, tranquility and good government of Plateau State. They are now, like other groups, requesting for a local government of their own. Its only fair if they are given. They are not asking for the Jos traditional chief-dom, nor are they asking for political appointments; what they want is fair treatment, just like all the other groups.

CSO: 4700/105

REACTIONS REPORTED TO AMNESTY OF GOWON, OTHERS

UPN Praises Shagari

AB040600 Lagos NAN in English 1625 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Lagos, 3 Oct (NAN)--The Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) yesterday described the recent amnesty granted a former head of state, Mr Yakubu Gowon, and 13 others by President Shehu Shagari as "magnanimous and praiseworthy".

According to a statement issued in Lagos by the party's national secretary, Mr C. B. Gomwalk, the party congratulated the federal government and the Council of States for responding to the desire of entire Nigerians.

The party appealed to the federal government to extend its pardon to the two wanted persons, Clement Yilda and Dauda Usman, to make the 1976 February 13 tragedy a thing of the past.

It also urged the president to complete his 21st independence anniversary package by extending his prerogative of mercy to Mr Odumegwu Ojukwu presently in exile in Ivory Coast.

Pardon 'Prerogative of President'

AB072244 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The National Party of Nigeria, NPN, says the issue of amnesty for political prisoners in exile is the exclusive prerogative of President Shehu Shagari.

In a statement in Lagos, the party said the views of the PRP [People's Redemption Party] national publicity secretary, Mr Uche Chikum Arije, that the NPN has politicized the issue of amnesty was therefore completely false and unfounded. The statement said that amnesty formed the part of the agenda of the last meeting of the National Council of State at which the (?entire) decision was reached to pardon Mr Yakubu Gowon and a number of other political prisoners.

It further said that both Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe and Governor Jim Nwobodo, who were aware of the agenda of this meeting, deliberately kept away from the meeting as if they had no idea whatsoever that Ojukwu should be pardoned. This the NPN said, was because they were afraid that if he was pardoned and returned to Nigeria, he would overshadow their political influence as he did during the military era.

Shagari Pardon Action Praised

AB081310 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is a normal practice for heads of state to address their various peoples on occasions of national significance such as national day celebrations. In addressing the nation on its recent 21st anniversary celebration, President Shehu Shagari could be said to have acted in accordance with this routine. In his speech, the president reviewed the nation's progress in the past 21 years as a sovereign state and, as would be expected, paid specific attention to his 2-year period as the captain of the ship of state.

However, the highlight of the presidential address to the nation was the clemency granted to some alleged political offenders. Prominent among them was Yakubu Gowon, the country's head of state for more than 9 of its 21-year history as a sovereign state. The president's clemency was extended in categories to all those found to have been associated either by direct involvement or through allegations of complicity in the tragic events of February 1976.

In granting the amnesty, President Shagari observed that a spirit of magnanimity and restraint should be injected into the nation's political life in the interest of peace and stability. This seems to end lingering memories of a said incident in the nation's political history. Most Nigerians had a feeling of shock and indignation at the tragic incident of February 1976. The events that followed immediately after made that February a traumatic period of Nigerian history which would be best forgotten.

Yakubu Gowon was the leader of this nation for nearly 10 years--the longest period that any man had to be at the helm of affairs. He was in control during the period of the entire civil strife which culminated in the 30-month civil war. At the end of the war in January 1970, the Gowon administration declared a general amnesty and succeeded to bind the nation's wounds by implementing a policy of reconciliation and rehabilitation. This enabled an easy process of national integration which would have been beclouded if the government had acted otherwise.

The administration also announced a nine-point program leading to a democratic rule, which was later declared unrealistic for reasons largely unacceptable to the generality of the people. Yakubu Gowon's seemingly political offense that led to his overthrow in July 1975 was his alleged failure to adhere to the program leading to constitutional rule. In spite of this and the subsequent allegation of complicity in the 1976 abortive military coup, there was still remarkable sympathy for him throughout the country.

This explains why the amnesty granted him has been hailed and acclaimed an act of good gesture by most Nigerians. In fact, the demand for his return to the country from exile was turned into a campaign issue in the 1979 presidential elections. Some party leaders pledged that if elected, they would immediately grant clemency to the former head of state. Whether or not the issue should have generated political controversy is beside the point. Experience has shown that the prerogative

of mercy which President Shagari has exercised in this case is earily a fairly controversial affair. The incident of the Nixon pardon by his successor in office can be cited though it is accepted that the circumstances are remarkably different.

However, in spite of everything there was the feeling that Yakubu Gowon should be allowed to return to his native land. This gesture was based on the fact of his contribution to the growth and development of the nation. It is to his eternal credit that he managed to hold Nigeria together in the tense period between 1966 and 1970 by acts of omission and commission. He consolidated the nation's federal structure with the creation of 12 states. The policies of his administration can therefore be said to have provided a lasting framework for national unity and integration after the period of intense national crisis. Yakubu Gowon's real and only fault was he failed to realize that the applause would never last forever. He stayed too long in office and has subsequently paid a severe price for that fault. That is why President Shagari's act of clemency should be appreciated by all well-meaning Nigerians.

CSO: 4700/113

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SAID STEPPING UP FOOD PRODUCTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Sep 81 pp 1, 13

[Article by Mustapha Tor Waya]

[Text] **THE Minister of Agriculture, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, has said the Federal Government had worked out a comprehensive plan to increase food production by an average of about six per cent annually.**

Under the food production plan, he said, the Federal Government expected the growth of crops like maize and rice to increase by about 10 per cent yearly.

The overall objective of the plan, the minister said, was that by 1985, maize and rice would cease to be imported while the import of wheat, meat and dairy products would reduce substantially.

Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau was addressing the first National Seminar on Green Revolution at the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Institute for Agricultural Research, A.B.U., Zaria, yesterday.

The minister said the Nigerian concept of green revolution was the total reactivation of the agricultural sector of our economy.

Alhaji Ibrahim said this concept was different from that adopted by Mexico, India and the Philippines which associated its green revolution with substantial increases in wheat, maize and rice production alone.

Alhaji Ibrahim said implementation of the green revolution programme was now in full swing. He said the national programme for boosting rice production took off early this year.

Alhaji Ibrahim said input supply and distribution for rice, maize, cassava, guineacorn and other crops would be stepped up to ensure an overall increase in the production of foodcrops.

He said programmes for the rehabilitation of major cash crops such as groundnuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber and oil palm were being implemented, adding that under the groundnut rehabilitation scheme, for example, over 7.5 million Naira had been spent to purchase seeds, sprayers, chemicals and other production inputs within the last two years.

Alhaji Ibrahim said in the case of oil palm, some 21 processing mills were to be installed in strategic locations throughout the oil palm belt.

Alhaji Ibrahim said the Federal Government, encouraged by the experiences in the Funtua, Gusau and Gombe agricultural development projects, intended to establish more of such projects, adding that other areas would be covered by the accelerated development areas scheme. He said these projects had served as vital channel of transfer of technical know-how as well as external finance into the agricultural sector.

Alhaji Ibrahim said the Federal Government saw the river basin development authorities as vital agents for the success of the green revolution. He said the authorities were being encouraged to prepare more land for the production of food and that it was expected the authorities would provide about 80,000 tonnes of rice this year and also be involved in large scale cultivation of maize and cassava.

Alhaji Ibrahim said the green revolution also extended to the livestock production sector. He said the aim here was to raise protein consumption to a level substantially above the minimum recommended by Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). He said this would be achieved through increased domestic production of beef, pork, poultry meat, goats, sheep rabbits, milk and eggs.

Alhaji Ibrahim said the green revolution also embraced the fisheries and afforestation sectors. He said about 888 million Naira was given out for agricultural sectors of the economy.

Earlier, in his address of welcome, the vice-chancellor of the Ahmadu Bello University, Dr. Ango Abdullahi had said the prominence being accorded agriculture throughout the country by the Federal Government gave a reassuring hope to and deserved the support of all well-meaning citizens, who would want a politically stable and economically prosperous country in the years to come.

Alhaji Ango Abdullahi said the consequences of neglecting agriculture any further were too grave to contemplate for the bright Nigeria we wished to build.

CSO: 4700/105

STEEL MILL PROJECTS REPORTED MOVING ON SCHEDULE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Sep 81 p 17

[Article by Ali Makele]

[Text]

ALL target dates set aside for commissioning the various rolling mills to service the country's main steel complex at Ajaokuta remain realistic, Minister of Steel Malam Mamman Ali Makele has assured.

The minister who gave the assurance in a progress report on the various projects told a gathering of Nigerian workers at the Oshogbo Rolling Mill that the workers must see the projects as their individual ventures which should not suffer any set backs.

The Federal Government, he said, was fully determined to deliver the economy of this country to the hands of Nigerian citizens through the successful achievements of the set objective of the iron and steel scheme.

As a result, all Nigerian citizens connected with the projects in any way must strive hard to put in their best and refrain from sabotaging acts like strike actions and laziness at work.

He appealed to workers at the project sites wherever they are located in the country to maintain industrial peace and always report directly any dispute to the project coordinators or his office in Lagos.

Malam Makele said in his efforts to speed up work on the project at Oshogbo rolling mill, ten million Naira had been made available by President Shehu Shagari for immediate work on the supply of water from a dam to the plant.

The minister who has just concluded a comprehensive tour of all rolling mills under construction described progress at the sites as "fast moving and encouraging.

He said: "reports from Ajaokuta, Katsina, Jos and Aladja Delta show significant forward push toward reality".

He said in the case of Delta Rolling Mill, many units have been completed while cold commissioning test were presently being performed and this indicated that the plant should be commissioned by the President towards the end of this year."

Commenting on the Oshogbo Rolling Mill, the minister said developments were also very encouraging with finishing touches being given to most units.

Speaking to the New Nigerian, the Site Manager for the Oshogbo plant, Mr. Brewer Abe said the main base plate for the steel structure has been completed.

According to him, 600 Nigerian workers were engaged on the construction work at the site. This include skilled and unskilled workers while a large number of others had been sent abroad for various training to enable Nigerians man the plant when it goes into full production. Currently, there are 60 expatriates mainly Germans working on the Oshogbo site.

CSO: 4700/105

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT DISCLOSED--Lagos, 18 Sep (NAN)--The minister of finance, Mr Victor Masi, said in Lagos today that Nigeria's foreign debt stood at N5.2 billion. Mr Masi, who was answering questions from newsmen in his office, said that the amount included those incurred by the various state governments. He also disclosed that the country's external reserves stood at N5.2 billion while the monthly import bill stood at between N900 million and N1.2 billion. On the austerity measures introduced by the federal government, Mr Masi said that the government did not make a tight budget for the year. He said that the worldwide oil glut that had also affected the country did not mean that the country's economy had collapsed. The minister explained that the graph-flow of any nations' economy was never static, rather it fluctuates. Commenting on the over payment of states allocation account to states during the 1979/80 financial year, the minister said that a total of N1.2 billion was involved. He said that these over payments arose out of the previous revenue allocations procedure whereby states received cash advances from the federal government in anticipation of actual revenue receipts. Mr Masi explained that as things turned out, the 1979/80 projected revenue were not realised whereas the states had already received their money in advance of actual revenue receipts. [Text] [AB181958 Lagos NAN in English 1708 GMT 18 Sep 81]

KOREAN 'EXPERTS' ARRIVE--Nine Korean experts have arrived in Enugu to assist the Anambra state government in the execution of its agricultural program. The experts are to be joined later by 37 others. The Koreans will be involved in irrigation, the management of fish farms, the manufacturing of agricultural implements and the teaching of food production in the state's school of agriculture. [Text] [AB200816 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Sep 81]

HOUSE APPROVES PRIVATE AIRLINES--Lagos, 24 Sep (NAN)--The House of Representatives today in Lagos adopted a motion that private airlines be approved to compete with the Nigerian airways on domestic routes. The motion also urged the House Committee on Aviation to speed up action on a bill to amend the Nigeria Airways Act of 1949 which gave exclusive right to the airline on domestic routes. The motion was moved by Mr Mohammed Is'haq, NPN, Niger. He said that in view of the "unabated inefficient operations of the Nigeria airways as manifested by its inability to cope with domestic flights, the house should direct that private airlines be approved for domestic flights.["] The legislator said that the private airlines should be companies which should not attract any government participation. Mr Is'haq blamed the inefficiency of the Nigeria airways on the monopoly it enjoyed and

pointed out that the airways would become efficient when other airlines were allowed to compete with it. Opposing the motion earlier, Mr Rowland Owie, UPN, Bendel, said that the airline's inefficiency "was due to the unnecessary show of power by some top Nigerians." According to him, many top government officials are in the habit of causing unnecessary delays of flight. Mr Owie therefore appealed to Nigerians to give the airline the opportunity to perform, adding that the house should allow the recommendations of the House Committee on Aviation "to materialise" before taking further steps on the Nigeria airways. [Text] [AB241936 Lagos NAN in English 1636 GMT 24 Sep 81]

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--Lagos, 23 Sep (NAN)--Nigeria produced a total of 23,899,281 barrels of crude oil in July this year, according to a monthly report just published by the Petroleum Inspectorate of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC). The figure represented an average production rate of 770,945 barrels of crude oil per day. According to the report 19,840,492 barrels of crude oil were exported during the period and this represented an export rate of 640,016 barrels per day. The inspectorate stated that high-quality grades of crude oil sold at a posted price of N29.10 per barrel while medium-grade crudes sold at N28.13 per barrel during the period under review. Official selling prices were N26.24 per barrel for high-quality crude and N25.39 per barrel for medium-grades, the report said. According to the report, the prices remained constant despite what it called "the changing fortunes of oil in the world market." It added that the refineries at Port Harccourt, Warri, and Kaduna received a total of 5,664,316 barrels of crude oil during the month while a total of 292,042 barrels were supplied under the offshore refining agreement. [Text] [AB240847 Lagos NAN in English 0710 GMT 24 Sep 81]

COMMON CURRENCY--Nigeria has been warned against adopting a common currency with other ECOWAS countries. Speaking to our correspondent in Lagos, the secretary of the Lagos state government, Mr Olufunmi Bashorun, cited the examples of the European Economic Community and the NATO countries which, inspite of their cooperation, have not adopted a common currency. Mr Bashorun suggested that Nigeria should be more cautious now about any move which could jeopardize her economy. He said that Nigeria should continue with the protocol arrangements which, he said, the military rushed into but should not go beyond that. He remarked that the protocol agreement has exposed our economy to more hazards. [Text] [AB241650 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Sep 81]

NAVY EXPANSION--President Shehu Shagari has said that the present administration will continue to encourage the growth of the navy in terms of personnel and hardware. In a message to mark the 25th anniversary of the Nigerian Navy, the president explained that this will be done in recognition of the role of the force in the defense of the country's maritime wealth and territorial waters. He pointed out that the current 5-year development plan program contains plans to enhance the navy's mastery of the sea and its striking capability. The navy, as presently equipped, the president observed, is capable of defending the country's shores against any aggressor. In his message, the minister of defense, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi, remarked that the silver jubilee was being celebrated at a time when the nation's stand in international politics required solidified defense in every respect. He pledged that his ministry will continue to provide the navy with necessary support in the execution of its responsibilities and called on men of the force to rededicate themselves to set objectives. In another message, the

chief of defense staff, Lt Gen Alani Akinrinade, stressed that need for the navy to rise to the challenges created by international development. The Nigerian Navy, he declared, must provide the (?lead) to African naval forces in developing a sound operational capability. Activities marking the anniversary begin today with the official opening of the naval college in Port Harcourt and will be rounded off by the end of the month. [Text] [AB250947 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Sep 81]

NAVAL COLLEGE--The naval college at Onehi in Okrika local government area of the Rivers State has been commissioned. In his address, the minister of defense, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi, said the college is part of the federal government's efforts to develop, modernize and strengthen the armed forces. He stated that the college was established in view of the inadequate number of naval officers. It will have an initial intake of 40 students. The minister had earlier inspected a guard of honor mounted by officers and men of the Nigerian Navy. [Text] [AB270904 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Sep 81]

NEW POLITICAL PARTY--A new political organization known as the National Democratic Action Party (NDAP) is to be launched in Lagos today. The party leader, Miss (Sayan Umote) told a Radio Nigeria correspondent that the party is to pursue policies which are relevant to the country's needs. She said it was improper to preach principles which are alien to the country's ideals. [Text] [AB270951 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Sep 81]

FORGED CHECK LOSSES--Lagos, 28 Sep (AFP)--Commercial banks in Nigeria are losing at least seven million naira ($11 million) a month from forged cheques, the government-owned NEW NIGERIAN newspaper reported today. The paper said its investigations into 12 banks revealed that some bank officials colluded with customers in the frauds. The United Bank for Africa (UBA) topped the list of those which had been robbed. It reported six cases totalling some 2.4 million naira ($3.5 million) to the police, the NEW NIGERIAN said. Other banks reported to have lost huge sums of money were the Union, the Central Bank of Nigeria, the Mercantile, the Savannah, the First Bank, the National and the Societe Generale. The NEW NIGERIAN said that some arrests had been made among staff of all the banks affected, where cheques for huge sums of money usually drawn on other banks had been accepted for immediate payment without being properly cleared. [Text] [AB281408 Paris AFP in English 1339 GMT 28 Sep 81]

BAN ON MEETINGS LIFTED--The ban on public assemblies, meetings, processions and political rallies has been lifted in Kano State. In a statement on September 9, the police advised the general public and interested groups to apply for and obtain permits from the State Commissioner of police before holding any public assembly, procession, meetings and rallies. It warned that any person, political party or organisation who contravened or made any attempt to assembly without permits would be severely dealt with. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3347, 21 Sep 81, p 2217]

GOWON'S BROTHER RELEASED--Kaduna, 2 Oct (NAN)--Eight beneficiaries of the amnesty granted some participants of the February 1976 abortive coup, in which the then head of state, General Murtala Muhammed, was killed, were today released in Kaduna. They are Major Iliya K. Abang, S. K. Dimka, former commissioner of police for Kwara State, Captain Peter Atemlong and Captain Christopher Wuyep. Others are Captain A. A. Maidodo, 2d Lt Augustine Welbe, WO-11 Emmanuel Izam and Captain Isaiah Gowon, brother of former head of state. Hundreds of relatives, friends and well wishers converged on the Kaduna Central Prison as early as 7.30 a.m. to await their release. At the prison gates to receive the men were Mr Peter Gowon, elder brother to the former head of state and his sister Mrs Martha Audu. [Text] [AB021305 Lagos NAN in English 1248 GMT 2 Oct 81]

PROPOSED CASTRO VISIT--The proposed visit to Nigeria of President Fidel Castro of Cuba attracts comments from the NIGERIAN STANDARD. The paper notes that the Cuban leader has never doubted Nigeria's leadership role in Africa and her contributions toward liberation struggles in the continent. The STANDARD also recalls Cuba's role in Africa's political developments, and sees the occasion of President Castro's visit as an opportunity for the two countries to examine possible areas where their commitments to the total liberation of the continent can be effectively aligned. President Castro, concludes the paper, is a friend of Africa, and is welcome anytime he steps down on the Nigerian soil. [Excerpt] [AB291117 Lagos International Service in English 1030 GMT 29 Sep 81]

NEWSPAPER ON REAGAN POLICIES--The NIGERIAN STANDARD accuses President Ronald Reagan of the United States of carrying out policies that constitute a threat to international peace and security. For instance, notes the paper, the American Government is persistently aiding the racist regime in South Africa to carry out military incursions against Southern African states including the recent invasion and occupation of Angola. This, the STANDARD concludes, is in addition to various atrocities and crimes which the Reagan Administration has continued to support in different parts of the world. [Excerpt] [AB30093 Lagos International Services in English 0830 GMT 30 Sep 81]

GUIDED MISSILE STRIKE SHIPS--Lagos, 29 Sep (NAN)--The minister of defence, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi, today at the naval base in Lagos commissioned three guided missile strike patrol ships, named the NNS Ekpe, the NNS Aug and the NNS Damisa. The minister said that the ships were fast-moving and capable of launching effective long-range attacks on enemy installations and targets. He said that in the next few months, the navy would receive three more ships, named the NNS Siri, the NNS Ayam and the NNS Ekun. These ships and a flag ship, the NNS Aradu, he added, would substantially enhance the striking capability of the navy. Also, as part of the week-long activities to mark the silver jubilee, Alhaji Oniyangi opened navy town at Ojo, along Badagry road. He said that with the opening of Navy Town, the federal government was fulfilling one goal in providing adequate accommodation for members of the armed forces. The minister also said that more houses for naval officers, would soon be built at Calabar and Port Harcourt. [Text] [AB300756 Lagos NAN in English 0743 GMT 30 Sep 81]

MILITARY PROMOTIONS--The Army Council has approved the promotion of Maj Gen M. I. Ushishi, the chief of army staff, to the rank of lieutenant general. Similarly, the navy board has approved the promotion of vice chief of defense staff, Rear Admiral Husseini Abdulayi, to the rank of vice admiral. The two promotions are effective from today. [Text] [AB041250 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Oct 81]

DISCRIMINATORY ADMISSIONS POLICY--It is now a law in Oyo State that all students in primary and secondary schools whose fathers fail to produce their flat rate tax receipts would no longer be entitled for admissions and registration into the state owned educational institutions. A special motion to this effect was unanimously passed in the state House of Assembly recently at a one-day emergency meeting of members summoned by the Speaker, Chief Mololade Gbolagunte. The House resolved that each headmaster and principal of primary and secondary schools in the state must obtain the receipt from the father of any child seeking admissions and registration. The new legislation is the latest on the issue of flat rate tax which has generated considerable controvery in the state since Governor Bola Ige announced the government policy, over the issue. The motion was sponsored and seconded by the House Majority Leader and Chief Whip, Mr Jide Windapo and Akinlabi Kuboniyi respectively. The motion read: "That in view of the total commitment of Oyo State Government to effect implementation of a huge free education and free medical and health services programme, I move that this honourable House endorses the stand of the executive to make production of tax receipt a condition for admission and registration of pupils and students in all educational institutions maintained and run by the state government with effect from the 1981/82 academic session." [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Sep 81 p 2]

REQUEST: ABROGATE POLL TAX--Oyo State counil of the NPN has renewed its plea to the state government to abrogate collection of flat rate tax in the interest of those described as majority of citizens without stable sources of income. Chairman of the party in the state, Alhaji Olatunji Mohammed told newsmen at a press conference in Ibadan that the contention of NPN over the issue was that a refined order and relieve the people. He said his party was misunderstood by those in government in the statement and corrected the impression that the NPN campagined against the payment of tax. "We on this side observed the fact that payment of tax is a civil responsibility but the fact remains that most of those to pay such tax are too poor to be subjected to the rigour of searching for the 7.50 Naira." He said the Federal Goverment also realised the unfortunate economic positions of such citizens before it ordered that payment of flat rate tax must stop throughout the country. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Sep 8 p 7]

DIPLOMATIC TRAINING INSTITUTE--A permanent institute will be established for the training of Nigerian diplomats before they are posted abroad. The Minister of External Affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu said in an address at the 19th induction course for newly-recruited foreign service officers that the present administration regarded

the establishment of the institute with utmost relevance and urgency. He said the institute had been on the drawing board for a long time. He told the new recruits that they should possess analytical minds and functional effectiveness. They should be quick witted too, the Minister added. The induction course was scheduled for two months and included a tour of Nigeria's 19 states by the officers. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3347, 21 Sep 81 p 2218]

CSO: 4700/113

BRIEFS

TRIAL FOR ATTEMPTED COUP--Kigali, 18 Sep--Thirty people went on trial here Thursday before the State Security Court for trying to overthrow the Government in April last year. The charges against the alleged leader of the group, former Major Theoneste Lizinde, the country's ex-Security Chief and Presidential Foreign Affairs Adviser, include disclosing state secrets, stealing 75 million Rwandan francs ($800,000) and recruiting people to murder President Juvenal Habyarimana. [AFP)--[Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2829, 18 Sep 81 p 21]

CSO: 4700/82

PDS ADMITS MEMBERS TRAINED IN LIBYA

AB081317 Paris AFP in French 1717 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Dakar, 7 Oct (AFP)--In a communique issued by the National Secretariat of the opposition Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), the party admits that it has sent activists to Libya for training as bodyguards of the secretary general of the party, Abdoulaye Wade, in preparation for future elections.

Eight PDS activists, including a member of parliament, Doudou Camara, and two national leaders of the party have been charged with interference in state security following an accusation by Amadou Fall, a former officer who has been Wade's bodyguard since January 1981.

In its communique the PDS asserts that it sent activists for training as bodyguards because its secretary general had been a victim on several occasions of traps, attacks, death threats and assassination attempts by the ruling Socialist Party, and PDS activists had been assassinated.

The communique adds that the PDS is prepared to assume moral and political responsibility for this training aimed at strengthening its security and that of its leaders. It points out that Camara--who according to the Ministry of Justice admitted that he participated in a training course in Libya from 28 March to 27 May 1981 in intelligence, military security, sabotage, the setting of mines and traps, and destabilization--was put in charge of party security and that of the secretary general in particular.

In addition the PDS sees no offense or crime for a political party which feels threatened to prepare its activists to defend itself and to train them in certain fields in another country.

The communique also discloses that the investigators did not find any arms, contrary to what Amadou Fall said. According to a communique of the Ministry of Justice, Fall said during the investigation that cases of arms and ammunition had been brought into Senegal from Tripoli through Mauritania.

According to the PDS communique, Amadou Fall, who was arrested in August for fraud, was an intelligence specialist in the Senegalese Army. He left to work in Europe before being dismissed as an army officer.

The communique of the Senegalese opposition party ends by reaffirming that there is a plot to destabilize the PDS internally and to tarnish its image as a legal party as well as its ability to assume power democratically.

CSO: 4719/89

BRIEFS

TIES WITH FRANCE--Paris, 8 Oct (AFP)--The president of the Seychelles, France-Albert Rene, declares himself favorable to the strengthening of cooperation relations with France, relations which according to him ought to be based on mutual respect and reciprocal interest. In an interview granted to the Third World weekly, AFRIQUE-ASIE, the Seychelles head of state stresses that his country is very well disposed toward France and states that the joint France-Seychelles commission meeting will come by the beginning of 1982 at the latest. The president also recalled that in order to strike a balance between the Creole, French and English languages, the place of the French language has been strengthened in the Seychelles, especially in the fields of culture, information and education. France-Albert Rene further indicates that attempts to destabilize his regime have not ended, and that he considers this to be a sign that the revolutionary process is still continuing in the Seychelles, and that it is upsetting certain people here and there. Talking about security in the Indian Ocean, the Seychelles president again stated that he was asking for the dismantling of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of all foreign forces in the region. [Text] [AB081958 Paris AFP in French 1718 GMT 8 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/93

DELAYS IN CASH PAYMENTS TO FARMERS SCORED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 1 Oct 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] Complaints from farmers in some areas of our country concerning delays by some agencies in paying for their crops are still being received. This newspaper has received letters from citizens who make complaints of this kind. A recent example is that from Namabengo village, Songea, Ruvuma Region, which we published in the Letters to the Editor section of our newspaper on Tuesday this week. The letter said that Ruvuma Region is now cultivating considerable maize but that the farmers are becoming discouraged by the delay in receiving their money when they sell their crops.

We are astonished that a situation like this has existed up to now. Cash payments to farmers have been speeded up and steps enabling cash payments to be made have been taken. For example, to make it possible for the National Milling Company [NMC] to purchase crops during the 1981-1982 harvesting season, the National Bank of Commerce authorized 1.210 billion shillings to be used for maize purchases. This money was to be sent to branches of the National Bank of Commerce in the regions and districts to be used by the NMC to purchase crops and transport them from villages to warehouses. The objective of this procedure was to make it possible for farmers to be paid cash when they sell their crops.

The question is: Has this money not yet reached the places where complaints continue to be made that the farmers are incurring delays in receiving their money? We doubt that the money has not yet arrived. Because when the general manager of the National Bank of Commerce, Pascal Kamuzora, mentioned the authorization of the above-mentioned funds, he said in the first week of July that this money was to be distributed throughout the country according to the quantity of crops produced. Therefore, it is obvious that not a shortage of money but other matters are causing the delay complained about by the farmers.

The agencies and administrators concerned should pursue more conscientiously the matter of paying the farmers when they sell their crops and make certain that the procedure for paying them cash at the place where they sell their crops is borne in mind and carried out. Because when farmers sell their crops and are told that they will be paid later, they may become discouraged and feel oppressed. And to discourage farmers is to endanger the whole nation.

CSO: 4719/6

VILLAGERS DISPLACED FOR CONSERVATION AREAS

Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] One of our readers who recently visited northern Togo provides the following account of the effects of a recent "extention of the zones for wildlife protection" ordered by President Eyadema:

At the beginning of the rainy season, when the huts had just been rebuilt and reroofed, when the fields were ready for the approach of sowing time, several thousand humble peasants were quite simply thrown off the land, with no warning; with no indemnity, or assistance, or even the most elementary planning for their departure, without any directions of finding new land. It was so unorganized that some families were expelled twice within a matter of weeks.

And the conditions of expulsion! With armed men, paratroopers, as if it were an enemy country or a rebel-held area, shouting, "We mean business! We'll kill!" A fine boast, to be sure! In fact, only stock animals were killed, an act difficult to justify. Huts were burned, granaries destroyed, sheets of iron torn up with axes by the paratroopers when peasants were not moving fast enough to get away with them. The inhabitants of these villages could not believe their eyes: "Surely, our president does not know what his soldiers are doing...," but they finally had to recognize the truth. In one sector, the boats were confiscated to prevent people from going to cultivate their already planted fields on the other side of the river.

This is going to mean great distress in the months to come, and death for many, for life was already harsh and the people were already poor enough as it was. In another sector, the expulsion was carried out more peacefully, without the involvement of the army; but the situation is just as tragic: people without a roof to shelter them from the tornados, with no land to be sown. Old people, heads of families, who hide their tears from their children...who, in the midst of the most excruciating poverty, are selling the last of their possessions to hire a truck, evidently at considerable cost.

Many were indignant at such a monstrous injustice...but they kept their indignation to themselves. To my knowledge, there was not a single protest, not a single voice raised.

9516
CSO: 4719/425

SECURITY SITUATION SAID WORSE THAN THAT UNDER AMIN

Ssemogerere News Conference

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2828, 15 Sep 81 p 19

[Article: "Ssemogere Hits at 'Savage Retaliation'"]

[Text] Kampala, September 12--Ugandan opposition Democratic Party (DP) leader Paul Ssemogerere has strongly attacked the Government's handling of security problems and said the current spate of killings and arrests are similar to those under ousted dictator Idi Amin.

"Scores of helpless civilians are killed in massive and savage retaliatory operations by Government troops," Mr Ssemogerere told a 90-minute news conference at his party's headquarters in Kampala yesterday.

"Soldiers on official duty go to villages and shoot indiscriminately at every human being in sight, looting extensively and raping both young and old women, as if sent there with a licence to commit all these atrocities."

The opposition leader said he had a list of 16 people killed by the Army during a weekend operation in Wakiso, 10 miles (16 kms) north of here, and that 18 other bodies were still unidentified.

Over 20 other civilians have been killed since last February by Ugandan Army soldiers in the nearby town of Kakiri, Mr Ssemogerere said. In his most bitter attack yet on President Milton Obote's Government's handling of security, Mr Ssemogerere added: "The savage retaliatory measures by the Army are made even before police start its investigations, making it impossible to know the real culprits and their motives.

"I feel only disgust and profound shock at the continued Government overreaction against the innocent people. I lay the blame squarely on the Government."

Serious deterioration...

He said there had been a serious deterioration in security since the general elections in December last year and Ugandans were now saying that insecurity in the country was worse than that which prevailed under Amin's dictatorship.

The number of detainees was higher now than under Amin, while the refugee population in Eastern Zaire and Southern Sudan was also higher than it ever was during the bloody dictator's rule, he said.

The opposition leader called for immediate measures to improve security and police morale.

These included ensuring that the Army was only deployed after police investigation of a situation, inquests into civilian deaths in Army operations and a commission of inquiry to look into recruitment, training, deployment and conditions of service in the Army. (A.F.P.)

Shootings, Arrests

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2828, 15 Sep 81 p 17

[Text] Nairobi, September 12--Two Kenyan lorry drivers were shot dead on Tuesday night at Kisenyi outside Kampala by armed men who stormed into their hotel, Kenyan papers reported here today.

Quoting informed sources in the Ugandan capital, the STANDARD and DAILY NATION English-language papers said that following the shooting five other Kenyan Somalis were rounded up yesterday and imprisoned at the notorious Makindye prison in Kampala.

The sources, which identified the slain drivers as Mohamed Hirsi Mohamed and Khalif Ali Samatar, disclosed that the Kenyan High Commission in Uganda was last night trying to get full details of the killings and the subsequent arrest of the Kenyan nationals in Kampala.

The sources described the situation as confused, with a large number of night raids, while looting was commonplace. The night the two Kenyans were shot armed men reportedly drove to a house near the Kenyan High Commission where they parked their vehicle for more than 30 minutes, and later drove off to raid and loot neighbouring houses. (A.F.P.)

Soldiers, Police Clash

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 11 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] THE problem faced by Ugandan President Milton Obote's government in restoring security in the troubled country has been amplified, once again, by two small but significant incidents. On Wednesday last week, a group of men attacked Wandegeya police station, on the outskirts of Kampala, sending policemen scampering for safety. Three days later some people hidden in the bush fired on soldiers at Wakiso army camp, 22 kms west of Kampala, triggering an exchange of rocket and automatic rifle fire lasting for several minutes. In both cases, it was not another attack by dissidents waging an armed guerrilla campaign to overthrow the government. Rather, the attackers were, in both cases, army soldiers out to settle a score with policemen and other soldiers. And both incidents are a grim illustration of the state of government security forces, whose indiscipline does not only hinder their effectiveness, but also has made them a big liability in the government's efforts to win the confidence of the people.

The Wandegeya incident had been triggered by police attempt to enforce the law. Police had apparently caught soliders trying to loot civilian property. The police had tried to stop the soldiers who, however, failed to take heed. Police ended up shooting four of them. Other soldiers then drove in three army jeeps and attacked the police station with small arms and rocket-propelled grenades. The Wakiso incident was a result of differences among soldiers within the camp. But it later spilt beyond the camp walls and finally ended up with the looting of civilian property when more soldiers were rushed to the area, according to witness reports.

The indiscipline is not only causing rifts within the Ugandan security forces, but seems to have put a strain on relations between Ugandan soldiers and the Tanzanian policemen who are helping to maintain law and order, mainly in Kampala. The Tanzanian policemen have disappeared from roadblocks this past week in an apparent protest against growing army indiscipline. Several hundreds of these policemen, who remained in Uganda when Tanzanian troops were withdrawn in June, have been jointly manning roadblocks with Ugandan police, as well as escorting Ugandan soldiers on anti-guerrilla campaigns in urban areas to prevent looting. While they have long been dissatisfied with the state of the Ugandan security forces, they reportedly felt they must register their protest after the Wandegeya incident.

Nowhere has the indiscipline within the army been more keenly felt than in the West Nile Province, where government control has been pushed down to Arua by guerrillas. The soldiers started losing the grip when they reportedly mutinied. During the mutiny they massacred scores of innocent people at Ombachi Catholic Mission, an event that did not help the government's image internationally. With the morale at its lowest ebb, the soldiers could not resist former supporters of dictator Idi Amin, now fighting under the name of the Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF), who drove them down to the southern outskirts of Arua. A government counter-offensive during the past few weeks has failed to dislodge the UNRF men still entrenched some 15 kms out of Arua, according to reports from the area.

The fighting, however, has claimed the lives of about 1,000 civilians, killed by both soldiers and guerrillas, displacing several thousands of others who have taken refuge in Zaire. How long the situation will go on may be determined from the attitude of those who have fled into refugee camps. "The people (refugees) are beginning to think that they must stay here for a few months or a few years," says Canadian John Tardzold, whose mission at the Zairean town of Arua, gives refuge to several hundred people from West Nile. It all depends on how the government can be able to instil discipline in its army. It is only a disciplined force that could be able to crush the rebels and win the confidence of the area's people. ■

Landmine Kills 20

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Sep 81 p 16

[Text]

TWENTY civilians were killed yesterday when a bus detonated a landmine eight kilometers east of Kampala near Manambe Forest.

The announcement by Internal Affairs Minister John Luwuliza Kirunda on government radio said the government of President Milton Obote will take all necessary action to curb the activities of "bandits" in the Kampala area.

The Minister disclosed in the same announcement that nine civilians died on Thursday when their bus detonated a landmine 29 kilometres north of the capital near Bombo.

There were no further details on either of the incidents. But travellers arriving in Kampala said the latest blast occurred on Satruday afternoon along the main road from Kampala to the Kenya border. They said traffic was diverted off the main road while soldiers helped clear the wreckage.

Since February guerrillas trying to topple Dr. Obote have been attacking police and military installations and planting landmines on well-travelled roads.

Local residents said government soldiers rampaged through the village of Wakiso, 16 kilometres west of Kampala, last weekend and killed around 20 people.

Uganda's Minister for Internal Affairs, Dr. John L. Kirunda, has on behalf of the Uganda Government, expressed condolences to the families of people killed in the landmine incidents.

He said that people engaged in the killing had always claimed that their objective was to be in government irrespective of the will of the people.

The Minister said the bandits' political spokesmen were always quick in talking about human rights but would keep quiet when bus travellers were killed for no reason.

He said bandits had attacked police stations, killing people and stealing property but have never condemned any single act of violence committed by them.

Dr. Kirunda said the leader of the opposition, Mr. Paulo Ssemogerere, has always found it opportune to condemn the army and the police and say nothing about the criminal activities of bandits against the army, the police and civilians.

CSO: 4700/104

UK CORRESPONDENT ON TORTURE PRACTICES

PM121521 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 12 Oct 81 p 5

[Hugh Davies report: "Obote Foundation a Torture Centre in Uganda Worse Than Under Amin"]

[Text] The Milton Obote Foundation, a drab building in Kampala's industrial area, together with the Kireka Military Barracks, 45 miles away on the road to Jinja, are now centres for torture, according to evidence accumulated by Western diplomats in Uganda.

Reliable informants told me in Kampala last week that the people living in the vicinity of the foundation building in Fifth Street were becoming increasingly alarmed about the activities of its occupants, members of the ruling Uganda People's Congress Party.

A woman spoke of bodies being carried from a rear exist and dumped aboard a lorry late at night.

One of her neighbours said he often was forced to leave his house "because I was just unable to bear the sound of screaming from inside the foundation."

Firm indications that the Kireka army post is being used by government interrogators came from the father of a girl in her mid-twenties.

A shy and withdrawn man, he talked in a soft, sad voice of his daughter's arrest a month ago. The woman was picked up at the office where she worked in Kampala's main commercial district.

Three plainclothes men, who introduced themselves as "State security officers" told the office manager that she was being taken with another woman to the parliament building, where both President Obote and the Ugandan special branch have offices.

In fact, according to the father, an apparently sincere man, both women were driven by car to Kireka and held for seven days.

While the second woman emerged from the ordeal frightened but unhurt, the man's daughter had to be treated in the hospital for severe injuries.

She told her father of being taken alone to a small room and questioned about three men, identified by her interrogators as anti-Obote guerrillas. Two were raid to be operating in exile from Nairobi.

The daughter was grilled at length about the number of times the men were supposed to have visited her home. She denied even knowing them.

Her father said: "They hit her first with pangas. Then they used iron bars on her. They broke her right forearm and then the fingers of her left hand. Her backbone was also injured.

"She fainted and was taken to a cell which was so crowded there was hardly room to stand up. Twenty-three other people, including three women, were there.

"Four days later, guards took her back for interrogation. There she faced different men. My daughter told me she feared she would be killed 'for nothing'.

"However, her new questioners appeared to realise after a while that she knew nothing and ordered her release. There was no transport for her, so she had to stay in the cell another three days before being driven home."

The father was anxious to show me his daughter's injuries to substantiate his accusations. But on the day I was due to meet her, the Ugandian authorities deported me.

A few hours before my expulsion, President Obote, in icy exchanges with reporters, became enraged when asked about torture being used by his soldiers, two of whom, both army privates, have been charged with cruelty.

He said: "We are pursuing a programme of human rights in Uganda. Despite our difficult situation, I think we are doing it very well.

"Where there has been a breach of human rights, we have not spared anybody. Even leading members of my own party have been arrested.

"The very fact that you know that some soldiers have been arrested and taken to court should be a credit to us rather than a matter of vilification."

At the weekend, in a speech to mark the 19th anniversary of his nation's independence, Dr Obote told an audience of about 1,000 in Kampala: "I call on every citizen to respect above all human life."

He also appealed to those "who live in areas of insecurity not to fear security forces but to be open and let the authorities know who is disturbing the peace."

His call is likely to go unheeded if the experience of one man I interviewed is typical.

Joseph is a Bugandan and therefore no friend of the president, a Lango tribesman. But his story, told in a hut just off the heavily guarded Entebbe-Kampala road, about ten miles from the capital, seemed authentic.

He said: "I was here with my wife at about 7.15 a.m. last Tuesday morning (Sep 29) when two lorry-loads of special force policemen (Obote's new elite unit) drew up outside.

"Most of my neighbours fled into the bush. I stayed and watched as my home was torn apart. We have guerrillas in this area, but the searchers appear to be hunting for something else.

"I am a poor man and had hidden all my money, 4,000 shillings (34 pounds) in the pages of books on a shelf. They found half of it and the commander said he was confiscating the money. I was fortunate. They did no harm to me or my wife. All they took were my savings and some clothing in cupboards as well as sheets and blankets which they loaded onto a vehicle."

The man went on: "A neighbour was cycling on the road nearby. They didn't even ask him questions. One of the policemen just shot him.

"Another man was asked for his watch. He made a silly decision by refusing to hand it over. He was shot in his garden in front of his two wives."

Joseph said that times were different now under Obote. "They were bad under Idi Amin, but we people who had little money were safe. It's not safe now. Our lives are much worse."

Dr Obote's most outspoken critic in Kampala, Mr Paul Ssemogerere, leader of the Democratic Party, used similar words describing the security situation as "grave" with troops still out of hand.

He said: "The rate of killing, rape, looting and destruction of property far exceeds that experienced during Amin's days. Most people in Uganda feel unprotected. There is no respect for the rule of law by troops. I have evidence of a series of killings by the army involving officers and senior NCOs."

The worst was the notorious Ombachi Roman Catholic Mission massacre in July of 60 people in the West Nile where, according to the Democratic Party, 500,000 people have fled their homes to become refugees in Zaire.

Of the 126 MPS elected to parliament last December in Uganda's controversial elections, which President Obote insists were not rigged, the Democratic Party has 50.

Of these, four have been arrested--Al Haji Ali Serum-Jogi, an economics professor, Yoeri Kyesimira, for inciting hatred against the government; Yafes Sabiti for treason; and Elijah Kitaka-Gawera on a murder charge.

Commonwealth leaders, who according to Dr Obote were approached by his prime minister, "in the corridors" during the Melbourne conference, about a mixed military force of up to 100 men to help train troops, have been upset by a church report on the country's troubles.

The five-page document, signed by five religious leaders, talked of Uganda "bleeding to death," with army roadblocks becoming "places of torture."

The report said: "The dignity of our womenfolk has been abused. When you see the army men, and sometimes police, search women, it is very unhealthy and shameful.

"At gunpoint, they sometimes force the women to take off their clothes. They demand money even from children and old people."

In an interview at Jinja last Wednesday, Mr Peter Otai, minister of state for defence, said that in four hours of talks with President Obote on September 24, the Democratic Partyleader had said that indiscipline in the army was "not the only cause of insecurity."

The minister pointed out: "He also told us that there were acts sometimes committed by criminal and bandits."

Critics of the regime claim that well-organised forces are behind the unrest. After a secret meeting in Kenya during June, a merger was announced of the Popular Resistance Army led by Yoweri Museveni, one-time defence minister, and ex-president Yusur Lule's Uganda Freedom Fighters.

Also at the meeting was Andrew Kyiira, a former minister in the Lule government, who leads the Uganda Freedom Movement, and Brig Moses Ali, Amin's one-time henchman and finance minister.

Ali denies that he is a stalking-horse for Amin, who is now comfortably ensconsed in a hotel at Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

His followers in the so-called Uganda National Rescue Front are said to be well armed in the West Nile with anti-aircraft guns and possibly several Soviet-made Katyusha multiple rocket launchers.

Mr Otai said that Uganda's problems were "far less grave than those faced by British troops in northern Ireland with the terrorists of the IRA."

He alleged that guerrillas were disguising themselves as government troops to carry out attacks.

"Obviously it would be better for them to come wearing our uniforms and doing terrorist acts so that our soldiers are blamed for it.

The minister went on: "There is no problem in the army. If we had one, we could not remain in power. The army is inherited. We found it there. Dr Obote did not recruit it. But he is a man who understands the concept of division of power.

"Uganda has had an awful press. It is a press which though, we respect, we find to be inadequately informed. We allowed a BBC 'Panorama" team to come here. They did an awful job. "

Told that the Democratic Party was claiming that Uganda was worse now than under Amin, Mr Otai said: "That is a blatant lie. Our nation is now a million times better off than under Amin. We have a philosopher as a leader, who has a direction in which he is going. Everything he says is subject to discussion, debate and implementation only after cabinet decisions have been taken."

"That was not the case under Amin. Amin decreed. Our president operates by persuasion, the principles of the cabinet and responsible government."

Mr Otai said that in the wake of Amin's reign of terror, Uganda "certainly" had difficulties. "How many years did Germany take to recover after Hitler? How many years did Russia take to return to normality after the Second World War?"

I stressed that reports still persisted of military brutality, with people at Mutuga, 18 miles from Kampala, alleging a massacre by troops of 31 men, 12 of whom were executed by a firing squad.

Mr Otai replied: "If you think that what every villager says is true, you are at liberty to report it. We don't stop you from reporting it."

Actually 24 hours after our conversation, I was arrested and ordered to leave the country immediately.

CSO: 4700/113

KAMPALA WATER SUPPLY SITUATION CALLED PATHETIC

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 4 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] **WATER, water everywhere and not a drop to drink!" The long epic poem by Coleridge the "Ancient Mariner" vividly describes the pathetic state in which Uganda's capital, Kampala, finds itself today. Although the capital is a stone's throw away from the second largest fresh-water lake in the world, Lake Victoria, its residents are suffering from the worst water crisis they have ever had.**

The minister for lands, water and natural resources, Mr. Max Choudry, who hails from the arid famine-prone Karamoja, has stated that Kampala city will experience a serious shortage of water for at least another six months before the critical water crisis can be brought under control. With a grant from the European Economic Community (EEC), contractors are to carry out major repairs on the water reservoirs which feed the city from Lake Victoria situated at Gaba and Muyemba. The water works at Gaba would be shut down for long periods during the day to facilitate major works to be done to improve the water supply in the city.

The minister's public pronouncement was not news to residents of Kampala and its suburbs. The water in the taps of their houses has often not been flowing for the last seven years as a result of dictator Idi Amin's rule of murder and terror during which water engineers were replaced by "spanner boys". Amin largely used the country's foreign exchange to acquire military hardware instead of allocating some money for the purchase of water pumps and spares for regular overhaul of the water piping system.

The overnight promoted spanner boys seem to have lost the underground maps of all major water pipings or perhaps they could not decipher them. When the water boosters broke down due to lack of spares or non-availability of repair and maintenance engineers, underground waterpipes developed leakages some of which did not surface near where the pipes had burst. As a result very little water flowed during very low pressure so that the seven hills on which Kampala is built were not receiving water at all.

Makerere University and the national hospital at Mulago had to acquire water tankers to deliver water from Lake Victoria. They were also forced to dig makeshift pit-latrines in areas whose plans did not provide for them. Before the 1971 coup by Amin, local and urban municipal councils were responsible for the distribution and management of water and sewerage.

Since the ouster of Amin in 1979, a great deal of equipment and machinery has been imported by the National Water and Sewerage Corporation. But it did not work out as it should have. Promises have been made time and time again without any positive change. Recently, the authorities of the corporation promised that 19 new pumps would be installed at Gaba and Muyenga to step up water supplies to the residents of Kampala. Of these pumps, six high level and seven low-level ones would be installed at Gaba with the remaining six low-level ones being fixed in Muyenga. It was revealed that the new pumps were extremely powerful. Most of them are 390 horse power with some in the 400 horse range.

Six have already been installed.

The corporation will embark on the replacement of the main water pipes. Instead of the present 10 to 10½ inch pipes and between 16 to 18 inch pipes which dominate the system, the corporation intends to lay 24 inch diameter pipes. To expedite the early completion of the work, the corporation was considering putting the workers on a shift system to work round the clock. ■

CSO: 4700/104

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER STAFF ARRESTED--Kampala, 12 Sep--The Ugandan Government yesterday arrested executives of the CHAMPION newspaper, which on Wednesday reported that Kenya had imported 28 American F-16 jet fighters to help overthrow the Government of President Milton Obote. Ugandan radio said today that the government dissociated itself from the newspaper, which printed "lies and concoctions". The radio said there was no truth whatsoever in the report in the four-page weekly tabloid, which was owned by "people who do not support the Government". The radio did not give names or the number of those arrested. The Kenyan Government reacted angrily on Wednesday to the CHAMPION allegations, describing them as "malicious, provocative and unfounded". And Nairobi called on the Ugandan Government to institute investigations of those "disgruntled elements who are bent on destroying the peace and stability in the East African region". (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2828, 15 Sep 81 p 17]

NEW 707--Uganda's national airline, has acquired a second Boeing 707 to operate on a new Bombay, Dubai, Cologne and Cairo route starting next month. Announcing the addition to the Boeing fleet in Kampala, Uganda Airline's general manager, G. W. Toko, said the new "707 Combi" will carry 63 passengers and 21 tons of cargo. The aircraft is expected in Uganda on October 5 and the inaugural flight to Dar es Salaam will take place on October 8. Col Toko, once director-general of the defunct East African Airways, said he was happy the "Flying Crane" was spreading its wings to new routes. From next month, Uganda Airlines will fly to Bombay through Dubai twice a week, and once a week to Cologne through Cairo. The airline is also expected to increase the frequency of its flights to London from three to four times a week and from one to two times to Rome and Brussels. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Sep 81 p 9]

EX-SOLDIERS RELEASED FROM PRISON--A total of 1,907 ex-soldiers of dictator Amin who were imprisoned by the First UNLF [Uganda National Liberation Front] administration after the liberation war of the country, have been released from Luzira and (Kirinya) prisons. Releasing over 900 prisoners from (Kirinya) Prison in Jinja, the minister of internal affairs, Dr Luwuliza Kirunda, advised them to go home and join their families in the celebrations to mark the 19th anniversary of the Republic of Uganda. [Excerpt] [EA 081538 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/113

EMIGRATION AN INCREASING PROBLEM

Dakar AFRICA in French No 133, Aug-Sep 81 pp 30, 106

[Article by E. Pasquinelli]

[Text] Upper Voltan migration to the Ivory Coast is a very recent phenomenon; it began to grow rapidly starting in 1946. Three major factors are responsible for this development: the elimination of forced labor, the development of the coastal lowlands, and the rapid expansion of coffee, cacao, and banana plantations. Upper Voltan workers (especially the Mossis and Bobos) in many cases account for half the manpower on Ivorian plantations. Despite the absence of any control over the migratory movement and the inadequacy of the statistical data, as early as 1960 the number of Upper Voltan migrants living in the Ivorian rural zones was estimated at 200,000. Initially settling in the plantations of the south and east, they gradually spread throughout the forested parts of Ivory Coast, into the many wood-working factories, village and family plantations. The migrant population, long composed of seasonal or contractual workers, is tending to become a permanent fixture: in the countryside, there are entire neighborhoods of Mossi emigrants, the "Mossikro." Between 1960 and 1963, Upper Voltans who came to the Ivory Coast were systematically taken under the wing of an indigenous inhabitant, who then became his official guardian. The latter, in exchange for a little place to live, asked him to work one full day per week on his plantation. The cost of day-labor at that time was around Fr CFA 200 or 300 per day. This system gradually disappeared; the Upper Voltans broke with the guardianship of the natives and began to create and cultivate, for their own profit, fields of rice, Chinese yams, corn, millet, and even plantations of coffee and cacao. These lands were given over to them by their former guardians. In August 1975, leaders of the country's only political party, the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally], asserted that Ivorian land belonged to whomever was putting it to work, without regard to race. The Mossis, who until then had hired out their labor, began to exploit land for themselves. Manpower to work for the big plantation owners became more and more difficult to find, because of the rural exodus and the obstruction of the Upper Voltan Government. By way of example, contract laborer who harvests 3 tons of coffee is only entitled to one-third of the harvest; after the clearing of undergrowth, harvesting, drying, and husking, his share is Fr CFA 150,000. If the coffee brings Fr CFA 150 per kilo, the proprietor's share in Fr CFA 300,000.

The Greatest Number of Migrants

Presently, the flood of Upper Voltan migrants is one of the biggest in Africa: the number departing Upper Volta per year is estimated at 70,000. There were 43,000 Upper Voltans in Ghana in 1975, and 726,000 in Ivory Coast, but they now number a record 1.6 million in the latter country. Foreign workers make a significant contribution to the Ivorian economy; the country gets the migrant labor at a minimal social cost. They are between 19 and 45 years old and do not require any educational outlays or family allowances. But the emigration is also beneficial to Upper Volta: it is equivalent to aid from the country of destination to the country of origin. This aid consists of the remittances of the earnings of migrant workers to their families and dependents who have remained home (estimated at Fr CFA 5 billion). Also, the Ivory Coast absorbs a sizable mass of Upper Voltan manpower, which helps reduce unemployment and underemployment in Upper Volta. This cuts both ways, however, since Upper Volta is deprived of a large portion of its most able-bodied citizens. According to Raymond Deniel, a sociologist with INDES (National Institute for Economic and Social Development) in Abidjan: "while offering its skilled people a relatively easy way to fulfill their most immediate, most urgent ambitions, the migration by the same token leads them to the resigned acceptance of their country's stagnation and diverts them from working at the economic development of their village; most of the migrants, moreover, have no awareness of this problem." One must also mention the importance of the words and actions of former migrants which contribute to the allure of Ivory Coast: the country has the image of being a land of "milk and honey;" money, radios, bicycles and beautiful clothes are the preeminent status symbols.

Clandestine Migration

Upper Voltan migrants stay anywhere from 2 to 6 years. But the most controversial aspect is the absence of any regulation of the migration. The 1960 convention signed by Ivory Coast and Upper Volta, to provide effective protection to the migrants, has never been implemented: because the great majority of Upper Voltans who emigrate to the Ivory Coast do not go through their country's recruiting and employment services; because Ivorian employers are reluctant to have foreign control over their workers; and because the Ivorian representatives have accepted the Voltans' conditions without argument. There are also divergent interests on the two sides: the Ivorians complain about the inability of the Voltans to control their own emigrants; while the Voltans cite failure to apply the convention and accuse the Ivory Coast of organizing "clandestine" emigration networks.

What should be done in the future is to develop an organized and joint emigration system in place of the present anarchic and uncontrolled situation; this would give Ivory Coast every year the labor it needs, and at the same time assure for the Voltan workers a stable situation and better conditions for their stay in in Ivorian community.

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CSO: 4719/425

MOBUTU ASKS CHURCH TO STAY OUT OF POLITICS

'Render Unto Caesar...'

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2828, 15 Sep 81 p 22

[Text] Kinshasa, September 14--President Mobutu Sese Seko today warned the Catholic Church in Zaire not to interfere in politics.

Opening the third session of the ruling Popular Revolutionary Party, President Mobutu said he would no longer tolerate the Church in Zaire setting itself up as state censor.

To rub home his message, the President quoted the words of Christ in the gospels: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, unto God the things that are God's."

The warning followed recent strong criticism of the regime by Zairese bishops at a recent conference, taken up in church sermons which President Mobutu attacked as "political meetings in disguise."

His speech to the 110 delegates of the central committee of Zaire's only tolerated party also underlined the country's economic weakness and the need to bring the budget deficit below a ceiling of some 150 million dollars.

He called for measures to stop tax evasion and increase production by increasing support for small and medium firms.

Budget restrictions were more imperative with Zaire's need to refund by the end of the year 500 million dollars under agreements reached last June with industrialised countries on rescheduling the country's foreign debt, Mr Mobutu said. (A.F.P.)

Watch on Sermons

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2829, 18 Sep 81 p 24

[Text] Kinshasa, September 17--Members of the youth section of Zaire's sole political party are to be stationed in all places of religious worship in the country to ensure that sermons and prayers are not "reactionary."

The decision, reported by the ZAIRIAN NEWS AGENCY (AZAP), follows an attack by President Mobutu Sese Seko on the behaviour of the country's Roman Catholic clergy, whom he accused of meddling in affairs of the state. The country's mass media have at the same time launched an attack on the clergy. AZAP said in a commentary that "religion wants to run current affairs" and that "the country's parishes have been turned into political platforms." (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/105

NGUZA KARL-I-BOND REPORTEDLY CHALLENGES MOBUTU

London 8 DAYS in English No 34, 29 Aug 81 p 28

[Article by Shada Islam]

[Text] THE TWILIGHT world of Zairean exile politics has yet to produce a credible alternative to the chronically shaky, but surprisingly durable, regime of General Mobutu Sese Seko. Nguza Karl-I-Bond, until recently Mobutu's deputy but currently a leadership contender, is trying to fill this void.

Barred from political activity in Zaire itself, Nguza resigned as Zaire's premier last April and is currently in exile in Belgium. He refuses, however, to throw in his lot with the motley group of exiled Zairean 'opposition leaders' who have been struggling for over twenty years to loosen Mobutu's stranglehold on Zairean political and economic life. Beset by factionalism and tribal rivalries, their activities have irritated but never seriously worried the Kinshasa authorities.

Nguza sees himself as a credible rival and the only alternative to Mobutu. 'I do not want to become a member of a faction or set up a new one,' he said in an interview in his Brussels residence, adding that all groups opposing President Mobutu shared a 'common objective, that is the return of democracy.' But Nguza is better known, both at home and abroad, than any other opponent of the Kinshasa regime. He intends to use his reputation to draw attention to Mobutu's 'political intolerance, human rights violations and corruption.'

As the country's prime minister for almost a year (and previously foreign minister for almost four) Nguza has been a witness to some of Mobutu's 'most unbelievable acts of corruption'. He stresses, however, that he was 'never an accomplice' — and left the country when he did to avoid becoming a 'scapegoat' for Zaire's endemic economic ills. 'As prime minister I saw an unbelievable increase in corruption around and above me . . . I opted to leave because I could not live in peace when my people were being exploited,' he explained.

The past association with the president he so vehemently denounces today does not seem to weigh too heavily on Nguza. Nguza underlined that Mobutu's jealously of his rapidly increasing popularity at home and abroad — at a time when the president faced international criticism for his handling of the economy and the armed rebellion in the copper-rich province of Shaba — prompted him to accuse Nguza of high treason. Nguza was imprisoned, tortured and condemned to death in 1977. But then, two years later in 1979, he was released and reinstated as Zaire's foreign minister.

Given his awareness of the 'corruption' in the Mobutu regime, why did he accept the ministerial job — and later the premiership? According to Nguza: 'I was looking for a way to clear myself of the false accusations made against me by Mobutu, and felt that my rehabilitation by the very man who had accused me would clear me in the eyes of international public opinion and history.'

He was also clearly encouraged by the 'small signs of liberalisation' which Mobutu accepted under international pressure in 1979. For the first time in several years the newly elected parliament was allowed to actually question government action, and a number of exiles returned to the country following an amnesty by Mobutu. 'It was a

new atmosphere,' said Nguza, 'and I believed until the last moment that I could bring about a change in policies from inside the government.'

This heady atmosphere of change came to an abrupt end on 4 February, 1980, when the president made it clear that 'as long as I live, bipartism and multipartism will never be allowed in Zaire.' The parliament's powers were drastically curtailed and the country, according to Nguza, returned to a situation of political immobility. 'These methods of government did not correspond to my principles and my conscience,' said Nguza.

In his recently published appeal to all Zaireans to overthrow — through non-violent means — the Mobutu regime, Nguza mentioned just some of the social problems affecting his country. The 27m people of Ziare live in one of the world's potentially wealthiest regions, rich in commodities such as cobalt, copper and coffee. Yet they face 'famine and malnutrition' because of agricultural mismanagement, he claims, suffer diseases such as cholera and malaria because of lack of government spending in the health and sanitation sector, and search in vain for employment (only 100,000 jobs have been created in the country in 21 years). 'The peple live in misery,' claims Nguza, and have reached a point of despair where they are ready to 'explode'.

Zaire's economy is bleak. Personal control by Mobutu over the Central Bank of Zaire, the Gecomin Copper and Cobalt Mining Company and the Sozacom Mineral-Exporting Firm has undermined the impact of any economic reforms requested by the IMF, notes Nguza. He also accuses the president of being responsible for the disappearance of some $100m from the state coffers in 1980 and of $26m in the first quarter of 1981. Zaire's international debt currently stands at $5bn.

Zaire is ripe for an uprising, warns Nguza grimly. This could take the form of a popular revolt, a military coup, or even an armed uprising in the province of Shaba. 'Let's not forget that the Katenga soldiers currently seeking shelter in Angola and Zambia have at least twice before created very serious problems for the Zairean army. It was the French and Moroccan military aid for Mobutu which stopped the Zairean army being completely routed.'

While Nguza stresses that he is 'a peace-loving man', he makes it clear that if there is another armed revolt he will not intervene to stop bloodshed as he has done in the past. 'I will be behind my people and assume my responsibilities to the bitter end,' he warns.

Through its continued support for Mobutu, the West is in fact, 'preparing the ground for communism in Zaire,' says the avidly pro-Western Nguza. He makes it clear, however, that he would like friendly relations with Ziare's leftist neighbours and that all political parties would be given the right to operate in the 'national reconciliation' government he intends to set up.

'The change is coming,' he predicts with confidence, 'and it is time the West realised that the best way of defending its interests in Zaire is not through supporting Mobutu.' Nguza recognises that he will be unable to return to Zaire without the 'understanding of the West,' but stresses over and over again that 'it is the people who will really be responsible for the change that is coming in Zaire.'

CSO: 4700/104

BRIEFS

MOBUTU SUES DISSIDENTS--President Mobutu Sese Seko is suing a group of Zairean dissidents in the Belgian courts following a demonstration at his private house in Brussels. The action relates to an incident in which demonstrators protesting against the release from a Belgian prison of Jean Foster Manzikala, former Governor of Zaire's Shaba Province, surrounded General Mobutu's house. The complaint, which General Mobutu's lawyer lodged with the Public Prosecutor, states that the protestors trespassed on and damaged his property. The Zaire Committee, the dissident grouping which organised the demonstration, said that General Mobutu's action was unfounded. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No. 3346, 14 Sep 81 p 2152]

CSO: 4700/82

FINANCE MINISTER OUTLINES POSITION ON FOREIGN LOANS

CA101108 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] The government does not intend to nationalize industries in the country unless they are strategic to the nation. The minister of finance, Senator Nkala, said this at a news conference in Salisbury today following his visit to the Commonwealth finance ministers' conference in the Bahamas. However, he said, this should not be taken to mean that the government is outrageously capitalistic, even though the government will continue to participate in joint ventures in industry. Comrade Nkala stated that the government is determined to see that the masses have a fair share of the fruits of their labor. He disclosed that the most stringent economic measures will be introduced to control the flow of cash in the economy. Comrade Nkala said that these measures are aimed at helping the government achieve a lower gross domestic product, GDP, in its efforts to curtail inflation.

The minister also disclosed that while overseas he approached the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for a loan to help Zimbabwe meet foreign currency requirements. However, Comrade Nkala would not be drawn into revealing details of the loan, saying that negotiations are still underway.

The minister strongly accused the foreign press of distorting and exaggerating the current political and economic developments in Zimbabwe. He said that the overseas press only highlights the problems in the country without mentioning the government's impressive achievements in the short period it has been in power. Comrade Nkala expressed serious concern over the unholy alliance between the foreign press, the Republican Front and the puppet political (?factions) designed to discredit the government and discourage foreign investment in the country.

CSO: 4700/114 END

JPRS 79283

23 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2508

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JPRS 79283

23 October 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2508

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STORMY FUTURE FOR BATAWANA LEADER PREDICTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 16 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

Saturday September 12 was a great day for the Batawana when their 40 year-old new regent chief, Kgosi Mathiba Moremi was installed by the Vice-President and Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Lenyeletse Seretse. Kgosi Mathiba succeeds his late brother, Kgosi Letsholathebe II who died after ruling his people for 17 years. Kgosi Mathiba has a lease of at least 10 years before handing over to 12 year old Tawana Letsholathebe 11 son of the late chief. But Kgosi Mathiba is a man of his own character who claims that members of the Tawana royal family had been trying to isolate him all along. He even doubts if the royal uncles will work with him. The Acting Editor of the Daily News KEBOELETSE NKARABANG gives you words from the horses mouth.

THE NEW regent chief of the Batawana, Kgosi Mathiba Moremi appeared after only a few hours of his installation on Saturday, to be headed for a stormy future in his leadership.

There was a clear indication that the new leader found himself in a new era of life - he has to learn to work with members of the Tawana royal family, whom he said had all along been trying to isolate him.

The regent chief, who by physical appearance seems much older than his 40 years told me in an interview that he was disliked by his uncles (borra-ngwanaa kgosi). When asked if he would work cooperatively with his uncle and deputy, Kgosi Montsheki Mogalakwe, he answered: "I doubt very much."

It would appear that the regent, if it were possible, would not hesitate to reshuffle the Tawana local administration, because according to his own words: "I have some distant uncles whom, I would be happy to work with," he said.

Kgosi Mathiba, who speaks Setswana with a heavy South African Sotho accent, is not a gregarious person. But he seems to go along with the proverb: Action speaks louder than words. He has clearly demonstrated this at least on two occasions. He did not attend the luncheon hosted in respect of his installation ceremony by his sister in-law, the late Kgosi Letsholathebe's widow and failed to see the Vice President off to Gaborone on Sunday.

The Vice President and invited guests had to wait, looking at the food for more than 20 minutes at the luncheon at which the new regent chief was expected to receive the guests.

The wait was later abandoned, in tune with a Setswana saying: "Tau ha e seo ea bo e seo le meno a yone" when a lion is absent, it is absent with its teeth.

The chief was later found somewhere in the village and summoned to a three-hour meeting, which was attended by the Vice President, as well as the Maun District Commissioner, Mr A.T. Chilume, Borra-ngwanaa kgosi, royal uncles and baimane-ba-kgosing (chief representatives).

But the meeting which according to reliable sources was to counsel the regent, appeared to have borne no fruits because the chief failed to see the Vice President off the following day.

Interviewed in the garden of the Riley's Hotel after the meeting, Kgosi Mathiba who appeared set for the interview told BOPA he did not attend the luncheon because he had been invited to a separate lunch by "my friends."

He denied that the lunch he went to had any connection with his installation. He explained further that he did not attend the official luncheon because "I would see myself associating with new people I never associated with before," he said. He was referring to members of the Tawana royal family.

Answering to another question, he said , however, that he would start introducing reforms in his relationship with the royal family and more especially with his deputies.

Making a postmortem of himself, Kgosi Mathiba said that he did not expect any difficulties in his leadership since he was brought up as a leader. He was very much appreciative of the Batawana's decision to elect him as their leader.

Many people have expressed pessimism on the future of Kgosi Mathiba as a regent of Batawana. Mathiba is the second regent after his mother Mohumagadi Elizabeth Pulane Moremi who ruled for 17 years before handing over to her son, Kgosi Letsholathebe II, who also ruled for another 17 years before he died in March this year.

Kgosi Mathiba has a lease of at least 10 years to rule Batawana depending on his ability before he hands over to the 12 year old Tawana Letsholathebe II, the son of the late chief. BOPA

CSO: 4700/129

BNF, BPP RELATIONSHIP DETERIORATES

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 8 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Tarcisius Modongo]

[Text] **THE HARMONIOUS relationship between the Botswana National Front (BNF) and the Botswana Peoples Party seems to be deteriorating despite the recent negotiations between the two parties to unite and form a strong opposition party.**

This came to light during the recent Botswana Peoples Party's political rallies over the weekend in Lobatse when the President of the BPP Mr Kenneth Mosei Nkhwa spoke openly that BNF has now become their enemy and emplored it to stop "scandalising my party's name in order to win the forthcoming elections."

Mr Nkhwa, also Member of Parliament for North East mentioned that the BPP was surprised as to why BNF President was "not firm in his political trend." Mr Nkhwa together with his party members told their audience that "we had thought the opposition parties were working towards the same goal - that of taking over from the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) but we are surprised when the BNF has now become a puppet practising nepotism, tribalism, sectionalism and regionalism," they further alleged.

Mr Nkhwa told BOPA reporter afterwards that "we have been giving chances to the BNF where we know there have candidates but from now onwards we are going to penetrate into their "stronghold" Kanye and oppose them."

He asserted that even if they were going to work against two rivals the BDP and the BNF there was likelihood for his party to have seats in Parliament after the 1984 elections.

The Botswana Peoples Party called on the BNF to stick to its policies and leave preaching "cheap politics." They mentioned that they had thought that politics in Botswana had gone to a high standard but were surprised to see the BNF lowering the standards.

The BPP members said that at the time Batswana were beginning to know what politics were the BNF was starting to confuse them.

They urged their audience to always call on political parties to tell them about their policies but not to attack other political parties at the freedom squares.

Several speakers, among them the Vice President of the Party Mr Gadibulelwe Podlephatshwa called on the revival of the culture. They mentioned that what Batswana produce in handicraft reflects a lot of their background and talent which should not be left to die a natural death.

They mentioned that there should be scientific and technical orientation in primary school so that Botswana should not be faced with the problem of shortage of skilled manpower.

The BPP claimed that if they took over the government they would improve the education system by introducing kindergarten, labour production and adult education.

The speakers mentioned that they were having some ideas towards the production of food in the country and claimed that when they take over they would subsidise the farmers to buy tractors and said that the use of donkeys in the Arable Land Development programme was a "primitive method".

They told the audience that they would have state owned farms and fields which would be aimed at producing more food for the country. And secondary industries would be established which would create employment for the people, they further promised.

The BPP stated that the introduction of the Tribal Grazing Land Policy is to widen the gap between the poor and the rich and in the long run there will be no land for the future generation because the reserved land would have already been used by the present generation.

The Botswana Housing Co-operation BHC and Self Help Housing Agency (SHHA) came under heavy criticism during the Botswana Peoples Party meetings.

They alleged that in Francistown some people who have acquired loans from the SHHA have had their houses repossessed by SHHA because

they were unable to repay the loans.

Turning to the BHC they described it as "satellite of imperialism," and called on the local authorities to be given the power to run those houses. They mentioned that the local authorities would be able to control the continuous increase of rentals.

The BPP also accused the ruling party of corruption. They alleged that many private projects have been undertaken by some people who used public funds under the pretext of carrying out a national project.

The three meetings held by the BPP were attended by a handful of listeners. This led to some of the speakers saying that the people seem to be having no problems because their reluctancy was the sign of happiness. **BOPA**

CSO: 4700/129

PRESIDENTIAL ECONOMIC COMMISSION ANNOUNCED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] THE OFFICE of the President announced on Tuesday that the President, Dr Q.K.J. Masire has appointed a Presidential Commission on Economic Opportunities.

The Chairman of the Commission, according to a press release is Mr P.S. Mmusi, M.P. and the members are Mr D.N. Magang, M.P., Kgosi K. Gaborone, Mr L. Mulder, Mr J.J. Tebape, Professor S. Lewis, Mr S.T. Ketlogetswe, Professor M.A. Oomen, Mr P. Taylor, Mr L.G. Nchindo, Mrs Grace Peterson, Mr P. Tlhaodi, as well as the Director of Industrial Affairs and Commissioner of Labour.

"The Commission will assess the effectiveness of existing policies in providing growth of employment opportunities for citizens and recommend the necessary changes in policy, legislation, regulations or administrative practices in order to ensure that Batswana have adequate opportunities for establishing or expanding their own businesses in both the rural and urban areas," explained the announcement.

The Commission is required to submit its report to the Government by May, 1982.

The Commission's terms of reference are as follows:-

To assess the effectiveness of existing policies in promoting the growth of employment opportunities for citizens, and in particular will review:

a) i) the progress made to date in all areas of citizens participation in economic development in Botswana with special reference to:

ii) opportunities for employment and self-employed, and the extent of training, advancement and promotion achieved by citizen employees;

iii) acquisition of business, entrepreneurial and technical skills by Batswana;

iv) ownership of economic assets (such as land, buildings and business enterprises) and access to Credit facilities by citizens;

b) existing laws, regulations and administrative practices of Government and assess the extent to which they promote or hinder the most desireable contributions by both citizens and non-citizens to overall economic development in Botswana;

c) the development incentives available to investors and assess the extent to which they promote investment by both citizens and non-citizens;

d) the desirability or otherwise of permitting public officers to participate in business.

In light of its findings and in light of the relevant experience of other countries, recommend such changes in policy, legislation, regulations, or administrative practices as may seem appropriate to:

a) Promote maximum benefits from economic development for all Batswana; and

b) Ensure that investors are contributing to the achievement of Botswana's Planning Objectives.

CSO: 4700/129

KGOSI MATHIBA INSTALLED NEW REGENT OF BATAWANA

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] **KGOSI MATHIBA Moremi was last Saturday installed the new regent chief of the Batawana in Maun following the death of Kgosi Letsholathebe II last March.**

The regent chief was installed at Maun kgotla by the Vice President and Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Lenyeletse Seretse who advised the regent before a crowd of about 5,000 to be very vigilent during his term of office.

Kgosi Mathiba was told that the ingredients of effective leadership were intelligence, toughness and wisdom - the qualities which were attributed to his predecessor, the late Kgosi Letsholathebe II.

The regent chief was also urged to during his leadership respect those who brought him to the rank of leadership through the process of democracy and that his leadership should therefore be devoid of oppression.

The Vice President also urged the Batawana, especially members of the royal class (borra-ngwana-a-kgosi) to work cooperatively and help guide the new leader.

The regent chief was cautioned to follow in the right footsteps of his predecessor which brought significant progress to the Batawana land. Mr Moremi, said the Vice President said the new leader should work for the meaningful continuation of the development carried out so far in Ngamiland.

The regent chief was also showered with warnings and advice from several other speakers who participated during the talks at the installation ceremony.

Earlier, the Vice President noted that the Government was nowadays very much aware of the consequences of some chiefs who had been brought to leadership for heritage's sake.

He said that the Government wanted quality leadership and would not hesitate to intervene if any leader is not seen to be meeting the aspiration of his people and the nation at large.

"It is one thing for the tribe to appreciate the necessity of cooperation and unity, but it is quite another for the leader not to know what it is expected of him as such," said Mr Seretse.

He continued: "A leader's role is essentially to lead and I have always identified the basic ingredients of effective leadership as intelligence, toughness and wisdom."

Turning to the Batawana, the Vice President told them that without the cooperation of the tribe, the achievement related to the late Kgosi Letsholathebe II's rule would not have been realised. He said disunity amongst the people destroys the very fabric of society and retards development of any kind. Unity, he said should be achieved both at the national and local levels.

He pointed out that it was necessary therefore that Batawana should strive at all times to give maximum co-operation to the new leader because they have given him the mandate to rule them.

The mandate, he said should be followed by a significant show of confidence and faith in the regent chief during his term of office.

Kgosi Mathiba was appointed the new regent to Batawana chieftaincy by the President Dr Quett Masire a week before his installation following his election at a kgotla meeting by his tribesmen. **BOPA**

CSO: 4700/129

SETBACKS FOR ALDEP OBJECTIVES SEEN POSSIBLE

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Jerry Masete]

[Text] **THE ARABLE Land Development Programme (ALDEP) which recieved a lot of support at its inception a few years ago from Parliamentarians and farmers now seem to remain in balance in the Ngwaketse area with favourites and critics running neck to neck over its advantages and disadvantages.**

At their annual general meeting held over the weekend in Kanye, some members of the Ngwaketse Farmers Association expressed their concern that the programme does not seem to auger well for small farmers.

One of the farmers, Mr Dingaan Mokaila said, ALDEP, who's objective was self-sufficiency in food production, would have serious set backs if donkeys, which he describes as extremely difficult to maintain, were given priority to support it to the exclusion of cattle and tractors.

He called on Government to subsidise farmers without any form of discrimination and also urged small farmers to form syndicates through which they could jointly buy tractors to speed up food production.

In support of Mr Mokaila's criticism of ALDEP, another prominent farmer Mr G.A.T. Gare suggested that a farmer who produces for example more than 10,00 bags of sorghum annually should be subsidised if he is to increase his production.

"It is disappointing to note that farmers who could whole heartedly support Government's efforts in food production are heavily taxed for producing more crops and cattle," Mr Gare said.

Mr Gare, who explained the seasonal loans from the National Development Bank (NDB), urged farmers to take advantage of these and to order things like disiel, fertilizers and seeds to facilitate work at the NDB.

Several other farmers supported ALDEP. One samll farmer appreciated the ALDEP donkey scheme, saying that donkeys earned him several heads of cattle.

"If donkeys were to be taken care of as other domestic animals they could surprisingly be beneficial and productive," he said.

He said Government should develop the donkey industry on similar lines as the cattle industry. There are many donkey lovers who would like Government to achieve its goal through them, he said.

The NDB activities in the Ngwaketse area were also discussed. After the Kanye based NDB Senior Project Officer, Mr Kgosidintsi had outlined the activities of the bank, farmers contended that certain contractors who won tenders for drilling boreholes did not care or ensure that water was found at agreed depth and yet they demand payment.

They charged that some agricultural demonstrators spent their time drinking "Khadi" instead of supervising the contractors and reporting any anomalies to the NDB.

In response the Southern Regional Agricultural Officer Mr Felix Mmopi said it was rare to find demonstrators drunk during working hours, adding that they were however faced with transport difficulties in executing their duties.

He also assured the farmers that he would do all he could to ensure that his officers worked not only closely but also friendly with farmers.

On the question of borehole drilling, Mr Mmopi said the Department of Water Affairs was the most appropriate to approach but remarked that it could not cope up with the volume of work as required by the farmers throughout the country.

He said, his department unlike contractors does not cease drilling water untill these commodity was found at unspecified depth.

BOPA

CSO: 4700/129

MINERAL RESOURCES COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA REPORTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] THE possibility of co-operation in the investigation, development and exploitation of mineral resources in Botswana and sending Romania experts to work for the Government of Botswana was one of the issues discussed when the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe was in Romania.

Dr Chiepe, accompanied by her Deputy Permanent Secretary, Mr C.M.T. Lekaukau and Dr N. Lock a geologist of Geological Survey Department arrived home this week from an official visit to Romania, according to a release from her ministry.

She had been invited by the Minister of Mines of the Socialist Republic of Romania from September 14 to 18.

While in Romania, Dr Chiepe had discussions with the Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade and International Co-operation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Mines.

Their discussions were in connection with the promotion of co-operation between the two countries in geological and mining fields, the release says.

According to the release, Dr Chiepe's programme included a visit to several mines in Romania. She visited the Slanic Salt Mine, the Tirgu Jiu Mining Complex, the Valea Jiului Mining Complex and the Deva Ores Control.

These mines, the release says process salt, lignite coal, gold and coking coal. At Uricani mine, which is an underground coal mine, Dr Chiepe and her delegation were taken underground to a depth of 320 metres and walked 900 metres in the shaft.

In another development, the Permanent Secratary in the Ministry, Mr M.C. Tibone left the country on Sunday September 20 leading a delegation of senior government officials which included the Permanent Secretary Finance and Development Planning Mr B. Gaolathe and the Attorney-General, Mr Moleleki Mokama to discuss various matters.

This week they will be attending a BCL meeting with Amax and Anglo who are major shareholders. Then they will proceed to the United States to discuss the Central Power Station and the coal project.

They would finally return to London around the week of October 12 to attend a diamond marketing meeting at the Central Selling Organisation.

Mr Tibone is expected back around October 16.

CSO: 4700/129

INDIA AGREES TO PROVIDE MANPOWER

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] **From Lebang Raditladi in India**

INDIA will supply Botswana with manpower on a long and short term basis.

In an agreement signed between the two countries this week in New Delhi it was agreed that the Government of Botswana shall inform the Government of India of its requirements for experts, technicians and other personnel in various fields.

The agreement was signed by the Secretary of External Affairs, Mr Lebang Mpotokwane and the Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr R.D. Dathe.

Mr Dathe indicated terms to be offered by the Government of Botswana to the personnel recruited from India. These also covered the procedures for deputation of the personnel, weighing out the general terms to be offered by Botswana and the mode of selection as well as allowances and reimbursement of cost of travel for interviews.

The two countries also signed a Memorandum of understanding which would assist Botswana in the establishment of comprehensive structure for the development of small scale industries.

The Memorandum, signed by Mr Mpotokwane and Mr S.M. Ghosh, Secretary in the Ministry of Industry, requires that the Indian Government send to Botswana a team of experts to equip a model industrial estate.

This team, which will be drawn from the small-scale industries development organisation, would help the Botswana Government to provide training facilities in the managerial as well as technical fields.

But another requirement of the memorandum is that the team prepare a detailed report for establishing more industrial estates, commissioning of projects.

The experts would also prepare feasibility studies for setting up industries for the manufacture of footwear, Bio-Gas, hardware implements, bicycles and materials for the mining industry.

The two sides will decide upon the terms and modalities involved in regard to these proposals after due negotiations.

However India has agreed to consider Botswana's request for further credit support including government to government credit.

Meanwhile President Dr Q.K.J. Masire and his delegation flew to Varanasi and visited the diesel locomotive works on Wednesday after which they flew to Agra where they spent the night.

The President and his party spent the best part of the morning visiting the sights of Agra, the Taj Mahal and the Fort. The party later left for Madras, where the Governor of Tamil Nadu hosted a dinner on their honour.

Tomorrow the President and the Botswana delegation will visit the Integral coach factory and Guindy industrial estate. After which they will leave for Bangalore where they will visit the Hindustan Machine Tools LTD, the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd and the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. BOPA.

CSO: 4700/129

SPOTLIGHT ON NATIONAL ECONOMY FEATURED

Privileged Group Benefits

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 10 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] **Participants of a three-day seminar on "Botswana's Economy Since Independence" in Gaborone have been told of a big, but unsustained economic growth, of which at least one third accrues to foreigners.**

Presenting a paper documenting the trends in income and asset distribution in Botswana and examining who got how much of what from economic growth, Mr M.A. Oommen argued that "even among the Botswana citizens, a selected privileged group stand to benefit more than the rest."

Mr Oommen maintained that the Basarwa, the poor peasants and most working class seem lie to outside the process of growth. The ranks of the unemployed, he said, are on the increase. He added that spatial inequalities and class and group inequalities are on the increase.

Continued Mr Oommen, "The agro-pastoral formations are yielding place under the dynamic forces of the law of the capitalist mode of production. Capitalism did not fall like a blot from the blue at independence.

The colonial administration, through its tax policy demanding cash from every household (hut tax) and the creation of the land settlements for the whites (Gantsi, Tuli and Tati etc) heralded the beginning of capitalist mode of production. The need for cash drove many to wage labour in South African mines whose number, from a trickle in the 1920's rose to well over 23 000 today."

After independence, he said, the capitalist relations of production have been fostered and development by national capitalist interests in collaboration with foreign interests. The livestock development and the TGLP programme, the manufacturing and mining developments seem to proclaim this story, he maintained.

Mr Oommen went on, "The wealthy and educated are the key decision-makers of the system the dynamics of which works in their favour."

Mr Oommen recalled that the two consultants who recommended commercial ranching for the country and made a study of the working of the economy conceded that "the present legal, administrative and economic system has a strong built-in bias in favour of those who are already better off while neglecting and impending others."

Those who are better off are able to establish themselves with boreholes, exploiting the communal tenure system to obtain free and virtually exclusive access to grazing, while those with smaller herds are confined to overgrazed areas where each man competes with his neighbour for a diminishing resource....."

AGRICULTURE

Mr Oommen had earlier noted a decreasing share of total agricultural and increasing share from manufacturing and services, which he said, is considered by some economists as an index of structural change. But, he maintained, the share of agriculture in GDP, which was 45.3 per cent in 1968/69 declined to 17.5 per cent in 1978/79, while that of mining rose from a negligible 0-4 per cent to 23.8 per cent during the same period.

The share in manufacturing did not show any appreciable change in that period, said Mr Oommen, adding that the service and infrastructure sectors registered significant growth.

While noting that the overall performance of agriculture has been poor, Mr Oommen, observed however, that Barolong farms often referred to as the "granery of Botswana" increased its crop output a thousand fold in less than 15 years.

He however noted "a significant trend of class differentiation and polirisation between agricultural labourers and capitalist farmers of the area.

He said in the overall, previous project assistance went largely to the better-off and more progressive cattle and sheep farmers to the general disadvantage of the poor in adjoining communal areas who did not benefit significantly from either Livestock Development Project or its SIDA-funded sister project - the Village Area Development Programme."

Those who are better off are able to establish themselves with boreholes, exploiting the communal tenure system to obtain free and virtually exclusive access to grazing, while those with smaller herds are confined to overgrazed areas where each man competes with his neighbour for a diminishing resource.

MANUFACTURING

"While mining expanded, said Mr Oommen, manufacturing did not make much progress, though the strength and resiliency of a growing economy should have been derived from this."

The profile of the formal manufacturing sector shows that the industrial base has been narrow and small in size - over 91 per cent being foreign owned and 95 per cent concentrated in few urban centres.

He said the performance of manufacturing has been largely a single unit show of the Botswana Meat Commission (BMC) accounting for 70 per cent of gross manufacturing output in 1973/74 and 58 per cent in 1978/79, even after five years.

A direct consequence of the poor performance of manufacturing is to make the country a perpetual appendage of South African market. This may be seen against the paradox of heavy rate of saving and excess liquidity of the economy, he said.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Turning to income distribution, Mr Oommen noted what he described as "the disturbing findings," that 45 per cent of the rural households in 1974/75 were below the poverty line and that the richest 10 per cent households had 42 per cent of the total income.

"If we look at the spatial distribution of poverty, it is highest among free hold farm labourers.

About 45 per cent of the rural households did not own the most important asset - cattle - and about five per cent of the top rural households, which was equivalent to 10 per cent of all cattle owning rural households, owned 50 per cent of all cattle," he disclosed. He added, "clearly there is a sign of marginilisation of the peasantry who are increasingly being driven to the category of workers or unemployed.

Mr Oommen further disclosed that "At least 36 per cent (and possibly up to 47 per cent) of the total urban populationof 90 000 live below the effective level of subsistence in the urban areas.

The poorest 50 per cent of the households have only 19.4 per cent of the total income.

He attributed part of this to the country's lack of self-sufficiency in food production arguing (in fact qouting 1. Schapera (1940) pp. 114-115) that "Botswana was self-sufficient in food output before independence and she even exported some crops."

Mr Oommen warned that capitalism be "consciously tamed to hasten the process of a society where man does not exploit man, however weak or illiterate he may be, adding, "that involves planning and hard decisions. Otherwise growth will be without equity."

Reliance on Diamonds

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 11 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] **DELEGATES to the three-day economic seminar have been given something to work on: Botswana must diversify its economy if the country is to avoid trouble.**

The warning follows the fact that nearly 40 per cent of Government revenue last year came from one source: diamonds. "When the diamond is in trouble, Botswana is in real trouble," the delegates were told.

The warning was summed up in a report 'Fiscal Policy in Botswana, 1966-1981' delivered to the seminar on Botswana's economy, which has been taking place at the University College of Botswana.

The report is by Mr S.R. Lewis, Jr., and Mr D.N. Mokgethi, who are Economic Consultant and Senior Planning Officer, respectively, in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning.

In the section of their report which deals with future problems and porospects of the fiscal policy of the Government, the two observe that Mineral revenues account for virtually all of the recurrent budget surplus which is used to finance the investment of the parastatals as well as the domestic portion of Government's development budget.

"This high degree of vulnerability to one source of revenue has led many countries into serious problems. Botswana must take steps to reduce this problem in the future, which requires two related developments," they advise.

First, they advocate for the economy to be diversified into activities other than diamonds and beef, so that a less vulnerable productive base is established.

Second, they call for the Government to ensure that "the new diversified sectors of the economy contribute their share to Government revenues.

"Thus, while the government may wish to assist new ventures in becoming established through the use of public funds, there should be a clear expectation that once the new ventures are founded they must pay their share."

MONEY-MAKERS

Earlier, the report reviewed the developments in public revenue and expenditure, as well as aspects of the unusual features of Botswana's fiscal management.

The warning and call for economic diversification formed part of the lessons for the next decade.

In this respect, the report notes two important factors. First, the two largest money-making sources of Government - Customs Revenues and Mineral Revenue, in economic terms - have no discretionary element. Both sources are set by negotiated agreements which cannot be unilaterally changed.

"Thus," the authors note, "provides both a security and a risk." In both cases, it must be assumed that Government took account of the risk inherent in giving up its discretion when setting the rates of revenue which it agreed to accept.

"Second, both sources of revenue are heavily influenced by the same sector, mining."

The point being emphasised here is that money from customs comes from imports which in turn are generated in large volumes by the demands of the large mining projects. Thus, money from customs tends to be relatd to mining developments. And so, the manner in which Government handles its money, relates closely to the developments in the mining sector for both the Customs and the Mineral revenues of the Government.

The Report outlines Botswana's 'startling' revenue growth rate, which came in two phases. There was first, a re-negotiation of the Customs Union revenue sharing formula, effective with the fiscal year 1969/70.

> "... When the diamond is in trouble, Botswana is in real trouble

Following the re-negotiation, Botswana's revenue varied almost directly with Botswana's imports. So, when the rate of economic growth began to accellerate in the late 1960s and early 1970s with the Orapa diamond mine and, especially with the construction of the Shashe copper-nickel project, revenue from customs duties began to grow very rapidly."

The report goes on: "In the second phase of revenue growth, the revenue from the mining of minerals, principally diamonds, began to growth with the increase with the value added and exports in the mining sector."

In the six years from 1974/5 to 1980/81 mineral revenues increased in real terms by an amount equal to the entire non-mineral revenue of the Government in 1974/5, adds the report.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS

The report on Fiscal policy in Botswana, is altogether, most interesting reading, especially as one observer puts it: "Both the authors are in Botswana, looking from the outside in."

The report is especially more interesting as it points out that at independence in 1966, Botswana's public sector was in the same sorry financial state as the country itself and depending on grants from the UK to balance the recurrent budget.

"The record, looking back after fifteen years, however, presents perhaps as stark a contrast as may be found anywhere in the world. Recent World Bank data place Botswana seventh from the top in measured per capita income among 39 sub-saharan African countries."

That is not all. It adds: "The growth rate of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) over the past twenty years is the highest among that group of countries, and is more than five times the weighted average rate of growth for the region as a whole.

> Recent World Bank data places Botswana seventh from the top in measured per capita income among 39 sub-Sahara African countries

"The growth rate of public consumption, which roughly measures recurrent Government expenditures, was fifth highest in the group of 39 during the 1960s, and second highest in the 1970s. In the past decade, it was more than three times the average for the region."

With statistics like that, it does give something to think about. **BOPA.**

TLGP Initiated Land Use Planning

MR AMBROSE Masalila, a Senior Official in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, has argued that it was only through granting exclusive landownership rights that Batswana ere encouraged to increase agricultural productivity and improve livestock management skills.

Mr Masalila, who disclosed that 119 ranches had been established in six districts under the Tribal Grazing Land Policy (TGLP), was speaking at a three day economic seminar held at the University Campus this week.

He said that a major point in the TGLP White Paper was that land boards were to decide how much land to allocate for commercial development, taking into account the need for communal and reserved ranches.

The Tribal Grazing Land Policy was launched in 1975 and the policy states that in order to achieve the aims of increasing productivity and reducing the income gap between the rich and the poor, the land would be divided into three zones.

The three zones are commercial, where groups and individuals are given exclusive rights under lease hold tenure, the communal where the traditional system of land tenure would not be changed but stock control would be implemented. Reserved ranches or land would be set aside to ensure that land would still be available in the future.

The policy on Tribal Land Grazing has been extremely useful in that it has initiated land use planning in Botswana and more attention was now being paid to wildlife, employment creation and ranch assessment than was the case prior to 1975.

Mr Masalila said that although people appreciate what the Government was trying to do, there was genuine concern about whether commercial ranches would benefit the majority of the people, who do not have sufficient resources to invest in commercial farming.

However, he noted that a Ranch Management Training Centre has been established at Ramatlabama to assist in training ranch personnel, and that Agricultural Extension Officers were working in TGLP ranches throughout the country.

Mr Masalila indicated that 54 per cent of the TGLP ranches were allocated to individual farmers while the remainder was taken by syndicates.

According to the official, about 20,000 people reside in areas designated as commercial zones under the TGLP scheme.

A major issue which croped up during the course of TGLP implementation, Mr Masalila said, was compensation of those people whose land has been allocated to commercial farmers.

The Policy on Tribal Grazing land has been extremely useful in that it has initiated land use planning in Botswana and more attention was now being paid to wildlife, employment creation and ranch assessment than was the case prior to 1975, Mr Masalila added.

He continued to say that the policy had gone a long way to provide a framework for rural development in Botswana, and while admitedly the policy's objectives are yet to be achieved, a start has been made on critical issues such as how best to manage livestock and how to increase employment in rural areas. **BOPA**

Botswana Tops Urbanisation Rate in Africa

"Botswana has had the highest urbanisation rates in Africa," the three-day seminar on "Botswana's Economy Since independence" heard this week.

Presenting his paper diagnosing dependent development in southern Africa, Mr Christopher Colclough added that in fact "since independence over three quarters of public investment has been directed to the towns."

New formal job opportunities have thus occurred mainly in the urban centres, and this has in turn accelerated rural urban migration, said Mr Colclough. He added that urban unemployment has emerged as a major problem particularly for Botswana, Swaziland and Zambia.

He said even though widely spread development is a stated aim of the governments of these countries, the proportion of public expenditure going to rural investment remains small. Urban facilities, once established, tend to have growing, rather than constant or declining needs for financial servicing and upgrading, he said.

Mr Colclough made an argument that governments in southern African independent states often find it difficult to avoid favourable response to the demands of urban dwellers, since the latter are usually amongst the most educated, articulate and poweful members of the community.

In this group of countries, Mr Colclough found it difficult to categorise Zimbabwe's strategy in terms of urban/rural development, but noted Prime Minister Mugabe's pronounced commitment to social justice through national reconciliation, and a transition to socialist relations of production.

Nevertheless, he said, the strength of common interest among these countries to reduce domestic poverty and therefore dependence on South Africa is substantial.

"... The national distribution of income has tended to become worse over time: the richer groups have been increasing their incomes faster than the poor (less so in Lesotho and probably Malawi than elsewhere)"

One of the unintended effects of development policy, in this group of countries, said Mr Colclough, " is that the national distribution of income has tended to become worse over time: the richer groups have been increasing their incomes faster than the poor (less so in Lesotho and probably Malawi than elsewhere) "

Mr Colclough further said that the national formal sector development has tended to benefit disproportionately a small number of nationals and often significantly so, the international interests supplying the capital on commercial terms.

In the absence of effective income policies, local elites have replaced the outgoing expatriate colonial and post-colonial groups with little resulting change in the overall distribution of net earnings.

These new groups, he said, now have strong vested interests in preserving the status quo, thereby making significant shifts in the focus of development very difficult.

Continued Mr Colclough: Whereas Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland are completely dependent (with over 80 per cent of imports purchased from South Africa) and Namibia, Zimbabwe and Malawi heavily so (between 33 and 60 per cent), South Africa could stop all its purchases from the region at very little cost to itself because it imports only one twentieth from the region, most of which things it still could get from the world market. **BOPA.**

CSO: 4700/129

BRIEFS

COAL MINING--A representative of the Charbonnage De France International Botswana, a French company licenced to drill a coal mine at Mmamabula in the Central District has said preparations for such work were now underway. Addressing a kgotla meeting in Mahalapye this week, Mr Potter Mike, who is a consultant Geologist, announced that a k37 kilometre track to be used by machines to and from the site has already been cleared. He appealed to tribesmen to render much assistance and cooperation when the actual work starts on the project within three weeks time. He however told them that at this stage no one would be adversely affected by the project. Mr Mike said the project followed the discovery of a rock which showed the possibility of coal deposits in the area. If enough coal was found, which could require the establishment of the mine, the project would automatically grow and thereby affect cattleposts and ploughing fields the owners of which would be compensated, he said. He however pointed out that the question of compensation could come out after a period of five years when the actual drilling of the mine had taken shape. He further said that if the project does not materialise, the site would remain the property of the Land Board. He said his company, which is a subsidiary of the French National Coal Board, has been granted three licences on three areas in order to prospect for coal, and Mabule was one of them. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 11 Sep 81 p 1]

BALETE'S NEW REGIMENT--The new Balete regiment has been given a name, they are the Mafitlhakgosi. The name was announced by the Balete Kgosi Kelemogile Mokgosi last Wednesday at a ceremony held at the kgotla. This means that the young men are now recognised as mature men in the village. Asked about the significance of the name, some village elders told BOPA that since the course had to be postponed last year because of the death of Sir Seretse Khama, the name seemed fitting. Their course had to be postponed so that they could mourn for the late President, explained one old man. Kgosi Mokgosi however added that the name was picked from one of the names of the regiments of the past. "It is because it fitted the time, that we decided on it." he said. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 28 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/129

PREMIER'S BULGARIAN, YUGOSLAV VISIT

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 610, 19 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Bertin Ossenza]

[Text] From 21 to 28 September 1981, Comrade Louis Sylvain-Goma, prime minister and head of the government, will make an official working visit of friendship and cooperation to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in response to the invitation of those two governments.

Concerning the makeup of the government delegation, one can already have an idea of the diversity of dossiers that will be considered in the meetings and the conclusions that will culminate this working visit to the two friendly countries.

In fact, in addition to Comrade Louis Sylvain-Goma, prime minister and head of the government, the delegation will include comrades Moundele-Ngollo Benoit, minister of public works and construction; Mouambenga Marius, minister of agriculture and livestock raising; Yoka Emmanuel, minister-delegate to the Office of President in charge of cooperation; and Nzoungou Alphonse, secretary general of the government.

In recent decades, cooperation between the Congo and Bulgaria, on the one hand, and between the Congo and Yugoslavia, on the other, has tended to grow because of the many exchanges between the highest levels of our respective governments. One should recall the recent visit of Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso to these two friendly republics in May at the time of his official visit to the USSR. During his different stops, Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the republic and chief of state, and president of the Council of Ministers, met with his Bulgarian and Yugoslav counterparts.

Many factors lead one to think that the official working visits that Comrade Louis Sylvain-Goma will make to these two friendly countries will help to further solidify the very good bilateral and multilateral cooperation relations that have always existed between our respective countries, in the interest of the progress of our different peoples.

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CSO: 4719/7

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIZING PRICES OF SOME GOODS

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 610, 19 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Dominique Mbango]

[Text] On Tuesday afternoon, 15 September 1981, the conference room of the Brazzaville City Hall was the scene of a very important meeting.

Presided over, on behalf of the government, by Comrade Hilaire Mounthault, member of the Central Committee and minister of transport and civil aviation, who in turn was seconded by Comrade Gabriel Emouengue, member of the Central Committee, political commissioner and deputy mayor of the city of Brazzaville, and a group of officials from the Ministry of Commerce, the meeting was essentially attended by the chairmen of the district party committees, chairmen of the party cell committees and members of market committees scattered throughout the six districts in the capital. The local press was also well represented in the conference room.

In our preceding issue and in an article entitled "Explicable Measures," we urged merchants not to give way to uncontrolled price increases.

We are returning to the subject once again, encouraged by the remarks made Tuesday evening at the Brazzaville City Hall by Comrade Mounthault Hilaire, who represented the government.

Judging by the very responsible remarks made by representatives of the market committees in the debate that followed, the speech, which was simultaneously translated into the local Munukutuba language by Comrade Gabriel Emouengue, convinced the audience.

Fitting into the framework of the principle of a close relationship between the rank-and-file and the summit, this meeting of a government representative with market committee officials, in the presence of the chairmen of the district party committees, shows once again that the political leadership is constantly concerned with going to the rank-and-file to engage in discussions for the purpose of clarification.

A meeting with the market committees was in fact essential because, using the excuse of the announcement of an imminent increase in the price of bread, cement and Lina-Congo rates, some merchants have unilaterally and anarchically supported

price increases. The People's Republic of the Congo, a country organized and led by an avant-garde party, cannot be one vast market in which the merchants make the law.

The government has been forced to accept increases in certain prices, naturally. We have explained at length that such increases are a result of the financial and economic unrest that currently affects the world and whose effects never spare countries such as the Congo with an outward-turned economy.

While it is true that our price policy is upset by a whole series of parameters that we do not yet control, the Congo is nevertheless among the countries which, at great cost, subsidize merchants in order to contain prices. Consequently, when the Congolese buy bread for 20 francs, the government contributes another 15 because the real price of bread weighing 130 grams is 35 francs.

Do people realize that when one buys a ton of cement for 38,000 francs (retail price in Brazzaville), that the government has added 15,170 francs, since the price of a ton of cement sold in Brazzaville is in fact 53,170 francs?

Moreover, when a traveler takes a Lina-Congo Brazzaville-Pointe-Noire flight and pays 19,700 francs, he must realize that that price is far lower than the real, realistic price that should be applied in order for Lina-Congo to become profitable. In order to enable the traveler to pay 19,700 francs, the Congolese Government had to give up the TCA and the TIT [expansions unknown], which were not negligible for our Treasury.

An analysis shows that the increases announced were relatively minimum.

They could have been catastrophic, even fatal to the purchasing power of the Congolese if it were not for that social policy of subsidizing prices. If one looks more closely, one quickly realizes that through this price subsidization policy, the Congolese Government is literally killing itself because the bill is increasingly heavy and national resources do not yet allow us to hope for a definite accumulation.

Political leaders are perfectly aware of this situation, but the interest of the masses wins out.

On Wednesday, 9 September, the government had to announce the increase in the prices of bread, cement and Lina-Congo rates in a press bulletin. The announcement came only after a day of howling debates during which members of the government made a complete review of the relationship between the cost of living and the purchasing power of the Congolese people, mainly workers and peasants.

It was reported to us that Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso was particularly sensitive during the debate to the burden represented by any price increase, however minimal.

Furthermore, on that day, the subject of bread, cement and the Lina-Congo rates was not alone on the Council's agenda. There were nearly 30 others. The government stood up to the pressure and froze the other prices. How long will they remain frozen? That is difficult to say because world inflation has all governments

by the throat and it is difficult, even impossible, to indefinitely freeze the prices of food products and imported articles.

What is certain is that the government will see that the voracious merchants do not unilaterally increase prices. They do not have the power to decide, "just like that," arbitrarily, unilaterally, on the backs of the people whom they are already crushing.

An appeal to vigilance is being issued to the masses to see themselves that they are not being bled white.

Our masses will be everywhere, at the markets and in the stores and shops, to say "No!" to the spiraling prices.

ETUMBA will open its columns wide for reports and personal accounts concerning uncontrolled increases. Party cells and district and market committees will also report to us for publication on the way in which they are organizing in order to thwart the gluttonous appetites that might appear.

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CSO: 4719/7

ESTABLISHMENT OF PRESIDENTIAL SECURITY REGIMENT GAZETTED

Tananarive JOURNAL OFFICIEL in French 29 Aug 81 pp 2103-2105

[Decree No 81-195 concerning establishment of the Presidential Security Regiment, from the Office of the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar]

[Text] The president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, head of all the Armed Forces:

Considering the Constitution;

Considering Law No 62-105 of 1 October 1962 concerning the promulgation of a Code of Justice for the National Service;

Considering Decree No 71-130 of 16 March 1971 concerning the investigative council of officers and junior officers in the Army, Navy, Air Force and the Civic Service;

Considering Decree No 71-131 of 16 March 1971 concerning the investigative council of career officers and junior officers in the National Gendarmerie;

Considering Decree No 75-202 of 8 October 1975 concerning the creation of the People's Armed Forces;

Considering Decree No 79-148 of 15 June 1979 concerning the establishment of the general staff of the People's Army; and

Considering Decree No 77-314 of 17 September 1977 concerning the organization of the General Secretariat of the Office of the President of the Republic:

Hereby decrees:

Article 1. There is hereby established within the People's Armed Forces a Presidential Security Regiment directly under the president of the republic and attached to the General Secretariat of the Office of President of the Republic.

Article 2. Within the scope of his powers, the minister of defense ensures or orders ensured supervision of the military, ideological, technical and moral training of persons making up the Presidential Security Regiment.

Article 3. The administration of the Presidential Security Regiment is the task of the director of security of the Office of President of the Republic, who is responsible for it.

The director of security of the Office of President of the Republic has for the purpose a staff and a directorate of military administration.

Article 4. The Presidential Security Regiment is under the command of a higher officer, a commanding officer, appointed by a decision of the president of the republic.

In order to exercise his command, the commanding officer is aided by an assistant named under the same conditions.

Article 5. The Presidential Security Regiment receives allocations of funds and the equipment needed to carry out its duties.

Such allocations include: credits relative to individual or collective vested interests set by allocation rates and rules, with collective interests always based on real size of forces; equipment, both in service and stored, within the limits of scheduled allotments raised by the presumed current needs for 6 months; and buildings and premises from the government, public organizations and rented.

Article 6. The Presidential Security Regiment procures its supplies from administrative or military departments or from the private sector. It has its work done under state supervision or by calling upon public services or private enterprises.

Article 7. The director of the military administration is appointed as administrator of the credits opened for the Presidential Security Regiment.

Article 8. The minister of finance is director of the expenditures of the Presidential Security Regiment, with powers to subdelegate the role.

Article 9. Credits allocated to the Presidential Security Regiment are included in special chapters and articles of the general budget.

Article 10. The Presidential Security Regiment has working capital of an amount corresponding to credits needed to cover, for a quarter, all expenses provided for in Article 5, with the exception of capital expenditures.

Article 11. The director of the military administration uses credits from the working capital to pay all expenses provided for in Article 10.

Bookkeeping of these expenditures is done on a monthly basis and receipts are to be submitted to the director who, following his verification, has the Public Treasury pay the amount to the Regiment.

Article 12. Proof of debts for capital expenditures are submitted to the director for payment.

Article 13. Budget proposals are submitted for the approval of the president of the republic and the minister of finance.

Article 14. Regulations will establish the terms of application of this decree.

Article 15. The provisions of Decree No 80-015 of 18 January 1980 are hereby abrogated.

Article 16. The minister of defense and the minister of finance and planning attached to the Presidency are individually entrusted with the execution of this decree, which will be published in the JOURNAL OFFICIEL of the republic.

Antananarivo, 20 August 1981
Didier Ratsiraka

By the President of the Democratic
Republic of Madagascar

Prime Minister and Head of the Government
Col Desire Rakotoarijaona

Minister of Defense
Capt Sibon Guy

The Minister of Finance and Planning
Attached to the Presidency
Rakotovao-Razakaboana

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CSO: 4719/42

ESTABLISHMENT OF PRESIDENTIAL SECURITY REGIMENT GAZETTED

Tananarive JOURNAL OFFICIEL in French 29 Aug 81 pp 2105-2107

[Decree No 3,260/81 concerning the organization and operation of the Security Directorate of the Office of the President of the Republic and the Presidential Security Regiment]

[Text] The President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar:

Considering the Constitution;

Considering Decree No 77-314 of 17 September 1977 concerning the organization of the General Secretariat of the Office of the President of the Republic; and

Considering Decree No 81-195 of 20 August 1981 concerning the establishment of the Presidential Security Regiment;

Hereby decrees:

Article 1. The director of security of the Office of President of the Republic plans, organizes and implements the security system of the Office of President.

He is responsible to the president of the republic for the conception, coordination and supervision of all activities of the security organs of the Office of President.

Article 2. The Security Directorate of the Office of President of the Republic includes, on the one hand, the administrative organs including the Security Directorate itself, the Presidential Security Regiment staff and the Military Administration Directorate and, on the other hand, the organs of execution including departments and offices and all battalions making up the Regiment, placed under the command of a higher officer, the commanding officer, who is assisted by a deputy.

Article 3. The director of security of the Office of President of the Republic is aided by two assistants who will be in charge of general security and palace command.

Article 4. The Security Directorate itself includes: the department handling official trips and presidential movements and the technical department of transmissions and administration.

Article 5. The deputy director in charge of general security aids the security director of the Office of President of the Republic in his powers relating to: the implementation of security measures removed from the president of the republic, his family and guests; the organization of presidential movements and reception, in liaison with the Protocol Directorate; and supervision of the organization of security for foreign chiefs of state and heads of government visiting the territory of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Article 6. The deputy director in charge of the Palace is in charge of: the implementation, coordination and supervision of the immediate and close security of the president of the republic, his family and guests; the physical and ideological condition of escort personnel; supervision of the persons and vehicles with access to the Palace grounds; and supervision of the operation of means of transmission and maintenance of the automobile pool and fire safety.

Article 7. The security director of the Office of President of the Republic is the chief of staff of the Presidential Security Regiment. He is directly responsible to the president of the republic, head of all the Armed Forces, for the administration of the Presidential Security Regiment.

For that purpose, he has a Directorate of Military Administration made up of: an administrative and financial department; a supply department; and a technical inspection department.

Article 8. The staff of the Presidential Security Regiment is made up of an office of personnel and recruiting, an instructions office, a logistical support office, an information office and a health office.

The chief of staff of the Presidential Security Regiment is aided by a deputy.

Article 9. The tasks of the Military Administrative Directorate are the following: administration and execution of the Regiment's budget; logistical support and management of all materials; and inspection of the units making up the Regiment.

Article 10. The director of the Military Administration exercises permanent surveillance over all operations of military administration.

He ensures the regularity and honesty of spending.

He is accountable to: the director for strict execution of budgeted expenses and their honesty; and the director of security of the Office of President of the Republic for anything having to do with meeting the interests and needs of the Regiment within the confines of the allocations provided for by laws and regulations.

To this effect, he reviews personnel and inventories materials and supplies as ordered by the director of security of the Office of President of the Republic, chief of staff of the Presidential Security Regiment.

Article 11. The director of military administration is aided by an assistant.

Article 12. The Presidential Security Regiment includes: a command battalion and three combat battalions.

Article 13. The command battalion includes: an instruction and command company; an escort company; an engineering company; a transport and radio company; and a Zandarimariam-pirenena [translation unknown] squadron.

Article 14. Each combat battalion includes: a command company and three combat companies.

Article 15. The commanding officer of the Presidential Security Regiment is responsible to the president of the republic for strict application of directives regarding the use of forces.

To that effect, he ensures: the maintenance of discipline aimed at the moral, physical and technical condition of personnel; the establishment and execution of programs of activities of the units and formations of the Regiment; the administration of military and civilian personnel placed under his authority; and management of the material means for which he is responsible and for which he is accountable to the chief of staff regarding the availability of these means.

He coordinates the activities of the units and formations of the Regiment.

Article 16. The commanding officer draws up, for the chief of staff, all proposed plans and programs regarding logistical means and personnel, and military, ideological and technical training programs.

Article 17. The commanding officer ensures the internal administration of the Presidential Security Regiment.

To that effect, he participates in the drafting of the budget, ensures the administration and execution of operating credits, manages materials, and in the military domain, proceeds to make or orders technical and administrative inspections of the units or organizations in the Regiment.

Article 18. The administration of the funds and materials allocated to the Regiment for its units and formations can be entrusted to accountants who, without affecting penal procedures, are monetarily responsible to the commanding officer.

Article 19. The special powers of the battalion commanders are defined by an order from the director of security of the Office of President of the Republic, chief of staff of the Presidential Security Regiment, in terms of the security specifications he must implement.

Article 20. The conditions for application of this decree, which will be published in the JOURNAL OFFICIEL of the republic, may be the subject of special instructions.

Antananarivo, 21 August 1981
Didier Ratsiraka

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CSO: 4719/42

SOVIET AGREEMENT TO BUILD HIGHWAY REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Sep 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The USSR is going to aid Madagascar in the construction of a 225-kilometer section of highway along the eastern coast of the island. NOVOSTI has just made this announcement to the world, following the recent meeting of the Soviet-Malagasy joint commission.

This is a concrete project that will please all friends of the USSR in Madagascar. The following APN article concerns the USSR's cooperation with African nations, including Madagascar.

Moscow (ANP)--Guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism, the USSR has always contributed and continues to contribute its multifaceted support to the Ethiopian revolution, Mengistu Haile Mariam recently said. He has greatly appreciated the aid of the USSR and the work of Soviet specialists in the different sectors of Ethiopia's national economy. The visit of the Soviet government economic delegation to Addis-Ababa and the joint documents signed during the talks have become an important element in the implementation of the provisions of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. The new Soviet-Ethiopian protocol on technical and economic cooperation provides for the future granting of multifaceted aid to Ethiopia in order to strengthen its economic independence.

Ethiopia's example is not unique. Today, Soviet-African economic cooperation is marked by industrial projects as important as the gigantic metallurgical plant being built in the Nigerian city of Ajaokuta, an aluminum factory in Algeria, the bauxite complex in Guinea, energy projects in Libya, and so on. During the first year of the 11th Soviet 5-year period, a new boost was given to the development of economic contacts between the USSR and Madagascar, Angola, Mozambique, the Congo and other countries on the continent.

Prospects of developing Soviet-Mozambican relations are defined by the long-term economic and commercial cooperation program for 1981-1990. According to the program, prospecting will be done for coal, copper, bauxite and gold and there are plans to build coal mines and other enterprises to extract useful minerals. The Soviet specialists participate in the execution of the overall program aimed at applying the terms to the Limpopo Valley, the construction of an agricultural machinery and tractor assembly plant and the creation of agricultural equipment repair centers.

Agriculture is an important orientation of cooperation between the USSR and Angola. The USSR is helping to set up state wheat and cotton farms. With Soviet aid, we have rehabilitated and put back into operation two cotton ginning plants. There are also plans to build a 350-kilometer-long pipeline that will link Luanda to oil deposits in the north. The Soviet specialists are giving important aid for the restoration of railroad and automobile bridges destroyed following the aggression of the Republic of South Africa.

Highway

Economic ties between the USSR and Madagascar are also growing closer. In Antananarivo, a radio transmitter has gone into operation and in Antsirabe, a training center has been set up for agricultural equipment mechanics. The first class has just graduated. Soviet technicians will participate in the construction of a 225-kilometer section of highway on the eastern coast of the country. Following the work of the second session of the joint commission recently held in Antananarivo, prospects for bilateral cooperation are good.

"The Soviet Union's determination to develop broad international economic cooperation remains unchanged," stated Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR at the 26th Congress of the CPSU. The USSR is for a policy of principle reflecting, in international economic relations, the main line of Soviet diplomacy, aimed at safeguarding peace and at furthering detente and understanding between peoples.

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CSO: 4719/415

MAHATMA GANDHI INSTITUTE PLANS TO OPEN NEW CULTURAL CENTERS

Port Louis THE NATION in French 3 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The official opening of a Mahatma Gandhi Cultural Center in Rose Belle on Thursday, before a full audience mainly made up of young people and women from the Rose Belle area, was a cultural event whose long-term impact cannot be underestimated.

We have learned that the Mahatma Gandhi Institute has plans to open 12 more centers throughout the island in order to be closer to the masses. When questioned by THE NATION about the need for such centers, Prem Benimadhu, an institute official, told us: "For me, it is obvious that the Institute, which has a cultural role to play as stated by law, cannot become an ivory tower for a certain elite group. In making the decision to decentralize, our director, Dr K. Hazareesingh, is finally orienting the institution toward the people, as it must be. Moreover, the enthusiastic reception that the Rose Belle people gave us proves the need for such centers."

Actually, some 500 persons were present at the opening of the center, which has a library beginning with 300 books. A series of lectures on culture, languages and linguistic problems in Mauritius has been planned for the center. Lecturers from the Institute and linguistic experts from India will come to the center each week. In addition, the School of Music, headed by Shreekanda, will give courses to over 100 students already enrolled.

In his speech given in Hindi, Dr K. Hazareesingh traced the historical background of the cultural problem in Mauritius and said that the official opening of the Rose Belle center fits into the framework of the dissemination of culture in Mauritius. He added that the role of the Institute in the cultural evolution depends to a great extent on its direct presence by means of regional centers. Dr Hazareesingh emphasized that there is room in Mauritius for the harmonious development of all cultures that must be integrated into our national heritage.

In his speech in Hindi, the minister of education and cultural affairs congratulated the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for having decided to set up cultural centers throughout the country. For Sir Kher, who recalled the long struggle of our ancestors to preserve our culture in the colonial period, the new cultural centers will now play an important role in the spreading of the Eastern culture among all

Mauritians. Sir Kher said that the island of Mauritius "is in a privileged position compared with many countries, insofar as Mauritius is a meeting place of several civilizations and cultures."

In his speech of thanks, Gopee, president of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute Cultural Center, noted that Rose Belle has long awaited the establishment of such a center and he said he was convinced that the inhabitants of Rose Belle and the neighboring villages will benefit from the facilities of the centers.

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CSO: 4719/13

NEW NATIONAL YOUTH ORGANIZATION FORMED

Port Louis THE NATION in French 7 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Free Youth, which up to now has been an organization whose activities were limited to young people, has become a national people's organization endowed with modern structures. It is totally independent of political parties and the government administration. This announcement was made yesterday morning by Raffick Nabee, who was accompanied by several members of the group.

Thus, young people from various backgrounds decided to set up a National Mauritian Youth Movement, which will be known as Free Youth, the name of a movement which has done valuable work in the past in a regional framework and which now disappears to make way for a national Free Youth.

In order that its voice may be heard at all levels, Nabee said, Free Youth mainly needs a solid base, a force that will truly encompass all Mauritian young people. Consequently, Free Youth seeks a vast audience among the Mauritians in general and among young people in particular. The support of any Mauritian, any young person, particularly students, unemployed persons or workers, feeling capable of assuming responsibilities and sympathizing with our action, whether or not affiliated with other organizations, is sought. Free Youth also appeals to all persons of good will in the country to cooperate in the task it has undertaken.

In order to better assume its role, Free Youth has also set up a center on the Saint Paul Road in Phoenix, near Sangram Hall, which will soon be buzzing with activities and which will be called upon to serve as a place for meetings, dialogs, reflection and the confrontation of ideas.

Nabee added that important work remains to be done with respect to political training on a systematic basis. At the present time, two out of three young people have a rather vague notion of politics. Many would be incapable of defining certain terms commonly used in the political language of every day.

Free Youth therefore proposes to undertake political training action first of all and beginning in September, will begin a course of introduction to politics, whose purpose will be to outline the role of the country's institutions, sum up the different political systems and define the political terms most commonly used on the local scene.

We should also like to emphasize, Nabee continued, that Free Youth aspires to a cordiality that would link all youth organizations doing positive work on several levels.

For his part, Ram Nookadee indicated that various committees have been set up, among them education, culture, unemployment and jobs, population and sexuality, leisure activities, and men and women's rights.

All those interested are asked to contact Nookadee, secretary general, Route St. Paul, Phoenix, or to telephone 6-3502. The initiation fee is 10 rupees and monthly dues are 2 rupees for students and unemployed persons. Those working pay 5 rupees.

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CSO: 4719/437

ECONOMIC DISASTER IN RODRIGUES DESCRIBED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 24 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The economic situation of the island of Rodrigues is deteriorating. With the steady decline in agricultural production and increasing dependency on Mauritius for food, Rodrigues has reached the point where it imports products worth 75 million rupees from Mauritius a year, while its exports to Mauritius do not exceed 5 million rupees.

This situation is totally abnormal. A few years ago, Rodrigues was fairly self-sufficient with regard to food. The people consumed much corn which they produced themselves, a fair amount of fish (with a surplus even exported to Mauritius) and a number of head of livestock sold to Mauritius, while it imported certain essential commodities. There was a slight imbalance in its balance of trade with Mauritius. In the 1970's, that tendency was dramatically heightened.

Corn production fell because of repeated cyclones and droughts. Planters deserted their fields to become relief workers (over 43 percent of all workers are now employed by the government). The rather low price obtained for some products has discouraged production.

Consequences

The volume of imports from Mauritius has steadily grown. From 19 million rupees in 1975, it reached 31 million in 1976, 48 million in 1977, 60 million in 1979 and exceeded 75 million rupees last year. The value of Rodrigues' exports to Mauritius remains the same: 3 million to 4 million rupees a year. Consequently, Rodrigues is forced to import over 20 times more than it exports. This deficit has been made up by the government through its regular budget and its development budget.

The number of head of Rodrigues cattle shipped to Mauritius has dropped alarmingly: from 834 in 1975 to only 80 in 1979 and 400 in 1980. Salted fish exports are also declining: 60,000 kilograms in 1975 to scarcely 25,000 kilos in 1980.

At least 20 percent of all imports are tobacco and alcohol (14.7 million rupees for this item out of a total of 75 million rupees in 1980), and manufactured items (miscellaneous goods) account for 15 million rupees, compared with 2 million 5 years ago.

Is this a consumer society? Is Rodrigues sliding down the same slope as Mauritius (which now has deficits totaling in the billions)? It would appear that this is true. The island's political parties and associations attribute this situation to the bad weather, naturally, but also to a Mauritian policy of "relief work" that is causing the same effects in Rodrigues as in Mauritius, with every individual turning to the central government for a permanent job instead of cultivating the land.

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CSO: 4719/437

GOVERNMENT MOVING AHEAD WITH ETHANOL PRODUCTION PROJECT

Port Louis THE NATION in French 19 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The government has no intention whatsoever of modifying the objective of the 1981-1982 Plan concerning the creation of 22,500 jobs. However, the period initially established to attain the objective might be extended. Nevertheless, the determination to create the maximum number of jobs retains top priority. It was on this note of optimism that Sir Rabindrah Ghurburrun, minister of planning, spoke of the creation of jobs yesterday in presenting the latest "Economic Review 1977-1980" to the press. Sir Rabindrah took advantage of the opportunity, in responding to THE NATION's questions, to affirm that the government definitely plans to move ahead with its plan to set up an Ethanol Corporation and that the Indo-Mauritian joint commission will very likely meet in October.

Concerning the objectives of the plan, Sir Rabindrah admitted that "most of these conditions have not been met." The difficulty in creating jobs, in particular, has been a major factor and mainly has to do with domestic problems such as the drop in productivity, the lack of investments on a national level, the budget deficit and the delay in carrying out major development projects.

On the international level, international inflation, the declining expansion of world trade, the increasingly protectionist trend, the rise in import prices and international monetary instability have greatly influenced economic performance, which means that "most of these conditions have not been met," the planning minister said.

Reviewing the job situation from 1977 to 1980, Sir Rabindrah said that it went from 172,814 in September 1975 to 196,641 in 1980 in the large enterprises. He estimated that employment in small enterprises amounted to 94,000 in September of last year.

The total number of jobs on the same date [sic] was about 291,000, compared with the revised objective of 303,600.

Turning to the ethanol production project, the minister maintained that the government has decided to move ahead with the establishment of an Ethanol Corporation, but such a project will depend on financing. Aside from the African Development Bank (ADB), which has expressed its intention of supporting the project, discussions are also underway with the European Investment Bank (EIB), which has demonstrated great interest in investing.

With regard to the Indo-Mauritian joint commission, Sir Rabindrah pointed out that the meeting will be held in October. However, this will depend on the schedule of Indian Minister of Foreign Affairs Narshman Rao, who will come to Mauritius.

In addition, the minister of planning said he was "satisfied" with economic performance over the past 3 years. He emphasized that there is no disagreement within the government concerning the rural reconstruction program. Even the World Bank has been conciliatory on many aspects of the program, considering the many difficulties within the framework of its execution. Sir Rabindrah announced that in September, he will head a delegation for discussions with the World Bank.

Sir Rabindrah also made certain clarifications concerning allegations that a number of officials in his ministry are reportedly unsatisfied with appointment and promotion procedures.

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CSO: 4719/12

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS COMPANY BUILDS LIQUID AMMONIA STORAGE TANK

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 4 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] Forges Tardieu is now building a liquid ammonia storage tank with a capacity of 5,000 tons for Mauritius Chemical Fertilizers, Ltd. (MCFI). The tank now in service, with a capacity of 10,000 tons, was built in 1973, at the time of the establishment of the plant. Forges Tardieu built the plant in 20 months, but lacking the technical knowledge, it had to use subcontracting for the tank. Two facts are the reason for the MCFI's decision to have a new tank built: 1 -- The current tank requires maintenance and verification. 2 -- The importation of larger quantities of ammonia makes it possible to save on freight charges.

At the present time, the MCFI is forced to charter ships with a capacity of 13,000 tons to carry 8,000 tons of liquid ammonia. One load will arrive at the end of the month and will last until early next year. The MCFI therefore hopes that the new tank will be completed before the end of the year in order to transfer the few thousand tons remaining at that time to it.

Thanks to the technical knowledge acquired in 1973, a welding team from Forges Tardieu, operating under Denis de Speville, is setting up the tank. These welders were chosen by experts from Lloyds acting as supervisors for the MCFI. Given the extremely serious nature of the work, every weld is examined with X-rays. The tank itself rests on a base built by the Mauritius Building Company. Placed on the base are several layers of insulation (glass, sand, and so on), which will help maintain a low temperature.

It should be recalled that liquid ammonia is stored at under 33°, whence the need to completely insulate the tank in order to reduce temperature losses. The tank itself will be equipped with a compressor that will operate automatically as soon as the pressure within reaches a certain threshold. It will then once again transform the gas produced by the increase in temperature into liquid ammonia. It should also be noted that the freighters are equipped with the same time of equipment.

Forges Tardieu is working using plans from the French firm Tissot. As for the access tower, it will be built by Taylor Smith. Thanks to the experience gained with the old tank, the insulation system will be different and less vulnerable to cyclones. The transfer of the ammonia to the new tank will also make it possible to repair the insulation layer of the old tank, which was damaged during successive cyclones.

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CSO: 4719/14

BRIEFS

LABOR PARTY MANIFESTO--The new election manifesto of the Labor Party will be presented in October to a major party congress for approval, according to an announcement by party president James Burty David and carried in this morning's LE MAURICIEN. In addition, the party is drafting two other documents, the first to be ready on Monday and in which Labor leaders reply to their detractors on the major issues dominating the political debate in Mauritius. The second document will contain an analysis of the government's achievements during its current mandate. Concerning the Labor Party manifesto, we have learned that a proposed program will be submitted on Monday to a drafting committee, which will in turn propose it for ratification by the executive committee before final approval by the full party congress in October. At the same time, the Labor Party will soon circulate a document containing a detailed report of all achievements of this government. David states that the idea is to make the public in general aware to what extent the Labor Party has respected its commitments made in the last election manifesto. Finally, the third document being prepared will be circulated at an explanation congress to be held on Monday. The document will contain a series of responses and clarifications on major current issues such as foreign policy, Diego Garcia, the government's economic policy and fraud and corruption. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 20 Aug 81 p 5] 11,464

MMM SUSPENDS J-C BIBI--Jean-Claude Bibi, MMM deputy, has been suspended by his party's Central Committee. He was accused of leaving the country at the beginning of June, at a time when the budget was being submitted to the Legislative Assembly, and of not following an order from party leaders asking him to postpone his departure. As a result, Bibi will not be able to participate in party activities for 3 months. The suspension of the deputy is somewhat surprising. It will in fact be recalled that after he was referred to the Reagan administration and to Madagascar, a spokesman for MMM leaders hinted that the deputy was guilty of a certain lack of discipline and that sanctions would be taken, but nothing of the kind occurred. It would perhaps be fitting to emphasize that for failing to participate in a vote because he was directly involved, Vijay Jundoosingh was expelled. For defending this fundamental right of a member of Parliament, V. Venkaasamy was also kicked out. Certain facts must be remembered. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 31 Aug 81 p 1] 11,464

NEW POWER PLANT GENERATORS--The first of the two Pielstick generators recently installed at the St Louis plant within the framework of the third CEB [Central Electricity Board] development phase is now being tested. Actually, it has been operating on a semi-industrial basis since 23 July. The second generator will be operational in September. Purchased from Alsthom Atlantique (St Nazaire) for the sum of 53 million francs, the two generators were installed in a new building at Plaine-Lauzun. The new construction cost 6 million rupees. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 8 Aug 81 p 1] 11,464

SEAL'S RO-RO OPERATION ENDS--The "Norefjord," the last SEAL [Scandinavian East Africa Line] ro-ro freighter, arrives in Port Louis today with a large volume of goods for Reunion and Mauritius. With the arrival of the "Norefjord," SEAL's ro-ro operations to Port Louis come to an end. These avant-garde operations began in May 1981. The experimental period lasted 4 months and in the light of the results obtained, SEAL decided to halt ro-ro operations for the Indian Ocean and East Africa. However, SEAL has decided to replace these ro-ro freighters with multipurpose ships that will continue to serve Port Louis with the same 21-day rotation. These ships will go directly to Pointe des Galets, Reunion. [Excerpt] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 25 Aug 81 pp 1, 4] 11,464

SEAL REPLACEMENT--Is this the end of the Port Louis transshipment operations? The general impression that the arrival at the end of the month of the Scandinavian East Africa Line ro-ro freighter will put an end to the transshipment episode at our port is totally unjustified. If one goes by the hopes being harbored in Mauritius itself, the success of a future resumption of the project is always possible. Two foreign companies: the OOCL [expansion unknown], represented by Rogers and Co., Ltd., and the AEL [expansion unknown], whose agent in Mauritius is the firm ABC [expansion unknown], are studying the suitability of taking over for the Norwegian company, however, without claiming to compare with the latter in terms of the volume of goods to be transshipped. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Aug 81 p 5] 11,464

CSO: 4719/14

DETAILS PROVIDED ON INCREASED TRADE WITH USSR

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Trade between Mozambique and the USSR has been increasing steadily in recent years. The total value of trade in goods for 1980 came to 19.6 million rubles, compared to 5.9 million in 1977. A considerable portion of that amount represents goods that the Soviet Union furnishes to our country in the form of machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment, chiefly tractors, trucks, automobiles, means of air communication, medicines, chemical products, and ordinary consumer items. Mozambique responds with exports of nonferrous metal concentrates, sisal, and tea.

In the field of economic and technical cooperation, the USSR helps Mozambique carry on geological prospecting work, takes part in the construction of large-scale building projects in the port of Maputo and in the ship repair enterprise, provides technical assistance in the training of agricultural cadres, and participates in fishing operations through the MOCAPESCA enterprise, which is a company jointly operated by Mozambique and the Soviet Union.

Economic-commercial and technical-scientific ties between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique are based on the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed between the two countries under the terms of the agreements reached in 1976 in the fields of trade, technical and scientific cooperation, fishing, and air transportation. That is also the framework for the agreement providing for preferential treatment based on the principle of world trade prices and payment in freely convertible currency.

All of the above was recently explained by B. Borissov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce, during an interview concerning Soviet participation in the Maputo International Fair (FACIM

B. Borissov said during the interview that "Soviet participation in the FACIM-81 international fair will enable Mozambican officials and businessmen to become better acquainted with the export possibilities of Soviet foreign trade enterprises." The Soviet leader emphasized that his country's Chamber of Commerce now has some degree of experience in expanding its working contacts with the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

Borissov stressed the fact that his country has already participated in FACIM twice--in 1978 and 1980--and he announced that there is a possibility that the USSR will become a permanent exhibitor at that fair.

The Soviet foreign trade enterprises will be represented at FACIM through business organizations such as AVTOEKSPORT, TRAKTOREKSPORT, TEKHMASHEKSPORT, MASHPRIBORINTORG, and SOVEKSPORTFILM, as well as at stands sponsored by the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the INTURIST company, and the USSR Chamber of Commerce.

At this fair, those organizations expect to exhibit about 1,000 samples furnished by more than 60 Soviet enterprises, among them MTZ-50 Super, MTZ-80, and K-701 tractors, the Ural-4320 truck, the KVZ-30 motorcycle, and several models of industrial sewing machines that can be used in small workshops.

Also to be exhibited are radios; television sets; cameras and filmmaking equipment; Poliot, Seava, and Thaika timepieces; and fishing and hunting equipment. A special section will be reserved for exhibiting ready-to-wear fabrics, textile goods, and leather goods. These will be exhibited by the USSR Ministry of Light Industry.

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CSO: 4728/3

JOINT FRELIMO-PORTUGUESE SOCIALIST PARTY COMMUNIQUE

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The FRELIMO Party and the Portuguese Socialist Party [PSP] have condemned the invasion of the People's Republic of Angola by the racist South African Army and the backing of that act by the current U.S. administration, according to a joint communique signed by the two political parties.

The PSP delegation that signed the document visited our country from 9 to 14 September in response to an invitation from the leadership of the FRELIMO Party.

Jorge Campinas, member of the Permanent Commission, and Manuel Alfredo Tito de Morais of the Political Commission were granted an audience with Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. On that occasion, they delivered to the Mozambican leader a personal message from Mario Soares, secretary general of the Portuguese Socialist Party.

In the talks held between the two political organizations, the FRELIMO Party delegation was headed by Julio Zamith Carrilho, member of the Central Committee and minister of public works and housing. The conversations included mention of the ties of friendship that have linked the two parties since the armed struggle for national liberation and the struggle against fascism.

The document was released yesterday. It says that the delegations exchanged points of view and information concerning the internal situation in their respective countries. Other topics discussed were the activities engaged in by the two parties, the international political situation, and the development of bilateral relations between states and parties.

The PSP again condemned South Africa's aggressive policy toward the People's Republic of Mozambique as expressed in acts of direct armed aggression, a heavy concentration of military personnel on the frontiers, and infiltration by groups of bandits who engage in acts of terrorism against the inhabitants.

For its part, the FRELIMO Party delegation expressed its solidarity with the struggle being carried on by the Portuguese people and all the democratic forces of Portugal, specifically the Socialist Party, to insure the irreversibility of the victory won against fascism on 25 April 1974.

11798
CSO: 4728/3

ROLE OF SAMARIA IN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, SECURITY NOTED

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 285, 14 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Abdoulaye Boureima: "The Same Ideal of Progress"]

[Text] At a time when our country is beginning the second phase of the establishment of the development society, it is entirely normal for the Nigerien youth in the Samaria to call a temporary halt for reflection, among other things, on the activities it has pursued, examining its potential and equipping itself further with determination to engage resolutely in the battle for development. After all, if the national bureau in the Samaria has held its first meeting to make contact and obtain information in Maradi, it was to shape its commitment in the image of this city in which dynamism and initiative are characteristic of the more than exemplary economic reality.

Moreover, the demands of development make the contribution of such dynamic factors necessary.

The best qualified speaker did not conceal this fact: "The demands of development dictate in fact that we achieve a society in which participation will not be limited to passive acquiescence, but a society in which it is reflected in meetings and discussions, in joint undertakings and decisions. This active participation must be voluntary, or otherwise it will be only a caricature, and enthusiasm, which is essential to development, will always be lacking."

The truth is that President Seyni Kountche, as a man of dialogue, has always believed that only agreement on all levels can help the members of a community focus together on the complex problems of collective development.

Above all in a society such as ours, in the midst of change, a society which already, just following the events of 15 April 1974, bore within the marks of its own change, the major outlines of which were based on the liberation of our economy from natural factors, the establishment of a development society, and the search for economic independence.

In opting for these goals the achievement of which augurs happy prospects for our country, government authorities know that the wager, if it is to be won, requires of all participation with cohesiveness, perseverance in the effort and unflagging determination.

The task is not an easy one because our country is now more than ever embarked upon an irreversible historic movement toward the overall transformation of our society,

which arouses jealousies and envy on all sides. Because very simply, we have decided not to "cry with the pack," and as a result to model our society in the image of its people, their philosophy and their creative genius.

The development society based on the Samaria, on the task of encouraging development and the vanguard production cooperatives is designed moreover to give priority to those factors which alone can lead man in Niger to conceive by and for himself the outlines of a kind of development which can satisfy his needs and aspirations.

Now, in order to eliminate dependence, to eliminate the subsistence economy and to pursue a policy oriented basically toward self-sufficiency in food, health, energy, water resources, etc, it is necessary to produce.

In fact, if we realize that in the food sector, grain production in the developed sector accounts for only 40,000 tons, one can assess the full scope of the governmental activities which must be designed to free our economy from the vagaries of the weather, giving priority in particular to a policy based on hydroagricultural development.

This policy is the more necessary since Niger is a landlocked country, and in addition, being on the edge of the Sudanese-Saharan belt, has suffered the consequences of a damaging drought which in its time has destroyed its economy and its environment.

"Experience is the best teacher," as the saying goes.

That is why the CMS [Supreme Military Council] and the government have made production the keystone of our development, in which the young people are without a doubt the spearhead. Our country, in which the young people currently account for 60 percent of the population, plans to lay the foundations within the development society for the future of this youth by using them, channeling their energy and their dynamism toward the same ideal of progress within peace, unity and concord.

Now, when we realize that certain turncoats in our society are quite resistant to the nature, the direction and the destiny of the development society, we cannot but demand greater vigilance from all, while closing our ranks to maintain and strengthen the security essential to the well-being of the people who, as the harvest approaches, are entitled fully to enjoy the fruits of their hard labor in peace and tranquillity.

The Samaria, which should be in the vanguard of this security, must also guarantee, on the strictest possible basis, the protection of our courageous peasants, who are so often in this food products marketing season the victims of the speculators to be found on every side.

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CSO: 4719/435

PREHARVEST RAINFALL, CROP SITUATION DESCRIBED

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 285, 14 Sep 81 pp 8-9

[Article by Abdourahmane Alilou: "Update on the Situation"]

[Text] The agricultural season in our country up to the month of August 1981 was characterized mainly by rainfall which was not abundant, a delay in planting and attacks by various predators, which for the most part were mastered as soon as they developed. The situation is not worrisome, the assistant director of agriculture told us, although he added that the crops are in need of abundant rainfall.

Generally speaking, he went on to say, the precipitation situation in Niger from the beginning of the season to date, compared with the normal situation, reveals a heavy deficit for the entire country, with the exception of some zones around Gaya, Loga and Bankilare. Also, numerous pockets of drought are to be found scattered here and there in all departments, and in Zinder, Diffa and Tahoua, in particular.

The drought pocket in Zinder is located in the Mirriah district (the area including Moa and Zarmuskie, Est Damagaram, Takaya and the area formed by the Efadalen-Gouna-Diney triangle. This pocket extends to Baban Tapki).

In Diffa, Mr Naino Souley, assistant director of agriculture, told us, inadequate rainfall has led to some withering of crops over a large part of the department, in the district of N'Guigmi (Blabrine and Kabelawa regions) in particular. The drought pocket in Tahoua is located in the Illela region. However, he told us, proper rainfall distribution has allowed various crops to complete their cycle in desirable fashion in a number of areas.

The rains, as we have mentioned, have not been abundant this year. "Precipitation in 1981 has been below that in 1980 from the point of view of quantity, and substantially equal (to that in 1980) where the distribution of the rainfall over the season is concerned," Mr Naino Souley said. By way of indication, the city of Niamey had had 411.8 mm of rainfall by 31 August 1980 and 342.9 mm this year. In Matameye, 403 mm was recorded last year and 380 mm this year.

On the subject of the situation of the crops (which are in the main dependent on rainfall), the assistant director of agriculture said that generally speaking, the situation is quite satisfactory. "But," he went on to say, "there are many zones in which the crops show a certain growth lag, due to numerous replantings or

drought pockets." "We can only hope for an extension of the rainy season until 20 or 30 September, or even the first week of October," he went on to say.

Planting, it should be recalled, began at the end of April and in early May in the department of Dosso and in the second half of May over the greater part of the departments of Niamey, Dosso, Tahoua, Zinder and a part of Maradi. In June, plant growth was in general lagging and irregular, except in the department of Dosso, where it was satisfactory overall.

In the month of July, according to a report by the agriculture department office, the situation was satisfactory in general for the department of Dosso as well as the southern part of the department of Niamey, mediocre and mixed in the rest of the country, with numerous lagging zones, frequent in the north, and also occasionally in the center and even the southern part of the crop zone. In some small zones, millet which failed to germinate even had to be replaced with sorghum or [niebe]. The report went on to say that the rainfall at the end of the month, fortunately, contributed to the improvement of the crops, which also suffered from drought in the middle of the month.

During the first half of August, the crop situation, which was satisfactory in the majority of areas, was very middling and sometimes bad in the zones which suffered from the drought (early August) and the local development of parasites, mainly in the northern part of the department of Niamey, the northeastern part of Dosso, the northern parts of Maradi and Zinder, and certain areas in the department of Diffa.

In connection with the plant health situation, the 1981 season has been characterized above all by flower-dwelling insects (Coleoptera) over almost all of the country's territory. These insects attack millet when it is in flower. It is difficult to combat these insects, Mr Naino Souley told us, because they are not visible during the day but come out at night. "We advise the peasants to light fires at night to attract the insects and then to treat them with the HCH powder we give them," he said, "but they are often reluctant to do this."

This year there have been very serious grasshopper plagues in the northern part of the departments of Maradi and Zinder. In this connection, the assistant director of agriculture said that treatment is the more difficult because of the existence of fallow land infested with grasshoppers which invade the treated fields. In the Tanout region, the problem has gone beyond the capacity of any land-based methods. As a result, two airplanes have been there for some time for treating the infested zones. Such attacks occur, but to a lesser degree, in the northern part of Goure, the Bambey sector (Tahoua), the southeastern and northern parts of Bouza, the eastern part of Konni, the Sanam region (Filingue district), and the Chetimari and Komadougou cantons (Diffa district).

Agricultural agents guide the peasants and teach them, Mr Naino Souley told us, and provide them with pesticides with which to combat the grasshoppers. There has also been a problem with seed-eating birds in the department of Diffa and in the Goure district. The OCLALAV [Joint Anti-Locust and Anti-Avarian Organization] wages the campaign against these birds. The method used is to destroy the nests, the location of which, however, is difficult. As to the caterpillars which appear in the drought pockets, the assistant director of agriculture told us that they are found in the departments of Filingue and Doutchi. Since these caterpillars attack the millet grain in the corning stage near maturity, the peasants are advised to harvest it.

The plant health situation this year is, however, a calm one in relation to other years, Mr Naino Souley told us. For example, in 1978, 323,000 hectares had to be sprayed by aircraft. The following year (1979), the total was 66,600 hectares, and the total for last year was 248,700 hectares. Up until 15 August of this year, 40,000 hectares had been so treated, including 15,600 in the Filingue district. For the time being, it is not yet known what areas have been treated in the northern part of Zinder and Maradi.

5157
CSO: 4719/435

SENELEC TO BE NATIONALIZED EARLY NEXT YEAR

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 7 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Cherif Elvalide Seye]

[Text] By the beginning of next year, the electricity sector, following on the heels of water, will be totally controlled by the Senegalese Government. SENELEC [National Energy Production Company], 50 percent of whose shares were still held by the French firm EEOA [expansion unknown], will be nationalized with the purchase of those shares by the government.

This is the final step in a process that began in 1972 with the creation of SENELEC and the Senegalese Electric Company (EDS). In the initial phase, the government set up the EDS, which owned all the facilities, and SENELEC, in charge of the production, transport and distribution of electricity. The EDS was totally Senegalese. On the other hand, SENELEC was only 50 percent owned by the government. Louis Alexandrenne, new chairman of the board of SENELEC, explains that the complexity of the energy sector worked in favor of maintaining links with the mother company.

A loan of 6 billion francs was contracted and the contract to buy back the shares from the EEOA provided for the reinvestment (2 billion) of the indemnification in Senegal. The loan was paid back and the reinvestment completed. The Coumba Castel residence, LOCAFRIC [expansion unknown], shares in the SEIB [Baol Industrial and Electric Company] and the Hotel Teranga are the fruits of the reinvestment.

Nationalization of SENELEC will put an end to the existence of two distinct companies. They will be merged.

However, the nationalization will not take place under the best auspices, coming at a time when the company must face growing difficulties. Last year already, the company had a large deficit for the first time. This year, results will apparently be poor. There are various explanations for these difficulties. First of all, there are the back debts. Neither the government nor enterprises and private parties always pay their bills on time. At the present time, arrears amount to over 2.5 billion francs.

The production of electricity, generated solely from fuel, is also experiencing difficulties. In 1972, heavy fuel cost 4,800 francs a ton and Senegal was importing 114,000 tons. In 1980, the same ton cost 33,000 francs and consumption was 195,000 tons. Moreover, there is always a delay between the time of the increase and the time when it is passed on to subscribers by SENELEC.

Fuel went up in July. It showed up in billing in August and payment will not come until September.

SENELEC has also had to meet additional wage burdens with the increases decided upon by the government. At the same time, the company's social climate has deteriorated, Alexandrenne said, resulting in losses of working time and reduced productivity.

Evoking this social climate, characterized by sporadic strikes in recent years, Alexandrenne said that there has been tension. While stating that he was approaching the matter without prejudice, the chairman of the board of SENELEC emphasized that SENELEC is very advanced socially. By way of example, he cited the program of 50 developed lots, the Health Insurance Institute, the pilgrimage, resort colonies, and so on. In conclusion, he promises to examine all problems submitted to him. He pledges to resolve problems within the framework of existing laws.

Are all the difficulties mentioned the sign that the nationalization has gloomy prospects? Not at all. An investment program spread out over the period from 1981 to 1988 and amounting to 28 billion CFA francs has been drafted. It includes maintenance, expansion of the electrification of districts and neighborhoods, new power plants in regions and within the framework of decentralization, means of production through the creation of new development pools. Reduced dependency vis-a-vis thermal power is also sought. A first 20-kilowatt solar plant is already operating in Diakhao and a second with 100 kilowatts is to be set up in the river region. A third 25-kilowatt photovoltaic plant unlike the first two thermodynamic units will be set up in Dahra. This program, joined with a resumption of economic activity in the country, would mark the end of SENELEC's difficult times.

11,464
CSO: 4719/5

ARMY DESERTIONS ALLEGED BY FORMER SOLDIER

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 569, 6 Sep 81 pp 37-40

[Interview with Bilc Anderson, member of the Committee to Resist the South African War, by Iain Christie in London; date not specified]

[Text] Drafted into the South African Army by law, Bilc Anderson took part in the 1975-1976 invasion of Angola and in operations against SWAPO's guerrilla fighters in Namibia. The brutality of the racist army's operations and the internal repression carried on by the Pretoria government's police machine led him to leave his country, and the same thing is happening with many of his compatriots.

Today Bilc Anderson is in London, where he belongs to the Committee to Resist the South African War. It was in that European capital that he granted an interview to Iain Christie. In it he discussed various aspects of the resistance to the regime of apartheid that is occurring within the racist army.

Question: Bilc, a few years ago you donned the uniform of the South African Armed Forces. It did not last long. Can you tell us why?

Answer: I was forced by law to join the South African Army in July 1975, and after 5 months of training I was sent to Angola, against my will, during the South African invasion of 1975-1976. I remained there for 3 months and then spent 4 months in northern Namibia, participating in operations against SWAPO's guerrilla fighters.

The experiences I had during the operations by the South African Army--the brutality of its operations--led me to the conclusion that I could not remain much longer in South Africa, where I would have to continue fighting. So I left the country. A great many people left the country at the same time, many of them because of the invasion of Angola and the police repression in South Africa's urban areas in June 1976. That is how resistance groups began to appear in several countries in 1976.

Question: You are now a member of the COSANR--the Committee to Resist the South African War. Can you explain to us how and where that committee was established and the kind of work it is doing?

Answer: The committee was established in 1978 through a group of war resisters and other South Africans to carry out a limited number of tasks. First of all, to help resisters who were fleeing South Africa and needed support in finding asylum and settling in another country. But the most important thing was to win international support for those resisters who were still in South Africa and facing growing repression and persecution by the armed forces.

We have been trying to win as much support as possible for those comrades of ours in the resistance who have remained in South Africa.

Question: Are there many South Africans in the group of resisters and deserters who come to Great Britain?

Answer: It is difficult to estimate the total. There are approximately 100 cases needing asylum every year. In addition, however, there are a few thousand more who leave the country but who may settle in other countries on scholarships or by using British passports, for example. The result is that there are currently thousands of resisters here in Great Britain.

Question: What kind of reception do they get? Are you able to help those contingents of resisters when they come here?

Answer: Yes, provided that they have their conscription card and can prove what they are, or what they were, we can usually help them obtain authorization to remain in this or some other country.

Question: You mentioned war resisters inside South Africa. Can you tell us something about that?

Answer: Yes, I think that is a very important way of carrying on resistance inside the country. And it is interesting that South Africa's Directorate of Military Information Services predicted last year that more than 5,000 people would abandon their posts in 1980. This has been a growing phenomenon in recent years. That kind of resistance occurs at several levels. In the first place, the churches, the various student organizations, and other organizations have been reiterating their moral support for those struggling against a system that is viewed internationally as a crime against humanity, and some individuals have been adopting very courageous attitudes by publicly expressing their opposition to military service. And they have remained there--in the country. I think there is a growing feeling in the progressive group that it should remain in the country and not flee. They know that by being there, they have a role to fulfill.

In particular, there is a young man named Chardes Yatos who is currently being compelled to spend a year in prison--in a military jail in Pretoria--and at his recent trial, he gave a very clear testimony by saying that he would refuse to fight for an unjust system. Because of that, he refused to serve in an army that is illegally occupying Namibia and continually engaging in acts of aggression against free and independent states. At the moment, he is being very badly treated in the jail by the military authorities, and we are also trying to mobilize an international campaign on his behalf. He was not the first person to adopt such an attitude, and he will not be the last.

In a broader sense, however, I feel that there is a growing movement among a number of South African whites who are not very clear as to the political realities or the morality of the situation, but who see it purely in terms of their personal interests, seeing that most of South Africa's young whites now face the prospect of spending a major portion of their lives in a military force.

The way things stand now, they will have to spend 2 years initially in military service, and that is immediately followed by another 2.5 years. And after that, they will be called up at least 3 times a year for operational duties. The military services are not what they were 6 or 7 years ago. Most of the people going into the army do not adjust to it easily and they scatter. By going in now, they will have to fight, and a growing number of people are dying. People are beginning to ask: "Well, for whom are we fighting?" They look around them and see growing massive protests by the people of South Africa. And they reach the conclusion that the side they are on is doomed to failure and that it is not in their interest to continue to risk their own lives for that system.

There have been a number of interesting incidents among the military--the most recent of which was the desertion by 96 soldiers at a camp near Pretoria. Their complaints were very simple: they did not like the way they were being treated, they did not like the food, and they were demanding facilities in the camp. But behind all that (looking at things from their point of view), we can say that military discipline is very strict, and the decision to leave a camp is not made lightly. But it reflects growing alienation and disaffection in a broad sector of South African young people.

Question: You were in Angola with the South African Armed Forces during the invasion in 1975-1976 and fought against the people of Angola. But you found out that you were coming back to Angola this year. Can you tell us something about the circumstances of that visit and how you were received?

Answer: I represented our committee as a delegate to the International Committee of Inquiry looking into the crimes of the regime of apartheid. The conference was held in Luanda at the beginning of this year. While I was there, I had the opportunity to visit the war zone in southern Angola, where the South African Armed Forces are engaging in daily acts of aggression against the Angolan people. It was an emotional experience for me. When I was in the South African Army, I had been fed for days and days on doctrines concerning the cruelty, barbarity, and savagery of the "enemy" that we were fighting. And returning to the country and meeting my so-called enemy was for me a very important experience. Because I met humanity: I met a dynamic society such as I had never seen before and one that certainly does not exist in South Africa.

During the time I spent with the Angolan Armed Forces, I found a spirit of mutual help and a spirit of certainty concerning victory that they had developed during the war to liberate their country and a determination to defend those gains. And so, while I was impressed by the seriousness of the war in southern Angola and the brutal actions by the South African Armed Forces, which bomb and kill the local inhabitants indiscriminately, I nevertheless returned with a spirit of optimism. Having spent some time with the Angolan Armed Forces, I am certain that the South African Army will not establish a firm position in the country, at any point or at any stage.

Question: But you are a former member of the South African Armed Forces, and you are white. How were you personally received by the Angolans, and particularly by the Angolan Armed Forces?

Answer: I was warmly received. I think that I have begun to understand more clearly that the forces struggling against South Africa within South Africa itself are struggling against the system of racism and apartheid and not against the whites as such. I know there are many people in the South African Army who are not racists. They are actually victims of the system. They are not there in their own interests. Many of them ought to go to Angola and have the experience I had. And many of them would be surprised to see the reception they would get.

11798
CSO: 4728/3

DETAILS ON NATIONAL ARMY GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 81 pp 9-18

[Selections from special feature entitled "Army Review" compiled by Keith Atkinson and Gareth Willard]

[Excerpts] We must see that our army is united and strong enough to defend the nation said the main who has been given this vital task, the new army commander, Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo.

General Nhongo was officially appointed commander in August, having played a leading role in the military world since 1978, the year he joined ZANLA.

In 1976 he was appointed to the ZPA high command, and in 1977 was elected to the central committee of ZANU (PF) as deputy secretary of defence.

At the time of Lancaster House he remained in Mozambique to look after his men and with the ceasefire, General Nhongo led the first group of men to arrive in Salisbury.

Until his recent appointment he served on the ceasefire commission and was head of the ZANLA delegation at Joint High Command.

General Nhongo said it was important for the people to rest assured that the army was capable of defending them.

"It must also be a productive force and not an army that sits in its barracks and eats," he added.

Plans are being formulated to ensure that the army is able to feed itself by growing crops and vegetables.

On the training side the general felt it was essential for the country to eventually have all its own instructors, and plans to implement this were going ahead.

Asked about the day to day problems of running an army, General Nhongo said:

"We are dealing with human beings, not a system that can be switched on and off, so if there are five people there are five problems. But I am satisfied things are going well."

The Personal Side

"THIS is the branch that never sees the end of the tunnel," said Major-General John Thompson, chief of staff for army administration.

"The Administration branch looks after the personnel and personal side of the army and with an army of this size, I have a very large staff."

General Thompson mentioned just a few of his areas of responsibility, which included the welfare and comfort of all soldiers.

He has been in the army since 1966 and was the commander of 1 Brigade from 1977 to 1979.

He was appointed chief of staff at Joint High Command and with the establishment of a single command structure in August this year, was appointed to his present rank and position.

"What has happened in this country is unique. The integration of the three armies was a remarkable exercise, and the problems encountered were overcome," said General Thompson.

"This week we start on the demobilisation exercise; the speed of which will depend on how fast the Ministry of Labour and Social Services can absorb the men into the community," added the General.

All Out To Be One of the Best

MAJOR-GENERAL Josiah Tungamirai is one of the army's new chiefs of staff, and he is hoping "to develop one of the most perfect armies in the world".

General Tungamirai said his task is to ensure that the army is efficient and capable of fighting on any terrain and in any climatic conditions. With the exception of the North Pole, he added with a smile.

One of his major responsibilities is the development of the research department. The department will study numerous problems with the aim of making the army not only self-sufficient in food, but also training and weapons.

"A priority is the technical field which may necessitate recruiting personnel from outside the country. We plan to make our own weapons from the largest to the smallest."

On the training side the general hoped that one day the ZNA would be able to offer training facilities to personnel from other countries.

The army must also be a productive army and help the people as was done at Tongogara camp where the men assisted in cotton picking.

"There will be some drastic changes as before the army was involved in fighting 80 percent of the time. Now that time must be spent on being productive," said General Tungamirai.

The general added that tremendous progress had been made in the national army, particularly as they were faced with a unique situation where, "all the armies had won".

The Man Who Keeps the Wheels Turning

AN army depends on its logistics to keep it in operation, and it is Major-General Jason Masoko's responsibility to command this branch of the Zimbabwe National Army.

As Chief of staff (Q), General Masoko procures any equipment or supplies that the army may need. He works hand in hand with the Services Corps and the Corps of Engineers.

General Masoko said that with the integration exercise drawing to a close, the army would move on to phase two by providing permanent accommodation for the battalions. They would also develop some existing sites by building married quarters and other amenities.

"The integration exercise was a complete success and has given us the will to achieve even more in the future," said General Masoko.

The Men Behind the New Image

MOST Zimbabweans know of the work of the national army's public relations directorate through army displays and exhibits at shows throughout the country.

But there is a lot more to the unit than that. The directorate, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Clemence Gaza, has five sections: administration, publications, photographic, research and image promotions, and shows and displays.

For the past few months Colonel Gaza and his men have been setting up the army's advertising agency, hiring staff for the sections and generally gearing up to create a new image for the new army.

And the work is not just directed at the public: the men and women of the army are themselves a target of the small group of experts.

"The soldier must know he is a servant of the people and the people must realise the army is their army," said Colonel Gaza.

"My job is not just to publicise the army, it is to look into ways we can help the people. For example, in the Inyanga area troops are involved in school rebuilding. They do this because they are part of the community, not something separate from society."

But the people also had to realise the role of the soldier in protecting their country.

The army would soon have two magazines, with articles in all three major languages, to bring soldiers closer together and allow them to see how their comrades lived and worked.

No Blueprint for Success

NO blueprint in history existed for the kind of situation that the British Military Advisory and Training Team (BMATT) faced when it undertook to help integrate three divided factions into a united Zimbabwean Army.

"It was a unique situation in history. Mostly, there are only two sides in a civil war and one is an outright winner.

"But here there was no blueprint of experience to draw lessons from," said the man commanding BMATT, Major-General Patrick Palmer, formerly of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who has seen service in 10 different countries, including campaigns in Suez, Cyprus, Borneo, Aden and Northern Ireland.

The team is one of a number of training teams around the world — in Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya and the Sudan, to name a few — but the Zimbabwe contingent is by far the largest.

Mounted at a cost of $5 million to the British Government to date — more than $1 million of this being spent in foreign currency by the team in Zimbabwe — BMATT has taken on the mammoth training task of shaping a largely guerilla-orientated force into a conventional army.

General Palmer could report only "very minor adjustments to the developing situation over the last 18 months" since the team was installed.

"One of the reasons we were asked to help was that the framework of the national army is derived from the British system, like every other army in the Commonwealth."

The majority of instructors were serving a six or nine-month unaccompanied tour of duty, detached from their regular units around the world, and they had been able to adapt and adjust to the different situation very easily.

"They get on with people and can be of help," he said.

General Palmer summed up the team's role and value: "Where we have been of value, perhaps, is in being of reassurance to the factions, in being a catalyst in the process of integration, and a neutral element."

This was fully endorsed by the Prime Minister in an interview with International Television News on June 17. Mr Mugabe said:

"I don't think we would have done as well as we have managed to do (in the integration of the national army) if we had not had British assistance. I think it had a double effect — one, the presence of the British in the country generally gave the population — especially the white sector — some degree of confidence, and at least an assurance that they would not be attacked by us."

Mr Mugabe went on to say that, even more importantly, the British military presence "gave us an element in the army that could be relied upon by all parties".

BMATT, working in close co-operation with ZANLA, ZIPRA, the former army and air force, has helped train more than 14 000 men and women of the Zimbabwe National Army in the organisational and specialist skills required by the army, and it has also been involved in beginning the basic training of some 39 battalions.

General Palmer is satisfied with the rate of integration. He said everybody had wanted the integration process to go "very much more quickly" but the restraints had been primarily to build an army to a sufficient standard.

Stumbling blocks had been encountered in administration and logistics rather than in training, he said, and the integration process had been carried out "as quickly as it could have been without putting unbearable strain on the administrative process".

"A considerable amount of training has yet to be done before one can say that the army is efficient," he said. Up until now, much of the training had been pushed ahead to catch up with the political imperative for a unified army.

What, then has been BMATT's contribution to the integration process?

Established at the request of the Zimbabwe Government, the team has expanded from 30 officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers to 150 over the last 18 months.

It has a number of tasks.

Said General Palmer: "The most important is to assist in the training of the leadership element of the new battalions at the Military Academy and the School of Infantry and then to progress the training and administration of those battalions by the provision of training and assistance teams at both battalion and brigade levels."

In addition, BMATT has provided a wide variety of specialists and instructors in skills required by parachutists, commandos, artillerymen, armoured soldiers, combat engineers, signal technicians and military police.

General Palmer said that it was "not just a question of replacing skills" that had been drained of: by the emigration of large numbers of the former army personnel. It had also been necessary to produce "a level of expertise."

In this regard the training of logisticians is particularly important, he said. Men are needed as quartermasters, supply and ammunition technical specialists, transport managers, vehicle mechanics, armourers, instrument technicians, pay accountants and catering managers.

There is also a training team at the Zimbabwe Staff College under Colonel Mike Thomson, which trains staff officers — first, junior officers and, in the future, more senior officers on longer four-month courses.

Last year, British military assistance included specialist courses in the United Kingdom, visits and attachments to British units and training establishments by Zimbabwe officers and NCOs and consultancy visits by British Army specialists.

A certain number of people are still being sent for training in Britain, but fewer are being paid for by the British Government, General Palmer said.

"I am sure that as it becomes more and more impossible to identify which army people originally came from, and as it becomes more and more irrelevant, then I think there will be an even greater sense of unity," he said.

Training has obviously, been adapted and adjusted to suit local conditions. "There is no point in teaching people how to run a brigade which only applies to the British Army in West Germany," he said.

But BMATT has tried to develop a broader understanding and practice of all-round military professionalism so that the integrated national army "should be an army in the life of the nation".

Commanders had gone to great efforts to ensure that political arguments had not interfered with military aptitude and training, he said.

General Palmer admitted there had been initial "mistrust and suspicion" from all sides in the incipient national army. "But I hope that people have come to realise that we are here as professional soldiers who are anxious to help the stability of the country and in creating a united army, because the country was born at great speed — under our tutelage, if you like."

The response from the rank and file had been "enthusiastic", he added. "Generally speaking, we have an excellent relationship with all elements and I think we are trusted."

The 60-65 000 people now in the army were "more than the country needs and can afford", he said.

But he said the Government would have to review the size of the army in terms of what it could economically afford and in view of the perceived threat from outside the country.

He applauded the Government's "imaginative" scheme to demobilise soldiers and absorb them usefully into civilian life through education and training in skills.

"This should ensure that you do not get disgruntled soldiery running around the place."

"The smaller army of the future will become a much closer unit and professionally efficient. I think Zimbabwe will require some additional assistance from us but in due course I see no reason why Zimbabwe should not be capable of running its own affairs without significant outside assistance."

The Zimbabwean Army, he added, had every prospect of becoming one of the most efficient in Africa.

And what of the British team's role in continuing assistance after the integration exercise is completed by the end of this year?

General Palmer believes that there will be a role for the team. "I hope that we will continue here as long as the Zimbabwe Government feels we can perform a useful function and as long as the British Government can keep us here."

Local Units Become Part of the Local Scene

Militarywise, the whole of Zimbabwe is divided up into brigade areas, the only exception at the moment being the huge and sprawling Midlands area which comes under the 4 Brigade Headquarters in Fort Victoria for administrative and operational purposes.

However, this is to change, most probably by the end of the year, when what is now the Midlands District, with its HQ at the drill hall in Gwelo, will become a brigade area in its own right.

There are a number of units in the Midlands District which, because of the distances involved, cannot be controlled satisfactorily from Fort Victoria.

Such as the School of Infantry at Guinea Fowl, the Military Academy in Gwelo, 5 Engineer Support Squadron at Redcliff, and four infantry battalions including Connemara. Another battalion is to be established west of Shabani.

The OC of the Midlands District until he began the process of handing over to his successor, Colonel Charles Munyoro, has been Colonel Trevor DesFountain, who is 35.

He said the sole reason the Midlands did not have its own brigade area before was because of staffing problems. "Qualified and experienced staff officers to man a brigade HQ are not found overnight" he said. "If they could be found then we would be a brigade area overnight."

The Midlands District controls several thousand infantryman and the Academy, the School of Infantry and the engineers, have about 700 men on their staffs.

Of the army integration exercise which started in April last year and is due for completion in November or December this year Colonel DesFountain said it had gone extremely well.

"The British officers involved with the battalions have all been pleased with their units" he said.

"For an exercise that was fraught with inherent dangers it has come out remarkably well."

The soldiers had been made well aware of the complications of joining an amalgamated army and of the dangers of fighting and quarrelling within the infrastructure.

"They know full well that if they disintegrate then the country is in danger of disintegrating as well" he said.

Colonel DesFountain said there was a good and willing spirit among the troops. Some of the battalions had built their own assault courses and weapon training areas and they had whitewashed their barracks and built up roads and the like.

"In exchange block, three battalions live within 800 m of each other and it is amazing what they have done there" he said.

"They have built soakaways and built up the place in terms of a bit of pomp and splendour. Some have made company insignias and they have created drill competitions among their own companies. They have volleyball and football teams and challenge each other and the locals. The spirit is there."

RIOT CONTROL

Apart from ensuring the security of the Midlands area — be it dealing with normal criminals if the police ask for help, be it riot control, discipline or operations — the new brigade will have another important role to play: helping the local population.

In the Gokwe area they have helped the locals to make cattle and water troughs and dips, and have done thatching and cane cutting.

Said Colonel DesFountain: "They have also helped the local butchery, grocery and the hotel in terms of their profits.

"Gokwe is going to become a very big growth point in the near future and we are putting a permanent battalion site just outside the village. . . 1 300 men times their monthly salary equals several million dollars a year ploughed into Gokwe village."

He added: "Our object is to create a stabilised presence in an area of trained and disciplined men who are under control . . . It is important that we show the local man on the ground that the guy in uniform is a stable and disciplined guy."

Colonel Munyoro, the new OC Midlands District, is 31 and is married with two children. Born in Sipolilo, he did his primary schooling there and later went to St. Albert's School in Mount Darwin for his secondary education. He worked as a salesman for commercial concerns until 1969 and in 1971 left for the revolution.

The Signals Must Get Through

THE one unit essential to any modern army that must function at optimum efficiency at all times is the Corps of Signals.

In times of crisis there is always a certain amount of flexibility in choosing which unit should handle an operation, except when it comes to communications. Here there is no room for mistakes and Signals must do the job.

Corps commander Lieutenant Colonel Ross Clarke said the main role of the unit is to provide all forms of communications at unit headquarters level.

"We must also train all signalmen, repair signal equipment, make technical appraisals of all new equipment, allocate frequencies and secret codes and co-ordinate electronic warfare," added Colonel Clarke.

On operations a signalman always accompanies a reconnaissance party to ensure a base is chosen that is suitable for good communications.

In overall control is the signals directorate, with a regimental headquarters and three squadrons under its command.

There is a signal squadron at each brigade and a special signals troop that can assist units such as I Parachute Battalion.

The School of Signals comes under the directorate, and is responsible for training aspects. It is based in Bulawayo.

Integration of the former guerilla forces is a priority in the unit. To date 26 officers and 206 male and 15 female other ranks have been integrated.

In the last 12 months the unit has had three officers and 10 other ranks attending courses in Britain. These courses range from telecommunications engineering to radio technicians training.

Colonel Clarke said: "Integration has been perhaps a little slow in the unit but this is due to the fact that for the first four to five months, the corps was tasked with training all signalmen for the nine new infantry battalions."

The unit has also been running regimental officers courses and training at company level began in January.

"Training has to be kept in phase. There must be a balance in the number of operators, technicians, signals dispatch riders and tradesmen who are trained," added Colonel Clarke.

The unit was the first to run its own Officer Selection Board for integration purposes, and this is followed by a 14 to 16-week course. Due to the specialist nature of the work a very high standard is maintained on the course.

Retraining has taken place and reassessment to ensure standardisation in the unit.

The history of the Corp goes back to the beginning of the Second World War. Its antecedents lie in I Company Southern Rhodesia Signals formed in September 1939. This was followed by the Southern Rhodesia Signals Corp formed in 1942 and disbanded in 1956.

In the following year the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Corps of Signals was formed on February 8. This is the corp's traditional anniversary date. In order of precedence the unit ranks fifth behind infantry, armour, artillery and engineers.

The unit badge is a figure of Hermes on a globe, with the motto "swift and sure" underneath. Hermes was the messenger of the Greek gods, and according to legend he made the first musical instrument, the lyre.

With this background it is perhaps natural that the unit has the renowned Corp of Signals Band. The band has played at every conceivable occasion from the first Independence celetrations, to garden parties and the Salisbury Show.

The director of music is Major Frank Hayes. In 1979 the corps adopted a new quick march called "Kukurumidza ne Chokwadi", literally translated as swift and sure.

In 1980 Major Hayes wrote a new corps slow march called "Through" after a famous First World War signal painting.

Back on the operational side Colonel Clarke illustrated the importance of his unit. They have established an extensive command network and communication centres in Zimbabwe. These have exclusive telephone and teleprinter links which enable a commander to contact any other commander on a secure means when the need arises.

2 Brigade 'Best of Them All'

"TWO Brigade is the finest of them all." Not surprisingly this statement was made by the 2 Brigade commander, Brigadier Ian Stansfield.

Two Brigade is responsible for the entire north-east of Zimbabwe, and is representative of all the brigades in terms of its experiences since independence.

The brigade's headquarters are in Salisbury and its area of command stretches from the Mozambique border in the east to Kariba in the north-west.

The brigade has 10 battalions under command. Brigadier Stansfield said it was intended to consolidate these into three battalions within three years, which was the reasoning behind their present base siting.

A wide range of units come under the brigade's control, including a boat squadron at Kariba.

One unit of which the brigadier is particularly proud is his engineering squadron.

"These men have been doing a tremendous job building the camps for the new battalions. They have slaved away for months, no sooner building one camp when another is needed."

The unit has the construction down to a fine art and can erect a temporary battalion barracks in six weeks, said Brigadier Stansfield.

The brigade has a signals squadron, which provides communications back-up and trains certain personnel. A maintenance company looks after ordnance requirements, transport and vehicle repairs.

The military police company has a wide range of tasks. These include duties within urban Salisbury, traffic control and crime investigation. They have also handled some fairly tricky operations in the early days of integration.

The brigade is training a defence company to be a mechanised unit, and Brigadier Stansfield said the company had been very successfully integrated, and he was most impressed with them.

Turning to the battalions in the field the brigadier said as a whole problems had been of an individual nature.

He believed a strong feeling of unit spirit and enthusiasm was being built up. He singled out for particular mention a 23-year-old battalion commander. Despite his age the man had built a great team spirit, and "he works so damn hard he's sure to have a heart attack".

Operationally the brigade maintains internal security and border control. As the brigadier said, there may or may not be any problems in Mozambique, but it is our duty to ensure no potential conflict spills over into Zimbabwe.

Questioned on integration, Brigadier Stansfield said it was all a question of trust. The men at his headquarters had gone out on a limb to provide assistance in training and administration.

"I have been lucky with the officers under my command. We communicate well and we have established a basis of trust, built on mutual respect and hard work."

"At first everyone was worried about the scene, but within a short period the men settled down. I now have battalions."

Crime in Camouflage Just Does Not Pay

IT takes 900 men and women who form the ranks of the corps of Military Police to ensure that crime in camouflage does not pay in the Zimbabwe National Army.

And each one has to have a hide as hard as the metal shell of the white helmet that makes the military policeman stand out from all other soldiers. For popularity is not one of the rewards of the job.

"If the military police are popular there is something wrong somewhere," said the deputy director of the corps, Lieutenant Colonel Bob Reith.

"We don't do our job by being popular and it is right that we should be regarded as a discomforting factor by those doing something they should not be doing."

The corps operates on lines similar to that of any civilian police force, having its own version of the Criminal Investigation Department, Criminal Records Office as well as the uniform branch.

But unlike the civil police, the corps sometimes executes punishment, especially when defaulters are sentenced to a term in the detention barracks in Bulawayo.

It could be that this task of providing the guards at the detention barracks is mainly responsible for the unpopularity.

During the days of the Rhodesian Army the detention barracks gained a bad reputation through the complaints of prisoners about brutality by guards and inhuman conditions.

But the reputation was quite unjustified, said Colonel Reith. "If anyone thinks it is tough in the Bulawayo detention barracks, he should see some of those I have seen, such as the stockades in America and Canada.

"It is all part of human nature, I suppose, that some youngster who has been in the detention barracks and acted like a lamb throughout his sentence should come out and shout his mouth off about how tough it was.

"But as a result of these complaints we introduced a visiting system in which three civilian observers go to the detention barracks regularly. They are free to speak to any soldier under sentence and to visit any part of the barracks.

"In addition, there are visits by chaplains and we are constantly pulling in army welfare to assist prisoners. So far there has been not one complaint since the system was introduced."

As the National Army has grown in size with the integration of the former guerillas so has the military police, and there is always a squad of 300 recruits being trained at the school of military police, also in Bulawayo.

"Most of the recruits who have entered the ranks recently have been ZANLA and ZIPRA personnel," said Colonel Reith. "By necessity, the military police got the integration exercise going faster than any other element in the army and former guerillas now account for about 75 percent of the corps

"A staff officer from ZANLA and one from ZIPRA interviewed people in the assembly points. They were looking for mature individuals with common sense and a good command of English, and in the main they chose the right people."

A major task of the military police these days is to keep a close check on army vehicles which have been involved in many serious accidents in the past year.

"With more vehicles on the road, you are going to get more accidents, but this does not apply to the army alone," said Colonel Reith.

"Not all army drivers have been at fault in accidents involving army vehicles. And army drivers are under much closer scrutiny than civilian drivers. They have all the civilian police and the military police breathing down their necks.

"We have road patrols which can stop military vehicles to find out if it has the authority to be where it is and if it is roadworthy.

"If it is unfit to be on the road because of a mechanical defect, the military police have the authority to impound it and at present our headquarters are full of impounded vehicles.

"When equipment arrives we will be setting up special traffic sections which will operate speed traps."

More than any other soldier, a military policeman is expected to be highly disciplined and any one who transgresses is in deep trouble.

"When it comes to punishment he gets hit harder because of the breach of trust," said Colonel Reith.

Many of the plain clothes military policemen of the Special Investigation Branch, the equivalent of the CID, have a civilian police background and come from Britain, Canada and America.

They work in co-operation with the civilian police on cases involving drugs, fraud, theft and serious traffic offences.

They prepare dockets for the courts and are often called upon to give evidence in civilian as well as military courts.

Colonel Reith, who served 16 years in the military police in Britain, took command of the Rhodesian Army's military police in 1974. Recently he was appointed deputy to the new director, Colonel Patrick Nhamo, who commanded the ZIPRA military police in Zambia.

Colonel Reith is philosophical about being relieved of command after seven years. "It is Government policy and I understand it and in some ways sympathise with it," he said.

"There is a job to be done and it does not matter who is in charge."

Professionalism Is the Watchword

"MY ambition is to produce the best professional soldiers. The integration programme has been very successful. Former combatants are eager to learn and become part of one National Army.

"The Prime Minister's reconciliation policy is doing wonders. There is a realisation by all of us that, we belong to one country and that we cannot work without each other. The only way to make progress is to work together."

With these words the newly-appointed commandant of Shaw Barracks, the No. 1. Infantry Training Depot at Balla Balla, Colonel Richard Dube, sat back in his chair.

Looking through the window in Colonel Dube's office one could see platoons of the 13th Battalion swinging their arms as they marched in perfect unison under the blazing sun. The soldiers were on a two-week training course. They had been taken from the assembly points and were being integrated into a battalion.

FROM SCRATCH

The 13th Battalion had 939 men. A battalion is supposed to have about 1 050 men, according to Colonel Dube. This meant the assembly points were drying up. The integration programme was nearing completition, Colonel Dube noted.

"We are building a battalion and have to start from scratch. The battalion has to operate as one unit. The training is meant to make men have the spirit to work together."

"As time goes on this exercise becomes more successful. The spirit is willing. The morale is good. All of us realise we have to work together," said the OC for Training at the 1 ITD, Lieutenant W. H. Lattin, as he moved from one platoon to another inspecting various training programmes going on simultaneously.

The commander of the 939 - strong battalion, 23-year-old Major Esau Chiadzwa, also toured the platoons with Lieutenant Lattin and the Press.

"I trained at the Zimbabwe Military Academy and I came out with high grades. That is how I got appointed as the battalion commander," said Major Chiadzwa in a soft-spoken voice.

Training at the 1 ITD included weapons training, physical training, NCO and signals training.

"We keep them very busy. Starting at 5.30 a.m. with PT the training goes on until 4.30 in the afternoon. But the men are so enthusiastic that sometime they go on training after knocking off time. By 8.30 p.m. all is quiet in the barracks — everyone is asleep," Lieutenant Lattin said.

BRITISH HELP

Courses are conducted by 23 officers helped by two members of the British military unit in the country.

The weapons training course includes stripping and assembly; magazine filling; loading and unloading; aiming and holding; firing from cover and from other positions. In all these the G3 rifle is used.

The physical training programme includes strength training; battle PT; PT table; volley ball, basketball and football. The Signals programme trains soldiers in the operation of the B22 radio.

Part of the weapons training includes the stripping and assembling as well as loading and unloading of a machinegun.

NCOs have their special training programmes. "We teach the officers how to drill their men after they leave this place," Lieutenant Lattin said.

With the integration programme running down the 1 ITD would revert to training junior officers in specialist courses, Lieutenant Lattin added.

Army's Seat of Learning

THE Zimbabwe Military Academy in Gwelo, formerly known as the School of Infantry, is now and always has been the seat of learning of the Army.

All the officers are trained there and all the courses they take throughout their careers are done there. Without the Academy the army wouldn't function.

So says Lieutenant Colonel Bryan McDermott, the 2 IC of the Academy, who added that the young soldier who is selected for the regular officer cadet course there and who succeeds has attended "one of the finest officer cadet courses in the world — and that includes Sandhurst. Our standards are the same and we produce a practical young officer who is able to leave here and take immediate command of his troops".

The Academy's main function is to train junior officers and the first all black course there started in July. The officers' selection board chose 65 of whom 24 started on the course. Already their number is down to 21 and it is expected that about 12 of these will eventually become officers.

The commandant of the Academy is Colonel Gibson Mashinganze (30), who took over about two weeks ago. Both he and Colonel McDermott said that since the amalgamation exercise started last year about 8 000 people have passed through the Academy's hands.

"Surprisingly enough we didn't find too many problems," said Colonel McDermott. "Initially there was mistrust between everyone but that was soon overcome because everybody realised they were working for one thing — to produce a national army."

The amalgamation courses will be completed by November and the Academy will then run continuation courses. Those already integrated will return there at intervals throughout their careers.

Colonel McDermott said of the Academy: "We get the best people here because you have to have the best to train other people. We virtually select our own instructors and have right of call to get them here. It is a prestigious posting to be sent to the Academy to instruct because it is where basically the whole training of the army is organised."

He added: "Our role is to train and run courses for officers and other ranks of the national army, to train officer cadets and fit them for their role, and to liaise with other training establishments to ensure that what we teach is mirrored there so that it is a standardised thing. But it all starts here."

The 21 cadets still on the regular cadet course were out on the rifle range with their course officer, Captain Wilton Rensburg, who comes from Selukwe.

He quickly selected the three "best shottists on the course so far" for us to photograph — OC P. H. Masarira from Bikita, OC T. Shoko from Shabani, and OC N. Mangwende from Fort Victoria and told us that another cadet, OC G. Mataswa, completed a month's training with the others and was then sent off to complete his course at Sandhurst.

"We selected the best we had," said Captain Rensburg.

He said he was pleased with the progress of the cadets, "we are doing well so far and they all get on fine".

New Intensive Training Plans

WITH the integration programme nearing completion what future plans do the training depots have?

Lieut-Colonel O. Atkinson, in charge of the No. 2 Infantry Training Depot at Llewellin Barracks, said the depots could now start on the intensive training courses for junior and senior NCOs.

"Next year we will have more intensive courses which will cover the general requirements of a soldier. We will organise soldiers as a unit.

"It will be different, challenging and new. It will be creative in the sense that we will be training individual soldiers to do their job properly and take their place in the army," Colonel Atkinson said.

He was referring to the new courses scheduled to begin next year.

Looking back at the heydays of the integration programme Colonel Atkinson said there were difficulties in the beginning.

"But it became easier later as everybody now knows what is happening."

The integration effort has been a success in a way, he said, despite the Entumbane shoot-out early this year.

Important Role of the Sapper

A SAPPER — a soldier trained in military engineering — plays an important role in troop mobility and the effectiveness of any military strategy.

"The engineer's task, is to help the soldier to live and fight. The engineer's knowledge is used in the furtherance of the infantry's battle plan," said Major John Barlow, Commandant of the School of Military Engineering.

The school, based in Bulawayo, teaches combat engineering subjects to soldiers who will become part of the Zimbabwe Corps of Engineers and Infantry Units.

Subjects taught at the school include cordage, steel wire rope, blocks and tackles, field geometry, levelling, anchorages, winches, field machines, roads and tracks, improvised bridging, Bailey bridging, obstacles, field defences, water supply, demolitions, booby traps and mine warfare.

Each course takes in 36 students, and basic courses last 10 weeks.

"After 10 weeks we select the best students or those who have shown a flair for engineering. These are brought back for a further nine-week course. We are also training 18 officers selected from the Officer Selection Board," Major Barlow said.

The school has four officers and 30 instructors as well as four BMATT soldiers (British Military Assistance Training Team).

Commenting on the training, Major Barlow said initially students who were not academically better equipped to understand the instruction tended to do poorly. But after "the rusty minds have been cleared and oiled" results improve a great deal.

"After training as a sapper one becomes a far better citizen of the country. Many things he has learned here can apply to his life and will help him in his home.

"For instance we teach them how to use hand tools. This itself is groundwork for anybody. We teach them how to put things straight, and how to read a level." the Major added.

The school has plans for more upgraded courses. The scheme is to train the students in bricklaying, carpentry, electricity, plumbing and get them to be fully indentured like their civilian counterparts.

A significant aspect of the school's training programme was the combat engineering course involving the building of Bailey and improvisation bridges.

The Bailey bridge, an 80-foot iron framework, was set up in 90 minutes. A member of the BMATT said for a fully trained engineer such a bridge could take between 45 minutes and one hour.

It is used to assist in troop mobility in times of war as well as creating emergency bridges for civilian purposes, he said.

While the Bailey bridge was made up of prefab steel girders, the improvised bridge was essentially made of materials a soldier could lay hands on in the vicinity to put up a bridge, he added.

They're Fighting Troops as Well...

ARMY engineers are more than specialists: They are also first rate fighting troops and their commander is determined they will stay that way.

"When all the engineers met after the ceasefire we found it had been the same in all three armies," said the director of the Zimbabwe Corps of Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Roseveare.

"Commanders would send you out to do difficult jobs with little or no infantry support. You were on your own and had to look after yourself. So we are determined we will be able to do so."

Army engineers were also sometimes in the font of the frontline, clearing mines and other obstacles before other troops could advance.

The corps was divided into squadrons with an engineer squadron attached to each brigade plus one at headquarters which could help out where needed.

The squadrons had responsibility for all military engineering in their areas, including the building of barracks and the clearing of mines and other explosives when necessary.

The huge minefields laid during the war still existed and were likely to be around for a long time, said Colonel Roseveare. Remote controlled removal machinery was used to find and lift them.

Certain areas had already been cleared, plus all roads that had to be used, but the corps would never guarantee unconditionally that a particular area was safe.

The corps was also responsible for rendering safe bombs and explosives.

"We have people on 24-hour standby to move at the request of the civil police or military authorities and deal with any items of ordinance."

It was the corps which had to render safe Inkomo Barracks ammunition dump after heavy explosions rocked the area in August. Outside experts had complimented the corps on the way the problem was handled.

But the corps had a lot more to do than build bridges and barracks and blow stuff up.

The boat squadron on Lake Kariba, "the Zimbabwean navy", patrolled the vast lake performing all the functions the army was called upon to do in that area.

Support squadron contained the specialist elements of the corps, including heavy plant and equipment. The works troop consisted of skilled journeymen in several fields including building, plumbing and mechanical and civil engineering, while the dog section housed the Labradors used in mine detection.

The corps also boasted a band of bugles, pipes and drums. A diving school was being established at Kariba to train all the army's divers.

The Cog of the Army

THE Services Corps is the cog which keeps the national army machine moving.

Divided into four sections — engineers, ordnance, transport and catering — the services corps has the daunting responsibility of keeping the army fed, clothed, equipped, and mobile.

The corps operates from two area headquarters in Mashonaland and Matabeleland.

The base workshops and ordnance supply depot are at the HQs.

There are also training centres in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

The Salisbury depot trains various levels of workers in the automotive trade, from journeymen to the semi-skilled.

In Bulawayo, all types of corps training is undertaken, from driver instruction to catering.

At the area HQs an overall command structure exists. Here the cadres of the men are planned to ensure each person is given the best chance of advancing in his trade.

The corps director, Colonel Tony Rogers, said a high standard for prospective tradesmen has been maintained.

Insisting on an "O" level education or equivalent ensured that a man had a good chance of becoming an A grade tradesman.

At the moment the corps suffers from a shortage of lower and middle management as it takes a number of years to train such people.

Colonel Rogers said: "We are desperately short in the electrical mechanical and engineering fields. However the British training team have helped considerably in running courses."

Colonel Rogers added that many of his men had practical experience but were lacking on the theory side.

It is intended to modify the trade tests to give these men a chance of showing their abilities.

Once trained, corps members are detached to the four brigades. They are responsible for supplying the brigade in the field with rations, ammunition and fuel, transport and general repairs.

Corps Training Covers Many Different Fields

ONE of the biggest institutions within the army support services is the Army Services Corps. The training school runs 48 different courses with varying frequency throughout the year, according to the corps commandant, Lieut-Colonel H. Burns.

It has five training wings, namely, the HQ, Regimental, Ordnance, Transport and Catering.

The regimental course is a familiarisation programme for service officers.

The ordnance includes officers' and instructors' courses.

According to Colonel Burns, ammunition technician courses will be introduced following the blasts at Inkomo Barracks recently.

The courses take an average of 12 students.

Low profile courses have bigger intakes than high profile courses. Explaining this Colonel Burns said a class "must have a reasonably sized class in order for the instructor to be able to give personal attention to each student.

"The role of the Services Corps is wide and varied. We are responsible for the procurement of weapons, vehicles and

other stores for distribution to the consumers.

"We are also responsible for the workshop side — the repair and maintenance of vehicles at all levels," Colonel Burns said.

Lately considerable attention has been paid to the driving section of the ZASC as a result of road accidents caused by army vehicles.

The head of the training wing, Officer Fred Cathro, said the military test had become one of the strictest driver testing programmes.

Drivers must pass eye tests, and train for two weeks before they can be granted even a provisional licence. Other stringent tests included solo and tests on a simulator.

Testing in the urban areas was preceded by practices in less crowded roads like in the outer limits of the city, he said.

Road accidents involving military vehicles were often a result of the military drivers relaxing after their tough training.

To rectify this, master drivers will be introduced to make a follow up of the driving habits of the soldiers.

"These master drivers will show up anywhere in the country unannounced and will pick any military driver to check on his driving," Officer Cathro said.

Part of the driving courses include cross-country driving over all types of terrain, night driving as well as driving four-wheel drive vehicles.

The courses lasted for 12 weeks but were reduced to nine weeks because of the Mechanical Testing Battery simulator which can tell whether a particular soldier will make it or not.

The Catering Wing runs courses in junior management, senior management and basic bulk cooking.

As an average, 12 students are admitted to each course which runs for up to three weeks.

A catering instructor, Staff Sergant G. Gudza said some of the upgraded courses were not being held at the time because of shortage of classes.

CSO: 4700/120

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JPRS 79288

23 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2509

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AFRICAN-MALAGASY COFFEE ORGANIZATION MEETS IN ABIDJAN

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 1 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Hien Solo]

[Text] The 86th ordinary session of the OAMCAF [African and Malagasy Coffee Organization] completed its work Friday, concluding that "the negotiations for the 1981-1982 quotas should guarantee equitable distribution and be based on the available stocks and real export capacity of the member countries."

Moreover, the most recent market figures justify the OAMCAF in thinking that this goal can be readily achieved "if all the parties involved are motivated by a sincere desire to cooperate, and above all, if the deficits anticipated, which should be on the same level as those in September 1980, are distributed in accordance with the rules of the agreement."

After noting that the 1981-82 campaign will be the second and last governed by the 1976 Coffee Agreement, the OAMCAF expressed the belief that under the circumstances, an extension of that agreement for a period to be determined would be more desirable than overall renegotiation of it.

Another point in the discussion on which the attention of the participants was focused had to do with the situation of the Robusta variety worldwide. As a result, with a view to further promotion of this variety, the OAMCAF proposes to meet again very soon to reach some decisions. It believes, in fact, that the role coffee plays within the group's member countries, evaluated above all in terms of jobs, export income, contribution to the gross national product, social calm and political balance, is such that very special attention should be devoted to the prospects for the development of this product.

All of these results of the 48-hour session merited praise from the secretary of state for agriculture of our country, who spoke at the closing ceremony.

Mr Gilles Laubhouet expressed the hope that these results will lead to an increasing awareness on the part of the OIC [International Coffee Organization] in connection with the distribution of quotas for the coming season.

After criticizing the inefficiency of the quota system as it functioned in the course of last season, Mr Laubhouet expressed confidence that the desire voiced by the 86th session of the OAMCAF "to see the delegations from our member countries represented on sufficiently high levels will be realized, so that we will be given every chance for success."

The secretary of state for agriculture, speaking on behalf of Minister Bra Kanon, who is currently away in Brazil, and the chief of state, went on to praise the spirit of solidarity evidenced at this meeting.

Let us note that the board of directors of the OAMCAF approved the budget for the 1981-1982 fiscal year during this meeting in Abidjan, providing its bodies with the means of pursuing their activities within the framework of the goals set.

It also reelected as president His Excellency Henri Raharijaona, the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to France, and Messrs Daniel Assoumou (director general of the Stabilization and Equalization Funds in Gabon) and Guy Darlan (director general of the Farm Products Stabilization and Equalization Fund in the Central African Republic) as first and second vice-presidents, respectively.

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CSO: 4719/385

REMOTE SENSING EXPERTS MEET ON USE OF REGIONAL CENTERS

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 12-13 Sep 81 p 3

[Report by L.D.G. Traore: "CAT Experts' Mini-Conference: To Develop Joint Action on Regional Centers"]

[Text] On Tuesday morning at 1000 hours, in the conference hall of the Transportation and Public Works Department, Djibril Diallo, president of the African Council on Remote Sensing [CAT], opened the mini-conference held by the EAC at the request of the technical experts of the five management committees of the CAT.

The conference, described as a coordination and synthesization meeting, gathered together the technical experts and the EAC representative, Mr Olujumbo. His remarks related primarily to the mission entrusted to the committee of experts (at the 3rd CAT conference last March in Bamako) which is to direct joint action at the Regional Remote Sensing Centers.

"This, gentlemen, is a far-reaching mission, the accomplishment of which will require adequate time," concluded Djibril Diallo, as he summed up in his brief address the various tasks entrusted to the committee of experts.

"Within the framework of the mission entrusted to you as defined in Annex 10 of the report on the conference held from 3 to 5 March in Bamako, you should:

Gather information on present courses, seminars, and workshops, and establish an inventory of the contents of training programs in existence in the various Regional Centers;

Examine the contents of these courses, seminars, and workshops, to identify gaps, weak spots, and possible dual-use areas;

Suggest ways of strengthening and improving existing programs; develop new programs to promote overall, coordinated training activities to meet the goals of the African Remote Sensing Program;

Revise the goals of the Remote Sensing Regional Centers to make sure that they correspond to the present and future needs of member nations with respect to food production, land use, the problem of the Sahel and increasing desertification, and recommend necessary and desirable changes to meet these needs;

Rough out short-term (4 to 5-year) training plans at the Regional Center level for feasible actual integration into present plans in existence in member states."

During the short opening session, the presence of the ministers of agriculture, cattle raising, water and forests was noted, as well as that of the secretary general of CAT, Kabiema of Zaire.

The session was adjourned after a speech by the EAC representative, who particularly congratulated the president of the CAT for his dynamism in the service of this regional organization.

12149
CSO: 4719/420

MAPE PROJECT: PROMOTION OF NATIONAL LANGUAGES ASSESSED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 12-13 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Malick Kante: "International Literacy Day: MAPE: an Important Landmark in the Promotion of National Languages"]

[Text] On the occasion of International Literacy Day, L'ESSOR published last year at this time an article on experimental classes in Mali, in which instruction was given entirely in the national language Bambara (or Manding). This experiment is moving along steadily without serious problems at the moment and seems likely to arrive at a beneficial outcome with regional dimensions in our continent.

Indeed, with the Manding-Peuhl Project (MAPE), seven countries in West Africa hope to fulfill a dream "in order 10 years perhaps": adopt unanimously Manding and Peuhl as the languages of instruction in schools.

We are publishing below the historical background of this project, and despite a few difficulties, fortunately overcome, we offer you an assessment of the implementation of the MAPE project.

There are grounds for thinking that in less than a decade, two national languages (Manding and Peuhl) will be the transmitters of knowledge in West Africa. At least if one refers to the state of progress of the MAPE project which involves Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Guinea-Conakry, Mauritania, and Mali.

The Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency (ACCT) was behind this project. In December 1976, at Yaounde (Cameroon), it held an international conference devoted to the promotion of African national languages. At that time, the Commission of West African Member States presented to the ACCT a regional project (MAPE), the goal of which was to promote two of the most important languages in the area.

The following year, the work of this commission was picked up by the agency entrusting the coordination and preparation of actions to the National Administration for Functional Literacy and Applied Linguistics (DNAFLA) in Bamako.

From 27 to 29 November 1979, the project was launched in Bamako during a meeting among Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, and Mali. An assessment was made of the status of linguistic research, and the two languages were selected, after establishment of the regional priorities for their promotion, leading to specific national requests.

It was then decided, after the meeting in Bamako, to involve MAPE in 1979, and to integrate into it the states not represented at the meeting.

Since then, coordination missions with the task of establishing an alphabet and a lexicon in the Manding and Peuhl languages that would be useful for all of West Africa, have had DNAFLA experts crisscrossing the seven countries involved. At the same time, they were supposed to gather texts belonging to the oral tradition.

The basic document for achieving better harmony in the phonetics and writing of both these languages throughout various countries in the region is the alphabet invented and accepted by the Organization for African Unity. It is also known as the Niamey alphabet. Its appropriateness will be evaluated from 17 to 20 next November at Nouakchott in Mauritania, where delegates from the seven countries will meet to collate the results of their work in research and elaboration of systems or instruments aimed at making of the Manding and Peuhl languages a vehicle of knowledge, such as Chinese and Japanese, for example, have become.

To this end, at this meeting, the seven countries --and ours in particular -- will present a language manual, a grammar book written in both languages, and many other teaching instruments already being used in the experimental classes.

However, despite the progress of the project, it would be premature at the moment (although this is the goal) these two languages as already instruments for promoting a regional culture.

But here and now, we can note that in Mali the experimental classes are in their third year, while in Guinea teaching is taking place in Manding at the university.

On the other hand, other countries, like Mauritania, are showing a certain delay in experimentation. Only this year will they open experimental classes with teaching offered in the national language.

In Mali, a conclusion is not expected to be drawn definitely on the success of the experiment until 3 years from now, when the experimental classes will have reached the level of the sixth year of traditional education.

But in fact it would be no exaggeration to say that it will probably be necessary to wait a full decade to observe the true impact of this ambitious project.

12149
CSO: 4719/420

BRIEFS

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES--Paris--Jean-Pierre Cot returned from his first African tour (Cameroon, Ghana, Senegal) definitely persuaded of the need for a change in the heads of the Aid and Cooperation missions (MAC), the major diplomatic shift on which Claude Cheysson, for his part, is working, and which sooner or later will affect the majority of the posts to the south of the Sahara. In the spirit indicated by the new French minister of cooperation, as well as the new chief at the Quai d'Orsay, it is not, barring most exceptional cases, a question of penalizing anyone. However, impressed by the policy of Gaston Deferre with regard to the prefects in the mother country, he believes that by changing capitals and thus interlocutors, these heads of mission will be in a better position to implement the changes in direction he intends to promote in the policy of his department. Some electoral concerns can also, however, be perceived in the background of these announced changes. The Higher Council of French Citizens Abroad is to be renewed at the beginning of next year. The new officials in charge of the French African policy hope to put an end to the exclusive control of this body by former colonial dignitaries. To this end, and for the first time, the members of this council will be elected by universal suffrage, with all French citizens registered with the consulate participating, rather than being coopted by associations controlled by these dignitaries. But in order to ensure the election of the largest possible number of supporters of the new majority, it will be necessary to get a rather conservative but naturally "pro-legitimacy" electoral body persuaded that times have changed. This will require that the former official zealots of the Jacques Chirac or Valery Giscard d'Estaing school themselves begin to change their methods diplomatically--which it is believed they can do more easily by changing their place of residence and social environment first of all. Those in charge of the French socialist sections unofficially established in the capitals involved in recent years are convinced, in any case, that the promoters of the electoral committees of the old majority, also concerned with their careers, will follow in line and prove more cautious, and not in the cooperative environment alone, moreover. [Text] [Dakar AFRICA in French No 133, Aug-Sep 81 p 37] 5157

CSO: 4719/21

OAU MILITARY SUPPORT CONSIDERED LIKELY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Antonio Makwala (AIM [Mozambique Information Agency])

[Text] Intense military activity followed the Front Line States summit meeting held in Lagos last week, which appealed to all the member states of the OAS to give maximum aid to Angola, particularly military aid.

It is believed that Angola is now negotiating this kind of military aid and it is in this persepctive that observers are considering the trip of Finance Minister Ismael Martins to Libya as a special envoy of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said at a press conference before the Lagos summit that many African countries have offered military aid to Angola, and it is believed that Libya is one of those countries.

The visit of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to Algeria is also considered as having military implications.

Both Libya and Algeria have modern air forces; if a contingent of their MiG-25's were sent to the south of Angola with pilots, that could make a considerable difference for the war in that the South Africans would lose their air superiority.

In fact, the MiG-25 is now considered the best fighter in the world, even by U.S. pilots.

According to observers, other countries such as Nigeria, Tanzania and Mozambique will offer military aid to Angola. It is believed that this aid will be offered in the form of contingents of troops and possibly some artillery units. This support, however, will not take the form of the inter-African military force which has been mentioned.

The People's Republic of Angola will maintain control over military operations inside its own territory and will have the final word in the choice of what offers of aid it will accept.

12,116
CSO: 4728/155

DELEGATION OF NORTH KOREAN JOURNALISTS WELCOMED

Cotonou EHUZU in French 27 Aug 81 p 3

[Excerpts] A delegation of Korean journalists made up of four persons has been visiting our country, the People's Republic of Benin, since Monday.

Headed by Comrade Kim Ki Ryong, deputy editor in chief of RODONG SINMOUN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, the delegation paid a visit yesterday to the National Printing Press and Publishing Office (ONEPI). The delegation was welcomed by the deputy director general of that office, Comrade Ekue Maurice.

The head of the delegation, Comrade Kim Ki Ryong, said in response to a question from the director of publication that the purpose of the visit to Benin is to inform the Korean people about the great victories won by our people under the enlightened leadership of our great comrade in struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, in the difficult process of building the new society, the socialist society.

He added that this is the first time such a delegation has visited our country. He then expressed his satisfaction with the fact that our national daily is contributing effectively through its articles to the struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of the Korean fatherland. "The importance of a newspaper does not depend on the number of its pages, but on its content," the head of the Korean delegation commented. "Its importance also lies in its capacity to serve as a vehicle and to publicize the policy and the general line of the party." In conclusion, the Korean journalists expressed the hope that our two press organs can develop their exchange in order to carry the struggle of our two peoples for social progress to a successful conclusion.

This delegation of Korean journalists, which is to visit other points in the interior of our country, will leave Cotonou next Monday.

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CSO: 4719/21

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH ARGENTINA--Minister of Commerce Amoakon Thiemele granted an audience last Tuesday to Mr Alfredito Esposito, undersecretary for international negotiations at the Argentine Ministry of Trade, who has been in our country for several days. In the course of this interview, which took place in the office of Minister Amoakon with the Argentine ambassador to our country, His Excellency Ricardo Pillado Sacas, participating, an overview of the trade relations existing between the two nations was undertaken. Minister Amoakon Thiemele explained to our guests the various products of our country suitable for marketing. The establishment of a mixed Ivorian-Argentine commission in the coming months was then discussed, and the first meeting planned for Buenos Aires. [Excerpts] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 3 Sep 81 p 3] 5157

CSO: 4719/385

DEVELOPMENT, ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN SUGAR INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

1981 Production

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] As of 22 August, sugar production for this season had exceeded the figure for the corresponding period in 1979, a year regarded as "notable" by the sugar industry, whereas 1980 was characterized by storms. In fact, as of the mentioned date, 231,418 tons of sugar had been produced, as compared with 225,310 tons in 1979.

The average rate of extraction for the island, established at 10.32, is still regarded as below the normal rate, which is generally much higher at this season of the year. In 1979, the average for the island as a whole was 10.37. On the regional level, the lowest rate of extraction reported was 9.98 in the east, and the highest, 10.87 in the west.

The extraction average for the island as a whole thus reveals a decline in the sugar yield per arpent, which was 3.3 tons as of 22 August as compared with 3.9 for the corresponding period in 1979.

The total tonnage of sugarcane milled as of 22 August was 2.2 million (2.1 million in 1979), including 808,830 tons for the planters and 1.4 million tons for the mill owners. The sugarcane area belonging to the mill owners harvested as of that date came to 43,845 arpents. A total of 617 61 708 [sic] tons of cane belonging to the plantation owners remain to be harvested.

Transfer to Government Urged

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, told the press yesterday that in his opinion the sugar industry should "voluntarily transfer 30 to 40 percent of the industry to the government." At the same time, he explained that this would "permit resolution of another problem: that of the nationalization of the industry, which is demanded by certain political parties."

The prime minister said that this would avoid the need for the government "to sit down with the leaders of the sugar industry and find out what is happening therein, and would put a stop to demands for draconian changes, nationalization in particular. Such governmental participation in the industry would "be in the interests of the entire population and would make it possible to resolve many of our problems," the prime minister said.

In response to a newsman who commented that the minister of finance had stated publicly that the government favored appointing a commission to investigate the sugar industry, Seewoosagur Ramgoolam said that this was in fact the case, but that time was too short to appoint such a commission prior to the coming general elections. "Even the sugar industry favors an investigation," the prime minister said.

Moreover, he stressed the fact that both the government and the industry are working currently on the present problems. The atmosphere favors dialogue, in particular, Seewoosagur Ramgoolam stressed, since "the prosperity of the country depends entirely or almost entirely on this industry." He also emphasized that he did not want to see the industry plunged into difficulties as serious as those experienced by the sugar industries in Latin America and the West Indies.

Can the Government Afford the Purchase?

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] "Forty percent of the total value of the sugar industry (planters included) comes to about 1.5 billion rupees. Can the government find such a sum in the near future?" It was with this question that the Mauritian sugar industry greeted the prime minister's suggestion (at his press conference) to the effect that the government should seek to obtain "33 to 40 percent participation in the sugar industry, which would avoid nationalization." Mr Pierre Dalais, interim president of the Mauritius Sugar Producers Association (MSPA) assessed the situation in these terms.

In a statement made on his own behalf and without committing the industry as a whole, Mr Dalais explained his thinking as follows: "I presume that the prime minister's remark applies to the entire sugar industry, planters included. These latter, in fact, own 45 percent of the land planted to sugarcane in Mauritius. In fact," Mr Dalais went on to say, "the right of inspection the government would like to have over the sugar industry and its production costs would make no sense if it were applied only to a half of the industry."

Mr Dalais recalled that 40 percent of the assets of the sugar industry would come to about 1.5 billion rupees. "Can the government obtain such a sum?" he asked.

Where the sugar companies are concerned, Mr Dalais expressed the view that "the government is already by far the largest stockholder in the sugar properties, for it take 23.6 percent of the export income (in the form of an export tax on sugar) at the source (representing between 260 and 300 million per year), plus 55 percent of the profits when there are any, not to mention various charges such as the processing fee and the indirect tax."

The president of the MSPA believes, moreover, that the government already exercises very broad control over the sugar industry and "participation in stockholding would not provide it with anything new in this connection. The government has often said that it favors a mixed economy. Now, within a mixed economic scheme, it does not seem that government participation in the capital of the sugar industry would be justified," he concluded.

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CSO: 4719/10

ECONOMIC WOES OF SUGAR INDUSTRY REPORTED

Port Louis THE NATION in French 19 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

The MSPA [Mauritius Sugar Producers Association] and the Chamber of Agriculture held a joint press conference yesterday to answer the criticisms made of the sugar industry and to demand not only elimination of the export tax on sugar but also a viability study of the whole industry. The spokesmen announced the steps already taken by certain sugar mills, and said that the problem of profitability is such that they are wondering if the sugar industry can honestly undertake debts without knowing how they can be repaid. They made their pessimism clear, going so far as to say (and Mr Antoine Harel clearly specified) that the indications heralding a new devaluation of the rupee are already evident.

At the beginning of the press conference, Mr Pierre Dalais stated that the problems of the sugar industry are the problems of each citizen of Mauritius and the threat which hangs over the industry hangs over each citizen. Thus, he said, it is important to listen to and understand the message.

Acknowledged Efficiency

Mr Dalais recalled that all three of the political leaders (Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, and Mr Anerood Jugnauth) have on different occasions, and publicly, acknowledged the efficiency of the sugar industry.

Moreover, he went on to say, that industry is involved in the social development of the regions in which it is established and is playing a very prominent role therein. It places its facilities at the service of the country in the event of a hurricane, and helps with the reestablishment of public services.

For this reason, the sugar industry regards any doubt raised about its efficiency and any charge of disloyalty to the country as profoundly unjust. The sugar industry cannot but speak the language of truth. It is making every effort to ensure awareness of the economic realities of the moment and to prevent a deceptive avoidance of the problem.

Control and Information

Mr Dalais said that the sugar industry is subjected to detailed government control. The government is omnipresent in the industry--in which it is, moreover, the largest stockholder, and the freedom of action that industry enjoys is extremely limited." And he cited control of labor employment conditions, social benefits for the workers,

the prices of water, electricity and fertilizers, relations between sugar mill owners and the planters, the insurance, development and social security funds, international agreements on the sale of sugar, the contribution of the industry to various institutions, and the price of sugar destined for domestic consumption.

According to Mr Dalais, the government obtains information on the finances of the industry through the tax authorities, the Control Board, and the Ministry of Finance. The sugar companies have just submitted detailed information on their finances. "There is veritable state management," he said.

The public is fully informed about the activities of the industry.

Mr Dalais reproached certain circles for their discourteous criticisms challenging the truth of the facts and the figures put forth by the industry. Now, the audits are made by professional accountants whose integrity is above all suspicion. He stated that the accounts have been examined by foreign experts.

If it is true that certain estimates were not quite exact, the sugar industry cannot be accused of manipulating these figures, because these estimates are always subject to variations.

The sugar industry has sounded a number of warnings, but if it has been able to avoid the worst, it is because it has limited the expenditures on the renewal of equipment and other essential costs.

Mr Dalais acknowledged that the sugar companies wanted to break up their land holdings in order to avoid a part of the export tax. He justified this effort with the statement that these companies were taking action against a flagrant policy of discrimination which has for years enabled the planters to avoid this tax.

Mr Dalais said that the Chamber of Agriculture has since last May been asking for the appointment of a "high-level economic study" group to examine the viability of the sugar industry. This body wants the definition of a long-term policy in order to resolve the economic problems of the industry and to strengthen and stabilize it while allowing it to remain competitive.

However, Mr Dalais does not believe that another investigation commission would reach conclusions different from those of Mr Balogh in 1962.

Quoting Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo himself, Mr Dalais said that the sugar industry has participated in development in the nonsugar sectors.

He stated that between 1971 and 1979, the use of funds was as follows: income tax, 548 million rupees; dividends, 510 million rupees; renewal (plant and equipment), 691 million rupees; investment in other sectors, 166 million rupees; and enterprise financing, 66 million rupees. This makes a total in all of 1.981 billion rupees, the amount of profits prior to amortization.

On the other hand, according to Mr Dalais, the state has taken, in the form of export and income taxes, a total of 1.162 billion. By way of comparison, the dividends account for no more than 4.8 percent of the investments on an average. In 1979 and 1980, they accounted for only 2.0 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively, while bank interest came to 10.10 percent and 12.5 percent.

Economy Measures

Some sugar mills have adopted the following economy measures:

a. suspension of irrigation on some lands;

b. reduction of the quantity of chemical fertilizer applied per arpent;

c. reduction of the area replanted in rotation;

d. rejection of any nonessential expenditure for renewal or maintenance;

e. failure to replace departing personnel; and

f. abandonment of any new diversification.

Harel's Views

The spokesmen for the sugar industry believe that they see the indications heralding a further devaluation.

When questioned on this subject, Mr Antoine Harel said that the country is continuing to live above its means. It is not possible to freeze salaries and supply prices. The situation thus appears "rather desperate," and for the sugar industry, it is worse than in 1979.

Bank Facilities

The sugar industry could obtain certain funds from the State Commercial Bank which other commercial banks refuse to grant. A takeover loan will be arranged between now and mid-September.

According to the spokesmen, the authorized deficits have been substantially exceeded and might reach 620 million rupees by 30 June 1982. They thus say that the State Commercial Bank loan would only be a temporary alleviation and will not resolve the problem of profitability. They thus insist on the elimination of the export tax which, they say, would reduce indebtedness, relaunch the economy and create jobs.

Bel Ombre Deficit

Between 1976 and 1981, the Bel Ombre sugar company paid out 107,426,253 rupees in wages, bonuses and fund contributions; 51,609,649 rupees in taxes before profit and loss balancing; and 9,227,227 rupees in interest. Dividends of 599,400 rupees were paid only in 1976.

The cumulative balance of losses came to 11,444,997 rupees in 1981, while the maximum bank deficit increased from 4,310,326 rupees to 21,762,000 rupees, and the long-term debt total increased from 1,629,502 rupees to 10,299,726 rupees.

Sugar Price Increase

From 1977 to date, the sugar price has gone up by 30 percent, but production costs developed as follows:

Wages (field and farm workers)	45.4 percent
Management salaries	21.3 percent
Supplies	91.7 percent
Amortization at replacement rate	120.0 percent
Other charges	38.0 percent
Average	75.9 percent

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CSO: 4719/11

PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY IN PRESS ALLEGATIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Press conference by Portuguese Ambassador Jose Cutileiro in Beira]

[Excerpts] Beira (Local bureau)--"The areas that the Mozambican authorities directly in charge of cooperation regard as suitable for Portuguese cooperation and assistance are quite extensive," Jose Cutileiro, Portuguese ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique, emphasized at a press conference granted to the National News Agency in Beira. "Such assistance has already been demonstrated in various areas, and conferences are currently taking place with a view to expanding the areas of cooperation between the two countries," he said.

Following is the full text of the press conference granted by Ambassador Jose Cutileiro:

[Question] On his recent visit to Portugal the Mozambican minister of foreign affairs succeeded in overcoming the outstanding points that had until then remained in dispute. To what extent does your visit to the city of Beira reflect these new relations?

[Answer] His Excellency the minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique had visited Portugal only several months ago but has already made a return visit to that country, at which time he met with President of the Republic Ramalho Eanes and also conferred with his Portuguese counterpart.

The relations between the two countries are very good, and I believe these meetings are a true indication of the good status of these relations.

As for my visit to Beira, it is obvious that I would come here even if these relations were not good, for there are in Beira a consulate general, Portuguese cooperators and various interests pertaining to cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal that have existed for a number of years.

I am therefore very happy to come to Beira at a time when relations between the two countries have improved substantially, because relations between Portugal and Mozambique are of continuing mutual interest independently of any political changes. Our relations are currently very good and will continue to improve.

Areas of Cooperation and Technical Assistance

[Question] In the light of this good phase in the relations between Mozambique and Portugal, and given the fact that the city of Beira is involved in various development projects, what role--under these circumstances--will Portugal play in the development of the city of Beira?

[Answer] There are several projects under way: for example, the Textil plant at Pungoe (also involving Portuguese capital, I believe); MENAB (Naval Repairs of Beira), involving the cooperation of SETENAVE [expansion unknown]; and the "technical structures."

There are Portuguese technicians working in innumerable production units, and negotiations are under way for an agreement with the CP (Portuguese Railroad Company) but may not yet be in the stage of finalization.

I believe, however, that within the overall picture we will be studying certain other areas which the Mozambican authorities directly in charge of cooperation regard as suitable for Portuguese cooperation.

In the specific case of Beira, there is cooperation in respect to the port and something additional may be done in connection with the rail facilities, for these are two important sectors in the city.

[Question] Still on the subject of cooperation, what are the priority areas in which Portugal is participating on a large scale?

[Answer] Obviously, it is the Mozambican Government that establishes priorities with respect to development and that also decides on the countries in which it is interested for purposes of cooperation.

With respect to Portugal, during the talks last May in Maputo between the vice governor of the BM [Bank of Mozambique], Prakash Ratilal, and Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs Leonardo Matias a number of useful matters were discussed, with the "dossiers" of both sides being studied. A great quantity of informational material was presented and the talks were productive, as attested by an MOPH (Ministry of Public Works) project for the construction of housing (a total of 5,000 units) for members of cooperatives.

There are also plans to increase cooperation in the education sector. The rector of the university, Eduardo Mondlane, is scheduled to pay a visit soon to Portugal, where he will confer with his opposite numbers and with various entities of the Ministry of Education; in addition, there is the possibility of increased participation by Portuguese cooperators in the field of secondary education.

A number of agreements were signed recently in the field of public health, and Portuguese doctors are expected to come to Mozambique.

There is one other important sector that relates to trade: the banking sector. An agreement has been signed between the Bank of Portugal and the Bank of Mozambique for the establishment of lines of credit. There is also an agreement covering trade in a variety of goods, notably equipment. This agreement has a "ceiling" of $100 million, and by the end of this year approximately $40 million will already have been utilized.

With respect to the conditions governing trade between Portugal and Mozambique, it is extremely important that an agreement has been reached concerning an interest rate for intermediate goods including components, spare parts and accessories (to the extent that it is feasible for Mozambique to import these products), for this type of goods is of the greatest importance in view of the difficulties confronting our country's industrial establishment.

The Situation in Mozambique, and the Press in Portugal

[Question] In the light of all these cooperation projects and the improvement in relations, what is Portugal's attitude regarding the fact that a certain sector of its press is distorting the reality of the situation in Mozambique?

[Answer] This is something people have spoken to me about on many occasions, but I'll try to respond. Portugal has a legislative system that includes a free press. It is a press that is free in various respects: it is free in respect to ownership and also in respect to what it prints, which depends basically on the decisions of the editor of the concerned publication. This means that the government exercises only limited control over what is published in the press and is not interested--that is to say, none of the constitutional governments since 25 April has been interested--in restricting this freedom.

Portuguese-Mozambican cooperation is developing favorably, guided by the political will of Mozambique and the successive governments of Portugal, beginning especially with Sa Carneiro and (more openly) with Pinto Balsemao. There is, moreover, a mutual desire to increase the level of cooperation already existing in various sectors.

There are those, however, who do not welcome the improvement in relations between Portugal and Mozambique, just as there are probably some Mozambicans who do not welcome the normalization of relations. There are always those who are not pleased at these developments.

I believe, however, that this particular sector of the press exerts no influence on our higher interests in bilateral cooperation and in no way affects the progress of this cooperation.

[Question] On the 11th of this month the Portuguese daily O DIABO printed an interview with an individual who is said to be linked to the counterrevolutionary movement "Free Africa." One must ask the question: How are these individuals able to move about with impunity and propagate their hostility toward Mozambican sovereignty?

[Answer] The problems of the press in Portugal are under the jurisdiction of the common law. Since they are governed by law, there is nothing that requires the government to intervene and the government does not intervene.

As for the specific interview in question. it was stated only that the interview h' taken place in Portugal. The interview was clearly not given in Mozambique, but there has been nothing to prove that it was given in Portugal.

Foreign Policy

[Question] At this moment Namibia is the burning issue in the international forums. We would like to know your position on the Namibian problem now that this problem is once again under discussion in the form of "Resolution 435," and in particular since the South African invasion of Angola.

[Answer] The Portuguese position on the invasion of Angola is clear-cut, as has been reported.

With respect to Namibia, we support Resolution 435. We are in favor of self-determination, and this applies to Namibia as well as to other areas.

There are no new developments in this connection.

[Question] The Portuguese position concerning the South African invasion of Angola is known, but the position concerning the United States veto of the denunciation of South Africa has not yet been stated.

[Answer] Portugal does not have to express an opinion every time a question arises on the international scene. We are not currently on the Security Council and cannot cast a vote there.

As you know, however, my government was extremely clear as to our position on the South African invasion of Angola.

[Question] There is still a decolonialization problem in connection with the East Timor question, and under the provisions of international law Portugal has certain responsibilities in that dispute. What efforts is the Portuguese Government making?

[Answer] The Portuguese Government has attempted in various ways--through the United Nations--to assist in solving the problem of East Timor. It is a difficult problem, however, and the practical possibilities for effective intervention by Portugal are extremely dubious, as one can see. We are in favor of self-determination for East Timor, and during the various administrations we have succeeded in bringing the matter before the United States and discussing it with other interested parties, but here too there are no new developments.

10992
CSO: 4728/153

MOZAMBICAN-SPANISH FISHING BOAT SINKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Six dead, seven missing and nine survivors: this is the preliminary casualty list from the tragic shipwreck of the trawler "Bernardete" of the Mozambican-Spanish company PESCAMAR. The incident occurred at 1820 hours last Thursday approximately 12 miles from the marker buoy at the entrance to the port of Macuse in Zambezia Province. The only survivors of the disaster--which is believed to be the worst ever suffered in the history of the Mozambican fishing industry since independence--are now in the city of Beira.

According to information supplied to our reporters by a reliable source, the fishing boat sank with 22 persons on board including the captain and chief engineer, both of Spanish nationality. Of these members of the crew only the captain, Casimiro Gonzales Lavadores, was unable to escape from the boat. The other 21 reached the surface of the water, lifting themselves into the inflatable lifeboat and small raft (measuring 1.7 meters by 1.2 meters by approximately 40 centimeters) with which these craft are equipped.

To these instruments of salvation the crewmen of the "Bernardete" also coupled a plastic drum and a 50-kilogram bottle of gas. A few minutes later this improvised "boat" began to disintegrate and the survivors were separated, 15 on the raft and six in the inflatable lifeboat. The body of one of these six appeared later at the mouth of the Bons Sinais River, near Gazelas Beach.

In an effort to save their endangered lives, the 15 survivors on the small raft fought to protect their places on the raft (which were apparently secure). Their movements caused the raft to submerge several times, with the loss of six persons (the figure was confirmed later). This struggle for survival lasted approximately 26 hours.

Although the search continues on sea and land, hopes for finding additional survivors are very slim.

A hydrographic ship is already operating in the area, with the aim not only of determining the conditions for salvaging the "Bernardete" (something that some experts regard as dubious) but also of ensuring navigational safety by marking the site where the stricken vessel rests at a depth of more than 20 meters.

Statements made by David e Silva, the official in charge of the fishing sector, indicate that the circumstances under which the accident occurred are not very usual. The boat had completed its trawling operations and had already begun to haul in the nets. At one stage of the operation one of the nets caught on the bottom, and the trawler began immediately to list.

Before the crew had time to take any measures to control the situation the boat broke the cable stretcher on the other side, causing the cable to snap upward violently.

This caused the boat to take on water more rapidly and hastened its sinking. "All this probably took between 3 and 5 minutes," the official said.

The nine by now exhausted survivors, some of whom had abrasions from being hurled against the rocks by the fury of the sea, succeeded in reaching Zalala Beach, from where they were immediately taken to the city of Quelimane for treatment.

10992
CSO: 4728/153

RESPONSIBILITY, DUTIES OF ARMED FORCES LISTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The ceremonies in Maputo commemorating the 17th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle for national liberation and Mozambique Armed Forces (FPLM) Day were presided over by Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, member of the permanent political committee.

At the reception offered yesterday at noon by Minister of Defense Alberto Chipande to party and government leaders and to the generals and officers of the FPLM, he stressed the meaning of this historic date and the role that must be played at this time by the people's armed branch.

"What we are today is the result of our progress, and this is why we feel at ease. True, there are still bandit groups, but this is not a problem for us. What is necessary is that we should all be aware of what our struggle was and what is our commitment to the fight for independenc e," Marcelino dos Santos said during a short speech at the reception held at the Military Club.

Lt Gen Alberto Chipande spoke of the courage and determination of the Mozambican people when, tired of being humiliated, it took arms with the certainty of being victorious since its cause was a just one.

Alberto Chipande also mentioned the imperailist strategy in our area manifesting itself through the attitude of the South African racists who are occupying part of the Angolan territory where they intend to install the UNITA and who are constantly violating our air space.

The duties of the armed forces for the next year consist of the following:

1. Intensify combat readiness so as to preserve our capability to defend our socialist homeland.

2. Reinforce vigilance and revolutionary discipline in all units and sub-units.

3. Expeditiously eliminate the armed bands operating in our country in order to guarantee the necessary peace and security for the progress of our people.

4. Respect public order and the rights of citizens, working toward the welfare of our people.

5. Combat abuses committed against the people.

6. Protect and apply systematically and surely the orientations provided by our vanguard party.

7. Eliminate traffic accidents and defeat disorganization, indiscipline and indifference in our midst.

CSO: 4742/21

DELAYED ARRIVAL OF SEED JEOPARDIZES GOALS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpts] With the beginning of the tilling season in various parts of the country that marks the opening of the 1981-1982 agricultural campaign, various entities have expressed their doubts as to reaching set goals because of the delayed distribution of seeds, something that has affected agricultural production year after year. We have been informed that the sector in charge of purchasing needed agricultural materials is organizing itself so as to be able to solve the various problems that have emerged.

Agricultural production has been affected by the delayed distribution of a number of needed items every year, especially seeds. The last campaign also witnessed the incidence of distribution of seeds of poor germinating quality or simply deteriorated.

"Despite the fact that we are still tilling, we shall not feel secure as long as the seeds have not been distributed. Year after year, during all the campaigns, seeds reach us at the wrong time, and this worried us a great deal. We are given the responsibility for reaching the set goals, but the people who distribute the needed materials do not figure in this process," a farmer of the province of Maputo told us.

Another farmer in Catuane, in the Matutuine district, told us that the variety of seed corn he had requested had been changed without his knowledge. He was instead given a large quantity of sunflower seed that he cannot use in its entirety. He added that the requests for peanut, mapira [variety of bean] and other seed have not been filled as yet. "Our supply situation is getting increasingly complicated," he stated.

CSO: 4742/21

IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY SECTOR IN AGRICULTURE STRESSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 3

[Article: "Recognize the Causes of the Failures, and Do Not Underrate the Family Sector"]

[Text] "We must recognize the reasons why we have been unable, to date, to solve the problem of our food requirements," Governor Armando Panguene of Cabo Delgado Province declared at a recent enlarged special session of the provincial government. The debates at the session were devoted exclusively to the preparations for the 1981-1982 agricultural campaign, with particular emphasis on the strategic products that go to supply the people.

The concern manifested by party and government structures in Cabo Delgado with respect to the products grown for consumption by the local populations has been brought about by a situation that is characterized by the decline in production recorded the past several years in almost all sectors relating to agricultural activity.

This situation has brought several regions of the province to the brink of famine, even though /neither the rains nor the shortage of implements has been the cause of the lack of success in the agricultural sector/ [in boldface], as Governor Armando Panguene has emphasized.

The balance sheet of the agricultural campaign just concluded has enabled not only the members of the provincial government but also the administrators and representatives of the ODM's [Democratic Mass Organizations]--who were also present at the session--to undertake self-criticism of the weak effort and lack of dynamism manifested in the performance of all sectors involved in agricultural activity.

The lack of such action--which requires continuity--and the consequent absence of any concrete support explains, for example, the disappearance of various agricultural cooperatives and (to put it bluntly) their complete nonexistence in the majority of the districts of Cabo Delgado Province.

It should be noted that this situation is aggravated by the problem posed by the undervaluation of the contribution made to agriculture by the family sector (which still predominates)--a fact that is reflected in the exclusion of these farmers from the balance sheets of the agricultural campaigns that have been carried out. It was

brought out in the debates at the special session that this error leads to the establishment of targets for the family sector that do not correspond to the real concerns of the public.

Moreover, the weak role played by the Executive Councils of the districts--combined with the current disorganized state of the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and its subordinate enterprises--generate a certain tendency to perpetuate the lack of initiative in the search for solutions by seeking justification in the problems of everyday.

"In other words," said Armando Panguene, /"it amounts to inability on our part to organize the population for production."/ [in boldface]

With respect to the preparations for the agricultural campaign in the governmental sectors (in particular, the Cotton Enterprise), it should be emphasized that the special enlarged session of the Provincial Government articulated the need for correct planning--beginning immediately--of the "labor force" component with a view to solving the seasonal manpower problem. According to the Cabo Delgado governor, such action would be linked to the provision of material goods to stimulate and attract the workers.

10992
CSO: 4728/153

PROTESTANT CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS MEET IN MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The second conference of the churches of Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe opened yesterday in Maputo on the topic "the church in society," which will spend nearly a week on the role of the church in the new society.

The conference was opened in the installations of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and led by Isac David Mahlalela, secretary general of the Christian Council of Mozambique [CCM] Representatives of the World Council of Churches, the Conference of Churches of all Africa and the Christian Conference for Peace are attending.

The meeting will debate various topics, such as Christianity and Marxism, the prospects for African theology, Thy Kingdom Come and the questions of health and agriculture in the four young countries, among other humanitarian topics.

In the opening session, in which many guests from more than 11 religious sects existing in the RPM participated, Secretary General Isac David Mahlalela made a speech indicating the need for the church to take an active role in the construction of the new society. Isac Mahlalela said that the first conference of the churches of the African countries where Portuguese is used as an official language, held in July 1979 in Luanda, Angola, had adopted as a current topic of particular importance the consideration of the role of the church in the new society.

"We observed in the first conference that under the colonial government the church did not have any opportunity to carry out its task as it wished. Now with our countries independent, as a group we will study what should be the participation of the church in the development of each one of our countries," further declared the secretary general of the CCM. Also in the opening session Mahlalela declared that beginning with the first conference, the church in Mozambique dedicated itself to the evangelizing effort and has participated and continued to participate in the national reconstruction programs, "supporting the government in its program of aiding the man in need."

12,116
CSO: 4728/155

BRIEFS

CULTURAL EXCHANGES WITH BRAZIL--There may be an exchange of cultural delegations between Mozambique and Brazil, according to a statement by the director of cabinet of the president of the republic, Luis Honwana, in a recent interview in the JORNAL DO BRASIL. A future cooperation in this field is under study. Honwana was in Brazil as a member of the delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano. In the interview, Honwana said that this visit had been mainly political, but that a cultural exchange had also been discussed, which would focus on the areas of similarity between the two countries. Referring in particular to the theater and cinema, Honwana stressed the role played by the latter in our country as an element of communication. The minister of foreign affairs also met with Brazilian composers, architects and cinematographers, and asked composer Chico Buarque to visit our country. The invitation was accepted and the visit should take place in the course of the first semester of 1982. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 3]

SABOTAGE IN TRANSPORTATION CHARGED--The enormous lines we see during rush-hour traffic and at other times as well don't just happen. They are directly connected with the question perennially under discussion: the lack of transportation. As we all know, transportation is vital for the development of our country. But do we actually have a shortage of transportation facilities? The chairman of the Maputo executive council raised the question that more aware citizens had already asked themselves, but which had not been made public: sabotage! We have already referred, in these pages, to disorganization, and indiscipline, but we had actually never concentrated on the real issue. The enormous lines snaking along the avenues near bus stops are being fed by the deliberate actions of our class enemy. We wish to progress, and they are doing all in their power to destroy, to show that socialism is no good, that it does not create progress. No! Our country does not lack transportation facilities to this extent. We have twice as many vehicles now than in colonial times. It is simply incompetence, indiscipline, disorganization and sabotage that are undermining the efforts the people are making to pay for the importation of vehicles that we are destroying every day. An offensive in the transportation sector is urgently needed. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Sep 81 p 2]

LACK OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES--The lack of transportation means and the decrease in production may affect the goals of the present agricultural marketing campaign. This conclusion was reached at the meeting of the AGRICOM state enterprise taking place in Maputo since yesterday. The meeting was chaired by Minister of Domestic

Trade Aranda da Silva and included provincial delegates, representatives of the transportation sectors, and others. Aranda da Silva noted that the objective of this meeting is to determine the situation of the present campaign, ascertain whether goals will be reached and adopt the necessary measures to ensure that they are. At the conclusion of the meeting, Aranda da Silva said that there is a lack of communication between the state agricultural production sector and the AGRICOM. He urged provincial officials of this organization to visit state farms in their provinces and become acquainted with their respective goals. The meeting will conclude today. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 8]

PROMOTION COMPANY ESTABLISHED--The Council of Ministers has created the INTERMAK company, an advertising, promotion and public relations firm. It will produce all kinds of advertising material, will assist in organizing fairs within the country and abroad and will promote domestic and foreign tourism. The Council of Ministers' decree establishing the INTERMAK stipulates that this company holds exclusive rights to the production and distribution of advertising material for foreign investments related to projects in Mozambique. The same decree notes that INTERMAK has the right to participate in national or international associations or organizations, provided that such entities are related to the activities to be carried out and approved by the Ministry of Information. The creation of the INTERMAK is necessary for the organization of advertising activities aimed at promoting our national resources. It is also important for the development of our presence on foreign markets. Such activities are required by the increasing demands made by the revolutionary process and our developing economy, which are felt both in the domestic and the foreign sectors. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 3]

ANTI-HUNGER DONATION--The Italian Government has donated approximately $850,000 to our country within the framework of the program of the struggle against hunger in Africa. According to the Italian Embassy in Maputo, this donation could be used to purchase trucks and spare parts and also to contract Italian technicians for maintenance and training purposes. On 21 September 40 Fiat trucks arrived at the port of Maputo. It is expected that more will arrive within the next few months. This donation is being managed by the FAO. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 81 p 8]

USSR DONATION TO PRODUCTION COUNCILS--A check for more than 170 contos was handed to the production councils in Maputo yesterday by the secretary of the USSR Embassy within the framework of the agreements singed with the Soviet trade union organization. This amount will be used to hold a seminar of the production councils during the month of October in which a number of Soviet trade union officials will participate. During the ceremony, both parties expressed their desire to broaden the relations of friendship and cooperation between Mozambique and the USSR. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 81 p 3]

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH ZIMBABWE--Salisbury, September 27--Zimbabwe and Mozambique signed an extradition treaty this weekend, it was announced here. Mozambican Justice Minister Toedato Linguana, who signed on his government's behalf, said the treaty marked an important step in the consolidation of cooperation between the two states. It was important not only because the two countries were fighting the same struggle, but also because of their common border, he said, suggesting the treaty was needed to counter destabilising forces threatening the region. This was an apparent reference to the clandestine opposition Mozambican National Resistance Movement (MRN) in the border region whose members sometimes cross into Zimbabwe for supplies. The strength of the South African-backed movement was recently put at about 5,000 men by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Minister for Home Affairs Richard Hove signed the treaty on behalf of Zimbabwe. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 29 Sep 81 p 27]

AIF CITRUS FRUIT ASSISTANCE--A loan agreement in the amount of $11 million (approximately 380 million meticals) granted to our country by the African Development Fund was ratified recently by the Council of Ministers. The loan is destined for the development of the citrus industry in our country. The People's Republic of Mozambique grows various species of citrus--principally oranges, grapefruit and lemons--and they are internationally renowned for their quality. Citrus is grown principally in the regions of Manica and Maputo and especially in the former, where enormous areas are under cultivation. Our citrus enjoys a strong guarantee of acceptance in foreign markets, with the socialist countries absorbing the greatest volume of exports: the German Democratic Republic alone imported more than 5,000 tons in 1979. During the past 2 years citrus exports have increased significantly. There have been campaigns designed to stimulate domestic citrus consumption, especially in view of the heavy crop this season, and citrus is being sold in a number of the most heavily populated districts of the capital. Because of a lack of processing and transportation facilities, and because of delays in ship arrivals and departures, large quantities of citrus fruit have been lost every year. Given its improved quality and increased quantity, our citrus is being projected as a source of foreign exchange inasmuch as it enjoys good guarantees of acceptance on the international market. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 8] 10992

PEOPLE'S TRIBUNALS STATISTICS--According to the latest statistics from the Ministry of Justice more than 200 people's tribunals have been created in the entire country: 21 district tribunals, 155 local tribunals and 70 and 32 tribunals on the levels of villages and communal districts respectively. The 10 provinces are naturally excluded from this number, as each one of them has one of those tribunals at the proper level. It has also been learned that in Nica the number of tribunals on the local level has increased with the naming and beginning to function of five more in June. An identical growth of these institutions has been shown in the province of Gaza, where in August 10 more tribunals on the district and local levels and in communal villages were added to the existing ones. The same statistics indicate that the largest percentage of tribunals created up to date belong to the Province of Nampula (with a total of 64), followed by Gaza, Manica, Cabo Delgado and Zambezia, with 36, 31 and 29, respectively. On the village level, Nampula is still in first place with 25. In the Provinces of Niassa and Zambezia these institutions have not yet been extended to the villages and communal districts, while in Maputo and Tete the lack is seen only in the rural communities. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 8] 12,116

BEIRA-SENA RAILROAD ACCIDENT--A special train loaded with fuel for Malawi derailed yesterday at kilometer PT on the Beira-Sena Line near Condue, in Muanza District, Sofala Province. There were no fatalities and the extent of the damage is not yet known. According to information from an official of the rail services, we have learned that the train carried 20 tank cars of fuel, 10 of which derailed. Also, the rails were torn up over an area of 150 meters. The line is being cleared at this moment. The involving freight train Number 363 occurred around 1100 hours. The accident was the result of the critical state of the rails in general in this part of the country, which are awaiting renovation. In the meantime, a PETROMAC team is in the vicinity of the accident. It will pump out the fuel into other tank cars coming from Inhaminga. In the meantime, it is anticipated that an alternate line will be constructed in the region where the accident took place to shorten the delay in reopening a line to rail traffic. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 8] 12,116

SUGAR EXPORTS JEOPARDIZED--The export of sugar and molasses produced in the sugar mills located in the central region of the country has been made difficult recently by flow problems from the factories to the port of Beira. An RM delegation in this city has revealed that to date only 12,000 tons have been exported of the 140,000-ton quota established for this year. A source in the Marromeo Sugar Mill has cautioned that the enterprise risks not being able to condition the molasses from the current harvest because of lack of cars for its shipment. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 3] 12,116

U.S. WHEAT DONATIONS--A gift of 20,000 metric tons of wheat from the U.S.A, will be unloaded in the ports of Mozambique the later part of October, according to its agreement with the RPM, the American Embassy advised yesterday in Maputo. This food aid is given under the so-called Program of American Assistance Abroad as "an offering from the people of the United States of America." The donation is being carried out as a recognition of the difficulties that the country is going through as a consequence of the rains and droughts which have lashed Mozambique. Last year the United States furnished our country 59,400 metric tons, which amounted to $10 million worth of grain. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 1] 12,116

CSO. 4728/155

KALANGULA PUZZLED BY EKD'S SUPPORT FOR SWAPO

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 17 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Helmut Matthies (FRG): "EKD's Monopoly on Opinion"]

[Text] Pastor Kalangula can no longer comprehend the German church. It supports SWAPO, a liberation movement committed to violence which aims to establish a socialist unity government, while cold-shouldering DTA, which is dedicated to peaceful change and wishes to transform Namibia/SWA into a multi-party democracy. The latest example for this narrow view of things is a letter by the president of the external affairs department of the Evangelical Church of Germany (EKD), Dr Heinz-Joachim Held of Frankfurt/Main, addressed to the EKD member churches. The text is the same as one by the Evangelical Missionary Society of Hamburg addressed to its members and others.

A joint South Africa commission, composed of members of the Frankfurt and the Hamburg groups, has determined EKD policy toward South Africa and Namibia for years. Thus, it is not surprising for the letter dispatched by both on 3 September to underscore previously adopted positions: yes to SWAPO; nay to DTA. And so, it does not matter just how much of an effort Peter Kalangula, the pastor of the Ovambo Independent Church, made when he wrote a letter to his "fellow clergyman" in the EKD trying to explain to the German church that there are other political forces in existence in Namibia beside SWAPO. He will not be able to break the monopoly on opinion jointly exercised by the Frankfurt and Hamburg groups.

Nonetheless, both groups were as alarmed by Kalangula's letter as they were by the visit of South African church figures a few months ago who had had their trip approved by neither the EKD external affairs department, nor by the South African church council which cooperates with it. It stands to reason that the two groups viewed these incidents as "flagrant violations" of their monopoly position which sets down just what the congegration is to believe a s regards South Africa and Namibia and just who is to be received and who is not.

Based on the proposition that the end justifies the means, even EKD officialdom responded to the South African church leaders' visit with a variety of intrigues. and as for Kalangula's letter, a massive counter-attack by the church ensued. This is but one more indication of how nervously they react when monopoly positions are questioned and when there is an attempt to make a few adjustments in the accepted image of South Africa and Namibia.

In his letter to the member churches, the president of the EKD's external affairs department hews to the resolutions adopted by the World Council of Churches in Dresden last August which extended recognition to no other political movement in Namibia but SWAPO. Held warns the churches of adopting "one-sided positions" such as he claims to detect in Kalangula's letter and in turn himself adopts one-sided positions which distort the facts. Here are some examples:

Several parties (which could only refer to SWAPO and NNF) did not participate in the 1978 elections in Namibia, Held says. This apparently is meant to prove how undemocratic the elections were. But a little further on, he states that both parties could have participated but preferred not to in view of their slim chances for success.

Their own explanation for opting out, however, was that they would not abide by elections called for by the South Africans. It might at any rate have provided the EKD external affairs department president with some food for thought that SWAPO was unable to prevent either the high 80 percent voter turnout or the DTA victory despite the fact that it appealed for a boycott of the election; nor was the population forced to vote, as Held erroneously maintains. Hundreds of international observers were able to determine that these elections —except for minor irregularities— were freer than in most other African nations whose election results the church customarily accepts without a word.

The Bonn government, at any rate, is more sensitive than the church, even if the latter likes to think it is more "basis-oriented" than the politicians. Bonn has for some time been giving thought to including other political movements in addition to SWAPO —such as DTA above all— as partners in the Namibian independence process. But Held makes no mention of this in his letter while stressing the fact that Bonn did not recognize the result of the 1978 election in Namibia.

Even the German Evangelical-Lutheran Church, the only church in Namibia with which the EKD has good relations and which Held visited briefly last August, is put into a bad light in his letter. Aside from the fact that it was not consulted on the text of the letter (while so-called "partner churches" belonging to the Namibian national church council are mentioned all the more often) the Evangelical-Lutheran Church is merely quoted as having protested against the "authorities" in Namibia last April. The passage quoted relates to the non-admission of a black pastor's child to a white government school which, it is said, is an indication that the "discriminatory apartheid laws" have not entirely disappeared.

Once again, Held makes no mention of the fact that the Evangelical-Lutheran Church and its members most of whom support DTA are as unhappy as president Kalangula about the remnants of racism in Namibia but are just as happy to point out progress in overcoming apartheid whenever they can. Not a word of this in the letter, either.

The one-sidedness of the letter, one would surmise, is no accident; it is symptomatic; nor can it be explained away by saying that one is sure the partner churches in Namibia will agree. At any rate, one must be aware of the fact that the oft-quoted Namibian church council even more so than the so-called partner churches make no secret of their sympathies for SWAPO. Anyone who uses the arguments of this church council in his letter, as Held does, gives an indication of whose views he really accepts.

For the EKD, it must be very unpleasant to realize that one of its organs has joined the Evangelical Missionary organization which came in for so much criticism at the 1980 synod in sending off a letter the text of which would hardly have obtained the approval of the EKD top echelons, if they had been asked to clear it. The EKD external affairs department should not surprised, if more and more voices are raised inside the EKD asking that it be relieved of dealing with Southern African issues insofar as they concern member churches and congegrations.

9478
CSO: 4720/2

INTERNAL, EXTERNAL COOPERATION TERMED ESSENTIAL TO SWA INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 22 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial by Arthur Suren: "On Accepting Risks"]

[Text] There is an air of tense excitement surrounding the political events these days concerning the SWA/Namibia independence process. What results may be expected from the discussions in Zurich and New York ?

In Zurich, a conference is taking place behind closed doors. We have already reported on what the likely topics of discussion are. The main point is to find ways of exercising adequate control over SWAPO during the course of internationally supervised free and fair elections; to have the U.N. remain neutral; to provide for a mutually acceptable composition and style of uniforms for U.N. troops and to ensure non-intervention on the part of Angola and/or Cuba.

British sources, voicing guarded optimism, say that Namibian independence now is in sight. No firm decisions are likely to be reached in Zurich,it is said; but clarification of contentious issues may be expected.

American newspaper comments indicate that the Zurich talks might lead to imposing further restrictions on the existing U.N. plan for SWA/Namibian independence which, however, would be acceptable to South Africa and to politicians here.

According to diplomatic sources in Dar es Salaam, the chances of success of the Zurich conference are considered good. They are in fact said to be at least 50-50 in favor of South Africa's approving the implementation process on the basis of U.N. resolution 435 as amended by the United States and the Western powers. This is viewed as agreement to the proposals on the part of the "front line states."

Following his talks in Cape Town, Dirk Mudge, too, said he was optimistic regarding the apparent possibility of holding free and just elections..SWA/Namibian independence, he said, could not be put off for an indefinite period of time.

In a speech prior to his meeting with Gromyko, U.S. secretary of state Haig concentrated on economic issues. He stressed the revival of world economic growth on the basis of expanding trade, of increasing domestic and international investment and improving international cooperation in the field of food production and energy. These statements are similar to those recently made by the South African

government calling for economic cooperation between South Africa and other African nations, particularly Nigeria.

Nigeria occupies a key position both by being an energy supplier of Western industrial nations and by financing and thereby exercising political influence on the OAU countries. Getting Nigeria to join the overall Western pact system, would be in the interest of both the United States and South Africa. At the same time, this would act as a political vise against Angola and yet provide better economic assistance to the country than heretofore.

South African foreign minister Pik Botha has said in so many words that the population of SWA/Namibia will have to come to terms with an internationally acceptable solution to the independence issue. This almost sounded like a threat addressed to the SWA political parties to refrain from creating further obstacles to future agreements between South Africa, the United States and the Western allies. For this reason, one may expect the talks in Zurich and in New York actually to lead to results acceptable to us.

When all is said and done, this is not really news to ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG readers. We pointed these facts out some days ago and had in fact said that this is the course events would take.

What we need is a sound political climate as soon as possible in order that we can get moving economically. We will have to part with some of our favorite conceptions regarding the independence process, if we want to attain any progress whatever and if we hope to retain the support of the United States, the Western allies and of South Africa as well. The new path toward SWA/Namibian independence that will be afforded international recognition will not be without risk for us, but it will be acceptable by and large. As always, it will then be our job to spare no effort to safeguard a democratic form of government as well as peace and freedom in our country.

9478
CSO: 4720/2

CONTINUED FLUX DEEMED DETRIMENTAL TO SWA SOLUTION

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial by Arthur Surén: "Target Dates of Hope"]

[Text] How many times over the past few years has there been talk of a decisive phase along SWA's path toward "independence" and how many times has an actual date for the commencement of Namibia's constitutional autonomy been set ? We ourselves have used this sort of language again and again. Now that point has been reached once more but somehow no one really believes it is true. Nonetheless:

Developments in the political arena as much as anywhere sometimes move faster and sometimes slower and sometimes they seem to take forever. But one day they may reach the point of maturing or they may break down completely— SWA stands confronted with just such a decisive moment in its history now.

For a variety of reasons, we have had occasion to remark in these pages that time does not work for SWA, if its political status remains in a continuous state of flux, since this leads to overall stagnation of our country. The vague political state of affairs puts a brake on economic initiative, on a desire to make urgently needed investments and on foreign capital influx. Recessive economic trends of this sort in turn lead to internal tensions and to political instability. This makes for a vicious circle unless some energetic breakthrough is effected in time.

It serves no purpose to analyze the internal economic and political situation in SWA further. Everyone is familiar with the details and is keeping a watchful eye on developments. The drought throughout the country makes the situation even more difficult. We urgently need a clear idea as to how we can or will go on. We cannot but welcome the possibility that there will at long last be clarity concerning the future of SWA. When that happens, a load will be taken off our minds and our hands will be free to act and to shape our lives.

It would be just as wrong in foreign policy terms to harbor the illusion that the SWA/Namibia status quo can be maintained for some time to come. The pressure from all foreign countries as well as the constraint to act on the part of all our conceivable friends in the Western camp are inexorably moving toward a solution of the "Namibia question" one way or the other.

The Reagan administration has energetically taken matters in hand. But it, too, needs economic and political victories, at home and abroad, so as to demonstrate the capacity to act and the effectiveness of the most powerful Western country. Otherwise, that would be the end once and for all for the ideals of democratic freedom and Western culture.

The United States is under time pressure, too. The President's term in office is brief. If Reagan wishes to remain successful politically, he cannot bother with details. One such "detail" within the context of overall American foreign policy is Namibia. America's patience of providing us with a protective umbrella is extremely limited. That is becoming clearer every day.

It is equally clear, as we have pointed out repeatedly, that American actions center on Angola. This, too, should be welcomed by us; because to have a large country like Angola for a peaceful neighbor or perhaps even for a friend is one of the prerequisites for positive, peaceful development of our own country.

In actual fact, the talks between the foreign ministers of the FRG and Angola point in the same direction as the policy of the United States. The public statements and the toasts on this occasion can be discounted entirely. They were mere rhetorical exercises addressed to the African public-at-large. The more loudly such "professions of faith" are voiced, the more certain one may be that they are designed to conceal the true subject of negotiations.

The Angolan government spends $4 million a day on the civil war; its public debt already runs into the billions. That is why Genscher's offer to Angola to join the Lomé agreement was no wayward gesture. While the Americans are already committed in Angola via their oil and mining companies, economic assistance for Angola by the European Community is provided through preferential treatment on the basis of the Lomé agreement. In this manner, economic dependence leads the Angolan government into the Western sphere of influence which in turn may lead to greater "compliance" and a true turning away from Moscow than could be achieved by military means.

Of course there are still a number of critical negotiating points open which stand in the way of distinct progress toward the independence of SWA. But one must start from the assumption that new and important solutions will be found in the days to come. We can only hope that these will help clear up our situation in short order. We would further hope that a breakdown in the SWA process can be avoided.

9478
CSO: 4720/2

YOUTH PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT FJAR CONVENTION

Address by Paul Verges

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 11 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] Speaking on Sunday to the young people gathered in the church square at Riviere des Galets, the secretary general of our party made a point, in his own words, of "speaking the truth."

He began by saying that the FJAR [Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion] is a living organization and the most important one representing youth. He said that the young people bring to it all of the problems and contradictions in present society, and as a function of this, it is necessary to look to the future.

Three months have elapsed since 10 May, during which the triumph of the left has already heralded the first changes in France. But what is the situation here, in Reunion, he asked the young people.

Here the right wing is still in power.

Out of 24 mayor's posts, 20 are in the hands of the right wing, along with 30 out of 36 county counsellors' posts, while 2 out of 3 deputies represent the right wing. Thus the situation is serious.

Discrimination Against Youth

Prices are rising. Dismissals continue. The young people are faced with major problems. Our comrade reviewed the most important of these. In education and vocational training, not all students can be accommodated, and the training is inadequate, incomplete and improperly oriented. Those who have been able to get an education are unemployed. It is estimated that the unemployment figure in 1990, 10 years from now, will be 100,000!

The secretary general then took up the problem of leisure time, sports, culture and emigration. A fifth of our people are in France (100,000). For the most part these are young people.

This situation is difficult for the young citizen of Reunion to tolerate. Particularly since a certain attitude has been developed which is supported by the reactionaries--discrimination against the young.

Thus when work is lacking, the young are accused of being "lazy" and nothing but "zamal smokers." They say: "Young people don't know about anything except music, dancing and so on." [I di que le jeune i kone rien que la musique, dance, etc."]

Inequities Challenged

This reality is based on an assessment which is urgently needed. Based on it, it will be easy to foresee the development of the country. A focus on social inequalities and the great imbalances in our economy is absolutely necessary. It is not possible to continue with the right-wing economic structures.

In fact, the interoccupational minimum growth wage in Reunion was 2,211 francs in July.

A construction worker earned 2,206 francs in May. Now in the government, the minimum for employees was 4,506 francs in May, i.e., 2.3 times the interoccupational minimum growth wage for construction workers. As to social allocations, a SMICARD worker in Reunion received 692 francs in June for his family.

The allocation for government employees was 2,131 francs in May, or 3 times that of the SMICARD worker.

In France, the situation is as follows:

In June, the interoccupational minimum growth wage was 2,897.57. The minimum for a government employee in May was 3,082, or only 1.06 times the interoccupational minimum growth wage. Paul Verges said that development in Reunion is not possible without challenging these inequities. This must be done even if it is necessary to confront attitudes maintained too long.

For on the job market, 37,000 persons are unemployed, and 47,000 others of working age are also without employment. Farm day laborers, household help and employees in trade are working under difficult wage conditions. The planters, most of them small holders, have very low income. All of these inequities must be dealt with.

Youth--the Vanguard

For this reason, Paul Verges urges unity--a union of all leftist forces against the right wing, including the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the other leftist forces and organizations, and individuals.

The imminent invalidation of the election of Jean Fontaine in the second district should create the conditions for unity against the right wing. A future alliance of Daniel Cadet and Jean Fontaine must be prevented.

Our comrade went on to voice his confidence that the left wing has a majority in Reunion and that it can win power within less than 2 years. Major elections face us all--for the county councils, mayors' posts and regional councils. With proportional elections, our people have a chance to get rid of the right wing. Certain PS [Socialist Party] leaders must also abandon their alliance with the right wing.

Verges went on to denounce the proposed creation of two departments in Reunion. This contemptible political maneuver is basically directed against the Reunionese Communist Party.

Thus a stop must be put to these intrigues. Paul Verges urged young people not to wait, but to join in the struggle to combat the right wing and to exert an influence on the rightist tendencies of certain local socialist leaders.

The youth is the vanguard. The future belongs to it. As a result, it is the duty of young people to join in this struggle with the FJAR.

Verges concluded his speech by thanking all the participants and expressing satisfaction at the return of Father Reynolds, as a victory over arbitrary action.

Paul Verges then set off at the head of the parade of young people.

Speech by Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 12 Aug 81 p 6

[Text] To begin with, Comrade Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan described the framework within which the youth meeting took place. "Since 10 May, the left wing has been in power. A new situation has been born of this major victory to which we contributed. Two and a half months later, we deemed it desirable to examine the current situation with you."

He began by assessing the policy of the right wing, and then went on to clarify the position of the FJAR with regard to the government, and to express all of the hope which the young people of Reunion invest in this change.

Underdevelopment

The policy of the right wing, based on departmentalization, has led our country into general underdevelopment--economic, social and cultural.

In the economic sectors which should provide the most jobs, there is bankruptcy. In the primary sector (crop and livestock raising, fishing, forestry) the number of permanent jobs dropped from 43,509 in 1954 to 19,890 in 1978. And this figure has dropped still further since.

Jobless individuals have sought refuge in the secondary sector: industry, trade, businesses. But there too, after a rather prosperous beginning, came the waves of dismissals, and the closing of various plants and enterprises. Eight sugar mills have closed their doors during the reign of the right wing. In 1960 [as published], only 12 new jobs were created in the industry.

This economic balance sheet for the right wing shows that in only one sector has there been an advance. And that, moreover, was based mainly on money coming from abroad, that is to say from the people of France, and not on the real development of the country. We refer to the service, i.e., tertiary sector. Our comrade said: "Out of 100 francs spent by the state in Reunion in 1979,

--68 francs went to public services;

--24 francs went to social assistance; and

--barely 8 francs went to the two other sectors, although this is where the greatest difficulties lie. Thus our economy is out of balance. And this leads to a whole series of social problems: unemployment, poverty, crime, etc."

Right Wing Rejects the People

On the political and cultural levels, the secretary general of the FJAR said: "Throughout its reign, the right wing has been notable for its refusal to let the people of Reunion be themselves and direct their country. It denies the existence of a Reunionese people. It denies our personality, our culture, our language, our thinking, our history and our traditions. These are some of the aspects of colonialism. FR3, the administration, education and the electoral fraud have been the bulwarks of this policy....The strategy is clear--block change by any means."

He went on to demonstrate the need to change all this.

However, earlier he had reminded the young people of the meaning of the FJAR battle. He took this opportunity to review the past briefly.

A Just and Noble Goal

When our former comrades established the FJAR on 20 August 1967, and when later, on 2 April 1968, they gathered together 1,000 young people in the Bernica Ravine and made public a declaration, they invested their hopes and their lives in the service of the struggle of the people and the youth of Reunion. For them, autonomy was the synonym of liberty, of democracy, of progress, of happiness, of peace. It was necessary to put an end to colonialism and the right wing which adopted its policy. This just and noble goal led the youth of Reunion for 14 years in a vast upsurge for change.

The right wing has tried everything to reduce us to nothing. It even called for the dissolution of the FJAR. However, it failed.

But the most important action it undertook was to put it in the heads of people that any change meant independence and separation. This made it easier for it to obscure the real problems, to conceal its responsibility, and above all to frighten the people of Reunion. All this was done for the purpose of discrediting our slogan despite the just nature of its content.

A Serious Lag

In opposition to this, we have explained the profound meaning of our proposal in all our reports and meetings--a special statute adapted to the economic, social, cultural, geographic and political situation of our country. This statute should be the product of the citizens of Reunion themselves, and should not be imposed by Paris. In no way would it raise the issue of our role as a part of the French republic. Better than that, improved relations based on mutual confidence and solidarity of interests would allow the true development of Reunion.

And what is the issue today, 14 years later? Everyone is talking about development. We have lost 3 precious years....

Due to the stupidity of the right wing which systematically blocked discussion, the struggle for the renewal of our country will thus require much greater effort. The situation today is very serious. In this battle against the right wing and its supports, it is sad that the political personalities which claim to be leftist have allowed themselves to be influenced to the point of making this their battlehorse, sometimes with unbelievable virulence.

During this period, the situation has not improved.

And it is under these conditions that the triumph of the left comes.

Ary recalled the battle waged by the young people of the FJAR to defeat the right wing in the last elections. The young people put all of their strength and hope in the victory of the left, leading Ary Yee Chong to state:

"Our joy overflowed on the morning after 10 May. There were celebrations everywhere. And your presence here in this vast assembly of young people shows all those who oppose us, if any such demonstration is needed, what confidence you have in seeking the necessary change. We will bring it about together."

Good Faith

Following the applause which welcomed these words, the speaker clarified the position of the FJAR in the present situation. He did so in the following terms:

The left wing is in power in France. There is every indication that it will remain so for a long time. For 15 or 20 years? Perhaps for an entire generation. We will spend all of our youth under a leftist government.

Our children will live under a leftist government.

The place of those of us who voted for the left is in the presidential majority.

Currently, this government proposes dialogue and discussion with us. There is no reason at the outset for us to mistrust it. It is an unexpected opportunity which is offered to us. With your help we will do everything to ensure that the voice of the young people is heard in the decisions concerning our country.

The leftist government speaks the language of development, as we do. Individuals, socioprofessional forces and political organizations are also urging development.

Henceforth we say that there are no remaining obstacles for real discussions making it possible to define directions and provide the young people with work. And if good faith prevails on both sides, we will proceed sooner or later toward the achievement of our ideal.

Comrade Ary explained the reasons for this urgency: 10,000 young people will leave school in a few days, the economic and administrative structures set up by the right wing have not been altered, economic chaos continues, prices are rising, purchasing power is declining and worry is developing.

The young people applauded when he said: "In no way can the left wing be held to account for these difficulties."

Appeal to the Youth

The FJAR therefore demands complete information on the recent price increases and the establishment of strict control. Comrade Ary said: "The FJAR is prepared to participate in this price control."

At the end of his address he issued an appeal to young people to rally further in the FJAR and to redouble their efforts in the preparation for future activities: registration as voters, the TEMOIGNAGES festival in December, etc.

The FJAR also proposes to meet shortly with a number of individuals and authorities, including prefect Levallois.

5157
CSO: 4719/370

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO CUBA--Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe arrived yesterday in Havana on an official visit to Cuba, the PRENSA LATINA informed. The chief of state is accompanied by security director Rosario Amado Vaz and army technical advisor Jose Maria Aguas, as well as by a number of government officials. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 8]

CSO: 4742/21

MINISTER ACCUSED OF PREJUDICE AGAINST BLOC DIPLOMAS

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 70, Sep 81 p 8

[Text] On Monday, 27 July 1981, Alioune Diagne Mbor, Senegalese minister of public offices, work and employment, was the guest of the ORTS [Senegalese Radio and Television Office] on its "Dossiers in Hand" program. Listeners were able to judge the performance of the man responsible for supervision of the most vital sector of Senegal's economic and social life: the employment sector, whose crisis is steadily growing worse.

In his response to a question about the Senegalese trained in the major schools and universities of the Eastern countries, particularly the USSR, Diagne, thinking he would discredit training in those countries, revealed crass ignorance of the situation, ignorance that is inexcusable for a minister in charge of employment and therefore responsible, to a certain extent, for the policy of integrating young graduates into production.

We are not going to waste our time convincing Diagne of the carelessness, irresponsible and insulting nature of his remarks. Perhaps the minister of employment takes television viewers for dummies when he tries to make them believe that Senegalese students in Eastern countries spend most of their time learning the language of the host country (2 years), ideology (2 years) and that only then do they have 2 years of real training in a university discipline, consequently returning to Senegal without anything in their brains but Marxism-Leninism.

The Senegalese or other foreigners would truly have to be low to accept such a university program bordering on whimsy.

Whether it be at the Patrice Lumumba University, the Friendship of Peoples University, the Karl Marx University in Leipzig or any other major school in an Eastern country, education is as serious as in the Western countries. In order to have an idea of the value of training in countries in the East, Diagne would do well to question the organizations, administrations or establishments that use the capabilities of students trained in Moscow (Patrice Lumumba University or elsewhere) and in the Eastern countries. Despite certain absurd prejudices concerning them, prejudices that can only be explained by an elementary, idiotic anti-Sovietism or anticommunism, to our knowledge, these individuals who once studied in the Eastern countries demonstrate obvious competence in their work and if it were not for the handicap resulting from the prejudices in question that have no basis,

they would have the same chances as their peers trained in the West of gaining access to the highest leadership and management posts.

Perhaps the day when people like Diagne are no longer in high spheres of government, arousing a shameful policy of discrimination toward young people trained in the countries of the East, then these young people will no longer experience certain difficulties in their professional careers.

The capricious views of Diagne, who, we hope, was not speaking on behalf of the Senegalese Government, demonstrate the mingling of a partisan political spirit in the evaluation of scientific training.

The question for us is to understand how a high official with such pedestrian reasoning can, we do not say help to resolve, but correctly pose the problem of employment in Senegal! How can such an official preside over the destiny of such a complex and vital sector as employment, whose supervision should logically be entrusted to a competent, lucid and intelligent official, not to an individual who is ignorant of even the overall factors that would make it possible to proceed to the first analyses concerning the sector in question?

We do not mean that Diagne does not know the overall employment statistics in Senegal or that he has mastered them. Viewers of the famous Monday he spent on the ORTS and the Senegalese Government were able to see themselves and decide whether or not the national employment (and unemployment) sector is in danger with the "brain" that now heads it.

Students Trained in USSR

By way of information, we are giving above [not reproduced], as an example, the content of the university program in economics at the Friendship of Peoples University in Moscow. The subjects indicated constitute the program for a preparatory period during which one studies the Russian language and 4 years of university studies. This program could be appreciated by comparing programs at the University of Dakar and in Western schools, which seem to be the only ones valid for the Senegalese minister of public offices, work and employment.

11,464
CSO: 4719/8

REASONS FOR VALDIODIO'S RESIGNATION FROM MDP NOTED

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 70, Sep 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] No Senegalese political leader has ever suffered such a resounding slap in the face as the one Mamadou Dia, former prime minister, now out of work, and founder of the MDP (Democratic People's Movement for Self-Management Socialism) recently endured: Nine high-level officials in his party, including his own deputy and former comrade in prison, Valdiodio Ndiaye, handed in their resignations and all on the same day.

It was the first time in the political history of Senegal that an eminent leader had ever had to face such mortification. It was undoubtedly because Mamadou Dia is the uncontested holder of the monopoly over the exclusives and big "firsts" in our country:

He was the first head of the Senegalese Government to fire over 60 percent of the civil servants, for striking.

He was the main protagonist in the outlawing of the Senegalese communist movement in 1961 and today, 20 years later, he is the main and unconditional ally of the revisionist fringe of that same movement, controlled and manipulated by Soviet social imperialism.

Our territorial Mamadou Dia does not have exclusive rights over only three things. There are other tricks in his bag and the Senegalese people will not take long to appreciate their succulence and originality.

The simultaneous and individual resignation of nine of his principal aides is but a taste of the spectacle which the Great Magician, a renowned political sleight-of-hand artist straight out of the spiritual depths of Kedougou, is planning to stage on the national scene. Why not?

Did Senghor not invent the concept of negritude [blackness]?

Was he not the first black chief of state to give up the "delights" of power?

It is therefore legitimate that Dia should decide to show us what he is made of.

Film of Resignation

It should be pointed out at the outset that a conflict had been growing within the MDP from the very time of its formation, a conflict that mainly pitted Mamadou Dia against his first deputy, lawyer Valdiodio Ndiaye, who had been conspicuous by his absence from the political scene since his release in 1974.

"Valy," as he is called in his native base of Sine-Saloum, is first of all a man of principle. He does not play games with his conscience and one must do him the justice of mentioning his loyalty to his options, his attachment to his ideological convictions and the greatness with which he has always transcended personal quarrels and petty debates.

In addition, Valy has always refused to be anybody's flunkey.

It was therefore easy to predict that sooner or later, such a man would move away from the movement headed by Mamadou Dia because for Dia, not only do principles have no value, but also and above all, the questioning of his ideas by his peers is simply inadmissible.

And Dia has too many ideas, preposterous sometimes, infantile at others, and generally bizarre.

LE POLITICIEN prints here as an exclusive one of the bright ideas of the head of the MDP, which was at the root of the resignation of Valy and eight other equally influential members of the party's leadership.

But first of all, it should be recalled that from the very beginning, Valy was hostile, to the great disappointment of Mamadou Dia, to the participation of the MDP in the 1983 legislative elections. He thought it was ridiculous for a self-respecting party to try to take power after only 2 years of existence.

He supported abstention, lacking a tactical alliance with the Socialist Party, from which the MDP emanated.

But Dia, hearing only his own counsel, remains convinced that at the end of the 1983 election, the Senegalese people will sweep him into the presidency.

In short, every person is free — following the example of Laye Scienzeco — to harbor his own illusions. That is human. And Valy, given the stubbornness of the leader, finally threw up his hands, awaiting the verdict of history.

Things remained there until the Senegalese Government, in order to face the greatest challenge put before our country, decided to intervene in Gambia...in order to restore order and the legal government.

That is when Dia saw red. Without consulting any member of his party -- contrary to what he claims -- he went to the Palace of the Republic, to yell at Abdou Diouf.

The president of the republic was in a meeting of the High Defense Council. Dia was not on the schedule, but he stood up and demanded to be seen immediately. Out of respect and courtesy, Abdou had to suspend the meeting to receive the illustrious patriarch.

Abdou: "But Old Man, is it so urgent that you cannot wait until tomorrow? I would gladly meet with you in the morning."

Dia: "There is no old man or son here. I am a citizen and I do not agree."

Abdou: "But Old Man...."

Dia: "Stop that. You have no right to send our children to Gambia. The people (whom I embody) do not agree. I will give you 24 hours to get your troops out of Gambian territory. Otherwise, you will see! So there!"

It was a very brief meeting and Dia, out of his head, left, slamming the door behind him. He was proud of his boldness and happy with his temerity.

That same day, he wrote an incendiary bulletin all by himself, denouncing "the Senegalese aggression" and demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of our troops from Gambian territory.

That was the last straw, for Valy did not like the fact that Dia should act in such a cavalier fashion, even if he were Prime Minister Mawdo.

After vehement protests, he finally submitted his resignation, setting off the chain reaction. But Dia is not a man to let himself be undone by the resignation of nine of his close aides. His sole objective is 1983.

Backed by the support of the revisionists and adventurers of every stripe, he already harbors the hope of finding himself soon at the palace on Avenue Roume.

Good luck, Old Man!

11,464
CSO: 4719/8

BRIEFS

ANDE SOPI CONTINUING PUBLICATION--In the No 68 edition of LE POLITICIEN, we announced the approaching end of publication of the newspaper ANDE SOPI, headed by Mamadou Dia, former president of the Council, and his Marxist friends, Magatte Thiam and Samba Dioulde Thiam. This seemed to us to be inevitable after the establishment of DAAN DOOLE, central organ of the PIT [Independence and Labor Party], to which Magatte Thiam and Samba Dioulde Thiam belonged, and the future publication of the newspaper YAAKAR of the Democratic People's Movement (MDP) of Dia. The latter denies this, stating that the existence of central organs of the PIT and the MDP does not bring into question the platform of alliance around which he and his two friends decided to work in putting out ANDE SOPI. This monthly "remains the organ of patriotic unity." ANDE SOPI therefore lives. [Text] [Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 70, Sep 81 p 3] 11,464

CSO: 4719/8

INTERREGIONAL TRADE COOPERATION SUPPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 2 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Editorial]

[Text] The initiative taken by the Nigerian Export Promotion Council has all the blessings of member-states of ECOWAS. The idea is to expose the Nigerial Market--or particularly the Made in Nigeria products to West African States.

This initiative has been taken by Nigeria which is the largest and richest in the sub-region to implement the spirit of Ecowas into practical terms, interregional trade.

The mission presently in this country is an eye-opener to other member states of the ECOWAS and this business of exposing what can be manufactured in one member state to the other, should be followed up very seriously.

We see few important issues which should be examined carefully side by side with such expositions. The matter of foreign exchange, transportation and mainly the quality of the goods manufactured in this particular region for interregional trade.

In most parts of the West African region, foreign exchange problem is killing their economy and for now due to world recession, no way has yet been found to ease the situation.

Transportation system has created problems in the region. It is easier to import from and export to Europe goods rather than trade within states in this sub-region. It is easier to travel to and from Europe or any other part of the world than within the sub-region.

The question of quality of the products is the main factor. Africa is in a rush for development, it cannot afford to accept second hand products or manufactured products which are not up to any standard.

Of late most goods produced in the sub-region are far below any standard.

Developed countries now seem to bundle their inferior technology to this part of the world only to satisfy the immediate needs of our peoples.

Even some of the goods which they export to us are of inferior quality--goods which are not even sold in their markets.

So if nations in the sub-region are prepared to venture into interregional trade, they should endeavour to certify that they have the best imported technology and know-how to meet the hard demands of our peoples.

As Africans we will always appreciate and be proud of any "made in Africa products" of high quality.

Nigeria Export promotion Council has set the pace. What this sub-region needs and most urgently is the total unequivocal cooperation of member states of ECOWAS to standardise their products which will compete with made in any where in the world [sic].

We wish the Nigerian Export Promotion Council well.

CSO: 4700/126

RELATIONS WITH CHINA PRAISED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 3 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Chinese Ambassador, Mr Tian Ping has said that the diplomatic relations established between China and Sierra Leone during the last ten years has been developed and consolidated.

Speaking at a reception to mark the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China Mr Tian said that China has pursued an independent socialist foreign policy, upheld the five principles of: peaceful co-existence, and established diplomatic relations with 124 countries.

China, he said, also had promoted trade, economic and cultural exchanges with a number of other countries.

The Ambassador said that China strongly condemned the policy of apartheid pursued by the racist regime of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia. Mr Tian said that his Government would continue to implement the foreign policy set up by the late Chairman Mao Tse Tong and Premier Chou Enlai.

He pledged Chinese support to Third World Countries, as China belonged to the Third World.

He said his country has made great success in its socialist construction by setting up an independent and fairly comprehensive industrial base and an economic system that has remarkably improved the livelihood of Chinese.

In a toast to the government, the Ambassador said that the Chinese government and people commended the achievements that the Sierra Leone Government and people have made under the leadership of President Siaka Stevens in safeguarding national independence.

He paid tribute to Dr Stevens invaluable contribution to the justice cause of the African people and the defence of world peace.

In reply, the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Sahr Fellie-Faboe, said that during these ten years of diplomatic relations, Sierra Leone had received a physical and tremendous change in her development programme.

Sierre Leoneans, he said, have the greatest respect for the Chinese and would always remain grateful.

Mr Fellie-Faboe said that inspite of distance, the Chinese were always determined to give their moral support in the struggle of Africans particularly to the policies of the OAU and the UN against apartheid.

The Acting Minister said that China with her modern industrial and military technology, had become one of the greatest nations.

On behalf of President Stevens, the Government and people of Sierra Leone, he wished the Chinese success in their endeavour for world peace.

CSO: 4700/126

SHIPMENT OF RICE FROM JAPAN EXPECTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 5 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Japan is to supply Sierra Leone 2,000 tons of rice under an aid agreement signed in Freetown at the weekend.

The 1,169,000 dollar grant also cover freight from Japan. The acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Sahr Randolf Fillie-Faboe, signed on behalf of the government and the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, M. Hiroski Funakoshi, on behalf of his government.

Mr Fillie-Faboe expressed profound gratitude for the interest shown by the Japanese government in the affairs of this country.

He also mentioned Japanese Scholarship Award for Sierra Leoneans to train in various fields in Japan.

The Acting Minister wished Japan every success in its industrial developmental efforts. He was confident that the friendly relations already existing between the two countries would be further strengthened and at the same time Japan would contribute to the social and economic development of Sierra Leone.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires Mr Funakoshi expressed pleasure in signing the agreement and registered his government support for further developmental assistance to Sierra Leone.

The ceremony was witnessed by the Deputy Managing Director Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board, Mr Y. T. Sesay and Mr J. A. M. King of the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

CSO: 4700/126

SWEDEN AIDS RURAL TRAINING PROJECT

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Sweden has pledged 292,500 U.S. dollars towards a rural agricultural training scheme for women.

The scheme will provide facilities for the design, development and testing of appropriate agricultural tools for women and training in simple soil conversation methods.

An additional 742,000 dollars is required to finance the scheme to last three years.

The scheme will also provide a revolving fund to co-operatives to buy tools and other agricultural inputs.

An Identification Mission led by Professor Constantine Safilio from the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) has had discussions with the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Dr A. Joe Jackson on their preliminary findings.

The Minister said that the Mission was an outcome of the world conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development which called for special attention to be given to women as a group.

Dr Joe Jackson said that women could serve as a vital link in the transfer of technology.

The scheme, he said, would have an impact on rural development as the functional literacy level of women would be increased.

The Minister thanked the FAO for its continued goodwill to Sierra Leone.

The mission includes Dr Tommy of Njala University College and Mr Lovel Thomas of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

CSO: 4700/126

PROGRESS OF MANO RIVER UNION PRAISED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 5 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The admission of Guinea into the Mano River Union has been described as one of the most significant developments in inter-governmental co-operation in West Africa since the economic union was formed in 1973.

The Secretariat in a statement marking the Union's eighth anniversay, outlines some of its achievements:—

--The abolition of tariff on goods produced in member countries under the Customs Union. This will enable all manufactured goods to enter member states without import duties and other charges.

Completion of feasibility studies for the Mano River Basin Development Project.

--Studies on Adaptive Research and increase in protein intake.

--Establishment of an Industrial Development Unit financed by the EEC.

--Establishment of a Union Forestry Training Institute at Bomi Hills in Liberia.

--Establishment of the Telecommunications Postal Training Institute.

The statement declared that the Union was committed to serve its people and improve the quality of life through its socio-economic projects.

Meanwhile the Liberian Ambassador in Sierra Leone, Mr Joseph Morris has spoken of the importance of regional co-operation within the Mano River Union.

Addressing a new group of students of the Mano River Union Telecommunications and Postal Training Institute during a courtesy call at the weekend, the Ambassador said that by enrolling in the Institute, the students were contributing towards the cooperation that already existed among members countries of the Union.

The Vice Principal of the Institute, Mr William Dennies who introduced the students to the Ambassador said the Institute would do its best to make the students efficient and productive.

A Post Master Training Course and an International and Local Post Office Accounts course are being run concurrently at the Institute which is located in Freetown. Both courses will last for three months.

This group of trainees which comprises nine Liberians and ten Sierra Leoneans is the eleventh since the training programme started in 1978.

CSO: 4700/216

BRIEFS

DICORWAF AID--The West African Diamond Corporation (DICORWAF) Sierra Leone, will continue to give money and other inputs to education, agriculture, self-help projects and the Cheshire Home, Mr Bankole Timothy, DICORWAF's Director and Public Relations Adviser on African Affairs, said yesterday. This policy, Mr Timothy said, will continue in spite of the slump in world market price for diamonds because of the current world recession. He said there were hopes that prices will pick up and there was therefore no cause for alarm. Mr Timothy who was speaking during a courtesy call on First Vice-President Mr S. I. Koroma said his company was satisfied that it has maintained its agreement with government. Mr Timothy is on a visit to brief the government on the diamond industry. The First Vice-President paid tribute to the Central Selling Organisations (CSO) which markets Sierra Leone's diamonds for maintaining stabilised prices in spite of poor markets. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 2 Oct 81 pp 1, 8]

OVERSEAS JOURNALISTS--A group of journalists from travel magazines in France and West Germany are on a five-day visit to gather material on Sierra Leone's tourist potentials. They will visit the Peninsula and mountain villages, make an aerial flight of Freetown and discuss with officials of the Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs. The tour has been jointly organised by the Ministry, the French airline UTA, the Dutch airline KLM, Kontiki and Yazbeck Travel Agencies, the Mammy Yoko, Bintumani, Cape Sierra and Brookfields Hotels; to promote tourism. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 2 Oct 81 p 8]

STORAGE FACILITIES--The Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board SLPMB will extend its storage capacity in all the four regions in the country where the Board operated. This is contained in the 1979/80 annual report of the Board. According to the report, the SLPMB plan entails the construction of stores of a capacity of 20,000 tons at Kissy, 10,000 tons at the P. K. Oil Mill and 7,000 tons at Fackih, all in the Western Area. Additional storage facilities of 5,000 tons is planned for Bo where the Board intends to establish a new buying cent[illegible] and 5,000 tons in Pendembu. Also in the top plans of the SLPMB is the construction of a new office complex in the city. According to the report, the construction is expected to begin in 1983. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Oct 81 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 4700/126

TOGOLESE IN EXILE REPORT FORCED MIGRATION

Villages Razed

NC251220 Paris AFP in English 1202 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Sep (AFP)--A Togolese opposition movement-in-exile asserted today that soldiers had razed villages, killed livestock and beaten peasants to clear them off land earmarked for the extension of a national park in the West African state.

The Togolese Democratic Movement charged in a statement here that the Lome government had recently ordered the evacuation of an entire area adjacent to the Keran reserve, in northern Togo.

In a "commando operation led by a high-ranking officer, all the villages were destroyed (and) recalcitrant farmers were brutalized by police and soldiers and saw their fields and cattle destroyed."

The statement said some villagers fled into neighboring Ghana and others to Mango, in Togo, where they remained homeless and were being fed by local authorities.

The opposition group also said that 60 soldiers were posted around the seized land with orders to shoot on sight if anyone tried to re-enter it.

Government Denies Charges

AB252115 Paris AFP in French 1812 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Lome, 25 Sep (AFP)--The development of the Keran game reserve in north Togo has never led to the harassment of the people in this region, authoritative sources pointed out Friday in Lome.

The allegation of the Togolese Movement for Democracy (MTD, an opposition movement in exile) that Togolese soldiers have asked people to evacuate the region and have destroyed it is unfounded, the same sources added.

The decision to create the Keran reserve was made many years ago and the Togolese Government issued a decree in 1969 providing for its development while new

measures were taken in 1977, it is noted. During that period, the inhabitants of the region were gradually evacuated.

It was when it was discovered last May that a network of poachers killed as many as 80 animals every night that the police evacuated the people who had slipped into the Loti Valley, a small river across the Keran, under the cover of engaging in fishing.

CSO: 4700/124

MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW RAILROAD PROJECTS, RAN

AB291221 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The head of state, Col Saye Zerbo, yesterday presided over an extraordinary cabinet meeting which was mainly devoted to the ways and means of implementing the Ouagadougou-Tambao-(Tinrasan) railroad project. As everyone knows, this project is one of the priority projects the Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress [CMRPN] intends to realize at all costs. Concerning the deliberations of this extraordinary cabinet meeting, the office of the secretary of state at the presidency in charge of information has issued the following communique. It is read by Simon Ilboudou.

[Begin recording] The cabinet held an extraordinary session at 0900 on Monday, 28 September 1981 under the chairmanship of the head of state and chairman of the CMRPN, Col Saye Zerbo. Of all the points on the agenda, the only one discussed was that of the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Urbanism relating to the choosing of the successful tenderers for the contracts of construction of the Ouagadougou-Kaya Railroad. According to the dossier submitted by the ministry, a commission met on 16 September 1981 to examine the tenders of the various enterprises. [End recording]

Concerning this railroad project which is expected to be launched within a few days, the minister of public works, transport and urbanism, Capt Gaston Kani Gnoumou, yesterday made a report to the press. With the minister at this press conference were his permanent undersecretary, Mr Franka Kini, and the ministry's permanent secretary, Mr Walla Kousenou. Following are the proceedings at this press conference:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Minister, on behalf of all my colleagues from the various press organs represented here, I wish to thank you for agreeing to receive us in order to give us some explanations about certain projects concerning your department. It seems that the extraordinary cabinet meeting held today was devoted to the problem of the Tambao railroad project. My first question is this: What is the exact situation?

[Answer] The Tambao project formerly comprised the Tambao railroad project, the Tambao mines, the clinker crushing plant and the (Dinrasan) Dam. Our partners for the railroad project were France, West Germany, Japan and some other countries. It was formerly planned that the Tambao mines would bear the cost of the railroad

project and this was the main reason for its failure. In 1977, the government was compelled to relaunch the Tambao project with the help of other partners. Despite this, the project again failed.

In view of the importance of these projects for all the Upper Voltan people—not only economically but also for other reasons—the CMRPN Government decided that we should urgently implement the Tambao projects. It was therefore necessary to adopt a new philosophy and we thought that it was necessary to separate the Ouagadougou-Kaya-Dori-Tambao railroad project from the Tambao manganese mining project. In July this year, consultations were held concerning the start of the Ouagadougou-Kaya section of the railroad. I must add that the division of the railroad into many sections forms part of our philosophy: the division of the project into sections will facilitate for us the search for the sources of finance. The tenders have been studied; recommendations have been made in accordance with the regulations and the government today made a decision concerning these recommendations. I can tell you that the railroad project, particularly the Ouagadougou-Kaya section, will be launched on 1 October.

[Question] My question is this: In view of the numerous (?problems) affecting it, do you think we can really construct this road up to Kaya?

[Answer] Sincerely, I think that we can. This is because the study of the tenders indicates that the total funds needed for the construction of the Ouagadougou-Kaya section amount to 6 billion CFA francs. During their meeting with the planning minister, this amount was promised as a contribution by local financial sources. In any case, I am sincerely optimistic concerning the successful completion of this section.

[Question] We know that the conditions have now been fulfilled for the launching of the Ouagadougou-Kaya railroad project. But when will the road reach the town of Kaya?

[Answer] The entire project must be coordinated, but I think the Ouagadougou-Kaya railraod section will not take more than 15 months.

[Question] Mr Minister, there have been persistent rumors that all is not well at the RAN [the railroad company jointly owned by Upper Volta and Ivory Coast]. And it seems that the Tambao project is responsible for the atmosphere now prevailing at the RAN. It is even being rumored that the Ivory Coast and Upper Volta may separate. If this ever happens, one wonders whether the Tambao project will not be compromised.

[Answer] Yes, there have been persistent rumors from Abidjan tending to make us believe that the Ivory Coast plans to take measures to divide the railroad network into two national Ivorian and Upper Voltan networks whose operation could be ensured through negotiations as it is done elsewhere. As far as we are concerned, we are surprised by this rumor. As you know, the head of state was in Yamoussoukro on 15 September and no communique was issued concerning a possible abrogation of the railroad accord. Besides, when replying to questions by newsmen at the airport, the head of state explained that during the discussions, the two heads of

state [Ivorian and Upper Voltan] decided to set up a study commission in order to find ways and means of ensuring maximum profits for the RAN. As the transport minister of the CMRPN Government, I have not received any instruction connected with the division of the network. We are therefore very much surprised. But these rumors are becoming increasingly persistent and precise. The Upper Voltan authorities have taken measures to ask the brotherly state of Ivory Coast for explanations about this affair.

Meanwhile, we believe that the RAN continues to be operated in conformity with the 1960 accord. However, the Upper Voltan authorities would be ready if our Ivorian brothers find it necessary and profitable to divide the network into two. This is all I can tell you. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/95

TEN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE SIGNED

AB301607 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Communique issued in Ouagadougou on 30 September on the meeting between Upper Volta Foreign Minister Col Felix Tientaraboum and Gabriel (Masa), head of the French cooperation mission--read by Louis-Dominique Ouedraogo, director of Bilateral Cooperation for Upper Volta]

[Text] On 30 September 1981, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Col Felix Tientaraboum, and the head of the French cooperation mission, Gabriel (Masa), signed in the minister's office 10 financial agreements providing for a French Government grant of 1,974,500,000 CFA francs to Upper Volta within the framework of the Aid and Cooperation Fund. The money will be used for the realization of the following projects:

Agreement No 180 for the program of renovation of the Saria and (Tarakoba) agricultural research stations: 50 million francs.

Agreement No 181 concerning the feasibility studies on the project of construction of a (?bridge) at the Sourou junction of the Black Volta: 60 million francs.

Agreement No 182 concerning the 10th phase of the Volta valley's development project: 420 million francs.

Agreement no 183 on the creation of a bureau of statistics and documentation at the Department of Animal Husbandry and meat industries: 35 million.

Agreement No 184 concerning the third phase of the program of equipment supply to the Department of Public Works: 230 million francs.

Agreement No 235 on feasibility studies of the project of the Bobo Dioulasso-Dedougou Road: 225 million francs.

Agreement No 236 on the second phase of the program of equipment supply to the Bobo Dioulasso radio station and the installation of transmitters at (Antibe): 235 million francs.

Agreement No 302 on the construction of an institute of technology and a higher school of economic sciences and commercial studies at the University of

Ouagadougou: 344.5 million francs. Of this amount, 150 million francs will be used for the Institute of Technology, 120 million francs for the higher school of economic sciences and commercial studies, 35 million francs for equipment and 39.5 million francs for various works.

Agreement No 301 concerning the program of extension and equipment of the Bobo Dioulasso research laboratories: 50 million francs.

Agreement No 300 concerning the 1981-82 phase of the village water supply project in the Sahelian zone: 325 million francs.

The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation was accompanied by Ambassador Michel Compaore, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and Ambassador Louis-Dominique Ouedraogo, director of Bilateral Cooperation. The head of the French cooperation mission was accompanied by the mission's adviser, Mr (Declan).

CSO: 4719/95 END

JPRS 79311

27 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2510

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JPRS 79311

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2510

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SOVIET EXPERT VIEWS AFRICAN ARMS PURCHASES

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 42 Sep 81 p 32

[Text] Arms expenditures are an obstacle to the economic and social development of African countries, Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the Soviet African Institute and son of the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, stressed.

In the periodical "International Life" Anatoliy Gromyko wrote that "the arms race in Africa is progressing at a faster pace than in the developed countries." Between 1970 and 1979 the average annual increase of military outlays in African states stood at 5 to 8 percent and in countries of southern Africa it was 15.5 percent, according to the Soviet expert.

For Anatoliy Gromyko "some countries increase their arms purchases because of imperialist plans to involve them in military and political blocs being created on the African continent under the aegis of the United States and NATO countries."

These factors "play a negative role in the consolidation of peace and stability in Africa. They weaken the unity of African countries..., the most effective weapon of the countries of the continent in their struggle against imperialism and for social progress," in the opinion of Anatoliy Gromyko.

The director of the Soviet African Institute continued: "In addition to the danger involved for peace and stability on the continent, the arms race results in a drop in the funds allocated for economic and social development of the African states." Anatoliy Gromyko noted that virtually none of the African states produce any weapons but purchase them at high prices essentially in the countries of Western Europe and the United States. This fact places them in an "additional state of dependence vis-a-vis imperialism and its neocolonialist policy," according to Anatoliy Gromyko.

Refuting Western assertions regarding the Soviet Union's "participation" in the arms race in Africa, the author noted that "Soviet weapons in Africa as in other regions are delivered exclusively for the defense of the progressive revolutionary gains of the African peoples and they are slated for their liberation struggle. The Soviet Union would immediately halt any military assistance to those regimes which, motivated by a chauvinistic spirit, would deviate from the progressive path of development."

2662
CSO: 4719/36

NEW WEST AFRICAN MUTUAL DEFENSE PACT ASSAYED

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Sep 81 pp 52-54

[Article by G. Guyon: "Moustapha Niasse Says That ANAD Is An Umbrella, an Instrument of Deterrence"]

> [Text] In the presence of the representatives of the member-states of the CEAO [West African Economic Community] and the delegate of Togo, the Senegalese minister of state for foreign affairs, Moustapha Niasse, opened on 21 July 1981 at the International Trade Center of Dakar the fifth ministerial session on ANAD [Nonaggression and Mutual Defense Pact].

After setting up the new office, presidency of which was assigned to Senegal for a year (Togo was made vice president and Ivory Coast the secretary), the delegations went to work on the elaboration of the draft implementation treaty to be submitted at the summit meeting of the heads of state of the CEAO and Togo to be held in Dakar in October 1981. This draft treaty should enable ANAD to move to its active stage.

Opening the meeting, president Moustapha Niasse noted:

The extensive participation and high-level representation of the member-states in ANAD unquestionably indicate our attachment to the ideals of peace and solidarity which prompted our heads of state to sign in Abidjan on 9 June 1977 a nonaggression and assistance pact in the field of defense. Present-day international relations are especially marked by the tendency of states, whether in groups or individually, to resort to violence for the settlement of their mutual disagreements or for the realization of their aspirations. The efforts which the international community has been deploying for so long, notably since 1928 with the Kellogg-Briand Treaty calling for the renunciation of war as an instrument of foreign policy and especially since the signature of the United Nations Charter, have failed to bring about a situation where armed violence does not too frequently disrupt peace, so necessary to any developmental effort.

The Charter of the OAU, by following the precepts of the constituent document of the United Nations, formally asserts the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes through negotiation, mediation, conciliation, or arbitration. It prohibits without qualifications political assassination as well as subversive activities pursued by

neighboring states or any other states. Another of its fundamental principles is noninterference in the internal affairs of states. This means that the Organization of African Unity has clearly decided to oppose violence as an instrument of foreign policy.

By signing the [ANAD] agreement of 9 June 1977, our heads of state and government emulated, at the subregional level, the United Nations and the OAU. This is in accordance with international law and parallels the deep-rooted aspirations of the peoples. It is the only way for the strengthening and cohesion of our countries with a view to their gradual development.

ANAD is not a defense pact implying the integration of the armed forces of the member-states but rather an agreement whose essential goals are as follows:

1. To avoid resorting to force to settle problems involving the signatory states;

2. To commit member-states to mutually help each other in case of aggression;

3. To seek greater effectiveness in the field of defense through the pooling of the member-states' resources and a coordination of these means;

4. To establish cooperation in the field of defense based on equality and mutual interest, especially in the fulfillment of duties involved in the signing of the agreement and the draft treaties which will result from it;

5. Finally, to insure the individual and collective security of the states concerned.

The need for such a legal instrumentality is real. The economic and social integration of the African states, the fundamental goal of our organization, the CEAO, would be a mythical dream without the addition of such an instrument at ANAD to insure, under all cirucmstances, security and stability in our states. However, while the framework agreement of ANAD was signed by the heads of state and government of CEAO members and Togo as far back as 9 June 1977, its draft implementation treaty has still not seen the light of day. It was redrafted on two occasions at the council of ministers' meeting in Nouakchott in 1979 and in Niamey in October 1980. It should be mentioned that the discussions which have been going on since 1977 have been difficult, laborious because the subject matter involved--defense--has unquestionable political, strategic, legal, and economic implications, especially for the new, economically underprivileged countries.

The present meeting should once again examine ANAD's draft implementation treaty. But this time the task seems to be easier. Indeed, the experts of the member-states, in accordance with the recommendation of ANAD's Second Conference of Heads of State and Government, met in Abidjan on 12, 13, and 14 May 1981 and, in consultation with ANAD's general secretary, made appropriate changes and added clarifications likely to make the draft treaty more "in line with the political and security aspirations of the member-states."

In any case, we must fully assume the historic responsibility that falls on us during the present meetings. This is a fearful duty because our heads of state are mindful of the results that will crown our efforts. As far as I am concerned, there is no

doubt that we shall know, just as our heads of state did in 1977, how to implement our concrete resolve of unity and cooperation and mark our determination to assume our own destiny by adopting, at the conclusion of this Dakar meeting, the draft implementation treaty of ANAD's framework agreement. This agreement is an umbrella, an instrument of deterrence which our states give each other. It is urgent and necessary to organize the collective security of the member-states. Our heads of state so decided and will allow us to implement this decision by approving the draft implementation treaty.

This meeting ended on 22 July 1981 by approving the basic documents included on its agenda as indicated by the final communique which stated: "The Fifth Council of Ministers' meeting of the nonaggression and defense assistance agreement among the CEAO member-states and Togo was held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 21 and 22 July 1981. Attending this council of ministers' meeting were the following delegations:

For the Republic of the Ivory Coast: Jean Konan Banny, minister of defense and civil service; Manouan Adonit, ambassador, director of political affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Gen Zeze-Baroan Bertin, chief of staff of the Ivorian armed forces.

For the Republic of Upper Volta: Col Felix Tiemtarboum, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Some Yorian Gabriel, general secretary of national defense and general secretary in the Ministry of National Defense; Maj Lompo Karim, director of studies and planning, representing the chief of staff of the Upper Voltan army.

For the Republic of Mali: Col Filifing Sissoko, member of the central executive office of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People], representing the minister of national defense; Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Maj Diarra Cheikh Oumar, representing the chief of staff of the Mauritanian [sic--read, Malian] army.

For the Islamic Republic of Mauritania: Mohamed Ould Sidi, deputy minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Mohamed Ould Bouh, general secretary in the Ministry of Defense; Administrative Officer-Maj Sao Samba, representing the chief of staff of the Mauritanian army.

For the Republic of Niger: Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Col Sala Moussa, inspector general of the Nigerien armed forces, representing the chief of staff.

For the Republic of Senegal: Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs; Daouda Sow, minister of armed forces; Lt Gen Idrissa Fall, chief of staff of the Senegalese armed forces.

For the Republic of Togo: Col Koffi Kongo, inspector general of the armed forces, representing the minister of defense; Kekeh Messanvi Kokou, technical adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, representing the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

For the general secretariat of ANAD: Col Tavares da Souza.

Moussa Ngom, general secretary of the CEAO, also attended.

The members of ANAD's council of ministers, who were granted an audience by Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal, sitting chairman of ANAD's Conference of Heads of State and Government, expressed to President Diouf their profound gratitude for the knowledgeable and very useful advice which he graciously proffered on that occasion. The council of ministers expressed gratification at the political resolve of all the member-states to secure amidst unity and brotherhood the security of their economic and social development. The council of ministers' meeting unanimously approved the basic documents included on its agenda, namely:

1. The draft implementation treaty;

2. The draft relating to the assignment of positions in the general secretariat;

3. The draft bylaws of the agreement.

The council of ministers congratulates the experts of the member-states, Col Tavares da Souza, ANAD's general secretary, as well as his aides for their availability and the high caliber of the documents submitted. Finally, the council of ministers expresses its sincere thanks to the Senegalese Government and people for the brotherly and warm hospitality that they exhibited during its endeavors.

In the speech that he gave at the conclusion of the meetings, the Ivorian minister of defense and civic service noted the exemplary nature of ANAD which constitutes a viable framework for the protection of the security of its member-states.

According to him ANAD appears as the necessary complement of the treaty of April 1973 which established the CEAO. Jean Konan Banny also expressed his conviction that increased security implies the renunciation of force and violence in the settlement of disputes in favor of the free expression of peoples' right to choose their destiny. The most senior member invited the participants representing their state's to continue to be loyal to African values of civilization for the settlement of disagreements by peaceful means, notably, negotiation and brotherly dialogue.

[Interview with Col Tavares da Souza, general secretary of ANAD, by G. Guyon; place and date not specified]

[Question] Colonel da Souza, could you briefly outline for the sake of the readers of AFRIQUE DEFENSE the origins and goals of the Nonaggression and Mutual Defense Pact binding the CEAO member-states and Togo?

[Answer] It was immediately following the Israeli raid on Entebbe in Uganda, a raid which evidenced the vulnerability of African states against any form of aggression, whether justified or not, that the idea of a defense agreement took shape. A certain number of West African heads of state became distinctly aware at that point of the total lack of security for their countries in the face of an enemy resolved to strike. Furthermore, they also had the feeling that the defense of their countries, secured by foreign powers to which they were bound by defense agreements, could be subject to changes given political contingencies. Finally, they were of the opinion that the efforts deployed to secure their economic independence should occur in a

climate of peace. Thus, following Senegal's proposal and on the basis of a Malian suggestion, a draft framework agreement was submitted to the CEAO's heads of states' conference in Abidjan in June 1977. This draft was discussed and approved by all the [CEAO] member-states. Togo, which had been invited to the meeting as an observer, found the idea attractive and generous and adopted it a few days later. In the preamble of the agreement the emphasis is on the cooperation which already exists among these member-states and on their belonging to the same geographic zone. This preamble also asserts the sovereignty of each of the states in the field of defense while recognizing the need, given the weakness of their capabilities, to shun any idea of aggression among them. The agreement affirms, too, the resolve of mutual assistance in the field of defense in case of foreign aggression as in the economic field, already the case.

Ever since the signature of the agreement of 9 June 1977 in Abidjan, the draft implementation treaty has been the subject of laborious negotiations which prompted observers to say at one point that the agreement would not go beyond good intentions.

[Question] During the opening session of ANAD's Fifth Conference the Senegalese minister of foreign affairs noted that 4 years after the signature of the agreement, the draft inplementation treaty had still not seen the light of day. Could you indicate to us the reasons for this delay?

[Answer] There are several reasons for this delay. First, there is the fact that reflection about the political consequences of such an agreement had not gone deeply enough. We must recognize that our leaders were more concerned by much more specific economic problems. In the military field, the thinking had not gone very far. The members did not appreciate the impact which this agreement on the structures and policy of each of the member-states could have. Hence, a certain attitude of reservation. I have the impression that each of the member-states wished to organize its army first so as to be able to meet the requirements of the agreement before adhering to it fully. The third reason flows from the internal political changes of some states and the threats of destabilization weighing on some of them.

[Question] How have things evolved?

[Answer] In June 1977 the heads of state signed a framework agreement through which they expressed their "political resolve" to get organized to assist each other in case of aggression. It is therefore on the basis of this political resolve, clearly expressed, that the draft implementation treaty containing three provisions was drawn up. There is first the definition of the very principles of nonaggression. Then, the principles of assistance in the field of defense. And finally, the broad outlines of the structures of the general secretariat.

The drafting effort and then the examination of the documents having been achieved, all that remained was to push ahead with the study of the draft implementation treaty. But serious problems surfaced in Niamey relating to the content of the draft treaty and a new study was thus called for. The latter has made it possible today to approve the basic document.

[Question] The draft treaty approved by the present meeting will be submitted at the conference of the CEAO's heads of states and Togo to be held in Dakar in October 1981. Without entering into details which it behooves them to announce first, would it nevertheless be possible to know its major features?

[Answer] There is in this draft treaty a nonaggression clause which keynotes the major lines of the spirit in which this provision will have to be applied. This means respect for borders, nonintervention in domestic affairs, consultation prior to any other action in case of disagreement, and so on. Furthermore, there is a mutual defense assistance provision which asserts the member-states' resolve to help each other. In case of threat or aggression, the draft treaty provides for the calling of a conference of the heads of state and a council of ministers' meeting which would examine the situation and recommend appropriate measures to the heads of state. The possibility of armed intervention and political and economic support for the country attacked is provided for. The various measures to be applied will be the subject of detailed studies by special committees.

[Question] Colonel, as general secretary of ANAD could you also give us some information on your secretariat such as its office, composition, powers, relations with ANAD's member-states, and so on?

[Answer] The general secretariat which I head has an essentially administrative role. However, it is charged with preparing the basic documents to be submitted to the examination of the various organs set up by the agreement. The office of the general secertary thus has an administrative function and another involving general technical studies. As regards the secretariat's relations with the member-states involved in the agreement, it uses the channel of the ministries of foreign affairs, defense, or finance. The distribution of positions in the secretariat is proportional to the member-states.

[Question] How will the army of ANAD be made up?

[Answer] ANAD in no way envisions the integration of the member-states' armed forces. However, joint maneuvers are anticipated even though they are not mandatory.

[Question] How about financing?

[Answer] All the states have made their contributions. The planned budget exceeds at this time the needs of the secretariat.

[Question] What is the difference between ANAD and the recently ratified defense pact of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS]?

[Answer] ANAD includes only French-speaking countries for the time being. Then, ANAD's draft implementation treaty is much more flexible than that of ECOWAS, and so are the structures of ANAD.

ANAD has an administrative unit and a planning office. The officers of the armed forces of the member-states have nearly all graduated from the same training schools, which eases understanding and coordination.

[Question] Is there a similarity between ANAD and organizations such as NATO?

[Answer] This matter has not been tackled during our endeavors. I nevertheless wish to specify that the agreement was created to defend the peoples of the member-states as well as their economic and cultural interests. It is only in the draft implementation treaty which aims to apply measures in the field of defense that such matters can be broached.

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CSO: 4719/36

DOS SANTOS ON NAMIBIA, RELATIONS WITH WEST

PM161629 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos by Jacques Amalric: "Dos Santos Calls on France to 'Use Its Influence' in Southern Africa"--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] What problems do you plan to raise in your discussions with the French authorities?

[Answer] First we plan to discuss bilateral relations. We plan to discuss the development of economic, commercial, technical and scientific cooperation. We think that political conditions are favorable to improving our cooperation while respecting our principles: noninterference, respect for sovereignty, mutually advantageous cooperation. We think this despite the hostility shown to us by a section of the French press which is indulging in propaganda for counterrevolutionary groups, and traitors linked to the South African regime.

[Question] In what spheres do you think cooperation can be increased?

[Answer] The oil sector and the construction sector. We are also cooperating in the sphere of water treatment, and there are good prospects in the agricultural sphere. Angola is a young country with great potential.

[Question] What do you expect from France on the Namibian question?

[Answer] France is a member of the Western countries' contact group. After the changes which have just taken place it has very positive positions on the question of the peoples' liberation. We would like it to use its influence to promote a solution to the serious situation prevailing in Southern Africa owing to apartheid and the Namibian conflict. This situation is forcing us into armed confrontation, but this confrontation is disastrous not only for the African countries involved but also for the investor countries. It is not our fault that there is an armed struggle. We are favorable to any interventions which will bring about a peaceful solution.

[Question] Are you in favor of France staying in the contact group?

[Answer] Yes, because the group has not yet completed its mission or put its plan into practice. That is why France should continue to be part of it. Unless, of course, that plan is impracticable. But in our view that is not the case at present.

UNITA Has No Future Without Pretoria's Support

[Question] Do you think that the settlement of the Namibian problem would crush the forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]?

[Answer] Yes, probably; an end to the war would finally allow us to devote our efforts to the country's economic and social rebuilding. Of course, without South Africa's logistical support, and without the possibility of using Namibian territory, UNITA has no future.

[Question] In your view is UNITA merely a reactionary group manipulated by foreign countries or is it also the expression of an ethnic phenomenon?

[Answer] You know, we are still a young country, a young nation, and we are still in a phase of consolidating national unity. We still have to overcome some obstacles which were cleverly exploited by the Portuguese colonialists--such as racism, tribalism, different levels of education. Just think of the policy of assimilation which the Portuguese implemented in our country toward a minority. In addition to this whole context there is the fact that wealth was not fairly distributed for a long time.

All that created problems for the majority of the Angolan population, and those problems cannot be solved in 5 years of independence. It is a fact that the imperialists' accomplices can deceive the masses, lead some sections of society to commit acts which go against the people's interests and their own interests. But these internal factors are not decisive and they will disappear gradually as national consolidation is effected. But the arms, munitions, means of transport and fuel given to traitors are enabling some organizations, including gangsters, to survive.

[Question] Do you have many Soviet advisers?

[Answer] Ours is an independent state and hence we have cooperation agreements both with socialist, capitalist and nonaligned countries. It is true that we have military agreements with the USSR and Cuba. Because of the threats which South Africa poses us we are buying arms from the Soviet Union, and we need technicians to handle this increasingly sophisticated military technology. But we also have oil technicians--from Gulf oil, for instance. The strange thing is that nobody talks about those advisers!

Rejection of LOME Agreements

[Question] How many Soviet, American, Cuban and French citizens do you have on your territory?

[Answer] I cannot give any precise figures. But we have preferential cooperation with the socialist camp which has always given us not only weapons but also medicines and food. They have never betrayed us. They are our friends. We have not forgotten history or those who gave their aid to the Portuguese colonialists, even if the past is the past and we have established diplomatic relations and even cooperation with the Western states.

[Question] Although you refused to link the solution of the Namibian problem with the departure of the Cuban troops in your country, do you not think that Namibia's independence could have an influence on the Cuban military presence?

[Answer] Yes, we think so. Southern Africa needs peace.

[Question] How do you view the political change which has just taken place in France?

[Answer] It is a very encouraging cahnge, an important event for Africa in view of the relations of friendship and cooperation which France historically maintains with several African countries.

What needs to be done now is to take account of the political objectives and aspirations of the African peoples who favor peace and independence and are resolutely opposed to racism. We consider that it is not the present government's fault that Mirage aircraft are used to bomb us, and that nuclear reactors for military or civilian uses have been built with French aid. We do not think that the new government intends to follow that path but that, instead, its moral duty is to help the peoples being subjected to South African aggression.

[Question] Will you try to obtain assurances on this point in your discussions with Mr Mitterrand?

[Answer] We simply want French policy to support our legitimate aspirations to peace and cooperation.

[Question] What do you think of France's present policy toward the French-speaking African countries?

[Answer] We have not formed an opinion yet. We lack information and do not want to indulge in suppositions. We must have specific information.

[Question] What can be said about the Franco-Angolan incident which took place at the beginning of August when Mr Guy Penne and Mr Regis Debray visited Luanda and the Angolans reported on a joint communique which did not exist?

[Answer] It was a question of a report. No joint communique was published, and so we gave this report. The whole affair was caused by the indiscipline of an Angolan journalist--who has, moreover, been penalized--but it was merely a misunderstanding.

[Question] Why have you not signed the LOME agreements?

[Answer] We do not regard it as a priority. We must first develop bilateral relations and establish ties on the basis of mutual advantages. It is only afterwards that we will turn our attention to multilateral relations on fair bases.

[Question] You do not think that the LOME agreements have a fair basis?

[Answer] No.

CSO: 4719/105

DOS SANTOS DEPLORES POOR BEHAVIOR OF STUDENTS IN CUBA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpts] The president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos received on Wednesday a group of Angolan grantees studying in Cuba who are spending their vacation in the country. The Angolan head of state commented on the situation in our country and stressed the importance attributed by the party and the government to the issue of cadre training.

Dear comrades,

I have the pleasure to spend a few moments with you here in Luanda. You were sent by our party to study, acquire scientific and technical knowledge that will allow you to participate in the reconstruction of our country. Indeed, we have few cadre. This is a legacy of colonialism and we have been doing everything in our power to ensure that we will possess within the shortest possible time the cadre who will be able to solve the problems of production, the problems of the economic, social and political administration of the nation.

You have performed well in your studies and as a result, you were selected to visit your relatives in Angola. You have been able to observe how difficult it still is to solve some problems. You noticed that we have problems in housing, in supply, in transportation, in education and others; indeed, we have many problems.

But you were also able to observe that some of these problems are being solved daily. If I am not mistaken, you left the country in 1978. Well, surely you have noticed some differences. Of course, we are still very concerned about our military situation. The South Africans continue to attack our country and violate our borders because they do not wish to withdraw from Namibia.

We have supported the Namibian fighters and we shall continue to offer our assistance until the Namibian people is free and independent.

I hope that you will continue to perform well in Cuba. I hope that your example will be followed by all the other students in Cuba, particularly by those in the Isle of Youth. We have received from there news that is rather unpleasant. We have sent many young people to the Isle of Youth, taking advantage of the facilities granted us by our Cuban comrades, of the school, the teachers and the material support offered in the field of education. But unfortunately, some of our compatriots have behaved badly.

We have already had to come to a decision in relation to a number of our compatriots who have shown a degree of indiscipline instead of taking advantage of the conditions and facilities granted them to study and learn in order to better serve the Angolan people and themselves. Some of them have even committed theft and this is, of course, inadmissible. We want to create a new man, a man who will live from his work, who will always behave in a dignified manner in society and who will exploit his own resources to the utmost to serve society. Meanwhile, some of our comrades have done the opposite; they may be no longer comrades, despite the fact that they are still very young.

We intend later to adopt very severe measures against these young people who have not taken advantage of the possibilities opened to them today by the revolution. We sacrificed a great deal to achieve these rights. Today education is free, the comrades are in Cuba and they pay nothing. This was not true in colonial times. But this was achieved at the cost of many a sacrifice. The revolution will provide a lot more advantages to our people, but the revolution will not triumph for everyone's benefit through dishonest, lazy or indisciplined people. All those who misbehave will be punished and sanctioned. Through this punishment, we shall attempt to correct the wrong behavior of these people, of these compatriots who sometimes do not understand the efforts of our party and our government for the good of everyone. Some of them are here, others are in Cuba, but we intend to punish severely those who are indisciplined and those who practice irregular activities.

It would be good if you, comrades, as good, outstanding students, could also help the youth of the party, the Ministry of Education and the leadership that we have now established in the Isle of Youth to do away with indiscipline once and for all. You, comrades, lived through difficult times in 1978 and 1979. We have attempted to solve all these problems. Through the institute, we have attempted to provide material support for the comrades, in the way of clothing, teaching equipment, instruments...we really have made an effort. And you, comrades, must have seen the results. At the beginning of this year or at the end of last year, we sent over some assistance. It must have arrived. We could continue to do that. But we shall not succeed unless there is good organization among the students, unless there is understanding, respect, discipline. And you can play an important part because you can enlighten others who do not understand yet, who are less aware.

I hope you have a good trip and I hope that you will not take with you whatever bad things you saw here. Any society has both good and bad things. The just man's attitude should be to embrace what is just and fair in society. Your ambition must be to develop the positive aspects. Some of our compatriots who were here the last time took with them vices and evil habits and attempted to implant them among the students there: speculation, black market... You comrades must fight this. These evil habits that still plague our society must be fought and should not be exported.

You comrades must avoid the mistakes made by the students who spent their vacation here last year. We have been unable this year to organize vacations for the rest of the students. We had intended to do so. Vacations had been scheduled and authorized, but there were difficulties in transportation. Our comrades in the

airlines encountered difficulties in securing air transportation for the comrades at the Isle of Youth. And this is the only reason why vacation plans were disrupted. Also, as you comrades well know, this is a more or less difficult period. We have to mobilize all our resources to face the situation created in the south by the racist South Africans. However, you should tell your comrades there of our intentions. The decision had been made and was not carried out simply because we had transportation difficulties. I hope that you will do still better next year and that your example will be followed by all the students now living in the Isle of Youth.

CSO: 4742/29

DOS SANTOS SAYS COUNTRY HAS 'FEW BRAINS,' REQUESTS AID

LD120950 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Oct (MTI)--Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the Angolan People's Republic, who paid a visit to Hungary last week at the head of a party and state delegation, made an interview with the Hungarian Television. The interview was aired in Sunday's "Het," a weekly political magazine.

This is what Dos Santos said about the political and economic consequences of the aggression committed against Angola by the South African Republic: Thousands of people fell victim to the aggression, mostly civilians, and the material damages are also huge.

"As SWAPO runs camps on our territory, one of the goals of the attacks against Angola is to prevent us from rendering internationalist help to the Namibian people and SWAPO which guides their struggle," said Dos Santos.

Asked what military circumstances explained the fact that so far they have failed to drive back the aggressors, Dos Santos said: Since winning its independence in 1975 Angola has been unable to build up an air force and air defence which could successfully cope with the South African air force.

Speaking about the tasks of building socialism in the present situation in Angola, Dos Santos explained: "We should like to build up our economic independence on the base of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Hence we considered it necessary that MPLA become a party. We hold that qualitative changes must be carried out in our society. It is natural that we should begin with the economic life." He added that the socialist countries could participate in this process not only in the political field. "Angola is a country of great agricultural potentials. It also has ample natural wealth but few brains. There hardly are such persons who could efficiently manage factories. We are reckoning on the assistance of the socialist countries in this respect," he said.

Speaking about the prospects of bilateral relations he mentioned in the first place agriculture, the boosting of the production of such public nutrition crops as maize, bean and rice, the planting of citrus trees whose fruits could be sold in the socialist countries. Promising avenues of cooperation could be found in the heavy, light and food industries also. He explained that cooperation in oil prospecting, geology and mining too offered mutual benefits.

CSO: 4700/135

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS REGIONAL ISSUES

PM091323 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 2 Oct 81 p 10

[Interview with Angolan Foreign Minister Paolo Jorge by Mario Albano in Rome: "Italy In a Good Position to Win Over Angola"--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Minister, what do you think of the contact group (United States, Canada, France, Britain, FRG) proposals on the decolonization of Namibia?

[Answer] After the New York meeting the five issued a communique which we analyzed carefully: A significant step forward has been taken. First, because the Western countries referred to UN Resolution 435 as a basis for a solution; second because they showed a degree of determination in defining dates and methods for implementing the proposals. The contact group foresees independence for Namibia by 1982: this is another positive point to be stressed. Of course we must wait until the so-called "constitutional principles" are analyzed in depth, primarily by SWAPO.

[Question] Is it true that the Reagan administration has drafted a secret clause which would force Luanda to draw a "red line" in the south beyond which the Cuban troops could not go?

[Answer] I found out about this indirectly. I wonder how one state can ask another to provide it with military or some other kind of guarantees regarding its territory.

[Question] In short, relations between Angola and the United States are still very bad. The U.S. Congress is about to annul the Clark Amendment and that would enable the CIA to give direct support to Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

[Answer] It is very easy to define relations with the United States, I have been doing so for 4 years: They are nonexistent and the annulment of the Clark Amendment makes the prospects of diplomatic or other relations even more remote.

No Relations With Pretoria

[Question] What about relations with South Africa?

[Answer] The situation is at zero point. There have not been nor are there any relations at any level.

[Question] But Diamang, which controls your diamond production, is a mixed Angolan-South African company...

[Answer] So what? The relationship is not between Luanda and Pretoria. Oppenheimer (the owner of De Beers--LA REPUBBLICA editor's note) does not represent South Africa.

[Question] What were the political objectives of the South African military offensive in Angola when mediation on Namibia was about to begin?

[Answer] They wanted to create a buffer zone in the south to prevent SWAPO from supplying the guerrillas in Namibia. This would have enabled Pretoria to wipe out the internal battlefront...

[Question] I'm sorry to interrupt, but that does not strike me as a compliment to SWAPO: You are saying that without Angola it would easily be eliminated.

[Answer] No liberation movement could wage a struggle in the Namibian conditions without logistical bases in a neighboring country.

[Question] Let's go back to the South African invasion.

[Answer] Pretoria would like to install UNITA in the south: That would enable it to maintain control over Namibia too. But we were able to resist the invasion.

[Question] Minister, the USSR has secured Mozambique's entry into CEMA and there are a growing number of Warsaw Pact military "advisers" in southern Africa: To what extent is this to do with East-West rivalry?

[Answer] These relations are developing in the southern region in the framework of individual cases of bilateral relations; I don't think it has anything to do with East-West rivalry. Nobody seems to understand that the situation in the region is very serious. South African military aggression is pushing some countries to make provisions but they are related to this situation.

[Question] Will Mitterrand's election change your relations with France and Europe in any way?

[Answer] Of course, Mitterrand has a less paternalistic approach than Giscard. But the most important effects of the socialist victory in France will be felt in Europe. As for the EEC, it must first try to bridge the gap between rich and poor countries and then we will see what should be done.

[Question] In other words, you are not convinced by the European "third way."

[Answer] The essential thing is still to overcome underdevelopment. Once that is understood a particular bloc can use its influence and play its cards.

[Question] Has the bipolar revival placed nonaligned ideas in a crisis?

[Answer] I do not think so. The nonaligned countries are not experiencing a crisis. They are simply heterogeneous.

Requests to National Hydrocarbons Agency and Fiat

[Question] Are you satisfied with your visit to Italy?

[Answer] My talks with the Italian authorities and in particular with Minister Colombo have been very cordial and above all very constructive. The talks with Spadolini and Pertini also convinced me that our relations can be developed harmoniously. The importance of this visit lies in two main aspects: The first concerns economic relations and cooperation between our countries, the second concerns the detailed and very similar analyses of the situation in southern Africa. We are now convinced that Italy has an excellent position in Angola and will be able to contribute a great deal to our country's economic and social development. For instance the talks with ENI [chairman] Grandi and with Fiat will mark a development in Italian interventions in the oil industry and in transportation.

[Question] Have you had meetings with representatives of the political parties?

[Answer] No, there have been no meetings.

[Question] I am asking you this in your capacity as MPLA Central Committee member: What is the state of relations between your party and the PCI?

[Answer] Well, we have had relations for many years, since the MPLA was a liberation movement. We hope that these mutual relations can be strengthened.

CSO: 4728/1

BRIEFS

BRIDGE DESTRUCTION--The destruction for the second time of the bridge over the Cunene River in southern Angola is part of South Africa's strategy aimed at strangling the Angolan economy, the provincial commissioner for Cunene stated in the daily JORNAL DE ANGOLA. Henri da Costa specified that the destruction of the 800-meter-long bridge has seriously aggravated the problem of supplies to the people of Cunene Province. Reconstruction of the bridge after the invasion of the Angolan territory by racist South African troops in 1975 cost about $1.4 million. Reconstruction of this bridge this time will be possible only with international cooperation. [Text] [AB151225 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 15 Oct 81]

NATION OF BELIZE RECOGNIZED--Luanda, 17 Oct (ANGOP)--The president of the MPLA-Workers Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, has sent a message to the prime minister of Belize in which the Angolan Government officially recognizes this newly independent state. In the message, the Angolan head of state hopes for the development of bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries in the struggle against enemies of freedom, and the progress of oppressed people. [Text] [AB181018 Luanda ANGOP in French 0956 GMT 18 Oct 81]

DOS SANTOS' VISIT TO DPRK--Pyongyang, 17 Oct (ANGOP)--The second day of the visit of the president of the MPLA-Workers Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, to the DPRK was marked today by the continuation of discussions which began on Friday in Pyongyang between delegations of the two countries. In fact, the strengthening of bilateral cooperation between the two peoples, parties and governments of Angola and the DPRK were the main topics in the discussions which fall within the framework of the traditional friendly relations which were further strengthened during the struggle for national liberation in Angola. Meanwhile, a vast program of visits to political and cultural centers of Korean life also formed part of activities of the Angolan presidential delegation for the day of Saturday. The Angolan head of state and his entourage also visited the same day the house in which President Kim Il-song was born and the Pyongyang subway. The Angolan presidential delegation will end its visit next Monday, 19 October, when President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos will take leave of President Kim Il-song to return to the Angolan capital. [Text] [AB181101 Luanda ANGOP in French 1000 GMT 18 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/105

CUBAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER DEPARTS--The Cuban minister for construction, who was in the People's Republic of Angola on a 5-day official visit, left Luanda yesterday for Addis Ababa. The Cuban delegation is visiting Ethiopia at the invitation of the country's head of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam. Before leaving Luanda, the Cuban official said he was satisfied with the contacts he had made with the Angolan officials in analyzing collaboration planned in the country's reconstruction. Levi Farah further said that an agreement had been reached for the moment; work is to be realized at the Luanda airport and in Lukapa. [Text] [AB191303 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Oct 81]

DONATION FROM CUBAN INTERNATIONALISTS--Luanda, 8 Oct (ANGOP)--The Cuban ambassador in Angola, Rafael Franca Mestra, today (Thursday) handed 7 tons of foodstuffs and clothes to the Angolan Red Cross in a gesture of friendship and solidarity with the Angolan people. The donation, worth 609,179 kwanzas ($20,302), is a gift from the Cuban Internationalists in Luanda particularly to the populations in the south of the country who have been the target of constant attacks by the South African racists. The ceremony took place at the Red Cross premises and was attended by Cuban Internationalists and officials of that humanitarian organization, in addition to the Cuban ambassador and the secretary general of the Red Cross in Angola. [Text] [LD100827 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1430 GMT 8 Oct 81]

SOVIET AID--A seven-ton donation comprising medicines, condensed milk, blankets and childrens' food destined for the population of Southern Angola was delivered at the naval base in Luanda yesterday to Red Cross Secretary General David de Carvalho Fragoso by Soviet ambassador to Angola Vadim Loginov. During the delivery ceremony Vadim Loginov said that the Soviet Red Cross aid to the Angolan Red Cross was based on the good relations existing between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola, because the Soviet people have been and always will be on the side of the brother people of Angola. The ceremony was attended by officials of the Soviet Embassy in Angola and of the Red Cross. [Text] [LD160450 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Oct 81]

CSO: 4742/34

LIBYAN WITHDRAWAL FROM NATION NOT CONSIDERED IMMINENT

Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Oct 81 p 6

[Article by J.-C. Pomonti: "The Problemantical Libyan Withdrawal"]

[Text] Can it be seriously considered still that the Libyan troops will be forced to withdraw from Chad in the next few months, as Paris hopes (LE MONDE of 6 October)? If informed sources in Yaounde (Cameroon) are believed, under the terms of an agreement concluded on 17 August by Ndjamena and Tripoli, the Chadian plan for an "integrated national army" benefits from the active help of Libya, which reportedly promised to contribute to the training of 2,000 soldiers per year for 5 years and to set up the "directing organs" of the ANI. This agreement was reportedly conveyed in late September to the military chiefs of the various factions of the GUNT (Transitional National Union Government) by the Chadian minister of defense.

On the other hand, according to reliable sources, the Libyans reportedly installed recently a garrison of 2,000 men "advised" by some 50 Soviets, in Am-Timan, in Salamat Prefecture, an area bordering the Central African Republic. Lastly, in an interview published Wednesday by LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, the minister of foreign affairs of the GUNT, Acyl Ahmat, stated that the attacks in September by the Northern Armed Forces [FAN] of Hissein Habre in the eastern part of Chad had led to the abandonment of the "timetable," established by Ndjamena and Tripoli, "for the departure of the Libyan army." The Libyan troops will remain in Chad as long as we are threatened by the Egyptian-Sudanese coalition on our eastern frontier," he added.

According to some reports, Goukouni Oueddei, president of the GUNT, was to announce, after his reception at the Elysee palace, on 17 September, the start of a withdrawal of the Libyan troops. In any event, he made no mention of it during the press conference which he held the next day in the French capital. The taking over by the Libyans of the future national army, the growing control of Chad by Tripoli's forces and the remarks of Acyl Ahmat, makes it felt that Colonel Qadhdhafi is not on the point of evacuating his "Chadian glacis."

CSO: 4719/102

BRIEFS

RETURN OF REFUGEES--Five to six thousand Chadian refugees from Cameroon and Nigeria have returned to Ndjamena since the beginning of August. Daily, about 100 refugees continue to cross the Chari, the river that separates Cameroon from Chad at Ndjamena. The return movement of the Chadian refugees has increased considerably since the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (HCR) decided that it would no longer distribute aid outside of Chadian territory. This movement has led to the "revival" of several of Ndjamena's working-class districts. There are between 80,000 and 100,000 Chadian refugees in foreign countries, and approximately 50,000 of them are in Cameroon. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 28 Aug 81 p 1] 9174

CSO: 4719/30

WSLF COMMUNIQUES ON CLASHES WITH ETHIOPIAN FORCES

In Fiambiro Region

EA151344 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts (Clandestine) in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] This week the heroic Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] freedom fighters and the Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers have been engaged in bitter clashes in the Fiambiro region.

In the battles the WSLF fighters killed 10 enemy soldiers, wounded many others, and destroyed many weapons and a quantity of food.

The WSLF lost six fighters, and two others were wounded.

Near Biya Adeh

EA141200 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts (Clandestine) in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The heroic Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] freedom fighters were recently engaged in a bitter clash with the Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers at a place near the town of (Biya Adeh).

In the battle the WSLF freedom fighters killed many enemy soldiers and also destroyed many weapons.

The Abyssinians fled and caused a lot of damage to civilian property in the area; they also inflicted injuries on six civilians.

The heroic WSLF freedom fighters lost three fighters, with two others injured.

In Kebri Dehar District

EA171656 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts (Clandestine) in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] On 25 September the black colonialist Amhara forces launched an attack at (Eyen Gida) in Kebri Dehar District in which the heroic Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] forces killed 30 Amhara soldiers, wounded 15 others and destroyed

a large quantity of ammunition. The heroic WSLF lost two martyrs killed and seven others were wounded.

Two days later the black Amhara colonialist forces attacked the area and killed 30 civilians from Kebri Dehar.

In Yirga Alem Area

EA181544 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts (Clandestine) in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Heroic Somali Abo freedom fighters attacked Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers from 20 through 25 September in the Yirga Alem, (Alem Gemada), (Aroresa) and (Bankra) areas, killing 307 of them and wounding many others, as well as capturing 53 rifles. Seven Somali Abo fighters were killed and three were wounded in the clashes. The Somali Abo freedom fighters were helped by 500 local residents.

Second Engagement at Yirga Alem

EA191200 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts (Clandestine) in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The heroic Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] and Somali Abo freedom fighters, who were engaged in clashes with the Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers from 27 September to 10 October at different areas in the Yirga Alem region, killed 450 Abyssinian soldiers and wounded many others. They also captured a large quantity of ammunition, clothing, shoes and food. The WSLF and Somali Abo Liberation Front fighters also captured 150 rifles from the Abyssinian soldiers. The Somali Abo lost three fighters; four others were wounded.

CSO: 4503/5

BRIEFS

TEMPORARY MINISTRY ASSIGNMENTS--The minister of interior, Mr Jantuah, has been given temporary ministerial appointment for the Ministry of Local Government and Cooperatives. An official statement in Accra said Hadjia Adisa Mukaila, minister of labor and social welfare, has also been given temporary assignment for the Ministry of Education. [Text] [AB160725 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Oct 81]

AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH INDIA--Details have been received in Accra of the agreements signed between Ghana and India where President Limann is currently visiting. The agreements cover trade, economic, technical and cultural cooperation. Under them, Ghana is to receive $5.5 million in equipment for rural electrification and water supplies. The loan carries an interest of 5 percent and is repayable over 12 years. The agreements were signed by the foreign minister, Dr Chinebuah, the minister of trade, Mr Bulla, and the Indian minister of commerce, steel and mines. At a news conference, President Limann said developing countries will gain if they cooperate more among themselves instead of looking up th the advanced countries for aid. This is why Ghana has decided to cooperate with India in all fields. He noted that Indian experts are rehabilitating Ghana railways with loans from the World Bank and the African Development Bank. Dr Limann hoped by next month the railways would run a shuttle service between Tema and Accra. [Excerpts] [AB141500 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Oct 81]

CMB WORKERS RESUME WORK--The workers of the cocoa production division of the Cocoa Marketing Board [CMB] yesterday decided to suspend their strike action and resume work on the advice of their national union. A spokesman for the division's branch of the General Agricultural Workers Union said the workers decided to call off their action after a meeting with the general secretary of the union, Kwaku Haligah. The omission of the division from the new CMB act of 1981. And on Tuesday, the government appealed to them to resume work immediately until parliament reconvenes later this month to examine their grievances. [Text] [AB150715 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Oct 81] [as received]

LIMANN COMMENTS ON LIBYA--On Ghana's decision to boycott the OAU summit in Libya next year, President Limann repeated that his government is not against the people of Libya but it will not support anyone who attempts to destroy an organization which [words indistinct]. He explained that about seven members of the OAU have expelled the Libyans and unless the Libyan Government makes peace with them, Ghana will stick to her decision. [Excerpt] [AB151230 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Oct 81]

GOVERNMENT DISMAYED AT AFRC CONVICT RELEASE--The government has expressed dismay at the trend of events in the law courts concerning the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council [AFRC] convicts. A statement issued yesterday by the Ministry of Information and Tourism said the executive has taken note that last Wednesday an Accra high court granted an application for a habeas corpus proceedings and set free Henry Kodjo Djaba, an AFRC convict. The government has also learned that similar decisions concerning some other AFRC convicts have been given in some of the regions. The government is of the view that these matters can only be properly determined by the supreme court, having regard to the transitional provisions of the constitution. The statement pointed out that there are cases relating to AFRC convicts already pending before the supreme court. The executive is therefore disturbed that a lower court, such as the high court, has given decisions that have led to the release of some AFRC convicts even before the supreme court had ruled on the matter. The government stressed that much as it intends to respect the decisions of courts of competent jurisdiction, it feels that it should not be placed in a position where it will be seen to be subverting the very constitution which it seeks to uphold and defend. In view of the circumstances, the executive has urged the supreme court to act with all the expedition that the situation demands. [Text] [AB170758 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/131

BRIEFS

TOURE DENOUNCES POLISARIO ATTACK--Dakar, 16 Oct (AFP)--In an appeal to the people of Africa, which was broadcast on Conakry radio and monitored in Dakar, Guinea President Sekou Toure asked the parties involved in the Western Sahara conflict to immediately stop the use of force and to adhere strictly to the decisions of the OAU. This appeal follows the Polsario Front's attack on the Moroccan garrison at Guelta Zammur. To Sekou Toure, the attack constitutes a very serious event which dangerously compromises the implementation of the cease-fire agreement reached last June during the summit of the OAU heads of state in Nairobi, Kenya. The Guinean head of state, who is a member of the OAU committee appointed to see to the application of the cease-fire, has also called on the OAU to take immediate and appropriate measures to ensure the tranquility of the peoples of Africa, and also to enhance their development. [Text] [AB161358 Paris AFP in French 1238 GMT 16 Oct 81]

SAUDI DELEGATION DEPARTS--After 4 days of an official, working and friendly visit to our country, his royal highness Prince Muhammad Fahd al-Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia, and the important delegation accompanying him left Conakry this morning at 0930 GMT. The Saudi prince and his entourage were seen off at the Conakry-Gbessia International Airport by the supreme leader of the revolution, President Ammed Sekou Toure. Tuesday afternoon, 13 October 1981, a large reception was organized for the visitors by the directorate of the party. After this meeting and during an artistic and sociocultural evening show organized for the delegation at the people's palace, his highness Prince Muhammad Fahd al-Sa'ud was made a grand officer of the National Order of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in testimony of his contributions toward the strengthening of relations between Guinea and Saudi Arabia. Several other members of the Saudi delegation were also made officers and knights of the National Order of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. [Excerpt] [AB141805 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 14 Oct 81]

TOURE MESSAGE ON AL-SADAT'S ASSASSINATION--Following the assassination of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, out late brother Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat, the supreme leader of the revolution has sent the following message of condolence to the acting president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. To His Excellency Mr Abu Taleb, acting president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo: We were deeply consternated by the news of the death of our late brother, President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat. The Guinean people, their government and myself express to our

brothers, the Egyptian people, their government and the bereaved family of the illustrious late personality our deepest condolences and our sincerest sympathies upon this cruel loss. We have never ceased to dislike the use of violence in the solution of political differences in the national or international spheres. We therefore condemn the assassination of President al-Sadat, regardless of the motives of the assassins. We pray that the almighty and merciful allah will grant him grace (?and eternal rest). Amen. [Word indistinct] and brotherly considerations. Signed: Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. [Text] [AB111036 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0915 GMT 11 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/101

BRIEFS

NO EXTRADITION--Bissau, 15 Oct (AFP)--Guinea-Bissau will not hand over the leader of the failed 30 July coup d'etat in Gambia, Kukli Samba Sanyang, whatever moves Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara may make, reliable sources here said today. The authorities would not hand them over because they did not want to violate international law, the sources said, adding that the 10 will, however, be expelled from Guinea-Bissau. The sources did not say to which country the putschists would be sent. (In Dakar, the Senegalese satirical weekly LE POLITICIEN quoted Guinea-Bissau's Interior Minister Manuel Saturnino as saying that a reason for not handing Mr Sanyang over was that our people would not understand why we had delivered him to the Gambian Government.) [Excerpts] [AB151533 Paris AFP in English 1523 GMT 15 Oct 81]

RETURNING PROFESSIONALS--Lisbon, 5 Oct--Guinean nurses residing in Portugal have expressed their desire to return to their country. The subject will be discussed at a meeting with Guinea-Bissau Ambassador Leonel Vieira on Saturday. The number of Guinea-Bissauans--including midwives and health technicians--who settled in Portugal in recent years is approximately 100 and the new government of President Bernardo Vieira has attempted to persuade them to return to Guinea-Bissau. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 81 p 9]

CSO: 4742/28

BRIEFS

SWISS AID--A check of 30 million CFA francs has been presented to the Ministry of Social Affairs by the group of Swiss construction companies (GESCO). The check was presented by the president of the company, Hans Rudolf Schmalz. [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 30 Sep 81 p 1]

AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--France and Ivory Coast have signed a protocol agreement on technical assistance for the customs sector. The agreement will enable the Ivory Coast customs department to set up a correct customs management procedure with the assistance of the French customs service. [Paris AFP in French 1449 GMT 25 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/105

MACHEL ASSAILS OPPONENTS IN PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SPEECH

EA101808 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Speech by President Samora Machel at the end of the Eighth People's Assembly session in Maputo on 9 October--recorded]

[Excerpts] Our current economic plan, which reflects our reality for the next 10 years, has been the detonator which uncovered manifestations and tendencies against it in our midst and among our cadres. These tendencies showed us that (?enemy groups) existed.

We have already characterized the opportunists of the left and right who are opposing our policy of socialist development. The enemy has adopted positions within our ranks. Although they are manifesting themselves in different forms, they are pursuing the same objective. What is that objective? It is to prevent the triumph of the socialist revolution. It is a tactic of (?dispersing) forces in order to better attack us.

Who are these opportunists in reality? They take with them the [word indistinct] of treason and capitulation. They usually take a (?subjective) position when the advance of socialism gains an irreversible momentum.

Dear deputies, revolution is like a fast-flowing river: It increases its volume and overflows its banks as a result of [word indistinct] and torrential rains which feed it. In it flow uprooted trees, (?wood) and debris which spin in the current. The current runs; it does not allow anyone to measure properly the depth of water; this is our (?problem). When the rains stop, the volume of water decreases; the banks are full of debris; the river bed clears, and its water clears and its water becomes crystalline and pure. This allows people to see its depth.

The detractors of the current economic plan represent this debris. This debris must be removed from the clear water to the river banks. Let us not be afraid. We know how to endure (?suffering). We have known how to fight for the (?Communist Party).

These opportunists are deaf. They are (?near the people). They do not hear the people's voice. The people do not (?depend) on an individual to transform nature and society. They speak. They do not know the working class. They speak of the peasantry with whom they do not identify themselves. To them skills are at

the command post. People and policy are secondary things to them and at times they are ignored. Thus the opportunists consider themselves experts. They claim to dominate science and skills, whereas they are basically ignorant people.

They are [word indistinct] intellectuals. They consume ideas generated and spread by imperialism. [Applause] Their source of reference is the capitalist West. That is the place to which their ears are tuned. They [words indistinct] the ideology of the magazines propagating bourgeois values and they intend to be proud of such ideas in Mozambique. Their ears are glued to the radio stations of the capitalist countries. [Passage indistinct] (?they rabidly) argue that all this is to enable them to know about the world. But, in essence, they are voluntarily (?slaves) of the bourgeois capitalist ideology. They (?become slaves) of values of that ideology.

They neither know nor follow the crisis of capitalism: Massive unemployment. There are more than 12 million jobless in the capitalist countries today. They are unemployed. (?These people live on handouts.) Why do not the opportunists propagate this crisis of unemployment, poverty and crime. Why do not these (delinquents) speak of this situation? [Passage indistinct] these people do not know that they have been condemned by history. They say that such crises in capitalist countries are difficulties and acute problems.

There are others among us who constitute an ultraleftist tendency. They advocate that the current economic plan, PPI [Plano Perspectivo Indicativo] is a short-term decision and its goals are small. They say we should do more. They undervalue our capacity and underestimate the enemy. To them everything is easy, but they do not present viable alternatives for resolving the problems of the people.

Many misguided ideas--not wrong, let me make it clear--I repeat these misguided ideas, which are being observed in our ranks, are manifesting themselves in groups. Such groups operate outside the party and state structures to which they belong. When they are with their officials, such people (?hail) PPI. In their groups they say that the decision was an error; that the plan is impracticable; and they say that the plan is a dream for all to see.

Who among the respected deputies does not dream of happiness for Mozambique children? Whoever does not dream of such happiness should raise his hand. Who does not dream of happiness of Mozambique children? Who does not dream of putting an end to the lines? Who does not dream of having water and light in his house? Who does not dream of bread, milk and eggs at breakfast? We dream of all this, and that is why we have adopted the current economic plan as our instrument of struggle against poverty and hunger. The current economic plan is to be implemented, for it is the dream of all our people.

Those who do not dream with us dream against us. They dream of turning back the wheel of history and of the Mozambique revolution. They dream of (?frustrating) our sacrifices. That is how they dream. That is why they are permanently critical of the party policy whose documents they neither read nor know. Political illiterates. [Passage omitted saying that these groups have existed since the liberation war.]

Our policy toward these individuals is to neutralize and isolate them. There can be no compromise. There can be no coexistence with them. It is the task of the people, of all of us to be vigilant so that we can detect such attitudes and classify them correctly. We will thus be in a position to act accordingly. We must place these elements permanently on the defensive. This is the slogan for all of us. [Passage omitted on opposition to plan call to end bureaucracy, and the need to implement the current economic plan.]

CSO: 4742/34

PEOPLE'S POLICE FORCE BEHAVIOR DENOUNCED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The defense and security forces have captured the heads of the group of murderers operating in the Vale do Infulene in the city of Maputo. At this time operations are being conducted to completely dismantle the network of murderers in that area.

The disclosure was made by the provincial commandant of the Mozambican People's Police during a meeting last Saturday at the Bairro do Jardim in Maputo.

Another such meeting took place day before yesterday in the Polana area. At the Bairro do Jardim meeting, the police commandant said that the criminals who had been active in the Vale do Infulene will soon be presented to the public.

In addition to the operations of these bandit groups, a variety of anti-social behavior was denounced at the meeting, such as hoarding, prostitution, illegal occupation of housing belonging to the state and the incorrect behavior of some members of the Mozambican People's Police force stationed in the sixth squad serving the Bairro do Jardim.

The people vigorously denounced these individuals' abuse of power and personal intimidation. The commandant assured the people that an investigation will take place and if the accusations against some members of the police force are proved true, they will be presented to the public. "You must stop threatening people. You must go wherever you are needed," the police commandant stressed in reviewing some of the incorrect attitudes still affecting the squads.

In relation to the vigilance groups and the people's militia, it was found that a large number of their members are no longer carrying out their duties.

The abolition of their privileges in food lines, the lack of concrete tasks and their absence at meetings where their presence is required were some of the factors in the indifference exhibited by these elements of the people's defense.

Other problems related to the illegal occupation of houses and the non-payment of rents were discussed at the meeting. A resident of the Bairro do Jardim stressed that "there are houses empty at the moment that have been taken over by the bandits as their headquarters."

CSO: 4742/28

BRIEFS

SHORTAGE OF FISH--The PESCOM company only marketed half the quantities of fish required for the supply of the city of Maputo during the first 2 months of the second semester of this year. According to Jose Malanga, assistant director of the southern zone of the PESCOM, this was due to the fact that not enough fish was imported. The GOAM (City Supply Department) should have received 3,136 tons of domestic and imported fish for the last 2 months. According to PESCOM data, only half this amount reached the markets of the capital. The PESCOM company must guarantee the supply of domestic and imported fish to the city. Asked about the size of the fish catch of the domestic companies, Jose Malanga said: "Even though we did not fulfill our goals, the shortfall was not very significant." He also said that most of the domestic catch was sold to the hotel industry. Already during the first semester of this year there was a 25.6 percent shortfall in the marketing of fish for this period, with a total of 6,970 tons sold. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Sep 81 p 8]

SOVIET WARSHIPS--The Soviet anti-torpedo ship "Tallin" and the frigate "Revnost'" left the port of Maputo yesterday to return home. These warships had remained in the port of Maputo for about a week to give their crews the opportunity to rest. During this period, they were visited by hundreds of people from various districts of the capital. These visits by warships are part of the program of cooperation existing between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Soviet Union which schedules regular visits by such warships. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 81 p 3]

MINISTER BACK FROM BAGHDAD--Rui Lousa, minister of posts, telecommunications and civil aviation returned yesterday to Maputo from Baghdad where he visited the 18th Baghdad International Fair. During the visit, Rui Lousa met with Iraq's minister of foreign trade and discussed with him new areas of commercial exchanges. The next meeting of the mixed Mozambique-Iraq commission that will take place in Baghdad was also discussed by the two ministers. Rui Lousa had also carried a message from President Samora Machel to the Iraqi head of state, Saddam Hussein. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 81 p 12]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH FDJ--The Organization of Mozambican Youth (OJM) and the Free German Youth (FDJ) will soon sign cooperation agreements at the level of the national capitals. The information was provided by the OJM secretary of the city of Maputo who recently participated in Berlin in the 11th meeting of young people from the capitals of socialist countries. The decision to enter into cooperation agreements between the youth of Berlin and Maputo is the result

of bilateral meetings held in the capital of the GDR during this event. According to the OJM secretary, there will be an exchange of delegations to become acquainted with the realities of each capital so as to conduct a study of the respective problems that will permit the establishment of the mechanisms of cooperation. The meeting in Berlin was attended by young people from the capitals of 16 socialist countries. The main objective of the meeting was to exchange experiences and opinions in order to solve the problems affecting youth in the capitals. It should be noted that this is the first meeting of this kind to be attended by the OJM. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 81 p 12]

OMM AT WORLD CONGRESS--In order to participate in the World Congress of Women in Czechoslovakia, to be held from 11 to 13 October, Salome Moiane, secretary general of the Organization of Mozambican Women, left yesterday for Prague. More than 1,000 representatives from various countries will attend this congress under the slogan "Equality, National Independence and Peace." One of the principal objectives of this congress is to mobilize international public opinion on the problems affecting women around the world. The congress is organized by the International Democratic Federation of Women and is supported by non-governmental organizations connected with the UN. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 81 p 3]

EXECUTIONS FOR SECURITY CRIMES--Following the sentences handed down by the Revolutionary Military Tribunal during the trial held in Chimoio, capital of Manica Province, on 18, 19 and 20 September 1981, the defendants (Elias Shagolisse Chumba), (Tondazai Gastoi), (Daniel Chamatoeira Machanga), (Francisco Arande Mudura) and (Elucas Joad Chicacapila), condemned to death for crimes against security, collaboration with clandestine organizations, armed rebellion and terrorism were executed on 30 September 1981 in Manica Province. [Signed] Maputo, 13 October. [Text] [EA132040 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Oct 81]

CSO: 4742/34

BRIEFS

COMPROMISE ON INTERNAL SECURITY-- About 10 Nigerien high officials "abandoned" their country several days ago for neighboring Libya. They took with them Niger's internal security plan. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French no 470 21 Sep 81 p 51] 9174

CSO: 4719/30

MALABO'S NEW SECURITY TIES TO MADRID DECRIED

AB111202 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] It was announced last week that Spain is to take up responsibility for both internal and external security of Equatorial Guinea. The announcement was [words indistinct] cooperation agreement signed at the end of a visit to Equatorial Guinea by the head of the Spanish police.

Although details of the agreement are not readily available, the implications are fairly obvious. According to the head of state of Equatorial Guinea, Col Nguema Mbazogo, the Spanish presence and influence is designed to supplant that of France, China and the Soviet Union in the area. The agreement as it affects the internal security for Equatorial Guinea might involve the drafting of contingents of troops from Madrid to the former Spanish colony. That represents the only means by which Spain can directly participate in internal security arrangements of Equatorial Guinea.

Some observers have been quick at referring to this prospect as the second colonization of the people of Equatorial Guinea by Spain. Whether this view is yet an understatement is beside the point. The fact is that one cannot easily appreciate the need for additional security arrangements requiring the external participation in Equatorial Guinea.

Since the overthrow and subsequent execution of Macis Nguema in 1978, relations between Madrid and its neighbors have been quite cordial. One of the first tasks of Colonel Mbazogo after he unseated his cousin was to [word indistinct] his country with other African countries. For instance, less than a year ago, Colonel Mbazogo visited Nigeria and had useful discussions with the federal authorities. Shortly afterwards, it was rumored that the federal government might allow Nigerians to return to Equatorial Guinea under a new labor agreement. The rumors have proved to have been, in fact, false. But the truth is that relations between Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea are as of now quite cordial. Similarly, other neighboring countries such as Gabon, Guinea [as heard] and the Cameroons are not hostile to the Mbazogo regime in Malabo.

Given this background, it is not easy to discern the real reason for security links with Spain since the authorities in Malabo are not facing external threats and the domestic situation is quite stable. Even if it had any need to supplant

French, Chinese and Soviet presence which was (?cited) by Colonel Mbazogo, amount to [words indistinct].

It should be noted at this point that we do not lose sight of the subtle denials on this matter that come from Madrid. It may be true that France, China and the Soviet Union tried to infiltrate the country while it was under Macias Nguema through offers of financial and technical assistance. But even if the presence of these countries in question is now (?menacing), it is not possible to see how Spain can counter their influence. The fact is that Spanish military capacity is less than that of any of the countries in question. We understand the fact that there is a root cause for special ties between Malabo and Madrid. Equatorial Guinea had been a Spanish colony for more than half a century. During this period, there were close ties between the peoples of the two countries. Before 1968, when Spanish colonial rule came to an end in Malabo, Spain provided more than 80 percent of Equatorial Guinea's revenue.

Presently, the country is faced with a serious economic situation. It has no mineral resources. Its agricultural economy is based on proceeds from cocoa and timber, both of which have lost favorable positions in the world market. The (?sudden) departure of the maltreated Nigerian unskilled labor force had resulted in a steady and [word indistinct] decline in production. That is why we are constrained to view the intended security arrangement from their proper perspective. [Words indistinct] and will get in return [words indistinct] that country for the purpose of establishing military bases.

It should be stated loud and clear that such an arrangement is not in the interest of Nigeria's security needs and can hardly be tolerated. The authorities in Malabo are advised not to jeopardize the security of the entire subregion through such one-sided defence agreements.

CSO: 4700/133

PARDON OF OJUKWU SAID HELPFUL TO NPN

AB111218 Paris AFP in English 1058 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Lagos, Oct. 11 (AFP)--Nigerian President Shehu Shagari could produce a vote-winner for his ruling National Party by allowing the former Biafran rebel leader Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu to return home from exile, unofficial sources said here today.

The reports follow the president's decision of October 1 to permit the return of Mr. Ojukwu's one-time opponent, the former Nigerian head of state Yakubu Gowon, without fear of prosecution for his alleged part in the assassination of his successor in 1976.

Informed circles here were surprised not to see the same clemency granted to Mr. Ojukwu, who lives in the Ivory Coast where he fled in 1970 as his forces surrendered after 30 months of trying to establish the secessionist Ibo-dominated state of Biafra.

However, it seems that Vice-President Alex Ekwueme, a member of the Ibo tribe who formerly served in the Biafran administration, is now less popular with the electorate in eastern Nigeria, and the return of Mr. Ojukwu could be a valuable aid for the NPN.

The move would probably win over at least two states--Imo and Anambra--which formed the nucleus of Biafra but which rejected the NPN at the 1979 elections. The position of two other states--Cross River and Rivers--which were dominated by Ibos during the civil war is less clear.

Mr. Gowon told the British Broadcasting Corporation that he saw no reason why his former opponent should not also be pardoned. But Mr. Ojukwu's detractors here point out that the former Biafran leader was guilty of rebellion, a far more heinous offence than Mr. Gowon's suspected participation in a plot.

The NPN is split over the matter, and the party line is that the decision lies with President Shagari alone to exercise his prerogative. But unofficial sources say they would not be surprised to see both former leaders and British Military Academy classmates, Ojukwu and Gowon, campaigning for the NPN in the 1983 elections.

CSO: 4700/133

BRIEFS

GOWON PARDON SAID POLITICIZED--The People's Redemption Party [PRP] has accused the Nigerian People's Party [NPP] of politicizing the pardon granted Mr Yakubu Gowon. In a statement in Kaduna today, the PRP deputy national publicity secretary, Mallam Sidi Ali Surajo, stated that as a former head of state, Gowon was respected by all Nigerians irrespective of their tribal, religious or political affiliations. He asked the NPP not to reduce the former leader to a tribal hero. The PRP publicity secretary was of the view that the clemency to Mr Gowon was a victory for all Nigerians and not that of politicians in a particular state. [Excerpt] [AB141759 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Oct 81]

POLITICIANS VISIT OJUKWU, GOWON--Only yesterday, the NATIONAL CONCORD reported that Nigerian People's Party [NPP] delegation consisting of a (?low) number were in Ivory Coast to hold discussions with exiled Odumegu Ojukwu over his clemency. Today, the paper reports that the plateau NPP has also sent a similar emissary to Mr Yakubu Gowon in London. The CONCORD reports that the eight-man delegation which left last Sunday was led by the chief of JOS, Dr Fom Bot. The paper reports further that the delegation left with two letters to be delivered to Mr Yakubu Gowon. Meanwhile debate on whether or not Mr Yakubu Gowon could attend National Council of States meeting any time he returns to the country is in the offing. Reporting, the CONCORD quotes the chief press secretary to the president as expressing his personal opinion to the effect that if Gowon is in the country during any meeting of the National Council of States, he will attend. And talking of realignment of political parties, the NATIONAL CONCORD says a new party to be known as "Progressive People's Party" may soon be launched. The new party is a fusion of the Unity Party of Nigeria, the Waziri branch of the Great Nigeria People's Party and the Imodu's People's Redemption Party. The paper says Chief Awolowo has been tipped as the presidential candidate, with Governor Abubakar Rimi as running mate. Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim will be the party's chairman while Alhaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa [impeached Kaduna state governor] becomes the secretary general. The CONCORD reports that the official launching of the party will be in December this year, after the three parties would have ratified the agreement at their conventions. [Press Review] [Excerpt] [AB151733 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Oct 81]

INDIGENOUS SCIENTISTS SAID NEEDED--President Shehu Shagari has again emphasized the need for Nigeria to produce the material and technical means for defending her territorial integrity and meet her commitments in Africa. In a message to the First Conference on the National Policy on Science and Technology, the president said the nation could not continue to depend on the expertise and abilities of

other countries. This was read by Vice President Alex Ekwueme. The president appealed to indigenous scientists and technologists and the general public to mobilize their talent to the rededication and commitment for the challenges at hand. They should not allow their energies to be dissipated in fruitless criticism which could hardly advance the cause of national integration and development, he enjoined. He stated that in order to enable them to achieve this desirable end, his administration has provided the impetus and the resources for science and technology activities and will continue to do so now and in the future. The president pointed out that in addition to the investment of substantial financial resources on scientific research and technological innovations, his administration was setting up seven new universities of technology, three of which are taking off this year. Besides, there were plans for the establishment of technical colleges and polytechnics in each state of the federation. He expressed the hope that the conference will provide advice on the best and cheapest way the country could bring its efforts on science and technology to bear on and respond directly to the goals and aspirations which Nigeria has set for itself, adding that nothing less would be satisfactory. He pointed out to the gathering of scientists that Nigeria cannot afford to engage in research activities that are irrelevant to the solution of our problems, adding that as a Third World country, she can also ill afford to finance and support utopian and esoteric technology programs. [Excerpt] [AB151235 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Oct 81]

DISAGREEMENT ON REVENUE--The seven National Party of Nigeria [NPN] governors in the federation have failed to reach a definite stand after their 2-day meeting with President Shehu Shagari on the nullified 1980-81 revenue formula. According to our correspondent, this was made known yesterday by the deputy governor of Sokoto State, Dr Garba Nadama, on his arrival in Sokoto from the meeting held in Lagos. Dr Nadama however stated that preparations for the 1982 budgets by state governments will continue pending the decision of the National Assembly on the issue. [Excerpt] [AB151746 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Oct 81]

SAUDI KING TO VISIT--King al-Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia has accepted an invitation from President Shehu Shagari to visit Nigeria at a date to be announced later. The letter of invitation was delivered by the leader of Nigeria's delegation to this year's Hadj, Governor Adamu Atta of Kwara State. Speaking on the occasion, the Saudi monarch expressed satisfaction with the fraternal relations between the two countries adding that such relations should be encouraged among Muslim countries. Governor Atta had earlier commended the government and people of Saudi Arabia for their hospitality to Nigerians on pilgrimage there. [Text] [AB161747 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Oct 81]

NEW NEWSPAPER, 'DAILY NEWS'--Onitsha (Anambra State), 19 Oct (NAN)--Another newspaper, the second within a month, has gone into circulation in Anambra State. It is the DAILY NEWS based in Onitsha and published by the Daily Market Publishing Company Ltd. The presidential special assistant in Anambra State, Dr Dozie Ikedife, who launched the paper at the week-end, expressed the hope that the paper would improve human relations through objective reporting. The chairman of the paper is an Onitsha-based businessman, Mr C. T. Onyekwelu. [Text] [AB191155 Lagos NAN in English 1148 GMT 19 Oct 81]

NEW UNIVERSITY SALARY STRUCTURE--Lagos, Oct. 17 (NAN)--A new salary structure has been approved for members of the university staff, according to a federal government white paper on the Cookey Presidential Commission on Salary and Conditions of Service of University Staff, released in Lagos today. Under the new structure, known as the university system scale, the least paid staff will receive N [Naira] 1,560 annually, while N15,000 is fixed as the highest salary scale. The new structure takes effect from October 1, this year. The federal government also agreed with the commission's recommendation that universities be de-harmonised from the public service. Other recommendations accepted by the government include fringe benefits, such as housing allowance which has been increased to 20 percent of the basic salary of each officer's substantive grades. The government, however, remarked that university staff members would continue to enjoy the same pension scheme operating in the public service. The commission's suggestion that the position of a vice-chancellor should cease to carry a fixed salary, with an allowance of N5,000 per annum over the ceiling of the scale of a professor, was also endorsed. In addition, the government accepted that universities with student populations of 3,000 and above should have two deputy vice-chancellors, one for academic matters and the other for administration. Each of the deputy vice-chancellors will receive an annual allowance of N2,000 over and above his substantive salary. However, at the end of his tenure of office, the deputy vice-chancellor will revert to his substantive salary. [Text] [AB171044 Lagos NAN in English 1015 GMT 17 Oct 81]

PAPER APPROVES OJUKWU PARDON--The WEEKLY FOCUS comments on the continued stay in exile of Odumegwu Ojukwu and believes the time is ripe for him to be allowed back home. While conceding that it is Ojukwu who led the rebellion, the paper contends that he could not have sustained it all alone. To buttress its point, the FOCUS argues that many others with whom Ojukwu waged his fratricidal war have since regained their freedom. [Press Review] [Excerpt] [AB191038 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Oct 81]

MEETINGS BANNED IN ILORIN--From Ilorin State, the NIGERIAN HERALD reports that public meetings, assemblies or proceedings have been banned in the state capital by the police with effect from yesterday. The HERALD quotes the police press bulletin: It is a matter for regret that certain factions of a political party in Ilorin cannot see eye to eye with other factions of the same party, and thereby deliberately cause political unrest in the town and its environment. The paper concludes the warning with an appeal to the people to maintain peace and order. [Text] [AB141723 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 14 Oct 81]

GREEN REVOLUTION FUNDS--Nigeria stands to spend a total of 6 billion naira on the green revolution program in the current national development plan. This represents 15 percent of the total federal resources allocated to the plan. Announcing this in Lagos today President Shehu Shagari said that the green revolution program will be vigorously implemented to attain self-sufficiency in food production before the end of the plan period. He noted that the first year of the green revolution was just coming in and there were signs that the harvest was good in most parts of the country. President Shagari was addressing a meeting of the members of the National Committee and chairmen of state green revolution coordinating committees which assess the progress of the scheme. He remarked that it was the responsibility of any government to ensure that its people were properly

fed because food was one of the most basic necessities of life. He had, therefore, appealed that the green revolution program should not be politicized and called on all the state governments to cooperate with the appropriate authorities. [Text] [AB191741 Lagos International Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Oct 81]

NEW POLITICAL PARTY--In its lead story, the CONCORD reports that there is a plan by three political parties--the Unity Party of Nigeria, the People's Redemption Party and the Great Nigeria People's Party--to fuse as one party under a new political party to be known as Progressive People's Party [PPP]. The paper, quoting reliable sources close to the group, says Chief Obafemi Awolowo is to become the presidential candidate and leader of the PPP. The CONCORD says the final meeting and the signing of the agreement for the new party is to take place in Lagos next Monday. [Excerpt] [AB141443 Lagos International Service in English 1330 GMT 14 Oct 81]

CONCERN OVER SECURITY--Lagos, 13 Oct (AFP)--The British high commissioner to Nigeria, Sir Mervyn Brown, went to the Nigerian Ministry of External Affairs on Monday to express his concern about the security of British nationals resident in Nigeria, it is learned on Tuesday in Lagos. According to a spokesman from the High Commission, the move followed the death on Monday of Mrs Maud Eagleton, a British national who had been living in Nigeria for about 20 years and had been working as a secretary at the British High Commission. According to the High Commission, Mrs Eagleton and her husband, also a British national, were attacked on Sunday at lunch time at Ilupeju, some 30 kilometers northeast of Lagos. Mrs Eagleton died on Monday from her injuries while her husband, who had been employed by the West African Trading Company, (SCOA--a French company) was repatriated on Monday morning with a bullet in his back. The same sources say when Sir Mervyn Brown went to the Ministry of External Affairs, he expressed his concern and left a note. The same sources, however, indicate that it was not a protest note because of the efforts made recently by the Nigerian authorities and police to curb the rampant wave of violence which has prevailed in the country for several years. In its Sunday, 10 October [as received] issue, the southeast daily paper, NIGERIAN CHRONICLE, reported the promise made by the governor of Imo State (southeast), Mr Sam Mbakwe, to protect expatriates living in his state following the murder of an Italian national, Mr Tito Faa, on 18 September 1981. [Text] [AB131653 Paris AFP in French 1429 GMT 13 Oct 81]

OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE--Lagos, 17 Oct (AFP)--Nigeria's oil production rose to 1.064 million barrels a day in the month of September, it was learned from well informed sources in the Nigerian capital on Saturday. This volume, though it is inferior to the record production in March 1979 (2.479 million barrels a day), marks a clear increase (more than 300,000 barrels a day) as compared to that of August which was only 708,000 barrels a day, the lowest figure recorded since over 6 years ago. Nigeria's internal consumption is around 200,000 barrels a day. In spite of the increase in production, the accumulated delay in production with respect to previous estimates will result in a fall in Nigeria's revenue which could oblige the federal government to draw up an austerity plan for the next fiscal year. Eighty percent of Nigeria's revenue comes from oil. [Text] [AB180758 Paris AFP in French 1538 GMT 17 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/134

POLICE FORCES OPENED TO FEMALE APPLICANTS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 17 Sep 81 p 4

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Information and Telecommunications sent to the press some comments on the meeting of the Council of Ministers which was held Tuesday. The Council examined and adopted a bill that repealed and replaced Paragraph 9 of Article 38A of law No 66-07 of 18 January 1966 pertaining to the statute on police force personnel.

Article 38A of Law No 66-07 of 18 January 1966 pertaining to police force personnel stipulates in Paragraph 9 that male police officers who are appointed to a police post may take the professional examination set up for recruitment which offers access to the unit in which they have been commissioned or to the units immediately above.

At the present time, it seems advisable to open to women the opportunity to obtain access to three of the seven graded units into which the police for personnel is divided: the police superintendents unit, police officers and police inspectors, the members of which are not subject to active military service.

In order to allow women police officers who have been appointed to a police post post to compete for admittance to these units, it is necessary to change Paragraph 9 of Article 38A of Law No 66-07 of 18 January 1966.

The council examined and adopted a decree changing Decree No 78-148 of 13 February 1978 which established the methods of application of Law No 66-07 of 18 January 1966 pertaining to the statute for police force personnel.

It now seems advisable to open to women the opportunity to obtain access to three of the seven graded units among which the police force personnel are divided. These units, members of which are not subject to active military service, are those of police superintendent, police officers and police inspectors.

However, access to these three units, as well as to the other four, was until now reserved to men by Articles 20, 39 and 58 of Decree No 78-148 of 13 February 1978 establishing the methods of application of Law No 66-07 of 18 January 1966 pertaining to the statute for police for personnel. Consequently these three articles have been repealed.

In the same context, three other articles of the same decree have been modified: Article 3, for establishing the minimum size of female personnel; Article 112, to provide maternity leave for female personnel; Article 12, pertaining to participation in the professional examinations for police officers appointed to the various police posts.

9174
CSO: 4719/30

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT ON ENERGY EXPLOITATION--The Council of Ministers met yesterday at 9:30 a.m. in the Palace of the Republic under the chairmanship of the chief of state, Abdou Diouf. The president of the Republic then stressed the necessity for accelerating the process of developing domestic oil deposits. In that regard, the chief of state gave instructions to the prime minister to implement the organization of the Petrosen Company which was established for that purpose. In addition, the president of the Republic also stressed the need for completing studies which are in progress for developing our various peat deposits under the government's energy policy. Under the same heading, the chief of state also asked that efforts which are already underway for the systematic prospecting for oil, lignite, uranium and phosphate throughout the national territory be continued, and that the conditions required for developing these resources be established. [Excerpts] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16 Sep 81 p 3] 9174

CSO: 4719/30

PROBLEMS FACING MOBUTU REGIME ANALYZED

AB091144 Paris AFP in English 1122 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Article by Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Oct (AFP)--The primary objective of the Zairian authorities over recent months has been to consolidate the regime of President Mobutu Sese Seko and to maintain stability in the country.

Only three weeks before the annual Franco-African summit conference, being held this year in Paris, Zaire is passing through a period of reflection and self-criticism, seeking greater political cohesion after a series of jolts.

A Zairian top official told AFP that the country was politically and economically sick, and "we need to identify the mistakes that have been made."

For the past six months the country's policy-making bodies have been meeting virtually nonstop, and public meetings have been organized to review the philosophy of authenticity which General Mobutu produced 10 years ago.

Last August the National Security Council and the Supreme Defense Council convened to discuss the law-and-order situation, and for several days afterwards the army took up positions around sensitive buildings in the capital, such as the main power station, the airport, fuel depots and the post office. Officially the operation was described as a routine exercise, but in fact this was the first such alert since 1965.

On the political level the ruling Popular Movement for the Revolution (MPR) has been reorganized, and several of its members expelled.

The authorities have now resorted to keeping a watch on activities within the church, which is generally agreed to be the only organized body within Zaire strong enough to criticize the government. About 45 percent of Zairians are reckoned to be Roman Catholics, and earlier this year a pastoral letter was read from pulpits in churches throughout the land denouncing official corruption and accusing the government of ignoring basic human rights. On June 23 the Standing Committee of Bishops issued a statement to protest kidnappings, arbitrary arrests, settling of scores and even torture. Cardinal Malula, archbishop of Kinshasa, has been (?imprisoned and is said) locally to be listed as the president's personal enemy.

In external relations General Mobutu has concentrated on defusing the explosive situation created by his former Prime Minister Nguza Karl I Bond, who announced his resignation last April while he was in Brussels, claiming that his life was in danger.

Since moving into self-imposed exile in Belgium, Mr Nguza has repeatedly attacked Mr Mobutu, accusing him of misappropriation of public funds and informing anyone who cares to listen that a popular uprising in Zaire is imminent.

The former prime minister has also stated his readiness to lead the country once General Mobutu is no longer in power. In retaliation Mr Mobutu has withdrawn Mr Nguza's civic and political rights for five years.

However, there is no clear evidence that the former prime minister would be able to satisfy his ambitions through the ballot box if the opportunity presented itself, for his own popularity is far from obvious. Some extremists from Shaba Province--his birthplace--call him a traitor for having compromised with the Mobutu regime for several years. But on the other hand it is also obvious that Mr Nguza enjoys a certain credibility among international opinion and that the open war he has declared on his former leader must have harmed the president's image.

Another blow to the ruling regime was the election of Francois Mitterrand as president of France in May. The new socialist government has never hidden its reserves about the Zairian leader, whose methods of government it disapproves of.

However, the pragmatic government in Paris has decided to continue its military cooperation with the Kinshasa government. This was an important decision in terms of political stability in Zaire, for French forces in Zaire include 300 men of the elite 31st Paratroop Brigade, which remain under French command. There are also some 130 officers and noncommissioned officers in the country on training schemes.

After a period of indecision Paris also decided to normalize its political relations with Kinshasa, and Mr Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs, Guy Penne, has since held talks with President Mobutu. Mr Penne subsequently called for bilateral relations to be developed, and there have been reports that Mr Mobutu might meet the French president before the Franco-African summit.

French backing for the Mobutu regime is all the more important because relations between Zaire and its former colonial administrator Belgium are going through a difficult period. The authorities in Kinshasa have reproached the Brussels government for harboring its opponents, and allowing them to voice their political opinions, and on several occasions the countries have been close to a rupture in diplomatic relations.

Zaire, which is deep in debt (to the tune of $5 billion) needs friends more than ever before at a time when the International Monetary Fund is helping it to put its economy in order. Success in the operation, to restore the economy is almost certainly vital to Mr Mobutu's future in government.

CSO: 4700/133

APPOINTMENTS OF NEW GOVERNMENT MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

Presidential Ordinance

AB091606 Paris AFP in French 1511 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Oct (AFP)--The Zairian head of state, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, Friday appointed members of the new Executive Council (government).

Under the ordinance providing for the composition of the new Executive Council, 12 members of the former council have lost their portfolios while 8 remain and 5 change portfolios with 9 new members being appointed.

Among those dismissed are, in particular, Bomboko Lokumba, foreign affairs and international cooperation, who is replaced by a lawyer, Yoka Mangono; Duga Kugbe Toro (territorial administration) who is replaced by Vunduawe Te Zpemako who was on Thursday also appointed deputy first state commissioner (deputy prime minister); Emony Mondanga (commissioner without portfolio) who is replaced by former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Idzumbuir Asal Bolumbu, and Elebe Ma Ekonzo (commissioner for information) who is replaced by Kande Dzambulate, who will also retain his functions as delegate general to AZAP. This is a tremendous comeback as he was the first state commissioner for information under the current regime from 1965 to 1970.

The presidential ordinance which gave the composition of the new government also contained that of the MPR (the ruling party) Executive Committee which comprises, apart from Nsinga Udjuu--who is its executive secretary and at the same time occupies the post of first state commissioner (prime minister)--the following officials: Tshibwabwa Ashila Pashi, deputy executive secretary charged with mobilization, propaganda and political activities; Kangafu Vingi Gundu Bagana, secretary general charged with the training of the cadres (unchanged); Nzanda Buana, secretary general charged with the party's youth (unchanged); and Mrs Ekila Liyonda, secretary general charged with women's affairs (unchanged).

Mobutu Announcement

AB091649 Paris AFP in French 1617 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Oct (AFP)--Here is the list of the new Zairian Government made public on Friday by President Mobutu Sese Seko, according to AZAP.

--First State Commissioner: Nsinga Udjuu;

--Deputy First State Commissioner and State Commissioner for Territorial Administration (Interior): Vunduawe Te Pemako;

--Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation: Yoka Mangono;

--Justice: Inonga Lokonga Lome;

--Finance and Budget: Namwisi Ma Koy;

--Agriculture and Rural Development: Kamitatu Masamba;

--Information: Kande Dzambulate;

--Planning: Bokana Mondangela; and

--State Commissioner Without Portfolio: Mr Idzumbuir.

CSO: 4719/103 END

JPRS 79316

27 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2511

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79316

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CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL REVIEWS NATION'S INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by E. D.]

> [Text] (...) "Plan that which is always based on an overall perspective. That which does not retreat within its shell, that which tries to ascertain first of all what is most important for our people, for this or that province, or region; so that one sector or another may have the necessary means to produce or cause to produce the essential goods required by our people. After all, your document is clear on this subject; it is realistic. It is so realistic that it shows with militant courage all the causes of the strangulation which is limiting and impeding any increase in production and productivity."

This passage quoted from Pedro Pacavira secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for the productive sector, makes it quite clear that the results achieved by the participants to the Fourth Consultative Council of the Ministry of Industry, held for 2 days on the premises of the CUCA factory in Luanda, were satisfactory.

The final conclusions reached at the meeting indicate some of the causes which prevented the accomplishment of the announced plans. In fact, those conclusions emphasize that, in the industrial sector, production stagnation and difficulties in obtaining certain supplies were caused by the fact that domestic sources of raw materials of agricultural origin were almost totally lacking; a similar situation prevailed in the supply of imported raw materials.

With regard to light industry, the participants concluded that there was a slight increase in production whereas, in heavy industry, most of the problems are of a structural nature which can be overcome with new investments some of which are already underway; it should also be pointed out that considerable progress has been made in this sector by companies which produce transportation equipment and by new and correct perspectives in the development of the steel, foundry and naval reconstruction sectors.

In the mining industry and with regard to the production plan for 1982, the participants concluded that certain sectors, such as phosphates and iron, are now getting started with industrial exploitation scheduled for next year. With a bit of

effort, they concluded, it should be possible to achieve the goals set by the First Extraordinary Party Congress in the production of diamonds, ornamental stone and crystalline quartz.

In addition, the participants ascertained that the main reasons for not achieving the goals set by the First Extraordinary Party Congress could be summed up in lack of knowledge of the real material and human capabilities available when the proposals were submitted to the congress, severe restrictions brought about by short supply of raw materials and equipment and limited appeal to international technical cooperation; limitations in the water and power supply systems and in transportation; the gradual deterioration of equipment; inadequate social conditions for the workers; lack of incentives to inspire technicians and other skilled workers; and inadequate system for penalizing poor workmanship and praising good productivity.

Pedro Pacavira's Speech

The secretary of the Central Committee for the productive sector said that "the results of this consultative council do, in fact, indicate a desire to work in an organized and disciplined manner in keeping with the annual plans and in conformance with the recommendations of our congress but that we must, of necessity, foresee all the factors of a conjunctural nature.

"With regard to the new plan," he said, "our comrades were careful to reflect on what was planned for 1981. Therefore, the new plan underwent substantial revision inasmuch as the results of the present plan have not been very good; with the new plan, in addition to correcting the deficiencies already mentioned (the BRI's, port congestion, inadequate water and power systems), we shall have to insist on greater labor discipline, a better and more rational use of budget ceilings and better control over production workers and their assignment to jobs compatible with their capabilities."

After pointing out that certain products in short domestic supply are appearing on the black market, Pedro Pacavira concluded by stressing "that we need to replace words with action, proposed plans with their realization and ideas with reality."

8568
CSO: 4728/6

LOW DEBT SERVICE, OIL EXPORTS CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC SUCCESS

Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Philippe Decraene: "Economic Achievements and Oil Receipts Should Favor Success for the Fifth Plan"]

[Text] Yaounde--Oil production of 4 million tons projected for 1981 and reserves already estimated at 85 million, reserves of natural gas estimated at several hundred billion cubic meters (production has not yet begun): these are the powerful key assets of the Cameroonian economy. Cameroon, which has considerable hydroelectric reserves, many of which have only partially been exploited, is not having energy problems, unlike the great majority of black African states.

Despite spillover from the oil manna (the nation only needs about one million tons per year), people here are not only resisting the temptation to yield to arrogance--they are not even publicly addressing the question. The reasons given in Yaounde to explain this modesty are diverse: "President Ahidjo does not want to see happen here what happened in Nigeria--people deserting the fields and expecting miracles. In Nigeria, production of groundnuts and cacao declined substantially as oil exports climbed," we were told by a young Douala banker. The minister of economic and financial affairs, Youssouha Daouda, told us: "We are finishing our 4th [5-year] plan and we are going into a unique phase. The objective the government initially established of doubling per capita income within 20 years was attained 4 years earlier than anticipated. In preparation for the 5th plan, we have prepared a summary report of the last two decades and drawn some lessons from the experience thus gained. We intend now both to stimulate agricultural production, already large enough to enable us to export foodstuffs to Nigeria, Gabon, and Chad, improve the village communities in order to more effectively restructure the rural sector, take into account the high (about 2.4 percent) rate of demographic growth, and encourage the establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises."

These modest ideas notwithstanding, schemes of much greater scope are also contemplated. Thus, taking advantage of the recent discovery of oil and natural gas, Cameroonian leaders are looking at the possibility of developing the entire southeast portion of their country, which borders on Equatorial Guinea and Gabon: a gas liquefaction plant at Kribi, construction of which would require

Fr CFA 300 billion in investment, or the equivalent of the entire current national budget, a methane terminal, a deep-water port intended to complete the estuary port of Douala: such are some of the ideas presently under study. All this should make possible the exploitation of an immense forest zone, the exploitation of iron deposits in the hinterland, the establishment of small industries along the road artery linking Kribi to the capital and, ultimately, an end to the Central African Republic's isolation, by means of a railroad linking the Atlantic Ocean with the town of Nola, in that country.

Doubtless, the Kribi region will have to wait several years before experts and planners have mobilized the considerable investment required to bring it into the modern world. But even now there are many things of which Mr Ahidjo can be proud: there is a great deal of agricultural production: 210,000 tons of cacao and 120,000 tons of coffee were exported in 1980; add to that 300,000 tons of wood; in the northern part of the country, the yield in cotton (1.5 tons per hectare) is higher than in the United States or Sudan; the debt service on external debt is ridiculously low and remains one of the lowest on the continent, since it is scarcely 8 percent of the budget and amounts to only 8.2 percent of export earnings.

This explains why for 2 years now delegations from foreign countries have been streaming into Douala, the economic capital of the country, and Yaounde. Officials, bankers, businessmen are showing continually growing interest in Cameroon. The French are not lagging behind, but already increasing numbers of Americans are being seen. Until 1979, France was the biggest customer and foremost supplier of the country, but since 1980, it has fallen into second place behind the United States, which buys most of Cameroon's oil production. From 5 percent in 1978, the U.S. share of Cameroonian exports climbed to 26 percent in 1980. During his visit to Paris, Ahidjo was to explain to his French interlocutors--were it only to interest them in the proposed exploitation of his country's natural gas--that Cameroonian production might be useful for France if the latter is trying to reduce its excessive dependence on Algeria and the Soviet Union in this domain.

9516
CSO: 4719/423

AL-SADAT PRAISED IN CONDOLENCE MESSAGES TO EGYPT

AB100824 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Africa was terribly moved by the death of Egypt of His Excellency Anwar al-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, a sister country which has always maintained cordial and friendly relations of cooperation with the CAR. The Chairman of the Military Committee of National Redress [CMRN] paid him a particularly glowing tribute in two messages, one addressed to the Egyptian ambassador to the CAR and the other to Husni Mubarak, vice president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

In the messages, Gen Andre Kolingba expresses his deep consternation and emotion at the announcement of the assassination of President al-Sadat, who died with his boots on. The chairman of the CMRN also notes President al-Sadat's efforts to restore to Egypt its real independence and the peace necessary for its reconstruction. The CMRN chairman, who led members of the committee to the Egyptian Embassy in Bangui, signed the book of condolence. It will also be remembered that on the occasion of the death of President al-Sadat, a national day of mourning was decreed last Wednesday throughout the country.

According to that decree, the CAR has to be represented at the burial ceremony in Egypt. The head of state therefore sent an important delegation which left Bangui on the night of Thursday, 8 October 1981. The delegation is composed of Brig Xavier-Sylvester Yangongo, minister of public service, works and social security; Capt (Paul Dimassi), secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Victor Zawouey, deputy secretary general of state protocol. The delegation will attend the funeral of President Anwar al-Sadat in Cairo today.

CSO: 4719/100

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT RECEIVES ROMANIA'S HOMOSTEAN--Brazzaville, 8 Oct (AGERPRES)--George Homostean, member of the CCC of the RCP, minister of interior, now on an official visit to the People's Republic of the Congo, was received by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labour Party, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, prime minister. Greetings were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and the president of the People's Republic of the Congo. During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples on the basis of the talks and understandings reached at summit level, the joint with being expressed to further develop the good Romanian-Congolese relations. [Text] [AU102050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 10 Oct 81]

LIBYAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION APPROVED--Brazzaville, 15 Oct (AFP)--The Congolese ministerial council, which met on Wednesday under the chairmanship of the head of state, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, has approved the establishment of a Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah diplomatic representation in the Congo. This was announced by Comdr Florence Tsiba, the minister of information and the government's spokesman. The council also examined the preparatory documents for the great Franco-Congolese joint commission and has accepted two draft decrees authorizing the French National ELF Aquitaine Company [SNEA] to carry out mining operations in the country. The first decree authorizes the SNEA to prospect for and exploit liquid, solid or gaseous hydrocarbon deposits over all the Congolese national territory with the exception of zones already applied for. The second concerns a similar authorization for prospecting for uranium. [Text] [AB151511 Paris AFP in French 1317 GMT 15 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/100

TEXT OF LAW INSTITUTING REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION

Conakry HOROYA in French 13-19 Sep 81 p 17

[Excerpts] People's National Assembly

Law No 011/APN/CP/81 Instituting a Contribution for Regional Development

The People's National Assembly,

Considering articles 7, 9, 14 and 15 of the constitution;

following a deliberation of them;

adopts the following law:

Art. 1 - A contribution for regional development is instituted in each administrative region.

Applicable categories

Art. 2 - All persons between the ages of 14 and 60 residing in the administrative region on 1 January of the year of the imposition of the contribution and those whose residence was ascertained after 1 January must pay the contribution for regional development.

It is due no more than once a year in the place of customary residence.

Exemptions

Art. 3 - The following categories are exempted from the contribution:

1) Indigents

Persons considered indigent are those without resources either because of illness or because they are unable to work;

2) Persons over 60 years of age;

3) Children under 14 years of age;

4) Pupils and students.

Art. 4 - The contribution has been set at 230 sylis will go to the arrondissements and 30 sylis to the region for the development of its infrastructures and its equipment.

Purposes of the contribution

Art. 8 - The contribution to regional development will be devoted to the following sectors:

--rural development;

--reforestation;

--roads;

--education and health infrastructures and equipment;

--administrative and housing infrastructures (offices, residences, housing, markets, etc.)

Art. 9 - Every year the regional council of the revolution (CRR) will prepare an investment program to be carried out and will control its implementation.

Art. 11 - The present law will be registered and published in the offiical government gazette.

Conakry 13 May 1981

The president of the People's National Assembly

Damantang Camara

CSO: 4719/99

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Guinea and Czechoslovakia will cooperate in the cultural field for the period 1981-1983 through a cultural program in the education, arts and culture, health, information, youth and sports sectors. In the field of teaching and sciences, the two governments encourage and support scientific research and have expressed their willingness to exchange scientific researchers. In order to make this cultural cooperation more meaningful, the Czech government will offer every year a number of graduate study grants, while both parties will exchange documents and educational materials. In the arts and culture sector, an exchange of personalities in the fields of music, literature, archeology and library sciences is envisaged. The two parties will exchange information material on plastic arts, the protection of historical monuments and environmental protection. In the field of health, Guinea and Czechoslovakia will intensify their cooperation in observance of the WHO slogan "Health for everyone in the year 2000." In the information sector, relations will bear on direct cooperation between cinematographic services, television entities and the press agencies of the two countries. The agreement was signed on 3 August 1981 by comrade Mamadi Keita, member of the national political bureau and minister of higher education and His Excellency Michal Kollar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French 13-19 Sep 81 p 43]

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION--The JRDA (Youth of the African Democratic Revolution) and the KOMSOMOL, which have maintained close relations since 1962, took one more step in stengthening these relations of friendship and cooperation by organizing in our country the ninth friendship week between the two youth organizations from 13 to 20 September 1981. The KOMSOMOL delegation which arrived in our country on 13 September included 22 members and was headed by comrade Alevtina Fedelova, secretary of the KOMSOMOL central committee and first secretary general of the pioneers' organization. It was welcomed at the Conakry Gbessia airport by comrades Oumar Diarso and Thierno Seydou Dieng, assistant secretary general in charge of foreign relations and secretary of arts and sports of the JRDA respectively. The KOMSOMOL delegation visited the Kindia, Mamou, Dalaba, Pita and Labe federations. It expressed its satisfaction about meeting with the dynamic Guinean youth and affirmed its desire to cooperate and broaden relations of friendship with the JRDA. The Soviet delegation left Conakry for Moscow on Sunday. [Excerpts] [Conakry HOROYA in French 27-30 Sep 81 p 39]

CSO: 4719/99

HOPE EXPRESSED FOR RECOVERY OF FAILING ENTERPRISES

ENAFRUTA Uncertain Future

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] ENAFRUTA [National Fruit Company], fruit marketing company, is now undergoing a period of uncertainty. Its future continues to be an unknown to the workers who are not being used to their full capacity and who are supporting the recovery of the firm in profitable ways; in their opinion, this would benefit not only the state but also the personnel whose wages are at present being assured by credit granted by the Ministry of Defense.

Paralyzed after the events of 14 November as a result of discrepancies in the use of the Marketing Fund for which it was audited, the firm aroused the attention of the government which initiated an inquiry as to its viability.

According to information given our newspaper by the firm's present manager, the results were encouraging and indicated good possibilities for recovery.

To carry out the project, ENAFRUTA would use its present facilities and equipment--namely, its buildings, vehicles and refrigeration room; it would also go ahead with the project for producing manioc flour and try to capture the international market which is greatly interested in our products, thus obtaining foreign currency for our country.

Mixed Guinean-Algerian Fishing Company

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 5 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] The Board of Directors of GUIALP (Mixed Guinean-Algerian Fishing Company) will meet in Bissau in the second half of this month to consider the relaunching of the firm. The procedures for relaunching the firm will be the principal item on the agenda, Comrade Domingos Correia, GUIALP's executive officer, told our newspaper.

Correia also told us that the work sessions will begin on 15 September in Bissau and not in Algiers as formerly agreed by the two authorities involved; Guinea will also be represented by Comrade Antonio Cabral, executive officer of the National Bank, and Comrade Jacinto da Silva, economist from the Ministry of Finance.

According to the same source, the work sessions will last 1 week and will culminate in definiate action aimed at starting up the firm along new lines inasmuch as its activities have been paralyzed for about 2 years.

From what our newspaper was able to learn, the new policy calls for the sale of the seven vessels which make up the fishing fleet and the chartering of vessels under GUIALP's management for 30 days on the high seas, with both the fuel and other necessities being dependent exclusively on the foreign market.

This measure will make it possible for the firm to recover from its almost inoperable position because of constant mechanical difficulties experienced by the vessels and aggravated by a lack of spare parts on the international market, for being vessels of ancient vintage and from irregularities in fuel supply and other necessities which plagued the country in the last few years.

In the future, as the firm begins to earn a profit--and it will be remembered that the method being discussed and proposed at the last meeting held in February in Algiers is being implemented by the mixed Algerian-Morrocan company with excellent results--GUIALP will acquire a fleet with greater storage capacity and with equal of greater autonomy than those now proposed for the chartered vessels.

The above-mentioned vessels will be unloaded in Dakar or Las Palmas, the principal markets for our fish, where our representative--to be appointed by the firm--will assure a new supply of fuel and other necessities and the transfer of the financial receipts to the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau. All those operations will be closely followed by domestic personnel who will also serve as crews on the vessels.

It will be recalled that GUIALP was established in 1975 through a fishing agreement between Guinea-Bissau and Algeria, with our government subscribing to 51 percent of the capital. This industrial and commercial firm was created to catch, process and market fish and other seafood products and is headquartered in Bissau; it is managed by a board of directors made up of Algerian and Guinean representatives.

8568
CSO: 4728/6

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL TO WOMEN'S CONGRESS--The 16th Congress of WIDF is taking place in Prague from 8 to 13 October. Our country will be represented at this congress by a delegation of the national commission of Guinean women headed by Francisca Pereira, member of the Supreme Struggle Committee and national secretary of the women's organization. The delegation left Bissau yesterday. The congress has been organized under the slogan "The Struggle Against the Manufacture of the Neutron Bomb." [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 2]

YOUTH REPRESENTATIVE TO YUGOSLAVIA--The Amilcar Cabral African Youth (JAAC) was represented in Belgrade at a seminar organized by Yugoslav students within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement by Comrade Isac Monteiro, an official of our youth vanguard. Delegations from more than 90 countries and youth organizations discussed questions related to the participation of youth in their country's economic and social life. This youth representative stressed, upon his return to Bissau, that since the delegations present at the seminar represented various political wings from many continents, this fostered a better exchange of viewpoints on international problems. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 2]

ADF FINANCING--The SUINAVE company completed last Tuesday the plans for a poultry and hog raising project to be financed by the African Development Fund (ADF) in the amount of 87 percent, while the Guinea-Bissau Government will contribute 13 percent. The total investment amounts to approximately $5,000,000. Production centers will be established in Ilonde (Biombo region), Jugudul and Bambadinca. The hog raising project envisages the annual production of 573 tons of pork. The poultry raising project will produce annually about 5 million eggs and 37 tons of chicken. Full production should be attained in 5 years for hog raising and 3 years for poultry raising. In addition to the ADF and the Guinea-Bissau Government, participants in the project are the British Livestock Company which will furnish equipment, livestock and technical assistance, the Portuguese Andrade firm, which will render various services and the Construcao Limitado company, a private Guinea civil construction firm. Work on the installations should begin this year. This project is aimed at improving the population's daily diet. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 8]

MESSAGE FROM CASTRO--On the occasion of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the PAIGC Comrade Nino Vieira, president of the revolutionary council recieved a congratulatory message from the president of Cuba, Comrade Fidel Castro. The message stresses that this anniversary is especially remembered and constitutes a homage

to the founder of the PAIGC, Amilcar Cabral, who led the Guinea people in the struggle for independence and to open the way for the construction of a society free of exploitation. Fidel Castro also reiterated his decision to continue working toward the strengthening of the ties of friendship and solidarity uniting us. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 8]

PORTUGUESE BANKING COOPERATION--A delegation of high officials from the Bank of Portugal completed this week its 3-month mission, the objective of which was to assist the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau in setting up a new accounting system that would permit the bank to prepare the country's balance of payments. The two economists from the Bank of Portugal, Francisco Mendes and Jose Matos declared that they accomplished their mission successfully because of the satisfactory cooperation they received, not only from the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau, but also from the Ministries of Finance and Economic Coordination and Planning. Within the same context, they also succeeded in preparing an estimate of the balance of payments for the years 1979 and 1980. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 2]

POWER SHORTAGES--Frequent black-outs continue to plague Bissau. We were able to ascertain from sources at the power plant that the difficulties are the result of a use in temperature, which vastly increases demand, with cuts scheduled so as not to damage the generators. Another factor is the substantial increase in the network of domestic and industrial consumers since independence, while the principal generators remain unchanged. Those recently installed operate at intervals, while new and modern equipment is gradually being readied. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 30 Sep 81 p 3]

CSO: 4742/35

DELEGATION OF SOVIET DEPUTIES VISIT MADAGASCAR

Visit Comes to Conclusion

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 9 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] The visit of the Soviet parliamentary delegation, headed by Kurban Ali ogly Khalilov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Socialist Republic of Azerbaydzhan, is coming to a close.

Yesterday morning was the occasion of another meeting with the People's National Assembly, headed by President Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka.

This closed working meeting lasted four hours and took place at the Tsimbazaza Palace, attended by both delegations.

Yesterday afternoon, the Soviet delegation visited the medium-wave broadcasting center at Imerintsiatosika, one of the latest achievements of Soviet-Malagasy cooperation. Following the meeting with the Soviet-Malagasy Friendship Association at the Association's headquarters in Antaninarenina, Chairman Kurban Ali ogly Khalilov held a press conference at the Tsimbazaza Palace at 1600 hours. The Soviet delegation will leave Antananarivo tomorrow morning.

Soviets Meet With Prime Minister

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Sep 81 p 6

[Text] On Wednesday afternoon, the first parliamentary delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, headed by Kurban Ali ogly Khalilov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaydzhan, paid a courtesy visit to Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, head of the Malagasy Government.

On that occasion, the head of the government confirmed to the leader and members of the Soviet delegation the basic objectives of the Malagasy socialist revolution and the democratic structures on which it is based.

He also told the head of the delegation of the ardent desire of the Malagasy people to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and recalled the move made by President Didier Ratsiraka, appealing to all heads of state in the world on the subject.

Nor did he fail to transmit to the chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, the thanks of the Malagasy Revolutionary Government and people for the unreserved support of the USSR for the move of the Malagasy chief of state.

In turn, the head of the Soviet delegation stated that the Soviet Union appreciates the just revolutionary struggle being waged by the Malagasy people and follows the development of Madagascar along the socialist path it has chosen.

After reviewing bilateral relations between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the two officials expressed satisfaction with the harmonious development of relations of Soviet-Malagasy friendship and cooperation, which are constantly growing.

Attending the meeting were Ampy Portos, acting minister of foreign affairs, Leonid Moussatov, ambassador of the USSR to Madagascar, and Madame Radanielson, technical adviser to the Office of Prime Minister.

Soviet Deputies Satisfied With Visit

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Sep 81 pp 1-2, 6

[Text] On Wednesday afternoon, the office of the president of the People's National Assembly at the Tsimbazaza Palace was the scene of a modest but significant ceremony marking the conclusion of the visit of the Soviet parliamentary delegation to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Actually, it was during this ceremony that Kurban Ali ogly Khalilov, head of the Soviet delegation, and LXM Andrianarahinjaka, president of the Assembly, signed the Soviet-Malagasy joint communique marking the close of the visit of the delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The ceremony was attended by members of the Soviet delegation, members of the Permanent Bureau of the People's National Assembly, members of the Malagasy press corps and representatives of foreign press agencies.

President Andrianarahinjaka took advantage of the opportunity to tell newsmen that the communique, whose complete text follows, contains all the details on the visit which the Soviet deputies have just paid to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, at the invitation of the People's Assembly and in response to that which the Assembly's delegation made to the USSR in September 1979. After the exchange of documents by the head of the Soviet parliamentary delegation, Kurban Ali ogly Khalilov, and President Andrianarahinjaka, the latter yielded the floor to Khalilov, who reviewed the schedule of the delegation he headed for newsmen.

Khalilov first of all thanked the officials of the Revolutionary Government and especially the members of the National Assembly for the efforts they made to enable their Soviet guests to get to know the Malagasy people and country better and to see the achievements of the socialist revolution. Nor did he forget to thank the press for having publicized the visit, which fits into the framework of Malagasy-Soviet cooperation and friendship. The head of the delegation then enumerated the main important points of the delegation's program during its week in Madagascar. In short, it was a positive balance sheet that made it possible to tighten the bonds of friendship between the two peoples in order to establish lasting peace, the basis of harmonious development.

The head of the Soviet delegation then recalled that he had transmitted to President Andrianarahinjaka the appeal made by Chairman Leonid Brezhnev to lawmakers in the progressive world to defend peace and institute peaceful coexistence, the only way to build a just and prosperous society for all mankind.

In answer to questions from newsmen, Khalilov emphasized the fact that the Soviet deputies are all elected directly by the people, that the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the Soviet Union have identical views in the fight to establish peace in the world, particularly President Ratsiraka's move to make the Indian Ocean a peace zone, that the Soviets are in Afghanistan to join with Afghani militants in defending the accomplishments of the Afghani democratic revolution, by virtue of a treaty of friendship and defense between the Afghani Democratic Republic and the USSR, and so on.

The following is the text of the Soviet-Malagasy joint communique, issued at the close of the Soviet deputies' visit to Madagascar. The delegation leaves the country for Moscow this morning.

Joint Communique

Following the visit by the delegation from the Soviet Socialist Republics to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar:

The delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, headed by Kurban Ali ogly Khalilov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaydzhan, paid an official visit to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar from 3 to 10 September 1981, at the invitation of the People's National Assembly.

The delegation was made up of:

Kurban Ali ogly Khalilov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaydzhan (head of the delegation); Joutchenko Alexandre, deputy, deputy chairman of the Committee for Protection of Nature and the Rational Use of Natural Resources of the Soviet of Nationalities, chairman of the Academy of Science of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Moldavia; Youhanson Nicolas, deputy, member of the Committee for Public Instruction and Culture of the Soviet of Nationalities, first secretary of the Tallinn City Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia; Makarova Lydie, deputy, secretary of the Committee for Public Health and Social Security of the Soviet of the Union, general practitioner of the Polyclinic Sector in the Vorochilov district of Moscow; Malkhozov Raouf, member of the Committee for Labor Problems and Women's Living Conditions, Protection of Mothers and Children of the Soviet of the Union, chairman of the Kolhozo Lenin in the Autonomous Region of Karachai-Cherkessk, territory of Stavropol.

The delegation was accompanied by: Outkine Vassily, adviser to the delegation; Mrs Tchourkina Ludmilla, aide to the Department of International Relations of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, secretary of the delegation; Yegochkine Valery, interpreter.

The delegation was received by Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona.

In addition to Antananarivo, the Soviet delegation of deputies visited the faritany [higher administrative unit] of Mahajanga and the Antsirabe fivondronana [union of village associations] I and II in order to learn about the life, creative work and art of the Malagasy people and had discussions with officials from the decentralized collectives.

During meetings with Lucien X, Michel Andrianarahinjaka, president of the People's National Assembly, and members of the Permanent Bureau and deputies from the People's Assembly of Madagascar, the deputies from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were informed about the Malagasy socialist revolution and the organization and operation of the People's National Assembly, its committees and the decentralized collectives, as well as about the international bonds of the highest legislative organization of Madagascar.

The delegation was also informed about the most important achievements in Madagascar in the social, economic and cultural fields and about the main orientations of the domestic and foreign policy of the Malagasy Government.

The members of the Soviet delegation appreciated the efforts made by Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, the Supreme Council of the Revolution, the Malagasy Parliament and the government in order to bring about progressive changes, strengthen the national economy and develop education and public health in their country in order to establish a new society based on equity and justice.

It was also emphasized that Madagascar's policy of aiming for peace and its positions of principle in supporting movements of national liberation in the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist struggle, have won it broad prestige in the international arena and above all, among the liberated countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and countries in the socialist community.

For its part, the Soviet delegation informed Malagasy deputies about the structure and activities of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the main directions of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy, and activities of the organizations of people's government aimed at carrying out the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Malagasy officials have greatly appreciated the role of the Soviet Union in consolidating international peace, security and detente and in the assistance it has given to national liberation struggles. Madagascar's deputies manifested their support for the peace initiatives contained in the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics "to parliaments and peoples of the world," in which it is quite rightly stated that parliaments have the path of negotiations as a solution in order to halt the arms race and bring about disarmament.

Both sides manifested their disapproval of the massive production of the neutron bomb, which is the most barbarous means of exterminating human beings. They condemned the provocative actions of the imperialist forces and their accomplices in bringing about the failure of the aspiration of the peoples on the shores of the Indian Ocean aimed at making that ocean a peace zone, a non-nuclear area.

Both sides noted that Soviet-Malagasy bilateral relations, based on the principles of friendship, trust and noninterference in domestic affairs, international solidarity and mutually advantageous cooperation, are successfully developing in the political, social, economic and cultural domains. They agree that there must be an expansion of ties between the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, so that it will become an important link in the development of all Soviet-Malagasy relations.

The delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed its sincere gratitude for the cordial reception and hospitality extended to it on the friendly soil of Madagascar.

11,464
CSO: 4719/53

JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF KDTM-FJAR PUBLISHED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Joint communique of the Democratic Committee of Youth and Students for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution (KDTM) and the Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion (FJAR), dated 7 September 1981]

[Text] In response to an invitation from the AKFM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence-Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] Revolutionary Youth, within the framework of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the KDTM, and in response to the FJAR invitation to the KDTM, a delegation from the Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion, headed by members of its Political Bureau, visited Antananarivo from 30 August to 7 September.

During its visit, the FJAR delegation learned of the achievements of the Malagasy people under the leadership of President Didier Ratsiraka within the framework of the democratic national revolution, a phase moving toward socialism, and of the activities and accomplishments of the KDTM in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

The delegation also held meetings with the Political Bureau of the AKFM and the National Executive Bureau of the KDTM, during which problems common to the two Indian Ocean countries and international problems were examined.

On the basis of these discussions and contacts, the FJAR and the KDTM: state that young people are an integral part of their people; express their concern and condemn the cold war policy perpetrated by imperialism, particularly the decision by the Reagan administration of the United States to build the neutron bomb, as well as to expand the military forces and bases in the Indian Ocean, but reaffirm their support for security, detente and peace in the world; and note that more than ever, peace must be preserved.

It is along this same line of ideas that the FJAR and the KDTM support all initiatives relative to the search for solutions so that the Indian Ocean will be a peace zone, initiatives such as the Sri Lanka conference and the proposal of Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, to call an international conference following that of Sri Lanka, in Antananarivo; reaffirm their anti-imperialist solidarity with the peoples and youth of the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America who are fighting Zionism, racism, apartheid, fascism

and imperialism; are convinced that Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, will have its independence forthwith; condemn the acts of aggression of the racists of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and the other neighboring countries of South Africa, as well as the aggression of the American imperialists against the national sovereignty and security of the progressive nations; express their determination to combine their efforts with progressive youth in the world.

The KDTM reaffirms its solidarity with the struggle of the people and revolutionary youth and believes that with the victory of the left in France, changes in keeping with the aspirations and interests of the people and youth of Reunion will come about.

The KDTM appreciates the role of the Autonomous Youth Front of Reunion (FJAR) in this struggle.

The FJAR has taken great interest in the experiences of the KDTM in the fight against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and for the building of socialism and reiterates its support for the Malagasy socialist revolution.

For the strengthening and expansion of bilateral cooperation and relations, the KDTM and the FJAR manifest their determination to proceed to have exchanges of information, delegations and experience. They express their willingness to cooperate with all national and international organizations of progressive youth for peace, democracy and social progress.

The Autonomous Youth Front of Reunion (FJAR) thanks the host organization: the KDTM, the Political Bureau of the AKFM and all officials for ensuring their pleasant and fruitful stay in Antananarivo, capital of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Antananarivo, 7 September 1981

For the National Executive Bureau of the KDTM, Noelson Razakarisoa

For the Political Bureau of the FJAR, Michele Picardo, member of the Political Bureau of the FJAR

11,464
CSO:

MONIMA HOLDS FIFTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Sep 81 pp 1-3

[Text] On Saturday morning, Razafindratandra Justin, member of the Political Bureau of the Vondrona Socialist MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar], officially opened the party's fifth regional conference, which was attended by the national secretary, Remanindry Jaona (CSR [member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council]), representatives of the AKFM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence] (Rakotovao-Andriantiana), the AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution] (Charles Ravoajanahary), the UDECMA [Malagasy Christian Democratic Union] (Pierrette Ratsarazafy), the Vonjy (Marojama Razanabahiny), chairmen of the executive committees of the faritany [higher administrative unit] and members of the diplomatic corps.

This fifth regional conference of the VSM, like previous conferences, fits into the framework of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the people's movement of 1 April 1971 and is based on three themes: the aspects of the difficulties of the faritany masses; the difficult circumstances now experienced by the people and the role of the VSM in the defense of the revolution; and the positive and negative aspects of the people's movement of April 1971 for further work in ideology.

950 Members

The federal secretary of the Antananarivo VSM rapidly reviewed the state of health of the VSM and the democratic organizations affiliated with it in the faritany, in order to emphasize "our determination to break once and for all with a bad habit we inherited from the mother party to which many of us belonged before June 1977. That bad habit is the exaggeratedly optimistic evaluation of party strength." That is self-criticism!

In the Antananarivo faritany, there are 38 VSM sections (6 in the Antsirabe I fivondronana [union of village associations], 15 in Antsirabe II, 7 in the capital, 14 in Atsimondrano, 3 in Avaradrano and 3 in Tsiroanomandidy). Alongside these sections, there are three legally constituted federations.

According to the latest figures, these sections include 950 members. As for the democratic organizations, the MONIMA Socialist Youth has 18 sections. The socialist union SYMPIMITO [expansion unknown] has 10 sections and the MONIMA Socialist Women has 7 sections.

Party of the Oppressed

According to the speaker, these figures mean that "in the Antananarivo faritany, the VSM and its democratic organizations are not currently powerful. This is true numerically, but structurally as well. However, they are alive and are fighting with all their strength. In addition, the progress registered by the VSM is encouraging because this is sure progress, taking place without any precipitation."

"The progress we have made truly becomes encouraging," he continued, "if one agrees that it is the working class and the poor peasantry that really need change and revolution. They are the fundamental classes which, through their work, produce the wealth in this country and it is they who are exploited and oppressed by society at present. It is for this objective reason that they need to upset and transform this society."

The VSM "is truly the party of the workers and poor farmers. That is the class nature of our party in the Antananarivo faritany."

For his party, Remanindry Jaona began by asserting that "it is normal for the VSM to remember the people's uprising of April 1971, which represents a great moment in our national liberation struggle. It is no less legitimate that the VSM should now openly proclaim that it is a current continuer of this liberation struggle that is not yet finished."

Presenting the line of the VSM and the responsibilities it has assumed in order to defend the revolution in the difficult period in which the people and Madagascar find themselves, the national secretary of the VSM said that "a party that is incapable of self-criticism can never move forward along the path of progress and cannot claim [part of text deleted]. It is also a duty for our party to set forth, clearly and without ambiguity, our analyses and opinions of the current situation. It is also a duty to make our proposals for bringing the country out of the crisis known."

Proposals

Jaona then spoke of the role of the VSM within the Front, presented the VSM view on the difficult national situation and presented a number of proposals for meeting the crisis.

The proposals consisted of three lines of action:

1 -- "Government officials must tell the people the truth about national affairs, without demagogy, without misplaced pride. The people must not be kept in ignorance of affairs concerning them because they will then feed upon rumors. At any rate, why should be conceal our inadequacies from the people when they alone can correct them?"

"It is only when a people knows the truth that it can assume responsibilities and only in this way can the indispensable national concensus emerge."

2 -- "We must establish strict discipline in order to eliminate the current laxity as soon as possible. Parties belonging to the Front must establish discipline in their mutual relations as soon as possible. The people expect a model from the Front in this area and the VSM believes that such discipline is possible if one truly loves the revolution. Furthermore, iron discipline must be established within the very government apparatus. Discipline must be the golden rule in the management of affairs of state and this strictness must be concrete and felt by the people. We must punish without discrimination all those guilty of violations, both in government enterprises as well as in posts of political responsibility."

He continued: "The people no longer believe in fine speeches. The current circumstances require that we give up demagogy, the lack of strictness and laxity. The VSM believes that such a change can be brought about without delay."

3 -- "If we were to impose such discipline, it would then be possible for the government and the Front to draft an anticrisis plan of action."

It should be noted that the representatives of the Front parties also spoke on solidarity within the Front and united work in order better to defend revolutionary achievements and reach a new phase of the revolution.

11,464
CSO: 4719/52

UNICEF GRANT FOR SOCIAL COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Albano Mendes]

> [Text] Pemba--By October of this year, over 200,000 peasants in various regions of the country will benefit from communications systems in their respective communities. To this end, the Public Communications Section of the Ministry of Information is conducting a major program in support of the integrated development of the communal villages, covering 24 rural communities in four provinces.

With technical support (equipment and specialists in the field) from UNICEF, the project was initiated in 1977, with an experimental phase of about 2 years. During this time four Social Communications Centers were established in as many villages, located in Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Gaza and Maputo Provinces.

It is noted that Maputo was included in place of Nampula Province because the authorities in Nampula "faced serious obstacles to the proper development of the program," according to Bento Albino Bango, assistant national director of the Office of Public Communications.

The Social Communications Centers (one aspect of the program) consist of infrastructures--a pavilion and studio--built with local materials and equipped with generators, amplifiers, loudspeakers and movie projectors, and a People's Newspaper.

This simple audiovisual equipment will enable the residents to organize programs to their tastes produced in the local dialect, with the help of some trained staff.

Bango told NOTICIAS in Pemba that the Social Communication Project for Communal Villages is not the final answer in the attempt to reach rural areas, "but is simply filling the void created by the failure to meet the specific communications needs in these areas."

The next phase of the experimental period--the phase of expansion--began last year, when 20 more villages were selected to receive Expanded Centers for Public Listening.

This phase of expansion, also limited to the four provinces noted above, is actually an extension of the experience gained from the existing Social Communications Centers.

However, and this explains the designation given to the new centers, the technical equipment available to the communities includes radios and microphones as well as generators and loudspeakers, serving a broader purpose, since it is geared essentially to broadcasting programs of Radio Mozambique.

Project Development

The Communal Villages Social Communications Project is to be included in the Central State Plan for 1982, and the agreement with UNICEF has also been renewed, with financing extended from 2 to 4 years.

With initiation of the phase of expansion and consolidation next year, a goal of 58 villages has been set for 1984, with the expectation of reaching over half a million peasants.

During the 4 years, other means of social communication will be made available, notably mobile units (three of which will go into operation this month), to provide a link among various villages.

It should be added that during the Water Festival in Planalto de Mueda, attended by Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, the party's Central Committee secretary for economic policy, the Social Communications Center in Ntamba Village was inaugurated. General dos Santos paid a visit of inspection to the center.

The total cost of the project is 13,561,472 meticals. The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique is funding most of this--over 8 million meticals, according to a financial summary included in a document from the Office of Public Communications.

6362
CSO: 4728/9

PROGRESSIVE INCREASE OF RELATIONS WITH HUNGARY

Mixed Commission Meeting

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] A Mozambican delegation led by Armando Guebuza, national minister-commissioner of the armed forces and vice minister of defense, left last night for Budapest, where it will take part in the first meeting of the Hungarian-Mozambican Joint Commission.

The meeting is in implementation of agreements between the two countries, which recommended periodic meetings in furtherance of established accords in economic, scientific, technical and cultural areas.

Speaking to the news media shortly before his departure, Guebuza said the meeting was expected to include discussion of questions related to the project to install an assembly line for Ikarus automobiles in Mozambique.

In a first phase, the assembly line would employ a limited number of Mozambicans. With progressive technical-professional training, still others would be employed in the sector.

Guebuza added that the Joint Commission would examine practical possibilities for cooperation in prospecting for nonferrous minerals, technical assistance and intensified cooperation in agriculture.

During its stay in Hungary, the Mozambican delegation will also examine ways of adding to the existing military accords between the two countries.

"I am certain that in this joint meeting we will find ways to bring the two countries even closer together," concluded the national minister-commissioner of the FAM (FPLM) [Mozambican Armed Forces, formerly Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Mozambique].

Friendship Treaty Ratified

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Sep 81 p1

[Text] Last Wednesday the People's Republics of Mozambique and Hungary exchanged documents in ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, an event of

major importance in relations between the two countries, preceding the first session of the Joint Commission, which is meeting now.

Armando Guebuza, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and national political minister-commissioner of the FPLM, and Frigyes Puja, foreign affairs minister of the People's Republic of Hungary, made the exchange.

The agreement establishing the Mozambican-Hungarian joint commission for development of political, economic, cultural, technical and scientific relations was signed in Maputo in 24 Sep 1980.

The joint commission is meeting for the first time this year, an event of historic importance in Mozambican-Hungarian relations, within the framework of the accords signed in June 1978, during President Samora Machel's official visit of friendship to that socialist European country.

The discussions between the delegations have been characterized by friendliness and mutual understanding. Various matters of common interest have been taken up, particularly bilateral cooperation and an exchange of views on the international situation.

This first session of the Mozambican-Hungarian Joint Commission is testimony to the fraternal solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

6362
CSO: 4728/9

GDR COOPERATION IN CREATION OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS NETWORK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] As part of the strategy to create a national network of popular correspondents, as defined by the FRELIMO Party, a training course was inaugurated yesterday in the headquarters of the ONJ (National Association of Journalists) in Maputo. Taking part in the course are several individuals selected from national and provincial newspapers, as well as party activists and other workers in public communications.

Speaking at the opening session, Mia Couto, member of the Executive Secretariat of the ONJ and managing editor of the morning paper NOTICIAS, stressed the importance of local correspondents, particularly for the news media.

The news-gathering "mass media" should develop efforts to cover a broader range of news to meet the needs of their readership.

"No newspaper is working with local correspondents. We have attempted it various times, but nothing came of it because the provinces are not yet sufficiently structured. It's like wishing for hands when you haven't got a body," said Couto.

To give value to the course and make it productive, those present were urged to ask the instructors to discuss specific aspects relevant to the situation and needs of our country.

The course to train cadres for creation of a local correspondents' network will be taught by instructors from the GDR, here as a result of agreements between the Mozambican and GDR journalists associations.

During the course, which will last from 15 to 21 days, topics of major interest will be taken up, notably criteria for selecting local correspondents to meet our country's needs, principles of collaboration with the news media, how to work with letters from readers, and the GDR's experience in this field in 3 decades of revolution.

6362
4728/9

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT HIGH AIR FARES; PAPER REPLIES

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 4 Oct 81 p 48

[Text] I have kept up with price increases in the LAM (Mozambique Airlines), which had now doubled its rates. We have a number of people who earn a maximum of 3,000 meticals. My question is this: How is it possible for us, who earn this kind of salary and are living far from our hometowns, to go home to visit our relatives?

Moreover, we have other people who earn 3,000 meticals and have children and older people as dependents. How can they provide for the needs of these persons? If the LAM costs many meticals, if a pair of slacks costs many meticals, how can the people who earn small salaries--and especially teachers--manage on so little money?

This is why I am calling this letter "The LAM Is Only for Rich People." When air fares were established, no thought was given to peasants who are so desperately poor. I believe that these prices should have taken into account those who earn a minimum; on the contrary, it is the rich people who are benefiting from air travel, both to other countries and to various cities in our own country.

Marcelino Soda Chingalatoto
Tete

TEMPO's Reply--The basic question, here, is not to characterize the LAM as only a service for the rich, which it is not. It has been proven that most of the LAM passengers are persons traveling on business.

The choice was this: Either an increase in the price of air tickets or bankruptcy for the LAM, as its predecessor, the DETA, had already done. It was heredity from the past that determined the habit of traveling by air at ridiculously low prices. Air transportation is expensive throughout the world. And in the whole world, the most used means of communication are railroads or buses. The future of our means of communication resides right there, when we shall have established permanent and systematic rail and road communications from the north to the south and vice-versa. They may not be too comfortable, but are definitely less expensive than air travel. Also, they may even be safer.

CSO: 4742/26

DPRK INCREASES ASSISTANCE IN AGRICULTURE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 81 p 8

> [Text] Cooperation between Mozambique and the DPRK in agriculture is to be expanded even further, it was divulged during the visit by Mario Machungo, minister of planning and minister of agriculture, to Pyongyang, to take part in an international conference sponsored by the nonaligned nations on the food crisis in developing countries.

Machungo carried a personal message from President Samora Machel to Kim Il-song, the Korean chief of state. We have learned that the document referred basically to cooperation between the two countries.

As a result of Machungo's discussions in Pyongyang, several agreements expanding agricultural cooperation were swiftly concluded.

As one of the items of cooperation, a DPRK team will come here to work in corn and rice production in Nante, Zambezia Province.

About 2,000 hectares of land in Nante, which were under cultivation at one time, are now abandoned. The cooperation now established provides for recovery of this area, beginning with 500 hectares. A broader program is planned for this area in the future.

The N'Guri project in Cabo Delgado is also targeted for expanded DPRK cooperation. There are plans to extend irrigation to another 4,000 hectares.

In N'Guri an irrigation system is now under construction, with Korean cooperation, for an agricultural area of 1,000 hectares. To date, about 250 hectares are irrigated and the project should be completed by the end of 1982.

The first 100 hectares of this irrigated land was planted in this agricultural year with the help of Korean technicians. The area produced an average yield of 6 tons of rice per hectare.

This is the highest productivity achieved to date for rice in this country. In the current agricultural campaign, the Limpopo Agroindustrial Complex obtained a yield of about 1.6 tons per hectare for this grain.

In two meetings with Korean authorities, it was also decided to execute some other small irrigation projects at the foot of the Mueda mesa.

The largest of these projects will take in 500 hectares and will be developed at the Filipe Samuel Magaia Veterans' Production Center in Magaia, Cabo Delgado. The others will be located in Mueia, Quinhevo and Nangade.

In this visit to the DPRK, the Mozambican delegation had an opportunity to study the experience of that Asian country in agricultural development through irrigation.

A significant aspect of this experience is the way in which the DPRK makes full use of its waterways for economic purposes.

6362
CSO: 4728/9

BRIEFS

GDR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION--The anniversary of the foundation of the GDR, 7 October 1949, is being celebrated in Mozambique with various political, cultural and recreational activities. The AMASP [Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples] and the GDR League of Friendship With Peoples have organized a friendship meeting. Klaus Kotzur, member of the central council of the Free German Youth arrived in Maputo recently from that socialist country. The inaugural session took place on 28 September and was presided over by Joao Americo Mpfumo, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee and chief of the Mozambican Air Force. The representatives of both countries reaffirmed their common undertaking in the struggle against imperialism within the context of peace principles as a precondition for development. Klaus Kotzur, who is a miner and bears the title of "hero of labor" will meet with workers in various firms in the capital as well as with representatives of mass organizations and students. [Excerpts] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 4 Oct 81 p 6]

CSO: 4742/26

MINISTER MAKES TOUR TO EVALUATE PROGRESS OF HARVESTNG CAMPAIGN

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 22 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Kailou Youssouf]

[Text] On Sunday morning, the minister of agriculture, Dr Ari Toubo Ibrahim, began a tour to evaluate progress on the 1981 harvest in the country's seven departments.

The minister spent last night in Tahoua and will go to Agadez, via Ibecetane, today, where the ministerial delegation spent the day.

From Hamdalaye to Tahoua, passing through Tabala, Damana and Bagaroua (where the ministerial delegation spent Sunday night), Azao, Illela, Karaye, Yama and Badeguichiri, wherever he has gone, the minister has learned about the agricultural and grazing situation from administrative and common law authorities, district agriculture officials and heads of agricultural districts.

Based on the different remarks heard here and there, one can say that the agricultural situation tends to be promising in the Filingue and Illela districts.

In Filengue, where the ministerial delegation, accompanied by the general secretary of the prefecture of Niamey, Hamani Yari, was welcomed only a few kilometers from Balleyara by the deputy prefect of the district, Yahaya Oumarou, 60 percent of all millet is ripe and 40 percent has reached the milky stage.

Sorghum is at the seed formation stage. Some 60 percent of the niebe is ready for harvesting. In different cantons of the district, there are a few villages that might have a millet shortage, but the good production of sorghum and niebe would make up for it.

A total of 14 villages in the canton of Damana would have a 30- to 50-percent millet shortage due to the sandstorms at the beginning of the season and floods in four villages.

In Bonkoukou, crops suffered in some regions of the canton from a drought in August. In the canton of Filingue, parasites hurt crops, mainly in the region of Sanam. Some 1,900 hectares were sprayed by air and another 800 by land methods.

However, in the district as a whole, the situation is better than last year. Sorghum and niebe are doing well. Nearly everywhere, the millet harvest has been underway

for nearly a week. According to the head of the canton of Filingue, the marketing is taking place under perfect conditions.

In the district of Illela also, the agricultural harvest is going well despite the fact that 16 villages have shortages, due to the late beginning of the season, as well as pockets of drought in August, parasites and sometimes poor soil. Here, millet is in bloom, forming seed and maturing, nearing the beginning of the harvest. Sorghum has reached the milky stage and the beginning of maturity. This year, 108,150 hectares were planted out of the 150,000 arable hectares.

In the district of Illela, the minister visited three training centers (CPT): in Azao (a few kilometers from Illela), Karaye and Yama.

The Yama and Azao centers, which now have 16 and 20 couples respectively, were set up only this year. The farmers sent to these centers by different cooperatives spend 6 months in the CPT's, where they learn modern growing techniques.

The Karaye training center, set up in 1979, also welcomed 18 couples this year. Per-hectare yield for millet this year was 950 kilograms, compared with only 200 in 1979.

After the different visits, Minister Ari Toubo Ibrahim returned to Tahoua, after spending the day in Badeguichiri.

Upon its arrival in Tahoua, the ministerial delegation was received a few kilometers from the city by the department prefect, Battalion Commander Tandja Mamadou. A few minutes later, the minister presided over a meeting with cadres.

11,464
CSO: 4719/57

THREE CANADIAN DRAFT AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 19-20 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Canadian Ambassador Ernest Hebert and Minister of Planning Brah Mamane joined together yesterday morning in signing three protocols relating to proposed Canadian-Nigerien cooperation.

The first proposal consists in support for agricultural development in the Department of Diffa. It is aimed at increasing agricultural production in that region of Niger and at improving the capabilities of technical services of the departments of agriculture, the Nigerien Credit and Cooperation Union and of woods and forests.

Pilot production projects, the training of farm families in new techniques and the cooperative system, research, construction and the supplying of equipment will all give the project the elements needed for its execution, which will be spread out over a period of about 4 years. Canada will devote a sum of 1,272,000,000 CFA francs to the project and Niger will provide 220.5 million CFA francs.

The second project has to do with the establishment of a pilot line of credit through which Canada will make a grant available to the Nigerien Government amounting to as much as 414 million CFA francs, to be used to purchase, from Canada, equipment or consumer goods through importers designated from among Nigerien public and parapublic organizations and joint ventures under tutelage. Proceeds from the sale of these imported goods will be into a special account set up to help Niger finance its own development.

The Canadian International Development Agency and the Nigerien Ministry of Planning are the organizations responsible for the implementation of the project, which will be completed by 31 March 1982.

The third project, whose protocol was signed today, deals with the establishment of a counterpart fund to be used to finance local and recurrent expenditures linked to development projects agreed upon by Canada and Niger.

Hebert and Mamane expressed their satisfaction with the implementation of these new projects, which bear witness to the bonds of close friendship and cooperation that exist between the Canadian and Nigerien peoples.

11,464
CSO: 4719/57

BRIEFS

TOUR OF COUNTRY'S INTERIOR--Col Seyni Kountche, the chairman of the supreme military council and head of state, arrived in Maradi this morning on the first leg of his tour of the interior of the country. This tour is aimed at explaining the country's agricultural, forestry and livestock problems. The head of state was met on arrival by the prefect, Dandi Habarchi; the mayor of the municipality; provincial leaders; a delegation from Nigeria, as well as several other personalities and an enthusiastic crowd. After his arrival, the head of state presided over a conference of the cadres. [Excerpt] [AB151427 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 15 Oct 81]

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES--The deputy minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, Kim Yong U, who is leading a 3-man delegation, arrived in Niamey this afternoon. He was welcomed at the airport by the secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation, Tanda Sandi Boubacar, and the DPRK ambassador to Niger resident in Quagadougou. In a statement made shortly after his arrival, Mr Kim pointed out that the visit is aimed at strengthening the relations of cooperation existing between North Korea and our country. In this connection, the Korean delegation will exchange views with officials of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation.

KOUNTCHE RECEIVES DPRK, LIBYAN MINISTERS--President Kountche this morning received successively the DPRK deputy foreign affairs minister, Kim Yong U; and the Libyan minister of atomic energy, 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud. At the end of his audience, Mr Kim explained that his discussions with the head of state centered around cooperation between Niger and the DPRK. For his part, the Libyan minister made the following statement this morning upon his arrival at Niamey airport. [Begin recording in English fading into French translation.] We have the honor of coming with a message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to his brother his excellency the president, and at the same time to hold discussions on the cooperation between Libya and Niger--two brotherly African and Muslim countries--and to strengthen the said cooperation between them. This is the principal purpose of our visit. [End recording] [Excerpts] [AB121742 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 12 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/100

DISHONESTY OF BUSINESSMEN, SHORTCOMINGS IN PRICE CONTROL NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12-13 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Cherif Evalide Seye]

[Text] Reading the official prices for ordinary consumption goods will make more than one person laugh. The prices have almost nothing to do with daily reality in the markets. Current prices--and they are quite real--in general are much higher than the official prices. The official price of rice if F 80 [Prices stated in CFA Francs of the African Financial Community] per kilogram; the current price is F 125 per kilogram.

This state of things reveals simultaneously a certain indifference and resignation. The indifference is on the part of the services charged with the represion of illegal activity. Is it a matter of insufficient means? We don't know. The result is that, despite the action carried out by the economic control services, prices continue to climb, and artificial shortages continue to be organized.

The state of resignation, on the other hand, is that of the consumers. It is not forbidden to ask oneself about the consequences of this kind of resignation on the very activity of the various control bodies. You, we, all Senegalese, in a general way let things go along. We are resigned victims of a tyranny of which, however, we do not cease to complain. No doubt, there is a certain fatalism in this kind of behavior, unless it is the indirect resurgence of the fear which the then all-powerful merchants inspired during the colonial period. It is still the case that, confronted almost every day with illegal price increases, the consumers do nothing, unless they limit themselves to grumbling against the dishonesty of the merchants.

This intolerable situation for family pocketbooks which already have little in them nevertheless has a much graver consequence. Apart from the illegal price increases, everyone has been able to note that the official prices reflect a certain increase. This increase was foreseen a long time ago, since the initiation of the short-term and medium-term economic recovery plan.

One of the fundamental points in this plan was price realism. Except for items of daily necessity too sensitive to any fluctuation, rice for example, it was a matter of ending the generalized system of subsidization of major consumer items. This system had turned out to be a heavy burden for the Fund for the Equalization and Stabilization of Prices and was difficult to limit. As the prices of these items were lower in Senegal than in bordering countries, a leak developed, and the Fund was thus subsidizing the consumers of other countries.

In the framework of the recovery program it was therefore decided to work on price realism and also realism regarding income. The resources freed by ending certain subsidies were to make it possible to raise salaries burdened by inflation. Thus it was that in two stages salaries, both in the private sector as well as in the civil service, were raised, while in the countryside the prices paid to producers were also raised. When this was done, a recovery of consumption was expected, which was to start the economic machine going again.

This program, because of the simple fact of illegal price increases, is being destroyed. The expected resumption of consumption threatens not to occur, since the increase in salaries has already been passed up by the increase in prices of merchandise.

From this point of view the illegal price increases constitute a rather serious threat which should not be minimized.

This is a battle which all of us have to wage. The official government services owe us much greater effectiveness, and we consumers must ourselves be more demanding. The merchant selling to us is not doing us a service. He is just doing his job as a merchant. The refusal to sell is wrong. Many of us don't know all that. Thus, it appears evident that a broader information program for the consumer is required to encourage him to play the indispensable role of helper, without which no government service, however well organized, will ever bring illegal price increases to a halt.

No doubt we should also consider simplification of the procedure for consumers who complain. For it is evident that it is not easy to resign yourself to losing a whole morning to save 20 francs.

5170
CSO: 4719/40

BRIEFS

DIOUF TRIP, KUWAIT, BAHRAIN, QATAR--The head of states left Dakar this evening for Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar where he will pay official visits at the invitation of their Highnesses the Emirs of Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar. On this occasion, President Abdou Diouf will be accompanied by a large delegation consisting of Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs; Ousmane Seck, minister for economy and finance; Amoudou Li, first Quaestor at the national assembly; His Excellency Moustapha Cisse, Senegalese ambassador to the United Arab Emirates and special adviser to the president of the republic; Gen Ahmed Fall, private chief of staff to the president of the republic as well as several high ranking officials. [Text] [AB162203 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 16 Oct 81]

ARRESTED DP MEMBERS--Dakar, 14 Oct (AFP)--Arrested members of Senegal's opposition Democratic Party [DP] are being prevented from talking to their lawyers, the party alleged here today. A party statement said that the lawyers were being sent back from the jail to the ministry of justice and from there to the magistrate concerned, who could not be found. Two national leaders of the party and 8 other members, including member of Parliament Doudou Camara, have been charged with harming state security on the basis of accusations by Amadou Fall, a former bodyguard of party Secretary-General Abdoulaye Wade. The statement said the accused were being held with common criminals and being treated worse than them. It accused the justice minister of prejudicing their case by revealing evidence against them, including allegations that Mr Camara had admitted being trained in Libya in intelligence, military security and sabotage. [Text] [AB141532 Paris AFP in English 1512 GMT 14 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/132

AFRICAN LEADERS WARNED; BRIGHT PROSPECT AHEAD THROUGH COLLABORATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Sep 81 p 14

/Editorial: "A Plea for Reason"/

/Text/ Yesterday's address in parliament by South Africa's foreign minister, in which he dwelt on South Africa's foreign relations in their broadest and most comprehensive scope, comes down to the strongest plea ever made to African leaders to listen to reason.

Minister Pik Botha painted the alternatives in a grim, but clear manner. One of these is that the movement toward confrontation and conflict in the subcontinent will be allowed to go on. However, he warned, it must be borne in mind that it will no longer be possible to crush South Africa; it simply has become too strong.

The other alternative is collaboration. But then the conditions for this are that the leaders of Africa, a continent which is headed for perdition with an astronomical number of unemployed, billions of dollars in foreign debts and falling production, must give up their blind condemnations and harsh language. Reason must conquer these things.

The blind condemnation on the part of African leaders is also being felt in the South-West Africa question. This factor, besides the United Nations' partiality and those foreign troops in Angola, were cited by Minister Botha as the most important obstacles for an agreement in the South-West which would be a great asset for South Africa's foreign relations.

If the South-West problem could be settled this could help along what the minister has been envisaging as new alliances and partnerships, especially in the Southern Hemisphere. In connection with this he mentioned as attractive possibility of a Southern Atlantic collaboration between South Africa, Nigeria, Brazil and Argentina. We all need each other and if ideologic stumbling blocks can be overcome this would benefit this entire region of the world and serve as an additional buffer against Russian expansionism.

Above all the minister pointed out that steady progress is being made on the road to reform in South Africa's internal policy trends...the determining factor in its foreign relations. South Africa must pursue this in the hope that this broad trend will continue and be recognized. As long as this is South Africa's attitude it cannot be blamed if the plea for reason, made yesterday with such deep convictions by Minister Botha, is blown into the wind.

7964
CSO: 4701/1

POINTED CRITICISM OF VISITING LIBERALISTIC MINDED WESTERNERS

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 11 Sep 81 p 8

/"Perspective" Column by Otto Krause: "The West's Growing Business"/

/Text/ Once again a motley lot of foreign visitors: politicians, writers, university people and others has recently landed at the Jan Smuts Airport for the purpose of becoming seeped in this very peculiar South African society for a few days or perhaps a few weeks.

Like so many hundreds of their predecessors these types of "opinion formers" to whom I am referring have come to South Africa to gather facts, to seek explanations for the South African phenomenon, to attend international conferences (of course on the South African problem) and moreover to subsequently write long articles about us or to make some profound speeches.

> These people who continuously investigate and condemn South Africa are a special type and their motivation is to be sought more in their own countries than in the racist sins of South Africa. They are children of their own histories...and that is their problem, not ours.

The Gurus

Seen at a different level there are many of them who have come for their own aims, to win over political points among the people back home, to promote their careers (or to revive them), to give evidence of their pure liberalism, to find amusement in our sins, or to search our very hearts.

Upon his return to London one of these people has truly succeeded in reaping a great deal of publicity by asserting that the South African authorities have opened his letters. For shame!

However, there is no question that Operation South Africa, the great drive to look into our activities, describe them and usually condemn them, has become a real big business in the West. This is something we must take into view, because the unending droplets of water on our rock are especially aimed at eroding our image.

South Africans dealing with these visiting business-gurus sometimes feel that we are being looked upon as a bunch of apes behind cages in a zoo. With all those curious eyes fixed upon us we feel inclined to pelt these bystanders with peanuts and bottle fragments from our cage...and sometimes we feel like using something worse.

And rightly so, because so much of this Operation South Africa is based on false views, hypocrisy, pseudo-facts and trouble seeking.

I will not deny that there is a certain measure of honest research into our South African circumstances, however, there are a predominant number of visitors who come here only for the purpose of reinforcing their condemnations and gather information for the purpose of using it against us.

I want to make a sharp retort to them:

Certain Americans: We find among these a special kind of self-complacency and self righteousness. They believe that they have overcome their own racial problems and as a sign of this they want us to follow their prescription to the letter. This moral arrogance does not wish to recognize the differences in the circumstances and behind it there protrudes an imperial aim to turn the world into a copy of liberalistic America.

Certain Germans: Here one has to deal with a resounding feeling of guilt over their recent racist sins. But these liberal Germans have certainly turned over a new leaf and now they talk faster than they can think! They are furthermore frustrated, because Germany's economic importance in the world is not lending them sufficient political weight and they think they can win this by conspicuously wooing everything that looks like a Third World country. Down deep they think that a new extravagant liberalism will get them to forget their old excessive conservatism.

Certain Frenchmen: French leftists are more calculating in their anti-South African attitudes. Generally speaking the French are more philosophical and more conversant with the power game of international politics. Their leftists thus weigh calmly the advantages of taking a stand against South Africa against the advantages to be derived otherwise. Moreover, sometimes they think that we are fools for not practicing a little bit of hypocricy.

Certain Britons: A special type here are the Boer-hating Tories who cannot forgive us Afrikaners for having taken South Africa from them and now want to get at us with a new found liberalism. But the history behind this attitude is simply too transparent. The other kind of Britons who come here with the purpose in mind of condemning us all the more are the socialists who think that Britain must do penance for its own racist empire and the cheapest way of doing this is to proclaim its repugnance of the sins of South Africa.

All of these people are supposing...or hoping...that their own past has been erased from the memory of the world. They are fond of presenting the picture of the "new Western people" who could never be accused of racism.

Convenient

These people think that the most direct way of presenting this pretty picture is to keep on pointing to the horrible racism of South Africa. We are their convenient lightning-arrester. However, although the rest of the world is using this psychological state of the West, and exploiting it, it is nevertheless being taken with a grain of salt.

We can be glad that the rest of the West is more realistic and that this group of troublemakers whom I have singled out is not representative. But the thing which troubles me is how accessive we make ourselves to them.

7964
CSO: 4701/1

FAR RIGHT LEADER ASSAILED FOR VIOLENT STATEMENTS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Sep 81 p 25

/Text/ Yesterday Nationalist Party politicians expressed shock over, and aversion to, a threat coming from Eugene Terreblanche, leader of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB), that there will be a bloody revolution if the government's constitutional proposals are approved in a national referendum.

Terreblanche was also branded "irresponsible" and "drunk with power."

According to a report in DIE VOLKSBLAD, a sister newspaper of DIE BURGER, the AWB leader made a statement in Bloemfontein on Tuesday evening saying that one way of defeating the government is to block the referendum and then win an enforced general election. However, should the government win out with a referendum, then there will be another way: "bloody revolution."

A bloody revolution will follow and then "we will get back the white man's land by force and the grace of God." These were his words.

Yesterday the Transvaal leader of the Nationalist Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, expressed his astonishment over this utterrance saying: "Making threats of a revolution represents an utterly dangerous language in South Africa. Even a suggestion of a possible revolution, as a political method against the government's measures, is extremely dangerous and it had better be avoided."

Barend du Plessis, the MP for Florida, who in the discussion of the prime minister's budget item drew the ire of Terreblanche by sharply getting at the far rightists, went even further.

He said: "By making such a statement Terreblanche went beyond allowable limits. The government, authority and the public now know where they stand with this man who is so drunk with power that he is evidently in no condition to perceive the real challenges for South Africa."

Minister of Police Louis le Grange was out of town yesterday and was not available for a comment; however, in the past he has taken a strong position against possible illegal actions by the AWB. The AWB must know that it is being watched carefully. This is Le Grange's view.

7964
CSO: 4701/1

ARMY COMBAT SCHOOL GROUNDS RENAMED AFTER P.W. BOTHA

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Sep 81 p 7

/Text/ The training grounds of the Army Combat School of the armed forces at Lothala in the Northern Cape will be named after Prime Minister P.W. Botha. This was made known in parliament yesterday by Minister of Defense, Gen Magnus Malan.

General Malan, who was presenting a reply on the discussion of his budget item, said that the grounds will be called: P.W. Botha Training Grounds. The Army Combat School, where soldiers are trained in conventional warfare, was established in 1977 on the initiative of Mr Botha who was then minister of defense.

The initiative for naming the grounds after Mr Botha arose spontaneously from Gen Malan and his department.

The combat school employs the most modern war techniques and arms in its training and the good fruits of this were recently plucked in Operation Protea. So stated Gen Malan.

Gen Malan also announced that the commando system is being looked over for the purpose of "expanding considerably its volunteer element" and to make it more regionally oriented.

Members of the fleet will also continue to perform border duty, according to Gen Malan, and the navy company who served there last year discharged its duty in an excellent manner.

With respect to soldier's pay Gen Malan said that the armed forces had succeeded in limiting complaints in this area to less than 1 percent after it had reached a rate of 4 percent. The chief of the Armed Forces Department gave his personal attention to this matter.

In a large organization such as the armed forces, which pays a total of 50 million rand per month in soldiers' pay, it is not altogether possible to avoid some mistakes.

7964
CSO: 4701/1

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES, OTHER EXPENDITURES--Payments to the Armed Forces from 1 April to 31 August of this year have cost the government 1,203 billion rand. This comes to 241 million more than for the same time period of last year. According to the records of receipts and allotments from the treasury accounting published in the government's gazette, the total expenditures over this 5 month period amounted to nearly 11.8 billion rand. Of this amount 3,441,616,000 rand consisted of internal repayments of treasury notes. Altogether 37,416,930 rand was paid out to defense bonds, while the national defense bonds costs came to 146,705,800 rand. A total of 122,050,617 rand was allotted to the state oil funds as compared with the 111,716,901 rand of last year. The national road funds evidenced an increase of nearly 5,502,200 rand over last year's expenditures. The account for transportation services to the blacks from April to August amounted to 5,471,524 rand. Last year this was 6,105,552 rand. On the income side national defense bonds and defense bonds brought in 8,859,545 rand into the treasury. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 15 Sep 81 p 4] 7964

CSO: 4701/1

BRIEFS

BAKARI'S INSPECTION TOUR--The junior minister of defense and national service, Col Seif Bakari completed his tour of national service units on the island of Zanzibar by asking the soldiers to be careful in maintaining their weapons. He made this appeal when he met with the officers and soldiers of the Mtoni camp the day before yesterday. He asked the soldiers to use their weapons for the country's defense and stressed that they should not involve themselves in criminal activities. Yesterday Junior Minister Bakari went to the Island of Pemba for a 4-day visit. At that time he said that the new allowance of 100 shillings instead of the former 50 shillings will be paid to JKT youths only. The new allowance will not include the youths of the National Economic Service [JKU] on the island as the TANZANIA NEWS AGENCY [SHIHATA] report in the newspaper UHURU stated the day before yesterday. He said that the JKU youth who join the Army of the Citizens of Tanzania [JWTZ] with a 3-year contract will receive this allowance of 100 shillings per month. [Text] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 2 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4749/7

BRIEFS

TERRORISM INCIDENTS, MEASURES--Two policemen were killed and one wounded during an attack on a police station at Mpererwe, some 10 kilometers north of Kampala, by armed men dressed in the combat gear of the Ugandan army. The same men--who reportedly belong to an underground movement--are suspected of having attacked another police station about 10 kilometers away, at Kasangati. Enemies of the government attacked the police station at Luwero, 64 km north of Kampala, killing at least three policemen, including the station commander. According to a witness, the attackers, of whom there were 20 or 30, wore military uniforms and were riding in a truck. The government decided to put barricades on the roads leading to the capital city, following the attack on the three police stations. Soldiers are putting these measures of control conjointly with Ugandan and Tanzanian police. The rail link between Kampala and Mombasa, the main Kenyan port on the Indian Ocean, was cut in an attack carried out with explosives. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 42 Sep 81 p 23] 9516

CSO: 4719/423

UNIONS APPEAR TO CHALLENGE ZERBO

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 pp 2100-2101

[Text]

THREE of the four Voltaique associations of trade unions recently met in Bobo-Dioulasso and vigorously condemned "any government action aimed at intimidating workers and their organisations, or taking away union rights won at such a cost."

The trade unions are now the most significant legal political force in the country, excluding the military themselves, and their meeting on August 18 and August 19 formally decided to do whatever is necessary to achieve their objectives and to satisfy their legitimate demands. This seems a clear challenge to the social contract which the President, Colonel Zerbo, called for in his important May Day speech, in which the trade unions were to accept constraints on their freedom of action and speech. Instead, the three union associations present at the meeting, the Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Voltaiques (CNTV), the Organisation Voltaique des Syndicats Libres (OVSL), and the Union Syndicale des Travailleurs Voltaiques (USTV), agreed to hold a national conference towards the end of the year.

The meeting in Bobo-Dioulasso centred on two specific demands. The day after Colonel Zerbo's May Day speech, in which he outlined the Military Committee's development priorities for the country, the same three groups of unions held a joint meeting in the capital city, Ouagadougou, which approved a 27-point list of complaints addressed to the Military Committee. This list included an immediate 50 per cent increase in the minimum wage level, readjustment of salaries, increases in family allowances, and a block on price rises for basic foodstuffs. Sadly, though, only one point referred specifically to the 85 per cent of Voltaiques who are unorganised peasant farmers: this was point 20 on the list, calling for a systematic upgrading of all low lying land in order to check the rural exodus. In any event, none of their requests have yet been formally answered by the Military Committee, and the meeting demanded replies as soon as possible.

The second contentious issue at the meeting was a series of severe sanctions signed by Colonel Zerbo on June 6, aimed at a group of civil servants who participated in a strike which was considered illegal. Briefly, a group of Voltaique students in Togo were expelled from their university accommodation in Lomé in May, ostensibly because a fight broke out concerning ownership of a bucket. But since President Eyadema of Togo and the deposed Voltaique President Lamizana were close friends, political motives were suspected. Some students in Ouagadougou attempted to organise a solidarity strike, and sanctions were imposed on them. This

was the second major difficulty the military have faced at the university since coming to power: three months previously several lecturers were temporarily arrested for political activity which has been banned since the coup. In an attempt to force the lifting of this new set of sanctions against the students, some STOV union members went on a two-day protest strike from their jobs at the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Public Works. Immediately, the Military Committee responded: all were suspended without pay for three to six months. Colonel Zerbo added: "These sanctions must be considered as a once only warning to civil servants and state employees, and a danger sign to all those who believe that they can impinge with impunity on the rules established for the exercise of union freedoms."

The meeting responded by calling the government action a serious threat to trade union freedom, guaranteed by the military when they took over last November.

While the Military Committee have not responded to the unions' request for an increase in the minimum daily wage, they have announced that work will start on the railway line to the Tambao manganese mine on October 1. Tambao is in the north-eastern corner of Upper Volta, 350 kilometres from the capital and lying within the Sahel, very close to the borders with Mali and Niger. The sandy terrain and severe weather conditions make any work in that area far more difficult and costly than in the rest of the country. In *West Africa* of August 3, we described Tambao as a prestige project: this was denied at a recent press conference by the Minister of Plan, who instead called it "survival expenditure". The project has been quietly dropped twice in the last seven years because external financiers decided that it could never be economically viable. This time round, only Voltaique banks have so far committed themselves to the project, and they are only able to loan enough money to get the railway line 100 kilometres north of Ouagadougou, to Kaya, and no further. The director of the Banque Internationale des Voltas, M. Tabita, was appointed by the Military Committee when they took power, but the Minister of Plan, Sanfo Mamadou, a soldier himself, denied that the banks had been coerced into supporting a project nobody else would finance: "All kinds of people are saying that the State forced the banks to finance Tambao. In the final analysis, we can say that the financial institutions were not forced. We asked them what they could do voluntarily so that we could start Tambao." He also denied that the banks would have less money to lend for normal activities having lent £12m. to this project.

The unions may not be happy with the Military Committee's choice of priorities, nor with the military precision with which they are being planned. The Minister of Plan stated, "The Head of State, the Military Committee, promised the Voltaique people that the railway would start on October 1, and so everything had to be done to ensure that it happened on October 1. And that is what is happening."

CSO: 4700/116

BRIEFS

RAIL BREAK-UP Ouagadougou, September 10--Upper Volta Transport Minister Gaston Gnoumou Kani expressed surprise today at "persistent rumours" from Abidjan that the Ivory Coast was to break up the Abidjan-Niger Railway Authority (RAN) linking the two countries. Captain Gnoumou Kani, who is also Minister for Public Works and Housing, said that his government would continue to operate the service under a joint agreement which provided for decisions affecting the railway to be taken jointly. If "our Ivorian brothers find it necessary and profitable" to divide the existing line into national sections the military government in Ouagadougou would immediately take over its own portion of the railway, he added. The minister said that there was no proof that the rumours originated within the Abidjan government, but "anything is possible." Capt Kani, speaking after a special Cabinet meeting called to discuss a planned extension of the existing rail line, described the railway as an "almost unique example of cooperation in the world." The cabinet meeting discussed a project to extend the Ouagadougou line to Tambao, near the northern border with Mali. Work on the extension is due to start on Thursday with symbolic laying of the first part of the track to Kaya, 105 kms (65 miles) north. The line, which will serve Tambao manganese mines and cement calcium deposits at nearby Tin Hrassan has to be built under participation conditions set out by overseas partners (from Japan, Kuwait, West Germany, France, and the Arab Bank for Economic Development of Africa). The Ouaga-Kaya section, which is expected to cost about 2.5 million dollars, is being paid for by the home government. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 2 Oct 81 p 19]

CSO: 4700/116

NEW POSITION, RECALL OF RETIREE MARK MILITARY PERSONNEL CHANGES

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 42, Sep 81 p 21

[Text] General Mobutu has made major personnel changes affecting most of the army's command positions. The series of decree-laws ordering these changes introduced two innovations--the first being the creation of a position of deputy chief of general staff of the Zairian Armed Forces (FAZ), and the second the recall into active service of a general who has been in retirement since 1977. The general staff of the FAZ will continue to be headed by Lieutenant General Nsinga Boyenge Mosambay, who will be assisted by Lieutenant General Boteti Nkoko Ea Nkanga, who was previously the chief of staff of the ground forces, a position that has been filled by Major General Eluki Monga Aundu. The chief of staff of the national police will be Brigadier General Molamba Pene Lowa, former commandant of the city of Kinshasa, whose successor is Col Longelo Mbule Wa Monzombo. Command of the head of state's military staff will be exercised henceforth by Col Bosange Bakola, who up to now was commander of the special presidential brigade; the latter position is being filled by Lt Col Nzimbi Ngbale. As for the first military region, which corresponds administratively to the regions of Shaba and the two Kasais, it is placed under the authority of Brigadier General Esale Yoka, former commander of the Kitona base, whose successor is Brigadier General Yeka Mangbau Lowanga, former chief of staff of the national police. Command of the second military region, which in administrative terms covers the urban region of Kinshasa and the regions of Lower Zaire, the Bandundu, and the equator, is given to the former retired officer, Lieutenant General Itambo Mukina Wa Kambala. The third military region, which administratively covers the regions of Kivu and Upper Zaire, falls to Lieutenant General Danga Ngbokoli, who thus succeeds General Eluki Monga Aundu, the new chief of staff of the ground forces.

9516
CSO: 4719/423

BRIEFS

INFORMATION ON BRIGADE--Commanded by Col Mathiote, the 31st brigade is composed of three combat battalions (the 311th at Kamina, the 312th at the border of Upper Zaire, and the 313th in Kinshasa) and a command, logistics and support battalion (in Kinshasa). The combat battalions are divided into three basic fighting units and one CCAS [comprehensive close air support?] company. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 42 Sep 81 p 21] 9516

PARACOMMANDOS IN CENTRAL AFRICA--The Lumumba Congolese National Movement, a Zairian exile opposition party, has asserted that 96 Zairian paracommandos are in charge of providing President Dacko with security protection in Bangui, and condemns the "interference." [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 42 Sep 81 p 21] 9516

AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA--Zaire and Romania have concluded cooperation agreements primarily involving the agricultural domain. According to the terms of the agreements, Romania is committed to revitalizing the activity of ZAIROM [Zairian-Romanian Zoo-Technical Company], a joint Zairian-Romanian agro-industrial company started 5 years ago in Inkisi. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 42 Sep 81 p 21] 9516

CSO: 4719/423 END

JPRS 79330

29 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2512

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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ANALYSIS OF SHORTCOMINGS IN AFRICAN PLANNING SYSTEMS

Paris LE MOIS EN AFRIQUE in French No 182-183, Feb-Mar 81 pp 84-94

[Article by Andre Badibanga: "Obscurity and Gaps in African Planning Systems"]

> [Text] Have the countries which have chosen "planning-based liberalism" as a development model managed to achieve effective regulation of their national economies by means of planning systems that rely more on guidelines than strict orders?
>
> One has to admit the answer is no. Because, despite all of Africa's experience in planning over more than 20 years, no way has yet been found to control the external contingencies which impact so negatively on those national economies.
>
> In addition, they downplay the role of man and subsistence agriculture in their projections, and they go against the grain of the industrial revolution. This has been the cause of countless failures.

The notion of planning appeared in Africa at the pivotal time of independence. Since that time it has continued to fuel economic debate and, gradually, to replace the mechanisms which previously had guided public administration.

But what exactly is meant by economic planning? In general it is defined as a process intended to generate discussion of the economic system and quantify the real needs of the economy under consideration.

Starting from this assessment of the needs, the political leaders--after preliminary consultation with the chief organs of the state--establish the more or less long-term growth objectives to be pursued for the enhanced well-being of the nation. From the nature of those objectives, and above all from the manner in which they are to be achieved--taking into account the predominant mode of production--the fundamental characteristics, respectively, of Soviet and of Western planning, are derived.

The former is called centralized, in that it is imposed by compelling force on the socio-economic system and replaces the market mechanisms. The latter is called liberal, because it is defined as a pedagogical instrument aimed more at guiding economic players than making their decisions for them.

As between these two modes of planning which seem--in theory--to share no common ground, where do the various African planning systems fit, and how should they be described? "In our system of planning-based liberalism," says Mr Ahidjo, the Cameroonian head of state, "which proscribes anarchy, our planning can only be advisory, and of course prescribe the most important domestic options within which the spirit of free enterprise can flourish among economic players" (AFRIQUE-AUJOURD'HUI, No 13, p 9).

Is that rough--and admittedly incomplete--definition of African-style planning actually consistent with the model of "planning-based" liberalism that regulates the Western Economies?

Is the impact of African planning on the realities--that is, on the complex intricacies of their national economies--one of at least moderating, if not controlling, the shocks attendant to their openness to the world outside?

Do the African development plans--elaborated sometimes in such profuse detail as to discourage the reader--actually achieve the growth objectives which constitute the justification of their existence? Do they contain both the qualitative and quantitative elements which together enliven economic life?

In short, are they aimed at advancing man, both literally and figuratively, and improving the quality of his life? Such are some of the questions we intend to examine in this article.

Advisory Plans

From an examination, admittedly far from exhaustive, of the first attempts at planning mounted at the onset of African decolonization, one conclusion emerges: African plans are more advisory than authoritarian, in that they are presented as simple pedagogical tools, rather than mandatory plans in the sense in which the term is understood in the socialist countries. In addition, they do not replace free enterprise or the play of supply and demand. Does this mean that price controls, the cornerstone of both planning-based and laisser-faire liberalism, stand out in capital letters? A delicate problem, one regarding which a number of planners are speaking out bluntly.

Nevertheless, this free enterprise has been tempered here and there by various joint ventures in the economic field which often involve unequal partnerships between public and private capital--and nationalizations--which have been aborted even before producing the results expected.

Examples are those denationalizations known here as "dezairianization" and there "de-ivorization."

The purely hortatory nature of the African plans leads them to extol, for want of something better, opening the economies to the outside world. Such is the case with the 7th Ivorian plan, which provides not only for moving ahead with "the liberal economic option" but also the country's "opening to the outside world."

This opening is a constraint, because of the predominance of export crops which constitute the principal if not unique source of foreign exchange earnings. The intensive exploitation of these crops holds a privileged place in African planning.

Witness the 7th Ivorian plan which calls for rapid growth of the following crops: coffee and cacao, which, according to M.T. Diawara, former Ivorian minister of economic affairs, constitute "the principal resources of the country" and production of which will increase [sic] from 270,000 tons in 1975 to 330,000 tons in 1980.

However, still according to the former minister, it is "sugarcane production which is going to beat all records;" because it is going to rise from 115,000 tons in 1975 to 5.5 million tons by 1985.[1]

The growth of sugarcane production assumes particular importance in the plans of other African countries. According to the plans of the Ethiopian Government, sugarcane production will increase to 37,000 tons by 1980 [sic] and to 112,000 tons in 1985.

By 1980 Sudan will be capable of producing 800,000 tons, half of which will be destined for export. As for Zaire, the government's plan drawn up in 1974 involves raising the current 45,000-ton level of sugarcane production to 200,000 tons by 1980.

The development of export crops and/or mineral production not only occupies a privileged position in African plans—it even seems to be their be-all and end-all. Let us take two examples, in this connection: socialist Mozambique, and the no less socialist Algeria.

1) Mozambique: the 1978-1979 "investment program," drawn up instead of a "long-term plan" due to the lack of statistical equipment has among its aims: an increase in mineral prospecting and in the rail network, appropriations for which together consume nearly 45 percent of the financial resources mobilized for the above-mentioned program (see "Mozambique's Choice" in LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, January 1979).

2) Algeria: According to Pierre Judet, "investments for industry, which grew tenfold between 1963 and 1969, grow tenfold again between 1969 and 1974, and between 1974 and 1977." Thus, "industry's share amounts to 79 percent in the 3rd plan, compared to 53 percent in the first plan," as reported in LE MONDE of 2 November 1979.

What are the problems posed by this intensive exploitation of industrial plants and/or the mining sector?

The priority given to the industrial sector and the development of export crops entails considerable outlays to finance the implementation of the governmental plans. This in turn results in the African countries becoming heavily dependent on external borrowing.

Financial Dependence

This propensity of African planning to consume foreign capital is linked to the economic scale of the countries in question. In other words, the more mineral wealth a country has, the greater its capacity to borrow from external sources. The figures spell this out at length. For the years 1966, 1967, and 1970, Cameroon's

contribution to the financing of its own planning is on the order of 26.9 percent, while the contributions of foreign capitalists vary between 42 and 44 percent. That is to say that between the 3rd and the 4th plan, external investment (25.28 percent) [sic] increased by 42.26 percent. (See Albert Bonnal, "The Fourth Cameroonian Plan," in REVUE FRANCAISE D'ETUDES POLITIQUES AFRICAINES, Aug-Sep 1977).

That dependence on foreign moneylenders is even stronger in Zaire--whose external indebtedness amounted to $3 million in late 1978.

In fact, according to the 1977-1978 annual report of the Central Bank, Zaire's public debt amounted to 2.193 billion zaires at the end of 1977, compared to 1.430 billion in 1976.

This doubling of the debt results from the determination of the government to increase exploitation of the copper mines, Zaire's principal source of revenue.

A sign of the times: one of the big consumers of external loans in Zaire is GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company]--the state-owned company responsible for developing the exploitation of the copper mines--which, for its expansion, drained 91.9 million zaires (Fr 100 = 48.9701 zaires) in 1977, compared to 17.8 million in 1976. (Op. cit. pp 185-187).

With regard to other African countries, one notes the same dependence. Such is the case with Benin, which "will be able," according to the introduction to the first plan, "to finance about 20 percent of public investment and 65 percent of private investment, or in other words about one-fourth of local investment. This shows that massive resort to external aid will be a critical prerequisite for carrying out the plan, particularly with regard to public investment."[2]

So much for Benin. But what can be said about Algeria, for example? To finance its industrial development, which constitutes the overriding priority of its planning, Algeria "has had to resort to external financing in the form of state loans and also in the form of (private) bank loans," writes Pierre Judet, who also adds: "the external financing portion has been concentrated on industry (about 90 percent). That rapidly growing external debt has, since 1978, entailed annual debt service outlays approaching 20 percent of the value of the country's exports. It is anticipated that in 1980-1983, debt service will climb past 25 percent of the value of the country's exports." (LE MONDE, op. cit.)

This growing disparity between external and internal contributions to the financing of the national development plans is still more striking in Gabon, which "remains faithful," the planners note, "to its spirit of liberalism, characterized by flexible planning, leaving an important role to the foreign private sector which contributes about 60 percent of the financing for the implementation of the national development plans."[4]

To give an idea of the importance of foreign capital to the implementation of African planning, we cite several other figures: of 110 companies with capital assets of less than Fr CFA 10 million established in Cameroon the day after independence, only 7 were partly owned by Cameroonians.[5]

The preponderant place held by foreign capital in the financing of African plans is not without its drawbacks. Limiting the freedom of action of the rulers, it also confers a great deal of authority on the foreign moneylenders. The latter can use their influence to further their own goals, rather than those of the development plans. For example, in opposition to the budgetary austerity called for by some government or other, they might award fat salaries to their local employees, with all the inflationary risks that are entailed.

In addition, foreign aid--whatever its end and source--always has strings attached, to the extent that it entails an obligation for the beneficiary country to place its orders for studies and other things with the donors. Leopold Sedhar-Senghor, the former Senegalese president, is doubtless best placed to appreciate the negative aspects: "foreign aid, even in its most generous forms, puts constraints on the implementation of the projects identified in our plan, because of the impact it may have on the interests of those providing the financing." (See Latyr Kamara, PRESENCE AFRICAINE, 1st Quarter 1971).

And Mr MacNamara, the president of the World Bank, puts it in even stronger terms: "I have been struck by the potential of these African countries and the many possibilities for profitably investing capital there." (idem).

The Food Shortfall

Since the implementation of the African development plans proves to be, if not burdensome for their economies, at least subject to many changes, of course to accommodate the interests of the foreign financiers, how is one to explain the high rates of growth achieved by some countries such as Ivory Coast (at the time of the famous "economic miracle"), the Congo, and Mauritania?

Is there not a fundamental contradiction, in terms of Maoist dialectics, between the economic performance of some African countries and the lack of performance, or very slow performance, in getting plans moving and actually functioning?

Far from it: the highest rates of externally oriented growth shown by these countries derive from certain favorable circumstances, which moreover are all exogenous: good economic conditions, high prices for certain commodities (the deterioration of the terms of trade being supposedly a random process) and the strategy adopted by the subsidiaries of the multinationals.

For example, Mauritania's growth in the years 1971-1972 was more the result of the establishment of MIFERNA [sic; probably MIFERMA, Iron-Mining Company of Mauritania] than of the measures called for in the national plan.

It is the same with Gabon, where the "highest growth rates were achived in 1968, in other words well before the implementation of the 5-year plan" (See Michel Dumas, PRESENCE AFRICAINE, 3rd Quarter 1971).

Also, the economic dynamism the Congo seemed to exude at about that same time was founded on the intensive exploitation of manganese and oil prospecting by the foreign companies. This explains the importance assumed by the latter in Africa's economic life, an importance which in turn explains the primacy of the industrial sector and the outward-looking growth which occurs to the detriment of the process

of domestic [capital] accumulation. In other words, the African plans have not interrupted the line of development the economy was taking before the era of independence, but instead have reinforced it. These plans are thus to the economy what international law is to political life: they do not take precedence, but rather come afterward to codify it into "mandatory" rules, which, however, cannot be imposed on the sovereign states.

The African development plans no longer have any impact on the structure of the economies: being unable to regulate the latter, they confine themselves merely to taking into account the wishes of the moneylenders to the detriment of the vital needs of the people. This being so, they are really a part of the inherited economic system and because of this are a heavy encumbrance to Africa's economic development.

Thus we have the externally-oriented growth already described, which provides a perfect illustration of the "law" of diminishing returns derived from the considerable development efforts made in the mining and industrial sectors, while subsistence agriculture stays in a slump.

As a consequence of this piecemeal development, the amount of land cultivated and under irrigation is ridiculously low in Africa, compared to the vitality of the industrial sector. In Algeria, to cite but one example, it is around 300,000 hectares in 1979, compared to 290,500 hectares in 1977. This is why subsistence agriculture's share in African economic life declines from year to year. This is also why food shortfalls make African countries dependent on food imports.

In Guinea, for example, the food deficit has had the side effect of strengthening the country's food dependence on the United States. The latter provided Guinea, in exchange for investments in the mining sector, 10,000 tons of rice, 75,000 tons of flour, and 200 tons of vegetable oils during 1976 alone.[6] Again in agricultural terms, the situation in Zaire is even more worrisome. Listen to the report of the Bank of Zaire, already cited above: "foodstuff production for the supply of the domestic market remains insufficient despite increases in the price paid to the producer since 1974. This development has made the country more dependent on food product imports." The latter amounted to 468,511,239 zaires [worth of food products] for 1974, compared to 231,329,533 zaires for 1975. That decline is not due to changes in the level of domestic demand, which continues to remain vigorous, but to problems in the national treasury, especially the weight of the public external debt.

This latter figure was $1,400 million in 1974 according to official sources, and $17 million according to the creditors. Upon evaluation, the debt structure looked like this: $900 million in loans from commercial banks, $400 million provided by governments and foreign financial entities, $300 million in loans to the country in the form of "conditional" aid and $100 million in multilateral loans.[7]

In the face of that lamentable condition in the public finances, the "recovery plan" launched at the end of 1977 could only achieve concrete results, according to the review ZAIRE-AFRIQUE (Feb 1977) if the authorities would put the brakes on: 1) the budgetary deficit, which was 148 percent, in comparison with overall tax revenues--and 2) the agricultural, particularly the food, deficit. Added to the strong trend toward exporting raw materials and importing finished products, characteristic of satellite economies, does this double deficit not spring from an overly selective concentration of national planning objectives for the industrial sector?

The Insatiable Appetite of the Government Payroll

In reality, overly favored as the industrial sector may be, it is the tertiary sector, through its mediating function, which absorbs more than 50 percent of operating budgets. Then we have the hypertrophy of the government payroll, that cyst on the body of poverty which has turned itself into a veritable employer of the army of the urban jobless who people the slums. Proofs? They are numerous: in Chad, the number of government employees went from 2,000 in 1960 to top 30,000 in 1979. From 18,000 in 1960 in Senegal, it rose to 36,863 in 1968. To that figure must be added the number of local administrative agents (5,000) and the security forces (6,000).[8]

The most powerful "active" force in the People's Republic of the Congo, writes Jean-Marc Kafleche, "is today its bureaucracy: 36,000 employees." In Cameroon, the number of jobs created in the civil service in less than a decade exceeds 20,000, for an increase of 10 percent per year in administrative personnel.

This swelling of the ranks of public administration often proceeds from the political interventionism whose injurious effects end by paralyzing the authority responsible for attaining the objectives of national planning. One fact is certain: the politics of cliques and the spirit of nepotism it encourages is responsible in part for the untimely breakdown of African planning. That breakdown, according to Professor Benoit Verhaegen, is caused by the lack of effectiveness of "political will" and, according to the governor of the Central Bank of Zaire, "the incessant changing of objectives dictated by political fluctuations" bears the seeds of failure for African plans. Because "every minister has his own priorities" which he intends to carry out regardless of other considerations.

Another reason for the "non-implementability" of African development plans: the all too incurable inadequacy of the administrative apparatus; for, according to A. Waterston, "any plan whose execution depends on a reorganization of the public administration or a radical change of attitudes on the part of the government employees is in trouble even before one begins to implement it" (ZAIRE-AFRIQUE, Dec 1974).

Also, the repeated failures which are the lot of these plans arise from a lack of realism which mars them and drains them of any substance. This lack of realism is connected with the fact that African development plans do not take into account the realities of the international environment surrounding them. This explains why they inflate growth objectives in a way that strains the belief of foreign financiers.

This is the reason why the objectives in the African development plans are always divorced from the fundamental aspiration of the people.

At the same time, they concentrate far too much on the top levels, leaving the base of the socio-economic system far too decentralized. In fact, both in their formulation and in their problematic execution, African development plans are a perfect reflection of the strong, centralized states inherited from the colonial era or hastily established as soon as independence was regained. That tendency to concentrate development objectives at the apex of the state falls too much into the organizational mold of totalitarian parties, in which decisions emerging from the top manifest themselves at the base in the form of diktats. This transmission of

orders from the top down without preliminary discussion derives from the vertical division of labor which rules international trade.

The result is stagnation in regional and inter-regional development, which is totally left out of both the process of designing and implementing the planning. At the bottom of this inadequacy, there is another political reason: the objectives of economic growth which serve as markers in the planning are too dispersed, when they do not gravitate around a single axis of development--to the detriment of other regions which are left out--and intentionally?--of the development process.

In that connection, listen to one testimonial: Gbado-Lite is on the way to becoming one of the main attractions of the so-called Equatorial region. The birthplace of the president, it could soon perhaps rival Yamoussoukro, the home town of the Ivorian president, Houphouet-Boigny, who has made the latter one of the most important places in the country.

"It is to Gbado-Lite that one must go to hear the Zairian head of state describe his personal views on the future of his country, and in addition explain how he intends to make his native soil a veritable showcase of development" (Philippe Decraene, "Le Guide Supreme aux Champs," LE MONDE of 25-26 February 1979).

Leopard-Spot Development

As one can see, economic planning African-style is far from being a synthesis between regional and central development, between central authority and regional autonomy, between the wishes of the president and the deep, impalpable desires which stir in the national soul. From this concentration of planning at the top levels of the country, and/or a particular region apart from the national context, comes unbalanced development, "leopard-spot" development, in which, for example, a railroad, or a port city, or even a simple village, might be the objective.

In short, African economic development, in terms of its planning, cannot be understood as a process of change which gradually links up with all sectors of the country, but is more of an isolated factor which moves toward "progress" against the grain of other domains that are committed to inertia. This piecemeal, not to say unipolar development, results from the absence of a national consensus on planning which moreover does not adequately take into account both endogenous and exogenous factors--such as internal and external conditions that are counterproductive for the economy--which continue to slow down its progress in one way or another.

In addition, various fortuitous events and circumstances upset the same scientifically established agendas.

Among these hazards, one of the most important is international competitivity, the repeated fall of the market price for raw materials, whose malign effects are a stumbling-block for the take-off of African development plans.

All this is only to say that the latter are not designed to signal, much less flash a warning light, in the face of impending crisis, to alert those responsible to look for appropriate measures to be taken. This is why the distinction between

enterprises that are "sheltered" from and those "exposed" to external competition—though inscribed in capital letters in the physico-financial economic model--does not appear in the African plans. Now such a distinction is vital, if not indispensable for the implementation of any policy intended to distribute export credit in such a way as to benefit enterprises "exposed" to the foreign competition that is an intrinsic part of an open economy. In short, it is indispensable to planning-based "liberalism." Moreover, African planning seems to completely ignore the distribution of credit among the foreign enterprises with branches in Africa.

This negligence exposes it to many pitfalls in devising an autonomous monetary policy. Thus, economies are hit by waves of imported inflation, the perverse effects of which constrain household purchasing power and disorganize production apparatus. As an example, Zairian inflation: according to the (July 1980) report of the General Planning Commission, import prices in Zaire increased by 12.4 percent between 1977 and 1978.

This price inflation reached 95 percent in early 1979, while the successive devaluations of Zairian currency decided upon during 1978 and 1979 contemplated an increase in import prices of at least 75 percent. The result was a deterioration in terms of trade from 39.6 points (1978) to 29.7 points (1979), and this despite the fact that copper--the principal export product--held up well, the price, described as "favorable to Zaire," being 58,113 FB [Belgian francs] per ton in 1979, compared to 49,865 FB per ton in 1978, or a 36 percent increase.

Copper's good performance did not make much of an impact on inflation, which eroded purchasing power by about 36 percent during the year 1979.

Thus, seen either with the naked eye or magnified with a telescopic lens, the increase in the price of imported goods on the kinois markets was 136 percent, or more than the 10 percent by which Zairian currency was devalued in 1979.

Despite the 72 percent wage increase, the increase in the tidal wave of inflation betrays a certain imbalance between supply and demand. This has led to a series of devaluations that by the end of 1979 increased import prices (in zaires, of course) by 100 percent.

It has also led to inflation in the price of consumer (family) goods of 2518 [sic] points for 1979, or an increase of 97.4 percent over 1978. Broken down by product, it was distributed as follows: food products, 89 percent; clothing, 123 percent; housing, 146 percent, and miscellaneous, 157 percent.

By fueling sectoral disturbances, imported inflation at the same time imperils the implementation of African development plans, which have already shown themselves to be slow to take off, burdened as they are by the public debt, and is another source of financial dependence. All these facts work together like so many shackles, to remove man, and the miserable fate he endures, from African planning.

No Trace of Man

In effect, his lifestyle, the quality of life, does not appear at all in African planning. Nor does the social infrastructure which attests to the quality of the

structure of life. Among those instruments of social cohesion which make life beautiful, one of the most important is housing.

On this crucial question, one finds nothing but a thick curtain of silence: one example, among many others: since the 1st Algerian plan and all the way up to 1978, "housing got only the crumbs: 16.6 percent of the cement consumed in 1973 and 15 percent in 1977. Now numerous investigations have shown that the dearth of housing in Algeria is a major contributing factor to the absenteeism and instability which are developing in the factories and in everyday life."[10]

The absence of man, along with the absence of subsistence agriculture, shows that African development plans are trying to regulate the general advance of the economy in a direction opposite to the trajectory traversed by the industrial revolution, which used agriculture as a point of departure. In other words, industrialization comes after the agricultural revolution, which, after having eliminated the centers of famine in Europe, went on to produce a food surplus. The latter, in turn, engendered both [new] food needs and energy needs. Then in turn came the birth of cotton thread cloth mill industries that would have failed but for the introduction of iron and the steam-engine. Thus, we have the famous formulation of Bairoch: Industrial Revolution = Agriculture + Cotton + Iron + Steam-Engine."

But the African countries are trying to get out of the rut of underdevelopment in a way that is contrary to the process of the industrial revolution, in other words to the development "model" of the "rich" countries which is in fact their very frame of reference.

This system of development which goes counter to the process of the industrial revolution cannot, so long as the liberal planning option remains unchanged, lead to positive results. For it relegates subsistence agriculture to the sidelines; though it is the base on which the industrial revolution takes off.

Now agriculture is a not insignificant source of the income that is an indispensable prerequisite for the formation of savings. The continuing erosion of the latter in Africa is due precisely to forgetting the driving force of agriculture in the process of growth, as well as in achieving the pre-eminence of industrialization.

The result: the capital intended to finance development plans cannot be found, for the primacy of industry over the agricultural sector "is going to be," writes Abdoulaye Wade, "a hindrance characterized by the absence of capital available for future investment."[12]

Editor's Note: Andre Badibanga was a journalist from 1964 to 1969 in Zaire, a graduate of the Advanced School of Journalism in Lille, of the Institute for Political Studies in Paris, of the French Institute for the Press and Information Sciences, and of the Institute for the Study of Social and Economic Development [IEDES].

FOOTNOTES

1. T. Diawara: "The 7th Ivorian Plan," REVUE FRANCAISE D'ETUDES POLITIQUES AFRICAINES, April 1976.

2. Andre Badibanga, "Report of the Third IEDES Cycle: External Investment and Under-development in Africa," 1977.

3. Idem.

4. AFRIQUE AUJOURD'HUI, No 13, 1978.

5. Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Guinea, Twenty Years Later," LE MONDE OF 16 December 1978.

6. ZAIRE-AFRIQUE, February 1977.

7. Idem.

8. Jean-Claude Gautron: "Public Enterprises: An Indicator of Social Change." REVUE FRANCAISE D'ETUDES POLITIQUES AFRICAINES, No 158.

9. Jean-Marc Kafleche: "The Congo, Twenty Years Later." FIGARO of 2 November 1979.

10. Pierre Judet: "Algeria, Twenty-Five Years of Revolution: The Strategy of Industrialization: Refusal and Defiance. LE MONDE of 2 November 1979.

11. Paul Bairoch: "Impasse in the Third World," Gallimore, coll. Idees.

12. Abdoulaye Wade: "West African Economics," PRESENCE AFRICAINE, p 371, year 1964.

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CSO: 4719/424

COMMENTS ON DOS SANTOS-MITTERRAND MEETING

Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Oct 81 p 6

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti: "Dos Santos' Official Visit to Paris"]

[Text] Awaited in Paris on 14 October for an official 2-day working visit, President dos Santos of Angola, the 15th African head of state to be received by France since 21 May, will meet with Francois Mitterrand on Thursday.

President dos Santos had wanted to come to Paris for many weeks, in order to erase the misunderstanding caused by the "joint communique" affair in Luanda. This "communique" had been published there following the August visit to the Angolan capital of Messrs Guy Penne and Regis Debray. At that time, these two officials had denied signing a communique denouncing in rather undiplomatic terms the U.S. attitude in Southern Africa. In fact, it seems that rightly or wrongly, disappointed by the welcome granted by Paris 2 months earlier to a special envoy carrying a message from dos Santos to Mitterrand--he had, nevertheless, been received by Guy Penne--the Angolans had decided to accord a rather cool welcome to the French president's emissaries. President dos Santos believes that the incident is now settled, as does the French side.

Bilateral relations are rather satisfactory. Commercial exchanges have significantly progressed these last few years, reaching 400 million francs in 1980. This year, moreover, contracts amounting to approximately 1 billion francs have been signed between Angola and French firms. Luanda wishes that cooperation develop more rapidly, notably in the fields of oil, mechanics, coffee and fishing.

The Namibian question will be at the heart of the talks between the two chiefs of state. The French have repeatedly supported the Angolan position according to which the presence of Cuban troops in Angola (between 15,000 and 20,000 men) could not be tied to a settlement of the conflict. Nevertheless, President Mitterrand doubtlessly will not fail to remind his counterpart that France expects to see, in the wake of a Namibian settlement, a progressive withdrawal of the Cuban troops stationed in the country for nearly 6 years.

Practically frozen since the failure of the Geneva conference in January 1981, the Namibian negotiations should reopen the last week in October on the occasion of the Southern Africa tour of the representatives of the contact group led by Chester Crocker, the U.S. undersecretary of state for African affairs.

The delegation, which is supposed to visit Luanda, Cape Town and Windhoek before visiting the other "frontline" capitals should, in principle, negotiate the constitutional guarantees to be granted to minorities in Namibia at the time of eventual independence. The Quai d'Orsay points out that above all, a renewed emphasis should be given to the "mechanics" of the negotiations in order to reach an agreement in 1982. In case a modus vivendi could be reached on the basis of these guarantees, negotiations could then center on the subjects of a "second phase": the modalities of a UN mission--within the framework of a peace process--and especially the definition of its "impartiality," a point very important to the South Africans.

In fact, it seems that negotiations between Washington and Pretoria--notably on the occasion of the September meeting in Zurich between Messrs Crocker and Fourie--have already produced an agreement on a settlement on the basis of UN Resolution 435 on Namibia. Chester Crocker reportedly pointed out to his South African interlocutor that the United States would give up tying the question of the Cuban military presence in Angola to the Namibian problem, and that Pretoria should not wager on a U.S. alignment along the South African positions.

This relative U.S. firmness could possibly explain why the Angolan minister of foreign affairs, a few days later in New York, evoked the fact that negotiations had "progressed." Aware of the U.S. policy, Pretoria has reportedly accepted since that time to discuss the modalities of the application of UN Resolution 435, the only basis for negotiations acceptable to African states.

However, South African leaders do not seem to have reached a decisive choice. Some of them reportedly remain persuaded that the United States, if it found itself with its back to the wall, would align itself with South Africa. Others reportedly believe that the Reagan administration, well disposed toward them, is offering them today a unique opportunity to settle the Namibian question under the best possible conditions. All agree in doubting the timeliness of offering constitutional guarantees to Namibian minorities, no matter who they are. "And what if, after such a precedent, they would ask us one day to give such guarantees to domestic groups?" is a question heard in Johannesburg today.

According to the statements made recently in the Seychelles by Guy Penne, Paris had decided, after "some hesitation," to remain within the contact group and to play in it, at the request of those African states primarily concerned, the role of the "eye of Africa." Angola does not ask for more, and dos Santos will no doubt repeat this to Mitterrand.

In exchange, Luanda will perhaps have to take more into consideration, in the future, the reticence of the Elysee vis-a-vis the "Cuban garrison" used as protection by a regime which, at least officially, refuses to open any kind of dialogue with the "rebels" within its country. The extremely active guerrillas of Jonas Savimbi have too wide a base--particularly ethnic--to be characterized as mere "puppets of the South African racists," as Angolan officials do.

CSO: 4719/106

REASONS FOR INCREASE IN PRICE OF BREAD, CEMENT NOTED

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 609 12 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Dominique Mbango: "Measures That Speak for Themselves"]

> [Text] In its 9 September 1981 meeting, the Council of Ministers decided to increase the prices of bread and cement and the Lina-Congo tariffs. This important decision has given rise to much discussion in different walks of life. It is desirable therefore that we explain to our readers the combination of factors that have led the government to this decision.

Let us remember first of all that the government would never deliberately make decisions against the general public. The PCT [Congolese Labor Party], the party of the workers, the farmers and the revolutionary intellectuals, guards jealously over the interests of the masses. This means that the party's heart literally bleeds when it finds itself compelled to accept a price rise. At every meeting of the Central Committee, its National Policy Directorate discusses at length the questions of the cost of living and the purchasing power of the people. Everyone knows that these questions are extremely sensitive ones insofar as their solutions are strictly dependent upon the interaction of several parameters that are not under our control. These include the prices of products we import, which are not fixed by us. The economic and monetary chaos of the capitalist system necessarily affects our circumstantially dependent economies.

The Matter of Bread

Let us point out that, although the wheat producing and exporting countries raise their prices year after year, our price of flour has not changed since 1973. Its cost to the Congolese state, however, has become a very heavy burden: 100 million CFA francs of CFA francs worth of subsidies a month!

This explains the fact that for some time now in the Congo, a 130-gram loaf of bread has cost 20 CFA francs, whereas in France a loaf of only 100 grams during the same time has cost 50 CFA francs!

For some years now, the bakers have been applying to the Congolese government for permission to raise the price of the 130-gram loaf to 40, even 50, francs.

Other parallel sources, based on their calculations, have proposed a price of 35 francs. The government, however, in lieu of 35, 40 or 50 francs has drawn the line at 25 francs. It is thus a governmental and sovereign decision, which limits waste at consumer levels. Because of its concern, the government has had to increase its subvention to 125,347,000 CFA francs per month. In addition, the bakers are very dissatisfied.

At the Pool bakery, the manager says: "The increase in the price of flour is 45 percent while that of the price of bread is 25 percent..." At the Ouenze bakery, the accountant says: "The price of bread should go to 30 francs at least... ."

Cement

The increase in the price of cement has also generated considerable comment. What exactly are the facts?

Based on current production costs, the wholesale price of cement f.o.b the Cidolou [expansion unknown] plant should be 46,448 francs per ton, and the retail price at the Brazzaville warehouse should be 53,170 francs per ton.

Now, it is out of the question for the Cidolou to align its sales prices on its full production costs; the consequences at the consumer level would be disastrous.

The National Commission on Prices, after integrating all the pertinent data, submitted comproposals to the government, which then agreed to subsidize the Cidolou plant to the extent 200 million CFA francs per year. Following are the prices set by the government:

--32,000 francs/ton (f.o.b. plant);

--36,000 francs/ton (wholesale price at Brazzaville);

--38,000 francs/ton (retail price at Brazzaville).

The Lina-Congo Tariffs

The last increase in Lina-Congo tariffs dates back to 1974. Of course, when the habits of almost 20 years are upset, there is bound to be some resultant unrest.

But let us give it some thought. Which is the more important: On the one hand, our habits, or, on the other hand, the interest of our state enterprises, our interest in the growth so diligently being sought by our state productive sector?

Can we be sure, very sure, that since 1974 the factors on which Lina-Congo tariffs are based have not changed by so much as one franc? Everyone knows that year after year the cost of fuel rises by some 15 percent, while the costs of operation and maintenance of the planes increase by more than 10 percent annually.

To the above must be added other variable parameters such as the expenses of the flight crews, airport taxes, landing fees, etc.

Such are the factors entering into the calculations that have resulted in establishing the following schedule of fares:

--Brazzaville - Pointe-Noire: 19,700 in lieu of 11,215;

--Brazzaville - Loubomo: 14,800 in lieu of 8,225;

--Brazzaville - Djambala: 10,000 in lieu of 6,290;

--Brazzaville - Epena: 20,000 in lieu of 19,940;

--Brazzaville - Impfondo: 20,000 (no change);

--Brazzaville - Ouesso: 20,000 in lieu of 18,945;

--Brazzaville - Owando: 20,000 in lieu of 14,290;

--Brazzaville - Betou: 20,000 (no change);

--Brazzaville - Kelle: 20,000 in lieu of 15,240;

--Brazzaville - Mossendjo: 16,300 in lieu of 9,240;

--Brazzaville - Ewo: 19,100 in lieu of 11,150;

--Brazzaville - Makoua: 20,000 im lieu of 15,500.

This schedule has the effect of setting a ceiling rate of 20,000 francs, all taxes included, beyond a radius of 392 km. This provision is especially beneficial to those traveling to remote localities.

This will enable Lina-Congo to fulfill its role as an instrument with which to open up the country. It is on this basis that the rate per kilometer has been set at 30 francs in lieu of 46 francs for travelers between localities in interior regions.

As can be seen, the increases that have been decided take into account, among other things, economic factors beyond our national boundaries, operating costs of production units, and the imperatives of readjustment. In every case, the government has sought diligently to ensure that the increase would not be deeply catastrophic for the masses.

It will be up to the latter to organize and maintain vigilance to prevent ravenous merchants from seizing the ball on the rebound and adding unilateral and anarchic price increases of their own making. Monoprix, Score, Le Presto, SCKN [Kouilou Nicri Company] and the corner merchants must not be allowed to increase their prices on the excuse that the government has increased the price of bread! Let us be vigilant, comrades!

9399
CSO: 4719/6

COMMENTS ON SENEGALESE UPHOLDING OF UNPOPULAR GAMBIAN GOVERNMENT

Dakar AFRIKA in French No 133 Aug-Sep 81 pp 33-34

/Commentary by Agathon: "What Should Be Done About Gambia?"/

/Text/ According to the "man in the street", although not without a little uncertainty, the problem is resolved: "I'm there, I'll stay there." What is the logic behind this?

"The cost of blood. An incapable government made us look; it required going there to die in order to uphold it."

"Is that sufficient?"

"This unpopular government was spewed out by all classes. It was necessary then, it is necessary now, for forces from our country to protect this "chief of state" against his people. To what end? All that is needed is to turn him around."

"Would that solve the problem vis-a-vis the Gambian people?"

Here the logic wavers a little, and the "man in the street" answers with hesitation: "Aren't we the same people?"

"The man in the street" is both right and wrong. He is right when he joins the anthropology that studies the Woloffs of Gambia and Senegal, as well as the semis-Bambaras and Joolas as a single people, but he is wrong in respect of a history that cannot be remade and that carries colonization in its train. This colonization crammed down the throat of Senegal a so-called English Gambia. After that there was the famous OAU decision on the frontiers, as though colonization had been a sacrament and the frontiers it drew were an act of God.

But the new circumstances raise questions for Senegal that must be answered for today and tomorrow. Twice within one year has there been armed intervention. This seems to indicate that the so-called Gambian nation is incapable of establishing itself with validity. Moreover, the second intervention was no picnic. Much blood was shed: Senegalese blood, Gambian blood. Thirty-four Senegalese deaths and the customary proportion of wounded, and at least 600 Gambian deaths. This is

enough to forge an irreparable gulf between the two peoples and brand batred into the heart of Senegal.

Unless something is done, immediately. And this something, with all due respect to the "man in the street" cannot be quite simply an occupation, a colonization which would add to the hatred. The Gambian people must be called together, not to some prefabricated electoral consultation, which would bring us back Diawara and his team, but to a referendum which would offer a choice between forms of autonomy which, while having respect for history, would also take into account the needs of the present.

The first necessity, it must be said crudely, is to make an end of the institutional existence of a complex of smugglers, locals or ex-patriates, whites, blacks or Moors, from the small store to the large firm. To make an end to this wound with a good customs union to be established on Senegal's terms, and with a cordon of customs agents at all road junctions, on all the beaches, agents who know each other well, through having been used openly, not to say officially, under the regime of a union group of bribing rogues.

In truth, it is at the borders, or what remains of them, that the Senegalese uniform is needed, not at the gates of a false Buckingham Palace guarding a false king against a people already frustrated by his revolutionary vistory over a decayed regime.

Mr Diawara is good enough (and bad enough) to have offered as a price for Senegalese bloodshed a few palliatives and some innocuous forms of cooperation that go in the direction of making his position permanent. We are still awaiting Senegal's true response, beyond the polite protocol.

11550
CSO: 4719

FRENCH JOURNALIST'S VIEW OF SITUATION IN MALI

Dakar AFRICA in French No 133 Aug/Sep 81 pp 59-61

[Article by Francois Misser: "The Malian Labyrinth"]

[Text] We were certainly prisoners of the absurd, during our long trip through Senegal. In Mali, and not only because of what we did, we were to be involved even more in the absurd, lost as we were in a labyrinth of administrative complications erected like so many walls.

Added to this for good measure was one of the most confusing problems involving our maps. In the capital, Bamako, which was slowly emerging, at the end of March, from an epidemic of meningitis, which the government had been at some pains to keep quiet as long as possible, we were to note, not without some consternation, that the level of the river had reached its lowest point since the great drought of 1973. It would apparently have been like going through hell to drag ourselves again, like snails, between the rocks from Bamako to Koulikoro, for the pointless glory of having carried out our expedition's program to the letter. During all this time the flow of water in the river continued to decline, and the difficulties we encountered threatened to continue over the nearly 3,000 km until we reached the confluence with the Benoue River, near Lokoja in Nigeria. Neither could we wait for the rainy season at Fouta-Djallon, which would not raise the level of the Niger River until June, at Bamako, and September, at Niamey.

We therefore had to leave Bamako as soon as possible. However, the busybody officials there were not concerned about that. Quite to the contrary, directly or not, deliberately or not, they were to teach us very quickly that an expedition like ours, despite all of the physical obstacles, was first of all an administrative game which had to be lost or won in the government bureaus.

Atmosphere of Spy-itis in Bamako

Moreover, it was very difficult for us to do everything that we were required to do in a city which was continuously paralyzed during the 10 days of our stay by the visit of three chiefs of state.

When finally we had obtained authorization to take movie films and photographs on Malian territory, the authorities hastened to add to this act of generosity a measure which was doubly constricting for us--financially and psychologically. As always in such cases, we were assigned a guide whose travel costs we had to

pay and whose role was revealed by this astonishing phrase from a high official of the Ministry of Information: "Excuse us, but we must assure ourselves that you are not hippies come to do I don't know what."

This kind of constraint seemed unacceptable to us, the more so as nothing could justify it apart from the climate of vigilant spy-itis which has raged in Bamako for a very long time. This began after plots were hatched by Col Qadhdhafi for the apparent purpose of creating a Sahara federation under the leadership of Libya, as a proud chief of the Gao group, deeply hostile to "Arab imperialism," was to confirm to me. The strange, attempted coup d'etat carried out last March ended with the immediate expulsion of the counselor for military affairs of the Soviet Embassy. This could only strengthen the climate of mistrust.

The Tourist Does Not Escape Accusations

It seems that you have to look elsewhere for the reasons for the fear felt by Malian officials. Elsewhere, that is to say, everywhere: on the highways, which are more tightly controlled than ever (15 checkpoints, at least, on the 600 km from Bamako to Mopti), in the high schools and at the university. Outside the high schools and above all, the university whose students were suspended from their courses or who still languish in jail, some of them, for having demonstrated in 1977 against the "guillotine examinations" set up to prevent entry into an overcrowded administrative service. Unless they toil away somewhere in the depths of the salt mines of Taoudeni, for having demanded explanations on the subject of the mysterious death of their leader, "Cabral." All Bamako whispers that he was executed by the government.

Everywhere, we say, even among the hostesses at the "Trois Caimans" [Three Crocodiles], a night club on the banks of the river, among whom there were some, proud of having read "the word to the black women" ["La parole aux Negresses"], whom the authorities also accused, revealing the fact that the pursuit of drug traffickers by the police only covered up a large dragnet operation intended to assure them of a monopoly over this traffic.

The paranoia in the atmosphere is such that children are ready to denounce you if, by chance, you are unfortunate enough to aim your camera at a subject likely to tarnish the image of Mali. The tourist himself does not escape accusations. Thus, two young Frenchmen were jailed a few months ago for having confused photography and recording the real situation.

We were far from having any intention to involve ourselves in the secrets of the regime. However, the simple fact that we had expressed the intention to travel freely on the river caused such concern that it would have aroused the curiosity of the most inattentive of passers-by. They tried to dissuade us from continuing with our trip. They advised us to give up the Malian stage of the trip as if they regretted having prematurely given us authorization to travel across the country.

As if this were not enough, our guide, frightened at the idea of being devoured alive by a mother hippopotamus or crunched by a father crocodile, tried to put off our departure each day. Finally, we had to decide to leave anyway.

Finally, we were placed before the following alternatives: give up or be evasive. We therefore left stealthily, tired of this Kafka-like universe which sent us from one dead-end to another.

The Other Victims of the Drought

The town of Mopti, which I had already visited in 1978 and 1979, seemed more affected by the drought than in the past. The Peul and Touareg camps at the gates of the Venice of the Niger River (so the tourist folder said) had grown. The "garibous" (talibes) [sic; not otherwise explained] swarmed as always in the covered market and in the already dried-up river basin. Beyond these external signs of decay, there was another kind of depression, more worrying because it affected the traditional activity of the town: fishing.

First of all, as it happens, the bad winter season of 1980 in the Fouta area had involved the drying up of many places where the fish normally reproduced, we were told in several villages of the delta, which were members of the cooperative of Bozo fishermen. Further, the continuation of the drought had prevented the fish from completing their period of growth. Fewer fish caught, therefore, and caught younger--you can see the danger. To all of that, it is appropriate to add still other factors of a structural order. The union of the Bozo people with the river, which the doctor would baptize in his jargon, "biological equilibrium," has been broken for a long time. Other ethnic groups (the Rimaibe, captives of the Peuls; the Sonrai; and the Bambara, principally) are reportedly also engaged in catching fish on a seasonal basis.

The customs longest established among the Bozo people have also been changed. The migratory tradition of this people, according to which men, women, and children once followed the fish to Gao, has been broken by the efforts to send the children to school, to organize them and to settle them, in general carried on since the cooperatives have been established. This creates a new imbalance.

Subsequently, the pressure of demand from Bamako and from other importing countries (Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Upper Volta) has grown. "Operation Fish," a state organ charged with promoting production as well as collecting, processing, and shipping fresh fish, continues to create problems for the fishermen's cooperative, a souvenir of the Modibo period. The price of nets, of motors, and of fuel has continued to increase, whereas this year a comparison of the price for a kilogram of fish indicated that there had been a fall of 40 percent from February, 1980, to February, 1981, despite a substantial decline in production. This decline is explained by the relative decline in the tonnage of "captain" fish caught.

In these circumstances the distribution of food under the AM (World Food Program), in which USAID is participating, and there are sacks of corn distributed by the ACDI (Canadian aid organization), is like putting mustard plasters on a wooden leg. Intended to provide a nutritive supplement which the growers of millet can no longer furnish, these products of foreign aid are found on sale, unfortunately, within sight and sound of everyone in the Mopti market.

A Circuit Through the Desolation

There is nothing astonishing, therefore, that in view of these problems everything was done in this town to make the preparation of a simple, technical film on fishing almost impossible to achieve. Certain persons from the state organ, "Operation Fish," even displayed surprising conduct when they saw a camera. Moreover, we just barely avoided mouldering away in prison for having filmed an off-duty soldier, by chance, in a canoe.

Hardly had we escaped from that labyrinth, than a new complication appeared before us on the river. This was the matter of the many branches in which the "Djoliba" (Niger River, in the Bambara language) divides in the delta region. Without the help of Ousmane, our Bozo guide, we would perhaps still be there, the more so as the bottom in places is only about 15 cm from the surface, such as on Lake Debo, for example. Only the cleverness of our mechanic, in lifting the motor of our boat, permitted us to cross. If this had not been so, over the entire 30 km we would have gashed our feet on the fresh water oysters as we dragged our boats, instead of the five kilometers we had to pull them.

From Tombouctou to Gao the river proved to be more navigable. This permitted us to make frequent stops in the Touareg villages on the sides of the dunes, where we were often committed to the difficult task of eating, without frowning, the rice with rancid butter which was offered to us as a dainty dish.

It would have been bad taste on our part to have made any more excuses for our digestions. The deep regret of the Peul shepherds, who were often very sorry over not being able to offer us the milk which their gaunt cattle could no longer give, made us feel even worse.

It was difficult, in this area, to see this situation other than in painful terms. Farther on, after Gao, it was even harder when difficulties with the maps and problems in communicating with the Sonrai and then the Djerme bush people combined in taking away any pleasure from the rest of the trip.

Five kilometers after Ansongo, a troublesome turning point in our trip, a veritable forest of bushes growing out of rocks forecast a new labyrinth, scattered with rapids, this time. These were rapids which we had to climb above at the price of a thousand detours, when an apprentice guide, anxious to force our hands, deliberately misled us into a dead end.

Niger: Arrival of a Shipwrecked Crew

When we were worn out from having walked and groped our way all day in river bottom lands which our bitter mechanic compared in comfort to the bed of an Indian fakir, we set up our bivouac at the first shepherd's home which luck threw our way. Then spectators gathered to watch us. Each of our meals in the region between Ansongo and Niamey, where no one in the brush area spoke French, was watched by eyes from a kind of court of miracles which was more intrigued by the strangeness of our behavior than concerned with begging some favor from us.

In passing the few hippopotamuses which deigned to wallow peacefully on their sand banks no longer looked like nuisances but rather as agreeable distractions in the race against the declining level of the river, which dropped more rapidly until we reached Niamey.

The gate was quite narrow which finally let us flee from Mali. At Labezanga, the frontier town, one of the canoes was ripped open on the rocks in the rapids. We thought then that we were out of our difficulties, fooled by the approximate English words of the Haoussa harpooners who had come from Nigeria. However, we had to drag ourselves along between river banks up to the Nigerian capital, with the people at times fleeing at our approach. On 20 May we arrived like shipwrecked sailors in our broken-down canoes with wobbly silhouettes and with the propellers on our motors well worn down after 2,000 km of grinding against rocks. We will not speak of ourselves, dressed in rags, who drew the pity even of the people selling mangoes.

5170
CSO: 4719/22

SSR THREATENS STATE OF EMERGENCY;POSTPONING ELECTIONS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Aug 81 pp 1,4

[Report: "SSR Once Again Raises the Threat of Proclaiming a State of Emergency and of Postponing General Elections"]

> [Text] He is ready to ally himself with any party whatever for the sake of governing the country;
>
> Municipal elections were postponed "because of violence."

Once again, in the course of his press conference, held yesterday, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam threatens to impose a state of emergency and postpone general elections should violence develop in the country in the forthcoming weeks and months. Actually, SSR claimed that indications already existed to the effect that some political parties, particularly the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] and the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] ("both are parties of trouble," he believes), could develop a climate in which "violence, threats and intimidations" would prevail.

Pressed by the journalists, however, SSR nevertheless admitted that he was prepared to contemplate an alliance with any party, including the PMSD, the Rally for Progress and Freedom (RPL) and the MMM. He did not exclude an alliance with the MMM after the next general elections.

Nevertheless, he thinks that the MMM is an "antidemocratic party," and is planning to call upon "all democratic parties," i.e., the PMSD headed by Eliezer Francois and the party headed by Gaetan Duval (if they approach me, I will settle the situation between them, said he), as well as the RPL, and asked them to rally against the MMM and the PSM, in order to defeat the "antidemocratic" aims of the latter.

As to the climate of violence which, in his view, could be instigated by the MMM and the PMSD, Sir Seewoosagur particularly alluded to the day of 6 September, when the General Workers Federation (GWF), a trade union federation close to the MMM, will be celebrating its 10th anniversary in Port Louis, and to the day of 7 September, or the day following the great demonstration which is being prepared currently by Sir Gaetan Duval, who is relying on the mass participation of all Mauritians who are dissatisfied with the current situation, particularly the unemployed. SSR stated again that he had been informed that supporters of the PMSD would even block the streets of the capital.

"The Voter Must Not Be Intimidated"

In answer to a journalist who asked whether the government was not actually looking for a "pretext" for proclaiming a state of emergency and thus postponing the elections, Sir Seewoosagur simply answered, "If you are seeking in that direction, you will find it." SSR emphasized that general elections must take place in an atmosphere of peace which will favor the freedom of the balloting. "An atmosphere of violence and threats would intimidate the voter and thus deprive him of his freedom to vote as he wishes."

One of the main topics raised in the course of the press conference held by SSR yesterday was the preservation of democracy. He let it be understood clearly that his model is democracy as practiced in the West, "specifically in Europe and the United States." In his view, among all third world countries, Mauritius and India alone have pluralist democratic systems. He emphasized that the Mauritians must not be ultimately deprived of the political freedom they are enjoying today. Within this context SSR charged the MMM and the PSM of willingness to inaugurate a dictatorial regime and to organize a real witch hunt, specifically by persecuting cadres. He pointed out that the MMM had already drafted a "blacklist" of cadres of which it will get rid once in power.

SSR called upon the civil servants to beware of MMM intentions. "I would like to caution the civil service against this danger," the prime minister emphasized.

The Press Should "Contribute Its Share"

SSR reminded the press of the freedom it is enjoying under the current system. It is true, SSR stated, that there was a period of censorship the purpose of which was the re-establishment of a normal situation in the country. However, this was a "short period." SSR emphasized that currently the press is free to criticize the government. However, he added, this same press should "make its contribution" and acknowledge the achievements of the labor government.

SSR proceeded to list the main accomplishments of the labor government. At one point he conceded that other parties such as the PMSD, the CAM [Moslem Action Committee] and the IFB [Independent Forward Bloc], which participated in the coalition governments, had also contributed to its achievements. He accused his adversaries of wanting to put an end to the system of free education and reminded the audience that it was the Labor Party that introduced numerous measures aimed at improving the life of the farmers, compared with their previous situation.

Sir Seewoosagur vigorously defended the thesis to the effect that there was no danger in Mauritius becoming further indebted and that Paul Berenger ("who considers himself an economic expert, whereas he is not") is misleading public opinion by claiming the opposite, namely that the island of Mauritius has reached the limit of indebtedness. The prime minister stated that loans borrowed from abroad are used for a good purpose, such as the development of infrastructures. He cited as proof the Bulk Sugar Terminal which today brings far greater revenues to the country than the amount borrowed for the implementation of this project.

The Island of Mauritius: 'Still the Best Country in Which To Live'

The other major thesis of the prime minister's press conference was that, in his view, the island of Mauritius is still by far a better country in which to live than others, for the following reasons:

The people have a great deal of money: "Look at the way they play the horses, for example! The Mauritian has money to burn. The country is prosperous, there is no misery!"

There is no waiting in line, as in some other countries, for buying foodstuffs in stores throughout the country. "We have everything."

Mauritius is one of the countries where vegetables are the least expensive. Prices are rising in general "but not like elsewhere."

Stability and harmony prevail in the country. Mauritius is outside the violent political and social crises which are shaking up the world and cost the lives of thousands of people every day. "Human life and even the life of an animal" is sacred in Mauritius. "In Mauritius we respect human life whereas elsewhere human life is not respected."

It is the Labor Party, SSR emphasized, that deserves the credit for maintaining in Mauritius such a situation, which is so greatly conducive to peace, freedom and prosperity.

Municipal Elections: 'Postponement Because of Violence'

Asked about the postponement of municipal elections, which is a violation of democratic principles which the Labor Party claims to support, the prime minister stated that the elections were postponed because of too much "disturbance" in the municipalities, for which reason elections could not be held, in any way, "as long as an atmosphere of violence existed." When a journalist asked if it were not better, in accordance with democratic procedures, to let the electorate freely decide through elections if the municipalities had been properly or improperly managed, rather than to assume for himself the right to judge instead of the voters, SSR gave an evasive answer, repeating that there were no elections "because there was violence" (editor's note: such was not the case at the time the elections were postponed).

5157
CSO: 4719/15

EDITORIAL REACTION TO SSR PRESS CONFERENCE

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Aug 81 p 4

[Editorial by Lindsay Riviere: "Guardians of the Nation?"]

[Text] Evasive and mysterious as always, alternately reassuring and threatening, avoiding embarrassing subjects by winning over the laughers, as usual, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam had properly "prepared" his performance of yesterday: to speak for more than one hour with the country without telling anything truly new or consistent, but saying enough for promoting doubts on a number of points; giving oneself the good role of defender of great democratic principles but refusing to justify the string of antidemocratic decisions made by his administration (specifically the postponement of municipal elections); embodying stability and law and order, whereas it is his policy which today triggers instability, disorder and defiance of the law; finally, making public opinion swallow the enormous fact of an eventual postponement of elections, under the pretext of a premature defense of the right of the electorate to vote freely.

Unquestionably, SSR is the only one who could play such a comedy with such impunity and be able to confuse matters and minds in such a stupefying manner with such simplicity!

Current difficulties? "We are not alone?" Unemployment? "Mostly fictitious!" Massive public indebtedness? "Nothing to worry about; we are far from the critical threshold." The postponement of municipal elections and the arbitrary nature of the central administration? "There was a risk of troubles and, furthermore, one cannot have elections every day!" The other political parties? "All of them are antidemocratic." Why then discuss with them and offer them coalitions? "Because we let all people of good will come to us." General elections? "This is my business."

Who in Mauritius or under any democratic system could get off so easily and remain credible with broad population segments after such statements?

Yesterday's performance of the prime minister is an insult to the intelligence of the Mauritians. SSR may be mixed up as far as the times and the public are concerned if he believes that a society as aware and responsible as ours has become after 13 years of independence would be content to accept as an explanation of the current crisis and its consequences yesterday's and today's "agitation on the part of the opposition."

Yesterday, clear answers were expected of the prime minister concerning the major problems of today and the concerns which are apparent these days in the government: What is the base for claiming the existence of troubles and the risk of troubles? How big are such troubles? As minister of the interior, what measures does he intend to take if he is certain of the gravity of the situation? SSR answered by claiming that it is not even the police who informed him of the severity of the situation, "mais dimoune pe cause." Is this something which merits the threat of postponing the elections? SSR's answer to this appeared as though the general elections, which are the supreme right of the population, were a favor which he was granting the people and a decision which was his to make ("This is my business!).

Only one step separates this from the view of the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] and the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement], expressed this morning (read about it elsewhere) that it is a "provocation."

The imminent general elections and the hope for a change in personalities and, perhaps, in politics, either within the framework of the same system or of another, may be that which today is still restraining the feeling of frustration, which is growing among the population with every passing month. Anything which could postpone such elections may cause important consequences affecting the morale of the nation and worsen the Mauritian malaise. The mystery with which SSR surrounds the elections and the rather arbitrary right he assumes on the holding of the elections have triggered a heavy feeling of political suspense over Mauritius, which hardly contributes to improving the situation in the country.

For many years the laborists have behaved as if they owned the country. By virtually confiscating the right to the holding of elections (regional and national), by insisting that "this is my business," and engaging in a sort of blackmail of the population, SSR is now behaving as the guardian of the nation in making decisions on its behalf. Yet we believed that the island of Mauritius had reached maturity on 12 March 1968.

5157
CSO: 4719/15

LIBYAN DIPLOMAT ADDRESSES MYT MEETING

Port Louis THE NATION in French 14 Aut 81 pp 1, 4

> [Text] The MYF [Muslim Youth Federation] held a reception at Margaret Hall Sunday 9 August to celebrate id-al-fitr. The reception was honored by the presence of Ibrahim al-Jaddy, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Mauritisu. Also attending the reception were Hassen Heerah, honorary president of the MYF, and several representatives of various clubs and social organizations.

Mr Imbrahim al-Jaddy, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Mauritius, was asked to make a speech. He said that it was a great pleasure for him to attend the reception given by the MYF to celebrate id-al-fitr, but at the same time that id is celebrated, several questions should be asked. He went on to say that one should celebrate id, as well as any other holy day, because holy days are in accordance with religious teaching. But at the same time, he said, one should ask some questions. It goes without saying, he added, that many other peoples are celebrating id and if we are also celebrating then we are joined and linked by a number of ties with others celebrating id wherever they may be: in Libya, Syria, or anywhere else. And if we are linked with those who are celebrating and rejoicing, we should also be linked with those who unfortunately are unable to celebrate or rejoice. We should share their suffering and their pain. Our duty is to search for ways, however humble, even if only in terms of moral support, to alleviate their pain and distress, said Mr al-Jaddy. Today, we are celebrating id, but do we not also have a duty to those who have no home in which to celebrate id, who have no land, no country, no mother, no father, no children, and no family? The example that I take today is in fact that of our Palestinian brothers.

He continued his speech by noting, in reference to assistance, that Islam and the Muslim nation have three holy places, specifically Mecca, Medina, and Jerusalem, and that when making the pilgrimage (Hajj), Muslims are supposed to visit these three places. "We have lost one of these places, Jerusalem, and if we are not careful, we will lose the others. We could lose any other place the same way we lost Jerusalem. The Zionists already control the Golan, a part of the Nile, the Taif, and tomorrow they may take another site. Besides, they are already saying, as they used to say about Jerusalem, that the Kaaba Shariff (which was built by the prophet Abraham) belongs to them. We cannot rest with arms folded and say, 'no, no, the Kaaba is ours,' that will not change anything. We must act."

It was in these terms that the secretary of the people's bureau put the audience on guard against the underhanded tricks of the Zionists, adding that the latter desire only the destruction of the Arab nation, the Muslim nation, and whatever affects the Muslim nation affects us as well, and we must act if we do not want to wake up some day and find we can no longer go on the pilgrimage.

Dignity

He also added that Islam preaches peace and is a peaceful religion, but Islam also preaches the dignity of man, and one must fight to maintain that dignity instead of resting with arms folded whild Menachem Begin makes scandalous, provocative statements and the Israelis bomb the people in Lebanon. We should fight for our language, for our dignity, for our religion, our homes, and freedom. For it should be rememberdd that "only he deserves life who dies for dignity." Allah himself is a liberator, the Prophet Muhammed was a liberator, he freed us from evil tendencies and evil ideas.

Discussing terrorism, Ibrahim al-Jaddy asked the audience to reflect on terrorism in the following way: What is terrorism? Is it the fight for dignity? Is it the fight of a people without a homeland, who have been expelled from their native soil? Is it the struggle for stability in Lebanon? Is it the aid and support given to a people suffering from injustice, exploitation, and domination? If these struggles are what is meant by terrorism, then indeed we should all wish to be called "terrorists." But if, on the other hand, terrorism means imperialism, fascism, Zionism, the CIA, colonialism, domination, pillage of the resources of others, exploitation and deculturalization, why then we should not wish to be called terrorists, we who are meeting here today. We are linked by solid ties, whether the imperialists like it or not, and whatever affects the Arab world also necessarily affects us, and similarly, as we belong to the OAU [Organization of African Unity], whatever affects the African world must also affect us.

He ended by expressing best wishes to the Muslim brothers and sisters on the occasion of id, both by reassuring the Mauritian people of the love and support of the fraternal Libyan people and also by urging the audience to coexist peacefully with the other communities of interest.

The honorary president next took the floor. Hassen Heerah for his part extended best wishes to the Muslim brothers and sisters on the occasion of id and asked the secretary of the people's bureau to transmit to the most great Muslim leader, Col Qadhdhafi, and the fraternal Libyan people, our salutations and felicitations. He then expressed his faith in the young people of the MYF, for, he said, they are inspired by the youth of the Jamahiriya who themselves are inspired by the glorious revolution of El Fateh. He also announced that a 15-member delegation will leave for Tripoli to attend a conference on Islam. He went on to say that when these youths return they will have more knowledge, which will enable them better to serve the Oummah and raise the flag of Islam higher still.

Mr Heerah also vehemently denounced the statement made by Mr Chester Crocker, published in L'EXPRESS of 21 July 1981. He said that he considers that statement an attempt to discredit the guide of the revolution of El Fateh in his sublime battle to give a voice to the voiceless, names to the nameless, power to the

powerless, He ended his remarks by congratulating the secretary of the people's bureau for his sensible retort to Crocker and by assuring the guide of the Libyan revolution and people of our unconditional support.

The president of the MYF, M.S. Chetty, also made a speech. Giving a summary of the history of the 24 years of the federation's existence, he said that the federation's aim is to work for the well-being of the Muslim community. He then spoke about the federation's various activities.

9516
CSO: 4719/429

RESPONSIBILITY, ROLE OF THE PRESS DISCUSSED

Prime Minister Criticizes Press

Port Louis THE NATION in French 28 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/ "The government is an institution that makes decisions. The opposition criticizes. But the press, which may be in agreement or not, should remember the fact that the opposition has a job as such. The press cannot only blame us for certain decisions and talk only of the opposition's program"

Sir Seewoosagur was speaking of the threat of a dictatorship that hangs over Mauritians, putting people energetically on guard.

"I have been told that the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] has a black list. Do Mauritians not have the right to think freely? The PT /Labor Party/ has never resorted to witch-hunting. I am putting both civil servants and Mauritians in general on guard. They must tell themselves that certain parties want to introduce a system of spying that takes away freedom in the home, at work, that simply takes away freedom and which would install a dictatorship. I ask them then to be vigilant."

The prime minister who, right at the beginning of his speech spoke of the responsibilities of the press,said that certain journalists often misinterpret the government's decisions or miss certain facts. He cited an old Turkish adage and recalled that the Labor Party has always militated in favor of freedom of the press.

When democracy was in danger and activists had to seize power by violence, it had to be restrained somewhat, but not for long. The Labor Party wants the press to be free so that it can share in the development of progress.

Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam stressed that in the Third World, in Africa and in Asia, few countries enjoy such freedom of the press. But it is necessary for the press to show proof of its high sense of responsibility.

Throughout the world there is talk of more or less perpetual crises, violence, wars, death, hunger. Mauritius has up to now enjoyed a certain stability. Mauritians should do everything to preserve it.

In a newspaper it has been said that the Labor Party is "doomed". Why is it then, asked the prime minister, who, while not minimizing the support of the PMSD /Mauritian Social Democratic Party/, the IFB /Independent Forward Bloc/, and the

CAM /Moslem Action Committee/, stressed that it was the PT which gave universal suffrage and the right to vote for youths of 18 years old. The PT assumed its responsibilities, it gave Mauritians a new direction, without confusion or violence, without threat or bloodshed. In Angola, for example, life has no value. People kill every day. In Mauritius, even the life of animals is respected. Is it not then an irony to claim that the Labor Party is doomed?

Attitudes of Press

Port Louis THE NATION in French 31 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

/Text/ A seminar on information started this morning at the University of Mauritius and followed very closely the reproaches made by the prime minister at a press conference last Thursday. It must be said in defense of those who are in the profession of offering their readers a newspaper every day that often their good faith can be abused by an informer who takes advantage of peak hours to appear. On the other hand, it would be a very unwise person who would believe straight away everything that appeared before his eyes or that he heard, without making a little effort to discriminate.

It should also be emphasized that, in the area of information, the government allows itself to be completely preceded by masters of systematic indoctrination. The most recent example is the fuss made regarding the visit made by the president of the MMM, who was said to have been invited by the head of the White House for a private interview. And only about 10 days ago, when the spokesman for the sugar industry had stated that the signs of a second devaluation were apparent, the government waited for a number of hours before publishing an official denial.

Nevertheless, it is clear that some people take pleasure in or feel it their duty to leave their readers with little hope for the survival of the country. They occupy themselves almost totally in stopping any momentum, in spreading panic in all quarters. They want to prove the failure of the agricultural diversification, pretending to forget that the star performers of the opposition, who were present at the national conference last year, quickly changed their tune when they heard the technicians tell them what they did not know either through stupidity or dilatory tactics.

If they were to be told, on this subject, that Mauritians do not want to grow vegetables in their back gardens because housewives can get them in the markets or even in the supermarkets, when these vegetables are frozen? If they were to be asked how many coconut palms, litchis, mango tress, tamarind trees, and banana trees have been cut down to make room for the construction of housing?

No one can deny it: freedom of the press is a safety valve for democracy. It is thus desirable that the government's faults be pointed out, but is systematic opposition democratic, logical, or desirable in a developing country? Should we not also criticize the opposition, which has had a remarkable performance of more or less camouflaged defiance for the generally accepted rules of national assemblies?

And when the prime minister wants to exercise his constitutional right to decide the date of the elections, does he become "guardian of the nation" then? Can objectivity become subjective?
11550
CSO: 4719

RECORD BUDGET DEFICIT, FINANCIAL CRISIS DISCUSSED

In 1981-1982 Budget

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The country is headed toward a record deficit in the 1981-82 budget, which may run to 1.4 to 1.5 billion rupees, as compared to the original estimate of 1.151 billion (current budget and development).

Meeting with representatives of the employer and labor sectors yesterday (see following article), the minister of finance stated, we have learned, that the estimated 1981-82 budget deficit will in fact be substantially greater. The recent wage increase granted by the government will bring the deficit to 1.376 billion rupees, the finance minister made it clear. If expenditures are increasing, revenue is declining steadily, which will further increase the deficit.

Thus, with the reduced tax bite (reduced to only 600,000 tons or less), the government will lose some 100 million rupees in various incomes. The slowdown of the economy is also leading to reduced sums collected in income taxes.

The expenditures initially planned for the rice and flour subsidies (230 million rupees) will be increased with the rise in the dollar (17 percent on an average in a few weeks), and as the government will not increase the price of basic foodstuffs, the state will thus have to absorb the additional expenditure.

All these factors together will put the state budget deficit at 1.4 billion rupees or even 1.5 billion rupees, it is now estimated.

Serious Economic Situation

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 20 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The economic situation in the country has again become as serious as it was prior to the October 1979 devaluation. There are deficits in all accounts, destiny has plagued us with successive declines in agricultural production, unemployment has reached an "intolerable" level, and the 1981-82 budget deficit will be larger than initially planned. Thus the time has come for sacrifice and cooperation by all. This is the message voiced by the minister of finance, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, in the course of the meeting of the first National Economic Council (NEC), including representatives of the government, the Employers' Federation and the trade union

sector. The minister of finance stated forcefully, however, that there will not as a result be a further devaluation (see below) and that the program for structural readjustment of the national economy drafted with the assistance of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund will be fully respected.

This first meeting of the NEC was on the whole satisfactory for all three parties involved in the development of the economy. A second meeting is scheduled for 2 September.

Yesterday's session was devoted above all to a long explanation by Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo of the general economic situation and the current difficulties being experienced by the sugar industry and the state.

The prospects are gloomy, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo revealed yesterday, since employment in the large establishments in the country has declined, with a drop of 199,000 in 1979 to only 197,000 in 1980, representing a decrease of 2,000 (when the creation of several thousand new jobs was hoped for). Employment has increased only in the small and average enterprises, and if in the final analysis the total number of employees increased from 286,000 in 1979 to 291,000 in 1980 (i.e., an increase of 5,000), this was above all due to the small enterprises. But an additional 5,000 employed is far from the figure required to overcome unemployment. The official unemployment figure had reached 59,000 at the last estimate, and if this figure includes some who are fictitiously unemployed, it is nonetheless "intolerable," the minister of finance stated.

Moreover, deficits are increasing. The trade balance deficit had already reached 1.4 billion rupees for the first half of 1981. The balance of payments deficit will be sizable also. The state budget deficit for 1981-82 (see below) will be very large, probably 1.4 billion rupees or more. National consumption is holding steady: 80 cents out of each rupee go for consumption.

However, Sir Veerasamy defended the current orientation of the government policy of cooperating with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). "If we cease to work with the World Bank and the IMF, the country would cease to function" he said as a warning to those in the opposition who deplore the fact that Mauritius remains under the "sponsorship" of the IMF, which dictates its economic policy to it. Without the aid of the IMF, it would henceforth be impossible for Mauritius to obtain foreign loans, in eurodollars or otherwise, he explained.

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo said that the government keeps it commitments to international institutions, and it will continue to work with them, as other countries do, moreover, since Mauritius is not the only one to find itself in this situation. A World Bank team will come to Mauritius to study the development of the situation shortly, and another team fromthe IMF will come to study the situation prior to the new negotiations with the Mauritian government with a view to the release of new credit facilities. The social partners may, if they so desire, meet with these teams, Sir Veerasamy said.

The minister of finance also stressed the current difficulties in the sugar industry. He expressed his conviction that the MSPA [Mauritius Sugar Producers Association] "exaggerates" the difficulties of some of its members. He reiterated his opinion that the problems of the sugar industry (see yesterday's LE MAURICIEN) cannot be

dealt with overall, but should be analyzed plantation by plantation. For despite the poor crop last year, some plantations made a profit, he said. It is also necessary to make a clear distinction between the immediate problem of liquid assets (certain plantations do not have enough liquid assets to cover their payrolls), which the government plans to cover with the aid of the Bank of Mauritius and the State Bank, and the longer range problem of the profitability of the industry. The government has no desire to see the profitability of the mother industry threatened, and it will take all the future steps necessary.

Three World Bank experts who are at present in Mauritius are working actively on setting up a sugar unit which will be attached to the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

This new unit will have the task of studying the finances of the sugar industry and will be functional "rather soon." Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, who devoted the greater part of his address to the situation in the sugar industry, admitted that the government does not for the moment have the practical means of checking on the finances of that industry. "The government is not suitably equipped to undertake the work of verification that it would like to," he said. Although the government is unable to establish an exact idea of sugar profitability at the present time, Sir Veerasamy explained that in his view, the level of the sugar plantations' indebtedness "is not as alarming as they would have us believe. They have substantial assets and can borrow much more."

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo took this occasion to denounce the "psychosis and scenario" promoted by the MSPA just after the parliamentary vote on preferential wage compensation to the workers in the sugar industry.

At this point, the minister of finance stated that the government favors the appointment of a commission to investigate the sugar industry more than ever. However, he explained, the government does not have any intention of appointing such a commission prior to the coming general elections. "The government believes that in this pre-election period, people's minds are not calm," Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo said.

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CSO: 4719/436

LIBYAN GIFTS OF MONEY, EQUIPMENT REPORTED

Gift to Handicapped

Port Louis THE NATION in French 1 Aug 81 p 1

> [Text] A gift of 100,000 rupees has been made by Libya to handicapped Mauritians, as part of the International Year of the Handicapped. The national committee has decided to allot 40,000 rupees for acquisition of 10 wheelchairs and accessories.

The following institutions will receive allocations :

"Physically Handicapped Welfare Association": 3,000 rupees for the prrchase of 20 chairs to be used by those who work on machines.

"Cheshire Home": 5,000 rupees for enlarging the gardens.

"Apeim": 8,000 rupees for equipment.

"Rodrigues Handicapped Committee": 4,000 rupees for four wheelchairs.

"The Mauritian Fraternal Association of the Infirm and Handicapped": 10,000 rupees on condition that those who return from Reunion teach what they have learned abroad.

"School for the Blind": 8,000 rupees for a tape recorder and other necessary items.

"Mauritius Mental Health Association": 8,000 rupees for acquisition of tools.

"School for the Blind": 6,494 rupees.

Gift of Ambulances

Port Louis THE NATION in French 6 Aug 81 p 1

> [Text] Three ambulances, a gift from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, will soon be made available to the Rodrigues hospital service.

These vehicles, originally bearing the Daihatsu brand, have been reconverted into ambulances by Leal and Company, Ltd. The cost of each ambulance amounts to 90,000 rupees.

Two of these ambulances will be attached to the health centers of La Ferme and Mon Lubin. The third will be put at the disposal of the Roche-Bon-Dieu police and will be utilized for transport of emergency cases from the sourheastern part of the country.

These ambulances will be officially turned over to the acting prime minister tomorrow by the secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist Libyan Arab People's Jamahiriya, Mr I. al-Jaddy.

They will be sent to Rodrigues by the next boat.

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CSO: 4719/428

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBYAN EVOLUTION CELEBRATED

Labor Party Delegation

Port Louis THE NATION in French 25 Aug 81 p 1

> [Text] The Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriya has invited a governmental delegation to attend the celebration marking the 12th anniversary of the 1 September revolution.

The delegation is headed by Sir Kher Jagatsingh, minister of education, who left yesterday afternoon for Tripoli. He will be joined in the Libyan capital by Razack Peeroo, minister of labor, Kailash Purryag, minister of social security, and Burty David, president of the Labor Party, who are leaving today. They will return on 7 September.

The 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution assumes special importance this year, in wake of the violation of Libyan territory by the Americans. Hundreds of foreign representatives will be meeting in Tripoli to condemn that provocative act taken against a country which will be heading the Organization of African Unity next year.

Exhibit At Cultural Center

Port Louis THE NATION in French 26 Aug 81 p 1

> [Text] "The Jamahiriya on the March": that is the theme of an exhibit which was officially opened Monday at the Libyan Cultural Center by the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Mauritius, Mr Ibrahim al-Jaddy, before a group of the center's students and a number of luminaries.

This exhibit recounts the great achievements in Libya since the 1 September revolution. Many publications dealing with the economic, social, and cultural development, as well as the Green Book, are prominently displayed in the exhibit, which will remain open up to 27 August.

The exhibit is part of the series of activities marking the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution. Various other activities are scheduled, including a competitive quiz, film showings, a forum dealing with the Green Book, and a cultural day at the Port Louis Theater.

Invitation Declined

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 Aug 81 p 1

[Article: "The PSM Declines Libyan Invitation"]

[Text] The reason: The Libyan Embassy wanted to choose its representative itself.

The Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM) has declined an invitation from the Libyan Embassy in Mauritius to send one of its representatives to Tripoli to attend, along with other Mauritian members of parliament, the celebration of the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution. The reason was that the party wanted to choose its own representative, while, according to the PSM, the Libyan Embassy insisted on a particular individual, in this case Dr Y. Maudarbaccus.

Under these conditions, according to PSM sources, and as a matter of principle (the party believing it has the right to choose to be represented by a person of its choice), the PSM declined the invitation and criticized the position taken by the Libyan people's bureau.

It is known that several ministers and members of parliament both of the Labor Party and the Mauritian Militant Movement [MMM] are presently attending the celebration in Libya, including Ministers Jagatsingh, Peeroo, Burty David, and Jean-Claude de L'Estrac, deputy secretary general of the MMM.

9516
CSO: 4719/428

PUBLICATION OF NEW ISLAMIC JOURNAL LAUNCHED

Port Louis THE NATION in French 4 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] AL DAAWA AL ISLAMIA (Call to Islam) has begun publication. The first issue of the newspaper, whose editor is Hassen Heerah, came out on Sunday, the day of the Eid-Ul-Fitr holiday.

In an editorial, Mr Heerah wrote:

"We adore God, we turn toward one Kaaba and we are guided by one koran. Islam and all Moslems must be one. Small quarrels accumulate and become great manifestations of hatred and division, and have done immense harm to the Moslem community. Our goal, through this publication, is to work body and soul, to extent of our capacities, to contribute to uniting us and making us proud of ourselves."

The newspaper also carried a message from Mr Ibrahim Al-Jaddy, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriya, and the address delivered by Dr Mohamed Ahmer Al-Charif, secretary of the Libyan Call to Islam Organization during his recent visit. The printing is done by Regent Press and the artwork by APC--Publi-Conseil Ltd.

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CSO: 4719/427

TALKS ON PREFERENTIAL OIL RATES FROM IRAQ IN PROGRESS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN 18 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The import of oil from Iraq to serve our domestic needs may be arranged at a preferential price on the governmental level. This possibility was mentioned by the ambassador of that country, Mr Alkassab Ihsan Ali, who presented his credentials to the governor general, Sir Dayendranath Burenchobay, yesterday. The ambassador then met with the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, to whom he delivered a message from President Saddam Hussein, and the minister of foreign affairs, Sir Harold Walter.

When questioned about this possibility, the ambassador stressed that two countries, Madagascar and Mozambique, benefited from such treatment before the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian frontier war, which led to a substantial reduction in Iraq's oil production. The policy of granting preferential treatment on exports to "brotherly and friendly" countries depends on the oil-producing countries themselves. Such a step, the ambassador believes, would allow the countries of the Third World to guarantee their own economic survival. In addition, Mr Alkassab noted that world inflation is not exclusively due to increasing oil prices, but to industrialized countries as well.

With regard to bilateral relations, Mr Alkassab said he favors the signing of a cultural and economic cooperation agreement between the two countries, which would make it possible to contemplate the import of oil on a preferential basis. Within this framework, it was said, the ambassador's visit constitutes "a step forward in this direction."

Speaking of the Iraqi-Iranian frontier conflict, the ambassador said that Iran had "always had claims on Iraq" and that this war has gone on in fact for at least 500 years. The present conflict, Mr Aklassab said, was launched by the Iranians on the Kurdistan frontier, where they used 75 mm guns. The Iraqi response came immediately on 4 September, and the army has been able to push the Iranians about 40 km back into Iran. "We want to live in peace and as good neighbors with Iran, and this is why we accepted the Security Council proposal, as well as that of the nonaligned nations. But the Iranians do not want to hear of any such thing. They reject negotiations and are continuing the war, even during the month of Ramadan," the ambassador said.

Questioned about the fall of President Saddam Hussein, predicted recently by some Iranian emissaries to Mauritius, the ambassador smiled slightly. "A number of Iranians, including Bani Sadr, want Saddam Hussein ousted, but it is Bani Sadr today who is in exile under Khomeini's dictatorship," he said, adding that the people of Iraq stand behind President Hussein.

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CSO: 4719/427

BRIEFS

ETHANOL PROJECT--The ethanol project may benefit from financial aid provided by the African Development Bank (ADB) and the European Investment Bank (BEI). Discussions between the government and these international bodies are in progress. The establishment of an ethanol corporation within this context is a possibility. Questioned on this subject, the minister of economic planning and development, Sir Rabindrah Ghurburrun, refused to say what the cost of the project and its structures will be. However, he stressed, the government has given its endorsement for the advancement of this project. It is already known that tests on vehicles were undertaken by the Shell Company at the request of the government. Some 20 vehicles were operated for almost a month using the gasoline-ethanol mixture, and the owners subsequently filled out a lengthy questionnaire concerning the efficiency of this fuel. It has been learned from company circles that other tests of the same sort will be undertaken during the summer season. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Aug 81 p 1] 5157

SAUDI ARABIA SEEKS MEDICAL PERSONNEL--Doctors, nurses and paramedical personnel desiring employment in Saudi Arabia are advised that they must submit the necessary forms at the Ministry of Health, fifth floor of the registrar general's building in Port Louis by 31 August at the latest. We have learned that at least two specialist physicians have asked to go to Ryad. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 27 Aug 81 p 1] 5157

CSO: 4719/427

U.S. ROLE IN NAMIBIA DESCRIBED

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 8 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial by H. Feddersen: "The Role of the United States"]

[Text] Following the meeting of European foreign ministers which took place over the weekend with Lord Carrington presiding, Europe seems to agree with the United States only in one question: for the last 5 months "substantial success" has been "achieved in the Namibia question" although no significant breakthrough can be expected. Apart from the joint veto by the United States, recently there were sufficient examples of a separation between the United States and Europe. Questions of trade, defense expenditures, El Salvador, disarmament talks with the Soviet Union, the neutron bomb and the natural gas pipeline to the FRG revealed that even in 2 weeks no unified front would appear when the UN General Assembly resumes "normal" meetings on 24 September.

Now Secretary of State Haig has announced it, and the Western Five responded: In spite of South Africa's incursions in Angola, U.S. contacts with Pretoria have become more intensive and more important than a public condemnation. The FRG and France are still appealing to South Africa to pull back its troops--an appeal which fell on deaf ears on 26 August--but both find economic sanctions inadvisable since these would primarily harm the blacks.

The Republic of South Africa [RSA] is proceeding on the basis that free elections may only take place if no terrorism is to be expected from Angola. South Africa hopes that the United States, through its reassessment of the communist danger, can unite the Western allies. And we are reminded that Reagan, during the election campaign, promised that he would strengthen the Western alliance.

Are the differences of opinion between the United States and Europe thus just a screen behind which the West is regrouping? It almost looks like it because while the United Nations increasingly more clearly is losing credibility, the United States is assuming a leading role. We should not let the signs of the time deceive us for the substantial successes could read in clear text just as well this way: through the new contact with the South Africans, the American succeeds in getting the former to give in to a decision which they otherwise would not have made. On the other hand, the RSA revealed some of its hardest side just recently. It showed that the fight is being waged "with its back to the ocean." Even the internal parties are finally(!) putting common obligations (as a "front against the SWAPO") in the foreground.

Since America should have learned something from the Vietnam crisis, our subcontinent might well become a "Vietnam crisis in reverse." For this reason the West can speak of "successes" while the USSR is not getting any tougher. Yet it must be kept in mind that Russia must not lose face in respect to its African allies. The conflict continues to be complicated, even if the United States appears to be assuming the leading role. The meeting of the EC foreign ministers alters nothing about this.

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CSO: 4720/1

POSSIBLE NEW PROBLEMS EXAMINED

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 11 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial by H. Feddersen: "New Powers—New Problems"]

[Text] When on Monday new government powers are given to the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers is increased by three seats, these steps will not necessarily mean only that problems have thus been eliminated. Quite the contrary: there can even be new problems.

At first the idea itself suggests that the general administrator will concentrate on his special area (city administration). For he has only three major areas of responsibility and the function, as the representative of South Africa, to counteract the appearance of a unilateral declaration of independence. The responsibility of foreign policy will hardly be assumed by Excellency Hough; instead we have Dr Brand Fourie and Pik Botha. In the problem area of defense, the situation is similar: three generals (Malan, Viljoen, Lloyd) are in control and will remain so. That leaves only the sector of "questions of regulations."

Since the necessary proclamations and laws about the First and Second Levels have been completed, the general administrator will be left the task which he has wanted since taking office: the expert for municipal administration may devote himself to the Third Level, and we wish him success.

The next session of the National Assembly which is to be increased by 22 representatives will open on 20 October. The Damara government is already turning down any kind of cooperation. But that is not the only problem if one considers that before a national election a basis of trust must first be reestablished. New powers could become a disadvantage for the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] since a governing party can easily be criticized and its credibility becomes the focal point of this criticism. People have a "scapegoat"--only rarely is praise offered.

The three additional seats in the Council of Ministers could well soon turn out to be a "drag." It is not clear who made this decision. It is likewise uncertain whether the different ministers will now assume responsibility over specific departments or whether these will continue to be the concern of various committees.

If the three additional members of the Council of Ministers ought to belong to the DTA, then there is the question of the criteria for qualifying. If an AKTUR [Action Front for the Preservation of Turnhalle Principles] member can become minister, why

can't Messrs Garoeb or Kloppers, too? Other questions: What about the loyalty of these additional members? Can they claim, vis-a-vis their constituencies, in each instance that they are not conforming to a decision of the Council of Ministers or remain aloof from it? Doesn't the credibility of the Council of Ministers, which all too often has to make "cabinet decisions" behind closed doors and about non-partisan questions, perhaps suffer from this then? Since the thought arises that it is to be a question of three nonpolitical experts, there is a further question: Will these experts have the rank of minister? Must experts be ministers? Or the reverse: Must ministers be experts? (They have a large staff of experts available).

If policy in the immediate future should be primarily concerned with municipal administration—and there are signs that it will—then probably one of the next ministers would have to be A. Arnold. Through the actions on the northern border and in the United Nations once again some time has been gained for the domestic policy process. The problems, however, will not be so easily solved as they appear in theory at the green table and by decrees. Even France is occupied with the problem of how to accommodate four communists in a socialist cabinet. However, it is easier to control the distribution of NATO's secret files than to form trust among the people of a country which at last became very skeptical. Mainly: by what criteria will the masses be convinced of the necessity of three new ministers (and then: why these!)?

12124
CSO: 4720/1

PROBLEMS OF CREDIBILITY NOTED

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 14 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial by Arthur Suren: "Being Credible"]

[Text] Once again a delegation of our politicians has returned from the FRG after an intensive round of discussions; DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] President Peter Kalangula and Dr Ben Africa and Hans-Juergen von Hase, members of the Council of Ministers. Not only their own reports, but also those of observers and the response in the German press attest to the fact that in the meantime a way has been found to represent better our interests and points of view than had clearly been the case until now. This includes a certain reluctance to assert our own demands which is not an expression of servility but rather of self-consciousness, as well as honesty related to the issue.

The difficulty for our politicians has its beginnings in the fact that neither our National Assembly which emerged from the 1978 election nor our Council of Ministers is recognized abroad. However, if one insists on holding discussions in his capacity as a member of one of the two institutions, one must expect that authoritative partners in discussion will not be available abroad. However, as the leading representatives of our multiracial party alliance of the DTA, one is welcome.

Thus, it was smart to undertake a recent political "recruiting trip" as the DTA delegation. Following obvious diplomatic practices, the members of the delegations subordinated themselves to their highest ranking colleague, Peter Kalangula. That had to leave a good impression and be recognized.

When, as members of the Council of Ministers from here, the DTA delegates gave up demanding an FRG minister as the only official partner of equal rank, they were also in a position to declare that they had no right to judge the scheduling of the minister of foreign affairs. In so doing they eliminated any suspicion of possible intentional provocation. They in no way embarrassed themselves, but rather the Foreign Office in respect to the public. For even in the German public it is expected that the Federal government will do the same things for the party leaders of the DTA as for the party leader of Nuyoma.

There is complete justification for the expectation of politicians here to find more understanding for the situation of the Southwest than in any other country not only because of strong mutual German connections, but also because of the political situation there. Kalangula was deeply impressed by the Berlin Wall. Afterwards,

whenever he drew the comparison that his people, the Owambo, are similarly divided by a somewhat spiritual wall—on the one hand the adherents of a communist ideology of the SWAPO, on the other hand the defenders of a democratic freedom—, he can be certain everywhere of the attentiveness of his listeners. In his human words then, at least one remains credible: the good will of a sincere effort on his part and on the part of his colleagues in the party alliance.

For anyone who really has something to say, it does not matter in what capacity he does it. The credibility of his statements does not depend on his offices. Likewise, on the other side of the partners in the discussion, it is not the position but rather the influence which is decisive. Thus, it is not surprising that the delegation encountered the striking concern of FDP Bundestag delegates. Ultimately, this party supplies the minister of foreign affairs. This means: if the decisive discussions took place even in the "basement," their results will nonetheless reach the floor where the boss is, with lasting effect.

Based on the content of the discussions, the DTA delegation was confronted with two ranges of criticism: the racial discrimination which has, of course, been formally removed, but in practice continues, and the close tie to South Africa.

From a European point of view the assertion that our Southwesters' political organs have an independence apart from South Africa in now way has the effect of being credible, rather ridiculous. In this, only honesty can bring it about that the realistic-political appraisal of the state of affairs becomes believeable through our politicians. Thus, it was useful that the DTA delegation did not attempt to conceal the relationship between South Africa and South-West Africa, the economic involvements of South-West Africa with South Africa and the definitely common interests of both countries, but on the other hand rejected any repudiation of South Africa. Such a demand is evidence rather of political fantasies by our critics.

The circumstances and reasons which tie us to South Africa, particularly in the question of the high financing of our national budget and military protection, are ultimately more convincing than grand acts of lip-service by Western countries as support of our democratic forces. When side reservations are simultaneously included that the prerequisite for financial "development help" to Namibia is its internationally recognized national independence, then the taint of not being credible is no longer within us.

If another country or the community of Western powers could convincingly guarantee us better financial help and military protection, we would gladly do without South Africa. That would suit South Africa itself because then it would have available more of the funds, which reach into the hundreds of millions, for its own purposes.

The DTA delegation did well with the same honesty not to minimize in a foolish manner the occurrences of everyday racial discrimination. Only in this way will we find an ear among our critics abroad, to be able to explain the more immediate circumstances of such occurrences and to reveal that the reorientation processes in the mass of people take more time than one really has.

Our internal laws can be just as good, our politicians can be just as honorable, but if an end to practical and flagrant racial discrimination does not become

visible, we will neither become nor remain trustworthy abroad.--But also at home these "trifles" repeatedly destroy the credibility of our democratic forces among those concerned. If we, vis-a-vis our real enemy, the SWAPO with its promises, want to prevail among the majority of our people, it is high time to put a strict end to acts of discrimination--even if it involves the use of existing penal provisions. This could not be stated clearly enough by the DTA delegation in Germany nor here either.

12124
CSO: 4720/1

CONTACTS WITH FRG DISCUSSED

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 14 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Effective Contacts"]

[Text] Council of Ministers member H.-J von Hase, who returned to Windhoek yesterday with his colleagues Dr B. Africa and DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] President P. Kalangula, said that he had found considerable good will in the FRG. He reported about the intensive discussions which were received with interest by the partners in the discussion in Berlin, the Rhine Palatinate and Mainz and about discussions with the recently created "Namibia discussion group" in which all Bundestag parties are represented. The ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG (AZ) had already given an extensive report through its Bonn correspondent.

The DTA delegation was led by Kalangula and was able to hold 12 press conferences, 3 television and 3 radio interviews--enabling them to address a great number of people--and was able to speak with representatives of all political parties, 3 foundations and various churches.

As representatives of the DTA the three delegates were at all times listened to, which would not have been the case if they had come as representatives of the NV [National Assembly] or the Council of Ministers. AZ asked: "It is striking that visits by representatives of internal political forces give preference to the FRG. Is it thought that the FRG government within the group of Five has decisive influence?" Dr Ben Africa answered that because of the strong links of the German-speaking part of the population of South-West Africa/Namibia with Germany in Europe the best understanding could be expected. The FRG government, with its development help, is, however, also more committed in Africa policy than other countries.

Von Hase made it clear that all three delegates had been put to work from morning to midnight, for the most part. "We were able to make our point of view clearly known in a very intensive form and achieved more publicity than we had expected." For example, they participated in the birthday celebration for former Bundestag president, Dr Eugen Gerstenmaier (75), and on this occasion were able to speak with a number of important politicians.

In this connection a discussion with the German minister of foreign affairs himself did not have any such weight. As much as the delegation would have liked to speak with one of the highest representatives of the FRG government, it was naturally explained that as guests it was not up to them to judge how a minister of foreign affairs divides up his time.

According to a report in DIE WELT, Genscher is ready to receive the DTA politicians; the date is firm: some time in October.

Using impressive words, von Hase made clear how hard a time the Southwesters' representatives had abroad: "Our friends, as our enemies, obtain extensive information from the other side, too. We must not believe that we can say anything new to those who concern themselves with us in decisive areas. They know a great deal about us and naturally recognize the weak points right off."

"Small events, such as the case of Dan Seemueller or the cadets of St. Paul's School, often have enormous impact. These things are viewed as pure discrimination. In this it does not matter that we can point to our laws if we repeatedly engender incredulity by such practice and thus provide our friends with no opportunity to intercede for us. If we do not alter that immediately, we will have big difficulties," explained von Hase.

There were discussions with various agencies about development projects: especially education, transportation and water systems awakened considerable interest and contacts relating to these were initiated. "We need this support now, not after independence." As an example, von Hase mentioned the PSS project in Katutura for which donations from Germany can be expected shortly.

Dr Africa, who had stayed in New York for 3 days, was asked how the transfer of rather extensive powers to the Council of Ministers was viewed abroad.

"Many groups--for example the SPD--demand that we should dissolve all ties to South Africa in order to become more credible." He had had to make it clear to these people that this would be comparable to a unilateral declaration of independence and who would then take South Africa's place? "Outside South Africa no one is prepared to give us money," said von Hase in response.

After a visit in Berlin, Peter Kalangula, who unfortunately could not participate in yesterday's press conference, repeatedly made it clear to the Germans that his people, the Owambo, are also divided by a border. He expressed his fears by saying that with the help of the Russians a situation similar to that in Berlin could develop.

Von Hase emphasized in answer to AZ: "FDP Bundestag delegate Rumpf and his party friends, as well as two SPD delegates (who had shown themselves in their visits in South-West Africa to be extremely critical) were anxious, in a spirit of commitment, to have the meeting with the 'Namibia discussion group' become a success."

12124
CSO: 4720/1

DTA DISCUSSIONS IN BONN

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 11 Sep 81 p 7

[Unattributed article: "Fruitful Discussions in Bonn"]

[Text] The president of the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance], Peter Kalangula, in a discussion with members of all three parties, again urged Bonn to provide Namibia with financial support even before achieving independence.

At the first meeting of the Namibia discussion group Kalangula declared before delegates from the SPD, FDP and CDU/CSU that only with material and spiritual support from Western industrial countries could the dependence of the DTA on South Africa be softened. At the meeting, in which even Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher, minister of state in the Foreign Office, participated, the delegates said that such help is not possible because the FRG government, like the other governments of the West, would not recognize the Namibian Council of Ministers and regarded even the elections of 1978 as "null and void."

The discussion with the fractions' Namibia experts was the highpoint in the DTA delegation's trip through the FRG and West Berlin. The initiator of the Namibia discussion group, FDP delegate Dr Rumpf, said in response to the ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, that the conversation with Kalangula, Dr Ben Africa and Hans-Juergen von Hase had been a complete success in the view of all participants. In the process there had also been talk on matters "which cannot be stated openly." Kalangula had declared that the DTA was conducting a two-front struggle in Namibia: on the one hand in the north against the SWAPO and then in the interior against certain South African officials who were staking everything on torpedoing measures to do away with apartheid. Dr Rumpf said that for the politicians in Bonn the discussion had been a good beginning for strengthening the activities of Namibia. He pointed to the fact that the discussion group wants to invite a prominant representative of the SWAPO next November.

Prior to the meeting with the Namibia experts, the DTA delegation had met with delegates of the CDU/CSU and with Wolfgang Beitz, general secretary of the Otto-Benecke Foundation. In this conversation the politicians of the Union pointed to the fact that it was not a matter of achieving independence for Namibia at any price, but rather of giving the people an opportunity to decide, in guaranteed peace and freedom, their own fate.

In connection with this meeting Kalangula regretted the fact that an appointment with the delegation led by him had not been kept by the SPD. It was the second time that the Social Democrats--contrary to their often emphasized nonpartisanship in the Namibia question--had cancelled a previously firmly set appointment on short notice.

The Otto-Benecke Foundation is the supporter of extensive programs to train skilled workers for African countries. Among other things, with the help of the foundation, several hundred experts were trained for Mugabe, the current prime minister of Zimbabwe. Even a number of Namibians, who are selected following recommendations by the SWAPO, receive training stipends from this institution.

In the discussion with the foundation Kalangula urged General Secretary Beitz to contribute to the training of Angolan refugees in Namibia. The DTA president pointed to the fact that for several months increasingly more refugees from Angola were fleeing to Namibia because of the catastrophic political and economic situation in their country. The Council of Ministers in Windhoek is not in a position to help these people from its own sources to any appreciable extent.

Beitz said he felt it necessary to discuss this problem with the office of the UN commissioner for refugees.

Kalangula and Dr Ben Africa are expected back in Windhoek on Sunday. They have scheduled a press conference for the late morning. Von Hase will remain in Europe a few more days.

12124
CSO: 4720/1

END

JPRS 79335

30 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2513

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JPRS 79335

30 October 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2513

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COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF GENEVA MEETING ON NAMIBIA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 12

[Commentary by Achille Lollo]

[Text] Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has concluded the discussions initiated at Reagan's order in Geneva, with Brand Fourie, secretary of state of the racist government of South Africa, and representatives of the so-called "internal" parties of Namibia, to find a viable solution that might alter the stands taken within the Contact Group following South Africa's invasion of Angola [RPA] and thus to attempt to bring about a modification of UN Assembly Resolution 435.

There has been, in fact, no official communique describing the content of these discussions, but the political persuasion of the parties to the meeting--Chester Crocker and Brand Fourie--suggest the basic premise of the Geneva discussions.

Crocker is the official naysayer to all the diplomatic initiatives in the months preceding the South African invasion of the RPA. After his first trip to the African continent, he referred to the futility of the "diplomatic charade in search of a Namibian solution."

Now we can understand why Crocker let it be known that the contacts initiated by the RPA, the OAU countries and some Western European countries in search of a swift solution to the Namibian problem did not suit the United States, diplomatically or politically; what the imperialists wanted--and have so demonstrated in Geneva--was that the Namibian question be taken up solely with the racist government of Pretoria and representatives of Namibia's so-called internal parties, organized by South Africa itself.

This is the point of view which the United States will present at the next meeting of the Contact Group, since the veto of the censure of the racist invasion of Angola is part of the Reagan administration's diplomatic support for the Botha and Mallan policy.

Is it possible that, after receiving the Angolan puppets and supporting the execution of "Proteus 81," the invasion plan of the Pretorian racists, the imperialists would then meet secretly with Brand Fourie and tell him that Resolution 435 is the only way to a final solution of the Namibian question?

If this were the case, there would be no need to keep the results of the meeting a secret. On the contrary, the imperialists met with their Pretorian ally to establish a strategy for political and diplomatic action at the meeting of the foreign affairs ministers of the so-called Contact Group countries.

When it brings up the Namibian question, the United States has always talked about "correcting" Resolution 435 on the basis of new facts. Unfortunately for Crocker, the only real fact in the current political picture is the continued occupation of some areas of Angola's Cunene Province after the recent recapture of Xangongo, Mongua and Ondjiva by the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola].

Is, then, the continued occupation of Angolan territory and the preparations for a new military attack by racist Pretorian troops the new argument which the United States will present to the Contact Group for revision of UN Resolution 435, which recognizes SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of Namibia?

It is possible, and this would explain why, just 32 days after the start of the invasion, the imperialists, the racists and the Namibian puppets have met to analyze possible "corrections" to Resolution 435.

Finally, it should be noted that Crocker declared on 22 September, at the beginning of the Geneva meeting, that "we are seeing progress in the implementation of the U.S. project for Namibia." We all know the kind of progress the United States has in mind, however. Maybe the imperialists want to repeat their first neocolonialist experiment in Africa, back in 1821, when the "American Colonization Society" sent 20,000 North American blacks to Liberia and they began to govern the "bush niggers" the North American way.

6362
CSO: 4742/15

AGRARIAN REFORM BILL CAUSES VIOLENT REACTION

Government Communique

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 9 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Communique

1. In accordance with the democratic options of the State of Cape Verde, consecrated in the Constitution of the Republic, the government has adopted and is carrying out the PAIGC policy of submitting draft bills of major importance in the nation's life to prior discussion among the people.

Therefore, pursuant to the constitutional mandate to promote agrarian reform, the government has approved a draft bill for the respective organic law, which has been presented for public discussion throughout the country. The freely expressed opinions of the citizens will make it possible to obtain a national consensus and to draft a definitive Organic Law for Agrarian Reform [LBRA], to be submitted to the National Popular Assembly for discussion and approval.

2. The government is greatly pleased to note that the public meetings to discuss the LBRA have been well attended and generally take place in a peaceful and confident atmosphere, demonstrating the high civic and patriotic spirit of our people and the Cape Verdian masses' proven aspiration for progress.

3. As could be expected, however, the enemies of our people's democratic progress did not fail to take advantage of the discussions regarding the LBRA draft bill. In certain areas of the Concelho da Ribeira Grande (Ilha de Santo Antao), groups of individuals, some of whom are already on record for past antinational activities and whose motives and connections are well known, sought to incite the people to riot. Through threats, intimidation and attacks, they attempted to disturb the public order and tranquillity.

When the local authorities reacted promptly and firmly, arresting some of the rioters, the above-mentioned groups violently resisted the peace-keeping forces, seeking to free their coreligionists. Unfortunately, during an attempt by one of the rioters to disarm a police officer, one person was killed and two were injured.

4. As a result of timely action by the government, however, the situation has returned to normal in the Santo Antao zone affected by the criminal activity of these individuals.

5. Whereas agrarian reform is essential to the development of agricultural production and to the building of a society in which men are not ruled by debased interests for the benefit of individuals, groups or classes; Aware of its basic duty to safeguard, by all means, the conquests of the people, particularly the instituted national revolutionary democracy;

The Government of Cape Verde:

-- Reiterates its firm decision to proceed with democratic public debate of the LBRA draft bill throughout the nation.

-- Declares its determination to fully assume its responsibilities and to firmly exercise the constitutional and legal means to maintain public order and tranquillity and to assert the power and authority of the state.

6. The government, encouraged by the popular masses' continuing confidence in its action, is certain that nothing and no one can halt the path of the Cape Verdian people to their goal of progress and social justice.

Reactionaries Accused

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 9 Sep 81 pp 1, 8

[Editorial by Arnaldo Andrade]

[Text] What action could the "national" reactionaries take against a measure of such vast scope as agrarian reform, which will certainly greatly strengthen grassroots support for the regime? Naturally, the reactionaries had to oppose agrarian reform by every means available, to sabotage anything that could enhance mutual trust between the government and the masses, stimulated by participatory democracy.

Everything indicates that the reactionaries created the incidents in Santo Antao in an attempt to thwart public discussion of the draft of the organic law for agrarian reform. Two conclusions are possible at this time: the reactionaries are losing reputability (which never was their strong point) and ground, abandoning the tactic so familiar in recent years of challenging the "wisdom" of draft bills (remember the constitution, the electoral law, etc.?) and resorting to bungling attempts to impede the discussion process. They even fell into the error of violently attacking individuals whose competence, party considerations aside, has already been publicly recognized. Such attacks are common crimes. There is no limit to the retrogression of our reactionaries.

On the other hand, no one today denies the influence of agrarian reform on a revolution in progress. A regime's reputation is most often based on the way its leaders resolve the agrarian issue in a country undergoing change. Cape Verde's agrarian reform accurately reflects the balanced approach that has guided the direction of the Cape Verdian state since July 1975, deliberately fostering, with specific measures and active institutions, the basic trust essential to the continuation of the changes initiated with national independence.

This regime, growing in strength, motivated by well-known historical reasons and the cause of justice, increasingly evident (agrarian reform is the best example), is responsible for seeing that the constitution is respected and for calling to account

anyone who seeks to challenge our basic law. We do not lack moral authority, particularly over those whose colonial past or more recent utter rejection of the Cape Verdian nation were disavowed by the Cape Verdian people 7 years ago.

Meanwhile, the agrarian reform law provides for indemnification of property owners affected by the coming expropriations. Since the ringleaders of the riot in Santo Antao are landowners, it is quite probable that, despite their licentious acts against this regime, the government will be legally obligated to line their pockets with part of the funds so laboriously earned by all the people of Cape Verde.

When life plays such practical jokes on us, we do not have to be philosophers to conclude that patience is a great virtue and, for this very reason, difficult to practice.

6362
CSO: 4728/7

JOINT GUINEA-BISSAU-CAPE VERDIAN NAGUICAVE COMPANY DISSOLVED

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 22 Aug 81 p 12

[Text] The Government of Cape Verde will assume the assets and liabilities of NAGUICAVE.

NAGUICAVE was dissolved on 30 July, pursuant to a decision of the extraordinary general assembly.

The resolution was the result of a proposal by the Cape Verdian Government, in light of the "absence of the spirit that guided creation of the enterprise, the company's financial deficit (about 20 million escudos in 1980) and the climate of distrust arising from some insinuations by the Guinea-Bissau delegation" at the last extraordinary meeting of NAGUICAVE on 15 June.

NAGUICAVE was capitalized at 25 million escudos, with Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau controlling equal shares of 48 percent; the remaining 4 percent was held privately by 93 Cape Verdians, generally merchants and chandlers. The company was created in 1978 and had two 3,000-ton ships: the "Santo Antao" and the "Ilha de Komo," purchased with a loan from the Bank of Cape Verde.

A general assembly called for May in Mindelo did not take place because Guinea-Bissau did not appear. Another meeting was called in June, also in Mindelo, and 52 percent of the shareholders voted for the Cape Verdian Government proposal to dissolve the enterprise. Later, in an extraordinary general assembly, a series of steps to liquidate the company was approved. Since there was no consensus regarding the objectives of the meeting held in July, again in Mindelo, the Cape Verdian Government decided to "take over the assets and liabilities of NAGUICAVE, to reassess its property (through a technical commission comprising a representative of Guinea-Bissau, a Cape Verdian representative and an independent representative) and, in accordance with its findings, to proceed to indemnification in proportion to the number of shares held in the company."

Meanwhile, according to Omar Lima, secretary general of the Cape Verdian Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the "Santo Antao" and the "Ilha de Komo" (which are mortgaged to the Bank of Cape Verde) and the rest of the company's equipment will be administered by a management commission to be created.

The eight-member delegation from Guinea-Bissau was led by Moussa Djassi, secretary general of the Guinea-Bissau Ministry of Transportation. The Cape Verdian delegation was led by Commander Herculano Vieira, minister of transportation and communications.

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CSO: 4728/7

MINDELO SHIPYARDS PROJECT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PORTUGAL

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 31 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] An agreement providing $38 million for construction of the port of Mindelo shipyards has finally been signed between the Cape Verdian Government and the joint enterprise CABNAVE. The agreement was signed in the Cape Verdian Embassy in Lisbon by Osvaldo Lopes da Silva, Cape Verde's minister of economy and finance, and by the Portuguese secretaries of state for the treasury and for industry.

"According to the findings of the viability study conducted by LISNAVE [Lisbon Shipyards Co], the Matiola shipyard project should be placed within the broader context of converting Porto Grande into a base of support for the fishing fleets that operate along the coast of western Africa," the Cape Verdian finance minister said.

Lopes da Silva added: "You will have an idea of the boldness of such a decision, involving the adoption of an entire program, taking in several interconnected studies, if you bear in mind that the decision was made only a few months after Cape Verde declared its independence, when the spectre of starvation still threatened the very existence of the Cape Verdian people."

According to the finance minister, thanks to the skill of the specialists involved in the arrangements for the Matiola project and to the tenacity of the Cape Verdian worker, the countless problems blocking fulfillment of the project have been overcome.

The finance minister stressed the part played by the image which Cape Verde has managed to create in these 6 years of independence; a small country, with no industry, it has nonetheless managed to provide the guarantees to secure the huge sum of $38 million "in financing for the project."

The Bank of Cape Verde will provide $8 million for the project, an indication of its importance to our country.

At the same time, CABMAR signed two contracts: one with the General Savings Bank to obtain credit of $12 million, and a $24 million contract with a Portuguese construction firm for the civil engineering works at the shipyard. Earlier, the General Savings Bank opened a line of credit worth $30 million to the Bank of Cape Verde.

Associated in CABNAVE are the Government of Cape Verde and two foreign firms: Portugal's LISNAVE and the Dutch firm Dewaal, which supply the technology.

6362
CSO: 4728/7

BRIEFS

BALE REGION CLASH REPORT--On 13 October a bitter clash took place between Somali Abo liberation forces and the Mengistu regime's forces at (Warka) in Bale region. Latest reports from the battlefield say the Somali Abo liberation forces have killed 303 soldiers of the fascist Addis Ababa regime and wounded many others. Other reports from Bale say that more than 3,000 head of cattle, which had been previously stolen by the Abyssinian forces from the local people, have been returned to their owners by the Somali Abo liberation forces. In the same clash 155 small arms and heavy weapons were captured from the Abyssinian soldiers. The Somali Abo liberation forces lost five martyrs killed and three wounded. [Text] [EA201550 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Front (Clandestine) in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 20 Oct 81]

CSO: 4503/6

LIMANN VISITS SWITZERLAND, CALLS FOR INVESTMENTS

Balance of Payments Aid

AB201844 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Switzerland has promised to assist Ghana with balance of payment support to help ease Ghana's present financial difficulties.

According to a GHANA NEWS AGENCY report from Bale, the Swiss Government is also ready to help Ghana with a mixed credit given jointly by the Swiss Government and a consortium of banks or similar financial institutions. The report quoting Ghanaian sources in Bale say the promise for assistance was given after a meeting between President Limann and the president, Mr Kurt Furgler. Details of the assistance will be worked out later between officials of the two countries.

The report says during the talk, Dr Limann, who is on a brief official visit to that country, emphasized his government's determination to push ahead agriculture as its main priority as well as the improvement in the country's roads and transportation.

Earlier at a luncheon given in his honor, Dr Limann reiterated his appeal to Ghana's friends and well-wishers to avail themselves with the opportunities offered by his government to invest in the country.

Assistance Requested

AB211839 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] President Limann, who is nearing the end of his visit to Switzerland, has said that his government is seeking true partnership and not charity in its dealing with foreign governments and investors.

At a dinner given in his honor by the Basel City authorities, the president observed that in solving Ghana's problems, material assistance from friendly countries is very vital. However, such assistance, which helps to bring about political and economic stability, is not peculiar to Ghana alone because some highly industrialized and prosperous countries had once passed through a similar situation and had to be helped with massive funds from friendly countries before they could recover and reconstruct.

Earlier at a luncheon given by the Swiss Bank Corporation, President Limann asked the bank, one of the big three in the country, to come to Ghana either by itself or in concert with other financial institutions. During the visit to the Basel mission headquarters, Dr Limann appealed to the mission to step up its medical services in Ghana and to help in material terms in the establishment of Ghana's University of Agriculture. The president returns to Accra tomorrow.

CSO: 4700/141

BRIEFS

AFRC CONVICTS ASK FOR PARDON--A group of 12 Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) convicts has appealed to President Limann to grant them what they called unconditional presidential pardon. The appeal was made on behalf of the group by former Eastern Regional Commissioner Colonel Takyi when the minister of the interior, Mr Jantuah, visited the Usher Fort prisons in Accra as part of a familiarization tour of some departments under his ministry. Colonel Takyi told the minister that since they have been in detention for more than 2 years without trial, they will be grateful if the president would use his prerogative of mercy to grant them pardon. He said some of the AFRC convicts have been freed by the law courts and pointed out that even though genuine concern has been expressed by the government on the protracted delay in hearing the appeal, he and his colleagues do not know when judgment will be given. Colonel Takyi thanked the government for its statement urging the Supreme Court to expedite action on the case. Mr Jantuah assured the convicts that he will convey their appeal to the government. [Text] [AB211547 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 21 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/141

PRICE, BONUS FOR VARIOUS CROPS ANNOUNCED

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

ON approval of His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda as Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Executive Chairman of Admarc, Mr. D.Z. Tembo has announced in a press release today that the prices of all crops bought by Admarc in 1981/82 season will remain unchanged except for the undenoted produce which will be increased as follows:

MAIZE

Smallholder maize price will be increased from the 6.6t to 11.0t per kilogram.

COTTON

Grade A cotton price will be increased from the present 23.0t to 28.5t per kilogram, Grade B from the present 18.0t to 22.0t per kilogram and Grade C from 13.0t to 18.0t per kilogram.

GROUNDNUTS

Chalimbana price will be increased from 33.0t to 37.0t per kilogram. (Grades GDB and GDX remain unchanged).

RICE

For Blue Boatest Variety,

the price for Grade 1 will be increased from 10.0t to 12.0t per kilogram, Grade 2 from 8.0t to 10.0t per kilogram and Grade 3 from 5.5t to 6.0t per kilogram.

TOBACCO

The announcement also said that His Excellency the Life President has granted an additional bonus to make a second payment to farmers who delivered the original authorised quotas to Admarc Dark-Fired, Fire-Cured, Burley and Oriental Tobacco. The approved BONUS PAYMENT will be at the rate of 15 per cent and will be paid as soon as it is administratively possible.

The producer prices were initially announced by the Admarc Executive Chairman at the Convention Mass Rally held at Mpama, Phalombe in Mulanje District on Sunday at the request of His Excellency the Life President.

CSO: 4700/137

PROJECTS STUDIED BY SDCC TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION REVIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] The SATCC (Transportation and Communications Commission for Southern Africa), a special agency of the SADCC (Conference for Development Coordination in Southern Africa) has been maintaining fruitful contacts with various institutions for the purpose of financing four major projects of common interest to Mozambique and Swaziland.

These projects, presented to the SADCC-2, held at the end of November 1980, in Maputo, consist in the rehabilitation of the Machava—Phuzumoya railroad line, the expansion of the Lomahasha—Siteki highway, the repair of the Maputo—Boane—Namaacha road, and the expansion of the capacity of the port of Maputo.

The rehabilitation of the Machava—Phuzumoya railroad line for a distance of 145 kilometers consists in the replacement of the current railroad ties with new ties made of concrete and a portion of the railroad cars. It will also imply some realignment of the right of way to prevent the major downgrades especially in the zone of Swaziland.

Alitalia, along with the SATDD, expressed interest in financing the project. A specific proposal should be received in Maputo at the end of this month or the start of next month.

The investment for this project has been calculated at about $30 million, of which 80 percent will be in foreign exchange. It is believed that the work will last about 3 years. In accordance with the traffic increase estimates on this line, it is expected that 2.8 million tons will be moved in 1990 on this outlet from Swaziland to the port of Maputo; this is more than three times the current freight volume.

The restoration and expansion of the Siteki—Lomahasha road in Swaziland, as well as the restoration of the section corresponding to that highway on our territory, that is, Maputo—Boane—Namaacha, are two separate projects, submitted to the SADCC separately by each of the countries but they are intrinsically linked.

The African Development Bank, Sweden, and possibly Norway have expressed interest in participating in this undertaking. It is expected that a joint delegation will arrive shortly in Maputo to discuss aspects relating to financing with the SATDD.

The section in the territory of the Kingdom of Swaziland, from Lomahasha, at our border, to Siteki, is 52 kilometers long. The construction work for a new road on

the basis of the currently existing road has been estimated at about $16.5 million and the work is expected to last 3 years.

The repair of the road on the territory of Mozambique, consisting of 75 kilometers, has been estimated at about $7 million and it should take one year to complete.

The increase in the capacity of the port of Maputo is of interest to the various countries in the hinterland because this is their main outlet. That applies to Botswana, Zimbabwe, and other countries, but particularly Swaziland. The overall project presented by Mozambique to increase its capacity consists of three undertakings.

One of them involves deepening the access channels leading to the port to permit vessels with a capacity of 80,000-100,000 tons to get in. Right now, the conditions of the channels do not permit free circulation of vessels with more than 20,000 tons.

According to sources close to the SATCC, Belgium has granted a gift for the drafting of the project through which discussions will be launched regarding project financing. A Belgian delegation is expected to arrive in Maputo during the first week of October with whom the contacts intended to work out the project will be finalized.

Another undertaking to increase the capacity of the port of Maputo-Matola involves its provision with the equipment necessary for the construction of a container terminal. Various countries have already submitted some financing proposals for the acquisition of this equipment.

A third undertaking consists in the construction of a coal terminal at Matola. The work consists in the conversion of the current terminal, enabling it to handle 3.5 million tons of coal annually, with a possibility of increasing this figure by more than 5 million tons if the volume would justify such a step.

A delegation from a British group is currently in Maputo to discuss this third undertaking; a coal purchasing company is included in that delegation. There is also an Austrian group which has expressed interest in this project.

There is vast mineral wealth in Botswana, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, and other countries in the region, especially coal and iron, whose exploitation is only awaiting the creation of port and transportation conditions that would make this operation feasible. Swaziland, for example, expects within 3 years to be exporting about 2 million tons of coal per year.

Overall, the undertakings necessary to increase the capacity of the port of Maputo-Matola have been budgeted at $183.3 million, 85 percent of which will be in foreign exchange. The development of the projects will extend for about 4 years.

In addition to these projects which are of particular common interest to Mozambique and Swaziland, some other undertakings, presented by the government of that neighboring country, at SADCC-2, have also been the subject of contacts with the Transportation Commission.

5058
CSO: 4728/152

IRRIGATION PLANS FOR SOFALA, ZAMBEZIA, TETE; BEIRA DRAINAGE PROJECT

Lower Zambeze Irrigation Project

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 6 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Fermino Rafael]

[Text] A planning study is in progress for the Lower Zambeze region, more precisely, Marromeu, Mopeia, Caia, Mutarara and Morrumbala, to select a total area of 210,000 hectares for irrigation.

The full study for the systemization of the hydrographic resources of the Lower Zambeze should be delivered by the end of this year.

Covering Sofala, Zambezia and Tete provinces, the systemization project is the responsibility of BUREP (Office of Project Studies), a department of the National Water Directorate.

Marromeu is the largest of the four zones already marked out for inclusion in the irrigation project, taking up an area of 60,000 hectares, followed by Mopeia and Mutarara, with 45,000 hectares apiece, and finally the zones of Caia and Morrumbela, with 30,000 hectares apiece.

The implementation of the Lower Zambeze project will be accelerated with the Cahora Bassa electric power connection 3 years from now. This includes a 220-kv power line from Songo to Caia and a 110-kv line from Caia to Morromeu.

Speaking about the progress to date, Engineer Stoyer, director of BUREP, said there had been problems ever since the project was begun a year ago, because there were no basic topographic surveys of the region.

What is available now is only on a scale of 1/50,000, which is inadequate for major projects. To minimize the problem, the competent agencies have been asked to provide surveys on a scale of 1/20,000--for the preliminary planning--and of 1/5,000 for the definitive projects.

The first phase of systemization of the Lower Zambeze includes basic soil and hydrological studies, which should be concluded by the end of this year.

Following this, in addition to several other extremely important activities, the project to construct a flood control dike will be initiated. According to the first estimates, the dike will be 50 meters wide and about 3 meters deep.

Significance of Project

According to Engineer Stoyov, the systemization of the Lower Zambeze has enormous social significance. For example, in the Marromeu zone, half the irrigated area is to be used to grow cane, and another sugar plant should be installed. The remaining 30,000 hectares will be made available to integrated livestock and agroindustrial complexes and cooperatives. The idea is to make the region one of the poles of socioeconomic development in the country.

The BUREP director feels the possibilities for progress are greater in that the region now has a better show of infrastructures.

Citing some more notable examples, he said: "There are some factories in Caia. There is the bridge crossing the Zambeze River, the power line that passes through the region, the Central-Northeast highway, the Beira Moatize rail line...."

Failure of Drainage Project

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 6 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The drainage project for the city of Beira, commonly known as Project IR/2, is virtually doomed to failure. Among the reasons cited for this failure is the lack of awareness among certain members of the City Commission and the Executive Council of the City of Beira assigned to the project, as well as its technical concept, since it was essentially designed on paper.

Project IR/2 is basically aimed at controlling rain water by means of floodgates and, at the same time, adapting marshland for agricultural activities. With its failure, the country stands to lose vast sums of money; almost 50,000 contos obtained from a foreign source have already been spent.

Initiated in 1977, Project IR/2 came about as a result of another project introducing a system of trenches, built by "Tamega," to improve the living conditions of the residents of the capital of Sofala Province, particularly affected by the fact that the city is situated at sea level.

According to Joao Gomes, project director for the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture in Sofala, if the project fails, about 50,000 people who could benefit from sacks of rice will be deprived, not to mention the health hazard which the stagnant water represents for the inhabitants of this urban center.

6362
CSO: 4742/16

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION STUDENTS IN GDR--Berlin,15 September--At this time, 31 Mozambican youths are being trained in the construction materials industry at the Zehdeninck Brickworks, in northeast Berlin, capital of the GDR. They will be ready to work in construction within 4 years. Starting in June, they have been acquiring knowledge in the scientific and polytechnical fields in the German language. Their ages vary between 18 and 25 and they were first familiarized with the way of life in the GDR, for better school integration. Going to the movies, sports competitions in the hotel, and visits to historical places in the city helped the young Mozambicans fill out their spare time and to feel at home. Tomas Chacata, secretary of the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] of the group told the official GDR news agency that his colleagues in the factory and the inhabitants of the city were very nice and helped them get used to the environment. "We already have contact with athletic clubs in the factory and a few of us are already engaging in sports in the clubs. We already feel at home in Zehdeninck," he added. During a solidarity meeting organized by a group of journalists in the neighboring city of Granses, the young students had an opportunity to present some Mozambican musical numbers and cultural aspects to the audience. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 3] 5058.

POWER SUBSTATION PROJECT--Beira (Delegation)--The construction of substations on the north-central electric power line in Tete, Caia, and Mocuba, in the provinces of Sofala, Tete, and Zambezia, respectively, will be started next November. Miscellaneous material has already come in from abroad (Italy and France) for the first phase of line installation. This information was issued by Professor Masi Franco, of SAE, the Italian firm with which Mozambique signed a contract to handle this project. Professor Masi Franco, who is in charge of the assembly of these substations, revealed that, right now, the work on putting in the foundations is in an advanced stage; this is a part of the program to start the entire project. Under the terms of the contracts signed with the supplier enterprise, miscellaneous equipment items, which arrived at Beira, from Italy and France, including 76 "Land Cruiser" cars, 38 "Mercedes Benz," four bulldozers, five cranes, four excavators, and six "Mercedes" trucks, plus logistics material. This entire equipment is in a local warehouse where it is being assembled, after which it will be shipped to the various work sites. The next shipment of equipment destined for the north-central line is scheduled to arrive in Beira during the second half of October on a "roll-on-roll-off" vessel, as planned. The north-central line, which carries energy from Cahora-Bassa to various points throughout the country, was one of the big undertakings of this decade from the viewpoint of, in the future, permitting the rapid development of the agribusiness projects. This grid will actually supply the

irrigation projects earmarked for the sugar and textile sectors, plus others considered to be of great importance in the context of the national economy's growth. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 3] 5058.

USSR FLOATING DOCK REPORTED--Moscow is now strengthening its capability to cut Western oil tanker traffic from the Persian Gulf with the setting up of a naval base at Maputo, Mozambique. For some time Western naval intelligence has been closely studying increasing visits by Russian warships to Maputo, but now a floating dock has arrived there to facilitate underwater repairs to destroyers, frigates and submarines. The dock is in addition to that which the Russians have had for some time in the Dhalek Islands in the Red Sea off Ethiopia and the submarine-refitting pens at Aden. It means the Russians will be able, among other things, to keep warships on more or less permanent patrol along the East African coast. [Excerpt] [PM221549 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Oct 81 p 6]

CSO: 4700/141

INTERNATIONAL MACHINATIONS FOR CONTROL OF COUNTRY SEEN

'Underworld' Involvement

Windhoeok REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 17 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Today or tomorrow, West German and American involvement entailing millions of rand in development projects in Basterland may take final shape during the most delicate of the delicate negotiations involving internal policy. This Gordian knot has already been cut abroad.

In the process, shadowy figures from the American underworld who have pinned their hopes on a SWAPO victory, have now joined the Greeks under the pretext that "they have connections." Their point of departure is that if SWAPO fails to win then the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance should not win either and a third group should walk off with South-West Africa/Namibia.

This revealing information came from breakaways who had gone along with the planners of the NCDM [National Coalition for a Democratic Namibia] and then quit. Some of them say that they really live in fear of "Mafia" retaliation and therefore they refuse to give their names.

Some of these breakaways from the once loose coalition admit that the coalition's aims may have changed quite a bit from the initial London contacts. However, they fail to see how the main targets (the rich resources of the South-West) can ever be relinquished.

The mere fear of such foreign domination over the interests of South-West Africa/Namibia induced most of them to pull out, while only three recognized internal parties (the Liberators of Capt Hans Diergaart, the Liberal Party of A. J. F. Kloppers and the NPPN [National Progressive Party of Namibia] of Johannes Kuraihe) are trying to cling to the alliance.

The lure for recruitment was a sum equal to $128,000.00 and it is a certain "professor" Mburumba Kerina (Getsen), an exile from South-West Africa/Namibia, who wields control over this sum. According to the original agreement each member party would get 6,000.00 rand upon joining.

As the American involvement in the coalition declined, Greece came to realize that SWAPO is a losing horse in the politics of the South-West. A hasty change of procedure was then made in the Greek approach and in the process the rest of

the coalition was absorbed by the American one. This led to the involvement of characters such as Jack Summers and George Osserman.

However, Greece is setting the entire country as a precondition, meaning...up to now it has been the biggest stick in the spokes of the coalition to be established, because considering the Liberal Party, the Liberators and the NPPN, these are simply factions of three of South-West Africa/Namibia population groups. But, the politically astute Kerina is coming out with the pretentious claim that he enjoys large and influential Herero support.

The efforts of the founders is also aimed at being able to exercise control over the country's government, being able to have a rather free hand in the gambling houses and actually have a sole voice over minerals (especially diamonds). They also want basic business rights in newly developed towns.

In their meticulous planning, the founders of the NCDN have been carefully observing the moves of the South-West's politicians so as to save money. Thus there have been efforts to make contact with the emissaries of South-West Africa/Namibia in London, New York and Geneva.

This also explains the presence of "professor" Kerina at the conference on the South-West in Geneva.

'Athens Connection'

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 17 Sep 81 p 1, 2

[Article by Des Irasmus]

[Text] Shock and confusion over the realization that SWAPO will never win the armed conflict over South-West Africa/Namibia was one of the motives for the Athens connection in the politics of the South-West. Thus here, from the heart of Greece, the contemplation of controlling the region's diamond fields became one of the main driving motives behind the founding of the National Coalition for a Democratic Namibia.

The very circumspect Capt Hans Diergaart, chief of the Liberators, flatly refused to give an inkling concerning the negotiations at the homefront yesterday, "because that would spoil everything." But he did sketch out some breakthroughs achieved by the Rehoboth government in the two countries involved.

What this involves is the entire agricultural industry of Rehoboth, the conversion of the Tsumis Agricultural College to the level and status of a university, the construction of a gigantic dam and the building of a cement and glass factory.

While Captain Diergaart did not wish to mention a word about the present negotiations, or with whom these are being conducted, he promised to shed light on this in a few days in the course of a press conference of the Rehoboth government.

He described the development help promised by outside countries as a breakthrough for the whole of South-West Africa/Namibia. "Nobody else has yet made so much

progress and in the cases of West Germany and the United States both governments were notified before the possibilities assumed greater proportions."

As far as he is concerned, he is satisfied that there is absolutely nothing wanting with the conditions with which the aid will be granted. "This is a healthy basis in every respect."

With respect to West German help, he said that the entire agricultural industry of Rehoboth stands to benefit. He even mentioned the possibility that Tsumis College can be converted into a university. Some of the possibilities mentioned by the West German developers is the dispatching of professors who have been separated from their positions.

In addition, West Germany has promised making available an engineer to the Rehoboth government for the purpose of planning and developing a large dam.

"However, we know our place in South-West Africa/Namibia and we want the project to be undertaken with the consensus of everybody. It is obvious that the help will be granted when the outside countries know that there stands nothing in their way of granting it. If this cannot be attained, such a situation can become a stumbling block."

With respect to American help, Captain Diergaart said that this involves the erection of a cement and glass factory in Basterland and progress in this matter has gone as far as a feasibility study.

According to Captain Diergaart, the same requirements that apply to West German involvement also apply to the Americans.

7964
CSO: 4701/2

STRATEGIC STUDIES INSTITUTE CALLS FOR POLITICAL SOLUTION IN NAMIBIA

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 18 Sep 81 p 6

[Text] In a documentary under the title of "Operation Protea" the Institute for Strategic Studies of the University of Pretoria states that a political solution for South-West Africa/Namibia is absolutely necessary and the hope is being expressed that now, after South Africa's incursion in Angola, this will receive more support.

The document reads as follows:

Worldwide international reaction to South Africa's military measures in Angola has tended to leave an important aspect of it in the background and the aspect is the reason why an action on this scale was actually necessary.

It has also tended to ignore the fact that South Africa knowingly took certain political and military risks, not for its sake, but rather for the sake of the security of the inhabitants of South-West Africa/Namibia.

Continuous attacks on the civilians of South-West Africa/Namibia and the injudicious use of landmines makes it clear that SWAPO is basically not involved in a war against the security forces of South-West Africa/Namibia, but in a terrorist campaign against the local population.

The first duty of any government is to take care of the security of the inhabitants of its country.

Weapons

The fact that SWAPO operates from bases in southern Angola makes it necessary that the building up of such bases be prevented.

In a strategic sense, the attack on these bases must be regarded as a combination of preventive and retaliatory action as well as an effort to discourage future terrorist actions of this nature.

The confiscation of terrorist weapons, propaganda material, terrorist plans and documents is a secondary matter.

The installation of missiles and radar for the purpose of preventing attacks on SWAPO bases also necessitates preventive actions.

A situation has arisen much like the one in Lebanon with Israel stating that it cannot condone missile installations intended for the protection of PLO camps in Lebanon and restraining Israel's freedom of action against these camps.

Retaliation

Although the measures of the security forces are not of the "hit and run" type in the strictest sense of the word, it is a part of the legal international system of retaliation and self-defense and more specifically, preventive self-defense.

The requirements for self-defense in this sense of the word includes proportional and quick withdrawal.

The necessity has already been demonstrated. As far as the proportionality is concerned, the fact that the attack on the SWAPO bases was of greater magnitude than the previous attacks is largely due to the promises of military aid to SWAPO by FAPLA and Cuban forces.

South African security forces had to make an effort aimed at fending off interference from those forces because the idea was not to get involved in a regular skirmish.

Aims

South Africa has repeatedly stated that the measures were aimed against SWAPO and not against Angola itself.

The withdrawal of South African and South-West African forces was also begun immediately after the completion of the operation against SWAPO. This has put an end to rumors that South Africa was invading Angola and also the rumors that South Africa is trying to set up a UNITA government in southern Angola.

UNITA's campaign is aimed at the MPLA and that of South Africa against SWAPO. The aims of South Africa and those of UNITA are, therefore, entirely different.

It is very clear that the MPLA-government is very sensitive about the UNITA problem.

Resistance

The fact that the South African security forces can undertake action in Angola at will shows the lack of MPLA control in the south and also illustrates the inability of the MPLA to control UNITA.

It would appear that the MPLA is presenting the argument that UNITA's resistance will fade out as soon as South-West Africa/Namibia becomes independent and especially if there is a SWAPO government in South-West Africa/Namibia.

To a certain degree this explains why the MPLA is supporting SWAPO. It is clear that South Africa is running political and military risks by attacking SWAPO bases in Angola. Above all, political condemnation entails not only implications with respect to a settlement of the South-West Africa question, but also with respect to South Africa's international image.

Determined

The fact that South Africa is willing to run these risks is an indication of the importance being attached to the security of the inhabitants of South-West Africa.

Although it is being emphasized that counterinsurgency is 80 percent political and 20 percent military, military actions are necessary.

Political solutions are not rendered any easier by the decision of the UN General Assembly in accepting SWAPO as the actual and true representative of the people of South-West Africa/Namibia.

The frontline states and the OAU in particular appear to be determined to see a SWAPO government. The question is whether a revolutionary group is entirely interested in an election.

Delay

In connection with this, the guideline of a well-known revolutionary reads: In a revolutionary situation the "joke of an election and the so-called political situation" must be rejected and violence aggravated.

Military action against and by SWAPO cannot, in itself, bring an end to the problem of terrorism and settle the South-West Africa independence question.

However, the longer a political solution is delayed the greater the risk that the military struggle will be aggravated.

Therefore, a political solution is necessary and it is to be hoped that this will receive more support after the recent incursion into Angola, although the short-term result of the incursion could be a hardening of international attitude.

7964
CSO: 4701/4

REALISTIC COMMENTS ON DIFFICULTIES CONFRONTING SETTLEMENT

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 18 Sep 81 p 6

[Article by M. Hough of the Political Department of the University of Pretoria: "The SWA Question Cuts Much Deeper"]

[Text] The South-West Africa question has again taken the headlines as a result of two events.

First, the South African military actions against SWAPO bases in Angola has, as could have been expected, evoked sharp international reaction and secondly, South Africa has been denied a speaking turn in a UN debate over this affair.

In a certain sense, the South-West Africa affair has many implications which range further than the fact that a terrorist war is being waged by SWAPO.

In reality the OAU, the UN General Assembly and the "frontline states" have essentially committed themselves to a SWAPO victory in South-West Africa. On top of it all, Angola seems to be reasoning that UNITA will disappear as a movement if there is a SWAPO government in South-West Africa.

This situation, as well as the fact that SWAPO often creates the impression that they are basically not interested in elections, has naturally created suspicions in South Africa regarding the possibility of a free election in South-West Africa. Yet South Africa has committed itself to an internationally acceptable settlement in South-West Africa and the question is how to bring this about.

Before it is possible to obtain an agreement on the practical implementation of an independence election, it is, of course, important that the climate for a settlement exist. The problem in connection with this certainly arises from the continued SWAPO attacks on the civilians of South-West Africa, the United Nations attitude, which makes things more difficult, and the South African attacks on SWAPO bases, which have evoked sharp criticism, even though this is a necessary aspect of counter-insurgency.

In a sense, it is doubtful that a completely favorable climate could ever be created for an independence election. To a degree, this comes down to making the best of a bad situation and under these circumstances make an attempt at finding a satisfactory solution.

To be truthful, it is also possible to have an ideal election situation in a state of revolution: The revolutionary group will often be inclined to prevent an election for as long as possible and often take part in the election under strong pressure; the group will try to maintain its military position of strength by prolonging its warfare as much as possible, even after a cease-fire agreement...as was the case after the Lancaster-House deliberations...and thus the danger of intimidation during the election is great.

Besides creating a favorable climate for an election, there is, therefore, the additional problem of an effective cease-fire and of the overseeing of the election.

But even the situation which could possibly arise after an independence election is a factor. If there is no prior agreement on the guidelines of an independence constitution and the victorious side sets up its own constitution, then, for example, the guarantees for the minority groups could be ignored.

On the other hand, constitutional guarantees are not always an absolute factor and there are many constitutions in Africa which have already been suspended.

There is another question and that is whether a revolutionary group will accept an election defeat and be willing to be allowed to take part in the political process as an opposition party along normal channels. Should a revolutionary party win an election, then the question arises as to what its orientation will be after the election. If such a group has been receiving support from the communist bloc, there will, of course, be pressure on the group to adopt a pro-Russian or a pro-Chinese orientation. Moreover, for the purpose of complying with certain expectations from their supporters, the revolutionaries will be inclined to latch onto socialist solutions for confronting economic problems.

To a large extent, all these factors are thus also related to the situation in South-West Africa. The problem is finding a middle course between what will seem to be conceding to international pressures and terrorist demands and a situation where there is no willingness to settle.

This is, to a certain measure, the essence of the problem. Revolutionaries really have no interest in a peaceful political settlement and it is exactly for this reason that it is so difficult to find the conditions within which a political solution could be reached promptly.

However, this must continue to be the objective, because the alternative is a military "solution" which on the long run could hardly be a real solution.

7964
CSO: 4701/4

COMMENTARIES ON INDEPENDENCE, COUNTRY'S STATUS

Progress Toward Independence

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 14 Sep 81 p 7

[Editorial: "Great Strides Ahead"]

[Text] Each of the South-West's administrators general have, in a very special way managed and helped a particular phase of the South-West's becoming a self-governing state.

Judge M. T. Steyn came here to establish the administrator general's authority and led the country through the first general election to the point where today's Constitutional Assembly can convert its wishes into law and practice via the administrator general.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in turn, came to grapple with the constitutional machinery and, in Proclamation AG-8, establish a workable constitution for an interim order of things against the background of both the Turnhalle deliberations and the developments which followed them. As a result of this, the paperwork for the government system was tabled. One of the logical outcomes from this was that the Ministerial Council could be ordained with the result that the country took a great step forward on the way to self-government.

Then it was Danie Hough, the present administrator general, who took over. Proclamation AG-8 had to be brought to its realization.

Among the things necessary for this was the holding of elections for representative authorities. This has been accomplished. Now, along with the central government, it has been possible to bring about the appropriate functioning of the second level authority machinery.

Also, finally the point has been reached where the central government can be provided with all the powers it needs to be able to conduct complete home rule.

This step has been taken in a calm and peaceful manner after the ship of state had to go through stormy waters in the course of past years. Therefore, the step which has been taken is by no means a small one. In a certain sense this is the prudent fulfillment of a long process.

From here on the South-West will be governing itself, with the administrator general in the position of chief of state and, as far as this function is concerned, it too has entered a new phase...inevitably the last step before independence.

The fact that from now on we will be holding the reins of the executive authority entails simultaneously several achievements of dignity the most important of which are:

1. South Africa and its administrator general in the South-West have shown, visibly and by experience, that there are no South African desires for forcing the South African stamp of approval on the South-West's internal decisions.

2. South Africa and the administrator general (its proxy) retain authority only over those matters concerning which, because of their international character, the South-West may not at this time have any decisionmaking rights, namely, managing foreign affairs and making constitutional amendments.

With respect to the country's security it is obvious that the South-West's government cannot accept authority over the South African forces and, moreover, that the South-West's security is the responsibility of South Africa. This speaks clearly of South Africa's honesty, even vis-a-vis the outside world, in its declared policy of attaining a settlement through negotiations.

From now on those who want to talk to the real South-West will be fools for not wanting to talk with the government of the South-West. The story that this government is not being recognized because the election through which its members were appointed is not being recognized by the international community, simply does not hold up... since, for example, Angola's MPLA-government is being recognized while no elections of any kind have been held there!

3. Within the South-West it will have to be clear to our population that from now on our Ministerial Council is our day-to-day government with respect to all government matters pertaining to first level government.

It is against this background that we will now continue to move forward on the road to responsible government, self-determination and independence.

In Defense of Country's Status

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 15 Sep 81 p 6

[Editorial: "The Truth About Relationship"]

[Text] The South-West's relationship to South Africa continues to turn up in the international struggle in which this region has been placed.

We who have been born and bred into this relationship realize only too well that this is no simple and uncomplicated relationship.

Many South-Westerners are bound to South Africa through bonds of blood, culture and history, but in no way does this apply only to a large group of the South-West's

whites. Many of the coloreds also fall under this category; there are also the Tswanas whose cultural world extends from the eastern region of the South-West, through Botswana, to deep into the Transvaal and other South African regions and there are the Basters whose historical past goes back to the old Cape Colony.

Incidentally, for the sake of presenting the entire picture, mention must also be made of the fact that there are other population groups of the South-West who have special ties with other nations of southern Africa. Thus the Hereros have a large number of national comrades living in Botswana since the early part of this century. One hundred kilometers from there the Kunene River cuts through the Owahimbas (these are also Hereros) who are dispersed through Kaokoland and South-West Angola and moreover there is the border between Ovamoland and Angola which, like a sort of Berlin Wall, cuts across a people...and a great segment of it.

These sorts of ties between people and family groups and between subsections of nations belong to another field than the one with which international bystanders might try to tamper.

Consequently, economically and strategically, the South-West is most closely (and obviously) bound to its strong neighbor to the south.

But the South-West and South Africa are strongly allied even from an outlook of life point of view: They want to be democracies, they want a Christian input in their government, they stand for free trade, they are unconditionally anticommunist and they want to see southern Africa grow in prosperity. Their ties are healthy and defensible.

But the foregoing is one side of the story. The other side appears different. How often are charges like the following being made?

"Your leaders are puppets of the South African government."

"Your leaders are more interested in the well-being of South Africa than that of South-West Africa."

"The Turnhalle ideals and their adaptations thereafter are South African inventions."

"The system you advocate is an extension of apartheid."

"Your ties to South Africa make it impossible to defend you abroad; you render us powerless; you are making fools of the Western countries."

...and so on and so forth.

How must we defend ourselves against these charges?...and defense is necessary for the sake of ourselves, for the sake of South Africa and for the sake of the Western World.

Our leaders are no puppets, no handymen and no agents. The motto of our leaders is "South-West first!" Our new order in the South-West is no clever South African ploy to have apartheid go on under a new aspect; moreover, it was never conceived by South Africa, but strictly by us and only by our leaders during the lengthy Turnhalle deliberations.

As far as policy and practice are concerned South Africa and the South-West are each following their own independent road.

It is necessary to set forth the truth in an impartial manner for the sake of South Africa which has given this freedom of action to the South-West in good faith, for the sake of our honest intentions for building a special and unique order in the South-West, and for the sake of a general clarification of the variegated relations which fluctuate from points of conformity and agreement to points of divergency and difference.

This is because all the games would not be worth the candle if the South-West's independence were necessarily to be interpreted as a local arrangement for officiousness to South Africa, and they would be worth just as little as the good which could portent for South-West Africa in either a cold or a hot war against South Africa.

7964
CSO: 4701/3

HOUSING OF SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY IN SOUTH-WEST HOUSE DISCUSSED

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 14 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] Consideration is being given to setting up office spaces in the same premises where the South-West House is now located and the plan is to turn the entire complex into a South African embassy in South-West Africa/Namibia once independence is achieved.

John Viall, the chief director of the Office of the Administrator General, told the REPUBLIKEIN that this matter is still under study and this is being done in consultation with South Africa.

Under normal circumstances, the residence of the ambassador is usually in other premises than the embassy, but there are countries in which both are housed in the same premises. As far as security is concerned this is achieved easier when the two are located in the same premise.

Last week, as the representative of South Africa, the administrator general took up residence in the South-West Africa House and will reside there until independence. South Africa has bought these premises. On a previous occasion South Africa also bought the Berg Hotel complex where the offices of the administrator general are now located.

It was originally believed that this complex would become the embassy's complex after independence. It is possible that South Africa will now sell the Berg Hotel complex back to South-West Africa/Namibia.

According to a statement by Attorney Viall there is already an agreement in principle between South AFrica and the White Representative Authority concerning the South-West House.

If South Africa now sells the Berg Hotel complex, at least a dozen offices will be needed for the personnel of the administrator general.

7964
CSO: 4701/3

MINISTER GIVES DETAILS OF FISCAL YEAR 1982 BUDGET

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 23 Sep 81 pp 3, 4

[Excerpts] The budget for the fiscal year 1982 is 93,853,819,000 francs and includes an endowment for the general budget from the National Investment Fund of 29 billion francs. There has been an increase of 13,229,344 francs, or 16.41 percent, over the original 1981 budget. The annex budget for the export of public works material has been set at 1,999,462,000 francs.

We must remember that this budget has been adopted at a time of falling uranium prices, on the one hand, and high interest rates and a strong dollar on the other. A priori, it seems surprising that such an increase was approved, given the often mentioned difficulties of the present economic situation.

The explanation is as follows:

1. Debt-servicing has risen by 8 billion;

2. The remaining 5 billion increase reflects operating costs which cannot be cut. Given the present economic climate, the steps adopted by the government in deciding on these figures are mainly meant to contain operating costs. To justify the increase in the budget, we must tell the citizens of Niger that we cannot afford to halt the implementation of certain projects in the sectors of Schools, Health, Rural Development, and Hydraulic Engineering.

For this reason, so as to ensure continuity in these projects, the State of Niger has received a subsidy from a friendly Arab country.

Let us see how the amount mentioned at the beginning of this article was arrived at.

Revenue Forecasting

I must inform the public that fiscal measures have been adapted to implement certain recommendations of the fiscal reform commission. These measures are designed to simplify trends in real estate taxes by deducting a number of taxes while maintaining tax revenues at their present level. Two taxes have been dropped: that on net income from properties built at a rate of 5 percent and the tax on the rental value of professional premises at a 2.5 percent rate.

At the same time, the real estate tax of properties already built goes from 20 to 25 percent and professional licenses duties are raised from 10 to 12.5 percent. These two increases offset the elimination of the two above-mentioned taxes.

In the case of licenses it was a spirit of equity and yield that prevailed. These duties have not changed in 10 years, nor have the limits in this field. Turnover: we should perhaps recall that these are state taxes turned over to local communities. Among the new provisions we should also stress those regarding insurance companies formed as corporations with capital, which are authorized to deduct 35 percent of their credits acquired but not collected. It is a question of adapting practice to legislation.

Having reviewed the main features of the fiscal measures adopted, let us consider the State's resources in 1982. The following division of receipts is expected (in francs):

--Fiscal receipts: 61.552 billion, or 65.5 percent of the budget;

--Miscellaneous products: 10,812,341,000, or 11.5 percent of the budget;

--Exceptional resources: 21,489,478,000, or 23 percent of the budget.

Tax revenues are still the State's chief source of revenue this year. Nevertheless there is an increase of 3.47 percent this time, whereas in 1981 the increase was only 0.5 percent. If we analyze the details of tax receipts according to the nature of the tax concerned, we note that direct taxes have gone from 15.375 billion francs in 1981 to 12.58 billion in 1982, with a decrease of 2.795 billion francs. Indirect taxes go from 15,930,249,000 francs to 16.97 billion francs, with an increase of 1,039,751,000 francs. Customs receipts go from 25,029,696,000 francs to 28.15 billion francs, with an increase of 3,120,304,000 francs. Registry fees go from 3.135 billion to 3.835 billion, an increase of 700 million francs.

This can be explained as follows:

The decrease in direct taxes is mainly the result of taxes on industrial or trade profits. Mining companies do not expect profits, so their taxes, which were 4.2 billion under this heading in 1981, will be missing in 1982. Nevertheless, this drop is offset by measures regarding the yield from existing taxes, including the tax on salaries and wages, the general income tax, the rental tax and the apprenticeship tax. Indirect taxes increase mainly because of the turnover tax. The increase in customs receipts is a result of inflation and seems perfectly feasible. As for registry fees, this is all part of registry fee receipts. We should point out the drop in the tax on real estate income, which is above all a result of the failure of mining companies to distribute dividends.

Let us return to miscellaneous budget items. They drop by 43.58 percent. In 1981 they benefited from a 5.25 billion contribution from the uranium reserve fund, and from the extraordinary revenue of 8.5 billion francs. In 1982 there is no remaining entry from the reserve fund. We should also note the decrease in the income from real estate belonging to the State; the main part of dividends comes from the exploitation of uranium mines.

We must now consider forecasts for expenditures. The amount of expenditures foreseen is naturally the same as total receipts. I wish to point out that the measures adopted by the government to arrive at the amount for expenditures are very old. Unavoidable expenditures have been basically retained, given the growth in the public debt. Operating expenses are practically extended, the State has not planned on recruiting more auxiliary personnel, and will only hire staff already planned for.

The overall picture of expenditures is as follows, in francs:

--The public debt: 16,641, 455,000, or 17.73 percent of the total budget.

--government: 465,890,000, or 0.5 percent of the total budget;

--Means of services: 37,286, 210,100, or 39.73 percent of the total budget;

There is therefore an increase in public aid and a decrease in public interventions. The analysis of various expenditures will make it possible to identify the reasons for certain differences between 1981 and 1982 more easily.

Thus the public debt has gone from 8,738,512,000 to 16,641,455,000, an increase of 7,902,943,000 francs. Public works has gone from 438,775,000 to 465,890,000, an increase of 27,115,000 francs.

Services have gone from 32,326,281,000 to 37,286,210, an increase of 4,959,929,000 francs. Public interventions have gone from 39,120,907,000 to 39,460,264 thousand, an increase of 339,357,000.

The products of the government and public interventions have hardly varied. The products of public aide have increased by 7,902,943,000, and those of services by 4,959,929,000 francs.

The increase in the public debt is an accentuation of a trend already noted in the past, and reflects the simultaneous presence of two factors, namely important deadlines and the rise in the dollar and high interest rates.

An analysis of projected expenditures according to their nature gives the following results:

--Personnel for 1981: 19,127,986,000;

--1982: 23,064,541,000;

--Material: 8,855,075,000 in 1981; 10,333,344,000 in 1982;

--Transportation: 3,576,424,000 in 1981; 3,616,435,000 in 1982;

--Housing: 732,780,000 in 1981; 737,280,000 in 1982.

The increase in personnel credits is large. There are many reasons for this. For the credit of material, the only increases are for the ministries of National

Education, Health, National Defense, the Interior, and Rural Development, as well as the grants division of the Planning Ministry. These measures prove, if there is any need for proof, the government's wish to follow an even stricter austerity policy than in the past.

Stability is relative, public interventions can be explained by the retention of 26 billion of the allocation of the National Investment Fund. Nevertheless, credits for training, grants for intermediate training, increase by 75 million francs.

9855
CSO: 4719/58

FORECAST OF ROLLING MILL PRODUCTION NOTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Sep 81 p 16

[Article by Sehinde Dagunduro]

[Text]

OSHOGBO Rolling Mill is to turn out an initial figure of 210,000 tonnes of rolled products (reinforced steel) annually when it swings into full production next year.

The production is to be carried out by two main shifts of workers and supplied billets of 120 millimetres square by 12 metres would be used as inputs.

These production arrangements were revealed to the New Nigerian by the project manager of the Oshogbo plant Dr. R.O. Animashaun last Monday.

He said when the phase two extension of the plant was put into operation, its annual output would rise to 420,000 tonnes while the third phase would increase the annual production further to 720,000 tonnes.

Dr. Animashaun said all products, rolled out from the plant would be used mainly for wires and bars.

Approximately 57,000 tonnes out of the initial output of 210,000 tonnes which is provided for the production of coils.

The balance of 143,000 tonnes he said, would be used to produce bars, he added.

He said, work on the construction of the plant was moving according to plan adding that apart from commissioning of the base plates for some of the rolling stands, the laboratory for quality control of connected products had [illegible] stage.

Dr. Animashaun said the gate house [illegible] where the incoming billets and the going products would be monitored had been completed to a level of 50 per cent and the work done so far on the ancillary building and other related civil works had gone above 75 per cent.

According to the project co-ordinator, the erection of the steel column, trusses, tiders roof and wall sheetings had been completed in all the main production units while erection and installation work had been completed on five cranes to handle billets.

CSO: 4700/136

KANO LEGISLATORS PASS BILL PROVIDING THEMSELVES IMMUNITY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Abdulhamid Babatunde]

[Text]

A BILL recently passed by the Kano State House of Assembly on the immunity of legislators from police summons is now the subject of controversy in police circles in the state.

Known as the Legislative House (Powers and Privileges) Revival Bill 1981, it provides that a legislator in the state Assembly could only be summoned by the police after clearance from the Speaker had been obtained. The bill is, however, awaiting the governor's assent.

A top police source told the New Nigerian in Kano that a recent occasion when police had to invited a legislator from the Assembly to answer questions in connection with an alleged attempt to swindle two intending pilgrims was almost thwarted by arguments based on the bill.

The two intending pilgrims had complained to the police that they had paid their fares to the legislator who promised to arrange for their pilgrimage.

However, as the airlift progressed, it became clear that the intending pilgrims had backed a wrong horse as they never even got passports.

The police source said that a legislative spokesman even offered to refund the pilgrims their fares rather than concede that the bill could not restrict police from carrying out their duties regarding the matter.

The source also explained that section 122 of the criminal procedure code empowered the police to invite anyone within its districts to come to the police station to answer questions if the need arose.

The source could not understand the basis of the immunity bill since section 267(3) of the constitution had clearly spelt out those entitled to such immunity comprising the president, the vice-president, governors and deputy governors.

Meanwhile, a New Nigerian investigation has shown that so far seven members of the Kano State House of Assembly have been invited by the police on a variety of cases two of which have gone to court.

Observers in Kano believe that the immunity bill passed by the state Assembly is not unconnected with the increasing tendency of the legislators to attract police attention.

CSO: 4700/136

CONCERN OVER YAM PRODUCTION EXPRESSED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 Sep 81 p 26

[Text] Authorities of the Federal government-owned National Root Crops Research Institute (NRCR) at Umudike, near Umuahia, in Imo State, have expressed concern over the declining yam production in the country.

They have warned that unless Nigerian farmers could show enough interest in yam production, a time would come when yam would no longer be within the reach of the poor.

In a bulletin issued out from the institution titled: "Yam research, a foundation for Green Revolution" the researchers wondered why the farmers in Nigeria could only produce a total of 10 million tonnes of yams yearly.

The researchers however observed that, apart from the lack of interest in the production of yam by farmers, yam production had failed to catch up with food crops because "planting materials are insufficient and scarce." Labour cost of production is high." "Diseases and pests damage crops, both in field and storage." "Storage losses are high."

The bulletin further indicated that the institute was making the serious efforts in educating Nigerian farmers on modern methods of yam production. The authorities of the institute have therefore appealed to the various state ministries of agriculture, to assist the institute, by ensuring that farmers in the rural area were informed of the modern methods of yam production as designed by the institute.

The bulletin emphasised that "researches on yam at the National Root Crops Research Institute formed the base for the successful implementation of the Green Revolution programme, this would bridge the gap between the supply and demand for yam and also to save yam-based industries in Nigeria from closing up.

CSO: 4700/138

RICE PRODUCTION TO BE ADEQUATE BY NEXT YEAR

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Kola Ojo]

[Text] The Minister of Agriculture, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, has predicted that Nigeria would be self-sufficient in rice production by next year.

He made the prediction while opening a four-day national seminar on the "green revolution," at the Ahmadu Bello University's Institute of Education, Zaria.

Alhaji Ibrahim said: "The implementation of our green revolution is now in full swing."

The national programme for boosting rice production took off early this year.

He said that by next year, when all machinery and processing equipment ordered would be functioning fully, rice production would be increased by at least 150,000 tonnes yearly, until self-sufficiency was achieved.

Priority

Alhaji Ibrahim also emphasised that priority attention would be given to the production of maize, cassava and guinea corn.

Programmes for the rehabilitation of major cash crops, especially cotton, cocoa, groundnuts, rubber and oil palm, would also be vigorously pursued, he announced.

Under the groundnut rehabilitation programme, more than N7.5 million had been spent on the purchase of seeds, sprayers, chemicals and other inputs and large plantations have been established.

Twenty-one oil palm processing mills are to be established in strategic places in the oil-palm belt, the minister said. Five of these would be big industrial mills to be located in oil palm estates in Cross River, Bendel, Ondo and Imo states.

Alhaji Ibrahim commended the "vital role" of the river basin development authorities in the successful implementation of the "green revolution" programme.

He also spoke of plans to boost livestock agriculture, saying grazing reserves were being established in Borno, Bauchi, Gongola and Kaduna, states, while ranches were being built or improved in Oyo, Ogun, Ondo, Borno and Bauchi states.

BRIEFS

ANTI-IGBO RIOT IN GBOKO--Many people have been reported killed and property worth thousands of naira destroyed in Gboko, near Otukpo in Benue State. A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed in the town and some squads of the anti-riot policemen drafted to the area to impose peace. The situation is a result of a bloody clash between the Tiv and Igbo inhabitants of Gboko last week. The incident followed a misunderstanding between an Igbo boy and his Tiv colleague in the Gboko market in which the 19-year-old Tiv boy was allegedly stabbed by his erstwhile Igbo friend. The police have arrested 34 people suspected to have taken part in the rampage that followed, while many more are reportedly being looked for. Meanwhile, the state Police Commissioner, Alhaji A. Malumfashi, has warned the general public to be law-abiding. He stressed that any person found after six o'clock in the evening would be arrested. And last Saturday, the Benue State Governor, Mr Aper Aku, expressed his disappointment over the incident. The governor who addressed the entire Gboko community appealed to the warring parties to uphold law and order and eschew bitterness. It is suspected that both the Igbo and Tiv boys who started it all perished in the event. It is also understood that many Igbo inhabitants of the area are fleeing in town for their homes in Anambra State, and commercial activities in the area are already paralysed. [Austine Nwakor] [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 9 Sep 81 p 1]

SENATORS UNHAPPY OVER ABUJA--Senators unanimously voted on Tuesday night in favour of a motion asking President Shehu Shagari to declare 1982 unrealistic for the movement of the seat of government to Abuja. Of the 11 senators that debated the motion none felt happy with the progress so far made in the new Federal capital. Before the decision was taken, the Senate leader, Dr Olusola Saraki, had presented the report of the Senate Committee that visited Abuja on September 4. He told the Senate that the committee felt disappointed over what it saw at Abuja. Senator Saraki blamed the slow pace of work there on the civil servants and ministries whom, he said, never knew of the sufferings of Federal legislators over lack of offices to work. He told the Senate: "People say we shall move to Abuja in 1982 or 1983. But to my mind, we have a long way to go." It was his opinion that the job of building the National Assembly at Abuja should be taken away from the hands of the Federal Capital Development Authority. [Anene Ugoani] [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Sep 81 p 40]

CSO: 4700/138

PAUL VERGES' SPEECH REVIEWS CHANGES UNDER MITTERRAND GOVERNMENT

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 10, 11, 12-13 Sep 81

[Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[10 Sep 81 p 3]

[Text] Paul Verges' speech last Sunday at Riviere Saint-Louis was of epochal importance. At this important juncture of our history the secretary general of the PCR [Reunionese Communist Party] sketched out clearly the path to be followed if we are to succeed in bringing change to the country. All communists, progressive people, and citizens of Reunion in general love their country, and if they study this path and immerse themselves deeply in it, with the determination to follow it, they will know just what to do. This is why we thought it useful to publish lengthy extracts from Paul Verges' speech in TEMOIGNAGES. Our readers will find it very interesting.

In the first part of the speech, which we are publishing today, Paul Verges analyzes the situation in our country 4 months after the victory of 10 May. From this analysis emerges the line of struggle to be carried out to bring change to Reunion.

Four months ago Giscard was beaten, and the candidate of the Left was elected president of the republic. Two and one-half months ago the Left won an overwhelming majority in the Ntional Assembly.

The leftist government in Fance has already taken a number of important measures in this short time. It has already passed the first part of the decentralization legislation. It is presently preparing the nationalization bill. It has taken a number of measures in the field of foreign affairs and shown a firm position on South Africa, a subject which is of special concern to us.

This explains why those in France who voted for the Left sense the beginning of real change; and in all the recent polls the government has the support of a large majority of the public.

Thus, the initial measures taken in France inspired confidence in the president's majority. We think it is a good beginning for the long struggle the leftist government will have to wage to resolve the two most pressing problems in France today: Inflation, on the one hand, and unemployment, on the other.

It is with this aim in mind that the government is presently putting together the 1982 budget, which will be drawn up by the Left, debated by the Left and passed by the Left to implement the Left's policies.

Faith in the Government

All this explains the great faith the people repose in the government. But all the same, the French people have no illusions. They know that rightwing policies over a period of decades have left a disastrous legacy.

When it is announced that there are 1.85 million people unemployed, the French people know that Giscard's policy is alone responsible.

Even after his 10 May defeat.

When inflation continues, they know that this too is the legacy of the Right. When that inflation climbs to more than 14 percent per year, they know that all this has been caused by the Right.

The people of France understand that the heavy legacy of decades of rightwing policies cannot be liquidated in only 4 months. This is why they believe in the government in the leftist majority, which are in the process of establishing the governing structures for decades to come.

A Serious Situation

What is the situation on Reunion?

We have struggled for more than 35 years against a colonial-type policy.

The record of these 35 years of rightwing policy includes, first of all, the ruin of our agriculture. Those still cultivating cane, geraniums, vetivers and vanilla know they are living on borrowed time, and their livelihood is threatened by inflation in the cost of fertilizers, herbicides and transport and by increases in social costs. Now prices for agricultural products are not going up at the same rate.

The record is also one of disastrous unemployment among the workers, and this hits young people hardest. There are 84,000 people of working age who cannot find work. Some 37,000 of them are members of ANPE [expansion unknown].

We are also familiar with the problems of the working classes. The majority of workers have been ruined. Farmers and workers are often driven to irregular means to survive, for if they had not done so they would long ago have disappeared. We must tell the truth about the desperate plight to which the rightwing government has reduced the farmers, the workers, etc.

The current situation is a serious one for workers, farmers, the jobless and young people without work. The less work available, the more welfare required to alleviate things, and social inequalities are then exacerbated.

In a country as small as ours--a country of 500,000 inhabitants--we see social injustice growing rapidly. The jobless, the small farmers, the agricultural day-laborers, left far behind, become poorer and poorer; while the others, the minority, continue to enrigh themselves.

Fraud Has Continued

This, then, is the legacy of the rightwing policy, and it is 10 times as bleak as the one left in France. This explains why, if Reunion has been bequeathed 10 times the problems, it has also been 10 times as hopeful since 10 May.

It is enough to recall the demonstrations which took place the very night of 10 May, and on the next day, 11 May, and on the folowing days. The people of our country greeted the 14 and 21 June elections with the same sense of hope.

It is true that Giscard's bureaucracy, with its ingrained habits, was left in place. It is true that fraud has continued.

But worse yet is the attitude of the candidates and leaders of the Socialist Federation; even though we, despite our known differences with them, played loyally for the leftist team, in the face of the Right and the bureaucracy. We never attacked the socialist candidates, and our candidate withdrew in favor of the socialist candidate in the third electoral district.

Well, we have seen the candidates and leaders of the Socialist Federation oppose us in the first round, and even in the second round to play for the rightwing team.

The result is that on Reunion two of our present deputies--Michel Debre and Jean Fontaine--are among the worst of reactionaries.

And the Right continues to repeat that the socialist candidate was only elected thanks to the open support of the Right.

We say this not to engage in sterile polemics but because these are the deplorable facts, facts which still remain in everyone's memory. And we must learn our lessons from that.

Hope and Disappointment in Equal Measure

What have been the practical effects of the events of June 1981?

The Right, which was so frightened of what would happen after 10 May, regained confidence after the legislative elections, since it salvaged the two most reactionary deputies and thinks it can lean heavily on the socialist deputy.

Starting from there, we have seen how the Right has tried to profit from the difficult situation faced by the cane growers and maneuver them into opposing the government.

We have also seen how the big trading firms immediately increased their prices, how businesses are continuing to try to lay people off, while the workers are in the process of fighting against the measures the Right is trying to impose with the establishment of the Reunion Regional Mutual Fund.

Disappointment among the workers is now being felt as keenly as the hope that inspired them in the aftermath of 10 May. They are asking questions.

"So where is the change?"

"Where is Reunion headed?"

"Are we going to continue long to put up with the consequences of the rightwing policy, or are the changes in France at last going to be felt here on Reunion, too?"

Every worker, indeed every citizen of Reunion is asking these far-reaching questions.

In France, the workers and the general public can perhaps understand the fact that the legacy of Giscard cannot be rectified in only 4 months, because change has already begun, and the government is opening up prospects for the future.

Be Ready

The workers on Reunion could likewise have understood--and still can--the fact that the legacy of 35 years of rightwing policies--with consequences such as unemployment, the problems faced by farmers, the hopeless position of young people, inflation, etc.--could not be effaced in just a few months or even a few years; but it would have been much easier if the workers of Reunion were certain that the political victory of 10 May meant the beginning of change in price and income policies.

But the political victory of the Left in France was not accompanied by an equally stunning victory on Reunion last June, even though the conditions for achieving such a victory existed.

Once again, it is not a question of indulging in polemics, but today we see the consequences of that situation in all the ills the people of Reunion are suffering.

The experience of these last few months shows clearly to all of us, both those on the Right and those on the Left, that if we communists and socialists had been united everywhere, if we had stood together, today we would have at least two leftist deputies, one of whom would be a communist.

That would have created real faith that things are going to change.

Instead, even though Bertile was elected, the people's will was thwarted in the victory of Debre and Fontaine, and this has eroded the confidence needed for things to change.

This is why we must attach great importance to the possibility of voiding the results of the election in the second electoral district. We should be ready for that contingency in the months, or even weeks, to come.

[11 Sep 81 p 3]

[Text] We must rely on ourselves, on our own struggle. In recent weeks the workers have shown the way. Through strikes and demonstrations, and thanks to the policy followed by CGPER [General Confederation of Planters and Livestock Raisers], SEAR, and the former CDJA [expansions unknown], the growers have stood up against demogoguery and the determined policy of revenge of Virapoulle and Fedecanne, and have been able to establish a dialogue with the government. This positive path is also open to the other classes of farmers.

Broaden the Battle Front

The workers, answering the call of the CGTR [General Confederation of Labor of Reunion], have also shown the way with their big strike of 21 August. They said that there must be an end to the excessive inflation and rightist maneuvers against the government, and that real change must begin. We must widen the struggle, broaden the battle front against the Right. This is our task, now and in the days to come, in alliance with the leftist forces in France, supporting the government and its policy.

Important Political Crossroads

But there are also some important political crossroads to be faced. In the next few days, in this very month, September, the government is to lay down the principles of regional reform as they affect the overseas departments.

In order to unite our people, in order to unite the Left, we said following 10 May tht we considered the Defferre bill that was introduced in the previous legislature an acceptable framework, along with the regional reform proposed today by the government. We also have a precedent: The government's proposed legislation on Corsica.

We think tht the "overseas departments" (DOM's) should be reformed quickly, and that this reform should be modeled both on the regional reform to be implemented in France, and above all on what is done in Crosica and on the provision of the Defferre bill, introduced in the preceding legislature, which takes into account regional differences, underdevlopment, etc....

The reform should be implemented rapidly both in our own country and in Corsica, even before implementation of regional reform in France, if need be.

So we are asking for the passage of this bill during the upcoming session of the National Assembly; we do not want the March 1982 elections to serve merely to reinvigorate the current reactionary general council.

The issue then will be the establishment of our country's departmental council through elections conducted on the basis of proportional representation.

Against Cutting Reunion in Two

We must defeat the efforts of reactionaries who want to cut Reunion in two and create two departments.

In that connection, Corsica's example is instructive, as is the so-called solution to that island's problems. Corsica (8,722 km^2) is three and one-half times as big as Reunion (2,500 km^2): The number of civil servants would be increased, while the number of farmers and workers would decline.

LE JOURNAL DE L'ILE DE LA REUNION has given the Right's view on this subject: It said that though the idea is "stupid" it should be revived; for the existence of two general councils, which it hopes would be controlled by the Right, would neutralize the regional council, where the Left has every chance of being in the majority.

One Proportionally Representative Assembly

We say that we must defeat this reactionary effort. What we want here is one sole assembly based on proportional representation. The Left can and must win that election.

Things must be done quickly if the Left is going to win the departmental council elections and pave the way for a great victory in the municipal elections a year and one-half away. For here again the Left should carry the majority of municipal councils in the region.

All this will depend to a great extent on the attitude of the leadership of the Socialist Federation.

As soon as 10 May was behind us, we proposed to them that we close ranks to oppose the Right. They preferred to make their peace with the latter, in opposition to Leftist unity. We see the results of that today.

But we have renewed our offer to the Socialist leaders. Soon there may be elections in the second electoral district, and more elections to the departmental council six months from now. Finally, a year and one-half away, are the municipal elections. It is essential for us to meet, discuss, and reach agreement on opposing the Right everywhere in our country.

Leftist Unity For the Sake of Change

The Socialist Federation leaders must be responsive both to the hope and to the will of the people of Reunion to bring change to our country at last.

We must learn the lesson of the elections of 14 and 21 June, in which Debre and Fontaine were able to hold onto their seats.

At this juncture we must recognize and reiterate that many socialists in various communities, who had campaigned for their own candidate in the first round, did the honorable thing in the second round by campaigning at our side against the Right.

A longer-term alliance between communists and socialists is absolutely necessary.

On the basis of that alliance, we will be able to widen the leftist front and bring into it entire classes of people who still do not dare to enter active political life: Democrats, decent people, all those who want development, democracy and freedom on Reunion. Today they represent the great majority of the people of Reunion.

Alliance is Indispensable to the Struggle

This alliance is indispensable to the struggle. Change on Reunion, therefore, is going to depend on the people of Reunion themselves. This change should be reflected immediately in the FR3 news. There can be no democracy without pluralist news media. In other words, there must be an end to the rightwing bias of FR3.

Everyone, including the Left, should be able to express his opinions on FR3, and the voice of the Left should carry as much weight there as it does in the country, so the people of Reunion get equal treatment.

Understand the Gravity of the Economic and Social Situation

We must look far beyond the political alliance of the Left. We must understand the gravity of the economic and social predicament of our country.

FR3, the press and the rightwingers have done everything possible to mask this reality and anesthetize the sense of urgency felt by the people of Reunion.

Now in reality our country is in a catastrophic predicament. There are 84,000 people of working age who cannot find work. The farmer is in a difficult spot and may be ruined at any moment. The workers are never sure from one day to the next whether the business that employs them will shut down. The young people are uncertain about their future. Never has our country been in such a serious situation.

Dialogue

It is because of this that, in addition to the political alliance, we are calling for a discussion, a dialogue, between the heads of all the economic sectors of Reunion. We must have meetings and discussions between the unions of agricultural day laborers and the growers' associations, between the trade unions and the employers' federation.

There must be dialogue with all sectors of the working class.

We must restore our country's health, bring the economic sectors back in balance and give highest priority to production, that is to agriculture, and then to industry.

Reduce Social Inequalities

Social inequalities must be reduced.

It is inconceivable for a farmer to be part of that 98 percent of cane growers on Reunion who work all their lives but never attain a net monthly income equal to the interoccupational minimum growth wage.

It is inconceivable for a worker to start off earning less than the interoccupational minimum growth wage and at the end of his life be earning barely more than that.

It is inconveivable for those who are the producers of wealth to live in such want.

It is unacceptable for the average real wage of workers in the private sector, or the average real income of farmers, to be three or four times less than the minimum salary in the civil service.

While the mass of workers in the private sector are suffering such tribulations, a number of executives here are making more than people in France in positions of equivalent responsibility. That should no longer be tolerated.

At all costs we must restore the worker--whether he be a farmer or a laborer--to his pre-eminent place in Reunion society.

[12-13 Sep 81 p 3]

[Text] To Bring the Economic Sectors Back in Balance

While it is important to make steady progress toward narrowing the gap between benefits in the public and private sectors, it is equally necessary to make sure that the wages and real income of day laborers, workmen and farmers do not amount to less than the value of certain welfare benefits.

It was entirely correct for old-age pensions and assistance to handicapped adults in our country to be increased. But if we look at realtive annual income, we see that the majority of workers and growers today earn much less per year than the elderly on pensions.

When some welfare benefits are seen to equal and even exceed ordinary salary levels, how is our country to develop?

When someone who works for a living in reality earns less than someone on welfare, how is development possible?

We must correct the injustice of inequality between incomes in the productive sector and incomes in the service sector. Until we have done that, it is useless to talk about Reunion's development. Reduction of social inequalities is the prerequisite to any real development in our country, to any restoration of balance among the various economic sectors.

Defend the Poorest

This is why our policy must be to defend the poorest, the most humble.

Solidarity in our country must be translated into action, through social transfers that take from the richest and give to the poorest, and, most importantly, through action to increase production.

Our purpose is not to sacrifice any one sector in order to develop another; we want, rather, to restore balance to the various economic sectors.

The Party of the Presidential Majority

In addition, our party should assume its rightful position as a member of the presidential majority, the government coalition.

It is absolutely essential for us to shoulder our own overwhelming responsibilities.

But also, the government should understand the gravity and the urgency of the situation on Reunion. It must demonstrate with the least possible delay that there is real change.

The people of Reunion are not demanding "everything right now;" they are only demanding that the government at last show the political will to bring change to Reunion.

Immediate Measures

That will to change should be expressed by taking immediate measures to slow down and then halt further deterioration in the situation. The poeple of Reunion must be given reason to have faith in the future.

The interim plan over the next 2 years will really have to demonstrate the resolve to reorient the policy pursued in our country. The development plan will have to lay the basis for solid confidence.

Be Confident, Enterprising and Combative

But that requires first of all that Communists themselves measure up to their responsibilities.

Every supporter, every militant in the ranks must feel that he is a member of a party that takes responsibility, by what is represents, for the whole country, for in the future and for the development of Reunion.

In reality, Communists have never faced responsibilities as demanding as those they face today.

It may be that too many PCR supporters are still holding on to the habits acquired during 35 years of being in the opposition, while today the future is opening up before us.

We must fight against the sectarianism that still prevails here and there in our party.

We are not "old veterans" of the struggle against the colonialists.

Today we are the vanguard of our country's future. We must be confident, enterprising and combative.

Give Up the Welfare Mentality

We have too long denounced the welfare mentality established by preceding governments for us now in turn to become political mendicants waiting for change to come solely from the French Government.

It is up to us to take the initiative for change on Reunion, rather than wait for it to come from 10,000 km away.

No New Sarda

It was more than 130 years ago that Sarda Garriga came from France to free the slaves of Reunion. It was a great moment in the alliance between the people of France and the people of Reunion.

Today, 130 years later, we do not have to wait for the arrival of a new Sarda Garriga. It is up to us to free ourselves right here from the colonial structures that a[illegible] a burden to our country.

Every part militant, every supporter and above all every official should feel himself personally responsible in the battles to be fought.

Take Responsibility; Calling Oneself a Revolutionary Is Not Enough

We communists, because of our 35 years of struggle, have behind us dozens of comrades who have been killed, imprisoned, beaten, fired and repressed. This is our lot.

But this lot does not entitle us to be conceited at all.

The problem for communists today is to understand, to articulate and to explain what remains to be done. This is more important than all we have done over the last 35 years.

That means that we must not permit ourselves to be conceited; on the contrary, we should feel that we are the most unpretentious of our country's fighting men.

More than ever we must bear the brunt of the work ourselves, rather than claiming that we Communists are revolutionaries and sitting down to rest on our past struggles. I have heard too much of that, frequently even at high levels.

Our task is not to assert--much less believe--that we are exemplary revolutionaries; we have to show through our actions that we are with the people and that we are struggling tirelessly for the people of Reunion and for the country's development.

An Open Party; Critical Tasks

We must be an open party that welcomes those who want to struggle; we should not take on the appearance of a party of influential people enjoying political pensions for life as officials or leaders.

We must put our faith in the coming change, in the young people, in the workers, in the women. It is with their help that we are going to build the Reunion of tomorrow. We should consider even the "smallest" everyday tasks to be of critical importance: Defending TEMOIGNAGES, improving the newspaper, collecting for subscriptions, getting new ones.

So many militants, so many TEMOIGNAGES readers want change and want to move ahead; but so many, when it comes to paying for their subscriptions or making punctual installment payments, not only fail to stay ahead but actually get further and further behind.

We have 10,000 members in our party. We should be able to transform that 10,000 member force at every level into a conscious force, a force capable of taking action, of advancing and of directing the political battle in our country.

Only by these struggles will we preserve our influence and authority with the masses; the struggles ahead are going to restore our people's faith that in the 10, 20 or 30 years during which the Left will be in power in France it will also be in power on Reunion and take responsibility for the country's future and development.

Prepare for the Future

We must face our present problems squarely, but we must prepare for the future.

We must call on the government--for we have waited long enough--to take action on the price of large consumer goods.

It is outrageous that every week the workers see the price-tags changed and the prices go up.

We must call for an urgent dialogue to resolve the critical problems of the growers, the workmen and the laborers. There must be real change in FR3, and radio and television in a leftist country must be accessible to the Left.

We must prepare ourselves for the possibility of an election in the weeks or months to come.

It is possible that within 6 months regional reform will be a reality, and that the elections of March 1982 will result in the establishment of the departmental council whose governing body and president will be invested with responsibility for the direction of Reunion's affairs. After that victory is won, we must also prepare ourselves for victory in March 1983, a year and one-half from now--early 40 years after Verges, Lepervanche, Lucas, Hinglo, Piot and the others who at that time rallied the people and swept the Right away in the mayoral elections all the way from Bras-Panon to Saint-Pierre; and this is now our task over the next 18 months.

Tell the People the Truth

We believe we should always tell the people the truth, and that we must face the fact that real change has not yet come on Reunion.

But while we are strengthened by the situation in France--where the Left is in power not just for a few months but for 15 or 20 years, or even longer--we must rely on our own strength, our own struggles, the struggles of the workers, the growers, men and women (the yough especially) and, finally and most importantly, our communist party, which, with the support of the majority of the people of Reunion, will wage the battle to bring change to our country and to open it up to development and to its destiny.

Four months after the election of Francois Mitterrand, though disappointment here and there is beginning to intensify and people are getting impatient, we must cling not only to our hope but indeed to our faith in the future, born of that victory of 10 May which will be a landmark date not only for France but also for Reunion.

9516
CSO: 4719/43

PRESIDENT EXPRESSES BELIEF IN THIRD WORLD COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 3

[Interview with President Pinto da Costa by Calane da Silva, Joao de Sousa, and Sol de Carvalho: "Cooperation Between Countries of the Third World More Effective Against Underdevelopment"]

> [Excerpts] "Without casting aside the idea of cooperation with the highly developed countries, we believe in cooperation among the countries of the so-called Third World as an essential factor in overcoming the problem of underdevelopment. These are much more effective cooperation efforts, much more advantageous, and we must speed up this type of cooperation," said the president of Sao Tome and Principe, Pinto da Costa, in an interview on board an aircraft carrying him back to his country. Pinto da Costa has just made an official trip and friendship journey to Mozambique and in his interview he takes up a series of questions dealing with the journey, especially cooperation between the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and the People's Republic of Mozambique. Here is the text of the interview.

Question: Mr President Pinto da Costa, throughout the conversations which Your Excellency had with the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, questions of cooperation on the level of each party were certainly taken up. How do you think that they can be developed after your first official visit on the level of the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe]-FRELIMO?

President Pinto da Costa: Cooperation on the MLSTP-FRELIMO party level is already in existence. Of course, through the visit which I have just made, I am absolutely convinced that this cooperation will become even stronger. We are going to have an opportunity to exchange delegations so as to work harder on the various problems which our parties are experiencing, both regarding organization and concerning the political and ideological training effort. This applies particularly to the political and ideological training aspect which we believe to be of extreme importance to the specific attainment which are of concern to our two parties.

We are convinced therefore that this visit will even further open the door to cooperation between our two countries and we believe that, by exchanging delegations, we will learn from each other, we will be able to exchange mutual experiences so as to strengthen our bonds of militancy and solidarity more and more.

Question: Mr President, on what level are the areas of government cooperation between the two countries, Sao Tome and Principe and Mozambique, after the conversations which Your Excellency had in Maputo?

President Pinto da Costa: After the conversations, we had the opportunity of signing a general cooperation agreement. In the context of this general cooperation agreement, we will have the opportunity to sign specific agreements; we will have an opportunity for sending various delegations to Mozambique and Mozambique will be able to send delegations to Sao Tome and Principe so as to follow up on the specific aspects of this cooperation.

During our trip we also had an opportunity to sign an air and maritime transportation agreement and we also had the opportunity to draw up working programs on the cultural and scientific levels, on the level of relationships between the ministries of health, and we believe therefore that this visit was extremely important in terms of promoting further cooperation.

Question: We are sure that the areas of cooperation which Your Excellency has just spelled out and which therefore were the subject of conversations between the two parties and the two governments, will contribute much to the development of the two countries in an effort to put an end to underdevelopment.

President Pinto da Costa: Yes. We are convinced that this is so. We think that cooperation between our two countries is a fundamental factor in our development. We believe even more in cooperation between our countries, between the countries of the so-called Third World, than any other type of cooperation, as an essential factor in enabling us to overcome the problem of underdevelopment. We have experience in this field, we have experience in cooperation on the international level, and we have seen that cooperation which we have with countries that have the same guidelines and the same problems as we--for example, the cooperation we pursue with Algeria--constitute much more effective cooperative efforts, much more advantageous efforts, and therefore we must speed up this type of cooperation between our countries because it, in effect, is one of the essential factors in our development, one of the essential factors in our fight against underdevelopment. This does not mean in any way whatsoever that we are playing down the idea of cooperation with highly developed countries; but it is necessary to modify the concept of this type of cooperation. If this type of cooperation continues to be of a colonial and neocolonial character, a unilateral character involving unilateral advantages, then these are concepts which will not in any way contribute to our development. But I am convinced that, in cooperating among each other, among the so-called Third World countries, we will create conditions for modifying the type of cooperation which exists between us and the highly developed countries.

Question: Mr President, we have learned that, throughout the conversations and among the various representatives making up the high-level delegation which Your Excellency headed, there was the prospect of training cadres from Sao Tome in the People's Republic of Mozambique. Could Your Excellency tell us more on that score?

President Pinto da Costa: Even before the signing of any agreement with the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] we had already begun to develop cooperation along these lines. We have some cadres whom we've sent to to the RPM for training. We have some other cadres on an even higher level in Sao Tome who had an opportunity to study at the Eduardo Mondlane University and we think that, through this visit,

we have great prospects of being able to utilize the infrastructure facilities of the RPM, especially in the field of education, to be able to solve one of the big problems of our country which is a problem of cadre shortage. With the signing of this agreement we have an opportunity to train some cadres whom we need, through cooperation with the RPM.

Question: Mr President, we would like to put to you another question relating to the fact that, for example, your visit to the RPM coincided with the summit of the Front Line countries held recently in Lagos. As Your Excellency knows only too well, the main idea at the summit was to move from talk to action. In what way can Sao Tome contribute to the fight against the "Boer" invaders of Angola?

President Pinto da Costa: Of course, Sao Tome and Principe is a little country, with few resources. But we are sure and we think that, in this struggle, which we are currently fighting against South Africa, a little country or a big country, with few resources or big resources, must all make an efficient contribution to enable us to meet the common enemy who is South Africa and who has the support of the imperialist countries. Within the context of our country's possibilities, we will study the possibilities we have available to us in order effectively to help the Angolan people fight against the aggression of South Africa. We believe that the moment has come for action and we must move on from resolutions, intentions, and condemnations since South Africa is tired of hearing condemnations which in practical terms do not solve any problem. Along with these ideas, we think that Sao Tome and Principe, although with limited possibilities, will study a specific way of helping the People's Republic of Angola in this aggression which it faces from South Africa.

Question: We would like to put another question to you dealing in some way with cooperation and the road of development for economic liberation, on the one hand, among the countries constituting the former Portuguese colonies, and, on the other hand, development on the regional level. What does Your Excellency think about this matter and what right now is the position of Sao Tome on these two issues?

President Pinto da Costa: Concerning the first question dealing with cooperation among the five countries that used to be colonized by Portugal, we think that this cooperation is of extreme importance. We are all Africans but there are differences among us. There are differences of an ideological character; there are differences of orientation, and we think that we have a common base among the five countries. First of all, we are fighting against the same enemy in the anti-colonial struggle. We formed a single front against the enemy and we have a certain experience in terms of results that can be obtained when we effectively strengthen our unity. On the other hand, we have fraternal bonds among our leaders and among our parties which can rather well facilitate cooperation among the five countries.

This is why we want this cooperation, this is why we want the strengthening of this cooperation. Its intensification can even serve as a move that will be able to contribute to the strengthening of cooperation among the African countries, both on the regional level and on the continental level. Concerning regional cooperation of course we assign importance to that regional cooperation. It is very often rendered difficult by the fact that countries on the regional level have different options. When we talk in terms of cooperation, we must not overlook that aspect. This aspect very often hinders cooperation. Therefore, to make sure that this cooperation will be effective, it becomes necessary for the countries on the

regional level to reach a level of sufficient independence which will permit them to tackle the problem of regional cooperation in realistic terms. Regional cooperation presupposes a certain degree of political and economic independence. Without that degree of political and economic independence, this regional cooperation will not help the region's countries but would rather be another way of providing an opportunity for the old colonizers to continue to exploit our wealth and our potential. We naturally assign importance to regional cooperation but it is necessary for it to be tackled in its political aspect, in its economic aspect, and we must take into consideration the need for attaining a certain degree of political and economic independence among the region's countries so that this regional cooperation may effectively do our peoples good.

Question: Mr President, if you permit us, we would like to get back to the question of cooperation among countries formerly colonized by Portugal. We would like to ask whether Sao Tome and Principe views this cooperation from a perspective similar to the one existing in Africa between the so-called French-speaking and English-speaking countries and what will be the establishment of a "Portuguese-speaking front" or whether you view this cooperation on a political basis, as you have just mentioned, in terms of ideological unity between the countries that used to be colonized by Portugal.

President Pinto da Costa: This cooperation cannot in any way have the character of cooperation which we currently have on the African level because we do not want to build a Portuguese-speaking community. We speak the Portuguese language, naturally, but we are not a Portuguese-speaking community. We therefore, as I said before, have the essential factor that means that this cooperation is different from the cooperation efforts which have been developed so far on the continental level; you have the political factor, you have the political and ideological identity of our respective countries. And from that identity we derive the difference that can exist among these cooperative efforts. Of course, we do have a problem and that is a geographical problem, the problem of distance. The geographical problem can limit cooperation to a certain point but it cannot in any way deny that cooperation. When there is identify as to political and ideological viewpoints and common objectives to be attained, then geographic distance cannot prevent the specific expression of this cooperation. We are absolutely convinced that this cooperation will be implemented even though there may be real difficulties. But there is a political determination on the part of these countries and that is important. We are convinced that we will implement cooperation between our five countries gradually in various stages and through different sectors.

5058
CSO: 4728/152

BRIEFS

FRG DELEGATION MEETS PRESIDENT--The secretary general of Somali Revolution Socialist Party [SRSP] and president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, received at the presidency last night the FRG parliamentary delegation that is currently in the country. At the meeting, the president and the FRG parliamentary officials discussed strengthening bilateral relations, the Horn of Africa problem and the general world situation. Challe Siad told the delegation about the Somali people's efforts to develop their country. He said that although the large number of refugees being cared for in the country posed a strain on the country's economy, the people were struggling hard to achieve economic and social progress. The president said that the SDR greatly valued peace, mutual understanding and worldwide cooperation, adding that he was confident that relations between the two countries would be strengthened even further. Present at the occasion were: Chairman of the People's National Assembly Challe Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmad; Challe Abdi Salad Haji Mohamed, a member of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; and the deputy chairman of the SRSP's Bureau of Economy, Challe Mohamed Abdi Ali (Qair). The FRG parliamentary delegation, comprised of Dr Stercken, member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Dr Kohler, chairman of the African Affairs Committee, held talks yesterday with National Assembly officials on strengthening cooperation between the two countries' parliaments. [Text] [EA161628 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 16 Oct 81]

ITALIAN DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES--The Italian deputy defense minister, Sr (Masino Iskovarici), arrived at the head of a delegation in Mogadishu today for talks on strengthening relations and cooperation between the two countries with senior Social Democratic Republic officials during the 3-day official visit. The delegation was met at the airport by the second deputy defense minister, Challe Maj Gen Yusuf Ahmad (Farhaan), and other officials of the ministry. [Text] [EA191622 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 19 Oct 81]

PRISONERS RELEASED--The Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] secretary general and Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, in consultation with the Supreme Revolutionary Council [SRC] and in exercise of Article 83 of the SDR Constitution, has released 5,009 prisoners, comprising people already sentenced, those awaiting trial and imprisoned convicts. Addressing an extraordinary meeting at the People's Hall this morning, which was attended by the SRC, the SRSP Central Committee, the People's National Assembly and government officials, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre said that the amnesty would apply to convicts serving sentences, persons charged with embezzling public property, those facing civil, security and military charges and prisoners charged with security offenses.

The SDR president, who declared the amnesty on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the October Revolution, said that the amnesty did not apply to those who have committed crimes against the sovereignty, security and unity of the Somali people--spying, banditry, murder and others sentenced to life imprisonment. The revolution's constant calls have been in response to and in (?accordance) with the [word indistinct] pledges of the October Revolution; the advancement of every Somali individual and the revolution's motto of people being the most important when it comes to caring, said Challe Mohamed Siad Barre. Challe Siad congratulated all those who benefited from this amnesty and expressed the hope that they would be useful to their people and country. [Excerpts] [EA201444 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 20 Oct 81]

CSO: 4503/6

COFFEE EXPORTS REPORTED TREBLED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The new chairman of the Coffee Marketing Board Brig David Oyite has blamed the reduction of Uganda's quota in the international markets to the failure of the Amin regime to cope with the required exports of coffee. The Brig was addressing guests at a party organised by the staff of the Coffee Marketing Board in Kampala last Friday to welcome him as their new chairman.

He promised that he and all members of the board of directors will work hard along with the workers to ensure the success of their national obligation of marketing the country's coffee to earn the country the necessary foreign exchange.

The Brig pointed out that since his appointment the board has trebled coffee exports unlike the Idi Amin regime which although boasting of exporting large quantities of coffee actually sold little leading to the reduction of the coffee quota for Uganda.

Brig Oyite who is also the army Chief of Staff called for national support to enable the board to fulfill its obligations. He urged the management of the coffee marketing board to boost coffee production which is the backbone of the country's economy.

He promised to work hand in hand with the board to ensure that the confidence put in him as chairman yields positive results and asked the staff to work as a team.

He strongly advised them to put aside their religious differences and give national priority interests.

Brig Oyite assured the guests that unlike Amin who sold Uganda coffee to buy guns all foreign exchange which will accrue from the sale of coffee will be used to develop the country.

The party was also attended by Cabinet ministers and diplomats.

CSO: 4700/137

BRIEFS

COTTON CAMPAIGN--The double cotton production campaign in Kumi District has gained full support of farmers in the district. Members of the district team have visited all subcounties in Kumi and Bukedea. And Mrs Irene Emulu who spearheaded the campaign has stressed to farmers the importance of cotton in the country's economy and appealed to the farmers to rise up and help the government in reviving the cotton industry. She advised each able-bodied person in the district to grow at least one acre of cotton. UNA [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 14 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/138 END

JPRS 79356

2 November 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2514

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JPRS 79356

2 November 1981

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No. 2514

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ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE OF ORAL REPORTING TRADITION IN AFRICA

Paris LE MOIS EN AFRIQUE in French No 182-183, Feb-Mar 81 pp 95-116

[Article by Michel Deboste, formerly assistant lecturer at the Institute of Media Sciences and Technique (ISTI) in Kinshasa, from 1973 to 1978, assistant lecturer at the Third World College of the Paris Anthropology Institute since 1979: "Radio Kankan: "A Parallel Medium, Power of Analysis or Fait Accompli?"]

[Text] "There are people like that, who do not work, who are hungry, but whose sole pleasure in life is to get up in the morning, find other people and sit down by the shops and wait for news, just as one would wait for goods to unpack them and see what is inside!"

We are in Malinke country, in Kankan, Guinea: Kankan, a high place of trade, but also of dissent, which seems to have given its name to a kind of rumor, well-known in the Third World and particularly in Africa.[1] It is a phenomenon with multiple uses, which becomes sidewalk radio in Central Africa, Radio Medina in Tunisia, Radio Baobab in Dakar and Radio Treschville in the Ivory Coast. It is a baffling phenomenon, without material proof but not without vitality or foundations, both a delight to and need of peoples with an oral reporting tradition.

There is no need to travel miles or leagues to find, nearly everywhere, in any douar or humble district, the peaceful scenes, in the shade of a *nganda* [house] with its thatched roof or on the terrace of a Moorish cafe, where the people are seated before a bottle of beer or a cup of mint tea. They are scenes greedily evoked by Guinean writer Williams Sassine, but which, for a young Tunisian journalist, Kermaoui,[2] are easily explained among peoples who, seeking the truth, are forced to create and give color to information. And while that information sometimes takes on the dimensions of legend, each time, as Tahar ben Jelloun recently emphasized,[3] it "stresses the flaws of contorted information."

Moreover, this phenomenon also flourishes, in its way, in the countries of the East and can still be discerned in the modest villages of Europe or America, less, perhaps, in the large Western metropolises, where neighbors do not know one another well or at all, where the multiplicity of means of information and dissent take the place of this basic need of man for "information that circulates," to use the expression of Congolese Michel Batala.[4] Nevertheless, it is a fact that this substitute, overlapping "network" that stands up against the official media is found under the cloaks of Muscovites or under the headlines of LE CANARD ENCHAINE. Its delights and strength are the gossip a la francaise, the indispensable counterbalance to media that are too mechanized and therefore monopolized by

governments that easily succumb to temptation. "We are," as Roger Fressoz put it, "the king's fools and the republic's keepers,"[5] a definition that could fit the "parallel media" of Africa or the Third World like a glove.

And yet, one must not push the comparison too far or forget that in Europe in particular, rumor has evolved over the centuries and taken on a "different" form, this one almost degenerate, more emotive and more cunning, perhaps more destabilizing as well, or at least, more disturbing. It rises from the depths of the subconscious, even the Middle Ages, bursting the ever so fragile shell of modern societies, however heavily policed, societies always in search of their ethics, even their very equilibrium. But in order to truly understand this sidewalk radio that travels the streets and roads, one has to go back to what Leopold Sedar Senghor calls the "Black African democracy" and to what Williams Sassine refers to as "our gift of the word." Nor must one forget the traumatisms of the colonial shock and perhaps even the more religious motivations of the African civilizations, whether Black, Arab or Berber.

Antenna and Baobab

Actually, what we are seeing is a modernized -- or corrupted? -- expression of the oral reporting tradition. At a time when the radio antenna seems bent upon uprooting the mango tree or the baobab, it is the spoken word that asserts itself, an authentically African word, even if it sometimes seems to be seeking out its channels and truth. At any rate, it is based upon this word that one must try to analyze this "rumor" that is sufficiently powerful to be of concern to political classes that do not know how to control their secrets and formidably effective, to the point that it weighs on national life and thwarts development plans that are excessively bold. It is a word that is no longer perceived as such by certain government, even opposition, circles, dug in behind the high walls of residences that seem more impregnable than the fortified castles of Charles the Bold. Those "big cement walls" built between the roads and the *makayas*," "perhaps in order not to make them jealous, perhaps in order not to see them," as the Libreville L'UNION note writer penned with stinging, engaging humor.[6]

In the ancestral communities, the word made it possible to communicate, to engage in exchanges and what is more, to humanize conflicts. As soon as there was a problem, the palaver was organized, under the tutelary tree, which permitted a collective handling of information and, as Lancine Sylla so correctly said,[7] "erected the word as a system of jurisdiction and government." Those who spoke were men "with at least two wives," as in Senegal, sometimes youths who had acquired a certain degree of experience, and even, as in the Sine kingdom dear to President Senghor, the representatives of the captives and slaves and more rarely, the women, who could play a fairly important role, as among the Ouatchis in southern Togo. This might last all day long for days on end. It was generally a question of "emptying one's heart," of bearing witness or analyzing an event that might bring the existence or equilibrium of society into question. The chief had to hear everything, even if he had to grimace or grit his teeth because in his turn, he had to speak in order to sum up the different remarks. He would then withdraw with his council in order to debate and find a solution. This might be, in very serious cases, as in the Congo, the sale as a slave or death of the guilty party, who was sometimes buried alive, but it could also be, in the case of a complaint, a fine in kind --

goats or chickens -- imposed on both parties, who then, among the Ouatchis, for example, had to eat out of the same dish.

The same was true when a decision had to be made concerning the government of the compound, a decision that necessarily had to reflect the views expressed by the assessors in the palaver. At a collective listening session organized under the aegis of the municipality of Kinshasa,[8] a Zairian teacher reported as follows: "The chief brought the elders together and presented the problem to them. Then he listened. Often, the wise men would say to the chief: 'The matter is too serious; let us think.' In the evening, the wise men consulted the inhabitants of the village and then went to bed to dream. In the early morning, they would tell their dreams to the chief. Today, the political commissioners say to the president: 'You are great and you are wise. You are like a god and you are always right. Consequently, when he convokes the Executive Council or the Political Bureau, the president has already made his decision. But for form's sake, they say on the radio: 'The Executive Council or the Political Bureau has decided that....' Or, if the decision was truly questioned, one learns of the dissolution of the organ in question."

Such remarks could be heard in most African nations, whether they be in the Maghreb or the Southern Sahara. But they are also valid for their virtual or organized oppositions. The affair of 22 November 1970 in Guinea is symptomatic in this regard. Everyone knew that there was going to be a plot and everyone told "who" would be apprehended. What is more, most of the arrests took place right in the homes of the persons involved, their consciences apparently at peace.[9] Williams Sassine comments: "Another type of leader was in the making. They wanted to act in the name of the people, but they were in fact cut off from the people." This was expressed, in his own way, by Leopold Sedar Senghor when he recently confided that "when an upper-level official, a bourgeois, a politician, comes to tell me of some rumor, some story, I generally do not believe it because while we have qualities, we also have faults, a tendency to make up fables. But when that comes from the people, I take it much more seriously. I must say that out of all these rumors from the people, two-third of the time, there is something there, it is true, for the people, especially the peasants, have their feet firmly planted on the ground and do not waste their time on fairy tales."

Process and Challenge

But while, as a "structure of conviviality, the palaver tree only symbolizes the role of the spontaneous spoken word in traditional cultures," according to the hypothesis of Alfred Simon,[10] the so-called sidewalk radio appears to be more than that: The expression of a "popular disposition restoring to the ruling classes what it had taken from them in order to appropriate it and transform it," it is above all a process and a challenge, taking the form, Sassine says, of a "kind of conspiracy.... Like a whispering, diffuse and consistent," precise but impossible to locate.

Initially, it was a process of the colonial administration that would neglect, even destroy the traditional structures, replacing them with an organization that was more centralized and easier to control, but totally foreign to peoples that used

this parallel network as a vector for their aspirations for independence and as a weapon to shake off the yoke that denied them and oppressed them. In a solid doctoral thesis, Congolese Michel Batala[11] explains how the *morkes* and tam-tams gradually fell silent, often reduced, as in the case of Lower Zaire, to the role of "mission bells." The fact was that the coded language broadcast by the traditional means, from north to south, frightened the representatives of the colonial government, whether religious, military or administrative. Instruments of the devil for the former, weapons of subversion for the latter, they upset those who, in order to translate and interpret them, had to go to their auxiliaries, especially because these spoilsports acted as nap spoilers for the wives of the administrators. Consequently, as progress would have it, the latter hastened to install loudspeakers in the village squares or the market places of the capital in order to broadcast the bulletins and admonitions from their officials and their radio. Whence, according to Batala, the origin of sidewalk radio, with those knowing or guessing the language of the colonizer entrusted with the task, in turn, of translating and interpreting what "the radio on the sidewalk said" for their friends and relatives.

"As you can see," said Guinean Deputy Ibrahim Sangoure,[12] "Radio Kankan is direct communication, a verbal dialog between two or several individuals. That is what made the strength of the PDG before our country's independence. We had no means or radio then, but sidewalk radio enabled us to broadcast news and watchwords, thanks to travelers. 'So that is what is happening in Conakry, that is what they are saying, that is what they have done....' We had nothing, but on the same day or the next, Kankan knew of the events in Conakry, in Boke also, and so on. That is the interest, one of the strengths of sidewalk radio." It was therefore an informal, powerful network that came after the coded transmission of the *tavala*, a kind of trunk that had to be hollowed out before being covered with hide, a kind of big bush drum that beat out the news from one village to another. Sometimes the *tavala* gave way to the *kirindji*, also hollowed out, but on which very fine blades were positioned and which gave out different sounds. However, they also grew silent because of colonization and urbanization, making way for that curious phenomenon found in the Maghreb in the form of the Arab telephone.

Furthermore, it is rather curious to note that the different names used generally refer to a modern technical medium (radio, newspaper, station, chain, telephone, and so on), which is in turn associated with living realities (sidewalk, *treschville*, baobab, Medina, Kankan, caxito). They are names that partially explain the phenomenon. While the baobab evokes the palaver and caxito a famous bar in Praia, the so-called Arab telephone recalls those Berbers who, from *mechtas* [villages] to douars, from summits to the passes and from the Rif to Kabylie and as far as the Kasserine plateaus, transmitted news to one another, their hands acting as megaphones, faster than any telephone connection could have done at the time. But a Tunisian researcher, Si Slahah,[13] sees in this a religious origin with its raison d'etre in the requirements of Islam. In fact, he reminds us, the beginning of Ramadan is set by a precise position of the moon which the watchmen follow from a douar. When the time seems right, they call their neighbors, send coursers and messengers and alert mountains and valleys with enough speed so that no faithful follower might be guilty of an infraction. This explanation is perhaps debatable, but it is symptomatic of the sacred value attached to the spoken word and therefore, of the information it carries, vital to society and to the individual, in daily life as well as in their future and their destiny.

Revival, Restoration

But the continued existence, at this end of the 20th century, of such a form of communication proves that whether one is speaking about the sidewalk radio or telephone, we are witnessing a kind of process of passage to independence, what the Zairians quite rightly call a "revival-restoration." Twenty years after the liberation struggles, whether peaceful or violent, the new leaders continue, in the eyes of their people, to put on the boots of the colonizer and to try to impose centralized structures, little matter whether they be capitalist, Marxist or socialist. Do they not still hand down justice by virtue of codes or laws set forth by the former mother countries, to such a point that a return to traditional procedures is indispensable because they are the only ones truly accepted? A tendency toward fairly authoritarian centralism is easily explainable for young emerging nations that inherited artificial borders determined by the famous Berlin Treaty, but it is a tendency that clashes with the community traditions of a number of traditional societies in which the spoken word belonged to everyone.

The mistake lay in believing that the Western media would respond as they were to the exigencies of oral communication. One heard talk of kilowatts and program hours, Africa's windows were abruptly opened onto the world, people dreamed of the most prestigious, modern technology -- "This is the greatest day of my life," General Mobutu wrote in the golden book of the new compound of the Voice of Zaire which he had just officially opened -- but in the dusty side streets of the towns and the douars, the response was brutally clear: "It is a dead word," noted a young Senegalese writer, Serigne Mbaye Sall,[14] "a faceless word which, now monopolized, rapidly intoxicates and leads to lies. The listener also has a voice. To fail to recognize this is already a failure in itself...." "In the kabyle assemblies," Said Boudaoud wrote,[15] "everyone is president while he is speaking, but since, under the African regimes, the people are immediately excluded for economic or political decisions concerning them, they constantly confront the government with the fait accompli of information, giving it the information it would like to receive from them."

This mutation of political power therefore explains the vigorous, urgent, even impertinent vitality of a means of expression that has always opposed, Dominique Soupou correctly observes,[16] "the conquest by Europeans and the conservation by Africans of the power making it possible to control ancestral societies," especially since the institutions that they thereby perpetuate, emptied of their colonial content or their industrialized context, are for that very reason unadapted. The tireless -- although still futile -- efforts to find a "different" formula -- in 15 years under Mobutu, Zaire has experienced seven restructurations of the political government -- this endless quest for a proper model of "democracy" would, on the contrary, seem to justify such popular "resistance." The "sound archives" of these countries are full of warnings against such peddled rumors which are often, according to President Sassou Nguesso, for example, "the work of a handful of people implanted in the capital who undermine the national unity and whose purpose is to divert the attention of the working and peasant masses from the current objective, to wit, economic recovery."[17] That very day in fact, the Congolese chief of state intended to do away with rumors concerning his state of health, concerns not at all devoid of interest when one recalls the rumors stirred up in Angola by the "death" of President Neto." It is true that his disappearance to

Moscow did toll the knell of openings initiated as well as of the hopes they had aroused.

Double Face

The information carried by sidewalk radio does seem to present a double face: on the one hand, raw news from the corridors or trenches of power, but also from the stadiums and fountains, handled, pared down, worked over until the truth is tasted; on the other, a rumor whose source is not known, carrying the secret aspirations of the people, who thereby manifest their will to power. The most striking case is that of the government shakeup in Algeria following the most recent congress of the FLN, as recounted by Said Boudaoud: "Consciously or unconsciously, I do not know by what means, it was decided that such a minister should be removed because he was going to be removed.... From that time on, the authorities were forced to take it into account. It was a way for the people to say that they did not like that minister and that they expected him to be removed from the government, to such a point that his case was examined by the higher organs of the party, who kept him in his post, contrary to all expectations, as the LE MONDE correspondent noted."

This shows how much these "people, raised to the status of an information system," undeniably bother those who, according to Pope John Paul II,[18] confiscate knowledge, wealth and power and who, at any rate, have a quite natural tendency to fall back on intellectual complacency, to such a point that one may well wonder whether the multiparty system -- or the multifaction party -- constitutes the real criterion of African democracies, which are prey to constant conflicts between those who possess knowledge, desire fortunes and villas and dream of taking power, strengthening it or expanding it. In all these debates, the masses have the feeling that they are curiously absent, even excluded, while remaining the stakes -- or an alibi, the very people who, since the beginning of time, have held the "secret of the spoken word," that instinct as vital to a community as drinking and eating are to an individual.

Did the traditional societies have such rather parallel circuits of information? It is difficult to confirm or deny this, first of all, because the concepts of radio and sidewalk, for example, have nothing to do with the words and notions of the African languages, even of our days. Second, the African political regimes have varied from one people to another, even if based on tangibly identical basic principles. Nor do diversions of power have recent origins. Quite simply, this phenomenon had no name because it existed in and of itself and expressed the underlying nature of peoples with a spoken tradition. It was not at all institutionalized, but fit quite naturally into the palaver, of which it was one of the constituent elements.

For example, if one looks at the organization of the ancient Berber societies, it was on the whole the marabouts, village assemblies and fountains that held power, mainly that of circulating information. In every Kabyle assembly, inasmuch as not every village had running water, people went to bring it from the fountain twice a day. Men were not admitted, which meant that the fountains were a kind of gathering place for the women and it was among them that information was transmitted. On the other hand, it was in the assembly that all decisions concerning the life of the tribe were made, decisions that were the province of only the men,

who deliberated upon them each week, upon their return from the market. However, these decisions would be "opposed" by those made by the women at the fountain. This is how a kind of consensus would be arrived at and how information that was not solely political would circulate. It might also concern the sickness of an individual or the poor harvest of another, and the marabout only intervened on a more religious level at the time of the Friday prayers. This was an essential level, it is true. These decisions, this information from the tribe, would then be learned at the other douars through the traveling peddlers, who acted as a veritable journalist. But at the same time, the information traveled through the markets, in the valleys, wherever all the mountain people might go. The economy was based on bartering in the old days and the market place was the privileged place of trade, in the commercial as well as information domain, and this trade then traveled through all the tribes.

Even today, in the Kabyle mountains, such a system is perpetuated and propagated, from relative to relative, information from the back country, in constant conflict with that from the central government. In various forms, one finds this same opposition in Black Africa, which caused Tevoedjere to say, in "Poverty: Wealth of the Peoples": "The day when the ministers' wives no longer go to the market themselves is the day when they cut themselves, and their husbands, off from a source of information that I believe to be essential in our societies."[19] It is perhaps for that reason that some Zairian ministers have authorization to pay frequent visits to the ngandas of the compound, just another way of getting in on the rumors from the city.

Truth and Liberties

Nor must one forget that in the traditional society, transmitting information constituted a very heavy responsibility. Taken at his word, the witch doctor or messenger naturally had the right to enliven, but not to lie, even by omission. The greater the distance traveled by the messenger, the greater his credibility, because there were fewer distortions. Liberties were not taken with truth easily or, above all, with impunity. In fact, the palaver, from which the attitude to be adopted in the face of events -- and elements -- was nourished by a thousand "readings" of the environment. They might concern the tiny secrets of the living compound and the more serious and formidable secrets of the "sacred wood," reserved for initiates: the murmurs of the forest and the nervousness of animals, the lullaby of the river and the sky's rumbling, the coded messages of the tom-tom and the more voluble ones of the traveler, sometimes concealing the key word in a magical or fantastic fable that the recipient knew how to decipher. But distorting the truth was a veritable crime, a little as if, in a blood analysis in a laboratory, one reversed a few figures, even by accident, thereby diverting the doctor's diagnosis to a completely different path and perhaps irrevocably harming the patient's state of health.

By being unaware of or failing to respect this fundamental rule, the official media, and through them, the government behind them, have compromised their credibility and made that "leap into the unknown," which the "march toward development" is pompously called, even more suspect. By taking liberties with the truth, they have further increased that gap and imbalance increasingly deplored on this continent.

They have nourished a restlessness with pernicious effects. This does not in any way mean that radio or television must not hide anything, while traditional societies instituted the "blood pact" in order to protect their secrets. Moreover, as one young Zairian mother said, "a home without secrets is a home doomed to disappear, but once the sidewalk radio has spoken, our leaders must tell us the truth in order not to plunge us into anguish."[20] Or rejection, sometimes manifested with violence, as in Kabylia or tragically, as in Liberia.

The fact is that if the modern media are too frequently silent, reticent or deceptive, the government, now desacralized despite its pathetic quest for legitimacy, becomes transparent against its will, at least in most cases, out of imprudence or the vanity of those who hold or approach power -- the person who "knows" is assumed to hold a bit of power -- but rather, out of a concern for warning or protecting those close. And this occurs in "a nation that does not yet exist," as one Togolese researcher admits,[21] a nation whose "leader does not himself believe in the efficacy of his decisions," as one Zairian newsman lamented. The president may in turn, like his opposition, be tempted to use such a circuit, even to manipulate it, for propaganda purposes, naturally, but especially by virtue of an old ancestral chief reflex: sounding the people before making a serious decision. There is no need, for such a purpose, to resort to Western institutes or their computers: The panels are too shifting, the environments too fluctuating, and one can, in the final analysis, make a poll say anything, provided that one poses the right question and chooses the right readout. One then starts a report, listens to the rumors and sees what it is good or not good to do. "You know, in our country," President Senghor said, "we have received a European organization, but we want to adapt it to the community virtues of the Black African society. That is why, because of my post, I must be listening to the people, but I always verify rumors and news. And I tell you, part of the time, they are true...."

Sidewalk radio cannot, in fact, be conceived of without the application of real power of analysis which, like the palaver, brings together all the elements of the knowledge of the individual and society. But it is a bastard society, since the city only rarely has available the wisdom of the old people -- whence, perhaps, the growing influence of prophets and witch doctors -- and the villages have lost the young people "who have gone off to school to study," which could perhaps enable them to evaluate the new facts about the world and modern times. "That Watergate," one old Senegalese peasant woman said, "someone ought to make him understand that he is annoying the President."[22] But this power of analysis must also include, insofar as possible, the ancestral knowledge and that profound belief in the "language of dreams." We quote Munsoko wa Bombe, a Zairian journalist who has written a well-documented study on communication in Africa:[23]

"...I can still see my village, not far from Mbandaka, in the Equator region. The women were either in the fields or at the market or even the spring getting water. They told stories and in the evening, my mother would say to my father: 'Listen, I heard this today, they were saying such-and-such,' and my father would have to pay attention, for he had what they call 'clairvoyance.' It sometimes happened that based on the information he received, either from the women -- for he had two wives -- or from my brothers, or from a stranger who might bring news from somewhere else, he would bring the village together to say: 'This is what is happening.' He would say that after comparing the information he received with what he

saw in the night.... That is why my mother never had the right to go out at night, even when I was small and was thirsty. My father and only my father would take care of it...."

Fetishes and Modernity

One cannot conceal these age-old beliefs when one approaches the future of Africa, the effectiveness of programs or development projects, especially when it is a matter of communication. "I still believe in them and even more and more," a Togolese armed with diplomas and Christian faith recently confessed. And indeed, how can one not believe in them when one digs under the goalposts, as in the case of a Zambia-Zaire match, in order to be sure that fetishes are not buried there, when a chief of state consults his witch doctors before making a decision, when another questions marabouts and a third makes the compound warriors one of his principal sources of information? How can one not understand that the Western techniques are not yet "transferable," but rather, plastered on, even imposed, for reasons that are not always -- or even rarely -- innocent and unselfish? How can one fail to ask such questions when it was necessary to call on a witch doctor to calm the anger of the ancestors, the alleged cause of the death of several Voice of Zaire employees in Matadi? The new radio station had been built, either carelessly or unconsciously, on the site of an old, although abandoned, cemetery. The station is still silent today.[24] Naturally, this is pushing the disturbing effect of the modern media, whose contribution is far from negative, to the extreme. Radio has in fact widened the field of knowledge considerably. Thanks to it, the mother who grinds her millet or manioc in the most humble bush or forest village knows what is happening in the capital and even farther away, in Paris or Brussels, where her grandson is studying to become "what he is to be," provided, naturally, that the transmitters are working and that one can buy transistor batteries, which is not always the case. And yet, one thing is sure: The radio fascinates as well as intimidates, opens up fantastic prospects, instantly links the bush peasant with the city worker. But it also connects them with a poorly understood universe because it is so often poorly expressed: There is a gap between the language used on the radio and the language of the people, between the knowledge underlying radio broadcasts and the "rustic knowledge" of the people, for while the people do comment upon the "news from the radio" in the rural communities or urban districts, they very quickly come to the limits of their own knowledge, the exigencies of their own culture, the obstacle of their own language. As one retired man in Kinshasa said: "I do not trust French; I only understand Lingala well.... But when I listen to the news in Lingala and then they tell me what was said in French, I can't believe either because there are so many differences. I then blame it all on the sidewalk radio...."[25]

Having said this much, one must not be deceived about the importance of the media in Africa, even if the local or national radio stations are heard by "90 percent of the population" -- at least in the big cities -- and even if the foreign stations have audiences that might range from "30 to 60 percent" faithful listeners, especially among the young and the elite, who are quite patient about leapfrogging back and forth between the different stations. And even if, according to the MacBride Commission,[26] the number of receivers has increased seven times in 15 years, reaching 30 million. This makes scarcely 2 percent of world distribution

for a population that alone makes up 10 percent of that of the globe. In short, the growth in means of communication is lower than the population growth!

This demonstrates the vast importance of the parallel information networks and the great responsibility of these interpreters, humble leaders of opinion, who repeat and explain what they heard through their own distorting prism! If they are not totally up on modern facts (for example, the deterioration in the terms of trade) or if the journalist has done a poor job in spreading information -- which is unfortunately too frequently the case! -- a whole village or district may have a false idea of the real situation, especially if, in addition, the "reporter" belongs to an irredentist, insubordinate or quite simply neglected, ethnic group. Whence the fears expressed in high places -- sometimes justified, often exaggerated and with good reason: Sidewalk radio has instinctively taken its precautions!

Fait Accompli

How does it actually happen? What is striking is not so much the information or the rumor spread as the context in which it is spread: the strange feeling that something, some event, is happening or about to happen, that some decision is being made or about to be made. It is a kind of waiting, a sixth sense, a muted determination, firm and diffuse, "a kind of conspiracy," Sassine writes, "to confront the government with the fait accompli of the information," Boudaoud continues. This is so even before the vague but already consistent "rumor" has taken on enough shape to become "news" -- or a watchword -- whispered from person to person. The author of "Le Jeune Homme de Sable," a poet of the Sahel and of the conflict with the "father," has perhaps described this phenomenon best:

"In general, there is no one in particular who tells you: 'Well, it happened like that and here is the proof.' No! You have the impression that he is whispering it to you and because it is like a whispering, you feel concerned, responsible, all the more because you will hear that same whispering elsewhere. That is what may bother the Westerner, because there is no material proof and you cannot localize it. And that is precisely what makes its strength, because under our regimes, they do not like troublemakers much, that is, people who bathe in this kind of conspiracy...." This is so true that at the time of his recent reelection, President Rene of the Seychelles included as point 4 in his program "making it impossible for spreaders of rumors to do damage." These individuals are the object of preventive action on the part of regimes with ideologies as different as those of Zaire or Angola!

This urgent need for truth, but also for participation in the making of decisions means that sidewalk radio or Radio Kankan -- whatever one wants to call it -- appears to be a power of information and a challenge that controls all secrets, those of the leaders and those of their adversaries, using them as a shield or alarm. And when the authorities -- or the "opponents" -- no longer hear or refuse to believe what they hear, they fall or go to prison, are sometimes even executed. Thus exited William Tobert, who was nevertheless warned by Sekou Toure,[27] who constantly pays attention to the people's rumors -- and knows how to decipher them. As for Colonel Haidallah, he preferred to cancel his trip to Lagos at the last minute for the OAU summit conference, even though the engines of his DC-8 were already running.[28]

For months in 1972, sidewalk radio stood up to President Ngouabi, forcing the Voice of the Revolution to admit -- finally! -- that the vice president, who had left to represent his country at Nkrumah's funeral in Conakry, had in fact chosen freedom, going into exile.[29] On the other hand, the same sidewalk radio "blocked" a decision, however justified, which the government had made in order to rid Kinshasa of parasites and the unemployed. How, it asked, could one send away these "inactive persons" when in their villages, nothing had been planned to take care of them? Is the government thus taking care of my little brother? This measure, salutary but awkward, had violated the sacrosanct African solidarity. There was also blockage, but in Togo this time, of a decree providing for an intensification of cotton growing -- a source of foreign exchange -- in the southern region of the country. In the name of a reliable source of food, the Ouatchi peasants went against this decision of the *fa*, recommending instead an increase in bean crops for 5 years, for this is the basic food staple.[30] In Gabon, the elimination of the vice president was halted. He was a member of the Fang ethnic group, which has a majority. The post was indeed done away with, but its holder became prime minister and remains so.[31] Do General Diane and Major Sangare owe their freedom to the insistent rumor of their arrest, a rumor sufficiently strong to be taken up by LE MONDE?

Mouth-to-Mouth

Technically speaking, sidewalk radio is the "mouth-to-ear" method or, more precisely, to use a Bantu expression not lacking in flavor and symbolism, the "mouth-to-mouth" method -- does the spoken word not mean dialog? -- that spreads and grows stronger in concentric circles, "like a pebble thrown in the water," blending with others and crossing land and sea before arriving in Paris, before the official media of France and Zaire, to announce the invasions of the Shaba or the "return" to the government of two individuals formerly banned: Nguza Karl i Bond and Cleophas Kamitatu. One may rightfully wonder whether, under Shaba I, the former minister of foreign affairs was not at least partially the victim of sidewalk radio!

"It is a bizarre phenomenon," admits one Ivorian student,[32] "but I believe that it comes from the government. It is those who are in the lower posts of government who transmit this information by radio-treschville and who spread these rumors," in fact, all those whoare anywhere near decision-making centers: the *makayas* in Gabon and the *Kodios* in Togo, the president's cook or valet rather than his prime minister or chief of protocol, the militiaman or adjutant rather than the chief of security or chief of staff. But it is also the latter: the ministers or "big shots" who, once out of the meeting of the Executive Council or board of directors, return to their "second office" -- the Zairian name for the second wife -- telling her of the latest decisions made or being prepared (this was, for example, the case of a member, now removed, of the Supreme Military Council of Mauritania). Or he may quite simply go to his stenographer or private secretary. In Guinea, they are trying, with some success, to get back to the source. "Who told you that? From whom do you have that?" And yet, Radio Kankan still functions, less powerful, it is true, but still effective.

At any rate, it is not for nothing that the foreign radios are "questioned" for hours from north to south on the continent, by the lucky owners of short-wave radios, for they are precious sources of information -- and of crosschecking and

authentication -- for those assailed, in the bus or on the sidewalk, at the Moorish cafe or in the factories, by the rumors of sidewalk radio. But these foreign voices are not necessarily those from the West or the Eastern countries. In West Africa, Guinea or the Ivory Coast in particular, Radio Lome is more listened to than Radio France International and in Kinshasa, Brazzaville and Luanda win out over the Voice of America. People want to know and understand Africa and the world, but especially what is happening in their own countries. The power of analysis is pushed to perfection because the radio bulletins are compared with one another.[33] At the time of the Gafsa attack in Tunisia, Libyan broadcasts were compared with those from France-Inter! Furthermore, depending on the speed with which official radio reacts, sidewalk radio will flourish or perish because, as one young mother in Kinshasa says, "we wait for the final word from the Voice of Zaire," provided, however, that it is convincing. "Why do we not see any Cubans on television," one young student asked, "when we know that they were in Shaba with the others? And we know it is true; my cousin saw them and wrote to me about it."[34] Is this guilty silence? Above all, it is dangerous, as we saw at the time of the first attack in Shaba when the traditional circuits were literally and deliberately poisoned, by foreign agents, mainly Belgian and American.[35] On the other hand, a kind of liberalism at the time of the second aggression brought sidewalk radio back to its proper proportions.

Slow Metamorphosis

When sidewalk radio starts, it does not stop; it is the source that is difficult to define. "In fact," Sassine writes, "it just comes to you, like that. You do not get news directly, as you do in the West, by the radio or the newspapers. There is first of all a kind of climate that is created. Now then, that is instinct. You yourself feel that there is something there. You hear a part of a sentence, not addressed to you, but you hear it anyway. Then it is completed for you somewhere else, later, by a cousin or friend who comes to see you or whom you meet. You spread it yourself instinctively, until someone else tells you: 'Yes, but what about this?' You stop because it is blocked. You try to transmit it again and you run into contradictions again. Then you stop for good and pass on the contradictions...."

Nevertheless, even if confirmed, the rumor is no longer completely the same at the end as when it started out, if it truly stops. Munsoko wa Bombe explains this slow metamorphosis well: "Urbanization has made the cities larger. A man living in Ndjili and who wants to tell his brother-in-law in Ngaliema (zones of Kinshasa) has to travel dozens of kilometers. He therefore entrusts his information to a friend going in that direction. With the aid of the traffic, the friend in question takes the bus and meets other people, picks up more information and rumors related to the first. He changes buses two or three times and each time, must wait a long time for the next. His information therefore undergoes additions and subtractions, certain elements are verified and confirmed, while others are distorted or disappear. Finally, it is a kind of synthesis that reaches the brother-in-law in Ngaliema. "That friend will therefore have done the same work as a journalist in possession of dispatches from several agencies concerning the same event, with the same risks and uncertainties but sometimes better sources, without mentioning the thousand possible exchanges between the "sand" and the "pavement," as they say

in Luanda -- that is, between the villages and the *muceques* (low-income districts) and the administrative city (with the paved arteries).

Thus, initially transmitted almost under the cloak, the uncertain whispering is passed from mouth to mouth, chewed over, turned over every possible way, as chewing gum would be, until it takes on consistency and, depending on the place, circumstances and events, a little more salt or sugar! But always, as it is carried, it undergoes the test of truth, authentication, while picking up the collective imagination, gradually becoming a hard core, standing up to all contradictions or forcing the government to consider it. It will be different depending on whether it circulates among the Soussous of Guinea, who are fairly supportive of the regime, or among the Malinke, who are more critical. In most cases, there is interpersonal authentication, but it can, as in Kankan, take on the form of a palaver.

"...We have to admit," Williams Sassine colorfully admits, "that we, the Malinke, have business in our blood and we have the gift of the spoken word. Since we are small, we are taught to speak, to argue, to use the adversary's arguments and everything.... We like to comment on events. There are lots of families that have nothing to eat, but in the morning, they have to go out and get together, in order to have a palaver. We are born with that. When information arrives, we send it on, we discuss it, debate it, because we do not place too much trust in our African radio stations. Our only pleasure...is to wait for information, to unpack it, weigh it, 'retail' it to others, with our label. The littlest bit of information can be commented upon for hours, to such a point that sometimes, the authorities hear about it. That is why the conspiracies are discovered in Guinea! Before, in the villages, people scrutinized the information, received the false or bad news with humor, in order to destroy it. The good news -- those challenging the government -- were spread. But today, in the big cities, there are no more councils of elders to do that work. The news goes to Kankan because they trust our reliability and our power of analysis. As I told you, we have the gift of the spoken word. That is what is difficult to understand for a Westerner. With the Westernization of our societies, the African governments have taken to information in order to carve out roles as tutelary gods or new witch doctors, functions they devaluate because instead of sticking out their hands, our witch doctors pressed the skies until they gave rain...."

Waves

Does this mean that only political information is carried by Radio Kankan or sidewalk radio? No! During the colonial period, for example, in Conakry, rumors had it that on a given day and at a given hour, the Lebanese owner of a movie theater would be murdered by the husband of his mistress. Only he refused to believe it and he did indeed die in that way, precisely on the day given. The rumor had gone beyond the confines of the native compound to reach the Lebanese man's family in order to warn him because he was a good man and the Africans like him.[36] This is where one perceives the second dimension of the phenomenon, which is particularly noticeable among the Kabylia Berbers. First of all, the information is received and carried as such, dressed up but authenticated. Then it takes off, in the form of a counterrumor if it has turned out to be false or, if it seems to be true or likely, as a counterwave bearing the beliefs, knowledge, anguish and

aspirations of those who received it and integrated it into their behavior and opinions. A single piece of information, equally true or given as such, the counterwaves will then express the different sensitivities of the ethnic groups or socioprofessional strata of the population, in terms of the underlying significance granted to them by individuals, of the risks or chances resulting therefrom to the harmony and security of the people, the clan, the family. These counterwaves may also take the form of a symbolic rumor, as in the case of the consultation of the *fa* in southern Togo, or become disproportionately inflated to the point of frightening the authorities in their marble palaces or forcing them to deliberate on the matter. It would even appear that in this case — the example of Kabylia is symptomatic in this respect — the veracity of lack of veracity of the information is not so important from the time it encounters the anguish or despair of part of the population.

At any rate, these counterwaves will always be perceived as a warning, a petition, a challenge. They will never truly defy the government, which will prefer to go back on a decision, defer the clarification of another or sometimes tell the truth, against its wishes. It was President Senghor who instructed his minister of finance and economy to explain in Ouolof, to the caliphs, the reasons for unpopular measures. It was Sekou Toure who tried to divert or retrieve these rumors through his local revolutionary governments. It was Algeria and Mauritania that made modifications and changed the schedule of their programs for the forced Arabization of the non-Arab classes of their countries. In the final analysis, it is a subtle form of dialog that is instituted and imposed, willingly or not. But always, at the conclusion of a silent struggle, a balance is created, at least for a time.

It could be this very complex interplay of true news and often emotional, sometimes irrational, counterwaves that troubles the Western — or Westernized -- observer, making him doubt the real value of the rumors he hears, so numerous are the circuits used by a type of information that is scarcely linear at the outset. This is especially true since some of the circuits are limited to a very precise ethnic or geographic framework and in addition, their nature may change depending on whether one is in the city or the bush, to such an extent that President Senghor states: "I do not feel that I am truly myself unless I am in a rural community, when I hear the people...." Another factor that may well lead the researcher astray is that the only news that passes through the entire national territory and crosses borders is that whose importance is great enough to prevent it from being blocked at any stage. Naturally, this news has a political, social and economic dimension. Its relationship to acts of government is obvious. The government is challenged with vigor and humor.

To stop at that is to fail to realize that parallel information concerns all aspects of the life of the individual and the society to which he belongs. It may be a rail accident that caused the death of dozens of persons: the *fula-fula* that turned over, decapitating part of the passengers because its driver was racing with an OCTZ [expansion unknown] bus; the drought that threatens manioc fields in Lower Zaire or the premature baby that did not survive because of an incubator breakdown. But it may also be the future return of Ben Yayia or the likely transfer of Tounsi from the Tunisian. Or yet, Temine, the symbol of North African soccer, who manages to capture the attention of the entire population

and is worth 60 million, according to some, 500 million according to others. "Sports are important in our countries," Said Boudaoud says, "because they are part of our social life. The stadium is in the old social standards. It is a gathering place where information travels while the people attend an event and, to a certain extent, participate in it. It plays nearly the same role as the cafe. At the cafe, people play dominoes while drinking tea and exchanging information. It is therefore very important as the place where this takes place. The transfer of a player would be considered as information of enormous interest to a certain group of people. Naturally, it is not important enough to concern families, but among young people, it might be. Here also, information circulates. There is information that affects one category of people more than others and this would be true even of a ministerial shakeup. In all the villages, for example, the people decide that a given player should not have a certain position and say so. I do not know how much influence this has on club decisions, which are cardinal, or on those of the trainer, who is trained in the Western school -- for after all, soccer comes to us from elsewhere. But information -- al-akhbars -- has influence; that is certain. Quite often, we know things before the newspapers, at least in Algeria. And we believe in it because where there is smoke, there is fire. In Tizi-Ouzou, at any rate, we know before the newspapers who will play or not play and why. The problem is to know whether it is a leak or confinement of decisions by societies that structurally want to retain supervision and influence over everything concerning their existence."

Parallel Medium

What attitude should be taken toward such a phenomenon? Fight it? That would be futile. Despite all their efforts and speeches, the African leaders have not been able to silence the sidewalk radio or truly limit its audience, a veritable parallel medium that knows how to speak and stand up to them, if necessary, well-protected behind the uncertainty about the very origin of the source, even if it is known that such and such a minister talks too much or if a certain cousin is "in a good post."

Is it to be channeled? There have been experiments with varying degrees of success: the radio clubs in Niger, that have made it possible to reach peasants and especially the PRL [Local Revolutionary Authorities] in Guinea; village or district committees whose meetings are supposed to allow total freedom of language but which, scorned by the masses, tend to beat around the bush and feed on old wive's tales. An attempt is made to "break" a given rumor, deemed harmful to the regime, or to retrieve counterwaves in order to correct them at the people's assemblies. At these meetings, one Guinean deputy admits, the eternal malcontents that are not for progress, those reactionaries who oppose the evolution of the country and its development, are finally unmasked. Moreover, for Ibrahim Sangoure, "as soon as the rumor is false, the authorities immediately assume their responsibilities and take advantage of a general assembly or meeting to correct it. But sometimes, even without any intervention by authorities, it sometimes happens that the rumor dies by itself. Nevertheless, it is good that they set up a rampart. "And yet, despite a relentless chase, justified by some success, for the 'spreaders of false news,' Radio Kankan continues on its way, now relayed by the Peuhls, slower and more discreet. Although the information is now checked, it is undeniably still passed and seems to have forced the Guinean Government to free General Diane, who has

indeed been seen in the streets of Conakry and who is once again playing an important role in the country's political life. That also has been learned.

More effective seem to be the educational radio or rural radio experiments, at least as they are conducted in Senegal and Tanzania. "People too frequently forget to say," President Senghor says, "that the ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development] scandals were first of all reported by the Office of General Inspector of the Office of President of the Republic. Now then, it was mainly because of the people's reactions, of that rural radio, that the supervisory organs were alerted." But it would appear that the best way to short-circuit sidewalk radio, to at least attenuate its harmful impact, would be to give more freedom to journalists who are better trained, more competent and therefore, more responsible. Furthermore, they must go to the people and not to their leaders or elite. And they must have the feeling of belonging to an autonomous profession with its laws and ethics rather than to a civil service that encompasses them, paralyzes them and finally, destroys their motivation.

Having said this much, even this type of revolution would be but a palliative measure. "It is time," according to one Zairian diplomat who is a well-known academician and close to the chief of state, "that we propose a new type of research into communication. Finally, it is urgent to be innovative and not to rely on Western-type classifications or themes. We must question the sacrosanct notions 'of imperialism of the international media' and 'information monopolized' by a party or government." In short, we must return to the sources of tradition, but also of current realities, without prejudice or preconceived notions. It is necessary to establish, based on a new, critical analysis, a new synthesis integrating the palaver and the microprocessor. In other words, one must finally (!) give consideration to the specificity of communication in the countries of Africa and the Third World, cease making universal notions an alibi that is too convenient and in the end, explosive.

Whatever the case, this phenomenon of sidewalk radio or Radio Kankan deserves more than a derisory label. On a continent still in search of itself and involved in nearly insoluble dramas, it is perhaps time to pay more heed to the people, if only to detect misunderstandings or anger, factors of disorder, factors of stagnation, even regression, as well, for having failed to bring these peoples into the drafting of plans that are too ambitious, more responsive to the interests of wealthy countries than to the aspirations of the working masses. It would be dangerous to prefer foreign experts or technocrats -- even native -- to them, or worse, the closed circle of the president's advisers. This is perhaps the key to the development which, 20 years after independence, has still not come. Silence sidewalk radio? "You could not think of it!" a young Haitian recently exclaimed, for "it is we who transmit life through that network!"[38]

FOOTNOTES

1. This version of Williams Sassine, reported in an interview with the author during one of his stays in Paris, is questioned right in Quinea, particularly in official circles, where "Cancans" is preferred. Moreover, it would appear that the expression "Radio Cancans," written with this spelling, is from

President Senghor, who attached no pejorative meaning to it. Like his Guinean colleague, the former Senegalese chief of state has always attributed great importance to public rumors, as he told the author during a meeting granted him in his Parisian apartment in August 1980. Nevertheless, we have retained the spelling "Kankan" in order to make a greater distinction between these "rumors" from the CANARD ENCHAINE-type "French gossip" [cancans], and because this name symbolizes quite well the African-type treatment of information.

2. In the November 1980 issue of LES NOUVELLES, concerning a poll taken in the streets of Tunis concerning popular reactions to speeches by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and which was the subject of a long meeting with the author.

3. In LE MONDE-DIMANCHE, 2 December 1979.

4. In LIBERATION, April 1980, a series of interviews by J.-M. Godin, with Michel Batala on sidewalk radio.

5. Interviewed by Jean-Louis Servan-Schreiber on Antenna 2.

6. In L'UNION of Libreville, No 72, 25 March 1976, reprinted in "Pour Moi Quoi... Makaya," a collection of notes published by Editaf in 1980 with the assistance of the African Press Institute in Ouagadougou.

7. In "The Parallel Power of African Initiatory Societies -- Democracy of the Palaver Tree and Sacred Wood," a report at the colloquium on sacredness organized in April 1980 by the Laboratory of Legal Anthropology of the University of Paris, Pantheon-Sorbonne.

8. These Collective Listening Groups (GEC) functioned in Zaire from December 1977 to August 1978, sponsored by the municipality of Kinshasa and financed by the Office of President of the Republic, under the aegis of the Mass Communications Studies Center (CECOMAS), a research group of the Institute of Media Sciences and Technique (ISTI). They gathered relatively representative samplings from the population over a given area (including foreigners), who palavered in complete freedom on official broadcasts and speeches, thereby making a pragmatic approach of the Kinshasa public possible, concerning not only their concerns, reactions and motivations, but also the evolution of the latter. The GEC were called at rather regular intervals, using panels that were substantially the same over the sessions, despite the extreme fluctuation in the population.

9. President Sekou Toure's version is slightly different. According to the Guinean chief of state during a no-holds-barred discussion with a delegation from the French-Guinean Friendship Society on 20 November 1980, the "guilty parties" were truly "revealed" during directly broadcast people's trials, immediately and "spontaneously" arrested by party-government militiamen, even when they were intimate friends of the president himself, who, he claims, ignored everything until the very end. Nevertheless, the "victims" of the purges never tried to protect themselves, so confident were they of their incognito...or impunity.

10. In "The Palaver Tree," ESPRIT, No 9, September 1980.

11. In "Communication Among the People in the Republic of the Congo - Sidewalk Radio," third cycle thesis presented in April 1980 before the Paris II jury.

12. Interview with the author in June 1980.

13. Investigator from the National Statistics Institute of Tunis, during an interview with the author, October 1980.

14. In "Parallel Information or Kankan Radio," unpublished note, 1980.

15. Kabyle militant, in an interview with the author, October 1980.

16. In "Sidewalk Radio: A Medium That Defies the Government," in AFRIQUE, No 37, 1980.

17. Speech delivered in public in Brazzaville in June 1980 and reported by AFP, BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN, No 10226 of 23 July 1980.

18. Speech by Pope John Paul II to UNESCO, May 1980.

19. In "Pauvrete, Richesse des Peuples," p 117, Les Editions Ouvrieres, 1978.

20. In "Synthetized Notes on Collective Listening Groups," unpublished by the author, written in November 1978.

21. John Dovi Madjri, author of a thesis on the rural press in Mali, Togo and Tanzania, in an interview with the author, April 1980.

22. Confidential remarks gathered by Moustapha Niasse, then director of information and now Senegalese minister of foreign affairs, and reported in an interview with the author.

23. "Radio and Development in Africa: The Cases of Niger, Senegal and Tanzania," thesis of third cycle in information sciences, defended in December 1980 before the Paris II jury (president, F. Balle).

24. Interviews with Duma di Bula, Zairian journalist, May 1980.

25. December 1977 session of the Ngiri-Ngiri Collective Listening Group.

26. Final report of the UNESCO International Commission on Communication. Text submitted to the Belgrade conference, November 1980.

27. According to Williams Sassine and JEUNE AFRIQUE.

28. [omitted]

29. Quoted by Batala in his thesis on sidewalk radio.

30. According to John Dovi Madjri,

31. According to Williams Sassine, interview already quoted.

32. At the Seminar on Communication organizaed by the Third World College in April 1980, at the Paris Institute of Anthropology.

33. Account of Si Slahah, Tunisian researcher already quoted.

34. June 1978 meeting of the Matete (Kinshasa) Collective Listening Group.

35. The AFP correspondent in Kinshasa was the first victim of this systematic poisoning that even penetrated the corridors of the embassies, including that of France, although it was well informed. The height of this mind poisoning came with the announcement, by a small private transmitter belonging to a foreign company, of the taking of Kolwezi by rebel troops, called former Katangan gendarmes. This broadcast was picked up by a Customs radio where technical assistants were working and was therefore practically authenticated. The rumor seemed so credible that it asserted itself despite contradictions and the visit to Kolwezi of the AFP correspondent. The "corridor rumors" were emphatic on the subject. In order for this insistent rumor to die down, the incriminated French journalist had to agree to make his self-criticism before the television cameras. Since doubt persisted, President Mobutu had to go there himself, with the Zairian and international press, at the controls of his own C130.

36. According to Williams Sassine, who had the report from his mother.

37. This accident actually happened in 1977 in Kinshasa, not far from the Limete intersection and was the subject of several articles in the morning daily SALONGO. Such a "race to the death" frequently pits the drivers of buses and *fula-fulas*, trucks summarily fixed up as passenger transport vehicles, an arrangement launched over 30 years ago by a shrewd and unscrupulous Greek merchant who, when he retired, received a whole page of the SALONGO, so much did he profit from the transport difficulties in Kinshasa, a veritable mushroom capital, transforming the fruitful exploitation of the public into a popular institution. But the profitability of the system is essentially based on the frequency of the trips and the "flexibility" of the circuits, meaning that the drivers, in order to go faster, engage in frantic races, not hesitating to "burn" a few stops, if need be, and depositing their customers a few kilometers away from their destination. It should not be at all surprising, therefore, that these *fula-fulas* would be incorporated into the people's chronicles which, at the time of the rather frequent accidents, express the profound resentment of users.... The latter, based on fairly erroneous interpretations, may then be the sources of "rumors" in the traditional sense of the word.

    In 1977, on the Boulevard du 30 Juin in Kinshasa, a powerful Mercedes, driving along at 230 kilometers an hour at night, was being followed by motorcycle gendarmes trying to cite it for speeding. Coming out of a turn, the car exploded, literally pulverizing its six passengers, including the son of the

chairman of the board of Air Zaire. All day long, on-lookers filed by, commenting on the event, which was taken up at length by the local press, which could not furnish an explanation. The identity of one of the victims obviously explained its reserve, because the chairman of the board was known to be close to the president. For a long time, there were rumors of an attack when mechanically speaking, the accident could be easily explained: an air-conditioned vehicle traveling with all its windows closed and hitting, one after the other, several trees along the roadway. But the tragically spectacular aspect of the accident and the notorious unpopularity of the chairmaw of the board of Air Zaire and the sons of bwanas -- dignitaries -- somewhat tight won out over any rational explanation, which is easily understood when one realizes that in Africa, a death is rarely considered to be "natural."

38. This study deliberately leaves out another form of sidewalk radio, the one linking immigrant students or workers in France or Belgium to their country. It is just as effective and stems from the same techniques, but the task is substantially different. It responds to a need to know as well as to a need to be reassured. In fact, Africans in Paris -- like those elsewhere, whether Brussels, London or Bordeaux -- have their own information system linking them to the continent, but protecting them from the environment into which they experience difficulty fitting and being accepted. Here again, it is a kind of parallel circuit reserved for Africans, but which sometimes transcends the Blacks -- including West Indians -- to include the Maghrebians. The "Bondy rumor," following the fascist, racist attacks on 80 Blacks and Arab victims in the spring of 1980, is symptomatic of this anguish felt by Africans who no longer have elders to consult and who have difficulty relating to the French, an anguish so strong that it may annihilate that power of analysis still so powerful on the continent, an anguish nourished by an increasing awareness of the uncertain and tragic future of Africa and of observations as severe as they are disillusioned. All doctrines are mixed up together: "You know, frankly speaking, things are a mess at home. I received a letter from my parents. People are no longer eating well, once a day at most and practically no meat: 50 to 60 francs a kilogram per kilogram and for our parents' wages, that is too much. Everything is too expensive and there is no medicine." Three years, such a confession would have remained within the closed circle of the Zairians. Today, there are no more borders: Zairians and Senegalese, Togolese and Congolese exchange their information, while the workers turn to the students to try to learn and understand. Positions are taken only later, but the questions continue.

11,464
CSO: 4719/424

MANO RIVER UNION PLANS, ACHIEVEMENTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 Oct 81 pp 4, 6

[Text]

The greatest challenge to African nations today is unity. That unity is not a half-way house affair; it requires that nations surmerge their individual interests in the greater cause of continental unity. The sooner this goal is achieved, then Africa would embark on a more sustained course of socio-economic development.

"Only a united Africa can redeem its past glory and renew and reinforce its strength for the realization of its destiny. We are today the richest and yet the poorest of continents, but in unity our continent could smile in a new era of prosperity of power," the greatest late Pan-Africanist, President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, once remarked.

Nevertheless, a majority of independent African nations, although aware of the need for such a unity, have opted for a gradual approach in the form of regional and sub-regional unity, instead of a larger continental type. This idea was advanced during the incipiency of the OAU when the Monrovia group, during preparatory talks for the organization of the union, suggested that the path to acquiring a united Africa must be on a blow-by-blow basis.

This concept, in preference to the Cassablanca Group's, which lobbied for an automatic continental unity, is what has today been translated into regional and sub-regional cooperations among African states, including the Mano River Union (MRU) -- a healthy economic, cultural and trade cooperation -- between originally the Republics of Sierra Leone and Liberia which now embraces the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, celebrates its eighth Anniversary tomorrow, Saturday October 3, 1981.

It was on October 3, 1973, the long-felt desire of the peoples of Liberia and Sierra Leone to establish closer link between their two countries became a reality when the Mano River Union Declaration was signed at Malema -- a border town between Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Since that occasion, the Mano River Union expanded, admitting the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea as its third member. On October 25, 1980, the three Heads of State. of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea met in Konakry Dee in Sierra Leone, and signed Guinea's protocols; thus granting full and equal membership in the union to Guinea.

The expansion of the Union from two to three members represents one of the most significant developments in the area of inter-governmental cooperation in West Africa since October 1973. Guinea's accession to the MRU has also contributed to the viability of the Union by creating a wide range of opportunities. These include, among other things, the development of joint agricultural and industrial production, natural resources and trade.

SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat of the MRJ in Freetown, Sierra Leone, has been involved in several areas of development and economic integration in line with the aims and objectives of the union. These include trade, communication, Monrovia-Freetown highway project, the Basin Development project, agriculture, industrial development, and harmoniza-

tion of tariffs and quality control, among others. Others are training institutions such as Forestry, Post and Telecommunications, customs, marine, curriculum planning, instructional materials production and book development project. The Union also has a scholarship and fellowship programme.

TRADE

As a Customs Union, trade plays a very important role in the Mano River Union. After various stages of development to bring into effect trade liberation, the MRU completed its first phase of the Customs Union on May 1, 1981, with the introduction of Intra-Union Trade.

Under this trade agreement, tariff barriers to trade between the member states have been eliminated and the joint market of Liberia and Sierra Leone have become available to producers and manufacturers in the two countries, providing them with a substantially large markets.

All manufactured goods and goods wholly produced in the member states can be traded from Sierra Leone to Liberia and from Liberia to Sierra Leone without any customs and import duties and equivalent charges been levied. In respect of the new member state, Guinea, the union has worked out the transitional arrangements to enable goods to enter Intra-union Trade in the joint market of the three member states.

Since the commencement of Intra-Union Trade on May 1, 1981, trade among the member states, which consisted principally of confectionery, has been valued at Le147, 929 with the relevant member states charging the appropriate non-discriminatory internal tax.

ROAD PROJECT

The Freetown/Monrovia Highway is one of the main projects of the MRU. The current cost of the project is estimated at US $97 million of which about US $40 million has been committed by the Federal Republic of Germany and the African Development Bank. The draft final report of the feasibility study on the project has been submitted by the consultants and has been reviewed by the MRU Ministerial Transport Commission. Once this report is updated, it will be submitted to donors and financing institutions. Arrangements are underway to ensure that the project commences not later than 1 July, 1983.

BASIN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The feasibility studies for the Mano River Basin Development project have been completed. These studies, funded by the EEC, where undertaken by the consulting firm SOFRELEC, based in Paris, France. The results have shown that the scheme is feasible for hydro-electricity and, possibly, subprojects such as forestry, fisheries, agriculture and tourism. The Secretariat will also undertake a regional study of the power requirements and power development programmes of the Member States, with the primary aim of determining and ensuring that they are complementary.

AGRICULTURE:

In the area of agriculture, the MRU is at present lying emphasis on adaptive research, and studies are being undertaken to increase the degree of self-sufficiency in animal protein in the member states. Improved fermentation methods and better storage facilities for croops are also being developed by the Member States.

The joint seminars in Produce Quality Improvement have been undertaken by the MRU in collaboration with the Sierra Leone Produce and Marketing Board and the Liberian Produce Marketing Corporation. The latest recommendations are for the establishment of a cooperative bank based on principles and, among other things, the eradication of minimization of cross infestation, contamination, and spoilage of produce within the warehouses of member states. The Fourth joint Seminar will be held in Conakry, Guinea, in 1982.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

An Industrial Development Unit. was established in the Secretariat in February, 1980, financed by the EEC. Foreign experts and local counterparts are engaged in evolving methods that would ultimately lead to harmonized industrialization. The Unit has so far analysed Foreign Trade Patterns, prepared a survey on Industry and Standardization and compiled a status report on Union Industries. This culminated in the formulation of structural data on the industry and industry-related projects.

FORESTRY INSTITUTE

The Union Forestry Training Institute is located in Bomi Hills, Liberia. It has a capacity for 100 students. This institute is geared towards providing a sound basis for the effective development and utilization of the forest resources of the

Member States. It runs on two-phase training program;

(a) A Forest Rangers Training Program, and
(b) An In-service Forest Industrial Workers program

There is also a Forest Workers Training Programme which aims at improving the performance and efficiency of forest industrial workers through the development of their skills in the various operations connected with timber harvesting.

The workers receive training in various categories including:

- Mechanics
- Survey Assistance
- Saw Doctors
- Chain-Saw Mechanics and Operations

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Union Telecommunications and Postal Training Institute has evolved from an interim stage to a full-scale program. The institute consists of two separate Devisions: Telecommunications and Postal Affairs.

The long-range objectives of the telecommunications division are to provide for the improvement and expansion of telecommunications, broadcasting and industrial communications services of the member states through the development of a training center designed to meet their manpower needs. Its immediate objectives are to undertake studies, both quantitative and qualitative, of the manpower requirements and training program for junior and higher level technicians.

On the other hand, the Postal Division has as its aims and objectives the creation of an adequate staff, up to junior management level who would be able to improve the quality of Postal services of the member states as well as provide in-service vocational and related courses for junior and senior employees of sectorial agencies in member states.

The Institute, located in Freetown, is staffed by local and foreign instructors. Funding comes from the MRU and external donors. So far, external assistance has been given by the Netherlands' Government and the EEC.

MARINE TRAINING

The Union Marine Training Program is located in Marshall City, Liberia. It is scheduled to commence operation in the later part of this year. To achieve its objectives, the programme has been divided into three components, to be implemented in two phases. In Phase I, efforts will be concentrated on the one-year Ratings Training Program with 24 students for the Merchant Marine. These students will be trained to perform all deck duties, mechanical activities as well as catering services. The training of fisherman is also expected to be included in the program.

In Phase II, there will be a further expansion of the program to accommodate the training of junior officers for the Merchant Marine as well as for the Industrial Fisheries sector.

FUTURE

The Mano River Union, with its three member states, aims at broadening its commitment to the people it serves and at improving the quality of life through its socio-economic projects.

Emphasis is also being given to economic cooperation on a wider scale. At present, the MRU is cooperating very closely with ECOWAS, CEAO, WARDA and other inter-governmental agencies in West Africa. The MRU also has liaison with the Multinational Programming and Operational Center (MULPOC), an organ of the ECA (Economic Commission for Africa).

The Mano River Union can be seen, therefore, as a solid union with objectives comparable to other sub-regional organizations and a pivot behind the economic development and progress of its members. Given the laudable activities and achievements of the Mano River Union in less than a decade, there is no doubt that its model will go a long way to bring about the formulation of similar unions among member states of the OAU. As the Monrovia Group suggested, this is the real approach towards continental unity.

Congratulations!

CSO: 4700/121-E

PORTUGUESE MERCENARIES ALLEGEDLY FIGHTING ALONGSIDE S. AFRICANS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] A large number of Portuguese citizens recruited in Lisbon, among whom can be found former agents of the PIDE-DGS [former Portuguese secret police] and old commandos who defended colonialism and oppression, are participating in the aggression against the People's Republic of Angola on the side of the Pretoria racists, the newspaper DIARIO DE LISBOA stated in its Thursday edition.

According to the DIARIO DE LISBOA reporter, who interviewed a number of mercenaries now inactive, this is a network with international ramifications, which is aimed at destabilizing the former Portuguese colonies, and particularly the Republics of Angola and Mozambique.

Those interviewed added that they had left Portugal in recent years for South Africa via Madrid, Paris and Morocco. They also provided many details on their activities in Portugal and in the training camps in the Republic of South Africa.

According to this Portuguese newsman, the mercenaries' salaries vary between 700 and 3,000 dollars a month in accordance with the various specialties, some of those interviewed stated.

"The recruits first receive false passports prepared by lawyers in Lisbon and in the northern cities of Porto and Braga. They are then sent to training camps in La Coruna (Spain), Morocco or South Africa."

Moreover, the Spanish rightist organization "Forca Nova" also contributes to these operations, both in Madrid and in Vigo, Galacia and La Coruna, among other cities.

Training in South Africa, in which Swiss, French, Belgian and British mercenaries participate, lasts 3 months and includes marksmanship, a knowledge of explosives and special commando tactics. Subsequently, interviewees said, "they are integrated into joint patrols with South African soldiers."

CSO: 4742/38

COMPLAINT ABOUT OFFICIALS NOT GRANTING INFORMATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Varanda de Castro: "The Sources..."]

[Text] By decision of the editor-in-chief, the newsman was assigned the preparation of a "detailed report" on a determined sector of the capital, and, if possible, of the country that, as everyone knows, goes from Cabinda to Cunene. The report had to be ready within a week.

The newsman then prepared his work plan. He made up questionnaires, he consulted the telephone book and then dialed the number for the ministry in order to obtain information from "reliable sources."

"The comrade director is at a meeting. He will not be available for a while, but I shall give him the message as soon as he comes back," the secretary answered pleasantly, exhibiting a degree of competence rather uncommon in our country.

At her request, the newsman left his number. Things were apparently going well...

Some days later, the newsman called again. He had been expecting the call from the "comrade secretary," but nothing had happened. If he could not speak with the director himself, who might be busy, he would give the secretary the questionnaire with a half-dozen questions. She agreed.

The secretary, a person of her word--can the newsman indeed doubt she is?--gave the questionnaire to the director and a few days later, the latter received the newsman in his office.

"When would you like to prepare your report?" the director asked. "Today, even now," the newsman answered. "I am already a bit behind schedule."

"No, today I cannot. I don't know if you, comrade newsman, are aware of it, but we cannot grant any interviews without the knowledge of the comrade minister..."

"Have you not seen my questionnaire? There are only a half-dozen questions..."

"Be patient, please. Today it is impossible. The comrade minister is away. I must wait for him to come back. I don't want to have any problems..."

This is approximately how the dialogue went. The incident is real, it happened to an Angolan newsman. It happens every day to Angolan newsmen.

It is so commonplace that it does not need any comment, were it not for the time lost and the gasoline wasted in running back and forth to the ministry. What is even more serious, is the fact that the reportage could not be done and the reader could not be informed of what plans Ministry "X" or Ministry "Y" is formulating for the progress of this country or the improvement of the people's living conditions. Until when?...

CSO: 4742/38

BRIEFS

VETERANS REPRESENTATIVE TO USSR--Maj Jose Domingos Francisco Tuta (Curo de Angola), state secretary for veteran affairs accepted an invitation from the Soviet War Veterans' Committee and has been in the Soviet Union since 9 October to participate in the fifth veteran's conference in that country that will take place soon, a communique from this official's cabinet has stated. The communique was signed by the director of this cabinet, Pascoal Rogerio. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Oct 81 p 2]

CONDOLENCES ON SADAT'S DEATH--Minister of Justice Diogenes Boavida, Minister of Transportation and Communications Faustino Muteka and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Venancio de Moura signed the book of condolences at the Egyptian Embassy in Luanda on the death of Anwar al-Sadat, president of Egypt. In the name of the Angolan people and the Angolan Government, the minister of justice wrote in the book that with the physical disappearance of Anwar al-Sadat, "Africa and the Arab world have lost one of their leaders," and he expressed the feelings of sorrow and condolences to the brotherly people of Egypt, the government and the mourning family. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Oct 81 p 1]

STATE CARS MOST AFFECTED--Excessive speed, drunkenness, disregard for the most elementary rules of traffic and mishandling of cars--and especially of state vehicles--caused most of the accidents registered in the capital during the last 2 months. Most of the accidents that took palce in Luanda involved state vehicles. The total of accidents rose to 430, with 46 deaths and 244 wounded. However, there has been a considerable decrease in the number of accidents in recent days. This improvement is due to the intensified activity of the traffic police. It should also be noted that about 59 state vehicles were stolen in the last 2 months. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Oct 81 p 2]

BRAZILIAN DELEGATION--A Brazilian delegation headed by Francisco de Lima e Silva, chief of the science and technology division of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been in Luanda since Wednesday on a technical-scientific mission of nearly 6 days. Francisco de Lima stated that this first mission should not be seen only within the context of the North-South dialogue that must exist between developing countries, but is taking palce especially because the People's Republic of Angola is a sister country by reason of culture, geographical proximity and ethnic roots. He added that he hoped that this visit "would result in a rapprochement on a scientific, technical and cultural level." Other members of

the delegation are Drs Jose Anchieta Moura de Fe, director of technological affairs and Pedro Tome da Arruda Filho, coordinator of cooperation with Africa at the national research council. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Oct 81 p 2]

BONGO MESSAGE--Etienne Moussikou, special envoy of the Gabonese chief of state arrived at the Luanda airport yesterday carrying a personal message from President Omar Bongo for comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Etienne Moussikou, who was coming from Kinshasa, had handed a similar message to the head of the Zairian state, President Mobutu Sese Seko. He reiterated the position assumed by the Gabonese president at the 16th OAU summit of heads of state in Nairobi reaffirming his unconditional support for the cause of the Namibian people. The Gabonese minister of commerce and development affirmed that UN Resolution 435 has always been the position unequivocally and unreservedly assumed by President Omar Bongo with respect to the decolonization of Namibia. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Sep 81 p 1]

OMA DELEGATION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA--A delegation of the Organization of Angolan Women (OMA) headed by its national coordinator and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, Ruth Neto, left Luanda yesterday for Prague where it will participate in the proceedings of the World Congress of Women. Upon departure, Ruth Neto said that besides attending this congress, the delegation will also participate in the eighth congress of the International Democratic Federation of Women that will take place in Prague as well. The delegation also includes OMA national secretaries for foreign affairs and political affairs, Luisa Chongololo and Luzia Paim respectively, as well as other members of the national executive committee of the OMA. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4742/38

BRIEFS

KOLINGBA RETURNS TO BANGUI--Bangui, 18 Oct (AFP)--The president of the Military Committee of National Redress and head of state of the CAR, Gen Andre Kolingba, returned to Bangui Sunday evening. The CAR head of state paid a few hours' friendly and working visit to Gabon at the invitation of President Omar Bongo with whom he had discussions on bilateral relations. Besides these discussions, General Kolingba met Guy Penne, adviser to the French president on African and Malagasy affairs. [Text] [AB190908 Paris AFP in French 1834 GMT 18 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/109

NATION'S FOREIGN POLICY, DOMESTIC GOALS SET FORTH

Brazzaville MWETI in French No 469, 5 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Christian Gilbert Bembert]

[Text] It will soon be 20 years since the Congolese affirmed the fundamental objectives of the policy they intended to pursue from then on: national independence and the formation of a society free of all forms of persecution and humiliation. Today nothing can deny our aspirations to independence and dignity. Of course our main orientations, our basic approach, have not always--far from it--been understood by everyone outside our borders, including our historical partners. Everyone knows what bad intentions were often attributed to our country. Our leaders have had to follow a policy based on good neighborliness in order to maintain the peaceful climate we needed.

Good neighborliness was one of the cornerstones of President Marien Ngouabi policy, who fought all his life to ensure peace on our borders, convinced as he was that it was impossible to tackle the work of national construction without peace on our borders. President Denis Sassou Nguesso has been following this same policy for a little over 2 and 1/2 years.

Everyone is familiar with the principles behind our policy of cooperation: the Congo is willing to cooperate with any country in the world wishing to cooperate with us on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference, equality and reciprocity of interests and benefits. We have proved our good faith, and we feel we have been understood by our partners.

Nevertheless we cannot claim that all is clear now and that our political position meets with the approval of the whole world.

It is therefore evident that the success of the goals set forth by the party and the government will depend to a large extent on the regional, and beyond that the world, situation. The Congo's internal stability is certainly not enough to reassure us. Although we have overcome internal contradictions, our country has no intention of underestimating the matter of the security of the Revolution. We have not forgotten that aggression directed against the Congo in the past, and attempts to overthrow its revolutionary regime, have often--almost always--come from abroad.

It is true that as regards our national defense policy, our country cannot be accused of expansionist or even subversive intrigue and maneuvers. Our neighbors know this, in all good faith, and foreign observers on our territory have proof of our sincerity.

A certain regional psychosis, born of belligerent statements made by imperialist international forces reminiscent of the past, and also born of certain situations inherited from our colonial history, has forced us to be always ready, not to attack anyone but to resist any aggression. The threat constituted for Africa by the racist regime of South Africa obliges us, whether we like it or not, to assess the question of our security pragmatically. It is in this context that we consider the victory of the left in the French presidential and parliamentary elections an event of historic significance. We have good reason to believe that the changes in France constitute a new factor in bilateral relations. It is hard to see how leftist France, which has always sustained the humble and defended the cause of the oppressed, and which is working today for the rehabilitation of human dignity, justice, and freedom, could fail to grasp the aspirations of the Congolese people to be in control of their own wealth and build a society freed from all forms of oppression. Our political and ideological convictions are different from those of rightist France. Nevertheless, nothing prevents us from cooperating on the basis of the principles of noninterference, mutual respect, and reciprocal benefits. Of course political and ideological similarities do not necessarily affect the foundations of our policy of cooperation. Nevertheless we firmly believe that a turning point has come in French-Congolese relations. The Socialist program and the statements made by François Mitterrand during the presidential election campaign justify this belief. We expect more than understanding from France: we expext true political and economic solidarity. Our relief is accompanied by a real feeling of hope.

Our foreign policy, in the context of relations with our neighbors on the one hand and with France on the other, is therefore imbued with our often-expressed wish to maintain and develop ties of friendship and cooperation in a climate of understanding and peace.

The facts which have contributed to an accentuation of our country's backwardness, and the way we are falling still further behind, are varied: repeated acts of aggression committed against our country in attempting to contain the revolutionary movement have forced us to pay more attention to our security and to the survival of the revolution; internal contradictions in the revolution have weakened its ranks and disillusioned the people, damping the people's spirit temporarily; internal political strife, internal warfare, have gained the upper hand over considerations of general interest. We must of course add to these factors the absence of a clear economic strategy, and also, unfortunately, a lack of conscientiousness, carelessness and wastefulness.

At the time when President Denis Sassou Nguesso took power in February 1979, the Congo was on the verge of bankruptcy; government employees had been waiting up to 2 months for their salaries. The 3rd special party congress, in the light of precise guidelines for an economic policy of which we can now see the outline, set forth five objectives:

a) Short term

1. Restore order in the government and democracy;
2. Restore national harmony;
3. Mend the country's finances;
4. Implement solutions likely to revive the state economic sector;

b) Medium term

5. Implement the 5-year plan of 1982-1986.

We know the balance sheet of the past 2 years. The first four goals have been reached essentially. This year the president of the Republic asked the Congolese to continue the effort begun in 1979.

Thus we find ourselves today preparing for the 1982-1986 5-year plan. We were all pleased to see the procedure followed to prepare this plan--a procedure which has nothing in common with the technocratic schemes usually followed in other parts of the world. On this occasion we have once again affirmed our firm attachment to the democracy of everyday life. This is one more proof, if one was needed, of the vitality of our institutions.

We should pay special attention to what is going to happen for the next 5 years. It is our future and that of future generations that are at stake. Our situation is a little like a game of cards in which we have been left with nothing but a joker, with which we shall try to recover our aces so as to cover our position and reinforce the strategy of our game. It is a situation inspiring both hope and anxiety.

The future plan belongs in the context of a central, dynamic, self-operating model. This is its purpose at least. This plan should begin to break with models from outside, and follow a policy conceived by the Congolese for the Congolese. The next plan should be able to set us on the path of self-sufficiency for food, and lay the foundations of true independence. At first sight we are faced with two choices: should we forge ahead rapidly or progress more gradually, with more moderation? But everything will really depend on the projects' contents and the way they are financed. What would be dangerous would be to race forward without seeing the nature of the projects, and, above all, losing sight of our fundamental goal: less dependence and greater autonomy. To lose sight of our fundamental goal is to run the risk of finding ourselves where we were in 1975-1978. We are still in time to avoid slipping into this error. This will be up to those in charge of making the decisions, the definitive choices. But certain precautions commend themselves to us already:

1. Among the possible steps we might take, there is one which must tend to increase (fairly drastically) our external debt. But debt is dependence, and the degree of indebtedness has repercussions on the degree of dependence.

2. Another possible step would be the exclusive use of internal resources, thanks to petroleum revenues in particular. But it is probable that most of our internal known or estimated resources would be absorbed in infrastucture projects whose

profitability is not yet apparent at the present stage of our economy. Much insight and foresightedness will be needed here, undoubtedly. The moral is that we must find money elsewhere to sustain projects that are more profitable. But "elsewhere" means, a priori, resorting to an external debt.

It is not in our interest to aggravate the deficit of our balance of payments if we wish to set our course on the implementation of the economic options of the 3rd special congress.

The president of the Republic has already said that we cannot depend on petroleum revenues alone. So what is left? Wood is no longer what it used to be. Our agriculture remains to be developed. Our firms are in the process of being reorganized. There is still one solution, and that is my third observation.

3. If we opt for the first two hypotheses, we will run a great risk of slipping towards greater dependence, which would be accentuated in the case of a recession, which could come about in the last years of the 5-year plan. Because on the one hand, infrastructure projects are not necessarily profitable, and on the other, we would be incurring an external debt to finance supposedly profitable projects. This would be the logical outcome if the major part of the funds reserved for investment were to be spent on infrastructure projects.

There is one more chance to avoid imbalance. That chance lies in resorting to solutions which give us a double guarantee of not selling our independence, and setting our course towards a consolidation of that independence:

a)- Opt for more gradual development so as to avoid concentrating relatively unprofitable projects in a single strategic space;

b)- Stop the upward trend of the external debt by putting into practice, right now, a bolder savings policy directed at government salaried employees and the private sector. This savings policy must be accompanied by a policy of interest rates which can attract many citizens and also stimulate foreign investment.

c)- Decide on steps to encourage the development of small and medium-sized firms by giving them greater access to credit.

d)- Increase aid to agricultural cooperatives, in particular by facilitating access to small-scale equipment and by raising the prices of agricultural products, which should be brought to the level of world markets.

Agriculture is our health and our hope.

A people which imports its food is an easy prey. Food is now becoming a political weapon. To put one's fate, as regards food, in someone else's hands is to be exposed to the risk of starving at any moment. A hungry people cannot feel free. We understood that quickly when we set agriculture as the priority among our priorities. The reconquest of our territory must lead to a rehabilitation of working the land, by accentuating its worth, by creating structures that will ensure continuity, by improving rural districts, by perfecting agricultural techniques, by creating agricultural training centers, etc. The agricultural population is

growing old, but young people's vocation for the land need only be revived, as was demonstrated during the chief of state's tour in the regions. By encouraging agriculture. We must prepare the next generation of farmers now, to guarantee this vital sector and the solidity of our independence.

e)- Readjust rising energy prices (water, electricity), especially for firms and services.

Once more, only an attitude of sacrifice and self-denial will enable us to attain the political goals we have set for ourselves. The part of the budget reserved for investment during the last 5 years is estimated at a total of 50 billion CFA francs. The experts predict a ten-fold increase for the next 5 years. But the 500 billion francs are on thin ice. Petroleum is capricious and destabilizing. It cannot be a guarantee for the future. Anything could happen anytime. Let us remember the past. We must therefore appeal to the patriotism and good sense of the Congolese for now. We must remain lucid at present. We must make our choices judiciously. Give priority to what is profitable. Not be excessively ambitious. Be moderate. Therefore, not incur an excessive foreign debt. Maintain our initiative so as to remain in control and make our own final decisions.

9855
CSO: 4719/59

HEAD OF STATE RECEIVES CHAD JUSTICE MINISTER

AB211636 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the head of state received in audience Delwa Kassire Koumakoye, the Chadian minister of justice and keeper of the seals. He is an emissary of the Chadian head of state, Goukouni Oueddei. After the audience, the Chadian statesman, who spoke to newsmen, revealed the purpose of his visit to the Congo.

[Begin recording] I have been sent by President Goukouni to his colleagues and brother, President Sassou Nguesso, within the framework of the fruitful cooperation between our two states and I held talks with him on the eventuality of sending the neutral forces to Chad.

[Question] What is the general situation in Chad presently and what is the position concerning the situation at the border with Sudan?

[Answer] We believe that the matter has been solved and that at the moment, there is no clash yet.

[Question] What about the issue of the refugees and the process of their repatriation?

[Answer] In fact, we believe we can solve this problem within the next few days.

[Question] Presently, there are clashes between the troops of the Foreign Minister [word indistinct] confirm our firm solidarity with [word indistinct] can you explain this contradiction?

[Answer] We believe this issue has been resolved. Already, the government has sent its forces to neutralize the adversaries. This issue has already been settled.

[Question] Sir, the Chadian diplomacy has been very active during these past few days, especially concerning the economic revival of the country. How do you see these steps?

[Answer] (?Even though our steps are criticized,) we believe that our appeals will be heard and that our friendly and brotherly countries will do everything to help us.

[Question] Mr Minister, general opinion is very pessimistic about the sending of the inter-African neutral forces to Chad. Does the Chadian Government believe in the sending of these troops?

[Answer] This is what we are getting worried about. It is the very purpose of our reviving the issue with the aim of finding the most appropriate solution to it, because as the days go by, things are changing.

[Question] You have thus certainly found satisfaction with Comrade Denis Sassou Nguesso?

[Answer] [Passage indistinct]

CSO: 4719/108

BRIEFS

COT LEAVES BRAZZAVILLE--The last weekend was rich in events. We thus witnessed the new reorientation of the cooperation between France and the Congo. The sixth session of the French-Congolese Joint Commission, which took place in the Congolese capital and which ended yesterday, enabled both parties to rejoice over the successful development of their mutual cooperation and to agree to pursue it within the framework of the new objectives of Congo's 5-year development plan of 1982-86. The results of this French-Congolese meeting enabled France and the Congo to revive their relations in a spirit of friendship and confidence. In any case, French Cooperation Minister Jean-Pierre Cot, who left Brazzaville yesterday for Paris, expressed great satisfaction with the deep solidarity now uniting the French and the Congolese. [Begin recording] [Cot] [Passage indistinct] I think that the word solidarity is perhaps the one which best describes the relations between our two countries. There is solidarity in all fields. In the political field, I think that the new impetus given to democracy in France on 10 May largely corresponds with the situation in your country. There is also solidarity in economic and cultural development. I think this is the resurrection of our relations of cooperation. [End recording] [Excerpts] [AB191653 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 19 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/108

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT RECEIVES ROMANIAN ENVOY--Malabo, 21 Oct (AGERPRES)--The president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, was conveyed a message of friendship from President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania when receiving the Romanian ambassador in Malabo, Profir Negrea. Thanking for the message, Obiang Nguema Mbazogo requested that best wishes of good health, personal happiness and long life be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people. During the talk, a review was made of the stage of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries as well as of the possibilities existing for their further development. [Text] [AU212051 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 21 Oct 81]

LOAN FROM SPAIN--A loan of 72 million pesetas has been granted by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Trade to the Equatorial Guinean Ministry of Labor after a meeting held yesterday morning between Bulogio Eyo Riqueza, second vice president of the Supreme Military Council and commissioner of state for labor, and Fernandez Trelles, Spanish ambassador in Malabo. The loan has been granted to finance the construction of a vocational training center in Malabo. Eyo Riqueza said that the vocational training center would train medium level staff which our country needs. [Excerpts] [AB101137 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 9 Oct 81]

CSO: 4748/8

SLATE FOR LEADERSHIP OF MERGED PARTIES SUGGESTED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Sep 81 pp 5, 7

[Article by Moses Gyasi]

[Text]

WHEN the AFRC handed over power to a popularly elected civilian government about two years ago, a major uncompleted job of the Council was the consolidation of the various parties into two. The AFRC should have passed a decree immediately after the Presidential election to declare Ghana a two party state.

The political history of this country indicate that opinions have always been and will continue to be sharply divided on a pro-Nkrumah and pro-Busia lines. Any other division is artificial and is not bound to last for long. There could be a third party but it will continue to be no more than an ideal and pleasant idea with little or no political force.

It is therefore of great political significance that after two years of political disequilibrium, what the guns should have forced down our throat is being realised by consensus. It is a welcome decision and a source of goodwill for the country.

Right now all the minority parties, viz PFP, UNC, ACP, SDF and TFP have decided to bury their individual identities and form a single and new political party. The whole idea is that the present PNP administration has woefully failed to deliver the goods with the result that within the past two years we have been in a greater political wilderness never experienced before.

Mr J. H. Mensah, a frontline PFP politician stated categorically that although the PNP have the political power, the minority parties have the men to provide the necessary directives to salvage the image and the economy of this country.

There is no gainsaying the fact that most of the best brains in this country on either frontline members of the minority parties or sympathisers. If this country can pull together their resources, harness them and direct the resultant efforts to action. I believe that it will need only six months to show result.

Right now there is some form of polarisation in this country and the merger should take this into account in selecting its leadership. Only two criteria should be used — competence of the individual and the acceptability by the electorate.

Looking at the political map of the country, it can be stated without fear or favour that the Upper, Northern and Western Regions belong to the PNP while Brong Ahafo, Ashanti and Eastern Regions belong to the merger. Therefore any future political battle will be fought in the Central, Greater Accra and Volta Regions. This is very crucial.

In the Central Region, there are two political giants, these are the Vice President, Dr de Graft Johnson and Col Bernasko, leader of the ACP.

However, all things being equal, it is certain that Col Bernasko is likely to command more following in future elections than the Vice President.

The situations in Greater Accra and Volta Regions are more fluid. So far, there appears to be no political giants who can clearly sway the majority of the electorate. However, looking at the parliamentary performance, there is no doubt that Mr Odoi Sykes has made an impact and his immense popularity with the Bukom folks is a credit to him.

In the Volta Region we have a lot of big names who are only big by themselves but appear to have very little political support. What it means is that as at now, there is no clearly accepted political personality in the Volta Region who can be counted on to carry the votes either for the merger or the PNP. It means each individual giant must be assessed on his own merit.

It is my sincere wish that Mr Victor Owusu and Col Bernasko will step down and accept elderly statesmen positions of grand patrons in the merger for very good

reason that Col Bernasko's popularity in the Central Region is unassailable. He is bound to carry with him the greater part of the region to any party he decides to throw his weightm But outside the region, he is an unknown quantity politically. Perhaps he commands some following in the Western Region. However taking him on his own, his chances of winning the Presidential race is minimal.

Mr Victor Owusu's greatest strength also lies in his greatest weakness. His forthrightness earns him enemies instead of winning friends. His political adroitness clashes with his political collegues. The plain truth is that whichever way you look at him, he is just like the proverbial albatross. To put him up as a presidential candidate and hope that Dr Limann's failure will sway people to vote for him will be taking a simplistic view of a complex problem. In the first place he will likely lose all the Volta Region votes.

Secondly, the PNP consists of the best political tacticians that this country has produced. They may quarrel among themselves but they definitely know which side of their bread is buttered. They can pull Dr Limann down and put up another person from the North. A presidential ticket should consist of two persons with similar political ideology. That is why the leader and the deputy should be chosen from the same political party. They must have wo.ked together for some time.

Right now the parties have accepted to sink their differences, forget about their present political camps and start afresh. Elections to political positions should be fought as if there is only one party Members must vote according to their conscience and every Tom Dick and Harry should be altered to contest for any post.

However cognisance must be taken of the present and future political map of the country. While Volta Region has no acclaimed political leader, the region can boast of a lot of competent ministerial and administrative personnel. Definite assurance should be given to the region of maximum utilization of the human resources if and when the merger comes to power.

The merger can carry the Greater Accra Region if an acceptable person is found and put up in high level in the political hierachy.

From the above analysis, I have no doubt that if the merger is to win the next election, then the political leadership should consist of the following:

- Grand Patrons or Fathers of the Party: Messrs Ofori-Atta, Victor Owusu, K..A. Gbedemahu Madjetey, Tolon Na and Dr Bilson.

Chairman — Dr Safo Adu, Gen. Secretary — Col Bernasko and National Treasurer — Dr Agama.

The National Organising Secretarier should comprise Kwaku Baah, Alhaji Ibrahim Mahama and Dr Obed Asamoah.

The Leader and Presidential Candidate should be J. H. Mensah and the Vice Presidential Candidate, Mr Odoi-Sykes.

It is the sincere wish of the writer that the merger should succeed for the good of this country or else we shall be in for one party dictatorship.

CSO: 4700/118-E

SPLINTER FROM MERGED PARTIES TO FORM NEW PARTY

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text]

A NEW political party, a splinter group of the merged minority parties, is to be formed shortly.

The party will embrace people from the rank and file of the various political parties forming the merger.

Mr Martin Adane, Popular Front Party (PFP), Member of Parliament for Jaman who revealed this in Accra yesterday said members of the proposed party "are those who were neglected during negotiations for the merger."

The Member of Parliament was commenting on the recently announced withdrawal of the Action Congress Party (ACP) from the merger.

He said that membership of the new party would transcend "existing partisan interests" and would work towards bringing together "the youth and people with common ideas and political ideals."

Mr Adane stated that any serious politician would agree that the withdrawal of ACP would have serious repercussions on the merger.

He pointed out that the ACP's withdrawal had come as a result of "over ambition of some individuals, personality conflicts and dictatorial tendencies of some individuals or group of individuals" within the merger.

The MP feels that there must be an alternative government to the People's National Party (PNP) but regrets that this might not be possible because of the problems facing the merger.

He maintained that the various political parties went into the merger as separate entities and as such had group interests to pursue within the merger.

"Submerging the group and personal interests has become difficult and this makes the chances of success of the merger very slim indeed," Mr Adane remarked.

Meanwhile indications from political circles in the country reveal that some political giants within the PFP are solidly behind the formation of the new party.

As a result of this turn of events the country's political scene is likely to assume new dimensions.

CSO: 4700/119-E

PUBLIC FUNDS CUT-OFF TO MONEY-LOSING STATE ENTERPRISES

Announcement Made

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Nelson Duah]

[Text]

THE Limann Administration has abolished the granting of subventions to all state corporations for the payment of salaries and wages of their employees.

In addition, the Administration will not approve monies for any expenditure that has not been budgeted for.

These measures are aimed at reducing government expenditure and also eliminate deficit in the current budget.

Professor George Benneh, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, said in Accra yesterday that the Administration had taken steps to ensure that state corporations work to pay their employees and also make profits.

The Minister revealed that as part of the measures to cut down expenditure, arrangements had been completed to issue identity cards to all government employees to eliminate "ghost" workers in the system.

Professor Benneh said government would enforce all recommendations contained in the Auditor-General's Report to the letter by punishing officers who misappropriate public funds.

The Minister said to cut down expenditure, the Public Works Department (PWD) will no longer be allowed to contract out the maintenance of government buildings to private contractors.

Maintenance of government buildings, according to Professor Benneh, will be undertaken by the Department itself to save money.

He largely blamed the country's present high rate of inflation on the high cost of food.

It is estimated that the cost of foodstuff accounted for about 60-70 per cent of the rate of inflation in the country. This has also contributed to the high cost of living.

Professor Benneh, therefore, called on all Ghanaians to work hard to fight inflation.

He noted that in order to fight inflation, there should be increased food production and an efficient marketing of foodstuffs to enable prices to go down.

To ensure the success of the government's agricultural programme, Professor Benneh said large sums of money had been voted for the agricultural sector and also to improve the country's feeder roads.

He said every effort was being made to bring in spare parts to rehabilitate broken down vehicles so as to facilitate the carting of foodstuffs from the farming villages to the buying centres.

The Minister further hinted that he had set up an inter-departmental committee under his chairmanship to see to the implementation of the budget proposals.

Asked about the implications of the amendment to the original budget proposals, the Minister said some of the amendments had had adverse effect on revenue expectations.

For instance, he said the cut in expenditure by Parliament was about ₵20 million.

Therefore, the loss in revenue as a result of the amendment of the original proposals was over ₵400 million which meant that there would be an increase in the original budget deficit.

He said government would intensify its efforts to collect tax and revenue and hinted that a field tax survey of self-employed persons has started in Accra and that very soon a "Pay Your Tax" campaign would be launched to educate the public on the need to pay taxes.

Measure Supported

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial: "That is Right"]

[Text] *THERE is no reason why state commercial and industrial outfits that have been fully and heavily capitalised out of public funds for several years now should still continue to rely on government subvention from year to year, even for the payment of salaries and other recurrent expenditure.*

The ever increasing imbalance between government revenues and expenditure is largely contributed to by the simple fact that while government keeps pumping funds into state enterprises, it gets little or nothing in return for all that.

It has been our conviction that taxation of personal incomes and sales and purchase taxes have reached such high levels enough as to merit to be left alone and that government should seek avenues of making its capital investments yield direct incomes to boost revenue.

So, in our comment of March 11, 1981 on the parliamentary approval of increases in rates for water and electricity services we expressed concern over why state corporations cannot be made to borrow from the banks for their operations so that when they will have improved their services with borrowed funds, the consumer would also be prepared to pay extra for the improved service, so that the Corporations would, in turn, have enough resources to repay their loans.

Most state enterprises have been so pampered that they always expect 'cheap' resources before they promise improved services which, invariably, are never rendered. These resources have always either been provided by government directly or have been extracted out of the poor consumer by 'fraudulent' legislative measures.

So, like the typical Akan adage "Things that are acquired rather easily are dissipated equally easily" and this explains why most state corporations so whittle public funds without the slightest regard for caution. In this consideration, we can hardly exempt any single state corporation.

We think the time has come to instil a lot more financial discipline in all public boards, corporations and enterprises to make them economically viable and that is why we agree completely with the Minister of Finance's directive to abolish the granting of subventions to all state corporations for the payment of wages and salaries.

We would go further to recommend that even for capital expenditure, state enterprises should be made to resort to bank borrowing instead of relying on subventions, EXCEPT IN VERY RARE CASES. And even where government has to provide a guarantee cover for such loans, the guarantee should not be automatic and that state enterprises should have proved their financial credibility before any such guarantee is granted.

In short, we are trying to recommend that henceforth no state commercial or industrial outfit should be pampered anymore and they should be left alone to wander in the wilderness of industry and commerce just as the private sector is doing, because enough resources have been pumped into them that they should all, by now, be yielding dividends to government.

This will, of course, imply a political "hands-off"; there should be as little political interference in these organisations as possible. So, for example government, as the sole shareholder, might wish to appoint highly competent boards of directors and leave them with all the freedom to operate their ventures successfully.

So that, for example, punishment for financial misappropriations or occupational incompetence and lapses will not be resisted by pressure from politicians, prominent chiefs and others. We have to apply rules and sanctions if our economy should be seen to be heading anywhere.

This principle we have hammered in the last few weeks and we will continue to do so until wisdom prevails.

CSO: 4700/119-E

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY DECREASES OWN DISTRIBUTION ACTIVITIES

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by C.S. Buabeng]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Agriculture's involvement in the distribution and marketing of farm inputs is being reviewed with the view to reducing its involvement in these areas.

Commercial firms are to be extensively used for the distribution of fertilizer, farm machinery and implements in farming areas where the firms have distribution net-works.

Mr Nelson Yao Agbesi, Minister of Agriculture, who disclosed this yesterday said discussions are already being held with such firms for the implementation of the new scheme.

He said it is in the pursuance of this policy that he directed in last January that the sale of cutlasses should go to the commercial firms.

Over the years, the various departments and units under the Ministry have been actively involved in the purchase and distribution of essential inputs such as fertilizer, seeds, agro-chemicals, breeding stocks, farm machinery, implements and mechanized services.

Consequently, extension services have not been effectively undertaken because of the Ministry's inability to cope with the wide range of activities.

Government therefore is of the view that because of the mounting costs arising out of those operations, commercial firms should be used.

The new scheme is expected to give officers of the Ministry ample opportunity to concentrate on their extension services.

CSO: 4700/119--E

BRIEFS

NEW SHIPS PURCHASED--A multi-purpose cargo ship of the Black Star Line (BSL)--M/V "Sissili River" has made its maiden voyage to Tema. She is laden with 13,000 cubic tonnes of farm machinery and 4,600 cubic tonnes of general cargo from Hamburg, West Germany, all of which will be discharged at Tema. The M/V "Sissili River" which is named after River Sissili in the Upper Region, is one of the four new ships which the Black Star Line acquired from South Korea last year to replace some of the old vessels of the corporation. A statement issued and signed by Mr K. Berko-Asamoah, acting public relations officer of the corporation, said each of the new ships had improved the cost effective performance as compared with the slower and smaller vessels in the fleet. Each of the new ships has a maximum cruising speed of 18 knots, a deadweight of over 16,600 metric tonnes: grain capacity of 22,306 cmb, bale capacity of 21,109 cmb and container-carrying capacity of 500 units including refrigerated containers. The statement said the use of containers "means greater security of cargo, faster loading, discharging and handling of cargo." Meanwhile MTR. "Fanoma", a fishing vessel of the State Fishing Corporation (SFC), has sunk at the main Tema Harbour. A spokesman for the SFC said yesterday that "Fanoma" purchased in July 1965 was on the list of aged fishing vessels earmarked for sale by the corporation. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Sep 81 p 8]

FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY 1990--Ghana will be self-sufficient in her food requirements by 1990. Dr N.K. Kalitsi, chairman of the West African Economic Research Organization (WAERO) and Executive Director of GHILSIR, UN/ECOWAS Development Programme, made this prediction when he returned to Accra from a WAERO conference in Lome yesterday. He said the practical programme for rapid production initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture is highly commendable. Dr Kalitsi pointed out that the programme sets in motion a veritable motor of agrarian revolution in the country. "The momentum of this systematic approach to food production, coupled with expeditious and effective implementation of the ECOWAS Lagos Plan of Action can make Ghana self-sufficient in food requirements by 1990," he said. Dr Kalitsi said consistent with the ideals of the Lagos Plan of Action, GHILSIR had embarked on mobilization of the rural youth for farming and organizing them into producer co-operatives with the right incentive and assistance for increased production. The chairman noted that more than 1,500 farmers and fishermen together with 225 technocrats are working with the organization. GHILSIR, he said, is also undertaking relief operations by providing food and clothing to the oncho-affected areas and isolated villages where life is unbearable to the rural dweller. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Sep 81 p 5]

OAU MEETING BOYCOTT 'SUBVERSIVE'--Mr Johnny Hansen, chairman of the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards, has discribed the government's stand to boycott the summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Libya, next year, as "subversive" to the principles of the organization. Contributing to a symposium in Accra to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the death of Mr Steve Bantu Biko, a south African Black activist, he asked the Limann Administration to explain to the whole continent what Libya had done to displease the government and people of Ghana. Mr Hansen said there was no justification for Ghana to refuse taking part in the OAU summit in Libya because majority of leaders who attended the last meeting in Kenya, agreed in principles to attend the next summit. He asked the government not to turn Ghana into a begger nation by "acceding to the pressures and ideas of President Reagan of America blindly". Mr Hansen regretted "why Ghana should be the leading nation in the anti-Libyan campaign" and questioned whether it was doing that in order to attract foreign investment and exploitation. He told the gathering that it was not Libya that was shedding African blood but the Reagan Administration with the tacit support of other reactionary regimes in Africa. Mr Hansen said the imperialist forces, led by the U.S. and other NATO allies were all behind that "dastardly and cowardly act" of aggression against Angola. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Sep 81 p 8]

FRG AGRICULTURAL LOAN--The Federal Republic of Germany has granted Ghana $45m for the establishment of the Volta Regional Development Agricultural Project (VORADEP) to provide farm machinery and high yielding seedlings to farmers in the region. Mr Mike Atsutse, Member of Parliament for East Dayi who disclosed this said the company will also construct roads to farming areas where there are no accessible roads. Mr Atsutse who was addressing a durbar of chiefs and people of Ve-Kolenu to mark their yam festival celebration, said VORADEP will also sink wells to provide water for the people. The MP expressed concern about the mad rush of Ghanaians to 'Agege' to undertake menial jobs while virgin forests lay fallow. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/118-E

RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL MAY BE ON MEND

Monrovia THE SUNDAY PEOPLE in English 4 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Is Liberia thinking of re-establishing diplomatic relations with Israel?

This is the question high in diplomatic circles here and in other African capitals following Foreign Minister G. Baccus Matthews' speech before the United Nations General Assembly last week when he urged African States to review their relations with Israel.

The Liberian Foreign Minister said that since Cairo had now effected "a modus vivendi with Tel Aviv", African countries that had severed diplomatic relations with Israel after the 1972 war with Israel should now reconsider their policies towards re-establishing ties with Israel.

In that war Israel crossed the Suez Canal and occupied portion of Egypt in Africa. All African states holding relations with Israel broke off relations in obedience to an OAU Mandate.

But Israel and Egypt have now signed a peace treaty, have established diplomatic relations and Israel has not only withdrawn from Egypt West of Suez but is soon to hand over all the territory in the Sinai.

Observers here say that Liberia may likely take the lead in re-establishing diplomatic relations with Israel in the wake of the Foreign Minister's plea.

This move is not designed to radically change the Liberian Government's foreign policy, because in the same speech Matthews reiterated the PRC Government's support for Egypt's President Anwar Sadat's effort for peace in that region, and pledged the government solidarity with all "struggling" peoples of southern Africa who are resisting exploitation, discrimination and suppression.

On the home front Matthews told the United Nations that the appointment of a Constitutional Commission to draft a new Constitution for Liberia was a manifestation of the PRC Government's desire to return the country to civilian rule.

CSO: 4700/122-E

DEFENSE MINISTER WANTS IMPROVED BORDER SECURITY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 28 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Defense Minister Major-General Albert S. Karpeh, after a tour of some strategic check points along Liberia-Guinea and Ivory Coast borders in Nimba County, says there is a lack of logistics for the joint security at these borders.

According to LINA, the Defense Minister expressed concern adding that there is a need to improve security facilities at the borders. The Minister said he was also displeased over what he called poor housing facilities for soldiers in Nimba County.

Minister Karpeh told soldiers at the barracks that government would continue to provide adequate living quarters for them, but warned them against harassing citizens and foreign residents.

Defense Minister Karpeh and party, including Assistant Minister for Civil Works Captain Jackson Paye, the construction officer of the U.S. Military Mission to Liberia, Major Jack Weber, and Director of Staff, Brigadier-General Robert G. Saye, also visited the Blolehwee border and the Loguatuo custom check point.

Lt. Samuel Wonlue, Detachment Commander at Lamco, Yekepa, welcomed and escorted Minister Karpeh to Blolehwee and expressed gratitude to Superintendent Farngalo and Minister Karpeh for their demonstration of concern for the welfare of soldiers.

He appealed to Minister Karpeh for additional manpower, transportation and improved communication links along the borders.

Minister Karpeh and party left Sanniquellie Sunday for Zwedru, Grand Gedeh County to continue their inspection of army facilities now under construction.

CSO: 4700/122-E

GOVERNMENT LEADERS DEBATE PRESS FREEDOM

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Oct 81 pp 1, 6, 8

[Text]

Information Minister Lt. Col. Gray D. Allison Tuesday appealed that the Ministry of Information be used as the "Clearing House" for stories on government policies and activities, but Vice Head of State Major Gen. J. Nicholas Podier, Jr. contends this interferes with freedom of the press.

The Ministry of Information, based on a mandate from the Head of State, issued a memorandum this week stating "with the Executive Mansion as the only exception, all releases and announcements from government Ministries and Agencies must be first approved by the Ministry of Information before they are broadcast on radio and published in newspapers."

The memorandum further stated that "releases and announcements on and about government Ministries and Agencies taken directly to the media must be rejected and sent back to the Ministry of Information for scrutiny."

Upon his return from the United States where he led government's delegation on negotiations with Lamco, the PRC Co-Chairman said press freedom should not be interfered with in revolutionary Liberia.

According to semi-official radio station ELBS, the Vice Head of State said the PRC Government will uphold the principles of free press at all times-for the promotion of government policies and programs.

General Podier disagreed that the scrutiny of press releases should be the sole responsibility of the Ministry of Information.

He said the Ministry of Information should provide means for effective dissemination of government's policies abroad.

General Podier said this could improve government's image to foreign investors.

He however appealed to local and foreign journalists to be factual and objective in covering events here.

In an interview with BBC Tuesday, Minister Allison denied that calling for the Ministry of Information as the "Clearing House" interferes with press freedom.

On focus on Africa, he said the move was aimed at creating an atmosphere for factual and objective reporting of national events. This, he said, was far from censorship.

During a meeting with local journalists, Minister Allison said the idea of a "Clearing House" is meant to arrest the flow to conflicting statements from government officials on government's policies and programs. He said government must speak with one voice.

He said his appeal was to ensure that the Liberian public was educated about the policies and programs of government. He said further that the dissemination of conflicting information about government's activities in the media was dangerous to national development.

"All government pronouncements excluding the Executive Mansion, must first be approved by the Information Ministry before they are broadcast on radio and published in the newspapers", according to Decree 46 creating the Ministry of Information.

Pronouncements about government emanating from government Ministries and Agencies

if taken directly to the media must be rejected and sent back to the Information Ministry for coordination purpose before publication, Minister Allison said.

He said "all public affairs programs,produced by Government Ministries and Agencies must be pre-recorded and broadcast only following coordination and approval by the Ministry of Information.

Minister Allison However, clarified that the new system was in "no way press censorship" since the government's pronouncements did not refer to "routine announcements and news reports" rather to information that could affect "major development policies."

He cited, for example, the increase in the price of gasoline which, he said, affects the lives of the Liberian people and as such needed "full explanation" to prepare the Liberian people long ore the announcement was made.

"We will not sit on any information once it is true" Minister Allison asserted, adding, "we want to release the truth to our people to understand national issues".

On the question of whether the Information Ministry serving as a "clearing house" was an obstacle to the PRC Government's commitment to freedom of the press, Minister Allison said "no" and explained that "government information must be coordinated for maximum effect".

The Information Minister stressed that the new system was intended to make Government Ministries and Agencies "speak with one voice" and to avoid conflicting information, which, we said, could create doubts in the minds of the people.

He assured the public relations officers that such meetings would continue and hoped that their deliberations would bear "fruitful results".

PRC Decree Number 46 is sued here last June, empowers the Ministry of Information to "select, in accordance with prevailing policies, subjects to be broadcast or covered by news stories, feature articles, slides, films, filmstrips, postcards, calendars, video cassettes and other means of communications for internal and external distribution.

Decree 46 states that the Information Ministry should "maintain close contacts with all ministries and agencies of government, and all national, private institutions and organization for the purpose of serving as a facilitator of their communication programs".

It further empowers the Ministry of Information to "counter unfavourable propaganda by disseminating a wide range of informative material that presents a true and accurate picture of Liberia's image, its aims and aspirations, policies, programs and institutions and progress to a world-wide audience.

The Decree said the Information Ministry should" maintain contacts with all Liberian Diplomatic and Consular Missions abroad, organize regional information offices in the political sub-divisions of Liberia and plan, execute, promote, coordinate, supervise and direct information programs and projects for these missions and regional centers in pursuance of the national and international objective of Liberia".

According to the Decree, the Information Ministry shall "perform such other functions as may from time to time be assigned by the Head of State.

CSO: 4700/122-E

HIGH TAXES WORRY LOCAL MANUFACTURERS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Oct 81 p 8

[Article by Napoleon A. Teage]

[Text]

High taxes on locally manufactured commodities is a disincentive for the expansion of the manufacturing industry here, local manufacturers complained Wednesday.

The manufacturers, during a meeting with Commerce Minister Capt. E. Sumo Jones at the Monrovia City Hall Wednesday, said the local manufacturing industry could be more viable and revenue generating provided current taxes are lowered.

A local businessman pointed out that international quality cigarettes could be produced locally but, he said, the present tax structure discourages that.

The businessman told Minister Jones that a branch of his company in Freetown, Sierra Leone, produces nearly 99 percent of all cigarettes in that country and provides annually some $25 million in revenue to the Sierra Leonean Government due to the incentive provided to local manufacturers there.

Assistant Commerce Minister for Industry, Isaac Randolph, speaking at the meeting, admitted that the current pricing structure by the Commerce Ministry does not provide incentives for local production.

Mr. Randolph said there is a need for a provision that would give incentives to people wishing to invest in the manufacturing and other industries in the country.

Minister Sumo Jones, however, noted that products manufactured here are of a low quality and cannot compete with similar products on the world market. "These products do not meet international standards inspite of the current incentives granted local manufacturers," he pointed out.

On the availability of locally manufactured commodities on the market, especially in the rural areas, Minister Jones told the producers that his Ministry intends to ensure that manufacturing industries devise effective distribution system.

He commended the United States Trading Company for operating a beverage distribution system which, according to the Minister, is one of the best in the country especially in the rural areas.

The sales manager at USTC, Mr. Samuel H.Shokumbi, who represented his company at the meeting, assured Minister Jones that USTC will continue to provide the kind of services that will meet the requirements laid down by the Commerce Ministry.

Mr. Shokumbi thanked Capt. Jones for his efforts in soliciting first hand information from manufacturing and other businesses concerning their problems in order to work out possible solutions that would be in the interest of both government and business establishments.

Wednesday's meeting was attended by representatives of the Monrovia Tobacco Company, USTC, Monrovia Breweries Inc., among others.

Meanwhile, Minister Jones has stressed the need for storing adequate spare parts by automobile dealers in the country.

Minister Jones was addressing car importers and garage owners in the country Tuesday, outlined difficulties which customers have been facing.

He said these range from poor services, sub-standard performance and delays in repairing vehicles.

He warned dealers to stop using Liberia as a "dumping ground" for cheap vehicles. Some cars, he said, were not made for the tropics but yet still some dealers imported them and ended up with no spare parts, according to LINA

CSO: 4700/122-E

SECURITY AGENCIES URGED TO REVIEW OPERATIONS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 Oct 81 p 6

[Text]

A top law enforcement officer has said it was time for the various security agencies of government to take a critical look at their operations in order to restore public confidence.

The law enforcement officer, Captain Patrick M. Minikon, who is National Security Advisor to the Head of State, made the statement Friday at the National Police Training Academy in Paynesville where 37 recruits of the Special Security Service (SSS) received certificates at the end of a four-month basic training course in VIP protection.

Captain Minikon explained that within the past months, the nation had witnessed a "shocking situation" in which law enforcement officers were accused of criminal activities.

The loss of public confidence, Captain Minikon said, "had caused serious damage to the profession and had imposed an extra and unnecessary handicap on all honest law enforcement officers."

He told the graduates that the professional status of law enforcement was at stake and mentioned that corruption and inefficiency should be stamped out at all cost.

Captain Minikon said this could be done "through careful initial selection of applicants and an adequate training program throughout the period of employment."

He used the occasion to lash out at those who enter the profession with varied intentions and goals thereby seeking promotions through blind ambition.

Captain Minikon advised the graduates to place the interest of the state, justice and fair play above the quest for gratuities or pecuniary gains.

He further pointed out that when security officers concentrate on receiving gifts and money in the performance of their duties, they would develop the craving to peddle information or intelligence.

This, he said, could lead to the obstruction of the process, molestation of citizens and eventually damage the code of ethics of the profession and the image of the country.

Presenting the certificates to the honorees on behalf of SSS Director T.Gbeku Wright, the Assistant Director for Operation, Samuel P. Ajavon, congratulated them for their attainment and hoped that they would contribute meaningfully to the improvement of the special security service.

The program was attended by top security brass, relatives and friends of the honorees. - LINA

CSO: 4700/122-E

RURAL FOLK NOT TO BLAME FOR RICE PROBLEM

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Eating Foreign Rice: Who is Responsible?"]

[Text] *SPECIAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL Co-Chairman A.V.W. Gayflor's suggestion that the sale of 'Pusawa' be restricted in rural areas and that any resident of Bopolu found buying Pusawa should be fined $100 are ideas with good intentions but they contain serious pitfalls.*

COL. GAYFLOR, LIKE many other patriotic Liberians, wants to the nation self-sufficient in its staple food—rice. The question, however, is how? In answering this question, several socio-political and economic factors and variables ought to be taken into account.

THE CURRENT "BELIEF" that rural people contribute to our dependence on imported rice probably has some basis but it also has some illusionary aspects. To say that depriving rural dwellers imported rice will be an incentive for them to produce more rice is unfortunately incorrect; this is a dangerous way of assuming what is to be that cannot be.

PERHAPS IF THE rural dwellers were given the same forums to give their opinions, they could tell their urban country men that items such as palm oil, pepper, vegetables, etc. come from rural Liberia. Those who blame the rural people for food shortages could be told that without the productive application of their labor, the city people would be without these necessary items.

THE FEAR OF food shortages in many Third World countries, according to UN, findings has serious grounds. The inability of the Third World to feed itself is an issue that has mounting socio-political implications. Like oil, food is a viable political weapon that can be used by those that have it in order to achieve set objectives.

WHAT MANY DEVELOPING countries have done is to mobilize their entire populations for agricultural revolutions. The task of feeding the nation cannot be left to one Ministry or one sector. It is a task that requires mobilizing the people into an army of farmers.

GIVEN THE MEAGRE efficiency of many bureaucracies in Africa, this task requires the total utilization of nation's bureaucratic resources.

THE GRAVITY OF the problem denies quick "solutions" that will backfire. It is necessary to know why, for example, a rural person, with his minute financial resources, prefers to buy Pasawa rather than farm. Perhaps the theory of comparative advantage is at work.

LET'S BE CAREFUL and thoughtful how we offer solutions to the food problem.

CSO: 4700/122-E

BRIEFS

NEW JUDICIARY APPOINTMENTS--Head of State Samuel K. Doe has made 15 new appointments within the judiciary upon the recommendation of the People's Supreme Tribunal Chairman Emmanuel N. Gbalezeh. Those appointed are Counsellor Eugene L. Hilton as Resident Circuit Judge, 1st Judicial Circuit, Criminal Court "A", Montserrado County; Attorneys S. Gizay Kpahn, and Z. Baa Toomey, Magistrate and Associate Magistrate of the Township of Gardnersville. Others are E.M. Alexander Wah, Magistrate, Kakata, Gibi Territory; Robert S. Gofan, Magistrate, Cocopa, Nimba County; Joseph G. Weh, Magistrate, Sanniquellie, Nimba County; and Henry S. Flomo, Associate Magistrate, Cumpa City, Nimba County. Also appointed are Peter S. Gbalezeh, Associate Magistrate, Gumpa City, Nimba County; Moses S. Wantoe, Magistrate, Beeplay, Bahn, Nimba County; Charles W. Kermah, Associate Magistrate, Beeplay Bahn, Nimba County; Moses L. Mangou, Magistrate, Gawee-Yekepa, Nimba County. Others are Francis Gbargen, Associate Magistrate, Gawee, Yekepa, Nimba County; John N. Kerbay, Clerk 8th Judicial Circuit Court, Nimba County; Attorney James Robert King, Magistrate, Libinic Company, Grand Bassa County, and Mr. Edward Z. Davies, Associate Magistrate, Libinic Company, Grand Bassa County. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Sep 81 p 6]

INDIAN TRADE DELEGATION--A two-man trade and industrial delegation from India arrived here Tuesday to study the possibilities of expanding Indian investment in Liberia. The delegation include Mr. Balarm Mahendra, President of Mahendra International and Mr. G.N. Nager, Deputy Chief of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade. While in Liberia, the delegation is expected to hold talks with top government officials including officials at the National Investment Commission (NIC), the business community as well as the Liberia Chamber of Commerce. They will be discussing the possibilities of expanding agro-industries, food technology, printing pulp and paper, and mineral developments. The delegation is scheduled to visit Sierra Leone, Kenya and Ivory coast on similar mission. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Sep 81 p 8]

IRAQI INVESTOR--Prince Hassan Khalid of Iraq has expressed his desire to invest in Liberia. Prince Khalid made the statement Wednesday during discussion with Vice Head of State, Maj. Gen. J. Nicholas Podier who is presently in New York, to attend the LAMCO Board meeting as well as to hold talks with prominent businessmen in the U.S. Areas of interest to Prince Khalid include sales of rice, diamond and gold mining, agricultural development projects and the improvement to communications and transportation links in Liberia. According to Mr. D. Hene Johnson, Press Secretary to the Vice Head of State, the Prince also expressed interest in the construction of low cost housing units, improvement of educational, fishing and health facilities as well as the establishment of a private bank in the country. Vice Head of State Maj.

General J. Nicholas Podier was expected to meet with Mr. Bradford Morse, United Nations Administrator to discuss the possibilities of increased UNDP assistance to Liberia, according to Mr. Johnson. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Sep 81 pp 1, 6]

WITHDRAWAL FROM MEDICAL ASSOCIATION--The Medical Associations of Ghana and Liberia will quit the World Medical Association (WMA) if South Africa is allowed to rejoin, the Anti-Apartheid Movement said in London Wednesday. The WMA Council recommended the readmission of South Africa which left the association in 1976, along with the admission of Transkei, South Africa's Bantustan "homeland" which is recognised only by South Africa. The Anti-Apartheid Movement said if the international medical community voted to admit South Africa and Transkei at the WMA conference in Lisbon next week, other third world countries could walk out. The Anti-Apartheid Movement is also applying pressure on the World Health Organisation (WHO) to withdraw the status of the WMA as a W.H.O. Consultative Body if South Africa is admitted. The London Times reported that a memorandum drawn up by Black South African Health Associations was being used to influence WMA members. The memorandum said whites had far more medical facilities that blacks and accused South African doctors of failing to abide by a Geneva Declaration of 1978 adopted by the WMA which said all doctors must put the health of their patients first without regard for race, nationality or religion, the report said. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Sep 81 p 6]

IMMIGRATION SECURITY CHIEF SACKED--The Chief of Protective and Internal Security at the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Col. Nippy Manning, has been dismissed with immediate effect by Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe. According to an Executive Mansion letter to Justice Minister Major Isaac Nyeplu to effect the dismissal, Mr. Manning is to be detained at the Post Stockade for six months, and be debarred from employment in the Government of the People's Redemption Council upon his future release. The letter said the "action is being taken because of Mr. Manning's attempt to create confusion and disharmony among officials of Government." No further details were given. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 2 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/122-E

ACCORD WITH LIBYA SIGNED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 5 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[ANTA Report: "Libya-Malagasy Accord Signed"]

[Text] Tripoli. The working visit to Libya by the Malagasy chief of state was concluded with the signing of a cooperation agreement between Major Jalloud and President Ratsiraka on 3 September.

The agreement, which becomes effective as of November 1981, is a consummation of Libyan-Malagasy friendship.

The ceremony was attended by C. S. R. Jaotombo Ferdinand and Ministers Christian Remi Richard and Rarivoson Justin.

On the same day, ratification instruments were exchanged on the establishment of the Holding Company. This will lead to the organization of a mixed Libyan-Malagasy trade and industry company. Previously, President Qadhafi had received his Malagasy counterpart at the Green House in Tripoli. Their talk lasted one and one-half hours.

Mrs Celine Ratsiraka was Mrs Qadhafi's dinner guest on 2 September. The two ladies discussed the role of Libyan and Malagasy women in development.

Solidarity with the Libyan People

At the end of this conference of international solidarity with the Libyan people, the Malagasy head of state stated in Tripoli on the evening of 31 August:

"I will be brief but please know that anything I am about to say is from the heart, so that it will be sincere.

"To begin with, I congratulate Comrade Mu'amm Qadhafi for his initiative in setting up a national center for struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and racism. You know that imperialism is not a myth. Imperialism does exist. It is no coincidence, it is no pure and simple coincidence that imperialism is aware of the fact that Libya is currently the champion of proletarian internationalism against imperialism. Imperialism knows that Libya is helping virtually all the national liberation movements throughout the world generously, selflessly and in a revolutionary spirit. It is no accident that today we find here Comrade Ortega from Nicaragua, in Latin American, Comrade Yasser Arafat, from the Middle

East and the PLO, a representative of the martyred people of Lebanon and, if you allow me, myself as the representative of Africa.

"Several years ago Arab comrades asked us the following: 'For the sake of solidarity with the Arab world and solidarity with the Arab and African people of Egypt, break diplomatic relations with Israel.' We broke diplomatic relations with Israel despite the treason committed by some, and the hesitations, evasions and hypocritical behavior of others. Please know that in Madagascar we shall always remain loyal and will always support the Arab people of Palestine until their final victory. Imperialism has mounted an attack, an aggression in all directions. Everyone knows and so do we, better than anyone else, that, encouraged by imperialism, South Africa has committed an aggression against the fraternal people of Angola. You must know that imperialism provoked the Arab and African people of Libya in the Gulf of Syrta. You must know that imperialism is mounting provocations against North Korea.

"You must know that Zionism, encouraged, aided and armed by imperialism, attacked Iraq and Lebanon without a declaration of war. You must know that we, in Madagascar, the Malagasy people and their revolution, will always struggle against imperialism, Zionism, apartheid and neocolonialism, together with the Arab people of Libya.

"In 1963 I went to Lebanon. I was a young naval officer. I saw the ruins of Balbek but, next to them, I saw an attractive country, I saw Beirut, a hospitable city. I do not know whether I would recognize Lebanon and Beirut if I were to go back there, because of Zionism and imperialism. This is to tell you that it is not accidental that we are meeting here today, on the eve of 1 September, the Libyan national holiday. We are with you until ultimate victory.

"Imperialism has supplied itself with means with which to pursue its policy. We, the revolutionaries and progressive people the world over, must also give our policy the means for action. Your historical decision of creating a front, a center for international struggle against the common enemy known as imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism, is a historical and symbolic decision supported by the Democratic Republic of Madagascar."

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CSO: 4719/48

REPORT ON CMD SESSION

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Sep 81 pp 1-2,4

[ANTA Report: "Marriage Between State Companies and Marketing Cooperatives"]

[Text] "Efficient utilization of road security centers and interventions by the trains-rural security regiment," were the items on the agenda of the second ordinary session of the Military Committee for Development, which was officially inaugurated yesterday morning at Tsimbazaza Palace, in the presence of Col Desire Rakotoarijaona, prime minister and head of government. The meeting, chaired by Col Edouard Rabeony, who is the president of that institution, was attended by Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, president of the People's National Assembly, surrounded by the members of the standing bureau of the ANP [People's National Assembly], President Tilahy Robert (HCC), and many members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and of the government, as well as other civilian and military personalities, including Retired Brig Gen Jilles Andriamahazo.

Decree No 81-215 of the president of the republic, summoning the CMD [Military Committee for Development] for its second ordinary session was read at the opening of the session by assistant speaker Cap Iandro Fenomanana. This was followed by speeches delivered by the president of the institution and by the prime minister and head of government.

President Edouard Rabeony began by welcoming and thanking the personalities for their presence, thus emphasizing the importance of this institution of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. He then presented a short analysis of the two items on the agenda on which the CMD must submit suggestions. Rabeony said that the People's Armed Forces have already been at work on one of the items. However, since the time had come to draw the balance and engage in self-criticism, shortcomings must be repaired. In military terminology, it is a question of eventually adjusting the fire, naturally in order to hit the targets set by the Malagasy socialist revolution.

The revolutionary system entrusted the operation of road security centers to the gendarmerie by presidential decree dated 6 September 1976. What has been accomplished and what has not been accomplished over the past 5 years, Colonel Rabeony asked, stating that these centers are of major importance, for they protect human lives, and that, according to the revolutionary charter, man is the target of our socialism.

As to the train regiment, it was set up by the revolutionary system only on 15 June 1979. It is therefore quite new, Rabeony said. Nevertheless, it could be said that its mission had been carried out in the area of "transportation." However, since the country is big and the villages scattered, the problems of public safety have not been entirely resolved, for the revolution cannot progress without effective public safety.

Colonel Rabeony did not omit thanking the two military members of the CMD who had left the institution because of retirement.

Five Fruitful Years

He was followed by the prime minister and head of government who began by offering to these militant members in uniform the fraternal greetings of President Didier Ratsiraka, the noted leader of the Malagasy people. He did not conceal the satisfaction of the revolutionary system with the suggestions submitted by the CMD over the past 5 years. He expressed the wish that such cooperation go on.

The head of government then successively discussed problems related to food supply, the gathering of produce and public safety. On the last point, Desire Rakotoarijaona pointed out that last year, in 1980, the phenomenon of cattle rustling reappeared. This has always existed but, this time, it involves assassinations whose purpose is to discourage the population. In order to eradicate this evil, the revolutionary system has decided to mount an extensive operation specifically in the areas of Fianarantsoa, Toliara, Mahajanga and the midwestern section of Antananarivo, and operation which consists of a thorough search to be conducted in these areas. However, the head of government stated, the phenomenon will reappear after this operation, which must take 1 to 2 months, has been carried out.

As you have already emphasized in your reports, the prime minister added, one of the reasons for this phenomenon is precisely the inadequacy or even the lack of jobs and therefore the existence of unemployment. The cooperation of all ministerial departments is more than necessary if this problem is to be resolved, for which reason the revolutionary system has set up a national committee for struggle against cattle rustling. Cattle rustling has been declining ever since mobile quarters have been set up where charge has been assumed by decentralized collectives, particularly in the various areas of Fianarantsoa, Toliara and Mahajanga faritany. Actually, it is in that spirit that the revolutionary system decided to assign the exploitation of 20 hectares per firaisana to the mobile forces which will be technically assisted by ministerial departments. As to the marketing of the cattle, the system will be updated and improved by introducing sales receipts and mandatory passports. The decentralized collectives will be informed of these innovations.

The prime minister and head of government then discussed problems of food supply and produce collection. The Malagasy government, he said, has made tremendous efforts in this area. Nevertheless, the population is still having difficulties. The international economic crisis is one of the reasons for this. However, we are still experiencing the aftermath of the colonial structure. Our economy largely depends on the outside. We are not manufacturing spare parts and we have insufficient raw materials. The head of government emphasized that this dependence will last for a while.

On the other hand, Rakotoarijaona said, our food production remains insufficient. Furthermore, we are faced with a galloping demographic problem, whereas the big powers of the year 2000 will be countries which will be able to feed their populations first and export foodstuffs to other nations, he noted.

Difficulties are inevitable in the course of building a socialist society, the head of government said, and in order to achieve final victory, we need enthusiasm and steady work....

One of the solutions to this problem was the assumption of responsibility and the enhancement of the awareness of decentralized collectives, particularly in the struggle against illegal price increases. The prime minister also spoke of the reappearance on the market of domestically manufactured soap. This initiative must be encouraged by the revolutionary system, he pointed out. On the subject of the soap, the head of government emphasized that locally manufactured soap had vanished from the market after the war and that the economic structure at that time was in favor of soap imports.

The head of government then expressed his pleasure at the efforts made by the revolutionary system in economic matters, such as the establishment of new produce storing centers, improvements in the transportation system and nationalization of key economic sectors.

These efforts, the speaker emphasized, were carried out jointly by the revolutionary power and the decentralized collectives.

He then emphasized the importance of the activities of socialist marketing cooperatives or KPSV. There are 280 such cooperatives in the country or an average of two per fivondronana.

With a view to mastering the collection of produce, the prime minister said, the revolutionary system has taken other steps which authorize state companies to name their partners who will be responsible to them; in the decentralized collectives, where KPSV have been established, the latter will be in charge of this operation.

The KPSV will be increased in accordance with the economic development plan. Regional food supply committees will be set up, chaired by the chairmen of executive committees of faritany, he concluded.

Let us emphasize that the CMD, which is the fifth institution of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, is a consultative organ whose opinion is required concerning any national defense and economic and social development program.

To these effect, it is participating in the formulation of economic and social development projects whose implementation has been entrusted to the people's Armed Forces.

5157
CSO: 4719/50

ETHNIC SYSTEM DRAWS CRITICISM OF MIXED COUPLES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Oct 81 p 4

[Text]

ETHNIC CLASSIFICATION in terms of SWA's interim government system has drawn severe criticism from mixed-marriage couples in the Territory.

"The ethnic second-tier government system has been designed to protect minority group interests. It also crushes individual choice," a German-speaking Windhoek resident, Mr Uwe Sack said in an interview with Sapa.

Mr and Mrs Sack are one of the Territory's estimated 100 mixed couples who wedded after the abolition in 1977 of the Mixed Marriages Act. The measure was rescinded by the first Administrator General of SWA, Mr Justice M T Steyn.

Today, Mr Sack (classified White) and Mrs Sack (classified Coloured) have two children.

"I pay income tax to the Administration for Whites. Yet I am not entitled to enrol my children in a White school or to take them to a hospital for Whites," Mr Sack said.

Education to secondary school level and hospital services are among the Government functions resorting under the jurisdiction of the ethnic representative authorities.

11 GROUPS

In terms of Proclamation AG 8, which serves as a type of interim constitution for the Territory, there are 11 ethnic groups in SWA.

They are: Owambo, White, Damara, Herero, Baster, Caprivian, Coloured, Nama, Kavango, Bushman and Tswana.

Legislation governing the issuing of identity documents requires Namibians to be registered according to their ethnig groups.

Mr Sack said expectations had been around by talk of "a twelfth group" who would simply be called "Namibians" and administered by the first-tier authority.

"But the twelfth group, to whom we really belong, does not exist," Mr Sack said.

"We do not want to be part of any of the other group. If I give my wholehearted support to any single ethnic group, I will be insulting my wife.

Mr Sack's views are echoed by a Windhoek businessman who is running a publishing concern but does not want to be identified.

"We want the freedom to be classified either with a particular ethnic group or Namibians."

The businessman, a British subject, is married to a Coloured woman from Stellenbosch in the Cape. The couple have two children.

"Preferably, there should be no classification at all. We want to be Namibians," he said.

"The preoccupation with ethnicity is wrong and costly for such a small population."

Mr Sack said ethnic classification prevented SWA's population of one million to foster a national identity, and divided families.

"I should be able to bring up my children in the belief that they are first and foremost Namibians," he said.

REVERSED

"Instead, the situation is reversed – the first loyalty is to the ethnic group and then to the national state."

Mr Sack said in his view it would be impossible for an American Negro or a South African Zulu, for instance, to acquire SWA citizenship, because they could not be classified among any of the existing ethnic groups.

If a White should marry a Herero and they had children, Mr Sack said, three ethnic authorities would be governing one household.

Along with the abolition in 1977 of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, Mr Justice Steyn revoked a section in the Immorality Act dealing with sexual intercourse between Whites and members of other races.

Mixed couples who emerged in Windhoek's streets after the repeal of the legislation found themselves subjects of harassment and even assault.

NO HOSTILITY

Asked whether attitudes had since changed towards mixed couples, Mr Sack said that since the beginning of the year he had detected no hostility to mixed couples.

"Of course, in country towns one may still attract the odd stare."

Mr Sack said embarrassing and inconvenient barriers still occurred. Some doctors maintained separate waiting rooms and he and his wife had to wait separately before taking their children in for medical examination.

The Windhoek publisher said his family had encountered "nothing but goodwill and acceptance at all levels."

"Of course, we do not got to places where exposure is ill-advised."

SENSITIVE

Mixed couples were still a sensitive issue for many people and it was best "to avoid situations that could provoke confrontation."

He added: "a mixed marriage is a very personal choice.

"People should not rush into it for the sake of integrating."

Cultural differences and differences of approach even to everyday problems added to marital strains in a mixed marriage, he said.

"Integration or segregation should not be enforced.

"Neither should the people of SWA be seen as a snooker set, with different colours and different values." – Sapa

CSO: 4700/123-E

BRIEFS

SWAPO MEMBERS IN JAIL--Twelve Swapo members were sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Gobabis Magistrate's Court on Monday following their arrest near the Botswana border at the weekend. Amongst them is Jason Angula, Swapo's ex-Secretary for Labour in SWA. The group, which includes three minors, was charged under Act 34 of 1955 known as the "Departure from the Union Regulation Act." The names of the remaining eight, excluding the minors are Nikolaas Ekela, Chairman of the Swapo's Elders Council, Daniel Hamutenya, Johannes Shitaleni, Petrus Uughulu, Karel Muukua, Magdalena Severis, Miriam Epangerua, Maja Absalom, A Inna, H Unwanga, and Selima Ndahambelela. Nine of the accused were sentenced to one year's imprisonment of which six months were suspended for five years, and the other three to one year all of which suspended for five years. It was reported that the group was arrested on the farm Sandfontein near Buitepos. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Oct 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/123-E

BRIEFS

SAUDI LOAN--Niger Planning Minister Brah Mamane and Saudi Arabia's minister for finance and national economy signed a loan agreement on 29 September in Riyadh. The loan, which is for $15 million, helps strengthen Niger's balance of payments. It is interest free and repayable in 10 years with 5 years of grace. [Excerpt] [AB171253 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 14 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/109

OIL CUSTOMERS OFFERED $1.50 PER BARREL REBATE

AB212142 Paris AFP in French 1805 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] London, 21 Oct (AFP)--Nigeria has just offered its oil customers a temporary and supplementary rebate of $1.50 per barrel, retroactively to 1 October, under the conditions that the bills will be settled within a period of 30 days, it was learned Wednesday from London oil circles.

Of late, Nigeria granted its customers up to 120-days payment period, the same sources say.

This new reduction, which is in addition to the $4 rebate introduced last August following the failure of the last OPEC conference, brings Nigeria's current oil price to $34.5 per barrel, which relatively is slightly lower than the price of Saudi oil. Although in fact, Saudi oil sells for $32 per barrel, Nigerian oil, because of its superior quality and its proximity to the big North American and European consumer centers, is generally sold at a $3 premium.

The OPEC countries are to meet at the end of next week in Geneva to try and reach a unified price level which will bring up the Saudi oil to $34 per barrel.

Nigeria would, on its part, bring its basic price down from the present $40 to probably $37 (including the quality and geographical proximity premium) and would abolish all its reductions.

In oil circles, the decision by Nigeria to communicate the supplementary reduction by telex to its customers a week before the Geneva extraordinary conference is evidence either of a desire to speed up the settlement of bills to meet a pressing foreign exchange need or a desire to put pressure on some still recalcitrant OPEC members to pressure them to adopt a positive attitude in Geneva this time.

CSO: 4719/107

EFFORTS REPORTED TO CURB ATTACKS ON DIPLOMATS

Eight Arrested

AB210902 Paris AFP in English 0728 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Lagos, 21 Oct (AFP)--Eight people have been arrested as suspects in the murder near here last week of British High Commission (Embassy) Secretary Maud Eagleton, police disclosed Tuesday.

A spokesman said the eight were thought to have killed Mrs Eagleton and injured her husband while trying to steal their car.

He added that 15 people had been arrested in the city last weekend for involvement in an extensive racket of smuggling arms hidden in books.

Campaign To End Attacks

AB220750 Lagos NAN in English 0705 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Report by Lawrence Ukwu]

[Text] New York, 21 Oct (NAN)--Nigeria has called for an international campaign aimed at educating people all over the world on the need to curb criminal and offensive attacks on diplomatic personnel.

The call was made in New York today by the representative of Nigeria in the sixth committee of the UN General Assembly which deals with legal matters, Gboko Yough, during a session of the committee which examined attacks on members of the diplomatic corps in parts of the world.

Mr Yough said that such a campaign would go a long way toward exposing to all people the dangers and threat they posed to world peace by perpetrating acts of vandalism on diplomats. Mr Yough further recommended that countries that continually violated legal rules on diplomatic immunity should be black-listed with the purpose of taking drastic measures against them.

The Nigerian representative assured members of the committee that Nigeria would continue to uphold the Vienna conventions of 1961 and have been no breaches of those conventions on the Nigerian soil and no Nigerian representative or property has been the subject of willful attack.

According to UN official records made available to the News Agency of Nigeria, NAN, in New York today, last year there were 400 incidents involving breaches of diplomatic immunity in about 60 countries. According to the records, the most tragic incident occurred in October last year, when the Turkish consul general in Sydney and another official of the Turkish consulate in Sydney were assassinated by two terrorists who escaped on a motorcycle.

CSO: 4700/139

BRIEFS

DENATIONALIZATION OF OIL INDUSTRY--Port Harcourt, 22 Oct (NAN)--The River State governor, Chief Melford Okilo, has called for the transfer of the management of the country's oil industry to indigenous hands. The governor told a five-man delegation of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board which called on him on Tuesday that such an arrangement would save the nation from the intricacies of international oil politics. Chief Okilo also believed that more profit would be made if private companies were allowed to run the industry. The governor complained about some companies based in the state which were undermining the interest of his administration. He warned that his government would not tolerate a situation which would prevent it from participating in ventures in which it had interests. [Text] [AB221040 Lagos NAN in English 1020 GMT 22 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/140

MDP'S GAMBIAN CONFEDERATION REJECTION

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 2 Oct 81 p 16

[Text]

DAKAR, October 1 - Senegal's opposition People's Democratic Movement (MDP) said here yesterday it disapproved of a confederation with Gambia proposed by Gambian leader Dawda Jawara after Senegalese troops in August crushed an attempted coup against him.

The MDP, a Socialist self-management party headed by former Premier Mamadou Dia, said the confederation would be the result of force of arms.

It would pose political and technical problems concerning monetary zones and freedom of movement, and would also increase Senegal's burdens inopportunely at a time when it was itself already faced with serious economic and financial problems, the party said.

On internal affairs, the MDP condemned police raids in the past few weeks on members of another opposition group, the Democratic Party (Labour-Oriented). The authorities' action amounted to "political terrorism", the MDP charged.

(The Democratic Party has reported the interrogation of 33 of its activists around the country, with eight of them still allegedly detained and subjected to torture). (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/117-E

BRIEFS

DIOUF ARRIVES IN DOHA--The head of state, President Abdou Diouf, arrived this morning in Doha, Qatar, on the third and last leg of his official visit to the Gulf countries. Our special envoy (?Ousmane) M'baye files the following report: [Begin recording] The president of the republic's first day in Doha was concluded with a banquet given in his honor early this evening by the Qatari amir, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani. All Qatari dignitaries and ambassadors accredited to Doha were invited to the banquet. [End recording] [Excerpts] [AB202127 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 20 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/108

COUNTRY REPORTEDLY ENJOYS POLITICAL STABILITY

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] **APPROACHING Lome by road across the marshy plains of neighbouring Ghana, the 30-storey Second of Februry Hotel and Conference Centre suddenly appears on the horizon.**

With its 52 Presidential Suites, an equal number of ministerial apartments, several restaurants and a 200-seat theatre, it is one of the most luxurious hotels in West Africa. It is also the lynchpin in the government's policy of making this small country a major centre of tourism and international conference trade.

Diplomats say this one-party State enjoys a primary ingredient for successful tourism: political stability.

Weekend tourists from the economic and social turmoil of Togo's neighbours, Ghana and Nigeria, flock to Lome as an oasis in a troubled region. The President, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, who led a military coup in 1967, has held power for more than 14 years with the help of a strong police force.

Innumerable portraits of the Togolese leader, blown up to billboard size or miniaturised on the lapel badges worn by many Togolese, project a shrewdly-conceived image of benevolent paternalism.

In Togo, open criticism of the General is not tolerated and the Togolese know that the cost of arousing the strict disciplinary instincts of their leader can be high. The government argues that the General's firm grip keeps the country on a steady course toward greater development.

Officials point out there has been a certain liberalisation of the government with the election of a 67-member National Assembly, and the passage of a Constitution in December, 1979. At the same time, General Eyadema was re-elected as the only candidate of Togo's sole political party, the Togolese People's Rally with slightly less than 100 per cent of the vote.

Togo's National Assembly was dissolved and the old Constitution abolished after General Eyadema took power. Diplomats say the Assembly's 67 deputies, chosen by the party, have shown few signs of exercising any real independence from the executive. Assembly sessions are held in the national party headquarters.

Western diplomats say Togo's ambitious programme of building hotels throughout the country has a good chance of success and represents a reasonable option for a country with no known reserves of strategic metals and considerable natural attractons.

But the diplomats are less sanguine about the prospects of the Second of February Hotel, built at a cost of 35 billion C.F.A. francs (120 million dollars) or half Togo's 1980 budget. Sources close to the government say the construction of the hotel was a gamble at attracting the permanent seat of the Organisation of African Unity (O.A.U.) to Lome.

But 18 months after the hotel's opening, the O.A.U. remains firmly installed in Addis Ababa and the hotel's occupancy rate is still only a fraction of capacity.

Lome's older hotels have reached occupancy levels of 65-80 per cent, the government says. The Second of February was clearly the biggest gamble in an ambitious investment programme which left this country of 2.5 million people with a debt of about one billion dollars.

When the price of Togo's primary export, phosphates, quadrupled in 1974, the government seized the chance to expand the narrow base of an economy which depended on phosphates, cocoa and coffee for 90 per cent of its exports.

Heavy spending continued even after phosphate prices slumped in 1976. The fruits of the spending spree have been prolonged economic difficulties.

External debts have had to be rescheduled twice, in 1979 and again in February of this year, and diplomats say a third rescheduling is likely in 1963.

Just over six months into the second consecutive two-year IMF (International Monetary Fund) stabilisation programme, the Togolese are returning to Washington to renegotiate the agreement, says Finance Minister Tete Tei-eenuesefa.

Togo will be unable to service 18 to 20 billion CFA francs (62 to 68 million dollars) of its external debt by the end of this year as foreseen in the agreement because of low prices for Togo's exports, the high price of imported oil and a drop in phosphate production, the Minister said.

Economists agree that the results of heavy spending on industry during the 1976-80 development plan period have been mixed. Diplomats say a recent World Bank mission, which studied Togo's new industrial projects, recommended that some be closed down.

Spending in the late 1970s gave Togo an oil refinery with an annual capacity of one million tonnes, a steel mill which can produce 20,000 tonnes of reinforcing rods annually, a 50 million dollar textile plant and a 285 million dollar cement clinker plant owned jointly with Ghana and the Ivory Coast.

The oil refinery opened in January 1978 but shut down seven months later with debts of more than 40 million dollars. It re-opened in April 1979 under new management and made enough money to pay off all debts before high crude oil prices forced it to close again five months ago.

Profitable operations at the refinery are possible, depending on world prices for refined products, economists say, but prospects for the steel mill, which is forced to import scrap, energy and management to run the plant, and which operates only periodically, are less encouraging.

The opening of the textile plant has been delayed due to management disagreements and the clinker plant was forced to shut down from mid-July to mid-August when the refinery cut off its supply of fuel oil. Refinery sources said supply was interrupted because the plant had not paid its fuel bill since the beginning of the year.

The 40-million dollar expansion of Lome Port is likely to turn out to be one of the most succesful projects, economists say, as the port operates efficiently and profitably and port volume incresed by 15 per ent in 1980.

They also say that private commerce and services including banking operate very successfully in Togo and that investment in agricultue during the last plan period led to a four-fold incease in coton production.

Replanting of 5,000 hectares (12,350 acres) of coffee and 3,000 hectares (7,410 acres) of cocoa under World Bank sponsorship has also begun to yield results.

But the largest success of the Togolese economy appears to be its near self-sufficency in production of basic foodstuffs. Production has kept pace with population growth during the "Green Revolution" campaign which President Eyadema began in 1977.

"Peasants feed themselves and are able to sell 15 to 20 per cent of their production", one economist said. "That's what everybody in Africa dreams about — and in Togo it's true."

CSO: 4700/125-E

BRIEFS

RAZING OF VILLAGES--A togolese opposition movement-in-exile asserted today that soldiers had razed villages, killed livestock and beaten peasants to clear them off land earmarked for the extension of a national park in the West African state. The Togolese Democratic Movement charged in a statement here that the Lome Government had recently ordered the evacuation of an entire area adjacent to the Keran reserve, in Northern Togo. In a "commando operation led by a high-ranking officer, all the villages were destroyed (and) recalcitrant farmers were brutalized by police and soldiers and saw their fields and cattle destroyed". The statement said some villagers fled into neighbouring Ghana and others to Mango, in Togo, where they remained homeless and were being fed by local authorities. The opposition group also said that 60 soldiers were posted around the seized land with orders to shoot on sight if anyone tried to re-enter it. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 25 Sep 81 p 17]

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE UP--More than 70 per cent of Togolese children have been admitted to schools at the beginning of the new school year, a 10 per cent improvement over the figure for last year. The greatest improvement comes in primary schools, which have enrolled 484,272 children this year. Secondary schools have admitted 107,000 pupils. Togo has a population of 2.5 million. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 25 Sep 81 p 17]

FIREWOOD LOAN--France's central economic cooperation fund has made a loan of 2.3 million dollars to Togo for the planting of 1,600 hectares (4,000 acres) of quick-growing eucalyptus. The trees will supply firewood for the Lome district. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 25 Sep 81 p 17]

CSO: 4700/125-E

KAUNDA SAYS ZAMBIAN DISSIDENTS BEING TRAINED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Dennis Kapata]

[Excerpt]

BETWEEN 500 and 600 Zambian dissidents are being trained in South Africa with the aim of destabilising the country, President Kaunda disclosed here today.

The racist regime's involvement in the internal affairs of the country would be known during the treason trial.

Dr Kaunda made the disclosure in an interview with former **Times of Zambia** business editor Ruth Weiss now with the Link-up Radio Services (Trust) in London.

The President said Pretoria was involved in an attempt to rescue the alleged coup plotters from detention.

Dr Kaunda, who was explaining the situation in Southern Africa particularly the Namibian issue, did not indicate when the Zambian dissidents went to South Africa.

There were about 5,000 Zimbabweans and 10,000 Mozambican rebels in South Africa with the same aim of destabilising their countries.

On Zambian dissidents, he said the Government had established that they were between 500 to 600. Originally, the Government thought they were about 1,000.

CSO: 4700/128-E

UNZA PROBE COMMISSION TOLD UNZA NEEDS OVERHAUL

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE accounts department of the University of Zambia is in a mess because some of the people manning it are "incompetent."

Unauthorised borrowing, misuse of funds and other financial malpractices have contributed to the mess, the commission of inquiry probing the affairs of the university heard yesterday.

Chairman of the Party committee at the Lusaka campus, Mr Sitwala Lipalile told the commission in his submission that: "The whole system needs overhauling."

He charged that each time the university had money for loans, it was all borrowed by the "big fish" leaving the junior staff with nothing.

The priorities are wrong because, Mr Lipalile alleged, the central administration spent the little money available purchasing non-essential times chasing non-essential items which later gathered dust in the storeroom.

Some of the machines bought had not been used for a long time and nobody could explain why they were bought, he claimed.

He gave an example of a drilling machine that had been lying idle in the School of Mines for a long time until his committee queried why it was not being utilised.

No checks are carried out because some top administrative officers are also guilty of some of the irregularities," he charged.

Dr Gatian Lungu, head of the correspondence department and acting chairman of the Zambian Academic Caucus, said the administration should be pruned to save money.

Some top officers, he said, had two secretaries and a confidential secretary. This caused duplication of work.

The academic staff were suffering because the institution continued to maintain a top heavy administration at a great cost, Dr Lungu said.

Dr Lungu and the secretary of the Zambian Academic Caucus, Mr Geoffrey Lungwagwa both said the administration was weak resulting in ancillary staff such as cleaners being under-utilised because of lack of strict supervision.

The university bookshop no longer had sufficient text books, Dr Lungu said.

And nodding in approval, chairman of the commission, Mr Wesley Nyirenda said: "We visited the university bookshop last week and it did not look like one. It looked like a glorified secondary school bookshop."

CSO: 4700/128-E

SWAPO DETAINEES' RELEASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

TWO Namibian girls married to Zambians who were rounded up last week for allegedly "deserting" SWAPO have been released.

This follows the intervention of Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General Mr Gibson Chigaga. They were released on Tuesday to join their husbands in Ndola and Kitwe.

This was confirmed in Ndola yesterday by a lawyer from Ellis and Company who was engaged by the husbands of the women to secure their release on the grounds that the party cadres had resigned from SWAPO.

The lawyer who did not want to be named said he had written a letter to Mr Chigaga demanding an explanation over the detention and intimated that he would file a writ of habeas corpus if he was not given an answer.

He said Mr Chigaga was satisfied that the Namibians, Mrs Hertha Iifo Bwalya and Mrs Helvis Sheya Chipawa were legally married to Mr Lloyd Bwalya and Mr Daltons Chipawa respectively. Another Namibian Mrs Rosa Martin Mukuwa who is married to Mr Demus Mukuwa of Ndola was released on Sunday morning on humanitarian grounds because she had a three-week-old baby.

The trio were picked up from their homes on Saturday night by SWAPO freedom fighters who were accompanied by armed Zambian security forces.

They were told they had deserted SWAPO and were to be sent to Angola on Monday to be disciplined.

They were detained at Ndola Central police station awaiting departure.

SWAPO representative in Lusaka Mr Aaron Mushimba said the Namibians picked up on the Copperbelt could be among the list of those cadres sponsored by the party to study in Zambia, but upon completion of their studies, deserted the party to roam the streets.

He said this was indiscipline and the party would not tolerate such behaviour because sponsored cadres were expected to contribute to the liberation of their country.

Mr Mushimba said he was not against any member getting married to Zambians, but he did not like the idea of Zambians "grabbing" SWAPO cadres.

He promised that if the trio had documentary proof that their resignation and marriages received the blessing of the party they would rejoin their husbands.

CSO: 4700/128-E

SERIOUS FAMINE REPORTEDLY HITS GWEMBE DISTRICT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

ABOUT 2,000 villagers in Gwembe district whose crops were destroyed by an invading swarm of locusts are surviving on wild fruits because of a serious famine that has hit the area.

District executive secretary in charge of Siavonga, Mr Lubasi Mutukwa, warned yesterday that unless appropriate action was taken immediately to alleviate hunger, many people would die of starvation.

Mr Mutukwa who has just completed a 10-day tour of Siavonga said the worst hit areas were Sikongo, Sianyolo and Katwebele where villagers were having to walk long distances in search of wild fruits.

Although no deaths have so far occurred, he said that people in the area were surviving by the grace of God since no relief measures had been undertaken due to lack of funds.

Mr Mutukwa said he had already dispatched a team of officers to the area including Mwacamvwa where elephants had also destroyed many fields, to ascertain the people's needs and submit a report to the provincial headquarters in Livingstone.

Gwembe district governor, Philemon Chipeso could not confirm the famine as he was reported to be in Lusaka for business while provincial veterinary officer, Dr Namasivyan Balasubramanium, was on tour of Choma farms.

Southern Province permanent secretary, Mr Ian Sikazwe said his office had not yet received a report from Siavonga, but "we shall wait to hear from the officers on the spot," he said.

CSO: 4700/128-E

ZFE SEMINAR ANALYSES CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

THE imbalance of power between the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and the Zambia Federation of Employers and poor communication between the two organisations on one hand and the Government on the other are factors contributing to industrial unrest in the country.

Consolidated Tyre Services general manager Mr Gwaza Banda said this in Kitwe yesterday when he opened a seminar for personnel managers and officers organised by the ZFE at Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation.

"To my understanding of Zambian industrial relations the main problem areas include those of imbalance of power and influence between the ZCTU and the ZFE, ineffective communications between the Government, the ZCTU and the ZFE, poor communications within organisations and problems of balancing wages and prices."

The ZFE should be strengthened to influence Government policy on economic matters. Mr Banda called on the seminar to look into ways in which the organisation could be strengthened to make it an effective employers' representative.

"Dialogue on industrial matters should be encouraged initially between the ZCTU and ZFE with the Government providing guidance and conciliatory services."

This could only be achieved if there was a balance of power between the two organisations.

The ZFE should speed up its efforts of bringing employer associations under one wing to improve its membership and quality of leadership.

It should be encouraged to research into industrial problems including industrial relations, industrial development, working conditions and legislation affecting industrial organisations to keep them relevant to changing needs.

Peace

Conflicts arising from fear and lack of trust would be eliminated in favour of peace, progress and prosperity in industry if consultations were frequently undertaken between the ZFE, ZCTU and the Government.

Mr Banda urged participants to look into the relations between the Party and works committees at places of work and managements to find out if these were necessary or could be merged.

CSO: 4700/128-E

ZR SOURCES CONFIRM GOODS TRAFFIC TO ZAIRE CONTINUING

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Oct 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA Railways has not suspended railway traffic to Zaire as reported by a foreign radio station on Tuesday night, **Zambia News Agency** investigations have revealed.

Zambia Railways sources in Ndola and Lusaka have confirmed that traffic of goods from Zaire and outside Zambia is still continuing normaly to Zaire.

Zairean Embassy counsellor Mr Nkumbi Kasongo Kitenge said he was unaware of the alleged suspension of traffic to Zaire. He said he had not received any information from either the Zambian Government or from Zaire over the issue.

A report on the British Broadcasting Corporation said on Tuesday that Zambia had suspended railway traffic to Zaire because that country had been defaulting in paying transportation charges.

There was no comment from Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications. All efforts to contact the Minister, Mr Rajah Kunda and his Minister of State Mr Maxwell Lufoma were fruitless.

A source at Zambia Railways freight section in Ndola said that he was not aware of the suspension of traffic to Zaire though he admitted that Zaire had not been paying transport charges for some time.

CSO: 4700/128-E

SWEDEN PROVIDES GRANT TO RUN PRIMARY, MINING SCHOOLS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Oct 81 p 2

[Excerpt] SWEDEN has granted Zambia K2.5 million to run primary schools and the schools of mining and engineering at the University of Zambia.

The grant is a follow-up to another one signed last year between the two countries in which Sweden pledged to service various educational programmes in Zambia between 1980-83.

Yesterday's grant was a climax of two weeks of talks between the two sides in which they reviewed progress made in the fields receiving attention from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

The two countries will review the progress and examine constraints annually.

Speaking for the Government, acting permanent secretary for Education and Culture Mr Miles Banda, paid tribute to the Swedish government for its continued assistance to the nation.

It was obvious that until there were enough funds to inject in the educational system proposed changes would not succeed.

He hoped that Sweden's contribution would have a lasting effect on the Zambian educational system.

In reply, head of development cooperation at the Swedish embassy Mrs Brita Ostberg said her country would continue to help develop Zambia's educational system.

She added that the two countries shared similar objectives in the development of education.

CSO: 4700/128-E

JAPANESE GRANTS, AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

JAPAN has approved a K1.5 million grant aid to Zambia for tractors, the new Japanese ambassador to Zambia Mr Eiji Seki said in Lusaka yesterday.

Speaking in his first interview since his arrival a month ago, Mr Eiji said the grant, which was expected to be presented to the Zambian authorities later this month, was Japan's contribution to the operation food production programme launched by President Kaunda last year.

The envoy said his government had approved another K2,000 donation in medical equipment to the Ministry of Health.

He said the medical equipment was in addition to the K3,000 worth of drugs donated to the University Teaching Hospital early this year.

He said five major Japanese construction firms had tendered for the construction of the K6 million children's wing at the UTH funded by his government and work was expected to begin next month.

Project

Mr Eiji said feasibility studies on the micro-wave links had been completed and that the two countries were discussing the K25 million loan for the project.

A nine-man Japanese team was currently studying the ten-year-old nitrogen chemicals plant in Kafue with a view to rehabilitate it.

The plant was old and operating below capacity but the team would determine the degree of repair work required to bring it to full capacity.

Asked on Japan's possibility to develop one of the State farms, he said the two countries were exchanging views on what form of agricultural development should be given to Zambia although Japan was considering this country's grant for a K32 million loan to buy land clearing machines. — Zana.

CSO: 4700/128-E

AUSTRALIA PROVIDES GRANT FOR GOODS IMPORTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Dennis Kapata]

[Text] AUSTRALIA is to give Zambia K2.5 million grant during the period 1981/82 to 1983/84 for importation of goods.

Under the agreement, Australia will make available to Zambia goods and services.

The accord was signed by Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane and Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Tony Street.

This has been announced in a memorandum of understanding between the two countries. The memorandum is a result of President Kaunda's official state visit to Australia.

The memorandum said in future years, the grant would be determined every year between the two governments in accordance with Australian bilateral allocations to Zambia.

Among goods Zambia would import from Australia would be raw materials for use by parastatal bodies, construction materials, agricultural inputs such as fertilisers, agricultural chemicals, seeds and livestock for breeding purposes.

Manufactured goods will include, agricultural, mining, transport, construction and industrial development equipment.

Other equipment will be for marine, communications, laboratory, power generation and transmission, water and medical.

And Zana reports: The Zambian Government will shortly open and maintain a non-interest-bearing account to hold a working balance with the reserve Bank of Australia in Sidney from which payments for goods imported will be made.

To facilitate transactions, the Zambian Government will appoint a local agent to arrange for the importation of goods, until Zambia establishes a mission in Australia.

The Australian government will meet the transportation costs, including shipping, handling, storage and demurrage charges up to the port of entry while Zambia will meet the costs incurred within her borders.

The grant is expected to go a long way in meeting some of Zambia's present equipment and raw material shortages. At the moment Australia supplies Zambia with wheat and dairy products.

bonds: the language, the system of values, its education through the English language," he told the Commonwealth summit.

But lack of vision of the future might reduce that through economic and immigration policies, the foreign minister, who is leading Malaysia's delegation to the summit, said.

"It will become so that only government supported scholars or the children of the very rich will get the sort of education they used to have," he said.

The Malaysian government, along with many others in the Commonwealth, has complained to the British government about economy cuts that have increased fees for students going to British colleges and universities.

CSO: 4700/128-E

LIVINGSTONE MOTOR ASSEMBLERS CLOSES INDEFINITELY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Oct 81 p 2

[Excerpt]

LIVINGSTONE Motor Assemblers has been closed down indefinitely, an Indeco spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday.

The closure was indefinite until the company was allowed sufficient foreign exchange to bring in car components and other replacements.

The closure would adversely affect the current diversification programme aimed at introducing other models at the plant and would result in redundancies.

The board of directors which met in Lusaka yesterday expressed serious concern at the deteriorating situation of the company.

It was particularly concerned at the increase in the number of cars recently imported using foreign exchange which could have easily been used to bring in more assembly components for LMA.

The spokesman cited a recent application for letters of credit worth K50,000 for replacement parts to complete assembling 50 vehicles which has not yet been approved.

The plant closed down on August 1, and about 150 workers were sent on leave at half-pay in the hope that components would arrive soon.

The company was to use the period of the closure to accommodate work on the diversification of the plant but this had not been possible because of lack of foreign exchange.

In the circumstances, LMA has no alternative but to extend the period of closure.

CSO: 4700/128-E

BUMPER MAIZE CROP COLLECTION INCURRING PROBLEMS

Expected 11 Million Bags

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE collection of the expected 11 million bags bumper maize harvest has run into a maze of difficulties ranging from lack of funds to impassable roads leading to rural depots.

Chairman of the Southern Province Cooperative Marketing Union Mr Amos Walubita said in Choma yesterday his union had run out of funds to pay farmers for their crop.

The situation had been aggravated by the Government's failure to give the union its annual grants since last year, now totalling K15 million.

Mr Walubita said the K18 million overdraft which the SPCMU got from a bank had been exhausted on paying farmers.

"Unless the Government releases the K15 million in time, we shall not be able to pay for more than 600,000 bags of maize collected from farmers."

If there were no immediate positive developments Mr Walubita would have no alternative but to meet Prime Minister Mundia in Lusaka over the issue.

This is because even after the union had sent its marketing manager Mr Thomas Mudaala to Lusaka for talks with top officials at the Cabinet Office and Department of Marketing and Cooperatives, there was no assurance that the Government would release the money.

Last month SPCMU general manager Mr Hassan Ramaswamy told Central Committee Member Mr Kapasa Makasa who visited Choma that unless the union received more money from the Government, it would not pay farmers for their crops. That was after Mr Makasa had given the union a two-week ultimatum to pay farmers.

More than 34,000 bags of maize are threatened with destruction by rains at Masompe in Namwala and the southern part of Kalomo because of poor roads.

Mr Walubita said the road to Masompe was impassable to heavy duty trucks because of its muddy condition and those south of Kalomo were too narrow for the big vehicles.

In Chipata it is reported that one million bags of maize bought by the Eastern Province Cooperative Union are exposed at main depots because of lack of tarpaulins.

Minister of Works and Supply and chairman of contingency coordinating committee Mr Haswell Mwale directed the Zambia Cooperatives Federation to despatch 2,000 tarpaulins to the area.

Mr Mwale ordered Namboard to ensure that haulers from' the province carried tarpaulins to protect maize from rains.

Mr Mwale on a tour of the province was told that the cooperative union had delivered 1,134,247 bags of maize to its main depots.

The union needed ten light commercial vehicles to transport 40,000 bags of maize and 20,000 bags of other crops from outlying rural depots.

But the ZCF has delivered to the EPCU tarpaulins ordered from Malawi for the union, a company spokesman said.

The union had made its own arrangements to bring in tarpaulin covers from Bombay in India but they had not arrived.

The spokesman said ZCF planned to charter a Zambia Airways cargo plane to airfreight tarpaulin covers from India next week.

In Ndola, Namboard has received 300 tarpaulins to cover maize to protect it from rains.

District manager Mr Gracewell Nkhata said the tarpaulins arrived a week ago and dispelled fears that maize at Bwana Mkubwa depot was soaked by rains that hit rains could not damage the maize which was still not off-loaded from wagons by yesterday.

There was fear from Ndola residents that the bumper harvest would be affected by the unexpected rains.

A Zambia Railways official confirmed that 68 wagons carrying maize from the south arrived in Ndola uncovered.

Farmers Responding to Production Appeals

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 81 p 2

[Text]

THERE is tremendous response from commercial and small-scale farmers to increase maize production for self-sufficiency as well as for export market.

Power Equipment general manager Mr Tim Marshall said this in Lusaka yesterday when he commented on the arrival of four new 140 HP Massey Ferguson tractors from Italy via Zimbabwe for commercial farmers.

He said following Government directives to increase maize production, a lot of farmers in the commercial and small-scale sectors were increasing their hectarage.

Mr Marshall said with this enthusiasm he was optimistic the country should produce more maize next year to even enter the export market.

The four tractors were brought into the country with the help of a Zimbabwean firm — Affretair — which airfreighted the vehicles from Kenya to Salisbury because it was cheaper than bringing them directly to Lusaka.

Mr Marshall said that Zambian farmers recently required a shipment of tractors from Italy as a matter of urgency and that important work had to be completed before the start of the rain season.

In the meantime the four tractors were in Nairobi and Affretair, Zimbabwe's national cargo airline came to the rescue.

This was because of their roomy cargo aircraft which has hatches big enough to allow these agricultural vehicles.

Even with the large entry hatches, the rear wheels of each tractor had to be dismantled to get the tractors into plane. The total shipment value which weighed 22,130 kilos was valued at about K11,595.

On arrival in Salisbury, the rear wheels were re-assembled and transported to Lusaka by Power Equipment.

Mr Marshall said the speed with which the tractors were brought into the country demonstrated the growing interest from all farmers in boosting maize production.

CSO: 4700/128-E

LINTCO FORECASTS BUMPER COTTON CROP NEXT YEAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] THE Lint Company (Lintco) is poised to produce about 28 million kg of cotton next year if the weather will be favourable, general manager Mr William Mantanyani said in Lusaka yesterday.

This forecast is based on the company's improved input supplies to farmers and comprehensive training programmes.

Mr Mantanyani said the company was now studying the price of cotton, which **now stands at 47n a kg, with a view of increasing it.**

The support his company got from the European Economic Community (EEC) was making a great impact on the cotton industry in the country.

Trucks and motorcycles brought in by the EEC had improved the supply of **inputs to farmers so greatly that even some areas which were impassable to motor vehicles were being reached by the motorcyclists.**

The construction of 15 cotton depots in rural areas was expected to be completed by the end of this year together with two provincial depots at Mumbwa and Monze. A central depot is **being built in Lusaka.**

"The EEC programme has made us provide better services to the farmers," said the general manager.

Under the programme, farmers have been taught latest techniques in cotton farming while extension officers were taught how to help the emergent farmers.

"Our efforts are devoted **to the training of extension** workers and some farmerts."

Bumper

Mr Mantanyani said because of improvements in transport, input supply and training, the company hoped to buy about 28 million **kg of cotton in 1982 compared to the projected 23 million kg this year.**

"If all goes well, and allowing for good weather, we should have a bumper harvest."

He said a total of K7 million had been paid to farmers for their produce **this year for nearly 16 million kg bought.**

CSO: 4700/128-E

PARTY OFFICIAL ACCUSES POLICE OF ENCOURAGING CATTLE RUSTLING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

A PARTY ward chairman has accused some special constables and policemen of encouraging cattle rustling in Kabwe Rural.

Kalola ward chairman Mr William Ndalama claimed at the weekend that there was a syndicate of cattle rustlers whose activities were abetted by police and special constables.

Addressing a meeting of village headmen Mr Ndalama said the racketeers obtained permits from the police to enable them to sell cattle which they did not have.

"After getting the permits, they go to steal the animals and sell them to a white farmer. In some cases, the racketeers pay money to special constables to steal the animals for them," he charged.

Mr Ndalama said special constables were being used in the racket because they did not get paid for the work they did.

During the meeting, it was revealed that in less than two months more than 100 head of cattle were stolen from the area.

Asked for a comment Central Division deputy police chief Mr Labby Kalombe said in Kabwe yesterday:

"We are human beings. We also make mistakes. If the chairman has evidence, let him come to the division and report to the commanding officer. If his story is true, we shall then take appropriate measures against officers involved."

Mr Kalombe said police wanted people who had facts and not those who made "wild allegations" against his officers merely to demoralise them.

"As a Party official, Mr Ndalama is not only responsible for Party organisation but to ensure that there is security in his area by cooperating with the police."

CSO: 4700/128-E

ECA COUNTRIES WORK OUT MINERAL STUDY PROGRAM

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 Oct 81 p 7

[Text]

EAST and Central African (ECA) countries have worked out a study programme of rock formation and characteristics in Zambia and Tanzania in their search for minerals.

The programme to cover the period from 1982 — 1984 was worked out at the recent Geology for Development in Africa meeting held at the Management Development Board in Lusaka and attended by representatives from five countries.

According to the programme released by director of Geological Survey department in Lusaka Dr Eli Mwanang'onze the regions to be covered are those in Zambia and Tanzania.

They include, the irumide belt which is the area lying between a line stretching from Kapiri Mposhi to Isoka and the Luangwa River.

Another region to be covered is the area right of a line starting from east of Isoka parallel to the Zambia-Malawi border going to Lake Tanganyika.

All the countries in the region should take an active part in the study to be financed by member countries and the United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

"Objectives would be to assess the mineral and economic potential of these belts and to disseminate all results and conclusions amongst the countries of the sub-region", it says.

The study is also envisaged to provide training in the methods of approach to the various disciplines of rock formations and characteristics to less experienced geologists from all the countries of the sub-region.

Among the studies to be carried out will include the chemistry of the earth, examinations of earth's properties, origin of metal, establishment of the rock's age, study layers of rock deposited in these areas, study alteration of rocks due to temperature and pressure, study of folded rocks and rock in liquid form.

Local relevant institutions in both countries are expected to assist in the study.

"Sufficient rock specimens will be collected from each geological unit for petrographic study, geochemical characterisation and study of metallocenic of belts", the programme says.

Participants to the meeting came from Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Ghana, Belgium and UNESCO.

CSO: 4700/128-E

COMPANY TO PRODUCE IRRIGATION PIPES THIS MONTH

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Oct 81 p 7

[Text]

AMIRAN Trading Company is to start producing irrigation pipes later this month.

The company's general manager, Mr Dan Nahmias, said in Lusaka that the firm had already received equipment to be used in the production of irrigation pipes for farmers.

He said that the company would be making pipes of different sizes and assured that the firm was able to meet local demand.

He said: "Provided we are able to get raw materials in time, we will be able to supply the nation's needs and have a surplus for export."

Explaining why there had been a delay in setting up the project, Mr Nahmias said that the company was waiting for the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) to make the necessary electrical connections.

On exports, Mr Nahmias said that the company would initially be exporting to neighbouring countries then to other nations elsewhere in Africa.

Mr Nahmias said that countries such as Tanzania would benefit greatly from setting up the project as she would be able to buy irrigation pipes from Zambia at a cheaper cost as compared to those imported from overseas.

He put the investment in the new venture at K1 million and added that once operational, it will save Zambia a lot of money in foreign exchange.

"We estimate we shall save the country about K600,000 every year in foreign exchange. In addition, we shall earn the country money by exporting the pipes to neighbouring countries," he said.

Initially, the company will employ 15 workers who will be trained in the skills of manufacturing irrigation pipes.

CSO: 4700/128-E

BRIEFS

ZR ELECTRIFICATION STUDY--The long-awaited feasibility study into the electrification of Zambia Railways has now started, a company spokesman announced in Kabwe on Thursday. If electrification proved to be feasible, it would result in substantial saving of foreign exchange which was being spent on importing diesel for locomotives. The study started in May and a final report was expected by March next year. Manager for industrial participation and public relations Mr Alex Lubinda said Zambia Railways had entrusted the work to Messrs Deconsult, a West German consulting firm. The study was being financed under the "World Bank railway project." Since the exercise was a capital-intensive project, it was found necessary that detailed technical-economic studies be made before taking final decision on the matter. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Oct 81 p 2]

ETHANOL PLANT FINANCING--Indeco has found alternative sources of funds to finance the establishment of an ethanol plant at Nakambala Sugar Estate, a company spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday. The alternative sources had already been identified and construction of the ethanol factory was expected to start next year. The spokesman was reacting to reports that Zambia had lost a K12 million deal clinched with Austria for the establishment of an ethanol fodder yeast plant at Nakambala. Indeco was working closely with its counterparts in Zimbabwe who are producing ethanol and the company will appoint consultants for the ethanol project soon. On Wednesday, Austrian ambassador to Zambia, Mr Horst Mezei said Zambia had lost the K12 million deal because since the two countries signed a loan agreement to start the plant on May 19, Zambia did not claim the money within six weeks as stipulated in the agreement, according to Zana. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Oct 81 p 1]

POSSIBLE WASTE OF SOVIET VACCINES--More than 2,000 doses of vaccines donated by the Soviet Red Cross for the immunisation of people in rural areas around Livingstone may go to waste because of lack of transport to deliver the medicine to the people. Livingstone Red Cross branch vice-chairman Mr Henry Kaluya said this yesterday when he appealed to business houses and organisations in the area for money donations to buy fuel for the immunisation campaign. He said the Red Cross was anxious to use the vaccines before they expired next January. The doses are for whooping cough, tetanus and diptheria. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 81 p 5]

EIB INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT LOANS--The European Investment Bank (EIB) has announced loans worth about K8 million for small and medium scale industrial investment in Zambia. The bank said in a statement it had made a ten-year loan of K6.5 million at eight per cent annual interest to Zambia's National Development Bank which would lend the money to ventures approved by the EIB. The other loan of K1.5 million would be used for financing feasibility studies, equity participation and loans for very small ventures. Interest rate would be two per cent and loans would be for up to 25 years. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Oct 81 p 4]

UNHCR AID TO REFUGEES--The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has donated K583,800 for humanitarian assistance to refugees and victims of the drought and famine in the Western Province. A tripartite agreement providing for the donation was signed at the Ministry of Home Affairs yesterday between the UNHCR, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and the Zambian Government. UNHCR representative to Zambia, Mr Joseph Kuwaki signed on behalf of his organisation while Home Affairs acting permanent Secretary, Mr Evans Simukulwa signed on behalf of the Zambian Government and LWF administrator for finance and programmes, Mr Heikki Hyvarinen, also signed on behalf of his organisation. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/128-E

COMMENTARY ON PRESIDENT SADAT'S DEATH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 81 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text] ANOTHER world figure has fallen to the assassin's bullet. Whatever the motives of those who gunned down President Anwar Sadat, their dastardly deed must be condemned in the strongest possible terms.

President Sadat was a strong, courageous and controversial statesman. Such men make enemies almost as easily as they make friends and the Egyptian leader made more than his fair share of the former, particularly after he chose to follow the path of peace with Israel.

In the context of Arab solidarity and friendship it was a lonely and dangerous path. That the President knew the risks that were involved there is no doubt. It is a measure of his courage that he chose to ignore them as he pursued the course which he believed to be best for his country.

His passing must have a profound effect not only on Egypt and the Middle East but on the world.

Will his successor or successors, continue to promote peace with Israel? Or will the late President's policies be allowed to wither on the bough as a sacrifice to the cause of Arab unity?

The volatile and turbulent Middle East, with its oil wealth and strategic importance, has long been the scene of Big Power meddling. In post-Sadat Egypt these pressures will almost certainly be intensified.

It is a dangerous game. President Sadat played it and lost. Can the Egyptian people still emerge as victors? That will depend largely on the calibre of the new President. Is there another Nasser somewhere in the nation's military or civilian hierarchy?

CSO: 4700/127-E

NEW WORLD ORDER VITAL SAYS MUGABE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 81 p 11

[Article by Gareth Willard]

[Text]

A NEW international order will not reject economic interdependence but establish genuine interdependence with all states benefiting from increased trade, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said here last night.

He was giving the La Trobe Memorial Lecture at La Trobe University in Melbourne on his last night in the city before flying home by way of Queensland.

The establishment of a just economic order presupposed a world in which the equality of all men was accepted as a fundamental principle and the oppression of human beings on any grounds was not tolerated.

The ideal of a just world order thus could not be realised until apartheid in South Africa was eliminated. "It should simply be impermissible in these last two decades of the 20th century that certain groups of human beings should still be treated as virtual chattels or mere beasts of burden, rather than as full human beings."

Mr Mugabe said the aims of the new Government in Zimbabwe, to create a socialist society based on the abolition of exploitation, merged with the general aims of the Third World and the new economic order needed globally.

The new Zimbabwean Government had been accused, even by generally supportive scholars, of too radical an approach and too hasty a pace in restructuring economic and social institutions.

"The implication has been that the institutions we inherited were not only in reasonable repair despite the years of war, but also that they constituted a firm foundation on which further development of our country could be realised."

The colonial system was based on the exploitation of the majority by the minority with the pauperisation of the majority a condition for the privileges of the few.

He stated that he was not considering the subjective views, attitudes or behaviour of individuals or functionaries within the system but rather talking of colonialism as an historical objective system.

During the liberation struggle the nationalist movements had not fought a military struggle akin to a putsch, for if they had done so the technically superior enemy would have crushed them.

Instead, the process had been one of politicising, organising and mobilising the masses for a prolonged struggle with no exclusive reliance on military force.

"In resorting to arms we never lost sight of one prominent fact . . . that we were armed militants and not militarists."

National liberation meant more in Zimbabwe than national independence. "It encompasses the objective of gaining control over, and restructuring, the determinant institutions of our society in such a way as to enhance the material and cultural level and well-being of the mass of our people.

"It means redressing the institutionalised injustice that the colonial system represented and putting our people in the position to control their own lives and destiny as much as in the political as in the socio-economic spheres."

CSO: 4700/127-E

TODD EXAMINES SIGNIFICANCE OF RIDDELL REPORT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 81 p 4

[Text]

MANY attitudes will have to change if Zimbabweans are to carry out successfully the "revolutionary" change in their lifestyle as contemplated and recommended by the Riddell Commission, the Senate heard yesterday.

In a take note debate in the Commission's report, Senator Garfield Todd told the House: "The progressive liberation of the people is what the report on incomes, prices and conditions of service is all about."

The deliberations and recommendations of the commission, which was chaired by Mr Roger Riddell, had been governed by the concept of a "just society" in Zimbabwe based on the proviso that "a certain minimum standard" of living was to be achieved by all.

"That is the nub of the matter," he added.

Senator Todd said the general picture sketched by the commission was that Zimbabwe had 90 000 workers earning an average of $8 500 a year; 58 000 mine-workers who averaged about $800 a year; 229 000 commercial farm employees with an average of $540 a year; 114 000 in domestic employment averaging $360 a year; and some 750 000 peasant farmers with an average income of $220 a year.

While there are actually 750 000 peasant farmers, they lived on land which could support only 336 000, he added.

"When I read evidence given by the poor and under-privileged I was reminded of the case histories of 19th century workers and the under-privileged in Britain, as quoted by Karl Marx.

"The horrors are similar, but while Karl Marx could see no emancipation, no salvation except through world revolution and while all authority was against him, Roger Riddell is in a post-revolution situation and has the authority in this country.

The Government is committed to making what changes are required to "succour the poor", said Senator Todd. "Our Riddell report has been called for by a government which desperately wants to know what to do to meet the need of the people and which is committed to using the resources of the land to accomplish its purpose."

Senator Todd said the commission "speaks in terms of three to five years from major change and I hope that this optimism will be vindicated.

"What is quite certain is that many attitudes will have to change and I accept that this applies to me also," added the former prime minister of the then Southern Rhodesia.

Senator Todd had no doubt that "policies of laissez-faire will not produce the change which the people of this country need so desperatly and so quickly".

"The guns are silent, and thank God for that, but victory for the people's army just clears the way for peaceful change."

By this, he said, he did not mean slow or little change. "I mean that peace now gives opportunity for revolutionary change. It is revolutionary change that is contemplated and recommended in the report before us".

Saying there had been "misconceptions" regarding the commission's work, Senator Todd told the House: "Where the commission has highlighted dire need and has suggested ways to meet the need, or warned of present dangers, the Government cannot ignore and would not wish to ignore, such facts.

"Government may not accept the advice given and it does not have to do so, but in such circumstances the ministers

concerned must put forward even better proposals to meet the need."

Giving his views on the report, he said: "Fifty years ago I was happily and comfortably a capitalist and a paternalist. Now I am uncomfortably, and at a very late age, declaring myself a socialist — anyway basically a socialist."

Senator Todd said the commission believed that the attainment of acceptable living standards depended on the rapid growth of the economy and that the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero, had said the growth rate must not fall below 8 percent a year.

"Let us not deceive ourselves," Senator Todd said. "We could use borrowed money for relief purposes instead of spending it upon basic development, but the edifice we build will surely crash unless it has foundations of real growth, proportionate to the weight of the building they support.

"The recommendations on the economy are not all acceptable to me but they have been carefully and honestly made and they merit painstaking consideration."

Senator Todd said the Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai had said he wanted a minimum wage of $150 a month, but the commission had estimated that, with policies of expansion, it would be possible to achieve a wage of $128 a month in 3-5 years.

"The limits in raising the standard of living of the poor are not set entirely or even substantially by a fairer division of what exists today. The ultimate barrier is the growth rate of the economy."

The debate on the Riddel report was adjourned until today.

'It's alarming, encouraging and challenging'

THE report of the Riddell Commission of Inquiry into Incomes, Prices and Conditions of Service was described in the Senate yesterday as a "remarkable document" for which Zimbabwe should be grateful.

Introducing debate on the report, former prime minister Senator Garfield Todd said the report would not be welcomed by everyone or its recommendations accepted in their entirety.

Despite this, he said: "It must be given high-priority consideration by Government and thoughtful and responsible citizens should study at least those sections which are of particular interest to them.

"I find this report alarming, depressing, frightening, encouraging, challenging." Senator Todd told the House.

Noting that the report was "slightly longer than the New Testament" with which it shared "a basic concern for the poor and a common exhortation to men to improve their relationship with one another", Senator Todd said the commissioners were right to produce so detailed a picture of the Zimbabwe of 1980 and the report would continue to be important as a source of information and advice.

"However, the size and the cost of the volume, plus the fact that copies are now unobtainable, has put it out of reach of most Zimbabweans."

Senator Todd suggested that to get round this problem the report should be reproduced in a condensed form as had been done with Mr Willy Brandt's North-South report on economic reform, which had been reduced to a 40-page booklet.

"In fact I would go further and suggest that certain chapters should be reproduced in vivid and sound educational form for use in secondary schools.

"I would also suggest that both on radio and TV it would be possible to introduce programmes which would bring information from the report with a strong impact to the public at large."

Senator Todd said the report was "not only of vital importance for present consideration, but it will be referred to by students around the world and by future generations of our own people as a dependable and vivid description of the conditions which prevailed in Zimbabwe in the year of independence — an account of what life was like for the people".

"The New Zealand Government, which has not been popular in Africa of late, deserves our sincere thanks for providing, at its own expense, the services of Mr Peter Harris, economic adviser to the trade union movement in New Zealand." Mr Harris was head of the research unit for the commission.

"This report has now been in the hands of Government for four months and my motive in seeking a debate is to let the country hear what the Government attitude is to the main thrust of the report."

CSO: 4700/127-E

MUGABE SHRUGS OFF SNUBS FROM STATE PREMIER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Gareth Willard]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday shrugged off a snub by the Premier of Queensland, Mr John Bjelke-Petersen.

The Australian state leader refused to meet Mr Mugabe, or host any state functions, because of his distaste for the Prime Minister's socialist policies.

Asked his reaction to the cold shoulder, Mr Mugabe said he did not mind. He had already met the Federal Prime Minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser.

He flew to northern Queensland in a Royal Australian Air Force plane for a brief visit to the part of Australia most like Zimbabwe in climate.

His first port of call was the giant mining complex at Mount Isa, deep in the interior. The mine is the biggest producer of lead and silver in the world and one of the largest 10 for copper.

Although unable to go underground because of the tight schedule, Mr Mugabe said he was impressed by the complex, its degree of modernisation and use of technology that some Zimbabwean companies want to introduce.

He also visited the Mount Isa flying doctor base, one of only 12 in the whole of Australia, and said he would ask health officials to study the idea and see whether it would be adapted to Zimbabwe.

He was less enthusiastic about the "school on the air" which teaches by radio, as it was designed for a sparse and scattered population. But he thought it was worthy of study for special problems faced by a few areas of Zimbabwe.

The Prime Minister's party then flew to Townsville, the second largest Queensland city, and was taken to a large commercial farm, about 75 minutes' drive away.

The owner, Mr Ray Hoey, showed Mr Mugabe the vast irrigated rice fields and sugar plantation.

A bull stud was also visited in the afternoon before the party returned to their hotel to prepare for a dinner hosted by the Queensland Education Minister, Mr Bill Gunn, who had accompanied the Prime Minister during the afternoon.

At the banquet Mr Mugabe said both north Queensland and Zimbabwe had a great deal in common, including food surpluses. However, the Australians had been involved in the technical improvement of agriculture for a lot longer and there was much Zimbabwe could learn.

The Prime Minister's team will arrive in Sydney shortly after noon today. It will move on to Singapore and will then travel home, probably via India and East Africa.

CSO: 4700/127-E

JUDGE HITS OUT AT GUERRILLA FACTION FIGHTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

A SALISBURY High Court judge yesterday described as "unforgivable" an attack by two national army soldiers who kicked a young private senseless on learning that he was a former ZIPRA combatant.

A third soldier and former ZANLA guerilla, Tauya Chikwangwani, was jailed for six years by Mr Justice Beck for attempted murder of the private.

The judge found that Chikwangwani and a companion had probably murdered the private, Mr Enos Nleya, but there was no proof.

Mr Nleya's death was "yet another tragic result of the factional rivalry between ZANLA and ZIPRA in the country since independence", said the judge.

Chikwangwani (25) was found guilty of the attempted murder of Private Nleya at Sutswa, about 30 km from the Mudzi army camp, on the evening of January 25.

Mr Nleya's body was found the next morning in the bush where it had been dragged by Chikwangwani and a Mr Clyde Gwede, who was not found by police.

COUP DE GRACE

It was likely that Chikwangwani and Gwede did hasten Mr Nleya's death, said Mr Justice Beck. "What these two did was indeed the coup de grace that accelerated what would have happened anyway.

"It is likely that they therefore committed murder, but this is no more than an ordinary probability."

The court dismissed Chikwangwani's denial of his statement to police and ruled it admissible as evidence.

The version in the statement was in marked conflict with the evidence given by two NCOs of 22 Battalion — Mr Silver Chipunza and Mr Lloyd Chiwaka Muchemwa — said the judge.

In his statement, Chikwangwani said he was leaving the bottle store with Gwede and a Private Charambira when Mr Nleya tried to stab him with a knife. He disarmed him and sent for the battalion NCOs who were drinking in the bottle store.

The NCOs learned that Mr Nleya was a former ZIPRA man and they "proceeded to beat him up with the utmost severity and actually said that he should die", said Mr Justice Beck.

The court understood Chikwangwani's fear of disobeying the NCOs, but his decision to drag Mr Nleya into the bush and kill him revealed "quite a strong participation in the anti-ZIPRA activities of the NCOs", said the judge.

Mr Frank Smith appeared for the State and Mr Michael Gillespie defended Chikwangwani pro Deo.

CSO: 4700/127-E

ADVANTAGE OF ONE-PARTY SYSTEM PONDERED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

LIKE the distant rumblings of an approaching thunderstorm, the almost-daily propaganda for a one-party state is heralding ZANU (PF)'s wish to eliminate party politics in Zimbabwe.

It is, on a political-philosophy level, hard to see the justification for such a policy. However, seen in the light of real-politik, it seems that the present government is determined to remain in power. The threat of an alternative government will be removed with the introduction of a one-party constitution.

It is doubtful whether the move will be good for the country, however beneficial it will be for ZANU (PF). The elimination of true political debate cannot be replaced by discussions within a party. It is also certain that no party can have the only policy for development in Zimbabwe; any more than one party has the only policy for Britain or the USA.

The danger in the one-party system is that alternatives which do not conform to the party line are denied expression. Socialism may work in Zimbabwe — but then it may not. If it fails, will it be rejected by a party which is founded on that philosophy? — it seems hardly likely. But in a multi-party system there is an opportunity for the country to take a non-violent, constitutional change of political direction.

With the immense problems facing the country, there is an understandable wish to set aside party politics, on the basis that they divert the energies of government, which should be directed at national development. This loss, however, should be set against the greater loss of political freedom, which is not only justified in itself, but which guarantees human freedoms. It is no coincidence that such freedoms are less evident in some one-party workers' paradises in Eastern Europe and in some one-party states in Africa.

Already some ministers have made threatening remarks about their opposition. Mr Hove, the Minister of Home Affairs, considers that PF demonstrations against one-party rule may provoke violence. No such criticism is made of ZANU (PF) demonstrations for the principle.

The ZANU (PF) leadership bears a heavy responsibility for the future of Zimbabwe. They could be taking a road which, however, attractive politically, could be to the long-term detriment of the nation.

Their attitude to power-sharing within government after their landslide victory at the last elections impressed the world. Zimbabwe had learned from the mistakes made by misguided leaders elsewhere, it was said.

It is to be hoped that wiser counsel will now prevail, for although democracy may be inefficient in some respects, it is still to be preferred to other political systems. To flourish, it needs the cross-fertilisation of many viewpoints, represented nationally by legitimate groups of like-minded people. If this were to be suppressed, it would be Zimbabwe's loss.

CSO: 4700/115 E

FAILURE OF BUSINESSMEN TO ADAPT TO REGIME REPORTED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] **A YEAR-AND-A-HALF after independence Zimbabwe's businessmen are only now coming to grips with the fact that the economic environment has changed, says Professor Tony Hawkins, the head of business studies at the University of Zimbabwe.**

Making his inaugural lecture at the University, Professor Hawkins said that many businessmen simply refused to understand that the relationship that existed between them and the former governments has changed with independence.

"In the past", said Professor Hawkins, "state policy was to establish a climate within which business activity would grow and prosper. Little if any attention was paid to the basis on which the fruits of growth and prosperity were shared. In contemporary parlance, policy focused on growth without development."

But the new Government was committed to creating a different social order. It wanted to redistribute income, wealth and land, and ensure equality among all Zimbabweans, he said.

The problems created by these divergent views was complicated in Zimbabwe by what Professor Hawkins termed the "historical disrepute" of business because of its past and present identification with foreign interests, minority groups and a tendency, given the size of the local market, to monopolies and oligopolies.

But, he added, the new social order did not mean that the private sector would eventually be eliminated. Rather, based on the experiences of many countries in both the East and the West, there would be a convergence towards a more mixed economy.

The business community must now shift its emphasis away from the sole objective of profits to one of maximising social benefits as well. The profit motive and social consciousness were not mutally exclusive.

Local businessmen were now reacting badly to their naive and mistaken assumption that life would remain much the same after independence. And, like workers withdrawing their labour, they were withdrawing their investments. This reaction was very dangerous and could lead to even greater Government intervention, initiating a vicious circle.

In order to adapt and take its rightful place in the new Zimbabwe, businessmen had to come to grips with three realities.

- They had to understand that there has, indeed, been a fundamental change in Government thinking and evaluate it.
- They must accept the necessity for change, and avoid cosmetic measures such as appointing black directors or public relations and personnel officers.
- And they must take a long-term view and avoid *ad-hoc* measures, while making their organisations more flexible.

"In other words", said Professor Hawkins, "management is required to extend its financial cost-benefit analysis to cover a broader canvas, so that the return on capital is quantified socially as well as financially."

Government and business must also learn to trust each other, and local corporations must identify with the country.

"If the private sector wants to survive it must succeed — succeed if you like, in demonstrating that Zimbabwe would be poorer — socially and economically — without it," he said.

Equally, he added, Government must apply the same criteria to its own public endeavours.

"The public enterprise that fails to generate a surplus and imposes a financial burden on taxpayers is unlikely to make a net contribution to community social welfare," he said.

Equity achieved at the expense of efficiency and personal freedom would be just as disastrous as unbridled free enterprise. The ideal that Government and the private sector should be aiming for was the middle ground — a mixed economy.

Ultimately, he concluded, the kind of economy and society Zimbabwe has will be a political decision. But without greater co-operation between Government and businessmen, Zimbabwe might stumble into a "no man's land" that provides the worst of both worlds.

CSO: 4700/115 E

ACCOZ BOSS WARNS FIRMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Businessmen must adapt to the new social order or they will not survive, says the president of ACCOZ, Mr Abner Botsh.

He was responding to remarks made by Professor Tony Hawkins, head of business studies at the University of Zimbabwe, at his inaugural lecture last week.

In the lecture, Professor Hawkins accused elements in the business community of failing to adapt to the new social order and still trying to maximise profits without concern for people's welfare.

He said Zimbabwe would probably choose a mixed economy of State and private enterprise, and it was in the nation's and their own interests for businessmen to combine productivity with maximising benefit to the community.

In his response, Mr Botsh said about half the country's businesses were not changing their outlook or their methods to suit the new dispensation.

They were damaging their own long-term interests.

"If businessmen really had their own and Zimbabwe's interests at heart they would set about developing their own concerns and the country.

"Anyone who thinks that things have not changed is a fool. It is no longer the job of businessmen simply to make profits. The whole nation must benefit from our activities," said the president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe.

Responding to Professor Hawkins's allegation that some white businessmen were employing black personnel and public relations officers to project a false image of progress, Mr Botsh said such employers were deluding themselves.

"Cosmetic measures are always transparent. Employers who appoint blacks to fool people are only fooling themselves. And anyone who takes a cosmetic job is silly--there is no job satisfaction or pride in perpetuating untruths."

Mr Botsh urged businessmen to adapt and develop Zimbabwe with a fair and progressive attitude.

Asked if industrial unrest and minimum wage violations were not evidence of a lack of adaptation by businessmen, Mr Botsh replied:

"I hope the Government does not judge all businessmen by the actions of a few individuals. There are always rotten eggs in every basket, but more and more businessmen are adapting. I know because I meet them every day.

"But nothing stays the same always, and businessmen must face up to their new responsibilities."

Mr Shamiso Mapfunde, a director of the Zimbabwe Businessmen's Cooperative, said he agreed wholeheartedly with Professor Hawkins's statements.

"Besides the total absence of social conscience by many businessmen, there is too much foreign control of the economy. Businessmen must start taking Zimbabwe--and not only their balance sheets--seriously," Mr Mapfunde said.

"Professor Hawkins is dead right. It's time businessmen started supporting the Government's development policies, and not simply moping in the corner."

The Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries and the Zimbabwe Institute of Management declined to comment.

CSO: 4700/127-E

MORE THAN 15,000 SQUATTERS CLAIM LAND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 81 p 11

[Article by Susan Clayton]

[Text]

MORE than 15 000 squatters at the Epworth Methodist mission, 15 km from Salisbury, are adamant about their claim to live on the land. They say they have paid cash to people for stands on mission land.

But mission authorities accuse the squatters, who began arriving early last year, of disrupting community life.

The middlemen involved in the illegal selling of mission land to the squatters were racketeers, said the mission's superintendent, the Rev. Oswald Ramushu.

"These people are being exploited. The profiteers know how desperate they are for homes and use nicknames when selling land to these people. You cannot trace these racketeers."

Mr Ramushu said he asked the Government for help more than a year ago. He was told that the Government could not intervene because the mission was on private land.

Mr Ramushu said he had a meeting with officials from several ministries last week and another would be held.

Dr Eddison Zvobgo, the Minister of Local Government and Housing said yesterday he was aware of the situation at Epworth.

"The Methodist Church should seriously consider handing over a large portion of the farm so we can move in and plan the place and put up a proper township at Epworth," he said.

"We have two problems at Epworth. One is the fact that it is private property. The Methodist Church owns the land, and is apparently unable to do anything to bring sense into the place in terms of services, water and toilets."

OFFICIALS

Last year the minister met church officials and Mr Ramushu.

"I made it quite clear to them that the Government will not tolerate the situation much longer. Either the church does something to bring order to the situation or we will have to step in and stop the rot."

The minister said that the church did not want to "surrender one inch of land".

"We cannot use Government funds to put up a township on private property," he said.

The position at Epworth was getting worse, Mr Ramushu said. In 1979 the mission allowed refugees temporary shelter on the land. They sold their houses to others and the racket began.

One of the dwellers, Mrs Chimusasa Tapfuma, said that a man claiming to be a "messenger" from one of the headmen sold her a stand for $10 and came to get $8 every year. She believed she had the right to live on the land as she had paid for it.

Squatter families on the 3 600 ha mission have difficulty getting water and do not have adequate sanitation facilities.

Many work in Salisbury and women grow and sell fruit and vegetables on the grounds.

There are also about 500 to 600 refugees living at the mission.

Some squatters identified the land seller by the same name. One woman who came from Chitungwiza after her husband died, said she had paid $40 for her stand.

Although she had been unaware that she was tricked she now wanted to stay on the land as she had nowhere else to go.

Mr Ramushu said that about 10 to 20 people arrived every day. Squatters from Zengeza 4 had paid $30 to a man calling himself "Carbaretta". The man told them he would give them receipts next year and they did not

question him further in case they lost their chance.

Another who moved in about two months ago, said he had also paid $20 to "Mr Carbaretta".

Mr Ramushu said the racketeers often said they represented headmen from the four villages at the mission.

The profiteering was being done by outsiders and some of the legal tenants, he said.

Mr Isaac Chiremba, the headman of the largest village, Muguta, said he had about 600 registered tenants and several thousand squatters.

The main reasons squatters came was that they would be near to Salisbury where they work and rates were cheap — only $8 annually.

Some people rented their houses in Salisbury and lived at the mission, Mr Chiremba said.

He added that his legal tenants were complaining that their grazing land was being occupied. About 40 ha of gum trees had beer cleared by the squatters and cattle were killed.

The mission used to sell about 30 000 to 40 000 bags of maize a year but they could not grow any now, he said.

One of the big squatter settlements is on an 80 ha site that was destined to be a secondary school for the mission.

Mr Ramushu said that one of the squatters had wielded an axe when builders arrived. Building is continuing but squatters are living on part of the site for the school.

There are 1 000 legal tenants at the mission. Mr Ramushu commented: "The situation with the squatters is chaotic because when you get an unorganised community it lacks discipline, a sense of direction and does not conform to the rules and regulations of the community."

CSO: 4700/127-E

COMMENTARY ON ROLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text] THE Commonwealth has been a unique organisation since the sun finally set on the British Empire towards the end of the 50s.

It is not a United Nations nor an OAU; neither can it be compared with NATO, the Warsaw Pact, the EEC or COMECON. It has no hard and fast rules, shackling its members to certain defined norms of conduct.

Hence the informality of its summits, where the leaders, meeting quite often without the inhibiting presence of their aides, can exchange their views on varied subjects frankly and honestly.

The summit in Melbourne, although it spawned a Commonwealth declaration on economic relations between rich and poor nations, may not be as memorable as the 1979 conference in Lusaka, which helped bring about Zimbabwe's independence.

Yet it did articulate, in its final communique, Africa's and the Third World's anxiety over Namibia. Mrs Thatcher and Mr Trudeau will be expected to brief Mr Reagan, whose "game plan" on Namibia remains an enigma to the rest of the world.

Without the economic clout of Japan, West Germany, France and the United States, there was not much to be achieved by the Commonwealth leaders on the North-South front.

Since the group represents nearly a third of the world's population, there is no doubt that its views will carry some weight at the Mexico conference.

Despite its obvious weaknesses, the Commonwealth still works. Mr Muldoon may not remember Melbourne with any fondness (for which he has only himself to blame), but the rest of the leaders will be consoling themselves with the thought their "club" is still alive and well.

CSO: 4700/127-E

FPA ON COURSE, SAYS NEW CHIEF

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

THE acting director of the Family Planning Association, Dr Tom Chimbira, yesterday rejected reports that his organisation's services had been seriously disrupted since its take-over by the Ministry of Health.

In an interview, Dr Chimbira predicted that although the FPA's administration had been "slightly" affected by the resignations of 18 senior white members, "the situation will definitely return to normal by the end of the year".

The 37-year-old gynaecologist took over from Mr Peter Dodds who was dismissed last month while serving notice to quit the association in protest at the banning of the controversial Depo-Provera contraceptive drug.

He said although the association had adequate skilled manpower, it was facing an immediate shortage of contraceptive drugs because the previous administration had cancelled all orders before they left.

"But the situation will soon improve."

Dr Chimbira said he had already toured centres in Bulawayo and Gwelo and he would visit the rest before the end of the month "to get these centres operating smoothly again following the resignations".

The re-organisation exercise would be completed by the end of the year. As soon as Government policies on child spacing had been "thrashed out" steps would be taken to expand the services of the association.

Supporting the dismissal of Mr Dodds, Dr Chimbira said the move had provided the Government with an opportunity to destroy the racial imbalances that had existed in the FPA's administration. "We have already gone a long way towards correcting these imbalances.

"I felt quite strongly in favour of the move because it was frustrating to work with Mr Dodds. He was unco-operative with any efforts or suggestions to improve and promote the whole child spacing programme."

By using Depo-Provera the FPA was acting on the past racial belief that African women did not count. Other healthier alternative drugs were available.

Since he took over the administration of the FPA, the oral contraceptive pill and the intra-uterine contraceptive devices, which were being used in most countries all over the world, had been introduced.

"These are commonly used in most countries of the world except for the odd 70 — mostly in the Third World — who are still using Depo-Provera," Dr Chimbira said.

He denied claims that a large number of women were in favour of the continued use of Depo-Provera. "We would be the best people to know about this — but absolutely no one has approached us demanding the continued use of the drug."

He described the FPA's financial position as sound and said a fund-raising drive had been launched to secure additional aid.

"The Americans have already indicated that they are prepared to help us," he said. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/127-E

STATE PLANS TO HELP NOMADS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Government plans to launch a massive programme to help the nomadic Doma people living in the Zambezi and Dande river valleys, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, pledged yesterday.

The Doma tribe, under Chief Chisunga, had long been neglected by previous regimes, Dr Zvobgo said, and although they are not concentrated on one area, they were a proud people and did not want to be told what to do.

The development programme would involve the provision of education and health facilities and politicisation so that the people could live like other Zimbabweans.

"These people are still backward and live only by hunting and on honey. They do not want to mix with other people," Dr Zvobgo said.

He said it was the Government's duty to ensure that the Doma people enjoyed social facilities in the country like any other tribe.

"These people are Zimbabweans and it is our duty to make them know that their country is free and urge them to use educational and health institutions," the minister said.

The exercise would be a joint effort by the Ministries of Education, Health, Local Government and Housing and other institutions. A study would soon start to find out the number of the people and their problems.

Dr Zvobgo said he would soon lead a team of Members of Parliament, experts and other senior Government officials to the area to hold meetings with the chief and the people in a bid to persuade them to live normal lives.

Chief Chisunga had told the Government that his people needed to be educated and to be aware of the changed political situation.

ZANU (PF) Members of Parliament for Mashonaland Central, led by Senator Freddie Moyo, this week called on the Government to launch a giant education programme for people living in the Zambezi Valley.

Senator Moyo singled out people in the area between Mana Pools and Kanyemba, whom he said were still not aware that there was a black majority government in the country.

He said efforts should be made to use former freedom fighters of Doma origin to help combat backwardness in the area.

CSO: 4700/127-E

ZAMBIA NOW THE MAJOR SOURCE OF IMMIGRANTS

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

Zambia and Britain have replaced South Africa this year as the source of most of the immigrants to Zimbabwe.

Last year, a total of 1 841 immigrants from South Africa arrived in Zimbabwe. The British formed the second largest immigrant group with 1 779 people, and Zambia came a poor third with 849.

But during the six months of 1981 there was a marked change in immigration patterns.

South Africa dropped to third place and Zambia is now the chief source of immigrants to this country with 1 300 people — nearly double the figure for the same period last year — making their way to Zimbabwe.

British immigrants were also arriving at record pace, and 1 188 people — an increase of 68% landed in Zimbabwe between January and June.

South African immigrants to Zimbabwe dropped 30% to 691 during the six months in question.

In all, there was a grand total of 4 325 immigrants to Zimbabwe between January and June. Of the total, the majority, 2 556, came from African countries, followed by Europe 1 401, North America 170, Asia 130 and Oceania 68.

Although South African immigration to Zimbabwe dropped substantially the Republic was by far the most popular destination for emigrants from Zimbabwe. Of a grand total of 10 930 emigrants between January and June this year, two thirds (7 262) went to South Africa.

CSO: 4700/115 E

JOURNALIST SAYS 'MEDIA MUST REFLECT NATIONAL PRIORITIES'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 81 p 9

[Text]

THIRD WORLD media must aim for "professionalism with correct orientation", Zimbabwean academic and journalist, Mr Chen Chimutengwende, urged yesterday.

He said the question of a correct orientation towards the needs of the nation was paramount within the new international information order.

"The Herald needs a lot of changes mainly in the orientation of its news dissemination," he said.

He claimed the local Press did not carry enough development news and said he did not see many articles aimed at mobilising the masses for the reconstruction of the country.

"It has changed, but many more changes are needed," he said.

Mr Chimutengwende, acting director of the Nairobi University School of Journalism, spoke out on many issues concerning the development of Third World media, freedom of the Press, objectivity of journalists and the need for re-orientation.

In a wide-ranging interview, he condemned the control of all news dissemination by the major Western agencies — AFP, AP, UPI and Reuters.

CONDEMNED

He encouraged the formation and local control of locally-based media infrastructure in all Third World countries and praised the setting up of the Mass Media Trust in this country.

Mr Chimutengwende left Zimbabwe in 1965 at the age of 19 "because times were tough politically".

He worked as a reporter in Botswana and has since had a varied academic and journalistic career in England and Africa.

In exile, Mr Chimutengwende developed a keen interest in research and in academic and journalistic writing on Africa and international affairs.

His first book — The Press and Politics for Liberation in South Africa — was published in 1978.

At the moment he is working on his second publication, The Role of Mass Communication in International Relations, which he hopes to complete by mid-1982.

"The aim of my writing is to contribute effectively to the consciousness of the people for the socialist transformation of society at both the local and international level," he said.

Mr Chimutengwende is also a daily correspondent for Interpress, a radical Third World news agency based in Rome.

RADICAL

So-called freedom of the Press, he argued, was an "unaffordable luxury" in any developing country. "It is not possible because developing nations are in a hurry to build, develop, make progress and mobilise the masses for national goals.

"There should be debate, but not destructive debate," he said.

CSO: 4700/127-E

'HERALD' EDITOR ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THERE is nothing more lethal to a government than a newspaper continuously singing its praises and telling the leaders they are the greatest, the editor of the Herald, Mr Farayi Munyuki, told the Commonwealth Press Union here, reports Gareth Willard.

While the Press in Zimbabwe operated in a different environment from that in Canada or Britain the goal was the same: Journalism should be about telling the truth, dealing with facts however painful they may be either to the readers or to those about whom they are being written.

Speaking at a meeting of the CPU on Monday, Mr Munyuki said Zimbabwe was fortunate that her leaders had encouraged "open government" with the Prime Minister speaking candidly about some of his Government and party colleagues.

"He had proceeded to tell the nation why he was sacking them or demoting them from their posts. Thus in a nutshell, we try to tell the people what is being hidden from them."

In Zimbabwe the Press had a role of honestly and courageously helping the Government identify those programmes that would benefit the masses fully and to criticise those which did not meet the objective.

"Some of our journalists, because of the history of our country, have an inherent and, some would say, unhealthy bias for the underdog, the underprivileged, the downtrodden and the disadvantaged.

"Without exception every good journalist will write passionately (and sometimes emotionally) about the plight of the poor man who has been ill-treated by the authorities."

Mr Munyuki said his paper had journalists who saw themselves as crusaders, fighting for the rights of the poor and the weak, and the others who fought hard for no change at all.

"This can become such an obsession that it colours their thinking and writing, stripping it of objectivity." The Press could not rhapsodise about the advantages of rural life if life in these areas was not bountiful. It had reported improvements and new facilities but it could create an abundance in rural areas where there was none, and that too was pointed out.

The Press was a mirror of society and in Zimbabwe had come into its own even with partial Government ownership. "It cannot be written off simply as a mouthpiece. It may not have chalked up scoops in the tradition of Bernstein and Woodward's Watergate revelations, but give it time and it will."

The chairman of the Zimbabwe section of the CPU and the chairman and managing director of Zimbabwe Newspapers, Mr George Capon, talked of the electronic media and the Government's promise to reduce Government control, and described the new structure of the newspapers and the news agency under the Mass Media Trust.

CSO: 4700/115 E

NEW PASSPORT, CITIZENSHIP CENTER TO OPEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] PROCESSING of passport and citizenship applications will be decentralised from next month, the Registrar-General, Mr James Chigwedere, said yesterday.

He said in an interview that registration offices would be set up next month in Fort Victoria, Umtali and Gwelo.

Besides dealing with passport and citizenship applications, the offices would handle registration of births, deaths, marriages and voters.

Treasury approval, he said, had been asked to set up offices in Gwanda, Marandellas and Sinoia next year.

Mr Chigwedere said the decentralisation of registration would ease the burden on his Salisbury and Bulawayo staff, and would make life easier for rural people.

"It shouldn't cost people a lot of money in travel to get a passport or register a birth," he said. "These offices will make people's lives much easier."

Mr Chigwedere said the national registration exercise was going as well as could be expected. Two mobile teams were registering people in the country in specially equipped caravans.

With previous registration taken into account about 1,5 million people had been registered. A major problem was that more than half the population was under the registration age of 16, and it was difficult to keep up with them.

At the present rate, he said, it would take 10 or 11 years to complete national registration.

"The problem is funds," he said. "If we could get more money and staff we could finish registration much faster. But with our present resources it takes time."

Zimbabwean parents who had children outside the country were taking advantage of the offer to make the children citizens of Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/115 E

MINISTERS TO VISIT MALAWI FARMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Oc. 81 p 3

[Text]

TWO ministers leave for Malawi today on a two-day study tour of joint small-scale farming enterprises and rural growth centres in the hope of learning valuable lessons for Zimbabwe's development programme.

The trip, by Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, and Senator Denis Norman, Minister of Agriculture, has been organised jointly by the Malawi high commission and Tabex, the tobacco concern.

Dr Sekeramayi and Senator Norman will start their tour with a visit to the Macpherson estate north of Lilongwe.

There, a small-scale burley tobacco farming scheme has been in operation since 1979, and is the model for Tabex's big project now getting underway near Mount Darwin.

On the scheme 284 farmers each have a six-acre plot, on which they grow tobacco, maize and other crops. The land is provided by a commercial concern at minimal rent, and the farmers sell their burley crop to the company at the end of the season.

"It's a highly successful enterprise, extremely profitable to the farmers," said Tabex spokesman Mr Bob Skonkin yesterday.

After touring Macpherson, the ministerial party will visit Kasungu to see the Nkhota rural growth centre — another development with valuable lessons for Zimbabwe — the Likasi veterinary farm and the Kasungu agricultural academy.

"The hard work and efficiency of the Malawi High Commission in organising this trip has been impressive," Mr Skonkin said. "We hope our party will learn much of value to Zimbabwe."

CSO: 4700/115 E

INFLATION UP AS ECONOMY EXPANDS

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S rate of inflation is at its most serious level in 30 years, but 1981 will be another year of above-average growth and expansion, according to the latest Standard Bank economic bulletin.

In its most recent economic survey the bank says that Gross Domestic Product will not grow more than 8 percent in 1981, mainly due to a doubling of inflation to around 18 percent.

The report says that by August this year the inflation rate had risen from 6.6 percent a year ago to nearly 19 percent. It estimated that inflation for the first eight months of 1981 was 14 percent, and predicts an annual rate of about 16 percent.

The bank says 1981 will be another year of above-average growth and expansion with the primary impetus coming from the agricultural sector with the value of output rising by an anticipated 40 percent.

The growth rate of manufacturing, however, is expected to decline from last year's 15 percent to around 12 percent.

The estimated 37 percent rise in Government expenditure, coupled with a record agricultural season, growing investment levels and continuing strong expansion in manufacturing, is likely to ensure current prices growth of well over 20 percent for the second successive year.

But the report warns that such effects are likely to be offset by falling mining production, a deteriorating balance-of-payments position and the introduction of Government policies designed to put the brake on an overheating economy.

The seeds of a worsening current account position are evident in the slump in the bullion price, the bulletin says. To improve the position, short-term funds have been borrowed from overseas, and import allocations for the final quarter have been cut.

Zimbabwe drew down its first tranche from the IMF earlier this year and subsequent borrowing is likely soon, the bulletin says.

Last year's trade surplus of some $70 million is likely to turn into a small deficit. Fortunately, however, the terms of trade remain extremely favourable.

On the question of consumer spending, the report says there is little evidence as yet that this has peaked.

"At the same time it is clear that the Government must renew its efforts to keep public spending in check, and to switch the emphasis away from military and public administration towards economic services," says the bulletin.

Commenting on the transport situation, the bulletin says that the seriousness of the problem cannot be over estimated. Because of the country's inability to move exports out, or vital imports — such as fuel — into the country, an adverse ripple effect is being experienced throughout the economy.

The bulletin predicts that with the reopening of the Beira pipeline, the purchase of new locomotives and the hiring of some 300 expatriate artisans, the position next year should show improvement.

The achievement of economic stability in the face of so many conflicting pressures is going to be an extremely difficult task, the report warns.

However, the rewards should comfortably outweigh the necessary sacrifices which will have to be made.

CSO: 4700/127-E

MINISTERS COOL DOWN LAND ROW

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

TWO ministers yesterday flew to Fort Victoria to mediate in a land dispute that threatened to spark indiscriminate land-grabbing around the Great Zimbabwe area.

Before the arrival of the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, and the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, emotions ran high among the 240 Nemanwa and Duma families from Chiefs Charumbira and Mugabe, some of whom had already staked claims on Mzero farms one and two near Morgenster Mission.

The two farms were recently handed over to the Government for resettlement purposes by the Dutch Reformed Church Morgenster missionaries, but both clans claim ancestral rights to the land.

Telling the feuding families that had assembled a few kilometres from Great Zimbabwe, that the Government was "tribally blind" when it came to resettling people, Mr Mahachi disclosed that the resettlement exercise would begin today.

An additional six farms in the vicinity had been acquired for that purpose, he added.

"Those who took the law into their own hands and moved in without authority did not know what the Government had in mind," he said.

"Tomorrow we are going to register everyone who is on the two farms and those who do not qualify for resettlement will be asked to leave."

A list of deserving people, he added, had already been prepared by the Masvingo District Council which administers local government in the area.

Mr Mahachi explained that to qualify for resettlement, one had to be unemployed, adding that priority would be given to those people who had no land or had very little and unproductive land.

"Our plan is to give every deserving family 12 acres for them to grow enough crops to sell for profit," he said. "You are not going to be resettled according to your tribes or families because you are all one nation of Zimbabweans."

Mr Mahachi said people who could not be resettled on Mzero farms one and two, would be given land on the other six farms, but declined to name them for fear that people would arbitrarily move on to them before they were prepared for settlement.

Dr Zvobgo told the people that after the resettlement exercise was completed, his ministry would divide the area into district council wards.

He also warned them against spilling into the Lake Kyle and Great Zimbabwe protected area which, he said, would be fenced off soon to conserve the indigenous trees that were being cut down for fuel and building.

Dr Zvobgo said people who refused to be resettled could be arrested.

"We do not want 'manyemwe' (over-excitement about the fact) that the Government cannot arrest anyone because it is a people's government," he said. "You must be co-operative otherwise the Government will be forced to act."—Ziana.

CSO: 4700/127-E

RIO TINTO BUILDS MINE TOWNSHIP

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 8 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

A $4 million township is being built by Rio Tinto Mining (Zimbabwe) Ltd at its new Renco gold mine in the Lowveld, which should be in operation next year.

The housing scheme consists of 620 two-bedroomed fully-serviced semi-detached quarters for unskilled and semi-skilled workers, 36 for intermediate grade workers, such as gang leaders, and 26 married and 10 single quarters for skilled and professional employees.

The company has also built a clinic at Renco at a cost of $65 000, headed by a qualified nursing sister, and provision has been made to take serious cases to Chiredzi or Fort Victoria hospital.

"The clinic could be expanded if necessary, and while its main purpose is to serve employees, many patients come from neighbouring villages. It serves up to 4 000 patients a month," said a spokesman.

In addition three primary schools are being built by the mining company, one for children of mine employees, another for the children of local inhabitants, and the third school for resettled families.

Recreational facilities are considered an important aspect of mine life as the nearest entertainment is 100 kms away at Triangle, said the spokesman.

A further $200 000 is being spent on a social club, a country club with golf course and tennis courts, a soccer stadium, and small taverns which the company believes are a better concept than a large beer garden.

In the township a shopping complex is being developed. A supermarket is already operating and a number of smaller shops for rent will soon be in business.

The development of basic infrastructure has been undertaken by the company, including the provision of electricity, telephones and sewerage.

In conjunction with the Ministry of Roads, an all-weather gravel road is being built to link up with the main Triangle road, at a cost of $1 600 000.

The company spokesman said the ultimate aim is to develop a modern self-contained township for its mine workers.

CSO: 4700/127-E

BRUSH FIRE RUINS MAIZE HARVEST

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 81 p 6

[Text]

A MASSIVE bush fire swept through a farm in the Hartley area at the weekend and destroyed almost $40 000 worth of maize the day before most of it was to have been transported to the Grain Marketing Board.

And yesterday Mr Patrick Gatsi, who is in his first year as a crop farmer, stood among his charred harvest and said: "This could be my ruination."

Mr Gatsi described how his workers on Sunday had battled to prevent the vast blaze from reaching his land and homestead.

"I saw the smoke and flames about 5 km away and it was coming in our direction fast," he said.

As fierce winds whipped and fanned the blaze giant flames leapt above trees 10 m high.

"About six of us lit a fire - break about a kilometre from the farmhouse and help was sent to the beer drink for the rest of the workers.

"They all came running and about 40 of us were trying to beat back the flames. But the fire jumped over a stream and several dirt roads until it reached the homestead."

There were 3 000 bags of maize waiting to be collected on Monday stacked ready for the transporters to load them.

Using hosepipes the workers soaked them in a bid to save them, but the flames swept right through the homestead with the flames scorching the top of a tall tree next to the house, which was not damaged.

Mr Gatsi praised his workers for their efforts and said they worked "tremendously hard". One man had braved the flames to drive away a truck and a sheller.

"Women, children and men cried as they watched the workers' quarters being burnt down with all their belongings and the harvest being destroyed.

"I lost 2 500 bags plus about $8 000 worth of maize which was still to be shelled and some which had not yet been harvested," said Mr Gatsi.

The fire burnt itself out about 11 pm on Sunday about 5 km from the homestead.

Mr Gatsi, a former journalist who served three years in detention, leased the Johanna Dell farm, about 30 km from Hartley, in November last year. He said he was covered by insurance but did not know if he would be paid out.

"The insurance people have been here and they said they would let me know."

CSO: 4700/127-E

EFFORT TO SAVE SHANGANI MINE REPORTED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 8 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Deric Bardo]

[Text]

SHAREHOLDERS in Shangani Mining Corporation Limited are to be asked to exchange their shares for shares in Bindura Nickel Corporation Limited in an effort to save Shangani mine.

Shangani Corporation reports that although the mine made a small operating profit of $176 000 in the year ended June, this was turned into a loss of $2,2 million because of interest charges on borrowed money.

As a result Shangani Corporation has only $1 million of its original $14,8 million shareholders fund remaining.

To save the mine, Anglo American Corporation and Johannesburg Consolidated Investments Limited the main shareholders and lenders, propose that for $20,8 million Bindura should take over Shangani's underground mine and claims for $25,2 million and negative working capital, a liability of $4,4 million. Anglo and J C I will take over the remaining loan debts of Shangani Corporation.

The $20,8 million purchase price will be paid by Bindura issuing 5,2 million of its shares on a 1 for 5 exchange basis to Shangani shareholders. The remaining $15,6 million debt will be left on loan to Bindura to be paid off at not less than $1 million per year, unless profits are less, and will carry a minimum charge of 6 percent a year.

Shangani shareholders must first approve the scheme and then Bindura shareholders will have to agree to increase their companies' share capital.

EARNINGS

If Shangani shareholders reject the scheme the company may be liquidated. But in recommending acceptance of the scheme both boards say it should cause Bindura's future earnings per share to exceed the amount that otherwise would result.

COMMENT: Support should come from the small Shangani shareholders, for they have nothing to lose and everything to gain from backing the scheme. But does the same apply to existing Bindura shareholders?

Bindura's earnings would be depleted if Shangani closed down — both directly from the income it gets through the existing agreement to refine Shangani's production, and indirectly by having to bear all the fixed costs on its smelter and refinery.

If Shangani mine is allowed to continue in the Bindura Group then future, annual operating results should be far better than the $176 000 earned to June. Those earnings came from the closed since December open cast works, which in the 1980/81 year had a low grade of ore.

The new underground mine started production during the year but only reached the planned level of 60 000 tonnes a month in July, a month into the current financial year.

The big worry therefore does not seem to be the mine and its production but interest charges and ore selling prices.

Nickel prices are at a low level at present and if

this continues and reconstructed group may find it difficult to reduce borrowings and interest costs.

In the financial year ended June 1981 interest charges cost Shangani $2,4 million (at today's rates the same loans would cost $3,3 million).

Under the scheme the loan debt would be $15,6 million at 6 per cent and working capital borrowings taken over of $14 million at prime overdraft and acceptance rates (13 and 11,75 percent respectively). The interest cost on all of this would come to $2,7 million which is $0,3 million more than the 1981 charge on Shangani.

In fact the interest charge could rise further because Bindura would be responsible under the scheme for finding the $4,5 million needed to complete the underground mine (mainly the vertical shaft system).

BENEFIT

One benefit that should pass Bindura's way after the scheme is the tax benefit on the plant taken over. So the enlarged Bindura group must look to better mine operating profits from Shangani to make the deal pay; there will be no savings in interest charges.

Finally, with Anglo favouring the reconstruction, the small Bindura shareholder has no effective way of blocking the scheme. To issue the shares a 75 percent favourable vote is needed and Anglo interests own more than this.

However, all things considered Anglo and J C I are to be commended for deciding to keep Shangani going. By doing so they are showing confidence in the future of nickel and Bindura.

CSO: 4700/127-E

TRANSPORT SNAGS HIT TIMBER MERCHANTS

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 8 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

TRANSPORT problems between Umtali and Salisbury are causing shortages for many timber merchants in the capital who are hard-pressed to meet rising consumer demand.

Insufficient rail trucks and the expenses and shortage of road transport are the major stumbling blocks to a steady flow between the two centres.

Border Timbers, the country's biggest commercial growers of timber, has a huge demand for structural timber but is finding its rail truck allocation inadequate. This is causing a bottle-neck in Umtali and a shortage in Salisbury.

"We are getting only about 15 trucks a week and need double this amount to meet orders and avoid stock-piling," said a company spkesman.

The problem has prompted some manufacturers of timber products to approach the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, with a view to importing timber from South Africa. Border Timbers, however, say they will oppose the move as shortages are only temporary.

Salisbury firms specialising in timber products are only just coping with demand and some are having to work a seven-day week.

Kleko is working flat out in its industrial trading and joinery sections but is seriously effected by shortages of raw materials and hardware.

Dave Solomon Timbers is coping with demand but having to make do with open orders for timber, rather than rely on specifications.

Sandwiched between the two cities, Robertson Building Systems of Marandellas has a different problem. Timber is plentiful but they are finding it hard to deliver to their customers.

CSO: 4700/127-E

BRIEFS

BISHOP'S SON--The executive president and secretary-general of the recently formed Southern African Anti-Apartheid Movement, Mr Philemon Muzorewa, has quit the organisation following pressure "from certain quarters". Announcing his resignation from the movement he founded, the son of the former prime minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, said he had been under pressure to abandon SAAM. Mr Muzorewa denied that the organisation was a front for the enemies of the liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa. "I have resigned from this pressure group and will back other movements that support the liberation of the people of Namibia and South Africa," he said. SAAM had been established to mobilise support for the suffering people of Namibia and South Africa, said Mr Muzorewa. Last week the ministry of foreign affairs denounced the movement and denied a claim by Mr Muzorewa that the Government had been consulted before it was formed. A spokesman for the ministry accused him of involving the Government to give credibility to the organisation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Oct 81 p 5]

HOLLAND CRITICIZED--Mr Andre Holland, leader of the Democratic Party, was yesterday criticised by the National Front of Zimbabwe and the UANC for saying a one-party state might work. Mr Chris Sakala, publicity secretary of the UANC, condemned Mr Holland "as one of the worst hypocrites and a turncoat, not only to the white community, but to the whole nation of Zimbabwe". Mr Holland was "a declared enemy of Zimbabwe, a man who gives democracy with his left hand and takes it away with his right". Mr Peter Mandaza, president of the National Front of Zimbabwe, said his organisation deplored hypocrisy. "If Mr Holland is honestly talking about his wish for a one-party state, he should set an example by dissolving his party and rallying his support behind ZANU (PF)." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Oct 81 p 5]

LAND SURVEY--The university of Zimbabwe will soon have a land survey department, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said in the Senate. Responding to questions during the committee stage consideration of the Land Survey Amendment Bill the minister said that there was not a land survey department at the university at present, but basic subjects in the discipline were being taught. He hoped first-year students would begin their studies in the new department by 1983. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Oct 81 p 1]

TOBACCO SALES--A record 67 356 109 kg of tobacco was sold at 183,76c per kg, compared with 79c last year, by the close of this season's flue-cured tobacco sales on Monday. Zimbabwe Tobacco Association's president, Mr Bert Palmer, said the 1981 season's success marked the country's acceptance into world markets and reflected

the industry's stability. "Emphasis is now on the Government to recognise that the commercial farmer has his part to play in the future of Zimbabwe," said Mr Palmer. The ZTA president said the selling period was quiet, though dominated by the probe into the marketing of flue-cured tobacco conducted by international consultants who felt the auction system was "sound and healthy". Coal supply had recently given cause for concern and any change in the basic pay could "price the industry out of the world market", he said. "The second post-sanctions season has done much to encourage growers back into the industry," said Mr Palmer. "There has been a 14 percent increase in grower registration." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Oct 81 p 1]

PAC OFFICIAL--A central committee member of the Pan Africanist Congress says the situation in South Africa cannot be resolved peacefully but only through an armed struggle. In an interview, Mr Gora Ibrahim, PAC's director of publicity and information, said that from its inception, the organisation took the position that "apartheid South Africa could only be liberated through a concerted armed struggle". "It is not a question of trying to work out some compromise because there cannot be any compromise with racism. We are not an opposition party seeking democratic changes. "The PAC firmly believes the struggle must be waged by our own people inside the country. It does not believe in merely attacking installations and institutions because these are mere manifestations of the oppressive regime. "The real pillars of that oppressive state are the police, army and all those who uphold the status quo. To destroy apartheid you have to remove them," he said. Asked when South Africa would be independent, he said: "The PAC has declared the eighties the decade of the Azanian revolution. It will certainly happen in our lifetime." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Oct 81 p 1]

CO-OPS ENCOURAGED--The Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, says communal farmers should think seriously of forming co-operatives. Officially opening the Msana Show at Bindura on Friday, Senator Norman said: "People should not wait for handouts, but try to improve their products using all their resourcefulness." He urged farmers to be patient when their requests were not attended to immediately as the Government had other commitments. Though disappointed by livestock entries, which consisted only of poultry, Senator Norman said he had been impressed by the farm produce and hoped that next year there would be cattle and goats. An Agritech spokesman said the communal farmers had not held a show for four years. The produce had been of high quality and entries in the women's section had been impressive. The spokesman said he had urged farmers to produce more and not just enough for consumption. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 5]

FREE LABOR UNIONS--Free, independent and apolitical trade unions are a vital link in expressing the thoughts of the labour force, Senator Bob Blunt said during the Senate Debate on the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Incomes, Prices and Conditions of Service. He said socialism, fascism, and a military dictatorship subjugated the individual to the will of the State and allowed a small elite to control it. He was not opposed to socialism, however, as it related to a mixed economy. "Some control of the economy by the State is essential and desirable," he said. Before the Government implemented the recommendations of the Riddell report the economy had to start moving in the right direction, he said. Senator Blunt said the greater the tax levied on industry and commerce, the greater would be the unemployment figure. The Government had to create confidence. In countries where industries were nationalised and production-orientated, the rate and effectiveness of industry decreased in proportion to the degree of nationalisation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 11]

COUNCIL REHOUSES FAMILIES--Almost 1400 squatter families have been resettled in former township hostels, says the Salisbury City Council's director of community services, Mr Bev Taylor. Mr Taylor said that 1391 squatter families from Harare and the Kambuzuma/Westwood area had been resettled, according to a council health, housing and community services report. Altogether 829 families were resettled at Matapi hostels, 167 families at Nenyere hostels, and 400 families in low-cost Government accommodation. A further 72 families were awaiting screening before they were allotted accommodation. Earlier this year many squatters requested permanent residence in the Salisbury area from the city council. The applicants were screened before being put on a waiting list for permanent housing. A survey found that 47,2 percent of these people had lived in Salisbury longer than 10 years, 17,4 percent had lived in the city longer than five years, and 51 percent of the heads of families, of whom more than half were women, had three to five dependants. Their average monthly income was $49,83. The minutes said a number of the resettled squatters were subletting their rooms and returning to the rural areas. People who did this would have their tenancy cancelled immediately. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 81 p 7]

NAMIBIA MISSION--A 15-man delegation of the Western contact group is expected to hold talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, during its tour of the frontline states this month, a spokesman for the British High Commission in Salisbury confirmed yesterday. The group would consult the leaders of the frontline states on the latest moves to resolve the Namibian independence dispute. "We hope to arrange a meeting of the delegation with Mr Mugabe," the spokesman said. Britain is a member of the contact group, as are the United States, West Germany, Canada and France. The delegation is expected to begin its African tour on Thursday and to be in Zimbabwe around October 26. The delegation will be led by the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker. It will be expected to bring proposals for an amended Resolution 435, a ceasefire undertaking and an election under United Nations supervision. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 1]

SPORTS ARENA--The Chinese Government is to finance a 60 000-seat sports stadium in Salisbury, an embassy official said yesterday. A loan agreement was signed in September last year, allocating about $17 million for design and construction. The spokesman said that his government would not be providing equipment. A Chinese survey team will assess building costs and check the site and design. The feasibility study should start by the end of this year and should not take more than six months. The spokesman could not estimate how long building would take until the survey results. The stadium will provide football, track and field event facilities. Building materials will be both local and Chinese. Engineers and technicians from China will work with a local labour force. After the survey team completes its assessment, agreements will be signed. Recently, embassy officials were shown five sites in Salisbury suburbs by representatives of the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation. The two largest possible sites are in the Warren area near Belvedere North. The Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation was not available for comment yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 1]

PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM--Zimbabwe needs to establish a parliamentary system more representative of the people's aspirations, says the Speaker of the Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa. Mr Mutasa, interviewed in Washington recently, said the

parliamentary system in Zimbabwe was modelled on Britain's Westminster system as provided for under the Lancaster House agreement. When the agreement ended, a more representative system would be required. Mr Mutasa is leading a six-man parliamentary delegation on a month-long tour of the United States to study the US legislative system. After four days of meeting with congressional leaders in Washington last month, the Zimbabweans were most interested in the Congress committee system, reports the US information service. Members of the six-man delegation include Senator Tsitsi Munyati, MPs Mr Callistus Ndlovu and Mr Joseph Kaparadza, the deputy secretary to parliament, Mr John Wesley, and parliamentary secretary Mrs Alice Musengezi. Mr Mutasa told Americans that his delegation was one of several studying other legislations. Other delegations, he said, had visited Sweden, Britain and Cuba. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 81 p 7]

ARMY DIVERS--The first four black army divers to be trained to military standards recently completed their course at the Army Diving School, Kariba. The school was formed earlier this year as a joint venture between the Corps of Engineers and 1 Commando Battalion to fulfil the requirements for scuba divers. The first course followed a 10-day selection period in July, attended by 31 members from engineers and the commando battalion. After rigorous screening six people were selected. Of the six, four qualified as army compressed air divers (Class 3) after eight weeks of training. The black army divers, the first in the country to dive to 67m at Sinoia Caves, are Captain R.J. Ellison, Lieutenant W. Makoni, Trooper Mutenda and Trooper Gumbo. The course at Kariba covered the theoretical side of diving as well as practical search dives, night dives and normal training dives, giving the trainees a total of 50 hours underwater. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 4]

WORKERS QUIT--Most of the 40 employees of the Red Knight gold mine at Shabani who had refused to leave the mine when it was closed down on September 26 were persuaded to leave this week when they were visited for the second time by a labour officer. It is understood the mine, owned by Mr J. Louw, was closed because it had been running at a loss for three months. The workers had refused to accept a week's notice or their pay. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 4]

FARM LEGISLATION REPORT--The economics and markets branch of the Ministry of Agriculture has compiled a report on legislation which affected the sector between January and June this year. The report notes standards of quality required by various marketing agencies and prices of controlled products. Farmers' licences, levies and service charges are also covered, as are regulations relating to the registration of specific crops and livestock. Information on prices of major agricultural commodities in neighbouring and overseas countries is also provided. "The overall purpose," says the report, "is to provide a body of information for use by the agricultural worker in areas of the industry where clear controls exist." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 3]

ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT--The Government of Finland is ready to enter into a joint venture with Zimbabwe in the country's rural electrification programme, Finland's trade commissioner in Salisbury, Mr Matti Hyvarinen, said yesterday. To help Zimbabwe in the implementation of the project, Finland would first electrify a "pilot village" to be selected by the Zimbabwean Government, he said. Discussions

between the two countries are already underway. Mr Hyvarinen told Ziana in an interview: "My country will supply all material, equipment, technicians and labour and will pay for other costs on this village." He estimated the pilot project would cost $150,000. He said once the two governments had agreed on the project his country would give Zimbabwe "attractive" credit terms and soft loans. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 3]

MILITARY MISSION TO GREECE--The Greek Charge d'Affaires to Zimbabwe, Mr Yannis Azarias, wished success yesterday to five Zimbabweans who will undergo training at Greek military academies. At a reception last night he said: "The peoples of Zimbabwe and Greece have had a long and happy relationship as witnessed by the large and successful Greek community in Zimbabwe. "The young Zimbabwean officers who will be trained in the Greek military academies are but an indication of this new dimension of our friendship." Captain E. Ndlovu and Warrant Officer C. Georgants will study military medicine while two aircraftmen, Mr Simbarashe Muringa and Mr Richard Chiura, will be trained as technicians. A fifth member of the group will be trained as a pilot. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/127-E END

JPRS 79367

3 November 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2515

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JPRS 79367

3 November 1981

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No. 2515

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REPORT ON ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW REGIME

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 4 Oct 81 pp 37-40

[Text] Important revelations concerning a vast conspiracy against the People's Republic of Angola involving the United States, Zaire, South Africa and Gabon were made by the Lisbon newspaper PORTUGAL DE HOJE in its 16 September edition. This paper provides clear information on the various attempts made by imperialism to overthrow the Angolan Government and replace it with a puppet regime subservient to it. These facts are connected with the aggression launched by South Africa against Angola.

The United States is interested in changing the regime in Angola and is strenuously attempting to create a situation that would lead the UNITA to power. Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the movement opposing the MPLA, is the man who, according to the Americans, will lead a new government.

Together with Zaire, South Africa and Gabon--among others--Americans are providing assistance to the movements opposing the Luanda regime and intend to create the necessary conditions to destabilize the Angolan political process.

Our paper gained access to secret Zairian documents recounting the various recent steps of the project. We were able to ascertain that the situation is well known to Portuguese diplomacy and to some members of the present government, but it has so far been kept a deep secret.

A certain Armand Iannarelli (or Agnarelli) was born in Paris on 13 March 1935. He lived at 32, 26 Aout Street in Noisy-le-Grand. He is presently residing in Kinshasa and his telephone number is 77007. His name was mentioned some time ago in the JORNAL DE ANGOLA, which branded him a mercenary.

The Luanda authorities, acting within the context of good relations with Kinshasa, had asked Mobutu to expel this Frenchman, and the reply had been affirmative.

He is a man with a busy past. In 1968 and 1970 he was in Biafra. In 1975 he worked for French security and established himself in Kinshasa. He used to be called "major." He left and then returned in 1976 to "work" with Holden Roberto in the FNLA.

It is not very clear how Iannarelli appeared in 1978 as the savior of the FNLA, after Holden Roberto fell into disgrace. He became associated with the Societe des Boissons de Kinshasa (SBK) headed by Pierre Castel and began to work with a special collaborator of Mobutu's, Kite Moko, political commissioner of the Popular Movement of the Revolution. Together with these two friends, he founded the Zairian Products Marketing Company (SCPZ) and set up a beer concession in the Kassongo-Luanda area on the Angolan border.

This commercial enterprise was the basis for the COMIRA [Military Committee for the Resistance in Angola]. Iannarelli introduced himself as Holden Roberto's successor (he had worked with him in the past) and mobilized the remnants of the FNLA, which consumed his product and carried out furtive operations on Angolan territory, stealing coffee and goats that were taken into Zaire.

The COMIRA was never very active. But not even the Angolan authorities deny its existence or the increasing burden it constitutes. Indeed, this was why they recently asked Mobutu to expel Iannarelli from the country and at first glance, the request was granted.

This man left with luggage and weapons on the Kinshasa-Paris flight on 30 May. No one saw him and nothing was heard about him until it was learned that he had been seen in Kinshasa on 9 June. On that Tuesday, Iannarelli was at the Kinshasa presidential palace and met with Mobutu's adviser, Sety Hale.

According to a secret report handed to the Zairian president, Iannarelli related his talks in Paris (from 2 to 5 June) with the military attache of the South African Embassy. Colonel Pretorius had been able to acquire a substantial quantity of war materiel for the COMIRA, the movement founded by Iannarelli himself with the support of Sony, Salva and Tona, personalities connected to both the Zairian Government and to Mobutu.

South Africa declared itself ready to immediately provide about 10 tons of war materiel, including 10 60-mm mortars, 10 RPG-7 anti-tank weapons, 100,000 bullets, (?762) howitzers for 60-mm mortars, 252 RPG-7 howitzers, 1,000 attack grenades, 500 defensive grenades, 800 kgs of plastic explosives, 10 radios, 100 kgs of medicines and 100 pieces of individual equipment.

The goods were transported on a C-130 Hercules plane from South Africa, via Franceville in Gabon, where the plane departed in the direction of the ocean, to then fly toward Zaire and drop the equipment by parachute in the area of Mount Quibokolo, in Angola.

In the report by Iannarelli to Mobutu's special advisor, it appears that the COMIRA has 4,200 men under arms on three fronts: 1,500 men stationed in the Bas Zaire, close to Luanda, 1,200 in the northeast up to the Cuango River and 1,500 in the province of Malanje. The mercenary gave a detailed account of his plans and of past accomplishments in an attempt to convince the Zairians of the need to change the Angolan regime.

Iannarelli referred to the quality of the South African equipment and stated that he had tested it in the area of Uije with excellent results. If Zaire would provide support for his movement, the situation could be even better.

Zaire would only stand to gain from this. It would acquire a significant part of the rich territory in northern Angola, it would have the railroad and would rid itself of a bad neighbor.

The mercenary did not have to work very hard to obtain Zairian support for his projects. Let us look at the conclusions reached by Mobutu's advisor in the document we have been referring to:

"If a genuine and active resistance establishes itself in Angola along the Zaire-Angola border, this could constitute an excellent buffer zone against rebel infiltrations in Zaire. We can even talk about Cabinda, where the presence of some elements of the former Katanga gendarmes under the leadership of Nathanael Mbumba and Antoine Gizenga has been noticed after March 1981....

"We know that the Zairian side promised Angola to expel Armand. Angola is convinced that Zaire has acceded to its request, since Armand left Zaire temporarily. He is now back and the Angolan intelligence services are aware of this. In our view, for reasons that are obvious to our security services, Armand, who is in our midst as a businessman, should be discreet and establish himself away from the capital. Indeed, his wish is to settle in Kassongo-Luanda where his economic activities are carried out.

"Despite our precautions, this could become known to the Angolan secret services. In this case, the Council of Ministers would present an apology and would say that Armand entered Zaire surreptitiously, in addition to lamenting the fact that Angola is not adopting the principle of reciprocity in relation to expelling Zairian dissidents from its own territory."

In relation to the opportunity for secret negotiations between Zaire and South Africa on the problems in Southern Africa and on COMIRA, Zaire would benefit fully from this cooperation which, however, ought to be conducted very carefully.

"At a diplomatic level, Zaire naturally cannot encourage the activities of the COMIRA and will even have to state that our country does not tolerate such activities on our territory."

President Mobutu Sese Seko did not hesitate. Military support to Angolan opposition movements would allow him to modernize his army, exchanging old equipment for new in return for the assistance he would provide.

Already in May there was news about a plan for Angola. The head of the Gabonese secret services, Jules Oyaby, visited Kinshasa to speak with the Zairian president about the cooperation with Angolan oppositionists.

Following his meetings with Iannarelli, Mobutu dispatched envoys to South Africa, the United States, France, Geneva and Brussels. He brought into the talks his deputy prime minister and the state commissioner for foreign affairs.

At the end of these visits, a report was presented to him, affirming that a meeting had been arranged in the military base of Kitona (in the strip between Angola and Zaire) between delegates of the UNITA, the two FLEC's and the COMIRA, besides the "indispensable presence of South African emissaries and Armand Iannarelli, the commandant of the COMIRA."

The report also states: "As we specified in our report on the visit by the U.S. undersecretary of state to Angola and the refusal by the Angolan president to reach an agreement with the UNITA, we shall use our influence to convince all sides to form a sole movement and to prepare a joint plan that would be ratified by the Americans within a few days.

"In accordance with their request, we shall attempt to obtain such plans from every participant....

"However, we shall, in the meantime, issue orders to the general staff to temporarily stop the materiel to Lubota in order to prevent any information leak, in accordance with your recommendation that extreme discretion be used. After the meeting we shall be able to continue sending the materiel for the FLEC-Lubota."

"We shall require two planes and helicopters for this mission."

In accordance with the plan, a meeting was held in July in the military base of Kitona to solve the Angolan situation.

In accordance with the report sent to President Mobutu, present at the meeting were the UNITA (three persons), the COMIRA (four persons), Armand Iannarelli, the Republic of South Africa (two military representatives), the United States (two persons, one of whom was a CIA agent stationed in Kinshasa), Zaire (three persons) and Gabon (one person from the presidency of the republic).

The meeting covered four points [as published]: 1) The change of regime in Angola, 2) the independence of Cabinda, 3) the political and military organization of the four Angolan opposition movements into an interventionary force.

According to the report, the basic questions were very favorably received.

"The U.S. delegate," the report of Mobutu's advisor states, "immediately stressed the vital importance of this meeting.

"Meanwhile, the U.S. emissary explained why the United States has decided to change the existing government in Angola (...). The U.S. idea to set Jonas Savimbi as head of the Angolan Government was expounded to those present. The Americans, moreover, asked for a very close collaboration with Armand Agnarelli, who was introduced as the contact agent."

Another report relates the meeting of the U.S. emissary with Jonas Savimbi. "Despite the fact that this meeting is secret, the U.S. position is clear: the United States is also secretly negotiating with some countries to find a joint solution to end the Cuban and Soviet presence in Angola. China is one of these countries. However, it would first be necessary to change the present regime.

"To this end, an interventionary force is needed that will soon intervene in the Angolan capital. This will be guaranteed by the U.S. emissary who participated in the Kitona meeting.

"Jonas Savimbi, the presumed next president of Angola, confirmed this at a meeting between the two personalities in the presence of the special advisor.

"The U.S. emissary asked the special advisor to facilitate the trip to Geneva of all the leaders of the UNITA, the COMIRA and the FLEC's, as well as of Armand Agnarelli, that should, in principle, take place at the end of July. Confirmation of this will be transmitted through a member of the U.S. Embassy in Zaire who was also present at Kitona and to whom we could address ourselves in the future."

Again in relation to the Kitona meeting, we gained access to another document by Mobutu's special advisor, in which it is affirmed:

"The Americans are willing to expel the Russians and the Cubans from Angola, to first change the leadership in Angola and then proceed to the separation of Cabinda from Angola.

"Up to now, we did not know the exact position of the Americans.... They will, of course, not make it public. We shall learn more details after the Geneva meeting, in which Zaire and Gabon will participate in accordance with the wishes of the United States.

"As for the interventionary force, South Africa is in charge of forming it and will present military plans in Geneva, but, unfortunately, we shall not have access to these documents and shall have to resort to our antennae in the United States.

"According to our sources, which closely followed this meeting, it seems that the Americans and their allies, the South Africans, have already directly and indirectly infiltrated Angola. They have their double agents within the SWAPO and the MPLA. These agents operate freely in Angola and gather the necessary information and documentation (...).

"Zaire will have to play a serious double game on this issue, especially in relation to our Angolan partners who are the direct target. If the coup is successful, Zaire would have no problems in the field of security, in using railroads, etc..."

According to the Zairian documents we have been citing, Gabon is very interested in this operation and has offered its services to the United States and South Africa, as long as deep secrecy is maintained. Its bases will be used to transport war materiel from the UNITA, the COMIRA and the FLEC.

Mobutu's special advisor proposed a meeting between the Zairian head of state and President Bongo to discuss the subject.

Besides the countries already mentioned, the reports refer to the cooperation of Morocco, and meetings with Moroccan leaders as well as the availability of the Ben-Guerir military base have been noticed.

CSO: 4742/37

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN COOPERATION--The delegation from the Ministry of Rural Development, constituted by comrades Miguel Lima and Antonio Rodrigues Pires, has returned from Austria. Talks were held in that country with the Austrian Ministries of Cooperation and Agriculture, Forests and Natural Resources. Our delegation submitted a project to the Austrian Government, which the latter had already intended to finance. A number of new projects were also presented for evaluation, mainly the establishment of a slaughterhouse/refrigerated warehouse, the construction of a complex of residences for technicians and of a recreational complex to be located in the agricultural "Justino Lopes" enterprise, and the establishment of a mechanical unit to assist users of agricultural equipment--particularly motor pumps. Since the production of bio-gas is of interest to Cape Verde, a proposal was made to establish a bio-gas unit in our country. It was accepted and work is to begin in October. Finally, the Austrian Government expressed its readiness to continue offering food assistance to our country. [Excerpt] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 30 Sep 81 p 4]

CSO: 4742/37

BRIEFS

FRENCH MILITARY BASE--Paris, 16 Oct (AFP)--Comoran President Ahmed Abdallah said here Thursday after talks with French President Francois Mitterrand that he wanted the French-ruled island of Mayotte to return to the sovereignty of the Indian Ocean Island Republic in friendship and cooperation with France. He said he might allow France to set up a military base in the islands if that happened. He told a press conference that he was happy with his talks--the second round in 10 days--with Mr Mitterrand, who he noted had condemned in 1975 the French-backed secession of Mayotte from the island group, which declared independence from France in that year. He said no commitments had been made during the talks. But hinted that Mr Mitterrand favored the return of Mayotte. Since the secession, France has agreed to review Mayotte's status every five years. The Comoran Government had already made a gesture, he said, by enacting a federal constitution which protected each constituent island's individuality. The ball was now in France's court. Mr Abdallah said the Comoros also wanted France to return the Iles Glorieuses, which are also claimed by Madagascar. "The day we solve the Mayotte question, we will solve the issue of the Iles Glorieuses too," he said. [Text] [AB160845 Paris AFP in English 0735 GMT 16 Oct 81]

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM FRANCE--Moroni, Comoros, Oct 17 (AFP)--Comoran President Ahmed Abdallah returned home today from a two-week visit to France and talks with President Francois Mitterrand. On arrival at Moroni-Havaya International Airport he said he was very satisfied with his fruitful talks with Mr Mitterrand, who he described as a great friend of Africa. During their two meetings in Paris the two leaders discussed the question of Mayotte, the fourth island of the Indian Ocean archipelago which voted in a pre-independence referendum in 1974 to remain under French administration. [Text] [AB171201 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 17 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/144

COMMENTARY ON EXECUTION OF MUSTAPHA DANSO

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 5-6 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Commentary: "The Execution of Mustapha Danso Is No National Sin"; material between slantlines printed in upper case]

> [Text] /"The body was of a well built African male.... A wide open wound on collar bone which affected the muscles. Wound on right arm which had regular edges...bone scattered into various fragments. Further wound on base of thumb. Internal examination reveals that three ribs were fractured on the right side, the wind pipe torn, multiple fracture of the collar bone. The injuries may have been characterised by three gun shots penetrating through the chest affecting the left and right arms.... Death due to shock as a result of severe bleeding"... medical report (inter alia)/

The above is a Medical Report of the Late Mr. Eku Mahoney, Commander of Police attached to the Bakau Depot, who according to Mustapha Danso, the assailant, as he deposed in Supreme Court that "Yes it is true I gave 3 shots to Mr. Mahoney and whether he died or not I did not know."

In support of the Prosecution, Cpl. Biram stated "I saw Danso when he went to the back of Mr. Mahoney's Office with his rifle in his hand and he stood in front of the Sgt. Major's Office, holding his rifle in an 'On Guard' position and he fired the first shot at Mr. Mahoney who ordered him to stop but the accused did not say anything. He fired the second shot which hit Mr. Mahoney on his left shoulder and when Mr. Mahoney turned round, it was then he gave him the third shot which hit Mr. Mahoney on his chest and he vomitted blood." The very Judge did not recommend clemency.

In spite of the above crime, there were many people who stormed the Court Houses at Kanifing and in Banjul, anticipating that if Danso was convicted or condemned to death for such a beastly crime, something would happen. This caused the strictest precautions to be taken whenever the hearing was on. Glaring of the wonderful examples of the Creator was that on Monday the 3rd November 1980, the Step-Father of Danso arrived from Katchang, with the assurance that nothing would prevail from whatever hearing. While the Step-Father was making ablution to pray in Bakau the same afternoon immediately from the Kanifing Court, he collapsed and died immediately. Now that Danso had been executed not a single person appeared to fulfill the wish.

By the execution of Danso, justice had been done to the parents, friends and well wishers of the Late Eku Mahoney. By the stay of execution, the first act of the rebels was, to go and release Danso, thus releasing the inmates of the Prisons which boosted the number of the limited coup makers. Delay was proved dangerous, for rumours have it that he killed a lot of people within the uprising and his trip into the Royal Victoria Hospital was in pursuit of more intended victims.

It is reliably informed that the last execution took place in Banjul in 1951, some thirty years ago. Within the period therefrom, many were the sayings and actual killing of people who were innocent simply as there was a belief that 'As'Jawara is in the Chair, after killing, he will only keep in prisons, feed [word indistinct] and say thanks for the act.' When the Law is applied in its full force it would be discovered that the holding of a broken bottle or opening a knife against another person will all be limited since the implications upon conviction will be nothing other than enforcing the sentence be it Death or Lard [as printed] Labour. If Danso was executed, there would have definitely been no attempted Coup for the consequences would have been weighed and having the chances tested to be light, there would have been a complete abandonment.

We are sure that there will not be anything like killing in the nearest future except for anyone with pending charges for murder, etc. Glaring is the fact that since the 30th July 1981 to the 6th August 1981, when mass killings took place and while there is the enforcement of the Emergency Laws, no one has ever heard of anything like an accident that is fatal. There is the utmost precaution taken by all, and so it will continue to be, as there is a different approach to different things to make all look different.

The action of executing Mustapha Danso is confirmed by all Scriptures but with the clearance taken to perform the sentence was a clear indication that if Danso had not been removed from Prisons and had not taken active part in the wanton acts, surely he would have been alive to see the day.

The world in which we now live in could be taken in opposite directions when we consider human aspects. Take an example, when the rebels ruled with guns, no one dared refute the Curfew imposed from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. but in opposition, the President's imposed Curfew from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. was actually flouted; but alas! when the Police took to the streets within the imposition, and anyone caught in Serekunda loitering no matter, that person is given a matchet to cut grass at the Police Lines Kanifing. About 50 such Curfew Breakers were in attendance but at the moment there could be found none in the Streets, so grass cutting without pay had been abandoned for good. It appears that everybody is in strict observance of the order. This is best for humanity.

The President had proved to be a Saint but his subjects deem him otherwise, why should he not then prove himself otherwise so that they could realise that in authority lies something hidden. Snake charmers die by snake bites. So let it be.

CSO: 4700/146

BRIEFS

TRIBAL ISSUES PROMPTED COUP--Banjul, 19 Oct (AFP)--In a meeting in the west of the country, Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara stated that the 30 July aborted coup in Gambia was prompted by tribal considerations. The coup attempt was carried out by a section of the field force, the only security agency in the country, and it was led by a supreme revolutionary council made of civilians and soldiers, most of whom were members of the Madingue tribe, the majority ethnic group in Gambia. Meanwhile, Sir Dawda has asked for the extradition of Kukoi Samba Sanyang, leader of the aborted coup who sought refuge in Bissau with nine of his accomplices after their aborted attempt. According to several sources in Gambia, the putsched-makers will not be extradited by Guinea-Bissau; instead they will be expelled to a country of their choice (Cuba, Angola or Sweden). The Gambian head of state has finally confirmed the death of Jibril L. Pingu George, Gambian socialist revolutionary leader, during the events in Gambia. Mr George, who had joined the putsch leaders, was shot following misunderstanding among them. [Text] [AB191809 Paris AFP in French 1350 GMT 19 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/110

BRIEFS

CREDIT REQUESTED FROM PORTUGAL--Lisbon, 14 Oct--Guinea-Bissau has asked the Bank of Portugal to open a line of credit amounting to $50 million, to finance imports from Portugal, the ANOP [PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY] disclosed today. This was the subject of the talks that the governor of the Guinea-Bissauan Central Bank, Victor Freire Monteiro, held in Lisbon with officials from the Bank of Portugal and with Portuguese minister of finance, Joao Salgueiro. Freire Monteiro stated that negotiations will begin soon so that the agreement can be signed in January 1982. Among the various kinds of goods that the Guinea-Bissau bank intends to import from Portugal through this line of credit are investment, consumer and durable goods. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 81 p 7]

CSO: 4742/41

EULOGY TO SADAT POINTS TO HIS GREATNESS

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 7 Oct 81 p 28

[Article by J. P. Aye: "A Great Man!"]

[Text] Sadat may be dead. The news began to circulate in this form yesterday afternoon, keeping alive the hope that death would not take this other great personality of our century who did not deserve to die right now, so important are his actions in Egypt, in the Middle East, in the Arab countries, in Africa... and in the world. Their continuation demanded that he be there, Anwar al-Sadat, this unreachable Egyptian who surprised the world with his audaciousness and his political courage.... But these actions will remain incomplete, or, if they are carried out, they will not bear the finishing touches of the Egyptian president.

Sadat is dead. This astonishing and terrible news cannot but affect everyone: politicians who are partners today and were adversaries yesterday; simple citizens either passive or active in our societies listening to the world. He was surely a great man. One does not even know what to admire most in this politician who wielded the weapon of surprise and "political pressure" with an obsession that no longer could hide his obstinate will to reach peace in Egypt and the Middle East. But not peace at any cost, only the kind of peace that would bring together those elements open to reconciliation; and there are many that could be.

Thus, Sadat chose to force the doors of peace by resorting to "challenges." When his "insane" project to go to Jerusalem was carried out, there were very few people around the world with some knowledge of the Middle East problem who believed in his initiatives: it was both spectacular and audacious. It precipitated the course of events, and the Egyptian president launched a triple challenge by making this trip. First of all, to his people, then to an Arab world astonished and divided, and finally to the rest of the world which, while appreciating Sadat's courage, nevertheless feared the perils hidden under his initiative. Thirty years of a dialogue between deaf partners carried out by intermediaries were erased all of a sudden, to open the way for a genuine peace process.

Sadat thus went to Jerusalem. Begin returned the visit by standing at the foot of the Pyramids. Ever since then, nothing could be the same any longer in this Middle East where everything had remained transfixed and where other wars were brewing.

The hope for peace was called "Camp David," a conclave, a tripartite summit between Sadat, Carter and Begin. And if today it may be said that little has been harvested from this field of hope represented by the summit, the Egyptian-Israeli rapprochement is undeniable, it is the new element cementing the dynamics of peace that will fire up in the average or long term this Middle East exhausted by its confrontations and wounded from fratricidal wars.

Has Sadat, the man who had so far won all the challenges, been the victim of another challenge, to be today an Egyptian martyr? Many will think so. They will become convinced of it because they had felt, some weeks ago, that the Egyptian president, by his massive arrests of religious leaders to forestall latent trouble, had struck too hard. But is it possible to strike too hard when one's name is Sadat, when one has a winning streak of so far unequalled "suicidal maneuvers" and when one is still politically strong and idolized by one's people? And when one is working toward peace for this people? However, all judgments always include an unknown element. Thus Sadat died, his staff in his hands, as a victim. Just like other great men--especially great men--died because they served too much and died as servants to their burdens, with the strong feelings they gave their all. Even their life. And Sadat died yesterday, violently, in our violent world, after fighting against the violence, one of the greatest figures in this convulsed century. He was a great man because of his political strength as much as his political weakness. A man whom history will remember, and rightly so.

CSO: 4719/111

REVIEW OF NATIONAL MERCHANT MARINE ACTIVITIES

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3344, 31 Aug 81 pp 1993-95

[Text]

THE Ivory Coast, too, has launched a determined campaign to build up its merchant navy, and so far has done quite well considering that with a population of less than 2.5 per cent of the population of black Africa it has something like 11.5 per cent of the regions merchant marine tonnage.

Mr. Lamine Fadika, the minister of the marine, has pointed out that while most industrialised countries import or export between six and 15 per cent of the GNP, developing countries tend to export or import more than 30 per cent of their GNP. In 1974, Mr. Fadika said, the maritime potential of developing countries was only sufficient to handle 8 per cent of their exports and 30 per cent of their imports. In the Ivory Coast's case he cites figures for 1976 showing that Ivory Coast vessels carried just over 2 per cent of the goods entering Abidjan port and 7¾ per cent of goods shipped out.

To help the development of the Ivory Coast's merchant fleet an Institute of Documentation, research and Maritime Studies was set up. In one survey that the Institute carried out it discovered that of 900 ships entering the port of Abidjan during a four month period each, on average, unloaded 1,790 tons of cargo (bulk liquids were excluded) and took on 1,400 tons, furthermore three-quarters of these "ship transactions" involved less than 1,500 tons per vessel although both the port facilities and the size of the ships would have allowed at least double that rate.

The Institute has also calculated that the increase in freight costs is as much the result of inefficient programming by lines serving Ivory Coast as it is of other causes. It points out that in 1976 the number of ships calling at Ivory Coast ports rose by 18 per cent while the tonnage loaded decreased, because of the world economic slow-down, by ten per cent.

To develop its merchant marine, so as to be able to take proper advantage of the UNCTAD Linerlode — which agrees that maritime trade should be divided as to 40 per cent for the country of origin, 40 per cent for the recipient country and 20 per cent open to all comers — the Ivory Coast set up several institutions.

It decided, for example, to breathe new life into the *Societé ivoirienne de transport maritime* (Ivory Coast Maritime Transport Company). Created in November 1967 by the French Government, SITRAM originally had 50 per cent of its initial capital allocated to France, 15 per cent to miscellaneous interests, and only 35 per cent to the Ivory Coast. In 1970, the latter became the majority holder and since March 1976, has been the sole owner. The Government also undertook to renew the entire fleet of SITRAM. In November 1977, the *Yamoussoukro* was launched, the first of a series of eight similar ships able to function either as container carriers or with classic packaged cargoes, but not with bulk goods. There are also seven chartered ships.

The ministry of the marine also set up three service companies. Sitram International Shipping Agencies (SISA) is a com-

mercial agency entrusted with loading schedules, rotation of ships, control of commercial documents, claims and relations with shippers. Apart from SITRAM, 17 national shipping companies (eight African and nine European) have consigned their ships to SISA. After little more than a year of operation, it had improved the average cargo per ship by 22 per cent in Abidjan and 35 per cent in San Pedro.

The second service company is the *Société nationale ivoirienne d'opérations maritimes* (Ivory Coast National Maritime Operations Company). Its responsibility is handling, and it has at its disposal important modern equipment (trucks, tractors, cranes, tug boats, etc.) which allow it to load and unload ships at the enviable rate of 1,500 to 2,000 tons per day.

The third offspring of SITRAM, the *Société ivoirienne d'engineering en transport maritime et en logistique internationale* (Ivory Coast Engineering Company for Maritime Transport and International Logistics) was created in 1978, to be responsible for organising transport from producer to consumer, of goods and equipment imported or exported by state companies.

In 1975 the Ivory Coast took the initiative to call a ministerial conference of West African states (now 25 members) to decide on policy towards the "conferences" — the associations of shipping lines trading with West Africa. This ministerial conference still meets periodically. But regional cooperation does not stop there. It also extends to training, the area that could be considered the most important for the future of African shipping.

An agreement including Togo and Benin was signed in 1970 to create CREAM, *Centre regional de l'enseignement et de l'apprentissage maritimes* (Regional Centre of Instruction and Marine Apprenticeship) in Abidjan. Four years later, in response to the demand for officers' training, the *Ecole supérieure de navigation* (Institute of Navigation) was created as a national school. These two institutions today constitute the *Groupe de écoles de la marine marchande* (Group of Merchant Marine Schools) (GEMMA).

Already 80 per cent of SITRAM's personnel are Ivorians and the commanding officer, Yao Flavien Guessend, Master Mariner, "sole master after God" on board the *Yamoussoukro*, is an Ivorian. Others will follow, but the proper training of officers takes about ten years, so a lot of officers with Ivory Coast's merchant navy are foreigners, mostly French.

A lot of hopes are pinned on the *Académie régionale des sciences et techniques de la mer* (Regional Academy of Sciences and Techniques of the Sea) which was due to open its doors in October 1981. Unfortunately, delays in architectural studies and in the search for financing have postponed the opening.

Three schools are foreseen: CREAM, with a new capacity for 312 students; the Institute of Navigation, rebuilt to take in 178, and the new Institute for Maritime Transport for the training and specialisation of officers and shore personnel in all areas of maritime transport.

In addition, there will be a Centre of Professional Training for Maritime Transport to train handlers and dockers, a Coast Guard School for those whose duty it is to guard the maritime economic zones; and the African Centre for Fisheries Training, which will be set up with the assistance of FAO. The Academy will then be complete.

CSO: 4700/142

BRIEFS

INFORMATION MINISTRY STRIKERS PARDONED--President Felix Houphouet-Boigny has pardoned more than 110 employees of the Ministry of Information suspended last December following a strike for better conditions. The Information Minister, Mr Amadou Thiam, said 87 suspended journalists, technicians and presenters would start work again while another 20 would also resume normal duties after returning from compulsory military service in Seguela. Mr Thiam had said (see WEST AFRICA July 13) that the Ivory Coast had no political prisoners in reply to allegations by the human rights organisation Amnesty International. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 p 2151]

CSO: 4700/142

IDENTITY OF VIEWS WITH INDIA NOTED AFTER PRESIDENTIAL TALKS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Sep 81 pp 1,2,8

/Article by "TARATRA" NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY: "India and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar: Perfect Identity of Views"/

/Text/ After a three-day official visit to India, President Didier Ratsiraka left New Delhi, bound for Moscow; he was seen off at the New Delhi airport by President Neelan Sandjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Political observers all agree that this indicates the success of all the talks that the Malagasy head of state held with the Indian officials. On Thursday afternoon, President Didier Ratsiraka had a talk with Mrs Indira Gandhi. The topics were the present international situation, the Indian Ocean situation, and bilateral relations. On Thursday morning, the two presidents and their parties visited the Indian Institute for Agricultural Research; 2,500 students are studying in this center, which was established in 1935. The institute is the largest agricultural research establishment in India. The Malagasy head of state made a point of praising the efforts so far accomplished by the institute.

As in Libya and in Algeria, the Malagasy head of state and his party received the warmest welcome.

A joint communique was published on Friday in the Indian capital at the end of this visit: the gist of it is given here.

"At the invitation of the president of India, Neelan Sandjiva Reddy, the president of Madagascar, his excellency Didier Ratsiraka, who was accompanied by Mrs Celine Ratsiraka, made an official visit to India from 8 to 11 September 1981. The visit took place in a warm, friendly, cordial atmosphere. The Malagasy president thoroughly discussed international problems with the prime minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi: the two leaders also reviewed the bilateral relations between the two countries and discussed the ways and means by which these relations could be strengthened and consolidated even more in future. The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, trust, and mutual understanding."

The president of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] and the Indian prime minister agreed that it is not possible to eliminate tension and confrontation in South Africa and to establish peace there unless the liberation of Namibia and the end of South Africa's illegal occupation are simultaneously achieved, as well as the dismantling of the apartheid structure. They reinterated their full support for the inalienable right of the Namibian people to peace and freedom, and their solidarity with the fight being waged by SWAPO, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The Malagasy president and the Indian prime minister condemned any attempt by South Africa that might lead to subversion of the United Nations plan for Namibia, as set forth in the security council's resolution 435 in 1979. Mr Ratsiraka and Mrs Gandhi deplored the actions of certain states tending to strengthen the arrogant position of South Africa, which is continuing to defy international opinion. The RDM president and the Indian prime minister strongly condemn South Africa's recent acts of armed aggression against the Republic of Angola, and demand the immediate unconditional withdrawal of South African forces from Angolan territory. They noted with concern the acts of aggression, tending to destabilize the independent states of East Africa, that are being perpetrated by South Africa.

President Ratsiraka expressed his appreciation for the firm support given by India to liberation movements in East Africa.

The Sahara

With respect to the Sahara, both parties reaffirmed their support for the relevant resolutions of the OAU and the UNO on this question. Then the president of the RDM and the Indian prime minister expressed their deep anxiety concerning the growing military presence of the great powers in the Indian Ocean, despite the legitimate protests of the seaboard countries in the region. They noted with anxiety the expansion of the military base at Diego Garcia as well as any other manifestation of increased military presence on the part of the great powers.

They urgently appeal to those powers for gradual reduction until total elimination of their military presence in the Indian Ocean.

They reiterated their intention of redoubling their efforts to obtain the rapid implementation of the declaration making the Indian Ocean a peace zone for ever. To that end, Didier Ratsiraka and Indira Gandhi express their full support for having the United Nations conference held in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka. In this respect, the Malagasy president repeated his proposal to hold a summit meeting of heads of state and government in Antananarive on the same concept of the Indian Ocean as a peace zone.

The prime minister of India recalled that the council of ministers of non-aligned countries held in New Delhi among other things favorably received in principle the president of Madagascar's suggestion. The two parties also

expressed their grave concern over the accumulation of sophisticated arms systems in countries neighboring on India, and found themselves in agreement that such a situation could destabilize the present equilibrium, set off an arms race, produce a contrary effect on the process of normalization of relations among the countries in the region and on the establishment of an atmosphere of trust among them.

The two parties noted with anxiety the present situation in South East Asia, and are convinced that it could have dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region, and in this context the situation in Afghanistan was analyzed with particular attention.

Afghanistan

The two parties called for urgent political solution of the problem, based on respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. India and Madagascar also express their deep concern about the Iraqi-Iranian conflict which is still going on and which is likely to give rise to grave repercussions on the peace and stability of the region; they appeal to both countries to resolve their differences in accordance with the principle set forth in the charter of the United Nations as well as by the non-aligned countries movement.

Noting with anxiety the deterioration of the situation in western Asia, India and Madagascar call for Israel's immediate withdrawal from Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including the city of Jerusalem. The two parties stressed that the Palestine question constitutes the very heart of the problem, and they asserted that if this question is not satisfactorily resolved, with the PLO participating in negotiations as legal partners, no lasting solution can be found. India and Madagascar reaffirm the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to a homeland and a sovereign state, and its right to be recognized and restored. The two parties denounce the continual action by Israel to modify the status of the holy city of Jerusalem, thus defying the United Nations security council's resolutions 476 and 478 in 1980.

South East Asia

The prime minister of India and the president of the RDM reviewed the present situation in South East Asia: they expressed their anxiety over the increased tension prevailing in the region. They gave their support to the solution adopted by the ministerial meeting of non-aligned countries that took place in New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981.

Mr Ratsiraka and Mrs Indira Gandhi expressed the hope that through constructive dialogue the countries in the region will succeed in finding a political solution to the region's problem, one assuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of all countries of that region. Concerning Korea, India and Madagascar expressed their hope that its peaceful reunification be achieved as soon as possible. The president of the RDM and the prime minister of India reaffirmed their faith in the principles and

objectives of non-alignment, and in the fact that non-alignment represents the hopes and aspirations of the majority of mankind, while becoming a dependable and positive force capable of assuring world peace.

They expressed the hope that through strict adherence to the principle of non-alignment and strengthening the common bonds uniting the non-aligned countries, the movement will continue to subscribe to a joint strategy and a consensus that would reflect the very essence of the spirit of non-alignment.

In this connection, the two parties noted with satisfaction the success of the meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the non-aligned countries which was held at the beginning of the year in New Delhi, and which coincided with the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the movement's first summit meeting. India and Madagascar reviewed the present situation of economic cooperation between the two countries; it was agreed that efforts will be made to strengthen this cooperation. The president of Madagascar recalled the proposals that he made in Havana in 1979 for the establishment of three fronts among non-aligned countries: the prime minister of India warmly welcomed this initiative, and recognized that all possible efforts must be made to augment the availability of resources for the benefit of developing countries. Both parties expressed their deep concern over the present impasse hindering multilateral economic negotiations. They noted that despite adoption by the General Assembly in 1980 of the new strategy for international development within the framework of the third decade of development, the international community has not been able to agree upon the overall negotiations leading to implementation of the strategy; in addition, it has not succeeded in focussing its attention on the problems of capital importance, such as the hunger problem, energy, internal energy sources for developing countries, and that of financial transfer, which require immediate attention. They agreed that developing countries must make every possible effort at every level to break the present deadlock by generating the necessary political will.

Caracas Program

India and Madagascar welcomed with satisfaction the Caracas program for economic cooperation in the developing countries, and stressed the importance of its rapid implementation.

They expressed the hope that concrete negotiations will be made concerning cooperation in the financial field for development, in accordance with the recommendations made in resolution No. 7 of the 6th Summit Conference on guidelines on the policy adopted for strengthening of collective self-management among non-aligned countries.

President Ratsiraka made a point of indicating to the president of India, and to the government and people of India, his deep appreciation of the warm hospitality afforded him and his delegation during their visit to India.

The president of Madagascar presented invitations to the president and the prime minister of India to make an official visit to Madagascar. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

In Moscow

In Moscow, the wife of the Malagasy head of state, Mrs Celine Ratsiraka, accompanied by Supreme Council of the Revolution member Jaotombo Ferdinand and minister Gisele Rabesahala, visited the permanent exhibition of the achievements of the USSR, last Saturday.

The visitors had an opportunity to admire and become acquainted with the grandiose tasks achieved by the Soviet people from the time of Lenin to the present day.

12149
CSO: 4719/51

MONJA JAONA SPEAKS TO PUBLIC MEETING IN CAPITAL

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Sep 81 pp 1,2

/Text/ The first real public meeting of CSR /Supreme Revolutionary Council member/ Monja Jaona, national president of MONIMA /National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar/ KA MIVIOMBIO /expansions unknown/, with the population of Tananarive took place on Saturday afternoon. The meeting occurred in the covered stadium of Mahamasina, and was connected with the regional seminar of MONIMA militants of the Antananarivo Faritany /administrative district of Tananarive/, which ended yesterday.

He was accompanied on this occasion by this party's Political Bureau and Regional Committee members.

As usual, it was Dr Randranto, national vice president of the party, who was in charge of the demonstration.

This was an opportunity for President Monja Jaona to reexplain to the public of Tananarive the reason for, and the objective of, his party's withdrawal from the Front /National Front for the Defense of the Revolution/. "As we had a talk with the public of Tananarive just before our departure from t the Front, we owe it to ourselves to renew contacts and explain our return to it."

After this explanation, President Monja Jaona gave frank replies to the various questions asked by the Tananarivians.

In his responses, the national president of MONIMA gave a report on the results of the visits that he has made to plants, in Toliara, Antsiranana, as well as in Mahajanga and Antananarivo, in which he denounces all the shortcomings that need to be remedied, while at the same time presenting his party's suggestions for the nation's economic recovery. Such as the regrouping of the oppressed popular forces to fight against all the injustices.

As concerns the powers he has reportedly been granted to control food supply,

President Monja Jaona made it very clear that "these powers have not yet come to him, but he is already beginning to foresee the events."

On censure, he reiterated what he had already said to the press recently at the SOLIMOTEL [Malagasy Hotel]: "MONIMA insists upon the freedom of the press, but also insists that journalists who indulge in lies be subject to legal action."

12149
CSO: 4719/49

MONIMA SEMINAR ON RENEWED TIES TO FNDR

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 5 Sep 81 pp 1,2,3

/Text/ The regional seminar of MONIMA /National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar/ KA MIVIOMBIO /expansions unknown/ militants in the Antananarivo Faritany /administrative district of Tananarive/ was officially opened yesterday morning by the dean of the CSR /Supreme Revolutionary Council/, Monja Jaona, national president of this revolutionary organization recently reintegrated into the Front /National Front for the Defense of the Revolution/.

In his opening speech, President Monja Jaona rejoiced in this first contact with the Antananarivian public since the big meeting in Ambohijatovo in 1977, during which he had explained the withdrawal of his party from the Front ("so as not to become the accomplice of certain dishonest high officials"), and the intention behind the withdrawal ("to make the leaders do some thinking").

After 4 years' absence, MONIMA has returned to the Front because of the nation's situation, which is daily growing worse: standard of living of the population down to the strict minimum, insecurity, famine, corruption, black market....

MONIMA's return to the Front means "continuation of the fight it has always waged along very clear lines: national recovery to liberate the oppressed masses so that they can work for the revolution."

It is true that the nation's economic situation is due to the crisis of capitalism, since the latter has led to a fall in the prices of our export goods and a rise in the prices of imported goods. But that is not the only thing: "the structure implanted since 1973, creating a new class (the bureaucratic middle class) which is oppressive, for it seeks only to amass wealth for itself, and as fast as possible, too, is also one of the reasons behind our present economic difficulties," MONIMA's chief specified.

President Monja Jaona then asserted that MONIMA's principle had never changed: a state run by the urban and rural proletarian class.

But he added that to do this, the masses of the people must control what takes place in every domain.

And CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Councillor] Monja Jaona quoted an example demonstrating the lack of such control during his stay in Antsiranana; he noted that out of the 1980 campaign sugar production quota, there is still a stock of 2,350 tons left in Namakia. Why has this quantity not been distributed, in Tananarive, for example?

"Which shows that our present problems are due to disorganization, the lack of a work program, and inadequacy of control by the people."

The latter cannot be achieved if there is no ideological training. This is the explanation for the three-day seminar.

Earlier, the president of the faritany's MONIMA federation, Tovonary Rabetsitota, explained the purpose of the seminar: to see how to regroup and organize the oppressed working-class forces so that they will be able to liberate themselves, that is to say, how to mobilize urban proletarians, peasants, the unemployed, and progressive intellectuals to liberate the oppressed masses.

Mr Rabetsitota made a point of stressing the importance of this seminar, which is being held in the capital: "it proves that MONIMA does indeed exist in this faritany, that MONIMA is working for the unity of the oppressed masses in the whole island, that MONIMA is not a party of the South, but of Madagascar as a whole, that President Monja Jaona is the father of all the Malagasy..."

He then presented an assessment, a rather gloomy one, of the faritany's socio-economic situation, in the urban environment as well as in the rural world.

For his part, faritany president Jonah Rakotoarivelo asserted that "his faritany cordially welcomes all those who want to work to liberate the oppressed people and lead it toward the light."

He concluded by wishing every success to the seminar and with the hope that in their deliberations, the MONIMA militants will think only of the interest of the popular masses and of the nation.

The representatives of the AKFM/KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution], Arsene Ratsifehera, of AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution], Albert Zakariasy, of MFM [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime], Mr Ramonja, and of UDECMA [Malagasy Christian Democratic Union], Mrs Pierrette Ratsarazafy, also spoke on this occasion to greet and congratulate MONIMA on its re-entry into the Front, to pay homage to the constant patriot that President Monja Jaona is, and to reaffirm that the revolution

needs all militant forces to work in concert for its triumph.

After the official opening ceremony of the Antananarivo faritany MONIMA regional seminar, CSR Monja Jaona, accompanied by faritany officials, visited companies and plants to see where our staple product supply difficulties really originate.

12149
CSO: 4719/49

TECHNICAL DETAILS OF NOVIB PROJECT DESCRIBED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 15 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpts] A few more words might be said about the weekend's event in Antananarivo: the official opening of the Fowl and Swine Breeding and Feed Center of Ambohitriniandrina Antananarivo-Avaradrano and the Dutch Government, presided over by Minister of Interior Ampy Portos, head of the decentralized collectives and acting minister of foreign affairs.

The following figures pertain to the fivondronana [village] of Tana-Avaradrano: area, 529 square kilometers; number of inhabitants, 124,103 (on 31 December 1980); number of families, 11,600; number of firaisampokontany [canton associations], 22; number of fokontany [basic units of economic, political and administrative organization], 204.

In order to promote its economic and social development, the people's council of this fivondronampokontany [union of village associations] has bet heavily on agriculture and more particularly, livestock raising. In August 1978, it decided to set up a swine and fowl breeding center.

In order to carry out the project, the people's council devoted a very large share of its financial and human resources to secondary investments that crisscross this fivondronampokontany. Out of the 30 million granted by the central government, 11 million were devoted to livestock raising. All credits granted by the MDRRA [Ministry of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform], amounting to 4.3 million Malagasy francs, were reserved for the development of fowl raising. The human investment required of the decentralized collectives amounts to over 11 million Malagasy francs. For the establishment of a large center, the basic infrastructure that would supply the subcenters, the Dutch Government (through NOVIB [Dutch Organization for International Cooperation to Development]) offered its aid for project financing. The fivondronampokontany put together its application for foreign aid, which it sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 31 August 1978.

It should be mentioned that: The fivondronampokontany has the advantage and privilege of having Radio Neederland established within its territory. The fivondronampokontany project corresponds to the NOVIB objectives within the framework of its activities of aiding less developed countries. This fivondronampokontany also fits into the objectives of the Malagasy National Plan.

In Africa, 26 organizations scattered throughout 17 countries are being financed by NOVIB.

With respect to Madagascar, NOVIB provides financing, in the form of a gift, for the construction and first year's operation of the Fowl and Swine Breeding and Feed Center of the Antananarivo-Avaradrano fivondronampokontany.

NOVIB was represented at the official opening of the Fowl and Swine Breeding and Feed Center by the organization's Secretary General Theunis.

Malagasy participation in the project amounts to 27.4 million Malagasy francs from the Revolutionary Government, the National Economic Development Fund, the Ministry of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform and the local decentralized collectives. Through NOVIB, the Dutch Government contributed 85.6 million Malagasy francs, making a total of 113 million Malagasy francs.

The Antananarivo-Avaradrano center is the first project financed by NOVIB in Madagascar. It has opened the way to close and fruitful cooperation between the Dutch Government and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Other similar projects aimed at the regional development of other decentralized collectives and the expansion of this center will consolidate the cooperation between the two countries.

11,464
CSO: 4719/61

BRIEFS

MONJA JAONA VISIT TO TOAMASINA--Toamasina--Monja Jaona, head of the Supreme Council of the Revolution (CSR), met yesterday with the people of Toamasina and visited several large enterprises in the faritany [higher administrative unit], including the Autonomous Port. During his visit to the enterprise under Carnaud (metal packing manufacturer), the head of the CSR learned that 198 workers are employed there. The plant supplies packing materials to SOLIMA [Malagasy Petroleum Company], paint manufacturers, food industries, and so on. The factory produces some 80,000 barrels, 800,000 cans and several types of packaging, for a turnover of some 30 million francs a year. SOLIMA plans to produce asphalt and could order over 100,000 drums next year. However, the plant is experiencing difficulties because of the lack of raw materials, shipping or transport problems and the cancellation of orders by customers. The administrator of the company explained that Carnaud cannot help its Toamasina subsidiary because of the international situation. Monja Jaona then promised to pass this report on to the chief of state. He then met with plant employees to learn about their problems. The workers complained of their inadequate benefits. The problem of supplies was brought up and Monja Jaona proposed that quotas be reserved for enterprises so that workers would not waste their time lining up for their daily needs. He then emphasized the important role played by the workers in the revolution. "It is true that production is still inadequate, but everyone must be aware of what we have. This will enable us to realize our deficiencies and the efforts that must be made to avoid them in the future. (ANTA) [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 17 Sep 81 p 1] 11,464

MAJUNGA TRANSPORT FACILITIES--Jean de Dieu Randriantanany, member of the Supreme Council of the Revolution (CSR), has inspected supplies and learned about transport conditions in Mahajanga. Yesterday, he observed progress on construction of the Avotra ferry, which will connect Mahajanga with its western part. Work is being done by the Malagasy Coastal Traffic Company. "We have come to learn what problems might arise," Randriantanany told the builders, who assured him that the ferry should be ready in 3 months at the earliest, because of the lack of necessary materials. Randriantanany reminded builders, technicians and elected officials of the need for frank cooperation and constructive dialog. "We must also think about using materials that we might find here instead of immediately thinking about importing foreign raw materials," he added. Randriantanany then met with supply officials and learned that 300 tons of soap were recently unloaded in Mahajanga. He also noted that rice collection was clearly under that of last year during the

same period, whether it be SINPA [National Agricultural Products Company] or FIFABI [expansion unknown]. "Many peasants do not want to sell their rice to these government enterprises, which will again have an effect on supplies. Rice sold to intermediaries is sold at clearly higher prices and officials therefore urge producers not to let themselves be taken in by those who take advantage of their work and the hunger of consumers, thereby causing an economic crisis throughout the country." (ANTA) [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 17 Sep 81 p 1] 11,464

CSO: 4719/61

NRM TERRITORY, TACTICS, S. AFRICAN CONNECTION DEFINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 81 p 11

[Article by Paul Fauvet]

[Excerpts]

ON August 27 three women staggered into the small town of Machaze in Mozambique's central province of Manica.

Blood was still trickling down their faces, over their breasts, and staining the capulanas wrapped round their waists. And it seeped through the strips of linen they had tied round their heads in attempts to staunch the flow from the gashes where their ears had once been.

This horrific mutilation was carried out by members of the self-styled Mozambique Resistance Movement. It is part of a systematic campaign of intimidation against the peasantry in the southern part of Manica province.

In July, the Mozambican army launched an offensive in Manica, and cleared the MRM out of the area around Machaze.

The fighting in Mozambique's central provinces is an inheritance from the Zimbabwe war. The MRM was set up by the Rhodesian Special Branch, and was responsible for numerous acts of sabotage and terrorism inside central Mozambique on behalf of the Smith regime.

DESTROYED

While the Smith regime was still in power, the MRM established itself strongly in southern Manica, close to the Zimbabwe border. Over the past two years the Mozambique army has gradually been clearing areas of its influence. In June 1980, the main MRM base, in the remote Sitatonga Mountains, was destroyed. Earlier this year the MRM was cleaned out of the district of Sussundenga.

This left the MRM with strongholds in Mossurize, the southernmost district of Manica. Mossurize covers a very large area — it is slightly bigger than Swaziland — with a sparse and scattered population, few roads and lots of mountains.

But gradually the MRM presence in the district has been whittled down. Northern and central Mossurize are now quiet, and the centre of the fighting is in southern Mossurize.

Machaze is some 90 km from the Zimbabwe border, and about 50 km north of the Save River. It was chosen as the starting point for the latest army offensive largely because of its permanent supply of clean water. In an area where water is in short supply, this makes it very attractive. Security plus water is the secret of Machaze's remarkable expansion in population.

The MRM had never actually controlled Machaze — but they had raided the centre of the town and they had effectively besieged it.

The South African connection with the MRM is now well-established. Prisoners taken at Sitatonga testified to the arrival of crates of weapons which bore English and Afrikaans markings.

Bissarome Filipe, a 19-year-old MRM member captured by the army in the current offensive, told the Press that he had received military training from South African and Portuguese instructors.

MRM leader Afonso Dhlakama seems to spend much of his time commuting by helicopter between South Africa and Mossurize.

South African aircraft regularly overfly Mozambican airspace — sometimes on reconnaissance flights, and sometimes to drop supplies. The Ministry of Defence has counted 40 such violations

but the figure is much higher, since it is quite likely that only a small proportion are detected.

The planes involved have included light aircraft, helicopters, fighter-bombers, and Nord-Atlas transport planes. The latter are used to carry equipment for the MRM into Mossurize.

Regions regularly overflown include areas of Maputo province in the far south, and the northern parts of Gaza province. The latter are areas through which overland infiltration routes could be established.

OFFENSIVE

To make their connection with South Africa easier, the MRM has been filtering bands southwards, and now has men operating in the northern parts of both Gaza aand Inhambane provinces, though the "hottest" area remains Mossurize.

As long as South Africa remains a secure base for counter-revolutionary activity, it will be difficult to get rid of the MRM altogether. But vigorous action by the army can drastically reduce the scope of MRM raids and influence.

In the current offensive great stress is being laid on close collaboration between the army and the local population. Indeed, the army relies on information given by the local people for its knowledge of the movements of MRM bands. And as more areas of Mossurize are brought under control, so the army brings the necessary goods to improve the people's lives — particularly new pumps to alleviate the problems of water supply.

While the MRM tries to persuade the people under its control that their throats will be slit by the army if they go to Machaze, the army in fact, follows a policy of clemency. Leaflets are distributed urging members of the MRM to give themselves up, and making the assurance that no harm will come to anyone who surrenders voluntarily. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/148

JOINT PUBLISHING FIRM ESTABLISHED WITH PORTUGAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Oct 81 p 12

[Excerpts] The National Book and Record Institute (INLD of Mozambique) signed an agreement on Saturday with the Portuguese firm "Ulmeiro" to establish a joint enterprise for the publication of books in Mozambique.

The agreement was signed by the INLD director, Joao Correia and by Santos Garcia, one of the administrators of the "Ulmeiro."

This firm will use the installations and equipment of the INLD. The "Ulmeiro" will provide technology, raw materials and additional equipment. The Portuguese publishing house will send to Maputo a team of experts to provide professional training for Mozambicans in Maputo and in Portugal.

The new firm will publish books for the local market, but the bulk of its production is intended for export. Books will be published for markets in Portugal, Angola and other Portuguese-speaking countries, and most of them will be in the education and children's literature fields.

The firm may also publish books in other languages, as, for instance, in Arabic, because of existing agreements between the "Ulmeiro" and Iraq.

The establishment of the mixed INLD-Ulmeiro company is part of an agreement for technical assistance financed through a line of credit opened between the Bank of Portugal and the Bank of Mozambique.

The cooperation between the INLD and the "Ulmeiro" firm may soon be increased through a project for the publication of an English-language magazine dealing mainly with the problems of Southern Africa. This project also involves Zimbabwe.

As a result of the experience to be acquired from cooperation with the "Ulmeiro" firm, the INLD may establish similar agreements with other foreign publishing firms in the near future.

CSO: 4742/41

MACHEL STRESSES SNASP MUST USE DEMOCRATIC METHODS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpts] "Our security services defend peace. They are not secret services, and that is why they have acquired prestige both nationally and internationally," the president of the FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozamibque said yesterday at a ceremony celebrating the sixth anniversary of the foundation of the SNASP [National People's Security Service].

Minister of Security Jacinto Veloso, accompanied by some SNASP cadres and eight members of the vigilance groups, presented a message to Marshal Samora Machel.

In this message, the militants of the Ministry of Security gave their word of honor as communists to each launch a campaign for the observance of socialist legality at all levels.

The deterioration of world peace and security because of the escalation in international imperialism, felt in our region through the minority regime in South Africa, is one of the subjects of this message.

"We find our strength in the people and that is why the people must be respected, defended and cherished. That is why we cannot tolerate among us individuals who reject the most elementary principles for which our people have always fought," the message adds.

The chief of state pointed to the victories achieved by the SNASP as a result of its identification with the people. "The people see the security services as an entity at their own service and also as their own task; that is why we were able to dismantle the most sophisticated network with cadres well trained against criminality and corruption. Our work methods must be democratic, we must ceaselessly foster pride in every citizen without regard to his religion."

CSO: 4742/41

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE TECHNICIANS--Vietnamese technicians will soon arrive in Mozambique, adding to the number of their countrymen already working in our country in the field of education. A protocol to this effect was signed yesterday between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in accordance with which Vietnamese specialists will come to Mozambique to work in various social and economic fields. The protocol was signed by Marcelo Abilio Rocha de Andrade, national director of planning and by Vietnamese Ambassador Nguweu Ngoc Vu. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 81 p 1]

OJM POLITICAL-IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING--An inter-provincial course is being given in the capital by the Organization of Mozambican Youth (OJM) to train the persons in charge of the organization, mobilization and voluntary work departments in the politico-ideological field. The course will last 15 days and is being attended by officials from the above departments from the provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane. Participants in the course also include district secretaries of this organization from the province of Maputo and some representatives of a number of primary and secondary schools in the capital. The course is being conducted by monitors from the FDJ, the GDR youth organization, and includes subjects such as Marxism-Leninism and the history of the FRELIMO and of Mozambique. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Oct 81 p 3]

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT LOSSES--Direct economic losses resulting from traffic accidents during 1980 amounted to a total of 69 million meticals. During that year, a total of 2,401 accidents were registered in the country, resulting in 585 deaths and 3,240 injuries. According to a study prepared by the commission of prevention of traffic accidents appointed by the party's department of ideological affairs, the causes of the accidents were of a purely physical or human nature. The former were related to road conditions, equipment and atmospheric conditions. The latter involve road usage by both drivers and pedestrians. According to this study, there were 313 deaths from traffic accidents in 1979, while in 1980, deaths rose to 585. The number of injuries, which had been 2,581 in 1979, rose by 659 in 1980, to a total of 3,240. As for the number of accidents, the 1979 total was 2,094 compared with 2,410 in 1980. Most of the accidents occurred in Maputo, followed by Beira and Nampula. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 81 p 10]

BREAD QUALITY TO IMPROVE--Beira--Through the opening of a new oven, purchased in France by the "Tabuense" bakery of this city, which can produce 7,000 loaves of bread per hour, the quality of the bread available locally will improve noticeably. According to information obtained from the manager of this bakery, existing stocks of wheat will permit normal production of bread for the next few months. During the initial period of operation of the new oven, a French technician will provide technical assistance. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Oct 81 p 3]

BRITISH CORN DONATION--The British Government has offered 5,000 tons of corn to the People's Republic of Mozambique. This donation was purchased with the assistance of the FAO and is taking place within the framework of Great Britain's program for food assistance in 1981. It is aimed at alleviating the shortage of cereals resulting from the drought and the floods that have affected our territory. The corn is from Zimbabwe and will soon begin to arrive in Mozambique to be put on sale on the domestic market. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Oct 81 p 12]

CSO: 4742/41

GOVERNORS ANNOUNCE NEW PAPER, NOTE COUNTRY'S PRESS NEEDS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 29 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Chris Nwokedi: "Fire for Fire"]

[Text] The Kano State Governor, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi has urged the new National newspaper--the "Satellite"--to fight against corruption and oppression in order to ensure peace, progress and stability of the nation.

Alhaji Abubakar Rimi was speaking in Enugu at the weekend while launching the N6 million Jupiter Press Limited, printers and publishers of the Satellite Group of Newspapers.

He described the Satellite as a newspaper that could and should return fire for fire and stressed the view that the birth of the Satellite was timely, especially now when a section of the Nigerian press had the belief that they could deliberately suppress or hide the truth.

Alhaji Abubakar regretted that some media like the NTA, the FRCN and the New Nigeria had been politicised and urged the Satellite to be fearless and fair and as well help in maintaining the rule of law.

He emphasised that a good newspaper would always criticise the government, group or individuals objectively and would also ensure balance in its news items.

Alhaji Abubakar expressed the hope that the Satellite would live up to expectations and observed that the management and staff of the establishment are made up of progressive elements that could enhance progress in the practice of journalism.

He commended all that contributed to the successful take-off of the paper and promised his government's patronage to the group.

He later asked that some correspondents of the new paper be posted to cover events in his state.

In his own remarks on the occasion, the Anambra State Governor, Chief Jim Nwobodo expressed the hope, expectation and wish of all that the Satellite would excel in its primary roles and functions which he enumerated as to inform and educate, to guide and protect, to interpret and balance and to entertain and not to abuse.

He said that Anambra State needed a virile press, capable of holding its own anywhere adding that it is his prayer that the Satellite would strive to lead the way, in the new brand of dedicated journalism meant to uplift the spirit of our downtredden people and so give them a sense of belonging.

The governor futher expressed the hope that the Jupiter Press Limited would live up to the highest ideals of journalism, face squarely the challenges, whether overt or covert, naked or subtle which he said the paper would have to deal with.

Chief Nwobodo emphasised that the Satellite was not established to abuse, to indict, to pour invectives and venom on human beings but to maintain fairplay as well as ensuring objectivity and honesty of information.

He also made it clear that the paper would not engage in protracted confrontation with constituted authority or deliberate falsehood and declared: "We are aware that the press enjoys unbridled sway and unfettered freedom in developed countries, but we are also aware that the practitioners and actors in the news media in those places, have amply demonstrated unqualified responsibility and left nobody in doubt that they exercise their freedom with objectivity, impartiality and restraint."

Chief Nwobodo pointed out that in an egalitarian society, a good newspaper should strive to help the government arrive peacefully, at the port of a contended society, not as an adversary but as a partner in social construction and in social progress.

He explained that such goal would be achieved only when a newspaper could be true to itself and adhered strictly to the norms of journalistic ethics.

Earlier in an address, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jupiter Printing and Publishing Company, Mr John Nwobodo had said that the newspaper was established following the need for a standard international newspaper in the country which would educate the public on the growing need and complexity of the social, political and economic life of the country.

The launching ceremony was attended by eminent personalities from all parts of the Federation including the Plateau State Governor, Mr Solomon Lar, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, legislators from the national and state Houses of Assemblies, commissioners and top government and party officials.

The occasion featured traditional dances from all parts of the State.

CSO: 4700/148

HOPE FOR SUCCESS OF HARVESTING CAMPAIGN EXPRESSED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 18 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Abdallah Faye]

[Text] If rain continues to fall steadily until the beginning of the month of October, the hopes aroused at the beginning of this agricultural season will certainly not be disappointed.

By 30 August, in fact, nearly all the crops looked satisfactory and pointed to a good harvest.

Except for the rain, obviously the most essential factor, the success of the 1981-1982 agricultural season mainly depends on basic preparation. Because of the poor performance of last year and the disastrous results stemming from the upset of marketing circuits (many merchants passing themselves off as big producers), the government learned the necessary lessons and took the required measures.

Return to the Country

Among these measures was an increase in the price to the producer to discourage any speculation and debt relief for the rural world in order to motivate peasants and restore their faith in the future.

These two measures produced the desired results because one could note great enthusiasm in the work of clearing the land, which said a great deal about intentions, and a return to the land justified by the increase in the price to the producer.

It must be added that in order to contribute effectively to the success of this season, the departments concerned took every possible measure to make the elements of production available within the framework of an agricultural program "imposed by the circumstances."

This program essentially consisted of supplying seed, fertilizer and fungicides.

Concerning seed, the amount was slightly over 120,000 tons (good quality peanuts), despite the mediocre results of the previous harvest.

In his report, the minister of rural development emphasized this last point, explaining that despite the fact that a large share of the capital comes from the blocked cooperatives, the seed is good, for it was based on the criterion of quality that the blocking of the cooperatives was done. A counter-valuation "in keeping with the provisions of the financing agreement on reconstitution of the seed capital was done by the Central Economic Cooperation Fund (CCCE) and confirmed this state of affairs because nearly 97 percent of the seed capital was accepted within the framework of the CCCE loan, following an analysis secco by secco [presumably cooperative counter-valuation]."

The problem was not so much the seed as it was the crop value, because a larger quantity of unshelled peanuts was needed to plant a hectare. The distribution of seed, which began early in May and was nearly finished by the end of June, totaled 122,394.431 tons. The share of the large producers was 942 tons, "distributed according to the provisions of a precise contract linking them with SONAR [National Oil Works Supply Company] and requiring them to market their next harvest through the cooperatives."

With respect to eating peanuts, nearly all the production collected was used to build up the seed capital and ensure the next operation. This capital of 1,326.780 tons was distributed to the peasants without major difficulty and on time.

Weakness

Concerning the other seed, the offers made to the people were weak because of the low quantities of seed and the near absence of financing. However, special mention should be made of rice. Nevertheless, SOMIVAC [National Company for the Development of Casamance], unlike SAED [expansion unknown], which was able to meet its needs from local production, imported some 200 tons of rice seed from Gambia.

There was no problem for cotton because essential needs were met in the required time.

Concerning fertilizer, only 50,000 tons were made available to the peasants because of the general financial situation and the indebtedness of the rural world. This limited program does not meet real needs, which explains the people's wish to see it expanded.

However, the fertilizer, begun late, could be spread in time except for urea, which will not be able to be used up this year because of various difficulties. By 1 July, SONAR had distributed 32,553 tons.

Good Rainfall

Since 24 June, nearly all areas have received rain, except for the north, making it possible to begin planting for types that have to be planted in moist ground and the consolidation of plants from dry planting and from the former, in moist ground.

A few areas in the Departments of Louga (Mbedienne), Kebemer (Darou Mousty), the river region (Podor, Dagana) and part of the Diakhao district could not be planted because of the absence or lack of precipitation.

However, with the rain that fell between 14 and 26 July, all these areas were seeded before the end of that month, except for Casamance, Fatick and Louga. This had not occurred for years. The development of the crops was entirely satisfactory.

This year, industrial peanuts had early planting because of the early beginning and intensity of rainfall. By mid July, nearly 90 percent of the areas had been planted and 90 percent of the fields in peanuts have been plowed at least three times.

There was nothing in particular to point out about peanuts, which developed in an entirely satisfactory manner. It should be indicated that after the early surveys, nearly 1 million hectares had been planted in peanuts and every region was able to achieve its crop objectives.

While eating peanuts follow the same trend as industrial peanuts, the same is not true of cotton, whose objectives were not completely attained. The reasons are not yet known. With planting plans totaling 46,000 hectares and harvesting estimates amounting to 40,000 hectares, only 33,185 hectares had actually been planted by 25 July, when peasants halted planting on their own. However, the surveys are correct and the maintenance and fertilizer spreading programs are continuing normally.

Millet and sorghum are going well, with 90 percent of the areas devoted to them made up of souna. Here again, progress is satisfactory, except in the north, where there is a very marked lack of nitrogen fertilizer for millet and sorghum.

Corn programs were limited because of insufficient seed and the absence of any precise system. Seeding involved a smaller area than last year. Only 47,000 hectares were devoted to it, much of this in Sine-Saloum, where 70 percent of the projects are.

Finally, other crops such as niebe, manioc and tobacco are progressing normally, despite some problems with parasites.

11,464
CSO: 4719/60

BRIEFS

MINISTER'S TOUR ABROAD--Minister of Commerce Falilou Kane began a foreign tour yesterday that will take him to Finland, Sweden, Algeria, Iraq and Thailand. In northern Europe, Kane is responding to the invitation of two Nordic governments, but in Algeria, he will head our country's delegation to the 5-7 October meeting of the Senegalese-Algerian joint commission. In Iraq from 12 to 19 October, he will preside over the Senegalese Days at the Baghdad fair, before making an official visit to Thailand from 20 to 22 October. The minister of commerce's trip fits into the framework of the policy of diversifying and intensifying our trade. It is also aimed at increasing our traditional and nontraditional exports, mainly phosphates, peanuts and by-products, products from the sea and fruits and vegetables. For his visit to Finland and Sweden, Kane will be accompanied by a large delegation, mainly made up of department heads from his ministry, officials from the Taiba Phosphate Company, the industrial free zone, SONACOS [National Company for the Marketing of Seeds], SAFCOP [African Ocean Products Marketing Company], and economic experts from the fruit and vegetables sector. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 24 Sep 81 p 3] 11,464

CSO: 4719/60

BRIEFS

PATROL BOAT FROM USSR--Victoria, 17 Oct (AFP)--A brand-new patrol boat was handed over to the Seychelles today as a gift from the Soviet Union. The vessel was accepted by Defence Minister Oglivy Berlouis who said it would be added to the fleet patrolling the country's exclusive economic zone against foreign poachers. The Seychelles' navy already possesses patrol boats acquired from Britain and France. [Text] [NC171535 Paris AFP in English 1523 GMT 17 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/144

DLAMINI CRITICIZES PEOPLE FOR ADOPTING FOREIGN CULTURE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE MINISTER for Justice, Mr. Polycarp Dlamini, yesterday strongly criticised the Swazi people for what he called indiscriminate adoption of foreign culture.

The Minister was speaking at the official opening of Entfonjeni Primary School in the northern part of the country where he represented King Sobhuza II.

He told a colourful gathering comprising both students from various schools in that area as well as parents that the Swazis had blindly adopted cultures of other nations even to detriment of their own.

He strongly rejected what he called the belief being held by some Swazis that to be educated was to speak English or take Western liquor as against Swazi traditional beer as many educated Swazis did today.

The Minister also condemned certain foreigners who he said came to this country and then imposed their own cultures upon the Swazis - such as those concerning marriages.

He said when these foreigners came here they imposed marriage by Western rites as against marriage by Swazi law and custom.

The Minister attacked Western marriage for what he called the problems associated with it such as divorce and the sole rights given to the woman over her husband's estate after his death.

He commended Swazi custom in that in the event of some misunderstanding between a man and his wife, family members of the couple are called upon to look into the matter with a view to finding an amicable solution.

If the Swazis decide to do away with Swazi marriage, he recommended that the lobola custom which is part of this customary marriage should also be done away with.

For the first time, the Minister disclosed to the public that eight people were recently hanged in the Mbabane Central Prison for ritual murder cases they had been found guilty of.

The Minister who criticised ritual murder in this country stated that he was informing the public about the hangings as a warning, as rumours were rife that many people who have committed this offence were never hanged in this country.

Murder for ritual purposes, he said was a new phenomenon in Swaziland and he recalled that Swazi muti men never ever came near a dead person, let alone touch it with their own hands. The muti men believed that coming into contact with a dead person would render their medicine powerless, he said.

CSO: 4700/150

ARMY, POLICE, PRISON FORCES IN SHOW OF UNITY

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Pat Nxumalo]

[Text]

KING SOBHUZA's concern at the rift between the army and the police during the past few years seeems to be yieldding the desired results.

This was indicated during the district diamond jubilee celebrations held at Entfonjeni near Piggs Peak when the bands of the Kingdom's three disciplined forces - the army, police and prison services entered the arena together to play the national anthem under the baton of one conductor.

Relations between the Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force and the Royal Swaziland Police in particular have been sour ever since the establishment of the army about eight years ago.

King Sobhuza has condemned the rift between the two forces and made a strong plea for the creation of a climate of mutual understanding between them.

Saturday's public joint appearance by the three forces was hailed by the public. Members of the disciplined forces later told the Times they were looking forward to the strengthening of their relationships.

One senior Police Officer had high praise for Prince Gabheni, Minister for Home Affairs for what he called the practical role he has played in bringing the three groups together.

Confirming that he had a hand in the present mutual understanding between the three forces, Prince Gabheni said he had been highly impressed by joint performances by Britain's disciplined forces which he witnessed during Prince Charle's wedding.

This, he said, impressed him so much that on his return during preparations for King Sobhuza's Diamond Jubilee celebrations he raised this idea, and with the help of British Army Officer who was then in the country to train the army band, his idea was successfully implemented.

The British Army officer, Captain Roger Tomlinson who helped bring together the three bands, has since returned to Britain.

The three bands are reported to have given one joint performance before the King at Embo State House. They also appeared jointly during the fire-works displays at Lobamba..

Later at a garden party at Entfonjeni on Saturday they played music in turn, and are expected to stage more joint performances during the district celebrations.

The unity obviously has the support of most senior officers in all the three forces.

A senior army officer interviewed by the Times on Saturday was in full support of the unity, particularly after the King's remarks about the friction between the army and the police.

The army officer blamed the friction on senior officers of the two forces. Praising Prince Gabheni for helping bring the three together, a senior police officer stated: "Whoever will dare try to break this unity will have to be carefully watched and exposed."

Prince Gabheni is a member of the Defence Council, though his Ministry has nothing to do with the three disciplined forces.

Several thousand people turned up for Saturday's celebrations but King Sobhuza was absent though he was according to the programme scheduled to address the gathering.

School children in the district had a field day as performances by them dominated the programme.

The next district celebrations this weekend will be held at Siteki in the Lubombo district.

CSO: 4700/150

ECONOMIC FUTURE BLEAK, SAYS LECTURER

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

AN ECONOMIST at the University College of Swaziland has painted a bleak picture of the economy of Swaziland whose growth in total and sectoral production he said has been slowing down since independence.

Dr. M.S. Matsebula, head of the Economics Department at the university, who was giving a lecture on the fiscal effects on production, employment and migration in Swaziland at the Kwaluseni Campus this week stated that while growth in production has been slowing down, growth in population has been accelerating.

The net result, he says has been a slow-down in the growth of per capita incomes, The situation, he stated is worse on Swazi nation land where average standards of living have been declining over 1974 to 1978.

"Latest estimates also indicate that average standards of living are falling for Swaziland as a whole," said Dr. Matsebula who, also stated that the slow-down in the growth of production since independence is coupled with rising urban unemployment.

Associated with the slow-down in production growth and rising urban unemployment, he said is rising migration. The picture painted by presently available figures, Dr. Matsebula stated: "is that all is not well with the Swaziland economy."

He noted that it was now widely recognised that the public sector could be instrumental in improving the situation.

Dr. Matsebula listed a number of what he called appropriate fiscal options which should be followed if government is to encourage an increase in agricultural production plus an increase in the urban employment rate.

These include reducing the rate of public consumption out of public revenues; which he said meant reducing the proportion of public revenues allocated to the recurrent account of the public budget.

However he pointed out that reducing the rate of public consumption need not entail the reduction of public services, but that it could be achieved through a reduction in the waste of public resources and an increase in the productivity of civil servants.

"The recently gazetted guidelines for the use of public vehicles is a welcome thing as it is designed to reduce public waste without reducing the delivery of public services," he stated.

He also suggested raising the average effective tax rate on urban wage income or urban rental income. This, he explained need not entail raising the nominal tax rates in the income tax legislation.

"It can be achieved via an increase in the efficiency of tax-officers so that tax actually collected equals tax payable. It can also be achieved via a removal of some of the deductions whose existence can be questioned on equity and efficiency considerations, he stated.

Another suggestion is raising the average effective net indirect tax rate or urban wage subsidy.

The wage subsidy, according to Dr. Matsebula, has the effect of lowering the wage paid by the employer without lowering the wage received by the worker.

"Faced with a lower effective wage, the employer will be able to increase the number of workers taken on. This will result in higher production, higher tax resources flowing into government coffers, and higher public spending which generates further production in agriculture and non-agricultures, and so on," he said.

He also pointed out that the wage-subsidy need not entail the disbursement of actual cash by the Treasury, but can be granted by adjusting tax payable by employers.

"Finally, it is important to note that this wage-subsidy should be applicable to all employers in the urban sector; not just a few in selected industries," said Dr. Matsebula.

He also observed that it would seem that minimum wages in the urban sector can be raised without adverse effects on agricultural production and the urban employment rate, provided the urban wage subsidy is raised.

CSO: 4700/150

IMPORTATION OF S.A. VEGETABLES, FRUITS STILL BANNED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Oct 81 p 2

[Text]

PEOPLE reading the latest Government Gazette may be attracted by a notice concerning the importation of plants into Swaziland and get the impression that the ban on the importation of vegetables and fruits from South Africa has been lifted.

Not so - it is still in force.

The Permanent Secretary for Health, Mr. Mboni Dlamini, said the ban will continue for as long as the cholera menace exists. The September Government Gazette notice in question states that plants and living materials which do not require a permit for importation into the country include: Assorted fruit and vegetables (including no more than 20kg. citrus per person) and candied citrus peel.

It also includes cut flowers, wreaths and herbaceous plants. A sub section includes plants bearing fruit.

The notice is published by the Ministry of Agriculture.

What is likely to make people reading the notice think it refers to actual fruit and vegetables is that one sub-section specifically refers to trees bearing fruit and another reads is if it refers to actual fruit.

Mr. Dlamini said he believes the responsible Ministry refers to seedlings of vegetables and fruit.

The amendment of the Public Health Regulations which prohibits the importation of fruit and vegetables reads in part: "prohibits the importation into Swaziland of any animal, article or things from any place or area outside Swaziland which place, area, animal or article or thing is considered to be infected with any disease. Impose conditions on the importation or exportation or conveyance."

It specifically names South Africa and Mozambique as such areas.

When a Times reporter read the notice to the Minister of Health, Dr. Samuel Hynd on the telephone he said: "I am worried this may confuse people. If you publish a story about that, you had better include the Public Health Regulation under which the ban is covered."

A person convicted of contravening this regulation is liable to a fine of E100 or imprisonment for three months or both. The vegetables or fruits may be forfeited and destroyed or disposed of in another way.

The public should be reminded then - until the ban imposed because of cholera is lifted, vegetables and fruit may NOT be imported, despite the Gazette.

Plants and Living Material Which Do Not Require a Permit

These must be bought in the Republic of South Africa only, by private individuals for immediate use or consumption only and not for sale. Source of origin must be documented.

A. Any tree, shrub, herb or vine, including ornamentals or plants bearing fruit and soil, originating at a state registered nursery in the Republic of South Africa. These must be accompanied by proof of origin (nursery labels, invoices, receipts etc).

B. Assorted fruit and vegetables (including no more than 20kg. citrus per person, and candied citrus peel.

C. Cut flowers, wreaths and herbaceous pot plants.

The Ministry of Agriculture notice in the Government Gazette. Confusing? Better not, the fruits and vegetables ban is still in force--contravention of which is E100 or 3 months imprisonment.

CSO: 4700/150

ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE HEADING FOR BOUNDARY DISPUTE OVER LAKE KARIBA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE are heading for a protracted boundary dispute on Lake Kariba due to the non-availability of data to show where the boundary lies on the lake.

The boundary between the two countries, is the course of the River Zambezi but since the formation of the lake in the 50s, the course of the river on the lake has become difficult to trace.

Commissioner of Lands, Mr Tennyson Banda and Director of Fisheries, Mr Ephraim Muyanga agreed that the confusion with regard to the boundary would in future cause a lot of problems when the fishing industry on the Lake improves.

During the tour of Siavonga and Lake Kariba with Minister of Lands and Natural Resources Mr Clement Mwananshiku, it was learnt that Zimbabwe claimed ownership of several islands on the lake which were only a short distance from Zambia.

Most of the islands were possessed by Zimbabwe during the liberation war when fishing on the Zambian side had ground to a halt due to raids by rebel troops in the area.

It was, also extemely difficult for Zambian fishermen to know where the boundary between the two countries was because there were no floaters on the lake to mark the end of the Zambian territorial waters, Mr Muyunga observed.

District executive secretary, Mr Lubasi Mutukwa also complained of the influx of Zimbabwean fishermen on the Zambian side.

He said there was a lot smuggling of Kapenta from the Zambian side to Zimbabwe at night by fishermen from that country.

"Several white Zimbabweans have applied for licences and plots on the Zambian side because they have the necessary equipment to launch full-scale Kapenta fishing. But it would be better to balance between indigenous people and Zimbabweans to avoid problems in future," Mr Mutukwa told the minister.

"There is also the risk of security because these people take kapenta to their side," he said.

At a meeting with fishermen at the boma, Mr Mwananshiku urged them to remember that Lake Kariba was a shared resource between two countries and that the only way to derive maxium benefit from it was through co-operation.

"Zambia and Zimbabwe should work together to exploit the resources of Lake Kariba peacefully and in an orderly manner," he said.

He said the people of Siavonga have been for many years greatly disadvantaged and it was now time that they enjoyed peace and prosperity.

CSO: 4700/149

MINISTER GOMA HAILS CZECHOSLOVAK MANPOWER AID

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Lameck Goma has said Zambia welcomes any help aimed at overcoming the shortage of trained manpower by her international allies.

Speaking in Lusaka yesterday Professor Goma said this had been and continued to be one of the most serious handicaps to development since independence.

The minister was speaking at a luncheon he hosted in honour of outgoing Czechoslovak Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Vaclav Maly.

Professor Goma said Zambia appreciated Czechoslovak aid in this field which was in form of the many experts working in various development projects, and Zambians training in that country.

He said Zambia realises that it can learn a lot from Czechoslovakia's experience in building an industrialised economy.

"It is against this background that our two governments have concluded a number of agreements covering many fields," he added.

Professor Goma said these include the supply and production of skilled manpower, urban transport, tractor assembly and food storage which are important to Zambia's development efforts.

The minister said President Kaunda's visit to that country last year opened up many more avenues of co-operation and went a long way in assisting to lay a firm foundation for progress in many fields.

Professor goma also praised Czechoslovakia's stand on international issues, in particular its efforts to identify itself with the aspirations of the oppressed people of the world, and Southern Africa especially.

"We in Zambia greatly appreciate the generous assistance your great country has rendered and continues to render in this respect", he told the ambassador.

He thanked the envoy for the good work he had done since his term started in 1978 which has led to the strengthening of relations between the two countries.

Ambassador Maly told the minister that Czechoslovakia admired the Party, leadership and people of Zambia's bravery against the acts of aggression against them by imperialist and racist forces in Southern Africa.

He pointed out that despite these acts from the former Rhodesian rebel regime and now the South African apartheid regime, Zambians have stood firm and continued to help their brothers and sisters in Namibia and South Africa to fight oppression.

Mr Maly said Czechoslovakia condemned South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and its apertheid system inside South Africa and will continue to support morally and materially liberation movements like SWAPO.

CSO: 4700/149

SOME PARTY OFFICIALS IN SOLWEZI ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING GOODS TO ZAIRE

Minister's Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

SOME top Party and Government officials in Solwezi are involved in smuggling of essential commodities to Zaire, Minister of State for Legal Affairs and Solicitor-General Mr Ludwig Sondashi charged in Lusaka yesterday.

Some of the leaders were openly using Government vehicles to transport essential commodities to the Zairean border town of Kipushi where they sold them at inflated prices.

The minister was speaking on his return from a tour of his Solwezi East constituency.

Police and customs officers found it difficult to control smuggling because top Party and Government leaders were involved in the racket.

Villagers, especially those in Chieftainess Musaka and Chief Chikola's areas, saw no reason why they should stop smuggling when top leaders from Solwezi openly carried out the racket.

Mr Sondashi said he could not conduct political education effectively among the villagers to persuade them to stop the racket when leaders broke the law with impunity.

No person in authority in Solwezi could claim he was ignorant of the racket because it was common knowledge that smuggling was being encouraged by people in regular employment.

AND NO ONE IN THE PROVINCE WAS PREPARED STOP THE RACKET WHICH THE MINISTER SAID WAS TARNISHING THE IMAGE OF THE PARTY AND ITS GOVERNMENT.

In Luanshya, the Party and its Government wants stiffer punishment meted out to ~~people found hoarding essential goods~~ and overcharging.

This is one of several resolutions passed at the end of a two-day UNIP district annual conference at the weekend.

Freedom House Awaiting Report

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

FREEDOM House is awaiting a full report from North-Western Province on charges that some top Party and Government officials in Solwezi are involved in smuggling of essential commodities to Zaire

Freedom House administrative secretary Dr Henry Matipa said this when he commented on reports that leaders in Solwezi were using Government vehicles to transport essential goods to the Zairean border town of Kipushi where they sold them at inflated prices.

The racket was reported on Monday by Minister of State for Legal Affairs and Solicitor-General Mr Ludwig Sondashi on his return to Lusaka from a tour of his Solwezi East constituency.

Mr Sondashi said police and customs officers found it difficult to control smuggling because top Party and Government leaders were involved in the racket.

Villagers, especially those in Chieftainess Musaka and Chief Chikola's area saw no reason why they should stop smuggling when top leaders from Solwezi were openly involved.

Dr Matipa, who is Member of Central Committee, could neither deny nor confirm reports that UNIP headquarters was investigating the matter.

Authority

Mr Sondashi had also said no person in authority in Solwezi could claim ignorance of the racket because it was common knowledge that smuggling was being encouraged by people in regular employment.

But Solwezi governor Mr Sylvester Sikufweba said yesterday he was not aware of any top Party and Government officials who smuggle essential goods to Zaire using Government vehicles.

However he conceded that some top civil servants were aiding smugglers by leasing their private vanettes for hire to Zairean women to transport essential commodities to Kipushi.

Mr Sikufweba said he was not aware some top Party and Government leaders in the district were using Government vehicles to smuggle commodities to Zaire.

"This is complete news to me. All I know is that some civil servants had been leasing their private cars for hire to Zaireans to take them to the border and these have been warned to stop the practice."

Mr Sikufweba said several people involved in the practice had been reported to the police but were later released for lack of evidence.

Smuggling was difficult to prove unless the culprits were actually seen crossing the border with the contraband.

Mr Sikufweba said the absence of a police post had made it difficult to control smuggling at the border.

He said he would investigate Mr Sondashi's charges.

CSO: 4700/149

TAZARA TO CONTINUE TO DEPEND ON CHINESE EXPERTS

PRC Diplomat's Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIAN railway technicians and engineers are not yet competent enough to run the Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (Tazara) without the help of Chinese technical advisers, acting Charge d'affaires to Zambia Mr Chen Yiming said yesterday.

Mr Chen, who is economic counsellor, said it would be difficult to make comparisons between the Zambian and Chinese rail experts but stressed that the Chinese in Tazara were competent enough to serve on the line.

He was referring to Press reports that some Zambian technicians and artisans were resigning because Tazara was recruiting Chinese "experts" who had been on the same course with Zambians.

Tazara has Chinese technical advisers brought in under an agreement reached during a tripartite meeting of Tanzania, Zambia and China in August last year.

Reports that the Chinese experts were recruited by Tazara were false, said Mr Chen.

He confirmed that some Zambians continued to leave Tazara for greener pastures but said that was purely the Government's problem as the Chinese were in Tazara merely to help in its operations.

"Monetary issues are for the Zambian and Tanzanian governments to solve," said Mr Chen.

He praised Tazara general manager Brigadier-General Charles Nyirenda who he described as competent. But some of his administrative staff were said to be incompetent resulting in mismanagement.

He cited shortage of qualified staff to run the railway as the major problem facing Tazara.

Under the third phase China has offered Tazara loans in form of spare parts.

Under phase two of the accord China had over 700 experts in Tazara, 311 of them in Zambia. Under phase three 150 were brought in, out of which 54 were based in Zambia and the rest in Tanzania.

Tazara would continue to depend on Chinese experts for some time, he said.

Mass Resignations by Zambians

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

TANZANIA Zambia Railway Authority cannot retain trained Zambian personnel because of low salaries and lack of advancement.

Out of the 74 Chinese-trained Zambians who joined Tazara at its inception only 16 have remained, according to reliable sources in Lusaka.

The sources said most of those who quit the railway which is jointly owned by Tanzania and Zambia were in middle management, technicians and artisans.

Some resigned because the organisation recruited Chinese "experts" who had been on the same course with Zambians.

The sources disclosed that Tazara had lamentably failed to staff the accounts department on the Zambian side because of poor pay.

Management was now understood to be recruiting Pakistanis whose pay scale started at grade 15 which Zambian accountants felt was not equated to their profession.

Seven years ago Tazara employed 17 locally trained artisans, but only five were still in employment.

Most of those who left joined parastatal organisations including the mining industry where they are reported to be earning twice as much.

The situation is equally bad for University of Zambia graduates who are said to have quit because of frustrations. Of the eight recruited directly from Unza, only four were still in their jobs.

The others joined parastatals and Government ministries where they now hold senior positions.

The sources said a proposal for increased pay was turned down by the board of directors after the council of ministers had approved the recommendation.

The board rejected the proposal for fear that if salaries for Zambians were raised their counterparts in Tanzania would demand a corresponding rise.

The Tanzania region had managed to retain most posts including those supposed to be filled by Zambians.

The Railway Workers Union of Zambia officials were understood to have suggested to the Government to subsidise Tazara so that Zambian workers received salaries equivalent to those paid to their counterparts on Zambia Railways.

Tazara is Zambia's lifeline to the sea. It played a crucial role during the Zimbabwe independence war when the southern route became unreliable because of rebel commandos raids.

Lack of incentives, low salaries and stagnation contributed to mass resignations by Zambians.

CSO: 4700/149

MINISTER SAYS NATION TO RECEIVE IMF FUNDS FOR AUGUST, SEPTEMBER

Minister's Press Conference

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA's flagging economy is headed for a major boost when the country finally draws K180 million in Special Drawing Rights from the International Monetary Fund under the K800 million package signed early this year.

Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane said in Lusaka yesterday that Zambia would draw the money for August and September because she had now met IMF conditions.

Mr Musokotwane was addressing a Press conference he called to explain why there had been delays in making the second draw from the K1 billion loan facility from the IMF.

The minister who has just returned from Washington announced that the IMF had approved a K59 million compensation to Zambia to help her sort out foreign exchange problems.

Compensatory money is given to countries experiencing foreign exchange problems.

Mr Musokotwane said the country was going through serious economic problems because of disruption in the flow of imports like machinery and spare parts.

"These caused severe problems in the economy and it affected the balance of payments position. If I said that things have improved in the last nine months, I would be telling a lie, the truth is they have not."

Highlighting some of the problems, he said copper prices had beed depressed and the country was not meeting production figures on the mines while cobalt prices had dropped.

"Since mining constitutes our economy, these problems have continued to be a source of grave concern and the result of this is that both our forecasts on the IMF and foreign exchange have been proved wrong."

The foreign exchange forecast was off target by K179 million.

The other development was that because of the fall in foreign exchange earnings, the country had continued to experience foreign exchange shortages in industry and a number of industries were running below safe margins.

These drawbacks disrupted Government plans because goods were not coming in and no revenue was collected from sales tax and customs.

Because companies were working below capacity, they had not generated enough profit and could not pay tax.

"This is what the IMF team found out when it last came here to review the performance of our economy."

The other problem was that the Government increased salaries of workers at all Government levels including political leaders.

"This meant certain unavoidable expenditure in the first part of 1981 and for a number of parastatal organisations to continue to grow, the Government allowed them to charge economic prices and to catch up, they needed fresh injection of funds."

Because of depressed prices of copper, Zambia could not reduce the pipeline in the balance of payments, "and this is where the IMF found us when they came".

It was clear that the Government was not in its limits as far as local borrowing was concerned because its revenue sources had been disrupted.

It was not easy for commercial banks to be within limits because they had to fund various important areas of the national economy like problems connected with the bumper maize harvest.

If Zambia had met the performance criteria required by the IMF, two draws would have been made after the one made in June of K120 million.

"After making these findings, the IMF team reported to its board and recommended that we get this facility."

The first drawing of K120 million had been used to help the banks' overdrawn position and to clear freight arrears in South Africa and at Dar es Salaam port.

The compensatory allocation would be used to reduce the pipeline.

Mr Musokotwane would not say whether it would not have been prudent for the Government to cancel an order of new Mercedes Benz cars for the top leadership in view of the foreign exchange crisis.

He was not the right man to answer the question since he did not make the decision but admitted that consideration should have been given to the issue.

Money Must Revive Business, Industry

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

ZAMBIA can breathe a sigh of relief now that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has agreed to release the second drawing of the K800 million loan facility negotiated early this year.

The hard-nosed chiefs of the IMF had withheld the money after the first drawing of K300 million because, the grapevine has it, we did not fulfil the set conditions.

We were in a "fix" that forced Finance Minister Kebby Musokotwane and Bank of Zambia governor Bitwell Kuwani to dash to Washington and to almost renegotiate for the money.

When he announced the result of his trip at a Press briefing yesterday Mr Musokotwane would not disclose what terms we failed to abide by and what new ones have been set for us to draw K90 million and make monthly withdrawals thereafter.

We are lucky we succeeded but we should not hope to be third-timers.

Be that as it may what is important is to see that the money is put to good use to revive business and industrial activity which is at a standstill. That's what the IMF loan is for, isn't it?

According to economic circles the first drawing did nothing to activate the economy or even relieve companies which had run up huge credits with overseas suppliers.

That shouldn't happen again or else it is a waste of time calling the business and industrial community to symposia like the one last month in Ndola and the other being opened by Prime Minister Mundia in Livingstone today.

People are attending these meetings with the full confidence that the Party and its Government is keen to find solutions which will bring Zambia's economy back on an even keel.

The discussions at those meetings are candid as

everybody is concerned to see an economic upswing.

Let us build on that confidence by living up to our commitments. The announcement that the Government had stopped payments to its creditors erodes confidence.

Mr Musokotwane says: "We are scrutinising all payments so that we only pay what we can afford. It is only a stupid husband who spends K600 when he earns K200 per month."

That is true but is he forgetting that many companies — private and parastatal — are going to be affected as they have done jobs for the Government? They need the money.

However, we are hopeful that this "hold payment" order is not going to last into the next budget at the end of January 1982.

Perhaps it is a measure to stop some ministries which have squandered their budgetary allocations from signing cheques which are bound to be dishonoured.

But many firms like contractors depend on being paid for jobs they have done to be able to pay their workers. With this ruling some contractors will not only fold up but there are likely to be more uncompleted Government projects.

CSO: 4700/149

MONZE APPEALS TO ZAIRE RAILWAYS TO PAY ARREARS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Railways has threatened to stop moving the Zairean cargo if the National Railways of Zaire does not settle more than K4 million it owes Zambia Railways, general manager Mr Basil Monze said in Kabwe yesterday.

Zambia Railways has suspended indefinitely credit facilities to Zambian Government departments and companies which have not paid their arrears.

But Mr Monze said goods in the pipeline for Zaire would be transported.

Railways industrial participation and public relations manager Mr Alex Lubinda said in a statement issued earlier that Zambia Railways had not suspended goods for Zaire.

"But we have asked our sister railways in Zaire to pay whatever is due to Zambia Railways to help in diesel fuel cash payment for our locomotives which haul the imports and exports to Zaire," he said.

His company needed the money for the smooth running of the system and the continuity in the flow of Zairean cargo.

"This is a two-way process and Zambia Railways is keen to help Zaire."

The Zaireans were not being given an ultimatum but Mr Monze appealed to them to pay the arrears as quickly as possible.

Mr Monze declined to name Zambian companies and Government departments affected by his action but said they owed his company K2.5 million.

"For us, this is a lot of money."

Meanwhile, the board of directors of the defunct Rhodesia Railways unitary system has approved the budget for 1981/82 to support the staff and meet operational expenses.

Permanent secretary in the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications, Mr Esau Nebwe, who did not disclose the amount allocated in the budget, said the money would be spent on the running of the defunct railways.

Mr Nebwe was speaking at the Lusaka International Airport on arrival from Zimbabwe where he attended a board meeting.

He was accompanied by Mr Monze, senior under-secretary at the Ministry of Finance Mr Peter Magande and chief accountant Mr Cuthbert Sengebwila, according to Zana.

CSO: 4700/149

MONZE SEEKS RECONCILIATION WITH RWUZ OFFICIALS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Railways general manager Mr Basil Monze has called for reconciliation with the Railway Workers Union of Zambia which opposed his appointment.

The union had accused Mr Monze of creating problems for the workers when he was permanent secretary for Power, Transport and Communications and chairman of the railways board.

It still opposes his appointment because of his alleged implication in the controversial Mumpanshya commission report on Zambia Railways.

Mr Monze, who was last permanent secretary for Lands and Natural Resources, says in the latest publication of **Railway News** that he had considered issues raised by the union.

"I have carefully and seriously examined the points raised by RWUZ officials following my appointment, believing that their concerns are the viability of Zambia Railways and the welfare of workers.

"For my part, these are my concerns and since my arrival I and my managers have paid specific attention to constructive suggestions made."

Fair demands such as clean railway stations and office premises are welcome provided they are consistent with the actual earning capacity of the company.

He is pleased "with the change" and the chance he was given of having direct parastatal experience, "especially with the mandate to run Zambia Railways in the interest of the whole nation".

"Zambia Railways is centrally crucial not only in terms of transport but I am also conscious of the international ramifications connected with the company's operations."

He calls for harmony among railway employees through "vigorous and impartial" application of staff rules and industrial procedures.

"Personally, I have not shortened my long temper, nor have I indulged in self pity. In official work, I am determined to maintain a thick skin and keep it so clean that mud aforethought will not stick when slung to blind my natural goodwill towards others."

He discloses that the recent salary increases for the railways workers have aggravated the financial position of the company.

When he took over as general manager last July, Zambia Railways was operating on overdrafts varying between K7 million and K9 million.

Asked what plans he had to take the company out of the crisis, he said he had asked the Government to examine the capital structure and persuaded the mines and the Government to rationalise the copper traffic allocations to make the company's share sizeable to avoid subsidies.

Other measures included expanding and improving the service to attract local traffic, re-examine the traffic rates selectively against actual cost of transportation, selling off unutilisable and obsolete railway property profitably

CSO: 4700/149

AUTHORITIES FAIL TO RESPOND TO IPRD ECONOMY BLUEPRINT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Oct 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

THE Industrial Participatory Democracy Department's blueprint on economic recovery has not received any response from authorities it was referred to, IPD director Mr Alexander Kwibisa said in Lusaka.

The reason for this could be pressure of work on the authorities expected to review it.

Mr Kwibisa was commenting on whether the controversial document, which was circulated early this year, had been thrown out.

Highly-placed Government sources say the Office of the Prime Minister had thrown out the document.

In April, Prime Minister Mundia quizzed the department on how the document was made public before the Central Committee, President Kaunda and the Cabinet had discussed it.

The document titled "Blueprint on the implementation of Party economic policies" was circulated in Lusaka in February and the **Sunday Times** received a copy from provincial political secretary in the department Dr George Chambo.

Central Committee Member in-charge of the department Mr Shadreck Soko has since dissociated himself from the circulation of the document which he said was "issued while I was away in Moscow".

Mr Kwibisa said his department had not been informed that the blueprint had been rejected. "If it is thrown out, we could do nothing since we are beggars."

Since the document was given to the higher authorities early this year, there had been no further developments on it. "Even on our part, we have not initiated any moves aimed at discussing the document," said Mr Kwibisa.

CSO: 4700/149

PARTY OFFICIALS PRAISE GDR RELATIONS, AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpts]

Meanwhile, Party Secretary-General Mulemba has praised the German Democratic Republic for its commitment to the social and economic well-being of Zambians.

In a message to GDR leader Erich Honecker on his country's 32nd national day, the Party chief said Berlin's commitment to improving Zambia's social, economic and technological standing had been proved in many ways.

"The arrival in Berlin recently of many Zambian young men and women to learn the various skills in your country signifies the determination and commitment of your government to assist us in our struggle for economic, social and technological emanciation."

Speaking at a reception on Wednesday night, administrative secretary at Freedom House and Member of the Central Committee Dr Henry Matipa said Zambia appreciated the assistance she was receiving from that country.

Dr Matipa said Zambia particularly appreciated the role the GDR was playing in the establishment of State farms to improve food output.

Since 1970 Zambia and the GDR had signed agreements which have resulted in the setting up of various joint projects.

The GDR is engaged in the training of Zambians in journalism, mining, agriculture, forestry and engineering.

He thanked the GDR for its material and moral support to liberation movements in Southern Africa.

Such support strengthened the fighting cadres in their efforts to free themselves from racist and fascist bondage.

He called on peace-loving nations to give assistance to SWAPO and the African National Congress of South Africa in their fight for self-determination.

Progressive nations should render assistance to Frontline states, to enable them to defeat the enemy.

Dr Matipa said recent developments in Angola and Namibia were of great concern to Zambia as racist South Africa continued to murder innocent people while the world looked on helplessly.

He observed that GDR, like Zambia, supported the principle of detente in Europe based on the principle of good neighbourliness, sovereignty, equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of another country, mutual advantage and peaceful co-existence.

CSO: 4700/149

MINISTER SAYS CUBA OFFERS FIVE HUNDRED ZAMBIA SCHOLARSHIPS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

CUBA has offered over 500 scholarships to Zambians to train in agricultural and mechanical engineering, Lands and Natural Resources Minister of State, Mr Nephas Tembe, said yesterday.

He said that it was now up to Zambia to make a formal request to Cuba if it wants to take up the scholarships.

Mr Tembo, who has just come back from Cuba, where he went to attend that country's 20th anniversary of the defence of the Cuban Revolution together with Lusaka Urban district youth chairman, Mr William Banda, said his delegation was highly impressed with the agricultural development taking place there.

"We in Zambia can learn a lot from Cuba in so far as agriculture is concerned. We were impressed by its scientific management of agriculture:

The Cubans know exactly how many tonnes of crops they expect each year, rains or no rains," he said.

The Minister of State added that Cuban agriculture was highly mechanised. At the moment, he said, there were about 32,000 tractors in use in Cuba.

CSO: 4700/149

CSIDA TO SET UP SPARE PARTS MANUFACTURING UNIT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 81 p 2

[Text]

THE Commonwealth Secretariat Industrial Development Association is to set up a spare part manufacturing unit in Zambia to help the country save thousands of Kwacha in foreign exchange.

This was announced yesterday by leader of a three-man association team Mr Roy Mattar at the end of its tour of parastatal and private companies in the country.

He was speaking when the team called on Foreign Affairs Minister of State Dr Mutumba Bull.

Mr Mattar said the team came to find out how the country's industrial sector was operating and establish in which way the Commonwealth could help in implementing remedial measures where necessary.

While the team noted with admiration how the country's industrial sector had rapidly developed, it also identified areas which needed expansion.

During the tour his team, Indeco and the National Commission for Development Planning earmarked numerous projects which needed expansion.

Apart from backing those industries with good potential for expansion, the association would work on the establishment of a spare part manufacturing unit.

Mr Mattar said the setting up of the unit to produce buiding equipment spare parts would save the country thousands of Kwacha in foreign exchange and this would bring to an end their importation.

The association evaluated some existing feasibility studies and that what remained now was to ascertain ways in which assistance could be brought in.

Dr Bull said Zambia would put everything possible at the disposal of the association in its efforts to boost industrial activity.

CSO: 4700/149

COMMONWEALTH BODY TO ASSIST IN SETTING UP STEEL, SPARE PARTS INDUSTRY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Commonwealth Secretariat is to assist Zambia to establish two industries to manufacture steel and spare parts for cars, tractors, caterpillars and other industrial vehicles.

Disclosing this yesterday, Mr Roy Mattar, leader of the three-man delegation from the Industrial Development Unit of the Secretariat, said this was in response to a request by the Zambian Government which has asked them to start preparing plans.

This will help Zambia to save a lot of foreign exchange spent on steel and spare parts which are imported at a high cost.

Mr Mattar, whose team has just concluded a study of problems facing Zambia's parastatal organisations, was speaking in Lusaka when his delegation called on the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr Mutumba Bull.

He said his delegation had held discussions with officials from the Industrial Development Corporation (INDECO) and identified many industries that needed expansion.

The Secretariat will provide the required expertise to assist ailing parastatal companies improve their operations.

"We all have problems, but our aim is to find out what your problems are and how the secretariat could assist to solve them," he said.

His team was impressed with the "great strides" made by Zambia in the industrial sector and has prescribed remedial measures to help some parastatal organisations overcome some of their economic ills.

The team also evaluated various feasibility studies and has advised the government on the economic viability of some of the industries it intends to establish.

Mr Mattar said both the steel and spare parts industries, once established, woiuld help the country to save valuable foreign exchange now spent on importing the products.

The steel which would be manufactured would be used by the construction industry.

In her welcome remarks, Dr Bull said the economic mission undetaken by the Secretariat was important and promised to facilitate the delegations meetings with officials of the all the relevant ministries.

It would afford Zambia the opportunity to have an insight of the problems that have beset the parastatal sector and learn how some of these difficulties could be overcome.

CSO: 4700/149

NATION SEEKS TO EXPLOIT COAL, PROMOTE CANADIAN OIL EXPLORATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Oct 81 p 7

[Text]

PARIS. — Minister of Mines Mufaya Mumbuna has invited the French consulting firm, Sofremines, to take part in the exploitation of newly-discovered coal deposits in the Western and Southern provinces.

Speaking at a luncheon he was given by the company on Monday, Mr Mumbuna said because Zambia wanted to diversify her sources of energy and preserve her natural forests, it was keen to exploit her coal potential.

The uncontrolled felling of trees for fire-wood had done much damage to the country's natural forests, he said.

The minister told the luncheon, which was attended by senior officials in the French mining industry, that Zambia was safe for their investments and had much economic potential.

Mr Mumbuna also visited the headquarters of the Association of French Manufacturers of mining equipment where he met representatives of various companies related to the industry.

In August, it was announced that a consortium of Canadian companies would spend K30 million in a four-year oil prospecting venture which starts in Western Province next year.

Mr Mumbuna, who signed the agreement with Luena Hydro Carbon Company, described the deal as a landmark and turning point in the country's mining industry.

With Zambia spending about 20 per cent of her earnings on oil, a breakthrough in the venture would greatly help the country achieve a fuller development.

The agreement was the result of a direct appeal by President Kaunda to a Canadian government delegation at a luncheon he hosted in October last year.

President Kaunda asked the group to solicit for assistance on behalf of Zambia among Canadian oil exploration industry in a comprehensive programme of exploration for oil in the country. — ZANA/Business Mail Staff.

CSO: 4700/149

CORPORATE PLANNING OFFICER NOTES BAD ZAMBIA EFFECTS OF BLACK MARKETEERING

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 13 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] A Corporate planning officer has said that black marketeering has serious adverse effects on economic development.

Zambia Railways corporate planning officer, Mr. David Musona was speaking over the week-end when he presented a paper on problems and prospects of economic development in Zambia.

Mr. Musona was speaking at the UNIP district annual conference for Kabwe Urban held at Kabwe Trades Training Institute.

Mr. Musona said Party members should be reminded of the existence of black marketeering in country and the need to find "a permanent cure of this disease."

Mr. Musona said black marketeering was nothing but exploitation of man by man and had serious effects because it affected economic development of a country.

He said the other factors which inhibited economic growth included weakness in the plan implementation machinery at both central and provincial levels.

Mr. Musona said however that the Third National Development Plan, in its present shape, represents a major national endeavour to correct the past trends. – Zana.

CSO: 4700/149

ENERGY COUNCIL RAPS PROPOSED TRAM TRANSPORT FOR LUSAKA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE newly-formed National Energy Council has described as "a disaster" the proposed introduction of the tram transport system in Lusaka.

Chairman of the council, Mr Abel Mkandawire vowed in an interview with Zana in Lusaka that he will fight against the introduction of trams in the city because it is a costly venture.

Speaking from his office at Behrens Engineering where he is Managing Director, Mr Mkandawire said Lusaka with its population which is less than one million people does not need a tram system of transportation.

"This is a disaster. Lusaka does not need trams. I am confident about it," he said.

He said, however, that what the city needs is the electric trolley bus transport system which is cheaper to operate and install.

Mr Mkandawire, whose Energy Council came into existence late last year by an Act of Parliament, said the tram system is costly because its installation called for the widening of roads and streets.

He said in addition, a great amount of work need to be carried out to lay rails, and overhead electrict lines.

"But if we are to introduce trolley buses, all we need do is to install overhead electric lines," he said and added that this venture would not need the installation of poles because the existing street poles used for street lights can be used.

He disclosed that a number of European countries were going back to the trolley buses abandoning the trams because they are expensive to install and operate.

He pointed out that it would be advisable for the Zambian authorities to go back to the country which has offered to install trams to, instead, provide trolley buses.

"From my personal knowledge, the country providing trams is also very good at manufacturing trolley buses," the Energy Council chief said.

Mr Mkandawire said the introduction of the trams in Lusaka will dominate discussions at the next meeting of the Energy Council scheduled for the end of this month before advising the government on the issue.

"From any engineering point of view, existing street poles can be used for a trolley bus network. We will fight to the bitter end against the trams," he said.

But, Commercial Councillor at the Czechoslovakia Embassy, Mr Milan Kruma told Zana that experts from his country have started preparing a report on feasibility studies on the introduction of trams in Lusaka.

The Zambia National Energy Council was formed to look into the energy needs of the country and help formulate conservation policies amid escalating world fuel prices. — Zana

CSO: 4700/149

BRIEFS

UNIP CONSTITUTION TRANSLATIONS--The principal for Political affairs at the National Guidance Ministry, Mr Webb Bweupe, said yesterday that the ministry had finished translating the UNIP constitution into some local languages. Mr Bweupe said the translated UNIP constitution manuscripts in Luvale, Lunda and Kaonde were with the Government Printers, adding that he hoped the booklets will be ready before the end of this year. At the moment, he said his office had translated Humanism Parts One and Two, Village Productivity Committees, towards complete independence, and Party organisation from English into some local languages. He attributed the delay in producing translated booklets due to lack of materials by the Government Printers in the past.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 9 Oct 81 p 5]

IMMINENT CEMENT SHORTAGE--An INDECO spokesman has warned of an eminent shortage of bagged cement unless paper sacks arrive in the country before this weekend. The spokesman said paper sacks were expected to arrive at Kapiri Mposhi by Tazara this week, "But if these do not arrive, the cement shortage will begin to be felt among the builders," the spokesman said. The sale of bagged cement was suspended last week. Both Chilanga and Ndola works of Chilanga cement had been affected by the paper sacks shortage. Firms with bulk handling equipment had not been affected by the shortage and cement supplies to them were continuing, the spokesman said. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Oct 81 p 7]

ZESCO POWER SHUTOFF--The Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation disconnected electricity to the police, the boma, schools and other Government departments in Livingstone on Wednesday for non-payment of electricity bills. Southern Province police chief Mr Basil Chibula had to plead with Zesco officials to reconnect the supply. Deputy police chief Mr John Michelo could not say how much police owed Zesco. After representations supplies were restored. At the boma, work in the national registration and printing offices came to a standstill. Zesco sources said the boma owed the corporation K126 which was later paid. Other Government departments have been told to pay up or the supply will be disconnected. Sources at the office of member of the Central Committee said an accountant had warned Zesco not to disconnect electricity to the Livingstone General and Batoka hospitals. A Zesco spokesman was not available for comment. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 81 p 5]

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS--The Immigration Department on the Copperbelt last week deported 116 West Africans who were in the country illegally, regional immigration officer Mr Felix Lisulo announced in Ndola yesterday. Mr Lisulo said "many more" were awaiting deportation orders in Kamfinsa prison. These would buy their own air tickets because the Government had no money to pay for their fares and would leave through Lusaka International Airport. Those deported last week were kicked out through Mokamto and Kasumbalesa border posts and were rounded up during joint operation cleanup campaigns mounted by the police and immigration officers in September and October last year. All the deportees were either residents in Zaire or had entered Zambia through that country. Last month Mr Lisulo announced that his department had deported 200 aliens, mostly West Africans and Zaireans in an attempt to curb the rising crime wave in the area. The aliens were found without valid documents allowing them to stay in Zambia. Last week's deportations now bring the total number of illegal immigrants kicked out to 316 since Prime Minister Mundia ordered on September 10 that illegal aliens must be deported immediately they were spotted. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Oct 81 p 1]

MAIZE STORAGE TARPAULINS' ARRIVAL--Namboard has started receiving the first of more than 2,000 tarpaulins it ordered for the storage of the bumper maize harvest. General manager Mr George Chabwera said yesterday 900 tarpaulins had been received from local manufacturers by his organisation and would be distributed to depots. More than 500 imported from abroad had also arrived. He was confident that the rest of the 2,500 tarpaulins would arrive soon. Last week Minister of Works and Supply Mr Haswell Mwale ordered the Zambia Cooperative Federation to dispatch 2,000 tarpaulins to Eastern Province to cover more than one million bags of maize threatened by rain. Speaking during a tour of the province, Mr Mwale expressed happiness at the rate at which the Eastern Cooperative Union (ECU) had bought maize from farmers but he was concerned that it had been left unprotected from the coming rains. However, Mr Chabwera said the tarpaulins were for the storage of maize and other produce stored in Namboard depots.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Oct 81 p 2]

PAPER MILL FEASIBILITY STUDY--Feasibility studies for the largest project in the Third National Development Plan--the K180 million pulp and paper mill--were completed a few weeks ago, deputy Indian high commissioner Mr Krishnan Rajan said yesterday in Lusaka. The project is a joint venture with the Birlas group of India and the Zambian Government. The recommendations were now being studied by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Zambia has already committed K12 million towards the project in an agreement signed by Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane and head of the Indian firm Mr Ganga Birla in November last year. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Oct 81 p 2]

MINE CLEARING EXPERTS--The Government has sent in experts and equipment to Livingstone and Kalomo to resume clearing landmines, Southern Province permanent secretary Mr Ian Sikazwe sais in his report presented to a recent provincial council meeting in Livingstone. He says army engineers abandoned the clearing of landmines in the two districts because of lack of fuel and transport. Several troop carriers were needed for the army experts to clear landmines from Kalomo alone. But because the army did not have such transport available at that time, its headquarters was asked to obtain similar facilities from civilian

authorities. And Mr Sikazwe said yesterday necessary measures had already been taken to equip the landmine clearning experts with transport to enable them to continue with the job. According to the authorities, the exercise could have taken about three months to complete if it was not for rains which are about to start. It will now take much longer to clear them. The campaign has already been completed in Gwembe, one of the districts most affected by landmines, planted by the rebel Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith at the height of the Zimbabwe liberation war. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Oct 81 p 1]

MANPOWER SURVEY OF RESIDENTS--The Zimbabwean government yesterday launched a manpower survey to assess the skills of its nationals living in Zambia. The survey was launched through the high commission in Lusaka by Manpower Planning and Development Minister Dr Frederick Shava who was enroute to Zimbabwe from Monrovia where he was attending a meeting. Speaking during a Press conference he held to announce the survey, Dr Shava said the assessment would be restricted to the professional, skilled and semi-skilled areas. The survey was being launched "with a realisation and appreciation that Zambia had the highest concentration of Zimbabweans in the whole world who were studying or working." The assessment of the quantity and levels of skills among Zimbabwean outside the country would serve as an impetus in the human resources development programme at home. The manpower survey was being conducted within Zimbabwe and it was an important exercise as it would assist in that country's efforts to replace the manpower that fizzled out in the past. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/149

GOKWE LAUNCHES MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

A MAJOR reconstruction and development programme is under way in Gokwe, one of Zimbabwe's largest administrative districts.

The chairman of Cheziya-Gokwe District Council, Mr Benson Ndemera, says plans are being finalised for a Zimcord-type conference next month.

A document — prepared by the council with the cooperation of various Government departments in the district — will be publicised early next month at the start of the conference, code-named Chegocord. It will invite investors to participate in the future development of Gokwe — one of the country's least developed districts.

Chegocord is a major attempt to direct national resources to Gokwe and to restore regional balance to national economic and social planning.

The underlying challenge to the rest of the nation is that Gokwe needs to be helped in reconstruction and in the implementation of its development plans, he said.

Mr Ndemera said that with the ending last year of 90 years of white rule, "it is now up to us, the beneficiaries of the struggle, to work hard, and consolidate our political victory by transforming the economy so that as high a rate of growth as possible is achieved . . . .

In this way every individual district and region would participate equally in producing the goods and services the nation required.

DUMPING GROUND

During the war years Gokwe was a "dumping ground" for people evicted from their home areas, and it had more than its fair share of destruction and social disruption.

It has been estimated that 95 percent of the schools clinics and dip-tanks were destroyed during the conflict.

However, the council's senior executive officer, Mr Paul Magede says, since independence several schools had been reopened and staffed, although there are still many which need rebuilding.

About 150 schools and seven clinics serve the population in a district covering an area of 24 000 km². There is one "inadequately staffed" hospital with one doctor.

Mr Magede said nine growth points had been selected for development. Gokwe has a great mining and tourist potential, and is already a major cotton and grain producing area. The total gross return for agricultural products in the 1980/81 season has been estimated at between $12 million and $18 million.

A mining group has surveyed the area and expressed interest in a massive coal reserve which has been located near Nenyuka Mine. There are also gold workings, and the council authorities hope that further exploration will reveal even more extensive mineral deposits.

However, to encourage further development, better road communication is essential. Transport is hampered by the lack of roads, and is further aggravated by insufficient bridges, or the destruction of existing ones during the rainy season.

As a result people have been stranded in one area for anything up to three days before they could reach main business centres.

Though much is reportedly being done by both central Government and local authorities to improve the roads, farmers say that much of this year's crop had still not been moved to markets because of transport problems.

District council officials have indicated that the people were willing to help in any way possible in improving communications.

The project envisages the development of banking and other commercial services. These will utilise local produce and manpower by establishing small - scale rural schemes such as maize mills and textile industries.

Investment into major irrigation schemes would make more arable land available to enhance the district's overall development efforts. — Zimbabwe Information Service.

CSO: 4700/145

EMERGENCY POWERS TO CURB POLITICAL MEETINGS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Francis Mdlongwa]

[Text]

EMERGENCY powers to curb the increasing number of political meetings throughout the country were announced yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove.

He told a Press conference in Salisbury that the new regulations, which come into effect today, would empower him to decide whether a political meeting or procession should be allowed.

He said the Government was concerned at the frequency with which meetings were being staged. It was as though Zimbabwe was heading for another general election.

In August 52 political meetings had been held and in September the figure had risen to 67. By half-way through this month there had already been 43. He did not give details of how many meetings had been held by each party.

"An alarming feature of many of the meetings which have been held is the prevalence of inflammatory and, sometimes, even near subversive statements which have been made," Mr Hove said.

"In the absence of proper police presence and an ability to record such statements, it is not always possible to take appropriate action on the irresponsible elements in our society."

To counteract the problem, he would from today personally approve or reject applications by political parties to stage meetings or processions.

Political parties would have to lodge their applications to hold meetings with the police at least seven days before, instead of the present two days' notice.

Parties would also be required to give the date, place, time and the names of the meeting convener and the intended speakers.

The same rules would apply to processions of a political nature.

The use of buses to boost support at meetings in any area had been effectively banned, said Mr Hove. He warned parties which took people to meetings by bus or those who assisted them, that they would be prosecuted.

These measures had become necessary as some of the meetings, where party adherents had been brought in by bus, had resulted in acts of violence among opposing political groups—a situation which had threatened law and order.

Protection

The restrictions of party meetings had become necessary so that adequate police protection could be provided for those present and others carrying out their daily business.

Mr Hove, however, pledged that the Government was firmly committed to democracy and freedom of expression and might consider lifting the regulations if political parties behaved "responsibly".

The restrictions would not apply to Government ministers who addressed meetings in the normal course of their duty, nor to the Prime Minister's "meet-the-people" drive that will soon take him to Matabeleland and other areas.

He emphasised that all the measures had been taken to ensure peace and order in the country. "I don't want the Press to go away with the feeling that this Government is on the verge of falling or that there is anything which is a kind of upheaval . . .

"It is our feeling that we must take care of these emerging tendencies before they get too far."

Yesterday's moves closely followed recent warnings by Mr Hove that parties had to conduct themselves within the laws of the country or face being banned.

CSO: 4700/145

STATE INTRODUCES MEASURES TO CONTROL ECONOMY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The Government is introducing a variety of measures to control the flow of money and to achieve a lower economic growth rate, says the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala.

He also told a Press conference yesterday that Zimbabwe was negotiating for aid from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The minister declined to give details about the negotiations which were still in progress. When negotiations had been concluded an announceement would be made, he said.

Senator Nkala, speaking on his return from the Commonwealth finance ministers' conference in the Bahamas, said Zimbabwe's gross domestic product last year was 12 percent compared with 9 percent in 1979.

The Government measures were aimed at managing the country's economy and ministries had already been advised to keep to their budgetary allocations.

He dismissed the rumour that Zimbabwe might soon devalue its currency. "Although it remains a remote possibility," he said, there was no intention of doing so at present or in the near future.

The minister criticised businessmen who were always complaining of State participation in industry. If they did not want to accept Government policy, they were free to leave the country.

"We shall not allow outrageous capitalism. We are determined to see that the people get a sizeable share of the sweat of their labour."

In all the ventures the Government had been involved in, it had been invited by the companies concerned.

He repeated that the Government had no intention to nationalise industries unless they were strategic. There were many companies which had invited the Government to participate.

He stressed that although Zimbabwe was following a socialist path, it would not be a carbon copy of any country. "We shall always be dictated to by the interests of our people and not by any country."

Some of the problems the country was facing were not of her own making but were influenced by outside forces. "For those we can control, we have taken measures," Senator Nkala said.

He blamed the present economic problems on the previous government which had neglected the transport system and black skills. Measures were in hand to counter past incompetence and lack of foresight.

He accused foreign correspondents of continuing to glorify what the leader of the RF, Mr Ian Smith, and minority black politicians said instead of checking facts.

The Government was doing all it could to bring efficiency to the transport system and mobilise it to ensure that all maize was collected and stored before the rains.

The bumper maize harvest was proof of the Government's determination to deliver goods to the people. "Our granaries are bursting and we do not import food," he said.

Since coming into power, the Government had created stability and peace which did not exist in the country before. Despite the negative reporting in the foreign Press, investors were still interested in Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/145

MUGABE STUDIES PLOT DENIAL BY BISHOP MUZOREWA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Prime Minister's Office was yesterday studying a statement by the UANC leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, denying that his party was conniving with South Africa to overthrow the Government in Zimbabwe.

Bishop Muzorewa told newsmen yesterday that at a meeting with Mr Mugabe in January, he had been assured that investigations carried out had confirmed that the UANC had no connection with the estimated 5 000 Zimbabweans alleged to be undergoing military training in South Africa.

The former prime minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia said Mr Mugabe had said the UANC had not recruited, sponsored, or financed them (the dissidents), "nor were we giving them any political guidance".

The bishop was surprised at repeated allegations by the Prime Minister after this meeting that an invasion by South African-backed UANC followers was imminent.

He said the real motives behind these accusations were the intention to destroy him "politically and personally", and concern about the "massive loss of political support which ZANU (PF) is experiencing".

Bishop Muzorewa said the ruling party was losing support because of increasing prices, inflation, food and fuel shortages, lack of confidence by foreign investors, and the poor state of the economy.

'IRRESPONSIBLE'

"When the present Government collapses, it will have been self-overthrown by its own unacceptable acts of irresponsibility.

"The Government must not look outside for scapegoats to justify its own failure to run a truly democratic country. There will be no coup from outside. The coup, if there be one, will come from within ZANU (PF) itself."

Bishop Muzorewa said Matebeleland was the only part of Zimbabwe where UANC members felt free and at home.

He said that despite threats made by the Prime Minister to detain him, he would remain and die in Zimbabwe. The bishop quoted Mr Mugabe as having said at a rally: "I know he has not been to prison. I shall build a keep for him and his wife."

CSO: 4700/145

MUGABE INTERVIEWED ON ARMS, CHAD, FRANCE

AB171124 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Salisbury, Oct 17 (AFP)--Zimbabwe has sufficient weapons at the moment but will eventually be in the market for a new air defence system as well as tanks and other heavy weaponry, according to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Mr Mugabe said that new weapons, including fighters and bombers, were not a priority for his government.

One would hope that South Africa is not contemplating a large-scale invasion of our territory, and hence we feel we should restrict ourselves to the weaponry that we have at the moment, he said in an interview here with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

When the time came Zimbabwe would buy its arms from any friendly country willing to sell, he said, noting that as a non-aligned country his government had friends in both major blocs. Whether it be from the West of the East, arms are arms, he added.

The election of a socialist government in France following the earlier election of President Francois Mitterrand provided a ray of hope, the prime minister said. "We are ourselves very confident that the Mitterrand government will reverse the very unprogressive process set in motion by previous governments in France, and act firmly in fighting apartheid and ensuring that democracy comes to the rest of our region."

He noted that France's African policy had been in need of reform for a long time, and that the Paris government had been guilty of parochialism, "restricting its relations purely to the Francophone countries."

Turning to African issues Mr Mugabe said that it was up to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to produce a peacekeeping force to replace Libyan troops still based in Chad.

If the OAU failed to maintain peace and all efforts have been tried, that will be a different matter and the organisation would have to find another solution. But in this case a United Nation's peace contingent would seem more likely than any other outside force, he said.

On the situation in the Middle East the prime minister said Israel had let down the late President Anwar al-Sadat in the search for a global settlement in that region.

Israel took advantage of al-Sadat and became more intransigent and more uncompromising, thereby making President al-Sadat an object of criticism, Mr Mugabe commented. "There is need for the Palestine Liberation Organisation to be involved in all discussions that are aimed at solving the Palestinian question."

CSO: 4700/144

MINISTER SEES END TO RAIL SNAG BY JUNE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Rob Linden]

[Text] The fuel supply crisis has been overcome and by June next year the transport system should be able to meet all important traffic demands, the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said yesterday.

In an interview the minister denied that there was a dispute between the National Railways of Zimbabwe and the Mozambican authorities, noting that consultation and joint action had resulted in Zimbabwe's petrol reserves more than doubling from three days' supply last week to seven days' supply by Monday.

The position was improving day by day, he said, while the diesel shortage had already been overcome.

He denied that there had been incidents of sabotage on the railways, and blamed the crisis in moving exports on a combination of antiquated, unreliable locomotives and unprecedented demand.

He confirmed that the Government was examining the possibility of setting up a national road transport corporation and nationalising bus services, and sketched in future plans for Zimbabwe to become the hub of the Southern African rail, road and air system, with a new airport capable of handling dozens of jumbo jet and regional feeder services a day.

Recent newspaper reports have quoted Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, general manager of NRZ, as putting the blame for the petrol shortage on shortcomings in Mozambique, particularly at the port of Maputo.

In reply, the Mozambican port and fuel authorities have been quoted as saying that Zimbabwe has not been making sufficient use of facilities which supply all its needs without strain.

But Mr Chinamano was impatient with any suggestions that there was a [words blurred]. What was needed was consultation, in order that both the Mozambicans and courselves could reduce the time taken to turn tanker wagons around.

Locomotives

"Teams of officials have now been doing this for several days, and the problems have been overcome.

"We have also allocated 50 extra locomotives and all available staff to the Mozambique petrol route, while the diesel problem has been dealt with by railing supplies direct to Messina on the South African border and taking it from there by road."

He underlined Zimbabwe's determination to continue moving away from dependence on South African routes to reliance on Mozambican outlets, and pledged that by next June the railways would be capable of meeting all essential demand.

He said that the arrival over the past few weeks of more than 200 Indian technicians--with more due from Pakistan and Britain soon--meant that a far higher proportion of locomotives, rolling stock and signals equipment would be kept in working order.

This, plus the deployment over the six months from the beginning of next year of 60 diesel-electric locomotives from the United States and Canada, and the capacity released when the Beira-Umtali pipeline comes on stream within three months, would vastly increase carrying capacity.

Mr Chinamano reiterated that the country was losing up to $5 million a week in foreign currency through the railways' inability to handle enough exports, and said he was "deeply worried" that all 16 million tonnes of rail traffic expected this year could not be carried. (The shortfall is expected to be about two million tonnes).

On allegations in the Assembly that certain railwaymen had been sabotaging Zimbabwe by returning full diesel tanker wagons to South Africa without unloading them, he said:

"If such a thing is proved, it is most serious--treasonable--but it has not been. Despite investigation, no case of such behaviour has been brought to light."

Mr Chinamano said that the Government was actively considering the establishment of both a state road transport corporation and a nationalised or semi-state-owned bus service, possibly under the overall authority of the Central Mechanical Equipment Department (CMED).

Asked about alleged delays in integrating Ethiopian-trained black pilots into Air Zimbabwe's passenger flight services, Mr Chinamano was emphatic:

"If there were any racial discrimination involved would be the first to crack down.

"But these young men were trained mostly on single-engined aircraft, and simply do not have the flying time or experience to pilot two-or four-engined airliners."

CSO: 4700/145

NEGLECT OF TRANSPORT PROBLEMS HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

CONTINUED neglect of Zimbabwe's transport problems will soon lead to serious economic, political and social problems which no amount of rhetoric will hide, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, has said.

Opening the Gutu branch of the Progress Trading Company at Fort Victoria on Saturday he said railway workers who had tried to refurbish locomotives were to be congratulated but their efforts were not a complete solution to the problem.

The loss of South African locomotives and skilled personnel suffered by the railways had worsened the country's serious balance of payments problems. About $5 million a week in exports was being lost by the transport shortage.

Zimbabwe's imports in 1979 grew by 34 percent and by 46 percent in 1980, but exports grew by 17 percent in 1979 and 26 percent in 1980. They would grow by only about 3 percent this year while imports were expected to grow by 30 percent.

"It must be perfectly obvious from this that Zimbabwe cannot continue on this basis without running into serious financial difficulties."

The Government had taken a number of measures to ease the balance of payments burden. Import allocations for the last quarter of this year were cut by 10 percent, interest rates were increased, and domestic credit was radically curtailed.

The effect of these measures was to reduce domestic demand for manufactured goods, which always required some foreign exchange, and allowed manufacturers to look away from the internal market to exports, increasing the amount of foreign exchange entering the country.

Increased interest rates encouraged people to save instead of spending on consumer goods. Manufacturing output rose 13.5 percent this year, while the amount of money spent on the goods increased 46 percent.

The increased in interest rates were "fairly stiff medicine for the man in the street" but were necessary "since high rates of inflation generated by too fast a growth in credit do serious damage to the economy", he said.

INFLATION

Inflation not only eroded "any real increase in the incomes of workers leading to demands for higher wages and yet more inflation", but rising prices had generally made the country's exports less competitive, which in turn further added to Zimbabwe's balance of payment problems.

He urged people to save their money instead of spending it on consumer goods, and to open bank accounts and deposit into them regularly.

In this way the man in the street's efforts "will reinforce those of the Government, leading to a quicker return to normal trading conditions".

Dr Munyaradzi said the depressed state of the stock market, and the lack of investor confidence, had been blamed on the inflammatory statements, ill-advised taxation policy, punitive exchange measures, refusal of the Government to allow some price increases, minimum wages, and "brain-washing" by the mass media.

Behind all these statements and problems was a lack of acceptance of the new order, he said. A significant section of the economically-active community suffered "shell shock" brought about by the failure of their ideologies.

Black businessmen were a major part of the olution to the country's problems.

"The role of the black businessmen is to get involved in the economic rebuilding of our country. He, more than his white counterpart, understands and should respond to the needs of the disadvantaged rural masses.

CSO: 4700/145

SHAVA CLAIMS TRAINING IS STILL RACIAL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE lost more than 4 000 trained journeymen in four years, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, said in Lusaka yesterday.

In 1976 the total number of journeymen stood at 13 683, by 1978 it had dropped to 11 955 and the figure slid down to 9 024 last year.

Dr Shava briefed Zambian journalists on the importance of launching Zimbabwe's National Manpower Survey in their country due to the vast numbers of Zimbabweans studying, working and living there.

He told a Press conference that apprenticeship figures for the first year of independence still "clearly reflect the racial injustices in our country".

"Eighty-nine percent of the apprentices in the aircraft industry were white, 84 percent in the electrical industry, 68 percent in mechanical and 69 percent in the motor industry were all white."

His ministry was created against the background of the colonial practice whereby vocational training facilities were restricted to a white minority.

"(It) meant that only a few blacks could acquire skills essential to a new developing country," he said.

Therefore the overall objective of the ministry was to plan and develop Zimbabwean human resources to meet the national requirements for trained manpower.

Already on the basis of information gathered during the pre-NMS period genuine shortages identified included:

- Professional engineers, higher technicians and instructors in the fields;
- Agricultural specialists such as veterinary officers;
- Medical specialists, technologists and specialised personnel like theatre nurses and nursing tutors; and
- Senior management staff such as accountants and senior stenographers.

CSO: 4700/145

STRIKE AT SHANGANI MINE CONTINUES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo--More than 500 people yesterday staged a day-long demonstration outside the offices of the Shangani Nickel Mine as the strike there entered its eighth day.

A total of 1 100 workers began the strike on October 8 following an internal dispute.

Repeated offers from management and the presence of Government industrial relations officers have so far failed to bring an end to the strike.

A spokesman for the parent company, the Anglo American Corporation, confirmed yesterday that about 500 people demonstrated outside the mine.

He said a circular was distributed by management to striking miners on Wednesday which said: "On Thursday October 8, the workers' committee demanded the dismissal of a chargehand, but laid no specific charges against him. Subsequently, the workers stopped working on that day.

"The strike is illegal and against Government policy. Management has made the following offer to the workers committee:

"As soon as all employees return to work a full investigation will be carried out, provided specific complaints are brought forward."

The spokesman said that the circular promised that Government and workers' committee observers could attend the inquiry, and that in the meantime the chargehand would be temporarily transferred from underground to the surface. The offer was made to the workers' committee on four separate days.

A man claiming to represent the workers at Shangani Mine, but who is not a member of the workers' committee, said yesterday the men would not return to work unless the chargehand was suspended or sacked.

CSO: 4700/145

TRADE UNION 'BAD EGGS' CAUTIONED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, yesterday warned "bad eggs" in the trade union movement not to try to undermine the Government.

He also deplored the attitude shown by some black workers against their white managers.

In an interview Mr Kangai said there was a tendency for some black workers to hate white managers simply because the country was under a black government.

"My ministry will not tolerate such attitudes because we want to see a labour system where everybody works in harmony despite their skin colour," he said.

Although he was generally satisfied with the attitude shown by the trade unions towards the Government, "there were still some bad eggs in it".

The minister cited a recent case where he summoned one labour leader to his office to warn him against his subversive activities against the Government.

"I made it clear to him that we were a workers' government and would not tolerate any subversive activities aimed at putting the Government to ridicule," he said.

He charged that the labour leader had once engineered a strike when he asked farm workers to demand a wage increase of $50.

The minister also warned trade unionists against inciting workers to go on strike, because this was illegal.

"Anybody found to be inciting workers to go on strike would be dealt with accordingly," he warned.

The country was going through difficult times, he said, and the situation did not call for strikes.

RUIN

"Therefore, any step towards the wrong direction will ruin us," he said.

The minister said considerable progress had been made throughout industry in the exercise to set up workers' committees.

"I am satisfied with the progress made in this area and it is my hope that all working places in the country will have these committees soon," he said.

Mr Kangai added that the exercise would now be spread into farms to ensure that every farm in the country had a workers' committee.

The workers would elect their own chairman to avoid managements imposing people of their choice, he said.

The idea, the minister stressed, was to promote democracy everywhere in the country.

CSO: 4700/145

ZCTU CHIEF DENIES ORGANIZATION ENCOURAGES STRIKES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 81 p 11

[Text]

THE instigation of strikes is completely outside the thinking of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, the secretary-general, Mr Albert Mugabe, has said.

He said in an interview after his trip to Rome that the ZCTU saw its task as organising and educating workers, not inciting them to strike. The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said this week that some trade unionists were illegally inciting workers to strike.

Mr Mugabe said the ZCTU encouraged workers to have constructive attitudes towards the Government and their employers.

"Strikes do more harm than good. We don't need to retard economic progress by arranging strikes. In fact, we encourage economic progress, and that means discouraging strikes.

"Our primary objective is to organise and educate workers about their rights, and how to use them."

Mr Mugabe acknowledged, however, that there were some "bad eggs" in the union movement.

"The minister talks from a position of knowledge. There are some people in the movement who go out looking for difficulties, and try to be difficult. We'll watch them closely and discourage striking as much as we can.

"Workers and their representatives must develop a constructive attitude towards their employers. They must co-operate for everybody's benefit."

Mr Mugabe called on the Government to devise a plan to help the unemployed and promote job creation.

"There are unemployed people all over the country. Many of them don't have a place to sleep, and don't know when their next meal will be. They are really suffering. The Government must find a way to help them.

"It's going to be even worse next year because of the school - leavers. What are they all going to do? Starve?

"Obviously we have inherited this situation from the former regimes. But the new order really must do something to help unemployed people."

Mr Mugabe criticised Mrs Florence Chitauro for her allegations of sexual and financial corruption published last week.

"These accusations may be true. I don't know. But unless Mrs Chitauro provides proof, or persuades people to come forward with facts, we can't do anything. If people believe that this kind of thing is going on they must bring proof."

Mr Mugabe also criticised the Herald for publishing Mrs Chitauro's accusations, saying it was irresponsible to carry unsubstantiated allegations.

"She makes very general claims, with no proof These things must be published if they're true, but that is not known yet. I'm not very impressed."

Mr Mugabe said his trip to Rome had been enlightening. He was one of 60 foreign observers at the 1 300-strong congress.

"What really impressed me was how organised they are. They had 1 300 delegates from all over Italy, and they really got things done.

"I hope that we will be as organised as that one day. It takes hard and dedicated work, but it's worth it."

Mr Mugabe said the Angolan delegation to the congress spoke of how the South African invasion had disrupted the country, and the desperate need it had for relief.

To feed, house and clothe the more than 660 000 refugees and victims, and to provide basic reconstruction of facilities needed more than US$170 million.

CSO: 4700/145

NKALA: NO RESETTLING WITHOUT FORMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Government will be able to institute a successful resettlement programme only when all people co-operate with the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development by completing the resettlement forms.

This was said by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday, to people in his home area, Godhlwayo, in Chief Madhuna's land, near Filabusi.

Referring to the refusal of many Matabeleland people to complete the resettlement forms, Senator Nkala said people should realise that Government needs all facts and figures before embarking on resettling any people from an area.

It was therefore imperative that people completed the forms before they could expect to be told of resettlement plans for their areas.

Because the Government wanted to make sure all the necessary facilities for a better life were supplied before moving people into any resettlement area, the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development had used the forms as a means of ascertaining the numbers of people likely to be resettled.

"If you do not complete these forms and instead hide them, then all you are doing is remaining behind while other people from other areas, who are co-operative, move in with the resettlement exercise."

The details required on the forms being circulated were not meant to be used to victimise people, said Senator Nkala after a man had asked why the Government wanted to know whether a person had been to Mozambique, Botswana or Zambia during the war.

"During the war a lot of our people went to these countries as refugees and we brought them back last year. But some of them have since gone back to their original home areas. Maybe they do not have any land or their homes were destroyed during the war. All this information will only be known to the Government when people furnish these details on the questionnaires."

Said another questioner: "We have been told that the Government does not have enough money to buy farms, so we need to form co-operatives to buy land."

Senator Nkala said the Government had set aside $43 million to buy land for resettlement. Anybody asked to contribute money to buy farms was being cheated.

"We still support the idea of co-operatives, but these should not be for land acquisition. These can be used to buy in bulk and cheaper or to sell products or to buy farm implements once you are resettled, never to buy land. That is a Government task."

CSO: 4700/145

POLICE PATROLS CUT IN VEHICLE CRISIS, SAYS HOVE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

A SERIOUS transport shortage has hit the police and some of their patrols have been affected, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, said yesterday.

In an interview, Mr Hove said police had no vehicles to use in some areas.

His ministry had approached others to see how the problem could be solved.

"Our duties are increasing all the time because we have a very important task to perform in the nation — that of fighting crime," he said.

The minister hit back at people who criticised the police. They did not know what they were talking about, he said.

Police were working under difficult conditions and were doing all they could.

Though he was happy with discipline in the force, this did not mean that the ministry would relax in enforcing it. Only a disciplined force was able to fight crime.

Mr Hove also said the Government would brook no nonsense from aliens who were in the country with bad intentions.

They would "face the wrath" of his ministry, he said, and pledged to continue "tougher measures until society is rid of bad elements".

Police were working flat out to ensure that those who were in the country to create trouble were given the treatment they deserved.

Although he could not give figures, Mr Hove said his ministry had deported "many such characters" and that police were intensifying the search for those remaining.

He praised the police for co - operating in the exercise. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/145

PROBLEMS, SHORTAGES RESTRICT GROWTH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Angus Macmillan]

[Text]

RISING costs, transport problems and a continued shortage of skilled labour are restricting the growth of Zimbabwe's building industry.

Building material costs rose by about 21 percent last year and by 20 percent in the first quarter of 1981, with total building costs now going up by at least 2 percent a month.

The deteriorating skilled labour position and the shortage of foreign currency are still the most critical restraints on output in the industry.

Many commercial projects, such as office blocks, have been postponed until next year when the situation will be reviewed.

Increased costs and wages have resulted in an alarming fall in productivity of 20-25 percent in the last year and have contributed to current inflationary pressures in the economy.

After emerging from the pre-independence doldrums last year all sectors of the industry have experienced increased demand for their services. But now they are finding it difficult to meet demand and satisfy customer requirements.

Staff

Most construction is for Government, quasi-government institutions, pension funds and industry with less activity in small developments under $500 000.

Big construction firms, such as Roberts, and Lewis, expect their turnovers to be up on last year. But they cite shortages of various technical and supervisory staff as major problems. This is in spite of their continuing programmes to upgrade semi-skilled labour.

Roberts is improving the skills of its staff, including carpenters and bricklayers, at a training school on its Beatrice Road site, while Lewis has wide-ranging in-house training schemes.

Due to tighter money and escalating costs, residential building in the private sector has remained at a low ebb. But small builders have been kept busy with town house developments and alterations and extensions to upper market houses.

"The lack of money in circulation and the retraction of funds by building societies and financial institutions is hampering growth in the private sector," says leading architect and past president of the Institute of Architects, Mr Harold Baeck.

He also said that the unavailability of vital materials (mainly due to transport and delivery problems), the shortage of skills and a lack of confidence on the part of the small developer were having an adverse effect on the industry.

A partner in a firm of quantity surveyors, Mr Peter Hosking, blamed "niggling" shortages and delays for holding up contracts and causing an escalation in prices. Quantity surveyors were also in short supply, he said.

Ageing

"Ours is a profession of ageing skills. Of the dozen or so practising surveyors in the country, none is between the age of school leavers and those with 10 years' experience," he said. His firm is now taking on and training school-leavers.

Builders' merchants and suppliers of raw materials have been hard-pressed to meet demand, especially with recent shortage of diesel. Many have advised their customers to collect their orders rather than wait for delivery.

The managing director of United Builders Merchants, Mr Norman Schafer, says demand for his company's products is "small in variety but large in quantity", mainly for Government and quasi-government ventures.

Cement manufacturers, SPC, say that a recent cement shortage was caused by one kiln being "down" but that production is now back to normal. Although they run their own transport fleet, they have advised customers to collect their orders to avoid delay.

Dale Face Bricks reports heavy demand for ordinary common bricks and quarry tiles but sales of face bricks are low due to the lack of residential building.

"We have also had to ask clients to pick up their orders," said a spokesman for the company, which recently raised its prices by 5 percent.

Many suppliers have had to increase their prices to offset increased input costs which have risen sharply due to recent wage awards, the 33 percent August rise in the petrol price and higher interest rates.

This has resulted in spiralling building costs which can be absorbed by the public sector and some large developers, but not the man in the street.

An additional ensuite bedroom/bathroom, for instance, would cost about $300 a square metre, almost as much as the total cost of a three-bedroomed house built 10 years ago.

Last year's approved building plans, worth $152 million, were the highest on record. But this year could still prove more lucrative as the first five months has exceeded $71 million, compared with $69 million for the corresponding period of 1980.

CSO: 4700/145

NUTRITIONAL NEEDS OF RURAL POPULATION STUDIED

Food, Nutrition, Related Services

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 81 p 13

[Article by P.B. Madhovi, Department of Biochemistry, University of Zimbabwe]

[Text]

THE subject of food and nutrition in communal areas, farms or former townships seems to lie somewhere between common sense, agriculture and medicine.

It is often considered to be a somewhat esoteric and confusing science, the orphan of everyone, much talked about but with little real attention given to its advancement.

Yet povo like all other Zimbabweans (regardless of colour) have a right to decent nourishment three times a day.

They need adequate food and nutrition — related services — so as to improve the quality of their lives.

There is growing evidence that Zimbabwean villagers are malnourished.

A survey carried out by Oxfam last year on the state of nutrition in rural Zimbabwe on the most vulnerable group (children one-five years old) in five different areas revealed that a high percentage of them were severely undernourished.

Early this year Miss Rene Loewenson of the university's Medical School reported the poor nutritional status found in farm workers.

Other reports have talked about the general lack of food for rural schoolchildren and the quality of diets consumed in villages.

While the Oxfam report resulted in the Ministry of Health establishing the children's supplementary feeding programme helping more than 50 000 children countrywide, this can only be viewed as a short-term intervention measure.

Real solutions are required.

Describing the problem Dr David Sanders, chairman of the children's supplementary feeding programme, said lack of calorific value in food rather than an actual shortage of protein was responsible for most of the undernourishment among Zimbabwean children in rural areas.

The point Dr Sanders echoed was first made by Professor Platt of the Department of Human Nutrition at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, who blamed low meal frequency and the bulky nature of foods for the energy deficit in diets of pre-school children.

This problem of bulk is common to diets prepared for infants and young children from cereals and roots crops of many developing countries.

Typically, these diets have a crude energy density of 1k cal/g.

This means that a one-year-old would have to eat a kilogramme of food each day simply to meet his energy needs.

This is between two and three times the amount that an English child of the same age has to eat (Figure 1).

But by adding high energy foods such as oil or fat to sadza the volume of food that the young child needs to eat can be greatly reduced to an amount similar to that eaten by a European child.

The effects of oil are twofold. It increases energy content and at the same time has an important softening effect on the food.

To povo the bulky sadza and bota made from plain maize meal are generally considered adequate nourishment on their own.

Meat, fish, milk, egg, vegetable, termite, caterpillar or mushroom relishes when eaten with sadza are used more as a savoury to improve the flavour and palatability of the sadza.

The same is true with sugar or dovi (peanut butter) when they are added to bota.

The sole emphasis is on eating as much sadza or bota and not so much the recommendable eating of different foods.

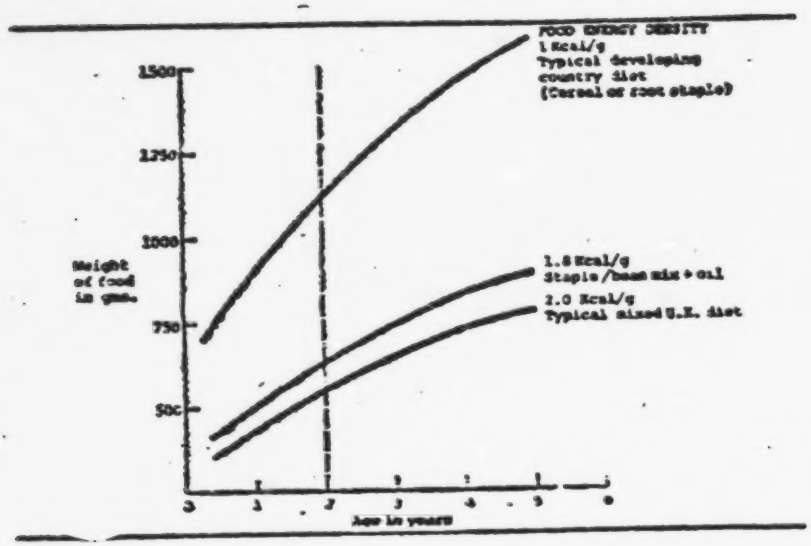

FIGURE 1: Food intakes in relation to energy density.

Many mothers at eating times consider "good" children as those who eat a lot of sadza with as little relish as possible e.g. a small piece of meat may be used to eat a whole plateful of sadza.

Because of this traditional emphasis sadza and bota may be responsible for the undernourishment of most children in communal areas. Bota unlike sadza contains less nutrients (Table 1) and a one-year infant (usually weaned on bota) will need over a kilogramme per day to satisfy his energy requirements.

The need to remedy this situation by advising people to improve their diets is urgently required.

An ideal diet may consist of the staple sadza or bota and vegetables mixed or eaten with any one or more of the following: beans, groundnuts, meat, fish, milk, eggs, termites, caterpillars.

In addition some suitable fat or margarine should be added to the sadza and bota to augment their energy content.

Departments in the Ministries of Health, Community Development and Women's Affairs and Education, the Roman Catholic Church at Silveira House and Freedom from Hunger Campaign are among organisations already running educational programmes in order to improve the situation.

The newly formed Food and Nutrition Association of Zimbabwe (FANAZ) operating from the department of biochemistry at the university is also keen to develop projects for the improvement of the nutritional status of all Zimbabweans, whether povo or not.

TABLE 1

Composition of maize sadza and bota made from straight-run roller meal (per 100 g)

	Sadza	Bota
Calories	115,0	65,0
Water (g)	70,0	85,0
Carbohyurates (g)	24,0	12,0
Protein (g)	3,0	1,5
Fat (g)	1,0	0,5
Minerals—		
Calcium (mg)	3,0	1,5
Iron (mg)	1,5	0,75
Vitamins—		
A (IU)	0,1	0,05
B (mg)	0,05	0,02
B2 (mg)	0,5	0,25
C (mg): Nil.		

All-Purpose Cattle of Communal Areas

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 81 p 13

[Article by G. van Niekerk, Acting Chief Animal and Pasture Officer, Agritech]

[Text]

UNLIKE the commercial sector where cattle are kept mainly for the production of beef for sale, the farmers in the communal areas at present keep cattle to perform functions to produce their food requirements rather than for the purpose of beef production.

The functions are: Draught power: manure production; milk production: and meat.

All farmers want to produce grains and other food crops to satisfy the family's daily and annual requirements and to do this animal draught power is required as not many tractors are as yet around.

To get a reasonable yield fertilisers are required and cattle manure has over the years proved a valuable plant food and is widely used in communal areas.

It has been said that the biggest dairy herd is owned by farmers in the communal area but as no dairy cattle are kept milk yield is low.

What is produced may satisfy the requirements of those families who own cattle but not the entire rural population.

The per capita meat consumption of the rural population is difficult to establish but is higher than officially believed.

At present cattle are estimated to number 2 800 000 herd composed of the following:

Bulls	5%	140 000
Oxen	22%	616 000
Cows	32%	896 000
Heifers	16%	448 000
Steers	6%	168 000
Calves	19%	532 000
Total	100%	2 800 000

Weed Control Is Essential

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 81 p 13

[Article by D. Ziso]

[Text]

ALL cropping is done with one aim in mind — to reap a good harvest. This, in turn means more food. The crop must be protected from a number of adverse environmental factors, if high yields are to be achieved. One of these factors is weed infestation.

A weed is a plant which grows where it is not wanted.

Weeds are usually associated with cropped lands, where their effect is more pronounced.

Certain weeds are associated with certain crops and will be found to be more prevalent under specific soil conditions.

Examples of weeds which infest crop lands are: —

- Shamva grass — found on heavier soils.
- Nutgrass — very resistant to cultivation.
- Pigweed — easy to control.
- Mexican cloves — on lighter soils.
- Rapoko grass — on all soils; difficult to eradicate.
- Witchweed — Paramte of a maize crop.
- Couch grass — Hardy and resistant.
- Starbur — abundant in communal sandveld areas.

A weed, like a crop, is a plant which eats, breathes, drinks and grows.

Because of this, it will compete with a planted crop for food.

The amount of fertiliser recommended for application to any field is designed to meet the requirements of the crop. Weeds only help to deplete crop food.

Water uptake of a crop is related to growth because it is in water that the dissolved nutrients can be taken up by the roots. Water is rarely adequate for our crop needs.

So it must be utilised efficiently.

Apart from using up the water, weeds encourage increased evaporation because evaporation takes place mainly through the leaves.

Light and air are also important factors required by a growing plant. Air is used for respiration and photosynthesis.

It uses light in the manufacture of carbohydrates.

Weeds tend to shade the crop, reducing the amount of light available to the crop.

Weeds have often been associated with certain diseases.

Maize stalk virus is more prevalent where a lot of green weeds are allowed to grow.

Pests which damage the crop may find refuge in weeds during the off-season.

The cutworm has been known to survive on weeds in winter.

The effect of weeds is to depress crop yields.

This is more so when the crop is infested when still young.

Up to 50 percent crop yields can be lost in cotton due to weeds.

Weeds also affect the quality of the crop.

From this, then, it is imperative that weeds must be controlled.

Methods of weed-control fall into the following categories: —

- Good land management;
- Hand weeding;
- Mechanical weeding;
- The use of chemical weed killers.

Best results are achieved by adopting a combination of 1, 2, 3 or 1 and 4 or 1, 2 and 4.

The important thing is to ensure a weed-free seedbed from germination to flowering.

This ensures the crop is away before being interfered with by weeds.

More and more farmers are using herbicides where labour is a limiting factor.

Good land management includes good and deep ploughing to bury all the weeds.

If the operations are done at the right time a lot of the weed seeds will be buried and be unable to germinate.

There is still room for improvement among farmers in their weed control measures.

Fertilisers are increasingly becoming expensive.

We cannot afford to feed weeds.

But we can surely do with a little bit more grain to feed the hungry populations of the world.

CSO: 4700/147

BRIEFS

HEALTH MINISTER DISMISSED--A spokesman for the prime minister's office announced this evening the removal from office of Dr Herbert Ushewokunze as minister of health. Dr Mazorodze, the deputy minister of health, will be appointed minister as from tomorrow, 13 October 1981. [Text] [CA140358 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Oct 81] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says that it is absolutely necessary for government ministers to have some sense of responsibility in their public conduct. Comrade Mugabe was speaking at a briefing for a few selected newsmen this evening, during which he explained his decision to relieve Comrade Ushewokunze of his position as minister of health. He said that Comrade Ushewokunze's dismissal from the cabinet has nothing to do with the course he has been following, but the minister's conduct. The prime minister particularly singled out Comrade Ushewokunze's public criticism of the public service board and the minister's [word indistinct] statement to demonstrators from Parirenyatwa Hospital. Comrade Mugabe said he had been upset by the news of the demonstrations, which occurred while he was attending the commonwealth prime ministers' conference. He said that Comrade Ushewokunze's criticism of the public service commission has been tantamount to criticism of the prime minister, who is also minister of public service. The prime minister said that it has been (?thought) that the public service commission has been able to advance Africans in the various organs of the state including the ministry of health. Comrade Mugabe said he regarded the commission in the highest esteem and so did most of the ministers in the government. He said Comrade Ushewokunze's attacks on the commission were therefore regrettable because the channels in which any such criticism could have been aimed were not proper. [sentence as heard] [Text] [CA140900 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 13 Oct 81]

RELATIONS WITH USSR--The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says Zimbabwe is ready to develop maximum relations with the Soviet Union as long as such ties do not jeopardize the country's links with other countries. Speaking in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe intends to remain as nonaligned as possible. He said that relations with the Soviet Union have improved and Moscow is now providing technical and educational assistance. The prime minister said he hopes this will be followed by economic aid. Comrade Mugabe said that Zimbabwe wants to retain its freedom to choose her own friends as she determines her freedom to oppose any actions by either side which militates against peace and security. [Text] [CA191506 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Oct 81]

DIPLOMATIC TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS--Salisbury, Oct 17 (AFP)--The government has told foreign embassies in Zimbabwe that they should restrict the number of their staff and must inform the authorities before their personal travel more than 40 km (25 miles) outside the capital. Several embassies here have confirmed receiving notices from the government stating that their foreign staff should not exceed 20, and that personnel traveling beyond the 40 km limit must inform the authorities of their travel plans two days before the trip. The measures go into effect on November 1. The reasons for the measures were not clear, and government officials were not available for comment. But the new rules are similar to regulations in African states such as Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania, and they are in use throughout eastern European countries. [Text] [AB171153 Paris AFP in English 1144 GMT 17 Oct 81]

UNION CHIEF VISITS MOSCOW--The president of the Media Workers' Union of Zimbabwe, Mr Elton Mutasa, leaves for Moscow on Monday for a seven-day conference of the International Organisation of Journalists. Mr Mutasa said yesterday: "There is no doubt that this shows we are being accepted by the international community." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Oct 81 p 7]

STATE TO FLOAT LOAN--A new long-term loan for $25 million is to be floated by the Government at an annual interest rate of 12,25 percent against the issue of Local Registered Stock, the Reserve Bank announced yesterday. The purpose of the loan is to assist in financing expenditure for economic, social and administrative services in Zimbabwe. The purchase price is $98,90 percent. Payment of not less than $10 percent is required on application while any outstanding balance is payable at or before 11 am on January 29, 1982. The stock will be redeemed at par on October 29, 2001, but the Minister of Finance may decide to redeem stock at par, on a pro rata basis, on or after October 29, 1996, subject to three months' notice being given to stockholders. Subscription lists will be opened at 9 am on October 29, 1981 and will be closed when the loan has been fully subscribed or, at the latest, on November 2, 1981. Applications must be sent to the chief general manager of the Reserve Bank, on Form "A" provided with the prospectus. Only applications for amounts of $100 nominal value of stock, or a multiple thereof, will be considered. Interest will be payable half-yearly and the first payment will be made on April 29, 1982. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in Englis 15 Oct 81 p 1]

CHINESE TEXTILES--Bulawayo--Links between Chinese and Zimbabwean testile industries could be forged by the end of the year, the Chinese ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Chu Qiyuan, said in Bulawayo yesterday. A small delegation from the textile import and export corporation of China is due to arrive here in November or December. Mr Chu said the visit of the delegation could lead to links being forged between the textile industries of the two nations. On his second visit to Bulawayo since arriving a year ago, the ambassador was shown around the premises of a Bulawayo textile firm. He was accompanied by his wife, Mrs Chu Chunpei, his secretary, Mr Ni Quiquan, and a member of the embassy staff, Mr Ding Meizhang. Mr Chu said after his visit that he was impressed with what he had seen. "One has to know more details of the economic life of the country to which one has been sent as ambassador. "My first visit to Bulawayo earlier this year was for the trade fair. This time I wanted to take a closer look around the city and especially the industry. "In the future, we will try to

establish better links between China and Zimbabwe and we will be concentrating on the trade fair next year. "Zimbabwe is an important country at the moment--the centre of world attention--and you have, in your first year since independence, achieved great things." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Oct 81 p 3]

COL RISE--Bulawayo--The cost of living for higher income families rose dramatically between July and August, according to the latest Government statistics. Figures released by the Central Statistical Office show a rise from 265,5 in July to 273,6 in August, an increase of 4,2 percent. Contributory factors were increases in the rate of sales tax and rises in the prices of petrol, domestic workers' wages, rent, telephone charges and pork products. For lower income families, the all items index rose from 251,6 points in March to 255 points in June, an increase of 1,4 percent. Main causes were increases in the price of onions, beef, car spares, women's dresses and rent. Most vegetables showed significant price decreases. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Oct 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/145 END

JPRS 79373

4 November 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2516

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No. 2516

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OVERVIEW OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION ON CONTINENT

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Oct 81 p 6

[Part II of Article by Mort Rosenblum: "Democratic Rule, Oil Richness and Deep Troubles in Nigeria"]

[Text]

ONE in every five Africans lives in this colourful nation, the epitome of emerging Africa's extremes.

Nigeria was put together mainly from the Hausas and Fulanis of the desert north and two coastal tribes, the Yoruba in the west and the Ibos in the east.

At independence in 1960, political parties followed tribal lines, and a series of coups ended democracy in 1966. The Ibos, rejecting military rule by northerners, created Biafra, but they were forced back into Nigeria in a 2½-year war that left a million dead.

In a climate of reconciliation, enriched by oil, Nigerians built business empires, expanded services and roads, and eventually untangled their once-paralysed ports.

Today, Nigeria is back under democratic rule. Its oilfields thrive. But it is one of the most troubled nations in Africa.

During the post-war boom of the 1970s, thousands of millions of dollars were lost to bad management, profiteering and theft. Crops were neglected, and youths streamed into the cities. A nation that once fed itself now spends $2,760 million a year to import food.

The world oil glut is squeezing Nigeria, already committed to spending thousands of millions on a new capital city at Abuja and on revitalising agriculture.

Lagos, designed for fewer than a million inhabitants, has three million — or five million. Families cannot be counted, living in rusty tin lean-to shacks off stinking ditches or in thatch shanties over the water. It is perhaps the most expensive city in the world, but many cannot afford enough pounded yam to make it through the week.

Import controls mean some staples are available only to those who can pay black market prices. Corrupt officials grant permits for imports that sell for half the price of protected locally-made versions of the same thing.

While most countries are working hard to entice capital, one Western diplomat observed: "Here they think they're doing you a favour by letting you in to look at the place."

The climate offers high profits for investors with the stamina to withstand the violent crime, high costs, inefficiency and what many call an arrogant attitude.

A Nigerian journalist, who asked not to be named, explains it this way to trusted friends: "Now we talk in thousands of millions, instead of the hundreds before, but we were better off in the 60s. Everything is increasing, including crime. You don't dare go out now; everybody is home by 9 or 10 p.m. The danger is not only the robbers but also the police. What hope if the police are in with the rogues?

"It is the money, the corruption. Everyone is used to dirty money... The whole place is useless."

The news is better at the other extreme in Botswana, a nation of 850,000 inhabitants and four times as many cattle. At independence, it had almost no resources. What was not sand was swamp.

It trades with neighbouring South Africa, and admits it.

Sudden wealth from diamond and mineral discoveries was channelled into development projects, social services and schools. The country' people are poor, and there is unemployment. But it is a viable, stable nation.

Since the recent coup attempt in Gambia, the only African nations to have preserved effective multi-party democracy without internal upheaval are Botswana and Mauritius.

The example of any nation makes a point applicable to others. And the twin cases of the Ivory Coast and Guinea show dramatically how similar colonies, both French, developed in opposite directions.

The Ivory Coast chose to remain close to France, with massive aid and French advisers in the government. Today, the Ivory Coast has a $10,000 million economy with only agricultural wealth. Abidjan has skyscrapers and motorways, and social services reach deep into the interior. Per-capita income is a relatively prosperous $1,260.

Only one party is allowed, but voters now elect their representatives within the party. President Felix Houphouet- Boigny, though an authoritarian who restricts civil liberties, prefers to co-opt the opposition rather than jail it. He spots promising young politicians and brings them into the party structure early. Most decide their only future is within the system.

Guinea chose a total break at independence, and the French stalked off, taking light fixtures and instruction books with them. Despite vast bauxite deposits and rich soil, the nation is poor. The capital, Conakry, is a dilapidated version of its former self, and staples are hard to find. Per-capita income is $220.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure's record on human rights is a grim one of torture, long imprisonment on arbitrary charges and mysterious deaths.

By all measurable standards, the Ivory Coast has made it, and Guinea has not. But such judgments ignore elements that cannot be measured.

In the Ivory Coast, the presence of 75,000 Frenchmen, 100,000 Lebanese and two million non-Ivorian West Africans means native graduates often cannot find work, and they grow resentful. In a rush to export, Ivorian tropical forests were reduced from 15 million hectares to less than 1.6 million hectares, agronomists estimate.

In Guinea, Sekou Toure has organised the five million people into socialist cells that control most aspects of life, including food distribution.

He says his goal was to develop his people before his economy and, in that regard, his nation is far better off than those still tied to France.

"We have had to create a new spirit and consciousness, and do away with the old religious and tribal differences that divide us," he said in an interview. "That takes more time than building a factory."

Some African technocrats say foreign aid is all too often wasted on foreigners who come for brief periods to impose inappropriate solutions to problems they do not understand.

In a West African capital, a Malian agronomist exploded during an interview, throwing massive report after massive report onto his desk.

"All these by foreign experts, all on the same things and all useless," he said, sweeping a hand over the pile of yellowed documents. "In Mali, USAID (the US Agency for International Development) put out $2.5 million for a feedlot project, and more than $2 million of it went to administration and audits and Americans who cost $90,000 each. Then people say nothing came of it because we stole all the money and we're incompetent."

Although some projects are badly conceived, aid money has indeed been wasted or stolen by local officials.

A case is Zaire, the former Belgian Congo, where the strong-willed President Mobutu Sese Seko, with political genius and a secret police, has stabilised chaos.

Today's peace is amazing for anyone who knew the old Congo. Violent crime is rare. Kinshasa is a pleasant city where those with money can live the good life.

It is equally amazing that a country with enormous reserves of copper, cobalt, diamonds, tropical wood and fertile soil should be mortgaged for the next generation. It has $5,600 million in foreign debt.

Half the coffee crop and much of the diamonds are trucked out by smugglers. Foreign exchange pours out on the black market and comes back as luxury imports only a few can afford.

A lucky handful live on this huge "parallel economy," which contributes almost nothing to the state, and the rest struggle to survive.

Mobutu's family fortune is estimated in the hundreds of millions, and many public servants think nothing of paying $100 for a bottle of wine, three times the monthly salary of the sentinels who guard their homes 72 hours a week.

Some of the wealth filters down through extended families and largesse. Many Zaireans live day to day, speculating on a few cans of sar-

dines or selling cigarettes, one at a time, to squeeze enough money for a single meal of manioc root.

One unemployed teacher put it: "We live by miracle."

The problem, apart from bad luck and corruption, is largely bad planning, bad advice and a reluctance to cut losses.

In 1974, Zaire began a power line from its Inga Dam to the Shaba copper mines, 1,800 kilometres away through dense rainforest. It was to open in late 1976, costing $330 million. It is now scheduled for 1982, at $1,000 million.

"And they don't need the thing," said an American working on the project. "They've got hydroelectric potential in Shaba. This is direct current so they can't use it for any cities along the way. And they spent too much, so the refinery it is meant to power is closed down. But if they want it... we'll build it."

From all evidence, basic solutions require psychological changes as much as economic ones. Africans say tribalism and corruption cannot stop until leaders set the example. Peasants must be shown that new methods are in their own interest.

Rene Dumont noted in his book, *Africa Strangled*, that African farmers would not work in cooperatives if others in the economy were not doing their part.

"Peasants may be conservative and backward," he wrote, "but they're not idiots."

Dumont also wrote: "Allowing the privileged classes to manage the nation in the sole interest of groups in power is the road to ruin."

Africa's future, most specialists agree, depends on careful use of every available resource. The problem is a lack of management and organisation, they say. The West can afford the wastefulness of its society, but Africa cannot. — AP

CSO: 4700/169

EDUCATION MINISTER AFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH LIBYA

Tripoli AL-TALIB in Arabic 16 Aug 81 pp 8-9

[Report on Interview with Minister of National Education, Acheikh Ibn Oumar: "Chad's Minister of Education Tells AL-TALIB That Pure Arabic Language is Language of People of Chad, Discusses Establishment of Uniform Educational Plan"]

> [Text] The cultural revolution provides a solution for eliminating the remnants of colonialism. The revolution of Chad is proposing the good news announced by the Third World Theory.

In the terrain of the Dark Continent and from the land of Chad the darkness of slavery and the fires of treacherous colonialism were driven away by the country's revolutionary citizens who are true to themselves and to their principles and who love freedom without which human life on this earth becomes futile. Human beings were born to be free, and so must live freely. It was in Chad on its journey to the liberated land, that the newspaper, AL-TALIB, the voice of the student odyssey, met one of the leaders of Chad. This leader from Chad firmly believes that colonialism was the source of misery for the people of Chad who will never renounce the freedom which they regained.

The interview was with the Brother, Acheikh Ibn Oumar, the minister of education in the government of Chad. We asked him at the outset to reveal to us the cultural remnants of colonialism which it left on this good earth and to tell us whether or not these remnants have been eliminated.

Our brother minister, Acheikh Ibn Oumar proceeded to speak to us in classical Arabic, a language he masters and speaks fluently, discrediting thereby the allegations of colonialists who consider Chad to be a part of France overseas. They think the citizens of Chad have given up everything [in their heritage] and can only communicate in the colonialist's language. However, Chad's liberals have discredited these dreams and aborted these attempts. Genuine Arab culture whose roots in Chad go back farther than colonialist imagine are still alive and throbbing in people's veins. Chadians speak and communicate with each other in the Arabic language, and

they are in agreement on every large or small issue. Brother Minister Acheikh Ibn Oumar indicated to us that this interview was not the first of its kind to bring one of the leaders of Chad and Libyan Arab journalists together. He also pointed out that it would not be the last meeting between revolutionaries on both scenes. He said that this interview was one part in a long series of communications that have been taking place since the outbreak of the revolution in Chad between the revolutionary movement of Chad, the FROLINAT, and the revolutionaries of the great first of September. "At that time we were modest groups practicing the method of revolution and revolutionaries. Finally we were able to eliminate reactionaries and do away with colonialism with the participation, assistance and support of [our] revolutionary brothers in al-Jamahiriyah.

"To respond to your question, we will have to touch upon the existence of colonialism in Chad before we move to a discussion of what this colonialism left behind.

"Colonialist and reactionary sources are trying to make us believe that French colonialism came to the African continent in general to enlighten it and to put the African people in step with what is called world civilization. It were as though Africa had no civilization!

"Chad did have and still has an old, distinctive civilization, especially in the northern, eastern and central part [of the country]. That civilization is based on the Islamic religion and on Arab culture. There is no more telling evidence of this than the historical documents that can be found at present, such as the letters that were exchanged between kings when Islam was spreading, especially in the kingdom of Ouaddai, the kingdom of Kanem-Bornu the kingdom of Bagirmi and a few other kingdoms of the Middle East. There are also written historical accounts, especially a book by (ibn Furtuwa), a 13th century scholar in the kingdom of Kanem-Bornu. That scholar provides incontrovertible evidence that Islamic civilization has deep and ancient roots in Chad but that after colonialism entered Chad in the 20th century with the excuse of strengthening civilization and after it revealed its ugly face, a very serious incident occurred in the city of Abeche in 1917. That city was considered the capital of the northern section of Chad. There the colonialist army massacred intellectuals, thereby revealing from the first instant the colonialist plan to do away with the roots of Arab civilization. From that time until ours colonialism has not ceased nor has it spared any effort in fighting Arab and Islamic civilization in Chad. Thus it slaughtered and arrested Chad's intellectuals who tried to establish independent Arab schools, and it forced others to flee the country.

"Colonialism took action after that to spread its own culture which it claims is [synonymous with] civilization and development. It established schools and brought in Christian missionary missions. The country began experiencing a state of cultural hodge-podge, and a new generation was born that hardly knew anything about its history; it knew nothing but French culture. From here we can move to a discussion about the remnants which colonialism left behind in Chad.

"We can say that although the reactionary colonialist presence in Chad has finally been eliminated from a military standpoint, we still have a long way to go to liberate our land from the remnants of colonialist French culture. The French language is still the official language of the country, and the Arabic language is considered marginal or the language of the street despite the fact that it is widely used all over the country. Even in the southern section of Chad citizens speak an informal spoken Arabic dialect in their daily dealings [with each other].

"Thus among the remnants of colonialism we have among our citizens intellectuals who know nothing about the original culture of Chad whose origins and affiliations are Arab and Islamic.

"In the context of its plan to obliterate the roots of Chad's civilization, colonialism tried to encourage some backward and reactionary tendencies that assume a religious garb. It tried to spread backward religious beliefs that are very far from the proper instructions of religion and from a genuine understanding of revolution. Then, relying on the importance of the tribe in the makeup of our society, it tried to establish firmly among the masses of the people a tendency to favor one's class and one's tribe. Colonialism took this step in the political field to break up citizens' ranks and to spread rancor among citizens so that we would fight each other and create thereby a breach between the north and the south. The two parts of the country would fight with each other over power under the guise of religion. Colonialism entered the south in the name of religion through missionaries despite the fact that the ratio of Christians [to the population] in the south is small. It promoted the struggle between the north and the south as a struggle between Muslims and Christians over power."

The brother minister also indicated that from the first days of its presence in Chad and throughout the duration of its term in that country colonialism pursued repressive, terrorist methods. It began by striking at intellectuals to obliterate all the features of Arab Islamic civilization. [We asked], "Did intellectuals put up any resistance? Were those who managed to escape satisfied with merely escaping?"

"As I said colonialism first tried to do away with intellectuals in particular and then at the same time to find those who would take up the culture of the colonialist. In this regard we can divide history into three stages so we can explain clearly the intentions of colonialism and in return the revolutionary attempts that were made by some liberal progressive elements. We cannot say there was a revolutionary movement or a revolutionary resistance in the first stage. That stage can be limited to the period that preceded World War II. There were, however, individual positions assumed by a few Muslim scientists and intellectuals. At that time these positions were more like self-defense postures. However, we must not deny the exemplary courage which these positions represent.

"In the period between World War II and the late fifties progressive ideas began to reach some national groups in Chad, especially after the formation

of the African Democratic Rally [RDA]. This party was formed to bring together the national independence movement inside the African colonies, especialy in the western part of the continent. It was formed because of Chad's relations with the countries of West Africa all of which were subservient to the same intellectual class in Chad. At the same time a few trade unions, parties and modest party groups were formed. Their purpose was to achieve ideological, revolutionary clarity. From a political standpoint at least they had clear revolutionary positions. This was especially the case with the students who organized themselves and went out in several demonstrations calling for independence and freedom.

"There was also the movement of Ibrahim Abatcha, the founder of the FROLINAT movement in the late fifties. The revolutionary movement grew out of all these initiatives.

"With regard to the third stage which we have been experiencing since the outbreak of the first of September Revolution in al-Jamahiriyah, [I can say that] the stage of resisting colonialism directly has begun. We are using everything we have to oppose colonialism. The date we can record for this period is the outbreak of the first of September Revolution in al-Jamahiriyah when the revolutionary movement in Chad presented for the first time a complete intellectual alternative to colonialism by presenting the good news announced by the Third World theory. This third stage is the last one [in the battle to] win the freedom and independence of the people of Chad. We are determined to eliminate once and for all the political, economic, social and cultural remnants of colonialism."

[We asked], "Colonialism and its colonialist culture will inevitably recede and be wiped out with the proclamation of the cultural revolution which is proposing a cultural alternative that promises freedom and the people's ultimate control of all their capabilities. Will the cultural revolution be proclaimed?"

"It is very difficult for me as minister of education in the government to answer this question because this matter is referred to all the members [of the government]. But as a fighter in Chad I can say that the ideas which prevail in our society can only be changed by a cultural revolution. However, the situation in Chad, and especially the role that was played by the aforementioned remnants of colonialism and the role played by a few reactionary or client elements, which infiltrated the ranks of the revolution, kept the genuine, vital questions of the revolution marginal for a long period of time in the revolution's history. At present we are celebrating, or more correctly we did celebrate in the past few weeks, the 15th anniversary of Chad's revolutionary movement. Quite frankly, however, on the cultural level we are seeing a kind of backlash on the scene in Chad, and it is due as I said to the remnants of colonialism. I am quite convinced that the outbreak of a radical cultural revolution is inevitable. Such a revolution will show neither mercy nor courtesy in eliminating the remnants of colonialism.

"I want to affirm that revolutionaries and those who espouse the revolution's real thinking on the scene in Chad are convinced that the outbreak of the cultural revolution is the only solution for doing away with all the remnants and contradictions of colonialism within the ranks of Chad."

[We asked], "Perhaps the most important step that would help expedite the elimination of colonialist culture is that of revealing its malice and its shameful intentions vis a vis the students of Chad themselves. Can you, its brother minister, give us an idea what the attitudes of Chad's students in general are about the colonialist agenda?"

"There is a kind of national feeling prevailing among students, especially among those who absorbed colonialist culture. There is a feeling that the educational policy, which has been pursued since colonialism and after the false independence, has been serving the interests of colonialism first and foremost. There is more than one piece of evidence of this.

"A long time ago a few individuals realized the danger of introducing the French language [into Chad] as an official or a national language to replace the Arabic language. They assumed clear positions against [that step] and made numerous attempts to present this problem nationally. Finally, we saw this during the staff convention that was held last May under the government's supervision. Our fellow intellectuals used this opportunity as a platform to affirm that the Arabic language in Chad's history was an inseparable part of our contemporary cultural heritage and to affirm that the French language was playing a colonialist role. We can also say that students are aware of the need to change the educational courses or policy in general because these are colonialist. But so far, as I said, we lack the clarity of vision particularly in the theoretical field. In any systematic position or attempt to effect change, unless a course, a theory or a clear idea is utilized, the successful performance of a function and actual success in doing away with the backwardness and negative ignorance in which [this country] finds itself will prove to be difficult. A system cannot be changed unless there is another to replace it. I repeat: in general we must say that this stage is a stage of transition to strengthen revolutionary thinking in general and the field of education in particular."

The brother minister does not object to the idea of establishing a uniform educational plan for al-Jamahiriyah and Chad. In the next few days he intends to meet the secretary of education in al-Jamahiriyah, and in the light of the meeting an agreement will be reached about which uniform educational plan [will be adopted].

It is thus time for the political "wheeler-dealers" to be quiet, and it is time for colonialists to know that the liberals will not tarry for one instant in getting together with those who love freedom to wipe out every reactionary colonialist attempt. It is time for them to know that Africa, which was and still is the cradle of civilization, does not accept degradation and injustice; it will not succumb to humiliation; it will continue

to fight against every interfering colonialist and every decadent reactionary.

Africa will be for Africans only. It will ally itself with no one but itself. The armed struggle against imperialism and colonialism will continue.

8592
CSO: 4704/9

ASIANS CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC VIABILITY

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Dieter Ebeling: "The Uncomfortable Truths About Kenya's Asians"]

[Text]

NAIROBI

THE streets are full of women in colourful saris. The signs outside the shops bear the strange sounding names of their owners — Ramji Lakamshi or Prakash Patel.

The man at the counter leafs through a copy of the "Times of India" and chats to a friend in his native language Gujarati. A group of turbanned Sikhs huddle together in a cafe over a meal of chapatis and curry.

The scene is not an Indian city, but Nairobi, capital of Kenya.

Around 79,000 Asians of Pakistani and Indian descent live in this East African state. They make up half of one per cent of the population, but dominate the retail trade, light industry and construction.

When an African buys something, the man he pays at the cash register is more often than not an Asian. This often irritates African politicians, and prompts periodic calls for the repatriation of the Asians and the "Africanisation" of the economy. Such demands have resurfaced lately.

FAVOURABLE

"Everything is favourable for Whites and Browns," Kenya's Assistant Minister for Livestock Development, Martin Shikuku, told Parliament recently.

"We want to share the wealth of this country equitably." Eighteen years after independence the economy still needed to be "Africanized" and not "Kenyanised," he said.

Noting that 32,600 of the Asians were Kenyan citizens, as were ten per cent of the 45,000 Europeans living in Kenya, the minister warned there could be no "stability and peace in the world when some people's stomachs are empty."

His colleague, Koigi Wa Wamwere, put it more bluntly: "Today we have a class society where the Europeans are number one, the Asians number two and the Africans number three."

Indian merchants and seafarers settled on the African coast of the Indian Ocean a long time ago. At the end of the last century 13,000 Indian labourers were used to build the railway from the Port of Mobassa to Uganda.

As Britain consolidated its colonial presence in east Africa, the influx of traders and craftsmen from the Indian subcontinent grew. More often than not they set up shop in the interior, around which small communities grew.

Many of the Indians living in Kenya have never seen India. Their parents or grandparents settled here.

Shikuku's verbal broadside against the "foreigners" resulted in a flood of letters to newspapers, giving vent to years of pent-up anger at their dominant role in the economy.

Minister for Home and Constitutional Affairs Charles Njonjo recognised the potential seriousness of the discussion and came to the defence of the Asians, telling Shikuku that the Kenyan constitution

knows no skin colour, and does not differentiate between Africans, Asians or others.

"Racialism in this country is something that we abhor as we abhor racialism in South Africa," he declared, and added that the Asians, Europeans and Arabs had become whipping boys for Kenya's failures.

Njonjo cautioned: "If we are going to condemn South Africa for racialism, we should not condemn Asians and call them paper citizens."

Referring to an offer by Shikuku to speak in Njonjo's constituency to determine who had the people's support, the minister replied: "Shikuku would be beaten up by the people if he were to show his face there."

Many Africans regard the Asians' closed society with suspicion, and claim that it stops them from getting a foothold in the economy. This explains why Idi Amin's brutal expulsion of 32,000 Asians from Uganda nine years ago met with initial approval.

Only later, as the Ugandan economy was in a shambles, was it clear that the knowledge and skills the Asians took with them could not be replaced so easily.

POPULATION

Over the past two decades the Asian population of Kenya has steadily shrunk. In the 1960s and 1970s when efforts were underway to Africanise the economy, thousands left Kenya because they did not want to take out Kenyan citizenship.

Their shops and factories were bought up by Africans only to change back later into Asian hands.

Lack of money and experience, coupled with the realisation that a shopkeeper had to do more than just sit at the cash till, forced the African owners to sell.

President Daniel Arap Moi stepped in recently to put an end to the debate. "I don't need MPs who talk a lot like parrots that sing tunes they don't understand. I need MPs who are men of action."

Those members of Parliament who "jump around saying the economy of the country is not as it should be," should themselves take out a state-backed credit and open up a business of their own.

At the same time Moi appealed to the Asian community to share their skills and knowledge to enable Africans to participate more in Kenya's economic life.

The Asians are not loved, but they are needed, as one observer put it. — DPA

CSO: 4700/170

JUSTICE MINISTER BACKS ONE-PARTY SYSTEM

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 12 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE MINISTER FOR JUSTICE, Mr. Polycarp, who was chairman of the Constitution Committee, on Friday spoke defensively in favour of one party government.

The Minister said one party governments, were in fact more democratic than multi party systems. He said in multi party governments MPs are not free to speak what they think, but are bound by party dogma and go to parliament with instructions to toe the party line.

"A number of people in modern political philosophy cannot understand Swazi democracy because they think the only way to be democratic is when there are political parties," he said.

"Other people think there should even be an official opposition in order for a government to be are political parties," he said.

The Minister was speaking during a reception to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Wuchang revolution which overthrew the Manchu dynasty in China and set up a Republic; in the Royal Swazi Hotel on Friday evening.

The reception was given by the Chinese ambassador to Swaziland, Mr. Chou Tung-hua.

Mr. Dlamini invited those who think there is no democracy in Swaziland to sit-in during Parliamentary debates to cast-off their prejudices.

"In a multi party situation, people go to parliament with closed minds determined to do nothing but toe the party line," he said. He argued that party dogma inhibits free debate.

"I ask you, which is more democratic, to go to a meeting with a free mind or to go with a closed mind," he asked.

The audience burst out laughing when the Minister said: "We are communal, but not communistic.

On a brighter note, Mr. Dlamini expressed appreciation for the assistance provided by the Chinese Republic to Swaziland, particularly in agriculture. He also thanked the Chinese for their contributions towards displays during the Diamond Jubilee.

Mr. Chou said although his country had many problems internationally it has made remarkable progress.

"We have been able to weather all storms and we came out stronger than ever," he said. "We are grateful to all our friends, Swaziland among them, for the support they have given us," he said.

CSO: 4700/161

PM DISCUSSES DUAL LEGAL SYSTEM

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE SWAZI people are neither strangers nor immune to the problems caused or arising from the dual application of laws and systems inherited from their colonial masters alongside their own indigenous laws and institutions, says the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla.

In a speech delivered on his behalf by the Minister for Justice, Mr. Polycarp Dlamini at the official opening of the First All Africa Law Conference at the Swazi Royal Hotel and Spa yesterday, the Prime Minister stated that the dual systems thus created - whether the imported component is Dutch-Roman or English - all present a common problem - the individual is caught in the middle.

The individual, he said, was subject to two legal systems, two sets of possible consequences for one act.

"Even in matters of crime, he lives under two jurisdictions, each with the right to punish the same wrongful act - though of course the type of punishment may vary from system to system", said the Prime Minister.

The theme of the conference is: 'the individual under African law' and is being attended by members of the law fraternity from almost all over Africa. The delegates include Ministers from a number of countries.

The idea for such a conference, the first in the whole of Africa originated from Mr. Justice David Cohen, a retired judge of the High Court of Swaziland, who formed a co-ordinating committee comprising among others some staff members of the University College of Swaziland. He is attending the conference.

It is being financed by the United States Agency for International Development, and ends this Friday.

In his speech, the Prime Minister invited the delegates to try through their concerted efforts to provide the bridges that will form a harmonious link between what he called the two sometimes diametrically opposed systems.

Addressing himself to what he termed the issue of law-reform, the Prime Minister stated: "There is no doubt that in some areas the present pattern of our

CSO: 4700/161

PM DENIES STATEMENT ON BOYCOTT OF GAMES

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE PRIME MINISTER, Prince Mabandla has categorically denied that he had ever told a press conference in Australia that African leaders at last week's Commonwealth Conference had decided against a boycott of next year's Commonwealth Games.

Prince Mabandla told a press conference in Mbabane yesterday - a day after his return from Melbourne where he attended this year's Commonwealth meeting, that he had told the reporters that this issue had never even been discussed by the conference.

He also made in clear during yesterday's press conference that he had told the Australian reporters that the question whether or not to boycott the games was a domestic affair for individual countries, entirely depending upon how each country conducted its sport policy.

The Prime Minister described this year's Commonwealth Conference as having been a big success except for the sad news of the assassination of President Sadat which reached the head of states as they wound up their deliberations.

Three new members were admitted to the Commonwealth, including Zimbabwe, whose independence had been one of the major issues during the 1979 Commonwealth Conference in Lusaka, Zambia.

Other issues reviewed with concern by this year's conference was lack of international security in the face of presently mounting tension between the superpowers.

The 41 members expressed concern at the present state of the world economy, particularly in view of the widening gap between the poor and rich countries.

While developed countries were urged to help the poor, the summit also emphasised that the burden of assisting the underdeveloped countries should not be the entire responsibility of the rich nations.

Prince Mabandla said the summit stressed that all concerned should put their shoulders of the wheel, including the poor nations themselves.

The delegates also expressed concern at the worsening energy crisis which had resulted in escalated transport cost. Transporting food for instance, from developed to underdeveloped countries, the summit felt was too costly.

Many developing countries were said to be finding it increasingly difficult to pay for the transporting of food from rich countries.

The next conference will be held in New Delhi, India in 1983. At the end of the conference Prince Mabandla toured a number of places of interest in Australia, including sugar growing areas.

CSO: 4700/161

REPORTAGE ON ALL-AFRICAN LAW CONFERENCE

Protest Against South Africa

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

DELEGATES from the East African countries who pulled out of the All Africa Law Conference at the Ezulwini Valley this week in protest against the presence of South African scholars were expected to leave the country yesterday.

The delegations from Tanzania and Uganda led by their respective Ministers of Justice walked out of the conference on Monday afternoon. The Ministers are Mrs. Julia Manning of Tanzania and Mr Grace Wanya of Uganda.

The continued attendance of the Zimbabwean delegation was yesterday said by some delegates to be uncertain after the walk out by Tanzania and Uganda.

Anti-South Africa elements issued a statement on Monday afternoon stating conditions for the attendance of the South Africans following objections to their presence.

The statement pointed out among other things that "in view of the human rights implication of the conference theme, scholars from a country whose records with respect of human rights is as abhorrent and brutal as South Africa's should participate only if they had in their scholarships demonstrated a clear commitment to the abolition of the apartheid system."

The Tanzanian and Ugandan delegations were approached by the Times reporters in the lounge of the Royal Swazi Hotel and Spa where they were discussing the matter with conference leaders yesterday morning.

They declined to comment, pointing out that they were still discussing the matter with conference officials.

A spokesman for the conference organisers later confirmed to the Times that the two East African countries' delegates would be leaving the country.

Among the South African scholars attending the conference are Prof. J.D. Van de Vyver, Prof. A.L. Vilakazi and Mrs. Carmen Nathan who it is understood were invited to the conference because of their scholarships and demonstrated commitment to equal justice, the enhancement of human dignity and the abolition of apartheid in South Africa.

The issue of their presence was raised on Monday afternoon by Kenya's Lee Mutonga, Chairman of the African Bar Association whose comments caused a heated reaction from Prof. Vilakazi.

Although South African by birth, Prof. Vilakazi is now a naturalised American citizen, but presently teaching in a university in the Republic.

He said he resented that African scholars should regard Black South Africans as if they were perpetrators of a system which was oppressive to themselves.

South African Delegation Hit

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

AFRICAN delegates at the all law and human rights conference at Ezulwini told three controversial South African academics to forget about academic analysis of the South African situation and get to the grass roots of the problem because of its pressing nature.

The delegates were reacting to the paper by Professor L.J. van der Vyver of the University of Witwatersrand which gave an analysis of the human rights situation in South Africa with emphasis on plural legal practices and apartheid. Professor van der Vyver described the situation in his country as unjust and extremely complex.

Professor Lindi Mdluli, of the University of Botswana and Swaziland described Professor van der Vyver's paper as "middle class white intellectual rubbish, picking on minor things" when the problem was at the top. She described Professor A.L. Vilakazi, who is a member of the South African delegation, and who also discussed the subject, as a middle class anthropologist.

Kenya's Lee Muthoga, president of the African Bar Association, said a gathering of African lawyers must regard a situation where racial segration is forcefully institutionalised and regulated as a basis upon which all the problems are based and therefore not be interested in the details of how these forceful segragation policies are carried out.

"All the problems cannot be divorced from the system and the system cannot be divorced from them", he said. Professor van der Vyver said he tries to be more than academic in South Africa but that the conference leaders had restricted him to the theme of the conference. At one stage he was apologetic and reacted to accusations by saying he was a lawyer and not a politician.

"We lawyers do not make decisions but can influence them," said Profeffor Marcus Jones of the university of Sierra Leone.

Professor van der Vyver agreed with the other delegates that there was no need to even talk about human rights in his country unless blacks are granted political participation. He said South Africa had not even made a start in acceptable constitutional development.

A number of seats were conspicuously empty during Professor van der Vyvers talk. One notable absence was that of Professor Okbotho Ogendo, Dean of Law, University of Nairobi, Kenya. Professor Ogendo returned to the conference meeting afterwards but refused to answer questions when asked whether his absence meant a boycott of Professor van der Vyver's talk.

The presence of the South African academics has caused a controversy and delegates from two East African countries have walked out.

There was no reaction to an emotional appeal by Mrs. Carmen Nathan of South Africa to African delegates to recognise and support white lawyers fighting for human rights in South Africa.

CSO: 4700/161

FORMER POLICE CHIEF CHARGED WITH RITUAL MURDER

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

FORMER police Superintendent Mr. Jeremiah Dube, with three others, appeared briefly before the High Court yesterday facing a charge of murder.

Dube, together with George Chibi, Idah Sihlongonyane and Mampempe Simelane, have been charged in connection with the ritual murder of a woman, Rhodinah Nxumalo, whose body was found mutilated in Siteki in 1975. The case has been postponed by consent by Mr. Justice D.D. Will to the 2nd November and the accused have all not been asked to plead.

The four were originally charged jointly with two others, Mmemo Nhleko and Fifana Phakathi. Following separations of trial granted for the others, the two have been appearing together before retired judge, Mr. Justice David Cohen.

Their trial was last month postponed sine die owing to the inability of Mr. Cohen, who has been called back from retirement, to come to Swaziland. Mr. Cohen has finally arrived and yesterday presided over a continuing civil matter involving the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

It has not been as yet established when the case against Nhleko and Phakathi is due to continue before Mr. Cohen.

Meanwhile, Dube, represented by Mr. Victor Berrange, is presently on bail following his successful second application to the High Court.

Chibi and Sihlongonyane are represented by Mr. W.M. Pupuma while Simelane is represented by Mr Peter Dunseith

CSO: 4700/161

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES THIRTEENTH UNZA GRADUATION CEREMONY

Development Reasearch Needed

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday directed the University of Zambia to use its research programme to find solutions to the country's development problems.

He challenged the institution to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

Dr Kaunda was speaking at the 13th Unza graduation ceremony attended by Party Secretary-General Mulemba, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu and other top Party and Government officials.

He was satisfied that for the first time the number of graduates had passed a 700 mark — which was a remarkable achievement for an institution only 15 years old.

But he recalled that the university had four research institutes and bureaus which carried out research in various fields.

"It appears that results from research projects do not come out as quickly as graduates do from teaching programmes. It is incumbent upon the university to make the results from their various research activities visible."

He told a colourful ceremony held on the grounds of the Great East Road campus that he would like to see Unza using its creativity to review its programmes and activities to enhance its role as an agent of change and development.

Another special feature of the graduation was that for the first time the university was awarding degrees in accountancy and business administration from its new Ndola campus.

This was in response to Dr Kaunda's announcement at the tenth graduation ceremony in 1975 that to meet the challenge of the revolution effectively the university should be decentralised and developed on a federal basis comprising three constituent institutions — Lusaka, Ndola and rural campus at Solwezi.

Dr Kaunda noted yesterday that at the Lusaka campus a new programme in international law had started and as the first products received their diplomas the move was welcome to the country's legal services which had always been understaffed.

The mission of the university was to provide a service to the nation in the form of manpower production for national development.

The basic idea of a university was inherited from the ancient Greek and Roman institutions which were developed for philosphical research and teaching.

While accepting that a university must have universal features it could not be ignored that its concepts varied according to the societies in which it originated and the historical period it developed.

"It must therefore be understood that such concepts must be modified in order that they may properly and effectively guide the mission of a university, especially in a young and dynamic nation like ours."

Dr Kaunda, who is Unza Chancellor, said universities had become community projects over the years especially in developing countries.

Their continued growth had been dictated by the needs of society and not by the demands of academics in search of a community of scholars.

"This being the case, the biggest shareholder in this enterprise is the public. The biggest shareholder therefore has the right to demand his due dividend in the form of the university's contribution to social progress."

He warned that even under heavy social pressure universities could not perform the role of an agent or social change unless they were guided by an ideology of "service."

Once this ideology was accepted the institution became alert to the needs and demands of society of which it was a part and the teachers became creative in their efforts to design new programmes that were responsive to the changing needs of society.

If the graduation number of more than 700 was anything to go by it was evident the university had properly performed its teaching functions.

What the university needed in the face of the specific challenges of the decade was to sharpen its alertness of community needs while at the same time strengthening its commitment to national ideals such as self-sufficiency in food production.

Dr Kaunda singled out food production because of his earnest desire to see Zambia achieve meaningful political as well as economic independence.

Solwezi Campus's Establishment Urged

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

AS the nation prepares to celebrate its 17th Independence anniversary, 784 of its sons and daughters yesterday passed through the gates of the University of Zambia as full graduates.

This is a moment to rejoice for the entire nation because it indicates how far we have gone taking into consideration that 17 years ago we had only a handful of university graduates.

But what makes the 13th graduation ceremony more meaningful is that out of the number who received their degrees, diplomas and certificates from the Chancellor, President Kaunda, 63 of them are the product of the Unza Ndola campus, a success story of the federal system introduced at Unza a few years ago.

In the midst of this euphoria, let us stop and pause a question as what has happened to the third rural campus which was earmarked for Solwezi.

This nation attaches great importance to rural development and agriculture in particular.

The President was yesterday at pains to querry as to what the four research institutes at Unza are producing. He also talked about the university providing the essential tools in the process of social change.

This social change is not going to occur if we do not produce from our highest institution of learning the cadres to implement it. If rural development is one of our national priorities, it is time that the proposed Solwezi campus came to life. If agriculture is going to be the mainstay of our economy, it is time we started producing the people to carry out this revolution.

Zambia is almost getting to saturation point in terms of the production of white collar graduates. But we are still far behind in producing the technical personnel needed for our revolution.

One hopes that at the 14th graduation ceremony next year, the nation will get a progress report on the proposed rural campus.

CSO: 4700/163

KAUNDA ASSURES SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE OF NATION'S FULL SUPPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday assured the Soviet peace committee of Zambia's full support in its efforts to bring about peace in the world.

Dr Kaunda, who was speaking after a working breakfast for a three-man Soviet Union peace committee at State House, said Zambia would continue to support any efforts aimed at bringing peace because it was important in the development of mankind.

"It is because of the importance of peace in the development of mankind that we also urge the Soviet Union peace committee to continue its efforts in the search for peace."

He praised the chairman of the committee Mr Eugeny Fedorov who is delegation leader and described him as a selfless man in the search for peace.

"You have accepted to use your brain for the development of mankind because of the importance peace plays in this field," Dr Kaunda said.

"You continue to co-ordinate efforts aimed at bringing about peace, which is a very big contribution to the entire mankind."

Mr Fedorov was accompanied to State House by Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Legal and Political Sub-Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga, Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma and officials from the Soviet embassy.

In reply, Mr Fedorov said the people of the Soviet Union were grateful to Zambia's contribution in the search for peace in the region and the world as a whole.

He praised Zambians for the warm reception accorded to his delegation since it arrived in the country last Wednesday.

"This hospitality contributes to the continued friendship between our two countries," Mr Fedorov said. __ Zana.

CSO: 4700/163

KAUNDA INSTRUCTS MINISTRIES TO WORK OUT TOLL ROAD SYSTEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has instructed the ministries of Finance, Provincial Administration and Works and Supply to work out a system for motorists to pay a small toll for using roads.

Dr Kaunda issued this instruction when he officially opened the 56 km Ndola-Kitwe dual carriageway on the Copperbelt yesterday.

Since the nation had invested so much in the project, it was essential that maintenance of the highway and all major roads be carefully programmed.

"Because of this, I wish to propose that arrangements to introduce a system for motorists to pay a small toll for using either a road or a bridge be actively considered for implementation."

Toll is tax paid for use of road or bridge.

He stressed that time had come for Zambia to institute deliberate measures to protect the heavy investment on roads.

The President directed the Ministry of Works and Supply, the National Commission for Development Planning and the Ministry of Finance to ensure that adequate funds for the maintenance of roads were provided in each Budget every year.

He urged Ndola and Kitwe district councils to urgently construct dual carriageway entries in their respective cities to link with the new highway.

"Once a decision to undertake a project is made, everybody concerned should ensure that construction work starts immediately because delays have cost the nation a fortune."

He was referring to the dual carriageway which has cost K22 million to complete but it could have cost K15 million less had construction started immediately the idea was mooted in 1968.

For motorists to benefit from the dual carriageway, he said, the existing road should be reconstructed and upgraded at a cost of K20 million to equal the standard of the new one.

"I am aware that funds are not easy to come by. All the same, something should be done to ensure the reconstruction of the old road."

He instructed the various Government institutions to institute immediate action for the reconstruction of the existing road.

On the usage of the dual carriageway, Dr Kaunda appealed to motorists to co-operate with the authorities in any measure which might be introduced aimed at reducing the road carnage.

This is the first long distance dual carriageway in the country introduced to curb road accidents.

"Some of us remember the many valuable lives lost through accidents on the Ndola-Kitwe road. The Party and its Government decided to construct a dual carriageway between Ndola and Kitwe to avoid further loss of valuable lives.

Financed

"I know that the construction of a dual carriageway alone will not eliminate accident," Dr Kaunda said.

The road, which was partly financed by the Arab Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Africa, has been built using imported fill and gravel and a 50-centimetre premix asphalt covering.

The President said he was assured by experts that the road has a greater thickness than others and a width capable of preventing damage for the next 20 years.

The President paid tribute to Cogefar, the company which constructed the road and recalled that the same organisation constructed the Mpika-Kasama and Kasama-Mbala roads.

He said discussions for the company to embark on the Chama-Matumbo road had reached an advanced stage.

He hoped the discussions would be completed soon to ensure continuous employment for the company's 600 Zambian labour force and 25 expatriate engineers and technicians.

The fact that Cogefar, an international company had continued to invest and assist in the development of the nation was a clear testimony of the faith and confidence the company's board of directors had in the future of Zambia, he said.

CSO: 4700/168

KAUNDA: 'FOOD PROGRAM WELL PLANNED SOCIALIST EXERCISE'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has defended the K400 million operation food programme as a well planned socialist exercise aimed at defeating hunger and its offshoots of poverty and disease.

Although the country had no experience in running state farms, the schemes were carefully planned and he had no doubt about their success.

Speaking at the 13th University of Zambia graduation ceremony in Lusaka at the weekend, the President praised Zambians for their response to the Party's call to produce more food.

In a developing country like Zambia there was a burning desire to emprove the communal well-being of the people by providing more food, better health and education.

He told the ceremony attended by Party Secretary-General Mulemba, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu, and other top Party and Government officials that there was a danger if these amenities were only available to the privileged few.

The President directed Unza to use its research programme to find solutions to the country's development problems and challenged the institution to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

The President said Zambia's agrarian crusade was synonymous with the survival of the nation.

The World Food Day celebrations reminded the country the plight of two-thirds of humanity who live in poverty and its offshoots of hunger, ignorance, disease, crime, corruption and exploitation of man by man.

The celebrations should not only give people food for thought but ginger them into intensifying their contribution to the "operation food production" programme.

As part of the "operation food production" programme, the "lima" exercise catered for peasants aimed at developing the production capacity of the masses rather than mass production by the few.

The second part of the programme was the formation of cooperatives where the country faced problems because of lack of technical know-how and skills in organising them.

CSO: 4700/163

MUNDIA SAYS ECONOMIC BOTTLENECKS TO BE REMOVED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The State is determined to restructure the country's economy to allow for more usage of local raw materials and remove the problems that tend to make Zambia a high cost area for both consumers and manufacturers.

The Party and its Government were now concentrating on generating more employment opportunities through promoting agriculture and industries based on the use of local raw materials.

Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia said this in Ndola yesterday when he officially opened an extension building at Lyons Brooke Bond Zambia Ltd.

Mr Mundia said as well as diversifying the economy, the new measures being taken will also satisfy local demand, generate exportable surpluses, create a strong rural economy through priorities given to rural development and reduce disparities in the levels of income between rural and urban population.

He said the Party and its Government were greatly concerned with the present situation in the manufacturing sector whereby almost all manufacturing enterprises depended on large scale importation of raw materials and other inputs.

"This results in low capacity performance whenever the country is short of foreign exchange to pay for these imports," Mr Mundia said.

Because of the high oil prices and the low copper prices during the past few years, Mr Mundia said, Zambia had frequently experienced shortages of foreign exchange resulting in failure by factories to produce and supply essential commodities.

It was imperative, therefore, not only to attract large scale investors but also to restructure the economy in such a way that the manufacturing sector would depend largely on local raw materials.

"This is to be achieved by developing agriculture. In the process, employment opportunities will also be created for many people in the rural areas," he said.

Mr Mundia also pointed out that another disadvantage of depending on imported raw materials and other inputs is that the cost of production is greatly inflated.

He said this was because the manufacturers have to pay the high prices of purchasing and transporting these imports in addition to the costs normally incurred in the manufacturing process.

"The effect has been to make Zambia a high cost area for both consumers and manufacturers. This situation is undesirable and the Party and its Government are determined to rectify it by using the measures I have already enumerated," Mr Mundia said.

The Party and its Government, Mr Mundia said, have also taken measures to establish small scale industries throughout the country to alleviate shortages of essential commodities.

He said these would be mainly agro-based industries of labour intensive nature.

"Thus, as well as meeting the demand for essential commodities, the small scale industries will also contribute in the generation of employment opportunities in the rural areas," he said.

CSO: 4700/168

NORWAY INCREASES DEVELOPMENT AID 1981-1984

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Norway has increased development aid to Zambia for the current four-year period, 1981-84, to K28 million from K24 million, Foreign Affairs Minister, Professor Lameck Goma said yesterda.

The minister applauded Norway for the move which has been taken at a time when that country is facing economic problems.

Paying tribute to Norway for the assistance which is revised yearly, Professor Goma said: "There is nothing nobler than to help make the lives of other human beings better."

He was speaking in Lusaka at a luncheon he hosted for outgoing Norwegian Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Neils Dahl.

Norway, he said, had distinguished herself as a reliable partner in development because of her consistent aid through her agency for international development (NORAD).

"Norway is certainly one of Zambia's major partners in development. This is evidenced by the number of development projects in which your country, Mr Ambassador, is engaged."

A large number of Norwegian nationals are scattered all over Zambia rendering "very valuable services and technical know-how" in various fields of national development.

He said: "As the majority of our people live in rural areas, Norway's involvement in rural development is thus of particular significance in the quest to improve the quality of life for the greatest section of our community."

Norway also assists Zambia to solve the problem of trained manpower through the many Norwegian experts and volunteers made available in many fields.

Scholarships are offered to many Zambians to study and acquire various skills in institutions of higher learning in Norway.

"Norway also provides Zambia with commodity assistance to enable us to bring in the much-needed essential goods. At a time of considerable shortage of foreign exchange as Zambia has had and continues to confront these past few years and now, this form of assistance is extremely vital to the well-being of our country," he added.

CSO: 4700/163

PRAISE OF CANADIAN AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

FOREIGN Minister Professor Lameck Goma has hailed Canada's immense contribution to Zambia's efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in food production and other areas of economic development.

Prof. Goma said in Lusaka yesterday that Canada was involved in various development projects such as transport, agriculture and rural development.

He said this when new Canadian high commissioner to Zambia Mr Charles Forgerty presented him with copies of his credentials.

Canada's participation in agriculture was most welcome. Canada's help in developing the rural areas was highly commendable as the majority of Zambia's citizens who lived there would benefit greatly.

He described relations between Canada and Zambia as "excellent and cordial" and noted that the Canadians were involved in many crucial projects.

Mr Forgerty said his country had a long agricultural background and was in a position to help Zambia in this area.

He said he was looking forward to his assignment in Zambia and pledged to work closely with officials.

CSO: 4700/168

SOLWEZI COUNCIL TO REVOKE LICENSES OF TRADERS ALONG ZAIRE BORDER

Action Follows Discovery of Racket

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Arnold Kapelembi]

[Excerpt]

SOLWEZI district council is to revoke trading licences for businessmen along the border with Zaire to end smuggling.

The action follows the discovery of a racket in which Zaireans use Zambians to buy essential commodities in bulk ferried across the border at Kipushi at night.

A **Times of Zambia** investigating team which visited the area found that more than 35 villagers in chiefs Musaka and Chikola had retail trading licences but there were only three established shops which operate at night.

Governor Mr Sylvester Sikufweba confirmed the racket and blamed the former rural council for issuing licences "at random".

The Zambian "traders" are given money by the Zaireans to buy goods especially sugar and mealie meal from Solwezi boma which is about 125 km from Kipushi border post. The contraband is stored in houses until it is dark when it is taken into Zaire.

Mr Sikufweba said: "Even the few shops which are there are permanently closed. They carry out business transactions at night."

He has also instructed councillors at the border to ensure that the shops remained open during the day. "The idea of granting licences is to give service to people." He wondered why the shops were not opened to the public.

"Our records show that a large number of people have trading licences but we do not know where they trade from. These are the people who are given money by the Zaireans to buy goods using their licences and are paid a commission."

The council licensing committee has been ordered to scrutinise all applications for trading licences and ensure that only genuine applicants obtained licences.

Admitted

The governor admitted that some civil servants were involved in the racket but denied the use of Government vehicles to transport the goods.

Civil servants hired their vehicles to the racketeers to transport the goods to the border and charged K100.

The smuggling racket came to light last week when Minister of State for Legal Affairs and Solicitor-General Mr Ludwig Sondashi revealed that senior Party and Government officials in Solwezi were involved in smuggling.

The department of customs and excise is carrying out its own investigations and the police have deployed a mobile unit which is manning a roadblock.

In Ndola, Copperbelt provincial political secretary Mrs Esther Banda called on Party officials to mount an education campaign to end black marketeering and smuggling of goods.

Speaking when she officially closed the Ndola Urban district annual conference at the weekend, Mrs Banda said it was only through political education that shortages of sugar and other essential goods would end.

Party leaders should monitor the arrival and distribution of essential commodities.

Mount

It was the duty of leaders at the section and branch levels to mount a campaign and close ranks in the fight against crime and shortage of goods.

Party leaders should give urgent attention to the measures the Party and its Government had taken to bring the situation under control.

Urgent Anti-Smuggling Measures Needed

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

WHATEVER Solwezi governor Sylvester Sikufweba may advance as an excuse the truth remains that it is the authorities in that district who are aiding the smuggling of goods across the border into Zaire.

Mr Sikufweba has been in the area for a long time; he must know what the former township and rural councils were doing. He was the chairman of the Solwezi district development council which is the final approver of trading licences.

Now what is he telling the nation? He is trying to pass the buck on the former councils for issuing licences indiscriminately. That is a load of rubbish.

He should say "mea culpa".

If he has nothing to offer against smuggling he would do better to keep quiet and apply for a transfer so that somebody else practical comes in. That will be courageous of him.

When Zambians are grumbling day and night about shortages, what little amounts of sugar, salt, cooking oil, Kafue cloth or soap are produced from their factories should be consumed by them.

If we have to export as we are doing cement from Chilanga Cement factory let us do so legally and openly. But we should not leave the local market starving.

The same goes for Solwezi where this newspaper sent its own men to find out the truth.

What Ndola chief reporter Arnold Kapelembi and photographer Rodrick Phiri discovered shows that short of urgent measures being taken at Kipushi post and other likely border centres Zambians — those in Solwezi especially — will continue to clamour for goods which find their way into foreign hands.

Mr Sikufweba should summon his departmental chiefs and together they must work out emergency measures.

The mobile police camp should be stationed at Kipushi itself not 15 kilometres away.

A nose count must be taken of those with trading licences and if they have no buildings the licences should be withdrawn there and then.

Shops should be open during the day and shut at a stipulated hour. Any shop found open at night must be closed and the owner should lose his licence.

Wholesale traders at Solwezi should determine the demand in a given area. Surely villagers are not daily shoppers so their demand is not as big as that of civil servants at Chizera or Kabompo.

Why then should a wholesaler not become suspicious if ten licence holders from Kipushi, a centre with not more than 200 people with buying power, are ordering goods worth K2,000 each?

Party and Government officials may not be using Government vehicles to ferry contraband to Kipushi. All the same they are wrong, unpatriotic and not fit to be public servants.

Why do they sink so low and be used to deny their fellow Zambians of the products of their country?

Solwezi police chief Clement Mbangweta has an onerous task He must be ruthless to succeed; if he and his officers shirk they will be to blame.

CSO: 4700/163

IMF LOAN DETAILS DISCUSSED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has sent its figures for September ceiling to the International Monetary Fund in Washington for approval before it can draw the K180 million for the last two quarters of this year.

This was revealed to the **Sunday Times** by reliable Government sources who said Press reports that Zambia had clinched the draw for the last part of this year's programme on the IMF loan facility were misleading.

The sources said Zambia failed to meet the IMF conditions for the June ceiling which would have enabled her to draw K90 million in August. By meeting the September ceiling, she would have drawn another K90 million in November.

Zambia apparently failed to remain within the IMF ceiling for the amount of money (credit) the Government could borrow from the banks to pump into the economy, thus breaching the IMF conditions.

According to the IMF, once a condition is breached, the borrower cannot use the facility and thus Zambia could not draw the K90 million in August since the IMF stopped the payment.

Zambia first drew K130 million soon after the K800 million loan facility spread over a three-year programme was approved by the IMF on May 17.

This was to help in Zambia's balance of payments. But the second drawing scheduled for August was on condition that Zambia met the June ceiling which she failed to do.

The sources said Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane and his delegation's trip to Washington was not to renegotiate the IMF programme but a coincidence that Zambia was having problems at the same time the IMF was having its annual general meeting. The Zambian delegation took the opportunity to discuss with the IMF these problems.

According to the sources, the IMF told the Zambians they would consider continuing the payment if Zambia met the September ceiling.

CSO: 4700/163

IFC TO PROVIDE LOAN FOR CHINGOLA TAILINGS LEACH PLANT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is to lend Zambia K26 million (about 30 million US dollars) for the Chingola tailings leach plant.

President Kaunda disclosed this on Monday night at a dinner he hosted for visiting IFC executive vice-president, Mr Hans Wuttke, at State House.

Dr Kaunda welcomed this investment and said it would boost the economy because this process of extracting copper from tailings was cheaper than digging the mineral underground.

The plant will be the largest of its kind in the world. The tailings (copper waste) will be processed further in order to extract the remaining percentage of the mineral.

"This is very good for our economy because this method of extracting copper is cheaper than digging the mineral underground," the President said.

He described Mr Wuttke's visit as a "good step" since it would afford him the opportunity to examine all potential areas of investment.

Dr Kaunda assured the vice-president, who is accompanied by the director of investments for Africa Region II, Mr Azam Alizai, that Zambia would co-operate with the IFC to ensure the successful implementation of all the projects it would invest in.

"You will always find us ready and willing to cooperate with you," he told the financiers.

The President was glad to note that the IFC, which is an affiliate to the World Bank, supported the Birla group of companies and Tata of India which were assisting Zambia to establish paper and steel industries, respectively.

Zambia was also grateful to the IFC for the role it was playing in the Development Bank of Zambia in which it was a shareholder.

Dr Kaunda said the various IFC investments in Zambia would boost the country's economic development and help the Government to cope with the challenges of the future.

He hoped current negotiations between the two IFC officials and the Bank of Zambia, Zimco and Government ministries would be fruitful.

The IFC has already lent the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) 30 million US dollars (K26 million) to help finance the cobalt leach plant.

CSO: 4700/168

IFC DELEGATION ARRIVES TO CONSIDER INVESTMENTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE INTERNATIONAL Finance Corporation (IFC), a branch of the World Bank, is considering investing in Zambia's ethanol project at Nakambala in Mazabuka.

This was disclosed in Lusaka yesterday when a two-men delegation of the organisation arrived in Lusaka to start discussions with the Bank of Zambia, Zimco and government ministries on various projects.

Bank of Zambia governor Mr Bitwell Kuwani who welcomed the international financiers at the airport, said they would also be discussing further investment into the cobalt leach plant of the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) which the IFC had already helped to finance.

Mr Kuwani said the visit of the IFC officials was most timely as it was just before Zambia starts serious preparations for the next national budget.

He disclosed that in fact, another wing of the World Bank would be visiting the country in a fortnight, while an International Monetary Fund (IMF) group would follow to assess the usual requirements of the budget.

The Bank governor said this was a timely move by the government because it would be good to have international advice before setting out on another financial year.

Discussions by the various groups would also give them an opportunity to see which areas of development they would be interested in and therefore give the government a proper perspective of what to plan for and how it would be financed.

The delegation that arrived yesterday is led by Mr Hans. Wuttke who is the IFC executive vice-president and is making his first trip to Zambia and Africa.

He is accompanied by Mr Azam Alizai, the director of investments for Africa region II'

The two officials will be on the Copperbelt today to discuss the cobalt plant on the spot. They are also scheduled to hold discussions and be hosted to dinner by President Kaunda.

He explained that apart from the ethanol and cobalt projects, the IFC would also take the opportunity to hear what other projects the government would like it to go into.

The IFC, created the invest in private and privately managed enterprises, has already invested in Zambia Bata Shoe Company Kafue Textiles and Century Package.

CSO: 4700/163

UNZA OFFICIALS ATTACK UNIVERSITY'S FEDERAL SYSTEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

THE federal system of the University of Zambia yesterday came under attack for the second time since Monday by senior university officials.

Giving evidence before the commission of inquiry into the activities of the university at Mulungushi Hall yesterday acting deputy bursar at Unza, Mr Peter Kibaya said the federal system was costly to manage.

Since its introduction operational costs had risen and this was evident in the university's final accounts.

He charged there was "a lot of duplication" of functions under the system and it was not strange to find as many as three people doing the same job.

On Monday, head of the school of education Dr Syamukayumbu Syamujayi criticised the establishment of a federal university system saying Zambia did not need it at the moment.

The system should be discarded as it had caused a lot of administrative problems since its inception.

"The system has even caused problems for the people at the top who are supposed to run it".

What the country needed were three or four independent universities run on academically competitive bases.

Mr Kibaya said there was "absolutely no cohesion" between the administration and the respective schools and in a number of cases it was difficult to know whether a problem should be directed to the campus administration or to the federal administration.

The federal system was a complete "misnormer" which should be done away with.

Costly

Chairman of the commission Mr Wesley Nyirenda indicated that commissioners would approach the financial controller at the university to determine how costly the federal system was compared to the old administrative system.

CSO: 4700/168

ARCHBISHOP SCORES INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS WHO MILK ECONOMY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 81 p 7

[Text]

ARCHBISHOP EMMANUEL Milingo yesterday made a scathing attack on influential Zambian citizens who have milked the economy and amassed millions of Kwacha to the detriment of the nation.

"If there were some legitimate means whereby we could see the personal bank accounts of some of our fellow countrymen, I think we might be surprised to see how many of them are millionaires — that is, they have a million Kwacha in the bank.

"In these days of shortages, it is incredible to know that there are among us people who do not know what it is to be in need of anything — all they desire is there; they have ways and means and money to obtain anything their heart desires."

The Roman Catholic archbishop made the attack in a sermon he delivered at the rededication service at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Lusaka to mark the 17th independence anniversary.

President Kaunda and his wife, Betty, Party Secretary-General, Mr Humphrey Mulemba and Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Grey Zulu attended the service.

Members of the Central Committee, cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and other high-ranking Party and Government officials also attended.

Archbishop Milingo deplored the selfish tendencies of the privileged few, saying: "It is like stealing from the nation and we can see for ourselves where that leads to, deprivation and shortages."

He recalled that not long ago, Zambia was not considered to be one of the poor countries of the world and stressed that this assertion was correct.

"The truth of the matter is that the change has come about because the wealth of Zambia has too often been transferred from being the wealth of the nation to being the personal wealth of individuals.

"The country is no less rich than it was; it is simply that the wealth has shifted from the national to the individual good."

He strongly condemned the elite of Zambia who had continued to amass wealth and enrich their relatives to the detriment of the nation, which needed committed and dedicated workers to prosper.

"Certainly, we cannot go on like this, even if it is hard to find a solution to the problem," said the archbishop.

Speaking in his usual candid manner, he told the congregation that the nation had suffered as a result of the tribal tendencies of top people who were now surrounded by kinsmen and tribesmen.

"We need to be very honest with ourselves: We are entrusted with responsibility for the whole nation and we must strive to achieve the goals the nation expects from our efforts.

"It means we must stop trying to enrich our own relatives overnight, as it were, by giving them salaries which they do not deserve and do not work for."

He said many workers were bitter because they had been superseded by those who had tribal affiliations with their bosses.

Although the University of Zambia had made steady progress towards Zambianisation by employing staff on their academic merits regardless of their provincial background this was not the case in the civil service and parastatals.

"There is not a single tribe in Zambia that can lay claim to being more efficient than any other. When we give in to tribalism, we lose sight of the people's good.

Archbishop Milingo appealed to people holding responsible positions to examine their consciences and determine how fair and just they have treated their juniors.

He reminded top people now abusing their power that, "more often than not, those who watch us and see more than we think are the ordinary citizens: patient, watching, seeing, tolerant citizens, with no titles and often no jobs."

It is these people, he said, who should be enjoying on Zambia's 17th anniversary for without them, there would be no peace and Zambia would not be a nation.

"We cannot on this day forget the patience of the people of Zambia, those ordinary men and women who do not walk in the limelight of public life.

"They showed especially the greatest patience in the not too distant past when time and again, they had to bury their war dead.

"In calmness and sympathy, they bore the consequences of the neighbouring nation's struggle for identity and independence. Our soldiers need no mention, even if we mention them, we cannot thank them sufficiently."

Zambians also deserved praise for looking after thousands of refugees who had sought refuge in the country since 1964.

An anniversary is not only a time for remembering and celebrating, "it is a time for the nation to honour these individuals who have added to its lustre. It is also a time for stocktaking."

However, he added, "It should not be that we Zambians look to our country as to a cow that gives milk and goes on giving milk, where we always expect to draw from it without caring for it and seeing that there is also some input.

CSO: 4700/163

FIRST PAPER MILL STARTS OPERATING IN NDOLA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIA's first paper manufacturing factory has started production in Ndola — and it is expected to save the country between K8 million and K10 million in foreign exchange a year.

The buttons were pressed on Wednesday night at a colourful ceremony full of pomp and excitement as technicians and guests saw the first roll of toilet paper off the production line.

The factory, financed by the Development Bank of Zambia, would produce 50 tonnes of various paper products a day, according to Zambezi Paper Mills factory director Mr Dinesh Sharma.

Full production is expected to start early next year when the second machine is commissioned and would recycle waste paper now thrown away by many companies.

Initially the mill will produce a variety of toilet tissues in different colours and quality.

Mr Sharma said his company will be able to meet a large percentage of Zambia's paper industry needs both in educational and commercial sectors.

"We will soon start producing one side glaze writing paper, printing paper and other types of paper products like packaging and paperboards. But this will be around February when the other machine will be in production," he said.

He said the company hoped to save the country about K10 million in foreign exchange a year when full production is reached.

The mill gets its raw materials from waste paper from Government offices and private industry especially the printing sector.

"We have no problem with raw materials because we have transporters bringing in waste paper from Lusaka, Kitwe and other towns from which we will be making our products," Mr Sharma said.

It was advisable for commercial paper concerns not to throw away their rejects but to save it and pass it on for reprocessing.

The firm, a brainchild of its chairman Mr Devchandra Sharma who joined the paper industry in 1935, will employ a labour force of 100 men and about 15 technicians. The managing director is Mr Chandrakant Sharma, a Ndola businessman.

Director Mr Sharma said the market for his products was not a problem because most, if not all, of Zambia's major printing industry relies on external sources for their raw materials, with the newspaper and printing companies as the largest consumers.

"Apart from producing various grades of paper, the plant will also be making writing pads and exercise books for schools. We already have orders," Mr Sharma added.

Initial commercial production at the plant is expected to start next Monday when all the trial runs will have been completed.

CSO: 4700/163

PLANNED DISCONNECTION OF ELECTRICITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Oct 81 p 2

[Text]

ZESCO is to embark on mass disconnection of electricity to consumers throughout the country to recover about K13 million it is owed, corporation's administrative manager Mr Essie Mulonda said in Lusaka.

The disconnection campaign was a last resort to recover the arrears.

Zesco found it difficult to operate because some consumers failed to settle their bills. The present arrears are a result of an accumulation of bills for the past four years.

"We need to pay workers, pay operational costs, buy spares and settle our own debts. It is a painstaking situation," Mr Mulonda said.

In Solwezi Zana reports: The council plans massive evictions of rent defaulters from its houses in an attempt to recover K20,000 it is owed.

Evicted

District executive secretary Mr Watson Nyoni said tenants in arrears for three months would be evicted on October 21.

Defaulters have already been served with eviction orders. Some of them have defaulted since last year.

Council policemen and officials from the housing department had been directed to evict defaulters jumping the October 21, deadline. They were given a three-week grace period.

Mr Nyoni appealed to defaulters to pay up to avoid getting into an embarrassing situation.

While the council does not like to evict people from its houses, it was the duty of tenants to ensure that they paid their rents promptly. — Zana.

CSO: 4700/163

FARMERS TO EXPAND BEEF PRODUCTION BY TEN PERCENT BY 1985

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Oct 81 p 7

[Excertps]

COMMERCIAL farmers have predicted to meet 60 per cent of Zambia's urban population's beef requirements by 1985.

This is an increase of about ten per cent of the total animals that the farmers slaughter at present, says the latest issue of **Farming Magazine** in the official mouthpiece of the Commercial Farmers Bureau.

The cattle population has grown steadily each year since the Government banned the importation of beef nine years ago and the cattle industry was now expanding at a rate of six to seven per cent a year.

The commercial herd totals over 300,000 animals and now supplies more than 50 per cent of beef to the urban population.

In four years, the commercial sector is expected to supply 80,000 beasts for slaughter. This was to be expected because Zambia was a natural cattle breeding country with a savannah climate, natural grasslands and open dambos that, properly managed, spell success for the cattle breeder, says the magazine.

The magazine expressed concern at the high rate of cattle rustling and said the thefts posed a threat to the industry.

Farmers now count the animals every night and change herding practices often to beat off rustlers.

The magazine took a swipe at the police and courts for allegedly letting off suspected rustlers.

"Unless we can show the cattle investor that his future is secure, we are placing our whole food programme in jeopardy," warned the magazine.

CSO: 4700/163

BRIEFS

SULPHURIC ACID PLANT EQUIPMENT—Equipment and material for a multi-million Kwacha project--the sulphuric acid plant for Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines at Rokana Division in Kitwe--was recently being discharged at the port of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. A statement released by Leopold Walford Shipping Limited on the exercise said that the transportation of the material and equipment for the installation of the plant has been undertaken in conjunction with Omori Kaisoten Limited of Japan on their combined transport service with Maritime Forwarders, Tanzania. Shipments for the project, whose main contractor is Mitsubishi Heavy Industries started in February and by the final shipment, the gross tonnage carried exceeded 4,500 tonnes with a cubic volume of 11,000 cubic metres. Materials which were transported ranged from heavy lifts to out-of-gauge voluminous cargo. Special arrangements were made by Maritime Forwarders for the road and rail transport of the heavy lifts. The project is on a turnkey basis and is expected to yield immense benefit to the copper mines in their extraction through the sulphuric plant system of production. This major project is one of the many undertaken jointly by Leopold Walford Shipping and Omori Kaisoten into Zambia and other East and Central African territories from Japan. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 16 Oct 81 p 7]

THEFT OF IMPORTED WATCHES--Nearly 300 imported wrist-watches worth about K45,000 have been stolen from Zambia Airways warehouse, reliable sources at the Lusaka International Airport disclosed yesterday. They said the watches, which a Lusaka firm imported from Britain, arrived the previous weekend by a Zambia Airways Boeing 707 freighter. "The watches were off-loaded from the plane by porters and taken into the warehouse. But a few days later, it was disclosed that 296 of the watches were missing so that only four remained in the warehouse," the sources said. According to them, each watch was going to retail at about K150. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 81 p 1]

SIXFOLD OIL PRICE INCREASE--Commerce and Industry Minister of State Mr. Leonard Subulwa has said Zambia's oil import bill now stood at K400 million. The oil import bill had been static at K70 million over the last three years but now it has risen six times to reach the present figure. It was the wish of the Party and its Government to reduce the bill and Mr Subulwa urged Zambians to lessen oil consumption. Zambia's oil import bill, he said, was high and there was need to help the Party and its Government reduce the bill. His ministry supported Indeco in its bid to establish an ethanol plant at Nakambala in Mazabuka district for making fuel from sugar molasses. The establishment of the plant would cut Zambia's oil import bill because it would provide a cheaper form of energy. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 81 p 1]

KAUNDA ON FOOD RESERVE--President Kaunda has called for the setting up of a six-month national food reserve as a guarantee against any bad weather conditions. He stressed the need for Zambia to stock food reserves for quick mobilisation and sale to needy neighbouring countries. The President said this at a mass rally to mark the World Food Day at the Lusaka Show Grounds yesterday. The country should strive to produce, not only the annual national requirement of maize but maintain a six-month national reserve as a guarantee against bad weather conditions. He noted that food had become a powerful political and economic weapon in the world and warned that a country's independence could be compromised by lack of it and Zambia should avoid this trap. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Oct 81 p 1]

LANDMINES IMPEDING MAIZE COLLECTION--About 3,000 bags of maize cannot be transported from Chidi and Mafuta in chief Simwatachela's area in Kalomo district because of landmines. Kalomo acting district governor Miss Mata Mudenda told Prime Minister Mundia when he visited the town yesterday that in a week's time transportation of maize from rural to main depots on the line of rail would be completed. In a welcoming speech read for her by district youth chairman Mr Saul Siakachoma, Miss Mudenda said the Southern Province Cooperative Marketing Union (SPCMU) had bought 894,000 bags of maize from farmers in the area. About 300,000 of the bags could not be collected from Chidi and Mafuta areas because of landmines planted by former rebel Rhodesian soldiers, she said. Mr Mundia directed the army to clear landmines from Chidi and Mafuta maize depots so that transporters could haul the maize held up there. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/163

MUGABE GETS WARM WELCOME IN WANKIE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo. Cheering schoolchildren and many adults broke the security lines and mobbed Mr Mugabe when he finished his speech at the Wankie stadium yesterday.

The incident, which created headaches for police and security officials, began while people were giving gifts to the Prime Minister.

Police tried to hold back swarms of children who surged forward but Home Affairs Minister, Mr Richard Hove, gentle cautioned the police not to push them back.

Mr Mugabe's tent in which Government ministers and other officials were seated, was filled as more people surged in. He shook hands with a countless number as he slowly worked his way to his car. Hundreds of people formed two lines to cheer him as his motorcade moved slowly out of the stadium.

One woman said: "We wanted to show the Prime Minister that we love him. We wish we could see him more often."

The Wankie rally drew the largest crowd so far in the Prime Minister's meet-the-people tour.

Earlier, Mr Mugabe flew from Victoria Falls to Kamativi mines where he toured the mine complex.

At Wankie he toured the new $389 million power station under construction.

The Prime Minister was shown around by the chief engineer of the Electricity Supply Commission, Mr George Charlton.

Mr. Charlton told the Prime Minister that the new power station at Wankie was expected to be opened on December 1 next year.

The project was well on schedule and was expected to be fully operational by March 1983.-- Ziana.

CSO: 4700/172

PRIME MINISTER MUGABE TOURS MATABELELAND

Salesbury THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo. The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, flies to Bulawayo this afternoon to start an extensive seven-day tour of Matabeleland. The high point will be a mass rally at Barbourfields Stadium on Saturday.

This is a continuation of the Prime Minister's meet-the-people programme which has already taken him to several other parts of the country.

Government officials could not issue Mr Mugabe's itinerary yesterday. But an official in his office said the Prime Minister was on tour, among other places in the province, Binga, Victoria Falls, Gwanda, Plumtree and Dombodema.

During the tour Mr Mugabe is to inspect resettlement and development projects as well as explain Government programmes to the people.

Several ministers will accompany Mr Mugabe during his longest tour of the [word indistinct] since independence. Among them will be the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi; the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo; the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo and the Minister of State, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa.

Two Matabeleland Members of Parliament, Mr Enos Nkala who is also the Minister of Finance, and Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, are also expected to tour with the Prime Minister.

Official sources have said yesterday that provision was being made for the Prime Minister to meet various communities in Bulawayo.

A meeting with trade and commercial representatives is being planned. So is a programme for Mr Mugabe to meet representatives of the women's organisations.

The source said they expected the Prime Minister to interrupt his programme for a day in order to fly back to Salisbury to attend the Air Force of Zimbabwe annual show at New Sarum air force base on Sunday.

Meanwhile, arrangements are being made to transport local residents to the Barbourfields mass rally on Saturday afternoon.

CSO: 4700/164

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT HANDLING OF LABOR UNREST

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 pp 1, 6, 8, 11

[Text]

WHILE teachers ended their five-day strike in Salisbury yesterday, more than 80 teachers from schools in the Chihota communal land were sacked for failing to go to work.

Salisbury teachers yesterday gave the Government an ultimatum to resolve their grievances within a week or they would again walk out.

All school teachers on strike in Umtali also returned to work yesterday following an order to do so by the Minister of Education, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka.

Between 80 and 100 teachers from schools in the Mahusekwa area of the Chihota communal land were dismissed yesterday morning when they failed to turn up for work, the education officer in Marandellas, Mr Jack Jones, confirmed.

DECISION

The action was taken in accordance with instructions from Dr Mutumbuka.

The decision to end the strike in Salisbury was taken by about 100 teachers, who gathered in Cecil Square yesterday afternoon.

The threat of summary dismissal for those who continued the protest seemed to have an effect, for only 100 teachers turned up at yesterday's demonstration as opposed to about 2,000 at the southern police station on Wednesday.

After about an hour of heated debate and argument, the strikers formed an eight-member delegation to negotiate with Dr Mutumbuka on four points.

These were that wage disparities among teachers be narrowed; that the minister talks to the demonstrators directly instead of using the Press; that a national congress be held to disband the Zimbabwe Teachers' Association as it was not representative of teachers; and that all charges and threats against teachers be dropped immediately.

If after a week from yesterday there was no satisfactory resolution of the problems, teachers would "down chalk" again.

However, as the strike ended, some striking teachers, complained that they had not been paid their monthly salaries, due yesterday.

A snap survey of eight Salisbury schools confirmed the reports, but by late yesterday there was no comment from the Ministry of Education.

Dr Mutumbuka, accompanied by his permanent secretary, Dr Nicholas Makura, yesterday visited several schools and reportedly threatened foreign teachers with deportation for allegedly inciting locals.

A Canadian teacher told the Herald that the minister had been "very harsh" when he addressed them.

"He really surprised us because we did not organise anything against the Government," she said. "We only sympathised with our colleagues fighting for better pay and working conditions.

"The minister individually interviewed six of us and we went back to our classes feeling very puzzled."

Before ending their strike yesterday the teachers made it clear they were not against the Government nor were they "being used" by internal or external political forces.

They were merely exercising their democratic right in an independent Zimbabwe, they said, to fight for a better deal, using non-violent means.

One speaker, amid shouts of approval, quoted from ZANU (PF)'s election manifesto, which guarantees 13 fundamental rights, including the right of procession, demonstration and strike action.

He asked whether ZANU (PF), as the governing party, had abandoned these principles.

A Herald team, which toured some of the schools in Highfield and Harare late yesterday, found teachers back at their desks and classes running smoothly.

There was no comment from the Zimbabwe Teachers' Association.

Nurses Get Ultimatum

STRIKING Salisbury municipal nursing staff have until 8 am today to report to work or they will be instantly dismissed.

A statement issued by the council said that certain deaths had occurred because of the strike.

Issuing the statement last night, the city council gave the city medical officer of health, Dr Tony Davies, power to fire those members of his staff who had no good reasons not to report and to hire provisional replacements.

Any member of staff fired for striking and applying for readmission to a council job would be started at the bottom rung of his or her salary scale, if the council agreed to re-engage them.

Sacked staff would also lose their share of the annual bonus but would not lose pension contributions if rehired, the council decided.

Dr Davies told the council that all medical orderlies and most of the state registered nurses had gone on strike. He accused hardliners of intimidating those reluctant to strike.

Senior sisters in charge of clinics had remained at their posts, as had all of the sisters in the family health service and many of the nurses in the Beatrice Road and Wilkins Memorial hospitals.

The council praised these nurses for their stand and all the extra work they had done in very difficult circumstances.

At the end of the meeting the council was told that the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, had publicly endorsed the council stand, hoped that Bulawayo would do the same and said he did not want any sacked medical assistants hanging around outside his office.

Mazorodze to Announce New Pay Package

THE Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, is to announce a pay package-deal for nurses soon.

Zimbabwe Information Service reported yesterday that the minister would today meet the executive committee of the Zimbabwe Nursing Association to discuss their grievances.

A spokesman for the ministry said the situation at strike-bound hospitals was being contained with the help of emergency staff and nurses who were returning to work.

The strike by more than 100 nurses and medical assistants at hospitals and clinics in Umtali and Rusape ended yesterday morning.

In Bulawayo, the strikers at Mpilo and Ingutsheni hospitals were expected to return to work today.

In Fort Victoria yesterday morning police arrested 72 striking nurses and medical assistants. All pleaded guilty to taking part in an illegal procession through the town and provincial magistrate Mr Chris Greenland postponed passing of sentence for five years.

In Salisbury the nurses' dispute enters its fourth day today with the striking nurses determined to prolong the demonstration until Dr Mazorodze addresses them.

Early yesterday nearly 600 nurses from all over Salisbury started arriving at Harare Hospital, where they sat peacefully, expecting the minister to come and address them.

The strikers said they were expecting Dr Mazorodze to speak to them at noon. But by 3.30 pm he had not arrived and they dispersed quietly, but with promises to be at the scene again early today.

The nurses said the dispute could be resolved in a matter of minutes if the minister spoke to them and made definite assurances about their grievances.

About 21 of the striking nurses from Chitungwiza, complained that they had been stopped and efforts had been made to prevent them being at the demonstration.

They alleged that some of them had been beaten in order to stop them from going to Harare Hospital.

In Bulawayo yesterday afternoon leaders of the 200-plus striking nurses, sisters and ward orderlies at Mpilo Hospital urged everyone to be back on duty by 8 am today.

The superintendent of Mpilo, Dr J. C. Diamini, offered to send representatives of the strikers to Salisbury to meet with Ministry of Health officials if everyone returned to work.

A spokesman for the strike leaders said late yesterday: "We must all return to work. We know the strike is illegal and that we will not get any recognition while we remain out of work."

A smaller group of nursing staff at Ingutsheni Hospital also continued their strike into the second day yesterday. The medical superintendent there, Dr W. Tidy, said he offered to meet the strikers at 2 pm today to discuss their grievances if they returned to work this morning.

With the possibility of a full return to work at Mpilo today, it is believed the Ingutsheni staff could also report back for duty and take up Dr Tidy's offer.

Both hospitals continued as normal yesterday, aided by large numbers of Red Cross, St John Ambulance, and Zimbabwe National Army medical personnel.

Doctors at Mpilo were again full of praise for the hard working volunteers and army medics who turned up in force to replace the striking staff.

RED CROSS

Dozens of younger Red Cross workers kept the hospital kitchens ticking over while more senior personnel from all groups gave invaluable help in the wards.

At both hospitals everyone pulled together to keep the wards running.

At Mpilo, medical superintendent Dr Diamini put on an overall and wheeled lunch trolleys around the hospital. At Ingutsheni regular staff became ambulance drivers and medical superintendent Dr Tidy and his chief nursing officer cooked meals and cleaned kitchens.

Fort Victoria police responded to calls for help from the hospital authorities and 18 policemen and women went there to assist with cooking, cleaning and minor medical duties.

Strikers entered their second day at Gwelo and Que Que hospitals and nurses and medical assistants at the Shabani, Belingwe and Selukwe hospitals went on strike for the first time yesterday.

The numbers were: Shabani 36, Belingwe 6, Selukwe 15, Mandava clinic (Shabani) 3.

Police helped out at several of these strike-affected hospitals.

● Umtali's Sakubva Infectious Diseases Hospital closed yesterday morning because of the inability of the staff there to man it, the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation reported.

The ZBC said all patients had been moved to the Umtali General Hospital, apart from "a few" psychiatric patients who were being looked after by a nurse and a Red Cross volunteer. — Herald Reporter, Own Correspondent, Ziana.

Re-educate Strikers, Says ZBC

THE Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation last night called for striking teachers and nurses to be put in a re-education centre for "re-orientation".

The call came in a hard-hitting editorial comment at the end of the 7.45 television news broadcast, which said the strikers' action was "almost tantamount to a deliberate move to subvert the political authority, to condemn the unfortunate sick Zimbabweans to death and to betray the educational prospects of the innocent schoolchildren of this country".

The editorial condemned the "unpatriotic spirit" of the strikers and said:

"If they create that chaotic situation to the benefit of the enemies of this country let it be made clear that they will also suffer heavily.

"These people should not only be dismissed, but they should be put in a re-education centre for re-orientation," the editorial said.

Civil Servants' Right to Strike 'Must Be Curbed'

A public Service Commissioner, Mr Nathan Mawande, said yesterday that it was improper for civil servants to have the same freedom as employees in the private sector to go on strike.

He said at an informal meeting for Public Service Commissioners organised by the Zimbabwe Promotion Council that civil servants must accept restrictions because certain vital services should not be interrupted by strike action.

"They should be given their full rights with certain limitations."

Mr Mawande, a deputy secretary in the Public Service Commission, said a Public Service Employees Bill would soon be introduced in Parliament which he hoped would enshrine this principle.

His views were echoed by the commission's secretary, Mr Clive Newman, who said: "We don't believe that civil servants should strike. What we want to do is to introduce a new form of collective bargaining."

Mr Newman said the Presidential directive to advance Africans in the Public Service had been carried out smoothly despite initial suspicions and reservations.

"At the start there were serious misgivings in the minds of civil servants but these have now been allayed. There is a marked measure of co-operation between the old civil servants and those appointed under the Presidential directive."

He said civil servants in Zimbabwe had always abided by the code that they should loyally serve the government of the day.

Mr Newman said, however, that the public sector was losing manpower to private industry mainly for financial reasons. He added that it had been regulated that a civil servant could not resign to join a parastatal organisation without specific permission.

The commission's deputy secretary responsible for training, Dr Elliot Zwangobani, said training programmes were being held for both new and old staff.

"The new intakes are introduced to the system and procedure in Government while the old staff is oriented to the new direction that the Government is taking.

"Recently we have completed a training needs' analysis exercise covering middle and senior levels of the service. We hope that this will result in training programmes aimed at specific target groups and problem areas."

Dr Zwangobani said training activities were being carried out at provincial and district levels aimed primarily at public servants implementing Government programmes.

The Tortuous Tale of Teachers' Salary Scales

A BLACK teacher with O levels who started training in 1975 and had the good sense to fail his final examination in 1977 may now earn considerably more than his colleague who had the misfortune to pass.

This is just one of the anomalies in Government pay scales for teachers that members of the profession want rectified.

The basic problem in teachers' pay centres on the qualifications held and the difference between standard and non-standard qualifications.

The difference is historical and is based on the educational discrimination faced by blacks and the separate training facilities provided for different races. All qualifications obtained from former white colleges are regarded as standard.

So all graduates are on the same scales with starting salaries ranging from $440 a month for a person with a degree to $548 to an honours graduate with a teaching certificate.

All graduates with teaching certificates will eventually earn a little over $1 000 a month, graduates without certificates taking a year longer to reach this level.

Graduates without the teaching certificate have a slightly lower maximum, but it is possible to study for a certificate part-time.

There are three other pay scales for teachers with standard qualifications.

All three have a maximum of $910 a month but starting salaries differ depending on whether the qualification is the result of a five-, four- or three-year course.

The important scale, the B scale, is the one applying to most teachers in this group. It is the scale for a teacher with three years training, the standard period at Zimbabwe's colleges.

CRUNCH

To be on the scale the teacher had to have at least five O levels, including English Language, before going for training. The course, and this is the crunch, had to be designed for people with O levels.

Since 1976 all teachers' courses offered in the country have been of this type and the starting salary on the B scale is $440 a month, the same as for a pass graduate with the graduate able to go further.

The maximum salary paid to non-standard qualified teachers, $414 a month, is considerably less than the starting salary paid to any standard qualified teacher.

It is possible for a non-standard teacher, with O levels, to climb on to the standard salary scale but that takes at least eight years and the teacher has to pass an inspection.

And they have to start at the base of the B scale, eight steps behind their contemporaries who went to the "right" college.

Many of these teachers with non-standard qualifications do have O-levels, sometimes obtained after leaving college but often before.

Many of those with O levels before going to college also did a three-year course; the catch is the course was in theory designed for people with Junior Certificate, or just two years in secondary school.

So the course was non-standard. It is here that the man or woman who failed in 1977 and rewrote in 1978 benefits. For in 1977 he was writing the last examinations for the non-standard certificate and in 1978 he rewrote a standard examination.

His friends who passed are non-standard qualified despite probably having had O levels when they went to college and doing a three-year course.

COLLEGES

Not all colleges had this non-standard course. TTC in Bulawayo, for non-blacks, and Gwelo, for blacks, both offered standard courses, and had done so for some years.

Gwelo started these standard courses in 1963, to provide teachers for the black secondary school system and at that time, thanks to a decision made in 1961, all teachers with "white" qualifications, which Gwelo's were, received the same salary.

In 1971 discrimination was introduced with lower salaries for all black teachers except headmasters, deputy headmasters and education officers. In 1975 deputy headmasters also started getting less than their white counterparts.

It was not until 1978 that the decision was reversed and equal pay was given for equal qualifications and experience.

But that did not help teachers with non-standard qualifications although the authorities claimed that there was a single pay scale.

HISTORY

The history of teacher training for blacks is long and tortuous. The first teachers had just Standard 7. They started teacher training in Standard 5 and kept going for the next three years.

These teachers, holding the elementary teaching certificate, have now all retired.

The next level was the PTL, primary teaching lower. This was a two-year course for blacks with Standard 6 and was still being given up to the late 1960s so there are many teachers with this qualification.

Then, from around 1949, it was possible to study for the PTH, primary teacher higher. This was a course designed for people with JC and at first lasted two years.

But from the very beginning people with O levels entered for this course although, at first, they were a minority. These people, with PTH, have always been and are still regarded as holding a non-standard qualification.

They are bitter for when they trained it was impossible to obtain a standard qualification even if they had O level.

Later the JC style courses were extended to three years and again many O-level graduates took them, there being almost no alternative.

The white side of teacher education shows other anomalies. Until 1958 the white college took students with JC and trained them first for two years. From 1959 O level dard, and then for three years. From 1959 O-level was required.

EARNING MORE

So it is quite likely there are senior white members of the teachers' profession earning more than $900 a month with qualifications no different from the PTH.

In fact when the PTH started at St Augustine's at Penhalonga it was deliberately designed on the same lines as the course taken by whites.

The only difference was the white qualification was standard while the black one was not.

Whites with those qualifications who left the profession and now want to re-enter do, however, have to go on the lower scale of pay.

EXPERIENCE

At the beginning of last year salaries for the lowest paid teachers were increased with the base pay for a PTL, the lowest recognised qualification, being $146 a month. But account was taken of experience and so long as the teachers have continuous service of at least six years they get at least $231 a month.

A JC with two years starts on $180 a month and with three years training, $215.50 a month.

O level amnd two years' training has a base pay of $248 a month and with three years, $282. As already mentioned the top salary for all these grades is $414 a month.

The teachers' union, the Zimbabwe Teachers' Association (ZITA,) has been pushing for all teachers holding O level to be put on the B scale, whether their O level certificate was obtained before or after training.

Provision would also be made for experience under the scheme although not all years would be counted for most teachers.

CSO: 4700/172

GOVERNMENT TO OUTLINE NEW WAGE STRUCTURE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The Government will next month publish a blueprint outlining new wage structures and conditions of work, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, announced yesterday.

Addressing a rally attended by more than 10 000 people at the Wankie stadium, Mr Mugabe said the new wage structures would be presented to the Government next week by a Cabinet committee that was appointed to study the recommendations of the Riddell Commission.

Mr Mugabe said the Government was eager to produce a wage structure that would take into account the cost-of-living conditions.

Appealing for patience from workers, Mr Mugabe said the Government could not be intimidated by strikes. "We have been tested in the war. Don't think we can be stampeded into making hasty decisions by strikers," he said.

The Prime Minister told companies that practised racial discrimination in housing and job promotion and arbitrarily fired their employees that the Government would nationalise them.

"The Government has the power to nationalise such companies. We don't want to do it but if a company does not obey the will of the people and serves foreign interests we will nationalise it," he said.

He singled out a company called Gullivers in Wankie saying it had earned a reputation of maltreating its employees.

He said it was the right of all the workers to earn a living. "The Government's role is to look after the interests of the workers and the peasants.

"I am warning those companies this is Zimbabwe. Lo Zimbabwe-Rhodesia ena hambile. Any company that maltreats workers risks Government intervention," he said.

At an earlier rally in Kamativi, the Prime Minister said the Government woud investigate allegations of discrimination in housing and job promotion.

Mr Mugabe briefly switched from Shona to English as he directed his remarks to Mr N. Cambitzis, the chairman of the Kamativi Group, who was at the rally.

"We have heard reports to the effect that there is discrimination in housing and jobs. I want to say Government policy is against discrimination of any kind," Mr Mugabe said.

At Wankie the Prime Minister announced that the Government would start a three-year programme aimed at creating industry in the rural areas. He said this was intended to help the rural people who had suffered during the war as well as stem the tide of migration into the urban areas.

Reiterating his call for unity at party level, Mr Mugabe urged ZAPU and ZANU (PF) supporters to invite each other for social occasions like dinners.

"Comrade Joshua Nkomo and I often meet for meals at my home without quarrelling.

"We are united at Government level. We want you to be united at the grassroots level," the Prime Minister said. He added that he would have toured Matabeleland with Mr Nkomo but the Minister without Portfolio had other business to attend to and thus was unable to come.

CSO: 4700/172

VISITING YUGOSLAV MINISTER STRESSES ROLE OF MEDIA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

VICTORIA FALLS.

THE mass media are the strongest weapon of the Government and the party for mobilising the masses and maintaining independence and the non-alignment of the country, the Yugoslav Minister of Information, Mr Ismail Bajra, said here yesterday.

Interviewed at Victoria Falls, where he spent the day sightseeing with the Deputy Minister of Information and Tourism, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, the Yugoslav minister said the aim of the media should be to reach into every home.

Mr Bajra was due to sign an agreement with the Government last night covering the training of media personnel through exchange programmes between the two countries.

"We evaluate that for an independent non-aligned country, it is important that it has its own trained personnel in this field. It is here that Yugoslavia can assist both now and in the future," Mr Bajra said.

The priority area for development should be radio and television.

Mr Bajra visited the ZBC on Wednesday and will visit the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust newspapers today.

He said there was room for development particularly in educational programmes and advantage should be taken of social activities so that the country could enlarge on its own national programmes.

The media in Zimbabwe had made a good beginning, although there were still certain infrastructure problems to be solved to enable the media to reach an even larger audience.

The role of the national news agency, Ziana, should be to collect and disseminate national news for national use, because this would then be independent information.

"That is why it is important for radio and television to use the news of the national agency as much as possible," said the Yugoslav minister.

The national agency should also select international news because "not all information is in favour of the non-aligned countries and developing countries", he said.

Members of the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug helped in the establishment of Ziana in June this year.—Ziana.

CSO: 4700/172

SUCCESS OF RESETTLEMENT PROJECT THREATENED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Slap in the Face"]

[Text] **RESETTLEMENT of displaced people is one of the Government's main aims, and it can already chalk up many successes.**

Nearly 245 000 people have been resettled; 2 million hectares have been offered for resettlement: and something like $50 million has been set aside for this extensive operation.

But given the finance, the land, the building materials, the fertiliser and the seed, there remains the major task of placing the people to their advantage and that of the overall scheme.

Government officials must know something about each person before the correct moves can be made. There are bound to be chancers among the applicants.

It is in the interests of all concerned to help the officials. But there are many who are being obstructive. Their attitude must be most strongly deplored.

In various areas of Matabeleland there has been a distressingly negative response to a request to fill in and return resettlement forms. Overall, the response has been an almost incredible 2,7 percent.

This has all the marks of a deliberate campaign to frustrate the Government's good intentions. But that could be taking it too far.

It could be genuine ignorance or dislike of officialdom in some cases; or are there political influences behind it?

Whatever the reason for the boycott, it is an unwarranted slap in the face for those who are trying to help. Those who are being anti cannot hope in the long run to gain by their actions, or lack of them.

CSO: 4700/172

DETAILS ON TRAINING OF CLERICAL STAFF GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] Bulawayo. An "army" of clerical staff is being trained in Salisbury and Bulawayo to be sent to the country districts.

The Ministry of Local Government and Housing predicted a critical shortage of administrative and clerical staff in the districts by the end of this year, and so launched two vital training programmes.

Under one of those programmes, Speciss College is training 220 women former combatants, all under 25, for district secretarial work. The Bulawayo branch of the college is training 80 and Salisbury 140. Last week the under-secretary for the ministry, Mr July Moyo, visited the college in Bulawayo to check their progress.

Mr Moyo, who is responsible for the training of all staff for the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, said in an interview:

"There are only about 30 district commissioners left in the country, and many of those will also be leaving. To replace them, we have ourselves been training 60 district administrators.

"Any remaining district commissioners will become assistant secretaries (development) for their respective areas.

"But as all the old commissioners left, so we lost almost all our clerical staff and that is why we decided to have 220 women trained to work as secretaries in the districts.

"We are planning to send four to each district. When they are eventually sent out, they will go to their home districts, which should benefit everyone," said Mr Moyo.

Lonrho has sponsored the students by paying their Speciss College fees. The women's training course, which includes bookkeeping, typing and other office duties, ends in December.

The first batch of newly trained district administrators, totalling 26, will be ready for the districts at the end of this month, said Mr Moyo.

Last week, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, Minister of Local Government and Housing, spoke to the 140 women ex-combatants under training at Speciss College in Magaba, Salisbury.

Dr Zvobgo told them that many Third World countries had major problems because their young people lacked dedication.

"Your work is very important," he said, "because the district councils need dedicated staff."

He emphasised the need for good communication between the districts and the Government.

"You are the soldiers we are sending out to the district council areas and if you work hard development will succeed," he added.

After getting some practical experience in the districts, the women will return for further training in council procedures and learn how local government runs, the minister said.

CSO: 4700/172

ZAMBEZI NOMADS ADD TO BURDEN OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 81 p 6

[Editorial: "The Dema Dilemma"]

[Text] The discovery of nomads in the Zambezi Valley will probably stretch things further for the nation's enormous resettlement programme.

The Government's decision to shoulder this additional task by taking freedom to the caves of the Dema people deserves both moral and material support from all Zimbabweans and humanitarian organisations.

To have ignored these unfortunate people's hand-to-mouth existence would have been no less a crime than previous governments committed in this regard.

The rehabilitation of the Dema will call for a seasoned approach. It will require tact, tolerance and perseverence. A special inter-ministerial committee of the "Dema Dilemma" will probably do the trick.

It will be no use putting up schools and clinics and hope that these people won't again flee from civilisation. Nor will continued handouts, no matter how bulky, completely eliminate the psychological fear and mistrust which they harbour.

Social intercourse with "outsiders" will strengthen the tenuous confidence the Dema have in the Government's efforts to give them a better future. Agricultural people, medics and others will have to move out and live among these people.

They must teach themselves to be self-supporting in the long run.

CSO: 4700/164

BRIEFS

TAXATION PACT--A British delegation has arrived for the first round of talks on a double taxation agreement with the Zimbabwean Government. The four-man team, from the Department of Inland Revenue, arrived at the weekend. It is led by Mr Derek Taylor-Thompson. A spokesman for the British High Commission said yesterday the delegation was meeting tax officials here, "with a view to negotiating and drawing up a new taxation agreement". A previous double taxation agreement between the two countries was invalidated at the time of UDI. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 p 1]

FURNITURE RULE UNCHANGED--Bulawayo. The restrictions on the exportation of furniture by people leaving Zimbabwe still remain unchanged, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said in Bulawayo last night. The minister was reacting to rumours that his ministry had relaxed the restrictions. A Treasury spokesman said last week that certain concessions would be made for people over 60 who retired due to ill-health or were transferred outside the country by their employers. "Apart from being unauthorised the statement was also untrue. We have not relaxed the restrictions at all. People spreading such rumours are just fools spreading false information around," Senator Nkala said. He also dispelled rumours that during his overseas visits pressure to change the furniture restrictions had been brought upon him from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank as well as some British Government officials. "That is all untrue as well. No one ever worried me about the furniture restrictions when I had meetings with IMF and World Bank officials. This is an internal matter and no one will tell me what to do. I have a duty to protect the economy of the country regardless of what other people might be feeling." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 p 1]

RESETTLEMENT DETAILS--Bulawayo. Chairman of Wankie District Council, Mr A. M. Chiyasa, said yesterday that people in the area wanted to know where they would be resettled by the Government before they filled in resettlement forms. They were concerned that there were no vacant farms in the district and that most of the land outside the communal area was occupied by either national parks or mines. Mr Chiyasa met the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sidney Sekeramayi, on Wednesday and explained the people's concern. The minister promised to study the situation, Mr Chiyasa said. There was no question of people in the area being worried that they would lose some of their stock if they were resettled, as was earlier reported, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 p 8]

WAGE-COL LINK—Minimum wages must be linked to increases in the cost of living, the secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, said yesterday. Mr Mugabe made the call for increased minimum wages in an interview yesterday. Residents of the former townships, he said, would suffer increased hardship because of the new rent increases imposed by the Aalisbury City Council. On top of the recent increase in bus fares, this would make life very hard for people earning the minimum wage. "The cost of living is increasing all the time, but wages are static, the people are suffering more and more," he said. The city council could not be blamed for increasing its charges--it too suffered from increased costs. What was needed, Mr Mugabe said, was a sizeable increase in the minimum wage. "Obviously the city council can't just keep on subsidising houses, but the people can't be expected to make ends meet when prices rise and wages don't. We need a new minimum wage." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 81 p 3]

CLOSER TIES WITH MALAGASY—Zimbabwe and Malagasy yesterday established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. Announcing this yesterday a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the two governments were inspired by a common desire to expand and promote firm ties of friendship and co-operation between their peoples. The two governments also wanted to develop mutually beneficial co-operation between themselves. The diplomatic relations would be based on the principles of the Organisation of African Unity, a commitment to the total liberation of Africa, non-alignment and respect for sovereign equality between states and for people's rights to self-determination, the spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/164

END

JPRS 79396

6 November 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2518

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79396

6 November 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2518

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FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF ACAP GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 611, 26 Sep 81 pp 1, 3, 8

/Excerpts/ The first general assembly of the Congolese Association for Friendship Among Peoples /ACAP/, which began 23 September, concluded Friday at 1800 hours at the Hotel de Ville.

So, for your information, we publish here the final communique ratifying the end of the assembly's work.

Convened by the board of directors, the first general assembly of ACAP took place 23-25 September 1981 in Brazzaville in the conference hall of the Hotel de Ville.

The opening and closing ceremonies took place under the patronage of Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the political bureau, head of the department of external relations, minister of foreign affairs.

The assembly's work was organized around the slogan, "Let us mobilize in support of the PCT /Congolese Labor Party/ and its president, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, in adopting and implementing the 1982-1986 5-year plan, while working for national concord and universal peace." The work was carried out in a peaceful atmosphere marked by friendly and fraternal feelings, under the chairmanship of Comrade Madzou Charles, accompanied by Comrades Raymond Serge Mviri, head of the mass organizations division of the Department of Organizations; Emmanuel Elenga, outgoing ACAP president; Medard Gampe Bouandzobo, representing the political commissariat, and Balla Vital. The mayor of Brazzaville was unable to attend.

This great congregation of Congolese pacifists--which was also honored by the participation of delegates from several associations from friendly countries, among others the USSR, Algeria, Vietnam, the GDR, China, Zaire and nongovernmental international organizations such as AAPSO /Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization/, and the World Trade Union Federation--worked its way through the following agenda:

1--Verification of credentials;

2--Adoption of rules of procedures for the general assembly;

3--Election of the presidium and the assembly secretariat;

4--Political talk on the subject, "ACAP's place in the Congolese revolution," given by Comrade Bokamba-Yangouma;

5--Hearing of messages from the regions, from guests of the various religious communities and from representatives of associations from friendly countries;

6--Ratification of documents, namely the rules of procedure for the assembly, proposed by-laws and platform, draft declaration of general policy;

7--Adoption of motions and resolutions;

8--Investiture of officials.

After frank and open debate, the participants in the first general assembly of ACAP amended and adopted the documents submitted for their approval, including:

--the secretary's report on the by-laws, the platform, the declaration of general policy and five motions and three resolutions, as follows:

1--Motion of support for the PCT central committee and its president, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso;

2--Motion to condemn the attack against the Peoples Republic of Angola perpetrated by the racist South Africans;

3--Motion of support for struggling peoples;

4--Motion protesting against the manufacture of the neutron bomb;

5--Motion in favor of a new global economic order;

6--Resolution on construction of a headquarters building for the association;

7--Resolution on establishment of the National Marien Ngouabi Order;

8--Resolution on creation of an African Party committee.

In accordance with the by-laws, the general assembly elected the association's presidium, composed of 61 members, who themselves chose an 11-member board of directors whose members are:

President: Balla Vital;
Vice President for External Affairs: Mondjo Henri;
Vice President for Organizations: Mahoungou Germain;
Vice President for National Peace Committee: Dr Badzongo Damase;
Vice President for National Solidarity Committee: Kimbembe Hypolite;
Vice President for International Cultural Affairs: Yandza Gerard;
Vice President for National Committee of Economists and Jurists: Eckomband Ludovic;
Secretary for Administrative Affairs: Ntchoumou Gilbert;
Secretary for Finance and Supplies: Boukoulou Lambert;
Secretary for Press, Propaganda and Information: Mikombo Righos Patrice;
Secretary for Social and Leisure Affairs: Youla Georges.

An auditing commission made up of three comrades was also elected. Those chosen were:

First secretary: Onguele Gaston;
Second secretary: Kanglud Jeanne;
Third secretary: Bikoumou Gilbert.

Adopted in Brazzaville, 25 September 1981.

9516
CSO: 4719/62

IRAQI, SAUDI AID AGREEMENTS

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 12 Sep 81 pp 2, 3

/Text/ Brazzaville, 12 September 1981--According to a press communique from the ministry of transport and civil aviation, two loan agreements were concluded on 24 August 1981 in Baghdad (Iraq) and 26 August 1981 in Riyadh (Saudi Arabia), between the People's Republic of the Congo and, respectively, the Iraqi Foreign Development Fund (FIDE) and the Saudi Development Fund (FSD). The agreements provided financing for the realignment of the Congo-Ocean railroad (CFGO).

In Baghdad, the People's Republic of the Congo was represented by Comrade Lazare Frederic Maganga, foreign affairs adviser, principal private secretary to the minister for transport and civil aviation; the Iraqi Fund was represented by its president, Dr 'Abd el Amin al-Anbari.

In Riyadh, the agreement was signed by Comrade Dioulou Nicolas, an adviser in the office of the minister for transport and civil aviation, representing the Congolese Government, and Dr Khalid A. al-Mas'aud, deputy general manager, representing the Saudi Development Fund.

The terms of the loans were as follows:

a) Loan with the Iraqi Fund (FIDE): Total: U.S. $12 million, or about Fr CFA 3 billion; Interest: 4 percent; Duration of loan: 18 years, including a 4-year grace period.

b) Loan with the Saudi Development Fund (FSD): Total: SR 76,590,000, or about Fr CFA 6 billion; Interest: 2 percent; Duration of loan: 20 years, including a 5-year grace period; (Congolese Information Agency)

9516
CSO: 4719/64

SEVEN BRAZILIAN FIRMS SHOW INTEREST IN TRADE

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 611, 26 Sep 81 p 8

/Article: "A Promising Bilateral Cooperation"/

/Excerpts/ Several weeks ago (11 September, to be precise) a delegation of technicians from the Brazilian company, "Constructura Andrade Gutierez," returned to Rio de Janeiro after visiting for close to 2 weeks in our country. Specializing in public works (roads, dams, railroads, drilling, oil), this company did some preliminary work on upcoming road construction in our country.

However, beyond this dimension of cooperation in the infrastructure field, a number of other Brazilian enterprises have come forward, like "Constructura Andrade Gutierez," with the desire to export to the Peoples Republic of Congo. These companies, described below, are listed and profiled in Brazilian Commercial Bulletin (No 11 of 11 September 1981):

"Casa Bernadolta:" based in Santos in the state of Sao Paulo, it specializes in construction of flexible containers manufactured out of polyester canvas which are used for the transport of cement, sand and other loose-packed materials (capacity 1.5 cubic meters).

It also builds metallic storehouses (5 meters in height); pest-killers with a dodecanoic base; aluminum phosphides for the protection of stored grain.

"OIVIND Lorentzen S.A.:" based in Rio de Janeiro in the state of Rio de Janeiro, it manufactures articles of cutlery (that is, knives and other cutting utensils).

"CHEMFERTZ--Representacoes Comercials S.A.:" it sells spare parts for Volkswagen vehicles and engines. Its offices are in Sao Paulo, the capital of the state of Sao Paulo.

"From Brasil Export & Import:" supplies bicycles, leather footwear, handbags, surgical gauze and industrial paper products (offices, Rio de Janeiro).

"ALUMINIO Royal S.A.:" it manufactures, as its name indicates, aluminum products for domestic use, hotels and hospitals. Headquarters: Porto Alegre, state of Rio Grade do Sul.

"Industrial de Maquinas Agricolas Pinhal S.A.:" is interested in helping us with our highest priority, agriculture, by providing agricultural machinery. (Its offices are in Espirito Santo--Holy Spirit--a city in the state of Sao Paulo).

"Industria de Conservas Mello LTDA:" the Pelotas branch (in the state of Rio Grande do Sul) concerns itself specifically with all manner of food products.

In all, seven specialized enterprises are offering to collaborate with us in our development effort. This will constitute an important contribution to that effort when we reach the upcoming implementation phase of the 1982-1986 5-year plan.

9516
CSO: 4719/62

BRIEFS

FAO FINANCING AGREEMENT--Brazzaville, 9 September. Yesterday morning at the ministry of cooperation the FAO and the Congolese Government signed a financing agreement covering a study of food self-sufficiency in the Congo. The Congolese side was represented by the secretary of cooperation, Comrade Ntsikabaka Loupey. The FAO is contributing $45,000 for the project to study food self-sufficiency in the context of Congolese rural development. The study will focus principally on: evaluation of programs and projects presently under way from the point of view of self-sufficiency (both projects proposed for the 1982-1986 planning period and modifications of them; and calculation of the volume of domestic and foreign investment needed to carry out those projects. The new agreement is the current phase of the one that was signed 19 August in Brazzaville. (Congolese Information Agency). /Text/ /Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 9 Sep 81 pp 2, 3/ 9516

CSO: 4719/64

ESTABLISHMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES ADVOCATED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Malek Eshun]

[Text]

THE neglect of small-scale industry in the country's post-independent industrialisation process, like the neglect of the small peasant farmer, has contributed largely to the current socio-economic problems facing the country.

While the benefits of large scale industry cannot be ruled out, it is believed that a large proportion of our problems stem from our over-dependence on large scale industry whose heavy, imported capital and raw material requirements have depleted our foreign resources and overburdened our import bills over the years.

Small scale and cottage industry offers the greatest possibility for rural development by its employment content. By the provision of such infrastructural facilities as electricity, water, education and health there is a reduction on the subsidy necessary for rural development and also reduces the drift of rural labour to the urban centres.

There is an increase in training opportunities and skills which prepare rural folks for an ordered life in a technology era. Finally it increases local self-reliance in rural communities by providing co-operative and mutual assistance between farmers, carpenters, fishermen, weavers, tailors and motor mechanics.

It is interesting to note however that whilst Third World countries like India, Brazil and North Korea have resorted to small scale and cottage industries as the basis for national development, African countries including Ghana are yet to apply this old but improved industrial strategy in their national development plans. They

have only become interested in the setting up of large scale import substitution industries even though they have got no foreign exchange to support such industries.

For a meaningful small scale industrial development, there is the need for the setting up of a small scale "Industrial Development Board" which should be able, with the assistance of the government, to promote and develop small scale industries in all the regions of the country. This Board should be able to identify viable economic areas suitable for cottage industries and monitor the functions of the institutional arrangements created purposely for the development of this sector of the economy.

There should be Industrial Estates set up in the regions to help localise activities of small scale entrepreneurs for easy approach by government agencies, better harmonisation of human and raw material resources, easy collection of taxes, and the dissemination of government information.

To ensure easy flow of raw materials to the Industrial Estates, the Ghanaian Enterprises Development Commission could be charged with guaranteeing regular supply of inputs to the Estates. Also the Commission in conjunction with other financial institutions could be made to offer effective financial and technical assistance to the Estates.

Lastly products from the Industrial Estates should be guaranteed adequate and ready markets. Since the small scale entrepreneur does not have enough resources to engage the services of experts to undertake sales promotion, market survey and the actual marketing of his products, there should be a body set up to do this on his behalf.

CSO: 4700/165

MERGERS, WITHDRAWALS AMONG PARTIES MAY HURT NATION

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

ON the eve of the congress of the minority parties to elect the leadership of their merger, a new political party has sprung from their ranks.

Introduced in Accra by Dr Kwame Safo-Adu, Minister of Agriculture in the Second Republic and former leading member of the Popular Front Party (PFP) the new party is known as the New Ghana Party (NGP).

Heralding this split within the PFP, the biggest of the minority parties, was the withdrawal from the merger negotiations of Colonel Frank Bernasko's Action Congress Party (ACP).

Demoralising as these developments are the remaining minority parties are determined to proceed with their polls today to elect their leaders. But, barely a week ago, we, of the 'Graphic', reminded the minority parties of their duty to save this country from sliding into a one party system in the manner proscribed by the Constitution.

We also cautioned them not to blame the People's National Party (PNP) if, through their

dynamism and organisational acumen, sovereign people in their supreme wisdom, thrust on the country a one-party system by voting for the PNP in all the 140 constituencies in future elections.

The merger idea was quickly and authoritatively sold to Ghanaians as the surest way of sustaining the kind of democracy that thrives on the existence of more than one party in the society. We therefore can't pretend to be too happy about the developments which tend to have depleted the merger ranks.

We are however not in a position to apportion responsibility for the "causus belli" that has led to the merger camp presenting three different parties instead of one merged party.

We are therefore compelled for the moment to contend with wishing each of the parties — Action Congress Party, All Peoples Party and New Ghana Party all the best in their aspirations.

Our only prayer is that each of them may grow to be strong enough to offer a viable alternative to the People's National Party as a national government.

We have said it already, and we are glad to say again that when the minority parties fail in their lame and unco-ordinated attempts to win power they should not turn round to accuse the PNP of having introduced a one party system in the country.

CSO: 4700/165

LOW INTEREST PAID TO SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS QUESTIONED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

THERE have been so many complaints by contributors to the Social Security Fund since its inception in 1965 and, in certain cases, something or other has been done about some of these complaints.

But one of these complaints that has been denied any remedy up till now but which probably ramains a very crucial matter is the interest that is paid on workers' contributions.

It is obvious that the total contribution of both employers and employees is huge enough and provides a very reliable and significant source of funding to government. Thus, in the current financial year, it is expected that these funds will lend about ₵500 million to government for financing the budget deficit. This is almost as close as all the commercial banks, together, will provide for the same purpose.

It is worthy to note that since its inception the Fund has continously provided funds for government by investing in government stocks, bonds and treasury bills at the going rates. Yet the contributors have been

paid a static three per cent per annum rate of interest and this is very cheating indeed.

The difference between three per cent and the 16½ per cent that the Trust earns from investing workers' funds in governmemnt bills is a lot of profit. What happens to this profit is another matter for discussion.

But this paper shares the concern of the workers of the SSNIT that in view of the current rate of interest of 18½ per cent on government bills the retention of a three per cent interest to contributors to the said Security Fund is homicidal and must be revised immediately. And the lead must come from the government since the fund was set up by an official instrument.

If workers are compelled by law to save, it is perfectly justified that they should get the returns that are prescribed by law — i.e., the going rates of interest being paid by the commercial banks. As a matter of fact, since contributors cannot draw from their contributions, at will, it is just fair then that these funds attract the rate that is paid on 12-month demand deposits, 19 per cent, and not as on savings deposits, 18 per cent.

The workers of this country, like the cocoa farmers, have for too long now, been providing forced funds for certain institutions to enjoy and this is most unfair to them.

We think government should, as a matter of national concern have a second look at this development. And the TUC must not think that the security of its members lies on only in regular increases in wages and salaries. We call on the TUC to take this matter up, too.

CSO: 4700/165

BRIEFS

BAUXITE PROJECT TAKES OFF--At long last, work on the exploration and processing into alumina, of the enormous Kibi bauxite deposits has begun. Phase one involves open bauxite mining, the design and construdtion of a plant to extract about 800,000 tonnes per annum of alumina from the ore, and the designing and construction of such vital infrastructural facilities as housing, hospitals and schools. An international consortium engaged by the Government for the first phase, comprises Messrs Brown and Root Incorporated of the U.S., Bankers Trust International of U.K., Granges International Mining, A.B., of Sweden and Swiss Aluminium Limited of Switzerland. Speaking at the ceremony, President Hilla Limann noted that despite the country's critical financial situation, his administration had already committed over ¢12 million (about 4.75 million U.S. dollars) to the first phase of the project. In order to accelerate the pace of work, the Government had accepted a recommendation for the formation of the Kibi Bauxite Development Company. He said final discussions and arrangements for the formation of the company had reached an advanced stage and its shares would be floated, possibly by the end of next month. Mr Kwasi Baning, deputy director of the Geological Survey Department in charge of the Ashanti Region, has been appointed project co-ordinator to expedite preliminary preparation for the company. [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Sep 81 p 1]

EEC RURAL LOANS--The European Economic Community (EEC) has granted a loan of ¢8.4 million in foreign exchange through the Bank of Ghana, to 11 rural banks which were established first in the country. The loan, in the form of machinery, equipment and farming inputs is to assist farmers to increase their out-put. A spokesman for the Bank of Ghana who disclosed this at the third annual shareholders meeting of the Atwime Rural Bank at Foase in the Ashanti Region, said the equipment, machinery and farming inputs would arrive in the country by the end of next month. These include corn mills, chain saws, felling axes, vehicles and crocodile matchets. The spokesman appealed to shareholders of the rural banks especially farmers, to use the facilities offered by the EEC judiciously by expanding their farms and ensuring maximum food production both for local consumption and export. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Sep 81 p 8]

CSO: 4700/165

MINISTER REPORTS ON CROP INSPECTION TOUR

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 14 Sep 81 p 3

/Article by Aliou Barry: "Rainfall Is Satisfactory"/

/Text/ Rural Development Minister Serigne Lamine Diop Friday afternoon completed his tour of the crops in the "peanut bowl" with a stop at Kaolack. Over a 3-day period, the minister, accompanied by several technicians from his department, including the general manager of SODEVA /Farm Development and Popularization Company/, Mr Toure, covered more than 1,000 km in the Louga, Thies and Sine-Saloum regions. The rural development minister reported the conclusions he has drawn from his marathon tour to the leadership of Kaolack. Everywhere he went, Serigne Lamine Diop found satisfactory rainfall and crops as a whole doing well. Despite some infestation, the crops are not in danger, because of the energetic work of the parasite prevention units. By the end of the tour, a number of facts were evident: first of all, in the majority of cases, the instructions on when to sow the rapid-growing ground-nut variety known as 55.437 were not followed. As soon as the first rains came (24 June) the peasants sowed as much as 50 percent of the 55.437. That obviously poses problems, because this variety reaches maturity in only 90 days.

It requires special harvesting and drying techniques. If it reaches maturity but is not uprooted, it begins to sprout again. The harvested nuts must also be aerated to avoid regermination. A full-scale educational campaign is needed to convince the peasants to harvest the plants as soon as they are mature. But as /agricultural/ organizational agents explained, even if such an educational campaign made it possible for this variety to enjoy a good harvest, the anticipated effects of a good agricultural season could not be realized at the level of the overall national economy without timely organization of the marketing process. In fact, since the harvesting of this variety (the first planting) takes place in the first third of October (in some areas within 10 days), if steps are not taken, a goodly part of the crop will be sold or hawked on the parallel market, causing substantial loss to the national economy. Right here and now we have already seen that our markets are overflowing with barely ripened nuts. Obviously, it cannot be a good season unless the rains continue into October. That is the first pre-condition. The second is to put market financing mechanisms quickly into place, especially in the border areas. Delay could hurt everyone. This is true not only for ground-nuts, but also for millet, corn and beans.

Priority for Cereals

Another conclusion resulted from the tour. For the first time in several years, the surface area devoted to cereals is now clearly greater than the area devoted to ground-nuts. For example, in Sine-Saloum 429,000 hectares have been planted in ground-nuts, compared to 470,000 hectares in cereals. In Thies, 129,000 hectares are in ground-nuts compared to 160,000 in cereals. In the latter region, the area devoted to ground-nuts has declined 14 percent in one year. The Louga region seems to be staying about the same, although there is a slight decline in the area cultivated in ground-nuts. This decline may be explained by the lack of seed. But, according to the technical experts, the increase in millet cultivation is the result of two factors: the combined effects of the drought have forced the peasants to reflect on the need to turn to food crops. Secondly, the announcement on cereal marketing made by the rural development minister during his last tour inspired the peasants to grow cereal crops. Throughout his tour, the minister congratulated the peasants on their clear thinking. The peasants, for their part, pressed for effective marketing of both ground-nuts and cereals. The rural development minister acknowledged that the best way to promote cereals was to organize their marketing. In his view, promoting cereal production is in perfect accord with our policy of food self-sufficiency. He added that the government would take all steps necessary to insure that the country will have sizable reserve stores, thanks to the food assistance commission's plans for cereal purchases.

Parasitism and Drought

Still, it must be conceded that this year's good rainfall is not distributed equally throughout the country. The Louga region, for example, which last year had the best agricultural results in the country, has fallen behind this year. While one part of the region comprising the sub-prefecture of Darou-Mousty, southern Ndande, Dahra and Barkedji may have had rain since 24 June, the rest of the region got no moisture until 24 July, or a whole month later. In addition, the first planting suffered from a 30-day drought in several pockets. While ground-nuts are doing well in general, cereals have been particularly hard hit. Growth is somewhat slow and varies from one area to another.

In the same region the drought has increased the incidence of parasites, and all the departments have been affected. The distribution of rainfall in the Thies region is better than in Louga, even if it has been noted that a few pockets have experienced interruptions of the rain during the second half of August. Also, cereals there have suffered from insufficient fertilizing, which is going to lower the yield. In Sine Saloum, except for a few pockets, all the crops are doing well. In that region, the minister was particularly interested in the corn project which has had great success. With the help of German assistance, the region is now the site of a major corn project covering the departments of Foundiougne, Kaffrine and Nioro. As a part of this project, Foundiougne was chosen as the site for intensified cultivation. This year 157 hectares of the crop have been sown. The project puts all the production inputs (fertilizer, high-powered seed, etc...) at the disposal of the peasants. The other departments are also cultivating corn, and the peasants are free to call on SODEVA for supplies. In all, 757 hectares this year are devoted to this cereal, which presents several attractive features. First of all, it facilitates diversification; it can be consumed in several different ways, and beyond that it even enriches the soil. In

addition, the development of aviculture in Senegal depends a great deal on this cereal, the bran from which is the most choice feed for poultry. In other words, there is a lot of profit in corn. Growers took advantage of the opportunity to urge the minister to make substantial funds available for the purchase of the ripened corn. The peasants of Sine-Saloum were candid in their comments about SODEVA's efficiency. In their typically blunt way, they deplored last year's delays in marketing the groundnuts: financing, they declared to the minister, was doled out sparingly. If there were a repetition of those delays this year, it is a good bet that more than one-third of the harvest will go either into neighboring countries or onto the parallel market.

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CSO: 4719/64

P. W. BOTHA LAUDS ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 81 p 7

[Text]

WELLINGTON. — The spin-offs and benefits South Africa derived from its arms industry were much bigger than originally anticipated, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Opening a new explosives factory at Krantzkop in the Wellington district, Mr Botha said one of the most important benefits to South Africa had been that R3 800-million in Defence spending had stayed in the country.

"The armaments industry also provided a tremendous stimulus for technological development in South Africa.

"Due to armaments contracts, the electronics industry, for example, developed at a much faster rate than ever would have been the case if progress was dependent on commercial markets alone."

This was also true for many other technologies contained in the wide spectrum for armaments.

Study

"It is a fact that South Africans now have the opportunity to study and develop in certain fields of technology that did not exist a few years ago and would not have been created, if it was not for the armaments industry."

Important

Armscor, because it had to maintain its lead in weapon research and development, would for many years remain in the forefront of technology and provide opportunities to young South Africans which no other industry could possibly provide.

"One of the most obvious and important benefits is the fact that over the past five years R3 800-million allocated in the Defence budget for armaments was spent inside the country.

"Due to the Armscor policy that the maximum use should be made of private industry, by far the biggest part of this significant sum flowed smoothly through to the private sector.

"If South Africa had not established its own armaments industry and was still dependent on overseas supplies of armaments, a very large portion of this amount would have been spent overseas.

"Perhaps the biggest achievement that took place during this phase was the development of human material."

Armscor employed more than 28 000 people, of which a very large part had been gathered in less than a decade, and had to be trained in all the hundreds of skills, trades, sciences and technologies required by the industry. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/174

P. W. BOTHA COMMENTS ON SWA TALKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday wound up a series of meetings in South West Africa that were, he said, both "candid" and "successful".

Negotiations on SWA independence were now entering a phase of preliminary consultations to lay down guidelines for the territory's future constitution and system of government, Mr Botha said in Windhoek last night before returning to Cape Town.

"We are now entering a phase of discussions on preliminary talks as to the guidelines on which this country should be governed and political structures should be built," he said.

He was speaking shortly after winding up a series of meetings with party political leaders in SWA to convey South Africa's views on aspects of independence negotiations for the territory.

The Prime Minister was accompanied yesterday afternoon by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Danie Hough.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, who attended earlier conferences, left earlier for Cape Town.

Mr Botha described yesterday's deliberations as "candid" and "successful".

"We informed the internal parties on our point of view and they put questions to us," he said.

"Some of them made their points of view clear to us."

All parties concerned now knew what South Africa and they themselves "have in mind with each other."

Asked about earlier reports of a three-stage plan envisaged by the Western contact group to bring SWA to independence, Mr Botha declined to elaborate.

"I do not want to go into detail because I think it would be wrong on our part to use the knowledge we have to discuss future deliberations in public," he said.

South Africa had informed responsible party leaders of the situation to date and he hoped the Press and the public would help to make the talks go off "as smoothly as possible", and not to do anything to create misconceptions.

The secretary-general of the Namibian Independence Party, Mrs Othille Abrahams, told newsmen after discussions with the South African Cabinet officials that the first phase of the Western initiative would be nearing completion at the end of the month.

CSO: 4700/174

GOVERNMENT PROVISIONALLY ACCEPTS EDUCATION PROPOSALS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron: "A New Educational Set-Up Likely"]

[Text]

ELEVEN far-reaching principles likely to lead to the establishment of a totally new and improved educational structure for all races were yesterday provisionally accepted by the Government in what it called an interim White Paper.

These principls form the basis of a large number of recommendations made to the Government by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), after its extensive inquiry over 13 months into a system for the provision of education for all population groups in the Republic.

System

The core of the recommendations centres around an envisaged system of education in which a parallel development of formal and non-formal education should be striven after. This would ensure a meaningful and much larger turnout of well qualified pupils of all races, as opposed to the present so-called "closed system". In this, pupils cannot change their study field or course within a particular educational institution and often drop out, to the loss of the country's labour force, the HSRC report said.

The recommended new structure comprises a compulsory but free nine-year education course in three phases: pre-basic education (currently pre-primary) which will be free but compulsory for children of all races for a period of six years, followed by a further three years of free compulsory education either at school or elsewhere (thus formally or non-formally, e.g. in the work situation), and by post-basic education, which includes junior and secondary as well as higher education (currently secondary and tertiary education).

Management

But the recommendations also include a new central management system that will function on three levels, including a "single ministry" at the top to formulate education policy for all races (a matter which has already provoked conservative educationalists and politicians into condemning this recommendation), second level education authorities responsible for all education in defined areas, and thirdly of a local level where school, parents and teachers will have autonomy.

With a view to eliminate education backlogs, the HSRC recommended in it's main report, which is a combination of altogether 18 working committee reports, that the Central Government must contribute financially in order that equality can be reached regarding the provision of comparable education opportunities in South Africa "irrespective of race, colour, creed or sex".

The Government, however, emphatically states in it's interim White Paper that it's provisional acceptance of the 11 main principles involved, is subject to the principles of the Christian character and the broad national character of education, as formulated in the National Education Policy Act of 1967.

It is also subject to the principle of mother tongue education and to Government policy that "each population group should have it's own schools and especially it's own education authority departement."

Parents

It specifically noted that it found acceptable the principle of freedom of choice for the individual and for parents in educational matters and in the choice of a career, "but within the framework of the policy that each population group is to have it's own schools".

The Government also says that "all decisions taken in terms of the recommendations in the HSRC report will have to take due account of, and fit in with, the constitutional framework

within which they are to be implemented."

The eleven principles concerned are:

- equal opportunities for education, including equal standards in education, for every inhabitant, irrespective of race, colour, creed or sect, shall be the purposefull endeavour of the State;
- education shall afford positive recognition of what is common as well as what is diverse in the religious and cultural way of life and the languages of the inhabitants;
- education shall give positive recognition to the freedom of choice of the individual, parents and organisations in society;
- the provision of education shall be directed in an educationally repsonsible manner to meet the needs of the individual, as well as those of society and economic development, and shall, inter alia, take into consideration the manpower needs of the country;
- education shall endeavour to achieve a positive relationship between the formal, non-formal and informal aspects of education in the school, society and family.

Shared

- The provision of formal education shall be a responsibility of the State, provided that the individual, parents and organised society shall have a shared responsibility, choice and voice in this matter;
- the private sector and the State shall have a shared responsibility for the provision of non-formal education;
- provision shall be made for the establishment and State subsidation of private education within the system of providing education;
- in the provision of education, the processes of centralisation and decentralisation shall be reconciled organisationally and functionally;
- the professional status of the teacher and lecturer shall be recognised;
- effective provision of education shall be based on continuing research.

The Government said it would not take any final decisions on these recommendations until all interested parties had had the opportunity to comment. All official and recognised education bodies now have time until March 31, 1982, to submit their comments, whereafter the Government will table a final White Paper in Parliament on South Africa's future education structure.

THE HSRC's investigation into a new education system was led by Prof J P de Lange, Rector of the Rand Afrikaans University.

Supportive

In addition to the main recommendations, a large number of recommendations were made with regard to supportive education services (curriculum services, educational technological services, guidance services, health and social services, evaluative and diagnostic services for impaired and handicapped pupils, co-operative services), the recruitment and training of teachers, physical facilities and innovational strategies.

It also recommended that an interim council for education be established, so that the restructuring of the system of educational provision can be carried out with the greatest degree of consultation.

The Government said in its interim White Paper that the council will consist of the Minister of National Education, as convenor, (in control of White pupils), the Minister of Internal Affairs (in control of Coloured and Asian education), and the Minister of Education and Training, (in control of all Black education).

The Government requested the HSRC in 1980 to conduct an in-depth investigation into all facets of education in South Africa.

Experts

Subsequently, more than a hundred experts were called upon by the HSRC to assist with its investigation.

In its acceptance of the report, by way of an interim White Paper that was tabled in Parliament yesterday, the Government expressed the hope that this inquiry will make a real contribution towards the improved provision of education in the Republic, at all levels of education, in order to ensure that the potential of its inhabitants is realised, the economic growth of the country is promoted, its manpower needs met, and that education of equal quality is achieved for all population groups.

The Government emphasised that the eleven principles, provisionally accepted by it yesterday, are to be understood in context with one another and that no one principle is to be interpreted in its own isolation.

CSO: 4700/174

COUNTRY PROVIDES GOODS TO REST OF AFRICA

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Oct 81 p 6

[Text]

FORTY-six of the 49 members of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) now buy supplies from South Africa and about a third of the Republic's food exports this year will go to black Africa, informed sources said last week.

Most of the customer countries are, in public at least, vociferous critics of South Africa, and protagonists of a trade embargo against the Republic.

The reality in private is different, something that is shown by the fact that for the second year running the value of South Africa's food exports is expected to top R1 000-million.

Exports to these countries have reached R400,5-million for the first five months of this year, the sources disclosed.

The centre of the largely one-way export trade to what are some of the most bitter critics of South Africa's internal politics — is Jan Smuts Airport from where large consignments of fresh produce and groceries are airlifted.

The chief executive of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation, Mr Wim Holtes, said that while food was exported to Africa, he considered the export of raw materials to these countrie to be more important.

Important

"Steel, plastics, pharmaceuticals and spare parts to keep their economies going are in some respects more important than food," he said.

Mr Gert Kachelhoffer, general manager of Indo Atlantic Air Cargo, one of the largest air cargo forwarding agents in South Africa, said his company was sending regular consignments of food, both perishable and tinned, to countries such as Zaire, the Central African Republic, Gabon, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi and the Ivory Coast.

"We airfreight a full range of food products ranging from dog biscuits to toilet paper to Zaire and the Central African Republic.

"Virtually everything that is on sale at many of their supermarkets comes from South Africa.

"Although the airfreight on foodstuffs to countries in Africa ranges from 90c to R1,20 a kilogram, so pushing up the price of the product substantially, there is never a shortage of customers.

"If we could get export permits from the meat board to export red meat, we would be filling 747s with carcasses of meat alone."

Openly

According to Mr Kachelhoffer, a number of foreign embassies in black African countries are among those buying from South Africa. "The British and American embassies do it openly while the Eastern bloc probably does it through so-called 'grocery club' orders that we get," he said.

Last week there were reports that the Soviet embassy in Salisbury has been buying supplies from South Africa through a local buying agent in the Zimbabwean capital.

Mr Kachelhoffer said a sure sign of new orders from countries like the Central African Republic and Zaire was the arrival of foreign aid money.

"It is usually only a matter of days after the arrival of the latest batch of American dollars before we get a new batch of orders," he said.

"As their foreign aid dries up, so we notice a decrease in the order pattern."

Although his company had supplied Arab countries and planned to do so again in the near future, Mr Kachelhoffer was reluctant to disclose any information on these deals.

"The majority of Arab countries are perfectly happy to trade with South Africa as long as nobody says anything about it," he said.

"They would immediately cease all trading links if it became known that they have trade links with South Africa."

Virtually every scrap of food, as well as most of the drink that was consumed during the Commonwealth Conference in Lusaka two years ago came from South Africa and was flown to the Zambian capital from Jan Smuts. The red carpet used to welcome Queen Elizabeth also came from South Africa.

Requirement

"We don't like talking about these things because we want to continue doing business with these people," Mr Kachelhoffer said.

The Indian Ocean islands of the Seychelles, Mauritius and Reunion were becoming increasingly important to South African exporters and regular consignments of food were being sent to them.

A host of airlines, including TAP, Sabena, Swissair, Pan American and the South African charter carrier, Safair, regularly ply the route from the SAA cargo terminal at Jan Smuts to destinations such as Bangui, Kinshasa, Brazzaville and Abidjan.

The only hard and fast requirement from which few South African agents are prepared to deviate is a confirmed letter of credit from their African clients.

"Very little leaves this airport without it," Mr Kachelhoffer said.

CSO: 4700/174

GOLD MINES' PERFORMANCE RATED EXCELLENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 81 p 19

[Text]

THE eleven gold producers in the General Mining Union Corporation (Gencor) stable did a remarkable job in the quarter ended September 1981 to maintain their after-tax profits, despite the substantial decline in the gold price.

Profits after taxation and the State's share of profits only dropped by 0,9 percent from R104,4-million to R103,4-million despite the fact that capex during the quarter was 10,3 percent lower at R22,0-million (R24,5-million).

Result

The good performance of the mines in the group was basically the result of three factors: an increase in tonnage milled, a better average grade and the fact that the unit costs were pretty well controlled.

Tonnage milled during the quarter rose by 8,2 percent from 3 937 000 tons to 4 259 000 tons.

With the exception of a few mines, the grades during the quarter were also better.

This, with the higher tonnage milled, helped the mines to increase their gold production which, in turn, off-set the lower price received during the quarter.

At Buffelsfontein, the biggest mine in the group, tonnage milled was slightly down to 840 000 (850 000) tons, but the grade improved from 8,4 g/t to 8,6 g/t.

Improved

The higher grade helped the mine to improve on its gold production, but this was not enough to off-set the lower price received of $55 an ounce, with the result that the profit after taxation and the State's share of profits dropped to R26,4-million (R30,1-million).

There was a substantial drop in capex (R9,1-million against R13,2-million). This led to higher taxation, but slightly improved the amount available for distribution after capex.

Stilfontein tonnage milled rose by 23 000 tons to 485 000 tons and the grade also improved slightly from 7,7 g/t to 7,8 g/t.

This enabled it to lift its gold production to 3 794 (3 558) kg.

Costs were only slightly higher, which enabled the mine to increase its working profit from gold to R,24,1-million (22-million).

Capex during the quarter was slightly higher at R3-million (R1,5-million), with the result that the provision for taxation was more or less unchanged.

The net profit after taxation was also little unchanged at R,11,2-million (R11,6-million).

Unchanged

Grootvlei's tonnage milled and grade were unchanged.

Gold production was also unchanged, but higher costs and the lower gold price eroded the working profit from gold to R9,9-million (R10,5-million).

Capex for the quarter was virtually the same as it was during the previous quarter, with the result that the provision for taxation was at a higher rate.

Profit after taxation dropped from R5-million to R4,8-million.

Kinross was one of the other mines in the group that improved on tonnage milled and also lifted the grade.

This led to a higher gold production of 2 521 (2 378) kg.

Cape

Income before taxation was also higher at R20,1-million (R18,7-million) and as a result of higher capex of R,2,4-million R1,2-million) the mine scored to some extent on tax.

The result was that after-tax profits increased from R,8,1-million to R,10,1-million.

Winkelhaak had a very steady quarter. Tonnage milled was slightly up, but the grade was unchanged. The result was that gold production was virtually unchanged.

Capex for the quarter at R2,1-million (R1,0-million) helped a little to save tax,

		Tons milled 000's	Yield g/t	Roots R/ton	Costs $ oz	Revenue $ oz	Net profit R000's	Capex R000's	Profit after Capex R000's	EPS after Capex cents
Buffels	Sept	840	8,6	53,06	203	427	26 385	9 058	17 327	158
	June	850	8,4	48,76	215	482	30 071	13 243	16 828	153
Stilfontein	Sept	485	7,8	54,92	235	448	11 231	2 960	8 271	63
	June	462	7,7	53,72	258	488	11625	1 541	10 084	77
Grootvlei	Sept	435	3,8	26,97	437	4 792	847	3 945	34	
	June	435	3,8	25,52	249	484	5 027	913	4 114	36
Kinross	Sept	420	6,0	31,78	175	425	10 100	2 371	7 729	43
	June	410	5,8	30,55	196	482	8 137	1 191	6946	39
Winkelo	Sept	535	6,5	27,19	138	427	13 907	2 063	11 844	97
	June	530	6,5	25,40	145	485	13 142	1 030	12 112	99
Bracken	Sept	255	3,5	28,12	286	427	2 964	257	2707	19
	June	240	3,8	28,00	286	483	2 359	317	2 042	15
Leslie	Sept	305314		29,13	281	426	3123	774	2349	15
	June	315	3,2	27,28	318	485	2886	728	2158	13
Marievale	Sept	174	1,7	17,23	336	440	500	—	500	11
	June	240	1,3	12,19	326	460	537	—	537	12
St. Helena	Sept	540	7,4	33,33	151	431	15 729	2 624	13 105	136
	June	530	7,2	31,92	162	474	16 158	4 447	11 711	122
Unisel	Sept	270	6,9	36,29	172	433	14 617	729	13 825	—
	June	255	6,7	33,80	192	500	13 475	911	12 564	45
WR Cons	Sept						51	266	(215)	—
	June						938	212	726	17

with the result that the mine's after-tax profit was nearly the same at R13,9-million.

Bracken was one of the few mines in the group that showed a slight drop in the grade.

Tonnage milled increased, however, to 15 000 tons, which enabled the mine to increase its gold production slightly.

This was, however, not enough to off-set the lower gold price and there was a slight decrease in the working income from gold.

The mine scored quite a lot on tax with the result that after-tax profits increased from R2,4-million to R3-million.

Leslie dropped its tonnage milled slightly, but the increase in the grade was enough to enable it to produce 1 039 (1 008) kg of gold.

The lower tonnage also had an adverse influence on unit costs, but the mine still managed to show a pretax profit of R5-million (4,7-million).

Taxation was virtually unchanged and the after-tax profit amounted to R3,1-million (R2,9-million).

Marievale's results were very similar to those of Leslie.

There was a drop in the tonnage milled, but an improvement in the grade.

The improvement in the grade was, however, not enough to prevent a decline in gold production. The profit after taxation amounted to R500 000 (R537 000).

St Helena was one of the mines in the group that was able to improve its after-tax profits in the September quarter.

This was mainly the result of a higher tonnage milled, better grade and consequently higher gold production.

Net profit after taxation increased to R15,7-million (R16,2-million), while there was also a substantial drop in capex from R4,4-million to R2,6-million.

Unisel also had a good quarter. Tonnage milled was higher at 270 000 (255 000) nd the grade increased to 6,9 (6,7) g/t.

Capex was much the same as in the previous quarter and the net profit after taxation and the state share increased from R13,5-million to R14,6-million.

West Rand Consolidated Mines profit after taxation for the quarter dropped to R51 000 (R938 000) despite the fact that it received more State aid.

This is mainly due to a drop of about R1-million in uranium income, because the loss from gold was virtually the same as in the previous quarter.

CSO: 4700/174

DISTRICT SIX AREAS MAY BE DECLARED COLORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Group Areas Board is to examine parts of District Six with the view to declaring these areas Coloured.

This was made clear in a Press statement yesterday by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze.

But, while the creation of an Indian residential area in the Johannesburg city centre is to be considered, Pageview will be excluded.

The statement said the Government accepted the recommendation of the President's Council that a technical committee be formed under the chairmanship of a judge to investigate the Group Areas Act with the view of looking into recommendations and amendments.

The names of the members of the committee would be announced soon.

"The Government accepts the recommendation of the President's Council that the largest possible area of Zonnebloem (District Six) adjoining the already existing declared Coloured areas, be investigated by the Group Areas Board with the view to including it in such areas.

Advance

"In view of the advanced stage of the area the whole of Zonnebloem cannot be advertised for reproclamation.

"The placing of the technicon outside the area can, for various factors, also not be considered.

"The Government also accepts the recommendation of the President's Council that steps be taken for consideration of the creation of an area for residence for Indians in the central city area of Johannesburg."

The area being considered included Fordsburg, Burghersdorp and a section of Newtown, west of the north-south freeway.

"Thousands of Indians are already in this area, where there are sufficient businesses, schools, cultural and religious facilities for Indians.

"After thorough consideration it was considered that Pageview, because of planning considerations and in the best interests of all parties, not be included in the aforementioned area.

"The White communities of Mayfair and Vrededorp will therefore not be affected." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/174

UK CITIZEN DETAINED FOR POSSESSION OF PRESS ITEMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 81 p 13

[Article by Tim Clarke: "'Detention' at Airport Not Verified"]

[Text]

DURBAN. — The Officer Commanding Railway Police, Natal System, Brigadier J Robbertze, said yesterday he was unable to verify a complaint made by a British doctor, Dr Nigel Clay, who said he had been detained at Durban's Louis Botha Airport by an official who found a scrapbook with Press cuttings in his luggage.

Brig Robbertze said he had questioned all the members of his Railway Police staff at the airport and the airport manager had also questioned his staff but nobody knew anything about the complaint. All his men stationed at the airport were in uniform, although his detective staff, dressed in civilian clothes, sometimes visited the airport.

Brig Robbertze said that he had gone into the incident fully but could find nobody who knew anything about it.

According to a Press report Dr Clay said he had been questioned in an airport office by a man who wanted to know why he was taking the Press cuttings out of South Africa. Dr Clay also alleged in the Press report that at one stage the man told him that he would not be allowed to leave the country.

Dr Clay, who has lived for a year in Durban, claimed in the Press report that he was about to fly to Johannesburg where he was catching a connecting flight to England when he was approached by the man.

He had been taken to an office and questioned about his scrapbook.

The Press cuttings covered general news events over the past 12 months, including reports on forced removals under the Group Areas Act.

According to the Press report Dr Clay was eventually allowed to catch the connecting flight to Johannesburg but the scrapbook was taken away from him. According to the report Dr Clay lives in Birmingham, England.

CSO: 4700/174

ZULULAND CAMPUS QUIET AFTER 'RAMPAGE'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Oct 81 p 8

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

DURBAN. — All was quiet yesterday on the campus of the University of Zululand near Empangeni after about 400 students went on the rampage on Thursday night.

The Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for Northern Natal, Brigadier C Mogge, said yesterday that police were called to the campus shortly after 8 pm on Thursday and stayed there until 4 am yesterday.

He said a number of cars had been stoned and during the unrest a nightwatchman had his legs broken. At this stage the police were still not certain what was the cause for the unrest.

Accordingly to the rector of the university, Professor A C Nkabinde, the trouble started apparently among about 40 to 50 law students who maintained that the examination results should be marked up.

He said the trouble then spread to other sections of the university and several cars had been stoned. A few windows in the main administration block were also smashed.

He has just returned to the university after a visit to Cape Town and was only aware of the trouble shortly after he arrived back.

He said the nightwatchman had apparently been injured when attempting to stop students from throwing stones.

It has been quiet on the campus this year after a fairly violent period in the middle of last year. So far the students have refused to elect a students' representative council because they claimed intimidation by Inkatha supporters during the graduation ceremony last year. Inkatha is a Zulu politico-cultural organisation.

CSO: 4700/174

COMMISSIONS VOICE DOUBTS ON EDUCATION PROPOSALS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Oct 81 p 39

[Text]

WHILE it is true the Government has indicated that the White Paper is an interim response to the report of the HSRC's committee of investigation into education, it is nevertheless an inadequate and disappointing response.

It has failed to take into account the very situations in education that caused the investigation to be brought into being in mid-1980.

As members of the committee responsible for the report, we believe it offers effective and practical solutions to our problems, and also sets positive directions for the future.

We are pleased that the Government has decided to publish the full report, which will, we hope, enrich educational debate in the country.

Concerned

We also welcome the fact that the Government has accepted responsibility in principle for bringing about equality of provision and standards in education for all the people of South Africa.

And has, in addition, accepted the 11 principles for the provision of education put forward by the HSRC committee.

However, we are concerned that it has then subjected these principles to a number of provisos of a restrictive and apparently non-negotiable nature.

Among these provisos are those that re-iterate existing government policy, as far as Christian national education and separate schools and separate education departments are concerned.

While some recognition is given to freedom of parental choice, this is subject to the above constraints, certainly in the case of state schools.

Perhaps most disturbing of all is the Government's failure to respond positively to the HSRC's basic and unanimous priority recommendation that an interim SA Council for Education, broadly representative, be appointed to advise government in its consideration and implementation of the recommendations of the report.

Instead of this, a working party with a strong official flavour has been appointed to advise the Ministers concerned.

Some of the members of this group are responsible to the Ministers they are to advise, while others are inextricably bound up in the present system of education provision.

A positive response to far-reaching reform and innovation, so urgently needed if peace and progress are to be achieved in education in South Africa, is unlikely to emerge from a body of this composition.

It fails to involve all those interests (for example, the private sector, community leaders and teacher associations) whose involvement is imperative if any new dispensation is to have the broad acceptance which is so necessary to its success and legitimacy in the eyes of those groups, particularly those whose education had failed to meet their needs and aspirations.

The proposed working party will prove to be an ineffective substitute for the carefully considered machinery recommended in the report.

The general tone of the Government's response is anything but encouraging, inclines to the past rather than to the future, makes not even a passing reference to such fundamental issues as non-formal education, technical education, curriculum reform or teacher education, and is in grave danger of destroying many positive attitudes built up during the course of the work of the HSRC group.

The hopes that were raised by the Government's terms of reference, and by the objective and sensitive manner in which the HSRC committee went about its task, are in grave danger of being dashed.

The criticism and protest that basically has been suspended to allow the report to be prepared is likely to return in full force as various community groups realise that there is little intention to bring about real reform.

The White Paper is an unfortunate and ineffectual document: it fails completely to capture the spirit of the HSRC report which, whether accepted or not, will remain a landmark in the development of education in South Africa.

Slap

The Government's response is a slap in the face for a group of South Africans of all colours and persuasions who, in good faith, and in some cases at the cost of their own credibility, gave intensively of their professional expertise, judgement and goodwill for over a year because they believed it was important to seek joint solutions to the educational malaise of their country.

More important, the White Paper shows a tragic lack of un-

derstanding of the real issues to which the Government needs to address itself.

Even at this late stage, we, as a group, would appeal most earnestly to Government to reconsider its response to the report, to react positively and quickly to what are listed as priority recommendations.

And not to postpone action any longer by further collection of comment which in any case is available in the supporting records of the HSRC investigation.

If we are not to experience a complete rejection of the existing education systems by the majority of the people of South Africa, then bold and urgent steps are necessary in order to convince them that the Government has not used the HSRC investigation as a "holding action", but as an honest and sincere intention to bring about the reforms recommended in the report.

If the report is not implemented now, it will certainly have to be implemented in the years ahead, but in the meantime we shall have lost the goodwill and support of the majority of our people and made the recommended reforms even more difficult to achieve than they are now.

In the process, the progress of South Africa and its people will have suffered an almost irreparable setback.

A lack of appreciation, at this point in our history, of the critical importance of education for the good of South Africa, may well prove to be disastrous.

Personal

We wish finally to state that we were members of the HSRC committee in our personal capacities, and it is in those capacities that we support this statement.

SIGNED:

Dr Ken Hartshorne, of the University of the Witwatersrand and chairman of the HSRC's sub-committee on Education Management.

Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa and chairman of the HSRC's sub-committee on Education Facilities.

Prof A N Boyce, Rector of the Johannesburg College of Education and a member of the HSRC's Head Committee.

Mr Alan Pittendrigh, Director of the Natal Technikon and chairman of the HSRC's sub-committee on Education Technology.

Mr Michael O'Dowd, a director of the Anglo American Corporation and chairman of the HSRC's sub-committee on Legal Affairs.

Mr L M Taunyane, President of the Transvaal Union of African Teachers and a member of the HSRC's head committee.

Miss Claudia Regnant, a teacher at Westerford High School and chairman of the HSRC's sub-committee on Guidance.

Dr Jack Niven, Professor of Education at Natal University and a member of the HSRC secretariat.

CSO: 4700/174

EDUCATIONAL REFORM PROPOSALS ARE ANALYZED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Oct 81 p 39

[Article by Ivor Wilkins: "Staring Future Shock in the Face"]

[Text]

From Verwoerd to De Lange is a long journey in educational philosophy.

But, judging from the first government responses to the massive education report released this week, a long road still lies ahead before official policy catches up with scientific thinking.

The Human Science Research Council investigation, headed by Prof Pieter de Lange, rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, lays down a detailed route map to show the way from Verwoerdian concepts of education to a new dispensation in which all South Africans will enjoy education of equal quality, untrammelled by the purely racial considerations that have applied since South African society began.

The Government's initial response, however, puts the racial emphasis back in the forefront.

Whereas the report was content to provide equal education, the Government has been quick to put back the separation into its familiar and universal "separate-but-equal" formula.

In 1954, Dr Verwoerd, architect of apartheid, outlined his belief that education for blacks should gear them for their appointed and distinctly inferior place in white society.

"There is no place for (the Bantu) in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour," he stressed.

And education for blacks was accordingly structured, leading to the situation today where the HSRC report devastatingly confirms the enormous inferiority of black education in virtually every aspect.

Dr Verwoerd's approach depended on his belief that separate, racially determined economies could be created in South Africa.

That cornerstone of Verwoerdian apartheid has finally been abandoned and the Government now faces the reality that the South African economy is indivisible.

Hard facts have also brought an acceptance that, far from being held to the level of hewers of wood and drawers of water, skilled blacks will be increasingly required to maintain the economy.

Hence the Cabinet's instruction a year ago to the HSRC to find an education system that would "make available education of the same quality for all population groups".

The result is a revolutionary report that recommends a total restructuring of the system in South Africa.

In the search for equality, the HSRC specifically does not base its recommendations on an assumption that all people are the same.

It accepts there is a great diversity in South Africa.

But the vital statement in the report that brings it into conflict with the Government is that differentiation can only be justly applied on educationally relevant grounds.

In the present dispensation, it finds, "differentiation also rests purely on the basis of race or colour, which cannot be regarded as relevant for inequality of treatment.

"Examples of this are the treatment of different racial groups in a way that is strikingly unequal, for example, in the distribution of education in terms of per capita expenditure, proportion of qualified teachers, quality and quantity of facilities such as buildings, equipment and sports facilities.

"A further example is where admission to educational institutions is regulated mainly on a racial basis. The result is that an individual, owing to his being a member of a particular racial group, does not or cannot receive his rightful share in the provision of education."

To overcome some of these inequalities, the report recommends that:

- the Group Areas Act be disregarded as far as education facilities are concerned;
- in sharing common interests and strengthening co-operative activities, the wishes of parents, teach-

ers and communities should be considered and the "greatest possible weight given to the principle and practice of 'free association' rather than to predetermined 'cultural identities' established from above";

- subsidised private schools should have a large measure of freedom of choice and association within the bounds of broad national education policy;
- higher education institutions, for example universities and technikons, should be autonomous and have the right to admit students of their choice;
- there should be one minister and one department to control the policy and finance matters of education.

All of which, directly or implicitly, adds up to a clear demand for a massive relaxation or removal of the racial elements of South African education.

But, while the Government has accepted all the principles for the provision of education laid down in the preamble of the HSRC report, it calls a halt far short of its race implications.

Briefing journalists on the Government's attitude, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said the education dispensation could not contradict the constitutional dispensation — now or in the future.

On the question of a single ministry, he said the Government had not accepted or rejected the principle.

The Government's view was that the education structure should have four pillars, one for each race, but no final decision had been taken on the design of the roof — the umbrella over the segregated structure.

"Education departments of their own are ... essential to do justice to the right of self-determination which is recognised by Government policy for each population group," the interim response says.

It also quickly shuts the door opened by the "free association" recommendations in the HSRC report.

It accepts the principle of freedom of choice for the individual and for parents in education matters and in the choice of a career, "but within the framework of the policy that each population group is to have its own schools".

In other words, whites will be free to associate with whites and blacks with blacks — but so far and no further.

The final white paper will be drawn up next year after the Government has considered the HSRC report in full and the reactions of interested parties, but already the spirit and letter of the Government's reaction has caused widespread disappointment.

But, beneath the sound and the fury of the debate which will rage over the political implications of the HSRC report, is a solid core of recommendations — 90 percent, according to Prof de Lange and Dr Viljoen — that lays the foundations for a major restructuring of education in South Africa.

Its central philosophy is that education must provide all South Africans with equal opportunities, that the needs and potential of the individual must be balanced against the needs of the economy and that the users of education should have a say in how their learning is framed and applied.

Achieving this will require a radical overhaul of existing practices, structures, financing procedures, physical designing of institutions and a complete change of educational emphasis.

For example, the report has found that South African schooling places 80 percent of its emphasis on producing university candidates and only 20 percent on preparing pupils for practical vocations.

The requirements of the economy demand a direct reversal of that emphasis.

To attain this, the report recommends a far greater emphasis on non-formal education — learning in a work situation.

Basically it separates education into formal and non-formal sectors. All pupils will undergo a six-year compulsory formal schooling at the expense of the State.

This would be followed by a further three years compulsory and free education.

But at this point (the beginning of the seventh year) the aptitudes and needs of the children — tested by a high level of sophisticated in-school guidance — will determine whether they continue with formal schooling, or transfer to non-formal education, where they would receive in-work training in vocationally oriented courses.

This would complete nine years of compulsory education.

Hereafter, pupils in the non-formal sector would advance in their specific careers, with a strong emphasis on continued training, either in-service or at higher education institutions or both.

Those following the formal education route could complete a further three years at school, taking them up to the equivalent of the present matric, and thereafter on to higher education levels.

Crucial to the plan is a high degree of flexibility and mobility to enable pupils to swap from formal to non-formal education and vice versa if they choose.

Also identified by the report as of vital importance is a sophisticated support system incorporating a highly developed programme of curriculum planning and the use of modern technology like computers and electronic equipment, requiring the enlistment of the Post Office and the SABC.

Within these broad outlines, the HSRC report, backed by 18 research volumes, presents a mass of findings and recommendations adding up to a comprehensive picture of the current education situation, its myriad shortcomings particularly in regard to racial disparities, and ways to overcome them.

It traces the steady migration of people mainly to the Transvaal; it looks at population projections which show a decline in whites and Indians, and a massive growth of coloureds and particularly blacks.

Something of the proportions of this phenomenon is portrayed in the need for teacher training.

To achieve a uniform pupil-teacher ratio of 30:1 for all races by 2020 will require the training of 24 981 white teachers, 22 708 coloured teachers, 6 964 Asians and a staggering 245 405 blacks.

The existing teachers themselves need to be taught and, again, it is in black education, where the bulk of the pupils are, that the problem is most acute.

On a scale where a matric pass plus a teaching certificate constitutes a well-qualified teacher, 85 percent of the black corps is at present underqualified, compared with 3,36 percent of the whites.

Of the children who began school in 1963, 58 percent of the whites completed the full 12 years of education

compared with 22 percent of the Indians, four percent of the coloureds and less than two percent of the Africans.

On and on the figures go, building up a daunting picture of future needs.

Part of the uncomfortable truth is that in the search for parity, standards are going to have to meet in the middle.

Black standards will have to rise. And white standards will drop.

Not in terms of the quality of the education itself, but in terms of the comfort and style in which it is received.

Also, the physical nature of future schools will have to change. To achieve parity of standards, they will have to be smaller and no longer will they be able to afford the full gamut of playgrounds, sports fields, recreation halls and elaborate science laboratories.

Obviously, financing the quest for parity in education will place huge additional burdens on the State coffers.

For instance, to arrive at the 30:1 pupil-teacher ratio by 1990 will mean nearly doubling the current running expenditure from R2,1-billion a year to R4-billion.

In short, the HSRC report, a mammoth exercise in staring future shock in the face, outlines a wearying and expensive trudge ahead.

It also provides stark scientifically-led evidence that it is a journey South Africa cannot afford not to take.

CSO: 4700/174

LIBERALS, CONSERVATIVES BATTLE ON CAMPUS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Oct 81 p 10

[Article by Mike Hewitt: "The Right on the March"]

[Text]

BATTLELINES are being drawn at Stellenbosch University, where rightwing student groups are preparing for a conflict that could rock the cradle of Afrikanerdom.

The normally liberal campus is in turmoil, with verligte student groups this week blocking a bid by an extremist leader to address students.

The two groups spearheading the arch-verkrampte cause are the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) — and a sinister underground group called Gons which refuses to come into the open, and uses false names for its office bearers.

The AWB contact man on Stellenbosch, Morkel Stofberg, says the rightwing surge on campus began when HNP leader Jaap Marais addressed students at a packed meeting in September.

"Now that we've started to fight, students want to hear the AWB's side as well," he says.

That, however, has not been possible yet.

AWB leader Eugene Terre'blanche has twice found his path into Stellenbosch blocked.

But Cape organiser of the AWB Deetlefs du Toit, after hearing this week that Mr Terre'blanche's Wednesday night meeting had been called off because a sports club refused to close its bar during the address, vowed that students would still get to hear the robust AWB leader talk at Stellenbosch.

Mr Du Toit also denied that the AWB was behind Gons, even though both groups held secret meetings in Stellenbosch at the same time in August.

Soon after that, Gons posters and pamphlets appeared on campus.

Their main attacks have been on the liberal student union, Polstu and the controversial referendum — which was to have been held this week — on opening the university to all races

One poster warned women students about living alongside black men, even though the opening of hostels was never an issue of the referendum.

Another Gons poster asked: "Is Stellenbosch now 'communistic'?"

It said the new Student Parliament system was similar to the Russian government composition.

On other occasion, Gons declared that "illegal" blacks were "stealing" job opportunities from other races in the Western Cape.

A campus source also said that Gons did not stand for Groep van Ontevrede Nasionale Studente. Translated, Gons means "buzz".

The pamphlets are signed by Gons chairman, W H Stoffberg, or the secretary, B B Benade, but there are no such students on the university's registers.

Under the cloak of darkness, Gons have also dropped their pamphlets in the postbox of the university's rector, Professor Mike de Vries.

Investigation

And the university's SRC have banned Gons because of its refusal to register as a student or-

ganisation. The Student Parliament is also investigating the group.

But whoever is behind Gons has no intention of coming into the open.

"They will lose their function, then. It is better for them to remain an anonymous, small group," conservative student Rassie Erasmus told me.

He denies being a member of Gons, but gives qualified support for their cause.

"There is a need for the Afrikaner to come out and say what he stands for," he says. "We cannot let a minority do harm to the 'varsity's image".

Morkel Stofberg — who has been mistaken as the mysterious W H Stoffberg — says he too may also soon support Gons. At present, though, they're "like a ghost on campus" and "a cat which has come out the bushes".

It is all part of the overdue uprising of verkramptes on campus, says Mr Stofberg.

For too long, Stellenbosch has carried a liberal banner, but this is changing with the emergence of rightwing groups at the university.

Verkrampte strength numbers 30 percent of the student body. In the hostels, rightwing support runs as high as 80 percent.

Mr Stofberg believes as well that university authorities have exerted pressure to keep the AWB leader away from the campus.

"There are many students who will support the AWB once it is able to get off the ground.

"Now that the rightwingers have started to fight, the leftists are putting on the pressure," he says.

And Mr du Toit, who is a former Matie, states that many Stellenbosch students are ready to be plucked for the AWB "like ripe fruit".

He plans to open an AWB branch on campus once Mr Terreblanche has been able to speak there.

CSO: 4700/174

SOWETO TO HAVE ELECTRICITY BY 1983

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 81 p 2

[Text]

IF everything went according to plan all homes and streets in Soweto would be electrified by the end of 1983, Mr Louis Rive, chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council said in Johannesburg last night.

Addressing the annual dinner of the Society of Chartered Accountants, Mr Rive said electrification was the most important single physical factor which would change the quality of life for Sowetans.

"If everything goes according to plan every house and every street will be lit up by the end of 1983," he said. "In terms of current projections, the total cost will be R200-million."

Soweto without electricity was depressing — made even bleaker by the high degree of air pollution. Murder cases exceeded 100 a month.

Mr Rive said it was essential and in everybody's interest that Blacks shared in the economy.

"The way in which it is done may yet prove to be the acid test of the White man's sincerity and integrity."

"The pursuit of practices which are tantamount to enforcing a form of economic bondage on a people — albeit in disguised fashion — is both immoral and dangerous," Mr Rive said.

"It is bound to destroy those who practise it in the long run."

Soweto should be a model — what was done and achieved there, ought to be done and should be achieved elsewhere, Mr Rive said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/174

AIR FORCE MAY TRAIN FIRST COLORED PILOTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth: "Three Pilot Applicants Could Make History"]

[Text]

THREE Coloured matriculants could make history by shattering race barriers and becoming pilots in the South African Air Force if they pass a special selection process early next year.

The SAAF has disclosed that six Coloured matriculants were among the 100 pupils who responded to a recent recruitment campaign for flying careers.

Three of the six will be called to Pretoria later this year for the special selection process.

The Chief of Staff (Personnel) of the SAAF in Pretoria, General AP Roux, told The Citizen about four months ago there was nothing to stop non-White South Africans from becoming pilots as long as they met the strict requirements.

A spokesman for the public relations office of the SAAF also confirmed at the time that applications from all South African Citizens, between the ages of 18 and 23, regardless of race, would be considered by the SAAF selection panel.

The spokesman said a start had already been made last year with the screening of non-Whites for training as pilots. Few had applied and not all of those who did had the right qualifications.

The spokesman said requirements were strict and the final screening was rigid.

"The aptitutde tests are the same and opportunities are equal," he said.

"Merit is all we are interested in."

In the first intake last year 518 applications had been received. Only 62 had been chosen by the selection panel for the two-year course.

"This is an indication of how cautious the SAAF is in selecting the right people for training," the spokesman said.

Basic requirements are a matriculation pass with mathematics, over 17 years of age but under 23, unmarried and with a willingness to sign an undertaking to serve the air force for at least 10 years.

Successful candidates receive a basic regimental orientation course at the flying school at Dunnottar near Springs.

Top-ranking officers started the 1982 recruitment campaign in Cape Town this week.

Potential recruits were being considered as pilots and navigators. They will be called to Pretoria to undergo medical, aptitude, physchological and other tests and appear before a selection board.

CSO: 4700/174

STRATEGIST SAYS SECOND FRONT WARNING NOT THREAT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

A LEADING South African geo-political strategist, Dr Mike Hough, said yesterday South Africa's warning of a "second front" against terrorism should not be seen as a specific threat against Mozambique or any other neighbouring country.

Commenting on speculation after a statement made by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, Dr Hough said the warnings should "merely be seen as referring to the fact that support for terrorism against South Africa cannot be tolerated".

Dr Hough, director of Pretoria University's prestigious Institute for Strategic Studies, said it should also be noted that the Soviet Union and its allies were not acting in the interests of any country or group in southern Africa but merely furthering their own aims and interests.

References to the possibility for the necessity of a second "Operation Protea" obviously referred in a broader sense to the fact that Soviet strategy in southern Africa was not only directed towards South West Africa but also to South Africa.

"It is South Africa that is ultimately the aim of Soviet expansion on the African continent."

South Africa had repeatedly said that she wished to live in peace with her neighbours and that she had no aggressive intentions.

"In fact we are willing to co-operate economically with states in southern Africa and offers of a non-aggression treaty have also repeatedly been made."

But it was also clear that all this was dependent on the condition that in turn Black states in the region did not support terrorists acting against the Republic.

"After all, a country's security considerations are of primary importance.

"And just as we do not give facilities to dissident movements in neighbouring countries, the same policy is expected of other states in the region as far as support for insurgents acting against South Africa is concerned," said Dr Hough.

CSO: 4700/174

SOWETO HAS LARGEST COST OF LIVING INCREASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 81 p 8

[Text]

BLACKS living in the Johannesburg area have been hit harder than any other section of the community by the rising cost of living over the past year, according to a household subsistence level survey prepared by the Institute for Planning Research.

Soweto's rental increase of R13,50 (introduced in three stages) contributed nearly four percent to the 21,2 percent increase in the Black household subsistence level (HSL).

Four other areas had increases above the 16,1 percent Consumer Price Index — Port Elizabeth (19,2 percent), Uitenhage (18,8 percent), Durban (18,3 percent) and Umtata (17,3 percent).

The survey found price increases in almost all food items over the period. Particularly high increases were recorded for dairy products, eggs, vegetables, bread, sugar and, especially, maize products.

Current trends are exactly in line with predictions that the average HSL for a Black household of six will reach R388 per month by 1985.

At present, Windhoek is the most expensive city for Blacks at R250,46 a month, followed by Johannesburg (R242,49) and Cape Town (R231,64). At the other end of the scale are Kimberley (R217,43, Pretoria (R218,23) and East London (R219,45).

In Port Elizabeth's Black townships, household income is only a few rand ahead of the subsistence level. Preliminary results of a socio-economic survey carried out by the institute show that the average household income is R226 per month, while the HSL is R219,45.

Most Coloured areas were not affected by rent or transport increases. The HSL for these households was affected mainly by food price increases, with average increase of 12,9 percent over the past year.

The HSL for a five-member Coloured household in Windhoek was calculated at R294,03 a months, followed by Johannesburg (R237,81) and lowering to R216,74 in East London.

For the first time, Durban's Indian community was included in the survey and the calculated HSL for a six-member household was R259,98 per month.

CSO: 4700/174

WHITE DEVELOPERS IN SOWETO PUT ON HOLD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Poen de Villiers]

[Text]

WHITE developers will not be able to move into Soweto for a considerable time yet — in spite of an announcement to this effect on Tuesday night by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

This was indicated yesterday by Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab).

Dr Koornhof's announcement was welcomed, he said, but full details of the Viljoen Committee's recommendation in this regard and the Government's decision were not yet known.

Furthermore, he said, there was not the "huge undeveloped land" available in Soweto at present to allow private enterprise in.

"It would be wishful thinking to say the problem will be solved overnight," he added.

Before private developers could be allowed into Soweto, Mr Knoetze said, details had to be worked out, — this could only be done after the full report and the Government's decision had been released.

"According to information I have," he said, "no final decision has been taken, but I expect this before the end of the year."

Mr Louis Rive, chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council, also welcomed the announcement. He said it was a definite step towards a better dispensation.

"The heartening aspect is that apparently the private sector, financial institutions and employers will be in a much better position to make a much greater contribution."

He added that the provision of housing was an important factor to the upgrading and improvement of living standards in Soweto.

Mr Rive, however, warned that it would be "unwise to be over optimistic". He added that an atmosphere had now been created to bring about meaningful change in the matter.

He called for a joint action between the State, private sector and the communities through the various community councils to get the new scheme off the ground.

Mr Rive added: "There is in the private sector a keen desire to make a meaningful contribution."

Individuals, he added, were keen to make their contribution. This he had learnt through discussions with various Black leaders.

"They are keen to make a more meaningful contribution, particularly in the case of labour. If they do the work themselves, it will be much cheaper and it becomes viable."

He emphasised: "Black people are prepared to make a more meaningful contribution if it is made easier for them. This was the purpose of the Viljoen committee."

Applicants for housing loans would not have to "go through a too sophisticated process" to get money, he said.

According to Dr Koornhof's announcement, private concerns could build houses for rent or sale under the 99-year lease system, or financial institutions could provide loans at sub-economic interest rates for individuals to build their own homes.

The State will provide a bridging subsidy between the sub-economic interest rate the individual could afford and the interest rate at which the financial institutions are prepared to lend the money.

● Mr Louis Rive has decided to stay on as chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council as a result of the announcement on new procedures for Black housing.

He disclosed this at a special Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

Earlier this year he had stated that he would resign as chairman should developments not allow for a faster improvement in living standards in Soweto.

Yesterday he said he would have withdrawn because it would have been dishonest for him to remain if the council could not proceed more positively with the provision of housing.

"The recent developments have put my mind at ease on that score and I have decided to remain on," he said.

Mr T J Makhaya, a community council member, welcomed Mr Rive's decision, saying: "We are glad that Mr Rive will remain with us because of these winds of change."

● Black estate agents would be allowed in Soweto, Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He said the Wrab would, in fact like to see Black estate agencies being established in Soweto.

"The Wrab goes out of its way to encourage people to buy houses," Mr Knoetze added.

Established houses in Soweto were, however, far too small, he said. Occupiers of these houses should be encouraged to improve their homes. Extensions could later be a source of extra income by sub-letting rooms.

Mr Knoetze appealed to occupiers of houses who wished to make any extensions to come forward and contact the Wrab so that they could be told what procedure to follow.

CSO: 4700/174

POLICE CHIEF BLAMES ANC FOR BOMB BLAST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Oct 81 p 8

[Text]

DURBAN. — Lieutenant-General Johnn Coetzee, head of the Security Police said yesterday he was certain the African National Congress had been responsible for the bomb explosion on Saturday night at the Department of Co-operation and Development offices in Durban.

"You can take it as a fact that they did it. But the ANC are not keen to claim responsibility, because the only people injured were Blacks and they don't want to alienate the sympathies of Blacks in South Africa," he said.

Gen Coetzee was commenting on a telephone interview with the ANC information department in London in which the spokesman was asked if the ANC claimed responsibility for the bombing.

"We don't claim anything. We just state what we have done and what we know," the spokesman said. He also said that although the London headquarters had not received any confirmation, it was likely that it had been the work of the ANC in South Africa.

Asked why Durban had had nine bombings this year — more than any other city in the Republic — he said it had been selected as the main centre for ANC acts of sabotage and terrorism because of its long "tradition of resistance."

Responsibility for the blast was claimed by two different organisations in anonymous telephone calls to two Durban newspapers. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/174

WHITE DEVELOPERS CAN MOVE INTO SOWETO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

WHITE developers can now move into Soweto — and that is official. Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said yesterday that Whites could now help to build houses in the township for Blacks.

Mr Boet Viljoen departed from his scheduled presidential address at yesterday's AGM of the Association of Building Societies in Johannesburg to make this announcement.

Mr Viljoen said he received the news from Dr Koornhof yesterday that Whites could help with Soweto development under the 99-year leasehold scheme.

Until now, Whites have been allowed to build for Blacks only if they had no greater share than 49 percent.

In Cape Town yesterday, Dr Koornhof told the Cape National Party congress that unless the private sector and the individual were drawn into building homes for Blacks, South Africa would not be able to meet their needs for the next 50 to 100 years.

Referring to a draft resolution from the Newton Park delegation expressing concern over the lengthy procedures in building houses for urban Blacks, the Minister said:

"Our aim is that Government funds should be employed only to develop the required infra-structures.

"The goal is then to draw the private sector and the individual into providing the actual housing needs.

"If we should fail in this objective, then we will not succeed in meeting the housing needs for Blacks over the next 50 to 100 years."

There were three parties concerned with Black urban housing, he said: the State the private sector, and the individual home-builder who should be assisted "with every means available to make his own contribution." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/174

UNIVERSITY RECTOR OPTIMISTIC ABOUT EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 81 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The rector of the University of the Western Cape and a member of the De Lange Commission, Professor Richard van der Ross, said yesterday he did not share the "pessimism" expressed by nine members of the commission who released a statement at the weekend decrying the Government's response to the HSRC report.

The statement by the nine said the Government's response to the report was "inadequate and disappointing", and it "failed to take into account the very situations which caused the investigation into education".

It was signed by Dr Ken Hartshorne, Mr Franklin Sonn, Prof A N Boyce, Mr Alan Pittendrigh, Mr Michael O'Dowd, Mr L M Taunyane, Miss Claudia Regnart and Dr Jack Niven.

Yesterday Prof Van der Ross said: "The restructuring of the education system is to be done on the basis of the report, whose basic principles have been accepted by the Government, although with reservations.

"Fully-integrated education is not wanted now — it is an ideal. The concern of the report was that equal education should be provided for all races in the shortest possible time, which the Government has accepted. The question of full integration was left because I refuse to be side-tracked by those aspects of the Government's response which are obviously politically inspired. I cannot share the more pessimistic inferences of Dr Hartshorne's memorandum."

In the statement, the nine said the most disturbing factor of the Government's response was its decision to appoint a working party, consisting mainly of officials, to help implement the recommendations of the report, instead of the widely-representative council which was "an unanimous recommendation" by the members of the commission.

Prof Van der Ross said: "I agree with Dr Hartshorne that the working party should include more people who are not officials, but three of the members of the De Lange Commission will be on it."

The three are Prof J P de Lange, Prof Van der Ross and Dr R R M Cingo. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/174

TUTU BROUGHT INTO CHURCH FUNDS PROBE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 81 p 10

[Article by Sandra Lieberum: "Tutu Laid Charge Because He Needed a Scapegoat"]

[Text]

A FORMER South African Council of Churches' accountant was yesterday acquitted on 23 counts of fraud and theft of capital from SACC funds while the magistrate, Mr A H Barlow, commented that the evidence and conduct of Bishop Desmond Tutu, general-secretary of the SACC, lent strong support to the defence contention that he had laid the charges against the accused because he needed a scapegoat to detract from the SACC financial chaos.

"It is my view that once one has considered all the evidence, both oral and the contents of the documents the inevitable and irresistible conclusion is that one gropes in a shadow world of lies and half truths. It is impossible to make a conclusion beyond all doubt," Mr Barlow said.

He found that the accused, Mr Elphas Mbatha (43), had not been a satisfactory witness. However, the onus had not been on the accused to prove his innocence, but on the state to prove his guilt.

One instance that was reported to be an example of a genuine transaction by a company with the accused on behalf of the SACC was unsubstantiated in court by a cross-reference from the SACC books.

"Are the books of the SACC so unreliable that it is impossible to draw any evidence from them?" asked the magistrate.

Unsupported

Evidence has been that about half of all monetary transactions done by the SACC were unsupported by documents and book entries. Numerous donations were made to people whose names were kept secret.

The state allegations against Mr Mbatha were that he ordered carbon paper from Mr J D Pitcher, Camelot Stationery, up until 1978. The state alleged that after Mr Pitcher had left for Cape Town, Mr Mbatha continued to make out fictitious orders for carbon paper and stationery and obtained payment for them.

It further alleged that when payment was not obtained, the cheques were forged. A further count related to pretending that stationery had been supplied to the Voice newspaper. The four theft counts related to three salary cheques the accused was reported to have written out and cashed in the name of an employee who had left the SACC. The last count related to money from the SACC, deposited into another company account, which ended up in the accused's account.

The defence case was that the stationery company owner had said others would continue his business while he was away. This had been done and stationery company employees, together with the accused, had opened up a taxi service into which the profits of the stationery sales were

ploughed back into the other two.

Claimed

The court accepted the defence submission with regard to the first three theft counts that someone from the SACC had gone down to the South African Council of Churches' accounts services office where the accused was in charge and claimed the salary cheques. It was further accepted that it was possible that the R2 500 mentioned in the last theft count had been a concealed gift.

Irregularities were discovered about two years ago by the then ombudsman, Mr Eugene Roelofse and he wrote to Bishop Tutu suggesting a top-level investigation. Bishop Tutu in turn consulted the finance committee of the council which appointed Mr Matt Stevenson as assistant general-secretary (admin) to sort out the problem.

In court, Mr Stevenson testified that the "stationery and carbon had definitely not been delivered, and the amount of carbon would have satisfied the requirements of the RSA, not only the SACC."

The court, however, found that in the light of an auditor's report handed in by the defence, the state of the books was such that Mr Stevenson could not possibly have given the evidence he did with such assurance. "He is a sincere man, but is, however, in my view mistaken as to several matters," said the magistrate.

Unusual

The defence had contended throughout that the stationery was delivered. It further claimed it was also duplicating and printing papers. In this regard the court found it unusual that if the stationery had not been delivered, one of the signatories on the payment cheques should have been SACC appointed.

The main state witness was found by the court to have given evidence which was a mixture of lies and half-truths. The date he left Johannesburg was uncertain and the nature of his business with the SACC was unsupported. In one instance he said an order had been faked, but admitted the following order was in his own handwriting.

Relating to the defence case that the accused was being made a scapegoat, the court called Bishop Tutu and yesterday commented that the way in which the accused had been treated was to say the least, strange. This in the light of the fact that the SACC praesidium had decided not to lay a complaint against a former general-secretary who allegedly channelled in excess of R250 000 from a discretionary fund into 51 private accounts and the decision to sack but not charge a dishonest franking machine operator seemed out of step with the decision to lay a charge against the accused.

"This has the stamp of false piety," said Mr Barlow, commenting on the fact that Bishop Tutu explained that they had not laid a complaint against the franking machine operator because he worked for the SACC and therefore was seen as an erring child of God and not as a criminal. Why then was the accused viewed in a different light?

Bishop Tutu's offer in court for anyone to inspect the books as the SACC conducted its business transparently, seemed of little substance as "on the evidence before me the books and documents have no value at all."

The court therefore found that there was possibly and, more probably, a great deal of substance in the suspicions of ombudsman Mr Eugene Roelofse when he wrote to Bishop Tutu pointing out "there have for some time been persistent rumours that all is not well with the SACC."

He also commented to the Bishop in a letter: "I might be barking up the wrong tree, but it does look as if a large amount of money is unaccounted for.

"For all I know, substantial amounts of money might have been misappropriated and used for private enrichment."

After the trial, Mr Mbatha told The Citizen, "I bear no grudge against the SACC. I'm too much of a Christian for that.

"I know I've been used. After the evidence uncovered by Mr Roelofse, something had to be done, something as drastic as this, to draw a red herring across the track to cover up for the SACC irregularities."

CSO: 4700/174

NEW EXPORT COAL MINE IS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 11 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Andrew McNulty]

[Text]

A NEW export coal mine that will ultimately produce at the rate of 4,25-million tons a year is to be developed at Middelburg, Eastern Transvaal, at a capital cost of R244-million.

When full production levels are reached by 1985, the mine will earn foreign exchange totalling well over R130-million a year based on today's price of about R30 a ton.

Called the Middelburg Mine, the project is among major new mining capacity being developed as the South African coal industry lifts its output to 44-million tons of export coal a year by 1985/6, and as Richards Bay phase 3 comes on stream.

Rick Chadwick, a director of Rand Mines and managing director of Middelburg Mine Services, tells Business Times that, although the export coal market has softened in the short term, prospects for the medium to long term are viewed as "extremely bullish".

Middelburg Mine is a joint venture between BP (88,503%), Kanhym Investments, the farming/coal-mining group in the Gencor stable, (6%), and Douglas Colliery, a company held about 70% by Transvaal Consolidated Lands (5%).

Rand Mines will operate the mine. BP will market the coal under its phase 3 export allocation.

Site work has already started on the project, which will be an opencast mine eventually making use of three huge draglines each costing upwards of R20-million.

The first of the draglines has been ordered from Bucyrus Eyrie.

Jobs will be created for about 900 people, who will be accommodated in housing to be built to high standards set in the area by other new coal mines developed recently.

The coal deposits at the planned production rate have a life of 30 years.

A beneficiation plant is to be constructed by Simon Carves (Africa) to produce high-quality export steam coal.

Confirmation of Kanhym's participation is exciting news for the share's long-term prospects.

Kanhym's southern coal reserves form part of the new mine, and the group has for some

time held the option to participate, but the announcement of final agreement has been long awaited by the market.

Kanhym will contribute R15,85-million to the capital cost of the mine — which totals about R244-million in today's money and will ultimately be far higher — equivalent to its 6,497% participation.

It will have a 5,867% share in proceeds and expenses.

Douglas Colliery as a 5% shareholder will incur capital expenditure of about R12,2-million.

Harold Kramer, chief executive and joint managing director of Kanhym, says that the group will have no difficulty financing its share of the capital expenditure over the next three years from internal resources and existing borrowing capacity.

He estimates that the group's total capital spending in the next three years will average R15-million to R20-million annually.

Earnings flow from the mine should start making a material impact on Kanhym's earnings per share by 1984.

Projected return is attractive as the payback period is relatively short at about five years, which means that Kanhym's share of the mine's earnings should be about R7-million to R8-million (pretax) by 1985.

By that stage, the mine should be contributing somewhere above 75c a share to Kanhym's pretax earnings.

The contribution from coal to Kanhym's earnings is expected to rise from the current 6% to between 25% and 30% by 1985.

Mr Kramer adds that participation in the Middelburg Mine does not affect Kanhym's 50-50 participation with BP in the Eikeboom Colliery, where current production and sales are 95 000 tons a month and which has proven saleable reserves estimated at more than 30-million tons.

CSO: 4700/174

BRIEFS

LEADERS' 'SINISTER PLOT'--The South African defense minister, General Magnus Malan, says a typical example of the Soviet Union and its satellites trying to destabilize the world regions was the assassination of President al-Sadat. Speaking at Kruger Day celebration at Brits near Pretoria, the general said the attack, which was received with jubilation by Soviet satellite countries, might have serious consequences for the Middle East and Africa. He said these efforts at destabilization by the Soviet Union and its proxies were also apparent in southern Africa. General Malan pointed out that some southern African leaders for the past year or so had been involved in a sinister plot to try and tell the world that South Africa was trying to destabilize the subcontinent. The Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was the lead singer in the chorus of allegations that South Africa was training terrorists or guerrillas to oust the Zimbabwean Government. General Malan said that recently President Kenneth Kuanda of Zambia alleged that South Africa was training no less than 20,000 Zambians, Zimbabweans and Mozambicans to act against their respective countries. The general described these allegations as absurd, adding that these leaders were making South Africa a scapegoat to cover up their own actions. [Text] [LD101432 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Oct 81]

MILITARY SELF-SUFFICIENCY--The South African prime minister, Mr. P.W. Botha says the recent operation Protea during which security forces invaded the south of Angola to wipe out SWAPO bases illustrated that South Africa could protect and arm itself adequately. Opening the 63.5 million rand--that is, about $67 million--(?transkop) armaments factory at Wellington, near Cape Town, Mr Botha said that although the country's problems could not be solved through the barrel of a gun, it had been able to defend itself against any form of military aggression. South Africa was forced to become militarily self-sufficient after the United Nations arms boycott was introduced a decade ago. Mr Botha pointed out that with the establishment of the South African armaments corporation the country had become virtually militarily self-sufficient and the arms boycott no longer affected the country's ability to defend itself. [Text] [LD151154 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Oct 81]

NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS--The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, says his government hopes to discuss South-West Africa/Namibia with representatives of the western five contact group in Capetown on 28 October. Addressing the congress of the ruling National Party in Cape Town Mr Botha

said various matters would be discussed, including United Nations partiality towards SWAPO, the world body's negative attitude toward the territory's internal political parties, assurances of a fair election, composition of a United Nations force and certain constitutional rights. Mr Botha said South Africa, as had been the case in the past, would adopt a strong position on these issues. He added that South Africa was hoping that the latest initiative would lead to an international acceptable solution to the South-West African/Namibian problem, or that it would at least create a situation which the West, and America in particular, considered to be a fair South African attitude. [Text] [LD142356 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Oct 81]

ARMED FORCES BUILDUP--Johannesburg, 19 Oct (AFP)--South Africa will continue to build-up its armed forces as long as the country is threatened by the Soviets and their surrogates, Prime Minister Pieter Botha said yesterday. In an interview on state television, Mr Botha also said that while terrorists continue to sow discord and commit acts of sabotage, South Africa will continue expanding and strengthening its defence force. While good sense fails to prevail, the defence force has to provide barrier to protect the people of the country as they strive to find equitable solutions to complex problems, he said. The forces are one of the most important symbols of the South African nationhood, he said. Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said in the same broadcast that he had tremendous confidence in the ability of the defence force to ward off any threat ranging from insurgency to conventional warfare. [Text] [AB190936 Paris AFP in English 0925 GMT 19 Oct 81]

MILITARY SUCCESSES AGAINST SWAPO--The South-West African territory force has announced in Windhoek that 38 armed SWAPO terrorists have been shot dead by security forces in Ovambo since the beginning of the month and that the activities of SWAPO have decreased considerably since Operation Protea and Operation Carnation, but SWAPO has begun an intensified campaign of intimidation among civilians in Ovambo and security forces are now taking action against this campaign. Military action against SWAPO over the past few months has had a positive effect on the security situation. The ability of the terrorists to conduct operations from southern Angola has been limited and the local population is now much more positive towards the security forces. Since April this year, the intensity of SWAPO operations has declined: there have been fewer contacts, fewer land mine explosions and fewer cases of sabotage. [Text] [CA191456 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Oct 81]

WINDHOEK TALKS--The South African prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, the foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, and the defense minister, Gen Magnus Malan, have held a 2 and 1/2 hour meeting with the South-West African Namibian Ministers Council in Windhoek. The talks, to discuss the constitutional future of the territory, were attended by leaders of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. Later today the South African delegation will also meet the leaders of the other internal political parties. [Text] [LD191134 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Oct 81]

LESOTHO CHARGES--The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha has asked the UN secretary general to send a fact-finding mission to southern Africa to find out exactly what is happening on the border between South Africa and Lesotho. Mr Botha's letter to Dr Waldheim is in response to an allegation made by the Lesotho Government yesterday that an attack on the barracks of a para-military unit was the work of South Africans. Lesotho threatened to take the matter to the security council. Mr Botha said he rejected the unfounded allegation, he said the prime minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan had elicited a lot of smouldering opposition since he established a government by decree 11 years ago. During this time the opposition had grown in intensity and had become more sophisticated and better organised. This had let to several acts of violence against the Lesotho Government. Mr Botha said the South African Government had on several occasions apprehended armed Lesotho citizens who were plotting against Lesotho and had handed them over to the Lesotho Government. Mr Botha said it was ironical that the preposterous allegations had come at a time when there was a cooperation program underway to increase food production in Lesotho. Mr Botha said it was probably the first time since independence that Lesotho was expected to enjoy sufficient food for its people this year. [Text] [LD092202 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Oct 81]

POSSIBLE RELEASE OF PESTRESTOV--The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, says it would not be in the interests of Sapper Van Der Mecht, who is being held prisoner in Angola, to comment on negotiations on a possible prisoner exchange. Mr Botha was reacting to an announcement by the international committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland, that negotiations were in progress between South Africa and the Soviet Union to exchange warrant officer Nikolay Pestrestov, a Russian soldier taken prisoner in Angola, for Sapper Van Der Mecht. He said it was not clear to him why the announcement had been made. [Text] [LD110820 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 11 Oct 81]

NAMIBIA PROBLEM--The prime minister of South Africa, Mr P. W. Botha, says it is too early to say at this stage how the problems in the way of a settlement for South-West Africa/Namibia could be approached in a more realistic way by other parties involved. The problems have been identified by the South African Government and parties of South-West Africa/Namibia. Speaking in Cape Town, Mr Botha referred to reports that the five Western countries who have involved themselves with South-West Africa/Namibia will soon be sending a delegation to southern Africa. He said several matters had to be clarified, among them the role of the internal parties of South-West Africa/Namibia, and partiality of the UN towards SWAPO. Mr Botha said that the Australian prime minister, Mr Fraser, and the British Foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, should not involve themselves with South Africa's domestic policies: they should rather seek solutions to the problems of their own countries. The prime minister also said that the time had come for the nations of the world who believed in maintaining civilized standards to act against international terrorism. He said international terrorism was a criminal attempt to frustrate the civilized world. It was criminal to call terrorists freedom fighters while they murdered innocent people. Mr Botha said it was astounding that the media showed such poor judgment by aiding terrorism through extensive coverage of terrorist activity. [Text] [LD130844 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Oct 81]

FRENCH ENVOY RECALLED--The French ambassador to South Africa, Bernard Dorin, has been recalled by the Mitterrand government. The recall coincides with a large-scale rearrangement of the French diplomatic service which will affect about 50 ambassadors and diplomats throughout the world. On his return to Paris, Dorin will become head of the French directorate of American affairs. His successor has not yet been named. [Text] [LD170526 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 16 Oct 81 LD]

CAPE TOWN TALKS--The chief minister of the Ciskei, Dr Sebe, says the discussions between the governments of the Ciskei and of South Africa today were a new milestone in relations between the people of the two countries. At the meeting in Cape Town, where the prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, acted as chairman, a second series of agreements were finalized. Dr Sebe said the meeting was characterized by complete and utter frankness and this led to very good decisions being taken. [Excerpt] [CA191122 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Oct 81]

CISKEI STATEHOOD--Ciskei will become a sovereign democratic republic in a confederation of southern African states when the national state becomes independent on 4 December. Announcing this in the legislative assembly during the second reading of the Republic of Ciskei constitution act, the chief minister, Dr. Lennox Sebe said the constitution proposed that Ciskei head of state will be a president who would be the head of government and chief of the Ciskeian armed forces. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 21 Oct 81 LD]

CSO: 4700/155

PROBLEMS MOUNT BUT MITTERRAND IS COOL

Can Mobutu Be Saved?

Paris L'EXPANSION in French No 177, 18 Sep-1 Oct 81 pp 93-97, 99, 101, 103

[Article by Bernard Lalanne--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] Even though Mitterrand holds it at arms length, Zaire is too wealthy and too deeply in debt for its creditors to forget it.

We are in the office of an executive for a Belgian Company, in Kinshasa, not far from the port. The air is hot and humid, the furnishings are ill-matched, the armchairs are worn-looking.

"My dividends...You want to see my dividends?" Without waiting for an answer, the man reaches into his desk and pulls out two wads of paper which he opens up slowly.

"I will sell them in Anvers, on my next trip to Europe. They represent about Fr 200,000." Twelve uncut diamonds sparkle in the palm of his hand while the Guide of the Revolution, his features set in the prescribed official portrait, looks elsewhere. "We got a good laugh, here, about that business of Giscard's diamonds! Imagine making such a fuss about a thing like that..." Our businessman, who stuffs his luggage full of little stones every time he goes to Brussels, still finds it amusing. Are there never any hitches? No, the CND (National Documentation Center) has much better things to do than to bother traffickers: buttoned up in their chestnut-colored/abacost/--the Zairian Mao suit--Mobutu's secret policy prefer to track down subversion in the climate-controlled lounge of the Hotel Intercontinental, the cosmopolitan crossroads of "Kin," as Kinshasa is known.

Without excessive caution, our interlocutor then explains to us that he has his channels, reliable people to whom he turns over deliveries of palm oil, nails, preserves or fish-meal: with the hard currency generated by his normal export business, he can import products lacking on the local market which are in great demand by the speculators. "In my opinion, one-third of the Whites here depend on this kind of operation just to get by. For me it is different: since it is prohibited, how could I repatriate my dividends without my little tricks?

So it goes in Zaire, a strong-box riddled with holes which are responsible both for its ruin and its survival. You are caught up in a crazy universe once the airplane

lands and you fall unprepared into the hands of customs officers expert in /matabiche,/ the Zairian version of bakshish: our photographer almost had to abandon half his film with them. This is well known, and every company appoints an officer to be responsible for the "protocol"--a beautiful euphemism--of handling the airport "formalities."

Then there is the "racket" of the telephone operators, who only understand one language: "What is your name, citizen? If I get through, come to see me tomorrow, here is my address..." One business manager swears he keeps a list of the switchboard operators at the central office and gives them a monthly bonus, while another openly keeps records: /x/ days when the telex is functioning = /x/ cases of beer. Your telephone is dead? Your line has been accidentally disconnected. Get in your car and slip a few bills to the superintendent at the head office. Kinshasa telephone employees are trying to delay the installation of an inter-urban automatic dialing system. One can understand why....

The bureaucrats do not have a monopoly on "fiddles." Innocent young girls take the Brazzaville ferry with stones hidden in their tresses, and cripples conceal them in their wheelchairs! In 1980, Congo-Brazzaville exported $200 million in diamonds, though it did not produce a single carat. At the bottom of the social ladder, people scrounge for pennies; at the top, they concoct big deals. A worker makes less than 500 zaires per month, while a box of powdered milk costs 50; but Kinshasa is tops in number of Mercedes, and some Zairians own a different colored model for each day of the week. Citizen Bemba, who comes from Equator (the home province of the Guide), is probably the only person alive who paid cash, in dollars, for a C-130 airplane, with which he exports coffee.

Another "big/bwana/" clears Fr 1 million per month in the meat business on the parallel market, while one high official in the Bank of Zaire lets it be known that he "deals" in the transport of sardines. Why sardines? Because these little herrings packed in tomato sauce are price-controlled and thus of no interest to speculators. It is an unhinged economy, where following the rules leads to insolvency and fraud becomes a necessity: it is impossible to escape this maelstrom if one wants to work in Zaire. On the continent, it is second to Nigeria in population and second to South Agrica in wealth, while it is third largest in area: nearly five times as large as France. The world's biggest producer of cobalt and industrial diamonds, and seventh largest producer of copper, it also has zinc, tin, manganese, cadmium, silver and gold: the sector provides 80 percent of its export earnings.

Jealous of its possession and convinced it was fully justified, Belgium arranged things so as to tap that vein indefinitely. When it beat a retreat before the precipitous independence [of Zaire] in 1960, it left a great deal of infrastructure but no really well-formed framework. Left at loose ends, the country came undone: Tshombe pushed Katanga to secession, the West and Kasai rose up in revolt. There were executions and assassinations (Lumumba in 1961), by Kalachnikov, machet and poisoned arrow, and General Mobutu ended by coming to power in 1965.

The Citizen-President-Founder (of the sole party, the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR]) imposed order and "authenticity."

Christian names were banned, people were addressed as "Citizen" of "Citizenness," the/abacost/(revolutionary garb) replaced Western clothes, and the Guide henceforth sported the emblems of leadership, a leopard cap and carved staff. The Mining Union of Upper Katanga, a vestige of Belgian colonialism, passed into the hands of the state without apparent damage, and, with domestic tranquility restored, the country's Gross Domestic Product [GDP] grew by an average 7 percent per year from 1968, to 1974. But the economy could not long escape the new doctrine. In November 1973 "Zairianization" brought the transfer of shops, plantations and stock farms previously belonging to foreigners over to nationals; a year later, despite the evident fiasco, Mobutu went further by deciding on "radicalization," that is, pure and simple nationalization. Bled white, exploited by incompetent and venal managers, businesses collapsed, in a worsening global economic environment which President Mobutu today defines as: the oil crisis, and the decline in the copper market. When, in a sudden reversal, the government finally announced the policy of "retrocession" to the former proprietors, its credibility was destroyed. To that debacle was added the first invasion of Shaba (formerly Katanga) in March 1977, followed by another in May 1978, involving the memorable dropping of French and Belgian paratroopers over Kolwezi.

Poor Zaire! Its inherent problems were enough: it is a caged up giant (37 km of coast out of 9,165 km of borders, beleagured (nine of the most ideologically obsessed neighbors), and totally dependent on the outside, because of its growing [economic] extraversion. Repeated problems and plunderings, the decline of productivity and the collapse of the transport system in fact led its population--three-fourths rural—from food self-sufficiency to an alarming deficit. Products rotted in place, the youth abandoned the bush, Kinshasa swelled. Unemployment, poverty, malnutrition...A man who employs 500 wage-earners showed us the death certificates of infants in employee families: 23 in only 2 weeks.

In 1979, when President Mobutu threw himself on the mercy of the international institutions, inflation was approaching 150 percent. The currency was devalued five times in 9 months. The GDP in real terms had declined by 18 percent in 4 years, and Zaire's external debt was more than $4.5 billion, or one-third of its exports and nearly three-fourths of its GDP.

The Short Leash of the IMF

/"Azalite! Bongo azalite!"/ ("There is none, there is no money") say the little people of Kinshasa's "inner city" in Lingala. People spend their days trying to recover or steal /"vidanges"/--a Belgian term for returnable bottles. "Do you want me to by your spy?" is the offer made young Zairian women ready to rent out their charms in excange for /superwax/ (smuggled goods) or /fufu/ (manioc flour). Mothers are hard pressed to find milk--/chance te!/ (no luck)--but the wealthy have no problem buying their salmon at Hediard's, Avenue 30 Juin. In the interior, people do not even try to get money any more, since products do not get there. So, one barters with hard currency: sardines, corned-beef, second-hand clothes....

All the same, the most serious shortage is monetary, for this is what is strangling the economy. Kept on a "short leash" for 2 years by the intransigent IMF, Zaire doles out hard currency to the productive sector drop by drop. Thus, GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company], the former Mining Union, which produces four-fifths of the country's export earnings, recoups only a portion of it, though

its activities are what keep Shaba as a whole going (schoold, roads, transport, hospitals, etc.) and though it provides the lion's share of the country's tax revenues. Because of a lack of sufficient means to renovate equipment and import spare parts, the plant remains under-utilized and production stagnates. Another state-owned company, the Office of Kilo-Moto Gold Mines, lost in northeastern Zaire, was producing about 10 tons per year in the 1960's. By 1980, production had fallen to 700 kg, but its president, Citizen Issiaka, endeavors to hold on to hope: "Our big problem is hard currency. Let us hope that Kilo-Moto will not be forgotten, for it is in the government's interest for export enterprises to be working full-steam."

Everywhere one finds the same complaints. Industries on average are only running at 40 percent of capacity, and that figure would fall to 10 percent without the pursuit of hard currency that has been in full swing for several months. If your business is exporting, you are the king out of the total proceeds from the sale of your shipment of coffee, the Bank of Zaire keeps 30 percent and puts 70 percent in the banking system. The fun begins when you do not need that hard currency right away. X, a public works contractor who just happens to be looking for hard currency to import shovels, is only too happy to buy your drawing rights to it. Naturally, you are going to turn it over to him at a profit which is determined by a percentage fixed each day by the biggest clandestine traffic, the diamond trade. And you are going to pocket the commission with no formalities.

This little dance has infinite variations. You might turn over your currency to a partner who will pay you in goods instead of cash. You will often make an excellent profit on the re-sale. Without waiting for a buyer, you might yourself import products rare on the market; turn you currency into TV sets, dyes or second-hand clothes, and your profits will be tidy (look at our Belgian and his diamonds). But why work so hard? Simply act as the middleman who from his office tracks down offers and needs. You will have property in Binza, a swimming pool, Mercedes automobiles and 18 house-boys!

As the parallel market in Zaire is twice as profitable as the official (it was three times as profitable before the 40 percent devaluation in June), only simpletons obey the law. The simple traveler never pays his hotel bill by credit card: he pulls out a briefcase full of bills obtained on the black market. An a palm-oil exporter told us unabashedly how he under-invoices his shipments, asks his clients to pay the difference into a Belgian, Swiss or Liberian account and--with no one the wiser--makes a fortune repartiating it on the parallel market. "Afterward," he smiled, "it is a real tightrope walk with all the transfers between my various accounts!" Officially condemned, exchange fraud goes on de facto, not only because the elite steep themselves in it with alacrity, but also because it keeps the economy from grinding to a halt.

An official permit form called "SAD" (without hard currency purchase) has recently been introduced to legalize certain oblique operations.

In a general way, under this regimen of scarcity, every business is forced to shift for itself. One of the biggest French industrial companies buys and exports Zairian coffee without knowing it, at the initiative of its local agent hurting for hard currency. To supply his employees with manioc and beans at a decent price, the same fellow operates a 300-hectare field where 500 people live. But go explain that to the headquarters in Paris!

"With an Iron Hand...And No Glove"

Citizen Kabongo's white [Peugeot] 504 plunges deep into the limewashed galleries. Kabongo is the manager of the subterranean mine of Kamoto. At 350 [meters?] below ground level, a gyratory crushing machine pulverizes 10,000 tons of high-copper content ore every day: 4 percent [copper] on average (compared to 2.3 percent in Zambia, 0.4 percent in the United States). We are in Kolwezi, in Shaba, a peaceful and flower-adorned city, source of three-fourths of Zaire's copper and nine-tenths of Zaire's cobalt. Around the Kamoto mine, the treasure lies right out in the open sky, in gigantic stepped amphitheaters into which machinery cuts day and night. But the impressive dance of 150-tone ore buckets fails to hide the serious problems GECAMINES is having merely to keep up its declining production (420,000 tons of copper and 14,000 tons of cobalt), despite proven reserves of 30 years and potential reserves of 60 years. The lack of foreign exchange, the successive invasions of Shaba, the flight of a portion of the expatriate technicians and lastly the morass of the transport sector explain this sluggishness. Trapped in the middle of Africa, Zairian ore must go at least 2,000 km to reach the sea, and removing it takes heroic efforts. Since the rail links to Lobito (Angola) and Beira (Mozambique) were shut down, a few tons have continued to be shipped out via Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) over the last 4 months; but half the production is sent out via East London and Durban (South Africa), while the rest moves out via the "national route" (rail and river) which terminates at the port of Matadi after a journey with four breaks: 2 and 1/2 months in transit...It must be admitted that the pathetic state of communications reaches unheard of proportions.

One no longer even sees Kinshasa's /fula-fulas/, those collective light vans which sink under the weight of the mass of humanity they carry; the Office of Roads has been nicknamed the "Office of Holes;" and it is a titanic labor which has been undertaken by the Office of Transport (ONATRA), headed by a Belgian, Honore Paelinck. This moustachioed and energetic Fleming puts the problem bluntly: "The equipment was not renovated between 1960 and 1976, and ONATRA was being eaten away from inside. Action with an iron hand had to be taken...and without gloves. This is what I have done, with approval of the head of state."

It would be unfair, in fact, not to mention the recent measures taken by President Mobutu who, whatever the cost to the populace, is swallowing the IMF's bitter medicine. Since 1974, the Zaire has been devalued by close to 1,000 percent, but the stabilization plan brought inflation definitely below 50 percent last year. The international bodies have placed experts in key positions (the central bank, the ministry of finance); Belgian customs authorities have sent 48 incorruptibles to Kinshasa; Belgium, France and China are training the FAZ (Zairian Armed Forces); and donor countries agreed, in July, to rescheduling the external debt. This explains the optimism of the state commissar (minister) for economic affairs: "The decisions made starting in 1980," said Citizen Pay-Pay, "have restored the confidence of foreign interests. We are moving toward better days, if we remain firm." A Belgian banker in Kinshasa is skeptical: "The country will get out of this if it accepts draconian conditions if not outright tutelage imposed by foreigners, until such time as its leaders open their eyes to realities. And I am not yet convinced of their will to change."

Boisterous Nationalism and Discreet Allegiance

By a strange dialectics, the boisterous manifestations of national sovereignty coexist here with more discreet signs of allegiance to an omnipresent foreign capitalism. The political rhetoric ignores the possibly humiliating aspects of the IMF's dictatorship or the purchased advice of the Western banks, and the supremacy of the state is reinforced periodically be spectacular decisions. The most recent episode of that subtle game came in early June, when the state-owned company, SOZACOM [Zairian Company for the Marketing of Ores] (which since 1974 has marketed the bulk of mineral production) ended the diamond trade monopoly held by De Beers for 14 years.

This intransigence, extolled by the young Zairian jurists who surround President Mobutu, has also been shown in dealing with the oil companies (Gulf, along with Belgian and Japanese partners) which produce 1 million tons per year and up until then had enjoyed extremely profitable terms. The target, in a word, is the entire mining and hydrocarbons sector, as provided in the April decree that had a chilling effect on investors and stopped most projects. "Is one to believe the liberal promises of the Guide or fear the new measures taken by the state?" wonders one development expert. "Just at the time when there is a need to restore confidence, suddenly there is talk of hitting expatriates with a $50,000 surety." One longtime resident of Zaire, noting these contradictions, finds only one interpretation: the fallow field cycle. "A business enterprise in the hands of a Zairian collapses within 6 to 24 months: retroceded to foreign interests, it starts off again; then it is taken back by the Zairians, and it all begins again."

Here confusion always brings profits to the most resourceful, so risk and riches are found in pleasant coexistence. The master craftsmen in such things are those who got their knowledge of Zaire in the field--the Belgians--even if, like a tragedy by Racine, a network of passions, storms and hatreds binds Brussels and Kinshasa to each other.

Fleeing his country in April, it was to Belgium that Prime Minister Nguza Karl-i-Bond went to rejoin Mobutu's opponents and call for revolt, which infuriated the head of state. But in Zaire, the General Ores Company (SGM, a subsidiary of Genreal Company of Belgium), the spearhead of colonialism, continues to make substantial profits, thanks to subcontracting arrangements still in force. It is this company which is responsible for contracts to sell GECAMINES products outside the country; which has broad supervision over copper distribution; and which, finally, processes and refines part of the copper on behalf of SOZACOM: Zairian copper accounts for one-third of the operations of the Hoboken refinery near Anvers. Evil tongues in fact accuse SGM of recovering the residual gold contained in the products in processes and pocketing a clandestine profit. "What?" explodes Mr Van Look, the GSM representative in Kinshasa. "That is another tale spread by the French! They are ready to do anything to get a place in Zaire, including hitting below the belt. I am shocked."

Such polemics are certainly indicative of the rivalries and hopes of the Western nations, the current chaos notwithstanding. Belgium, it is true, gets some $2 billion per year out of Zaire, has 20,000 citizens living there, and its Zairian holdings provide employment to 50,000 people in the country. France is Zaire's third largest supplier (behind Belgium and Germany), its second biggest customer (behind Belgium), and in general it looks as though Belgium, by maintaining its presence, were taking out an option of the future.

Of course, COFACE [French Insurance Company for Foreign Trade] is no longer examining any case-files, and only the CCCE [Central Fund for Economic Cooperation] is still "getting soaked." Never mind: every country watches over its pawns. A Japanese-European consortium (led by Alusuisse) has just been created for the construction of an aluminum foundry, the Japanese are also involved in the mining company SODIMIZA [expansion unknown] and the gigantic Matadi bridge, the Chinese have military advisers at Kisangani and the Americans are building the high-voltage line to link the Inga dam with the Shaba mines, one of the biggest of the regime's projects. But all the investors avoid making permanent commitments.

Who is going to leave Zaire in the lurch? Not the great powers, all too aware of its strategic and exonomic importance. Mobutu knows this perfectly well, and has integrated it into his tactics. Who will save it? Not the interests allied to the Zairian oligarchy, which doles out just enough to the patient to keep him alive and gets rich off the status quo. Who then? "It is shameless exploitation, organized pillage for the benefit of foreigners and their agents, while the bulk of the people wallow in poverty, sometimes artificially induced," said the Zairian bishops' committee this summer. These were subversive words and immediately diluted in the passivity of the masses, but they were noticed in a country where counter-balancing powers and appeals no longer exist.

The sole organ of thinking and decision is the political bureau of the MPR, and Mobutu governs with the help of reliable men from his own province (Equator). The "office of the president" has more weight than the council of ministers, which are intentionally kept in a precarious position. About 20 people, at the apex of the regime, exercise real influence over the Guide, who concentrates all power in his own hands. It is a strong regime, feared, but one whose authority safeguards something which is always threatened: the unity of the country. In Kinshasa they say that the day Mobutu goes everything will blow up: "People' will have to jump on the first airplane, for it will be bloody. May he last a long time!"

For the moment, the Citizen-President-Founder seems capable of coping with the nasty talk of the exiled opposition, even if his star is fading in the West. Mitterrnad's France keeps him at a distance, and the Franco-African summit in November will not be held in Kinshasa. But America's Reagan remains a solid ally in Mobutu's eyes. The truth is that neither Paris, nor Brussels, nor Washington would know who to put in his place without taking serious risks.

How long will the social fabric bear up under the shortages and the accelerated weakening of purchasing power? In late June, acknowledging its efforts at austerity, the IMF provided Zaire the biggest loan ever given an African country: $1.2 billion over 3 years. The IMF hopes, of course, that the unfortunate debtor will not be stabbed in the back by a decline in the market for its raw materials...

"It is certain that Zaire will get out of this," maintains a businessman who is fond of the country. "To fail to help the country pay off its $4.5 billion now is to risk having to spend $20 billion when it veers toward the East. What it wants, at bottom, is simple monetary protection, which would be something like a return to the fold." The fact is that no institution, no state has up to now shown itself either generous enough or intrepid enough to grapple with the chaos of Zaire. As they say in Kinshasa, it is such a /poto-poto!/

Interview With Mobutu

Paris L'EXPANSION in French No 177, 18 Sep-1 Oct 81 pp 96-97

[Interview with President Mobutu by Bernard Lalanne, Kolwezi, Zaire, date not specified]

[Text] Two thousand kilometers in a tind cockpit, sitting next to the Guide, who pilots the 4-engine C-130 belonging to the Zairian Air Force. A young black hostess in a paratrooper gear serves drinks, while, on the lower level, the entourage of the head of state watch a war film on video screens. President Mobutu is going to Kolwezi for large maneuvers. It was there, in his straw hut surrounded by men at arms, that he answered our questions, with the principal dignitaries of the regime looking on.

[Question] The Franco-African summit was supposed to be held in Zaire this year. President Mitterrand prefers to meet in France: are you disappointed?

[Answer] Disappointed, no. I would be if I learned that another African country had been chosen for next year's summit, for Kinshasa was the unanimous choice of the participants.

[Question] You do not take it as an unfriendly gesture on the part of France?

[Answer] No. I would find it hard to believe that President Mitterrand could begin his term by having a rift with Zaire.

[Question] You had a special relationship with Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Not with Francois Mitterrand....

[Answer] I have never met Francois Mitterrand. But Zaire will always be Zaire, with its strategic importance, and it must not be thought that Zaire will always have need of France. Look at what we are, and you will see that France also has need of us. Believe me, Zaire is not just another African country.

[Question] In May 1978 the paratroopers came right here, to Kolwezi. If a new threat were to arise in Shaba, could you still count on French support?

[Answer] Now there are accords with Angola and Zambia to prevent such attacks from recurring. I do my duty as Zaire's head of state, and if we were attackeed, we would defend ourselves; since Kolwezi, we have gotten organized, with the help of the French, the Belgians and the Chinese. I was not elected so I could be eternally asking for support from abroad.

[Question] To what extent are the problems the Zairian economy is experiencing attributable to domestic causes, as compared with external causes?

[Answer] We have a market economy, and it is the outside world--you people--who establish the prices for our export products. As for manufactured products, they keep going higher; the number of bags of coffee it takes to buy a truck has tripled or quintupled since the oil crisis: that is our tragedy.

[Question] But is it not true that mistakes in administration are also responsible for these problems?

[Answer] No. Because of jealousies, my country has never been left in peace. This is the heart of the problem: we are envied on all sides. There were rebellions in Kasai, Upper Zaire, the Bandundu. Then they took aim at the economic heart of the country, Kolwezi, where we are today. If Zaire were left alone, I guarantee you that peace, order and tranquility would reign. Since I pacified the country, you show me where order has been disturbed because people were dissatisfied with President Mobutu or his regime. It has always come from neighboring countries.

[Question] Is the recovery effort not hampered by the corruption which is endemic here, sometimes at very high levels?

[Answer] Listen, people are trying to blacken our image for a purpose. I am not defending high-ranking officials in the country who let themselves be corrupted. But who taught corruption to the Africans in general, or to Zairians in particular? It was you people! When a contract for 180 million was awarded, who taught my officials to write it out for 200 million and keep 20 for themselves? It was foreigners!

[Question] What concrete measures are you taking?

[Answer] Every month, agency by agency, we are moving ahead with on-the-scene monitoring in the army, in education: there are fictitious schools, deceased teachers who continue to be paid...But we are getting things back in hand. We are literally recovering millions every month!

[Question] The scarcity of foreign exchange obliges importers to resort to expedients, which feed immense fortunes. What do you think about that?

[Answer] I cannot accept it. But to stop it would require better organization. This is why we put $50 million at the disposal of businesses after the June devaluation. And, too, the increased facilities provided by the IMF are going to provide considerable relief to Zaire.

[Question] A rumor has been circulating that a $50,000 surety may be required of every foreigner who wants to work in Zaire. Some have feared that a new disguised form of "Zairianization" is coming.

[Answer] That rumor is false. Officially and absolutely. But remember that, before independence, it was necessary to deposit a surety of 50,000 Belgian francs to do business here. And now it is the Belgians who are the first to get all excited! All the same, we do have the right to prevent people from coming here to get rich off us as if this were the jungle.

[Question] Is that the case?

[Answer] It is the technical advisers who actually contribute something to Zaire. As for the businesses, apart from those who cling to us to amass foreign exchange, which ones are making effective investments? I am being blunt in my words, but that is the reality!

[Question] One of Zaire's biggest development projects involves the Inga 2 dam and the 1,800-km power line that is to supply the mining installations. Will the central government have the means to control Shaba province?

[Question] When there is an attack against Shaba, it is depicted as a reaction against Mobutu and the central government, which is false. People seem to ignore the fact that the MPR--which I founded--has done to bring together the sons and daughters of this country. Pacification and unification are the brightest jewels in the crown of the Second Republic. As for the Inga-Shava line, I decided it on the basis of the amount it would cost to bring electricity from an outside country. But without any hidden designs or political calculations. No, thrice no.

[Question] Could you predict when the economy will achieve recovery?

[Answer] Zaire is emerging proudly from the tunnel: there are unmistakable signs, such as the aid we are being provided by international institutions. I cannot give you a specific date, but I think that within 3 years we will have reached the take-off point again.

9516
CSO: 4719/72

BRIEFS

PTT MINISTER ARRESTED--The government in Kinshasa disclosed Wednesday 23 September the arrest of Mr Tukwaulu Bolamba, the minister of posts and telecommunications. Bolamba is accused of embezzling several million zaires (1 zaire = 1 Fr at the official rate). [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Sep 81 p 5] 9516

CSO: 4719/72

END

JPRS 79437

13 November 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2521

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79437

13 November 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2521

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LARA SPEAKS AT PARTY ORGANIZATION MEETING

Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] The fifth national meeting of coordinators of the organization departments of the party's provincial committees was held on 11 and 12 September in Kuito, capital of Bie Province, under the leadership of Norberto dos Santos, director of the Organization Department of the MPLA-Labor Party's Central Committee.

During the meeting, delegates from all the provinces in the country and representatives of the political and party propaganda department in the defense, security and veterans agencies analyzed the results of the provincial assemblies of cell coordinators, and studied the procedures for assemblies and conferences of the party's grassroots organizations and leadership organs to be held in all sectors of the economy and in the military and security agencies, with party structures.

At the end of their meeting, the participants decided to set up working groups in each cell to prepare a balance sheet on the results of the preparatory activities for the assemblies and conferences in the grassroots organizations.

For cells composed of members coming from different work centers, the report should be based on the place of work where the cell operates. It may, however, contain information on work centers where other members operate.

The participants decided that the evaluation of party members should complement the other evaluation activities which will take place in the cells where conditions are conducive, taking into account the degree of organization and functioning of the party's grassroots organizations. Cells with members of a low cultural level should be assisted by political activists and active groups.

Moreover, the proposals of the party cells on releasing [desvinculacao] members should be considered valid as of 21 September, the date when the basic assemblies are to begin. While these are being held, members should avoid leaving their respective places of work, so that a maximum number of persons may participate in the process.

Candidates for membership in the party's provincial committees should participate in the municipal conferences as delegates, provided they have been appointed as such by the grassroots organizations, and candidates who are not delegates may participate as observers.

As regards defense and security agencies, especially in the armed forces, participants appreciated the instructions on procedures and the party directive on assemblies and conferences.

Lucio Lara Presided Over Closing Ceremony

The closing session of the fifth national meeting of provincial DORGAN [departments of organization] coordinators was chaired by Lucio Lara, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and secretary for organization.

The party leader used that opportunity to speak of the importance of the meeting, as it marks the beginning of a new phase in the party's organization, aimed at consolidating its structures within the patterns determined by the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party.

After stating that the assemblies and conferences of the grassroots organizations and the party's leadership organs will enable the party to rid itself of bad elements and thereby strengthen itself, Lucio Lara spoke of the need to give greater impetus to the generalized offensive against liberalism and disorganization, which has already spread to other provinces in the country.

Speaking of the difficult situation the country is facing because of the war being waged against us by the South African racists, the party's secretary for organization said that we should not harbor the illusion that it is up to our friends to defend our country. We should be the ones to guarantee our territorial integrity, and to breathe new life into the cells as our beloved comrade President Antonio Agostinho Neto used to say and as is now reflected in the support we should be giving our self-sacrificing youth fighting back the aggression by South Africa, which is becoming desperate as Namibia's independence draws nearer.

This member of the party's Central Committee secretariat, in referring to the frequent lack of support given to the provinces by the central agencies, pointed to the need for the central agencies to rid themselves of their attitude of superiority, which considerably hampers the economic, social and military development of the country. To this end, as he said, we need to eliminate the spirit of bureaucracy in political and ideological work and give greater freedom of initiative to the grassroots organizations so that they can assist the party and the government.

9805
CSO: 4728/151

WHO MISSION ASSESSES CONDITIONS IN SOUTH

AB271531 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The special mission of the WHO Regional Committee for Africa which visited Angola from 12 to 25 October issued a statement in Luanda yesterday on the purpose of the visit and the social and health conditions in the disaster areas in the south of the country.

After assessing the situation on the spot, the ministerial mission of the WHO African region strongly condemns the racist South African regime for its unwarranted, inhuman and barbaric destruction of lives and the social and health structures in the region. The WHO special mission is convinced that this destruction has created problems for the Angolan Government in its efforts to ensure the social and health conditions for the populations in the affected areas. It expressed its satisfaction for the efforts of the people and government of Angola to meet the challenge. The WHO special mission calls on the international community to put pressure on racist South Africa to withdraw from the Angolan territory and end its barbaric attacks, thus enabling the Angolan Government to implement its social and health, to fulfill the who's aspirations and to (?receive) paramedical personnel, medicine, hospital equipment [words indistinct].

Apart from the urgent and immediate strengthening of health structures, it called for short and long-term solutions to the social and health situation which might arise as a result of the perpetrated aggression. During its visit to Angola, the special mission of the WHO Regional Committee visited the headquarters of the Huila Province, and the cities of Humpata and Tchibemba, where it interviewed victims of the aggression and held talks with the local military and civil authorities. They also held talks with the Angolan ministers for health and finance with a view to setting up special programs for coordinating relief aid. They also visited Mocamedes, where they saw the efforts of the people and government of Angola to reactivate, recuperate and reconstruct economic and industrial projects destroyed or sabotaged during the national liberation struggle. The WHO special mission was led by the president of the 31st session of the regional committee, Dr Kwamena Ocran, the Ghanaian minister of health. Other members were the vice president of the 31st session of the regional committee, Mr (Talaou Abebe), director of health services in Ethiopia; Dr Carlos (Pirch) Tiny, from Sao-Tome and Principe, who represented the Portuguese-speaking countries of the region and is his country's minister for health and sport; the Zairian delegate, Dr (Nkondi Nicholas), who represented the French-speaking countries; and Ben Kakoma, the Zambia delegate who represented the English-speaking countries in the region and is also his country's minister for health. [Text] [AB271531 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 27 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/153

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS IN ZAIRE PROVINCE REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by David Eduardo: "Wake Up, To Stand Up and Change"]

[Excerpts] The 180,000 people inhabiting Zaire Province are scattered among 6 municipalities--MBanza, Congo, Nzeto, Kuimba, Soyo, Tomboco and Noqui--and 18 communities. The most densely populated municipality is Soyo with about 70,000 inhabitants. This is mainly due to the current oil exploration and to ocean and river resources since in this area the waters of the Zaire come together with the Atlantic. Even though it enjoys abundant national resources, the municipality of Soyo was very late in developing, and unevenly at that. Thus it is still today facing the same problems prevalent throughout Zaire Province.

The main projects flourishing in Zaire Province today are being carried out with foreign cooperation and include opening new arteries in cities and boroughs, paving roads, oil exploration and phosphate mining (Tomboco), the construction of an area in Soyo to take better advantage of the fish resources of the Zaire River, building a soccer stadium (Soyo), and building a new airport in the city of MBanza Congo.

Water and Electricity

Water and electricity together continue to hold back economic development in Zaire Province and to complicate the life of its inhabitants. The cities and boroughs lack green areas where people can rest after a day's work.

The lack of water contributes tremendously to the desolate look of the municipalities and communities, particularly in the dry season. As we observed in our travels along the infamous roads of Zaire, water does in fact exist; what is missing are areas to impound it. The machinery for impounding water is run by electricity and this in turn is provided by fuel-fed generators.

This chain of dependence is the main reason for the critical water-supply situation, this essential element in the life of the people. A solution to this problem has already been found. Three alternatives were suggested as a way to solve the water problem in Zaire Province: the first involve use of electricity from the Republic of Zaire (as is the case with the municipality of Noqui); the

second involves use of the gas connected with oil production in Soyo; and the third involves construction of a dam in the Mbridge River.

Of these three projects, the last and most difficult one was chosen. A study of the volume of water in that river which starts in the Canda mountains and discharges into the Nzeto, and construction of the dam and the electric power plant could take from 5 to 10 years.

Until the dam is built, Zaire Province will continue to use fuel-fed generators. But if adequate steps are not taken, given the expansion of the cities--mainly because of the individual construction of housing going on--the water situation could become a tragedy within 10 years.

Other Aspects of Life in Zaire

The partial neglect of Zaire Province, in addition to its economic backwardness, had a considerable behavioral impact on its people. Since it shares a border with the Republic of Zaire, many aspects of life in that country are reflected in the province.

This factor, together with a weak educational system concentrated primarily in Soyo and MBanza Congo where there were second and third level schools, mean that illiteracy and all its harmful consequences are deeply rooted here. The people, restricted within their traditional communities, continue to believe in witchcraft--although the party is trying to combat these practices. There is an exaggerated cult of the dead in which relatives to the fifth degree, neighborhoods and even settlements participate for days at a time, to the detriment of productive work.

Without implying that crime is widespread, we can however say that it is a problem in Zaire Province, precisely because it is a place where different, and sometimes antagonistic, customs are found. Since the province is a center for receiving Angolans located in the neighboring country, with border posts in Noqui, Kuimba, Soyo and MBanza Congo, it is frequently impossible to provide for their political education. Besides, the regional radio station which could play an important role in this regard, not only in spreading counterpropaganda, but also in explaining the true objectives of our revolution, has been shut down since 1978. The available electricity is not sufficient to activate its antennas. In the same way, there are hospitals in MBanza Congo where operations have to be completed using electric batteries!

Many people in fact still like to do "easy work." When we say easy work, we are obviously referring to the illegal traffic in goods, an evil inherited from colonialism. Because it is so easy to converse in Kicongo, Lingala or French, it is quite hard to distinguish an Angolan from a Zairian. There is also the fact that families are separated: the parents are in the Republic of Zaire, but the children are in Angola, or vice-versa.

The traffic, which occurs primarily along the Zaire River, consists of trade in tins of milk, sugar, soap, engines, tires with fittings, sacks of leather, watches, beer (Primus), Congo cloth and shoes, since neither of the currencies

is convertible. This situation has in fact been seriously fought, but it still exists. We would like to point out, however, that some networks have already been dismantled. They were found to involve officials who, in total disrespect for the people, were sending sugar to the neighboring country!

Although this illegal traffic cannot in any way be justified, it can be said that it has resulted partly from the poor transportation means serving Zaire Province.

This province cannot take pride in its road network, one of its main handicaps. Its roads provide a serious challenge to the endurance of the vehicles that use them. Moreover, its bridges are not well maintained. In the municipality of Kuimba where roads have become rough trails because of the lack of maintenance, one of its bridges caused an IFA vehicle to plunge into the waters of the Mbridge River. Other aspects of this province will be reported on in a coming issue, as we said earlier.

9805
CSO: 4728/151

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV VETERANS DELEGATION--A delegation of the Federation of Veterans of the Yugoslav National Liberation War headed by its Secretary General Col Tone Turnfer arrived in Luanda yesterday on an official friendship visit to spend several days in our country. At the 4 February International Airport, the Yugoslav leader and his party were received by Angolan State Secretary of Veterans Maj Ouro de Angola. Speaking to newsmen, Tone Turnfer said that all social organizations of his country, especially the veterans organizations, have been watching the revolutionary process in our country. Referring to the constant aggressions by South Africa against the free and sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola, Colonel Tone said that his organization has always condemned the criminal adventures of racists. It should be noted that the Yugoslav delegations schedule includes visits to Bengo and Benguela provinces. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 2] 11634

GDR PARTY DELEGATION--A delegation of the Socialist Unity of Germany [SED] headed by Professor Siegfried Petzold, which has been in Angola on a working visit since last Thursday, was received yesterday by Secretary General of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for State and Judicial Organizations Henrique Santos "Onambwe." This meeting is in line with the bilateral exchange of experiences between the MPLA-Labor Party and the SED. Present at the audience were the directors for state and judicial organizations Zeferino Estevao and Teresinha Lopes respectively. The German delegation will remain in our country for 6 weeks during which it will visit Lunda-Norte, Benguela and Cabinda provinces where they will give talks on organization and improvement of state power and worker-peasant control. The Germany party delegation headed by Professor Siegfried Petzold, head of the Department of State and Legal Affairs of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR and the SED, also included the head of the sector of the Central Committee of Worker-Peasant Inspection, Horst Reinhaidt [names and positions as published]. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 1] 11634

CSO: 4742/17

PRAIA TO HOST DONOR CONFERENCE IN MAY 1982

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Cape Verde and the donor countries (industrialized nations and petroleum exporters) will gather for a conference in Praia in May 1982 to study the most viable forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

According to Jose Brito, president of the Commission and State Secretary for Cooperation and Planning, this conference, organized by the UNPD (United Nations Development Program), is the result of decisions taken in Paris and "is different from the usual UN meetings and conferences because here an attempt will be made to establish a control system to watch over the application of Paris decisions." This body is presided over by UNCTAD, which organized the Paris Conference. One of its important decisions is the holding of small conferences among the LDC's [Lesser Developed Countries] and the donor nations. These meetings will allow LDC's, after a study of conditions offered by the donors, to select the financing for their development programs, the systems of payments of foreign debts and food aid.

The less developed countries need substantial aid to achieve development--this was the general consensus of all the UN members represented at the Paris Conference. This shows a predisposition to help change the present situation.

New International Economic Order

"If the spirit of Paris is to prevail until the North-South Conference in Cancun, Mexico, in November, it should be possible to begin a dialog with a view to establishing an international economic order which, in the end, is nothing but a continuation of the conference on LDC's but on a higher level," said the president of the main commission of the Paris Conference. He said that at this moment, "caused by the change in French policy concerning Africa, there is a favorable climate for talks of this kind."

If the results are good, this will be due, without favors of any kind, to the role of Cape Verde at the conference either because of the speech by President Pereira, representative of the 21 poorest nations of Africa, or because of the work developed by our team in guiding the debates which found the necessary means to apply the decisions taken at the plenary sessions.
11634
CSO: 4742/17

CIVIL SERVICE, MILITARY PERSONNEL, STUDENTS ABROAD TO BE REDUCED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 20 Sep 81 p 13

[Text] More than 500 employees will be dismissed from the Central African civil service between now and January 1982 as a result of the decree signed by the president of the military committee for national recovery, General of the Army Andre Kolingba, and broadcast by Radio Bangui.

Two criteria were used to select the employees to be terminated: those who have 27 years of active service and who are at least 55 years old.

The Central African minister for civil service, labor and state insurance, Brigadier General Xavier Sylvestre Yangongo, explained Saturday that this measure is intended to make the bureaucracy "more effective and dynamic." "On the one hand," said General Yangongo, "there is a plethora of ineffective officials, and on the other there there are new people to be integrated." "It is essential," he said, "to move ahead with a 'purge' and early retirements."

The minister also said that the civil service will be purged of "questionable, incompetent, dishonest, drunken and undesirable" elements.

A need for austerity was one of the reasons that led General Kolingba to make this decision. In reality, salaries account for two-thirds of the present national budget. To stay within budgetary projections thus required a major effort to reduce the number of salaried government employees.

Military personnel (the army, the constabulary, the presidential guard) have already been affected by this effort. Such personnel number 6,092 in November 1979, but that figure went down to 5,000 by the end of February 1980. Military officials hope to bring it down to 4,000 by the end of 1981.

Also to be reduced are the nubmer of individuals studying abroad, the number of personnel slots in diplomatic missions and those posted to international organizations.

One final ill plaguing the Central African civil service: the diversion of public funds. General Kolingba also intends to attack this problem, in order to insure that the country has the means to bring about real economic and social recovery in the country.

9516
CSO: 4719/88

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY SEMINAR GROUPING ELEVEN GROUPS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 29 Sep 81 p 12

[Article: "Evacuation of Ndjamena's Air Base"]

[Excerpts] Ndjamena--Chadian military leaders from the country's 11 "politico-religious" factions have asked the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] to secure Tripoli's withdrawal from the air base and the "Camp of 27" with the aim of "creating Chadian general staffs and integrated units."

The air base was occupied up until March 1981 by French troops, before serving as the headquarters for the command post of the Libyan forces stationed in Chad since the end of 1980.

During the conference the participants also adopted various resolutions which will be submitted to the Chadian Government, requesting the centralization of Libyan military provisioning assistance "for more rational and effective distribution."

They also asked that plans for the defense of the country's sensitive points be drawn up and that general staff headquarters be established in zones where the allied (Libyan) troops are stationed.

During their conference, in which the commander of the Libyan troops participated, the Chadian military men recommended that the general staff of each previously existing faction send a team of 300 men to create a unit for the defense of the border with Sudan.

For the moment, the troops loyal to Mr Acyl Ahmat, the minister of foreign affairs, who is known for his pro-Libyan views, are the only troops on that border.

Finally, the military officials called for the creation of a national constabulary.

In the concluding session of the conference, Mr Adoum Togoi, the Chadian defense minister, asked all Chadian forces "henceforth to submit only to the authority of the state."

"All our troubles have resulted from the multitude of factions each making decisions on its own," he said.

9516
CSO: 4719/88

DELEGATION TO FRANCE NOTES DESIRE FOR FOREIGN PARTNERS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 26-27 Sep 81 p 5

/Article by AFP/

/Text/ A delegation from the Peoples Republic of Congo led by the minister of planning, Mr Pierre Moussa, presented a copy Thursday of the 1982-1986 Congolese development plan to the National Council of French Employers (CNPF).

A CNPF communique published yesterday says that the plan is based on exploiting the country's agricultural resources, especially through the creation of agricultural villages and forest complexes in the northern part of the Congo. Because of the major public works involved, it adds, the industrial sector will be tied to agricultural development.

According to the communique, Mr Moussa estimated that the driving force for growth will be the construction materials sector. The Congolese minister noted his country's willingness to see foreign partners, particularly France, participate in the economic development effort and in this connection underlined the possibilities for private sector involvement.

France primarily exports iron, cast iron, steel, mechanical and electronic devices, vehicles and pharmaceutical products to the Congo. The leading imports are wood and coffee. On the other hand, while Congolese oil production, which has already reached the 4 million ton level, will be 10 million tons within a few years, France at this time imports almost none of it.

9516
CSO: 4719/86

BRIEFS

BONGO'S VISIT--The official visit of the head of state to Luxembourg is practically over, because a few hours ago, that is at 1700 precisely, the president of the government of Luxembourg, Mr Werner, officially said farewell to President Bongo. Earlier this afternoon, the head of state gave a press conference at the (Olivetti) hotel. During the press conference, he expressed very great satisfaction with his stay in Luxembourg and said he received the necessary understanding from officials and businessmen in Luxembourg. The head of state began the day with a visit to the European Investment Bank, which is a banking institution of the EEC. It should be noted that the European Investment Bank has participated in financing several development projects in Gabon. The head of state held useful discussions with Yves (Lecotte) who is the chairman of this bank as well as with members of the management committee and the bank's officials in charge of operations in the African, Caribbean and pacific countries which are signatories of the Lome convention. This working session also enabled them to review the financial aid which the bank has provided for investments in Gabon since 1968 and which amounts to more than 10 billion CFA francs. The talks then discussed continuing this financial cooperation within the framework of the second Lome convention, under which the bank last July loaned 4 billion CFA francs for the expansion of the [word indistinct] and 2.1 billion CFA francs for (Koubara). The head of state then went to the chamber of commerce where he was welcomed by the president of the chamber. After this visit, cooperation between the two countries will, of course, be strengthened because, first, President Bongo announced during the press conference that a delegation of Luxembourg businessmen will go to Gabon in the next few days to see things for themselves; and second, Luxembourg's participation is expected in the trans-Gabon railroad project. The agreement for this project was signed in 1976 and will now be reactivated. [Text] [AB281438 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 28 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/153

PAIGC WILL REMAIN DESPITE FAILURE OF UNITY PROJECT

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] The discussion of the theses for the PAIGC First Extraordinary Congress with the grassroots members, cadres and our people began on 12 September. The party places at everyone's disposal five theses covering a certain number of questions concerning the country's political situation. In them, the party is defined as a living dynamic organism reduced to the territorial borders of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. "The party seeks again its path basing the analysis on its previous political practice...," says the introduction. It is in the context of this search for a path that we shall make our modest contribution. In the first thesis--the one that we can consider, taking into account the latest events, the most interesting one, the most controversial and the most positive--is the key question which will use up much ink and many commentaries. "We are and shall continue to be the PAIGC." This presents to the members the question of whether their party, reduced to national characteristics, will or will not keep the same name. The authors of these theses advance certain considerations in which they base proposals for the continuation of the name which for 25 years represented the party that led the people of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde to national independence and created the respective states.

In truth, the fact that the PAIGC was founded in Guinea-Bissau and was the sole organization to truly struggle for the political independence of the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, allied to the massive support of the masses, indispensable for the execution of such a feat, in itself would be sufficient basis for continuity of the party. However, if we also take into account the facts that the armed struggle took place on Guinea-Bissau territory, with its heroes, martyrs and crippled in fulfillment of the PAIGC ideals, and that the larger portion of the party program is valid and has undeniable prestige on an international level, there will hardly be an alternative for the masses of members. In spite of all this, the question continues to be asked: Why retain the "C"?

We would like to ask another question: Why remove the "C"?

Why amputate from the party one of the factors that has characterized it in the history of the African liberation movements? National liberation of Guinea and Cape Verde was achieved by the respective peoples under PAIGC guidance. No other organization can claim this.

We believe that it is too soon to forget the national liberation struggle. Regardless of how much we try to understand the "new nationalists," the presence of our war cripples and the commitments assumed with the anonymous masses of the motherland freedom fighters do not allow us to do so. Therefore, for us, the continuity of the party is not just a simple attachment to history. It is a current problem, a political problem. The keeping of the name just as it is does not imply in any way an attachment to the principle of unity of Guinea-Cape Verde. This was one of the objectives in which the party failed, by not achieving its practical implementation. Therefore, the principle of unity of Guinea-Cape Verde is now history, regardless of how well intentioned its conception by Cabral.

The party, as was proposed in the theses, simply and only expresses the national situation of Guinea-Bissau and does not have any linkage with the people of Cape Verde.

Here also the party will no longer claim any rights over the state of Cape Verde. We have struggled side by side with the nationalists of Cape Verde and founded the two states which from now on will decide their destiny without any interference from each other. For us, the authors of the draft of the theses, the PAIGC must be maintained, renewed and adapted to new circumstances. The project of the motherland freedom fighters is valid and we believe that it can only be applied by using the same political instrument used during the harsh years of national liberation armed struggle.

As we said at the beginning of this piece, this is our contribution. Now it is the turn of the members and the people in general.

11634
CSO: 4742/17

BRIEFS

CABRAL'S POSSIBLE RELEASE--Lisbon, 21 Oct--The former president of Guinea-Bissau, Luis Cabral, "will apparently be released soon," the ANOP news agency affirmed today. According to this source, the measure will include other former officials being held following the coup d'etat which overthrew President Cabral. Referring to the recent visit by Guinean Minister of Foreign Affairs Saude Maria, the ANOP disclosed that the probable destination of the former chief of state will be Cuba. Saude Maria visited Havana this week, a trip that this source has characterized as "discreet." ANOP also added that other former officials under detention will not be allowed to leave the country, but that their release appears imminent. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Oct 81 p 7]

CSO: 4742/54

ABUSES OF POWER BY DEFENSE, SECURITY FORCES DENOUNCED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Mariano Matsinha, minister of interior residing in Sofala, said that "the infiltrators who commit acts of indiscipline, threaten honest workers, attack women and frighten children have no right to use a uniform." He was addressing the Beira and provincial officials participating in the meeting that ended yesterday, whose objective was to analyze the principal socio-economic problems affecting this city.

From the various issues that were discussed during this meeting, it appears that abuses of power by members of the defense and security forces in their dealings with the people are quite serious and only serve to discredit the government and FRELIMO orientations.

The supply system was also the subject of numerous speeches. Some solutions were proposed to solve this problem that so heavily burdens the city.

The fact that Beira does not offer any kind of entertainment was also discussed, as was the issue of police elements conducting "undercover" operations at the exit of dance halls and other entertainment centers, something that has been creating fear and concern among the people.

The poor condition of the green areas has also been one of the problems affecting the availability of basic foodstuffs in the city, which is living off the production of other provinces or from imported products, among which is fish.

This fact is indeed inconceivable and incongruous, given Beira's privileged location right on the ocean.

In a speech at the closing session, Minister Mariano Matsinha affirmed that the political, social and organizational conditions conducive to success in the implementation of the tasks needed at this time of development must be created in accordance with the goals of this decade.

On the study carried out on the main problems affecting the city of Beira, the minister resident noted that the central question is the exercise of power, the connection between the top structures and the base and the relationship with the people.

"We have not been able to discuss, to conduct a dialogue by taking advantage of the people's creative spirit. We have removed ourselves from the people and we always have justifications for what we have done poorly and for what we have not done," Mariano Matsinha stated.

Referring to the abuses of power, arbitrary acts and aggressions committed against the people, the highest official in Sofala stressed:

"Infiltrators who commit acts of indiscipline, who threaten honest workers, attack women and frighten children have no right to use a uniform, they cannot belong to the defense and security forces."

Meanwhile, a number of measures were adopted to solve the principal problems affecting Beira, among them the revitalization of the political and organizational offensive, the establishment of the city's green areas cabinet, the improved functioning of the people's provincial tribunal and the organization of permanent produce markets. Other important measures will be disclosed in the course of the popular meeting that will soon take place.

CSO: 4742/54

MEETING ANALYZES PROBLEMS AFFECTING CITY OF BEIRA

Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 16 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Officials from party and government structures and from the mass democratic organizations at the provincial and the city of Beira levels began yesterday morning a joint meeting aimed exclusively at discussing the principal political, social and economic problems of the city of Beira. The meeting will deal with issues related to the operation of the executive council, to supply, transportation, communal districts, security, urbanization, leisure time, green areas and protection of beaches, among other things.

The meeting is being presided over by Mariano Matsinhe, member of the permanent political committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee and minister-resident of the province of Sofala. A speech made by this official at the opening session pointed out all the problems affecting the political and socio-economic development of Beira, the second-largest urban center in the country. "We have difficulties of which everyone is aware. We lack technical and financial resources. We also need a lot more experience in certain issues. We need cadres who will be able to face many situations," Mariano Matsinhe stated.

A total of 152 participants are present at this meeting that will last two days. Addressing them, Minister Mariano Matsinhe stressed:

"One way or another, we all feel the difficulties of various types, like the residents of the city do:

"Supplies reaching the city are insufficient. Transportation is not functioning satisfactorily. Entertainment is lacking. Green areas are not producing. People are worried about crime. The city is still ugly. Abuses of power are frequent. The sea is destroying the beaches and threatening residential areas. Public health is in bad shape. Speculation is uncontrollable.

"We could enumerate other situations, all different and some more serious than others, but all affecting the life of the people, all interfering with production and creating problems."

Mariano Matsinhe then stressed the need for a more in-depth study and analysis of all these problems. Following the opening session, the minister-resident of Sofala asked the president of the executive council of Beira to present a report on the activities of this organism reviewing exhaustively the principal problems of this city and proposing a number of solutions for them.

CSO: 4742/50

DIFFICULTIES ESTABLISHING AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Antonio Souto]

[Text] Paternalism and demagogy were identified yesterday as the principal enemies of the progress of the cooperative movement. The criticism was made by several deputies and guests at the 8th session of the People's Assembly, who took part yesterday in the discussions conducted by the first working group. In yesterday's session, this group and a second group analyzed the experiences in rural collectivization in these first years of independence and also discussed the cooperative program for the decade.

"In the beginning, many people joined cooperatives. They were promised tractors and other things. But they did not recieve them. There were failures, and so some people went back to their family farms, where they felt they got back better results. We urged them to stay. We managed to get some of them to come back, but not all of them. We stayed simply because we are the directors, but we ourselves are having problems."

The speaker was Deputy Megonda, a veteran of the first days of the war of liberation and a resident of the liberated area of M'Sawize, in Niassa. His words reflect the spirit which dominated the discussions in the working group, the spirit of criticism, frankness and desire to being about change in this decade.

Agriculture and Planning Minister Mario Machungo made the opening address at the proceedings, which were chaired by Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Permanent ommission of the People's Assembly. Machungo stressed the complexity and strategic nature of rural collectivization.

The agriculture minister defined the relationship between the three major social sectors involved in the collectivization process.

At this time, the state units take up about 4 percent of all the farmed area and contribute about 15 percent of total production. The cooperatives represent about 1 percent of this area and are responsible for 0.3 percent of agricultural production overall. Finally, the family sector represents about 94 percent of the total area under cultivation and accounts for about 80 percent of the gross agricultural product.

"Agricultural production in the country is still very primitive and limited. The cooperative sector is very new, and still quite disorganized," said the minister of planning.

The party and government leader added that the cooperative sector showed poor results in these first years largely because the "officials in charge of mobilization for the cooperatives made countless mistakes."

Marcelino dos Santos explained the need to insure the process of rural collectivization. "We cannot continue to rely on the family sector, because it does not produce enough to insure our progress and it does not contribute to the revolutionary process. We must follow a particular path, therefore, not just any path. We must consolidate and expand the formation of cooperatives and state farms.

"We must look at another aspect," the secretary of the Permanent Commission added. "The demands of the revolution are great. The people want a better life, more food, more clothing, better housing. With independence, they feel these things are attainable. Thus, inevitably, we set out on the path of economic growth, but the revolution cannot succeed without rural collectivization. [Otherwise] some peasnats will prosper and become the bosses and others will continue to be exploited."

Regarding the cooperative movement, the various speakers focused mainly on the question of means of production, organization, state support, planning and the relationship of the cooperative to the state production units.

It was said that the introduction of new technology in the cooperatives should always answer a real need in improving production and should not simply come as a paternalistic handout.

Pointing out the demagogy that has characterized some meaningless support to the cooperatives, one of the deputies said: "Machinery is not being seen as a means to widen and expand production, but as a tool for mobilization."

The development of communal villages in conjunction with the creation of cooperatives was also critically examined by many of the speakers. The criticism centered on the lack of a socialist economic base in many of these settlements.

"I don't understand how it is that people libing in a communal village are not linked to its economic base, when there is such a base. It is even less acceptable when the directors of the communal village themselves have nothing to do with forms of socialist production and do not belong to the cooperative," said another deputy.

Summarizing the analysis of the rural collectivization experience, the minister of planning noted that this "critical evaluation has made it possible to reinforce the political principle that the future of rural Mozambique is in cooperatives, state agricultural enterprises and communal villages.

"We have always failed when we have acted for the people, when we have been paternalistic, when we have not maintained a dialogue. Working with the people means more than talking to the people...sometimes, when the people ask questions, we are unwilling to listen," Mario Machungo added.

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CSO: 4742/33

RURAL SOCIALIZATION SEEN ALLEVIATING EXODUS PROBLEM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Mariano Adamo]

[Text] Rural socialization is an important task to be accomplished in this decade to insure our economic and social development. It is the best way to prevent the continuation of the rural exodus and will make it possible to create a labor force to insure implementation of priority development programs such as the cooperative movement.

This was the key note of the speeches in one of the working groups of the eighth sessionof the People's Assembly. In this group, the deputies concentrated on one of the three pivotal aspects of the Long-Range Plan for Cadre Training and the Labor Force.

Throughout yesterday this working group made an intensive study of urban and rural growth, notably the current phenomenon of the exodus of significant numbers of people from the country to the city.

The deputies referred to some of the reasons for this situation, and also pointed to solutions to the problem.

"Creastion of conditions so that people will remain in the country through socialization will not only resolve the problem of the rural areas but will also solve most of the urban problems created when these individuals come in from the country and cannot find a living in the city," said one of the deputies.

Most of the people who are now abandoning the country for the city are young people. In the case of older people, it is because their closest relatives send for them because they think life is easier in the city than in the country.

The deputies noted that the main reason for the rural exodus is the idea that rural labor does not have the status of a job in a factory or an office.

There is also the idea that the only work in the countryside is farm work. Thus, for example, when a young person reaches a certain level of education, he feels he should no longer be a peasant, so he abandons his native area and sets off to find what he thinks will be an easy life in the city.

As the deputies noted, however, the basic problem is that most of the rural population is still scattered, which hampers any initiatives to organize employment offices.

The fact that all the social and entertainment facilities are concentrated in the cities has also contributed greatly to the frustration of the rural population. Hence the Long-Range Indicative Plan calls for greater concentration of development efforts in the country than in the city.

Positive Reaction to Socialization

The people have already demonstrated their awareness of the recommended development strategy of rural socialization as the ideal means to achieve their objectives. An indication of this was their response when , soon after independence, the command went out to create communal villages and producer cooperatives.

Because the communal villages and cooperatives were not directed correctly, however, the peasants were unable to see the advantages of these modes of life, and this discouraged them.

"We have not yet managed to make the people living in the communal villages or involved in cooperatives see the value of collective life. On one hand, the price they are paid for their products is not consistent with the effort they have put into production. Moreover, the essential products which they seek to acquire in exchange are not only scarce but high-priced," one of the deputies said, explaining why the peasants feel their daily activity offers little reward.

It was also noted that when the young residents of rural areas are given a specific task, they carry it out. The example was given of their ready response to the literacy campaign.

However, because these young peopel are not given support and hence cannot satisfy their material needs, they feel frustrated. In the opinion of the deputies, this also leads them to think life is better in the city.

In the specific case of Mozambique, the population flow to the cities for various reasons has produced a high rate of unemployment, particularly in the city of Maputo.

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CSO: 4742/33

SWEDEN PROVIDES ASSISTANCE IN DAIRY PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Major support is being developed for the nation's livestock sector with the introduction of new methods to improve maintenance of the herd. Under the direction of ALFA-LAVAL, a specialized Swedish firm, the activities are concentrated on the care of calves and milk cows. Some improvement in daily milk production figures has already been recorded.

"Our company is interested in providing the necessary assistance within our field, because we can see that Mozambique has great dairy farming potential which, if suitably developed, could make it possible to reduce imports in this area and to export some products," ALFA-LAVAL representative Jaan Tear said.

The Swedish firm has already provided some assistance to livestock farming in our country, but this is the first time it will play a major part in the industrialization of some principal dairy products.

This participation includes training of Mozambican personnel and technical assistance in using the equipment to be installed in dairy units.

The ALFA-LAVAL representative said discussions are also in progress with Mozambican authorities regarding implementation of a technical support program in the livestock sector, including the industrial branch.

Regarding the care of calves, the Swedish firm has used a new technology which greatly reduces mortality. Success in preventing mortality in young animals depends greatly on the extent to which the livestock units have compiled with the standards the Swedish firm is introducing in the sector.

Regarding personnel training, ALFA-LAVAL trained 11 workers last year at the Namaacha School. Courses 3 to 4 months long are now being conducted for 20 to 25 students, training an average of 50 workers per year.

According to the firm's representative in Southern Africa, the ALFA-LAVAL program also provides for study grants for some Mozambican livestock workers.

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CSO: 4742/33

VISITING FINNISH DELEGATION PLEDGES COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 81 p 3

> [Text] "We have no investments in South Africa," Esko Rekola said yesterday in Maputo, adding that his country is interested in cooperating with the Front Line States. Mr Rekola is the Finnish minister of foreign trade.

Finland is interested in cooperating with Mozambique in five areas: agriculture and stock raising, development of a fertilizer industry, raising the productivity of the sugar industry and in the production of furniture, wood and paper.

These facts were revealed yesterday afternoon when Esko Rekola, the Finnish minister of foreign trade, spoke with journalists after two days of conversations with Mozambical authorities.

Cooperation in those five areas could be accomplished by sending consultants, training and equipment, said Mauri Aggaert, director of the department for the development of international cooperation of the Finnish Trade Ministry.

Esko Rekola arrived in Maputo on Monday at the head of a 23-member delegation which includes representatives of 20 Finnish companies. During his stay he met with Salomao Munguambe, Mozambican minister of foreign trade; Antonio Branco, minister of industry and energy; and Alcantara Santos, minister of ports and land transport. The conversations covered agriculture and forests, industry, energy and mines and transports and finance.

Finland is a neutral country which is interested in cooperating with Mozambique and the other Front Line States, the Finnish minister declared. He added that his country has no investments in South Africa. Esko Rekola further stated that Finland gives humanitarian support to the African National Congress in South Africa and to SWAPO in Namibia.

Finland promised $6 million at the Coordination Conference for The Development of Southern Africa [SADCC] in November of last year. The minister declared that two projects of the SADCC in Mozambique were being studied for the purpose of granting Finnish financing. This is a question of projects to improve the Port of Nacala and to install new lighting systems in the airports of Maputo and Beira.

Finland does not have bilateral cooperation ties with Mozambique, but it has contributed to projects jointly financed by the Nordic countries. The latest of these contributions was of $1 million destined to a joint Scandinavian project for exploiting coal.

12,116
CSO: 4742/23

AFRICAN LUSOPHONE CHURCHES CONFERENCE HELD IN MAPUTO

Final Resolution

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 1

> [Excerpt] The participants in the second conference of the churches of Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe have condemned the South African invasion of the People's Republic of Angola and have demanded the immediate withdrawal of the invading troops from that country.

In a resolution divulged yesterday in the precincts of the meeting which has been taking place since 17 September in Maputo, the participants demand both that an inquiry be made through the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations into the damage caused to southern Angola and the consequent indemnity by the racist regime of Pretoria to that brother country.

"We appeal to the international community to take the necessary measures to prohibit South Africa from repeating actions of this kind against neighboring countries," the resolution states.

The document from the second conference of the churches of the African countries that use Portuguese as their official language also refers to the inhuman situation to which the South African people are subjected by the racist minority South African regime, condemning the "apartheid" policy and repeating their urgent demand for the abolition of that criminal system. "We call upon the churches, and on state and private enterprise, upon all the states of the world to liquidate their investments in South Africa."

The second conference of churches raised several social, economic and cultural questions, focusing their attention on the theme of "the church in society." Thus one of the principal points for debate was the role which the church perform in the new society being built in the four young countries.

Christianity and Marxism, the prospects of an African theology and even the question of health and agriculture in Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe were also topics for reflection for the participants in the meeting.

Headed by Isac David Mahlalela, the Secretary General of the Christian Council of Mozambique, the meeting enjoyed the participation of representatives of the World

Council of Churches, the All-African Conference of Churches and the Christian Conference for Peace.

In their closing sessions yesterday, the participants sent messages to the chiefs of state of the countries represented there, in which they pledged their active participation in the building of the new society for the prosperity and development of nations.

In the meantime, in an interview granted yesterday to NOTICIAS, Reverend David Mahlalela declared that the second conference was able to achieve its objective, particularly as far as the participation of the church in the tasks of national reconstruction was concerned.

"On the same level as the strengthening of church unity, at this meeting we were able to study in depth the role of the church in the new society. The church is a part of society and is in society. It is important that all believers always keep this reality alive and that they understand the need to participate like all other citizens in the tasks of national reconstruction in all our countries." Reverend David Mahlalela declared.

Two Church Leaders Interviewed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Bernardo Mavanga: "Churches Must Participate in National Reconstruction"]

[Excerpts] The need for the church's active participation in the tasks of national reconstruction was one of the principal points taken up by the secretary general of the Christian Council of Mozambique and by the representative of the United Methodist Church in Angola, respectively Isac David Mahlalela and Emilio de Carvalho, when they granted an interview to NOTICIAS yesterday. The churchmen spoke on the occasion of the second conference of the churches of Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe which ended yesterday in Maputo.

The international meeting of the churches was opened on 17 September with the theme of "the church in society" and it was devoted to the role of the church in the new society. It raised several humanitarian questions, seeking uniform means which will allow for an effective contribution by the church in the struggle to eliminate the people's misery in the four young countries.

As he spoke to NOTICIAS, the Reverend Isac David Mahlalela emphasized that the objectives of the meeting had been achieved, particularly "because we delved into the topic already taken up in the first conference on the necessity of all our churches to make Christians understand that even more than Christians we are members of a society, we are citizens."

"We are an integral part of society," Isac David Mahlalela added, "and as such we must participate in the tasks of society. This is not a question of a point of departure, since we have already accomplished several activities, both in the cultural and in the economic field in support of our brothers and in support of national reconstruction. However, we want these actions to increase and for all of us to understand that the church and society are not indifferent to each other."

The Reverend Bishop Emilio de Carvalho remarked on this point that at the same rate as society advances the church continues to understand the reality of society. He explained that the transformations which are being carried out in the four young countries, after the liquidation of Portuguese colonialism, also brought to the church the need to acquire a new appearance which will correspond to the social evolution of the peoples of these countries.

"It is the revolutionary transformations which are taking place in our countries which have made the Maputo meeting more profitable. We have acted on specific questions, unlike what happened in 1979 at the Luanda conference, where we did not even know one another," declared Bishop Emilio de Carvalho.

The representative of the United Methodist Church in Angola referred later to the fact that the churches of these countries existed until a short time ago within a capitalist system to which they were conditioned both socially and economically. According to him, the revolutionary process in Angola and Mozambique in particular demands that the churches today exist within their own context.

"Our churches are realizing new existence within the revolutionary system, they are acquiring a new dynamism, a new attitude for relating to the process. One of the aspects taken up at this conference which deserved particular attention from the participants was with respect to the present situation in southern Africa. We declare our solidarity with the struggle of the oppressed South African people," Bishop Emilio de Carvalho declared.

The conference of the churches, as the churchmen declared, also demanded the liberation of the leader Nelson Mandela and of other combatants imprisoned because of their identification with the cause of liberty and they called upon all the Christian communities in the world to actively support the struggle of the oppressed peoples.

12,116
CSO: 4742/23

HOTELS RESERVED FOR RESIDENTS, CLOSED TO PUBLIC

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] The Tivoli Hotel and the Turismo Hotel, in Maputo, are closed to the public, their services being limited exclusively to the use of residents. A note distributed by the CIT [Center for Information and Tourism] ascribes the adoption of this measure to the "lack of discipline" which has been observed in those two hotels.

The note sent by the CIT to those two hotels says that public access, "in addition to inconveniencing the residents, also caused over-utilization of the facilities and a bad atmosphere and permits the exploitation of the residents."

In a conversation with Mario Trindade, the director of the CIT, we learned that the lack of discipline referred to above is a question of noise, drinking, prostitution and other problems which affect the security of the residents themselves..." and the hotels are completely full of cooperants!"--he added.

He also said that in addition to that the CIT was aware of the illegal monetary transactions taking place in the above-mentioned establishments, which it considers a rather delicate problem. Concerning the over-utilization of hotel facilities, Mario Trindade told us that the facilities were designed for a certain number of persons. The indiscriminate admission policy has caused the hotels to be always full of people. The residents have complained because this is not what they want and they don't know where to go because the facilities are always full of people--he declared.

"In my opinion, a hotel is a hotel, it is for the residents and their guests. It is not for the public"--that official declared, and immediately added "all the hotels have the possibility of maintaining rooms for domestic service as well as for outside service, that is, for the public and the residents."

The managers of those hotels, when they were contacted, gave their opinions on the subject.

Mr Amadeu, manager of the Turismo Hotel, began by saying: "The director of the CIT telephoned last Monday to ask what my idea was on the matter. I replied that I thought it was better to have a meeting to study the benefits of the measure. After that proposal for a meeting, we received the communique on Tuesday. They are orders and they must be obeyed."

In his opinion he believes that to make this measure effective it is necessary to raise the prices for residents or to do something to maintain the earlier receipts.

Asked about possible cases of lack of discipline which have been observed in his hotel Mr Amadeu declared that cases of attempted assault had occurred and cases of burglary of residents' rooms which were stopped by hotel militiamen.

There were also cases of ladies going to the hotel looking for lovers among the residents. "The militiamen even found women from outside in residents' rooms," he said.

The militiamen of the Hotel Turismo, according to the manager, are workers in the same hotel working in several sectors of the hotel in coordination with the First Police Squadron.

In his turn, Gil Mabote, a man connected with the management of the Tivoli Hotel, limited himself to saying that he did not know the reasons for the prohibition and that a diminution in the receipts of the hotel had been observed since the measure went into effect.

12,116
CSO: 4742/23

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN DONATION--A donation that includes records, magnetic tapes, books and a film was made yesterday by Bulgaria to the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity (AMASP). It was handed over by the Bulgarian charge d'affaires in Maputo, Mitodi Dinkov. In a brief speech, Mitodi Dinkov said that "we have made this small donation to express our gratitude for the extraordinary and brilliant way in which the FRELIMO and the democratic mass organizations organized the celebrations related to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state in Mozambique." In his reply, the secretary general of the AMASP affirmed that he was receiving the donation with pleasure, since it came from a brotherly country. He added that "we hope that contacts such as these will not lose any of their strength, since they originated in the armed struggle." Our country was represented in the celebration of that anniversary by Mario Machungo, member of the permanent political committee. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 8]

ONJ ELECTED TO OIJ PRESIDIUM--The National Organization of Mozambican Newsmen (ONJ) was elected to the presidium of the International Organization of Newsmen (OIJ) at the ninth congress in Moscow that ended yesterday. The ONJ was represented by Leite Vasconcelos, member of its executive secretariate and director general of Radio Mozambique. A total of 18 African newsmen's organizations participated in this congress. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 8]

FISH SHORTAGE--The people's concern in acquiring foodstuffs enlivens every day the central market. But there was no fish yesterday. There were tomatoes, but no potatoes or onions. There was cabbage and lettuce, but only the very lucky got kale. It is no use even looking for fish and shrimp. The tables that were once intended for the sale of seafood have been empty for quite a few months. It is not known what has happened to the well-known market women who used to sell fish. They may have lost their jobs. There are some who say that whenever these women received any fish, they sell it on the outside, where there is no price control. Since prices are rigorously controlled within the market, it is always better to transact business elsewhere. The GOAM [?department in charge of supplies] has become aware of this situation and has decided to suspend deliveries of fish to certain sectors, while the best method to straighten out the situation is being studied at the moment. Dried fish was available yesterday. A lot of people purchased it, even while complaining about what they thought was a very high price. Potatoes are another product that rarely appears. The central market had practically nothing to sell yesterday. The baskets gradually leaving the market were all empty. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 81 p 2]

PORTUGUESE METEOROLOGICAL COOPERATION--Various programs of scientific cooperation in the field of meteorology have been implemented between the Mozambique Meteorological Service and the National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics of Portugal. This cooperation is taking place in a spirit of friendship and mutual assistance. The director general and the deputy director of this institute, Professor Luis Mendes Victor and Dr Fernando Pastor respectively, are now in our country. Professional training is one of the sectors of this cooperation. The Portuguese institute is training without charge three Mozambican technicians, two of whom are suppose to return to Mozambique in March 1982 after a 3-year period of training in Portugal. These technicians are being trained in agro-meteorology and weather forecasting. The third one is attending a 3-year course on seismology. Cooperation between the two scientific institutions has led to a number of meetings on the earth's magnetic field, on seismology and on solar radiation. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 1]

ZAMBEZIA TOURIST CENTER DEVELOPMENT--An important construction project is taking place in the province of Zambezia. It will be the Zalala beach tourist complex, and it is expected that it will be completed at the end of this year. The implementation of this important socio-economic project is being conducted by the "Organizacao Lopes," which has so far already spent 2 million meticals. This project is aimed at turning the Zalala beach area, one of the most beautiful in Mozambique, self-sufficient and able to offer tourist facilities. It has come about on the initiative of Antonio Lopes, a private businessman, who stated that it will foster the development of domestic tourism; moreover, if satisfactorily supported and cared for, it could create the opportunity to earn hard currency from foreign tourists. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 8]

STUDENT ABROAD COMPLAINS--A number of questions about the Mozambican mail services compel me to write to TEMPO magazine. I am a young Mozambican in the GDR. Through this letter, I would like to know from far away what is happening with our mail. How many days in flight does a letter take from the GDR to Mozambique? I am one of the 1,000 young Mozambicans on this continent; we all write and our families have not received our letters for 5 months. Is it possible that the plane transporting the mail has not yet landed in Mozambique? Or are the letters left to "rot" in the warehouses of our mail service? Dear readers, we cannot let our warehouses remain clean on the outside and dirty inside with [undelivered] letters! We must all be vigilant in this fight. Greetings to all the people. [Signed] Gildo Paiva Timbe, Mozambican student in the GDR. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Oct 81 pp 50-51]

YUGOSLAV DONATION--Through its embassy in Maputo, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has made a donation to Mozambique's Foreign Affairs Ministry; valued at 1,500 contos, the gift is to aid victims of the drought and consists mainly of textile products. They will be shipped to the port of Maputo on a Yugoslav ship and are exempt from any duties. The donation came out of the Yugoslav Solidarity Fund for support to developing countries. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 81 p 12] 6362

CSO: 4742/33

THREE LEVEL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT OPPOSED

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Jonathan Sam: "The Ethnic System Will Not Work"]

[Text] During a meeting of the Namibia Educational Forum last night Attorney Brian O'Linn stated that it is one thing to recognize ethnicity, but it is another to make that the basis of a system which does not work.

O'Linn was taking part in a heated debate which followed a lecture about Proclamation AG-8 presented by Fred Visagie, the director of the Central Personnel Institution.

Visagie's discussion of the advantages of AG-8, which provides for the installation of a system of representative authorities for the various ethnic groups, prompted most of the reaction.

Dr Kenneth Abrahams shared O'Linn's views saying that he fails to find anything which could be of such great importance, within a population group, as to render a political system built upon such a group as an absolute necessity. According to him the needs of the community are not divergent enough to justify a three-level government.

He said: "To give an example, there are no essential differences in the health needs of the various groups."

In discussing AG-8 Visagie said that the present system of government in the South-West is not one of homelands, but rather that of "group governments" which is peculiar to the South-West.

"The advantages of group governments, in contrast with district governments, is that it gives power to the representative authorities to provide services to members of its population group, even though such groups may be located in any part of the country." According to him this also has the advantage of providing solutions for problems which are peculiar to the group and could be of a sensitive nature; such problems to be resolved by the representative authority of that group without interference from outside and in accordance with the customs and traditions of the group in question.

He also stated that the system of group-governments is the natural alternative for regional governments because the policy of "homelands" has been rejected by the majority of the inhabitants of the South-West.

"The people of the country decided on the system, but it is not being forced upon those groups who do not wish to accept it. The system provides that people may reside wherever they wish and still be served by their representative authorities, whereas this will not be the case under a system of district government." So stated Visagie.

Although he said that members of the various representative authorities must act responsibly in claiming second level governmental functions, he recognized the situation where certain authorities are now in difficulty due to the fact that they have allotted funds, intended for drought aid, in an irresponsible manner. He said: "But, multimately it is up to the voters to determine whether their representatives are sufficiently qualified to govern."

Attorney O'Linn expressed the opinion that the system will lead to general chaos and continuous confusion, because it is based on racial elements.

Visagie, too, recognized the fact that it could be difficult for this system to work in many respects.

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CSO: 4701/7

FAILURE TO FUSE TWO PARTIES ENCOURAGES COLORED LABORITES

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 21 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jonathan Sam: "Point of Technicality Prevents Two Party Fusion"]

[Text] A "technical consideration" prevented the dissolution of the Liberal Party of Mr A. J. F. Kloppers this weekend for the purpose of fusing it with the new Democratic People's Party founded this week by the supporters of Joey Julius, a member of the Ministerial Council.

Julius, who was suspended as leader of the Labor Party 3 months ago, was elected as the leader of the new party.

Julius told DIE SUIDWESTER that there is, however, a written agreement which binds the two parties to collaborate for all times.

Reportedly, legal advice had been obtained with respect to the two parties' fusion. According to this advice the Liberal Party would have had no right to appoint a member in the event of a vacancy in the Legislative Assembly, because the new party, of which Kloppers and his party would have become a part, had not participated in the elections of 1980. This would have given the Labor Party the opportunity of appointing an uncontroversial candidate in the event of a vacancy such as now exists in the Legislative Assembly following the resignation of Mr J. Bok, the former chairman of the Legislative Assembly.

Following its foundation the Democratic Peoples Party also addressed a strong plea to the administrator general to call for a general election among the coloreds for the purpose of filling in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr Bok. According to Mr Julius this election would be used as a test "to show that the majority of the coloreds reject the ruling Labor Party of Barney Barnes. He also said that if such a by-election were to be allowed, as stipulated by Proclamation AG-8, the Liberal Party would not appoint a candidate but would throw their weight behind the Democratic Peoples Party for the purpose of opposing the Laborites.

According to Mr Julius the Democratic Peoples Party - Liberal Party combination would gain more than 90 percent of the votes in a by-election.

While excitement and expectancy prevails among the coloreds over the founding of the new party, the leader of the Labor Party, Barney Barnes, labeled the party's foundation as "another political abortion."

This morning Barnes said that founding the new party was an artificial political effort which has failed because the people failed to respond to it. Moreover, he felt that the failure to name the party as the Workers Liberation Party is an indication that they cannot achieve a breakthrough with the name of "workers" because the colored community stands in close ranks behind the Labor Party.

Barnes went on to say: "The fact that Mr Kloppers does not wish to dissolve his party is a clear indication that he has seen the danger signs clearly."

He wished "a speedy demise" to the new party, because that is going to happen anyway.

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CSO: 4701/7

SWAPO VICTORY UNLIKELY DUE TO INSUFFICIENT LOCAL SUPPORT

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 24 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Nel Marais of the Political Science Department, University of Pretoria: "SWAPO Will Have No Easy Victory"]

[Text] As already pointed out by Mao Tse-Tung, insurgents must try to obtain the support of the population, because it is through this that they can obtain food, a hiding place and information...the three things which are absolutely necessary for the insurgents' ability to survive.

So, against this background, what is the situation in South-West Africa? First of all the war in South-West Africa is limited mainly to the northern border area. Consequently SWAPO does not have the opportunity of making contact with the entire population. Efforts at intimidating the population by armed action and propaganda consequently have an influence on only a portion of the population. SWAPO seldom succeeds in penetrating very far south into South-West Africa and the small groups that do come into South-West Africa are soon caught or killed. Thus SWAPO cannot play a "positive" role in South-West Africa. It is not in any position to provide services to the population; neither can it make any claims of exercising any administrative and governing functions in South-West Africa.

As far as the people of the South-West are concerned SWAPO's role is therefore limited to that of a revolutionary insurgent. Moreover, SWAPO realizes that it will be able to obtain "support" from the population through violence and intimidation. This appears clear from the fact that SWAPO is in no way limiting its attacks to military or economic targets, but often attacks the black civilian population, perpetrating murders.

On the other hand the security forces have the opportunity of playing a very positive role. Naturally their most important function is and continues to be the protection of the population against terroristic actions, but there are many other tasks which they can perform. In practice one also finds that the security forces are instrumental in training programs, health services, etc. By assuming these tasks the population can realize that the security forces are not carrying out suppressive actions, but they are in reality seeing to the security and well being of the people.

To insure that these types of actions are really successful the political leaders of South-West Africa must constantly point them out to the population. The attention of the people must be drawn to the fact that SWAPO wants to try to provide

"freedom" for them through violence, while the political parties in South-West Africa and the security forces are offering them freedom which is not based on intimidation, but on political, economic and social development. If this is done then SWAPO not only can be defeated militarily, but also politically.

The actions of the South African armed forces and of the regional forces of the South-West in the course of the past 3 weeks have again clearly underscored the fact that SWAPO is relatively ineffective from the military point of view.

Although the organization possesses highly sophisticated weapons supplied by the communist block and many of its members are also undergoing training abroad, the South African armed forces and the South-West Africa forces are succeeding in holding down this insurgency war at a very low level of intensity and our forces have the necessary military capabilities of going over the border and destroying SWAPO bases in Angola.

Even SWAPO's efforts at concealing its own defeats, by way of its propaganda abroad, and pretending that it is actually militarily very effective and successful, are attaining limited results.

Nevertheless, regardless of all these facts the idea that SWAPO will yet win an election in South-West Africa is often encountered not only abroad but also in the republic and in South-West Africa itself. Probably one of the most important reasons for this is the fact that in the past decade there have been "victories" for three terrorist organizations in Southern Africa, namely: FRELIMO in Mozambique, the MPLA in Angola and the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe.

However, events in the above three countries cannot be regarded as indications that SWAPO will triumph in South-West Africa in view of the fact that there are important differences between the situations. In Angola and in Mozambique, for example, the terrorist organizations attained a "victory" mainly as a result of political events in Portugal and not as a result of political or military actions in these colonies by the terrorists.

The thing which is really of great interest is the problem of support on the part of the local population. Whether the conflict is mainly a terrorist or guerrilla warfare is not of decisive importance. In both instances insurgents will try to obtain the support of the population and in so doing deprive the government of its basis of power.

Efforts are constantly made in trying to persuade the population that the government is suppressing and exploiting it. The support of the population is, moreover, sought not just for political reasons, in other words, not merely for the purpose of combatting the government's influence. The insurgents must obtain the support of the population for very practical considerations.

7964
CSO: 4701/8

DISAPPOINTING CANADIAN ATTITUDE ON CUBAN TROOPS IN ANGOLA

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 24 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Canada and Cuba"]

[Text] Canada is undeniably a Western country and nobody has any doubts about this.

However, the "Westernness" of any country comes under serious suspicion when, as Canada has done, such a country assumes the point of view, and announces it in the United Nations, that the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola ought not to be a condition for the peaceful solution of the South-West Africa question.

In the first place the point of view should have been that the Cubans must get out of Angola whether or not the settlement of the South-West question is under discussion.

What do they want there? What does a country on the other side of the ocean have to do with the maintenance of a certain government in another country?

It wouldn't be so bad if this had to do simply with the maintenance of a certain government, but the fact is that the certain government in question is a disciple of Russian expansionism...as is also Cuba.

In the second place the South-West has a democratic government party which need not be bought by the West, but whose democratic tendency is completely above suspicion.

We are a Western ally second to none in the continent of Africa.

Yet Canada says that the Red Wolf can simply stay in peace above our northern border.

This is ironical!

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CSO: 4701/8

REASONS WHY INDEPENDENCE IN 1983 IS A PREMATURE DREAM

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 22 Sep 81 p 6

[Article by J. A. Engelbrecht: "Independence in '83 Appears To Be Quite Impossible"]

[Text] Since last Friday certain sections of the South African press have come out with long drawn out reports dealing with the so-called "secret" meeting between Chester Crocker, of the United States, and a South African team of officials which included Danie Hough. There is broad speculation that the group, which has been meeting in Zurich since Sunday, has been discussing a plan for giving independence to the South-West in January 1983.

According to South African press reports the South African team led by Dr Brand Fourie is believed to be asking for clarification of the American proposals, including the target date of 1 January 1983 for the independence.

The Americans have indicated that the South Africans asked for this conference in Zurich.

South African newspapers have also reported that another thing to be discussed at the Zurich conference is an agreement between South Africa and SWAPO which would include guarantees on human rights...an agreement which must be concluded before an election under the supervision of the United Nations.

On the basis of what the Americans and South Africans will have hatched out between Sunday and today, the South African cabinet will then have to make certain decisions which must contain answers to the Western Powers for their meeting due to begin in New York on Thursday.

Thereafter, organizing the settlement plan in accordance with UN resolution 435 will get underway. The plan must last for at least 8 months - and then Uhuru on 1 January 1983!

The great optimism over this is certainly not being shared in all circles. At this stage it is absolutely unclear how an election under the supervision of the United Nations can take place so that there can be independence on 1 January 1983. Not unless the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) or SWAPO or both of them throw in the towel with respect to everything they have stood up for until now...but there are no indications that either of them are going to do this.

Let's take a glance at the record.

At the January 1981 Geneva Conference, Administrator General Danie Hough spilled the milk way ahead of time by saying that according to paragraph 19 of Dr Waldheim's report (S/14266), which dealt with the question of mutual trust, it is not necessary to hold further discussions on the date on which Resolution 435 is to be implemented.

Mr Hough did this after the DTA had set a number of conditions for carrying on further talks on implementation, but most of these conditions have not yet been met.

For example, the DTA had asked that Mr Maarti Ahtisaari resign as the UN commissioner for Namibia before he could come to the South-West to play the part of arbitrator. He has not yet given up this position.

In addition the DTA demanded that the United Nations stop recognizing SWAPO as the only representative of the people of the South-West. The United Nations has not yet done this and this holy cloak hung over the shoulders of SWAPO is still there.

The DTA had furthermore asked that the United Nations stop providing financial help to SWAPO. This has not yet been done and as of this moment millions from the United Nations treasury and from its related organizations are going to SWAPO.

The DTA had also asked for an "adequate time period," and Dirk Mudge in particular for a "reasonable time," to follow the United Nations' confession of these sins, in the course of which it must provide proof of its impartiality.

Mr Mudge and the DTA have, moreover, asked for an equal status for the DTA with SWAPO in the General Assembly and in the Security Council, but the United Nations has failed to budge on this and just recently Peter Kalangula and Dr Bennie Africa have been refused access to the Security Council and the General Assembly to present their cases.

The DTA has furthermore stated repeatedly, and it is still asserting, that no implementation of any settlement plan or solution of the South-West Africa problem is possible without its collaboration.

Mindful of these things it is impossible to imagine how there can soon be any agreement on the part of the DTA for the implementation of Resolution 435, unless a couple of diplomatic miracles happen. If there is to be independence on 1 January 1983 the settlement plan in accordance with Resolution 435 must be enacted in March/April of the following year at the latest.

But how is it possible to get rid of all these DTA objections before that time?... Even if you consider the fact that Mr Mudge very recently stated that he thinks it is realistic to talk about an election between 12 and 18 months from now.

And where does SWAPO stand? Nujoma's most recent official statements make it clear that not one jot or title of the original Resolution 435 must be changed.

Just a week ago he and his henchmen came out saying that they are not interested in constitutional guarantees applicable to a parliament which must be constituted after the elections.

Nujoma will not allow any monitoring of his bases in Angola during such an election.

Thus under the present circumstances it is not very clear how Dr Chester Crocker's crystal ball can predict independence on 1 January 1983. After all there must also be time to organize the independence feast!

But with the bloody nose which SWAPO and its fellow travelers recently got in Angola and the world in which South Africa now finds itself...who knows!

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CSO: 4701/8

ANGOLA FORCING VITAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS, MEASURES

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 25 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] The way Angola's beastly neighborliness is causing South-West Africa/Namibia to scramble for water and drive up its cost by millions of rand began to unfold little by little at a Wednesday afternoon meeting of the Grootfontein farmers meeting which was attended by a member of the Ministerial Council and the Secretary for water affairs.

Hope for the future is now being placed on the Kavango River in a project which will cost about 100 million rand and designed to get the water from the river to flow directly into a channel which will serve the central, eastern and possibly even the west coast areas. The entire water supply plan's estimated cost runs up to 230 million rand.

A possibility, which has degenerated into a bone of contention, is to currently draw water for the channel from the Karstfeld watershed of Grootfontein. Farmers in this aspiring agricultural community are refusing outright to provide water.

In the area of water and power supply H. J. von Hase, a member of the Ministerial Council, pointed out what good things could result from a good relationship with Angola. According to existing agreements Angola may now draw Kunene River water from the upper side of the Ruacana Falls and South-West Africa/Namibia can harness only the water on the lower side of the falls of the border river.

The result of this is that South-West Africa/Namibia has to draw water from hundreds of meters below and then has to pump it up to the higher ground levels with resulting astronomical costs.

With respect to a possible drawing from the Orange, Von Hase said that the border lies at the high watermark of the northern bank and consequently South-West Africa/Namibia does not have a natural share of the water.

He said: "The water from the border river is a national asset for all of us and consequently this asset must be distributed most advantageously for all."

Von Hase called the border river the most important source of water for South-West Africa/Namibia saying that it is necessary to differentiate between personal and national interests.

With respect to irrigation possibilities he stated that, besides, the Hardap-Scheme irrigation is uneconomical in the South-West.

The government is expected to provide water to municipalities, mines, etc.

River waters are public waters and permits are necessary to draw water from rivers such as the Swakop, the Vis, Kunene, Kavango and Orange.

An example of private water is that found on farms and is available to farmers. In such instances farmers can be forbidden from drawing too much water.

In addition there are managed private sources of water in regions such as Stampriet, Grootfontein, Omarauru, Windhoek and Gobabis. In these areas it is possible to drill for water only under permits. There the Department of Water Affairs has certain rights which it can utilize in the national interest. In such instances compensation is up for discussion.

He referred to regions where there exists a surplus of private water and the government's rights in this respect...rights which go as far as dispropriation.

The northeast water bearing region for Windhoek, the central area and even Gobabis and the western scheme for the coastal regions and Rossing represent the two great water projects on which work is now being done. Without these there will be no future for South-West Africa/Namibia.

As for irrigation he said that only the Caprivi area has enough water for this.

Jan Jordaan, the secretary for the Water Affairs Department, said that it is wrong to say that the northeast water-bearing area is intended for Windhoek only. The water will probably be distributed further east, south and west. The water must be provided in order to stabilize the unstable internal sources.

The first phase of the project consists of the Von Bach, Swakoppoort and Omatako dams. The central water sources are already being utilized up to 90 percent, but there is a 10 percent instability element. The internal sources can be stabilized through the utilization of antional water.

Due to the fact that at the present time the Kunene project is at an impasse he mentioned the possibility that the water from the northeast watershed can also be distributed to the west coast.

He compared the disagreement over the building of the canal to the dissatisfaction that also arose over the building of a road. Such projects infringe upon the existing order of things. However, a route must be followed and the most direct one is the least expensive.

He assured farmers that they would be consulted for seeing to it that their positions on the building of the canal will be the same. According to Mr Jordaan agreements have already been made with the first 18 farmers along the 2 starting points of the canal.

Mr Jordaan said that 40 meters will be cleared open over the route to be covered by the canal. This will be fenced off and the Department of Water Affairs will not transpass beyond that area.

He stated that in 1975-76 Grootfontein was declared a groundwater area for the purpose of protecting the farmers.

[There was] one "I protect myself" vote.

He went on to say that the drawing of water by mines in the north is being watched constantly and control is being exercised where, in the opinion of the Department of Water Affairs, too much water is being drawn on farms.

With respect to the drawing of water from the Grootfontein area Jordaan said that this will apply only to surplus water over a period of 5 to 6 years. Thereafter a connection will be made with the Kavango River.

After the connection with the Kavango River is made there will be no more drawing of water, except for the upkeep of the installations.

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CSO: 4701/8

BRIEFS

WCC AIDS SWAPO--The World Council of Churches has announced a new series of special grants valued at 557,650 rand pursuant to its plan "to fight racism" and has granted the biggest share of the money to SWAPO. The objective of the recent South African incursion in Angola, SWAPO, will receive 118,750 rand "for administrative and legal expenses in the South-West and broadcasting and administrative costs in the four countries bordering the South-West." The remaining rants, valued at 438,900 rand, will go to 46 organizations in 17 countries. The program has caused agitation among the council's 300 non-Catholic member churches. Last month the Salvation Army became the first member to withdraw its membership from the council, because the council is supporting guerrilla organizations in South Africa. [Text] [Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 23 Sep 81 p 4] 7964

CSO: 4701/7

EFFECT OF IMF, U.S. AID POLICIES ON BUDGET NOTED

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 287, 28 Sep 81 pp 4-5

/Article by Abdoulaye Boureima/

/Excerpts/ The budget adopted for the current year by the council of ministers--Fr CFA 93,853,819,000-even though it is up from last year--comes at a time when the price of uranium is declining, the dollar is fluctuating and inflation subjects our modest national resources to the harsh ordeal of economic recession.

Indeed, one should praise the efforts made by the state to provide for the continuation of various projects in the field of schools, health, rural development and water works, and one should not lose sight of the sacrifices made by the governmental authorities to provide an increased budget, on the one hand, and to insure that the people, whose purchasing power declines more every day, are not left at the trough of the wave.

Nevertheless, if the state has made this commitment despite the meagerness of its resources, it was assuredly in order to sharpen the awareness of all Nigeriens of the difficult international situation and lead them to confront the problems head-on with sound management involving the utmost in strictness and austerity. Our survival depends on it...in an economic sense, because 1982 will not be an easy year. Some global economics experts are predicting that Africa, because it is caught up in the cycle of deficits and debt, will plunge deeper and deeper into "crisis, and has no hope of extricating itself in the short term."

The economic projections are thus very pessimistic. Even the latest forecasts of the IMF seem gloomy, especially as regards African countries like Niger which do not produce oil. Now if one realizes that the price of certain products like oil and equipment goods is going to keep increasing, then one should not be surprised on reading the IMF study published under the title "World Economic Outlook." This veritable cry of alarm published by the IMF and dedicated to "the non-oil-producing underdeveloped countries" notes that "it is highly probable that internal as well as external problems...and especially the latter are going to get even more serious, and that a sizable number of countries will have to cope for a long period of time with a strained external payments situation."

How can such a situation be remedied? The IMF document suggests two possibilities:

The first scenario involves a "mild recovery in the economy, a dampening of inflation in the Western countries and stability in real terms in the price of oil."

The consequence: the deficit on current transactions of non-oil-producing countries will increase, to reach the $140 billion mark in 1985.

Given the size of this deficit, the various African countries who come under this category will have to increase the level of their external borrowing, while taking into account the limitations of financing and reduction in their reserve assets.

The second scenario assumes the continuation of weak economic growth in the Western countries, along with a situation in which developing countries will have to sustain their own debt burden and thus further reduce their rate of economic growth, which in light of current conditions may be less than the 4 percent shown this year.

Either way, no one considers the possibility that the balance of payments adjustment programs designed by the IMF for the "developing countries" could be called into question on the grounds that this international organization, whose economic thinking is far too monetarist, seems to act only on financial aggregates, that is on instruments of budgetary policy.

The IMF in particular calls on countries that desire its help to make cuts in the level of public expenditures, and thereby alter their distribution in favor of the key development sectors.

Now Niger is not in fact of the opinion that the best way to reduce the imbalances is to grant further public assistance, to which some Fr CFA 40 billion will be dedicated this year. In reality, if the state has chosen to play a big part in public assistance, that only proves that the CMS /Supreme Military Council/ and the government are preaching persistence in the policy of social justice; it also proves--by allowing certain sectors such as national education, rural development, health, national defense and planning to maintain a flexible rate of expansion--that the authorities have taken the right step.

One understands and realizes this is so when one considers that in Niger, as we are accustomed to say, we have learned to "prepare for the unpredictable." This is why we should appreciate the sacrifices made this year by the state to increase the budget. This is why we should once again praise its efforts, while keeping in mind that the present very difficult situation does impose a certain budgetary discipline on us. And it was not without obvious reason that the acting minister of finance said last week that "the budget is everyone's concern" and that "officials in the various agencies owe it to themselves to provide further proof of their vigilance and strictness."

When one realizes that very often money is acquired by dint of incredible acrobatics and at a rate of interest that is...high, one has a better understanding of the import of that appeal for greater parsimony. It is in our own interest, since 1982 will be a really difficult year.

The big offensive recently launched by the United States may exacerbate the situation. That offensive centers around a theme on which the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, elaborated last week at the United Nations: "Less official aid and increased reliance on enterprise and the private sector." This idea was very favorably received by the new head of the World Bank, who like General Haig considers that "the new strategy of the United States is to encourage poor countries to rely more on trade and private investment than on direct aid for their development."

The United States secretary of state even thinks that "a massive transfer of funds from the developed countries to the developing countries is not realistic." If one must add to that the opposition of Ronald Reagan, the President of the United States, to "any increase in the capital of the IMF as well as any new allocation of Special Drawing Rights /SDR's/ to the 141 member countries of the IMF, one has a perfectly clear understanding of this economic philosophy only a month in advance of the Cancun summit on the North-South dialogue!

9516
CSO: 4719/86

WFP AID PLAN TO HELP BUILD CEREAL STOCK

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 1 Oct 81 p 4

/Text/ An operational plan for the implementation of a project to regulate prices and for support of a proposed cereals reserve stock was signed yesterday at the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Mr Daouda Diallo, and Mr Wanis Semerdjian, a representative of the World Food Program /WFP/.

The assistance from the WFP is to help the government create a reserve stock of 18,000 tons of cereals (sorghum or millet) over a period of 4 years, by means of direct shipments from abroad or through trade and local purchases.

The WFP agrees to provide the government of Niger 18,000 tons of sorghum or millet, of which 50 percent is to be delivered to Niamey, 25 percent to Tahoua and 25 percent to Agadez, for a total value (including the cost of shipment and administration) of an estimated U.S. $5,965,000, or around Fr CFA 1.73 billion.

The 18,000 tons provided by the WFP will become a part of a regulative stock and will be utilized solely to stabilize cereal prices through adjustments in supply and demand when prices rise or decline.

9516
CSO: 4719/86

JAPAN TO PROVIDE AID TO FISHING INDUSTRY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] The Japanese mission to draw up the basic plans for a network of cold storage units for the fishing industry is continuing its dicussions with Senegalese authorities, and yesterday it was received by the secretary of state for maritime fishing.

The mission, composed of six members, has come to make an on-the-scene assessment of the program to build fishing infrastructure and equipment which the secretary of state for maritime fishing proposed to the Japanese authorities during his trip to Japan last July.

The proposal has been approved by the Japanese side, which promised to send a mission to Senegal to discuss it in more detail with our country's authorities and to visit locales where the refrigerating units are to be established (Matam and Bakel).

It must be noted that this is not the first time Japan has gotten involved with Senegal. This is its third project, for it already provided equipment and ships, piroque [boat] motors, fishing net and sailor's outfits to Senegal, before financing refrigeration units at Bambey and Louga.

Taking into account the quality of the equipment received and our partner's willingness, Japan was thus contacted a third time for the financing of a refrigeration project and the acquisition of boats and fishing equipment. The cost, which will be financed in grant form, is estimated at around Fr CFA 720 million.

Senegalese authorities, according to D'Sogui Diouf, director of oceanography and maritime fishing, are especially enthusiastic about this mission, because Japan has always provided high-quality assistance to our country, because of its vast experience in the maritime field. Senegal would like to profit from that experience as much as possible.

This exemplary cooperation is of special value for small-scale fishing venture, a sector which should be gradually expanded. Japan's assistance in this sector runs from providing boats, fishing equipment, sailors' outfits, and signal buoys for the ships to see to our country, to the purchase of refrigerated trucks for better marketing of fish products in the Senegalese interior.

The Japanese mission, during its visit which concludes 12 October, will visit the cold storage installation at Bambey before going to Matam and Bakel. In Dakar it will also visit SENEPESCA /expansion unknown/ (a joint Senegalese-Japanese company) and the port of Dakar.

9516
CSO: 4719/88

BRIEFS

PRC FINANCING AGREEMENTS--"Chinese authorities have agreed to finance Dakar's 60,000-seat stadium as well as the Bignona dam." That statement was made by Mr Amadou Cisse Dia, president of the national assembly, upon his return from Beijing, where he headed a Senegalese parliamentary delegation invited to the People's Republic of China. According to Dr Amadou Cisse Dia, accords on these two projects will be signed in November by Senegalese and Chinese authorities. The president of the national assembly then praised China as "a courageous country which is solving its own problems with the help of its great people." Dr Amadou Cisse Dia then explained that the People's Republic of China wants to have solid relations with developing countries. In fact, said President Amadou Cisse Dia, China considers itself a developing country and does not grant exclusive rights to anyone, which is a fundamental position, the president of the national assembly remarked. We could appreciate the strength of the relations between our two countries by the warmth and quality of the welcome given us at Beijing and Shanghai, said Dr Amadou Cisse Dia in conclusion. He also thanked the Pakistani authorities who had given him a warm welcome during his refuelling stop at Karachi. [Excerpts] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 29 Sep 81 p 3] 9516

CSO: 4719/88

KAMARA-TAYLOR, APC SUPPORT UNIFIED KOREA

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Second Vice-President C. A. Kamara-Taylor, has again pledged that the All-People's Congress will continue its support to all progressive organisations working towards the reunification of North and South Korea without any outside interference.

In a message to President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (DPRK) to mark the 36th Anniversary of the Workers Party, Mr Kamara-Taylor said that it has been the government's consistent policy to support the efforts of Koreans in their struggle to reunify their fatherland.

The Second Vice President who is President of the Sierra Leone/DPRK Friendship Society said in the message:

"The Workers' Party and the people of Korea have entered a new stage of revolutionary development and had made great advancement in carrying out the Juche Revolution.

"We in Sierra Leone continue to follow with keen interest the great role which the DPRK had played and continue to play in the Non-Aligned Movement as well as its contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the new emerging countries."

Mr Kamara-Taylor renewed his profound gratitude to President Kim Il Sung for the help and assistance the people of Sierra Leone had received since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

He thanked the Society for its endeavours in helping to cement that relationship and wished President Kim Il Sung continued strength, wisdom and fortitude to continue to lead his people to greater success.

CSO: 4700/160

BOMBALI CHIEFS PLAN ON LARGE SCALE RICE FARMING

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 13 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text]

PLANS have been drawn up for chiefdoms in Bombali Central Constituency to set up large rice farms next year. The three Paramount Chiefs in the Constituency are spearheading the plans.

Under the plan, competitive farming will be organised at which trophies and prizes will be offered to individuals, groups and chiefdoms with the highest production.

As an eye-opener, a farmer of Rogboreh, Alhaji Sallu is harvesting his 40-acre rice farm in Sanda Tendaren Chiefdom.

The plans were discussed during the visit of the Minister of Social Welfare and Rural Development, Mr. Thaimu Bangura, in his five-day tour of the constituency.

In a welcome address, the Court Chairman of Gbanti Kamaranka Chiefdom, Mr Samura Kamara, spoke of the Minister's impressive record in serving his constitutents.

He said that many roads health centres and schools had been constructed or improved.

Mr Samura Kamara said that Mr Thaimu Bangura's untiring efforts secured adequate supply of rice for the constituency despite the scarcity of the commodity.

The people spoke of the Minister's gesture in raising a relief fund to aid the victims of the 1980 storm disaster; the hygienic water wells dug in most villages in the constituency; the payment of medical bills for the treatment and cure of over 200 hernia cases, a disease which he hopes to eradicate in that area; the offer of scholarships to over 300 school and college students and his efforts in raising the producer price of tobacco from 35 cents to 55 cents.

CSO: 4700/160

AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT PROSPECTS AIRED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

> /Excerpt/ Prospects for the Australian Government to make capital investments in various industrial projects in this country have been discussed in Melbourne by Sierra Leone delegation to the Commonwealth summit which ended on Wednesday.

Heading the Sierra Leone delegation, Foreign Minister Dr Abdulai Conteh and his counterpart, Australian Foreign Minister, Anthony Streey considered the possibility of Australian assistance to Sierra Leone particularly specialist training in Australia for Sierra Leoneans in the field of Agriculture, Medicine, Veterinary Studies, Geology, Mining and Engineering.

The Australian Agricultural Research Organisation which is international and focuses on tropical research is a relevant body to establish links with the appropriate institutions in Sierra Leone.

While tourism and forest conservation were discussed as further areas for possible cooperation, both sides in the talks also considered the propsects of the Australian government making available, capital investments in this country.

CSO: 4700/160

BRIEFS

ENVOY CALLS ON INTERIOR MINISTER--The British high commissioner to Sierra Leone, Mr O'Leary, has paid a courtesy call on the minister of interior, S. B. Marah, to congratulate him on his reappointment. During the call, the minister and the envoy discussed matters of mutual interest and highlighted the long-standing cordial relationship which continues to exist between Sierra Leone and Britain. The minister took the opportunity to express his personal concern to the British high commissioner on the distorted reports about events in Sierra Leone in the British press and the BBC. The high commissioner assured the minister that he had always done his best to correct any inaccuracy appearing in the British media through the Britsh foreign office and he undertook to contact the appropriate authorities in Sierra Leone to obtain factual information which will be read to the British Government as and when the government demands. They also discussed technical assistance by the British Government and agreed that whenever possible, training courses should be organized locally, although in exceptional circumstances, consideration could be given by the British Government for training facilities to be accorded to Sierra Leone's local government officials in British institutions. The British high commissioner also informed Mr Marah of the past and ongoing British Government aid for agriculture and other sectors of the economy. The British Government had recently pledged the sum of 8 million leones for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges throughout the country. [Text] [AB270851 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 27 Oct 81]

GOVERNING COUNCIL NAMED--The names of the governing council of the Central Committee of the All People's Congress elected at the seventh national delegates conference of the party in (Shister), (Kalivilan) chiefdom, Port Loko District, were yesterday officially released by the party secretariat. To chair the council is President Siaka Stevens. He will be assisted by his two vice presidents (?at the post) of vice chairman. Other members elected are the national administrative secretary, Mr E. C. Kamara; tourism minister Dalton Shears, to represent the western area; works minister Edward Kargbo, representing the northern province; Edward Lamin, eastern province; Harold Hanciles, southern province; finance minister Dr S. S. Banya; the attorney general and minister of justice, A. B. Kamara and foreign minister Dr Abdulai Conteh. In addition to the governing council, a 79-member special committee headed by the party's secretary general, Dr Siaka Stevens, assisted by vice chairman S. I. Koroma and C. A. Kamara-Taylor has also been (?elected). [Text] [AB280914 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Oct 81]

NEW ARMY OFFICERS--President Siaka Stevens yesterday urged ten newly Commissioned Specialist Officers of the Republic of Sierra Leone Military Forces to keep up to their responsibility and maintain their standard of discipline. He told the officers "The country look up to you for its safety." The President was addressing the officers when they took the oath of allegiance before him at the State House. Congratulating the officers on their promotion, President Stevens reminded them that they now carried more responsibility than before and asked them to remember that there were people who looked up to them for good examples. The ceremony was witnessed by the Force Commander and Minister of State Brigadier J.S. Momoh, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr J.E. Laverse, the Commander of the First Battalion Colonel Sheku Tarawali, Colonel A. E. Toronka, Major Sheku Kandeh and the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Alhaji A. Mackie. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 14 Oct 81 pp 1, 8]

OIL EXPLORATION--A Geophysical survey vessel, "VT. W. Nelson," will arrive in Freetown next Monday to continue exploration for oil and gas, according to a release from State House. The visit is the third under the Mobil Oil Corporation's Exploration Project in Sierra Leone. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 81 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 4700/160

ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT FAILS TO ACHIEVE RICE CULTIVATION GOALS

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 10 Oct 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] The council of representatives stated during its session held last week in Zanzibar that rice cultivation objectives during the past harvesting season were not met in the islands as a result of various problems. The junior minister of agriculture of the revolutionary government, Abdullah Rashid, informed the council that the government had relied on all districts in the islands to cultivate a total of 16,072 hectares of rice plants but only 7,873 hectares were cultivated.

This is not a small matter since rice is the main food of the citizens. Because of the importance of rice for the citizens of the islands, the revolutionary government had used millions in foreign exchange every year to import rice. Thus the failure to reach the goal set for rice cultivation means the government must continue to use more foreign exchange to import rice.

The junior minister said that the shortfall in rice cultivation resulted from various problems. These problems must be looked into to see how they can be resolved in order to increase rice production in the islands.

Because, although the government tried to provide incentives like credits for seed and fertilizer, why did only a few people come forward to make use of such credits?

Although many people knew about these credits, it is possible that they were not instructed sufficiently concerning these credits, how to pay them back and the benefits obtainable as a result of these credits.

However, for many years the citizens of the islands have been in the habit of cultivating their small rice fields and these habits have possibly made them unable to see the need for accepting credits and using the many opportunities provided by the government.

In order for the revolutionary government to attain its goal of developing rice cultivation and reducing the burden of rice imports, the past situation must be changed. Farmers must be trained in good agricultural methods which will provide much greater harvests.

CSO: 4749/9

NEED FOR CAMPAIGN TO ATTRACT SISAL CUTTERS STRESSED

Dar es Salaam MZALENDO in Swahili 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] The problem of the shortage of youths to cut sisal is continuing to hinder production of this crop. The executive chairman of the Tanzania Sisal Authority [TSA], Shaweji Abdallah, told members of the TSA's board of directors in Tanga the day before yesterday that the shortage of young workers is causing the level of sisal cutting to decline. Also the general manager of the Muheza sisal company, which is a branch of the TSA, Peter Feer, explained that sisal cutters continue to leave work and to engage in the mining of ores in the Mwakijembe area in Muheza District.

The problem of a shortage of young workers to cut sisal is a long-standing one. The TSA chiefs have been talking about this problem since 1974. For some time the situation was very bad and caused the economic importance of this crop to decline.

As a result of this situation it was necessary to start a special campaign to revive the sisal crop in 1979. This campaign involved obtaining sufficient numbers of youths to cut sisal. As a result of the efforts which were made, the situation became better and 1 year after the campaign started, the TSA chiefs noted an increase in sisal production.

Peter Feer mentioned the fact that sisal cutters are leaving their jobs to take up mining but why do some youths not like the work of cutting sisal? In the past complaints were made about the difficult conditions of work in the sisal fields. But the TSA promised at the time to take steps to correct this situation including increasing the income and other benefits of the sisal workers.

It is apparent, however, that a campaign to inform youths about the value of the work and the fact that it is as much respected as any other work needs to be begun. Youths in the villages and members of the Youth Association can help greatly in this campaign.

Sisal is among the crops which are depended on in the effort to develop the national economy. If the production of sisal declines, the effect on the economy will not be negligeable.

Along with instructing the youths, the TSA must make certain that working conditions in the sisal fields are improving in order to attract more youths.

CSO: 4749/8

UNION LEADERS SPEAK AT SUVESS CONGRESS

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 2 Sep 81 pp 6-9

/Article: "Tenth SUVESS /Sole VoHan Union of Teachers of Secondary and Higher Education/ Congress"/

/Text/As promised in yesterday's edition, our subject today is again the sessions of the 10th Ordinary Congress of the Sole Voltan Union of Teachers of Secondary and Higher Education (SUVESS), which was given its start last 31 August at the Ouagadougou Labor Exchange without a traditional thome (rather than with a traditional theme, as was reported).

It is the custom -- certainly a wise custom -- to stop from time to time during a long journey and take stock of things. Bowing to tradition, SUVESS, like a responsible organization, decided to stop and take a critical look back as it assessed the results of its various past struggles (rather than mass struggles, as also reported yesterday), by way of approaching a fresh page in its long history, with a distinguished body of political and union officials as witness, including Soumane Toure.

Soumane Toure is the secretary general of the Voltan Trade Union Confederation (CSV), the central with which SUVESS is affiliated. It was in this capacity that he was to speak, wishing the congress participants every success in their deliberations. An indefatigable fighter, always the same, Mr Toure, it will be noted, even at a time that some people describe as a period of social truce, did not deem it necessary to put on kid gloves for anybody's benefit.

"Comrades! The Voltan Trade Union Confederation (CSV), through me, is happy to bring its militant greetings and support to the 10th SUVESS Congress. This 10th Congress, the first to be held since the teachers' long struggle in October and November 1980, will, as you have decided, be an opportunity to make a full assessment of the lessons to be drawn from those struggles, as well as from the work of SUVESS since the struggles. For there is no doubt that, through the scale of forces and the range of the struggles, as well as through the situation prevailing in the unions since 25 November 1980, valuable lessons must be drawn to aid in strengthening and consolidating the SUVESS, the CSV, and Voltan trade unionism.

Comrades, the CSV would like to take the opportunity offered by your 10th Congress to inform SUVESS militants of its satisfaction at the spirit of solidarity and unity that they showed unanimously during the support struggles decided upon by the Voltan Trade Union Confederation in October and November 1980, and for the lofty spirit of sacrifice and unselfishness they displayed when SUVESS decided to engage in an indefinite strike in support of SNEAHV [National Union of African Teachers of Upper Volta] from 29 October 1980 on.

This spirit of unity, solidarity, and unselfishness is an honor to SUVESS and must form the basis of responsible trade unionism, that is to say, one engaged exclusively in the defense of the interests of the workers and the people, without opportunistic scheming and without political allegiance-forming.

This is where we must denounce all those who, during the struggles or in the present situation, outside the unions, in the ranks or in the corridors of government, and in the very heart of our union organizations, claim the right to try to draw this or that Voltan union into postures of compromise or subordination, try to make them lose their independence and their autonomy, or cause them to engage in or stop struggles on order, merely for the sake of their current political schemes.

Unity, solidarity, which are the indispensable conditions for union effectiveness, cannot tolerate isolated efforts in contradiction with union practice and principles.

That is why the BNC [expansion unknown] showed its disapproval as soon as it was informed of the SUVESS and SNEAHV initiative to send the CMRPN [Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress] a letter that that committee looked upon as support, and that it exploited against the CSV.

In Upper Volta's present condition, the independence and autonomy of the union movement are as important as its unity and its cohesion, for this independence and unity will enable our organizations to never lose sight of the fact that their essential role is to defend the interests of their militants, of the workers and people of Upper Volta as a whole, in every circumstance, and whatever the regime may be.

Now, this independence and this autonomy are being threatened today by the various restrictions of union freedom that we have experienced and that we have fought against; restrictions which are incidentally behind the postponement of the original date set for holding this 10th SUVESS Congress.

Union independence and autonomy, as well as the full exercise of union freedoms, are the conditions and the means which enable union organizations to defend the interests of the workers effectively. Respect for them and their defence are thus permanent responsabilities of our organizations and our militants, and we must never, at any time, for reasons of opportunism, anarchism, thoughtless and willful excitement, permit certain elements to give the enemies of unionism

opportunities and easy pretexts for undermining our independence and our autonomy and to attack democratic union freedoms.

It is all the more important today, when union freedoms are still being threatened on one hand, when the cost of living for workers is rising at the rate of two oil increases in less than 4 months, and when numerous union demands are still being ignored, like certain SUVESS demands that go back to its establishment.

Comrades, this is the time for union mobilization, for the strengthening and the consolidation of our organizations, for today, just as yesterday, we shall get no improvement in our living and working conditions except through constant consistent struggle. The CSV therefore wishes you every success in your 10th Congress.

Long live the SUVESS, within an ever-stronger CSV, long live Voltan unionism; comrades, the struggle continues."

Speaking in his turn in his familiar polite but firm and outspoken manner, Anatole Nyameogo, retiring SUVESS secretary general, made this statement:

"Comrades, the 10th SUVESS Congress is being held at a time when the workers and the people are faced with enormous difficulties due to a generalized crisis in capitalistic economy. These difficulties are giving rise to a merciless struggle between those who exploit and those who are exploited. The conflicts are forcing imperialism to invent all sorts of subterfuges to blunt the political awareness of the people. Tricks like these: interminable conferences on the deterioration of exchange rates, on aid to the world's poorest countries, on disarmament, on settlement of the Palestinian problem, etcetera.

It goes without saying that none of these dilatory tactics can stop the growing impoverishment of the popular masses being exploited.

This situation has worsened with Reagan's accession to power in the United States.

In deciding to increase the military might of the United States and its allies, the Reagan administration is trying to terrorize those peoples struggling for their independence and to reactivate the cold war between the super powers. Israel, which has become more arrogant than ever since the Camp David accords, and which enjoys the unconditional support of the United States, is pounding southern Lebanon without a break, and destroys Iraq's nuclear installations with impunity.

In France, the accession to power of a socialist-communist coalition casts a gleam of hope over international relations, especially over France's relations with its former colonies, which are supposed to lose their status as reservoirs of raw materials and outlets reserved for the disposal of capitalist surplus output. Peoples yearning for justice and freedom expect socialist France to begin a qualitative change of direction in its foreign policy as soon as possible, and to honor the ideals of socialism by getting rid of the neo-colonial,

reactionary, imperialistic policy that it had formerly, so that in the Western world a voice will be raised that is listened to and respected, and that [France] will take action to promote self-determination, the independence of peoples, and international justice. Of course we Africans must depend first on our own policy, rather than on that of the new team in power in France, to change the nature of the neo-colonial relations that exist between our states and France.

We would like to see the French position recently taken in favor of the Salvadoran opposition, unjustly martyrized by a fascist junta put in power by American imperialism, as an indication of fidelity to socialist ideals. All countries yearning for peace and justice must support, in El Salvador, in Chile, all over South America, the progressive forces struggling against puppet regimes being actively upheld by American imperialism so as to safeguard and defend its capitalist interests.

Nearer home, the arrogance of the racist leaders in Pretoria is a permanent challenge to the international community. In fact, at this very moment, in defiance of international law, they are starting military operations against the front line countries in defense of an unjust cause. Military intervention in Angola, where South African troops are still encamped, revolts any lucid mind that cares about basic human rights. SUVESS condemns this unspeakable invasion and appeals to the international community for a stop to be rapidly put to it.

Moroccan expansion has resulted in the continuation of aggression against the Saharan people, and the latest proposals by the reactionary Moroccan regime are intended to do nothing but spread confusion and indefinitely delay a proper solution of the Saharan problem, which must necessarily involve the right of this people to self-determination. In any case, we are relying on the Saharan people and its representatives to avoid the snare of the referendum that they agreed to in principle at the last OAU conference, and to foil King Hassan II's dilatory tactics.

In defiance of the rights of peoples to self-determination, the reactionary government of Abdou Diouf has just intervened in Gambia to reinstate the puppet Daouda Jawara, rejected by his nation and overthrown by a coup d'etat while he was taking part in the festivities celebrating Prince Charles's wedding in England. SUVESS energetically condemns the Senegalese intervention against the Gambian people.

In Upper Volta itself, the most important political event is unquestionably the 25 November 1980 coup d'etat which swept out the reactionary, shady gang of politicians of the 3rd Republic, the very ones who had sworn to kill off Voltan trade unionism.

The proclamation by the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress (CMRPN), guaranteeing union freedoms, and the first measures taken for the benefit of teachers have given rise to an enthusiasm that is readily understood by anyone who who knows about the difficult conditions surrounding our history and the dangers threatening the strikers.

The temporary restrictions placed upon the exercise of union freedoms are falling one by one, and we hope that they will soon be no more than an unpleasant memory associated with the postponement until today of our 10th Congress, which was originally planned for 1 to 5 August 1981.

On 1 December 1980, SUVESS, in collaboration with SNEAHV, made a point of setting forth the conditions for true recovery in the joint letter No. 16/80/EN/SNEAHV-SUVESS. At that time, L'OBSERVATEUR reported our letter, of which the following are the main points: "The effective, just, and objective resolution of the education crisis, which on its own crystallizes and expresses the essence of the ills suffered by the Voltan people.

Social justice through equality of opportunity, threatened again by piratical competition and appointments through patronage; social justice for all through democratization of Voltan schools and restoration of value to the teaching profession.

True democracy through real expression and exercise of individual, collective, and union freedoms....

An audit of the previous regime's management, and the systematic, strict, and clear liquidation of any dispute that may arise at any level.

Fulfillment of the basic needs of the rural masses through effective solution of the consequences of the drought; this solution must involve an audit of OFNACER [expansion unknown], the National Fund for Price Stabilization, The National Social Security Fund, the National Deposits and Investments Fund (CNDI), the administrative offices of Young Farmers Training (FJA), and all para-governmental offices and establishments, and effective dynamic reorganization of these organizations with a view to the priority goals assigned to them.

An audit of the management of the main national resources, especially the equipment and buildings of the transportation fleet, the administrative housing, real estate, etcetera....

Strict systematic purging of the administrative chain of command.

Protection of the effective independence of the magistrature.

Establishment and actual expression of freedom of the press, of information, and of opinion.

Proper revision of international cooperation accords, especially with France, so as to promote and protect our national sovereignty and the highest interests of the Voltan people."

This letter has been interpreted as a letter of support for the new government, whereas it concerns a program of action.

Today, 10 months after 25 November, we can say that some of the actions of the Military Committee and its government demonstrate a desire to do what is right, even though they do not always succeed in reaching their goals, and though their efforts are hampered by procedural, administrative, and other delays not always justified by the spirit of equity.

To the credit of the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress must be mentioned meeting SNEAHV's slate of demands, the reason why the 1980-1981 school year was prevented from starting; recovery measures such as stopping the proliferation of firearms, prohibition of hunting to preserve our wildlife from destruction, regulation of taverns and the use of government vehicles, reduction of the scale of living of semi-official offices and establishments, etcetera....

In our opinion, these still-inadequate measures ought to be incorporated into an overall, progressive, consistent policy for the benefit of the masses, whose standard of living is steadily growing worse from day to day.

With respect to auditing the previous regime's management, we think that the inquiries cannot last for ever, just as the commissions cannot pursue their deliberations indefinitely. Upper Volta yearns for justice. But even though it fears hasty justice, as a source of mistakes, it is just as much afraid of lagging justice as a source of compromises. And the file on dignitaries of the former regime is starting to lag too much.

In our opinion, too, changes occurring in certain important administrative offices should not be synonymous with changes in continuity [as published]. There must be a break with the methods, reactions, and habits of the past.

As concerns our action during the past union year, it began with the solidarity strike for SNEAHV, as our contribution to the fight against arbitrariness, nepotism, and favoritism, which the leaders of the 3rd Republic had set up as a system of government.

After the establishment of the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress as government, SUVESS began efforts to bring to a successful conclusion the demands emerging from our 9th Congress. The numerous meetings and exchanges of correspondence with various ministers produced nothing, especially so far as the housing problem is concerned. So we find ourselves at this congress with the same social and professional problems again.

With regard to the housing problem, militants have been indignant at seeing our allowances kept at 10,000 francs while at the same time other state bodies for which housing does not, as it does for us, constitute a work tool, receive housing allowances of 50,000 francs or more....We also note that the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress had no hesitation in raising the allowances for overseas missions from 9,000 to 17,000 francs per day.

We have no choice but to draw the conclusion that the government of the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress is adopting toward the housing problem, a crucial one for us, an attitude of indifference. From this we have to deduce that the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress and its government have not understood SUVESS, although the latter has always shown that it is a responsible union in every respect.

The lesson to be drawn from this is that we shall again have to redouble our efforts, close ranks to prepare ourselves for union struggles, which will be the only way to oblige the government properly to resolve our social problems, with the housing problem first among them, and on this one we will brook no compromise, because the teacher's home is his office.

Comrades, mobilization and vigilance must therefore be more than ever our concern at this time.

In any case, so that the fight may continue, I now declare the 10th Ordinary Congress of SUVESS open.

Long live SUVESS. Long live CSV. Long live solidarity among workers.

Thank you."

12149
CSO: 4719/94

BRIEFS

NAMIBIAN SETTLEMENT EFFORTS--Salisbury, 31 Oct (AFP)--Zimbabwe's national newspaper called the West's new diplomatic effort to bring about a settlement in Namibia suspicious in an editorial today. THE HERALD, which is indirectly government-controlled, wrote that U.S. President Ronald Reagan appeared reconciled to Namibia's becoming independent of South Africa during 1982. What is uncertain...is just what kind of independence Namibia will have, the newspaper said. The editorial hoped for enlightenment when the contact group mission arrives today to explain the western constitutional proposals to Zimbabwean leaders. The paper said that judging by leaks in the world press about the plan, it was reasonable...but not based on U.N. resolution 435. The resolution, passed by the security council in 1978, calls for a ceasefire in the Namibian guerrilla war and free elections to choose an independence government. Free and fair elections are crucial to any solution of the Namibia impasse, THE HERALD said. South Africa...is frightened that SWAPO (the Namibian guerrilla group) would win elections without too much sweat. We would not put it past the racist regime to try to abrogate an election result which favored SWAPO. The Zimbabwe newspaper called on the contact group to say so openly if it is planning to scrap resolution 435, and we can then deal with the problem in a different light. [Text] [AB311013 Paris AFP in English 0941 GMT 31 Oct 81]

FIRST OPEC FUND LOAN--Vienna, 29 Oct (OPECNA)--Zimbabwe signed a 10 million US dollar loan agreement with the OPEC fund for international development on Thursday. The money will be used to finance the rehabilitation of the manufacturing sector. Under the program, raw materials, spare parts, balancing equipment and other essential components will be imported to increase the utilization of existing manufacturing facilities, step up export and increase employment. It is the first OPEC fund loan to Zimbabwe. It is interest free, has a nominal service charge and a 15-year period of maturity with a five-year grace period. The World Bank will act as local administrator of the loan. [Text] [LD301416 Vienna OPECNA in English 1530 GMT 29 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/193

END

JPRS 79446

16 November 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2522

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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16 November 1981

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No. 2522

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BRIEFS

UN RESOLUTION ON SAHARA—His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has sent a message to King Hasan II of Morocco and President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria expressing his concern over the unfortunate developments surrounding the Western Sahara debate at the current session of the United Nations. In his message, President Moi said it has been brought to his attention that the representatives of Morocco and Algeria had introduced a secret resolution on Western Sahara at the UN. His excellency the president appealed to them with the mandate of the Implementation Committee to withdraw the resolution. President Moi said in his message that Africa demands that the question of Western Sahara be settled in accordance with the 18th OAU summit resolution and the consequent recommendations and decisions of the Implementation Committee on Western Sahara. [Text] [EA292040 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/209

BRIEFS

NGUNZA PETROLEUM SCHOOL EXPANSION--Luanda, 31 Oct (ANGOP)--The Angolan minister of petroleum, Jorge Morais, commissioned on Thursday the second phase of the expansion project of the Central School of Petroleum in Ngunza, capital of the Kwanza-Sul Province of the People's Republic of Angola. This second phase, established by the Angolan Ministry of Petroleum in collaboration with the Italian company Comerint, consists of building new houses to accommodate students and teachers as well as several social centers. Apart from Angolan students, the Ngunza Central School of Petroleum has seven Mozambican and a few Tanzanian students. [Text] [AB311042 Luanda ANGOP in French 1007 GMT 31 Oct 81]

OFFICIAL ATTENDS PARIS SUMMIT--Venancio da Moura, the deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola, is in Paris, France, since yesterday to participate in the works of the 8th Franco-African summit as an observer. [Text] [AB031207 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 3 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/164

KEREKOU COMMENTS ON FRANCO-AFRICAN SUMMIT

AB031049 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpt] President Matthieu Kerekou left Cotonou this morning for Paris where he will take part in the Franco-African summit conference from 3 to 4 November. In a press statement before his departure for the French capital, the head of state gave the fundamental reasons for the participation of a high-level Beninese delegation at this conference to which the new French leaders have given a new perspective.

[Begin recording] It may seem strange to anyone who is not well informed or who is evil-minded that we are going to Paris for the second time at the head of a delegation of our revolutionary party and state within 2 months. In fact, the conference of African and French heads of state in which we will participate from 3 to 4 November in Paris is being held after the first official working visit we made to France from 22 to 26 September 1981. It was in order to dispel all misunderstandings and also to prevent all whimsical forecasts or all tendentious interpretations of the aims and objectives of our present trip to France that we found it necessary to give some explanations before our departure.

We must recall here to the militants of the Beninese revolution that since 1973, this is the first time we are personally leading our country's delegation to the conference of African and French heads of state. But, as you know perfectly well, our country has always been represented at each Franco-African summit at the ministerial level. This means that the Franco-African summit conference, which will take place in Paris from 3 to 4 November 1981, falls within a particular and new context which demands that our country, the People's Republic of Benin, be represented at the highest level.

This summit conference, in our opinion, is being held at a historic moment in the development of relations between the African states and France since it follows that of the less advanced countries which was held in September 1981 in Paris and the Cancun summit held from 22 to 23 October 1981. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/166

BRIEFS

REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY--Cotonou, 26 Oct (AFP)--The People's Republic of Benin on Monday morning celebrated the ninth anniversary of the revolution that began on 26 October 1972 and which brought the army to power. This celebration also marks the fifth anniversary of the creation of the Beninese Popular Armed Forces. The main event of the day took place at the Martyrs of the Revolution Square in Cotonou where President Mathieu Kerekou, the Beninese authorities and the diplomatic corps watched a parade of the popular armed forces displaying their new equipment and also a very colorful parade by the people. Yesterday evening, in a message to the nation that was broadcast on the radio and television, the Beninese head of state said in particular that the Beninese army, which is intimately linked to the people has become the indestructible shield and the impassable rampart of the democratic and popular Beninese revolution. President Kerekou urged the Beninese army to forever strive in the path of honor and remain faithful to its pledge which is not only to defend the nation against any external aggression whatever its origin but also to actively participate in the task of development prescribed by the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party. [Text] [AB261721 Paris AFP in French 1319 GMT 26 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/166

REGRET EXPRESSED OVER DISTURBANCES IN NETHERLANDS

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 7 Oct 81 p 10

[Text] The "Week of Solidarity With Cape Verde" afforded the opportunity to learn a few things about our community residing in the Netherlands.

It is an attractive and hospitable community, that made every effort to welcome the Cape Verdian delegation both in Amsterdam and in Rotterdam, that maintains close ties with Cape Verde through culture, family ties and various feelings, that is concerned about its homeland, that is avid to learn what is new in Cape Verde: agrarian reform is the subject of the moment and despite its concern, the community fortunately does not put much credence in the statements made by certain individuals. It is a politically active community, which has the right to criticize the government--please note, however, that criticism must be honest, fair and responsible--as well as to assume a supportive attitude.

Meanwhile, the regrettable fact that a number of Cape Verdians attempted to invade the consulate and attack its employees was never customary among Cape Verdian communities. Ideas impose themselves through reason and not brute force. The Cape Verdian community in the Netherlands felt shame at this irresponsible act and asked to know how a few can arrogate themselves the right to stain the reputation of the entire community.

Don't the leaders of the group know that all this will result in increased control of the unemployed and the illegal immigrants? It is obvious, of course, that in a country that works hard, a demonstration that starts at 1000 hours on a Thursday is equivalent to providing ways of detection to the police.

Don't they know that to use or advocate violence is to provide a good argument to those who believe that immigrants are naturally of an aggressive nature and, consequently, a danger to their society.

Don't they know that the consulate belongs to the entire community and not only to a few disorderly individuals?

Reactionaries believe they have gained ground (have they really?). I only know that the community can lose much, much more.

However, the reactionaries in the Netherlands do not even constitute the most representative part of the community. There is no doubt that the Cape Verdian Association supports the government, because its members were with us during the week of solidarity. It is also certain that there are Cape Verdians who deeply love their country and feel proud of a free and independent homeland: they were also with us. To all of them, we express our friendship.

Nevertheless, the most significant and valuable gesture for us was the dialogue that brought about the solution of the dispute within the association. The issue was to ascertain who had the right to use the name and the symbols of the glorious Cape Verdian Association of Rotterdam. This question had been under debate for a long time and had even been taken to court. It was finally solved on 10 September when, at the end of a frank and friendly dialogue, the two sides signed a document expressing their consensus and the decision to close the case. There were no winners and no losers; there was only the will to settle a situation unprofitable for all. Remember the date: 10 September, exactly the day following the disturbances in front of the Cape Verdian consulate. This joint document also affirmed that the association will never be used against the state and government of Cape Verde. Our thanks to all our compatriots who represented the opposing parties and were able to put the interests of the community on a higher level. You enriched the week of solidarity.

CSO: 4742/56

ASSURANCE THAT COMMUNITIES ABROAD WILL NOT BE MISUSED

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 7 Oct 81 p 4

[Excerpt] Having accepted an invitation from the United States, Minister of Economy and Finance Lopes da Silva visited a number of states in that country for 2 weeks to get acquainted with the situation there. He took this opportunity to meet with members of the Cape Verdian community. An attempt was made to find ways and means to mobilize U.S. public opinion in favor of Cape Verde through the creation of lobbying groups working with senators and congressmen. The minister told us in this respect:

"We had the opportunity to talk about what has been accomplished in Cape Verde and of what we expect from our communities overseas, especially in the United States; also, we talked about their role in strengthening cooperation and friendship between our two governments and peoples. I made it perfectly clear that the Cape Verde Government does not intend to take advantage of its communities to manipulate, maneuver or put political pressure on the governments of those countries where Cape Verdian communities reside. Anything that would take place would be within U.S. legal regulations and nothing beyond that. I stressed this aspect, in order to avoid any misunderstanding."

CSO: 4742/56

PARIS PAPER REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS SURROUNDING CHAD

PM291311 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Oct 81 p 3

["J.C.P." report] [Excerpts] "Colonel al-Qadhdhafi sent a message to Mr Mitterrand on Monday, 26 October, through the French ambassador in Tripoli, but the content of the message was still not known late on Tuesday morning. However, according to a well-informed source the Libyan leader may simply have tried to deny exerting pressure on Ndjamena in favor of a union between Chad and Libya. In a more general way Colonel al-Qadhdhafi apparently intended to reply to the suspicion that he is playing a double game with Chad where, according to the French, more than 10,000 Libyan soldiers are deployed. The Chadian warning to Libya--accompanied by a warning to Sudan--confirms, in the French view, the argument that the national unity transition government president is trying to maintain a degree of independence from Tripoli. In addition Paris notes that many OAU member states are starting to support "France's pledge to restore independence and sovereignty to Chad," to cite the expression used by Sierra Leone President Stevens on Saturday.

In any event the French call for the "urgent" dispatch of an inter-African force seems to have accelerated the course of events markedly since, following the audience granted by President Ahidjo to President Goukouni Oueddei's envoy, Cameroon radio announced on Monday the forthcoming arrival in Ndjamena of OAU and UN experts responsible for organizing the deployment of this peace force.

CSO: 4719/162

BRIEFS

LIBYANS LEAVE--Ndjamena, 5 Nov (AFP)--Libyan troops started pulling out from bases in eastern Chad on Tuesday, the day they began to withdraw from the Chadian capital, Ndjamena, a Chadian army spokesman announced here today. National army chief of staff Colonel Ngolobaye Allafi said that Libyans positions in the towns of Guereda, Adre and Iriba, all along the eastern fronter with Sudan, were all evacuated within 48 hours. The Libyan withdrawal is at the request of Chad President Goukouni Oueddei, the man who called for assistance from Libyan armed forces in December last year to help him crush rebel troops loyal to former defence minister Hissen Habre. The Libyans had taken all their equipment with them. [Text] [NC050842 Paris AFP in English 0834 GMT 5 Nov 81]

LIBYAN FORCES WITHDRAW--Ndjamena, 3 Nov (AFP)--Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has ordered Libyan troops stationed in Chad to leave that country immediately, Col Radouane-Salah-Radouane the Libyan colonel commanding the Libyan forces in Ndjamena, announced on Tuesday afternoon. He told an AFP special envoy in Ndjamena that Col al-Qadhdhafi told me that the withdrwal of our troops should go into effect within 2 or 3 days. The Libyan colonel stated that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi personally called him on telephone to give him that order. The Libyan colonel, however, declined to indicate the number of Libyan soldiers to leave Chad during this period. It is a military secret, he said. [Text] [AB031511 Paris AFP in French 1451 GMT 3 Nov 81]

LIBYAN TROOPS TO LEAVE--Ndjamena, 3 Nov (AFP)--Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei said today he was convinced that Libyan troops currently in Chad would leave by the end of the year, as he asked them last week. Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had given his word on the matter, President Goukouni said. He maintained that there was no split within his government, and refused to comment on a statement today by Foreign Minister Acyl Ahamat that he was opposed to a Libyan withdrawal. President Goukouni arrived here today for the two-day Franco-African summit conference which begins in Paris tomorrow. [Text] [AB021751 Paris AFP in English 1737 GMT 2 Nov 81]

LIBYAN WITHDRAWAL OPPOSED--Ndjamena, 2 Nov (SUNA)--Ahmat Acyl, Libya's strongman in Chad, has confirmed what was announced by SUNA; namely, that he is the only Chadian who opposes the decision on Libyan forces' withdrawal from Chad, the decision that was made by the Chadian Government unanimously, with the exception of the vote of Ahmat Acyl, who is the foreign minister. A few days ago, Acyl carried out a Libyan scheme for a coup attempt, knowing about the decision which the Chadian Government was to make on the Libyan presence in the country. At a press conference in Ndjamena yesterday prior to his departure for Paris via Tripoli, Acyl said that he is opposed to the Libyan withdrawl from Chad. Acyl went so far as to proclaim his absolute subservience to Libya when he officially admitted that he is receiving all his arms from Libya. [Text] [JN021457 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 2 Nov 81]

CSO: 4704/1

BRIEFS

RSA ARMS BUILD-UP QUESTIONED--Ghana has called for a serious response from the international community to the arms build-up by apartheid South Africa. Addressing the general assembly's third committee on political and security questions, Ghana's permanent representative to the United Nations, Victor Gbeho, said South Africa continues to accumulate arsenals through the use of still unrevoked licenses despite the security council's arms embargo against her. He recalled the unprovoked armed attack against her neighbors and said the regime's ambitions for nuclear weapons should be placed under constant surveillance. Mr Gbeho said none of the disarmament objectives of the United Nations can be implemented in Africa as long as the militarization and nuclear ambitions of the Pretoria regime continue. [Text] [AB031943 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Nov 81]

DELEGATION IN CUBA, FIJI--Ghana's parliamentary delegation to the inter-parliamentary conference in Cuba and the commonwealth parliamentary conference in Fiji has returned home. The six member delegation was led by the majority leader, Mr Fitih. In a statement he said the two conferences provided useful forums for widening and deepening contacts between parliamentarians of the world at large and of the commonwealth in particular. Mr Fitih said there were useful and lively exchanges of ideas on the relationships between the legislature and the executive, especially parliament and its role in keeping the policies and actions of the executive under effective scrutiny. [Excerpt] [AB031947 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/208

BRIEFS

CABRAL TO BE TRIED--Bissau, 25 Oct (AFP)--The announcement of the coming release of Luiz Cabral, 51 years old, former president of Guinea-Bissau and imprisoned since the 14 November coup d'etat, has been officially denied by Victor Saude Maria, vice president of the ruling Revolutionary Council and minister of foreign affairs. The release of Mr Cabral had been announced by the Portuguese press which thought the former head of state will be permitted to go to Cuba. This version is only pure speculation by the press which takes advantage of trips of Guinea-Bissau leaders abroad to sow confusion, Saude Maria said on his return to Bissau after a trip which took him to Cuba. He affirmed that the former president will be tried for crimes committed without, however, specifying the date of the trial. [Text] [AB250948 Paris AFP in French 0821 GMT 25 Oct 81]

EQUIPMENT RETURNED TO GAMBIA--Banjul, 28 Oct (AFP)--Large consignments of military equipment were handed over Monday in Banjul to the Gambian authorities by Guinea-Bissau's ambassador to Gambia resident in Dakar, Alexandre Nunes Correia, a communique from Guinea-Bissau's general consulate in Banjul announced. The equipment, which is unspecified, was seized from the Gambian putsch leaders who sought refuge in Guinea-Bissau after the abortive coup last 30 July, the communique notes. After the event, coup leader Kukoi Samba Sanyang and nine of his accomplices fled to Guinea-Bissau in large canoes carrying their military equipment. Gambia has demanded their extradition, which has not yet been obtained. According to Senegalese sources, Guinea-Bissau authorities might allow them to leave the country for another African country more distant from Gambia. In this regard, the handing-over of the equipment could be, according to observers in Banjul, a good-will move by Guinea-Bissau toward Gambia. In its communique, the Guinea-Bissau general consulate in Banjul pledged its country's determination to maintain good relations with Senegal, Gambia and Guinea, its immediate neighbors. The communique further said Guinea-Bissau would never be a cause for tension in the region. [Text] [AB281655 Paris AFP in French 0858 GMT 28 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/164

MOI SPEAKS ON BORDER PROBLEMS, CHAD FORCE

EA302346 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today expressed concern over the increasing incidents of cattle rustling along the Kenya-Uganda border and called on the police and the administration to cooperate in eradicating the menace. He was officially opening the 1981 Kitale Ask [Agricultural Society of Kenya] show. The president promised to inform the Uganda Government of the situation so that it can stamp out the menace from the Uganda side.

President Moi called on Wananchi to inform the police of any suspected law-breakers and show them that they would not be harassed. He told them to report immediately if they saw guns in the wrong hands as such weapons could be used to harm them and their families. President Moi further urged Bungoma and Trans Nzoia district commissioners to cooperate in eradicating stock theft.

The president commended Kenya's armed forces for maintaining a high standard of discipline and asked leaders and government officials to do the same. He advised leaders against dividing Wananchi and added that leaders should not quarrel over petty matters if they believed in nyayoism [footsteps: following Kenyatta's philosophy]. He said Wananchi know the people who are true nyayo followers and added that one thing leaders have not discovered is that Wananchi know everything. The president reiterated that Wananchi have a right of demonstrating their loyalty directly to him and not through anyone else.

Speaking in his capacity as the current OAU chairman, President Moi briefly outlined the problems on Chad, Western Sahara and Namibia. He expressed the hope that Namibia would achieve her independence soon.

On Chad, President Moi said that a pan-African force will soon replace Libyan troops in that country. He stressed that a pan-African force could not affect Libyan troops as Libya had agreed to pull out its troops as soon as the pan-African force arrived in Chad. He disclosed that some OAU member states, which included Nigeria, had provided troops to be sent to Chad.

CSO: 4700/210

FORD TRACTORS IMPORTED FROM BRAZIL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 81 p 21

[Article by Peter Moscardi]

[Text] Ford's tractor division has moved to the fore in its field by clinching two R1,7 million contracts for the supply of tractors to the countries of Lesotho and Lebowa.

Recently, the tractor division delivered a consignment of 107 tractors, comprising a variety of models, to Dr C Phatudi, Chief Minister of the Lebowa government.

The sale, valued at over R1,7 million, reflected the largest single tractor transaction conclued by the Ford Motor Company, thus establishing a new record.

Following the Lebowa transaction, Ford has now secured a contract to supply the Lesotho government with 150 F6600 tractors in a deal valued at over R1,7-million.

However, unlike the Lebowa contract, the Lesotho order will be met by the importation of tractors from Ford's Sao Paulo plant in Brazil.

Explaining the Brazilian importation, Ford's director of Tractor Operations, Wally Rautenbach said: "With our tractor facility in Port Elizabeth working at full capacity, it was necessary to import the F6600's to meet the critical ploughing and planting deadlines of the Lesotho government's maize self-sufficiency programme."

The order, said Mr Rautenbach, was processed in record time, with the consignment landing in Port Elizabeth only 25 days after confirmation.

The fleet sale, estimated to be the largest single transaction handled by a South African manufacturer, also involves a back-up parts package worth over R200 000.

The Brazilian-made units were among the best quality Ford tractors available and already 2 500 tractors have been exported from there this year, said Mr Rautenbach.

To ensure the tractors are operational as soon as possible, the Sao Paulo company has sent out full-time instructors to train 150 operators.

"Our business with Lesotho underlines Ford's commitment to assist neighbouring developing markets in their realisation of their goal of self-sufficiency in food production.

"Apart from the Lebowa contract, the company has also concluded substantial fleet sales with Bophuthatswana, Gazankulu and Kwazulu," said Mr Rautenbach.

CSO: 4700/214

BRIEFS

REDEMPTION DAY COMMISSION--The People's Redemption Council [PRC] has issued a Decree No 48, instituting the National Redemption Day Commission as a permanent commission. The decree called on the commission to examine critically all national holidays and make relevant recommendations to the government. According to the decree, the commission shall have the power to enact rules governing its internal operations and shall comprise 45 members as appointed by the head of state on January 16, 1981, and any other members that the head of state may from time to time deem necessary to appoint. The decree takes effect immediately. [Excerpts] [AB022015 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 2 Nov 81]

FORMER JUSTICE MINISTER ARRESTED--It was reported in Monrovia yesterday that the former justice minister, Councillor Chea Cheapoo Sr, has finally been arrested in Grand Jeddah County. According to the NEW LIBERIAN newspaper, councillor Cheapoo was arrested last Wednesday near the Liberian-Ivorian border in an apparent attempt to escape. Councillor Cheapoo's arrest comes nearly 2 days after his arrest was ordered by the Justice Ministry due to his failure on three occasions to report to the ministry for an investigation. Mr Cheapoo was one of the original members of the People's Redemption Council [PRC] cabinet and he also served as senator of the Grand Jeddah County during the administration of the late Tolbert, but he was expelled from the senate. He then became legal councillor for the banned Progressive People's Party. The report did not indicate, however, when the trial will commence. [Text] [AB300842 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 30 Oct 81]

DOE RETURNS HOME--The head of state and chairman of the council, Commander-in-chief [CIC] Doe and party returned home yesterday from the 2-day working trip to Mali. He said upon arrival that regular exchange of visits and among African leaders was paving the way to improving goodwill and respect for our peoples. CIC Doe said the visit afforded him the opportunity to establish more mutual relationship between Liberia and those countries he visited. Touching on his stopover in Guinea, he said he had the occasion to review progress on the development of the Mount Nima project as well as other matters of mutual interest to both countries. The visit afforded the Liberian delegation the opportunity to discuss the need to intensify economic, social and cultural ties. Earlier, the acting chairman of the cabinet, Edward Sumo John, informed the head of state that during his absence, peace and tranquillity prevailed throughout the nation. [Text] [AB280855 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 28 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/211

BRIEFS

FRANCO-AFRICAN SUMMIT--President Moussa Traore left Bamako this morning for Paris where he will participate in the Franco-African summit scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday [3-4 November]. The president will be specially received by President Francois Mitterrand and this meeting will help strengthen the already solid ties existing between France and Mali. [Excerpt] [AB011341 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 1 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/165

RHODESIAN FRONT, ZIMBABWE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION ATTACKED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Carlos Cardoso]

[Text] Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and some of his ministers have recently accused Ian Smith's Republican Front [FR] (formerly Rhodesian Front) of having taken on the goal of destabilizing the country.

This destabilization has various facets, and its targets include the political and strategic policy of maintaining ties with Mozambique.

Among the platforms chosen by the FR to launch its attacks against ties with Mozambique has been the Zimbabwean Parliament itself.

The Lancaster House Accord handcuffed the Zimbabwean Government in a temporary compromise with the Rhodesian Front by means of a tortuous and dangerously limited constitution for Zimbabwe. The freedom of speech and action granted by the constitution to the FR has come to represent a curb on the freedom of the Robert Mugabe government to carry out its development program.

In the matter at hand, the process works this way. The 20 FR members of parliament, some of them more outspoken than others, have as their primary target the developing relations between Zimbabwe and Mozambique, particularly transportation.

Thier speeches in parliament have the following basic premise: When Zimbabwe was Rhodesia, there were no transport problems, but now that the country is Zimbabwe and is making use of Mozambique's ports and railways, large problems are beginning to arise.

Two statements are invariable repeated with the regularity characteristic of a campaign. First: Mozambique's ports and railways are inefficient, and second: Mozambique's ports and railways are not secure. Conclusion: Zimbabwe should go back to depending entirely on the South African route.

In the first place, rail traffic between Zimbabwe and Mozambique and subsequent use of Mozambican ports have been increasing gradually since the reopening of the border. This fact in itself leaves the FR speakers very little latitude. Moreover, the only reason there is not more movement is that the Zimbabwean Government does not control--and according to the constitution cannot control--the choice of shipping routes by private enterprises or even quasigovernment enterprises.

In the second place, the rhetorical recourse to the insecurity of the Mozambican ports and railways has someting to do with the voodoo of the FR itself. Let us see. The counterrevolution in Mozambique depends, for its leadership and as its principal source of supply, on a power which the FR considers friendly to Zimbabwe: The Government of South Africa. Moreover, it was the Rhodesian Front itself which creted and nurtured this counterrevolution when Zimbabwe was Rhodesia. For some obscure reason, the current FR parliamentarians seem to have forgotten this.

In the third place, the role of spokesman for South Africa in Mozambique is played--often blatantly--by the FR.

Recently, Mr. Bill Irvine, an FR parliament member, suggested in full session that Zimbabwe's transportation problem could be solved if there were a meeting at the ministerial level between Zimbabwe and South Africa--which is exactly what the apartheid government has been seeking to bring about in order to link Zimbabwe politically with apartheid.

Domestically, the FR claims that the NRZ [Zimbabwe Railway] is incapable of transporting the cargo waiting for shipment, particularly corn.

If there is a crisis in the NRZ, it is essentially a crisis of growth.

The sanctions have been lifted and national production has increased considerably, placing demands on the NRZ which it did not face earlier. This is the first point. The country needs more locomotives and will soon acquire them.

The second point: Dozens of Rhodesian railroad technicians have left the country. To solve this problem, the Zimbabwean Government has imported skilled manpower from India and Pakistan and--a crucial point--is undertaking an intensive program to train Zimbabwean railway workers. Put simply, this means that the NRZ is in the process of becoming a true Zimbabwean carrier. Since the FR is not politically or culturally Zimbabwean, it cannot support this transformation. Therefore, on this technological point as well, the crisis is a crisis of growth.

Moreover, if the rumors are true that NRZ operations are being boycotted by certain public servants interested in maintaining dependence on South Africa, then the FR should look among its members for the individuals involved in this boycott.

The turn to Mozambique for rail and port services has another side, however, a darker side and one kept a dirty secret until now.

During the years when the border with Mozambique was closed, South Africa exploited to the utmost the squeeze on Rhodesia. South African rail and port charges rose many times over, milking the Rhodeisan economy of most of the foreign exchange obtained by Rhodesia through its illicit foreign trade. South Africa took in millions at Rhodesia's expense because of the sanctions. Now it must be asked: Who in Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front split the financial pie with the South Africans--the exaggerated fees that Rhodesia paid to the South African ports and railways? Who in the Rhodesian Front fattened his bank account as a result of this tie with South Africa? When will the millions of Zimbabweans of all races and colors have a clear and definitive answer to this question?

The FR parliamentarians talk. The constitution guarantees them this freedom. They speak and they act systematically against the Government of Zimbabwe, and thus they act against the people of Zimbabwe, against the people's attempt to achieve a better life. They talk; they make speeches. They use freedom of expression to restrict the Zimbabweans' freedom to build a new life, freedom won with the noble blood of thousands of Zimbabwe's finest sons.

The FR parliamentarians speak, and the newspapers publish their statements, conscious or not of the political effect of these speeches on Zimbabwean and regional public opinion.

Thus the freedom of expression which the FR enjoys in parliament is extended to freedom of expression in the mass media.

Let us dot the i's and cross the t's, once and for all.

There is nothing ingenuous, nothing innocent, about the way news is published. Absolutely nothing. The very act of choosing what is newsworthy is affected by the ideology and objectives of the newsman, whether or not he is aware of it. It is even less innocent when the replies by ZANU-FP parliamentarians to the FR attacks are given only three or four lines at the end of the news article.

There is a struggle in the Zimbabwean press today. The defenders of an independent Zimbabwe are still struggling against sectors and individuals representing the written extension of the spoken word of the FR in parliament.

Therefore, the FR is using this freedom to put a lid on Zimbabwe's greater and worthier freedom to cut the ties that keep it hostage to apartheid.

In sum, the Zimbabwean Republican Front and the social forces it represents have not budged an inch from the reactionary and antihistorical position they held before Lancaster House. To believe otherwise is to believe exactly what Ian Smith's Republican Front wants us to believe.

6362
CSO: 4742/24

DECREE ON STATE ENTERPRISES PUBLISHED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Law No 2/81, describing the organization and function of state enterprises, has just been published, having been approved by the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly. The law underlines the important role of the state enterprises in constructing the material, political and ideological bases for the building of the socialist society and for planned economic development, and defines standards and principles of organization, function and management of the state enterprises.

"The radical political, economic and social changes of the last 2 years have confirmed and deepened the socialist character of our revolution. Hence it is important to clarify certain concepts and principles, particularly with respect to economic management, direction and the individual character of the director, and to redefine the organization and responsibilities of the state enterprises." the document states.

Law No 2/81 adds that, as the driving force behind the nation's economic development, the state enterprises must assume primary responsibility for achieving the objectives defined by the state for each sector or branch of activity, according to the guidelines of the FRELIMO Party.

The Executive Council is no longer an organ of the state enterprise. It is replaced by the Executive Group for support to the director-general in making and implementing decisions. The document also says it is essential that the state enterprises clearly reflect the important role of the workers' organizations in enlisting the workers and in directing and supervising production, as one of the great victories of our revolution.

Law No 2/81 consists of 34 articles. It provides that the director-general of the enterprise shall meet with the workers whenever he deems it suitable, for broad discussion of matters related to the life of the enterprise.

The law states: "The director-general will thus establish direct contact with all the workers, not only to explain major issues in the life of the enterprise but to insure that the workers participate in the search for solutions to the problems of the enterprise." It also provides that, in addition to the duties established in the law, the directors-general of the state enterprises may, on a case-by-case

basis and as authorized by the director of the central government agency which supervises the respective branch or sector of activity, exercise specific functions of direction and supervision of the enterprises in the sector, including private and mixed enterprises.

With the promulgation of the law defining the rules governing state enterprises, the form of model statute is superseded and no longer valid.

The full test of Law 2/81 will be published in a later edition.

6362
CSO: 4742/24

DEFICIENCIES NOTED IN YOUTH ORGANIZATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] "The Organization of Mozambican Youth [OJM] in Maputo Province has not yet created the dynamism among the young people that will move them to take a more active part in the tasks of national reconstruction. The OJM structures are inoperative, particularly the rank-and-file structures where most of our young people are found," declared the Central Committee secretary for organization of the party, opening the proceedings of the second Provincial Meeting of the OJM yesterday in the capital.

The topics to be taken up by the participants in the 2-day meeting include an accounting of the work accomplished from January to September, definition of more correct working methods, activation of rank-and-file structures and a study of the enlistment of youth in specific tasks of production and national defense.

Speaking at the opening session, the secretary for party organization noted the inactivity of the rank-and-file structures of the organization and the failure to enlist young people in specific tasks, which would involve them more closely with the organization. He stressed how important it is that the structures of this mass organization, particularly those in the border zones, make an effort to insure that young people participate in the nation's defense by joining the peoples militia.

He also stressed that the experience gained by the youth during the armed struggle for national liberation, applied to current conditions, could contribute to the success of the work the organization is seeking to accomplish.

In conclusion, he said that, despite the shortcomings that had been noted, participation by young people involunteer work is an indication that the OJM is growing.

Lack of prior planning and programming is a major factor in the poor performance of rank-and-file structures, concludes the Provincial Secretariat report analyzing the work effected in the last 9 months.

The report also notes the shortage of cadres to insure execution of the tasks. The problem is aggravated by the apathy of some officers of the OJM district structures, since, according to the report, they do not have a deep understanding of the problems affecting local and other rank-and-file structures.

Taking part in the meeting are OJM district secretaries, representatives of some strategic enterprises and representatives of some primary and secondary schools.

6362
CSO: 4742/24

TOOTHPASTE PATENT ISSUE THREATENS COURT ACTION

Accusation Denied

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] The Unit Directorate of the Directorate of Detergents has protested the meddling attitude of a British firm which holds one of the patents on the toothpaste manufactured in our country. The firm threatened to take the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] to the Hague Tribunal if the country used ingredients supplied by other companies to manufacture the toothpaste.

On learning that Mozambique's Foreign Trade Enterprise had placed an order for raw materials, the British firm sent its representative in Zambia to Maputo to present his management's position regarding the toothpaste manufacturer.

"They had no business contacting us. They could do this only if they had learned that the foreign trade enterprise had delivered the products to us and we had accepted thm, knowing they were not suitable for the manufacture of the toothpaste," said Tito Uamusse, unit director of the Directorate of Detergents.

It happens, however, that the raw materials in question have not even arrived in Maputo. The shipment is expected in the Mozambican capital only in the next 2 months. The representative of the British firm came to Maputo in late July, 5 months before the products were to arrive.

"Even if the materials had already arrived, we are aware of our obligations. We know that prior consultation is required if we want to introduce ingredients that might change the product in some way. Incidentally, the patent holders conduct periodic test on the products we manufacture. We send them samples," Uamusse pointed out.

In addition to holding the patent, the British firm traditionally supplies the essential ingredients.

Several orders were placed last year, including one to the firm's branch in South Africa. Currency exchange problems made it impossible to pay for the material and all the orders were moved forward to 1981.

The order placed with the British firm still stood, since it consisted mainly of essential ingredients.

Mozambique was granted a line of credit from France, which provided an opportunity to place orders to augment those already placed with the usual suppliers, and this was done.

The new orders were not for the basic materials, however, but for ingredients considered to be [permissible] alternatives.

"From the order form submitted to the British firm, they knew that some ingredients needed to manufacture the toothpaste were missing. They have various sources of information and they knew we had placed orders with othe suppliers," Uamusse explained.

"The Foreign Trade Enterprise is free to look over the market. The country was having currency exchange problems. They [the British firm] were aware of this, but they want us to be dependent on them, to import only from them," he said.

After the firm's representative returned to Zambia, the unit directorate of the Directorate of Detergents sent a letter protesting the firm's attitude. There has been no reaction to the letter to date.

The orders are still standing.

Toothpaste Supply

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] FID Mozambique resumed full production of toothpaste in mid-August and immediately placed on the product with COGROPA [State Wholesale Marketing Enterprise] and the State Supermarket Enterprise for later distribution to the local market.

The firm underwent difficulties during July, producing at only 50 percent capacity because it feared its stock of raw material would run out before the new orders were received.

Adelino Mussui, representing the General Directorate and a deputy in the firm told NOTICIAS that the toothpaste shortage that has affected Maputo Province for over 3 months was due to factors beyond the company's control.

FID is headquartered on the outskirts of Maputo and is expected to supply the province with the products it is responsible for manufacturing, according to a directive from the Domestic Trade Ministry.

The firm manufactures "Macleans" and "Palmobeach" toothpaste, as well as shaving cream, lotions, shampoos, waxes and other products.

According to Mussui, the Domestic Trade Ministry has directed the firm to cease its shipment to other provinces.

Among the reasons for the toothpaste shortage, Mussui noted the complexity of the import process and the consequent delays.

6362
CSO: 4742/24

BRIEFS

CONTACT GROUP TALKS 'FRUITFUL'--The Western contact group on Namibia left Maputo this afternoon after holding talks with the minister of foreign affairs, Joaquim Chissano, and later with President Samora Machel. A spokesman of the group told our news media that the talks were fruitful. [Text] [EA032010 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese [no time or day given] Nov 81]

MIG-17 RECOVERED--A Mig-17 aircraft belonging to the Mozambique Air Force has been recovered from South Africa. We received this information this evening from the Mozambique News Agency, (?citing) the Ministry of National Defense. [Text] [EA011952 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Nov 81]

CSO: 4742/55

NATION FACES 6 PERCENT GRAIN SHORTAGE IN 1982

AB221731 Paris AFP in French 1421 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Niamey, 22 Oct (AFP)--Presenting the results of the 1981 agricultural season, President Seyni Kountche indicated that Niger will face a 6-percent grain shortage in 1982.

The head of state, who has just concluded a tour of appraisal of the harvests and the livestock all over the country, said during a press conference that this year's available stocks of millet and sorghum amount to 1,390,180 tons while the requirements are estimated at 1,405,560 tons. Fifteen thousand five hundred tons will have to be imported.

As far as rice is concerned, Niger--which produced this year about 38,315 tons as compared to 32,000 tons in 1980--will still have to import 60,000 tons to meet the needs of the people. In this regard, the head of state announced that the $15 million loan recently granted by Saudi Arabia will be used to purchase 30,000 tons of rice. The country will also import some 20,000 tons of wheat since it does not produce any.

The head of state pointed out that the shortfall in grain production this year is partly due to insufficient rainfall ranging from 10 to 50 percent according to the regions, the Diffa region in the east of the country having suffered most. Moreover, Niger has a population estimated at 5.824 million which is growing at the rate of 2.7 percent. This increases the grain requirements to between 37,000 to 40,000 tons.

Despite these difficulties, the head of state said that Niger will be able to feed its people and preserve its livestock thanks to the cooperation of friendly countries. He called on the people to avoid wastage and to protect the grazing grounds against the numberous bush fires which destroy them.

CSO: 4719/162

BRIEFS

EXPATRIATE RESTRICTIONS--Niamey, 31 Oct (AFP)--A circular from the prefect of the Agadez region (northern Niger) forbids all expatriates, whether in transit or resident, to travel beyond 5 kilometers of Agadez and the district capitals without permission from the prefectorate or the subprefects, it was learned in Niamey on Friday. This circular, which was signed on 14 October, forbids these same people to travel without a reliable means of transport or a recognized guide, except on these routes from Agadez-Zinder and Agadez-Tahoua via Ingall. It also stipulates that any person benefiting from an administrative or professional lodging and particularly the French Government aid workers can only house their father, mother, brothers and sisters, after obtaining permission. People who do not fall into these categories have been asked to lodge at the hotels. About 1,500 French aid workers living in the region are affected by these new measures. [Text] [AB311215 Paris AFP in French 1048 GMT 31 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/162

DIOUF COMMENTS ON FRANCO-AFRICAN SUMMIT ISSUES

AB041016 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The conference of African and French heads of state was opened this morning in Paris by President Francois Mitterrand. The main topics on the agenda are Chad, Namibia, Western Sahara and economic problems.

Many of those who addressed the conference called for measures to ensure the stabilization of the prices of raw materials. The foreign ministers met to try to formulate proposals in this regard or that an appeal may be made in favor of this stabilization. President Abdou Diouf proposed that 5 percent of the war budgets be devoted to development. According to experts, a total amount of $85 billion would thus be realized. Outside the conference, Mr Abdou Diouf made the following statement to Charles (Lepieux):

[Begin recording] [Diouf] The conference has begun very well. I was looking forward to a well organized conference characterized by solidarity, friendship and inspiration and I can say that my wishes have been gratified to the fullest. I wish to pay particular tribute to President Francois Mitterrand not only for his remarkable opening address which touched on all the major problems of interest to us but also for the extraordinary ability with which he is conducting the discussion. This made it possible to hold this first session in excellent conditions.

[Question] Are you in favor of enlarging this French-speaking group?

[Answer] Certainly! Solidarity demands that we should be as numerous as possible because we must influence decisions at the world level and I think that the more numerous we are, the better it will be for France and the African countries.

[Question] But the enlargement of the circle of participants would automatically result in an increase of the topics to be discussed. Do you think that you will one day be overwhelmed by the number of topics?

[Answer] We will not be overwhelmed by the topics because the problems we discussed this morning for example are all problems of world importance. They concern not only those who are taking part in this conference but also those who are not participating in it.

[Question] Mr President, you proposed this morning that 5 percent of the war budgets should be devoted to development. Do you think your proposal will be accepted?

[Answer] This is not the first time Senegal is making this proposal. My predecessor, President Leopold-Sedar Senghor, made it at the United Nations and I think we must plead and try to convince the developed countries. I am sure that this proposal will be accepted one day. The interesting thing is the connection between disarmament and development and this idea is dear to us.

[Question] What should be given priority in such meetings: politics or economics?

[Answer] There is a relationship between the two; they are linked. For example, I think that security is a political problem. One cannot develop without security and when one does not develop fast enough, one may become a prey to destabilization. I therefore think that the two are linked and I cannot accord priority to any of the two, especially because I am a politician who is busy with development problems. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/162

ECONOMIC LIBERALIZATION POLICIES REVIEWED

London 8 DAYS in English No 42, 24 Oct 81 pp 34, 35

[Article: "Somalia Is Betting on the Workers"]

[Text] SOMALIA'S 100 per cent devaluation of 1 July followed intensive pressure from the IMF and western aid donors, who pushed their standard panacea of economic liberalisation for Third World countries. But according to Commerce Minister Ahmed Mohammed Mohamoud: 'We took these measures ourselves — they reflect not just pressure from the IMF but a reorientation. The moves have been approved by the party (the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party).'

The IMF provided Somalia with $50m in Special Drawing Rights, while the Arab Monetary Fund put up another $35m to 'backstop' the liberalised economy until it finds its footing. The IMF and AMF are betting that the more than 100,000 Somalis working overseas, mostly in the Gulf states, will start taking advantage of the liberalised banking rules which accompanied the devaluation and begin depositing their hard currencies in Somali banks.

World Bank officials estimate that those workers earn $600m each year. Currently, the portion they repatriate comes home in the form of non-government controlled imports, bought with money exchanged mostly in Jeddah. The government has now started to issue letters of credit and import licences for all imports, along the lines of most other developing countries which have to control their hard cash.

So far, the workers' response has not been encouraging. Bank officials in Somalia admit there has been no noticeable increase in bank deposits from overseas, despite their assurances that depositors would be allowed to make withdrawals in the same currency. Following the devaluation, the exchange rate offered in Jeddah fell from a high of about 20-22 Somali shillings to the dollar to the current SSh18.5 to the dollar.

That rate is about 50 per cent better than the government's offering — the official rate for Somali citizens is SSh12.46 to the dollar.

Implementation of the new import system was designed to allow importers with back orders, who could document those claims, to bring in their unlicensed goods, partly out of fairness to them and partly to give the government time to get its own house in order. Mohamoud told *8 Days*: 'The implementation of these decisions and others are what is getting the interest. But we've decided to go ahead on an ad hoc basis. It's still too early to become committed to any specific implementation policy.'

The IMF is often accused of callousness when dealing with the peoples who must bear the brunt of the economies it designs. Prices almost always increase. In Somalia, petrol was the first to take off, up by 153 per cent, which was 'a clear result of the devaluation', according to a western economist. Moreover, the government is required to cut back on 'non-productive' social welfare expenditures. Somalia's budget — one of the government's better kept secrets — is sure to take a blow.

No one is willing to talk about military allocations, which were budgeted at 39.7 per cent of the government's ordinary expenditure in 1979, the last year for which figures are available. However, the Somali population has become accustomed to a shrinking shilling. From December 1977 to June 1980, the government puts the rise in the general price index at 104.3 per cent,

and the IMS says that average real wage and salary earnings declined by 50 per cent between 1970 and 1978.

All that paints a dreary picture of an underdeveloped economy which earns 83 per cent of its foreign exchange from selling live animals (mostly sheep and goats) to neighbouring Arab states — Saudi Arabia being the main buyer, accounting for about 90 per cent. Its annual economic growth, generously reckoned at 2.5 per cent, is raced by a population growth of 2.3 per cent. Nonetheless, some economists predict a boom once the economy is liberalised.

CSO: 4500/34

BRIEFS

EEC AID--European community assistance to Somalia will increase by about EUA24m (1 EUA = $1.1) in 1981, following a recent decision by the EEC Commission to aid the construction of the Golwein-Gelib road and the Saakow experimental farm in the Juba Valley. As a member of the Lomé Convention, Somalia is entitled to EUA73m-83m of EEC aid over the next five years. About EUA19m of the total has been earmarked for the 257km-long Golwein-Gelib highway project, which is being financed jointly by the European Development Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. Since 1977 the EEC has contributed over EUA19.5m to the project. Nearly EUA5m in aid will go to the Saakow experimental farm, part of Somalia's plans to develop the Juba Valley by building the Baardheere Dam. The farm will gather physical, agricultural, technical and economic data on potential crops in the valley. EEC experts stress that about 220,000 hectares of the Juba Valley are suitable for cultivation, and could provide over half of Somalia's food requirements by the year 2020. A general study of the valley indicates that bananas, sugar cane, rice, cotton, groundnuts and maize could be grown in the region. European aid is also being considered for the Baardheere Dam, whose total cost has been estimated at $600m. [Text] [London 8 DAYS in English No 42, 24 Oct 81 p 35]

CSO: 4500/34

PROGRESSIVE FEDERAL PARTY'S NON-RACIAL POLICIES FACE TEST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 81 p 13

[Text] **CAPE TOWN. — The Progressive Federal Party — and particularly its youthful new MP for Constantia, Mr Roger Hulley — faces a crucial test of real voter support for its non-racial policies tomorrow.**

Residents of the Constantia constituency who returned Mr Hulley to Parliament in the general election with a resounding majority of more than 3 000, will be asked tomorrow to take a stand on whether they are prepared to share their mink-and-manure suburb with Blacks.

After a Government decision to create a prestige Coloured township in Cape Town and a subsequent challenge by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands, to hold a referendum on the principle of open residential areas in his constituency, Mr Hulley announced he would go to his own constituents on the issue.

Tokai

One of the areas the Government is looking at for the Coloureds-only suburb is in Tokai, which Mr Hulley represents in Parliament.

The proclamation of a Coloured group area there — it has already been advertised for objections — would mean either the expropriation of one of the oldest farms in the historical agricultural Constantia Valley, or the destruction of part of the Tokai forest reserve.

Mr Hulley maintains that Tokai and Constantia residents do not want Nationalist ideology in the form of another segregated group area dumped on their doorsteps any more than they want to see the demise of the farm or the forest.

Sure that the majority of property owners would prefer the entire area open to all races, Mr Hulley will ask municipal voters to say so in a referendum tomorrow.

Not official

The poll is being underwritten personally by Mr Hulley and is not an official PFP exercise, although party leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert has expressed support for it.

Despite his confidence of success, Mr Hulley has been criticised for the wording on the ballot paper, which asks voters to say "Yes" or "No" to: "I am opposed to new race group areas in Constantia/Tokai and am in favour of allowing any person to acquire property in the normal way in terms of the existing town planning scheme."

Mr Hulley's critics say this is Hobson's choice. By voting against the proposed Coloured group area they automatically vote for the suburb becoming racially mixed. Similarly, a "No" vote implies support for the Coloured area.

Boycott call

The National Party MP for Simonstown, Mr John Wiley, whose constituency touches on a part of the proposed new group area, has called for a boycott of the referendum because, he says, voters will not be given the choice of expressing themselves in favour of the status quo.

Mr Hulley argues that there is no question of maintaining the status quo. The Government has decided that Coloured people will live in the area and it is up to the residents to take a stand on how they are brought in.

Economics

Some property owners have come out in favour of opening Tokai and Constantia for purely economic reasons. The cost of homes in Tokai averages R70 000 and in Constantia a house can cost anything upwards of R90 000. There are plenty of wealthy Coloured people in the Peninsula and wider based competition for property must push prices even higher, they say.

Others, who will fall in the buffer zone between White Tokai and Coloured Tokai, may vote for an open area in the hope of avoiding having their properties frozen by the Government or expropriated at values fixed by a depressed market.

A third group, who want neither a Coloured township nor the areas opened to all

races, are welcome to indicate their position by spoiling their ballot papers, said Mr Hulley.

On the line

Mr Hulley has put his political career on the line by organising the referendum and has admitted a majority of "No" votes would be "embarrassing".

Just as disconcerting would be the collapse of the whole exercise through a percentage poll too low to provide a true picture of opinion.

However, a high poll —and there are about 4 500 municipal voters in the area — and a majority of "Yes" votes will be a political triumph for the PFP and Mr Hulley and could go a long way towards laying the ghost of the White South African limousine liberal. —Sapa.

CSO: 4700/215

PAC MEMBER OUTLINES GROUP'S POLICIES, OBJECTIVES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Nov 81 p 10

[Article by Gora Ebrahim: "PAC In The Forefront of The Freedom Struggle"]

[Text] **THE Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) came into being as an organisation on April 6 1959. But ideologically speaking, the PAC emerged as the true custodian and vanguard of the policies contained in the 1949 programme of action which was presented by the ANC Youth League and duly adopted at the 1949 ANC conference held in Bloemfontein.**

The preamble proclaimed "the fundamental principles of the programme of action are inspired by the desire to achieve national freedom. By national freedom we mean freedom from white domination and the attainment of political independence . . ."

However, the leadership, instead of implementing this fundamental principle deviated from it. The fact that the indigenous people were nationally oppressed, exploited and discriminated against was relegated and the class struggle was made into the main issue.

TRADE UNIONS

According to this theory the people in South Africa were oppressed as workers, both black and white. Such glaring truism that white workers were, and still are, getting 20 times more salary than their black counterparts; the Job Reservation Act, which preserved majority of the jobs for whites only; whites were allowed to form trade unions to protect their rights while black workers were completely denied this fundamental right and the fact that the whites could advance their technological skills through free, state-provided education while free education was totally denied to blacks, were deliberately ignored by the advocates of the class struggle theory. The Africanists, on the other hand, stood firmly by the principle of national liberation first.

The struggle for self-determination by a dispossessed people must of necessity be a national struggle. The class struggle is the next and inevitable stage.

To call for an exclusive class struggle at this stage is either to display political naivety or tacitly to accept that South Africa attained "independence" under the South Africa Act of 1909.

In PAC's view both these are wrong and unacceptable. Dwelling on this very issue, Mangaliso Robert Sobukwe, the first president of the PAC, said in an interview: "We, however, stand for the complete overthrow of white domination. That means that the South Africa Act of 1909 — that falsified relic of the white man's exclusive privileges and prejudices — must be scrapped."

This view, needless to say, is diametrically opposed to the slogan that "South Africa belongs to all those who live in it . . ." as this is based on a supposed "judicially balanced" union of the exploiter and the exploited, the oppressor and the oppressed.

The programme of action also reiterated the policy of non-collaboration. The authors of the programme strongly felt that the leaders of the liberation movements should not at the same time serve on dummy institutions created by the oppressors.

STOOGES

The PAC remained true to this principle and, consequently, has had no dealings whatsoever with stooges and so-called Bantustan leaders. For instance, the large gathering that attended Sobukwe's funeral almost lynched Chief Gatsha Buthelezi when he tried to address the crowd.

In short, therefore, the policies of the PAC are the continuation of principles enunciated in the 1949 Programme of Action and are based on nationalism, socialism and democracy.

Nationalism demands that the interests of indigenous peoples should dominate over those of aliens, because the country belongs to the indigenous peoples. Socialism demands that the interests of the workers should dominate over those of their employers, because their role in the creation of wealth is more significant than that of their bosses. Democracy demands that those of the majority should exercise the prevailing view.

MOBILISATION

Soon after its formation the PAC embarked on a serious mobilisation campaign, not merely to protest against the numerous unjust laws, but to resolutely challenge the whole oppressive system. The result of this nationwide mobilisation was the launching, by the PAC, of the March 21 1960 Positive Action Anti-pass Campaign.

This first major nationwide campaign culminated in the Sharpeville massacre, when police opened fire on unarmed men, women and children, killing 69 and wounding 189 . . . many of them seriously.

In Cape Town more than 30 000 marched from Langa and Nyanga townships to Parliament buildings . . . the like of which was never seen before in South Africa.

The overwhelming response by the people to the first PAC campaign so frightened the authorities that they declared a state of emergency in the country, suspended the pass laws and banned the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and the African National Congress.

The campaign also awakened hitherto complacent world public opinion. The massacre led to a worldwide condemnation of the rulers of South Africa and paved the way for their eventual international isolation.

Also, and for the first time, foreign capital was withdrawn within a matter of days. Today March 21 is universally observed as the International Day for the Elimination of Racism.

The PAC had a short legal existence, because of the mass support it enjoyed and the serious challenge it posed to the regime.

The first step the PAC took after Sharpeville was to establish its armed wing, POQO. As the PAC was now a banned organisation, new methods of work and organisation had to be worked out.

The PAC established its headquarters in the then Basutoland (now independent Lesotho) but in 1963 the South Africans, with the connivance of the British, raided the PAC offices in Maseru and took away most of the documents.

This raid led to the arrest of over 10 000 PAC/POQO activists throughout the country. The raid and the subsequent arrests constituted a temporary setback for the organisation. While the clampdown on PAC/POQO activists was going on, the authorities decided not to release Sobukwe from Robben Island, although he had completed his sentence.

In the mid-1960s the Portuguese colonies were not independent, and neither was Zimbabwe. Tanzania was our political haven and reliable rear and Zambia had just attained independence. In 1966 the PAC mounted a military operation through the then Portuguese-held Mozambique.

TRAIL

The PAC guerillas fought their first battle at Vila Perry with the Portuguese. Keeping to the mountain range they eventually entered South Africa after crossing the Sabi. The aim of this operation was to establish a sort of "Ho Chi Minh Trail". However, we had to abandon this line of action because of the domino theory adopted by the OAU.

In 1969 the South Africans and some of their western supporters propounded the "dialogue" line. Some African countries took up this line and wanted the OAU to open "dialogue" with the South Africans.

At the 1970 OAU summit the "dialogue" attempt was defeated, but not completely. The PAC felt that under the circumstances the most effective way of destroying the "dialogue" plot was to keep the political fires inside Azania burning . . . in other words, the politicisation and mobilisation of the masses had to be stepped up.

The result of this conscious campaign was the 1976 Soweto uprising. Many organisations have claimed to have been behind the Soweto uprising but the truth is that the PAC is the only national liberation movement whose leading members have been formally charged and sentenced for their role in the uprising.

Eighteen leading PAC members, including the veteran PAC leader Zeph Motupeng, were the accused in the first and longest secret political trial held in South Africa.

I should also point out here that the commission set up by the authorities to look into the "causes" of the Soweto uprising, the Cillie Commission, also reported that the PAC played a leading role in the uprising.

The PAC is considered a serious threat by the regime, hence its being banned only 11 months after it was formed.

The chief of security police in South Africa, Major-General Johan Coetzee, dealt at great length on the PAC when he addressed a conference on "terrorism" organised by the Centre for International Politics at the University of Potchefstroom last August.

He acknowledged the fact that the PAC "feels attracted to platteland terrorist (read revolutionary) actions" — in other words the PAC is more rural based. What is most significant is his contention that if the PAC and ANC "make common cause" they will "cover the geographical area more effectively".

ACCUSED

PAC has been accused in some circles as being racist or anti-white. This allegation was put to our late president Mr Sobukwe as far back as 1959 and this is how he answered it: "What is meant by anti-whiteism? Is it not merely an emotional term without a precise signification?

"Let me put it this way. In every struggle, whether national or class, the masses do not fight an abstraction. They do not hate oppression or capitalism (in the abstract). They concretise these and hate the oppressor, be he the Governor-General or a colonial power, the landlord or the factory owner or, in South Africa, the white man.

They hate these groups because they associate them with their oppression.

"Remove the association and you remove the hatred. In South Africa then, once white domination has been removed/overthrown and the white man is no longer "white man boss" but is an individual member of society, there will be no reason to hate him and he will not be hated even by the masses.

"We are not anti-white, therefore. We do not hate the European because he is white! We hate him because he is an oppressor and it is plain dishonesty to say I hate the sjambok and not the one who wields it!"

Moreover, the PAC was the first organisation to both propound and practise non-racialism as opposed to multi-racialism. From its very inception the PAC opposed the formation and perpetuation of ethnic organisations such as the South African Indian Congress, the now defunct Coloured Peoples Congress and the so-called all-white Congress of Democrats.

CSO: 4700/212

TRANSVAAL NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS LIKELY TO BE PEACEFUL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **TODAY's Transvaal National Party congress in Pretoria is likely to be a peaceful event, demonstrating unity and loyalty to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.**

Reports of confrontations and fireworks are expected to be proven wrong, although it has been suggested that if anyone starts looking for trouble they could find it in full measure.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal NP leader, who is due to officially open the congress tonight in the Pretoria City Hall, yesterday reiterated that the alleged controversial secret meeting in his Cape Town office on October 6 this year, at which the political futures of three Cabinet Ministers, Mr Fanie Botha, Mr Chris Heunis and Dr Gerrit Viljoen, was discussed, in fact never took place.

The Citizen contacted most of the Transvaal National Party MPs whose names were published in connection with the meeting on October 6 in Cape Town and they, without exception, denied attending such a meeting and all knowledge of it.

It now appears that certain people, who were responsible for spreading the rumour about the controversial meeting, are neither close friends nor supporters of Dr Treurnicht and are known to be opposed to his leadership in the Transvaal. The rumours included allegations that Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, had to be chopped from his deputy leadership position in the Transvaal NP, that Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Internal Affairs, had to be monitored, and that Dr Gerrit Viljoen had to be nominated for election to a senior position, which nomination he would lose, thus giving him a loser's image.

The Transvaal NP executive, as well as the full Transvaal NP head committee, meets in Pretoria this morning prior to the opening of the congress, which starts at 2 pm.

It is likely that both the alleged secret meeting, as well as the strong remarks of Pretoria MP Mr Daan van der Merwe, at Nylstroom, last Thursday, will be discussed or raised at the executive meeting.

But the likelihood of these two explosive matters being discussed at the succeeding head committee meeting or at the congress itself is less strong.

Mr Van der Merwe supported Dr Treurnicht during a report-back meeting at Nylstroom and launched a scathing attack on certain "assassin writers, assassin politicians and academics", he said regularly and on a selective basis picked on certain close friends of Dr Treurnicht.

The Citizen was told yesterday that Mr Van der Merwe had not attacked fellow-Nationalists at Nylstroom, but referred to the numerous attacks from outside the National Party ranks on close Treurnicht supporters.

But it was nevertheless interesting to see how Mr Van der Merwe's Nylstroom speech led to a scurrying behind the NP scenes by certain Nationalists who tried to fit the Nylstroom boot and who then denied that they were responsible for either the attacks on the close Treurnicht supporters or for the spreading of the rumour about a secret meeting in Dr Treurnicht's Cape Town office.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will reply to resolutions at tomorrow's session of the congress.

CSO: 4700/215

THREE 'SILLY' POLITICAL NOTIONS ARE REFUTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Silly Season"]

[Text]

IT'S the silly season in politics and in sections of the Press.

It is said in the PFP Press that there is going to be a massive confrontation between the Prime Minister and business leaders at his summit in Cape Town on November 12.

Now we cannot for a moment think that any business leaders — even those in the Anglo-American camp who have been sounding off the loudest in the past couple of weeks — will get up and wag their fingers at Mr Botha and attack him verbally.

That's not what such conferences are all about.

The Prime Minister is not an Aunt Sally for anyone — and that includes Mr Chris Saunders, the sugar baron, or Mr Denis Etheridge, the Anglo-American executive, or the Assocom chief, Mr Stuart-Reckling.

The Prime Minister, if they did get uppity, would have good grounds for squashing them in front of the rest of the 600 conference delegates.

He is, after all, the Prime Minister; they are, after all, people who have been invited to attend a conference with him. Good manners, if nothing else, should preclude any businessmen from slanging him.

Confrontation?

It's just not on.

The wish is father to the thought.

Item 2 in this silly season:

The Progfed Press, ably supported by a couple of Nationalist newspapers, is making much fuss about a secret meeting at which Dr Treurnicht, the Transvaal leader of the party, and 21 of his supporters allegedly decided on a strategy to remove Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, from the vice-chairmanship of the party and to discredit the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Dr Treurnicht has denied that anything of the sort has taken place or is contemplated.

Since Dr Treurnicht could have made an issue of Mr Fanie Botha after they had clashed over labour policy four months ago, it seems unreasonable to expect that he has anything to do with any plot to oust this senior Cabinet Minister now.

Indeed, Dr Treurnicht said then — and he has repeated it this week — that "they were not together to chop off heads."

We don't expect any fireworks, therefore, at today's head committee meeting — unless Dr Treurnicht's opponents are looking for trouble.

The three vice-chairmen come up for re-election in mid-December — and whether there will be any attempt to replace Mr Fanie Botha then, is a moot point.

What Dr Treurnicht wants to do is to keep in the party its existing members — a wise decision in view of the defection of thousands of Nationalists to the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

The Progfed Press is also suggesting that the Transvaal congress will result in a head-on clash between Dr Treurnicht and the Prime Minister over Mr Botha's reformist policies.

But though there are resolutions before the congress that could result in the Transvaal party taking an unambiguous stand on issues like a common voters' roll for Whites, Coloureds and Indians, there is no suggestion that the Government has in mind a common voters' roll.

In any case, whatever the Prime Minister does, he always relates it to the traditional policy of the party, and Dr Treurnicht has not yet found an issue — Craven Week aside — over which he has been required to take a major stand on principle.

Our information suggests that the Transvaal congress will not result in any open conflict.

Confrontation between the party and the Prime Minister? Showdown?

Wishful thinking again on the part of the PFP Press.

Item No 3 in the silly season.

It is suggested in some newspapers that there may be an open row between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the South African Government.

This is supposed to be the reason why Mr Pik Botha was in Windhoek yesterday to have talks with the South West African leaders.

But the talks had been arranged before the Western contact group put its latest proposals to the internal parties, the Foreign Minister having promised to reserve South Africa's position until the internal parties had studied the Western plan.

That Mr Dirk Mudge, the chairman of the DTA, is worried about the plan's failure to stipulate how and by whom the constitution would be safeguarded once independence is achieved, is well-known.

But that does not mean that the DTA is heading for a serious clash with South Africa, since South Africa may have similar reservations.

Besides, South West Africa cannot be looking for any confrontation with South Africa at this delicate point in the negotiations.

We did say it was the silly season, didn't we?

CSO: 4700/215

SPEAKER DISCUSSES, DEFENDS GOVERNMENT APPROACH

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] THE South African government was presently looking into the possibility of making the policy of homeland linkage for urban Blacks "more meaningful in the confederated context," the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said last night.

Addressing the Houston World Trade Club in Los Angeles, Mr Heunis said the South African government might even consider other options within the confederal framework.

"It is against this background that the South African government has committed itself to a careful scrutiny of existing policies within the parameters of our principles, resources and assumptions.

"The reforms and changes to date are in themselves creating new challenges, not only on the country's resources but also on the qualities of leadership.

"It goes without saying that without good leadership any system, how good it may be, is doomed to failure."

Mr Heunis said the question arose as to whether the government was correct in taking ethnic pluralism into account in its endeavours to shape government policy in South Africa.

"I believe we are, because it should never be overlooked that we are in Africa, our problems are African and the solutions must therefore also be consistent with the realities of Africa," he said.

A fourth black state (Ciskei) would become independent in December, after which these independent states could start negotiating agreements to join the RSA in a southern African confederation of states.

Six other national states were self-governing, and in order to solve and settle the problems of meaningful accommodation of the Coloured and Asian populations, the President's Council had been established and would, according to schedule, table its proposals next year.

This would, hopefully, lead to a better dispensation for those population groups.

Mr Heunis said the alternative of one-man, one-vote was unworkable in Africa, and the greater majority of African states had discarded this formula. There were in fact no fewer than three military dictatorships, 11 one-party totalitarian states and 22 one-party "democracies" on the continent, that now had 54 states.

"Some people may now contend that we in South Africa are not seeking the common will, this is not true," the Minister said.

"We are seeking it through the multitude of joint structures that have already been set up, and that will further increase in future, and that are engaged in the political business of consultation and dialogue.

"The President's Council is one such institution. There are many others, while the confederation will produce still some more."

Mr Heunis said South Africa harboured the "first", "second" and "third world" at once. However, there was a difference . . . " a crucial one for the better understanding of our problems, and that is that the gap between our "haves" and "have-nots", our "first" and "third" peoples, is in fact narrower than the global gap.

"But despite the discrepancies in standards of living, the distribution of wealth and the provision of basic needs, the situation is far more positive than elsewhere, because while the global gap between the north (the first world) and the south (the third world) is widening (and World Bank statistics prove this), ours is narrowing." —Sapa.

CSO: 4700/212

TRANSMISSION PLANT AIMS FOR FULL LOCAL CONTENT BY 1984

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 81 p 25

[Article by Peter Moscardi: "Fillip for Local Engines"]

[Text] SOUTH African-made engines on their own could not provide continuation of the country's road transportation infrastructure, says Dr Willem de Villiers, executive chairman of Gencor.

Dr De Villiers was addressing a function to mark the official opening of the new plant of AS Transmissions and Steerings at Boksburg last week.

"Suitable transmissions are equally essential and this company was commissioned by the Gencor group to produce specialised transmission systems and expand further into this demanding high-technology sphere," he said.

Independent

As Transmissions and Steerings (Astas) will be assisted in the project by Daimler-Benz Aktiengesellschaft of Stuttgart, with the licensors and fellow shareholders of the Boksburg company being Zahnradsfabriek Friedrichshafen Aktiengesellschaft, the largest independent manufacturer of transmissions in Europe.

"The price impact of our gearboxes on a finished heavy truck will vary from a fraction of one percent to a maximum of 2,5 percent in certain cases.

"This is surely a small premium to pay for national independence on the 15 percent segment of the national heavy vehicle market which is our target area," he suggested.

Astas intended to achieve a 42 percent local content by this time next year, with 70 percent the following year and 100 percent by October 1984, said Dr De Villiers.

"Our facility has been planned to cater for the manufacture of 18 000 gearboxes as a first phase in local manufacture, representing a capital expenditure of R50-million."

The blueprints for the eventual facility for 100 percent local content on 30 000 gearboxes and 12 000 drive-axles had been completed, representing an estimated R120-million at present values and which were planned for commissioning over the longer term, he explained.

"Astas will provide job opportunities for about 800 people — of whom 400 will be Blacks and Coloureds from surrounding townships. Training of labour for semi-skilled jobs has been in progress since the beginning of the year," he said

Skills

Highly skilled workers were in short supply and would be supplemented by imported skilled workers on a contractual basis over the short to medium term.

"It is our group's policy to upgrade the basic skills of its labour force and training programmes and facilities have been provided," he said.

CSO: 4700/215

LOCAL LORRY PRODUCTION DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 81 p 3]

[Text] IT WAS of strategic importance that South Africa minimised its dependence on foreign countries for the supply of lorries, the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers said at Boksburg yesterday.

Opening a new plant of AS Transmissions and Steerings, he said the SA Government could not passively accept the United Nations boycott of the export of lorries to South Africa.

The decision by the UN in 1977 was mainly aimed at the supply of vehicles to the defence force and police, but it held far-reaching implications for the strategic and economic preparedness of South Africa, Dr De Villiers said.

Lorries and tractors performed a key role in the transport and production industry.

"You can imagine what the effect would have been on the country if the strategic needs of lorries had to be left to foreign countries," he said. "The Government could not remain neutral or passive against the decision by the UN.

"In the interest of the future of the country, it is essential that the Republic minimises its dependence on foreign countries for its supply of lorries."

The obvious answer was to go ahead with the local production of engines and transmissions. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/212

BRIEFS

MOSQUE INFIGHTING--A 24-year-old Muslim denied in the Durban Regional Court yesterday he was part of a group which attacked other Muslims at a mosque. Mr Mohammed Raffik appeared before Mr J J Augustyn with Mr Ahmed Raffik Deedat (25) and Mr Swalen Gaffur (22). The three have pleaded not guilty on charges of attempting to murder Mr Mohammed Bassa near the mosque on the morning of July 16 and assaulting seven other Muslims. It is alleged that the fracas in the mosque arose from religious differences between factions. Before Mr Raffik began his evidence, Mr Augustyn refused a defence application at the end of the State case for the discharge of the three accused. Mr Raffik told the court he was leaving the main hall of the mosque after prayers when he heard shouts and screams. In a smaller hall, he saw a crowd milling and pushing, and people hitting and kicking each other. He also saw sjamboks raised to strike. He did not see who the attackers were, nor who was being hit, because he was shocked to see such an incident in the mosque and wanted to leave. As he was trying to get out he was punched and he struck back. The case continues.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Oct 81 p 11]

MINISTER AGAINST MIXED MARRIAGES--Durban.--The Reverend Charles Gordon of the Durban North Presbyterian Church has stated there will be no mixed marriages in his church. Mr Gordon, who is also moderator of the Durban Presbytery, told his congregation in a sermon last Sunday morning he would not conduct mixed-marriages services in his church. This was contrary to a recent instruction by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church for ministers to conduct such marriages in contravention of the Mixed Marriages Act. Approached later for comment, Mr Gordon said, he could see no point in asking ministers to break the law. However, he emphasised, he was not against mixed marriages and was determined to work for change in South Africa. But he would not be a party to civil obedience. Many members of Mr Gordon's congregation told THE CITIZEN they fully supported his stand on the Mixed Marriages Act. They admired his courage in saying that he would not be party to civil disobedience. One of his congregation told THE CITIZEN he hoped more ministers in the church would take a similar stand to that of Mr Gordon. He claimed the ruling body in the Presbyterian Church was out of touch with the views of ordinary parishioners on the issue. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Oct 81 p 11]

SOWETO ECONOMIC BURDEN--Estimates of the cost of providing housing for low-income groups in Soweto from now till the turn of the century range from R20 000-million to more than R100 000-million. This was said by Mr Louis Rive, chairman of the

Greater Soweto Planning Council, when he addressed the annual dinner of the Transvaal Society of Chartered Accountants in Johannesburg this week. "No government can make this type of money available on a sub-economic basis," he said. "The State alone cannot shoulder the burden. I am delighted at the initial intimation of the Viljoen panel of experts that the principle of greater private sector involvement has been accepted by the Government. "I am hopeful that the new dispensation that will now evolve will result in maximum private sector and community involvement." Mr River aid self-help was part of the Black man's cultural heritage and was a powerful force which should be harnessed to his own and the country's benefit. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Oct 81 p 3]

HNP VS. CISKEI PROPOSALS--The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, has attacked the latest consolidation proposals for the Ciskei. The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, announced on Thursday that about 90 000 ha of land would be added to the Ciskei. Mr Marais said the Government had already announced two consolidation programmes, in 1972 and 1975. "Each time their proposals have been shown up as having acted wrongly, or unscientifically. No doubt they will also later announce further proposals to correct the latest ones as well." Mr Marais said while he had not yet had the opportunity of studying the plans in detail, it appeared the Government was trying desperately to make the Ciskei economically viable. To achieve this it was giving away highly developed and productive White farms, state forest reserves and the Kat River tobacco and citrus cooperatives. Mr Marais said the decision forced White farmers to take a painful decision: to sell out or find themselves at the mercy of the Ciskei.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 81 p 11]

R100 MILLION FOR CISKEI--King William's Town.--Ciskeian national Development Corporation (CNDC) yesterday announced it had stimulated an investment of about $100-million and the creation of 10 000 employment opportunities in the Ciskei in just five years. The general manager of the CNDC, Mr F S Meisenholl said that when the corporation began its activities in April 1976, an investment of some R12-million had already been made in the Ciskei by the Xhosa Development Corporation. "Today the activities of the CNDC have already stimulated an investment (actual and contractually commited) in the Ciskei of R113,3 million," he said. He went on to say that if one considered that 12 100 jobs had been created as a result of the abovementioned investment, it could be seen that the cost per job opportunity was R9 363--low by any standards. The real impact of the entire development action must, however, be seen in its correct context. By applying a multiplying factor of one and a half jobs, which are created outside industry for every one created in industry, and multiplying this again by six--the average Ciskeian family--it can be seen that 96 000 people have directly benefited from an improved standard of living due to the CNDC's activities in the Ciskei. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 81 p 19]

RAIN FOR MAIZE AREAS--South Africa's major maize producing areas need rain within the next week or two to ensure a good 1981/82, September to April, crop, National Association of Maize Producers' Organisations general manager Pieter Gouws says. He told Reuters by telephone from Bothaville, Orange Free State, very little maize had been planted in the main growing region, where plantings usually stretch from

mid-October to mid-November, because of dry conditions. Gouws said, however, if widespread rains fell in the next week or so, prospects for the 1981/82 crops were good as there was already substantial sub-soil moisture in production areas. The agriculture department's final official estimate of last season's crop put maize output at a record 14.2-million tons, sharply up from 1979/80's actual outturn of 10,73-million. Gouws noted that last season's plantings were also delayed and that there was less sub-soil moisture at this stage last year. He said in the Northwest Free State and Western Transvaal, which together produce about 80 percent of the maize crop, very little maize had been planted. In the eastern production areas, however, which included the Eastern Transvaal and Natal and produced around 20 percent of the domestic crop, planting had proceeded more or less normally, he said. Where plantings have been deferred, producers need about 25 mm of rain in the next week or so to provide sufficient surface moisture to begin planting. [Text] [Jchannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 81 p 22]

TRANSKEI SOLDIER DEATHS--Libode.--Fourteen Transkeian soldiers were killed instantly and 39 injured when their army truck overturned at Gosshill, near Libode on Thursday night. The Transkei CID chief, Colonel Stan Funani, said the injured were taken to the St Barnabas Hospital, a few kilometres from the scene of the accident. He said the tragedy occurred when the truck, which was returning to Umtala from Lusikisiki, failed to negotiate a bend. A St Barnabas Hospital spokesman said 12 soldiers were admitted on Thursday night with serious injuries while 27 were treated and discharged. One of the seriously injured was later transferred to the Umtata Hospital intensive care unit.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 81 p 15]

VENDA POLICE STATION ATTACK--The Venda National Force, aided by members of the South African Security Police, were still combing the area in and around Venda yesterday in search of the terrorists who attacked the Sibasa Police Station on Monday night. The massive manhunt for the attackers, thought to number at least three, was originally hampered by bad weather. Adding to the searchers' worries is the fact that Sibasa is in a thickly vegetated, mountainous region. Helicopters and dogs are being used in the search, but so far no trace has been found of the terrorists, who used Russian-made AK-47 automatic rifles and hand-grenades in the attack. A spokesman for the Venda National Force, Colonel P J Nembambula, yesterday said it was difficult to tell if the terrorists had headed towards the Zimbabwe or Mozambique borders, either of which were only about 100 km from Sibasa. Constable R Maude and Constable M E Netshitungulu were killed in the attack. The condition of Constable M A Phadziri, who was seriously injured, was improving, Col Nembambula said. Const Phadziri was transferred to Pretoria's Kalafong Hospital. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Oct 81 p 3]

CEMENT HOLDUP--The first shipment of cement--imported from Taiwan to relieve the crucial shortage prevailing in South Africa at present--failed to arrive at Durban yesterday as scheduled, due to the carrying vessel being delayed by heavy weather. This was confirmed yesterday by Hartley van Schalkwyk, general manager

of the Cement Marketing Organisation. "The vessel was due to dock in Durban yesterday, but it failed to arrive. We understand that the delay has been caused by heavy weather at sea and we now hope that it will dock in about five days time," he said. It is understood that the vessel has about 14 1/2 thousand tons of cement, which it took on in Taiwan several weeks ago. Meanwhile another vessel has already left Taiwan and is bound for Durban with a cargo of cement of about the same quantity. "We have received information that the second vessel is actually ahead of schedule, said Mr Van Schalkwyk. The Cement Marketing Organisation, in conjunction with the cement producers, have stated that supplies of imported cement will be sold at the same price as the locally produced commodity. "It was decided that our customers should not be asked to meet the extra cost incurred by the importation, which will be borne by the CMO, he explained.--[Peter Moscardi] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 81 p 24]

CSO: 4700/215

TIENTARABOUM DISCUSSES TRIP TO U.S., CANADA, UK

AB271310 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Press conference by Upper Voltan Foreign Minister Felix Tientaraboum on his return from visits to the United States, Canada and Great Britain on 26 October--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister, it is generally believed in Upper Volta that there has been very little information concerning the negotiations going on between Canada and our country. Since you personally led our delegation to these negotiations, can you tell us more about them?

[Answer] What is going on can best be described as exchanges of views between Canada and Upper Volta. There is no need for us to negotiate because there is no dispute between the two countries. We made this second visit to Canada in order to reach agreement on a program to be implemented in the coming years. This was the purpose of the recent meeting which took place in a very friendly atmosphere. Everything was done to make the Upper Voltan delegation feel comfortable, materially and psychologically. Without going into details, I can tell you that the results are beyond our expectations.

[Question] Mr Minister, we do not want to be inquisitive but can you tell us something about these results?

[Answer] [Passage indistinct] We cannot give you any details now but we can inform you that we went there with about 20 projects and more than 10 of them were accepted and will be financed. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Mr Minister, we know that your delegation also visited Great Britain. What can you tell us about this visit?

[Answer] Our visit to Great Britain was of particular significance [words indistinct]. As you know, Great Britain is a country of great technical and technological experience. As you also know, Great Britain is a great trading nation. [passage indistinct] We deemed it necessary, within the context of our open door policy, to make contact with that country. [passage indistinct] we must go out to meet people and not wait for people to come to us. [passage indistinct]

CSO: 4719/167

CMRPN SUSPENDS RIGHT TO STRIKE; UNIONS WARNED

AB020924 Paris AFP in French 1456 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Ouagadougou, 1 Nov (AFP)--The right to strike has been suspended until further notice in Upper Volta, by decision of the Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress [CMRPN], headed by Col Saye Zerbo, head of state, the Upper Voltan Radio announced on Sunday.

In another development, Alexandre Zoungrana, minister of works and public service, on Satuday issued a strong warning to the Upper Voltan trade unions, notably the Voltan Trade Union Confederation [CSV], and Soumane Toure, its secretary general.

He stated that the government opposed any attempt at subversion when he met the secretaries general of the four central trade unions in the country (National Confederation of Voltan Workers, CNTV; Voltan Trade Union Confederation, CSV; Voltan Workers Trade Union Federation, USTV; Voltan Organization of Free Trade Unions, OVSL).

The minister's warning to the unions follows a recent meeting of the CSV's union council during which Soumane Toure strongly criticized the military authorities and the government for the restriction on trade union freedom in the country since 25 November 1981, date of the coup d'etat.

The CSV [words indistinct] deliberate restriction, we have initiated a struggle to demand the complete lifting of this restriction, Soumane Toure said. He also invited the other central unions to join the CSV to continue the fight.

CSO: 4719/167

BRIEFS

CIVIL SERVANTS SALARIES ADJUSTMENT--It will be recalled that during the last cabinet meeting, the government examined the cases of the Upper Voltan workers. Concerning this point, Finance Minister Edmond Ky this morning received the press in his office in order to give more information to the public. Here is Mr Ky's statement to our colleague Oussoni Zorome: [Begin recording] As the government's spokesman said recently, the cabinet examined the case of the salaries of civil servants. This was because of the obvious fact that the civil servants' purchasing power has deteriorated because of the rise in prices observed during the period. The cause of this rise lies mainly in the petroleum products. As you know, fuels and petroleum products constitute strategic and rare commodities. Fuels and petroleum products are used in most sectors of the country's activities with the result that their very high prices have repercussions on the prices of services and products. In order to remedy this erosion of the civil servants' purchasing power, the government during its last meeting discussed this case and decided to readjust salaries during 1982. [Excerpts] [AB281444 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 28 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/167

MUGABE BACKS DISTRIBUTION OF LAND TO PEASANTS

Need To Resolve Issue

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday that there can never be any peace in Zimbabwe until the peasants are given enough land.

He told a packed meeting of white farmers at the Centenary country club that although the Government was getting co-operation from the mainstream of commercial farming in its endeavours to acquire more land for redistribution, there were some recalcitrant elements.

"Some farmers are resorting to all kinds of tricks to circumvent Government policy. Land which is obviously unoccupied, is being occupied by the neighbouring farmer who regards land vacated some time ago as his own.

"I do hope that those of you with land to spare can allocate it to the State. We are not seizing it, but buying it from you and would like you to be understanding in this matter.

"We can never have peace in this country unless the peasant population is satisfied in relation to the land issue."

The Prime Minister urged farmers to assist the Government to promote the welfare of farm workers by paying the statutory minimum wage of $30 a month.

He said the Government would have wished to legislate for a higher minimum wage, but took the sympathetic view that commercial farming had been hard hit by the cumulative effects of war, droughts, thefts, and damage by animals.

"And yet there was not the same response from farmers to commitment to the minimum wage act as there was, perhaps, from the mining sector.

"Some farmers circumvented regulations in a variety of ways. They embarked on a policy of retrenchment. In other cases they decided to transform the position of workers from full-time to part-time so as to make the burden on wages lighter."

Mr Mugabe said this circumvention of Government policy on wages was only attributable to a minority of farmers.

The Prime Minister cited the shortage of machinery, spare parts, and fertiliser, as some of the difficulties faced by farmers.

Mr Mugabe said until the country was able to earn more money from its exports, the Government could not increase foreign currency allocations to all sectors of the economy.

Zimbabwe, he added, like other developing countries, did not determine the price of its export commodities.

The Prime Minister expressed optimism that present transport difficulties would be resolved within six months.

He said the Government inherited the problem of having too many locomotives in a state of disrepair. This was exacerbated by South Africa's decision to withdraw its locomotives from Zimbabwe.

"I am happy to say they are now considering giving 26 locomotives to us to use together with Zambia and Zaire."

Mr Mugabe also addressed an enthusiastic crowd of about 25 000 people at a rally in Sipolilo.

Racialism 'Must Be Stamped Out'

Mr Mugabe told white farmers at Centenary yesterday that while the Government was determined to maintain high standards in health and education, no racialism could be tolerated.

Expressing his views on the two issues the farmers cited as the most sensitive to them, Mr Mugabe made it clear that the Government's acceptance of private hospitals and schools did not compromise its stand against racialism.

He said while the Government would not interfere with existing private medical institutions, it was firmly opposed to the establishment of structures designed to preserve racial exclusivity.

"We are dismayed at attempts to circumvent policy by establishing a network of private hospitals in areas where there is an adequate supply of medical service.

"We are not opposed to individuals taking initiative to establish private institutions in areas where such amenities are scarce or non-existent."

He urged the white farming community to promote the "positive policy of reconciliation" by adopting practical measures to improve relations between the black peasant and white commercial sectors.

He assured white farmers that they were welcome to live in Zimbabwe, pointing out that if this were not the case, no incentives would have been offered to them.

Mr Mugabe thanked all those farmers who had responded to the call for higher productivity and for reconciliation and unity.

Land, The 'Driving Force'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Hunger for Land"]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister was speaking figuratively when he told farmers in Centenary that there could never be any peace in the country until the peasants are given enough land. All Zimbabweans, particularly those who live in the farming areas, are now enjoying freedom and tranquillity such as they have not experienced for years.

But Mr Mugabe was hammering home a point that has been made time and again. Land was the driving force behind the war. Land was the issue that dominated the Lancaster House conference. And it is the hunger for land that has created the squatter problem we are now experiencing on a national scale.

It is a hunger that must be satisfied. The message is clear for all to see.

Yet there are still some people who, for motives of greed, prejudice or whatever, do not want to see it. This is a highly dangerous attitude. The Government has an obligation to the people which it must fulfil. The pressures on Mr Mugabe and his colleagues are well-nigh irresistible.

So far the Prime Minister has taken a reasonable and patient line on the issue. He has made it clear that land will not be seized: it will be bought. And he has asked for co-operation and understanding from farmers. Let us hope that it will be speedily forthcoming from them all. There must be no more fiddling and feet-dragging.

The Government has treated the commercial farmers handsomely, and that policy has brought a rich harvest of benefits to both sides.

The flawed and twisted thinking of a recalcitrant minority must not be allowed to jeopardise the great progress that has been made. The people must have land. It is in the interests of us all to see that their genuine needs and aspirations are satisfied as soon as possible.

CSO: 4700/213

COMPLETION OF BEIRA-UMTALI PIPELINE SCHEDULED

Salisbury THE BUSINESS-HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text] **MAJOR repairs to the Beira-Umtali pipeline will be completed by the end of this month and pumping of refined products will begin in early December.**

"We are still on schedule for the completion of major works by the end of October," Lonrho Zimbabwe director Mr Ken Scheepers said this week.

As of Sunday night only 3 km of the 40 km stretch through the Pungwe Flats, which had to be replaced, needed wrapping. This is the equivalent of two days' work. The rest is all back in the ground.

"Whenever the pipe has had to be cut for handling purposes we only need four days to complete the final welding.

"Then pressure testing will commence. This will take between two to six weeks depending on whether any leaks are discovered. If all goes well this should be finished in a fortnight. Six weeks is being very pessimistic," said Mr Scheepers.

But before those tests can begin a 200 m stretch running through a minefield on the border between Zimbabwe and Mozambique has to be lifted out.

Although army engineers have cleared a right-of-way on either side of the pipeline they have now to clear a wider stretch.

Once this has been done replacement piping will be slotted in.

Mr Scheepers said that this was merely a precaution as the original 200 m section could have been damaged. It was better to be safe than sorry.

"Pumping station operatives are due to arrive during the next fortnight. Most are Portuguese and their work permits have been approved by the Mozambique Government," he added.

"So we are still looking to start up in December. Costs are also still within the project's $12 million budget."

Cleaning materials are to be pumped in at Beira in the first week in December. These are to be pushed up the pipeline by a shipment of diesel. Mr Scheepers said that the cleansing agents will take about two weeks to emerge at the storage tanks at Feruka refinery followed by 14 000 tonnes of diesel. It will take that long to fill the pipeline completely.

SHIPMENT

The actual size of the diesel shipment is not known, but it is likely to be more than 14 000 tonnes.

Meanwhile, conversion works linking the pipeline exit to storage tanks at the refinery are almost complete, according to Mr Bob Yeoman, general manager of Central African Petroleum Refineries Ltd.

"We are ready to receive the remaining crude oil still in the pipeline and we will be in a position to take refined products by the end of November," said Mr Yeoman.

Crude oil remaining in the pipeline between Maforga and Umtali is due to be discharged at Feruka by this weekend.

Negotiations between the governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique on the question of royalty payments to the authorities in Maputo have still to be resolved.

The Mozambicans are understood to be still holding out for a tariff of $30 a tonne.

NO DECISION

Asked to comment on the stalemate a spokesman for the Ministry of Transport would only say: "No decisions have been reached. The matter is still under discussion."

As for the future of out-dated refinery there is no word either from the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development. Mr Yeoman said that CAPREF is still awaiting a decision. "We understand that the ministry and the Government are waiting for the World Bank energy report."

Senior ministry officials were not available for comment.

CSO: 4700/213

MUGABE REASSURES NATION ABOUT FUEL SUPPLIES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] **THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr Mugabe, yesterday assured the nation that there was no cause for anxiety about the fuel situation in the country.**

Mr Mugabe, who was addressing local farmers and businessmen at Bindura High School yesterday afternoon, said that although he accepted that the beef industry had been hit by the fuel shortage, stocks were improving every day.

The shortage was not of the Government's making. South Africa had decided to tighten the screw on the country's transport.

The problem had been heightened by two derailments in South Africa and Mozambique, he said.

The Prime Minister assured farmers that their future depended entirely on themselves.

"The Government will not stand in your way. On the contrary, we shall stand by you, and there will be no conflict between us.

"Farmers need not have any fear about their future. As long as you comply with the Government's wishes we shall continue to hold you in our esteem."

On the transport problem, Mr Mugabe said the Government was working hard to improve the railway system. "In another year we shall have electrified part of it."

He added that 25 more locomotives would be available this month, and another 35 later to enable Zimbabwe to export its products.

"Until we are able to export the bulk of our products, there is bound to be a shortage of foreign currency," he said.

He encouraged farmers to plough as much land as they could and produce an abundant crop in the coming season.

He was delighted that those in the cattle industry were improving their stocks.

However, the national beef quota had not yet improved. This was posing difficulties to entry into the European Economic Community.

Earlier yesterday morning Mr Mugabe officially opened the Chindunduma Youth Academy at Camp Haven near Shamva.

The Prime Minister heaped praises on Danish Aid from People to People, and Swedish aid organisation SIDA, for their help in setting up and building the academy.

Addressing a second rally at Madziwa near Bindura soon afterwards, Mr Mugabe said the academy would be handed over to the local people when the refugee children brought back from Mozambique finished their schooling there.

The hand-over would start next year when Grade 1 children would enter Grade 2, thus providing vacancies for local children.

The Prime Minister said Chindunduma was built to a knowledge the gratitude felt by freedom fighters for the help they received from the people of the rea where the armed struggle started in earnest in 1972.

He said another national youth centre was being established in the area to train young people in various skills and to provide basic military training.

Vigilant

"Don't get frightened when you hear the sound of guns," he joked. "Those

will be your children practising to shoot. You never know, we might need their military skills in the future."

Mr Mugabe, who was accompanied by Minister of State, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, told the crowd of about 3 000 that the explosions at Inkomo Barracks had destroyed only the ammunition, but not the guns.

"They were the results of attempts at sabotage by South Africa," he said. "But they had also served to teach us to be vigilant all the time."

Turning to unity, he said, he was laying the ground for a merger between ZAPU and ZANU (PF).

"We must begin to look at Zimbabweans as one people, and not as separate tribes," he said.

"That is why we invited ZAPU to join the Government."

The Prime Minister attacked Government ministers who wished to employ in their ministries only those people who came from the same areas as themselves. "Pasi navo (Down with them)," he said.

"The Government must see itself as responsible for every Zimbabwean, irrespective of who they are, where they come from or which political party they belong to," he said. "It must cater for all in the same manner."

Also present were the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi; the Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo; the Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze; the Deputy Minister of Works, Mr Rwizi Ziyenge; and the Deputy Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr George Rutanhire.

Mr Mugabe addressed a third rally in Zvipadze, Bindura, where he later attended a fund-raising dinner dance.

CSO: 4700/213

PUBLIC WILL FEEL PINCH IN CUTS OF ALLOCATIONS

Salisbury THE BUSINESS-HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Keith Atkinson, Angus Macmillan]

[Text] **FOREIGN currency allocations in the commercial and industrial sectors, cut by just under 15 percent in the current quota period, are not expected to increase in the next six months.**

At a recent meeting of the Import Control Policy Advisory Committee (ICPAC) members were advised by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce that there was an overall 10 percent cut in the allocation from the Treasury.

However there would be no cuts to essential commodies such as fuel, fertilizer, pharmaceutical products and service approved projects.

This means an effective cut for commerce and industry of 14.9 percent.

The meeting was also told that new projects requiring allocations would only be entered into if they were absolutely essential or export earning.

Christmas trade will not be affected, however, as the main impact of cuts on low priority and luxury goods will only be felt early next year.

Mr Bert Yarwood, president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) believed one of the main reasons for the move was the transport bottle-neck, which had slowed down the export of high earning commodities.

He cited the example of crops, such as tobacco, manufactured products and steel.

"Because foreign exchange has not been generated by exports, we are faced with a cash flow problem," he said.

Mr Yarwood added that allocations had to be reserved for essential imports and there was unlikely to be an improvement in the first six months of 1982.

"However for the long-term good of this country, people should be willing to forego luxuries," he said.

Although commercial sector cuts have averaged 15 percent, non essential items have been far harder hit than those deemed necessary.

In some cases cuts have been total (100 percent), whereas in others they have been less than 15 percent.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Trade and Commerce gave the following examples of cuts in import allocations.

- Non-educational books and magazines — 47 percent.
- Tinned fish and non-essential electrical appliances — 100 percent.
- General photographic materials — 47 percent.
- Dried fruit — 33 percent.
- Scotch whisky — 30 percent.
- Sports goods — 28 percent.

The spokesman added that educational books and periodicals had not been seriously affected as they fell under a special reserve allocation.

All cuts were totally impartial and based on a priority rating devised by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in 1975.

Importers were unanimous in their concern for the latest restrictions and said that the man in the street would feel the pinch.

Photographic suppliers, Kodak, said that their 47 percent cut from October 1, combined with a 5 percent reduction in the previous quota, had depleted their imports by 53 percent in the last four months.

"We are now getting about 40 percent of what we were importing at the beginning of the year and if this pattern continues, we may have to consider laying off staff," a spokesman said.

Electrical wholesalers, Corbett and Johnson, have had an overall cut of 20 percent on their wide range of spares and products.

As a company spokesman put it: "We now have an acute shortage in all our stocks and our customers will suffer."

Our Bulawayo correspondent reports that Philpott and Collins will be closing their bookstore in Salisbury at the end of the year because of the cuts.

A spokesman for the Book Centre said their allocation had been more than halved, but the effect was cushioned as the firm also has an educational section.

"We are OK for Christmas but I think the crunch will come in about March next year," he said.

The spokesman mentioned that his company had no policy of retrenchment of staff.

Mr Barney Pycroft, managing director of P M Barbour (Pvt.) Ltd, said the department store's allocation had dropped by 28,7 percent, and the effect would be felt in about six months.

He realised that some of the merchandise was low priority but other items were household goods which were not manufactured locally.

The general feeling of the commercial sector was expressed by one businessman who said, "What are import allocations?"

CSO: 4700/213

ONE-PARTY STATE ISSUE: CONTROVERSIAL BUT CRUCIAL

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Nov 81 p 10

[Editorial: "One-Party State"]

[Text]

THE idea of a one-party state in Zimbabwe remains a topical and controversial issue. Indeed, it is a crucial issue.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is well aware of this. A keen protagonist of the one-party system, he wisely avoids making a rash decision on the question and keeps flying the kite.

The intention, as we see it, is to expose the issue to the widest spectrum of intensive and extensive debate and scrutiny by informed, incisive minds, with a view to laying bare all the pros and cons of the matter. This is most desirable and indispensable for a wise decision.

The question of the one-party state is two-forked. The first is the idea of the one-party state *per se* — that is, its desirability or undesirability. The second is the modality — that is, the method of bringing it about.

We have no doubt about the desirability of the one-party system for our country, as for other African states and nascent nations. It is a question of values — and correct values, for that matter.

We believe that peace, unity and stability are supreme values for our country. They are the conditions for national development and happiness. They are easier to achieve in a one-party state than in a multi-party system.

The one-party system synchronises with the political culture, history and tradition of the African people.

It is a way to adapt the modern political form and make it intelligible and acceptable to the African people. The idea of people of the same country belonging to different groups is culturally incomprehensible among the African people. There is no such thing in their tradition and history.

Groups are hostile to one another; and they regard each other as enemies, and not rivals or opponents. Hence the constant fights among the followers of different parties.

It is perhaps these disruptive fights that the advocates of the multi-party system regard as freedom and democracy.

We agree with the Prime Minister's formula for bringing about the one-party system in Zimbabwe. Political leaders must come together, work out a formula for unity and sell it to their parties or to the people as a whole through a referendum.

We cannot over-emphasise the importance of a broad unity agreement encompassing all the viable and relevant shades of political persuasion. This will guarantee the peace, unity and stability our country needs for progress and prosperity.

The idea that the one-party system is a dictatorship and that democracy resides only in a multi-party system is a worn out myth that has long been exploded by political empiricism.

There is opposition in a one-party system, and removal of incompetent and dictatorial

leaders is no more difficult than in a multi-party system.

Democracy means effective political participation in decision-making at grassroot level. The greater the base of participation, the deeper the level of democracy.

The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole would be well advised to study further the merits and demerits of the one-party system vis-a-vis the multi-party system.

CSO: 4700/213

'NOTHING SINISTER ABOUT 5TH BRIGADE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] THE formation of the Fifth Brigade was not for imposing the Government's plans for a one-party state, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on the Appropriation (1981-1982) Bill on the Ministry of Defence vote for $280 461 000, Mr Munangagwa said the Government had no programme for a one-party state.

He also denied suggestions by Senator Archie Wilson that the Korean - instructed Fifth Brigade had been formed to help Mozambique or to guard selected installations or persons.

Senator Wilson asked the minister to justify the expense of this new unit in light of the number of British military instructors already in Zimbabwe.

He asked how the Korean assistance compared with the British military aid and added: "I do not recall the Koreans, in isolation from the Chinese, having been successful in military operations."

The minister said that the Fifth Brigade had been formed to accommodate the two extra armies in the country after independence (ZIPRA and ZANLA). When the Prime Minister visited Korea, Zimbabwe was offered a grant of "military hardware" worth £12,5 million, he said.

The British training team in Zimbabwe was not equipped to do all the necessary training, and was already fully committed.

"Being a non-aligned country we have relations with countries in the West and in the East," said Mr Munangagwa, and to prove that Zimbabwe was fully non - aligned "we have the British training four brigades and the Koreans training the fifth".

Senator Wilson also asked the minister whether it was true that a Korean ship carrying military equipment for Zimbabwe had demanded rations and diesel fuel from the Government for the return journey.

Mr Munangagwa said there was an agreement between the two countries which covered the question of supplies.

The board of inquiry into the explosion at Inkomo Barracks had made its report to the Prime Minister, and he would make a statement on the issue "in the very near future", the minister told Senator Wilson.

He said that demobilisation had begun at the end of last month and 36 ex-combatants had been demobbed in that time.

This month the expected demobilisation figure was 700 and in November 1 000. "As we go on the figures will increase," said Mr Munangagwa.

The issue of double pay books being held by military personnel was also raised by Senator Wilson. The minister said the Government was "extremely concerned" about this, and "everything possible is being done to hunt down and trace" those guilty of drawing two salaries a month.

The pay for unattested personnel had been stopped with effect from September, he said.

The results of investigations into the affair would be available in six months, "bearing in mind that it has to examine approximately 70 000 accounts".

Military police had carried out a "nation-wide" survey to determine the extent of misuse of Government transport, and abusing their authority.

The minister told Senator George Hartley that the Government did not "advertise the composition of its army headquarters. In my view I do not think it is proper to state the composition of our defence headquarters in terms of the identity of officers."

Senator Hartley asked

for the names and curriculum vitae of the officers as this had been normal practice in the past, he said. He also asked for the figures relating to the number of high-ranking army officers.

Mr Munangagwa said there were two lieutenant generals, three major-generals and 13 brigadiers, eight of whom had been commissioned by the present Government.

He said he would like to "correct the impression" that black officers had been promoted at the expense of whites. "With promotions in the army, if we look at the proportions of those promoted since we came to power, putting ZANLA and ZIPRA on one side, and the former Rhodesian army on the other, the people to complain would be ZIPRA and ZANLA."

He said the two guerilla armies were larger than the former Rhodesian army, and integrating the three armies had also meant integrating the three commands. This necessarily involved the commissioning of guerilla commanders, "but not the former Rhodesian army officers because they were already commissioned".

The purpose of the army was not just for war, and the Government was introducing a new concept of the army in which it would participate in the economic endeavours of the country.

"This cannot be achieved overnight, but we believe our army commanders are doing everything possible to realise this objective," he said.

He told Senator Hartley that army vehicles could not be used to carry agricultural produce like fertiliser because the army itself was short of transport.

Senator Terence Oatt asked the minister how many members of the military forces had been integrated into the national army to date.

There were 39 battalions integrated and three in the process, Mr Munangagwa said. — Zana.

CSO: 4700/213

CANADIAN AID WILL BUY LOCOMOTIVES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] CANADA is to provide Zimbabwe with more than $12 million in soft loans to buy locomotives and other urgent needs, the Canadian Secretary of State, Mr Mark MacGuigan, announced in Ottawa recently.

He said that more than $3 million of the total amount would be provided through the Canadian International Development Agency for the purchase of five locomotives and related spare parts.

Mr MacGuigan also said that the Canadian locomotives—to be delivered during the first half of 1982 — would help Zimbabwe move its exports more efficiently

He added that the Canadian International Development Agency would also provide a soft loan for more than $8 million to Zimbabwe for the purchase of Canadian graders, combine harvesters, fertiliser, veterinary supplies, rural electrification equipment and irrigation equipment.

INFRASTRUCTURE

"Under the terms of the line of credit, the Canadian goods are to be purchased over the next four years. They are to assist Zimbabwe to develop new and rehabilitated infrastructure in rural areas," he said.

He said the Canadian aid was in line with its pledge at Zimcord to assist Zimbabwe and he disclosed that Canada's assistance would be in the reconstruction, rural development, agriculture, power, transport and mineral development fields, according to a statement released by the Canadian High Commission in Salisbury.

CSO: 4700/213

GDR TEAM DUE SOON TO SIGN TRADE ACCORD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] **A MAJOR trade agreement will be signed in Salisbury on Monday between Zimbabwe and the German Democratic Republic.**

The agreement will be signed by the German Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Friedmar Clausnitzer, who is due to arrive in Salisbury at the weekend.

The head of the visiting seven-member trade delegation from the GDR, Mr Wolgang Bruckner, said discussions were currently under way with Government officials to finalise details of the agreement.

Mr Bruckner said his country was interested in participating in Zimbabwe's economy on the basis of the possibilities existing in the GDR and on the willingness of the Zimbabwe Government.

"It is the aim of our delegation to talk to officials from different ministries to identify the possibilities of economic co-operation and also agree on working steps to be taken within the framework of that co-operation," he said.

Mr Bruckner added that there was "good scope for developing the already existing warm political relations into the economic field". He said that during the recent visit to the GDR by the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, agreement had been reached on possible GDR participation in the fields of agriculture, rural resettlement, irrigation and rural electrification.

Mr Bruckner said that although Zimbabwe's economic structures were "comprehensive and encouraging", the problem of transport was "the main bottleneck" to slowing economic growth.

ASSIST

Asked whether the GDR could assist Zimbabwe in the transport field, Mr Bruckner said: "If the Government of Zimbabwe asks us to take part in improving the transport system, we will be prepared to analyse the requirements and enter into joint operation".

He said his country was also helping improve the transport system in Mozambique, including the provision of port facilities to improve the Beira and Maputo harbours.

Mr Bruckner, who is also the GDR director-general in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, said these developments would go a long way towards easing Zimbabwe's transport problems.

He added that discussions were being held to pave the way for GDR participation in SADCC projects.

Mr Bruckner said that SADCC was a "very important organisation" which would bring "the progressive people in Southern Africa closer together and strengthen the economic base of member countries". — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/213

SOUTH AFRICAN PRICES SEEM HARMING MAIZE SALES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 15

[Text] **THE chairman of the Grain Producers' Association, Mr Bill Francis, yesterday expressed fears that Zimbabwe may lose its maize export market to South Africa if it does not establish a reliable transport system.**

In an interview he said South Africa was trying to undercut Zimbabwe by selling its maize at "a cheaper price than ours".

The move, he said, was "a systematic campaign" aimed at strangling Zimbabwe economically.

He said South Africa had taken advantage of its reliable transport system and reduced its grain export prices so that it could have more buyers than Zimbabwe.

"There is a growing competition among grain producing countries because each one wanted to sell its grain as quickly as possible," he said.

But Zimbabwe could not afford to reduce its grain export price because it was paying heavily on transport costs due to the lack of reliable transport, a problem which was created by South Africa itself, he said.

"We, unlike the South Africans have to hire our own transport to deliver the maize to markets and we just cannot afford to reduce our prices, otherwise, we would be running at a loss," said Mr Francis.

He added that South Africa was buying its maize from the producers at $95 a tonne and selling at $90 a tonne to export markets.

This figure was highly subsidised by the South African Government, he said.

Mr Francis said the Grain Marketing Board was buying the maize from the producers at $120 a tonne.

And the average price of Zimbabwe's export grain is estimated at $154 a tonne.

Mr Francis admitted the Zimbabwean price was high and there was a scramble for markets between the two countries.

"The South Africans have been competing with us in selling maize to Zaire, but we have been beaten because we have not got the wagons to send to Zaire," he said.

However, the only advantage was that politically, Zimbabwe was more accepted than South Africa.

"But we're still threatened until a reliable transport system is found," Mr Francis said.

The deputy representative in Zimbabwe for the World Food Programme, Mr Desmond Taylor, said fears that most African countries would be forced to buy South African maize because it was cheaper, were unjustified.

"Most of their maize is yellow and it is not in high demand in many countries," he said.

Besides, African countries would prefer to buy maize from Zimbabwe than South Africa because of the latter's racial policies.

Mr Taylor said Taiwan was now South Africa's biggest buyer of maize, while Zimbabwe sold its maize to Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola, Zambia and would soon start shipments to Mali and Senegal.

He admitted that the shortage of locomotives was the main reason behind the high prices and that this would in the long run force other countries to look elsewhere for grain.

CSO: 4700/213

COMMENTARY ON NEED FOR GRAIN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 14

[Editorial: "Against the Grain"]

[Text] THE world is heading for a record wheat harvest this year — but this, regrettably, does not refer to Zimbabwe, which faces a deficit and must import this vital product.

This year provides a disappointing chapter in the wheat story. Twenty years ago hardly any was planted, but by 1976 there was self-sufficiency and a surplus for export. Now, there might be a flour shortage.

There is plenty of maize, but that is not an adequate substitute. For lower-income families bread is the second highest item in the food budget, after meat.

Because wheat requires irrigation, it is initially expensive to produce. But the need to provide water brings other benefits to the farm and the workers. But farmers have not been finding wheat a profitable crop, so production has been declining while consumption is rising.

The experts have all the figures: About 40 000 hectares are under wheat this season. Another 10 000 ha need to go to wheat each year to a total area of 200 000 ha. This would give jobs to 800 000 people.

Irrigation costs are $2 000 a hectare, so 10 000 would cost $20 million a year. This may sound like a lot of money, but it is a paltry sum compared with the extra food, and the extra employment, that would result.

The need is to translate the statistics into grains of wheat. But what is being done?

The Minister of Agriculture said two weeks ago that plans had to be made now to increase local production. These plans must be ready in time for farmers to plan before the next planting season, so that the country can get back to the 1976 position.

Zimbabwe should be an exporter, not an importer, of wheat.

CSO: 4700/213

PM SAYS SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE LINKS TO REMAIN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

GLENDALE.

TRADE links with South Africa will continue, even though the Pretoria Government is trying to strangle Zimbabwe economically, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told white farmers here yesterday afternoon.

"We know they are doing this because we have denounced their political policies but we shall not stop criticising until they have abandoned these inhuman policies," the Prime Minister said.

Commenting on Zimbabwe's transport problems, Mr Mugabe said the situation was expected to improve within the next six months.

Zimbabwe had been badly hit, especially by the shortage of railway locomotives which had affected overseas markets. "I must admit this problem has been with us for a long time but we hope it ends in six months."

He said Zimbabwe was buying locomotives which would be used to clear the backlog of maize to export markets, "but this is only a temporary measure as we intend to switch from diesel to electricity."

On the question of fuel, Mr Mugabe told the farmers that the reserves in the country had improved recently. There was a satisfactory amount of diesel, he said, and assured them that there was no need to panic. "The reserves we have now are better than they were three weeks ago."

Mr Mugabe, who was replying to a farmer who said the shortage was affecting farming, assured them that whenever there was a shortage farmers would get priority.

The Prime Minister said the Government attached great importance to farmers and he assured them of a bright future in Zimbabwe as long as they conformed to Government policies.

"I want to assure you that your future in this country is bright as long as I am in power." — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/213

COUNTRY HIT BY DRUGS SHORTAGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] **ZIMBABWE is critically short of prescription drugs — particularly those for dealing with hypertension — leading pharmacists in Salisbury confirmed yesterday.**

One pharmacist said there was a shortage of all types of drugs, but Protension and Brinidon, the two most important in treating hypertension, were the most scarce.

Doctors tried to find substitutes, but the patient's body did not always agree with the alterrative drug.

"A patient's blood pressure may go up or down depending on how he reacts to the drug. He has to go back and forth to the doctor until a suitable alternative is found."

Most of the pharmacists contacted said the shortage had lasted for over a month — the longest period they had experienced.

The Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, said in Parliament on Tuesday that the demand for hypertension drugs had increased, but the situation was under control.

He said the drug companies were trying to meet export obligations as well as supply the domestic market.

The main reason for the shortage of drugs was the lack of foreign exchange.

Another pharmacist said there was a shortage of pre-natal vitamins for pregnant women and doctors had instead prescribed a one - month supply of multi-vitamins, hoping that the shortage would be over before women ran out.

"When I don't have what they need, they just have to shop around until they find what they want."

The pharmacist said he had not known as serious a drug shortage since he arrived in the country in 1974.

He submitted an order of 35 drugs to a wholesale company and only two were in stock. But the shortage was expected to improve in a few weeks.

CSO: 4700/213

UNITE FOR PROGRESS, ZAMBEZI FOLK TOLD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] THE Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, yesterday urged people in the Zambezi Valley to unite and help resettled families.

Addressing the Doma people and other residents of Chapoto in the Kanyemba area, near the border with Zambia, Dr Zvobgo said: "Through unity and self-reliance, this valley can be turned into a flourishing intensive farming area."

The valley was fertile and had several rivers which made it ideal for commercial farming, he said.

"I have been sent by the Prime Minister, to get first-hand information on the problems facing you," said the minister. "During our tour of Matabeleland north and south, we saw the social life and problems of the people who live there. That's why I have come here to get information on your own problems."

He said he would see the ministers of health and of education and urge them to send professionals to work in the valley and help the people.

The area has only one clinic with one trained nurse. The ministers concerned will be asked to deploy more staff to the area.

Food supplies and clothing will be sent through the district council in the area. — Zimbabwe Information Services.

CSO: 4700/213

HANSARD RUNS INTO PRINTING SNAGS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] THE daily Parliamentary and Senate report, Hansard, has run into a new problem — a printing crisis.

Government Printers can no longer cope with the reports because of other Government printing demands and an acute shortage of skilled staff, particularly compositors.

Hansard is already in trouble because of a shortage of shorthand writers.

The compositors have left because of better pay in the commercial printing field. The normal complement of 15 to 20 compositors is down to only three.

Commercial printers have already been asked to tender for the Hansard contract, but it is understood few are interested.

Most firms already have a full work load and are said to be reluctant to undertake a contract with the exacting daily deadlines demanded by Hansard.

Although the print order is small — fewer than 2 000 copies — the major problem is the speed of type-setting.

One firm interested, however, is ZANU (PF)-owned Jongwe Publishing Company, which launched operations at the beginning of September.

A Parliamentary spokesman said last week: "It is no secret that Government Printers have problems, but no firm decision on Hansard has yet been made."

A meeting of senior House of Assembly and Senate staff to discuss the printing issue would be held soon, he said.

Officials had been awaiting the return of President of the Senate Mr Nolan Makombe from the Parliamentary conference in Fiji and Speaker of the House of Assembly Mr Didymus Mutasa from his six-week tour of Cuba and the United States.

Jongwe managing director Mr Gordon Tollins said last week that a quotation for the Hansard contract had already been lodged.

He anticipated no problem meeting the demanding production deadlines.

"We have one of the only two photo-type setting machines in commercial use in Zimbabwe. It works at very high speed," he said.

Mr Tollins said Jongwe had already run off several books since September, and would soon take over printing the ZANU (PF) party monthly, Zimbabwe News.

Announcing the launching of Jongwe in August, the party's acting secretary for publicity Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said the firm would also publish a new weekly newspaper in Shona, Ndebele and English.

Last week the Australian Government offered to help solve the acute shortage of shorthand writers by providing scholarships to Zimbabweans for a 10-month Hansard training course at the Canberra College of Advanced Education.

CSO: 4700/213

'TRANSPORT SNAGS CAUSED CURRENCY CUTS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S transport position has forced the Government to make foreign currency allocation cuts in certain quarters, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, said yesterday.

Mr Mvenge, on a tour of Philpott and Collins site in Salisbury, said this year's tobacco prices for sugar and other crops had been lower and this had lessened the country's overall availability of foreign currency.

As a result, allocations had been reduced by 10 percent, with some cuts in the commercial sector being as much as 15 percent.

"But we hope that as soon as our transport situation has improved we will be able to increase the allocation," Mr Mvenge said.

The deputy minister was briefed in the company's boardroom and then toured the factory.

Later he held talks with members of the workers' committee. He said he was satisfied with the benefits the group was offering its workers.

Mr Woody Hornbuckle, for the group, said the firm was diversifying. Stationery and general books had fallen away and they would concentrate on educational books.

All the workers would be absorbed into the education side, he said. There would be no redundancies.

The deputy minister, who also visited the Sinoia Street showroom of the group, was accompanied by the Under-Secretary for Import Control, Mr E. W. Wells.

CSO: 4700/213

CHURCHES REACT TO CHAVUNDUKA'S ACCUSATIONS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] IF the President of Zinatha, Professor Gordon Chavunduka, could remove the evil aspect of the n'angas by stopping them from accusing innocent people of being witches or wizards, he would have done his country a great service.

This was the view expressed by Zimbabwean churches last week when they outlined their declared policy with regard to Zinatha and its functions.

Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic and United Methodist churches were reacting to Dr Chavunduka's accusations a fortnight ago that they were engaged in a campaign to discredit the n'anga organisation.

All four churches said that while they fully accepted the success of herbs in curing diseases, they were, however, totally opposed to Zinatha's encouragement of superstitious beliefs and witchcraft.

They agreed that as long as members of Zinatha continued to encourage superstition and witchcraft, the Christian church would remain in conflict with the organisation's activities.

The Anglican Bishop of Mashonaland, The Right Rev. Peter Hatendi, said his church's policy towards n'angas was positive, depending on the definition of a herbalist.

If the n'anga was an expert on the medicinal properties of certain herbs, roots or leaves, the church had no quarrel with him.

But the major area of disagreement was where the n'anga divined all illnesses as having been caused by hatreds or jealousies.

FINGERS

"No n'anga ever divines the causes of illnesses as being disease viruses or germs," he said.

"Without exception, they personalise the causes and point accusing fingers at their patients' neighbours, relatives, friends, wives or husbands.

"It is that aspect of the n'anga which should never be tolerated, and which should be wiped out from our country if communal harmony is to be achieved," he said.

Because of n'angas' accusations of witchcraft, he added, brother had turned against brother, son against mother and husband against wife.

Worse still, too many murders emanated from false accusations of witchcraft.

"To do a great service to his country, Professor Chavunduka must himself embark on a campaign to convince his followers to do away with superstitious beliefs," he said.

The president of the Methodist Church in Zimbabwe, Rev. Caspen Makuzwa, said his church had never worked against n'angas as herbalists, but was totally opposed to superstition.

On Dr Chavunduka's assertion that churches were against n'angas because they feared losing their congregations, Mr Makuzwa asked whether the professor intended to turn Zinatha into a religion.

"There could never be any rivalry between the church and Zinatha because belonging to a n'anga organisation did not mean belonging to a religion.

"It is merely a healers' association, just like so many other associations in the country," he said.

The leader of the United Methodist Church, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, said herbalists had existed from time immemorial. There was no question of his church working against Dr Chavunduka's organisation.

CSO: 4700/213

AZ STANDARDS WILL BE MAINTAINED, ASSURES MINISTER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] ANYONE who doubts the ability of the former guerillas who trained to become pilots "needs to have his head examined", the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said.

During the seven-year bush war a number of friendly countries had offered to train some of Zimbabwe's young people as pilots, "and we selected from our cadres young men who had the aptitude". He added that he was "quite satisfied" that those chosen not only received the best training but also responded very well to that training.

"Anyone who doubts the ability of these young men in this field needs to have his head examined," he said to applause from several senators.

"I just cannot accept the innuendo that some of these young people trained outside are not skilled enough to fly planes in Air Zimbabwe."

The minister also told the Upper House that although Air Zimbabwe was willing to give pilots trained outside the country the "further experience and further training" they needed, the airline did not have the facilities for doing so.

As a result some of these people would be sent abroad for further training, he said, adding that at least nine would be going to Greece next month and that "France will soon be taking a number of our young people for training in air traffic control".

The minister assured the House that standards would be maintained and that selection of trainees would be based on merit alone.

Commenting on the possibility of a new international airport in Salisbury, Mr Chinamano read from an investigative report which said that because of more immediate demands on Zimbabwe's funds, particularly for rural development, "an early construction of a new terminal is out of the question".

The report suggested, instead, the expansion of existing facilities.

On the transport problem, the minister said everything possible had been done not only to ease the situation but also to circumvent a similar crisis in future.

"We feel that with the measures we have taken, by the beginning of next year our transport problems will be over."

He warned that if the South Africans, who had "for reasons best known to themselves" withdrawn their locomotives from Zimbabwe, tried to "twist our arms politically", they would "find us firm".

CSO: 4700/213

PAPER MILL EXPANSION TO REDUCE SHORTAGES

Salisbury THE BUSINESS-HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] **THE rebuilt $2.5 million paper making machine at the Norton mill of Hunyani Paper and Packaging Ltd was officially commissioned by Mr John Nkomo, Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, on Tuesday.**

In his address Mr Nkomo said there would be many benefits as a result of the machine's commissioning.

There would be employment benefits as the paper and timber industry was highly labour intensive.

The mill would also help to alleviate the shortage of paper, particularly for printers, publishers and government departments.

The Deputy Minister added that the mill could provide paper for export which was one of the factors that convinced government to allocate foreign exchange to the project.

The No 1 paper machine (PM1) was installed in Norton in the early 1950's producing the first brown kraft paper for the country. The PM 3 machine, which is more than twice the capacity was added in the 1960's.

Mr Chris Molam, general manager of the mill, said that due to political events the mill was forced to close down the PM 1 in 1975.

"During sanctions it was necessary for us to utilise many components from the PM 1 to improve performance of PM 3.

"A partial rebuild was started but was never completed," said Mr Molam.

As a sign of good faith in Zimbabwe, the go ahead was given to refurbish the machine. Commerce and industry and the Government granted the necessary foreign exchange, contractors were appointed and work began early last year.

"It was an extremely difficult task to refurbish an old machine with the problems of continuity of skills, transport bottlenecks for imports, and procurement of imported items which were becoming more scarce in growing Zimbabwe," said Mr Molam.

The project took longer to complete and cost more than was planned, but the alternative of importing a new machine would have cost more than double.

The machine cost $2.5 million of which $1 million was for imported parts, $800 000 for locally produced components, and $700 000 in labour costs.

The annual capacity of the mill to produce kraft papers will increase from 28 000 tonnes to more than 45 000 tonnes when PM 1 reaches full capacity.

Mr Molam said: "The extra capacity will allow development of exports, particularly to those SADCC neighbours who can pay."

At present there is a $100 000 export order and potential exports could earn $4 million a year.

However, these efforts were hampered by the lack of an export incentive scheme, which was scrapped last year, said Mr Molam.

Further drawbacks were escalating inflation in the costs of labour, materials and power which are reducing margins to negligible proportions in the highly competitive export markets.

On the local front some markets were threatened by substitute products.

An intensive training scheme for the machine operators was mounted as more than 80 jobs were created by the addition of PM 1.

Every position was filled by internal training and promotion from within and the recruiting of local Zimbabweans to fill in from below, said Mr Molam.

"The production crews are comprised of Zimbabweans with only one exception. We have blended experience across the two paper machines and it is significant that over the weekend we produced as much good quality paper in 24 hours as we have ever produced," he said.

One of the uses of the quality paper will be for school exercise books, of which there has been a critical shortage.

Mr Nkomo mentioned that the project was a result of the co-operation between the Government and private industry.

Referring to manpower training, the deputy minister said the Government did not want the situation to arise where for every machine imported it would be necessary to bring in technicians from abroad.

He also expressed the hope that management and employees at the mill would work together in a healthy atmosphere.

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BRIEFS

RAIL CONTRACT--A local electronics firm, Radio Frequency Communications, is involved in a communications project for the electrification of the Salisbury to Dabuka railway line. The initial project is to connect about 40 stations and sidings, providing communications in UHF frequency for control of locomotives on the route and for maintenance purposes. Started in April last year, the company has handled contracts worth about $2 million and has recently opened technical workshops to provide a spares and back-up service for its clients, says its managing director, Mr Roger Capper. Specialising in systems design engineering, telecommunications and audio technology, it also has offices in Swaziland, Malawi and Zambia. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 4]

UNION CHIEF ATTENDS TALKS --The secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, leaves Salisbury today to attend an international labour conference in New Delhi. The conference, which will be attended by nonaligned countries from Africa, Asia, South America and Europe, is to discuss the promotion of worker participation and self-management in industry. It is being organised by Yugoslavia's International Centre for Managing Enterprises in the Public Ownership. Yugoslavia has long been regarded as a pioneer in the field of socialist self-management of industrial workers. Mr Mugabe said yesterday that the conference would be of special benefit to developing countries wishing to improve prosperity by involving workers in every aspect of industrial life. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 4]

BONN ENVOY--West Germany is trying to promote free world trade because protectionism is on the way out, the Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Dr Richard Ellekmann, said in Salisbury yesterday. A global division of labour and markets open to foreign products was the best way to overcome poverty in the world, he said. Addressing more than 500 students at the Highfield Community School annual prize-giving ceremony in Salisbury, Dr Ellekmann said Germany was prepared to change its economic policies to suit world needs. The growth of West Germany's "miracle" economy since 1950 was based on private enterprise with strict measures to help those in need, he said. Dr Ellekmann said that as in other industrialised countries, however, West Germany was experiencing major constraints on its economy, which included: A high rate of unemployment affecting about 1,4 million people; The world-wide energy crisis which caused a deficit of DM26 million ($8,2 million) in 1980 due to rising oil prices. Speed restrictions and taxes caused a reduction of 15 percent in oil demand which led to a cut in prices for the first time in 20 years; and Stiffer foreign competition. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 6]

GERMANS STUDY FREIGHT SNAGS--The Central Association of the Road Transport Industry of West Germany is willing to give Zimbabwe technical and operational aid to ease the freight bottlenecks. In an interview yesterday, the association's president, Mr Heinz Herzig, said he was making a careful study of the problems and his association would try to find ways of solving the problems. He is leading a group of 74 members on a business and pleasure visit to Zimbabwe. The group first went to Namibia and fly on to Nairobi before returning home. The first secretary with the Federal Republic of Germany's Embassy in Salisbury, Mr Juergen Louis, said the visit showed the interest in Zimbabwe by West Germans. The West Germans were willing to help solve Zimbabwe's transport problems and the visit would also help the flow of tourists from West Germany, the leading tourist nation on earth, to this country. "This tourist drive is heavily supported by all parties concerned, especially the news media." The association's visit would help boost tourism because of the influence of members and by the very fact they were tourists. He said a recent visit by representatives of three leading German newspapers had led to very favourable articles on Zimbabwe's tourist potential. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 6]

DA's WARNED--The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, yesterday urged newly appointed district administrative officers and senior administrative officers not to get involved in the local politics of the areas they will be running. Mr Muzenda was speaking at a reception for 55 district administrators which was also attended by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo. Mr Muzenda said if the new district administrators got involved in the local politics of their areas, they would not stay in the areas for a long time. Dr Zvobgo said people with very rare qualifications had been chosen to be district administrators. Many Third World countries' development plans failed because there were not people to administer the plans at grassroots level. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 3]

DELEGATION TO CHINA--The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa, today heads a four-woman delegation on a two-week visit to China. The delegation has been invited to tour community projects by the All China Women's Federation. Before returning to Zimbabwe th women will visit Korea. They are expected back on November 18. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 3]

BY-ELECTION CONTESTED--Two candidates are to contest tomorrow's Fort Victoria municipal by-election following the resignation last month of Councillor Sheila Simbi. The deputy mayor, Councillor Philip Debwe, said yesterday that Mr Lameck Gore, representing ZANU (PF), would challenge an independent, Mr Geoffrey Bwerinofa. "In the last municipal elections, all ZANU (PF) nominees for the council were elected unopposed and this will be the party's first challenge here," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 6]

NEW LOAN--A new Government loan floated by The Reserve Bank yesterday drew an enthusiastic response from many subscribers, it was announced. Soon after subscribers lists were opened at 9 am the loan was oversubscribed and the lists were closed. Oversubscription also led to a scaling down of applications of $1,5 million and over, to about 87,5 percent of the amounts for which the application was made. The Reserve Bank said in a statement that applications were received from a wide range of individual and private sector investors. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 8]

UANC RALLY BANNED--A UANC rally which was to have been held at Stanley Square, Bulawayo, on Sunday has been cancelled because the party failed to get ministerial approval. The rally was to have been addressed by the party president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa. A spokesman for the Ministry of Home Affairs said he was not at liberty to give reasons why ministerial permission was not granted or to divulge meetings that had not got ministerial approval. The ministry, however, announced that two political meetings will be held in the city on Sunday. ZAPU will hold a rally at White City Stadium and ZANU (PF) will meet at Sizinda Hall. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 1]

POLICE OFFICER PROMOTED--A police senior assistant commissioner, Mr George Stewart, has been promoted to deputy commissioner, a police spokesman announced yesterday. Mr Stewart, who was born and educated in Southern Ireland, came to Zimbabwe in 1951 and later joined the police force. Since then, he has served in various stations in Bulawayo, Matabeleland, Salisbury, the police general headquarters and Manicaland. In recent years he has worked at the Morris training depot, and been Officer Commanding Manicaland Province and chief staff officer to the Commissioner of Police. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 1]

BRIEFING ON ECONOMY--Officers of the Zimbabwe National Army and officials of the ministries of Foreign Affairs and Trade and Commerce attended a seminar in a Salisbury hotel on Wednesday on the country's economic infrastructure. The seminar was organised by the Zimbabwe Promotion Council. Mr David Lewis, the chairman, said speakers briefed the officers and officials on all aspects of the economy. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 13]

TRAVEL INDUSTRY--Zimbabwe has aroused the interest of several members of the international tourist industry who will visit the country next month. A group of Malawian travel agents will arrive in the country for a one-and-a-half week tour on November 4 and will visit Great Zimbabwe, Kariba, Wankie National Park, Victoria Falls and Bulawayo, says a statement from Air Zimbabwe. A Canadian freelance travel writer, Mr David Wishart, arrives in Salisbury on November 5 to promote Zimbabwe's major tourist attractions through the North American trade and consumer Press. On November 6, a party of 14 Press, magazine and radio journalists will arrive from Holland for a 10-day visit on which they will familiarise themselves with the country's tourist resorts and the infrastructure of the tourist industry. Also arriving in November will be Mrs Gini Carroll, a travel consultant from Boston, and Mrs Caryn Leland from London. Both will visit Wankie and Victoria Falls. --Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 13]

MERGER EXPLAINED--The Ministry of Agriculture yesterday issued a statement clarifying the merger of Conex and Devag into the new department, Agritech. Proposals for the ministry's new department were approved by the Prime Minister and the Public Service Commission and came into effect on July 1, the statement said. But the integration will take time to complete. Talks are taking place between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development. The merger of the two departments changed Conex to Agritech, the department of Agricultural Technical and Extension Services. It also closed Devag with the exception of certain posts which will now come under the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development. New positions were simultaneously created within Agritech to cater for the expanded extension service, the statement said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 13]

BLOWN BRIDGES POSE THREAT--Fears are growing that Zimbabwe's economy will be badly hit by the flowing up of bridges over the Pungwe River in Mozambique. All traffic to the Port of Beira has been halted since the South African-backed Mozambique Resistance Movement sabotaged both the road and rail bridges on Thursday. Much of Zimbabwe's tobacco and maize is being routed through Beira. Tobacco is the nation's biggest single foreign currency earner, outstripping any one mineral. The damage the sabotage inflicts on the Zimbabwean economy depends on how quickly the Mozambicans can repair the bridges. The Beira-Umtali pipeline slung under the rail crossing can be repaired in a week. Mr Bert Yarwood president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, said: "The truth must be known--the dissidents in Mozambique are a grave threat to us." He added that there were hopes of Beira becoming the country's major outlet to the sea. "It's the quickest and cheapest way out," he stressed. "We can only hope that the bridges are quickly repaired." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/213 END

JPRS 79464

17 November 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2523

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79464

17 November 1981

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No. 2523

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OPPOSITION LEADER DISCUSSES RELATIONSHIP WITH QADHDHAFI

Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE in French 14 Oct 81 p 5

[Interview with Ange Patasse, former prime minister, by J. K.; in Belgium, date not given]

[Text] Ange Patasse, former prime minister of the Central African Republic under Bokassa, then exiled in Paris before the fall of the emperor, is one of the major political leaders of his country and a candidate for president. He came to Belgium to help establish relations between the two countries and to lay the foundations for improved cooperation. His country is now governed by military men who ousted President Dacko a few months ago. The military regime is a provisional one and is to make way for civilians as soon as possible. When will that be?

[Answer] For us, that must be as soon as possible. We are discussing the matter with General Kolingba. We propose that the presidential elections take place at the end of December.

[Question] It has been said that you were Qadhdhafi's man.

[Answer] That is not true. If I asked for asylum in Tripoli after the fall of Bokassa, it was in order to escape the pursuit of Giscard d'Estaing, who wanted to put Dacko in office and who feared that the people might follow me in my opposition. Giscard did not like me because under Bokassa, I often opposed projects that served the economic interests of France or those of the presidential family.

[Question] It was the French military that put Dacko in office. They are still there is large numbers (1,200). What do you think of that presence?

[Answer] It is not normal. I condemn the Barracuda operation, but for the time being, the French contingent can remain insofar as it protects us from an invasion by a neighboring country.

[Question] What country?

[Answer] Zaire. Mobutu dreams of conquering the Central African Republic.

[Question] Perhaps because he fears that Qadhdhafi will intervene?

[Answer] No, because he himself nourishes dreams of conquest.

[Question] Must you beware of Qadhdhafi? Does his presence in Chad worry you?

[Answer] Libya is an African country; you cannot reject it. As for Chad, it is a matter between the government in Ndjamena and that in Tripoli. I have nothing to do with it.

[Question] Qadhdhafi is criticized for wanting to destabilize Africa. He intervened in Uganda in an adventurous operation.

[Answer] The press tells all of that, but I do not know about it. In Uganda, I know that Amin Dada called him for help. It was not an invasion. Nor was it in Chad.

[Question] What do you expect from France now that Mitterrand is in the Elysee?

[Answer] I support the "new France." I hope that cooperation with Paris will develop and I even hope that there will be privileged relations between our two countries, on the condition that our independence is strictly respected. I believe that the "new France" will play an arbiter's role between the great powers. It will appear as the defender of the Third World and human rights. When Mitterrand was elected, the entire Central African population danced with joy because it considered that Giscard's defeat was also the defeat of Dacko, whom he had imposed on the people. Now that Dacko has been forced to resign, the people wait for a return to democracy and elections.

The army took power in concertation with us and its mission will be short-lived. We want all progressive and nationalist parties to come together for elections, which should lead to a government of national reconciliation. At any rate, there can be no question of the military remaining in power. I trust this army, which refused to fire on the crowds after the rigged elections that placed Dacko in the president's office and which did not execute the order given to it to arrest me. I know very well that some bad advisers are suggesting to the military to set up an undemocratic regime, but they will not be heeded. Moreover, the people would not accept such a thing.

11,464
CSO: 4719/128

BRIEFS

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER ARRESTED--Moroni, 8 Nov (AFP)--The former Comoran minister of foreign affairs during Ali Soilih's regime, Mouzaqir Abdallah, was arrested in Moroni yesterday after being accused of attacking national security. Mouzaior Abdallah was arrested on his arrival in Moroni from France. According to Comoran authorities, Mr Mouzaoir clandestinely left the country last August on a plane procured for him by foreigners. The authorities also accuse him of engaging in subversive activities and attempting to plan a coup against the regime during his stay abroad, with the help of Yves Lebret, a former French colonist and Ali Soilih's roving ambassador. During this period, messages were sent by Mr Mouzaoir to many personalities to attempt to create a climate of insecurity in the country, the Comoran authorities add. [Text] [AB080924 Paris AFP in French 0824 GMT 8 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/226

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SPANISH, SOVIET RELATIONS

Libreville L'UNION in French 13, 14 Oct 81

[Report on interview with Capt Felix Ondo Mba Nchama, commissioner of state for interior, by Obame Emane; date and place not given]

[13 Oct 81 p 5]

[Text] In an exclusive interview granted to the newspaper L'UNION before President Mbazogo made public the announcement of a constitutional referendum in Equatorial Guinea for 1982, Commissioner of State for Interior Ondo Mba Nchama talked of the political, economic and social situation prevailing in his country and of the new foreign policy of Equatorial Guinea.

The commissioner first of all noted that the international press deals with problems of Equatorial Guinea without considering the country's daily situation. He then added that Equatorial Guinean authorities recently held a meeting with the head of a large African periodical in order to clarify matters.

Speaking of the political situation in Equatorial Guinea, Ondo Mba Nchama said that following the "freedom coup" of 3 August 1979, which brought Lt Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema to power, the Supreme Military Council (CMS) had issued an appeal to all sons of the country who had "strayed" and those who had gone into exile under the reign of dictator Macias Nguema, asking them to return to Equatorial Guinea and participate in the national reconstruction task.

"There could be no legitimate opposition when we know that the leaders of the so-called foreign opposition are nothing more than bad Equatorial Guinean citizens motivated by the will to destroy...." In other words, for the CMS, "I do not know of any opposition," despite the failed conspiracy of April, planned by former Minister Moise Mba Ada. According to the commissioner, that abortive coup was the only event to trouble the tranquillity of Equatorial Guineans since the overthrow of the "Tiger" on 3 August 1979. The failure of the April coup, Ondo Mba Nchama continued, was marked by the arrest of nearly 200 persons, including some 40 junior officers and civil servants who were finally by and large released, while the real authors of the plot were sentenced by the courts, some to heavy penalties, others to average penalties of 6 months in prison, depending on the degree of involvement.

Opening and Tolerance

For the commissioner of interior, the statements by Moise Mba, the brains behind the plot, to the effect that his departure from Equatorial Guinea was brought about by his refusal to yield 30 percent of the capital of his import-export company to the son of the chief of state, are totally false. For Ondo Mba Nchama, Moise Mba is nothing but a swindler. He had already embezzled 500 million ekueles from the government when he was, under Macias Nguema, head of the National Solidarity Fund and before he fled to Spain. His return to Malabo, after the events of 3 August 1979, was made possible only thanks to the clemency and spirit of tolerance of the president of the CMS. The commissioner of interior emphasized that President Obiang Nguema has, since his coming to power in August 1979, opened the doors of Equatorial Guinea to all those who would like to work in a peaceful manner for the reconstruction of the country.

This attitude, which Minister Ondo Mba Nchama labels as a "foreign policy open to everyone" without ideological distinction, remains dominated by the resumption of good-neighbor relations between Equatorial Guinea and all bordering countries, particularly Cameroon and Gabon.

[14 Oct 81 p 5]

[Text] Equatorial Guinea first of all owes its new face to Spanish aid, which is manifested in administrative departments and education as well as in the security and organization of economic and commercial structures.

The quoting of the ekuele on the Madrid Stock Exchange, the prospecting for and working of mineral resources and hydrocarbons in particular, and the establishment of two joint ventures: GEPSA and GEMSA [expansions unknown], are concrete steps on the positive side of Spain's ledger.

In this struggle for national reconstruction, the CMS is also counting on the contribution of other countries that are friends of Equatorial Guinea, including the People's Republic of China, whose activities are essentially oriented toward telecommunications.

Concerning Soviet-Guinea relations, now at the lowest level, Ondo Mba Nchama recalled that Equatorial Guinea is open to all those that would like to help the CMS rehabilitate the country's economy, an "after-Macias" economy which, one must admit, will be difficult to restore. Cacao production (40,000 tons before independence) is still around 8,000 tons, although 80 percent of the plantations have returned to the private sector and former owners.

For Ondo Mba Nchama, the Equatorial Guinean economy will not be restored until all the sons of the country still abroad return to the fold, because the country is suffering from a crucial shortage of upper-level personnel and skilled and qualified workers. It will be restored only when the people respond to the appeal made by Colonel Obiang Nguema for the effective resumption of agricultural activities.

For the time being, the Equatorial Guinean military and civilian authorities remain optimistic about the success of their program of action, given the evolution of the new foreign policy and the interest which international organizations such as the IMF and the EEC now have in development problems of Equatorial Guinea.

11,464
CSO: 4719/128

BELGIAN OFFICIAL VISITS, SIGNS AGREEMENTS

Libreville L'UNION in French 30 Sep 81 p 7

[Excerpts] Responding to an invitation from Georges Rawiri, first vice prime minister and minister of transport and merchant marine of the Gabonese Republic, Robert Urbain, minister of foreign commerce of Belgium, paid an official visit to Gabon from 19 to 23 September 1981.

The Belgian minister of foreign commerce was accompanied by Ambassador Andre Verbisi, director of the African Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Commerce and Cooperation, Hector George, Belgian ambassador to the Gabonese Republic, and Victor Demeyer, adviser to the minister of foreign commerce.

During his stay, Urban met with El Hadj Omar Bongo, president, chief of state, secretary general and founder of the Gabonese Democratic Party, to whom he transmitted a message from King Baudouin I, king of Belgium.

He also had work sessions with several members of the Gabonese Government, particularly Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Pascal Nze, minister of planning, development and participation; Etienne Moussirou, minister of commerce, industrial development and the promotion of small and medium-size enterprises; Michel Anchouey, minister of agriculture, woods and forests and rural development; Dr Jean-Pierre Okias, minister of higher education, scientific research, the environment and the protection of nature; Isaac Nguema, minister-delegate to the prime minister; Athanase Nzamba, secretary of state to the first vice prime minister; Jean-Emile Mbot, secretary of state to the minister of higher education; and Pierre Mebaley, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture, Industry and Mines of Gabon.

In the course of meetings held on the occasion, in an atmosphere of friendship and perfect understanding between the two parties which enabled them to proceed to a broad exchange of views on matters of bilateral cooperation in particular, the two delegations, motivated by a determination to give new vigor to relations between the two countries, agreed: to expand areas of cooperation already existing and to find new ways to enrich that cooperation, paying heed to the potential of the country being built, which Gabon is, and to the real possibilities of the industrialized country, which Belgium is.

The support will be concretely expressed by a very long-term Belgian government-to-government loan, whose terms will be established later.

In addition, also for the purpose of intensifying and diversifying trade and promoting investments, the following agreements will soon be negotiated: a general economic, industrial and technological cooperation agreement, to serve as an overall framework for our trade and thereby provide for the establishment of a joint cooperation commission; a merchant marine agreement; a cultural, scientific and technical agreement; an agreement on the promotion and protection of investments; a fiscal agreement; and a commercial agreement.

The two parties also agreed to organize a symposium of economic officials from both countries in Belgium. They noted with satisfaction the negotiations of an agreement between the Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture, Industry and Mines of Gabon.

11,464
CSO: 4719/117

SAUDI OFFICIAL ESTABLISHES THREE ISLAMIC BANKS

Conakry HOROYA in French 18-24 Oct 81 p 15

[Article by Sekou Fofana: "Proof of Fruitful Friendship"]

[Excerpts] From 11 to 14 October, Prince Mohammad Al Faycal Al Saoud of Saudi Arabia paid a visit of friendship and work to our country.

The visit fits into the context of the establishment of a system of effective and equitable cooperation within the world Islamic community, of which our country is an integral part.

From beginning to end, the stay of the distinguished guest and the large delegation accompanying him was marked by the warm hospitality of the members of the party-government, who were anxious to express their sincere friendship and fervent attachment to the bonds linking Guinea with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bonds deeply rooted in history and religion and which the personal action of two great men, President Ahmed Sekou Toure and the late King Faisal elevated to a peak of exemplarity and constancy.

This strategy, which was reaffirmed at the Third World Islamic Conference in Taef, found a new ground for application in Guinea through the signing in Conakry, on 13 October, by Guineans and Saudis, of documents concerning the establishment in Guinea of three Islamic financial institutions: the Islamic Bank of Guinea; the Islamic Investment Company of Guinea; and the Islamic Solidarity Society of Guinea.

The final event of the Guinean visit of Prince Mohammad Al Faycal Al Saoud was the holding of a people's meeting at the People's Palace on the afternoon of 13 October, during which President Ahmed Sekou Toure and his illustrious guest explained the ethics of the new Islamic economic system and the code of operation of the Islamic financial institutions set up in Guinea. In the evening, also as the People's Palace, the chief of state presented the Grand Cross of the National Order to his distinguished guest.

11,464
CSO: 4719/117

PW BOTHA DISCUSSES ASPECTS OF NAMIBIAN INITIATIVE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Windhoek--The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday there was reason to believe that the Western peace initiative on South West Africa would enter the second phase in due course.

"My impression is that there is a real chance of moving to phase two," Mr Botha said.

He was addressing a news conference in Windhoek after ending a series of meetings with political leaders in the territory to guage their opinion on Western constitutional proposals for independence.

Mr Botha was accompanied by the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, and senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Consensus

The South African delegation had encountered a considerable measure of consensus among the parties on the constitutional guide plan which forms the first stage of the five nation Western contact group's three-part plan.

The final part comprises implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 leading to internationally supervised elections and ultimately to independence for SWA.

"I do believe that a certain momentum has now started and it will be a good thing if this momentum is maintained," Mr Botha said.

"There are some interesting aspects (of the Western constitutional principles) on which just about all parties agree.

"All parties have a real concern with guarantees for constitutional principles."

Analysis

Mr Botha said the parties' responses would be analysed to help South Africa determine its attitude to the latest Western initiative.

"As soon as we have received the views of all the parties, South Africa will determine its attitude to the principles to see whether we can move on to phase two."

Mr Botha said phase two would concentrate on some "very important elements." "There may be stumbling blocks. But we do not proceed from a point of view that there will be stumbling blocks that will make an election impossible."

Elections

South Africa's stance was that it should engage in negotiations and move the SWA issue along "so that certainty can be achieved as far as the status of SWA is concerned.

"Naturally if matters beyond our control should arise, then we will deal with them as they arise."

Mr Botha informed the political delegations that if the current process continued, the logical conclusion would be the holding of UN supervised elections.

"I certainly implied that if we go along with this process then the parties must start thinking and prepare themselves for an election."

Asked if South Africa expected unanimity among the political parties in SWA or would leave some parties behind, Mr Botha said that in the final analysis "the South African Government must make up its mind."

There was only one norm "and that is what is in South Africa's interest."

Difficult

Mr Botha said it was difficult to discuss SWA independence with the Right wing Herstigte Nasionale Party which rejected any form of independence for the territory.

"I do find it rather difficult to discuss matters of this nature with a party which believes a shark is a pet and can do you no harm."--Sapa

CSO: 4700/222

POLICE DISPERSE BLACK WORKERS WITH DOGS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 81 p 13

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

DURBAN. —Police used dogs yesterday to disperse about 1 300 Black workers from the premises of the Defy plant at Jacobs near Durban.

The workers have been on strike since Monday and again assembled near the Defy premises today.

They were warned it was illegal to gather and when the warnings were ignored they were dispersed by the police.

Mr Ron Collis, general manager, of the Defy Major Appliances division, said that the police had shown the greatest restraint in dealing with the workers. He said the workers were warned several times to disperse but remained on and near the premises.

The workers were dismissed at close of shift on Monday after they failed to return to work.

Mr Collis said none of the workers had yet come to take their salaries, accumulated holiday pay and accumulated holiday bonuses which were available at the company's pay office.

The labourers had been told on Monday that they could collect their salaries and other payments.

Mr Collis said if the money was not collected by Tuesday the firm had been advised by the police to send it to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

He said the recruiting offices would be open late Tuesday and priority would be given to reinstating workers who had previous experiences with the company.

The police used loud speakers and loud hailers yesterday when calling on the strikers to disperse. They ignored the instruction and dogs then moved into the crowd.

According to Mr Sam Kihlan, general secretary, of the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU), talks with the Defy management had broken down on Monday when he claimed the management refused to guarantee that workers' pensions fund money would be refunded.

He said the workers would refuse the money due to them until management agreed to their demands. He claimed the pension money was theirs and that they were entitled to it.

CSO: 4700/222

TREUERNICHT GIVES CHURCHES WARNING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Jaap Theron: "Dr T Warns Churches"]

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT was not looking for a clash with the churches, Dr Andries Treurnicht, Minister of State Administration, said in Pretoria last night.

Addressing a public meeting in the city hall on the opening day of the annual congress of the National Party of the Transvaal, Dr Treurnicht, the NP's Transvaal leader, mentioned a "threatening clash between certain churches and the Government," and said churches should not "over-play your ecclesiastical hand."

One church had taken a solemn oath "to bring about a free and just Southern Africa" and had called on all Christians to support it in denouncing apartheid as the sinful work of the devil and to work for the creation of a new community.

"Another church decides to solemnise marriages between Whites and Coloureds in future despite its prohibition through the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act," he said.

"Let me immediately say: A confrontation between the Church and the State must be avoided as far as possible. The Government does not seek a clash with churches."

The Government acknowledged and appreciated the calling of the Church to make biblical norms known to all, including government office bearers, and also acknowledged the State as being an equal servant of God.

The State did not arrange the domestic affairs of the Church and was also not subordinate to the Church.

Both the State and the Church were servants of God and had to obey Him and foster the welfare of the people.

Welcome

"It goes without saying that there should be communication and co-operation between the two. The Prime Minister has shown that he welcomes such communication and co-operation.

"We wish to keep the State within the bounds of its powers and purpose and this means, among other things, that we must maintain law and order, combat crime, allow justice to be done and foster an orderly, harmonious society.

"When an official church body accosts or confronts the Government, it should bear in mind that many sincere and active Christians fulfill the task of the Government and that not everyone is an ill-informed layman.

"This means that Christians in the Government have the right to ask a church: On what indisputable biblical authority do you judge our management of affairs?

"The Church also knows that it is not called upon to be co-governor of the country and that its offices were not established for that purpose. Its authority differs substantially from the authority of the Government.

Biblical

"We expect the church to make known the biblical demands for justice, but we do not expect it to stir up civil disobedience or breaches of the law or to become an agitator for specific political interests, or to threaten revolution and violence or actively promote this.

"We ourselves say: The State should not misuse its powers. But we respectfully request: Do not exceed your ecclessiastical [words blurred] hand.

"It is not Christian duty to deny the diversity of nations or to force different nations and cultural groups into uniformity or one common society. It is not Christian duty to destroy nations which originated in history under God's guidance, in the name of Christian unity.

"You know very well that South Africa is not a Nazi Germany. Why do clerical office-bearers preach such [words blurred] victims of a type of Hitler regime?

"As Christian Afrikaaners we have reason to ask: Why do you not allow our people their own freedom and self-determination while you defend the freedom of other nations as a sacred right. It is un-Christian to measure by different standards."

Dr Treurnicht said his people and his political party had done more to give nations freedom, education, work, housing, medical treatment and to increase their standards of living than was acknowledged by many critics.

There was no compelling Christian requirement that all people of all population, language, or cultural groups should be forced into a single society.

Dr Treurnicht told the churches: "Do not confuse the ordinary liberal creed of equality with the Christian doctrine that people will be received into the kingdom without distinction."

He asked how Christian it was to transport people to the Cape Peninsula in a cold, wet winter without ensuring work or [word blurred] simply to challenge the Government.

Immorality

He asked whether independence for homelands was labelled un-Christian simply because it was the positive result of a policy of separate freedoms for different populations within their own separate states.

"Will those who accuse us of immorality tell us if the provision of own residential areas for the community lives of different ethnic groups is un-Christian?"

The Church was not the only party able to pass judgment on mixed marriages. Marriages had social, religious and politico-legal implications and thus also concerned the State, the family circle and the national group.

"And if certain churches did not have such an unbibilical vision and an aversion to nations, they would have spoken more carefully about mixed marriages.

"If a church develops an obsession about mixed marriages and challenges the Government over the issue, a person can ask if the church is purely church, of if it is not moving beyond its power and task by wanting to take over the authorities' functions in certain respects."--Sapa

CSO: 4700/222

TREUERNICHT LAMBASTES PFP'S NON-RACIAL SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

A NON-RACIAL South Africa, as desired by the Progressive Federal Party, could be achieved only over the dead bodies of nations, Dr A P Treurnicht, Transvaal leader of the National Party, said in Pretoria last night.

The PFP wanted a non-racial, open society with a federal system of government and universal suffrage on common voters rolls, Dr Treurnicht told a public meeting on the opening day of the NP's Transvaal Congress.

Non-racialism meant there would be no political recognition of nations. "The politics of different peoples and political self-determination of peoples will therefore not be recognised," Dr Treurnicht said.

Even the PFP itself admitted federalism was not a simple type of government to operate and the Transvaal NP leader agreed.

"The political history of Africa has strewn with the debris of at least seven federations and the corpses of millions of people who were forced into political structures of which they wanted no part."

The PFP wanted universal suffrage but also wanted to prevent domination of one group by another, which the NP believed was a contradiction in terms and politically naive.

"Naturally no group will dominate another if you first reduce all the groups (peoples) to a 'non-racial, open society'.

"But if these groups or peoples are worth their salt, if they value self-determination — as has been the case worldwide since the conflict, times — and even in the midst of the American melting pot of forced integration — then a common voters roll and a single political structure will set the scenes for friction, discrimination and a fight for power amongst the peoples and groups."

Dr Treurnicht said that if a nation lost the will to preserve its "distinctiveness" and could not distinguish its own political life, it was no longer really a separate nation "or it is a dying nation".

A dead nation could not govern itself and could not prevent itself being dominated by others.

It was true that the nations and groups of South Africa had much in common, but it was not true that there was no mutual respect, help and co-operation between them.

The PFP was rejected "by a nation, by every nation that refuses to integrate biologically, socially and politically; that refuses to dig its own grave and refuses to give away its political power in the name of co-operation."

Dr Treurnicht also took issue with "parties that make out that they are more 'right' than the NP."

"You are not rightist simply because you say the NP is moving ostensibly left. You are not rightist because you are poison against the NP and its leaders, because then you are just a scandalmonger.

"You are not rightist because you say the Government is doing everything just for the Black people; you are a liar.

"You are not rightist if you promote the interests of only the Afrikaner and the Whites; you are selfish, shortsighted and dangerous for inter-group relations. This conflicts with the spirit of Christianity."

Dr Treurnicht said there were people who had no better principles or policy than the NP should not fabricate differences and drive apart people who belonged together. — Saps.

CSO: 4700/222

EDUCATOR URGES WHITE YOUTH PREPARATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 81 p 14

[Text]

THE White child had to be prepared to maintain his position in the face of overwhelming numbers of Blacks, Professor Hennie Maree, Rector of the Pretoria Teachers' Training College, said in Kimberley on Monday-night.

SABC reports Professor Maree said this should be done in such a way that the survival of Whites as a minority group was not threatened.

Professor Maree, who is also chairman of the Transvaal Onderwyservereniging, was addressing the annual congress of the Motor Industry Employees Union.

He said that, taking into account the social order envisaged for South Africa in the future, there would be no more than six million Blacks in the country within the next 40 years.

He said this subject involved philosophical principles, views on cultural ties and the maintenance of one's own lifestyle and tradition.

"It is an open question whether the White community is clear on the manner in which it wants to prepare the child for the future which awaits him," he told the congress.

Professor Maree said some people advocated a "neutral" education system while others said Whites had the right to a system that would help them maintain their identity as Afrikaners or English-speakers.

"The Transvaal Onderwyservereniging, for example, makes no excuses for the fact that it advocates education for each national group (volksgebonde onderwys)."

Professor Maree suggested that White workers from all sectors who shared similar views about this situation should work together more closely.

He also suggested organised education could work more closely with unions such as the Motor Industry Employees.

"The road ahead for the White South African is full of challenges," the professor said.

"The problems sometimes look so overwhelming that they could tend to kill true idealism in us and that must never happen."

He said his message should not cause despair.

"In all facets of life — whether it be in education or at the workbench — we must present an example of health." — Sapa.

TREUERNICHT ADDRESSES TRANSVAAL NP CONGRESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

THE LEADER of the National Party in Transvaal, Dr Andries Treurnicht, last night denied claims that there were any differences in principles between himself and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Opening the Transvaal NP congress at a public meeting in the City Hall, he called on delegates to make it a "congress of unification".

"We are not looking for reasons for removal and division," Dr Treurnicht said in the first minutes of his speech before quoting newspaper reports of imminent clashes between himself and the Prime Minister.

Dr Treurnicht also reassured the congress at the outset of his speech that there was nothing ominous or insulting to Transvaal about the fact that Mr Botha was not present at the opening.

"There were tenacious attemps being made to drive a wedge between the party in Transvaal and the Prime Minister by people who wanted to break the National Party.

"Let us not play into their hands," Dr Treurnicht urged the congress.

"One (of them) sees it as an insult that the Prime Minister is not appearing at this public meeting tonight.

"The simple fact is that it had been agreed that the national leader will not have to open all four provincial congresses every year and that he will take turns.

"I can tell you that if he is alive and well, he will be here tomorrow morning and that he has agreed to answer all those resolutions we have presented to him."

Dr Treurnicht went into detail about Press reports predicting rifts and "grillings" for the Prime Minister at "Dr No's" congress. "I know of no such congress," he said.

The reports concerned a clash over a unitary political structure for Whites, Coloureds and Indians, but the reporter should read his Hansard, he said.

Dr Treurnicht then quoted the Prime Minister's remarks in the censure debate on August 3 regarding the Government's future course in which the "creation of vertical structures for different population groups" was set as a guideline.

The election manifesto contained the 12-point plan as the party's action programme and as a second point stated:

"The acceptance of vertical differentiation with the built-in principle of self-determination on as many levels as possible."

This had been explaind as having been the policy devised by Dr Verwoerd 19 years ago and meant separate, but equal, opportunity for each group.

"In other words, that every group realises its full potential along his own route. That is also the meaning of differentation," the manifesto had said.

"Now I ask this congress," Dr Treurnicht continued, "is it wrong of me to say that it is foolish to force together those who are dissimilar? Calvin said that to do so was tyranny.

"I ask: Is it wrong to say that it is foolish to force together people of different nations and communities in a unitary community?"

It was not wrong, it was common sense, he told the meeting.

"Note carefully, though, that it is said in the same breath that it is foolish to pretend that you can exist without neighbours and live without good neighbourliness."

Point four of the 12-point plan proposed a division of power between Whites, Coloureds and Indians in a system of consultation and joint responsibility for matters of common interest.

The manifesto commented that a concept of separate states for these groups was not practical, but that there were deep rooted differences which made it realistic to differentiate in matters that affected them individually and those which affected them jointly.

This brought about the need for self-determination for each group over its own affairs and that all should be involved in communal affairs in a way that did not affect the right to selfdetermination.

"Now I ask again: Is it wrong when I say you cannot deny 2,5-million Coloureds political rights?"

But the National Party also said that it was not realistic, wise or in the best interests of Coloureds or Whites to share a single political structure.

"Is this contrary to the Prime Minister's statement of vertical structures for the different groups? Of course it isn't."

It was also in conflict with a statement by another Cabinet colleague who said that the leader of the Opposition was attempting to create a multiracial Parliament in a unitary state with a guarantee for minority group interests. Such a situation was not achievable in South Africa's situation, his colleague had said.

"I hope it is clear," Dr Treurnicht said, "that there is no question of clashing principles."

Regarding a future constitutional dispensation, he said that it was true that divisions about the future of the Whites could not be taken in total isolation.

"It is equally true that if all decisions on the Whites and their interests had to be joint decisions of all in the Republic, then there can be no claim of self-determination for the White man."

In this regard the Prime Minister had said of the expected recommendations of the President's Council that the proposals would be considered, but that the deciding question would be:

"Does the White man retain his right to self-determination, yes or no?"

"The Whites' right to self-determination was not negotiable," Dr Treurnicht said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/222

UNIONS COMPLAIN OF FUNDS SQUEEZE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 81 p 8

[Text]

The amendment to the Fund Raising Act, passed during the last parliamentary session, was a "crude attempt" to stunt the growth of Fosatu unions by starving them of funds, the central committee of the Federation of South African Trade Unions said in a statement released in Johannesburg yesterday.

"By passing an amendment to the Fund Raising Act, which had the specific objective of overturning a surpreme Court judgment that nullified an earlier ban on Fosatu fund raising, the State has once again revealed its contempt for the courts and for the rule of law," said the statement.

Fosatu condemns the crude attempt of the State to stunt the growth of Fosatu unions by starving them of funds."

The statement went on to say the amendment also underlined the hypocrisy of the State's "proclaimed non-interventionist stance on labour relations."

"No prohibition exists on investment by international capitalists, yet a rigid ban has been placed on investment by the international trade union movement in South African labour organisations."

The statement also condemned Dr Lapa Munnik, the Minister who introduced the amendment.

"Fosatu also strongly condemns Minister Munnik's reasoning for imposing the ban. By justifying the amendment to the Fund Raising Act by reference to 'subversives' receiving funding, and then banning Fosatu alone, the Minister is presumably identifying Fosatu as a fitting target for legal and extra legal action.

"Since the new amendment absolves the Minister from giving reasons for imposing such bans, Fosatu invited him to respect his claim outside the protection of parliamentary privilege and have his allegations tested in the courts.

"Fosatu sees the ban on fund raising as merely a part of a wider pattern of repression which makes a mockery of the State's supposed liberlisation of labour relations.

"In recent months, increasing resort has been made to detentions of worker leaders, to archaic laws under which Dorbyl and Toyota workers were charged and, more recently, to blanket bans on gatherings to prevent worker meetings in Springs. —Sapa.

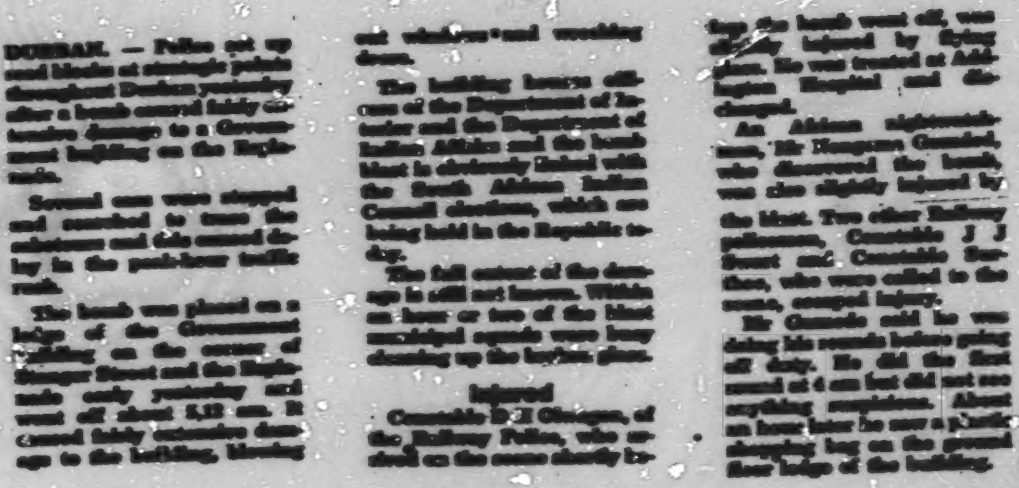
CSO: 4700/222

POLICE ROAD BLOCKS FOLLOW DURBAN BLAST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Tim Clarke: "Road Blocks After Durban Blast"]

[Text]



DURBAN. — Police set up road blocks at strategic points throughout Durban yesterday after a bomb caused fairly extensive damage to a Government building on the Esplanade.

Several cars were stopped and searched in case the explosion and the ensuing delay in the peak-hour traffic were a ...

The bomb was placed on a ledge of the Government building on the corner of Stanger Street and the Esplanade early yesterday and went off about 5.12 am. It caused fairly extensive damage to the building, blowing out windows and wrecking doors.

The building houses offices of the Department of Interior and the Department of Indian Affairs and the bomb blast is obviously linked with the South African Indian Council elections, which are being held in the Republic today.

The full extent of the damage is still not known. Within an hour or two of the blast municipal squads were busy cleaning up the broken glass.

Injured

Constable D J Gleeson, of the Railway Police, who arrived on the scene shortly before the bomb went off, was slightly injured by flying glass. He was treated at Addington Hospital and discharged.

An African nightwatchman, Mr Hangwan Gumede, who discovered the bomb, was also slightly injured by the blast. Two other Railway policemen, Constable J J Smart and Constable Barthes, who were called to the scene, escaped injury.

Mr Gumede said he was doing his rounds before going off duty. He did the first round at 4 am but did not see anything suspicious. About an hour later he saw a plastic shopping bag on the ground floor ledge of the building.

He became suspicious and ran to the nearby Cato Creek Railway Police station to report. The policemen came back with him and as they were approaching the building the bomb went off.

At this stage it is not known what explosives were used in the bomb, which also ripped out chunks of the marble and concrete ledge of the building.

The explosion was heard as far away as Umhlanga Rocks and on the Berea.

It was the tenth bomb attack in Durban this year in which about six people have been injured.

The other bomb attacks have been on the Durban cenotaph, the Defence Force recruiting offices in the Trust Bank centre, on two show-rooms in Smith and Stanger streets belonging to McCarthy Rodway motor group, and on a municipal electrical sub-station near the African township of Lamontville, on the South Coast.

Black Victims

Another explosion occurred near the offices of the Daily News in Field Street. Two Black passers-by were fairly seriously injured by flying glass when a bomb which had been concealed in a refuse bin exploded.

Earlier this month there was an explosion at the offices of the Department of Community Development and Welfare in Stanger Street. Four Black passers-by were injured by flying glass. Three of them were admitted to hospital with fairly extensive injuries.

In Pretoria the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said that the latest bomb blast was obviously linked to the Indian Council elections. He appealed to the Indian community not to be intimidated by acts of violence.

CSO: 4700/222

WEST GERMANS MIGRATE INTO SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Nov 81 p 11

[Article by Aida Parker: "More W. Germans Look to SA as a New Home"]

[Text]

IN the event of another war would South Africa be a safer bet than western Europe? Many top-rate Germans — professionals, technicians, entrepreneurs — clearly believe so.

The official 1981 immigration figures from West Germany to the RSA are likely to show a dramatic 100 percent jump over the 1980 intake.

Residence

Last year 800 West German immigrants were officially approved by the South African Consulate in Munich. The true figure was probably around 1 000, as many applied for residence visas once they were actually in the country.

This year's total West German intake could hit the 2 000 mark.

According to the Los Angeles Times West German migrants are mostly attracted to English-speaking areas, notably North America, Australia and South Africa.

In the year ending last June Australia accepted 2 422 West German immigrants. The number is expected to rise to more than 4 000 by next June.

Canada, which accepted fewer than 2 000 West Germans last year, is now receiving 5 000 to 6 000 inquiries a month.

America accepts about 5 000 West Germans a year. Many more would choose the United States were it not for the restrictive US immigration laws.

Powder keg

Why do these people wish to leave a highly prosperous and stable country with a standard of living and social benefits regarded as the best in the world?

The main reason, according to research undertaken by the Los Angeles Times, is that most upper-bracket West Germans fear that their country is "sitting on a powder keg", that war could turn Germany into Europe's main battleground.

Apart from war fears there is growing concern about the slipping economy and increasing violence growing out of the squatter movement.

Another complaint is "lack of elbow room", with Germans both young and old saying they see in South Africa, Australia and North America a spaciousness that is today lacking in the small over-crowded European countries.

Attractive

"Large countries such as Australia, Canada and South Africa, which are still being developed, are especially attractive to would-be entrepreneurs, individuals who feel that they cannot succeed under what they see as rigidities of the West German economy."

CSO: 4700/222

BRIEFS

SINO-SOUTH AFRICAN CONFERENCE--Taipei--The fifth Sino-South African conference on economic and technical co-operation is to be held in Pretoria from January 28 to February 4 next year, a Government official said in Taipei. The Economics Minister, Mr Chang Kwang-shih has met officials to discuss proposals made by South Africa regarding agriculture, mining, trade, communications, science and technology.--Sapa-CNA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 81 p 25]

BANNED ORGANIZER UNDER DETENTION--Cape Town--The banned former organiser of the community newsletter Grassroots, Mr Johnny Issel, has been detained by security police in Hanover Park. The head of the security police in Cape Town, Brigadier H.W. Kotze said on Monday Mr Issel had been detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. Mr Issel was detained at the offices of the Churches' Urban Planning Commission, where he worked. Mr Issel is the former chairman of the Rocklands Ratepayers' Association and former regional secretary of the South African Students' Organisation. In a statement issued last night, the CUPC said: "We deplore the arbitrary and unjust detention of our trusted and committed colleague, Johnny Issel.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 81 p 8]

RECORD-BREAKING COAL OUTPUT--Sasol's Sigma Colliery last month gave the South African coal industry a coveted double in world coal production records--and once again placed the Republic's coal miners in a class of their own. The first record was in Sigma's pillar extraction section, where a Jeffrey continuous mining machine produced 3 150 metric tons of coal in a single eight-hour shift, bettering the previous United States record by 350 tons. Sigma's second outstanding achievement was to produce 202 400 tons of coal in one month from its longwalling mining section. A spokesman said Sigma was also responsible for the highest annual output of coal worldwide, producing 1-million tons of coal over the past 31 weeks. The spokesman contributes Sigma's success to its team effort and its use of modern equipment and techniques. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Nov 81 p 7]

ZULU-XHOSA FACTION FIGHTS--Six people--five Zulu and one Xhosa--have been killed in faction fights in Alexandra township, north of Johannesburg. A police spokesman said yesterday that a Xhosa was apparently murdered by Zulus on Sunday night and since then emotions have been tense. On Monday night in another clash between the two factions, five bodies were found by the police after peace was restored.

Police are still trying to have the dead man identified. It is not known how many people were injured in the faction fights. It was claimed yesterday that the first casualty was shot and the other five stabbed to death. Some residents in 11th Street claimed that they also heard shots fired during Monday's unrest. Police carried out "clean-up" in the area yesterday in an attempt to trace the killers, but no arrests were made. Residents in the township feared another break-out between the two factions last night as the atmosphere was still tense. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 81 p 7]

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION TO STAY--"I reject the accusations of the HNP that the Government was planning to change the Christian national character of education in the country," Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Transvaal NP said last night. Dr Treurnicht referred to the De Lange Commission's report on education and said there was no truth in any allegation that the government intended to change its Christian national character. "The broad Christian national character of our education will remain," he stressed. "Of course there was freedom of conscience and of religion but that won't neutralise our Christian national-based education," he added. He further emphasised that mother tongue education--a principle that was acknowledged worldwide--would remain and that the principle of own schools for the various communities would remain. He also said a "free choice" remained within these principles, adding "the principles of Christianity, national, mother tongue and own schools, were permanent principles." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/222

MINISTER PRESENTS TKAI'S FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

THE Tanzania Karatasi Associated Industries (TKAI), plans to manuf ture paper-based roofing materials in the next four to eight years, it has been learnt here.

The roofing material is both fire and water proof as is tough to serve as a substitute for galvanised corrugated iron (GCI) roofing sheets, according to TKAI's first annual report and accounts for the year ending December 31, 1979.

The report was tabled in Parliament here on Tuesday by the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba.

The project outlined in the report is envisaged under the medium term period covering four to eight years.

TKAI also intends to establish an institute of printing and packaging technology "to intensify training activities of the whole industry", the report said.

The corporation also plans to build a central workshop for printing and packaging industries. The workshop will undertake major repairs and overhauling of entire printing and packaging industry.

The report said as part of TKAI's long term objectives "zonal complexes" covering paper and board manufacturing, packaging and printing facilities would be formed. These projects would form TKAI's long term plan covering eight to 15 years.

The report says that TKAI's group sales increased from 153,671,993/- in 1978 to 183,428,766/- in 1979. "The combined profitability was 28,021,892/-, representing 2.11 per cent growth over the previous year".

TKAI was created on January 1, 1979, to take care of the paper and other allied industries.

CSO: 4700/216

TIB CLIENTS' SEMINAR MAKES PROPOSALS TO REVERSE ECONOMIC TRENDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Wence Mushi]

[Text]

A DELICATE mix of frugal fiscal policy, slightly loosened monetary restraint and allocation of foreign exchange to favour productive enterprises has been proposed to improve the national economy and lead to growth.

Enterprises have further been urged to seriously work out annual plans to help the Government and banks allocate credit and foreign exchange with a view to maximising on production.

Such plans and related past and current year accounts would guide overall parastatal financing, foreign exchange and price management at micro and public enterprise level.

The proposals aimed at reversing the current economic crisis through proper handling of taxation, credit, interest rates, pricing and foreign exchange policies, were made here yesterday as the Tanzania Invesment Bank (TIB) clients seminar entered its third day of deliberations.

Professor Kami Rwegasira of the Institute of Finance Management (IFM) reacting to the paper presented by Professor Reginald Green argued that the solution to our current problems was not tight money policies.

This would only stop growth, giving hardship to the small businesses generally serving the rural masses and affect such strategic corporations as the National Milling Corporation (NMC).

It would escalate interest rates or lead to acute capital funds rationing, resulting in declining output and rising bankrupticies and defaults, he said.

However, the delicate mix, if implemented successfully would work towards smaller government deficits and thus release more funds to be invested in directly productive enterprise.

In his paper, Professor Green reviewed the "Budgetary and Monetary Policies" of the country and coutioned that credit and foreign exchange could not be rationally allocated for maximum benefit in the absence of data collected for and by the enterprise and well worked out annual plans.

He observed that presently the law requiring enterprises to prepare and submit such plans was widely ignored. "In many cases because enterprises cannot, or cannot be bothered to budget for the coming year".

Professor Green also proposed that the Bank of Tanzania should use the Tanzania Industrial Studies and Consulting Organisation (TISCO) as its agent to provide expert review and advice on the allocation requests for spares and machinery if possible after inspecting the enterprise.

But participants argued that TISCO lacked technically competent personnel to carry out such a task given the varied nature of plants.

TISCO representative assured the participants that his firm would happily undertake such an assignment.

CSO: 4700/216

TAFICO-AFC INVESTIGATIONS FINALIZED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Customs and Excise Department has finalised its independent investigations on the Tanzania Fisheries Corporation (TAFICO) and the Greek Atlantic Fishing Company (AFC) contract and will issue a full statement next week.

Authoritative customs sources have said in Dar es Salaam that the department was "tallying up a few facts and we have already established what happened". They did not give further details.

The department's investigations on the exports under the controversial TAFICO-AFC fishing contract covered several parties both within and outside the country.

Official sources said last month that the department had established through internal investigations that consignments of fish exported under the deal, were undervalued while others were suspected to have been shipped away uncustomed.

The TAFICO-AFC deal signed in July last year was rescinded by the Government early this month because it was contrary to established procedures. It is understood that the customs department was directed to take further measures deemed necessary.

In a statement, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism had said the contract was not fully scrutinised by the TAFICO Board of Directors and that it was not approved by relevant government institutions.

Nullification of the contract followed a report by a team appointed by the Ministry to probe *Daily News* investigative reports that the Government could have lost millions of shillings in foreign exchange under the unconsionable agreement.

CSO: 4700/216

MSUYA URGES MEASURES TO PROTECT FOOD SUPPLIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt]

THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, yesterday directed that the produce lying uncollected in farms should be properly stored and that no food should find its way out of the country through smuggling.

Winding up business in the House before it adjourned until next January 26, Ndugu Msuya said all possible measure should be taken to curb smuggling of crops across the border.

He said it was unwise for the country to produce more crops only to find the same being sold beyond the borders by a greedy few.

"Allowing food crops illegally out of the country at a time when it was in short supply, was like filling water in a leaking bucket — it will never be full", he pointed out.

Stressing the need for careful handling of harvests, Ndugu Msuya said in areas where crops are not collected, authorities should ensure that they were properly stored.

He said the harvested crops should not be wasted, urging regional authorities to work closer with the National Milling Corporation (NMC) towards this end.

He appealed to peasants in areas where short rains had started to prepare for farming.

Authorities should ensure that essential inputs like fertiliser, seeds and other implements reached the peasants in time, he stressed.

Ndugu Msuya asked villagers to repay the loans provided by the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) for farm inputs to enable the bank to effectively serve rural population.

Emphasising that honouring loans was one of the corner stones of socialist discipline, Ndugu Msuya said the repayment was essential because money was the TRDB's wherewithall.

It was not enough, he added, for villages which had failed to repay the loans for no reason at all to just sit and complain that they were not getting vital inputs like fertiliser.

The Prime Minister said the government would ensure that fertiliser was available in the regions and that those who could buy it in cash could do so.

He said that peasants should also be advised and encouraged to grow crops which suited the ecological and climatic conditions in their respective areas.

He urged the MPs to work with regional authorities and people in their constituencies in a bid to step up national efforts for increased production.

CSO: 4700/216

GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES CRASH MINE TECHNICIAN TRAINING PROGRAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text]

THE government has launched a crash programme to train skilled manpower for the mining industry and enable the sector contribute effectively to the national economy.

Sources close to the Ministry of Minerals, told the *Daily News* yesterday that Tanzania must have 2,400 skilled technicians for her mining industry by the year 1990 if the mining sector is to be revamped.

The mining industry which in 1960 contributed 10 per cent of the country's Gross National Product (GNP), last year (1960) contributed only one per cent to Tanzania's GNP.

This slump, the sources said, was due to, among other factors, the lack of well-trained manpower to man the sector.

The sources revealed that at present, Tanzania has only 140 technicians in several fields of the mining industry.

These include technicians in salt technology, geology, mining, mineral processing, drilling and electrical technicians. It has no mine technicians.

According to the sources the crush programme would involve the training of assistant technicians at the minerals training camp in Dodoma.

The programme is expected to have an intake of 50 students — form four leavers, and this would expand to 100 next financial year and 150 in 1983/84 and 1984/85.

It has been estimated that the courses — to last one year — would cost shs 1,480,970/- this financial year, shs 3m/- next financial year and shs 4,480,000/- for 1983/84 and 1984/85.

The source further said that with the creation of the ministry late last year, there were plans to open as many zonal mines offices as possible which would assist to accelerate the mining activities.

CSO: 4700/216

WORK ON MBEYA POWER STATION IN FINAL STAGES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

CIVIL works at the new 110million/- Mbeya power station are in the final stages and erection of generators in the thermal station to have an installed capacity of 16 megawatts has started.

The Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) said in a statement in Dar es Salaam yesterday that one of the four 2.5-megawatt machines being installed at the station would be commissioned at the end of this year.

The other machines were expected to be commissioned in April, next year. The station would have two other machines generating three megawatts each and would be completed next July, the statement said.

The new power station is expected to activate industrial activity in Mbeya region where at least three national industrial projects lie idle for lack of power. They include the 620million/- cement factory completed late last year.

Others are the 435million/- Mbeya Textile Mill and the farm implements factory. The cement factory with an installed capacity to produce 250,000 tonnes per year would consume between eight and ten megawatts of power.

When fully operational, the plant would combine with the Wazo Hill and Tanga factories to produce a total of 1.3 million tonnes of cement surpassing the estimated domestic consumption of one million tonnes annually.

The statement said the power station would consume 700,000 litres of heavy fuel per month on full capacity operation. It would be the main source of power in the region until a 220-kilovolt is extended from Mufindi to carry in hydro power from Kidatu.

The project is being handled by an Italian firm, SAE, which would also construct a sub-station in Mbeya in addition to the 240-kilometre transmission line.

A Yugoslav firm — Energo-Invest — has been awarded a contract to construct another 220-kilovolt transmission line from Kidatu to Iringa and Mufindi. Siemens of West Germany will construct 220-kilovolt sub-stations at Kidatu, Iringa and Mufindi.

The Kidatu-Iringa-Mfindi extension is scheduled for completion next June to feed power to the multi-million/- Southern Pulp and Paper Mill at Mufindi. The contracts to extend Kidatu power to Iringa and Mbeya regions costing a total of 440million/- were concluded between TANESCO and the three firms in September, last year.

TANESCO has plans to construct two more new stations in Dodoma (7.5 megawatts) and Tabora (10.5 megawatts).

CSO: 4700/216

TIRE SHORTAGE DELAYS BUILDING OF TRUCK BODIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

NON-AVAILABILITY of tyres and tubes in the country has forced a Dar es Salaam-based body builders' firm, K.J. Motors Ltd., to delay body building of about 100 lorries, including 70 lorries ordered by ujamaa villages.

Disclosing this to *Shihata* on Tuesday the Assistant Division Manager of K.J. Motors' Isuzu and Honda Department, Ndugu Nasser Haji, said the company could not undertake any body building work because of tubes and tyres shortage.

He was commenting on complaints made by the Chairman of Muhukulu Barabarani Ujamaa Village in Songea, Ruvuma Region, Ndugu Salamani Rashidi, that K.J. Motors had delayed to deliver a lorry to the village despite an advance payment of Shs. 76,900/-.

Ndugu Haji said his company did not get the tyres and tubes from the Arusha-based General Tyre factory the sole manufacturer and distributor of the products in the country.

He claimed that the Prime Minister's Office was aware of the problems which K.J. Motors was facing and at one time intervened and asked General Tyre to send a consignment of some 140 to 150 tyres to the firm.

Ndugu Haji said with the present in-flow of tubes and tyres, K.J. Motors could not meet its target of building some 30 vehicles bodies a week.

On the lorry ordered by Muhukulu Barabani in Songea, Ndugu Haji explained that the village was about the last in queue of about 100 outstanding orders, out of which some 60 to 70 orders were from ujamaa villages.

He pointed out that the Prime Minister's Office has requested his firm to give priority to lorries ordered by ujamaa villages in Lindi region where the rainy season which is now approaching and would turn the roads in the area impassable".

CSO: 4700/216

REGIONAL LEADERS TO ATTEND LAKE FUEL DISTRIBUTION MEETING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] Regional leaders from Mwanza, Mara, Kagera and Shinyanga regions will meet in Mwanza very soon to discuss ways of equitably distributing fuel in the Lake Victoria zone.

The leaders' meeting follows a high level consultation here yesterday morning initiated by the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, and involving regional commissioners from all over the Mainland as well as five cabinet ministers.

All of them were here for the National Assembly session which adjourned on Wednesday. The problems of fuel distribution in the country were among issues discussed.

No date for the Mwanza meeting was fixed, but a spokesman said later that the Deputy Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Edgar Maokola-Majogo would also attend.

Shortage of fuel in the Lake Victoria zone, which had led to halting production in key industries, including the Musoma Textile Mill (MUTEX), has been exacerbated by shortage of facilities with which to transport oil from Dar es Salaam.

The Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) recently submitted to the Prime Minister's Office a report on the problem of distributing of fuel in the lake zone regions.

Fuel is mainly hauled by rail but the Central Line has limited tanker facilities and those available need urgent repair. The spokesman said the Mwanza meeting would look at alternative means with which to transport more fuel from Dar es Salaam.

The spokesman said that at the meeting here yesterday, it was pointed out that although there was a reduction of fuel quotas throughout the country, even the little that was available should be equitably distributed.

The ministers who attended yesterday's closed-door meeting, lasting for about three hours, were the Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu Ibrahim Kaduma, the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al Noor Kassum and the Minister for Home Affairs, Ndugu Muhidini Kimaryo.

The Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, and the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu Jackson Makweta, also attended.

CSO: 4700/216

BRIEFS

THS RAISES HIDE PRICES--The Tanzania Hides and Skins Company (THS) has effective today raised the price of its cow and goat skins from livestock keepers in the country in an effort to motivate them. A statement issued by the company yesterday said the price of a kilo of first grade cow hide would be 8/15 instead of 5/70. Second grade, 6/15 instead of 3/55, third grade at 3/15 instead of 1/55, while the fourth grade would be bought at 1/55 instead of 60 cents a kilo. A kilo of first grade goat hide would now be bought at 14/- instead of 13/60, while second grade would be at 12/- instead of 11/60, third grade at 8/60 instead of 8/50 and fourth grade at 3/- instead of 2/-. The new prices follows a government directive on Wednesday which urged the company to review them so as to motivate livestock keepers produce better quality hides and skins. It is envisaged that the new prices would enable the company collect more hides and skins from livestock keepers. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Oct 81 p 1]

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN--Five Parliamentary Standing Committees have elected their new chairmen for the one year period beginning this month. The committees, with their new chairmen in brackets, are: Political Affairs (Mohamed Kissoky, Nominated MP); Foreign Affairs (Isael Elinewinga, Hai MP); Finance and Economic Affairs (Ibrahim Saadala Akida, Nominated MP); Development Affairs (John Mhaville, Arusha RC); General Purposes (Maulidi Makame Abdallah, Zanzibar Central MP). [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Oct 81 p 1]

MASASI, NEWALA FOOD RELIEF--Mtwara--The government has given 205 tons of food as relief for residents of several areas of Masasi and Newala districts currently facing an acute food shortage. A statement released by the Mtwara Regional Development Director's office said the food would be distributed to the effected people in three villages of Newala district and nine villages of Masasi district for a period of nine months. The most seriously hit villages in Masasi district are Mchauru, Nanyumbu, Chiungutwa and Lukuledi where 28,000 people needed immediate assistance. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Oct 81 p 3]

CAUSES OF TEXTILE MILL LOSSES--Power and water interruption in the textile mills in the country led to an overall loss of 138 million/- in 1979, according to a report tabled before the National Assembly here on Tuesday. The annual report on the accounts of the National Textiles Corporation (TEXCO) for 1979, tabled by the Ndugu Basil Mramba, said the interruptions were particularly serious to the Mwanza Textile Mills (MWATEX). About 11 million metres of textiles were not

produced because of the interruption, the report said. In 1979, all textile mills produced a total of 81,654 million metres of finished cloth compared with 71,659 million metres in 1978. Other factors behind the dismal performance were the lack of foreign exchange and the fast deteriorating conditions of the pre-second world war weaving machines at the Kilimanjaro Textile Mills (KILTEX) in Dar es Salaam. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Oct 81 p 3]

BOAT REGISTRATION TO CURB SMUGGLING--The government intends to register all thows and boats together with their sailing timetables in a bid to curb smuggling, the Minister of Home Affairs Ndugu Muhidin Kimaryo told National Assembly here yesterday. Answering a question in the house from Ndugu L.A. Semindu (Bagamoyo) Ndugu Kimaryo said it was quite possible that part of the increase in smuggling activities was a result of failure to trade the whereabouts of some vessels. The government, he said, was stepping up patrols along the coast and borders in an effort to stamp out smuggling and other illegal activities. But along with patrols, there was need for the people to be more vigilant and not to hide smugglers. Smuggling was a kind of colonialism which had to be fought at all costs, he said. In most cases, he said, smuggled items passed overland first and it was inconceivable that a few individuals managed to escape from the good organisation system by both the Party and the people. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Oct 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/216

GOVERNMENT APPROVES PROPOSED NATIONAL LANGUAGE COMMITTEE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

THE Government has accepted proposals for the formation of a National Language Committee which is expected to advise the Government on all issues related to language policy in the country.

Cultural Services director, Mr Stephen Chilumyise, who disclosed this yesterday said the committee would also be expected to review teaching of languages in schools and make recommendations.

He said the committee would review languages in the country with a view to promote and preserve Zambian culture and would also examine the state of literature in Zambian languages, its production and distribution.

Mr Chilumyise said a number of names of prominent Zambians had been suggested to be members of the committee but that the final choice would be done by the Minister of State in charge of Culture at the Ministry of Education, and Culture.

In the past there have been a number of petitions presented to the Government over the use of Zambian languages in some schools in the country. The petitioners in most cases have sought the use of their local languages in schools in their areas.

CSO: 4700/225

BANK OF ZAMBIA NOTES POOR FIRST QUARTER ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Oct 81 p 2

[Text]

THE performance of the economy during the first quarter of the year was poor, the Bank of Zambia quarterly statistical review says in its latest issue.

This is in contrast with the first quarter of the preceding year when a substantial improvement was recorded.

The turnabout has been caused by a substantial increase in expenditures which has outstripped the level of revenue receipts over this period.

In this respect the external payments positions deteriorated considerably with payments arrears maintaining an upward trend.

Domestic price developments revealed that there were mounting inflationary pressures during the period.

Consumer price index for the high income group went up by five per cent and ten per cent for the low income group.

The Government's overdraw's position with the central bank deteriorated from K150 million in December 1980 to K270 million during the quarter under review.

Such heavy reliance on the central bank finance is highly inflationary and should be resisted by raising funds from other sources, the review says.

Total foreign liabilities which amounted to K502 million during the previous quarter declined to K485.5 million. Bank of Zambia foreign liabilities were also reduced by K37 million during this period and part of this decline is attributed to the repurchases made amounting to K11 million in respect of previous IMF facilities.

Balance of payments remained in deficit for the fourth successive quarter. A deficit of K82 million was recorded in the quarter under review compared to a surplus of K7.8 million in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

CSO: 4700/225

ROKANA MINE MANAGER SAYS MUZ NOT TO BLAME FOR STRIKES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia is not to blame for miners' strikes on the Copperbelt in January and June this year, Rokana division acting general manager Mr William Pyle said in Kitwe yesterday.

He informed a civic delegation from Lilongwe in Malawi that the strikes were caused by some workers who did not understand the differences in pay between them and expatriate staff doing the same job.

MUZ was an essential part of the mining industry and had contributed greatly to the high production being maintained at the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines divisions.

Mr Pyle was answering questions from the councillors before they visited the division's plant area and the South Ore Body shaft where they were shown the training school underground.

The councillors, who are guests of the Lusaka district council and are being led by mayor of Lilongwe Mr Chiudza Banda, were accompanied by acting governor for Kitwe Mrs Betty Chimfwembe, executive secretary Mr Gilbert Zimba and Mr Robert Kamuhuza, director of housing and social services for Lusaka.

Mr Pyle said: "The union is an important body within the mining industry. It is a necessity and has helped us communicate well with workers. The union officials are very understanding and are not only concerned with the well-being of their members, but that of the industry as well."

The division enjoyed good relations with the union which had helped to maintain high standard of production and industrial peace.

It was difficult for some workers to understand the difference between their salaries and those of expatriates doing the same jobs.

The situation was such that the company had to help expatriates remit some money back to their homes and this involved having to pay them allowances in order to retain them.

The industry would still require the services of expatriates for some time until experienced Zambians were available to fill the remaining posts being held by foreigners.

"The industry as a whole has a vigorous Zambianisation programme."

CSO: 4700/225

SHAPI WARNS ANOTHER ROUND OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST MAY OCCUR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA may face another round of industrial unrest if the Party and its Government mishandles the labour movement, Copperbelt Central Committee Member Mr Alex Shapi warned in Ndola yesterday.

Mr Shapi said in an interview that Zambia might enter 1982 with serious industrial problems if relations between the labour movement and the Party and its Government were not harmonised.

"I am suspicious the labour movement is planning something before the end of the year if its leaders are not satisfied with the way their complaints are going to be handled. I can see signs."

He feared the labour movement might use the proposed amendments to the Industrial Relations Act, the teachers' housing problem and the detention of union leaders as reasons for strike action.

The proposed amendments seek to give the minister of Labour and Social Services powers to sack labour leaders and dissolve unions which in his opinion were not performing their duties properly.

The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has already indicated it would oppose the amendments.

Mr Shapi said he thought the issue should have been discussed fully by the Party before throwing it to the ZCTU because it was a serious matter.

Everything must be done to ensure strikes did not erupt on the Copperbelt because the consequences on the economy would be grave and might affect other sectors.

"We must avoid any provocation of either party by working together."

The ZCTU was still negotiating with the Party and its Government for the release of detained labour leaders, he said.

Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Basil Kabwe could not be reached last night for a comment because he was reportedly on the Copperbelt attending a funeral.

CSO: 4700/225

THREE FRG PROTOCOLS PROVIDING LOANS, GRANT SIGNED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Zambia will receive K13 million in loans and a grant from the Federal Republic of Germany for the provision of locomotives for Tazara consultancy studies and industrial equipment.

This was disclosed yesterday at a ceremony at which three protocols were signed by Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane and West German Ambassador to Zambia Mr Gunter Wasserberg, in Lusaka.

Mr Musokotwane, who said the loans would go a long way in strengthening the economy of the country, explained that the first loan of K6.5 million will be used for the purchase of seven locomotives and spare parts for Tazara.

Another K5.2 million loan will be used to buy industrial equipment, machinery, spare parts and services, the minister said.

He also disclosed that a grant of K1.3 million would be received for undertaking various consultancy studies.

Mr Musokotwane explained that both loans, which will be concluded between the German Development Corporation and Zambia would be repayed in 30 years with a ten year grace period and a two percent annual interest.

"The present decade has witnessed significant increase in the commitment of development aid from the Federal Republic of Germany to Zambia.

"The funds committed between 1980/81 in fact exceed the total of about K54.2 million for the preceding two decades, the minister said.

He told the German envoy that Zambia was grateful at the continued assistance by his country and was convinced that such co-operation would be stepped up in future.

Ambassador Wasserberg told the minister that the loans and grant were a reflection of West German's commitment to the strengthening of Zambia and other developing countries' economies so that they can be independent of the West.

He said the loan to Tazara was another reflection of his country's commitment to one of the priorities of aid in Zambia in the field of transport.

West Germany believes that Tazara was an outstanding example of regional co-operation by the Frontline States, who must free themselves from economic and communication dependence on South Africa.

Mr Wasserberg said the second commodity loan had come at a time when Zambia was facing difficulties and he was sure that the country would make good use of it.

The grant, the envoy said, was equally important as it would finance studies on future co-operation between the two countries so that German assistance was of optimum use to Zambia.

Mr Wasserberg hoped that the signing of the protocols will go a long way in strengthening the good bilateral relations that exist between the two countries.

CSO: 4700/225

LUSAKA HIGH COURT JUDGE FREES ZCTU CHAIRMAN CHILUBA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Miriam Chikoti]

[Text]

A LUSAKA High Court judge yesterday set free Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba because his detention was illegal.

There was drama immediately Mr Justice Mannival Moodley of Ndola passed the ruling as Mr Chiluba's supporters wildly cheered, scuffled with security officers outside the court and later whisked him away to an unknown destination.

Mr Justice Moodley had to clear the court before he awarded costs to Mr Chiluba after the uncontrollable supporters hailed, cheered and surged forward to hug their chairman.

Mr Justice Moodley warned the people their behaviour was disgraceful and could not be tolerated in court.

"I warn you. Any such behaviour could not be excused. It is not consistent with the dignity of the courts. Beware you might face disastrous consequences."

When Mr Chiluba emerged from the courtroom his wife Vera and a relative kissed him.

The scuffle was between prison and paramilitary officers and Mr Chiluba's supporters when the security officers tried to take the union leader to the Lusaka Central prison to formally free him.

There were shouts "where do you want to take him? He is free" before one man lifted him and said "I am taking him. If you want kill me now".

He was carried shoulder high by chanting supporters mainly ZCTU leaders and members who halted traffic at the High Court round-about.

Mr Chiluba was driven away in a white Peugeot 504 leaving the security officers helpless. One paramilitary officer remarked: "There would have been a riot if the application was dismissed."

In his lengthy judgment, Mr Justice Moodley said Mr Chiluba's detention on seven grounds was invalid.

On the first ground the judge said the State in a defective affidavit filed by Superintendent Barnabas Chilila had not given a sufficient answer to Mr Chiluba's challenge.

The State alleged that on August 11, 1980, at Atlas Copco where he works while commenting on the crime rate in the country, Mr Chiluba in his capacity as ZCTU chairman had said President Kaunda would be lucky if he was not toppled in the next five years.

Mr Chiluba denying the allegations said the words complained of did not in any way constitute a danger to public security and his detention was an infringement of his constitutional rights to freedom of expression.

On the allegation that he told labour leaders at a seminar in Kabwe that since Independence the Government had been running on an experimental basis and had achieved nothing, the court ruled that reading the speech Mr Chiluba read, he could not find any direct reference to the words complained of.

Mr Justice Moodley said there was nowhere in the speech any reference to the allegation that people could not have confidence in a Government which trots from one country to another begging for loans.

He said there was no doubt Mr Chiluba made no effort to shield his opposition to the policy of decentralisation.

"Nowhere in his speech does Mr Chiluba urge the participants at the seminar to incite the workers to go on a countrywide industrial unrest to force the Party and its Government to meet workers' demands."

Mr Chiluba's speech at Kabwe could only be described as robust, aggressive in tone, provocative, and to some it might even sound offensive, but if one reads the speech as a whole and applies an objective assessment, it could not be argued that a reasonable man could understand the address to mean what the State alleges.

On the ground that on March 13, at the offices of the ZCTU in Nchelenge, Mr Chiluba allegedly told the union that there was need to change the Government, Mr Justice Moodley said there was nothing secret about the meeting.

He believed Mr Chiluba's evidence when he said there were no ZCTU offices in Nchelenge. He did in fact meet ZCTU officials and discussed trade union matters and how the congress had accepted decentralisation.

On Mr Chiluba's address at a Labour Day rally in Mufulira where he allegedly said labour leaders and workers had lost confidence in the Party and its Government, Mr Justice Moodley said the speech appeared to be sober and far from being provocative, "one might even say conciliatory."

He held that the sixth ground of detention which stated that miners on the Copperbelt went on illegal strikes and resorted to violence and intimidation which resulted in the loss of human life and damage to property as well as disruption of law and order, was vague.

Intimidation

The court had not been told the number of strikes that had occurred and in what towns of the Copperbelt. There was no information on the nature of the violence and intimidation, and the circumstances of the loss of human life.

He rejected Mr Chiluba's contention that the State did not furnish him with all grounds of detention because they do not contain what President Kaunda said in his address to the nation on July 27.

The judge also threw out the State's allegation that between July 5 and 17 Mr Chiluba allegedly conspired with ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba and other persons unknown to condemn, humiliate and show disrespect to Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Basil Kabwe who was touring the Copperbelt.

Mr Chiluba contended that he was not aware of Mr Kabwe's visit and the strikes were caused by graduates and artisans who were demanding equal pay for equal work.

Mr Chiluba's lawyer Mr Levy Mwanawasa argued that the seventh ground was vague because the exact date of the conspiracy was not given and the method used.

On Mr Mwanawasa's submission that there was an infringement of Mr Chiluba's constitutional right to freedom of expression, the judge said any discussion of the topic merely became an academic exercise.

CSO: 4700/225

DETAINED ATTORNEY ALLEGES 'INHUMAN TREATMENT'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

DETAINED Ndola lawyer Mr Nkaka-Puta alleged in Lusaka High Court yesterday that he was punched, kicked and verbally assaulted by interrogating Government officers who were trying to extract information from him about fellow detainees.

He was forced to do press-ups and threatened he would die from stroke like his late father Mr Robinson Puta and the late leader of the banned United Progressive Party Mr Simon Kapwepwe if he did not cooperate.

Mr Puta was allegedly stripped naked and one of the officers hit him on the head repeatedly.

He told Mr Justice Ernest Sakala he was made to go round and round and whipped on the back with a stick.

The officers allegedly decided to torture him because he did not give them satisfactory answers on information about detained former Bank of Zambia governor Mr Valentine Musakanya, former Home Affairs Minister Mr Aaron Milner, detained Chingola resident Mr Johannes Pretorious and suspended Zambia Air Force commander Major-General Christopher Kabwe.

Mr Puta was giving evidence in a petition in which he is urging the court to declare his detention unlawful and order his release.

He is asking the court to award him damages for inhuman treatment and compensation for wrongful arrest and detention.

He said on July 2, several police officers went to his office with a search warrant. During the search they collected two files related to the cases of Mr Musakanya and Zimco executive director for energy and transport Mr Patrick Chisanga.

The officers also searched his flat where they were particularly interested in a chapter from a manuscript of a book he was writing on constitutional law and politics in Zambia.

Mr Puta said the chapter related to the Presidential and General Elections of 1978. The officers took away copies of a London magazine Africa Confidential.

One officer went through his diary and was interested on the entries Mr Puta made on May 22.

Mr Puta said he understood why the entry interested the officer because one of the grounds for his detention was that he told Mr Pretorious about the proposal to exchange Zambian currency with US dollars abroad.

The money was allegedly to be used in rescuing Mr Musakanya and former High Court commissioner and Lusaka lawyer Mr Edward Shamwana, charged with involvement in last October's coup plot.

CSO: 4700/225

MAN ARRESTED FOR SPEARHEADING ANC'S REVIVAL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

A CAMPAIGN to revive the defunct African National Congress in Southern Province has been uncovered and a man has been arrested by Monze police for spearheading the revival.

Provincial Member of the Central Committee Mr Mungoni Liso said in Livingstone yesterday he had alerted Party militants to look out for people organising the ANC.

Mr Liso informed a two-day Party meeting at Maramba welfare hall that the arrested man was allegedly found with old ANC receipts which he used to obtain money from the public and he was expected to appear in court soon.

Southern Province police chief Mr Basil Chibula declined to comment on the matter, saying it was political.

Pressed further, Mr Chibula said: "Just quote Mr Liso. He knows better".

Mr Liso would not say whether the man was acting on his own or if some people were working with him.

Appealing to people to be on the lookout, Mr Liso said: Anyone with information on the revival of the ANC should contact the police who should make arrests after investigations."

Mr Liso, who was flanked by provincial political secretary Mr Franklin Malawo, Livingstone governor Mr Mukazo Vunda and other top Party and Government leaders, said:

"We are aware of people who have been telephoning Lusaka telling Freedom House a lot of lies and accusing innocent people. This kind of thing must stop.

"Anyone with information in connection with the revival of ANC should report to the police for action and not to Lusaka.

"Do not be told by people in Lusaka what to report to them. If you are used in this way you are also working against the State because what you want is disunity in the nation."

He urged Party leaders to ensure that all their wards, branches and sections had security committees to monitor the activities of criminals.

CSO: 4700/225

EEC TO CONSTRUCT FIVE ADDITIONAL HEALTH CENTERS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Oct 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

FIVE HEALTH centres are to be constructed at a cost of K2 million by the European Economic Community (EEC). The centres are in addition to the five which had been put up by the EEC at various centres, mostly in rural areas, EEC chief representative to Zambia Mr Hugh Swift said in Lusaka yesterday.

He added that the K2m given to Zambia to be spent on the construction of rural health centres was part of the K85 million announced by the EEC in Brussels last Thursday in aid grant to African countries.

Last year, EEC technical adviser, to Zambia, Mr Jorgen Sonderberg said original plans were to build 10 health centres but that the number was cut down to five because of escalating costs of building materials. The EEC spent K1.5 million to build the first five centres in Eastern, Lusaka, Copperbelt, Central and Southern provinces.

Mr Swift said the centres would be built at Sikongo in Mongu, Nkulwashi in Kabompo, Mukumashi in Kasempa, Mano in Manza and Chilubi Island. He said work to construct the centres would start as soon as tenders are awarded.

CSO: 4700/225

YUGOSLAVIA TO INVEST IN AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY, TOURISM

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Happy Siwale]

[Text] Yugoslavia intends to invest in Zambia's agricultural industry and tourism in order to boost economic co-operation between the two countries.

Head of the Zambia Department on the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, Mr Zarko Arsic said in an interview here that feasibility studies into the two projects would start soon.

He said besides establishing joint firms with their Zambian counterparts, Yugoslav firms intend to import oil producing crops like cotton seed, sunflower, groundnuts and soya beans from Zambia.

"In the tourism area we want to go into hotel business and arrange charters from here for Yugoslavs intending to go to Zambia for summer holidays," he said.

Mr Arsic, however, noted that while relations between Zambia and Yugoslavia were very good on the political side, this was not the case on the economic level.

"Trade has been declining over the past few years because it has always been lopsided. While this year we imported goods worth about K54 million, Zambia only imported commodities worth about K5 million," he said.

Yugoslavia imports copper and zinc from Zambia and exports finished commodities like machines for road construction, textile prints and other products.

"This is unfair. While we also buy copper on cash basis, Zambian firms get commodities on credit from Yugoslavia. Currently Yugoslavia firms are owed about K5 million," Mr Arsic said.

He said in order to avoid this imbalance in trade, the two countries should embark on a barter system of trade instead of cash.

Meanwhile, regional director of Energoinvest in Yugoslavia, Mr Milasinovic Tomislav said in Sarajevo that the company's projects in Zambia were being delayed due to lack of foreign exchange.

He said one of the plans, which has been shelved was that of linking all Zambia's neighbouring countries to one electric supply in Zambia and earn the country foreign exchange.

He said his company was currently owed about K15 million by Zambia because of lack of foreign exchange in the country.

CSO: 4700/225

LIVINGSTONE TO HAVE SECOND BLANKET FACTORY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] Continental Textile Company is to set up a K2 million blanket factory in Livingstone, a company spokesman disclosed yesterday.

The company has already been granted a manufacturing licence and foreign exchange for the purchase of machinery.

Initially the company will have a labour force of about 100 workers. Production of blankets is expected to start early next year.

Continental Textile Company will become the second manufacturer of blankets in the country. Zambia Textile Limited is currently the sole manufacturer of blankets.

Blankets have remained a rare commodity for some time and as a result there is a flourishing black market in most urban areas on both locally manufactured and imported blankets.

In Lusaka for example, blankets valued at about K18 in retail shops, are sold by black marketeers at K30 while those valued at K30 are sold at K60 and more.

It is hoped that with the opening of the new factory, the shortage could be eased and the black market may be reduced.

Continental Textile Company is a sister company of the Livingstone Cycle and Sport Specialists.

CSO: 4700/225

TANZANIAN, ZAMBIAN CLAIMS ON DAR ES SALAAM PORT TRAFFIC NOTED

'Claims Highly Exaggerated'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

DAR ES SALAAM, Tuesday. TANZANIA has dismissed as "highly exaggerated" claims that millions of Kwacha worth of Zambia-bound goods were damaged and pilfered at the port of Dar es Salaam within two years.

But it is reliably understood that a special committee of senior government and port officials has been formed by the Tanzania Harbour Authority (THA) to probe the claims by the Zambian Government.

The composition of the committee or when it was formed could not be established immediately.

Three months ago, Zambia claimed that it had lost almost K1 billion worth of foreign exchange through damages and pilferage of its goods within two years at the Dar port.

It said about K985,037,525 was wasted through damages and K1,948,917 worth of goods were stolen between 1978 and last year.

Deprived

The charge by Zambia was raised in the Zambian Parliament on August 14 when Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office Mr Fitzpatrick Chusia was replying to a question by Kafue MP Mrs Bathsheba Ng'andu.

The minister said Zambia had been deprived of about K1 billion worth of foreign exchange through damages and pilferage at the Tanzanian sea-port.

But general manager of the Tanzanian Harbours Authority Peter Bakilana described the Zambian claims as "highly exaggerated" and "beyond all bounds of reason".

Mr Bakilana said that at the height of congestion at the port of Dar, a lot of goods were lying about the port area and it was therefore difficult to locate certain goods.

Mr Bakilana said that some of the cargo had been sent to Zambia but might not have reached the owners.

"But we are certain that there was no cargo lost at the port. Some of the cargo is still lying at the port because the owners have either not shown up or have not been traced while other goods are scattered at various stations en route to Zambia," he said.

Infighting Affects TAZARA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE port of Dar es Salaam has yet again become the flashpoint endangering not only the Siamese-twin political relationship between Zambia and Tanzania, but also the future of their economic umbilical cord —Tazara.

There have been numerous rumblings of discontent from Zambian importers about the efficacy of that port: the general but pathetic lackadaisical attitude of the workers there: and, worse still, the unchecked pilfering of Zambian imports at the port and on Tazara.

Coupled with these are the complaints against prohibitively high demurrage costs and other unnecessary port charges on Zambian-bound cargo.

Hence many Zambian importers are shunning the use of the port of Dar es Salaam and prefer, instead, the longer albeit expensive southern route for their imports and exports.

Justifying this trend, Zincom's chief executive Mr Humphrey Samuchapi only last Wednesday said "gross inefficiency" at the port had forced Zambian importers to shun it.

But equally the Tanzanian port authorities have had their own grouses against Zambian importers, mainly for late payments of port charges and delays in claiming imports.

So naturally too they have been forced to institute punitive measures, at times without notice, against Zambian importers.

While this in-fighting goes on it is the jointly-owned Tanzania-Zambia Railway — Tazara — which suffers.

People need to be constantly reminded that Tazara is Zambia's lifeline. Nothing should be done to turn it into a white elephant. Nor should it be a curse like the albatross was to the ancient mariner.

Zambian importers and Tanzanian port workers alike should tirelessly work for its vitality.

If they cannot do this on their own free will then other methods, like the withdrawal of import licences, or the outright dismissal of lax port workers, should be applied very rigidly.

Forgoing Tazara because of its present problems and using the southern route instead is like running away from feeding one's own child because of its "teething problems" and spending one's energies feeding somebody else's grown up child.

Both Zambia and Tanzania shoulder grave responsibilities for the future success of Tazara as a viable economic entity. So both should stop the current dangerous and destructive invectives.

Lest we forget: the K450 million loan Zambia and Tanzania got from China to finance the construction of Tazara has to be repaid from the revenues that Tazara earns.

Worse still the servicing of that massive loan will begin in 1983. That is too close for comfort considering the economic and financial strains both Zambia and Tanzania are now in.

Where is the revenue to service that loan going to come from if Tazara becomes a white elephant for lack of profitable dual cargo cargo traffic?

Tanzanian Claims Against Zambia

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Zambia will not be allowed to move its goods out of Dar es Salaam until she clears outstanding port charges amounting to millions of Kwacha dating back to 1979.

Among the cargo estimated at 17,700 tonnes affected by the newly-introduced ban include the badly-needed oil and other petroleum products which pass through the Tazama pipeline from the Tanzanian sea-port for refinery in Ndola.

General manager of the Tanzania Harbours Authority Mr Peter Bakilana, confirming the measures said the action was not directed against Zambia alone but against all users of the port. He emphasised that Zambia was the biggest culprit in back-log payments.

Mr Bakilana said Zambia had not paid its port charges since 1979 which had amounted to K8.38 million.

"We have resorted to these measures to help the port authority recover dues and charges which are outstanding with our clients."

But Zambian Government officials are not aware of payments arrears.

Director of contingency planning Mr Nedson Nyoni said in Lusaka yesterday that Zambia cleared freight arrears in South Africa and Dar es Salaam in May after the International Monetary Fund released the first drawing of K120 million from the K1 billion loan clinched early this year.

Mr Nyoni said: "We know nothing about that (arrears payment). It was only in May when we paid after the IMF drawing," he said.

Unless the Tanzanian authorities indicated which arrears they meant and against what items, the Zambian Government was not aware of what they were talking about..

"If they have fresh details let them tell us about these so we can compare notes, otherwise we have paid," Mr Nyoni said.

The measures by the Tanzania Harbours Authority were taken after port users had reportedly ignored a notice last month asking them to clear their outstanding bills within two weeks.

The notice, according to Mr Bakilana, was issued on September 27 with a warning that the harbours authority would stop releasing cargo to importers if the outstanding accounts were not settled within the stipulated period.

Informed sources explained to the Times correspondent that the port users had been abusing the credit facilities offered to them in the past and this had resulted in the massive outstanding payments.

"Other ports around the world are insisting on payment before delivery of the goods. Unfortunately, we have to follow this system too to cut down on accumulations of outstanding payment," the sources added.

CSO: 4700/225

COPPERBELT PROVINCE CRIME RATE DROPS ESPECIALLY IN NDOLA

Mundia Commends Copperbelt Residents

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Oct 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

PRIME Minister Mundia yesterday commended Copperbelt residents for helping to reduce crime in the area.

Mr Mundia said he was pleased to note that the wave of crime which had hit the province, especially Ndola, in the past few months has subsided.

Mr Mundia said this when he addressed a huge gathering which welcomed him at Ndola airport.

He urged Party militants to work hand in hand with security forces to fight crime.

He paid tribute to the security forces for keeping peace during the 17th independence anniversary celebrations.

President Kaunda had praised them for keeping peace during the celebrations, he said.

Campaign To Equip Vigilantes

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

NDOLA businessmen have launched a campaign to raise K120,000 to buy three patrol vehicles to equip a volunteer "vigilante" group to help police fight crime.

The campaign is spearheaded by the Ndola and district chamber of commerce and industry whose spokesman said yesterday that already the first of the three vehicles had been bought.

The patrol vehicle is fitted with a radio linking patrolmen with the police.

Businessmen have been providing two vehicles and drivers at weekends to beef up police patrols in industrial and residential areas since April, but recently some companies found it difficult to continue with the practice.

"With immediate effect, between 17.00 and 07.00 hours the term 'sorry we have no transport' has been removed from the Ndola policeman's handbook.

"There is still a long way to go. We need more funds, equipment and company vehicles to cover the high risk times at weekends and public holidays," the spokesman said.

The volunteers needed more duty liaison officers to keep the programme running efficiently and counter the current spate of crime in the city.

In addition to its primary function of providing increased mobility to police, the security committee of the organisation planned to approach Ndola district council and police on the erection of street barriers.

Officer commanding for Ndola Urban, Mr Bradley Muntemba said yesterday that the group had not approached him on the campaign, but he was aware of its help in providing vehicles in the past.

"We welcome the idea of buying new vehicles, the erection of street barriers and the improvement of telephone facilities but they have not been to us to discuss these matters yet."

CSO: 4700/225

PLANT'S COMPLETION ENSURES NITROUS OXIDE SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA will become self-sufficient in nitrous oxide a vital medical gas — because of the completion of a K250,000 Zamox plant, Prime Minister Mundia announced in Ndola yesterday.

Speaking at the commissioning of the plant at Zamox factory, Mr Mundia who was accompanied by Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa and Zimco director-general Mr James Mapoma, told a small gathering that the plant would save the country K200,000 in foreign exchange a year.

"Financial advantages secured by the installation of the plant are sound. The price of the product on the market will be reduced and the company will earn K200,000 in foreign exchange."

He said the plant was a good example of import substitution industries the Party and its Government had been urging the business community to set up.

The plant's major raw material will be ammonium nitrate produced locally by Nitrogen Chemicals in Kafue and handigas from Indeni petroleum refinery.

In the past nitrous oxide was imported and a lot of money had been spent to ensure all medical institutions were supplied with this type of anaesthetic.

He commended Zamox, Indeco and British Oxygen for setting up the plant and described it as a far-sighted decision.

CSO: 4700/225

MINISTER SAYS USE OF COAL FOR COOKING UNDER CONSIDERATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Oct 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA is considering the use of coal for domestic purposes in view of the high cost of electricity and deforestation through charcoal burning.

Mines Minister Mr Mufaya Mumbuna disclosed this in Lusaka yesterday and said the Government had started negotiations with West German and French firms to carry out feasibility studies of large scale coal production and the provision of a cheap stove to be used for coal.

The Minister was speaking at a press briefing he held after a six-week visit to Europe.

He attended the International Atomic Energy Agency conference in Vienna last month, and later the copper inter-governmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC) meeting in Paris.

Mr Mumbuna told the briefing attended by officials of the mining companies and some foreign embassy staff that the Government had been greatly disturbed by the extensive deforestation because of indiscriminate cutting of trees.

"The President, fearing that extensive and indiscriminate cutting of timber would lead to desertification of the country, directed the Prime Minister to look into the issue of alternative sources of fuel while at the same time bearing in mind the need for inexpensive and readily available fuel for the people", he explained.

The Minister said following directives from the Prime Minister, his delegation made enquiries in Europe on the acquisition of a cooker which could burn Zambian coal.

The delegation visited and held discussions on the matter with a German company, Buderus Aktiengesellschaft, a manufacturer of ovens and stoves.

Mr Mumbuna said the company would be sending a representative in December to assess the possibility of modifying a "Folkuoven", a cheap type of stove that could be readily available to the average Zambian.

The German company of Saarberg and the French Coal Development Group had shown interest in briquetting Zambian coal for domestic purposes.

Mr Mumbuna explained that briquetting was the process used to remove carbon dioxide from coal.

CSO: 4700/225

BRIEFS

KAUNDA'S PRAISE OF ROMANIA--President Kaunda yesterday praised Romania's independent stand on international politics. The President said the freedom to hold independent opinions was vital in today's troubled world. Dr Kaunda was speaking at State House when he was presented with an Aro jeep by the charge d'affaires at the Romanian embassy in Lusaka Mr Gheorghe Lupes. He said Zambia admired the Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu because he had strived to keep Romania truly independent. The gift of a jeep was appropriate as it would contribute towards the Zambian revolution. The jeep would be useful in his extensive tours of the country. The President thanked the Romanian government for providing technicians to train Zambians to maintain the Aro jeeps. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Oct 81 p 1]

ZAMBEZI RIVER EXPLORATION--The exploration and navigation of the Zambezi River from the Victoria Falls to the Kariba by an American adventure group called Sobek Expedition, got underway yesterday. Leader of the expedition, Mr Richard Bangs and his team started the 80 kilometre journey in inflatable boats known as raft floats from the boiling point at 10.30 hours. The navigation of the river impeded by cataracts and rocks will take the 27-man crew almost two weeks to complete. While Dr David Livingstone and many others have navigated the Zambezi River above the falls, no one has attempted a trip downstream from the falls until yesterday. Dr Livingstone abandoned the navigation of the river when he reached "the largest curtain of falling water in the world--the Victoria Falls" and entered it in his diary: "It was the most wonderful sight I had witnessed in Africa, with scenes so lovely they must have been graced upon by angels in their flight." [Text] "It was the most wonderful sight I had witnessed in Africa, with scenes so lovely they must have been graced upon by angels in their flight." [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Oct 81 p 3]

CAUSE OF POWER DISRUPTIONS--Current disruptions in power supplies to Lusaka, Kafue and Mazabuka residents are likely to continue until at least the end of the week, ZESCO General Manager Mr Roy Miti said yesterday. Mr Miti said that the blackouts and low currency supplies that the three areas have been experiencing in the past week are due to a damaged cable at Lusaka's Leopards Hill sub-station. The cable was damaged last week by a worker while work to boost power supplies to the towns was being carried out, he explained. The Leopards Hill power is run by the Central African Power Corporation (CAPC), which in turn supplies ZESCO for distribution to consumers. The general manager said that the damaged cable is still to

be repaired by an expert but the installation of the new transformers to meet growing demand in Lusaka, Kafue and Mazabuka to be completed at the Leopards Hill station shortly should ensure that the supply situation is normalised soon.— Zana [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Oct 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/225

ZVOBGO: PARTY, STATE UNITY 'OUR OBJECTIVE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

ZANU (PF) is aiming at a situation where there is no separation between party and state, according to Dr Eddison Zvobgo, the party's acting publicity secretary.

In an interview with the Mozambique news agency, AIM, the text of which was released last week, Dr Zvobgo who is also Minister of Local Government and Housing, said the intention was to eliminate all other parties from the ground.

"We are convinced," he said, "that before the middle or the end of next year we will have so reorganised the party that it will be impossible for any other party to operate on the ground.

"They can remain in their offices in town but they will not be able to go out there to face the people."

Dr Zvobgo said the multi-party system was divisive and more than foolish. Time was spent in quarrelling with other parties for nothing.

"You know the line but you find impediments being put in your way," he said.

He said a committee of seven within ZANU (PF) was working out a strategy for neutralising other parties.

A consensus of the people would bring about a one-party state. "You agree on definite goals, definite programmes, a definite vision of the future. Once the people agree on these basics, then you have brought about a one-party state, regardless of what the leadership thinks."

Dr Zvobgo said he was quite sure there would be many in Dr Joshua Nkomo's PF party who would share this viewpoint.

He said that as ZANU (PF) became stronger it became more capable of neutralising the traps which had been built into the Lancaster House constitution.

"Under the constitution it was said we must buy land in order to give it to the peasants. But we do not have the money to buy all the land that is needed.

"We cannot nationalise it. We can take it, but pay for it.

"Meanwhile, the peasants have moved on to the land and the farmers come screaming to us in tears.

"They go to the police and the police say the Government does not want them to arrest the peasants. So they come to the Government and we say we are sorry about it. It is not right that the peasants should do that. "But we do nothing about it.

"So," said Dr Zvobgo, "slowly we have been able to neutralise some of the provisions of the constitution."

In another revealing response, Dr Zvobgo spoke about plans to transform ZANU (PF) into a vanguard party.

At this stage, he said, they were building a mass base throughout the country. This was necessary because they had not been able to operate legally for 18 years and the people had not received enough ideological instruction.

The second stage would be to transform the party into a vanguard party whose conditions of membership would be difficult to satisfy.

Not everyone in the mass party would be able to join the transformed party automatically.

People would have to learn to understand party history, the history of the war, the decisions of the first congress and so on.

A booklet was being prepared which would contain 52 lectures so that every week people everywhere would be studying the same thing.

When a person was able to understand the whole history of the struggle, he would have to give evidence of putting into practice what he had learnt in the community before acquiring membership at a higher level.

The second congress of the party would not take place this year or next year.

"By the time we have the second congress we will have a nucleus, a sizeable vanguard within ZANU (PF)," he said.

On white attitudes, Dr Zvobgo said very few understood the party's fundamental anti-racist policy.

It was taking time, but new class alliances were being formed across the colour line. In another year there would be a much larger segment of workers, as workers, were identifying with the party.

Dr Zvobgo accused the Republican Front party of Mr Ian Smith of adopting a negative approach.

He said both the RF and Bishop Muzorewa's UANC were bent on destabilisation and subversion.

"We have taken note of each and every move they make and we are sure that at the appropriate time they will be paying more respect for the law than they are doing now."

CSO: 4700/223

PROBLEMS CAUSED BY ZANU-PF SPLIT EXAMINED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Oct 81 p 4

[Article from "Focus" column: "Zimbabwe Strikes...Mugabe's Problems Have Only Just Begun"]

[Text]

IN ZIMBABWE the honeymoon is apparently over and workers are demanding hard things from the new government: higher salaries, in the case of the nurses, an increase by 200 per cent.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has been quick to act. He threatens to bundle them off to the bush for two or three months so that they would have an experience of the liberation struggle.

Is it by sheer coincidence that the strikes and demands for salary rises are occurring shortly after the dismissal of the controversial and perhaps ultravires minister of health, Herbert Ushewokunze?

Ushewokunze, like the equally fiery and now dismissed minister of manpower planning and development, Edgar Tekere, not only riled whites. He frightened them.

The continuing strikes in Zimbabwe should be seen within the political context of the new nation. The alliance with Joshua Nkomo's patriotic front is as tenuous as ever, if not more.

Perhaps the biggest score on the credit card of the country's politicians, notably Nkomo and Mugabe, is that most observers had predicted civil war after independence, but they have worked out peace.

That, however, is not to say that difficulties do not exist. The dismissals of both Tekere and Ushewokunze are indicative enough of what problems Prime Minister Mugabe is facing.

At this point it becomes important to identify the specific problems in the politics of Zimbabwe.

There are problems within ZANU-PF, the dominant partner in the ruling coalition; within Nkomo's Patriotic Front; within the coalition itself and at the same time the vanquished parties of Ndabaningi Sithole and Abel Muzorewa are waiting on the "touch line" to exploit any false move.

The major split within ZANU-PF is between the supporters of Mugabe's "progressive gradualists", and those radicals like Tekere and Ushewokunze who constitute "super-ZANU" and call for immediate outright revolutionary changes.

Since the beginning of last year super-ZANU has been demanding for a party

conference at which the leadership was to be put to vote.

The strategy was fed on the expectation that super-ZANU candidates would dominate the new leadership, including even possibly replacing Mr Mugabe.

The congress has not been held, and it is unlikely that it ever will.

At the same time there are still thousands of freedom fighters still at assembly points, 22 months after they emerged from the bush.

Some of these men still place a lot of hopes on Tekere.

It is understood that a good number of them are already camped at Tekere's house in Salisbury.

The existence of such radicalism, directly challenging the slow progressive gradualism has meant that Prime Minister Mugabe must for the most part rely on an army, and civil service which is still white-dominated.

This has created the impression of a dream shattered. Super-ZANU is exploiting this, and the Sithole and Muzorewa camps are saying: "He is doing exactly what we did".

At the same time the threat from super-ZANU can only be effectively countered by maintaining white confidence, with more reliance on white-dominated machinery of statecraft and disciplining any minister or politician who "frightens" whites. Mugabe's is a real problem.

Within the coalition, it is evident that those in the minority partner, Patriotic Front, still feel they are getting less than they deserve.

At the same time, ZANU-PF is highly suspicious of some of the schemes of the Patriotic Front.

For instance, they are not satisfied that former freedom fighter commander Dumiso Dabengwa, promoted to major-general by Mugabe, has genuinely gone farming.

On the contrary, they feel he is subtly taking charge of the Patriotic Front's co-operative schemes which are being organised all over the country. And that these are, in fact, political units.

What is more, only a few months ago the government is reported to have found a large cache of ammunition buried near Gwai river, where some of the Patriotic Front men were assembled during the ceasefire period.

The internal fighting within the Patriotic Front is not yet serious. Nkomo continues to be firmly in charge without any opposition.

But the death of the PF's key man, George Silundika has left a vacuum which many are now fighting to fill.

Silundika, who was the party's secretary for foreign affairs and the government minister of posts and telecommunications died of a stroke few months ago.

He was considered most respected, after Nkomo.

There are reports that Edward Ndhlovu, an MP in Bulawayo and a freedom fighter who was based in Zambia, and Carlistus Ndhlovu, an MP for the Midlands, are putting up spirited fights for the party leadership with the latter coming up a hot favourite to become number two to Nkomo.

However, the PF's position is helped by the fact that they feel they have a common purpose yet to be accomplished.

And that is to take over the leadership of the country.

When strikes start off differences within the ZANU-PF take serious dimensions, the Muzorewa and Sithole men will provide auxiliary destabilisation.

Prime Minister Mugabe's problems have only just begun.

CSO: 4700/224

SA BLAMED FOR INKOMO, PUNGWE RIVER BRIDGES BLASTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, alleged yesterday that South African agents were responsible for the series of explosions which destroyed $36 million worth of ammunition at Inkomo Barracks near Salisbury in August.

He told mass rallies at Mubayira, Mhondoro, and at Hartley that there were dissident elements in the national army and among ordinary people plotting to subvert the Government.

On the Inkomo explosions he said: "This was South African agents. They did not occur accidentally — it was a planned thing.

"We lost bullets, hand grenades and landmines. They thought we would be left with no weapons but they were mistaken," he said.

"Those were not the only weapons we had. We have enough weapons to fight those who want to destroy the Government."

It is understood that the report of the board of inquiry, under the chairmanship of Major-General Javed Maseko, into the cause and circumstances surrounding the explosions has not yet been submitted to the Prime Minister.

He told about 12 000 people in Hartley that some members of the UANC, backed by South Africa, intend to commit acts of sabotage to retard the economic development of the country and create discontent.

The Government would soon expose subversive activities of dissidents who had recently been arrested, he said.

The Government's policy of reconciliation had never been fully reciprocated by its main beneficiaries, Mr Ian Smith and Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

"We did not arrest Muzorewa and Smith because this would have caused unnecessary upheavals. But if they continue to plot against the Government they will realise that reconciliation does not mean we cannot arrest them or hit them very hard."

The Prime Minister, who is on a four-day "meet the people" tour of Mashonaland West assured people in Mhondoro and Hartley that the Government was aware of their grievances and was in the process of redressing them.

There was a likelihood of minimum wages being raised this month for workers in all sectors of the economy. "But at the same time we expect discipline and hard work in return."

He expressed concern at reports he had received in Ntabazinduna, Gwanda and Plumtree that people had been made to pay $150 by party officials who told them that the money was to buy land.

"The Government will give land to the people free of charge. All that will be required is gradual payment for improvements such as tractors and ploughs which the Government will sell to the people."

Mr Mugabe told about 600 students at Molelli Secondary School, Musengezi, that all children in the country should receive a minimum of four years' secondary education.

A child who had not gone beyond Grade Seven was not "an asset to his parents, himself and the State".

He called for greater co-operation between parents, pupils and the Government to ensure the advancement of educational standards.

He appealed to big companies to build schools and clinics and so contribute to the national effort to make available more vital institutions.

Mr Mugabe continues his tour today by visiting the Tilcor plant at Sanyati and addressing rallies at Nyimo, Sanyati and Murombedzi in the Zvimba communal area.

He winds up the tour on Saturday with a fund-raising dinner and dance at the Gatooma Motel.

SOUTH AFRICAN agents were responsible for sabotaging the Pungwe River rail and road bridges last Thursday, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said.

In an interview in Salisbury the minister said: "This sabotage was committed by South African agents. We know that it was indirectly directed at Zimbabwe rather than Mozambique."

Mr Munangagwa said South Africa "would not be happy" to see stability in Zimbabwe.

"South Africa is fully aware that we use both the road and rail bridges for our imports and exports and that completion of the pipeline would improve the supply of oil and fuel to this country," he said.

The blasted bridges are about 50 km from Beira and carry the rail and road links from Zimbabwe.

Asked if the South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance terrorists had crossed into Zimbabwe, Mr Munangagwa said some had "but it has become known among their leadership that they are unsafe in this country".

"We capture them, arrest them, and send them back," he said.

On the question of security force auxiliaries of the former government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa now allegedly receiving training in South Africa, Mr Munangagwa said an official statement on the matter would be issued soon.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has repeatedly said there were 5 000 supporters of Bishop Muzorewa in South Africa where they were being trained to carry out sabotage in Zimbabwe.

"We will soon be able to release evidence justifying the statements of the Prime Minister," said Mr Munangagwa.

CSO: 4700/223

PRESENCE OF N. KOREAN MILITARY ADVISERS PROVOKES SPECULATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Nov 81 p 11

[Article by Aida Parker: "A Curtain Over Mysterious North Koreans in Zimbabwe"]

[Text]

THE following ordnance will be delivered as part of the training programme agreed to between North Korea and Zimbabwe.

Ten T-44 tanks; 4 500 AK rifles with ammunition; B-10 anti-tank guns; 76 mm field anti-tank guns; 107 mm recoilless anti-tanks; 120 mm recoilless anti-tank guns; 14,7 mm anti-aircraft machine guns; 122 mm Stalin Organs; light and heavy vehicles; armoured personnel carriers; scout cars; rifles and auxiliary equipment; uniforms.

It is understood that 15 trainloads of ordnance will be moved from Beira to Umtali between now and December.

The scale and type of equipment being provided is indicative of a balanced conventional force in the form of a mechanised brigade.

It is stated that 3 000 Zanla personnel have already been assembled at Inyanga for training. The balance will probably be drawn from the 45,46 and 47 Battalions in Gwelo, all of these being predominantly Zanla.

Reports indicate that Brigadier Sheba Gava (Commander, Third Brigade) is directly involved in the formation of the 5 000-strong Fifth Brigade.

The North Korean officer element has been allocated accommodation in Baines Avenue, Salisbury. Although hardline Communists, they appear to have very capitalist ideas, demanding top-rate accommodation, lots of Scotch and perks like free haircuts at Meikle's Hotel.

It is further reported that anti-aircraft positions have been prepared and guns deployed. From whom an attack is expected, is not known.

OBVIOUSLY jittery about possibly adverse impact on the SWA negotiations, British and Salisbury authorities have clamped down hard on all information about the North Korean military presence in Zimbabwe.

Investigation by The Citizen indicates that the whole North Korean operation in Zimbabwe is webbed about by skilful deception.

Evidence of this is an unusual paucity of official statements. Surprisingly, no communique was issued after the recent low-key, week-long visit to Zimbabwe by a high-ranking North Korean delegation led by the North Korean Prime Minister, Mr Li Jong Ok. Official reason for no communique: Disagreement over the wording.

Alarmed

White staff officers serving in Joint High Command and at National Army Headquarters do not appear to be in the picture, nor are key personnel at Central Intelligence.

Reliable Zimbabwean sources state that British, US and Red Chinese representatives in Salisbury all expressed alarm at the Mugabe Government's decision to accept the North Korean offer of military advisers and equipment.

However, it now seems there has been some joint agreement to play down the issue, both to re-assure potential investors and to

maintain an untarnished British image over the new Marxist State. It is not secret that Western nations are doing their utmost to present Zimbabwe as a political and economic success, to help pressure South Africa into relinquishing SWA.

The biggest mystery of all, however, is just how many North Koreans are actually in Zimbabwe, who is paying for the equipment they are providing and what their true function is.

At no cost

In Salisbury it was understood that when the Koreans came, they would bring around R15-million worth of hardware with them. Initially it was stated that, with the exception of administrative support (barrack accommodation and rations) the assistance would be provided at no cost to Zimbabwe.

Now private British sources state that the North Koreans say this is not so, that everything must be paid for.

Indications are that there could be considerably more North Koreans in Zimbabwe than has been disclosed. Official reports place the figure at 106. Of these, it is known that only six speak passable English.

A brief Press statement confirmed that the "official" complement of North Koreans arrived in a Russian-built Antonov in a pre-dawn flight which landed at Salisbury on August 8.

But, according to reliable Mozambique sources, between 150 and 154 North Korean military personnel were scheduled to arrive in Beira by ship during late July or early August. This unit, it was stated, would accompany the promised ordinance.

Speculation

On August 10, a North Korean TU-154 aircraft sought permission to overfly Mozambique's Gaza Province. Speculation is that this aircraft airlanded another (third) company of North Koreans.

On August 16, permission was sought for the landing of a North Korean TU-143 aircraft at Salisbury, coming in from Zambia. Did this carry another (fourth) company of North Koreans?

It is also known that seven separate North Korean passenger aircraft landed at Salisbury Airport between June 17 and August 25.

What is the true role of the North Koreans in Zimbabwe? Only Mr Mugabe's Zanla-PF Central Committee could answer that. What is known is that the Central Committee's decision to accept President Kim Il-Sung's offer of military training facilities was made against professional advice.

Mr Mugabe was urged to reject the offer because the West, particularly the US, is extremely wary of the hard-line Kim Government and this could jeopardise economic investment. That proved sound advice.

The Kuwaiti Government had promised the Mugabe Government financial assistance, but on hearing of the arrival of the North Koreans, Kuwait cancelled its proposed gift.

Certainly Zipra's Mr Joshua Nkomo does not know why the North Koreans are there. His theory is that they will be used to help Mr Mugabe declare a one-party State.

Most experts believe that the North Koreans will serve a dual role, much as the Cubans do in Angola. On the one side they will officer a brigade which can be deployed into Mozambique to help protect the rail and pipeline feeding from Beira into Umtali.

On the other??, they will probably combine with President Samora Machel's FAPLA forces to fight the increasingly successful strike forces of the Mozambique's National Resistance. North Korea already is believed to have sent combat troops or military advisers to Mozambique to help fight the MNR.

Mr Mugabe paid his first official visit to Pyongyang last October. In June, at a banquet to welcome the North Korean official party to Salisbury, Mr Mugabe spoke of the "immense inspiration" he had derived from the North Koreans.

Photo captions:

This Russian rocket-launcher (Stalin Organ) in the background, and the heavy anti-aircraft machinegun are similar to military hardware now being shipped to Zimbabwe. These weapons were captured by the SADF in raids to wipe out Swapo bases in southern Angola.

JOSHUA NKOMO
. . . Zipra leader thinks Korean troops will help establish a one-party state.

CSO: 4700/221

SUCCESS OF ZX-CADRE PEACE FORCE REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] The 100 former guerillas trained and deployed recently with the Salisbury municipal security unit have been a great success and are ensuring the city remains peaceful and clean, says the city's chief security officer, Mr Roger Turner.

In an interview yesterday he said the first two courses had been completely integrated into the security unit and the expanding force would take on more duties.

Until recently the unit, then just over 200 strong, was simply responsible for guarding municipal installations and property.

But in the middle of the year the city council voted to employ about 750 ex-combatants, allowing the force to take a more active role.

Security men, both uniformed and plainclothed, had been deployed in the Harare Musika, Warren Park and Dzivarasekwa areas, checking for by-law offences and helping the police by simply extending coverage.

No member of the unit had any special power of arrest, just the normal powers of a citizen. "But their presence alone cuts down crime. Someone seeing a uniformed man around will think twice before doing anything.

"Of course, if they saw a theft or an assault they could intervene as could any citizen. On the minor side we use politeness.

"If we see someone throwing litter in the street they will walk up and ask, very politely, if that person could pick it up. There is no demand or anything like that and the system seems to work."

Centres

Although only three areas of the city were patrolled, more coverage would be given as the unit expanded. "I certainly want to cover all shopping centres and the city centre--places needing the most attention," said Mr Turner.

The improvement at the Musika had already been dramatic. The area was much cleaner and pirate taxis were keeping clear of the bus terminus.

Plainclothes men at Warren Park were keeping guard on council houses recently handed over by the contractors and ensuring no one stole fittings.

"We publicise the fact that we are watching the area, for we believe prevention is the best. It seems to work."

Mr Turner thought it would take at least 7 and 1/2 months to train all the planned 750 extra men. Each intake brings in 50 recruits, all carefully selected.

Qualities

"We select very carefully indeed, straight from the camps. Most of this work is done by my deputy for operations, Mr Richard Chinengundu. He is a former combatant and so has a very good idea of the qualities of the applicants.

The unit used similar criteria as the police. Recruits had to be at least 18, and have at least two years of secondary education, although more schooling was an advantage.

"We are getting very good quality recruits; very reliable men."

About half the training staff came from the ZRP but two inspectors from the unit were going on a police course and it was hoped this would make the municipality more self-reliant.

Selection

Recruits underwent a two-week course after selection but Mr Turner wanted to bring them back sometime for in-service courses.

Already 20 of the first 100 recruits were on a special fire-fighting course to supplement what they learnt in training.

"I want all the men in the unit to be trained in fire-fighting partly as a back-up to the brigade but also to deal with bush fires which the brigade, with its responsibility for life and property, cannot always attend."

Training

The expanded unit would take over many of the functions that used to be done voluntarily by the civil defence and all men received training in first aid.

Mr Turner recently returned from a conference in the United States where he picked up many ideas on equipment, techniques and functions. "We are looking at the possibility of patrolling road crossings outside schools; this sort of thing."

He was also negotiating for more powers for his men so they could handle small offences like ticketing people who had no car or bicycle licence, or who littered streets after being asked not to.

CSO: 4700/223

PM ATTACKS UNDISCIPLINED MILITARY, CALLS FOR LOYALTY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday launched a scathing attack against undisciplined soldiers and threatened them with dismissal.

MT DARWIN

Addressing a rally at Marymount mission a few kilometres from the Mozambican border, Mr Mugabe said he would not tolerate indiscipline of any form in the national army.

The Prime Minister, replying to complaints raised by villagers at the mission, said: "I will fire any soldier who is undisciplined."

The villagers complained that they were "terrorised" by some soldiers stationed at Rushinga mission 65 km from Marymount.

Mr Mugabe, who is also Minister of Defence, expressed shock at the complaints and said the duty of the national army was to protect people and not to cause trouble.

The Prime Minister assured the villagers that the reports would be investigated and action taken against those found guilty.

He told the villagers to get the names of the soldiers terrorising them and report them to the authorities for immediate action.

The Prime Minister deplored the attitude of parents who stopped their daughters going to school just because they wanted them to get married.

BAD SYSTEM

"This is a very bad system because it retards the development of the country," he said.

He said Zimbabwe was badly in need of manpower and it could not afford the luxury of stopping children going to school.

"We need nurses, technicians, engineers and teachers, but we cannot be self-reliant if some people are being stopped from going to school," he said.

At another rally at Mukumbura, on the border with Mozambique, the Prime Minister said consumer co-operatives should be set up so peasants and workers could pay lower prices.

He urged people to help build schools and clinics by making bricks.

"There are few builders contracted to the Government and that is why we call for some self-reliance."

Mr Mugabe noted the shortage of buses in many districts owing to limited foreign currency reserves.

Increased productivity and more exports would enable the Government to allocate more foreign currency to buy buses and tractors.

The Prime Minister is on a tour of Mashonaland Central province which ends today in Bindura where he will meet district councillors and party leaders and address a rally.

Mr Mugabe's "meet-the-people" tour has been very successful with thousands turning up at every stop during his three-day trek. — Herald Reporter-Tiana.

Loyalty Is All, PM Tells Army

LOYALTY to the Government and State is a fundamental requirement from soldiers, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said in Salisbury yesterday.

He urged members of 1 (Zimbabwe) Commando Battalion on their first birthday parade to bear in mind that service to the nation, the Government and the country came before individual considerations.

If this was done the "Government and country will always respect and cherish you".

The battalion yesterday became the first Zimbabwe regiment to receive its colours.

The colours were presented after a solemn ceremony during which they were consecrated by battalion chaplain, Captain the Rev. Alec Smith and 2nd Brigade chaplain, Captain the Rev. Cuthbert Mavudzi.

The Prime Minister praised the battalion for its hard work over the past year.

He said that in November last year the first 118 members arrived from all former factions to undergo commando selection and training. Only 52 managed to qualify.

"The major task of re-establishing an effective commando battalion fell on the shoulders of 52 officers, senior NCOs and junior NCOs plus elements of the former commando unit.

"Between February and June this year you successfully selected and trained some 400 men."

The exercise ended successfully in July, enabling the soldiers "quite rightfully" to wear the coveted silver dagger and green beret symbolising qualified commandos.

He congratulated the commandos on achieving a high standard of training, not only in normal infantry skills but in rock climbing and abseiling, demolition, watermanship, helicopter operations and scuba diving.

"Perfect and improve your skills and always strive for higher standards in training and discipline than the already high standard you set for yourself and achieved," Mr Mugabe urged.

The commanding officer, Lieut-Col. Ian Buttershaw, led the parade of about 600 commandos, including 27 officers.

During the two-hour parade by the four companies, music was provided by the Zimbabwe Corps of Signals Band directed by Major Frank Hayes.

The colours were presented to ensigns Lieut S. Matava and Lieut F. Mzungwa.

CSO: 4700/223

MUGABE: STATE DOES NOT INTEND TO TAKE OVER INDUSTRY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has said Zimbabwe does not intend to nationalise any industry, despite being a socialist state.

Addressing representatives of commerce and industry in Bindura over the weekend, Mr Mugabe assured them that, although Zimbabwe had chosen socialism as its ideology, it would not nationalise any industry.

He explained that Zimbabwe had inherited an economy which was privately controlled and that it was not the intention of the State to move in and control industries.

"We found this economic system and we would like to carry on with the same system," he said.

IMPROVE

But the Prime Minister said the Government would improve this economic system along socialist lines, adding that industrialists would have a vital role to play in this system.

He assured them that there was no need to fear, as the Government had their interests at heart.

"We can assure you that there is no need to fear. We will keep your industries private as long as you conform with Government policy," he said.

On the question of foreign exchange, Mr Mugabe said industries would continue to face a shortage until the situation improved.

He explained that at the moment there was a lot of coal being stockpiled, due to lack of transport.

"Other products are suffering too, due to lack of reliable transport, and these are the products which earn us foreign exchange," he said.

He said the Government would continue making allocations to industries, using the same criteria it was using at the moment, and hoped that industries would accept the situation. —Ziana.

CSO: 4600/223

ZCTU CHIEF URGES WORKERS NOT TO STRIKE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Elton Mutasa]

[Text]

THE president of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Alfred Makwarimba, yesterday appealed to workers not to resort to strike action as the only means of solving their grievances.

The ZCTU would not sympathise with workers who involve themselves in illegal strikes.

"There are channels which have been laid down and explained to the workers in regard to solving grievances. But we are surprised some workers are not following these regulations and are bent on causing industrial unrest," he said.

"This must be stopped for the good of the country and its people. We want to see a labour system where everyone works in harmony irrespective of colour or race," he said in an interview.

Mr Makwarimba made a blistering attack on workers who defied standing regulations and said those who did so should not seek help from the ZCTU if fired.

"It is imperative for all workers throughout the country to follow proper channels that have been laid down and not put the Government and the trade union movement to ridicule by taking strike action to solve problems.

"This country needs a disciplined workforce which has the interest to develop it for the benefit of its future generations. We are not going to achieve anything by going on strike, no matter how g[illegible]e our grievances are.

"Strikes only ruin our economy and our country. So let's follow proper channels."

Mr Makwarimba reiterated his organisation's stand that the Industrial Conciliation Act must be scrapped and replaced with one that was not discriminatory.

"There is no doubt that the present Act, which was promulgated by the previous racial Parliament, is inhibiting us from achieving our desired goals and we want it changed as soon as possible.

"There is no way we can be expected to put up with anything that divides the people of this country according to the colour of their skin."

The trade union movement in Zimbabwe had a tough time ahead in its bid to improve the workers' lot and "we will not achieve our aims if the present Act continues to exist".

He warned rival unions to "unite now" or they would soon be forgotten. It was vital to have unity in the labour movement in Zimbabwe to champion the workers' interests more effectively.

"The continued bickering by some unions must stop now in line with the Government's policy of one union to each industry."

CSO: 4700/223

FOREIGN CASH CUT HITS ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES INDUSTRY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 81 p 6

[Text]

A CUT in foreign exchange for raw materials will mean fewer fridges, cookers, televisions, radios and hi-fi sets in 1982.

BULAWAYO

The currency allocation reduction for the last quarter of 1981 will also affect jobs — but not dramatically — according to a spokesman for the manufacturers yesterday.

A spokesman for the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries said certain manufacturers had indicated they were thinking of retrenching labour because of the cut in production.

"Overall, the cut in import allocation will make only a small impression on the number of people employed in manufacturing industries," he said.

There had been a 12 percent increase in the numbers employed between March 1980 (149 200) and March 1981 (166 900).

There was constant discussion between the CZI and Government on the situation, he said.

The Supersonic Radio Company here announced it would carry the extra cost of surplus employees resulting from the 21 percent exchange allocation cut to electrical goods manufacturers.

General manager Mr Stuart Goakes said the company's production of radios for both local and export markets was entirely dependent on the foreign exchange allocation.

The cut would represent about a 14 percent reduction in finished radios off the production lines and could mean laying off 125 employees.

"Initially we considered laying off 75 people. However the company, in making representation to the Government for additional allocation, is making every effort to find additional export markets, and, meanwhile, will carry the extra cost of surplus employees," said Mr Goakes.

The situation has been discussed with the works council at Supersonic, which represents about 1 500 employees on two sites, and with the Ministry of Labour.

CSO: 4700/223

WANKIE EXPANSION DECISIONS FORTHCOMING

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Nov 81 p 4

[From the "Investment Review" section]

[Text]

WORK is going ahead on schedule on the huge opencast expansion project at Wankie, according to the company's latest annual report.

But vital decisions are needed now otherwise delays may cause financial problems for the colliery company and power shortages and so hinder national development.

Decision one: Although the main dragline (to remove overburden at the new opencast mine) is on order and should arrive by the end of 1982, no decision has been made by the authorities on the size of the new national power station and until that happens Wankie Colliery cannot order the other necessary equipment.

The deadline fixed by the colliery company's technical advisers for this decision is January 1982. If delayed the coal needs of stage one of the power station will not be met.

Decision two: Government and company have still to conclude a new coal price agreement.

The one, suspended by government last May, forms part of the terms under which $87 million was lent to Wankie by various international agencies and banks.

These lenders must agree to any new agreement. If not they may withdraw from the contracts.

So funds could be held back until a decision, satisfactory to all — company, lenders and government — is made. This cash starvation would harm Wankie and slow down the commissioning of the new power station.

The formulation of a new price agreement is not an easy task.

Under the old agreement Wankie was entitled to raise coal prices to recover any shortfall in earnings which resulted in the return on capital employed being below 12,5 percent.

By last August the accumulated deficit recoverable under the agreement was $7,2 million, compared with an aggregate of $1,2 million a year earlier.

The sharp rise in the deficit was caused by coal tonnage sales in 1980/81 being at their lowest for 27 years, in addition there were large increases during the year in the wage bill and other costs.

It is understandable why government dislikes the suspended coal price agreement. It was too open ended.

In 1980/81 the net trading profit earned was only $58 000 on shareholders' capital of over $40 million — far short of the minimum return specified in the agreement.

But should coal prices move up in 1981/82 because exceptional events (labour disputes and transport difficulties, both causing production to be unusually low) all occurred in the same trading year and thus depleted that year's (and not necessarily future years') earnings?

What would the profit have been if production had reached the planned forecasts?

Would it not be more satisfactory to base any future coal price agreement on normal budgeted output, income and expenses?

As a suggestion, if these indicated a shortfall in returns on capital employed and this deficit should not be due to unusual circumstances but to exceptional and not short-term price changes (such as increased pay rates and inflated cost of shares), then a coal price rise would be permitted.

Nevertheless, even when Wankie has concluded a satisfactory coal price agreement, it will have yet to solve a few more problems.

Under the $87 million loan agreements Wankie is obliged to increase the amount of its issued share capital by not less than $9,12 million before the end of December. Current events make a public issue a non starter.

One way to solve the difficulty would be for the major shareholders to step forward and pick up the tab. Hardly a happy situation to be placed in!

A more serious, short-term problem is revealed by the technical advisers. They say "the colliery continues to experience a severe and increasing shortage of skilled manpower" and the timely completion of the opencast expansion project is essential if the expected future demand for coal is to be met.

But the "ability to attract and retain qualified and experienced staff to bring this major engineering undertaking to fruition is a matter of increasing concern."

One set of conditions under the loan agreements revealed in the annual report which should surely have been publicised earlier by Wankie is its agreement "not to pay any dividend if, until an agreed project completion date, it exceeds 12 cents per share on an aggregate annual basis."

The matter is perhaps now only of academic interest but may have been of vital concern to investors in February this year when the expansion programme details were released.

Any restriction on dividends should have been revealed immediately to the stock exchanges and shareholders.

CSO: 4700/223

ARMY TO FIX BEACONS FOR AIR SURVEY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 81 p 11

[Text]

THE Surveyor-General's Department, faced with the task of maintaining some 2'500 trigonometrical beacons scattered around the country, has called in the army to assist with the work.

"Trig" beacons are fixed topographical reference points and are used by the Surveyor-General's Department in the production of maps. Many of them are in remote areas and as a result of the war or through the ravages of time, have become dilapidated and overgrown.

A spokesman for the Surveyor-General's Department told the Zimbabwe Information Service yesterday:

"We haven't got enough staff to go around and clear these beacons of secondary growth. That's why we suggested the army help us, because they have many people. They have agreed to help."

The beacons will be repainted with whitewash. An airmark, a big white painted cross will be laid out on the ground. The department will provide the whitewash and ropes for painting and setting up the beacons.

After all the beacons have been inspected, the entire country will be photographed from the air. If the job is perfectly done, all airmarks should be visible on the photographs, and they will enable accurate maps to be produced. The exercise is likely to last until April next year.

"We will be able to use these beacons, not only in development work when surveyors want to subdivide farms for resettlement schemes," he said, "but they will also serve as observation points.

VEHICLES

"We don't know how the army is going to tackle this," he added, "but they are using army vehicles and are supplied with camping equipment." The army sends a "stick" of six men out into the field for 14 days at a time.

The spokesman said the department was capable of building 20 beacons a month in good areas but could only manage five a month in bad areas. All beacons in the large centres had already been repaired and the army would concentrate on those in rural areas. The army would complete forms giving a detailed report of each beacon.

The report would be sent to the department by the Zimbabwe Intelligence Corps and specialist constructors from the department would rebuild each beacon. The spokesman said the army would consider this exercise part of their training in map reading.

"It will also be their duty to tell the people in rural areas not to destroy the beacons and to explain their importance," he said.

CSO: 4700/223

CROP PRICES TO BE ANNOUNCED IN FEBRUARY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Pre-planting prices for major controlled crops will be replaced in December by a comprehensive all-commodities annual price review, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said yesterday.

Senator Norman was speaking at the opening of a four-day rural data workshop in Salisbury, which is being sponsored by his ministry and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation.

He said that to maximise agricultural production potential; and to encourage further growth the country must introduce appropriate pricing mechanisms to achieve the objective of food self-sufficiency.

Increased agricultural production and the strengthening of the role of agriculture as an important foreign exchange earner was another objective of an appropriate pricing mechanism.

Senator Norman said the price review would be followed by an announcement of the producer prices covering cattle, whole milk, maize, sorghum, soyabeans, groundnuts, seed cotton and wheat. The announcement for crops planted last month and this month was likely to be made in February.

He said the introduction of the FAO farm management data analysis package (Farmap) would be of enormous benefit in the fields of monitoring, recording and training and would assist the Government in implementing its policies.

IMPLICATIONS

The implications of the system were numerous:

- Its use by members of Agritex as an extension tool would help the farmer to learn basic record keeping.
- Economic data on the communal lands was limited and Farmap could help alleviate this.
- Monitoring of resettlement schemes by such a method was vital to ensure the successful implementation of the schemes.
- Nationwide surveillance of the agricultural sector coupled with the rapid retrieval and presentation of relevant statistics would be of great assistance to planners and policy-makers.

CSO: 4700/223

STAFF CRISIS SLOWS MINISTRY'S WORK

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

A SERIOUS shortage of skilled personnel is restricting the work of the Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, its secretary, Mr Percy Mainwaring, says in his 1980 report.

The report says the change from war to peace, the replacement of staff, and changes in Government policy led to a shortage of experienced staff.

Many of the workers replacing people who had left were academically well qualified, but lacked experience.

"Exceptional staff losses occurred throughout the ministry so that there is now a serious shortage of experienced men. Fortunately the ministry's training programme has effectively made up numbers in most areas and disciplines but there is a preponderance of inexperienced personnel."

The areas of greatest concern were civil engineers and vehicle inspectors where special qualifications were needed.

There were 20 vacant posts for civil engineers, six vacancies for vehicle examiners, three for senior clerks in the central registry, and 20 vacancies in the vehicle inspectorate.

The staff position for the finance and accounts section was, however, adequate. But, Mr Mainwaring added:

"A new problem being faced in the provincial accounts offices is that, at present, there are no promotion prospects for clerical staff, and the undesirable position has been reached where this ministry is recruiting and training staff only to lose them on promotion to other ministries. It is hoped that during 1981/1982 it will be possible to obtain additional posts of senior clerk in each provincial office."

Mr Mainwaring said lack of money and computer facilities had prevented the development of computer registration of drivers' licences.

The ministry built 240 km of roads and designed 134 km. Five hundred kilometres of road were resealed, and 1 082 new traffic signs were made by the ministry's sign shop. A number of second-hand signs were reconditioned.

Rural bus operators were lent $2,5 million to rebuild their businesses. The money is payable over five years at 2,5 percent interest.

CSO: 4700/223

STATE SEEKS TO ATTRACT PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN MINING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Government is striving to create conditions to encourage private investment in Zimbabwe's mining industry, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said yesterday.

He was addressing over 50 guests of the Zimbabwe Promotion Council at a luncheon in Salisbury.

"There must exist between the Government and private investors, the kind of mutual confidence necessary to maximise benefits to be gained from mining the varied mineral resources of Zimbabwe," he said.

New capital and reinvested funds were needed to expand the mining industry

"My ministry and the Government is persistently striving to establish conditions conducive to private investment in mining," the minister said.

However, investors should be prepared for "highly capital intensive" ventures and have determination and foresight and "the long-term future of the country at heart".

He told the guests that a draft Bill on the Mineral Marketing Corporation would be tabled before Parliament when it sits early next year.

"The Act will provide machinery for the Government to market all metals and minerals produced in Zimbabwe."

He assured members that the corporation's staff would be well-qualified and have the knowledge needed to market the country's minerals.

"Nevertheless, it will be essential for the corporation to proceed carefully and in co-operation with the present producing companies so that the country can build up expertise over the years."

In time it would find the best markets ensuring higher returns for both the Government and the producing organisations.

"Let us co-operate as companies in Zimbabwe to produce the kind of trust and results which can be the envy of the world," the minister said.

On the prospecting being done at present, he said that the search for uranium was in "full swing" and first results should be known next year.

Much work was being done on the nature and extent of coal reserves, he said, as several companies had exclusive prospecting orders.

A few gold mines were currently being developed and would be commissioned at the beginning of next year.

CSO: 4700/223

DECISION ON ZINCA PLANT DUE NEXT YEAR

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

A DECISION on whether to expand the $2 million Zinca pilot platinum plant near Hartley will be taken next year.

Mr Andrew Ledingham, a director of Rio Tinto Mining (Zimbabwe) Ltd, said yesterday that the pilot plant, which came into operation in August, was built to test different mining methods and treatment processes.

"A decision to develop the mine will be taken in 1982 and if we go ahead, it will take another two to two and a half years to complete," said Mr Ledingham.

The decision would be influenced by a number of factors, not just world prices for platinum, metallurgy and mining extraction, but also the proposed Mineral Marketing Agency and Government.

RTMZ decided to go ahead with the pilot plant, which was designed, engineered and erected by the company's own personnel, after its parent company injected £5 million ($3,7m) of cash last year, followed by a rights issue.

Mr Ledingham stressed that RTMZ was not breaking any new ground as Union Carbide had been there before.

The American-owned company ran a pilot mine at Makwiro from 1968 to 1972 when it was closed because of acute mining problems.

The pilot plant, according to Union Carbide's managing director in Zimbabwe, Mr Lee Kimble, was moved to its Mimosa mine near Shabani in 1974.

GOLD

"Drilling tests had shown deposits of copper, nickel, platinum, palladium and gold, but none in sufficient quantities. We did however, sink a pilot shaft at the Mimosa after those borehole tests," said Mr Kimble.

Depressed world prices after 1976 forced the company to put the project on ice although the mine is still run on a care and maintenance basis in the hope of better days to come.

"The cost of fully developing the mine in 1975 was $25 million; however, to be viable we needed to produce 2 000 tonnes a day.

"We are now looking at over twice that price, but what is needed is a return to higher prices," added Mr Kimble.

"They have been so low for so long that there is understandably a world surplus."

CSO: 4700/223

DDF OFFICIALS VISIT JAPANESE MOTOR COMPANIES

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

TWO officials from the District Development Fund recently visited Japanese motor companies to discuss future design requirements, spares backup and training facilities.

Among the companies visited by Mr John Saunders and Mr Green Chilongo, both assistant directors of the DDF, were Nissan Diesel, Nissan Motor Company, Komatsu, Yamaha and Hino Motors.

Charged with reconstruction and general development in the communal lands, the fund is replacing its older vehicles to make its transport system more efficient. It is also acquiring earth moving machinery to improve roads and communication networks.

Making up part of Japan's initial 1,4 billion yen ($4,9 million) grant to Zimbabwe, 33 Komatsu vehicles are waiting to be shipped out for the DDF.

It already has about 500 Datsun cars and light trucks in its vehicle fleet.

Datsun Zimbabwe, local agents for both Nissan Diesel and Nissan Motor Company, provides comprehensive back-up and will soon be opening a training school for maintenance personnel.

Komatsu has also run training courses on its earth-moving vehicles for both operators and maintenance staff.

Two provincial mechanical advisers from the DDF recently attended a six-week course run by Nissan Diesel, both achieving high marks. Another artisan will go to Japan next year.

CSO: 4700/223

'ETHNIC-DUALITY' CONCEPT CHALLENGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 81 p 6

[Article by Jonathan Moyo: "Another Look at the Nation's Economy"]

[Text]

ADDRESSING the recent Zimbabwe Business Conference in London, the chief economist in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Dr Timothy Mutsonde, said Zimbabwe's full economic potential will be realised only after the elimination of what he called "its ethnic duality". (Herald, October 13).

It is my contention that Dr Mutsonde is fundamentally mistaken. The Zimbabwean economy, like those of many other countries, is not dual, rather, it is multiple and as such has far reaching governmental policy implications.

Explaining his conception of ethnic-duality, Dr Mutsonde said Zimbabwe has "a very advanced and sophisticated modern agricultural, commercial and industrial sector" coexisting with "an impoverished rural communal sector".

The average per capita income of the former, according to Dr Mutsonde, is at least 20 times that of the latter. As a solution to this highly inequitable income distribution, the chief economist proposed the full integration of the two sectors which would result in the elimination of the duality.

In other words, Dr Mutsonde would like to see the communal sector modernised. And yet, the experience of economic development in the so-called Third World countries has shown that uncritical modernisation of the communal sector leads to a number of counter-productive structural problems in the economy.

In the early 1960s Western economists and social scientists in general developed all sorts of "theories" which they imagined would complement the process of decolonisation by providing the newly-independent nations with blueprints for economic development. These theories were largely based on the economic experience of the West, and in particular on the Marshall Plan designed by the United States to recharge the economies of Western Europe which had been shattered by the Second World War and to combat what the Americans perceived as communist infiltration of that region.

The notion of the dual-economy featured very prominently as one of the fantastic theories of economy development. In the case of post-war Europe, the Marshall Plan miserably failed in Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece because, it was claimed among other things, these countries had deep-rooted traditions which made it impossible to eliminate their dual-ethnicity for the purpose of modernisation.

Thereafter, the parlance of conventional economics was dominated by the dual-economy phenomenon so much that it became the framework of teaching economics of development.

Liberal Western economists were not alone in propounding the thesis of the dual-economy. Marxian economists thought likewise. In an essay on British rule in India, Karl Marx himself welcomed

the destruction of the Indian cottage industry by the British East India Company as a blessing in disguise. This is because Marx explained away hub-economies or communal sectors as being essentially "pre-capitalist formations".

It is in this context that Marxian thought regards capitalism as a necessary stage of economic development, although it is true that Marxist-Leninists and Maoists would, because of their radical belief in crude nationalism, disagree.

What, then, is faulty with the dual-economy thesis? First, it should be noted that there is no nation in the "Third World" which has been able to attain meaningful economic development along the lines of the thesis. To make matters worse no sound alternative has ever been articulated.

The policy implications of the dual-economy phenomenon have been politically, socially and culturally disastrous. The integration of the communal sector has, more often than not meant haphazard destruction of the indigenous value system and its replacement by the ethos of the market economy.

This has resulted in untold political and socio-economic instabilities, a situation which is immediately apparent in most, if not all, "Third World" countries. Most regimes in these countries have resorted to repressive forms of authority such as those existing in Iran, the Philippines, Uganda, Liberia, Bolivia to name only a few.

Second, and more importantly, the thesis is spurious on economic grounds. The alleged duality does not constitute an abnormal economic situation. In fact there is no dual sector, but there is a multiplicity of sectors.

In a book that has not been given its due recognition by conventional economists, The Great Transformation, Karl Polanyi has shown that rather than having just one economy, most societies have several systems of exchange and economic organisation. He calls them "multi-centric economies" which are constituted by separate economies for different classes of goods and pursuits.

Examples of separate economies include the market economy as conceptualised by Adam Smith in his classical text The Wealth of Nations; and redistributive and reciprocative economies which have been meticulously documented by the eminent anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski in his book Argonauts of the Western Pacific: An Account of Native Enterprise in the Archipelagoes of Melanesian New Guinea.

Each of the mentioned economies has a system of exchange which is distinct and self-contained. Each economy has its own rules, its own morality and more importantly, its own language consisting of symbols which are appropriate only to transactional modes in that specific economy.

ANALYSIS

In this sense, to talk of one mode of transaction predominating all others is a fallacy. Most recently, John Davies, an English social scientist, has shown how this is a fallacy through an analysis of the present British economy.

In his illuminating studies, Davies says that Britain has at least four subeconomies, each distinguishable by the rules which govern transactions within it. These are (1) the market economy, (2) the redistributive economy, (3) the domestic economy and (4) the gift economy.

The market economy is governed by laws of commercial trading, employment and labour relations. The redistributive economy is governed by laws of taxation, welfare and state expenditure. The domestic economy is governed by customs and expectations concerning the relationship between family members. It also includes all productive activities which are not mediated by the market economy, such as food processing and repairs of household appliances.

The gift economy is governed by rules of reciprocity and includes all those transactions which we call giving a present or making a gift.

The existence of variegated economies in Britain does not imply government recognition thereof. To the contrary, the British Government acts as if the market economy exists all by itself. Thus the other mentioned economies are treated as though they operate with the same motives, rules, language symbols and transactional modes as the market economy. It is, perhaps, not surprising that the British Government is finding it almost impossible to disentangle itself from the bewildering sky-high unemployment and inflation rates.

This is true not only of British but of many other countries although with differing levels.

Fragmental studies which show the existence of multi-centric economies in Zimbabwe have been undertaken over the last five years. Unfortunately, these studies have been without a comprehensive theoretical framework.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Institute for International Relations, Roger Riddell did a very insightful study on the informal sector in Zimbabwe, but failed to recognise that the sector should be analysed in terms other than those of the market economy.

It is this same failure which characteristically dominates the assumptions of the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Income Prices and Conditions of Service chaired by Mr Riddell. Zimbabwe needs an imaginative economic policy which should systematically recognise the multiplicity of the sectors if the country is to escape the pitfalls of economic development.

True enough, there is a great need to fully develop the market economy, but this does not mean that the market should be used as an all-inclusive policy tool. The communal sector should not be viewed as an abnormal situation. Rather it should be understood in terms of its own intrinsic transactional requirements.

National goals can easily be displaced when criteria for advancing a nation are the same as those of the market economy.

CSO: 4700/223

BRIEFS

STOLEN PLANE RETURNED--The Air Force of Zimbabwe Cessna 337 light aircraft stolen in August by Senior Aircraftsman Mark Jeffreys has been released by the South African government and was flown back to Zimbabwe on Saturday. A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said yesterday that the plane was back in service with the AFZ. The aircraft, also known as a Lynx, was stolen by Jeffreys from Thornhill air force base on Sunday, August 16 and flown to Messina, a few kilometres inside the South African border. Jeffreys asked for political asylum when he landed. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 81 p 1]

SPY ARRESTED--An officer of the Zimbabwe National Army has been arrested in Bulawayo on an allegation of spying for South Africa. It is understood the allegations are being investigated by a board of officers. It is believed the officer, a white man was arrested about two weeks ago by the military police. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 81 p 1]

HONORIFIC DROPPED--Mr Ian Smith and other members of the old RF cabinet are no longer "Honourable" men, according to a presidential warrant gazetted yesterday. The warrant, signed by President Banana on October 16, restricts the number of people entitled to use the title "Honourable." As in the past, the President, all Government ministers, Supreme and High Court judges, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Assembly are entitled to do so. But after leaving office only retired Presidents and judges can continue to use the title and then they must have served for at least three years, although not continuously. The 1978 regulations allowed all retired Presidents and Prime Ministers of Rhodesia to use the title if they had served one year and the President could allow judges, ministers and members of the legislature to retain the title if they had served at least three years. The President could allow former Prime Ministers of Southern Rhodesia who had served at least one year to use the title plus all former judges and ministers so long as they had served three years. A special section allowed the President to confer the title on someone who had served less than the required time but had "rendered exceptional service." Under yesterday's regulations judges can count service before independence as part of the three years they need to retain the title after retiring. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Oct 81 p 1]

AUGUST TOURISM--Tourists leaving Zimbabwe in August spent more than $3.28 million in the country and the number arriving was the second highest this year despite fewer South Africans. The latest figures from the Central Statistical Office show tourists in August spent an average of 10.9 nights in Zimbabwe, excluding

those who stayed less than one night. A total of 38 006 entered the country, but 6 735 did not spend a night. Zambia is now easily the largest source of tourists, 16 008 coming in August but 4 953 did not stay the night. South Africans were the second, with 11 467 tourists coming from there, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho. Almost all stayed at least one night. People from Britain and Ireland were the third largest group, 2 459 tourists, but more than 480 of them stayed for less than a night. In the first eight months of this year a total of 183 839 tourists left the country after staying more than a night and spending $21,71 million. The figures indicate that last year's total of $24,2 million will be exceeded. In August, 1 602 people emigrated, mostly to South Africa, and 489 people immigrated, mainly British and Zimbabwean citizens. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 81 p 3]

CHEMICAL PLANT BREAKDOWNS--Que Que--It is understood the Sable Chemical Industries Ltd plant here, the sole makers of nitrogenous fertiliser in Zimbabwe, went out of production several days ago when one of their two boilers broke down. The other boiler was undergoing repair in Salisbury. Although the plant is shut down, gas is still being supplied to Zisco because the air separation plant is not dependent on the boiler. It is expected that the plant will be back in full production soon. A spokesman for the company declined to comment but said a statement would be issued by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce through the Ministry of Information. A Ministry of Information spokesman said yesterday there would be no statement at least until today. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 81 p 3]

TOP SOVIET FILMS--A festival of 10 top-ranking Soviet films is coming to Zimbabwe. The films cover such spectacles as the Bolshoi Ballet and the Moscow State Circus (a troupe of which visited Zimbabwe earlier this year) as well as fairy tales, melodramas, war epics and gypsies. They will run at the 7 Arts Theatre in Salisbury from November 21-24, and in Bulawayo from November 25-28. A gala premier of The Gypsy Camp Vanishes into the Blue will be held on November 14. The film is part of a whole string of plays and features on gypsy life in the Soviet Union and filmed at the Gypsy Theatre. Based on the stories of Maxim Gorky and directed by Emil Lotyanu, it was awarded the Golden Shell Grand Prix at the San Sebastian Film Festival in 1976. Ballet films feature some of the world's best dancers. There are also three films on war exploits during World War II and the civil war. Mrs Jean Brickhill, the public relations agent for Soviexport Film Productions which is bringing the festival to Zimbabwe, said all the films had been on world circuits and had drawn considerable acclaim. "This is also the start of our offer of feature films to this market from Sovexport." The Soviet film industry, up to now a mystery to Zimbabweans, would be available to audiences in Zimbabwe, she said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 81 p 6]

MUGABE ON E. EUROPE TOUR--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, leaves Zimbabwe next week for a tour of Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday. Mr Mugabe and his wife, Sally, Cabinet ministers and senior Governemtn officials, leave on Monday and return on November 20. Earlier this year Mr Mugabe toured China, Japan, India and Pakistan, and recently visited Scandinavia before going to the Commonwealth conferences in Melbourne, Australia. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 81 p 1]

MINING INDEX DOWN--The mining index was marginally lower this week, while the industrial index continued to show gains. Mining was 0.84 points lower at 72,45. Industrials rose by 2,27 points to 227,20. Mining is 0,97 lower on the month, but the industrial index has gained 19,66 points. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Nov 81 p 1]

EXPORTER'S PROBLEMS--A Zimbabwean firm has established contact with the Middle East for the export of market garden products but is finding difficulty in securing supplies. Director of Zimbabwe-Arab Trade Promotion Mr Ambrose Chikukwa said the company is unable to get supplies from most farmers as they already have established markets for their produce. The company is now trying to encourage rural farmers to sell fruit and vegetables to them as individuals or on a co-operative basis. There is a possibility that the company may develop its own farms to grow these products and it is looking for finance to do this or to make it a joint venture with other investors, both local and foreign. Mr Chikukwa said the Middle East market was a lucrative one with much opportunity for Zimbabweans as the Arab world imports most of its food. He gave an example of Kenya which he said was way up in its exports of fruit and vegetable products and where there is a parastatal body which looks into the export of these products. Although the company was called the Zimbabwe-Arab Promotion it does not mean it is restricted to the Middle East but can export local goods anywhere they are required. As soon as suppliers are found, shipment to the Middle East will begin. Mr Chikukwa said the Arabs were sceptical about Zimbabwe's ability to supply them with food as they believed that because of the country's isolation for 15 years it was run down. Zimbabwe, however, could easily satisfy their needs. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 81 p 1]

COAL SEARCH--Applications for exclusive prospecting orders have been submitted to the Mining Affairs Board by B.P. Coal Ltd and Shell Chemical Company of Central Africa Ltd. BP is widening its search for coal in the Dett and Lubimbi areas east of Wankie while Shell is hoping to search for tin, tantalum, columbium, tungsten, beryllium and mica around Madadzi, between Sinoia and Karoi. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Nov 81 p 1]

MINISTER LIKES FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE--Salisbury, 9 Nov (AFP)--The Zimbabwean representative at last week's Franco-African summit said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that France now has a good attitude toward Zimbabwe, and there is no hindrance to his government's setting up an embassy in Paris. Zimbabwe has had diplomatic relati-ns with France since shortly after independence in April 1980, and Paris has an embassy here, but many Zimbabwe ministers who fought the old white regime resented the help given that regime as well as South Africa by French companies. For this reason France was not among the first countries where Zimbabwe established diplomatic missions, but Labour Minister Kumbirai Kangai told AFP he was impressed by the whole attitude of France's socialist administration towards Zimbabwe since meeting President Francois Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson in Paris last week. The French side showed willingness to go into detail in terms of discussion of assistance to Zimbabwe, Mr Kangai said. Mr Mitterrand, who in May defeated incumbent Valery Giscard-d'Estaing in the presidential election, acknowledged that we have to start from scratch with Zimbabwe. [Text] [AB091843 Paris AFP in English 0000 GMT 9 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/226

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JPRS 79470

18 November 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2524

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JPRS 79470

18 November 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2524

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PROTEST EXPRESSED AGAINST GROWING CRIME WAVE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Ocirema: "Crime in Luanda"]

[Text] During the last consultative council at the Ministry of Interior, Minister Alexandre Rodrigues "Kito" referred to certain anti-social activities that are worrying everyone. Rodrigues Kito affirmed that a series of armed aggressions is taking place without any of the criminals being tracked down and reached by the arm of justice.

While the minister of interior's speech has not been sufficiently publicized, the truth is that it is right on the mark, touching on a wound half-covered by a scab of seeming recovery, when truth and reality tell us otherwise.

Here, in Luanda, people have become alarmed at a stream of news that can make the heart of the quietest citizen beat faster. Armed aggressions, kidnappings, theft of equipment, television sets, furniture, break-ins of commercial establishments and schools, rapes, automobile thefts, in sum, a long series of crimes which, in the very words of the minister of interior, remain, for the most part, unpunished.

In that same speech, Rodrigues Kito demanded more promptness and improved operations by the people's police forces, while simultaneously criticizing the corruption, liberalism and sabotage practiced by many members of the security forces.

While some members of the people's police force have been recently purged and we have witnessed an improvement in the police's technical ability, crime has not abated and tends to be on the increase.

The question is, what to do about it?

How should the honest and law-abiding citizen act when confronted with a gun pointed at him upon entering his home? How should he act, when what he has been able to purchase after months of saving disappears into a thief's bag, as if by magic? What to do when papers speak daily of automobile thefts? What to do when schools, state and private warehouses are broken into and pillaged by a group of "maffiosi" who are beginning to emerge like mushrooms after a rain?

It is indeed enough to worry all of us.

Yes, sir! It is time to take this seriously. Yes, sir! It is time to demand more vigilance from the police and other security organisms.

Yes, sir! This is necessary because the situation is becoming untenable. Thieves and criminals are becoming more and more audacious. They are using new techniques and maneuver with ability during the dark hours of the curfew.

Unfortunately, we have an excess of crime, which is reaching heretofore unknown levels. We believe that the public should know about the most serious crimes occurring in the capital and the rest of the country, as well as about the successes achieved by police against the gangs of "maffiosi."

As for you, dear reader, while the thief is looking on in surprise, start locking up, start installing bells and alarm systems, start barricading yourself.

CSO: 4742/67

POPULAR CONCERN OVER DISAPPEARANCE OF FISH IN MARKETS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "Interview With a 'Carapau'"]

[Text] I decided yesterday to interview a small "carapau" [cheap variety of fish], the thin and not highly considered son of the sea bottom, with whom I have had the opportunity to familiarize myself in recent years because of the innumerable times he has visited my table.

To enlighten the reader, I may add that he is a little animal that, despite everything, is quite sociable and frequents all kinds of people, among whom he makes friends easily. He goes everywhere without prejudice and would give his shirt to a friend to ease his hunger, if necessary.

There is only one difficulty: whenever he visits me, he is always accompanied by rice and is not concerned about this aspect. But in certain other houses, he appears usually with potatoes, lettuce, fresh salads, good wines, etc.

But I do not resent him, because I know that he belongs to one of the most disadvantaged species in Angola. This is the subject of the interview he nervously granted me yesterday.

["Carapau"] Do you know that we are the most disadvantaged living beings in Angola?

[Reporter] (...)

["Carapau"] Indeed! We are segregated even in the price paid for us. Angola has set prices for all kinds of fish that abound in our waters. Any one of us, the mullet, the maigre, the whiting, all have a list-price even before they get caught in the net, but we are the worst-paid ones.

[Reporter] Yes, you are right, the "carapau" is the lowliest fish, and still, the one that has mostly contributed in recent years toward feeding the people. I agree, an injustice is being committed....

["Carapau"] I also have a few more complaints. Our biological balance is threatened, because, even with so much fish to be caught, we are the only ones to be captured.

I think it is high time for us to get a rest. After all, we have given enough proof of our willingness to cooperate with the food needs of the people in the country....

[Reporter] And how about the black market prices you command in certain establishments?

["Carapau"] That was to be expected. If industrial fishing boats bring in small catches and distribution organisms do not function efficiently, of course that makes of us a rare product, and black marketeers take advantage of this situation.

[Reporter] What do you think of other kinds of fish that have disappeared in Luanda?

["Carapau"] Biologically, we are related. They are perhaps more clever, because they don't let themselves be caught so easily, but they also fall into the net quite frequently.

[Reporter] But they have not been seen in Luanda for a long time....

["Carapau"] I don't know about this. Go ask the Ministry of Fisheries!

Indeed, I do believe that this is the best solution and I may do that some day; however, I am still convinced that my friend the "carapau" is kidding me when he tells me that these other types of fish are being caught regularly. If it were true, they would appear in fish markets.

Note: For those readers who think that I interviewed this "carapau" in my dreams, I say that they are wrong. I was sitting at the table and he was on my dish.

CSO: 4742/68

BRIEFS

ZHIVKOV MESSAGE--The president of the council of state of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov, recently addressed a message to the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, in which he returns the congratulations sent by the Angolan chief of state on the occasion of Bulgaria's national celebration. "On behalf of the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee, of the council of state and of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, of the Bulgarian people and of myself, I sincerely thank you for your warm fraternal greetings and your wishes," Todor Zhivkov's message stresses. "I take this opportunity to reiterate our deep certainty that the sincere friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be broadened and become even stronger, for the welfare of the Bulgarian and Angolan peoples and in the interests of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid, for the triumph of peace and socialism in the world." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Oct 81 p 1]

CROWDED LUANDA BAY--The bay of Luanda these days looks more like a shipyard than a commercial port through which pass all the exports and imports of the country. While the ships' holds are full of all the products needed by the Angolan people to feed and dress themselves and also intended for the support of the various economic activities, the ships anchored off the port of Luanda are like a stone in the country's shoe. Until when?... [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Oct 81 p 2]

MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG--Upon leaving the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Monday, the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, addressed a message to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the DPRK. In his message, the Angolan chief of state offered his thanks for the warm welcome afforded him and his delegation during his first visit to the DPRK. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also addressed to the Korean president his best wishes for the success of the peaceful reunification of Korea, for good health for Kim Il-song and prosperity for the Korean people. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Oct 81 p 1]

NEW OFFICERS--In a ceremony presided over by the commanding general of the FAPA/DAA [Angolan Air Force], Lt Col Ciel da Conceicao (Gato) held yesterday afternoon in the command installations of this branch of the service, a number of new officers

were commissioned and promoted. A total of 14 captains, 19 first lieutenants, 11 second lieutenants and 5 sargeants were commissioned during the ceremony. Lt Col Ciel da Conceicao stressed that the new commissions mean an increase of responsibilities for each officer, because they will "lead the men who are responsible for the country." [Excerpts JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Oct 81 p 4]

PORTUGUESE TRADE UNION ASSISTANCE--The Portuguese press is continuing to publish daily first-page articles on expressions of solidarity with the Angolan people, most of which are motions approved in the course of municipal and trade union assemblies. Thus the commerce trade union is conducting a campaign of voluntary work, manufacturing canned food to be sent to the People's Republic of Angola. In addition, workers in the metallurgy sector will contribute an ambulance and those in the industry sector will donate a large number of blankets. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Oct 81 p 2]

BREAD SHORTAGE EXPLAINED--The EPAN, the provincial bread-making company, issued yesterday a communique in which it explains the reasons for the shortage of bread affecting Luanda. The communique states that shortages are caused by the lack of wheat flour intended for the capital's bakeries. As is known, the local milling industry does not function efficiently and as a result, our country continues to feed itself on the basis of imported flour, with all the disadvantages deriving therefrom, such as delays in the arrival of supplies, the unavailability of foreign exchange, etc. Luanda will be without bread for a few days and the old problem presents itself again. When will the problem of bread supplies be definitely solved, considering that it is a vital product? [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Oct 81 p 2]

HUAMBO FISH SHORTAGE--The shortage of fish in the Province of Huambo has caused a great deal of concern among the population, since it is one of its basic staples. Added to the fact that the deficient transportation system must cover long distances to reach the central plateau, the problem of supply of fish is aggravated by the distribution system, which tends to be a heavy burden. Indeed, the EDIPESCA [expansion unknown] provincial warehouse which receives the fish cannot market it, and must consign it to the provincial domestic trade delegation where plans are drawn, with distribution to hospitals, bars, restaurants, hotels, etc. following. The EREMISTA [expansion unknown] company, which is in charge of marketing and distributing fish to state and private fish stores, owns a warehouse. To complicate the distribution system still further, the EREMISTA must deliver fish upon authorized requests that usually end up in "schemes" that irremediably affect the poor supplies intended for fish markets where people purchase the product. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Oct 81 p 4]

PORTUGUESE AID COMMISSION--Lisbon--Following the racist South African aggression against our country, a commission has been set up in Portugal, in charge of shipping to our country all donations for the victims of this aggression, with the major emphasis on the Province of Cunene. The coordinator for this commission is Antonio Fuka, second secretary of the Angolan Embassy in Lisbon. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Oct 81 p 2]

CANCUN SEEN AS FAILURE--The Cancun conference on development and international cooperation ended on Friday without an agreement having been reached. According to statements by the Canadian prime minister and co-chairman of the conference, Pierre Trudeau, the reopening of negotiations between the industrialized capitalist countries and the underdeveloped nations, as well as the establishment of a bank to finance the exploitation of the riches in the Third World are the problems that remain unresolved. The failure of this conference, which brought together the representatives of 22 industrialized capitalist countries and underdeveloped nations, was mainly due to the U.S. President's refusal to have the negotiations initiated within the UN General Assembly, where Third World countries hold an "automatic majority." According to the final communique, the participants in the conference assumed "different attitudes toward the solution of the problems with which they are confronted," and formulated "different criteria" on the issues discussed. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Oct 81 p 16]

PARTIAL WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT--Benguela--The supply of water to the cities of Benguela and Baia Farta has significantly improved with the start of operations of the new water treatment plant, which can treat 510 cubic meters per hours. Meanwhile, sources close to the national water and sanitation company have stated that, despite the opening of new wells and the operation of the new treatment station, the problem of the water shortage in the city of Benguela will only be overcome when about 40 kms of pipes, now stopped up and obstructed, will be replaced. The same sources said that this is a long-term project, given the fact that no human resources are available at this time for such an undertaking. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Oct 81 p 14]

USSR EXHIBITION--The Soviet Embassy in the People's Republic of Angola inaugurated on Wednesday in Luanda an exhibition of technical-professional training in the Soviet Union, from 1821 to date. The exhibition also includes technical-professional training in Angola with the cooperation of the USSR in the fields of fishing, agriculture, energy and transportation, and civil and industrial construction. This training takes place mainly in the professional centers of Malanje, Lubango, Lobito and at the Ho Chi Minh industrial training institute in Huambo. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Oct 81 p 4]

HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION TALKS--Officials talks opened yesterday in Luanda between Angola and Mozambique in the field of housing and construction. The delegations are headed by Minister of Construction Manuel Mangueira and Mozambican Minister of Public Works and Housing Julio Carrilho. At the opening session, Manuel Mangueira affirmed that the meeting between the two delegations is taking place within the framework of the contacts initiated in Maputo and is a result of the need to exchange experiences and points of view between the two countries in the fields of housing and construction. The Mozambican minister expressed his satisfaction for being in Angola and stated that there is a vast field for cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Oct 81 p 1]

CUBAN MINISTER SPEAKS ON COOPERATION--Cuban Minister of Overseas Construction Levi Farah, who recently visited the People's Republic of Angola, granted an interview to the PRENSA LATINA, the Cuban information agency, in which he stressed the fact that cooperation plans between Cuba and Angola are already set up for 1982 and for long-term joint enterprises. In the interview, Levi Farah emphasized that among the most important results of this cooperation are the construction of more than 2,000 housing units in the Angolan capital of Lunda, 50 bridges that will permit communication between the country's most important cities and the construction of installations for aqueducts and schools, as well as the training of Angolan technicians in various branches of the construction industry. Levi Farah added that Cuban construction workers are presently engaged in building infrastructures for the port of Luanda, in constructing another 2,000 housing units in 6 Angolan provinces and hydroelectric dams such as the one in Lucapa, the capital of Lunda-Norte. In conclusion, Levi Farah stressed that cooperation between Cuba and the People's Republic of Angola, especially in construction, has developed significantly in recent years: a mixed Angolan-Cuban firm, the "Tecnogiron," was recently established, devoting itself almost exclusively, in this first phase, to the construction of school buildings. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Oct 81 p 4]

CSO: 4242/67

KEREKOU RETURNS, COMMENTS ON SUMMIT, TROOPS

AB062152 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, arrived in Cotonou this afternoon from Paris where he had led the Beninese delegation to the Franco-African conference. He was received at the Cotonou international airport by members of the Central Committee, the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party, the National Executive Council, the diplomatic corps, the cadres present in Cotonou and a large crowd of militants chanting in honor of the achievements of our revolution, dancing to the drumbeat of the various folk dances of the Cotonou people. The presidential aircraft touched down at 1630. After inspecting the honor gruard, President Kerekou went toward the crowd shouting welcome to him and member of his delegation. He answered questions put to him in the VIP lounge by our TV colleague Henri Johnson. The head of state first mapped out the framework of the deliberations in Paris before he mentioned the issues of the Saharan people's self-determination, Namibia's independence and the stabilization of raw material prices and several other current issues.

[Begin recording] [Question] Comrade president, one will recall that last (?Wednesday) you expressed the hope that the slogan "Africa for Africans" should become a tangible and living reality with the holding in Paris of the conference of the heads of state of France and Africa. Have your expectations been met following that conference?

[Answer] A priori, yes. Yes, because this was the first time the heads of state of France and Africa have met in Paris under the auspices of a socialist government. We can thus say favorable conditions were created to make the slogan "Africa for Responsible Africans" a concrete reality.

Meanwhile, instead of engaging in a long dialogue with you who promote the consciousness of our people through revolutionary information and patriotic education, we will briefly describe the atmosphere that prevailed over our deliberations from 3 to 4 November 1981 in Paris.

We can affirm that the conference, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual trust, was marked by direct and frank dialogue. This must be noted. We have henceforth inaugurated a new style of consultations between African and French leaders. We have above all noted with a great interest Mr Mitterrand's determination to rise above phony declarations of intention and to implement a coherent policy of assistance to developing countries within the framework of active solidarity with the Third World.

This does not mean that we should continue to stretch out our hands for assistance from developed countries. Instead, we should make up our minds to free ourselves from foreign domination by making efforts every day to step up production. At all events, the conference took notice of this new trend in the French socialist government, which we believe is perfectly consistent with the expectations of the people of Third World as expressed by their representatives.

The Paris conference was a forum, a framework of informal consultations which make it possible for all participants to extensively and beneficially exchange views on all major political and economic problems facing the world.

In the political field, there were follow-up talks on the situation in Chad, Western Sahara and Namibia. What does this mean? Chad has now reached a reconstruction phase. The Chadian people must henceforth be helped to resolutely launch the struggle for production and national construction. This also means that the OAU resolution adopted in Nairobi on the holding of a self-determination and independence referendum in Western Sahara must be implemented with consistency. Finally, this means that Namibia must become an independent state. In this regard, French President Mitterrand, whose country belongs to the five "contact group" countries, did not mince words and he told us that Namibia must really become a sovereign state in 1982.

In the economic field, we examined the worrying situation in African countries and laid special emphasis on the absolute need to stabilize the prices of agricultural and mineral products. The Paris conference came out with appeals, in particular to the international community, for assistance to Chad, a friendly and brotherly country which must be reconstructed.

In another development, the conference enabled us to realize that the French socialist government is willing to support developing countries. This does not mean that the people of Africa should go to bed, on grounds that the government of an industrialized country is determined to help us. This is why we want to take this opportunity to reiterate our satisfaction to French President Mitterrand, his government and the French people for the warm and attentive reception reserved the Beninese delegation. We are very grateful for this as we thank them on behalf of our people and out revolutionary state.

Finally, we want to tell the militants of the Beninese Democratic and Popular Revolution that we have returned from Paris more convinced than ever that salvation will come from no other country but from our people themselves. "Power to the people and all the power to the people," which implies these truths: production, national construction. This is why we urge all Beninese people to resolutely set to work, which alone promotes production and liberation, to become everyday more aware of their patriotic obligation to unite and to foster their action and their revolutionary thinking, the only guarantee for the consolidation of national independence and solidarity as well as for the harmonious development of our dear, beautiful country, the People's Republic of Benin.

That is, in a nut-shell, the specific atmosphere in which our deliberations were carried out in Paris. [End recording]

Replying to another question, on the possible participation of Benin's troops in the peace-keeping force to be sent to Chad, President Kerekou stressed the Lagos accords and recalled the countries chosen at the Lagos conference to provide troops. The head of state stated: Our country's participation in such a force is not a novelty. The problem, he said, is that of logistical means.

[Begin recording] We have just come back from Paris where we attended the conference behind the same conference table with Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei. He was asked about the withdrawal of Libyan troops in progress and whether he had information about countries willing to provide troops for the pan-African neutral force. With regard to Benin, the choice is not a novelty for our country had already been chosen, at the Lagos conference on warring factions, as a country likely to ensure security and to maintain order without partisanship. Before we left Cotonou for Paris, we received a special envoy from OAU chairman Arap Moi to whom we said that Benin was willing to provide troops under the condition that the troops be provided with modern logistic equipment. When the issue of the peace-keeping force came up again at the Paris conference, we said yes, but under the only condition mentioned. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/182

FRENCH MINISTER SAYS SITUATION DEVELOPING NORMALLY

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 20 Oct 81 p 24

[Article: "Cot Urges Confidence"]

[Text] Bangui, 18 Oct--The situation is developing normally in the Central African Republic since General Andre Kolingba took over as head of state from David Dacko on September 1, French Cooperation Minister Jean-Pierre Cot said here today.

The future of relations between France and Centrafrica could be viewed with optimism, but both countries, along with major international financial organisations, must work together to put the Centrafrican economy back on its feet and restore the democratic process, Mr Cot added.

The French Minister, who was making a stopover in Bangui on his way home from the Congo, said a climate of confidence must be re-established to relaunch economic activity for which Centrafrica had such enormous natural potential.

It was important that all internal forces in Centrafrica should come together for national reconstruction, Mr Cot added. Under Mr Dacko--installed with the aid of the former French administration of Valery Giscard d'Estaing--internal divisions had blocked progress, he said.

French aid to Centrafrica was the main item on the agenda of talks scheduled today in Libreville between General Kolingba, Gabonese President Omar Bongo and French President Francois Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs, Guy Penne. General Kolingba, whose trip to Libreville was his first outside Centrafrica since he took over as head of state, would be in Paris for the summit of France and its former African colonies from November 3 to 5, Mr Cot said.

The French Minister also expressed Paris' determination not to neglect its engagements towards it African partners "as long as Africa is unable to find the means of ensuring its own security."

The accumulation of arsenals of sophisticated weaponry and pressure by the superpowers of their intermediaries posed "serious problems," Mr Cot said. But he claimed that other African states, particularly Nigeria, now recognised the need for French troops to be stationed in Africa. "On my last visit to Lagos, I was struck by the fact that this is no longer disputed, either by the authorities or the press," he said. (AFP)
CSO: 4700/228

UN OFFICIAL ASSESSES NEEDED RECONSTRUCTION

AB051649 Paris AFP in English 1626 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 5 Nov (AFP)--The United Nations believes the reconstruction of Chad could be achieved in two or three years, Assistant UN Secretary-General Iqbal Akhund said here today.

Mr Akhund, who is leading a UN mission to Ndjamena, told AFP that reconstruction work could begin in six months, and that a team of UN experts could be in the Chadian capital for this purpose in a month.

The current mission led by Mr Akhund, who is from Pakistan, is in Chad to assess reconstruction and development needs.

The team, on its second visit to Chad in six months, will present some 50 or 60 projects for the country embracing all economic and social spheres of activity to the UN General Assembly next month.

Mr Akhund declined to put a figure on the total cost of these projects, but described them as coherent and realistic.

He said the cost of the individual projects was between 200,000 and 35 million dollars, and that each formed part of a pragmatic programme which takes into account the difficult Chadian reality.

Mr Akhund added that the priority of priorities should be given to restoring administration, which implied refurbishing or rebuilding ministerial and public buildings and the regular payment of civil servants. (Civil servants in Chad have received no salaries for the last six months).

The assistant secretary general also said that after talks with Chadian officials, he was convinced that the government of President Goukouni Oueddei was conscious of the need for a reorientation of the Chadian administration.

Mr Akhund described the present administration as over-abundant.

As a result of persistent drought in recent years in Chad, he said, its agriculture remained one of the most worrying aspects of the economy.

The UN's proposed projects also notably aimed at restoration of transport links in order to bring Chad out of isolation, improving its health and education services and to boost industry.

There remained much to do in Chad, said Mr Akhund.

The UN projects could be financed separately by interested countries after the signing of bilateral agreements with the authorities here, or through a meeting of aid donor organisations and private companies, he said.

Mr Akhund, who is due to leave Chad on Sunday, is to take part next week in a meeting for the reconstruction of Chad in Paris organised by France in which, he said, several international organisations would participate.

CSO: 4700/227

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT DEPARTS PARIS--Paris, 6 Nov (AFP)--Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei left Paris Friday morning for Ndjamena after attending the Franco-African summit. The president of the transitional union government of Chad was seen off by Jean-Pierre Cot, minister of cooperation and development. Mr Goukouni was received in audience on Thursday by President Francois Mitterrand for 1 hour. He had met several other African heads of state, as well as the OAU secretary general, Edem Kodjo, who did not attend the Franco-African conference, and with whom he discussed the modalities of sending an inter-African force to his country. Mr Goukouni raised the aid Paris is ready to give for the reconstruction of Chad with the French head of state. [Text] [AB061230 Paris AFP in English 1047 GMT 6 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/176

BRIEFS

FRENCH COOPERATION--Brazzaville, 19 Oct--France and the Congo will pursue co-operation in the fields of rural development, energy, public health, scientific research and infrastructure matters, according to a joint communique released here yesterday following a Franco-Congolese Commission meeting. (AFP)--[Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 20 Oct 81 p 24]

CSO: 4700/228

FRANCO-GABONESE RELATIONS SEEN ON UPSWING

Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Pierre Biarnes]

[Excerpts] President Bongo left Libreville on Monday 26 October for Luxembourg and Belgium, from where he will travel to Paris to participate in the Franco-African summit on 3 and 4 November.

Libreville--How are Franco-Gabonese relations? By getting ready to participate in the Paris Franco-African summit, President Bongo is once again providing proof that those who have recently been reporting that his relations with the French socialist leaders are worsening are wrong. The former French ambassador to Libreville, who was recalled at the end of the summer, had been the very mouthpiece for this opinion when, even before leaving the country, he had written in PARIS-MATCH that Mitterrand and his entourage "do not know anything about Africa and do not like it." However, it would serve no purpose to deny that a number of misunderstandings between the two countries surely have had to be cleared in recent times.

Indeed, it seems that in certain French financial and police circles in the Gabonese capital closely connected with the former majority, a systematic attempt had been made in recent months to foment trouble between Paris and Libreville, in an attack to preserve personal positions that are in serious jeopardy--at least at a future time--by the progressive application of France's new African policy.

Following Mitterrand's victory, the members of this small group undertook to foment unrest by presenting press excerpts to President Bongo or by reporting to him various rumors that would make him believe that some French authorities were seriously considering "destabilizing" his regime in favor of an opposition which, indeed, one is hard put to pinpoint. The authors of these maneuvers intended to induce Gabon to distance itself from the former metropolis, now governed by the socialists, while bringing about a rapprochement with other Western powers, notably the United States, a country which is indeed watching out for such opportunities all over black Francophone Africa since the 10th of May.

On the occasion of a press conference at the end of September, the Gabonese chief of state, who had been made to believe in the existence of a "campaign of calumnies," had denounced it, considering that it was targeted against "himself, his wife and his country." He had threatened to review his relations, and especially his economic and trade ties, with the former metropolis.

Since a break in relations would serve no one's interests, a number of telephone conversations between the two presidents, followed by Guy Penne's visit to Libreville, have rapidly diminished tensions, and in the best-informed sources in the Gabonese capital, assurances are now given that the members of this small group could well become the main victims of their vain maneuvers in the months to come. Ten or so of these very special "cooperants" will not have their contracts renewed when they expire in a few months, while many large Franco-Gabonese firms and some chairman of the board and director positions will be Africanized a little sooner than expected.

CSO: 4719/171

LIMANN ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT REPORTED

AB061004 [Editorial Report] Accra Domestic Service in English at 1005 GMT on 6 November begins carrying a live address to parliament by Ghanaian President Hilla Limann. The head of state, after welcoming the parliamentarians back from their recess and congratulating them for the work they have so far done, urges them to continue with the spirit of flexibility and cooperation so necessary for representative parliamentary practice. After expressing his deep appreciation for the great assistance the Council of State is giving him in his talks, the president says: Our 5-year development program contains the framework of our economic recovery. The 2-year agricultural program I have launched to ensure increased food production has aroused support throughout Ghana. During the year under review, we have had bumper harvests. The president listed a number of food crops whose production this year was much more than last year. "Despite the measures we have taken, the economy is still plagued with low productivity in all sectors," the president says. "The resources available to government to tackle the country's problems have dwindled," he adds.

AB061102 [Editorial Report] Accra Domestic Service in English at 1044 GMT on 6 November continues to relay President Limann's address to parliament. The president says: "I wish to assure you that whatever the outcome of the delicate negotiations we are now pursuing, the country's interests will be saved." "In consultation with the cocoa marketing board, we have decided to increase the price of cocoa from 120 cedis to 320 cedis per load of 30 kilos," he announces. The president also announces that he has increased the producer price of coffee from 210 cedis to 500 cedis per load of 63 kilos. He expresses the hope that these increases will result in increased production. After announcing that cuts will be made in the budgets of all departments including his own office, the president says: Periodic checks will be made by the Finance Ministry and appropriate measures taken to avoid malpractices. "We have decided to monitor very closely recruitment into the public service. This decision applies to all government agencies without exception."

CSO: 4700/229

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID--Ghana is to receive a grant of 5 million cedis from the Japanese Government to buy agricultural machinery, chemicals and fertilizer. An agreement to this effect was signed in Accra today by the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Chinebauh, and the Japanese ambassador to Ghana, Mr Masatada Higaki. About 3.5 million cedis of the amount will cover the cost of agricultural equipment for the Upper and Volta regional agricultural development projects. The rest of the amount of 1.5 million cedis will cover the cost of chemicals and equipment for the Okyereko irrigation project. [Excerpt] [AB090612 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Nov 81]

LIMANN STATES ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT--The president, Dr Limann, has observed that business activities in the country have increased. The exploration of oil and other minerals have also increased, which indicates that things have improved from what they used to be. In an interview published in the current edition of the AFRICA NOW magazine, Dr Limann rejected suggestions that the investment code is a sell-out which has flung open the country for capitalism. He explained that there is no country which practices real capitalism or socialism. President Limann said he has his own views and plans about the CEDI, which he will disclose at the appropriate time. He noted that the present low-level production of 10 percent is reflected in the currency. The president said although the government has been cutting down on public expenditure, its effect has not been felt because it is still marginal to the problem. Asked if he was satisfied with the conduct of parliament so far, he replied that given the constraint the country has managed to keep well. He, however, urged MP's to introduce private bills in the house apart from government bills. He explained that some of the best legislations in the world are originated from private members' bills. On his relations with the Libyan leader, Dr Limann said he had no real differences with Libya apart from what he called that country's belief it has a mission to spread religious conflicts and revolution. [Text] [AB291930 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/229

BRIEFS

INTERIOR MINISTRY DELEGATION TO USSR--At the invitation of the Minister of Internal Affairs and chairman of the Committee on State (?Companies) of the USSR, an official delegation of the Ministry of Interior and Security of our country has just paid a visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation of the Ministry of Interior and Security of the People's and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea was led by Comrade Sekou Cherif, a member of the National Political Bureau and minister for interior and security. During its visit to the Soviet Union, the delegation of the Ministry of Interior of our country visited the (Ritur) federation, capital of Baku and held fruitful talks with Soviet authorities. Among the talks the minister of interior held in the USSR, note must be made of the one he had with his Soviet counterpart, Comrade Nikolay Shchelokov, and Comrade Yuriy Andropov, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the USSR and chairman of the Committee for State Security. During its various talks, the delegation of our country's Ministry of Interior and Security was received by Comrade (Kuvletok), first deputy chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet. [Excerpts] [AB061550 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 6 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/177

VIEIRA GIVES REPORT AT FIRST PAIGC

AB091058 Paris AFP in French 0824 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Bissau, 9 Nov (AFP)--Nonalignment, national revolutionary democracy and the setting up of an independent economy will probably be the main features of Guinea-Bissau's policy.

These political lines were in fact reaffirmed by Brig Gen Joao Bernado Vieira, chairman of the Guinea-Bissau Revolutionary Council and chairman of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] in a report presented on Sunday at the first extraordinary congress of that party in Bissau. According to observers, there is no doubt that the congress will ratify these choices.

The PAIGC led the war for the independence (1962-1974) in Guinea-Bissau and the political struggle in Cape Verde and it has ruled the two countries since independence.

Following the overthrow of former President Luis Cabral by the Revolutionary Council on 14 November 1980, Cape Verde decided however to found its own party--the African Independence Party of Cape Verde [words indistinct]. This led Guinea-Bissau to renovate its political structure by holding a congress of its sole party.

In his report, General Vieira expressed the hope that normal state-to-state relations will be restored with Cape Verde.

He spoke against any alignment based on blocs and supported any policy that is committed to the emancipation of the people. In this connection, General Vieira mentioned particularly the struggle by SWAPO in Namibia and of the ANC [words indistinct], the Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence in Timor, the PLO and the SDAR. The chairman of the Revolutionary Council stressed that his country wants to strengthen its relations with those organizations.

General Vieira, who also expressed his support for the cause for the reunification of Korea, declared further that he wants to strengthen the traditionally good relations between Guinea-Bissau and its neighbors--Senegal and Guinea. From this perspective, he believed that it is particularly important to define fair and equitable maritime borders through a constructive dialogue. President Vieira expressed his desire to maintain relations of friendship and cooperation with Portugal and the democratic forces of that country. Finally, General Vieira expressed support for an open and frank dialogue between the Third World and the developed countries.

CSO: 4719/177

BRIEFS

PRC AID--The PRC will open a 300 million yuan line of credit to Guinea-Bissau for the construction of a hospital in the northern part of the country, a football stadium and a factory for manufacturing bamboo products. Guinea-Bissau, on its part, will export cashew nuts to China. [Paris AFP in French 1528 GMT 31 Oct 81 AB]

CSO: 4719/177

BRIEFS

OAU TROOPS TO CHAD--Nairobi, 6 Nov (AFP)--The withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad makes it imperative to deploy quickly an inter-African peace-keeping force in that country, Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko said today. Following the decision of Libya to pull out of Chad within a few days, it has become imperative for a pan-African peace-keeping force to go to Chad immediately, Mr Ouko said after arriving back from the just-ended Franco-African summit in Paris. His statement was Kenya's first official comment on the troop withdrawal, now in its fourth day. Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi is this year's chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which is to organize the force. Mr Ouko said that he discussed the matter in Paris with presidents of Chad, Zaire, Togo and France. We have agreed on certain proposals which I must report to President Moi first about getting a pan-African peace-keeping force into that country. An OAU official said earlier in the week that it would take at least four to six weeks before an OAU force would be ready to be deployed. Zaire, Benin, Gabon, Nigeria and Senegal have all said that they would provide troops for a peace contingent. Asked if his country would send troops, Mr Ouko said that Kenya is chairman of the OAU and coordinates the efforts of African countries in that respect. The Sudanese News Agency SUNA, has reported that Mr Moi would go to Nigeria and Chad personally to oversee the organizing of the peace-keeping force. [Text] [AB061731 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT 6 Nov 81]

NEW AMBASSADORS--On 5 November President Moi received the credentials of the new ambassadors of Sudan and Iceland to Kenya. They are Yusuf Mokhtar Yusuf of Sudan and Dr Hannes Jonsson of Iceland. [EA070244 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/231

GUINEAN NATIONALS REFUTE NEWSPAPER STORY

AB052051 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] The friendly association of Guinean nationals residing in Liberia has issued a statement in Monrovia today denouncing the DAILY OBSERVER newspaper article yesterday calling for dissolution of the one-party system in Guinea.

The DAILY OBSERVER yesterday carried a front-page story captioned "Abolish One-Party System Guineans Tell Toure". It quoted a grup calling itself concerned citizens of Guinea accusing President Ahmed Sekou Toure of [word indistinct] nepotism and widespread human rights violation.

The statement, signed by the chairman of the association, Mohamed F. Ba and (?press secretary) to the Guinean ambassador to Liberia, M. Cisse, condemned and denounced the author of the article which he said was a mere fabrication attributed to Guineans residing in Liberia to create confusion between the neighboring brotherly peoples of Liberia and Guinea. The Guinean nationals said there is no group calling itself concerned citizens of Guinea existing in Liberia. It described Mohamed Kone, the author of yesterday's article in the OBSERVER newspaper, as an irresponsible individual, whom they said, has been living out of Guinea for several years now and had lost contact with the existing realities of the country. The Guinea national said, before he left his country, Mr Kone, who was a teacher, was known to have embezzled a huge sum of public funds in the school where he was teaching. The statement said it was absolutely absurd for Mr Kone to have advocated for a change in the one-party system of Guinea, a party which it said, adheres to the democratic principles and its leadership striving to bring about social, political, cultural as well as economic development.

The statement said [words indistinct] enjoyed total freedom of speech and they were (?constantly) urged to freely participate in decisions affecting their national life.

The association recounted the numerous contributions President Sekou Toure made to his country in the [words indistinct] and reaffirmed their total and indefectible support for the one-party system of Guinea under the leadership of President Toure. The Guinean nationals expressed appreciation and gratitude to the head of state and CIC Samuel K. Doe, and members of the People's Redemption Council as well as the people of Liberia for the great hospitality Guineans have been enjoying in Liberia. They expressed the hope that perhaps, historical and geographical paths binding Guinea and Liberia would motivate the brotherly peoples of the two countries to work hand in hand for the realization of their common goal.

CSO: 4700/230

BRIEFS

ITALIAN LOAN FOR LIBERIA--Italy is to provide about $10 million for the reconstruction and the resurfacing of the streets of Monrovia. Quoting Public Works Minister Major Henry Brooks, the NEW LIBERIAN today reported that the loan scheduled for implementation in (?early) December his year, will take (?precedence) in construction and resurfacing of streets in (?Krutown), (Lokotown) and West Point. [Excerpt] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 2 Nov 81 AB]

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY UPHELD--Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews, has said that his ministry would insist that stern action be taken against any soldier or law enforcement officer who violated the immunity of any diplomat accredited to Liberia. According to a Foreign Ministry release issued in Monrovia today, Minister Matthews said this measure was to ensure the full protection of all diplomats in the country. [Excerpt] [AB052059 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 5 Nov 81]

WEALTHY SHOULD HELP POOR COUNTRIES--Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews last night stressed the need for African countries with a favorable (?amount) of wealth, particularly oil, to take greater initiative in assisting poorer African countries to solve their economic problems. Quoting Commander in Chief Doe's speech at the last Nairobi OAU summit last July, Minister Matthews said Africa can no longer afford to depend on Western powers to support our development efforts when we have fellow African countries with more wealth and other potentials capable of helping their fellow African states. Minister Matthews was speaking last night at a reception at the (Duga) Hotel by the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, on the occasion of the celebration of Algeria's 27th National Day. [Text] [AB031950 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 3 Nov 81]

FOREIGN MINISTER TO SAUDI ARABIA, IRAQ--The minister of foreign affairs, G. Bacchus Matthews, left the country yesterday for Iraq upon inviation of the Iraq Government. Foreign Minister Matthews will thereafter proceed to Saudi Arabia where he will hold talks with Saudi Arabian officials on matters of bilateral and multilateral concern to both countries. While Foreign Minister Matthews is away, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for Administration Brig Gen Rudolph Kolako will act as foreign minister. [Text] [AB091702 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 9 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/230

BRIEFS

TRAORE RETURNS FROM PARIS--The president of the republic, Gen Moussa Traore, returned to Bamako last night from Paris where he attended the Franco-African Summit conference, a conference which took place just when the world is facing an extremely difficult economic situation and when the international political situation, in particular in Namibia, is seriously characterized by crisis. Participants took the opportunity to hold consultations aimed at drawing up common (?positions). Gen Moussa Traore is satisfied with the outcome of this eighth summit which took place in an informal atmosphere, which made it possible for the leaders at the meeting to serenely examine the worrying issues of unstable raw material prices, the promotion of rural dwellers, the development of agriculture, (?cattle breeding) as well as [words indistinct], Namibia, Chad and Western Sahara. [Excerpt] [AB062211 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 6 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/179

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT ANNOUNCED FOR END OF NOVEMBER

Official Announcement

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The president of Portugal, Ramalho Eanes, will visit the People's Republic of Mozambique from 24 to 29 November. According to official sources, Ramalho Eanes will stop over in Cape Verde during the course of his visit to the countries of Southern Africa. While in that country, he will meet with Cape Verdian officials.

The Portuguese chief of state's visit to Mozambique comes after the visit to Portugal by the Mozambican minister of foreign affairs at the end of March.

This is the first visit by a Portuguese chief of state to Mozambique following the defeat of colonialism and the overthrow of fascism in Portugal.

The first contact between Ramalho Eanes and the Mozambican president, Marshal Samora Machel was of an informal nature in 1979, during the funeral of Angolan President Agostinho Neto.

Portuguese government officials are already in Maputo to prepare for the visit of the chief of state.

Ramalho Eanes will subsequently visit Zambia and Tanzania.

Comments on Eanes' Visit

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The president of the Portuguese Republic will come to Mozambique on an official visit.

The news had already circulated for some time in certain cirlces. With the official communique, all doubts have vanished....

Presidential visits usually mean progress in the relations between two countries. Mozambique has been visited especially by chiefs of state and government from those countries that were able to understand the aspirations of the Mozambican people during the armed struggle for national liberation.

But Portugal was the colonial power.

In the eyes of the Mozambican people, the name of this country is indissolubly tied with oppression: In Mozambique there was the whip, there was forced agricultural labor, there was a violent process of exploitation, and Mozambique was that because they wanted it to be Portugal.

Independence did not automatically destroy this image. But, as is obvious, both Portugal and Mozambique, just like other countries, are not a uniform mass of people, they are not a static reality.

For the majority of the Mozambican people, Portugal had connotations of colonialism, but there were Portuguese who struggled against colonialism, as there were Mozambicans who supported colonialism.

But why speak of colonialism when relations between the two countries have now attained a level of mutual respect and when cooperation ties are being established that are advantageous to both parties? Why speak of this past that leaders of both countries have succeeded in overcoming?

It is necessary to speak of this because President Ramalho Eanes' visit to Mozambique is, above all, an act of anti-colonialism. It goes beyond the limits of the complementary economic interests of two countries, because it defeats the wishes of those forces whose interests are expressed in the need for Mozambique to be dependent on Portugal. And these wishes, it should be noted, are found among both Portuguese and Mozambican citizens.

President Ramalho Eanes' visit to Mozambique is also an act of cultural liberation. Among both colonizers and colonized, domination implies cultural patterns in both societies whose break-up is only possible when a new relation is created among individuals in the daily life of the two peoples. The fact that Ramalho Eanes will visit the People's Republic of Mozambique and not the place that used to be called the "overseas province" means that the Portuguese chief of state had become convinced of the need for the break-up.

CSO: 4742/61

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR HANDS OVER SPORTS, EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

Sports Donation

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] In a ceremony held recently at the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of that socialist country handed over to the deputy director of the national directorate for physical education and sports, Joao Carlos da Conceicao, various sports equipment offered by the DTSH (Hungarian National Directorate for physical education and sports). The donation, which includes soccerballs, athletic shoes, training equipment and other soccer equipment, was described by the Hungarian ambassador to our country as being made in the context of the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries. Answering in the name of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Joao Carlos da Conceicao expressed his thanks for the donation saying that, despite the difficulties with which our sports are still confronted, they are gradually affirming themselves thanks to the support and solidarity of the socialist countries. He also mentioned that with this donation, the DTSH is bringing the Hungarian athletes closer to the Mozambicans.

Educational Material

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 12

[Text] At a ceremony yesterday in the "G" zone of the port of Maputo, the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gabor Suto, handed over to the FRELIMO Party, represented by Jose Pascoal Zandamela, member of the Central Committee, a donation representing 1,500 contos, in the form of educational material. It is intended for equipping the chemistry, mathematics and biological laboratories of the party's special secondary school, which is already functioning in Matola.

Together with this educational material, men, women and children's clothing was also handed over, as well as a generous quantity of foodstuffs. Gabor Suto said that this donation is essentially a gesture of solidarity of the Hungarian workers with the struggle of the Mozambican people headed by its vanguard, the FRELIMO Party. He also referred to the ties of cooperation and solidarity existing between the two countries and parties for a long time, which have now been extended to the respective states.

Pascoal Zandamela thanked the ambassador and stressed that "the significance of this donation resides in the fact that it is intended for use in one of the areas considered as prioritarian by our party, the field of cadre training."

CSO: 4742/62

BRIEFS

EDUCATION AGREEMENT WITH GDR--Mozambique and the GDR signed an agreement on bilateral cooperation in the field of general education and professional training on Thursday in Berlin. It was signed by the ministers of education of the two countries, Graca Machel and Margot Honecker. The Mozambican minister was visiting Berlin to participate in the fourth conference of education ministers from socialist countries. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 1]

INCREASED TRADE WITH INDIA--An agreement between India and Mozambique was signed yesterday between the two countries in Maputo, aimed at increasing commercial exchanges between them. Daniel Gabriel, national director of commercial policy signed for Mozambique and Ambassador Gurdip Redi signed for India. The Indian ambassador stated that the doors of his country are open to Mozambican delegations in order to extend the cooperation to other fields. "We can cooperate with your country, exporting various products," he said, mentioning, among others, agricultural machinery. "In exchange, we would like to invite Mozambique to sell us its products, such as cashews, coal and cement," the ambassador said in closing. Trade relations between the two countries have developed satisfactorily since independence. A general agreement had been signed in 1976 in the scientific, technical and economic fields. Delegations from both countries have already made visits to survey the two markets. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 81 p 3]

LARGE CAFE'S PRIVATE OWNER--The Scala Cafe of Maputo will close tomorrow. This cafe is being taken over by a new owner (a private businessman) and will undergo a series of changes and improvements. The Scala Cafe will remain closed for a 15-day period. It is expected to reopen in the middle of November and that improved services will be offered. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 2]

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL'S VISIT--The Yugoslav minister of information visited the Hulene district yesterday in Maputo. Addressing himself to the residents, Ismail Bajra stressed the support granted by the Mozambican people to the national liberation struggle in Southern Africa. The minister of information also emphasized that the Yugoslav people will continue to support Mozambique, as was done during the war of national liberation. The minister also visited the installations of the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Oct 81 p 12]

FDJ MAGAZINE IN PORTUGUESE--The bimonthly magazine of the Free German Youth, KONTAKT, will be published in Portuguese, in addition to the languages used at present. Its editorial policy is almost completely turned to subjects related to Mozambican youth, as well as the youth of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Portugal. The statement was made by Walter Michel, chief editor of this magazine who is visiting our country. This visit is related to the gathering of information for a special issue of the magazine, to be published shortly, which will deal with the participation of the Free German Youth in various Mozambican projects. The contents of this magazine are aimed at educating the youth according to anti-imperialist principles, in addition to dealing with various subjects related to the construction of socialism and the work of the people. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Oct 81 p 3]

INTERPARTY AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--The secretary of the Central Committee for ideological affairs, Jorge Rebelo, returned to Maputo yesterday from a visit to Cuba. He announced upon arrival that an agreement for interparty cooperation had been signed with Cuban authorities. In his statements at the airport, Jorge Rebelo said that the agreement envisions various concrete activities for the reinforcement of relations between the FRELIMO and the Communist Party of Cuba. During his visit to Cuba, Jorge Rebelo visited the Island of Youth, where approximately 2,000 Mozambican students are residing. He also visited Santiago de Cuba, where he met with provincial officials of the Communist Party. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 12]

NRM-CAUSED DEFICIT CASHEW MARKETING--The poor participation of the entities involved in cashew marketing in the provinces of Manica and Sofala has considerably affected this sector, and, as a result, established goals will not be met. The marketing of cashew in these provinces is viewed as critical, considering that out of the 7,000 tons mentioned in the plan, only 1,500 tons had been marketed until the end of September. Among the factors contributing to this situation is the apathy demonstrated by most of the entities involved in this issue, as well as the fact that armed groups of criminals are active in these two provinces, which produce most of the cashew crop. Still another factor is the lack of basic consumer items to stimulate marketing and the poor condition of access roads to cashew marketing centers. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Oct 81 p 3]

SHIP RECOMMISSIONED--Loading of the ship "Muanza" is to start today. The ship will then leave for Quelimane, thus reinitiating coastal shipping activity in our country. It had been undergoing major repairs for 2 years and 21 days. The "Muanza" is a Mozambican ship and was launched in February 1969. It is 74 meters long and 11 meters wide. It can reach 12 knots per hour and has a capacity of 1,195 tons. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 81 p 3]

MODIFICATION IN CHILDREN'S SONGS--The first children's songbook produced in the People's Republic of Mozambique on the basis of popular traditional songs will be published soon. It includes 30 songs, of which 20 are Mozambican and 10 are of foreign origin. The project, which was sponsored by the Ministry of Health, will be the foundation for the development of a musical education of children based on the country's popular musical reality. A musical nucleus from the Ministry of Health traveled to the various provinces to gather national songs. Martinho Lutero, a member of this nucleus, told us that "the songbook is an alternative to the present situation, in which songs that are sung date from colonial times and themes have no relation whatsoever to life in the country today." [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Oct 81 p 12]

CSO: 4742/62

BRIEFS

IMF ECONOMIC LOAN--[Communique from the Ministry of Economy and Finance issued in Dakar--no date given]--The IMF has approved an agreement authorizing Senegal to carry out purchases worth up to 63 million special drawing rights within a period of 12 months ending in September 1982. This accord will help the Senegalese Government in its economic stabilization program. The fund also approved purchases up to 42 million special drawing rights for the compensatory financing machinery due to the Senegal's export deficit recorded during a period of 12 months, which ended last June. This deficit is totally attributed to the 300 percent fall in export revenues from peanut products, which was caused by severe drought that has hit the country for many years now. Under this agreement, the IMF puts at Senegal's disposal a total of 105 special drawing rights equivalent to 35 billion CFA francs within the next 12 months. This important loan will be used for financing the country's economic and financial recovery program approved by the IMF. It will especially be used in paying off Senegal's internal and external debts, and in boosting the national economy. [Text] [AB031042 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 2 Nov 81]

MINISTER OF STATE TO FES--Senegalese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Moustapha Niasse, arrived this morning in Fes at the head of an important delegation. He was welcomed at the airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta; Mr al-Munui al-Alaqui Mrani, governor of Fes District; the Senegalese ambassador to Rabat, and a number of other personalities. In a statement on his arrival, the Senegalese minister conveyed the Senegalese president's greetings to the Moroccan monarch and people and lauded the model relations existing between the two countries and expressed his pleasure at being in Morocco, which he regards as his second home. [Text] [LD091550 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Nov 81]

CSO: 4704/2

BRIEFS

KIWIRA RIVER POWER PROJECT--The government does not plan to begin again the Kiwira River power project in Mbeye Region which was started in 1976 and brought to a halt a year ago. This decision of the government was announced in the National Assembly in Dodoma yesterday by the junior minister of water and energy, Majogo [sic, OCR lists Daniel Machamba Madaha] when he was answering a question by Deputy Kijakazi Kyelula who wanted to know if this project would be revived. Minister Majogo said that the government abandoned this project which was assisted by the Soviet Union after it became apparent that it would not be economically profitable. He said that initial estimates for this project which was to have been completed in 1982 were that it would cost 200 million shillings but that later the cost rose to 500 million shillings. He said that the equipment which was left after the project was brought to a halt was distributed to various ministries and organizations. He stated that the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company [TANESCO] will continue with a project to satisfy the requirements for power by using power driven generators in Mbeya Region following the closing down of the Kiwira project. He added that TANESCO has a plan to obtain for the city of Mbeya 16 megawatts of power by 1982. He went on to say: "By the end of this year 2.3 megawatt generators will begin operating and by March 1982 other 2.3 megawatt generators will begin operating." [Text] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 21 Oct 81 p 4]

NEW JUWATA HEAD--Dar es Salaam, 17 Oct--President Julius Nyerere has recalled High Commissioner to Zambia Joseph Rwegasira so that he can head Tanzania's National Trade Union Organisation (Juwata). The former envoy, who had previously served as general manager of the giant Chinese-built Friendship Textile Mill as Regional Commissioner here, will replace veteran trade unionist Alfred Tandau, who continues in his post of Labour and Social Welfare Minister. Mr Rwegasira's appointment is effective immediately. (AFP)--[Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 20 Oct 81 p 21]

CASHEW PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN--Dar es Salaam, 17 Oct--The roasting and selling of cashew nuts have been banned in the Southern Tanzanian region of Mtwara as part of an official campaign to boost national production of the nuts this year, official sources said. They said cashew production had declined from 145,000 tons in 1974 to an all-time low of 41,000 tons last year, adversely affecting the country's foreign exchange earnings. Cashew nut producers have blamed the Government for the decrease, saying that prices for the crop have not kept pace with increased production costs. (AFP)--[Text] [Paris AFP in English 20 Oct 81 p 21]

DEMONSTRATORS OPPOSE NAMIBIA CONTACT GROUP--Dar es Salaam, 5 Nov (AFP)--A group of 300 angry demonstrators tried to confront delegates from the five-nation Western contact group on Namibia as they flew in here Wednesday night from Zambia for talks today with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. Police whisked away the envoys, from Britain, the United States, Canada, France and West Germany, as demonstrators chanted anti-Western slogans and displayed signs reading "gang of five, go home," "down with imperialism" and "SWAPO (The South-West African Peoples Organization) shall win." In a brief statement at the airport, Canadian envoy Eric Bergbusch said the Western mission is to carry out consultations with nations involved in the Namibian issue, with a view to implementing United Nations Security Council resolution 435 on a peaceful settlement to Namibian independence. The group is to fly to Nairobi later today to meet with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity. The mission, which is on a 10-country tour to explain the contact group's latest proposals for a settlement in Namibia, has already visited Nigeria, South Africa, Namibia and several of the African frontline states. [Text] [AB050958 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT 5 Nov 81]

NO SUMMIT ON NAMIBIA PLANNED--Dar es Salaam, 9 Nov (AFP)--Tanzanian Government officials today denied knowledge of plans to hold a summit meeting of the six southern African frontline states to discuss the future of Namibia. Their denial followed reports from Western diplomatic sources quoting Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere as having told envoys of the five-nation Western contact group during their visit to Tanzania last week that he would be getting in touch with other frontline member-states to discuss the proposed constitutional guidelines to Namibian independence. President Nyerere is the chairman of the frontline states, comprising Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. [Text] [AB091530 Paris AFP in English 1522 GMT 9 Nov 81]

PRIME MINISTER ON FOOD PRODUCTION--When he was celebrating "World Food Day" yesterday in the city of Dar es Salaam, Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya mentioned important matters to stress in the future to increase the production of food crops in the country in order to become self-sufficient in food. He said that it is necessary to improve the distribution of seed to farmers, loan services, the distribution of implements, the collection and storage of crops and agricultural projects by the provision of irrigation. He said: "We are confronted by an emergency responsibility to increase the production of food in villages." He added that under usual conditions, when there is not excessive rainfall causing floods or when drought conditions do not exist, Tanzania can increase crop production to become self-sufficient in food. However, he went on to say in 1981-1982 the requirements for grain are estimated to be 660,000 tons and there is an estimated shortage of 270,000 tons valued at 700 million shillings for the period ending in June 1982. He stressed that these statistics show that Tanzania is not self-sufficient in food at this time and must import it. [Text] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 17 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4749/11

BRIEFS

SDAR HEALTH MINISTER VISIT--Yesterday afternoon, Gen Gnassingbe, president of the republic and founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese people, received in audience Salek (Bouabib), minister of health of the SDAR at the joint service camp in Lome. During the audience, Mr Salek delivered a message from the secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, Mohamed Abdelaziz, to President Eyadema. According to the SDAR minister of health, the message concerned relations between the SDAR and Togo and the development of the current situation in Northwest Africa. The SDAR minister said the Togolese head of state is an African leader known for his wisdom and kindness and he should therefore be informed of Africa's problems. Salek (Bouabib) concluded that the talks were characterized by trust and brotherhood. General Eyadema seized the opportunity to reiterate the support of the Togolese Government and people for the just cause of the Saharan people in their struggle for national liberation. [Text] [AB101609 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 10 Nov 81]

CHAD PEACE FORCE PARTICIPATION--Paris, 6 Nov (AFP)--A contingent of Togolese troops will participate in the inter-African force for the maintenance of peace in Chad, it was learned Thursday night from sources close to the Togolese president in Paris. This decision was made at the request of Goukouni Oueddei, president of the transitional national union government of Chad, whom President Gnassingbe Eyadema, Togolese head of state, received on Wednesday for lunch, the source added. The Togolese president, who attended the conference of heads of state of France and Africa, is currently residing in Paris. [as received] A few days ago President Eyadema also had contacts with an envoy of the current chairman of the OAU, Daniel Arap Moi, Kenyan head of state, about the inter-African force, the same sources state. Thus, six countries have already consented to participate in the inter-African force: Nigeria, Senegal, Benin, Zaire, Gabon and Togo. [Text] [AB061726 Paris AFP in French 0726 GMT 6 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/180

ZERBO RETURNS FROM PARIS, COMMENTS ON ISSUES

AB081026 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Col Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN] and head of state, returned to Ouagadougou yesterday afternoon from Paris. In the French capital, he participated in the eighth Franco-African summit. On his arrival, he head of state and the important delegation that accompanied him were welcomed by senior government officials in the capital, including the chairmen of institutions, members of the CMRPN steering committee and members of the government. After the military honors and an exchange of greetings, Colonel Zerbo met the press in the VIP lounge of the airport.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, on behalf of the various news organizations represented here, please allow me first of all to welcome you back home. This time it seems that a new approach to cooperation has been tackled in Paris. Mr President, did this eighth summit fully meet your expectations and if not, what were the fields in which it failed?

[Answer] First of all, I must take this opportunity to thank President Mitterrand, his government, the people of Paris and through them the entire French people, for the warm welcome given us during our 1 week official visit and during the conference. Concerning the conference itself, as you have just said, I can say it was [words indistinct] a very particular summit meeting. In fact, right from the start, there was no agenda. The heads of state, on the spot, freely elaborated an agenda. On this agenda, proposed by the heads of state themselves, were economic and political issues, of course.

Concerning the economic field, discussions were freely held on topics that are of interest to each participant. In fact, each head of state was allowed to express his view on the areas that were of interest to him. As for Upper Volta, I spoke about agriculture, of course, because our target is self-sufficiency in food. Other countries spoke about raw materials such as cocoa and so on, because their prices are dropping daily, so, to sum up, the world should be made to realize the importance of the issue of prices of raw materials. You know that at Cancun, President Mitterrand defended the interest of all raw materials-producing states in Africa. So, everyone had to express freely and frankly his difficulties concerning these prices.

Then in the political field, we held talks over hot issues such as the Western Sahara, Namibia and Chad, of course. Although the discussions were frank and (?objective) at no time did the heads of state try to act on behalf of the OAU while debating these problems. We only exchanged views on them. I had the opportunity to meet several African heads of state and we discussed several bilateral issues, of course. Concerning Chad for example, I met President Goukouni. (?No one) doubts Upper Volta's willingness to come to his aid within the limits of its resources.

[Question] Mr President, you spoke about Franco-Upper Voltan bilateral relations with the French head of state, Mr Francois Mitterrand, apart from the matters related to the Paris conference. Can you tell us the main points of your discussions?

[Answer] The issues we discussed are mainly economic. First of all, I briefed President Mitterrand on the present economic situation in Upper Volta, with all its difficulties. It seems to me that he understands very well. Possible solutions were suggested. Now I hope that there will be a favorable follow up.

[Question] Mr President, before your departure for France, you made an important decision concerning trade unions activities, for reasons of security peace in our country. Also, in your policy statement on 1 May, you (?called for) working together in the national development process. Mr President, can you tell us how you made such a decision, bearing in mind the need for dialogue in the national development process?

[Answer] Certainly, for a constructive dialogue, social peace is needed. Our emphasis on working together will be useless [words indistinct]. The social order which we suggested in the policy statement is, above all, based on dialogue. But then dialogue entails mutual confidence first of all and willingness. We now notice a change in this course. We then chose to prevent rather than to cure.

[Question] Mr President, do you mean that you are ready to meet the trade unions? If you are, in which framework will these renegotiations be carried out, so to say?

[Answer] Absolutely. It is certain I must meet them.

CSO: 4719/181

BRIEFS

HIGH COURT FREES ZCTU SECRETARY-GENERAL--Lusaka, 9 Nov (AFP)--Detained secretary-general of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), Newstead Zimba, was released by the Ndola High Court today. Mr Zimba is the second trade unionist to be freed by the courts after being held since July 27 on President Kenneth Kaunda's directions, though two more are still in custody. ZCTU chairman Frederick Chiluba was freed on October 28 after a court found his detention was illegal. The cases of ZCTU Assistant General-Secretary Chitalu Samba and the vice-chairman of the mineworkers union, Timothy Walamba, will be heard on Friday. All four men were arrested on allegations that they were trying to change the leadership of the ruling United National Independence Party. [Text] [AB091556 Paris AFP in English 1518 GMT 9 Nov 81]

END

CSO: 4700/227

JPRS 79471

18 November 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2525

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79471

18 November 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2525

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P.W. BOTHA'S VIEW OF REFORM SCRUTINIZED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 81 p 9

[Article by Hermann Giliomee in column "The Pattern of Politics": "How PW Sees Reform"]

[Text]

A DEEP political gloom has descended upon the business community, including prominent Afrikaans business leaders.

Business is now more worried about the prospects for political stability and economic growth than at any time since 1976.

There is growing disenchantment with the Botha Cabinet, which is seen as having failed to deliver on the promise of reform.

In a real sense the political gloom of October, 1981, is intimately linked to the euphoria of two years ago when Mr P W Botha faced down rightwing opposition at congresses, visited Soweto and called blacks South Africans, and met the business leaders at the Carlton conference.

Expectations

Because South Africa is presently in such a state of flux, politics more than ever before turns on psychology and specifically on the way in which leaders assuage the hopes and fears of all the people of this beloved country.

The great danger of Mr P W Botha's courageous performances in 1979 was that public expectations would be raised too high.

A statement such as the one by Mr Botha in 1979 at the Natal National Party congress that "apartheid was a recipe for permanent conflict" and that change was "the only alternative to revolution" lent itself to all kinds of interpretations, of which some were far removed from what Mr Botha had in mind.

To use the terms in which Felix Rotahyn judged President Jimmy Carter: Mr Botha aroused a wave of belief that he was promising a great deal; that was his chance of success as well as his greatest danger.

It allowed Mr Botha to build a broad base of support across ethnic lines in 1979 and the first half of 1980. But at the first sign of faltering the over-expectation was replaced by over-condemnation.

This may be cruel. But politics, like life, was never meant to be fair. All one can do is to record that history has a way of brutally dispensing with leaders such as Jimmy Carter and Nikita Khruschev, who had talked about reform in an undefined and upsetting way and then failed to follow through.

Lost

At this stage it is premature to depict Mr Botha as a Carter or a Khruschev. For one thing, he knows the realities of power well.

In this session Mr Botha seems to have lost that essential quality, namely real command of his party without which no leadership can prevail. But only a fool will write him off.

Secondly, Mr Botha still gives the impression of a man who wants to move towards a certain goal, unlike Mr Vorster, who partly guarded the *status quo* and partly reacted to developments forced upon him.

Mr Botha at least understands that an escalation of conflict is unavoidable unless certain processes are set in train and encouraged that will lead to a South Africa in which wealth and power are much better distributed than today.

Stripped of all the rhetoric, there are essentially three processes which Mr Botha has in mind when he talks about his "reforms" and states that he will not shirk from implementing them.

They are:

1) The process of educating and training blacks and allowing them upward economic mobility. This will hopefully produce a black middle class which can be "co-opted" as allies of the whites since they will acquire a vested interest in political stability and capitalism.

(This is the object of the Wiehahn, Riekert and educational reforms).

2) Secondly there is the process of regional development aimed at alleviating the poverty of the homelands, which will hopefully lead to a decentralisation of power to the regions where mechanisms of consultation between the races would be built from the ground up.

(This was what the Carlton conference of 1979 was about.)

Joint

3) The process of granting political representation to coloured people and Indians and erecting the organisational structures of a confederation of states.

This would start a process of political consultation, leading to joint decision-making on the national level and ultimately to power sharing.

For this the government has created the President's Council, which may be converted into an elected body after the government's constituency has grown accustomed to whites and blacks sitting down to talk about new constitutional arrangements.

Underlying everything is still a small but definite commitment to achieve a measure of *gelykberegtiging* — the right to demand equal treatment in education, training, salary and economic opportunity.

For coloured people and Indians this is extended to having an equal "right of say" in political affairs. (The Afrikaans word *medeseggenskap* is ambiguous; it may or may not mean power sharing.)

All this must be achieved within the next 10 *(sic)* years.

Forgetting for the moment the question whether the scope and rate of change are adequate, *gelykberegtigings* is within the context of Afrikaner nationalism a policy objective which is radically different from that of the past and quite new.

If one realises this, one begins to understand why Nationalist spokesmen see the reforms that they propound, usually in an unspecified way, as fundamental change.

And one starts to comprehend why the details of the Botha reforms are never spelled out, because *gelykberegtiging* is lethal ammunition in the hands of the Afrikaner rightwing.

Unlike at the first Carlton conference, business now has a much clearer picture of what Mr Botha has in mind when he talks about being serious with implementing his reforms.

Lethal

Unless present plans are changed, indications are that Mr Botha, on the occasion of the second meeting scheduled for November 12 in Cape Town, would particularly like to discuss the second point outlined above.

The business leaders would in all probability be informed at length of the latest government decisions with respect to regional development, deconcentration points, concessions to industrialists willing to invest there, and the Development Bank.

The overwhelming impression arising from interviews with business leaders is that they have little or no inclination at all to discuss this.

Business leaders are concerned with the issue of citizenship and political rights — how can blacks, through the Wiehahn recommendations, be given a labour vote but not a political vote and be denied citizenship?

They see it as a classic formula for destabilising the workplace.

Secondly there is the issue of influx control — why talk about regional development if all the evidence suggests that the acute problems of rural underdevelopment can only be solved by allowing people to escape from the depleted land?

Thirdly there is the question of time — can South Africa wait for Mr Botha's processes to bring, over the next decade, a more equitable redistribution of wealth and power?

Leadership

All evidence suggests that the political leaders and business leaders will be talking past each other in Cape Town.

One can only hope that the quality of true leadership will prevail, and here the onus lies equally with the political and the business leaders.

Above all they should remind themselves of the words of John Kenneth Galbraith (who may not be popular in either circle).

Galbraith has said that the essence of leadership is to confront

unequivocally the major anxiety of the people in their time.

A leader can compromise but he cannot be thought to evade.

Mr Botha needs the business leaders as much as they need him to address the central anxiety of the broad spectrum of South Africans.

This is not whether South Africa can wage war successfully but whether the necessary reforms can be introduced in time to save South Africa, first from the fate of Northern Ireland, and then from the horror of a civil war.

CSO: 4700/175-E

BOTHA, TRANSVAAL NATIONALISTS LIKELY TO COLLIDE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] A fullscale confrontation is likely between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and rebellious Transvaal Nationalists at next month's Transvaal party congress.

Mr Botha, who has not been invited to address the opening public meeting of the congress, will face a barrage of toughly worded resolutions clearly attempting to tie him firmly to old-style apartheid.

This year's congress will be opened by Mr Botha's archrival, Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal leader of the party.

And the next day, Dr Treurnicht will take the chair to preside over the discussion of the resolutions the congress will fire at Mr Botha.

In the past two years, Mr Botha has seriously alienated the Transvaal congress with his openly disdainful and roughshod treatment of the right wing.

This year the tables will be turned.

If the Prime Minister can't dilute the resolutions, the Transvaal will effectively dedicate itself to a newly-drawn manifesto of hardline apartheid--which will stand as a powerful obstacle in the way of meaningful political reform.

The explosive (word missing from source) are contained in three resolutions, all of which are co-sponsored by Dr Treurnicht's Waterberg constituency.

The first binds the congress to an "unequivocal" rejection of a common voters' roll or a common Parliament for whites, coloureds and Asians.

It further demands an assurance that "under no circumstances will legislation EVER be implemented" to place the voters of all races on one roll.

Logically

The second resolution requests that "normalisation and the movement away from discrimination" be clearly spelled out.

And the third requests the Government to ensure that:

--In both policy and practice, the policy of separate development progresses purposefully and logically.

--The tendency to regard South Africa as a unitary State, especially in economic and labour matters, be abandoned.

--Vague political statements be replaced with fearless, direct and purposeful politics.

A number of carefully laid traps lurk in the resolutions.

By passing the constitutional resolution as it stands, the Transvaal congress would place in the hands of rightwing Nationalists a formidable weapon in any arguments that might develop over the issue of a common Parliament after the President's Council has made its recommendations.

The perpetual ban on a common voters' roll would place Mr Botha in the untenable position of binding future governments for all time.

And the demand for an end to the practice of regarding South Africa as a unitary State in economic and labour terms, is a re-opening of the fight that developed in the party after Dr Treurnicht's controversial Marble Hall speech following the general election.

Dr Treurnicht said yesterday the fact that the Prime Minister had not been invited to address the opening public meeting was routine and not sinister.

There was an arrangement that the Prime Minister would open two congresses a year, apart from the Cape, Dr Treurnicht said.

So far this year, Mr Botha has opened only the Cape congress--and indications are it is the only one he will open.

CSO: 4700/184-E

PRIME MINISTER'S APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM EXPECTED TO FADE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Oct 81 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister's favourite way of getting out of tight corners is to wrap himself in the national flag and flail away at everything in sight, as he did when he opened the Cape congress of the National Party at Parow this week.

Even by Mr Botha's standards of political invective, this was a virtuoso performance. He used a scattergun on the Opposition, the HNP, Lord Carrington and Mr Malcolm Fraser, the World Council of Churches and some elements of the South African Council of Churches, the United Nations, the communists, and of course the Press, contriving to suggest — not too subtly — that they were all linked in an attempt to harm nice, flag-wrapped patriots like himself.

It should not be taken too seriously. Nobody would accuse the Prime Minister of excessive moderation or self-restraint, and party congresses tend to evoke the worst in political leaders.

And, anyway, his tirade reveals more than it conceals. His reform programme, boldly announced and timidly pursued, has outraged his Rightwingers without winning significant support from his Left. The business community is deeply disillusioned, as Mr Botha will discover soon when he meets its leaders again.

He dares move neither Left nor Right for fear of aggravating the damage on the opposite wing. All he could do in Parow was to mumble a bit about "holy cows" and then to take refuge, with an enthusiasm that betrayed his need, in an old-fashioned display of tub-thumping party politics.

But he managed, as he often does, to impart a sense that he is ready to resort to authoritarian remedies for the ills which he perceives. For the Opposition, accused of being an extension of South Africa's enemies, the Prime Minister's comments had an ominous and bullying undertone. As Mr Botha's half-and-half policies arouse more opposition on both wings, his habit of taking refuge behind the flag is likely to become less amusing.

CSO: 4700/175-E

POOVALINGAM RESIGNATION SEEN HAMPERING BOTHA'S PLANS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Oct 81 p 21

[Article by Peter Sullivan]

[Text] The excercise of the so-called "Poovalingam option" has dented the image of Mr Botha's personal instrument for change and will leave doubts in reformists' minds about the effectiveness of the President's Council.

Whichever way it is viewed, the resignation has partly if not fully vindicated the Opposition's rejection of the council for not including black members in its make-up.

Mr Poovalingam entered the council despite opposition from Indian circles but made it a proviso that he would not remain if blacks were not included within a year.

This option was then suggested for the Progressive Federal Party, which had been condemned for "boycotting" the council outright.

The leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, is now in a position to say "I told you so" and has in effect said the Poovalingam option was never on.

Meanwhile the Prime Minister is left with a council which is rejected by even moderate Indian appointees.

Mr Botha has labelled the council a prestige body and is on record as saying it has to work, there is no other way.

To his credit, he did say consistently that there was never any chance at all of blacks being appointed to the council.

But with the removal of Mr Poovalingam, any new appointee will be seen as to the right of Mr Poovalingam, himself a conservative man.

And if Mr Poovalingam felt the council was achieving something worthwhile it would have been easy for him to suspend his resignation until positive results made it unnecessary.

The only conclusion that can be drawn is that whatever reforms the members of the President's Council are talking about among themselves, they are not sufficient to convince the conservatives, let alone those of a more liberal stripe.

Mr Botha's reform intentions are therefore bound to be questioned yet again as scepticism in political ranks continues to grow.

Mr Poovalingam's resignation has dealt a severe blow to the Prime Minister's initiatives on improving the image of the government, writes a Durban correspondent.

Leaders of the South African Black Alliance said it now behoved other Indian and coloured members of the council to follow the example set by him.

The chairman of Saba, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said he was "very delighted" when he heard that his "old friend and political associate" had kept to his promise of quitting the council within a year if black representation on the body had not been forthcoming.

"Mr Poovalingam has provided living proof of honesty among certain politicians and I wish to congratulate him on his stand," Chief Buthelezi said.

The leader of the Labour Party, Mr Alan Hendrickse also paid tribute to Mr Poovalingam's honesty and courage in stepping down from the council.

CSO: 4700/175-E

GOVERNMENT URGED NOT TO SELL OUT NATIONAL INTERESTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Government must give the Western contact group by March next year a date for the United Nations-supervised election in South West Africa.

This is what the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his two Cabinet colleagues, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, have told the internal parties in South West Africa.

Whether the South African Government will be able to comply is another matter.

But there is no doubt that the Americans are pressing South Africa to get the show on the road, to use an American expression.

One can understand their anxiety.

Since the Reagan administration has shown its friendship towards South Africa, and gave the Republic its support in the recent Security Council debate on South Africa's thrust into Angola, the Americans want some concrete response from South Africa to their South West Africa initiative.

The message goes something like this: "We've stuck out our necks for you; now you must give us, in return, something we can use to show that our faith in you has not been misplaced."

That something is clearly a settlement in South West Africa in accordance with the United States initiative and based on United Nations Resolution 435.

We have pointed out in this editorial column on more than one occasion that while South Africa values America's friendship, it should not do anything to maintain that friendship if it is at the expense of South West Africa.

In other words, the settlement must be one acceptable to the inhabitants of that territory as well as to South Africa.

The Reagan administration will one day come to an end; a more critical or hostile administration may succeed it. But South West Africa will remain our neighbour, and the form in which it emerges from the negotiations and settlement is of vital interest to us as well as to the territory.

That is why we should see that the points in the United Nations plan about which we have reservations are met.

The consequences, on the other hand, of not going ahead with a settlement can be serious, as Mr Pik Botha has pointed out.

If the US initiative fails, "the alternative will be painful and unpleasant", he said in Windhoek. The situation had now become acute and the international attention had become so concentrated that there was no more "escape time."

It was urgently necessary, not only in the interests of South Africa but of South West Africa, its people and its stability, that the territory should become independent as quickly as possible.

The 'price'

Mr Pik Botha is also reported to have said in an interview with the South West African radio service that the price of holding on to South West Africa might be "too great."

South West Africa's security was costing South Africa thousands of millions of rands.

He stressed that a speedy and possible solution must be found for the territory's own economic security and development.

We do not know how serious these arguments are. For example, a South West Africa that is our enemy might cost South Africa far more money in the long term than it is being forced to spend now.

Nevertheless, we can take Mr Botha's remarks as an indication that the Government wants a settlement if this is at all possible to achieve.

By going to Windhoek, the Prime Minister and his colleagues have helped to prepare the internal parties for the talks which they will have with the Western Five contact group.

Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, is to visit nearly a dozen African countries to discuss a settlement, and will be joined by other members of the contact group.

He is taking with him proposals which he will discuss with South Africa, South West Africa and the Frontline States. He will also have talks with Swapo in Angola.

We do not know what his proposals are, but we can take it that the Americans will be trying to sell their initiative to Swapo and the Frontline States, as well as to South Africa and South West Africa.

The outcome will determine whether South Africa can meet the March deadline for setting a date for elections.

Since we do not know whether the delicate negotiations will succeed, we cannot say whether a settlement is in sight.

But we hope that if it is, then it will be of such a nature that the interests of the inhabitants of the territory, as well as our own, will be fully safeguarded.

CSO: 4700/175-E

GOVERNMENT OBJECTS TO BRITISH TV PROGRAM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] LONDON. — The South African Government yesterday lodged an objection with Britain's Independent Television network over a programme which accused the Republic of forcibly resettling thousands of Blacks in homelands where there is little food, few jobs and rampant disease.

The programme, "The Discarded People", was screened on Monday night by ITV in its "World in Action" current affairs series and showed film the blurbs declared had been smuggled out of South Africa.

The South African Ambassador to Britain, Mr Marais Steyn, said the "World in Action" team had not applied for work permits before filming in South Africa and he did not approve of their methods, "which appeared to be wilfully unethical".

In a statement Mr Steyn said he was in close contact with the chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, Lord Thomson, and had advised him of the South African Government's objections.

The ambassador said he had been invited to participate in the programme only last Thursday but had decided against it because he found that the "World in Action" team had not obtained work permits for South Africa.

"This put the motives of 'World in Action' under suspicion," he added.

"Had 'World in Action' followed the laid down procedures and approached the embassy in an open and ethical way it would have tried to obtain an interview with he Minister for Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, during their visit to South Africa last summer, since it was obvious that he was the most appropriate person to comment on aspects of the South African Government's resettlement policy purportedly investigated by 'World in Action'."

Mr Steyn said his request for a preview of the programme was categorically refused.

"This is fully within their rights but in all fairness it can hardly be expected of me to participate in a programme on the basis of the very sketchy information made available to me at such short notice," he said.

"More importantly, knowing that 'World in Action' had not respected the laid-down procedures for filming in South Africa, my participation would have implied tacit approval of their methods.

"I did not approve of their methods, which appeared to be wilfully unethical."

The ambassador said he had no objection in principle to participating in any television programme on South Africa.

The last "World in Action" programme on South Africa, screened in August, also sparked a strong protest from the South African Government.

The programme was titled "The Agony of Angola" and alleged that South African forces has been responsible for atrocities against civilians during raids into Angola. On that occasion Mr Steyn protested to both Lord Thomson and the British Foreign Office.

Monday night's programme featured film shot in Cape Town's District Six and the Ciskei and interviews with representatives of the Black Sash movement, the South African Institute of Race Relations and alleged victims of the South African Government's resettlement policy.

The commentator said many Blacks in the homelands "lack even the raw materials for survival.

"Blacks are only allowed in the White areas to work — they must have a special pass to stay there.

"The rest — their wives, children, the unemployed, the elderly and sick — are sent to vast resettlement camps in the distant homelands. They're crammed into camps by the hundred thousand. There is little food, few jobs and disease is rampant.

"To escape this plight many women and children return to the cities to live illegally with their husbands,

and many unemployed men, unable to support their families in the homelands, come illegally to the cities in search of work. They live a hunted life in squatter camps surrounding the cities, always threatened by arrest and deportation."

The commentator said South African police had launched frosh raids on squatters this year.

"Thousands of South Africa's discarded people have been herded onto buses and driven out under armed guard to the distant Bantustans," he said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/175-E

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL'S RACIAL SLUR CAUSES EMBARRASSMENT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Chris Freimond and Helen Zille: "Koornhof Drawn Into Row Over 'Kaffertjie' Comment"]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — A key man in the implementation of the Government's homelands policy has sparked off a serious row because he referred to blacks as "kaffertjies" in Parliament last week.

His remarks have caused the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to send urgent telexes to homeland leaders giving a "true representation" of what he meant.

He is Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission of Co-operation and Development, which is investigating the consolidation of the homelands. Referring to the Langa squatters he said: "... I think the honourable Minister of Foreign Affairs should have taken action (instead of Dr Koornhof). It was after all people from Transkei who were involved. It was not our own kaffertjies. They came from outside our borders."

In reaction yesterday, black leaders called on the Prime Minister to take firm steps against Mr Van der Walt.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said Mr Van der Walt should be made to apologise. He challenged him to repeat the remark outside Parliament so he could be sued for insulting the dignity of blacks.

'Highly offensive'

Dr Motlana rejected the suggestion that the comments were not meant maliciously. "Some of us know that the polite words used to describe blacks are just a facade. Basically the South African racist has not moved away from the ideology that brought about the use of such terms," he said.

The Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, agreed with Dr Motlana that "an insult is an insult and cannot be well intended".

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima — whose people Mr Van der Walt was referring to — said Mr Van der Walt should be rapped over the knuckles by Mr P W Botha.

He could not accept that the remark had been a slip of the tongue. "I get the impression he is used to using this term and a man in his position must know very well that this word is highly offensive to blacks," he said.

Dr Koornhof said yesterday he had sent messages to all the commissioners-general and homeland leaders giving the "true representation" of what had happened. Mr Van der Walt had not intended in any way to hurt or degrade anyone.

Mr Van der Walt said yesterday he would be issuing a statement on the incident shortly and until then he had no further comment.

CSO: 4700/175-2

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE PRECEDES CISKEI INDEPENDENCE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Oct 81 p 11

[Article by Barry Streek: "Independent Ciskei: SA Gets Rid of 2-million"]

[Text] DURING the white election in April this year, there were a lot of people in the Eastern Cape who were cynically calling the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, a smart operator.

How on earth, they said, could he organise things so that when blacks classified as Ciskeians went to vote in an independence referendum on December 4, 1980, the key area of King William's Town was going to go into the Ciskei.

But when the white people of South Africa went to vote in the General Election five months later, King William's Town, the sleepy town that symbolises so much of the conflict over land in the border area, was going to remain in South Africa.

It is probable that Dr Koornhof, as smart an operator as he can be, was not quite as smart as the cynics in the Eastern Cape thought he was.

The King William's Town debacle symbolises not only the land conflict but also the fact that the independence package deal, as it initially appeared last year, has become a very different parcel now that the wraps have been taken off in the all-white South African Parliament.

This week's debate on the status of Ciskei Bill, which paves the way for independence, has indeed removed the pretty wrapping and exposed exactly what the deal for the overcrowded homeland's independence is all about.

For the National Party MPs, there has been no doubt that not only was the policy of separate development the only answer for white people in South Africa, but the Ciskeians, as shown in last year's referendum, had, voluntarily and enthusiastically voted for the homeland's independence.

Contact

For 32 years, Dr Koornhof explained to Parliament, he had been in close contact with black people and "I have got to know them and love them as people who love this country just as much as we do, as people who in their own area have built up this country and, if it is necessary, helped defend it with the last drop of blood."

A senior Border MP, Mr Johan Greeff of Aliwal, who is a member of the Commission for Co-operation and Development and who headed its investigations into the consolidation of the Ciskei, took this approach further.

It is possible with an extremely enthusiastic speaker and able politican, like Dr Koornhof, that some exaggeration or overstatement could enter the heat of the debate. But with someone like Johan Greeff this could not be said: a straightforward attorney from Aliwal North, much of whose constituency borders on Transkei, he speaks from the heart and straight.

He explained that the commission had crisscrossed the Ciskei during its investigations and "we made a point of talking to the average member of the population."

As a result of these discussions, "I say there can be absolutely no talk of them being opposed to independence: everyone wants to be independent," he said.

With this approach, it was easy for Nationalist MPs, Dr Koornhof included, to dismiss the opposition fight against the Bill: regardless of the details, the Ciskeians wanted their independence which had been taken away from them by British colonialists 100 years ago. Indeed, it often seemed during the debate as if the Government MPs simply could not understand what the debate was about.

Packaging

It did not seem to matter that the package deal looked different once the wraps were off, or that people could reject the deal whatever the content and whatever the packaging.

It was a position that lead to a surreal debate and, at times this week, it has been difficult to believe that the MPs were talking on the same Bill, so divergent were their views.

For the Progressive Federal Party, the package deal was a fraud and the people classified as Ciskeian had been betrayed.

The MP for Pinetown, Mr Harry Pitman, an advocate, used legal analogies to make the opposition point effectively.

"When the one party to a purported agreement is under duress from the other party, his consent has not been given freely because it is implicit in any agreement that both parties must exercise their will freely and voluntarily. Here, however, as the Hon Member for Pretoria Central (Mr Louis Nel) has conceded, Ciskei gave its consent in order to escape oppression from the other party, the other party being the South African Government.

"In that situation one does not obtain the consent of the party under duress. What one does in fact do is to extort his acceptance by duress.

"There is another ground in which the simplist elements of an agreement are not present in this matter. The first essential element of any agreement is that both parties are clear on what the fundamental terms of the agreement will be.

He went on to say that the Ciskeians had not only not agreed to the Bill but "they expressly rejected the terms in this Bill.

"It is no use members repeating ad nauseam that the Ciskeians accepted this bill, because no matter how often one continues to repeat it, it does not make it true.

"It is simply not true. It is false. There was in fact no concursus animorum between the parties. There was no meeting of the minds.

"There was in fact a misrepresentation to the Ciskeians, a false representation to the Ciskeians."

Mr Nel: "You are again insulting the black people"

Mr Pitman: "If it was not a fraudulent misrepresentation, it was at least a fraudulent non-disclosure before the Ciskeians exercised their vote in the referendum.

"They were in fact not destined to retain their South African citizenship."

For the NP, the only solution is for black South Africans to become citizens of an independent homeland to fulfil the dream of Dr Verwoerd and Dr Mulder that there will be no black South Africans. In this way, the day of white minority rule in South Africa will end.

Pipedream

For the PFP, this is a romantic pipedream which cannot succeed and which is unfairly depriving people of their citizenship.

Essentialy, this is what it is all about. By December 4 another 2,1 million black South Africans will, as far as South African law is concerned, no longer be citizens of the Republic.

They will join more than 3 million people regarded as Transkeian, the approximately 2 million regarded as citizens of Bophuthatswana and half million regarded as citizens of Venda — and they will lose any political claim to the rest of South Africa, at least as far as the South African Government is concerned.

That has been the cornerstone of Nationalist policy ever since Dr Verwoerd and that has been non-negotiable.

When the possibility of Ciskei's independence was first announced in 1980 a very different impression was created. Along with the euphoria about the incorporation of King Williams' Town — if ever there was any logic to Separate Development theory the town's exclusion from the Ciskei destroyed that impression — it was explicitly stated time and time again that Ciskeians would not lose their South African nationality and that the independence of Ciskei would be very different from the other three countries.

For example, in November last year, the Chief Minister, chief Lennox Sebe, said in Port Elizabeth people would have Ciskeian citizenship and South African nationality.

A month earlier he told a mass meeting at Zwelitsha: "Anybody who says our independence will be the same as the independence of the others is a clown, to put it in polite language."

After the referendum, the reality, as shown in Parliament this week, has been very different. The Status of Ciskei Bill, is very similar to the laws which granted Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana independence.

Pass laws

The day-to-day realities for Ciskeians after December 4 will also not change: they will still be subject to pass laws, even though they will technically be foreigners, and the economic situation of the Ciskei will not alter.

In November last year, chief Sebe said: "The Ciskeian lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity."

That island will have a different legal status after December 4 but it will still supply labour to white South Africa. With the wraps off, Ciskei's package deal has not revealed significant change from the other three black states. Life for the average Ciskeian will still be harsh.

CSO: 4700/175-E

ETHNIC LOCAL GOVERNMENT GAINS GROUND

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 81 p 6

[Article by Sean O'Connor]

[Text]

STRONG support for the establishment of ethnic municipalities has emerged as the President's Council prepares to formulate the first of its recommendations on a new constitutional dispensation for local government in South Africa.

The Transvaal Executive Committee has now added its voice to those calling for separate and fully-fledged local authorities for each race group.

By SEAN O'CONNOR

The views of the Executive Committee on a new third-tier structure of administration were disclosed last week at the annual Transvaal Municipal Association (TMA) congress by the MEC in charge of local government, Mr Hein Kruger.

And only 10 days ago, the Minister of Internal Affairs Mr Chris Heunis told a National Party youth conference in The Wilderness that there would be institutions in which whites, coloureds and Indians could decide on their own affairs.

But Mr Heunis forecast there would also be joint organisations in which these three groups would "decide together on matters of mutual concern".

Meanwhile, the economics committee of the President's Council has finished hearing evidence on a new local government dispensation and — if everything goes according to plan — it is expected that the committee will start formulating the first of its recommendations early next month.

Last week the TMA congress gave unanimous support to its association's submissions to the President's Council urging separate municipalities for the different race groups — a proposal which has been echoed by the Natal Municipal Association.

Multiracial

However, the Cape Province Municipal Association has recommended that municipalities become multiracial authorities, and the Johannesburg Central Business District Association has said coloured and Indian areas should become wards of "white" municipalities.

But, while there are no indications yet of what the President's Council may recommend, there are growing signs the Government favours ethnic local authorities, with joint decision-making in separate institutions.

There is speculation the Government may be considering giving provincial administrations a "more metropolitan flavour" by modifying their structures to allow for the representation of ethnic municipalities on the second-tier level. It is here that joint decision-making may be introduced.

Mr Kruger, opening last week's TMA congress, said the Transvaal Executive Committee did not believe each race group should function in a vacuum on the local level, and added it was obvious other institutions would be established in which the autonomous groups could consult on mutual problems.

A senior TMA executive member and chairman of the Johannesburg management committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer — doyen of municipal administrators — said last week he believed it was now clear there was a definite move towards the concept of separate local authorities for the different races.

CSO: 4700/175-E

NON-WHITE CHURCH BRANCHES IN FRONT AGAINST APARTHEID

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Oct 81 p 25

[Article by John Allen: "Broeder Against Broeder"]

[Text] The "apartheid churches" of the Ned Geref Kerk family have spawned an anti-apartheid movement that is second-to-none in the South African church world.

That is the message which came from last week's annual national assembly at Hammanskraal of the Broederkring of the Ned Geref Kerke — the body which is at the forefront of the "black" Dutch Reformed Church struggle against white rule and the white NG Kerk.

As conservative white and brown leaders of the (coloured) NG Sendingkerk gathered in Cape Town for the church's centenary celebrations, members of the Broederkring debated and accepted a document denouncing the creation of the Sendingkerk and attacking the white church and the government.

The Broederkring, an unofficial fraternal body which says it represents the true feelings of the majority in the coloured, black and Indian churches of the NGK family, declared that "no reconciliation is possible without prior confrontation."

Apartheid in the NGK family began 100 years ago in Wellington, Cape, when pressure for separation created the Sendingkerk, now the biggest of the three original "mission" churches.

The (black) Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika and the (Indian) Reformed Church in Africa were founded later.

But the white church didn't keep apartheid to itself. According to recent analysis by the white leader of the Sendingkerk, the Rev David Botha, apartheid in the state was the brainchild of the white NGK, which developed the concept before the National Party came to power.

Last week, after debates held mostly in Afrikaans, the Broederkring accepted a document describing the policy as a violation of the truth of the Gospel.

It said young people in the Dutch Reformed churches were "battling with the question (of) whether they have the moral right to resort to counter-violence . . . . (against) ever-growing institutional violence and police brutality . . ."

It branded the establishment of the Sendingkerk as sinful. It accused the NGK of heresy on the grounds that it had "avoided, covered or distorted" most relevant Christian truths in the Bible to justify Government policy.

It said the NGK — as well as the smaller Hervormde Kerk and Gereformeerde Kerk — preached a false gospel.

"How can there ever be freedom in Christ when a false confession through this kind of "proclamation" of the Gospel is made Sunday after Sunday? How does one continue to associate in Christian fellowship with a church which deliberately distorts the basic truths of the Gospel?"

In one of its toughest declarations, the Broederkring assembly affirmed calls for the isolation of the NGK.

In this respect it clashed with the views of Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches. For while the Bishop and the broeders see eye-to-eye on many issues, he has consistently rejected advice that he should withdraw his "hand of friendship" to the NGK.

There were predictions at the meeting that the broederkring's stand could

be met with by a Government banning order.

Dr Allan Boesak, chairman of the organisation and student chaplain at the University of the Western Cape, noted this when he said the body had to "salvage what is left of the Reformed tradition."

He added: "Resistance to Government is a proud part of the Reformed tradition."

There was concern among members that church investigations of the Broederkring could pave the way for state action against it.

The organisation is a minority body in the three "black" NG churches and is strongly opposed to the leadership of the black and coloured churches.

In the struggle between Broederkring members and conservative leaders, the organisation has been charged with propagating "another theology," pretending to be the true representative of the church, acting as a secret organisation and behaving as a pressure group.

Relationships between the Sendingkerk and the Broederkring have improved to a degree recently, the assembly was told, but an investigation by the black church's leadership is apparently continuing.

A report on what was called the "assault" against the Broederkring tabled at the assembly said there were no differences of principle between the organisation and the black and coloured churches.

There was agreement, the report said, on the need to unite all churches of the NGK family, on the condemnation of apartheid as unChristian and on the struggle for justice, equality and freedom in South Africa.

But Broederkring members clearly questioned the degree to which these principles were being implemented in practice by the coloured and black church leadership.

It elected a young executive committee which included two of the small group of white members. But most of the 65-odd members present were middle-aged or elderly: men who, they said, had always been described in their communities as members of "the apartheid church."

CSO: 4700/175-E

SA WILL DEFER RESPONSE TO WESTERN PROPOSALS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — South Africa's response to the western proposals on independence for South West Africa which were received in Cape Town and Windhoek yesterday, will be made known only after they have been discussed with the democratic parties in the territory.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the proposals had already been discussed at top level in Cape Town.

A foreign affairs statement released in Cape Town said: "The western five contact group presented a document to the South African government containing the principles they envisaged for the election of a constituent assembly and a constitution for an independent South West Africa.

"The document was discussed by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Danie Hough, and senior officials of various interested government departments.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Botha, will discuss these proposals with representatives of the Western Five on Wednesday, October 28.

"After this, these principles would have to be discussed with the internal democratic parties in South West Africa.

"Only then would the South African Government be able to determine its attitude towards these principles."

In terms of the proposals, the SWA Constituent Assembly to be elected under United Nations supervision, would formulate a Constitution for independence by a decision-making process requiring a two-thirds majority.

The proposals set no timetable for the Constitution to be drafted.

The guidelines make no provision for the guarantee of minority group rights; instead they incorporate a declaration of fundamental rights guaranteeing personal liberty, an independent Judiciary, and equality before the courts of law.

As "the supreme law of the state," the Constitution will be enforceable by the Judiciary.

Proportional composition of the Constituent Assembly will be decided "so as to ensure fair representation in that body to different political groups representing the people of Namibia".

The proposals met with mixed political reaction in Windhoek yesterday.

"It is entirely within our own thinking. That is the kind of Namibia we want to see," Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo/Democrats, said.

The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said: "I hope this will bring peace."

But he said in an earlier speech that the DTA did not yet know who would underwrite the constitutional guarantees.

"It certainly will not be the western five, but we are prepared to talk to them," he said.

The leader of the SWA National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said there was too much emphasis on the international aspect.

"It seems as if the international world once more wants to prescribe to SWA," he said.

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Sarel Becker, rejected the constitutional suggestions.

"The HNP is not in favour of independence for SWA.

"We feel that SWA is not capable of becoming independent from South Africa either economically or militarily. The HNP rejected the concept of a unitary state," he said.

CSO: 4700/184-E

GEN MALAN CAUTIONS AGAINST RELIANCE ON WEST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 81 p 8

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Reagan Administration's understanding of South Africa's problems was a ray of light in a dark world, but South Africa must prepare itself to "engage and conquer its enemies on its own," general Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, said yesterday.

Gen Malan who addressed a banquet in Johannesburg of the national executive of the Southern Cross Fund, said South Africa had ample evidence "not to rely on the West to assist it in any conflict."

He warned South Africa not to rest on its laurels after its successes against Swapo terrorists during recent operations.

The ordinary citizen must realise that the onslaught against his freedom and existence would continue.

Increase

The total number of internal sabotage incidences had increased by 200 percent during the first six months of this year compared with the last six months of last year.

He said it was common knowledge that sabotage was aimed at creating a climate of fear, distress and defeatism among the ordinary citizens.

Women

In this regard he called upon the women of South Africa to play a much more important moral role of resistance. The day when the threat demanded more manpower to defend the country, it would be the women who would have to support and urge their men to secure victory.

He said it had been stated that the solution to a revolutionary terrorist war was only 20 percent militarily and that the main burden of 80 percent rested with politicians.

This fact was unfortunately, being used by the country's enemies to discredit its military efforts.

But on the other hand military power was indispensable in creating a safe milieu without which no political solution would be possible.

The recent successful operation Proteu into Angola showed how sophisticated armament was being stockpiled by Swapo terrorists, so much so that a direct conventional attack from Angola with the support of Russian, Cuban and other Eastern Block Nations was no longer a vague possibility.

● During the recent Cape NP congress Gen Malan hinted that South Africa would prepare for a conventional war some time in the future.

CSO: 4700/175-E

FRG EASES TIGHT CREDIT POLICY TOWARDS SA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Oct 81 p 29

[Text]

BONN — West Germany took another step yesterday towards easing its tight export credit-guarantee policy towards South Africa, apparently in an effort to secure jobs in Germany's engineering sector.

Officials said that the Bonn Cabinet had decided to provide credit guarantees for R341-million worth of turbine and generator delivery to a South African coal-fired power station project outside Pretoria.

The Cabinet also guaranteed credits last July for German companies seeking a share in the big Matimba coal-fired power station project in the north-western Transvaal.

Since November 1977, export guarantees for business with South Africa were granted only for individual orders not exceeding a certain amount, though exceptions could be made under special circumstances at Cabinet level.

This essentially political decision partly reflected Bonn's sensitivity to charges that it was collaborating in major deals — above all in the nuclear field — with South Africa. Bonn denied that there was any such nuclear collaboration.

The precarious state of the power-engineering sector — hit by the logjam in the commissioning of domestic nuclear power stations — has now clearly influenced the Cabinet move.

Consortium

The Cabinet is ready to guarantee lofty export credits to South Africa — amounts that cover the Matimba project and the latest turbine and generator delivery

It is not immediately clear which companies were involved in the latest application for credit guarantees.

The Matimba project, however, was won by a consortium of MAN and Alsthom and Atlantique of France.

Guarantees

The July Cabinet decision to grant credit guarantees for the Matimba project may well have contributed to the German-French winning of the order. The contract was announced two months after Bonn had given the go-ahead for credit guarantees.

CSO: 4700/175-E

ARABS EXPLORE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Oct 81 p 25

[Article by Colin Campbell: "Approach to Horwood by Arabs' Agents on Investing"]

[Text] WASHINGTON — Financial intermediaries, acting on behalf of Middle East Arab businessmen, have been asking about investment opportunities in South Africa, the Minister of Finance, Mr Horwood, told me in an exclusive interview yesterday.

"They wanted to know about gold and real estate, and there was some interest in the share market," Mr Horwood said.

The Minister had talked to "certain financial people who have good standing among the Arabs. I cannot tell you anything authoritative about what precise forms such investments might take."

Mr Horwood said that there have been previous approaches, but at this year's IMF meeting there seemed to be a little more interest from the "Arab sources."

"Nothing may come of it, but at least contact has been made," Mr Horwood added.

If Arab investment funds did come into South Africa, it would probably start in a small way. If the investment came to the point of any significance, South Africa would obviously look at the implications and, as any other country would, consider safeguards.

Russian sales

The Minister had no doubt that the Arabs would again buy gold — as they have in the past — when they thought the price was right.

I put it to the Minister that it was in the interests of Russia and South Africa to know what was happening, or what was not happening, as far as gold sales were concerned.

"We make known our gold-sales figures. The Russians do not. We would like to know what they are doing, but up to now South Africa has had no contact with the Soviets."

In an earlier Press conference Mr Horwood made the following points:

- Exchange control — it was South Africa's policy to dismantle them as much as possible. Dr De Kock is to press ahead with the second report of the De Kock Commission on his return to South Africa.
- Inflation — it is still too high, but he was reasonably confident that it would ease off in the months ahead.
- Gold — members of the South African delegation had held talks with members of the US Gold Commission, including its chairman, Mr Donald Regan, US Secretary Treasury, and was encouraged by the fresh thinking which is now evident about gold and its monetary role.
- The rand — the Minister expected it to be more stable vis-a-vis the dollar.

CSO: 4700/175-E

COUNTRY REPORTEDLY SET TERMS FOR SPY EXCHANGE TOO HIGH

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Oct 81 p 11

[Text]

PARIS — South Africa cut itself out of the West German spy swop by announcing it wanted Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky in exchange for KGB agent Kozlov, well-informed sources have suggested here.

"One of the terms of the deal was total secrecy on the price Moscow had to pay," the sources say.

South Africa's part in the deal, which exchanged East German master spy Guenther Guillaume for about 40 West German agents held in the East and 3 000 East Germans who wanted to go to the West, ended after Pretoria raised the "price too high."

South Africa apparently wanted to secure the release of Scharansky (33), who is serving 10 years in a Soviet labour camp, to please Washington, observers here say.

West Germany had hoped to internationalise the swop to defuse criticism at home and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sounded out Copenhagen, Paris and Pretoria.

France and Denmark gave the go-ahead South Africa reportedly asked for time to think.

After the French Government changed South Africa's relations with Bonn deteriorated, particularly after the recent incursion into Angola.

Paris dropped out of the deal after Mr Francois Mitterrand became President and imposed tougher conditions.

France is now reported to be seeking its own deal to release Shcharansky, or another dissident, in exchange for East German spy Heinz Bernhard Zorn.

French sources have suggested Paris would be prepared to let Zorn go if Shcharansky, Yuri Orlov, or even Nobel Prize physicist Andrei Sakharov were allowed to leave for the West.

CSO: 4700/175-E

PFP'S CHARTER FOR SOCIAL, ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Oct 81 p 11

[Text]

INTRODUCTION:

IN a world of both starvation and affluence, the task of those vested with the responsibility of governing is not only to give political and spiritual freedom, but also to strive for economic well-being for all.

In our South African society, we see both riches and poverty, unemployment and affluence, privilege and disadvantage.

Our objective is, therefore, to create an economic environment which will facilitate the achievement of economic well-being by all and to lay the foundations for a society in which there is no discrimination based on skin colour or sex and no privilege by reason of class, race, birth or sex; a society in which there is true equality of opportunity in an economic system in which we aim for as high a degree of efficiency as is compatible with an acceptable level of economic justice, in which poverty is eliminated and in which there is incentive for the industrious and protection for the disadvantaged.

Freedom and liberty in the political sense are only available under a democratic system. However, democratic systems give a variety of economic alternatives, from which one should be selected on the basis of equality of opportunity and efficiency. Though the latter two concepts are not mutually exclusive, it is sometimes necessary to modify aspects of one of ensure essentials of the other.

In the society for which we strive, anyone able and willing to work should be able to obtain work, therefore the policies we formulate are aimed at full employment. Those who work should at least be able to satisfy basic needs for the present and future in food, clothing, shelter, medical care and education for their children.

The society to which we are committed should also be able to offer reasonable leisure and recreational needs and a suitable and healthy environment.

DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT:

WE, therefore, record our belief that:

All people should be free — free not only spiritually and politically, but free from squalor, poverty and degradation, free to work and to progress — the right to these freedoms is indivisible.

Everyone has a right to share in the goods and services produced, if he in turn is prepared, within the limits of his own ability, to contribute to this production and to co-operate to further the welfare, not only of himself but also of his fellow men.

However unequal the environment may be, all people ought to be equal, not only in the exercise of political rights and in the eyes of the law, but equal also in the opportunity to create, to achieve, and to procure the well-being of themselves and their families.

The economic environment should give encouragement to the individual to work and incentive to use his ingenuity and further his ambitions in fair competitive circumstances.

To achieve this means that some measure of protection must be given to the weak and that the strong must be restrained, so that justice can be done between them.

Provision should be made for a minimum level of food, clothing and shelter for those who, by reason of age, infirmity or other circumstances beyond their control, are unable to contribute.

All people should live in an environment which enables them to enjoy a meaningful quality of life free from undue pressure and pollution.

POLICY

WE, therefore, recommend an economic policy for our country based on these beliefs and having the attributes, objectives and characteristics set out hereunder:

Political freedom is an essential ingredient for the operation of a just economic system.

There must be true equality of opportunity for all citizens including that of acquiring and owning property, so that they may enter the economic system on an equal footing. This will entail:

- The removal of all discriminatory legislation;
- Making racial constraints on economic activities unconstitutional, and;
- The provision of equal access;

(1) to education for all, as well as to the opportunity for training to acquire vocational skills, including retraining facilities for disadvantaged adults;

(2) to reasonable health facilities.

A market system should operate to achieve the goals of productivity and efficiency but it should do so within the constraints of a social conscience.

There must be equality of bargaining power in the market place to prevent exploitation, injustice and abuse. This entails:

- Rules of conduct prescribed by law as may be necessary to prevent the exploitation of consumer and worker;
- Competition that is fair and uninhibited by cartel, monopoly or other abuse of power concentrations;
- Public scrutiny of the exercise of concentrated economic power to prevent abuses in the same manner as political power is subject to scrutiny.

As the living standards of most South Africans will always be determined by their earnings from wage labour it is essential that the concept of economic justice is also extended into the area. This means:

The recognition of:

- The individual's basic right to work. Therefore all possible steps must be taken to give every person the opportunity to work. Where jobs cannot be provided, then the State should provide relief which includes unemployment benefits, and should also use fiscal, monetary and other measures to assist in job creation;
- The principle of equal pay for equal work of equal value should be fully accepted. There is also a need for a logical evaluation of job responsibility and the determination of a just level or range of remuneration, and;
- The need in present South African conditions for a basic minimum wage which should be determined in accordance with regions, industry categories and other considerations which will give those who work and fulfil their social obligations at least the opportunity to obtain the basic minimum living standards.

The establishment of relationship between capital, management and labour based upon the recognition that each have an interest in the welfare of the others. Processes towards industrial democracy should be encouraged. Among ideas well worth studying are profit sharing schemes for employees and appropriate participation by workers with management in the decision-making process.

The creation of a realistic and fully operational system of labour relations.

Nationalisation is rejected as a general rule but the State has a role in the provision of services which private enterprise cannot or does not offer.

Adequate planning is required to deal with society's future needs, however, the State's functions in this field should be essentially indicative, not compulsive.

The wide gaps in income and wealth in South Africa require special action to enable those in a disadvantaged position, to better their situation. This aim can be achieved only by uplifting the under-privileged rather than by impairing the standards enjoyed by the more fortunate.

A caring society is required which provides for those who cannot do so adequately for themselves whether by reason of sickness, disability, advanced age or inability to obtain employment. While encouragement should be given so that wherever possible individuals make their own plans, the State must play its role in providing for those who cannot.

Society should be so structured and laws so amended as to allow a high degree of vertical as well as horizontal mobility. Every worker should have the opportunity to realise his full potential, and should he so choose, to become an entrepreneur.

The extreme poverty of certain regions requires special development activity in such areas; to create opportunities for work, to reduce deprivation and to improve the quality of life, are urgent priorities.

However, it must also be accepted that continued economic development inevitably implies increasing levels of urbanisation. Provision must be made for this process and that an environment be created in which both the public and private sectors contribute and in which individuals can be helped to house themselves.

The State obtains its funds from taxation, borrowing and income from certain activities conducted by it and, in turn, performs the function of re-allocating the resources so obtained. Taxation should be applied in such a manner as to maintain incentive on the one hand, and on the other to enable the state machinery to function and to provide adequate social services.

Before wealth can be consumed or redistributed it must be created. Policies should therefore, be directed to encourage wealth creation by the individual.

The State's fiscal and monetary policies should, in particular, be directed particularly to:

- The creation of employment opportunities;
- The retention of currency values;
- The maintenance of economic stability, and;
- The increase of living standards in both relative and absolute terms.

A major destabilising factor in any economy is inflation. To combat this, government must exercise a high degree of monetary discipline.

We wish to stress that the economic system we propose can only flourish in a free and democratic society and we, therefore, believe that the economic reform we propose must go hand in hand with political reform in order to achieve the stated objectives.

CSO: 4700/175-E

CLUBS WARNED TO REMAIN ALL WHITE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Oct 81 p 10

[Text] More than 450 sport clubs in South Africa and SWA/Namibia have been warned by the Association of Clubs that they will be breaking the law if they admit black members.

Mr Bob Stuart, chairman of the association, said yesterday his organisation had sent off a circular to each member club outlining the dangers of taking the Minister of National Education, Dr Viljoen, at his word that it was perfectly legal for clubs to admit black members.

"We have urged our clubs that in spite of the many conflicting statements on this matter our advice not to admit black members remains as valid as it has ever been.

"Unless and until there are amendments to the Liquor Act, the Group Areas Act and the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act white clubs which admit black members do so at their peril and pur their liquor licences in jeopardy."

Mr Stuart said the Human Sciences Research Council had submitted an exhaustive and reasoned report to the Government recommending repeal or amendment of sections of these Acts.

"The Government has apparently accepted these recommendations, thereby acknowledging that amendments are necesary.

"The Prime Minister himself apparently pledged himself to introducing the necessary legislation during this session of Parliament.

"It would seem, however, that only the Liquor Act is to be dealt with this session," said Mr Stuart.

Mr Stuart said the law in South Africa was what appeared in the statute book.

"It is obviously highly dangerous to contravene the law upon the assurances of a politician or a State official that one's transgression will be overlooked.

"Such people have no authority to grant immunity from prosecution.

"It will be of no avail to clubs to raise this as a defence should they be prosecuted."

CSO: 4700/175-E

TRANS-NATAL COAL TO UPGRADE EXPORTS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Oct 81 p 14

[Text]

IN a capital programme involving a total of R500-million over the next 10 years, Trans-Natal Coal Corporation will spend about R234-million in escalated money terms over this period in developing the Optimum colliery to export 3 500 000 tons of coal a year.

This massive programme does not include the Northern Transvaal coalfield, which is regarded as a long-term project, and on which significant amounts are being spent on prospecting, purchasing mineral rights and technical research into the potential oil-from-coal processes.

Capital expenditure will be carried out at a rate of between R30-million and R80-million a year.

The directors say in the annual report that Escom has already granted Trans-Natal approval in principle for the export of coal from Optimum, and the exports from the mine will form part of the Gencor coal subsidiary's programme to use the remaining 4 750 000 tons a year of its bituminous coal export qu.

The estimated escalated capital cost for the export of the remaining 1 250 000 tons a year is around R145-million over a period of six years from 1983.

Investigations are continuing into the possible export of 1 500 000 tons a year of anthracite by Kwa-Ngoma Mines in terms of its quota.

Increased demand for coal by Escom is expected to continue in the current year, say the directors, but the supply of metallurgical coal to Iscor should decrease by about 500 000 tons.

"Developments on the external market remain promising, and with sufficient coal available for exportation at very favourable prices an increased contribution to group profit from this source can be expected."

In the past year Trans-Natal's total coal sales reached a record level of 28-million tons, or 12% higher than the previous year's 25-million tons.

Export sales, Trans-Natal's major growth sector in the past year, rose to 4 200 000 tons from 2 600 000 tons, representing 15% of total turnover compared with 10% in the previous year.

Production shortfalls during the year were supplemented by external purchases to make optimal use of the available capacity flowing from phase two of the Richards Bay export programme.

The directors say much progress has been made in the planning of projects to use the remaining 4 750 000 ton a year export quota of bituminous coal for the third phase of Richards Bay, and Escom has already approved in principle the export of 3 500 000 tons a year from Optimum colliery.

Drilling operations continued during the year in KwaZulu and on the Springbok Flats. Promising coal reserves were proved in the Orange Free State and in the Amersfoort area.

CSO: 4700/175-E

PLATINUM MARKET EXPORTS REMAIN SOFT

Jchannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Oct 81 p 17

[Article by John Mulcahy: "Rusplat Profit Down But Div Raised By 18%"]

[Text]

RUSTENBURG Platinum Holdings' taxed profit for the year to August 31 was marginally down on the previous year's level, but the final dividend has been raised by 18%, above most expectations.

In a preliminary statement notable for its paucity of detail, Rustenburg announces taxed profit of R120 100 000 for the year, compared with R125 600 000 the previous year, while the final dividend is 5c higher at 32,5c, making a total of 45c compared with 40c for the period to August 1980.

Earnings rose to 95,8c a share from 100,2c, and the dividend cover was cut to 2,1 times from 2,5 times. The company had repaid all its borrowings by the end of the 1980 financial year, leaving it in a positive cash flow situation, and able to cope with fluctuating demand for its products.

A warning by the directors at the interim stage that profits in the second half were likely to be materially lower than those in the first half proved to be pessimistic, and sales revenue in the third quarter was higher than had been anticipated.

The weaker trend returned in the last quarter of the year, however, and the directors say weak market conditions "significantly and adversely" affected affected platinum sales during the last three months of the year.

Profit before provisions fell to R266 200 000 from R273 700 000, and the renewals and replacements provision was slightly lower at R32 900 000 compared with R33 700 000 the previous year.

Profit before provisions in the second half of the year was R10 300 000 lower than for the corresponding period last year, and the year's figure was 2,7% lower than the previous year.

Tax and lease charges rose to R106 200 000 from R91 700 000, but the tax normalisation charge dropped to R7-million from R22 700 000 last year.

Rustenburg last year introduced tax normalisation as a more logical approach to tax relief. In prior years Rustenburg's taxed profit contained an element of tax relief arising from capital expenditure "of an expansionary nature".

This expenditure had not been charged against profits, and thus led to an enhancement of reported taxed profit. To avoid this anomaly the tax normalisation was introduced, to equate with the element of tax relief on expansionary projects.

Rustenburg's expenditure on mining assets fell to R47-million over the year from R84-million the previous year, and R29-million was charged to the renewals and replacements reserve as ongoing capital expenditure.

COMMENT: No indication is given by Rustenburg on prospects or the market subsequent to the year-end, but the indication that demand in the last quarter of the year was substantially lower tends to support the view that the platinum market is not yet out of the woods.

In the Impala annual report, published last week, the directors say platinum consumption by the automobile industry has been restricted by the delay in the recovery of automobile sales in the US, numerous waivers of the more severe emission standards during 1981 and a fall off in Japanese domestic automobile sales.

They added that the failure of the platinum market to respond to increases in international tensions other than with a minor short-lived price surge, has further confirmed the bear market.

Rustenburg has undoubtedly benefited from the depreciation of the rand against the dollar, as the platinum producer price has been left at $475 an ounce for over a year, but operating costs are still escalating, and prospects for the other platinum group metals are gloomy.

In addition, Rustenburg sells platinum to the US motor industry on contract, at what are believed to be "negotiated prices", and with the low level of automobile sales — and the low free market platinum price — it seems logical that the motor manufacturers will attempt to elicit reduced prices.

The higher dividend puts Rustenburg on a historic yield of 7,3% on yesterday's 615c closing price.

CSO: 4700/175-E

SOWETO IS ANGERED OVER RENT HIKES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Montshiwa Moroke and Camuel Dikotla]

[Text] AT MEETINGS held in Soweto at the weekend more than 1 000 residents resolved not to pay the increased rent introduced by the West Rand Administration Board last Thursday.

Angry residents said not only were they not going to pay the increased rent but they were not going to pay rent at all until Wrab undertook to scrap the R8 increase.

Residents said the new increases on service charges were "unreasonable" because there were many people who were unable to pay even the old rents.

There was a call from residents for councillors in Soweto, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow to resign their posts because the rent issue had clearly exposed their ineffectiveness and shown they were mere puppets of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The meetings also proposed that because the rent issue could not be separated from all other economic issues affecting the lives of black people, residents should stay away from work for three days from today in an effort to make whites aware of the plight of black workers.

Organisers of the meetings said they had advised Putco not to send buses into Soweto to take commuters to work. They said taxi associations had already been approached on the boycott issue. The only people who would be allowed to take taxi's to work would be people doing essential services, such as hospital staff.

Legal opinion

In another move, the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry has sought legal opinion concerning the doubled rent which traders were told to pay early this year.

This was announced by Mr Vela Kraai, chairman of the traders' organisation, at a meeting at the Dube YWCA yesterday. He said the issue had to be taken further because most traders were unhappy.

The chairman of Wrab, Mr John Knoetze, said in an interview last night he would be meeting executives of the Trade Union Council of South Africa to discuss the rent issue. Mr Knoetze refused to elaborate on the agenda.

About the planned stayaway, Mr Knoetze said it was irresponsible of the organisers to plan such a strike. He said: "I am prepared to meet members of the organisations that held meetings in Soweto — either individually or as a panel group. I will explain why the Government is justified in increasing the service charges in Soweto."

The Chief Executive Officer of Soweto, Mr Nico Malan, said last night the Soweto Council was going to meet today to discuss the service charge increase in Soweto.

CSO: 4700/175-E

PFP POLICIES, AIMS TAKEN TO TASK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Oct 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE referred yesterday to the rather unexciting session of Parliament that is drawing to a close.

If there was no drama from the Government side, how did the Progressive Federal Party fare?

Mainly indifferently.

One can understand why. The party is becoming more and more divided between the Houghton clique of Left-wingers and the Harry Schwarz conservatives.

Unfortunately for Harry, the party has acquired a few more young liberals since the election, whereas he has the support of some former United Party Reformists.

The result is that he is fairly isolated. Nevertheless, he is the most eloquently patriotic member of the PFP. Not that the others are un-South African by any means. It is just that most do not share his support of such matters as the South African thrust into Angola, the defence effort, and the need to regard Swapo as an enemy.

The others still mouth such platitudes as the country cannot fight a just war unless its cause is just, and how can one expect the boys on the border to be enthusiastic about national service, and so on, when they are not happy about the way things are going at home, politically and racially?

It's the kind of argument that nearly wrecked America during the Vietnam War, when the old adage, "My country right or wrong," was dumped in favour of the divisive and dangerous, "We don't have to fight a war we don't believe in."

We have never, of course, been an admirer of Mr Schwarz since the days when the Young Turk/Reformists, with his help and leadership, started the moves that wrecked the United Party.

At one time we thought that his group might wreck the PFP as well, but as things are going, they will never be strong enough to take over the party or to impose their more conservative, more moderate, philosophy on it.

But we do admire Mr Schwarz's guts in taking a view on defence that is unpopular in the PFP and sticking to his guns.

We shall certainly not be surprised if he finds his position untenable one day.

Be that as it may, the PFP is now under the leadership of the charismatic Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, who showed up poorly in the censure debate, but won one or two major brushes with the Government later on.

He is not a man who seems able to reconcile the opposing wings of his party — perhaps they are irreconcilable — but he projects an image of intellectuality that makes up for his less-forceful political approach.

However, though the party did better under his leadership in the general election, it is clear that its appeal remains limited to the mainly English speaking, wealthy areas of the Cape Peninsula, Johannesburg and environs.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party outvoted the PFP, without winning any seats; it is the more potentially powerful of the two.

The major movement in South African politics is to the Right rather than the Left — and the PFP's image of a boycott party that is seeking to reach an accommodation with the Blacks at the expense of the Whites will not give it a breakthrough into working-class, mainly Afrikaans or platteland constituencies.

The PFP, which refused to participate in the President's Council, still maintains its boycott even to the extent, this week, of opposing a Bill strengthening the powers and privileges of the council.

The result is that it will continue to have a poor image among the great majority of voters.

The PFP does the country, as well as itself, a disservice by trying to dismiss the council as a kind of commission of inquiry.

But even if it were just that, the duty of the PFP would have been to serve on it.

In terms of national politics, the PFP is irrelevant, since it has no chance of becoming the Government and consequently of putting into practice the policies it advocates.

This may explain why the PFP is now determined to achieve power at local level, in the case of Johannesburg and Randburg, and why it is going to contest the Pretoria municipal elections as well.

Only Johannesburg is within its grasp, but just imagine what kind of victory it would be for the PFP if the commercial and financial hub of South Africa fell into its hands.

Although the PFP disputes that it has a budget of R200 000 for next year's civic elections, we can be sure that, with the support of its powerful financial backers, it will conduct an unprecedently costly campaign to win control.

We hope it will not succeed, not just because we think that the PFP's brand of integrationist politics will be dangerous for the city and for racial co-operation and goodwill, but because it would not be in the interests of the PFP either, since a PFP victory would stir ill-feelings that are fortunately dormant.

Perhaps the old saying about the Progs should be applied to Johannesburg as well, namely, that the PFP fights the election for victory, but in the hope that it will not win.

CSO: 4700/175-E

TREURNICHT ANALYZES BLACK, AFRIKAANS NATIONALISM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] There need be no clash between Afrikaans nationalism and Black nationalism in South Africa if each respected the other, Dr A P Treurnicht, Minister of State Administration and of Statistics said in Pretoria at the weekend.

Speaking at a Kruger Day celebration, he said the recognition by the Afrikaner of the other up and coming nationalisms in Africa did not mean that they were abdicating, however.

The continued existence of the Afrikaner as a separate nation was being challenged within South Africa and from abroad.

It was being said that military preparedness, security and independence of the country should override the importance of nationhood for the Afrikaner.

But there was no need to play the one up against the other.

"It is not being unfriendly to others if we discuss the survival of our nation with our people," Dr Treurnicht said.

Human rights had become a kind of "equality religion" the world over. It required absolute equality without recognising differences which were facts of life.

But the acceptance of a unitary society in South Africa would mean suicide for the Afrikaner, he said.

The various nationalisms developing in Africa and South Africa were realities which the Afrikaner accepted.

"It is being said that Afrikaner nationalism will come into conflict with Black nationalism but there is no need for this if we respect one another.

The Afrikaner respected Black nationalism as long as his own was respected and as long as the two developed along parallel lines.

"The road of South Africa is not only for the Whites or only for the Blacks...it is for both, but not as a unitary structure, but as good neighbours," he said.

"The continued existance of the Afrikaner was not planned at the cost of others. But there were countries which planned their independence at the cost of us.

"We know this and we are taking note of it and we find it totally unacceptable."

Like any other nation, the Afrikaner could not afford "selfish separateness".

To idolise nationhood was also not acceptable and the Afrikaner did not claim to be a super-nation.

"We do not ask for preferential treatment, but there is no reason why we should sacrifice our nationhood for the sake of good neighbourliness," Dr Treurnicht said.

CSO: 4700/175-E

RIGHT WINGERS USE SWA TO ATTACK GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Oct 81 p 23

[Text] Leaders of South Africa's far-right parties are uniting to use the dispute over SWA/Namibian Independence to attack the Government. Mr Jaap Marais (HNP) and Dr Connie Mulder (NCP) will open the offensive in Windhoek next week.

WINDHOEK — South Africa's ultra right-wing groups have seized the SWA/Namibian dispute to launch their most concerted offensive against the Nationalist Government.

While Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, Foreign Minister Mr R F Botha, and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan have been briefing internal political parties in Windhoek on South Africa's standpoint in the territory's independence talks, hard-line white leaders in the Transvaal have been hatching a plan to wreck the latest initiative.

The political offensive is led by Herstigte Nasionale Party (NHP) leader, Mr Jaap Marais, and his National Conservative Party (NCP) counterpart, Dr Connie Mulder. It also has the support of people such as the HNP founder, Dr Albert Hertzog, and Mr Eugene Terreblanche of the militant Afrikaner Weerstands Beweging (AWB).

Their aim is to undermine white support for parties that accept the United Nation's plan for SWA/Namibian independence — Resolution 435 — and any amendments proposed by Western nations engaged in the negotiations.

The right-wing attack is to begin in Windhoek on October 27 — two days before the Western contact group delegation arrives for talks — with Mr Marais and Dr Mulder sharing a platform at a political meeting to protest against the implementation of Resolution 435.

Mr Marais this week confirmed that the meeting would be the first of many to be held throughout the territory in the next few months.

Sources say the offensive will spread later to the Transvaal where the HNP is gearing up for next year's municipal elections.

But observers point out that, apart from the HNP, none of the far right groups involved has any organisational support within SWA /Namibia. Dr Mulder's NCP and groups such as the AWB and Aksie Eie Toekoms, as well as certain individuals, formed a loose alliance in September under the umbrella name Aksie Red Blanke Suid Afrika.

Their support for the move to mobilise opposition to the SWA/Namibian independence plan means that they intend to use the dispute, with white fears of a probable Swapo victory in an election, as a political lever against the South African Government.

CSO: 4700/184-E

TRANSKEI'S FIRST POST-INDEPENDENCE ELECTION IS ASSESSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Oct 81 p 11

[Article by Patrick Laurence: "149 Out of 150--and One-Party Rule Comes to Transkei"]

[Text]

WHATEVER the differences in substance, the results of Transkei's first post-independence election, announced earlier this week, have given it the outward appearance of a typical African one-party state.

Predictably, the election, held on September 24, resulted in the virtual annihilation of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DDP). Only one of its six candidates, the party's parliamentary leader, Mr Caledon Mda, was elected.

Less predictably, however, three senior Cabinet Ministers, Mr R Madikizela (Finance), Mr H H Bubu (Education), and Mr S W Mbanga (Commerce) were unseated by rival candidates from the governing Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP).

Top member

The extent of defeat suffered by the three Ministers is as surprising, if not more so, as their defeat in the first place.

Mr Madikizela, who used to be a top member of the now moribund opposition Democratic Party, was one of five candidates in Nqgenbeni constituency, which returned four members to the Transkei National Assembly.

Mr Madikizela was unable to secure even fourth place, in spite of reportedly receiving the tacit backing of the Paramount Chief of Western Pondoland, Chief Tutor Ndamase (son of the first leader of the Democratic Party, Chief Victor Poto).

Mr Bubu was one of six candidates in the East Pondoland constituency of Lusikisiki, which returned four members to the National Assemby. He was unable to fill one of the four top niches.

Candidates in Lusikisiki included Ms Stella Sigcau, Transkei's Minister of Interior, who was successful, and Mr W M Dweba, who was rejected with Mr Bubu.

Mr Mbangwa was one of six candidates in the Gcuwa constituency. The top two candidates were returned to the National Assembly.

The defeat of all but one of six DPP candidates means that for all intents and purposes Transkei has become a de facto one-party state, with the ruling TNIP controlling 149 of the 150 seats in the Assembly (of these 75 are elected by popular vote and 75 are filled by chiefs elected by an electoral college drawn from the territory's traditional leaders).

Accounting for the opposition's failure, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday: "The opposition party lost because it has no policy. It had nothing to offer the people."

But, in the view of many observers, the election result was largely a logical corollary to Transkei's Public Security Act, which effectively outlawed opposition parties by making it a treasonable offence to oppose Transkei's independence.

As the platform of opposition parties — which have undergone several mutations in form and name since independence — was based, to a large extent, on advocacy of some form of re-unification with South Africa, the law virtually made opposition a treasonable offence.

Combined with the administration's use of draconian powers, including detention of opposition leaders without trial, the Public Security Act reduced enthusiasm for parliamentary opposition politics to a minimum.

As Professor David Welsh, of the Department of African Government at the University of

Cape Town, said yesterday: "The de facto one-party state of Transkei should come as no surprise, given the immense power of the Matanzima brothers."

Transkei's election results put it on a par with other one-party states such as Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya. The defeat of Transkei's Cabinet Ministers suggests further parallels.

Past elections in Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya have been marked by contests within the one lawful party and the rejection by voters of government Ministers in favour of new candidates.

Some theorists have contended that a one-party system which results in the regular rejection of Cabinet Ministers by voters is more democratic than systems such as South Africa's, where it took more than 30 years for a Cabinet Minister to suffer an election defeat (1948 to 1981, when Dr Dawie de Villiers failed to win in Gardens).

Chief Matanzima's explanation for the defeat of his Cabinet Ministers was that the people "favoured change," but Professor Welsh saw their defeat as evidence of "an element of competitiveness" rather than testimony for a form of democracy.

"Given the perks obtainable from participation in the system, there must be a fair amount of enthusiasm to get into it," Professor Welsh said.

But he conceded that the threat of defeat, even by a rival candidate in the same party, could act as a check on the abuse of power by sitting Cabinet Ministers and MPs.

He added: "It is better than nothing and does enable parties to renew themselves. But in one-party systems there is an inherent tendency to political sclerosis."

But for popular consent to function in a meaningful sense within a one-party system, there had to be popular participation in elections "and that is the crucial element apparently lacking in Transkei."

In yesterday's interview Chief Matanzima characterised the election as one of "high enthusiasm." But then he added: "I don't think many people voted."

His explanation for the apparent anomaly was the switch from the old Reference Book to the new Book of Life as the means of establishing the right to vote.

Thus, Chief Matanzima said, many people queued to vote but few were able to produce the Book of Life to establish their right to vote. He did not say why so few had the new Book of Life.

CSO: 4700/184-E

AUSTRALIAN DIPLOMAT DECLARED PNG; ASKED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Don Marshall: "Aussie Woman Diplomat Told To Quit SA"]

[Text] An Australian diplomat who took an intense interest in black politics in South Africa has been told to leave the country "without further delay", it was learned in Pretoria yesterday.

Miss Helen Churchward, a second secretary at the Australian Embassy in Pretoria, had completed a three-year term of duty in the South African capital and had been granted six months long service study leave by her government in order to stay on in this country.

South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs, acting through what it called normal diplomatic channels, ordered the attractive woman diplomat to leave. She will return to Australia at the end of this month.

Boyfriend

Miss Churchward, who is in her early thirtied, had a South African boyfriend in Pretoria.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said in Pretoria last night that there was nothing unusual about the order telling Miss Churchward to leave the country.

"She had completed her assignment in South Africa and it is the practice that foreign diplomats depart immediately afterwards. Long leave is not normally an issue in extending a diplomat's stay.

"The Australians themselves have a similar policy which they rigidly adhere to in Canberra, so there is nothing unusual in the South African Government asking Miss Churchward to leave," the spokesman said.

Cautious

In an obvious move to avoid straining further already deteriorating relations between South Africa and Australia, the Australian Embassy in Cape Town last night reacted cautiously to enquiries about Miss Churchward's departure.

A statement issued to the Rand Daily Mail said:

"An Australian Embassy official confirms the Miss Churchward, who served as second secretary in the Embassy (in Pretoria) from July, 1978, to July, 1981, and who has subsequently been in South Africa on long service leave, will be leaving shortly to return to Australia."

The spokesman said that the Embassy had no further comment to make on the matter.

Miss Churchward could not be contacted last night.

An order similar to Miss Churchward's was served on another Australian second secretary at the Pretoria Embassy in 1979.

Banned doctor

Mr Bruce Haigh had also completed his term of duty at the embassy and his term of office was extended, but the South African Government also insisted that he leave.

The Department of Foreign Affairs denied at the time that he was ordered to leave because he had spent several nights at the home of the banned East London doctor Mamphele Ramphele at a village near Tzaneen, in the Northern Transvaal.

Mr Haigh denied that there had been an affair between himself and the woman doctor. He said he had visited her in connection with an Australian aid project in the Northern Transvaal.

CSO: 4700/184-E

PROFILE OF REVEREND NAUDE UNDER BANNING ORDER

Johannesburg RANDDAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 81 p 9

[Article by Eugene Hugo: "Only 8,760 Hours To Go"]

[Text] Today, four years ago, Beyers Naude began his lonely ordeal by decree

WHEN the sweatpeas are in full bloom again at 26 Hoylake Drive in Greenside next year the Reverend C F Beyers Naude might be free.

It is only a timorous, fleeting, thought today, more likely to bring on apprehension than happiness. Nevertheless it is there. Asked about it, Mrs Naude simply shakes her head.

On Monday, October 19, 66-year-old Dr Naude enters his last year of banishment for misdemeanours unknown.

But his wife, Ilse, appears almost to fear the passage of time which might take them headlong into a re-imposition of the punishment they have already suffered together.

Time has undoubtedly weighed heavily on the Naude family since that spring day in 1977 when a five-year banning order was served on the former Director of the Christian Institute — time more likely to be counted now in the 8 766 still remaining hours.

For four years Dr Naude has had to live with his own thoughts, unable to convey them to anyone under the conditions of his banning order. He may not be quoted in any publication. Even his feelings must remain secret.

Before his banning order Dr Naude's life's work was to do everything in his power to bring black and white leaders together to plan a peaceful future. How he must itch to have his freedom to pursue this long-held and interrupted ideal.

Steve Biko

The strain has taken its toll. Tears blinked in the eyes of Mrs Naude as she said: "If it's not the last year I don't know if I'll have the courage to go on. This last year has got to me, it's the seclusion. It's not a natural life . . . him living over there and me here."

The banning of Beyers Naude in 1977 came in a momentous year for South African politics.

Bracketing the day he is unlikely ever to forget were the September death in custody of black conciousness leader Steve Biko and the November assassination of National Party parliamentary candidate Dr Robert Smit.

Prime Minister John Vorster had clashed in Vienna with American Vice-President Walter Mondale over the concept of majority rule, there had been the first rede awakenings to the Information Scandal and a General Election.

Amid all this, the October 19 swoop unleashed a fury of condemnation as it left 18 organisations banned, two newspapers closed down, World and Weekend World editor Percy Qoboza detained and many people restricted, including Dr Naude and Daily Dispatch editor Donald Woods.

But the banning of Dr Naude can only be seen as a singular act of infamy — it climaxed a long history of persecution of a man dedicated only to peace.

And his banning was almost certainly based on the mistaken finding in 1975 of the Le Grange-Schlebusch Commission that this man of God was an advocate of violence with inside knowledge of guerrilla plans to start a campaign of urban terrorism.

The Beyers Naude story is of one man's battle with the Afrikaner establishment by challenging its most sacred and powerful institutions — the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk and the Afrikaner Broederbond.

Because of a superb intellectual ability to challenge the Afrikaner holy of holies with the Scriptures, he, perhaps above any other opponent, brought out an essential ruthlessness in the Afrikaner makeup.

Dr Naude emerged from the subsequent flagellation as the Afrikaner Judas who kissed off the apartheid Christ in betrayal.

The man who always felt he had an important role to fulfill in the future reconciliation of conflicting forces in South Africa had to endure Afrikanerdom's ultimate contemptuous smear: "Communist fellow traveller".

Yet, he is the embodiment of verligte Afrikanerdom's struggle to escape the confines of conservatism and few individual lives mirror the strife, the strictures and trauma that accompany this pioneering role.

The unique tale of Dr Naude's fall from Afrikaner grace started 20 years ago when the events of Sharpeville put the razor-edge to an already finely-honed conscience, so plummeting Dr Naude into two decades of controversy.

Responsible

After the Sharpeville uprising, Dr Naude became the focal figure in a dissident church movement which vociferously attacked the political and economic dispensation.

He had concluded that the National Party of Dr Hendrik Verwoerd was responsible for the tension that led to Sharpeville and he rejected its policy of hard-line apartheid.

Until then Dr Naude had been a Nationalist supporter, a Broederbonder and Moderator of the Southern Transvaal Synod of the NGK — a man of great prominence in the Afrikaans church and cultural circles.

He resigned from the Broederbond in 1963 and the subsequent publication of confidential Broederbond documents placed a question mark against his integrity in the minds of Afrikaners.

Dr Naude went on to play a leading role in the founding of the Christian Institute — a now banned organisation unflagging in its criticism of the Government — and was appointed director in September, 1963.

Then the witchhunt was really on.

The NGK labelled the Institute heretical and started taking action against clergymen who were members. Dr Naude was under constant attack, particularly from the more conservative elements in Afrikaner ecclesiastical circles.

The Minister of Justice, the Broederbond, the NGK were just a few who took time out to take a swipe at him.

There were hate letters and abusive telephone calls, death threats and social ostracism, and cries of "traitor" and "heretic" as the villification continued.

Highlight

And always the fear of a hidden microphone or some other bugging device invading the privacy between man and wife.

A highlight in Dr Naude's struggle against attack from South Africa's Rightwing came when he and Prof A S Geyser won a libel action against the Pretoria verkrampte, Professor A D Pont. They were awarded R20 000 damages after Prof Pont had suggested they were Communist fellow travellers.

But Nationalism was not yet finished with Beyers Naude and his persecution neared its climax in 1975 when the Le Grange-Schlebusch Commission found that he was an advocate of violence.

Conclusive proof, it claimed, lay in newspaper reports about what Dr Naude was supposed to have said concerning the action of guerrilla fighters in South Africa.

The newspaper statement attributed to Dr Naude amounted to an admission, according to the Commission, "that he is aware of unlawful underground activities which it was his civic duty to report to the authorities in the first instance".

But the commission made no mention of the public denial of the truth of the reports at the time, of correspondence with the Prime Minister and tape-recorded evidence which showed that Dr Naude had been misquoted in the Cape National Party organ, Die Burger.

Mr Vorster meanwhile told the National Party's Free State congress that if the newspaper report was true, the State would act against Dr Naude with all the power at its disposal.

As early as 1973 it was predicted that the Government would ban him — four years later it was a fact.

Before his banning Dr Naude had become increasingly disillusioned with the NGK and finally resigned with four others last year. He had gone the full circle.

Dr Naude is now silenced and effectively trapped in a world where even a careless greeting could lead to a jail sentence. Every time he comes into the room when his wife is talking to someone else, he has to leave.

Isolation

But this silver-haired, slightly gaunt and softly-spoken patriarch of South African theology appears to be drawing on deep inner resources which reject any thought of bitterness and scorn intimidation.

The Government's now traditional "cooling off" sentence has obviously given Dr Naude time for some of the pursuits clergymen indulge in — deep self-examination, meditation, even new discoveries in their field.

One can only guess at what has motivated Dr Naude to overcome his isolation because he cannot speak for the record about it.

He is a perceptive person and he must be acutely aware of the things happening around him. His friends can see it reflected in his elation, his depression or in his anger, although they will tell you he is always strictly controlling any feelings that might allow him to let go.

But with his high ideals, Dr Naude must above all feel a sense of helplessness and sorrow over his inability to make a contribution towards relieving society's woes.

Learning

What has probably helped him overcome some of the intense frustration — born from the restrictions which leave him so helpless to go out and fight for

conciliation — is pastoral counselling which takes up at least four hours of his day.

He can keep learning even from those people who seek comfort from him. Seven newspapers a day should keep him informed along with the constant stream of local and overseas correspondence.

His major frustration, however, still must inevitably be that he cannot meet openly with the people in the Christian community, exchange views or express them in Afrikaans — because he is the type of person who needs the response and stimulus of fellow human beings.

And to increase his burden Mrs Naude's health is suffering. She and her banned husband need to get away together — but this needs special permission for Dr Naude to leave the Johannesburg area to which he has been confined.

It is perhaps indicative of the kind of man he is that through all this hardship Dr Naude is still able to smile readily and even enjoy a joke about his predicament.

The Government condemned one of South Africa's most eminent Afrikaners because he tried to save his country the only way he knew how, but to all appearances it has not dampened his ardour or wilted his spirit.

The Beyers Naude banning will one day be considered in its full historical context . . . and the verdict is unlikely to favour those who sought to muzzle one of the most persistently articulate and penetrating of all the critics of apartheid.

CSO: 4700/184-E

HERTZOG'S BID TO UNITE SWA'S RIGHT FAILS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Peter Kenny]

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — Dr Albert Hertzog recently made an unsuccessful bid to unite all South West Africa's Rightwing groups in an alliance against the South African Government in its support of a United Nations election in the territory.

Sources said Dr Hertzog's bid took place two weeks ago when he visited Windhoek. Among people he met was the leader of the National Party in the territory, Mr Kosie Pretorius.

Dr Hertzog, the founder of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, left Windhoek last weekend after trying to persuade the leader of the powerful National Party of SWA to form a united front against the South African Governments's plans for SWA.

Dr Hertzog is no longer in the HNP but the 81-year-old campaigner still has considerable influence among the Rightwing and is adamant that SWA should not fall out of white hands.

Persuade

He is convinced that South Africa is serious in its attempts to have a UN-sponsored election and believes that by mobilising the Rightwing he could stop it.

His visit is believed to have been an attempt to persuade Mr Pretorius to join the alliance against the South African Government.

But Mr Pretorius doused Dr Hertzog's hopes publicly in a meeting at Keetmanshoop when he issued a stern warning to his Rightwing not to go against the South African Government.

Mr Pretorius said he was aware that the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, the leader of the National Conservative Party, Dr Connie Mulder and the leader of the Afrikaanse Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), Mr Eugene Terre Blanche, were to address a mass rally in Windhoek on October 27 to protest against a United Nations-sponsored settlement in SWA.

Mr Pretorius said: "I welcome all rightful attempts to form a united Christian front in which whites can play the primary role, but the other population groups must also play a part.

Warn

"But I must warn certain elements in SWA not to attempt anything for their own political motives.

"I must also warn against any attempt to create a rift between the National Party of SWA and the South African Government," Mr Pretorius said.

Such attempts could only bring about chaos and the downfall of the whites, said Mr Pretorius who has often been considered a Rightwinger.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Pretorius confirmed that Dr Hertzog had spoken to him but said he would deny that Dr Hertzog had come to persuade him to go against the South African Government.

He also said what he had said in Keetmanshoop had no connection with Dr Hertzog's visit.

Mr Pretorius said he had warned members of his party not to go against the South African Government because he suspected the HNP did not have the true interests of the people of SWA at heart and were merely using it as a springboard for political capital against the South African Government.

"Negotiations concerning SWA are at a particularly delicate stage," Mr Pretorius said.

The big drawcard to October 27 is expected to be Mr Terre'Blanche who was a former sergeant in the South African Police in Windhoek.

A security policeman who said he knew him when he was in Windhoek, said Mr Terre'blanche spelt his name Terblanche.

But when he discovered the French Terre'Blanche meant "white earth" he changed the spelling of his name.

CSO: 4700/184-E

END OF NEWSPAPER'S LIBERALISM DEPLORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] DURBAN. — The deliberate ending of the Rand Daily Mail's liberal editorial era was a sad and worrying thing for South Africa. It could spell the end of dissent and rational thought, Mr Alister Sparks, former editor of the paper, said in Durban yesterday.

He was speaking at the University of Natal in Durban, where he delivered the E G Malherbe Academic Freedom Lecture.

Mr Sparks said it was difficult for him to be objective about the Rand Daily Mail and particularly about his departure from it.

The paper had been the thread which kept the constellation of rational thinking for people together.

"It was a newspaper which, by being a common denominator to all of them, managed to give them some sense of common purpose and mutual support."

In this way, he said, it had helped to sustain and keep the whole spirit of dissent alive in South Africa.

"It plugged away at issues like pass laws and influx control, endorsements out and Group Areas removals, Bannings and detentions without trial — and especially deaths in detention."

He feared that the removal of this linkpin would have a ripple effect on other institutions of dissent — at a time when pressures for conformity were going to become heavier than ever.

There was a danger that the blanket of conformity would creep over everyone.

He likened the situation to that of the then Rhodesia where, according to him, dissent and rationality ceased to exist.

"Thus in time the Rhodsian Press sank not just into conformity, but into total submissiveness."

"As in Rhodesia, we have become a country in which a spade is called anything but a spade. A newspeak has been evolved to cloud the issues and avoid the truth: a newspeak of euphemisms and rationalisations, the language of avoidance and self-delusion."

He said the Prime Minister had failed to adapt and reform.

"Now that we are facing the consequences of his failure, of which he himself warned, he is trying to tell us it is something else — not the rising wrath of our own fellow-countrymen whom we are oppressing, but the threat of an external enemy." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/175-E

AFRIKAANS ACADEMIC RAPS HOMELANDS POLICY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Oct 81 p 10

[Text]

THE Government's homelands policy presents an added security risk for South Africa, according to an associate professor of political science at Rand Afrikaans University.

In a special report on the homelands compiled for the South African Institute of International Affairs, Professor Deon Geldenhuys drew attention to the fact that South Africa's neighbouring states were being used as a springboard for terrorist attacks on the country.

"The Security implications which particularly the independent homelands hold for South Africa have gained new currency with the recent increase in the activities of armed insurgents entering South Africa from neighbouring states and committing acts of terrorism."

In his report, Professor Geldenhuys said internal resentment to the Government's racial policies was growing and that Black liberation movements could in future be expected to play an increasingly prominent role in fostering resistance.

Banned

"Although officially banned in South Africa, they (Liberation movements) are bound to become political forces which cannot be ignored by either the South African Government or foreign powers," he predicted.

Prof Geldenhuys said the time factor could not be ignored in South Africa's attempts to deal with the issue of race relations.

"To say that time is running out is said or original nor particularly helpful. Yet, it has to be acknowledged that the South African Government is faced with growing and more assertive domestic opposition — from Blacks, Coloureds and Indians — to its racial policies," he said.

Temporary

"Internationally, the pressure against South Africa is presently being contained to some extent, thanks to the Reagan Administration but this may prove a temporary respite.

"It seems safe to say," he said "that the South African Government's options on the racial issue are likely to become narrower in a situation of growing domestic polarisation and mounting external pressure."

Although White rule was still firmly entrenched in South Africa, it was being challenged more seriously, both domestically and internationally, than ever before, Prof Geldenhuys said.

"As for accommodating Black nationalism, the homelands' brand of ethnic nationalism has become anathema to Black nationalism as articulated by exile movements and Black consciousness organisations.

CSO: 4700/175-E

STUDY OF MINES EMPLOYMENT ISSUE ASKED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Oct 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE are running out of White hands — in the mining industry as well as in other sectors of the economy.

And whether Whites like it or not, Blacks are advancing in skills, in pay and in the positions they hold.

It cannot be otherwise, for without them the economy would grind to a halt; without them our farms, our factories, our businesses could not operate.

We are a country dependent on Black labour; we are a country which, as it expands, has to rely more and more on Blacks to take up positions for which there are no longer Whites available; we are a country which, for the sake of good relations between the races, must allow Blacks to develop to their fullest potential, without job discrimination, or we will find ourselves in a state of increasing conflict with people who have no hope, no prospects, no chance of achieving the rewards of their labour and of their growing skills.

For all these reasons, job reservation, with a few exceptions, has been set aside.

Only the mining industry remains a bastion of White privilege; only the mining industry remains a sector in which Black advancement is curbed by the opposition of White unions.

Now the Wiehahn Commission has recommended that the definition of "scheduled person" in the Mines and Works Act be replaced by the non-discriminatory definition of "competent persons."

At present, only "scheduled persons" may hold blasting certificates — and only holders of blasting certificates may become fully-fledged miners.

That is why the White miners have fought over the years to keep blasting certificates out of the hands of Blacks.

It would, in their view, be the start of a process in which jobs like those of shift bosses, mine overseers and mine managers could fall into the hands of Blacks.

Theoretically, once racial discrimination on the mines is ended, all posts could be within the reach of Blacks, but in practice only some of them would be available to them in the foreseeable future.

The Wiehahn Commission itself has suggested that the definition of "scheduled person" be changed on condition that adequate measures are taken to allay the possible apprehension of White workers about their future job security, standards of work are rigorously maintained, and all workers are required to achieve the same level of proficiency before being appointed to a post.

Equal pay for equal work is a further stipulation.

The commission also suggests that changes in work practices should be subject to consultation and negotiation between employers and employee organisations.

The Government, while accepting the principle of eliminating racial discrimination in the industry, will not amend legislation until measures have been effected to safeguard the job security of White miners.

It emphasises that employer organisations and the trade unions themselves must take the initiative to reach a compromise.

Whether such a compromise can be achieved is open to question, since the views of the all-White Mine Workers' Union are well-enough known, the union, supported by Right-wing political parties, being completely opposed to any diminution of the existing rights of White miners.

Indeed, having accepted the principle of equality on the mines, the Government is dodging the issue by leaving it to the industry to reach a settlement in negotiations with the unions.

The fact of the matter is that, as a minority report admits, the numbers of Whites working in the industry are declining, though it claims the "so-called shortage of suitably-qualified White workers is artificially created."

We doubt that this is true.

The Wiehahn Commission, in fact, points out that a consistent shortage of 250 White holders of blasting certificates has been reported by the Chamber of Mines.

This has resulted in Black workers without certificates doing tasks for which they are not qualified.

Like other industries, the mining industry cannot continue to keep skilled posts in White hands only, for the simple reason that there are not enough Whites available or attracted to mining.

We hope that the Mine Workers' Union, while safeguarding the interests of its members in matters like proficiency and equal pay for equal work, will not adopt an intransigent attitude as it has done in the past.

We agree that Black advancement in the mines is a thorny issue, but calm deliberation rather than emotional outbursts are necessary if the issue is to be satisfactorily resolved.

CSO: 4700/175-E

AFRIKANERS OBJECT TO MIXED UNIVERSITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 81 p 14

[Article by Jaap Theron: "Mixing not necessary say Afrikaners]

[Text]

THE Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging strongly hinted in its monthly mouthpiece, Mondstuk, yesterday that it would in an organised manner canvas "a counter-reaction" against what it called an "organised action" to open White Afrikaans universities to all races.

Spokesmen for the TO did not want to comment on the editorial in Mondstuk in view of the recent decision of the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations that its members should not comment on the report of the Human Sciences Research Council until the Government has published its final report on it.

But Mondstuk made it clear that the TO, backed by the majority of Afrikaans-speaking teachers in the Transvaal, was against the unqualified opening of Afrikaans universities to all races.

It has always been the expressed opinion of the TO that Afrikaans universities could be opened to other races on a selective basis when there was a need for the training of other races in directions which were not available at non-White universities.

The TO, however, has always been dead against the general opening of Afrikaans universities because it believes that it would jeopardise the culture and character of such institutions.

The TO has repeatedly stated that its position on own universities for each population group was not aimed at polarising population groups, but rather to grant to each group the same education rights which they demand for Afrikaners.

The Citizen has been told that the TO has not only requested the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings (FAK), to arrange a comprehensive and representative congress of Afrikaners on education, but that it would be playing a leading role at such a congress.

The FAK yesterday announced that a comprehensive congress would be held before the March deadline for comments on the HRC's report next year.

Professor Gawie Cillie, chairman of the FAK, yesterday said his executive would finally consider the holding on a national Afrikaner congress on education on November 20.

The Citizen was told that the FAK will invite all Afrikaner organisations affili-

ated to it, as well as all other Afrikaners to toward "opinions with regard to the HSRC report on education so that it could supply the Government with a relevant opinion of how the Afrikaner feels about the education of his children."

An action committee will decide who will attend the envisaged congress on education and it is understood there is no possibility that a selective group of Afrikaners will be able to hijack the opinion of the congress.

The TO which initiated the idea of a congress, also made it clear in its editorial yesterday that the call for open universities was put to it and that it was not a spontaneous reaction of Afrikaners.

An early indication of the TO's investigation in the Transvaal into the question of "periodical sport integration at school levell" apparently shows that 95 percent of all Afrikaans teachers in the Transvaal are against mixed sport at school level.

CSO: 4700/175-E

WESTERN PROPOSALS TOO COMPLICATED, IS ASSERTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 81 p 2

[Text]

The western five's proposed settlement plans for South West Africa were too complicated for the developing nations of the territory and were asking too much from any developing nation, Prof Willem Kleynhans, political scientist of Unisa, said last night.

Prof Kleynhans commented on the constitutional proposal which the western five yesterday handed to the South African government and to the internal democratic parties of South West Africa, and predicted that it would lead to mind boggling among the under-developed South West African nation as has never been experienced before.

He said it appeared that the American-initiated new plans included something each of the complicated United States' system of checks and balances, something of the Westminster system, something of the European government systems, with the result that the developing nation of South West Africa had before them a sort of Babelonic system with ramifications of which the understanding would be too much for the asking.

Unitarian

Prof Kleynhans said a much simpler unitarian system, with a view to the fact that almost 90 percent of the South West African inhabitants were non-Whites, should have been proposed.

He said the proposed proportional system of government for South West African was in fact the most complicated constitution in the entire west.

"How could one sell this to the Bushmen, or for that reason to any of the underdeveloped SWA nation?" he asked.

A constitutional lawyer at the University of South Africa, Prof Dawid van Wyk, said the constitutional proposals were typical of modern Western constitutions, such as those presently in use in Bophuthatswana, the United States, Germany and France.

Fair Chance

He said the three-branched system of government had a fair chance of working in the territory if it was tailored to accommodate aspects of traditional government which the indigenous people were used to.

"You know these proposals don't differ much from Zimbabwe's constitution either," he said. "It will only work if the eventual government plays the game and upholds the rules of the constitution. But Swapo is the uncertain factor. There would have to be assurances that Swapo would uphold the constitution if they gained power."

Shortly after receiving a copy of the draft proposals from Mr Middleton, the leader of the SWA Na-

tional Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said it was wrong to put the emphasis on an international solution for SWA at this stage. An internal "national" solution should first be found which could later lead to an international settlement.

The leader of Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, welcomed the draft constitutional proposals.

"We agree almost 90 percent with this presentation," he said.

"It is entirely within our thinking, it is the kind of Namibia we want to see."

Mr Shipanga said the draft guidelines effectively ruled out the possibility of a one-party state in SWA.

Meanwhile, the Chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, told a public meeting at the weekend that the current initiative would end in an election.

"I feel that the election will take place and I say to you: you are making a big mistake if you think nothing is coming."

The DTA was not afraid to take on Swapo in an election campaign, he added.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Official Opposition, welcomed the plans and said it was clearly a combination of the American system of cheques and balances, and the West German system of proportional representation — in effect a system which fully agreed with the PFP's plans for South Africa.

He said there were several constitutional principles embodied in these plans — principles which could help to prevent the abuse of power, domination of any one group over another and the safeguarding of the sovereignty of the constitution.

CSO: 4700/184-E

NEW WEAPONS MANUFACTURER HAD OVERSEAS HELP

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 81 p 2

[Text]

A NEW chemical factory at Krantzkop near Wellington, which will supply the SA Defence Force with rockets and explosives for bombs, was officially opened by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday.

The factory is owned by Somchem, the main contractor for explosives and propellants in the Armscor group.

A spokesman for Somchem said at yesterday's opening ceremony that two countries had "assisted" South Africa in setting up certain of the manufacturing processes, but did not name the countries concerned.

Construction of the new manufacturing plant was necessitated by the rapid expansion of production capacity at Somchem's Somerset West plant, to the point where no further expansion there was possible.

In order to fulfil the increasing requirements of the SADF for Somchem's products, the company was forced to build a second factory, and the Krantzkop site, 20 kms north of Wellington, was chosen.

Construction began in April 1979, and on November 4 last year — exactly three years after the United Nations imposed its arms embargo against South Africa — Krantzkop's administrative staff moved into their new offices on the site.

The manufacturing plant incorporates the latest technology, and one of the processes employed is functional in only two other countries.

The TNT manufacturing section, "normally one of the messiest", according to a spokesman for Somechem, is "so clean you could eat your proverbial breakfast off the floor".

Somchem is consulting the Department of Nature Conservation to protect the rare species of flora found around the plant.

A variety of game is also found near the factory, and Somchem plans to introduce more species.

• Somchem originated in 1962 as a subsection of AE&CI when an agreement was signed with the Government whereby AE&CI would establish a factory for local production of explosives and propellants.

In 1971 Somchem was registered as a full subsidiary of Armscor, and today Somchem manufactures a wide range of propellants, explosives and rockets required by the SADF.

CSO: 4700/184-E

PROFILE OF URBAN ADVISOR FLIP SMIT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Oct 81 p 9

[Article by Patrick Laurence: "The Man Who May Change the Face of Our Cities"]

[Text]

THE appointment of the softly spoken Dr Flip Smit, of the Human Sciences Research Council, as an adviser to the Government on how best to meet the challenge of accelerating black urbanisation will lead to radical changes in official policy if his advice is heeded.

Dr Smit, a former university professor who ponders deeply before committing himself on any issue, hardly fits the stereotype of a man with the potential to revolutionise policy on as vital an issue as black urbanisation.

But a study of his thinking on urbanisation generally, and particularly as it affects blacks in South Africa, leaves little doubt that his views cut diametrically across many of the axioms which underlie present policy.

The authoritive book "Swart Verstedelikking" which Dr Smit wrote with Mr Jan Booysen, of the University of Pretoria, contains many of the ideas which he has been quietly advocating over the years at conferences and from his previous positions as professor of geography at Tukkies and senior researcher at the Africa Institute.

The recently published book may be considered as the distilled essence of Dr Smit's views on urbanisation and therefore provides an accurate guide to the direction official policy will take if his advice is taken.

For convenience quotes from the book are attributed to Dr Smit, although strictly they are the joint views of Dr Smit and Mr Booysen.

Of cardinal importance is his telescopic view of black urbanisation as an inexorable process which must be accepted rather than lamented. The corollary is that a national plan must be devised to cope with it instead of persisting with futile attempts to deny or prevent it.

He notes that General Jan Smuts once described the problem posed by the urbanisation of blacks as a "sphinx problem" which should be passed on to the "ampler shoulders and stronger brains of the future".

But, he says, even today "uncertainty hangs like a black cloud over the future of the urban blacks", in spite of the obvious urgency of the situation.

He outlines the dimensions of the problem crisply. At present about 38% of the black population — or just over 6 million — is urbanised. By the turn of the century 75% will be urbanised, which in sheer numbers means provision has to be made for another 21 million urban blacks.

Dr Smit puts it succinctly: "More houses will have to be built in the next 20 years than were built since the arrival of Van Riebeeck." He quickly dismisses any vain hopes that the increase can be accommodated in the homelands.

Economic forces, he states, will ensure that most of the 21 million will have to be housed in South Africa's existing metropolitan areas.

As if to reinforce the point, he adds: "It must be accepted as a fact that homeland urbanisation cannot offer a solution to urbanisation in 'white' South Africa."

Stressing the need for an national strategy to meet the challenge ahead, he implicitly, but unmistakably, cautions against reliance on merely "negative" measures, of which influx control is a classic example.

He says: "A study of black urbanisation must come to the conclusion that Sir Thomas Graham's image of (official) policy in 1924 is still largely appropriate to the urban black population today."

Sir Thomas referred to contemporary regulations to check the inflow of blacks as: "Little barriers to keep the sea out, and, when the sea advances, down come the barriers and you retreat a few yards inland and erect further barriers."

In another paper, delivered at a conference in 1979, Dr Smit says strict application of influx control in one area often merely leads to the "damming up" of blacks in another area.

Thus, there is a build-up of blacks on the East Rand because of stringent influx control in Johannesburg, and a growing population of squatters in the Winterveld, in Bophuthatswana, because of rigid application of pass laws in Pretoria.

Dr Smit underlines the dimensions of the problem ahead by referring to existing shortages in black housing.

In 1977 the shortage stood at 310 000 houses and 126 000 hostel beds, in spite of the expenditure

of black housing totalling R66-million between 1974 and 1977. Merely to eliminate the backlog will cost R1 000-million at 1977 prices. Since then building costs have trebled.

In search of an answer to the looming problem, Dr Smit focuses on modern thinking or *gedagteriqtings* on how to respond to the challenge of providing housing and services in underdeveloped countries.

He adds: "It has become increasingly clear that Western standards and concepts are not appropriate to countries of the Third World. South Africa can fruitfully take note of these new thought directions."

In his careful, scholarly manner he advocates a move away from the present policy where the State provides subsidised Western-style housing — even if they are on a "matchbox" scale — to one which encourages blacks to build their own houses and to use traditional building styles and methods.

"Financial limitations and lack of skills in the installation and maintenance of services have led (students) to the conclusion that Africa's cities cannot have better sanitary systems than those which the residents can themselves build and maintain."

He adds: "That it is also applicable to the South African situation is beyond question."

His view rests on two interrelated axioms:

- That black involvement in the provision of housing according to their own standards and traditions is more likely to meet their accommodation needs.
- That it is more satisfying to the people concerned (presumably according to the criteria of the-greatest-happiness-of-the-greatest-number).

As a corollary to this view, Dr Smit advocates gradual abolition of the present system of providing subsidised housing for urban blacks. One reason is that it stifles black initiative. Another is that it is an impediment to the 99-year leasehold scheme.

"Among the black population of South Africa there is already a tendency toward the attitude that a heavily subsidised house will be provided for them if they wait long enough," Dr Smit says.

Similarly, he contends, "heavily subsidised" rentals in most townships discourage blacks from taking advantage of present home-ownership and leasehold schemes (instalments on these schemes are higher than "sub-economic" rentals).

Dr Smit is critical of the objective of making Soweto the "most beautiful city in Africa", proposing instead the more modest aim of making it the "most viable" of African cities.

While not wanting to deny the people of Soweto the right to electricity, he questions whether it is justifiable when seen against the huge shortage of housing and more fundamental services in the rest of the country.

He warns that electrification of Soweto may compound the existing housing shortage in Soweto by drawing more blacks to it, adding that it can lead to jealousy, strife and rebellion by black *plattelanders* against elite townships.

Squatting

On the related problem of squatting, Dr Smit says it should be accepted as inevitable in the light of the anticipated speeding up of black urbanisation in the next two decades and the limited resources available to deal with it.

Stressing the rural roots of the squatter problem, he says: "Many of the causes of squatting in the Cape Flats must be related back to the Ciskei and Transkei ... The causes must be sought more widely than in the particular squatter area."

Dr Smit is opposed to the destruction of squatter settlements, as it can "destroy the social order" and shatter tribal and family ties. Instead he proposes that squatter communities should be encouraged and helped to improve their living conditions and make the settlement a bridge between the rural and urban life-styles.

"Schemes such as that at Ekuvukeni, where more than 80% of the houses were erected by blacks and which serves as a bridge between the traditional and modern houses, are strongly recommended."

CSO: 4700/184-E

BID FOR ORIENTAL LABOR IS SHELVED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Don Marshall]

[Text] A SCHEME to recruit skilled construction workers from Taiwan and Thailand to ease the acute shortage in South Africa has been shelved because the governments do not citizens to work for South African companies.

The scheme, which had Cabinet approval, was launched after Mr P W Botha's Taiwan trip earlier this year.

No proposed recruitment figures were available, but the men would have been used on several large construction projects around the country and their contracts would have ensured their return home.

The project was confirmed last night by Mr J C Pretorius, director-general of the Department of the Interior, and Professor Nic Wiehahn, a manpower specialist from Unisa.

Satisfied

The matter was regarded as "extremely sensitive" in Government circles.

"The question of getting people to come to South Africa has become a high-temperature political issue because of the large reservoir of labour in this country," Prof Wiehahn said last night.

The Government had not approved the scheme until it was satisfied no suitable South Africans were available and trade unions had agreed.

Several South African contruction companies are keen to import skilled workers.

The Thai and Taiwan governments intervened by indicating their reluctance to allow their citizens to come to South Africa unless they were employed by Thai or Tawainese companies granted contracts here.

'Priority'

"This is where the matter rests," Prof Wiehahn said last night.

"This was merely intended as a short-term solution to a serious shortage of skilled manpower in South Africa.

"I believe our priority should be to train our own people of all races to do skilled work, but we have such a tremendous backlog that we cannot meet immediate demands."

Skilled workers have been recruited in the East before. The Government allowed about 350 South Koreans to help in a R96-million project to double the size of the Caltex refinery in Cape Town in 1975.

A lot of foreign workers came on contracts in 1971 to work on the R80-million Natref plant at Sasolburg. Among the men from 19 nations were 600 Irish and British, 300 Iranians and 100 Germans.

Refugees

Political instability in Poland has meanwhile helped South African employers recruit highly-skilled workers.

Several major employers — including Iscor and Escom — have recruiting officials in Austria to interview Poles who have fled their country and are living in a large refugee camp near Vienna.

"We have done quite well and so have other employers," Mr Johan Prinsloo, Iscor's personnel manager, said last night.

Iscor has already employed more than 60 technical engineers and artisans from among the Polish refugees. Several have already arrived in South Africa with their families and the others are expected soon.

Escom has recruited about 40 highly-trained technical people — engineers and artisans — at the camp and recruiting agents are looking for more, Mr C J Uys, Escom's public relations officer, said last night.

Escom's major overseas labour source is still Britain. Several hundred highly-skilled workers have signed for jobs in South Africa this year.

CSO: 4700/184-E

ARTISAN TRAINING PLAN MAY BLOCK BLACKS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Steven Friedman: "Doubts About New Deal for Blacks"]

[Text]

A NEW artisan training agreement in the metal industries may effectively block opportunities for some black workers to become artisans, some employers fear.

But while acknowledging that the agreement has tightened criteria for workers to become artisans without first becoming apprentices, both the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation and registered unions in the industries reject suggestions that it will keep blacks out of skilled jobs.

Last week Seifsa and the unions ratified the new agreement, which sets out new criteria for non-apprentices to become artisans.

Criteria

The new agreement replaces the journeyman recognition scheme, which allowed non-apprentices to become artisans and was negotiated before blacks were permitted to do skilled work.

Unlike the old agreement, it now requires applicants to have an agreed educational level and to pass trade tests before they can become artisans.

These criteria were inserted after demands by the unions for criteria aimed at "preserving artisan standards".

Minutes of a Seifsa board meeting sent to the Rand Daily Mail indicate some concern that the new criteria will block artisan status for many blacks.

The minutes note "that to meet the educational requirements, certificated evidence would be necessary".

Impetus

It was felt that this would "constitute, unfortunately, an effective block to the entrance of many black workers under the agreement".

The minutes express the fear that, because of deficiencies in black education, many workers might be unable to qualify.

However, Seifsa's board had decided to accept the agreement but also to "give further impetus to the introduction of institutionalised training on a nonracial basis".

The director of Seifsa, Mr Sam van Coller, said Seifsa was "happy" with the new agreement.

"The old agreement was a relic of a different era and we are pleased that the unions have agreed that the educational standards will not be higher than those which apply to apprentices and that, in some trades, the education criteria will be lowered", he said.

Protect

The director of the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions, Mr Ben Nicholson, has insisted that the new criteria will protect black artisans.

Because they will now have to undergo trade tests, they will have "a qualification which will be valid throughout the industry, rather than with one employer only", he said.

CSO: 4700/184-E

CONFEDERATION VIEWED AS SCHEME FOR SUBORDINATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] More and more people are seeing a South African confederation as an elaborate scheme for subordination, according to Professor Marinus Wiechers, director of the Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law at Unisa.

He told a seminar on Southern African Interaction in Pretoria yesterday that the feeling of subordination--"if not vassalage"--was a deep-rooted danger.

"Promises of confederal nationality and economic co-operation across 'soft' borders are not enough to allay fears," Prof Wiechers said.

The Government had turned the constellation of states ideal into a far more acceptable, but still vague, concept.

He said constitutional development towards a more workable basis for southern African interdependence was still severely hampered by ideology and politics reminiscent of separate development practices.

He listed as "almost insurmountable" problems:

--The insistence on creating independent states which cost people of those nationalities their South African citizenship.

--The creation of territorial units by consolidating land in terms of old-fashioned and anachronistic 'native reserves' legislation.

--The establishment of separate institutions for whites, coloureds and Indians from which all black participation was excluded.

--The overall and unrealistic emphasis on maintaining the so-called white (or predominintly white) Republic of South Africa.

The consequences of an internal decolonisation process on rigid lines and "internal divide-and-rule policies", he said, led to anomalies, frustration and deep resentment.

The professor believed a "total strategy" was needed to give full scope and constitutional realisation to interdependence and co-operation and wanted the following ideas applied:

--Agreements with independent states for economic and social advancement for everybody.

--Inclusion of land and towns--even cities--in national states.

--Promotion of new forms of regionalism where the option of national states was unacceptable.

--Establishment of overriding structures and arrangements as well as incorporation by means of representative processes into existing institutions.

"Constitutionally, we have the means, through decentralisation and progressive devolution, as well as institutionalised bargaining, to reshape the whole pattern of southern Africa," he said.

"All that is needed is statemanship, faith and the courage to build a future, albeit less defined but more secure, stable and peaceful than the present situation of fragmentation, power manipulation and fear."

CSO: 4700/184-E

UNISA CHIEF CALLS FOR BLACK, BROWN DIGNITY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Oct 81 p 9

[Text]

HUMAN dignity of the black and brown population must be part of implemented policy in South Africa or there would be nothing but strife and an escalation of unrest.

This was said by Mr Justice V G Hiemstra, Chancellor of the University of South Africa, yesterday when he officially opened a seminar in Pretoria on "Alternative Structures for Southern African Interaction", organised by the Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law at Unisa.

Mr Justice Hiemstra, who is also Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana, said: "We are deeply engaged today in constitution-making and we stand on the eve of tremendous changes as we move towards our second republic."

"The ethos of the first (republic) was nation-building, free from the British connection.

"The ethos of the second (republic) will have to be accommodation of the striving of black and brown for recognition and human dignity," he said. "It will have to encompass a triumph for justice for all races according to the concepts of our time.

Strife

"If this fundamental principle of justice is not going to be part of implemented policy, I see nothing but strife and escalating unrest," Mr Justice Hiemstra said.

The most important preparations for a future constitution were taking place in the President's Council "where they remain a tantalising secret with only a few broad guidelines as yet visible under the blanket of silence," he said.

The original design for a constellation of states had been ambitious, based on the assumption that the countries south of the Zambezi and the Cunene were moderate, facing a common Marxist threat.

"There are, however, political and ideological divisions between South Africa and the black African states which, for the present, rule out any formal relationship."

Blacks were today largely left out of the constitution-making process. There was consultation with black leaders periodically, but this was entirely inadequate, he said.

Assumption

Such consultations were based on an erroneous assumption that existing territorial arrangements were acceptable and final.

"Secondly, these consultations do not bring a solution any nearer for that half of the black people who live outside the national states.

"The views of the blacks range, on the one hand, from complete commitment to violence as a means of gaining exclusive control of the country and on the other hand to a fatalistic and docile acceptance of whatever is done by the whites," Mr Justice Hiemstra said.

The militant stand was mainly taken by young urban blacks who looked upon their elders as stooges of the whites. The older generation, which would soon disappear, warned that the young ones were past the negotiating stage.

"It is to me of overwhelming importance that the initiative be taken by black leaders to produce a constructive plan of multiracial accord," he said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/184-E

FOUR FACTORS SEEN BOOSTING COUNTRY'S EXPORTS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Oct 81 p 16

[Article by Howard Preece]

[Text] **FOUR positive factors point to "some increase" in South Africa's exports next year, according to the Federated Chamber of Industries.**

These are exchange-rate movements, new export incentives, some commodity-price rises and more spare capacity in the domestic economy.

These views have been put to the executive council meeting in East London of the FCI by its export trade committee.

It says: "The decline in the value of the rand, especially against the dollar in which many export sales are denominated, has improved the competitive edge of many South African exports, which had become eroded.

"The prospects are for further downward movements in the value of the rand except perhaps against the dollar which is probably now overvalued.

"The new system of export incentives will help to reduce the lack of competitiveness of many South African manufactured exports because of the relatively higher price of locally made raw materials.

"A rise in the price of certain commodities, such as base metals (is expected), as a gradual improvement occurs in the economies of the industrial countries."

The FCI also refers to "the greater availability of capacity within South Africa to satisfy export markets as domestic demand moderates".

It says: "All these factors suggest that South Africa's exports can be expected to show some increase again in 1982."

Looking at the wider international picture, however, the FCI still takes a fairly sombre approach.

It comments: "The prospects for merchandise exports are largely influenced by conditions in world trade.

"The interrational economic outlook still gives cause for concern. Slow growth remains a key feature of the international situation and outlook.

"The volume of world trade, which slumped by 1,5% in 1980, is also expected to stagnate during 1981.

"World trade situations have been seriously disrupted by high interest rates and the volatility of international exchange rates.

"The most serious factor in the outlook for world trade continues to be the slow rate of expected recovery of the developed nations and the crippling oil-induced deficits which continue to be carried by non-oil producing countries.

"The most optimistic situation outlined by the World Bank (on the assumption that the real price of oil will not increase in the period up to 1985) is of no more than a 1% gross national product growth for the industrialised countries and a substantially lower growth for the non-oil devloping countries.

"Under these circumstances it may be expected that world trade will virtually stagnate until the middle of the current decade.

"Furthermore, most countries will be forced to introduce major adjustment policies primarily to correct balance of payments difficulties leading to increased demands for protectionism."

CSO: 4700/184-E

INTERNATIONAL CARTEL AGAINST SA IS EXPOSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Martin Welz: "Escom Caught In Tender Trap"]

[Text] **COLLUSION between international manufacturers could have cost Escom and the South African taxpayer hundreds of millions of rands in the past 20 years.**

A Sunday Times investigation has revealed that South Africa was a major target of a secret cartel of manufacturers of electrical equipment, which it is estimated pushed up tender prices by between 15 and 25 percent.

In the past two decades all Escom contracts for water and steam turbines and generators — worth thousands of millions of rands — for new power stations have been awarded to cartel members.

Escom plans to spend R11 000-million on expansion this decade. Nearly a third of that will be spent on overseas contracts for electrical equipment.

A report by a United States congressional committee, based on hundreds of secret documents, and published last year, revealed that a score of major German, Swiss, French and British electrical giants have secretly been operating a tightly regulated international cartel for the past 30 years to "rig" tenders in developing and non-producing countries.

Ten years ago several major Japanese companies were also persuaded to join the cartel.

Using secret codes and a seemingly innocuous front organisation in Switzerland, the International Electrical Association, cartel members concluded agreements aimed firstly at destroying smaller manufacturers in developing countries and then at artificially raising the profits of cartel members on export projects by between 16 and 62 percent, depending on the target country.

The cartel organisation also ensured that these lucrative contracts were "fairly" distributed among its members.

European members of the cartel, according to a 1980 membership list, included the German companies Siemens, AEG and MAN, the Swedish Asea, the Swiss giant Brown-Boveri, the British General Electric and the French companies Alsthom and CEM.

Consortium

Japanese members include Toshiba Electric, Mitsubishi and Hitachi.

Only a week ago Escom announced the award of a R380-million generator and turbine contract for Matimba, the latest of five similar new power stations to be completed by 1984. Successful tenderer was "a German-French consortium" ... MAN-Alsthom. And last week Siemens subsidiary Kraftwerk Union announced that it, too, had been awarded a R360-million Escom tender.

Major suppliers of transformers to Escom are Asea and British General Electric, both cartel members.

This week when the Sunday Times asked for comment on the American findings, a spokesman for Siemens in Munich — founder member of the cartel — would at first only confirm that an "export cartel" had existed "before the war".

"Times have changed, the world has changed and there was no possibility to make such agreements after the war," the spokesman said. "It is impossible on account of competition worldwide."

Legal

When pressed he finally admitted that Siemens is still a member of an "export" cartel. But, he said, it was quite legal.

A senior Siemens official was a signatory to a cartel agreement for producers of turbines and generators signed on June 24, 1970 and updated on January 1, 1973. The agreement is included among the documents uncovered by the American investigation.

Cartel documents dealt with in the American report include agreements still current in 1978. All of them extend to South Africa.

This week Escom claimed that it had never heard of the cartel.

"If it exists, it can't be very effective. In our experience the unsuccessful tenderers are very unhappy ... they wouldn't put up that performance if it weren't for real. Also for technical reasons we doubt whether cartel

agreements could have had any real influence on Escom's tender procedures," an Escom spokesman told the Sunday Times.

But an American development economist, Dr Richard Newfarmer of the Overseas Development Council in Washington and a University of Notre Dame professor, has calculated from cartel documents that collusion between cartel members has effectively pushed up prices by 16 percent to 40 percent.

In terms of various secret cartel agreements it is frequently arranged in advance what tender prices are to be, who is to be put in the most favourable position to win the tender and how the loser members of the cartel are to be compensated for going to the trouble of putting in a "fake" tender.

In communications from cartel headquarters in Lausanne, cartel members are referred to by code numbers and letters.

Among the hundreds of documents obtained by American investigators into the International Electrical Association is a letter dated November 12, 1974 from the then Secretary-General of the IEA, Mr J R Hughes. Headed "Advice of Order: Special Arrangement" it states that "Reference A 9396 has resulted in an order. Successful tenderer: 18. Description of plant ordered: three 600 megawatt turbines with condensing and feed heating plant."

Copies of the letter were sent to "3, 4, 9, 11, 16, 18, C, D".

With the assistance of Dr Newfarmer and other sources the Sunday Times was able to break the code and discover that the letter refers to an Escom tender.

"Reference A" refers to a "product section" of the cartel consisting of those members that manufacture steam turbines and generators. 9396 was the code number allocated to the contract for the Matla power station in South Africa. The contract was awarded to MAN, member no 18.

Other cartel members who were somehow involved in a "special arrangement" concerning the tender, received copies of the notification. They included Brown-Boveri (no 3), Kraftwerk Union (a Siemens subsidiary, code number 9), CEM (no 16), Toshiba (code C) and Mitsubishi (code D).

"Special arrangement" meant simply that the tender had not been arranged in terms of standard existing agreements between the cartel members, but by special agreement.

The Sunday Times has so far been able to decipher two further references to specific South African contracts in secret cartel documents.

Dues

In 1973 cartel headquarters in Lausanne sent an account to Toshiba in Japan demanding payment of cartel "dues" relating to two transactions described as E 5128 and E 5147.

Transaction 5147 was the tender for the hydro-electric plant at the Hendrik Verwoerd dam, while 5128 was for the hydro-electric plant at the Van der Kloof dam.

Escom accepted the tenders of Hitachi for the hydroturbines and of Toshiba for the generators.

Tenders for the latest Escom hydro-electric scheme — Drakensberg — have also gone to the Japanese cartel members.

In the case of transformers the cartel had been particularly successful, also in South Africa, Dr Newfarmer found.

Despite having to make a few "bargain basement" tenders in the mid 1980's — apparently by agreement to knock out non-member competitors — cartel members were able to win tenders for transformers in South Africa at prices nearly 20 percent higher than what they would have got without collusion between them.

A cartel report lists 11 South African tenders for transformers awarded to cartel members between May 1965 and December 1967.

In two cases the cartel put in only one tender, pushing up the price to 113 percent and 121 percent of their standard price. In the only case listed where the cartel members tendered according to standard cartel agreements, the price obtained was 117 percent of the standard price.

This list indicates that when the cartel was functioning, they were able to raise their price by as much as 50 percent.

In documents filed with Swiss registry officials the IEA blandly describes itself as a gatherer of information and statistics for members. Indeed, only if members are regularly and reliably informed of one another's activities, can they secretly arrange matters between them.

But, in addition, so as not to leave it to chance or the market, all product sections have extremely detailed and complex "Tendering and Contract Agreements". Copies of agreements still effective in 1976 are included in the documents obtained by the American congressional investigators.

Terms differ from agreement to agreement, but many include:

- the fixing of prices at regular meetings in so-called price handbooks
- inflation and escalation clauses are dealt with in terms of fixed multipliers, and no member may undercut these prices
- market share is fixed in terms of a predetermined table, and the Secretary General has to ensure that tenders are allocated accordingly
- terms for delivery, payment, and guarantees are fixed by standard section agreements, so that members cannot even compete on that level.

The members of Section E — producers of water driven generators — for instance have committed themselves to strict price "discipline". Tenders are allocated by agreement to ensure that each members gets a predetermined share.

The secretariat establishes who is entitled to the next tender and others are obliged to bid at least 7,5 percent higher.

Those concerns that do not get the tender are compensated for their fake tender — 2 percent of the contract price must go to a fund which is shared at the end of the year according to who got what, calculated by the Secretary General.

This week all attempts to trace a telephone number for the IEA in Lausanne were unsuccessful.

Spokesmen in South Africa for Brown-Boveri, Asea and MAN all denied knowledge of the cartel this week.

CSO: 4700/184-E

EDITOR BECOMES RIGHTWING TARGET

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

DR WIMPIE de Klerk, editor-in-chief of Die Transvaler, flagship of the Perskor newspaper fleet, has become a prime target of rightwing intrigue in the National Party and there are moves to curb his influence, according to informed sources.

The campaign to curb Dr de Klerk forms part of a much wider rightwing strategy which will swing into full force at the Transvaal congress early next month.

According to informed sources, the rightwingers have scored a significant gain in their moves against Dr de Klerk with the appointment of a new, highly conservative deputy chief editor, Mr Jan van Vreden, to guard their interests in the newspaper's top editorial echelons.

Mr van Vreden's position is a new one in the editorial line-up — there is already one deputy chief editor.

The first public signs of the broad rightwing campaign became clear this week in a series of tough resolutions that will confront the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at next month's Transvaal congress.

Mr Botha, whose cavalier treatment of the Transvaal congress in the past has earned him bitter enemies, faces a rough passage at the congress this year.

The rightwing is obviously out for revenge and could also make a run against one of the Prime Minister's close and important Transvaal allies, Mr Fanie Botha.

There is speculation that an attempt might be made to oust Mr Botha, the Minister of Manpower, from his position as vice-chairman of the party in the Transvaal.

He alienated the rightwing shortly after the election when he tackled the Transvaal leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, during a meeting of the Transvaal head committee.

He attacked Dr Treurnicht's controversial Marble Hall speech that had obliquely, but clearly, knocked Mr Botha's labour policies.

Dr Treurnicht won the encounter, forcing Mr Botha to back down at a specially convened subsequent meeting of the Transvaal head committee.

According to informed sources, Dr Treurnicht also figures in the moves against Dr de Klerk, whose editorship of Die Transvaler has long been a bone of contention among rightwingers.

Die Transvaler is traditionally the mouthpiece of the National Party in the Transvaal, but rightwingers have long complained that Dr de Klerk's editorial policy is not representative of the mainstream of Transvaal Nationalism.

Informed sources say there is enormous significance in the still-to-be-announced appointment of Mr Jan van Vreden as deputy chief editor at Die Transvaler.

Mr van Vreden, described as a highly conservative Nationalist, was news editor at the Pretoria-based Perskor newspaper, Hoofstad, when Dr Treurnicht was editor there.

They formed a close association which has been maintained ever since, sources say.

Mr van Vreden was promoted from Hoofstad to editor of Perskor's Noord-Transvaler, a Pietersburg newspaper, after Dr Treurnicht's departure from the Press world into politics.

On Monday, it was announced within Perskor that he was to be appointed a deputy chief editor of Die Transvaler — but so far the appointment has not been publicly announced.

However, rightwingers, including Dr Treurnicht, were apparently aware of the move some time before even its internal announcement.

According to informed sources, Dr Treurnicht last week told a media confidante in Cape Town of Mr van Vreden's impending move to the Johannesburg-based daily and said the idea was that Die Transvaler would at last have a conservative within its top editorial structure.

Dr Treurnicht said yesterday he held no positions in Perskor and had nothing to do with Mr van Vreden's appointment. He con-

firmed he had heard about it, but did not recall making any comments about it.

He said anyone who tried to make sinister deductions about the appointment was "plucking them from the air".

Dr de Klerk writes a weekly political column and generally tends to act as a pathfinder for the verligte movement.

His views are anathema to the right wing and his position at Perskor has been uncomfortable for some time because his political convictions are not shared by the bulk of the giant organisation's top personnel and directors.

The Perskor conglomerate's directors include such prominent Transvaal rightwingers as Mr Marius Joosta, the chairman, Mr M C Botha, the former Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Jack Steyl, the former Transvaal secretary of the National Party, and Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, the former Administrator who defied the Prime Minister's injunction that politicians relinquish their newspaper connections.

Dr de Klerk was out of Johannesburg this weekend and could not be reached for comment.

CSO: 4700/184-E

COUNTRY MAY LOSE HEAVILY ON MAIZE EXPORTS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Oct 81 p 18

[Article by Ken Slade]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa stands to lose out on a potential annual R1 000-million maize export market because the State is forcing maize farmers to subsidise domestic products.

This is the view of the chief executive of the National Maize Producers' Organisation, Dr Pieter Gouws.

Dr Gouws said this week that should local maize farmers continue to increase production at current rates, an average maize harvest of 16-million tons in 10 years' time would be commonplace.

"The normal domestic consumption of the crop grows slowly and at present stands at only six million tons a year.

"Profitable markets will have to be found for the expected bumper harvests, and the maize producers will have to turn increasingly to foreign markets to sell their produce."

But Dr Gouws was not sure such harvests could be exported profitably under present circumstances.

"There are insufficient export facilities and high domestic rail costs. Maize is being exported through Durban, East London and even Cape Town.

"Farmers are paying extremely high rail fares for their produce and it seems stupid to me that we have to use these ports, which are so far, when Richards Bay could be used as a maize export port."

Dr Gouws said that during 1966, maize producers called on the Government and rail authorities for permission to use Richards Bay as a maize export harbour.

"Since then a total of 17 meetings on the same issue have been held, and all we hear is that they are still investigating the matter."

He also appealed to the State to stop using the agriculture industry, especially maize farmers, to subsidize domestic industries.

"A good example of this is that we are forced to purchase locally manufactured bags for our produce, even though we can buy the same product cheaper from overseas."

CSO: 4700/184-E

POLYETHYLENE PRICE RISE NOTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Oct 81 p 11

[Text]

THE price of low density polyethylene (LDPE) has risen by R190 a ton — about 14,5% on the old price, causing protests from converters and end users.

This could add almost R2-million to the annual costs of one the major users of LDPE — Barlows subsidiary Nampak.

Both AECI — sole supplier of LDPE — and Sasol — sole suppliers of ethylene — hope prices will ease relatively next year.

In a telex message to its customers, AECI said the increase was necessary because of a large and unforeseen increase in the price of ethylene from Sasol.

This increase took account of price increases in ethylene over the past six months for which AECI had not bargained, and "hopefully" any further increases in the price until the end of 1982.

AECI hopes not to have to increase the price again next year, although it does not guarantee this.

The high ethylene price from Sasol is caused by different methods of production at Sasol 1 and Sasol 2.

Sasol 1 produces most of the ethylene and its feedstock is naphtha. Its price is related to the international price of naphtha and its availability.

The feedstock used at Sasol 2 for the cheaper ethylene product is coal, and the price is related to the North-West European coal price.

Sasol 1's ethylene price is between R150 and R200 a ton more than Sasol 2's.

World ethylene prices have risen and one of the main factors has been the exchange rate. Naphtha is bought in dollars and the North-West European price is quoted in marks.

Sasol hopes to produce most of its ethylene at Sasol 2 from next year with a corresponding drop in production from Sasol 1.

AECI's plastics division manager, Mr Mike Sanders, said the pricing policy for low density polyethylene was always fully discussed with plastic converters.

Drops in the ethylene price, or profits made in importing cheaper US or European LDPE, were pooled and used to offset any shortfall in estimates of ethylene costs.

CSO: 4700/184-E

BRIEFS

RIGHTWINGERS VS. NATS--The "Action Save White South Africa" (ASWSA) and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), who will be sharing a platform in Windhoek later this month may form a united front on other issues--including this week's Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) report on education. This was the view of the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, in an interview this week after the announcement that Dr Connie Mulder, leader of the National Conservative Party, would be joining Mr Marais in a protest against South West African independence. ASWSA said this week that it was sending Dr Mulder and the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre'blanche, to SWA to launch a campaign to "redeem the cause of whites in South West Africa". Mr Marais said that Dr Mulder's appearance on the HNP platform on October 27 followed a call he (Mr Marais) had made at the recent HNP congress in Pretoria. "I said the only was we were approachable was in the case of specific issues where we would join forces with other rightwing groups to oppose the Government." [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Oct 81 p 6]

EVANDER SUBSTATION BOMBED--The town clerk of Evander Mr S J van Onselen regards the explosion at the town's main substation as sabotage although police are still investigating. The R60 000 transformer, one of five, blew up at 8,45 pm on Wednesday and threw the whole town into darkness for one and half hours. Although the council has a spare transformer the switch-over took time as security police were flown into the area from Middelburg to start their investigations. Mr Van Onselen has estimated damage to the transformer between R16 000 and R18 000. He could not say how long it would take to repair because of delivery problems. Yesterday experts from Pretoria and Security Police from Middelburg visited the sub-station and continued with their investigations. The town clerk said Evander had been considering tighter security around their key points but had not yet reached a satisfactory method. "We have had countless reports from civil defence but have not yet come up with the most effective method." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 81 p 2]

SHARP POPULATION RISE--Pretoria will be a one-million people city by the year 2000. Population estimates released by the Prime Minister's office today give the 2000 population for Pretoria as 1 119 900--a 56 percent increase on the 1978 statistics. In the 30 years from 1970 the Pretoria population would have doubled almost, with the largest percentage increases in the coloured and Indian communities. According to greater Pretoria draft guide plan the white population growth in the Pretoria area during the past 30 years had been considerably higher than in most other urban areas in South Africa. The black population figure for the same period is low

because the large black settlements all fall outside the Pretoria plan area. Within Pretoria the greatest increases are expected in the eastern and south-eastern residential area, with an exceptional growth in the Wonderboom area. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Oct 81 p 5]

KRUGER SALES UP--Krugerrand sales from January to September this year had reached a total of 2 463 902 ounces, which represented a significant improvement over 1980 when this level of sales was only achieved in mid-November, an International Gold Corporation statement said yesterday. The statement said that with expectations of strong sales during the fourth quarter as the busy Christmas buying period approaches, a successful year for the Krugerrand was anticipated. "Sales during the traditionally slow month of September reached 215 799 ounces, compared with the 264 107 ounces sold in September 1980. "However, the latter figure was inflated by the launch at that time of the half, quarter and tenth-ounce Krugerrands. "Sales of the smaller denominations have now exceeded 2,7 million units since their introduction, clearly illustrating that they have amply fulfilled their primary objective of broadening the base of the market by attracting new gold-coin buyers throughout the world. "This perference indicates that all denominations of the world's premier bullion coin have now achieved a high degree of consumer acceptance," it added. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 81 p 3]

DISTRICT SIX STAYS WHITE--Pageview in Johannesburg and the major part of District Six in Cape Town are likely to remain White group areas, according to informed sources. The Cabinet apparently took a final decision over both these controversial areas at its weekly meeting yesterday. However, the office of the Minister of Community Development said a statement on the Government's decision would only be released at the weekend. The Citizen understands that recommendations before the Government ruled Pageview out as an Indian group area apparently because it was not possible to link it with an existing Indian group area. Pageview is a relatively small area and will only suit the housing needs of a very limited number of Indian families, even if it were declared a flat area. The Government has apparently decided to grant an additional group area for Indians near Johannesburg. It is not yet clear where this will be. The President's Council has recommended that part of District Six in Cape Town be returned to the Coloured community. It is now expected that a relatively small portion on the northern side of the presently vacant District Six is likely to be returned to the Coloureds. The major part, much of which has already been sold to White businessmen, will be considered a White group area, which it was declared some time ago. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 81 pp 1, 2]

ATLAS AVIATION COURSE--Atlas Aircraft Corporation of South Africa is to provide training for first year apprentice members of the Association of Aviation Maintenance Organisations in Southern Africa from next year. The president of Amosa, Mr S du Plessis, welcomed the agreement signed at Lanseria Airport yesterday. He said apprentices could now receive formal training in basic skills and general knowledge. The agreement meant that the standards of aircraft maintenance would improve still further. The first course will start on January 11, 1982, and will last for 33 weeks. The minimum requirement is Standard X, but Standard VIII will also be acceptable, provided good marks have been obtained in scientific subjects. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Oct 81 p 5]

UNIFIED EXCHANGE RATE--South Africa still intends to move toward a unified exchange rate for the rand and to continue to relax exchange controls, South African Finance Minister, Owen Horwood told analysts here. At present, South Africa has two convertible currencies, the commercial rand and the financial rand, the latter trading at a discount to the commercial rand. Senator Horwood said: "We have been trying to depart from a two-tier exchange rate in an orderly way." He did not give any timetable for the move, but said the most opportune time to move to a unified exchange rate would be when the financial rand's discount narrowed significantly. He also told analysts he believed that in the last months of this year and in the first few months of next year, gold prices would move higher. He cited an increase in industrial demand for gold and the prospect of lower US interest rates to support his view. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Oct 81 p 22]

URBAN BLACKS VERSUS HOMELANDS--Rejection of the Government's homelands policy is particularly strong among urban Blacks and it would be wrong to link them to homelands, according to Professor Deon Geldenhuys of Rand Afrikaans University. In a report on the homelands, Prof Geldenhuys also noted there was no clear official formula to accomodate homelands opposed to independence. "The South African Government has not yet formally and explicitly accepted that at least some of the remaining self-governing homelands would not accept independence. "Consequently, no clear official formula has yet emerged for accommodating them politically as integral parts of the South African state" he says. Prof Geldenhuys said the homelands' economic record, together with urban Blacks' lack of identification with the homelands, were among the major causes of the "failure to reverse the stream of Black migration from the homelands to "White South Africa. "The Government has patently failed to enlist general Black Acceptance of the homelands as an ultimate channel for Black political participation" he said. "Rejection of the homelands policy is particularly strong among urban Blacks. Given their lack of identification with the homelands, it is simply absurd to link Urban blacks politically with the homelands". [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Oct 81 p 10]

POLICE DETAIN TWO STUDENTS--Police have confirmed that two students at Witwatersrand University, Mr Keith Coleman (21) and Mr Clive van Heerden (23), were detained by Security Police at the weekend. They were detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act in terms of which they may be detained for 14 days. It is reported that police raided the flat in Yeoville, Johannesburg, shared by the two men at 4.00 am on Saturday. They detained Mr Van Heerden, but Mr Coleman was not in and a message was left asking him to report to John Vorster Square. He was detained when he reported there at 2.00 pm on Sunday. Mr Van Heerden's brother, Mr Auret van Heerden (25), a former Nusas president, is being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. Colonel Hennie Muller, head of the Security Police on the Witwatersrand, confirmed yesterday that Miss Hanchen Koornhof was now being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. Miss Koornhof (26), an English teacher at a Benoni high school, was detained by Security Police on October 12 under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. Mr Cedric de Beer, with whom she shared a Mayfai flat, is also being detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 81 p 3]

RUSTENBERG BASE METAL REFINERY--Matthey Rustenburg Refiners' new base metal refinery is being opened by the chairman of Johnson Matthey of the United Kingdom, Lord Robens. Situated at Rustenburg, the R78-million plant will have an annual capacity of 19 000t nickel, 11 000t copper, 2 500t cobalt sulphate crystals to the highest

commercial qualities with considerable saving in operating costs. Matthey Rustenburg Refiners (MRR) was formed in 1972 by Johnson Matthey and Rustenburg Platinum Mines as a jointly-owned company to process mine concentrates and to recycle precious metal residues. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 81 p 23]

BOTHA FIGHTS PRESSURE--The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in Pretoria at the weekend he would not be pressurised by either the Left or Right into implementing change. Addressing the annual dinner of the Constantia Club, he said people were debating over change and development. Some did not want change and others said it was all he wanted. It was not in his character to be pressurised and he would choose his own time to implement change, Mr Botha said. He said where there was a need for change, however, it was part of life and peoples' character to change. Everything changed and that which did not, died. But change must not threaten stability and an orderly existence, because if it did, it was not change but retrogression. Mr Botha appealed for discipline in national life and thought. He mentioned an "uphill struggle" awaiting South Africa in the next year, but did not elaborate. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 81 p 10]

SENIOR OFFICERS PROMOTED--The Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, announced in Pretoria yesterday the promotion of three senior officers. Brigadier Hercules Dawid Viljoen has been promoted to major-general and appointed Inspector General of the SADF from December 1. Brigadier Frans Engelbertus Clase van den Berg becomes major-general, and General Officer Commanding Northern Transvaal Command from January 1. Brigadier Hercules Gerhardus du Plessis also becomes major-general, and Chief of Air Staff Logistics from January 1. Brig Viljoen had for the past year been project leader of the programme to rationalise the organisation of the SADF in line with the Government's decision to make the Public Service more effective. Brig Van den Berg, Officer Commanding, Army Combat School, succeeds Major-general PM Hanekom who had been transferred to the staff of the Chief of the SADF. Brig Du Plessis, SAAF Director of Electrotechnical Engineering, succeeds Major-General D J van Niekerk who had been appointed Chief Director, Logistical Support on the staff of the Chief of the SADF. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 81 p 7]

COAL FOR BAVARIA--Bayerwerk Ag, the State-controlled power utility in West Germany's biggest Federal state, Bavaria, plans to start talks in early 1982 on buying coal from South Africa, Bavarian economics Minister Anton Jaumann said yesterday. Speaking to reporters in Munich after a visit to South Africa, Jaumann said Bavaria was highly interested in South African coal, as the price was much lower than that from Germany's own coalfields in the Ruhr district. He noted that South Africa's current annual export quotas of 27-million tons had not been used up fully and Pretoria had decided to boost exports to 80-million tons yearly in the next few years. Jaumann said the South African Government had made it clear that it was willing to conclude long-term contracts to supply coal if "reliable" partners were found. South Africa's interest in selling the fuel was just as great as Bavaria's willingness to buy it, he added. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 81 p 20]

IMMIGRATION GAIN--There was a net increase of immigrants during July, 1981, of 2 628 people. The number of visitors from other countries who arrived in South Africa totalled 52 117. Of this, 36 306 came on holiday or were in transit; 12 902 were here for business reasons; and 2 909 for study. During the same month the

number of South Africans who departed on visits to other countries totalled 63 227. Of these 50 903 went on holiday, 11 704 on business and 620 left to study. The number of immigrants totalled 3 479 including 692 people who arrived as visitors at one time or another and have since become approved immigrants. The number of emigrants totalled 851. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 81 p 12]

INCREASED ANTI-SWAPO ACTION--Security forces have intensified their activities against Swapo in Ovambo, the northernmost region of SWA/Namibia, in the wake of the recent military successes against the guerillas and MPLA forces in southern Angola. A SWA Territory Force spokesman disclosed at the weekend that 58 armed guerillas had been killed in Ovambo this month. The spokesman also said that during Operation Protea in late August two senior members of Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, had been killed. They were the acting commander of Plan, whose operational name was "Pongo," and the chief political commissar of Swapo, who remains unidentified. "Security force actions against Swapo in the past few months (including operations Protea and Carnation) have had a favourable influence on the security situation," the spokesman said. "The Swapo terrorists' ability to operate from southern Angola has been cut short and the local population has adopted a more positive attitude towards the security forces." The intensity of Swapo's guerilla offensive had declined since April. Operation Carnation, designed to create a "buffer zone" north of the territory, and Operation Protea, which knocked out Swapo-Fapla bases in southern Angola, had contributed to the decline. "Contacts, landmines and sabotage have declined sharply, but hard intimidation by Swapo of the local population has increased," the spokesman said. Security forces were concentrating their efforts on neutralising this. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Oct 81 p 11]

SWAPO LEADERS CAPTURED--Security forces in the operational area have killed 58 Swapo insurgents since the start of the month and captured two top leaders. They are: the acting commander of Swapo's military wing, Jason Mehale, with the operational name of "Pondo", and the chief political commissar, Helao Camilho, with the code name of "Nafidi". "Swapo activity has shown a marked decline since Operation Protea and Operation Carnation," a Defence Force spokesman said in Windhoek yesterday. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Oct 81 p 6]

INCREASED IRON EXPORT ASSISTANCE--Iscor is increasing by 30% the rate of assistance payable to exporters under its steel export promotion scheme for all export shipments undertaken on or after October 1. Iscor's new largesse is seen as yet another move to aid the local steel product manufacturers in their export drive. "Our steel products mark-up is very low, profits are marginal and we labour under the disadvantage of having to compete at exceptionally low prices internationally," says Hymie Flekser, managing director of L Flekser Steel, which exports primarily structural sections to the US, Africa and Indian Ocean islands. "Any aid and incentives from Iscor will only help us get our products to the market at lower and therefore more competitive prices," says Mr Flekser, whose group steel merchandising arm was sold for R6-million last month to Macsteel. "The new incentives will help especially those manufacturers whose steel content in products is very high," explains Eric Samson, chairman of Macsteel, the country's largest privately owned steel merchant, whose turnover reached R250-million this year. Iscor's current rate of assistance of 12,5% for steel products and 4% for tinplate products will now be increased to 16,25% and 5,2% respectively. "Provided the qualifying

percentage added value is attained," explains Iscor, "maximum assistance paid for exporting steel products will increase from R100 to R130 a ton of net steel content. "This will be paid when the average net FOB price a ton of exports per consignment exceeds R800. "For fabricated tinplate products, the maximum abount of assistance will be increased from R20 to R26 a ton of net steel content, and will be payable when the average net FOB price a ton of exports per consignment exceeds R500. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 18 Oct 81 p 3]

OPEN BUSINESS AREAS--Assocom is to ask the Government to open White business districts to all races immediately and to phase in the opening of other business areas. Delegates at the 79th Association of Chamber of Commerce conference in Durban also decided today to ask the Government to repeal existing legislation which prohibits the use of Black, Coloured and Asian managers in White-owned businesses in White urban areas. Durban businessman Mr Alec Rogoff today suggested the Government had adopted "stalling tactics" over the phasing out of job reservation. Mr Rogoff said job reservation had been removed in theory, yet businessman could be prosecuted if they appointed Black, Coloured or Indian managers in White areas. The recent South African rugby team in New Zealand had Coloured people in its management, he said. "How can we explain to our staff that their training and advancement is being held back because of their colour?" Mr Rogoff said industries were allowed to appoint Black managers and it was, therefore, discriminatory that retail business should not be allowed to do so. It was difficult to escape the conclusion that the Government while accepting the principle of removing these restrictions, was employing stalling tactics. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 81 p 10]

PHOSPHATE ROCK EXPORT--The Phosphate Development Corporation, Foskor, had entered the export market for phosphate rock with a product of high quality, the managing director of the group, Mr T G J Pistorius said in Phalaborwa today. Pilot consignments have been made through the new minerals loading terminal at Richards Bay. A mobile crusher, claimed to be the biggest in the world, and commissioned in Phalaborwa last week, boosted Foskor's capacity to more than 3.5-million tons of phosphate rock. Mr Pistorius said that Foskor is planning to be a permanent exporter and the possibility of expanding to export about 4-million tons a year, is being investigated. Foskor's ore body at Phalaborwa was low-grade but the corporation was producing the best-quality phosphate rock. On the international market, the quality of phosphate rock is measured in BPL units. The largest part of world production ranges from 66 to 77 BPL. Foskor normally produces a product with a BPL of 80 but has managed to increase this to 86 BPL, Mr Pistorius said. Only about 4-million tons of similar quality is at present available on the world export market. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Oct 81 p 23]

CSO: 4700/175-E

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT BUOYS BINGA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Oct 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] WHEN the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, stood in front of more than 3 000 people on a sandy football field and under the blazing sun in Binga his message was simple, reassuring and to the point:

"We are coming to Binga to see how you are living. We are visiting you as your Government which you elected. Although my party won the elections we are united with ZAPU in the Government.

"We are a government of national unity. Your grievances are of concern to us all regardless of tribal, racial or political affiliations. The well-being of the people of Binga is of as much concern to us as the people in other areas."

The Prime Minister's plane arrived shortly after 10 am and people had gathered at the football field to see him.

But it was not until the afternoon that the Prime Minister emerged from a meeting with district council officials and went to the field to address them. They were still waiting patiently.

Mr Mugabe's message on unity of the political parties may not have been of as much importance to the Binga people as the need to provide their immediate needs. In the words of one villager, what people wanted to know was what the Government was going to do for them in terms of better roads, hospitals, schools and more land.

It was perhaps for this reason that people cheered and clapped hands much more enthusiastically when he said: "We have sat down with your council and have listened to your grievances. It is our concern to improve the living conditions of the people of Binga."

The Binga District Council chairman, Mr Francis Munkombe, said the Prime Minister "listened very eagerly to our problems". One of the grievances of the people of Binga was that the fisheries were still closed to the peasants.

The district education officer, Mr Everest Mtombeni, said he asked for extra secondary schools in the area.

"I recommended to the Prime Minister for 16 primary schools and at least four secondary schools to be opened by next year," he said, noting that there was one secondary school in the district.

The appeal for more land figured prominently wherever the Prime Minister stopped to talk to the district council officials.

According to one council official, land, or lack of it, was still a burning issue. It was at Jambezi that Mr Mugabe appealed to the people to fill resettlement forms. The Prime Minister noted that some people had refused to give their names because they were afraid if they did they would "be taken to some other far away place".

"I assure you we will not put you where you don't want. We will agree where you can stay." The delay in resettling people was being caused by the need to carefully plan in terms of availability of water and where roads and buildings could be put up, he said.

The district council chairman for Wankie, Mr M. Chiyasa, appealed for land, more schools, proper roads and women's training centres in the areas.

"Educational facilities here are inadequate. You are lucky to have visited the Sacred Heart School. Elsewhere we have no schools, they are in ruins. We are also appealing for hospitals," he said.

One council official said he hoped the visit by the Prime Minister would not be the last. "We want to see more Government officials here," he said

This view was echoed by the Prime Minister when he addressed the rally at Sacred Heart. His visit was a prelude to more visits by Government ministers, he said.

Mr Mugabe reiterated his position that people had a right to demand essential services from the Government. The time for begging was over. This was a people's government and whenever they had a complaint they had access right up to the office of the Prime Minister, he said.

In Victoria Falls Mr Mugabe was confronted with problems somewhat different from those of

Binga and Jambezi.

In the words of the chairman of the Victoria Falls Town Council, Mr A. G. Ndlovu, progress was difficult because of lingering colonial attitudes.

"Some employers are still following colonial attitudes and this creates division," Mr Ndlovu said.

After the Prime Minister spoke, a number of people carrying banners paraded in front of him. Some of them read: Forward With One-Party State; There Is No Power In The Workers' Committee.

One banner, which seemed to underline Mr Ndlovu's speech expressed lack of confidence in the member-in-charge of the police in the town, the general manager of A-Zambezi Motel and the secretary of the town council.

At Victoria Falls, Kamativi and Wankie, the Prime Minister, while expressing his opposition to strikes did not hesitate to condemn companies for discriminatory practices. In two cases the Prime Minister said an investigation would be launched into the allegations of discrimination.

A key aspect of the complaints from people in the mining areas was poor or inadequate housing.

Mr Mugabe, noting that the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, could not go into mining premises as they were private property, said the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, would be given the responsibility of examining the housing conditions.

The chairmen of the workers' committees in Wankie and Kamativi, Mr Mtoliki Sibanda and Mr Simon Ncube, both welcomed the Prime Minister's visit as they felt this gave them an opportunity to air their grievances.

Although they did not get the chance to enter into a full discussion with Mr Mugabe they did welcome the suggestion that they should put their ideas on paper for further study.

In a stadium just behind a beerhall that was closed by Dr Zvobgo, the Prime Minister faced a number of questions from the people of Plumtree district.

What was the Government going to do with the elephants that had menaced their crops? How soon would the Government build more schools, more hospitals, provide water facilities, provide more land for grazing? Above all, what was the Government going to do about the commercial farmers, mostly white, who impounded cattle that strayed on to their farms?

Mr Mugabe replied that people must co-operate with their elected district councillors, must avoid letting their cattle stray on to commercial farms and must fill resettlement forms.

To a number of people the Prime Minister's visit was greeted with some relief. One council official said the presence of the Prime Minister somehow gave people hope that their grievances would be listened to at the highest level.

Mr Mugabe's tour could, in the words of one observer in Plumtree, be described as successful because it gave him the opportunity to see for himself developmental problems in remote areas. It also gave the people, many of whom had never seen him before, a chance to meet, chat and shake hands with the leader of the Government.

The Lighter Side of Mugabe's Tour

THE Prime Minister's meet-the-people tour had its humorous moments. Undoubtedly this aspect of the tour served to portray Mr Mugabe as just another human being rather than a stone-cold boss who sat in an inaccessible ivory tower in Salisbury.

In Binga, after people had been waiting in the sun for some time, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, had the unenviable task of keeping them in good humour.

Mr Munangagwa, who speaks at least five languages, kept on changing from one language to another. But when he switched to Bemba, a language spoken in Zambia's Copperbelt Province, his audience looked at him with surprise. Noting the mood, he mumbled, "sorry, wrong language", before switching to Tonga amidst roars of laughter.

After a choir had sung, Mr Munangagwa asked: "Did they sing well?" The crowds roared "Yes". He thought for a moment and later said: "No, they did not sing well." This created surprised looks, even from the Prime Minister.

Then he said: "You see, I am the one who invited them to sing, so I am the one who did well, not them." There was spontaneous laughter.

At another rally the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, who was introducing the ministers, said of Mr Munangagwa: "This man travels by day and by night. He is a spook. What he does and where he goes I really don't know," he said, doing an old Chubby Checker twist on the sand to the delight of the audience.

At Jambezi, when Mr Mugabe stood up to speak, people said: "We don't understand Shona." Then he said: "IsiShona kalisizwi? Manje mina isiNdebele ngiyakiliza." An interpreter was found and the Prime Minister continued to speak in Shona.

But after he had spoken and before the interpreter could speak the crowd exploded into applause.

At Kamativi the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, after he had been introduced by Mr Hove, stood up and said: "Forward with unity." The crowds roared "forward". But when he shouted: "Forward with taxes", the crowd replied "forward" after some hesitation and in very restrained voices.

Mr Mugabe's speeches sometimes created a light-hearted atmosphere. For example, at one time he was emphasising that the Zimbabwe Government was concerned with the welfare of all Zimbabweans, regardless of their political affiliation.

"When we build a school Muzorewa's children will have access to it. When we build a hospital even Sithole's children will have access to it.

"When we build a road even Smith will be able to drive along it," he said amidst cheers and applause.

It was very typical to see the Prime Minister shake hands with a variety of people, share jokes and burst into laughter. On a number of occasions he actually went forward to the cheering crowds to shake hands with them.

CSO: 4700/188-E

MUGABE PROMISES TO PUNISH DISSIDENTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Oct 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] **THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday the Government will deal ruthlessly with dissidents.**

Addressing a rally at Pelendaba stadium in Gwanda, Mr Mugabe said the Government had built one national army. There was no longer any ZIPRA or ZANLA, but a national army made up of both former combatants and former Rhodesian forces.

He asked: "What do those people who do not want unity want?"

He warned dissidents: "I have got the hammers to knock off their heads. These dissidents should know that I am all out to crush them.

"If it means fist fighting, I know how to use my fists. If it is knobkerries, I also know how to use them. And if it comes to guns, I have too many of them.

"We now have one national army, one Government and one Prime Minister . . . not two," he said.

Mr Mugabe reiterated his call for unity and called on the people to work together with the Government.

He said the Government was going to build more schools in Gwanda, but asked the people to make the bricks and leave the Government to provide things like window frames and roofing.

The Government was aware of the people's problems, he said, and was doing everything it could to better the lives of the people.

"There must be a new lifestyle for the people of this country. The Government you elected does not select who to serve and who not to.

"No region is superior to any other region, and if you feel that such a thing is happening, you must report this to the Government."

Mr Mugabe said the Government would like all children to go to school irrespective of whether a child's parents belonged to ZAPU or ZANU or even to Bishop Muzorewa.

He promised workers that new wages should be published next month. The minimum wage was only a starting point and there was no reason why people should strike, because their wishes were also the Government's wishes, and the Government was aware of their problems.

CSO: 4700/188-E

PRIME MINISTER CALLS FOR RECONCILIATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Oct 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Reconciliation"]

[Text]

ON March 4 1980, following a massive victory in the elections held under the terms of the Lancaster House Agreement, the Prime Minister called for reconciliation between the opposing sides in the liberation war, which that agreement had ended. It was a gesture which took most of his enemies by surprise. And some of them, like the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Ian Smith, had even expressed fears that if Mr Mugabe won the elections, they would be locked up.

Again on April 17, on the eve of independence, he restated this theme in terms which could leave no doubt that the new Government was determined that this would remain a major cornerstone of its domestic policy.

And during his meet-the-people tour of Matabeleland north and south provinces which ends today, he has again said his Government would continue to pursue a policy of reconciliation. "The Government will not at all negate the sacred policy of reconciliation," he said.

Who are the enemies of the policy of reconciliation that the Prime Minister has to continue to preach about? Of course, not all people have accepted or embraced the policy of reconciliation. At the last elections, there were eight African political parties that brought about the present Government. Some of them, having lost badly have accepted and come to terms with the fact that the electorate doesn't need them. Then there are those like Mr Sithole who, even having failed to raise one seat in Parliament, still behave as if they have a political base in the country. Judging by the tone of his statement at the weekend, it can be argued that Mr Sithole still thinks there will be a second coming.

Of course, there are other people who have benefited more from the policy of reconciliation. Bishop Muzorewa and his counterpart, Ian Smith, know it very well that had it not been for this policy they would have long been in jail. Yet both continue to behave as if they were an alternative Government.

In our view those who try to confuse the people by wild criticism designed to undermine the Government and those that try to hold the country to ransom as in the case of nurses and teachers are enemies of reconciliation.

Without the policy of reconciliation, we would be fighting each other, ZANU (PF) and ZAPU would be at each other's throat, black and white would be endless enemies, smaller parties such as UANC and ZANU (Sithole) would have long been banned. And without this policy there would be no restoration of peace, integration of the three previously warring armies, no reconstruction of the war-damaged infrastructure, no resettlement and rehabilitation and, above all, no correction of the racial imbalance in the Civil Service.

CSO: 4700/188-E

MINISTER OF MINES DENIES GOVERNMENT TAKEOVER PLANS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Government does not intend to take over the Chamber of Mines, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said last night.

The Chamber of Mines belonged to the individual mining companies and represented the industry, he said.

The Government would, however, definitely use the chamber's expertise in marketing and training, said Mr Nyagumbo, answering questions on the television panel programme, The Nation.

He said the parastatal minerals marketing board was planned to bring about stability in the marketing of Zimbabwe's minerals by finding suitable buyers.

"We will not discriminate, but will be open to all potential buyers of our minerals," the minister said.

STOCKPILED

He compared the proposed situation with the existing one in which multinational companies had established their own external markets "which cannot be disclosed to the State".

"We have since discovered that they have stockpiled minerals outside this country, which I think is unacceptable to the Government."

Asked about criticism that the envisaged marketing board would result in the loss of specialised selling techniques established over many years, Mr Nyagumbo said it was not intended to do away with the expertise of the big companies, but to encourage them to co-operate with the new system.

"We will learn from them, but there will be no preference for any particular market. That is what we are saying," stated the minister.

SLUMP

Mr Nyagumbo pointed out that the country could expect a 10 percent drop in mineral production and marketing because of a slump in world prices and difficulties with transport.

He felt that in two or three months the railways would have recovered and, coupled with higher world copper prices, the position would improve.

Asked about the prospects of specialist training, Mr Nyagumbo said the Chamber of Mines school of mining in Bulawayo was currently training a number of geologists.

Twelve geologists and mining surveyors were training at the school and several others were being taught in "friendly countries" such as Romania and Yugoslavia.

The minister said that it was hoped within a year or so to provide a faculty of engineering and metallurgy at Salisbury university.

Mr Nyagumbo quashed a rumour that oil prospecting in the Chiredzi, Chipinga and Triangle districts was yielding positive results.

"That is not true. According to our geologists, our oldest rock formations indicate that there is no chance of finding any oil at all."

The minister said that in spite of the depressed state of the mining industry, he felt that large mining concerns would want to absorb workers being repatriated from South African mines.

The minister cited two mines which, he said, had made a tangible and meaningful effort to eradicate racial discrimination.

Rio Tinto's Empress nickel mine near Gatooma and How Mine, owned by Lonrho, south of Bulawayo, had upgraded black conditions so they had the same type of housing and shared the same sporting facilities.

Small miners, because of their difficult working conditions, had, in many instances, not made this sort of progress, said Mr Nyagumbo.

CSO: 4700/188-E

BRIEFS

PADIS IMPACT--A new era in development planning has opened for Africa, the director of the Pan African Documentation and Information System, Dr Julien Quirino-Lanhounmey, said in Salisbury on Friday. Closing the first intergovernmental meeting of African computer, documentation and information scientists he said the conference would help streamline the haphazard approach to handling and transferring information on the continent. "This meeting symbolises the opening of a new era in the field of information and documentation to meet the ever-growing challenges of development planning... and the increasing attention the African states are giving to planned development." The five days of discussion would help governments, through their technicians, acquire a clearer picture of the accomplishments and future of PADIS, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Oct 81 p 4]

CSO: 4700/188-E

END

JPRS 79491

20 November 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2526

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79491

20 November 1981

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No. 2526

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TREATY HERALDS NEW TRADE UNITY IN AFRICA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 81 p 6

[Text]

NAIROBI.

EIGHTEEN nations ranging from Ethiopia in the north to Lesotho in the south will soon take a major step towards the establishment of a Southern and East Africa Common Market encompassing more than 120 million people.

On December 21 in Lusaka heads of state of the 18 nations, which are as diverse politically as they are geographically, are to sign a treaty setting up a preferential trade area.

The draft treaty was finalised at a conference of ministers of finance, trade and economic planning in Addis Ababa this month.

The agreement provides for co-operation in the areas of industry, agriculture, transport and communications.

It will also remove customs barriers and facilitate transit trade.

The preferential trade area is being formed under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa.

Southern African nations included so far are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

As an indication of the success of moves made so far, diplomats point to the inclusion of Ethiopia and Somalia which have let economics override the political differences that boiled over into full-scale war in 1977/78.

VOLATILE

The third nation from the volatile Horn of Africa to be included is Djibouti.

The other countries involved are Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, the Seychelles, the Comoros, Mauritius and the Republic of Malagasy.

A spokesman for the 18 said in Addis Ababa he saw them eventually evolving into a regional common market.

"If we can accomplish that we will dramatically change for the better the living conditions of all our people."

The spokesman said the region's economic potential was enormous with vast supplies of base metals and other raw materials. Energy potential was provided by reserves of oil, coal and uranium and by hydro-electricity and unlimited solar energy.

The spokesman pointed out that the region was already a major supplier of products such as meat, skins, fish, coffee, tea, sugar, spices, vegetables, seeds and oils, cotton tobacco, timber, glassware and cloth.

"This treaty is full of promise."

The spokesman said Namibia would be welcome to join the group as soon as it became independent.

South Africa could not be included.

Western observers are highly optimistic about the treaty and say it may indirectly provide a solution to the dispute over who gets what out of the assets of the old East African Community of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, which fell apart in 1977 amid charges over each country's responsibility for debts.

CSO: 4700/233

U.S. ADMINISTRATION ATTACKED ON REPEAL OF CLARK AMENDMENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 p 12

[Article by H. Matos]

[Text] In bringing about repeal of the Clark Amendment, Ronald Reagan has once again proved his complicity with those who are considered enemies of Africa.

This maneuver is a continuation of the destabilization plans outlined by the U.S. administration to "bring down" the increasingly strong liberation movement in the south of the African continent. Incidentally, it is no surprise that the U.S. executive is taking this direction regarding the People's Republic of Angola, the secure rearguard of the revolutionary forces struggling against the odious system of apartheid in Namibia and South Africa.

Seeing the impossibility of fully implementing the project to create a "buffer zone" (which would take in Cunene, Kuando-Kubango and Huila Provinces), thanks to the fighting spirit of our young FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola], international imperialism, led by the United States, has decided to legalize its support to the betrayers of the Angolan people.

Reagan's wish, now fulfilled, is not a new one. During the electoral campaign that brought him to power in the United States, he promised the resurrection of the ghosts (here read Angolan puppets) under the protection of the Pretorian hoodlums. Once officially installed in the White House, Reagan began to pressure the U.S. Congress to repeal the famous "Clark Amendment," a goal recently achieved with the support of his Republican cohorts in the Senate.

As is known, the Clark Amendment was sponsored by U.S. Democratic Senator Dick Clark in 1976 to prohibit the United States from providing material and financial aid to counterrevolutionary groups that survived with Pretoria's help. During the administration of James Carter, who preceded Ronald Reagan in the presidency, all kinds of pressure were applied by U.S. congressmen, but the Democrats always stood up to these tactics.

The repeal of the Clark Amendment is an act hostile to all Africa. In this way, the United States seeks to maintain a climate of tension in the southern part of the African continent, where violence is stirring again as South Africa stubbornly resists a peaceful resolution of the Namibian problem.

With Reagan's accession to office, the anachronistic Pretoria regime went from partner to secure ally, according to Washington. The secret meeting last month in Zurich (Switzerland) between Chester Crocker and a racist South African delegation, led by Brand Fourie, and the readmission of the apartheid nation to the World Medical Association, thanks to the U.S. vote, are testimony to the intentions of the Reagan administration against independent Africa.

6362
CSO: 4742/39

SOUTH AFRICA SEEN COUNTING ON FLAGGING WORLD INTEREST

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Escalation of Savagery"]

[Text] We once predicted that the South African racists would attempt to take advantage of the "media fatigue" that overtakes wide segments of world opinion when a certain event drags on beyond the limits of active interest or immediate security concerns.

The strong international reaction severely condemning the South African aggression against the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola at first took the racists by surprise. Unable to respond to the criticism, the Pretorian authorities took refuge in guilty silence while their troops established themselves on Angolan territory, razing villages, destroying the people's economic and social goods and massacring peaceful settlements.

Then they used the pretext of the death and capture of some Soviet internationalists to launch a hysterical propaganda campaign, seeking to divert world attention from the basic issue: the illegality and brutality of the attack on and occupation of an independent African country by the odious apartheid regime.

This was followed by a feigned withdrawal from Angolan territory, which was simply the pullback of some units assigned to transport various vehicles and equipment vital to Angola's economic and social reconstruction into occupied Namibia, which demonstrates the Machiavellian and destabilizing intent of the South African racists and fascists.

On the international level, despite the demonstration of active solidarity--a little from every quarter of the globe--with the Angolan people, attention came to focus basically on the discussions of the Contact Group (United States, France, FRG, Great Britain and Canada) on the future of Namibia and the practical means to bring about implementation of UN Resolution 435/78.

In yet another of their frequent and shameless maneuvers, the South Africans made grand statements of principle, declaring themselves ready and willing to accept the standards already defined and internationally adopted for Namibia's rise to independence as quickly as possible and without upheaval.

The brutal and undeniable truth is once again visible to all. Disregarding their highflown declarations and once again scorning the sovereignty of nations and the

international community, the racists reoccupied the important highway links of Xangongo and Mongua; they are attempting to create false arguments to consolidate certain positions in other areas of Cunene and pursuing their action of death and destruction, expanding the occupied areas in southern Africa.

The use of armored vehicles and patrol cars, or helicopter-borne and cavalry troops (always with the protection of the racist air force); the increased violations of the air space over Mocamedes Province (Baia dos Tigres/Espinheira/Virei); greater air penetration well inside Huila Province (Mulondo); and, above all, the simultaneous concentration of mixed South African and Angolan puppet forces at Enana base, in illegally occupied Namibia; all these confirm predictions that the South African racists intend to Balkanize Angolan territory, to install their lackeys in an extensive strip that corresponds substantially to the "demilitarized zone" provided in UN Resolution 435/78.

Their intentions are obvious; to force the participation of the Angolan puppets as a "legitimate party" to the upcoming discussions on Namibian independence and to create a buffer zone which, in Pretoria's view, will make it difficult or even impossible for SWAPO to conduct liberation actions on Namibian territory.

Once again, the ignorance and insensitivity of the apartheid authorities will make it difficult for them to understand the reason for their continuing failures. The war in Namibia is not an exported war of the neighboring territories. It is a struggle with deep roots in Namibia itself, in the hearts of a people weary of the humiliation, despotism and barbarism of apartheid, of a people aspiring to a dignified and honorable admission into the world community of independent nations, in which South Africa continues to be a parish, the object of the disapproval and disgust of all men who love freedom, justice, peace and social progress.

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

6362
CSO: 4742/39

OFFICIAL REVIEWS CZECH ASSISTANCE, COOPERATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Oct 81 p 11

[Interview with Milos Vessel, Czechoslovak ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola, by J. Miranda, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic and party and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, yesterday began an official visit of friendship to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, where he will meet with President Gustav Husak and other high officials of the government and Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Meanwhile, Milos Vessel, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia to the People's Republic of Angola [RPA], granted an extensive interview to JORNAL DE ANGOLA, in which he reported on aspects of his country's social and economic development and the Angolan-Czechoslovak friendship and cooperation accords. Following is the text of the interview.

Question: What level of cooperation does Czechoslovakia maintain with the RPA? In which sector of the economy are most of the Czechoslovak cooperants working?

Answer: Czechoslovakia has a long-range cooperation program of technical assistance to Angola. Since the beginning of 1978, an average of 35 technicians/cooperants have been working in the paper and cellulose industry, in the CCPA enterprise of Alto Catumbela. In the energy sector, a group of Czechoslovak technicians has been working since 1979 on construction of the high-voltage line in Benguela Province.

In 1980, technical assistance was also increased in the health field. A team of 10 to 12 physicians and paramedics is working in Benguela Province.

Of equally great importance to the RPA was the participation of 12 veterinarians who were part of the CEMA group in the area of internationalist technical assistance in 1979 and 1980.

For the future, as provided in the Protocol of the Second Session of the Angolan-Czechoslovak Joint Commission, Czechoslovakia plans to increase the number of cooperants in the RPA. There will be another team of 18 physicians for the Waco-Kungo hospital, technicians for forest surveys and charcoal production and more cooperants in the energy field. We expect that in 1981/1982 there will be about 100 Czechoslovak cooperants in the RPA.

Question: Could you name some more salient aspects of the economic and trade relations between the RPA and Czechoslovakia?

Answer: Czechoslovakia's major export activity in the RPA has been based on large shipments of TATRA trucks, which have performed well, especially on difficult terrain. To improve the technical assistance services, in addition to a service station for these trucks, a new and modern technical assistance workshop will go into operation soon in Lobito.

Czechoslovakia is also one of the major suppliers of Zetor and Skoda tractors, for which we are providing broad technical assistance, and a group of our skilled mechanics is permanently stationed here.

The Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Enterprise is exporting mainly footwear, malt, powdered milk and school and office supplies.

However, we are not supplying enough mechanical and technical equipment, tools, instruments and medical equipment, in which Czechoslovakia has strong production potential and exports throughout the world.

The Czechoslovak machine industry is interested in investing in construction of several needed complexes in the RPA, such as breweries, clothing and shoe factories and fabric mills. In the energy field, in addition to supplying energy equipment, it would also like to build factories for production of materials needed for the development of the power industry.

Question: What are the basic aspects of trade relations between Czechoslovakia and other African countries?

Answer: The Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia currently has trade relations with over 100 developing countries. We have accords with 58 countries, but our basic trade is concentrated in a limited circle of countries. In Czechoslovakia's overall trade with developing countries, the developing African countries account for 26 percent of our exports. Of these African countries, exports are strongly concentrated in a few countries, such as Libya, Nigeria and Algeria. With the developing African countries as a whole, our trade is insignificant. Since these are small countries with low population density, they have a limited market and in many cases their economy is still strongly influenced by the former parent country. Recently the RPA joined the countries in which Czechoslvak exports have been concentrated and has broadened trade relations with us. Most of our exports consist of machinery and equipment (they account for 50 percent or more of our exports, for example, to Algeria, Morocco, Nigeria and Libya).

Czechoslovak imports from African countries oscillate considerably. Most of the imports are raw materials, such as iron ore, nonferrous metals, copper, asbestos, phosphate, fertilizer, cotton, rubber, leather and such agricultural products as coffee, cocoa beans, rice, lemons, etc. These products account for over 90 percent of the total value of our imports.

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CSO: 4742/39

REPORT ON DOS SANTOS VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Prague, 9 Oct (ANGOP)--A definition of the areas and terms of bilateral cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia is the main topic in the official talks that began yesterday afternoon in Prague between the party and government delegations of the two countries.

The talks are part of the official and friendship visit that comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, began today in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of that state's party and government. Its main purpose is the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries, peoples, governments, and parties for their multifaceted and mutual progress.

That progress is aspired to by both peoples, and its development will have to be based on mutually advantageous cooperation. The two countries, which have chosen the path of noncapitalist development, will certainly find several fields in which they will be able to cooperate for the progress of their peoples. Angola is a young country that still faces enormous internal difficulties. Because of that, it has every need to unite with the countries of the world and particularly those of the socialist community. In that context, Czechoslovakia, which is already in a stage of building advanced socialism, will be able to give Angola considerable help in taking suitable advantage of its economic potentialities so as to develop more rapidly.

The agreements on telecommunications and information, which were signed today between the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY (ANGOP), People's Television of Angola, and the corresponding organizations in Czechoslovakia, are more than adequate proof that the two countries are prepared to cooperate in several areas and may lead to positive results. The agreements signed in the field of journalism will represent a big step in the development of Angola's news services in the struggle to break the news monopoly held by the international agencies, which frequently distort the news from underdeveloped countries. The document provides for the exchange of programs and information and the training of Angolan cadres.

11798
CSO: 4742/40

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN CAHAMA RECONSTRUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Oct 81 p 9

[Article by Achille Lolo]

[Excerpts] Cahama, 1 Oct--We arrived back in the municipality of Cahama in the company of Maj Ary da Costa, Cunene provincial commissioner, and the commission that he organizes and heads. The reason for this working visit was the need to rebuild that municipality as soon as possible, since the inhabitants fleeing from southern Cunene Province are continuing to arrive in Cahama. As a result, the municipality must be transformed as quickly as possible into the first assistance center for the refugees, from where they will then be sent on to the special locations that are already in operation for the purpose in Huila Province.

Maj Ary da Costa had already visited the municipality of Cahama during his trip to Xangongo and Ondjiva. Following that visit, life in Cahama began to take shape in a properly organized direction. We noted that since we had last left that municipality on 10 September, some improvements had already taken place--for example, the electricity was working, the Ministry of Home Trade's warehouses and their respective stores were being supplied again, debris had been removed from the hospital and its sections that had not been totally destroyed had been reactivated, the gasoline station was operating, and there were regular supplies of foodstuffs from Lubango.

Provincial Commissioner Maj Ary da Costa said that "we must rebuild the town in the municipality of Cahama, even though we are at war and even though the South African racists are still on the other side of the town of Xangongo along the Cunene River, from where they are threatening us with new military operations."

Discussing the situation of the inhabitants, Maj Ary da Costa emphasized that "the municipality of Cahama used to have a good 10,740 inhabitants. But now, because of the bombings by the South African Air Force, which is continuing its reconnaissance flights, the people have abandoned their villages to take refuge in the forest, where they have built improvised huts. The result is that most of the inhabitants, after losing their livestock--which scattered in the forest during the bombings--are now afraid to return to their former homes even to collect a few necessary items--especially blankets and food. These people have suffered a very great psychological shock, a fact which--especially in the near future--is going to create many problems for us in the field of health, because this situation has considerably altered the life of the inhabitants and caused great social and hygienic damage. In addition,

we have refugees here from the areas south of the Cunene River (Xangongo, Cuamato, Catequero, Humbe, Kalueque, Chiulo, Chitado, and so on) who are coming to Cahama. Some stay here and build their huts, while others go on toward Lubango or Chileia. That is why we are going to expand the hospital, which was damaged, and then build another one so that the great mass of people scattered through the forest in the municipality of Cahama can have all the medical assistance they need--especially the children, who are the chief victims and who suffer the consequences of the racist invasion. And I want to emphasize that our children are now suffering very much."

Maj Ary da Costa continued: "My associates in the Cunene Provincial Commissariat are surveying the damage done by the racist air force's bombing raids, taking note of the buildings that were destroyed and, especially, establishing a timetable for reconstruction. In addition, here in Cahama we will put up new buildings to replace those that were totally destroyed so that life and work activities can be resumed as soon as possible. This applies especially to the commune's administrative structures, which must be made ready for insuring continuation of this reconstruction project."

Home Trade Operations

The activity of the Ministry of Home Trade's local structure has proved to be quite difficult. Until 10 days ago, it supplied the inhabitants through itinerant selling at the edge of the forest. Actually, that was an emergency measure begun immediately after the bombing on 23 August, when the town of Cahama was destroyed.

Herculano, the Ministry of Home Trade's provincial representative, told us: "But now we have decided that our structures should operate more rationally. To that end, we have already issued orders to fix up the Ministry of Home Trade's two stores in this town, which were partially damaged, and we have also put our warehouses in order so that once the conditions for a resumption of normal life in the town have been created, the people will find their stores already prepared to serve them.

"Actually, we are still engaged in itinerant selling, but that is an emergency solution caused by the war situation--a situation that is becoming more burdensome due to the lack of transportation and, often, the absence of our workers, who are afraid when the enemy planes make their morning reconnaissance flights and do not show up for work. The result is that supplying the inhabitants in the forest through itinerant sellers becomes quite complicated."

Herculano said: "The day before yesterday, for example, four South African planes made reconnaissance flights over the municipality of Cahama for nearly 25 minutes. That naturally frightened the inhabitants and our workers, who did not show up at their assigned spots to take supplies to the forest. Because when the foreigners show up in their airplanes, no one can guess whether they are here to reconnoiter or drop bombs. They have dropped so many bombs and the destruction is so widespread that when the people hear the sound of the planes, they stay in the shelters they have in the forest. But we want to start our structures operating permanently in the town of Cahama, and so we will do so, because the people are in special need of blankets, milk for the children, sugar, oil, canned goods, biscuits, dried fish, cornmeal, and clothing. In that way, all the people who have taken refuge in the forest will know that we are here with our stores open and ready to serve them,

since we have no shortage of any products, and they will begin to come into town. That will enable all the 13,740 inhabitants, plus the many refugees, to benefit from the goods we have, since it has not been possible, with itinerant sales, to reach all the localities where the people have taken refuge."

Economic and Social Consequences of Racist Invasion

The steadfastness of the inhabitants is due to the intense sensitizing of the party structures, which have a great dynamizing personality in Sinedima, member of the Central Committee, the mobilization carried on by the mass organizations, and the political and social coordination of the Cunene Commissariat. As a consequence, South African demagoguery and the opportunistic racial phraseology of the UNITA puppets have had no results or success at all. In fact, all the inhabitants so far have been fleeing from places in Cunene occupied by soldiers from the racist regime of Pretoria and attempting to join the inhabitants protected by FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] or those where the MPLA-Labor Party's structures are functioning.

Cunene Province once had about 250,000 inhabitants or more, half of whom are still in the forest. They are refusing to return to the places where the foreigners from Pretoria have passed through or are still to be found. On the other hand, thousands of refugees have passed through the area of Cahama alone over the past 10 days. They arrive in that destroyed municipality with the marks of hunger, thirst, early signs of advanced dehydration, and diseases contracted in the forest because of eating only what little they could take with them and what they could find in the savanna, which is not abundant in forest foods and fruit, as the northern forest is. The children who survive the trip through the forest reach the refugee center in Chibia with bronchial infections because of the lack of covering and with other respiratory diseases due to having slept too long in the open with no protection against the cold.

In short, the inhabitants in Cunene Province have preferred to flee into the forest and suffer the consequences of that difficult trip on foot rather than surrender or accept the presence of South Africans on their land.

Many families have become separated. There are a great number of orphans. Those people have lost everything: houses, property, clothing, and, above all, the livestock that once constituted one of Cunene Province's greatest economic resources. And it is no accident that the foreigners are now taking the livestock to Namibia or, when they cannot move the herds of cattle, scattering them in the forest, thus hampering an easy recovery in the future.

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BRIEFS

BRITISH RELIEF DONATION--A donation from the British Government and various relief organizations to help victims of the South African racists was recently delivered to the secretary general of the Angolan Red Cross [CVA] during a ceremony held at the 4 February International Airport. The 31-ton donation consisted of canned foods, cases of medicines, blankets, tents, a Land Rover, spare parts, and toilet soap. Presentation of the gift was made by a representative of the British Embassy in Luanda and two representatives of Great Britain's relief organizations. A Land Rover donated by the Swedish Red Cross also arrived in Lubango last weekend for use in setting up the regional office of the Angolan Red Cross. The plane carrying that vehicle also brought an enormous quantity of essential items and tents for distribution to the victims of South African aggression. According to sources at the CVA in Luanda, that was the second shipment to arrive in Lubango for displaced persons. It should be mentioned that according to the same sources, the first shipment consisted of foodstuffs that have already been delivered to the provincial commissioners in Cunene. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 p 2] 11798

GDR OFFICIAL DEPARTS--Gerald Engel, deputy minister of higher education in the GDR, left Luanda yesterday after visiting Angola for several days. His visit culminated in the signing of a protocol of cooperation in the field of middle and higher education. "We have very vast impressions of education in Angola, especially middle and higher education," said Gerald Engel, who had the opportunity during his stay to go to Huambo and Huila provinces, where he visited in particular the School of Medicine and a few middle-level institutes. In connection with the signing of the protocol of cooperation, the GDR's deputy minister of higher education emphasized that it will permit the development of cooperation between the two states. Under one of its provisions, German instructors will be sent immediately to teach at the Karl Marx Institute. On his departure, Gerald Engel was seen off by Artur Pestana, deputy minister of education for higher education, and Joao Filipe Martins, rector of the University of Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 p 2] 11798

DOS SANTOS AWARDED BULGARIAN MEDAL--Sofia, 2 Oct--Today the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola was awarded the Order of Stara Planina by the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The formal ceremony was held this evening at the Boiana Residence in Sofia. Comrade Peko Takov, member of the Politbureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party, read the order bestowing the award, and Todor Zhivkov, chief of state and secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party, placed the Stara Planina Medal, with ribbon, on the chest of comrade

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Moments before, in one of the rooms at the abovementioned residence, the two chairmen had made brief welcoming speeches, allowing photographers and movie cameramen to take a few pictures of the first official meeting. After the ceremony for presenting the decoration, which the Bulgarian Government awards to chiefs of state, our president and his delegation were honored at an official dinner at which the Angolan chief of state delivered a speech. [By Joao Miranda] [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 1] 11798

PORTO AMBOIM FUEL STORAGE--ANGOP--A fuel storage farm with a capacity of 11,600 cubic meters of fuel will be built in the municipality of Porto Amboim within 18 months. It will supply all of Kwanza-Sul Province. The site for the petroleum complex was turned over to SONANGOL [National Fuel Company of Angola] by Armando Ndembo, provincial commissioner of Kwanza-Sul, at a ceremony marking the start of work on the project, which will be the responsibility of SONANGOL and the Soviet petroleum company, TSVET METPROMEXPORT. The facility will receive its supplies by sea, and a feasibility study concerning supplies is now underway, according to Luis Silva (Tita), senior technician at SONANGOL. He regards the undertaking as being of vital importance to the province's socioeconomic development. It should be stressed, however, that the Soviet crew is already on the scene, along with some material and equipment. Building the storage farm in that area is part of a gigantic plan by SONANGOL for supplying the entire country with fuel. Known as the major storage plan, its implementation began at the start of this year. Currently under construction in Malanje is a fuel storage farm that will have a capacity of 6,600 cubic meters. Similar projects in Lubango, Lucata (Kwanza-Norte), Huambo, Lobito, Lwena, Lucapa, and Menongue are also scheduled to begin this year. In addition to the Soviets, the Petroleum Company of Romania (ROMEPETROL) is also participating in the project. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Oct 81 p 1] 11798

CSO: 4742/40

SPOKESMAN CLAIMS MOKHEHLE IS SABC 'POLITICAL TOOL'

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 16 Oct 81 p 2

[Text]

A GOVERNMENT Spokesman says the latest statements by Ntsu Mokhehle in South African mass media, notably the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), further comfirm that he is being used as a political tool in the destabilization policy of hat country.

The SABC has reported Mr. Mokhehle as claiming responsibility for the mortar attacks on the paramiliary Force Base in Maseru and another attack at a road works depot at Joel's Drift in Butha-Buthe, in retaliation for the death of Mr. Edgar Motuba, Editor of a Lesotho Church newspaper.

The Spokesman said all these attacks, which took place within a week, were launched from South African territory led to Lesotho's protest to South Africa and intention to take the case to the Security Council of the United Nations. He said even recent press interviews given by Mokhehle had been on South African soil in Ficksburg, inspite of the fact that he is said to be banned in that country.

Commenting on the claim that Mokhehle spoke to the SABC by telephone as a guest of a Black State hostile to South Africa, the Spokesman said this was a naive attempt to hide his presence in South Africa.

The Spokesman said it will be recalled that it was Lesotho that disclosed that Mokhehle was being harboured in Soweto, Johannesburg. After this disclosure, the South African Press published a number of interviews with him carried out on South African soil. The Spokesman added that now that his presence in that country has been positively established, the South African authorities are making frantic claims to locate him elsewhere.

"It was not surprising that South Arica is making these attempts, in the light of Lesotho's intention to place its case before the Security Council. Mokhehle can only be a guest in the satellite South African homelands or a guest of other political puppets like him being used to destabilize independent African States," the Spokesman said.

He said the African States were clear about South Africa's destabilization activities in Lesotho, and in the last OAU Summit they condemned these activities.

The Spokesman said, the claim that Mokhehle was in a Black State contrasts sharply with his earlier press statements that he was in Lesotho and moving freely into the Republic of South Africa. He remarked that it was surprising that while South Africa claims that Mokhehle is in an independent country as a guest, none of the reports about him have been carried out by the mass media of that country, instead all his interviews have been conducted by South African journalists in the Republic.

He concluded by saying, the claim by Mokhehle that the recent attacks on Lesotho were in retaliation for Mr. Motuba's death, can only add a new and interesting dimension to Mr. Motuba's death by associating him with the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA).

CSO: 4700/235

KOLISANG ATTACKS HIS LEADER FOR CREATING LLA

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 16 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Secretary-General of one of the three factions of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Mr. G. M. Kolisang, has attacked his leader, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle for creating the Lesotho Liberation Army (L L A) which he said was "outside the Constitution of the party."

Reacting to the accusations which had been levelled against him and other members of the BCP by Mokhehle in pamphlets which were found scattered in some parts of Lesotho, Mr. Kolisang said the LLA had been formed neither in accordance with the BCP Constitution of the party's annual conference. He said that for as long as he supported and abided by the BCP constitution, he could not sanction the formation of the LLA.

He stated that he had in the past advised Mr. Mokhehle against the use of force as that would set back the progress of the party by several years. Mr. Kolisang also criticized Mokhehle for having left Lesotho, leaving his followers by themselves and Mokhehle still owed an explanation as to why he had left Lesotho.

Mr. Kolisang was last year nominated by Ntsu Mokhehle as Secretary-General of his faction of the BCP, delivered his attack in the Leselinyana la Lesotho newspaper.

CSO: 4700/235

RELEASED POLITICAL DETAINEE APPOINTED DEPUTY MINISTER

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 15 Oct 81

[Text]

Brigadier General Rudolph F. Kolako, who was among 39 political detainees released within a week in September last, has been appointed Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for Administration by Head of State Doe, with the advice and consent of the PRC.

In his letter of appointment, C-I-C Doe hoped General Kolako would accept the appointment in good faith and work for the betterment of his country.

General Kolako was among nine army officers who were committed last year to ten years imprisonment for plotting to overthrow the PRC Government.

His appointment to the Foreign Ministry testifies not only to the reconciliatory gesture C-I-C Doe has exhibited, but also to his commitment to make good use of the manpower resources of the country in areas he is convinced they can function best in the interest of the nation.●

CSO: 4700/236

DOE APPOINTS MINISTER, DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 22 Oct 81 p 6

[Text]

Captain Alfred Fromoyan has been appointed Minister of Agriculture by Head of State C-I-C Samuel Kanyon Doe with the advice and consent of the PRC.

Captain Fromoyan who served as Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Administration, succeeds Major Alfred Suah who was relieved of his position Monday by Head of State Doe "for his failure to adequately pursue agricultural programs of the PRC Government".

In a letter to Minister Fromoyan, the Commander In Chief hoped he would perform his duties with dedication and loyalty in the best interest of the PRC Government and the Liberian people.

Meanwhile, Major James Coleman has been appointed Deputy Agriculture Minister for Administration to replace Capt. Fromoyan.

Major Coleman was a member of the Special Military Tribunal set up by the PRC, to try former officials of the last government, shortly after the April 12 revolution last year.

He was later detained along with B/Gen. Frank Senkpeni, former Chairman of the Special Military Tribunal and Col. Samuel B. Taylor also a member of the tribunal.

CSO: 4700/236

PRC, CABINET TO PARTICIPATE IN RICE HARVESTING

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

The Head of State and Chairman of the PRC C-I-C Samuel K. Doe, hereby directs that all members of the PRC and Cabinet are to report at the Executive Mansion this morning at 8:00 to proceed to BWI in Kakata, Gibi Territory, to engage in a rice harvesting exercise.

Head of State Doe said this act of solidarity is to emphasize the PRC Government's concern for self-sufficiency in food production and to motivate students everywhere to follow the example of BWI, a release from the Executive Mansion said.

C-I-C Doe said he is very impressed by the project and feels convinced that other institutions should be encouraged to undertake similar "bold agricultural programs".

CSO: 4700/236

COL BORTEH ASKS SECURITY PERSONNEL TO SEEK SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 23 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] The Co-Chairman of the PRC Committee on National Security, Col. Larry Borteh, has said that the Liberian Revolution would be meaningless if the lives and properties of citizens and foreign residents were left "exposed to danger".

He said it was therefore important that members of the Joint Security Forces meet periodically to review and exchange ideas to improve the security network in the country.

Col. Borteh, who was speaking Tuesday at a meeting with members of the Joint Security Forces at the Capitol Building here called on the security personnel to search for better ways to improve the security system of the country.

He also admonished security officers to be conscious of their role to protect the country's social, economic and political well-being.

The meeting was attended by more than 20 Directors and their Deputies from government security agencies, including the National Police Force, National Security Agency, Special Security Service, Armed Forces of Liberia and the Special Security Unit at the OAU Village in Virginia, outside Monrovia.

Also present at the meeting were the Advisor to the Co-Chairman on National Security, Lt. Col. Fred J. Blay, PRC Ways and Means Committee Chairman, Major Swen Dixon, Information Minister, Lt. Col. Gray D. Allison; and the Director of Staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Col. Alfred Menyeah, who deputized for Commanding General Thomas G. Ouiwonkpa.

CSO: 4700/236

LABOR UNION FEDERATION CONDEMNS BANNING OF BRANCHES

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 13 Oct 81 p 10

[Article by Kanty Roberts]

[Text]

The Liberia Federation of Labour Unions and its affiliates, including plantation organizations, have condemned the banning of the Buchanan and Yekepa branches of the Lamco Mine Workers Union by the Ministry of Labour, following a strike at the Buchanan plant last week

The condemnation, contained in a statement issued by the Secretary General of the Liberia Federation of Labour Unions, Mr. Amos Gray, at the end of a 4-day workers education seminar held at the Ducor Hotel, noted that it is only through a court of law that unions can be abrogated.

As such, it is illegal and a violation of the Labour Laws of Liberia for the Ministry of Labour, management or government to ban a union.

The statement from the LFLU also criticized Lamco for what it called the multinational company's failure to honor a sacred contractual obligation to pay increments to workers agreed upon a year ago.

Last week the workers at the Buchanan branch of Lamco went on a strike, following the refusal of Lamco to adhere to a recent decision taken by the Vice Head of State J. Nicholas Podier, calling for the management to meet workers' demand for six percent retroactive pay beginning January 1980 to August 1981.

The Lamco management only paid to the workers wages for eight months, from January 1981 to August 1981, 12 months short of the agreed 20 months.

On the issue of the Head of State Doe's dismissal of the workers who number 209, the LFLU appealed to the government to reconsider its position on the termination, bearing in mind the already high rate of unemployment in the country and the unbearable suffering that would come to the dismissed workers and their families. "After all, the strike was a result of a pure provocation in the premises by the management of Lamco," the LFLU said. ●

CSO: 4700/236

LIBUSCO WORKERS LEAVE WORK AT GOVERNMENT REQUEST

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 15 Oct 11 pp 1, 10

[Text]

Over 1,000 employees of the Liberia Sugar Corporation (LIBSUCO) in Harper have peacefully laid down their tools in response to government's request, until the mounting financial problems facing the company are solved.

The workers were informed of their plight at the company's sight on Monday by Maryland County Superintendent, 1st Lt. Wamleh Elliott, upon his return from Monrovia.

Superintendent Elliott recently headed an 18-man delegation to Monrovia to meet with Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe and PRC members to discuss the financial problems facing LIBSUCO.

Lt. Elliott, who described LIBSUCO as "the economic spinal cord" of not only Maryland County, but that of the entire eastern Liberia, expressed sympathy with the workers.

He urged them to engage in food crops farming on LIBSUCO's 5,000 acres of uncultivated land while government is exploring all avenues for the company's economic survival.

Superintendent Elliott did not, however, say when the workers would be called back to work but told the senior and managerial staff to continue to work and ensure that LIBSUCO properties were secured.

Superintendent Elliott said it was not proper for the workers to continue to work and increase the payroll while government was trying to generate funds to improve the company's operation.

He told the workers that out of the four months pay LIBSUCO was owing them, two months salaries would be given them when they are called to resume work, while the balance will be paid in two installments when the company's operation starts.

The workers accepted the superintendent's decision and hoped government would help to re-activate LIBSUCO for the benefit of not only Marylanders but the entire country. — LINA

CSO: 4700/236

AIR LIBERIA 'IN DEEP FINANCIAL TROUBLE'

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 13 Oct 81 p 12

[Text] Air Liberia, the nation's flag carrier is in deep financial trouble.

In the absence of immediate bail out by the Government, together with an across the board re-scheduling of the Airline's massive debt, it will be all but certain that Liberia's only Airline will stall dangerously.

This very unhealthy position at the Airline cannot be attributed to the prevailing economic situation in the country. The problem has been building up for years.

It started when Air Liberia was given clearance by the former regime to go International.

When Steve Tolbert took over the Finance Ministry in the mid-seventies, part of his composite plans with the Mansion "to put Liberia on the world map" was to choose a corporation to do part of the job.

Air Liberia, then little more than a taxi service was chosen to show the flag.

Massive capital out lay was approved, "expatriates were brought in at near ridiculous contracts to bring Air Liberia up to par with other International Airlines".

Towards the close of the decade, it became very clear that the original "plans" for Air Liberia were not only misguided but fraudulent.

Mis-management was rife, misuse of IATA--privileges to which Air Liberia belonged--became routine and morale hit the bottom line.

By 1980, the only profit posted in the books at the airline was ineptitude.

Immediately after the April 12 Revolution last year, British Caledonian, which was entrusted with managing Air Liberia, bolted away, leaving Air Liberia with over $3 million debt load and not a single cent in its account.

The alleged took away the Airline's books in order to prevent the present management and the Government from finding out what was going on at Air Liberia.

At the moment, the Airline's credit rating is nil--even on the domestic market.

The inevitable result is that Air Liberia has to purchase everything from paper clips to Jet fuel on a cash basis.

As one observer put it, "the present Air Liberia is a corporate nightmare". Indeed, it is.

To turn Air Liberia around will be like a prop Jet taking off in gale-forced winds.

The un-enviable task falls on the shoulders of the two top men in the Airline's management team: Mr. James K. Koffa, the Managing Director, and his number-two man, Mr. Michael M. Wiles.

Asked whether they will be able to make Air Liberia take off and keep her on course in this turbulent financial climate, they both registered an unqualified yes.

That unbridled optimism is the prevailing mood throughout the Company. Says a junior staffer in the Company's downtown office: "Now that we have the right people at the right time, we have no where to go but up and we will make it".

The new Managing Director, Mr. James Koffa, is a Seasoned Administrator with impressive credentials in Corporate Management. He holds a Master's degree in Finance and is also a U.S. trained lawyer.

He was brought back home from the U.S. to take over the stalling Airline. Says he: "My purpose is to make Air Liberia viable and a revenue generating national corporation, and that's exactly what I'm going to do".

Helping him in this difficult undertaking is Mr. Michael Wiles, the Deputy Managing Director for Administration, who comes to Air Liberia with impressive management credentials from the U.S. He has also logged considerable experience in corporate management locally.

At the moment, Mr. Koffa is locked in intensive talks with Government officials as well as the Board of Directors, for assistance.

That assistance should come up in two ways. First the Government must pay up the $1-1/2 million owed the Airline and second, Air Liberia should and must be given privileges accorded to other corporations like the Mesurado Group.

For this reason, it is imperative that the Government give this nation's flag carrier all out support.

To subject her to controls and restrictions under the NIC umbrella will be counter-productive.

Mr. Koffa leaves shortly for talks with IATA officials to iron out the terms under which the airline will re-gain the privilege of issuing tickets on behalf of International Airlines.

This privilege is crucial to Air Liberia coming through. In addition, if Mr. Koffa is to succeed in obtaining financing and credit abroad during his talks, it is imperative that the home Government chip in too.

Air Liberia is no longer a prestige project launched by an inept administration as was the case under the Tolbert regime.

The Nation's air carrier is very much a sound and viable corporate undertaking. It will be a calculated mis-judgement to allow the nation's only flag carrier to crash land.

There is tremendous potential for Air Liberia. All that is needed at this time is some support from the Government, reports Tom Gorgla.

CSO: 4700/236

NEW CANNERY TO BEGIN OPERATION IN LATE 1981

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Oct 81 pp 1, 10

[Text]

A new company to can food products has been established in the country and it is expected to begin production by the end of this year or early next year.

The company, Kali Corporation with offices at Holiday Inn Hotel in Monrovia, has been granted rights to operate at the Liberia Industrial Free Zone.

Kali Corporation which will process mostly citrus and vegetables for the United States, West and East African countries which benefit from the United States Food Aid Program, has an initial investment of $5 million.

It is expected to employ an initial work force of 60 persons and under its five-year plan, the company will employ about 3,000 with no discrimination in sexes.

The Executive President of Kali Corporation Mr. Leon Love, an American businessman, told the Daily Observer in an exclusive interview yesterday that his company will purchase the foods to be processed from local farmers.

Mr. Love explained that to encourage local farmers to develop, his company would work hand-in-hand with Government and the farmers and would give all necessary assistance to farmers to grow the type of items his company would be interested in.

He said the company would be processing products which meet the United States Department of Agriculture standards.

He also indicated that Kali which will eventually become a one hundred per cent Liberian-owned company has started accepting applications from the public and selling shares at $10.00 per share.

He also disclosed that his company will be one of the largest that will be operating at the Liberia Industrial Free Zone.

CSO: 4700/236

BRAZILIANS CONDUCTING POULTRY INVESTMENT FEASIBILITY STUDIES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 22 Oct 81 pp 1, 6

[Text]

A three-man team of Brazilian industrialists from the Financial consultant Company (MULTICON) currently in Liberia to conduct feasibility studies for possible investment in poultry, Tuesday called on Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe to acquaint him of their mission.

The team, headed by Mr. Paulo Ayub, an agro-economist, arrived here last Thursday, and has already visited the Sangai's Farm in Bong County and several areas of interest in Kakata, Bensonville and the Bao Metal Workshop.

Members of the team, which also comprised, Mr. Helio Joris, an economist and Mr. Mauro Peres, a mechanical engineer, were introduced to C-I-C Samuel K. Doe by Major Dew Mayson, Chairman of the National Investment Commission.

Mr. Ayub assured Head of State Doe that if the Liberian Government endorsed the project, his company would adequately supply the Liberian Market with poultry farm commodities.

C-I-C Doe expressed appreciation for the desire of the industrialists to invest in Liberia and said it was the government's determination to encourage investors to participate in Liberia's economic activities.

He assured the Brazilian industrialists of government's supportive cooperation, and directed the National Investment Commission to effectively coordinate their activities.

MULTICON is expected to invest about $16 million in the project if studies are completed and the project approved.

CSO; 4700/236

MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND RUBBER FARMS CLOSE DOWN

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 23 Oct 81 pp 3, 6

[Article by Klon Hinneh]

[Text] More than 5,000 rubber farms around the country are said to be closed down due to high energy costs, mounting taxes, and the escalating prices of imported rubber materials, it was disclosed by the Rubber Planters Association of Liberia meeting held here recently.

Several other rubber farmers are abandoning their farms and the number of farmers selling rubber to Firestone has decreased from 2,000 last year to 400 this year, causing a drastic decline of production in the rubber industry.

Other large rubber concessions like B.F. Goodrich the Liberia Agricultural Company are reported to be facing similar decline in the purchase of rubber from farmers.

Although the amount of money lost due to the closure of these farms was not mentioned, the association members said the situation gravely affects the nation's economy.

At the meeting chaired by former Senator William V. S. Tubman Jr., a prosperous rubber farm owner, the association's members contended that high taxes have created problems for rubber farmers, especially the small rubber farmers.

Among the many Liberian rubber producers, the RPA members noted small rubber farmers were the main victim of the current obstacles because they cannot withstand them.

A quick solution, the members pointed out, was urgently needed for these problems.

Despite the continued escalating prices of rubber on the world market, the Liberia rubber Industry had a bright future but only needed to be revitalized, one member said.

Members of the association said they were ready to assist government in terms of offering suggestions to help solve the problem, especially the tax issue.

They concluded by calling for a dialogue with government in an effort to resolve this situation to avoid future complication.

CSO: 4700/236

REPORTAGE ON MACHEL'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO ITALY

Accompanying Delegation

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] President Samora Machel last night left the capital of Mozambique for a 6-day visit to the Italian Republic. Samora Machel will, after that, visit Czechoslovakia in response to an invitation from the First Secretary of the Communist Party and President of the Republic Gustav Husak. The high-level delegation which accompanies President Samora Machel included Foreign Trade Minister Joaquim Chissano, Minister of the Office of the President Oscar Monteiro, Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco, Industry and Energy Minister Antonio Branco, and Secretary of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons Abdul Magid Osman. The group also included senior officials connected with the sectors of agriculture, finances, mining and geological prospecting, aviation and telecommunications, hydrology, and health and social welfare as well as international cooperation.

Italy is one of the principal economic partners of Mozambique in the Western world; outstanding in relations between these two countries is a loan in the amount of $22.5 million given to the RPM for the two-year term of 1981-1982.

Italian Cooperation Reviewed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Cooperation on the government level between the Italian republic and the RPM is characterized by the dispatch of technicians through Mozambique and investments in various domestic economic sectors in many different fields. Before taking up the specific areas in which this cooperation takes place, we might report that, for the 2-year term of 1981-1982, Italy has granted a loan to be used by Mozambique, worth $22.5 million (about 750,000 contos).

As we said yesterday in a report on the struggle of the Italian people, the first government delegation from the RPM arrived in Italy December 1975. The IPALMO (Institute for Relations between Italy and the Countries of Africa, Latin American, and the Middle East) received the Mozambican delegation and opened the way to intergovernmental relations; this institute later on began to send technicians to Mozambique.

"I also recall that the first mixed commission created by Mozambique with a capitalist country was with Italy," said Dina Forti, an Italian international affairs specialist serving Mozambique, currently involved in the international cooperation program of the National Planning Commission.

Health and Education--The First to Benefit

After independence, the first Italian technicians to arrive in Mozambique for the most part were directed to the health and higher education sectors. This cooperation in the health fields has been increasing and today we can see medical personnel both in the district hospitals and in the country's main hospitals to which material support in the health fields is also being channeled.

The agreement between Italy and Mozambique on the health level has made it possible for many Mozambican patients to be treated in Italy when the country's possibilities for certain treatments are no longer enough.

In education, various professors of Italian nationality are working especially at the Eduardo Mondlane University.

There are various nongovernmental organizations for health, education, and other sectors of technical-scientific and economic development which cooperate in recruiting technicians for Mozambique.

One of the pioneering organizations in this field, which we mentioned earlier, is the IPALMO. This institute however does not have the job of recruiting technicians. But, due to the friendship with the RPM, it was the first to take action in this field. For this purpose, we have the CUAM (University Committee on Medical Assistance) whose mission is to recruit medical personnel and to sensitize such personnel to the tasks they are going to perform.

COSV (Volunteer Service Coordination and Organization) is another Italian nongovernmental organization which has sent specialized personnel to Mozambique. For example, this organization has already sent ten or eleven technicians to the sector of ports and CFM [Mozambique Railroad].

Next we have COOPTECNICAL, an organization connected with the National League of Italian Cooperatives, which has many technicians in Mozambique, especially on the state farms and in hog raising.

We must also mention MOLIVS (Liberation and Development Movement) which sends specialists mostly to the geology sector and for the production of small species.

Private Visit

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Calane da Silva: "I Bring You Our Victory"]

[Excerpts] "I bring you, 8 years after the fact, our victory, the victory of Guinea-Bissau, of Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde. I bring the victory of Zimbabwe," said

President Samora Machel in the Great Hall of the Regional Council of Emilia Romangna, in Bologna, 400 kilometers from the Italian capital.

The Mozambican president, who yesterday completed his official visit to Italy, spoke in the same place where, 8 years earlier, together with the leaders who were fighting against Portuguese colonialism, a conference was held in support of the liberation movement of the countries mentioned above.

The official visit by President Samora Machel to the Italian republic ended yesterday morning. The chief of state of Mozambique officially took his leave of President Pertini in Quirinale Palace.

In a short but very significant ceremony, the Italian President, accompanied by members of the Italian government, once again stressed the importance of the visit in strengthening and expanding cooperation between the two countries, especially in the social and economic sector.

The Mozambican chief of state will stay in Italy until 19 October on a private visit, inspecting areas of Red influence linked to the RPM through bonds of historic solidarity forged during the national liberation struggle.

In Rome, Ministry of Industry and Energy Antonio Branco and Secretary of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons Abdul Magid yesterday conferred with the undersecretary for Italian State Participations Delio Giacometti, with whom they discussed aspects of cooperation between the two countries in the energy field, particularly regarding prospecting for petroleum, coal, and uranium.

An announcement distributed at the end of the meeting stated that an Italian technical delegation would go to Mozambique to discuss the provisions of possible cooperation and the establishment of a mixed study commission.

Private Cooperation Viewed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] "The visit by President Samora Machel to Italy creates conditions for increasing the volume of private cooperation between the two countries," in the opinion of Claudo Gentili, representing the COSV (Volunteer Service Organization Coordination), a lay cooperation organization of a nongovernmental character which has been supporting Mozambique in various projects.

Mozambique's liberation struggle for many years has had strong support from Italian progressive organizations, Claudio Gentili noted. Meetings, demonstrations, and other events were organized, originally in an effort to strengthen the movement against Portuguese colonialism in Italy, starting in 1968 or 1969.

After Mozambique obtained its independence, COSV decided to change the nature of its support, making it more radically political and orienting it along more practical and concrete lines.

In the beginning, COSV encountered difficulties in attaining these objectives. With the signing of the first cooperation agreement between the COSV and the RPM, in April 1980, activities took on a more intensive and regular character.

Before that however COSV had already been supporting the contacts established between the Mozambican Production Council, on the one hand, and the FLM (Federation of Metalworkers) and the Federation of Confederations of the Province of Milan, on the other hand; in 1979, these Italian labor union organizations signed a cooperation agreement with the Production Council.

CLaudio Gentili, who also represents the Italian labor unions in the RPM, for organizational and protocol purposes, pointed out that the agreements between the COSV and the RPM among other things cover the ministries of industry and energy and of surface transportation.

In this context, COSV currently has ten cooperation specialists working in Mozambique primarily on the railroads.

Regarding the Niassa Plan, COSV signed two agreements with Mozambique providing for the assignment of two Italian cooperation specialists and several specialists of other nationalities to the country. Expanding this cooperation effort to other countries, COSV will participate in a project aimed at establishing two machine shops, one carpentry shop, and one sawmill.

In the two Niassa projects, the COSV has the support of two autonomous Italian cooperation organizations, particularly the Red Cross and Africa 70.

Through COSV, 23 Mozambican metalworkers were being trained in the Italian city of Brescia between January and July of this year. Next Saturday, another four workers will leave for Milan to take courses as grading machine operators.

Claudio Gentili, the COSV representative in Mozambique, announced that this organization is cooperating with other countries, in addition to Mozambique. COSV is also cooperating with Zimbabwe and Nicaragua, in addition to supporting communities of Indians in Peru on the extragovernmental level.

Although COSV presents itself as an autonomous organization, it does cooperate with labor union movements in various countries and has the support of Italian labor unions on many international cooperation projects, especially in Mozambique.

"We hope that the visit of President Samora Machel will enable us to increase the volume of cooperation," said Claudio Gentili. At this time, COSV is of the opinion that closer intergovermental relations between the RPM and Italy will not fail to have a positive effect on private cooperation.

"There are many interesting projects but we depend on financing from the cooperation services of the Ministry of Foreign Trade."

This financing is distributed through the various cooperation projects, proposed by various organizations for different countries, we were told. "Our request for

financing for cooperation projects with Mozambique, for example, must be approved by the Italian National Assembly. Here we had the support of the democratic political formations in the Assembly to get approval for these financing requests," said Gentili.

The approach on the government level between the two countries cannot fail to influence this policy of aid distribution in favor of an increase in cooperation which is already being given.

"For several months now, Italian public opinion has displayed great interest in matters concerning southern Africa," said the COSV representative. "I think that this victory comes at an excellent time to consolodate Italy's support for Mozambique."

To find out what the situation in Mozambique is really like, the COSV sent a report on the RPM for dissemination in Italy on the occasion of the visit by Samora Machel. "We must introduce Mozambique to the Italians," said Gentili.

5058
CSO:4742/43

TEACHERS ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED; TEACHERS STATISTICS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The constituent conference of the ONP (National Organization of Mozambican Teachers) was held yesterday in Maputo. Addressing the opening session, President Samora Machel, in the name of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, formally announced the establishment of the ONP.

"Looking back at our revolutionary experience in the field of education and above all the important role of the teacher in the country's development process, fully aware of the need for upgrading the teaching profession, so that its function as an agent in the transformation of society may be given enhanced prestige, the FRELIMO Party has decided to establish the National Organization of Teachers," Samora Machel announced at the end of yesterday's morning session.

The ONP will not take over any of the functions which, by definition, must be carried out by the Ministry of Education and Culture; but, as a social and professional organization, it must supplement the training of national teaching cadres. In a recent interview given to VOZ DA FRELIMO, Education and Culture Minister Graca Machel pointed out, by way of example, that the ONP will have the job of organizing teachers' analysis and evaluation meetings, lectures and conferences, and libraries, along with the promotion and dissemination of scientific studies connected with pedagogy and didactics. The ONP must also provide incentives for socialist competition among teachers, it must project the image of the new-type teacher, and it must promote recreation through entertainment and relaxation for teachers.

As a result of the intensive ideological struggle and debate in this sector, most of the foreign teachers left the country soon after independence and their places were taken by many young volunteers who at that time did not have the necessary training and background in education.

Samora Machel hailed the devotion of the young people to the cause of education, especially the group of teachers in Cuba and the teachers assigned to the border areas where they are targets of enemy action.

Along with about 2,000 children who are in secondary school in Cuba, there is a group of Mozambican teachers on the Isle of Youth teaching Portuguese, geography, history, and political education.

Schools in the provinces of Manica and Sofala have been the targets of armed operations by the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] counterrevolutionary group, with reports of cases of mutilations and kidnappings of teachers in the areas.

The ONP Conference will continue until Thursday. Delegations from Angola, the GDR, China, the USSR, Cuba, Bulgaria, Korea, Portugal, Vietnam, and Holland were attending as invited guests.

Mozambique has 21,647 teachers on various levels of education, according to the motion directed by the teachers yesterday to the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican people on the occasion of the National Constituent Conference of the ONP.

That number includes 18,561 teachers in primary education, 2,991 in secondary education, 25 in middle-level education, and 70 in higher education. Furthermore, 16,989 are men and 4,658 are women. Only 21 percent have specific subject backgrounds and training in the field of education. Their ages on the average vary between 20 and 25 years.

5058
CSO:4742/42

DIFFICULTIES CAUSE MINISTERIAL VISIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Minister of Ports and Surface Transportation Alcantara Santos today continued on to Quelimane in the Province of Zambezia. As a member of the Mozambican government, he went there to check into the degree of implementation of the plans for the shipment of strategic products for domestic and export purposes.

The minister of ports and surface transportation will visit the district of Milange in Zambezia. Here, Minister Alcantara Santos will look into the situation regarding the shipment of tea which is still being held in that region, among other questions relating to transportation.

In Milange likewise, the STS [Ports and Surface Transportation] minister and the delegation he heads will conduct an on-the-spot inspection of the shipment of products between Mozambique and Malawi by means of the cable car line currently closed down due to damage.

In the course of his visit to that province Minister Alcantara Santos will also go into the operation of the ports. He will visit all ports from Quelimane to Nacala in the course of a trip that will in succession take him to Chinde, Pebane, Macuse, Angoche, and Nacala.

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CSO:4742/42

BULGARIAN FIRM PREPARES CAHORA BASSA STUDY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] An economic feasibility study is currently being conducted with a view to the exploration of the lake at Cahora Bassa in the Province of Tete. Carried out by "Transcomplekt Engineering" of Bulgaria, the study which now has been started includes research at the site and will be completed within 6 months. The study is being conducted under the coordination of the National Directorate of Maritime and River Transportation.

The work to survey the resources of the Cahora Bassa Lake will make it possible to put together a vast economic development program in the region.

The study was started days ago and fits into the complex of cooperation relations existing between the People's Republic of Mozambique and Bulgaria.

Based essentially on the resources of the lake itself, the economic development project among other things calls for the creation of a river transportation enterprise, the construction of small ports along the lake, and the development of fishing in which the lake is very rich.

The river transportation enterprise to be created will have the mission of coordinating passenger and freight transportation; it must be noted that this effort will be supported by the SADCC [Conference for Development Coordination in Southern Africa], particularly regarding the portion dealing with transportation.

Concerning SADCC support for the development of the economic exploitation of the Cahora Bassa Lake, it was learned that a meeting is to be held shortly between that agency and members of the DNTMF [National Directorate of Maritime and River Transportation] who are connected with the lake project.

Right now, only five whaleboats--one of which is laid up due to damage--are operating on that lake, carrying passengers and freight. These units will be insufficient to cover the vast area represented by the artificial lake at Cahora Bassa.

Each of these whaleboats has the capacity to carry 80 passengers, or 5 tons when carrying only freight.

Cahora Bassa Lake is estimated to be about 345 kilometers long, with a maximum width of 30 kilometers. The completion of the project, whose feasibility study is now in progress, is of particular economic importance, especially regarding passenger and freight transportation.

On the other hand, river transportation is very important in the specific case of Tete, where the lake is a means of providing a link between Mozambique and Malawi.

This is why the SADCC is contemplating support for the transportation development program since both Mozambique and Malawi are members of the SADCC.

5058
CSO:4742/42

REVIEW OF NATIONAL HYDROELECTRIC SITUATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Willy Wadcington: "Mozambique's Hydroelectric Program Aimed at 12 Million Kilowatts"]

[Text] According to initial estimates, the hydroelectric potential of the People's Republic of Mozambique comes to an enormous figure of 12 million kilowatts. This potential covers all of the ten provinces. This energy capacity means that we have almost 1 kilowatt per inhabitant (based on the 1980 census) and a little more (1.3 kilowatt) per square kilometer of surface (783,000 square kilometers).

This capacity is located above all in the province of Tete, where the powerful flow rate and the accentuated gradients of some rivers make it possible to build 15 generating stations, the biggest of which is at Cahora Bassa, with 3.6 million kilowatts, followed, in declining order of magnitude, by those at Mepanda Uncua with 1.6 million, downstream from Lupata with 1.1 million, in Lupata itself with 600,000, and in Boroma with 400,000; all of these are located on the Zambeze.

Looking at the electric energy resources in the country on the eve of independence (1973), we only had a total of just about 382,820 kilowatts installed in 813 power plants with 1,292 generators; most of them consumed petroleum derivatives; we realize the energy shortage we had at that time in contrast to the existing potential and the enormous foreign exchange expenditure connected with the import of fuels.

Now, no country can grow if it does not have abundant and cheap energy. We therefore can understand the effort made ever since independence to investigate all available energy resources, with priority for hydroelectric projects, although we do continue with prospecting for conventional resources which we also have, such as coal, gas, or petroleum.

As a result of these guidelines, major efforts are already underway to implement the first phase of the national high-voltage grid from Cahora Bassa, intended to electrify the provinces of Zambezia, Nampula, Niassa, and Cabo Delgado, over an area of about 1,600 kilometers, to which we must add about 50 kilometers for the tie-in of the current grids of Cahora Bassa and Revue.

The country's efforts to utilize hydroelectric energy must be viewed in the context of the efforts to upgrade our tremendous resources.

Rivers represent an unending potential. We have already begun to convert that potential into actual wealth, to the benefit of the entire country.

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CSO: 4743/42

BRIEFS

ENTERTAINMENT ENTREPRENEUR--In an effort to contribute to recreation and entertainment for the young people in the capital, producer Alex Barbosa is planning to present a series of "dance matinees" on Sunday in the Boite Zambi section. This initiative has already been implemented when last Sunday afternoon a dance was held between 1500 and 1900 with a completely full house. According to the producer, he is now planning to use and improve the recreational park and lake located among the pine trees and eucalyptus trees of the Maputo high school, where he plans to reintroduce little boats for the children to have fun with, plus the establishment of a tea-dispensing stand. For this purpose he is initiating contacts to determine the conditions for the probable rental of the lake complex. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 81 p 2] 5058

BOOK ON CIA NETWORK--NOTICIAS Publications have just put out a brochure on the dismantling of the CIA network in Mozambique in March of this year. The title of the brochure is "Operacao 6° aniversario--Como uma rede da CIA foi desmantelada em Mocambique" [Operation 6th Anniversary--How a CIA Network Was Dismantled in Mozambique]. This publication presents vast documentation on the work done to identify enemy agents, their MO, and the relations maintained with foreign bosses from whom they received gifts and money. It also contains the testimony of the traitors, the official announcements issued at that time, at the press conference given by the information minister, when it was announced that the networks had been burned, as well as various documents on the activities of the CIA and its operations under the cover of diplomatic immunity. This is an important book which is useful to all of us because it clearly shows how the Americans are trying to undermine the security and stability of other countries. The book's author is Abel Mutemba. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Oct 81 p 8] 5058

CSO:4742/42

CUBANS SUSPECTED OF PLOTTING INSTALLATION OF SWAPO GOVERNMENT

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 16 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Neighboring Countries Can Help"]

[Text] The manner in which leaders of black Africa are willing to misguide themselves, or be misguided by interest groups who want to exploit them, has been clearly demonstrated once again by a statement made by the president of Tanzania.

According to news reports Dr Julius Nyerere made a statement yesterday in Paris saying that the Cuban troops will leave Angola as soon as South-West Africa is independent. They are there only for protecting Angola against South African attacks from the South-West.

He said: "It is absolutely clear that it is ridiculous to expect the Cubans to leave Angola as long as the South Africans continue to attack Angola."

This sort of distortion of facts concerning the situation is nothing new and the promulgation of such things will certainly not stop. Nevertheless it is necessary to look at the truth once more.

Angola is still being presented as the innocent victim of brutal and undeserving attacks by South Africa. But facts tell another story.

The Cuban troops now present in that country originally went there for the purpose of preserving the present Marxist regime of Angola after it took over the government by force when Portuguese rule came to an end. This is still their main task.

Since that time Angola began to provide housing to SWAPO, yet another Marxist organization, and to equip it with weapons and other accessories for unchaining an armed conflict against South-West Africa.

With the approval and help of its host SWAPO has now been waging a war for years against the people of the South-West. The security forces have repeatedly warned the Angolan government that it would pursue SWAPO bands to their hiding place, but at the same time they gave the assurance that Angola's own forces have nothing to fear as long as they stay out of the way.

Nevertheless, Angola increased its aid to SWAPO and during the latest incident has allowed its own forces (probably it gave orders) to challenge the security forces from the south.

Therefore, this is not at all the case of South Africa being the aggressor against the government of a neighboring country. But lies must be told and repeated for the purpose of inciting world opinion.

As soon as Angola withdraws its support to SWAPO and the use of Angolan territory is denied, it will no longer be necessary for the forces of the South-West and those of South Africa to enter Angolan areas and they will also abstain from doing so.

But to lend credence to the assertion that the Cubans will withdraw as soon as the South-West is independent and the South African forces have departed...that is nonsense. What will probably happen in the event that South Africa summarily withdraws from the South-West is that SWAPO, as was the case with the MPLA in Angola, will try to grab the government of this country by force of arms.

As in the case of Angola the rest of the population will not be willing to accept this and the result can be a civil war just like the one which is still raging in Angola...after years of independence.

The purpose of the Cubans' presence in Angola is then probably that of helping SWAPO to win the military struggle and to keep its Marxist friends in power.

This is the aspect of the real situation. If the black neighboring countries and the other countries further away really want a solution to the South-West dispute, grant a really free independence to the peaceful people of the South-West, they can contribute to that in a practical manner in two ways:

First of all persuade Angola to send the Cubans home, because this would remove the well founded fear of aggression from that region, being felt by South-Westerners...and

Secondly persuade Angola and other neighboring countries to withdraw their help to SWAPO and in so doing commit themselves to a peaceful stipulation of a government for the South-West at the ballot-box rather than by force of arms.

7964
CSO: 4701/6

WHITE OPPOSITION PARTY SUSPICIOUS OF DTA AIMS AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 21 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Independence"]

[Text] Although the United States and its Western allies have now been about a so-called "new" initiative on the South-West question for many months, in the South-West itself there is nothing known about the plans which these powers have up their sleeves for guiding this country to independence. Hopefully following this week's diplomatic consultations more information will be made available.

All indications have so far been that the settlement plan entails an election under one or another form of international supervision. A large part of the world (including all of Africa) is insisting that the United Nations must be the supervisor of this election...and this is precisely one of the most important points of difficulty.

The moderate internal parties of the South-West, and South Africa as well, have lost all confidence in the ability of the United Nations to be an impartial arbiter and it will not be easy to cut through this Gordian knot; that much is clear.

However, if such an election were to come about one fact will be indisputable: If the moderate parties want to make sure of a victory over SWAPO they will not be able to afford to get into a mutual strife against each other. That would be fatal.

The DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] is presenting itself as the winning horse against SWAPO. However, we have serious misgivings as to whether it can succeed in this without the support of other moderate parties which have already provided proof that the DTA is not an acceptable alternative. Foremost among this group are the whites and the Basters who simply cannot accept the DTA because in this alliance they see a danger for the rights of minorities.

This fear has intensified as a result of the recent constitutional changes by the DTA in which it once and for all did away with the ethnic composition of the central governing body. To be sure, for all practical purposes, the DTA can no longer claim that in fact it is still an alliance...it has quietly gone over to being an individual superparty.

The groups which we have singled out above can and want to make a meaningful contribution if it comes to show of strength against SWAPO at the ballot-box. But they want the assurance that once SWAPO is defeated they will not be forced into another type of one man--one vote hegemony.

Today the most important priority for the DTA is: Clarification of those misgivings about its objectives being held by those population groups which defeated the DTA in their own ethnic elections. In other words it should provide clear cut guarantees for protecting the interests of minority groups in a future independent South-West and these interests must be appropriately protected.

Mere guarantees of individual human rights are not sufficient. These were guaranteed in haste to every other country in Africa and the result of this is known to everybody. We will accept no constitution which endangers any minority's existence and security.

7964
CSO: 4701/6

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR DIAMOND INDUSTRY FORECAST

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 Oct 81 p 19

[Text]

SWAZI Diamond Cutting obtained a licence to operate in March of this year. Premises were found in Manzini, and after E29000 had been spent on improvements and elaborate security equipment, business began.

As soon as it opened works here, Swaziland diamonds recruited and trained thirteen men and two girls. A further twenty people will be selected from the hundreds of applications received in response to a recent advertisement, and, eventually, the work force will be up to 120. (Only small groups of people can be trained in this highly skilled work at a time).

Swazi Diamond Cutting buys its stones from markets all over the world, choosing from wherever the prices are right. Mr. Vovos receives a weekly bulletin from the Diamond Corporation in America which keeps him up to date on these prices. He has also registered Swaziland as a diamond exporting country in Antwerp, the first time it has ever been registered as thus, (and Swaziland's Customs collects 20% on the stones coming in).

Once cut and polished, the stones are re-exported to whole-salers in the jewellery trade.

The diamond working is done in three sections: the first is sawing. The tiny stones are cut by circular saw blades, made of paper-thin copper, which are 'edged' with diamond powder. Diamonds can only be cut by diamonds.

The company already has seven circular saws and six more are on order from Belgium.

The second part of the job is Cutting, when the stones are 'shaped. This is done on metal discs which spin like gramophone records, while the craftsman holds the diamond, set in a special rod. It requires skill to know just how much pressure to exert.

When new, the discs are quite rough, but they are treated with diamond powder and glue, and industrial diamonds to smooth them down.

First, four corners are cut, called Blocking, then, up to 58 facets can be made on the stone. All shapes brilliant, marquise, pear emarald, square emerald and triangular, can be cut, though not every stone can be cut to any shape. Each must be studied very carefully.

Section three is Polishing. In all, each stone goes through thirteen processes, each one carried out by a diffferent operator.

Swazi Diamond Cutting produces work of international standards, and so, a man who completes training with them, and gains experience, is a craftsman able to work in the diamond trade anywhere in the world.

Mr. Vovos has room for twenty more craftsmen at the work benches he already has, but he has plenty of floor space for expansion.

All this represents a massive investment. The precision machinery used is very expensive and the E22 thousand already spent is only half of the expected final amount.

CSO: 4700/234

DEVELOPMENT OF SUGAR INDUSTRY REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Oct 81 pp 11, 14, 16

[Selections from special "Review of the Sugar Industry"]

[Text]

SUGAR is Swaziland's greatest land user.

It is the greatest exploiter of natural resources because of its use of intensive irrigation.

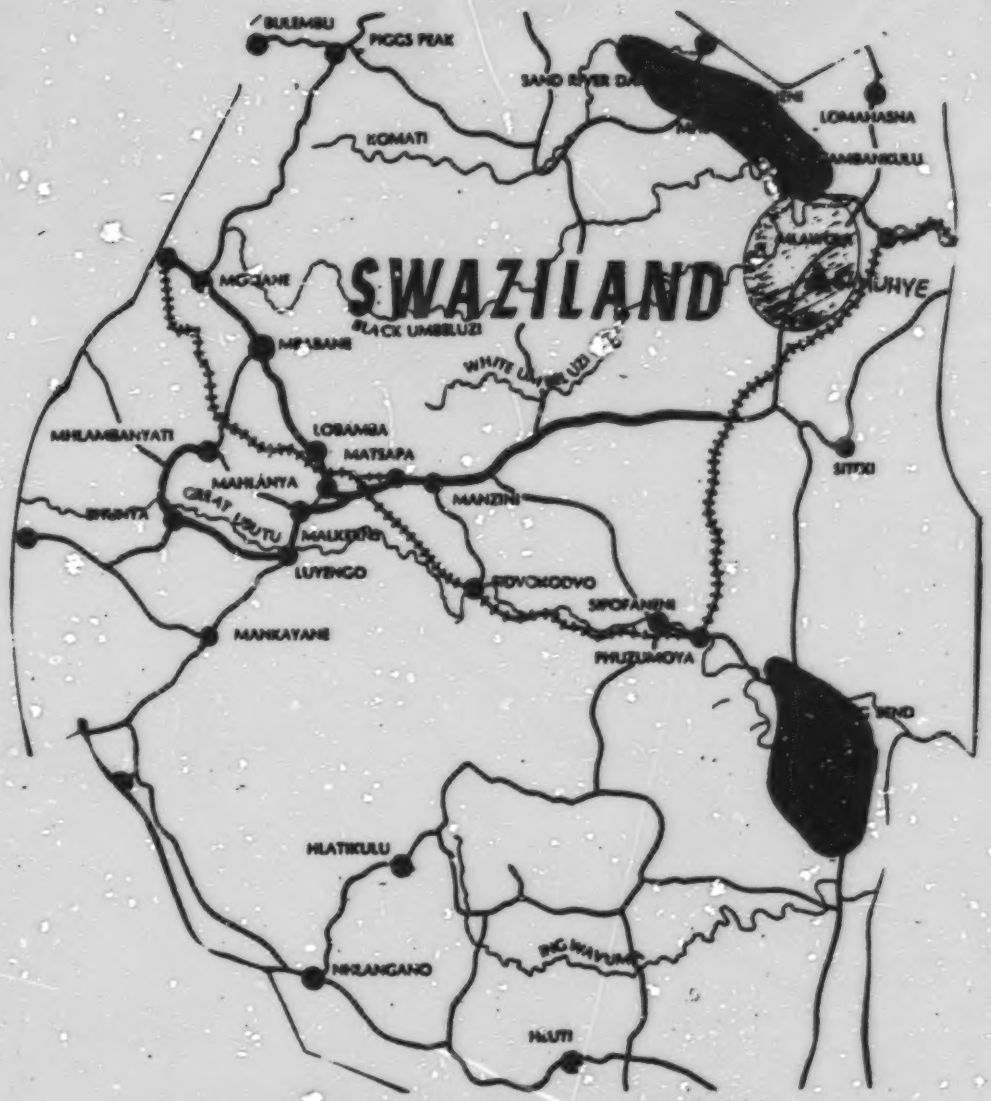
It is the greatest single employer in the country.

It is the greatest earner of foreign exchange for the country. (It has earned E100 million in one year).

It is a very important revenue earner for Government outside normal company taxation.

When the industry is in full production in 1983 it will be generating 52% of the total earnings of the economy.

It is predicted that 365 thousand tons of sugar will be produced during the current season, and in 1983, with full production, this should be up to 400 thousand tons. Next to South Africa, Swaziland is the biggest sugar producer on the continent.



A DIAGRAM showing clearly how sugar finds its way from the fields to the silo. From there is it exported to Europe, America and Canada, and brings considerable revenue to Swaziland.

LEGEND

- SUGAR MILLS
- SAND RIVER DAM
- SUGAR CANE AREAS
- ROADS
- RAILWAY
- RIVERS SERVING CANE AREAS

DISTANCES:
MILLS TO RAILHEADS 32 km
PHUZUMOYA TO LOURENCO MARQUES 161 km
MLAWALA TO LOURENCO MARQUES 87 km

Low rainfall in 1978 and 79 led to a fall back in the amount of sugar produced in Swaziland in the '79-80 season, a drop in fact to 240695 tonnes against the previous season's 247803. Added to this, the first quarter of the Sugar year saw depressed market prices. Then in August, the world market began to gather strength and prices increased steadily.

Because prices had started off being low in the buying season, it was due to Lome quotas that Swaziland was able to do well in the market. Free market prices were not economic to this country, though we can sell duty free to the U.S.A. under the Generalised System of preferences. (All sugar available from here for the free market was sold to the U.S.)

Cut backs in the local manufacturing industry, caused by recession in Europe, led to a drastic drop in sales on the domestic market. Also, the sale of sugar over the counter dropped, due, it seems to the fact that the price difference between here and the Republic narrowed, so cutting down the amount of sugar being taken illegally out of the country.

Local prices were increased in May, 1979 from E180 per tonne to E260 per tonne for refined and from E160/ per tonne to E240 per tonne ex-mill for Brown, bringing them close to the current South African prices of $291 per tonne for refined and $267 per tonne for Brown.

Though South African prices were subsequently raised, price differences were no where near the level prevailing before 1979. Thus, incentive for moving sugar from Swaziland to South Africa fell away.

It is now assessed that we consume about 35,42 kilograms per head of population, rather than the 44 kilograms which domestic sales led statisticians to believe previously. Sugar earned E100 million in foreign exchange within the year 1979-80 and earned over £80 million in eight years from export levys alone.

Two very important developments in the industry have been the incorporation of a diffuser at the Mhlume Mill and the establishment of the new Mill at Simunye. The diffuser will increase the capacity at Mhlame by 35 000 tonnes, and when Simunye attains full production in the 1982-83 season 126 000 tonnes will be turned out.

Sugar and people.

The Growth of the Sugar Industry has had profound social impact on the country. By 1979, 60 000 people were wholly or partly dependent on sugar for a living. It has led to large scale training of personel at all levels from semi-skilled to managerial; villages have been built to house staff, altering the traditional living patterns, schools and clinics have been established, and, with regular earnings becoming the norm, 'consumer societies' have appeared in rural areas.

Commercial enterprise has recognised this last phenomenon and the result is Simunye Plaza. The emergence of the raw new town and the Plaza itself amidst the cane fields and the retreating bush veld is slightly bizarre; but soon they will be accepted as part of developing Swaziland.

Still Going Strong 31 Years Later

SUGAR was first grown in Swaziland in the Big Bend region in the late 1950's. It was marketed through South Africa, but when the Republic left the Commonwealth in 1964, Swaziland began to negotiate direct exporting of its sugar and became an independent member of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in 1965.

Swaziland's quota was set at 86364 at a price which made production worthwhile at a time when free market prices were very poor world-wide.

Britains entry to the European Economic Community brought the Commonwealth Agreement to an end in December of 1974, and in 1975, Swaziland was one of the 46 nations which signed the Lome Convention, with the 9 members of the E.E.C. The provisions of Lome allowed Swaziland to export about 120000 tonnes of sugar a year to the Community on preferential terms.

"The quota under the the Lome Convention is vital. Without this assured outlet at remunerative prices for a major portion of its exports the sugar industry, efficient though it is, would not be viable. The stability of the industry was based on the long term negotiated price quota that Swaziland enjoyed under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. When Britain entered the European Economic Community this was replaced by an assured outlet for an agreed quantity of 120 000 tonnes of sugar in Europe.

Sugarcane is a 7 to 8 years cycle crop and therefore the sugar industry is a long term one. It needs to have assurance of long term outlets. This is why the Lome protocol's assurance of an indefinite outlet is so important to Swaziland."

Sugar production in Swaziland has risen from 54641 tonnes in the 1958-59 season to an expected 370000 tonnes for the 81-82 season. Once Simunye is in full production (1982) the figure should be 400000 tonnes. The past twenty one years has also seen great changes in the ownership of the industry. In the beginning it was in the hands of expatriate private enterprise, with only about 5% Swazi participation. Now, Swazi participation is well over 50%. Mhlume Mill is owned by C.D.C. with a 50% Government shareholding. Ubombo is owned by Lonrho with a 49% Government shareholding. The Swazi Nation has direct ownership of 65% at Simunye, through Tibiyo Taka Ngwane."

85% of the sugar leaving the Mills is raw and this is all exported for further refining by its buyers. 15% is refined at Ubombo for domestic consumption. Domestic prices are kept low as outside prices are high enough to support the industry.

It is estimated that 90 000 people are employed in or dependent on the production of sugar; this is 16% of the population.

The sugar industry here felt a need for an association to coordinate its affairs, so, in 1967 the Swaziland Sugar Association was formed under the Sugar Act to act as a regulating body and trading agency. It controls the amount of sugar planted, when harvesting is to commence, quantities to be delivered to the mills and when they are to be delivered. The Association also sees to the Transportation and distribution of the sugar for the export market.

Some refining is done at Ubombo, but only for the domestic market (about 15% of local production). Domestic prices are kept low, as outside prices are high enough to support the industry.

CSO: 4700/234

BRIEFS

NET FOREIGN RESERVES--The principal developments during September were:- Swaziland's net foreign reserves increased E2.4 million to E94.4 million at the end of September but were 22.9 per cent lower than the same month last year. Government's net creditor position with the banking system rose E4.9 million to E54.5 million during September but the level reached was E14.7 million lower when contrasted with the same month in 1980. Bank credit to the private sector dropped to E129.8 million from the E133.0 million recorded the previous month. Credit extended to the private sector in September 1980 stood at E107.4 million. Money supply increased E2.4 million to E66.7 million mainly in demand deposits which rose E3.1 million and representing a 5.6 percentage rise from the figure recorded a year earlier. In contrast, quasi money declined E7.2 million to E83.5 million and this fall was reflected in time deposits while savings deposits rose only marginally to a level 21 percent higher than the same month a year ago. Time deposits, which constitute the largest portion of quasi money, were E6.5 million lower when compared with the same month last year. Liquid assets of the banking sector increased E3.1 million to E31.9 million but were 7.5 percent lower than the position recorded twelve months back. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 30 Oct 81 p 20]

CSO: 4700/234

SALIM TO REMAIN IN RACE FOR UN SECRETARY GENERAL POST

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

TANZANIAN Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, official candidate of the African states for UN Secretary-General, says he plans to stay in the race despite a veto that blocked his nomination last week.

In the first two rounds of secret balloting, he received 11 and then 10 votes but was vetoed by a permanent council member, believed to be the United States.

Kurt Waldheim, the present Secretary-General, was also vetoed — by China. The 15 council members scheduled private consultations today to seek a way out of the deadlock, which many believe will persist for some time.

In an interview, Ndugu Salim expressed disappointment over abstentions cast by Britain and the Soviet Union over his candidacy and blamed the single veto on what he termed his false stereotype, including a widely published but incorrect report that he was partly educated in Cuba.

He said if the US and others were to examine his UN record — he was Tanzania's chief delegate for 10 years — they would see it was one of constructive moderation. He cited his role in January 1976 when, as President of the Security Council he helped obtain the unanimous adoption of a Western plan for the independence of Namibia from South Africa.

Ndugu Salim recalled that Daniel Patrick Moynihan, now a US senator, was the American representative at the time. Ndugu Salim called the council resolution "a remarkable breakthrough".

Ndugu Salim, who was Chairman of the Special Committee on Decolonisation which declared Puerto Rico a colonial territory, also defended his role on that question, saying he had restrained those who wanted a much more militant approach.

"Judge me from my record", he said. "I had the conviction that the role of the committee was to support decolonisation, but that we needed the cooperation of the colonial powers".

Apart from Portugal and Rhodesia under their former regimes, that co-operation was forthcoming, he said.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Salim has dismissed as "nonsense and a total concoction" a report from Lagos that he blamed Niger, Tunisia and Uganda for his failure to secure the UN Secretary-Generalship last week.

He had been quoted by the news agency of Nigeria as saying that the three African members of the 15-member Security Council had consistently voted against him or abstained.

But Ndugu Salim said in New York yesterday that he had not given an interview to the agency and did not know its correspondent.

"More importantly, I have never discussed with the press until today what happened in the Security Council", he added.

Ndugu Salim is opposing incumbent Kurt Waldheim for the top post.

CSO: 4700/232

VICE PRESIDENT JUMBE ADDRESSES MINISTERIAL MEETING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text] Vice-President Aboud Jumbe has called for unwavering commitment by Party and Government leaders to Tanzania's cherished goal of building unity and socialism.

Ndugu Jumbe, who was addressing ministers, deputy ministers and principal secretaries from the Mainland and the Isles before they started their one-day meeting at the Karimjee Hall in Dar es Salaam yesterday, warned that without full commitment to the cause of unity and socialism, they would be paying lip service to the country's aspirations.

The leaders met under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya to map out ways of cementing the 17-year old union between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

Ndugu Jumbe said although the main aim of the union was to strengthen unity, increase the country's collective capability and to spearhead African unity and revolution, at present it looked as if the responsibility of maintaining the union had been left in the hands of the Minister of State in the Vice-President's Office.

The Vice-President reminded all ministries that they all had an obligation to ensure that the noble goals of the union — the building of unity and socialism — were fully implemented.

Ministries must equally ensure that all state organs under them fully contributed in cementing this unity, without which they would be failing in their duty, he added.

This, he said, required all Party and Government leaders, state organs and the entire public to have the will, determination, mutual respect and trust to foster closer links between the people of the Mainland and the Isles.

Ndugu Jumbe asked the leaders during their meeting to make a correct assessment of how much success had so far been achieved in cementing the union.

He further asked them to question as to how much each ministry and organs under them had contributed to the strengthening of the union.

"Every ministry and organ must know its obligation. Each organ's role must be clearly charted out. In this way, you will help the country to take great strides for the future", the Vice-President urged the meeting.

He further urged the leaders to see to it that administrative and technical expertise is fully used to ensure smooth running of activities carried out under the union.

The ministers and principal secretaries had held their first such meeting in Zanzibar last October.

They were, according to the agenda, expected to draw a programme on how to strengthen the union for the future.

They were also expected to discuss, among other things, exchange of experts, training, industrial co-operation and inter-trade to ensure that what could be obtained in one part of the union is readily available without forcing the country to import the same from abroad.

Meanwhile, a three-pronged strategy to strengthen the union between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar has been drawn-up.

The strategy, envisaging short, medium, and short-term steps to be taken by ministries and state organs from both parts of the union, was mapped out yesterday after the one-day meeting of ministers and principal secretaries from the Mainland and the Isles.

According to a statement issued by the Prime Minister's Office, the meeting agreed that:

- Corresponding ministries should meet not less than twice a year to chart out ways of efficiently and effectively carrying out their duties as well as solving long-term and short-term problems.
- A sub-committee be formed to look into several matters related to the unity and co-operation between the Mainland and the Isles. The sub-committee should meet not less than two times a year.
- A joint meeting on co-operation be held not less than once a year to receive reports on meetings and implementation by ministries and the sub-committee.

The statement said the joint meeting would have to report to the President and the Vice-President on the various steps taken to strengthen co-operation

CSO: 4700/232

SCOPO ANNOUNCES NEW SYSTEM FOR FILLING VACANCIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENTIAL appointments falling vacant in public institutions will from now on be advertised in mass media to allow qualified and competent aspirants apply for the posts.

A circular issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Standing Committee on Parastatal Organisations (SCOPO) said under the new procedure, if a post fell vacant in a public institution whose appointment was presidential, the institution would advertise in local mass media after which respective board of directors would scrutinise the applications together with those of others who for some reasons, could not apply for the post.

After the board's scrutiny, applicants' names will be submitted to the minister of the institution's parent ministry who will further study them before submitting them to the President through the Prime Minister's Office.

Finally, the President will appoint the person he deems fit to fill the vacant post.

Elaborating, the circular said the importance of advertising vacant posts also applied to subsidiary companies whose appointments of its key executives are normally done by respective holding companies or the companies board of directors.

The circular said the new procedure did not apply to such public institutions under whose management agreements there was a special procedure for making such appointments.

Under the old procedure, the institution's parent ministry would, through the Prime Minister's office, propose to the President several names it felt competent enough to fill in the post.

The President would then appoint one from the submitted names.

CSO: 4700/232

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING FORMER KENYAN MP'S ASYLUM APPLICATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Government is considering an application for political asylum made by former Kenyan MP for Eldoret North Chelagat Mutai, the Minister for Home Affairs, Brigadier Muhiddini Kimario, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He said Chelagat, now in Dar es Salaam entered the country from Kenya on October 15 this year, adding that the former Kenyan politician did not disclose at which point she had crossed the border.

Brigadier Kimario said that in her application, Chelagat had cited "political reasons" for her leaving Kenya.

She had said the Kenyan government had become "hostile" to her because of her criticism of it.

She had said she had been jailed for thirty months in 1975 because of her political differences with the Kenyan government.

Asked how the Government would treat Miss Chelagat's application, Brigadier Kimario said: "The Government is considering giving her request for political asylum".

He believed that the granting of the asylum, an acknowledged and respected international arrangement, would neither mar nor jeopardise relations between Kenya and Tanzania.

The Home Affairs Minister said he had tried, without success, to get in touch with his Kenyan counterpart since Chelagat's arrival.

Last Thursday, as quoted by Kenya's *Daily Nation*, Kenyan Minister of State in the President's Office, Mr. G.G. Kariuki, told Kenyan Parliament that Chelagat had fled to Tanzania.

He added that the Kenyan government was waiting for details on how she had managed to leave the country.

Chelagat, whose car remained parked in Parliament grounds in Nairobi, was charged on September 21 this year with allegedly making false mileage claims totalling 69,345/- to the National Assembly, according to the Kenyan newspaper.

She was released on 50,000/- bail bond and ordered to appear in court for the mention of her case on October 19. But she failed to appear in court and a warrant for her arrest was issued.

CSO: 4700/232

LANGUAGE INSTITUTE DIRECTOR NOTES INSTITUTE'S OBJECTIVES

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 1 Nov 81 p 5

[Interview with Feisal Mbamba, director of Zanzibar-based Institute of Kiswahili and Foreign Languages, by Samwiiu Mwaffisi at an unspecified time and place]

[Excerpt]

Q:— When was the Institute established and what are its objectives?

A:— The Institute was officially established by Decree Numebr 4 of 1979 though it started functioning as far back as 1976. Its objectives are inter alia to:-

- Provide facilities for the study, extension and training in the knowledge of Kiswahili and the teaching of foreign languages with a view to facilitating closer cooperation and communication;
- To engage in research on oral traditions and dialects of Zanzibar;
- To prepare and organise the teaching of Kiswahili at different levels to suit the needs of local and foreign students;
- To liaise and associate with the National Kiswahili Council of Tanzania (BAKITA), the Institute of Kiswahili Research of the University of Dar es Salaam and other institutions of learning in furthering the advancement and development of Kiswahili language;
- To establish and foster closer co-operation with neighbouring and other African countries which have interest in the use and development of Kiswahili language; and
- To arrange for the publication and general dissemination of materials produced in connection with the Institute as well important translated works translated into Kiswahili from foreign languages.

Q:— There are similar institutes in Tanzania Mainland that make the establishment of this institute seem a duplication. What necessited the establishment of this institute by the Zanzibar Government?

A:— Well this may look so at a glance. But going through the objective of the so called similar institutes you will no doubt notice that the objectives which I have just enumerated are not exactly similar though perhaps complementary.

There may be one or two places, I mean national institutions, where they teach Kiswahili to foreigners, but this is done more or less on *ad hoc* basis. Then again there isn't any institution which aims at teaching all the official languages of the United Nations or which aims at turning out interpreters and translators.

Lastly there isn't any institution doing any research on the oral traditions and dialects of Zanzibar. So it is perhaps incorrect to suggest that we are in anyway duplicating the activities of other institutions in Tanzania.

Coming to the second part of your question, I would say that the establishment of our Institute has been made as a result of these three areas not being tackled by the already existing institutions. Perhaps I should give examples to illustrate my point. We all agree that learning foreign languages will encourage our people to read more books which will enable them to appreciate the literature and philosophy embodied in such works which in turn helps in fotering international understanding through mutual appreciation of cultures.

And needless to add, it will also facilitate communication with not only our brothers in Africa but with the world in general. I think you will also agree with me that we have a duty to promote Kiswahili to an international status at least to diffuse the colonial myth that African languages are primitive and cannot fulfil the needs of a modern society.

And lastly we shouldn't forget that the primary dialects of most national

languages have been researched, whereas with Kiswahili nothing really serious has been done. We cannot rule out the possibility of the disappearance of some of these dialects in view of greater contact now taking place between speakers of dialects and speakers of standard Kiswahili as a result of improved communications.

Now then the establishment of an institute to take care of these areas was long overdue and that somewhere somehow an institution had to be established to tackle these problems urgently and very seriously.

Q:— What is the relation between this institute and sister institutes in Tanzania Mainland?

A:— We have very good relations with various institutions in Tanzania especially those responsible for the promotion of language teaching or research. At present the two directors — of the Institute of Kiswahili Research of the University of Dar es Salaam and of the Institute of Kiswahili and Foreign Languages — are members of each other's council.

The institute is represented in the National Kiswahili Council of Tanzania (BAKITA). A representative of the Swahili Department of the University of Dar es Salaam sits on the academic board of the Institute, and negotiations are going on with the Institute of Kiswahili Research (UDS) to have a joint project on the dialects of Zanzibar under the guidance of Prof. Derek Nurse of the Institute of Kiswahili Research.

Besides we participate in all seminars organised by various departments of the University of Dar es Salaam. At present we are working towards establishing even closer cooperation with the Department of Foreign Languages and Linguistics of the University of Dar es Salaam.

Q:— What courses are offered by the institute? Is there a plan for the institute to teach Portuguese?

A:— So far the courses are of two categories. The first one is a diploma in language for full-time students; and the second is tailor made courses in foreign languages as well as Kiswahili.

The diploma course is of four years duration. Until now only Tanzanians have enrolled for the course. The first two years of the course go up to the certificate level. Students who do well in their certificate course are eligible for the diploma in languages course.

Before one is admitted to a certificate course one has to have a minimum of three credits, preferably in languages, of the Tanzania 'O' level examination or its equivalent. At both levels — I mean the certificate and the diploma levels — students major in one foreign language and Kiswahili and minor in English, the exception being those majoring in English who instead minor in French. Students also study history, Education theory and practice and political education.

The second category of courses we offer relates to foreign languages and Kiswahili. Foreign language courses are also offered for part-time students who either come in the mornings or evenings. The part-time students taking the morning course are either Party or Government employees who are sponsored by their respective organisations and are normally officers whose nature of work demands knowledge of one of the foreign languages that we teach.

As for plans to teach Portuguese I must say that the commitment has been there since the inception of this institute, but the problem is that we don't get any response from all quarters that we have approached so far on the question of teachers. Nevertheless we are still trying very hard and as soon as we get hold of one, we will start teaching this language.

Q:— One of the courses offered is a four-year diploma at the end of which successful students become teachers. Do they become teachers automatically or do they undergo a teacher training course first?

A:— Well, I have mentioned before that education, both theory and practice, is one of the compulsory subjects. This means that on the completion of their certificate for diploma course, students are counted as trained teachers who can therefore dispense with a teacher training course. But I think I must point out that the institute is not setting itself up as an alternative teacher training institution; rather we are having an eye on the employment prospects of our students.

Although we aim at producing interpreters and translators from Kiswahili into foreign languages and vice versa, the employment problem for the institute's graduates will always be there as long as no decision has been taken yet to use Kiswahili in international forums.

Again there is no certainty that the requisite international organisations will be able to absorb every single candidate we are going to produce from now onwards even if Kiswahili is to be an international language. This is where a student's training as a teacher comes in handy.

Q:— Why do you think this institute is the most ideal for someone who wants to learn Kiswahili?

A:— I think it's an ideal place for someone who wants to learn Kiswahili as a foreign language. If it is just Kiswahili then perhaps the University of Dar es Salaam may be the best place. I am saying that our institute is an ideal place for many reasons. Firstly the objectives of the institute are very clear in this respect. Secondly the institute is not taking this function on *ad hoc* basis like other institutions, thirdly we are

using materials that have been prepared here after examining most of the material available in the market and also after consulting various experts in and outside Tanzania.

Fourthly the Kiswahili speaking environment of Zanzibar itself is an important factor for someone who needs to practise his Swahili outside the class-room.

Lastly we are not complacent about the environmental factor. We are infact doing research on how best to utilise our environment in the teaching of Kiswahili. So I think you will agree with me when I call the institute an ideal place for someone wishing to learn Kiswahili as a foreign language.

Q:— You have said Zanzibar offers a good opportunity for a non-Swahili speaker to learn Kiswahili because of the Swahili speaking society. But at the same time you teach other foreign languages such as French, Arabic and English to people whose first language is none of these. How do you account for this?

A:— It is true that those studying foreign languages in Zanzibar do not enjoy the same ideal conditions that is offered to foreigners studying Kiswahili in Zanzibar.

The acquisition of these foreign languages is a bit different in the absence of reinforcement outside the classroom situation. A very small number of the population in Zanzibar speak these languages and even then they do not use these languages in their day-to-day life.

As a result our students are a bit hindered on their way to a native speaker's competence. We are planning to tackle this problem through bilateral arrangements between say our institute and an institute in a French or Arabic speaking country wherein our students may have the opportunity to spend some time there.

Q:— What chances does Kiswahili have of becoming the *lingua franca* of Africa?

A:— Well, considering the present stage of development, Kiswahili has a greater chance of becoming Africa's *lingua franca*. First in its own country it has not suffered like other African languages. Some African countries would very much like to see their indigenous languages become national languages, but in a society with a plurality of indigenous languages each with an equal claim, such a move may bring conflict that may undermine national unity. In Tanznaia Kiswahili has a very strong base. It has been accepted and spoken throughout the country. People are proud of it as having helped in creating national unity.

I think the country has reached a stage where one can say that it is linguistically homogeneous in spite of the existence of other languages. But this is not enough to make it an African *lingua franca*. In fact the decision can never be made or left to any one country. It is a political decision with a continental impact and must therefore be made by an organisation like the OAU.

African governments must have language policies which encourage the present foreign languages as a medium of communication with the outside world and at the same time encourage some of their indigenous languages to grow into national languages. They should also teach regional African languages at least at the level of the departments of African languages of their universities. By regional here I mean those African languages that have transcended their traditional boundaries, for example Swahili, Hausa etc. And from this pool of Africa's *linguae francae* Swahili stands a very good chance.

Q:— What kind of researches is the institute undertaking and how does it use these researches to benefit the people?

A:— I have already talked about the research in connection with the teaching of Kiswahili as a foreign language. We are also concerned with the dialects of Zanzibar and the oral traditions of the islands as well. These areas are very important to us for various reasons. I will only mention a few. First there is paucity of materials in connection with dialects and oral traditions. Secondly there is a danger of the disappearance of the existing information with the passing of time and thirdly information and knowledge from these branches of language may contribute to other studies like history, sociology to mention only a few. The researches may benefit the people in a number of ways. For example from these researches people have found out their language is not bastardised Arabic or English as some people would want us to believe. They have found out it has its own grammar and is very rich in literature.

You will remember that during the colonial time Kiswahili literature was never offered in the exams because we were told that our language has none. In other words these researches help make our people understand and appreciate their culture.

Q:— Where do you get the teachers for the foreign languages and what are the problems you face in recruiting them?

A:— So far we get our teachers through grants from friendly countries like France, Britain and Egypt. As for Portuguese we have decided to recruit them using our own resources. We are still communicating with some countries as regards to their recruitment. The only problem we have so far encountered is the question of Portuguese teachers. There is some unwillingness even to acknowledge our letters.

Q:— What plans are there to localise the teaching staff?

A:— We have asked some countries to provide scholarships to promising students

from our institute to specialise in those languages so as to form a nucleus of the teaching staff. But it will take some time before this is realised since at this stage none of our students has even completed the institute's diploma course.

Q:— What are the future plans of the institute?

A:— In the next five years, the institute plans to teach the existing official languages of the UNO. We are also planning to start a centre under the umbrella of the institute to teach translation and interpretation skills so that we are able to produce in the next seven years interpreters of international standard in all the existing official languages of the UN. A Swahili/Arabic dictionary is also envisaged.

The projects are reflected in the *aide momoire* between Tanzania and UNESCO as a result of the visit last year of the director general of UNESCO; and negotiations are going on very well.

We are also planning to teach one or two African languages. This will surely help in the mutual recognition of other people's culture. We are also planning to organise specialized training in teaching Kiswahili as a foreign language. There is a big demand for teachers throughout the world and many are taking the challenge with the sole qualification that Kiswahili is their mother tongue. I think you will agree with me that Kiswahili like any other language has to be taught systematically and scientifically as well.

CSO: 4700/232

THIRTY STUDENTS SENT TO PAKISTAN FOR THREE YEAR COURSE RECALLED

SPM Manager's Statement

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 1 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

THIRTY Tanzanians sent to Pakistan for a three-year course leading to technician certificates returned home in August this year after spending fourteen months at a Lahore training institute.

The trainees, sponsored by the 2.1 billion/- Southern Paper Mills Company (SPM) of Mufindi, were attending the Lahore Ali Industrial Technical Training Institute (AITI) before they were recalled home.

Confirming this, the SPM General Manager, Ndugu Juma Lweno, told the *Sunday News* that AITI had failed to meet "the objectives of sending the trainees to Lahore."

Before their recall, the trainees, all Form Four leavers, had complained about inferior education and training offered by the Pakistani institute. They even boycotted classes to drive their point home when it appeared to them that both SPM and AITI were dragging their feet over the matter.

They wrote to the Education Counsellor at the Tanzania High Commission in New Delhi, explaining that AITI usually trained Form Two leavers and was awarding trade certificates — the lowest award in the engineering field.

The institute, they said, had old and defective machines for practical training, adding that much of the equipment was "out of order and unserviceable."

They added that instruction sheets were out of date, dating back to the sixties.

The thirty trainees had been enrolled for a three-year technician certificate course according to an SPM advertisement in the *Daily News* of March 31 last year.

SPM General Manager Lweno said his company had inspected AITI (established with Swedish assistance), studied its prospectus and had recommended it for a technician certificate course for the trainees.

He added that AITI had been picked with the expectation that the trainees would simultaneously obtain practical training at a nearby paper mill, Packages Limited.

A report now with the *Sunday News* says most of the AITI instructors were Form Two leavers who "find it a torture to communicate in English."

In most cases, it says, instructions at the institute were given in Hindu, to the disadvantage of the SPM trainees.

Ndugu Lweno said half of the thirty withdrawn trainees had been reselected for a three-year technician certificate course in India starting next month.

He said fourteen others were with the National Development Corporation (NDC) companies for in-plant training leading to Government trade testing, adding that another had been dismissed on disciplinary grounds.

However, it is understood that SPM is yet to recover 1,563,680/- (US dollars 192,960) paid out for the first two years of the trainees' stay.

The money had been given to Packages Limited to administer on behalf of SPM under "a gentlemen's agreement," according to sources.

Two senior SPM officials sent to Pakistan in April this year to study the situation criticised the gentlemen's arrangement, urging the necessity of a written agreement.

In their report, the two said, "This (written agreement) is very important because the sum involved is very big. There should be some sort of written agreement to replace the gentlemen's agreement in force."

Ndugu Lweno conceded that AITI and Packages Limited had been paid the training fees for the two years but said that SPM had signed an agreement with Packages Limited.

He said there were now negotiations to reclaim "all unused funds" and explained that AITI would be asked to refund the fees for the useless 14 months spent there by the SPM trainees.

SPM Management to Blame

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE latest publication of the sister newspaper, the *Sunday News*, carried a very disconcerting story on its first page — that of the recall of thirty Tanzanian trainees from Pakistan.

One of the country's biggest industrial investments, the Southern Paper Mills Company (SPM), had deemed it fit not only to send the trainees to a questionable Lahore institute but also to pay in advance the fees for the first two of the three-year course.

There is absolutely nothing wrong with sending Tanzanians to study in Lahore, provided that the training facilities therein were competent.

But, the facilities were not competent. The thirty trainees had even to boycott classes to drive the point home that the training was not only useless for them but also for the whole country that was footing the training bill.

Even more worrying, is the difference in perception as to the value and significance of the Lahore training institute in the eyes of the top and lower echelons of SPM.

The top management conceded that it had to recall the trainees home because the Lahore institute had not met "the objectives of sending the trainees to Lahore".

The top management was only — belatedly — reinforcing the views of the two-member probing team sent by the SPM to investigate the appalling training facilities in the Pakistani town.

Yet, the very same top management has admitted that it had sent the thirty hapless Tanzanians after having "ascertained" that the Lahore institute was worthwhile investing in some 1.5 million shillings in hard currency.

This being the case, the top SPM management must explain to the Tanzanian public why the thirty trainees had to be sent to that particular Lahore institute and why the advance payment.

Even if the money paid out in advance to the Lahore institute and Packages Limited were to be returned to SPM (a very unlikely proposition), this would not exonerate the SPM management from blame.

Of course, there is nothing wrong with sending Tanzanians abroad for training in as many diverse fields as possible. There is no doubt that we need skilled Tanzanians to run

our production and service bodies.

The mere numbers of expatriates, nearly all of whom must be paid in foreign currency, attests to the importance of giving advanced training to our own nationals.

But, we have to ensure that only reputable institutions are the recipients of our nationals. Equally important, we must ascertain that only the best students are sent abroad to receive the training.

CSO: 4700/232

FAMILY WELFARE-WORKERS' EDUCATION TO BE INTEGRATED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT and workers' representatives yesterday endorsed the integration of family welfare education into the country's workers' education programme.

Representatives of several institutions including the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the Tanzania Workers Organisation (JUWATA) and the Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE) agreed at their two-day meeting which ended in Dar es Salaam that family welfare education was relevant to Tanzania.

The participants, who also included experts from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) observed that since emphasis in Tanzania's workers' education programme had so far been on workers themselves, it was now time it involved the families of the workers.

Family welfare education has been the subject of a three-year study under the Population/Family Life Education (PFLE) project, assisted by the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNPA), executed by FAO and co-ordinated by the Prime Minister's Office.

The meeting directed the PFLE project to liaise with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (Workers' Education Division) to ensure that family welfare education was fused into the existing workers education programme.

A small committee, to function a sub-committee of the project's executive committee, has been formed to advise the project on the details and factors involved in integrating this education into programmes for workers' education.

Members of the sub-committee will come from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, JUWATA, the Social Welfare Training Institute, ATE, the Tanzania Women Organisation (UWT) and UMATI.

Others will be drawn from the Ministry of Health, the Group Occupational Health Project, the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre and the Prime Minister's Office.

In a keynote address to the meeting on Monday, the Minister for Labour and Social Welfare, Ndugu Alfred Tandau said in a speech read on his behalf by the Ministry's Principal Secretary, Ndugu Horace Kolimba, that family welfare education, if effectively imparted, could contribute to better living conditions and quality of life.

Ndugu Tandau revealed an alarming situation facing Tanzania at present whereby children (aged below 15) who constitute a dependant section of the country's community were greater in number than the labour force — those aged between 15-64.

He warned that unless this was checked through increased labour productivity by the productive labour force, the standard of living of everyone and the economic growth of the country faced a danger of negative growth.

He said increased productivity could be achieved through the creation of better working conditions for workers both at places of work and at home. Family welfare education, he stressed, could play a big role in achieving this goal.

The PFLE Project's National Manager, Ndugu Hadji Konde, said at the end of the meeting that they were satisfied with the proposals.

"It is now a question of the mechanics of integrating this education. We will follow up on the decision of the meeting", he added.

CSO: 4700/232

TANZANIAN, GDR EXPERTS REACH UNDERSTANDING ON STUDENT EXCHANGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text]

TANZANIAN and German Democratic Republic (GDR) educational experts recently reached an understanding on possibilities of exchanging of students.

The understanding was reached during a twelve-day visit to the GDR by representatives of the Ministry of National Education who held "good talks" with educational experts in the GDR, the Commissioner for National Education, Ndugu M. Muze, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Muze who was accompanied by the Principal of Dar es Salaam Technical College. Ndugu S. Mutasa, to the GDR, said the two sides had indicated fields for possible future exchanges.

For Tanzania these were sending students for technical, medical, veterinary and agricultural studies.

The GDR was interested in sending its students to study Kiswahili in Tanzania, Ndugu Muze said.

He said more details on technical exchange, including possible numbers of students to be involved, would be worked out in future.

He indicated, however, that the number of students exchanged would invariably change from year to year according to each country's needs.

Ndugu Muze said they were impressed by the GDR's educational policy and particularly provisions made for students to undertake practicals in industries.

"They have a very good system of binding contracts between colleges and industries so that students have easy access to practicals", he said.

He said although there was a system to allow students in Tanzania to do practicals in industries, there was no bond between college and industry, adding that sometimes a student could report at a factory and be told there was no vacancy.

The discussions, held with representatives of the GDR ministry of higher technical education, also dwelt on the differences in educational levels such as certificates and diplomas in the two countries.

During their visit, the Tanzanian education officials toured various higher technical training colleges in Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig, Magdeburg and Postdam in southern and western GDR.

They also conferred with Tanzanian students in the GDR. Over forty students are undertaking courses which include engineering, medicine, physical education and languages.

CSO: 4700/232

CUSTOMS DEMANDS TAFICO ANSWER CHARGES RELATING TO MARINE EXPORTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Customs and Excise Department of the Ministry of Finance has demanded that the Tanzania Fisheries Corporation (TAFICO) answer charges in connection with marine resources exports.

Customs officials, who have been carrying out independent investigations on the TAFICO/Atlantic Fishing Company (AFC) joint fishing venture, said in Dar es Salaam at the weekend that marine resources exports worth 4,624,220/- were uncustomed.

In the process, the officials said, the Government was deprived of 150,962/- in royalties. It is understood that 184.540 tonnes of table fish, prawns and shrimps were shipped uncustomed between April 3 and July 7, this year.

According to the officials, the uncustomed exports include the whole of AFC's share of the proceedings agreed upon under an "unconscionable" contract signed in July last year.

AFC, managed by Greek businessman Theodor Penessis, appropriated 75 per cent of the exports before the deal was "ammended" last March, allowing him 65 per cent of the share of exported catches.

TAFICO is required to answer three charges of loading uncustomed cargo, exporting restricted goods without licence and making or causing to make incorrect application for diversion of Government royalties amounting to 150,962/-.

TAFICO, the officials have said, is held as the local agent of AFC. If found guilty of the offences, TAFICO would be required to pay the royalties to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and recover the undeclared value of exports under the Customs and Management Act.

Customs investigations indicate that TAFICO and AFC loaded onto a Greek vessel, *m.v. Archangelos* on April 3, this year, 12.84 tonnes of ordinary fish, but declared only 6.44 tonnes to customs officials at the Dar es Salaam port.

This implied a difference of 6.40 tonnes of fish worth 371,910/-. The same ship loaded 130 tonnes of shrimps, but only 36.29 tonnes were declared, a difference of 93.70 tonnes worth 2,248,920/-, the investigations revealed.

The officials said the shipload included eight tonnes of craw fish valued at 192,000/- which were not declared to customs officials at the port.

M.v. Archangelos, they added, hauled away 15 tonnes of table fish and 89 others of shrimps last July 7, of which only 4,809 and 23.15 tonnes,

respectively, were declared in Dar es Salaam.

Some 10.191 tonnes of fish worth 92,228/- and 66.249 tonnes of shrimps valued at 1,719,169/50 escaped export levy and customs documentation, the investigations revealed.

The officials said the calculation were based on the lowest export price of 24/- per kilogramme claimed by TAFICO.

It is understood that an initial price index prepared by TAFICO put the highest export price at 78/60 and the lowest at over 30/- per kilogramme according to the classification of different types of the marine resources.

The investigations revealed, however, that the corporation's payment vouchers claiming the export earnings, did not indicate the classifications.

The TAFICO-AFC contract was rescinded by the Government early last month because it was contrary to established procedures. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism said in a statement that the contract was not ratified by the TAFICO Board of Directors, nor was it approved by relevant Government institutions.

The decision to nullify was prompted by a report by a team appointed to probe investigative reports by the *Daily News* expressing fears that the Government could have lost up to 200million/- in foreign exchange under the unsconcionable deal.

However, the team dismissed this fear, maintaining that TAFICO earned a total of 224,484 US dollars (about 2,095,872/- from the exports without investing in the operations of the joint venture.

The TAFICO authorities were at the weekend unavailable for comment on the customs charges and findings.

CSO: 4700/232

TRIAL PROGRAM OF INCENTIVES FOR SISAL CUTTERS ANNOUNCED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Charles Kifunta]

[Text]

AMBONI Limited, a group of sisal estates in Tanga Region, has launched an ambitious incentive-giving programme, including monthly salary increase, generous gifts and prizes to its sisal cutters.

Under the programme, a sisal cutter can now earn up to 1,040/- per month instead of the maximum 635/- now offered to sisal cutters in the country.

The programme, known as *Mkato Bora* (Super Cutter Category), began last Saturday and is aimed at encouraging daily attendance and work efficiency for the benefit of the worker, the company and the nation as a whole.

The programme is contained in a brochure circulated to all the company's sisal estates.

The Amboni Limited General Manager, Ndugu A. Turrian, said in Tanga yesterday that the move to introduce the "Super Cutter Category" had been taken to encourage people who are willing to work hard. It was also introduced after seeing that a lot of sisal leaf was rotting in the field.

Ndugu Turrian said the move was aimed at boosting the country's badly needed foreign exchange.

Ndugu Turrian added that the move followed talks recently between the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, and the company's board of directors from Europe.

According to the programme, a worker who cuts 110 bundles of sisal leaves is paid 700/-, 120 bundles 770/-, 130 bundles 850/-, 140 bundles 940/- and a cutter who achieves 150 bundles daily for the whole month will get 1,040/-.

However, Ndugu Turrian stressed that the new wages do not fall under the official contract signed with JUWATA and could be withdrawn should the system fail.

The programme also says if a worker reported for duty each day he would get a kilogramme of sugar and one toilet soap at mid-month and another kilogramme and one bar of washing soap at the end of the month.

It further says that the cutter would be paid an advance payment of 100/- in the first week after getting his previous month's salary, 200/- advance payment at mid-month and another 100/- on the third Saturday of the month.

The programme also guarantees a worker to get all his provisions from a company shop within the estate on special loan terms and is guaranteed that such a shop would always be fully stocked with essential items, including clothing.

It also says that, a worker who reports for duty daily for three consecutive months, would be given a free plastic bucket inscribed with his own name — and if he does so for six months he would get free clothing worth 100/- or 160/- if he works continuously for nine months.

According to the programme, a worker would be granted a one-week leave in addition to his normal annual leave after working for 11 months.

He would also qualify for a lottery which offers various prizes, including a bicycle and a radio set.

Ndugu Turrian said the programme would start on trial basis for six months.

CSO: 4700/232

TANESCO SEEKING TO CURB OVERLOADING OF POWER LINES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

DAR ES SALAAM residents living in areas affected by frequent electricity cuts could experience more constant, uninterrupted flows following efforts by the Tanzania Electrical Supply Company (TANESCO) to curb lines overloading.

According to TANESCO's spokesman, an on-going programme to erect sub-stations in various areas of the city is intended to alleviate the problem of over extension of low tension lines (ltl). One such sub-station has recently been set up in Laibon Road, Oyster Bay.

Low voltage problems experienced in some of the city's areas have been attributed by TANESCO experts to lack of adequate and prompt information from individuals on their future expansion programmes.

In many cases smooth flow of high powered electricity is hard to come by in the city's residential areas because domestic consumers increase their power consumption through acquiring new electrical appliances without informing the company.

The spokesman said the exercise to increase the number of sub-stations in the city is also to be extended to Chatto Street, Migamboni Street in Regent estate, Haile Selaisse Road in Msasani, Mwananyamala, Buguruni and Diamond Jubilee area.

Other areas to receive new sub-stations are Lugalo pumps, Drive-In and Mwaya Road.

The exercise to relieve transformers of overloaded distribution started in September but it is not known how long it would take to complete the exercise, the spokesman said. . .

He said areas to be worked on during the on-going process are Mwananyamala dispensary, Binti Matola Street, Uhuru Street, Chang'ombe, and Mburahati.

CSO: 4700/232

GOVERNMENT INTRODUCES MEASURES TO ENSURE FAIR MEAT PRICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE government has introduced measures geared at ensuring fair prices of cattle meat to consumers in the country, the Minister for Livestock Development Ndugu Herman Kirigini said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Minister said the measures, would include control and supervision of the cattle industry from the stage when cattle is brought for auctioning from villages to slaughtering and selling to consumers in urban centres.

He said the move has been necessitated by the irregular and exorbitant prices of meat sold to customers in the country. Of late a number of consumers particularly in Dar es Salaam city have complained of irregular prices, with a kilo of meat selling at more than 35/-.

Ndugu Kirigini revealed that steps were being taken to ensure that cattle at auction centres in villages were weighed and graded, and sold to licenced buyers.

"There are 300 cattle auction centres in the country and we expect to equip each centre with a weighing scale. So far we have already purchased 120 scales. This year we expected to purchase some 50 more scales. The rest would be purchased in future", he said.

The Minister said the steps were part of recommendations presented by his ministry to the government in efforts to reach fare meat pricing in the respective zones of the country.

He said in most regions the price of meat was being controlled by the district authorities with the District Development Director in his capacity as Assistant Price Commissioner, Supervising them.

However in Dar es Salaam, he added, the prices were quite irregular since the demise of the Dar es Salaam Development Corporation (DDC) — run butcheries a few years ago.

CSO: 4700/232

TRADE OFFICERS' SEMINAR PASSES RESOLUTIONS ON TRANSPORT, PRICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE fixing of prices on a pan-territorial basis was criticised here yesterday by the national trade seminar participants, who said the system overlooked the high cost of transporting goods to the rural areas, resulting in hiked prices of commodities in the villages.

The country's trade and weight and measures officers, who ended the seminar yesterday, said in a resolution that transport charges should be controlled at national level as a matter of urgency.

They stressed that the National Price Commission should consider transport costs when fixing prices because in the absence of this, prices in villages went high.

The commission should fix prices up to regional headquarters level from where the regions could fix the prices up to village level after considering transport costs to the rural destinations.

Regions should be given powers to fix prices of essential goods like *sembe*, salt, sugar and soap, they recommended.

They asked the Price Commission to send copies of new prices to the regions in advance before publication in the mass media.

The participants also called upon the commission to educate people in the regions on how prices are fixed.

The seminar considered the question of encouraging inter or intra-regional trade for crops which no specific authority dealt with. The participants proposed that a special committee be formed to discuss the matter.

But during discussions this afternoon, participants agreed that the trade should be cordinated and people dealing in this business should be registered so that they traded openly.

The participants also said failures which impeded trade between regions should be removed.

In their resolutions, they also asked the government to prepare another timetable for implementing the internal trade policy in view of the current problems. Such problems include the closure of some of the opened shops and the problems facing Regional Trading Companies (RTCs). They further agreed that:

- The Ministry of Trade should introduce a radio programme to educate Tanzanians on the policy;
- Industries should use standard packaging materials;
- The office of the Registrar of Companies should open offices in the regions to speed up registration;
- Regional trade officers should inform the Board of External Trade on problems of moving goods from the regions to facilitate implementation of the National Economic Survival Programme;
- The Ministry of Trade should prepare trading licences application forms before the end of December every year.

Closing the seminar, the Shinyanga Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Gwasa Sebabili, asked the participants, as implementors, to understand the Party policy.

He said the Ministry of Trade should prevent the selling of confined items which is now taking place in regions with large industries like Dar es Salaam and Arusha.

The seminar which had opened on October 19 was attended by 78 trade officers and weights and measures officers from all over the country.

CSO: 4700/232

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY DIRECTS TAT TO REDUCE COSTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Ministry of Agriculture has directed the Tanzania Tobacco Authority (TAT) to reduce costs, improvise efficient inputs supply, improve marketing arrangement, extension services and financial control in order to revamp the tobacco industry in the country.

The directive made available to the press yesterday, says the measures are geared to improve the authority's operational performance so that it can provide better services to tobocco growers and the national economy as a whole.

It says that TAT should immediately cease operations in areas where it has been operating at a loss and where there has been no increase in output towards a break-even level.

In such areas TAT has been directed to hand over responsibility for extension to Kilimo extension staff at district level. The areas involved include Liwale, Biharamulo and for the burley tobacco production areas in Morogoro and Handeni.

In regions where TAT's operations are unprofitable but where output is growing rapidly, the directive says TAT should either make operations profitable within three years, by reducing costs and increasing turnover, or cease operations there.

The areas include Mpanda where there has been an increase from 2 per cent of total output in 1975/76 to five per cent in 1979/80 but costs in the area were at 5/88 per kilo which is well above the break-even point.

TAT has also been told to identify the high cost areas within other regions and either cease operations there or reduce costs or increase production to a level that makes operations profitable.

The directive says that the authority would have to reduce the number of staffs to an acceptable level. "In 1979, 38 per cent of the total staff were in the administration department and 15 per cent in the finance department.

On higher prices to growers, the Ministry directed TAT to concentrate on improving efficiency and reducing costs, so as to benefit growers.

The Ministry has further directed the authority to inform the Ministry immediately if foreign exchange shortage limits the supply of necessary inputs and reduces exports.

"For example, it has been estimated that shortages of *Hessian*, due to non-availability of foreign exchange, lost Tanzania 33 million/- in export earnings from tobacco last year," it explains.

It has also been directed that authority should establish its own seed farm at Urambo. "In the past seed has been produced, from impure strains, at Tumbi where seed production has been seen as an unwelcome distraction from research."

The Ministry has directed TAT to establish tree planting programme to ensure that one hectare of trees is planted for every three hactares of tobacco in areas where wood is in short supply.

The directive says shortage of wood is already a major constraint on tobacco production and may bring flu-cured tobacco production to a halt in many villages. "In 1980, the area of new trees planted was only 2½ per cent of the area used by tobacco industry," it says.

It also calls for improved marketing arrangements which would include the establishment of a commercial grading operation and establishment of communal grading sheds.

The directive states that punitive action should be taken against growers and those villages whose tobacco is consistently mixed, or deceptively packed or is downgraded at Morogoro.

"In 1979 TAT lost 41 million/- because tobacco bought at one grade had to be sold at a price lower than the announced grade price," it explains.

CSO: 4700/232

TFC ASKS GOVERNMENT TO SPEED UP WORK ON LOCAL PHOSPHATE PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Tanzania Fertiliser Company (TFC) currently facing problems of raw materials, has appealed to the government to speed up work on local projects that would feed the plant.

The appeal was made in Tanga on Monday by the company's Acting General Manager Ndugu J. Milinga in the wake of mounting difficulties in getting imported raw materials.

He called on the government to spead up exploration work at the Minjingu rock phosphate deposits near Lake Manyara in Arusha so as to substitute imported phosphate in the manufacture of fertilisers at the plant.

The 193.8 million shilling Minjungu phosphate mine whose foundation stone was laid by President Nyerere in August this year, is expected to start commercial production towards the end of next year.

TFC, the principal customer of the Minjungu phosphate would save about 70 million shillings in foreign currency by utilising the local mineral, Ndugu Milinga noted.

For normal production, the plant requires some 200 million shillings in foreign currency annualy for the importation of raw materials — an amount which the manager said was not obtainable, following the current shortage of foreign exchange.

Ndugu Milinga observed that only a local alternative to the problem would save the factory from further production snags.

The West Germany aided plant was shutdown last week for annual machine overhauling and is expected to resume production later next month.

The manager has assured farmers that the factory had enough stock of fertilisers and there should be no cause for alarm.

CSO: 4700/232

TRADE MINISTER'S ADDRESS CONCLUDES TIB SEMINAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Wonceslaus Mushi]

[Text]

SUCCESS of the National Economic Survival Programme (NESP) will depend on the flexibility of plans and fast decision-making by implementors to respond to changing situations.

The Minister for Trade, involved in the day-to-day running Ndugu Ali Mchumo told over a 100 participants of industry and agriculture to work out serious plans and implement them on this basis. He was closing the week-long seminar of the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) which discussed planning, agricultural development, taxation and monetary policies and the role of the Tanzania Legal Corporation (TLC) in the execution of contracts.

Ndugu Mchumo said the programme, which among other objectives, sets an export target of six billion/- during this financial year could only succeed if enterprises translate the goals and objectives into workable programmes.

He said the establishment had to work out serious plans and implement them as soon as practicable, bearing in mind the need for flexibility.

"For instance if the price for export of raw cashewnuts should appear higher than the price for cashew kernels processed at the factory in Masasi where you are likely to face diesel problems due to transportation bottlenecks, then a decision needs to be made fast to export the raw cashews so as to earn the country a badly needed foreign exchange", he told the participants.

He said that would enable the country to import other critical inputs including the diesel which was a handicap in the processing factory.

"It is up to you to bring up to the government with proper argumentation such cases so that appropriate action can be taken", he told the executives of enterprises.

Ndugu Mchumo also stressed the need to improve capacity utilization in the existing enterprises before embarking on new ventures. He said the surplus which may result from the improved utilization can then be used for creation of future assets.

He said projects whose implementation had been delayed for a long time should now be completed to enhance economic efficiency.

The minister said future TIB seminars should focus on the problem of co-ordination and distribution within the economy as well as with neighbouring countries.

"I have a feeling that even information flow is lacking among manufacturers within the country as well as with our neighbours", he said.

Meanwhile, participants to the seminar have recommended that senior Party and government officials be invited to take part in future seminars of the bank.

They stressed that this was necessary because of the importance of the topics discussed at such seminars, and the presence of the people involved in direct implementation.

The resolution, one of the seven adopted at the end of the week-long seminar, was prompted by complaints by the participants that their many quarries on issues of policy went unanswered because representatives from the government or party, were absent.

The resolutions cover calls mainly to streamline economic and financial policies to raise performance in all sectors of the economy.

They for instance a call for detailed sectoral planning for better coordination of activities of different ministries but also on the ministry to engage qualified staff to monitor project implementation and recommend corrective action.

CSO: 4700/232

ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT AMENDS 1967 TRADE ACT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Salim S. Salim]

[Text]

OVER the past few years Zanzibar and Pemba have experienced turns of plenty and shortages. A particular commodity fills the shelves at the shops and the godowns. Its disappearance, however, is guaranteed to be just around the corner.

This cycle in man's war against commodities in the isles has again and again puzzled both the authorities and the public.

As a result, some people (the better off) have been forced to buy some commodities in bulk for fear that the items might run out. In turn, the panic buying has contributed to the sudden disappearance of the same goods from the shops.

Goods disappearing from the Isles' shops have been those produced within Zanzibar and those imported from the mainland and from outside.

The group of people who have been taking advantage of the situation to make big profits is none other than the so-called petty traders.

These are mostly young men and women who ply to and from the mainland carrying with them small items such as needles to such huge expensive equipment like refrigerators and television sets.

Items brought in from the Mainland — such as cooking oil, toilet soap and tooth paste — are being carried in abundance from Zanzibar for "re-export" to the mainland once a shortage is experienced in Dar es Salaam for sale at exorbitant prices.

Some of these Petty traders" have been regular passengers aboard the Zanzibar government steamers which make twice a week trips between the two parts of the United Republic, and twice a day by *Air Tanzania* flights. But the well-established traders prefer chartered flights.

It is in the light of this situation with a complicated background that the Zanzibar Government decided to act last week. It introduced an amendment to the 1967 Trade Act.

The amendment which will culminate in the establishment of a General Council of Trade and the establishment of a Tender Board is expected in the long run to take care of the situation and to streamline trade within and outside Zanzibar.

The Bill which sparked off a lively debate in the House of Representatives before it was passed, now awaits the consent of the President of Zanzibar, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, who returned from England last week where he underwent successful ear operation.

There has undoubtedly been some concern among members of the public that a firm control of the import and export trade may bring inconvenience to the consumers.

Some people were worried that a clause banning re-exportation of goods may irk those with relatives on the mainland and would like to send to them some "presents".

But it was evident during the winding up of the debate by Trade Minister Idi Pandu Hassan that the clause banning re-exportation would not actually cover people who carry with them three kilogrammes of wheat flour or a piece of suiting material with them out of Zanzibar.

Those who took with them hundreds of kilogrammes of rice and dozens of suiting materials for sale in Dar es Salaam and carried back with

them items in short supply in Zanzibar for sale at a high profit in Zanzibar were the target, the minister said.

During the debate in the House, some of the members suggested that the number of ministers in the proposed General Council of Trade be reduced from four to one and their places be taken by representatives of the People's Bank of Zanzibar, the Board of External Trade and the Zanzibar State Trading Corporation.

This would ensure that the organisations directly involved in trade became part of the new system and would thus not escape responsibility for any poor implementation of the new trade system.

Other members were worried that neither the representatives of the police nor of the anti-smuggling squad (KMKM) were to be involved in the Council of Trade.

A clause providing for the setting up of a sub committee to issue import and export permits if the need arose also came under fire in the House although all the members supported the bill as timely.

But, summing up the bill, the Minister of Trade promised that the suggested formation of a sub committee would be dropped, adding that the advice given by the representatives would be seriously considered.

Parallel with the formation of the General Council of Trade will be the setting up of a Tender Board.

The proposed tender board is expected to take care of reports of some irregularities and cheatings experienced by the people of Zanzibar in both import and export trade.

Welcoming the establishment of the tender board, the representatives said there should in addition be a special team to inspect the quality and quantity of an imported item before it was offloaded at the Zanzibar harbour.

Past experience with substandard imports gave rise to this suggestion of quality control.

As the Isles await the new trade act to come into force, many hope that the system will not only minimise the shortages but will also help Zanzibar to conserve its foreign exchange.

It is understood that a shipment of rice once estimated to last nine months took only two months before the stock ran down and suiting materials which could have, under normal circumstances stayed in the shops for four months took only a week before the shopkeepers pronounced the most hated word to the consumer — "finished".

The setting up of the General Council of Trade to take care of the export and import trade, the setting up of a tender board and the definition of penalties for the culprits (this was not spelled out in the 1967 Trade Act) is a step in the right direction.

The "petty traders" and racketeers will grumble because their area of manipulation will be minimised.

But everything will remain on paper if every islander will not co-operate to ensure the successful implementation of the system. After all, they will suffer if the new system fails.

CSO: 4700/232

NAFCO INCREASES WHEAT, RICE PRODUCTION 1976-1981

Manager Notes Trends, Prospects

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Seth Kamuhanda]

[Text]

PRODUCTION of wheat and rice at the National Food Corporation (NAFCO) farms has been steadily increasing over the past five years and at times surpassing the projected targets, the NAFCO General Manager, Ndugu A.S. Kaduri, said here yesterday.

Speaking on trends and prospects of NAFCO's activities at the on-going managers' conference, Ndugu Kaduri noted that between 1976 and this year wheat production rose at an annual average rate of 2,963 tonnes or 16.6 per cent.

He said whereas in 1976 when wheat production started to shoot up only 8,203 tonnes were harvested from 7,984 hectares, the figures had been increasing over the following years up to last season (1980/81) during which 25,981 tonnes of wheat were produced from 7,984 hectares.

He told the conference that wheat produced by NAFCO now accounted for 90.6 per cent of the total National Milling Corporation (NMC) estimated local purchase for 1981/82 which stands at 28,600 tonnes, for 19 per cent of the national wheat demand.

About 99.6 per cent of all the wheat produced by the corporation comes from the Basuto wheat complex in Hanang District, Arusha Region, Ndugu Kaduri said.

On rice production, Ndugu Kaduri explained that despite operational problems, such as lack of funds and spare parts, the production of the crop had been recording a steady increase during the same period and that last season it surpassed the projected target.

"A major success was scored in rice production in 1980/81 season when a total of 23,696 tonnes were harvested from 3,247 hectares to a projected target of 21,226 tonnes from 3,103 hectares", he noted.

This means that the total output of rice during the season surpassed the projected target by 12 per cent, Ndugu Kaduri said.

He added that the Mbarali farm in Mbeya Region, which alone contributed 21,596 tonnes of the total output last season, made a record average production of 8.15 tonnes per hectare.

NAFCO, he said, this year would contribute 14,350 tonnes of rice to the national food demand after making some reservations for seed. This is 47.5 per cent of the total NMC's local purchases in 1980 which was 30,200 tonnes, he pointed out.

On maize and sorghum production, Ndugu Kaduri said large scale production of the two crops was still at the initial stage, with only a slight increase in their output.

He, however, added that the Mbozi maize farm whose production has been growing at a rate of 17.7 per cent a year, would be expanded from 600 hectares cultivated this year to 2,000 hectares.

Concerning bad weather conditions, Ndugu Kaduri explained that NAFCO planned to turn to irrigation agriculture.

NAFCO Must Help Increase Peasants' Output

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE challenge for self-sufficiency in food production is ever more real and the government is sparing no effort to encourage food crop production in peasant holdings and state farms.

Over the past few years, agriculture has suffered a serious setback mostly due to adverse weather conditions and the country has been forced to import food to meet the deficit.

Since food imports encroach on our meagre foreign currency resources, it is imperative that we do everything in our power to produce enough food to feed our population.

The overall economic position of the country, like elsewhere in Africa, is pathetic. It means our capacity to generate enough foreign exchange to meet food imports and other priority needs is most handicapped.

Highest concern right now is to utilise whatever available foreign exchange to meet such needs as medicines and essential raw materials. Government commitments made must be only for projects intended to yield foreign exchange in the shortest time.

It is threatening to learn that the National Food Corporation (NAFCO) is embarked on a programme to expand the acreage of food crop farms.

Work is already underway at the Gawa wheat farm in Arusha and Dakawa Rice farm in Morogoro where production is expected to start before the end of this financial year.

In its other projections, NAFCO plans to open up a maize farm at Namtumbo in Ruvuma Region next year along with consolidating production at its existing farms elsewhere in the country.

The contribution of NAFCO to the national food basket, however, must go hand in hand with increased productivity and production in peasant farms — village farms as well as those belonging to individuals.

This further means that we have to be ever more methodical in the choice of crops that can be grown in specific areas of our vast country.

NAFCO has spread its activities throughout the country. Therefore, it should be utilised as a ready reservoir for modern agricultural methods to be passed on to the people so that they can improve farm produce.

In this way we can attain the goal of self-sufficiency in food production and reduce the unnecessary burden of having to import food with scarce foreign exchange.

CSO: 4700/232

NAFCO TO START THREE MORE FARMS TO INCREASE FOOD OUTPUT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE National Food Corporation (NAFCO) is to start three more large-scale farms and expand the acreage of its existing farms in a bid to increase food crop production.

Briefing *Shihata* on its activities at the opening of a one-week managers' conference, which started in Tanga yesterday, a NAFCO spokesman said two of the three farms are to start production this year.

These are the Gawa farm in Arusha Region, which will undertake wheat production, and the Dakawa rice farm in Morogoro Region.

The Gawa farm will have 2,000 hectares of wheat and its average production has been estimated at 7.1 tonnes per hectare.

The Dakawa rice farm, whose establishment has been financially assisted by the African Development Bank (ADB) has 2,000 hectares.

The spokesman said the third farm would be started next year at Namtumbo in Ruvuma Region to undertake maize production. It will initially have 180 hectares of maize but it will be expanded to 4,000 hectares after five years

The Namtumbo farm will be launched with assistance from the Soviet Union and is the second maize farm under NAFCO. The corporation already runs a large scale maize farm at Mbozi in Mbeya Region.

The spokesman said plans were underway to start production of rice in the Madibira and Kapinga farms in the near future.

On wheat production, the spokesman said the corporation was currently carrying out a survey in the Loliondo area of Arusha Region with a view to starting wheat farms there.

He noted that already a preliminary survey of the area has indicated that it was suitable for wheat production.

The corporation also expects to explore more areas in the country suitable for large scale food crop irrigation farming.

CSO: 4700/232

PREPARATIONS FOR DRILLING OF SEVENTH COAST TEST WELL START

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Nkumbwa Ally]

[Text] Preparations for the drilling of the seventh test well on the Tanzanian coast in search for oil have started at Kimbiji on Mafia Island under an agreement between the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and Sonatrach of Algeria.

The TPDC General Manager, Ndugu S. Barongo, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that *Sonatrach* had already moved to Mafia a drilling rig they were using on Songo Songo island. The project was scheduled to start last August.

Ndugu Barongo could not say how much had been done on the Kimbiji Well — East-1. "Some TPDC officials are on site to see the progress made, and before they report back, I cannot give a definite answer," he explained.

The General Manager said, however, that work on the well had been delayed for "a couple of weeks" which he attributed to logistic complexities, but added that efforts would be made to recover the lost time.

"Everything seems to be under control although the reality (of the work) appears to be slightly different from earlier expectations", he said.

The Algerian government has extended an 80m/- (10 million dollars) loan to Tanzania to finance the drilling and seismic survey on Mafia Island to determine future drilling activities. Both projects are undertaken by *Sonatrach*.

Ndugu Barongo explained that the survey, earlier scheduled to commence last month, had been delayed on financial grounds. The four-month project, he said, "has encountered some problems on the financing side".

He said TPDC was negotiating with donor agencies for an additional 36.8 million/- (4.6 million dollars) to finance the seismic survey.

"After breaking the 10 million dollar Algerian loan into nuts and bolts, we have found out we need an additional three to 4.6 million dollars to finance both projects", he explained.

The 4,000-metre well, the first serious attempt at oil prospecting on Mafia Island, was preceded by six others on Songo Songo island. Ndugu Barongo said drilling of the sixth well — SS-5 — had been completed, but he could not give further details.

The off-shore well was scheduled for completion last July. The Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al Noor Kassum told the last Parliamentary Budget session that the outcome of SS-5 would determine further drilling activities on the island.

"There are good signs that we could get oil in the coastal belt, but drilling is the best way of ascertaining its quantity and quality", he told the House.

The Minister cautioned MPs that it took Canada 50 years of prospecting; 75 years in Australia and between 20 and 30 years in West African countries to ascertain their oil reserves.

Out of the five test wells drilled on Songo Songo (excluding SS-5), only one has confirmed existence of natural gas deposits.

CSO: 4700/232

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SHELVED--Development of 10,000 ha. in the Mkomazi Va-ley in Korogwe District into a modern irrigation scheme at a cost of 400 million/- have been dropped, it was learnt in Tanga on Friday. The Co-ordinator of the West German-sponsored Tanga Integrated Rural Development Plan (TIRDEP), Heinz Esche told Shihata the idea had been dropped because the project was not economically viable. The decision to shelve the project was made recently in West Germany at a meeting between West German officials and a Tanzania delegation led by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Ndugu D. J. Masanja, he said. The project would have been jointly financed by the West Germany through TIRDEP and Tanzania. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Nov 81 p 1]

SCANDINAVIAN AID--Denmark and Norway have decided to accord more assistance to developing countries despite their own problems of unemployment and economic recession. The Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that neither of the two governments were allowing their domestic problems to affect the proportion of income they have decided to allocate to developing countries. Arriving from a six-day visit to the two countries, Ndugu Jamal said the Scandinavian governments had invited him to go there and give them a precise picture of Tanzania's economic situation. "We have an obligation to keep our longtime partners informed of the economic changes that occur in the country', Ndugu Jamal said. Under an agreement signed last December, Denmark is to grant Tanzania 970m/- for the next three years. Norway also agreed to grant Tanzania some 360m/- for the next five years effective March, 1981. Norway has also helped offset balance of payments short-falls by giving Tanzania 204m/- last month. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 81 p 1]

COTTON GIN REHABILITATION--Four Dutch experts have arrived in Mwanza for an economic appraisal of rehabilitating cotton ginneries in Mwanza Region. According to an official who accompanied the experts from the Tanzania Cotton Authority, the team was visiting a number of ginneries in the region to see whether they could be rehabilitated and at what cost. The official said that after the experts had completed their work, another team would also come for an engineering appraisal of the project. The Dutch government has given 85 million/- to help in the rehabilitation of ginneries in Tanzania. Most of the cotton ginneries in Mwanza Region are too old to function, causing pile ups of cotton in the ginneries stores as well as in the villages where the cotton can no longer be bought for lack of storage space. Meanwhile another team of American experts has arrived in Mwanza to undertake the

same exercise with a view of recommending to the government how best the ginneries could be rehabilitated. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 3]

AIRPORT SECURITY TIGHTENED--Security at the cargo and baggage handling sections of the Dar es Salaam International Airport will be tightened to reduce theft incidents, Air Tanzania General Manager Bakari Mwapachu said in Zanzibar yesterday. In a press interview, he said the situation was now so serious that it called for immediate remedy before it eroded the business reputation of the national flag carrier. He said the ATC management was presently evaluating its security system at the airport in order to locate and remove the bad elements among its staff. "Recent investigations have shown that some of the employees were deeply involved in theft incidents. Normal procedures to remove such staff has begun", he said. [Excerpt] [Article by Abdallah Yakuti] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 3]

CUBAN FILM TEAM'S VISIT--The visiting Cuban film team yesterday paid a courtesy call on the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Culture, Ndugu G. Tibakweitira, where they were briefed on film activities in Tanzania. An official of the ministry told Shihata in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the talks centred on staff exchange between the two countries and other issues of mutual interest. The four-man team from the Cuban National Institute of Radio and Television, arrived in the country last week for a fortnight tour during which they are scheduled to shoot a TV documentary film under the Tanzania/Cuban Cultural Exchange Agreement signed in 1978. The team will film various events, including Cuban activities at the Muhimbili Medical Centre, the Makonde carvings in the city and Cuban doctors working in Arusha. The Cuban team leaves for home on November 16. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 3]

ITALIAN WHEAT GRANT--Italy will extend to Tanzania a 10,000-tonne grant of wheat under an agreement signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The Italian Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr Marco G. Fortini, said the grant would come in form of soft wheat flour weighing 6,622 tonnes, the first consignment of which was expected in the next one and a half month. The agreement was signed by Ndugu Fortini and the Tanzania Deputy Minister for Finance, Ndugu Venance Ngula. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 1]

UGANDAN BORDER MARKET'S REOPENING--Kampala, Sunday--The Uganda-Tanzania border market of Mutukula which was closed due to the effects of the liberation war, has been re-opened. Addressing the people at the opening ceremony, the District Commissioner of Rakai, Ndugu John Kakuramatsi, paid tribute to Mwalimu Nyerere and the Tanzania People's Defence Forces for the support rendered during the liberation of Uganda from the tyrannical rule of dictator Idi Amin. Ndugu Kakuramatsi assured the people of Tanzania that Ugandans would always be with them in all aspects. He appealed to Mutukula residents to rally behind the government under the dynamic leadership of President Obote. He also appealed to traders to stop racketeering and smuggling, assuring them that the UPC government was not only determined to boost commerce but also to eliminate trade malpractices. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Oct 81 p 1]

PRC JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION--The three man Chinese journalists' delegation, yesterday paid a courtesy call on the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Information and Culture Ndugu G. Tibakweitira who briefed them on the role of mass media in the

country. The journalists, from the All China Journalists' Association (ACJA) led by Ndugu Ding Xiling member of the ACJA Presidium, also met the Tanzania Journalists' Association (TAJA) Chairman Ndugu Ulli Mwambulukutu who briefed them on the history, aims and the role of his organisation in national reconstruction. TAJA was formed in 1974. The delegates visited the Directorate of Information Services and were also to visit the Tanzania Audio Visual Institute (AVI) and the Village Museum both situated in Kijitonyama in the city. Today the Chinese journalists are scheduled to visit the Tanzania News Agency, Tanzania Film Company, the Ubungo Farm Implements factory and the Urafiki Textiles Mill. The delegation would also pay a courtesy call on the Chama Cha Mapinduzi head office in Dar es Salaam. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Oct 81 p 3]

JAPANESE GRANT--Japan will give Tanzania a grant aid of 20 million shillings for the purchase of fertilizer and agricultural machines to increase food production. An agreement to this effect was signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Deputy Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Nudug Abdi Mshangama, on behalf of Tanzania, and the Japanese Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr. Mitsuo Asaba, who signed on behalf of his government. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Oct 81 p 1]

JUMBE WARNS NEW APPOINTEES--The President of the Zanzibar Government, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, has sternly warned leaders against taking advantage of their official posts for their own benefits. Doing so, he pointed out, was acting contrary to the government's policy which requires every leader to work for the benefit of everybody. Ndugu Jumbe was addressing the newly-appointed 12 heads of government departments and parastatals at the State House in Zanzibar town on Saturday. Ndugu Jumbe, who had appointed the 12 leaders last Friday, noted that while the government was doing its best to import essential commodities for the people, the goods never reached the masses as expected. He, therefore, urged the newly-appointed leaders to ensure efficiency in the distribution of essential goods up to the most remote areas of the Isles. He pointed out that the government was duty-bound to supervise importation and distribution of essential goods particularly at this time when the country was facing economic problems. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/232

MOZAMBICAN REPRESENTATIONAL SYSTEM PRAISED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 81 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

ONE of the constraints of the Westminster type of democracy is that it denies poor people full participation in the affairs of their country. That is why Zimbabweans have found the Mozambican method of electing their representatives more appealing because it leaves out people who have been associated with imperialism, colonialism or reactionary elements, or anyone who has engaged in anti-patriotic or counter-revolutionary activities or in operations against the people.

The suggestion by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, that there should be more contact between Members of Parliament and the people only goes to show some of the pitfalls of Westminster democracy. Parliament in its present form denies people full participation at local level and some of our elected MPs are not in direct contact with party cells. What is needed for Zimbabwe is a parliament in which the people elected will have undergone public scrutiny at every level.

CSO: 4700/233

ROMANIAN INTEREST IN TRADE REPORTED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

FOR Mr George Dobran, 44, the Romanian trade representative in Salisbury, Zimbabwe is only his second posting overseas. But he is no novice to the job. He has been involved in trade for the last 20 years and he is an expert on Africa. He also takes his job very seriously.

"Foreign trade is a sophisticated exercise", he says. "Business promotion is long-term and is not based on chance but scientific work."

"You have to come to the aid of your partner; you must give him what he wants and you must also represent your country."

INTEREST

Mr Dobran says he has always been interested in trade and economic matters. He took courses in business administration while still a high school student in his native village in North-Eastrn Romania, and he spent a total of seven years in university doing both graduate and post graduate work in economics and foreign trade.

He spent three years with the Romanian foreign trade company to get hard practical experience and then joined the Ministry of Foreign Trade's Asian and African trade section.

GHANA

In 1970 he was posted to Ghana where he remained until 1977 before returning to Romania. He was posted to Zimbabwe in December last year.

Romania, he says, is very interested in trading with this country, but realises that the competition is very strong. Nevertheless, there are a number of areas where trade is possible.

Romania is interested in obtaining cotton, coffee, tobacco, asbestos, ferro-chrome, nickel and tea from Zimbabwe, and would like to sell agricultural equipment not manufactured here; road vehicles manufactured in Romania under a MANN licence; mining equipment, including mining locomotives; water and geological drilling equipment, and chemical plants and products.

Zimbabwe and Romania have already signed two trade and economic co-operation agreements, and Mr Dobran says Romania is also very keen on entering into joint ventures with this country.

CSO: 4700/233

ACCOZ REPLIES 'HOGWASH' TO ZUCCO CLAIM

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

"Hogwash!" was the single word reaction of Mr Abner Botsh, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, to allegations made this week against the organisation by the rival Zimbabwe United Chambers of Commerce.

Mr Vera Mushaninga, ZUCCO's president, had said on Monday that ACCOZ intransigence was keeping the two organisations from merging, which is the Government's wish, because it was afraid that ZUCCO, members would "investigate (ACCOZ) sabotage." He said that ZUCCO was the real spokesman for rural businessmen, representing over 14 000 licensed premises, while ACCOZ "followed the railway line."

Mr Botsh said that he was on record as stating he would not engage in "negotiations through the press." He dismissed ZUCCO as being "full of aspiring businessmen," with only a smattering of real businessmen. While describing the ZUCCO claims as "hopeless", he said that the organisation was "welcomed to day dream."

He accused Mr Mushaninga of trying to win cheap popularity and attain a position for which he was not qualified. He said that Mr Mushaninga was unwilling to submit to open elections, such as that which he had successfully contested for the ACCOZ presidency.

To the allegation that ZUCCO had tried on seven occasions to contact ACCOZ without results, Mr Botsh said that only two days after his election a special negotiation committee had been initiated for this very purpose. The committee, headed by the ACCOZ vice-president, had held a number of discussions with other bodies, but ZUCCO had purposely made it difficult to make any contact.

Mr Botsh said that he was not interested in engaging in any mudslinging with Mr Mushaninga. He suggested that anyone wishing to form an opinion about the two organisations should ask to see the respective membership lists, records and amounts charged in fees.

He said that ACCOZ had never been restricted on the basis of race, and had always been open to all bona-fide businessmen. Countering the claim that, for some, membership is prohibitively expensive, he said that the minimum membership fee for a businessman in Salisbury with at least five employees was $45 a year, but that this varied in other areas.

It was also learned that, in a special meeting held in May, the members of the Zimbabwe Chambers of Commerce, one of the three bodies which merged to form ZUCCO, had passed a unanimous vote of no confidence in ZUCCO, and had elected to withdraw from the organisation.

CSO: 4700/233

PROMOTE WORKER EDUCATION, ILO URGES UNIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

A LEADING trade unionist yesterday urged the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions to make workers' education its top priority and establish a centre for this purpose.

Mr Francis Chogo, the International Labour Organisation's expert on workers' education, said the ZCTU must seriously consider the idea of establishing a centre to educate workers on labour matters.

EDUCATION

He said it would soon be necessary for trade unions to establish workers' education departments within their organisations.

The centre should be manned by well-trained trade union education tutors and administrators and the ILO would favourably consider requests by the ZCTU to train instructors.

"Once such a centre is established, I can assure you that trade unions will be able to attain their objective of safeguarding the interests of their members effectively."

Trade unions, through the ZCTU, should take part in national development plans like their counterparts in Kenya, Ghana and Zambia.

"In other countries, unions are represented on the national planning bodies and Zimbabwe's young labour movement should start now to be involved in the national development plans."

Mr Chogo said workers' education would also be used to promote sound industrial relations.

The establishment of such relations would reduce the risk of strikes and promote higher levels of productivity.

CSO: 4700/233

SEKERAMAYI FIRM ON NEED FOR ORDERLY RESETTLEMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE British government has given money to the Zimbabwe Government to buy land for resettlement and development and will be expected to grant more if necessary.

This was said last night in a statement by the Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi.

He was correcting remarks on land attributed to the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, in an interview with the Mozambican news agency, AIM, published in Monday's Herald.

The statement reads:

"There is no truth in the allegation that the Government has no money to buy land on which to resettle people. The British government has granted the Zimbabwe Government funds for land acquisition, resettlement and development.

"It has been made clear to the British government that should the funds for land acquisition which they have granted prove inadequate, we will expect them to increase the funds.

"The British are fully aware of the fact that if we do not have enough funds for land acquisition and resettlement, we will be forced to expropriate land for resettlement.

"The Government has embarked on a systematic programme of planned and orderly resettlement — with the provision of the necessary physical and social infrastructure to make the resettlement schemes economically and socially viable.

"People are being dissuaded from moving on to land randomly and it has been made clear that people moving on to farms under production will be evicted and that those meriting resettlement will be considered alongside others who have registered through the district councils.

"And to imply that the Government encourages or condones random movement of peasant farmers on to farms is a falsification of the Government's principles and practices.

"To date the Government has resettled 4 312 families. The logistical and personnel problems which were inevitable at the commencement of the resettlement programme have been largely overcome. The resettlement programme is now progressing at a speedier pace than before.

"We will continue to acquire land on a willing seller, willing buyer basis and resettle people in an orderly pattern.

"The Government is not trying to neutralise the Constitution by devious means. Should the Government want to amend the constitution it will do so boldly in broad daylight. Should the Government decide to expropriate land, for whatever reason, the nation will be informed.

"It will not do so by cowardly indirect means."

CSO: 4700/233

MANGWENDE: WE SHALL STAY NON-ALIGNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE will refuse to enter into any military or political commitment with any of the major powers or permit the establishment of foreign military bases on its territory, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Addressing 10 newly qualified diplomats yesterday, Dr Mangwende stressed that Zimbabwe would "not automatically take sides on the critical issues of world politics—and the country's position would be dictated by its own national interests first and foremost".

The minister added that economic independence often imposed constraints on the extent to which an under-developed country could genuinely pursue a policy of non-alignment "without compromising some of its most cherished ideals".

"It is also an accepted fact that while nations are free to choose their friends, they cannot, however, choose their neighbours," the minister said.

Dr Mangwende said Zimbabwe had involved itself in the policy programmes and economic projects of the SADCC "in the context of the struggle for economic liberation and the ultimate objective of the elimination of all forms of dependence on South Africa".

Congratulating the diplomatic trainees who finished their course at Ranche House College yesterday, the minister reminded them that in performing their duties "the interests of Zimbabwe are always paramount because the Government and people of Zimbabwe have invested their fullest trust and faith in you".

"You will therefore be their eyes and ears outside Zimbabwe as well as being the custodians and guardians of their values and interests," the minister added.

Dr Mangwende urged the new diplomats to "project Zimbabwe's image in the world community" and contribute decisively to the development of the Zimbabwe foreign service.—Ziana.

CSO: 4700/233

BRIEFS

USE OF LAND--Bulawayo--Land must not be used as a "political weapon", the chairman of the Natural Resources Board said yesterday. Speaking at a regional meeting here to discuss the problem of squatters on farmland, Mr Lance Smith criticised the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, for his reported remarks that the Government did not intend to do anything about squatting. "To use a threat to the natural resources to remove constraints the Government finds objectionable is a wrong approach and destroys our nation,' Mr Smith said. "The whole future of our country depends on the maintenance of the bread basket. There is no other source of wealth except that which comes from the soil. We must not carelessly use it as a political weapon," he told delegates. At the meeting yesterday, the deputy chief inspector in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Water Development, Mr R. E. Jenkins, said the squatter problem was a national issue. In Manicaland, he said, there had been "mass destruction of the catchment areas". "The minister (Senator Joseph Msika) made it clear he would not tolerate destruction of natural resources," he said. There was a glimmer of hope that the lands inspectorate would soon be able to control the situation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 81 p 3]

MILK SUPPLIES--Bulawayo--Milk production has increased for the first time in 18 months, it was announced here yesterday. The increase is only about 0.5 percent, but the extra litres are sufficient for a quiet mood of optimism in the dairy industry. Farmers gearing up for the new national bulk milk collection scheme in 1982 were praised for the happier situation by the Dairy Marketing Board. The deputy general manager, Mr Gerald Hunwick, said the board believed the growth in milk yields were the result of the planned introduction of a bulk milk collection scheme by April next year. Confidence in the dairy industry was beginning to "manifest itself". "We have had a good response from producers anticipating the collection scheme and gearing up for it by either buying or producing more milk cows to fill their bulk milk tanks." He also confirmed that cheese rationing in Bulawayo had been temporarily relaxed and that a little more was being allocated to the stores and shops. He stressed, however, that until national bulk milk collection was in full swing--the scheme is being phased in over the next three years at a cost of $7 million--the situation was only a "one-off". Once the shelves have been emptied of cheese supplies, the rationing will revert. But the board hoped to release a little more near Christmas. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/233

END

JPRS 79512

24 November 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2527

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79512

24 November 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2527

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DOUBTS EXPRESSED ABOUT SOME CONTACT GROUP MEMBERS' GOALS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Oct 81 p 14

[Article by Henrique Matos: "Who Is Manipulating the Independence of Namibia?"]

[Text] The five Western countries making up the so-called Contact Group decided at their meeting held in New York recently to send a consulting mission to inform the Frontline governments and racist South Africa about the "addenda" to UN Resolution 435.

This delegation, headed by U.S. Undersecretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker, is now in Africa. Together with the foreign affairs ministers of France, Great Britain, Canada and the FRG, he will explain the reasons for additions to Resolution 435/78 drafted by the UN Security Council, which includes the acceptable procedures for the independence of Namibia, whose territory is illegally occupied by the Pretoria government.

There are five points advocated by the United States to--as Washington sees it--defend "its" interests in Namibia:

1. Sending NATO forces, especially American, on behalf of the United Nations.

2. Prohibiting the military presence of SWAPO in Namibia, before and during the election period.

3. Retaining the racist police and the "territorial forces," the repressive instrument created by Pretoria, to intimidate the Namibian people during elections.

4. Approving a constitution before proclaiming independence--contrary to the UN plan--in order to favor the white minority.

5. Keeping Walvis Bay under the jurisdiction of racist South Africa to serve as a launching point for destablizing maneuvers by NATO against the progressive nations of the African continent.

Any and all changes capable of jeopardizing the efforts made by the African countries, in particular, will not be accepted. This, moreover, is the position of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

It now appears that the Contact Group, instead of fulfilling the mission it must carry out, prefers to submit to the orders of the United States. That explains the warning by the French minister of cooperation, Jean-Pierre Cot, during his visit to Washington at the end of last month, to the effect that "France would withdraw from the Contact Group if the United States does not pressure South Africa to accept the prompt independence of this territory." As a matter of fact, since the socialists have been at the head of the French Government, they have been taking a realistic position, not only regarding the Namibian problem but also in condemning the aggressions perpetrated by the racist South Africans against the sovereign Frontline states, especially the People's Republic of Angola, where the trained killers continue to massacre defenseless populations in the southern part of our country, in open connivance with the Washington government.

It is known that UN Resolution 435 provides for organizing free and democratic elections supervised by the United Nations. The racists disagree, in the true meaning of the term, with applying this point because they know in advance that SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, will be the winner, due to the popularity and support this nationalist organization enjoys in the interior of Namibia, despite the repressive measures unleashed by the Pretoria rulers against the Namibians.

Among the maneuvers initiated by European partners of the United States in the Contact Group we should not fail to mention the statements of FRG Foreign Affairs Minister Hans Dietrich Gensher during his meeting in Bonn with UN Secretary General Edem Kodjo. In the (mistaken) view of the chief of FRG diplomacy, the puppet groups in Namibia should be consulted. We have yet to learn the reason for this insistence, since everything had already been settled regarding representation of the Namibian people in the continental and international arena.

Lord Carrington, in turn, saw nothing other than the presence of Cuban troops in Angola "impeding" solution of the Namibian question. The British official left out a very important detail: the economic, political and military cooperation between the United States and the Pretoria stooges as the principal cause of the climate of tension in southern Africa. This British official has yet to learn that the internationalist Cubans do not constitute a threat to anyone, whoever they may be; in fact, quite the opposite.

8834
CSO: 4742/65

WATER SHORTAGES, POWER BLACKOUTS PLAGUE LUANDA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "Shortages of Water and Light"]

[Text] The increasingly frequent interruptions in the supply of water and electricity to the city of Luanda, whatever they may be attributed to, constitute factors extremely prejudicial to all social and productive activity of this region.

Naturally, whenever the supply of water for the nation's capital is interrupted, those responsible nearly always have a perfectly logical technical explanation to give the public as the cause of this irregularity. Perhaps they forget, however, that the ordinary citizen can neither take a bath nor cook with technical explanations. Factories cannot produce using technical explanations instead of water as a raw material.

When there is a blackout in a certain area, even if it is immediately explained to us in great detail that it was caused by an unforeseeable accident in the facilities of a particular area, it happens that this event causes complications in many business firms whose normal activities are affected and in many residences where foodstuffs are at times spoiled in the refrigerator due to prolonged preiods of electrical failure.

Many examples of enterprises seriously affected by the constant interruptions of water and electric power could be mentioned here. But it would not be worth the effort because it would never be an exhaustive list, no matter how hard we tried. One need only consult the UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers] reports to note that all enterprises in the nation's capital contend constantly with this problem.

But we have fresh examples. Breweries have been shut down for several days due to lack of water, which has already caused many Luanda restaurants to close during the last 3 days, with the resulting hardship for persons who must go there for their meals.

Another equally recent example that can be given is the fact that the power outages the city experienced last Tuesday burned out many home appliances, including a refrigerator in this newspaper's editorial office.

One might ask: Who is going to pay for all these damages for which the consumer is not to blame?

One cannot fail to acknowledge that the companies responsible for providing and maintaining the electrical and water systems certainly have innumerable difficulties in their daily activity. The distribution systems are very old and generally overloaded, which is the cause of the frequent irregularities to which we have become accustomed. But, on the basis of that observation, perhaps the most logical and advisable approach would be to view the situation in a farsighted manner and begin immediately to take the steps that permit avoidance, in the future at least, of this state of affairs.

There is only one overriding fact: the constant problems of water and electricity shortage cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely because, after all, the citizen is entitled to enjoy these social benefits under stable conditions.

The latest electric power outages in Luanda showed everyone the damage that is caused to home appliances. As an official responsible for these services told our newspaper a few days ago, the recent damages were due to a short circuit in an apartment in the "Gomes and Brother" building, which seems to be a plausible technical explanation. However, situations of this nature must be foreseen sufficiently far in advance to provide needed repairs before the damage is done.

8834
CSO: 4742/65

BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR RETURNING REFUGEES--Cabinda--More than 1,500 returning citizens--men, women and children--returned to their former home in over 20 villages since the month of September, it was learned by ANGOP [ANGOLA PRESS]. These refugees returning from republics bordering on the province of Cabinda are mostly settling in the Sandamassala area, about 300 kilometers from the province capital. Because it was looted during the second liberation war by lackeys of imperialism, Sandamassala has an abandoned appearance. As a matter of fact, the province's government and party authorities devote special attention to this locality, both by mobilizing all state organizations for the purpose and by opening highways, schools and bridges, as the region has a vast system of waterways. In order to learn about the socio-economic situation of the returning refugees, Adjutant Provincial Commissioner Jose Sumbo visited the region recently and for about 12 days interviewed the returnees and urged them to work. Besides visiting Sandamassala, Jose Sumbo was very busy in the municipalities of Buco-Zau, Cacongo and Belize. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Oct 81 p 4] 8834

WHO DELEGATION TOUR--The WHO delegation that is in our country to learn from Angolan authorities about the wartime situation caused by racist aggression returned to Luanda yesterday after having visited the provinces of Huila and Mocamedes, where they came in contact with current conditions there. Roberto de Almeida, Central Committee secretary for economic and social policy, and Health Minister Mendes de Carvalho, of the party Central Committee, accompanied the visitors. In Huila Province the distinguished delegation from the WHO was able to see the effects of racist agression against sovereign Angolan territory. Besides visiting Chibia, where there are hundreds of refugees from the heroic province of Cunene, the WHO delegation was at the Humpata Hospital, where it talked with the wounded, casualties of the aggression, confined there, and in the Serra da Leba resort center, which has also been assaulted in the recent past by the criminal action of the soldiers of apartheid. In Mocamedes, the WHO delegation, made up of the health ministers of Ghana, Ethiopia, Zambia and Sao Tome, a representative of Zaire and other specialists of the health organization, visited the mining port of Saco-Mar, the Frio SOMAR complex and the Ngola Kimbanda Hospital. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Oct 81 p 1] 8834

CSO: 4742/65

PALAPYE POWER STATION TO BE BUILT NEXT YEAR

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 28 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Monty Letshwiti]

[Text] A NATIONAL power station would be built next year in Palapye at a total cost of P230 million.

Speaking in a briefing session at the Palapye Sub-Landboard Office, the BPC Chief Executive Officer, Mr Edward Bell said the plant would be built between Morupule Colliery and the Palapye/Serowe road.

The session was attended by government consultants, Morupule Technical Officers, Tribal Administration and Village Development Committee (VDC) representatives under the Chairmanship of the Senior Administration Officers, Lands, Mr Pius Mokgwati.

Mr Bell told the meeting that Botswana's needs for energy have gone up and the country has to replace imported fuel in order to maintain a balanced foreign exchange record by all possible means.

The plant, which is expected to resume full operation in 1986 will supply government and private sector industries throughout the country with coal electricity.

Mr Bell said it was for this reason that the Botswana Power Corporation decided to put the plant adjacent to the Morupule Colliery Corporation fancy in order to use more coal at less transport expenses.

The first phase of the project will employ 15,000 men when the work gets off the ground on January 1 next year who will later be increased by 200 permanent staff members at the end of the construction period.

The meeting was also told that water will be piped from Paje some 50 kilometres North of Serowe to be used in the national plant operations.

The BPC official told BOPA after the meeting that the plant would need about 10 boreholes to pump enough water for the whole complex.

He also disclosed that the corporation spent P1 million on water exploration at Paje human settlement area and seven boreholes are already in operation stage.

But negotiations are still going on between the corporation and Bangwato Landboard officials to lease a 50 metre wide strip of land for the pipeline from Paje to the Power station in Palapye.

They will also lease an area of 2 square kilometres for the whole power station complex which will include 20 houses for the permanent staff members of the corporation.

However the question of housing in general was discussed at length and later the officials resolved that the subject be left to the Botswana Housing Corporation (BHC) as it is the legal responsible body for the employees accomodation.

The National Power Station is only one project out of many National Infrastructural Development Projects to be built in the Central District during the last half of the current six year National Development Plan, said government officials.

So far it has been announced that the establishment of a coal mine with a town between Serowe and Palapye is in the pipeline and the preparations are already at an advanced stage.

There are further reports that coal mine exploration work has already started at Mookane, an area North of Dibete. The coal will be for both local and European market consumption.

An International Building Road Contractor McAlpine has started physical work on a road leading from Palapye to Serowe, and which will later link the eastern part of the country with Orapa. BOPA

CSO: 4700/253

REMARKABLY HIGH GROWTH RATE DISCUSSED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 27 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Bapasi Mphusu]

[Text] BOTSWANA's growth rate is one of the greatest in the world, the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Mr Manzur Zaidi said that last Friday.

Mr Zaidi, who is also the Resident Co-ordinator of the United Nations Activities in Botswana, said this at the University College of Botswana where he was one of the panelists in a discussion marking the United Nations Day. The UN Day was on Saturday October 24.

He told his audience, comprising mostly of secondary school students that the hunger of developing countries was increasing more than ever before.

Mr Zaidi described the North-South conference going at Mexico as a land-mark for the global development negotiations. He stressed that it was important for all industrialised countries should participate in such a conference.

He explained that the North-South dialogue, which had been going on for a long time was "a dialogue between the industrialised and the developing countries".

Mr Zaidi told the students that all the member states of the United Nations contribute to the United Nations development system.

Other panelists were the Minister of External Affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, Deputy Secretary for External Affairs Mr Mogami and Professor Oommen, from the University.

Answering a question on the importance of the United Nations, Mr Mogwe said it provided a forum for contacts, helps difuse conflicts and it was largely responsible for the decolonisation process.

He added that although it may not claim a 100 per cent performance "it has something to show."

Mr Mogwe also spoke on the lobbying system at the United Nations. He explained that lobbying starts at home as a single country issue until it grows up to an issue of a group of nations.

He illustrated his point by giving the example of Mr Salim Salim, the Tanzania Foreign Minister who is one of the candidates for the UN Secretary General.

He said that it first came as a Tanzanian issue by the Tanzanians presenting their man to individual African countries, then to the Organisations of African Unity (OAU) and "he is now a candidate of the Non-Aligned countries... the developing countries."

Professor Oommen, on the point of the poverty of the developing countries, said that if industrialised countries could reduce their expenditure on the building of arms and share their wealth, the povarty could be improved. **BOPA**

CSO: 4700/253

KOLINGBA ADDRESS FOLLOWING RETURN FROM PARIS

AB101159 Bangui Domestic Service in FRench 1830 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Address to the nation by CAR President Andre Kolingba on his return to Bangui from the French-African summit in Paris 3-4 November--live]

[Excerpts] Fellow CAR citizens--I thank the people of Bangui for the welcome accorded me on my return from the French-African conference. In an international context of rivalry and perpetual conflict, all forces should unite as a generous humanity to support the Third World in its development efforts. Concerning the conference, it took place in three parts: the first part was the speech of French President Francois Mitterrand; the second part was the reply speech of Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Ivory Coast; and the third part was the adoption of a two-part agenda.

About the second part of the conference on the speech of Ivorian President Houphouet-Boigny in his capacity as elder statesman, immediately recalled how attentive the French president was to African sensitivities by stressing his readiness to deal with and his openess to the problems of the third world. He also called his readiness to greatly increase France's aid to the developing countries. He used the concept of a trilogy--the producer and his product: the middleman, that is the industrialist; and the consumer--to talk about the eternal problem of the deterioration of trade terms and the speculation of which the third world is a victim because of the famous law of supply and demand which can be justified only between developed nations and not between developing and industrialized countries which impose their prices on our new materials.

In the face of this picture, President Houphouet-Boigny, like President Mitterrand, called for solidarity without which development is impossible. There is the need for the stabilization of the prices of agricultural and industrial raw materials, the evolution of agriculture and security in the face of the consequences of climatic hazards.

The third part of this Franco-African summit was the agenda. The participants were given the possibility to address the meeting on two topics. The first concerns political problems generally, while the second concerns problems peculiar to each country. For my part, I talked about security and peace which are indispensable conditions for the development of any country and I also launched another appeal to the friendly countries in order to make them aware of our country's cause. President Mobutu also made an appeal on behalf of Chad. Moreover, the heads of state present at the conference also appealed for the regulation of the prices of raw materials.

During my stay in France, I held talks with the president of the French Republic who received me on Thursday, 5 November, at 0930. I was able to inform him of the difficulties facing our country in the economic and political sphere. The meeting took place in a perfect climate of mutual understanding. The outcome was very satisfactory.

I was also received on this same Thursday at 1100 at the Paris chamber of commerce and industry, which demonstrated its desire to contribute to our country's development. I also received some other industrialists. I gave interviews. I wish to mention in this regard the press conference which took place on Thursday at 1500 in the presence of the Parisian press.

To conclude, the conference of heads of state of France and Africa was for us the occasion for Frank, serious and friendly contacts. As it was a meeting of leaders, it was an occasion for reflection on the strenghtening of mutual understanding in the interest of future prospects.

CSO: 4719/184

KOLINGBA INTERVIEWED BY NEWSMEN IN PARIS

AB061941 Paris AFP in French 0908 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Nov (AFP)--The Central African army intends neither to confiscate power nor keep it for ever. But it must put the economy on its feet again. This statement was made in Paris on Thursday by CAR Head of State Gen Andre Kilingba.

In an interview with newsmen, President Kolingba, who attended the Paris Franco-African conference, indicated that the resumption of political activities will be achieved gradually and will depend on the recovery of calm and peace.

General Kolingba reiterated his intention to meet in the near future the representatives of the various political parties and the active elements of the nation, with a view to finding together solutions to the problems facing the country. He did not rule out the possibility of setting up a national front some day.

President Kolingba then reiterated his appeal to all friendly nations to help his country out of its present economic chaos. He added: our ambition is to make our country a huge works site.

General Kolingba, who was referring to his talk on Thursday morning with President Mitterrand, observed that it was centered on the catastrophic situation of his country. France is still willing to grant us assistance, he said.

Lastly, President Kolingba said allegations that Central African elements from the Libyan Islamic Legion were inside Chad along the border with the CAR, were not proven by the facts.

CSO: 4719/184

MOOD OF CITIZENRY TERMED 'MIXED CONCERN'

AB061457 Paris AFP in English 1408 GMT 6 Nov 81

[By Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Ndjamena, 6 Nov (AFP)--With the Libyan military withdrawal from Chad now in its fourth day, the reaction of many people in the capital about the troops departure is satisfaction mixed with concern.

The airlift of Libyan men and equipment out of Ndjamena has not produced any spontaneous scenes of joy in the streets, but everyone has praise for President Goukouni Oueddei's courage in asking the Libyans to leave 11 months after he asked them to come and help crush his civil war opponents.

Now people are thinking of the days ahead.

All we want is to eat, drink and sleep in peace. Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has reconciled us to these essentials of life, one trader said in a district which during the civil war was occupied by the rebel armed forces of former Defence Minister Wissen Habre.

Only a dozen or so families were left in this part of town in the middle of December last year, as Mr Habre's troops moved to safety after losing the battle for Ndjamena. The rest had been killed, or had already fled, leaving behind them streets destroyed by a rain of shells and rockets.

Less than one year later life is almost back to normal in this part of town. Houses have been rebuilt, and many of the refugees have returned, bringing with them their music, their habits and their urge to live.

It is the same in all the most populated districts.

The Zimbabwe rendez-vous bar does a good trade in the early afternoon as groups of civil servants sit at outside tables under the full sun drinking the local beer.

Nearby, two cinemas have reopened for business, and street vendors jostle for customers. But these scenes are in stark contrast with the desolation and silence that exist in the administrative areas.

Nagging questions remain about whether the president will be able to fulfill his goal of building a unified army and whether fighting will break out again.

I approve of the Libyans departure but I recognize all they have done for Chad, one Chadian civil servant said in echoing the sentiments of mnay of his colleagues.

It would be an act of hostility if I rejoiced openly at their departure--I refuse to do that, he said. But I place all my confidence in my government to guarantee the peace.

No one in Ndjamena plays down the enormous task now facing the Chadian Government, and most Chadians seem to want close cooperation to continue between their country and Libya.

Libya was the first country that came to our aid after the war...and we will always need its support, said one Chadian, expressing a sentiment often heard here.

Many put much of the blame for the current situation in Chad. [As received] France pulled the last of its troops out of the former colony last year during the height of the devasting civil war.

With the evacuation, Libya is thumbing its nose at France, one young teacher said. France must undertake fundamental action in Chad otherwise war threatens to resurface in our country.

CSO: 4700/238

1,500 REFUGEES PER DAY RETURNING TO NDJAMENA

AB101335 Paris AFP in French 1209 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 10 November (AFP)--At the rate of 300 families per day or about 1,500 people, Chadian refugees have for a month now been returning to the Chadian capital, Ndjamena, which they abandoned about a year ago during the civil war. They are returning mainly from Kousseri, a northern Cameroonian town facing Ndjamena on the opposite bank of the Chari River, as well as from the car, Nigeria and the southern region of Chad.

Thus, they come every day to increase the number of a population bruised by the ravages of war and who are finding it difficult to feed themselves properly.

How many of them will agree to return home? More than 100,000, according to the high commission for refugees (HCR) office in charge of the repatriation operation. Less than 50,000, according to the Cameroonian authorities in Kousseri. In fact, it is not possible to give an official figure because some Chadians were able to obtain more than once the status of refugee, which confers the right to receive food and various materials designed to facilitate the repatriation of each family.

Most of the refugees go to their prewar houses when they return to Ndjamena. Built with mud, these houses generally suffered little damage as a result of the fighting. The Chadian military police often have to expell from these houses the soldiers who had taken refuge there since the end of the war. The HCR is participating financially in repairing the houses.

A 50-year-old Chadian with a wife and seven children thus recently returned to his house in a maze of small streets scorched by the sun. He left home in February 1979 because of his fear of the men of former Defense Minister Hissein Habre, who had imprisoned him for a month because of his support for the soldiers from the south of the country. As far as he is concerned, the war has already been forgotten. He has returned to Ndjamena with the conviction that it is impossible to resume the fighting. People are fed up with the war, he said. He did not quite understand the reasons for the war. He now considers himself lucky. In fact, he has been able to resume his work as a driver and mechanic at the presidency of the republic, which pays him a monthly salary of 52,000 CFA francs (fr 1,040). This is a veritable windfall in a country in ruins where the monthly minimum wage is 10,000 CRA francs and where civil servants received only one paycheck in 6 months.

The return of the refugees to a normal life can be seen everywhere in Ndjamena and small workshops and bars are being opened every day. There are abundant goods of all kinds in the market; only money is lacking.

An Air Afrique airline technician, who was for 10 months a refugee in Kousseri, has just reopened the bar and restaurant which he had managed for 3 years and which, before the war, was patronized by senion Chadian officials. He too has to ask that the soldiers who were occupying his house be expelled. He is now afraid. He is afraid of a new eruption of violence, he scrupulously closes his bar and restaurant at midnight--the curfew hour--, refuses to accept people with arms and has a tough team of bouncers. He also deplores the fact that people have little money to spend with the result that there are few clients. Should the war resume, he would return to Kousseri to resume with the beer traffic he established between Cameroon and Chad, although he was afraid every day of being caught by the police, but one had to live, he said.

CSO: 4719/184

BRIEFS

LEGAL BASIS FOR OAU FORCE--Ndjamena, 9 Nov (AFP)--A legal basis for the inter-African neutral force for Chad, whose first elements are expected soon in Ndjamena, was drawn up last week in Paris by Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei and OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo. According to a document entitled "Accord on the Status of the OAU Peace-Keeping Force in Chad," signed by Goukouni Oueddei and Edem Kodjo, a permanent committee of OAU heads of state should be set up to act the supreme organ entrusted with insuring the smooth operations of keeping the peace in Chad. The list of members of the permanent committee, which will act under the responsibility of Edem Kodjo and the moral authority of Goukouni Oueddei, has not yet been published. The accord on the status of the neutral force is valid for a period of 6 months, according to that document. It ends at the request of one of the signatories, Chad and OAU, and is renewable by tacit agreement. Still according to the document, it is the OAU secretary general who appoints the commander of the neutral force with the consent of the Chadian head of state. The secretary general is also responsible for the implementation of the directives of the OAU permanent committee. He submits the budgetary estimates necessary for the running of the force and is the official coordinator of the funds of the budget. Finally, the document make the role of the peace-keeping force official. Its functions will be to prevent, to contain and to temper and to end hostilities in Chad and to ensure the security of the Chadian state. It will also help the government of Chad in the training of an integrated national army. [By AFP Special Envoy Jean Eudes Barbier] [Text] [AB091525 Paris AFP in French 1426 GMT 9 Nov 81]

FIGHTING IN CHAD NOTED--No sooner had Libya withdrawn its troops from Chad than fighting resumed. Apparently, civil war is raging in the east of the country between the armed forces of Mr Hissein Habre and the government troops. Al-Qadhdhafi, who has for the first time confirmed that his troops have evacuated the country, has specified that they would not longer be defending this region in spite of the continued fighting. [Text] [LD120930 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 12 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/238

BRIEFS

FUTURE OF MAYOTTE-Addis Ababa, 6 Nov (AFP)--An organisation of African unity committee starts a three-day meeting in Moroni, capital of the Comoros, on Monday on the future of the Island of Mayotte, the OAU secretariat announced here today. The committee of seven is expected to study how best the island, which the OAU insists falls under the sovereignty of the Comoros, is to be integrated into the republic. The people of Mayotte chose continued attachment to France in two referenda in 1976, two years after the Indian Ocean archipelago became independent. The meeting of the committee, representing Algeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Madagascar, Mozambique and Senegal as well as the Comoros, will be attended by OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo. [Text] [AB061503 Paris AFP in English 1444 GMT 6 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/237

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, MILITARY PROBLEMS SAID TO PERVADE COUNTRY

London 8 DAYS in English No 43, 31 Oct 81 p 60

[Text] 'POOR GUY, he's got nothing from the revolution except slogans,' was the comment of an Ethiopian friend as we passed a ragged man in Addis Ababa's vast central market shouting battle cries in the language of the Oromos, the largest of Ethiopia's many nationalities.

The 1974 revolution, for all its undoubted achievements in land reform and in paring down an illiteracy rate of 93 per cent, has left deep social problems. Outside a bible centre in Addis on a Monday evening, young people wait their turn to enter the packed assembly rooms. The church is experiencing a huge revival, as the ancient Coptic traditions provide a familiar sense of moral belonging which the official doctrine of 'scientific socialism' cannot.

The need for something to replace the bygone bourgeois morality is also attested to in the huge rise of prostitution and alcoholism in Addis over the last few years. In one quarter of the city we counted more than 500 'bunabeits', small neon-lit bars staffed mostly by women. The beverage industry is booming, unlike most sectors of Ethiopia's struggling economy.

Ethiopian contacts in Addis say a mood of political apathy has taken over the city. The army dominates everything, although officers who now staff most of the top positions in the embryo party, the government, regional administrations, state farms and health centres have mostly dropped their former rank, donned civilian suits and are referred to as plain 'comrade'.

Ethiopia's revolution was launched on a tide of mass student and peasant outrage at what they saw as the corrupt, hugely exploitative and feudal regime of Haile Selassie. But it was the army which edged the emperor out of power, and it was Colonel, now Comrade Chairman, Mengistu Haile Mariam who managed to consolidate the present power structure.

In the countryside, the first two years of the revolution saw a huge, and in large measure successful, land-to-the-tiller programme. The situation is not so happy now. The large state farms have not been a success.

Agriculture has suffered from the predominance of the military in the system. Sources told of one 80,000-hectare state farm covered with ripe, but worthless teif, a cereal unique to Ethiopia which forms the base of the country's pancake-like bread. The first administrator, on being ordered to plant the crop, had reported to Addis that the soil was not suitable. He was promptly replaced by an army man who went ahead and put down teif seed all over the farm.

The Ethiopian government takes justified pride in its campaign for literacy, launched in June 1979 and for which it received a UNESCO prize last year. Aimed primarily at giving basic reading and writing skills to Ethiopians in one of the country's five main languages, it had reduced illiteracy from 93 to 65 per cent. However, its long-term effects have still to be seen. *Addis Zemen*, the leading newspaper in a country of 32m people, has a circulation of only 100,000.

If information on the literacy campaign and new, highly-publicised, moves to stamp out corruption in the government is readily available, news of Ethiopia's

foreign military advisors or of the armed conflicts within the country, is not.

Diplomats estimate the number of Cuban troops in Ethiopia at around 15,000. Their largest base is at Tatek, closer to the capital than any major Ethiopian army garrison. The Cubans' function, therefore, is seen to be to protect the regime from any uprising within the army itself. Several thousand Soviet advisors instruct Ethiopia's quarter of a million strong armed forces; and the intelligence services are run by East Germans. Under the emperor's time, it was the West Germans who did the job.

The presence of the Cubans is said to cause some discontent in the armed forces, which dwarf the Cuban contingent and in some cases possess better weapons. Ethiopia received the MiG23 combat aircraft before Cuba did. However, more than 150,000 Ethiopian troops are engaged in maintaining stalemate in the conflicts with Eritrean, Tigrean, Orome and Somali guerrillas in the north and east.

According to sources in and outside Ethiopia, the strongest guerrilla forces — the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, the Tigre People's Liberation Front, the Orome Liberation Front and the West Somali Liberation Front — have now established a corridor linking their territories from Nakfa in Eritrea to the WSLF's zone of operations in the Ogaden. This has made the guerrillas' supply lines more flexible and consequently immune to shifts in policy by Sudan, whose territory adjoins northern Eritrea.

However, the prospect of any of the movements achieving the national liberation to which they aspire seems remote, given the enormous size of the Ethiopian army and the Soviet commitment to support and upkeep it. *David Butler.*

CSO: 4500/42

ETHIOPIA ELECTED MEMBER OF WOMEN'S FEDERATION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Oct 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Socialist Ethiopia has been elected as Bureau and Council member of the International Women's Democratic Federation (WIDF).

This was disclosed by Comrade Tiruwork Wakeyo, COPWE Central Committee member and head of Women's Affairs in the COPWE Organizational Affairs Department, upon her return here on Sunday after attending the WIDF conference and a Women's Congress held in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Tiruwork was leading a delegation of Socialist Ethiopia to the World's Women Congress and the International Women's Democratic Federation conference which took place in the Czechoslovak capital.

In a statement at the Bole International Airport, Comrade Tiruwork said that not only has Ethiopia been made a member of the federation, she has also been elected council and bureau member. By contrast she added, Somalia had been ousted from the bureau of the federation.

Speaking in connection with the World's Women's Congress, Comrade Tiruwork said that it was attended by delegation from 132 countries, 274 mass organizations, 96 international and regional organizations and representatives of United Nations agencies. Altogether there were more than 1,000 participants, according to Comrade Tiruwork.

The conference was addressed by 788 delegation leaders, said Comrade Tiruwork adding that the members of the Ethiopian delegation had taken an active part in the different commissions of the conference. She stressed that the Ethiopian delegation had explained to the participants the progress and process of the Ethiopian Revolution and the role played by Ethiopian women for the maintenance of peace and security of the world.

According to Comrade Tiruwork the World Women's Congress had condemned imperialism, particularly American imperialism, for its intention to produce the neutron bomb and turn Europe into a warehouse of its destructive armaments. She said the congress had sent an appeal to the United Nations declaring its support for peace, detente and the efforts to ease tension in the world.

A special meeting which convened to discuss the problems prevailing in particular areas in the world also passed relevant resolutions.

Comrade Tiruwork disclosed that 120 countries and 144 organizations had been represented at the eighth conference of the International Women's Democratic Federation. She said the conference reviewed its five year achievements and adopted a new plan for the next five years as well as electing new office bearers. Comrade Tiruwork said that the Ethiopian delegates had met their counterparts from Czechoslovakia and USSR and had exchanged views on mutual interests and bilateral relations.

Comrade Negash Dubale, COPWE Central Committee member and head of the General Services Section of the COPWE Finance and Property Administration Department, welcomed the delegation at Bole International Airport.

Meanwhile, it was learnt that Comrade Abezash Wolde-Michael, Chairperson of Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association (REWA) proceeded to Sofia at the head of a two-member delegation for a working visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

CSO: 4500/42

MINISTRY ORGANIZES SEMINAR ON COFFEE PRODUCTION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--A three-day seminar on coffee production opened at the assembly hall of the Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning.

The seminar will review what has been accomplished in the area of improving the quantity and quality of coffee in the 1980/81 year and will explore ways of implementing the 1981/82 year programme.

Attending the seminar are managers of corporations and farms in the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development, representatives of workers' unions, departments of planning and programming, finance, agriculture and administration, and production and political cadres. Officials of the Coffee Plantation Corporation are also taking part in the seminar.

Opening the seminar, Comrade Yehualashet Girma, Minister of Coffee and Tea Development and COPWE Central Committee member, said that a ten-year programme has been drawn up to improve coffee production and that preparations are underway to translate the programme into deeds.

The Minister noted that the plan envisages the increment of coffee farms belonging to the state to 100,000 hectares. The aim of the expansion is to increase the country's coffee production and in the process create employment opportunities, build savings and ensure accumulation of wealth and reduce the gap between areas with rapid progress and those of relatively lower pace of economic growth.

The Minister further indicated that according to the 1981/82 plan, a total of 18.06 million improved coffee seedlings would be planted in Bebeka, South-West and Arba-Gugu Farms. He also pointed out that pesticides would be sprayed to overcome coffeeberry diseases on existing plantations.

Comrade Yehualeshet gave further details on the programme of the ministry in 1981/82 and pointed out that it comprises the improvement of seven coffee cleaning machines and the establishment of three others, the building of 110 kms of new road and the improvement and repair of an old road stretching for 13 kms.

Measures on 200,000 hectare plantation presently owned by peasants have been envisaged so that the plantations will have a modern and up-to-date form by the end of the ten-year plan period, according to Comrade Yehualashet.

The Minister also stressed the priority attached to the task of up-grading peasants' associations engaged in coffee production to the producers' level.

In conclusion, Comrade Yehualashet said that those working in the field should struggle with determination to implement the long-term programme so that the expected results could be realised.

Jimma--The Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development is sponsoring a 10-day refresher course for its 139 extension workers to help in the efforts to help improve the quality and quantity of coffee.

This is the ninth course of its kind. It would deal with subjects such as the improvement of coffee quality and higher yield of the commodity and familiarization of extension workers with new technology.

Comrade Asrat Mitiku, head of Coffee Improvement Project Administrative Services opened the seminar at the Jimma Agricultural Institute. He said on the occasion that the participants should employ in the field the new methods they would be learning during the course. Comrade Asrat urged the group to help boost the quality and quantity of coffee in order to help meet both the demand at home and in the international markets.

Comrade Shiferaw Worku, representative of the training section of the Ministry, said on his part that the course would be conducted by experts who have long and thorough experience on the subject.

CSO: 4500/42

BRIEFS

PRACTICAL, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR YOUTH--[Article by Makaya] We in Gabon are quite proud of our literacy level. We are among the best on the African continent, and this is good, because this is how the future is prepared. For all young Gabonese, education is compulsory from 6 to 16 years of age. This is official, and it is written in the law. But for those young people who fail the sixth grade entrance examination at the age of 12 or 13, a serious problem exists. What to do with them? Most often, the solution is to send them to private schools. But, of course, this requires quite a bit of money. And we poor Makaya cannot find such amounts, which can easily represent two or three of our SMIG's [Interoccupational minimum guaranteed wage] for the entire school year. Therefore, the public sector must find the solution, in the form of practical or vocational education or something on that order, which could allow them to get employment without difficulty. I believe that the Ministries of Education, Professional Training, Youth, Planning and Finances should get together on this problem. Otherwise, it would be like ostracizing these young people under 16 who have been unable to find a place on school benches! [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 21 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4719/187

BRIEFS

'ABUSE OF POWER' CHARGED--The All People's Party (APP) has asked the Limann government to explain immediately why it retired the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. F. P. Kyei. It also said the government should explain why Mr. P. N. Cobbina, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of the CID, was indicted. A statement signed by the APP general secretary, Mr. Obed Asamoah, suggested that the retirement and interdiction of the two top police officers, coupled with the dismissal of Dr. Ekow Daniels, former Interior Minister and recently Minister of Education for a few days, raised the spectre of abuse of power and was a reminder of the Nkrumah days. It said such dismissals revealed a state of panic and confusion which did not augur well for the future. On the "frequent" Cabinet changes, the APP said these were meaningless since no new talent was brought into government: "Junior ministers who have not shown any special ability have been promoted while ministers who have been ineffective in one ministry are being sent to other ministries for which whatever talents they have are even less suited." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3352, 26 Oct 81 pp 2541-2542]

REPORTED TRIBALISM--Alhaji Mumuni Bawumia, chief executive of the Cocoa Marketing Board (CMB) told the press in Accra that an anonymous caller had threatened him with assassination over the telephone. He said the caller had warned him that the office of CMB chief executive was not for northerners. Alhaji Bawumia said the threat was unfortunate at this stage of Ghana's nationhood because of its tribalistic element. "I prefer to die as a Ghanaian rather than a northernor," he said. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3352, 26 Oct 81 p 2541]

PFP, APP OFFICIAL'S RESIGNATION--Mr. Saki Scheck, a leading member of the Popular Front Party, has announced his resignation from the party as well as from the newly-formed All People's Party. In a press statement issued in Accra recently, Mr. Saki Scheck said he was disgusted at the growing attitude of intolerance and the use of intrigue and other base methods that had crept into the affairs of the PFP. He was particularly disturbed by what looked like a conspiracy to impose on the rank and file of the PFP a leadership that "is clearly unacceptable to the overwhelming majority of the people", he said. Mr. Saki Scheck was the first private secretary to the late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and later the government's Chief Whip in the Busia regime. Mr. Scheck said: "The problems of this country are enormous, but they can be solved with proper planning and organisation and the right kind of leadership. He added that "the task of rebuilding the country from the present mess called for a leadership that commands a certain degree of loyalty and support from the people. Consequently, to elect a leader without taking into account the feelings of the rank and file can be politically disastrous for the whole nation". [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3352, 26 Oct 81 pp 2540-41]

LIMANN NOMINATES MINISTERS, DEPUTIES--Following the cabinet reshuffle last September, the president, Dr Limann, has nominated 10 persons for consideration as ministers and deputy ministers by parliament. Announcing this today, the speaker, Mr Justice Griffith-Randolph, said a letter from the president hoped that the house would consider the matter at its earliest convenience to enable him to complete the reshuffle. Those nominated as ministers are Albert K. Fiadzo, for lands and natural resources; B. K. Senkyire, local government and cooperatives; and A.S. A. Abban, education. The deputy ministers are J.E. Bawah, works and housing; G.Y. Akresti, justice; K. Baiden, industries, science and technology; Fred K. F. Marfo, transport and communications; P.A. Bruze, trade; A.N. Tetteh, health; and Andrew M. Wunni, northern region. [Text] [AB121400 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/244

CANCUN VIEWED AS 'SMALL STEP FORWARD'

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2890 1-7 Nov 81 p 42

[Excerpt] The proceedings of the international conference on cooperation and development, better known as the "North-South Dialogue" ended in Cancun in Mexico with the adoption of a final document promising to continue global negotiations through the UN between the developed and the developing contries.

During the 2-day debates, the chiefs of government and state of 22 countries, of which 14 belonged to the developing nations, proceeded to an exchange of views on the future of international cooperation in favor of development and the renewed launching of the world economy. They concentrated their efforts mainly on the review of food security and agricultural development, on basic products, on commerce, industrialization, energy and monetary and financial problems.

In the view of observers, the results of the Cancun summit, while rather slim, constitute a small step forward in relation to recent years, when certain countries systematically opposed global negotiations.

Indeed, the complexity of the problems presently affecting the world economy had brought about a continuous deterioration in the relations between the so-called "rich" countries and the developing nations. Because of the impasse reached in recent years in the negotiations held in various places at an international level aimed at establishing a new international economic order, it was not expected that the Cancun summit would achieve such results. Thus, the fact that both groups of countries agreed to continue the negotiations through UN organisms has helped to open the way for a future dialogue centering on development and international cooperation.

CSO: 4719/187

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--A protocol agreement on scientific, technical, economic and cultural cooperation was signed on Monday 20 October 1981 between the Socialist Republic of Cuba and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. The ceremony took place at the Ministry of International Cooperation and was presided over by Comrade Marcel Cros, minister of international cooperation, accompanied by the principal cadre of the ministry. The Cuban delegation was headed by Comrade Manuel Torres, vice-president of the State Council of Economic Cooperation, and included comrades Santo Dominguez, Cuban charge d'affaires in Guinea and Israel Torres, director general of the UNECA [Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises]. The heads of the two delegations expressed their satisfaction about the result of the negotiations. It should be noted that the protocol agreement concerns assistance and scientific, technical and cultural relations between the two countries in the fields of health, education, agriculture, animal husbandry, construction, industry, energy, sports and tourism. [Text] [Conakry HOPOYA in French 25-31 Oct 81 p 37]

CSO: 4719/187

HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY SPEECH AT FRANCO-AFRICAN SUMMIT

AB051808 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 5 Nov 81 p 26

[Speech made by Ivorian President Houphouet-Boigny at the closing session of the Franco-African summit in Paris on 4 November]

[Excerpts] Mr President, in your brilliant speech you stressed one point: Capital for us. In Cancun you defended, with faith and determination, the problem which sets the conditions of our development: i.e., the stability of the prices of our raw materials. As you have by your side Minister Claude Cheysson, who for several years faithfully and eloquently defended our interests, I would like--since all of us here are associate members of the EEC which you have just mentioned in connection with the plan for the guarantee of our export earnings and the plan for a price stabilization system [STABEX], and since all of us here are among friends--to tell you the truth, confidence calls for the truth.

Of course, in this hard, difficult world we have considered the EEC as one of the biggest forums for possible and useful cooperation between the poor and the rich countries. We must admit that if in the Yaounde I and II and Lime I and II conventions our European partners made the solemn pledge to guarantee our export earnings, unfortunately they were not the only ones interested in these markets. All of Europe, America and the East are interested in these markets and we are sorry to say that the commitments made by the European countries toward our countries do not affect the other countries.

I would like to take this opportunity to refute some plausible arguments when I defended the price of cocoa. This is valid not only for cocoa but also for all mineral and agricultrual raw materials.

A Farmer in Front of You

Some are asking for an increase of 2, 3, 4 percent, others want 5 to 10 percent increases and precautions have been taken in order to conclude these steps successfully. I am referring to high officials of the EEC, of which a most brilliant former member is in President Mitterrand's government today as minister for external relations. When they could not agree on prices, the matter was sent to agriculture ministers of EEC member countries. And if, as often is the case, the ministers cannot reach an agreement the issue is sent to the summit. Through a political will, because it is in the interest of the EEC, a compromise is reached to satify both

parties. But as for us, the associate members of the EEC, what process do they follow? They reject the real prices of our agricultural products, while there is no way we can talk about the prices of wheat, wine or milk, without taking their production cost into consideration.

Enlightening Opinion

I do not like to go into this controversial issue. What I know to be true is that our African peasants are made to bear a very heavy burden. So what are we asking? What we are asking is that our production costs should be taken into consideration. Since we do not have the means to use force, we demanded that the minimum prices imposed on us should be adhered to, at least, throughout the same harvesting period. Our recurrent and even investment budgets are based on our export revenue. Yet what do we see introduced: the systematic reduction of prices within the same harvest period. I want to enlighten the opinion of those who like President Mitterrand, defend the work of our farmers and workers. I will let other friendly voices talk about industrialization during our meetings, but I would like to stress that even STABEX, which we welcomed with a lot of hope, does not have the means to give us satisfaction: only 36 billion [currency not stated] for all the ACP countries for 5 years.

When the Ivory Coast's revenue fell by half to 350 billion from our two major products, what did STABEX, thanks to French representatives, offer us--only 5 billion. I will, therefore, ask during our meetings that we come together and ask our European friends to be more enthusaistic in defending our interests. I know it is very difficult. We are dealing with the East, the state-employer, but we are also dealing with the West, an extremely powerful economic and financial group which imposes its laws on us. What can we do? They speak to us of producers and consumers.

We have never dealt with consumers, but with intermediaries acting between the production they do not pay for and the consumption which is very costly. From year to year our coffee and cocoa cost less and less while coffee and chocolate consumers pay more and more money for the items. We have to deal with anonymous but powerful intermediaries. We are, henceforth, appealing to France to help us. We have spoken of destabilisation. But our brothers in this gathering know that there is a background. Poverty has been spreading because our raw materials--whether agricultural or mineral--are not being paid for. This is what very often brings about the policy of destabilization.

Some of our friends will have the opportunity to stress these major realities; that development implies prerequisites: peace and security. We do not want to elaborate. But my brothers, we must be conscious of this fact; having been asked to undertake negotiations on your behalf for fair prices for our raw materials, I met the same attitude both in the East and in the West. Apart from France and its friends, they all agree not to pay the fair price for our efforts. We are asking our French friends to help us to train our cadres.

When the day comes and we stop selling our iron ore and copper ore; when the day comes and we stop selling our raw materials as we are doing now, and when, thanks to you, we have our own technicians to ensure domestic manufacturing using all or part of our raw materials, there will then be another language, the language of respect for all interests concerned, and this is the appeal I am making to France for the training of our cadres.

Certainty To Succeed

Our pointing out the deterioration of trade terms would be in vain and besides, this would not be new to those who benefit from it at our expense. As long as we are unable to transform our products into finished or semi-finished products we will be subjected to the sad law of supply and demand. We are full of hope. I will add that we are approaching this conference with the certainty that we will arrive at decisions and at the hope for a better life through your understanding and also through our desire to progress within 10, 20 or 30 years. What is 30 years in the life of a people? The old man here is addressing the youth and asking them to gird their hearts and make the education and training of cadres the salvation of Africa. The old man's call would then not appear as any empty call in the desert. But then, even in the desert one must never despair: if you shout the dunes will reecho your voice.

Excuse me for having been a little long but I was bent on informing my brothers of the difficulties that we are facing in our negotiations with these money powers, these selfish intermediaries. With the hope that France is building in us, and also with the determination to see a change in the present state of affairs we hope that our children will see better days and this is the wish of all.

Thank you.

CSO: 4719/191

BRIEFS

MULINGE VISITS ETHIOPIAN SITES--Addis Ababa, 12 Nov (AFP)--Visiting Kenyan Armed Forces Chief of Staff General J.K. Mulinge was taken on a tour of the Ethiopian Air Force base at Debre Zeit, 45 kms (28 miles) south of here, today. The general began his visit on Monday, although it was only reported here yesterday, and is expected to leave later today. The Kenyan delegation has also toured the higher combined military training academy in Holetta and the Tatek militia base, both of which are located just west of the Ethiopian capital. The Tatek military camp was set up in 1977 in the wake of the Ogaden war with Somalia, and trained some 300,000 militia in a matter of months. [Text] [NC121352 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 12 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/268

'AFP' LOOKS AT DIFFICULTIES FACING DOE REGIME

AB121835 Paris AFP in English 1731 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Monrovia, 12 Nov (AFP)--Eighteen months after seizing power in Liberia, head of state Samuel Doe has a double fight on his hands: to strengthen his still fragile regime and overcome an extremely worrying economic situation.

The 29-year-old leader has weathered two serious political crises since toppling President William Tolbert in Liberia, independent since 1847, on 13 April last year. But an indication of lingering worries is the 5-hour curfew that is still in force in Monrovia each night.

Last June Mr Doe--he has dropped his original rank of master-sergeant--foiled a plot against him and had 13 military personnel involved sentenced to death. Only 2 months later General Thomas Weh Syen, considered the second most powerful man in the government, and four other members of the ruling Peoples Redemption Council were accused of attempting a coup and shot.

In order to strengthen his own authority the head of state does not hesitate to strike hard at the roots of trouble. During the last few weeks, there has been a widespread purge against corruption which has not spared his own immediate circle.

Thus on 21 October former Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo was arrested as he tried to flee across the border to Ivory Coast after a warrant had been issued against him for alleged illegal appropriation of property.

Mr Cheapoo was dismissed a month earlier for behaviour incompatible with the administration of justice and imprisoned for allegedly building up a private arsenal, but released soon afterwards.

Also on 29 October Finance Minister George Dunye and his deputy for social matters were dismissed in an investigation into embezzlement of public funds.

On the economic front a 4-year development plan was launched in the middle of this year and what Mr Doe called a survival budget adopted.

This budget envisages expenditure of $431.1 million against revenue of 390 million--more than 43 million up on the previous budget. The extra cash was planned to come from a special national reconstruction tax on income, an increase in fuel and

beer prices, and especially a rise in the price of the staple food, rice, from $20 to $24 for a 100 pound (45 kilo) bag.

Of the money raised $230 million is to be spent on the rural sector, where two-thirds of the population live, 109 million on road improvements, energy (41 million), the development of small and medium-size industries (31.3 million), education (50 million) and health (31.5 million).

When the budget was introduced President Doe said the government was faced with difficult choices by an economic and financial situation which remained serious.

The head of state said that apart from difficulties inherited from the Tolbert regime the world economic crisis had seriously affected Liberia. Fuel prices had not stopped rising and Liberian exporting industries had not performed satisfactorily.

One such industry is iron ore, of which Liberia is Africa's principal supporter. Rising production costs and a drop in demand for steel are to blame.

Similarly the fall in world prices of coffee and cocoa have affected the agricultural sector.

Strikes have also broken out from time to time, in spite of a government ban on such protests. In September some 1,000 teachers struck, followed in October by 600 workers of the largest iron ore mining company, Lamco, and 900 nurses at the John F. Kennedy Medical Centre in Monrovia. All were demanding higher wages and better working conditions.

At the moment Monrovia is calm, and internal business appears to be thriving, but problems persist. Last week President Doe decided to freeze all government expenditures apart from salaries, and forbid ministers and public services from buying new vehicles for the next 6 months. And to show that every little helps on the long and difficult road to economic stability the states only Boeing-737 airliner is to be put up for sale.

CSO: 4700/269

DOE SHUTS DOWN PAPER FOR SECOND TIME THIS YEAR

AB041703 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Monrovia, 4 Nov (AFP)--The military government of Liberia today suppressed the independent newspaper THE DAILY OBSERVER for the second time in a year for what it called not working in the interests of our revolution and country.

The move follows a report today by the newspaper about a group of exiles from Guinea in Liberia and elsewhere, in which the exiles called for immediate abolition of the one-party state in Guinea, Liberia's northern neighbour.

Liberian head of state Samuel K. Doe told the paper's proprietor Kenneth Best that he was closing down the OBSERVER until it produced the man who had been identified as spokesman for the group.

The OBSERVER report quoted teacher and journalist Cheik Mohamed Kone, who spoke of GWPP members of concerned citizens of Guinea in exile.

Mr Doe said in a letter to the OBSERVER's owner that after repeated warnings to be responsible in dealing with issues in your paper, you have failed to take my advice.

He added that in view of the Guinea-Liberia relationship to which I attach great importance, your paper would remain closed until such time I deem necessary to remove the ban.

The DAILY OBSERVER was closed temporarily in July after it published a statement from students in support of a national student leader who had been declared banned.

CSO: 4700/269

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENTS--France and Mali have signed three loan agreements totaling 978,500,000 Malian francs. The agreements were signed by the director for International Cooperation and the head of the French cooperation mission. The funds are to be used for accounting and management improvement, rehabilitation of waterworks and experimentation with tractors run by alcohol engines. [AB111928 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 9 Nov 81]

TRAORE RECEIVES CEAO OFFICIAL--The secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People, UDPM, president of the republic, Gen Moussa Traore, received in audience this morning the secretary general of the West African Economic Community, CEAO, Moussa Ngom. Topics discussed at the audience were, the state of advancement of projects ready for execution and for which funds have been acquired, especially concerning water supply, and, among other projects, the Segou textile school as well as relations between the CEAO and ECOWAS. Present at the audience was our finance and commerce minister, Drissa Keita. The next CEAO summit to be held in Dakar from 13 to 14 December was also mentioned during the talks. The president of the republic did not fail to stress once again the political will expressed by the states for a real integration of our economies, a factor without which no real development can be achieved. The head of state stressed that the CEAO has the necessary trump-cards for success. In a nutshell, it can be said that the CEAO is making progress. [Excerpt] [AB131613 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 13 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/200

BRIEFS

DPRK DEFENSE OFFICIAL--Col General Paek Hak-im, DPRK vice defense minister [title as heard] said in Maputo yesterday that the government and people of Korea admire the internationalism of the Mozambique people. He was speaking at a reception given in his honor by Lt General Sebastiao Mabote, Mozambique deputy national defense ministers. The Korean vice minister arrived in Maputo yesterday for an official visit. [Text] [EA101955 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 10 Nov 81]

CSO: 4742/70

OBJECTIONS TO U.S. BASE ON DIEGO GARCIA OUTLINED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 16 Sep 81 p 13

> [Text] Yesterday's current events hour on the radio at 1330, presented by Jean Philippe Roussy, dealt with a subject which is of the greatest interest to Reunion and its people, and which TEMOIGNAGES has repeatedly discussed. The Diego Garcia military base, the history of how it came to be installed there, its role in the Indian Ocean, these were the themes clearly presented by Andre Oraison, a professor of international law at Saint Denis University.

The broadcast was well condensed, giving a good picture of the background of the question. Many listeners undoubtedly learned a great deal in three quarters of an hour about the history of the Chagos Archipelago, of which the island of Diego Garcia is a part.

The population was brought forcibly to the island after having been snatched from Africa, to meet the needs of the copra plantations for slaves, then "exported" a few centuries later, still by force, for the "needs" of the Anglo-Americans for military bases.

To force the "Islanders" to leave, the British power, whose colony Mauritius then was, stopped supplying them. A radical procedure that threw hundreds of them into the shantytowns of Victoria and Port Louis. Compensation, which was ridiculous, was not paid until years later, in 1978. Uprooted and miserable they became, in the apt words of Andre Oraison, "the Palestinians of the Indian Ocean."

The dealings between Great Britain and the United States resulted in a statutory order of 8 November 1965, which "excises the Chagos Archipelago from the territory of Mauritius," to put Diego Garcia at the disposal of the United States. Oraison, who is a jurist, stressed the fact that this measure constitutes a flagrant violation of the principle, which is fundamental in public international law, by which any colonial territory--in this case Mauritius--must move toward its independence with its integrity respected.

Blackmail

The formula for the broadcast provided for questions from listeners and answers by the guest. One listener pointed out that the autonomous Mauritian government had itself agreed, some time before the country's independence, to the amputation of its territory. The answer made it very clear that the "agreement" had in fact been forced by Great Britain in return for blackmail relative to the granting of Mauritian independence.

Generally, this current events hour has honestly and objectively informed Reunion public opinion about a hotly-debated subject with major implications for our country--the militarization of the Indian Ocean. FR3 had invited a researcher from the university for yesterday's show, one who for a year and a half has been working on "the military implantation process in Diego Garcia." We were treated to well-organized reports, solidly supported by the facts, removed from any political passion and safe from the usual anti-Soviet schemes.

This was undoubtedly too much for some inveterate victims of the usual brainwashing on the subject, and they rushed to their telephones.

This gave us several collected "questions," a good sampling of the crude propaganda that is ordinarily handed out, but which FR3 was able to avoid yesterday. These speakers spoke agitatedly of "Russians in Port Louis, in Diego Suarez and from the top to the bottom of Africa!"

A Natural Presence

These wild imaginings at least had the merit that they allowed the broadcast to get to the bottom of things and refocus them clearly. The basic points of the question were clearly established. The Soviet presence in the Indian Ocean, Andre Oraison explained, is "natural" because that ocean is the maritime connection, the inevitable and natural path of transit between the European and Far Eastern parts of the territory of the Soviet Union. This presence was nothing but peaceful until 1965.

It was the United States, said the Dionysian from the university, which for economic reasons "was led to come to the fore." The arms race in the Indian Ocean was /launched by the Anglo-Americans in 1965./ [in boldface].

Finally he stated--an affirmation supported by J.-Ph. Roussy himself--that Diego Garcia is the only military base in the Indian Ocean* and that the Soviets do not have a base. Of course, as a result of the Americans' military implantation, they do have mooring facilities in some ports. But the reality, which no propaganda can distort, is this: the North Americans are responsible for the arms race and the threats of nuclearization that are weighing heavily upon our region.

The Reunion Communist Party and its secretary general, Paul Verges have been stating all of these irrefutable facts forever. That FR3 today is informing the Reunion public about these facts is a positive move, it is the path to honesty, the only possible path if Reunion is to move ahead. There is still much, much to be done along that path.

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*It is the only base in the world having the authority to control the whole region. This is not the case, Oraison said, with the French base at Djibouti.

8946
CSO: 4719/156

DAKAR REPORTS ON CONTINUING DIOUF VISIT

AB132226 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Excerpts] President Abdou Diouf this morning made contact with the interior of Gambia. The head of state's visit continues in a triumphal way, according to the reporters of the Senegalese Radio and Television Broadcasting Service. His passage from one locality to another is marked by an identical stamp of warm welcome. Bassang and (?Bassei) were no exceptions to this manifestation of warm welcome.

The Senegambian confederacy will be a reality very soon. The will of the people will be transformed into reality by President Abdou Diouf and Sir Dawda Jawara. In this way, a new leaf will be turned in the history of Africa. Looking through the archives it will be found that Senegal and Gambia have always formed one and the same people, one and the same country which the colonial masters arbitrarily divided up by treading upon the interests of the populations. But then, this hypothesis notwithstanding, the valiant sons of Senegambia who, following the examples of (Lath) Dior, (Mawan Diangou) and Kore Doumbia, have always said no to fear and humiliation and yes to national (?unity), peace and sincere friendship.

The dates of 12, 13 and 14 November 1981 will go down in history as important in the evolution of [words indistinct]. This already historic visit of the president of the republic and Mrs Abdou Diouf to Gambia is the living symbol of the will of two peoples united by the same ties, the determination of two leaders inspired by [word indistinct], and who mean to redress the errors of colonial history while at the same time showing to Africa that without regional groupings no economy can be developed.

All this is to show you that the head of state is more than satisfied with his visit. Moreover, there is no problem at the level of the two political parties. There are only identical views since a political confederacy (?pact) was signed some months ago.

As I told you yesterday talks between the two heads of state took place in a familiar atmosphere without any protocol. There is no doubt that before leaving Banjul, President Abdou Diouf will sign, along with President Dawda Kairaba Jawara, the Senegambian Confederacy Pact. Three meetings are scheduled for tomorrow in Kaworr, Makalensing and Marasenye before President Abdou Diouf and Mrs Abdou Diouf's departure for Dakar at about 1700 hours.

CSO: 4719/198

FINANCIAL BACKERS APPROVE ORIENTATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 24-25 Oct 81 p 17

[Excerpt] Senegal organized a meeting of backers in Paris from 19 to 21 October 1981, to study the possibilities for long- and medium-term financing for the Fifth Economic and Social Development Plan (1981-1985).

The meeting brought together representatives of the governments of the German Republic /sic; probably FRG/ , Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Spain, the United States, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and Switzerland, as well as the African Development Bank, the Arab Bank for African Economic Development, the European Investment Bank, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Islamic Development Bank, the West African Development Bank, the West African Economic Community, the European Communities Commission, the Inter-State Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel, the United Nations Conference on Commerce and Development, the Sahel Club, the International Agricultural Development Fund, the Kuwaiti Fund, the International Monetary Fund, the Saudi Fund, the Iraqi Fund, the Guarantee Fund of the Joint African and Mauritian Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and the United Nations Development Program and World Food Program.

After analyzing the current situation of the Senegalese economy and presenting the adjustment program undertaken by the authorities with the support of the World Bank and the IMF, the delegation from Senegal reported on its needs for financing for the national equipment budget for 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the additional financing necessary for the period of the Fifth Plan. In addition the delegation presented to the sponsors a list of new projects included in the plan.

The representatives of the participating countries and institutions were aware of the courageous recovery efforts undertaken by the government of Senegal, and expressed their desire to continue to support the action of the Senegalese authorities. They were eager to express their agreement with the general directions of the plan, the total volume of investment anticipated, as well as with the sectoral distribution favoring the directly productive sectors.

The pledges by various participants are a positive contribution to the solution of the problems of financing the Senegalese plan, especially with respect to its first two years. They will be outlined and made concrete on the occasion of later bilateral contacts which the Senegalese authorities intend to conduct as soon as possible. This meeting, then, is a first important step toward financing that is better adapted to the priority objectives of the recovery plan.

8946
CSO: 4719/155

NETHERLANDS RICE DONATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 24-25 Oct 81 p 4

[Article by Pape Sedlkh Mbodje: "A Gift from the Kingdom of the Netherlands: 1,800 Tons of Rice for Senegal"]

[Excerpts] The Kingdom of the Netherlands has just offered our country 1,800 tons of white rice, worth over 300 million CFA francs. The ceremony took place yesterday morning at the SOCOPAO [expansion unknown] warehouses on the Km 4 road from Rufisque, attended by the Netherlands charge d'affaires, M. W. J. Witkam and the Food Aid commissioner, Souleymane Ndlaye.

The rice, which is destined especially for the Casamance region, is the result of a request of the Senegalese government to make up for part of its food shortage.

In his speech Souleymane Ndlaye, after recalling the 7,500 tons of wheat which the Netherlands government had made available to Senegal in 1978 and the 3,400 tons of wheat sent in 1980, as part of the fight against the harmful effects of the drought in Senegal, then indicated that the Kingdom of the Netherlands has never failed to make a contribution in difficult times and in several fields.

According to the charge d'affaires, one of the things that encouraged the government of the Netherlands to contribute to Senegal's food shortage was the agricultural policy of our country, which aspires to food self-sufficiency. Speaking of the measures taken at the conference organized by the Senegalese National Food Committee, Mr Witkam said that they include a food investment plan covering the years from 1977 to 1985, at the production level. He also indicated that the government of the Netherlands also wished to contribute to this plan through financing and executing a plan for the irrigated small-village outskirts in the River region.

8946
CSO: 4719/155

BRIEFS

SUPREME COURT GIVEN NEW POWERS--The National Assembly this morning unanimously adopted a bill which increases the powers of the supreme court. According to this bill, the Supreme Court is vested with new powers to check the regularity of the electoral campaign and also to control voting procedures during presidential and legislative elections, this new bill is aimed at guaranteeing the sincere, objective and democratic character of elections in Senegal. It empowers the Supreme Court to supervise the equality of candidates and the use of campaign publicity, and to check regularity in the appointment of supervisors to monitor voting, electoral operations and the counting of ballots. The Supreme Court is also charged with counting the votes, the announcement of the results and also control of the validity of the election of members of parliament. It can also issue injunctions against administrative authorities in attempts to maintain equality among candidates without resorting to any jurisdictional procedure, point which constitutes an innovation in Senegalese public law. Moreover, this new bill raises the number of parliamentarians in the national assembly from 100 to 200 and specifies that candidates obtaining less than 5 percent of the ballot in presidential elections lose their cash deposits. [Text] [AB122133 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 12 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/184

CLOSER TIES LINK SEYCHELLOIS, SOVIET WORKERS

Victoria NATION in English 29 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] FURTHER contact between the Seychellois National Workers' Union and the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions has led to the strengthening of cooperation between the two workers' organisations, particularly in the field of training.

The latest contacts were made by the NWU's Secretary for Education and Research, Mr Shelton Jolicoeur, during his vist to Moscow earlier this month to attend the Soviet-African scientific and political conference "for Peace and Social Progress". The conference was also attended by the Minister of Education and Information, Mr. James Michel.

AUCCTU, which has been helping the education programme for Seychellois workers since 1978, is willing, according to Mr Jolicoeur, to provide more materials, including a projector for use on Praslin and La Digue and films on trade union education.

The Soviet council also wishes to continue the 35-day training course for Seychellois trade unionists in the USSR Higher Trade Union School — "a form of training course which has already taken on a traditional character", says Mr Jolicoeur's report on his visit.

Trade union officials from Seychelles may also benefit from a ten-month training course in Moscow.

SAP

CSO: 4700/248

EMPLOYER-LABOR RELATIONS DISCUSSED

Victoria NATION in English 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] THE first education seminar for the new sector secretaries of the re-organised National Workers' Union ended yesterday with a call for them to keep up good relations both with workers and employers.

Closing the eight-day seminar at the union headquarters in the Maison du Peuple, the Secretary General of the SPPF, Mr. Guy Sinon, himself an experienced trade unionist in the past, explained that the sector secretaries' success would depend largely on their approach to their job.

Recalling his extensive experience, Mr. Sinon also gave hints on the best way to keep fruitful and mutually respectful relations with employers as much as with the workers.

However great the difference of opinion or feeling between the sides involved in a dispute, it should naver be a barrier to rational and constructive behaviour, he said.

Mr. Olivier Charles, the NWU Chairman, had cautioned earlier that sector secretaries should at all times maintain good contact with the rank and file of the workers.

The sector secretaries' time was now dedicated to the workers they represented and with whom they would have to share the knowledge gained over the past week or so.

Looking at the union as a whole, the Front Secretary General pointed out that such seminars were important in educating trade unionists in the path chosen by the Party.

Speaking on behalf of his ten other colleagues, Mr. Jean Pointe, the sector secretary for education, health, labour and social security, said that although the seminar had helped them considerably in preparing themselves to better carry out their responsibilities, there was still much to learn.

Mr. Pointe called on the workers to co-operate here and looked forward to fruitful relations at grassroot level.

During the seminar, the participants, under the guidance of senior trade union officials, discussed the history of the labour movement in Seychelles and the relations between the SPPF, the Government and the NWU.

CSO: 4700/248

PAY INCREASE REFLECTS GOVERNMENT EFFORT TO IMPROVE LIVING

Victoria NATION in English 30 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text] THE lowest paid Government worker this week carried home a fatter pay packet — and no doubt there was a silent nod of satisfaction from members of his family.

In a move aimed at improving the standard of living of the lower paid and narrowing the gap in incomes between higher and lower paid Government workers, the Government has increased by 14 per cent the minimum wage for workers in the public sector, who will now draw over R. 1000 per month.

The increase in wages is only part of a continuing Government effort to raise the standard of living for the people in this country.

The revaluation of the rupee with its intended effect of controlling the rate of inflation, coupled with the move to control prices of consumer goods, are significant milestones towards this goal.

What do all these steps reflect? Essentially they underline the superiority of our socialist system where the development of man is the cornerstone.

Under Socialism, the people are guaranteed enough food, proper housing, adequate health and a sound education. These amenities are provided through a planned and balanced economy.

A healthy economy, bringing in continuous rewards and a better standard of living is built, however, upon the active participation of the people themselves. And that is where all of us — whatever our contribution in the building of our country — come in.

Increased wages reflect a healthy economy, yet they also call for increased productivity.

For our country to develop and bring progress for everyone, all of us must be prepared to work hard to create that prosperity.

We need to produce more in order to advance, and every worker must contribute to bring about the necessary increase in productivity.

The recent increase in our wages therefore, must inspire us to more hard work and we must here and now resolve to wage war against those fellow workers who believe in getting paid for doing nothing.

CSO: 4700/248

POLICE SATISFIED WITH LATEST DISASTER PLAN EXERCISE

Victoria NATION in English 24 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] **ABOUT 150 people were mobilised or put on action standby during the peak traffic hours yesterday afternoon for the country's third Major Disaster Plan exercise.**

According to Deputy Police Commissioner Max Fontaine, the Incidence Officer, everything worked well, though that is no cause for complacency.

The "accident" involved a "jumbo jet with 442 people on board which undershot the runway and hit the sea while coming in to land at the Pointe Larue international airport at 3.15 p.m. yesterday afternoon."

Within minutes the police and ambulances were weaving their way through the traffic which had deliberately been kept at its normal pace, while calls went out to all the other departments, parastatals, organisations and individuals involved, either at the "scene of the accident", hospital, reception centres or on action standby.

Using school children as the "passengers", the exercise also involved the use of the airport dinghies and police boats as well as medical staff, firemen and other airport staff to rescue and treat the "passengers" and rush the "casualties" to Victoria hospital.

As the work progressed details of the "dead, injured and saved" were recorded at the Incidence Post at the airport and sent down to the Casualty Bureau at Police headquarters. And to make the exercise more real as well as to check the efficiency of the Bureau, calls were made and details of casualties sought by officials involved. The Bureau was functioning efficiently.

The efficiency of the rescue teams and other workers, including firemen, were also tested at sea and on land at the temporary mortuary and reception centres, so that just over an hour after the "call" first went out, all "those on board" had been accounted for and the "search for the Black Box" was under way. (It was found some 20 minutes later).

Commenting on the exercise, Deputy Commissioner Fontaine expressed satisfaction with the response time of all those involved as well as the rescue work. But he added: "Of course there are some things that have to be improved to make us more efficient".

These will be discussed at an evaluation meeting later.

SAP

CSO: 4700/248

SEYCHELLOIS ISLAND NAMES CLARIFIED

Victoria NATION in English 30 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] THE Seychelles archipelago is made up of no less than 115 islands and 30 prominent rocks. The inner islands total 43, with the 72 others being classed in the outer group.

These are the figures from a revised official list of Seychelles islands recently approved by the Council of Ministers giving official names for all of them.

Up to now many of the islands had two or even three names. Sometimes these were English versions of Creole or French names or vice-versa, as in the case of Ile Ronde and Round Island, and sometimes they had completely different English names such as Remire and Eagle.

Now all the islands have one official name. None of the islands with one name has been affected, but all alternative English names have been dropped.

Among the more well-known examples are Ile aux Vaches instead of Bird Island, Ile Seche and not Beacon and Ile aux Fous instead of Booby.

In the list are such unusual sounds as Zavé, Boudeuse, Manaha, Malabar, Ilot Yangue and Ile du Trou.

Of the outer islands, 25 are in the Amirantes group with 13 of these in St. Joseph's atoll, three in Poivre atoll and two in the African Banks.

The Farquhar group has 13 islands, ten of which are in the atoll of the same name and the rest in Providence atoll.

The largest island group as far as numbers are concerned is that of Aldabra with 27. Fourteen of these are in the huge Aldabra atoll and the rest in the expansive Cosmoledo.

The 30 largest rocks in the archipelago include names such as Trois Dames, Trompeuses, Roche Grand Maman, and Cheminée. The list also gives the location of these potential menaces to shipping.

The lists were drawn up by a special committee which included survey staff. The next step is for the list to be legally attached as an amended schedule to the country's constitution.

SAP

CSO: 4700/248

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO CHINA--A two-member delegation of the National Workers' Union leaves at the end of this month on a two-week visit to China. The delegation, composed of Mr. Olivier Charles, the NWU's National Chairman, and Mrs. C. Moustache, the Permanent Negotiator, has been invited since November last year by the All China Federation of Trade Unions. Mr. Charles has declared that they will be specially interested in visiting small-scale agricultural projects. Mr. Charles is also hoping the visit will contribute to the further promotion of friendship between the trade unions of the two countries. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 26 Oct 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/248

PRESIDENT STEVENS ADDRESSES APC CONGRESS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3352, 26 Oct 81 pp 2544-45

[Text]

President Stevens said recently that there was no lack of discussion inside the one-party system and maintained that there was full freedom of expression within the party ranks.

Speaking at the opening session of the national delegates' conference of the All People's Congress, APC, on 16th October, in Port Loko district, the President cited the impending general election as an example in which arrangements have been made for constituencies to put up two or three candidates instead of one, to give the people a chance to make a choice.

Turning to the economy and development, the President reminded the people that the major part of the economy in Sierra Leone was outside their control. He explained that there was a fall in the prices of diamonds and in agricultural products such as coffee, cocoa, ginger and palm kernel. These commodities, he said, used to bring in the bulk of foreign exchange while oil took up most of the meagre foreign exchange. The President, however, noted that if the people had not been able to adapt themselves to changing conditions, things would have been worse than they are at present.

The President asked delegates to give serious consideration to the fact that the little foreign earnings left after payment for fuel oil was all used to import rice, while those who should plant rice were migrating to big towns. Dr. Stevens said that the situation gave cause for Africans to pay Europeans to provide them with rice to eat, and warned that if serious attention was not given, people would be starved by outsiders.

The President cited smuggling as another area of the economic field which Sierra Leone suffers, noting that about 50 per cent of the goods imported found their way outside the country without equivalent returns in foreign exchange. He urged the government to give full attention to the attending economic problems of the free movement of people advocated by the OAU and ECOWAS.

President Stevens said that arrangements were now being made to make it possible for civil servants and other public officers to contest general elections, but he believed many civil servants and other public officers would not be expected to take advantage of this new arrangement right away. He assured them that the way was now open to them to do so in the future.

The President also spoke of the recent industrial unrest and the declaration of the state of emergency resulting in the detention of 180 people all of whom had been released. He called on all to pull together for the common good. Dr. Stevens reminded all that there was provision in the Constitution to make fresh laws to redress grievances and to improve the country, and warned people not to take the law into their own hands.

CSO: 4700/243

BRIEFS

GAS, OIL SEARCH--The geophysical vessel, TW Nelson which has been involved in seismic operations in Sierra Leone since May last year, has arrived in Freetown to continue exploration for oil and gas in the territorial waters of the country. The exploratory team which is stationed in Turner's Peninsular in the Bonthe district for the duration of the exploration is expected to conduct an extensive search from the boundary of Liberia near Sulima to the Guinean border. This operation is thought necessary to develop more detailed information on suitable sites for drilling. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3352, 26 Oct 81 p 2545]

CSO: 4700/243

BOTHA, BUTHELEZI COULD MAP OUT NEW APPROACH

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Oct 81 p 24

[Article by Wilf Nussey: "Steering Away From Disaster"]

[Text]

Next month South Africans will see events at opposite ends of the national spectrum which jointly could have a powerful influence on where this country goes: to a bright future, or down the drain.

One of the events has been initiated by the black moderate quarter and the other by the white right and at first glance they would seem to have very little in common.

But dig a little deeper and you find a great deal of mutuality, in their motives at least.

Both will seek to plot a course away from the rapidly looming, disastrous collision that threatens between black aspirations and the determination of whites, especially Afrikaners, to preserve their rights, status and quality of life.

Both want to find a formula which will escape the crippling political and economic extremes into which so much of decolonised Africa has plunged.

And both want a free enterprise system in which opportunities will be equal for all.

On November 12 the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will speak in Cape Town at the "second Carlton" conference he has called to follow up the one of two years ago at Johannesburg's Carlton Hotel, when he announced his scheme for a total economic strategy in which Government and private enterprise would combine their might to try to cure the national ailments.

In the week or two after that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is expected to make public the blueprint, by a commission he appointed a year ago, for a new system of regional government covering Natal and kwaZulu in which blacks and whites will share power under a constitution protecting minorities.

Even were they not timed so close together these two events would have to be read together in the overall South African context. And if either proponent ignores the other's case, both could suffer.

When he stands up in Cape Town to talk to the galaxy of industrialists, businessmen and professional people he has invited, Mr Botha will have to disperse a fog of disillusionment, cynicism and mistrust surrounding him.

It results from his having marked time for two years, from his failure to fulfil the glossy hopes of action and reform he raised at the first Carlton conference — and two months earlier when he pointed out in a fiery speech to the National Party's Transvaal congress that God was not a solely Afrikaner institution and that South Africans of all colours defended our borders.

He certainly knows that he has to come up with something solid on November 12 if the fast declining euphoria he generated is not to die altogether. So he is expected to produce some positive action, real meat for the private sector to get its corporate teeth into.

He is playing it very close to the chest, obviously to give it the greatest impact on the day, and there are no leaks. But the issues he is almost certain to tackle include:

● The lot of the urban black — whom the Government now accepts as an in-

eradicable fact of life — his status, rights and possibly his political channels.

● The desperate shortage of black housing, the red tape bogging down progress, and how the might of free enterprise can be used to help.

● Influx control versus a man's right to sell his skills where he wishes, the rational use of labour, and the considerable impact of the Wiehahn and Riekert reforms.

● National education, the urgent need for more technical and less academic training, and possibly aspects of the controversial De Lange blueprint for education.

● The sensitive issue of whether central business districts should be freely opened to Asians and coloured people.

● Possibly that most pertinent matter of all— the much-mooted confederation of states in South Africa.

All of these are probable because all are integral parts of the slowly coalescing "total strategy" to counter internal upheaval.

One thing that is certain is that November 12 will not be a general symposium with various magnates orating their views after the Prime Minister as they did at the first Carlton.

It will be a down-to-earth working meeting at which Mr Botha is expected to make a forthright statement — partly a report back, partly an account of plans and policy, all of it a challenge to his guests — followed by questions and discussions, not polemics.

Of course, all of Mr Botha's grand planning will be inside the fences of separate development, which confine him politically. The major interest will focus on how far he is prepared to stretch those fences to accommodate the change and reform vital for South Africa's survival.

Hopefully, he will go at least far enough to admit at least serious negotiation on the formula drawn up by the Buthelezi Commission and already in the hands of the kwaZulu Government.

As the commission's chairman, Professor Denys Schreiner of Natal University, has said, this formula simply cannot be ignored by the Government and the rest of South Africa.

One of the commission's 42 members, Professor Marious Wiechers, the director of the Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law at the University of South Africa, describes the Buthelezi Commission report as the most important constitutional development in this country for 30 years.

Firstly, it is the first time in South Africa that a black-initiated constitutional scheme has been produced—and it is a highly moderate one which seeks to peacefully accommodate all races in a system which avoids the pitfalls of the rest of Africa.

Secondly, it covers a great deal of the same ground that Mr Botha is manoeuvring on: constitutional and political, planning and administration, economics and development, social services and health, and education.

Third, the commissioners include some of South Africa's most powerful and influential figures, although the National Party refused an invitation to join in.

The warning has been given to the Government that it will ignore these people and their thinking at the nation's peril. Rejection of the Buthelezi Commission formula would further polarise black opinion and reduce the ranks of the moderates who still believe peaceful answers can be found.

Blacks and whites are searching for better means of communication and negotiation and next month's developments could just provide new channels.

That the Government is relaxing in this respect (without yet conceding an inch of separate development, however) is indicated by two items.

One is that the Cabinet has decided to drop once and for all the label "constellation" for the new dispensation it seeks. This originally envisaged the co-operation of neighbour states like Botswana and Zimbabwe and is now stone dead because they have rejected it outright.

Now the Government talks of "confederation" — meaning some sort of loose federal system of co-operation within the borders of the original South Africa.

Its seriousness in this is shown by the other item: that the concept of federation has been written into the still unpublished constitution for the Ciskei, which gets independence in December.

So the will is there, if only in embryo. It is up to Chief Buthelezi and Mr Botha to make it grow.

CSO: 4700/240

FORMER RHODESIAN TROOP TRAIN TRANSKEI FORCES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Ray Smuts: "A Crack New Fighting Force Is Emerging in Transkei"]

[Text]

INFLATION as measured by the seasonally adjusted consumer price index rose to an annual rate of 17,7% in the third quarter of this year, according to Dr Gerhard de Kock, the Governor of the Reserve Bank.

This followed a decline from 22% in the last three months of 1980 to 10,4% in the second quarter of 1981.

Dr De Kock made these points in his chairman's address in Pretoria to the National Finance Corporation.

He said that although the economy was on the downswing, this did not mean it was about to experience a depression.

Dr De Kock said: "Indeed thus far in 1981 the economy has remained much more buoyant and total monetary demand much stronger than many experts had predicted.

"Nevertheless in the months ahead the rate of increase of real gross domestic product, currently running at about 4,5%, will probably decline further and many of the economic indicators which increased sharply during the upswing will either rise at a lower rate, level off or actually decline.

"It is an inescapable fact that the economy as a whole, the balance of payments and the exchequer are all being adversely affected by the sharp decline during the past year in the gold price and by the recessionary conditions in many industrial countries which have had a marked contractionary impact on the value and volume of some of our major exports.

"Since the beginning of 1981 the rand has depreciated by about 23% against the rapidly rising United States dollar and by about 12% against a weighted average of all South Africa's main trading partners."

Referring to the surge in money supply in 1980 and in the first four months of this year, he said: "The root cause of this monetary expansion is to be found in the simultaneous existence during 1979 and 1980 of a record surplus on the current account of the balance of payments and the continued application, despite a number of relaxations, of extensive exchange control."

CSO: 4700/246

TIME-SPAN FOR BLACK TAKEOVER IS 15 YEARS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Oct 81 p 25

[Article by Derrick Thema: "SA's 'Time-Span' Is 15 Years"]

[Text] Unless a third world war breaks out, the time span for South Africa's survival without necessarily inferring a black majority takeover will be 15 years, argues Professor Paul Moorcraft.

And for the country to survive, the South African Defence Force must "politicise its own soldiers at all levels."

"The white soldiers must know what they are fighging for because survival is no substitute for a clear political strategy," he says.

The total strategy is a citizen army with all the soldiers enjoying citizenship. All conscripted soldiers must be given a vote and black volunteers must be given a franchise within South Africa and not the homelands.

This does not mean one man, one vote because it is the militarisation of the co-option of the modern theory.

"But this is only a mid-term strategy. White South Africans must accept either a peaceful transition to black majority rule or fight a long-term war which will result in an Israel-style war."

Professor Moorcraft predicts that South Africa will become a battlefield like the Middle East with the homelands becoming ideal military sanctuaries. There would also be conventional pressure on the country's borders and the cities would be turned into battlefields like Ulster, he predicts.

A military government would be installed in five years if the present government fails to understand the need for a political dimension in its defence policies.

South Africa should learn a lesson from Zimbabwe, he says. "The Smith government fought a 90 percent military war and 10 percent political whereas the black force of Mugabe and Nkomo fought a 90 percent political war and 10 percent military war.

"To survive, South Africa must fight a political war: there is a lack of ideological indoctrination in the army."

If a Third World War does not break out in Europe, an inevitable war in South Africa would escalate leading to white garrison states in the Cape and parts of the Orange Free State.

General Magnus Malan, Defence Minister, recently warned that the next five years would be crucial for the survival of the country.

He warned of a revolutionary threat which had reached an "extremely dangerous phase" with an increased tempo of sabotage attempts on key industries and the transport network.

General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, speaking at Potchefstroom University, said that the strategy of anti-South African terrorist organisations was different because they operated countrywide in scattered actions which made great demands on the security forces."

Major-General Johan Coetzee, Security Police Chief, has also warned that while Angola and Mozambique are host countries to the African National Congress, military wing, Lesotho would also be used increasingly as a launching pad for insurgency against South Africa.

Professor Jack Spence, head of political science at Leicester University, recently told the Institute of International Affairs that South Africa, like Northern Ireland, would have to put up with increasing instances of violence. To cope with insurgency, the Government should think in military and political terms because apartheid would hardly do.

In their book, "Why South Africa will survive," authors L.T. Gann and Peter Duignan argue that strength and durability of South Africa makes external guerilla assault or internal rebellion belong "in the realm of military fantasy."

The Organisation of African Unity, they say, is unable to put together a formidable force because most of its members lack a common military organisation, military doctrine, training methods and deployment plan or a general staff.

They also point out that the neighbouring states of Zimbabwe and Mozambique are economically dependent on South Africa.

Gann and Duignan consider the danger potential of industrial strikes, civil disobedience, protest marches, riots and sabotage to be minimal.

At present, they say the labour force is heterogeneous in character, too poorly organised and too unstable to stage the equivalent of the British general strike of 1926. Besides, the homelands and the neighbouring black states provide South Africa with a great reserve army of migrant labour.

School boycotts merely limit the education obtained by students, thus making their struggle for a good job even harder than it was in the first place.

Observers who expect white morale to collapse, they say, seem to be "oblivious to the fact that similar predictions have been made for a generation." Violent outbreaks, they argue, may, in fact, strengthen government control by cementing white unity across class lines.

The Language of Terror

More than 40 terrorist incidents have been reported in South Africa since the beginning of the year: The major incidents were:

--January 16: A hand grenade blows the Mdantsane rail line in East London.

--May 7: A hand grenade is thrown at Mr David Thebehali's "mayoral" car in Soweto.

--May 25: A hand grenade is thrown through the window of a Fort Jackson police station; part ot the rail line is destroyed by an explosion between Merebank and Reunion in Durban; the rail line near Mzimholphe station, Soweto is destroyed by an explosion; a pamphlet bomb explodes in Leopold Street, Durban.

--May 27: An explosion at the Trustbank building in Durban causes R10 000 damage.

--June 28: A goods train travelling between Empangeni and Durban is slightly damaged by an explosion.

--July 21: Five transformers are blown up by limpet mines at Arnot power station, Eastern Transvaal.

--July 21: Two transformers are destroyed by 2 limpet mines at Camden power station.

--A bomb explodes in Smith Street, Durban causing R350 000 damage. A second bomb explodes nearby.

--August 6: Seven business places are damaged by a bomb at Central Square, East London.

--August 12: The Voortrekkerhoogte military base is hit by a rocket; a young Indian boy was wounded.

--August 13: Two blacks are killed and a policeman seriously injured in a shoot-out near Elliot.

--September 3: A death squad of about 30 men with AK-47 rifles attach the Mabopane police station, killing three people.

--October 10: A powerful bomb explodes in central Durban injuring five people.

CSO: 4700/240

ASSESSMENT OF BLACK POLITICAL ATTITUDES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Chris Freimond: "Today's Blacks Detect Cracks in Apartheid's Monolith"]

[Text]

THERE has been a dramatic change in black political awareness over the past 10 years — but white attitudes have altered only slightly to accomodate this shift.

This has emerged from research by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at Natal University.

In a paper presented to the business outlook conference of the National Development and Management Foundation in Johannesburg this week, Prof Schlemmer said the "anger and impatience" of blacks on the Witwatersrand with life in South Africa had increased from 39% in 1977 to 54% in 1981.

However most blacks were still prepared to negotiate with whites for change and, as an ideal, white-black power sharing options were more favoured by blacks than black majority rule.

But the response of whites to the new situation was essentially to discourage black belief in the possibility of moderate or evolutionary options. Prof Schlemmer outlined the events that led to renewed black political consciousness.

"In 1972 the dominant (black) sentiment was one of political apathy. The white power system seemed to be massive, rock-like and immovable. The major political response among all except the better-educated minority was one of helpless acquiescence.

"Ten years later the mood has changed dramatically. Whereas black subjects in 1972 were far less concerned with politics than whites in answer to questions about daily affairs, today they are significantly more politically conscious than either whites, Indians or coloureds," he said.

The major and most significant change was that blacks no longer saw the white system as immovable or rock-like in its security as they did in 1972.

They perceived possibilities and opportunities, they were no longer apathetic and there was a great deal more hidden determination and sense of confidence, he said.

Prof Schlemmer listed four main reasons for the change in attitude:

- The success of black nationalism in neighbouring states.
- School boycotts which have tested and defined for blacks the limits and capacity of the internal security system.
- The independence of two major homelands — Transkei and BophuthaTswana — have caused legal disadvantages or the threat of legal disadvantages for urban blacks and migrant workers, and revealed a perceived need for action to counter the erosion of black rights.
- The symbolic effect of sabotage.

But this did not mean the situation South Africa had reached a point of "pre-revolutionary political tension", although Prof Schlemmer said he was "all but confident" in this belief.

"In many respects the white South African employer and the authorities are fortunate in that the basic values and attitudes of South African blacks are moderate and very compatible with key aspects of our institutional system — excluding apartheid," he said.

Three main factors contributed to this:

- About 75% of blacks valued the private enterprise system more than socialist alternatives.

They disliked bureaucratic regimentation — including the highly controlled system of public administration for blacks in South Africa.

- Roughly two-thirds of blacks — even those who were highly discontented — maintained consistently non-violent attitudes.

Generally most blacks believed in dialogue and placed their hopes in a form of leadership which would be able to engage the white authorities in dialogue.

- Seven out of 10 blacks were prepared to accept second-best political options if they improved access to the labour market and basic need-provision services, tended towards equality of opportunity and involved black leaders in meaningful shared decision making.

This was, however, a "very tenuous" advantage which could be shattered in Natal, for example, if

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi stated publicly that peaceful change was impossible.

It should be remembered that about one-third of blacks were consistenly militant in their attitudes. This group contained a core of hundreds of thousands of people who could be revolutionaries seeking an opportunity, Prof Schlemmer said.

It had also been shown in surveys that nearly 50% of blacks in Natal believed that many or most people would co-operate with or shelter African National Congress insurgents if asked to do so discreetly.

The response from the white authorities to the new situation was in effect to tighten — not loosen — constraints on blacks, for example in the application of influx control laws.

Prof Schlemmer said his impression was that where reforms were instituted — such as in housing, community circumstances and education — promises preceding reforms had been larger than the reforms themselves and improvements seemed to be "agonisingly slow".

"It must be considered that our formal approach comes close to what a textbook on destabilisation would prescribe. Are we not raising hopes and then systematically frustrating those expectations with elaborate foot-dragging?"

However, there was a positive response to the new situation from "high-level and prestigious", mainly academic, white groups outside party politics, and they seemed to be achieving increasing consensus about rational and necessary paths of reform.

While very little of this seemed to penetrate through to official policy, it had to be asked for how long the Government could ignore or side-line legitimate expert opinion, he said.

There were also indications that the main body of rank and file white voters had developed an acceptance of reform including the possibility of limited black-white power sharing.

Theoretically there was enough common ground between the majorities in the black and white groups to compromise and negotiate reform — even at constitutional level.

"From the black side this theoretical opportunity is tenuous. There is very little time to waste, but there is some leeway in time available," Prof Schlemmer said.

But theoretical possibility meant little unless the leadership took advantage of it.

White leadership could be swayed by lobbies or influence groups from within the business and professional sectors. These groups could counterbalance pressure from the Right.

Black leadership was a more complex problem involving areas such independent homelands, spokesmen with no formalised following and mass movements.

Prof Schlemmer said leaders like Chief Buthelezi had chosen the only avenue available for negotiated reform given the inevitability of polarisation in South African society, and they deserved support.

CSO: 4700/246

BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS GROUPS CALL FOR UNITY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Oct 81 p 5

[Article by Sello Rabothata: "Calls To Unite To Fight the Enemy"]

[Text]

BLACK consciousness and non-racial organisations should forget their ideological differences and work towards unity in fighting a common enemy, members of the different organisations said yesterday.

The rivalry in the different black consciousness organisations became public during the Steve Biko commemoration day service at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia with speakers defending and attacking other organisations and their ideologies.

At anti-rent hike protest meetings in Soweto and another to commemorate the death of Mr Ahmed Timol in detention 10 years ago and the State bannings of black organisations and two newspapers in 1977, speakers called for steps to be taken in unifying the people's organisations.

Mr Douglas Lolwane, former executive member of the Committee of Ten and now member of the Soweto Civic Association, said at a meeting in Tladi: "The Rev Jesse Jackson at Regina Mundi said: 'We can disagree without being disagreeable, we can be unified without being uniform.' These were great words which we can learn from. "It is no use having different organisations who will hold meetings differently and reaching different conclusions. The SCA should accept Azapo, and Azapo should talk to Azanyu for instance. We should have the different leaders of these organisations meeting to work out a common strategy in dealing with issues affecting the people like the rent issue," he said.

The Lenasia Youth Unity (Azanyu) said: "We of Azanyu have noted with alarm and concern the uncalled-for clashes among the black consciousness organisations and the non-racial organisations caused by ideological differences. This type of situation will retard the struggle whereas on the other hand our enemy is busy preparing himself.

"Therefore Azanyu endorses the stand taken by other black consciousness organisations in calling for unity. Through this unity we can be in a position to plan a common programme of action which will enable us to plan our strategies in advance so as to avoid reacting to situations which cause a lot of confusion among the people and thus alienating the leaders from the people resulting in mistrust and lack of confidence."

Azanyu concluded that all organisations should always be ready for action to realise the ultimate goal which is liberation.

CSO: 4700/246

NEW PARTY LINES EMERGE ALONG WEALTH, NOT LANGUAGE LINES

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Sep/Oct 81 pp 39-40

[Article by Craig Charney: "The New Divisions"]

[Text]

South African politics used to be nice and simple. If you were an Afrikaner you voted Nationalist, if you spoke English you voted for the United Party, and if you were black you didn't vote at all.

In the wake of the 1981 General Election, it's not so simple anymore. It's increasingly clear that the old ethnic blocs which formed the basis of the white party system are unravelling.

In their place could come a class realignment of white political forces. Such a shift would mean more than the collapse of the old rigid structures of white politics: it would probably herald some form of political rights for blacks as well.

Even a glance at this year's election results shows how badly the old Boer vs Brit split explains the new realities.

In scores of seats where Afrikaans farmers, workers, and civil servants live — until now the bedrock support of the National Party — there were swings of 20% to 30% from the NP to the Herstigte Nasionale Party. In some affluent Afrikaans constituencies, there were swings to the Progressive Federal Party.

All told, some 38% of Afrikaans voters didn't choose the NP this time around, according to a careful estimate by Rapport's respected political commentator, Louis Oosthuizen.

At the same time, the NP held onto most of the seats it had won in predominantly English Natal and the big cities.

Underlying these voting shifts was evidence of a growing class split in the white electorate.

A pre-election poll by The Star in three representative seats found that the PFP crushed the NP among affluent English-speakers, 52% to 27%. But among working-class English speakers, the NP led the PFP by 42% to 36%.

Similar though smaller cleavages were evident among Afrikaners. Some 24% of the affluent Afrikaners in the poll said they planned to vote PFP, compared to just 9% of working-class Afrikaners.

On the other side of the fence, the HNP was the choice of 15% of working-class Afrikaners, compared to just 5% among the better off.

What's going on?

It looks as though working-class whites are swinging to the right in self-defence against reform while upper-class Afrikaners who've gained a stake in the economy are leaning to racial accommodation to protect it.

White workers and civil servants fear that the dropping of job colour bars would lead to wage cuts and their eventual replacement by cheaper black labour. Small farmers, too, feel threatened, as Government policies favour the big boys and their debts mount. (Whispers of

homeland consolidation - costing them their land - send shivers up their spines.)

It's thus no small wonder that miners and ticket-takers and many others who know they owe their livelihood to the colour of their skins are drawn by the HNP's promise to go back to Verwoerd. A parallel reaction is alienating many working-class English voters, who were staunch UP voters, from the PFP.

On the other hand, those who've made it among Afrikaners and English-speakers seem to be drawing closer.

Thanks in good measure to the control of state resources, the Afrikaners' control of non-agricultural production climbed from 10% to 21% between 1948 and 1975. Their share of the professions went up from 16% to 38%. These changes brought into the ruling circles the very arguments for liberalisation which had been ignored coming from English-speaking businessmen.

As more Afrikaners rose out of the category of unskilled labour in the years after 1948, the 2:1 income gap between Brit and Boer also narrowed sharply.

Thanks to these shifts, the complex apartheid web of labour controls and racial restrictions is no longer necessary to protect the privileges of a large share of whites in both language groups. As long as the future of capitalism is assured, the white monopoly of capital and skills will keep them on top in the marketplace.

But the "little men" know they would be left behind in freer labour and housing markets, in the face of black competition. This first led to the HNP break-away back in 1969, and to the mounting pressure to backtrack as Prime Minister Botha timidly hinted at reforms a decade later.

The movements in the electorate raise the possibility of a new political lineup, uniting affluent English and Afrikaans-speakers (and the urban New Republic vote) in opposition to the HNP, the verkrampte Nats, and the NRP's rural reactionaries.

Such a purely bourgeois ruling party would hardly be radical. Indeed, it might split the difference between the current stands of the verligte Nats and the PFP.

It could be expected to be firm in its support for capitalism and in its opposition to simple majority rule. However, it would probably offer blacks more economic gains, re-institute some civil liberties, and seek to grant political rights to some black allies, in a bid to avert revolution by sharing some political and economic power.

The main factor inhibiting this realignment is traditional party loyalty in the electorate. In the three constituencies polled by the Star, for instance, 63% of upper-class and 59% of working-class Afrikaners normally think of themselves as NP supporters.

Nevertheless, it's clear that a large body of NP supporters think more like HNP members, and that a smaller group are closer to the PFP. Moreover, the Star poll found that 25% of Afrikaners and 47% of English speakers in the three seats had no party allegiance at all anymore.

But so far, the new divisions are just cracks in the old edifice of white politics, though they widen with every NP caucus battle. The problem for the MP's reformists is that they can't act decisively without an open split. But if they force it, they must ensure they end up with the larger share of support.

In the wake of the 1981 election, the pattern into which white politics may break is thus more clearly set out than ever before. Nothing may seem to have changed, but nothing can ever be quite the same. ●

CSO: 4700/246

MIDDLE CLASS LABELS SEEM OUT OF PLACE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Mandla Ndlazi: "What's in a Name?"]

[Text]

THE NEW and not so well planned areas springing up in and around Soweto have been given names that will for some time rouse lively talk among its inhabitants. "Selection Park" is one such name.

"What's in a name", one might muse. Well, let us examine the naked truth about such names.

Fable has it that Truth and Falsehood went bathing; Falsehood came first out of the water and dressed herself in Truth's garments. Truth, unwilling to take those of Falsehood, went naked.

It is therefore so obvious that the name "Selection Park" is falsehood dolled-up in the garments of the naked truth. Most residents there had no choice but to grab the first available site they were offered. It was not of their choice to pick such disgracefully small sites.

The place is in Pimville's Zone 5, and while there are a few houses there that can match some in Johannesburg's posh white suburbs, most are moderate.

The size of the plots is one of the sore points that will forever irritate the people. A point that has tarnished the developer's good intentions and brought in some political connotations that embrace the cries for freehold rights.

A few residents who questioned the local authority successfully applied for a double site. But there was much left to query regarding the monthly rental of such sites. Mr Nico Malan, Soweto Council's chief executive officer, has said the matter has been resolved after some rectifications.

To get back to the name of the place, it leaves much to be desired. The deceptiveness of it is pointed out by critics who say the implications are very disturbing. They cite an incident at the local creche when children of the residents in adjacent Sun-Valley were barred from it.

This started a rumour that the creche was for a "selected" people. Such argument reached the political arena where such places have been labelled buffer strips for a "middle-class" created to stabilise black opinion on the status quo.

One is therefore bound to hold in contempt the very residents who coined the name and those who up till now encourage it. Especially in that not so long ago in this very Pimville there were places romantically called "Maseru", and Thaba Boseo", to give just two examples. Let alone that we have had greats like Sofasonke Mpanza who will forever be associated with the historical formation of Soweto.

"Elite Park", is the name given to the new place in Diepkloof's Zone 4 Extention. Your guess is as good as mine on how fitting that is to the people who live there.

This gives one a sneaking suspicion that there is a group influencing such names. One is in fact compelled to conclude that the intentions are obviously to create a new

class of residents. Perhaps a "middle-class" that will say all is well on the Western Front.

But Mr Pat Dempster, executive official of the Urban Foundation, says it is not the goal of the Foundation to create a "middle-class" in Soweto. "Based on inappropriate overseas standards", he explains, "one cannot say that a middle-class has been or is being created in Soweto, nor is it the goal of the Urban Foundation to attempt such an exercise".

Mr Dempster says the term "middle-class" is a misnomer in our society. "It is an imposition from Europe describing conditions that existed there, especially in England.

"To insinuate a capacity and ability to control anything happening in Soweto as an attempt to create a middle-class results from a failure to understand the true developments that are occurring in this country.

As far as the Urban Foundation is concerned, we stand for values which we believe are beneficial to all people, irrespective of colour, sex or creed".

These values, he said, are that "people must have freedom of choice in their careers or their mode of life, but that they must be individually self-reliant and self-sufficient".

He added: "In exercising these values, we believe that people will determine their own standards of life and achieve the material benefits which they consider to be appropriate without interference or the imposition of false concepts or foreign labels. Undoubtedly this will result in people enjoying different material standards and modes of life which are the essence of a private enterprise system. People must be allowed to create their own goals and use their own efforts to achieve this".

But Mr Kehla Mthembu, national president of the Azanian People's Organisation, looks at the matter in a different way. "It is oversimplifying matters, or rather being too naive, to say there is no black middle-class in South Africa. Classes are inherent to any industrialised and capitalistic society".

He went on: "I would say the trend towards black middle classism is the result of the present ruling class in its total strategy plan. It is the universal tactic or strategy of every oppressor and exploiter to lure some members of the oppressed and the exploited to their camp in order to form a buffer area that will off-set the revolutionary mood of the oppressed when it erupts.

"It is in this light that we understand the role played by some elite blacks in being the barometer for the oppressor and exploiter. They sit with the oppressed and gauge their mood and thereafter report to the oppressor that "we are the last generation to negotiate". And thus the oppressor smoothes the rough edges of his exploitation and make it more acceptable to the oppressed".

Mr Mthembu wound up by saying: "Although we have these few dissidents, black nationalism supersedes all these deviations. Black consciousness calls on all members of the oppressed to identify themselves as one solid unit in spite of one's economic advantage or position. Black people should realise that they do not have the vote and therefore black middle classism become a false identity".

CSO: 4700/246

AIRFORCE FIRES ON ANGOLAN MIGS, DOWNING ONE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] **SOUTH African aircraft shot down an Angolan MiG-21 in the operational area, it was announced in Pretoria yesterday.**

A Defence Force spokesman said South African aircraft were busy with a self-defence patrol flight when they detected by radar and radio that two MiG 21s were heading towards South West African territory to interfere with their exercises.

The pilots of the SA planes came to the conclusion that they were about to be attacked and immediately took action in selfdefence, hitting one of the aircraft, which crashed.

Since South Africa was not at war with Angola, the second aircraft was deliberately allowed to fly off in a north-westerly direction.

The incident occured last Friday. The spokesman said that according to Angolan authorities their planes were on a "so-called patrolling flight."

He emphasised that the Defence Force was in SWA to protect the people of the territory against terrorism and had no desire to get involved in action with her neighbours.

Angola claimed earlier that South African jets had shot down an Angolan military aircraft over southern Angola on Friday.

The Angolan news agency, Angop, quoted a Defence Ministry communique, issued in Luanda, as saying that the plane had been on a routine flight when it was attacked by two South African Mirage 111 fighters near Mlondo, more than 200 km inside Angola.

Angop did not identify the type of plane shot down, but said its pilot had been wounded.

The Angolan Air Force possesses Soviet-built MiG-17 and MiG-21 fighters, as well as helicopters and transport aircraft. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/252

PANAMANIAN FREIGHTER IS DETAINED IN DURBAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 81 p 7

[Text]

DURBAN — A Panamanian freighter at present in Durban harbour was attached yesterday after an urgent application in the Supreme Court.

Frank Fehr Capital Commodities (South Africa) a private company of shippers, brought the application against Companie Naviera Regina SA Panama, owners of the Regina S.

Mr Justice A J Milne ordered the Deputy Sheriff of Durban to attach the Regina S pending a court action by Frank Fehr Commodities against the owners for the recovery of R18 778.

Frank Fehr commodities were also given authority to sue by edictal citation. In an affidavit Mr Uwe Walter Lanzendorf said Companie Naviera Regina was represented in South Africa by Medite Shipping Company (South Africa).

Mr Lazendorf said Medite entered into a contract with Frank Fehr Commodities in August last year to carry a cargo of 1 300 to 1 500 tons of copra in September last year from Quelimane, Mozambique, to Rotterdam.

On August 29 Medite repudiated the contract on the grounds that the size of the ship was such that it would be unable to leave Quelimane with the cargo aboard because of draft limitation of the port.

Frank Fehr commodities claimed they had suffered damages of R18 778 because of the repudiation of the contract.

Mr Lazendorf said the ship was due to leave Durban in a day or two.

If it was allowed, to leave Frank Fehr Commodities would be unable to pursue their claim against Companie Naviera Regina, he said.

Mr Justice Milne said attachment would apply until satisfactory security was lodged to cover the claim and costs. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/239

STUDENT BAIL REFUSAL SPARKS DEMONSTRATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Sandra Lieberum]

[Text] A JOHANNESBURG magistrate's courts was disrupted yesterday by Wits students who stood with their arms raised in Black-power salutes chanting Nkosi Sikele I'Afrika after bail was refused for final year BA student Mr Benjamin Greyling, who has been in detention for three months.

The magistrate, Mr F Z Kraynauw, said: "The interest and safety of the State weighs heavily with the court just as does the interest and freedom of the accused.

"If these interests clash, the court is of the opinion that preference must be given to the interests of the State.

"It is considerably better for the individual to suffer, and possibly even to go under, than for the existence of the whole to be threatened by a solitary individual. Bail is therefore refused."

Yells

As court adjourned for a provisional trial date to be set, Mr Greyling (20), turned to the public gallery and gave the Black power salute to fellow students who in turn saluted, sang and yelled "Amandla" — (power to the people)

"He's got to pay for all your nonsense," Mr Greyling's sister yelled at the singers as she left the courtroom.

Prosecutors from other courts came to quieten the group without success. Court officials of the court in question were still out determining the date.

Order was restored when another magistrate, Mr A H Barlow, came from another Regional Court and had the message passed round: "All the students will be before court if the noise does not stop immediately."

Mr Greyling, who was arrested on July 31 and held under Sections 22 and 6 in the interim, will appear in court again on November 18 on three charges of contravening the Official Secrets Act.

Suspicion

Mr Krynauw said the onus had been on the accused to prove on the balance of probabilities that once released on bail he would not prejudice the ends of justice.

The court felt, however, that there was a strong suspicion that the accused was sympathetic to the communistic cause, also that he was against the ruling Government, and as was usually the case where politics were involved, there were possibly people waiting across the border to whisk him out of South Africa to states with which there were no extradition treaties.

"Out of the accused's own mouth is evidence from which only one reasonable inference can be drawn — that his contacts in Swaziland are not well inclined towards South Africa's Government."

The court accepted that the accused was an above-average student and that his final year studies would suffer because he was in custody, but "it is obvious to the court that his mother does not have much control over him.

Surrounded

The accused appeared to be the sort of person with strong political ideals who meant what he said. The police had information the accused might be taken out of the country.

"South Africa is surrounded with hostile states. It is all too easy to slip across these borders. Even if an accused person reports to the police twice daily — it takes a person only four hours from Johannesburg and the border between South Africa and another state is crossed."

Mr A Bassillion (instructed by Mrs P Jana) appeared for Mr Greyling and Mr A van Wyk for the State.

CSO: 4700/239

GOVERNMENT IS WARNED AGAINST MEDIA CENSORSHIP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] There are some very disquieting developments with regard to the media.

The first concerns the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

One might have thought that after the Mouton controversy, the Government would be very careful not to do anything that would suggest that it intended tightening its grip on the corporation.

You may recall that the controversy over the chairman of the SABC, Professor Mouton, started in a certain Nationalist newspaper which suggested that Professor Mouton could not be both chairman of the SABC and rector of Orange Free State University and that the SABC post should be a fulltime one.

The reason for this brouhaha was that several so-called verkramptes were in senior positions and were more in tune with Professor Mouton's predecessor, Dr Piet Meyer, than with him, consequently, the SABC was not able to create a climate for what was described as "vital reform."

Reports at the time were that Professor Mouton and the Government had disagreed on the nature of his SABC post, informed sources suggesting that Professor Mouton was not prepared to allow the SABC to be used as a political platform.

There were also allegations that the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, under which the SABC falls, had attempted to influence the corporation's news coverage and that top SABC executives were dissatisfied.

The dispute culminated in talks between Professor Mouton and the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, which led a few days later to an announcement that Professor Mouton would keep his SABC post "for the foreseeable future."

Professor Mouton emphasised that the Government did not prescribe to him as chairman of the board, he still believed, "with my whole heart, that the SABC must retain its independence," he had never had problems with the Prime Minister's initiatives, and "the SABC wants to work with the Government — it will be a sorry day when we work against each other."

Subsequently the joint Directors-General of the SABC retired and Mr Steve de Villiers, a radio man with a wealth of experience in broadcasting, became a caretaker Director-General, having only two years to go before retirement in 1983.

It is not by chance, therefore, that the same Nationalist newspaper which started the Mouton controversy has now disclosed that the Government is preparing important legislation to restructure the top management of the SABC to make it "more effective."

The legislation will make provision for the possibility of the posts of chairman and Director-General to be held by the same person, though this will not necessarily be the case.

Provision is also made for the Director-General to sit on the board and for the Cabinet, and not the board, to appoint the Director-General.

This smacks of the Government taking a more direct hand in the affairs of the corporation.

It is all the more ominous when one takes into account Mr Pik Botha's statement to Parliament that the Government and senior management of the SABC regularly consult each other about news coverage and choice of programmes (although senior officials claimed they were not aware of this, we are sure the Minister would not make an idle statement on a matter of such importance).

What we fear is that the Government is making itself ready for a political appointment of Director-General and chairman, with the two positions probably combined.

It will be a sad day when, and if, this happens, because the SABC, then, will become an outright propaganda medium of the Government (at the moment it does a great deal of propaganda without acknowledging that it is propaganda).

The second worrying item about the media is the Prime Minister's warning to newspapers — elements of which he described as negativist, destructive and anarchist — to put their house in order, or the "Government will take steps to do it for them."

The Steyn commission on the media has still to report, which makes the Prime Minister's warning inappropriate.

But all signs in recent months have pointed to new curbs being imposed on the Press whatever the Steyn commission says.

Our advice to the Government, both with regard to the SABC and the Press, is: Hands off.

CSG: 4700/239

TIGHT MONEY POLICY WILL CONTINUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 81 p 19

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's present tight monetary policy will continue in view of existing inflationary pressures and a large current account payments deficit, the reserve bank says.

It said in a statement it remained Reserve Bank policy to permit natural forces, including the decline in the value of gold output and other exports, to exert a contractionary influence on money supply and domestic monetary demand.

It noted tight monetary policy had helped cut annualised M-2 money supply growth to about 12 percent in the third quarter this year from 34,6 percent in the year ended March 31.

South African inflation, as measured by the consumer price index, was running at an annualised 15,8 percent after 15,8 percent in calender 1980, while the annualised current account payments deficit was about five billion rand in the third quarter, compared with a R2,8 billion surplus in full 1980.

The flow of bank credit to the private sector had slowed despite a substantial increase in land bank credit related largely to financing a record maize crop, it noted.

The bank said to the extent that it was called upon to assist in financing the present current account deficit it preferred financing techniques which did not hinder the operation of a balance of payments adjustment process.

For the present, the Reserve Bank would make less use of quoting large discounts on forward dollars, it noted.

The large discounts, which have in varying degrees been employed since August, encouraged use of overseas trade credits by South African banks and their clients through utilising differentials between domestic and foreign interest rates.

CSO: 4700/239

INDIAN COUNCIL, INTEGRATED SUBURB VOTES SCRUTINIZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Nov 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

ON THE same day that the low percentage poll in an official election for the South African Indian Council had shown a "massive rejection of apartheid", a private referendum in Constantia, Cape Town, at short notice had "struck at the jugular vein of the Group Areas Act."

So says Mr Roger Hulley, Progfed MP for Constantia, after the referendum in which Constantia and Tokai property owners gave an overwhelming "yes" to the area being opened up to all races instead of having new, separate townships for Coloureds in between.

Of the two, the referendum and the election, the referendum is the less significant.

Constantia is a wealthy suburb. Prices of properties advertised for sale yesterday ranged from R108 000 to R270 000 and plots are going at R35 000 to R45 000 each.

Constantia is a liberal PFP suburb which can afford to be liberal, since very few Coloureds could afford to live in the area and those who could would be in the same high income bracket as the White residents.

It is a fact that Progfeds in the very wealthy suburbs of northern Johannesburg also have no objection to having Black or Coloured neighbours.

There, again, they argue that those Blacks or Coloureds who could afford to live in their suburbs — and there are mighty few — would be of the same high moneyed and perhaps educational status as they are.

It does not strike them that this selective admission of the wealthier Blacks and Coloureds to White areas is a form of racial prejudice.

In other words, that as long as there are few who would qualify for residence by means of wealth, their presence is acceptable.

These wealthy Progfeds know that it is in poorer and lower middle-class suburbs that integration would be at its peak if suburbs were thrown open to all races.

And the real test of public opinion, for or against residential separation, can only be made in such suburbs, since they could be the most affected.

Besides that, the Constantia referendum can be faulted in another way. The vote in favour of opening up the area to all races is less from conviction and more from the fact that the alternative proposed by the Government is considered by property owners to be far worse.

State of panic

We quote from the liberal Sunday Express: "Since the Government announced its intention to investigate the reproclamation of two areas in the suburb with a view to creating Coloured townships, the constituency's 4 000 property owners have been thrown into a state of panic.

"Exacerbating the insecurity and confusion of Constantia residents is the fact that the sites chosen by the Government are the historic Steenberg farm and the coveted Tokai forest, jealously guarded by the environmentally conscious Constantia residents.

"But apart from the environmental considerations, which have become the main focus of Constantia's resistance, residents fear the creation of Coloured townships in the heart of the suburb would dramatically depress property prices and lead to a possible source of conflict in the sedate valley.

"On the other hand, some feel that if it was declared an open area and upper middle-class Coloured families could be absorbed on a diffused basis throughout the community, property prices would increase and the conflict potential of adjacent segregated areas would be eliminated."

There were, therefore, major issues which made the referendum more than just a simple test of whether Coloureds should be allowed to buy property in a White suburb.

In the case of the South African Indian Council election, the massive stayaway which resulted in polls ranging from 2,89 to 23 percent shows a hardening attitude in the Indian community.

To a great extent, the Government can only blame itself for the poor poll, because it refused to hand Pageview back to the Indians and its decision was ill-timed, coming only shortly before the election.

However, although the South African Indian Council is spurned, and a cloud hangs over its future, plans to draw the Indians into a constitutional set-up with the Whites and Coloureds may emerge from the President's Council's deliberations.

What the Government accepts or rejects will be of paramount importance; on the other hand, there is no purpose in the Indian community, sandwiched between the Whites and the Blacks, taking an obstructionist or defiant attitude towards the Government.

It may be bad if the Blacks turned their backs on the Indians, but it would be far worse if the Whites did.

CSO: 4700/239

NATIONAL TRAINING BOARD GETS OFF THE GROUND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Nov 81 p 12

[Text]

THE Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, formally launched the National Training Board in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing its members, he said the goal the Board should try to achieve was simply, the development of the highest possible level of the knowledge, skill and talent of the total work force, bearing in mind differences in individual aptitudes and preferences, and the needs of the South African economy.

Mr Botha said the NTB, established with effect from November 1, this year, was not simply an additional Board which would provide additional advice in regard to manpower training.

"It has actually replaced three existing bodies, namely the National Apprenticeship Board, which had 14 members and which was established as far back as 1945, the Co-ordinating Council for the In-service Training of Black Employees, with 16 members, which was established in 1976, and the In-service Training Council with 13 members, which was established in 1979."

The NTB would not merely replace these bodies. Its activities would have to cover a much wider field, and for that purpose it had been given much wider powers. The NTB would have advisory as well as executive functions.

It would, be required to advise him on:

- Matters of policy arising out of, or connected with, the application of the provisions of the Manpower Training Act, 1981.
- Any matter relating to training.

The NTB would have executive powers in that it would be required to perform functions assigned to it by the Manpower Training Act, 1981, which was to be its handbook. — Sapa.

CSO? 4700/239

POLICE HANDLE SECURITY JOB ALONG LIMPOPO

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Emielia Jaroschek: "Police Whose Beat is First Line of Defence"]

[Text]

TEAK-TOUGH and bronzed, they patrol snake-infested farmland with 20kg of kit, arms and ammunition slung around their backs.

Gruelling bushwalks by police are part of a crackdown on infiltration by insurgents in the Northern and north-western Transvaal, where unoccupied farms have left large holes in the country's first line of defence.

Working from a row of interspersed base camps along Botswana's border, the police units — on border stints of three months or more — are now working hand-in-glove with local farmers and labourers.

Last week they gave the Press a look at their base camps, hidden in the remotest areas of the north-western Transvaal bush.

It is basically cattle country, but grain and game farms also dot the area. Economic hardship in these strategically vital areas has caused a massive exodus of farmers over the past two years.

High fuel costs, the low farming value of the land, scant rain and expensive irrigation are main factors behind the trek.

Absentees

Police disclosed they also face the problem of large stretches of land left open, inviting insurgent use, by many absentee game farmers who live in cities.

Counter-insurgency units fill this gap in defence by making regular patrols of the land.

During patrols they intercept hundreds of illegal immigrants crossing the border from Botswana, arrest burglars and car and stock thieves, while remaining on a constant alert for contact with insurgents.

Armed with light machine-guns they keep a close lookout for hidden mines, communist boot patterns, explosives and possible caches of arms.

Top secrecy is maintained over their encounters in this line.

For security reasons, neither the locations or names of the camps visited, nor the number of unoccupied farms they guard, may be revealed.

Fenced off and guarded by armed men, the base camps usually consist of a few houses which serve as shelters, a kitchen and recreation rooms.

The unit at the first base camp the Mail visited — about 30km from Mafikeng — protects 120

farms, a great number of them unnocupied. The company commander controls four bases across a stretch of 650km.

The camp consists of a few houses, a swimming pool and a recreation hall. Flower and vegetable gardens are cultivated by the men in their spare time.

The only female at the camp is . . . a cat with five kittens.

And when the pet cat at another unit about 400km away had a litter of five the same Saturday, it was the news of the day for both camps.

A quiet atmosphere pervades. Pet monkeys and dogs play in the sand. Men carve ashtrays out of bamboo and entire platoons have engraved their names on cacti.

It belies the undercurrent of readiness for contact with insurgents at any time.

Patrolling unoccupied farmland is the main function of the unit.

At another base camp north of Zeerust, where only a small percentage of the 182 farms are unoccupied, farmers help ease the load on police.

But at a border post near Messina, on the banks of the Limpopo River, where many of the 100 or so farms are unoccupied, constant vehicle and foot patrols across desolate farmland are necessary.

On foot

In addition, the counter-insurgency men there are faced with foot patrols along the 90km of river bank, keeping a special eye on crossing points.

At a base camp about 400 paces from the border, in an area of mostly large game farms, foot patrols take an average one to two days.

The counter-insurgency men's task in guarding strategically vital border areas is tough and becoming increasingly important.

They know any slip-up could mean a terrorist attack in the heartland.

CSO: 4700/246

MEDICAL PROFESSION FACES SHORTAGE OF TECHNOLOGISTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Pamela Kleinot: "Technologist Shortage Is Critical"]

[Text] There is a critical shortage of medical technologists in South Africa. They are leaving the profession at an alarming rate to go to commerce and industry where they can earn double their pay.

The loss of technologists could have serious repercussions on diagnostic medicine, which involves the analysis of speciments that can be life-saving to patients.

Professor H.J. Koornhof, acting director of the South African Institute for Medical Research (SAIMR) said: "If the loss of technologists continues it may reach the stage where laboratory services in this country start deteriorating."

He also said lack of staff was preventing the opening of new laboratories in rural areas.

But Professor Koornhof denied the poor staff situation had caused a deterioration in SAIMR services in the past three years.

Senior technologists told The Star that lack of professional recognition and poor pay in South Africa was driving many technologists to commerce and industry.

Medical technologists--the "backroom boys"--play an important role in diagnostic medicine.

They work in a high-pressure situation and have to pore over thousands of specimens.

A technologist who is leaving the profession said financial rewards were not commensurate with the training and responsibility of the job.

With 12 years' experience he earns R900 a month--and has a wife and child to support.

A recently qualified technologist who earns R540 a month says she is leaving because she sees no future.

"I would have considered staying if I were given more money," she said.

CSO: 4700/240

HEALTH DIRECTOR CALLS FOR SHARPER POPULATION CONTROL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 81 p 9

[Text] **CAPE TOWN. — Unless South Africa's population groups voluntarily accepted family planning measures, future generations might have to apply unpleasant, enforced birth control, the Director-General of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr J de Beer, said in Cape Town yesterday.**

He was giving evidence before the science committee of the President's Council and warned that Black leaders who expressed opposition to family planning programmes for expedience or political reasons, that "they're doing disastrous damage to their peoples future."

The birth rate simply could not carry on unchecked, Dr De Beer said. It would become impossible to create the necesssary socio-economic infrastructure and development required to carry the population if it was allowed to continue with the present high birth rate among Blacks in particular.

"One (Black) leader correctly stated that the biggest problem of his people is poverty," Dr De Beer said.

"Poverty stems from too few jobs and there are too few jobs because there are too many people," he said.

Family planning was not the White man's idea to reduce Black numbers, he emphasised. It was a scientific demographic necessity.

The commitee's terms of reference, he noted, put emphasis on development and the upgrading of the quality of life. To achieve this, all communities would have to share in a measure of modernisation and this would cut across traditional concepts and ideas.

Family planning was not the White man's idea to reduce Black numbers, he emphasised. It was a scientific demographic necessity.

Studies had shown that the ideal maximum population the country could sustain physically, particularly in terms of the limited water supplies, was 65-million.

"In demographic terms we are just around the corner from 68-million," Dr De Beer said. A population policy was urgently required but even if it were effective its results were very long-term realities.

"Any solutions to a population problem will take ages to come into effect," he said.

The ideal family birth rate in his view was 2,5 per woman and if this could be reached in two decades, then wonders would have been achieved.

This figure meant a birth rate of 18 per 1 000 to which the Whites, with 16 per 1 000 were closest. Blacks were at a difficult threshold of 35 per 1 000, coloureds at 28 and asiatics at 16.

There had been a significant change of attitude among the urban Blacks over the past eight years regarding the view of the ideal family. Surveys showed that whereas Soweto Blacks believed eight years ago that six children were the ideal, they now believed it was two.

It was important to remember that such changes in attitude, even when being put into practical effect, would only result in discernable population trends 40 and more years later.

The nil population growth birth rate was 2,1 per woman (one each to replace the parents and 0,1 to replace the childless), and even if this was immediately achieved in South Africa, it would take 80 years before the population actually stopped growing.

"It is important that people should realise that it is not easy to get the birth rate down other than penalising people and having sterilisation and abortion both on demand and by command, as it already is in some countries.

"This, of course, is not an acceptable population policy for South Africa, but unless all the population groups accept family planning on a voluntary basis, future generations will have

to take these other, less pleasant, compulsory measures.

"We should take note and try to avoid these very unacceptable methods in the future," Dr De Beer said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/252

GROUP AREAS REMOVALS ARE LABELED WITCH-HUNTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Oct 81 p 20

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE current Group Areas witch-hunt in Johannesburg reached some sort of nadir yesterday with the prosecution of Mrs Bibi Mohammed. She was born in Newtown and has lived there for all of her 56 years. Her particular "fringe" area of the city is nominally reserved for whites, but has been occupied only by Indians for decades. The only "white" building nearby is the new Stock Exchange, which is not residential. Nonetheless Mrs Mahommed was hauled before court, fined for living in the wrong area and ordered to move elsewhere by the end of January.

At this point all the usual apologias for Group Areas removals start to wear very thin indeed. Race "friction" and race "swamping" can have no application to Mrs Mahommed's home. It is not an area, as her attorney pointed out, where whites would want to live. The case begins to look like a matter of malicious racial harassment, and the analogy that comes to mind is of the "smelling-out" of Jews in nazi Germany.

Not that there is much better to be said about the other recent convictions of people caught living in the wrong area. In such cases the State is not even required to prove that white neighbours were inconvenienced, overcrowded or upset; merely that the accused were of a race "disqualified" to live in a white area. The evidence that made more sense was that of the accused. Many of them said they were desperate for accommodation, having hunted unsuccessfully for years in Indian or coloured areas before they found vacant "white" places. Yet an immoral law has to take its course, making criminals of otherwise honest people and spreading fear among thousands of others who are in a similar predicament.

The manner in which discriminatory laws bring the police and the system of justice into disrepute was noted this week by the president of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Gavin Relly. "A society can only sustain itself," he said, "if the bulk of the people perceive the laws which affect them to operate in the general good. The present state of affairs is degrading for the police and an appalling failure in a multi-faceted society where dependence on the representatives of the law should be absolute."

CSO: 4700/240

BLACK GROUP OCCUPIES CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT OFFICES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Yussuf Nazeer]

[Text]

The Government has given a black business group permission to occupy white premises in the heart of Johannesburg's central business district.

This go-ahead decision from the State for the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc) to move out of Ga-Rankuwa, north of Pretoria, on to the 25th floor of Sanlam's Kine Centre opposite the Carlton Centre, Johannesburg, has been hailed by the Central Business District Association.

"This is a right move by the Government in the right direction," said CBDA's chairman, Mr Nigel Mandy, who was largely instrumental in making the successful application — the second after the first was turned down — on behalf of Nafcoc.

Nafcoc's president, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, who is also chairman of the African Bank, and a member of the Urban Foundation, said he was pleased the Group Areas Board had abandoned its initial stand.

Nafcoc's inittal application to be allowed to take up offices in the centre of Pretoria was flatly rejected by the Government.

Nafcoc is based in the Pretoria district. Its large staff live in Ga-Rankua. Commuting daily to Johannesburg is going to provide some problems initially, a Nafcoc spokesman said.

When CBDA's first application on behalf of Nafcoc for premises in Johannesburg, was turned down, an Indian company in Fordsburg offered Nafcoc part of its offices.

Mr Mandy said he saw the permit system for black business enterprise at this stage as an interim trading measure. The CBDA, he added, did not favour the permit system, nor discrimination on the grounds of race or colour.

Mr Motsuenyane is one of the top businessmen who has been invited by the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, to his business summit in Cape Town on November 12.

Mr Motsuenyane said he declined the invitation as he would be away on business.

He moves into his Kine Centre offices at the end of this month. The rent, he said, would be more than R2 000 a month.

CSO: 4700/240

PATON DISCUSSES SA'S TWO 'TERRIBLE MISTAKES'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Oct 81 p 27

[Interview with Alan Paton by Brenda Robinson, date and place not given]

[Text] "I don't see a way out of our present political dilemma. But I am not prepared to say there isn't one. If I thought there was no way for our races to live together now or in the future I would go and live somewhere else."

The speaker was Alan Paton. Tough, crusty and as intellectually incisive as ever, Alan Paton at 78 has changed only a little. He is writing with the same care and precision, but with an awareness that time is closing in, and that he has much to do before he lays down his pen for good.

Last year he published the first half of his autobiography, "Towards the Mountain," which takes his story up to 1948 and the eve of General Smuts's fall from power and the advent of the Nationalist Party. Shortly to be published is "Ah, but your land is beautiful," the first of a trilogy of novels based on events in South Africa from 1952 and 1958.

The second part of the trilogy, 1958—1966, is nearly finished now, and Paton is thinking of calling it: "New heaven and new earth." It will range over Dr Verwoerd's period as Prime Minister, Sobukwe's role, Sharpeville, the 1960 referendum, South Africa becoming a republic, the Rivonia trial, ending with Dr Verwoerd's assassination in 1966.

Paton is clearly deeply concerned about the effect our security legislation is having on people. "Mewa Ramgobin has now been banned for 16 years. It makes no sense. This is a country that thinks it is part of the West, but this is the only country in the West that uses such a system.

"We are so violently anti-communist, yet we copy our security laws from Russia. Our security laws must be among the worst in the world. They have resulted in the deaths of 41 people in detention."

People might die in detention in Transkei "but they have never had a Biko and they are not likely to because Biko died in a white man's prison. If a black man dies in a black man's prison nobody gets excited about it."

If the Russians wanted to play rugby in New Zealand there would be nothing like the outcry created when South Africa played there. "This is because we are the only country in the world where white still rules black. It is true that in the United States blacks don't get equal rights, but they have equal rights under the constitution. But not in this country.

"Judges here have to judge in terms of laws which they may disapprove of, and the late Barend van Niekerk was very critical of the judiciary. As a result of our laws it is Sharpeville which is remembered overseas, not Bangladesh where hundreds of thousands of people died. That is black killing black, but when white people kill black people it is never forgotten."

Looking back, Paton believes white South Africa made two "terrible mistakes." One was the first law which enabled the Government to detain people without trial, and the other was when the police were allowed to detain people without giving them access either to their relatives or to legal representatives.

"I don't think there has been any death in detention since 1977, but up to

then I believe the security police were a law unto themselves.

"As for Boss, I believe General van den Berg was a law unto himself and he was encouraged in that belief by his Prime Minister, John Vorster.

"I think it has taken me to this stage in my life to accept that politics and creative literature don't go together. I probably realised it long ago but could not break away from politics or an interest in the affairs of the society I live in. I still have that strong interest in society, but I no longer feel the obligation to take any active role — that is for younger people."

Dr Paton does not have any set hours for writing. He writes mostly in the morning, occasionally in the afternoon if he is in really good form, but never at night.

For an author, he says, a book has an unconscious and a conscious development in the mind. In his case, the conscious process gets to work at awkward hours, usually at 2 am. But he does not get up and write because he finds that if the book is really developing "you won't forget what you have thought of or imagined during the night."

He finds the idea of characters "running away" with their authors totally untrue. "Once you have decided on your characters they go on developing in your mind. To suggest that it is a process entirely independent of the writer is quite wrong."

Returning to fiction after writing history and biography for so long was a welcome change. "I formed the idea of going back to the novel and there is no doubt one gets more satisfaction out of creative, imaginative fiction."

It is a slow process. If he writes 1 000 words in a day's work he is very happy, and he does not write every day.

If he has struck a sequence and "it just goes," he may write as much as 3 000 words a day, all by laborious hand. Sometimes, on bad days, he may write only 100 words. On the worst days, nothing at all.

"I don't know about other writers, but I get periods of anxiety when I wonder if the emotion needed to write is deserting me altogether. I did not experience that 35 years ago, when I wrote 'Cry, the Beloved Country.' In any case, I don't think I would want to experience at 78 the same feelings I had at 43. It would be a sign of not growing up."

CSO: 4700/240

BUTHELEZI'S INKATHA SEEKS MIDDLE COURSE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Oct 81 p 25

[Article by Craig Charney]

[Text] Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement presents a paradox: it opposes the Government, yet forms part of it. This fact is a key strength--but it could also prove to be a fatal weakness.

Such is the message of recently-published study by Mr T.P. Venter of Potchefstroom University, "Inkatha: The Movement's Position in South African Politics."

Inkatha claims a membership of more than 300 000 and was placed second among black political groups in a recent poll by The Star of urban blacks.

Because of its situation, Mr Venter argues, Inkatha is trying to play a "broker's role," in the formulation of a deal to grant political rights to blacks. But the attempt forces it into a risky balancing act between the ruling National Party and the banned African National Congress, which The Star poll found to be the most popular movement among urban blacks.

"Inkatha is an anomaly in the paradigm of separate development," Mr Venter writes.

"Chief Buthelezi has enough political perspective to realise that the NP Government is at present the vehicle for political change in South Africa.

"But the other side of the matter is that Inkatha has its support from the black part of the population. This part of the population must be satisfied by Inkatha.

"NP policy on the one side and black demands on the other oblige Inkatha to practise 'broker politics' to maintain its political position. This has consequences for Inkatha because broker politics inevitably mean compromises if Inkatha wants to change politics peacefully."

Because of this broker's role, Mr Venter says Inkatha has unique relationships with both the Government and the ANC.

"In the NP, Inkatha sees a parallel. There are equivalent ethnic ties, cultural anchors, and political aspirations.

"The relationship between Inkatha and the banned ANC has more the character of opposing parties than that of political allies.

"Though it sometimes looks as if Inkatha supports the ANC, on the basis of discussions and statements--this is in reality a subtle strategy that Inkatha is conducting towards the ANC. Through policies closer to the ANC, Inkatha is moving to erode the ANC's internal support."

"The fact that Inkatha now wants to open information offices in Europe is also more than anything else an attempt to counteract ANC campaigns.

"Inkatha's political position outside kwaZulu is thus governed by the ANC's influence. This affects, among other things, Inkatha's actions in connection with community councils, Soweto, unrest and the Buthelezi Commission.

"Inkatha's ongoing position in white politics remains a great risk for the movement. Contact which Inkatha has with the Government and other bodies as an extension of its search for a peaceful solution is relabelled by its opponents as 'sellout politics' and co-operation with the establishment."

In his conclusion Mr Venter writes: "Inkatha's political future will involve increasing criticism because of the broker nature of its political activity.

"In the event that this activity alienates the whites on one side and the blacks on the other, Inkatha would be merely the ruling party of a self-governing black state. Such a development would dramatically increase the support and status of the ANC."

CSO: 4700/240

WOMEN MAY GET BIGGER ROLE IN SADF

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Oct 81 p 13

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The controversial 30-day credit accorded to Citizen Force servicemen on 90-day operational duty may be replaced with a credit for the full number of days on the recommendation of a committee now investigating service conditions.

The interdepartmental committee is expected to put its recommendations before Parliament in the next session beginning on January 29.

Its recommendations are also expected to ease the strain on the Citizen Force by involving women and coloured people to a greater degree in the SADF.

This would be in line with the Israeli and United States armies where women are filling many of the backroom roles previously held by men.

OPERATIONAL

There is, however, little chance that women will take on a combat role that Israeli women, for example, play.

The present operational service credit system has for long left a bad taste in the mouth of Citizen Force men striving to complete their required 240 days of service subsequent to national service.

At the moment men on 90-day operation stints are given the minimum credit of 30 days for "peacetime training." The other 60 days are, under the Defence Act, active training for which no credit against the mandatory 240-day Citizen Force service is given.

Defence sources said yesterday there was no possibility of the committee recommending extending the present two years of national service.

"The Minister of Defence is on record as saying that the present period of national service will not be increased," they said.

Any increase in the basic period of service would lead to congestion in camps already having to cope with four intakes over every two years.

TRAINING

The committee is expected to base its findings on the need to spread the Citizen Force load.

The committee may also recommend that each day in uniform be counted towards the 240-day commitment, reducing the eight to ten years it now takes to complete training.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said last week that women might be subject to a "ballot system" of national service.

According to the Afrikaans newspaper Rapport, the escalating threat against South Africa might mean that SA's operational forces would be deployed over a wider front, with women and coloured people taking over administrative posts to release soldiers for front-line duties.

CSO: 4700/240

BLACKS MAKE NEW BID FOR UNITY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] A major bid for black unity was made at a political meeting in Lenasia yesterday when leaders of the black consciousness and non-racial democratic movements called on followers to close ranks.

But despite the unity call, tensions flared several times between supporters of the two camps among the crowd of 200 Indians and Africans at the Jiswa Centre--site of bitter clashes between them in June. Mr Kehla Mtembu, President of the Azanian People's Organisation, a black cosciousnesss body, said: "Now is the time for all black revolutionaries to identify common interests. The recent skirmishes which blew our differences out of proportion served no one but the ruling class.

"I would challenge all progressive black revolutionaries to work with one another. As long as we allow these petty contradictions to prevail over unity, the establishment of a free, democratic egalitarian Azania will be delayed."

A prominent non-racial leader, Dr Ram Salojee of the Transvaal Anti-SA Indian Council Committee added: "We in this struggle have equal unity of purpose. It might differ in interpretation, but in our hearts...we all serve one cause, the cause of liberation.

"The enemy does not sit on the left and right of this table. It sits with the guns in Pretoria."

Mr Ahmed Mundat from the Anti-SAIC group, stressed its commitment to the search for a peaceful settlement in South Africa through a national convention.

He said black groups should put off displaying their differences until they came before such a body.

CSO: 4700/240

ARMS FIRM IS QUIZZED IN CHEMICALS CASE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Oct 81 p 7

[Text]

A munitions firm which has claimed in the Westonaria Regional Court that it was sold a chemical which did not comply with military specifications, was also allegedly guilty of not adhering fully to the specifications, it was stated yesterday.

Four men, Mr Marius Barnade (30) of Dan Pienaarville, Krugersdorp, Mr Hendrik Jacobus van Wyk (38) of Greenhills, Randfontein, Mr Christoffel Johannes Fourie (31), of Greenhills, Randfontein, and Mr Petrus Coetzee (38) of Rhodes Street, Krugersdorp, have pleaded not guilty to defrauding Naschem by supplying 420 kg of lead thiocyanide valued at R38 776, which did not comply with military specifications.

It has been alleged Mr Hendrik van Wyk, who together with Mr Barnade and Mr Fourie, worked for Naschem, tested 180 kg of lead thiocyanide from America and found it did not comply with military specifications.

He suggested that Naschem buy a supply of the chemical from a local firm, Pafan Enterprises — in which he and the other accused had interests.

Pafan Enterprises is owned by Mr Coetzee, a Krugersdorp estate agent.

A witness, Mr Nicholaas van Wyk Naschem's laboratory manager, agreed that in testing the lead thiocyanide supplied by Pafan he had not fully adhered to the military specifications.

Mr J A Redelinghuys, for Mr Coetzee, said it astounded him that Naschem should demand compliance with a specification which it did not adhere to itself.

Mr Michael Stewart Adendorff, a construction superintendent for Naschem, said the 420 kg of the chemical bought from Pafan was far too much. About 45 kg would have lasted for two years.

The case was postponed to January 11.

CSO: 4700/240

BUSINESS LEADERS URGED TO MOVE INTO ACTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Oct 81 p 14

[Editorial]

[Text] THE chairman of Anglo-American, Mr Harry Oppenheimer may have one of the best minds in the country and some awful financial clout, but we are afraid that like everybody else he is caught in the usual rhetoric in an effort to effect change.

For until men like Mr Oppenheimer who wield formidable power get into action, or at least see to it that those who have the power get a move on, nothing will come of all his talk.

Mr Oppenheimer told a banquet in London that South Africa had to move boldly towards a new dispensation and warned of the dangers of half-hearted reforms.

With all due respect, we are afraid Mr Oppenheimer and other businessmen have been making the same hoary platitudes for years, and still have to see the action. As long as these men who have a lot at stake here do the pussy-footing, there will be no magical change from Pretoria.

At the Carlton Centre meeting several powerful businessmen met the Prime Minister and very much unlike the cool-headed managers they are, they thought all the talk with the head of state would mean change.

We are in a manner of speaking quite glad that those talks were a flop. For the businessmen were forced to realise that talk without action will never lead to movement.

The P M is hampered by a formidable right-wing sector in parliament and an even more formidable group of conservatives in the National Party caucuses.

These business leaders should put their money where their mouths are and move into aggressive action, allowing the Government to follow. We believe the P M with all the good intentions in the world will never be able to move past those reactionaries in his party and amongst his people.

The financial wizards not only have the monetary clout, but have the expertise to draw up plans that the P M would be foolish not to follow. He has the logical mind of a militarist, and the logistics of any situation, if we sell out, will impress him.

There are signals from the business sector that they will be going out aggressively when they meet the P M in Cape Town in November. There is no need for confrontation, for that will only stiffen the backs of the right-wingers and lead to Mr Botha's complete immobilisation.

It would be better for them to set out a programme of action for the P M, and like the good managers they are, set time limits to it.

CSO: 4700/246

MAKGOTLA PATROLS COULD POLICE RAILWAYS AS RESERVISTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Jon Qwelane: "Railways Give Ruling on Makgotla Patrols"]

[Text]

The Makgotla movement — the self-appointed law enforcer in black townships — has no chance of being allowed to police trains unless it agreed to certain conditions, the Deputy Commissioner of the South African Railways Police said yesterday.

General J H Visagie said in an interview that there was no way the movement would be allowed to operate as "an arm or an extension" of the Railway police.

But he said that if the movement made application for its members to be registered as part of the Railways Police reservist force, it would be granted.

"The only way they can co-operate with us is if they join our reservist force. That will mean they will then have to obey police rules.".

General Visagie said that at present the contribution Makgotla could make would be to report any crime detected in and around Railway premises and trains.

He said there was a "Dolos" telephone system which anyone in the Western Transvaal could use to report crime committed on Railway premises or trains.

"Dolos" is the Afrikaans word for a witchdoctor's bones.

"With the 'dolos' we have a tape recorder connected to the telephone. All information telephoned in is recorded. The police staff then play back the tapes and make transcripts. From there we assemble the pieces of information, and maybe after some vital clues get a good start."

He said he was aware that some people refrained from using the "dolos" because they feared being labelled informers.

Nevertheless, it was important to report crimes even if one did not disclose one's identity. All that was necessary was to speak into the telephone, giving the number of the train, the station, and the time of the crime, and the police would handle the rest.

General Visagie appealed to commuters not to carry large sums of money.

CSO: 4700/240

COUNTRY ARRANGES GOLD SWAPS WITH FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 81 p 19

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA arranged a number of new gold swap agreements with foreign financial institutions last month, selling gold to the institutions for cash and repurchasing it forward at market-related prices, the Reserve Bank said yesterday.

The bank declined to detail the amounts involved but said in a statement the new swaps would provide substantial additional foreign exchange reserves without increasing the liquidity base of the domestic banking system.

The swaps therefore did not conflict with the Reserve Bank's current restrictive monetary policy, and further swaps with other banks were at present being considered, it said.

The new swaps had temporarily reduced the Reserve Bank's gold holdings and increased its foreign exchange revenue, it noted.

South African gold holdings fell R1,03-billion in October to R3,61-billion from R4,64-billion in September, reflecting the effects of the new swaps, the Reserve Bank said.

In volume terms holdings fell about 2,64-million ounces to 9,7-million ounces from 12,36-million in September.

Gold reserves were valued at R375,29 an ounce against September's R373,29.

Gold content fell to 86,56 percent from 94,63 percent in September, while the ratio of gold reserves to liabilities fell to 61,3 percent from 66,9 percent.

The bank said total gold and foreign assets fell R735-million in October to R4,17-billion from R4,90-billion in September.

However, the full effect on the reserves of the new swaps was not reflected in the October figures, as over R500-million of additional foreign exchange holdings were immediately used to make early repayments of drawings under the bank's existing foreign credit facilities, it said.

Those credit facilities could be utilised again as and when required, it noted.

The gold swaps would allow more flexibility in sales policy, giving more scope to withhold supplies from the market when the price was weak, bullion dealers said in Zurich.

However, the news had no immediate impact on a market which remains very sluggish for lack of investor interest, they said.

Gold closed at $427/430 an ounce, the same as its opening and previous close.

During the day it dipped briefly to $426/429.

Some of the new swaps were concluded with Zurich gold pool banks, which had concluded similar deals with South Africa in 1976 and 1977, bullion sources said.

However, German and other banks may well have also participated, they said.

Earlier in the year South Africa re-negotiated some existing swaps on the basis of ruling market prices, which were higher than when originally concluded.

Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock said this had provided South Africa with an extra R700-million in foreign exchange since September 1980.

The swaps, which are in effect credit on gold collateral, will mean South Africa is no longer under quite such pressure to sell all its mine output in order to sustain its balance of payments, which has moved into deficit after being in surplus last year.

However, although the swaps give scope for the Reserve Bank to withhold gold for perhaps up to a week in order to support prices when they are weak, South Africa is still expected to sell its whole mine production this year, they say.

One dealer said the news could be interpreted bearishly, since it implied South Africa did not see its balance of payments problems being solved by a rising gold price. — Reuter.

CSO: 4700/239

ANGLO URGES NEW MINES POLICY IN CONSTELLATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Oct 81 p 10

[Text]

A strong plea for a common exploration and mining policy in South Africa's proposed constellation of states has been made by a director of Anglo American, Mr Denis Etheredge.

He was speaking at a seminar on "Alternative Structures for Southern Africa Interaction" held by the Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law at the University of South Africa.

Praising the role of transnational companies like Anglo American and De Beers, he said they had played a greater part in the economic development of southern Africa than the colonial powers.

Many countries in the region had chosen socialism after independence, and transnational companies — including the mining giants — had been subjected to government interference which had made them less effective.

"Taxation arrangements have been tampered with, marketing subjected to interference, and nationalisation of assets has taken place," Mr Etheredge said.

The initial constellation would comprise "old" South Africa, including the newly independent states and the homelands in which the transnationals operated across political boundaries. And these included economic, legislative and tax regime boundaries he added.

"Gold and coal aside, the immense mineral wealth of South Africa has been fragmented among a number of independent countries, and includes such strategic minerals as manganese, platinum and chrome."

Mr Etheredge said the fragmentation of mineral resources had happened at a time when mining and treatment of minerals involved such high risks and massive capital investment that only the large mining houses could assemble the funds, technology and expert manpower to get new mines started.

"The concept of regional development co-operation transcending political borders spelt out by the Prime Minister in his speech at the Assocom Congress in October last year offers the best opportunity for co-ordinated and constructive industrial and commercial development.

"The standardisation of laws and practices affecting prospecting and the opening of mines, common and fair tax regimes, and in the overall, the continuance of private enterprise in mining, will ensure that the many political boundaries do not impede the best exploitation of our mineral resources," he said.

CSO: 4700/240

MINE UNIONS ISSUE REMAINS UNRESOLVED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 81 p 13

[Article by Rieaan de Villiers]

[Text]

AFTER the bloody 1922 miners' rebellion, the Wiehahn Commission has written, the Government introduced job reservation for the mining industry "to settle what the employers and employees seemed unable to settle themselves".

Sixty years later, the wheel has turned full circle and the three parties are more or less back where they started.

The conflict between mining employers and unions at the beginning of the century resulted in a grossly discriminatory labour dispensation which has taken South Africa over half a century to shake off.

Now, it is the last major industry charged with the task of negotiating its way out of it.

However, the Chamber of Mines and the unions remain at loggerheads over much the same issues, and it is not at all clear that they can settle their differences this time around either.

Once again, there is a threat of Government intervention if they don't.

It is believed that the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, recently met mining employers and unions and warned them that he would unilaterally change the Mines and Works Act if they failed to reach a negotiated solution soon.

The employers face a formidable obstacle in the Mineworkers' Union, which has pledged to restage the 1922 rebellion if blacks get blasting certificates — one of the major certificates of competency restricted to whites in the Act.

However, the problems in the industry are by no means restricted to the MWU alone and black job advancement on the mines has stalled on other levels as well.

All but two job reservation determinations in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act, were scrapped some two years ago.

One of them, Determination No 27, applied to some members of the Underground Officials' Association, one of the three officials' associations on the mines.

Deep-seated

Shortly afterwards, the UOA announced it was prepared to allow it to lapse if certain conditions were met. However, it is still in force and the Wiehahn Commission has noted that it has "no evidence that the parties have indeed achieved an accommodation on this matter".

Earlier this year, the same artisan unions which have widely allowed the indenturing of blacks in other industries rejected proposals by the chamber which would have allowed this on the mines.

Over 50 black apprentices have been indentured on mines not covered by the agreements between unions and the chamber — but there still isn't a single black apprentice on a chamber mine.

This seems to point to deep-seated problems in the industry, and there are.

With the exception of the MWU, the unions say they are not opposed to black job advancement and several, as well as the officials' associations, have changed their constitutions to open their ranks to blacks.

But in line with their protectionist philosophy, the unions say they will only allow blacks to move further into skilled jobs if they all become union members, thereby subjecting them to the same employment conditions as existing union members.

All white workers on the mines are covered by closed shop agreements, whereby the mines undertake not to appoint any whites who are not union members.

Also, in a unique feature of the mining industry, white workers are covered by so-called allocation of occupation agreements as well, whereby workers in certain jobs are allocated to specific unions.

What the unions are demanding is that their closed shop agreements be extended to cover blacks entering the affected jobs. And some are demanding that the allocation of occupation agreements be extended to blacks as well.

Approach

This they see as the best way of maintaining their control over skilled jobs, protecting existing members against undercutting by the introduction of cheap black labour, and protecting skilled black workers against exploitation.

This approach has also been adopted by the officials' associations.

However, it seems the chamber is unable to make up its mind whether it is prepared to meet this demand or not.

Unionists blame the chamber for the delay. They also deeply mistrust the chamber's motives, and accuse it of still wanting to undercut skilled labour and weaken unions — a belief which the Wiehahn report suggests is at least historically justified.

As a prominent unionist has put it: "We have told the chamber they can train black artisans in our trade as long as they have to belong to unions — but it refuses to agree to this.

"The impression we get is that the chamber doesn't want blacks in unions and they want to pay them black wages. When we object, we are held up as obstructing black job advancement."

Sources close to the chamber deny that it wants to undercut white workers. But they concede that the chamber is deeply divided over whether to extend the closed shop to blacks or not.

One mining man says: "The chamber has debated the closed shop for two and a half years — and is still divided on the issue. When the trade unions say they will permit black advancement provided the closed shop is extended, we cannot give them an answer."

Consensus

He adds: "The industry has paid a very high price for its failure to reach consensus."

Sources close to the chamber say the main mining houses opposed to the closed shop and allocation agreements are Gencor and Anglo American. The main group in favour of retaining the agreements is Goldfields, backed by Anglo-Vaal, with the others somewhere in between.

If this is interesting, the arguments used by the pro-closed shop group are even more so.

They are said to be motivated by two fears. The first is that the Mineworkers' Union will swallow up all the whites on the mines if the agreements are lifted.

In reply to this, opponents of the agreements point out that whites don't necessarily have to be MWU members to join a strike, and that the MWU can "mimic" the closed shop by threatening to expel members who won't toe the line — who will then lose their jobs.

The second is the fear that a mass-based black union will arise if black workers are not made to join the established unions — and that the only way to preserve industrial peace is a "divide and rule" strategy of splitting them up under "responsible white leadership" for the time being.

Other mining men dismiss this as a pipedream.

At the same time, opponents of the closed shop point to major problems surrounding the unions' demands.

One issue is whether the closed shop and allocation of occupations can continue to be used as an informal barrier to black job advancement, as the Wiehahn Commission has suggested.

They believe it will. They say the closed shop can be formally deracialised but will continue to provide the unions with control over access to skilled jobs. This will allow them to retain control over the extent and pace of black advancement — which is likely to remain restrictive as long as the unions remain white-dominated.

They also argue that it is wrong to force blacks into unions they have not chosen to join.

Proviso

As one mining man puts it: "What the unions are in effect saying is you can advance blacks provided you force them to join our unions. But these will be unions without real mandates."

He adds: "The closed shop and allocation of occupations are very real barriers to the orderly extension of collective bargaining rights to black workers."

These men are disappointed with the official attitude to the closed shop. The Wiehahn report has described the existing closed shop and allocation agreements as a "prime example of industrial work reservation" and has urged the parties to devise a "more satisfactory basis for the recognition of unions".

However, the Government had decided that the closed shop should be retained — a decision reflected in its White Paper.

At least one leading unionist partially agrees with these criticisms.

Mr Ike van der Watt, secretary of the Boilermakers' Society, supports the closed shop as he says he cannot agree to union labour being replaced by non-union labour. But he opposes the allocation of occupations in principle.

"In the end, unions have a paper membership of resentful members because they were forced to join. This creates more problems than it is worth."

Employer sources point out that the chamber only has allocation agreements with the officials' associations and was not responsible for the allocation of occupations agreement between the unions, which is an inter-union agreement ratified by the chamber.

Mr Van der Watt concedes this but argues that the chamber has been in favour of it as it has suited its purposes.

"The chamber doesn't want strong unions with large memberships. Its strategy is to divide and rule, and the allocation of occupations has helped to keep unions fragmented."

Findings

Unionists generally reject the argument that the closed shop will continue to be discriminatory.

And in reply to arguments that it is wrong to force blacks to join certain unions, one simply replies:

"If you want a train ride, you must buy a ticket. My members and I have put together a train over the years. Now, if the blacks want to ride, they must buy a ticket as well."

The industry's problems do not end here. Another major ob-

stacle is the inadequacy of the existing industrial relations structure.

Ironically, as the Wiehahn Commission has pointed out, the industry has never formed an industrial council — despite being directly responsible for the introduction of the industrial council system.

In line with the commission's findings, unionists complain that negotiations are not formalised enough, that agreements are not binding on individual mines and that there is no monitoring mechanism to ensure that agreements are implemented.

A unionist says the unions have long argued that the whole industrial relations structure is inadequate and that the challenge posed by the Wiehahn report has only cast this in a more serious light.

"How does one solve these problems without a proper negotiating mechanism?"

He says the chamber has been reluctant to change the system because its inefficiency actually worked in its favour — and this is why it has been opposed to an industrial council.

"However, now that we actually have to reach agreement, the chamber is also beginning to realise that something has to be done.

"But", he adds, "we are sitting with a crisis which should never have arisen."

Steps are being taken to try to find a solution.

Optimistic

In an unprecedented move, all the mining unions and officials' associations met together recently and decided to demand joint talks with the chamber on all these issues.

The chamber has agreed and talks are due to begin soon.

Some unionists are optimistic, but others less so. One says there is no negotiated solution in sight, and that a long, drawn-out process is in the offing which no one can afford.

A mining man concedes: "There is no doubt that the chamber needs to improve its relationship with the established unions. It will have to learn not to treat them like children — or else it will stand little chance of negotiating a solution."

He adds: "What happens next is anybody's guess."

Meanwhile, waiting in the wings are the silent majority — the vast mass of half a million black workers with which the chamber, in the words of the Wiehahn Commission, "has no formal system of communication".

Sooner or later, black unions are going to emerge on the mines and if recent history is anything to go by, they are unlikely to pay much attention to the niceties of blueprint-making by other established unions, employers or the Government.

CSO: 4700/246

STEEL, ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES FEEL LABOR SHORTAGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Nov 81 p 22

[Article by Peter Moscarui: "Skills Shortage Hobbles Seifsa"]

[Text]

CONTINUING constraints in the labour supply situation, particularly in relation to a worsening in the shortages of professional, technical and certain categories of skilled labour, contributed to the slowdown in the growth tempo of the steel and engineering industries during the third quarter of this year.

This was the finding established by the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa) in its quarterly survey of business conditions.

Conditions in the metal and engineering industries during the third quarter mirrored the levelling-off in national domestic demands, reflecting the slower overall tempo of growth.

The exception to this, says the report, are the automotive component manufacture industries, the building industries supplies sector and certain sub-sectors of the electrical machinery industry.

Increasing inflationary pressures experienced during the third quarter, together with substantial volume of imports, were now impairing the effectiveness of South Africa's import replacement programme.

Difficulties also continued to be experienced by Seifa's export sectors, with no real corrective to the recessionary tendencies of South Africa's major trading partners anticipated before the final quarter of 1982.

Nonetheless, says the report positive growth factors are seen in capital spending — estimated at about R188-million for the calendar year 1981 — now taking place in the basic metal industries.

Remedial action, in the form of intensified in-company training, is now being undertaken by a number of Seifsa member firms and further alleviation of the skill shortage was being achieved by recruiting contract workers from overseas.

The thrust towards new productive capacity in the metal fabricating and engineering industry — estimated at about R188-million for the current year — was being maintained.

Favourable order intakes during the third quarter are reported by South African steel mills, but the cumulative January to August 1981 output of six million tons was 0,5 percent below the tonnages recorded for the comparative period of 1980.

Steel mill output for 1981 is expected to be fractionally below last year's high level of nine million tons due to the anticipated easing in the domestic demand for steel products during the final quarter.

Cut-backs in production level have also been noted by the export-intensive ferro-alloy industry, with the eight-month output for 1981 showing a 13,8 percent decrease on last year's comparative period.

An 0,8 percent rise for the private sector foundry output for all types of metal cast is reflected in the cumulative January to August 1981 tonnages, as compared with the same period last year.

Growth prospects, reports the survey, are indicated in the improved output levels for grey iron, malleable and other iron castings — up 4,5 percent for the current eight month period — and non-ferrous metal base castings, up 6,4 percent compared with the same period last year.

CSO: 4700/239

SASOL PROFITS PICTURE CONTINUES ROSY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Nov 81 p 20

[Text]

SASOL Ltd's take-over of the South African government's 50 pct holding in Sasol Two, scheduled for sometime after 1984, will not dilute the earnings of the company, managing director Joe Stegmann said yesterday.

Interviewed by Reuters he said the company had not yet decided in detail how the government's capital investment in the project, some R2,5-billion, would be repaid.

But he noted the government would start getting a return in the second half of the current financial year, ending June 30, when Sasol Two is expected to pay its first dividend.

Stegmann said Sasol would finance the purchase of the outstanding equity in Sasol Two from the government by a combination of a further Sasol share issue commercial interest-bearing loans and possibly a cash element.

He said a major bearing on the timing of the take-over would be the level of international oil prices.

He noted that oil prices, which are expected to remain stable around current levels for at least the next year, would obviously have an adverse impact on Sasol's profit growth this year.

Last year Sasol pushed net profit to R166,4-m from R121,7-m, a rise of over 30 percent, and analysts expect growth this year to be only around 15 percent.

Stegmann said the company would have to strive to reduce costs in the coming year, if margins were to be maintained, but noted in times of previous static oil prices it had been able to do this reasonably well.

He said one of the factors in its favour in this regard was the company's ability to produce coal extremely cheaply.

The new Bosjesspruit Colliery, which will serve both Sasol Two and Three, is already producing over 12-m tons of coal annually, at under R10 a ton.

When it reaches full production in 1984, producing around 27,5-m tons, it will be the largest coal mine in the world at almost twice the size of its nearest competitor.

Stegmann said there had been enormous overseas interest shown in the technology developed at Sasol, but in most instances, particularly western Europe, the cost of coal made the proposition prohibitive.

CSO: 4700/239

BRIEFS

RAW DEAL FOR BUTHELEZI--Durban--There are strong indications that the New Republic Party plans to refuse to sign the final report of the Buthelezi Commission which has mapped out a joint future for Natal and kwaZulu based on political accomodation among the leaders of the province's various groups. Although it is understood that another attempt is to be made to persuade the NRP to sign the report, it is known that the NRP member of the commission has already refused on behalf of his party. The NRP is apparently clinging to its national "federal-confederal" policy, which differs little from the old "race federation" policy and encompasses the idea of independent homelands within a constellation of states. But it had indicated a willingness to extend cooperation with kwaZulu, a stand which does not go much beyond the present status quo in Natal. It is understood that the NRP, led by Mr Vause Raw and the governing party in Natal, is the only major representative on the commission that refuses to sign the final report. Black leaders do not seem to be too worried by the NRP's refusal to sign because they are convinced that all other major and significant bodies represented on the commission will accept the compromise agreement. There are also signs that some senior people in the NRP in Natal do not like the party's stand and some have gone as far as to apologise to the black leaders over the issue. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Oct 81 p 5]

STRICTER BORDER CONTROL--Dr M. Hough, director of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, said at the NDMF conference that it may be necessary to enforce stricter border control and other measures to prevent a build-up of terrorist arms in South Africa. Speaking on political and military developments in southern Africa, he said that the stricter control was necessary but would have to be carried out with "circumspection." Dr Hough said that if SWAPO won the SWA/Namibia election it would undoubtedly join the other Frontline states, but it would be difficult for any SWA government to sever ties with South Africa completely. There was increasing pressure on the moderate members of the Frontline states to become more radical and the Soviet presence in southern Africa was becoming more entrenched. Referring to the ANC, Dr Hough stressed that it was important for South Africa to defeat or neutralise it, not only on the military level but also on the political level. It is important, therefore, for the government to create a better alternative than that offered by the ANC. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Oct 81 p 35]

TWO NEW BULK CARRIERS--Bulkcharters, a South African shipping company which specialises in the ocean transportation of bulk cargoes, has signed a contract to acquire two bulk carriers costing R46-million in a joint venture with an overseas shipowner. The two vessels, a 60 000 ton deadweight Panamax and a 41 000 ton deadweight craned bulk carrier, will be built in Japan and delivered by the end of next year or early in 1983. They will be operated by Bulkcharters on long-term charter to ports throughout the world. The acquisition of the ships makes bulkcharters, which claims to be the fastest-growing ship operators in South Africa, the country's newest shipowners. The company was established only in February 1979 but already operates an average of 11 bulk carriers, ranging in size from 16 000 to 50 000 tons, on time charter. In the first year the company carried more than a million metric tonnes of bulk cargoes--including anthracite coal, chrome, grain products, gypsum, iron ore, manganese, pig iron and refractory bricks--and expects to double this figure by the end of the current tax year. The managing director of Bulkcharters, Mr Norman Stobs-Stobart, said that the acquisition of the two bulk carriers was an extension of the joint venture concept which his company has "pioneered in South Africa." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Oct 81 p 31]

SAIC POLLING FLOP--Durban--The Natal Indian community, the biggest in South Africa, boycotted the elections for the South African Indian Council. The percentage return in most constituencies in Natal was low and in the Merebank constituency, where there is a big Indian population, only 2,8 percent of the people voted. In many other constituencies, particularly in the Durban area, the return of votes varied between 10,5 percent and 15,9 percent, reflecting a massive stay-away. The highest percentage polls were recorded in two rural constituencies. Umzinto, on the Natal south coast, where the percentage poll was about 22,3 percent and at Verulam, on the Natal north coast, where the poll was about 21,2 percent. The Citizen did a tour of most of the polling stations on Wednesday and yesterday and found widespread apathy. At some polling booths there were more policemen and returning officers than voters. Several influential Indians in the province have claimed that widespread intimidation kept the average voter away from the polls. This claim has been rejected by the Natal Indian Congress. According to Dr Jerry Coovadia, vice-president of the group, the elections were a "total flop." He said the stay-away of voters was a clear indication that the Indian community did not want anything to do with the SAIC. This applied not only to Natal, but to other parts of South Africa. He claimed that the average turnout was 10,15 percent in 20 of Natal's electoral divisions. He said the Indian community in the province had rejected the elections because they wanted direct representation in parliament. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Nov 81 p 3]

TROCHEM'S FATTY AMINE PLANT--Phases 1 and 2 of Trochem's fatty amine plant at Wadeville are nearing completion. Trochem, jointly owned by Chemical Holdings and Henkel Corporation of the US, will produce a range of amines for Industrial and mining use at the plant--the first of its kind in South Africa. Phase 1 of the project involves the manufacture of Alamine 336, a tertiary amine used for the recovery of uranium. In the Phase 2 operation, Trochem will produce a range of primary, secondary and tertiary amines for industrial uses which include fertilizer anti-caking, bitumen emulsification and fabric-softening. The plant is expected to replace between R3-4 million worth of imports during its initial year of operation. The capital expenditure on the plant to date totals R4-million. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 81 p 22]

HORWOOD ON GOLD STANDARD--The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, was last night surprised and pleased to hear that Professor Laffer, one of Mr Reagan's key advisers, predicts that the US will return to the gold standard by mid-1982, writes Aida Parker. Mr Horwood, himself a conservative economist, has always maintained that the international monetary system needed gold as a pivotal stabilising force, and urgently necessary to return confidence to international currencies. He told The Citizen last night: "As one who has been putting the case for an effective monetary role for gold in the international monetary system for a long time, I welcome any constructive move in this direction. "It is a little early to say what the outcome of the American Gold Commission's investigations will be. I can only hope that Mr Laffer's expectations will come true. "I myself have never argued for a return to a gold standard but rather for a gold-based international currency system." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Nov 81 p 2]

ALL-RACE SUBURB--Cape Town--The Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, should honour the will of the people of Constantia and allow the area to be opened to all races, Mr Claude van Wyk, the director of the New Republic Party's national secretariat said yesterday. Reacting to the outcome of a referendum held in the Tokai-Constantia valley, Mr Van Wyk said the overwhelming mandate in favour of opening up Constantia to all races should be a clear indication to both the government and the official opposition that they should rethink their attitudes on the right of communities to decide for themselves on the nature and character of their own suburbs. The Prime Minister should now honour the clear will of the people of Constantia and allow it to be open to all races as a first dramatic step in the normalisation of group relations in South Africa, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Nov 81 p 3]

NEW TOP SADF OFFICERS--The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, has announced promotions for three senior officers. Brigadier Hercules Dawid Viljoen has been made major-general and appointed Inspector-General of the SADF from December 1. Brigadier Frans Engelbertus van den Berg also becomes a major-general and General Officer Commanding Northern Transvaal Command. Brigadier Hercules Gerhardus du Plessis becomes major-general and chief of air staff logistics--the latter appointments from January 1. Brigadier Viljoen has for the past year led a programme to rationalise the SADF in line with the Government's decision to make the public service more effective. His primary task will be to assist the Chief of the Defence Force in administration. Brigadier Van den Berg, Officer Commanding the Army Combat School, succeeds Major-General P.M. Hanekom, who has been transferred to the staff of the Chief of the SADF. Brigadier Du Plessis, SAAF director of electrotechnical engineering, succeeds Major-General D.J. van Niekerk who has been appointed chief director (logistical support) on the staff of the Chief of the Defence force. Rear-Admiral W. du Plessis had been transferred back from the National Intelligence Service to the staff of the Chief of the Defence Force. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Oct 81 p 6]

CSO: 4700/246

ANGRY PM CASTIGATES WHITES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday he had at last become quite convinced that Zimbabwean whites had not changed their racial attitudes.

Addressing one of his biggest rallies since independence at Rimuka Stadium, Gatooma, late yesterday afternoon, the Prime Minister said whites had failed or refused to recognise that the worker was the most important person in Zimbabwe.

Pointing out that all riches came from the worker, Mr Mugabe said farmers, mine and factory owners, businessmen and managers had never tried to see the fact their expensive cars and posh houses had all come from their workers.

In a voice hoarse with indignation the Prime Minister said: "It is the blood and sweat of the workers that has made these people millionaires.

"They have sucked the blood of their workers like vampires so that they could board expensive aeroplanes and go on long holidays."

From now on, he said, employers must start respecting their workers — they must be treated in accordance with our policies.

When we put the minimum wage at [words indistinct] those who were earning more to be brought down to $85 as well. That is what employers are doing.

"We said workers must elect workers' committees to represent their interests.

"But on mines, farms, factories and other businesses, workers' committees are being rejected or appointed by the management. What kind of workers' committees are those?"

Referring to managers and foremen who scolded and beat up workers, the Prime Minister also said he had heard that there are still many whites who continued to address their employees as "kaffirs".

Angry, he declared: "From today I give you my permission to hit every one who calls you kaffir. But don't go beating the innocent ones, only those who ill-treat you.

Earlier at Llangula Mine, Mr Mugabe took the management to task for its ill-treatment of black workers. He demanded to see and talk to the mine management after the rally there.

Mr Mugabe was greeted at Rimuka by a cheering and chanting, but orderly,

crowd of about 40 000, the biggest since the start of his meet-the-people tours of the country's provinces.

Earlier, when the crowd was waiting for Mr Mugabe the Deputy Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Enos Chikowore, told ZANU (PF) youths in the crowd to go into Rimuka to see those who had not come to the rally.

"When you see them, do what we in ZANU do. Then we shall see them coming to report what has been done to them. Take down their names and bring them to us in Salisbury so that we know who they are."

Mr Chikowore said that by Christmas and New Year ZANU (PF) would have destroyed "stooges Nhomo, Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau".

"We have put all portraits of former white oppressors in their own museum. By New Year we shall have prepared a library for the portraits of the four stooges so that whoever wants to see them can go there."

There were low rumbles of disapproval from the crowd. A man in a shed prepared for VIPs said the deputy minister was exciting hatred and disunity.

CSO: 4700/242

APPRENTICES WILL BE BONDED TO MINISTRY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

ALL apprentices will be bonded to the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development and will have to work in Zimbabwe after qualifying, for the same number of years they trained, the minister, Dr Frederick Shava, said yesterday.

"The conditions of the bond will be clearly stated," he told a Press conference in Salisbury, "and anyone who fails to sign the bond will have his contract cancelled.

"My ministry will do everything possible to ensure the employer gets a replacement in whom he can have faith to plan his business comfortably for expansion."

All apprentices being trained now would have to sign the bond, as would all new apprentices. New contracts would be registered only after the bond was signed.

The minister said the continuing racial imbalance in apprenticeship training had to end.

Zimbabwe was acting as a technical college for the rest of the world, including countries who were her avowed enemies. He produced figures showing correlations between the number of emigrants in each skill and the number of apprenticeships terminated.

Most contracts were cancelled because apprentices were emigrating, with unsuitability being the second criterion.

The ministry had no wish to discourage people who had loyalties elsewhere from emigrating, but it did want the limited local training facilities used for the benefit of employers and industry as a whole.

"It is high time that those who have a commitment elsewhere paid for our continued generosity.

But the minister also promised to aid employers taken for a ride by apprentices unilaterally cancelling their contracts or absconding.

CSO: 4700/242

MUGABE REASSURES COOPERATING FARMERS ON GOVERNMENT'S ROLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Karoi--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told farmers in Lomagundi yesterday the Government will not interfere with those who comply with its socialist principles.

It would continue to pursue socialist policies although it took note of the realities of the situation it had inherited, he said.

"We build our socialism not on the basis of destroying the economic infrastructure that we inherited, but by preserving that infrastructure."

Addressing more than 230 commercial farmers from the Lomagundi area at the Karoi Country Club, he praised them for their work and pledged continued Government support in their efforts to increase the country's agricultural output.

But he told them he had received more complaints from the workers about the farmers than anyone else during his tour.

They ranged from ill-treatment of farm workers, the circumvention of the Minimum Wages Act, poor working conditions and insults.

Reconciliation

"You get things like: 'This farm does not belong to Mugabe; I am prime minister here; Zimbabwe is yours; we are in Rhodesia'.

"I do not understand it when we are pursuing a policy of national reconciliation.

"In some cases there are reports of assaults on workers and I am just wondering what is happening in Karoi," Mr Mugabe said.

He said about 250 families had been evicted from a vacant farm by a white farmer next to it. They were now living somewhere in Karoi as refugees.

Mr Mugabe told the meeting: "We said vacant farms will constitute land that Government will acquire and that is the land we are going for at the moment."

The Government was committed to the policy of reconciliation and while it recognised that adjustments of attitude took time, there should be a process to indicate that something was happening.

The Prime Minister disclosed that the country would soon receive locomotives from Brazil and that more were expected in April or May next year.

The beef shortage was not because of transport problems but because of the cattle population and foot-and-mouth disease.

Earlier Mr Mugabe told a mass rally at Karoi Stadium that he had received reports of white farmers in the Lomagundi area who had not changed their "baaskap" mentality and continued to insult the Government through their workers.

"We now have the country and they must not think that because they produce crops nothing can be done to them. We can feed ourselves. Those who do not want can go. We can farm and train our own people.

"We are now in the process of setting up a new minimum wage. We are looking at workers as a whole. When we come up with the new minimum wage it will also include pensions, leave and pay equality for women workers.

"That the white man gets more, and the black man less, for the same job must go."

CSO: 4700/242

GOVERNMENT IMPOSITION PRICE CONTROLS IMPENDING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE introduction of more effective price control has come a step nearer with the announcement that the Ministry of Trade and Commerce will soon overhaul the legislation to give it more teeth, and increase the number of inspectors.

What the Government is able to do to enforce fair play over prices can only be welcomed by both wage and salary earners who find it more difficult to make ends meet as the weeks go by.

The Government's intention to increase minimum wages must not be accompanied by higher prices all round, although to the extent that wages form part of production costs some rise in prices may be justified.

Price control also must apply only to maximum prices — let there be free competition by manufacturers and retailers to bring their prices down when they can.

It is questionable whether sufficient attention is being paid to the packaging of many commodities available in Zimbabwe.

Why should a man's shirt, for example, contain a sheet of cardboard, collar stiffeners, studs and pins in addition to being wrapped in a plastic bag? Why should the contents of a box or carton not fill it, particularly when both are mass-produced and of standard mass? Why in some cases should the container appear to be worth more than the product it contains?

These and similar questions receive the constant attention of the Consumer Council. But a stronger arm than this is apparently needed to have a lasting effect on the problem. It is one the Government should tackle in conjunction with price control, to reduce both costs and waste.

CSO: 4700/242

FOREIGN BID TO BLOCK MINERAL MARKETING REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

FOREIGN governments have tried to put pressure on the Ministry of Mines to scrap plans to take over the selling of the nation's minerals.

"They didn't just want us to modify the plans — they wanted us to drop them altogether," disclosed the ministry secretary, Mr Christopher Ushewokunze.

"The foreign governments were those with interests in our mines," he added, but refused to name them.

"That wouldn't be right," he said.

The Mineral Marketing Corporation will be set up next year after a Bill has gone through Parliament. All minerals—which bring in hundreds of millions of dollars in foreign currency — will then be sold by the State-run body. At present selling is carried out by the private companies.

Mr Ushewokunze said the Government had every right to control a natural resource as crucial as minerals.

"We must do what is in the interests of Zimbabwe and not foreign governments," he stressed.

"The corporation will help secure foreign investment and give Government confidence in those investors."

Another reason given for setting up the corporation is to stamp out alleged malpractices. Some mining firms have been accused of selling their minerals on the cheap to their overseas parent companies in a bid to get profits out of the country.

But Mr Ken van der Plank, chief executive of the Chamber of Mines, said this was incorrect.

"All figures are freely available," he added.

He claimed that taking over the selling of all minerals would drive away potential investors.

"We're not totally opposed to the corporation," said Mr van der Plank.

"We think it has a role to play to help smaller mine companies and to act as a monitor."

A mining expert said the greatest fear was that a State-run enterprise would be less efficient and go-ahead than the private sellers.

"The sellers are entrepreneurs best able to get top prices for minerals," he said.

"A Government body may be less adventurous and not get such good prices at a time when mining firms are being hit by spiralling costs and low rates."

CSO: 4700/242

CLOUD HANGS OVER BIG FURNITURE EXPORT ORDER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

ZIMBABWE is set to earn more than $500 000 in foreign currency in office furniture exports.

Sterling Furnishing Company, Belmont, has won an order to supply a firm in the Johannesburg area with furniture worth $100 000 a month for the next five months.

But there is a hitch.

General Manager Mr Brian Smith said yesterday that the cut in foreign exchange for material imports this quarter was "bad news" because he was running out of Danish hardware and Filipino veneers for the order.

"Work has started on the order in the hope that the Government's industrial import controller will soon give us approval for additional currency for materials," he said.

"It is a matter of urgency. Our existing material stocks will run out early next month and unless we get an allocation the company loses that part of the order it is unable to fill."

The order — enough to fill five double-rig lorries each month — generates additional foreign currency for Zimbabwe in the form of transport costs paid by the customer, based on 10 percent of the value of the furniture.

Mr Smith said they had fought for the order in a highly competitive market.

A spokesman for the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries said provided Sterling had a firm order, its import content of the exported product did not exceed 60 percent and the return of the payment did not exceed 12 weeks, they knew of no instances of the Government refusing currency allowance.

CSO: 4700/242

BRIEFS

CUBAN COOPERATION--Cuba is considering co-operating with Zimbabwe in the exchange of information and documentation, technical, research and training. In an interview yesterday in Salisbury, the director of the Africa, Middle East, and Asia division of the State Committee for Economic Co-operation, Mr Ramon Soto Recio, said Zimbabwe would become the 35th country to receive aid from Cuba. Mr Recio, who is leading a three-man mission to explore areas for economic co-operation, said he held talks with the ministers and officials of various ministries to draft an agreement and general conditions for future plans. To the Ministry of Education and Culture the mission submitted an offer for an education centre and to the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation a sporting complex, he said. "After establishing diplomatic relations Zimbabwe and Cuba decided to put their economic cooperation on the same level with the political. "We have had great pressure and threats of intervention from the United States because of the aid to the Third World countries. Nevertheless, we will continue to assist the Third World countries," said Mr Recio. [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 81 p 3]

SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS--Bulawayo--The Government has budgeted $163 million to be spent on establishing rural day secondary schools within the next three or four years, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka disclosed yesterday. Speaking at Umzingwane secondary school's prize-giving ceremony, the minister said it was hoped to put up as many as 1,000 schools. Once more secondary school places had been created, it was necessary to decide what the children should be taught. Dr Mutumbuka said he believed that theory and practice, carefully blended, should produce a well-balanced and useful citizen. "What I would therefore like to see is a comprehensive system of education where there is a harmonious balance between academic and technical training." Dr Mutumbuka said the Government was planning to establish A level schools throughout the country, including Fort Victoria, Sinoia, Marandellas and Que Que. As a start, Marlborough high school in Salisbury would be converted into an A level centre next year. Then a similar centre would be established in Bulawayo. "From 1982 selection for entry into A level will be carried out on a national basis--entirely on merit--and only the best students from O level irrespective of colour, creed or race will be selected." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Nov 81 p 3]

EGYPT TRAINS STAFF--Four Zimbabweans from the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation are attending a training course for radio and television assistants in Egypt. The course comprises basic theory for about three or four months followed by a practical course of two to three months in studio operations and transmitting centres. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Nov 81 p 1]

SOVIET ENVOY--The Soviet Union is prepared to help in Zimbabwe's reconstruction, its ambassador in Salisbury, Mr Georgi Ter-Garaziants, said yesterday. So far nothing had been done because the Government had not requested aid from the USSR. He was speaking in an interview after the USSR Embassy celebrated the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution of 1917. "We have now settled down and are beginning to do our best to take part in development in this country," he said. This year the Soviet Union offered 100 scholarships for Zimbabweans to study there. Twenty-four left Salisbury in September. "These students will study engineering in building and mechanics. Next year a new batch of scholarships will be offered, on recommendations from the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, for students to study agriculture, animal husbandry and related subjects," Mr Ter-Garaziants said. His country had also begun contacts in the cultural field. "The Soviet people appreciate highly the independent foreign policy of Zimbabwe and the constructive contribution it makes to the struggle for peace and international security," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Nov 81 p 3]

MEETINGS BAN--The Patriotic Front has appealed to the Government to re-examine the reinteroduction of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act and the emergency regulations which restrict the holding of political meetings and processions. A statement by the party's executive secretary for information and publicity, Mr Mark Nziramasanga, said: "The two weeks within which the regulations have been in operation have seen enough opposition to warrant their removal from the statute books." It added that many recent political gatherings had taken place without any violence. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 81 p 3]

ARMY INTEGRATION COMPLETE--Army commander Lieut.-General Rex Nhongo yesterday told undisciplined soldiers that they would be dismissed. "Don't misbehave," he said, after reviewing the passing out parade of the country's last integrated battalion. He also called for the army to be productive. "We must help grow maize," he added at Inkomo Barracks, near Salisbury. The ambitious integration programme, which was launched at the end of last year, is now complete. And many observers think it has been one of Zimbabwe's greatest success stories. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 8 Nov 81 p 1]

EXPORT TIES--Zimbabwe's biggest tin-can export order since independence has been netted by Metal Box Limited, the firm said yesterday. Paint, polish and oil containers worth $61,000 will be exported to Malawi and bottletops worth $8,000 will be exported to Zambia. The marketing manager of the firm's packaging division, Mr Martin Webster, said the company had close ties with Malawi, and had a further $39,000 of orders awaiting confirmation. Malawi had great potential because of its closeness. This gave the company an edge over South African competition, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 81 p 1]

PETROL DELIVERIES--Petrol will now be delivered weekly to garages to prevent month-end shortages, Mr Dick Parry, past president of the Motor Trade Association, said yesterday. And garages have been asked by the Government to limit sales of petrol to $15 a customer. "It's a form of soft rationing to prevent rationing proper. If garages can limit their sales and motorists cut their journeys by a quarter, there will be plenty of petrol to go around," he said. The closure of some garages on Saturday was caused by the new weekly deliveries of a quarter of their monthly allocations. Last month's shortage was caused by panic buying. The new measures would help make the supply of petrol more even, said Mr Parry. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/242 END

JPRS 79532

25 November 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2528

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79532

25 November 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2528

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GOLDEN AGE OF SENEGAMBIA CONSIDERED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3351, 19 Oct 81 pp 2440-50

[Article by F.A. Evans]

[Text]

SENEGAL has helped to restore equilibrium in The Gambia and as we look forward to an era of peace, we may take a glance backward at Senegambia over the centuries. Was there ever a golden age when the people living between the Senegal and Gambia rivers enjoyed a long period of stability? Perhaps only in the first millenium A.D. amongst the population of the middle river northwards of Kaur and Kuntaur where they smelted iron, forged spears and tools, carved rocks and buried their dead in the megalithic stone circles which they erected round them. They had pursued their crafts and their hunting there for a thousand years, say from 176 B.C. to 1,000 A.D., to judge from the carbon 14 dates of material from the stone circles recently published in *Research Memoire 91* of IFAN/DAKAR on the protohistory of these parts.* Their culture, their burial customs, possibly their religious beliefs, which preceded the arrival of Islam and of Christianity in the area by many years, seem to have spread out centrifugally from a point somewhere up the valleys north of the Gambia River to the fishermen on the coast, with their vast shell middens all the way from St. Louis to the Cassamance and to the riverine people inland along the banks of the Senegal River. They do not seem to have intermarried or made much impact on either, but there they lived in conditions stable enough to smelt iron from the outcrops of ferruginous sandstone up the three great valleys, the Bao Bolon, the Nianija Bolon and that of the tributaries Sandougou and Kuntouata.

This part of Africa was then coming out of the New Stone Age into the Iron Age and ocean going vessels had not yet penetrated the Gambia River. The great Mandingo kingdoms were not yet established along the river banks up to the Barrakunda falls, Niumi, Baddibu, Niani and Wuli on the north, Kombo, Foni, Kiang, Jarra, Niamina, Eropina, Jimara, Tomani and Kantora on the south. They were predominantly Mandingo and were ultimately to amalgamate as The Gambia.

Each age tends to look back on its predecessors thinking life was better then. But was it? Did stability and peace follow treaties, conventions and Acts of Parliament? Not in The Gambia.. A hundred years ago the boundaries of Senegal and Gambia were delineated by a Commission following the Anglo-French Convention of 1889. It did not prove to be the end of turmoil which had plagued the country for half a century of the Soninki-Marabout wars. Powerful bandits or war lords such as Fodi Kabba continued to disturb the peace and had to be suppressed by military campaigns, as in 1892 when Lance Corporal Gordon won the Victoria Cross in the process of protecting Major Madden, his commanding officer — the third V.C. ever won by an African.

Nor did the Ceded Mile Treaty 50 years earlier with Burungai Sonko, "King" of Niumi, usher in an era of peace for those seeking entry to the mouth of the Gambia River. Just the opposite: a bloody defeat was inflicted by the "King's" men at Esau on a party of soldiers, merchant seamen

and Bathurst townspeople, who had crossed the river to try to restore peace in a rebellious situation that had arisen at Barra, guarding the river's northern entry point. Fearing an invasion across the river by the triumphant "King" of Niumi's men, urgent appeals were sent from Bathurst to Sierra Leone and Senegal. The French sent the man-of-war *Bordelaise* from Goree with Commandant Louvel to the rescue and he, with help from the militia in Bathhurst, bombarded the rebels' stronghold. Largely through his action peace was restored; the "King" made an abject apology and gave new guarantees of free passage to the river. Senegal had come to The Gambia's rescue in 1832, as Louvel Street in Banjul testifies to this day.

Perhaps a century earlier in 1765 when the Province of Senegambia was established by Act of the British Parliament peaceful trading relations should have replaced the rivalry and sporadic warfare of three centuries between British and French and before that with Dutch, Courlanders and Portuguese that had created turmoil for the inhabitants. No real stability had existed for long, since Cadamosto first landed at St. Andrews island, now James Island, in 1456. Certainly it was hardly a golden age in 1767, when Colonel O'Hara was Governor of Senegambia in St. Louis and Kunta Kintay was supposedly captured by his red coats at Juffure and shipped as a slave, on the *Lord Ligonier* to Annapolis!

Insights into burial customs

It is with relief that we turn back from the pages of history to the legendary times of the Ghana and Mali empires; and before that to the megalithic period of Senegambia of which we have no record but the stones — and now *Memoire 91*. Here at last is assembled all the previous records of research in Senegal and The Gambia brought into perspective by the findings of the authors, who have devoted over seven years, including 14 months out in the field, on excavations in the megalithic area. The *Memoire* by any standards is a monument of the archaeologist's skill and painstaking deduction.

What makes it fascinating to the ordinary reader, apart from the carbon 14 dates, which for the first time shed chronological light on the megalithic builders, is the insights into their burial customs deduced from the skeletons now brought to light with infinite care, and the artist's drawings of how the bodies would have appeared at the moment of burial. The *Memoire* is lavishly supported by pictures, drawings, diagrams and statistics, which are lighted up by some original research, for example on the teeth of some of the megalithic people, which M. Khayat, a dental surgeon examines, showing how they filed the top incisors in various ways, seemingly as part of initiation rites and not unlike the practice still adopted in some remote parts of The Gambia today. A first glance at the *Memoirs* impresses the reader with the wealth of evidence of how these people of the first millenium lived — and died. In many circles, an older person was buried at the centre with a younger one on the periphery. In others there are groups of bodies, sometimes in a circular setting, as though laid in a pit within the circle, men, women and children. With them are found primitive spear heads, copper and brass bangles, anklets and even toe rings, with beads of a vanished era. In one there is the skeleton of a dog, perhaps the huntsman's faithful friend? And not a few of the skeletons must have originally been in a sitting position, as though taking a seat for a journey to the next world?

The Institut Fondamental at Dakar is lucky indeed to have professors and technicians, both Senegalese, French, Belgian and others to unearth such valuable materials for its museums. It would be a happy outcome, if from the present period of Senegal/Gambian co-assistance, Banjul's Museum would profit from this latest research and put on show some of the evidence of the Senegambia past. Hopefully, too, young Gambian students may be able to learn from the Institut at Dakar the archaeological skills, which they in their turn may devote to the stone circles at Wassu and Ker Batch. Senegal has much to offer The Gambia, apart from its soldiers, to promote pride in the Senegambian past.

**Protohistoire du Senegal. Les Sites Megalithiques.* G. Thilmans, C. Descamps and B. Khayat. Memoire 91. IFAN, DAKAR, 1980.

CSO: 4700/266

DEVELOPMENT CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED ON ANNIVERSARY

AB111257 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Luanda, 10 Nov (ANGOP)--The sixth anniversary of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola, which is to be celebrated on 11 November, coincides with the launching by the competent party and government departments of a vast campaign on the fundamental guidelines for the social development of the country during the 5-year period 1981-1985.

These guidelines, laid down by the party's extraordinary congress of December 1980, will be discussed in roundtable talks presided over by members of the secretariat of the party's central committee, ministers, vice ministers, secretaries and state and national directors. About 30 sessions will be held in 15 and 1/2 weeks.

The aim of this campaign is to introduce the issues relating to the approved guidelines and take stock of what has been done during the first 6 months of the 1981 plan--the first part of the 5-year plan--since its implementation is a reflection of the importance attached to improving the economic situation.

According to Roberto de Almeida, the party official in charge of economic and social policy, the major principle upon which the country's development for this decade is based is the consolidation of the socialist policy with a view to eliminating economic backwardness and dependence.

In the short run within the 5-year 1981-1985 period, the party recommends speeding up economic development through a balanced policy aimed at correcting some of the economic problems inherited from the colonial period through the planned and massive training of manpower.

In a talk last week, Roberto de Almeida indicated that one of the tasks of the 5-year plan is also to establish an appropriate correlation between consumption and supply, while referring to the need for the country to create financial reserves so that it can cope in future with situations emerging from investments.

On the other hand, the party underlines the need to develop the farmlands within the next few years so as to reduce the gap and help the country to become self-sufficient in most of the essential commodities that it now imports.

The marketing of industrial products in the rural areas appears, in this context, as an example to be followed of trade between the city and the countryside. This

procedure, which was already tested last year, will be developed to promote the organization of cooperatives.

As regards the development of the material [word indistinct], improvements in quality and quantity of production have been determined for the industrial sector with a view to reducing the enormous import bill.

The economic authorities further underscore the urgent need for stricter enforcement of the austerity policy which means, as far as investments are concerned, control over expenditures. Furthermore, as pointed out by Roberto de Almeida, special attention should be given to improving and managing corporations.

In brief, in the next 5 years, the principle of the development policy expressed at the first party congress will be maintained; agriculture is the basis and industry the decisive factor for the country's economic takeoff.

CSO: 4742/79

ANGOP INTERVIEWS ANTI-APARTHEID FIGURE

AN131300 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0940 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Luanda, 12 Nov (ANGOP)--On Thursday, Silas Cerqueira, executive secretary of the international committee against apartheid, severely criticized the economic, military and nuclear cooperation existing between Tel Aviv and Pretoria and supported by the U.S. administration.

In an interview with ANGOP, Cerqueira said that while South Africa is trying to create a sort of separatist enclave in the South of Angola with a veiw to delaying the independence of Namibia and destabilizing the frontline states, the government of Israel is continuing its acts of aggression against Southern Lebanon and independent Arab states.

Silas Cerqueira, member of the international secretariat of solidarity with the Arab people and their main cause--Palestine, came to Angola to discuss with the Angolan authorities preparations for the Afro-Arab solidarity conference which will be held in Luanda from 6 to 9 December. Cerqueira is also leader of the Portuguese council of peace and cooperation.

The Afro-Arab solidarity conference, he said, already promises to be a major international historic event at the political level. For the first time, prominent leaders and personalities. Representatives of national forces, parties, mass organizations, freedom movements and peace and solidarity committees of the African continent and the Arab world are going to meet together in mutual anti-imperialist solidarity and hold a direct dialogue.

Cerqueira recalled that several previous government attempts at Afro-Arab cooperation had failed.

He said that the present international situation is characterized by growing aggressiveness in the face of American imperialism.

The acts of aggression and all the maneuvers of the Pretoria regime, he continued, are aimed at undermining Angola's independence and sovereignty and destabilizing the People's Republic of Angola because of its socialist option and its firm policy of unwavering solidarity with the world's progressive revolutionary forces. Angola, he added, is the center of gravity of any international activity against imperialism in Southern Africa.

At a time when the Reagan Administration is also threatening the peoples of Europe and the world with the mysterious prospect of a limited nuclear war, the Luanda conference is going to endeavour to strengthen and expand the common front of all the peoples of the world in the struggle for peace.

The meeting will try to define, for the first time, a joint program for the African and Arab national movements, parties and forces to safeguard and consolidate national independence and peace.

Silas Cerqueira said that the discussions will focus on the total liberation of Southern Africa and the Middle East--Namibia, South Africa and Palestine--and cooperation between the African and Arab peoples.

The Luanda conference is the outcome of a program of action adopted in Lisbon in November 1979 at the conference of solidarity with the Arab people and their main cause--Palestine.

Two meetings were held, in Tripoli and Lisbon, within the framework of the preparations. Last August a mission from the Arab people's international secretariat, led by its chairman, (Omar al-Hamidi), finalized arrangements for the holding of the conference with the Angolan authorities.

However, this is not just another routine meeting but a dynamic international political event of prime importance which will pave the way for a new stage of cooperation and mutual solidarity among the peoples of the two regions and for the expansion and strengthening of the anti-imperialist world front for peace, Silas Cerqueira concluded.

CSO: 4742/79

MPLA YOUTH SEND MESSAGE TO CUBAN COUNTERPARTS

AB121200 Luanda ANGOP in Portugese 0925 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Luanda, 11 Nov (ANGOP)--In a message to the Cuban youth, the first congress of the MPLA youth wing, held in Luanda from 7 to 10 November, strongly condemns all the plots of American imperialism against Cuba and demands a rapid end to such provocations as well as the immediate withdrawal of the yankees from the Guanatanmo base which they occupy.

In the text, the first congress of the Angolan youth expressed its trust in Commander in Chief Fidel Castro for his enlightened leadership over the destiny of Cuba and for the victory of socialism. The MPLA youth wing supports the legitimate struggle of the heroic and militant people of Cuba to defend their territorial integrity and national sovereignty, the message added.

The message went on to say that the participants give their unconditional support to the commitment by the Angolan youths studying in Cuba that in the event of an attack against that country, they will all fight shoulder to shoulder with the Cuban youths to defend Marti's motherland.

The message further stressed that the decision by the Reagan Administration to manufacture neutron bombs and install new medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe, the deterioration in the Middle East situation, the annulment of the Clark Amendment, and U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other countries have been strongly denounced not only by the socialist countries and the communist movement but also by all democratic and progressive forces in the imperialist countries themselves.

The first congress of the MPLA youth was particularly concerned over the imminent threat of a military aggression by American imperialism against the first free country of America, the Republic of Cuba, the message stated, while adding that the congress was held at a time when world peace is at stake and international tension is worsening.

The message alleged that the increase in tension is the result of the belligerent policy of international imperialism, headed by the United States, whereby the Reagan Administration further the interests of big business and yankee industrial and military monopoly.

CSO: 4742/79

COMMENTS ON AFRICAN TOUR OF CONTACT GROUP

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Oct 81 p 14

[Article by Achille Lollo: "Namibia: Constitutional Principles Debated in 'Top Secret' Atmosphere"]

[Text] The major debate of this week in Africa, and also in major capitalist nations, is the Namibian question and its resolution which, in principle, should respect what the UN Security Council decided in adopting Resolution 435, in which SWAPO is recognized as the sole representative of the Namibian people and hence fully entitled to govern that territory which racist South Africa continues to occupy illegally.

But, in fact, the principles of Resolution 435 did not go beyond good intentions, while the Western nations, especially the United States, aided and permitted the Pretoria government to continue its illegal occupation.

The Contact Group once again visited various African countries, including Angola, for discussions of the Namibia question.

The most inconsistent person on this committee is the U.S. representative, Chester Crocker, who, returning from his first visit to Africa and during a stopover in Morocco (a country that provides aid for the UNITA puppets), termed the continual diplomatic meetings of the delegates of the five Western nations "a useless diplomatic charade."

Maybe Chester Crocker does not like to travel to Africa and talk with African leaders whose positions are quite distant from U.S. policy. Certainly, no one gave him the right to judge what the other countries of the Contact Group consider necessary for Namibia. On the other hand, the reality of U.S. policy has shown that the diplomatic charade of the U.S. representative is, in fact, useless, since he, as well as the nation he represents, does not want to be realistic and objective with the people of Namibia, who only want to decide their own fate and be governed by their legitimate representative, the SWAPO.

In this context, the meeting today in the airport was an occasion to compare what the Reagan administration declares against SWAPO every day and what he, Chester Crocker, intends to propose to the members of the Contact Group, as it is not an accident that he himself met in Zurich with the South Africa representative on 20 September.

Being aware of Crocker's talkative manner, he was the first one we addressed, despite the "top secret" atmosphere prevailing in the Fourth of February Airport "VIP" lounge. It didn't do much good because, after having been asked what was new about this trip of his, Chester Crocker limited himself to saying "...well, there are new questions to discuss, but the representative of the French delegation will review the situation."

Shortly thereafter Jean Ausseil, French representative, began to say: "The foreign affairs ministers of the Contact Group, after our New York meeting on 24 September, decided that talks about constitutional principles for the constituent assembly, the timetable for applying Security Council Resolution 435 and a meeting about all outstanding problems will be held with all interested parties...," adding that: "...Talks with the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] president and Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Jorge and with the SWAPO delegation as well, conducted by President Sam Nujoma, were very useful because they helped us advance toward the negotiated settlement we all seek for Namibia."

At the end of his short speech, Jean Ausseil stressed that "we are leaving Luanda with a better understanding that will assist our efforts to solve the problem that still remains: prompt implementation of Resolution 435." Finally, addressing himself to the Angola Government and the SWAPO, the French representative thanked them for their hospitality, stressing that "...we hope and desire that the support of the RPA Government and of the SWAPO for our efforts to reach a solution will continue."

So far statements by representatives of the Contact Group indicate that, in general, they intend to concern themselves only with constitutional aspects of Namibia's future, without considering them within the current context of southern Africa. That is, as if Namibia were a territory that a colonizing power had abandoned and the only problem to be solved by the United Nations would be to decide what kind of government it should have and with what kind of organization.

But it happens that Namibia continues to be occupied illegally, that the Pretoria army in the north of Namibia is expanding its military operations against the SWAPO, with almost 15,000 men. At the same time it is seen that one of the parties which will have something to say about the constitutional principles for the constituent assembly, namely South Africa, at this moment and for almost 64 days is and has been invading the sovereign territory of another party, the RPA. And, paradoxically, as if nothing had happened in Cunene, Angola is to sit down at the same table with the RSA [Republic os South Africa] to work out the constitutional future of Namibia.

As a matter of fact, the invasion of Cunene, which is a region as big as the state of Pennsylvania, is not unrelated to the Namibian context. This is because the South African invasion of Cunene represents an instrument to delay application of Resolution 435 in Namibia. It is, moreover, one of the maneuvers used by South Africa to revise Security Council Resolution 435 and, along with it, all the constitutional principles under discussion.

Based upon the context suggested by Angolan and Namibian reality, we asked the Contact Group spokesman, French representative Jean Ausseil: "Do the current problems

related to Resolution 435 also include analysis of the South African invasion of southern Angola? Furthermore, doesn't the Contact Group think the current South African military offensive against the RPA and Namibia is being used by the Pretoria government to create pressure for revising the timetable for applying Security Council Resolution 435...?"

Our question was eluded in a very curt manner: "The purpose of our visit is related strictly to problems of constitutional principles; furthermore, our conversations were of a confidential nature and it is practically impossible for me to add anything more to what has been said in that respect. Thank you..."

In this brusque manner and without a specific reply the press conference ended, which logically, for our part, could not have been otherwise, since the only parties favoring diplomatic development of the Contact Group's work are essentially the Angola Government and the SWAPO, which at present are the principal victims of the racist Pretoria government's political and military aggressions.

8834
CSO: 4742/64

ALL-OUT MEDIA CAMPAIGN ON DEVELOPMENT GOALS BEGINS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] An extensive campaign in Angola to provide information about the basic guidelines for economic and social development in the 1981-85 period and also the 1981 National Plan and their respective achievements during the first 6 months of this year will begin on 31 October.

The campaign, which was decided upon by the Secretariat of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, will comprise a series of speeches and panel discussions led by Central Committee members, cabinet ministers, deputy ministers and national directors. There will be approximately 30 sessions over a period of 15 and 1/2 weeks. Each session will be broadcast twice a week by all the nation's media. At the end of each topic, there will be a special session for replies to questions and concerns expressed by the listeners.

The sessions will appear on television every Wednesday and Saturday in a special program after the evening news. Angola National Radio will report them on Tuesdays and Thursdays on the program "Good-night, Angola." They will be printed in full in the Tuesday and Friday JORNAL DE ANGOLA and in the NOVEMBER magazine.

Specialized magazines will also reproduce in full all speeches and panel discussions related to their specific activity.

The official Angolan news agency, besides news coverage of the whole campaign, will also publish a series of special press bulletins dedicated to each session.

Simultaneous with this information, through the media, the basic guidelines for economic and social development in 1981-85 will also be studied in rank-and-file units of the MPLA-Labor Party and in business enterprises.

These guidelines, it will be recalled, were adopted during the first MPLA-Labor Party congress, held in Luanda during December 1980.

They cover all sectors connected with producing goods (agriculture, livestock and forestry, manufacturing industry, petroleum, electrical energy, geology and mining industry, fishing, construction, transportation, postal and telecommunications services, hydrometeorology and geophysics), as well as the social situation of the people (domestic trade, education and training, culture, health, welfare and social security, physical culture and sports, housing and community services).

They will also include the following fields: improving management of the economy, efficient use of manpower and improvement of workers' skills, international economic relations and foreign trade, justice and the work of the courts, and the party's role in managing economic and social change on the road to socialism.

The basic purpose of these economic and social guidelines is to speed up the pace of economic development, increase production efficiency and assure more rational and balanced solution of short- and long-term problems while at the same time improving living conditions of the Angolan people.

During the media campaign that will begin 31 October, the people will be called upon to participate actively, expressing their concerns, asking for explainations and raising questions through the media.

It is thus hoped that, thanks to this enormous popular mobilization, it is possible to create a clear and solid economic awareness so the complex problems which the nation faces, inherited mainly from colonialism, can be solved in short order.

8834
CSO: 4742/64

BRIEFS

CUBAN DEPUTY MINISTER DEPARTS--Luanda, 13 Nov (ANGOP)--The Cuban deputy minister of agriculture, Carlos Peres Leao, is leaving Luanda today [13 November] for Cuba at the end of a visit to Angola started on 6 November. During his stay in Angola the Cuban deputy minister held talks with the Angolan minister of agriculture, Artur Vidal, and the secretary of state for cooperation, Pinto Joao, and visited several farming units. [Text] [LD150514 Luanda Angop in Portuguese 0930 GMT 14 Nov 81]

BELGIAN DONATION--Responding to the appeal made by the Angola Red Cross to its allied organizations throughout the world, OXFAM, a humanitarian organization in Belgium, sent about 25 tons of donations for the people in the south of our country who are victims of the war of aggression waged by racist South Africa. These donations include a Land Rover vehicle with spare parts, 1,771 kilograms of hospital supplies, 12,500 tons of clothing, 255 kilograms of animal rations, 150 liters of disinfectant, 49 hospital beds and 30 kilograms of medicines. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Oct 81 p 4] 8834

NEW FAPLA MEMBERS--Cabinda--Sunday 259 FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for Liberation of Angola] soldiers pledged allegiance to the flag in a ceremony in which they declared their loyalty to the nation and their intention to serve the people and defend the territorial integrity of Angola threatened by international imperialism. The ceremony, which was presided over by Cabinda Provincial Commissioner Manuel Francisco Tuta (Battle of Angola), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, was also attended by Deputy Defense Minister Lt Col Manuel Augusto Alfredo (Orlog), also of the party Central Committee, officers, sergeants and soldiers of the glorious FAPLA. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Oct 81 p 4] 8834

CSO: 4742/64

BRIEFS

MANAGEMENT COURSE--Cotonou, 12 Nov (AFP)--A refresher course on state enterprises' management and planning, organized by the People's Revolution Party of Benin in conjunction with the Communist Party of the German Democratic Republic, opened Thursday in Cotonou. The opening ceremony was presided over by the Beninese Minister of Plan, Statistics and Economic Analysis, Aboubacar Baba Moussa, in the presence of Mr Schunke, the GDR ambassador to Benin; Horst Traver, leader of the German delegation, and the director generals of the production units of Benin. In his opening address, the Beninese minister notably stated that the aim of the seminar was to inform the executive officers of the various production units about the modern techniques of socialist management. The topics to be debated during the present seminar [words indistinct], the role of the party executive in the enterprise, planning, labor, labor productivity, and costs management. [Text] [AB122214 Paris AFP in French 1351 GMT 12 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/194

COMMENTARY EXAMINES CANCUN CONFERENCE PROSPECTS

AB231507 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Commentary by Joseph Makenzie]

[Text] The dialogue of the deaf between rich and poor countries has resumed. It is taking place in Cancun, Mexico. What is it all about? Globally, the poor countries continue to get poorer while the rich get richer. Today, the poor number about 800 million people and they are only asking the rich to create a new relationship which will finally enable them to become equal and respected partners. Nothing more! For the rich countries, these are excessive demands, but can aspiring for dignity and freedom be excessive? It appears to me that there are some who are quite satisfied with this endless dependence and this chronic underdevelopment which create a master-slave relationship. We are demanding, for example, honest prices for our raw materials, prices which will enable us to pull through. But the rich prefer buying them at very low prices and to later give us charity. And what sort of charity? The aid of the industrialized countries expressed in the percentage of their gross national product has decreased since 20 years ago and the present international economic crisis makes any rapid increase of this aid quite improbable. To compensate for this decrease in assistance, the Third World countries, whose debts amount to about $500 billion--that is about 125,000 billion CFA francs--continue to borrow from the foreign banks.

But these loans, which are already too heavy to pay back, are getting more and more expensive because the interest rates of the big banks are getting higher and higher. Moreover, one only lends to the rich. In the immediate future, therefore, something like a planetary new deal will be necessary, otherwise the number of bankrupt Third World countries will increase again.

But can anything be done in Cancun? Ronald Reagan does not want this sort of marshall or planetary plan which does not take ideologies into account and which would profit the Soviets, who are noted for their absence from such meetings. But even if Ronald Reagan has indicated that he will moderate his position, it is no pessimism to affirm that Cancun will only be a stage among many others in this dialogue of the deaf in which the north and south are engaged. It is not pessimism. No! The present world situation is simply less favorable than it was 20 years ago. For example, let us say frankly that Cancun came a bit too late. But perhaps you would tell me that it is better late than never.

CSO: 4719/193

'TRIBUNE' COMMENTS ON CHAD WITHDRAWAL REQUEST

AB311257 Paris AFP in French 1156 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Yaounde, 31 Oct (AFP)--The withdrawal of Libyan soldiers from Chad formally demanded by President Goukouni Oueddei does not necessarily mean the end of difficulties; on the contrary it can bring about serious antagonism in Africa, the national daily, CAMEROON TRIBUNE, estimates in a commentary on Saturday.

The implementation of the Lagos accord of 21 August 1979 between the parties in conflict in Chad has, up to now, been very difficult, the CAMEROON TRIBUNE recalls. Many differences have appeared since French President Mitterrand rekindled this more than a year old African-initiated idea of sending a neutral pan-African force to Chad.

The Lagos accord clearly states that countries with common borders with Chad should not participate in the neutral force, the paper stresses. For this reason, Cameroon, which has a common border of several hundred kilometers on the north-east with Chad, has refused to send troops to Chad. But it is surprising to note, the CAMEROON TRIBUNE states, that some countries bordering Chad have announced their intention to send military contingents to Ndjamena after the departure of Libyan units despite the provisions of the accord drawn up in Lagos.

The paper particularly refers to Nigeria and Senegal, which showed their readiness to provide soldiers for the peace force in Chad as soon as Tripoli begins evacuating its army.

The actual stationing of the neutral force could also pose a problem, the CAMEROON TRIBUNE states. Who will lodge, (?transport) and equip the thousands of soldiers making up the force, it asks. Certainly France has already indicated that it was ready to participate materially and financially in this operation. But will it accept being the sole bearer of all the expenses which will be incurred?

Observers recall that Cameroon has always expressed its scepticism about the OAU's ability to restore a lasting peace in Chad. The head of state, Ahmadou Ahidjo, has always advocated the direct intervention of the United Nations in Chad, the only body which he believes can act efficiently through its material means. Gabon's President Omar Bongo, on his part, also recently adopted the same viewpoint by asking for the stationing of a UN force in Chad.

CSO: 4719/193

HEADS OF CHAD PEACE-KEEPING COUNTRIES TO MEET

AB161649 Paris AFP in French 1552 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Lagos, 16 Nov (AFP)--The heads of state of the six countries which are to form the inter-African force in Chad are to meet in Kinshasa on Thursday or Friday, it was learned from official sources in Lagos on Monday.

This meeting follows the one held in the Nigerian capital on Friday and which was attended by foreign affairs ministers of the countries involved in the formation of the neutral force.

The heads of state are to examine the report by 14 officers of the neutral force. These officers left Lagos for Ndjamena on Monday. They were mandated by the ministerial meeting to go to Chad and examine the situation, then later report to their heads of state who will decide on the sending of troops.

Official sources pointed out on Monday in Lagos that no Nigerian soldier--contrary to Zaire's unilateral decision--would leave for Chad before this summit is held. It is unlikely, it was also learned, that President Shagari of Nigeria will travel to Kinshasa.

According to diplomatic sources in Lagos, Nigeria handed over to ambassadors of four countries (FRG, United States, France and Great Britain) a list of equipment the Nigerian contingent would (?require) within the framework of the inter-African force.

The list was reported to include categories such as weaponry and transport vehicles.

The Nigerian side does not, however, hide the urgency it is giving to this operation [words indistinct].

"Some people are not treating the matter with the urgency we would give it," an official spokesman of the presidency pointed out. We hope that the Lagos meeting (held on Friday) is the last. The Kinshasa meeting is not necessary, the spokesman added.

The countries involved are Benin, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire.

CSO: 4719/203

ABU SAEED BACKS NATION'S UNION WITH LIBYA

London AL-ZAHD AL-AKHBAR in English 30 Oct 81 p 6

[Interview with Mohammed Abu Saeed, founder of Frolinat and Interior Minister of Chad]

[Text] MOHAMMED ABU SAEED started the conversation by recalling that the historic relationship between his people and the people of the Libyan Jamahiriya is a very old and deeply rooted one. But beyond these historical ties, it was the present situation, and the future it heralded, which held the attention of the Minister of the Interior. He most forcefully insisted on the fact that 'the destiny of both our peoples will forever be a common destiny'. One of the main reasons for this common destiny is the existence of an identical revolutionary outlook on the problems of the world today:

Peace & stability

'We, as the leadership of the revolution, are determined to expose all plots and conspiracies fomented by the states and the agents which have fallen prey to imperialism. We are ready to and will sacrifice constantly until we will achieve our objectives. These are quite simply the realisation of peace, stability in our region and unity with our brothers and Libya. The wider aim is the liberation of all Africans who are labouring under the strictures of oppression and imperialism. It is therefore necessary to challenge with a strong African revolutionary will, all the powers of discrimination, racism, Zionism and imperialism.'

Abu Saeed went on to expound the necessity for the union with Chad and Libya and insisted that unity between the two peoples was 'one of the revolution's most serious tasks'. He said: 'It is not an easy task, but it is essential. Once achieved it will stand as a shining example of revolutionary will and success and the saving of the African continent from poverty, sickness, ignorance and imperialist encroachments such as foreign bases and multinational companies that exploit our lands and our people. It means a new life for the new free African individual and a blow against the forces of oppression.'

The unity between the two countries, the Chadian Minister of the Interior went on, was on the road to becoming a concrete reality. He pointed to the many efforts to achieve this noble aim and showed how the many meetings, at all levels, between Chad and Libya embodied the important steps already taken on the road to concretising the common goal.

Major conspiracy

Turning to the problems that his country is faced with at the present moment, and specifically to the internal military and security situation, Mohammed Abu Saeed made it clear that his country faced 'a major conspiracy fomented by the agents of imperialism'. Since Chad was liberated by the Frolinat and with the help of our Libyan friends, the Minister said, 'the imperialists have been busy trying to recruit those traitors who ran away and escaped from the people's justice'. It was clear to him that the aim of the imperialists was to halt the progress of the Chadian revolution by any means at their disposal, no matter how devious they may be. But, he suggested, 'with the help of the Libyan people and their revolutionary leader Muammar Qadhafi and through our unshakeable alliance, we will face and defeat all those rebels and agents of international imperialism, no matter where they are.'

The Chadian Minister went on to say that his government had accurate information which proved that Nimeiri was training and supporting those rebels inside Sudan. He also said that the ruler in Khartoum was doing this in close collaboration with the pro-Zionist regime in Cairo and under instructions from the United States. 'All this is being done in order to destabilise Chad, to prevent the success of our revolution, because such a success would act like a potent tonic to the oppressed people in Sudan and in Egypt and incite them to take the revolution into their hands and sweep away the puppet rulers in an unstoppable revolutionary tide.'

Immortal Alliance

Calling in the name of the people of Chad on their brothers and sisters in Sudan and in Egypt, he asked the latter to declare revolution and to reject and condemn the heinous crimes committed against the peaceful people of Chad. Only in this way could the whole region gain peace and stability and work together towards a new and free Africa, liberated from the shackles of imperialist intervention and hegemony.

Abu Saeed did not conceal the fact that all danger had not disappeared as far as Chad was concerned. He said that plots against the Chadian people were increasing, and that Nimeiri was especially to blame for this situation, although there were also dangers lurking elsewhere, such as on the borders with Central Africa.

Having examined all these imperialist threats he said: 'That is why we ask the Libyan leader, Muammar Qadhafi, and the Libyan Arab people to keep Libyan troops in Chad. We need their presence there until all danger to our revolution has receded and the enemies of the revolution are

defeated. If the Libyan troops went home now, one can be sure that the virulence of the enemies' plots and attacks would only increase.'

The Chadian Minister also explained that the western powers have to realise that any power which objects to African freedom and to the people of Africa choosing their own way, is automatically an enemy of Chad — and that such an attitude can only lead to collision.

Finally, Abu Saeed stressed that both Capitalism and Communism are enemies of Chad and the Chadian people, and that the popular revolution of Chad had chosen the Third Universal Theory as its guiding beacon. Therefore 'the alliance between Chad and the Libyan Jamahiriya is immortal'.

CSO: 4700/279

PRESIDENTIAL INTERVIEW WITH 'AFP' REPORTED

AB161212 Paris AFP in French 1654 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Djibouti, 15 Nov (AFP)--President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, who arrived in Paris on Monday for an official visit, stated that his trip to France would allow him to have detailed discussions on some problems which had already been discussed during the France-Djibouti joint commission meeting held last month.

We are awaiting a more cordial and concrete answer from the French Socialist Party which has supported our independence and which has to contribute to our development, Mr Gouled explained during an interview with AFP. He is expected to have discussions with President Francois Mitterrand on Tuesday, as well as with Claude Cheyson, the minister of external relations.

We will also talk about the Indian Ocean, the Horn of Africa and the Middle East, he explained.

At the Franco-African summit, the Chadian problem was discussed at length. In Djibouti we have our own economic and social problems which must be discussed. The Cancun North-South summit yielded no concrete results, and we have to continue negotiations, the president of Djibouti continued.

France, which has approximately 4,000 soldiers in Djibouti--at the entrance to the strait of Bab el Mandeb lying between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden--is our largest donator. It is followed by Saudi Arabia and the UAE. We are not after permanent subsidies, President Gouled asserted; we need productive grants and technical assistance.

Since October, the tiny republic which is 4 years old has had a one-party government, the People's Rally for Progress [RPP], thus confirming a [word indistinct] situation.

Industrialized countries have difficulties coping with 36 parties, so Djibouti, which is walking the tightrope in order to maintain a precarious equilibrium in this troubled region of the Horn of Africa, cannot afford to have 36 parties, President Gouled said. The one-party system is a temporary necessity in order to maintain stability and to secure the confidence of investors, but this is a temporary situation until further notice, Mr Gouled added.

At the beginning of August a group of opponents tried to establish a Djibouti People's Party (PPD). A dozen people, including two former prime ministers, Ahmed Dini and Abdallah Kamil, were arrested. Six of them, including Mr Kamil, were released in October. The others are still in detention.

The investigation is going on, the president said. If we find that no foreign country is involved and that these were mere pretensions, they will be released. We are trying to ease the situation.

The RPP is open to those who were released, he affirmed.

The first legislative elections will take place next spring, about 30 to 40 days before the dissolution of the National Assembly whose term expires on 8 May and the RPP will be the only party authorized to draw up a single list of the 65 candidates who will be elected at the national level and not by regions.

The parliamentarians have to understand that they do not represent an enthnic group or a region but the whole population. These elections will constitute the second phase of the building of national unity.

Djibouti's population, about 450,000 people including the refugees from neighboring countries, is made up mostly of the Issa of Somali origin and of a small group of the Afar (from Ethiopia).

These new measures should avoid the risk of fighting, the creation of constituencies based on ethnic affiliations, and make each of the elected aware that he does not represent a fraction of the people but the whole nation, the president stated. Following the same objectives, last month the assembly adopted a third bill defining Djibouti citizenship in order to form a more exact image of national collectivity so as to avoid the influx of Ethiopians, Arabs, and Somalis who change their nationality when they change countries.

CSO: 4519/38

ECONOMY NOT YET ON SOUND FOOTING

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3352, 26 Oct 81 pp 2503-04

[Article by David N'dfiang: "Equatorial Guinea: the Visitor's Nightmare"]

[Text]

MORE THAN TWO YEARS after the bloody coup which overthrew Macias Nguema's decade of dictatorial reign in Equatorial Guinea, events unfolding themselves from that former Spanish colony are still not altogether promising. Life in the island of Malabo and the entire country is still a nightmare to visitors, despite promises made by the new regime and the Supreme Military Council headed by strongman Lt.-Col. Obiang Nguema Mbasogo.

Since the military coup on August 3, 1979, there have been many visits to foreign countries, including neighbouring states like Cameroon, Gabon and Nigeria, by members of the ruling SMC, sometimes including the new Head of State, Lt.-Col. Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, soliciting for aid for the country.

Recently I took off from Douala in a Cameroon Air Force Plane to Malabo, capital of Equatorial Guinea, to assess what progress has been going on in that country for the past two years.

We landed at the Malabo air port, which is still partially overgrown with grass and trees. The airport is being reconstructed and only the Cameroon Airlines, Iberia and some Spanish Air Force planes based in Douala use the airport. It is a problem for the visitor to go from the airport to the centre of Malabo town. Taxi services do not exist in Malabo or Bata. From the airport one begins to notice some of the abandoned coffee and cocoa plantations overtaken by the forest.

Some of the hotels which are being reactivated still do not have water or electricity. Radio Malabo and the Television are sometimes off the air because of a shortage of spares, I was told. Abandoned cars can be seen on most of the streets, again because of lack of spares. A few aged Spaniards can be noticed in Malabo and Bata on the mainland who heeded the government's call to return to the country and rehabilitate their plantations.

It should be noted that a few months after the overthrow of Macias Nguema's dictatorship and in December, 1979, the Spanish Transport Minister, Senor Sanchez Teran, led a delegation to Malabo to discuss technical co-operation and a joint commission was set up. During the meeting the Mbasogo Government announced plans to enable Spanish settlers whose lands had been expropriated to recover them on payment of maintenance tax. The settlers were required to submit investment plans and claim their land before February last year. Up to now not many of the settlers have responded positively to the call. The Mbasogo Government has since coming to power done everything to reinforce its traditional links with Spain and the Spanish influence in the country is gradually gaining ground. King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia of Spain, after an official visit to Cameroon late in 1979, also visited Equatorial Guinea to reinforce the new entente between the two countries.

Joint commissions and bilateral accords have been signed between the Mbasogo Government and Cameroon and Gabon but nothing concrete has yet materialised out of such commissions. The Equatorial Gui-

nean refugees still in Madrid have still not recognised the Mbasogo Government and still look at it as a cosmetic change. They still pose a threat and an opposition to the present regime.

The economy of the present regime is not yet on sound footing. The currency fluctuates and Ekudes are sold in open markets in Malabo, mostly by the Nigerians who have voluntarily returned to the island and now dominate the local markets both in Malabo and Bata. Life is still far from being luxurious in the entire country, especially in Malabo. The present leadership of the government is haunted by the Macias Nguema ghost. Sundays are specially set apart to celebrate on the streets of Malabo the fall of arch-dictator Macias Nguema.

Recent events on the island shows the instability of the Mbasogo Government and the Head of State's distrust in the Moroccan soldiers who have been his personal bodyguard. After the recent attempted coup it was alleged more than 60 to 180 people had been arrested, for plotting against the government.

The authorities in Equatorial Guinea recently banned the sales of three Spanish newspapers in the country for publishing what they called tendentious and subversive articles. The ban was lifted after only six weeks, maybe on pressure from Spain. The exiled opposition group has also recently been regrouping in some parts of the country, which disturbs the present government.

A delegation led by the Spanish Inspector-General of National Police, General-Saenz de Santamaria, last month visited Malabo and held discussions with the High Command of Equatorial Guinea on the training of at least two Guinean companies in Spain and the sending of Spanish instructors to the country to train the police and the army. At the heart of the five-day negotiations was the need to ensure the political stability of Equatorial Guinea to enable the country to achieve social harmony and economic recovery.

Both Cameroon and Gabon have cooperated with the present government for repatriating the hundreds and thousands of Guinean refugees in both countries and reports from Nigeria say that some Nigerians who left the country have now sneaked back illegally into the country, though the Nigerian Federal Government has not yet renewed its long-standing labour regulations with Equatorial Guinea.

The telecommunications infrastructure in Malabo is not efficient and foreign correspondents are often forced to return to Douala in order to file in their reports. Some diplomats from the mainland and island often come shopping weekly in Douala, especially to buy essential spare parts for their cars.

CSO: 4700/245

BRIEFS

SPANISH TREATY--A draft five-year friendship and cooperation treaty with Equatorial Guinea has been approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Spanish Parliament's lower house. The draft provides for Spain to grant emergency food, health and education aid, and for a joint commission to study how to make bilateral cooperation more efficient. An emergency credit of 131M. pesetas (about L700,000) was set aside for Equatorial Guinea in the Spanish draft budget for 1982 presented to parliament. Under a security agreement signed recently (WEST AFRICA, October 5), two companies of Guinean security forces will be trained in Spain and return home under the command of Spanish officers. Other Spanish advisers are to train the entire Guinean army. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Oct 81 p 2543]

SPANISH TRADE DELEGATION--An important government delegation from Spain, headed by Agustin [name indistinct], secretary of state for trade arrived yesterday in our capital on an Iberia plane. The Spanish delegation, which will be in our country for several days and will hold talks with Equatorial Guinean officials, was received at the international airport by Commissioner of State of the Ministry of Finance and Trade Marcos Mba Ndong, the permanent secretary of the same department, the governor of the Bank of Equatorial Guinea, the Spanish ambassador to our country and several other personalities. [Text] [AB180816 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 18 Nov 81]

CSO: 4748/11

ETHIO-SOVIET COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Oct 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Third Session of the Inter-Governmental Ethio-Soviet Commission For Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Trade opened yesterday at the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC).

The session will review during its five-day deliberations the progress made in the implementation of the bilateral obligations under the protocols signed between the two countries since 1977 and also examine development projects now underway and future priorities and make appropriate decisions.

The session will also adopt guidelines on the obligations of the two countries in the implementation of the scientific, economic and technical cooperation between the two countries and also explore new avenues of collaboration.

The talks on the Ethiopian side are led by Comrade Tekola Dejene, Firt Deputy Secretary-General of the NRDC-CPSC and member of the Central Committee of COPWE, Comrade, P. Ya Koshelev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and leader of the Soviet delegation heads the Soviet side.

At the opening ceremony yesterday morning, Comrade Tekola made note of the significance of the intergovernmental Ethio-USSR Commission in strengthening the cooperation between the two countries. He expressed satisfaction at the work accomplished to date.

Comrade Tekola stated that the third session was expected to bring much closer the two countries and further strengthen the existing cooperation and friendship ties. He expressed strong conviction that the session would live up to expectations in examining the progress made in bilateral cooperation projects and strengthening them still further, identifying new areas of cooperation and organizing plans for their execution.

He assured the Soviet side that the Ethiopian side has made all the necessary effort and preparation towards this end.

Comrade P. Ya Koshelev said on his part that the agreements reached during previous sessions by the commission were decisive in strengthening bilateral

cooperation and relations. The third session should further strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation and said the Soviet delegation was keen and serious to ensure success in this regard.

Discussions were later conducted on the adoption of the talks agenda. Accordingly, six study groups representing both sides have begun work.

CSO: 4500/39

ADDIS TEDLA HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET DELEGATION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Comrade Addis Tedla, PMAC Standing Committee member, Deputy Chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC) on the progress made in the joint ventures run through bilateral co-operation between the two countries. He noted with satisfaction that Ethio-Soviet relations are growing steadily and producing mutually advantage-

and COPWE Executive Committee member, held talks here yesterday with Comrade P. Ya Kashelev, Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Comrade Kashelev also handed over a message sent to Comrade Addis by Comrade Baibakov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Chairman of the State Planning Committee and CC member of the CPSU.

Comrade Addis apprised the guest ous results.

Comrade Addis expressed conviction that closer contacts and meetings between Ethiopian and Soviet missions would help in the successful implementation of bilateral projects and enhance greater co-operation. He added that the third session of the Inter-governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation and Trade would help substantially in forging links between the two countries.

Comrade Addis expressed his appreciation for the good-will and efforts shown by the two sides in the implementation of joint development ventures and reiterated Ethiopia's readiness to fulfil all obligations entered into by the two countries. He expressed his view that there is scope for further expanding and opening new areas of co-operation.

Comrade Kashelev said he was impressed with the warm hospitality accorded to his delegation and stated that he was convinced of Ethiopia's efforts for the success of ventures jointly undertaken by the two countries.

He noted that his country would exert maximum effort to put into practice all understandings and arrangements reached between the two countries. He expressed confidence that the existing areas of co-operation would further expand.

Comrade Tekola Dejene, First Deputy Secretary-General of the NRDC-CPSC and COPWE Central Committee member, was present during the talks.

CSO: 4500/39

FIKRE-SELASSIE PRESIDES OVER NAVY, AIR FORCE GRADUATIONS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess returned here Sunday after touring government and mass organizations in Asmara and Massawa and presiding over the commissioning of Air Force and Naval cadets at the Massawa Naval Base.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, PMAC Secretary General and COPWE Executive Committee member, presented diplomas, certificates and prizes last Saturday to the 22nd and 9th graduating batches of cadets from the Navy and Air Force, respectively, who had followed a three-year course in military science, navigation, maintenance and repair, nursing and other fields.

Present at the ceremony were Comrade Brig Gen Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan, PMAC Standing Committee member, Minister of National Defence and COPWE Executive Committee member, Comrade Berhanu Bayih, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, Comrade Legasse Asfaw, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, ministers, COPWE Central Committee members, force commanders, senior government officials, representatives of government departments and mass organizations in Eritrea region and other invited guests.

In a statement after presenting the diplomas, certificates and prizes to the graduates, Comrade Fikre-Selassie said that it was essential to raise the military, ideological and political proficiency of the Revolutionary Army to ensure lasting triumph, to guarantee the realization of the country's objectives and to bring about the new life which the nation is aspiring for.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie noted that immense attention had been given to the task of strengthening the Revolutionary Army of Revolutionary Ethiopia. After stressing the laudable measures taken in this regard, he declared that the struggle to build a Revolutionary Army equipped with the necessary mental and physical aptitude, versatility in modern warfare and mastery in ideological knowledge is a source of greater power and strength.

Socialist Defence Force

Comrade Fikre-Selassie said the commissioning of the cadets of the Revolutionary Ethiopian Navy and Air Force had a special significance to all those who stand and struggle for the unity of Ethiopia and for the triumph of the broad masses. He stressed that the Revolutionary Army of Revolutionary Ethiopia is a socialist defence force which is at the forefront in the translation into

deeds of the new socialist economic system. It is a strong and determined force which was born in struggle and has reaffirmed its popular and revolutionary character by being tested in war and whose invincibility from the attacks of anti-popular enemies has been ascertained, he added.

This Revolutionary Army is guided by socialist heroism which is prepared to make sacrifices for the revolution and the Motherland in times of war and which has taken up as its daily duty production and construction in times of peace, Comrade Fikre-Selassie declared. He pointed out, the importance of the creation of a strong defence force which guarantees the success of the revolution and underlined the necessity of equipping the Revolutionary Army with knowledge in the present military technology to defend the Motherland and the popular revolution from imperialist aggression.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie then gave relevant guidelines to the cadets reminding them to enhance their participation in the economic reconstruction, widen their ideological horizon and share their knowledge and experiences with other members of the Revolutionary Army.

Earlier, Comrade Commodore Tesfaye Berhanu, Commander of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Naval Force and COPWE Central Committee Alternate member, outlined the contributions of the Ethiopian Navy in the defence of the country's territory and the measures taken to upgrade the standard of the Navy both in ideological knowledge and in modern warfare.

Struggle Against Reactionaries

Comrade Commodore Tesfaye emphasised, the struggle waged by the Ethiopian Navy against secessionists and other reactionary forces in the defence of the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland as well as its accomplishments in the political and economic fields.

He pointed out that the simultaneous graduation of Naval and Airforce cadets demonstrates the unity and solidarity of the Revolutionary Army. He renewed the pledge of the members of the Revolutionary Navy to defend the country's seashores inherited from the forefathers by making sacrifices in life and blood.

Comrade Commander Shibru Mitslal, Commandant of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Naval College, and Comrade Lt Col Solomon Beyene, Commandant of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Air Force Academy, explained the types of training which the cadets had received and the efforts taken in this regard.

Demonstration of naval and military skills was displayed on the occasion and revolutionary songs were presented by Revolutionary Army units to show readiness to stand in defence of the revolution and the Motherland.

Pledges by Graduates

The graduating cadets had made pledges at the graduation ceremony vowing to defend the revolution and the Motherland, to strive for the fulfillment of the aspirations of the broad masses, and to make sacrifices for the supremacy of the working people, the fulfillment of COPWE's mission and the construction of socialism.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie was accorded a warm welcome when he arrived at Massawa for the graduation ceremony. He watched from a war ship sea manoeuvres staged by the Navy on the Red Sea as well as other tactical and military shows.

Meanwhile, on Saturday afternoon, Comrade Fikre-Selassie was given briefings on the sacrifices made by the Revolutionary Army in the environs of Massawa and toured, the Kaleb cultural hall and the town's hospital.

In addition, Comrade Fikre-Selassie toured Masawa town and also paid a visit to the Dahlak island where he spoke with the residents as well as inspecting the hospital there.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie was seen off on departure to Addis Ababa from Massawa Airport by Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE Representative of Eritrea region, Regional COPWE Executive Committee members, force commanders, and representatives of government and mass organisations of Key-Bahr province.

CSO: 4500/39

MENGISTU ADDRESSES HOLETA MILITARY TRAINING SCHOOL GRADUATES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Nov 81 pp 1,4,5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, said yesterday that Socialist Ethiopia will through the sacrifices of its determined and militant revolutionary fighters continue to score victories and will never succumb to attacks from any quarter.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, made the statement at the commissioning of the 43rd batch of cadets from the Holeta Higher Combined Military Training School.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu declared that the boundaries of the Motherland had been and continues to be defended by the heroes of the previous epoch as well as by those of the present revolutionary generation. He noted that this will continue to be so in future and stressed that much is expected from Revolutionary Ethiopians to withstand through struggle the dark cloud of war hovering over the region and to safeguard and protect the revolution.

Present at the ceremony where Comrade Chairman Mengistu handed over certificates and special prizes to the graduating cadets were PMAC Standing Committee members and COPWE Executive Committee members, Ministers, COPWE Central Committee members, Force Commanders, Military Attaches of friendly countries and other invited guests.

On arrival to preside over the graduation ceremony, Comrade Chairman Mengistu was welcomed at the Holeta Higher Combined Military Training School by Comrade Brig. Gen. Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan, PMAC Standing Committee member, Minister of National Defence and COPWE Executive Committee member, Comrade Col. Gebreyes Wolde-Hanna, Head of the Main Political Department of the Revolutionary Army of Revolutionary Ethiopia and COPWE Central Committee member, Comrade Brig. Gen. Haile-Giorgis Habte-Mariam, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and COPWE Central Committee member, and senior military officers.

Children presented bouquets of flowers to Comrade Chairman Mengistu, and a Guard of Honour presented arms. Comrade Chairman Mengistu inspected the Guard of Honour and a 21-gun salvo was fired. The graduating class later marched past the Revolutionary Leader to the tune of martial music.

Renewing Commitment

Congratulating the cadets, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that this was a time to renew the commitment for the struggle to ensure prosperity, equality, justice and democracy to the Ethiopian people and to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of the motherland.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu recalled with highest reverence the heroic struggle put up by the members of the Revolutionary Army who have left behind the most glorious chapter in the history of Ethiopian Revolution.

Speaking about the progress of the on-going class struggle, the Chairman expressed satisfaction that all the sacrifices paid by the Ethiopian people have brought about fundamental changes in the country. He underlined the victories scored in the political, economic and social aspects.

Unlike in the past, the Chairman went on, directives, rules and regulations and development projects at present are all made in the interest of the people whose well-being in all fields is of major consideration.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu noted, however, that the political victory gained by the Ethiopian people needs to be supplemented with economic progress which the Revolution seeks to bring about.

In this connection, he referred to the timeliness of a longterm plan to coordinate the nation's manpower, material and financial resources and to control their judicious application for the betterment of the life of the working people.

Plan for Socialist Construction

Comrade Chairman Mengistu stated that the ten-year development plan he had announced during the seventh anniversary celebration of the Ethiopian Revolution last September will be finalized shortly. He said the plan would provide the material, technical and cultural bases needed for socialist construction to solve the prevailing economic and social problems currently rampant in the country.

He added that the ten year plan will be presented to mass organizations for discussion to ensure its relevance to the needs of the working people or to find out whether it is compatible with the basic needs of the people.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu said the plan envisages the eradication of hunger, illiteracy, diseases and unemployment from the country within 10 years. He observed that despite the resounding victories scored in the class struggle during the past seven years, the struggle in the economic construction proved to be more difficult due to the fact that there was a flaw in the establishment of a reliable system of management accounting and control. He declared that this weak point must be corrected immediately.

He noted that the recent proclamation providing for the establishment of control committees of the working people in the fight against corruption and

wastefulness offers the people an opportunity to participate in the protection of their national resources.

He reiterated that the control committees are additional means to ensure the supremacy of the working class and that revolutionaries must be prepared to implement the aims of the control committees.

He stressed that COPWE--the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia--was established in order to pave the way for a Marxist party as well as for speeding up the on-going socialist construction. He said that in light of COPWE's achievements within a short period since its establishment, it has laid firm foundations for the fulfilment of its mission, that of establishing the party of the working people.

Comrade Mengistu stressed that the Revolutionary Army continues to make sacrifices in the defence of the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland as peace both in the north and eastern fronts is not totally secure and as imperialism continues to wage its last and frantic battles to arrest the freedom struggle of the broad masses.

Strengthening Defence Potential

Comrade Chairman Mengistu outlined the measures that have to be taken on the part of Socialist Ethiopia to come out victorious in this struggle. He emphasised the strengthening of the country's defence force as highly essential for the attainment of a glorious and victorious history.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu declared that the building of a revolutionary defence force which guarantees the freedom and independence of the country was one of the main achievements of the past seven years of revolutionary struggle. He explained the challenge of creating a developed socialist defence force and stated that special attention should be paid to the Revolutionary Liberation Army so that the revolution would always defend itself from all kinds of attacks and dangers.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu then gave specific directives to the graduating cadets stressing their role in the defence of the Motherland, the fulfilment of COPWE's mission, the strengthening of the Revolution and in general ensuring the progress of the country.

In conclusion, he thanked all those who contributed to the training of the cadets and wished them success in their future endeavours.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Col Eshetu Makonnen, the commandant of the Holeta Higher Combined Military Training School, recalled that the school had made immense contributions for the defence of the national unity and honour of the country.

Comrade Col. Eshetu outlined the exemplary role played by the school in the struggle against fascist occupation in the 1930s as well as in the fight against aggressors and expansionists in subsequent periods.

The Commandant of the training school stressed that the victories scored over anti-popular enemies through the participation of the socialist heroes of

Revolutionary Ethiopia were a testimony to the high standard of development achieved by the school since the Revolution.

The Commandant spoke with satisfaction and pride of the services rendered by the graduates at the different war fronts before they joined the training school and declared that the education they had gathered at the school and the revolutionary discipline they had developed would enable them to prove their merit in the revolutionary struggle ahead.

Comrade Col Eshetu further enumerated the part played by the graduating cadets in the construction endeavour while undergoing training in the school. He mentioned the services they rendered by working alongside peasants producers' cooperatives and the work they undertook in afforestation and in the creation of public facilities.

He reaffirmed the dedication of the graduating cadets to live up to the responsibilities entrusted to them and thanked all those who contributed to their training.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu was given briefings on the sacrifices paid by the Black Lion heroes during the time of the Italian occupation and later inspected the heroes' memoria.

CSO: 4500/39

PMAC OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TIES WITH BULGARIA, GDR

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Comrade Woubishet Dessie, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee member, returned here yesterday after attending the 1300th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Bulgarian state in Sofia and delivering Comrade Chairman Mengistu's special message to Comrade President Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria.

Speaking on arrival at Bole International Airport, Comrade Woubshet referred to the cordial and friendly welcome and hospitality accorded to members of the Ethiopian delegation. He said the event was attended by delegates from over 100 countries.

Comrade Woubishet pointed out that the reciprocal official friendly visits exchanged by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, have gone greatly and strengthened bilateral relations between the two countries and their peoples. He said that the exchange of views held between the Ethiopian delegation and Bulgarian party and government officials during the former's stay in Sofia was highly successful.

Comrade Woubishet stated that the regular school system and the role that teachers play in the country. [as published]

Comrade Gosha also met with his GDR counterpart, Comrade Margot Honecker, and held discussions with the GDR Minister of Education on bilateral cooperation in the educational field and the implementation of agreements reached between the two countries in this area. The Ethiopian delegates had visited educational institutions and had met with teachers and students from whom they gather valuable ideas.

The next congress is scheduled to take place in Havana, Cuba, after two years, according to the Minister.

The delegation led by Comrade Goshu was welcomed by Comrade Abdul-Menan Ahmed, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education, Comrade Guenter Strube, Second Secretary in the GDR Embassy here and other officials.

CSO: 4500/39

YOUTH ORGANIZATION STRENGTHENS TIES WITH GDR ORGANIZATION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Mulugetta Beyene: "REYA, FDJ—Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] "The Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) fully realizing that the struggle of the Ethiopian youth is part and parcel of the struggle of the international progressive youth movement, and has shown and will further show its unreserved efforts in helping the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) form and cement organizational bonds of unity and fraternity with all progressive and peace-loving youth organizations the world over."

This statement was made by Comrade Wondimu Robi, COPWE Central Committee Alternate member and head of the COPWE Youth Organizational Affairs while addressing an international youth seminar jointly organised by the World Federation of Democratic Youth, WFDY and REYA here last year.

The WFDY/REYA Seminar was held to chart out plans of action for a united struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. Ever since its formation REYA has made every effort to foster unity with youth organizations in other countries. The establishment of COPWE as well as the national youth association has created conducive conditions for the Ethiopian youth to strengthen their ties with progressive and democratic youth organizations abroad. The WFDY/REYA seminar facilitated the ever growing ties between Ethiopian youth and youth organizations in various parts of the world.

It goes without saying that the youth who are the energetic section of the society play active role in the popular struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction. Moreover, they play still immense role in the struggle to build a strong national economy. Here in Ethiopia, the part being played by the youth in the development effort is quite encouraging. Ever since the eruption of the popular revolution, Ethiopian youth have been engaged in development-oriented activities. The establishment of the youth association at national level has, all the more, contributed in the national construction effort. Through the guidelines provided by REYA, the youth have played, and are still playing, significant role in the campaign against illiteracy as well as in community sanitation and health programmes. The success of the literacy drive in

the past could well be attributed to the active and impressive participation of the youth.

In line with the principles of proletarian internationalism, democratic and progressive youth organizations the world over have given due support to the popular struggle in Ethiopia. In this connection, the Lambert Brigade Free German Youth (FDJ) has vividly demonstrated its support to the Ethiopian Revolution by way of actively taking part in national construction effort in our country along with the Ethiopian youth. The group has been here twice to take part in the harvest season's work campaign.

A 20-member team of the Werner Lambert Brigade of the FDJ of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) that arrived here last week is now engaged in a work campaign at various state farms in Arsi and Bale administrative regions. The group will join the peasants in this year's harvest and will at the same time render technical services.

By joining hands with its counterpart in Revolutionary Ethiopia, the Free German Youth Organization has clearly demonstrated its unflinching support to the struggle of the Ethiopian masses. The ever growing ties between REYA and FDJ have helped their members exchange experiences and strengthen their common front in the struggle against imperialism and the forces of reaction.

During their stay, members of the Free German Youth organization will be able to closely observe the progress of the Ethiopian Revolution and the role being played by our youth in multi-faceted development ventures.

The Literacy Campaign, which is presently in full swing throughout the country has received worldwide acclaim. It has been successfully waged with the unreserved and determined participation of the Ethiopian youth. The active participation of the youth in the development ventures including the literacy programme and production-oriented activities is indeed the result of the intensive effort made by the national youth organization to mobilize its members in the great task of nation building.

The Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) has a lot to learn from its counterparts in fraternal socialist countries. The Free German Youth (FDJ) gives emphasis, among other things, to the development of socialism by way of actively taking part in the political, economic and social arenas of struggle. According to *Panorama DDR* "the specific initiatives launched by the GDR's youth organization in the economic field include support for youth brigades and youth projects, the young innovators' movement as well as the FDJ materials saving campaign. Moreover, about 1.1 million members of FDJ were involved in over 90,000 youth projects in industrial complexes, enterprises, agricultural production cooperatives (LPG's) and institutions over the course of 1980."

The presence these days of the Lambert Youth Brigade in Ethiopia will be of great value for the Ethiopian youth since this is a manifestation of proletarian internationalism, and as it helps our youth gather experiences from the FDJ comrades. In another dimension, their presence

eventually helps REYA further strengthen its relations with the Free German Youth Organization. The example set by the FDJ comrades is worth emulating. The national youth association should also send its youth brigade to fraternal countries so that they may do their share in line with the principles of proletarian internationalism.

CSO: 4500/39

MAPPING AGENCY REPORT DISCUSSES CARTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 pp 2,4

[Text] Until the outbreak of the Ethiopian popular revolution in February 1974, progress in the fields of Surveying and Mapping was hampered by the now defunct feudo-bourgeois system as it normally attached little or no importance to the investigation and exploration of the natural resources of the country. Under the circumstances the Ethiopian Mapping Agency (EMA) was unable to obtain any kind of policy support to strengthen its trained manpower and equipment and provide adequate cartographic services for the development of the natural resources of the country. The few major survey and mapping activities were therefore all carried out through foreign technical assistance programmes. The role of the Ethiopian Mapping Agency then was mainly confined to surveying the lands of the feudal lords and the members of the aristocracy. Soon after the Revolution, the Ethiopian Mapping Agency was reorganized by the Revolutionary Government in such a way that the benefits of cartographic services should be put to accelerate the overall socioeconomic development efforts of the country.

The victorious emergence of the Ethiopian Revolution from the confrontations by reactionary forces both from inside and outside the country, has enabled the government to consolidate the gains of the revolution by embarking upon an Economic Development Campaign aimed at improving the living standard of the people. This campaign started on a firm footing with the establishment of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC & CPSC). In this context mapping was given the necessary emphasis as one of the basic activities essential for ensuring the achievement of planned socioeconomic development objectives. Consequently the Agency has further been reorganized under the NRDC & CPSC with full powers and responsibilities in matters pertaining to survey, mapping, aerial photography and related geographic activities.

According to the present organization the Agency is responsible for the following main tasks: Establishment, extension, and intensification of the National Geodetic Control Network and precise levelling: production of topographic maps of standard series as well as large scale plans for project design and engineering construction; preparation of thematic maps and Atlases and carrying out related Geographic Research; provision of survey, mapping, and aerial photographic services for public and private sectors; and coordination and regulation of survey, mapping and aerial photographic activities which are undertaken in the country.

Geodetic Surveys

The land mass of Ethiopia covers an area of over 1.2 million square kilometres intersected by the Rift Valley in the central north-southerly zone and characterized by high rugged mountains and gorges in the west and arid lowland savannahs in the east. This situations make control survey work difficult and expensive. The geodetic survey network of the country, therefore, is not yet in an advanced stage.

During the period 1972-1977 a network of geodetic control points was established in areas selected for 1:50,000 scale topographic mapping. These are first, second and third order control points spread over an area of 150,000 square kilometres and interconnected with the Blue Nile Basin Network the basic control survey in Ethiopia--which was extended from the 30th Meridian of Arc in the Sudan. The basic control stations are normally 30 to 50 km apart. The control network extension is intensified to the order of 10 to 15 km between stations so that they are amenable to 1:50,000 scale mapping.

Extension and intensification of ground control points are being carried out by the Agency in other areas for large scale mapping. Computer generated control points have also been very useful in the compilation of derived maps required for economic feasibility studies. In addition to topographical mapping the national survey control network data are also widely used in determining accurate geographical locations and elevations for irrigation, hydroelectric and other engineering surveys. Nevertheless, since some of these survey stations are destroyed by the local people, it has been a considerable task for the Agency to reestablish them. Now the Agency is trying to introduce measure of preserving survey stations by making arrangements with peasant associations.

With the exception of a few organizations like the Ethiopian Roads Authority and the Water Resources Department, most of the Ministries and Agencies in Ethiopia give the survey component of their development projects to EMA usually on a contract basis. The activities carried out under this context include cadastral surveying of settlement areas, state farms, livestock and range land development sites, irrigation and other engineering surveys. It has been the experience of the Agency that the request for such tasks is rapidly growing especially now that the importance of survey data is thoroughly recognized by most development organizations.

Ethiopia is almost completely covered by 1:250,000 scale series of topographic maps. The demand for this map is quite substantial, there is, therefore, a continual revision and printing programme. Although these maps require a lot of revision and updating work especially with respect to place names it has not been possible to do this in full swing because of other priority workload. Originally these maps were compiled in six colours and with layer tints, but they are now being printed in four colours only for speeding up production and reducing costs.

The 1:50,000 maps cover an area of high agricultural, geothermal, hydroelectrical, forest, mineral and water resources potential. The demand for these maps by a variety of government agencies and other international organizations concerned with development programmes in Ethiopia is very high.

A number of small scale maps ranging from 1:50,000 to 1:2,000,000 scale are available at the Agency. Attempts are being made to keep these maps up-to-date. One such attempt is the printing in colours of the 1:2,000,000 map which was completed in 1978. Although the Agency realizes the need for map revision programmes, again this could not be fully implemented because of other priorities.

The request for large scale mapping (scales 1:2,000--1:5,000) by development organizations for irrigation, hydroelectric power site, agricultural and other similar projects is also increasing. During this reporting period EMA completed a number of small mapping projects requiring the planning and execution of all production phases including strip triangulation using the Hewlett Packard 9821 a desk top computer. Furthermore, large scale maps for 50 towns covering a total area of 160,000 hectars have been compiled for town planning purposes by municipalities. All the ground control points required for each photogrammetic model and the aerial photography were provided by the ministry of Urban Development and Housing. The reason for the intensive ground survey work is because the control points are in any case necessary for subsequent cadastral surveying. The workload under this category was so high that it could not have been handled by the available photogrammetic equipment without working in two shifts.

Special Maps

A large number of multi-colour geological and hydro-geological maps were printed for the Ministry of Mines. The base used for this purpose was the 1:250,000 scale topographical map and all the relevant information was supplied by the Ministry. Several other special maps of a similar nature and charts were printed on request by a variety of users.

Ethiopia is completely covered by 1:50,000 scale wide angle aerial photographs flown in conjunction with the 1:250,000 scale mapping project. These photographs are fairly old taken between the period 1963-1967. However, they are still extensively used for mapping: resource studies and other photo interpretation purposes. In 1971-72 a new wide angle photography at the scale of 1:50,000 was specified for the EMA-DOS 1:50,000 joint mapping project. The reason for deciding to fly new photography was because in the photographs some natural and man-made features would not have relevance and new features which might have occurred in the course of time would not appear.

A larger scale photography of 1:20,000 covering most of the central parts of the country was flown for the Ethiopian Roads Authority in 1957. These photographs, in addition to the route corridor surveys, the primary purpose for which they were intended are also being used for other large scale mapping photo-interpretation and a number of other purposes.

Because in Ethiopia the facilities for taking small scale aerial photography do not exist, all of the above photographs were flown by foreign contracting firms. The topography of the country varies between 0-4553 metres and to get a small scale aerial photography of the order 1:50,000, a high performance aircraft with a ceiling of about 12,000 metres will be required. For sometime, therefore, such photographs will have to be supplied by foreign companies.

The Ethiopian Airforce has been very helpful in providing large scale photographs (1:5,000-1:15,000). However, despite the high level of co-operation shown by the Airforce the demand for aerial photographs could not be fully met. Consequently, in order to cope with the situation the government is planning to establish a local aerial survey service. To this effect arrangements are being made for the purchase of a survey camera and training of the air survey crew. The task of EMA in this context will then be to co-ordinate all the national requirements for aerial photographs and to accomplish the film processing and documentation of the photographs.

Thematic Mapping

Although topographic mapping is the priority area, the need for general thematic maps and subsequent preparation of a National Atlas cannot be overlooked because here again the demand for such maps by a variety of development planners and educators is very high. Thematic maps which are used for natural resources inventory and investigation are being prepared and compiled as components of the National Atlas of Ethiopia, which has just been completed. In conjunction with the National Atlas, it is also intended to compile Atlases of Administrative Regions of the country at different levels depending on the availability of information. Previously, pilot maps of the Arsi Administrative Region were produced and the result of this exercise has been encouraging.

The staff of the Survey Division consists of two professional and 12 semi-professional surveys and 58 survey technicians who received practical training in survey techniques during their long service in the Agency. It is clear that the Division does not yet have all the necessary staff. The main reason for the critical shortage of trained manpower in this field is because none of the higher educational institutions in the country give courses in surveying. In 1974 a joint programme for the training of surveyors at a semi-professional level was initiated by the Ethiopian Mapping Agency and the Addis Ababa University. Unfortunately this programme was discontinued in 1978 after the first batch of 13 surveyors graduated mainly because there were not enough survey teachers. The Agency is now seriously considering the training at university level of some surveyors through fellowships, and to this effect preparations are already underway.

Survey Equipment

Almost the whole range of survey equipment necessary for field operation are available in the Agency. These include sixteen T2 theodolites, four T3 theodolites, six MRA3 tellurometres, four N12 first order levels, three GK23 levels and a number of other survey accessories and a reasonable set of support facilities.

The Mapping Division of EMA is composed of the Air Photo Laboratory, Photogrammetory, Cartography and the Reproduction Sections. Altogether there are 94 employees in this Division. Most of the technicians have undergone in-service training on production work conducted by carrying out all the practical work in their respective sections. Further training opportunities are given to competent employees to study abroad through scholar-

ship grants obtained from friendly countries to qualify as technicians.

Whereas the standard of training of these technicians could be rated as pretty adequate, it is clear that a more serious effort should be made to train more technicians to improve the present insufficient number. Otherwise it is hardly possible to give all the required cartographic services with the existing number of trained technicians.

The Mapping Division compared with the Survey Division is in similar position as far as trained staff at professional level is concerned. With a view to alleviating this constraint the EMA have approached the UNDP for assistance in the training of three surveyors, one photogrammetrist, one cartographer all at university level and two equipment service technicians and one data processing expert. It is hoped that EMA's request would be met favourably. If so it would be a major step taken towards strengthening the Agency particularly in those areas of project planning and management.

Ethiopia is completely covered by a 1:250,000 scale topograhic maps. Because most of the control stations for these maps were obtained by air borne methods there are not enough stations established on the ground. It is therefore clear that a great deal of geodetic survey work is outstanding.

The other areas where sufficient progress is noted is the research work on the geography of the country, the preparation of photo mosaics, the land use mapping, the cadastral and engineering surveying carried out upon request by a number of the country's development organizations.

It has been emphasized that shortage of trained manpower is the major constraint confronting the Agency, steps are therefore being taken by the Agency in the training at all levels of its staff so that it could carry out independently the operation, planning and management of larger mapping projects.

The Ethiopian Mapping Agency believes that the Survey and Mapping activities carried out and the services rendered so far are quite satisfactory. Nevertheless the Agency also realizes that a much further effort is necessary in order to cope up with the increasing demands for survey and mapping services which are particularly generated with the launching of the National Revolutionary Economic Development Campaign.

CSO: 4500/39

SEMINAR REVIEWING PRODUCTION OF OIL SEEDS, PULSES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] A two-day seminar for assessing the achievements of the 1973 Ethiopian calendar year and analysing future undertakings opened at the assembly hall of the Ethiopian Oil Seeds and Pulses Export Corporation yesterday. The seminar which is being attended by thirty department heads drawn from the head office and the regional branch offices, was declared open by Comrade Shiferaw Bekele, General Manager of the Corporation.

During the two-days long session, the seminar participants will deliberate upon such subjects as plans and achievements, finance, administration, documentation and reporting, oil seeds and pulses purchasing and export capabilities.

The seminar was necessitated because of the fact that oil seeds and pulses come next to coffee and skins and hides in securing foreign currency earnings for the country and hence require production both in bulk and quality. The seminar, therefore, is believed to come up with ways and means that would facilitate more production of oil seeds and pulses both for meeting the local demand and foreign market. It was learned that the seminar will play a major role in seeking solutions to certain problems encountered during the Ethiopian calendar year of 1973 while at the same time working out ways of strengthening undertakings that brought good results last year.

Among the oil seeds for export are sesame, groundnuts and soyabeans while pulses include beans, lentils and harricot beans. Because of the high local demand for lentils, it has not been possible, so far, to export much.

Tremendous Potential

Ethiopian peasants cultivate peas and beans on the same plot of land with the notion that peas, being legumes, would fertilize the land. In reality, however, the size of the beans has become as small as that of the peas. In order to alleviate this situation and produce quality beans and peas, the Corporation is engaged in the task of instructing peasants to cultivate them separately, the General Manager disclosed. Despite the fact that there is a tremendous potential for the marketing of oil seeds and pulses, the essential thing is for peasants to bring their produce to the market on time. To this end, the General Manager went on, the cooperation of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign (NRDC) and regional administrators is of paramount importance.

Comrade Shiferaw further disclosed that the Corporation has stations in Dessie, Dire Dawa, Nazareth and Addis Ababa for cleaning and packing oil seeds and pulses. Other than these, there are branches in Gondar, Dejen, Debre Berhan, Humera, Shire and Metema. The construction of stores accommodating from six thousand to seven thousand tons of oil seeds and pulses is nearing completion in Dessie, Dire Dawa, Nazareth and Addis Ababa, he concluded.

CSO: 4500/39

ROLE OF OIL SEEDS IN EARNING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE NOTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Oil seeds and oil products which have considerable demand in the international market, were identified in a report submitted to a seminar held at the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce Wednesday as promising earnings of foreign exchange.

The day-long seminar was convened to assess foreign trade and the role of oil seeds and oil products as export commodities. A report read to the gathering pointed out that although these commodities have great demand in the international market, the production at home was not adequate so as to hit the plan target.

It was projected that 50,000 tons of pulses would be exported during the current fiscal year for 35.5 million Birr in foreign currency. So far, 46,028 tons of the products were exported earning 36.2 million Birr. The Ethiopian Export Corporation of Oil, Grain and Pulses had earned 18.9 million Birr by exporting 27,298 tons of pulses.

According to the report the Corporation had met its quota by 172 per cent in as far as income is concerned. Performance this year shows 160 and 94 per cents more in quantity and income respectively as compared to the previous quota.

In this connection, it was urged in the report that production cadres should heighten the awareness of the peasantry on the need for improved and more farm production and the application of better agricultural methods.

Describing the oil seeds market, the report disclosed that there is a plan to export 25,000 tons of oil seeds this year and that 25.3 million Birr was secured up to now from the export of 14,497 tons of the commodity which by far exceed last year's export income.

The report further pointed out that 94 per cent of the hard currency from oil seeds was obtained from the export of sesame and declared that the demand for oil seeds is rising in the world market.

It was reported that the Ethiopian Oil Seeds and Pulses Export Corporation has hit its target by producing its quota of 11,980 tons. Meanwhile over 8.1 million Birr was obtained so far from the export of 23,236 tons of byproducts from the processing of oil seeds. The report also urged peasants to focus their attention on boosting the production of oil seeds.

CSO: 4500/39

BRIEFS

JIMMA SCHOOL REPAIRED--Jimma (ENA)--A four-day work campaign was carried out recently in the Jimma Comprehensive Secondary School to prepare classroom facilities for the new academic year. A total of 222 chairs, 217 armchairs, 83 benches, 52 tables and 33 stools were repaired in the four day work campaign in which Soviet Comrades, evening school teachers and mass organizations in the town extended a helping hand. Among the organizations that actively cooperated with the school in its repair project are the regional COPWE Office, the Jimma Town Council, the Jimma Prison House, the Road Transport, the Building Construction, the regional Police Headquarters, the Jimma Agricultural Institute, and the Jimma Modern Woodworks. The school allocated 14,000 Birr to the repair and the town council contributed materials for the construction of chairs. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Oct 81 p 5]

MILITARY CADRES COURSE--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Military cadres who underwent a three-month course in Marxism-Leninism at the Political School of the Revolutionary Army were awarded certificates yesterday during a ceremony held at the Tatek Military Training Centre. Comrade Lt. Col. Kibret Gonite, Deputy head of the Main Political Department of the Revolutionary Army and COPWE Central Committee member, handed over special prizes to cadres with outstanding results in academics, discipline, development-oriented activities, leadership and sports. The cadres made a solemn pledge to safeguard the gains of the Revolution and the Motherland, uphold the motto of Marxism-Leninism, promote the spirit of proletarian internationalism and pay sacrifices for the fulfillment of COPWE's mission. They also staged a brief sketch on bureaucratic sabotage and presented a show of combat tactics. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Lt. Col. Kibret said that cadres should be active in the dissemination process of the objectives of COPWE. He added that military cadres were in particular entrusted with a heavy responsibility as they have to carry out the task of defending the Motherland as members of the Revolutionary Army. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 pp 1, 7]

GDR, BULGARIAN SPORTS ASSISTANCE--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The German Democratic Republic Sports' Union (DTSP) is about to establish a health unit at Addis Ababa Stadium in accordance with the Sports' Protocol Agreement reached previously, the Public Relation Office of the Sports and Physical Culture Commission disclosed. The 100,000 Birr medical equipment for the clinic is in the pipeline. The clinic will have sections for examination, physiotherapy, a laboratory, and testing section. Comrade Dr Kurt Marker, who is here to supervise the establishment of the health unit is presently giving lessons in sports medication

to health professionals and will later proceed to Asmara and Harar on a similar mission. Meanwhile, a 20-day swimming course sponsored by the Bulgarian Sports' Association for swimmers and trainers opened here Wednesday at the Addis Ababa Stadium. Comrade Dr Mulu Wale, department head in the Sports and Physical Culture Commission, pointed out on the occasion that the course is the second of its kind aimed at giving impetus to swimming as a sport in Ethiopia. The trainer who came from Bulgaria for this purpose expressed the hope that Ethiopia has a great potential in swimming events. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 1]

PEASANTS' SERVICE COOPERATIVES--Assela (ENA)--The 194 kebele peasants' associations organized into 28 service cooperatives in the Dera development zone of Arssi region are presently engaged in various economic, political and social activities. About 51,653 peasants who were organized into kebele peasants' associations took advantage of the nationalization of rural lands. The peasants in the Dera development zone embracing four districts in 1975 organized themselves into 28 service cooperatives with an initial capital of 249,906 birr, according to Comrade Zekarias Jaleta, head of the development zone. The service cooperatives have provided the community with all basic consumer goods and facilities like schools and clinics. They are presently expanding their services to take care of the disabled as well as militia families. The service cooperatives have increased their capital to 1,647,088 Birr. Twenty peasants producers' cooperatives have been established. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Oct 81 p 3]

CSO: 4500/39

COMMENTS ON LIMANN'S POLITICAL DISMISSALS, STATEMENTS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Elizabeth Ohene]

[Excerpts]

WHAT a week! Just the kind of thing the doctor ordered for newsmen all over the world and for Ghanaian journalists, it was just the kind of week in which they must have wished that they had never heard of newsprint problems nor obsolete machinery.

Easily the most earth shattering occurence was the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as he reviewed a military parade of his own troops. For a man who literally went into the lion's den and came out unscathed — which is what his historic trip to Jerusalem was — it was most ironic that he should be gunned down inside the 'safety' of his own home, virtually.

Over in Ghana, thank God, we have been spared the agony of assassinations but if it hadn't been for the events in Cairo, the events in Accra would have attracted headlines world wide.

Dr Ekow Daniels, the eminent lawyer, one time dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Ghana and reputed to be an astute politician obviously lost his bearings somewhere along the line and if one were to quote the words of the Evening News of the Nkrumah regime, one would have to say that Dr Daniels has fallen from grace to grass and from grass to mud!

There he was being praised all round Accra for having the guts to tell President Limann that he could take his job thank you and the next thing anybody knew, he had given Dr Limann the opportunity to fire him. It appears his entire credibility and political future all went down the drain at the same time.

One cannot help but wonder where the famed political astuteness of Dr Daniels went to; I could have forgiven him for everything else he did or said except for that non-press conference he held to announce that he hadn't sent any letter of resignation to the President. "I remain a committed member of the People's National Party" Dr Daniels said and would not take any questions.

Who had ever questioned his membership or commitment to the ruling party, the only point in question was whether he was or had ever been a committed member of the Limann Cabinet. That was the question and he provided no answers.

As things turned out, just as he must have considered his movement to the Education Ministry as leaving him no alternative but to resign, his statement left the President also no alternative but to sack him.

This has been one of the few times in the presidential career of Dr Limann when he had put his finger on the nerve centre of things. He scored full marks for his handling of the entire messy affair, for eminent lawyer or not, the traits that Dr Daniels exhibited in the reshuffle tango showed him as somebody that anybody can do without in his cabinet.

It is difficult to tell whether it was this incident that sparked it off or the constant criticisms of non-action on his part, but President Limann suddenly launched off a spate of retirements/sackings. He might have scored marks for the Ekow Daniels affair but having kept quiet about why he has retired the Inspector General of Police, whatever credits he had gathered have been wiped off by the Kyei affair.

Since no reasons were assigned for the retirement of the 41-year-old IGP nobody can blame us all for concluding that it was the IGP's speech about the Police not being lawmakers that led to his sack.

In that case the question one ought to ask is since when has speaking the truth constituted an offence under the Third Republican Constitution? What alarms me in the entire incident is the fact that those who are cynical about constitutional rule must surely be laughing all the way to their revolutionary platforms.

One had naively thought that those constitutional provisions protecting the holding of certain positions were indeed safeguards: how was one to know that a determined politician in power will always find a way. I did not imagine that the Police Council or the Armed Forces Council or whatever Council would be as fast in their recommendations as it takes John Hammond to read the 1 o'clock news.

Then the boss of State Gold Mining Corporation too gets retired and again no reasons are given, leaving room for a lot of speculation. Is it too much to expect that when public officials are sacked the reasons are given to us the public? We know that our leaders know what is good for us but since we put them in these positions, we have a right to know why these actions are taken.

Supposing that the boss of the gold mines or the IGP had abused their positions, we have a right to be told, at least, for the simple reason that when they are walking past our homes or they come to join queues with us, the conversation won't drop and children

won't point at them!

While people were being fired and the President was urging that new blood be infused into the cocoa industry, Mr Mumuni Bawumia gets, of all things, a renewal of the President's confidence in his administration as boss of the Cocoa Marketing Board.

Obviously when the President was talking about new blood in the industry, he meant the farmers, the people who make the money and not the CMB, the people who spend the cocoa money!

Or could it be that Dr Gyamfi, the only one of the interim triumvirate not to have been reappointed, it was that he had the bad blood and was infecting the industry? In that case we should be seeing great things soon in the cocoa industry. How that can be, I don't know for in the two years Bawumia's administration, it has been the same age old things in Cocoa House. The big news that ever came from there was about those who worked in Cocoa House and not about the farmers.

He has not, shown in the past two years any signs that he had the answers to the problems that have plagued the industry and his reappointment or is it confirmation must have been on the strength of plans he has made known to the President and not on the strength of anything he has done so far.

CSO: 4700/241

EDITORIAL DISAGREES WITH GOVERNMENT'S COMPLACENCY

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Thinking Food Indeed"]

[Excerpts]

WE are not very sure that most people will accept to be seeing through the eyes of Vice-President de Graft Johnson in admitting that the short-term (2-year) Agricultural Crash Programme launched by the Limann Administration when it came into office "has achieved significant results".

We would wish that this was possible. For most of us, however, the situation is still grave indeed as food shortage persists and food prices keep rising at incredible rates. As far as the consumer is concerned, the only indicator of success in a programme like this is the availability of food on the market which, at least, shows an improvement over the previous situation if not an over-abundant supply which eventually reduces prices.

Although we are right in the middle of the harvesting season, the food situation cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be described as being the same as it was a year ago. Prospects, for the future may be good for "a good yield" sometime. But right now the situation is still acute and a lot more needs to be done to improve the situation. The best so far has not been good enough to change the situation.

We must admit that the government deserves commendation for the zeal with which it attempted to tackle the problem and the subsequent importation of agricultural inputs and equipment notably fertilizers, tractors, insecticides, harvesters and cutlasses. We cannot, however admit or agree that there has been "a judicious use" of these scarce resources.

If there are any signs of abundance of food in the growing areas, the objective of agriculture is not only to grow but to grow and distribute which means that food must reach the consuming areas. This however is not the case certainly not with the condition of roads that we have in this country.

We think it is fair to admit, on a "World Food Day" that Ghana has not been able to produce enough of its own food requirement let alone assist poorer nations and that more efforts need to be committed into making increased food production a reality.

We wish to draw attention to the fact that the "positive" response to the call to go back to the land, which ostensibly has led people "to think food" is largely an intra-sector shift of scarce resources and a threat to the foreign exchange earning potential of this country. Scarce cocoa farmers have shifted into food farming for reasons of obvious price disincentives and those who are thinking food are also contemplating cutting down cocoa trees to grow food.

CSO: 4700/241

SUCCESS OF SOCIALISM VIEWED AS FAR-OFF

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Alhassan Abdulai]

[Text] The first Progressive Forum which was held on October 3 at the Labone Secondary School in Accra can be said to be a success. Almost all the known progressive groupings attended.

Delegations of the African Youth Command, the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guard, the Revolutionary League, the New Democratic Movement etc, exhibited (in songs and outfits) the glimpse of the revolutionary elements of the First Republic.

They sang songs in praise of Osagyefo [word illegible] Kwame Nkrumah and ended it all with the newly adopted song of the progressives: "We shall overcome."

When Mr Osei Poku, editor of the PEOPLES EVENING NEWS and one of the conveners of the Forum mounted the rostrum, he explained that the purpose for the gathering was to bring together all the progressive groupings to discuss how best they could save Ghana.

He said: "There is no doubt that many attempts have been made in the past to bring to a united fold, all positive thinking Ghanaians as well as other progressive organisations as we have them in this auditorium today, but the desired aim has not been achieved yet. It is a fact that all those moves were made with genuine intentions, but they did not achieve the desired goal merely because each group was suspicious of other group's intentions."

Alhaji Abdul Mumuni Issifu, Secretary-General of the Trades Union Congress, who also spoke at the Forum, re-echoed Osei Poku's anxiety and advised all progressive Forces to sink their differences, to come together to salvage the economy. However, the Secretary-general exhorted the progressives to desist from amassing wealth at the expense of the masses.

Speaking on the theme: "What benefits could workers derive from a socialist planned economy and that of a capitalist free market economy," Alhaji Issifu said: "If we, the advocates of socialism, genuinely pursue the socialist course and do not pervert the system, and resort to the acquisition of personal wealth and pleasure at the expense of the masses, then the workers and farmers and indeed all the working people of the country would be proud owners of the means of production, distribution and exchange and thereby ensure for themselves

constant rising of living standards, harmoniously developed culture and science, respect for labour, love for peace, mutual respect and concern for the common good and natural interest the determination of which the workers must fully and genuinely participate."

From the speeches delivered by various personalities including Comrade Johnny Hanson, Comrade Kojo Tsikata, retired captain of the Ghana Army and a host of others, it was evident that socialism has caught on well with the gathering and they would have wished to form a formidable force to get the Limann Administration to adopt Nkrumahism to reverse the economic trends in the country today.

But it is the view of the writer that before the socialists can realise their dream, they will require more than just coming together to convince the present administration to adopt socialism and or amend the Constitution to suit their purposes.

This is because, even if they nominate an ardent socialist to become president in the 1983 elections, the "socialist president" would have to put up with capitalist economic activities for a long time to come.

Ever since the reversal of the "country's forward march into socialism" in 1966, a lot of things have happened that would make rapid reintroduction of socialism into the nation very difficult.

Most of the state firms which were sold to private firms are still in private hands. Even though, there are a few ardent socialists in the country, the country now breeds a teeming number of capitalist oriented-children.

These are children who are trained mostly in expensive private preparatory schools and taught to live expensive lives.

Even the so-called socialist trained boys find it difficult to remain pinned to socialism due to the economic situation that has almost dragged almost everybody into "business."

As a result of this state of affairs, the progressive forces should consider the socialisation of the country within the context of the present circumstances.

However, if the progressive forces wish to succeed in their endeavour to get the country to adopt socialism, they should agree on the brand of socialism to adopt and to introduce this to the society gradually without resorting to coercive means. Otherwise, any attempt to force socialism down the throat of Ghanaians will not succeed.

CSO: 4700/241

SWISS BALANCE OF PAYMENTS LOAN, INDIAN AID PROMISED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Article of Nelson Duah]

[Text]

THE Union Bank of Switzerland (UBS) has agreed to give Ghana a loan of 25 million dollars to support the country in its balance of payments problems.

The UBS, a correspondent bank of the Bank of Ghana, is still holding further discussions with the Governor of the Bank of Ghana, Mr Alex Ashiagbor, in Switzerland, to work out the modalities.

This was announced by President Hilla Limann when he met newsmen on his arrival at the Kotoka International Airport from a tour of India and Switzerland.

The President said he and his entourage met Swiss bankers and businessmen and discussed assistance to the country in various economic fields.

Dr Limann told the newsmen that he also negotiated for the supply of large quantities of drugs for the country's hospitals.

The President said while in India, a number of agreements were concluded in the fields of agriculture, rural industries and mining.

He indicated that India had agreed to assist the country in these fields by way of technical know-how and equipment.

India, he said, also expressed willingness to participate in the Bui Dam Project in the Brong-Ahafo Region which his government had undertaken to reactivate to provide electricity for the northern sector of the country.

Dr Limann told the newsmen that Indians would also train Ghanaians in diamond polishing.

The President said he and his entourage were happy to visit the Tata Assembly Plant in India and discussed at length the possibility of setting up local factories to produce spare parts for the buses.

CSO: 4700/241

BRITAIN GRANTS WATER-TREATMENT, OTHER ASSISTANCE

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Oct 81 pp 1, 5

[Article by Isaac Asante]

[Text] The British Government has approved three million pounds sterling for the provision of equipment to improve the water treatment system at Owabi and Barekese, in the Ashanti Region.

This was disclosed by Mr James Mellon, British High Commissioner in Ghana, during a courtesy call on the Ashanti Regional Minister, Mr K. Antwi-Nimoh at the Regional Administration in Kumasi yesterday.

Mr Mellon said apart from the three million pounds sterling his government had also provided materials for the construction of a school block for the people of Wonoo, a village in the Ashatn Region.

Furthermore the British Government had provided 200,000 pounds sterling worth of equipment as a grant to the medical school of the University of Science and Technology (UST) in Kumasi.

Mr Mellon stated that he was in Kumasi to donate equipment from the British Government to the Department of Dispensing Technicians of the Kumasi Polytechnic and the Audio Visual Department of the Advanced Technical Teachers' Training College also in Kumasi.

"These," Mr Mellon pointed out, "indicate the interest my government has in the general welfare of the country."

In his reply, Mr Antwi-Nimoh expressed the Ghana Government's gratitude to Mr Mellon and the British Government for the assistance so far received.

The Regional Minister, however, appealed to the British Government to provide the Ashanti Regional Administration with road building equipment either as a long term loan or as a grant to enable his administration to rehabilitate most of the roads in the region.

He mentioned road rehabilitation and agriculture as his administration's priorities and appealed for the necessary assistance. Mr Antwi-Nimoh also appealed through the High Commissioner to the British Government to invest in the country's cocoa industry. Present were Mr C.Y. Boateng, Deputy Ashanti Regional Minister and Mr I.B. Ashun, Regional Administrative Officer.

CSO: 4700/241

COOPERATION URGED ON ARMY-CMB COCOA EVACUATION

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The C.M.B. Cocoa Evacuation Exercise"]

[Text] *"COCOA is the life blood of this country" is now a hackneyed statement which is slowly losing its meaning but the fact still remains that that commodity still provides a substantial portion of our foreign exchange earnings every year.*

The problems which beset the cocoa industry are as complex as they come and, over the years, observers of the industry could not help but conclude that given the expertise at our disposal and the enormous amount of money that an organisation like the Cocoa Marketing Board (CMB) charged with the administration of the industry oversees, there is absolutely no reason why the goose that lays the golden egg should be seen to be, as it were, wickedly being strangled to death.

The 'Graphic'; is particularly worried about the perennial problem of cocoa being locked up in the hinterland where this vital cash crop is grown. Our anxiety over this state of affairs is aggravated by the realization that smuggling of crop across the borders is facilitated when the product is left out there for too long, not forgetting the possible deterioration which may set in and affect its quality.

Why the CMB cannot haul the cocoa to the coast for onward shipment or proper storage has been discussed so many times to merit repetition here but concerned citizens are bound to get worried over the apparent disagreement between the CMB and the Ghana Armed Forces over the evacuation exercise and the subsequent decision of the latter to withdraw.

According to a G.B.C. report over the week-end, as at October 8, about 70,000 tons of cocoa had been evacuated by the Ghana Armed Forces which leaves about 82,500 tons to be lifted. This is quite serious considering the fact that it was precisely the inability of the existing CMB machinery to evacuate the cocoa which led to the Armed Forces stepping in to alleviate the situation.

It is our view that the enormity of the country's transportation mess, especially in the haulage sector due to the scarcity of inputs and deterioration in the physical infrastructure leading to almost a labyrinthine search for cocoa locked up in the growing areas, suggests that the organisations which have the facilities to help in this exercise be allowed to do so without unnecessary impediments put in their way.

Accusations and counter-accusations, such as we have witnessed between the CMB and the Ghana Armed Forces, do nobody any good because as far as the Ghanaian public is concerned, the only objective of the whole exercise is to bring the cocoa out of the bush. Anything short of that would be considered a national disaster.

If the CMB had been able to discharge its duty effectively in this direction, the Army would not have been brought in in the first place. The two institutions should come together to work out ways and means of getting this one important job done once and for all.

Later, a machinery can be set up to help accelerate the evacuation of cocoa whenever there are indications that a bottle-neck has appeared in the haulage system. In this regard 'co-operation' should be the only operative word.

BRIEFS

POLICE OFFICIALS DISMISSED--President Hilla Limann, on the advice of the Police Council, has retired the Inspector-General of Police, Mr Felix Kyei, from the Police Service with immediate effect. Mr Kyei was appointed I.G.P. late 1979 after Mr C.O. Lamptey had been retired. Mr Paul Boakye-Dattey, Commissioner of Police in-charge of CID has also been retired with immediate effect. According to a press statement from the Castle, Osu, the President, on the recommendation of the Police, as the new Inspector-General of Police. Mr P.N. Cobbina, Deputy Commissioner of Police in-charge of CID has been interdicted while investigations continue into his involvement or otherwise in the gold syndicate, the statement added. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Oct 81 p 1]

NEW BOATS FROM ITALY--The Ministry of Agriculture is to spend an amount of ¢12.6 million to meet urgent incidental expenses in connection with the purchase of four new motor trawlers and two tuna vessels ordered from Messrs Sociata Exerviizio Caterierie Spa of Italy. According to the "official bulletin," the order was placed by the State Fishing Corporation (SFC) as far back as March, 1977, but there were delays in the payment of scheduled amounts. It said despite the delays in the payment, the four motor trawlers—"She-ketch," Ayensu," "Tano" and "I'rabon"--were delivered slightly ahead of scheduled delivery dates while the two tuna vessels--"Bonsu" and "Firaw"--were awaiting delivery instructions by SFC. To facilitate effective utilization of the fishing vessels as well as the existing ones, Cabinet has directed that new fishing grounds should be sought through bilateral negotiations with countries in North Western Africa, the Caribbean and Angola to increase the SFC's catch and earn additional revenue.--GNA [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Oct 81 p 8]

CSO: 4700/241

PARTY CONGRESS OPENS IN BISSAU

Radicalization Reported

AB111758 Paris AFP in French 1457 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Bissau, 11 Nov (AFP)--The tendency at the Congress of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] which is being held in Bissau, is toward radicalization.

Several delegates ahve called for the strengthening of Guinea-Bissau's relations with socialist countries and their vanguard parties as well as with progressive organizations of capitalist parties.

These delegates blamed the former leadership of the PAIGC, which was in office before the overthrow of former President Luiz Cabral on 14 November 1980, for not sufficiently thanking the socialist countries for the aid they gave to the PAIGC during its liberation war, Mr Mario Cabral, minister of education and spokesman of the congress, who was reporting on the general debate held behind closed doors, told reporters.

Some delegates also demanded that the aspirations of national concord should be clearly spelled out. This national concord was proclaimed by the revolutionary council which has been performing the duties of the head of state and the national assembly since 14 November 1980.

When that principle of national concord was announced, several representatives of organizations of exiles such as the front for the struggle for Guinea-Bissau independence, fling, expressed a desire to return home to get involved in the management of the country's affairs. Those organizations, rejecting any form of union between Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, had opposed the PAIGC which wanted to construct progressive, organic unity. The representatives of the organizations were also the champions of economic liberalism.

When the relations between both countries deteriorated after 14 November 1980, and an African Independent Party for Cape Verde was established in PRAIA, the fling and other related movements sent delegates to Bissau. Several top-level officials of these organizations have returned to Bissau. These facts stirred up reactions at the PAIGC congress.

A delegate said that any citizen of Guinea-Bissau can individually return home to contribute his efforts to his country. But it must be clear that the PAIGC must remain the only force holding political control in the country. Another delegate to the congress [word indistinct] by Mario Cabral, was even more precise: We uphold national concord at the state and not at the party level, he said.

Military Support

AB111338 Paris AFP in French 1000 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Bissau, 11 Nov (AFP)--Maj Pedro Ramos, delegate of the people's revolutionary armed forces [FARP], came to assure the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] of the FARP's allegiance at the party's congress which began in Bissau last Sunday.

This is the first PAIGC congress since the 14 November 1980 coup d'etat which overthrew President Luis Cabral, and also since Cape Verde decided to form its own party, the African Independence Party of Cape Verde [PAICV]. Brigadier General Vieira stated that the political training of the FARP will be increased, while the basic committees of the PAIGC in the armed forces have been broadened. For the first time this year, a national conference of the FARP took place and their delegates represent 17.2 percent of the members of the PAIGC congress.

Qereira, Calral Ousted

AB131733 Paris AFP in French 1449 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Bissau, 13 Nov (AFP)--The congress of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, PAIGC, which cintinues its deliberations in Camera in Bissau, has decided not to create the post of deputy security general, it is indicated by Mario Cabral, the minister of education and spokesman of the congress.

An order of precedence will exist within the major organs that the congress has to create and elect, which will be called the Central Committee and the Political Bureau. Moreover, none of the members of these organs will have any clear-cut pre-eminence over the others, with the exception of the secretary general.

Observers believe that the secretary general will be Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, a personality from the war of independence and president of the revolutionary council which toppled President Luiz Cabral in November of last year.

If the post of deputy secretary general had been retained, it would have gone to victor Saude Maria, vice president of the revolutionary council and minister of foreign affairs, observers stress. Mario Cabral has announced that the PAIGC congress has decided to formally exclude Mr Pereira and Mr Cabral from the party's ranks. Evidently these exclusions have only a symbolic character since they only confirm a fact. But then, by shutting out the former leaders before nominating new ones, the Bissau congressmen want to imply that in their own view the former legitimate PAIGC still continues to exist not in Praia, but rather in Bissau.

CSO: 4719/204

PAST FAILURE SHOWS LESSON TO BE LEARNED IN CHAD

AB130648 Abidjan Franternite Hebdo in French 13 Nov 81

[Editorial: "A Challenge"]

[Text] One is at a loss as to the reasons why Libya asked its troops to leave Ndjamena in less than 3 days and Chadian territory in less than a week. Was Colonel al-Qadhdhafi irritated by the fact that President Goukouni had asserted in Paris a few days earlier that he had asked the Libyans to leave his country immediately?

But is it not a sign of disrespect for a head of state for us to suppose for one instant that he would act in precipitation following a change in humor?

This being said, the facts are there. The Libyans, who entered Chad at the request of President Goukouni, chased out Hissein Habre and ended the civil war, that is the suffering of thousands of Chadians, many of whom had had to go into exile to flee the fighting thus losing everything and being separated from their homes.

But it is undeniable that the presence of the Libyans quickly became overbearing for the Chadians, and the majority wished for their departure. This establishment of facts does not in any way imply a judgment on this presence neither does it imply a judgment of the possible political afterthoughts of the Libyan and Chadian leaders.

It simply shows that men everywhere are jealous of their independence, and of their personalities so that one cannot impose on them someone they have not chosen and adopted willingly. The Libyans, therefore, left at a time when the Franco-African summit in Paris was discussing the sending to Chad of an inter-African peace-keeping force and even before this force had been set up France, a friendly power, had promised to finance it.

The Libyan initiative is a challenge, whether deliberate or not, which is being thrown to the African heads of state. These heads must meet it in the best way possible.

At the height of the Chadian civil war a similar force was set up and it was to have comprised Benin, Guinea and Congo, but there was so much beating about the bush that it never materialized. President Goukouni therefore had to approach his neighbor, also an OAU member country, who intervened successfully.

Some will think that this first experience does not in principle augur well for the second, but others, like us, think that the African heads of state can learn their lesson from this first failure and prevent it from repeating itself.

"I am African and I am familiar with everything that is African," says President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. This is the time for all African leaders to recall this beautiful thought. Our independence is one and indivisible, as is Africa. We cannot claim to be independent in our own states and leave a brother country to decay and not consider its problems as our own by leaving it at the mercy of any country powerful enough to evercome it.

The ideals of African unity recommend another way of behavior, that of responsibility and solidarity. We are conforming to this behavior by creating this inter-African peace-keeping force for Chad. That country has suffered long enough so it merits such aid no matter how expensive it is to provide it.

CSO: 4719/204

HYDROELECTRIC RESOURCES DEVELOPED DESPITE OIL PROSPECTS

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 617 Jun 81 pp 26-27

[Excerpts] By a decree of 8 July 1981, the Ivory Coast is going to acquire in the next few years a sixth hydroelectric dam, that of Soubre, following Ayame I and II, Kossu, Taabo, and Buyo. The development of the country requires this new work, which is integrated into a comprehensive plan drawn up by Ivory Coast Electric Power (EECI) and which aims at guaranteeing by the year 2000 power production "necessary both for the vast industrialization of the country and for the usual indispensable domestic and public uses," thanks to a series of hydroelectric installations.

Soubre: Half of the Ivorian Potential

This new dam is located 80 kilometers downstream from the Buyo hydroelectric installation, 120 kilometers north of the port of San Pedro, and 90 kilometers east of the Ivorian-Liberian frontier. It will be built on the Sassandra, which is the third largest river of the Ivory Coast in terms of its drainage area (74,000 square kilometers), but the largest in terms of its power potential, 6,575 billion kilowatt-hours, or 53 percent of the national potential. The present project represents the maximum which it is possible to derive from the site chosen, that of the Nawa falls, namely an installed capacity of 360,000 kilowatts, corresponding to an annual potential production of 1,623 million kilowatt-hours.

The total cost of the operation is on the order of $600 million (about 168 billion CFA francs) and will include, in addition to the dam, power lines and the reconstruction of the roads.

The work will begin in the last few months of 1982, or 1 year after the next signing of the financing agreement. The power units could begin operating in 1986 at the latest.

Such an achievement, the largest ever undertaken in the Ivory Coast in the field of development of hydroelectric power, cannot be done without totally transforming the face of the region. It was therefore necessary to inform "household dwellers" and to hear their concerns and suggestions in a way to calm them as required. Messrs Konan Lambert, director-general of the EECI, and Charles Donwahi, deputy from Soubre, accompanied by technicians, administrators, and local officials, performed this important and delicate mission in early August in the little town of Soubre.

"The date of 30 July 1981," said Mr Donwahi, "will be engraved in letters of gold in the memory of the people of Soubre. The selection of Soubre as the location of a public work of exceptional importance in the development of our country and the total cost of the work on this project, which represents the greatest investment ever made in our country on this type of project, inspires an infinite gratitude to the Father of the Nation...."

Modern Villages

As the second speaker, Mr Lambert Konan, after presenting the technical aspects of the future dam, described the socio-economic impact on the region.

"The impact of the development of the hydroelectric power of Soubre on the localities concerned will be as great as the size of the construction which will be accomplished there," said the director-general of the EECI. The 170 square kilometers of the surface of the artificial lake which will be created will cause the flooding of the same extent of lands and forests, and perhaps of mineral riches. Of course, the villages, crops, and roads located on these lands will likewise be flooded and will therefore have to be reestablished.

It remains nevertheless true that the flooding will be an opportunity for the population to move to a new and modern habitation. It is particularly important to stress here the unpublished fact that the new villages will be built at the same time as the hydroelectric installation itself. There is consequently no risk of temporary villages, and still less of bare platforms after the work as was unfortunately the case elsewhere.

Ivory Coast Electric Power, contractor for both the installation properly speaking and the corollary works, including the rehousing of the population, actually intends to build villages where the displaced populations will really feel at home, and which will have no reason to envy other modern Ivory Coast villages, the supply of electricity and potable water being provided in the program. The access roads to these villages will, of course, be rebuilt at the same time as the villages themselves. The same is true for the establishment of new plantations. All these achievements will be possible thanks to the interlocking efforts of all the ministries concerned, whose activities will be coordinated by the EECI.

The development of the hydroelectric power of Soubre will therefore blow a new breeze in the region. There is no doubt but that the jobs created by the project will leave competent workers in place. The hydroelectric development will also leave near Soubre a project headquarters town equipped with a complete infrastructure, including recreation areas and also a completely equipped hospital, accessible to the local people.

The Soubre region will therefore not only be opened up, but endowed with new and modern means for its economic and social development."

6108
CSO: 4719/136

MOI URGES END TO POLITICAL GROUPINGS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 31 Oct 81 pp 1, 20

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi yesterday called for an end to all political groupings. "Loyalty to me should be direct and not through groupings," he said.

Officially opening the Kitale ASK Show, President Moi said he had forgiven everybody when he took over the country's leadership and was not going to contradict himself by allowing political groupings who were out to cause chaos.

"Let us forget the past and preach unity, love and peace," said the President who urged leaders to avoid squabbles.

Turning to tribalists, President Moi said they would be expelled from the Kenya African National Union. Kanu would not tolerate leaders who practised nepotism, he said.

He said all Kenyans should be treated alike and not on the basis of where they came from or whose relatives they were.

President Moi, opening the Kitale ASK Show, told wananchi to report to him anyone who asked them their tribal background. He said tribalism was the main enemy of development and urged all Kenyans, regardless of their social position, to discard the habit.

He said Kenyans were enlightened and asked the leaders not to mislead them. He said wananchi's knowledge of affairs was better than that of the Special Branch.

It was only through unity that Kenya can develop into a respected nation and added that he detested deeds that were harmful to the welfare of wananchi.

Stressing on the need for discipline among leaders, President Moi said wananchi cannot be expected to emulate bad examples from leaders. "It is the duty of leaders to set good examples in the eyes of wananchi," said the President who also advised civil servants to be disciplined. He praised the Armed Forces for their loyalty and discipline and urged wananchi to follow their example.

Speaking about agriculture, President Moi said he was going to announce 1982 crop prices before the end of this year. "This will enable farmers to know how much they will earn from their crops," he added. The President urged farmers to make the maximum use of arable land to increase food production. He told farmers to go into the production of traditional food crops like cassava, millet, sweet potatoes and finger millet.

He said this year Kenya had grown sufficient food and thanked all farmers for the effort they had put into the exercise. Recent food shortages had been a hard lesson for Kenya, he added.

The President told large-scale farmers who had their own stores to keep their maize there while the Government was involved in collecting maize from the small-scale farmers. He reiterated his earlier statement that the Government was going to take over the running of all cattle dips to ensure that they were always effective.

The Ministry of Livestock Development would soon start to work with Kenya Co-operative Creameries to collect milk from farmers before it goes bad, he said.

President Moi said the Ministry of Transport and Communications had been directed to repair all access roads so that the transportation of agricultural produce was not delayed. On soil conservation, President Moi said it was the duty of all Kenyans to participate in the exercise, since soil was the backbone of agriculture.

He said while farmers continued to strive to produce more food for the country, the Government would continue to supplement their efforts by importing fertilisers and other farming requirements.

On cattle rustling in Trans. Nzoia, President Moi blamed the situation on residents of the area who collaborated with rustlers. He urged wananchi to report anybody suspected of collaborating with rustlers which, he said, come mostly from Uganda. He said he was going to talk with the Uganda Government to try and control the situation on their side.

President Moi said cattle were an important asset of the country and should be protected at all costs. He said because of the rains and good animal husbandry, there was plenty of milk in the country at present.

CSO: 4700/265

ISAAC SALAT QUITS HIS KANU POST

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] An Assistant Minister in the Office of the President, Mr Isaac Salat has resigned from the post of Kanu secretary, Kericho branch.

Announcing his resignation at his Bomet constituency during a Harambee meeting at Siwot Primary School, Mr Salat said he was stepping down for Basic Education Minister Jonathan Ng'eno, who has been his assistant.

Mr Salat, who had earlier criticised power-hungry leaders in the district, said he took the decision to enhance unity in the area.

He called on the district Kanu chairman, Coun. Stanley Turgut, also to step down for Dr Ng'eno who he said was a senior politician by virtue of his Cabinet post.

Mr Salat recalled that since the recent local authority elections there had emerged personal difference and groupings among politicians in the district.

He said utterances by some leaders at public meetings in the district were not in line with President Moi's Nyayo philosophy of peace, love and unity.

He appealed to the leaders to refrain from such activities, which he said could mar the image of the ruling party in the district.

Mr Salat castigated leaders who undermined others, claiming they were closer to the President and better Nyayo followers.

Kipsigis County Council chairman Minister's resignation should be regarded as a mature political decision.

The meeting, which realised over 55,000/- in aid of Kamoigan women's group, was conducted by Coun. Ingeleche, who donated 2,800/-. Mr Salat gave 24,800/- from himself and his friends, while Coun. Rono contributed 200/-.

Mr Salat has been an active Kanu member, both at the local and national levels. He has worked closely with President Moi even before he became a Member of Parliament.

Dr Ng'eno was born at Kapkateri, Kericho District, in 1929. After completing his early education in Kenya, he went to the United States for his university education.

After obtaining his MA and Ph.D. degrees from Granville and Southern Illinois universities, Dr Ng'eno taught at Tuget, Tacoma, Washington, before returning to Kenya. He won the Buret seat from Dr Taaitta Toweett in the 1979 general elections.

CSO: 4700/265

MUTAI RELATIVE BANNED FROM ELECTION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

KANU yesterday banned an uncle of Miss Cheiagat Mutai from contesting the Eldoret North parliamentary by-election.

The Uasin Gishu District branch of the Kenya African National Union (Kanu) did not clear the candidature of former area MP William Morogo arap Saina on the grounds that he was suspended as chairman of the Turbo-West Kanu sub-branch last February.

The seat was held by Miss Mutai until October 23, when National Assembly Speaker Fred Mati declared it vacant because Miss Mutai had failed to attend eight consecutive sittings of the House.

A district Kanu branch executive committee meeting yesterday cleared six other candidates for presenting their nominations papers to the District Commissioner on November 7. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Coun. Lebo Sigilai. He said the cleared candidates were: Mr. Julius K. Chombe, Mr. Nickanor Kimurgor Sirma, Mr. John Chumo arap Ng'onda, Mr. Maxwell Taliti Munyesi, Mr. Timothy Lamba Toka and Mr. Reuben Kiplangat Chesire.

Mr. Sigilai said the district Kanu executive committee had upheld the suspension of Mr. Saina because of what it termed Mr. Saina's misconduct.

Mr. Sigilai told Mr. Saina that, according to the Kanu constitution, rule 8, paragraph (e), section 6, the suspension was still effective since Mr. Saina had failed to appeal to the ruling party within six months of the suspension.

Mr. Saina, who appeared startled by the move, admitted receiving a letter in February from the district Kanu executive committee regarding the suspension.

But he argued that the committee had no power to take the action unless it was approved by the national Kanu Governing Council.

The meeting warned that politicians from outside the district would not be tolerated during the election to campaign for any of the candidates, adding that the branch fully supported President Moi's speech at the Kitale Show last week in which he discouraged political groupings.

The branch appealed to wananchi to support a local candidate who would be readily available to them. It assured the candidates that the district Kanu officials and youth-wingers would not take sides during the campaign.

CSO: 4700/265

JAPAN WILL PROVIDE RICE GRANT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 31 Oct 81 p 4

[Text]

KENYA is to receive 4,000 tons of rice from Japan. An agreement to this effect was yesterday signed by Vice-President Mwai Kibaki and Japanese Ambassador Teruo Kosugi.

Under the agreement, Kenya will get a Sh. 26-million grant from Japan to buy rice in that country.

The rice will be sold on the Kenyan market and the sale proceeds will be used for agricultural development, Mr. Kibaki said.

He said the Government's objective was to attain food self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

He thanked the Japanese Government for the assistance, adding that another agreement had recently been signed under which Japan was to assist Kenya in the construction of rural access roads.

Mr. Kibaki invited Mr. Kosugi to visit some of the projects aided by Japan in the rural areas.

Mr. Kosugi said Japan had earlier sold Kenya 3,000 tons of rice, adding that total Japanese aid to Kenya to date amounted to more than Sh. 1,200 million.

●Mr. Mwai Kibaki yesterday appealed to commercial banks to assist the Government wipe out illiteracy.

Mr. Kibaki said many Kenyans in rural areas could not operate current accounts because they were illiterate.

The Vice-President was speaking at a luncheon hosted by the Kenya Commercial Bank in Nairobi.

Mr. Kibaki had earlier launched a new computerised waste and clearing system at the bank's headquarters.

He said the bank's expansion to rural areas would give the bank more business and help farmers save money.

Other commercial banks should emulate the Kenya Commercial Bank in considering the people's interests.

Speaking at the luncheon, KCB Chairman Philip Ndegwa said the bank was setting the pace in the use of modern banking technology in Kenya.

The bank had in the last two years improved its effectiveness. These measures, he said, included dividing the bank's operation into five areas.

He said the bank had decided to open four new branches but had carefully assessed the contribution the move would make towards development.

Mr. Ndegwa said the KCB had undertaken to negotiate for more credit abroad to support local businessmen. Domestic savings was not enough to meet the country's needs, he added.

The bank chairman said he was convinced Kenya's development efforts would not be inhibited by lack of domestic savings and foreign exchange earnings.

The bank had organised a scheme in conjunction with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to assist small-scale farmers, he said. The scheme involved about 10 million dollars.

"The bank is committed to personnel development. Not only are officers trained locally but are sent for technical and banking training overseas, he said.

Among those who attended the luncheon were the Permanent Secretary in the Vice-President's Office and Ministry of Finance, Mr. Harry Mule Mr. Paul Boit, Prof. Saitot and Mr. Peter Habenga Okondo who are some of the directors of the bank.

CSO: 4700/265

BRIEFS

TEA CLONE--A tea bush clone expected to have the highest yield per hectare in the world has been discovered in the Kabianga area, Belgut Division, Kericho. A clone is a group of plants produced from one original seedling. The new clone could yield over 3,500 kg of made tea per hectare annually. The discovery was disclosed by the deputy superintendent of the Kericho-based African Highland Produce (AHP) Tea Company, Mr William Kettienya when addressing councillors from Kirinyaga County Council. The civic officials visited Kabianga tea farm during an educational tour of Kericho District. Mr Kettienya said Kabianga had the most favourable conditions for tea growing in the world. Last year, the Kabianga Tea Farm produced 70,000 kg. of tea, he said. The 500-acre farm would all be under tea in 1983 and the farm would be a major source of revenue for the Kipsigis County Council. The delegation included Kirinyaga county council chairman Ernest Garchewa, vice-chairman Stanley Karimi and county clerk James Njogu. Accompanying the delegation were Kericho DC Harry Wamubei, Kipsigis County Council chairman, Meshack Rono and his vice-chairman, Paul Ngetich. At a luncheon, the two chairmen commended the Local Government Ministry for encouraging exchange visits among local authorities. At the Sotic KCC factory, manager Charles Muhoro told the councillors the plant would be expanded. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 31 Oct 81 p 4]

NO MUTAI IN DAR--An official at State House, Dar es Salaam, yesterday denied knowledge of former Eldoret North MP Chelagat Mutai's presence in Tanzania. But the Tanzania Government was tight-lipped over the issue. No official statement was forthcoming from any of the Government Ministers the Nation tried to contact over the telephone. The Kenya Government also issued no further statement apart from the one made in Parliament on Thursday by a Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr G.G. Kariuki. Mr Kariuki, answering a question from Nakuru North MP Koigi wa Wamwere, had told the House that Miss Mutai was in Tanzania. He said the Government was awaiting details about the manner of escape adopted by Miss Mutai. No further comment was forthcoming from Kenya Government sources. But another official in Dar es Salaam told the Nation correspondent there the Government was not "aware of Miss Mutai's presence here, nor has it been officially informed of her escape to Tanzania." "If she is here," added the official, "she will definitely be repatriated to Kenya." The official, however, added that the Government would issue a statement "if and when we come across anything." Other sources in Dar es Salaam said there was a standing agreement between Kenya and Tanzania that neither country would harbour a suspect from the other. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 31 Oct 81 p 1]

CHINESE JOURNALISTS' TOUR--A three-man mission from the All China Journalists Association, which was in Tanzania for a week-long consultation tour is visiting Nairobi this week on the second leg of a six nation tour of Africa. From Kenya the Chinese journalists will go to Zaire, Mali and Senegal to explore areas of co-operation with African journalists' organisations. The journalists, led by the editor-in-chief of the Canton based Nafang-Ribao newspaper, Mr Ding Xiling, declared their country's opposition to the dominance of the Western news agencies which they blame for distorting Third World problems. During their Tanzanian tour, the Chinese agreed to consolidate existing relations and also to exchange journalists between Tanzania and China. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Nov 81 p 8]

KANU PRESS OFFICE--The secretary-general of the ruling Kenya African National Union, Mr Robert Matano, yesterday said the party would appoint a Press and public relations officer at headquarters in Nairobi. In a signed statement issued in Mombasa, he said one of the officers' main tasks would be to establish regular contacts with the local Press in order to provide the local newspapers with information on and about the party. "If in future we see that information from Kanu headquarters is not published in the local newspapers we might have to consider further actions," he said. He said: We were perhaps too reluctant to use local newspapers for disseminating party politics." Mr Matano who is also the Cooperative Development Minister, was reacting to the recent debate in Parliament on the possibility of launching a Kanu newspaper. He said money for such a newspaper would be better used to revitalise the party. "In the process of revitalising Kanu we may establish a quarterly or a monthly Kanu newsletter in order to disseminate party policy more effectively especially in the rural areas," he said. He also said "we are thinking of a series of special Kanu brochures to give guidelines for discussion of special problems to branches and sub-branches on the grassroots level." He said it was necessary that they built up an effective party civil service and party management on all levels. Mr Matano said the idea of launching a party newspaper came about from the feeling that party's statements and policy were not dealt with properly in the existing newspapers. He said there were feelings also that the existing newspapers were openly or secretly opposing the party's policies. "They purposely try to create an unfavourable image of the party in the general public," he said. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 31 Oct 81 p 5]

CSO: 4700/265

FORMER MINISTER, DEPUTIES TO REPORT FOR REASSIGNMENT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 3 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[Text]

Former Finance Minister Major George Dunye and Former Deputy Ministers Captain Samuel Dokie and Captain Augustus Kieh are to report to the Defense Ministry today for possible re-assignment.

Major Dunye was dismissed last Thursday by Head of State, C-I-C Samuel Kanyon Doe, because of his complicity in a $235,848 cheque scandal, while Captain Dokie and Kieh were sacked the same day in a reshuffle at Local Government Ministry.

According to Defense Ministry sources, the three ex-ministers reported for re-assignment last Friday, but were told to come back Monday.

Counts by the Defense sources said this brings to five the number of dismissed ministers that have reported for re-assignment since July when civilian Cabinet Ministers were inducted into the army and given ranks.

The two ex-ministers who reported earlier were former Local Government Minister Major Oscar Quiah, implicated in a coup attempt last August and later acquitted of charges, and Former Justice Minister Major Chea Cheapoo, dismissed for behaviorial pattern inconsistent with the aims of the revolution.

None of those asked to report for re-assignment have so far been re-assigned.

CSO: 4700/267

MINISTER BEGINS SECOND NATION-WIDE TOUR

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 3 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Local Government Minister Col Edward K. Sackor left here Monday for Grand Bassa County, on the second leg of his nation-wide tour which began six weeks ago.

The 15-day tour will also take Minister Sackor to Cape Mount County, Bomi, Gibi, and Marshall Territories as well as Bopolu and Gbama Statutory Districts.

According to a local Government Ministry release, the purpose of Minister Sackor's tour is to acquaint himself with problems facing the people, inspect development projects and explain government's food production policies.

This is in keeping with the mandate of C-I-C Samuel K. Doe, that the nation embark upon a sustained farming program to ensure self-sufficiency in food production.

Accompanying Minister Sackor on the tour are Senior PRC Member and Chairman on Local Government Committee, Lt/Col Kolonseh G. Gonyor, as well as some senior technical staff members of the Ministry.

They would hold special meetings and discuss farming programs with a cross-section of the authorities in each sub-division, according to the release.

The Minister and party are expected to return to the capital by November 16, and begin planning the final leg of the tour, which is scheduled to cover Kru Coast and Sasstown Territories.

Meanwhile, the newly appointed Deputy Minister for Administration, John P. Beh, would act as Minister during Minister Sackor's tour.

CSO: 4700/267

NATIONAL ARCHIVES CENTER TO BE CONSTRUCTED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Sam Johnson]

[Text]

The construction of a National Archives Center and the extension of the Redemption Avenue have been earmarked by the National Redemption Day Commission as its projects for the observance of next year's Redemption Day.

Taking the decision at a regular meeting Monday, the Commission agreed that the construction of a National Archives Center was imperative for the preservation of historical documents.

But of concern to the Commission was where to get the funding for the construction of the Archives Center.

Commission General Secretary Hene Johnson, who presided in the absence of the National Chairman and the 1st and 2nd Co-chairmen, said the Commission had been informed by the Budget Bureau that there was no appropriation in the national budget for programs by the Commission. The possibility of soliciting funds was then suggested.

With regards to the Redemption Avenue which is to be extended along the South Beach to the Coconut Plantation, Randall Street, it was pointed out that appropriation was in the Public Works Ministry budget for the project.

CSO: 4700/267

GBARNGA CITY IN COMPLETE DARKNESS FOR FOUR MONTHS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 3 Nov 81 pp 1, 12

[Article by R. Ballah Zayzay]

[Text] Cuttington--The City of Gbarnga has been in complete darkness for the past four months. The electricity problem started since June of the current year, and up till now, conditions still remain the same.

Bong County is very much fortunate in the Republic of Liberia for the mere fact that it has one of the country's two higher institutions of learning--Cuttington University College, one of the country's best hospitals--Phebe Hospital, the Central Agricultural Experimentation Station in Suacoco, the Bong County Agricultural Development Project (BCADP), and many other developments that can cater to the needs of the entire citizens of Bong County.

However, the problem of electricity has been the setback of most operations in the county, and will continue to be if feasibility studies are not made to improve the electricity situation in the country.

The electricity problem has caused many businesses with the city limit to close down, and hence government can no longer generate revenue from these businesses.

On the other hand, the generator presently in the Power House is too small to supply electricity to the growing city of Gbarnga.

The constant breakdown of the generator served as an impending factor to the Liberian economy in this sector of the country.

Four months ago, electricity had not been supplied to the many customers, and hence electricity bills cannot be paid to the Regional Electricity Corporation Office in Gbarnga.

Sacrifice

From reliable sources, the LEC workers in Gbarnga have had the strong conviction that the breakdown of the generator has been caused by a supernatural force (Ginna) around the power house which is very close to the soldier barracks.

With this pre-notion, the workers got together on Saturday, October 24 for a sacrifice. The sacrifice was made with a white sheep and many other sacrificial components.

The question here is whether the electricity problem has been caused by a supernatural force or it is lack of manpower in maintaining the generator.

Electricity is of essential necessity to Bong County because it serves as a gateway for Lofa, Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Sinoe and Maryland counties.

These counties are bordered by neighbouring counties like Sierra Leone, Guinea and the Ivory Coast.

And before reaching the capital of Liberia (Monrovia), Bong County is the central check-point. In order to have an efficient security task force at this check-point, a 24-hour electricity system must be considered in safeguarding immigration problems of the nation.

CSO: 4700/267

PRC, CABINET HARVEST PORTION OF RICE FARM

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

A portion of the 75-acre rice farm planted by students of the Booker Washington Institute (BWI) in Kakata, Gibi Territory, was Friday harvested by members of the PRC and Cabinet led by Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe.

Other government officials who participated in the harvesting included top military brass and Heads of autonomous agencies of government and public corporations.

C-I-C Doe said the involvement of government officials in the exercise was to put government's call for the massive food production into possitive action.

In a statement shortly after the initial harvesting exercise of the rice farm, Gibi Territory Supt. 1st/Sgt. Amos Bohn, said he would invite Head of State to inspect farms being made by citizens of the territory.

He suggested to the Head of State that the purchasing of agricultural tools be placed under the control of local officials who "know what tools are good for their farming purpose."

Head of State Doe and party were later taken on a guided tour of various workshops and facilities of BWI by its Principal, Mr. Daniel N. Jappah.

CSO: 4700/267

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER OMEGA NAVIGATIONAL STATION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 2 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

The Government of Liberia is to assume full responsibility for the operation and management of the Omega Navigational station located in Paynesville in January next year.

According to a Commerce Ministry release, the station has functionally come under the operational control of the Government of Liberia when the United States Coast Guard recently transferred funds for the first quarter of the fiscal year of operations to the station. The United States Coast Guard is now serving in an advisory capacity and audit functions only.

In preparation for the final transition next January and to ensure that Liberian management and technical staff have acquired the necessary technical and administrative expertise for the management and operation of the station, fifteen months were alloted to gain working experience under the actual conditions that would exist after the station is handed over to the Government.

One year of training under the supervision of the U.S. Coast Guard has enabled the the Liberian personnel to operate the Omega Navigation Station and provide navigational signals to aircraft and ships at sea for a better than ninety-nine percent of the scheduled operation time.

According to a source close to the station, the final handing over is seen as being more of a ceremony than functional inasmuch as the Liberian personnel have worked so hard at acquiring the sophistication to operate one of the eight highly technical navigational stations worldwide.

The Omega Navigation station at Paynesville is the only such station in Africa.

CSO: 4700/267

ITALY TO PROVIDE LOAN FOR MONROVIA STREET REPAVING

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 2 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by Samuel Johnson]

[Text] Italy will provide about $10 million for the reconstruction and re-surfacing of Monrovia streets.

According to Public Works Minister Major Erwin Brooks, the loan which is scheduled for implementation mid-December, will cater to the construction and re-surfacing of streets in Monrovia, the main streets in Paynesville, Logantown, New Kru Town and West Point.

He said the Barnersville and New Georgia roads will be included if the resources being made available, coupled with local resources, are adequate.

The Public Works Minister who was speaking in an interview Tuesday said pending the availability of the Italian funds, his Ministry will carry out the repairing and re-surfacing of streets from appropriations in the recurrent budget for this year.

The re-surfacing of the streets of Lynch and Newport are to be given priority.

But Minister Brooks pointed out that this will not commence until weather condition becomes favorable.

Major Brooks also said his Ministry has been given a mandate by government to explore all possible avenues, locally and externally, for the paving of the Ganta-Tappita, Tappita-Zwedru, Zwedru-Greenville and Zwedru-Harper highways.

He said the Public Works Ministry has already applied to contractors to give cost quotation on the highway section between Ganta and Tappita. Feasibility studies and detailed designing, according to him, have already been done on this section.

The Ministry is also in the process of executing a pre-feasibility study on the section between Tappita and Zwedru, he stated.

"If all goes well in getting the money we are negotiating, we hope that within the next five years we will have completed the paving of the roads between Ganta-Tappita-Zwedru-Greenville, and Zwedru-Harper," Major Brooks said.

In regards to the Gbarnga-Voinjama-Kolahun highways, the Public Works Minister said consultants have been applied for detailed designing. But he indicated that his Ministry wish complete the eastern highways before focusing attention on the western highways.

Minister Brooks who attended last month's annual meeting of the World Bank, said he was afforded the opportunity to acquaint World Bank officials with the problems his Ministry is faced with.

He said the World Bank was also approached for its funding of the completion of the highway link between Kakata and Totota. The World Bank reportedly said it was unable to provide the funds directly, but did approach other financing agencies to co-finance the project, according to Minister Brooks. Negotiations, he said, is now going on.

He further revealed that his Ministry $80 million proposal for the 5th Highway Maintenance Program (81-86) was presented to the World Bank for study.

CSO: 4700/267

BRIEFS

PRC OFFICIAL TO VISIT--The Chinese minister of foreign affairs, Huang Hua, left Beijing yesterday evening on a friendly visit to five West African countries. He will visit Nigeria, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and Ghana. The Chinese foreign minister is expected in Bamako on 24 November. [Text] [AB151343 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 15 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/195

'L'UNITA' INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT MACHEL

FM101327 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 29 Oct 81 p 19

[Interview with Mozambique President Samora Machel in Milan by Guido Bimbi, undated: "Dear Europe, You Are no Longer the Center of the World"]

[Text] Samora Machel was delighted: his official visit to Italy--the Mozambique president's first to a NATO and EEC country--produced "very good results." "Italy's commitment," he said, "is great. It is our best partner among the EEC countries." But the main aim of his visit, he confessed, was more ambitious than this. It was to "commit our two governments to shouldering responsibility for the relations of friendship and solidarity that formed in the past between our two peoples, that is, to impart an institutional character to these relations. This was the main aim of the visit, and I believe that it has certainly been achieved, in view of the quality of my meetings with Prime Minister Spadolini and with minister and party leaders."

Warm Welcome

This aspect of the visit to Italy--what we might call the political-cum-emotional aspect--was further enriched by the "warm welcome" received from the state authorities and first and foremost from [President] Pertini. "An African living in the Quirinale Palace!" Samora Machel exclaimed, recalling the centuries of humiliation suffered by his people, and discussing the man who made a strong impression on him with his past deeds and his frankness. "It was the first time I had spoken so directly with a head of state." He added: "One can understand why Pertini is a partisan. Pertini knows what foreign occupation, imprisonment, torture and war mean."

It was with these remarks that my second, rambling interview with the Mozambique president began. We met previously in Maputo, soon after independence, and at this meeting in Milan, at the end of his visit to Italy, I found the same ebullient, humorous and enthusiastic man as before. Samora is a difficult interlocutor. As he talked he fidgeted with his chair and with the table in front of him, pestering his interviewer and refusing to observe any kind of question-and-answer pattern. The last word of the previous sentence always prompted in him some new idea, which he did not even try to restrain. And so from Pertini he jumped to war and from war to Europe. "Only those who have suffered war," he announced solemnly, "can really know the value of peace." Shaking his head, he added: "The Americans do not know what a bombardment is like. We who have suffered this tragedy and who are now experiencing the tragedy of widowhood and orphanage and of destroyed homes and plants

can well understand the desire for peace being demonstrated by the European peoples. We can understand their anxieties over the arms race. And there is real cause for concern when a negative meaning is attached even to the term 'pacifist.' We can understand your anxieties over the production of new deadly weapons such as the neutron bomb, designed specifically to be used in this Europe that has been the theater or so many wars and so many tragedies.

Then, with the same frankness as Pertini, Samora Machel disclosed his perplexities. Indeed, his satisfaction with the results combined--in a complex mixture of feelings --with the feared confirmation that, despite everything, Eruope still regards the world as if Europe were its center, ignoring the specific and original aspects of the major liberation movement of former colonial peoples. It perceives only some of its implications of global significance, often distorting the complexity of the real situations to fit them into the old and rigid patterns of bipolarism.

In the many verdicts, questions and opinions heard by Samora Machel during the past few days in our country he has perceived a lack of real interest in the problems of Mozambique and of the other Third World peoples, a lack of interest in the actual reasons for the political choices and cultural and ideological solutions with which his interlocutors appear so concerned. Above all he perceived widespread suspicion regarding the nature of Mozambique's nonalignment, because it receives aid from and maintains close relations with the Soviet Union, but little regard for the reasons--however simple--for this aid and this solidarity, namely the South African threat. Samora Machel was surprised. He was sarcastic--even harshly so--in his comments on all this, but also basically bitter. "Our independence is doubted," he said. What he clearly implied was: After all, I, a communist, president of a country that has opted for socialism, have come here to a NATO country to propose and to facilitate a friendship between our governments as great as the friendship that has existed between our peoples since the time of the liberation war.

At this point our rambling conversation jumped to another topic--a lengthy digression before our interrupted discussion was resumed. The reference to South Africa brought us onto the subject of the crisis in Southern Africa. He is worried about the divergences that have emerged between the United States and Europe on the Namibia question. "The stiffening by the United States," he said, "and Europe's new and willing attitude must not lead to a break in the institutional mechanisms hitherto used, such as the "contact group." We hope that this will not happen and ask the Europeans and Italy too--which, though not a member, does wield great influence--to speak out more to ensure that what has been achieved hitherto is not lost and that UN resolution 435 can be implemented as soon as possible." The implicit appreciation of the stances adopted by the European countries on this point was accompanied by a criticism--and a harsh one--of the stance that they have adopted on sanctions against South Africa, however. "It is simply a mystification to abstain from voting on or to vote against the sanctions, with the argument that they would harm the countries of the region," he exclaimed. "We have never said anything that would justify such an argument. We believe that Europe and the West should discuss this problem and take specific decisions on some kind of pressure to force South Africa to accept resolution 435. Then we could discuss it together and if necessary coordinate forms of compensation."

After this lengthy digression we returned to the point at which we interrupted our discussion. "The Europeans," Samora Machel argued, "speak on the basis of their own viewpoint and presume that it is valid for and comprehensible to everyone. On the other hand, if we speak on the basis of an African viewpoint, then the misunderstandings and incomprehensions begin." In other words, Eurocentrism is a continuation of colonialism by other means.

The Mozambique president discussed this complex political problem at length, sarcastically, sometimes angrily, always emotionally. "In order to regard us as democrats you Europeans go so far as to presume that we invent a national bourgeoisie, which is something that you took good care to avoid doing during five centuries of colonial domination. In short, arguing according to Eurocentric schemes, you even presume that we change society solely to adhere to your models. But the fact from which we must proceed is that no national bourgeoisie exists, and socioeconomic building must take this specific point into account."

"Our Kind of Marxism"

Once embarked on these topics, Samora Machel is unstoppable. Only one of his aides manages to stop him by pointing to his watch. Indeed, the Mozambique president is leaving our country after 6 busy days of meetings and talks. But before taking his leave he was keen to end our conversation by reminding me of the "origins of Marxism and of the Mozambique liberation front" and indirectly defending--to anyone who has doubts about it--the independence that Mozambique gained at the cost of so much suffering. "We are labeled tools of the Soviet Union because we are Marxists. We are accused of having imported a foreign ideology into Africa. But is social democracy--which wants to proliferate in Africa--a production of African political thinking? Is capitalism African? Our kind of Marxism is the original product of our people's struggle. Anybody who has not experienced a people's war perhaps cannot know what a wealth of thinking it can produce, how much imagination it can release. We struggle against foreign domination, colonial exploitation, inequality, racism and humiliation. Is all this an importation of foreign ideology? It was by coming to terms with these problems and our country's real conditions that our national liberation struggle became a revolution. We became Marxists through struggle, not by means of books: they came later. We now express all this by saying that our ideology is a synthesis of the practice of struggle for the liberation of our homeland and the principles of Marxism. This is why our party is a vigorous and dynamic one."

CSO: 4728/2

BEIRA PORT BUOYS DESTROYED BY SABOTAGE

Sabotage Described

EA132055 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Eight buoys used to guide traffic in the access channel to Beira port were destroyed early this morning by sabotage. The destruction of these buoys will temporarily make it difficult to use the second largest port in the country, thus threatening links with Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia and Zaire, all countries that use Beira port for the import and export of their goods. Repairs to the buoys are already taking place. Contacts made with the MOZAMBIQUE NEWSAGENCY in Beira said that the characteristics of the operation (?points to) the participation of a highly-trained military command. On 29 October 1981, a similar operation destroyed the road and rail bridges over Pungue River, an action carried out by the so-called National Resistance Movement, a creation of the South African security services. South African specialists were employed in this operation.

The act of sabotage against Beira port, together with the earlier operation, is aimed at isolating Beira port and the rest of the country, and at blocking the main link of Zimbabwean exports and imports.

Corn is now being transported along the Beira-Umtali railroad and the port of Sofala's capital. This corn was bought from Zimbabwe by the FAO to assist African countries affected by drought.

In global terms, South African strategy aims at ending the Southern African development coordination committee transportation cooperation project.

Saboteurs Shot, Arrested

EA151450 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] According to AIM [MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY] quoting security sources, five people were discovered in Beira 12 November, preparing an act of sabotage. One of the five was shot dead and the others were arrested. The same source said the group was connected with the explosion of signal buoys at the access terminal canal of Beira port.

CSO: 4842/74

MUZOREWA'S GHOST HAUNTS NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Oct 81 p 27

[Article by Gerald L'Ange: "Ghost of a 'Stooge' Haunting Namibia"]

[Text]

Bishop Muzorewa's political ghost is haunting SWA/Namibia as the possibility of an internationally-supervised settlement election looms larger.

Shock waves from the bishop's destruction by Robert Mugabe's party in the 1980 Zimbabwe independence elections are still reverberating in the corridors of power in SWA/Namibia. And the ghost of his disastrous premiership sits at the elbow of every political leader facing the prospect of fighting an election against Swapo.

It sits closest to the leaders of the DTA, which virtually governs SWA/Namibia and is the most viable opponent to Swapo.

Muzorewa was defeated largely because black voters regarded him as a stooge for the dominant whites. Though his case does not precisely fit the situation of the DTA, it comes close enough to worry its leaders.

Current conventional wisdom holds that Swapo is likely to win any election — though some knowledgeable observers think this is not at all certain. Nevertheless there is believed to be a conviction in high DTA quarters that it is essential for it to get rid of its South African stooge image if it is to hope to counter Swapo's "freedom fighter" charisma among black voters.

Getting out of Pretoria's shadow will almost certainly involve more radical action by the DTA than anything it has so far done.

The DTA might consider it necessary, for instance, to attack the perpetuation of racial separation that is enshrined in the ethnically-divided system of government.

Although it dominates the interim government, the Council of Ministers, the DTA's powers to eliminate the remaining vestiges of racial discrimination are limited. It cannot prescribe to the National Party-dominated white legislative council in the second tier of the three-tier governmental system.

In the interim government the DTA is prevented by lack of funds from going ahead with all of the housing, schooling, health, job-creating and other development programmes it wants to promote to get the support of black voters who might otherwise vote for Swapo.

The DTA, in short, faces the prospect of going hamstrung into an election against Swapo. It does not have the power to make changes it considers necessary but may be blamed for not making them.

But even radical moves by the DTA to better its image might not be enough to counter Swapo. Some politicians see a need to bring the numerous, competing political groups of all ethnic labels together in a united front to oppose Swapo at the polls.

A united front is considered desirable in some quarters not only to halt Swapo but also to reverse the polarisation (of blacks to the left and whites to the right of the political spectrum) that is evident in the territory.

Some sources hold that Prime Minister P W Botha of South Africa is a strong believer in the need for a united front and has made this plain to the internal parties.

The DTA, a grouping of

eleven parties, has already set a precedent for coalition. But the chances of getting all of the volatile, parochial and ethnically oriented internal parties together under a single election banner may not be much better than of getting an internationally accepted settlement itself.

Even the whites are fundamentally divided. While the DTA is trying to knock down the remaining racial barriers the National Party remains firmly committed to ethnic division at government level.

The possibility of a widening of the white split cannot be ruled out, especially if the DTA whites decide that widening it is the price that must be paid to defeat Swapo in an election.

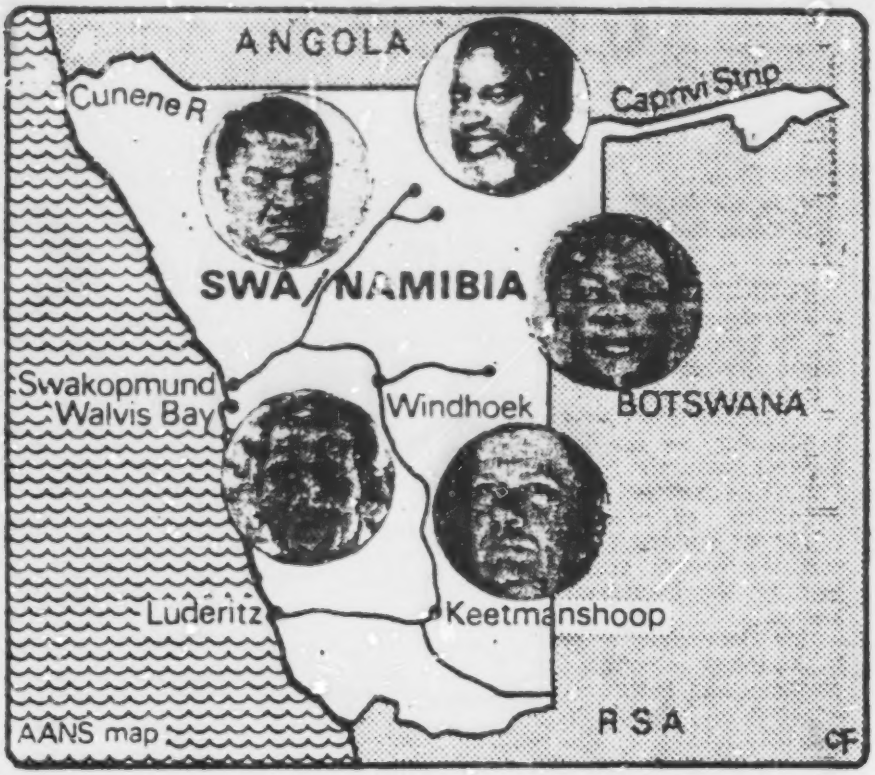
While it dominates white politics, the National Party lacks the strength to win overall political power in the territory and therefore plays what is essentially a spoiling role in the settlement efforts. Its main purpose is to protect the interests of the whites, most of whom support the party.

But even the National Party, sources say, would probably accept a Swapo government in SWA/Namibia provided it came to power through a manifestly free and fair election and provided the whites' principal interests were protected through constitutional or other acceptable guarantees.

South Africa has plenty of incentive to push for an early settlement. While the war on the border provides a valuable training ground for her armed forces the human and material cost is considerable.

South African taxpayers' money is being poured by the million into SWA/Namibia's official coffers to help make up its budget shortfalls (only about R514-million of the current budget of R888-million will come from its own revenue). And South Africa is paying a high political cost for its continued refusal to quit the territory.

It is questionable whether these costs are outweighed by any strategic or other benefits South Africa gets from keeping its armed forces and its administrator-general in the territory.



Key figures in election politics would include, clockwise from bottom left, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the DTA; Mr Peter Kalangula, president of the DTA and chairman of the Owambo executive committee; Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of Swapo; Chief Kuaima Riruako, vice-chairman of the DTA and paramount chief of the Hereros, and Mr Kosie Pretorius, chairman of the white executive committee and of the SWA National Party.

CSO: 4700/251

GAROEB OUTLINES POSSIBLE FUTURE SWAPO POLICY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 81 p 4

[Text]

SWAPO will be committed to racial reconciliation, the rule of law, political stability and a pragmatic economic policy which rules out indiscriminate nationalisation if it comes to power in an independent Namibia, according to a top SWAPO official.

Outlining SWAPO's vision for an independent Namibia in an interview, Mr Moses Garoeb, the movement's secretary-general, also said a SWAPO government:

- Would be prepared to work with the leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, but would not allow the existence of "racist parties" like the National Party.
- Would not allow military bases in Namibia for the African National Congress.
- Would seek correct and cordial relations with South Africa.
- Would see the maintenance of peace and stability after independence as a major priority.

Mr Garoeb, who said he had held a number of meetings with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, added that SWAPO would draw on Zimbabwe's post-independence experience.

Racial reconciliation at independence was "logical", said Mr Garoeb.

"We will be committed to the rule of law. That means every Namibian, whatever his race, colour or creed, will be treated equally under the law. Reconciliation will be essential because we will have fought a war.

"And a SWAPO government would commit itself to a conscious policy of deracialisation — to a non-racial society that is aimed at uplifting all its citizens."

If a SWAPO government came to power in unsupervised elections, a major concern would be "a peaceful transition", he said. "That is our very serious commitment. It is not a propaganda stance."

Although SWAPO was committed to "socialism as the method of reconstruction of a free and independent Namibia", the organisation knew it would not achieve it overnight.

"We know we will have to be extremely pragmatic in our approach.

"For instance, it would be very naive for anyone to expect us to march in and nationalise Rio Tinto Zinc (which has the major share in Namibia's Rossing uranium mine) and other big multi-nationals overnight.

"The claim that we would do so is an exercise aimed at giving SWAPO a bad name."

But Namibian mineral and other contracts previously agreed between the South African government and multi-national corporations would have to be renegotiated.

"We are definitely not going to allow a situation by which there is unchecked exploitation of our resources, where there is no reinvestment in Namibia."

Mineral and other resources would be regarded as national assets and the conditions under which they were exploited would depend on an independent Namibia's national interest.

"We must stress that we want the economic transition to be peaceful and to provide continuity. This is very, very important to us. Like Mr Mugabe in Zimbabwe, we want a radical economic transformation without disrupting production," he said.

"A SWAPO government will want to ensure there is no violence after independence. We foresee a period of gradual catching up by the blacks in line with what we want—an egalitarian society.

"In the first few years of independence, our people may not necessarily get the fruits of independence, but years later we may begin to realise our objective. Everything will depend on concrete conditions when a SWAPO government takes over."

The liberation SWAPO envisaged should not be confused with black revenge.

"Liberation is an act of responsibility," said Mr Garoeb.

SWAPO "would have no difficulty in working together with someone like Mudge provided he stays within the framework of the law. He is a citizen of Namibia. He can keep his farm and can make his contribution to the running of the country.

"What's the use of victimising Mudge? History will have already judged him. We won't need to waste our energies on him."

SWAPO would not impose a one-party state if it came to power. A decision on whether or not to have a one-party state would be determined by the people.

But Mr Garoeb was adamant that no party whose policies were based on the promotion of racial divisions or racialism "like the National Party" would be allowed in a SWAPO-ruled Namibia.

"We are not going to invade them. And the struggle for South Africa by the African National Congress is inside the country. We will not give the ANC bases in Namibia."

Trade and other relations with South Africa would depend on whether it was in a SWAPO-ruled Namibia's interest to have them, and they would have to be conducted on the basis of "respect for each other's sovereignty".

A SWAPO-ruled Namibia would, however, try to reduce its economic dependence on South Africa through membership of the nine-nation Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference.

Its foreign policy would be non-aligned, he said.

CSO: 4700/251

LEGISLATION IS PLANNED TO SCRAP TERRORISM ACT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Nov 81 p 7

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — Draft legislation was being planned to abolish the South African Terrorism Act, including its death penalty currently applicable in South West Africa, official sources said in Windhoek yesterday.

Among the other far-reaching measures envisaged were the deletion of Section Six of the Act, prescribing detention for indefinite periods without trial and the scrapping of a minimum sentence of five years conviction.

The new legislation, should it become law, would not lay down a prescribed minimum sentence.

A maximum sentence of 20 years imprisonment was being planned, while capital punishment would be left out.

Official spokesmen emphasised that the legislation was in its initial stages. It was not known when it would be introduced in the SWA National Assembly.

Draft legislation would have to be submitted to the caucus of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which has the majority in the legislature.

The DTA caucus would have to decide whether it wanted to go ahead with the new legislation and when it would introduce a Bill containing the new measures in the National Assembly.

Political observers in Windhoek said the new anti-terrorism measures were aimed at lessening the adverse criticism of the way the South African Terrorism Act was applied in SWA.

Legal circles pointed out that existing security proclamations of the Administrator-General carried stipulations for detention without trial of people suspected of terrorist activities.

Proclamation AG9 provided for detention of up to 30 days while proclamation AG26 provided for detention for indefinite periods.

Other legislation in the pipeline includes consolidation of the Income Tax Companies' Tax Law.

Income tax in SWA is currently levied in terms of ordinances of second-tier authorities.

Separate taxation of married women was to be expected among the provisions of proposed income tax legislation. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/251

DTA WILL BREAK WITH SA IF NEED BE, SAYS BEN AFRICA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

THE DTA will break with SA over the Western initiative if the SA Government forces the DTA into an untenable situation.

This stern warning was made in Rehoboth on Saturday by DTA Deputy President Dr Ben Africa.

He was addressing a well-attended meeting in the Baster town.

Dr Africa made it clear in no uncertain terms that the DTA was not prepared to participate in a UN-supervised election which was not free and fair and that it would not respond to pressure from SA to do so either.

"We are not SA stooges," he charged.

Dr Africa's speech comes amid speculation that all is not well in relations between the DTA and the AG Mr Danie Hough and the SA Government.

"We were disappointed after our talks with the PM Mr Piet Botha and his colleagues this week because they were not able to give us the information we requested on the latest initiative."

COMPLICATED

Dr Africa conceded however that the plan seemed complicated and that the US had to sell it to other parties.

"To date we haven't been told what is to happen", he said.

"The US Deputy Secretary for State Mr Richard Clarke said when he was in Windhoek earlier this year that he would see to it that we were kept fully in the picture. We are still waiting."

Dr Africa warned however that the DTA would refuse to reveal its bottom line to the Crocker delegation this week.

"What is the US's bottom line," he asked.

"What will the US do if Swapo refuses to participate in the election?

"Nor will we be pressurised by SA. We are not their stooges. If confrontation comes, we have our own support."

HOUR OF RECKONING

Nonetheless, said Dr Africa: "Nobody really knows what will happen next year, but the hour of reckoning could be in sight. The time may have arrived to meet Swapo on equal ground. I have a feeling that within the months ahead we will be moving into an election that will have to be won. If it is not won, I can't tell you how serious the repercussions will be."

Dr Africa also hit out at former Cabinet Minister and NCP leader Dr Connie Mulder who will address a White meeting in Windhoek this week, saying that the timing was most inopportune.

"We can do without Dr Mulder's presence at this delicate stage," he said.

CSO: 4700/251

MUDGE CALLS WHITE AUTHORITY 'A MONSTER'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Oct 81 p 4

[Text]

THE NATIONAL Party is exploiting the present constitution in SWA (AG 3) and the White representative authority has become a monster.

So said Council of Ministers' Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge in a hardhitting speech in Rehoboth on Saturday.

"The DTA had never intended that this should happen and it will endeavour to do everything possible to correct the situation," he said.

"There is a great danger that because of such exploitation, the system will be rejected. And if that were to happen, the guilt would have to be placed squarely on the shoulders of the NP, my people's party."

The same sentiments were expressed by DTA Deputy President Dr Ben Africa who shared the same platform as Mr Mudge.

"There is nothing wrong with the principles of the present system, but it is being openly exploited and manipulated by the NP," Dr Africa charged.

"We wanted a country with a strong central government and representative authorities with limited powers, and the last thing we wanted was for them to fight each other. The system works in both the US and Germany and there is no reason why it shouldn't work here."

Dr Africa hinted that the DTA's relations with the AG Mr Danie Hough and the SA Government were not all that healthy on this score.

MISUSED

Both Mr Mudge and Dr Africa alleged that the NP had misused its powers on health and education in particular.

Said Mr Mudge: "We can't have 11 teachers training colleges in Windhoek which are 75 percent empty. We can't have 11 conservatoires to meet the whims of every ethnic group. Music is international. Music is not English, Afrikaans, German, Damara or Nama. We can't sell this sort of thing to the people.

"It is out intention that the system be a fair one and that it have credibility. It is not an apartheid system. It gives recognition to differences like flowers in a garden."

Said Dr Africa: "Eighty percent of the Windhoek Teachers Training College is not used. The last thing this country can afford is having a lecturer earning R22 000 a year and having only five students in his class."

Mr Mudge said that the DTA was alarmed that it was being blamed for things for which it was not responsible and for this reason it was determined to put things right.

He confirmed that a committee had been appointed at the highest level in the DTA to investigate these problems

urgently and that it would be reporting in the near future. This was reported in The Advertiser last week.

DEMOCRATIC

"We are a democratic party and we are not afraid to look at ourselves just as one looks at a mirror," he said.

Mr Mudge refuted however that there was any question of a split in the DTA over the question of the emphasis that is being placed on ethnicity. He referred specifically to a report in The Advertiser and remarks that have been attributed to the Editor, Mr Leon Kok.

Neither The Adveritser nor Leon Kok reported or suggested that a split was in the offing, but made it clear that differences had emerged. The Advertiser stands by its original report which was reported in good faith from usually reliable sources. Mr Mudge made fun in his speech about those sources.

Without confirming or denying the report, Mr Mudge said that differences arise constantly within the alliance, but it does not necessarily lead to screaming or drama.

"Differences have emerged between us often in the past six years and they were far worse in the beginning than they are now," he said.

"I ask this: what other political party in this country with 11 ethnic groups and so much diversity can claim to have remained intact for so long."

Pointing to Mr Max Haraseb who was also on the stage, Mr Mudge remarked: "If there was a split everytime that Mr Haraseb and I fought, the DTA would have split 20 times by now."

The Advertiser report suggested that the DTA might look to some form of geographical basis in its future policy development, but Mr Mudge hinted that this would not be the case.

COMPLICATE

He did not rule it out per se, but he for example hit out at NP leader Mr Kosie Pretorius' concept of a confederation, saying that the introduction of geographical authorities in the country would further complicate the system.

Mr Mudge suggested that it might require four levels of government instead of three and that there would be problems in reconciling the diversity of approaches.

"Will the provincial governments be responsible for say education in all the provinces," he asked.

CSO: 4700/251

NP LEADER QUESTIONS CONTROL OF OWN FUTURE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Oct 81 p 2

[Text]

INTERNATIONAL vested interests in SWA independence raised a question mark over the right of the Territory's people to map out their own destiny, a deputy leader of the SWA National Party, Mr Jannie de Wet, said at Outjo in the north-west of the Territory.

"In these days of negotiation politics with South Africa, the United Nations and the Western powers, it is proclaimed almost daily that SWA and its people must decide for themselves," Mr De Wet said in a speech made available to Sapa.

"But can this still be stated with justification?"

Mr De Wet was speaking on the eve of the handing over of a set of Western proposals to the Territory's internal parties.

The proposals containing guidelines for a post-independence constitution will be delivered in Windhoek today to political leaders in the Territory by the Canadian Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Robert Middleton, and a representative of the US Embassy in Pretoria.

A similar set of documents would be handed over simultaneously to the SA Government in Cape Town for studying in preparation of the arrival on Wednesday of a 15-man Western Contact Group delegation, headed by the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

In his speech, Mr De Wet said the Third World supported by Soviet Russia, had an interest in SWA independence to promote expansionistic objectives.

"The West, in turn, wants independence for SWA, because it is under pressure from Third World states."

CHOICE

Political parties in SWA had to form a united front against Swapo and put before the Western negotators the choice of whether they wanted a prosperous new independent state in Africa, or whether they wanted to hand over the Territory to communist rule.

A marxist government in SWA would result in the country joining the growing queue of poverty-stricken and starving sovereign states, many of whom were in Africa.

UNAVOIDABLE

Mr De Wet said elections under international supervision seemed unavoidable if SWA was to win internationally-recognised independence.

But the SWA NP could not accede unconditionally to one man one vote pre-independence elections.

Prerequisites for such polls were that the UN would have to demonstrate unequivocaly its impartiality as an arbitrator, and a ceasefire would have to be called, lasting for several months "so that circumstances can return to normal."

Apart from constitutional and political guarantees for independence, the SWA NP would also seek economic and administrative guarantees.

"We cannot summarily be cut off from SA on whom we depend for our infrastructure and direct as well as indirect financial aid."

GUARANTEES

Property rights should be guaranteed by an international trust fund set up under the trusteeship of SA and the US.

Proceeds should be used to reimburse property owners who lost their land to nationalisation or who found it possible to continue living in SWA after independence.

Mr De Wet said guaranteed land ownership, through recourse to courts of law, as was guaranteed to Zimbabweans, would be worthless if the courts were loaded in favour of nationalisation programmes. — Sapa

CSO: 4700/251

JAAP MARAIS VOWS TO FIGHT 435

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Oct 81 pp 1-4

[Text]

STRONG CALLS for armed resistance against the implementation of UN Resolution 435 in SWA and a decisive military and economic offensive against the African Frontline states were made to the Whites in both SA and SWA at a mass rally in Windhoek last night.

Over 1 000 conservative Whites attended last night's protest mass meeting in SWA's capital organised by the HNP and addressed by Party leader Mr Jaap Marais and leader of the SA National Conservative Party, Dr Connie Mulder.

This was the first time that the Dr Mulder and Mr Marais shared the same political platform.

Resistance against UN Resolution 435 served as a strong rallying point last night which was pledged by both leaders to become the spearhead of a future assault on the National Party's rule in SA.

"We want the voice of the Whites to be heard through a referendum, Mr Marais urged his audience.

"You must tell the world in the strongest possible language that no UN soldier will put his foot in SWA."

Mr Marais urged conservative Whites not to obey the provisions stipulating the handing over of firearms by commando units once the UN plan for SWA independence came into operation.

NO SELF-RESPECT

"No self-respecting White man will hand his weapons in at a UN depot."

Mr Marais said he was not promoting civil disobedience. It has no standing in SWA whatsoever."

Mr Marais said Western proposals for constitutional safeguards were designed to act as a lightning conductor "to distract the attention from the abhorrence of Resolution 435."

The Western initiative was not aimed at securing human rights or continued democracy, but "to break the White man's political power."

MADNESS

It was madness to draw up a constitution in order to end a war.

Mr Marais said the bush war in northern SWA should be ended "on the battlefield where Swapo started it."

Operations by Swapo armed fighters and other insurgency organisations were only made possible by neighbouring states who harboured those forces.

Yet, the SA Government continued to supply those states with food, fuel and transport.

"The South African Government does not want to acknowledge once and for all that these states are our enemies," Mr Marais said.

"This war can be ended by a government who has the will to defend the country against terrorism."

SA should close its borders to states hosting insurgents and refuse to allow a "mealie pip" or a drop of fuel to enter those countries "unless they rid themselves of terrorists."

"If they persist in harbouring those terrorists, then we as a self-respecting nation will have no option but to send in our armed forces to wipe out those terrorists."

Mr Marais said the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major General Charles Lloyd, had stated on occasion that the military could easily overwhelm (oorrompel) Swapo, but the General would prefer a political solution.

"South Africa wants an anti-Soviet Black Government," Mr Marais said.

WRITTEN OFF

The Republic's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, had "already written off Mr Dirk Mudge, DTA.

Mr Marais said the withdrawal of South African forces from SWA as required by Resolution 435, would signal the Republic's abandoning of its authority over SWA.

"A nation that has nothing to die for has nothing to live for," he said.

"If you allow this situation to continue much longer, the day will soon break when the White man has nothing to live for."

While SA had the military and economic means to inflict lasting deafeat on all her African enemies without alienating international support for SA, the SA Government was deliberately playing up to the forces of international Communism and domestic big capital.

Mr Marais named the various corporate capital interests represented on SA Prime Minister P W Botha's Military Armaments Advisory Council, alleging that they all had direct interests in the calculated prolongation of the war stemming from military contracts for supplies and services.

LEADING NAMES

The representatives all stood for PFP principles of liberalisation, Mr Marais said and he named Mr Gavin Relly, Vice-Chairman of Anglo American, as the leading figure, Mr Mike Rosholt of Barlow Rand, Basil Hersov of Anglovaal, Wim de Villiers of General Mining, Frans Cronje of SA Breweries, Chris Saunders of Tongaats and Huletts Sugar, Ian McKenzie of Standard Bank, and Richard Luries Chairman of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

He also named Jan van der Horst of Old Mutual and Mr Fred du Plessis of Sanlam.

These people have as their prime interest the profits of their companies and in their capacity as advisers linked to the SA Government. Their policial outlook would always be directed towards those goals, said Mr Marais.

DRAG IT OUT

"It is in their interest to drag the war out," he said.

Mr Marais welcomed the latest indications by the leader of the National Party in SWA, Mr Kosie Pretorius, that his party rejected Resolution 435 and said there was scope of considerable cooperation between the NP in SWA and the HNP and National Conservative Party in a joint resistance against the implementation of Resolution 435.

"We cannot change our social order in order to pacify our enemies," Mr Marais said.

CSO: 4700/251

HNP LEADER CONDEMNS RESOLUTION 435

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

CONSERVATIVE

Whites in SWA would regard UN troops arriving in the Territory to monitor independence elections as an army of occupation and an enemy to be resisted, Advocate Sarel Becker, leader of the HNP in SWA told a mass rally in Windhoek last night.

Mr Becker rejected the latest constitutional proposals brought by the Contact Group as a whole because they made no provisioin for assurances given by the SA Government to the Territory's Whites in 1977.

The SWA HNP addressed the protest mass meeting together with Dr Connie Mulder of the National Conservative Party in SA, and Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP in SA.

"We do not recognise the authority of the UN over SWA," Mr Becker said.

The protest meeting was organised to protest agaisnt the implementation of UN Security Resolution 435, towards which the latest US – led settlement moves are aimed.

ON THE FLOOR

Mr Becker threw the document containing the latest constitutional proposals onto the floor to the cheers of over 1 000 conservative Whites, saying that universal suffrage could not be implemented in SWA because of the diversity of population groups and their different stages of development.

"In 1977 the Whites were talked into accepting independence and received the assurance that they would be given certain guarantees," he said.

"But there is nothing in the Western document that gives recognition to ethnicity, minority rights or a veto."

Whites had made a contract with their leaders based on the promise of these guarantees, but this contract had been broken by the SA Government which was encouraging the Western powers to force Whites to accept independence, according to Mr Becker.

Mr Becker was referring to the 1977 referendum which was held in SWA when most of SWA's Whites voted in favour of independence but with certain reservations which have not been catered for in the latest proposals.

SWA could not be independent on any terrain, from SA, Mr Becker argued, quoting General Jan Smuts who had said that SWA would whither if it was disconnected from SA.

It had always been said that the people of the Territory would decide their own future, but now the Western powers were drafting a constitution for an independent Namibia, he said.

To shouts of "we'll shoot them" from the floor, Mr Becker said. "If UN forces arrive in SWA we will view them as enemy troops and an occupation force."

One of the main features of the meeting last night was when HNP leader in SWA Mr Sarel Becker expressed contempt for the latest Western proposals and publicly threw the document over his shoulder. Mr Becker furthermore expressed astonishment that the internal parties had been told that the document was "highly confidential" and yet it appeared in every newspaper in Windhoek.

CSO: 4700/251

LIBERALS QUALIFY PLEASURE WITH PROPOSALS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Oct 81 p 2

[Text]

LIBERAL PARTY leader Mr Andrew Kloppers told a press conference in Windhoek yesterday that his party was generally happy with the Western proposals but it did raise certain reservations in its meeting with the Western five groups.

The reservations were these:

- It may be impossible to have "fair representation" in the constituent assembly because in SWA there was the astronomical number of 46 political parties.
- It may be impossible for a two thirds majority to be attained in the constituent assembly and this would precipitate an unwieldly stalemate;
- Swapo will never feel bound to the constitutional principles and will not see its way clear to honouring them;
- And the delegation was unable to explain what is meant by a "unitary" state.

Turning to the implementation of the UN plan, Mr Kloppers said that he pointed out to the delegation that his party could not accept that the UN would be an impartial supervisor of the election and by its very record had disqualified itself.

The delegation apparently told the Liberal Party that it would discuss this aspect in the next phase of the negoations.

Mr Kloppers said his party wanted to know who would govern SWA during the settlement process, and the delegation told him that it would be the AG Mr Danie Hough in cooperation with the UN Secretary General's special adviser, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

CSO: 4700/251

COMMITTEE MEMBERS EXPLAIN NEW TAX LAWS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Oct 81 pp 24-25

[Interview with Leon Lombard and Larry Kritzinger, date and place not given]

[Text]

MUCH HAS been said about the proposed new Income Tax law for SWA but little in-depth clarification has been given on the subject.

That problem is largely overcome in this interview with Messrs Leon Lombard and Larry Kritzinger who are members of the Standing Committee for Taxation Policy.

Businessmen should find it most enlighting.

This is how the interview went:

Q: The Administrator-General recently announced further income tax concessions and incentives. Could you tell our readers a little bit more about the thinking of the Government in regard to tax matters?

A: The Government has on a number of occasions clearly stated their attitude. In his Budget speech in June 1981 the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr D F Mudge, gave a very clear indication of the approach of the Government to the economy of SWA. He said: "I would also like to take advantage of this opportunity to state clearly that this Government has committed itself to a system of free enterprise, private ownership, a free choice of careers, and remuneration according to merit, and that the Government will not be induced by temporary problems into taking measures of a socialistic nature.

Naturally, as in the past, we will as far as possible, give assistance wherever people are in need as a result of circumstances beyond their control. However, the Government sees as its main function the creation of the right climate in which a free economic system can thrive, instead of accepting direct responsibility for the creation of employment opportunities and growth.

Also in the spirit of this approach I announced considerable reductions in the income tax scales of individuals during the last session of this Assembly. This was done partly to assist the individual in his fight against rising prices, and partly to decrease the portion of the individual's income which is appropriated by the private sector, in order to give the private sector more manoeuverability.

I intend at a later session to introduce comprehensive tax legislation which should be to the advantage of individuals as well as companies, but which will be particularly aimed at the general stimulation of commerce in this Territory."

The Standing Committee for Taxation Policy recommended, and these recommendatoins have been accepted by the Council of Ministers, that the objectives which should be achieved are as follows:

a) the stimulation of economic growth

b) the establishment of new undertakings

c) the creation of employment opportunities

d) the encouragement of private home ownership

e) the promotion of education and training, and

f) attracting skilled manpower to South West Africa/-Namibia and retaining those already here.

The income tax relating to individuals has been substantially altered in that the present maximum marginal rate of tax is only 39% compared with the 50 percent previously in force and which rate is still applicable in SA.

In addition a system which is the envy of most developed countries has been introduced whereby the incomes of married couples are taxed separately although they will still submit a combined return and receive one assessment.

It is clear that this is a tax system designed to act as an incentive to improve economic performance and to encourage the optimal use of all available sources of experienced and skilled labour.

Q: Can you tell us a little more of what the Administrator-General indicated?

A: In the first case the AG mentioned an additional abatement of R1 000 in respect of housing. This is applicable to any taxpayer who, during the year of assessment, was the owner of a house or a residential apartment in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1971, in the area under control of a Local Authority in the Territory and has occupied it himself.

This abatement is designed to stimulate home ownership and is obviously not applicable to persons occupying company owned houses or apartments.

It means that married couples with children occupying their own home or apartment will only start paying tax once their combined taxable income exceeds R7 600.

The second matter that the Administrator General touched on was the allowances in respect of business assets. As an incentive to stimulate investment, expenditure incurred during the year of assessment in respect of machinery, implements, utensils and articles used by the taxpayer for the purposes of his trade, will be allowed in full as a deduction from gross income.

Expenditure on sedan cars, which fall into the category of "perks", would be specifically excluded. However, ships, aircraft, motor lorries, taxis and hire cars would fall within the scope of the deduction.

It is also provided that the income tax value of any of the aforegoing items at the date of coming into force of the provision, will be allowed as if it were incurred in the year of assessment ending after that date.

The depreciation of motorcars excluded from the allowance above will be allowed in the manner as to herebefore.

This incentive is expected to be a major stimulant for the establishment of new enterprises, as well as the upgrading of the equipment and plant of existing enterprises. The present South African system of initial allowances, investment allowances and other allowances which favour investment in certain types of industries above those of other commercial undertakings or in specific geographical areas will fall away. In future the free enterprise system will determine without tax preference which areas of business are the most beneficial.

The Administrator-General also mentioned allowances in respect of buildings. These apply in respect of buildings used by the taxpayer for the purpose of his trade. The tax authorities will allow a deduction of 20% of the cost of erection of a building in the year in which it is brought into use and 4 percent of the cost thereafter. Buildings existing at the date of the coming into force of this provision only qualify for the 4 percent allowance for the unexpired balance of twenty years since erection.

In the past only buildings used for purposes of manufacture and hotels qualified for any allowances. Under the new system, factory buildings, office buildings and residential buildings will all qualify as long as they are used by the taxpayer for the purposes of

his trade.

This allowance in respect of buildings must again be seen as a very definite stimulant for the private sector to relieve the so-called office shortage, as well as the acute housing shortage in the territory. The 20 percent initial allowance will free the investor of tax for a considerable period and the 4 percent allowance will assist to reduce the level of tax for some considerable time thereafter.

Q: The question has been asked as to when these provisions will come into force. Are you in a position to provide this information?

A: The intention is that the provisions will be applicable to the taxation of individuals for the year of assessment ending February 28, 1982. In the case of companies, the provisions will take effect for any year of assessment ending after February 28, 1982. Eg, if a company's year of assessment ends on February 28, 1982, none of the allowances will be applicable, but if its year of assessment ends on March 1, 1982 and any date thereafter, it will be entitled to the allowances.

Q: Are there any other matters which the AG did not touch on which you can make public at this stage?

A: Yes, there are a number of other matters which are proposed in the new tax law.

Firstly, in order to streamline the tax collection system, it will not be necessary for persons earning income from dividends and interest not exceeding R200 and salaries which in total do not exceed R8 000, to render an income tax return.

Another change is that the deduction in respect of dividends has been fixed at 33 1/3 percent in respect of all amounts and that the sliding scale previously in forces has been abolished.

Q: In his speech in Tsumeb recently, the Chairman of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Craig Gibson, pleaded for tax assistance in relation to money spent by mining companiers particularly on education and training. Does the new law provide for any relief in this regard?

A: Although the State is very much aware of the importance and benefits of education and training, yet, following the spirit of private enterprise ideals as stated previously, the new tax law does not wish to prescribe to anyone in the private sector whether they should divert their resources to the education and training of individuals, or to mechanisation.

It is believed that private enterprise will decide on what their priorities are and where they ultimate interest lies. If they believe that an investment in education and training will be to the benefit of their company, or to the country as a whole, which will directly or indirectly affect them, they will be free to do so. It is felt however that the monitoring of training and education allowances will place an additional burden on already overtaxed State Departments to ensure that advantage is not taken of such allowances. The law, however, allows deductions for amounts donated to the Central Revenue Fund for the advancement of education and training.

It is felt that in the proposals for the new Income Tax law great strides have been made to provide the appropriate economic climate for the private sector to fulfil all its aims and ideals. There are no constraints as to the areas in which it can develop and there are no incentives favouring one type of endeavour over the other. We firmly believe that the environment created is as close as possible to the perfect climate.

CSO: 4700/251

KLOPPERS BACKS AWAY FROM KERINA COALITION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Nov 81 p 4

[Text]

MR ANDREW Kloppers, leader of the Liberal Party will not be joining the newly-formed Namibia Democratic Coalition, it emerged at a press conference called by the NDC in Windhoek recently.

One of the key persons in the Coalition which was launched in Athens earlier this year and formally established in Windhoek this month, Mr Andrew Kloppers' relations with the four-party Coalition has apparently soured, according to remarks made during last week's press conference.

There is presently also speculation that Kaptein Hans Diergaardt, leader of the Baster Bevryders Party and head of the Rehoboth Government, will not be joining the Coalition which he helped to bring about in the initial phases.

According to Kaptein Diergaardt, however, the linking of his Party with the Coalition will be decided shortly, depending on the resolution on a number of constitutional problems.

A spokesman for the Coalition said at the press conference that the NDC's final constitution was in the process of being completed.

Mr Getzen Kerina, also known as Professor Murumba Kerina, was installed as the first President of the Coalition at this month's founding congress of the NDC.

Mr Michael Narib of the Namibia Young Pioneers, previously affiliated to the DTA, for a brief while, was elected Vice-President.

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS

Other executives of the Coalition include Mr R G Uazunkuanye of Nudo Progressive as second Vice-President and Mr Johannes Karuaihe, leader of the Herero Opposition Nudo Progressive as National Chairman of the Coalition. The Secretary General is Mr L Kairabeb, Mr S D Isaacks of the Namibia Progressive Party is Secretary for Publicity and Information, Mr N Karuaihe, Secretary for Finance and Mr G Lehoho, Secretary for Clerical Affairs.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs is Mr P Tjiueza, Vice-Secretary Mr E Tjerije, Secretary for Youth J McNab and Secretary for Labour Mr E Kaveterua.

In addition there is an organisational secretariat consisting of 11 persons, and three international representatives, at the UN, Washington and in Australia.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM SWA

It was explained at the press conference that directives and instructions within the Coalition would emanate from inside SWA to the external wing.

The Coalition did issue membership cards but its controlling executive was composed of elected representatives of the various political parties which made up the Coalition.

The Coalition was not specifically intended to be an opposition to the DTA, although it accepted the UN Resolution 435 as it stood.

Any modifications to the plan would be considered on merit, it was explained.

FORGE AHEAD

Replying to questions on the financial affairs of the Coalition, it was said that the Coalition would forge ahead with its political programme regardless.

"The Coalition does not have any money problems," explained Mr Johannes Karuaihe.

The Coalition will be included in the present round of consultations between the Contact Group and the internal parties.

Asked why the Coalition met so often in Greece, Mr Karuaihe explained that Namibians living in Europe preferred the warm weather there to meet in a congenial atmosphere to discuss the country's problems.

CSO: 4700/251

BARNES CLAIMS NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST COLOREDS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Nov 81 p 4

[Text]

MR BARNEY Barnes, Chairman of the Coloured Executive Committee, denied this week that there was any discrimination against Coloured officials in the Administration for Coloureds.

Addressing a press conference, Mr Barnes said that the White officials at present still employed in the Administration would retain their positions and would be promoted to higher positions if and when there were sufficient qualified Coloureds to fill their posts.

"I would like to see the Coloured Administration manned with the best officials availabale. Only the best are employed at present and the only yardstick is qualification — not the colour of the skin," Mr Barnes said.

Referring to a statement made by the Secretary General of the National Independence Party, Mrs Othillie Abrahams to the effect that military service in the Territory should be scrapped, Mr Barnes said that Mrs Abrahams was "playing with fire" by inciting the Coloured people to oppose military service. He said that the Coloured people had expressed their willingness to contribute to the defence of SWA by encouraging their sons to join the SWA Territory Force.

"The Coloureds," Mr Barnes said "are not divided on this issue. Mrs Abrahams has only influenced some close friends around her and not the Coloured people as a whole."

CSO: 4700/251

LABOR PARTY WILL FOCUS ON COLOREDS' ROLE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Nov 81 p 4

[Text]

A CONSTITUTIONAL educational process, political awareness and greater unity among the Coloureds within the framework of the DTA will be aspects highlighted in the near future when the first congress of the Coloured Labour Party is held from November 5 to 7.

Mr Barney Barnes, the leader of the Labour Party announced this week that for the first time since it's inception, the party was going to have a congress specifically aimed at discussing the role of the Coloured in a future SWA.

He said that the Coloured people in the rural areas in particular would be involved in this educational process and other matters that would be discussed were greater unity amongst the Coloured people and generating a new political awareness against the Coloureds as an ethnic group.

He said that progress had already been made in establishing branches or cells in Khomasdal and within a day or two it was expected that there would be six in existence.

In addition, he said there were already three additional branches of the Labour Party established in the rural areas.

These cells, he said, had been established on request from the inhabitants of Aroab, Bethanien and Stampriet after they had been informed of the Labour Party's activities.

REVIVAL OF UNITY

Mr Barnes referred to a "spirit of unity" a sort of survival of unity that had become evident in the Coloureds of the Territory and said that the Labour Party and DTA was sure of 80 percent support from the Coloured people.

"But with further offensives, we plan to have the 100 percent backing of the Coloureds."

He added that for the first time a whole congress would be open to the press.

"We have involved various experts to discuss communism and democracy and Mr Klaus Wolff of the Institute of Social Studies will be delivering an address on these tow subjects."

Another of the guest speakers at the congress will be the Editor of Die Republikein, Dr Jan Spies.

CSO: 4700/251

KALANGULA SUMMARILY REJECTS AG 8

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Text]

THE INTERIM constitution in SWA, AG 8, was summarily rejected yesterday by the President of the DTA, Mr Peter Kalangula.

This emerged in an interview with the SA Press Association and follows reports in The Advertiser during the past few days that all is not well within DTA ranks over the question of ethnicity.

The Advertiser reported last week that severe differences had emerged in the top echelons of the DTA over the emphasis that should be placed on ethnicity in an independent Namibia.

It is understood that on the one side are those who would like to retain AG 8 in much of its present form while there are others who would like to reconcile ethnic government with geographical bases where possible.

At Rehoboth during the weekend DTA Chairman Mr Mudge rejected that the issue threatened a split within DTA ranks, but he confirmed that differences do emerge within the alliance's ranks from time to time.

Mr Mudge did not however say whether the aforementioned issue was a serious issue of contention, but he rejected the geographical arguments.

By way of asking questions, Mr Mudge wanted to know if the establishment of geographical bases meant that SWA would in future have to have four levels of government.

Then out of the blue yesterday, Mr Kalangula, when asked to comment on the Western five constitutional document, said that he preferred it to AG 8. The Western five document makes no reference to ethnicity but does suggest the establishment of geographical authorities at the second level of government.

STRAIGHT FORWARD

"I find no fault with this document. I feel it is quite straight forward," Mr Kalangula said in an interview with Sapa in Windhoek."

He was speaking hours before the scheduled arrival of a delegation of the Western Contact Group for consultations with political leaders in Windhoek.

Asked about the absence of ethnic safeguards in the Western plan, Mr Kalangula said the constitutoinal guidelines were "in the interests of the Namibian people as a whole."

"I prefer this to (Proclamation) AG 8."

Proclamation AG 8 serves as an interim constitution for SWA. The legislation provides for the constitution of a first-tier central government and second-tier ethnic authorities with jurisdiction over health and education among their functions of administration.

IN FAVOUR OF CHANGE

Mr Kalangula emphasised that he was presenting his personal views and added he was in favour of change in SWA.

"I cannot say how other DTA members will respond" in discussions with representatives of the Western Contact Group.

"Things are not as I want to see them in an independent Namibia."

Of ethnic authorities, Mr Kalangula said that when the Western initiative approached the implementation date of UN Security Council Resolution 435 "some things will have to go.

"Among them are aspects of AG 8 in view of Resolution 435."

UN Resolution 435 provides for the abolition of all remaining discriminatory measures before the various political parties begin their election campaigns in the run-up to independence.

"But I would like to see things go, even if Resolution 435 is not implemented" Mr Kalangula said.

Mr Kalangula said a major issue that remained to be resolved in the next phase of the western peace initiative was the composition of the UN peace-keeping force to oversee elections.

Unless members of the UN forces were selected with care, there would be no way of knowing whether the UN task force contained Swapo members.

"The composition of Untag is a very important issue," he said. — WA & Sapa

CSO: 4700/251

NEWSPAPER WITHDRAWS TRUST IN WESTERN DELEGATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text] We don't trust the Western delegation that visited Windhoek late last week further than we can see it, if Friday's press conference is anything to go by.

This newspaper had given the delegation a fairly good write-up until then, but we certainly have our doubts now.

The two spokesmen were US Assistant Secretary for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, and British Government representative, Sir Leonard Allison.

They were cynical, sarcastic, uncooperative and negative.

Few, if any, questions were properly answered.

Dr Crocker declined to elucidate on the significance of the latest Western proposals in the latest Western strategy and Sir Leonard declined to explain Nigeria's role in the initiative.

All that Sir Leonard had to say was: "You obviously don't do your homework!"

Looking at the situation anew, we can't help feeling that the presentation of the proposals is a major attempt to deflect the SA Government and the internal parties attention from the real stumbling blocks, namely the lack of UN impartiality and dubious circumstances in which a UN-supervised election may be implemented.

And as far as Nigeria is concerned, it is not a Frontline state, it has no direct interest in the Namibian issue (except to capitalise on it by being anti-SA and anti the internal parties), it has shown no desire to be co-operative (always threatening sanctions) and the Western five are afraid of it because of its economic muscle.

The aforementioned notwithstanding, Dr Crocker has shown considerable good to date and he needs to be encouraged to pursue the path he has set out on. But equally, one needs to be extremely careful that he is not an instrument of deception and that he does not succeed in buying our souls.

As for Sir Leonard, the Afrikaner saying applies: You can never trust an Englishman in the dark.

Sir Leonard will have to go a long way before we believe the contrary.

CSO: 4700/251

PURPOSE OF DTA-SA MEETING NOT CLEAR

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text]

FOREIGN Minister Mr Pik Botha made three significant points at his press conference at SWA House yesterday afternoon:

- That there was no tension between the SA Government and the DTA;
- That AG 8 (the country's interim constitution) was not fully discussed at yesterday's meeting between the SA Government delegation and the DTA delegation;
- And that the media should stop speculating about the aforementioned points.

These points come to us as a considerable surprise and suggest that Mr Botha is ignorant and naive about what is being said in DTA circles or that the DTA is talking through its hat or that it has caught a dose of cold feet.

DTA leaders have said time and again during the past few weeks that they oppose AG 8 vehemently and that if it is not changed soon, the AG Mr Danie Hough will hand SWA to Swapo on a golden platter in a UN-supervised election.

There have also been charges by members of the Ministers Council that Mr Johan Fick's appointment as Director of Interstate Relations and Information was foisted on the interim DTA Administration. The strong objections were reported in this newspaper yesterday.

If these issues don't pose a confrontation path, then goodness alone knows what do.

On the other hand, what do we find yesterday?

A meeting took place between the SA and DTA delegations respectively, but the DTA delegation did not include DTA President Peter Kalangula and Council of Ministers' Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge and AG 8 was hardly touched on in the discussions.

Now, for heaven's sake, what's that all about?

And how can we not stop speculating, even though

the overall picture looks confused?

We can only deduce that the DTA heavyweights (Dr Ben Africa excluded) got cold feet, or that there was a deliberate snub of the SA Government delegation (which Mr Botha denies) or that the DTA doesn't have a case at all.

Whatever it is, we wish we knew.

It is perhaps worth noting that the last time a DTA delegation met a SA Cabinet delegation, the DTA delegation included the full Ministers' Council plus Messrs Kalangula, Barnie Barnes and Johan de Waal.

It could of course be argued that the sole purpose of yesterday's discussions was to talk about the Western constitutional proposals, and no more.

Fair enough. But it is nevertheless strange that the DTA still didn't use the opportunity to get stuck into the SA Government about AG 8.

Indeed, we don't have SA Cabinet delegations visiting SWA everyday!

There may however be a slight twist to it all, and it is perhaps unfair for the DTA to accuse Mr Hough of being stubborn about the need to change AG 8, in spite of the consequences that may emerge.

AG 8 is the manifestation of an agreement between the DTA and Aktur and was originally engineered by former AG Dr Gerrit Viljoen. It was furthermore drawn up in consultation with both parties and both parties endorsed it. To expect Mr Hough to turn his back on one or the other party at this stage is perhaps a bit much.

This could well be the reason that the DTA delegation did not feel qualified to slam the SA Government.

And as for Mr Johan Fick, nobody knows what was said.

CSO: 4700/251

LUEDERITZ FIRM PROCESSES, MARKETS SEAWEED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

A SWA COMPANY that established itself at Lüderitz earlier this year to collect seaweed is now supplying export markets and has expanded its activities into other fields.

Mr K W G Rotmann, Managing Director of Taurus Chemicals Namibia said at the official opening of a sister company, Taurus Maintenance Products Namibia in Windhoek last night that the Lüderitz-based company now had a staff of 72 people.

"We have plans to expand," he said, "but we are experiencing some difficulty in getting people to Lüderitz. The local people already have jobs."

The seaweed, which is used largely in the food textile industries, is exported in part directly from Lüderitz to overseas markets and to Transkei where it is processed and re-exported.

The processed extracts or red seaweed are used in the manufacture of gelatine, sweets, preserved meats, marmalade and brown kelp extracts are used in ice cream, beer, textiles and dyes.

"We are taking only the seaweed that washes to the beaches so as not to disturb the ecology of the sea," said Mr Rotmann, who went to school at Lüderitz.

The new Windhoek-based company, Taurus Maintenance Products, distributes industrial cleaning products that are manufactured at Lüderitz from raw materials imported from South Africa and overseas.

"We are very pleased that out attempt to establish both a manufacturing and distributing industry locally has been successful — as is being proved even at this early stage," he said.

The sales manager of the company in Windhoek, Mr Günther Kuhn, said that in addition to its own products, the company also acts as an agent for other manufacturers of industrial cleaning materials.

CSO: 4700/251

PRESIDENT SAYS POPULATION'S FOOD NEEDS WILL BE MET

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 23 Oct 81 pp 1, 3, 4

[Interview with Colonel Seyni Kountche, chief of state of Niger, by LE SAHEL: "Niger Will Meet the Food Needs of the Population," on 22 Oct 81]

> [Text] Colonel Seyni Kountche, the chief of state, gave the results of the harvest during a press conference yesterday. It emerges from the remarks of the president of the CMS [Supreme Military Council] that, despite the cold sweats and worries caused by capricious rainfall, the results of the harvest were at an acceptable level. The chief of state, who assessed the food needs, stated that Niger will be able to meet its obligation to feed its inhabitants better and to preserve the health of its cattle.

[Question] Mr. President, you have just completed a study tour through the various departments of our country. Can you give us the details of the situation of Niger with regard to agriculture, forestry, and cattle-raising?

[Answer] Let us speak first of the amount of rainfall over the territory as a whole. The rains were sometimes early and sometimes late, and followed by two interruptions, two of which were significant, the beginning of the first 2 weeks of August and during the month of September. Over the territory as a whole, these rains yielded a low volume of water compared with 1980. Here and there a rainfall deficit ranging from 10 to 50 percent has been registered.

The department most affected by the deficit was that of Diffa. The favorable factors which compensated for this deficit were that the rains, with the exception of the department of Diffa, were well distributed in space and time. The final fortunate factor compared with last year was that the rains were prolonged to the beginning of October.

The low volume and the interruption caused attacks here and there on the seedlings. These attacks coincided with periods of interruption, and one can say that, thanks to the activity of the field cadres and the population, these attacks were overcome to a certain extent despite their intensity.

Let us turn now to production. The total production of millet and sorghum we estimate at 1,635,468 tons, whereas this production was 1,749,150 tons during 1980. So we showed a drop of around 6 percent.

One must separate what one calls the disposable production from this gross production. Disposable production of millet and sorghum, excluding the replenishment of the peasants' granaries and losses which occurred during the harvest, is estimated at 1,390,180 tons, whereas in 1980 this same disposable production was estimated at 1,488,580 tons.

In addition, taking into account our demographic growth, which is about 2.7 percent year in, year out, we have to produce a supplement of at least 37,000 tons. Starting then with a Nigerien population estimated at 5,824,560 inhabitants, cattle-raisers, and farmers, and on the basis of 250 kilograms per year and per agricultural inhabitant, and on the basis of 200 kilograms from our cattle-raising compatriots, we need 1,405,560 tons of millet and sorghum. Niger will have a deficit of about 15,500 tons from the harvest just completed.

This concerns the production of millet and sorghum. If one considered that the Nigeriens nourished themselves only with millet and sorghum, we would really have a deficit of 15,500 tons. But the Nigeriens do not eat just millet and sorghum. There is also rice. We estimate our rice production, counting both the production from the modernized operations and traditional crops, to be 38,315 tons, while this production was estimated at 32,000 tons last year. But of this 38,000 tons, we can count on a disposable production of only 20,000 tons. But rice consumption is rising in Niger, and during 1982 we will have to import at least 60,000 tons of rice to satisfy the needs of the population. In any case, Niger remains an importer of rice. Since our production of wheat is nil, we estimate our consumption needs for 1982 of wheat flour at 20,000 tons, which we must necessarily import.

When I spoke a little while ago of a deficit, the harvests were not equal across the board in all the regions of Niger. And almost 1,563 villages were affected by the deficit, comprising a population of 814,378 inhabitants. This deficit varies between 10 and 50 percent, but some details must be added with regard to this population of 814,378. This population includes all of our compatriots who do not work in agriculture. You have one-third the population of the department of Diffa, all the population of Agandez, and one-third the population of the department of Tahoua, to which must be added between 5 and 10 percent of Niamey's population, which explains the fact that, in our search for food self-sufficiency, we are behind by about 6 percent. And, if Niger should really be self-sufficient, this assumes that we can every year come up with the 37,000 to 40,000 tons necessary to satisfy our demographic increase and, in addition, satisfy the total needs of the cattle-raisers, who are not farmers.

But one can reflect on an increase in our production of beans. While bean production was only about 260,000 tons in 1980, we estimate it to be 267,000 tons in 1982. The same is true for an increase in the production of peanuts. But we are contemplating a stabilized production of cotton, although we have a textile industry here and there. Our good peasants have preferred--and this encourages us--to emphasize food crops rather than industrial crops.

That is the agricultural situation. As for the situation in cattle-raising, the nature of the precipitation is linked to the development of our cover of vegetation. To satisfy the needs of our animals, we describe our pastures as a whole as passable, with, nevertheless, some points of stress and severity in the department of Diffa. This means that, if we are to protect our animals from painful situations, which are most severe during the preharvest food shortage, we are obliged to import or to place at the disposal of the cattle-raisers about 5,000 tons of cottonseed and wheat bran. What, then, is retained from agricultural and cattle harvest?

The season gave us the cold sweats in the beginning, in the middle, and toward the end. And, despite a start which was timid and worrisome, the harvest in cattle and agriculture is being completed on an acceptable level. This is the result of the effective perseverance of our good peasants, who did not let themselves become discouraged. But it is also the fruit of the efforts of the field cadres who, with the means at their disposal, overcame the enemies of the crops. But, it is nevertheless appropriate to note to some people that we have just celebrated World Food Day. This should inspire in us a determination to preserve and protect what we have produced. In the case of millet, sorghum, and beans, this means avoiding wastage; and, in the case of pastures, it means covering fires in the bush.

In all these cases, whether it concerns a deficit of 15,000 tons or 5,000 tons of cattle feed, with or without the participation of the international community, Niger will be able to meet its obligations to feed its inhabitants better and preserve the health of its cattle.

[Question] Mr. President, during this tour, you informed the cadres of the closing of the OPVN [Nigerien Foodstuffs Office] for 6 months, that is, from November to May. What are the reasons which led you to make this decision and could you give us some details about it?

[Answer] The Nigerien Foodstuffs Office was created for very specific purposes. First of all, to combat speculation; secondly, to intervene on behalf of the laboring people when and where necessary. We have noticed during the past 2 years--and it is our own fault--that the OPVN has acted like a business establishment, like any seller of cereals, and we have in mind the difficult moments which we had to go through in June and July, a period which reached its maximum in August, when we saw the price of millet reach a price never before equalled. If, among the reasons for the sharp rise in the price of cereals--millet, sorghum, and rice--we find a link to the rise in an internationally known currency, one must also say that it was because we had not maintained the intervention strategy of the OPVN.

Because of this, the OPVN must return to its primary task of 2 years ago, namely: the OPVN should, before intervening on behalf of the population, have sufficient stocks in its warehouses, and this period of intervention will be in May. Secondly, this is the period during which the sellers of cereals engage in speculation. It is, therefore, the period when we want the OPVN to intervene to break this speculation and impose a price which is quite satisfactory to comsumers, agents of the state, or private persons as a whole. During the difficult times which begin in August and May and which end, year in, year out, around the middle of August, we want the OPVN to possess enough grain in its warehouses to be able to set a more realistic price--which was not the case last year--in order to be able to intervene.

Some measures will be taken henceforth. For example, 60,000 tons of rice are necessary to satisfy the food needs of the population during 1982. Thanks to our cooperation with Saudi Arabia, we have already signed an agreement placing at the disposal of Niger $15 million to be able to import 30,000 tons. The operation is already under way. Nor did we wait to inject almost a billion into the peasantry and some at the present moment to take steps with regard to certain orders. This means that, on the average, we have about 30,000 tons of worghum or millet at the present time in the warehouses of the OPVN.

[Question] Mr. President, during this same tour you said that "we must review our philosophy of cattle-raising or we will risk losing a good part of our cattle." In what direction should this new philosophy be oriented?

[Answer] It has been proven that the Sahel region is the victim of drought every 4 or 5 years. There is a decrease in rainfall, which causes a poor development of the vegetation cover. Thank God, due to the efforts of the state, supported by international cooperation, the Nigerien cattle herd has been completely reestablished. Let us also not forget our population increase. We long ago exceeded the northern limits of crops.

Part of the space which had been reserved for pasture is, therefore, already reserved for agriculture. There is an effective reduction of the area reserved or destined for pasture. Against this shrinkage of area there is an increase in the number of cattle. If there is a drought or lack of rainfall, as in the case of the department of Diffa, compared with the others, we will suffer a useless loss of cattle. Furthermore, from the moment when a country possesses a national asset, this asset should be of benefit to all through the social measures taken by the government. Hence, the suppression of the capitation tax, which caused problems for the population. There is also the problem of inflation. Chicken, for example, cannot be bought at the price of 6 or 7 years ago, so that the people, whether farmers or especially cattle-raisers, do not need to sell their animals to satisfy their minor necessities.

The developed countries have infrastructures which, in the event of preharvest food shortage, enable them to avoid the useless loss of cattle. This is why, during this tour, I said that we should think of a philosophy, namely, going beyond the multiplication centers which we have created, but the cattle-raisers would also have to start saving. It would not be necessary for the animals to become a form of saving, but the animals can become a form of saving in another way. Paradoxically, there are problems in supplying meat to the city of Niamey as in the large towns of Niger. And, during this time, no one wants to get rid of his sheep, his goat, his kid, or even his ox.

This is why we launched this idea, which should be the subject of mature study and reflection on our part--namely with regard to the measures which the state should take. We should also encourage the owners of animals, even in the case of lack of pasture, not to lose them uselessly.

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CSO: 4719/154

BRIEFS

NEW INTERIOR SECRETARY--Niamey, 9 Nov (AFP)--Niger's head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, on Monday appointed Amadou Fity Maiga as secretary of state for the interior to complete the transitional government formed last 31 August. Amadou Fity Maiga was formerly the director of administration for local collectivities at the Interior Ministry. It is recalled that the head of state holds the posts of chairman of the Supreme Military Council, minister of national defense and minister of interior. [Text] [AB110922 Paris AFP in French 1535 GMT 9 Nov 81]

ANAD SECRETARY GENERAL--The head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, this morning received Col Tavares de Souza, secretary general of the Nonaggression and Mutual Defense Pact, ANAD, which links the West African Economic Community [CEAO] member countries and Togo. After the audience, Col Tavares de Souza told newsmen that he conferred with the head of state on the preparation of the next meeting of heads of state and government of the ANAD, which will take place at the same time with the CEAO conference on 14 and 15 December 1981 in Dakar, Senegal. Talking on that meeting, Mr Tavares de Souza said documents have already been submitted to ANAD ministers for them to discuss. Subsequently, the documents will be examined by the ANAD summit. Col Tavares de Souza said he presented the documents to the head of state, President Seyni Kountche, for him to make suggestions. Apparently, after the upcoming summit, the pact will become effective, he said. Colonel de Souza and the head of state also discussed the possible problems which the implementation of the pact could imply for Niger. Colonel de Souza said that Niger will be required to provide cadres for the secretariat and he wished it would be able to provide them promptly, as soon as the protocol has been signed by the next summit. [Text] [AB171505 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 17 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/203

BRIEFS

TROOPS TO CHAD--Lagos, 10 Nov (AFP)--It is learned from official sources in Lagos that President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria held talks with secretary general of the OAU, Edem Kodjo, on Tuesday afternoon. Mr Kodjo, who arrived on Monday evening in the Nigerian capital will participate in Thursday's meeting of foreign ministers of all the countries concerned by the sending of an inter-African force to Chad, it is learned from the same source. The current chairman of the OAU, Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, will not go to Nigeria but he will send his minister of foreign affairs, Robert Ouko, the same source added. This meeting, which is planned to last for a day may be prolonged. The inter-African force should be sent to Chad by the end of this week, it was learned from Nigerian sources, but all the terms and conditions will be drawn up during Thursday's meeting which will have full powers, said a spokesman of the Nigerian presidency. [Text] [AB101707 Paris AFP in French 1622 GMT 10 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/193

INTERVIEW WITH DIOUF ON TIES WITH GAMBIA, ANGOLA

PM091003 Paris AFRIQUE-ASIE in French 28 Sep-11 Oct 81 pp 8-11

[Interview with Senegal's President Abdou Diouf by Ginette Cot: "Abdou Diouf's Senegal"--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] There are still a number of outstanding questions relating to events in the Gambia. For instance, there is the question of the extent to which the declaration by the perpetrators of the Bamjul coup of their adhesion to Marxism determined your decision to make a military intervention in the Gambia.

Abdou Diouf: The answer is self-evident. I would not have allowed several Marxist parties to exist legally within my country if I was an avowed enemy of Marxism per se. Senegal's military intervention in the Gambia was decided at the request of the legal Banjul government and was in keeping with the defense agreements signed between the two countries....

[Question] Despite the specific nature of the Gambian problem but in view of some precedents (including the dispatch of a Senegalese contingent to Zaire during the Shaba war), are you not afraid, after the Banjul intervention, that some people, especially in some neighboring countries, might suspect Senegal of having expansionist or interventionist tendencies?

Abdou Diouf: We can give formal assurances on this subject. Senegal has enough problems without in addition intervening in other states' affairs. And above all we have principles on this subject on which we will not compromise. It was in response to the international community's appeal that we sent troops to Lebanon within the framework of the UN interim force in Lebanon. And it was because we deemed that foreign intervention was taking place in the affairs of a friendly country that we sent a military contingent to Shaba....

But I can take this opportunity, through your magazine, to fully reassure all my neighbors about Senegal's intentions toward them.

[Question] A plan has been announced to form a confederation between the Gambia and Senegal. Can you tell us how this plan will be implemented in practical terms at this stage?

Abdou Diouf: We have reached agreement with President Jawara on the need to set up a confederation between the two countries in the present situation--and this is the least that can be done. The plan is being studied by ministerial experts from the two capials. It will then be studied by the heads of state and submitted to public opinion either via the National Assembly or directly by means of a referendum. It is still too early to give any further details.

[Question] At the same time as innovations have been recorded on the domestic plane, there seem to have been signs of a change in the sphere of Senegalese foreign policy. Signs of a rapproachement with Algeria have been observed. Can you tell us what are the main guidelines of Senegalese diplomacy today? Can you also tell us, in particular, what position you take on developments in the West Sahara problem?

Abdou Diouf: From the start we have declared our intention to strengthen our traditional friendships and expand our circle of friends. We do not have any dispute with any country. We intend to develop a policy of close cooperation with Algeria. We agree on all the major questions. There is only one difference of opinion between the two capitals (Algiers and Dakar): It concerns the West Saharan problem, which we leave out of our bilateral meetings.

In general Senegal is pursuing an open and truly nonaligned policy--a policy which strives to contribute to safeguarding peace and security in Africa. We are active in all causes which work and militate to restore peace rapidly to Northwest Africa and we welcomed the Moroccan king's speech at the OAU summit in Nairobi with relief. We are encouraged by the results of the OAU ad hoc committee and we want a rapid implementation of the measures decided on in order to restore peace to that region.

[Diouf ends]

Anticipating our next question, President Abdou Diouf continued:

"As you were able to observe, we strongly condemned the recent armed attacks launched by South Africa against Angola, whose existence as a state we recognize. We cannot be indifferent to anything which affects an African country.

[Question] Can Senegal be expected to take a step further and recognize the Luanda government?

Abdou Diouf: This is a matter of principle for us. As long as Cuban troops are in Angola we will feel that there is still a doubt about the Luanda government's real control over Angolan territory. In our opinion, things would have been clearer if it had been possible to find a basis for agreement with the other political forces. Otherwise it is possible to have the impression that it is the Cuban presence which is maintaining the Luanda government by keeping out of the other forces. It is true that there is a chronological problem with regard to the facts. During the Nairobi summit I had talks with an Angolan leader, Interior Minister Alexandre Rodrigues. He told me that it was the South African and Zairian troops which started the war in 1975 when the popular movement for the liberation of Angola was already in Luanda. Of course, the others, like the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] say the opposite....

[Question] But UNITA is supported by South Africa. And South Africa is attacking Angola. How could the Cuban troops withdraw in those conditions? Is it not a real vicious circle?

Abdou Diouf: That's true. I think we must look to the future. The Angolan problem is closely connected with the Namibian problem. All forces must be mobilized to impose a solution to the Namibian question. We are sure that once that has been done things will be clearer and the question of the Luanda government's legitimacy will lose much of its importance.

[Question] After the change of regime in France, what is the state of relations between the two countries?

Abdou Diouf: We place great hope in President Francois Mitterrand and his team. And we are sure that relations between the two countries, which are already excellent, will be developed much more. There is no doubt that cooperation will be developed, extended and expanded in all spheres....

CSO: 4719/203

DIOUF REPORTS ON VISIT, PRIME MINISTER TO SPEAK

AB172151 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The Ministerial Council met this morning at 0930 at the Republic Palace presided over by the head of state, Mr Abdou Diouf. In his address to the council, the president of the republic first of all mentioned the recent friendly visit which he paid to Gambia from 12 to 15 November 1981, at the invitation of His Excellency President Dawda Kairaba Jawara. In this connection, the head of state renewed his sincere thanks to the Gambian people and government and to President Jawara for the warm, friendly and spontaneous welcome given him and the delegation which accompanied him.

The president of the republic also expressed all his satisfaction with the positive results of this visit which gave the Gambian and Senegalese governments the opportunity to make important decisions for the formation of confederation between their two countries in accordance with the aspirations of the Senegambian people.

The prime minister, for his part, talked about the coming National Assembly session scheduled for 27 November and which will be devoted to oral questions. In this regard, the prime minister requested members of the government to give full answers to all questions from parliamentarians. He then told the council that on the 11th of December he will make a general policy statement before the National Assembly which will be followed by debates.

CSO: 4719/203

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH GULF LEADERS--President Abdou Douf had talks in Kuwait on October 18 with the Emir, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah. The talks concerned relations between Arab and African countries as well as bilateral cooperation. President Diouf was on a three-day visit. He last visited Kuwait and other Gulf states in 1979, when he was Prime Minister. Kuwait has granted loans of about $100 m. to the OMVS (the Senegal River development project) work on which is finally due to begin this month (WEST AFRICA, October 12). The biggest contributor to the project is Saudi Arabia (150m.) After Kuwait, President Diouf went to Bahrain, where he expressed "great regret" over the latest clashes between Moroccan and Polisario forces in the Western Sahara. He offered his good offices to help end the war there and said he hoped the recent fighting would not impede the peace process started at the OAU summit. President Diouf said that he had had talks with Gulf leaders on "destabilisation moves" in Africa. "Of course," the President added without elaborating, "you cannot discuss this matter without also mentioning Libya." He recalled Senegal's offer of participation in a proposed Pan-African force to replace Libyan forces in Chad. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3352, 26 Oct 81 p 2544]

PDS COMPLAINTS, DEFECTION--In Dakar, the recently arrested members of the Parti Democratique Senegalais (PDS) have been prevented from seeing their lawyers, according to a PDS statement. The statement said that the accused were being held with common criminals and being treated worse than them. The accuseds' lawyers were being sent back from the jail to the Ministry of Justice and from there to the magistrate concerned, who could not be found. The statement accused the Justice Minister, M. Alioune Badara M'Bengue, of prejudicing their case by revealing evidence against them. Notable among those allegations was that M. Doudou Camara had admitted to being trained in Libya in intelligence, military security and sabotage (WEST AFRICA, October 19). At the opening of the second session of the National Assembly on October 12 (which will last until mid-December), Dr Amadou Cisse Dia, the President of the National Assembly, informed deputies of the suspension of parliamentary immunity and arrest of M. Camara. Two national leaders of the party and eight other members, including M. Camara (according to AFP) and eight men in total (according to government sources) are now being held, accused of attempts against the security of the State. As well as these problems another deputy, M. Youssou Diene, has defected from the PDS to the ruling Socialist Party, which leaves the PDS with only 13 deputies at the National Assembly. M. Diene said that he had left the PDS because of the "attempt against the security of the State" by members of the PDS. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3352, 26 Oct 81 p 2544]

MDP DISAPPROVAL OF CONFEDERATION--The Democratic and Popular Movement (MDP), which is led by former Prime Minister M. Mamadou Dia, has announced its disapproval of the proposed Senegambia confederation, plans for which are now well under way. The MDP communique said that it disapproved of the confederation because it was "imposed by force of arms" and had led to the loss of many lives. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3352, 26 Oct 81 p 2544]

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS--Senegal has signed two cooperation agreements, one with Japan and the other with West Germany. This afternoon, Ousmane Seck, our minister of economy and finance signed financial cooperation agreements with the ambassador of Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany respectively. Japan is granting Senegal 377 million yen or nearly 450 million CFA francs for the purchase of rice from Japan and payment of part of the costs for transporting the rice from Japan to Dakar. The Federal Republic of Germany is placing at the disposal of Senegal, for the period 1981-82, the sum of DM41 million to meet the government's urgent current needs in equipment. The Federal Republic of Germany has further undertaken to finance a vast program during 1981-82 to the tune of 18 billion CFA francs. [AB111927 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 10 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/203

CONSEQUENCES OF STRIKE EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3351, 19 Oct 81 p 2481

[Text]

The Minister of Social Welfare and Rural Development, Mr. Thaimu Bangura and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. J. E. Laverse, are reported to have witnessed the release of the 179 detainees who were freed in three batches. The first set to be released consisted mostly of the trade union leaders who were given back their freedom on Friday, October 2, at exactly 1 pm. The second set was released on the same Friday afternoon, and the rest on Saturday morning, *writes a correspondent*.

A State House release said that before the detainees were released, the following message was read to them: "It is our duty to inform you that Cabinet has decided to release you from detention as from today 2/3 October, 1981. You are reminded that the State of Emergency is still in force, and government will not hesitate to take swift action if the need arises again. It is hoped, therefore, that you will be as law-abiding as possible after your release, and that you will comport yourselves, in all respects, as responsible citizens."

The release of the detainees is viewed in political circles as a direct result of the pressures from international trade union organisations including the personal intervention of an ILO official, Mr. Komba Kono, a Sierra Leonean who paid a visit to President Stevens at State House a few days before the release of the detainees. Mr. Kono, who has been with the ILO for 20 years, is reported to have had talks with President Stevens on the industrial unrest, the detention of the labour leaders, workers' education and general industrial relations in the country. Mr. Kono is said to be a personal friend of President Stevens with whom he worked very closely in trade union circles in Sierra Leone during President Stevens' days in trade unionism. Against the background of the events of the last month, the whole episode is viewed here as a victory for the labour leaders and for the workers in Sierra Leone.

The strike did not last very long, nor did it bring the country to a standstill, but it did succeed in bringing it home very forcibly to government that underneath the passive attitude of Sierra Leoneans, there was general discontent; that the cost of day-to-day living was above the reach of the average worker, and government's overall policy had to be reviewed and its priorities looked into.

What the labour agitation and strike also achieved, if nothing else, is a general reduction in the prices of basic commodities. For example, St. Louis sugar, which was selling for Le 1.60 a packet before the strike is now Le 1 a packet. A bag of onions which for a long time was sold between Le 18 and Le 24 when it was plentiful in the market is now Le 12, and a bag of potatoes which was between Le 24 and Le 30 is now Le 14. The prices of rice, meat, tomato paste, milk, baby food, pharmaceutical products and a host of other commodities have also been considerably reduced, most of them to the pre-hosting of the OAU prices.

The strike will also achieve an earlier general election as has been announced by President Stevens, who has indicated that there will be a general election before the end of the year. And if the President's pronouncements, that the elections will be free and fair, are anything to go by, the nation may have an opportunity to elect men and women of honour and integrity who may be able to arrest the present deteriorating trends, bring sanity to the economy and put the country back on an even keel.

Indeed, the future of Sierra Leone lies in the way this general election will be conducted and the calibre of those who will form the next government.

CSO: 4700/266

EXPERTS WARN NATIONALISTS OF LOSS OF PRETORIA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

NEXT year's Pretoria municipal elections could see the virtually all-Nationalist — although theoretically non-political — city council unseated.

A former councillor, who is wel-known for his intimate knowledge of municipal affairs, Mr Etienne Louw said: "The Nationalists could be right down the drain if they don't come out openly and contest the election on a party political basis."

He claimed that the latest move by the Rightwing Councillor A P Denyschen to call a referendum on the city's "White" parks was a "calculated ploy to embarrass the Nationalists".

"It is yet another example of the white-anting the authority and the hold of the Nats on Pretoria. What it means is that the Rightwingers have finally thrown down the gauntlet.

So far the Progressive Federal and Herstigte Nasionale parties have announced they will enter the municipal elections actively on a party political basis.

But the National party has made no such announcement, and it is expected to do so.

Minicipal sources believe it will rely on its effective control, of the various ratepayers' associations to maintain its covert control of the 30-member city council.

Next year's election will be fought for an enlarged council of 36 members.

Mr Louw, himself a National Party member, told The Citizen: "We who are involved in local government here know full well that many of the existing 30 councillors are HNP in spirit, if not in fact card-carrying members.

"Between them and the Progressive Federal Party nominees they could take over the council.

He believed the Nationalists were "in serious trouble in the elections — not the Treurnicht Nationalists but the P W Botha Nationalists," he said.

For the Nationalists to rely on ratepayers' associations was futile.

Mr Louw said apartheid had always been enforced in Pretoria's parks in terms of an old British decree . . . until 1973.

"Then, when the South African Games were to be held on a multiracial basis in Pretoria, it became clear that the HNP could seize on the issue to embarrass the Government.

"So apartheid in the parks was dropped on paper — in legal terms but not in fact.

"What has happened since then is that apartheid is enforced in a number of parks by the council simply chaining their gates closed and banning entry to everybody.

"This is the most complete apartheid you can imagine — banning of all races," said Mr Louw.

CSO: 4700/262

RUMORS POINT TO MATANZIMA'S LOSS OF FAVOR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Oct 81 p 29

[Text]

President Kaizer Matanzima, dominant figure in Transkei politics for more than 20 years, has announced his retirement. What now?

Kaizer Daliwonga Matanzima (66) is to retire "in the interests of his tribe and family," according to the official announcement last week — but rumours are strong that he fell into disfavour with Pretoria and did too many rash things for South Africa's liking.

It has long been believed that the South African Government would prefer his younger brother George (62) as President and benign father figure.

But one thing is certain — if Kaizer Matanzima retires in fact and not just by pronouncement, politics in Transkei could become a whole new ball game.

Kaizer Matanzima entered politics in 1942, resigning from the Transkei Native Representative Council in 1944 to continue his law studies, and did not rejoin the "Bunga" (parliament) until 1955. He was elected Chief Minister of Transkei in 1963, becoming Prime Minister on independence in 1976.

For most of this time, but markedly since independence, a chill wind of fear has accompanied his name in Transkei. If this fear is now removed and the powers of police chief Martin Ngceba curbed, or if he is dismissed, Transkei could begin to develop a democracy more acceptable to its people and to the outside world.

Chief Matanzima's resignation leaves many questions. If his brother George succeeds him as figurehead president, the power reins will move out of the control of the Matanzima brothers altogether.

But if George Matanzima remains as Prime Minister and one of the paramount chiefs succeeds Kaizer, a Matanzima will remain comfortably at the helm of Transkei, with a figurehead president. This, probably, would be Pretoria's choice, but in Transkei nothing is certain.

It remains astonishing, with the fact of Kaizer Matanzima's impending retirement already known to the Transkei Government, as it must have been, Mr Mlonyeni should have been given the key interior portfolio, and able ministers like Ramsay Madikizela edged out and Stella Sigcau promoted sideways.

Kaizer Matanzima will no doubt be feted and honoured before he goes next February. But behind the scenes there will be many sighs of relief.

CSO: 4700/262

POLLS INDICATE GROWTH IN ANC SUPPORT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text]

AN UPSURGE in support for the African National Congress is said to be one of the major features of extensive opinion polls conducted for the Buthelezi commission of inquiry recently.

The surveys were apparently conducted on the Witwatersrand, in KwaZulu and Natal, to enable the commission to formulate a constitutional plan for Natal that was potentially acceptable to most blacks.

The opinion surveys are expected to provide some of the most significant information in the Buthelezi commission report, which will be finalised at a meeting in Durban today. It is likely to be released soon.

Popular

According to informed sources, the conclusions drawn from the opinion survey are that:

- The ANC received more popular support on the Witwatersrand than any other political grouping.
- In Natal, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement received clear majority support, but the ANC was the only other organisation with significant support.
- Inkatha also enjoyed considerable support on the Reef.
- The majority of people polled in all areas believed that ANC insurgents would receive co-operation and sympathy from most or very many blacks.
- In all regions the majority of blacks opted for one-man-one-vote in a unitary state as a "first choice" system of Government.
- However, a majority were also prepared to accept power sharing in KwaZulu and Natal.

These surveys stand in stark contrast to others conducted in the wake of the 1976 riots in Soweto, Pretoria and Durban — comparable areas to those surveyed by the Buthelezi commission.

The comprehensive post-1976 survey, conducted by the influential West German Arnold-Bergstaesser Instituut, found that Chief Buthelezi was the dominant black political personality in the country. He was preferred by 43,8% of blacks. The leaders of the African National Congress came second with 21,7% with Mr Nelson Mandela, the jailed ANC leader, being preferred by 18,6%.

Sobukwe

The remainder of support was distributed among homeland leaders, Mr Robert Sobukwe, the PAC leader who died shortly before the survey, and the black consciousness movement.

The Arnold Bergstaesser report concluded: "The outstanding political phenomenon in black urban politics is, without a doubt, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. However, the report also warned that the readiness for conflict was growing, among urban black youth in particular.

The conclusions drawn from the opinion polls conducted this year for the Buthelezi commission indicate a strong change in mood from the poll five years ago. The most significant feature appears to be the upsurge in support for the ANC, particularly on the Witwatersrand, coupled with growing anger and militancy.

CSO: 4700/262

PW BOTHA REAFFIRMS GOAL OF FULL POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, asked the Business Leaders' Conference to accept that the Government was serious in its endeavour to secure effective political participation for all South Africans.

This was conditional only to maintaining sufficient stability to make possible healthy economic Development and safeguarding the principle to effective decision-making.

Mr Botha said there were differences among political parties and, he assumed, among those who had participated in the Carlton Conference on the way in which an effective political voice for all should be sought.

Whereas he did not have a mandate two years ago, he had since then obtained an overwhelming personal mandate from the electorate.

"I want to make it clear to you that I will not shrink from carrying out my duty as I and my collegues see it, in the interests of the country."

Mr Botha said he could not, however, answer for "distorted pictures" on Government policy which raised false expectations.

One often heard accusations of too much, too soon — or too little, too late. This was precisely because the necessary understanding of the complexity and sensitivity of the task of reform was lacking.

"It is necessary to take account that this is a continuing, growing process that cannot be accomplished unilaterally and overnight.

"Those who ignore the fact that we are an African State and who dictate stereotyped constitutional formular derived from Western Europe and North America for South African problems are not making any contribution."

The Government was not steering towards a unitary State with a unitary society for all in South Africa.

"However, it does realise the necessity of continuing consultation and negotiation as the only way in which constitutional development can be carried through".

As far as the RSA itself was concerned, this consultation and negotiation was taking place with many leaders of self-governing and independent States, and with community leaders in the Republic.

As regarded independent States and those on the threshold of independence, the Government had already announced its firm intentions, and had taken steps, to enter into negotiations with them on the creation of a Confederation of States.

"It is by no means the aim to make those States subordinate to the RSA, but to create interstatal structures for orderly co-operation in respect of our many common interests in the economic, social, technological and security spheres," Mr Botha said.

CSO: 4700/262

NP VERLIGTES, VERKRAMPTES BATTLE EACH OTHER

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Chris Freimond]

[Text]

BITTER infighting between verligtes and verkramptes in the National Party has flared again — on the eve of the party's crucial Transvaal congress opening in Pretoria tomorrow.

And the quarrel has spread to the pro-Government Perskor newspaper group, where there has been a clash between a verligte editor and the verkrampte chairman of the company.

The whole issue could erupt tomorrow morning at an important pre-congress head committee meeting of the Transvaal NP in Pretoria.

At this meeting, strategy — said to have been discussed at last month's meeting — to remove Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower, from the vice-chairmanship of the party, and to discredit Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education, could be employed.

And it is possible Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal NP leader and head of the verkrampte faction, will confront the Prime Minister's reformist ideology head on when he opens the congress tomorrow afternoon.

He hinted at this when he told Die Vaderland last week that he planned to talk about policy matters in his opening address.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is expected to come under heavy fire from delegates.

A number of resolutions to be discussed under the Prime Minister's Department make it clear the NP in the Transvaal wants definite lines drawn between acceptable reforms and those it will not tolerate.

These include:

- That the congress expresses unambiguous opposition to a common voters' roll for whites, coloureds and Indians and resolves that legislation never be passed to allow it;
- That Mr Botha spell out "clearly" what he means by "normalising and moving away from discrimination";
- That ambiguous and vague political pronouncements that create uncertainty be replaced by "unafraid, direct and purposeful politics".

Tensions

In the past week, tensions between the Cape-based NP "reformists" led by the Prime Minister and the Transvaal "traditionalists" under Dr Treurnicht, have been greatly heightened.

Among aggravating factors were Press reports of a secret meeting last month at which Dr Treurnicht and 21 Transvaal MPs discussed plans to break the influence in the party of the more verligte Transvaal Cabinet Ministers, including Mr Fanie Botha, Mr Pik Botha and Dr Viljoen.

And at a public meeting at Nylstroom in Dr Treurnicht's Waterberg constituency, a Treurnicht lieutenant, Mr Daan van der Merwe, MP for Rissik, scathingly attacked "assassins" in political, academic and journalistic circles.

This was interpreted in the Afrikaans Press yesterday as a "declaration of war" on certain people within the NP who were critical of Dr Treurnicht's opposition to reforms contemplated by Mr P W Botha.

Dr Treurnicht and his close confidant and Cabinet colleague, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, were the only Ministers at Nylstroom.

Clash

The latest development exacerbating tension was a clash between Mr Harald Pakendorf, verligte editor of Die Vaderland, and Mr Marius Jooste, verkrampte chairman of its publishers, Perskor, over whether or not to publish a report of last month's secret meeting of the Treurnicht camp.

Mr Pakendorf said yesterday he was not prepared to discuss internal company matters. Mr Jooste described reports of the clash as "nonsense".

However, it is understood that when news of the secret meeting was leaked and journalists questioned Dr Treurnicht about it, he phoned Mr Jooste — who then confronted Mr Pakendorf.

After all the MPs said to have been present at the meeting denied it, it was decided not to publish a report.

But last Thursday, in an interview with Die Vaderland, Dr Treurnicht denied there had been a secret meeting to plot against other NP members. He said colleagues consulted him occasionally, resulting in "healthy unity" in the Transvaal NP.

CSO: 4700/262

SMEAR CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUTU REACHES EUROPE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 30 Oct 81 p 14

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

A campaign to discredit Bishop Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches was this week reported to have reached Namibia and parts of Europe.

A pamphlet circulated in Namibia purporting to come from the "Commission of Reconciliation and Peace" appears to be aimed at creating the impression that it is of Catholic origin.

The Ecunews SACC's service reported that in the pamphlet Bishop Tutu is accused of "instigating children to boycott schools and examinations, failing to condemn violence whether the victim be the Pope or Thebehali, and pleading for the misery and starvation of black people by propagating disinvestment."

And in West Germany, a weekly magazine the "Spiegel" has claimed in an article that Bishop Tutu has misappropriated about R14 000 from funds of the SACC for building a house, according to sources close to the council.

The article also claims that as a result of the action the Bishop did not get the Nobel Peace Prize. Apparently in the article there was also a remark that Bishop Tutu had received a visa to go to Botswana.

The smear on the SACC stems from reports that Mrs Motlana, the vice-president of the SACC, received at least R7 000 to establish a shop in Soweto from a multi-million rand SACC fund created to help political detainees and their families.

They also stem from disclosure in court by Bishop Tutu that he had received R14 000 from his predecessor, Mr John Rees, who told him that the money was from an anonymous donor.

To all these accusations and smear campaign Bishop Tutu said he was "not worried" about those who were all out to discredit him nor the council, because the council was doing a "tremendous job for the community" and those who feel the council had misappropriated funds were "invited to look into our books."

Referring to the smear against him, Bishop Tutu said: "Why? why are these people worried about this little me, Tutu, are they trying to make me famous?

The Commission for Justice and Reconciliation has disassociated itself from the contents of the pamphlet and drew attention to the public statement by the Catholic Bishops in support of Bishop Tutu in April of this year.

It said the absence of a signature and address on the recent pamphlet was indication that the authors wished to make a cowardly personal attack on Bishop Tutu without the risk of being called to account for printing and distributing falsehoods and misrepresentations.

CSO: 4700/262

BROEDERBONDER BLASTS MYTH OF APOLITICAL GROUP

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Don Marshall]

[Text] A former Broedenbonder yesterday stepped from the shadows of secrecy to refute a claim by Professor Carel Boshof that the Broederbond did not support any particular political party.

Dr Johan Gerber, of former Broeder No 4517, said he was removed as chairman of Section Staan Gereed, a local branch of the secret organisation in Pretoria, after the April General Election because he had supported the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

The Broederbond's attitude had been that he would not be able to act with impartiality in political matters as a result of his conservative political affiliations.

Prof Boshoff, chairman of the Afrikaner Broederbond, was yesterday reported in Beeld as saying that the organisation did not serve the interests of any particular political party.

In the newspaper report Prof Boshoff also denied that the Broederbond had rescinded its 1972 decision to expel members who belonged to the HNP, as reported in the MAIL last Tuesday.

Yesterday Dr Gerber described Dr Boshoff's Beeld statement about the organisation not supporting any particular party as "rubbish."

He said that he had been reluctant to go to the press regarding his resignation from the Broederbond but that Prof Boshoff's statement in the Afrikaans newspaper had left him with no other option.

He had tried to have his comments published in Beeld--"just as Prof Boshoff did"--but had been told by that newspaper's Pretoria editor to "write a letter to the editor."

This had not suited him so he had decided to approach the MAIL.

Dr Gerber yesterday released to the MAIL copies of correspondence exchanged between himself and the Borderbond since he resigned from the organisation last May.

He said his resignation followed his removal as chairman of Section Staan Gereed on April 30, this year, when he was informed by a Broeder deputation that he would also not be allowed to attend the next few meetings."

"It was initially contemplated by a member of the delegation that I, as an Action Member (Aksielid), and chairman, would not have been able to adopt a neutral posture when items with a political content came to be considered," Dr Gerber said in his letter of resignation, dated May 2.

The three-man deputation originally gave as the reason for removing him as chairman of the local branch as his association with Aksie Eie Toekoms but when Dr Gerber challenged this another member said that he had been removed because of his support for the HNP.

"I signed the nomination papers of the HNP candidates in Koedoespoort. Therefore, they decided to remove me as chairman."

Dr Gerber, who resigned from the National Party last February to join AET as its assistant secretary, could find no other reason than his association with the HNP for his removal from the chairmanship position. He said politics had played no role when he had joined the Broederbond 34 years ago.

Choose

"Membership of a political party--and specifically the NP--was not at issue when I was inducted in 1947 as a Broeder. It did, however, at a later stage emerge during canvassing as a vague prerequisite but no reference was to be found to it in documentation."

Dr Gerber said in 1972 party membership unmistakably came to the fore when HNP Broeders were required to choose between AB membership and HNP membership.

The choice was put because of the exposure of the AB's activity by supporters of the HNP within the organisation.

But Broeders sought another political haven because they no longer felt at home in the ranks of the NP.

In a letter to Prof Boshoff on September 16 Dr Gerber wrote:

"You assured me that you were in the process of drawing up a document in which the Government was warned not to go ahead with changes and reforms.

"I have never laid eyes on this document," he said.

"You and Prof Samuels agreed with me that we were on the road to destruction of the whites and with them all other groups if the integration process was pursued with."

CSO: 4700/175

TREURNICHT STAND REFLECTS NP POLICY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text]

DR ANDRIES Treurnicht, Transvaal leader of the National Party, last night took a strong Rightwing stand on NP policy, repeating his outright rejection of a single political structure for whites, coloureds and Indians.

Addressing a public meeting to mark the NP congress in Pretoria, Dr Treurnicht kept carefully within published NP policy — but managed to give an emphasis at odds with reforms favoured by Nationalist verligtes.

Delivering one of the strongly loaded "between-the-line" speeches for which he is well known, Dr Treurnicht:

- Stood firmly behind the party's 1977 consitutional proposals advocating a separate parliament for whites, coloureds and Indians — at a time when verligtes are talking about an "umbrella chamber" where the three groups could discuss matters of common concern;

Unyielding

- Took an unyielding line on the Mixed Marriages Act — at a time when many verligtes acknowledge that this law will have to be changed;
- Rejected the idea of a single department of education for all races, as recommended by the recently published De Lange Report — a suggestion some leading verligtes believe should be considered.
- Implied opposition to the appointment of other races to take unfilled public service posts for "whites" — at a time when verligtes advocate such a step.
- Spoke out strongly against "social" integration — at a time when key verligtes still support moves to scrap petty apartheid.

Dr Treurnicht skillfully avoided any hint of internal divison by describing these issues as aspects of the Progressive Federal Party's policy.

And he further strengthened his position by using quotes from statements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Dr Gerrit Viljoen, regarded as a leading Transvaal verligte, to support his views.

Supporting the Prime Minister's pledge to maintain "vertical differentiation", Dr Treurnicht said this meant a separate parliament for each group as recommended in the party's 1977 constitutional proposals.

"It is neither realistic, sensible, nor in the best interest of whites and coloureds to have one political structure," he said.

Consultation could take place in the President's Council or in the proposed "Council of Cabinets," provided for in the 1977 constitutional proposals.

This statement indicates there could be severe problems within the party if, as expected, the President's Council suggests far-reaching changes to the 1977 constitutional proposals.

Tough line

Taking a tough line on Mixed Marriages, Dr Treurnicht said the Afrikaans churches correctly maintained that such marriages could disturb "stable relations" in a "multiracial and multinational situation".

The National Party has once more papered over the cracks following the infighting of the past week.

This emerged yesterday after a meeting of the party's Transvaal head committee in Pretoria at which the party's internal divisions were discussed.

Dr Treurnicht referred to the matter during his opening address at the party's congress a few hours after the head committee meeting.

He accused the Press of "kicking up dust" to generate "some excitement in politics" and said there was no conflict inside the party.

"I want to repeat what the Prime Minister has said: 'There are no differences in principle in the party,' Dr Treurnicht told the congress.

"We have come of age. We can recognise our differences within the unity of the party and that is a sign of maturity," he said.

The Government had to deal with very sensitive matters "and we must expect that the enemies of the Government will try to create embarrassment. One way of doing this is by fanning difficulties in the National Party," he said.

This remark is significant, as political observers noted that the first reports of infighting appeared in Afrikaans newspapers.

The infighting has centred on:

- Reports that verkramptes held a "secret meeting" with Dr Treurnicht in October to discuss strategy to remove verligte Cabinet Ministers from leading positions in the Transvaal hierarchy;
- Accusations by Mr Daan van der Merwe, MP for Rissik and a strong Treurnicht supporter, that "assassins" in political, journalistic and academic circles were trying to undermine Dr Treurnicht.

Dr Treurnicht described the reports of the "secret meeting" as untrue and "despicable suspicion mongering".

It is understood that Mr Van der Merwe had denied that he was referring to National party leaders as "assassin politicians" or "unprincipled leaders".

Dr Treurnicht warned that the task facing the NP was too great for "petty personal vendettas and backbiting.

"Our task is too big to tackle divided," he said.

Dr Treurnicht concluded by saying there was peace and quiet in the party and he expected the congress to proceed peacefully.

He was given a standing ovation by the 1 109 registered delegates.

CSO: 4700/262

SADF PRESS CENSOR EXPLAINS, JUSTIFIES POLICIES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Nov 81 p 9

[Article by Lin Menge: "The Man Who Controls What You Know"]

[Text] There is something wooden about Kobas Bosman--a particularly smooth, hard wood which is impossible for Pressmen to dent.

He will chat amiably for an hour and say nothing in particular--for the record. Off the record he will give quite convincing reasons why particular news items should have been delayed or suppressed, and less convincing reasons why the reasons themselves should remain off the record.

But that presumably, is what the job is about — total imperturbability in the face of Press protests and entreaties. That is not to say that Brigadier Bosman wants to be seen as the chief censor — far from it. His is a balancing act between the right of the public to know and the interests of national security — on a rope tautly spanned by his superiors, the Minister of Defence and the Chief of the SADF.

And if executing the policy of the Minister and the Defence Force chief is his first priority, the second is building the SADF's image.

Image is all important to the SADF — as to any defence force. As the first Steyn commission put it with Biblical aptness, the image of operational efficiency and the fighting spirit must be maintained and strengthened — by the Press as much as by other agencies — "for if the trumpet gives an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle"?

Ensuring that the trumpet sounds with certainty is Brigadier Bosman's chief preoccupation. Other people in this deeply divided country may have other preoccupations — such as the right to conscientious objection, or the immorality of asking blacks to fight for a country which denies them its citizenship — but they are not Kobus Bosman's concerns.

Accusation

Who is he? The son of a teacher, he started off farming in the Free State, then joined the SABC news department where, in time, he came to be diplomatic and political correspondent and finally news editor.

In 1976 he became staff officer media liaison for the SADF. He lives in Pretoria with his wife, two sons, one a medical student and one at school, and a small daughter, "blonde and beautiful". Four years ago he suffered a heart attack. Now he's a regular jogger.

So Brigadier Bosman came to the SADF not as a soldier but as a journalist — a Nat propagandist some would say. He rejects that accusation.

"I speak from an absolutely non-political platform," he says. "The SADF is a national force and it is non-political. I think that was demonstrated in the last session of Parliament — everyone who spoke on Defence did so from a non-political platform. That makes it so much easier to sell the SADF's image and I get along equally well with journalists from Nationalist and Opposition newspapers."

What about the notorious SADF document which proposed action to "nullify the Opposition"?

"That was just a flash in the pan. We had built up such a good relationship with the Press that it did not hamper our task or our relationship with the Press."

How does that relationship work?

"Media liaison is more difficult in Defence than in any other organisation because there are certain obstacles, and the most important is security. In building an image we have to move carefully through the position of South Africa in the world today, a position in which the SADF is playing a very important role, and problems which arise out of it such as the arms embargo.

"My philosophy of public relations is simple: the PRO, no matter where he is, is only a medium between the top structure and

the Press and the public. The PRO who builds his own image is doing the concept of PR a disservice — so please don't make a big thing of this article."

There are three sections which he must manage: media liaison which now falls under Colonel Tim Krynauw, public relations headed by Col Frikkie van Oudtshoorn, and periodicals, such as Paratus, which falls under Col Pierre Coetsee.

Media liaison staff officer is the job which often woke Kobus Bosman at midnight. Besides Press queries there might be calls from overeas, confronting the SADF with highly sensitive information and needing a speedy reply. He admits the job was a strain.

"But it is not our task to vet information," Brig Bosman said. "We work according to policy directives issued by our Intelligence people and if we have problems we refer the reports concerned to the Intelligence division of the SADF.

"In my experience in the past six years we prohibited so few things they are really not worth mentioning. The media in South Africa has a very good understanding of what should not be published, so we seldom get queries that are absolutely unrealistic. I'm only executing policy, but I do think that over the years we have built up a very good relationship with our military correspondents."

Credibility

But what about the first Angolan invasion, and the failure to tell the public about it until nearly a year later?

"Maybe that did knock a bit of a hole in our credibility. It is something that we have to work to restore. But there were distinct, good reasons for not disclosing that we were in Angola — we didn't do it for funny's sake, and I believe the public understand those reasons.

"That is why our relationships with the media and especially the liaison committee of the SADF and the NPU are so important. That is where problems can be raised and a compromise reached. Because we're non-political we can solve problems in collaboration with the media."

He does not go along with the accusation — he says he is not even aware of it — that the Press is being deliberately manipulated to denigrate the SADF, but he does believe that protest demonstrations came into being with worldwide TV, and that the Press can unwittingly aid terrorists by giving out certain information. Such information, in his opinion, would include revealing where the enemy made their mistakes or were particularly successful, or how home resources were strained to the utmost to cope with an attack.

What of relations with the wider public?

Bad eggs

"It is part of our task to reply to letters from the public and the Press and we do believe we've got our finger on the pulse of the public. The Defence Command Council is very well aware of every bit of public concern and regards the Press as our watchdogs. Of course it is important for the Defence Force to be concerned with strategic and security considerations, but the biggest asset of the force is the men, and concern for them is an important policy matter."

Back to the image-building of those men. What about all those bad eggs in the conscript basket who rob and rape and even kill innocent members of the public?

"If a man commits a murder and he is, incidentally, a soldier, I don't think you can blame the Press for always bringing that fact out. However unfair it is, it is news, so we must accept it. But a national defence force reflects all the problems of the nation, be they alcoholism or whatever."

Shouldn't the SADF disassociate itself more promptly from crimes committed by servicemen, such as the shooting by an officer of a black child, for instance?

"There is no question that we disassociate ourselves, but we have to be careful not to find a man guilty before he has been proved guilty."

A final — and frank — word from the image-builder:

"My job is to create the best balance I can, and also to project the best image I can. If I do find a tendency to mal-balance, I'll do my utmost to create a balance to the other side."

CSO: 4700/262

FOSATU WANTS NEW PENSION DISPENSATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

THE Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu) yesterday made wide-ranging demands for a dramatic overhaul of the country's pension scheme and these are to be put to employers in all industries in which Fosatu unions have substantial worker support.

The demands are thus likely to become a major bargaining issue in a wide range of companies.

They are contained in a resolution on the pensions issue adopted by a Fosatu central committee meeting at the weekend. The text of the resolution was released yesterday.

Although some of the demands are for changes in the country's pensions legislation, a Fosatu spokesman confirmed that many affected individual company and industry pension funds and would form part of demands by Fosatu unions.

Rejected

In the resolution, Fosatu rejects the Government's proposed pensions Bill and repeats its claim that the Bill extends and reinforces the existing private pension dispensation, which, it claims, workers reject.

It also says the new system, under which worker pension contributions will be preserved, is designed "to substitute, not supplement. State pensions even though neither can provide an adequate standard of living in old age".

Fosatu rejects the Government's decision to delay the legislation for three years and employer proposals for an "income barrier" below which workers will be excluded from the new Bill as "an attempt to smuggle in preservation through the back door."

It therefore demands:

- That the Bill be withdrawn until "the underlying problem of pensions is resolved through negotiation with workers and their organisations".
- That private pension schemes be seen as "supplements to and not substitutes for" state pensions.
- That state pension money not be handed over to "Bantustan Governments", where they "may be put to uses other than that for which they were originally intended".

Fosatu's demands on private pension schemes are:

- That pension fund rules be renegotiated with workers and their representatives;
- That there be a majority of worker representatives on pension fund boards of trustees;

Employers pay

- That the bulk of pension contributions be paid by employers not workers;
- That workers should receive employer pension contributions regardless of their length of service "so that the loss of benefits cannot act as a disciplinary measure";
- That pension funds should pay the same rate of interest as banks;
- That workers draw up an "investment code" for pension funds to ensure that money, particularly the 53% which must be invested in Government assets, is invested in areas "workers consider socially desirable" rather than areas such as Defence;
- That the retirement age be reduced to 50, or that pensions be payable after 30 years service.

Fosatu also says industry-wide pension schemes should not serve "minority interests".

CSO: 4700/262

ARCHBISHOP LAMENTS RECENT SPATE OF DETENTIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Oct 81 p 18

[Article by Sello Rabothata: "Some released But More Detained"]

[Text]

AN EXCUTIVE member of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Vaal branch, who was detained by security police a week ago has been released but a number of other people have been taken in.

Mr Simon Nkodi, the branch's general secretary, said he spent the first day of his detention at Protea Police station where he was questioned about his activities and the whereabouts of some people. He spent the rest of the days at the Hillbrow Police station until his release on Monday.

"I am not happy they released me. In fact, they should have held me for a longer period. I am deeply concerned about the others who are still detained without trial", Mr Nkodi said.

Mr Jeremiah Tlhobane, the branch's publicity secretary who was detained on the same day as Mr Nkodi, is still in detention.

Last week three executive members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) were released after spending 15 days in detention under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. They are Mr Jefferson Khotso Lengane, chairman of Azapo's special Labour Committee, Mr Kennedy Mogami and Mr Reginald Tebogo Mngomezulu.

Meanwhile security police detained Mr Keith Coleman, a journalist with a student publication, Saspu National, and his colleague and friend Mr Clive van Heerden at the weekend. The two men are believed to be held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Miss Hanchen Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof's niece, was released under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act — which allows for 14 days' detention — and redetained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Archbishop Joseph Fitzgerald of the Johannesburg Catholic Diocese yesterday expressed grave concern at the continued spate of recent detentions without trial.

"This concern is especially grave in regard to the detention of Mr and Mrs Alex Mbatha, who are church workers for the development of the Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference," he said.

CSO: 4700/262

PARENTS SUPPORT COMMITTEE SET UP FOR DETAINEES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Nov 81 p 15

[Article by Martin Feinstein: "A Strange Society"]

[Text]

ONCE a week, in a common room at Wits University's Senate House, a quiet group of about 20 middle-aged men and women, with a sprinkling of younger faces, gather round a large table.

Walk past, and it looks like a mildly popular extra-mural lecture.

Look closer, however, and you will see one of the most remarkable gatherings of South Africans — from a Koornhof to an Mthembu to a Mahommed to a Coleman — brought together by one cross-cutting fact: they all have sons or daughters in jail under the General Laws Amendment and Terrorism Acts.

This is the month-old Parents Support Committee (PSC), an informal group of astonishing diversity born out of a collective sense of shock, outrage and plain parental anxiety over the dawn swoops on students, educationists and community workers.

Here, in one room, are:

- Professor J Koornhof, brother of Cabinet Minister Dr Piet Koornhof, top scientist and father of detainee Hannchen Koornhof (22 days), a Benoni schoolteacher;
- Black Sash leader Audrey Coleman and her husband, Dr Max Coleman, parents of detainee Keith (10 days), a Wits honours student and journalist for the South African Student Press Union (Saspu);
- Mrs M Mthembu, a Johannesburg domestic servant and mother of detainee Mandla Mthembu (41 days), a writer for Turret College;
- Retired import-export businessman Charles de Beer and his wife Sheila, parents of detainee Cedric de Beer (43 days), an official of the Environmental and Development Agency, part-time tutor at Wits and former Nusas leader;
- The Rev Francois Bill — a top Presbyterian Church leader — and his wife, parents of detainee Charles Bill (53 days), a national serviceman and former student;
- Dr I J Mahommed — himself a former detainee — and his wife, parents of detainee Elaine Mahommed (79 days), a Wits student.

With them and several other parents are the younger faces of brothers, sisters, cousins, friends and colleagues of these and other detainees — a rare cross-section of South Africans who have come together in the belief that their kin are not criminals, but idealists.

The PSC was born out of the many individual support committees — one for each detainee — formed after the first arrests in August.

At first a response to the day-to-day problems of paying detainees' rents, keeping car bat-

HERE is a list of the detainees — held either under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act or Section 6 of the Terrorism Act — with whom the PSC is concerned. However, this is not a comprehensive list of all people in detention.

DATE DETAINED	NAME	WORK
1) 24/9/81	Mandla Mthembu	Turret College writer
2) 22/9/81	Robert Adam	Turret College writer
3) 12/10/81	Hannchen Koornhof	Teacher
4) 22/9/81	Barbara Hogan	Community worker Part-time Wits tutor
5) 22/9/81	Cedric de Beer	Rural worker Part-time Wits tutor
6) 24/9/81	Alan Fine	Trade unionist
7) 24/9/81	Aurat v Heerden	National Serviceman Ex-Nusas president
8) 11/9/81	Charles Bill	National Serviceman Ex-student
9) 12/8/81	Mike O'Donovan	National Serviceman Ex student
10) 12/8/81	Elaine Mohammed	Wits student
11) 12/8/81	Leslie Lacks	Wits student
12) 30/6/81	Ben Greyling	Wits student
13) 24/10/81	Clive van Heerden	Honours student SA Student Press Union
14) 24/10/81	Keith Coleman	Honours student SA Student Press Union

teries charged and delivering food and clothes, both the individual groups and the PSC are now beginning to exert pressure aimed at securing releases.

This is being done in several ways, some spurred by anger, others tinged with pathos.

Most of the parents have written to Johannesburg's chief magistrate for assurances that their children are being visited regularly.

"The more letters they get the more they'll know that we are watching closely," said one.

For the same reason, many of the parents make daily telephone calls to the Security Police, asking a set of questions — "Is my child alright? Where is my child? When can I see him/her?" — but not expecting any answers.

Whatever the bland replies, the calls serve to remind the police that they are holding young people whose parents, while they may not agree with their offspring's politics, do not see them as criminals or risks to State security.

Also, with the parents' support, the Congress of Academics for a Democratic Society at Wits has written to Britain's teachers, lecturers, journalists, students and several universities briefing them on the detentions and asking them "to take up these detentions as part of the continuing political repression in South Africa and publicise them as widely as possible".

Another parent, appalled at the lack of any official condemnation of the detentions from Wits University, has written to the vice-chancellor, Professor J D du Plessis, asking him if and when the university will take a stand.

"We would have expected strong and prompt action from the university, but it isn't that way," said the parent, himself a Wits graduate.

"The university is dragging its feet.... I am concerned that no public statement is forthcoming and I want to know what will be done."

So far, it appears, the university has only written a pro forma letter to the Security Police asking for access to its students for tuition purposes.

One of the group's most important functions is to share the tension, anxiety and in some cases confusion brought on by the knowledge that one's child is in the mysterious hands of the Security Police — and may stay there for months.

Particularly for those parents who are undergoing a bewildering political baptism, the swopping of telephone numbers, feelings and experiences is reassuring.

(One mother, buffeted almost to tears by these strange political winds, kept saying: "It's the unjust laws we must go after, not the people who apply them", until, gently, someone reminded her that many of the people sitting around her had been doing just that for years.)

Of experiences, both bitter and humorous, there is no shortage.

Recounted in this quiet, panelled room in this academic highrise in Braamfontein, they feature security policemen of varying shades of cordiality, the food fetishes that filter through from the cells (answered in almost daily food parcels — but whether they are received is not known) and the "human vacuums" left by the detentions.

Keith Coleman and Clive van Heerden, for example, who were

arrested on October 24, were the larger part of an industrial sociology honours course of three people; the one remaining student will have to brave revision and exams alone.

Similar "vacuums" exist where the other detainees once worked and studied: Robert Adam (detained September 22), also a course writer for Turret College; Barbara Hogan (detained September 22), a part-time Wits tutor and community worker; trade unionist Alan Fine (detained September 24); Mike O'Donovan (detained August 12), national serviceman and ex-student; and Leslie Lacks (detained August 12), a student.

How long the PSC will continue depends largely on how long the detainees are held.

But among the individual support committees, where opposition to the security laws is at least as strong as concern got individual victims, moves are afoot to set up a permanent group in readiness for the inevitable swoops to come.

If they are succesful, future detainees may feel a fraction less fear for the cells when they hear a pre-dawn knock on the door.

CSO: 4700/262

YOUTH RESERVES GET GOVERNMENT GO-AHEAD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT has finally agreed to establish a junior police reserve force while the establishment of a reservist force for women was also urgently being investigated, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, announced last night.

Mr Le Grange, who presented 65 medals to police reservists in the Western Province for faithful service, said there was no doubt women reservists would be able to render services equal to those of their male colleagues.

It had been decided to proceed with the establishment of a junior police reserve force subject to certain requirements and conditions.

The youth reservists would have proper supervision, control and discipline at all times, while care would also be taken that members would not face dangerous situations.

The services of school-leavers who were members of this force and who became liable for national service, would be terminated immediately to permit them to do their military service.

Mr Le Grange criticised publication of Mrs Mana Slabbert of the Institute for Criminology at Cape Town University titled Violence on Cinema, Television and the Streets.

The book suggested that the influence of TV and radio and of motion pictures had a direct bearing on violent crime in the Cape Peninsula.

Mr Le Grange said the book offered interesting reading matter, but was unfortunately also clearly "politically motivated".

CSO: 4700/262

STUDENTS NOW ACCEPT RADICAL RIGHT-WINGER

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Ada Stuijt: "'Docile' Students Applaud AWB Leader"]

[Text]

THE leader of the extreme Rightwing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, was received by 450 loudly-applauding Rand Afrikaans University students yesterday.

He was invited by the Students' Representative Council to lecture the students on the role of the radical Rightwing in South African politics.

One of the university's lecturers in communications, Dr Arrie de Beer, was the only person to ask Mr Terre'Blanche some rather pointed questions.

Mr Terre'Blanche said: "We must not allow this country to be ruled by blacks, coloureds or Indians.

"How can we allow blacks to rule us, when most of them can't even pass their first-year university examinations? How can we allow Indians to have a say in the running of our country, when their allegiance lies in India and Pakistan?"

"The coloureds are the result of racial mixing between a weaker type of white man, coloureds and Malays and visiting sailors, therefore why should the better class of white now have to accept them into our community as quasi-whites?

"We can't wish them to become white, and if we force integration on to the coloured man he will always be frustrated by having to compete with the more intelligent white man.

"That's why we should make provisions — as was proposed by Dr Andries Treurnicht — that the coloured man be given his own homeland," he said.

University officials said they were surprised by the non-critical atmosphere among the students during the lecture.

"Two years ago when he was invited to speak here, they wouldn't even listen to him," he said.

CSO: 4700/262

HOMELAND ATTACKS TIE DOWN SECURITY FORCES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Patrick Laurence: "Homeland Attacks Are Aimed at Stretching Security Forces To The Fullest"]

[Text]

"Terrorist groups are today smaller but better organised than the clumsy groups of the 1960s. They are thoroughly indoctrinated and much more determined to achieve their objectives." — Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, head of the South African Security Police

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE attack earlier this week on the Venda police station — the third police station in or near a "black homeland" to come under assault in recent months — represents a bid by insurgents to stretch South Africa's security forces to the maximum, according to political analysts.

The analysts draw attention to the assessment of insurgent strategy given by the Chief of the South Africa's Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, in a recent address.

"The strategy of the anti-Republic of South Africa terrorists differs, however, from that of Swapo (in South West Africa) as they operate countrywide in South Africa in widespread actions that make far greater demands on the security forces as far as manpower levels are concerned," General Viljoen said.

The drawn-out, widespread and fluid nature of revolutionary-terrorist warfare is aimed at over-taxing the country's security force base and thereby its economic power basis as well."

Attacks

The homelands are situated for the most part on South Africa's borders and attacks on homeland police stations seem tailor-made for the insurgent strategy of over-stretching security forces.

Attacks on homeland police stations — there have been 11 recorded attacks on police stations in "white" South Africa and the "black homelands" since October 1976 — constitute a new variation in the generally increased tempo of insurgent activity.

There have been more than 50 acts of sabotage and violence since the beginning of the year, a 200% increase on the level of activity for the same period last year, as the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, noted in a recent address.

Professor Jack Spence, the South African-born professor of

PATTERN OF VIOLENCE . . . the map shows how the attacks have spread all over South Africa, including the homelands, since the beginning of the year

politics at the University of Leicester and an authority on guerrilla warfare, sees attacks on homeland police stations as a supplement to, not a divergence from, earlier attacks on industrial targets.

He says "Urban terrorism is not enough. It is largely designed to show that the African National Congress is more just a talking shop. Its guerrillas now seem to be trying to give themselves maximum visibility across the entire spectrum."

But, he adds, insurgency in South Africa has not yet advanced beyond Mao Tse-Tsung's first phase, in which the primary objective is to sharpen awareness of, and resentment against, grievances — but in which insurgents also use force to demonstrate that they are not just a debating society.

"The second phase is characterised by roving guerrilla bands involved in hit and run battles with government forces."

Dependence

Another factor in attacks on homeland police stations relates to a bid by insurgents to undermine governmental authority in the homelands — and thereby to neutralise Pretoria's attempts to recruit blacks in the homelands as its political and military allies.

One of the purposes behind these rapid surprise attacks is to destabilise these territories psychologically.

The objective is to create in the words of Che Guevara — as quoted recently the Security Police Chief, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee — "a situation of unrest, of anguish, almost of impatience for the development of violent events that will relieve the period of suspense."

Attempts by some homeland leaders to pursue an independent line flounder because of their dependence on Pretoria for funds, for officers to train their armies and police forces and for arms to equip them.

It is open secret that the "liberation movements," particularly the ANC, do not share the contempt for homelands displayed by many quasi-radicals in drawing-room conservations. They are seen as obstacles to the struggle, not as "relevancies."

The task of raising the level of resentment in the homelands is

aided by Pretoria's policy of using the homelands as "dumping grounds" for superflous blacks from the urban areas, Prof Spence says.

The "resettled" people, he adds, constitute a potential reservoir of recruits for insurgent movements, a reservoir which is conveniently situated close to South Africa's borders once a recruit is chosen to undergo military training in neighbouring states sympathetic to the "liberation" cause.

Efficient

Mr Richard Cornwell, of the Africa Institute, lists two more advantages for insurgent attacks on homeland police stations:

- They undermine the legitimacy of the homeland governments by forcing them to call in assistance from South Africa.
- The reaction of the generally more efficient and more experienced South African forces is usually slowed down by the necessity of liaising with the homeland security forces.

Mr Michael Morris, director of the Terrorism Research Centre, notes that the attack on the Venda police station came at a time when police were heavily engaged in the hunt for the suspected killer of two contractor workers after at least three suspected cases of sabotage late last week.

Whether by accident or design, it was a classic illustration of drawing police forces to one area (the highveld) and then striking in another (the bushveld).

Referring to the recent warning by Defence Minister Malan of the danger of insurgents opening a "second front," Mr Morris characterises it as "careless," as it gave insurgents an "ideal opportunity" to gain maximum publicity for their attacks.

Insurgents

Mr Morris disagrees with those who see the recent attacks on homeland police stations as evidence of a nascent bid to initiate a Mao-style rural insurgency, in which the outer, rural edges of South Africa are gradually subverted along the lines deployed Zanla and Zipra insurgents in the Rhodesian war.

Mr Morris says the three homeland police stations concerned are located in the homeland urban centres of Mdantsane, Mabopane and Sibasa, thus falling, in his view, into the general pattern of attacks in urban areas.

The attacks are the work of a ANC squad which specialises in attacking police stations and "zaps them" whenever they can, he says.

But, he adds, by attacking homeland police stations the insurgents are emphasising a political point: they are giving violent expression to their declared political opposition to the fragmentation of South Africa and to the black "collaborators" who helped to dismember the motherland.

CSO: 4700/262

NEW TRAINEES PRACTICE PARACHUTE DROPS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Marja Tuit: "Aspirant Paratroopers Take The Dairing Drop"]

[Text]

THEY sat in two neat rows, some testing their parachute packs while others folded their arms and stared ahead or prayed.

The drone of the Dakota engines filled the fuselage, adding to the tension as 24 bronzed troopies awaited the moment of truth — in six minutes they would experience their initiation into the gruelling world of the paratrooper.

The red light flickered off and as the green came on the men stirred, relief on their faces. The waiting was over. Action at last.

"Stand up troops," bellowed Sergeant Willie Bolton, the tough as teak parabat instructor and Free State rugby flank.

Four aspiring paratroopers reacted as one and went through their drills. A howling wind blasted through the rear door as the men stepped forward in unison.

Marble blocks

"One, two! One two! One two!" Their boots slammed down on the deck as they moved forward.

Four months of training — bearing the weight of the dreaded 30kg marble blocks — and fitness exercises which have toned them into hardened fighting men were about to be put to the test as they took their final leap into the blue 400m up.

It was fear and tension for 84 troops of No 1 Parachute Battalion in Bloemfontein this week when they took their first jump from an aircraft on Wednesday.

Between then and next Friday the July intake at the battalion will do seven jumps each. If they pass the test they receive their wings as qualified paratroopers on Friday.

Captain David Moore, officer in command of the battalion, said a successful paratrooper "needs confidence in his own ability, his leaders and weapons and this is only achieved by thorough and hard training".

A "Mail" photographer and I had the opportunity last week to see what it takes to make a paratrooper.

Credo

The credo of the country's only parachute training unit — which celebrates its 21st anniversary next April — is "Ex Alto Vincimus" (We Conquer from the Air) and an amazing track record of 183 987 accident-free parachute jumps since the unit opened in 1961 is some achievement.

With company commander Captain Kobus Human as our guide, we were shown around.

The unit boasts several Springboks and provincial sportsmen — Nico Nicolaison, a Springbok long distance runner, and Dougie Eager, a Springbok swimmer, are two of the wellknown names at the unit.

Captain Human said that of the selected 600 troops at every intake, only 40-50% would finally make it "because the training is so tough".

They have to pass six tests, consisting of a 3,2km run in a maximum time of 18 minutes; 200m man-on-shoulders run in 75

seconds; 67 sit-ups in less than two minutes; climbing a 7m rope without aid; scaling a 4m wall with full kit; and a co-ordination test where men have to run a distance of 6m, touch the ground and run back — 40 times in 90 seconds.

National servicemen are allowed to fail two of these tests while the permanent force members may fail only one.

"These men have to be unbelievably fit because they are used for special operations and are the elite of the Defence Force," Captain Human said.

Apparatus

In a large hangar the troops receive a three-week parachute training course where they are taught the drill of how to land and fall.

The "block and tackle" — an apparatus where a man is suspended above the ground — is the fear of all parachutists "but it is essential because if a man opens his feet when he lands, he will open them when he jumps from an aircraft," Captain Human said.

The parachute packing and maintenance building, where all the parachutes are packed, repaired and stored, is one of the most modern in the country and 32 women receive a five-week parachute packing course before they are allowed to work there.

The women each pack between eight and 15 parachutes a day. They are then meticulously inspected and stored. Each parachute has its own logbook and can be used for only 100 jumps or 10 years.

At the repair section, all tears in the canopies are darned.

We also saw how troopers were put through their air drill in the mock Dakota and Hercules cabins on the training ground.

The "aapkas" — a wooden jump tower — is the nightmare of all parabats. They have to jump out of the tower, 17m above the ground, and slide down cables to the ground.

On the second day we accompanied troops from the July intake for their first jump from an aircraft.

As the troops jumped they were observed through powerful binoculars and marked until they landed.

"They have to go through their drill in the air and only get two chances. If they fail they have to wait for the next training course," Captain Human said.

Ejected

Before the men jumped, their equipment was checked about six times by the officers in charge and their companions.

One by one the men were ejected from the aircraft. Back on the ground they chattered excitedly about their first experiences in the air.

Next Friday will be remembered as "glamour day", when those who have passed all the tests receive their wings as true paratroopers.

CSO: 4700/262

BLACK PUPILS WILL GET LANGUAGE CHOICE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Nov 81 p 4

[Text]

THE Department of Education and Training is to introduce a new system of teaching languages and medium of instruction in black primary schools next year.

The teaching of three languages — mother tongue, Afrikaans and English — in primary schools will be spread over three years, according to a circular by the department to school inspectors and principals.

In Sub A, the only language taught will be the pupil's mother tongue.

Either English or Afrikaans will be taught as a subject in Sub B. One of the three languages chosen will then become the medium of instruction from Standard 3.

In Standard 1, the official language not selected in Sub B will then be introduced as a subject.

This means that:

- From Sub A to Standard 2, mother tongue will be the medium of instruction;
- From Standard 3 to Standard 5 one of the three language subjects — English, Afrikaans and mother tongue — will be used as a medium of instruction;
- Religious education will be taught in mother tongue throughout.

'Confrontation'

The department circular said parents, through the school committees, had the right to choose the medium of instruction and which language would be taken as a subject.

Mr Wilkie Kambule, a lecturer at the University of Witwatersrand and former Soweto school principal, said the new regulations indicated that the Government had not learnt any lesson from the 1976 student uprisings.

One of the causes of the unrest was the Government's decision that Afrikaans be the medium of instruction for mathematics and science.

"Black education is poised for another confrontation," Mr Kambule said.

"Decisions are made by white officials in the offices of the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria. Black parents are not properly consulted."

The general secretary of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa), Mr H H Dlamlenze, said the new regulations were "quite in order" [illegible] represented a step in the "right direction".

Mr Dlamlenze, a Soweto school principal, welcomed the spreading of the teaching of languages over three years. Pupils in other parts of the world started learning a second language in their second year of study, but this was not the case with black pupils.

"We have been doing a queer thing by burdening our kids with three languages in Sub A."

Professor E Mphahlele, head of the recently formed Council for Black Education and Research, said he had no quarrel with mother tongue as medium of instruction from Sub A to Standard 2.

"Although the introduction of two so-called official languages are staggered between Sub B and Standard 5, the black child still has to deal with three languages by compulsion," he said.

Option

He stressed that English should be the medium of instruction from Standard 3 upwards, and suggested that pupils be given the option to choose between English and Afrikaans as a language to be studied until Standard 10.

The other official language could be taken at the pupil's discretion up to university level — "just as white students have the option of doing a foreign language at matric," Prof Mphahlele said.

He rejected the teaching of Religious Education through the medium of mother tongue. This was adversely going to affect students who persued the study of divinity at university level, he said.

CSO: 4700/262

CLOSED SHOP UNIONS COULD STIR BLACK IRE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 81 p 12

[Article by Steven Friedman: "Sign Up Or Get Out--New Union Battle"]

[Text]

TIME was when many black workers feared the sack if they joined a trade union. Now many face a firing if they don't join.

The reason is the closed shop, a time-honoured custom whereby unions and employers agree that all workers in an industry must be union members.

This practice hit the headlines recently when 26 workers at the United Tobacco Company (UTC) lost their jobs after refusing to join Tucsa's African Tobacco Workers' Union (ATWU), which negotiated a closed shop with employers.

But it is also an issue in the metal, motor components, furniture and printing industries, where established unions have negotiated closed shops, forcing blacks to join their unions.

It has already sparked a strike and there are fears it could spark others.

To add to the controversy, lawyers say the established unions are negotiating closed shops which may violate labour law.

Closed shops are not new and many industries have them.

They are usually negotiated at industrial councils and compel members of unions on the council to work only for members of the party employer association and members of the association to only employ union members.

In some industries, such as metal, the closed shop only affects some jobs and workers may belong to any of the unions on the council.

But in other industries all workers must belong to a specific union. On the mines, workers in a particular job must join a specific union.

Most closed shop agreements go back at least a decade.

Blacks could not legally join unions which bargained on industrial councils and were thus not covered by the closed shop, which applied only to workers eligible for union membership.

But blacks are now eligible and thus subject to the closed shop.

According to unionists and labour lawyers, this has given established unions a large (and unwilling) black membership at the stroke of a pen.

After receiving Ministerial approval to do so, they simply amend their constitutions to allow them to recruit blacks. Because blacks are now eligible, these unions say they are covered by the closed shop.

But lawyers say this may violate labour law, which allows industrial councils to negotiate closed shop agreements.

The Minister can only approve such an agreement if he is satisfied that the parties who signed it are "sufficiently representative".

In the case of a union or unions, "this would certainly mean they would have to represent a majority," says the Industrial Registrar, Mr Matt le Roux.

Minority union

And another senior Department of Manpower man, Mr Mike van Noordwyk, says the

Department would not allow a minority union to negotiate a closed shop.

When many existing closed shops were signed, the unions did represent a majority — of non-blacks. These agreements were therefore ratified and are legally binding.

They may no longer be representative — because blacks are now "employees" — but they are using their existing agreements to incorporate blacks in the closed shop.

"They are using their representativeness in one situation to claim rights in a changed one. The courts could overrule this," says a lawyer.

Some industries, like metal, are granting exemptions from the closed shop, but others are "backing minority unions by refusing exemptions," he said.

At some stage, of course, these agreements will expire and the new agreement will have to be submitted to the Department.

But then, say lawyers, the unions will prove representativeness by "simply producing scores of black members — all of them forced to join under the old closed shop clause."

Registered unionists say registration procedures prevent abuses of this kind by insuring that unions who are registered for blacks are representative.

Not so, say lawyers. If no other registered union objects, an established union can win registration to represent blacks without proving that it represents any.

Mr van Noordwyk confirms that some closed shops are extended in this way and adds: "We cannot intervene until after November 1, when the new Act comes into force. Some closed shops might then not be renewed by us."

He says officials will look at new closed shops "on their merits".

But the problem doesn't end there. Black unions have constantly accused their established counterparts of "organising management, not unions".

By this they mean that some established unions use their relationship with employers to aid their black organising efforts.

This could simply mean allowing the union to address workers, while denying that right to other unions. But it has been known to include active organising efforts by the company personnel office.

Joined voluntarily

Thus, black unions say, a registered union could satisfy the authorities that it represents a majority, even if few workers joined voluntarily.

At UTC, where the company says ATWU represents a large majority, workers claimed they knew nothing about the union and had never met its officials.

While the union's secretary, Miss Christine du Preez, says they joined voluntarily, UTC says it did grant ATWU facilities, like the right to approach workers during breaks. Workers may have believed management wanted them to join.

Black unions thus see the closed shops as a tactic by registered unions to win members they could not otherwise win because of black resistance.

That claim is given substance by the mining unionist who recently complained about employers' unwillingness to grant him a closed shop.

"Recruiting workers without a closed shop is expensive and time-consuming," he said.

But while most registered unions support the closed shop, they say they only negotiate it when they represent a majority.

The row has again highlighted the closed shop — a source of controversy both here and abroad.

The attack on it in countries such as Britain has been led by conservatives who fear it as a source of union power.

Strikes there are legal and the closed shop is used to ensure that a minority honours the decision by a majority to strike.

Critics argue that workers have a right not to join unions and recently won a judgment in their favour from the European Human Rights Court.

Here, the issue has received attention from Government policy-makers — chiefly on the closed shop's role in enforcing job bars.

In the pre-Wiehahn era, job reservation only applied to about 3% of jobs.

But industrial council agreements stipulated that only union labour could perform certain jobs. Because blacks were not permitted to become "union labour", they were barred.

The first Wiehahn report, noting that there were at least 49 closed shops, decided that the practice is "so firmly entrenched it cannot be abolished".

But five commissioners signed a strongly-worded minority report recommending that the Government not approve new closed shop agreements.

They labelled the closed shop the "commonest form" of job reservation.

The five also feared that unracial unions could use it to "freeze out" others and cited the freedom of association argument.

The Government decided that existing closed shops could continue but that new ones would not be sanctioned (this does not seem to have been rigidly applied — the tobacco closed shop agreement was signed this year).

But the National Manpower Commission probed the issue and last month the Government accepted its recommendation that the practice be allowed.

The only change it recommended — which has been incorporated in a draft Bill — is that workers have 90 days to join a closed shop union.

Officials believe this gets round the job reservation problem by actually getting workers into the job before the closed shop comes into play.

Employers tend to back the abolition of the closed shop.

Thus, Mr Rod Ironside, chairman of the Federated Chamber of Industries' labour affairs committee, says his committee is to discuss the issue at its next meeting, but adds: "Personally, I would like it abolished".

He cites the freedom of association argument and adds that the closed shop is "seen as a form of job reservation."

Registered unions

And, says Mr Ironside: "It means unions don't have to sell their services to workers. Closed shop unions have a very comfortable life and don't have to work at winning worker support."

The practice's chief supporters are registered unions. Their key argument is spelt out in Garment Worker, journal of the Garment Workers Union, whose president, Dr Anna Scheepers, is also president of Tucsa.

It asks "why a freeloader should enjoy benefits won by other workers?"

Its argument is that, where most workers join a union, that union will negotiate work conditions for all workers.

The minority will benefit from those negotiations, whether they join or not. They should therefore join the union and pay dues to it, so that they do not enjoy the fruits of union members' efforts without contributing.

Mr Ike van der Watt, general secretary of the SA Boilermakers' Society, rejects closed shops tying workers to a particular union.

But he supports agreements compelling workers to belong to a union on an industrial council — though not to a particular one.

"I feel workers must join a union so they are protected and union members are not undercut. But it should be up to them which union they join," he says.

Mr van der Watt concedes that this may be seen as a means of forcing unions to join industrial councils — they would have to belong to one of the closed shop unions. But, he says, "the answer lies in changing the registration procedures so that they can join the councils".

Excluded from negotiations

He says he might be prepared to concede to employers the right of workers not to belong to a union — if those workers were excluded from negotiations.

He says employers often want to establish works councils for non-members.

"This means they are forcing them to bargain through a council which they might not support. This doesn't sound like freedom of association to me."

Mr Ben Nicholson, director of the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions, concedes that unions with a specific closed shop can enforce job bars by blocking black applications to join their union.

But where workers can join any union and there are black unions on a council, "they can always get the job by joining the black union," he says.

A key argument for the closed shop, says Mr Nicholson, is that it "is a source of industrial peace" and "a bulwark against union militancy".

"Unions who have no closed shop have to blow up every issue to demonstrate their muscle. We don't have to do that."

Aid stability

This, he says, is why employers agree to closed shops — despite their stated objections. Garment Worker also says closed shops aid "stability."

But he insists that this doesn't mean unionists can rest on their laurels. Members of closed shop unions can join other unions as "dual members". And closed shop unionists can be voted out of office.

Black unionists insist that "a system which doesn't keep a union on its toes is a bad one — being tested on every issue is what unionism is all about".

Few black unions have taken a considered policy stance on the closed shop principle and they are not necessarily against it.

Fosatu's spokesman says its unions may, at some stage, consider demanding closed shops. But, he adds, "they must at least be freely negotiated by a majority union at plant level".

Thus, even if a union represents a majority of workers industry-wide, it should not be able to force membership on a plant where most workers have not joined it.

And black unions insist that, despite the stated opposition of employers to the closed shop, many are happy to sign such agreements because "it suits them very nicely by locking in a tame, compliant, union".

Key issue

The closed shop is set to become a key labour issue — and a source of unrest — as black workers reject unions which have been "forced" on them.

The issue is also a source of dissatisfaction for employers who want to work out an accomodation with black unions free of industrial council influence — it is the councils which apply the closed shops.

Where closed shops are aimed at keeping representative unions out, they are likely to have as little success as other measures aimed at the same thing.

And councils may find it increasingly difficult to maintain closed shops in the face of growing black worker disenchantment.

CSO: 4700/262

PRIME MINISTER SEES DIFFICULT TRANSITION NEXT YEAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 81 p 7

[Text]

IT WAS necessary to temper optimism with a necessary degree of realism and to face the fact that the South African economy would go through a difficult transitional phase next year, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in his keynote address.

Referring to the excellent co-operation between the private and public sectors, which resulted from the Carlton Congress two years ago, he told business leaders that this co-operation had undoubtedly contributed to the exceptionally high rate of economic growth during the past two years.

He believed that the conference, which he referred to as "the Good Hope Conference," would also promote economic progress and prosperity even further.

He warned, however, that there would first have to be consolidation and adjustment before the next upward phase of the business cycle could begin.

"There is no denying that conditions and prospects in the world economy have deteriorated during the past few months. The major industrial countries are at present experiencing severe recessionary conditions.

"In addition, there has been a marked drop in the gold price from the high levels of 1980. These unfavourable external developments, which are obviously beyond our control, have already had an adverse effect on our exports and domestic economy, and this process will probably continue into 1982.

"It would therefore only be realistic to expect the real growth rate in 1982 to fall temporarily below the exceptionally high rates of 1980 and 1981, and the deficit on the current account of our balance of payments to continue for the time being.

"We will not easily succeed, either, in bringing down the rate of inflation to a satisfactory level in the coming months.

"To handle the situation correctly we must be sure that we are not living above our incomes. This will mean, among other things, that both the public and private sectors will have to decide on their priorities very judiciously and that all unnecessary State spending will have to be eliminated and that thorough control of the money supply will have to be maintained.

"Fortunately the signs are already there that, if we persevere on this road, a solid foundation will be laid for the next strong revival in 1983 and 1984," the Prime Minister said.

CSC: 4700/262

PRIME MINISTER RELEASES REVISED NINTH ECONOMIC PLAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 81 p 8

[Text]

INDUSTRIAL development in existing metropolitan areas should in future be regulated mainly by indirect measures and sections of the Physical Planning Act would be repealed to achieve this, the Prime Minister said.

Mr Botha released the revised version of the ninth economic development programme (1978-1987) for the Republic.

He spelt out the government's attitude towards a programme of industrial decentralisation that resulted from an investigation by the economic co-operation and strategy panel, the special constellation committee under the chairmanship of Dr Gerhard de Kock, and rounded off by the economic planning branch of the Office of the Prime Minister in conjunction with the working party of the Cabinet committee for economic affairs.

The report had been considered by the Cabinet before being made available at the conference, the Prime Minister said before touching on certain aspects of the recommendations which he considered important.

"In the first place, it is suggested that industrial development in the existing metropolitan areas should in future be regulated mainly by indirect measures, with due regard to the differences in development between the different areas," Mr Botha said.

Regarding industrial development in areas away from the metropolitan areas, it was suggested that this should be promoted on a regional basis at a limited number of industrial development points.

The proposals involved dividing South Africa into eight development regions within which 20 development points were identified in the White areas of the Republic, while it was foreseen that self-governing and independent States would possibly identify a further 27 points of development in their own areas.

Regarding regulation of industrial development in existing metropolitan areas, the control of industrial land in terms of Section Two of the Physical Planning Act and the recovery of the costs of infra-structure and public services in such areas by means of taxes were regarded as suitable measures.

"It is also foreseen, however, that the introduction of these measures will be accompanied by the repeal of Section Three of the Physical Planning Act," Mr Botha said.

IT WAS the Government's serious intention to expand further the system of free enterprise, the Prime Minister said.

He drew attention to the Government's decision to accept the recommendations of the President's Council that the Group Areas Act and related acts should be investigated by a technical commitee to introduce improvements without prejudice to town and urban communities.

"The Riekert Commission's recommendations on matters such as the opening of trading areas to all population groups and the lifting of restrictions on the employment of people of a particular population groups in certain occupations outside their own group areas must necessarily be dealt with in conjunction with this wider inquiry."

Mr Botha said that because the State lacked the financial means to carry the full burden of housing, the private sector would have to play a more active part in planning and financing lower-cost housing.

CSO: 4700/262

BUSINESSMEN, ECONOMISTS SEE COOLING OF ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

South Africa's economic boom is over. There will be fewer jobs next year, smaller pay increases, and a falling economic growth rate, say top businessmen and econ-mists omists.

Many believe, however, that a "cooling off" period will curb inflation, encourage economic consolidation, and benefit the nation--provided the slow-down does not last long.

Last year the growth rate was a phenomenal 8 percent. This year it is likely to end up at about 4,2 percent.

Next year, according to many economists, it may fall to less than 2 percent.

But according to widespread predictions, including those of Dr Gerhard de Kock, Governor of the Reserve Bank, the economy will pick up again in 1983 in line with expected world trends.

Mr Tony Bloom, chairman of the Premier Group, said South Africa was caught in the classic squeeze between inflation and the need to provide jobs to counter unemployment.

He said the lesser of the two evils was unemployment.

Mr Bloom, speaking on the eve of next month's private enterprise summit with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, criticised the Government for permitting the recent overheating of the economy.

Arguments

Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke, Federated Chamber of Industries economist, said there were arguments that the slowdown would benefit the economy in the short term.

These were:

The lull would give industry a chance to train skilled manpower as the shortage creates a ceiling to economic growth.

As demand for goods cools off, there would be less demand inflation.

But to prevent the overall effects of rising black unemployment, Mr Hammond-Tooke suggested possible support for the economy through a moderate and well-timed expansionist policy including increased Goverment spending.

Irresponsible

However, Mr A Engelbrecht, chief economist of Volkskas, said it was irresponsible to stimulate the economy now.

He said that before the problems of unemployment could be solved, the issues of inflation and the adverse balance-of-payments had to be solved.

Mr Engelbrecht said he doubted inflation would be solved by the economic down turn. The drop in the value of the rand would lead to higher import prices which would aggravate inflation, he said.

He said the Government could not be blamed for the abnormally high growth rate last year as this was due to the high gold price.

But Dr Johan Cloete, group economist of Barclays Bank, said the Government had failed to control the economy properly and had allowed a stop-go syndrome.

He said a higher average growth-rate could be achieved by smoothing the cyclical fluctuations in the economy instead of having a high growth rate one year and little growth the next.

Dr Skippie Scheepers, deputy chairman of the National Manpower Commission, said it was impossible for the Government to prevent fluctuations as trends such as the gold price and overseas recessions affected South Africa.

Dr Scheepers said that the shortage of trained manpower would be less urgent in next year's downturn, but he said there would still be a shortage.

Ideally industrialists should use this opportunity to prepare themselves for a future boom by training manpower and using the Government's subsidies for in-house training.

But he said he doubted industrialists would follow this course as they were businessmen and tended to reduce training when they had less need of workers.

He predicted that pay increases next year would be lower than over the past year.

Dr Scheepers said employees would not fire black workers during the recession, but the unemployment problems could be aggravated when new workers entering the market

could find new jobs. At present there are about 500 000 unemployed blacks in the country, he said.

Professor Geert de Wet, Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit economist, said the Econometric Study Group at RAU had predicted a growth rate of only one percent or even nil for next year.

He said inflation could be reduced from 15 percent to 12 percent, but he regarded this as still too high.

"We can only start crowing that we have beaten inflation when we have reduced it to five percent or even to nothing," he said.

He said South Africa would have to restore its balance of payments by reducing imports and increasing exports before it could experience an economic upsurge in 1983.

He said next year's economic lull would be "pleasant" for businessmen who could take it easy, but it would be good for the country as a whole.

Mr Meyer Kahn, managing director of OK Bazaars, said the economic downturn would have a positive effect on reducing inflation and would result in less job mobility as jobs would be hard to find, while salaries would not go up at the rate of the past years.

CSO: 4700/262

PW BOTHA LANDS STRENGTH OF ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The South African economy could still be considered one of the strongest in the Western world, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

In a statement issued in Cape Town at the business leaders conference, Mr Botha said it was projected that on an average, the real gross domestic product for South Africa for the next seven years would grow at about 5,1 percent a year.

"The present relatively high gold price and the expectation that this price will stabilise at about this high level in the future means that the current account of the balance of payments will, in the long term, leave more room for growth.

"Because of these factors the private sector should increase its share in the economy.

"The important role played by gold in the South African economy has been reaffirmed to such an extent that any substantial decline in the gold price can change the short term economic climate from optimism to pessimism.

"The South African labour market experienced a shortage of skilled labour and a surplus of semi-skilled and unskilled labour.

"The economic upswing experience during 1980 has helped to create more employment, including employment for semi-skilled and unskilled workers but at the same time it has again accentuated the chronic shortage of skilled workers.

"Given the high level of capacity utilisation and the shortage of certain production factors, there is very little that the authorities can do at this point in time to stimulate the economic growth in the short term."

As far as possible the country should pursue a higher economic growth rate generated from its own resources and the rate at which the public sector's claim on the available resources increased in comparison with that of the private sector would have to be curbed to a point where the private sector would be enabled to fulfill its development role.

So far as public expenditure was concerned it was assumed that the government would play only an accommodating role in the economy and would on average over the whole period not act to stimulate it.

The slowing down of public sector expenditure in comparison with that of the private sector implied that the state would have to adjust its taxation policy.

As far as monetary policy was concerned the GDP indicated that the money supply would play an important role in bringing about change "at the real level".

So far as future trade policy was concerned it was assumed that on the import side no additional measures would be taken to promote import substitution.

With regard to the combating of inflation the present policy of financial discipline would still be pursued, while attention would still have to be given to ways of strengthening the market forces of supply and demand. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/262

LOWER DOLLAR GOLD PRICE COULD BE DETRIMENTAL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 81 p 17

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text]

A LOWER dollar gold price has a direct and detrimental effect on SA's balance of payments, and if it fluctuates at levels lower than in the past year even harsher monetary and fiscal policies will have to be pursued.

This warning is given by Mr Basil Hersov in his chairman's review of Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment Company (Anglovaal). He says such a development will have an inhibiting effect on the growth of industry and must affect industrial company profits.

The belief of some economists that the South African economy over the past generation has been moving away from its dependency on the gold and other mining industries has proved incorrect.

"The fortunes of South Africa and the Anglovaal group, which in many respects is a microcosm of the SA economy, still depend very much on gold and other mining activities and will do so for the foreseeable future," says Mr Hersov.

Erroneous predictions, constantly made, prove that the future gold price level is impossible to assess as there are too many intangible factors at work for any rational short-term forecasts to be made.

In calculations relating to new mines or capital expenditure on existing mines volatile factors, such as exchange rates, inflation, price fluctuations and interest rates have to be taken into account.

"In all these matters we bear in mind that the gold price, being so central to our fortunes, has long since become an emotional issue where objectivity is nearly impossible."

For this reason, it is important to pay attention to both the pro-gold and anti-gold lobbies to maintain some perspective.

Greater sophistication has become necessary in the marketing and financing of mineral products, taking into account the numerous futures and forward markets that exist, and the hedging made possible against movements in prices and exchange rates, as well as in interest rates.

"We believe that the best policy to pursue under all these circumstances is one of prudence and flexibility, combined with the broadest use of new techniques and skills."

Mr Hersov says financial results in the current year indicate improvements in most group companies. Subject to the usual provisos on the uncertainties of world metal and mineral prices, and no serious deterioration in the South Africa business climate, Anglovaal is again budgeting for high profits.

Attributable profit in the year to June rose to R47 654 000 from R38 074 000, and earnings rose by 25% to 1 121c a share.

Earnings growth in the past year resulted from higher dividends from mining investments and the considerable increase in the earnings of industrial subsidiaries.

The market value of the group's listed investments at June 30 was R302-million, compared with R266-million at the end of the previous year, and by October 2 the market value had risen to R407-million.

Anglovaal's industrial interests, which in the past year accounted for 41% of group income, reached an aggregate turnover of R1 000-million, and pre-tax profit of about R100-million.

All industrial companies in the group, with the exception of Denver Metal Works (Pty), performed satisfactorily, say Anglovaal's directors, with profit gains augmented by the contributions from Grinaker Holdings, Bakers and RISA Investments.

Since January this year there has been a slowing down in the economic growth rate, and al-

though this cyclical trend is expected to persist throughout the financial year, the industrial group (ATI) expects to improve profits.

Mr Hersov says the financial strength of Anglovaal's subsidiaries has been improved in recent years by adopting conservative dividend policies, leading to substantial improvements in debt-equity ratios.

Anglovaal's search for gold, coal and base minerals was maintained at a high level during the year, with drilling programmes for gold in progress in the Free State and Western Transvaal.

In two areas of the Eastern Transvaal, where exploration is being undertaken in partnership with Anglo American Prospecting Services (Pty), drilling results have been disappointing, and the options over one of the areas are being abandoned.

Drilling continues in the remaining option area, says Mr Hersov, but it is not possible to forecast results.

Drilling of the various base mineral occurrences has been completed, and although studies of the results are still in progress, the development of a mine on these areas is unlikely.

Coal exploration has been intensified, with several areas prospected and additional reserves located in the Witbank and Bethal districts.

Mr Hersov says an assessment of total reserves will be made after more detailed drilling is completed in the current year.

SA's total coal exports will only reach the limit under existing export quotas in 1985-86, says Mr Hersov, but Anglovaal on its own behalf and that of its partners has for some years had an application for an export quota before the authorities.

The group has also applied for a licence to produce methanol, and a decision is awaited from the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs.

Mr Hersov goes no further on the Venetia diamond deposit in the Zoutpansberg district.

CSO: 4700/262

OPPENHEIMER COMMENTS ON 'SON OF CARLTON'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The business leaders' conference had created hope that the Prime Minister's process of change would continue, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo-American Corporation, said yesterday.

At the same time national business leaders had been generally disappointed with the slowness of this change, he said.

Speaking after yesterday's conference, he said two years ago his reaction to Mr P W Botha's reform initiatives had elicited "a little too much hope."

Mr Oppenheimer emphasised, however, that in long political experience, what he had seen and heard from the present National Party government amounted to "enormous change in South Africa, which was never contemplated 10 years ago and which gives me hope that the process that was started (at the Carlton Conference) will go on."

Earlier, during the conference itself, Mr Oppenheimer said the Carlton Conference held two years ago had opened new lines of consultation and co-operation between the Government and the private sector.

Since then, in his view, many businessmen had been disappointed with the progress made subsequently.

"It seems that the Government either will not accept or is unable or unwilling to act upon the facts."

Mr Oppenheimer said it was only in the field of industrial relations that major, solid progress had been made.

"We all know the three other main areas in which reform is still needed in order to set the private sector free to realise its potential for the country."

"The first is in regard to the mobility of labour. The second is in relation to Black education, with particular reference to technical education, and the third is in respect of housing.

"Certainly there have been improvements in all these fields, but I think it will be common cause here that very much more is urgently needed to be done in each of these, both legislatively and administratively.

"It is particularly frustrating to businessmen when practical measures to improve the situation are rejected for what appear to be ideological reasons, as for instance when Blacks are refused entry into half-empty technical colleges.

"It would not be proper for me to discuss the political implications of the large and rapidly growing industrialised Black population,

except insofar as the conduct of industry is directly affected," Mr Oppenheimer said.

He would, therefore, confine himself to pointing out that unless the Government in its wisdom was able to devise an acceptable political dispensation for urban Blacks, it was virtually certain that their growing industrial power would be used for political purposes with gravely disruptive effects on the whole economy.

Mr Oppenheimer said the private sector also felt it had reason for disappointment and had frankly to admit that the high hopes of two years ago had been followed by a general sense of disillusionment.

He ascribed this to the possibility that the private sector had entertained exaggerated expectations of what the Government could do, or to mistaken ideas about what the Government wanted to do.

"Perhaps the Government did not fully take into account how private business operates and how it is motivated.

"In any case, I believe that if the Government's great initiative is to succeed we must talk in much plainer and more precise terms than we did two years ago."

Mr Oppenheimer said there had been "no reaction" from the main table regarding the Prime Minister's opening speech yesterday morning.

"There is nobody who didn't ask for an end to discrimination," Mr Oppenheimer said, describing reaction to the Prime Minister's keynote speech. The general feeling was that discrimination was not being removed fast enough.

He was also disappointed about the size of the conference because, as he put it, it limited the Prime Minister in talking confidentially about the future.

"But I am of the impression that the Prime Minister is still on his reformist course," Mr Oppenheimer said.

"I am not sure about how fast it is, but it is something at least," he said.

Compared with the Carlton Conference of two years ago, he said, the business world had been "more starry-eyed than at this one". — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/262

BOTHA CONSIDERS SUMMIT AS CONSTRUCTIVE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Murray McNally]

[Text] The Government and private sector would continue talks initiated by the business leaders' conference, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in Cape Town yesterday.

The business leaders' conference, held in Cape Town, provided the Government with an opportunity to hear a variety of opinions of leaders in the private sector, Mr Botha said.

He believed the private sector would benefit from the conference because delegates now had "a greater appreciation" of the problems which beset the Government.

Discussion between the private sector and the Government would continue and if it was necessary, another business leaders' conference would be held in the future.

He said observers who had predicted a negative confrontation between the private sector and the Government at the conference were proved to be wrong.

The conference was, instead, characterised by "constructiveness".

"I was impressed by the response shown by the various delegates and the wide range of interests represented," Mr Botha said later at a Press conference.

"Several delegates noted that there were few countries in the world where business leaders and governments had the opportunity of meeting at a conference of this sort."

In his opening address to the conference, Mr Botha emphasised the importance of encouraging industrial development at various points by means of a "substantially improved package of incentives".

The proposed level of incentives varied from region to region, depending on development needs, establishment disadvantages and development possibilities, he said.

In view of the high priority which the government continued to give to development of the national states, provision was made before giving preferential treatment to selected points in development regions as regards to the incentive levels.

The process of regional development and particularly the programme of industrial decentralisation, had been subjected to intensive devaluation by the economic co-operation and strategy panel and the special constellation committee during the past two years.

Recommendations on industrial decentralisation which resulted from the investigations were released yesterday. They include:

- Industrial development in existing metropolitan areas would in future be regulated mainly by indirect measures, but with regard to the differences in development between the different areas.
- Industrial development would be promoted on the periphery of metropolitan areas at a limited amount of deconcentration points by means of appropriate incentive.
- Industrial development in areas away from the metropolitan areas should be promoted on a regional basis at a limited number of industrial development points.
- The proposals involved dividing South Africa into eight development regions within which 20 development points were identified in the White areas. Selfgoverning and independent states could identify a further 27 points within their borders.

The idea was that the State provision for infrastructure creation at any given time should be concentrated only on a limited number of development points so as to give impetus to large-scale industrial developments further afield.

The Government was keen to see the suggestions put into effect from April 1 next year, Mr Botha said.

CSO: 4700/262

PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS NEEDS RETHINKING

Johannesbu THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 81 p 7

[Text]

THE direct control of industrial development in metropolitan areas should be abandoned and incentives for industrial development outside these areas should be designed to promote private initiative, the working group for economic affairs of the Prime Minister's Economic Planning Branch recommends in a memorandum.

They identified eight main economic development regions for South Africa and proposed measures for promoting industrial development and deconcentrating areas where such development was subject to natural growth forces.

The memorandum said there was no reason to depart from the present definition of metropolitan areas for the purpose of regulating industrial development. These were:

The Cape Peninsula, the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area, the Durban-Pinetown area and the Pretoria - Witwatersrand-Vaal Triangle.

Regarding the regulation of industrial development in these four metropolitan areas, the group proposed the following general measures:

●As an indirect physical control measure, control in respect of location of industries under Section Two of the Physical Planning Act is to be continued, provided that the development of area-bound industries is not restricted unnecessarily and that capital intensity is not promoted unduly;

●As an indirect fiscal control measure, the Government should recover from employers and other residents the cost of infrastructural and other Government services which amounted to internalising costs which would be effected, inter alia, by the creation of additional sources of Government revenue to finance services (specific recommendations were still to be prepared by the government institutions concerned;

●Section three of the Physical Planning Act should be abolished once proposed improved incentives for industrial development, as well as the indirect fiscal control measures in metropolitan areas, came into effect in order to regulate the location of industries through indirect rather than direct measures.

Regarding incentives for industrial development outside the metropolitan areas, the working group proposed that the incentives be designed to limit, as far as possible, Government participation in redering of collective goods and services, the creation of infrastructure and the maintenance of a favourable climate for private investment and local development.

CSO: 4700/262

MAIZE EXPORTERS ADOPT HARD-NOSED LINE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Nov 81 p 16

[Text]

A HARD-DRIVING group of farmers, recently put in control of South Africa's maize industry, have thrown the maize export trade into an unprecedented state of flux.

The Maize Board has made two far-reaching changes in its export policies. Instead of committing itself to selling all exports, with the exception of some government-to-government deals, through the traditional system of twice-weekly secret tenders, the board will consider negotiating directly with international trading houses and foreign consumers.

Furthermore, the board is to make increasing use of the Chicago futures market to hedge its export earnings. Only about 65 000 tons of mazie has been hedged since the mechanism was first used last year.

South Africa is the world's third largest maize exporter, after the US and Argentina. Thanks to a record crop of more than 13 400 000 tons, exports this year are expected to reach 5 320 000 tons against 3 490 000 tons in 1980. Maize is SA's most valuable agricultural export, with earnings likely to reach R600-million this year.

The maize industry has important political connotations, both within South Africa and abroad. Many countries which normally boycott South African goods — including Kenya, Iran, Jordan, Venezuela and Singapore — buy sizeable quantities of its maize.

The 7 000 maize farmers are a powerful political lobby. The recent history of the maize lobby has a crucial bearing on the industry's increasingly aggressive attitude towards those whom it believes are not helping it as much as they can, including the international grain trading companies.

In the late 1970s, two groups of farmers — one affiliated to the conservative South African Agricultural Union, the other far more outspoken and radical — fought bitterly for Government recognition as the mouthpiece of the industry.

The two bodies merged last year to form the National Maize Producers Organisation (Nampo). But the more aggressive group has the upper hand. One of its leaders, Mr Crawford Van Abo, took over as chairman of the Maize Board three months ago.

The winds of change are now gusting through the industry. Nampo men are openly critical of Maize Board officials, and are believed to be planning a complete restructure of the board's administrative machinery. Press hand-outs on Maize Board policy are released not at the board's headquarters in Pretoria, but from Nampo's offices at Bothaville in the Free State.

Mr Van Abo, who besides being a maize farmer deals in property, gold and diamonds, is anxious to increase the board's marketing flexibility, thereby — he hopes — raising export earnings.

According to Mr Van Abo, South Africa's maize receipts would have been R100-million higher this year had the entire export crop been hedged on the

Chicago market. The board's policy up to now has been that no more than half the crop would be hedged.

Instead of regarding hedging as a way of protecting earnings in a falling market, Mr Van Abo and his colleagues — who have a majority on the board — appear to be confident that it is a fail-safe way of boosting export profits.

On a recent visit to the US, Mr Van Abo closed a hedge eight months before its maturity date, realising a profit of R1 300 000. A trader argues that "they made a profit for the wrong reasons. They're going to burn their fingers."

The board has appointed three US brokers — among them Cargill Investor Services and ACLI International — to handle its hedging transactions.

The decision to permit direct negotitions outside the tender system has had a mixed reception. Representatives of the large grain trading houses — such as Continental Grain Tradax and Bunge — do not expect the move to disrupt their South African operations.

Some welcome the prospect of signing long-term contracts without the uncertainty of wondering who will win the tender each Tuesday and Thursday.

Smaller buyers are more worried, however. In spite of assurances, the Maize Board has increased the tonnages siphoned off for government-to-government deals with countries such as Taiwan, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The traders fear the process will be repeated in direct transactions, leaving next to nothing for the tenders.

The eagerness of the new board to increase its flexibility has been further demonstrated by its rejection of several tender bids in recent months — a rare event in the past.

Traders suspect that the board may soon raise the monthly tender programme from 30 to 40 cargoes. Although South Africa's rail and port facilities cannot handle more than about 34 cargoes a month (grain loading facilities in East London are to be expanded over the next four years) by offering as many as 40 cargoes, the board will be able to cancel tenders on which bids are not high enough for its liking.

CSO: 4700/262

SEARCH FOR OIL MAKES GOOD PROGRESS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

THE search for oil in South African waters was making good progress and there was a "reasonable possibilty" that economically viable gas and light oil reserves would be found, said Sasol's chairman, Mr D P de Villiers, yesterday.

Speaking at a congress of the Regional Development Association in Middelburg, he said: "With the current standard of Soekor know-how, it hopes for further successes in the southern sea tefritories.

"Judging by the nature of the geological structures present, the finding of oil is a reasonable possibility."

Soekor felt that successes it had achieved on the structures where it had drilled indicated a good chance of finding viable gas or oil reserves.

During the past few weeks, two drills had been working in the South Coast area, Mr De Villiers said.

The drilling programme with the two drills would continue until January next year.

In 1983, three drills would be used in South African waters.

Improved

Mr de Villiers said Soekor had improved its drilling techniques considerably. It was now possible to drill a 2 000m borehole in less than three weeks — a job that had taken between seven and eight weeks previously.

Turning to coal, he said that more and better exploration programmes, larger investments and improved mining methods had led to a dramatic change in South Africa's coal reserve position.

"In 1975 the Patrick Commission estimated our in situ coal reserves at 81 000-million tons and recoverable reserves at 25 000-million tons.

"Today, these figures are respectively 110 000-million tons and 51 000-million tons," Mr De Villiers said.

Compared to the rest of the world, the South African energy situation was favourable. South Africa was dependent on crude oil for only about 20% of its energy needs.

Boycotts

In spite of great progress in the energy field, several aspects of the South African energy situation were still "strategically delicate".

"In spite of boycotts, we still have many oil friends. Bandying about information about international transactions, especially if the information proves to be wrong, creates the danger of severe embarrassment.

"If we wish to keep our wheels rolling in South Africa, colossal capital investments will still have to be made.

"Erroneous and provocative information about investors in the energy industry does not augur well for our country's energy future," he said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/262

WESTERN PLATINUM SEEKS TO EXPLOIT UG-2 REEF CHROMITE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Nov 81 p 16

[Article by John Mulcahy: "Wesplat to Look at Ferrochrome Plant"]

[Text]

WESTERN Platinum is looking for a way to exploit the substantial quantities of chromite it will soon have available from the UG-2 Reef.

The Lonrho-controlled maverick platinum producer, which in complete contrast to Rustenburg and Impala discloses full operational results, will start milling material from UG-2 in April.

Work is well advanced on a mill to treat 60 000 tons a month of ore from UG-2, which will leave about 35 000 tons a month of chrome ore.

The chromite will be channelled into a tailings dam, separate from the Merensky tailings dump, until a method of exploitation has been devised.

The Council for Mineral Technology (formerly the National Institute for Metallurgy) is testing the various routes for exploitation of Wesplat's chromite, and it is believed that ferrochrome is a strong possibility.

The chrome ore extracted from UG-2 will have a grade of about 35% chrome, and it will be necessary to upgrade it to about 42% before further exploitation can be considered.

The capital cost of a ferrochrome plant would be about R100-million, and Wesplat's principals — Lonrho, Falconbridge and Superior Oil — are unlikely to take the decision to go ahead with a plant while the ferrochrome market is in its present trough.

However, the prospect is being seriously considered — on a visit to the mine I was shown the likely site for a ferrochrome plant — and if Wesplats can extend the cost-effectiveness of its mining operation to a ferrocrhome scheme it could pose a real threat to existing South African producers in years to come.

Wesplat is milling around 110 000 tons of rock a month from the Merensky Reef, and is also building up a surface stockpile at a rate of 12 000 tons a month.

Wesplat's general manager, Mr Andrew Saffy, says the stockpile will be built up to 120 000 tons, and will be used for the initial throughput into the UG-2 mill.

UG-2 is expected to contribute an additional 110 000 oz of platinum group metals to Wesplat's production, taking annual output of PGM to 245 000 oz, including 140 000 oz of platinum (now about 85 000 oz a year).

UG-2 contains about 6,5 g/t PGM, compared with around 4,8 g/t on the Merensky reef, so the advantages of an extraction method are clear.

At Rustenburg and Impala the reverse is true, with the Merensky Reef in those areas carrying a higher value of PGM than UG-2, and this will inhibit exploitation of the chrome-rich reef by the two majors.

Wesplat sells about 75% of its PGM on contract to Mitsibushi in Japan, with the US the second biggest customer.

Mr Saffy says Wesplat would not have gone ahead with devel-

opment of the UG-2 — at a time when the platinum market is in the doldrums, and other producers are talking of cutbacks — if it did not have assurance of demand from contractual customers.

While Wesplat's production is barely enough to cause a ripple in the huge pool of production by Rustenburg and Impala — estimated by Mr Sid Newman recently at 1 300 000 oz and 950 000 oz respectively — it is clear that the mine has been able to sell its current production, as well as increase production.

On the operational side Wesplat has successfully implemented the "up-dip" method of mining, with startling effects on productivity.

The mine has 13 stopers, producing more than 110 000 tons of rock a month, and development has been at such a fast rate that it is now about two years ahead of stoping.

The exceptional development would, in normal circumstances, have allowed the mine to reduce its working complement, but the development team has been kept on to open up UG-2.

Mr Saffy believes there is not enough emphasis placed on the cost-effectiveness of platinum as a catalyst. "Because of its catalytic role platinum saves an enormous amount of energy."

The only factor to force the platinum price down further would be an oversupply situation on the market, says Mr Saffy, and the decision by Impala to gear its production to offtake indicates that the big producers are striving to keep supply and demand in balance.

Although Russia does not release details of production, it is known to be experiencing severe technical problems, affecting production, and this should also help to maintain the supply-demand balance.

Wesplat sells most of its production on contract at negotiated prices which take into account the ruling producer price, and the free market price.

The company has on occasion used forward selling to hedge against possible declines in the price, but has for some time been out of the hedging market as the view is that the platinum price will probably no fall further, says a Wesplat spokesman.

CSO: 4700/262

WEATHER AUGURS WELL FOR SUGAR CROP

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 81 p 21

[Text]

PROSPECTS for South Africa's 1982-83 May to April sugar crop look good at this early stage, according to the general manager of the Cane Growers Association, Mr Ernie Morrison.

The general manger of the Sugar Association, Mr Peter Sale, says the weather over the past few months in the main cane areas has been favourable for next season's crop.

Mr Morrison says the crucial time for the crop will be between January and March, when cane grows fast at the height of summer.

September rainfall was well above average and this month excellent growing conditions have been experienced throughout the sugar belt, he says.

Zululand, which produces about 35% of the South African crop, had a particularly good September with rainfall 59% above average.

Mr Sale said the Sugar Association had reversed last month's decision to stop releasing official monthly estimates of the domestic sugar crop.

He said the latest estimate put 1981-82 output at slightly under 2-million tons tel quel against 1980-81's drought-hit 1 610 000 tons.

Projections for the 1981-82 crop have risen over the past few months in response to the favourable weather, and Mr Sale says there is likely to be a further moderate increase in forecasts.

Mr Morrison said, however, that the current crop had the lowest sucrose content since 1934 when locusts ravaged the cane. The reason for this year's low sucrose content is a combination of last year's severe drought and abundant late rains during this season's harvesting.

Mr Sale said it would take about 9.5 tons of cane to produce a ton of sugar this season against a normal average of about nine tons.

Mr Morrison said the eldana borer pest was a continuing problem cane growers.

He said the industry was trying to quantify crop damage attributable to the eldana and growers were cutting cane as quickly as possible to minimise its effects.

CSO: 4700/262

HIGH TENSION CABLE SET FOR LOCAL PRODUCTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 81 p 21

[Text]

SOUTH Africa is about to enter the top echelons of cable manufacturing when African Cables completes its new plant in Vereeniging designed to manufacture high tension cable.

The improvements to the existing African Cables plant are nearly complete and have cost about R4-million. Until now high tension cable has been imported at considerable cost.

The extensions promise to make the company one of the major local manufacturers of cable, holding at least 30 percent of the local market.

In addition to plant equipment necessary for the manufacture of the new cable, the firm has also invested nearly R1-million on a test laboratory comprising two sealed Faraday boxes equipped with lightning simulators and sophisticated electrical measuring devices.

This test equipment is the most sophisticated in the Southern Hemisphere and is unequalled even by SABS equipment. The African Cable factory itself is the largest of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere.

High tension cable is in demand by Escom and some of the larger municipalities. There are now only a few very specialised cables which are still imported. Even these, however, can be manufactured locally, although the cost is prohibitive. — ANDY THOMPSON.

CSO: 4700/262

BRIEFS

SECRETS CHARGE--A member of the health services in the South African Defence Force was yesterday found guilty in the Johannesburg Regional Court on four charges under the Official Secrets Act. Gerhardus van der Weff, 20, of Argyle Court, Smit Street, Joubert Park, was sentenced to two years' jail and 40 months suspended for five years, plus a fine of R400 or 100 days' jail. Proceedings were held in camera when evidence and judgment were given on Thursday. Magistrate Mr L V de Kock said that Van der Weff was convicted on serious charges. He said Van der Weff committed the offences partly due to the influence of his friend Mr Benjamin Greyling, who had contact with a banned organisation in Swaziland. He said evidence showed that documents involved in the trial were of a sensitive nature and could have resulted in a serious loss to the Republic. According to the charge the offences were alleged to have been committed last year (no date given) at the Military Theological Institute of the South African Defence Force at Verwoerdburg. Van der Weff had pleaded guilty to all charges. He told the court that he wished to start a new life if given a suspended sentence. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Nov 81 p 2]

DESTABILIZATION TARGET--Every government in Southern Africa that was unwilling to serve Soviet interests was a target of the strategy of destablisation the Prime Minister said. "What the communists are concerned with is not the interests of the Black and Brown people in South Africa. They are out to undermine the stability and the prosperity of the sub-continent." There was one important consideration in trying to undertake a process of reform along well-considered lines. Instability was bound to follow if reforms were tackled which did not allow for balance of spheres of interest. "The raising of the level of political participation alone, or of the average level of prosperity alone, or of the level of education alone, or in respect of specific groups alone, cannot be conducive to stability." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 81 p 8]

ROCKET ATTACK--A house manned by Defence Force personnel was attacked and destroyed early on Sunday in a grenade and rocket attack near the Swaziland border. The attack, in which no one was injured, came shortly after midnight on Saturday. The incident was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the South African Defence Force. Two members of the Defence Force were inside the house at Jeppes Reef when the attack occurred. They managed to escape. The attack was a hit and run affair with grenades. Rockets and small arms fire was used. The building was completely destroyed. The Defence Force spokesman said the small arms fire attack was launched from a distance. Several explosions accompanied the rifle fire and the attackers are believed to have fled across the border shortly afterwards. Police headquarters

in Pretoria confirmed that investigations had been launched after the attack but it is believed policy have little hope of apprehending the attackers. No-one has yet claimed responsibility for the attack but it is believed the African National Congress was behind it. Jeppes Reef is situated only a few kilometres from the Swaziland border and about 100kms from Nelspruit in the heart of the lowveld. Police said the house was within walking distance of the border and was used as accommodation space for the Defence Force. [Text] [Johannesburt SOWETAN in English 3 Nov 81 p 3]

INDUSTRIAL DECENTRALIZATION--The new deal for industrial decentralisation announced by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Cape Town yesterday should encourage industrialists locating both existing and proposed projects away from the major metropolitan areas. This was the view of Mr Louis Barclay, manager of Industrial Consulting Engineers and Developers of South Africa (ICED). There were several major implications in the changes announced, including the fact that they fell into the overall concept of a constellation of African states and that the spirit of private enterprise was to be given added impetus, he said. Mr Barclay welcomed the fact that in future the emphasis would be on positive incentives as opposed to forcing industrialists to move to decentralised areas. "There are now genuine benefits to be had from such a move as opposed to merely receiving compensation for the economic inconvenience of doing so," Mr Barclay said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 81 p 2]

BETTER RESISTANCE--South Africa was today better equipped than two years ago to resist the external forces aimed against her and to extend a hand of cooperation to help others, the Prime Minister, said. "Our relations with the United States and some other countries are also characterised by greater realism. Thanks to our agricultural industry the RSA is one of the most important producers of food in the world, and the most important in Africa. As far as SWA is concerned a fresh attempt is being made to find a satisfactory solution, with recognition of the role to be played by the internal parties. This is not to say we are out of the woods. There are still major and delicate negotiations in store. If we differ, let us differ, let us differ on the merits of matters, but let us co-operate in those matters on which we really agree. In this way a better understanding will also evolve in due course concerning those things about which we do not now agree." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 81 p 7]

CSO: 4700/262

ZANZIBAR REPORTS MINISTERIAL, OTHER APPOINTMENTS

EA302326 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Zanzibar: Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and president of Zanzibar, today swore in the secretary general of the Revolutionary Council, two ministers and one assistant minister, on the assumption of their posts.

Those sworn in were Ndugu Jafar Mfaume, secretary general of the Revolutionary Council; Ndugu Mohamed Faki, minister of state for planning; Ndugu Mohamed Ramiya Abdi Wawa, minister in the Ministry of Finance. The swearing-in follows their appointment the day before yesterday by chairman of the Revolutionary Council Ndugu Aboud Jumbe.

Ndugu Jumbe today also announced the names of new directors and general managers of various government departments: Ndugu Amina Salim Ali, director of the external trade department in the Ministry of Trade; Ndugu Seif Mjuma Haji, general manager of the vehicles corporation; Ndugu Abdullar Rajab Haji, director of the sports department in the Ministry of Culture. Other appointments are: Ndugu Mbaruk (Ubed Msaidi), director of the operations and planning department in the Ministry of Culture and Sport; Ndugu Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed, director of the presidents office, State House; Ndugu Ali Juma (Shemhuna), general managers of livestock in the Ministry of Agriculture. Victor Pereira is appointed director of the operations and planning department in the Ministry of Natural Resources, Fisheries and Tourism [Ministry as heard]. Ndugu (Andrew Alphonse) is appointed general manager of the tourism corporation.

The chairman of the Revolutionary Council also appointed (Victor A. Hugo) to be director of local administration department in the Ministry of State in the office of the vice president; Ndugu Sulayman Hamadi Kitiba, manager of the industrial corporation; Ndugu Mohamed Ali Mbayi, general manager of the cigarette factory; Ndugu Ahmed Khamisi, general manager of the industrial furniture factory. All these appointments take effect immediately.

CSO: 4749/13

BRIEFS

CENTRAL BANK OFFICIALS--Kampala, 2 Nov (AFP)--Ugandan President Milton Obote on Monday confirmed the appointments of Leo Kibirango, 42, as governor of the Central Bank of Uganda, and Robert Elangot as deputy director. Messrs Kibirango and Elangot have temporarily been holding these positions for 6 months. Also, Mr Obote has appointed the general manager of the Ugandan Development Bank, Z. K. Bukenya, to the post of general manager of the Ugandan-Libyan Development Bank, whose general manager, Mr A. Mawanda, becomes general manager of the Ugandan Development Bank. [Text] [AB021030 Paris AFP in French 0913 GMT 2 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/193 END

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JPRS 79533

25 November 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2529

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JPRS 79533

25 November 1981

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No. 2529

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BRIEFS

SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES--Bulawayo, November 5--A Nigerian businessman has bought 30,000 Zimbabwe dollars' (42,000 U.S.) worth of hardware here but says he is stuck for a way to ship it home. M.I.T. Aroboto, who has his own company in the West African state, told the Bulawayo chronicle that he could not send the spades, shovels and other building materials home via South Africa because Nigerian customs would not accept them. "I cannot send them via Maputo because there is no ship that travels to Nigeria from Mozambique", he said. An official of the supplier company said Mr Aroboto's problem illustrated the difficulties that lack of transport was posing for Zimbabwean businesses trying to shift their focus from South Africa to Black Africa in keeping with Government policy. "There are lots of items that can be exported to Nigeria", the official said. "Prime Minister (Robert) Mugabe said we should look to the north. Now we have found markets but don't know how to get the goods there". He suggested an air freight service be set up between Zimbabwe, with its relatively well-developed manufacturing sector, and Nigeria, with its millions of dollars in oil revenues to spend. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Nov 81 p 25]

CSO: 4700/276

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MORES, MARRIAGE HABITS SURVEYED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Jose C. Cunha: "Society Without Grooms and An Excess of Polygamy"]

[Excerpts] The streets of our cities have lost one of their major natural attractions. It is not enough for them to be clean and illuminated; it is not enough for them to be draped in flags on national holidays. It is essential that our youth, our student, working and struggling youth should enrich the city.

Where are the young couples in this society? Why don't they show up in the streets hand in hand?

Ah! The problem is different, it is deep, it is difficult to solve. But it is not impossible to do so.

As we know, it is not easy, nowadays, for a young fellow to obtain the authorization of his girlfriend's parents to go out together; there are economic reasons militating against it. He has no housing, no furniture, no stability in life, because he is in the military, he is a student, etc.

In reference to those young people who work, we believe it is unfair for them to be affected by these situations, sometimes for years at a time.

Young people work, they have their savings, but there is no stove, there is no refrigerator, there are no dishes. The time has come to take another step in life, and there is no solution.

We believe that this explains why our young people don't go out acting as young lovers do. Yes, young people are in love, but they are in love in apartments, in invisible places, in cars, etc. And the proof that there is love around is in pregnancies, in the pregnant women we see in the streets and in the innumerable weddings that take place without previous announcement. From simple young love, we go to marriage, often because parents impose it on the young couple.

On the other hand, we find that many young girls increasingly are turning their sights toward an easier situation. They fall in love with those who have houses, cars, furniture, etc., or at least have the possibility of acquiring them.

Here we have the reason, therefore, for the lack of grooms and the excess of polygamy. We believe that with a little effort, we could begin to turn this situation around. We could start by establishing a law on housing, in which young people would have priority in getting it. We could set up bank loans to help toward the large investments that become necessary. It may not even be so difficult to lower the price of furniture, using our own raw materials; the furniture which does not even exist today, or, when it does, leaves a lot to be desired, both in price and in quality.

CSO: 4742/72

ACYL ASKS NATION NOT BE MADE SCAPEGOAT OF ANTI-LIBYAN FEELING

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3351, 19 Oct 81 pp 2442-2443

[Article by Alex Rondos: "Appeal to US over 'Scapegoat' Chad"]

[Text]

AN APPEAL that Chad should not be made the scapegoat of United States opposition to Libya has been made in New York by Ahmat Acyl, the Foreign Minister of Chad's Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT). This follows a hardening of the US attitude towards Libya and a promise that the delivery of military assistance to "friends" in the region — notably Sudan and Egypt — would be accelerated.

Addressing a news conference at the United Nations, Ahmat Acyl said he hoped that "any difference between the US and Libya may be settled outside of Chad and without involving Chad as a scapegoat," adding that the GUNT believes that the "US should not attach too much importance to the Libyan presence in Chad and not use it at any rate, to disturb the relationship between the US and Chad."

The tension on the Sudan-Chad frontier has increased considerably in the last few weeks, being aggravated by the assassination of President Sadat. The Sudanese have alleged that Libyan aircraft have been crossing into their airspace bombing villages close to the boundary with Chad and that Libyan troops may have crossed the frontier and suborned some of the local population. According to the few reports trickling through from the frontier area there is evidence of aerial attacks just within Sudan.

The attacks came shortly after a series of engagements between GUNT forces, the backbone of which was composed of Libyan troops deployed to the fragile eastern regions, and Hissen Habre's followers, who are operating in Eastern Chad but largely based in Sudan.

Ahmat Acyl has claimed that the GUNT forces were "victims of aggression on the part of Sudan when Chadian dissidents supported by regular Sudanese troops infiltrated Chadian territory". He stated, though, that the area was now under government control.

The frontier has now become so porous that it is perfectly possible that Libyan troops may have crossed into Sudan and that their aircraft may have bombed villages. While the GUNT forces try to establish relative order in eastern Chad, traditionally a centre of support for Habre, his sympathisers as well as those affected by the fighting, have fled across the frontier.

President Nimeiri has now said that the US will defend his government against an attack by Libya and that Sudanese forces will take part in joint military exercises with Egyptian and US forces. The source

of any such attack would be from Chad. Mr. Alexander Haig, the US Secretary of State, has, however, moved rapidly to try to clarify the Sudanese President's claims. He made it clear that the US would not defend Sudan against an attack from Libya but that deliveries of military equipment to the area would be speeded up in order to meet "urgent needs". A team of US military personnel will follow this equipment, though it has been emphasised that their stay will be temporary to familiarise the Sudanese with the equipment.

Among Chad's neighbours and in Washington, Ahmat Acyl's appeal that Chad should not become the scapegoat of anti-Libyan sentiment will raise a number of questions. The principal one concerns the very nature of the Libyan role in Chad, and therefore the Libyan desire to withdraw from Chad. There is little doubt that the success claimed by the GUNT in Eastern Chad is due solely to the support offered by Libya. It is claimed that some 10,000 Libyan troops were involved in the operation — though this may be a little far fetched — and that they have now contributed to the government's complete control that it claims to have over Abeche Biltine, Guereda, Iriba and neighbouring areas. It has also been reported that there is a Libyan garrison of over 2,000 men at Am-Timan, in the Salamat, in southeastern Chad, near the border with the Central African Republic.

The Sudanese logic — and by extension that of its backers — argues that while Libyans are present in Chad, and therefore a potential threat, the Chadian dissidents, namely Habre, should be supported. The GUNT view is that since the Sudanese are supporting dissident incursions into Chad and are capable of creating considerable disorder, the timetable of Libyan withdrawal has to be postponed. "Libyan troops will remain in Chad as long as we are threatened by the Egyptian-Sudanese coalition on our eastern frontier," Ahmat Acyl said recently.

This rather tortuous and muddled causality gives free reign to either side. But it is difficult to envisage a Libyan withdrawal in the near future, because of its present military obligation in the east, and because it has now committed itself to the training and financing of Chad's proposed Integrated National Army. Reports from Yaounde claim that Libya will train 2,000 men annually for the next five years and help set up the organisation of the Chadian army, under an agreement reached between N'Djamena and Tripoli.

If Paris had hoped that President Goukhouni Weddei would announce a timetable of Libyan withdrawal from Chad after his visit to Paris, then the French Government has been disappointed. And no doubt it will shortly make its disappointment clear. For other African states, the prospect of continued Libyan presence in Chad will meet with disapproval. But, if as it seems likely, the withdrawal will be much more delayed than expected, then some of the threats issued concerning attendance at the next OAU summit in Tripoli may have to be reconsidered.

CSO: 4700/272

BRIEFS

FRENCH ARMS FOR GUNT--Paris, October 27--France today confirmed reports that it was sending arms to the Transitional Chadian Government but refused to indicate when the arms deliveries began and what type of weapons were being sent. A Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated that France supported an Organization of African Unity (OAU) call that an inter-African peace-keeping force be sent to Chad, and that Paris supported the Transitional Government (GUNT) of President Goukouni Weddeye. "It is in this double context that France's logistical support to the GUNT must be situated," the spokesman said. This support was strengthenened by President Goukouni's recent visit to Paris. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 21]

RECONSTRUCTION APPEAL--Paris, October 26--Three French Christian groups today made an urgent appeal for aid in the work of reconstruction in Chad. The French Protestant Federation, the Ecumenical Aid Service and the Protestant Missionary Service called on all Protestants in France to collect "as rapidly as possibly" funds to help set up a basic medical service in Chad and rebuild a church college destroyed during the civil war. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 21]

CSO: 4700/274

BRIEFS

'RDLGE' ELECTIONS CALL--Dakar, Senegal, October 24--An opposition movement in exile from Equatorial Guinea has called for the general election scheduled for next year to be supervised by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) or by the United Nations. The call came in a press release issued here yesterday by Manuel Ruben Ndongo, leader of the Democratic Rally for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea (RDLGE), a grouping which claims to represent four parties opposed to the current military regime in the ex-Spanish colony. Next year's presidential and legislative poll should be preceded by a preparatory period of "democratic opening", Mr Ndongo said. The ruling Military Council ought to make contact with all exile opposition elements with a view to organising the voting, he added. Mr Ndongo said a referendum for a new constitution, as proposed by the military regime, was unnecessary. The 1968 independence constitution could, if respected, produce real democracy in the country, he said. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 24]

CSO: 4700/274

COMMENTARY EXAMINES PROBLEMS OF CHAD FORCE

AB171857 ACCRA Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Nov 81

[KAB Addae commentary]

[Text] Recent reports from OAU sources indicate that the organization is feverishly marshalling efforts to fill the vacuum created in Chad by the departure of Libyan forces and for the next few days, the whole world will have its fingers crossed to see how the continental body will meet what may be described as the greatest challenge of its existence.

Already, by last Sunday, about 300 paratroopers from Zaire, one of the 6 countries that have volunteered the estimated 6,000 member peace-keeping force, were reported to have arrived in Chad.

If the OAU succeeds in this enterprise, it will be a deserving feather in its cap. On the other hand, should the organization fail, the dangers that this might pose are enormous. For instance, just as Libya was reported to have completed its troop pullout, the commander of her forces in Chad announced that forces of rebel Defense Minister Hissein Habre are taking advantage of the vacuum to capture three towns in Eastern Chad.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ahmat Acyl's pretentions to power are still to be reckoned with. Whatever the final outcome of the exercise, the entry into Chad of Libyan forces and their more or less forced withdrawal will provide valuable lessons for Africa, whose countries are often the object of military conflicts arising mainly from border disputes and internal civil wars.

It is recalled that the pullout call on Libya was made by Chad President Goukouni Queddei on the eve of the Franco-African summit which opened in Paris on 3 November. The Chad president's request itself was occasioned by French President Mitterrand's support for an African force, with the French pledging to provide logistic support such as transport to convey the troops.

But the flexibility of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in ordering the forces in Chad to begin an immediate withdrawal is a remarkable change of heart. It will be recalled that the decision of the OAU at its last summit in Kenya to hold the next year's meeting in Tripoli nearly broke the organization up. During and after the conference, views have been expressed showing that the decision to go to Libya is not a popular one, with some countries actually threatening to boycott the summit. The president of Ghana, Dr Limann, said on his arrival from the summit that Ghana would not attend. This might be described as too severe a stand, given especially Ghana's important contribution to the birth and nurturing of the OAU. For subsequent events show that

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi now wants the OAU to accept him as one who did not come to destroy the organization but to build it.

But what about the actual task for the force in Chad, where whether Nigeria's 2,000 troops, Senegal's 1,500 and the rest will meet the challenge posed by Libya's sudden withdrawal remains to be seen.

In this connection, one is dismayed by the dispute already processing among the countries contributing troops for the operation. Nigeria has announced its opposition to the holding of yet another summit meeting on the force and says her contingent will not be dispatched until the disputed meeting is held. In fact, Nigeria is boycotting this summit, saying it is unnecessary and it is not in keeping with the urgency of the situation.

One only hopes that all this bickering does not herald another dismal failure of the OAU.

CSO: 4700/275

BRIEFS

WEST GERMAN GRANTS--Ghana and West Germany today signed five agreements in Accra under which the German Government is providing Ghana with loans and grants totaling DM 49 million for development projects in the country. The minister of finance and economic planning, Dr Benneh, and West German Ambassador to Ghana Dr Fischer signed for their governments. [AB111925 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Nov 81]

ECONOMIC AID AGREEMENTS SIGNED--The governments of Ghana and Canada today signed two separate agreements and an exchange of letters. The agreements make available to Ghana a total of 23.9 million cedis. The first agreement is the renewal of the General Development Cooperation Agreement signed by both countries in 1963. The agreement, which replaces a former one, laid more emphasis on the desire of the two governments to develop and promote a program of development cooperation in line with the present objectives of Ghana's socioeconomic development. The second agreement makes available to Ghana a Canadian loan of 3 million Canadian dollars, equivalent to about 6.9 million cedis. The loan, which is interest free and repayable over 50 years, including a 10-year grace period, is to be utilized by the Volta River Authority. The money will be used to establish a staff training program for the Volta River Authority, which is to produce a team of highly qualified personnel to maintain existing and future hydro-power installations in the country. The letters of exchange extends a grant of 7.4 million Canadian dollars, which is equivalent to 17 million cedis, to Ghana. This is to be used to increase the operational reliability of urban and rural water supplies to the northern and upper regions. [Excerpts] [AB171643 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Nov 81]

NIGERIAN CREDIT ON OIL PURCHASES--Nigeria has introduced a 120-day credit facility to Ghana and other Ecowas nations which buy crude oil from her. This new arrangement is an alternative to other countries which can pay for their crude oil imports on 30-days credit and thus enjoy a discount of $1.50. This was disclosed by the minister of fuel and power, Mr Wulff-tagoe, in an interview with a GBC correspondent in Accra in connection with the recent visit to Ghana by the chairman of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, Horatio Agadeh. Mr Wulff-tagoe explained that before the introduction of this new arrangement Ghana was enjoying 90-day credit facility for crude oil imports from Nigeria and not 180-day credit facility. He said the 120-day credit facility took effect just before the recent OPEC meeting in Geneva. The minister extended the government's gratitude to Nigeria for the new concession. Mr Wulff-tagoe said, however, that the 180-day credit facility would be a better arrangement for any country which imports crude oil because the cost in relations to the economy is quite big and Ghana will welcome a further liberalization of the terms. On oil exploration, he said the tempo has increased, five new companies are currently

negotiating for concessions in oil exploration in Ghana. Mr Wulff-tagoe stated that the visit of Mr Agadeh to Ghana was invaluable because the government was planning a similar visit to Nigeria to rearrange crude oil supplies for next year. [Text] [AB091935 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/275

BRIEFS

END ASKED TO ONE-PARTY SYSTEM--Monrovia, 4 Nov (AFP)--A group calling itself the concerned citizens of the Republic of Guinea has called for the immediate abolition of the one-party system there which has failed to justify its existence and is responsible for the slow socio-economic and political development of Guinea, the INDEPENDENT DAILY OBSERVER newspaper reported here today. The spokesman of the group, comprising some 200 guineans in Liberia, the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone and France, 30-year-old teacher and journalist Cheik Mohamed Kone, said a multi-party democracy was the only road to speedy and efficient reconstruction of Guinea in the interest of all citizens. He accused the ruling Ginean Democratic Party (PDG) of having made relatively little progress in President Sekou Toure's 22 years of administration, keeping Guinea in a primitive stage of development among other African states. The time has come for all Guineans who love their country to speak out before it is too late, and we hope President Toure would take our call in good faith, Mr Kone told the observer. The group also accused President Toure's administration of corruption, nepotism, widespread human rights violations and neo-colonialism, which resulted in only 15 percent of the population enjoying the nation's wealth. Guinean Ambassador to Liberia Moussa Cisse dismissed the group's allegations as anti-Guinean propaganda and said they did not reflect any reality in Guinea. [Text] [AB041303 Paris AFP in English 1223 GMT 4 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/275

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE DONATION--The Portuguese Government has decided to donate 58 tons of canned sardines to the people of Guinea-Bissau. This donation has already been loaded on the ship "Cabo Bojador" and should be arriving shortly at the port of Bissau. Meanwhile, the arrival of another 15-ton donation of this product by Portugal is also being awaited in Bissau very soon. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 2]

BULGARIAN TRADE UNION TRAINING--A delegation from the National Union of Guinean Workers has left for Bulgaria, where it will attend a 10-month trade union training course. Members of the delegation are comrades Miguel Carvalho de Alvarenga and Gabriel Gomes, members of the trade union committees of the state committee of Bissau and of the Navy respectively. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 2]

VISIT TO PANAMA PLANNED--The chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Nino Vieira, was officially invited to visit Panama, Comrade Victor Saude Maria, minister of foreign affairs, said following his visit to that country, where he handed a message from Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira to the Panamanian chief of state, Aristides Royo. During Saude Maria's visit, Panamanian officials expressed an interest in receiving more Guinea-Bissau students and in sending a delegation to our country to study the possibility of cooperation in the fishing field. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Oct 81 p 1]

CUBAN COOPERATION STRENGTHENED--An agreement related to the limited abolition of entry visas between Cuba and Guinea-Bissau, and another cooperation agreement between the two ministries of foreign affairs were signed in Havana, the PRENSA LATINA has reported. The signing of these official documents coincided with the visit to Cuba by Comrade Victor Saude Maria, vice president of the Revolutionary Council and minister of foreign affairs, who held talks with local leaders, namely with Cuban Vice President Rafael Rodriguez. The cooperation between the two ministries includes various diplomatic and consular areas, especially the exchange of information on regulations and procedures for the granting of privileges and immunity as expressed in international law. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 1]

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--The Republic of Guinea-Bissau is represented at the Soviet-African political-scientific conference in Moscow by Comrade Malan Bacai Sanha, chairman of the party and state committee in the Gabu region. This conference, under the slogan "For Peace and Social Progress," is attended by renowned scientists and both African and Soviet political and social personalities. The agenda of the conference covers a vast spectrum of problems of international actuality. The delegates are discussing the present political situation in the world, ways and means to contain the escalation of tensions, questions related to the relations between Africa and the USSR, besides exchanging opinions on the problems of the social and economic development of our planet. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 3]

FOREIGN MINISTER'S CUBAN VISIT--"The Cuban Government is more determined than ever to support Guinea-Bissau, and we expressed our satisfaction for the assistance it has provided to us. This is why I can state that the results of my official visit to Cuba have been quite positive," Minister of Foreign Affairs Victor Saude Maria said upon returning from his visit to that country. This visit had been planned since last January, but there had been no occasion to implement it. In the 3-hour meeting with President Fidel Castro, the talks centered on the problems of our cooperation and the situation in Africa. The head of our delegation also met with Vice President Carlos Rafael and with the minister of foreign affairs, with whom he discussed international issues and bilateral relations. "There was complete understanding of our political situation after 14 November and an agreement on all points," Saude Maria stressed. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Oct 81 p 8]

COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA--Guinea-Bissau and Algeria have decided to reinforce cooperation in various fields, particularly between their financial institutions. The decision was made following the meetings held in the Algerian capital between the Algerian minister of finance, M'Hamed Yala and the minister-governor of the Guinea-Bissau National Bank, Victor Freire Monteiro. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 3]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC--A delegation from the Ministry of Commerce, Fisheries and Artisans headed by secretary general Comrade Pedro Godinho Gomes has returned from the People's Republic of China where it negotiated with local authorities the export of cashews for next year through the People's Stores. Quantities and price will be discussed later. Comrade Godinho Gomes also said that he discussed with PRC authorities the possibility of the utilization by our government of an additional portion of the 30 million yuan (about 600 million pesos) intended for the construction of the Cantchungo hospital, the new soccer stadium, the rice project in Caboxanque and the bamboo artisanal project in Pluba. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 2]

DELEGATION TO LISBON--A delegation from the Ministry of Commerce, Fisheries and Artisans headed by secretary general Comrade Pedro Godinho Gomes and including comrades Armando Lobo de Pina, director general of the People's Stores and Viriato Cassama, an official from the People's Stores, visited Lisbon on its way back from the PRC, where it held talks with the Portuguese state secretary

for commerce, with the state secretariate for fisheries and with the institute for economic cooperation. It was decided in the course of the talks that commerce and fisheries delegations will visit Guinea-Bissau this year to study new areas of cooperation. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 2]

USSR FILM FESTIVAL--A week-long Soviet film festival will open in Bissau on Monday, 26 October. It will be inaugurated with a film on Russia during the civil war. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 8]

PORTUGUESE EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION--Comrade Maria Dulce Borges, director general for education at the Ministry of Education, left for Portugal, where she will hold talks with officials of the Ministry of Education, the department of international cooperation and the Gulbenkian Foundation. She will remain in Lisbon for approximately 15 days. Comrade Dulce Borges told our newspaper that she will contact directly the directorate general for higher education in order to obtain concrete support for technical assistance for the course to train secondary education teachers. In the field of cooperation, Comrade Dulce Borges will study with Portuguese entities the possibility of sending more teachers to Guinea-Bissau, as well as the granting of more scholarships for this school year. At the Gulbenkian Foundation, she will request books for the country's libraries. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 3]

CSO: 4742/72

BRIEFS

CONTACT GROUP COMMENDED--The minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, has commended the five-nation contact group for the efforts so far put in trying to get Namibia free. Speaking at a press conference in his office today, the minister urged them to continue with their efforts so that Namibia could achieve her independence under the United Nations Resolution 435. On Western Sahara, the minister said that he was recently sent to the United Nations by the chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, so that the United Nations could assist Africa to secure agreement on Western Sahara. On the problem of Chad, the minister said that the foreign affairs minister of nations that volunteered troops to Chad will meet in Lagos, Nigeria, on Thursday to discuss practical details of troops arrival in Chad and their requirements while there. [Text] [EA101946 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/250

SABRE RATTLING OF KAIZER MANTANZIMA HIT

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 30 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Mantanzima Echoes Master's Voice Again"]

[Text]

IT was most unfortunate that in the course of his valedictory message in the company of his couspirators of Venda and Bophuthatswana the "President" of South Africa's district of Transkei, Kaizer Matanzima, took the opportunity to rattle his sabre at Lesotho and Prime Minister Dr. Leabua Jonathan. He also announced his intention to retire from an unsung political career.

Once and for all we want "President" Matanzima to know that Lesotho has not, and will not engineer any military attacks on South Africa or any part thereof. The Transkei is one such part of South Africa. All refugees in Lesotho are nosted strictly in terms of the Geneva convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

"President" Matanzima's speech was highly provocative, but it was part of the humstring song to the effect that South African refugees in Lesotho attack South Africa. Threats against Lesotho drive one to the conclusion that Matanzima wants to make use of the military pacts he has with South Africa against Lesotho.

It is also possible that the former Commander of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts has reported that he is now ready for action against another African country.

We know that Matanzima is already being used by South Africa to fight against the Liberation Movement. He wants to use South Africa against Lesotho as part of the deal but South Africa will never attack this country. "President" Matanzima's words were full of sound and fury but signified nothing.

After a short spell of severing diplomatic relations with South Africa, as Mr. B. J. Vorster had rightly predicted, he belly crawled cap-in-hand to Cape Town — a feat that could only be achieved by Matanzima. The move to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa was rash and it made no impression on Africa because Matanzima is well known for his erratic political career. The belated and unconvincing suggestion that the "President" will retire from politics is part and parcel of his oppotunities tendencies. He is now consulting his wife.

Although Chief Matanzima has deemed it meet to attack the Prime Minister of Lesotho, it is significant to observe that Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan has said nothing about Matanzima since 1976. He does not want to waste his breath on Matanzima who is politically incorrigible.

CSO: 4700/260

TOURISM SEEN AS THREAT TO ENVIRONMENT

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

TOURISM is being challenged as one of the major threats to environment and there are fears that unless control over it is exercised, grave damage to irreplaceable natural resources would result.

This was disclosed at a two-day workshop on tourism organised by Lesotho National Tourism Office (LNTO) for personnel of hotel enterprises and government officials directly or indirectly involved in development of tourism.

Tourism has been characterised as a destroyer of traditions and a cause of social decay and discord, its cultural value has always been questioned, as are its positive economic aspects.

One of the tasks of participants was to address themselves to these problems and others related to tourism.

Participants exchanged ideas through discussions and recommended solutions to problems facing tourism industry.

Some of these problems discussed were that statistics relating to tourism was not easily available. It was also noted that the average Mosotho knew little about the country and that local farmers were not organised or motivated to supply hotels with locally produced food.

CSO: 4700/260

BRIEFS

FIREARMS, EXPLOSIVES DISCOVERED--A number of firearms including AK 47 rifles, different kinds of explosives and 36 hand grenades were discovered in a home at Ha Mokhothu in Teyateyaneng, last week, according to police reports in Maseru. Several people in Teyateyaneng, Maseru and Leribe were detained for questioning following the incident. The police also confirmed that most of the detainees were students from Lerotholi Technical Institute (L.T.I.) and other schools. Recently, two students of the L.T.I., Lehlohonolo Masilo and Makalo Letseka died in a bomb explosion at Ha Mokhothu, Teyateyaneng, where several explosives and documents were found in a house in which they died. The police further reported that as a result of information obtained, they were intensifying their operations to round up all those suspected in connection with the Teyateyaneng incidents. Meanwhile, the Commissioner of Police, Major General S.R. Matela, has appealed to parents to warn their children to refrain from being used by terrorists in a dangerous game which has already claimed the lives of two young men. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 30 Oct 81 p 2]

LANDMINE KILLS TWO--Two members of Para-Military Unit (PMU) died and two others were injured in a landmine trap at Makhunoane in the Butha-Buthe district near the South African border on Wednesday. When we went to the press the names of the deceased were still withheld until their next of kin were informed. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 30 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/260

BRIEFS

MARITIME MEETING--Liberia has failed to get a seat in category A during the inter-governmental maritime consultative organization meeting in London. She has, however, maintained her seat in category C. The Liberia News Agency reported yesterday that after three unsuccessful ballotings to capture the maximum votes required, Liberia was only elected in the fourth round receiving the required number of votes to retain her seat in category C. The main reason given for Liberia's failure to get in category A has been the developed nations wanted to make room for Greece while the Group of 77 nations backed Liberia. Although Liberia has the largest ship tonnage in the world, yet her efforts during the elections were defeated by the United Kingdom, Japan, the United States, Greece, Norway and the Soviet Union. Commenting on the results of the elections the head of the Liberian delegation, maritime commissioner Phillip T. Bowen, said it was one of those unusual elections where you have more candidates fighting for the same seat. Twenty countries contested for the 12 seats in category C. Liberia's argument during the meeting was said to be its annual contribution to the organization's budget. It said they should be made according to the size and wealth of the country or member nation and not based on the number of ships which sail under a country's flag. [Text] [AB160811 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 16 Nov 81]

RICE PRICE INCREASE--An increment in the retail price of rice per cup ranging from five to ten cents throughout the country has been approved by the People's Redemption Council, PRC. A Commerce Ministry release issued in Monrovia today said the retail price for a cup of rice in Montserrado County will now be 30 cents while the price in Bong and Cape Mount counties as well as the territories of (?Bommy and Doddy) would be 32 cents. According to the release quoted by the Liberian News Agency, rice will now sell for 33 and 34 cents per cup in Nimba and Lofa counties including parts of Grand Gedeh County depending on the location. In Sinoe and Maryland counties the price is marked off as 35 cents per cup. The recent increase in the retail price of cup of rice was the result of a request to government by the Liberian Marketing Association for a possible increase from 25 to 30 cents due to government recent decision to increase the price of a 100 pound bag of rice from $20 to $24, thereby cutting its subsidy to the consumers. In a letter to Commerce Minister A. Summer Jones conveying the council's approval, the head of state commander in chief Doe has called on the consuming public to take due note of the new price increase and act accordingly. [Text] [AB091659 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 9 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/249

FISEMA CONGRESS HELD IN ANTANANARIVO

Workers Unity Discussed

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Antananarivo--In Antananarivo yesterday, the sixth FISEMA [Malagasy Federation of Trade Unions] congress opened at the Railway Employees Club, coinciding with the date of the 25th anniversary of the formation of that Malagasy trade union organization in 1956. It should be recalled that some 400 delegates from all over the island, representing 40,000 members, will join together at the congress to discuss the topic "trade union action for the strengthening of worker unity in order to pursue the revolutionary struggle for economic and social progress."

Attending the opening session was a delegation from the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) (220 million members in the world and with which the Malagasy FISEMA is affiliated), headed by its secretary general, Ibrahim Zakaria, a delegation from the Central Committee of Soviet Trade Unions, headed by Comrade Kourzine, vice president, a delegation from the Central Committee of Hungarian Trade Unions, made up of three members and headed by its vice president, Palotai. Also attending were Gilbert Julis, member of the National Executive Committee of the French CGT [General Confederation of Labor], and Comrade Sautron, secretary of the General Confederation of Labor of Reunion. Other delegations are expected in Antananarivo on the occasion of this sixth congress of FISEMA.

After the traditional opening address pronounced by Comrade Ralambotahiana, president of FISEMA, different messages of support and greetings from various national unions were read, including SEREMA-AREMA [expansion unknown]-Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution, represented by Voantio Tsifanahy from the National Fair, and Ratsimiebo Henri, member of the Constituent Central Committee, the FMM [Malagasy Workers Federation], represented by Rasolondrainibe, member of the National Bureau, SYMPIMITO/MONIMO [expansion unknown]-National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar, FISEMARE/AKFM/KDRSM [Union of Revolutionary Malagasy Workers/Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution], and SECES [expansion unknown].

It should be noted that there is a memorandum of understanding between FISEMA, the FMM and SEREMA. The solemn closing of this sixth FISEMA congress will take place tomorrow, Sunday, at 1500 hours, at the Railway Employees Club.

Suggestions for Recovery

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 15 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Text] "For trade union cooperation, in order to rally the strength of workers behind the revolution so that they will aid economic and social development."

From 25 to 27 September, FISEMA held its sixth congress, which fit into the context of the celebration of its 25th anniversary and the 45th anniversary of the French CGT, of which it is the offspring.

In addition, the congress comes at a difficult time both nationally (unemployment, declining purchasing power, disorganization of the supply system, and so on) and internationally (crisis of the great capitalist powers (which sharpens the financial crisis and the crisis of means of world production).

At the congress, FISEMA paid particular attention to these different problems, especially the economic sabotage perpetrated in order to discourage workers. The results of the sabotage were examined: the decision of enterprise owners to leave the country; delays in orders of raw materials and spare parts needed for the smooth operation of plants, which causes layoffs and drops in production, in addition to spending higher than receipts, so that workers are not paid; failure to respect laws governing labor laws (unjustified dismissal of trade union presidents and personnel representatives); conflicts between workers from different trade union or political organizations, caused in order to create a tense atmosphere within the enterprises, which in turn has an effect on production; changes in personnel, sudden changes in work methods.

"All of this sabotage," the sixth congress of FISEMA stated, "is aimed at destroying the Malagasy economy, the basis of the success of the revolution."

After this preliminary study, FISEMA turned to different topics based on the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution: "It is time to determine once again who should be members and the responsibilities of the Front." Concerning national unity: "Politicians and the people must realize that it is not easy to rectify the imbalanced development of regions resulting from colonization." The Front has a great duty to perform in seeking every possible means making it possible to strengthen strengthen national unity and the united nature of the Malagasy Government." Concerning democratic and trade union rights and dialog: "FISEMA demands that all trade union organizations enjoy the rights and privileges granted to unions affiliated with the organizations of the Front: representation of Malagasy workers in the ILO, the OAU, CNAPS [National Social Welfare Fund], OSTIE [expansion unknown], in union retraining, the possibility of using the RTM [Malagasy Radio and Television]," and so on.

The sixth FISEMA congress also made different suggestions for Madagascar's economic and social recovery.

11,464
CSO: 4719/140

ANP PRESIDENT SAYS 1982 BUDGET ONE OF 'AUSTERITY'

Austerity Budget in 1982

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 13 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] It will be an "austerity budget." This is how Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, president of the National Popular Assembly (ANP), described the 1982 national budget as he officially opened the second regular session of the ANP for the year (12 October-3 December).

The simple but extremely important ceremony was attended by the head of the government, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, the chairman of the Military Committee for Development, Colonel Rabeony, the presiding magistrate of the High Constitutional Court, Tilahy Robert, numerous members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council (CSR) and ministers.

This session is important because of the very fact that it will enable deputies to look at the proposed 1982 budget.

Although we do not yet know the contents of the bill, President Andrianarahinjaka said, it definitely expresses our current problems and the ways chosen to solve them. Consequently, it is also certain that not all the aspirations of the people will be met.

Changes

In his preliminary report, he brought out the most important problems, particularly emphasizing the cattle rustling and the *dahalo* [terrorists], security in general, supply difficulties, the black market, and so on.

It is no longer the time to dwell on these difficulties, he said, but rather, to solve them. More than ever, it is the time to apply the phrases that we so often use: "relying on our own strength," "adapting to existing conditions," "using the means at hand," and so on. Actually, now is the time to change ways of thinking and working methods.

The president of the ANP explained that our current difficulties stem from our foreign exchange problems: Our foreign trade balance is out of kilter, as our exports no longer pay for our imports.

Decisions have been made, but it is above all a matter of emergency solutions that are not permanent. Among these decisions are the austerity measures, limits placed on the amount of currency that can be taken out of the country, the different agreements made with the IMF, and so on.

The president of the ANP also said that the impact of the world crisis on the Malagasy economy proves that our economy is still dependent on other countries.

Unsatisfactory

However, aside from the impact of that crisis on our economy, one can no longer deny that our agricultural production is not satisfactory, which causes difficulties in supplying edible oils, cotton and rice.

Giving a number of examples, President Andrianarahinjaka spoke of cotton. Its very low cost does not encourage farmers to produce, and yet, we spend our funds to import cotton to supply our industries.

With respect to oil, our refineries do not have enough raw materials and as a result, the little produced is sold at a very high cost on the black market: from 750 to 1,000 Malagasy francs per liter.

A few months ago, several tons of fertilizer were blocked at the ports of Toamasina and Mahajanga while farmers were waiting for it in order to produce better yields.

The Revolutionary Government has given each firaisana [canton] 1 million Malagasy francs to expand rice growing (20 hectares), but very few have carried out the operation because of the lack of land, equipment and irrigation problems, but also because of a lack of enthusiasm among the producers.

"These are only examples," Andrianarahinjaka said, "but one can derive lessons from them in order to face our difficulties. Those difficulties will disappear if every person is aware of his responsibilities and assumes them and if each individual is full of enthusiasm."

One Suggestion

The president of the ANP then turned to the dahalo and the cattle rustling.

Four faritany [higher administrative unit] are now infested with them and the people live in a state of terror. The forces of order have already made great efforts in the fight against the dahalo. Some fivondronana [villages] have set up mobile districts and the fokonolona [peasant unions] are fighting hard to defend their lives and property.

However, the most important thing is to prevent the dahalo from continuing to perpetrate their crimes.

One suggestion is made by the people of the four faritany involved: The Revolutionary Government should consider the fight against the dahalo as a "pacification" task and military camps should be set up in all the regions hit by the dahalo until security is fully restored. Training and equipment should be given to the

fokonolona so that they might defend themselves against the dahalo. The president of the ANP said that the acts of looting and terrorism by the dahalo were similar to acts aimed at destabilizing the government.

This suggestion was greatly applauded by the deputies.

It should be noted that before this budgetary session, the deputies will also study and pass other bills and statutes.

Lessons in ANP President's Speech

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Discussions were lively yesterday concerning the speech delivered by President Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka at the opening of the second regular session of the ANP in Tsimbazaza. The interest is easily understood because no one can remain indifferent to the impact of what is called the "austerity budget" on the daily life of the people. We all remember the very lively debate last year when the deputies studied the proposed 1981 budget. On that occasion, they did not fail to condemn the failure of certain government enterprises or companies, whose method of operation is in flagrant contradiction with the objective assigned for the establishment of a new society.

In his remarks, Andrianarahinjaka did not conceal the fact that the different as- of the socioeconomic difficulties facing the country can already be seen in the next budget, which will be discussed and passed by the deputies in the weeks to come. Considering this fact, austerity will be more pronounced next year and sacrifices even more proportionate to the difficulties, due to the austerity budget. But whatever the case, the essential fact is the determination of everyone to sincerely accept the measures imposed by the circumstances, however draconian they may appear, or risk further widening the gap separating the different social classes. This is the inequality widely condemned by the awareness campaigns waged by the revolutionary groups.

"What is most disappointing is to see that products completely made at home are so scarce. Such scarcities create problems. We believe that major efforts must be made in this direction and that improvements are possible if every person works with enthusiasm." These few passages from the speech by the president of the ANP do not allude to the dishonest acts of all kinds of profiteers who hoard basic commodities in order to encourage the black market, whose corollary is inflation and illegal price hikes.

Furthermore, within the framework of his working tour of the country, the head of the CSR, Monja Jaona, leader of the MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar], has followed the president of the ANP in condemning the dishonest tactics aimed at creating a psychology of shortages so as to perpetuate the black market, although there is no lack of prayers in our country, based on what he was able to observe during his tour. In Ampanihy, Monja Jaona urged the people to demonstrate vigilance in order to foil such sabotage, without forgetting to point out the exportation of cattle, forbidden by existing legislation. Such "exportation" is not unrelated to the rest of the cattle stealing that has been on the rise recently, along with banditry that has the people of the regions living in terror.

One must recognize the efforts of the public security officials and fokonolona authorities to put an end to this disturbing situation. Price inspectors and BMIE [expansion unknown] agents have also assumed their responsibilities in checking the profiteers who publicly practice illegal price hikes to the detriment of consumers. However, their efforts will be useless without the effective aid of government officials and all those concerned about the problems of "unimported" inflation and scarcities.

In view of the problems just enumerated, can solutions still be found to our problems? President Andrianarahinjaka already answered the question before the deputies in Tsimbazaza on Monday: "The difficulties will disappear if each person is aware of his responsibilities and assumes them and if every individual is full of enthusiasm." In conclusion, we would add: "Yes, our problems will find appropriate solutions if everyone accepts the austerity imposed by the circumstances without trying to satisfy his own selfish interests."

11,464
CSO: 4719/141

CHINESE TECHNICAL AIDES DECORATED FOR TRAINING EFFORTS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 6 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Fifteen Chinese nationals who have completed their mission at the Toly Enterprise in Tulear were decorated Saturday morning at the Solimotel in Anosy at a ceremony presided over by Simon Pierre, minister of the Ministry of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform, who was accompanied by his close aides, headed by Secretary General Rabe Raphael and the secretary general of the MAE [expansion unknown]. Also attending the ceremony were the ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Madagascar, Sem Gan Yetao, and members of the management committee of the Toly Socialist Enterprise.

The chairman of the management committee emphasized the trust shown by the Revolutionary Government in this socialist enterprise and stressed the discipline and work put forth by the Chinese technical aides. It was they who were in charge of training the workers at the Toly Enterprise. For his part, Minister Simon Pierre recalled the contribution of the Chinese technicians to the mechanization of agriculture. It is the result of our "all-points" opening, he indicated, and of Chinese-Malagasy cooperation, a kind of aid that will enable us to do without aid. He then summarized the activities of the enterprise. Toly is still only beginning, but we are confident about its future, he said. Thanks to the aid of the Chinese, the Maintirano plant is already functional. Those in Farafangana and Ambatondrazaka will soon open their door. In order to recognize the efforts of the Chinese technical aides, the Revolutionary Government decided to present decorations to them, including: eight recipients of the National Order of Madagascar, with three officers and five chevaliers; and eight recipients of the Order of Merit of Madagascar, with five officers and three chevaliers.

Minister Pierre then spoke of negotiations now underway with the National Import-Export Company of China, concerning the sending of a new team of technicians to Madagascar, and the purchase of equipment.

In a brief address, one of the Chinese technicians emphasized that the results yielded are the fruit of close cooperation between Malagasy and Chinese technicians.

The last speaker, Sem Gan Yetao, said that our two countries belong to the Third World and are still underdeveloped. Madagascar and China have a common past and it is completely normal that we should help one another and aspire to develop our cooperation. The 15 Chinese technical aides will return to their country tomorrow, happy to have accomplished their task at the Toly Enterprise in Tulear.

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CSO: 4719/140

READER REGRETS UNDER-UTILIZATION OF CADRE

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 577, 1 Nov 81 p 50

[Text] In an attempt to let off steam, I am putting together letters to form words, and words to form sentences. Sentences to denounce, criticize and probe--I don't know which is the right term--a certain situation, which is not the figment of a sick or hallucinated mind, but a situation that undoubtedly can be noticed by many, if only they would pay attention.

Today in Mozambique, and rightly so, there is a lot of talk about cadre. But also today, on the other hand and without rhyme or reason, some people don't know what to do with the few cadre that do exist.

What is it that makes some people or institutions place university graduates--who are so needed, or at least should be, after such large investments in their training --behind windows to fill out requests, to make some drawings, and a host of other occupation which--let it be said without a trace of elitism--any one without such training could perform?

Is it perhaps a new "method" devised to remove any superiority complexes from the "graduate," to do away with the "myth" of the university, or does this method cover up the disorganization and--naturally--the inability of such people or institutions in defining concrete and more useful tasks?

How can these people speak honestly of the lack of cadre in front of such cadre? Besides being a total under-utilization or, better, non-utilization of cadre, this fosters disinterest, apathy and perhaps even stagnation.

Yes! Stagnation! Because in many cases, the "tasks" that are being carried out have not even the remotest connection with what was learned and do not permit the practical application of the knowledge acquired.

The enthusiasm of participating in the productive sector evidenced at graduation (I am mentioning the university more often to avoid generalization which may not correspond to reality, because I am more familiar with the case of university graduates and possess better documentation to write about it) is immediately doused as soon as the university is left behind.

What would be my motivation as an engineer, a mathematician, etc., if in my work place I would be put to filling out requests for equipment or other such piddling work instead of using my knowledge of engineering, mathematics, etc?

Are the people or institutions where I work thus creating in me a focal point for frustration, tension and revolt that are totally unnecessary?

Better leadership, a definition of concrete and adequate tasks and a better exploitation of everyone's potential would better respond to my aspirations, to those of my work place and those of my country.

/Signed/ Joel Tivane
Polana-Canico District, Maputo

Editor's Reply: Joel Tivane could indeed be right on the mark if he did not exaggerate his analysis. If it is true that the party, through President Samora Machel, has already detected that there sometimes exists a poor exploitation of the available cadre, a bad distribution of these same cadre and, also, an erroneous definition of tasks to be performed, it is wrong to say that university graduates in engineering or some other technical or economic field are placed behind even secretaries, unless their responsibilities also include paper work as a complementary assignment.

That is why we are moved to believe that this reader did not express what he wished to do. What can be read between the lines or what can be perceived, is that he is perfectly confused, unless he is mixing up university graduates with student-workers at the university who are still in training.

CSO: 4742/75

MANPOWER STATISTICS PRESENTED AT LUANDA SEMINAR

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 22 Oct 81 p 16

[Text] The heads of the Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe delegations to the international seminar in Luanda presented on Tuesday the official documents related to the present lack of cadre in the industrial and mining sectors of their respective countries.

The official document presented by the head of the Mozambican delegation, Suzana Maria Bento Vedor, national director for industry and energy resources, discloses that existing manpower in the various sectors is estimated at about 600,000 workers, of whom 123 [as published] work in the mining and processing industry.

The document notes that with the projected industrial development, manpower will increase 13 percent by 1985.

"Illiterate workers in Mozambican industry amount to 24 percent of the work force, while 75 percent have a second- to eighth-grade education and the rest (1 percent) have a secondary or higher education," Suzana Bento said.

In relation to existing programs and short, medium and long term training plans, the People's Republic of Mozambique intends to increase the number of training centers and the training of specialists abroad.

Training centers in the country are presently being established, organized and stabilized, the document notes.

In accordance with the document, one of the great difficulties encountered by Mozambique in implementing training plans is the limited financial resources available and the lack of support by international organisms in industrial manpower training policy.

This Mozambican document also stresses that the training provided thus far by international organizations is unrelated to the vital development concerns of the country. "Since our realities are ignored, only short courses on highly specialized subjects are offered for a restricted number of workers," the Mozambican delegation stated.

One of the document's central concerns is the training of the largest possible number of workers, especially at a basic and intermediate level in courses of long enough duration to guarantee adequate training.

CSO: 4742/73

PORTRAIT OF 'OVERSEER' HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE COLONIAL TIMES

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] He is present today under another shape. But the spirit is the same. He no longer wears the typical colonial garb: nankeen slacks, knee socks and boots, not forgetting the hat that used to complete the outfit. He has shed these clothes who identified him right away.

All the formal language that characterized him has disappeared. But the attitude, the gestures that reflected this spirit, the spirit of the overseer, remain. To compare the new overseer to the old is a question of method, because in spite of the fact that this "newborn" is connected by tradition to the "corpse," it must be acknowledged that he also represents a phenomenon inherent to these changing times.

The revolution, too, can produce this wound that infects part of the body like a cancer. But let us describe our present overseer:

We meet him every day, because he is not a rare bird. His favorite resting place is the state apparatus. Here, he attempts to surround himself with others of the same ilk--this guaranteeing the reproduction of the species!

The fact that he is an overseer robs him of initiative, of imagination. His behavior is always the same. He always religiously listens to the decisions of his hierarchical superiors and never succeeds in having them carried out, because orders are so sacred--in the most religious sense of the word--that they have to be implemented to the letter, nothing more and nothing less. He is not interested in the particulars of each case.

The most flagrant trait of the overseer is his relationship with people. This is where he identifies completely with his predecessor: servile with his hierarchical superiors, arrogant with his subordinates. He has nothing human about him, except for the carcass he carries around. He functions like an automaton with two faces in two different environments. Servile and a flatterer, he also is the incarnation of the executioner.

He represents a known danger. He holds on to his position as a drowning man to a life preserver. He suggests to everyone that he knows all about his sector. He centralizes everything in order to become irreplaceable.

P.S. The hunt against this species has already started. However, let us not forget, when we catch him, that he must be embalmed and exhibitied in the museum of history.
CSO: 4742/75

BRIEFS

CARBOMOC GOALS--Despite the fact that some difficulties have affected production in the CARBOMOC [Mozambique National Coal Company] during the third quarter of the year, the goals established by the 1981 central state plan are likely to be fulfilled. This was disclosed at a review meeting in Moatize on 29 October. The meeting was attended by the director general of the company and by foremen of the various work teams. It was determined during the meeting that the difficulties were mainly due to a lack of equipment. However, it is expected that until the end of the year, the CARBOMOC will fulfill the goals envisioned in the 1981 central state plan, especially since the company is now undergoing a phase of recovery. [Excerpt] Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Nov 81 p 3]

SOLDIERS DETAILED TO PETROMOC--One hundred FPLM soldiers are working side by side with the workers at general maintenance tasks at the PETROMOC [Mozambique National Oil Company] refinery in Maputo. The detailing of these soldiers to the petrochemical complex was the result of an agreement signed between PETROMOC officials and the Ministry of National Defense, when it was determined that the number of workers is insufficient for the completion of necessary repairs within the assigned time. According to the substitute director of the company, the soldiers were selected on the basis of their technical-professional specializations, such as locksmiths, electricians, mechanics, etc. The soldiers started working on 23 October and the administration of the company believes that it will be possible to complete the repair and maintenance program on schedule. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 81 p 1]

FORMER INMATES--State inspector Raimundo Pachinuapa and the delegation he headed to Cabo Delgado have completed the first phase of the review proceedings related to the former inmates of reeducation camps, who will soon be placed in various economic activities around the country. The delegation returned to Maputo, having examined about 1,000 cases in Chaimite and Ruarua. An effort has been made to determine the reasons for which they were interned in the camps, as well as to gather statistical data on inmates. The delegation reviewed the cases of deserters, members of the defense and security forces who had committed various crimes, murderers, forgerers and others. Raimundo Pachinaupa also visited the areas where the former inmates will be placed, such as Chipembe, N'Guri and Lucoma, where preparations are underway to receive them. Referring to these areas, he said that all regions of the country need the contribution of cadre and that these must subject their own personal interests to those of the country. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Nov 81 p 1]

PORTUGUESE DONATION--The department for prevention of natural calamities of the national planning commission has received 1,214 kgs of various medicines amounting to 84,960 Portuguese escudos from the Government of Portugal as a donation for the victims of natural calamities. This donation is another in a series of donations of medicines and other items already received from the Portuguese Government. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Nov 81 p 2]

OFFICIAL WITH STUDENTS IN CUBA--Jorge Rebelo, Central Committee secretary for ideological affairs, contacted the Mozambican students in the Isle of Youth in Cuba during his visit to that country. There are presently approximately 2,500 Mozambican students attending courses in 4 schools ceded to Mozambique by the Cuban Government. The Mozambicans study Portuguese, political science, history and geography under the guidance of Mozambican teachers. Other disciplines are taught by Cuban professors. These schools operate in accordance with the regulations on the political and administrative organization of schools in force in the People's Republic of Mozambique. Cuba and the GDR are the two countries which have provided the greatest support to Mozambique in the training of cadre. Given the fact that our country, at independnece, had a 90 percent illiteracy rate, there is an urgent need to train a considerable number of cadre to overcome the state of underdevelopment affecting it today. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 81 p 3]

OFFICIAL IN MOSCOW--Sergio Vieira, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee and minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique, addressed the political-scientific conference for peace and progress held in Moscow, stating that peace is necessary in Africa. Sergio Vieira added that the African peoples will only succeed in solving the enormous sociopolitical problems resulting from the liquidation of the heavy legacy of colonialism under peaceful conditions. Renowned scientists and political personalities stressed during the conference that the main objective for all the peoples of the world is the struggle against the armaments race, especially in the nuclear field, and for universal disarmament, peace and security around the world. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Oct 81 p 3]

TRADE WITH USSR--Maputo--Commercial exchanges between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR will reach $60 million until the end of the current year. For the period 1976--the year in which the trade agreement between the two countries was signed--until 1980, the traffic of goods reached half of the above amount. Mozambique imports agricultural machinery and equipment for various purposes. These purchases are very important to carry out the tasks assigned by the third congress of the FRELIMO Party, which concentrated on the development of agriculture, industry and transportation. The USSR purchases from Mozambique microlite and tantalite, as well as sisal fiber. The possibility of increasing Mozambican exports to the USSR is under study. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 23 Oct 81 p 2]

DAIRY PRODUCT SHORTAGE--The lack of milk has resulted in the decreased production of ice cream bars in Beira. This situation has been continuing from the time powdered milk began to disappear on the market. The two ice cream bar plants in Beira have received fresh milk supplies from the Parceria da Manga, but quantities have been insufficient to minimize the effects of the shortage of ice cream bars, a product much consumed in Beira during this period of extreme heat. The plants manufacture approximately 6,000 bars daily, which are sold at their door or around the city by the few bicycle sellers still in existence. Besides the difficulty in acquiring ingredients, the plants face additional problems in the transportation sector, since spare parts for bicycles are not available [Excerpt] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 2]

SOFALA POOR MARKETING CAMPAIGN--Because of low production in the 1980/1981 agricultural campaign, the province of Sofala will not fulfill its marketing goals for cereals. The AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] representative in this province, Alfredo Valentim, stated to our newspaper that to date only 36 percent of the plan has been fulfilled, adding that climatic conditions mainly account for the decreased agricultural production. However, there was no difficulty in the transportation sector, where only a few problems were noted in penetrating certain areas, due to the precarious road conditions. [Excerpts] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Oct 81 p 3]

CSO: 4742/73

WESTERN FIVE'S PROPOSALS SAID TOO VAGUE AND BROAD

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Oct 81 p 29

[Article by Wilf Nussey]

[Text]

The Western Five's latest proposals for a settlement in SWA/Namibia are a masterpiece of that kind of diplomacy irreverently described as talking a lot and saying little.

The document is not long, about 500 words, of which nearly a quarter is the list of the usual human rights which have bit the dust in most of decolonised Africa.

But so broad and vague are its terms that anyone could drive a truck through it from either side, Swapo or HNP.

This by no means implies that the proposals are worthless and a waste of time. It is in this very broadness, open to a multitude of interpretations, that its value lies because every previous attempt in the long, long years of negotiation to lay down firm conditions has inevitably led to stalemate, confrontation, collapse.

The Western Five have come up with something obviously intended to give the least offence and the most scope for negotiation.

Its one great weakness appears to be time: a serious lack of it. On presenting it the Western Five are asking Pretoria to commit itself by March next year to a date for Namibian independence and they have given the assorted political groups there exceedingly little time to study the proposals before giving their verdicts on it.

Briefly, the proposals call for a constituent assembly to be elected (they do not say when or how) which will then draw up a constitution for a "unitary, sovereign and democratic" Namibia with a legislature chosen by universal suffrage, an executive responsible to it and an independent judiciary.

The Western Five do not say how the legislature is to be elected, except to tentatively suggest that it could be done by proportional representation, a constitutency system, or a mixture of both.

They say the judiciary must interpret and uphold the constitution but do not specify how.

They say the constituent assembly must "adopt" the new constitution by a two thirds majority. Later, they add, it can be changed by a "designated process" either in Parliament or by a referendum, but again carefully avoid any details.

Clearly there is a vast amount of work to be done in a very short time. But the process cannot be lengthened because, as events have already proved, delay simply further polarises those involved.

And these proposals are only to set the stage for the first phase of South West Africa's transformation into the new state of Namibia. Next comes Phase Two: sorting out the mechanics of United Nations supervision of an independence election in terms of Security Council Resolution 435. Then comes Phase Three: the actual implementation of the process.

But by starting in this seemingly soft and tentative way, the Western Five have created the best possible climate to date for the next parts of the process to bud and flower through negotiation.

The proposals must be read against not only the background of the conflict between South Africa and Swapo, or the potential for future conflict between Swapo and its internal Namibian opponents.

They should be seen particularly against the inescapable fact that the territory's population of 1-million is divided into 11 highly distinctive and supremely individualistic ethnic groups whose levels of sophistication and technological development cover the entire human spectrum — from the so-called primitive to the modern.

Much as the world detests ethnicity because of implicit racial distinction and thereby discrimination, it ignores it in SWA/Namibia at its peril.

The ethnic and geographic distinctions have existed in the territory through all recorded history there. Now they are stronger than ever, with no single group in the majority.

The Ovambo come closest with some 45 percent of the population who traditionally occupy one of the smaller parts of the country in the far north.

They are also the stronghold of Swapo although the party certainly has backing across the country, if only because it represents the hardest opposition to the South African Establishment. Thanks to that, it could probably win an election.

But any attempt to impose uniformity, let alone the hegemony of any single party, on any other of the ethnic groups could light unquenchable fires which would make the Fleming-Walloon confrontation of centuries look like a bridge game.

Try telling the amazingly insular and intransigent Rehoboth Basters that their little parish south of Windhoek must be open to all, or that they must subdue their distinctiveness for the general weal, and the authorities will very probably have to subdue them again, as General Smuts had to in the late twenties when he used a biplane bomber and some shells.

Try telling the haughty Hereros that they will be ruled by a government essentially dominated by their traditional enemies, the Ovambo, and woe betide the teller.

The same goes for the Damaras, enslaved generations ago by other tribes but who have never forgotten it; the Namas and, of course, the right-wing whites.

The Western Five apparently give recognition to this great diversity of peoples in their phrase that elections could be "by proportional representation or by appropriate determination of constituencies or by a combination of both."

"Constituencies" and "proportional representation" mean very much the same thing because most ethnic groups occupy their own geographic areas anyway.

It is because of this very complextity that the Western Five proposals, vague as they are, offer promise.

But no solution in SWA/Namibia can survive without one other vital ingredient: the full and continued co-operation of the Western Five, the black Frontline States and South Africa.

It is only by working closely together that they can coerce all the various ethnic and political groups into accepting the outcome of a visibly genuine and fair election for independence. They will have to bang heads together and drive home the message that if any particular group or party tries to go it alone, it could sink itself with Namibia.

Therein too lies the reason for speed. All this must happen before Russia and its surrogates can so entrench the border confrontation and their presence that Angola, the most important of the Frontline States, cannot free itself from the communist grip.

CSO: 4700/263

FEDERAL PARTY LEADER'S PROPOSALS ON 435

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 6 Nov 81 pp 7-9

[Article by Bryan O'Linn: "Overcoming the 435 Impasse"]

[Text]

IT IS IN the interest of the people of Namibia as well as South Africa and the world to achieve the aim of an internationally-recognised independence at the earliest possible moment.

Some of the reasons can be stated:

● The indefinate continuation of the war has disastrous consequences for Namibia and all its people.

Not only does it prevent the economic and political development of the country to its full potential, but progressively debases the humanity of the people.

The murders, rape, robberies and assaults and the breakdown of law and order based on justice, in the northern parts of the country, leave a growing legacy of intolerance, hatred and destruction.

● There is a grave danger that if no international settlement is arrived at in due course, the war can escalate with greater Cuban, East German, Russian and African active involvement, with Namibia and its people becoming the battleground for SA and its enemies and even land to an East-West conflict.

Namibia and its people will not only suffer tremendously in such a conflict, but may be destroyed in the process.

● The only way to change the present constitutional system, is to implement the process envisaged under Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978.

There is no prospect that the SA Government will change the present system in view of the fact that it constituted the settlement between the DTA and the National Party of SWA and is intended to remain the system of interim government until a new system is devised if and when Resolution 435 of 1978 is implemented.

The vast majority of the people of Namibia desperately wants peace, democracy and the internationally-recognised independence of this country in the immediate future.

They have the right to claim the speedy fulfilment of the Holy Trust of Civilisation inherent in the mandate system.

The true will of the people of Namibia cannot be effectively expressed by the existing political parties of Namibia, but only by the adult voters in free and fair elections as in envisaged by 435 of 1978, and the supplementary agreements in terms thereof.

The main objective should therefore be to use the present imperfect means to reach the goal of free and fair elections in which all the political parties will be free to participate under relatively equal conditions.

The progressive moderate parties cannot improve their position by delaying tactics.

Further delay will only strengthen the extreme left and right of the political spectrum and lead to further racial polarisation.

It is unlikely that we will ever have more favourable conditions and terms than those obtainable at present.

NO ALTERNATIVE

There is no practical alternative to Sec Council Resolutions 435 of 1978 and supplementory agreements reached in terms thereof in the subsequent protracted negotiations.

Efforts to settle all the problems of Southern Africa at the same time, should be discontinued.

So for example, the suggestion that the Cubans must first withdraw from Angola before 435 can be implemented, is a new element and is unreasonable and unattainable.

Similarly to demand that the Angolan Government must first accommodate Unita, is far-fetched and should be abandoned.

The endless chatter about a new Turnhalle-type conference, or Lancaster-type conference or so-called all party Namibian conference, should now cease.

Internal parties are free to hold as many all party conferences as they can organise themselves.

They should not however burden the Western Five with such proposals at this stage when all energy should be directed towards the implementation of 435 of 1978.

Such proposers and proposals only play into the hands of those who wish to confuse the issues and delay the process indefinately so that the status quo can be preserved and/or the process to an internationally recognized independence reversed.

STRENGTHEN AND REFINE

There is however a need to strengthen and refine 435 of 1978 and the supplementary agreements reached in terms thereof.

The purpose should be to achieve greater precision and certainty and to build more confidence that a relatively free and fair election will be held and that the participating parties will subscribe to and practice democratic principles and a policy of reconciliation, not only during the independence process, but also in the forseeable future thereafter.

How to strengthen and refine 435, is a difficult but not insoluble question. Some guidelines can be stated:

- **No progress is possible if consensus or full agreement is required between all the interested parties including all the Namibian political parties inside and outside Namibia.**

It is impossible to reach that sort of agreement with the HNP on the far right and Swapo on the far left and all the political giants in between.

- **The best that can be aimed at is fair consultation with all interested parties and the maximum possible degree of broad agreement based on what is possible, practical and reasonable in all the circumstances.**
- **No party should be allowed to come with new demands whenever the previous objections have been settled.**
- **No interested party should have the right of veto of the Western Five's final formulation after fair consultation.**

We therefore welcome the clear understanding apparently reached between SA and the Western Five that no party will be allowed to veto such final formulation based on the maximum possible degree of consensus obtainable in all the circumstances.

PHASE 1 OF THE RENEWED INITIATIVE:

After the recent round of discussions with the Five in Windhoek, we believe that the constitutional principles put forward by the Five as Phase 1 of the initiative to strengthen and refine 435, should and would be retained in substance in the finale document, although there is some scope for a better formulation in some clauses to express the true intention.

If so, it will be a significant step to strengthen 435.

It will be an aid to greater unity amongst all Namibians at the pre-implementation stage, and will open the door for compromise and reconciliation, even before the commencement of the implementation phase.

It will mean that we have agreement on the main principles of the future constitution of Namibia in advance and that we are at least halfway to a final constitution even before a Constituent Assembly is constituted.

On the other hand, reasonable scope is left for political parties to campaign for their particulars blueprints.

The constitution as a whole will then agreed on by a two-thirds majority of the elected representatives. The proposed prior agreement that an two-thirds majority will be required to approve the final constitution in the constituent assembly, is a very valuable concession.

In this way time will be saved and the process towards independence speeded up. It will also build greater confidence in the future of Namibia.

STRENGTHENED

The aforesaid advantages of this prior agreement, can be further strengthened if certain measures are agreed on to ensure that a party will be effectively prevented from renouncing during the election phase or in the constituent assembly, the prior agreement on such principles.

At the outset it must however be stated that there are many good reasons for believing that none of the parties will renounce the agreement on constitutional principles during the election or in the constituent assembly.

It must also be clear that the greatest security attainable will probably be if progressive but moderate parties obtain a

substantial slice of the popular vote in the election.

They should therefore regard the attainment of such a result as a priority.

Nevertheless, the prior agreement on constitutional principles can be strengthened if, as with other pre-implimentation agreements it is recorded and confirmed by the Security Council in a suitable form, preferably in a further resolution.

It will then become an integral and essential part of the prescribed process and could become a precondition of an internationally-recognised independence.

In this sense it could mean that the independence process cannot be completed and internationally-recognized, unless and until such principles are written into the constitution of an independent Namibia. In the same way, the constituent assembly will have to courtesy until a two-thirds majority is obtained for the constitution as a whole.

It could in addition become a prescribed condition for participation by political parties in the election, to reaffirm its commitment to the principles and/or could become a prescribed ground for the disqualification of a party if such party renounces the agreement at any stage of the implementation process.

The International Judical Tribunal Instituted under 435 to decide who are political prisoners, should also have jurisdiction to decide on such disqualification.

Although international guarantees for upholding the constitution after independence will be welcome, it is unlikely that effective international guarantees can be negotiated in advance.

One of the problems are that any agreement to allow any foreign power or organisation to invade Namibia to uphold its constitution, will be an interference in its internal affairs and an attack on its sovereignty.

The possibility of an international fund to compensate people for property expropriated or lost should things go wrong, is a further possibility to be examined.

MORAL PERSUASION

The underwriting of the constitution by SA, the Western Five the Frontline States, will probably amount to nothing more than moral persuasion once Namibia becomes a sovereign independant state.

We do not believe that a relatively rigid constitution entrenching agreed basic human rights, the independence of the Courts and the rôle of the Supreme Court as watchdog and guardian of the constitution, is a mere piece of paper which can be torn up at will.

It provides for the interpretation of the constitution by the Supreme Court and for the right of any agrieved individual to approach it for a ruling when the basic human rights of the individual are violated.

Such principles, will be a formidable obstacle to tyranny, especially if it is entrenched in the constitution, requiring a two-third majority for any change.

It is true that no constitution and no international guarantee can ever provide absolute guarantees for all time.

But there will be many other incentives for a would-be dictatorship to honour the agreement enshrined in the constitution.

LESSONS OF DECOLONISATION

So the lessons of decolonisation in Africa have taught even the militants and the revolutionaries that tyranny and the total suppression of private initiative and enterprize will lead to the collapse of the state and all the dreams of Uhuru.

The need to enable skilled and productive people to continue to produce, will probably encourage a policy of reconciliation.

An independent Namibia will need healthy relations with SA, particularly in the realm of transport, investment and economic assistance. The West may be reluctant to invest in and to assist an independent Namibia if it renounces its constitution.

After independence, Namibia will need economic assistance more than arms and the West as well as SA is in a position to supply the investment and know-how for a successful peace.

SA and the West, will therefore have considerable economic muscle to influence events in Namibia.

I also believe that no single party will have such overwhelming support that it could ignore the rights and views of others and renounce all prior agreements.

The combination of a relatively rigid constitution and the aforesaid considerations afford reasonable guarantees for a sound future.

Many of those who now demand absolute guarantees have had the opportunity over a long period to create institutions envisaged in the aforesaid constitutional principles.

They were in a position to provide guarantees for such principles. Unfortunately, they failed to do so.

The new set of principles will be a new beginning and a great advance on what had gone before.

It deserved our support.

THE SECOND PHASE

We trust that the Second Phase to strengthen and refine Resolution 435 of 1978, will be continued in due course. This phase will deal with the socalled impartiality of the UN, the composition of Untag and related matters.

Again the starting point is Resolution 435 of 1978 and all the agreements subsequently arrived at in the course of protracted negotiations in terms of 435.

The points of view of the interested parties have been aired repeatedly over a long period of time.

Some basic points however should be stressed:

● Impartiality is a two-way street.

Not only should the UN supervisory team referred to as Untag be impartial, but also SA and its institutions, including the AG.

● The plan envisaged in 435 is a compromise and contains a large number of balances and checks to aid in the achievement of relatively free and fair elections.

The principle and aim of free and fair elections, is the central theme of Resolution 435 of 1978.

● Although the plan envisages elections under UN supervision and control, in essence the elections would be held under the joint supervision and control of SA and the UN.

So for example the AG. appointed the SA will retain power and control over the government of Namibia during the implementation period and the SA Police would remain primarily responsible for law and order.

The more detailed rules and regulations relating to the election process, will be drawn up by the AG, with the approval of the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the UN, after consultation with all interested parties.

● Resolution 435 reverses the trend of UN Resolutions in that it recognises all the political parties in Namibia and provides for their participation on an equal basis, whereas the General Assembly resolutions over a long period recognise Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia.

● Implementation of Resolution 435 will mean that a new process is set afoot which will enable any party to participate and to form the government of an independent Namibia, an automatic reversal of the status quo and of sole recognition of Swapo.

No further Security Council Resolution is thus required to reverse this status quo. What is required is implementation of Resolution 435.

● The favouritism of the majority of members of the UN for Swapo, is based on a long history of events and it will be impossible to change this attitude to any significant extent, just as the favouritism of the SA government for its institutions and proteges will substantially remain, whatever happens.

The purpose should therefore not be to attempt to get SA and the UN to renounce their past attitudes and sympathies, but rather to agree on rules and procedures to limit the influence of such sympathies to the minimum.

To say that the UN will be the arbiter and the judge is a gross exaggeration.

It is the adult voters of Namibia who will be the ultimate judge.

To reach the stage where the people of Namibia through its adult voters in a free and fair election can be the judge of the conflicting claims of the parties, is the real aim of the settlement envisaged in 435.

It seems that the following specific measures can aid the attainment of impartiality:

● There must be agreement prior to implementation on the composition and dress of untag.

● From the moment of implementation of Resolution 435, all material assistance from the UN to Swapo must be cut off simultaneously with the assumption of full power over the interim administration of Namibia by the AG.

● The activities of the UN Council for Namibia must be suspended as well as that of the National Assembly and second-tier authorities.

The full powers of a Administration will then vest in the AG for the whole of the interim period in terms of Resolution 435 of 1978.

● UN funds will be used to stress impartiality, freedom of choice, secrecy of the ballot, the prior agreement on constitutional principles and the other rules and regulations relating to free and fair elections.

● Measures will be taken to ensure absolute impartiality and equal access of participating parties to Radio and TV.

● All public facilities to be open to all including town halls and accommodation at schools and colleges for the purpose of election meetings.

● Intimidation and bribery of voters to be serious offences which can lead to the disqualification of a party and/or its candidates.

Again the key to a speedy settlement is that no party to the negotiations should be allowed a right to veto.

THE IMPLEMENTATION PHASE:

The aim should be to begin implementation by April 1982.

In view of the period of 7 months envisaged in 435 for the implementation phase, the actual election can then take place in October 1982 and Namibia can attain internationally recognized independence by December 1982 or in the first quarter of 1983.

The Western Five and the SA Government must be thanked for the spirit in which the latest round of negotiations have been conducted.

Reasonable people appreciate the effort.

CSO: 4700/263

EDITOR PONDERS FUTURE OF AG 8

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 6 Nov 81 p 20

[Article by Leon Kok in column "From the Editor's Desk": "Coming to Terms With AG 8"]

[Text]

WHAT will happen to AG 8?

That question is being asked in many circles, and not surprisingly so.

AG 8 is the country's interim constitution.

A year ago it was hailed as the perfect answer to the country's group relations; today it is under serious attack and is the source of considerable bitterness.

"Why", you might ask.

To answer that question, one has to go back into the history of AG 8 a bit.

It is a product of the old Turnhalle Conference and the present DTA, with qualification of course.

AG 8 is essentially meant to be a constitution in which national affairs (such as Finance and Defence) are handled by the first level of government while all ethnic affairs (such as education and cultural matters) are handled at the second level of government.

AG 8 is unique in the world in that the second level authorities are not geographically-based but serve particular ethnic groups throughout the country. Naturally, there is considerable overlapping between ethnic authorities and the location of ethnic groups. The Owambo authority for example is based in Owambo while the Damara authority is based in Damaraland.

The DTA pushed hard during 1979 to have AG 8 introduced in SWA and in the process met considerable resistance from the White NP. The SA Government, sensitive to White interests, was initially reluctant to intervene.

Eventually, last year, the former AG Dr Gerrit Viljoen, engineered a deal: he got the DTA to agree to a second-tier election (which the NP wanted and the DTA initially opposed) in return for the introduction of AG 8. As it turned out, the deal was accepted. AG 8 was introduced and two DTA constituent parties went on to lose the second-tier elections.

AG 8 is said to have been primarily drafted by legal experts in the AG's office, notably Mr Fred Visagie, but the design was primarily drawn up by DTA Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge and Dr Gerrit Viljoen. It corresponded perfectly with RP policy.

Significantly, the NP in its official organ, Die Suidwester, claimed credit for AG 8 and that claim was hotly disputed by the RP official organ, Die Republikein. Indeed, Die Republikein was taken aback that the NP could claim credit for something which the NP didn't deserve.

Meanwhile, the first ripples of discontent emerged in top DTA affronted circles.

A number of prominent Black and Brown caucus members felt that Mr Mudge had primarily taken it upon himself to do the negotiating on AG 8 and that his consultations with his DTA caucus on the matter were kept to a bare minimum.

It was felt furthermore that no-one in the DTA could do anything or get anywhere without Dirk Mudge and as such the affronted caucus members felt reluctant to confront him. Two of Mr Mudge's White stalwarts, Messrs Appie Louw and Werner Neef, did however see fit to opt out at a later stage, although the issues concerned did not relate directly to AG 8.

Not only were caucus members affronted by the drafting of AG 8, they were

also affronted by its form. And as time went by, so the momentum of these anti-feelings increased. However, they remained publicly guarded.

DESPISE

The first high-ranking DTA official to start talking out against AG 8 was DTA President Mr Peter Kalangula. He despised its form from the very outset.

Mr Mudge has no doubt felt this pressure building up for some time and has conceded that there are flaws in AG 8. Rather than attack the interim constitution directly, however, he has accused the NP of exploiting it. Significantly though, in a speech in Rehoboth a fortnight ago, Mr Mudge implicitly rejected the concept of geographical authorites, thus placing himself at direct loggerheads to Mr Kalangula.

A high pitch in the differences between Mr Kalangula and Mr Mudge is said to have been reached in a DTA caucus meeting just prior to the arrival of the Western five delegation and flowing from that, it was agreed to appoint a committee under the chairmanship of Mr Pieter Junius to investigate and review the situation. The report is expected to be completed shortly.

The lack of immediate clarity is perhaps the main reason that AG 8 was not fully discussed this week between the DTA delegation and the SA Cabinet delegation. SA Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said on Tuesday however that the matter could be raised sometime in the future.

The Black and Brown members of the Ministers' Council no doubt expected Mr Mudge (as Chairman of the Council) to confront the Cabinet delegation and Mr Mudge probably felt unqualified and reluctant to do so. This in turn might well explain his visit to Swakopmund on Tuesday when one would otherwise have throught that he would have grabbed the opportunity to put the SA Government in its place.

Besides, it is not in Mr Mudge's nature to pursue a confrontation path. This is already wellknown to his colleagues and some for example feel that it has resulted in his being too soft in handling the AG Mr Danie Hough over the Seemüller case, SWA House, the Tintenpalast and the White Teachers Training College. In the Seemüller case it is felt that the least Mr Mudge could have done was to have publicly confronted Mr Hough or to have taken the matter to Court. Instead, NP leader Mr Kosie Pretorius was left laughing.

Turning to the future, there is a great danger that a split in the DTA could emerge, but I doubt that it will happen. One of Mr Mudge's great strengths is keeping groups together, even if it means compromising considerably on his own part.

TIGHT CONTROL

Anyway, he maintains such tight control over the DTA, the RP, the first-tier government and Die Republikein that in the long term he should generally be able to move things his own way.

Be that as it may, the DTA is now faced with these options:

- It can live with AG 8 in its present form;
- It can scrap it altogether;
- It can just get right out of government.

Looking at these points more closely, it is unlikely that the DTA in its broadest sense will want to live with AG 8 in its present form. It is felt that this is just what Swapo wants and that in a UN-supervised election it will contribute greatly to a Swapo victory.

In the meantime, however, minor changes can be expected to be made to AG 8. A

compromise situation if you like between the Mudges and the Kalungulas. But no more than that.

Besides, Mr Hough cannot be expected to renege on an agreement that was engineered by his predecessor. The least he can do, in his view no doubt, is to uphold AG 8, unless of course Mr Pretorius is willing to make major concessions. And that is most unlikely. Now, in any event.

It is also unlikely that the DTA will want to scrap AG 8 entirely. Almost three years have gone by in setting up its structure and there just isn't time before a possible internationally-supervised election to bring about substantial amends or set up a new structure. Indeed, it would take a long time to purely formulate a new structure while after that there could be considerable infighting over borders, land claims and other interests.

The easiest option of course will be for the DTA to get right out of government, turn its back on AG 8 and sort out its new direction within its own ranks. Besides, it is already having to accept the blame for issues that are right out of its control such as the drought situation. I believe that this option is closer to us than meets the eye.

FOOL'S PARADISE

Having said that though, I believe that we will be living in a fool's paradise if we think that the problem will be entirely sorted out by the mere scrapping of AG 8 or even just amending it to a great degree.

Deep down the issue is all about the White-Black interface, the perceptions of the situation, the clash of interests and in fact the struggle for supremacy.

Mr Mudge's approach, whether he admits it or not, has been strongly geared to getting the best deal possible for the Whites with the least amount of resistance from the Blacks. His Black and Brown colleagues however took what they could get, while they could get it and will increasingly demand more as they consolidate their positions.

The gap is a big one that the Blacks are aspiring to close, it is the gap of haves and have-nots. Coupled with that is the crisis of rising expectations. The more they get, the more they become aware of the world around them and the more they will want. Its a natural human phenomenon and features here and in every other Third World country in both the north and southern hemispheres.

It should furthermore be borne in mind that the position in the country at present is anything but as polarised as it might be in say two or three years time. If a UN-supervised election is for example held in SWA during the next 18 months, thousands of radical exiles will return and their demands will be far greater than those that we hear about at present. And the DTA, if it is in power, will have to accommodate those demands. Failing that, it will come horribly short in the very next election.

Against that background, the question has to be asked: Must the Whites work with the moderate Blacks to defuse confrontation or should they resist and eventually be pressurised into oblivion?

I don't think that the Whites have much of a choice and I believe that it will be very shortsighted to ignore the perceptions and aspirations of the Blacks at this point, or for that matter any point ahead of us.

Simply, to dabble in selfish White politics can and will have a disastrous result.

Both the RP and the NP strongly need to realistically reassess their stances, because their present directions spell considerable trouble ahead.

And coupled with that, it is to be hoped that the SA Government will make suitable adjustments too if it is truly wants to secure its best interests on the sub-continent.

And above all, time is the essence.

CSO: 4700/263

MUDGE FINDS SEVEN OF NINE PROPOSALS ACCEPTABLE

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 9 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

THE CHAIRMAN of the SWA Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in Windhoek today that the DTA had found acceptable seven points of the nine-paragraph constitutional guide proposed by the Western Contact Group for the Territory's independence.

Mr Mudge did not elaborate.

Speaking at the congress of the Labour Party – which forms the Coloured political component of the DTA – the DTA Chairman said Swapo had been beaten military.

But he doubted whether Swapo could win an internationally-supervised election unless the Swapo election organisation employed intimidation tactics.

"The DTA is prepared to participate in elections under United Nations supervision provided the world body ceases its bias in favour of Swapo."

In an apparent reference to current reports of strain within the DTA and between the alliance and the SA Government, Mr Mudge said the DTA – controlled "interim government is frustrated and unhappy that it cannot implement essential changes" in SWA.

"This view has been brought to the attention of the South African Government," he said.

Earlier reports in Windhoek quoted DTA spokesmen as saying it would be easier for members of the Ministers' Council and the alliance as a whole to resign from government and let the South African-appointed Administrator General run the country.

"We, as a party, will be able to engage in politics and have the privilege of criticising without assuming responsibility," Mr Mudge said. – Sapa

CSO: 4700/263

BRIEFS

GRAIN DEFICIT--Niamey, October 24--Niger's cereal production faces a six percent deficit next year, which will have to be made up in imports, President Seyni Kountche told a press conference conference here. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 18]

CSO: 4700/273

VERGES INTERVIEWED ON 'MEET THE PRESS' PROGRAM

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 9 Oct 81 pp 8-9

[Part I of multi-part series on Paul Verges, secretary of the Reunion Communist Party; 8 October FR3-Reunion Radio interview, by Jean Philippe Roussy, Jean Claude Migneaux, Hubert Bruyere and Jean Pierre Juan]

> [Excerpt] At noon yesterday, FR3-Reunion's program "Meet the Press" [Face a la Presse] welcomed Paul Verges, secretary of the Reunion Communist Party. It was a big first on radio because Verges had never before spoken on the air as secretary of the Communist Party, except for the July televised broadcast with Wilfrid Bertile. Presenting this "Meet the Press" program, Jean Philippe Roussy began for FR3-Reunion as follows:

[Roussy] Today we welcome Paul Verges, secretary of the Communist Party of Reunion. Here to ask him questions are Jean Claude Migneaux, from FANAL; Hubert Bruyere, from LE QUOTIDIEN; and Jean Pierre Juan, from the JOURNAL DE L'ILE DE LA REUNION. Verges will therefore answer major questions of local or regional interest because those are the main areas of interest for our colleagues of the press.

For reasons of convenience, we have divided the broadcast, which is to last 45 minutes, into three parts.

If you will permit, the first part will be devoted to political issues (15 minutes). The second part will be for economic questions and the third, matters of a social nature [second and third parts not translated]. We shall perhaps have an extra 5 minutes to deal with miscellaneous questions. Who would like to ask the first question?

[Migneaux] Mr Verges, as you know, the Socialist Federation of Reunion is to hold an important congress on Sunday, probably the most important congress since 1974. The congress will undoubtedly take up the question of whether or not to resume more normal relations with the Reunion Communist Party, now considered to be a majority party. Without going so far as to say that the socialists have been traumatized, one does notice that part of them are very distrustful, even reticent. The recent past has in fact shown us that discussions with the communists were always very rugged under a very courteous exterior. These discussions often shielded the demands and sometimes even the intransigence of a Communist Party that was too sure of being the only party on the left to have the truth. Today, the date of

has gone by and your attitude is much more conciliatory. Here is my question: If the socialist resume contact with you, on what basis would you accept a future political platform? What are the limits beyond which you will not go? I am thinking, for example, of the question of a single departmental assembly that you want or the maintenance of two assemblies, elections in 1982, as you wish, or in 1983, as the socialist would prefer. In short, can you accept a platform on the basis of the socialist program as drafted?

[Roussy] Are there other questions or should Mr Verges answer this series immediately?

[Bruyere] Before taking up matters of political policy, although they do have their importance, I would perhaps have liked to ask a more general question: Since 10 May, a certain number of things have changed, in principle. I would have liked to ask Mr Verges: What are the signs of change in Reunion? Has he seen change? Many people believe that there has been no real, palpable change.

[Verges] It would perhaps be more logical, since problems on the change are going to stem from it, for me to answer the question put by Comrade Migneaux, representing the socialist newspaper.

If I base my answer on the notes I have taken, he says that our socialist comrades are traumatized, that there is a certain distrust, that some are reticent, for discussions are always rugged because of the intransigence of the communists, who are too sure of being right, but that we have been more conciliatory since 10 May.

I fear that while there is a great deal of good will in the question, there is still some recrimination. I think that he should have said what demands were exorbitant. We are not going to go over the entire past. Which of our demands were exorbitant? I suppose he is talking of the elections of 1977 in St-Pierre or St-Louis -- already long ago -- but that is past of the past, of history. Nevertheless, the figures are there and the question could unfortunately be turned around.

Is the Communist Party too sure of having the truth? We always say that we have good will. We have continuing exchanges on our political line. We apply it with a great deal of conviction, but we have never claimed to have the truth. We believe that that truth comes from experience, from the confrontation with reality. That is why we are always ready to take it into account, and even without being asked to do so by others, we have always corrected our line when we thought it was poorly adapted or that there were errors.

If the socialists resume contact, Comrade Migneaux said, on what platform would it be possible? What are the limits beyond which we would not go? What agreement can there be on the date of the elections: in 1982, as we want, or 1983, as the socialists prefer?

I believe that here, we must clarify things.

Concerning contacts, we are happy that the possibility is being brought up by the socialist federation. We asked for this right after 10 May. It has been nearly 5 months and I therefore think that the sooner the better.

On what platform? I am thinking of the last question Mr Migneaux asked: Are the communists ready to commit themselves to the socialist program?

We do not ask our socialist comrades to do so on the communist program because that would be an exorbitant demand. Therefore, do not ask from the very beginning for us to commit ourselves to the socialist program. That would be a "dominating" attitude, to use someone else's phrase.

In my opinion, the political platform stems from the results of 10 May and those of 14 and 21 June. I believe that the tradition of the Fifth Republic is formed the day of the presidential election. You socialists were there. We communists were there also. We are therefore part of the presidential majority.

According to the constitution, the president of the republic, who has many powers, is elected for 7 years. The subsequent elections have shown that there is an overwhelming leftist majority in the National Assembly for 5 years.

We therefore believe that henceforth, the roles are reversed and that while the right may have been able to exclude the left from government for over 20 years, the latter is now firmly in power, not only for an incompressible minimum of 7 years, but quite likely for 15 or 20 years. We are only at the beginning of this long march of success for the left and of failures, disappointments and defeats for the right. That is our analysis from which our strategy is derived.

That is why after the 10 May election, we said that the acceptable framework was the bill filed by the Socialist Party during the previous legislature, within the context of the regional reform.

Why did we say this?

Because on 10 May, a presidential majority formed around the 101 proposals of the candidate who became the president of the republic and who said, concerning the overseas departments: "For the French overseas peoples who are demanding real change: the opening of an era of concertation and dialog based on recognition of their identity and their right to achieve their aspirations. Among other things, in overseas departments, the institution of a departmental council elected by proportional voting and responsible for local life in each department, with obligatory consultation before any international agreement affecting the region of the world in which they are found. The bill presented on this subject by the socialist group in Parliament will be submitted to Parliament at the next legislative session.

That is the bill of which we were just speaking. That is the platform on which we are ready to come to an agreement, no more no less. It is precisely Proposal 58 of the president of the republic.

[Bruyere] Yes, but apparently, that bill is out of date because the first thing that Deputy Wilfrid Bertile did once elected was to sign a text with Michel Debre, Jean Fontaine and the Association of Mayors asking that exactly the same thing be applied to the overseas departments as to mainland France. Since that time, we have heard no more about the socialist proposal.

[Juan] Indeed, and I would even like to complete the question of my colleague Bruyere, saying that in spite of everything, universal suffrage rejected that proposal, as far as I know.

[Verges] Universal suffrage? Where? When and how?

[Juan] In Reunion.

[Verges] Listen, if henceforth, every department that does not give a majority to the president of the republic considers that from the time it did not give that majority, it does not have to yield to a program ratified by the majority of the French people, then I wonder where the separatists are?

[Juan] Of course, but I do not understand why you appeal to the Reunionese people, saying that we must take their desires into account. And on this precise point you say no; universal suffrage must be extended.

[Verges] I appeal to the will of the Reunionese people because on the first ballot of the legislative elections -- and we are not talking about the election of a president of the republic — on the first ballot of the legislative elections in June, the left had the majority in Reunion. The leftist candidates had it.

[Juan] And on the second ballot? That is what counts, after all.

[Verges] You say that the second ballot is the one that counts, and you know very well that we are contesting the election in the second district.

[Juan] That is your right. You can contest it until the end of your days; the facts are there.

[Verges] Indeed; that is what I am complaining about. In the Constitutional Council, I say that there are facts and we are trying to reply to the Constitutional Council, not say that there are no facts. I prove the existence of those facts and we shall see what we have.

[Juan] Very good, Mr Verges, but....

[Verges] But having said that much and to take the case of the French Republic, I do not see how, in an election concerning the entire French Republic, such and such a department can say: "I contest the election, the legitimacy of the decision made by the majority because what was voted on 10 May is the 101 proposals of the president of the republic, including Proposal 58."

I regret to say this, but the word has been used so much. It is a separatist attitude. It actually means separating oneself from the majority will expressed by the voters of the French Republic, whether they be in mainland France or in the overseas departments.

[Juan] That may very well be, Mr Verges, but you use that reasoning when it suits you. In this precise case, it does not suit you at all.

[Verges] Concerning Mr Bruyere's question, I believe that you are confusing your interlocutors. My name is Paul Verges; I am not Wilfrid Bertile. I think and hope that he will also come to answer your questions. But having said that much, with this attack being made on Wilfrid Bertile, I believe that the event that will be decisive is the congress of the Socialist Federation here on Sunday. That is what will establish the line. I believe that one of the characteristics of the Socialist Party is to have within it -- I am speaking in front of Comrade Migneaux -- a certain number of factions and a very great freedom of expression outside, which does not necessarily obligate the Socialist Party as such or the federation as such.

Concerning the Regional Council elections, we are asking for elections in 1982. Very Very well. I have learned through Mr Migneaux that the Socialist Party is asking for them in 1983.

[Migneaux] I did not say the Socialist Party; I said the government.

[Verges] The date of the Regional Council elections has not yet been set by the government. Consequently, each one must make his own proposals. We propose to have elections in March 1982, in place of the elections to replace half of the General Council, because in our opinion, the Council of which Proposal 58 of the president of the republic speaks, that departmental council in the mind of the socialist bills from the previous legislature, will take the place of the two current assemblies: the General Council and the Regional Council. In that way, we would dissipate the uncertainty more rapidly. We would know more rapidly where we are headed. The institutions will be established sooner and that would be better for the political climate of Reunion.

[Roussy] We have nearly finished with the political questions, but I would like to pose one more: This afternoon, there is a press conference of the MIR, the Movement for the Independence of Reunion. Does the Reunion Communist Party have relations with the MIR?

[Verges] We have no connection with the Movement for the Independence of Reunion.

[Roussy] Is autonomy still considered? Can long-term independence be considered by the Communist Party or not, if the situation on the national level should change?

[Verges] I believe that the Communist Party does not try to predict the future, on the one hand, and that it tries to keep its feet on the ground.

We believe that we have a minimum of 15 to 20 years -- that is, at least a generation to develop Reunion politically, economically, socially and culturally. We are convinced that in so doing within the framework of the French Republic and while enjoying French solidarity, we shall have in one generation a kind of close, strengthened relations with the people of France, which will be a considerable asset. That obviously does not exclude meetings in our geographical region.

But with respect to the assembly of which Mr Migneaux was just speaking, I would like to add a word. I believe that it is not possible to ignore the constitution to such an extent that one can deceive the Reunion people. I recently heard and I have read that a single assembly would be the "end of national solidarity."

That statement is as peremptory as it is illogical.

Article 72 of the constitution says -- and I quote from memory: it is such an oft quoted article that I almost know it by heart -- that the territorial collectives of the republic are the departments, the communes and the overseas territories. Any other territorial collective is established by law.

The current regional reform law is therefore going to create a new territorial collective, which will be the region, which will be converted from the current public establishment into a new territorial collective. From that moment on, regional organization in France responds to a logic. It is the collection of several departments into a region. Every department has a single assembly, which is the general council, and every region has a single assembly, which is the regional council.

Now then, Reunion is a single-department region. And you who have witnessed the sessions of our two assemblies, can you tell me what fundamental difference there is in their concept? You have the general council that sits with 36 general council members and which, considering the electoral division in Reunion, practically brings together 36 mayors and their deputies. They debate problems from essentially communal viewpoints. What is the difference between that and a regional council, which is changed only through the addition of members of Parliament, several of whom are already on it as general council members, and three or four representatives from communes with over 30,000 inhabitants?

As you are going to have, along with the region, a territorial collective creating a regional civil service, logic and the constitution imply that we should have a single assembly with the powers of the two current assemblies, considering the fact, furthermore, that the current general council has, by virtue of the decrees of April 1960, greater powers than those of a general metropolitan council and approaching those of a regional council.

The dispute over the single assembly conceals one concern: A single assembly will be elected by proportional voting and that does away with the unjust division of the cantons. There will be no more cantons overrepresented or underrepresented. No voice will be lost. The figures show that the left in Reunion will be victorious and the left in Reunion is the Socialist Federation, the radical leftists, a number of other factions and individuals, and the Reunion Communist Party.

11,464
CSO: 4719/142

BRIEFS

CABINET-LEVEL RESHUFFLE--Victoria, Seychelles, 11 Nov (AFP)--Seychelles President Albert Rene is reshuffling his cabinet and ministries with effect from 15 November, but the makeup of the Ministerial Council remains unchanged, State House said today. Under the changes the Ministry of Transport and Tourism becomes the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation under Esme Jumeau, the present minister of state for youth and community development. The Department of Finance in the president's office becomes the Department of Finance and Industries, and will take responsibility for tourism. President Rene remains at the head of the department. The Ministry of Youth and Community Development is abolished and replaced by the new Ministry of Youth and Defence, headed by Ogolvy Berlouis. The Ministry of Agriculture will be headed by Mathew Servina, while the Department of Health becomes the Ministry of Health under Karl St Ange. The Ministry of Planning and Development under Maxime Ferrari takes over responsibilities for community development. The ministries of foreign affairs, education and information, labour and social security and the Department of Administration remain unaffected. [Text] [AB112013 Paris AFP in English 1723 GMT 11 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/270

BRIEFS

STEVENS RETURNS--The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, arrived in Freetown early yesterday morning after attending the Franco-African summit in Paris and brief visit to Britain where he received the British foreign and commonwealth minister responsible for African affairs, Richard Luce. President Stevens discussed with Mr Luce among other things the recent Franco-African summit, the Chad situation, Angola-Sierra Leone ties, Namibia, the current world recession and the BBC board shares in Sierra Leone. At the Freetown International Airport,[word indistinct] to receive the president were the first vice president, S. I. Koroma; the second vice president, C. A. Camara-Taylor; cabinet ministers; senior civil servants; all people's congress party officials; the French ambassador to Sierra Leone and other dignitaries. [Text] [AB160907 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/247

HENNING DENIES DESIRE TO EMBARRASS PM BOTHA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron: "Prof's Denial on Congress"]

[Text]

PROFESSOR J J Henning of Pretoria, who unsuccessfully attempted to introduce a motion at the recent Nationalist congress calling upon congress to express itself unequivocably against a single voters' list and against Indians and coloureds in the White Parliament, denied yesterday he had wanted to embarrass the prime Minister with the motion.

Prof Henning, who attempted to introduce the motion after Mr P W Botha had expressed himself against a unitarian state, said he felt it was necessary "that the government knows exactly how the Transvaal congress feels about this issue."

Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal leader of the National Party, who chaired the congress at the time, effectively blocked Prof Henning's motion by putting it to congress that everyone was satisfied with the Prime Minister's explanation.

Prof Henning nodded to Dr Treurnicht and the motion was then not put to the vote.

Prof Henning's motion was taken from a resolution from Pietersburg requesting an unequivocal standpoint by the congress on the matter.

The Prime Minister replied that the government was against a unitarian state — it was "not possible to give a fixed undertaking regarding the resolution."

Asked yesterday why it was necessary to introduce a motion carrying the main body of the Pietersburg-resolution after the premier has replied to the motion, Prof Henning said: "I felt the congress had to tell the government formally how it felt about the issue.

"I did not put the motion simply to embarrass the prime minister."

Dr Treurnicht initially prevented Prof Henning from reading the motion before the tea-break, and said it could be handled after the tea-break.

After tea Dr Treurnicht told the congress the prime minister had already referred to the resolution from which the motion was taken and he asked congress if everyone were satisfied.

Prof Henning nodded and as no other delegate spoke Dr Treurnicht said it appeared everyone was satisfied with the Prime Minister's explanation.

Observers pointed out afterwards that Dr Treurnicht only did what was expected of a provincial leader and congress chairman under such circumstances, namely to defuse a possibly explosive debate which could have followed if the motion was allowed and put to the vote.

One possibility was that amendments would have been made to the motion and that heated debate could have followed, which would have harmed the congress's image of unity.

CSO: 4700/254

CHIEF BUTHELEZI PRAISES FREE MARKET SYSTEM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Nov 81 p 9

[Text] **CAPE TOWN. — The system of free enterprise appears to be one of the roughest and toughest systems of human interaction ever developed by man, but it should also be seen as one of the most resilient systems ever developed, says Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.**

In a statement released on the eve of talks the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha is to hold with businessmen, Chief Buthelezi said while the Black man's disillusionment was increasing, it was "important to look at the direction in which our country is moving".

Managers could, for example, within the philosophy of the free market system, demand amounts of work from labourers to the detriment of those labourers if it were not for legalisation and the limitations set by the workers organisers, he said.

Exploitation

Enterpreneurs would, for example, exploit natural resources to such an extent that large areas, sub-regions or waterways would be destroyed if it was not for legalisation and pressure from social groups," he said.

"I have to acknowledge the fact that modern business and industrial leaders are not nearly as mediaeval as I set out above.

"I also wish to stress that the tempering influence on the toughest element of the free market system should be kept alive by being alert.

"If the industrialist is not alert, too much legislation and too much administrative control by the State would limit his freedom to create riches out of raw materials."

Limited

This had already happened in South Africa.

Investors could not freely site factories in areas of their choice. They could not move labour from one area to another. Their marketing was being limited by legislation and administration, he said.

"Some talented entrepreneurs are being kept out of the so-called White areas because they are Black. Other entrepreneurs are again being shown the door in Black areas because they are White.

"The South African State interferes with the free marketing system to a disturbing extent."

The Government's development programmes had for many years been determined by party political priorities, instead of national or economic priorities, chief Buthelezi said.

The Prime Minister held consultations with businessmen last year. That was good. This year, he again wants to have consultations with them. That is also good.

Last year he spoke about freeing the economy of State control. He talked about the partnership and the system of free enterpeneurship, that was good.

Production

South Africa needed this kind of freedom. Increasing unemployment could only aggravate political instability.

"We will have to become much more productive than we were at present if the backlog in housing, education, medical and social needs are to be eradicated.

"I have already said, and repeat it again, that the system of free enterprise is the system we have to implement.

He saw no future for a socialistic economic system to give impetus to economic development.

"If the lack of alertness among entrepreneurs and lack of direction at Cabinet level lasts too long . . . the system of free enterprise would not be able to create what I expect of it," he said.

"Social and political disorder would increase to the extent that even coercion to support the daily administration would collapse." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/254

BRIEFS

SOWETO FOCAL POINT--Port Elizabeth--The chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council, Mr Louis Rive, says there is little doubt that as the focal point for social, economic and constitutional evolution in respect of the urban Black, Soweto will be seen nationally and internationally as representative of what happened in South Africa. Mr River was speaking at a banquet in Port Elizabeth, at which he received the gold medal award of the Public Relations Institute of South Africa. He said it was even more important for South Africa to find the right answers for the Soweto's of today and tomorrow than for the rest of the world to find the answers for Africa. It was a fallacy to think that the country could maintain stability and move forward peacefully by trying to pacify the urban Black man with gifts and handouts. He said urban Blacks had an aversion to paternalism, and self-help was part of the Black man's cultural heritage. He believed it was vital for cities such as Soweto to be as self-sufficient as possible. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Nov 81 p 9]

SAIC FLOPS FOR PAGEVIEW--The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw at the weekend accused the South African Government of "high-handed, stubborn stupidity" because of its refusal to allow Coloureds and Indians back into Cape Town's District Six and Pageview in Johannesburg. Opening the Umlazi NRP fete near Durban, Mr Raw described the Government's partial rejection of the recommendations of the President's Council on the two areas as "crass stupidity." He said the issue had become "symbolic" to the Indian and Coloured communities. "It is not a matter of merit or argument, but a highly sensitive matter the Government failed to understand. There was "no earthly reason" why Pageview, which bordered on an area now declared Indian, should not be returned and it was an "obvious answer" to declare district Six an open area or return it to the Coloured people. Mr Raw blamed the Government's approach to the issue for the failure of the Indian Council elections, and said it had too much pride to acknowledge its mistakes. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Nov 81 p 9]

CSO: 4700/254

BRIEFS

CONFEDERATION PLAN WITH GAMBIA--Banjul, 14 Nov (AFP)--The communique said that the confederacion would entail integration of the two countries' armed forces and security forces, an economic and monetary union and coordination of their foreign policies. It would also mean joint efforts in communications and all other areas in which they decided to pool their resources. But the communique emphasized that both countries would retain their independence and sovereignty. The confederation is to be headed by a president, Mr Diouf, with Gambian President Sir Dawada Jawara as Senegambia's vice president. It would also have a cabinet and a parliament. [Text] [NC142128 Paris AFP in English 2117 GMT 14 Nov 81]

PRC FINANCING AGREEMENT--M. Amadou Cisse Dia, the President of the National Assembly, returned to Dakar recently from a visit to Peking, China. M. Dia told reporters, "The Chinese authorities have agreed to finance a stadium for 60,000 people in Dakar and a dam at Bignona." Bignona is about 20 miles north of Ziguinchor, in the Casamance region. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3351, 19 Oct 81 p 2480]

CSO: 4700/272

MINISTER ADDRESSES HIGH-LEVEL SEMINAR ON PLANNING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

JUDICIOUS and effective planning of Tanzania's scarce national resources is the best remedy for the country's current economic difficulties, the Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Kighoma Malima, said in Arusha yesterday.

Addressing a high-level seminar on planning, Ndugu Malima said the economic crisis would not be overcome easily if basic social requirements like education, health, water and essential commodities were overlooked.

He told the seminar participants, mainly senior planning officials from ministries and parastatal organisations, that the present hardships should not tempt the country to abandon its long-term socio-economic objective — to create "a socialist, egalitarian, rational and just society".

The Minister said it was wishful thinking to rely on "various accommodations and partnerships with capitalism" to solve our problems because such were the relations which had led poor countries into "the present blind alley".

"We have, therefore, rightly rejected all quasi-solutions which pretend to solve our present economic problems at the expense of our people," he said.

Ndugu Malima urged the participants to suggest ways of dealing with specific problems and point out "unsuspected and hitherto unknown" opportunities to improve the situation.

He told the five-day seminar which opened yesterday that it was not true that the planning sector knew everything about how "or even what has to be done in order to solve our present economic difficulties."

The Minister suggested a need to borrow from planning principles in other socialist countries where, he said, mobilisation and allocation of national resources were centrally controlled by planning authorities on behalf of the Party and government.

Planning discipline, he said, required that programmes and projects were implemented by those entrusted with their execution and that once the plan was approved no new projects except emergency ones would be entertained.

He explained that co-ordinated planning for agricultural or industrial development should go hand in hand with basic infrastructure such as transport facilities, power, water and housing.

CSO: 4700/264

MINISTER ANNOUNCES EXPORT INCENTIVE PLAN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

EXPORTERS of manufactured, processed and horticultural products worth more than 10,000/- in one single shipment will be considered for the export rebate incentives, the Board of External Trade (BET) announced yesterday.

A BET spokesman said in Dar es Salaam that those sending out shipments below 10,000/- were considered "small exporters" but would be considered for the scheme if they expanded their business volume and exceeded 10,000/-.

He reminded eligible exporters to obtain from the board's headquarters in the city the export rebate claim forms with which they could apply for the incentive.

The Government has allocated 100 million shillings in 1981/82 for the rebate scheme.

The scheme does not cover unprocessed products exported as raw materials nor agricultural products as these are handled by another scheme.

The spokesman said BET would inform the eligible qualifying exporters by letter on the amount awarded to him/her.

The present export rebate scheme, launched by the government in June this year replaces the erstwhile scheme which was more involved, requiring the eligible exporters to go through a long process before they finally collected their cheques.

Under the present scheme, once the BET approves the awards, the beneficiaries collect their money.

The rebate rates have been fixed and vary for each group of industry or products.

The rates go up to 25 per cent of the free on board (FOB) value of the export items.

The FOB value means the value of the item without its insurance cover and freight costs.

Among other criteria, the awards would consider those who fully utilised their production capacities, those who utilised less foreign exchange to produce goods that fetched more foreign exchange and also those who exported their products outside for lower prices than those offered at home.

Announcing the export incentive scheme the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, had said exporters exceeding the average performance "by quality and not by volume" over the past one year would get an additional bonus of 10 per cent on top of the rebate.

CSO: 4700/264

SUNGURATEX MANAGER BRIEFS ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Mangengesa Mdimi]

[Text]

THE Tanganyika Dyeing and Weaving Mills Limited (Sunguratex) expects to produce over 11.2 million metres of cloth this year, the company's Acting General Manager, Mr. J.M. Thornton, said on Wednesday.

He added, however, that there had been a decline in production in recent years due to many problems. Important among all was lack of spare parts and raw materials mainly from overseas. Last year the company produced 11,061,419 metres of cloth against the targetted 15,068,000 metres.

Mr. Thornton was briefing the Speaker of the National Assembly, Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, who visited the company on a familiarisation tour of textile production.

Mr. Thornton said the target of 11,216,275 metres could have been well surpursed, but fell short due to an acute shortage of spare parts and other accessories. He said 56 weaving machines were grounded for three months since August, for lack of vital spare parts.

"This is a national problem", he said, adding that the company was making alternative arrangements for obtaining "at least some of the spare parts and other accessories locally".

CSO: 4700/264

EANSL WORKERS TO RECEIVE TERMINAL BENEFITS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

FIFTY-seven workers of the defunct Eastern Africa National Shipping Line (EANSL) would soon receive Shs. 1,104,006/65 from the government as their terminal benefits, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Confirming this, the Director of Shipping in the Ministry of Communication and Transport, Ndugu P. Megji said arrangements have already been finalised on how the workers could be paid.

He said the former employees would have to report to the ministry to receive their benefits which include payments of accrued leave, notice of termination, leave allowance and severance allowance.

He explained that payment of the benefits is part of the EANSL liquidation process following its dissolution in April last year in which Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia held shares.

Ndugu Megji said the London-based joint liquidator, Coopers and Lybrand, had set the net figure to be paid to the beneficiaries after deducting their loans at 1,300,996/65.

However, he said the workers would share some Shs. 1,104,006/65 because further deductions would have to be made since the workers had received loans from the government when they were repatriated from Kenya.

He said those unable to travel to Dar es Salaam should forward their contact addresses so that their cheques could be sent wherever they are.

In June this year, Tanzania signed the "heads of agreement" which was prepared by the liquidator on how the shareholders could meet their liabilities. The other shareholders had signed it earlier.

EANSL was disbanded after it fell into constant financial problems leading its creditors to seize its ships.

CSO: 4700/264

WORLD BANK EXPERT SAYS NATION COULD BE MAJOR TOBACCO PRODUCER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Nov 81 p 3

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA could become a world major tobacco producer like the US if proper modern methods were applied, a World Bank tobacco expert said in Tabora at the weekend.

Talking to tobacco field officers, at a two-day seminar on good tobacco husbandry Dr. M.A. Wahdi said Tanzania had suitable land for tobacco growing and if proper methods were followed, it would become one of the best tobacco producers in the world.

He wondered why Tanzania should not even equal other tobacco producers like Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia. He said these countries had similar conditions but they produced an average of 1,500 to 2,000 kilogrammes of tobacco per hectare compared to Tanzania's average of only 500 kilogrammes per hectare.

The World Bank expert, who has been seconded to the Tobacco Authority of Tanzania (TAT), pointed out that some of the problems hindering the progress of tobacco production in the country were bad selection of sites and late preparation of farms. He added that delays in harvesting also contributed to bad production.

CSO: 4700/264

NATION'S PARTICIPATION IN 'ANUGA' WORLD WORLD FOOD MARKET 'A SUCCESS'

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

TANZANIA's participation at the just ended "Anuga" world Food Market in Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany, has been described as a success.

According to the Board of External Trade (BET) representative at the Tanzania pavilion, Ndugu Gillied Ndossi, the country's participation at the six-day fair was "quite successful".

Among Tanzanian firms which took part were the Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CAT), the General Agricultural Products Export Corporation (GAPEX), the Tanzania Instant Coffee Company (BUKOP) and the Tobacco Authority of Tanzania (TAT).

The corporations exhibited an extensive range of agricultural products including coffee, cocoa, cardamom, cloves, coconut products, cotton seeds, cereals, tea, instant coffee, fresh and canned fruits, wine, vegetable oils as well as corned beef, meat extracts and other meat products.

BET received several export inquiries and Ndugu Ndossi said he was optimistic about follow-up business. Coffee, tea, cashewnut, cardamom, fruit juice, fresh fruits and cereals did particularly well, he said.

The FRG is a good market for Tanzania's food exports and the prospects are good for further expanding the sales.

It is understood that Tanzania's coffee, tea, cardamom and cashewnut are in good demand in Germany and Tanzania is making efforts to diversify exports to the FRG.

This year's "Anuga" has been described as the largest in its 60-year history in terms of the range of food and drinks on show and the area covered by exhibitors.

As many as 4,436 firms from some 80 countries displayed their products over an area of 205,000 square metres and attracted a record number of 140,000 world visitors.

CSO: 4700/264

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO GIVE MORE SUPPORT TO NAFCO

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

THE government has been called upon to give more support to the National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO) to enable the corporation to successfully implement its food production programme.

The call was made in Tanga over the weekend by the Tanga Regional Party Chairman, Ndugu Daudi Semkiwa when closing the seven-day NAFCO managers conference at Mkonge Hotel.

Ndugu Semkiwa said despite NAFCO's performance in the production of food crops, it still needed government help to be able to produce enough food for the country.

He said if given the necessary assistance, NAFCO could greatly help to overcome the food deficit now experienced by the country.

The Party leader commended NAFCO for its good job and urged it to double its efforts to rid the country of food shortfalls.

He stressed the importance of better implementation of programmes by utilising the available resources and that NAFCO should always act as a catalyst to villages around its farms.

He also undelined the importance of irrigation farming in the produciton of food crops.

Speaking at the end of the conference, the NAFCO Manager, Ndugu A. Kaduri said participants to the conference had resolved to double their efforts in producing more food for the nations.

NAFCO last week announced plans to start three more large-scale farms and to expand its existing farms in a bid to increase food crop production.

Two of the three farms — Gawa in Arusha Region which will undertake wheat production and the Dakawa rice farm in Morogoro Region — are to start production this year.

The third farm will be started next year at Namtumbo in Ruvuma Region to undertake maize production.

The corporation also has plans to explore more areas in the country suitable for large-scale food crop irrigation farming.

NAFCO has also reported a steady increase in wheat and rice output over the past five years.

For example, between 1976 and this year, wheat production in NAFCO farms rose at an average rate of 2,963 tonnes or 16.6 per cent.

The Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, on behalf of the government has hailed NAFCO for its exemplary successes, and has called for careful planning and control of its programmes so as to achieve further successes.

CSO: 4700/264

MINISTER HAILS NAFCO FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Seth Kamuhanda]

[Text]

THE Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, has commended the National Agricultural Food Corporation (NAFCO) for its performance in the production of food and has urged it, together with other farmers, to produce even more this season.

In a written speech to the ongoing NAFCO's managers conference, distributed to conference participants in Tanga, Ndugu Mungai said his ministry was quite impressed by NAFCO's production of cereal crops, particularly wheat and rice whose production has shown an upward trend during the past five years.

The minister paid special tribute to farm managers and workers of NAFCO farms for their good job.

He also urged the corporation and farmers in the country to grow more food this season to save the nation from food deficit.

Ndugu Mungai reiterated the call for every farmer to attain production targets by growing the right crops in their areas and following the necessary cultural practices as recommended by field agricultural staff.

"My ministry strongly believes that since every farmer grew the appropriate crops in appropriate areas, much more food would be produced", the minister noted.

He pointed out that the call for increased production of food crops should be taken seriously by all the farmers to set the country free from food crisis.

Referring to NAFCO in particular, Ndugu Mungai stressed the importance of careful planning and control of its programmes as the best way of achieving further success.

He said careful planning and control programmes would enable the corporation to reduce production costs while maximising on available output.

CSO: 4700/264

NAFCO LAUNCHES MAJOR FOOD PRODUCTION STRATEGY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Seth Kamuhanda]

[Text]

THE National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO) has launched a major food production strategy under the Five-Year Development Plan aimed at making the nation self sufficient in major food.

The NAFCO General Manager, Ndugu A.S. Kaduri, said here yesterday that under the strategy, it was envisaged that paddy production would increase from 27,000 tons in 1981/82 to 46,000 tons by 1985/86 or an annual growth rate of 14.3 per cent.

Wheat production, the annual growth rate of which is expected to reach 17 per cent during the next five years, would increase from 31,200 tons this season to 58,200 tons in 1985/86.

A considerable increase is, however, expected in maize production, which is to rise from 4,780 tons in 1981/82 to 26,350 tons by 1985/86 or an annual growth rate of over 54 per cent over the same period.

The General Manager said that althouth NAFCO production strategy was concentrated mainly in the three main food crops, plans to invest in soya bean production were underway. A 2,000 hectare farm is to be started at Kasulu in Kigoma region while the Nachingwea farm will be expanded, he added.

He explained that NAFCO is conducting appraisals of all its ailing farms with a view to phasing them out.

Ndugu Kaduri said under the five year strategy, three new projects would be started. These are Dakawa (2,000 hectares) whose implementation is to be ready by next year, Madibira (5,000 hectares) and Kapunga farm (2,700 hectares). Studies from Madibira have already been completed and the detailed design of the farm is to begin in six months' time, he explained.

On wheat production the General Manager said over the period NAFCO would implement five new wheat projects. During the period 12,000 new hectares would be put under wheat production at Basotu.

The Gawal and Loliondo farms each with 4,000 hectares of wheat would also be implemented. The Gawal farm is currently under implementation while pre-investment studies for Loliondo are to start in the near future, he noted.

The Manager added that three maize projects would be undertaken at Ndolela 2,000) Namutumbo (3,200) and Chita (2,000) hectares repsectively. Studies for Ndolela farm would be undertaken soon while Chita preliminary studies have already been done, he said.

Ndugu Kaduri said development investments for new rice projects during the period would amount to 92[illegible]m/- at 1980 prices and replacement investments for new and existing projects are expected to reach 56m/-.

Investment for new wheat development projects during the whole plan would be allowed 308m/- and replacement investments for both new and existing was estimated at the tune of 142 million shillings, he said.

Development investment for existing maize farms would amount to 34m/- and 195.5m/- for new projects, while some 35m/- would be required in form of replacement investments for maize projects, he added.

CSO: 4700/264

WFP TO PROVIDE FOOD RATIONS AT SUBSIDIZED PRICES TO TSA WORKERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE World Food Programme has approved a 77,490,000/- assistance to Tanzania for the rehabilitation of the country's sisal estates. Part of the fund would also be used to improve workers' nutritional level as part of the Tanzania Sisal Authority's measures to provide incentives to sisal cutters.

WFP would provide food rations to be sold at subsidized prices to workers on TSA estates for a period of three years. The funds thus realized will be used to finance the construction of new housing units on selected estates.

The housing improvement programme proposed by TSA envisages the renovation and construction of units on all 33 productive estates. Of the total of 7,300 existing houses, TSA estimates indicate that over 4,000 units are beyond repair and in need of rebuilding. About 1,900 units are to be renovated.

A total of 600 houses would be built at Ngombezi, Morogoro and Kimamba sisal estates. The houses have been designed by the Ardhi Institute.

The programme was discussed during the visit of a WFP mission to Tanzania in September last year after two FAO-sponsored survey missions — in 1977 and in 1978 — had identified housing as one of the areas for investment in the rehabilitation of the sisal industry. A technical appraisal of TSA's housing improvement programme was carried out by the UN Centre for Human Settlements and Ardhi Institute.

The production and export of sisal continues to be of great importance to Tanzania. Up to the late sixties, the country was the world's largest producer and exporter of sisal, enjoying 40 per cent of the international market.

CSO: 4700/264

WORKSHOP TO DISCUSS REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES IN FOOD STRATEGY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

TECHNICAL experts from various ministries and regions on the mainland yesterday began a three-day workshop in Arusha to discuss regional perspectives in the proposed national food strategy, *Shihata* has reported.

The strategy, adopted last year by the Government, is intended to achieve a higher priority for inter-relating increased food production, improved food consumption and distribution and reducing malnutrition.

The strategy preparation, however, began in February this year. According to an official of the Ministry of Agriculture, several technical papers covering the necessary fields within the food sector were ready.

The Arusha workshop will involve all the regions in the country in discussing the important aspect of food production and consumption.

During the workshop, there will be technical exchange of views between the relevant ministries, institutions and experts assisting in drawing up the national food strategy.

The exchange involves presentation of regional reports outlining plans and problems related to food production, marketing and storage as well as regional potentialities.

The importance of a food strategy as a basis for defining the food sector within national development goals was initiated by the Food and Agriculture Organisation conference held here in 1979.

On a request from the Tanzania government, FAO and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) agreed to provide technical and financial assistance respectively towards preparation of the national food strategy.

The workshop will conclude with a programme summary will be drawn up encompassing various issues which included farm inputs, adaptation technology, research and extension services, land use planning, storage, rural infrastructure and producer incentives.

CSO: 4700/264

TANSEED APPEALS TO REGIONS TO PLACE SEED ORDERS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Arusha-based Tanzania Seed Company (TANSEED) has appealed to regions to place their orders for seeds before the forthcoming farming season which starts later this month.

TANSEED General Manager Bakari Lusewa told *Shihata* in Tanga yesterday that although the farming season was already around the corner, some regions had not yet placed their orders or had ordered only a small amount of their requirements.

He pointed out for example that Iringa, Mbeya and Rukwa regions had together ordered only 200 tonnes of hybrid maize seeds up to September this year compared to 1,000 tonnes ordered by the three regions during the same period last year.

The General Manager urged regions not to wait until the start of the rain season because by then, it would be difficult to transport the seeds to peasants as some roads would be impassable.

Ndugu Lusewa said prompt orders will enable the company work out plans of how to transport the seeds from Arusha to the rest of the country.

On seed production he explained that the company will produce 500 tonnes of different seeds compared to 5,800 tonnes produced last year. Fifty per cent of this year's production would be hybrid maize, he added.

He said the demand for sorghum seeds this season had doubled from some 1,000 tonnes distributed last season to 2,000 tonnes.

The general manager attributed the increased demand to the government's call to peasants to grow drought-resistant crops in semi-arid areas.

On seed distribution plans, Ndugu Lusewa explained that TANSEED had this season increased the number of outlets for its seeds in the regions from eight to 25 to allow peasants have easy access to the seeds.

He said the company had opened retail shops at Arusha, Moshi, Iringa, Mbeya and Njombe where peasants would easily buy their seeds. In addition, two transit depots had been established at Songea and Sumbawanga, he added.

Apart from the retail shops, TANSEED had also opened store kits at Mafinga, Rombo, Sumbawanga, Hai, Same and Babati.

CSO: 4700/264

ZANZIBAR AIDING FISH PROJECT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Erastus Damas]

[Text]

THE Zanzibar government has pledged to offer financial assistance for further marine research aimed at exploiting sea wealth.

Speaking before inaugurating the squaculture project, undertaken by marime scientists from the University of Dar es Salaam, the Zanzibar Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Ndugu Simai Mmanga, said the government was looking for funds to assist such projects.

"We can not embark on projects which need foreign exchange to purchase sophisticated equipment but we can have simple projects like these which even our people can undertake by using cheap materials.

As for Zanzibar, he said time had come to diversify its economy which largely depended on cloves by developing its potential fish industry.

Earlier the project leader who is also the Director of the Institute of Marine Sciences, Doctor Philip Bwathondi, said looking at Zanzibar apart from cloves the bulk of Isles economy hingers on fish production and hence the need to intensify marine research.

He said the intention of the project by the International Foundation for Sciences (IFS) is to demonstrate to the nation the feasibility of marine fish culture in Tanzania and later on devise means of introducing the practice to the peasants.

He said the people can establish fishing projects on co-operative basis using the methods recommended by the experts in the project.

The fish harvested yesterday which amounted to 1,000, were planted in cages last April and by yesterday had grown from 3.5cm to over 20 cm total length which is standard market size

CSO: 4700/264

NPC ANNOUNCES NEW PRICE INCREASES, REDUCTIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 81 p 10

[Text]

THE National Price Commission (NPC) has increased the prices of beverages, household articles, building materials, textiles and garments and has lowered those of some brands of washing soap and detergents effective yesterday.

The new prices are pan territorial except for soft drinks and cement. The prices of soft drinks would depend on the location of the bottling plants and those of cement have been fixed up to regional headquarters level.

An NPC statement attributed the price increases to the rise in the cost of industrial raw materials, high import costs of consumer goods and the rise in the costs of petroleum which is both used for industrial and transport purposes.

The statement further explained that the prices had been raised due to low capacity utilisation in industries caused by shortage of foreign exchange with which to acquire inputs.

The price had also been raised to correspond with the increase in the minimum wage by 25 per cent and in salaries exceeding 600/- a month by 15 per cent effective July 1, this year, the statement said.

There had also been several changes in Government taxes such as customs duties as announced in Parliament by the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, in June this year.

The prices of galvanised corrugated iron (GCI) sheets, salt and products of Amboni Plastics, Tanzania Hosiery, Soxy Limited and those of mosquito coils remain intact.

Prices of radios and radio recorders, automobile tyres and batteries and hand hoes have also been raised.

But some of the items, the prices of which were listed, are not found on shop shelves. They include baby milk, toilet soap, toothpaste, cooking fats, vacuum flasks and sanitary towels.

A sample of the new prices (old prices in brackets): Beer (in bars, restaurants and hotels) — Ndovu/Kilimanjaro 17/35 (15/50), Crown 17/40 (15/35), Pilsner 17/45 (15/60) and Safari 17/75 (15/80).

Soft drinks (for Dar es Salaam only): Coca Cola, Fanta and Sprite in hotels bars and restaurants 3/25 (3/05); Pepsi and Mirinda orange 3/15 (3/-).

Khanga — first (a pair) 109/- (97/90), rejects — 106/50 (95/-).

The price of a bar of Mbuni, Ilula, Simba, Kisura washing soap and Foma detergent have been reduced. The bars will now cost 12/80 instead of 12/85 while the price of Foma is 7/50 for 178 grammes (15/-) and 13/40 for the 318 grammes (22/50).

Africafe Instant Coffee will now cost 8/35 for 50 grammes (7/90), 15/75 for 100 grammes (17/30), 36/50 for 250 grammes (34/40) and 70/55 for the 500 grammes tin (67/10).

African Pride tea — 500 grammes — 17/85 (14/80), Green Label 250 grammes 0/90 (0/75) and Green Label 250 grammes 8/40 (6/85).

Cement: maximum retail price for a tonne 1,354/- and for a 50 kilogrammes bag 67/70.

A vane of louvre frame with plastic fittings will cost 14/70. For 16 gauge the price will be 17/45 and 18 gauges now cost 18/20.

The statement explained that "stormite" aluminium louvres were 16 gauge and "metaluv" were 18 gauge.

CSO: 4700/264

NYERERE ASKS TRADING BODIES TO BUY COOPERATIVE PRODUCED GOODS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Nyerere yesterday directed public trading institutions to buy commodities produced by co-operative ventures to alleviate the marketing problems facing the ventures.

Inaugurating the Tanzania Mechanical Engineering Co-operative Society (TAMECO) at Keko in Dar es Salaam, Mwalimu said productive co-operative groups would not thrive without reliable outlets for their products.

There are standing directives that public trading organisations should give preference to co-operative ventures, but these were not followed because some institutions favoured private enterprises offering "ten per cent" (commission), Mwalimu noted.

This, he said, contributed to the failure of many co-operative ventures. "The reluctance of trading organisations to market their products helps to kill them," he explained.

The President commended the Household Supplies Company (HOSCO) which, he was told, accepted to be the sole distributors of knives produced by TAMECO. "Other institutions should follow this example", he said.

Mwalimu said co-operative ventures were important because they were very few in the country as many had collapsed because of financial problems and maladministration.

He urged TAMECO members to identify with other co-operative societies in Dar es Salaam and exert common pressure on the Party and Government for more assistance. The ventures should also establish mutual operational relations betwen them, he added.

TAMECO was formed in 1972. It runs four cereal dehusking and milling machines and a five million/-knife-making factory built with financial assistance from a Dutch development aid organisation — HIVOS.

HIVOS also trained three Tanzanians in Holland and Britain. The factory has the capacity to produce 500,000 knives per year.

The inauguration ceremony was also attended by representatives from HIVOS in the Netherlands and the Dutch Ambassador to Tanzania, Van Willigen.

Mwalimu commended the Dutch aid and hoped that the organisation would assist more co-operative societies in the country.

He said the co-operation between TAMECO and HIVOS was a manifestation of the Dutch organisation's realisation of the development problems facing Tanzania.

CSO: 4700/264

TACOSHILI ASKS TRADING COMPANIES TO USE LAKE CARGO SERVICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Tanzania Coastal Shipping Line (TACOSHILI) has appealed to Iringa, Mbeya and Ruvuma Regional Trading Companies and other distribution organs in the three regions to effectively utilise the newly-introduced cargo ship services on Lake Nyasa between Itungi and Mbamba Bay ports.

In an interview with *Shihata* on Tuesday the TACOSHILI Acting General Manager, Ndugu M.S. Karani, noted that the villages between Itungi and Mbamba Bay, could only be saved from the acute shortage of essential commodities by a faster distribution system.

Ndugu Karani said the *mv* Songea which has been lying idle at the Itungi port since 1975 will soon start plying between Itungi, Manda, Liuli and Mbambabay.

After failing to reach Lake Nyasa shore villages by road, Iringa and Ruvuma RTCs have in the past handed goods to the Mbeya Regional Trading Company, robbing the Lake Nyasa villages of the quotas they deserved.

Ndugu Karani added that apart from improving transportation and delivery of essential commodities, crops and farm inputs, transportation costs would also be lowered.

Mv Songea, bought six years ago from Yugoslavia has since then not been able to operate because of a sandbar at the mouth of Itungi port.

According to Ndugu Karani, the sandbar has now been removed with the help of technicians from the Tanzania Harbours Authority.

CSO: 4700/264

PARTY OFFICIALS SEEK TO IMPROVE LAKE ZONE FUEL DISTRIBUTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Nestas Kageuka]

[Text]

REGIONAL Party Secretaries from Mwanza, Musoma, Shinyanga and Kagera regions ended their two-day meeting here yesterday with a call to the government to consider increasing the daily supply of fuel to the Lake zone.

They agreed after discussing best ways of distributing fuel to the regions, that in order to ensure adequate supply of fuel to the lake zone, tank wagons for fuel transportation should be increased to 85 daily instead of 11.

They also urged the government to help the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) maintain and repair broken down wagons to increase the corporation's capacity for fuel transportation.

Of the 403 tank wagons of the corporation, 305 were out of service.

The Regional Party Secretaries also said the "block-train" system introduced last week to boost fuel stocks in the four regions should be continued until such time when the fuel position in the zone was satisfactory.

They said that oil companies, the TRC, the Customs Department and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) should be responsible for fast loading, transportation and off-loading the rail tanks to facilitate faster turn around of the wagons. The TPDC should also service its depot at Musoma and build another one at Shinyanga to stock enough fuel.

The leaders also requested the TRC to ferry its fuel supplies from Dar es Salaam to the neighbouring towns by road, leaving the tank wagons for transportation to distant places.

They also said that TPDC should give clear and proper fuel allocations to the four regions to avoid allegations that one region was using part of another region's stock.

In a move to avoid unfair fuel distribution, the leaders suggested that the TPDC representative in Mwanza should have powers to control its distribution in the zone.

They also said that major fuel consumers like factories and BIT industries should buy their own tankers to facilitate quick delivery. They further suggested that tenders for fuel transportation from the oil companies should be offered to all transporters in the four regions and not restricted to Mwanza only.

The Regional Party Secretaries also said the Ministry of Communications and Transport should review the present road fuel transportation charges.

The leaders who met here included the Mwanza Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Daniel Machemba, the Mara Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Stephen Wassira, and the Shinyanga Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Gwasa Sebabili.

The Kagera Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Nas Kaisi, did not attend but was represented by the Regional Development Director, Ndugu Edward Oluoch.

CSO: 4700/264

SISAL GROWERS CALL FOR TSGA'S REVIVAL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

SISAL growers have called for the revival of the Tanzania Sisal Growers Association (TSGA) to enable them formulate a collective strategy of rehabilitating the country's ailing sisal industry, *Shihata* reported yesterday.

Leaders and workers of sisal estates said during their week-long workshop, which ended in Tanga over the week-end, that the revival of the association would help sisal growers, both private and public formulate a uniform incentive scheme for workers.

This comes in the wake of last week's decision by the management of the Tanga-based Amboni Estates Ltd to launch an ambitious incentive-giving programme including monthly salary increase, generous gifts and prizes to its sisal cutters.

Other resolutions adopted by the workshop include a request to the Party and government to formulate a national guideline on better ways of employing workers in sisal estates.

Such ways, the participants said, should include a system whereby governments of villages near sisal estates should provide permanent labour to the estates.

The workshop which discussed the role of the Tanzania Sisal Authority (TSA), called on the TSA to assist its group companies in securing raw materials and other working equipment and facilities.

Participants charged that the TSA should stop the present practice of lending tractors and other equipment to her group companies. Instead, they said, the TSA should provide the equipment as services which she is entitled to provide.

The workshop also called on the government to assist the TSA group companies with huge capital investment to help them in their efforts to rehabilitate the sisal industry.

Last week the World Food Programme approved a 77,490,000/- assistance to TSA as part of efforts to rehabilitate Tanzania's sisal industry.

Part of the fund will also be used to improve workers' nutritional level and motivate them to raise productivity in the country's sisal estates.

Under the programme, workers on TSA's estates will be provided with food rations at subsidized prices. The fund will also finance construction of new housing units.

Tanzania's sisal industry, once among the country's leading foreign exchange earners, is facing a series of problems including shortage of sisal cutters partly due to deteriorating living conditions in sisal estates.

CSO: 4700/264

BRIEFS

FRG TEAM EVALUATING TIRDEP--Nine economists, civil engineers and consultants from the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the University of Dar es Salaam are expected in Tanga next Monday to evaluate the Tanga Integrated Rural Development Programme (TIRDEP) projects. The team, which will be in the region for about one month, will have nine points on its terms of reference, according to a draft guide titled "project evaluation," Shihata reported from Tanga yesterday. The team, which will be in the region for about one month, will have nine points on its terms of reference, according to a draft guide titled "project evaluation," Shihata reported from Tanga yesterday. The team will also recommend future project development. Twenty-four projects have either been completed or are going on or are under feasibility study by TIRDEP since 1972. They include agricultural extension, agricultural irrigation, rural roads in Handeni District, cattle husbandry and marketing-stock routes and promotion of rural industries. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 81 p 1]

DELEGATION TO MAPUTO--A four-man delegation led by the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, leaves Dar es Salaam for Maputo, Mozambique, tomorrow to finalise arrangements for establishment of the Ruvuma Free Trade Association (RFTA) as recommended by the Tanzania Mozambique Sub-Commission on Transport. A statement issued in the city yesterday by the Ministry of Trade said the six day meeting is also expected to review progress of implementation of bilateral annual trade protocol and cooperation. The RFTA arrangement concluded by the subcommission of the Joint Commission of Cooperation between Tanzania and Mozambique last March seeks progressive removal of tariffs between the two countries. The association is expected to become operational next January. Others in the delegation are the Acting Commissioner for Foreign Trade, Ndugu A.A. Abbas, the Manager of the Export Promotion Department of the Bank of Tanzania, Ndugu A. Lijumba and Ndugu N. Issa of the Attorney-General's Chambers. Tanzania's Ambassador to Mozambique, Ndugu C. Kileo, and an official responsible for trade with Mozambique in the embassy, Ndugu B. Kapya, will join the delegation in Maputo. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 8 Nov 81 p 1]

MINISTER TO YUGOSLAVIA--Belgrade, Wednesday--Visiting Tanzanian Industries Minister Basil Maramba and Yugoslav Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic today discussed Southern Africa and the support they would continue to give to liberation movements in the area, official said. Ndugu Mramba and Ndugu Djuranovic also expressed their countries' readiness to increase economic ti[illegible] and the participation of Yugoslav firms in Tanzanian development projects, the official said. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 81 p 1]

IMPORTATION OF PRC-PRODUCED FILMS--Dar-es-Salaam, October 29--Tanzania is expected to import Chinese-produced films to give local movie-goers more variety. The general manager of the country's film company, Elli Mbotoo, said the move was in line with his firm's policy of importing films from different countries to enable Tanzanians to learn about other cultures. Mr Mbotoo added that he hoped that China, with its long experience, would help Tanzania to develop its infant film industry. A few days ago it was reported that about 20 films would be imported from the Soviet Union for screening. At the moment the Tanzanian film industry is largely dominated by films from the Western world and India. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 22]

REOPENING OF BORDER MARKET--Dar-es-Salaam, October 27--The once famous market place of Mutukula on the Tanzanian-Ugandan border west of Lake Victoria, closed during the 1978 war against the forces of former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, is functioning again, it was reported here. Mutukula is on the Tanzanian side of the border and was of great use to Ugandans who had no comparable facilities in the same region. It became a ghost town after Amin forces over-ran it and the residents fled. Reports reaching here said the re-opening ceremony was attended by hundreds of local residents who heard Ugandan and Tanzanian leaders appeal for support for Ugandan President Milton Obote by exposing smugglers and profit-mongers. (Smuggling over the border is rampant because of shortages of consumer goods in Uganda). Meanwhile, Tanzanian Home Affairs Minister Brigadier Muhiddin Kimario has urged the Armed Forces to join the fight against across-border crime and smuggling over the Kenya-Tanzania frontier. The Minister, speaking to members of the forces on a course in the Kilimanjaro region of Northern Tanzania, said neighbouring countries would solve their problems and work towards regional development through closer cooperation. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 18]

ECONOMIC SABOTAGE--Dar-es-Salaam, October 26--A 48-year-old Kenyan businessman of German origin has been detained since October 19 for allegedly acting against the "country's economic interests", Home Affairs Minister Muhiddin Kimario said today, according to the official Shihata news agency. Arrested was Hermus Phillipus Steyn, who has run a hunting service and seed farming company in Northern Tanzania for 10 years. Mr Kilmario warned that stern action would be taken against anyone indulging in "economic sabotage". In July, Tanzanian police said they were investigating a case involving the smuggling of more than seven million shillings (one million dollars) in Tanzanian currency to neighbouring Kenya. At this time, Mr Steyn allegedly offered a bribe to a Kenyan policeman in attempts to have legal proceedings concerning currency smuggling to Kenya dropped. Shihata said that Mr Steyn, owner of the Rift Valley Seed Company, had a fleet of seven light aircraft and a private airstrip on his farm. He had obtained permission "to fly at will between the two countries" despite the closure of the Tanzanian-Kenyan border, Shihata said. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 19]

MEDICAL HELP--Dar-es-Salaam, October 27--The Japanese Government has donated medical equipment worth 12 million shillings (about 1.5 million U.S. dollars) to Tanzania to improve health services. The equipment includes X-ray films and surgical instruments. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 19]

CSO: 4700/273

REASONS FOR SENDING TROOPS TO CHAD INDICATED

AB131857 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The members of the Executive Council met this morning at Mont Ngaliema. It was the founding chairman himself who chaired the meeting. Here is a report on the meeting by citizen Elebe ma Ekonzo, state commissioner for information and government spokesman.

The founding chairman and president of the republic, who returned from Gbadolite yesterday after the conference of heads of state of Africa and France, convened the Executive Council this morning at Mont Ngaliema. It is evident that the head of state informed his associates on that meeting.

The state commissioner of foreign affairs and cooperation, who continued the report on the conference, developed for his colleagues the various aspects of the Paris conference. He stressed the important role played by the Zairian delegation and referred to the diplomatic success that our action incontestably scored in the Paris capital.

In fact, Zaire, the second Francophone country in the world, played an important role during the conference whose next session will be held in Kinshasa in 1982. Until then, while preoccupying ourselves with the problem of economic revival in the country, Zaire observes with interest the evolution of the new situation that her initiative has created in Chad.

In fact, one of the recommendations made by the founding chairman, that of stabilizing peace in Chad by the sending of a security force comprising troops from member African states was accepted unanimously. And although we lost a week because of certain diplomatic misunderstandings, 700 Zairian paratroopers will be sent to Ndjamena, the capital of Chad, by air on the morning of Sunday, 15 November.

While waiting for the decisions to be made by the OAU, all the costs involved in this operation--transportation of troops, welfare of the men, etc.--will be the total responsibility of the Republic of Zaire for 1 month. Evidently one would say that these expenses will eat into the state budget. In reply I will say that Zaire has a calling and a mission to accomplish in the heart of this continent. I will also say that as she cannot avoid the duties imposed on her by superior interests, Zaire must make sacrifices. This action constitutes such a sacrifice. Zaire will accept it in the name of honor and greatness.

CSO: 4719/192

BRIEFS

DECREES CREATE INSTITUTES--Kinshasa, 31 Oct (AZAP)--The founding chairman of the MPR, President Mobutu Sese Seko on 7 October signed 10 decrees setting up advanced technical institutes. These presidential ordinances give the general dispositions which govern these institutes and state their organization and their functioning. The institutes are: Academy of Fine Arts; National Institute of Arts in Kinshasa; Advanced Institute for Arts and Professions in Kinshasa; Advanced Institute for Rural Development at Bukavu; Advanced Institute for Technical [word indistinct] at Bukavu; Advanced Institute for Statistics at Lubumbashi; Advanced Technical Institute for Social Studies at Lubumbashi; Advanced Institute of Commerce at Kisangano; Institute for Agronomical Studies at Bangamisa, and Advanced Institute for Agronomical Studies at Mondongo. [Text] [AB311348 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1302 GMT 31 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/192

KAUNDA URGES ZAMBIAN-MALAWIAN 'PEOPLES' RELATIONSHIP'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Oct 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday called for the establishment of "a peoples' relationship" between Zambia and Malawi.

He said such a relationship should be started at local government level.

The President said this at State House when a six-man civic delegation from Blantyre paid a courtesy call on him.

The delegation came for the 17th Independence anniversary celebrations at the invitation of the Ndola district council with which Blantyre is twinned.

He said Zambia and Malawi enjoyed close relations but these must now move beyond geographical and cultural considerations and become people-based.

He praised Ndola and Blantyre for working out technical exchange programmes for the benefit of the people.

He urged the two cities to explore new fields of cooperation so that more people could benefit from the twinning.

This was the only way African unity could become meaningful.

Dr Kaunda told the civic leaders that he owed the people of Malawi a visit as he had not been able to reciprocate one to Zambia by that country's president two years ago because of pressure of work.

He asked Blantrye mayor Mr Victor Likaku who led the civic delegation to inform President Kamuzu Banda that he would pay a state visit there soon.

In reply, Mr Likaku told the President that the twinning of Ndola and Blantyre could not have come about without political blessings from the leaders of Zambia and Malawi.

The achievements made in relations between the two nations were as a result of foresight by the two leaders.

During his delegation's tour of the country he had been impressed by the success recorded by farmers in the Southern Province.

CSO: 4700/261

'MAJOR DIPLOMATIC ROW' ERUPTS WITH NORWAY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

A MAJOR diplomatic row has erupted between Zambia and Norway over differences in figures of the money Norway contributed towards the bridges reconstruction fund.

According to the figures released by Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane, Norway donated K548,000 towards the fund.

However, Norway had disputed this saying they donated over K1.5 million and that the money was made in two instalments.

Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) assistant resident in Zambia, Mr Leif Sauvik, said in Lusaka yesterday that the embassy had receipts issued by the Ministry of Finance to prove that they donated 10 million kroner which is equivalent to K1.5 million in two instalments.

The first instalment of 6.5 million kroner about K1 million was in December 1979 and a second of 3.5 million kroner about K547,000 in February last year.

"We have all the receipts, figures and all the information in our files. I was in the country at the time the donations were made and I know this is true," Mr Sauvik said.

The Government set up the bridges reconstruction fund in 1979 following the blowing up of several bridges and other economic installations by former rebel Rhodesian commandos.

The Government also asked for international help while locally, individuals and organisations were asked to donate generously to the fund.

People in the public sector from the rank of executive officer contributed five per cent of their monthly salary to the fund while leaders donated 10 per cent of their salaries.

In December 1979, a four-member UN Security Council Ad hoc committee led by Mr Per Aasen arrived in the country to assess the country's economic needs following the damage to its economic installations.

The committee reported before departure that Zambia needed K40 million to repair her vital economic installations and K18m specifically for bridges.

And early last year, Zambia's permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr Paul Lusaka, told a Press conference at the International Airport on arrival from New York that some UN member states had pledged to contribute K13m of the K18m needed to repair the bridges.

Mr Musokotwane however, said a total of K6.8 million was donated.

He denied that Zambia had received any money from the UN towards the fund in view of the numerous pledges made by some member states to donate generously.

He said: "I am aware of the pledges made by some member states at the UN but I am not aware of any money received from there."

He said he was only aware of the the five countries which donated towards the fund directly to the Government and not those which made pledges at the UN.

Giving a break down of the countries which donated towards the fund, Mr Musokotwane said the Netherlands donated K2 million, Norway K548,000, Denmark K685,000, Kuwait K193,000 and Austria K214,000.

The Minister said K2.5 million was collected from the public sector including parastatal organisations through the five per cent salary donations.

A substantial amount was also collected from individual and organisations which donated to the fund in all the provinces.

Top on the list was Copperbelt Province where K614,000 was collected followed by Lusaka and Southern Provinve with K101,000 each.

Others were Central Province K89,000, Northern K15,000, Luapula K13,000, Eastern K12,000, North Western K4,000 and Western Province K1,753.

The minister said the K2 million donated by the Netherlands was not sent directly to the Ministry of Finance but was being administered by their embassy.

First Secretary at the Netherlands embassy, Mr Fred Roos confirmed that the K2 million donated by his country had been spent on work carried out to repair Zambia's economic installation damaged by the former rebel commandos.

Mr Roos said the money was paid out through receipts from the Ministry of Works and Supply for any work carried out for the Government.

CSO: 4700/261

NATION MAINTAINS FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE WITH YUGOSLAVIA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] The balance of trade between Zambia and Yugoslavia now stands at K37 million in favour of Zambia.

Interexport Company managing director, Mr Mihajlo Popovic said in Lusaka yesterday that Zambia's exports to Yugoslavia at the moment amounted to K37m while imports from that country stood at only K17m.

"This is why we would like Zambia to get more goods from Yugoslavia so that we can narrow this wide gap", Mr Popovic said.

He said his country at the moment bought copper, lead and zinc from Zambia while Zambia imported mining equipment such as abrasives, sand paper, fire extinguishers and electrical appliances.

Mr Popovic said Zambia's imports from Yugoslavia in the manufacturing field had dropped drastically from K1.2 million in 1964 to only K400,000 at the moment.

He attributed this to the world wide economic slump which had also hit Zambia and the trade reorganisation by his company.

"We are now only dealing in goods and items which are of essential nature to Zambia such as the mining equipment", he said.

He said his company, which was an international trading concern, was able to assist Zambia in scouting for the export market.

"There are many countries interested in buying items from Zambia such as coffee, tobacco, sugar and cotton but the problem is that it is difficult to get quotations and other relevant information on these items here.

"Those who want to buy these items could like to know the quality and contents of these items but you cannot get this information", he said.

Mr Popovic suggested that Zambia should set up an export organisation which should act as a pool for all export items from Zambia.

He said in this way, it would be easy for anyone in need of information about goods available for export and where to get them.

He urged Zambians to go full blast in the agricultural industry in order to step up food production as this was the only way to challenge rich nations.

Since there was no way a developing country could hope to challenge developed countries in the field of industry, it was only advisable that developing countries produced more food to sell to rich countries.

Mr Popovic, however, complained bitterly about lack of foreign exchange saying that his company had been badly hit by the problem as some payments had been outstanding since 1979.

CSO: 4700/261

ARMY TO RECRUIT ONLY PAID-UP UNIP MEMBERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Zambia Army has changed its style of recruiting from ordinary members of the public to only paid-up UNIP members.

The revolutionary measures were announced in Kabwe yesterday by Zambia Army Commander Lieutenant-General Malimba Masheke during the passing-out parade.

Gen Masheke said the decision had been made because future soldiers ought to protect Party policies as they could not do so if they did not subscribe to or be part of the policies.

"I would like to state the obvious and only logical conclusion that with immediate effect, the army will not recruit anybody who is not proved to be a member of UNIP.

"In our one party participatory democracy, the defence force is entirely an instrument of the Party and its Government for defending the philosophy of the Party, its policies and socialist values. Whoever joins it commits himself to this principle."

Gen Masheke told Dr Kaunda who was accompanied by Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu; Defence Minister and Minister of State, Mr Wilson Chakulya and Mr Ottema Musuka respectively, Youth and Sport Minister General Kingsley Chinkuli, provincial Member of the Central Committee Mr Pius Kasutu and senior defence chiefs, that he would not allow any uniformed officer in the army to form an opposition from within "to tarnish our profession."

Coup

In what was seen as his toughest speech, Gen Masheke warned that "immediately we notice this, we shall send him out faster than he came in."

The commander assured President Kaunda that the Zambia Army, Zambia Air Force and Zambia National Service would continue with their defensive posture against the enemy.

He dissociated the three forces from the "uncalled for behaviour of a few indisciplined elements who were involved in the last year's attempted coup d'etat and the recent rescue attempt."

Officers who were involved in these incidents only wanted to tarnish the image and good name of Zambian security forces.

CSO: 4700/278

ZNS ASKS GOVERNMENT TO CURB DESERTIONS FROM CAMPS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Zambia National Service has made recommendations to the Government to curb desertions from its camps and rural reconstruction centres, ZNS Commandant Brigadier-General Tom Fara said yesterday.

He could not reveal what the measures were but said they were necessary because the ZNS tracer-system had failed to "run down" deserters.

General Fara was reacting to revelations by Minister of State for Youth and Sport Miss Zeniah Ndhlovu that all but 3,000 recruits in 50 ZNS camps and rural reconstruction centres had deserted.

She was addressing the Eastern Province Party conference in Katete at the weekend.

Gen Fara said the ZNS had compiled a report on desertions and was awaiting directives from the Government which was studying it.

He agreed with Miss Ndhlovu that desertions in ZNS camps and rural reconstruction centres were rampant but the figures fluctuated all the time.

The tracer-system, he said, had failed because when a deserter was apprehended he ran away again as no one had been prosecuted as stipulated by law.

"It is an infringement of the law to desert and the culprits must be prosecuted."

Gen Fara could not give figures of deserters since most of his officers in various camps were away preparing for this year's agricultural season.

He said the ZNS had not made improvements to girls' camps which had been condemned because it had no funds.

Despite this, all girls eligible for national service this year had been enlisted and the ZNS sought Government guidance over the matter.

CSO: 4700/261

CHILUBA ON DETENTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba said in Ndola yesterday that he had learnt much during the three months detention.

Mr Chiluba, who was released on October 28, after a successful habeas corpus application which was heard by Ndola High Court judge Mr Justice Mannival Moodley said "I still feel bound to my other colleagues who are in detention."

Asked if he was bitter with the Government, Mr Chiluba whom a Times reporter found preparing to go to church with his family read verses from Psalm 23 which say: The Lord is my shepherd. I lack nothing in meadows of green grass. To the waters of repose He leads me. He guides me by paths of virtue for the sake of His name.

Mr Chiluba said he could not say much on what had transpired until the other detained labour leaders Mr Newstead Zimba, the ZCTU general secretary, Mr Chitalu Sampa the assistant general secretary and the Mineworkers Union of Zambia deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba are released.

Mr Chiluba, who visited the trio at Kamfinsa prison on Saturday where they are being held, said, he could not say anything in the absence of his colleagues.

Mr Chiluba, Mr Zimba, Mr Sampa and Mr Walamba were detained on July 27 for allegedly plotting to overthrow the Government.

Judgment in Mr Zimba's application for a habeas corpus will be delivered on November 9, while that of Mr Sampa and Mr Walamba will be on November 13.

CSO: 4700/261

ZAMBIAN CHILDREN ABDUCTED BY ZAIRIANS REPORTEDLY 'TORTURED'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

TWO Zambian children abducted by Zaireans in Mufulira on October 24 were tortured, ill-fed and humiliated mentally by their captors at Mokambo border post, it was learnt yesterday.

And the brothers Crispin, ten, and Nsama Chibuta, eight, looking exhausted related a shocking story in Kitwe of their kidnap ordeal to a **Times** reporter.

The duo, accompanied by their mother Mrs Theresa Chifumbe Chibuta showed the healing shackle wounds inflicted on them during their captivity.

Mrs Chibuta said her two children were abducted last month after their father allegedly failed to settle K6.500 he owed Zairean businessmen.

The children were released by Zairean authorities after Zambia immigration and customs officers at Mokambo intervened.

Crispin said he and Nsama were at home in Mufulira's Chibolya township when they were approached by Zaireans who they knew as their father's business acquaintances. The men lured the children away to town when they discovered that their father was not at home.

"They said they would buy us sweets and give us money for a taxi back home. The time was about 13.00 hours."

At the main bus-stop in the second-class trading area they were put on a minibus for Mokambo.

At Mokambo, the children were led into Zaire at a point where immigration officials could not see them.

"If they did see them they thought the children belonged to the Zaireans," Mrs Chibuta said.

Mrs Chibuta learnt of her boys' abduction when she telephoned their schools to find out if their father had bought school shoes for them.

She was told by teachers at Ross Avenue Primary School where Nsama is in Grade One that her children had been "stolen" by Zaireans and were under house arrest at Mokambo.

The boys were shackled when they arrived in Mokambo and fed on cassava leaves.

The youngsters spoke of torture, hunger and humiliation at a house where they were held for more than five days before Zambian police and immigration officers secured their release.

The Zaireans told their father they had agreed to let them go on condition that he settles his debt in 30 days.

A spokesman for Mufulira police confirmed that officers had gone to Mokambo to negotiate the release of two children who were held captive by Zaireans.

The spokesman said police were accompanied by immigration officials from the Zambian side and the parents of the abducted children.

The spokesman said the children's father did not report the matter to them when he discovered the two boys were missing.

The report was made to Mokambo police two days after their kidnap by their grandfather in Kitwe.

Mufulira police were investigating the incident.

Mrs Chibuta and the two children are now living in Riverside in Kitwe with her parents.

Mrs Chibuta said she wept when she found her two sons in Mokambo ready to be "smuggled to Lubumbashi" where they would have been sold.

Zambian officials held three hours of talks with their Zairean counterparts before the children were released yesterday.

CSO: 4700/261

KAUNDA TAKES MEASURES TO CONTROL SMUGGLING TO ZAIRE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has taken far-reaching measures aimed at controlling the smuggling of essential commodities into neighbouring Zaire.

He has ordered that with immediate effect any person having excess commodities must be arrested without warrant.

In a Statutory Instrument issued in the Government Gazette yesterday, Dr Kaunda said the penalty for offences against the control of goods (essential commodities) regulations is a maximum fine of K100,000 or imprisonment of five years or both.

The essential commodities affected and the specified amounts in brackets are: candles (one packet of six); cooking oil (2.5 litres); mealie meal (one 25 kg bag or less); paraffin (2.5 litres); bath soap (two tablets); washing soap (one packet), and sugar (two kg).

The new measures will be effective in the following districts: Kaputa, Nchelenge, Mwense, Mansa, Ndola, Mufulira, Chingola, Chililabombwe, Kitwe, Kalulushi, Solwezi, Mwinilunga, Kabompo and Zambezi.

Police, customs men, forest, immigration officers and district messengers have been given powers to arrest without warrant any person having essential commodities in excess of the specified amounts and whom they suspect to be preparing or attempting to export such essential goods.

Shortages

The measures come only three days after the meeting of the Zambia-Zaire Permanent Joint Commission in Lusaka.

They come in the wake of increasing incidences of smuggling resulting in shortages of commodities on the Copperbelt, Luapula and North-Western provinces which share borders with Zaire.

According to the Statutory Instrument, only shopkeepers and traders authorised by the minister of Commerce and Industry can sell essential consumer goods.

Special procedures affecting travellers carrying such essentials on the Pedicle Road have been outlined as follows:

● Completing a special triplicate export certificate;
● Declaring all essential commodities for inspection and;
● Retaining two copies of the export certificate duly signed and stamped by an officer of the Department of Customs and Excise.

The open general licence has been amended so that essential commodities can no longer be exported without a licence.

And in a statement yesterday, Prime Minister Mundia announced that from November 14, non-Zambians would be required to settle their hotel and lodges bills in foreign currency.

The Kwacha would only be accepted where proof was shown that the non-resident had exchanged some foreign currency into Kwacha.

To effect these measures, the Government has amended Regulations 20 (2) and 22 of the Exchange Control Regulations so that all travellers would now be subject to the same rules relating to bringing in or taking out Zambian or other currency by travellers.

The settlement of bills in advance by Zambians for visitors has been forbidden.

Residents in hotels and lodges have been given up to November 21 to settle their accounts in Kwacha.

The Prime Minister said visitors would be free to exchange the Kwacha into foreign currency provided they showed proof that they exchanged that currency into Kwacha. A special form for this purpose would be provided by the banks.

Hotels and lodges would be agents for foreign exchange transactions. "Inspectors shall be employed to check on this arrangement and special cases will require prior approval from the Bank of Zambia."

The measures were an implementation of the resolutions passed at the Livingstone symposium which were also debated in Ndola.

CSO: 4700/278

MBEWE ON SLANDER OF UNIONISTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Oct 81 p 4

[Excerpt]

PEOPLE in corridors of power want to give the labour movement a bad name, vice-chairman of the Civil Servants Union of Zambia Mr John Mbewe said yesterday.

He was proposing a vote of thanks to a speech delivered by President Kaunda at the official opening of the labour seminar.

"The role of the labour movement has been deliberately misunderstood by certain people in the corridors of power," Mr Mbewe said to shouts of "solidarity for ever" from the labour leaders in the hall.

He said adjectives had been used to describe the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, (ZCTU) and its affiliated unions.

"This trend is designed to divide and weaken the labour movement and draw a wedge between it and the Party and its Government."

Amid cheers, Mr Mbewe said although labour leaders had been scandalised, there had never been a time when they were disrespectful or disloyal to the Party and its Government.

CSO: 4700/261

MINISTRIES DEEP IN DEBT TO GOVERNMENT STORES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Nov 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

GOVERNMENT ministries owe Government Stores about K13 million in goods and services, chief stores officer Mr Wonstone Mulenga said in Lusaka yesterday.

He said culprits were mainly Zambia Police, Zambia Army, Office of the President and the Public Works Department.

Mr Mulenga who was speaking in an interview in his office said some ministries owed Government Stores more than K4 million and appealed to departments concerned to pay back or have no services from Government Stores.

According to a circular from the Ministry of Finance dated July 18, some ministries did not honour their cheques and called on them to pay if Government Stores was to continue providing services.

Mr Mulenga said some ministries were sending untrusted people to Government Stores who ended up stealing ordered goods. He appealed to ministries and departments to send right people.

Mr Mulenga dismissed claims from certain rural areas that they were not being served by his department.

The Government Stores was for the whole nation and not for a few selected districts.

CSO: 4700/261

KAUNDA GIVES PRIVATE INDUSTRY TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

President's Statement in Livingstone

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has given Zimco and the whole private industrial sector a new ten-year development plan in which they should build on what has already been established to reduce the nation's dependence on imports.

He said in Livingstone yesterday that with proper planning, Zambia's industrial sector could, through diversification, be capable of producing from local raw materials a lot of goods that were at the moment being imported.

The President was speaking when he officially opened Zamtex Spinners plant which would save the country K1.2 million a year in foreign exchange. The firm is a sister company of Zambia Textiles, which is the nation's sole manufacturer of blankets.

Dr Kaunda said since 1968 when State participation in the economy started, until now, the nation had concentrated on establishing the basic industrial infrastructure.

That was why the State had entered into the private sector, to accelerate the process of establishing this industrial infrastructure.

"Now as from this year to 1990, the nation's objectives and target must be to make maximum use of this infrastructure for the diversification and restructuring of her economy," Dr Kaunda said.

There were many opportunities which presented themselves to the parastatal and private industries for this process. For instance the Zamtex plant which had just been established had been made possible by the existence of Kafue Textiles.

Many industries must now be created to service the factory at Kafue. One of these was a starch industry as there were ample raw materials for it.

The President said in the same spirit, the inauguration of the expansion at Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia in Kafue should now be used fully to create feeder industries to service "this important infrastructure."

Equally, Kapiri Glass factory should, apart from bottles, look into the possibility of manufacturing other related products such as sheet glass, crystal and mirrors on which the company's future expansion should be based.

"I am therefore giving Zimco and all the private

industrial concerns a new ten-year development plan in which they should build on what has been established to reduce the country's dependence on imports."

He appealed to industries to emulate what was happening in other developing countries where wastes were not thrown away, but utilised in one way or another.

Referring to the textile industry, the President said he would be sad to see the waste from spinning mills thrown away without any further utilisation.

"It is important that one or two mills are set up to produce yarn from the waste. Zamtex Spinners will be the first such enterprise in Zambia to use the cotton waste from Kafue Textile mills to produce blanket yarn, which in turn will be used by its holding company, Zambia Textiles, for producing blankets."

The Party and its Government encouraged the setting up of import substitution industries because such ventures used to the maximum possible extent local raw materials. By doing so, they cut down on foreign exchange spending.

In these days of scarce foreign exchange earnings everything possible should be done to avoid or limit the adverse effects on the operations of manufacturing enterprises, which reduce production.

The President said it was in this light that the Industrial Development Act provided incentives to those ventures which made maximum use of domestic raw materials and intermediate goods.

These incentives would be even more generous under the proposed revised version of the Act when it was finally amended.

President's Call 'Opportune'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

PAINFULLY at last, pragmatic realism is winning the day in Zambia. An old English adage tells of necessity being the mother of inventions. In Zambia that would simply mean self-reliance.

That is precisely what President Kaunda laboured hard to explain in Livingstone yesterday when he called upon ZIMCO to devise a ten-year industrialisation programme based on the use of local raw materials.

The President's plea underlines the economic doldrums in which economy, and if we are not careful, our own hard won political freedom.

We are not earning as much foreign exchange now as we used to because of the recession that has hit the industrialised world. Copper prices are very low to be of any real value.

Cobalt prices too are far too low mainly because Zambia is going along too trustingly with "big-brother" Zaire instead of doing what works and behaving as the "little boy" in getting better prices for her cobalt.

But we should not just sit Zambia is presently engulfed. Unemployment is rising. Prices are spiralling. Business and industry are slowly grinding to a halt. Consequently redundancies and lay-offs are increasing.

All these economic ills stem from the agonising fact that most of our industries are largely dependent on imported raw materials, foreign machinery, and foreign expertise.

And worse still, all these are dependent on that big octopus — foreign exchange — which is gobbling up everything in its way — our

there with folded arms and moan about it like helpless children. We should, instead, pluck up enough courage and determination to solve our economic problems on our own and not rely too much on foreign exchange cures.

That is what the President was driving at in his speech on the economy in Livingstone yesterday. Self-reliance is our only saviour if we are to survive.

This means that our businessmen and industrialists should henceforth be thinking of ways to set up new industries using locally produced raw materials.

That is how in fact the Rhodesians survived the dark days of UDI. They were forced by sheer necessity through the prevailing world animosity towards them to use their ingenuity in creating a lot of secondary industries for import substitution.

Zambians should be doing the same now that we are in a similar position where we just do not have the foreign exchange with which to import all our raw materials.

We should have faith in ourselves and make use of every possible raw material to generate local industrial growth which will in turn create more employment and more wealth.

The President's call is most opportune. It should seriously be taken up by the third and last Prime Minister's economic symposium to be held in Lusaka later this month.

After all, the theme of that symposium will be industrialisation.

CSO: 4700/278

GOVERNMENT SHOULD TAKE MEASURES TO MAKE INFORMAL SECTOR PRODUCTIVE

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Text]

UNEMPLOYMENT is one of the biggest scourges afflicting Zambia today. The streets are teeming with jobless Zambians with a bleak future staring in their hungry faces.

The Government is aware of this problem but is hamstrung to do anything about it because of the bad economic situation the country is in.

What makes the situation worse is that not only are there no more jobs available on the market, jobs are actually dwindling at an alarmingly fast rate — spilling into the already crowded streets more jobless people.

This is not a healthy situation for the nation. The side effects of unemployment can now be seen in the increasing crime rate, youth delinquency, broken homes and mental breakdowns as is evidenced by the increasing number of tramps on our streets.

As the economy continues to wobble in troubled waters, industries are finding it difficult to make ends meet and job creation has become a thing of the past. To stay afloat, they have to lay off hundreds of workers as their balance sheets change colour from black to red.

But what is of primary concern is the social and political upheaval the unemployment situation is likely to create. The recent riots in Britain were attributed to the increasing rate of unemployment in that country now standing at a staggering three million people.

Zambia cannot be naive to think that such things can only happen in industrialised countries. Each year, some 200,000 youths are dumped onto the streets to join the jobless as they fail to continue with their education.

Youth unemployment is adding to an already explosive situation. Discontent among the teeming masses of the unemployed is a phenomenon that cannot be ignored. There is therefore urgent need to do something about this problem.

Last week, a number of experts in the labour and related fields gathered in Lusaka to discuss one important but hitherto ignored sector of the labour market which would greatly contribute to improving the unemployment situation — the informal sector.

This two-day meeting was a result of the concern felt by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services with the serious problem of unemployment in Zambia.

The ministry felt that efforts be made to find viable practical ways of substantially increasing productive employment and income earning opportunities in the country within a tolerable period of time.

In this regard, the ministry requested the ILO Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP), which is based in Lusaka, to examine the prospects for substantially increasing employment opportunities through the development of the urban informal sector which was known to be under developed.

Representatives from Government ministries, parastatals, banks, private sector, informal sector, Unza and ILO-SATEP examined the findings of the study undertaken by SATEP on this issue. What came out of these deliberations was interesting.

The seminar came out with a clear call to the Government to formulate a policy on the informal sector which should express a positive attitude towards this sector.

This seems to indicate that at the moment there is no policy on the informal sector. This is true to some extent. But it can be argued that there does exist

some kind of policy towards the informal sector. This policy indicates that for one to engage in this sector, it is criminal.

The jobless who try to be self-reliant or self-employed like the "mishanga" sellers and women vendors are a target of harassment by the police and Party militants.

These men and women, who are struggling to survive in their hand-to-mouth existence are subjected to all sorts of injustices for trying to help themselves.

With inflation stagnating economic growth, there is no hope in hell for most of these people to find employment in the formal sector.

According to statistics, growth in wage paid employment has been very slow in the last five years. In 1975, there were 393,490 persons in wage paid employment. This came down to 384,090 by the end of 1980 — representing a loss of 9,400 jobs. The labour force on the other hand increased by 279,810 from 1,479,000 to 1,758,810.

But these statistics are not very reliable as there is no comprehensive labour market statistics in Zambia. The number of the unemployed is therefore far greater than the 44,052 registered at labour offices. Most of these unemployed are below the age of 35, which means they are still in the prime of their youth.

The tragedy about this great majority of Zambia's future is that they are the hardest hit because they are the weakest candidates on the labour market. Most employers prefer to hire experienced or skilled labour and the youths lack these.

There is need for urgent measures to be taken to harness and make productive all this manpower now going to waste before it degenerates into other evils in society.

Condemning "mishanga" boys is not the answer as these youths are trying to fend for themselves. They need to be helped and this can only be done by promoting the informal sector.

The evolution of man is all based on man himself trying to improve his own lot by applying his energies and ingenuity to the solution of problems of development. They have to fight their misery and poverty to survive. This is all what those in the informal sector are striving to do.

The recommendations made by the seminar held in Lusaka therefore need not only close attention by the authorities, but immediate implementation to solve this great unemployment problem so that the majority of Zambians can positively contribute to the Gross National Product.

It is urgent that the colonial laws that restrict those who try to be in gainful employment through self-reliance such as peddlers should be done away with.

The Government can start by stopping the police from harassing these men, women and youths trying to survive in the informal sector.

The Government should encourage these self-employed persons to come together and form cooperatives to improve their own lot. This can be done by providing facilities and infrastructure where they can carry out their businesses from.

For example, basket makers in one city could be given a plot where they can put up their shelters in which they will make and sell their wares. So should those in other fields.

Tackling this problem with vigour will not only solve the unemployment problem but generate more jobs as well as contribute to the economic well being of the nation.

It would defuse the time bomb the nation is sitting on through the discontent masses who are jobless.

CSO: 4700/278

MUNDIA URGES PLANNERS TO DESIGN BUILDINGS USING SOLAR ENERGY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

PRIME Minister Mundia yesterday urged planners to design buildings that utilise solar energy to minimise dependency on oil.

He also took a swipe at public institutions which perpetually blame their shortcomings on the unfavourable economic situation.

Mr Mundia was speaking at the Evelyn Hone College in Lusaka where he officiated at the graduation of 261 students and the opening of a 250-bed solar-heated students' hostel. The hostel was constructed with a World Bank loan.

He said the country was spending more than K225 million on oil imports and it was in this light that any innovation to reduce dependence on oil must be encouraged.

"I wish to call upon our planners, architects and builders to copy this new innovetion so that in future houses built by public institutions such as the National Housing Authority and district councils use this cheap source of energy."

He called for sacrifice in resolving problems facing institutions instead of blaming the economic situation for all failures.

"For reasons I fail to understand, many public institutions including yours, Mr Principal, have blamed a number of their problems on the prevailing economic situation.

"In my view, using these problems as causes of failure is failing to understand the challenges of under-development."

What Zambia was going through was the process of development and it was only by resolving the problems that the country would develop.

He called on Zambians to exert more effort to meet the challenges before them and generate more financial resources to meet the increased demand for them.

"Lamenting about our economic situation will not resolve these problems. What is required is sacrifice, self-reliance and the scientific use of our available resources."

CSO: 4700/278

DECLINE IN CARGO TRAFFIC BETWEEN DAR ES SALAAM, ZAMBIA NOTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Oct 81 p 4

[Excerpt]

CARGO traffic between Dar es Salaam and Zambia has dropped to more than 16 per cent compared to the same period last year.

The general situation remains fluid and cargo continues to be dispatched with less delays, however.

Despite clearance of port charges by the Bank of Zambia in May this year, pending payment from that period has built up considerably.

This is the overall review of the business by the Ndola and district chamber of commerce and industry, according to its newsletter published in Ndola yesterday.

From January to August this year Zambian imports via Dar by rail amounted to 147,214 tonnes compared with 158,779 tonnes to the corresponding period last year.

Imports by road amounted to 82,916 tonnes as against 115,186 tonnes last year.

"This represents an overall drop of 16 per cent in imports via this route. Exports up to the end of August this year amounted to 278,897 tonnes compared with 305,482 tonnes in 1980, a drop of more than eight per cent," the newsletter says.

Imports

Total imports via the southern route as at the end of August amounted to 222,965 tonnes, only 7,165 tonnes less than the total imports through Dar.

A large percentage of this cargo was of South African origin which proved to be cheaper with the added advantage of lower freight costs.

It adds that some importers are enjoying favourable credit terms for Far Eastern manufacturers with the majority of the carrying vessels calling at South African ports.

CSO: 4700/261

RAILWAY WORKERS STRIKE FOR FOURTH TIME THIS YEAR

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

ABOUT 300 Mulobezi Railway workers have gone on strike for the fourth time this year demanding better conditions of service and increased salaries.

The workers downed tools on Monday this week after their demands for equal pay and equal conditions of service with Zambia Railways workers were allegedly ignored.

Southern Province Railway Workers Union of Zambia (RWUZ) regional secretary, Mr Francis Mwanachongo confirmed the strike in Livingstone yesterday.

The Mulobezi workers were excluded from salary increments awarded to unionised Zambia Railways workers recently. The Mulobezi railway line is run by Zambia Railways on behalf of the government.

Unionised ZR workers in the low grades were awarded K24 increments per month while those in the higher grades received K21.50 monthly increments. Tazara unionised members were also excluded.

Mr Mwanachongo and Livingstone RWUZ branch executive were yesterday locked up in a meeting at Livingstone Railway Station where hundreds of passengers to Mulobezi are stranded.

The strike by workers has paralysed passenger train services to Mulobezi. The route is also used by travellers to Sesheke and other parts of the Western Province.

Member of Parliament for Sesheke, Mr Yusiku Mukelabai, and Senior Chief Musokotwane have made repeated appeals to the Party and its Government to improve train services to Mulobezi.

Chief Musokotwane has also warned of a catastrophe unless the Party and its Government take urgent measures to repair the line and several bridges on the route.

He explained that the bridges were in a state of disrepair and that the line needed to be relaid to avoid serious accidents occurring on the route.

CSO: 4700/261

SATEP SEMINAR ON GROWTH PROSPECTS FOR URBAN INFORMAL SECTOR

Minister's Opening Speech

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Party and its Government has no definite policy on informal employment, it was learnt yesterday.

Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr John Chafwa said this in Lusaka yesterday when he opened a two-day seminar on the prospects for growth and employment promotion on urban informal sector.

The seminar is organised by the International Labour Organisation Southern African team for Employment Promotion (SATEP) in conjunction with the ministry.

Mr Chafwa said according to figures by the Central Statistics Office, Zambia has a labour force of 1,761,400 out of a population of six million in 1980.

"Of this labour force we know that presently 384,000 wage paid employees are employed in the formal sector, but we have left it to anybody's guess as to how many of the labour force are engaged in the informal sector of the economy."

He regretted that because of historical and structural factors development and transformation of the informal sector seemed to have been hindered and its capacity to generate employment and output not fully realised.

He hoped the seminar held at Nakatindi Hall which was studying results of SATEP's survey of the informal sector would come up with clear ideas on the size of Zambia's informal employment or unemployment which was the basis of the industrial set-up.

The industrial sector consisted of small foreign and parastatal enterprises and large ones using modern technology and applying capital intensive techniques.

There were small informal production units owned by Zambians which applied labour intensive techniques of production and among the most important activities were carpentry, tinsmithing and motor repair.

Mr Chafwa was impressed that SATEP's revival of interest in the role of the small-scale enterprises was as a result of concern for unemployment and basic needs satisfaction.

ILO expert Mr George Aryee called for the purchase of products made by self-employed people so as to increase employment.

This is contained in a paper he presented to the seminar.

Mr Aryee, an expert on the informal sector, said such a trend would increase employment.

Informal Sectors Role Must Be Examined

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE figures stand out starkly: Out of a country population of 5,834,000 (estimate for 1980) there are 1,761,400 economically active Zambians but only 384,000 are said to be in formal employment.

The Central Statistical Office doesn't seem to know what the 377,400 people do to earn a living or to contribute to the nation's economy.

Some of these are self-employed persons who are in the so-called informal sector, others are unemployed and are in the majority.

Given our pathetic economic climate the Party and its Government should not ignore the informal sector for without it the demand for jobs as shown by the number of redundancies and the queues at labour offices would be more frightening than now.

The position of employment opportunities in Zambia is already bad. There are statistically no new jobs being created; in fact the number of people in formal employment is dwindling.

For instance in 1975, there were 393,500 Zambians in employment out of whom 71,700 were engaged in the construction industry; but by December 1979 the total was 372,000 with the figure in construction falling to 40,100.

It must be worse by now when commercial and industrial activity is almost at a standstill. The building industry is the worst hit.

We have therefore to examine seriously the role of the informal sector and the papers being presented at the International Labour Organisation - sponsored seminar in Lusaka on the "prospects for growth and employment" in Zambia.

The Party and its Government should not rely on outside bodies to come and create jobs for us as the Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr John Chafwa implied in his opening remarks; it must address the subject with vigour.

The self-employed can contribute handsomely to national development and even to state coffers but do we know who they are, what they do and how much they earn? Yet they are so many.

In the urban areas are the marketeers, the curio sellers, tailors cobblers, charcoal burners, motor mechanics, carpenters, painters, second-hand goods peddlers and the money-lenders.

In the villages we have the mat and basket-makers, the blacksmiths, the fishermen, the hunters . . . the list is too long — all pursuing some form of employment.

The outstanding feature of the informal sector however is that it is mostly the elderly who enter it. It is not because there is little money in it that young Zambians don't go in. It is the attitude we have for it.

We have not given it encouragement. Our emphasis has been wrongly placed on white-collar education, training and employment.

As a result many Zambians tend to look down upon the elderly man who plies the townships with hand-made brooms on his shoulders or the elderly woman vending flower clay pots outside a shop.

It is high time therefore the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and the Central Statistical Office carried out a thorough survey which would lead to a formal policy being worked out on the informal sector.

CSO: 4700/261

JOINT ZAMBIAN-ZAIRIAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA and Zaire will now track down criminals who run away from either country after committing offences, leader of the Zairean delegation to the Zambia-Zaire Permanent Commission Mr Inonga Lokongo L'ome said yesterday.

He was speaking during a signing ceremony of a joint communique at the end of the three-day meeting in Lusaka which reviewed bilateral relations.

Mr Inonga said the tracking down of criminals would be made possible as a result of a legal matter on which both countries had agreed upon during the talks.

The agreement was necessitated by the need to guarantee security of the people against cross-border criminals.

"We have agreed to cooperate in legal matters to guarantee the security of our people against criminals who run away from the long arm of our laws after committing offences."

Speaking at the same function Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma, who signed for Zambia, said the excellent relations which exist between the heads of state of the two countries must be reflected at the grassroots level.

Dr Kaunda and President Mobutu Sese Seko were deeply committed to the promotion of healthy and close relations between people of the two countries.

"We should not let them down by lack of follow-up action on our part. The excellent relations that exist at the heads of state level must be reflected at the people's level," Prof Goma said.

In the joint communique, the two delegations said they exchanged views on border problems, security, trade, transport and telecommunications.

The commission recommended the speedy conclusion of the agreement on judicial matters, convention on social security and the financing of regional projects.

They noted that considerable progress had been made in their programmes.

On communication, they said this was essential to facilitate movement of people and goods.

On the South African and Namibian issues, the commission condemned the South African regime for its continued flagrant violation of the international opinion and legitimate aspirations of the people of Namibia.

CSO: 4700/261

ROP-ZIMBABWE BARTER AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

ROP (1975) Limited has entered into a barter agreement with Zimbabwe to sell cotton seed in return for cotton seed oil.

A company spokesman said yesterday that under the agreement, ROP would send 10,000 tonnes of cotton seed for three months to the United Refineries of Zimbabwe.

Oil pressed from the cotton seed will be sent to ROP while the oil seed cake will be retained as payment by the Zimbabwean company. Zambia expects about 2,500 tonnes of oil from Zimbabwe under this agreement.

The spokesman said the agreement was awaiting the Bank of Zambia approval.

This was a contingent measure pending the installation of machinery with bigger capacity to process seeds at the Ndola works of ROP, he said.

The new machinery, which will cost about K1 million will be bought out of an Indian loan granted to Zambia and is expected in the country in about eight months time.

It will greatly enhance the oil production capacity at the Ndola plant of ROP. The new equipment will be capable of processing 50 tonnes of cotton seed and soya beans a day.

The agreement with United Refinery will involve no foreign exchange. ROP will buy the seed from Lint Company of Zambia and pay for its transportation to Victoria Falls and hauling in Zimbabwe will be paid by United Refineries.

On the return journey, the Zimbabwean company will pay the cost of freight from Bulawayo to Victoria Falls and ROP will take over the cost of transporting the oil into Zambia.

CSO: 4700/261

IMPORTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA TO ZAMBIA 'SOARING'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

IMPORTS from South Africa to Zambia are soaring. Preliminary figures show that in the first seven months of 1980 we imported goods worth K79,836,000 — K15,186,000 more than in 1979.

These figures are contained in the monthly digest of statistics by the Central Statistical Office, whose latest issue, for October/December 1980, has only been published now.

The statistics, going back to 1970, when Zambia imported goods worth K59,097,000, from South Africa show that they fell to K31,476,000 in 1978 but more than doubled in 1979.

Exports from Zambia to South Africa which were K8,682,000 in 1970, reached an all-time low in 1978 when they dropped to K800,000, but quintupled in 1979 when they reached K4,171,000.

In order of import value we bought in 1979 most from Britian — goods worth K152,940,000. South Africa comes next with K64,650,000 followed by the USA — K55,357,000; West Germany, K46,032,000; Japan K24,392,000, East Africa K11,441,000.

China, with K12,283,000, is the seventh country in the list of imports in 1979; but in 1974 we imported goods worth K24,311,000 from China.

On the export side, our biggest buyer was Japan who bought goods worth K201,348,000 from us in 1979. Britain was second, with K145,395,000 and the United States were third with K111,624,000.

These countries were followed by West Germany, K100,338,000; China, K34,819,000; East African countries, K6,685,000 and South Africa.

The latest figures for the first seven months of 1980, which are preliminary, show that the import trend continues: Britain tops the list of goods we buy with K116,771,000 followed by South Africa, and the USA with K34,096,000 is third.

CSO: 4700/261

MINISTER DISCUSSES RISING COST OF PETROLEUM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA's oil import bill rose from K76 million in 1977 to K225 million in 1980 said Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane.

In an interview on Radio Zambia's "face the nation programme," Mr Musokotwane said the cost of petroleum continues to rise and now makes up 22 per cent of the total import bill.

Mr Musokotwane said the rising oil costs were a danger and warned that Zambia would continue to be adversely affected by its import.

Zambia should use more of her electricity and coal to reduce reliance on petroleum. If this was not done, "we will continue to feel the pinch of escalating oil bills".

The minister explained that oil prices also hit other developing countries that spent as much as 50 per cent of their foreign exchange to pay for oil imports.

Mr Musokotwane confirmed that Zambia received the oil it was promised by Algeria but this had no effect on the oil import bills.

"While we are grateful for the oil, it is too little, it is consumed in a day."

On the economy in general, Mr Musokotwane said Zambia like other countries was experiencing hardships although there was improvement in agriculture and in the parastatal sector.

Lack of foreign exchange was still affecting companies which depended on imported raw materials. Some of them were operating below capacity.

This led to redundancies and higher prices of finished products as costs were spread over fewer goods.

The minister urged businessmen to be export-oriented instead of being mere importers. Lack of foreign exchange would not affect exporting companies.

CSO: 4700/261

'UNEXPLAINED DIFFERENCES' DELAY ZAIRIAN-ZAMBIAN COMMUNIQUE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

UNEXPLAINED differences between delegates to the Zambia-Zaire Joint Permanent Commission meeting which has been sitting for the past three days in Lusaka, led to several postponements of signing the official communique.

By late last night, both the Zairean and Zambian delegations were unable to sign the document because of certain unclarified issues which had to be ironed out.

Originally the communique was supposed to have been signed on Sunday evening. It was postponed to 12.30 hours yesterday but reporters assigned to the occasion were told to check around 15.00 hours.

This was again postponed to 18.00 hours and after waiting up to 20.15 hours last night, reporters were told it had been postponed to 09.00 hours today.

When Pressmen tried to seek an explanation from chairman of the Zambian side director for contingency planning Mr Nedson Nyoni, one of the Government lawyers interrupted and asked: "Do we really need to explain to the Press why there is a delay?"

Other officials attributed the delay to translation difficulties.

The officials said they had been sitting until 05.00 hours in the morning and were tired.

They claimed the Press had been fed with "wrong information by somebody in the system" regarding the time the communique was to be signed and promised to investigate.

They did not elaborate.

It was learnt at the Secretariat where the Zambian delegation was working from that the Zairean delegation was working from another place in town and that this might have contributed to the delay because amendments from either side took time to check.

Among the issues the commission was discussing were smuggling on the border, the continued existence of ex-Katangese gendarmes in Zambia and the harassment of Zambian travellers on the Pedicle road by Zairean security men.

When he opened the talks on Saturday, Prime Minister Mundia urged the commission to find permanent solutions to these problems.

Other issues the commission was expected to discuss included border security and debts by Zaire.

CSO: 4700/261

SWEDEN INCREASES 1982 FISCAL YEAR GRANTS FOR FARMING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

SWEDEN has given more than K14 million in grants to Zambia for the 1982 financial year under the agricultural sector support programme (ASSP), Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila said in Lusaka yesterday.

The 1982 grant is K3 million more than this year's K11.7 milliom.

Mr Mwila described Sweden as a friend indeed, as she was making the grant at a time when that country had economic problems like the devaluation of its currency, the kronor.

The grant, which is being made through the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), was part of the most important aspect of partnership in development aimed at redressing the imbalance between the urban and rural people.

Evolved

"We have over a period of years since Independence mutually evolved a development strategy which concentrates Swedish assistance to rural areas with the aim of alleviating the problems of the poorest — the peasant farmer."

Giving the breakdown of how the grant is to be used in rural areas, he said K3.65 million would be allocated to the integrated rural development programmes in Eastern, Northern and Luapula provinces.

Three million Kwacha would be spent on training and extension work.

The ministry is to set aside K4.7 million for the credit scheme to assist small-scale farmers, the Zambia Cooperative Federation, the Cooperative College and women's programmes.

The agricultural research and seed programme is to receive K1.65 million, part of which would be used to establish an institute which would certify the quality of seeds produced by the Zambia Seed Company.

Cover

Other fields the grant would cover include the Survey Department which will receive K1.19 million and the Price and Incomes Commission K300,000.

Since allocations were directed towards the rural people, Sweden had made a noble gesture as this was an area where efforts must not only be heard, but also seen to be concentrated, if the "go back to the land" call was to have credibility in the public eyes.

"I am happy to indicate with confidence that there is a great future because this development effort will have an impact on the rural people's capacity to sustain development even after the projects have come to an end. This is so since they are designed to ensure people's participation."

He assured the Swedish government that Zambia greatly valued the assistance.

CSO: 4700/261

EXPANDED TRANSPORT FLEET PERMITS HAULAGE OF MOST OF MAIZE HARVEST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Oct 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA has been able to haul to safety the major part of this year's bumper maize harvest output because of increased transport fleet, Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila said yesterday.

He said in the past, despite low output, it was not possible to bring in all the maize because of the economic constraints the country had been passing through.

Because of the cooperation and aid the country received from friendly countries and international organisations, Zambia had been able to beef up her fleet.

Mr Mwila was speaking at the Mechanical Services Department in Lusaka where 40 five-tonne Fiat trucks donated to the Government by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) were handed over to the ministry.

Recently he received a fleet of Mitsubishi lorries which have already been deployed in the haulage of maize and other agricultural inputs.

The ministry would ensure that the trucks were despatched to areas where they were needed.

So far 18 trucks had already been deployed in the Southern and Northern provinces.

The 40 trucks were part of 80 donated to Zambia by FAO using money donated by Italy to alleviate Third World agricultural problems.

FAO representative in Zambia Mr Owusu Agyemang assured the Government that the organisation would continue to help Zambia.

Zambia had been chosen for the donation because FAO was impressed by the commitment of the Government towards increasing the food production.

He announced that FAO was embarking on intensive training of Zambian mechanics at Turin in Italy to service and maintain the trucks.

Minister of State for Ministry of Works and Supply, Mr Edward Muonga thanked the international community for its positive response towards Zambia's operation food production programme.

CSO: 4700/261

'CRITICAL' SHORTAGE OF TRACTORS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

A CRITICAL shortage of tractors has hit Zambia and the 1981/82 season crop production will be adversely affected.

Quick to admit this grim fact in Lusaka yesterday was AFE general manager Mr Phillimon Kapesebele, who said that his company had nothing in stock.

The company was expecting 66 tractors at the end of this month, but they would arrive too late to change the situation.

The shortage of tractors was caused by foreign exchange problems which made importation planning by dealers difficult.

Marketing manager for Trans-Continental, Mr Andrew Mears, said his company had had no tractors since the last planting season.

"The shortage is not confined to tractors alone, but includes other farming implements," said Mr Mears.

His company was expecting 50 tractors early next year through a privately negotiated loan. "But these will be too late for the coming planting season.

Through a barter agreement between Zambia and Swaziland, the company hoped to import implements from Swaziland.

Managing director for Tarrys, dealers in Leyland tractors, Mr John Lyons, said there had been no tractors since the last planting season.

His company has had no tractors for the past six months, but the situation was likely to improve next year.

"We have a few coming, but there are definitely no sales this year. We are optimistic that things will improve next year," he said.

CSO: 4700/278

BRIEFS

IMF GIANT--The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has given Zambia K59 million compensation to help the country ease its economic problems while waiting for the release of the K90 million from the K800 million negotiated early this year. Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane said in Lusaka yesterday the money had already been received and part of it was being used to reduce the balance of payments pipeline while the other was being channelled into various sectors of the economy. Although Zambia had met the conditions for releasing the K90 million, the board of directors of the IMF had not met to authorise release of the funds. At a Press conference three weeks ago, Mr Musokotwane assured the nation the IMF would release the money because certain conditions had been met. He said there was a possibility of making another K90 million draw for September. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/278

NAN INTERVIEWS PF LEADER JOSHUA NKOMO

AB160943 Lagos NAN in English 0815 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Salisbury, 12 Nov (NAN)--The leader of the Patriotic Front (PF), Mr Joshua Nkomo, has dismissed the notion of a merger of his party with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU-PF) to establish a one-party state in Zimbabwe.

In an interview with the southern Africa correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Salisbury today, Mr Nkomo said that ZANU-PF had backed out of a merger plan between the two parties after the Lancaster House talks in 1979.

The Patriotic Front leader said that his party had worked hard to bring about unity and negotiated the Patriotic Front alliance with ZANU-PF for that purpose.

They left us in London when we were discussing coming together so we cannot be chasing people who come into unity and jumped out of it, he told NAN.

But he emphasised that the Patriotic Front alliance under which the two parties had cooperated still existed, saying, this is why we have remained calling ourselves (his party) PF and not ZAPU.

It will be recalled that Prime Minister Mugabe spoke about unity between the two parties on the one-party issue during his recent tour of Matabeleland, Mr Nkomo's political stronghold.

Mr Nkomo expressed doubts about the introduction of a one-party state in Zimbabwe.

He emphatically said that it was impossible for any legislation for a referendum on the issue to go through Parliament.

A referendum comes out of legislation and such legislation will not leave Parliament.

I can assure you that, he stressed.

Under the Lancaster House agreement which gave Zimbabwe its constitution, all members of the 100-seat lower house (the House of Assembly) must vote in favour of any constitutional amendment in order to make it a law.

In the lower house, ZANU-PF has 57 members, PF 20, Republican Front 20 and Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council 8.

Mr Nkomo, minister without portfolio in Mr Mugabe's cabinet, declined to comment on the government's socialist policies.

He stated that his party would support any policy that promoted stability and economic progress in the country, not necessarily another party's policies.

He denied any knowledge of Zimbabweans who were alleged to be receiving military training in South Africa.

Even when I was the minister of home affairs I had no idea of any such business.

He also said that he was not aware of the arrests of some former auxilliaries of Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Mr Nkomo told the NAN correspondent to wait for answers to some of his questions in about 3 weeks time when he hoped to comment on the situation in Zimbabwe generally.

CSO: 4700/270

CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT TAKEOVER OF CAPS SEEN POSSIBLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The Government's $4 million acquisition of the controlling shares in CAPS Holdings Ltd in July could be effectively blocked if an application made in the High Court yesterday by another CAPS shareholder, Mr Maurice Kramer, is upheld.

Mr Justice Squires reserved judgment in the civil action brought by Mr Kramer against Mr Gerard Graham, whose family sold 42.6 percent of the firm's shares to the Government.

Mr Kramer made an application for an order restraining the sale of the shares unless his shares were included in the transaction under the same terms and conditions.

Mr Chris Andersen, SC, appearing for Mr Kramer, said the terms of an agreement reached before the sale gave Mr Kramer the right to include his shares in any sale concluded by the Graham group.

Mr Kramer was not kept informed about developments leading to the sale of the group's shares to the Government, he said.

Mr John Lazarus SC, for Mr Graham, argued that the terms and conditions that applied to the sale of the Graham group's shares did not apply to Mr Kramer because he was a resident, while Mr Graham was not.

Payment for the Graham shares would be made out of the country, whereas payment for Mr Kramer's shares could not because of exchange control regulations.

He accepted there was a breach in the agreement in that Mr Kramer was not informed of the sale, and conceded that he was entitled to claim damages from Mr Graham.

CSO: 4700/271

RAILWAY, AIRLINE REPORT FINANCIAL SITUATION

AB131255 Paris AFP in English 1153 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Salisbury, 13 Nov (AFP)--Zimbabwe's national airline made a 36.170 Zimbabwe dollar (40,000 U.S.) profit last fiscal year, but the national railways incurred a $32.7 million deficit, according to their annual reports.

The railways deficit, which was slightly higher than in 1980, was due in part to repairs of wagons recovered from Mozambique after the independence war during which the border was closed, to war damage claims against the government absorbed by the railways, and to costs of training black personnel.

Railways Chairman J.M. Magowan said these items added more than 6 million Zimbabwe dollars (8.4 million U.S.) to the deficit, which expressed in U.S. dollars was 55 million in total.

Mr Magowan's report for the year ended in June confirmed earlier statements by government transport officials that increased economic activity coupled with shortages of rolling stock had caused bottle-necks on the railway system. This congestion was costing landlocked Zimbabwe millions of dollars in foreign currency it could have made on goods and raw materials that were produced but could not be moved expeditiously to markets abroad.

Transport Minister Josiah Chinamano has said the rail crisis should ease by June 1982. By then, 60 locomotives on order from the United States and Canada should have arrived, and the planned commissioning of a fuel pipeline from Mozambique should have taken a substantial load off the railways.

With the railway congestion, Air Zimbabwe showed a sharp rise in cargo carried--from 2.47 million tons/kilometers flown in fiscal 1980 to 5.14 million tons/kms in 1981. Revenue from cargo almost doubled to 2.8 million Zimbabwe dollars (3.9 million U.S.).

The report from General Manager Mervyn Eyett said the number of passengers flown increased from 365,771 to 402,274, representing a gain of 10.5 million Zimbabwe dollars revenue (14.1 million U.S.). Of these passengers, 25,000 used the airline's flights to Europe--serving London and Frankfurt.

Total turnover for the year was 40.6 million Zimbabwe dollars, up from 27.5 million in 1980, Mr Eyett said.

In another development, the Air Zimbabwe executive said the line's quarrel with Zambian airways over flight reservations in Lusaka had been settled after he flew to the Zambian capital to investigate.

Zimbabwean passengers had complained in June that Zambian airways booking agents--Air Zimbabwe does not yet have an office in Lusaka--were forcing them to take Zambian return flights to Salisbury, saying Air Zimbabwe's flights were fully booked. The passengers said they later learned this was not the case.

Mr Eyett said this week that after he called the practice to the attention of Zambian airways top management, it stopped.

CSO: 4700/270

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH INDIA NOW IN FORCE

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 Nov 81 p 13

[Text]

THE trade agreement between Zimbabwe and India, signed in New Delhi earlier this year, came into force at the beginning of the month and may lead to the importation of, among other things, silk and woollen fabrics, coastal vessels and ships, car parts, surgical instruments and television sets.

The agreement was signed on May 22 by Dr Witness Mangwende, Zimbabwe's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Pranab Mukherjee, India's Minister of Commerce, and confers "most-favoured nation" trading status on the two countries. This will extend for an initial period of two years and renew automatically for a further two years unless either side decides to terminate the arrangement.

According to the terms of the agreement the countries will undertake to establish a joint committee to meet at convenient dates, alternating between the two capitals. All payments will be made in freely convertible currency through normal banking channels, and the partners agree to utilise, in as far as possible, only the respective national carriers to transport the goods indicated in the agreement.

INDICATIVE ONLY

The agreement pointed out that the lists attached as annexures were indicative only, and that other goods not listed may also be exchanged in accordance with the laws and regulations of the two countries.

Among the goods which may be imported from India are: spices, rice, marine products, garments, unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco products, iron ore, industrial plant and machinery for the textile, sugar and food processing industries, cranes and lifts, wires and cables, machine tools, complete vehicles, steel pipes and tubes, auto parts, complete bicycles and parts, diesel engines, mechanical pumps, batteries, sewing and knitting machines scientific instruments, sporting firearms, umbrellas, cosmetics, radio and stereo equipment, hi-fi sets, electronic toys and TV games, video cassettes and tapes, feature films, documentaries, and finished leather.

The list of goods which may be exported from Zimbabwe include: asbestos, tobacco, nickel, tin, copper, gold, textiles, pharmaceuticals, sugar, cement, meat products, maize, coffee, oil seeds, shoes, tyres and furniture.

CSO: 4700/257

ZUCCO AIMS HAMPERED BY LACK OF CASH

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Tahnde Kapambwe]

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe United Chambers of Commerce have initiated a few self-help schemes in the rural areas but a major effort is being hampered by lack of funds.

Secretary-General Mr Chad Ndoro said the organition was still awaiting release of about $20 million promised by Government last May for the development of emergent businesses.

A bulk-buying scheme is continuing with success in the Chivu-Chilimanzi area where businessmen have pooled their money to buy goods in bulk.

The goods are sold on a rotation basis by members of the scheme.

ZUCCO is now trying to encourage the formation of wholesalers on this co-operative basis.

The organisation recently organised the collection of grain from Mrewa to depots because the transport available in the area could not cope.

A transport co-operative is something that ZUCCO would like to establish but it is limited by the availability of vehicles.

There is an ongoing training programme at Ranche House College which began last May and was made possible by a $250 000 grant from West Germany.

Mr Ndoro said the organisation has been offered about $80m. on loan by a British organisation for [illegible] by [illegible] emergent [illegible]bwe

The Government has yet to approve the offer which, if accepted, will be managed by one of the commercial banks.

Mr Ndoro urged Government to take prompt action on the release of funds promised to rural businesses and also those funds offered by Britain.

"We are not asking for handouts but for loans which we will repay," he said.

Commercial banks should also be directed to ease the terms for emergent businessmen to get loans, possibly using their buildings as security.

CSO: 4700/271

WFP PLANS ALTERNATE ROUTE FOR MAIZE SHIPMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Gareth Willard]

[Text]

THE World Food Programme is making alternative arrangements to move Zimbabwe's maize to the coast for shipment to other African states following the sabotage of the Pungwe River bridge in Mozambique.

At a Press conference yesterday in Salisbury, the deputy director of the WFP, Mr Dirk Sintobin, said he hoped the bridge would be repaired by early next month.

Once the Beira line was back in use the Mozambique Railways had promised to shift 520 tonnes of maize a day from the Zimbabwe border.

About 36 410 tonnes of Zimbabwean maize had already been shipped to Zambia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanzania, Angola, Mali and Senegal. But more than 50 000 still had to be moved to those countries and Somalia.

Mr Sintobin said transport was the major problem in a unique WFP programme: Buying and moving maize from a landlocked country.

The blowing up of the Pungwe bridge more than a week ago had worsened an already difficult situation. The WFP was considering two alternative routes: A northern one via Tete and a southern one via Maputo.

In the northern alternative, maize would be trucked to Tete and then railed to the coast. He believed deliveries could continue to be made with these alternatives, but warned that other sources of maize would have to be found if that was the only way for the WFP to meet its commitments.

Appeal

Asked if he would consider appealing to Mozambique rebels to leave maize trains alone, he said that was a political decision, not for the WFP to make. "But perhaps the secretary-general of the United Nations would consider it."

The WFP wanted to keep buying Zimbabwean maize and saw its programme in this country as a challenge and an example of Africa feeding Africa.

"We are continuing our discussions with all concerned to find a solution to the transport problem."

Not only did the WFP want maize shipments maintained, but it wanted capacity on the rail system increased so larger quantities could be shipped to East and West Africa.

The programme would help Zimbabwe reduce her storage burden and earn Zimbabwe foreign exchange.

Mozambique would benefit with substantial foreign currency earnings from the use of her transport facilities.

So far 11 contracts had been signed with the Zimbabwe Grain Marketing Board for a total of 50 928 tonnes, worth about $6.7 million.

Further contracts were planned for 35 000 tonnes, worth $4,2 million. The total programme should benefit Mozambique by $2.2 million for transport and handling charges and another $300 000 would be paid to Zimbabwe road hauliers delivering maize to Zambia.

Mr Sintobin said, while the WFP would always be willing to help, he would like to see straight government to government regional food programmes in the future.

"Our role is a catalyst, to show a regional food programme can work. Zimbabwe is the only major inland country in the world with a surplus of grain, which does cause problems.

"But we are solving them. And using regional surpluses for our programmes in Africa has one great advantage besides the obvious ones. Your maize is white, while almost all the other supplies we can buy are yellow and less acceptable to the people of Africa."

Road transport could not be a viable alternative to rail because of its high cost, and funds had to be kept for food rather than used up in transport.

CSO: 2700/257

DDF PLAN FOR ROADS, WATER REPORTED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Angus Macmillan]

[Text] **THE District Development Fund, one of the country's major recipients of foreign aid since independence, will receive about $16 million of new money in its current financial year.**

Grant aid for the 1980/1 period came to about $23m. and accounted for more than 50 percent of its expenditure estimate of $40m.

Tasked with reconstruction and general development in the communal lands, the DDF is the successor to the African Development Fund and now falls under the Ministry of Local Government and Housing.

Roads and water supplies have received top priority with reconstruction progress for the period March 1980 to September 1981 being more than impressive.

Progressive totals include: 4 219 boreholes, 91 dams, nine pipe schemes, 9 829 km of roads, 153 bridges and causeways, 1 660 culverts and inverts, 1 114 dips and 71 salepens.

Many areas that were inaccessible after the war are now within reach.

Areas where water was scarce are now adequately supplied and salepens have been repaired and replaced all over the country.

"We not only provide access to areas but also provide them with the infrastructure that is needed to benefit rural communities," said Mr Malvern Bowen-Davies, acting director of the DDF.

Major donors include West Germany, the United Kingdom, Norway, Canada, Australia, Japan and the European Economic Community.

Much of this aid has been tied, to purchases from donors, but some has been left unspecified.

However, the fund has tried to persuade countries to concentrate their tied aid in particular areas.

Japan, for example, providing earth-moving machinery and Britain, funds for training.

Aid for this year is set at about $19m., of which only $3m. is not new money.

Negotiations are underway for more funds and new donors may be attracted.

Local funds are voted by a select parliamentary committee which meets to discuss estimates presented by DDF management.

Last year the Government contributed $4,5 million to its expenditure budget.

To accomplish its various programmes of reconstruction, new work and maintenance, the fund has a permanent staff of about 1 600 and employs more than 7 000 people on a part-time basis during the year.

It also has a vehicle fleet of 1 800, runs 13 aircraft and has its own radio network—to streamline activities in remote areas.

TRAINING

But training has been one of its most important tasks since independence with more than 1 000 trainees having attended courses.

In the past, the fund did most of its training at the Domboshawa Training Centre but recently built its own centres at Umtali, Makwe (near Gwanda) and Tjolotjo.

Another three are being built at Fort Victoria, Gwelo and near Chitungwiza outside Salisbury.

Trainees have built their own classrooms, workshops and accommodation facilities as part of their practical modular training.

Work will start on the 7,2 hectare Salisbury site — to be known as the Hunyani Skills Centre — at the end of this month.

Training is comprehensive and includes building, mechanics and various maintenance skills.

As Mr Bowen-Davies puts it: "Even if we lose the guys we have trained they are still benefiting the country through the skills we have taught them."

WORKSHOP

The proposed Fort Victoria centre may include heavy machine workshop facilities and will be financed by the United Kingdom and possibly the World Bank.

Trainees are made up of in-service employees, sponsored individuals from Government departments and private enterprise and a small percentage of unsponsored people.

The DDF concentrates on providing primary facilities and does not involve itself with major specialised projects.

These are the responsibility of individual ministries such as the Ministry of Roads and the Ministry of Water Development.

Two of its provincial mechanical advisers recently attended a Nissan-sponsored training course in Japan and another will attend a similar course next year.

There is a major DDF workshop in each of the country's eight provinces and 50 district workshops scattered around Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/271

ENERGY MINISTER CLAIMS FUEL CURBS EFFECTIVE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Fuel-saving measures are already benefiting Zimbabwe, the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, said yesterday.

"But we shall need just a little more time, forebearance and understanding on the part of the motoring public for the full benefits to be realised."

Zimbabwe could be self-reliant in energy if its vast resources were well developed and exploited, the minister told members of the Zimbabwe Staff College at KG VI Barracks in Salisbury.

Dr Makoni repeated appeals to the public and especially large consumers, like the national army, for continued co-operation.

Meanwhile, his ministry and the Ministry of Mines were about to launch a joint study into the feasibility of oil and fertilisers from coal projects.

So far, the only exploited coal field, at Wankie, was producing 3 million tonnes but the country had 30 billion tonnes of coal in reserve in more than 23 fields.

Yet, Dr Makoni said, the country had no petroleum and had to import all its supplies — 12.5 percent of the total energy consumed.

These imports accounted for 20 percent of the country's foreign exchange allocations.

"However, a significant saving was achieved by the introduction of the ethanol/petrol blend for use in spark ignition engines since July 1980."

Plans to increase the ethanol content from 15 to 20 percent were almost complete. Research aimed at raising it to a maximum of 25 percent was being pursued "vigorously".

Planned thermal power stations at Wankie, Kariba and other parts of the country would have to be authorised soon to avoid possible power shortages in the mid-1980s.

CSO: 4700/271

MINING MINISTER: 'WE WILL KICK OUT RACISTS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

WANKIE.

THE Government will now interfere with the private sector — even if it means a breakdown in economic development — in an effort to get rid of racial die-hards, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said yesterday.

In a stern warning to all mining companies in Zimbabwe, Mr Nyagumbo said that although the Government's policy was not to interfere with the privat sector, it was being forced to act by "certain individuals" who ignored the realities of change.

"We are now going to interfere in the private sector to ensure that certain individuals, who have not changed their attitudes, leave the country irrespective of whether they are skilled," Mr Nyagumbo said at a meeting at Wankie Colliery.

The minister added that although the Government needed skilled workers to assist in the industrial and economic growth of the country, anyone who was a racist had to choose between changing his attitudes and leaving the country.

"Such people would rather leave the country with their skills and leave us without skills. If it means a breakdown in our economic development, let it happen," the minister declared.

Telling all racists to leave the country immediately, Mr Nyagumbo hit out at all those who still referred to blacks as "kaffirs".

The minister, who had earlier toured the company's residential areas, condemned several of the old houses — some of which were built in the 1920s — and demanded that they be updated immediately.

RENTS

He also ordered the management to suspend payment of rents on a number of houses, which he described as "cheaply built".

"If you, the management, cannot stay in some of those appalling houses, why should you expect any other human beings to live there?" the minister asked.

Earlier, the acting general manager of Wankie Colliery Mr Don Biddle said that large sums of money had been set aside for the construction of more new houses for company employees.

Mr Biddle said that most of the old houses would be demolished as soon as the housing backlog, now approaching 300, had been met. Ziana.

CSO: 4700/271

RAPID GROWTH OF SCHOOL OF MINES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

EXTENSIONS to the School of Mines at the Bulawayo Technical College are expected to be completed about the middle of next year, the college principal, Mr John Bowman, said yesterday.

The extensions — being built at a cost of $495 000 — will almost double the mining complex of the school.

On the staffing of the School of Mines, Mr Banfield said there was at present a shortage of four lecturers and it was feared this would affect the school's teaching ability.

"There has been a recruiting campaign overseas, and we are waiting for some applicants to accept offers made to them," said Mr Banfield.

He added that shortage of mining engineers was the most serious.

The school was being kept "barely afloat" by employing part-time lecturers, most of whom were being brought out of retirement.

Mr Banfield said the situation was so serious that the school's permanent staff comprised people who were either over 60 or had been brought back from retirement.

The School of Mining, which caters for the whole country and has been offering courses since 1962, provides a three-year diploma course, the first year of which must be spent training in an appropriate field in the mining industry.

Mr Bowman said the establishment of a mining degree course at the University of Zimbabwe was at present under active Government consideration.

The course would provide badly-needed engineers to train technicians to keep the wheels of the industry turning, he said.

CSO: 4700/257

BRIEFS

CHINESE LINKS--Light industrial products which are cheap by world standards may be imported from China if the negotiations of a Chinese trade delegation are successful, says the head of the delegation, Mr Kang Yuzhou. Mr Yuzhou is the deputy manager of the export department of the China national light industrial cooperative. On display at the Chinese commercial attache's office in Salisbury yesterday were pens, glassware, decorative lights, kitchenware, shoes, office equipment, electrical appliances and other goods. The delegation was concerned about the allocation of import licences for their goods. But Mr Yuzhou said the thousands of tonnes of tobacco imported from Zimbabwe this year was the beginning of trade links between the two countries. "We have come to Zimbabwe to see whether our light industrial products can be exported here. We will talk to the Government and the private sector to find out what they need from us," he said. The delegation has also visited Kenya and Tanzania. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 81 p 7]

ACTING HEALTH MINISTER--The Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, is to act as Minister of Health, President Banana announced yesterday. The move was made after the death of the Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, last Thursday. As a result of the absence of several ministers accompanying the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, on his tour of Eastern Europe, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, who is Acting Prime Minister, was also appointed as Acting Minister of Finance. The Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, will act as Minister of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 81 p 1]

HOSPITAL STAFF SHORTAGE--The opening of a new wing at the Parirenyatwa hospital has been delayed by a shortage of skilled theatre and intensive care staff, the Secretary for Health, Dr Office Chidede, said yesterday. He said in an interview that if the new wing was commissioned there would be a general staff shortage in the hospital. It had been decided to delay the opening to preserve present staffing levels. He added that Parirenyatwa was the best staffed and equipped hospital in the country, and rumours that it was suffering a critical staff shortage were untrue. However, some of the staff were inexperienced, and "it is possible that some people working there may complain because not all the nurses are up to intensive care standard yet." But the staff should realise they are the most fortunate in the country, and for a hospital in the Third World, Parirenyatwa offers incredibly high standards--for staff and patients." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 81 p 1]

WANKIE COAL SALES--Wankie coal sales in October totalled 195 382 tonnes. Coke sales were 16 579 tonnes and breeze sales 95 tonnes. The number of working days in the month was 27. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 Nov 81 p 13]

MEDIA CONFERENCE--Bulawayo--Zimbabwe will take part in the third biennial meeting of the African Council on Communication Education to be held in Arusha, Tanzania next month. The ACCE is an umbrella organisation of 25 member institutions, founded in 1976 to coordinate the training of journalists on the continent. Its last meeting was held in Dakar in 1979. The Tanzania School of Journalism will host this year's meeting which is jointly sponsored by the Tanzanian government, the United States International Communication Agency, the International Organisation of Journalists and UNESCO. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 81 p 3]

TRADE DELEGATION SCHEDULED--Prince Albert (above), brother of King Baudouin of the Belgians, and the Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Robert Urban, heads a 40-man delegation of top businessmen from Belgium due to arrive in Zimbabwe at the end of the month. The Belgian Government, according to its Charge d'Affaires in Salisbury, Mr Dominique Struye, attaches great importance to this visit. Zimbabwe, he said, is the only country in Central and Southern Africa with any great potential, hence the interest of Belgian businessmen in the visit. "Zimbabwe is still an unknown quantity in Belgium because of the 15 years of isolation. So these businessmen are coming to see things for themselves," said Mr Struye. In the delegation are representatives of six leading banks--Banque Bruxelles Lambert, Banque Commerciale Zairoise, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique, Banque Belgo-Zairoise, Kredietbank, and Societe Generale de Banque. Consultants, electrical contractors, shipping agents, engineers, civil engineers, metal manufacturers, textile manufacturers are also represented, as is Union Miniere. Union Miniere has a 5 percent interest in the Wankie Colliery Company Ltd and is part of the Societe Generale Group which in turn recently took control of Tanks Consolidated Investments Ltd. Tanks also has property and industrial interests in Zimbabwe. The delegation arrives in Salisbury on November 28 and leaves on December 2. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 1]

RATIONING OF CHICKENS--The poultry industry is slowly grinding to a halt because the Government will not allow an increase in the retail price of products says the general manager of Arbor Acres, Mr Peter Gaffee. The price of maize has gone up 54 percent since the beginning of the year and this constitutes about 70 percent of chicken feed. Mr Gaffee said all poultry producers are losing money and the industry will not survive unless the authorities see fit to grant an increase in the price of products. "There are not enough chickens available to sustain the market and they are being rationed," he said. Meanwhile, African butchers continue to be worried about the shortage of beef which has severely affected their businesses. The manager of Highfield "Take Your Pick Butchery", Mr Wilfred Chigumira, said that for three weeks now they had not been supplied with liver. However, he described the situation as not being too bad. Mr C. Mataure of Mwayera Bazaar, also of Highfield preferred to be uncommittal at this stage since the Government had reduced supplies of meat by another 10 percent last week. When the effects of this are felt it will determine the road butchers are taking, he said. A spokesman for Pfugari Butchery in Angwa Street said it was up to the Government to do something about their plight of which they are very much aware. None of the butchers interviewed had laid off any workers, but all complained they were losing money. [Text[[Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 1]

FORESTRY TEAM--A forestry delegation left Salisbury on Monday on a familiarisation visit to Sweden. Mr Phillip Hayter, manager of the Timber Promotion Council, said the five-man delegation will be touring the Swedish forestry industry, for two weeks. "We hope to strengthen the links between the industry in our two countries," he said. Mr Bo Heineback, Sweden's ambassador to Zimbabwe, said the delegation had been invited by various Swedish forestry caompanies and the Swedish Trade Council. He added that forests covered nearly 60 percent of his country and the industry was highly developed. Considerable interest had been expressed in developing co-operation in the forestry industry, and the delegation would not only look at potential equipment but also Swedish research and training facilities. Mr Heineback said Zimbabwe was aware of the danger of depleting its forests and the need for replanting, and in this area Swedish techniques could be of assistance. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 7]

STATE BUYS FARMLAND--Bulawayo. More than 20,000 ha of farming land in the Inyanga district has been acquired by the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development. A spokesman for Inyanga Rural Council confirmed yesterday the Government's acquisition of five estates. A spokesman for the ministry said yesterday: "The land at Inyanga has been acquired for resettlement purposes although it will not be used for such as yet." The arms purchased are the Rathbeg estate (1,342 ha); Rattray estate (1,767 ha); Emsworth estate (1,536 ha). All are registered in the name of Southfields Estates (Pvt.) Ltd. Two further pieces involved are Bannockburn North (14,466 ha), registered in the name of Mr Wessel Johannes Oosthuizen and the remaining extent of Aberdeen (1,185 ha), registered in the name of Samarani Estates (Pvt.) Ltd. All the farm acquisitions were gazetted two weeks ago under the Rural Land Act. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 3]

ILO TRAINING PLAN--A major training programme for labour officers and trade union leaders is to be launched by the International Labour Organisation in Zimbabwe next year. In an interview in Salisbury yesterday, the organisation's Lusaka-based regional labour and education adviser, Mr Morris Mulima, said the training programme would be for three years and would involve a series of training courses organised in the six major Zimbabwean towns and cities. "It will probably be the biggest programme we have undertaken in Africa," Mr Mulima said. The Ministry of Labour and Social Services, with whose co-operation the programme would be undertaken, was already working on identifying areas of training, he said. "However, I cannot tell you at this time who is going to fund the programme and how much it is going to cost, but we have talked to a number of possible agencies that might give some assistance and as they have all shown a very great deal of interest, I am quite sure we'll get the money," Mr Mulima said. Since his arrival in Zimbabwe, Mr Mulima has held discussions with Government officials, labour leaders and employers' organisations to familiarise himself with local labour problems and thinking and has also briefed them on what the ILO is doing in other countries. Mr Mulima leaves Salisbury today for Bulawayo. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 11]

RAIL COMPUTER MODERNISED--Bulawayo--The National Railways of Zimbabwe is to spend $600,000 updating its computer. A spokesman for the railways said yesterday: "The money will come from the budget account (capital) and the up-dated machine should be completed by June next year." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 3]

COMPUTER DEVELOPMENT--The Zambian computer industry is ahead of Zimbabwe's because it has the advantage of free trade which was not available here, according to market support manager Mr Alan Cockle of ICL Central Africa Ltd. Mr Cockle, who recently returned from a week's business visit to Zambia, said there was a lot more logical flow of computer development in that country. However, Zimbabwe's computers were more evenly spread out because there are many small companies using them, while in Zambia, there is a sharp difference between the big companies which dominate the computer industry, and the small ones which hardly use any at all. Mr Cockle was in Zambia to advise ICL there on improving communications with the public, commerce and industry. He found the business environment in the two countries similar where subsidiary businesses outside Salisbury and Lusaka felt cut-off from the main centres because of a lack of communication. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 1]

AID REQUIREMENTS--As the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, continues his visit to Romania reports so far received indicate that Zimbabwe and Romania have moved closer to each other. During [words indistinct] since he started a visit on Friday morning Comrade Mugabe has called for the implementation of a cooperation accord signed by representatives of the two countries in September last year. Comrade Mugabe told Romanian officials that the Zimbabwe Government needs assistance from Romania to enable it to carry out development projects. He suggested the formation of a joint commission to explore specific areas and implement an economic cooperation agreement between the two nations. Romania, which supported Zimbabwe's liberation struggle, is training a number of Zimbabweans in a number of fields, particularly in agriculture. The prime minister said he is pleased to have such assistance. Comrade Mugabe, who has already been to Yugoslavia, is expected to visit Bulgaria as well as Greece. The prime minister has also used the visit to spell out his views on a number of international issues. He told newsmen in Romania that developing nations need substantial aid from developed nations. Together with the Romanian leader, Comrade Ceausescu, Comrade Mugabe called for the withdrawal of medium-range missiles from both East and West Europe. [Text] [CA161210 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 15 Nov 81]

END

CSO: 4700/247

JPRS 79536

27 November 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2530

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JPRS 79536

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No. 2530

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WRAP-UP, RESULTS OF DOS SANTOS' EUROPEAN, EASTERN VISITS

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 pp 1, 11

[Text] The trip made by the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos between 30 September and 20 October to various countries throughout the world opened up broad prospects for economic and technical-scientific cooperation between Angola, which is fighting to build socialism, and other peoples of the world on the basis of reciprocal advantages.

According to a review presented yesterday by Secretary of State for Cooperation Paulino Pinto Joao, the various agreements signed between Angolan officials and those in the countries visited, with the exception of France, where no agreement was signed, will contribute to speeding up Angola's social-economic growth.

In Libya, the first stop on the presidential trip, there was a review of cooperation already existing between the two countries and it was furthermore agreed to develop bilateral cooperation in the field of agriculture, culminating in the establishment of mixed Angolan-Libyan enterprises, whose opening is scheduled for next year. These enterprises will during the first phase give priority to supplying the domestic market in Angola and, thereafter, they will also be able to produce goods for export and that will help finance a portion of the investment projects.

The two parties also agreed to cooperate in the industrial area, specifically, the production of paper pulp, and in the mining industry, in the production of phosphates. Libyan experts will shortly come to Angola in order, together with Angolan officials, to study the various projects contemplated by the two countries.

The training of Angolan cadres in Libya was also one of the aspects agreed upon between the two countries during the visit of the Angolan president to that Arab country, along with great financial possibilities coming primarily from the petroleum industry.

In Bulgaria

Important agreements were also signed between the RPA and the People's Republic of Bulgaria where the Angolan chief of state made an official and friendship visit in response to an invitation from his opposite number Todor Zhivkov. Agriculture,

industry, energy, and the merchant marine were the sectors in which a need was admitted for bilateral Angolan-Bulgarian Cooperation in the context of traditional relations existing between the two countries.

In agriculture it was agreed to establish two mixed enterprises, with one of them for the production of soybeans and the other one for the production of tobacco. These enterprises, which will be managed jointly by Angolans and Bulgarians, will progressively be developed into agribusiness complexes or in other words, during a subsequent phase, they will turn out agricultural products that will also be processed into industrial consumer products. At the end of a certain period of time, which can go as long as 5 years, these enterprises will be completely managed by the RPA.

In the industrial field, Bulgaria will continue the exploration of phosphates in Soyo where it is already operating and it will create a fertilizer complex somewhere in Angola. This vast undertaking might possibly be carried out with the participation of other countries through competitive bidding. The two parties also agreed to set up a forklift factory in Angola.

Angola and Bulgaria also signed an accord in the energy field. The document, effective for a period of 5 years, outlines a vast electrification program in the province of Uige, in view of the great economic potential of the area.

Regarding the merchant marine, a general agreement was signed, granting facilities to the vessels and shipping companies of Angola and Bulgaria.

In Hungary

In Hungary, one of the four socialist countries visited by the Angolan chief executive, the possibility was analyzed as to the further development of cooperation between the two countries in the mass transportation field. Officials studied the possibility of creating a unit in Angola for the recovery of wrecked vehicles. In time, that unit could become an assembly line.

They also discussed the possibility of expanding an Angolan factory unit which would produce various rubber articles, especially for household use, and they studied the possibility of installing a lamp factory in the RPA.

Concerning agriculture and animal husbandry, an agreement was signed between Angola and Hungary in the field of poultry cultivation and hog raising and in the construction of slaughterhouses for poultry and a food ration production complex.

The technical-professional training of Angolan cadres in Hungary, as well as the possibilities of training middle-level and higher-level technicians, were also agreed upon between the Angolan and Hungarian officials.

Results of visit to Czechoslovakia

On the other hand, a memorandum was signed between Angola and Czechoslovakia, the fourth country visited by the president, calling for the construction of a

shoe factory in Angola and the expansion of an Angola beer brewery as well as cooperation in the field of forest exploitation.

As for energy, Czechoslovakia will participate in the study and preparation of electrification projects throughout the territory of the RPA. In the field of information, agreements were signed between ANGOP (Angolan Press Agency) and TPA (People's Television of Angola) on the one hand, and corresponding Czechoslovak organizations. The agreements call for the exchange of information and documents as well as the training of cadres; they will make it possible to bring the Angolan and Czechoslovak peoples even closer together as they work side by side to establish a new worldwide information system.

In the meantime, important agreements were signed in the areas of industry, agriculture, energy, and planning in the GDR, one of the socialist countries with the largest cooperation volume with Angola.

In the industrial field, the GDR will install a textile complex in the province of Malanje. Plans also call for the construction, by the Germans, of a chhlorine and caustic soda plant, as well as an industrial unit for the production of books and other school materials, possibly in the province of Benguela.

In the energy field, a general cooperation agreement was signed between the two countries calling for the professional training of Angolan cadres and studies by the Germans regarding electrification projects in rural areas in the RPA.

Concerning agriculture, Angola and the GDR signed an agricultural cooperation program which is to run for 5 years and which calls for managing agricultural and livestock production enterprises (beef cattle) and the training of cadres, primarily in management.

An accord was also signed, calling for bilateral cooperation in the field of construction and another one in planning whose objectives will be to spell out common tasks to be included in the national plans of the two countries, their further development, and the exchange of experiences as well as cadre training.

Korea

The Democratic and People's Republic of Korea was the last leg in the historical trip made by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos; Korea will immediately establish a model unit for the production of rice and corn in one of the Angolan provinces under the terms of an agreement signed in the field of agriculture. Angolan agricultural specialists will also be trained in that unit.

In addition to a general technical and scientific cooperation agreement, the Koreans are prepared to rehabilitate some Angolan construction facilities and will teach classes in Angolan schools, from primary to middle and higher-level schools. The arrival of Korean professors in Angola will depend on their learning the Portuguese language (which is the official language of Angola).

On the basis of the review presented by the secretary of state for cooperation one can conclude that the trip by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos opened up

broad prospects for speeding up Angolan economic development and for the creation of the technical and material conditions for the construction of the RPA.

It is obvious that, to materialize the various agreements signed, we are going to have to work hard. The Angolan people will have to make use of the experiences of the more advanced countries to the benefit of its own national reconstruction and the conquest of its economic independence.

5058
CSO:4742/69

WESTERN COUNTRIES HAVE 'HISTORICAL RESPONSIBILITY' IN NAMIBIA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Joao Miranda: "The 'Secret' of the Five"]

[Text] The five Western countries which are members of the so-called "Contact Group" on the Namibian issue several days ago undertook a new "trip" through Africa for the purpose of informing some African governments which are directly or indirectly involved in the decolonization process on the content of the proposed amendments to Resolution 435/78 of the UN Security Council on independence for Namibia. Yesterday afternoon, Luanda received a delegation from the "five" Western countries (the United States of America, Canada, France, West Germany, and Great Britain) which is to start conversations with SWAPO and with authorities in the People's Republic of Angola. Although the content of these famous amendments is as yet not known officially, the practical situation deriving from the ambiguous positions of the member countries of the "Contact Group," regarding the mechanisms planned in an effort to bring the Namibian decolonization process to a happy conclusion, does not dispel our skepticism. This mission, which in Western political circles is considered decisive for the solution of the problem of Namibia, within the context of the 29 September 1978 Security Council Resolution, runs the risk of once again ending in failure if the so-called amendment proposals drafted by the "five" do not take into account the fundamental aspirations of the black majority in Namibia.

There is as a matter of fact one basic condition in Namibia for a negotiable solution capable of guaranteeing the continuity of the process of profound social and political changes and that is unconditional recognition, by the government in Pretoria, which illegally occupies the country, of the sole legitimacy of SWAPO over the entire territory of Namibia, including Walvis Bay. This recognition must be implicit also regarding the legitimacy of the puppets of DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] as a valid political force in the Namibian decolonization process.

The Western countries have a historical responsibility on the Namibian issue which goes back to the defeat of Germany during World War I. When the League of Nations assigned the mandate over what was then the African Southwest, that is, Namibia and South Africa, the people of Namibia had a certain degree of hope in the humanism of the Allies due to their critical position and attacks upon German colonialism at the time. If it had not been for the false promises of what was

then the South African Unity, in its capacity as a charter member of the League of Nations, and the encouraging words of the Allies, the people of Namibia would have been able to reconquer their land to institute a political system which would be in line with their desires. The Western countries, especially the members of the Contact Group, in their capacity as members of the Security Council, are more than anybody else responsible for the continuation of the policy of apartheid in Namibia and the subsequent cruel subjugation of the country's black majority because it is they who make sure the UN decisions and resolutions on Namibia become dead letters due to the fabulous interest which they have in that sister nation. In the light of the procedures already demonstrated by the "five" in relation to the problem, it is believed that any change in Resolution 435/78 would be improper; a military presence of the United States of America during the transition period in Namibia would not be acceptable.

The fact that the headquarters of the UN is on United States territory does not give Washington any power to decide as to the dispatch of its troops in order to guarantee the power transfer process in Namibia.

The front-line countries, we are convinced, will with open arms receive the delegation of the "five" if it brings good news on the date of independence, on the sequence of the scrupulous implementation of the provisions of Resolution 435/78 of the UN Security Council.

5058
CSO:4742/69

INTERVIEWEES EXPRESS DISSATISFACTION WITH WORKERS' STORES

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 25 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] The Domestic Trade Ministry recently opened several stores for the purpose of selling industrial commodities to the workers. These workers nevertheless continue to face enormous difficulties in the procurement of certain articles since these stores have little or nothing. If the articles are available, the prices at which they are sold are not always the kind which can be afforded by the majority of those who in fact are engaged in production, in the light of the current cost of living in the country. In the following we present the statements made by some workers who talked to us about the operation of these stores.

Alfredo Manuel, 26, vulcanizer:

"I think that the decision to open industrial commodity sales stores for the workers was a good one because it enables us to procure some items which are indispensable in our life. But I must say quite frankly that I have put in my application quite some time ago but have so far not been able to buy anything because those stores continue to have enormous lines in front of them.

"On the other hand, I went to those stores several times and I was not even able to find a pair of socks or a handkerchief, not to mention badly made shirts selling at exorbitant prices.

"I think that the system of supplying the stores should be improved in order to meet the needs of all workers."

Fernando Damiao, 27, machine operator:

"Generally speaking, the workers are finding themselves in a critical situation regarding supplies of both industrial commodities and foods. We know that the country is in a wartime situation forced upon us by the South African racists and that they have inflicted great material and human damage upon us. But I think that this situation cannot serve as an excuse for the fact that we do not have anything to eat or anything to wear because Comrade President Agostinho Neto himself said that the revolution cannot be made on an empty stomach.

"In addition to the lack of products, we must also mention the disorganization in those stores where everybody prefers to take care of his friends because 'everybody thinks he is running the business.'

"Right now, when you go to the supermarket, the only thing you see there is beans and oil. We went to one of those recently established stores and we found nothing in the way of clothing to buy for our children. I think that it is necessary to supply the people and to organize the system of running these stores better."

Maria Augusta, 24, clerical employee:

"I can say that the operation of the stores established for the workers is abnormal because these stores do not satisfactorily meet the needs of the workers.

"Some times people want time off to go to the shop to make purchases and they come back with empty hands because there was nothing to sell or because what little was available had been sold to the friends of the people running the store; on the other hand, we have to wait in long lines also. I think that these stores were established for the purpose of putting an end to those long lines and preventing the loafers from gaining access to them. But this is not happening in reality because we are continuing to have long lines and because the unemployed continue to be the most privileged."

Carvalho Luis, 17, student:

"The establishment of the worker stores was a good idea because, according to the initial plan, this was supposed to take care of some of the biggest problems we have been having until now. But the fact is that is not happening because there are no products and there is no organization and because we continue to have enormous lines. In this context I think that it is necessary to work out better ways of preventing anarchy."

5058
CSO:4742/69

BRIEFS

ENVOY'S REMARKS TO SFRY--The Angolan Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Comrade Francisco Roma da Silva, said in Belgrade that the Angolan Government needs $170 million for the aid and assistance to the victims of the South African invasion, mainly in transport and construction, medical assistance and other materials. At a press conference in Belgrade on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of Angolan independence, the Angolan diplomat said the genocide practiced by the Pretoria regime against her neighboring states, the persecution of the Namibian and South African peoples and against the presence of Cubans in our country is evidence enough to show the neo-nazi policy followed by the racist regime of South Africa. [Text] [AB161227 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Nov 81]

MORE PARIS-LUANDA FLIGHTS--Paris, October 26--The French airline UTA and the Angolan TAAG company will double their return flights between Paris and Luanda from two to four from November, UTA said today. A TAAG flight will leave Paris every Tuesday and Friday, while UTA will lay on flights on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the company added. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 25]

CSO: 4700/277

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM PROVIDES SCHOOL LUNCH ASSISTANCE

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 14 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Cape Verde and the World Food Program (WFP) last week signed an agreement providing assistance for a school lunch program that will cost an estimated $2 million.

The agreement on the project, which will cover the islands of Sao Nicolau, Santo Antao, Boavista, Sal, and Sao Vicente, was initialed by Adao Rocha, director general of cooperation, and Robin Kinloch, permanent representative of the UNDP [UN Development Program] and the WFP in our country.

The WFP began cooperating with the Cape Verdian Government in a school lunch program on Sao Nicolau Island in 1978. The experiment having been judged successful, the WFP has continued the program by providing the government with food for distribution during the 1981-1982 and 1982-1983 school years. A hot lunch will therefore be distributed to all pupils in schools on Sao Nicolau, Santo Antao, and Boavista islands, and the program will be extended to pupils in Sal and Sao Vicente beginning with the second year of the project.

The program will begin in Sao Nicolau with the 1981-1982 school year and gradually be extended to Santo Antao and Boavista in schools that already have some degree of infrastructure for handling food and preparing meals. Under this program, the WFP will provide the following quantities of food:

Rice: 1,400 tons.
Canned meat: 280 tons.
Oil: 140 tons.
Powdered milk: 375 tons.
CSM (cornmeal, soybeans, and milk): 470 tons.
Sugar: 95 tons.
Dried fruit: 95 tons.

The WFP's cost, including transportation to Cape Verde, is estimated at $2,235,000. As was true with the pilot project in Sao Nicolau (for which the WFP received assistance from Denmark), the outfitting of the canteens and kitchens on the islands now benefiting from the program is being financed through the fund made available to the WFP by the Norwegian Government. The WFP is also providing the government with transportation to facilitate distribution on the islands. The WFP is contributing to internal transportation at the rate of $25 per ton of food (with money given by the

U.S. Government). Part of the government's contribution is being financed with a French grant of $100,000.

The social action committees are sponsoring training courses in nutrition and food hygiene and demonstrations in food preparation. A consultant from the Nutritional Division of the FAO has been assigned to Cape Verde for a limited time and will assist the authorities in that area.

11798
CSO: 4742/59

BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION TO PRC, DPRK--After a visit to the PRC, a delegation of the JAAC-CV returned to the country; it had gone to China in response to an invitation from its Chinese counterpart organization. The Cape Verde delegation was headed by Comrade Luis Fonseca, national secretary, JAAC-CV, and also consisted of comrades Felisberto Vieira and Octavio Santos, first secretary of the youth organization in Praia and [illegible word in original] Santo Antao, respectively. The purpose of the visit was to strengthen the relations existing between the two youth organizations and followed a trip made to Cape Verde last January by a delegation from the Communist Youth League of China. The JAAC-CV delegation was given a very friendly reception and in the course of the conversations, the two delegations agreed to develop relations between the two youth organizations, especially through a continuation of the exchange of delegations and cooperation in the cultural and sports fields. For the purpose of attending the Seventh Congress of the Youth Organization of the People's and Democratic Republic of Korea, a JAAC-CV delegation went to that friendly country last Sunday; the delegation consisted of comrades Agustin Sanha, member, Executive Secretariat, National Commission, and Ulisses Marcal, head of the student department. During the stay in that country, our youth organization's delegation will establish bilateral contacts with a Korean counterpart organization. [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 14 Oct 81 pp 1, 8] 5058

PORTUGUESE POLITICAL ASYLUM REQUESTED--Lisbon, November 3--Cape Verde Supreme Court Judge Antonio Caldeira Marques is to request political asylum in Portugal and has signed a petition for an end to the torture of political prisoners in Cape Verde, he announced here Monday. Mr Caldeira Marques, at a press conference here, denounced the "systematic violation of individual rights and freedom" in the former Portuguese colony, and laid his decision to seek exile on "the impossibility of leading a struggle for the democratisation of the regime from within." The petition for an end to torture had been drawn up by fellow members of the Cape Verde legal profession, he said. The Judge described himself as "a human rights activist without political ambitions", and accused the authorities in Cape Verde of "adopting a repressive policy which goes against the traditions of dialogue and tolerance of the people." [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 3 Nov 81 p 19]

CSO: 4700/280

BRIEFS

MINISTER DENIES FIGHTING REPORTS--Ndjamena, 13 Nov (SUNA)--Chadian Justice Minister Kassire Delwa Koumakoye has denied that his government issued a statement on fighting taking place in eastern Chad. Libya had alleged that violent fighting is now taking place in eastern Chad. The Chadian minister asserted that the reports on the fighting are perverted. In another development, a high-level Sudanese spokesman stated that Libya is using such reports as pretexts for remaining on Chadian territory. [Text] [JN131110 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 13 Nov 81]

CSO: 4704/3

PRESIDENT TOURS KOMBO NORTH CONSTITUENCY

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 29 Oct 81 pp 3-5

[Excerpts] The Presidential tour continued with having its venue in Sukuta, the Kombo North Constituency, on Saturday 24th October 1981, attracting several hundreds of inhabitants and drawing very many people from diverse areas. There were also distinguished personalities namely, the Commissioner Western Division, who was the coordinator, the Vice President, the Ministers of Health, Works, and Water Resources, Hon. H.R. Monday, Hon. Alhaji M.M. Taal, Hon. Alhaji J.L.B. Daffeh, Hon. K.N. Leigh, Hon. Alhaji A.B. Njie, the Constituent Member of Parliament, Hon. Mrs. L.A. Njie, Hon. Alhaji Yaya Ceesay, Hon. Alhaji D.A.B.S. Jatta, the Inspector General of Police, the Deputy Inspector General of Police and many others in attendance.

The route to the venue was lined by 1340 Sukuta Primary School Children drawn from Boy Scouts, Red Cross, [words illegible] and a detachment of scholars from the Sukuta Secondary Technical School.

His Excellency the President arrived at about 1620 hours and immediately thereafter the Opening Prayers were said followed by the Schools singing the National Anthem.

There were many placards which read 'P.P.P. FOR ALL', 'SPEED UP SENEGAMBIA CONFEDERATION', 'D.K. JAWARA THE MAN OF THE YEAR 1981' and 'VICTORY FOR DEMOCRACY-DOWN WITH ALL EVIL FORCES'. On approaching the venue on either side is placed across the road banners bearing the words 'P.P.P. JAWARA, ALLAH'S FAVOURITE'.

The coordinator of the Presidential tour called forth the following to express their experiences of the past events to His Excellency the President:-

ALHAJI BRIMA CHAM: ALKALI PF SUKUTA.

"It is a pleasure to sit with the President on the same platform and in a formal meeting I told the people that His Excellency the President was a Holy man as he bore the characters of all devine graces, and that grudge harboured against him was prevailing. It has been lately discovered that Presidents Jawara and Diouf share everything in common. All the mishaps had been caused by Sheriff Dibba and not any Revolution. Sheriff Dibba had been the pet of the President Jawara, but then he became haughty and sought equality with Jawara. The activities of the N.C.P. makes us feel that they engineered the attempted coup".

BRIMA SANOH: ALKALI BRUFUT:

"I am satisfied with seeing the President as I never expected to see him again in view of the statements and actions which followed the events of Thursday 30th July to Monday 6th August the day fixed for slaughtering us as listed by the N.C.P. members in Brufut, Sukuta and Bakau. The heads of the N.C.P. still at large are Harley Jammeh, Nyansu Tuti, Bully Sanneh and also Solo Cham; they are people who took guns and came to molest us. The N.C.P. actively engaged itself in the events for having sheltered the rebels for there could be found no stranger without a landlord and in this case the landlord and host was Sheriff Dibba, and the N.C.P. supporters."

AJA JUNKUNDA BOJANG:

"It is now a well-known fact that Jawara with the help of President Abdou Diouf has become a true President, as he was in the United Kingdom where the news reached him and he promised to come here, which he did. We saw the discipline maintained by the Senegalese troops under Colonel Ngum; in Sukuta Teacher Fowlis hosted them and their laundry was cared for by us, in view of their comportment. The activities of Thursday 30th July was most remarkable in the Gambia having been inspired by the N.C.P. as they were drunk and were ready to kill at all times. I greet the loyal forces of the Police that were indeed limited but they saved the country until the arrival of Colonel Ngum and his troops. The Inspector of Police need be held in esteem because of his fortification of the City of Banjul from being overcome by the rebels."

FATOU BOJANG: SUKUTA.

"Our President is alike a bushy forest that shields us and the words of Abdou Joof being his bounds. For 18 years the PPP preached unity among its members together with hard work but by the advent of Sheriff Dibba the teachings of the PPP had been over turned in the whole country. Sheriff Dibba had caused wanton destructions on all peace loving and progressive persons. Sheriff Dibba caused elderly people to be molested. Kukoi is free to do what ever he likes and we blame those who supported him: those who supported him are those who care less for parental obligations as Kukoi himself. On the day the events commenced, I was arrested for abusing Kukoi and my mother tried to intervene but I insisted on my course even if it leads to death. Jawara had arrested the peoples' enemy, I mean Sheriff Mustapha Dibba: the man who created enmity between relatives in the Gambia. The Field Force assisted Kukoi to set up the plans drawn by Sheriff Dibba."

SHERIFF JAMMEH: SUKUTA.

"I had a fervent belief that Jawara would come back to the Gambia, despite the ultimatum given by the rebels. Kukoi is insignificant for he cannot tell the names of all that had surrounded him in the rebellion. Every body knows Sheriff Dibba. What then can we addice to save him? Is he worthy of being saved? Mr President why have you released some of the detainees? They should not have been released; the Akali should have been asked as to their behaviours on the days of the rebellion. I heard that some detainees had been released by 1000 hours today;

those released were seated in cars holding guns and roaming everywhere--why should they be released?"

ALHAJI AMADOU CHAM: SUKUTA:

"When the events started, I was at work in P.W.D. and I heard that Kikalla Bandeh was killed in a coup. I told them that no coup was possible in the Gambia. I heard the announcements over Radio Gambia and it was applauded by all the N.C.P. members in the Public Works Department. I took to return to Sukuta when we reached mile II, I saw Mustapha Danso in the company of soldiers. We returned to Banjul as the road was blocked and with seeing looting of properties in Maurel Prom, Chellarams etc. The Gambia's image abroad made me assured that the President even though in U.K. was sure to return home. We all know that the President is extremely tolerant therefore being silent as abuses were hailed upon him, this was because he was a form believer of the teachings of the Holy Koran. God caused his enemies to make plans which only destroyed the makers. There is not a single PPP member that died in the rebellion. God had ridded the Gambia of the evil doers. We heard and saw that the rebels in Sukuta were all N.C.P. members who took guns roaming from place to place molesting us."

CSO: 4700/285

REASONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTY NEWSPAPER GIVEN

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 29 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

/Editorials: "Our Opinion." "Why a Party Newspaper?"/

[Text] Thomas Jefferson characterises the press as the fourth estate of the state as an indispensable pillar of the free and democratic society. In the considered view of the 3rd president of the United States a free society is unimaginable without a free press. That was valid as much for the United States of Jefferson's day as it is for any society in the latter part of the 20th Century, and the Gambia is no exception.

As life gets more and more complicated under the continuing impact of advanced technology, the role played by the press becomes increasingly important. It is an unsuperseded medium of communication linking the various elements of society. As the purveyor of ideas it plays a unique role in forming opinion and indeed in moulding society. In the complex mechanism of the diffusion of information and ideas the share of the written press, the newspapers, is of special significance. The newspaper has the advantage over other components of the mass media in that it has a wider scope in both time and space: the newspaper's influence is not limited to here and now.

The relevance of a newspaper as organ of a political Party has always been taken for granted. The paper provides a forum for the discussion of the party's ideas, and serves as a medium for the transmission of its thinking on matters of concern to it. Mos important of all, it is an instrument of persuasion, through which the party endeavours to win adherents and sympathisers.

For a national party like the Peoples Progressive Party the publishing of a newspaper as the party organ is of crucial importance. The P.P.P's role is unique among political parties in the Gambia, for it is the party that has been ordained by history to take the country to independent statehood 17 years ago and lead it ever since in peace and progress. The party has a basic commitment to the principle of dialogue, and through dialogue persuasion to its ideals of freedom and democracy.

The decision then at the latter part of 1980 to revive a party newspaper "THE GAMBIA TIMES" was a logical outcome of the party's strategy. The sad thing is, the decision could not materialise much earlier.

The first issue of The Gambia Times saw light of day early in January 1981. The paper appeared more or less regularly on a bi-weekly basis. It had serious technical and seemingly insurmountable, difficulties to grapple with. The party had no printing press and limitation of funds ruled out the appointment of a full-time Editorial team, and the paper had to make do with one full-time Editor, in the person of Mr. S. A. Bakarr, aided by an editorial board of volunteers working on part-time basis. But after some stock taking by the party leadership, it became obvious that there was general concern over the state of the Gambia Times. The paper was considered to be unsatisfactory in many ways and something had to be done.

As the result of a meeting on the issue convened on 16th October 1981, by the General Secretary of the Party His Excellency President Jawara, in his office, to which Mr Bakarr and some members of the practically defunct editorial board were invited, a new editorial Sub-Committee was appointed.

This Committee, which is under the Chairmanship of His Excellency the Vice President, Assan Musa Camara, and includes Dr. Momodou Manneh, Minister of Economic Planning and Industrial Development Mr. Ba Tarawally, Alhaji I.A.S. Burang-John, Mr. Jay Saidy, Mr. Bai Koro Sillah and Mr. S. A. Bakarr, was directed to address itself to the urgent task of improving the paper. Mr. Jay Saidy was appointed to be the Editor-in-Chief.

The struggle for the production of a good party newspaper will continue under the guidance of the Vice President, for it is a measure of the seriousness attached to the paper by the party that a man of his calibre has been assigned to oversee it.

With the commitment and selfless dedication of the members of the Committee and the constant support of all party members and sympathisers, The Gambia Times is bound to be a success. (NOTIONS CONCEIVED BY THE EDITORIAL SUB-COMMITTEE)

Serious National Reflections

The general public views all detainees in the Bakau Depot as being members of the rebellion; but who are the members of the Secret Underground Movement? Who were the contributors to the Underground newspaper? Who were the damaging factors of the Gambia Government which aroused world wide attention to inconsistencies in Government circles? Who is an honest and faithful a servant? Have all faithful men been able to discharge their tasks honourably for which they are being paid without causing any leakage of informations in their Officialdom? Is it not better to leave sleeping dogs to remain sleeping? Could a brass shinning plate be ever deemed Gold?....Editor

CSO: 4700/285

PNP'S WIDE POLITICAL SPECTRUM THREAT TO OPPOSITION

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3351, 19 Oct 81 p 2432

[Text]

WHAT IS HAPPENING to the political parties in Ghana other than the ruling People's National Party? The question has become pertinent in view of the big noise made in recent months over a merger of five opposition parties whose union would hope to sweep the PNP out of power at the next general elections. Instead, there has been a crumbling of any semblance of a united opposition that now threatens to turn into a landslide of sorts.

First, the Action Congress Party pulled out, leaving the Popular Front Party, the United National Convention, the Social Democratic Front, and the Third Force Party in the new All People's Party. Now leading members of the PFP such as Dr. Kwame Safo-Adu and Mr. Kwesi Lamptey have left, the former to front a New Ghana Party, and the latter to front an as yet unnamed formation. Then, the Ashiedu-Keteke branch of the United National Convention has broken away in protest at the undemocratic manner in which the APP was formed and its leadership elected. The reported departure of Professor Kofi Awoonor, formerly general secretary of the Action Congress Party, has in turn revealed a disaffection with Colonel Bernasko's leadership paralleled by events within the Popular Front Party.

But whatever the problems of inner-party democracy in the UNC, ACP or the PFP, the most important fact remains to be examined. That is the suggestion that in electoral terms there will be no credible opposition to the PNP until another political party can succeed in occupying as broad a spectrum of opinion as the ruling party does. In other words, the PNP, in its political practice as well as in the composition of its membership, occupies all the ground from the extreme right to somewhere left of centre, which includes some of the Ghanaian species of socialist and Marxists. No other party at present has the organisation and financial backing to operate on this scope. Therefore, while the members of the other parties fritter away their time watching the combat of leaders who suffer from varying degrees of delusions of grandeur, they might do well to ponder the problems of ideology and electoral strategy — the two are always linked, whatever the protagonists may claim.

CSO: 4700/277

READER EXPRESSES ADMIRATION FOR TSIKATA

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3351, 19 Oct 81 p 2463

[Text]

SIR: Plodding through the confused first half of Mr. Nana Appiah Kufuor's letter (*West Africa*, September 21) I can't say for sure that I understand what he is on about concerning what Mr. Tsatsu Tsikata said or didn't say, or whether he was for the dehumanising methods the American system is pursuing in order to make money no matter how foul. What I found pathetic is his mud-slinging Mr. Tsatsu Tsikata, which is very very sad. It is sad because there are many like Mr. Kufour who do not know who is good for the welfare of our country. Tsatsu certainly is a gem in a rough-house but it will not do to throw stupid phrases at him for the following reasons. He is a very selfless young man who strains himself to the limits in the service of others. He takes on many cases for which he charges little or mostly nothing. His door is open to all. He is a very duty-conscious man who keeps his promises and practises what he preaches, unlike a lot of other lawyers, writers, doctors, directors and politicians in Ghana who use people just so that they can climb to the top, and while they are there regularly shove around those who have helped consolidate their positions. Tsatsu is not fussy about his food: as he says "I eat street food. No time to go and collect food from my mother". In the matter of dressing he is just like any ordinary Ghanaian male: he wares casual clothes and wears his suits only when it comes to going to the courts.

Even though Tsatsu's parents have spent most of the time outside the Anlo area they are the most down to earth pair of people I have known, and no one should make the mistake of supposing that just because Tsatsu was brought up in a fairly well-off family all the Tsikatas are lawyers and lecturers and politicians. There are many more Tsikatas who are fishermen, shallot farmers and petty-traders, and in visiting home for funerals and occasional holidays I am sure that Tsatsu has learnt what it is like to be poor, and since he has many friends amongst Gas and Akans he must know how others live apart from his own people.

I believe people of Tsatsu's calibre are the pillars of Ghana's healthy life, and he and those who think like him will be the last to wish to endanger our cultural heritage. Reading Marx and Engels does not necessarily mean that the reader will apply what he reads to the letter if he finds that parts of the material do not suit his own society. After all most of our way of life was more of caring and sharing till we got it all mucked up by apeing Western modes. I am not sure if Mr. Kufour has made Tsatsu's acquaintance. If Tsatsu's book-bedraggled, cloth-strewn beds and an old gas cooker in the university flat where he lives are what make an ivory tower, Mr. Kufour has to rethink his phrases. As my husband said on reading Mr. Kufour's letter; "Tsatsu is a most practical man", and indeed he is and more.

Luton, UK ADZO ZAGBEDE-THOMAS

CSO: 4700/277

BRIEFS

MANGANESE PLANT TO OPEN--Accra, November 6--Ghana's first plant to process manganese is to become operational in December, officials said here yesterday. The plant, which will make manganese nodules, will be located at Nsuta, in the country's western mining district, officials said. The plant will have a production capacity of 480,000 tonnes. Officials also announced that work on the Ghana-to-Ivory Coast section of the planned West Africa Highway is expected to start on November 13. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Nov 81 p 17]

JAPANESE GRANT--Tokyo, November 6--The Japanese Government will provide 400 million yen (1.7 million dollars) in grant aid to Ghana to help increase that country's food production. The money will be used to buy fertilizers and farm machinery. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Nov 81 p 17]

'EN MASSE' BRAIN DRAIN DENIED--The Brong-Ahafo Regional Medical Officer of Health, Dr. E. N. Mensah, has said all the doctors at the Sunyani Government Hospital were at their posts. This was his surprised response to newspaper stories that ten doctors and 45 nurses from the hospital had left for Nigeria, stories he described as alarming and calculated to confuse the public. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 3351, 19 Oct 81 p 2475]

CSO: 4700/277

BRIEFS

JAPANESE RICE--Tokyo, October 22--The Japanese Government will grant up to 300 million yen (1.3 million dollars) to Guinea to help it import about 3,000 tons of rice from Japan, Foreign Ministry officials said today. Guinea is suffering from chronic food shortages according to the officials. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 23 Oct 81 p 17]

CSO: 4700/280

BRIEFS

JAPANESE RICE--Bissau, October 30--Japan is to provide Guinea-Bissau with 1,670 tons of rice, under an agreement signed here today. The agreement included a Japanese grant of 300 million yen (1.3 million dollars) to pay for the aid. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 30 Oct 81 p 18]

OFFICIAL SUSPENDED--Bissau, October 26--Francisco da Silva, a national secretary of the ruling PAIGC party of Guinea-Bissau, has been suspended from the party executive for "negligence in his duties". The suspension of Mr da Silva by the National Council for unexplained reasons must be ratified by the party congress next month. Mr da Silva was governor of the Bafata region in Eastern Guinea-Bissau, General Secretary of the party Youth Movement and director of the Organisation for Importing and Marketing Medical Supplies. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 17]

CSO: 4700/277

BRIEFS

LOWER AIR FARES--Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, October 24--A drastic reduction in air fares from Europe is essential to promote tourism in the Ivory Coast, a seminar here decided this week. The seminar, chaired by Tourism Minister Duon Sadia, found that the country was losing in competition with its neighbours, especially since the introduction of package tours between France and Upper Volta. Ivory Coast, which has relatively good hotel facilities, is also being overtaken by Togo and Cameroun in the organisation of international congresses and seminars. The meeting here recommended that the current return air fare to European centres of around 1,500 dollars be cut by 75 percent, and the costs of services within the country be reduced by some 20 or 30 percent to bring them into line with neighbouring states. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 17]

METRO PLANNED--Abidjan, November 2--The Ivorian Government is planning to build a metropolitan railway to cope with growing traffic in this West African country's capital. The weekly IVOIRE DIMANCHE quoted National Transport Chief Albert Aka as saying that the railway would be above ground and would cross the city from north to south. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 3 Nov 81 p 19]

CSO: 4700/280

ARMY OFFICER DENOUNCES SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Oct 81 p 1

[Report on interview with Comdr Estevao Nhaveni, army unit commander in Doeroi, by the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE; date and place not specified]

[Text] "The armed gangs operating in Manica are supported by the South Africans. There is no longer any doubt," says Comdr Estevao Nhaveni, who commands an FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] unit stationed in Doeroi. In an interview published in the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, Comdr Estevao Nhaveni said: "This is not the first time that we have seen them in our territory. They are the ones who tell the bandits what to do."

Recalling the clash between the FPLM and counterrevolutionary troops on the 14th, Commander Nhaveni said: "At the time, the South Africans and their proteges were trying to sabotage the Doeroi rail line, which is in our patrol area." According to Nhaveni, the same enemy group had been routed 2 days earlier after it had burned and plundered property belonging to the inhabitants of the communal village of Janaque in Manica Province.

In their flight, the counterrevolutionaries abandoned the goods they had stolen and some of their weapons and documents before heading for Doeroi (in the Gondola District), 97 kilometers from the frontier with Zimbabwe.

In that locality, they were engaged in sabotaging the Beira-Machipanda railway when they were attacked by the Mozambican Armed Forces.

Commander Nhaveni recalled: "Before they had finished laying the mines, they were surprised by one of our patrol groups. Our comrades did not hesitate. They opened fire with bazookas and hit one of the racists as he was placing the third antitank mine reinforced with an explosive charge."

Estevao Nhaveni continued: "The South African who was hit let go of what he had in his hands. The bullets continued to rain down. The explosive charge that he was placing on the railway was hit, and there was a violent explosion. The saboteurs nearby were shaken and dispersed."

Pointing to the gruesome remains scattered all around, Commander Nhaveni said: "As you can see, there are still remains of their uniforms and hair and fragments of their bodies shattered by the bazooka fire and their own explosives."

The commander of the Doeroi garrison explained that after the explosion, the survivors in the enemy group took flight, taking their wounded with them. Because of the late hour and the danger of exchanges of fire among the Mozambican forces, a group was organized to begin pursuit the following morning.

"The platoon in question began its search. In the forest it found a trail that the fleeing enemy had taken. There were clear signs of blood from some of the enemy's wounded and traces left by someone passing through with a stretcher."

The counterrevolutionaries left a lot of equipment in the field in addition to the shattered bodies of their men killed in Doeroi. On a map of Manica left behind by the saboteurs, the objectives to be destroyed had been clearly marked in red. The said targets of the racists included economic enterprises that are important to Mozambique's development and that of the other members of the SADCC [expansion unknown]. The Beira-Machipanda railway and the Mozambique-Zimbabwe oil pipeline are among the objectives of the counterrevolution.

Comdr Estevao Nhaveni said: "In some bases destroyed by us, we have found several signs of the racists. Just a few days ago, we saw a South African plane flying through our airspace."

11798
CSO: 4742/59

PRIOR CENSORSHIP OF PRESS MEDIA REJECTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Oct 81 p 1

[Commentary by Migueis Lopes Junior]

[Excerpts] Something tells me that the mission of a reporter and any other worker in this country is to be permanently dissatisfied with the bit of reality or society with which he operates.

I mean constructive dissatisfaction that is directed toward the struggle for the permanent progress of a people and, through that people, of all peoples.

In a newspaper, that dissatisfaction is reflected in the detection, interpretation, and publicizing of the major and minor obstacles--more or less near at hand--to progress and improvement.

It is relatively easy for a generalized habit of criticizing the newspaper to develop, since a newspaper is palpable and concrete and appears daily in the form of a finished industrial product.

And that is in fact what happens. From A to Z and from sector to sector, "everybody" who has access to a newspaper has something to say about it.

Most of the criticism comprised in that "something" is in fact in the form of "constructive dissatisfaction."

Underlying other kinds of criticism, however, is the desire to silence the weapon of information and reduce it to impotence.

Some people claim that reporters are trained cadres--competent and incapable of making a mistake--forgetting the very simple fact that the "cadre crisis"--if indeed it exists in the People's Republic of Mozambique--does not stop at a newspaper's doors.

The media do make mistakes, just as people in all sectors necessarily do at this stage--and that includes the critics and the sectors to which they belong.

The thing is that in the case of the structures to which the "critics" belong, the mistakes are not detected at birth, nor do they appear in print on the same day they are made. By the time they become visible, they have grown and gotten fat during

the months on end that have passed while they were resulting in disaster or a disastrous problem at the economic, social, political, or ideological level.

Other "critics" go even farther, to the point of saying, no more and no less, that prior censorship of the media is needed "to prevent mistakes."

I overlook the fact that such a thing represents a frontal assault on one of the people's gains--freedom of the press.

I overlook the nostalgia for the time--a traumatic one for many reporters, including me--of colonial-fascism's stamp saying "censored" or "approved," which is what such a political project involves.

I simply imagine the kind of paralyzed, bureaucratic, and police society that we would have if a similar system of prior censorship were also established for each of the other sectors.

As a reporter, I feel that regular criticism by those to whom I address myself is an indispensable condition for the development and efficiency of my work.

As far as other "criticisms" and "critics" and the class positions they reflect are concerned, I as a reporter and a Mozambican worker will denounce them and draw attention to them as obstacles and objective attempts to sabotage the advance of the revolution.

11798
CSO: 4742/59

BRIEFS

NEW AIR FLIGHTS ANNOUNCED--On 1 November 1981, the TTA (Air Transport and Work) will begin regular flights between provincial and district capitals throughout the country from one end to the other. The network includes the main tourist centers (specifically Inhaca, Vilanculos, and Santa Carolina) and will speed up the socioeconomic and tourist development of the regions. The flights will depart from Maputo, Beira, Quelimane, Nampula, and Pemba, with connections for Inhaca, Chokwe, Xai-Xai, Inhambane, Vilanculos, Santa Carolina, and other economic centers in the country. The greater frequency of flights in the central-north region is due to the lack of communications between the various localities in that region, since the roads, in addition to being inadequate, are practically impassable in the rainy season. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Oct 81 p 1] 11798

PRC ACROBATS' VISIT--The Chengdu Acrobatic Group from the PRC will arrive in Maputo on the 30th of this month to present several performances in our country. The group's tour is being sponsored by the National Directorate of Culture and is taking place as part of the cooperation that exists between the People's Republic of Mozambique and that socialist country in the cultural area. The Chengdu Acrobatic Group of China was established in 1952. Since then, it has upheld the principle that literature and art must serve the people and the cause of socialism. The group's actors and actresses are now on an artistic tour of several African countries. In our country, in addition to presenting performances in several provinces, they will exchange experiences with Mozambican groups in the cultural field. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Oct 81 p 1] 11798

CSO: 4742/59

DEVALUATION OF FRENCH FRANC EXPECTED TO HAVE BAD EFFECT ON ECONOMY

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 71, Oct 81 p 16

[Commentary by Mamadou Wade: "Is Mitterrand Making Fun of Us?"]

[Text] The recent devaluation (or decline in value) of the French franc in the course of readjusting monetary parities within the European Monetary System (EMS) once again poses the problem of France's economic relations (or "cooperation") with countries in the Franc Zone.

With this issue we are starting an investigation into those relations. Rather than waste time on ultra-hackneyed aspects of those relations, we thought it more useful to dwell on the prospects and directions that should stamp relations between Mitterrand's France and the Franc Zone countries, especially Senegal.

The views of the PSF [French Socialist Party] (currently in power) on Third World countries and North-South relations have received a generally warm welcome in our country. These views, very pro-Third World, were the subject of several publications and public statements by leaders and the "brain-trust" of the PS before coming to power, and at the present time they seem to promise substantial changes in relations between France and the Franc Zone countries which will be beneficial for our economies.

To cite one striking example: at an editorial meeting at LE SOLEIL last week the managing editor of the newspaper "asked if France under socialist leadership was really making fundamental changes in its Third World Policy." The journalists present answered in the affirmative, and Mr. Ibrahima Gaye, as reported in the article by Aliou Barry (cf. "Editorial Meeting at LE SOLEIL" in LE SOLEIL of 8 Oct 81), went so far as to claim that "Francois Mitterrand is one of those few heads of state who is actually carrying out everything he promised during his campaign, both in domestic and foreign policy...."

More concretely, looking at Senegal or the other countries of the Franc Zone in particular, we can already point to actions and initiatives by the current French Government which could concretely substantiate or confirm the preemptory judgment of the journalists at LE SOLEIL? As for ourselves, we think those statements are, to say the least, premature, and should be qualified somewhat, at least until those "from the hip" judgments have received some concrete proof. When will people realize once and for all that the facts alone are decisive, and that speeches

alone--no matter how spellbinding or charismatic--cannot by themselves change objective reality?

Without second-guessing the future, it seems for the time being that the socialist government of France is reducing the problem of the developing countries to a problem of aid: increasing the latter and improving and relaxing the conditions of its disbursement. If that view of things persists, Mitterrand's government will have completely missed the mark, at least in terms of France's economic relations with the Franc Zone countries.

Senegal and its counterparts in the UMOA [West African Monetary Union] should be working and fighting for their French "big brother" to implement an economic policy which undercuts the structures now in place or supported by longstanding French domination, rather than working for a policy of assistance to the mendicant or philanthropy toward underdeveloped countries such as our own.

Pertinent questions could be asked here and now. In the monetary field, for example, one might ask what modifications, what options the French socialist government sees as an alternative to France's so-called monetary guarantee to the African states in the Franc Zone? In the event the UMOA is kept, and the Franc Zone remains a regional monetary sphere, will the notorious "transactions account" be replaced by other mechanisms that do not have such neocolonial implications, or will it be kept in force with all the advantages which up to now it has procured for France without any real and evident compensation for our associated states? The monetary system presently in force in the Franc Zone is such, for example, that the French economy is protected from the disturbances and economic imbalances that occur in the UMOA countries, while the reverse is not the case. What is the position of socialist France on this problem? What is its position on the fact that the African recipient states cannot derive the financial resources needed for their policies of economic development from the UMOA monetary system?

In a more general way, will our economies continue to be merely complementary to the French economy, "private preserves" for French enterprises which have retained their neocolonial ties to us? In plain words, will Frence continue to milk benefits and economic, political, social profits from our countries...in the same way it has been extorting from them since the colonial era?

These are some points regarding which a clear-cut position on the part of France--something that has not yet been seen--will make it easier to formulate a definitive and defensible assessment of the French socialist government and its relations with the Franc Zone countries in general, and with our own country in particular.

We will try, as time goes on, to analyze these various points and publish the observations and suggestions which occur to us. Initially we will provide our readers with some thoughts on the effects of the recent devaluation of the French franc on the Senegalese economy. A priori, those effects must be harmful to the Senegalese economy, considering the present condition and structure of our foreign trade. But the phenomenon of which one might well take note, in the meantime, is unquestionably the unspeakable behavior of the French socialist government toward the Franc Zone countries when making a decision with such serious implications as devaluation has for their economies.

France's African partners were not given more than one day's notice of the devaluation. Does that mean that Mitterrand, like his predecessors, does not take us seriously? Should we continue, like overgrown children, to subject ourselves to "French cooperation" and to underwrite the costs of policies which, at bottom, are deliberately designed and carried out solely in the interests of France?

9516
CSO: 4719/173

MAPUTO EQUIPMENT FAILURE HITS COAL SHIPMENTS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Swaziland stands to lose hundreds of thousands of Emalangeni because of a breakdown of coal loading equipment in Maputo.

Unless the services can be restored, the Swaziland Collieries at Mpaka and the Swaziland Railway will suffer heavy losses.

It is understood the government is considering finding an alternative route for emergency purposes. Minister for Works, Power and Communications, Dr Victor Leibrandt, is holding urgent consultations with the two organisations to work out a solution.

Dr Leibrand said the Swaziland Railways alone stands to lose E50,000 a year if the situation at the Maputo port remains "chaotic" for too long.

The question of the breakdown was high on the agenda during discussions between a delegation led by Dr Leibrandt to Maputo last week.

The delegation tried to identify ways in which Swaziland could offer assistance to the Mozambican government to restore the services.

"Unfortunately very little progress was made," Dr Leibrandt said yesterday. "You see, the port facilities belong to Mozambique and there is very little we can do. It is quite difficult. We will have to find an urgent solution because of the loss in revenue to the coal mines and the railways.

"The Swaziland Railway stands to lose E50,000 a year while the coal is not transported to the importing countries. This means that they are at a standstill," he added.

"We are working as hard as we can and are looking into all the possibilities," he said.

The coal-loading facilities broke down three weeks ago after an accident. Before that 4,000 tonnes of coal were Maputo every day from different countries including Swaziland. The Mozambique government is estimated to be losing E20,000 a day through the stoppage. /para as published/

Matters discussed included arrangements on posts and telecommunications, roads, civil aviation, water resources and improved common services between both countries.

CSO: 4700/257

ANC MAN TESTIFIES ON ARMS CHARGE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

A SOUTH African refugee, who is facing charges of unlawful possession of arms of war and threatening to blow up a group of policemen, told a High Court Judge yesterday that he was a member of the African National Congress, but was not involved in military activities and did not know how to use hand grenades.

Giving evidence in his defence, Sipho James Mazibuko, who is charged jointly with George Sipho Nene, said the van in which the grenades were found belonged to the African National Congress of South Africa.

Explaining the circumstances in which the truck came to his possession, Mazibuko told Mr. Justice D.D. Will that he had been asked to drive a group of five A.N.C. officials to the Mozambique border and then return the car to Manzini.

He said he had been visited by a senior official of the ANC, Mr. Edward Ndiyane, "who is a top man in the region."

"He came to my flat in Mabele Heights in Manzini and found me with my friend (Nene). He asked me to drive him to Lomahasha and drop him near the border so that I could rive back with the organisation's truck," he said.

"I asked my friend to accompany me because I did not want to be alone when I drove back," he said. "My friend is a refugee, but he is not a member of the ANC,' he said. Mazibuko said the truck collided with an animal 300 metres from the border.

It was 8 p.m. The ordered me to pick the grenade up, but when I examined it closely he panicked. I heard him shout; 'what is he doing' and they scattered around. also panicked and ran away," he said.

"I ran and skipped the border into Mozambique, where I was arrested by soldiers. I did not know about the existence of the grenades, but I feared I might be held responsible," he said. "But I came back and was collected by the station commander at the border gate."

Defence attorney, Mr. Victor Dlamini, said the police decided to make up a story about the accused threatening to blow them up in order to justify their running away for no good reason.

"They are ashamed about the fact that they ran away," he said.

The case continues on Thursday.

Mozambique-bound team proceeded on foot, while the two remained to seek help to fix the truck.

"We went to the police station in Lomahasha to see if we could get a replacement of a fanbelt which had been broken in the accident. This could help us drive to Manzini," he said. But at the police station, one constable asked them if they were members of the ANC and started searching their truck.

Mazibuko said he was surprised when the station commander mentioned hand-grenades. "Another policeman asked me where the "mother" of a revolver chamber which was in his hand was hidden. "By its mother he was referring to the revolver," Mazibuko told the court.

He denied that he threatened to blow up the station commander and his men with a hand-grenade.

"The station commander

PROGRESS OF NEW NATIONAL HOUSING POLICY BILL REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

A NEW national housing policy for Swaziland is in its final draft stage, according to a spokesman for housing branch of the Ministry of Works, Power and Communications.

Reacting to an editorial in last Friday's Times, he said the question of a national housing policy was in the minds of many people in Swaziland - from the man in the street to the rural dweller.

Beginning with the first self-housing scheme in Msunduza One, he said an outline for a housing policy was being worked out.

He conceded that many problems had been encountered in the development of Msunduza One. The problems he said had been experienced from the planning stages of the unit there right up to their completion.

Initially, Msunduza One was an area that was uroccupied almost uninhabitable, but the levelling of the area turned it into an ideal spot. He said this self-help scheme was the first of its kind in the Kingdom, and with the aid of various government agencies working closely together may become the prototype of future housing trends in Swaziland.

The problems inherent in policies formulated by the colonial administration concerning housing were not geared to mass exodus of rural people moving into urban centres. The urbanisation of Swaziland put tremendous pressure on existing facilities, town councils were over their heads in attempting to provide municipal services and town planning was almost non-existent. After independence, the Swaziland government were given the gigantic task of providing housing for its urban populations.

With the sprawling urban townships that surround Mbabane, the government was over taxed in providing housing, and municipal services. But other attempts on varius housing schemes, such as the now defunct National Housing Corporation, proved a dismal failure. The national Housing Corporation is now just a small office that exists only for the collection of rents and not providing much else.

Msunduza is an area that needed housing desperately, so the government set up its first low housing scheme in that area. After the successful competition of Msunduza, the idea for another housing self help housing scheme was developed.

However, unlike Msunduza One, which was completely unoccupied land, Msunduza Two was inhabited by squatters.

This situation called for a unique way in which a low cost housing scheme could be developed. First, the Housing Branch of Ministry of Works Power and Communications had to resolve the problems of relocating large groups of people to clear the area for development. But this met with stiff resistance from inhabitants, who had been given a one year temporary land lease by the Hhohho District Commissioner.

The Housing Branch went into the area and surveyed existing houses and amount of land that surrounded each house and beginning breaking the area into plots. Once that is done, planning of roads and water and sewerage lines could be done. He said the residents were shown the plot plan and people whose houses fell on the planned roadways had to be removed. These families were relocated to Sidwashini North, the project that is now underway. In this way, the Housing Branch and squatters from Msunduza were equally satisfied.

CSO: 4700/257

LEGAL WRANGLE ENDS DUBE CASE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE trial of former crimebuster Jeremiah Dube, who is facing a ritual murder charge with three others, ended yesterday with a legal wrangle betweeen the prosecution and the defence.

When Crown Counsel, Mr. Adrinka Donkoh, closed the case, advocate Vernon Berrange asked Mr. Justice C.J.M. Nathan to discharge the accused. Mr. Berrange said the two key Crown witnesses Ndodenye Simelane and Elliot Masuku had been "contradictory and lying throughout the trial."

Mr. Berrange argued that, in all material respects, the two witnesses evidence had been discredited.

Mr. Menzi Phuphuma, appearing for the "inyanga", Mampembe Simelane, who is alleged to have co-ordinated the conspiracy said there had been a great effort to get the evidence of Masuku to tally with that of Simelane (the witness).

He asked the judge to take this into account in assessing the credibility of the witnesses. "None can corroborate the other," Mr. Phuphuma said.

Mr. Peter Dunseith, appearing for George Chibi, who is alleged to have struck the fatal blow on the head of the deceased with a blunt iron bar pointed out as an illustration of the inconsistency in the crown case that: Masuku said Dube arrived at the scene of the murder before the blow was struck but turned round later and said he arrived after the killing. A third version was given by Simelane, who said Dube actually arrived after the body had also been mutilated.

To refute an argument by Mr. Berrange, that Dube, who was chief of the district crime investigation branch in Siteki at the time could not have been as foolish as to commit a murder in the presence of 10 potential witnesses, Mr. Donkoh pointed out that it was almost a tradition to involve many people in this type of crime. "A situation must be created where the victim will not suspect anything," Mr. Donkoh said.

"More people have to be around so that it looks normal. The other women whom she trusted helped to lure her to deviate her normal path," he said.

Mr. Donkoh alleged that in 1977 there was an attempt to prevent the case coming to court. "Threats were made and a white policeman is alleged to have threatened one of the witnesses with drowning in the Usutu River if he said anything," he said.

The decision whether the accused have a case to answer will be delivered on November 19.

Dube, Mampembe Simelane, Idah Sihlongonyane and George Chibi are alleged to have murdered 60-year-old Rhodesiah Nxumalo in 1975.

CSO: 4700/257

SWAZIS LIVING IN SOUTH AFRICA SEND GREETINGS TO KING

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

KING Sobhuza II received loyal greetings from hundreds of Swazis living in South Africa.

The greetings were conveyed to the King by 15 Swazi Chiefs whose domains became South African territory when international boundaries were drawn many years ago.

The chiefs and their subjects still pay their allegiance to Swazi Kings.

The King had a long meeting with the chiefs, accompanied by some of their subjects at Lozitha Palace on Saturday. Most of the chiefs came from the Eastern-Transvaal and the rest from Kwa-Zulu. Some chiefs who did not attend were represented by their "tindvuna".

The chiefs paid tribute to the King and congratulated him on his Diamond Jubilee, among other subjects discussed at the meeting.

Meanwhile, several thousand teachers milled about at Masundvini Royal residence waiting for the King to come and address them. The teachers responded overwhelmingly to a Royal summons for a mass meeting in Masundvwini, but the King was unable to come because of the meeting with the chiefs.

Explaining to the teachers later, the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, explained that the King wanted to meet the chiefs first, not because they were more important than the teachers, but because they came from far away.

Prince Mabandla explained that the King had hoped that the meeting with the chiefs would not take as long as it did. He was hoping to address the teachers at 4p.m. on Saturday.

"You must regard these people (the chiefs) as some of us, who were unfortunately separated from us by the boundaries," he said. "Many more Swazis from South Africa intended to come and the meeting might have been bigger, but they were turned back at the border because they either had no passports or had not had a cholera inoculation in time," Prince Mabandla told the teachers.

Prince Mabandla told the teachers that the King was eager to meet them in person. "He got up early in the morning because he wanted to complete th scheduled meetings, be other people didn't come i time," Prince Mabandla said.

Prince Mabandla also announced that the King would be going into seclusion soon after next week for the pending "Incwala ceremony." During this period of seclusion, the King does not engage in any official duties. He will meet the teachers at a date to be announced.

CSO: 4700/257

BRIEFS

RAILWAY EXCHANGE YARD--The new railway exchange yard at Siweni, near the Mozambique border, has "stabilised" the movement of sugar exports to Maputo, commercial manager of the Swaziland Sugar Association, Mr W. Murray said yesterday. The new exchange yard started operating last month. "It's a wonderful engineering achievement," he said. The yard, which is on the Mbuluzi gauge, 10 kilometres from Mlawula, has relieved the Mozambican authorities of the burden of handling loads from Swaziland. "It's all handled by the Swaziland Railways now," he said. "The situation was a bit chaotic in July and we had to divert two loads to Durban to avoid a pile-up and to avoid letting our customers down overseas," he said. "But that was a temporary measure." The problem was created by a shortage of locomotives. "All the Mozambicans have to do is to take a 74-kilometre drive to the yard, leave the empty trucks to be loaded while they drive the loaded ones to the port," Mr Murray said. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Nov 81 p 1]

REPLY EXPECTED--King Sobhuza II is expecting a reply on the land question from the South Africa government. This was disclosed by the King himself during his meeting with about 40 chief and some 550 Swazis from South Africa at Lozitha Royal Palace on Saturday. He assured the chief that as soon as the reply from South Africa has been received the Swazi nation would be accordingly informed. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/257

SIX SENIOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RESHUFFLED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, has announced a shake-up in the Civil Service affecting six senior government officers.

Mr. Zachariah Mkhonta, Under Secretary at the Cabinet Office, has been made Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Ray Strydom, Under-Secretary for Finance, becomes new Permanent Secretary in the same Ministry. He takes over from Mr. Edward Sikhondze, who has been transferred to the Department of Economic Planning and Statistics in the Prime Minister's Office.

Mr. Robert Mabila, District Commissioner for Hhohho, becomes new Permanent Secretary for Justice, a vacant post since the retirement of Mr. Jonathan Magagula several months ago. Mr. A.F.S. Radebe has been acting in this position.

Mr. Timothy Zwane, Permanent Secretary in the Department of Economic Planning, has been transferred to the Ministry of Health, where he takes over from Mr. Mboni Dlamini.

Mr. Kenneth Mbuli, the Kingdom's Charge d'Affaires in the E.E.C. in Brussels becomes new Ambassador there.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been without a Permanent Secretary ever since the retirement of Mr. Seth Dhlamini earlier this year. It is now only the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism that is still without a Permanent Secretary.

The last Permanent Secretary in this Ministry, Mr. Nkomeni Ntiwane, retired from the civil service in April last year.

CSO: 4700/257

END

JPRS 79555

1 December 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2531

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79555

1 December 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2531

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IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL EDUCATION OF TROOPS STRESSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Achille Lollo]

[Excerpts] Lubango, 13 October 1981--During our stay in Cunene with the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] fighters, we considered it our duty to meet with the political leadership authorities of the Fifth Political-Military Region with whom we had a positive relationship which helped us to understand the political situation of the Fifth Region. This was very helpful to us in the trips we were able to make to the front battle lines.

The political leadership, as a matter of fact, is the basic structure of a people's army, of an army that is defending the conquests of the revolution, a new army which, recently emerging from guerrilla warfare, is about to become a modern army. It is on this context that we met with the political leadership authorities of the Fifth Political-Military Region.

Before starting the recorded interview with the deputy political commissioner, Victor Enaculo (1st Lieutenant) and Daniel Dala (1st Lieutenant), the Cahama political commissioner, it is necessary to point out that the contribution of the members of the political leadership of this political-military region in carrying out the operational tasks at this stage of the war has been quite high, considering that in addition to defending the fatherland, threatened by the "carcamanos" [derogatory epithet] of Pretoria, members of the political leadership have been quite concerned with increasing even more the political engagement of the fighters for the counteroffersive and on the operational ground that of the people's resistance.

As a matter of fact, all this is a political and organizational situation, present only in revolutionary armies such as the FAPLA, while in capitalist countries "politics" is taboo for soldiers and officers.

In these capitalist societies, they are peons trained for killing or being killed, according to the political games the ruling class in power decides to play, and for which the army is used. Its ranks, made up of soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers, are not at all engaged or motivated by the wars they have to wage against other peoples.

For this reason, in the capitalist army politics--understood as a method of analysis of military and civilian phenomena of society--is forbidden. There is a priest, the military chaplain who, in addition to taking letters to the families, cannot do anything and is not willing to do anything.

The Angolan army, the FAPLA, is just the opposite of all this, and the national political leadership is the result of the implementation of the revolutionary program of the MPLA-Labor Party at the level of the people's army.

As a matter of fact, the creation of the "new man" which is a part of the process of construction of socialist society, goes beyond the organization of a new type of army, a revolutionary army which politically knows, from top to bottom, the political contents, party motivations and political-military goals that the entire body of fighters has to attain, and this army must fight to strengthen these triumphs.

All this explains why the soldiers, sergeants and officers of the FAPLA continue to fight the South African invader even when the numbers are in favor of the enemy. This also indicates why the FAPLA in Xangongo, Mongua and Ondgiva fought to the edge of survival and still continues to fight. All this is a lesson for South Africans and for the internal enemies of the revolution, because the FAPLA will never raise the white flag, because this army was trained to maintain high the red banner of the revolution. In conclusion, we can say that the maintenance of the troops in counter-offensive for the past 50 days is determined and motivated by the political option of the fighters who, guided by the officials of the national political leadership, carry out the mission to defend the Angolan revolution, to defend the MPLA-Labor Party and the government of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola]--threatened, as always, by imperialism--to defend the native soil invaded by the regular army of the racism Pretoria government and to defend the strong trenches of revolution in Africa.

[Question] In this war situation, what is the action of the political leadership of the Fifth Political-Military Region? What are its tasks, what are its duties and what were the results already reached?

[Answer] During the invasion of South African troops against our young People's Republic of Angola, mainly in this region, the political leadership of the Fifth Region--with its representatives, members of the party and the party youth--strongly acted together with all the officers, sergeants and soldiers to make prevail, in the fighting masses, the policy of our party and government. This was done to raise, in a constant manner, the fighting morale and therefore instill hatred against the enemies of the revolution, be they external or internal.

Within the functional duties of the Fifth Region political leadership, the most worthy of attention was the organization of political work aimed at the increase of fighting readiness of the troops, the fulfillment of tasks of fighting preparation, operational service, military discipline and political and moral study. I want to stress that when we speak of moral and political study we are referring to the study of political and moral state of our personnel, of their education. All this is within the spirit of boundless loyalty to the MPLA-Labor Party, the RPA Government, the spirit of proletarian internationalism and, in sum, the strict observance of the demands of military regulations orders and oaths.

I can say that the political leadership of this region has carried out considerable propaganda activity and especially political study of the situation of this political-military region. On the other hand, continuous contacts have been established with the local organizations of the party and government in order to actively participate in all the activities they carry out and also contribute to the solution of social problems of the entire population of the region, logically within our material possibilities. I can say that the political leadership of the Fifth Region has made every effort to implement the organization of political work of officers, sergeants and soldiers. Thus, we can consider as positive the part of the educational work carried out among the troops before and during the invasion. In spite of some difficulties that persist in the application of all the functional duties of the political leadership due to specific conditions of the region, I want to stress that political and fighting morale of the troops is very good.

[Question] How many members and candidates are there at the present time in the party organization here, in the Fifth Region?

[Answer] According to the count made in our region, in the stage we are now, in the period of reorganization of the units which actively participated in the battles against the enemy. I can say that we have 131 party members and 41 candidates, organized in 61 cells, and 1,664 members of party youth, organized in 154 groups and 16 committees, up to the company level.

[Question] Deputy Commissioner, we would like for you to talk of the party structures within the units and especially of the role they play in those units, which at the present time are engaged in battles against the racist army of South Africa.

[Answer] The basic structures of our party operate according to the provisions of the statutes of MPLA-Labor Party, although with some characteristics proper of the military situation, due to some practical principles.

However, nevertheless they operate with the purpose of raising the fighting and political ability of our troops, instilling patriotic spirit in them and informing them of all the guidelines of our party, of the Commander of Chief Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the instructions coming from the Ministry of Defense and the National Political Leadership for the Education of Troops, thus enabling them to actively participate in the fight against the enemies of the Angolan revolution.

[Question] Now that we are living in a war situation, with all its negative aspects, in what way does this political leadership make its presence felt at the front?

[Answer] Immediately after the invasion of the racists, considered to be one of the largest invasions of our country, the political leadership, in line with instructions from high authority and those of the commander of this region, distributed part of its personnel, among them officers, in various units, especially in Cahama.

These, together with political workers who were already there, carried out a specific task for heightening the fighting preparation, instilling in our troops the spirit of attack against the invading racists. I can say that the participation of the officials of this political leadership, and that of various units, was a good and effective participation. We verified that in various units the work carried out, especially in this war situation, was positive.

Photo Captions

(1) Soldiers of one of FAPLA units, stationed in Cahama, under the leadership of Political Commissioner Comrade Dala, are listening to the Armed Forces program.

(2) In spite of the war situation, political activists carry out their work, especially in operational areas.

(3) Political study, cultural improvement, party organization, constant analysis of the current political and military situation, is what the authorities of the political leadership of the Fifth Political-Military Region daily provide to the fighters.

11635
CSO: 4742/48

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--A cooperation agreement envisaging increased relations between the Angolan Ministry of Construction and the Cuban Construction Enterprise in Angola (ECCA) was signed in Luanda Saturday. The agreement, signed by Manuel Mangueira, the Angolan minister of construction, and Levi Farah, Cuban minister without portfolio who supervises foreign construction, also envisages the preparation of plans of projects for the next year, to be carried out by the Cuban firm. The agreement also envisages an increase of Cuban cooperation in 1982, with special attention to the sectors of cement, construction of industrial projects and equipment maintenance. There are also plans for the establishment of a joint Angolan-Cuban enterprise for paving and earthworks, as well as greater Cuban assistance to the provincial building enterprise. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Oct 81 p 2] 11635

CSO: 4742/48

BRIEFS

AUSTERITY MEASURES--Bangui, November 2--Central African Republic head of state General Andre Kolingba announced here Sunday that his Government would take drastic austerity measures to pull the country out of economic "catastrophe" and its humiliating dependence on foreign aid. Civil service wages would be frozen all next year and top priority would be given in the private sector to creating new jobs, he said in a nationwide broadcast two months to the day before coming to power. Other measures are expected to be announced in the next few weeks. General Kolingba said the nation's gross domestic product had fallen by five per cent every year for the past four years and it was expected to fall by even more next year. Already-high unemployment had risen 20 per cent since 1979. More than a third of the budget was financed by foreign aid, a situation which he said "seriously harms our dignity and compromises national independence" as well as any attempt to revive the economy. The Government intended to restore confidence and there would be no attempt to nationalise companies, he said. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 3 Nov 81 p 23]

CSO: 4700/284

GOUKOUNI SAID TO REMAIN PRISONER OF LIBYANS

Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Oct 81 pp 1, 6

/Article by J. C. Pomonti: "The Chadian Crisis"/

/Text/ On the evening of Wednesday, 28 October, a new development occurred in the Chadian crisis, in circumstances that are still not clearly explained, increasing the tension between Paris and Tripoli. Movements by Libyan troops, or troops supporting Libya, were noted in Ndjamena, where it had been believed at one point that President Goukouni Oueddei was in difficulties. However, this Thursday morning the capital was once again calm. Major Jallud, second in command in Libya, indirectly confirmed the existence of a development in the crisis, by suddenly, after meeting with the head of state twice, accusing France of "interference in Chadian affairs" for having wanted to "impose" on Chad an inter-African peace force. Paris had, these last few days, begun to supply logistical aid to Goukouni Oueddei's government.

Can one speak of a "legal" show of force by Colonel Qadhdhafi in order to thwart a French initiative which had the advantage of relying on OAU resolutions? One can ask the question, especially since President Goukouni Oueddei, particularly since his reception at the Palais de l'Elysee in September, had given the impression of standing aloof from Tripoli. Apparently, two tete-a-tetes in Ndjamena with the Chadian president were sufficient for Major Jallud to dissipate the very grave differences between Tripoli and the Chadian chief of state.

At this stage of the test of strength, a "reconciliation" between Libya and Goukouni Oueddei would be even less surprising, since Goukouni Oueddei does not even control the majority of the factions of a noncohesive GUNT /Transitional National Union Government/, while Tripoli has several thousand soldiers at its disposal over a large part of the Chadian territory. Paris' "logistical support"--especially since it is only a question of 25 tons of light weapons and ammunition--is even less able to reestablish any kind of equilibrium since the new members--the people's armed forces of Goukouni Oueddei--are groups of youths, often undisciplined.

In short, Goukouni Oueddei could not resist in the event the Libyans decided--which they apparently have done--to force upon him the solution of their choice. In these circumstances, the French initiatives could have no object other than to force Colonel Qadhahfi to yield to the pressures of the OAU for intervention by an inter-African force.

Tripoli is henceforth not content with accusing Paris of "interference in domestic Chadian affairs" but is also accusing of the same "crime" Khartoum, which is offering hospitality to Hissene Habre's rebels. This was the tone of the message sent on Wednesday by Colonel Qadhdhafi to Arap Moi, acting president of the OAU.

One might wonder if Colonel Qadhdhafi, who should succeed the Kenyan president next year as the head of the pan-African organization, is not taking a serious risk in accusing, almost openly, the OAU of being a party to what it considers a French maneuver. In doing this, he is no doubt counting on the inconsistency shown by the OAU in the past. The Libyan leader knows, moreover, that French military intervention seems to be out of the question. Finally, perhaps he has deemed that by acting quickly he would present France's African partners, who are meeting in Paris next week, with a fait accompli.

Mr Mitterrand, since his accession to the presidency, has not spared any efforts to help Chad to exist. He has even taken certain risks, obviously counting on winning a good number of African nations to his cause, with the hope that Colonel Qadhahfi would be progressively forced to withdraw his troops from Chad. But did he have the means to do this? As usual, the Libyan leader has chosen the law of the strongest, even if he has to listen to the vehement protests of several African capitals.

President Goukouni Oueddei has remained in effect the "prisoner" of the Libyans who, after all, in other circumstances, could probably put up with having a few platoons of Senegalese and Nigerians, sponsored by the OAU, settle on the banks of the Chari, by way of guaranteeing the presence of their troops throughout the rest of Chad.

11550
CSO: 4719

CALM REPORTEDLY RESTORED TO NDJAMENA

Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Oct 81 p 6

/Article: "Calm Appears Restored to Ndjamena"/

/Text/ In a speech broadcast by Chadian national radio on the morning of 29 October, Major Jallud, the Libyan "number two", called Paris' decision to "impose" an inter-African "peace maintenance" force on Chad an "interference in Chadian domestic affairs". Major Jallud, who spoke on Tuesday and Wednesday with President Goukouni Oueddei, added: "We are in Chad through the wishes of the Chadian government. The day it tells us to leave, we will depart."

The special correspondent of AFP reported that there was complete calm in Ndjamena on Thursday morning. President Goukouni Oueddei was to meet there during the day with the weekly council of GUNT /Transitional National Union Government/ ministers. There was no sign of any Libyan military presence in the Chadian capital.

The Chadian conflict, brought back to the center of the news last week with an appeal by Mr Mitterrand for an "emergency" inter-African force and the beginning of "logistical support" for Goukouni Oueddei, was on Wednesday the subject of somewhat confused reports which tended to lend support to the thesis according to which the Libyans were supposed to have enlisted their local allies, in particular Acyl Ahmat, the Chadian minister of foreign affairs, who returned to Ndjamena in Major Jallud's plane, against President Goukouni Oueddei, who was reported to have disappeared, wrongly, it seems.

We learned, in effect, during the day, that a column of armed supporters of Acyl Ahmat that had arrived from Mongo, in the center of Chad, and which was supported by Libyan armored vehicles, had reached Ndjamena, where the Libyan military presence was in fact strengthened. Also on Wednesday, the French Ministry of Defense stated that the commander of the French contingent stationed at Bouar (Central African Republic), not far from the Chadian border, had, on its own authority, placed its troops in a state of alert "as a preventive measure."

Finally, several witnesses noted the serious tensions in the Chadian capital, particularly between the Libyan soldiers on the one hand and, on the other, the armed supporters of President Goukouni Oueddei as well as those of Vice President Kamougue, generally considered to be the head of the "southern" faction.

AFP reported this Thursday morning that the people of Ndjamena were going about their business normally and that the guard at Goukouni Oueddei's residence had not been reinforced. This news agrees with that broadcast the day before by the Libyan press agency Jana, which denied the "alleged deterioration ot the situation in Chad."

11550
CSO: 4719

GOUKOUNI REPORTEDLY CONVINCED LIBYAN TROOPS WILL WITHDRAW

Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Nov 81 p 3

/Article: "Goukouni Oueddei Reaffirms That Libyan Troops Will Withdraw From Chad Before Year End"/

/Excerpts/ Upon his arrival in Paris in the late afternoon of Monday, 2 November, Goukouni Oueddei reiterated his conviction that the Libyan forces will leave Chad before the end of the year. "Colonel Qadhdhafi has given his word on this subject," stated the president of the GUNT /Transitional National Union Government/. He refused to comment on the remarks made that very morning in Ndjamena by his minister of foreign affairs, Acyl Ahmat, who stated that he was "against the departure of Libyan soldiers," as he thought "the conditions for this departure have not been met, since Chad has not obtained, on its side, the necessary guarantees to assure the maintenance of safety throughout the land.."

Finally, the Association of Friends of Chad* came out, in a communique, against "a method of informing which does not have information as its only goal," following the unfounded rumors of a coup d'etat in Chad which were circulating in Paris last week. The Friends of Chad think it "important" that light be shed on this subject.

*P.O. Box 390, 75025 Paris, Cedex 01

11550
CSO: 4719

BRIEFS

UN MISSION--Ndjamena, November 5--The United Nations believes the reconstruction of Chad could be achieved in two or three years, Assistant U.N. Secretary-General Iqbal Akhund said here today. Mr. Akhund, who is leading a U.N. mission to Ndjamena, told AFP that reconstruction work could begin in six months and that a team of U.N. experts could be in the Chadian capital for this purpose in a month. The current mission led by Mr. Akhund, who is from Pakistan, is in Chad to assess reconstruction and development needs. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Nov 81 p 21]

KINSHASA MEETING--Ndjamena, 18 Nov (AFP)--President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad left Ndjamena on Wednesday afternoon for Kinshasa. Official sources in Ndjamena indicate that the Chadian head of state is going to Kinshasa at the invitation of Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko and should participate in Friday's meeting of heads of state of African countries which form the inter-African neutral force to Chad. The same sources say Chad was not officially informed of the demand to postpone the meeting of the heads of state by OAU Chairman Daniel arap Moi. Official Chadian sources also stress that apart from Goukouni, the heads of state of Zaire, Senegal, Niger, Togo, Guinea and Benin are expected to attend the meeting in Kinshasa. President Goukouni, who is accompanied by Justice Minister Koumakoye Kassire and secretary of state at the presidency Gatta Galli, is expected back in Ndjamena next Saturday. [Text] [AB181634 Paris AFP in French 1551 GMT 18 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/217

MAIN LINES OF THREE NEW BILLS BEFORE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Djibouti LA NATION DE DJIBOUTI in French 22 Oct 81 pp 1, 14

[Text] Following the special Cabinet meeting held the evening before and at the request of the president of the republic, the National Assembly met in a special session on Monday, 19 October, to pass three bills that will have important repercussions on the country's social and political future because they provide a very precise definition of national political activity for the coming months: on the one hand, by spelling out the method of electing deputies to the National Assembly, to be done at the latest by the beginning of July 1982, as well as the conditions for granting Djiboutian nationality, and on the other hand, by instituting a "general mobilization of all citizens, both men and women," for the task of building the nation.

In our coming issues, we shall go into detail about these new laws, whose texts are too long to be published in their entirety in this edition, but we can already give their main lines and principal points.

General Mobilization

"Preventing the political effort of the fight against underdevelopment to be rendered sterile by useless controversies."

The above phrase, taken from the justifications for the bill on the general mobilization, seems to us to clearly give the meaning of the law which could be translated into everyday language as "enough talk; let's get to work and discuss it later." In fact, while the salient feature of this law is the (provisional) ban on political parties, one should nevertheless emphasize the spirit revealed in the last sentence of the exposition of motives:

"The government of the republic hopes that with the passage of this law, it will have created a veritable boost of the national energy and that a true process of self-development will begin, through the unity of all sons of our nation."

Let there be no mistake about it: This desire is not a mere statement of intention and the reading of the first three articles (especially the third) of the bill proves it:

Article 1. The National Assembly hereby resolves the national mobilization of all citizens, men and women, in order to promote the economic and social transformation

of the nation, the strengthening of its sovereignty and unity and the democratic construction of its institutions.

Article 2. A program will be set up to develop jobs, a reliable food supply, literacy training and economic independence, within the framework of international and regional cooperation and respect for the neutrality of the republic, as well as the traditions of the national community.

Article 3. All powers are hereby conferred on the government for the implementation of the national mobilization.

In particular, it will be able to order the requisition of persons and their assignment to tasks and jobs in any place appointed for them.

It will therefore be noted that through this law passed by the National Assembly, the government endows itself with the material means to involve the entire population in the task of national construction.

As for democratic debate, it is in no way banned, as stipulated by this law, which states that "no one may be prosecuted or harassed because of his opinions." Freedom of association as well as freedom of opinion is respected, but in order that no one might "engage in propaganda contrary to national unity, sovereignty and the neutrality of the Republic of Djibouti," the organization of this democratic debate is entrusted to the People's Rally for Progress (RPP), which is no longer a political party, but "an institutional place in which the necessary democratic debate takes place, while ensuring the peaceful mobilization of all the people in order to overcome poverty and underdevelopment."

The role of the RPP is defined in Article 4:

"It ensures within itself a democratic debate between the different social, cultural, economic and regional groups of the national community, as well as their fair representation, free expression and the right to make proposals."

Code on Djiboutian Nationality

"Preventing too great of an influx of immigrants, which could destabilize (the) country or safeguard the interests (of the) nationals."

The presentation of the reasons for the proposed "code on Djiboutian nationality" unambiguously classifies our country, with its "over 10 percent immigrants," among those which..."in order to prevent too great of an influx of immigrants," are forced to apply "restrictive measures."

The Republic of Djibouti, "considered by immigrants as a haven of peace and prosperity" (even if this prosperity is completely relative), is, in fact, threatened by an invasion that could lead the country to anarchy. As the country's authorities have declared repeatedly before international organizations (see the speech by Minister of Interior Idriss Farah Abaneh to the committee of the HCR [High Commission on Refugees]), our own country is sufficiently concerned with its own problems and cannot take on the tens of thousands of people who are not only poverty-stricken, but who are unproductive most of the time and without education or professional training. Granting them Djiboutian nationality would be to commit

the country's responsibility to them and agree to take on a task that is quite obviously beyond us, one that belongs to the international community.

Whence the need for this law that defines the possibilities of acquiring Djiboutian nationality, without failing, naturally, to recognize the status of those who have it, either through birth or because of their situation before or at the time of independence (inhabitants of neighboring countries, soldiers in the national army, and so on).

The law is not intended to be a door that will be systematically closed in the faces of all foreigners, because in addition to the rights granted to married persons or children, it foresees the possibility of granting Djiboutian nationality to "individuals who, by virtue of their ability or talent, have rendered or can render important services to the Republic of Djibouti."

Election of Deputies

"Avoiding any risk of confrontations between ethnic groups making up the republic."

No one will be astonished at the appearance of this law, which was to organize the coming legislative elections, since the end of the current deputies' term is approaching. It is more instructive to go into detail about this law, which "maintains the special nature of the single electoral district for the entire territory of the republic." In fact, if the ways of electing the members of the National Assembly do not change, this new law provides us with an opportunity to understand the reasons for the methods, particularly the reason for the "single electoral district." The presentation of reasons in the bill explains the need to "prevent the creation of any election stronghold based on ethnic groups."

It is here that one must emphasize the importance of the role that has fallen to the People's Rally for Progress (it will be surprising to see the bill use the expression "political party," banished by the law on the general mobilization). The presentation of reasons stipulates the electoral mission of the RPP: "...so that there may be no confrontation harmful to the very life of our young republic, only the People's Rally for Progress will present a complete list of candidates, after consulting all appendices.

"The natives of different districts, naturally, but elected out of a single list and in a single district, appointed by the same political movement, the deputies will therefore be able to work together in the country's general interest. Each one must realize that he represents much more and much better than a fraction of the people, but the nation as a whole."

On a purely practical level, it will be noted that "the Assembly is made up of 65 members elected by direct universal suffrage for 5 years" (Article 1), and that "except in the case of dissolution, general elections take place within the 60 days following the expiration of powers....") (Article 2), which means that since the current deputies were elected on 8 May 1977, elections must take place before 8 July 1982. Article 8 stipulates that "the order to summon the voters must come at least 40 days before the day of the elections" and we must therefore remember the date of the next legislative elections before the end of the month of May.

11,464
CSO: 4519/30

BRIEFS

SAUDI PEACE PLAN SUPPORTED--Jidda, 17 Nov (WAKH)--President Hassan Gouled of Djibouti has declared his country's absolute support for the Saudi peace plan which is aimed at restoring just and permanent peace in the Middle East. In a statement made to the Saudi newspaper AL-MADINAH, which was published today, President Gouled said that the Saudi plan is the best plan that can be offered by the Arabs to the world's community in order to achieve peace in this part of the world. The Djibouti president described the plan as a good replacement for all the plans and resolutions on the Middle East problem including the two Camp David agreements, which failed to gain international and Arab support. [Text] [GF171432 Manama Wakh (Gulf News Agency) in Arabic 0952 GMT 17 Nov 81]

CSO: 4504/78

'AFP' CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES SITUATION IN ERITREA

NC130813 Paris AFP in English 1120 GMT 12 Nov 81

[By Marie-Therese Delboulbes]

[Text] Asmara, Northern Ethiopia, 12 Nov (AFP)--Africa's longest guerrilla war is still going on after 20 years, in the view of the rebels fighting to win independence for Ethiopia's Province of Eritrea.

But for the Ethiopian authorities the fighting is virtually over.

"The big problem right now is not fighting the rebels, because there are only a few pockets of resistance, and this will continue for some time, but reconstruction and rehabilitation," according to Major Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, the leading government official in Eritrea.

However, local security measures are still strict, and in Asmara itself all public buildings are heavily guarded, especially the villas hidden among Bougainvillea trees where the Soviet advisers live.

Two months ago the 7:00 PM curfew, which had been in effect for seven years, was changed to 11:00 PM, and the Port of Mitsiwa, Ethiopia's second maritime outlet after Aseb, is active late into the night.

Local markets are also busy, and no notable military activity serves as a reminder that fierce fighting took place not so long ago around Nafka, in the mountainous desert north of Asmara.

Nafka was the "last battle," according to a leader of the popular front for the liberation of Eritrea (PFLE), which claimed to have killed or wounded 500 Ethiopian troops there at the beginning of October.

But at the hospital of nearby Keren the military wing is almost empty, and one doctor said the two field-surgery units supplied by East Germany had been virtually unused for 2 years.

Major Dawit insisted the area had been "liberated" by Ethiopia, and though there might be a concentration of guerrillas in one part they had no strength in Nafka.

The major, who left the army 13 years ago, represents the commission to organise the party of the working people of Ethiopia (COPWE). He thought that in time the rebels would give up their struggle, and asserted, "they are trying to exterminate each other."

According to authorities, 1,000 rebels surrendered in October, most of them members of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), which is more conservative and Muslim than the PFLE.

Government and diplomatic sources say the two movements have spent most of the year fighting each other, and many ELF members fled to Sudan, where they were disarmed.

The rebels are winning over no further recruits and the secessionist movement is "a dying force" in Major Dawit's opinion.

But he admits that there are "small bands of guerrillas moving around, specially in the rural areas, planting mines and bombs, destroying schools and bridges."

Traffic still only moves in convoys on Eritrean roads and the security measures give the impression that authorities still fear terrorist acts. But most military activity is now in the south, in the Tigray and Wello regions astride the Addis Ababa-Asmara Road.

Last month the Ethiopian 21st division was moved into this area to deal with a resurgence of activity by rebels of the Tigray Liberation Front, and the administrator of the Province of Yeju, in Welo, was killed along with several members of his staff.

Special units trained in mountain warfare were sent to back up the local garrison.

But in Eritrea the fighting has given way to a massive propaganda campaign which is now apparently beginning to bear fruit, "the conflict cannot be militarily solved. We are working on building the confidence of the people," said COPWE's specialist in ideology Girmai Ghebreyesus.

A radio station started broadcasting in Tigrigna, the Eritrean language, last Sunday and will publicise widely the government's amnesty proposals. However Mr Girmai stressed there was no question of a referendum or special privileges for Eritrea.

The recent strengthening of ties between Addis Ababa and Khartoum has also borne fruit. Khartoum has taken "a very firm position" and Sudan "is no longer a base area," Major Dawit asserted, adding, "we cannot blame the Sudanese if guerrillas are going in and out."

Ethiopia's weak point is not having enough jobs to attract Eritrean refugees back from Sudan, Major Dawit said. "We need millions and millions of dollars," he added in an appeal for rapid assistance from "friendly" countries from both East and West, including the United States.

In Asmara itself, Ethiopia's second city, industries are operating, and last year one of the largest textile factories--once Italian owned but now nationalised--started exporting tee-shirts to West Germany. But at Keren, war damage is still plainly visible and the suburbs of Massawa look as if they were hit by an earthquake, more than three years after a PFLE siege of the port was lifted.

CSO: 4500/49

'AFP' CORRESPONDENT TALKS WITH FORMER ERITREAN REBELS

Paris AFP in English 2116 GMT 12 Nov 81

[By Marie-Therese Delboulbes]

[Text] Asmara, 12 Nov (AFP)--About 4,000 Eritrean guerrillas laid down their arms in the 12 months to September, according to Ethiopian officials in this region, and about 1,000 more gave themselves up in October.

Last month some 2,000 former nationalist fighters were released from detention after varying periods of political re-education.

Girmai Ghebreyesus, the man in charge of ideological matters in Eritrea, said that the former guerrillas were "joining increasingly, not only because of our propaganda but because they hear the word from their villages and they trust their relatives."

In theory the Ertireans spend three months in a "shelter" and then go home to their villages.

Three weeks ago Romana Ibrahim, 19, arrived in the women's shelter in Asmara after fighting for four years in the 52d battalion of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF). For the past year she had been fighting not only the Ethiopian army but the rival Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front (EPLF).

She said that the "elf is so weak it is almost not existing."

It must be pointed out that virtually all the guerrillas interviewed--through an interpreter--belonged to the elf, and almost all of them said the same thing.

There were 35 women in Romana's 350-strong group.

She marched for 3 days to get to Tesseney, 300 kms (180 miles) west of here near the Sudanese border, where she handed in her Kalashnikov.

Hidaat Berkhe, who seems a lot younger then her 19 years, also spent four years with the elf, as a nurse. Three months ago she took refuge in Sudan after a clash with the EPLF, and says that her brigade was disarmed by the Sudanese.

According to Hidaat she was fighting for socialism in the first place, and after that for an independent Eritrea. But then, she says, she discovered that the

Ethiopian revolution was also fighting for socialism. She declined to reply when asked whether she wanted a referendum, or regional autonomy for Eritrea, but perhaps she did not understand the question.

None of the former guerrillas we met had completed more than primary education.

While the girls live in town in a modestly furnished house, the larger group of men are camped in old warehouses in the Asmara suburbs where security is strict--for their own safety, our guide said.

But some of them were outside the compound, talking to members of their family. Many of them still wore the camouflage dress they had in the bush, and they all sleep on mats. At the moment there are 318 of them, but we were told there had been as many as 800.

One of the newest arrivals was Berhane Negasi, a 33-year-old villager who said he had been forced to join the elf. He was the oldest in the group.

"From the Sahel (to the North of Asmara) up to the border of Sudan it was fighting all year round," he said. On and off his unit clashed with the EPLF.

During his last encounter with the EPLF, in July, he was wounded in the stomach--he had previously been wounded by the Ethiopians--and was treated in the Sudanese frontier village of Kasdsale.

He is married and has two children whom he has not seen for 4 years. He wants to go home and join the militia being set up by the Ethiopians, known as the revolutionary guards in Asmara and elsewhere as the peoples' army.

Ghebre Tensae Haile, 23, would prefer to join the army. He is one of the rare former members of the EPLF in the camp, where he has been for six months now.

He wants to fight, he says. When asked if he had friends on the other side the replied: "Many died, others went to Sudan. I hope the others will change sides. If they are against my principles they cannot be my friends."

All those we spoke to said that they had been mistaken. But none of them seemed to have deep motivations.

CSO: 4500/49

CLANDESTINE RADIO REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN WESTERN SOMALIA

'Fierce Fighting' 21 October

EA081540 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and ABO Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somali 0930 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Fierce fighting took place between the heroic liberation forces of the Somali Abo front and Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers on the 21st of last month at Baddesa village in Haroreisa District. The enemy forces lost 19 soldiers killed and many more wounded. Six Somali Abo freedom fighters were martyred and five wounded.

WSLF Insurgents Claim Victory

EA071544 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] The heroic Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] freedom fighters engaged in fierce fight with the Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers in the Fiambiro area on the 2d of this month. Sixty-two colonialist soldiers were killed and 27 wounded. The report adds that a vehicle belonging to the colonialist soldiers was set on fire by the gallant WSLF forces. The WSLF freedom fighters lost 16 martyrs and sustained 13 wounded. The casualties suffered by the enemy constituted a great setback to the Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers which forced them to flee from the entire area.

Prisoners Freed

EA091606 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and ABo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] On 2 November the heroic Somali Abo freedom fighters attacked Abyssinian black colonialist forces at (Bansa) town in Sidamo region, killing 34 soldiers and wounding many others. Soon after the attack the Somali Abo freedom fighters released 1,500 prisoners from jail. The heroic Somali Abo freedom fighters inflicted chaos and havoc on the enemy Abyssinian soldiers.

CSO: 4503/7

ERITREAN REBEL RADIO CLAIMS VICTORIES OVER GOVERNMENT FORCES

TPLF Forces Take Senkata

EA082056 (Clandestine) Voice of Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya to Ethiopia 1500 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] fighters attacked a dergue force stationed at Senkata and brought the town under their control on 2 November 1981. During the fighting, which lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours, more than 200 dergue soldiers were killed or wounded and 25 were captured. The TPLF fighters captured an 82-mm mortar, 10 brenguns, 278 light automatic and semiautomatic rifles, a PRC-77 communications radio and other important items.

Eritrean Counteroffensive in Barka

EA191912 (Clandestine) Voice of Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front [EPLF] broad counteroffensive launched against the dergue force in Barka Province on 8 November continued from 0300 to 1600 GMT yesterday.

In the 2 day battle, the heroic EPLF fighters defied enemy air and artillery bombardments and routed the dergue force. Overall enemy losses amount to more than 500 soldiers killed, 615 wounded and 22 others captured. In addition, 278 assorted rifles; 5 81-mm mortars, 1 all Soviet-made military vehicle, 4 communications radios and quantities of ammunition and grenades were captured, four tanks and several enemy vehicles were also set on fire.

Ethiopians Abandon Hash Hash

EA171832 (Clandestine) Voice of Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Barka--As we noted in yesterday's news report, the forces of the aggressive and stubborn Ethiopian colonialist enemy have been forced to abandon Hash Hash and flee to [name indistinct] as a result of the heavy blows received at the hands of our heroic fighters.

Our fighters inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. In the fighting on 14 and 15 November, 75 enemy soldiers were killed and another 110 were wounded; 1 enemy soldier was captured. Twenty-three light weapons were caputred and appropriated by our fighters. Angered by its losses, the enemy executed three innocent peasants.

CSO: 4503/7

BRIEFS

NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ELECTED--Damascus, 17 Nov (KUNA)--The revolutionary council of the Eritrean Liberation Front Tuesday appointed a new executive committee at the conclusion of meetings recently held on liberated Eritrean territories, the Eritrean news agency reported Tuesday. The agency added that Chairman of the Committee Ahmed Nasser was the only candidate who retained his post, while all other Ninbe members were replaced. The council discussed the situation on the Eritrean arena and in the region as a whole and decided to call a general national council for convention at the nearest possible opportunity, the agency said. [Text] [LD171622 Kuwait KUNA in English 1541 GMT 17 Nov 81]

FIGHTING IN ERITREA--Khartoum, 10 Nov (MENA)--Fierce fighting is taking place between the Ethiopia forces, backed by bombers and fighter planes, tanks and armored cars, with the forces of the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front of Eritrea in the Carcabat area. The director of the front's office in Khartoum, Muhammad Sa'id, has stated that the Ethiopian forces mounted a wide-scale attack at the beginning of last week with the object of destroying the forces of the popular front for the liberation of Eritrea but that the front's forces repulsed the Ethiopian forces' attack and launched a counterattack last Sunday. The front's forces, Sa'id added, shot down an Ethiopian Soviet-made Mig-23 near Asmara and killed 500 Ethiopian soldiers, wounded 650 and arrested 23 others. In a statement to the Mena correspondent, Sa'id declared that the purpose of the Ethiopian forces, which consisted of 23,000 soldiers helped by Soviet and Cuban experts, was to open a new battlefront, but that the Eritrean fighters foiled the attempt, destroyed four tanks and seized a Soviet-made truck, four transmitting sets and large quantities of light- and medium-caliber weapons. [Text] [NC101916 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1832 GMT 10 Nov 81]

CSO: 4504/78

MOVEMENT AGAINST 'DISSIDENTS' GAINS MOMENTUM

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 30 Oct 81 pp 6-7

[Text] A POLITICAL campaign appears to be gathering momentum against so-called dissidents in Kenya. It had its most forceful expression last week at a fund raising ceremony in Kikuyu at which 20 MPs, including four cabinet ministers, condemned what they termed anti-government elements and warned that attempts to disturb the peace would be "crushed". As is usual at public meetings of this nature, no names were named, so it is not clear exactly who the elements that will be crushed are, but a general guide to the probable cause of the meeting's indignation was the condemnation of authors of the seditious, clandestine, leaflet which was distributed in some parts of Nairobi a few weeks attacking the government and in particular the minister for constitutional and home affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo. (See WR October 9). One of the ministers at the meeting, Mr. Stanley Oloitipitip, defended Njonjo against his detractors who, he said, were jealous of Njonjo's enormous contribution to Kikuyu constituency and to the country as a whole in the short time in which he has been an MP.

The campaign against dissidents was not confined to Kikuyu politics. At the *harambee* meeting were guests from all over the country. There was Mr. Joseph Kamotho, minister for higher education and MP for Kangema in Murang'a District; there was Mr. Elijah Mwangale, minister for tourism and MP for Bungoma East; there was Mr. Juma Boy, secretary-general of Cotu and MP for Kwale Central; the chief whip, Mr. Said Hemed, and leaders from many districts outside Central Province. It is most likely that the number of MPs and non-parliamentary leaders who will join in the anti-dissident campaign, which for the time being seems to have as one of its aims the defence of Njonjo against his detractors, will swell in numbers, and it is quite probable that the momentum of the campaign could have far reaching implications for both parliamentary and Kanu party politics.

Most campaigns of this nature have in the past served many purposes. Not all leaders agree on who is a dissident and who is not. Traditionally, national campaigns against dissidents in Kenya have been reflected in political tugs of war at the constituency or local council levels which are usually at their most acrimonious during election campaign periods. As far as the government is concerned, dissidents are those who have been critical of government policy, but for individual political leaders, dissidents may simply be those who threaten their respective parliamentary or local government elective posts.

CSO: 4700/281

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH MALAGASY--Kenyan businessmen have been urged to develop trading links with the Malagasy Republic. A potential market exists for numerous Kenyan products which Malagasy is importing from other, and more distant, parts of the world. These include milk, butter, cheese, rice, flour, tobacco and cigarettes, petroleum products, tyres and tubes, paper and paper products, cotton fabrics and synthetic materials. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 31 Oct 81 p 8]

OAU CULTURAL CHARTER RATIFICATION--Kenya yesterday ratified the Cultural Charter for Africa which was passed by the (Organisation of African Unity) OAU summit at Port Louis, Mauritius, in July 1976. The instruments of the ratification were yesterday signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Robert Ouko, at his office in Nairobi. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 31 Oct 81 p 3]

KENYA-ETHIOPIA TALKS--Kenya and Ethiopian governments have appealed to the Turkana, Dongiro and Merille tribesmen living along the common border to live peacefully. The appeal was made at Inkaa in Ethiopia where government officials met to discuss matters of mutual interests. Officials at the Inkaa meeting expressed concern over recent destructive activities along the common border where human lives and livestock were lost. The three tribes took pride in armed cattle rustling and had clashed many times. The meeting resolved to hold joint meetings which would be addressed by both Kenyans and Ethiopian officials. Leading the Kenyan delegation, the Turkana D.C., Mr. Isaac Lukalo, said Kenya and Ethiopia had maintained good relations. The Ethiopian delegation was led by the D.C. for Inkaa, Mr. Tshale Alemayoh, who assured the Kenyans that his country would honour the resolutions reached at the meeting. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 3 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/281

BRIEFS

'DAILY OBSERVER' BANNED--Monrovia, November 4--The Military Government of Liberia today suppressed the independent newspaper DAILY OBSERVER for the second time in a year for what it called "not working in the interests of our revolution and country." The move follows a report today by the newspaper about a group of exiles from Guinea in Liberia and elsewhere, in which the exiles called for immediate abolition of the one-party state in Guinea, Liberia's northern neighbour. Liberian Head of State Samuel K. Doe told the paper's proprietor, Kenneth Best, that he was closing down the OBSERVER until it produced the man who had been identified as spokesman for the group. The OBSERVER report quoted teacher and journalist Sheik Mohamed Kone, who spoke of 200 members of "Concerned Citizens of Guinea in Exile." Mr. Doe said in a letter to the OBSERVER's owner that after "repeated warnings to be responsible in dealing with issues in your paper, you have failed to take my advice." He added that "in view of the Guinea-Liberia relationship, to which I attach great importance, your paper will remain closed until such time I deem necessary to remove the ban." The DAILY OBSERVER was closed temporarily in July after it published a statement from students in support of a national student leader who had been declared banned. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Nov 81 p 14]

CSO: 4700/283

FISEMA CONGRESS: STATEMENT ON ECONOMY, POLITICS REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 15 Oct 81 pp 1,2

[Text] "For trade union collaboration to regroup worker strength around the revolution so that they can develop the economy and social matters."

From 25 to 27 September last, FISEMA [Malagasy Federation of Trade Unions] held its 6th congress, which was associated with the celebration of its own 25th anniversary and the 45th anniversary of the French CGT [General Labor Confederation] from which it sprang.

In addition, this congress is situated in a difficult context, from the national point of view (unemployment, reduced buying power, disorganization of food supply....) as well as from the international viewpoint (crisis of the great capitalist powers "which is accentuating the financial crisis and the worldwide crisis in means of production").

Thus, during this congress FISEMA studied these problems particularly closely, especially the acts of economic sabotage perpetrated to dishearten the workers. To quote a few of these acts of sabotage: the flight abroad of owners of enterprises, delay in ordering raw materials and the spare parts needed for proper functioning of the factories, so as to bring about worker lay-offs and a decrease in production; making expenditures larger than income to avoid paying the workers; disregard of laws concerning workers' rights (unwarranted dismissal of union chairmen and personnel delegates); provocation of conflicts among workers in various trade union or political organizations to create a tense atmosphere within enterprises, which cannot but have an impact on production; personnel changes, sudden switches in work methods....

"All these acts of sabotage," affirms the 6th FISEMA Congress, "prove that the imperialists are aiming at the destruction of the Malagasy economy, the foundation for success of the revolution."

After this preliminary study, FISEMA tackles various topics in connection with the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution: "It is time to redetermine who should be members and what the responsibilities of the Front should

be"; on national unity: "The politicians and the people must know that it is not easy to rectify the situation of unbalanced development in the regions, which results from colonization." The Front has a great duty to perform in seeking for the means of strengthening national unity and the oneness of the Malagasy state; on democratic and trade union rights and dialogue: "FISEMA insists that all trade union organizations be given the rights and privileges granted to unions affiliated with the Front's organizers; representation of Malagasy workers in the ILO, the OAU, CNAPS [National Social Welfare Fund], OSTIE [expansion unknown], in union retraining programs, the possibility of using RTM [Malagasy Radio and Television]...."

The 6th FISEMA Congress also makes various suggestions for the economic and social recovery of Madagascar.

12149
CSO: 4719/159

LIBYA DONATES LANGUAGE LABORATORY TO UNIVERSITY

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 16 Oct 81 pp 1,2

[Text] A complete modern languages laboratory was delivered yesterday morning to the University of Madagascar (Department of Letters) by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (JALPS). It happened at the end of a quiet ceremony in which Ministers Ignace Rakoto (Higher Education and Scientific Research) and Said Ali Koussay (Youth and Sports) and the president of the Madagascar/Libya Association took part.

The delivery of this contemporary modern language laboratory, costing over 35 million Malagasy francs, falls within the framework of the cultural accord signed in 1976 between Libya and Madagascar. Two Libyan Arab teachers will soon arrive in Antananarivo [Tananarive] to teach Arabic, which as some people know has become an international language officially used in all the big international conferences including those of the United Nations. Saleh Ramadan, member of the People's Bureau, in charge of information, and Mr Mahadi, member of the People's Bureau in charge of cultural affairs, explained on this occasion the reasons why Libya placed such equipment at the disposal of the University of Madagascar: the cultural accords in question indeed provide for the establishment in Madagascar of a Libyan Arab cultural center, an Islamic center, and some form of technical assistance in the teaching of Arabic.

We note that Malagasy of Arab origin are estimated at 1 million.

The various speakers at the end of this event expressed pleasure at the present development of closer Libyan-Malagasy relations. It is expected, incidentally, that President Didier Ratsiraka's recent official visit to Tripoli will contribute to its furtherance as well.

The laboratory in question, planned to accommodate about 40 students, is installed in a rather comfortable room. With carpeting, if you please!

12149
CSO: 4719/159

THIRD FIRE REPORTED IN PORT OF TOAMASINA

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 17 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by Paul Manjakavelo: "Fire in the Port of Toamasina"]

[Text] For the third time, a fire broke out at the Toamasina Port Exploitation Company (SEPT). If memory serves, the settings for the three fires were pier A twice and pier C once.

The first fire claimed as victim one of the three warehouses on pier A. On that occasion, no information was revealed as to the contents of the warehouse. And neither RTM [Malagasy Radio and Television] nor the newspapers gave any hint of it.

A few years later, a twin warehouse situated on the east side of pier C fell prey to the flames. As before, nothing was revealed and rumors abounded.

And last 8 October, around 1300 hours, another fire targeted the pier A warehouse. Some time ago, this warehouse was fitted up for banana loading. Then it was remodeled as offices, reportedly to accommodate administrative and commercial management, which had begun to put in various pieces of furniture and documents last 7 October. The fire, which broke out on the upper floor reportedly destroyed all the contents. It was thanks to the tugboat "Vaventy" that the fire did not spread to other buildings.

We note that it is not known what became of the 112 tons of sugar and the 1,353 tons of salt that were on the ground floor of the warehouse.

12149
CSO: 4719/159

TOTAL COLORED BUDGET OF R21,88 MILLION PROPOSED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 12 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Article by David Pieters: "Barnes Tables R21,88m Budget"]

[Text] **THE COLOURED Opposition Liberal Party of Mr Andrew Kloppers suffered a second round defeat in its present confrontation with Mr Barney Barnes's ruling Labour Party in the Coloured Legislative Assembly in Khomasdal yesterday.**

Two motions tabled by the Liberals earlier in the current session lapsed yesterday when the Opposition was not present in the House to put its motions and Mr Barnes tabled an Additional Appropriation Budget which countered allegations of incompetence against his Party's Administration.

A motion calling for a judicial commission of inquiry into the affairs of the Barnes Administration tabled by Mr Kloppers on Tuesday, lapsed at the end of yesterday's sitting when it came up on the order of the day, but after the Liberals had staged a walkout at the commencement of the debate on the Additional Appropriation Budget of R1,8 m for the current financial year.

An opposition motion tabled by Mr Any Kloppers Junior last week urging the House to call upon the AG Mr Danie Hough, the Ministers' Council and the SA Government to speed up a final settlement for SWA also lapsed for the same reason.

Mr Barnes tabled an Additional Appropriation from the Coloured Administration's own savings of R1,8m bringing the total Coloured Budget to R21,88 m for the current financial year.

LARGEST EVER

This is the largest annual amount ever to be expended on SWA's Coloureds in any one year.

Mr Barnes, as well as Mr Harry Booysen, MEC for Education, remarked that it was a fine achievement for the Labour Administration to have managed a saving from own sources in its first independent Budget since the inception of a Coloured second-tier Authority, which was presented in the form of an Additional Appropriation yesterday.

"This is a fine achievement for the Coloured Administration", Mr Barnes said considering that these savings were effected during conditions of economic growth in adversity for SWA as a whole."

The Coloured Administration was the only second-tier Authority to have achieved a saving from own funds, Mr Barnes said, and as far as he knew it was therefore not necessary to seek additional funds from the Central Revenue Fund as many other ethnic administrations had done.

The savings of R1,8 m are to be applied for administration, works, education and agricultural expenses.

Under the Head Administration, members of the Legislative Assembly and the Opposition members, provision has been made for increased allowances in the form of accommodation, transport and entertainment, while four sums of R65 000 each have been set aside for houses for four members of the Executive Committee, with additional sums for furniture.

Mr Barnes pointed out that a Coloured MLA still received a smaller salary and allowance than his counterpart in the White Legislative Assembly.

"Whereas the Chairman of the White Executive Committee receives a salary of R28 000, I receive R22 000 because I am Coloured, my hair has some curl, my nose is not as high, and my eyes are not blue", Mr Barnes said.

Time for Parity

"The time for parity and the final correction of all the wrongs has arrived, if we are ever to defeat Swapo at the polls during an election", Mr Barnes said.

Ordinary MLA's and other Executive Committee members in the Coloured Administration each scored less favourably than their White counterparts, Mr Barnes said.

R10 000 of the additional appropriation is to be used to implement a transport scheme for Coloured school children in the rural areas, announced Mr Barnes.

This was necessary because children living at small places such as Ariamsvlei, Koës, and Aranos had inadequate bus transport to get to school or to go home for weekends, according to Mr Barnes.

Additional funds are also to be used to make more bursaries available to aspirant Coloured teachers, in view of the serious shortage of teachers.

It was envisaged to recruit an additional 150 Coloured students in SA to study for a career as teachers in SWA, said Mr Barnes.

R10 000 is to be used for subsidies on the purchase of emergency stock feed and transport for drought-affected Coloured farmers.

As a result of increased building costs, an additional R1,338m has been allocated to Works for the completion of building programmes started in the previous financial year.

CSO: 4700/282

BARNES RECOMMENDS MONTHLY HITS AT SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

SA SECURITY Forces should hit Swapo bases in Angola on a monthly basis, according to Mr Barney Barnes, leader of the ruling Coloured Labour Party.

Mr Barnes was addressing the Assembly during the debate on the Additional Appropriation Budget tabled in this week.

"I call upon SA to hit Swapo bases in Angola every month, in order to root out what little remains of this communist cancer", he said.

Mr Barnes also spoke out strongly against the present Western Five initiative for a settlement in SWA, saying that the UN was not to be trusted.

"The UN has proved itself to be a total international failure as far as keeping the peace is concerned", said Mr Barnes.

"The Coloureds, as an integral part of the Territory's 11 population groups would not be forced into an internationally-sponsored settlement without adequate guarantees on several aspects of the independence process", he added.

These included a guarantee by the Western Five that they would recognise an independent SWA if Swapo should lose an internationally-supervised election.

The UN should also clarify the position of Untag troops in SWA immediately after an election.

"No-one, not even SA, will force anything down our throats", said Mr Barnes.

He went on to say that he would rather choose SA, as the devil he knows, than the Un which could be an unknown hell.

CSO: 4700/282

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--Lagos, 6 Nov (AFP)--Nigeria produced 1.25 million barrels of oil a day in the month of October, it was learned Friday from reliable sources in Laos. This production, which is still quite insufficient in comparison with production estimates for this year, however, marks a very clear resumption of sales following the price cuts granted by Nigeria to its customers ($36 per barrel payable in 120 days or $34.5 per barrel payable in 30 days), and the decisions reached at the last OPEC summit. The lowest production volume was last August with 708,000 barrels a day. A slight upward trend started in the month of September, with production at 1.064 million barrels a day. There might be a return to the normal production level for Nigeria (approximately 2 million barrels a day) at the beginning of 1982, say informed sources. Nigeria's domestic consumption is about 250,000 barrels a day. [Text] [AB062043 Paris AFP in French 1326 GMT 6 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/222

PCR COMMITMENT TO UNION OF LEFT EXAMINED

New Sign of Change

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 12, 13 Oct 81

[12 Oct 81 p 3]

[Text] On Saturday evening, a new sign of change appeared on FR3: For the first time in 23 years, the secretary general of the PCR [Reunionese Communist Party] was interviewed in that capacity on a televised news program. With respect to the head of the island's leading political party, it should be admitted that this is a landmark. Moreover, Paul Verges did not fail to point this out.

During the interview with Sulliman Banian, which could be called historic, Verges essentially developed the same themes as on "Meet the Press" on radio Thursday: the importance of the first social measures taken by the leftist government and other early signs of change, PCR proposals for decentralization, the need for the broadest possible union of leftist forces to get Reunion on the path to development, and so on.

All viewers were struck by the calmness and optimism exhibited by Verges before the camera.

The assurance of future victories for the left could be read on his lips as well as in his clear and determined remarks.

[13 Oct 81 p 3]

[Text] The following are excerpts taken from the end of Sulliman Banian's interview with Paul Verges on television Saturday evening:

[Question] To conclude, Mr Verges, and to get back to the leftist structures in Reunion, I was just saying that the Socialist Federation meets in a congress tomorrow in Tampon. Are you in the Reunionese Communist Party ready to support a joint program with the Socialist Party?

[Answer] We asked that immediately after 10 May and have repeated it. We say that the political platform is clear. It is fought by the right. It was ratified by a majority of the voters. It is Point 58 of candidate Mitterrand in his run for the presidency.

Now that he has been elected, he has to apply these 101 proposals and among the 101 is Proposal 58. It is extremely clear.

That is the political platform and I believe that our socialist comrades cannot fail to agree with us in seeing that the point is carried out.

Insofar as, in the concern of everyone, development is involved, the discussion can only have to do with the methods of development, the speed of development, ways of development, but the economic platform has been found. Moving toward the country's development, not toward an extension of assistance, with the economic imbalances that we have in the country, with a declining production and a growing service sector.

I will give you an example: The two countries in the world which have the most developed tertiary sector are Sweden and California. Reunion exceeds both of them in the percentage of its gross national product. We exceed 80 percent, while Sweden and California are behind us. It is a situation that is totally upside down and that we must right.

Concerning this economic platform, one can discuss methods, but the underlying agreement exists.

This economic platform and this political platform that exists objectively are, in my opinion, the two poles on which we can base a very broad union of the left that will bring along other persons, that will involve, not only organizations as such: the Socialist Federation, the Communist Party, the leftist radicals, but persons who are waiting and who do not want to belong to the Communist Party or the Socialist Party, but who want to play their part in the development of Reunion.

We are only at the beginning of major political changes in Reunion. We shall know them in 1982 or 1983 and I am convinced that these changes will be as decisive as those that came about in the French National Assembly in June.

[Question] Mr Verges, your analysis still leads me to ask a related question, if I may call it that: It is perhaps a "sea serpent" that keeps coming back: What about the watchword "autonomy"? Is it still used in the PCR?

[Answer] A watchword always corresponds to a political situation. The right has never wanted to hear us. The right has always excommunicated us. Facing it, we had to prepare an overall plan that we called "autonomy." That right was beaten in May and June, but above all, it was beaten for 7 years and we believe in our analysis that the left is in power for more than 7 years and without a doubt for 15 or 20 years.

Consequently, the entire strategy of a party is brought into question. We no longer have before us an intransigent government that wants to hear nothing. We have a government open to dialog, one that is ready to discuss, which respects the difference, which respects the cultural identity of the peoples of the overseas departments and territories and says to us: Let us build together for 7 or 15 years, a new society of freedom, dignity, democracy. Let us develop Reunion.

From that time on, that responds to our most profound aspirations, those for which we have fought for over 30 years.

Henceforth, we are not going to let ourselves be taken in by words, a question of semantics. We shall let our adversaries play with words, particularly when they are getting old.

[Question] You have no wild schemes?

[Answer] None. I have my feet on the ground and it is with our feet on the ground that we say that we are moving toward success and victory if our socialist comrades decide tomorrow, decide here, to have that union that already exists in mainland France, in the Antilles or elsewhere.

Change for Development

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 13 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] The Reunionese Communist Party has always said that it refused to manage alone the establishment of a new Reunion on the path of development. We have always said that such an undertaking requires the aid of all the forces of progress that want to turn the page of the colonial regime in our country, rehabilitate the Reunionese economy and create conditions for development in all fields.

That has been a constant in our party's line since its founding. We have tirelessly issued appeals for such a union.

In particular, as early as 10 May, immediately after the victory of the left, the PCR laid out the path to follow in order to arrive at real change in Reunion: the union of all forces of the left on the bases of the proposals of the new president of the republic for the overseas departments.

In several major meetings, particularly in Riviere Saint-Louis, Paul Verges has developed these themes on behalf of the PCR. That was also the case in the televised debate on decentralization or on "Meet the Press" with Verges on the radio Thursday.

In short, one would never finish citing the constant appeals for the unity of the people's forces issued by the PCR for years and in the most recent period.

Positive Elements

Within such a context, it goes without saying that the two motions adopted Sunday in Tampon by the congress of the Socialist Federation on decentralization and on the rallying of the people's forces contain positive elements. We have already outlined the essential ones yesterday, particularly when the congress stated:

1 -- In Reunion, "decentralization must be preceded by the election of a single assembly (...) by universal suffrage and with proportional voting from a list (that must have) political means for development."

2 -- "The implementation of proposed development for Reunion implies the support of the largest number (...). It is therefore fitting to create the conditions encouraging unity of action for the accomplishment of major economic, social and cultural objectives. The local federation of the Socialist Party states that it

will seek this unity within the Reunionese left and progressive circles. The congress gives a mandate to the Executive Committee to engage in discussions with the representatives of other leftist organizations and forces of progress so as to find conditions making it possible to arrive, based on specific projects from the parties in question, at a real development program and study the best strategy for the emergency of a broad majority capable of carrying it out."

Everyone observes that these remarks are along the same line as the positions developed by the PCR and particularly Paul Verges in the televised debate on decentralization. There is consequently a valid basis for a coming together, discussion and a search for unity among the leftist forces, unity that should be extended and developed at the level of officials or others far beyond the leftist parties, the PCR and the PS.

Concerning the third motion passed by the socialist congress on the splitting of communes, districts, and so on, discussion and concertation between Reunionese are necessary in order to find better solutions with respect to the priority aim of development.

Criticism

Having said that much, we cannot fail to refute a certain number of criticisms (always the same) made by certain socialists with respect to the basic orientations of the PCR and its strategy. We believe that it would be negative to continue along this path and that we must have an end to the accusations from the right.

A leftist party has better things to do than to engage in controversies and condemnations aimed at another leftist party. Facing a right that feels beaten and says it is ready to do anything to defend its privileges, the left must show a spirit of responsibility.

It is not a matter of confusing people, but on the contrary, of doing everything to rally those who want development and social progress. More than ever, this watchword is essential: "No adversaries on the left!"

Dangerous Games

One must say that the right seems to be rather disconcerted by the evolution of the political situation, at least if one is to judge by its initial reactions. It is swimming in absurdity.

Yves Barau says anything: "A departmental assembly elected by proportional representation would (...) outside the legislative norm (...). The single assembly would soon mean a single party -- that is, totalitarian power."

Manifestly, Barau has understood nothing about the coming regional reform. In fact, it feels quite simply that his seat is at stake and he is afraid for his daily bread.

As for the RPR [Rally for the Republic] bureau, it has published a bulletin that is just as wide of the mark. It wants to frighten public opinion with regional reform and the totally logical proposals of the left. He makes an amalgam of the

different parties. The PS, a major party, holds its congress, makes its decisions in a sovereign manner, and the RPR immediately gets out its old anticommunist arguments. But that will no longer work.

Public opinion knows what class interests and what privileges the politicians of the right are defending by waving the flag of anticommunism. It knows that all these privileges and posts were acquired by dozens of years of fraud. That is why those people have been discredited in its eyes.

In panic, the leaders of the right practice real terrorism, making the most far-fetched accusations of the left: a "foreign party," they say!

All of that is ridiculous, outrageous.

But these leaders of the RPR should state what they mean by "all the means" which they want to use in order to try to prevent the unavoidable.

Proposal 58 of candidate Francois Mitterrand, now president of the republic, and the proposals of the leftist parties in Reunion are perfectly legal: A democratic debate must be initiated in order to discuss them. The Reunion region will become a new territorial collective of the republic, in keeping with the constitution. Then why all these cries of alarm and threats from our patented integrationists?

What game are they playing?

A warning to those who would go to extremes: Certain games are dangerous and can have very serious consequences for their authors.

Concept of Leftist Union

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 14 Oct 81 p 5

[Editorial]

[Text] As we wrote yesterday, one cannot fail to refute a certain number of statements made by the socialist leaders and militants. They are unjustified, even malicious criticisms, accusations aimed at the PCR.

These allusions and positions stem from a desire for controversy which, for our part, we have always deplored. It is not fitting at a time when the union of the leftist and progressive forces seems to be shaping up in Reunion.

We wish to clarify things, calmly and with a desire for understanding, aware that we are thereby facilitating the emergence of the necessary rallying.

When a speaker at the Tampon congress looks to the election of Paul Verges to the National Assembly on the pretext that he would then be "muzzled about his demands for independence" (JIR, Monday, 12 October, p 5), we said that such assertions are not acceptable. It isa worn-out accusation, the very type of anathema thrown out by a right incapable of arguing.

We also think that all sincere socialists -- that is, all those who want above all to beat the right in Reunion in order to go after change, amidst unity -- must hope for the election of the leftist candidate, assuming the setting aside of results in the second district. For obvious reasons, that success would solidify change in our country even further.

Nor must we fail to react to statements using comparisons tending to give a "dominating" image of our party. A party having finally met its match in no way corresponds to the real situation.

The PCR has never posed the problem of the union in these terms. It is not a matter knowing who is going to win to the detriment of the other, but of knowing how to fight the right in Reunion together. Tomorrow, it is the entire left that will grow stronger, the PCR and the Socialist Party as well. That is the best we can hope for.

As for aphorisms of the "giant and Tom Thumb" type, let us leave them to the rightist press, which uses that vocabulary to hide its desire to prevent the union in order to prevent change.

Likewise, evoking "the PCR and its satellite organizations" is an old foil of the right.

Using such language to speak of democratic organizations allies with the Communist Party only sows confusion. Moreover, it is an attitude that can be used tomorrow against any organization allied with the PCR, including the Socialist Federation.

All these discordant notes can only hurt the quality of the union of the forces of progress. That is why we must bring them out, in a spirit of serenity and confidence in the future of the left in Reunion.

11,464
CSO: 4719/160

PCR STATEMENT ON AUTONOMY MOVES URGES ACCELERATION

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 6 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] The Central Committee of the Reunionese Communist Party, meeting on Sunday, 4 October 1981, examined in particular the evolution of the situation in Reunion, and reaffirmed the positions expressed in its two communiques published on the days following 10 May and 21 June last.

The PCR [Reunionese Communist Party] indeed considers that the burdensome effects of several decades of rightist policies in Reunion have not yet stopped weighing down upon economic, social, and political life (price increases, rising unemployment, inequities, injustices...).

Moreover, the PCR considers that the situation has been aggravated by the fact that the Right in Reunion is still in power.

On the political level, the Right is in power in the General Council, the Regional Council, and the great majority of the municipalities, by methods that have given Reunionese elections a lasting reputation in public opinion in France and in our own region.

On the economic level, the Right is in power through certain important persons in the COLIER [expansion unknown], the SIPMER [expansion unknown], and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who have no hesitation in making, for obvious political reasons, economic decisions (ill-considered price increases) likely to jeopardize certain production sectors and especially to shake public confidence in the new government.

These same important persons appeared with shameless ostentation at the recent political discussion held by Debre and which fits in with the RPR [Rally for the Republic]'s plan for starting on a "reconquest of power."

Positive Measures

The PCR considers that for the present the main changes have not yet taken place in Reunion. They are being prepared for within the framework of the development of decentralization measures for the DOM [Overseas Departments].

It is appropriate, however, as of now, to appreciate the immediate and future beneficial effects of the measures that the government has already taken.

Among these measures, we refer to the two-stage 50 percent increases in family allowances and housing allowances, 20 percent increases in the pensions or retirement pay of the elderly and of handicapped adults, and 14 percent increase in many other benefits. We add the decision to raise old age pensions from 1,700 to 2,000 francs on 1 January.

All these measures have brought and will bring into tens of thousands of Reunionese homes billions of supplementary old francs that will enable them to meet the inevitable price increases (international circumstances) in certain products, as well as those arising out of the maneuvers indulged in by officials in certain economic sectors after 10 May.

We must also mention as positive the first measure toward liberalization of FR 3 and the establishment of joint efforts on the part of the government.

Two significant and encouraging examples can be cited in this connection. They are on the one hand the settlement of the sugar cane planters' dispute at the start of the sugar program, and on the other, government proposals for air travel fares with a view to helping, as a priority, the most disadvantaged: Reunionese migrant workers abroad.

Decentralization Proposals

However, the economic, social, and cultural situation in Reunion, left behind by the Right, is such that important changes are becoming imperative and urgent.

This involves:

1: rapid extension of decentralization to the DOM in general and to Reunion in particular.

In this connection, the PCR recalls its positions expressed on 14 May and on 22 June:

a: agreement with point 58 of the 101 proposals by Francois Mitterrand, approved on 10 May by presidential majority: "For the peoples in overseas French territories who are calling for real change, the beginning of an era of concertaion and dialogue starting with recognition of their identity and their right to realize their aspirations. Among other things, in overseas departments, institution of a departmental council, proportionately elected and responsible for local events in each department with compulsory consultation before any international agreement affecting the region of the world where they happen to be. The law brought in by the socialist parliamentary group will be submitted to the parliament at the next session of the legislature."

b: It follows from this that only a single assembly, elected by universal suffrage, proportionately and with the powers provided for by law, can make it possible to open the way toward the objectives of economic development and social and cultural progress.

c: Concerning the election of the single assembly, the PCR proposes that it be elected no later than March 1982, instead of the cantonal elections planned for that time, or at the latest in July 1982, allowing time to correct the electoral lists.

The Reunionese Communist Party notes with satisfaction the fact that the modalities of decentralization for the DOM will be discussed at the next Ministerial Council meeting on 7 October.

Even though it hopes for broad discussion in this matter, the PCR feels bound to say that from its own point of view and that of a very large body of public opinion, the present local assemblies (General Council and Regional Council) are disqualified from giving an opinion on decentralization, since their representativity is so questionable, on the one hand because of unfair apportionment of the cantons, and on the other because of the long-standing fraudulence that falsified the balloting in the majority of the cantons.

2: Change also implies that, after the record of decades of rightist power in Reunion has been established, economic and social measures be taken to allow real development of the country, moving in the direction of a reduction in the imbalances in the activity sector and lessening of the social and income inequalities.

3: The hoped-for and expected change requires the broadest possible rallying of all Reunionese men and women who care about the country's future.

Such a rallying is possible and the PCR hopes for it with all its might. It must occur, of course, among the organized forces of the Left (PCR, PS [Socialist Party] Federation and MRG [expansion unknown] Federation, especially) trends of thought and notables.

In addition discussion must be started among political forces on the one hand and the organizations or personalities responsible for the economic, social, and cultural world on the other.

The Central Committee of the Reunionese Communist Party promises to do everything possible to create the best conditions for this great rallying of the Reunionese for the preparation of an overall plan for the country's development.

Immediate Measures

Meanwhile, and in the immediate future, it is both necessary and possible to strengthen public confidence in the new government by taking some urgent measures that affect the majority of the population.

These measures should affect

1: Prices, by following up on the action undertaken by the Prefecture to check the increases recorded over the past few months

2: The sugar program, through the reorganization of interprofessional relations as well as price setting methods and the distribution of aid, particularly since there is less abundance this year compared to last year

3: Agriculture, by a reduction of planters' social insurance contributions

4: Housing, by giving absolute priority to public housing, within the framework of a construction revival

5: The FASO [expansion unknown] by extending solidarity to the working population as a whole (government services and independent workers). The large increase in funds would make it possible to organize a real public service, democratically run, of school food services

6: Employment, by increasing funding, democratically administered, for work sites under development. The increase could be obtained on the one hand from state funding and on the other from solidarity measures to be found among the people of Reunion.

12149
CSO: 4719/161

'LE SOLEIL' COMMENTS ON DIOUF TRIP TO GAMBIA

AB191336 Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Brothers, Here We Are!"]

[Text] And finally, Banjul--the epilogue of a dream and the accomplishment of a destiny inscribed in fate. This is how at times, and without impatience, history seems through a tragedy to give us what we had already looked for without success. Our aspirations are now achieved.

The significance of President Abdou Diouf's visit to Gambia is thus evident. Who cannot guess it? Never has a traveler been so expected; also, never has a trip been so imminently political or has so influenced our future well-being. Without Senegal, there is no Gambia; and Senegal has no choice but to recognize Gambia's existence. Both countries have a common history, belong to the same ethnic group, possess the same civilization and share the same land. Only colonialism made them artificial neighbors. The constant review of the evidence only reinforces the truth.

Also, more important than the obligations imposed on countries bound by agreements, the Senegalese felt individually and collectively called upon by family solidarity to help during Gambia's moments of difficulty. It is this feeling that explains more than any other President Abdou Diouf's presence among the people of Gambia--a symbol born of a popular and political desire for unity and for union.

Indeed, it is a matter of making final the organic unity between the two countries proposed here in Dakar by President Jawara. Large strides were made toward unity when both governments decided without any further delay after the abortive coup to integrate their armies and security services. Undoubtedly, the Banjul visit will give the two heads of state an opportunity to adopt a comprehensive legal structure.

Meanwhile, popular wisdom, which must never be ignored, has already studied the event far better than our analysts.

Abdou Diouf is not the only person who restored legality and republican legitimacy in the brotherly country. There is a sign which is more cheering. As a matter of fact, which omen is more favorable than the period marking the birth of the Senegambia? The achievement of such an outstanding result seemingly without effort reveals to us the complicity of history which is not within the reach of some people.

CSO: 4719/217

BRIEFS

ANTI-PDS MEASURES--Dakar, November 6--Three members of Senegal's opposition Democratic Party (PDS) were formally given one-month jail sentences here Thursday for "rebellion and violence" against the police. The three, arrested after a dispute with police who came to pick one of them up in connection with a probe into subversive activities, were freed immediately, since they had been detained already for 50 days without trial. Six other PDS members, including parliamentary Deputy Doudou Camara, who have been charged with subversion, are still in prison. They were jailed after Amadou Fall, a former bodyguard of PDS leader Abdoulaye Wade, claimed they had been to Libya for training in sabotage methods and that Libyan arms and ammunition had been smuggled into Senegal. The party has denied the charges and said the PDS members went to Libya to be trained as bodyguards to protect Mr. Wade and other party leaders. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Nov 81 p 16]

CANADIAN FOOD AID--As part of the food aid program for 1981-82, the Canadian government has granted Senegal approximately 5,000 tons of wheat valued at 460 million CFA francs. The ACDI /Candaian International Development Agency/ has been appointed as the agency responsible for purchasing and shipping to Dakar this wheat which will be sold on the Senegalese market, with the proceeds of the sale being paid into the counterpart fund. /Text/ /Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 28 Oct 81 p 1/ 11550

CSO: 4719/175

BRIEFS

U.S. DELEGATION'S REFUSAL TO VISIT--Mogadishu: our reporter in Mogadishu reports that the U.S. delegation headed by Mr Francis West, an undersecretary in the department of defense, which was due in Mogadishu next week, has turned down an invitation to visit Mogadishu at the last minute. Political observers in Mogadishu say although Siad Barre's Government completed all the preparations to receive the U.S. delegation whom they were out to impress, the decision by the U.S. delegation to decline the invitation is because of the current instability in Somalia. The U.S. delegation feared the unabated attacks by the heroic liberation forces of the democratic front for the salvation of Somalia. [Text] [EA142144 (Clandestine) Radio Kulimis in Somalia to Somalia 1800 GMT 14 Nov 81]

OFFICIALS DEFECT TO OPPOSITION PARTY--Beirut, 16 Nov (AFP)--Five leading officials of the Somali regime said here today they were defecting to the opposition democratic front for the salvation of Somalia. Two of the five--Omar Salad Elmi and former information minister Abdullahi Mohamed Hassan--are members of the people's council (parliament), Mrs Zahra Abdallah Tareh is on the ruling party's central Committee, Osman Saleh is a former member of the central committee and Ahmad Abbas is a functions organiser. All five said they were joining the democratic front--formed last June by nine opposition organisations and individuals--"with the prospect of an armed struggle against the regime" because of the present government's policies, which they described as "repressive, pro-imperialist and against the people." [Text] [NC161836 Paris AFP in English 1804 GMT 16 Nov 81]

CSO: 4500/49

JUMBE ANNOUNCES ZANZIBARI RESHUFFLE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Nov 81 p 20

[Text] Dar-es-Salaam, November 4--Two Cabinet Ministers in the Zanzibar Government have been dropped and a former Deputy Finance Minister promoted to the island's Revolutionary Council in a mini-Government reshuffle announced by Zanzibar leader Aboud Jumbe.

The dropped Ministers, for Finance and Planning, were assigned to unspecified duties, reports reaching here said.

Former Finance Deputy Minister Jafari Mfaume becomes the Revolutionary Council's Secretary-General, replacing Mohamed Faki, who takes over the Ministry of Planning for Ussi Hamisi.

Previously-unknown Mohamed Ramia becomes Finance Minister, while Abdalla Saidi Mughery succeeds Mr. Mfaume as Deputy Finance Minister in the Treasury.

Aboud Jumbe, who is also Vice-President in the combined Government of Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania, complained that some leaders were putting personal interests before those of the people, the reports said.

Tired Leaders

He called on tired leaders to step down so that more dynamic leaders could take over the task of spear-heading the island's economic development.

Mr. Jumbe said his Government was spending millions of dollars on imports to meet the needs of the people, but the imports were diverted into the black market, resulting in a scarcity of consumer goods. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/284

BRIEFS

MAFIA ISLAND OIL DRILLING--Dar-es-Salaam, November 4--Tanzania, assisted by the Algerian oil company Sonatrach, will soon start drilling a 4,000-metre (12,000 feet) well on the tiny coastal island of Mafia to determine the amount of available oil there, it was reported here. Officials would not say the precise date that drilling would start, but a giant drilling rig and other equipment were thought to have already been shipped to Mafia. Sylvester Barongo, General Manager of the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation, said the Mafia island drilling was originally planned to start last August but was delayed because of "logistic complexities," the Government-owned DAILY NEWS reported. The project was being financed through an Algerian loan of 10 million U.S. dollars. Tanzania, which has been seeking oil in many parts of the country since independence 20 years ago, spends about half its foreign exchange earnings on oil imports. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Nov 81 p 7]

CSO: 4700/283

BRIEFS

GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV--President Kaunda has (?welcomed) the Soviet Union's role in the struggle for human dignity, international justice and peace for all mankind. In a congratulatory message sent today to President Leonid Brezhnev on his country's 64th national day of the Great October Revolution, Dr Kaunda also said that Zambia holds the role the Soviet Union plays in the struggle for liberation in southern Africa in high esteem. Zambia also (?praised) the Soviet Union for [word indistinct] in the scientific and technological fields and he said these achievements are for the ultimate benefit for the whole mankind. The president said the people of Zambia are proud of the excellent bilateral relations between the two countries and [word indistinct] that Zambia will relentlessly [word indistinct] to achieve the ultimate goal of oneness between the two peoples. [Text] [CA071210 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/288

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CHIRAC CRITIQUES FRANCE'S AFRICA POLICY

Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Nov 81 pp 1,6

[Article by Jacques Chirac: "France's African Calling"]

[Text] While six African presidents are the guests of Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee three days after the conference of the heads of state of France and Africa ended, the evolution of the situation in Chad claims all the attention of the president of the French Republic and his African interlocutors. Goukouni Oueddei, the transitional head of the National Union Government, who displayed profound skepticism after his talk with the French head of state on Thursday, on the other hand spoke calmly in an interview with LE MONDE. In the article below, Jacques Chirac, the former prime minister and RPR deputy, for his part engages in harsh criticism of France's policy in Africa.

For several months some uncertainty has been observable concerning Franco-African relations, which, despite some efforts, have not been broken, nor has the diplomatic ballet between Paris and the African capitals nor the governmental statements, nor even the Franco-African conference which has just ended in Paris.

But it is urgent that we answer the interrogation by our African friends, that we become aware of the pitfalls of our diplomacy, for fear of abandoning the profound calling of France's policy.

But why are we in this predicament when exceptional historical, linguistic and cultural ties connect us with that continent?

Africa is afraid, first of all, of feeling that it is less close, that its true place at our side is no longer recognized.

Gen de Gaulle, on the strength of the close complicity brought about by history, was the first to make every effort to develop a privileged association between the Africans and the French, with respect for their identity.

It was in the interest of continuing this policy that President Georges Pompidou proposed in 1973 that Franco-African summits be held with our privileged partners in Africa.

Things seem to have changed today, and our allies are worried that we are paying less attention.

The fact is that it is regrettable that in five months the minister of Foreign Relations, due to a failure of the president himself, has been unable to go to black Africa yet, to assure our African friends of our support and friendship.

Africa is also afraid today of being misunderstood, of being looked at through the distorting prism of the political quarrels and partisan struggles which can only deepen a little more the divisions on the continent.

If it listens to its partners, France must be aware of the difficulties implicit in its new diplomacy.

First of all, the temptation to dogmatism, which can lead to flight, to a loosening of the ties with Africa.

In fact, if our country's African policy can participate in the "general mobilization" of our diplomacy in favor of the Third World, which the president of the Republic says he wants, it must certainly not be diluted, be dissolved in a vast Third World project on a planetary scale.

By joining the "great people of the humiliated, the persecuted and the damned of the earth," Africa may fear inhabiting the memory and heart of the French a little less; it may dread the turning away of France's gaze, ignoring France's extended hand, that very hand which, loyal and fraternal, supported us throughout the trials of history.

It is also necessary to reject any interference in the internal affairs of the African states.

Of course it would be tempting for some Socialists, as well as their friends from abroad, to count on the political allegiance of the governments instead of on the friendship of the peoples.

In the area of human rights, I am pleased that France says it will unrelentingly pursue the defense of this fundamental principle. In my opinion it is an absolute necessity in conformity with the calling of our people, and it inarguably goes beyond all political cleavages. We therefore unanimously reject the racial policy being conducted in South Africa.

Unfortunately, beyond this particular case, the present government, even while it admits to some infringements of respect for human rights, does not hesitate to invoke human rights to practice a veritable policy of interference toward some countries. This involves not only imposing Western democratic systems most often ill-adapted to Africa's profound realities, but moreover advocating to our partners the type of socialist democracy that rules our country today.

In fact, France must assign itself a triple task.

In the first place, France must demonstrate realism and tolerance, it must recognize that diversity which forms Africa's wealth. To do this, France must respect Africa.

Far removed from ideologies, from partisan contests, France must carry on with Africa a dialogue that is open and without reservations.

The African continent should be neither experimental ground nor a battlefield for the great powers. It must assume its own destiny and I am especially eager in that regard to salute the efforts of the Organization for African Unity in its search for an African solution to the crises that are agitating the continent.

I do not deny that after five months of uncertainty, France's recent actions in Chad have yielded positive results.

But in my opinion the present situation is still precarious, for three reasons: on one hand, we will not assume our historic responsibilities in Chad by delivering hastily a few weapons, ammunition and budgetary subsidies there. On the other hand, France claims it is up to the OAU and the Africans to decide how a neutral inter-African force is to be formed in Chad. Moreover, it is individually deploying an active diplomacy, which has just been caught short by the announcement of the precipitous departure of the Libyans. Chad in fact finds itself in its former situation, in which one cannot rule out the differing factions resuming their fratricidal struggles one day. Finally, no one can seriously claim to be helping Chad, in the immediate future or over the long term, without agreeing sooner or later to discuss the matter with one of the participants, that is with Libya. That country has occupied Chad for nearly 11 months, with a contingent of 10,000 men and sophisticated weapons. No one can really think that the announcement of the withdrawal of the Libyan troops marks the end of Tripoli's ambitions vis-a-vis its neighbor to the south. All of these elements must be taken into account.

On the other hand, sensitive to the dignity of the Africans, to their desire to see the decolonization of the continent completed, we must work tirelessly to facilitate Namibia's accession to independence.

France cannot conduct an original and effective action except with respect for the African personality and choices. The African determination, which is affirmed on the political level and already exists in economic matters, must be encouraged. Thus, in April 1980, at the Lagos conference, the African countries declared themselves in favor of a self-centered development taking the African realities into account, with the prospect of forming a true common market in the year 2000.

France must remain faithful to those commitments.

In fact, Africa could not be left to itself; to do so would be to hand it over to other, less well-intentioned powers. France must give aid to Africa against the many threats with which it is being assailed, France must help it to take its future into its own hands.

Africa is threatened from within by increasing economic and social challenges which it cannot solve alone.

In the forum of the United Nations the secretary general of the OAU, Edem Kodjo, reminded the world of the innumerable difficulties Africa is encountering in its effort to ensure its survival: demographic problems, with the prospect of a doubled population between now and the year 2000, with the expectation of a shorter life in this world and a higher mortality rate; a food shortage and the food crop problem; increased unemployment; a variation in raw materials prices; uncontrolled urbanization; the decline in exports.

It is being threatened from outside by the interplay and covetousness of the great powers. The USSR, thanks to Portuguese decolonization, has considerably increased its seizures on the continent and made it an important stake in the international rivalries. The East-West confrontation is crystallizing on the regional crises, in southern Africa, in the Horn of Africa, in Chad, etc. The law of the strongest prevails everywhere, depriving Africa of its proper destiny.

This is why on this continent almost 5 million refugees, half of all the refugees in the world, are living uprooted and in frightful physical conditions.

France must maintain the capital of confidence and solidarity earned over more than 20 years among our African friends, the Francophones in particular. It must carry on its task: development aid, especially through stabilization of raw material prices; the peace effort; but also, participation in the security of and a guarantee of independence for the friendly countries.

It is only at the price of a reaffirmed credibility with regard to our activities in Francophone Africa that our efforts can be effectively scaled back over the entire continent.

Expanding our policy without first deepening relations with our traditional allies cannot help but lead to trivializing our relations with Africa.

Finally, France must encourage the Africans to reconcile among themselves. The image of an Africa broken in two must be combated.

In that regard, I am pleased that countries like Madagascar, the Congo, Benin and Angola are turning to France, to enter into a policy of cooperation with that country.

France must respond to these appeals without ceasing to accompany its action with a message of peace, freedom and independence.

But only a France that is simultaneously open to dialogue, attentive to needs and faithful to its commitments can comprehend the true aspiration of the African peoples and affirm the profound meaning of its calling.

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CSO: 4719/196

BRIEFS

OPEC AIDS BURUNDI, ZAIRE--Vienna, 30 Oct (OPECNA)--The OPEC fund for international development signed two agreements Friday with Burundi and Zaire for one million and five million U.S. dollars respectively. The first agreement is in a grant, to enable Burundi to meet its contribution to the common fund for commodities. The agreement with Zaire for 5 million dollars will be used to finance the Shaba power rehabilitation project co-sponsored by the international development fund. The project is designed to improve the generating capacity of the existing power system in Zaire. In addition, it will activate the existing transmission and distribution lines in the Shaba region to prevent power failures in the crucial mining industry located in the area. It is the third loan extended to Zaire by the OPEC fund. The earlier loans totalled 12 million U.S. dollars. The new loan is interest free with a nominal service charge, a 20-year maturity and a 5-year grace period. Both loans were signed by Dr Ibrahim F. I. Shihata, director general of the fund. [Text] [LD021606 Vienna OPECNA in English 1523 GMT 30 Oct 81]

FRONTLINE MINISTERS TO MEET--Foreign ministers of the frontline states are to meet tomorrow in Tanzania, following the visit to Africa 2 weeks ago by a delegation from the Western contact group on Namibia. The Zimbabwe HERALD, quoting the Botswana foreign minister, said the meeting had been called by Julius Nyerere, who is chairman of the frontline states. [Summary] [EA161130 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/292

LACK OF BATTERIES CREATES NEW 'NATIONAL SPORT'

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "A New National Sport"]

[Text] After the little morning runs to the end of the island to shed pounds, the fashionable sport in Luanda is increasingly beginning to be pushing cars because of a shortage of batteries. This sport is winning over more devotees every day.

Not one day goes by without my being confronted with one more instance of this new national sporting phenomenon, from the young matron with a carful of children to the skinny athlete who starts with heavy vehicles instead of gradually going from a motorcylce to small-cylinder tourism.....

As for myself, unfortunately, I must exercise my muscles every day in pushing my Fiat 124. What is even worse, is that I become angry watching strong healthy people pass by without lifting a finger to help....

At any rate, this is a sport that will surely become more popular among us with time because of the increasing inability of the Tudor battery manufacturing plant to fill the country's needs in this respect. In the vicinity of primary and secondary schools, children and young people will have the opportunity of cultivating their healthy physiques by helping less well-endowed motorists push their stalled cars to start them when their batteries have died down.

In sum, the entire country will massively practice this sport, without forgetting the peasants, who will lawfully have the right to push all the merchandise-laden trucks stopped in the vicinity of their fields because of the lack of batteries.

I believe that it would not be a bad idea to start the immediate manufacture of tiny miniature batteries to award to the most distinguished athletes who have pushed the largest number of cars every day, who have run the most meters per second, who have provided the best quality and quantity of pushes and shoves.

This is indeed promising.

I have even thought that all the Luanda motorists, who are already adept at this new sport, should send a note of thanks to the Tudor company for its contribution to the sports world through its insignificant production of batteries, which has constituted--objectively speaking--the starting push for the massification of this new sport.

Popular opinion on the subject is, moreover, very clear: the Tudor workers should have priority access in training for this new activity, and could even be authorized to push two cars at the same time.

But one must be careful: this is a sport that stimulates the appetite a[illegible]t, and something that is very difficult to satisfy nowadays because of the [illegible]or contribution made by companies like the Tudor to the country's economic reconstruction. Therefore, still another effort has to be demanded from this company: besides manufacturing precious few batteries, it should also create a model for a battery to satisfy the athletes' hunger.

CSO: 4742/83

POOR CONDITIONS AT LUANDA AIRPORT DECRIED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "Luanda Airport: The Face of the Country"]

[Excerpts] The Luanda international airport lacks almost everything that is common, even indispensable, in large airports abroad. This is a situation that has increasingly deteriorated over the years and has now reached inadmissible levels, even though such a situation may still look quite normal to many people.

An international airport is the face of a city. In this particular case, any visitor sees a sick image upon arrival, which, unfortunately, even provides a pessimistic notion of this city of Luanda so full of difficulties, but not so many, really....

All new arrivals must wait nothing less than 120 minutes before breathing the air outside the airport. Lines for health control, for foreign exchange control, for passport control, for luggage, for luggage carts, for customs, for cabs, etc, etc.... Any arriving international passenger cannot find a toilet if the need arises. There are no porters available, as if Luanda does not need them. What can a visitor think?

If an arriving passenger wants to make a phone call after emerging from an international flight, he simply cannot do so, since there are no public phones. If he would like something to eat or drink during the long 120 minutes' wait, he will certainly remain hungry and thirsty because there are no snack bars in the waiting room. If a departing passenger would like to ensure his luggage, again, he cannot do so. This is a common service provided at all airports.

In sum, all these petty details, taken together, make our international airport in Luanda an embarking or disembarking station where passengers meet with more difficulties than facilities. What will our foreign visitors think of us?

I believe that our officials in charge of airport facilities should ponder the question and adopt the necessary measures to provide a minimum of infrastructures proper for an airport of this size and importance. Otherwise, our airport will continue to present a congested and unwelcoming aspect of our city....

CSO: 4742/82

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT DEFICIENT CONDITION OF LUANDA RESTAURANTS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Miguel Livro: "Restaurants in Luanda"]

[Excerpts] This is the third time I find myself writing to your paper, with my last letter having been sent 8 months ago. I would like to speak today of the so-called "fried-fish snack bars," but not exclusively. There are also expensive restaurants where food is almost as bad, and much more expensive to boot.

But let us start with the former. In our capital, hotel infrastructures were very good during colonial times because they were aimed at the capitalist accumulation of profits; snack bars were well equipped with refrigerators, stoves, etc. Following independence, many of them were abandoned and others were left in the hands of employees, and the situation became impossible. The Ministry of Domestic Trade assumed the responsibility for the management of a large number of such establishments, but one must admit that it is still impossible today to claim we possess a minimally acceptable restaurant service.

Snack bars only serve fried fish with rice (or even worse foods) at exorbitant prices. As long as there is beer to attract customers, everything is all right. They enter the restaurants only to drink three or four glasses of beer, also at a very high price, since the food served with it is merely set aside. What can one say of even more expensive restaurants, where for weeks at a time only canned food is served at exorbitant prices as well?

In Luanda today it is a well-known fact that no one can lunch or dine for less than 500 kwanzas [?about $14] either at the "fried fish snack bars" (both state- or privately-owned) or at better-known restaurants which, however, differ little in the quality of food and service. How is this possible, since most workers earn low salaries? Or are perhaps these restaurants reserved only for black marketeers?

I don't know where hotel industry cadre are located. It would be useful to find where they hang out, because they cannot be seen in most of the restaurants in Luanda, that's for sure....

CSO: 4742/83

POTATO SHORTAGE MADE LIGHT OF IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Jose C. Cunha: "Potato Logic"]

[Excerpts] There are many of us who use potatoes without being interested in finding out what is their origin and history.

Despite the fact that this tuber's visits among us at this time are imprevisible and--especially--quite short, we should know something about its curriculum, given the fact that its presence or absence may well be tied to historical factors, since in the eyes of a casual observer, there is no other discernible cause.

Potatoes are a tuber that originated in Latin America; according to old chronicles, it was imported into Europe by the Spaniards in the 16th century to be used as animal food. Two centuries later, it suddenly appeared in people's diets.

Just during World War II, England cultivated more than 1 million acres of potatoes. In 1947, production was stabilized at half a million acres.

As an aside, Angola produced in 1971-1972 a total of 28,381 tons of potatoes on 5,000 hectares of large-scale farming and 72,136 tons on 33,000 hectares by smaller peasant farms.

One of the nicest facets of the tuber's history is the following story. A king of France, recognizing the ease of producing potatoes, as well as their nutritive qualities, asked the French people to acquire the habit of consuming them. During the long campaign that stretched over many years, potatoes were still not consumed on the scale requested by the monarch. Pondering the psychological aspects of the problem, the king decided to publish a decree prohibiting the consumption of the said tuber. Reaction was instantaneous: everyone began eating potatoes.

We therefore believe that we can extract a sure-fire formula from the history of the potato to solve the problem of its lack in our midst (obviously, this is being said in jest!): 1) That potatoes should not be produced; 2) that they should not be distributed efficiently; 3) that they should not reach the markets; 4) that a ridiculously low price be paid so as not to stimulate production; finally, 5) that this tuber not be consumed.

CSO: 4742/82

REASONS FOR COOPERATION WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES EXPLAINED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by J. Miranda: "We and the Socialist Community"]

[Excerpts] The People's Republic of Angola maintains preferential relations with those countries whose political system fully identifies with ours; nevertheless, this premise does not stand in the way of the Angolan government in establishing mutually advantageous relations with all countries of the world on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence as universally accepted.

On the basis of our political principles, which outline the present fundamental objective of creating technical and material bases for the construction of a socialist society in Angola, and considering the present state of our economy, the strengthening of relations of cooperation with our natural allies imposes itself as a rigorous need. It is within this framework that the visit of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to a number of socialist countries took place, a visit that was fully in accordance with an orientation of the MPLA-Labor Party aimed at developing economic, technical, cultural and scientific cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, as an objective need to build socialism in the People's Republic of Angola.

The problems that were discussed and the agreements that were signed in these countries answer the expectations of the Angolan people because the fulfillment of its interests, both material and cultural, constitutes the reason for the existence of the MPLA-Labor Party and the basis from which evolves all its activity in search of a just society free from social differences.

The various documents that were signed, such as friendship and cooperation treaties and agreements in various fields were made possible through the identity of views between the political parties and governments of those countries and the MPLA and government of the People's Republic of Angola.

The cooperation that will develop on a model basis with the establishment of mixed enterprises in key sectors of the national economy (agriculture and industry) take into account the experiences of our natural allies in building a socialist society. The emphasis placed in the documents on the training of Angolan technical cadre should be understood within this framework. Man will continue to be the determining factor in the development process, in spite of the vertiginous technical advances taking place in the world. The issue of training able technical cadre is one of the highest priorities of the country, because it is solely through Angolan cadre that the full success of a centralized economy can be guaranteed.

The mixed companies that will be established following the various agreements will eventually come under the exclusive control of the People's Republic of Angola, and this turning over will only be beneficial when Angolans will fully master the technical and administrative mechanisms of these companies.

The technical cadre training process requires, therefore, careful rationing in its use and we believe it is important that youths being sent abroad not be restricted solely to the class of students. The selection of certain workers in the fields of agriculture and industry who evidence a desire for individual and collective progress may be beneficial. We believe that opportunities granted to us must be fully taken advantage of. Our natural allies, aware of the fact that the building of socialism in our country constitutes an important step forward in the construction of world socialist systems, have opened their doors to us more than in the past within the framework of technical, cultural and scientific agreements.

Our preferential cooperation with the socialist community is not only due to the fact that they gave us proof of unconditional militant solidarity during the most difficult moments of our struggle for national liberation, but also, and above all, because they understand us better than anyone else and are always willing to help us.

We shall be able to solve some of the more important problems affecting the large masses of workers on the basis of a multilateral, varied and mutually advantageous cooperation complementing the national economies.

CSO: 4742/82

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO USSR RETURNS--Moscow--The MPLA-Labor Party delegation headed by the Central Committee director of the department of political and ideological education, Luis Filipe, left Moscow on Thursday, having become acquainted with the experiences of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the field of ideological work and party cadre training. During its stay in the Soviet Union the Angolan delegation also visited the Socialist Republic of Latvia. While there, Luis Filipe and the delegation he headed received detailed information about the organization of the communist party at various levels of the social sphere. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 9]

ALGERIAN PHARMACEUTICAL DONATION--A donation from the Algerian government for the suffering people in the southern part of our country, estimated at 20,497 kgs of pharmaceuticals, was handed over to Rodeth Gil, state secretary for social affairs, by the Algerian ambassador to Angola. The Algerian diplomat expressed his pleasure at having personally handed over the donation from the Algerian people who, just like in the past, are continuing to show their solidarity with the Angolan people, particularly at this time when it is being attacked on account of the support it provides to the Namibian patriots headed by SWAPO. Rodeth Gil thanked the ambassador for the donation, adding that "this preoccupation of the Algerian government is the preoccupation of a free people who wants to see another people freed." [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Nov 81 p 2]

MORE DOMESTIC FLIGHTS--Huambo--The province of Huambo will now be served by 18 weekly flights for the transportation of passengers on domestic lines, according to Huambo airlines manager Jose Carlos Cardoso. Together with Benguela and Cabinda, Huambo is a high-traffic area. The increase in flights, therefore, will solve the severe lack of transportation that was already felt and compelled many prospective passengers--especially during holidays and vacations--to wait for almost a month before getting a reservation. It should be noted that the TAAG [Angolan Airlines] flies to the central plateau about 7,500 passengers a month. The service to the province of Huambo will also acquire a Boeing 737 aircraft that will fly the Luanda/Huambo/Benguela route. The airlines manager noted that the new ticket offices will not be inaugurated on 11 November because of delays in completing the construction work. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Nov 81 p 4]

CSO: 4742/82

BACKGROUND GIVEN ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION VOTE

AB171735 Paris AFP in French 1454 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Bujumbura, 17 Nov (AFP)--For the first time in 16 years, the people of Burundi will go to the polls on Wednesday to vote on a national issue which will mark the return of this small Central African country to a democratic system.

Five years, almost to the day, after the coup which brought him to power, Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza is submitting a draft constitution similar to that of neighboring Tanzania to a referendum.

This draft constitution, which will undoubtedly be adopted, officially installs the national unity and progress party [UPRONA] as the sole party whose chairman will be the only candidate for the presidential elections. Legislative elections on universal suffrage will also be organized when the constitution is adopted.

Since its independence in 1961, Burundi, a former German territory which later became a Belgium mandate, has experienced a checkered and bloody political life, marked by the 1972 tribal massacres--between the majority Bahutus and the ruling Batutsis--which left several dozen people dead.

Since the overthrow on 1 November 1976 of President Michel Micombero, who established a dictatorial republic, the new regime has tried to put an end to the tribal tensions and progressively restore a democratic regime.

UPRONA held a congress in December 1979 and elected Colonel Bagaza as chairman of the party, thus giving a civilian character to his remaining in power. Elections of local leaders of the party took place last August. Finally, the Central Committee, the supreme organ of the party, approved the draft constitution now being submitted to a referendum.

The basic law reaffirms the socialist inclinations of the government, extolling in its preamble a society in which social justice reigns and where exploitation of man by man will be abolished. The constitution expresses the need for Burundi to exercise control over its wealth and national resources.

Under the motto of unity labor and progress, the citizen of the second republic will also have responsibilities, especially that of extolling the dignity of labor and preserving and strengthening national unity and social solidarity. Freedom of worship and the existence of private schools under state control is guaranteed by the draft constitution.

The Catholic Church is the second largest employer after the state and plays a major role in the lives of Burundians. But its relations with the government have not always been good, and that is why about 60 missionaries were expelled from the country 2 years ago.

Having no political detainees in its prisons--former President Micombero is in exile in Somalia--Burundi should see the early normalization of the situation which will help wipe away the scars of the past clashes, with the installation of a civilian regime, observers note.

Still placed among the 10 poorest countries of the world, Burundi, which is a well managed country, benefits from aid donors and can really be described as a developing country.

Despite its landlocked nature (1,500 km to the sea by the shortest route), Burundi does not experience the economic deficits of its giant neighbors, like Zaire and Tanzania.

Nonaligned, small Burundi with its 4 million inhabitants, maintains independence thanks to a wise dose of outside aid and cooperation. East and West are trying to outdo one another for the construction of roads, development of agriculture or equipping and training that country's army.

CSO: 4719/223

BRIEFS

GUINEAN COOPERANTS--The first contingent of a group of cooperants from the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea numbering a total of 70 technicians in various specialties arrived in Bissau last Tuesday for a 2-year stay. They will work in Guinea-Bissau within the framework of the existing cooperation between our two countries. The recently arrived contingent, which will bring its contribution in the fields of health, education, rural development, geology and mines includes physicians, engineers, technicians, nurses, midwives and pharmacists. The Guinean cooperants told our reporter: "We shall work with the same enthusiasm with which we work in Guinea, because we have come to this country to do what we do in our own, and because we are brothers. We are ready for all tasks." The respective ministries will eventually distribute these technicians by specialties in the various areas. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 10 Oct 81 p 3]

CSO: 4742/80

RELATED REPORTAGE ON NINTH CONGRESS OF THE SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

Solidarity Committee Congress Opens

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 26 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Fifanampiana Malagasy (Solidarity Committee of Madagascar), an association giving allegiance to the AKFM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence--Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution], is currently holding its 10th [as published] national congress. Some 10 foreign delegates from Mozambique, Vietnam, the USSR, the GDR and France, and also representatives from national or international bodies (ANC, AAPSO, WPC), are taking part in these proceedings, whose theme is entirely centered on ways of impelling the revolution.

The congress, which was opened yesterday morning in the covered stadium in Mahamasina, will continue until tomorrow. It was officially opened by Jean Marie Koko, vice president of the Fifanampiana Malagasy. Also present were the AKFM/KDRSM leaders, the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] leaders Richard Andriamanjato and Arsene Hatsifehera, and Minister Gisele Rabesahala (Revolutionary Art and Culture).

The presidency of the Fifanampiana Malagasy having been vacant since the death of Henri Rakotobe last year, it was thus the vice president, Jean Marie Koko, who took the floor to point out the severe hardships which the committee had had to overcome during its 30 years of existence. At the same time, he recalled the committee's objectives: to come to the aid of all those in need without distinction as to political party or religion.

Yesterday afternoon, CSR member Richard Andriamanjato spoke of the current difficulties in Madagascar, "difficulties which," according to him, "are rooted in Madagascar's economic dependence on foreign countries and in the flaws of colonialism." He called on the people to make "sacrifices" and "to produce," indispensable conditions for him if the current Malagasy Socialist Revolution is to succeed.

Minister Rakotovao Andriantiana (P et T [Postal and Telecommunications Administration]) and CSR member Arsene Ratsifehera will speak this morning respectively about decentralized communities and about a subject which is much discussed at present, but about which there is never any agreement: "Peace and Development."

Tomorrow afternoon, the congress will publicly submit its motions and announce the names of the new members of the Fifanampiana Malagasy steering committee.

Appraisal of Ninth Congress

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 29 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] The day before yesterday, the covered stadium in Mahamasina, richly decorated with streamers, served as the framework for the closing ceremony of the Ninth National Congress of the Solidarity Committee of Madagascar, a social association affiliated with the AKFM-KDRSM. The CSR member Richard Andriamanjato, honorary president of this association, presided over this closing session, briefly recalling the development of the congress before presenting to the participants the new members of the Management Committee of the CSM [Solidarity Committee of Madagascar], headed by Maurice Rakotobe, with Mrs Gisele Rabesahala as sectetary general.

It was the turn of Maurice Rakotobe, the new president, who then summed up the motions adopted by the congress participants, including those dealing with international affairs: "There will never be real progress without effective peace in the world," he stressed on that occasion. As for Mrs Gisele Rabesahala, she emphasized the principal points raised by the Ninth Congress concerning the country's internal affairs, while expressing satisfaction about the fact that there were numerous social activities at present. She also recalled the efforts made in the rational utilization of the media for adequately informing the people, not forgetting to stress the need for combating the hijacking of goods; and in order to do so, it would be necessary for us to establish KPSVs (socialist fokonolona cooperatives for trade).

We must recall in passing that this Ninth Congress paid tribute to the lamented Henri Rakotobe, former president of the CSM, and Joseph Jaozandry, a dynamic member of that association in his lifetime. Streets in the Andravoahangy district, in the Firaisana III of the capital, will henceforth bear the names of these two distinguished individuals from the "Fifanampiana Malagasy," in order to immortalize what they did both for the association and for their fellow citizens.

Gifts from foreign associations with which the "Fifanampiana Malagasy" maintains friendly relations were made on that occasion: they are to be handed over subsequently to the local associations concerned with the handicapped, orphans, etc. In conclusion, let us note the presence of some representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] on that occasion and of guests of the Fifanampiana Malagasy, who had not yet taken the plane to return home on Sunday afternoon.

Ninth Congress Adopts Resolutions

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 30 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] The Ninth National Congress of the Fifanampiana Malagasy (Solidarity Committee of Madagascar) officially terminated its proceedings Sunday afternoon in the covered stadium in Mahamasina. As is true for any self-respecting meeting of this type, a certain number of resolutions were adopted by the some 800 delegates from all parts of Madagascar and about 30 foreign observers. It is normal that the major decisions adopted during this congress by the Fifanampiana Malagasy, a body which is very close to the AKFM-KDRSM, are the very ones for which this revolutionary vondrona has been fighting for a long time.

At the national level, first of all, the congress accepted as its own the governmental explanation that the country at this time is going through a difficult period which requires each and every one "to increase production in all areas, a spirit of sacrifice and patience and austerity," while recognizing that "it will be difficult, however, to reach these goals if the masses are kept in ignorance." Furthermore, the congress repeated its "commitment to reply positively to the appeal made by President Didier Ratsiraka, on 30 December 1977, concerning the cooperation of all for a change in the people's attitude, especially among the young."

As for education, the Ninth FM [Fifanampiana Malagasy] Congress recommends the "general recognition" (by medals and diplomas) of teachers and educators. When they deserve it, of course! "Solidarity schools" will be set up. Their establishment will be the responsibility of each section of the FM, so as to avoid any further increase in the government's social expenditures, bodies like the Fifanampiana Malagasy being the most suitable for this type of work.

A new type of "sabotage" was denounced in this congress's resolutions: the "intentional depreciation of the diplomas of students who had studied in socialist countries as compared to those issued by capitalist countries." The congress very simply asked that "firm measures be taken to remedy this state of affairs."

The continuation of the campaign against illiteracy, education by books and newspapers, training and employment were also subjects and problems of concern to the congress participants, who called for greater "impartiality" in radio programs, also appealing to the FM members to contribute to the various operations aimed at improving the distribution of supplies throughout the country.

At the international level, this Ninth Congress of the Fifanampiana Malagasy was very pleased with what it called "the success of the socialist countries at all levels." In its final communique, the Fifanampiana Malagasy also stressed that the "imperialists for all that do not consider themselves beaten and do not hesitate to bring the world to the brink of total destruction." One can read there a specific condemnation of the United States for its refusal to respect its commitments regarding arms limitation, its decision to install Pershing 2 rockets in Europe. Lastly, the FM reaffirmed "the right of peoples to independence and to a free choice of their path to development." The United States' decision to "shift the nuclear war to the Indian Ocean" was also the object of condemnation by the Fifanampiana Malagasy, as were the imperialist actions in Namibia, Libya, Angola, Bolivia, South Africa and the western Sahara. In brief, wherever imperialism "threatens world peace." In comparison, the FM stressed the attitude of the USSR, "always ready to use dialogue to solve international problems."

9434
CSO: 4719/139

DETAILS REPORTED ON USSR FLOATING DOCK

Cost Projections

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] The floating dock, built for Mozambique by the Soviet Union, has been budgeted at $13 million (about 455,000 contos) and will be paid for through repairs on Soviet ships.

The dock is tied up on the pier of Maputo, following a three-month journey from the Baltic Sea. A 19-man crew came with the enormous shipyard unit, towed by two ocean-going tugs at a speed of never more than 5 knots.

According to information revealed by the crew, this is the first time a floating dock has made such a long journey. The dock's equipment includes a workshop vessel of Bulgarian origin which was transported in the dock's belly. The second phase of the work begins now and involves the final installation of the dock about 2 kilometers from the mining port of Matola, in the Bay of Maputo.

The dock and the workshop vessel are equipped with all kinds of material necessary for major repairs without having to use any help or foreign support. The dredging work and the placement of the concrete caissons for the stabilization of the dock at the mouth of the Matola River will be handled by the Portuguese company "Construcoes Tecnicas." This work has been budgeted at about $600,000 and it is expected to be completed within the next 6 months.

The dock can accommodate ships of up to 4,500 tons (deadweight) and a length of 120 meters. It will be used mostly by the country's fishing and coastal fleet as well as foreign units, especially the Soviet fishing fleet operating in the Indian Ocean.

There is another dock in Maputo but it does not have the same capacity as this new unit. This purchase has been budgeted at $13 million and, according to sources contacted by AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY], the USSR will be repaid through repairs on Soviet ships.

A vocational training program will be carried out to enable Mozambican technicians to handle the overall maintenance and operation of the dock, gradually replacing the 70 Soviet technicians who will help get the undertaking started. It is expected that all operations will be handled by Mozambicans within 2 years.

Installation Begins

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Work on the definite installation of the floating dock for ship repair, currently tied up at the Maputo pier, has begun. During the first phase, this work calls for the transportation of the pertinent equipment of Construcoes Tecnicas from Beira to Maputo. Responsibility for the transportation of this equipment by sea rests with NAVIQUE and it is expected that the equipment will arrive in the capital within a month.

The metal-working enterprise is also involved in the work of installing the dock and it is expected that the completion of this phase will take 6 months.

During a subsequent phase involving the operation of the entire complex, plans call for the construction of access roads both by land and by sea, the creation of warehousing areas and administrative facilities, in addition to a pier-bridge to enable vessels, which are to be repaired, to tie up.

The establishment of the infrastructure facilities is designed to eliminate difficulties especially regarding telephone communications, transportation of personnel and materials, since the final installation of the dock will take place in an area remote from access roads; the situation is further complicated by difficulties in electric energy and water supply. Housing for technicians and food supplies are some of the problems to be resolved; it is expected that the former can be solved soon while the latter will take longer.

5058
CSO:4742/76

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON 'CONTACT GROUP' VISIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Just hours after the end of conversations held Tuesday between the government and the Contact Group, Mozambican Foreign Relations Minister Joaquim Chissano briefly talked to Mozambican and foreign journalists. The interview essentially revolved around the new proposals from the five Western countries regarding the Namibian issue.

Question: Mr Minister, can you give us your opinion on conversations with the Contact Group?

Joaquim Chissano: The delegation from the group of five Western countries has brought us proposals on what they call "constitutional principles." During this phase we are confining ourselves to exchanging opinions on the basis of the clarification of some of those main points and we are studying the proposals and consulting SWAPO and other Frontline countries before commenting on these proposals.

One of the things which we found confirmed once again is that Resolution 435 for us remains the basis for solving the problem of Namibia and that this resolution must not be amended.

We reiterate this and this serves as guideline for future discussions between us and the group of five, between us and SWAPO and between the Frontline countries; this also applies to the group of five countries itself and international authorities, the United Nations, etc.

Question: Do the proposals of the five call for amendments in [resolution] 435?

Answer: We must study them before we can answer that.

Question: Will there be a meeting of the Frontline countries to spell out the position of its member countries on these proposals?

Answer: I think that we are first going to have to have consultations in order to figure out whether this is necessary or not. All I know is that there will be consultations but how this will take shape I do not as yet know.

Question: Can these proposals form a basis for Namibian independence?

Answer: The basis is Resolution 435. They (the proposals of the five) are constitutional principles, they are not the basis for solving the problem of Namibia.

Question: But can they be considered a step forward?

Answer: The group of five has not even talked in terms of this being a step forward. They purely and simply said that these were some constitutional principles; they did not mention this as a step forward or backward. This is why we are going to have to study those proposals.

Question: But do they or do they not supplement Resolution 435?

Answer: We will have to study the whole thing in the People's Republic of Mozambique and then we are going to have to consult the others in order to respond to each of your questions. These are the questions we are going to have to answer, in other words, we are going to have to see whether these proposals interfere or do not interfere with Resolution 435, whether or not they supplement it, whether they are acceptable. All of these questions are a part of the study which will have to be conducted.

Question: Can we look forward to a press conference after you have studied the proposals?

Answer: If things were clear, then you would need no press conference. You have to wait with much patience.

Question: Can you describe the conversations with them in one word?

Answer: The delegation of Mozambique makes no attempt to express any opinions but has questions to ask and wants answers. We are going to study this situation now to determine whether these responses are or are not satisfactory.

Question: But can we say that the deadlock in negotiations on Namibia has been broken?

Answer: I do not know that either because negotiations are going on between SWAPO and South Africa. We also have contacts with the Contact Group but that is only just one more contact. After we have studied the proposals, after South Africa has given its response, after SWAPO has come up with its answer, and after negotiations between SWAPO and South Africa are resumed, at that point, we are going to say that the deadlock has been broken. But right now that would be premature.

Question: A situation is developing regarding the fact that the South Africans are occupying a part of southern Angola. Will that issue be raised during the conversations?

Answer: We are not going to raise that question because that is not a factor for discussion right now as far as we are concerned.

Question: Mr Minister, can you tell us something about the constitutional principles that were submitted by the Contact Group?

Answer: No. Right now I do not know what to say about those principles because we have to realize that even translating those words into Portuguese is a big job that requires caution so that we may figure out exactly what they mean.

Question: The South African journal THE STAR published a version of those proposals. Is it correct or is it just their imagination?

Answer: I do not know whether it is correct or not.

Question: Is Mozambique still critical in relation to the Contact Group or do you believe that your action can help solve the problem of Namibia?

Answer: We never said that the Contact Group is harming the search for a solution in Namibia. We always replied to the effect that the Contact Group must continue its work and that a plausible solution must be presented on the basis of Resolution 435 which we would have to analyze and that is what we are going to do anyway.

Question: Could the submission of the constitutional principles dignify the abandonment of Resolution 435 by the Contact Group?

Answer: This is something we are going to have to find out, in other words, whether those proposals do or do not clash with Resolution 435. And if they do clash, we have to figure out in what way and whether this is a positive or negative development. We always said that if they find something positive, we are going to analyze the situation and we are going to continue the discussions in this sense. We never doubted that they would find a positive solution going beyond 435. Resolution 435 already is a concession. The roadblock is on the South African side. This is why, if they find a way which is acceptable to South Africa or which follows Resolution 435, we will go along with that but we are going to have to find out whether this involves an amendment of 435. It may be that the people involved do not yet see what they want to see. They came with a question which is completely new and which they refer to as constitutional principles.

Question: There was a point at which it seems that there were disagreements in the Contact Group, mainly after the election of the new French government. There does not seem to be identity of positions between the Americans and the French, for example, and perhaps between the Americans and the Europeans. Did any of that emerge during the last conversations or did they come out with a united position?

Answer: The spokesman here was French. They certainly agreed on this in advance among themselves and I do not know anything about any such differences. What I do know is that the French government for some time now has not known whether it should continue in the Contact Group or drop out following the change in administration; we were consulted by the French government in this connection, as to what should be done, and whether they would have our support if they were to continue in the Contact Group. We responded positively and they continue to stay in. They consulted not only us but various African governments to find out what their position is and that is why they stay with the Contact Group. There is a major contradiction,

if you can call it that. The initiative of the five was paralyzed for some time in Geneva because the United States government did not adopt any position. The remaining members of the group of five tried to persuade the United States government that it is necessary to move forward and that is what was called the disagreement. It may be that you have information to the effect that there are disagreements but I was not officially informed on that.

5058
CSO:4742/76

LACK OF TRANSPORTATION AFFECTS COAL DISTRIBUTION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 pp 8-9

[Article by Santos Artur]

> [Excerpts] Moatize Coal Mines (CARBOMOC), in Tete Province: gigantic black mountains of coal are heaped near the installations of the company headquarters.
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> We are in Moatize, dear reader. The mountain to which we refer represents thousands of contos in foreign exchange and millions of meticals extracted from the ground by the miners; thousands of contos represented by this huge stock, the product of almost 3 years of work (almost 35,000 tons of coal), now stored at this strategic production unit.

According to information gathered by DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE correspondents, the reason this strategic product for export and domestic consumption is being held at the site has basically to do with the difficulty in delivering it to the port of Beira, for export, and to other locations such as "Acucareira de Mozambique" and the Dondo Cement Plant, among other important production units that use coal.

The CFM-Centro [Central Mozambique Railways], for acceptable reasons in this phase, is not yet in a position to respond to the requests for delivery of the coal produced at CARBOMOC.

In addition to a limited fleet of coal cars, there is also the poor state of preservation and the location (in certain instances) of the rail line linking Moatize to Beira.

In addition to being very old, the line is inconveniently laid across mountains with a very steep incline. As can be logically deduced, trains have difficulty handling these grades, pulling a large number of loaded freight cars.

In general, these are some of the problems resulting in the accumulation of the mountains of coal at CARBOMOC in Moatize. If distributed, the coal would bring in huge sums in foreign exchange for the country and reduce the problems at the production units that use coal.

As we learned from engineer Alfredo Conme, CARBOMOC's director of public affairs and supply, the CFM-Centro now moves only 26 carloads of coal per day. To fully meet CARBOMOC's needs, it would have to double this number, at least.

Mining Does Not Stop

The lack of transportation to distribute the coal has in no way curbed the activity of the CARBOMOC workers. Instead of declining, production has stayed within the goals established by the party and government. The Central State Plan for this year for the Moatize Coal mines is being met, the company officials assured us.

To meet this plan, CARBOMOC currently has 2,600 workers (1,400 in the mines), working at four mines: Chipanga 3, Chipanga 4, Chipanga 7 and Chipanga 8. A new mine, Chipanga 11, now in the preparatory stage, is expected to go into production soon.

Next year two more mines will be opened: Chipanga 9 and Chipanga 10.

At medium range, and pursuant to the guidelines of the Third FRELIMO Congress, an open pit coal mine will go into operation. It will be located in the region of Mitele, below Chipanga 8.

Of the 2,600 CARBOMOC workers, 100 are internationalist cooperants from the GDR. Working side by side with the Mozambicans, they have contributed greatly to the growth of this sector of activity.

6362
CSO: 4742/51

NUTRITIONIST REASSURES POPULATION ON DANGER OF CASSAVA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] "Cassava is good and it is not dangerous. But its preparation and storage require care, just like other foods. The best quality for consumption is the "sweet" cassava, and it should be consumed in conjunction with other foods, a nutrition specialist from the Ministry of Health told our reporter.

The cassava issue has provoked fear in many people following the outbreak of paralysis known as "tropical neuropathy" that has affected some areas in Nampula.

The nutritionist noted that there is no reason to be afraid. Cassava has been under cultivation in Mozambique for over 200 years. The people long ago learned the basic rules for the consumption of this root and they know which types of cassava can be considered more dangerous.

What happened in Nampula was exceptional, a result of the food shortage that created a number of problems. Cassava, as other foods, contains a toxin derived from cyanide. The nutritionist explained that "this can only be dangerous when ingested in large quantities."

In some areas of Nampula, particularly in Memba, the lack of rain in the last 2 years made cassava--and especially the bitter variety--the mainstay of the people's diet. This is how cassava turned dangerous. Under such conditions, some of the people, besides not eating properly--a fact which only makes them more vulnerable--did not apply required rules for the preparation and storage of cassava because of the near-famine situation.

"Not all varieties of cassava contain this toxin in harmful quantities. The so-called 'sweet' type contains so little of it that it cannot hurt anyone. This is the variety most often used in Mozambique," the nutritionist explained.

The fact that some people have stopped eating cassava following the outbreak of paralysis in Nampula does not make sense, because the same substance that exists in cassava is also found in a large variety of other foods such as corn, lettuce, etc. Just like in cassava, though, the toxin can be found in such minute quantities that it is not harmful to one's health.

"Even the 'bitter' cassava can be consumed if properly treated," the nutritionist added, stressing that such treatment is familiar to the people, who have been using all the varieties of cassava for a long time without harmful consequences.

Various processes can be used in preparing and storing cassava to eliminate any toxins it contains. Both the drying and fermentation process are well known.

CSO: 4742/80

FUTURE PHARMACEUTICAL PLANT WILL SAVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 p 16

[Article by Ezequiel Ambrosio]

> [Text] Maputo--In 1985 Mozambique could have its pharmaceutical industry established. In the first phase, it will be devoted to production of pills, lozenges, capsules syrups, creams, salves and drops. The next phase, to begin in 1986 or 1987, will be marked by manufacture of ampules and serums.
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> The imformation came to DIARO DE MOZAMBIQUE from a reliable source in the Ministry of Health, who informed us that our country will save about $2 million (about 74,000 contos) a year on imports of medicines.

Development of the national pharmaceutical industry is also important in that it means an end to our dependence on imports of these costly products. We also learned that implementation of the project will cost the country at least 500,000 contos.

Because this is the first time the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] has launched a project of this type and scope, a key issue at this time is the training of qualified technical cadres for the proper function of the sector.

Foreign countries and firms have already been contacted to supply the technology needed for the Oralite plant, in the city of Beira. The importance of this plant lies in the training of national cadres for the future pharmaceutical industry in the RPM.

The plant producing Oralite (hydrated salts taken orally in treatment of diarrhea) is very inportant to our country, considering that diarrhea is an infant health problem today.

The plant will basically serve the domestic market.

The civil construction works and the selection of personnel for later training should be completed by the end of December. The respective equipment should arrive from Hungary in the last week of next January, and will be mounted between February and March.

Personnel training will begin in April, lasting for 3 months, and production will be initiated in July.

Execution of this project is the responsibility of UNIDO, which contracted with a Hungarian firm to provide the technology for the project.

6362
CSO: 4742/51

DPRK-ASSISTED SALT PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The salt flat complex at Nova Mambone, in Inhambane, was formally opened yesterday following the start of operations in the first two 50 hectares constituting the project's first phase. By 1985, the new government salt production enterprise will turn out 7,500 tons of that product, which is the current installed capacity.

The Government Salt Enterprise had already gone in experimental operation 5 months ago at Nova Mambone. As of yesterday, that production unit had already extracted 1,040 tons of salt.

By the end of December, the Mambone salt flat complex will reach a figure of 1,080 tons of salt and that is its first target during this start-up phase. If weather conditions continue to be favorable, as they are now, it is hoped that the goal will be slightly exceeded.

The opening ceremony took place in the installations of the new complex to which the trade attache of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea in Maputo had also gone.

The Nova Mambone salt flats, which at this time constitute the country's third-largest production unit, is endowed with excellent technical conditions for correct processing. The Nova Mambone salt flat complex was built under the technical guidance of specialists from the RPD [People's Democratic Republic] of Korea as part of the economic cooperation agreements signed with Mozambique.

5058
CSO:4742/76

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS, DIFFICULTIES OF STUDENTS IN GDR

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese No 2, 4 Oct 81 pp 8-9

[Article by Jorge Costa: "Specialized Workers"]

[Excerpts] A few thousand Mozambican youths are in the GDR learning a profession while actively engaged in the productive process. They are temporarily employed as on-the-job trainees for a period of 4 years, or have grants for professional training courses for 2 and 1/2 to 3 years. Their fields include agriculture, metalworking, the textile industry and manufacture of cargo vehicles and machinery.

They are all between 18 and 20 years old, with a limited education. They voluntarily signed up with the Ministry of Labor, which organized their placement in the GDR, where they are learning special skills to be put to use in Mozambique within a few months.

The young people are comfortably housed and receive wages comparable to the German workers'.

Easier Life Depends on Leadership

It is not easy to be in a strange country where the customs and language are unfamiliar. In addition to this natural problem, the environment is totall foreign, down to the smallest detail, beginning with the food. With a little more effort now, try to imagine how a young man would feel when, days after leaving a remote province in our country, he suddenly finds himself in a modern city, the capital of a technologically advanced country.

Add to this other basic factors, such as the lack of news from one's family or one's own country and you will have an idea of the problems this young man is apt to experience shortly after his arrival.

This is the first shock; whether or not it becomes worse depends on various factors. From our visit, we concluded that the biggest problems, arising basically in some lodging or work places, were encountered by the first group that went to the GDR. The later groups are adapting more easily to the new life and the different society. Why? Because they are not only being better prepared for their departure but are also benefiting from the experience of the groups who have gone before them.

The greater or lesser severity of the problems is closely related to the leadership and the adaptation of these young people to German society.

By coincidence, on the last 2 days of my stay in the GDR, I encountered three typical exampl s of situations that cause, or eliminate, problems.

In a truck repair plant, the Mozambicans complain of problems in discussing things with the plant managers. There is, infact, a professional training program, but it is offered in stages and is almost always improvised. Offsetting this, the Mozambican workers in this production unit have strong leadership, and discuss and resolve day-to-day problems in a democratic way.

In another factory (batteries and dry cells), there is also proper leadership among the Mozambicans and excellent direction at the plant level. The Mozambicans know what each phase of their professional training will be, step by step, until the day they return home. The German workers make every effort to include them, inviting them to their o n homes and, at the same time, encouraging them to engage in Mozambican cultural activities. Every Mozambican is known to every German worker by name. There are no problems.

The third unit is a meat derivatives plant. The plant management is faultless and concerns itself with training, but the Mozambicans are not carrying on a dialogue. They are failing because their leadership is poor, and full of problems. The least disciplined, the most alcholic and disruptive individuals are members of the leadership itself. In the sporadic meetings, they practice demagoguery; problems are never examined and guidelines are never offered.

Thus, in the first unit, the workers are happy about being in the GDR, but are dissatisfied because they do not know precisely how their professional training will be conducted.

In the second unit, there are no problems. In the last socialist emulation campaign, one of the prize winners was a Mozambican--Jaime Zita--who is specializing in metalworking.

There are serious problems in the third unit. The Mozambicans are described as failing to report for work. They lie to the physicians to get on sick report, appear inebriated both at work and in public places, and cause fights.

"The Mozambicans are highly disciplined and model workers. The biggest problem is in making them understand that they cannot learn everything in one day," we were told by the German workers in several units we visited.

Except for an occasional case in which Mozambicans were presented as a bad example, the general opinion of our countrymen in the GDR is very high.

We would almost have to believe that the bad elements were chosen and placed together in this or that area of activity, which is absolutely ridiculous. The fact is that, wherever there are problems, there are also leadership problems.

The office of the Labor Ministry of the People's Republic of Mozambique in the GDR does not have the capacity to control the situation.

The office has a small staff, and since its members must travel constantly to various points in the country, they do not have time to go deeply into the problems. Perhaps for this very reason, the office has become an agency limited to administrative means to resolve the everyday problems that are inevitable when we are talking about hundreds of people--young people--away from their own environment.

There are problems that understanda ly catch our young people by surprise, and it is impossible to help them out here, to explain things as they come up. Even if they have the same amount of education, the son of a peasant from Cabo Delgado almost certainly will not interpret phenomena the same way as the son of a factory worker from Maputo.

The fact is, however, that all these young people must live and work together, get along together for many months. There will inevitably be clashes. In some cases they are not important, while in others they take on huge proportions, from insignificant beginnings.

I went to an enormous building in the heart of Maputo where Mozambicans are housed. They are the workers at the battery plant mentioned earlier in the article. I paid random visits to several apartments, which consist of a sitting room, bathroom, kitchen and bedroon; every worker has the right to one of these apartments, which are fully furnished. In all the quarters I entered, there was the inevitable record player, acquired on the market by the occupant of the apartment.

In Weimar, a city in the south of the GDR, there is a housing center for Mozambicans, who have formed into small groups on the basis of a dialect and region of origin. They explained that the first group leaders were not self-disciplined, abused alcohol and were authoritarins. When they were called to account, the leaders said this was how it was done in their own provinces. These group leaders were not only totally discredited among their colleagues but fostered bad attitudes. The designation of new group leaders, although recent, is already showing results, and the last report from Weimar said these problems were beginning to be overcome.

Drinking also Question of Custom

At present, our country is still having supply problems. We do not produce enough to supply our entire population.

The GDR experienced a similar situation many years ago. Today, the problem no longer exists. There is enough of everything and it is available everywhere. Many Mozambicans who are now learning a trade in the GDR were still students back in Mozambique, supported by their families. In every part of the GDR, they are now receiving high wages and have the money to buy anything they see. Some of them come, make German friends, and want to go drinking with them. Well, in addiion to beer and wine, there are many other alcoholic beverages to which the Germans are accustomed but our young people are not. The inevitable result is that, in every group that comes, two or three ment begin to abuse alcohol. Some cases are occurrring precisely in locales where there are leadership problems and, hence, a lack of discipline.

These impressions might seem to some to indicate that our worker-students in the GDR are creating serious problems, that we are creating a group of delinquents. Nothing is further from the truth. There have been serious problems and there are still problems, as we indicated. All the problems are known, however. While it was in the GDR recently, a delegation led by our acting labor minister made a full study of the situation, visiting almost all the locales where there are Mozambicans.

6362
CSO: 4742/45

BRIEFS

FISHING PORT CONSTRUCTION DELAY--At least 4,800 contos a month in damages are recorded with the delay in completing construction of the fishing port in the city of Beira, Sofala Province. The shortage of stone is causing the delay in this important project, which was begun in June 1976 and scheduled to be completed by December 1979. Construcoes Tecnicas, a Portuguese firm contracted to carry out the project, has been taking steps to see that it will be completed in the first or second quarter of next year. Construction is now almost at a standstill because of the stone problem, which is also affecting many other projects of national importance. At first the stone was acquired in the area of Chiluvo, in this province, but after intensive study of the area's potential, it was concluded that the local reserves were insufficient to keep up with the rapid pace of construction at the fishing port. Hence, a quarry in Chimoio was selected, but the lack of efficient transport means to deliver the stone is preventing completion of the project as planned. A total of 210,000 contos was to be invested in the project. Some 180,000 contos have already been spent to date, and, because of delays in delivery of the stone, it is believed that by the time the project is completed, the initial estimate will be exceeded by many thousands of meticals. Countless efforts are being exerted with the agents responsible for arranging delivery of the stone. If the works are to be completed by April of next year, at the earliest, it will require delivery of at least 8 freight cars (about 240 cubic meters of stone) per day. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 p 16] 6362

DRYDOCK PURCHASE--Mozambique has purchased a drydock from the Soviet Union for 450 million meticals. The dock, which will be used to repair coastal fishing vessels, has been en route to the port of Maputo for almost 3 months, towed by two tugboats. It should arrive in November and will be installed 1,800 meters above the Matola petroleum docks. The dock is 116 meters long and 30 meters wide; it weighs 2,500 tons. As we learned, the dry dock carries a repaif ship 67.5 meters long and 13.4 meters wide, weighing 1,360 tons. The ship can operate on the high seas, doing carpentry and metalwork and making repairs to the electrical system, hull and boilers on any type of ship which has been damaged. The dry dock left the Soviet port of Klaipeda, on the Baltic Sea, and traveled by the North Sea and Atlantic Ocean, entering the Mediterranean Sea through the Strait of Gibralter and proceeding to the Suez Canal. It passed through the canal 2 weeks agc and is now on the Red Sea proceeding to the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. According to engineer Conceicao, 50 specialists in ship repair will soon arrive in our country to work with the equipment and also to train Mozambican cadres. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese No 3, 11 Oct 81 p 2] 6362

AIRPORT MODERNIZATION--Mozambique's airports are undergoing modernization. Inauguration of the new Tete airport was planned for 25 September, but has been postponed for a few more days, according to engineer Jose Viegas. Viegas added that the electrical installation at the facility is being completed, which will permit operation of the installed VOR system. VOR is a modern system of aid to air navigation, enabling planes to make very accurate landing approaches under any weather conditions. We were unable to verify the reasons for the postponement of the inauguration of the new Tete air terminal. Also, according to Viegas, the radio tower at Quelimane has already been installed and is being tested. The previous beacon was not properly lined up with the runway and functioned irregularly, so "Mozambique Airports" decided to put up a new building and install new equipment, which has been done. With respect to lengthening the runway at Maputo, Viegas reported that the work is going well and should be completed by the end of the year, as scheduled. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese No 2, 27 Sep 81 p 2] 6362

HOME INFORMATION TO STUDENTS ABROAD--One of the main concerns of the delegation that recently visited the GDR, which was headed by Minister of Justice Teodato Hunguana, was to keep Mozambicans in that country informed of events in Mozambique. Approximately 4,000 Mozambicans are attending professional training courses in the GDR as specialized workers, professional training monitors, engineering teachers, etc. Teodato Hunguana stated that a plan was drawn up and signed for 1982, including the signature of a protocol stipulating an increase in scholarships for professional training courses in the country's strategic economic areas, such as metallurgy, mining, textiles, agriculture, forestry and meat processing. The protocol also includes the construction of professional training centers in Mozambique and support for the development of professional training within this country, in accordance with the principle that conditions must be created to foster in-country training. In the field of information, which Teodato Hunguana termed fundamental, the mechanisms for an exchange of information were studied, aimed at establishing a flow of information from the GDR to Mozambique and vice-versa, so that Mozambican students in the GDR are kept informed of realities in their own country. [Excerpts] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 577, 1 Nov 81 p 11]

CSO: 4742/80

ANTI-SWAPO ACTIVITIES OF SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE DESCRIBED

Ode to South Africa's Police

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 13 Oct 81 p 4

/Article by Gene Travers: "The South African Police Who Strike at SWAPO"/

/Text/ Strongly built, tough and sinewy men are these, with bushy shocks of beard. They are almost superhumanly fit, but they don't talk much. These are the men of the South African Police who daily inflict bloody noses on SWAPO terrorist forces in the bush along Angola's border.

Shoulder to shoulder with black policemen they attain great successes in fighting terrorism and they play an important role in this respect. Seldom, if ever, a hero's song is sung for them, but while millions of people in South Africa and in the South-West sleep in security of their homes, they defy indescribable dangers in keeping SWAPO in its place.

Their equipment is unorthodox; this is because they have adapted themselves to the circumstances. Most of them are using the enemy's own weapons to fight him and it is not not at all unusual to see a policeman, armed with an AK-47, running along the bush in pursuit of terrorists.

The police bushfighter goes dressed in canvas shoes, shorts and a T-shirt, because in most instances he has to pursue the terrorist over long distances in order to make contact with him. SWAPO terrorists, who find out that the police are on their tracks, flee like Cape hares before them. Then the terrorists must be pursued over rough terrain through the thick bush.

During the REPUBLIKEIN's visit to the border a policeman pursued a terrorist over a distance of about 30 kilometers, under a bloody hot sun, before he could kill him.

The police's modus operandi is simple. As soon as there is information that terrorists are on the move in a certain area they are tracked down. As soon as the track is found the trackers rush to the trail while a relief group rides in a troop carrier behind.

A tracker who tires out falls back and climbs into the vehicle. His place on the front is immediately taken up by a comrade. This method tires out the terrorist forcing him to stand up and fight.

Various groups of police operate in sections of different regions. Each group consists of a number of white policemen who are responsible for driving the vehicles and manning the machineguns mounted on top of the vehicle. When the trail becomes "hot," some of the white policemen join the trackers and the pursuit of the enemy begins.

The white policemen are accompanied by a large group of black constables who are mostly Ovambos. These trackers are referred to as "buddies" (bosom friends) by their white leaders. A close comradship is forged between white and black constables and woe befalls the terrorist who shoots a policeman's "buddy's." It's a common thing for a section leader to pursue a terrorist for 200 kilometers and kill him for having murdered one of his buddies.

The vehicles, designated as "Casspirs," were designed in Pretoria especially for the police and they are also assembled there. The Casspir is bulletproof and almost nothing can stop it. Large trees are simply pulled out of their way if they stand on the tracks of a terrorist.

The local population is referred to as the LP (or PB) and there are good relations between these people and the police.

Rumors that so-called "murder groups" exist in the ranks of the police and that the local population is being intimidated have also been quashed.

The police take action only against armed terrorists and the local population is, in most instances, eager to provide the police with information on the movements of the terrorists.

While the REPUBLIKEIN moved along with the police after terrorists, no policeman ever entered a kraal and nobody's premises were searched.

The terrorists themselves are surprisingly strong and can run for long distances with little water. Their equipment is not of the best kind and their uniforms look ragged.

A wounded terrorist told the REPUBLIKEIN that terrorist commanders in Angola are telling them that the South Africans have already fled as far south as Keetmanshoop before the SWAPO forces and that the police are shooting with "water bullets." It is not until the terrorists arrive in Ovamboland that they become terribly disillusioned and many of them pay with their lives.

Last Monday, when I reported at the Police Battalion Headquarters in Oshakati I was immediately admitted in the police ranks. I was given an automatic weapon and issued a camouflaged uniform. I could move around freely. Often I have run up to the front lines behind the terrorists. All the questions have been answered with frankness and it has been clear that the police have nothing to hide.

Few terrorists surrender, but those who do or are wounded, are taken to Oshakati where they get medical attention and then sent to a rehabilitation center. At the center they are given jobs and paid for their work.

Many of them are also allowed to go away for the weekend and they present no problems. The REPUBLIKEIN was offered the opportunity of talking to them and to go through their quarters.

Police Claim Heavy SWAPO Casualties

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 14 Oct 81 p 7

/Article by Gene Travers: "Death Toll Proves Police Fighting Ability"/

/Text/ Although the South African Police in the operational area are keeping SWAPO terrorists at bay and are actually killing them every day in the course of skirmishes, this is not to say that the terrorist is not a formidable fighter.

When cornered terrorists can fight back with determination and it is only the police's better fighting ability that prevents more casualties among their own ranks.

During the past 10 weeks the police have killed more than 200 terrorists in the operational area, while only one Ovambo tracker of the police force was wounded on the leg.

The police fighting against SWAPO in Ovamboland have lost only one policeman and four trackers in combat against SWAPO since the war began. The terrorists in Angola are being given the wrong impression by their commanders that the South Africans and the South-Westerners in the operational area are fleeing before SWAPO like Cape hares.

In Angola the South Africans are apparently being called "running dogs" and some of the terrorists captured in Ovamboland were under the belief that the South Africans had already fled head over heels to Keetmanshoop.

It is only when he crosses the border that the terrorist becomes terribly disillusioned. Terrorists who make war against innocent and unarmed civilians take to their heels when they learn that the South African police are on their trail.

Terrorists have the advantage in the sense that the police must follow their tracks and must do so at a fast pace in order to tire them out. They also have the advantage that they can easily set traps for the police.

Terrorists are moreover extremely tough and can easily cover 60 kilometers per day over rough terrain without water. They also use all sorts of methods to prevent trackers from finding their trails. For example they run over stumps and walk on leaves so as to make their trails undetectable.

But when a police Ovambo tracker get on the terrorist's trail then all his tricks are of no help. Nine out of ten times the police tracks him down and he is killed if he chooses to fight.

A terrorist does not give up easily and would rather choose to fight it out. It is for this reason that so many of them are killed. Last week the police found two terrorists who committed suicide rather than fight against the police.

Combat Case With SWAPO Described

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 15 Oct 81 p 4

/Text/ It is impossible to describe the state of mind of a policeman when he goes into combat. Some of them have been involved in the war for more than 3 years and bullets streaking around them are nothing unusual.

Everything happens lightning fast and a combat in most instances lasts only a few minutes. To give the reader an idea of such a situation I will as accurately as possible describe what my own observation was during a contact with the terrorists.

It was 14 October about 3 pm. We had been on the tracks of three terrorists since 10 am. We were closing in on them and the Casspir vehicles were moving along a spread-out line. A number of policemen ahead of the vehicles had run into the tracks. I was sitting in the back of a Casspir when a sweat-covered tracker jumped in and said that at any moment contact would be made with the enemy. I had discharged my rifle in the vehicle and was holding a camera in my left hand. I was armed with a 357 Magnum revolver which hung in a holster on my side.

Four policemen were running ahead of me. Our section leader was driving the Casspir and Col Leon Mellet was manning the machinegun mounted on top of the Casspir.

Suddenly I heard a machinegun ahead of us and the bullets hit the Casspir diagonally on the left side just behind me and then ricocheted. My first reaction was to fall flat, but the policemen in front of me stormed forced fearlessly and I ran after them. I cannot remember exactly what was going on inside my head, but strangely enough I felt no fear. Probably this was because I was running along the best fighters in the world and possibly this was the excitement of the moment. I can remember that I was wondering why Colonel Mellet was not firing the machinegun. Later I learned that we were in his line of fire or in the range of death (doodsakker).

About 25 meters ahead of us a terrorist sprang forth and was swinging his arm back to throw a grenade. All four of the policemen fired at him at the same time.

It was as though an invisible fist had struck the terrorist on the chest throwing him back about 3 meters. The grenade fell beside him in the sand.

I took cover and I heard the grenade explode; a thick cloud of dust arose all around us. I looked around and noted that I way lying flat on the ground on my stomach. The camera was pressing against the left side of my chest and I was clutching the revolver in my right hand. I don't know when I drew the weapon from the holster. I can remember that the weapon was full of sand and then I realized that I could possibly have trouble with the mechanism. The first move thereafter was when the section leader stepped down and asked if anybody was wounded. It was all over. Policemen appeared as though from nowhere and they gathered around the fallen terrorist.

I could not detect any pleasure in their victory. For me this was an exceptional experience--for them a day's task. I don't know what the psychological effect is on the policemen who finds himself in such a situation every day; nor can I ascertain that, because these men do not talk very much. They do not talk about their actions in such instances. It is only in a roundabout way that you learn from a policeman of this or that policeman's heroic deeds.

In one of the police bases I saw a policeman tap his colleague on the shoulder and tell him: "I'll buy you a beer tonight... that terrorist had me right in his gun sight when you shot him."

...And with that nothing more was said.

7964
CSO: 4701/9

NATIONAL PARTY REFUSES TO BE BOUND BY RESOLUTION 435

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 13 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial by H Feddersen: "NP Basically Unimportant Now"]

[Text] Friday night, NP [National Party] leader Pretorius let the whole world know: the NP (SWA) and Aktur will not be intimidated by anybody. They no longer feel morally bound by Resolution 435. The Reagan administration, too, has managed to make cosmetic changes, at best, on this much maligned document which should best have been buried in the snow of Switzerland immediately after the round of negotiations in Geneva. This is the view of Pretorius and his party newspaper.

It is not surprising that the party must look for a new profile after losing such leaders as A H Du Plessis and Eben van Ziji. This new profile should be created most easily by looking to the right and retrieving a few lost sheep from the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] corral. For this reason it is understandable that an unimportant announcement appears in such prominent light.

If anyone reads through the documents of the NP SWA, he will ask himself why this party in the middle of page 5 of its pamphlet "Nege Vrae oor Suidwes" ["Nine Questions on South-West Africa"] feels "morally" bound to accept an election that is in agreement with Western plans, was accepted by South Africa on 25 April 1979 and is contained in UN Resolution 435. The same document makes it clear that it is not the NP which must decide about acceptance of the UN resolution but rather South Africa, which after our own elections of 1978 would convince the "elected representatives" of the necessity of an election under UN supervision, after first agreeing to Resolution 435.

We must remember that immediately after the National Assembly was established, P W Botha and Pik Botha negotiated with our own leaders behind closed doors and afterward announced that it should be our future policy to work toward an election under UN supervision. This goodwill...has now become a matter of defiance on the part of the NP (SWA).

This means that the new slogans of the NP have lost their importance unless they are merely a matter of party politics (image). It does not matter who and if anybody at all feels "bound" to Resolution 435, as long as the most important negotiation partners (South Africa, SWAPO and the Western mediation group) can agree that internationally--or half-internationally--recognized independence is possible. To shift the blame to our own parties will not again be as easy for South Africa as

it was in Geneva. South Africa must now make its position clear and, from this point of view, yesterday's statement by Prime Minister P W Botha offers more hope and shows more goodwill than the NP (SWA) is offering.

Any of our parties who still do not take independence seriously and still do not understand that South Africa in its negotiations with the United States is mainly concerned with its own security (and therefore wants to "get rid of" Namibia as fast as possible) have lost their "important" role a long time ago.

8889
CSO: 4720/3

WESTERN SETTLEMENT PLAN EYED WITH HOPE

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 20 Oct 81 p 4

/Editorial: "A Challenge"/

/Text/ In the course of the years the people of South-West Africa have gotten used to accepting international interfence in South-West Africa with a kind of stoical resignation. Now the table is once again laid for the next round in this process of many years.

After yesterday's visit by the South African Prime Minister and two of his senior cabinet colleagues, we believe that the parties here realize how important it is that South-West Africa be disengaged from being an international bone of contention as soon as possible.

Therefore, we also believe that all parties which wish to contribute will approach this matter with the greatest earnestness and responsibility. If the efforts toward an acceptable and peaceful settlement should now fail, there might be far-reaching consequences, not only for South-West Africa but also for all of southern Africa and for the Western world.

Although the final details are as yet unknown, there are indications that the Western plan for settlement provides for the protection of the right of private opinion as well as for the protection of the rights of minorities.

At the same time there are very strong indications that the Western contact group will insist that a democratic test be built into the settlement process. There is as yet no clarity regarding the nature of this test.

If and when such a test comes, however, it is of decisive importance that it be won by a party--or a front of parties--which will see to it that the guarantees in question be properly entrenched in the constitution of South-West Africa.

No guarantee, however nice it may sound, can in the long run be effective unless backed up by a state structure by virtue of which it can be enforced--not from without but from within. This means that each minority group be placed in a position to watch over its own interests and to protect them against a majority assault.

In a unitary state governed on the basis of one man one vote, this is impossible. In illustration of this we may cite the recent example of Zimbabwe.

A repetition of what happened there must at all cost be avoided in South-West Africa. In this regard the peaceable domestic parties can play an important role in their negotiations with the Western contact group. Toward that end they will first of all have to get effective guarantees from the group and at the same time "sell" them a form of government which is so structured that guarantees cannot be overthrown by any majority.

This is simultaneously a unique opportunity and a great challenge. It is of the utmost importance that these groups, prior to the finalization of any agreement with the Western powers, achieve a mutual compromise about the basic points of an agreement. SWAPO speaks with one mouth and if the domestic parties speak with four, five or more mouths, they will of course not have the same impact.

Points of agreement between some of the parties have already crystallized. To mention only a few: if an election is held, whoever monitors the process must be completely impartial; SWAPO or any other party may in no respect be favored. There is also a considerable measure of agreement in principle between various parties that minority rights must be protected; there is a difference only about the method.

Proceeding from this basis, further points of agreement can be sought, first in principle and afterward this can be expanded to provide the necessary methodology and structure.

This should, during the coming days, be given the urgent priority of all of the parties which realize what the alternate consequences will be.

5742
CSO: 4701/12

IDEOLOGY DRIVES PROFESSORS FROM TEACHERS COLLEGE

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 14 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial by H Feddersen: "Rebellious College Teachers"]

[Text] Among the college teachers who, for whatever reasons, have been lost to our country--or at least to the training of new personnel, e.g., teachers--are such qualified people as professors E L P Stals and Daan Gresse. During the past year, a total of 18 very well-qualified teachers left the white teacher training college, among them George Weideman, Dr A Poitgieter, Bryan Harlech-Jones and J Marais. So far, the Academy for Higher Education has at least been able to profit from their leaving. And this is the way it should be because here, after all, is being formed the nucleus of the future University of Namibia.

It is a shocking fact that qualified personnel (this year alone 7 of the 50 instructors at the teachers college) are leaving an institution at which future teachers are to be trained. Teachers, after all, are expected to train the youth of the country and thereby its future. For them, only the best kind of training should be good enough.

The atmosphere at the white teachers college, which is run by the administration for whites, is not exactly stimulating for college teachers. Even though everybody is ready to admit that the "Academy" is quite popular especially in its role as the nucleus of a university, the training of teachers should not simply be put aside.

It is difficult to understand what position an academic institution entrusted with the future of this country is taking if its students are isolated as a "white elite club" instead of being able to make a contribution for the future Namibia in cooperation with other population groups. For this reason, it is understandable if instructors do not want to yield to the pressure of a bureaucratic system but prefer dedicating themselves to their special fields on a higher academic level.

On the one hand, the tragic circumstances through which the "white elephant" Windhoek Teachers College sinks into ever deeper problems should evoke sympathy. On the other hand, it cannot be overlooked that the institution cannot do justice to its role as an autonomous institution for the promotion of culture, knowledge and thought as long as a tight ideological strait jacket prevents teachers from giving their work their best efforts. Among these teachers are enough people who want to work toward the creation of a better image for Namibia, but cannot reconcile this image with that of the teachers college. No wonder, then, that our college teachers are becoming disenchanted. It would be a pity, however, if they left the country for this reason.

8889
CSO: 4720/3

BRIEFS

CAPRIVI RAILWAY--Andre Holland's more romantic than realistic talk on Wednesday about the prospects of a railroad line from Zimbabwe via Botswana and the future Namibia to the Atlantic resulted in a commentary on South-West Africa [SWA] Radio by Mike Myburgh, SWA's managing railroad director. He said that the railroad is already considering plans for the construction of a railroad line between Botswana and the SWA. He emphasized that the construction of a railway line in the north of the country between Windhoek and Caprivi is another project of strategic importance for SWA. [Text] [Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 16 Oct 81 p 1] 8889

TEACHERS UNDER PRESSURE--In an exclusive interview with the AZ, one of the instructors who resigned their positions at the Windhoek Teachers College described the difficulties under which he must continue his work because, ever since he gave notice, "some of his colleagues and the education administration for whites are giving him a hard time." He doubts whether under these circumstances he can stick to his resignation deadline. To many AZ questions the person interviewed wanted to give answers only "after the dust had settled" so that no emotional statements would be made public. From what he said it can be concluded, however, that this instructor was shocked by the reactions to his resignation. "The majority of the South-West Africa community does not seem to be ready to accept steps of this kind which immediately have political consequences." For obvious reasons, the person interviewed does not want to be identified by name. [Text] [Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 15 Oct 81 p 2] 8889

CSO: 4720/3

WHITE PAPER ON KANO RIOTS ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT

White Paper Announced

AB102147 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The federal government has issued a white paper on the report of the Kano disturbances tribunal of inquiry. The tribunal found, on the basis of its investigations, that the Kano disturbances of 18-29 December 1980 was caused by the late Mallam Muhamadu Barwa who was popularly known as Maitatsine.

The tribunal also attributed the causes of the disturbances to acts of negligence principally on the part of the Nigeria police force, the Nigeria security organization, NSO, as well as the carefree attitude of the immigration authorities.

According to the report, the breakdown of the non-Nigerian Fanatics who fueled the disturbances and who were captured by the police is as follows: Niger Republic, 162; Chad Republic, 16; Cameroon, 4; Mali, 2 and Upper Volta 1.

The tribunal made a number of recommendations for effective control of the entry of aliens into the country. Accepting the recommendations, the federal government is to direct an inter-ministerial committee comprising the ministries of defense, finance and internal affairs as well as the police force to work out the modalities.

The Kano disturbances tirbunal of inquiry was set up on 6 January 1981 with Mr Justice (Inamizi Aniagorwu), for [expansion unknown] as the chairman.

'NAN' Reports Details

AB110844 Lagos NAN in English 0832 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Lagos, 10 Nov (NAN)--The federal government today announced that it would review the country's immigration laws "in their entirety," to check the influx of aliens.

In a white paper on the recommendations of the Kano disturbances tribunal of inquiry, the government also said that it would ensure that aliens in the country were properly registered and their movements monitored.

The government accepts "in principle" the tribunal's recommendation that all African aliens should register to regularise their status and residence in Nigeria.

It also accepts that all aliens should be given 90 days within which to comply with the directive.

The government accepts the recommendation that the immigration department should undertake the registration of aliens instead of the Nigerian security organisation, despite ECOWAS protocols.

The chief alien officer would henceforth be responsible to the director of immigration services, according to the white paper.

All African aliens are to apply to the nearest newly-designated immigration office for registration.

Another recommendation of the tribunal accepted by the government is that landlords should report African aliens who are their tenants to the appropriate authorities. They should also report foreigners who are squatters, under pain of stiff penalties.

The federal government directs that the inter-ministerial committee comprising the ministries of defence, finance and internal affairs, the Nigeria police force and the executive office of the president, already set up, should work out the methods of establishing a separate border patrol unit in the immigration department.

The federal government accepts that only the police should issue permits for public meetings and processions for religious purposes.

The government refers the recommendation of the tribunal to appropriate state government for implementation, on the reorganization of the Almajiri system and their incorporation into the formal school system.

The government commends three policy officers--Superintendent of Police Maikifa, Assistant Superintendent Karim and the then Assistant Inspector-General of Police Mr Sunday Adewusi.

The shortcoming of the action commissioner of police, Kano State, Mr J. O. Pogoson, during the disturbances was referred to the police service commission "for appropriate action."

The government also notes the tribunal's impression that Alhaji Lawal Sambo, director of immigration services, displayed "reprehensible abject ignorance," adding that his case had been to the federal civil service commission.

Further 'NAN' Report

AB111317 Lagos NAN in English 1148 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Lagos, 11 Nov [AFP]--The federal government yesterday announced that the terms and conditions of service in the armed forces and the police should be reviewed to ensure the welfare and continued education of the families of those who lost their lives in the Kano disturbances last December.

In a white paper on the recommendations of the tribunal of inquiry which looked into the disturbances, the government also said that the review would cover all cases of death in service.

The government accepts "in principle" that all senior officers of the Kano State Police command, a number of whom had been long in the state, should be re-developed by the inspector general of police in his "absolute discretion."

The federal government directs that additional equipment should be obtained after consultation with the military, for mobile police force commensurate with its duties, and that training programme should be reviewed to enhance its operational efficiency.

It notes the tribunal's recommendation that the national security procedure, particularly the procedure for the police to hand over to the army, should be reviewed to conform with the new presidential system of government.

According to the white paper, the federal government also notes that special protection should be given to members of the press in the process of their coverage of emergency operations.

It notes that arrangements should be made for special press briefings during such operations.

The government advises that the press corps should in future liaise with an officer designated by the commander of the operation in that connection.

The government accepts that officers and men of the 3 infantry brigade, Kano, should be commended for the manner they brought the Maitatsine affair to a quick and decisive conclusion.

The government takes "serious" note that the tribunal was of the view that Alhaji Sule Vahaya Hamma, secretary of the Kano State Government, "handled the security affiars of Kanc State with levity."

Government further notes that the tribunal was of the view that Alhaji Aminu Yusuf, commissioner for special duties, Kano State, among others, "does not deserve to remain in office as a commissioner."

According to the white paper, government notes that the tribunal found that Alhaji Muhammadu Abubakar Rimi, Governor of Kanos, among others, "abandoned his responsibility as a chief executive in dealing effectively with the Maitatsine affair before the out-break of the December disturbances."

The government will refer other cases to the governor of Kano State, according to the white paper.

The government refers the recommendations of the tribunal to appropriate state governments for, among others, the setting up of a machinery for screening and testing Malwams concerning their intellectual erudition, good conduct and reputation.

The state governments will also introduce measures aimed at prohibiting provocative or abusive preaching either by open lectures or through the use of cassettes.

It will prohibit the use of the term "infidels" or "non-Islamic" or "pagans" by one group in describing other rival group or groups.

The federal government notes the recommendations of the tribunal that state governments must refrain totally from exhibiting any attitude of special patronage or show any preference of favour to any particular religious groups or leaders.

They also have a duty to ensure a fair and even distribution of the nation's media resources to enable all shades of accredited religious opinions wishing to reach the people to do so, provided that they conform to existing regulations.

The federal government set up the Kano disturbances tribunal of inquiry on 5 January, with Mr Justice Anthony Aniagolu as chairman.

The tribunal was set up to inquire into the causes of the disturbances which broke out in Kano on December 1980.

It commenced its first public sitting on Monday, 2 February and submitted its report in April.

Kano Rejects White Paper

AB122024 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The Kano State Government has rejected the report of the Aniagorwu tribunal which investigated the Maikesini riots and the federal government's white paper on it. In a bold attack, Governor Abubakar Rimi said the report and the white paper had blackmailed highly placed officials of his government. The Kano Government will therefore release its own white paper on the report to exonerate the officials. Governor Rimi disagreed with the tribunal and the federal government's view that the riot was brought under control by the army and the police. He was of the view that it was the vigilante group set up by the people of Kano that quelled the unrest.

The federal government had accepted the tribunal's earlier version that the governor, as the chief executive abandoned his responsibility for security of the state during the period preceding the riots. The government also accepted the panel's views that the riots would have been averted if the Nigerian police, the Nigerian security organization and immigration authorities had not neglected their duties.

CSO: 4700/293

COMMENTARY LOOKS AT OAU PEACE FOR CHAD

AB122206 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Divoo Osifasur Commentary]

[Text] At least for now, it seems that the problem of foreign troops in Chad, which has hitherto defied every solution, looks like heading for a definite solution. In a stunning decision President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad 2 weeks ago called for the total withdrawal by December ending of all Libyan troops stationed in his country. In fact, President Oueddei gave no indication that he was about to take this bold step when he met recently with high-ranking government officials from both France and Libya. All along Libya had believed that Chad would never call for the withdrawal of its troops without its approval because of its confidence that it had :resident Oueddei under control.

Not considering the unexpected developments in Chad in the last few weeks, the inclination of those familiar with the problem is to take the Chadian decision at face value. Two factors are, however, seemingly responsible for the Chadian Government's decision. First was the decision of the French Government last week to provide logistical support to the transitional government in Chad.

Another factor was the appeal for the urgent despatch of a pan-African peace-keeping force to Chad, which is now beginning to take shape. Underlying these two factors, however, is the fact that the move came after an alleged worsening of relations between Tripoli and President Oueddei because of his repeated refusal to merge his country with Libya.

At the OAU conference in Nairobi, Kenya, President Oueddei put forth a five-point proposal before the OAU heads of state. One of the proposals called for the setting up of an African peace-keeping force to be made up of troops from Benin Republic, Congo and Guinea. Another proposal was the solemn undertaking by neighboring African states of non-interference in the internal affairs of Chad. The third was President Oueddei's call for assistance for the reconstitution of his country's ragtag national army.

Although the OAU heads of state gave their positive response to those suggestions, they however passed a mild resolution which inevitably left the burden of expelling the Libyans from Chad to the people of that country. Despite this, however, the organization empowered its chairman, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya to visit Chad and assess the way the OAU can assist that country in its efforts at national reconstruction.

In the same spirit, at the instance of the Nigerian Government, a fourth conference of six African states was held in Lagos to discuss the situation in Chad. Principally the participating states composed of Cameroon, Algeria, Sierra Leone, Chad, Libya and Niger including the host country Nigeria, deliberated on the question of an African peace-keeping force in Chad.

In the communique issued at the end of the confernece, delegates vehemently denounced the stationing of foreign troops in Chad and called for their immediate withdrawal. However, following the Chadian Government's decision to expel all Libyan troops stationed in that country, an OAU inter-African peace-keeping force is expected in Chad any moment from now. Already Nigeria and Senegal have agreed to participate in the force. They will be assisted by five other African states.

A report from the OAU however, made it clear that the organization would not dispatch its force to Chad to obtain the departure of Libyan troops there or to replace them. Rather, the African peace-keeping force will be in Chad to avoid a resumption of civil war which has engulfed the country in the last 3 years. The [words indistinct] for ensuring this is part of what therefore is believed to be on the agenda of the meeting now going on in Lagos.

The immediate task confronting the OAU is to take this golden opportunity to end once and for all the civil strife in that country and put to an end foreign expansionist ambitions in the area of the continent. Such an endeavor would go a long way to protect and preserve the continent's territorial integrity and sovereignty from foreign evil machinations.

CSO: 4700/289

COMMENTARY PRAISES OAU ACTIONS TOWARDS CHAD

AB151231 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Andy Anarado commentary]

[Text] Perhaps one vital message that emerged from the Lagos meeting is that Africa cannot afford to abandon its responsibility and pledge to Chad. From the recent developments in Chad itself it was apparent that the various delegations realized the purpose of their mission and the urgency of their assignment. That explained why there was no exchange of rhetorics, but realistic ideas and principles. The foreign ministers did appreciate that their call to session was for solution and action on a situation that demanded an immediate and positive response. It was, therefore, to the credit of Africa and its friends that they came out with a deserving program of action to set the machinery for an eventual deployment of OAU troops to Chad.

Under the program, part of which will take off shortly, a 14-member military team will be going to Chad on Monday to assess the situation on the spot. Nigeria, in addition to accepting to provide transportation to the team, is also to nominate a commander general for the OAU neutral force. But that also seems that Nigeria will have to provide the largest single contingent for the Chadian operation. In keeping with the relevant sections of the OAU resolution on the neutral force, the role of the OAU force would be to maintain law and order, ensure the free movement of people and security of life and property. In addition, the force has responsibility for the reorganization or reestablishment of an armed force for Chad and that of assisting in the supervision of general elections. From its structure and program of operation, the task for the force will surely not be an easy one to accomplish. Its overall success would largely depend on the level of commitment and discipline of its leadership and the entire military personnel. It should see the assignment in Chad as a call to serve Africa in a capacity that would either make a mockery of the exercise or given the continent, and indeed the OAU, the worldwide recognition for competence and capability to handle and solve our problems.

Although the situation in Chad is basically an African problem, it should be emphasized that the world community to which Chad and her people rightly belong must not be seen to be indifferent to the iniative of the OAU. This means that the OAU should be given every possible assistance by the United Nations, other international organizations and friendly countries that believe in the restoration of permanent peace and normally to that country.

But in seeking for and accepting such assistance, it should be made very clear that for the transitional period of the presence of the OAU neutral force in Chad, any invitation for help must be properly channeled through the appropriate designated machinery. This is to ensure that there would be no conflict in their intentions.

As the OAU goes for the final phase of sending troops to Chad, one point that seems distressing, however, is the reported fighting at a section of the country. No matter the intentions of those responsible for such renewed, unpleasant incidents, their actions need to be totally condemned by all peace-loving people. In the interest of peace and concord in Chad, all differences and conflicts, whether influenced from within or outside Chad, must be abandoned to create a healthy atmosphere for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country and its economy after 15 years of bitter fighting among political rival.

One point that needs to be stressed is that the government in Chad at the moment is a transitional administration. This means that when the right atmosphere is restored, hopefully in the next few months, the poeple of Chad will be assisted to elect a permanent government. What is generally expected is that the summit of the six African leaders whose countries are making up the OAU force will, in Kinshasa next week, give the final green light for the deployment exercise.

CSO: 4700/289

'NAN' CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES CANCUN CONFERENCE

AB262033 Lagos NAN in English 1730 GMT 26 Oct 81

[By Femi Adefela: "A View of the Cancun Conference"]

[Text] Cancun (Mexico), 26 Oct (Nan)--The two-day international meeting on co-operation and development ended in Cancun, Mexico, with most of the people present--delegates and journalists alike--feeling that it was worthwhile and hoping that it would lead to the initiation of new efforts to improve international economic relations.

The feeling of cautious hope is not based on any concrete or binding agreement or any specific and well-defined goal arrived at during meeting. It is not the result of the adoption of any realistic solutions or programmes of action capable of dealing effectively with the pressing problems of hunger, poverty, energy shortage and balance of payment deficits facing many developing countries. There were no such agreements, goals, solutions or programmes of action.

The feeling of hope arises from the fact that the conference took place, that the eocnomic yearnings and problems of the peoples of the world were voiced and discussed, and that everyone present must [words indistinct] with a higher level of consciousness [word indistinct] of the issues.

No communique was issued at the end of the meeting--an indication that the leaders appreciate that the hungry and poor peoples of the world have had enough of empty words and now want meaningful action. This, however, does not imply that nothing was achieved in Cancun.

One obvious achievement is that almost all the leaders present at the meeting agreed that there was a need to carry on the process begun in Cancun through global negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations. This, in a way, is a significant breakthrough. Such global talks were originally proposed in 1977, but action on them had been held up because of the coolness of Western countries to the idea. But, at Cancun, the leaders of Britain, France, Sweden, Japan and the others expressed their support for global negotiations. The odd-man-out is President Ronald Reagan of the United States who has hedged his support for the idea with some tough conditions. These are practicability, acceptance of the views of international agencies as final, emphasis on mutually-beneficial growth, and the maintenance of the spirit of co-operation that marked the Cancun meeting.

These "tough conditions," as the minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, said, can only be the negotiating position of the United States, and it is hoped that with some give and take and more understanding of the situation by the United States, this obstacle can be overcome.

However, the failure of the conference to agree on the modalities for setting the global talks in motion dampens hopes for its future.

Another notable encouraging aspect of the meeting was the extensive attention given to the problems of hunger, malnutrition, agricultural development and general poverty which plague more than half the population of the world. President Shehu Shagari stated the issues succinctly in his speech which was generally well received. Almost all the leaders recognised the need for urgent action to deal with the immediate problem of food shortage in certain parts of the world and the need for a programme of action to improve agriculture and enable all nations to achieve self-sufficiency in food production in the long run.

If and when the global round of negotiations take off, this problem of food scarcity and agricultural productivity can be expected to be given priority.

The other issues of energy, restructuring of international financial institutions to make them more responsive to the needs of developing nations, balance of payments deficit and stable and equitable prices for commodities also received attention, but are left hanging in the air in the absence of concrete plans of action to deal with them.

The conference had several other minus points. The most important of them was the conspicuous absence of the Soviet Union which created a palpable vacuum in Cancun. As everyone knows, no negotiations or programme of action to change international economic relation can be truly global without the participation of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in view of the economic interdependence of all nations. According to President Jose Lopez Portillo, a [words indistinct] attend. China and Yugoslavia were in Cancun, any way. So, it could be claimed that all shades of opinion were represented. But there is no doubt that the presence of the Soviet Union might have broadened the perspective achieved in Cancun and given greater credibility to the meeting.

The Cancun conference stands a chance of going down in history as an important landmark on the road to a new world economic order--that's if it is promptly followed up with specific and global negotiations leading to effective action--a rather remote but not totally unattainable prospect.

It would be tragic to let the excitement and impetus generated by the meeting to be wasted. The presence of 2,500 journalists from 100 different countries in Cancun and the resultant wide publicity received by the meeting may help in sustaining the momentum for some time. But only concrete action can ensure any lasting effect.

One thing which the meeting may be remembered for is what is being termed "the spirit of Cancun." It derives from the atmosphere which pervaded the meeting. The emphasis was on exchange of ideas and co-operation, rather than confrontation. The tone of the discussions was positive throughout and there was marked lack of ideological

rhetoric. All the leaders seemed to have come to Cancun with an open mind, "to listen, learn and understand" and some with a determination to succeed.

If this spirit can guide all subsequent meetings on the subject of reshaping international economic relations, then there is some room for optimism.

CSO: 4700/289

UK ROLE IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN DENOUNCED

AB120810 Lagos NAN in English 0810 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Lagos, 11 Nov (Nan)--The fourth national development plan was prepared by a British "think tank" to propogate British economic interests overseas, the chairman of the task force for the dissemination of information of the academic staff union of Nigerian universities (ASUU), Dr Joseph Omoruan, said in Lagos today.

He told the house of representatives committee on education investigating the current industrial action by university lecturers that the university community was "shocked" to find that the country's economic development plan for the next four years was designed and written by a foreign think tank organization. The exercise, he said, did not only add to the drain on foreign exchange reserves, but also posed a threat to "our national security."

Dr Omoruan said that the economy of the nation could be slowed down or depressed through price manipulation and the creation of scarcity by the foreign organization which prepared the plan.

He said that the plan was first contracted to the international labor organization, ILO, which later called in the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University, Britain, as sub-contractors.

Dr Omoruan said that the government has refused to approach Nigerian universities for solutions to problems confronting the nation even though "we have the largest concentration of thinkers and scientists in the universities." He therefore called on the federal government to make more use of the universities by allowing them to take control of all research programs and feasibility studies in the country.

Dr Omoruan also called on the government to give funds to specific departments in the universities to carry out research for solutions to the technological, managerial and psychological problems of the civil service and parastatals.

The chairman of the committee, Dr E. C. Emekekwue, gave an assurance that the committee would study the recommendations of the union and find ways of ending the current industrial action by the lecturers.

CSO: 4700/289

WEST URGED TO PUT PRESSURE ON SOUTH AFRICA

AB281135 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Despite the world outcry and condemnation against racist South Africa's strike into Angola, Pretoria seems more determined than ever to destabilize the MPLA-controlled government of Angola. Behaving true to type, apartheid South Africa has again turned her military talent against neighboring Angola, destroying and occupying towns and villages, killing and maiming several innocent lives and citizens of this sore-stricken black African nation. Last week's invasion brings to five the number of such destardly raids by South Africa into Angola. If anything, Pretoria's military incursions into Angola do not appear to be over despite her assertions to the contrary. More importantly, it is now clear that the purpose of such strikes is to complicate issues in the United Nations over the terms of achieving Namibia's independence. The UN plan is contained in resolution 435 passed by the world body in 1978. It authorizes the United Nations to take the lead in bringing about Namibia's independence.

After a hushed agreement between the United States and South Africa some time last month, Washington announced Pretoria's willingness to give peace a chance in Namibia. This means that South Africa is now ready to return to the negotiating table for another try at an acceptable international solution to the problem of Namibia. But ironically enough, South Africa has since then assumed a confrontational posture over the Namibian issue. Instead of giving peace a chance, Pretoria has only flexed her military muscles in an unprecedented search and destroy mission against the sanctuary of the movement fighting for the liberation of Namibia, SWAPO.

Apparently disturbed by this development, President Shehu Shagari urged the commonwealth leaders at the recent meeting in Australia to ensure Namibia's independence by June next year. He warned on that occasion that unless a just and meaningful solution was found now to the issue of Namibia's independence and the political situation in Southern Africa, the commonwealth could face the danger of having to justify its existence as a family of equal, friendly and brotherly nations. According to reports, the American president, Ronald Reagan, whose administration has given much support to the South African Government, has recently briefed the Nigerian leader on what the United States is doing to achieve an early independence for Namibia. Precisely what these new efforts are, apart from the recently concluded agreement between Washington and Pretoria, are still to be made public. Perhaps the package is contained in what the contact group has brought to Africa. Nevertheless, there

is need to heed President Shehu Shagari's call for a definite timetable for the independence of Namibia. Nothing short of this could convince black Africa of Western genuine efforts to find a lasting, peaceful solution to the Namibian issue.

South Africa cannot continue to behave as if it holds the trump card to an eventual settlement over Namibia's independence. The West, therefore, must join in putting pressure on racist South Africa in order to compel it to withdraw from Namibia. Indeed, as President Shagari put it, it is time apartheid South Africa's arrogant defiance of the world through its continued occupation of Namibia and aggression against neighboring states is halted. For sure, any further delay on the question of Namibia's independence is likely to plunge the territory into a violent descent to war. This is the clear notice the contact group will take from every stop in its current tour of selected African states.

CSO: 4700/289

BRIEFS

DEATH OF MINISTER OF STATE--Lagos, 13 Nov (Nan)--The death has been announced of the minister of state in the ministry of commerce, Alhaji Ahmadu Nahuche. [Summary] [AB131709 Lagos NAN in English 1602 GMT 13 Nov 81]

SOKOTO GOVERNOR DIES--Governor Shehu Kangiwa of Sokoto state is dead. He died this evening at Ahmadu Bello University teaching hospital, Kaduna, as a result of injuries he sustained after falling off his polo horse. Aged 41, Alhaji Shehu Kangiwa is survived by four wives and a number of children. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 2200 GMT 17 Nov 81]

EXPORT COUNCIL--Lagos, 23 Oct (Nan)--The chairman of the Nigerian export promotion council, Prof Ayo Ogunseye, has suggested that the operations of the body should be expanded to include petroleum and agricultural products. In an interview with the news agency of Nigeria (Nan) in Lagos yesterday, he said that it was not enough for the council to promote only made-in-Nigeria goods. Professor Ogunseye said that his council was awaiting the government's decision on the recommendations of the committee that undertook a study on the setting up of an "industrial free zone" in Nigeria. He said that it was necessary to create such a zone because of its advantages to generate employment for indigenes, preserving foreign exchange and attracting investment from abroad. Professor Ogunseye (?added) that the "industrial free zone" was [words indistinct] demarcated area provided with all modern amenities where goods for export were tax-free. The Nigerian export promotion council is under the supervision of the federal ministry of trade. [Text] [AB231316 Lagos NAN in English 1205 GMT 23 Oct 81]

TROOPS' PAY STOPPAGE--Kaduna, 4 Oct (Nan)--About 500 discharged soldiers formerly serving with 1st mechanized division of the Nigerian army in Kaduna have appealed to the military authorities to continue to pay their salaries until their discharge benefits are paid. The ex-soldiers, who stormed the news agency of Nigeria (Nan) offices in Kaduna during the week, alleged that they had been thrown out of the barracks since 1 October and that their salaries were stopped since September. The spokesman of the ex-soldiers, ex-sergeant Joseph A. Adebor, said that 5 of their colleagues who were delegated to appeal to the general officer commanding 1st mechanized division (GOC), Major-General David Jemibewon, were detained for (?about

40) hours. He said that they were (?told to remain in) their quarters following the GOC's order. Efforts made by a Nan reporter to get the GOC for his comment failed, the division public relations officer, Major Agbugba, said that the GOC was too busy to attend to visitors. He also said that the GOC's next-in-command was not in the office. He, however, denied any knowledge of the ex-soldiers who were detained when they went to appeal to the GOC to rescind his decision. [By Cabriel Obajaja] [Text] [AB050730 Lagos NAN in English 0705 GMT 5 Nov 81]

OGUN DOCTORS END STRIKE--Abeokuta, 13 Nov (Nan)--Striking doctors in Ogun state have resolved to return to work following a compromise reached between them and the state government, to implement the payment of call-duty allowances from 1 June this year. Addressing newsmen in Abeokuta yesterday, the chairman of the state branch of the Nigerian medical association, Dr Adekola Ashaye, said that the doctors decided to return to work because they now appreciated the financial constraints of the state government. He said that the new effective date of payment of the allowances would be June this year. The state government had suggested June as the effective date, but the national economic council fixed April. The doctors said, however, that the acceptance of the new date was conditional on the provision of adequate equipment for emergency, they said, would also provide transport during call duties as a matter of urgency. [Sentence as received] The allowances vary between 12 and 20 Naira per 8 call units for various categories of doctors with a maximum of 20 call units a month. The doctors had withdrawn their services 12 days ago. [Text] [AB131215 Lagos NAN in English 1105 GMT 13 Nov 81]

AUSTRIAN MILITARY EQUIPMENT--The federal government signed a contract with (Straar) company of Austria under which the firm will assemble armored personnel carriers [APC's] and cross-country vehicles in Bauchi state. The project is estimated at 38 million Naira. The minister of defense, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi, made this known when the chairman of the company, (Mr Malz Jacker) called on him in Lagos. The minister reaffirmed the importance Nigeria attached to the project and urged the company to start production on schedule. Alhaji Oniyangi pointed out that with the assembly plant, the country would export military hardwar to other countries. Replying, (Mr Malz Jacker) gave the assurance that his firm would do everything possible to start production on schedule. [Text] [AB250946 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Oct 81]

KANO AUSTERITY MEASURES--Kano, 13 Nov (Nan)--The Kano State Government has suspended all projects not yet started, because of the worsening financial situation in the state, the secretary to the government, Alhaji Sule Hamma, has said in Kano. In a circular letter to all commissioners and permanent secretaries, Alhaji Sule directed that no new appointments into the civil service should be made until further notice. He directed that payment vouchers on projects costing up to 100,000 Naira should first be cleared with the commissioner for finance before being presented for payment. According to the circular, all capital expenditure above N100,000 should be presented to the state development committee which would examine and approve funds for such expenditure. The state government also froze salary advances and ordered that new posts should only be created with the approval of the governor. It directs that the purchase of office equipment and materials should be carefully scrutinized by the various chief executives who should impose internal limits. [Text] [AB131218 Lagos NAN in English 1124 GMT 13 Nov 81]

MINES MINISTER ON ENERGY--Lagos, 5 Nov (Nan)--The minister of mines and power, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, said yesterday in Lagos that one million tonnes of coal was needed to operate the Oji coal station in Anambra State and another to be set up in Makurdi, Benue State. Alhaji Mohammed, who was addressing an 18-man British trade mission currently visiting Nigeria, also said that Nigeria produced about 25 percent of its annual coal requirements. The minister said that by 1985, 4,000 megawatts of electricity would be needed to meet the country's electricity needs. He said that a feasibility study had been completed for the setting up of a hydro-electric dam in Makurdi, and that work was almost finished on two hydro-electric projects at Jebba, Kwara State and Shiroro, Niger State. Alhaji Mohammed urged British companies to assist in supplying machinery and training facilities, and to conduct geological surveys. He said that phosphate had been discovered on the Nigeria-Niger border and that the federal government and Niger would mine it soon. The British trade minister, Peter Ress, who led the delegation, said that his country was prepared to co-operate in the fields of mining, electricity and geological surveys. He later presented the minister with a study on the enlargement of the Oji coal station. [Text] [AB051148 Lagos NAN in English 1052 GMT 5 Nov 81]

KADUNA AREA FUEL SHORTAGE--Kaduna, 10 Nov (Nan)--The fuel scarcity which has hit Kaduna and its environs since the week-end, worsened yesterday. Many of the filling stations did not have fuel and the few that had were packed with motorists forming long queues. Taxi drivers increased fares from 30K a drop to 50K, and road-side petrol sellers increased prices by 100 percent. The general manager of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) refinery in Kaduna, Mr Sanni Bellow, blamed the situation on demand outstripping supply. He said that 87,000 tonnes of prime motor spirit were used monthly in the northern part of the country, although the refinery produced only 70,000 tonnes per month. Mr Bello said that the shortfall in supply could only be met with supplies from depots in the southern part of the country. He said that his organisation had met with various oil companies but that they were unwilling to carry supplies from these depots. Attempts to speak with the area manager of the national oil and chemical marketing company in Kaduna failed, as he was not available. [Text] [AB101451 Lagos NAN in Egnlish 1428 GMT 10 Nov 81]

OIL PRICE CHANGE--Lagos, 12 Nov (Nan)--The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) has notified its customers that the new base price of the country's crude oil would now be 34 dollars per barrel. In a statement, the corporation said that the new price followed the decision reached by members of the organization of petroleum exporting countries (OPEC) at an extraordinary meeting of OPEC in Geneva last October. The meeting raised the base price for the Arab light, the marker crude for OPEC, from U.S. 32 dollars per barrel to U.S. 34 dollars. It also agreed that this new base price for the marker crude should be applied to derive the prices of the crude for all the member countries of OPEC with effect from 1 November. The statement also notified NNPC customers of the new prices of the Nigerian crude streams. According to the statement, brass blend will now sell at 36.60 dollars per barrel, Bonny Light and Qua Iboe Light at 36.50 dollars per barrel, while the Escravos light and the Pennington light would sell at 36.30 per barrel and the Bonny medium at 35.20 dollars per barrel. The statement said that the new prices were in keeping with the 2.50 dollars per barrel differential that was maintained during the first month of the fourth quarter of this year. This differential, the statement added, would be reviewed after the OPEC meeting next month. It also said that a new price resulting from that review exercise would be notified to all customers. [Text] [AB130733 Lagos NAN in English 0710 GMT 13 Nov 81]

ADDITIONAL OIL WELLS--The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation [NNPC] is to drill 11 oil wells in the country before the end of this year. The managing director of the corporation, L.A. Amu, announced this while answering questions before the house of representatives committee on petroleum and energy conservation. He said out of the number, 5 will be on-shore while the rest will be off-shore. Mr Amu said however that the number fell short of 20 such wells earlier envisaged to be drilled by the NNPC. [Text] [AB061200 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Nov 81]

NAMIBIAN CONTACT GROUP DELEGATION--President Shehu Shagari has stressed the importance of independence for Namibia as a crucial factor for peace on the continent especially in the South African sub-region. The president made this remark when he received a 15-man delegation of the five-nation contact group on Namibia. He reminded the delegation of efforts made before the independence of Zimbabwe was achieved and urged them not to relent in their efforts for a just, negotiated agreement leading to the independence of Namibia by the end of 1982. President Shagari expressed the hope that the current tour of the contact group will pave the way for achieving the desired results of implementing United Nations resolution 435 on Namibia's independence. Replying, the leader of the delegation, Sir Leonard Allenson, said that despite its initial set back, the group intended in its current efforts to make progress. He briefed the president on what the group had set out to achieve [words indistinct], which was to sell its proposals to those countries on the methods to be adopted before indpendence for Namibia could be achieved. Sir Leonard Allenson said the group had proposals for a three-phase process which will lead to independence for Namibia. These are constitutional principles, the resolution of the principles and the actual implementation process of resolution 435. The contact group is made up of the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Canada and the United States. [Text] [AB261744 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 26 Oct 81]

COMMENTS ON U.S. STATEMENT--The Nigerian HERALD comments on a recent statement by the American Government that member states of the nonaligned movement should apologize for their condemnation of the U.S. act of aggression against Libya. According to the paper, the U.S. envoy to the United Nations saw the condemnation as one-sided because it did not condemn the involvement of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and Kampuchea as well as that of Libya in Chad. Conceding to the United States her right to show displeasure with any action she considers unhealthy, it does not believe that Washington is right to dictate to other sovereign countries on what to do on matters of foreign policy. The HERALD calls on the nonaligned movement to maintain its firm stand on world issues and not allow itself to be arm twisted by American threat of withdrawing aid to nonconformists. [Excerpt] [AB311025 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Oct 81]

OAU CHAD FORCE COMMAND--Lagos, 13 Nov (Nan)--Foreign Ministers of African countries discussing the deployment of a peace-keeping force to Chad today decided that Nigeria provide would [as received] the commander of the force, conference sources told the news agency of Nigeria (Nan) in Lagos. According to the sources, the decision was reached when the formal session of the meeting began. The minister of external

affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, told the newsmen when the meeting adjourned for lunch today that the decision of the meeting would be communicated to the heads of state of countries contributing troops to the force for final approval. The countries contributing troops to the force for final approval. The countries are Nigeria, Togo, Guinea, Zaire, Senegal and the Republic of Benin. Professor Audu said that there was no misunderstanding between Nigeria Dand Kenya over a decision of the OAU chairman, President Arap Moi, to appoint a Kenyan military officer to take command of the peace-keeping force. Asked if Nigeria had approached the United States for aid in respect of the force, Professor Audu said I don't know. The OAU secretary-general, Mr Edem Kodjo, however said that the organisation had not approached any country for aid. Although some foreign countries have pledged aid, we have not yet approached them and I don't think the OAU will do so, he added. The meeting is expected to end today after which Mr Kodjo will address a news conference. [Text] [AB131601 Lagos NAN in English 1554 GMT 13 Nov 81]

RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL--The WEEKLY FOCUS would like the federal government to review Nigeria's continued break in diplomatic relations with Israel. The paper says it is unthinkable for Nigeria to insist on towing this line since Egypt, in support of which the federal authorities took this solidarity stand, has reestablished cordial ties with Israel. Commenting on the charges that Israel maintains trade links with apartheid South Africa, the WEEKLY FOCUS draws attention to those Western countries which openly carry out trade dealings with the racists and yet enjoy Nigeria's patronage. [Excerpt] [AB260938 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Oct 81]

GHANAIANS TO BE REPATRIATED--Abeokuta, 24 Oct (Nan)--Ghana's high commissioner in Nigeria, Alhaji Youssif Paggi, has said that Ghanaian women who are living in Nigeria without reliable means of livelihood will soon be repatriated. Speaking during a visit to the Ogun State Broadcasting Corporation in Abeokuta on Thursday, Alhaji Paggi also said that his government had to make employment plans before the embassy could carry out the exercise. "It will be unfair on our part to dump them in Ghana without providing employment opportunities for them" he added. At the state policy headquarters, the deputy commissioner of police, Mr Potter Dabup, told the high commissioner that the police could help the embassy to contact Ghanians in police custody without recourse to the ministry of external affairs or force headquarters. Mr Dabup also said that his command had recorded two cases involving Ghanaians. [Text] [AB240736 Lagos NAN in English 1600 GMT 24 Oct 81]

SHAGARI ON PRESS FREEDOM--President Shehu Shagari has again called for the practice of responsible journalism among mass media practitioners in the country. He made the call in a message to mark the launching of the EAGLE, a weekly newspaper at Aba, Imo State. The president reaffirmed his strong belief in the freedom of the people and the press. President Shagari appealed to the management of the newspaper to strive at all time to give the people balanced information, stressing that only the best was good for the country. [Text] [AB020724 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Nov 81]

INDEPENDENTS IN ELECTIONS--Lagos, 9 Nov (Nan)--The house of representatives has approved that independent candidates should be allowed to contest elections in 1983. In an amendment to the electoral bill 1981, Chief Ogwe Kalu Ogwe, NPP--Imo, proposed that independent candidates should be included among those qualified to contest elections. When the amendment was put to a vote, majority of members voted for it.

The house also unanimously approved that political parties or an independent candidate should be informed within 21 days of the disqualification of its candidate or decandidature after which all the candidates shall be deemed qualified or approved by the commissioner. [Excerpts] [AB091624 Lagos NAN in English 1443 GMT 9 Nov 81]

PRP WHIP ACCUSES NPN--Lagos, 13 Nov (Nan)--The PRP [People's Redemption Party] chief whip in the house of representatives, Dr Junaid Muhammed, today in Lagos accused the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] of encouraging the crisis in his party. Dr Junaid told national assembly correspondents that the leadership tussel that disrupted proceedings in the house yesterday was organised by the NPN to blackmail the PRP. He said that the NPN had consistently made overtures to his party to form a coalition alliance with it at the centre. The chief whip said that his party had resisted the move because it prepared to stick to its principle of a government of national unity at the centre. Overtures have been made to us to submit names for ministerial appointments, and we have refused this too, he added. Dr Mohammed said that on Wednesday, President Shagari invited party leaders in the house to discuss his next move on the revenue allocation bill. He said that instead of inviting his faction of the PRP, the president invited the leader of the Imoudu faction, Alhaji Mohammadu Ringin. He said that the PRP was not obligatory to the NPN in anyway and we shall never dance to their tune. [Text] [AB141006 Lagos NAN in English 0715 GMT 14 Nov 81]

VOTING MACHINES BARRED--Lagos, 16 Nov (Nan)--The house of representatives today adopted an amendment to the electoral bill, which would bar the use of mechanical voting devices for future elections. The amendment, proposed by Mr M. A. Agbamuche, NPP [Nigerian People's Party] Bendel, on behalf of 39 other legislators urged the house to delete from the bill the sub-clause on the mechanical device. The sub-clause states that the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) may record votes in elections by "mechanical, electrical, electronic or by any other means other than by the issue of ballot papers to voters." The deputy speaker, Alhaji Idris Ibrahim, who presided, did not allow debate on the amendment. After the amendment was proposed, he immediately called for a vote, and the "ayes" won. Another amendment to the electoral bill which the house adopted was one which stipulates that "if the number of votes cast in any constituency exceeds the number of registered voters for that constituency the election for that constituency shall be declared null and void and another election conducted within 7 days." The amendment was proposed by Dr E. C. Emekekwue, NPP-Anambra. [Excerpt] [AB161814 Lagos NAN in English 1710 GMT 16 Nov 81]

UNOPPOSED CANDIDATES--Lagos, 13 Nov (Nan)--The house of representatives today in Lagos approved an amendment to the electoral bill 1981, making it impossible to declare a candidate unopposed in an election. The amendment, proposed by Mr Y. B. Aliyu, NPN [National Party of Nigeria]-Bauchi, stated that where only one person emerged as candidate after nominations had closed, "votes shall still be cast to determine the popularity of the candidate by voting 'yes' or 'no'." The amendment stated that where the "yes" votes outnumbered the "no" votes, the candidate would be declared elected and where the "no" votes out numbered the "yes" votes, the candidate would be regarded as defeated and a fresh election would take place within 3 months. Mr Aliyu said that during the last elections, some candidates bought other candidates, asking them to withdraw their candidature at the very last minute. He explained that the purpose of the amendment was to prevent such a practice. Another amendment which the house also adopted was proposed by Mr Debo Akande, UPN [United Party of Nigeria]-OYU. The amendment sought to ensure that registered polling agents could serve anywhere in the country. [Text] [AB140959 Lagos NAN in English 0745 GMT 14 Nov 81]

COOPERATION WITH LEGISLATURE--Lagos, 13 Nov (Nan)--President Shehu Shagari has emphasised the need for co-operation between the executive and the legislative arms of government. The president was speaking yesterday at the National Theatre, Lagos, during the senates' end of session dinner party. President Shagari, who was the guest of honour at the party, said that he hoped there would be opportunities for him to meet socially with national assembly members. He noted that the senate and the house of representatives constituted the highest law-making body in the country, and added that while the legislature make laws, they leave them to me to implement. The senate president, Dr Joseph Wayas, who was the chief host at the party, proposed the toast of the president. The vice-president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, and the chief justice of the federation, Justice Atanda Fatai-Williams, were among some of the guests present. [Text] [AB131617 Lagos NAN in English 1550 GMT 13 Nov 81]

SHIP HIJACKED FOR BACK PAY--Lagos, 12 Nov (AFP)--The Norwegian officers of a Nigerian ship have reportedly hijacked the vessel to Norway in protest against nonpayment of salaries. The INDEPENDENT NATIONAL CONCORD newspaper quoted a Nigerian diplomat in charge of maritime services in London as saying the officers had taken over the ship, the Agbodo, belonging to a National Fishing Company, at a Mauritanian port and taken it to Flekkefjord, in Southern Norway. The report said the officers claimed back pay of about 60,000 naira (36,000 dollars), while some 20 other Norwegians employed by the same company were owed a total of 1.6 million naira (960,000 dollars). Diplomatic sources in the Nigerian high commission in Longon also told the paper that the ship had been fishing off the Mauritanian Coast when it suddenly developed a mechanical fault. It was berthed for repairs, then hijacked by the Norwegians. [Text] [AB121325 Paris AFP in English 1319 GMT 12 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/292

BRIEFS

FORMER SECURITY HEAD'S TRIAL--Kigali, (Rwanda) 14 Nov (AFP)--Maj Theoneste Lizinde, former head of security in Rwanda, yesterday appeared in camera before the Rwandan security court, within the context of the April 1980 plot. As Mr Lizinde knew state secrets because of his work, the state attorney demanded the hearing be in camera, which was granted by the court sitting at Ruhengeri (Northwest of Kigali). Earlier, Donat Murago, former councilor at the ministry of Justice and accused with Mr Lizinde of being involved in the plot, rebutted the statements of prosecution witnesses. The justice ministry in particular accuses Mr Murego of being responsible for printing tracts in the country to destabilize the government. In his defense, Mr Murego categorically denied Mr Lizinde's statements and particularly denied having made any sort of alliance with the latter to the point of working together to destabilize the government. He asked to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses, therefore applying the defense strategy used by almost all accused persons. A total of 28 people have already appeared during the first part of this trial. Twenty others now have to appear before the court. The plot, which was uncovered in April 1980, from where it got its name, took the form of distribution of subversive tracts calling for acts of banditism in Rwanda. [Text] [AB141255 Paris AFP in French 1126 GMT 14 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/221

LIBYAN TRAINING OF PDS MEMBERS VIEWED AS PLOT AGAINST DEMOCRACY

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 71, Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Less Coura: "Kaani-Gui"]

[Text] Some disturbing facts suggest the existence of a widespread plot against democracy. The main plotter is Abdoulaye Wade, leader of the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party], the oldest and most representative legal political formation among the opposition groups which have flourished after the resumption of democracy in 1974, leading to a condition of total pluralism inaugurated by Abdou Diouf at the beginning of the year.

What actually happened?

The whole thing began with a vulgar fraud committed by Amadou Fall against a third party. Amadou Fall, a former officer in the Senegalese National Army, had abused the trust of his victim by presenting himself as an officer in active service, showing proper identification. Informed of the abuse committed by this former lieutenant, the general staff ordered the police to recover this identification card in order to make its break with the former officer even clearer. In the course of a search of the home of Amadou Fall, who meanwhile had become the official in charge of the security services or action committees of the PDS, the police found quite by accident a detailed file of a training session organized at the military academy in Tripoli, attended by Fall together with other PDS members, including one Gana Mbengue, an Army reserve officer, deputy Doudou Camara, his two gardeners and, apparently, about a dozen other more or less anonymous individuals.

The known brains behind the operation, on the recruiting end at least, was said to be Alassane Cissoko and Alioune Badara Niang, the Master's Right Hand, in charge of relations with expatriates for the PDS.

These are facts. They are worrisome, particularly when we know that the training we mentioned covered the theory and practice of destabilization through arms. It is inconceivable that Abdoulaye Wade has not been kept informed at all times of the actions of his collaborators. Far from helping to exonerate him, such a revelation could stupefy the Senegalese people and international public opinion. It is true that the leader of the PDS is a distinguished acrobat. He is the great defender of lost causes and a renowned intrigue-maker, not to mention the fact, as Senghor has said, he has never said no to money, whatever its color. Yet this matter of paramilitary training in Tripoli precisely stinks of petrodollars.

Most of the participants are said to have received the nice sum of $30,000 each from Alioune Badara Niang. Multiplied by 15, this means at least $450,000 or 135 million of our own francs.

Unquestionably, Qadhdhafi is a madman. However, he deals with money matters on the highest possible level.

In any case, Laye offers the cheap argument of ignorance as his justification. In order to help the press, which he had summoned to a press conference in Paris on 28 September, to swallow this clap-trap, he dared to quote our newspaper as proof of his imaginary popularity, using rather insulting terms. He also spoke of the machination of the powers that be against his party. Why does he not come back, to Senegal, to defend his theses?

Flanked by his ever-present Badara Niang, he was scheduled to return on 1 October. Reservations had been made. However, he is still away and it is quite unlikely that he would show up soon, for he is afraid, he fears that his parliamentary immunity will be revoked and he will have to face the investigators who will quickly find out about his commitments.

Laye cannot get used to the idea of wasting away in jail, particularly since in our country jails are not very comfortable.

Flash: On Tuesday, 6 October, at 1500 hours, Laye told a Parisian journalist that it was his intention to become an exile and to continue the fight through other means... "if Abdou Diouf persisted in rejecting his succession."

Long live guerilla fighter Laye, the pale reincarnation of Che Guevara.

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CSO: 4719/150

SEMINAR PRESENTS POPULATION STATISTICS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 17-18 Oct 81 p 5

[Report by Moustapha Mbodj: "The Size of the Population Will Be Doubling Every 25 Years"]

[Text] The seminar on the presentation and popularization of the results of the investigation of the fertility of the Senegalese ended yesterday morning in Breda. It will have helped statisticians and users of demographic data to concentrate for a 3-day period on factors governing the development of the Senegalese population.

However, the fertility investigation is not an isolated operation. It is part of a demographic investigation program developed by the National Statistical Office. It can also be defined as "A component of the World Fertility Investigation (EMF)." Its long-term objectives are to determine the current demographic rates, study the level of familiarity with and use of modern and traditional contraception methods, among others, provide information on the determining factors of population growth and its consequences in terms of economic and social development and lay a firm foundation for future population studies.

Demographic surveys have been made in Senegal in 1960-1961 and 1970-1971 also. However, the April 1976 census, which was an important stage in this area, quite clearly changed the terms of the demographic problem in the country. It is true that this first national very important census had ignored the fertility aspect. This was an omission which the National Statistical Office has corrected thanks to the financial and technical support of the United Nations Population Activity Fund (FINUAP) and the World Fertility Investigation (EMF). Other programs have been planned in this area with a view to identifying the determining population factors. This includes an investigation of infant and juvenile mortality, an investigation on the civil status and, finally, an investigation on the consumption budget of households and a census of economic activities.... What are we to expect from this fertility investigation? Let us note, to begin with, that the first census set the population of Senegal at 5,114,600 people on 1 July 1976. According to the current study the population's growth rate is between 2.6 and 2.8 percent as compared with the 2.2 percent which was maintained throughout the Fifth Economic and Social Development Plan, "which is the equivalent of doubling the size of the population every 25 years." Actually, the results of the 1970-71 demographic survey and the 1976 census have already indicated that the Senegalese population was not only bigger than anticipated but that it was increasing at a faster rate than had been maintained during the first four economic and social development plans.

Contraception Methods

Therefore, the study of Senegalese fertility shows very high birth and fertility rates. This is despite the fact that 20 percent of the female population is aware of contraceptive methods, whether modern (the pill) or traditional, although only 1 percent admit to having used at least one of these methods.

Although it is lower than that of several West African countries, the mortality rate remains high. It seems to have remained stationary over the past few years, averaging 20 percent on the national level, with major disparities between areas, such as 9 percent in Cap-Vert and 25 percent in Casamance. The infant and adolescent mortality rate is very high and unevenly distributed among localities and ethnic groups, counterbalancing the high birth rate. It averages 71 per thousand in the cities, 136 per thousand in the rural areas, 95 per thousand among the Wolof and 135 per thousand among the Mandingo, for example. According to the survey personnel, such wide disparities are the result of unequal sanitation facilities in town and country.

According to some investigators, this high infant mortality rate eliminates the need to limit the birth rate. The concept of an ideal family with two or three children has not yet entirely been accepted by society, although it is developing quite slowly and gradually in the cities. The investigation also brings to light interesting features of Senegalese society if we consider as representative the 193,083 people of the surveyed households and the 3,985 talks with women between the ages of 15 and 49, selected among the 4,441 women covered by the survey of individuals.

First Marriages

The share of single women is higher among the 20 year old or younger group (41 percent). The figure drops to 14 percent for women between 20 and 24 years of age and to 4 percent in the 25 to 29 year old group. Virtually all women (99.8 percent) 30 years old or older are either married or have been married.

On the average, women in Senegal marry for the first time at a very young age, half of them at the age of 15 or 16. The trend of first marriage at an older age is not quite pronounced for the country at large. Nevertheless, some factors such as school attendance, urbanization, place of residence and ethnic group, show certain variations. Thus, this age average is slightly higher in the cities.

The investigators also noted that the continuity and the exposure to the risk of pregnancy depend on the age at which the first marriage was contracted. However, the frequency of marriage dissolutions is compensated by second marriages. Seventy-one percent of the 3,472 nonsingle women investigated were still in their first marriages; 9 percent had become widowed and 20 percent had divorced. This shows a relative instability of first marriages, which does not affect the overall duration of the marriage, a second marriage being almost automatic in Senegal. This shows a high marriage rate; 89 percent of women whose first marriage broke up remarried; 46 percent of the women married for the first time 30 or more years ago have remarried one or more times.

Another noteworthy factor is polygamy, the practice of which is very important and applies to all ethnic groups. The results of the investigation of households, covering 200,000 people, show that 32 percent of all married men were polygamists in 1978. The prevalence of polygamy increases progressively with the age of the woman. In the 15-20 year old group, one woman out of three is a member of a polygamous household, while two women out of three in the 40-44 year age group are in a polygamous household. More than one half of women between the ages of 30 and 34 and more than two thirds of women 35 or older have given birth to no less than six children.

The fertility investigation conducted in Senegal shows, therefore, a strong birth rate, a high infant and juvenile mortality rate and the concentration of the majority of the population in the peanut-growing basin and along the Dakar-Thies access to the detriment of the eastern part of the country. There is also an imbalance between the urban centers (a 35 percent urbanization rate) and the rural areas inhabited by more than 70 percent of the population. This is an imbalance from the viewpoint of hygiene infrastructures....

To sum it up, does Senegal have population problems? Or, to put it better, does the development of the Senegalese population constitute an obstacle in the short or long term to economic and social development, which is a main target? Is demographic growth inseparable from economic growth which, in the final account, determines the limits of economically and socially acceptable development? All of these are questions on which the specialists do not always agree. In any case, according to Alioune Fall, director of the office of the Minister of Plan, "We shall pursue our thoughts on a more refined and more rational basis, with a view to achieving the complete mastery of demographic problems and, consequently, of the problems of overall socio-economic development."

For the time being, the investigation has revealed that Senegal has less than 200,000 paid jobs for an active population of 2 million, highly concentrated in the cities, with a total of roughly 22,000 housing units built by the OHLM [Office of Moderate Rent Housing] and the SICAP [Real Estate Company of Cap-Vert]. According to some investigators, given such conditions the (unresolved) demographic problems are among the aggravating factors of underdevelopment. Projections in this area indicate that the Senegalese population will exceed 9 million by the year 2000.

According to others, the solution would be to increase the annual average growth rate of the gross national product to 4.3 percent rather than 2.3 percent as is the case currently, rather than try to lower the average annual growth rate to 2.1 percent compared with the 2.8 percent which is the case today. This opens new lines of research.

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These communications were presented at the seminar.

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CSO: 4719/149

BRIEFS

PRAISE OF CUBAN PHYSICIANS--When an official of the Arusha Region hospital, P.R. Ngekela, was talking last week with four Cuban photographers, he praised Cuban physicians who are working in various hospitals in Tanzania under cooperation agreements between the governments of the two countries. He said that 20 physicians from Cuba were in the Arusha Region hospital, which is one of several hospitals having had Cuban physicians since 1975, but that now there are only six Cuban physicians at the hospital. He commented that the reduction in the number of Cuban physicians "shows how Tanzania is trying to become self-sufficient by having its own specialists." The group of four Cuban photographers has been in the country to photograph the work done by Cuban physicians in Tanzania. [Text] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 9 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4749/14

CREDITORS AGREE TO EXTEND DEBT REPAYMENT 10 YEARS

AB190927 Paris AFP in English 0714 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Nov (AFP)--Uganda's six major western creditor nations agreed here Wednesday to give the bankrupt East African nation another 10 years to repay some 13 million dollars of its debts to them.

After a two-day meeting, representatives of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan said they appreciated the Ugandan Government's efforts at reconstruction after a period of civil war and noted with satisfaction the application of an economic and fiscal programme backed by the international monetary fund.

They had agreed to reschedule the debts--due for repayment this year and next--so as to give these efforts a chance to bear fruit, they said in a joint communique.

The 12-13 million dollars due are now repayable in 10 years, including a 5-year period of grace. All arrears as of last 30 June have been rescheduled for repayment over 8 years, including a grace period of 4 years.

E. Kamintu, Ugandan President Milton Obote's special envoy, said after the meeting that Uganda's 850-million-dollar debt had accumulated since the 1979 overthrow of Marshal Idi Amin, who habitually paid in cash.

He said Uganda now needed the rescheduling of another 72 million dollars worth of debts from all sources which were due for repayment in 1982-83. These included debts to Eastern Europe, 13 million dollars to Libya and 25 million for the rest of the Arab world.

We need 500 million dollars for a mini-marshall plan for short-term reconstruction, he said. The country's trade balance was also 150 million dollars in the red.

A meeting of the six creditor states, as well as Iraq, Algeria and other Arab countries, will hear a plea here today from the Ugandans for further urgent aid.

CSO: 4700/293

BRIEFS

CATHOLIC PRIEST ARRESTED, RELEASED--Kampala, 23 Oct (AFP)--A Ugandan Roman Catholic priest, Father Charles Bwenvu, was arrested by government soldiers on Monday along with three parish officials, the Kampala vernacular daily MUNNO reported today. No formal charges have been brought against the priest or his assistants who were picked up by soldiers in Goli Parish, 40 kms (25 miles) south of Kampala. Church officials inquiring into the arrest of the priest, who was picked up while dressed in his clerical white robes, said they had been told by police at Kampala central police station, where he is being held, that the case was being handled personally by Internal Affairs Minister John Luwuliza Kirunda, the newspaper said. [Text] [AB231310 Paris AFP in English 1103 GMT 23 Oct 81] Kampala, 26 Oct (AFP)--A Ugandan Roman Catholic priest, Charles Bwenvu, who was arrested near Kampala last week without being charged, has been released on the special orders of President Milton Obote, the Kampala daily MUNNO reported today. President Obote ordered the release of the priest last Friday following meetings with Catholic Church leaders in the country, the paper said. No reason has been given for the arrest by troops of Father Bwenvu, who was being kept at Kampala Central Police Station. [Text] [AB261350 Paris AFP in English 1337 GMT 26 Oct 81]

SHOTS FIRED AT POLICE--Kampala, 18 Nov (AFP)--Shots were fired at a unit of Uganda's para-military special force as it marched through the streets of Kampala today to display new uniforms. Unconfirmed reports said at least three members of the elite police unit were hit by the shots, along with several civilians. It was not clear who fired the shots, and conflicting reports said they had come either from an apartment building building or from Ugandan army soldiers who had not been informed of the special forces new uniform. [Text] [AB181050 Paris AFP in English 1036 GMT 18 Nov 81]

AID FROM AAPSO SOUGHT--The Uganda People's Congress [UPC] will participate at the 4-day meeting of the presidium of the Afro-Asian [peoples] solidarity organization due to open next week in Kabul, Afghanistan. The member of parliament for Tororo North-Central, Dr (Madunga), who will represent the party, told a news conference at Entebbe today that he will ask for assistance from member countries of the organization for the rehabilitation of the country. He said that with the improved security, friendly countries will provide aid to speed up the rehabilitation and reconstruction work. Dr (Madunga) said he will dispel doubts harbored by a few countries about the situation in Uganda. On liberation, Dr (Madunga) said the UPC will continue to support African liberation movements which are struggling for their independence. [Text] [EA142120 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Nov 81]

INTEREST RATE HIKES--Kampala, 6 Nov (AFP)--Uganda's Central Bank today announced sharp increases in interest rates and almost doubled the interest on treasury bills and deposits, the new rates are effective immediately. The bank rate rose from a minimum of 8 percent to 10 percent. Interest on treasury bills maturing in 35 days jumped from 4.91 to 8 percent and the interest rate on savings deposits went up from 5 to 8 percent. The bank also raised ceiling on lending rates from 12 to 17 percent a year and doubled the interest on one-year term deposits from 6 to 12 percent. Rates for term deposits of more than one year will be negotiable, bank officials said. The interest rate hikes were apparently aimed at bringing the country's rates structure into line with international prime rates, and to reduce the money supply. [Text] [AB161233 Paris AFP in English 1129 GMT 16 Nov 81]

BORDER NEGOTIATIONS WITH ZAIRE--Uganda and Zairian officials have agreed to cooperate on all matters concerning Arua district and neighboring Aru district in Zaire. At recent talks in Aru town between Zaire and Uganda delegations, a lorry belonging to (Wandu) tobacco cooperative union, Arua, that was stolen and taken to Zaire was handed back. The district commissioner, Arua, Mr (Olite Okeli), recently returned to Zaire a missionary vehicle stolen by some (?bandits) and sold in Arua district. The two delegations reviewed matters on security along the common border. The leader of the seven-man Zairian delegation, Mr (Olembo Dosende), said Ugandan refugees in Zaire should return to their motherland. The Uganda delegation, including Mr (Ben Muwani) from the presidents office, currently leading a five-man fact-finding mission in Arua, and security officials. [Text] [EA141548 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 14 Nov 81]

NEGOTIATION WITH CREDITORS--Kampala, 15 Nov (AFP)--Five high officials of the Ugandan ministry of finance left Kampala on Sunday for Paris to participate in negotiations on the rescheduling of Uganda's eternal debt, the Ugandan National Radio announced. Because of the anarchic borrowing policy followed by the Idi Amin regime, no one knows precisely the total amount of Uganda's external debt nor the proportion of the country's gross domestic product devoted every year to servicing the debt. At the beginning of the year, the FRG, Great Britain, Denmark and Sweden, wrote off Kampala's officials hope to obtain new deadlines from the governments represented in Paris. They also hope to have their official debts with and loans from these countries rescheduled. The participants in the Paris meeting also hope to be able to determine Uganda's exact external debt and the percentage of its gross national product to be transferred annually for its reimbursement. The Ugandan delegation to Paris is headed by Ambassador Ephrahim Kamuntu who has occupied the post of the minister of finance since President Milton Obote's return to power, almost a year ago. [Text] [AB161225 Paris AFP in French 1620 GMT 15 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/221

END

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MANO RIVER UNION ESTABLISHES BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Development Survey

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 31 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Mano River Union has established a Bureau of Standards within its Secretariat to co-ordinate the work of similar bodies in member countries.

The Bureau will maintain standardisation of goods produced in member countries—Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea—in conformity with internationally recognised bodies like the International Standardisation Organisation.

The Mano River Industrial Development Unit has carried out a survey in the three countries to determine areas for standardisation.

This was followed by a survey of 60 industrial enterprises in various countries by the Union's Standards Group which advised enterprises to set up norms in line with international standard as well as laboratories for testing products.

As a result, a joint metrication committee of national metrication committees is being formed.

Decision Backed

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 4 Nov 81 pp 1, 8

[Editorial: "Standards Talk"]

[Text] The Mano River Union's decision to set up a bureau of standards for goods produced in member countries is in a positive direction and in line with the crying need for quality of goods to be standardised in his country.

Protectionism aimed at helping our indigenous businesses and genuine investors has not come up with the expected results and daily we see a myriad of poor quality goods in the Sierra Leonean market.

The MRU has decided to ensure proper standards for goods produced in its member countries--Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea--in conformity with internationally recognised bodies like the International Standardisation Organisation.

This follows a survey of some sixty industrial enterprises in the member countries.

The importance of effecting standards and maintaining these cannot be emphasised and such standards are a pre-requisite for the acceptance elsewhere of goods produced in our sub-region.

Strict enforcement of regulations is vital as far as this is concerned if our domestic or sub-industrial pace should be accelerated while quality of what is produced is maintained at admirable levels.

The question, of course, arises over the efficacy of providing monopolies and protection if the standards of goods locally produced are not positively comparable to others elsewhere.

MRU can do a lot to help in this vein if the right steps and right enforcements are effected.

CSO: 4700/313

SADCC'S BLANTYRE TALKS PROMOTE REGIONAL COOPERATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text] **THE Blantyre talks have opened up new areas of regional co-operation, says Mr Kebby Musokotwane, Zambia's Minister of Finance and head of the Zambian delegation, at the closing ceremony of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference meeting here yesterday.**

Agriculture and food security were at the core of SADCC's efforts to uplift the quality of life of the people in the region.

"These new areas cannot be over-emphasised, and must be accorded the top priority they deserve in our pragmatic programmes of action," he said.

The region's major handicap was the inability to exploit its enormous natural and human resources.

This was the reason for forming SADCC and "through collective endeavour we hope to overcome these constraints, especially if our co-operating partners continue to assist".

Mr Musokotwane said that during the talks it had become obvious that SADCC faced a very grave challenge. "This challenge highlights the need for effective overall co-ordination programmes within SADCC, and between SADCC and co-operating governments and agencies."

The meeting had given an opportunity for introspection, correcting past weaknesses and an opportunity for donors to make constructive suggestions.

DESTINY

Mr Musokotwane made it clear that despite seeking assistance the destiny of "our people remains wholly in our hands". He added that SADCC had a contribution to make to the North-South dialogue and establishment of a new economic order.

He ended his address on the note that there was no doubt that Namibia would soon be free and would be joining the SADCC states.

Mr David Johansson, from Finland, spoke on behalf of the donor countries and agencies at the closing ceremony. He said the pragmatic approach of the SADCC states had led to much concrete progress since the meeting in Maputo last year.

"Only a year ago we had very little. Now within the transportation and communication sector we have more than 20 projects under way and another 30 ready to start."

There had also been considerable progress in security, manpower development and industry.

"One important achievement I can see is a huge mobilisation of financial as well as physical resources within the SADCC region and in the donor countries," said Mr Johansson.

Every day SADCC co-operation was creating new forces, generating new activities and this was a challenge to the donor countries to mobilise new resources.

Mr Peter Mmusi, chairman of SADCC, said one more step had been taken in the organisational evolution as it had been the first review meeting.

Results had been surveyed, performances evaluated and future plans agreed on.

The conference had also given the opportunity to discuss problems with donors. "For our projects to succeed we must be honest with ourselves as well as with those who co-operate with us. They must be quite open with us and never hesitate to point out our mistakes," said Mr Mmusi.

CSO: 4700/317

BRIEFS

PROTECTIONISM HIT--Protectionism applied by SADCC members against Zimbabwean exports does not augur well for co-operation in the airfreight industry, Affretair commercial manager, Mr John Fletcher, told the seminar. He said royalties were being levied by neighbouring SADCC countries on Zimbabwe exports. In one case, the royalty constituted more than 50 percent of the charter price. Affretair had to recover this royalty from the supplier, who in turn merely increased the landed cost. Also, as a result of poor communication within SADCC, there were still members of the community who use freight and transport companies which were based outside the SADCC at an increased cost. Affretair is a wholly Zimbabwean company which, as well as helping the export drive in general, is a foreign currency earner in its own right. For instance, a round trip could consist of taking tobacco to Cameroun, grapes from Cyprus to Amsterdam and then low bulk, high value technical goods back to Zimbabwe for the expansion of the economy. Mr Fletcher said that according to figures released in Holland, Affretair had carried a total of 6 000 tonnes of freight through Amsterdam's Schipol airport in the first six months of this year, putting the carrier among the top three charter companies operating there. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 81 p 3]

UNIFIED AIRLINE--A unified airline among the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference is not appropriate at this stage because of the lack of skilled manpower, the deputy sales manager for Air Zimbabwe, Mr Farai Malianga, said yesterday. Speaking at the transport seminar, Mr Malianga said it would be impossible for a unified airline to live up to SADCC's aim of economic liberation when Air Zimbabwe itself was so conscious of its lack of manpower and three of the member countries had formal agreements with European carriers for managerial and technical support. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/319

INCREASED SOVIET INFLUENCE REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Nov 81 p 27

[Article by Norman Chandler in Gaborone: "After Seretse--Reds Move In"]

[Text] Russia is rapidly increasing its influence in Botswana. Its embassy in Gaborone, the capital, is being used as a major beachhead to spread communism and unrest in South Africa. The embassy has been massively reinforced since the death last year of the moderate President Sir Seretse Khama. It now consists officially of 208 accredited diplomats, many of them known KGB agents.

This total dwarfs that of any other diplomatic mission in Gaborone and is seen as an indication of the growth of the Kremlin's influence.

Mr Archie Mogwe, the Foreign Minister, insisted, when talking to me, that "we have told the Soviets, and any other country, that we will not tolerate subversion or spying activities being conducted from our territory and as far as we are concerned, they have all acceded to out request".

But among Western diplomats in Gaborone there is undisguised alarm at the growth of the Russian presence in a key Frontline State, for they see it as significant not only in terms of the Kremlin's aims in South Africa, but also in the context of Botswana's own situation following the death of Sir Seretse.

Less Popular

Dr Quett Masire, the new president, is not of the dominant Bamangwata tribe and most observers believe him to be far less popular among the Batswana than Sir Seretse.

Most speculation centres on Sir Seretse's eldest son, Brigadier Ian Khama, who is second-in-command of the Botswana Defence Force and chief of the Bamangwato.

Brig Khama is widely popular, and in recent times had a close personal relationship with Mozambique's Marxist President Samora Machel. There are, however, signs that their relationship has cooled.

There are many manifestations of the growing Russian influence in Botswana:

--The country's most senior civil servants have been on hunting trips in the Tuli block with Russian Ambassador Yuri Petrov and his aides.

--The Botswana Defence Force has recently acquired military hardware, including armoured personnel carriers, from Moscow.

--At least one senior and highly influential businessman in Gaborone has been holding regular meetings with envoys from Warsaw Pact countries.

--Obviously a primary target for the Russian presence in Botswana, offices in Gaborone of the African National Congress are constantly being visited by the Kremlin's agent, who are known to extend the hand of "friendship and assistance".

The belief in Gaborone is that South Africa, rather than Botswana, is the primary target of the activities of the Russians in the country.

The KGB operatives are thought to "supervise" many of the activities of the banned SA Communist Party, having taken over a role previously fulfilled by the Russian Embassy in Lusaka.

Some suspect that South African communist operatives probably go to Gaborone for instructions.

Forged

Equally, it is widely believed that the Russians, travelling presumably on forged passports, sometimes slip into South Africa.

I have learned that recently a prominent member of the Gaborone Russian Embassy staff--long suspected of being a KGB man--was seen at the Milpark Holiday Inn in Johannesburg.

When greeted by someone who knew him well, the man hurried from the bar. He booked out of the hotel the same day.

KGB agents have also been active in tailing visiting South African journalists and others with political connections in Botswana.

On any one day now, both the Holiday Inn in Gaborone and the city's President Hotel have Russians or East Europeans staying in them. Previously this was a rare event.

Russia's growth of influence in Botswana is a far cry from the day when Sir Seretse expressed the view that his country, one of black Africa's only democracies, should serve as a bridge between white rule and black rule.

Increasingly and perceptibly, this ideal is being replaced by strident anti-South African militancy on the part of Botswana's leaders.

An indication of South Africa's reduced influence is to be seen in the fact that Gaborone's envoys are now in the forefront of international condemnation of apartheid and white rule.

In Sir Seretse's day, things were different, for he was clearly loath to jeopardise his vast, desert country's almost total reliance on South Africa.

Apparently assured of Soviet and Eastern bloc support, Botswana's new rulers feel less inhibited about this--and comforted, perhaps, by the ostentatious Russian presence in Gaborone.

Time and time again, it is believed, the Russians have offered even greater help to Botswana, particularly in relation to its army.

President Quett Masire, it seems, feels no particular ideological commitment to the strident and anti-South Africanism, and is a realist.

But he is also a political pragmatist, and realises the growth of "pro-Russian" sentiment in the country.

Sentiment

In recent times, hundreds of Batswana students have gone to the Soviet Union on scholarships, and this had undoubtedly helped develop the "pro-Russian" sentiment.

Most Western diplomats in Gaborone believe President Masire's position is far from secure and that in some respects, he may now be involved in a battle for political survival.

Officially, of course, Russia is "just another country", as Mr Mogwe put it to me.

The reality as it is emerging is, however, vastly different.

CSO: 4700/321

CABINET APPROVES LIBYAN BUREAU, GRANTS SNEA AUTHORIZATIONS

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 614, 17 Oct 81 p 2

[Report: "Economic Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met under the chairmanship of Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, head of state and chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee, on 14 October.

The report on the meeting, presented by Major Florent Ntsiba, reveals the following:

After the working and friendship visit which the comrade prime minister paid to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and after the very quick trip of Comrade President Denis Sassou-Nguesso to the interior of the country, Pointe-Noire and Loubomo specifically, the Council of Ministers met on Wednesday 14 October 1981.

As required, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Central Committee chairman, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers, chaired this meeting which was held as usual in the hall of the premises of the Secretariat General, next to the Central Committee presidency, from 0900 to 1230 hours.

Once again, the economy of our productive state sector was discussed, represented by two of our enterprises: SOVERCO (Glassworks of the Congo) and SOTEXCO (Congo Textile Company).

In accordance with the system adopted at the national conference of state enterprises, which starts on the level of management committees and goes as high as the government council, the files on SOVERCO and SOTEXCO reform were considered by the council.

Without putting excessive emphasis on theoretical developments related to the purpose of our enterprises, the council tried to formulate specific directives directly based on the thorough study of the files.

The council then considered and adopted two draft decrees granting mining permits to the Elf Aquitaine National Company.

The first grants the SNEA the mining permit allowing it to survey and explore the availability of liquid, solid or gaseous hydrocarbons throughout the entire Congolese territory with the exception of areas the survey of which has been granted to other similar companies.

The second grants a permit for uranium prospecting.

Obviously, these authorizations will be followed by requests for research permits with specific indications of areas to be covered, as stipulated by the comrade minister.

The council also issued its agreement on the opening of a Libyan People's Bureau in our country or, in other words, of an embassy of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

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CSO: 4719/147

SOVIET ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 616, 31 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] President Denis Sassou-Nguesso's official friendship visit to the USSR in May, in the course of which several important documents were signed, including the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, has boosted Soviet-Congolese relations.

On Friday, 16 October 1981, Jacob Okanza, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of the Congo to the USSR, and Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations of the USSR, joined together, on behalf of their respective governments, in signing five documents strengthening economic and technical cooperation between the People's Republic of the Congo and the USSR.

Of all the documents, the one which offers the greatest new possibilities of cooperation is undoubtedly the agreement on the future development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Drawn up with preferential conditions, the agreement concerns the granting of a Soviet Government credit making it possible, among other things, to develop the Yanga-Koubenza polymetal ore deposit in the Bouenza region, improve the Mfoati plant structures so as to double its production capacity and permit the production of lead, zinc and copper in the Congo, and build up the technical base of the RNTP [National Public Works and Transport Administration] so as to carry out our road program. This credit also affects building construction through the reinforcement of the technical base of SONACO [National Construction Company].

One of the five documents signed concerns Soviet technical assistance, which will be used in fields such as the drafting of the program for energy development in the People's Republic of the Congo, the study on agricultural mechanization and the development of cooperatives in our country.

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CSO: 4719/185

CONGO

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY TO BE STRESSED UNDER FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 614, 17 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Report: "Green Gold, a Major Trump Card of Our Economy"]

[Excerpts] During the current stage of the national, democratic and people's revolution, the Congolese Labor Party must prepare the transition of Congolese society to socialism by laying a firm technical and material foundation.

Naturally, this is a long-term task. However, the victories already won in the struggle for an independent national economy and the spirit of sacrifice of our people are unquestionably revealing indications of future success.

Such is also the overall purpose of the first five-year plan of 1982-1986. That is why its implementation will become the embodiment of the determination of the national political leadership and the Congolese people, rallied around their leading nucleus, radically to transform the structure and superstructure of Congolese society.

That is why the party and the government have wisely given the utmost priority to agriculture as the center of this new development strategy. It is based on the reorganization of the rural world and the rapprochement between town and country with the help of a dynamic policy in this area and of measures to encourage the efforts of the peasantry.

That is why, within the framework of this utmost priority, the policy of promoting the development of the green gold, of the forests and of all its components is given a choice position in the five-year plan.

This is because forests not only account for a high percentage of the national territory in which a great part of the active population lives, but above all because they contain known and relatively unknown opportunities whose development for the national and international markets is more than necessary given the current economic situation.

That is why the current days of timber and forests assume a very special nature, for their purpose, among others, unlike the 15 days dedicated to timber, is the following:

The popularization, promotion and consumption of all our resources;

The imperative need for the rational management of forest resources;

The dynamizing of relations among the various economic operators in this area through joint planning and cooperation;

Policy coordination on the continental level in the area of burnished timber;

Increased exports as a result of better knowledge of demand on the world market, etc.

The battle which will be fought for the implementation of the major stipulations of the 1982-1986 five-year plan also requires of us a policy of promoting this green gold in its entire variety. The entire purpose of this policy is to make forests an important trump card of our economy.

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IDA CREDIT FOR RIVER TRANSPORT PROJECT

Brazzaville MWETI in French No 488, 20 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] The International Development Association (IDA), subsidiary of the World Bank, which grants loans on liberal conditions, has approved a credit totaling 14.6 million SDR ($17 million) for the Congo.

The credit will be used to finance a $28-million project aimed at improving river transport services and indirectly, to facilitate lumbering in the northern Congo. River services will also serve southern Cameroon and the Central African Republic. Thanks to technical assistance, a transport planning department will be set up within the Congolese Ministry of Transport and a study will be made of means of improving operations of the organization in charge of marketing Congolese wood.

The Congo's regional transport system includes a port at Pointe-Noire, a river port at Brazzaville, a 510-kilometer railroad line linking the two ports and river transport services along 1,120 kilometers of the navigable portions of the Congo and the Ubangi. This system is under the Trans-Congolese Communications Agency (ATC), which operates a fleet of freighters and passenger vessels.

A project aimed at improving railroad service, partially financed by the IDA and to be finished in 1983, will enable the railroad to meet the increased traffic. The improvement in river transport will contribute to optimum use of the increased means of the railroad.

The transport equipment to be furnished includes 14 new 300-ton barges, two 200-ton barges for hydrocarbons and sawn timber, two 100-hp push boats and a 400-hp tugboat, and miscellaneous spare parts. A main computer and two smaller computers, along with related data processing equipment, will also be supplied.

Some 106 consultants will help the ATC to improve its operations. The 14.6-million credit from the IDA to the People's Republic of the Congo is repayable in 50 years, including a 10-year amortization deferment. There is no interest, but a .75-percent commission will cover the administrative costs of the IDA. The credit will be paid out when funds are available. IDA credits are expressed in special drawing rights (SDR), whose worth is determined on the basis of a currency quote. The dollar amount of the IDA credit corresponds to the amount of SDR based on the rate of exchange at the time the credit was negotiated.

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CSO: 4719/186

CABINET PASSES DECREES IMPLEMENTING STATE ENTERPRISE CHARTER

Brazzaville MWETI in French No 490, 24 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] On 14 March 1981, Law 13/81 instituting the state enterprise charter was promulgated in Brazzaville.

The scope of this basic law, which will henceforth regulate the life, organization and operation of state enterprises in a uniform and standardized fashion, no longer has to be shown.

The special importance which the political leadership attaches to the strict application of this charter stems from the strategic place occupied by our state enterprises in the government economic sector, the role they must play in it and the mission that has been entrusted to them.

The requirements of recovery and the needs imposed by the imminent implementation of the development plan caused the Cabinet to draw up bills governing application, as provided by Article 110 of the charter.

This was assuredly the first point but also the main point on the agenda for the weekly meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday, Friday, 23 October, in the conference room of the General Secretariat of the chairman of the Central Committee, presided over by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party], president of the republic, chief of state and president of the Cabinet.

Four decrees were under consideration: the powers and organization of the Directorate of Supervision and Orientation.

Placed under the direct authority of the minister, the Directorate of Supervision and Orientation is in charge of assisting the minister in the exercise of his duties as head of state enterprises under the ministry.

As one can see, it derives from a watchword that has become a constant: systematization of supervision, with supervision viewed as an effective means of eliminating all evils that might check the proper operation of enterprises, of objectively evaluating cadres at all levels and of correctly, honestly and scientifically evaluating results and performances in the field of production.

The second decree defines the articles of association, thereby expressing one of the fundamental concerns of the charter: standardizing the organization and operation of enterprises, which would undoubtedly make it possible to eliminate previously observed disparities.

The third decree concerns ways of allocating profits of the state enterprises, with profits being defined here as the net result of the fiscal year from the deduction made from income taxes from the increase allocated to the legal reserve, increasing profit carryovers and reducing outside losses.

Whatever the case, the allocation of enterprise profits is decided upon based on their obligations, as follows: contribution to the operation of government (the government as the generator of startup funds, the state as the subsidizer of deficits in difficult periods); participation in the national investment effort in order to generate other sectors and create jobs; and the involvement of workers in order to stimulate them and encourage emulation.

The fourth decree concerns the establishment of a special commission in charge of certifying the balance sheets of state enterprises. The validity of this commission will be 5 years maximum, the necessary and sufficient period of time for organizing the national auditorship as initiated by the state enterprise charter in Articles 94 to 100. This is a provisional, temporary solution.

The establishment of this special commission should contribute to rapid clarification of the financial situation of state enterprises.

It was somewhat in this connection that the Cabinet examined two dossiers relating to points 2 and 3.

The first dossier concerned the situation of the STB (Brazzaville Transport Company), whose task it is to ensure transportation for citizens within the urban perimeter of the city of Brazzaville.

The second dealt with the establishment of SONAVI (National Fowl Raising Company), the fruit of Congolese-Cuban cooperation. SONAVI combines all state fowl farms. The objectives pursued respond to one hope: improving the diet of the masses by increasing the production of chicken eggs and meat.

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CSO: 4719/186

GOALS OF DIRECTING PLAN FOR BRAZZAVILLE'S ELECTRIFICATION

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 616, 31 Oct 81 p 8

[Report on interview with Sama-Itoua Leonard, divisional director of the SNE [National Energy Company], by Bertin Ossenza; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of its centennial, a vast electrification program was carried out in the city, making "Brazzaville by night" a kind of fireworks show. But is the program finished? Why are there frequent blackouts? With Comrade Sama-Itoua Leonard, divisional director of the SNE, we tried to find an answer to these questions, viewing all problems in their proper perspective, from the angle of a general consensus of electrification of the city of Brazzaville.

Master Plan

Brazzaville, our country's political and administrative capital, is also an important industrial center. Its harmonious electrification already requires a far-reaching study for the next 10 years.

Consequently, the divisional director and his aides, with the aid of the EDF-DAFECO (French Electric Power Company-[expansion unknown]) as consulting engineer, only recently completed work on the master plan for the distribution system for the city of Brazzaville.

According to Sama-Itoua Leonard, the purpose of the master plan is: the gathering and analysis of the city's characteristics and the current electrical power or load of the existing systems; an examination of prospective development of the demand for electric power by category of customers, sectors of activity and district for a period of 10 years; long-term technical and economic research concerning tension plans, the structure of systems for different tension plans, the size of engineering works, and so on, all in terms of the density of the foreseeable load, quality of service, operating limitations and losses; reorganization of the medium-tension systems that already exist so as to integrate them into the optimal systems; the determination of the major phases of development of high-tension feed and high-tension injection stations, distribution tension and tension of medium-tension distribution stations; and the drafting of a schedule for investment expenditures over the period studied, with a special analysis of the medium-term period from 1980 to 1986.

Sama-Itoua Leonard specified that by virtue of its structure, the master plan implicitly recommended the working out of a rate structure ensuring a financially balanced supply of energy and its distribution to the city of Brazzaville.

High-Tension Line

At the present time, production of the Djoue hydroelectric plant is entirely used by Brazzaville. The steadily increasing cost of oil products discourages the use and expansion of our thermal power plant located in the center of the city within the compound of the SNE main office.

In the face of this situation, SNE divisional officials had to find a low-cost, reliable solution for the production of electric power in order to meet the demand for electricity of the city of Brazzaville.

A study showed that before we could put our own means of production into operation, it was necessary to build a very-high-tension line between Kinshasa and Brazzaville. The administrative, technical, economic and financial elements of the project reveal that this alternative is completely justified from the standpoint of the Congo's economic and social development and that of the profitability of the Inga Dam hydroelectric complex. The project is technically feasible. The cost is 1.5 billion CFA francs. Work will take 18 months, from the time of payment of the first installment collected by the CEM [expansion unknown] two months ago. The cost will be divided between the SNE and the National Electric Company of Zaire (SNEL).

It should be recalled that Kinshasa and Brazzaville have been connected by a 30,000-volt electric power line since 1953. The SNE will include the very-high-tension connection among those basic units for the planning of means of production needed to face the steadily growing load of the city of Brazzaville.

It was for this purpose that the Zairian-Congolese Joint Commission decided, at its fourth session held in Kinshasa from 23 to 27 May 1978, to strengthen the electrical connection between Kinshasa and Brazzaville, within the framework of cooperation between the two countries.

The SNE and SNEL were then entrusted with the task of carrying out the project. Technical and economic studies were also undertaken by the Joint SNE-SNEL commission for the purpose.

Very-High-Tension Station

Within the framework of this project, Sama-Itoua Leonard pointed out that there were also plans for a 220,000-volt very-high-tension station at Mbouono, located on the banks of the Congo River (after the Djoue Dam). From this station, part of the power coming from Kinshasa will be sent to Brazzaville by the existing 30,000-volt lines via the Djoue plant station. It is important to note that this station will receive the future arrival of the very-high-tension line linking Brazzaville to Bouenza.

Moukondo-Mbouono

The economic projects and their distance from each other and from the places where the power is produced caused SNE divisional officials to design a structure in the

Brazzaville electrical system made up of very-high-tension lines from the very-high-tension injection points and the 30- and 20-kilowatt high-tension distribution stations. The SNE opted for the construction of a very-high-tension connection between Mbouono and Moukondo, with a very-high-tension station at Moukondo. This station will receive the very-high-tension line linking Brazzaville to the Lefini Dam.

Mplia Station

The very irregular power supply to the Talangai and Mpila industrial zone and to the low-income districts of Ouenze and Talangai forced SNE divisional officials to build a 30,000-volt station at Mpila, not far from the Canada Dry plant, in order to guarantee an electrical supply and the development of these areas.

Startup of the station, to the great delight of SNE subscribers, will take place in a month. For the SNE, it will also be an opportunity to thank the Kronenbourg Company for all it has done to bring the project to successful completion.

"Electricity for Everyone"

Our capital now has 66,500 homes (400,000 inhabitants). Only 15,000 homes now have electricity. This situation is anachronistic and unacceptable. Sama-Itoua and his aides are aware of this and consequently, are in the process of developing a study entitled "Electricity for everyone" through the prism of the city of Brazzaville.

This operation essentially consists of estimating the work and materials it would take in order to supply electricity to every individual homes located less than 40 meters from an existing SNE system throughout the city. If this operation is successfully carried out, it will make it possible to reach the greatest number of homes at reasonable prices and it will mean electricity for everyone.

Lighting for Brazzaville

Speaking of lighting for Brazzaville, Sama-Itoua Leonard becomes joyful: "I will not be here to celebrate Brazzaville's second centennial, but with the aid of our comrade deputy mayor of the city of Brazzaville, my aides and I will have given our beautiful capital its finest costume."

Actually, sodium lighting is the latest thing in public lighting systems. All studies have been completed and the work has been done by SOCECA [expansion unknown], under the technical guidance of the SNE. Work should be finished in about 2 months. All avenues and programmed streets will be lighted within the period of time contracted for. In particular, the avenues 3 Martyrs, de France and de la Tsieme will be like the Avenue de la Paix. Nearly 2,000 lighted homes will brighten the city of Brazzaville by the end of the program, on the condition that they be cared for and maintained.

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CSO: 4719/185

BRIEFS

TWO FRG COOPERATION AGREEMENTS--Cooperation between the Congo and the Federal Republic of Germany was broadened Thursday with the signing of two cooperation agreements at the Ministry of Cooperation. Representing the Congo was Aime-Emmanuel Yoka, minister-delegate to the Office of the President in charge of cooperation. Signing for the FRG was Harold Nestroy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Congo. The first agreement involves financial cooperation through which the government of the FRG will make it possible for the Congolese Government to obtain from the Reconstruction Credit Institute a financial contribution of up to 500,000 deutsch marks for the proposed study on supplying water and electricity to rural centers. The second agreement concerns technical cooperation. The West German and Congolese governments agreed on the bilateral cooperation in order to encourage the economic and social development of their respective peoples. [Text] [Brazzaville MWETI in French No 490, 24 Oct 81 p 1] 11,464

CSO: 4719/186

BRIEFS

CORRUPTION CHARGED--A leading Ghanaian politician has called on leaders of the PNP to declare their assets. Mr. Joshua Attoh-Quarshie said he was gravely concerned that leaders of the PNP and those in positions of trust were amassing wealth at the expense of the down-trodden in Ghanaian society. The PNP, he said, was not sincere enough to continue the good work of Kwame Nkrumah who led the CPP to rule Ghana for more than 15 years. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3354, 9 Nov 81 p 2683]

EEC DAIRY PRODUCTS AID--Ghana is to receive 300 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 260 tonnes of butter oil in EEC aid. The total cost of the aid package is put at about $1 [as published] in world prices. This follows a request by Ghana for additional supplies of milk powder and butter oil to ensure a regular production of evaporated milk until the end of 1981, writes Shada Islam in Brussels. EEC officials said that the production of evaporated milk--one of the basic food products approved by the Ghana Government--had been erratic in recent months because of uncertainties about quantities or dates of arrival of various inputs. The European Community, for its part, has not sent food aid in dairy products to Ghana in recent years--and held up delivery of the aid in 1980--because of uncertainties about the utilisation of the assistance. The 1980 allocation of 2,500 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 200 tonnes of butter oil has now been delivered. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3354, 9 Nov 81 p 2683]

GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS--The Ministry of Trade has approved ¢54.8m. worth of import licences to industrial and commercial firms for raw materials and consumer goods for the Christmas period. ¢38m. has been allocated to the industrial sector as follows: ¢14.5m. for textile factories; ¢10m. for the breweries; ¢6m. for cigarette manufacturers; ¢2.5m. for distilleries; ¢1.2m. for meat production; ¢1m. for edible oils; ¢1m. for soft drinks manufacturers; ¢1m. for biscuit makers; and ¢.8m. for others. The Commercial houses were allocated ¢13.8m. Out of this, ¢5.6m. went to the Ghana National Trading Corporation (GNTC), ¢3m. to the Ministry of Agriculture (out of which ¢2.5m. would be for 800,000 day-old broiling chickens and 200,000 day-old laying chickens. The purchase of veterinary drugs was to account for ¢800,000. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3354, 9 Nov 81 p 2682]

BRITISH LOANS--Three loan agreements totalling £20.25m. (about $36.5m.) have been signed in London by the Standard Chartered Merchant Bank and The Bank of Ghana.

The agreements followed a memorandum of understanding on British credit support for Ghana signed last May in London by Britain and Ghana. The loan agreements could help finance contracts on the sale of British Leyland (BL) trucks, equipment for Ghana's gold mines and locomotives. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3354, 9 Nov 81 p 2669]

CSO: 4700/315

NIGER

GOVERNMENT'S MEASURES TO ENCOURAGE FOOD PRODUCTION

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 290, 19 Oct 81 p 5

[Article by Abdoulaye Boureima: "Once Again!"]

[Excerpts] Once again Col Seyni Kountche, the head of state, took off to feel the pulsebeat of the deep Niger countryside during the harvest season.

He knows that "the Nigerien nation can assert itself and be respected only to the extent to which it depends on no outsider for its food."

The truth is that the chief of state has always believed in and dedicated his energy to a food policy whose characteristic is to eliminate within a longer or shorter period of time the imbalance between available grain crops and the demands of a steadily growing population.

The implementation of hydroagricultural projects, the exposure of rural populations to modern cultivation techniques and the organization of the basic farming sector in general are all actions contemplated or undertaken by the authorities, directly in accordance with the policy formulated by the CMS [Supreme Military Council] and the government immediately after 15 April 1974.

The liberation of our economy from weather vicissitudes and the organization of the Development Company lead to the establishment of the necessary conditions for improving the living standards of the Nigerien population which has already been able to prove repeatedly the possibility of taking Niger out of its condition of underdeveloped food production.

This requires full awareness, involvement and faith.

It is an awareness of the permanent food problems which must commit us unreservedly to a fight on all fronts of the agricultural battle in order to achieve food self-sufficiency.

It is an awareness of the struggle, of the only struggle which must also ask of us to build the new Niger with our own hands, together, and with the sweat of our brows.

Such involvement in the building of our country cannot exist without a deep faith in our land and its production capacity even if we admit that some parts of this land are terribly weak.

Actually, problems of hunger and thirst are feared more here than elsewhere, for Niger is a country which came out weakened by a pernicious drought which destroyed the environment and the livestock.

However, even if the authorities are willing to invest the entire national budget in the prevention of hunger, thirst and disease, today the food problem remains a bewildering one.

Last year, for example, we noted that despite a grain surplus, occasionally our urban and rural markets were the victims of highly speculative activities, which makes food sufficiency even harder to achieve.

Actually, political will alone is not enough. The population must dedicate itself to the cultivation of the land, which is the only thing which could help it to help itself and to break the infernal dependency circle.

By promoting a policy based on irrigated agriculture, Niger intends to rely on its own forces above all in order to commit itself to, wage and win the production battle.

World Food Day, which was held on 16 October, gave Niger the opportunity to reassert once again its options in its fight against hunger.

The reorganization of the National Office of Food Products and the price increases or readjustments for some foodstuffs serve the purpose of stimulating agricultural output and "awakening in each one of us the awareness of what must be undertaken in order to protect the country from hunger."

Such is the price of our food security and the security of the country.

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CSO: 4719/148

BRIEFS

SAUDI LOAN AGREEMENT--A loan agreement for $15 million was assigned by Brah Mahamane, Minister of Plan, and Mohammad al'Khail, Saudi Arabian Minister of Finance and National Economy, in Ryad on 29 September 1981. The purpose of the financing is to help equalize the balance of payments. The interest-free loan which will have a 5-year grace period and will be repayable over a 10-year period, is within the framework of friendly and fraternal relations between Niger and Saudi Arabia. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 16 Oct 81 p 1] 5157

CSO: 4719/148

MINISTER DISCUSSES RICE, SUGAR, PEANUT SUPPLIES

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 15 Oct 81 p 4

[Report: "Rice: Regular Supply Ensured for One Year"]

[Excerpt] "In the economic sense of the word there is no rice shortage in Senegal." Djibo Ka, Minister of Information and Telecommunications, was firm on this point. He made this statement during a press conference on the proceedings of the Council of Ministers last Tuesday which took place yesterday.

Mr Ka indicated that 35,000 tons of rice were distributed on three separate occasions in the first week of the current month. However, the monthly consumption of the product throughout the country is 26,000 tons. In the worst of cases, he stated, we should have an emergency supply of 9,000 tons. Why then is it difficult to find rice on the market? The minister, who pointed out that Senegal had ensured itself of a regular supply for one year, attributed such shortages to the attitude of uncivic-minded merchants who are holding stocks back. He added that the population had begun to denounce the perpetrators of such practices which conflict with the interests of the country, the nation and the consumers. He exclaimed that "I would like to emphasize this, for it proves that there has never been any shortage, particularly during this period."

As far as sugar is concerned, Djibo Ka acknowledged that certain speculative practices existed. Nevertheless, he let it be known that during the period under consideration the Senegalese Sugar Company had formulated a plan for increasing the area under this crop. This led to a stop in production and created a shortage of 12,000 tons. In order to compensate for it, the government had authorized imports totaling the same amount, equitably distributed between the CSS [Senegalese Sugar Company] and some merchants. The company carried out its assignment (by importing 6,000 tons), whereas the balance, which was to be imported by Senegalese merchants, was not entirely met.

The purpose of the government's action was to encourage the cultivation of sugar to the point of self-sufficiency and to allow local agents to supply this commodity. However, measures will be taken to prevent any recurrence of this situation. After pointing out that Senegal does not impose on consumers unwanted goods, some rules must be observed with their agreement.

Sanctions

In the case of the rice, the current policy will be continued. The state will see to it that the merchants to whom a quota has been allocated "are among the purest of the pure, the most honest and most supportive of the national interest. As to those who will have violated their promises by their own fault (incompetence, speculation or withholding stocks) they will be strictly penalized," the minister pointed out. He added that some may even lose their right to a rice quota. Furthermore, Ka said, SONADIS [National Investment Company of Senegal] stores will be supplied on a priority basis. He also stated that the CSS had resumed activities as of 12 October. The minister refused to say exactly when the situation will become normal again. He pointed out that sugar had begun to reappear on the marketplace. He concluded the subject by calling upon the population to support the government by denouncing suspected merchants and those who place their personal interest higher than that of the collective.

In his discussion of the marketing campaign, Djibo Ka said that there was no contradiction between the strict governmental measures to block the flow of peanuts to the parallel market and the forfeiture granted to some producers who had stockpiled peanuts for speculative purposes last year. He pointed out that strict instructions were given to the customs authorities and the police to prevent Senegalese peanuts from going to another country. The minister had already pointed out that the government opened the marketing campaign at the most suitable times (1 October for cereal crops and 2 November for peanuts) so that the Senegalese rural masses could sell their output through their cooperatives. Along the same line of thought, steps were taken on the material and human levels to ensure that everything develops normally and to prevent failing producers from harming their cooperatives. According to Djibo Ka the millet campaign was inaugurated under excellent conditions.

5157
CSO: 4719/152

PREPARATIONS FOR COTTON MARKETING CAMPAIGN

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 19 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Mbagnick Diop]

[Text] Initiated by all rural development departments as their prime current concern, plans for the marketing campaign are being made at all levels with the necessary care and effectiveness. It is within such a framework that one must situate the information tours that SODEFITEX [Textile Fiber Development Company] officials in charge of organizing cotton-producing farmers have been making in recent weeks.

Because of difficulties connected with the collecting and marketing of cotton subjected to standards of quality, this action is very important. Consequently, throughout the cotton-growing area, which extends from the Sine-Saloum region to upper Casamance and including eastern Senegal, complaints have been formulated by cotton producers, whose hopes were raised this year by rainfall that was relatively well-distributed in time and space.

The complaints have to do with a single subject, to wit, an improvement in the purchasing system by perfect organization of markets. It must be recalled that on the occasion of the September visit of Amadou Bator Diop, general director of SODEFITEX, the farmers outlined the many difficulties linked with cotton marketing. Those in the Sine-Saloum region seem to be the hardest hit by problems that affected the operation last year. And yet, the dispute -- if it can be called that -- between organizers and farmers during the previous season essentially had to do with standards of quality for cotton, which is classified into three categories depending on how clean it is.

On this precise subject, it must be said that it is the farmers who are in the wrong, for rather than being careful about their harvest, they prefer to give the task of picking the "white gold" to workers who do not put their heart in the task. In order to avoid any repetition of these errors, SODEFITEX officials go from village to village with technical recommendations aimed at improved harvesting and marketing. One theme is recurrent: forage based on cottonseed, which will support the Livestock Protection Operation.

Increased Efforts

As they told the general director of SODEFITEX, the farmers have told organizers that the increased efforts required by cotton growing are not fairly compensated.

While hailing the government's determination, a determination that has resulted in an increased price to the producer, the farmers once again formulated their wish for a hike in the price of cotton, which they find too close to that of peanuts. In fact, this is a wish deserving of well-meaning examination because agricultural statistics have shown that with equal yields, one hectare of cotton requires between 35 to 50 percent greater efforts than one hectare of peanuts. Consequently, given the current price structure for agricultural products, a day of cotton work is undervalued.

With respect to delays in the marketing of cotton during the previous season, it should be emphasized that they will not reoccur because SODEFITEX has learned its lesson and has worked out a purchase structure responding to the needs of cotton-producing farmers. Some 800 collection points will be opened beginning on 16 November throughout the five regions, made up of 14 sectors, constituting SODEFITEX' field of action.

It is hoped that with this structure, the Sine-Saloum region, which will have nine trucks and four crews, will undertake its cotton marketing campaign in earnest. The system will be further improved by giving responsibility to cotton producers associations (ABP), to which, beginning on 16 November, certain powers will be transferred, including the marketing and shipping of the cotton crop. These associations will number 116, with 25 in the Sine-Saloum region. Their profits will enable them to make collective investments.

With respect to the classification of cotton based on how clean it is, farmers have pledged to respect recommendations so as to have a high-quality crop. This is a commitment in keeping with the cotton program because, as the general director of SODEFITEX said during an interview, there are world standards of quality that every exporting country must respect.

As shown by preparatory work, the cotton marketing campaign that will begin on 16 November looks promising. The purchasing structure, made up of scales, trucks and crews, was designed on a scale that Sammy Lucien Chaupin called "the battle of the white gold."

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CSO: 4719/189

HABIB THIAM ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF AFFORESTATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16 Oct 81 p 5

[Speech by Prime Minister Habib Thiam in Dagana; date not given]

[Excerpts] Here in Dagana, at the close of an agricultural and forestry season watched with a great deal of hope by the entire nation, we have now come to the symbolic conclusion of the national afforestation campaign, a campaign to which our chief of state, President Abdou Diouf, attaches very great importance.

In choosing Dagana to close the 1981 afforestation campaign, we thereby emphasized the place of subregional cooperation in that action. Indeed, Senegalese and Mauritanians live side by side in Dagana, foreshadowing that immense undertaking of the integrated development of the valley begun by Mali, Mauritania and Senegal.

In his speech at the opening of the campaign, the secretary of state for woods and forests quite rightly insisted, in Diourbel, on the integration of forestry actions into economic and social development actions. Here in Dagana, in the heart of Walo in the river valley, the integration of agriculture, livestock raising, fish farming and forestry and afforestation is possible. It is the guarantee of success and makes it possible to get the most out of future development. Thanks to it, the productivity of workers will reach a high level in a healthy, improved environment where it will be pleasant to live.

Within such a framework and perspective, we shall in a few weeks, only a few kilometers from here, begin work on the Diama Dam, which the entire river region impatiently awaits. It is a dam that will enable Senegal to enter a new era because it will give our country the decisive weapon for fighting drought. I am speaking about harnessing water.

The forestry program in the subregion and that of the OMVS are essential to the well-being of the people.

The completion of this program will mean a large population increase and without any doubt, migratory movement toward the subregion. The already meager plant resources will then be hard pressed to meet the need for wood to burn. An initial generation of forest projects must therefore make the conservation and development of natural vegetation possible, particularly the *gonakies* forests. However, natural forests alone will be insufficient to meet needs for wood. Furthermore, the vast areas being irrigated for crops will have to be protected from the drying winds and dust deposits. For that purpose, windbreaks will be needed.

That is why a second generation of forestry projects involving afforestation will be called for. Some of the projects will be irrigated in order to produce massive amounts of wood within a short period of time on reasonable areas of land. In general, from 15 to 20 percent of the land will have to be reserved for afforestation and the planting of fruit trees.

But actions in the valley will serve no purpose if the great Sahel is neglected, abandoned to the devastating effects of pasture fires and abusive use. That is why programs for the development of grazing land and plantations of forage and gum trees will be an indispensable complement to valley programs.

It is within this overall framework that one must view the forestry program in the Senegal River Valley. Its execution must be concomitant with, even previous to, strictly agricultural development actions.

At any rate, Senegal intends to pursue this programming and pledges to work, in cooperation with its partners, in order to launch afforestation actions in the subregion, very rapidly and at a very high rate of annual completion.

Aid From Friendly Countries

We are pleased with the substantial aid received from friendly countries and nongovernmental organizations, which has enabled us to carry out major afforestation and fish farming projects.

Using financing from France, tests on the natural regeneration of the gonakies forest and irrigated afforestation have been undertaken in Dagana and Podor departments.

In Dieri and the forested and grazing area, Canadian financing permitted the completion of large experimental plantations of various gum and acacia trees.

In the same area, the development and afforestation project that began in 1975, thanks to the Federal Republic of Germany, has made it possible to set up 3,913 hectares of plantations to date in the Louga and river regions.

In 1979, American financing made it possible to begin a major program of intensive fish farming in Dagana and Podor departments, a project aimed at solving problems caused by the drop in continental fish production. Considering the success obtained, the program will be extended to the entire river valley (departments of Matam and Bakel) and to the regions of eastern Senegal and Casamance.

In the Gandiolais area, the fixation of dunes, using Canadian financing, has made remarkable progress. From 1979 to 1981, 390 hectares of primary dunes were held in place by the planting of *filaos*. The 1981 campaign alone has covered 240 hectares.

Finally, decentralized actions at the grass-roots level are becoming increasingly important with financing from nongovernmental organizations such as the International Union for the Protection of Children (UIPE) in REvane and with the action of Human Promotion, SODESP [expansion unknown] and SAED [Company for the Development and Working of Land in the Senegal River Delta and Valley].

New actions are in the stage of advanced negotiations and will soon be undertaken. They include the following:

The European Development Fund (EDF) will finance a program of 2,500 hectares of acacias in the Department of Podor. This program is aimed at restoring the acacia ecosystems that have been greatly damaged in the area by recent years of drought.

In the same department, a program of 6,000 hectares of plantings and regeneration will be financed by Holland. This project attaches great importance to the development of fruit trees.

It is through the combination of all efforts on the occasion of the afforestation campaigns that we can intensify our actions and attain, or even surpass, the objective of 10,000 hectares per year between now and the end of the Sixth Plan.

The 1981 national afforestation campaign has so far made it possible to attain the following results: 4,998 hectares of plantations under government administration; 4,495 hectares of individual and village community plantations; 220 kilometers of plantings along roads; 320,000 plants distributed to the people, some 20 percent of which are fruit trees; and 100 kilometers of windbreaks.

The effort therefore amounts to 9,500 hectares of plantations and the planting of over 8 million trees.

The development of grass-roots, community and village action will assuredly be the most decisive element of our success in the struggle against the expansion of the desert. I therefore hail the action of the people, which has made it possible to achieve these results. I congratulate the positive action of the secretary of state for woods and forests, Cheikh Cissokho, and his departments and encourage them to continue on this path with even greater determination and energy.

Mr Mayor, if the planting and afforestation is to be intensified in the valley and in Dieri, we must not neglect the cities, particularly rural communes such as Dagana, which are propelled into rapid development with the expansion of the valley development program. These communes must be ready to meet their new destiny.

That is why they must begin now to view their development within the framework of plans that always include the vegetation element. This integration must take the form of forests around populated areas, parks with trees, nurseries.

Within such a framework, the government is ready to support their efforts.

At any rate, I am confident that Dagana will remain a modern city in a green background, a challenge to the desert, a city that season after season will become more beautiful, more highly developed, more modern, still firmly rooted in its prestigious past and yet, one of the doorways to the future of Senegal that President Abdo Abdou Diouf intends to build for our country.

It is with this hope that I harbor for Dagana, but also for all the rural commune cities and hamlets of Senegal, that I urge all of you to take up the task of afforestation and planting.

Having completed the planting, we must then protect the trees. In addition and in general, following the relatively abundant rain that God in his great mercy has given us this year, we must do everything to protect our crops and pasture against fire. I am convinced that the great majority of the Senegalese people will maintain their noteworthy efforts that they began during this year drawing to a close, and in declaring the 1981 national afforestation campaign officially concluded, I now open the national campaign to fight forest and brush fires.

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CSO: 4719/189

BRIEFS

RESIGNATION OF PDS ACTIVISTS--Kolda (APS)--Sixty PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] activists from the departmental convention of Kolda have just resigned from the party and will join the Socialist Party of Senegal. In a statement to AGENCE DE PRESSE SENEGALAISE, Sambayel Aly Boury Balde, coordinator of the departmental convention, emphasizes that the leaders of the PDS have seriously violated the path set forth for them, that of the taking of power by democratic means, thereby infringing upon state security. The 60 PDS members decided to join the Socialist Party, he said, because the democratic opening "courageously instituted in Senegal by President Abdou Diouf is real." Consequently, Sambayel Aly Boury Balde states, "we commit ourselves to work actively behind the secretary general of coordination of the Socialist Party of Kolda, for the political strengthening of the department and the triumph of the Socialist Party." [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16 Oct 81 p 9] 11,464

CSO: 4719/189

DIPLOMATS EXPECT FOOD STOCKS TO RUN OUT IN JANUARY

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 6 Nov 81 p 12

[Text] LAST March a serious alarmed Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere told his countrymen that they were facing the worst famine in 20 years. Some people might die, said the Tanzanian leader, who had made an emergency fact-finding tour of the four regions around Lake Victoria that had been hardest hit by famine. The crisis, which he termed as the worst faced by his government, was made even worse by the serious shortage of foreign exchange to import food. "We are facing the prospect of serious famine and we do not have the money to avert it," Nyerere told students at Dar es Salaam University. "We don't know what we are going to do." Nyerere also was perturbed by what he called the "indifference of many Tanzanian officials".

Nyerere had predicted the worst if the rains did not come in the next three months. Some rains did come, and in July an apparently relieved Nyerere told his countrymen that the worst might be avoided. The Tanzanian leader said that although the country did not have adequate food reserves, the fear of famine had been reduced due to the last season's harvest. Western diplomats appear not to share Nyerere's optimistic assessment. They even think the Tanzanian president may have been wrongly appraised of the situation. Nyerere is said to have "been told that there will be shortages, but not serious ones". That, the western diplomats were quoted as saying, was far from the reality of the situation, which is said to be much worse. They say that food stocks are so low they will run out by January.

Intriguingly, officials of the country's ministry of agriculture seem to agree with the assessment by the western diplomats. The ministry's principal (permanent) secretary, Mr. David Masanja, was quoted last week as saying that the situation was desperate. He believed maize stocks would run out by December. The ministry's documents also show that all maize stocks will be depleted by January or February and that the country will need some 170,000 tonnes of imported corn to avoid famine until the next harvest in June.

Nyerere's July assessment indicates that he might not have been informed of the country's food situation by the ministry. And for some unexplained reason, the ministry has not taken any steps to obtain food aid. Masanja was quoted as conceding that no requests for food aid had been made. His reason was that the government was looking into the possibility of buying food on the open market. That possibility is, however, thought to be remote considering that Tanzania's foreign reserves are almost nil.

Western diplomats are bewildered by the lack of action. They were quoted as saying that they had even taken the initiative of asking the ministry to make requests for food aid, but that had

received no response. "We can't ask our governments for food unless we have a request from the Tanzanian government," one diplomat was quoted as saying. In the past five years Tanzania has bought a total of 276,000 tonnes of maize from the United States and has received another 116,100 tonnes in food aid. It also bought 55,000 tonnes of rice from Japan last year. Japan announced this week that it will be rushing a similar amount to Tanzania in response to the reports of imminent famine.

The western diplomats fear that even if the government was to act now, it may be too late to stave off famine. The deadline for applying for US food aid, for instance, was October 1. The diplomats also say that the matter is likely to be complicated, were the Tanzanians to approach the US, by the Reagan administration's apparent coolness to new aid demands and big US commitments in grain deals to the Soviet Union.

Past food aid has, ironically, contributed to the present situation. Shipments from the US imported with them an avoracious insect, *prostephanus truncatus*, which has devoured food in central Tanzania, putting some one million people on the list of those threatened with famine. The insects are said to have destroyed 30 per cent of stored maize in the Tabora region, necessitating the need for some 40,000 tonnes in food aid to prevent famine in the area.

The fact that the food shortages may not have been of the government's making will not absolve the authorities from blame, especially if a major famine hit the country leading to a high number of deaths. Nyerere should be clearly aware of this. In March he pointed out that "the Amin war (with former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin in 1979) did not threaten me as the present food situation". The question doing the rounds in diplomatic circles is whether some individuals are deliberately creating a food crisis to create political problems for Nyerere. Some western diplomats think so. Others wait for time to provide the answer. ■

CSO: 4700/318

BRIEFS

NYERERE THIRD WORLD DECORATION--Dar es Salaam--President Nyerere has been awarded the second Third World prize of $100,000 and a medallion by the Third World Foundation for Social and Economic Studies for his outstanding contribution to Third World development. The prize is conferred on individuals or institutions for outstanding contributions to Third World development, particularly in the economic, social, political or scientific fields. The foundation said Mwalimu's ideas and values have been a source of inspiration and guidance to Africans across the continent and to people throughout the Third World in their pursuit of development, self-respect and genuine independence. It said Mwalimu had played a key role in interpreting Africa to the world and the world to Africa. The prize will be handed over to President Nyerere by the Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, in New Delhi in February next year, when Mwalimu will deliver the annual Third World lecture. [Text] [EA232150 Dar es Salaam in English to East, Central and Southern Africa 1800 GMT 23 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/299

FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TREATY WITH DPRK SIGNED

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 9-10 Oct 81 p 6

[Report: "President Eyadema's visits to Korea"]

[Text] Togo-North Korean Friendship and Cooperation Treaty

A friendship and cooperation treaty was signed between Togo and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during the visit to that country by the Togolese head of state. The document, initialed by Presidents Eyadema and Kim Il Sung stipulates the following:

The Republic of Togo and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea,

Wishing to strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation relations between the two countries,

Desirous of strengthening their solidarity and cooperation with all the countries of the new ascending forces, the nonaligned countries in particular, and

Convinced that it is their duty to further the advent of a new, more just and more equitable world, have decided to conclude the present friendship and cooperation treaty and have agreed on the following:

Article 1

The following principles will guide bilateral relations between the two countries:

1. The right of the peoples to self-determination.

2. Respect for the equality of reciprocal advantages in exchange between partners.

3. The right of each country to control its natural resources.

4. Respect for the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries.

5. Reciprocal noninterference in domestic affairs.

6. Settlement of difficulties through peaceful negotiations and not through force.

Article 2

The high contracting parties will try to strengthen their mutual friendship and cooperation further. They are resolved to develop exchanges in all areas of industry, agriculture, science, technology, culture, arts, sports and health.

They will exchange experience in these areas.

Article 3

The high contracting parties intend to promote trade between the two countries on the basis of equality and reciprocal benefits.

Article 4

The high contracting parties agree to do everything possible to make a contribution to the establishment of a new just and equitable world economic order.

Article 5

The high contracting parties agree on the need to increase peace initiatives and to encourage the peaceful solution of differences wherever their cooperation might be desired.

They believe that peace is an inestimable benefit which provides the stability required by any economic development project.

Article 6

The Republic of Togo supports the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful unification of Korea and the new suggestion formulated by the Korean People's Democratic Republic. On the political level, it will help to increase the number of diplomatic initiatives in favor of this cause.

The People's Democratic Republic of Korea will support the policy of peace and independence of the Republic of Togo.

Article 7

The Republic of Togo and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, as members of the movement of nonaligned countries, are decided to work together with the other partners for the expansion and strengthening of the movement.

Article 8

The two high contracting parties will continue to support the struggle of still dependent peoples against colonialism and racism aimed at gaining their independence, freedom, social justice and equality.

Article 9

The high contracting parties will consult periodically on problems of common interest.

Article 10

The present treaty will become effective as of the day of its signature. It may be denounced by either party with a 3-month notice.

Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement Protocol

On the occasion of the friendly visit which His Excellency Army General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Rally of the Togolese People, on the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, grand leader and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, and desirous to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries and to develop economic and technical cooperation relations further, the government of the Republic of Togo (henceforth to be referred to as the "Togolese Party") and the government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea (henceforth referred to as the "Korean Party") have agreed on the following:

Article 1

At the consultative meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture of African Countries which participated in the symposium of nonaligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the grand leader, made an effective contribution to the agricultural development of these countries through the creation of agroscientific institutes in African countries.

Thanks to the concern shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the grand leader, the Korean Party will set up in Togo an agroscientific institute which will use some of the already irrigated 120-hectare area, which is part of the 800-hectare irrigation project under way.

The Korean Party will provide the agricultural machinery needed by the institute and assign agricultural scientists and technicians who will train technical cadres while engaging in joint research.

Article 2

The Korean Party undertakes to build in Lome, on the basis of an interest-free long-term loan, a soccer stadium for 50,000 spectators, which will include an official rostrum for 3,000 people, a 5,000-seat annex and benches.

To this effect, in the first quarter of 1982, the Korean Party will assign to Togo a mission for the study of the building of the soccer stadium, as a result of which the two parties will agree on the size and location of the stadium and on other specific problems, taking into consideration Togolese reality and the delivery possibilities of the Korean Party.

In order to ensure the implementation of the project, the Korean Party will draft a plan and provide the necessary equipment, materials and technical cooperation for the implementation of the project.

The Togolese Party will be in charge of the construction of the project. It will provide the necessary information, the manpower and the necessary local raw materials, the internal furnishings and equipment, other equipment not produced in Korea and some materials.

Article 3

The Korean Party will provide economic and technical cooperation on the basis of an interest-free long-term loan for four irrigation projects covering 1,300 hectares as suggested by the Togolese Party.

In the course of the implementation of said projects, the Korean Party will make it possible for Togolese cadres to undergo on-the-job training in the areas of irrigation, dam construction, land management and operation of irrigation facilities. Said irrigation projects will be implemented on a sequential basis following the completion of the current 800-hectare project.

The Korean Party will formulate the plan and provide the necessary equipment, materials and technical cooperation for the implementation of these projects.

The Togolese Party will be responsible for the execution of the project. It will provide the necessary data for the formulation of the project, the manpower, the necessary local construction materials, transportation facilities on its territory and equipment not produced in Korea.

Article 4

In order to advance the implementation of the 11 September 1974 agreement concluded between the governments of the two countries, the Korean Party will build a plant for the repair of agricultural machinery, which will be able to manufacture agricultural tools meeting Togolese conditions and repair agricultural machinery.

To this effect, the parties will reach an agreement on the capacity, size and range of repairs of the plant and on other specific practical problems, following on-site studies by a study mission which will be assigned to Togo by the Korean Party during the first quarter of 1982.

Article 5

The equipment and construction materials to be supplied by the Korean Party in accordance with this protocol will be delivered CIF/Lome Port. The Togolese Party will assume the cost of port storage of the equipment and materials supplied by the Korean Party and the cost of their transportation on its territory.

Article 6

The Togolese Party will repay the Korean Party the loan granted by the Korean Party in 25 equal annual payments, beginning 1 year after the commissioning of the project.

Article 7

The Togolese Party will exempt from all customs and other fees the equipment and materials supplied by the Korean Party on the basis of this agreement protocol.

Article 8

The Togolese Party will meet the cost of the work, living conditions and transportation on its territory of the technicians assigned by the Korean Party for the implementation of this agreement protocol. No taxes will be levied on said personnel.

The specific problems related to the technicians' salaries will be the subject of a separate agreement by the interested agencies of the two countries.

Article 9

With a view to the use of the loan as per the present agreement protocol and for the purpose of its repayment, the Togolese Bank of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Togo and the Foreign Trade Bank of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea will open a special commission-free account. Practical banking problems related to the regulations pertaining to and the management of the account will be the subject of a separate agreement.

Article 10

The specific problems related to the implementation of this agreement protocol will be resolved with a separate protocol to be concluded between the interested agencies of the two parties.

Article 11

The two parties will set up a mixed commission in charge of the implementation of the present agreement protocol.

The mixed commission will meet alternately in Pyong Yang and Lome once every two years.

Article 12

Changes and amendments of the present agreement protocol may be made only on the basis of the joint written agreement of the parties.

Article 13

This agreement protocol will become effective as of the date of its signature and will remain valid until the full implementation of the obligations assumed by the two parties based on the present agreement protocol.

Drafted in Pyong Yang on 4 October 1981 in two copies, in French and Korean, both texts equally valid.

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CSO: 4719/151

SUCCESS OF MUGABE'S BALKAN TRIP REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] **THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, returned from his successful Balkan trip last night with agreements in principle for major joint development projects.**

Addressing a Press conference following his arrival at Salisbury airport, Mr Mugabe said he and his delegation had high-level discussions to boost co-operation between Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria.

The Balkan states had sophisticated technology in agriculture, industry and roadbuilding which would be of major benefit to Zimbabwe.

All three of the countries had approached him for the launching of joint funded projects between governments.

"There are vast areas where we shall soon be translating discussions into concrete form. So the financial aspect . . . can be reflected in terms of the actual projects undertaken."

Agreements were not yet finalised, but would be vigorously pursued at the ministerial level.

"This is a matter where various ministers must now engage themselves, so relations can be made much more meaningful."

The joint projects would include the training of Zimbabweans to manage them, once the assisting country had handed them over.

Zimbabwe had favourable trade balances with all three countries, and was considering ways of increasing trade in both directions.

Of Bulgaria he said: "There are very good prospects for increasing our exports of tobacco. They also want to buy our cotton and various other products which are produced in this country."

Mr Mugabe said he was impressed at the sophistication of the countries he visited.

"We have a lot to learn from them. From the organisation of projects, organisaton of labour, organisation of inputs. And the level of technology they have achieved.

"Many will tell you in the West that these are poor countries because of socialism. Far from it. You have to visit these countries to see the level of development in them.

"And we were impressed ourselves. As socialists we find the performance very appealing to us and very inspiring indeed."

Mr Mugabe and his delegation were met at a chilly and windswept Salisbury airport by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, Chief Justice Fieldsend, Government ministers, the defence commanders, and members of the diplomatic corps.

[page 6]

[Editorial: "Successful Visit"]

[Text] THE Prime Minister returned yesterday from a very successful tour of the Balkan States where he procured development aid for this country. A large number of our people do not know the great contribution the Balkan States made to the success of our liberation war.

Of course there are a horde of good reasons why the Prime Minister should have undertaken this particular trip at this time. As a people, it is important that we show our sincerest appreciation and gratefulness to the Balkan people for having helped us to survive and overcome some very difficult and decisive periods of our lives. Without their practical aid, it wouldn't have been possible to stop Ian Smith from singing his cacophonous tune of "not in a thousand years".

Besides, in the face of what South Africa is doing to us, no person would have so eloquently put and defended this country's political principles with determination, energy, dignity, honesty and courage to the outside world than our Prime Minister.

CSO: 4700/317

MUGABE SIGNS FOUR ACCORDS WITH SOFIA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Davison Maruziva]

[Text] **ZIMBABWE and Bulgaria have signed four co-operation agreements in the fields of radio, television, air services and economic development and co-operation.**

The agreements were concluded immediately after a 45-minute final round of talks, marking the end of the visit here by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and his delegation.

The delegation is expected to return home this evening after a two-week official visit to Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria.

The Prime Minister and President Todor Zhivkov signed the economic development and co-operation agreement, while Dr Witness Mangwende, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his Bulgarian counterpart signed the other three co-operation agreements.

The air transport agreement is for air services between and beyond the borders of the two countries.

Immediately after the signing, Mr Mugabe was interviewed by Bulgarian radio and television.

The Prime Minister said the purpose of the visit was to consolidate the friendship between ZANU (PF) and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe, and between President Zhivkov and himself.

Mr Mugabe said there were very positive forms between Zimbabwe and Bulgaria. The two countries had one ideological line — the socialist line.

The visit, he hoped, would assist in reinforcing and establishing a socialist society in Zimbabwe.

On South Africa, the Prime Minister said its aggressive character was not only directed at Zimbabwe, but at all its neighbours.

AGGRESSION

"All South Africa's neighbours are complaining about its aggression and its refusal to accept the democracy around it, which poses yet another threat to its system of apartheid.

"We will continue to give support to the fighting progressive forces in South Africa so that they can intensify their fight against South Africa. It is this posture that South Africa opposes," Mr Mugabe said.

Zimbabwe had a duty which was Africanist, internationalist and humanistic, to fight for democracy wherever it did not exist. South Africa had carried out a number of aggressions against its neighbours and had recruited 5 000 dissidents who were being trained to invade Zimbabwe.

But before this, South Africa was already using its agents to carry out acts of sabotage in Zimbabwe.

"Apart from these South Africa has been imposing economic measures of trying to strangle our little republic by ensuring that the transportation system does not operate as smoothly as it should."

The Prime Minister called on the international community to condemn South Africa and to take measures to make it redirect its thinking. South Africa was standing in the way of Namibian independence and Zimbabwe's view was that its intransigence had to cease so that United Nations Resolution 435 could be implemented.

Bulgaria Gives $3M In Bursaries

SOFIA.

BULGARIA has given Zimbabwe $3 million in the form of 50 scholarships at Bulgarian universities and colleges over the next five years.

A joint communique announcing the scholarships also:

- Expressed readiness to expand ties in trade, politics, economics, science, technology and culture.
- Expressed full solidarity with the struggle for freedom in Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO.
- Denounced the increased military presence of South Africa in Namibia and its use as a military base for aggression against Angola.
- Confirmed that a just and lasting settlement to the Middle East problem could be achieved only by full withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories.
- Supported the struggle of the Palestinians under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and demanded its full participation in talks aimed at resolving the Middle East crisis.
- Strongly condemned the concentration of foreign military forces around Africa, in the Indian Ocean, and in the Persian Gulf.

CSO: 4700/319

NKALA REPORTS RUMORS OF RF PLOT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Elton Mutasa]

[Text] **THE Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday accused the Republican Front and other minority parties of trying to destroy Zimbabwe's economy by spreading false and alarming rumours against the Government.**

He said the Government would take strong action against such people, "in the national interest".

Senator Nkala was reacting to the countrywide rumours that he had been arrested for misappropriating Government funds.

He said another rumour was that he had been shot dead. People believing such lies by "these unscrupulous and destructive elements", were as much to blame.

"There is a well knitted plan by the Republican Front and other minority parties to destroy the well-being of Zimbabwe's economy," Senator Nkala said in an interview.

The rumours against him were also intended to undermine public confidence in the Government and those involved "had their full meal of a well orchestrated and systematically organised character assassination".

"Since I have been the major object in their attempt to destabilise Zimbabwe and its people I must warn them that the Government's axe will fall on them in the most vicious manner."

Senator Nkala said the RF — supported by an external enemy — had sent messages to South Africa, Brit in and other European countries that he had stolen $13 million of the Zimcord funds and was already under arrest.

"The reason for trying to destroy me was that I had been too hard on the whites and I had to go one way or the other, so they project that the Government was being reckless in its administration of the country's finances."

Senator Nkala said he would not be deterred from taking preventative measures to protect Zimbabwe's economy and its people.

"I am more determined than ever before to hit hard those who intend to undermine our economy, public confidence and the general well-being of the loyal people of Zimbabwe."

He said that if the move was an attempt to "frighten me from taking preventative measures — then they are mistaken.

"I am working on much stiffer measures against economic saboteurs and I will meet them half way. If they want a race with me, we will have it.

"I have gone through difficult circumstances before and I have always become much more effective in the face of enemies and organised opposition."

He said he was checking reports about irregular practices by people intending to leave the country for South Africa.

He said his ministry would not hesitate to act against such people who wanted to see the economy of Zimbabwe collapse for their own selfish ends.

"I can assure them that I will hit them so hard that they can never forget. We are a Government and we will rule firmly. This must be absolutely clear to those who may think that we are weak and can do whatever they want."

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MINISTERS TO DISCUSS CASE OF ESCAPED SOUTH AFRICAN 'SPY'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Nov 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] Two Government ministers will meet today to discuss developments in the case of the escaped South African spy suspect, Captain Frank Gericke.

The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said yesterday he would meet the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, to discuss police and intelligence information on the escape of Gericke and the disappearance of Detective inspector Fred Varkevisser.

Details would be released after the meeting.

Police yesterday issued an artist's impression of the unidentified man who was with Inspector Varkevisser when Captain Gericke was released from jail on Sunday.

Anyone who can recognise him from the drawing and has seen him recently should contact the law and order section of the CID immediately on Salisbury 790898.

The man is about 5 ft 6 in and of slim athletic build. He is aged about 40, has a tanned complexion and short, dark, curly hair, bald on top and is clean shaven.

He was last seen wearing long grey trousers, open neck shirt, and a black suede or leather jacket.

Police sources said Inspector Varkevisser was earlier this year assigned to investigate the assassination of the African National Congress representative in Zimbabwe, Mr Joe Gqabi.

Inspector Varkevisser vanished with his family--his wife, Marisa, and two children, Jason (9) and Kelly (5)--after obtaining the release of Captain Gericke.

Captain Gericke was Matabeleland's foremost bomb disposal expert.

As officer commanding 1 Engineering Squadron, he gave lectures and advice to members of the public on what to do in bomb-scare situations. It is understood that Captain Gericke, who was divorced, had been reunited with his wife.

A source close to his former wife said yesterday that she had been greatly distressed by the arrest. Before his escape she had consulted a Salisbury lawyer.

Mrs Mary Varkevisser, Inspector Varkevisser's mother, said yesterday: "I know he is innocent. He wouldn't do that. He wouldn't help a spy."

Mrs Varkevisser, a nursing sister at Gwelo hospital for many years, who lives with her husband on Woolhara farm near Lalapanzi where her son was brought up, was upset yesterday.

"I spoke on the telephone to my son on Sunday at 6 pm," she said. "I rang him and asked him to get some farm machinery spares for my husband and he said he would.

"I told him that Dad was having trouble on the farm and he told me not to worry. He said he was going to Bulawayo on a case the next day and when he returned he would try to get to the farm and sort things out.

"I had read that play about the little girl who was kidnapped and told him to look after Kelly and he told me not to panic. It was a cheerful, normal conversation we had and there was nothing unusual. Certainly there was nothing to indicate they were leaving."

She said that her son coached the police in rugby. "His real names are Frederick Gordon Neil, but we call him Derek and the police call him Fred," she said.

"My husband is a second-generation Zimbabwean and Derek is a third generation Zimbabwean. None of us have any contact with South Africa. We don't speak the language. My son is fine, decent and upright--everything that is good--and I know he would not do anything like this."

He was dedicated to his work with the police and in May was sent on a 10-week course at the Police College in Exeter, England, she said.

Her son and his family were discovered to be missing by their domestic worker on Monday morning at their home at 12 Creswick Road, Hillside, Salisbury.

She rang the wife's mother in Salisbury who later rang Mrs Varkevisser, thinking that perhaps one of them had been taken ill.

"What they are saying about my son is not true for that is not my son. There is something very wrong," she said.

[Editorial: "Fire Him"]

THE escape from custody of Captain Frank Gericke and the subsequent disappearance of Detective Inspector Varkevisser and his family, which reads like a thriller story, is a national disgrace.

The people of this country must have been shocked by the news and a great many questions remain to be answered. Clearly, the Minister of Home Affairs who is responsible for the police will finally have to tell all.

Was Inspector Varkevisser alone in plotting and facilitating the escape of this man? In any case, who assigned him to handle this inquiry and was it the same person who assigned him to handle the Joe Gqabi investigation?

The nation has been groping in the dark and the situation will inevitably result in lack of confidence in our police force. Indeed, the public at large has become disillusioned and disappointed by these developments. Last week the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Munangagwa, said the explosions at Inkomo Barracks, which caused the country to lose about $36 million in arms, was caused by "South African military and underworld individuals. The placing of devices in the depot had been done by an internal agent acting for an external agent".

In our view, internal agents are those that facilitated the escape of Captain Gericke, those that assigned Mr Varkevisser to handle the case and those that made the decision to have this case transferred from Bulawayo to Salisbury. It is inconceivable that this was a one-man job.

Just how faithful is the present police force to our Government? We feel the Commissioner of Police should be fired for the escape of these people. The blame lies squarely on his doorstep.

The fortunes of Zimbabwe are in our hands now, to make or mar. Why should we continue to depend on the skills of people who are bent on destroying us?

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RAIL LINK TO BEIRA TO REOPEN NEXT WEEK

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The rail bridge over the Pungwe River on the Beira-Zimbabwe line, damaged by saboteurs on October 29, will reopen to traffic on Tuesday. This was announced by the national director of Mozambique Ports and Railways, Dr S. M. Bhatt, in Salisbury yesterday.

He also said the Beira-Feruka oil pipeline, which is suspended from the road bridge, would almost certainly be in commission by the end of December.

There was evidence that the damage to the bridge had been the work of South African agents intending to hamper the progress of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and dislocate transport links between Zimbabwe and Mozambique, he said.

At a conference in Salisbury entitled Transport and the SADCC, Dr Bhatt said that socio-economic development in the region depended largely on transport and communications.

Regional co-operation on transport matters was essential if economic dependence on South Africa was to be reduced and a successful alternative offered.

Problems faced by Mozambique port and railway authorities included:

- Shortages of skilled artisans, supervisors and middle management.
- Poor communications facilities.
- Transport inadequacies.

Seventy-five percent of all goods entering Mozambique ports were in transit, he said, and rehabilitation of its rail network was under way.

This included improvements to the Chicualacuala-Maputo section and the Machipanda-Beira line. Both were vital for Zimbabwe's imports and exports.

Moving goods through Mozambique worked out at about 23 percent cheaper than using Durban or Port Elizabeth in South Africa and Zimbabwean merchants saved as much as 56 percent by using Beira instead of Durban.

Bottlenecks

Asked about bottlenecks, he said that once a reliable and efficient communications system was in operation, delays could be monitored more effectively.

Feasibility studies on building silos at Maputo were being carried out by French consultants and a coal terminal at Matola would take 2½ years to complete after project approval.

He dismissed suggestions that his department was over-optimistic as to its cargo handling ability and said that Mozambique ports and rail links were under-utilised by neighbouring countries.

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BRIGHT FUTURE FOR COAL EXPORTS SEEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 81 p 17

[Text] **ONE happy result of higher oil prices is Europe's increased interest in Zimbabwe's thermal coal, the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said in Salisbury yesterday.**

Opening a two-day seminar on transport, he said, prices being paid for coal today were high enough to cover transport costs between here and Europe.

Consultants were to be commissioned to assess the market and recommend how best to transport the coal.

"The figures being contemplated are enormous and if realised in some eight years' time then spectacular changes will have to be made to the infrastructure," Mr Chinamano said.

Not only the old routes through Beira and Maputo would be considered, but also the west coast, pipelines and barge traffic.

Mr Chinamano said his ministry had problems in the movement of goods by rail.

"The major problem facing Zimbabwe at present is the inability to meet all the requirements of our various customers.

"In brief, the problem is due to a shortage of railway locomotives, which has been exacerbated by a shortage of skilled artisans," he added.

However, a number of steps had been taken to ease the problems.

Canada and the United States were supplying 60 new diesel locomotives, and these would be in Zimbabwe in the first half of 1982. Another 22 locomotives were to be re-engined by British firms.

Mr Chinamano also thanked neighbouring countries for their help.

"We are hiring 12 locomotives from Mozambique, four locomotives have been offered by

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TOBACCO CROP FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS FORECAST

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Gareth Willard]

[Text] Last season's flue-cured tobacco crop will earn Zimbabwe about $220 million in foreign exchange and the crop now being planted could bring in more than $300 million, the chief executive of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, Mr Bert Barnard, said yesterday.

Western Europe was still the largest market, but took less than half the crop, while the Middle East, the second largest group of customers, was taking an increasing share.

"Tobacco is our largest single export, earning more than gold," Mr Barnard said in an interview.

"And the industry as a whole—farmers, packers, merchants, manufacturers and so on — directly employs more than 118 000 people.

"If we take an average of six people to a family that means more than 700 000 Zimbabweans rely directly on the crop and including all the support industry that figure probably rises to a million."

Of the money earned by Zimbabwe, about 55 percent went in local currency to the farmers while the rest was earned by merchants or spent on storage, transport and other facilities within the country.

The quota system for growers was cutting the stockpile, said Mr Barnard. At the beginning of the year 118 million kg was in stock. About 120 million kg had been moved last year.

In the last season the growers produced 67,5 million kg which, when prepared for storage, weighed about 52 million kg. This brought the year's stock to around 170 million kg.

Tobacco shipments were running at a higher level than last year and when the next season's crop was ready there should be around 50 million kg still in stock. This would be cut to single figures by the time the 1982/83 crop reached the floors.

"We need some stocks so we can dispose of tobacco at any time of the year." The ZTA planned to increase the crop by 10 percent a year. The new season's target was 96 million kg and, if all went well, that for 1982/83 would be around 105 million kg.

The 1979/80 season produced a record crop of 122,5 million kg.

Transport was not a serious problem for the industry. Being a high-value, low-bulk crop it was in a very different situation from maize. "The railways are obviously doing all they can and the tobacco industry isn't complaining."

There would be adequate coal stocks for the curing. "We need 22 000 tonnes of coal for this season's crop and the railways are up to schedule. There shouldn't be a problem as deliveries take place between the beginning of July and the beginning of March.

Mr Barnard had just returned from a conference of the International Tobacco Information Centre (Infotab) in Brussels. Representing the manufacturers and producers of Zimbabwe he was able to make useful contacts with other delegates at the 27-nation congress.

"We seem to have a bad Press overseas. People were astounded I was leaving my wife and family at home. They seemed to think civil war would break out any minute.

"I was really surprised at what they thought, and assured them there was peace in the country. In fact when I finished telling them what was going on they said we could do things that they couldn't do in their own cities.

"It is important in the tobacco industry for outsiders to know we can assure continuity of supply. We are at the mercy of world markets, as we export 96 percent of our crop.

"Every country's tobacco has its own particular flavour and if manufacturers are going to blend with Zimbabwe tobacco they want a continuous supply to ensure the flavour doesn't change."

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WORK SPEEDS UP AFTER PM'S TOUR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 81 p 10

[Text] BULAWAYO.

AS a result of the Prime Minister's tour of Matabeleland four weeks ago a number of projects seem to have been speeded up, especially in Binga.

Telephone interviews with district council chairmen in the province showed that the Prime Minister was not only an attentive listener to the people's grievances but was eager to see immediate and practical solutions to their problems.

Time and again the Prime Minister said the people had a right to demand, not to beg for, services from the Government. "This is your Government. You do not beg from us. You order us because we are at your service," Mr Mugabe told local authorities.

The executive officer in the Binga district council, Mr Aaron Bundu, said following requests to the Prime Minister on roads, schools and fishing camps, Mr Mugabe ordered the 11 fishing camps to open immediately.

Mr Bundu said the Prime Minister had ordered road construction units stationed in Tjolotjo to grade roads in Binga. "These have arrived now," he said in a jubilant voice.

On the issue of schools, Mr Bundu confirmed a Government day school would be built at Manjolo, while Kariangwe would have an upper-top school.

In Wankie the district council chairman, Mr A. N. Chiyasa, said the request for two upper-top schools at Jambezi and Wankie would receive attention when the director of education, Mr Tanyongana, went to Salisbury on Wednesday.

In Gwanda, the district council chairman, Mr Z. K. Sihwa, said the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, had assured him funds were available to reconstruct 75 schools.

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MINISTER EXPLAINS NEW COURTS' ROLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Maxwell Chivasa]

[Text] The Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs aims to establish about 300 community courts and 1 500 village courts to create a uniform system of justice throughout Zimbabwe.

The minister, Senator Simbi Mubako, said in an interview, that the primary courts were not replacing travelling magistrates — only district commissioners' and chiefs' courts.

About 1 100 village courts and 50 community courts had been set up throughout the country.

The village courts are presided over by officers chosen from the people of the village, preferably elders who understand customary law.

Each court has two assessors. Both presiding officers (vakuru) and the assessors work part-time, but receive an allowance from the ministry.

"We give presiding officers only a general idea about how to try cases. They have been nominated by their own district councils and we do not want to impose anybody who might have been very unpopular during the war."

Village courts are empowered to try civil cases, whose fines do not exceed $200 but have no criminal jurisdiction.

The minister said about 400 more village courts were still to be established. During the past few days he had been touring Matabeleland and Victoria provinces, conducting seminars with the "vakuru".

Senator Mubako said people who were tried in village courts could appeal to the community courts through the appeal system that corrected and checked the fairness of the judgments. Soon the ministry hoped to introduce an inspectorate of three as a further check.

In the envisaged system, the community courts will monitor all the village courts around them. These courts are not limited in their jurisdiction to try civil cases dealing with customary law only but also have criminal jurisdiction and can impose a fine of up to $50.

Presiding officers in the community courts have been trained, unlike the chiefs and district commissioners who had other functions in politics and land administration.

Senator Mubako said the community court presiding officers (vatongi) followed a syllabus to understand the course of the law.

"It is important to have people to deal with justice only, like our magistrates. So we created a system of administering the African customary law by professional justices who had no other functions," he said.

The former system of district commissioners, chiefs and headmen had to change and give way to the new system of justice divorced from political administration.

They had become unpopular due to the change of circumstances and various "kangaroo" courts had flourished throughout the country.

But, said the minister, kangaroo courts were unpopular with opposition parties, though popular with members of the ruling party.

"We could not continue with kangaroo courts in an independent state since these were party courts. You don't expect members of opposition parties to feel that justice is going to be done by a court presided over by the chairman of a ZANU(PF) branch.

"There were many complaints from the minority parties that they were not receiving justice, and the Government felt it important to have an entirely new system because of the political realities of the time," he said.

Presiding officers had acquired sufficient knowledge of the law, particularly customary law, and had developed the skill to decide cases or settle disputes, Senator Mubako said.

Decision-making processes were taught in practical classes where the trainees sat in on court proceedings and wrote a reasoned judgment.

Trainees took part in mock trials, some presenting cases, while others sat as presiding officers, passing judgment.

Since the presiding officers' duties included monitoring the surrounding village courts, the trainees tackled appeals from the village courts, and prepared appeals to the magistrates' courts.

The presiding officers' training course at Domboshawa is headed by Mr S. A. Brobbey and Mr A. A. Foster, both from Ghana. Helping them are university lecturers and Government officials.

The first presiding officers were appointed in

June when the district commissioners were still in office and they worked jointly for a month. Since then they had been trying cases on their own.

Senator Mubako said: "There was a smooth change-over and we are all very satisfied. The people all over the country are satisfied with the tremendous improvement and we've had good reports from lawyers and the laymen too."

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REPORT ON VOTING AREAS PRESENTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] THE four-member Delimitation Commission presented its report on the 80 provisional parliamentary common-roll constituencies to President Banana yesterday.

Zimbabwe had been divided into 80 provisional constituencies so that people can register as voters.

Mr Justice Fieldsend, who presented the report at State House, said it would not be used in its present form "for any other purpose".

Voters had two years to register. Then a second commission would be appointed which would alter or adjust the boundaries of any constituencies if there was an imbalance.

The next general election, which under the Constitution should be before April 1985, would be held on the rulings of the second delimitation.

"The need for these two steps is that there is not sufficient information available as to the distribution of voters over the country to allow a sufficiently accurate delimitation to be completed now," the Chief Justice said.

Once voters had registered it would not be difficult to adjust the scheme.

The first delimitation commission took five months to complete its report.

The report had "as far as possible" taken into account physical features and community interest and tried to ensure an equal number of voters in each constituency.

It tried to make registering easy and speedy and had kept to existing administrative boundaries when able to.

BALANCE

"In some cases we have had to merge districts or parts of districts with others to obtain a fair balance," the report said.

The commission had to assess the population in each constituency and relied on a map of the 1969 census, information from Zimcord and estimates from the Department of Census and Statistics.

It also used figures from the election and recent city council elections.

When the commissioners started their work, they kept to provincial boundaries but found this more difficult as they progressed.

"We consider that to treat the provinces as separate entities would tend to be divisive rather than unifying."

Some people might have been offended to see a district taken away from a province and added to another, or they might think one province was being favoured over another.

About 37 967 voters should register for each constituency, with about 3 038 100 eligible voters in the whole country.

Salisbury district was divided into six provisional constituencies; one almost wholly rural; three partially rural and two urban.

There are also two provisional constituencies for Chitungwiza.

DIVIDED

The district of Bulawayo has been divided into three provisional constituencies, all containing both urban and rural areas.

The cities of Gwelo and Umtali have one constituency each with other constituencies covering the rural areas of Gwelo and Umtali districts.

The other three members of the commission were: Mr David Zamchiya, a former Minister of Health under the Muzorewa administration, Mr Douglas Sagonda, principal of Nyatsime College and Sister Mary Aquina, a university lecturer and member of the Riddell Commission.

CSO: 4700/317

BANK COVER NEEDED FOR EXITING VEHICLES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] **PEOPLE who take their cars out of Zimbabwe on holiday will from December 28 have to produce bank guarantees, relating to the age of the vehicle, of up to $6 000.**

Restrictions on the export of cars by emigrants were introduced on May 18, but the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said yesterday these laws had been abused

Emigrants were permitted to take one vehicle per family provided that it was four years old and had been owned for at least two.

"Regrettably, some people have felt it necessary to avoid these restrictions by ostensibly taking their cars out of the country on a temporary basis, for example for holiday purposes, and not bringing them back," said the minister.

As from December 28 new restrictions would apply to the temporary export of vehicles falling into tax class 1 of the Vehicle Registration and Licensing Act, for example, light motor vehicles, motor cars, vanettes, panel vans and small pick-ups, which were less than four years old.

BREAKDOWN

Senator Nkala gave this breakdown of bank guarantees related to the age of the vehicle:

Under one year old — $6 000.

One year and less than two years old—$5 000.

Two years and less than three years — $4 000.

Three years and less than four years—$3 000.

Banks were to issue guarantees to travellers subject to satisfactory security being lodged with them and against payment of a commission.

Whether that security was in cash or securities, or the result of arrangements with employers on behalf of employees, would be a matter for negotiation.

Special arrangements had been made for members of the public service and the uniformed forces, the minister added.

At border posts, vehicle registration books and the bank guarantee had to be presented to customs officials. The guarantee would be stamped on exit and re-entry, after which it had to be returned to the issuing bank.

If the guarantee was not discharged the sum involved would be paid by the bank to Government.

Responding to the minister's announcement, the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries said that it could not support any further restrictive legislation.

The CZI had discussed with ministry officials the possibility of guarantees being issued through financial agencies as well as commercial banks, but its proposal had been rejected.

The chief executive, Mr Tony Read, said many people would find establishing the necessary security inconvenient and the commission charged a further unexpected cost.

He hoped CZI members would follow the example set by the Government regarding agreements on behalf of their employees with commercial banks.

Commission on Older Cars

THE Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, announced yesterday that emigrants owning vehicles over eight years old may apply through their banks for authority to export them.

This easing of the current restrictions on the export of cars and other light vehicles also applied to handicapped persons with specially adapted cars and those vehicles imported by new immigrants or those under a "no currency involved" licence which had not changed ownership.

CSO: 4700/319

POST AND TELEPHONE RATES TO INCREASE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] NEW post and telephone charges gazetted today raise the fee for a local letter from 5c to 9c and the cost of a local phone call from 4c to 6c.

In a statement last night, the Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Daniel Ngwenya, said the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation was running at a loss on the present tariff rates.

"It is not the Government's policy to subsidise the postal and telecommunication services, and the Government is firmly resolved to improve and expand services in the rural, urban and business areas.

"Therefore an increase in tariff rates is unavoidable. Regular small increases in rates are undesirable because of the need to print stamps and agree on international rates with other countries. Consequently a substantial increase now is essential."

Even with the increases, the postal services would continue to show a loss. But this, as was the case with most similar organisations, could be made up with telecommunications surpluses.

The PTC was about to embark on a $140 million, three-year capital investment programme. The corporation was under tremendous pressure to expand into the rural areas and to improve its services in other areas.

Rural telephone systems were damaged during the war and much of the equipment in the country was old and needed replacing.

CSO: 4700/319

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS TO CONTINUE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] EVEN with the introduction of new locomotives, Zimbabwe's transport problems would not be resolved, Mr M. J. M. Coley of the Transport Operators' Association said yesterday.

Speaking at the ACCOZ/CZI seminar on transport and the SADCC in Salisbury, Mr Coley said the delivery of 60 new locomotives next year and the electrification of the railway line between Gwelo and Salisbury would help the situation in the long term.

But two major problems would still be the "tremendous staffing problems caused by mass migration", in the national railways, and the overhaul time for old equipment.

He appealed to the Government to improve the shortage of foreign currency.

The road transport industry had been called upon virtually to subsidise the railways in the movement of imports, exports and internal traffic which had been considered suitable for railing, he said.

"We are doing this with no more than a 20 percent increase in our national fleet capacity."

He said the transport industry was in the same position as the railways because they were working at maximum capacity with major breakdowns being a common occurrence.

"The majority of our experienced mechanics have left the country and in this regard the industry is faced with a major crisis."

He said it was regrettable that black Zimbabweans had not been trained, but the situation existed and would remain for the next five to seven years while training was undertaken.

The three truck assembly plants in Zimbabwe would produce many more trucks if the foreign currency was available, he said.

It was a great shock to the transport industry to learn there would be an introduction of German, Swedish and Italian vehicles.

"I am surprised that we have not learnt our lesson in this regard from Zambia who allowed a similar situation to develop and as a result today there are hundreds of good vehicles off the road because of the lack of foreign currency to import the spares."

He said the same situation could happen in Zimbabwe. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/319

OFFICIAL PRAISES ROLE OF CHINESE WOMEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] **THE Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa, says she was highly impressed by the role played by women in Chinese society during a recent two-week visit there.**

She and a four-woman delegation went to China on an invitation from the All China Women's Federation, to visit some of the community projects there.

"The situation of women must change so that they are free enough to give the best of their abilities. This is one of the truths that is consistent with our political idiology.

"When people feel that they are being closed or locked within, they are certain to be lazy and not bother to learn to be efficient," Dr Nhiwatiwa said.

Women's rights had to be protected, she said and called for laws to protect those rights.

In China women worked hard and were dedicated to their work, whether it was digging gardens or sweeping. This was because their interests were recognised and efforts were made to promote their activities.

"We observed the manner in which the workers were treated, the role of women in these projects and the manner in which their interests were taken care of.

EFFICIENT

"We experienced this at all levels and the result is that they have very efficient, punctual and dedicated people because their needs are seen to," Dr Nhiwatiwa said.

She had seen a small tractor which she was going to include in her report. The tractor could pull carts and was capable of being used by Zimbabwean women in rural areas.

Dr Nhiwatiwa and her delegation had been impressed by the type of agriculture on communes, where work was constantly researched and evaluated in order to improve the quality of the output.

"We hope they can teach us something of their agricultural techniques. A small plot produces an unbelievable crop."

Her delegation had also seen some bio-gas plants being used and she said if the technique was to be implemented here it would need further research to simplify it or to train the rural people in its proper and efficient use.

FACILITIES

Saying that she had been impressed by the child-care facilities in China, Dr Nhiwatiwa said the report by her ministry on pre-schooling was almost completed.

"We had a conference recently which was attended by delegates from Kenya, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania and we got a lot of ideas.

"All the research work has been put together and the report will be out early next year at the latest."

They had looked at the planning of pre-schools, their role, their structure, requirements and curriculum.

Once that was completed, work on training centres would start.

In China, she had seen a factory that had been started by six women but was now exporting its embroidery work to more than 60 countries. Dr Nhiwatiwa called for quality control in the work of the women engaged in craft work.

"We should encourage women to aim for the best, and once they know that they are going to sell their items they will begin to make quality products."

Her ministry was now discussing the proper methods of distribution and the establishment of a body that could coordinate and collect all the goods. The women would be paid when their items were collected.

CSO: 4700/319

FILLING STATION SUPPLIES REPLENISHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] SALISBURY'S petrol shortage eased considerably yesterday as tankers moved around the city implementing a Government directive to boost supplies to filling stations.

Queues for petrol, which on Wednesday left people waiting for up to three hours for $5 of fuel, were still in evidence around the city, but on a considerably reduced scale.

Mr Cecil Gowie, president of the Zimbabwe Motor Trade Association, said the problem was basically logistical, with a limited number of fuel tankers trying to deliver all over the city.

There was "a bit of a run" on stations that had just received fuel, but generally the situation had improved tremendously, he said.

Mr Gowie confirmed that the cut in the allocation from the oil companies to filling stations had been decreased from 25 percent of regular supplies to approximately 10 percent which means that petrol retailers are now receiving 90 percent of their quotas, instead of only 75 percent.

Mr Gowie also confirmed that the MTA, the oil companies and the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development held detailed discussions yesterday, particularly over the petrol supply position for next month.

He said he believed a statement was likely to be given in the near future by the Government, which was now considering all aspects of the situation.

The petrol supply available to motorists in the capital was now "quite reasonable", largely as a result of the voluntary rationing system introduced by filling stations, which had done "remarkably well" to improve the situation, said Mr Gowie.

Mr Gowie cautioned motorists against "panic buying" and hoarding, which he said had not been at all necessary during the past weeks.

"Had people adjusted to the situation of a slight reduction in availability, there would have been no necessity for the tremendous queues which formed."

In return for the public's co-operation, filling stations would do their utmost to ensure that sufficient petrol was distributed, he said.—Ziana.

CSO: 4700/319

NHONGO EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN ARMY INTEGRATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] SOME units of the Zimbabwe National Army still have to be fully integrated, but this will not be very difficult, the commander of the army, Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo, said yesterday.

Addressing troops of the 2:1 battalion, General Nhongo said there was no longer any ZIPRA or ZANLA. Everyone who wanted to be in the army was now in.

"Already some units have brought together former ZIPRA, ZANLA and former army. But some units have to be integrated.

"The experts are still looking at the ways of going about it. Early next year we should start to fully integrate the units which have not integrated but it is not as difficult as the initial p' 'e."

Problems of transport and pay were being sorted out and all pay dimcultie should be solved nex month.

He told the battalion that soldiers had to be friends of the people. They were not allowed to drink in public in uniform no could they travel in ser vice dress.

If they were drinking in a bar and a fight broke out, and a uniformed man struck someone, people would say the national army was hitting people.

He would have no sympathy for soldiers who were arrested when misbehaving. "A soldier who doesn't love the people in his heart isn't a good soldier."

Soldiers should be proud of their skills and training.

The general was speaking at Ellanda Barracks north of Salisbury where the 2:1 battalion is based. It was the first infantry unit to finish second-phase training and was regarded as operational, an army spokesman said.

The commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Smile Madubeko, said training would continue and he hoped to take his men out on battalion and brigade exercises for more intensive combat drills.

General Nhongo said that just two weeks ago he had reviewed the passing-out parade of the last integrated battalion. Now he was watching the first battalion to be integrated pass out of advanced training. He ordered the men to continue to progress.

The commander of 2 Brigade, Brigadier Ian Stansfield, said the demobilisation exercise would have little effect on 2:1 as men would be posted from other, newer battalions to the unit to fill any gaps.

"High number battalions will be disbanded eventually and their remaining men sent to 2:1, 2:2 and 2:3."

On parade were 350 men and 22 officers. In his report to General Nhongo, Colonel Madubeko said 120 men and three officers were on border patrol. The band of the Corps of Signals also paraded.

CSO: 4700/317

AIR FORCE TO GET FIRST BLACK PILOT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] **THE Air Force of Zimbabwe will have its first black pilot on December 11, an air force spokesman said yesterday.**

Answering questions about the absence of black pilots involved in the Air Force '81 Show in Salisbury last month, "despite the fact that the air force is supposed to be non-racial", the spokesman said: "It must be acknowledged that the show demonstrated a high degree of skill and professionalism, a situation which cannot be achieved overnight."

He said there was a higher percentage of blacks in all branches of the air force, except among the administration staff, pilots and technicians.

"With regard to training pilots and technicians, a very substantial effort has been made to recruit and train black Zimbabweans and to accommodate those who have received a modicum of training outside the country," he said.

NO SHORT-CUT

"There is no short-cut to producing a professional military pilot or skilled technician. It takes a full two years for a pilot to be trained and five years for a technician to become qualified.

"The first black recruits to train as pilots were inducted into the air force in 1980, as pilots of No. 37 pilot training course. The course consisted of five white and six black cadets.

"Four whites and five blacks have been suspended for failing to reach the required standards. The remaining two members, one white and one black, will qualify as pilots on December 11.

"A number of other students, all black, are also undergoing pilot training. These men are experiencing difficulty as they do not have the required academic background to undertake flying training.

"Every effort is being made to bring these men to the required standard," said the spokesman.

"In the technical trades 57 percent of the men undergoing training are black.

"The air force, of necessity, has to demand a high degree of professionalism from its pilots and technicians. A mistake can be costly and can result in the possible loss of life and very expensive machinery.

"To prevent this we can accept only the very highest standards. This is not just a cliche to exclude blacks from the force, but it is the very tenet of our operational effectiveness."

CSO: 4700/319

PRESIDENT ON DECENTRALIZATION OF PRISONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] **DECENTRALISATION of prisons will mean the rehabilitation of prisoners without creating a drain on the country's resources, President Banana said yesterday.**

Opening a new $2 million prison complex at Wha Wha, Gwelo, President Banana said the imprisonment of offenders in urban areas exposed them to public curiosity which would only make them more bitter and hostile to society and the prison system.

Rural prisons were more rehabilitative because they housed convicts in more relaxed country surroundings, and could teach them useful skills ranging from market gardening to building and carpentry.

"What this amounts to is that the image of prisoners' hard labour so often portrayed in cartoons, that of breaking rocks and sewing mailbags, has no place in the new Zimbabwe."

And the convicts could contribute to their upkeep through productive work, eventually producing a surplus for the benefit of society.

While it was important for prisoners to be housed properly and made productive and rehabilitated, prisons should not be regarded as holiday camps.

"It must be made equally clear to him (the prisoner) that he can be forgiven for his offences provided he earns such forgiveness by contributing to society and refraining from the commission of further offences."

President Banana commended the prison service on the implementation of its new integrated rank structure, and said he was satisfied with the progress being made in the unification of prisoners' conditions.

The opening of the new prison would enable the old Wha Wha complex to be used as a young offenders' institution.

"This will undoubtedly assist in keeping first offenders separate from hardened criminals, and thus avoid the contamination of persons who have been sent to prison for the first time."

The President was accompanied by the Mayor of Gwelo, Councillor Patrick Kombayi; the Deputy Mayor, Councillor M. C. Chipandambira; the chairman of the finance committee, Mr A. C. Chipamaunga; and the Town Clerk, Mr Alan Robinson.

The President mentioned that at one time, he, like many others present at the ceremony had been incarcerated in Wha Wha prison.

CSO: 4700/319

AGRICULTURE TO BECOME COMPULSORY SCHOOL SUBJECT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] AGRICULTURE will soon become a compulsory, examinable school subject to prepare pupils to make a living from the land, the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell said yesterday.

Speaking at Marist Brothers Secondary School, Dett, during a prize-giving ceremony, Senator Culverwell stressed the need for agricultural education while there was still "plenty of good agricultural land to be developed, and many school leavers cannot find jobs in the city".

Clarifying the Government's policy of "education with production", he told the gathering that he was not "advocating a return to the school plot or gardening or handiwork activities of the past".

"What I mean by education with production is the production of marketable goods or produce on a large scale at school level."

He added that education with production should not be confined to agriculture.

"There is no reason why schools should not produce their own bread, milk, uniforms, paper products, or build their own classrooms.

"Such activities could teach children that wealth comes from labour.

"The young must be taught that mental work is inseparable from manual work, and that to continue to separate the two is to continue Zimbabwe's mental colonisation."

The deputy minister stressed the importance of discipline and criticised the recent teachers strike as showing a lack of discipline.

"Their action represented an attitude of mind whose valued judgment was upside down. Money had become more important than children. Individual interests had been put above those of the nation.

"Such an attitude was more mercenary than that of a hired soldier, especially when my ministry was busy trying to work out ways and means of removing the salary anomalies which we inherited from previous administrations."

He said that until teachers were a "disciplined group" they would remain "professionally unproductive".

He told teachers to raise their grievances through the proper channels, and urged them to re-examine the ethics of their profession and place the interests of the child before their own.

Where necessary, teachers should improve their qualifications to O level or university degree. — Herald Reporter-Ziana.

CSO: 4700/322

RESETTLEMENT OF JOMUPANI SQUATTERS DETAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, told squatters in Jomupani yesterday not to invite more relatives and friends into the area now that the Government has committed itself to resettlement there.

Addressing a meeting attended by more than 800 people about 70 km north-west of Gatooma, Mr Mahachi said the intensive resettlement scheme to be launched in the area was not intended to turn it into another overcrowded communal land.

The programme took into account the need for the Government to undertake the initial development before people moved into that area.

About 3 000 people were living in the Jomupani area, but the Government planned to resettle only 250 families on three farms--Long Plam, Grandur and Everglades--which are next to the Hartley Parks and Wildlife land.

The proposed number of families--504--was reduced because of the water supply. So far, five villages had been completed by the plot demarcation team and people would be moved into these soon.

Twelve boreholes would be dug and fitted, and seven kip tanks constructed when the resettlement programme was completed.

A spokesman for the squatters, Mr Phainos Mujuri, appealed to the deputy minister to allow makeshift grocery shops in the area to continue operating. Police had ordered them to close in September and people had to travel to Gatooma to get essential foodstuffs.

Mr Mahachi corrected Press reports which said that resettled people were not allowed to bring cattle into the resettled area.

"People will be allowed to bring their cattle when there are ample water supplies. We are afraid that your cattle will die of thirst as there is little water," he said.

CSO: 4700/322

SIX HUNDRED FAMILIES TO BE SETTLED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] SIX hundred squatter families from the Karoi district have qualified for resettlement, the local resettlement officer, Mr Virimai Mutasa, said yesterday.

He said that last week he issued certificates from his ministry to 250 families squatting at Kasimure farm, near Karoi.

Mr Mutasa said the Kasimure squatters who have qualified will be moved to a farm bought by the Government. However, he would not disclose the farm's location at this stage.

The squatters at Kasimure have come from all over the country, some as far as Mtoko and Sipolilo. More than 100 of the families are of Malawian, Zambian and Mozambican origin, most of whom have been made redundant by farmers.

WAGE

One Malawian who refused to be identified said: "I had to squat on this farm after my employer had fired me because he said he could not give me the minimum wage. Where would I have gone? Zimbabwe is now my home and I cannot go back to Malawi."

The resettlement officer, Mr Mutasa, yesterday began allocating land on Nyamakate farm, in the Karoi area, which has about 1 500 families squatting there. Each of the 350 who have qualified for resettlement, out of a total of 1 500, are to get 12,5 ha each.

FARMING

An irate squatter said that although the Government had decided to make it a co-operative farming area on its intensive farm system — with a separate village site, farming area and grazing area — the people thought it would be turned into a communal farming area as in nearby Urungwe.

The squatters had written a five-point resolution in which they stated that they did not want co-operatives; they wanted to choose their own grazing, farming and village site.

Indiscriminate squatting has hit Karoi over the last few months. Some genuine squatters are people who have been dismissed from the farms and have nowhere else to go because they came into this country as migrant workers. But some people are from communal lands all over the country, who have heard that cheap land is available in Karoi.—ZIS.

CSO: 4700/322

BRIEFS

AIR SERVICE TO BOTSWANA--Air Zimbabwe and Air Botswana are to start a new air service between Salisbury and Gaborone from December 2, it was announced yesterday. Air Botswana's Fokker Friendship flight would leave Gaborone at 8.30 am on Wednesdays to arrive in Salisbury at 11.50 am, via Selebi Phikwe, Botswana. The return flight would leave Salisbury at 1.45 pm and arrive in Gaborone at 5 pm. On Fridays', Air Zimbabwe's non-stop Viscount flight would leave Salisbury at 8 am to arrive in Gaborone at 10.15 am, leaving at 7 pm to arrive in Salisbury at 9.15 pm. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Nov 81 p 13]

BULAWAYO PAY BOOST--Bulawayo City Council has awarded its employees a pay rise which will cost $1 900 000 a year. It gives the lowest grades a 12 percent increase, the middle grades 10 percent and rises tapering down to 3 percent for heads and deputy heads of departments. The council already pays more than the minimum wage: $100 instead of $85, the acting Town Clerk, Mr Mike Ndubiwa said. There were 3 132 people in Grade One, and 1 031 in Grade Two. The pay rise, which takes effect from December 1, was approved by the council in committee on Wednesday. The previous pay rise was in April, when the lower grades got an increase of 14 percent and the other grades were given 8 percent. [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Nov 81 p 5]

MINERS IN COURT--A total of 180 employees of the Lomagundi smelting and mining plant near here appeared in the Sinoia magistrate's court yesterday on a charge of contravening the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act by taking part in an illegal procession. All pleaded guilty and each was fined $80 (or 80 days) with half the sentence conditionally suspended for five years. The Zimbabwe Information Service reported that the procession took place yesterday morning after the men refused to board a covered lorry which was to take them from their homes at Alaska Mine to Angwa Mine, where they work. They wanted a bus.--Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 81 p 9]

GASOLINE LINES--Queues of a kilometre or longer were a common sight at garages throughout Salisbury yesterday. Many garages in the city centre and the suburbs were not open for petrol while others only opened for a few hours. Most motorists were getting $3 to $5 worth of petrol after waiting for at least 15 minutes. The queues formed early yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 81 p 9]

PETROL SELLERS--Salisbury's petrol retailers met last night to discuss the need for a Government-controlled petrol rationing system for motorists. They expect a firm

Government decision today to help avert continuing fuel shortages at garages. This emerged after a two-hour emergency meeting of the Mashonaland branch of the Motor Trade Association held behind closed doors at a Salisbury hotel. No statement was issued after the meeting. A MTA spokesman said later the retailers' grievances would be relayed to the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development this morning. Ministry officials did not attend. The spokesman said retailers complained about suffering the wrath of irate consumers over the continuous petrol shortage. "Retailers also feel the low fuel reserve stock is not a short-term problem," the spokesman said. Meanwhile, service stations continued to run out of their monthly quota of 75 percent of normal consumption. Queues of about 40 cars long were seen at many service stations which still had stocks. A Salisbury retailer said the supply could improve without hoarding or panic buying. The service station owner, who declined to be named, said: "Because our allocation has been limited to 75 percent, we are trying to control the sale of petrol so that our rations can last." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 81 p 1]

GOVERNMENT LOAN FLOAT--The Government is to float a long-term loan of $40 million, paying 13 percent interest a year, to finance economic, social and administrative services in Zimbabwe. Subscription lists for $100 of the local registered stock, or multiples of $100, would open on December 8, at 9 am and close when the loan was fully subscribed or, at the latest, 11 am on December 11, a Reserve Bank statement said. The purchase price would be the face value of the stock and applications had to be accompanied by $10 for each $100 asked for. The loan would be redeemed at par on December 8, 2006. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 81 p 1]

BORDER POST HOURS--Six customs posts on Zimbabwe's northern and eastern borders will now open from 6 am to 6 pm daily for tourist traffic, a Government statement said last night. The six posts are Chirundu, Forbes (Umtali), Kariba, Kazungula, Nyamapanda and Victoria Falls. The hours for clearing commercial traffic will remain at 8 am to 4 pm on Mondays to Fridays and 8 am till noon on Saturdays. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 81 p 1]

FUEL PANIC--Despite the recent panic over petrol supplies, diesel and petrol were now back to normal--"in fact, better than at any time since UDI"--the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said yesterday. He told Norton farmers that the fuel panic was an example of what happened when people listened to rumours. Senator Norman urged commercial farmers to commit themselves to the future, despite the problems they faced and would continue to face. They should draw inspiration from the last season when great difficulties had been overcome, record crops produced and brought under cover in good time, and record prices paid to farmers. The external transport situation would soon start to improve and there was a ready market for Zimbabwean produce. A big aid deal could be forthcoming soon which could result in large quantities of maize being bought to help other developing countries. Senator Norman warned farmers that the money situation would become even tighter. Because of the foreign exchange position, there would be continuing problems in obtaining new equipment and spares. But both these situations would improve. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 81 p 4]

SECURITY UNIT--Salisbury City Council will borrow $395 245 to provide facilities and equipment for the enlarged municipal security unit which is taking on 750 ex-guerillas. The finance and development committee recommended the money be borrowed to buy furniture, equipment, transport, accommodation, communication equipment and an identity system. At its meeting last week the council agreed, with Councillors John Evans and Susan Colquhoun dissenting. Councillor Arthur Wilkins had disagreed in the committee but did not vote against the motion in the council. Councillor Evans said: "The city should not borrow money to employ people we don't need." The loan still has to be advertised. [Text][Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Nov 81 p 3]

CITY STATUS FOR CHITUNGWIZA--Chitungwiza yesterday became Zimbabwe's third largest municipality, after Salisbury and Bulawayo, and regulations were gazetted to cover the change in status from an urban council to a town council. Chitungwiza lies south of Salisbury, on the other bank of the Hunyani, and the two municipalities are separated by a 5 km pollution control belt. With a population of more than 300 000, it covers the suburban areas of St Mary's, Zengeza and Seke, as well as the Seke industrial zone. The existing urban councillors automatically become town councillors according to yesterday's regulations, and they will shortly have to elect one of their number as the first mayor of the town. Unlike Salisbury, where are councillors are elected at a general elections, Chitungwiza has, and will continue to have, a system of rotational elections with some counsillors having to fight for their seats every year. The next election will be in August next year. In yesterday's regulations President Banana directed that existing valuation and voters' rolls should be kept and all by-laws, regulations, rules and orders would remain in force as if they had been made by the town council. The chairman of the old urban council, Councillor Robert Kambeu, promised early in April that he wanted to steer the town to municipal status. Although smaller than Salisbury and Bulawayo, Chitungwiza has more than twice the population of the city of Gwelo, the next largest municipality. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Nov 81 p 1]

PLOT UNCOVERED--Six people have been arrested in Bulawayo after police uncovered a "plot to endanger the security of the State", the Ministry of Home Affairs announced yesterday. The full text of the ministry's statement reads: "The Ministry of Home Affairs announced today that police investigations in Bulawayo have revealed a plot to endanger the security of the State. "A ministry spokesman said that during searches of premises and vehicles, a quantity of war materials, including firearms, ammunition, mines, explosives and detonators, were discovered. "Six whites, comprising four males and two females, have been arrested and are being held in custody in connection with this plot. "These arrests are not linked with the recent escape of the South African spy, Captain Gericke." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Nov 81 p 1]

SUSPECTED SPY ESCAPES--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, last night declined to comment on the escape on Sunday night of the suspected South African spry, Captain Frank Gericke, who was being held for questioning. But he promised newsmen at Salisbury airport after his arrival from a tour of the Balkan states that he would spell out his views on the incident after being fully briefed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. "You will get my comment and it will be abundant comment in practical terms too," he said. Last night it was not immediately clear whether a meeting

planned between Mr Richard Hove, the Minister of Home Affairs, and Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, in charge of state security, on developments relating to Captain Gericke's escape, had taken place. Captain Gericke, of the Zimbabwe National Army, escaped from police cells on Sunday night, apparently assisted by Detective Inspector Fred Varkevisser of the CID who, who his family, has also disappeared. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Nov 81 p 1]

RECORD MONTH FOR JOBS--The number of people employed in Zimbabwe in June, excluding self-employed and those on small-scale farms, rose to a record 1 048 000, according to the latest Government statistics. In March the figure was 1 019 000 and the increase of more than 2,8 percent was due to greater employment in commercial agriculture and manufacturing, the two largest sectors. The cost of living for the lower-income families rose 2,04 percent in the third quarter while that for the richer people rose 5,24 percent. The percentage rises for the first nine months was 10,78 for the poor and 15,06 for the rich. Transport costs rose dramatically for the rich and poor alike. In August 38 006 people visited Zimbabwe, the bulk of them--33 611--on holiday, and a total of 6 735 stayed for less than one night. More than 31 520 residents returned to Zimbabwe in the same month. The net loss through emigration was 1 269 in September with 1 625 people leaving and 356 immigrating. The net loss for the year is now 9 718 compared to 7 989 by the same time last year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 81 p 1]

HEALTH CHIEF--Salisbury City Council's health, housing and community services committee has recommended the deputy medical officer of health, Dr Lovemore Mbengeranwa as the successor to Dr Tony Davies, who has given notice to resign. The committee chairman, Councillor Tony Gara, said Dr Davies had given several reasons for resigning, among them his worry that the city's health services were deteriorating and that he did not have adequate powers to prevent this. "I don't really want to go into more detail. We on the committee are totally satisfied that Dr Mbengeranwa is highly competent and can sort out any problems. We wouldn't have recommended him otherwise," Councillor Gara said. Dr Davies's resignation was discussed at the meeting of the committee on Tuesday evening. Should the general purposes committee endorse the health committee recommendation and the council agree, then Dr Mbengeranwa will become the first black municipal department head in Salisbury. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 81 p 1]

TRADE OFFICIALS POSTED--Six Zimbabwean trade representatives leave soon to take up positions at diplomatic missions in Lusaka, London and Brussels, a spokesman for the Ministry of Trade and Commerce announced yesterday. Mr Richard Galloway and Mr Mwariunesu Machona start work as trade commissioners in Lusaka on November 30. On December 9, Mr Alex Kububa and Mr Christopher Hawkins leave for Brussels, where Mr Hawkins will be the first secretary (economic) and Mr Kububa will be an economic counsellor. Mr Maxwell Rusike leaves for London on the same day and will be the senior trade commissioner at Zimbabwe House. Accompanying him will be trade commissioner Mr Charles Chitambo. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 81 p 6]

ARMY WORKSHOP--Zimbabwe's present situation resembles the time after independence when "misguided individuals were hatching all sorts of plans", the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munanyagwa, said last night. He was opening a $2,25 million army workship in Msasa, Salisbury. The Government had succeeded in stopping these people then and "the reason is that the people are behind us", he said. South Africa was "sowing new seeds of mistrust among Zimbabweans of all colours". The Msasa workship will employ about 500 men to repair and maintain all army vehicles in the Salisbury district. It has bays for 40 vehicles, and the commanding officer is Major Steve van Blerk. The complex is the first stage in a five-phase plan. Other buildings for spares, supplies and a depot to house army vehicles are to be built on the 162ha of land. Another army workship, at KG VI Barracks, will close and send its equipment to the new complex. [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 81 p 1]

BONN AID--West German aid will benefit the District Development Fund's road and bridge reconstruction programmes to the tune of $9,9 million in its current financial year. This money has been committed to Zimbabwe by the aid arm of the West German government for its 1981/2 infrastructural reconstruction and development. Last year's aid was for water supplies as well as roads and bridges. This year, the Norwegians have the water protfolio. DDF management last week gave two German aid officials a guided tour of their peojects in the Lowveld and Matabeleland and showed them just how aid money was being spent. Visits of this nature are made regularly by representatives of donor countries and agencies to check on reconstruction progress. Meanwhile, preparatory work on the DDF's Hunyani Skills Centre site is scheduled to begin at the end of this week. Training manager Mr Hamish Harvey is however concerned that overdue rains will delay construction of the $500 000 centre. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 26 Nov 81 p 1]

MUNICH FAIR--A delegation of four Zimbabwean representatives left for Munich, West Germany, on Monday to attend the weeklong Home and Craft Trade Fair, starting on Saturday. Members of the delegation were from the Ministry of Trade and Commerce and from Gallery Africa and Zimbabwe Weavers and Craft. The Zimbabwean participants will exhibit leatherwork, paintings, soap stones, ivory, tableclothes, wooden sculptures, baskets and crochet. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 81 p 3]

ACP TALKS--The joint committee of the consultative assemblies of the European parliament and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states will hold a four-day conference in Salisbury in February next year. This will be the second such meeting in Africa. The first was held in Freetown, Sierra Leone, in February this year. At the conference, parliamentarians of the European parliament and ACP countries as well as ambassadors of ACP countries in Brussels will review implementation of the Lome Convention. They will also look at problems faced by EEC and ACP countries and a series of resolutions on various topics, including Southern Africa, will be adopted. Zimbabwe's Ambassador to Belgium, Mr Frederick Blumeris, said the conference was very important because the European parliament was acquiring an increasingly executive role. The parliament now had veto powers over the EEC budget, and had therefore become one of the more important institutions of the community as far as Third World countries were concerned. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 81 p 3]

CO-OP COMPLEX--Marandellas. The Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, yesterday opened the $190 000 John Rutherford complex of the Mashonaland Farmers' Co-op here. Agriculture, he said, was Zimbabwe's backbone and small-scale farmers had to unite to make the country prosperous. Farmers had to do their level best to stay on the land. The chairman of the Mashonaland Farmers' Co-op, Mr Eric Robinson, said the complex was named after Mr Rutherford because of his services to the organisation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 81 p 3]

FURNITURE EXPORT CURB EASED--Emigrants may now export furniture which is more than four years old, Senator Nkala announced yesterday. Senator Nkala said: "Since I introduced restrictions on the export of furniture by emigrants, I have received many representations both on grounds of hardship and of the sentimental value people attach to their furniture. "I have, therefore, reviewed this matter and have decided that with immediate effect emigrants may export those items of furniture which are over four years old." Senator Nkala said the onus of proof of the furniture's age lay with the emigrant, and had to be acceptable to the exchange control authorities. "Where there is any doubt whatsoever as to the age of an item of furniture, approval will not be granted. "In any event, approvals which are granted will be restricted to one of each item." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 81 p 1]

ARMS CACHES DISCOVERED--Police and the army found two arms caches at the weekend--at Selukwe and in Bulawayo. The cache found in Selukwe was arms and ammunition probably left behind by auxiliary forces based at the Donga camp, a police spokesman said, and included grenades, rifles and loaded magazines. The cache was found close to Donga police station. More grenades and cartridges were later found at Timberlands, near the Railway Block mine in Selukwe. Policemen patrolling in Bulawayo's western areas on Sunday discovered another arms cache under a bridge in Pumula North. The find included one AK rifle, two RPD light machineguns, one RPK rifle and three RPG 7 rockets. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 81 p 10]

UNIONS TO MERGE--Two trade unions in engineering and metalwork merged at a meeting here on Sunday. A statement released after the meeting said the General Engineering and Metalworkers' Union and the Zimbabwe Motor Industry Workers' Union had merged in pursuance of the ZCTU ideal of one industry-one union. Delegates from Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Fort Victoria and Que Que attended the meeting at which an interim committee was chosen to prepare a constitution for the new union which still has to be named. The merger meeting was addressed by Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions deputy secretary-general, Mr I. Nedziwe, and Mr Paul Kanyago, of the International Metalworkers' Federation of Africa which is based in Kenya. Mr Kanyago promised the new union support from the IMFA in workers' education and organisation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 81 p 9]

HOME POWER PLANS--It will take another eight to 10 years to electrify all houses in Salisbury unless more staff can be recruited into the municipal electricity department, the city council was told at its last meeting. A report by the director of community services, Mr Bev Taylor, to the health, housing and community services committee said 16 133 municipal houses still had to be wired and connected. Almost

30 000 houses in the high density suburbs had a power supply. In the last financial year just 1 458 had been electrified, less than half the previous year's total, and 1 587 still had to be wired from the last programme. The present year's programme, for which $500 000 had been budgeted, had yet to be started. The committee was told the delays were caused by staff shortages and the priority given to new houses in Warren Park. If no new housing schemes were started it would take about five years with existing staff to electrify all houses. In practice, unless more staff could be recruited, it would take eight to 10 years to do the job. The committee drew the attention of the general purposes committee, which is responsible for staffing, to the delay. It was told by the city electrical engineer, Mr Philip Wrigley, that everything possible was being done to alleviate the problem. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 3010/319 END

JPRS 79627

9 December 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2535

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JPRS 79627

9 December 1981

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No. 2535

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MALI PRESIDENT VISITS UPPER VOLTA, COMMENTS ON CHAD, SAHARA

AB201856 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The main item of this midday newscast is the arrival in our country of the Malian head of state. Gen Moussa Traore arrived in our capital this morning from Bamako accompanied by an important delegation. The authorities and people of Ouagadougou accorded the Malian head of state Gen Moussa Traore a resounding welcome. All along the route, large crowds turned out to see the presidential motorcade right up to the entrance of the presidential palace. At the airport, in fact, many people turned out to welcome the Malian delegation: state and administrative officials, diplomats and a very large group from the Malian community. After being welcomed by his cilleague Col Saye Zerbo, President Traore greeted the personalities of the Malian community before entering the VIP lounge where he was interviewed by the press. It was our colleague Ouatama Lambe who asked the first question.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, welcome to our country. The national press would like to ask you a few questions and the first one is within which context should we view your visit to Upper Volta 10 days from the deadline fixed for the submission of the findings of the technical committee entrusted with making concrete proposals in connection with the border dispute?

[Answer] First of all, I should like to thank my brother and friend, President Saye Zerbo, the members of the Military Council as well as those of the government for the very warm and enthusiastic welcome extended to me and to the members of my delegation. One should not think that each time the head of state of Mali comes to Upper Volta it is to discuss border problems. Concerning border problems in fact, 10 days from the date on which the report is to be submitted, and before the meeting of the ministers of interior of Mali and Upper Volta, I will simply say that I cannot say anything on this matter since the report has not yet been submitted. The aim of this friendly visit to Ouagadougou is to exchange views. The most important aspect of this visit is to further strengthen friendly relations of cooperation existing between Upper Volta and Mali. This means that even if we discuss border issues, we are not discussing a conflict. There is no conflict between Upper Volta and Mali. It is the settlement of a border issue between Upper Volta and Mali.

[Question] Mr President, you took power exactly 13 years ago. Can you tell the Upper Voltan people today what you have achieved during this time, keeping in mind particularly that there are young men in the cabinet now ruling the country?

[Answer] Yes, in fact, the army took power in Mali 13 years ago. And it has also been 3 years since Mali returned to normal constitutional life. You are asking whether the present cabinet ruling in my country is homogeneous. I will answer positively. If this is not the case, we must reshuffle this cabinet to make it much more homogeneous in the supreme interest of both Mali and the people of Africa. This has to be so because we in Mali believe that we must work constantly and relentlessly within the framework of the African solidarity. I wish to stress "within the framework of the African solidarity," because this is one of my country's preoccupations. The road has been very long with so many obstacles, particularly the world economic situation, the energy crisis, the numerous effects of the drought--as you know, at the time when the army took power in Mali, the drought had been hitting the Sahel countries for several years already and this did not make the task easy for the soldiers. Today, I can state that, in any case, the army has tried its best in Mali. The balance-sheet is not entirely positive but it must be noted that a lot of progress has been made in Mali within the framework of economic and social development.

[Question] On your way back to Bamako the other day, after the Franco-African summit, you stated that important measures had been taken by France to see that Mali returns to the West African Monetary Union [UMOA]. Can you give us an idea about the measures which have been taken and can you anticipate when Mali will return to the UMOA?

[Answer] You know that, in 1967-1968, the governments of France and Mali signed some financial agreements under which France asked Mali to return to the UMOA and Mali agreed. Many years have passed and the governments of the two countries have agreed that Mali should return to the UMOA. Some measures were to be taken and have been taken to enable Mali to return to the UMOA. Most important were the question of the management of the Malian state sector, the implementation of Mali's budget and also the effect on Mali's external accounts. We have taken care of all these. Since France believes Mali should return to the UMOA, Mali sees no inconvenience in doing so. But there is a legal problem between Mali and France and it is up to France to decide if Mali will return to the UMOA or not.

[Question] Mr President, the inter-African peacekeeping force in Chad started arriving in Ndjamena some time ago. Can you tell us Mali's view on the mission of this inter-African force?

[Answer] In July 1980, at the Freetown summit, Mali was one of the rare countries that asked for the setting up of an inter-African force to intervene in Chad. We tried all avenues to ensure that these troops were sent to Chad as soon as possible and in order to avoid the irreparable. We also said that in case this inter-African force could not be sent, and in case it could not aid this force, the OAU should call on the United Nations to furnish it with logistical support. More than 1 year has passed. Now, after the withdrawal of the Libyan troops, we notice unfortunately that the forces of Hissein Habre have continued to fight in the interior of the country. If this inter-African force had arrived in time in Chad, we might not have witnessed the present situation in Chad. That is the view of the Malian Government on this issue.

[Question] Mr President, what is the opinion of the Malian authorities over the recent developments in the western Sahara situation, particularly following the Guelta Zemmur events? Also, has Mali changed its view on the issue of self-determination for the Saharan people?

[Answer] You know, one of the fundamental principles of the government of the Republic of Mali concerning self-determination is intangibility. So, from 1960, when we got our independence, to the present, we have always worked toward peace and international security. This peace can only be achieved through the self-determination of the people. So, Mali's stand has not changed on the issue of the western Sahara. The change in stand after the Guelta Zemmur event was because of our belief that as long as the western Sahara issue is not solved, there will be other incidents like that of Guelta Zemmur. This should not, however, compromise the decision of the continental organization on the western Sahara issue.

[Question] Mr President, the obsession of most Sahel countries is certainly the drought. [Words indistinct] the agricultural season. Can you tell us if the Malian people are optimistic.

[Answer] You are putting this question to the current chairman of the Inter-State Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel [CILSS] and I must now speak on behalf of the Sahel people. I am going to speak on behalf of these Sahel people now, and not on behalf of Mali. Generally speaking, if the wet season has been satisfactory, it is only in relation to previous years. Otherwise, I can say that the drought is still prevailing. For example, in Cape Verde, it rained only three times during this wet season. This is very serious. So, the CILSS will still need aid. I said in Rome, and repeated in Kuwait and in Taihif, that since we cannot help each other to fight the drought in the Sahel, the Sahel people will continue to ask for this aid, which will contribute to the fight against hunger in the world. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/246

OAU FORCE DOCUMENT TO BE SIGNED IN NAIROBI

AB280735 Paris AFP in English 0716 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Nairobi, 28 Nov (AFP)--Six African states will sign an agreement here today defining the role of the proposed interAfrican peacekeeping force in war-torn Chad, Organisation of African Unity (OAU) deputy secretary-general Peter Onu said here Friday.

The agreement will set a timetable for deployment of the force and create an observer group of six other African countries, chaired by Kenya. he said.

News of the agreement came only a few hours after a first contingent of Senegalese troops flew into Chad in readiness for the setting up of the peace force. Some 700 Zairean soldiers are already there. Nigeria has 2,000 troops on standby to fly to Chad but has been waiting for the outcome of the Nairobi conference.

The Nairobi meeting was intended as a meeting of the leaders of the six states who have agreed to make up the peace force, plus Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei. But only Mr Goukouni turned up and his fellow African leaders--of Nigeria, Senegal, Zaire, Benin and Togo--merely sent their foreign ministers or other officials. Guinea sent no-one.

The agreed timetable is:

--by December 2: establishment of the force headquarters in Ndjamena and division of Chad into operational zones.

--by the 10th: arrival of support troops for headquarters, while troops already in Chad are sent to the operational zones.

--by the 17th: all military contingents should have arrived in Chad and taken up their assigned positions.

The meeting adopted the wording of a resolution at the last OAU summit to define the force role as supporting Chad's interim Government of National Union (GUNT) in its efforts to maintain peace and security and not interfering in Chad's internal affairs.

Mr Onu dodged the tricky question of whether backing the Goukouni government might be seen as taking sides in the civil war which largely pits the president against the forces of former defense minister Hissene Habre.

The text of the agreement also followed the OAU resolution in saying the force should take over Chad's defence while the national army was being put together.

The Nairobi meeting reiterated an appeal to neighbouring countries to do nothing to upset the delicate situation by backing rebels.

On the cost of the operation, the meeting decided that OAU President Daniel arap Moi should once again ask world bodies to contribute, but friendly countries outside Africa should make bilateral arrangements with individual force members. France and the United States have already begun helping Mr Goukouni.

Apart from the action of Zaire, Senegal and soon Nigeria, Benin has said it will send troops. But Togo and Guinea have not yet confirmed they will do this, despite their initial pledge.

CSO: 4700/329

DIFFICULTIES HAMPER SOCIALIST COMPETITION PROCESS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by D. Eduardo]

[Excerpt] The third quarter of the socialist competition plan, which since January has involved 163 enterprises of Luanda Province employing 36,764 workers, in this next to the last stage achieved 71 percent of a planned production. This was reported yesterday by the UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola] provincial secretary Antonio Fundoes during a meeting at the 1 May movie theater.

In the next to the last stage which coincided with the demonstrations marking National Hero's Day in memory of the lamented Comrade President Agostinho Neto, 20 enterprises were highly rated, as well as 3,638 workers, of whom 77 were characterized outstanding; 215 days of voluntary work were registered during this period. Also, as had already been stated in the report on the first 6 months of the socialist competition plan, many enterprises, in total defiance, continued not sending their production plans to the UNTA socialist competition national department.

This state of affairs was one of the chief obstacles to the implementation of the main objectives that are at the origin of the socialist competition plans. As a matter of fact, according to Antonio Fundoes, in spite of the existing difficulties in supplies of water, electricity, raw materials and essential goods for the workers, it has been found that many enterprises show the same difficulties that were present at the beginning of the socialist competition. "Everyone," said the UNTA provincial secretary, "says that they have difficulties but nobody tells how to solve them!"

In view of the large number of enterprises (56) that failed to provide any type of information since the beginning of the socialist competition plan, Antonio Fundoes added that all this leads to the belief that there is a great lack of organization within these production units. "All this leads one to believe that the director does not have close communication with the trade union commission and vice versa and therefore the production assemblies, the vital base of socialist competition, are not being held."

Many enterprises, some of them of economic interest, have been disqualified because of insufficient data. In this last quarter, even though it is rather late to straighten out the present situation, the enterprises make a little effort to present their data before the end of the year to make the final report on the socialist competition. Antonio Fundoes also thought that enterprises in good standing and those that have fulfilled their duties should try to increase even more their production so as to have a good number of outstanding workers, to increase the number of vanguard workers.

11634
CSO: 4742/49

SOUTH AFRICANS FIND NO COOPERATION IN INVADED AREAS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Oct 81 p 9

[Interview with Cuvelai Municipal Commissioner Clemente Kassima by Achille Lollo]

[Excerpt] Cuvelai, 29 September--We approached Cuvelai Municipal Commissioner Clemente Kassima to analyze the behavior of South Africans in that municipality and the reaction of the people. We asked him:

[Question] Clemente Kassima, this municipality was one of the first to be reached by the barbaric wave of hoodlums who, in this manner, cut the roads linking Ondjiva to the north of Cunene, where this municipality is located, namely the communes of Mupa, Evale and Anhanca. Therefore, when the armored vehicles column came, what was the reaction of the population?

[Answer] When the enemy arrived we had already been alerted because from the time of their approach near Evale, the people came to inform us. Once the South Africans occupied the area between Evale and Mupa, they tried to use the psychological weapon to distort information and to attract the population. However, in fact this attempt did not succeed because before the invasion we had alerted the population against such a maneuver.

We explained that the racists could appear to be peaceful especially to obtain military information about our defense forces,the ODP [People's Defense Organization] and our organizational and administrative structures.

As a matter of fact, the people of the Evale commune did not cooperate with the enemy. At Mupa also, when they entered the settlement, they did not find anyone. The same happened in various mukundas [agglomerations] in nearby areas. The racists did not find anyone because the entire population fled before they arrived.

[Question] We know that the racists occupied Mupa and that they installed a mobile command post there. During those days, what happened in the commune?

[Answer] They stayed 3 days in the commune waiting for some person to appear. Later they tried to advance toward the north, almost 15 km, but they had to go back because no one appeared.

So, they went toward Nehone, which they had previously surrounded to prevent a large portion of the population from fleeing.

In those days they opened all the doors of the warehouse of domestic trade, health, construction and cooperative by shooting the locks. Then they entered the warehouses, and began throwing everything on the floor breaking the glass bottles containing medicines, slashing the bags of corn and opening cans of milk with their rifle butts. Finally, if that were not enough, they trampled the plastic bags of biscuits with their boots. They did not leave anything undamaged that could be used!

The cattle were scattered in the underbrush, the pigs were decimated, and I do not know why they cut the throats of the chickens and strung their heads on a wire that was close to the commune headquarters.

They destroyed our hospital, damaged the DINAPROPE [National Cattle Products Distributing Company] and the domestic trade warehouses. These places were even machinegunned from helicopters. Now our ODP has recovered the cattle that the racists scattered and therefore did not have time to gather and take to the illegally occupied territory of Namibia.

The people have already returned to the communes, but continue on the alert because it is possible that the enemy will attack again. I can assure you that the racists, when they came here, were by themselves. They did not have anyone to contact, with whom to talk. They were alone.

[Question] To conclude, can you tell us how many troops the South Africans used to destroy the economic structures of Mupa, Evale and Cuvelai?

[Answer] Well, they entered Mupa with 80 AML/90 Ratel armored vehicles and special Hippo trucks. They were supported by 10 PUMA A/330 helicopters which landed on a Mupa soccer field. Later they received other reinforcements, and a column of 120 armored vehicles went to Nahone where there were other contingents of the Pretoria racist army.

Photo captions:

1. During the day we hid in the jungle because the South Africans were making several landings near villages (?agglomerations) but we were always in position of fighting watchfulness.

2. This is a war of movement, conducted with rapid movements and tactical operations, that the racist enemies cannot dominate or influence because they do not have popular support and they already know that sooner or later the historic lesson of 27 March 1976 will be repeated.

11634
CSO: 4742/49

CRISIS SITUATION SEEN IN SOUTH AFRICA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Nov 81 p 12

[Article: "Crisis in the Values of Apartheid"]

[Excerpts] In spite of the fact that the massive South African information organs and their European partners are attempting to cover up the tense climate prevailing in the large cities of South Africa, the partisans of the apartheid regime can no longer hide the crisis situation in which they find themselves.

This is not an economic crisis, because the South African subsoil still provides the resources to maintain the structures of this artificial state, but everything leads us to believe that we are faced with a giant with clay feet.

Gold, diamonds, coal, etc., all these riches cannot provide ideological assurance and they do not guarantee the continuity of the principles on which the state was created.

South Africa is living at this time what sociologists have defined "a crisis of a society's existential values," and as a result, there are no solutions or alternatives for it without fundamental changes within society.

This crisis began when the ANC succeeded in organizing the spontaneous movement of the student and working masses of black, mulatto or Indian origin.

The success of the ANC guerrilla attacks is not an isolated case. On the contrary, we are confronted with a complex definition of a process of national liberation active in all its forms.

In South African reality, this is what has determined the crisis in the values of the Boer society, in its Calvinist perfectinism and British efficiency.

Reactions are palpable and unmistakable: in Boksburg, in the vicinity of Johannesburg, a businessman shot a black worker to death and wounded three more during a small demonstration against the exercrable living conditions to which black workers in South Africa are subjected.

If this incident is analyzed separately, one reaches the conclusion that such actions are no more than criminal events. However, including this fact in the analysis of the behavior of the racist classes toward the black majority, the question is obvious: "Does the violence practiced by state institutions not suffice any longer for private citizens, who have now started to shoot black demonstrators in the streets?"

Indeed, this is the kind of situation that sociologists such as Milton and Ferrarotti would like to analyze closer, since "violence coming from those who have promoted the establishment of political institutions based on violence is destined to die violently by the hand of those who were always subjected to such a regime and repressive social behavior."

At present, South Africans are attempting to disguise the crisis of apartheid by exporting to Angola, Namibia, Zambia and Mozambique the war they have failed to win within their own borders against the downtrodden black population that has now started to rebel.

If further proof is needed for this situation, it is enough to relate an event that typifies even more the situation of internal crisis affecting the South African regime. We are talking of the jailing of British newsman Steplan Barden--a resident of South Africa for 18 years (during which he worked for South African radio)--because he recorded a brief program on the workings of apartheid for Australian radio.

CSO: 4742/92

U.S. ACCUSED OF PERPETUATING 'BACKWARD' SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The capital of the People's Republic of Angola has been the seat of an international conference of solidarity with peoples, youth and students of Southern Africa since 13 November. This conference is slated to end today.

The fact that this important forum has taken place in our country is proof of the innumerable efforts carried out by the Angolan people to help the national liberation movement in the southern part of the African continent through the legitimate representatives of the Namibian and South African peoples, the SWAPO and the ANC respectively, in order to overthrow the hideous system of apartheid.

This solidarity conference is taking place at a time when tensions are increasing in the world because of the bellicose and adventurist policy of the Reagan administration which persists in providing political, diplomatic and military support to the backward South African regime in open defiance of the international community.

It is because of this assistance that the racist South Africas launched the present large-scale invasion against the sovereign and independent territory of the People's Republic of Angola aimed at strangling the process of national reconstruction taking place in our country.

International imperialism alone is directly responsible for the present tense climate reigning in Southern Africa. Its intransigence in wishing to perpetuate the domination and exploitation of the peoples and riches of Namibia and South Africa complicates even further the peaceful solution of the Namibian problem.

The Africans' good will in peacefully solving this problem does not meet with the needed understanding by the racists and their allies in Washington. In their view, the solution of the Namibian problem is tied to the recognition of the puppet groups, those belonging to the so-called Turnhalle Democratic Alliance, tools of South Africa installed on the illegally occupied territory of Namibia, and not to the full implementation of resolution 435 of the UN Security Council, recognized by the international community as the sole means to guarantee the genuine independence of the Namibian people.

Mozambican chief of state Samora Machel stated on a given occasion that "Namibia is a thorn in the throat of humanity, for whose extraction there are various doctors and surgeons."

In this case, the Africans want its rapid extraction, while imperialists are only interested in its continued existence to the benefit of their strategic interests in Namibia and South Africa, in total disregard of the suffering of the respective peoples.

CSO: 4742/92

COMMENTS, SPECULATION ON OIL MINISTER'S DISMISSAL

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 23, 11 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

The dismissal, at the end of October, of oil minister **Jorge Morais** has removed one of the great survivors from the Angolan government. It could be the sign for further shake-ups in the government before the annual MPLA party military parade on December 10. Morais, who acquired the *nom de guerre* of "Monty" in the MPLA struggle against the Portuguese before Angola's independence, had long been a likely target of any new drive against *mesticos* or appointees of the late President **Agostinho Neto**. But Morais' ability to swim with the tide always surprised his opponents. The good relations he cultivated with western oil companies while at the head of Angola's most important economic portfolio, only helped to weigh the balance against him in the end.

The official verdict was that Morais fell because he lost out to **Herminio Escorcio**, head of Angola's state oil concern *Sonangol*. Morais had accused Escorcio of acting in collusion with *Gulf Oil Corporation* (the US oil major which operates the Cabinda oil fields) in an official report he submitted to President **José Eduardo dos Santos** at the end of September. At least this is the story the disgraced minister himself leaked in a last-ditch attempt to save himself. The report, which the President received just before he set out on his three week trip to **Libya**, eastern **Europe**, **France** and **North Korea**, also accused Escorcio of malpractice over some of the price discounts offered by *Sonangol* over the past year. But the presidential decree sacking Morais said he had failed to prove his case. Dos Santos himself, it is noted, spent some time studying petroleum economics in Moscow.

The fight between Morais and Escorcio was an uneven one anyhow. Escorcio is a member of the MPLA central committee whereas Morais, perversely, owed all his prestige to his increasingly shaky position in the government. The last few reshuffles in Angola have shown that, just as in **Mozambique**, it is the party and not the government that counts — with the best men being taken out of the government to be promoted to control posts in the party apparatus. Those ministers such as Morais, who were not given seats on the central committee at last December's party congress, were in fact left as mere figureheads.

Morais, though, was still left with a coveted job and presided over one of the few sectors that had a success story to tell since indpendence. Until now the Angolans have been careful not to change the top faces in the oil industry in order not to alarm their western partners. The oil industry in Angola is anyway going through a mini-boom with more and more western companies beginning to drill for crude off the coast. The government had already signalled that it felt secure enough to take on the great sacred cow of Angolan oil, *Cabinda Gulf Oil*. The Angolans clearly want to bring Gulf more into line with other western operators.

On the surface, at least, Morais' departure is being made to look as though it is connected with a scandal. The authorities could certainly do with one. The party's campaign against "liberalism and disorganisation" is in full swing and the year of "discipline and control" is drawing to an end without all that much to show for it in terms of rolled heads. Precisely because of its wealth, the oil sector should be a prime area for party investigators. Since *Sonangol* is known as a state within a state, Escorcio's troubles may not be over yet. For instance, the *Jornal de Angola*, the official newspaper, carried an advertisement on August 9 that raised many smiles in Luanda. The gist of it was that of 572 mini cocktail bars imported by Sonangol, only 181 were found in the port of Luanda when the company's trucks went to pick them up. The newspapers appealed to the thieves to return the mini-bars, saying they had in fact been imported to help store medicines for the Angolan armed forces.

The decision to sack Morais was taken at an unannounced meeting of the party leadership in Luanda on October 29 and 30. A member of the powerful Van-Dunem clan, energy minister **Pedro Van-Dunem**, was given control of the oil portfolio until the appointment of a new minister. A vital question is who else did the party's "control commission" decide to get rid of at its two-day meeting? One head that sits uneasily seems to be that of internal trade minister, **Gamaliel Martins**. He could make a scapegoat for the increasing food and other shortages now being felt in the capital and regional capitals as supplies are switched to the south and centre of the country where Cuban and Angolan forces are reported to have launched a major new drive against **Jonas Savimbi**'s teetering UNITA movement. The seaside villas one or two Angolan ministers are reported to have kept tucked away outside Lisbon for a rainy day, may soon come in handy ●

CSO: 4700/332

DOS SANTOS RETURNS; MEETING WITH DIOUF REPORTED

AB251232 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] The president of the MPLA-Workers' Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, yesterday returned from the Republic of Cape Verde where he was on a friendly and working visit. The friendly talks held between the two respective delegations centered mainly on their bilateral relations and the international political situation including that of the African continent and in particular the situation in southern Africa.

During his stay in that country, the Angolan head of state met also his Senegalese counterpart, Abdou Diouf, and held talks of mutual concern with him. President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos and the president of Senegal, Abdou Diouf, also discussed other issues in connection with the bilateral relations and analyzed certain problems related to the prevailing situation in the African continent, in particular the situation in southern Africa.

After having manifested their firm wish to continue regular contacts at different possible levels, the two agreed to establish diplomatic relations between their two countries.

Speaking at a dinner given in his honor by the Cape Verdian head of state, President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos congratulated the Cape Verdian people for his visit to their country. During his speech he also focused on the sufferings and exploitation in the struggle against oppression and also matters of international policy.

Commenting on the Angolan late leader, Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, and the late leader of Cape Verde, Amilcar Cabral, Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos said the two leaders are known to the world as giants of national liberal movements in Africa and were well known for their positions on the importance of national unity and international solidarity.

The Angolan head of state also pointed out the unexpected (?traditional) attempts by imperialism and NATO to block the advance of national liberation movements and the extent of socialism in the world. Having condemned the extreme position of intimidation by forces of imperialism in an attempt to

stop the Angolan revolution, the Angolan head of state called on all African countries and in particular the Organization of African Unity to take strong measures in defending their position.

On the same issue Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos also reiterated his country's solidarity with the Saharan people under their vanguard movement, the POLISARIO front. On the other hand, he said that a just solution to the Namibian problem was possible if the fundamental interests of the Namibian people were taken into consideration in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Meanwhile the Cape Verdian head of state, Aristides Pereira, said the relations which existed since the days of their struggle for independence by the two peoples deserve to be reinforced for progress and social justice. Having reiterated his people's solidarity for the just struggle for the peoples of southern Africa, President Aristides Pereida indicated that the struggle of the Angolan people constituted an example for the Cape Verdian people who every moment are determined to withstand enemies both internally and externally [words indistinct].

In Luanda, the Angolan head of state was received at the airport by Comrade Lucio Lara, member of the Politburo of the MPLA-Workers Party, and other high ranking officials of the party.

CSO: 4700/331

BRIEFS

FIRMS NATIONALIZED--The Angolan Government has announced the nationalization of 13 foreign enterprises, most of them Portuguese, operating in the country. These belong to various sectors of the national economy, namely the cereals, pasta, mining, copper, perfumes and cosmetics sectors. One of the firms, the COMBAL, a flour and pasta plant, was nationalized because of its importance to the national economy. These enterprises had been abandoned by their fleeing owners and were under the control of the Angolan state. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 10]

DOWNWARD REVISION--Angola will have to revise its economic plans because of the war against South Africa and counterrevolutionaries in the southern part of the country, while investing more in industry, Bento Ribeiro, Angolan minister of industry declared. In a televised speech, he said that the Angolan Government will give priority to industrial investments to produce essential goods for consumption from domestic raw materials. Ribeiro said that industrial investments will increase by one-third compared to last year. The war is requiring an ever-increasing share of the Angolan national income, 80 percent of which is derived from the sale of oil. The Angolan minister attributed special significance to the increase of productivity, mainly in state enterprises, which accounted for 58 percent of total industrial production. About 63 percent of Angolan industry is concentrated in Luanda, whose port is permanently busy. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 1]

USSR FISHING AGREEMENT--Talks between Angolan and Soviet delegations began in Luanda yesterday to analyze the degree of implementation of the decisions which were made at the fifth session of the Angolan-Soviet Commission for Fishing Cooperation. The meeting will discuss a number of issues with a view to solving some problems existing in this field. The meeting is being chaired by Emilio Guerra, the minister of fisheries, and Yuriy Bystrov, Soviet vice minister of the fish industry. Opening the meeting, Emilio Guerra said: We think that the periodical meetings that are dictated by the existing cooperation must not confine themselves only to analyzing the past. They must also cover new actions based on past experiences. In reply, Yuriy Bystrov said that the USSR had the plan for catching and delivering fish to Angola. The amount of fish delivered so far is estimated to be 63,000 tons. [Text] [EA271300 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Nov 81]

CSO: 4742/98

KEREKOU RECEIVES FRENCH COOPERATION MINISTER

AB202230 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, this morning received in audience in Cotonou Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperation and development. After this audience, Jean-Pierre Cot defined the purpose of his visit and the subjects which dominated the talks he had had with the head of state, Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, to our colleague Eugene Paddy?

[Begin Cot recording] President Kerekou greatly honored me by receiving me in audience despite the brevity of my visit to discuss relations between our two countries and beyond that to make a general survey of international problems, and particularly African problems. My visit comes within the framework of the invitation the president of the republic extended to me during his recent visit to Paris, where he visited his French counterpart. At that time, President Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin, expressed his desire to strengthen cooperation between our two countries. During the talks he had with the French president, he clearly defined the targets for this cooperation, and it is the duty of the Ministry of Cooperation and Development to draw up the results, that is, to accelerate the projects in concrete terms and work out the mode of cooperation between France and Benin. After the talks I had this morning with by Beninese colleagues, President Kerekou has confirmed this desire.

We have realized that this increased cooperation between our two countries should not simply be verbal cooperation, but should and can be a more concrete cooperation which can make projects move in all fields. We also talked about how "Operation De Zoo"--the great rural development project in which France is involved in model farms and the mechanization of stockbreeding--can be brought together to make it a model project.

A second cooperation sector which is also decisive and in which agreement has almost been reached is the possibility of having in Benin a communication network worthy of a modern country. On this point, financial commitments concluded during this visit should be taken into consideration, because I think they have some significance. A total of 4.150 billion CFA francs will be contributed by France: that is .6 billion CFA francs from the Cooperation Fund, 2.15 billion CFA francs from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation and a loan of 1.4 billion CFA francs guaranteed by the French Insurance Company for foreign trade. And it seems to

me that these figures speak louder than rhetoric from French authorities, not only to help cooperation but also to translate such cooperation into financial deals and achievements in all fields.

What struck me most in our discussions was President Kerekou's broad survey of the whole situation on the African continent. With his special vision, there is no doubt of Benin's political commitment and also the territorial situation as well as great dose of the president's good sense. This vision of the African situation includes the conflicts, the means which a small country like Benin should have and the means which a non-African power like France should have to bring peace to the African continent.

Obviously, our talks centered mainly on Chad. And I would say that on this point, we shared common views. We shared completely similar views and hoped that the efforts to rebuild a united Chad, independent and sovereign with its territorial integrity intact, would be a success through supporting the OAU. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/247

NIGERIANS ARRESTED, FIREARMS CONFISCATED

Cotonou EHUZU in French 30 Oct 81 p 8

[Article by Hubert Akponipke: "Gun Runners of Nigerian Origin Turned over to Authorities in Lagos"]

[Text] Linked by blood, language, history, geography, and many other natural bonds extending over many centuries, the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the People's Republic of Benin are two countries doomed to live together.

Therefore, any dispute that might arise between these two sister countries can be settled only amicably, that is to say, without any hot blood or passion. This is what happened yesterday, Thursday, 29 October 1981, in the office of the minister of interior and public safety where, in the name of Benin authorities, Comrade Vincent Guezodje turned over to the ambassador of Nigeria three gun runners of Nigerian nationality.

We remember that, during its weekly meeting on Wednesday, 26 August 1981, the Permanent Committee of the National Executive Council, discussing these gun runners, in particular noted the following:

"The home inspections carried out as part of the investigation led to the discovery of crates containing hunting ammunition in the home of the famous Anthony Kekmezie Ife, manager of the Tonytex International establishment at Cotonou; he as a matter of fact was the middleman, getting a commission for rendering his service. At the same time, other arms and ammunition shipments were intercepted by the Mobile Customs Brigade in the Province of Zou when a Titan vehicle was carrying them to a border station heading toward Nigeria. The extremely detailed investigation made it possible to discover that this was the same network of Nigerian gun runners operating with the guilty complicity of certain personnel in the customs region command of the public security forces."

These three gun runners--Anthony Ekemezie Ife, Anthony Okeke, and Simon Chukwueke --were thus arrested by our Public Security Forces and were yesterday turned over to His Execellency Ambassador Abdoulaye Yaya, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Central Republic of Nigeria, during a brief ceremony presided over by the Benin minister of interior and public safety, Comrade Vincent Guezodje. Addressing the Nigerian diplomat on that occesion, the Benin minister said in substance: "Considering the various missions exchanged between our two countries, the Benin authorities have decided to approve your country's request, the request of the Federal Republic of Nigeria."

The Nigerian Ambassador, who spoke in turn, expressed his appreciation to the Benin authorities for their understanding in the steps which led to this expedition.

5058
CSO: 4719/197

BRIEFS

ARMY ANNIVERSARY PARADE--After arriving in Cotonou to participate in the third session of the Grand Mixed Benin-Libyan Arab Commission, a Libyan delegation, headed by brother Mohamed Abdalla El Mabrouk, Libyan secretary of state for public affairs, also witnessed the parade, whose military phase this year was marked by something new in the way of mobile equipment. The mobile equipment of our People's Armed Forces for the first time was made up of an armored group equipped with reconnaissance jeeps and armored cars, a support company equipped with ground-to-ground cannon and ground-to-air twin-barrel guns, a mobile signal company equipped with radio jeeps and radio trucks, and a motorized detachment from the CRI (Republican Rapid Deployment Company) on vehicles. [Excerpts] [Cotonou EHUZU in French 27 Oct 81 p 1] 5058

CSO: 4719/197

BRIEFS

GUINEAN PAIGC 'ILLEGITIMATE'--The Council of Ministers of Cape Verde at a meeting yesterday in Praia declared that the attempt to continue a Guinean PAIGC is "illegitimate and a farce." The government's spokesman, Corsino Fortes, declared at the end of the meeting that to keep the acronym PAIGC is like "a transfer operation: a respected enterprise is received and customers are maintained with a promise for better services," and that the expulsion of Aristides Pereira from the PAIGC is a provocation that should in no way be ignored. The decision to keep the Guinean party with the same acronym is considered in Praia as proof that the Guinean leaders do not wish to reestablish normal relations with Cape Verde. Corsino Fortes also asked: "Could it be possible that Bissau is thinking of intervening in Cape Verde in order to legitimize the "C" of the Guinean party?" [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Nov 81 p 12]

CSO: 4742/93

ECONOMY SAID TO BE IMPROVING SLIGHTLY

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 13 Nov 81 p 22

[Article by Bernard Degioanni: "Economy Is a Little Better"]

[Text] Bangui, November 11--Industrial and commercial activity in the Central African Republic is slowly increasing since the Armed Forces came to power two months ago.

Experts from the International Monetary Fund and the French Cooperation Ministry here are not yet talking of a recovery, but say the ailing economy is "slightly better" than it was in the last days of former President David Dacko.

Business is definitely under way again for most local industries: representatives here of French manufacturers of utility vehicles and mopeds saw sales rise by 50 per cent and 10 per cent respectively over the same period last year, while the country's only shoe manufacturer has sold 30 per cent more and taken on more labour.

Financial experts consider that it will need at least six months to see significant progress, however. They attribute the present small boom to a new climate of confidence under the military regime after years of corruption and popular discontent.

What is needed equally, the experts say, is the swift establishment of an economic programme based on agricultural production and a cut in public spending, two-thirds of which goes on state employees' wages.

The forced retirement of 1,000 of the country's 24,000 civil servants by next January answers one of the IMF requirements, and tax reductions to aid local industry should also help.

A crackdown on fraud by the new administration has also boosted consumer spending, which has been halted by the fear of looting as well as by inflation.

Ambitious Programme

Head of State General Andre Kolingba and his ruling Military Committee have an ambitious programme, involving improvement of the road network of this landlocked country and development of the rural and social sectors.

Some 1,800 kilometres (1,200 miles) of road are to be repaired by 1983 (notably the links with Cameroon and Chad), cotton production (estimated at 15,000 tons this season) is to be boosted and livestock raising improved.

Training of staff in the health and agriculture sectors is also to be stepped up under General Kolingba's programme, whose giant posters in all public places call stridently for "efficiency, work and sacrifice." (AFP)

CSO: 4700/326

LIBYA REPORTED TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO PEACE

London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Nov 81 pp 2555, 2557

[Article by Alex Rondos: "'Making' Peace in Chad"]

[Text]

WITHIN days of asking that an OAU-sponsored force should be created rapidly for Chad, the French government also said that it was sending arms to support President Goukhouni's transitional government. President Shagari announced during his return from the Cancun summit in Mexico that Nigeria was prepared to send troops to Chad if invited by the OAU. Senegal, Ivory Coast, and it has even been reported Cameroon, have also indicated they would be prepared to join in such a force. These developments occur during a period of strained relations between President Goukhouni and Col. Gaddafi. And as we go to press, the international media are filled with reports — apparently unfounded — of a coup attempt by the Chadian Foreign Minister Ahmat Acyl, allegedly supported by Libya.

On the evening of Wednesday, October 28, it was reported that a column of Acyl's troops had entered N'Djamena and were supported by Libyan armour. The following morning, AFP, reporting from N'Djamena, said that the city was quiet, there was no evidence of unusual Libyan activity and that President Goukhouni Weddeye was at his residence. Reports that the Libyan number two Major Jalloud had arrived in N'Djamena were confirmed, but the purpose of the visit was to attend one of the regular consultations (JANA claims) between the two governments. The visit might have prompted some unusual troop movements by local Libyan forces and those of the Forces Armées Populaires of the Transitional Government of National Unity. The ensuing tension has caused a number of the capital's population to flee across the river to Kousseri in Cameroon.

Ahmat Acyl has suffered military reverses in the last weeks when he took on the followers of the Minister of the Interior, Mahamat Abba Said. There have also been suggestions that the days of Acyl's close identification with Libya are over and that Tripoli was no longer intent on using him as they did in the past. This may have prompted Acyl into a last fling for the power he has always coveted so conspicuously.

If Libya were involved in any coup attempt, it would have been to forestall the well co-ordinated initiatives currently being undertaken by France, leading members of the OAU with the diplomatic support of Washington to assist President Goukhouni. The timing and extent of diplomatic activity over Chad suggests that tension was mounting there to a dangerous degree.

There is little doubt that Major Jalloud has used the occasion of his visit to exercise considerable pressure on President Goukhouni. In an interview on Chad radio on the morning of Thursday, October 29, Major Jalloud accused the French of interfering in the internal affairs of Chad and of trying to impose the inter-African peace-keeping force of the OAU.

The official French confirmation that "certain logistical support" was being given to the Transitional Government of National Unity was made on October 26.

The French government has now said that 25 tonnes of ammunition and Kalashnikov-style rifles have been sent from the military base at Bouar in the Central African Republic. Though the weapons are not part of the normal French military arsenal, Paris says that they were "seized" during recent actions in Chad and the Central African Republic.

Earlier at the Cancun summit France had appealed to the OAU to send an inter-African peacekeeping force into Chad. The US Secretary of State has already lent his support to the French appeal. Earlier last week, the French ambassador in Khartoum handed over a message to President Nimeiri from President Mitterrand in which the French leader explained France's policy adding that it had received the support of the United States.

The announcements were made at a time when it was reported in Paris that President Goukhouni was under pressure from Libya to take steps to implement a "merger" between the two countries. The Chadian President had also noted in an interview with reporters in N'Djamena that while his government welcomed the Libyan presence in Chad, there had been problems with the Chadian public. He said that Libyan troops had committed certain "errors", though he would not elaborate. Col. Gaddafi had announced shortly after the French appeal to the OAU that while the threat from Sudan remained he would not remove troops from Chad, and President Goukhouni has echoed those sentiments.

It is clear that the latest developments spearheaded by the French President are designed to give the Chadian leader the confidence with which to act independently should he feel under particular pressure from Libya. It should also give more substance to the GUNT, which is still not receiving sufficient aid from Libya to pay salaries for civil servants, let alone re-establish some of the basic infrastructure in the capital.

The next step centres on the prospects of the OAU peace-keeping force. President Moi of Kenya, the OAU Chairman, has indicated that he will travel to Libya to discuss the Chadian problem with Col. Gaddafi and the implementation of an OAU plan for the establishment of a peacekeeping force to replace Libyan troops. The offer from Nigeria is timely. However, the inclusion of Senegal (definitely) and Ivory Coast (reportedly) and possibly Cameroon (which has, however, constantly called for a UN involvement) makes for a peace-keeping force of decidedly contrasting ideological hue to that proposed almost two years ago composed of troops from Congo, Benin and Guinea. The OAU appears to be eager to promote the latest initiative. M. Edem Kodjo, the Secretary General of the OAU, has also said that he would agree with bilateral agreements between Chad and governments sending members of the peace-keeping force.

As to the financing of such a force, which some suggest might reach N'Djamena before the end of the year, the French Foreign Minister, M. Claude Cheysson, has recommended recourse to the United Nations. France appears ready to offer extensive logistical support and has already informed its air force to prepare to transfer Nigerian and Senegalese troops to Chad.

The implications of the French, Nigerian, Senegalese and OAU initiatives are far-reaching. France finds itself in the welcome position of being able to re-establish its presence in Chad decisively and uncontroversially; it will reap considerable goodwill for the disinterested and legalistic approach it has taken in supporting the GUNT in the last few months. The fact that at least one of Chad's neighbours, Nigeria, will participate in such a force, if it is created, puts paid to one of the early conditions of a settlement in Chad; namely that bordering countries must not be involved in such peace-keeping efforts. Libya, of course, had broken with that agreement and it now seems that the OAU will follow the Libyan pretext of a bilateral agreement to justify, legally, the Nigerian

involvement.

It is interesting to observe that there has been no Chadian response to proposals about the composition of the peace-keeping force. And there are Chadians who wonder whether the latest OAU initiative might not be presented to President Goukhouni as a *fait accompli* whose primary motive is anti-Libyan. The US would not object to the composition of the force and it has even been reported that Algeria is prepared to support it diplomatically.

The success of the peace-keeping force would depend to a large extent on Sudanese reactions. It is argued that an OAU force in Chad would reduce the tension between Libya and Sudan. This is to presume that the OAU force would be deployed along the eastern frontier to separate Hissen Habre's Forces Armées du Nord and the GUNT troops — a large and costly operation. The hope must be therefore that Sudan would cease to support Habre on the condition that the Libyan threat is physically removed from that frontier. It is noteworthy that in the last few days the anti-Libyan propaganda has abated considerably. Indeed, the removal of a Libyan presence in Chad might serve to induce many of Habre's supporters to support the GUNT.

However, a greater dilemma remains. By coming into Chad in support of the GUNT, the Libyans have played a decisive role in bringing a semblance of peace to the country. They have already embarked on a training programme for the integration of the Chadian army; perhaps the most decisive element if the peaceful future of Chad is to be guaranteed. If Libya were to withdraw, would it still continue to train the army? The continuation of Libyan involvement with the Chadian armed forces would scarcely meet with the approval of some OAU members.

The Libyans, in other words, have a fulfilled role in Chad which the OAU force would have to continue. That is to say; not simply keeping opponents apart on the battlefield in the hope for some negotiated solution but rather in the active removal by military action of those elements in the country which oppose the government legally installed under the Lagos agreement of 1979. Those who support the OAU initiative will have to convince a number of Chadians that although the departure of Libya might be welcomed by a large majority, the peace to which Libya has undeniably contributed will be guaranteed for the future. Will the GUNT supporters favour a neutral peacekeeping force as against an apparently favourably partisan Libyan support?

The removal of the Libyans on its own will scarcely guarantee the success of the OAU force. If the departure of the Libyans serves to reconcile some opposition elements and their external backers to the GUNT and to solicit the type and scale of international assistance that will reconstruct the Chadian state and guarantee its future stability, than a great deal will have been achieved. Years of prevarication, neglect and exploitation of the conflict have made the task a daunting one.

CSO: 4700/325

MILITARY SITUATION IN EASTERN SECTION REPORTED

AB281455 Paris AFP in French 1420 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Report by AFP special envoy Jean Paul Rodrigue]

[Text] Ndjamena, 28 Nov (AFP)--Government authorities are completely silent about the situation prevailing in eastern Chad this weekend, but some evidence, although fragmentary, makes it possible to have a precise idea on the fighting going on in the region.

About 30 wounded people have been evacuated so far from Abeche and Oum Zoueir to Ati, central Chad, before being transported by DC-4 to Ndjamena.

Admitted to the capital's central hospital, they are mostly very young people; soldiers of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR-pro-Libyan] of the Foreign Minister Ahamat Acyl or in the Integrated National Army [ANI] under training.

In spite of the surveillance on them, two of them told AFP how the town of Abeche (25,000 people) was attacked by Hissein Habre's FAN about 10 days ago. According to these accounts, part of the local population, apparently trained by Habre's supporters who had infiltrated into the town, attacked the garrison at the first bombings.

The FAN began to attack the airport, one of the wounded said. After two futile attempts, they returned to the garrison and succeeded in entering the town. Since we did not have heavy weapons, we prefered to withdraw, leaving them inside, and encircled the town.

The two men were not able to say what the situation was after they had been wounded. According to them, the FAN had old light armored vehicles, the AML type, and double-barreled 14.5mm canons.

Now, 10 days after these events, the situation in the east is described on Saturday as stationary by Chadian military sources. The authorities affirm that Abeche is controlled by government forces, but admit that the situation is difficult, because reinforcements of men and ammunition go daily through Ati, halfway between the capital and Abeche.

The ANI woefully lacks air transportation and logistic support, government circles continue to emphasize. In reality, the only operational DC-4 at the disposition of the army and which has made several roundtrips this week between Ndjamena on the one hand and Ati and Moundou (in the south) on the other hand was (?imobilized due to) a motor breakdown, it was learned from a military source.

In its latest issue, the weekly UNITE (government-owned) deplored the rebel infiltration in the east and wondered about the OAU's game.

The Libyans having left, wrote the paper, the inter-African peacekeeping troops should have automatically filled in the void. This has not been the case...instead it is the rebels--aided by Egypt and the Sudan--who are occupying the places that were vacant, UNITE stated bitterly.

CSO: 4719/271

LIBYAN PRESENCE OUTSIDE CAPITAL INTENDED TO LAST

Dakar AFRICA in French No 134, Oct 81 p 35

[Text] When he recently received Goukouni Oueddei at the Elysee, President Fracois Mitterrand of France undoubtedly wanted to legitimize the head of the Chadian National Union Government. The new Socialist administration, for whom the presence of the French Army in Chad was the absolute worst, hopes that its political support and increased economic aid will make the GUNT [Transition Government of National Union] less dependent on its embarrassing Libyan protector. But France's new policy in Chad runs the risk of having the opposite effect. By supporting Goukouni, Paris is indirectly endorsing the Libyans. In fact, a year after the defeat of Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces and his departure for exile, there is still no Chadian Government.

A bitter internal fight is taking place within the ranks of the government. Since April, Acyl Amat's supporters are killing or being killed by supporters of Goukouni and by those of Minister of Interior Mahamat Abba Said. Goukouni only has one faithful ally, Adoum Togoi, a military commander without troops. Most of his ministers have left Ndjamena. What is more, people in the president's entourage do not conceal the fact that the departure of the Libyans will result in the disappearance of the so-called Transition Government of National Union.

Ndjamena is a front where the Libyans want to keep a low profile. But outside Ndjamena, prefects and district chiefs are appointed by the Libyan command post of Sebha, completely disregarding Goukouni Oueddei. Outside Ndjamena, Libyan presence is intended to last. With Goukouni acting as an intermediary, Libya is asking the French to come to the Chadian capital to legitimize its presence elsewhere and to act as a screen that will attract a certain amount of international aid.

8796
CSO: 4719/132

SUPPLIES FOR SENEGALESE TROOPS UNLOADED

AB271647 Paris AFP in French 1537 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 27 Nov (AFP)--On Friday at midday, a DC-3 aircraft of the Toulouse-based private air company Hemet Exploration unloaded a stock of ammunition, foodstuffs and medications at the Ndjamena airport. The items are for the Senegalese contingent of the Inter-African Peacekeeping Force.

Coming from Doula, Cameroon, the aircraft, which was chartered by the French Ministry of Cooperation, left immediately for Garoua, in northern Cameroon.

Supervising the unloading exercise was Colonel Lavabre, military attache to the French charge d'affaires in Chad, now based in Kousseri, Cameroon. He later presented the consignment composed of in particular several dozen cases of ammunition and hand grenades to Lt Col Thierno Ndiaye, who had just arrived in Ndjamena with a first unit of 150 Senegalese troops.

The Hemet explorer aircraft landed in Ndjamena for the first time 1 week ago. Reliable sources say Chadian authorities wanted the plane to carry out transport missions between the capital and the east of the country.

The same sources indicate that the three Frenchmen, members of the DC-3 crew, refused to carry out such missions in view of the insecurity prevailing in the east of the country.

It will be recalled that a DC-3 of the same company was shot down this year over Mozambique by a surface-to-air missile that had been mistakingly fired by the Mozambique army. All passengers and the crew members perished.

CSO: 4719/271

SPAIN ENCOURAGING COOPERATION OF OTHER WESTERN POWERS

Dakar AFRICA in French No 134 Oct 81 pp 43-45, 102

[Article by Attilio Gaudio: "Equatorial Guinea between Dispair and Hope"]

[Excerpts] Equatorial Guinea is again in the headlines following the discovery of "large" oil fields off the coast of Rio Muni where the Spanish company GEPSA [Guinean-Spanish Petroleum Company] is operating and where other foreign oil companies are rushing to request from President Teodoro Obiang Nguema licenses for prospection and exploitation. Even now there is talk of Equatorial Guinea becoming a member of the African club of oil producing countries following on the footsteps of neighboring Nigeria, Cameroon and Gabon.

A Tense Political Situation

Two years after the fall of the bloodthirsty tyrant Macias Nguema and after a reversal of alliances which led the new regime to call for the departure of the Soviets and to reopen Rio Muni and the island of Fernando Poo to the Spaniards and to other countries of the European Community, the social and political situation remains very tense with ethnic rivalries, fear and corruption thriving and with the refusal of members of the opposition to the former dictator to go back to their country.

It is difficult to put an ideological label on the new regime. The president continues to be surrounded by a Praetorian Guard of 300 Moroccans who are fast losing the support of the local army. His opponents are not too far wrong in saying that President Obiang allows himself to be manipulated by the military and by his tribe which, unfortunately, is the same as that of the despised former President Macias Nguema. The example more often mentioned to illustrate this is Obama Nsue Mangue, currently ambassador to Gabon. A summary of his career should have provided enough grounds to shoot him after merely establishing his identity. In July 1970, he was a member of the "Youth Marching with Macias" delegation to the Youth World Congress in New York and became notorious for the many rapes committed within his delegation. In 1975, when Nsue Micha was reassigned from the Secretariat of State for Security to the Directorate General of the Ministry of Justice, Obama Nsue was put in charge of national security as head of internal policy (B. Ochaga held that post shortly before he was assassinated) and as head of the PUNT [Workers' National Single Party] in Fernando Poo. He was as important in the civilian sphere as T. Nguema Mbasogo was in the military sphere.

In December 1976, during the affair of the high-ranking officials, Obama Nsue gained notoriety by killing many cadres arrested on orders from Teodoro Nguema Mbasogo, including Nsue Micha and Minister of People's Education Ochaga Ngomo who was also the permanent secretary of the PUNT. Obama Nsue Mangue, who always carried a stick, was nicknamed "mbato" (stick) in the country's local dialect. To be pointed out by "mbato' meant a death sentence. Obama Nsue was one of the chief torturers of the Macias Nguema regime.

Equatorial Guinean workers in Libreville are so afraid of meeting Obama and being subjected to who knows what kind of persecution that they do not even dare go to their embassy to comply with administrative formalities.

And what about Alejandro Evuna who was appointed to the post of ambassador to Madrid by President Obiang and had to be recalled in June 1981 after a scandal over hashish trafficking in which his wife was directly involved?

Two years ago, the people of Malabo trought that the nightmare of violence and abuses had come to an end but they are again shutting themselves up in their houses to defend their children and their property from those who should be protecting them.

The April Plot

The affair of the plot and the new repression, entirely fabricated by the government, have contributed to deteriorate the atmosphere. More than 150 people were arrested between 7 and 15 April. They were suspected of attempting to overthrow Colonel Obiang's regime. The "plot" was officially denounced on television by the head of state himself on 22 April. President Obiang thus wanted to justify in the eyes of world opinion his decision to throw many of his opponents into military confinement. But faced with the unexpected repercussions created by this wave of arrests and urged by his entourage to improve the public image of Equatorial Guinea, Colonel Obiang ordered shortly afterwards the release of most of those who had been imprisoned. Finally, he announced that there was going to be a public trial for the "plotters" who were still in prison and that this trial would be open to foreign journalists and jurists.

But while the hearings were actually open to the public, no foreign journalists or observers were invited to attend. The national press never mentioned the proceedings or the verdict passed by the military tribunal.

Also, no official explanation was given about the underlying causes of the "plot" against Colonel Obiang. We only know that after living in exile in Europe for several years, Moises Mba had gone back to Equatorial Guinea a few months ago and started "bribing" Equatorial Guinean officers and civil servants, apparently hoping to win their support in a future confrontation between the opposition and the current Malabo administration. Yet, observers based in the Equatorial Guinean capital are amazed that Mba, whose activities were well known, should have been able to leave the country "with complete impunity" shortly before the April wave of arrests.

Was this important man, after all, nothing but a pawn in a big show intended to remove dangerous enemies of the government? Or was there really a plot? Many questions remain unanswered after the mysterious trial in Malabo.

Colonel Obiang himself had to admit that, contrarily to what was reported in the international press, there had been no attempted coup. In fact, it was all an excuse used by the president to arrest several leaders who were too corrupt, because they belong to rival tribes. Back to prison went not only former opponents of the dictatorship but also men of the former regime accused of being involved in economic and political irregularities.

On 13 June, in Malabo, an Equatorial Guinean military tribunal passed one death sentence and several sentences of prison terms against the "April plotters" accused of attempting to overthrow the regime of Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema. A soldier, who was found guilty of being the intermediary in the distribution of funds to bribe members of the army and a number of civil servants in Equatorial Guinea, was sentenced to death and executed shortly after the sentence was passed.

Thirty other defendants, including Pedro Econg Andeme and Angel Masie Ntutumu, respectively minister of health and minister of interior in the government of the former dictator, Macias Nguema, were released. Others were severely beaten by the soldiers who are the same as before, while others were able to get out of the country.

The horrifying executions carried out on orders from Macias Nguema over a 10 year period, had left the opposition inside the country leaderless. It is estimated that 100,000 people fell victims of the repression.

Abroad, three political movements remain: a movement said to be "Marxist-Leninist" and based in Geneva, a socialist movement in Spain and a liberal nationalist movement in Nigeria.

A formerly Prosperous Colony

All in all, 150,000 Guineans are living abroad out of a population of 300,000 people. Yet it cannot be said that Spain had neglected its colony. All the urban and social infrastructures which can still be found in the islands or in the mainland were built during the Spanish period. Bata--now regrettably famous for the atrocities committed by Macias against the political prisoners held in his "model prison"--still retains the exotic appearance of an old capital city with its cathedral, its handsome school and administrative buildings, its well designed streets with attractive gardens. The only new building was the Panafrica Hotel built in 1970. It is now in dilapidated condition and the same applies to the presidential palace built for the dictator by the Societe Francaise de Dragages [French Dredging Company] also commissioned to carry out the port expansion project.

The pier in Bata can accommodate four 20,000-ton ships. Two other French firms, Chantiers de Bretagne and Alsthom, built a pumping station and storage tanks for hydrocarbons near the harbor.

The Bata Prison was called "the university" by the townspeople because so many intellectuals and administrative cadres were assassinated behind its walls which in the past had held many nationalists imprisoned by the Spaniards. In a frightening report on Equatorial Guinea, a Swiss UNESCO expert tells us that "this was the prison where an attempted coup had taken place in June 1974 and where most of the country's higher cadres were held in 1976 and some of them were killed at the time of the affair of the high-ranking officials." Many people were murdered in that prison on orders from its director, Salvador Ela Nseng, and his deputy, Francisco Edu. Lfogo Bokoi replaced Ela Nseng as director of the Bata Prison. He was executed in Santa Isabel along with Macias Nguema on 29 September 1979. Before being transferred to Santa Isabel, Macias Nguema was "housed" in the model Bata Prison for several days.

In 1978, the city had a population of some 15,000 inhabitants. After the coup of 3 August 1979 Bata was an empty city and people likened it to an African Phnom Penh. Florencio Maye Ela, the military governor of Bata, is the man who led the operation against Macias Nguema's pockets of resistance to make him stand trial for "crimes against mankind." When Maye Ela, nephew of Macias Nguema and commander of the Navy, was promoted to the post of first vice president of the republic alongside with his cousin Teodoro Nguema Mbasogo, Jose Moro Mba, former head of the Youth Marching with Macias Movement in Rio Muni, became the military commander of the Bata garrison.

Malabo (formerly Sanra Isabel), the capital of the Republic, still has a Mediterranean kind of charm. It is a city sprawling around a bay created by submerged craters and crowned by volcanoes covered with green vegetation, among which stands the Santa Isabel Peak thrusting into the equatorial skies to a height of 3,008 meters. One understands why Stanley called the island of Fernando Poo the "Pearl of the Gulf of Biafra." The city's creole population, which suffered severe hardships under the tyranny of Macias, is basically peaceful and friendly. There one finds an ethnic cocktail of Sierra Leoneans, Ibos from Nigeria, Fangs from Gabon, Bubis from Rio Muni, Fanys, descendants of former slaves and of Cuban deportees, and, naturally, the N'Tumus who represent the predominant tribe. In the capital, the Spaniards built an international airport, a sports arena, an episcopal palace, a governor house, several hotels (all of which went out of business after independence) and four movie houses.

Spanish Recolonization

But this charming picture of architecture and colors representing Malabo has become very faded. One only has to walk through the city to be seized by a feeling of distress. The faces of the inhabitants display evasive, impenetrable and totally indifferent looks. The Whites from West European countries who came after the regime changed to prevent this island from totally falling prey to hunger and despair remain within their own circle and are bored to death. The Spaniards, usually so cheerful and friendly, ignore the other foreigners and are living in seclusion inside an absurd ghetto as the Soviets did when Macias was in power. Italian cameramen have told me that the Spanish Embassy is as inaccessible as the Soviet Embassy.

Yet the Spaniards have truly recolonized Guinea. Is it not a fact that on the occasion of King Juan Carlos' visit President Obiang said that "the future of Guinea has no meaning without Spain?" Indeed, money, drugs, food supplies, advisers, teachers, journalists of the Efe news agency, pilots and transportation to Europe, almost everything again passes through the umbilical cord once more connected to Madrid. But the results are disappointing; few Third World countries present such an unchanging and crushing picture of ineffectual independence.

Every key sector of the economy remains half paralyzed: agriculture, timber industry, commerce, communications, water, electrical and medical facilities and the fishing industry on which Macias had imposed a ban under threat of death (while all the fish was looted by the Russians).

The country has failed to come out of the dark pit where it was plunged by the Russian dictatorship and greed. As a matter of fact, the Soviets hesitate to leave. Ambassador Krasnikov remains in contact with Equatorial Guinean civil servants who had been granted scholarships to study in the USSR.

The cocoa plantations which in the past were the wealth and pride of the Spanish colony--a colony considered to be a model of emancipation--are producing now one-eighth of what they used to produce in 1969 (7,000 tons a year intead of 50,000 tons). But the important thing now is to realize that the return of the Spaniards has been instrumental in the serious deterioration of moral standards among the native population. In 2 years they have fallen into the temptation of drugs, cigarettes, pornography and alcohol. The corruption, kept in check under Macias who was not about to share with anyone either riches or power, is now widespread in the country as it is in Nigeria and Zaire.

Spanish financial aid--initially provided indiscriminately and intended to capture the market--was used by the people to purchase cars, to get drunk and to prostitute themselves. Now Madrid realizes the moral burden of its responsibilities and is said to have asked the United Nations to send Spanish judges to Equatorial Guinea to curtail the most serious crimes of corruption. But this request cannot be met because there is no law enforcement authority to carry out the sentences that these judges would have pronounced.

Spain also realizes that it will not be able to solve, by itself, the economic crisis and all the problems of underdevelopment facing the country, and it is trying to rally the assistance of other European governments and voluntary services overseas in spite of the fact that the local currency, the ekele with an exchange rate of two for one peseta, is practically a nonconvertible currency and, therefore, discourages potential foreign investors.

The best efforts on the part of experts from the World Bank, the IMF and the EEC have been ineffective as a result of the apathy shown by the local authorities and by the population, while the current rivalry between Spain and France has made it impossible so far to coordinate the financial aid.

After the fall of Macias Nguema, Madrid tried to corner all technical and financial contracts in every sphere of activity but more often than not it did not follow up its initiatives.

France, for its part, has tried to keep its distance from all potential competitors and to cut the ground from under Spain's feet particularly in the matter of off-shore oil concessions where Ispanoil [Spanish Oil Company] and ELF-Aquitaine [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] have conflicting interests. Paris has also attempted to entice Malabo away from the peseta and into the sphere of the CFA franc which is a convertible currency. This would suddenly open the economic doors of central west Africa to France.

Madrid thus realizes that it made a mistake when it refused to allow other potential European partners to participate in the reconstruction of the country and now Spain is said to be willing to accept any kind of cooperation, to welcome members of the voluntary services overseas, to see new enterprises being set up and to have finally abandoned the idea of establishing an administration closely resembling a colonial administration.

8796
CSO: 4719/132

BRIEFS

CAMEROON'S AHIDJO TO VISIT--At the invitation of his excellency Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state and government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, His Excellency Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon, will make a state visit to Equatorial Guinea from 24 to 26 November. [Text] [AB220823 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Nov 81]

CSO: 4748/13

COPWE CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION ISSUES STATEMENT

EA220250 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1100 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] The third regular session of the COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia] Central Committee has set guidelines on how to develop ideological and organizational work both individually and collectively since this is the basic guarantee for bringing the working people's efforts to fruition. The session set the guidelines to analyze the prevailing objective reality in a statement issued last night at the end of a 2-day meeting held in the assembly hall of the Secretariat of the COPWE Central Committee under the chairmanship of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the COPWE. The statement established guidelines for the friends of the revolution. It was published today in a special issue of the organ of the COPWE Central Committee, SERTO ADER.

In its special issue, SERTO ADER said the meeting listened to our revolutionary leader's report analyzing the prevailing national and international situations and charted an appropriate method of struggle.

The statement also said some of the resolutions adopted by the second regular session of the COPWE Central Committee have been implemented. It added that since some of those remaining will be implemented in the near future and the others require constant implementation, it is essential to wage an intensified sturggle to achieve all of them step by step.

SERTO ADER said in its special issue that it had been pointed out that the implementation of the guidelines established by the third regular session of the COPWE Central Committee regarding major issues is the primary responsibility of all COPWE members and the revolutionary obligation of all working people, adding that since the building of socialism is impossible without this, we should undertake the task of discharging our great historical responsibility with greater determination.

CSO: 4503/9

BRIEFS

EPLF COMMUNIQUE REPORT VICTORIES--A dergue force which moved from the (Zagir) area to penetrate our defense lines in the (Semenawi Bahr), was attacked by Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front [EPLF] fighters and our people's militia and forced to retreat. In the battle 25 dergue soldiers were killed and more than 30 were wounded. On 19 November a dergue force which was moving to [word indistinct] from Decamere was ambushed by our fighters, and 90 dergue soldiers were killed or wounded and huge amounts of arms were captured. Among those killed was Lt Sisay Debele, political affairs chief of the dergue's 4th brigade. Members of our engineering units have continued wrecking the dergue's lorries and tanks with landmines. On 20 November 1981 a tank, a truck and three military trucks were destroyed when they hit landmines in the vicinity of (Hazhaz), at (Gudet), between [word indistinct] and (Adi Fanta). All the occupants of the trucks--dergue soldiers--were killed. [Excerpt] [EA222338 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1600 GMT 22 Nov 81]

CSO: 4503/9

BONGO SEEN DIVERSIFYING COOPERATION BESIDES FRANCE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3353, 2 Nov 81 pp 2567-2568

[Text]

WHILE PRESIDENT BONGO of Gabon denies suggestions that relations with France are at a low ebb, he has set off on a European tour to Italy, Luxembourg and Belgium saying that he wants to diversify Gabon's trade. This follows announcements by the President that he intends to increase Gabon's participation in the equity of three large French mineral companies in Gabon.

France accounted for some 60 per cent of Gabon's imports in 1980 and an estimated 24 per cent of Gabon's exports. More significant, though, is the size of the French stake in the most important sectors of Gabon's economy. President Bongo said recently that he planned to raise Gabon's participation in three French-controlled companies from the present 10 per cent to around 25 to 30 per cent. The companies involved are Elf-Gabon, a subsidiary of the Elf-Aquitaine group; the Compagne Minière de l'Ogoue, (COMOLIG) jointly owned by US Steel and the French government; and, the Compagnie des Mines d'Uranium de Franceville (COMUF) which is controlled by the French Atomic Energy Commission.

The mining and petroleum sector of the Gabonese economy accounts for some 50 per cent of GDP. However, a closer look at the role of some of the companies selected by the President for greater Gabonese participation indicates the extraordinarily important part they play in the economy.

Petroleum production is dominated by Elf-Gabon, which operates the Mandji field. In 1979 that field produced 8,319,000 tonnes of a total of 9,799,000 tonnes. Production has declined, but recent discoveries mean that output is likely to remain at between five and six million tonnes over the next 15 years, according to some of the most recent estimates. In 1979, 71.5 per cent of exports consisted of oil.

Uranium and manganese each accounted for 7.6 per cent of exports. In 1979 COMUF produced 1,100 tonnes of uranium from the Mounana mines out of the total of 1,252 tonnes. COMILOG saw its manganese exports recover from 1.7m. tonnes in 1978 to 2.3m. tonnes in 1979. COMILOG, which controls managanes production, was in the happy position of seeing output increase by a further nine per cent in the first six months of 1980. These three companies alone represent at least 90 per cent of French industrial assets in Gabon.

As far as the financial management of the economy is concerned, there have been improvements recently, due, to a large extent, to a stiff dose of IMF-prescribed austerity. The foreign debt has been reduced from 50 per cent of exports in 1978 to 28 per cent, estimated at about $950m. The 1980 trade balance showed a surplus of $1,300m., an increase which can be attributed to the rise in price of a barrel of oil, which the Gabonese set last year at a $39 posted price. (No doubt this has been modified in recent months).

The improvement in the economy's performance has given the President a little more room for manoeuvre. However, there is no doubting that the relations once enjoyed with the former French Head of State, Giscard d'Estaing, are a thing of the past. The new French approach of making

relations "state to state" as opposed to the Giscardian policy of close personal relations with certain African leaders — among them Bongo — has led the Gabonese President to express publicly his regret.

The apparent antipathy of the French Socialists towards the Central African regimes of Mobutu, Bongo and the recently overturned government of David Dacko in Bangui, also forced President Bongo to reconsider his assumption that he would be able to rely on the French military presence to rush to his defence in the event of any internal political crisis.

The French press has caused him particular anguish by suggesting that matrimonial harmony in Gabon's first family had been somewhat besmirched by an alleged liaison between the President's wife and a painter, M. Robert Luong, whose recent disappearance in France is the object of legal investigations. Previous governments might have stepped in to prevent publication, but the socialists in France have taken no action at all.

Such are the factors which might contribute to a fit of Presidential anti-French pique. Though the President will have to work hard on proving that Gabon is not a French commercial hunting ground, there has been evidence in recent months of increased contact with other potential commercial partners. Some major projects are in the offing, and it is widely believed that the President will encourage non-French investors.

The new airport at Libreville may well go to British companies which have had a good track record in francophone Africa. Taylor Woodrow and Wimpey are expected to be retained for the construction of the second phase of the Trans-Gabon Railway which links the capital to the mining area in Franceville. A new harbour for Libreville is to be constructed by US companies according to reports. A British business delegation is currently in Gabon, led by the Duke of Kent. In September, Mr. Richard Luce, a Minister of State at the Foreign Office, visited Gabon. It is in this context that the President's vist to Luxembourg, Italy and Belgium should be seen.

CSO: 4700/332

BRIEFS

'GABONIZATION' ISSUE--Constant Philippe Okouaghe, director general of manpower and employment, had a meeting on 2 November in his office with officials from the construction and public works trade unions. A total of 26 enterprises were represented at this meeting, which dealt with the employment of foreign personnel and the training of Gabonese workers. In the face of the continuing large number of foreign personnel in our country, officials requested a review of this issue in order to find ways and means to alleviate this situation, while at the same time taking into consideration the young people's entrance into the work force. Constant Philippe Okouaghe spoke first, stressing the difficult work conditions while wishing that the enterprises become aware of the need for the "Gabonization" of jobs. A commission was created to control the activities on the recruitment of local manpower. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 3 Nov 81 p 3]

SOCIAL BENEFITS BILL ADOPTED--Libreville, 23 Nov (AFP)--The Gabonese Ministerial Council met on Saturday under the chairmanship of President Omar Bongo and adopted various social measures which will cost the National Social Security Fund 1.5 billion CFA francs in 1982. Family allocations thus increase from 2,000 to 3,000 CFA francs per child a month as of 1 January 1982, while a new monthly allocation of 10,000 CFA francs at the beginning of the academic year per child in primary or secondary school in 1982 is created. In the same way, the ceiling of the old age allowance is raised from 200,000 CFA francs to 300,000 per month. On the other hand, a commission made up of several ministerial departments has been charged with the responsibility of preparing a general report on the provincial council meetings held in the nine provinces of Gabon between June and November this year. This report is to be submitted to the government before the end of the year. The themes discussed by these councils are population and development, the participation of these localities in the process of self-sufficiency in food production, health education within the framework of health for all in the year 2000, cooperative movement and rural development, the party's national mutual held fund, etc. [Text] [AB231244 Paris AFP in French 0920 GMT 23 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/250

'LE SOLEIL' INTERVIEWS JAWARA ON CONFEDERATION

AB241624 Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 18 Nov 81 p 13

[Interview with Gambian President Dawda Jawara by LE SOLEIL special envoy Lucien Sammy Chaupin in Banjul--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, a document on the agreement for the establishment of the Senegambian Confederation was signed during President Abdou Diouf's official visit to Gambia. What does this agreement mean to the Gambian head of state as well as the Gambian people?

[Answer] This agreement is historical. It is very important for our two people and denotes the willingness of our two peoples to achieve Senegambia. The Gambian people want the union. They have proven this to me during the 30 meetings held throughout the country. I must go to Dakar within the next few weeks at the invitation of President Abdou Diouf. During this visit, we will go beyond the joint communique to sign the agreement itself on the constitution of the Senegambian Confederation. Senegal and Gambia have also wished for this union, even before independence, as evidenced by the numerous accords signed between our two countries. All these agreements--among which we count the executive secretariat of the Senegal-Gambia Committee--have helped to outline the confederation.

[Question] What do you expect from this union?

[Answer] The strengthening of our countries' resources. It is obvious that together, we can do more and better.

[Question] Which are the sectors that you hope to join together?

[Answer] In the first place, we have decided to integrate our armed forces and the security services in order to forestall any destabilization attempt in the region. The other sectors will be discussed later on. They will then be implemented by agreements. These will include commerce, fishing industry, finance and rural development. We will discuss all these in the interest of our two countries.

[Question] Don't you fear the opposition of those whose personal interests and privileges are threatened by the formation of the Senegambian Confederation?

[Answer] We shall try to take care of each and everyone but we will never do so at the expense of public interest. Once the confederation has been established, everyone will be obliged to respect it wholly--its framework, spirit and content.

[Question] There has always been the fear that the language barrier might make the union difficult to realize. What is your opinion on this problem?

[Answer] The language problem does not concern only our two countries. Unfortunately, it is a problem facing the whole of Africa which has been divided by the colonialists. Our desire will enable us to overcome this obstacle. I am an apostle of bilingualism. There is a better way. And that is our good fortune. Our common national languages will serve as a very useful vehicle: the proof of this is that President Abdou Diouf expressed himself in Wolof throughout his official visit here and he was perfectly understood by all the Gambians.

[Question] Why did you have to wait so long before achieving the Senegambian Confederation?

[Answer] Come on, Mr Chaupin. Administering a country and defending the interests of a people demand some constraints. We decided to proceed step by step in order to be able to build a solid union. Today, this procedure has yielded its fruits. Gambians and Senegalese have wholeheartedly accepted the idea of confederation which they know is of absolute necessity because of the results of our multiple agreements. Senegambia has come to stay.

[Question] What about the currency?

[Answer] The problem will be studied and the best solution found to it.

[Question] Do you find it necessary to ask the consent of the two peoples to the confederation through a referendum?

[Answer] To me, a referendum is not necessary since each of the two states retains its national sovereignty. Voting in the two national assemblies is enough to decide on the formation of the Senegambian Confederation.

[Question] How have Great Britain and the Commonwealth accepted the idea of the confederation?

[Answer] They cannot object to it. We have the right to understand one another and to unite. It is also worth noting that the confederation does not in any way compromise the agreements existing between us and Great Britain and the Commonwealth. We have every right to undertake the union between Senegal and Gambia.

[Question] Mr President, we are going to have a look at Gambia's recent past and talk about the coup attempt by Kukli and his group. Was there really any foreign hand in the attempt, as you earlier said?

[Answer] There was a foreign power behind all that; we had traces of it. However, I cannot say which power it is. The trials which will start soon will probably enlighten us more on it.

[Question] To what do you attribute these events?

[Answer] Simply to the ambition of those whom the people do not want and who wanted to seize power through the use of force. The people--the good ones--remained with us. You saw it through the different meetings. Some opposition parties were grossly involved in this affair. This concerns the movement for justice in Africa and the (?National People's Congress) particularly.

[Question] Gambia has appointed foreign judges to try the culprits in the July 1981 disturbances. Why did you not call on the Gambian judiciary?

[Answer] We are a small country. And we do not want people to say that the judgement and the verdict have been dictated by the authorities of the country. There is also the great number of the culprits to be tried. There are about 1,000 people. The trial may last several months because we don't have sufficient judges. The sentences will be pronounced only according to the seriousness of the offenses. I assure you of this.

[Question] How far have you gone with the negotiations with Guinea-Bissau for the extradition of Kukli Samba Sanyang and his friends? Do you think that you will be able to try these people in front of the Gambian people some day?

[Answer] The negotiations are still going on. I am not discouraged about the chances of some day handing Kukli to my country's judiciary to throw light on the bloody events that have bereaved Gambia. Believe me, the whole subregion is concerned. Without Kukli, all that will be done will smack of incompleteness.

[Question] Has Gambia completely recovered from the effects of the July 1981 events?

[Answer] Mostly. We are sincerely grateful to all those who helped us. Presently, all our attention is focused on the future.

CSO: 4719/241

REASONS FOR FAILURE OF COUP OFFERED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3352, 26 Oct, No 3353, 2 Nov 81

[Article by Arnold Hughes]

[26 Oct 81, pp 2498-2502]

[Text]

THREE MONTHS have now elapsed since The Gambia was convulsed by a week-long insurrection. At the time a number of conflicting interpretations of the event were offered: radicals saw the coup as an undisputed attempt to bring about the revolutionary transformation of Gambian society under the leadership of a Marxist vanguard; the Gambian government wavered between seeing the coup as an externally-directed attempt to destabilise a pro-Western regime, involving perhaps Libya and the Soviet Union, and nothing more than banditry posing as social revolution — the so-called "taxi drivers' coup"; other commentators also drew attention to likely foreign backers for the coup.

A full description of the insurrection must await the trials of a number of persons charged with taking part in it; but in the meantime it is possible to provide a more detailed account of what took place in The Gambia on July 30 and the following seven days and to speculate about the origins and intentions of the conspirators.

The coup differed markedly from other illegal seizures of power in black Africa in that it was not a purely military affair. Admittedly, at least half the para-military Field Force participated in the uprising and three of these belonged to the self-styled Supreme Council of the Revolution set up by the plotters, but the majority of the conspirators, and their leader — Kukoi Samba Sanyang — were civilians.

Unruly behaviour of Civilians

The civilian element in the coup became more pronounced once the plotters had seized control of the Field Force armoury on the morning of the coup. Now, in addition to mutinous policemen, hundreds of civilians, including released convicts, were given sophisticated fire-arms, ostensibly to enforce the revolution and confront Senegalese forces rallying to the support of the remaining loyalists and the temporarily deposed head of state, Sir Dawda Jawara. This unusual, large-scale civil involvement altered the character of the insurrection and profoundly affected its chances of success. A relatively disciplined seizure of power now turned into mob rule, with most supporters of the coup turning their attention to drinking, robbery, looting and the settling of old scores, rather than to ushering in the socialist millenium.

Despite attempts to prevent looting, the coup leaders rapidly lost overall control of the uprising and, not only did they fail to put up prolonged resistance to the Senegalese forces which advanced by land, sea and air within 48 hours, they could not even storm the Central Police Station in Banjul, where Inspector General A. M'Boob and 16 loyalist companions (later strengthened by 23 men from the Farfenni Field camp who managed to make their way to Banjul), held off the rebels and shielded senior members of the govern-

ment who had sought sanctuary there.

The failure to take the Central Police Station was a major blunder for it convinced President Jawara and his ally, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, that resistance was possible and the 1965 defence treaty could be invoked once again. It would appear that the nearby American Embassy, within the defence cordon established by the loyalists, provided radio links with Dakar for the loyalists.

This was only one of several mistakes made by the rebel leaders. The first, apparently, was the bringing forward by two days of the launching of the coup. The intention had been to seize the President, members of his government and senior civil servants and policemen, at Yundum Airport on the former's return home from England. Fears of a breach in their security led the plotters to strike too soon, with the result that President Jawara escaped capture and was able to return to Senegal to organise resistance to the insurgents.

Other major errors by the plotters included the decision to release convicts — initially, the intention had been to release only Mustapha Danso, the murderer of the Deputy Commander of the Field Force in October last year. But all prisoners were released instead and many of these took up arms against the civilian population not the government, thereby discrediting the coup leaders in the eyes of many of the public, and ensuring a welcome for the Senegalese army.

Radical rhetoric loses support

The ostentatious use of Marxist-Leninist rhetoric in their broadcasts over the captured government radio station also proved counter-productive. It failed to evoke support from radical countries applied to — Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and the Soviet Union — while it mystified or frightened an essentially conservative and Islamic public. Even worse, it convinced the Senegalese government of the need to support the temporarily deposed Gambian President, lest his country become a base for subversion against its neighbour. Likewise the taking of Gambian and Senegalese hostages produced the opposite effect to that intended.

Such blunders show up the rebel leaders as nothing more than amateur revolutionaries with no credible qualifications to replace the PPP administration, no matter how unpopular the latter may have become. While repeating a generalised Marxist-inspired critique of the government, the rebels failed to take effective steps to replace it. Instead, rebels fought each other, hurried away to loot stores and homes and commandeer private cars. Both military advantage and political goals were sacrificed to more immediate attempts at economic redistribution.

In the meantime, the Senegalese commenced their attack on rebel positions by land from Cassamance, Kaolack and Tambacounda; by air on Yundum Airport; and by sea at Bijilo to the rear of the rebel positions. It is possible that the Senegalese initially did not take the military threat seriously enough; casualties among the first wave of paratroops are reported to have been high. Certainly Senegalese losses were much higher than were officially admitted, as testified by the gift of $1,000,000 to Senegalese casualties by the Gambian President.

Heavy human losses

Equally there is truth in the Senegalese claim that the insurrection could have been ended much quicker but for a concern to minimise suffering, prevent material damage and ensure the safety of hostages. In the event damage to buildings was remarkably light, the looters caused most of the estimated £10,000,000 worth of damage to commercial property. Human losses were tragically heavy, which again singles out the Gambian coup from most other coups in Africa. No real tally of the deaths exist but they must be far higher than official estimates.

Possibly 500 people died in the Banjul area alone and given the widespread shootings within the rebel-held townships on the outskirts of the capital, and the stiff fighting at Yundum and along the road from Brikama to Serrekunda, and at Bijilo, overall deaths of up to 2,000 do not seem unreasonable.

Who were these individuals and groups that brought about such unexpected and unwelcome violence to such a peaceful country as The Gambia? The twelve-man revolutionary directorate were all unknowns, men of little or no education and limited experience.

Their leader, Kukoi Samba Sanyang, is a shadowy, peripatetic figure who mysteriously appears and disappears over the past decade. An academic dropout, failed priest and one-time political candidate for the opposition National Convention Party, he appears to have adopted increasingly militant political views and to have joined a small underground political movement, the Gambia Underground Revolutionary Socialist Labour Party, some time in the early summer. He and others apparently subscribed to vulgarised Marxist notions of revolutionary change, ideas which gave a circulation among youthful elements in the Banjul area. The GURSLP, together with another radical organisation, the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) — which claimed affinities with its Liberian namesake — were banned in October, 1980, on the grounds of being involved in seditious activities, possibly in association with members of the Libyan Embassy in Banjul. Such grouplets sought to give direction to generalised political and economic grievances among the urban populance, being particularly critical of moral and practical shortcomings on the part of the Jawara administration.

Members of MOJA undoubtedly lent their support to the plotters though they probably only joined the coup at a later stage. The leader of the GURSLP, 'Pengu' George, was shot dead by the rebels themselves, either because he was found looting or because he was untrustworthy. This a telling comment about the revolutionary credentials of the coup leadership.

Other coup leaders were drawn from *lumpen-proletariat* circles in the Banjul suburbs; three were Field Force men of low rank; another was a taxi driver; and one was a drug peddler: not, *primafacie* the most promising of revolutionary material.

Apart from this unimpressive group of men, there is growing suspicion that members of the legal opposition were also privy to the plot or else joined in the coup. Both the NCP leader, Sherif Dibba, and the leader of another political organisation, Pap Cheyassin Secka of the National Liberation Party, are in detention, charged with aiding the rebels. Kukoi Sanyang is reported to have visited Dibba's house on several occasions during the coup and Secka is alleged to have had a hand in writing the rebel speeches. Their complicity in the plot remains to be firmly established, but numerous armed men, wearing white headbands, the colour of the NCP, were seen roaming the streets of Banjul during the uprising. It is conceivable that elements of the opposition party were involved in the conspiracy: certainly the tone of NCP speeches had become increasingly militant in recent months.

The overwhelming number of rebel activists were from the Banjul area and the Western Division. Discontented youths formed an important element among the rebels, these combined generation and economic grievances against the *status quo*. Support for the coup had an ethic element as well. Several of the members of the SCR were Jola, as was Sanyang, and the Jola community in the Fonis and the Kombos seems to have welcomed the coup. As the most deprived ethnic group in The Gambia the Jola may have more readily identified with the coup. Support also came from Baddibu Mandinka living in the Bakau area, though there were no disturbances reported from the North Bank Division itself. Gambians of Guinea-Bissau extraction, the Manjagos, may also have played some part in the plot and a number of them were detained after the coup. Apart from these groups, the provinces remained calm and only a few dozen of the 914 detainees held after the rebellion collapsed came from outside of the Western Division and Banjul area.

No evidence of Soviet help

External support for the coup is more difficult to define. The Russian weapons found on the rebels were from the police armoury and, Marxist rhetoric apart, no conclusive evidence of Soviet involvement has yet been produced. Likewise, the authorities have still to present proof of direct Libyan participation in the coup. While the government of Guinea-Bissau does not seem to have supported the

rebellion, individuals of Guinea-Bissau extraction did participate. The most notorious was the dismissed Assistant Commander of Police, Bojang, who personally shot dead the Depot Commander at Bakau on the morning of the coup and then broke into the armoury. He was to die in the fighting.

Undoubtedly, the most visible and effective outside intervention was that of Senegal for, without the assistance of Senegalese troops, the loyalist forces would surely have been overwhelmed and The Gambia subjected to an uncertain experiment in socialist reconstruction. If reports of rebel intentions are to be believed, little improvement and possibly great calamity would have ensued. (The absence of damage to luxury homes along Pipeline Road in Fajara is attributed to the coup leaders' intention to occupy them after the revolution was over.) More sinister are reports of rebel documents containing death lists of prominent citizens and even a plan to move part of the population of Banjul to the provinces, in crude imitation of the Khmer Rouge in Kampuchea. If true, such left-wing adventurism could hardly be described as an improvement on the government of the PPP, which, whatever its shortcomings, has never resorted to murder and state terror in pursuit of its objectives.

In most cases it is demand that is sought to be curbed. Given Ghana's high propensity to demand imported goods one major avenue of curtailing demand will probably be a revision of the general rate of exchange — ie. a devaluation, which the IMF has always insisted on and which the Central Bank has fallen in love with but in which government refuses to see wisdom, for political reasons. The record of post-devaluation developments, politically, is not a pleasant one that any government wants to play with.

But the CMB itself has confessed that it could hardly keep its feet at the current rates of exchange.

Estimates have it that with the black market rate of exchange at almost ₵40 to a dollar, it would require a rate in excess of ₵10 to the dollar for the industry to make a break — even with a probable new producer price that is double the current price. The official rate of exchange now is ₵2.75 to the dollar.

Naturally, at producer prices higher than ₵240, the rate of exchange will have to go up. This situation will, by no means, be for the cocoa industry only because other export items notably timber and minerals — the three major export earners — also require a revision in the rates of exchange at which their earnings are converted.

In these circumstances, therefore, and bearing in mind that direct taxes are high already, it is possible that the President's promise of an 'economic package' could very well be dominated by a devaluation, no matter how reluctantly.

[2 Nov 81, pp 2570-2573]

[Text]

TODAY, the shocking events of late July seem like a half-forgotten nightmare to the people of The Gambia and there is an astonishing and encouraging air of normality about the capital, Banjul. Even so, there is a natural concern about the country's future and a sadness about the abrupt ending of its proud record of tolerance and stability. For his part, President Jawara has reiterated his personal commitment to parliamentary government and there is every intention of holding the general elections next spring. The President has widely toured the country, and made a point of visiting such well-known centres of opposition as Bakau and Lower Baddibu, in order to seek reconciliation. Large-scale defections from the opposition NCP to the government are the result of this approach as much as of political prudence. One unanticipated consequence may be the absence of any effective opposition to the PPP in the next elections. Whatever happens to its imprisoned leader, there is little prospect of the NCP mounting any real challenge to the government. Neither is any new party likely to be formed by then, while independent candidates have a poor record of winning. Instead, there is a real possibility of sitting NCP members of parliament crossing over to the PPP, or of the governing party winning all thirty-five

directly elected seats next year. This would mean a de facto one-party state and additional pressure on President Jawara to legalise the situation by formally declaring his party the sole political movement.

Yet the President is strongly in favour of a multi-party system and his international reputation owes much to his stance in this respect. To declare a one-party state would also threaten to conceal and possibly radicalise existing opposition. In the past, and despite its overwhelming parliamentary strength, the PPP has been consistently opposed by about one-third of the electorate; probably more if opposition voters in uncontested PPP constituencies are included. Lingering bitterness among urban youths must also be expected despite official attempts at reconciliation. It is electoral success rather than an authoritarian back-lash on the part of the government in the wake of the coup which is the more likely to propel The Gambia towards one-party rule.

But there are more pressing political problems to attend to. The first of these is restoring and improving the government's reputation among the public. A policy of reconciliation can only be part of this process: reform is also necessary. While most of the charges levelled against the President and the PPP by the rebels were downright inaccurate or exaggerations, their complaints about corruption and mismanagement in party and government circles have some substance and popular recognition. The President himself has been aware for some time of shortcomings on the part of his Cabinet colleagues and several ministers and civil servants have been dismissed peremptorily. Yet such action has fallen short of public expectation. What is felt to be required is the criminal prosecution and punishment of corrupt ministers; otherwise they are left free to enjoy the benefits of their venality. A tough stance in this matter would greatly enhance President Jawara's stature among the electorate, though it is recognised that this might cause consternation elsewhere.

Another area requiring reform is the party itself. Over the years the PPP has tended to stagnate and grow complacent and "middle-aged", with the result that young people have come to feel that their views are insufficiently heard within the upper echelons of the party, and their spokesmen under-represented in senior positions. Here again the President has made some concessions following the 1977 party congress; itself the first full convention held since independence. Women's needs have been recognised through a National Women's Bureau and the inclusion of several women on key bodies as well as a women's programme within the development plan. A greater role for youth is also needed. The PPP has been revamping its youth wing and younger men have been promoted within the Cabinet and youths, together with women and trades unions, given a voice in national economic planning. Unfortunately, the expectations of young people outpace their qualifications and it has not been easy to find sufficiently well-educated and experienced people to take up senior appointments in the party or government.

While the long-term political security must rest with a politically content electorate, recent events have shown that even a tiny alienated element can almost bring the system to its knees. By itself, urban opposition has only a limited capacity to threaten the government: it was its alliance with mutinous members of the security forces which enabled it almost to topple the administration. The purging and reform of the Field Force and police is one of the most pressing issues in The Gambia today. Under the aegis of some 800 Senegalese troops, measures are being taken to punish and discipline the several hundred police and para-military police who took up arms against the state, or else refused to defend it. The intention seems to be to convert the Field Force into a gendarmerie and to create a small army to be integrated into a Senegambian military force. This will have the immediate advantage of ensuring a permanent Senegalese commitment to The Gambia as well as dividing the security forces into two distinct bodies. The readiness with which the police renounced their oath of allegiance indicates a need to instill a greater sense of duty among them. The abortive coup revealed a mercenary and opportunistic streak among a great many policemen. Many witnesses reported seeing policemen in the van of the looters, shooting off locks to enable the latter to pillage stores.

The future political tranquillity of The Gambia depends not only on a willingness to make political adjustments; it must also rest on effective economic action by the government. Though the rebels criticised the Jawara administration in this respect, more informed and experienced evaluators consider the government to be pursuing realistic and sensible policies with a correct emphasis on rural development. Human failings have not been confined to senior officials; field workers and the farming community must also accept some of the responsibility for the failure to meet

targets. In recent years though, it has been the uncertainty of rainfall, and the attendant evils deriving from irregular and insufficient rains, which have greatly contributed to economic setbacks. Instead of an annual purchase of some 130,000 tonnes of groundnuts, sales have plummetted to an abysmal 40,000 tonnes. Government revenues, foreign exchange earnings, as well as farmers' incomes and profits in the commercial sector, have been badly hit. Economic dissatisfaction, particularly the inability to find sufficient satisfactory employment for young people in the rural areas, has fuelled political unrest. The government has long been aware of the connection between unemployment, urban drift and political discontent but only a vigorous agriculture and a successful informal sector can create sufficient job opportunities.

The immediate economic problem has been the cost and dislocation of the coup. The Gambia Chamber of Commerce has calculated losses to the business sector as over £10,000,000; probably an inflated amount and one limited to the Banjul area. Damage and loss outside of this region was extremely slight and farming has not been disrupted. Additionally, the government estimated that some 300,000 needed three-months' supply of emergency feeding. This is a surprisingly high figure, amounting to half the populace, given the restricted geographical extent of the rebellion. Foreign and local response to appeals for aid have been extremely encouraging: individuals, businesses and local communities have given a substantial amount of money and goods in kind to the relief appeal, while an impressive number of countries, ranging across a wide political spectrum, have donated millions of pounds worth of money, food, medical supplies and technical assistance. Saudi Arabia heads the list with over US $10,000,000; Britain has given £600,000; Japan a similar amount; and a number of other Western, Middle Eastern and African countries have added to this, so much so, that the serious deterioration in foreign exchange has been significantly ameliorated. There is little doubt that the cost of the coup, at least in material terms, has been recovered. There remain the financing of the trials of detainees and the long-term contribution to a Senegalese military presence. If foreign contributions to the new Five Year Development Plan are as generous, then the country has every hope of making a good and speedy recovery. Particularly, as from all accounts, this year's rainfall was heavy and fell at the right time. There are expectations of a very good groundnut harvest. In the long run, large-scale aid for constructing the trans-Gambia bridge-barrage may well prove the most decisive measure for restoring the country's tarnished political reputation as well as its economic well-being.

One aspect of the economy does seem to have suffered severely from the adverse publicity accompanying the coup. Tourist projections for the coming season are down, possibly as much as a quarter. The government has allocated money for a more effective promotion of the tourist attractions of The Gambia and the new Information and Tourism Minister is presently in Europe for this purpose. It must be recognised, that though the government attaches great importance to tourism, its contribution to the GNP and employment remains small. Additionally, the old debate about the deleterious effects of tourism has been reopened with the coup.

"Reliance on Senegalese arms"

Finally, the coup has had a major effect on Gambian external relations; the most dramatic of which has been the total reliance on Senegalese arms to restore the government to power and to protect it during the period of reconstruction. There is much talk of a Senegambian association at present, but both heads-of-state have been guarded in their statements. It appears that both sides have re-adopted positions held in the late sixties towards integration: Senegal favours "organic union", with its suggestion of a close political relationship, while President Jawara talks only of confederation, correcting reports of federation earlier attributed to him. How far The Gambia will embrace close association will depend on how quickly political confidence and economic prosperity can be restored. Public opinion has yet to be consulted — perhaps next spring's elections will be used to sound out feelings — but in Banjul at least (once a source of strong resistance to union) a more favourable attitude towards Senegambian association is detectable. At the least, some form of military integration will take place.

Such a departure is likely to affect other areas of activity as well.

The other country most affected by the coup is Guinea Bissau, a country which has always enjoyed excellent relations with The Gambia. Today, relations are strained because of the delay in returning Kukoi Samba Sanyang and nine other rebels, presently in Guinea Bissau. It is widely believed in Banjul that the rebels are being protected by former Gambians, sympathetic to the rebel cause, who occupy senior positions in the military hierarchy of Guinea Bissau. Some form of diplomatic or economic retaliation by Senegal and The Gambia is likely if the rebels are given safe conduct to a third country. This delay, together with suspicion that individual nationals of Guinea Bissau took part in the rebellion, will undoubtedly sour relations between the two countries.

It is far too early to write-off democracy in The Gambia or to anticipate the national demise of the country. Undoubtedly, it has passed through its most severe crisis to date, but there are encouraging prospects of recovery; even if the scars of rebellion will remain, the wounds themselves may yet be healed by such wise ministrations as the decision to have the more serious offenders among the 894 detainees tried by an impartial panel of judges drawn from Anglophone Commonwealth judges.

CSO: 4700/324

COMMENTATOR ON KAMOUGUE APPEAL TO EGYPT, SUDAN

AB231148 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Commentary by David Anaglate]

[Text] The fact that Vice President Kamougue made the appeal to Sudan and Egypt at this time shows that Chad's Government, or at least important members of that government, do not accept at its face value the assurances by President Numayri of Sudan that he would discourage Hissein Habre's men from further acts of rebellion. It will be recalled that President Numayri said soon after Chad President Goukouni Oueddei ordered Libyan troops out of his country that the Chad leader's action was a courageous one and for his part, he would restrain further rebellion by Hissein Habre who had been operating from the Sudanese side of the border since his defeat. It is now clear that for Numayri, giving such an assurance was one thing; backing it up with action was quite another; for, his protestations of good will notwithstanding, Hissein Habre's men [words indistinct] and captured three towns in eastern Chad since the Libyans started withdrawing.

It would appear that what Sudan really wants is a foothold in Chad by obtaining for Habre an effective infiltration to that country's government. Indeed, Egypt and Sudan would prefer a Chad Government headed by Habre whom they helped during the civil war. For Egypt especially, that country isolated in the Middle East following her unpopular Camp David treaty with Israel, nothing is too much to attempt if it would lead to the acquisition of another friend in addition to only Sudan and Morocco. This explains, for example, Egypt's offer of arms to Sudan and Morocco in that country's war with the Polisario nationalists.

Obviously, the pro-Habre acts of Sudan are not unknown to the Chad Government, hence its apparent refusal to accept troops from Sudan as part of the African peacekeeping force for, to allow Sudanese troops into Chad could have been to strengthen Habre's position and thus constitute a trojan horse, nay, a fifth column inside the country.

While on this point, one expects that the OAU will clearly spell out its objective in Chad and instruct the countries sending troops there not to seek their own individual foreign policy goals in Chad. In short, the troops must pledge their loyalty to and be ready to fight to uphold the government led by President Oueddei. This is important, because there are many factions and tendencies within the Chad

Government--the principal protagonists being President Oueddei himself, the vice president and the foreign minister, Ahmat Acyl. The OAU operations to maintain peace in Chad would fail unless the participating countries resist the temptation of placing their troops behind this or that faction in the country. In this connection, one expects the peace-keeping force to move quickly to the eastern part of the country in order to pull down Hissein Habre's forces.

Vice President Kamougue has said government troops are capable of doing this. If so, one wonders why the rebellion has been allowed to go as far as it has gone. Clearly, some help is required for the government troops and this should be the task of the African peace-keeping force.

CSO: 4700/312

'BOLD' LIMANN MEASURES WILL REVAMP COCOA SECTOR

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 12 Nov 81 p 15

[Text] Accra, November 11--Ghana's cocoa industry, the country's main export moneyspinner, is to be revamped following "bold measures" in the past two years to reactivate it, President Hilla Limann told Parliament here Tuesday.

He said 300,000 litres of insecticide and 5,000 spraying machine units had already been imported this year, with a further 200,000 litres on order. In addition, West German loan facilities would be used to order a further two million litres of insecticide and 20,000 spraying units.

The Cocoa Marketing Board's fleet of vehicles was being augmented to curtail the high incidence of smuggling overland, he said. The Government has placed orders for tractor-trailer units, trucks and pick-ups.

Last Friday a new producer price of 360 cedis (130 dollars) for 30 kilos of beans was gazetted. But reports reaching here from the hinterland allege that Ivory Coast agents in Ghana are offering an illicit 400 cedis (145 dollars) cash inducement per bucketful of wet cocoa beans to farmers.

President Limann voiced dissatisfaction with "the extremely high and rather parasitical overhead costs" incurred in running the cocoa industry. They adversely affected the producer price, he said.

He had issued clear guidelines to the Board to cut down drastically its operations in all ancillary and peripheral areas. A team of chartered accountants had been engaged to review the board's operations with a view to removing bottle necks and streamlining administration, Mr. Limann said. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/332

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY BRAIN DRAIN--Accra, November 7--The spectre of deserted campuses at Ghana's three universities because of poor service conditions for lecturers was raised today by the Vice-Chancellor of Legon University, Adjei Bekoe. In a matriculation address, Professor Bekoe warned that Legon University and the other two, Cape Coast and Kumasi, faced the prospect of having more of their staff leave for better conditions elsewhere in the near future. At least 160 dons had abandoned their appointments at universities in Ghana in the last three years, he said, warning that more would follow unless urgent action was taken. Figures show that Ghana's university teaching staff, technicians and other professional personnel such as doctors and medical staff have been moving to other African countries, particularly to Nigeria. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 10 Nov 81 p 19]

PALM OIL MILL--The ultra-modern C70m. palm oil mill at Adum-Banso estate of the Benso Oil Palm Plantation, Ltd. (BOPP) is expected to be commissioned in November. The project is a joint venture with Unilever/UAC International, the Ghana Government and Barclays Bank International as shareholders. Management expertise is being supplied by Unilever Plantation Group. Production will begin with a single press which can use 15 tons of palm fruit an hour with 21 per cent of this coming out as edible oil. Agriculture Minister, Mr. Nelson Agbesi, who visited the project site last Thursday to see progress being made, was briefed by the estate manager, Mr. Francis Edmond. Mr. Edmond said BOPP was established in 1976 to clear 24,710,520 hectares (10,000 acres) of forest and plant it with oil palm over six years. So far, 23,272,367 hectares (9,418 acres) had been planted during the past five years. Mr. Edmond added that 1,331 hectares of oil palm planted in 1977 and 1978 was being harvested this year and it was estimated it would yield 3,115 tons of fruit. The BOPP employs about 1,400 workers, including contract labour. About half of the workers are accommodated in two labour villages, built by the company. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3353, 2 Nov 81 pp 2609-2610]

OFFICIAL DISMISSED--Nana Okutwer Boekoe, chairman of the People's National Party (PNP), the ruling party in Ghana, was dismissed on Wednesday, 25 November, following an amicable agreement between two rival factions of the PNP approved by the country's Supreme Court. His departure represents a defeat for President Hilla Limann's faction and will reportedly weaken the chief of state's position when the party's next congress will nominate its candidate for the 1983 presidential election. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Nov 81 p 6]

FRG SHIPBUILDING ASSISTANCE--The government is to build more fishing, passenger and cargo boats with the assistance of West Germany for use on the Volta Lake. In addition, a plant to assemble pontoons is to be set up in Kete-Krachi. This was announced by the deputy Volta regional minister, Mr Aperku, at a rally of fishermen organized by the National Farmers Council at Kpandu Torkor. He said the government is taking these measures to make life worth living for all Ghanaians. Mr Aperku commended farmers' work and appealed to them to make full use of facilities to be provided by the Volta regional agricultural development project. He suggested that the farmers council should team up with the Volta River Authority in developing the fishing school at Kpandu Torkor. [Excerpt] [AB261148 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Nov 81 AB]

CSO: 4700/331

BRIEFS

GDR CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE--On the occasion of your country's national holiday, dear comrade Toure, I address to you and to the people of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea the most cordial greetings in the name of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, of the State Council and of the people of the GDR. I am sure that the friendly relations between the GDR and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea will develop and deepen in the future on the basis of anti-imperialist solidarity and of the reciprocal trust of our peoples, in the interest of consolidating peace in the world. Please accept, dear comrade Toure, my best wishes for personal well-being, health and renewed success in carrying out your important mission. [Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the State Council of the GDR. [Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French No 2891, 8-14 Nov 81 p 4]

DPRK CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE--On the occasion of the 23d anniversary of independence and of the proclamation of the republic, the national holiday of the Guinean people, the Korean-African Friendship Association addresses its warmest greetings to Your Excellency [President Sekou Toure] and to the people of your country. We sincerely rejoice over the numerous successes achieved by the Guinean people after independence under the correct guidance of Your Excellency in the struggle for the independent development of the country and the construction of a new society. We reaffirm our determination to do all in our power to consolidate and develop still further the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Your Excellency, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, and we formulate our sincerest wishes for success in your undertakings, Your Excellency, as well as in the struggle of your people for progress and continued development. [Signed] Korean-African Friendship Association. [Text] [Conkary HOROYA in French No 2891, 4-14 Nov 81 pp 4-5]

CSO: 4719/260

BRIEFS

CABRAL, OTHERS TO BE RELEASED--Bissau, 17 Nov (AFP)--The Central Committee of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) has decided to authorize the Government of Guinea-Bissau to release, before the end of the year, former President Luis Cabral who was overthrown on 14 November 1980 by the Council of Revolution. The Central Committee also decided that a few other detainees are to be released but did not give their names. The PAIGC further ordered the immediate release of 12 persons detained since the 14 November events. They are: Benvindo Pereira, Agostinho Gomes, Bacar Gassama, Bacire Biai, Duarte Cabral, Domingos Lopes, Braima Seck, Armando S. da Gama, Malam Juno Mane, Luis Armando, Joao Cia and Capt Arafan Mane. This was the first meeting of the Central Committee since its election by the PAIGC at its extraordinary congress on 14 November, the anniversary of Cabral's overthrow. It was presided over by Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, chairman of the Council of Revolution and new PAIGC secretary general. [Excerpt] [AB171141 Paris AFP in French 0726 GMT 17 Nov 81]

PRISONERS RELEASED--The PAIGC Central Committee decided on Monday afternoon to release former President Luis Cabral; it empowered the government to carry out the decision until the end of this year. The PAIGC Central Committee also decided to release immediately 12 prisoners held since the 14 November 1980 coup d'etat. The 12 released yesterday are Benvindo Pereira, Agostinho Gomes, Bacar Cassama, Bacire Biai, Duarte Cabral, Domingos Lopes, Braima Seck, Armando Soares da Gama, Malam Gino Mane, Luis Armando, Arafane Mane and Joao Ciai. Among them are included the former head advisor on civilian affairs to Luis Cabral and the former deputy commander of the Guinea-Bissau army. Meanwhile, according to ANOP [PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY], 5 high officials of the Luis Cabral government, who had been arrested at the same time, are not mentioned in the Central Committee communique announcing the release of the above officials. Among these 5 are Constantino Teixeira and Umaru Djalo, formerly minister of interior and minister of defense respectively. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 1]

NEW PORT PROJECT--Bissau, 26 Nov (AFP)--Work is to begin on a new port here in October next year, with a completion scheduled in 1985, official sources said. The Netherlands is in charge of the project, which includes plans for four other ports elsewhere in Guinea-Bissau. The new port will be able to berth four ships, two of them of large tonnage. The 36-million-dollar cost is being met by the World Bank, Kuwait, the Arab-Bank for Economic Development in Africa, and the Islamic Development Bank, the sources said. [Text] [AB260830 Paris AFP in English 0720 GMT 26 Nov 81 AB]

BRIEFS

WESTERN AID FOR CHAD URGED--The current chairman of the OAU, his excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, today requested the governments of Great Britain, the United States and France to assist in providing food and other social amenities to the people of Chad during this time that the country is undergoing a major reconstruction process. The president made the appeal at State House, Nairobi, when he held consultations with the envoys representing those countries. President Moi said he would also request the United Nations to assist the people of Chad. He revealed that already Algeria and Gabon had started helping Chad with such provisions as medicine and food. The envoys, Roger Duzer of France, John Willians of Britain and William Harrop of America, hailed President Moi for the effective role he has played in finding a solution to the problem of Chad. Present at the talks were the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko; a minister of state in the office of the president, Mr Nicholas Biwott, and the acting chief of protocol, Mr Denis Afande. [Text] [EA231146 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Nov 81]

PRESIDENT TO ATTEND FES SUMMIT--His excellency President Daniel Arap Moi will leave Nairobi for Morocco tomorrow to attend this year's Arab League heads of state and government conference, which is due to be held in Fes, Morocco, from 25 to 27 November. The president will, in his capacity as the current chairman of the OAU, address the conference before returning home on Thursday. The president will depart from Jomo Kenyatta International Airport shortly before 0900 tomorrow. [Text] [EA231152 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/305

MATTHEWS DISMISSED AS FOREIGN MINISTER

Military Government Dismisses Matthews

AB201500 Paris AFP in English 1451 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Monrovia, 20 Nov (AFP)--Liberian Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews has been discmissed by the military government, the state radio reported today.

His sacking followed a cabinet meeting where he was confronted with allegations of remarks he had made against the government.

A State House communique, quoting head of state Samuel Doe, said Mr Matthews had not worked in the interest of the government.

Mr Doe said he had received numerous reports of actions by Mr Matthews which were not compatible with the aims and aspirations of our government. He was therefore constrained to relieve the minister of his post and thanked him for whatever service he rendered the ruling people's Redemption Council.

Meanwhile Deputy Foreign Minister Christopher Minikon has been appointed to act as minister in the interim, the communique said.

Further On Matthews Dismissal

AB201824 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Monrovia, 20 Nov (AFP)--Observers said the dismissal of the foreign minister appeared to be part of a continuing purge by Mr Doe, the army master sergeant who toppled President William Tolbert 18 months ago.

In September he fired Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo for behaviour incompatible with the administration of the ministry and later had him arrested for alleged embezzlement.

Two days later it was the turn of Finance Minister George Dunye and one of his deputies, who were accused of fraud.

The purge is linked with a drive against corruption and efforts to pull Liberia out of a precarious economic situation.

Army Chief of Staff Leutenant-General Henry Dubar said that Mr Matthews had lost his military rank of major after his dismissal. No reason was given, but defence sources said it is believed to be for the convenience of government.

The government became totally military last July when cabinet ministers and their deputies were given military ranks on the occasion of the country's 134th independence anniversary. Ministers became majors and their deputies captains.

Head of state Doe said the move was aimed at creating an atmosphere of trust and better understanding and cooperation between the army and the former civilians.

Mr Matthews is the only minister to lose his military rank after his dismissal--others have always been reassigned.

CSO: 4700/314

DOE SAID TO 'STRIKE HARD AT ROOTS OF TROUBLE'

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 17 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Monrovia, November 14 --Eighteen months after seizing power in Liberia Head of State Samuel Doe has a double fight on his hands: to strengthen his still fragile regime and overcome an extremely worrying economic situation.

The 29-year-old leader has weathered two serious political crises since toppling President William Tolbert in Liberia, independent since 1847, on April 13 last year. But an indication of lingering worries is the five-hour curfew that is still in force in Monrovia each night.

Last June Mr Doe--he has dropped his rank of Master Sergeant--foiled a plot against him and had 13 military personnel involved sentenced to death. Only two months later General Thomas Weh Syen, considered the second most powerful man in the Government, and four other members of the ruling People's Redemption Council, were accused of attempting a coup and shot.

In order to strengthen his own authority the head of State does not hesitate to strike hard at the roots of trouble. During the last few weeks there has been a widespread purge against corruption which has not spared his own immediate circle.

Thus on October 29 former Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo was arrested as he tried to flee across the border to Ivory Coast after a warrant had been issued against him for alleged illegal appropriation of property.

Survival Budget

Mr Cheapoo was dismissed a month earlier for "behaviour incompatible with the administration of justice" and imprisoned for allegedly building up a private arsenal, but released soon afterwards.

Also on October 29 Finance Minister George Dunye and his deputy for social matters were dismissed in an investigation into embezzlement of public funds.

On the economic front a four-year development plan was launched in the middle of this year and what Mr Doe called "a survival budget" was adopted.

Reconstruction Tax

This budget envisages expenditure of 431.1 million dollars against revenue of 390 million--more than 43 million up on the previous budget. The extra cash was planned to come from a special "national reconstruction tax" on income, an increase in fuel and beer prices, and especially a rise in the price of the staple food, rice, from 20 dollars to 24 dollars for a 100-pound (45 kilo) bag.

Of the money raised, 230 million dollars is to be spent on the rural sector, where two-thirds of the population live, 109 million on road improvements, energy (41 million), the development of small and medium-size industries (31.3 million), education (50 million) and health (31.5 million).

When the budget was introduced, President Doe said the Government was faced with difficult choices by an economic and financial situation which remained serious.

Iron, Coffee, Cocoa

The Head of State said that apart from difficulties inherited from the Tolbert regime the world economic crisis had seriously affected Liberia. Fuel prices had not stopped rising and Liberian exporting industries had not performed satisfactorily.

One such industry is iron ore. Rising production costs and a drop in demand for steel are to blame.

Similarly the fall in world prices of coffee and cocoa have affected the agricultural sector.

Strikes have also broken out from time to time, in spite of a Government ban on such protests. In September some 1,000 teachers struck, followed in October by 600 workers of the largest iron ore mining company, LAMCO, and 900 nurses at the John F. Kennedy Medical Centre in Monrovia. All were demanding higher wages and better working conditions.

Expenditure Freeze

At the moment Monrovia is calm and internal business appears to be thriving, but problems persist. Last week President Doe decided to freeze all Government expenditures apart from salaries, and forbid Ministers and public services from buying new vehicles for the next six months.

And to show that every little helps on the long and difficult road to economic stability, the state's only Boeing 737 airliner is to be put up for sale. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/325

MACHEL VISITS FACIM-81, COMMENTS ON USSR, PORTUGAL PAVILIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Sep 81 p 3

> [Excerpts] Commander in Chief Samora Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, visited the Maputo International Fair [FACIM] yesterday. Accompanied by members of the Standing Political Committee, Central Committee and Council of Ministers, the country's supreme leader toured the pavilions of all countries represented at the fair. The establishment of sound cooperation with mutual benefits for the People's Republic of Mozambique and exhibiting countries was the point most noted by the chief of state during his contacts in the various pavilions. Broadening and strengthening existing relations was another feature noted.

The visit began in midmorning in the FRELIMO Party pavilion, where Samora Machel recalled several particularly significant events which occurred during the armed struggle for national liberation. The exhibit of weapons used to fight the war of liberation served as a basis for recalling memories of that time.

While passing through a section of the exhibit displaying some of these weapons, the president of the republic said: "It is interesting to see the origin of the weapons used to begin the war."

Establishing Outlets for Goods

The great qualitative leap made by the USSR, in terms of its exhibit at the fair, was hailed by Samora Machel. The large and varied range of goods directly covering the basic needs of Mozambicans was a dominant feature. But these items are still not finding their way to Mozambique.

The chief of state said: "We must provide legs for these goods so they can reach us here. We have to organize and provide legs for textiles, fishing equipment, toys and other goods exhibited here, firmly establishing cooperation in agriculture, industry and several other sectors."

With regard to the changes noted, President Samora praised the effort made, recalling that last year's exhibit gave an erroneous idea of the Soviet Union.

Displaying only tractors and cosmonauts could give the impression that the Soviet Union produces only tractors or that its main concerns are space-oriented. The present exhibit demonstrates that this is not true, that the Soviet Union provides for social needs.

The president said: "We congratulate you on your good exhibit this year, which has surpassed all previous ones. Basic aspects were considered and attention was given to women and children."

Concerning the establishment of mechanisms for beneficial cooperation, the president of the republic pointed out a mistake which Land-Rover, a British company, had made.

Countries and companies would place orders with the company and Land-Rover would promise to fill them, but would fail to do so. The president told the company representative: "Many of them instead went over to Jeep Toyota, a Japanese firm, because your company did not keep its word."

After trying to deny this fact, the representative finally admitted it and said that Land-Rover can now fill any order in just 3 to 4 months.

Mixed Companies

In the Portugal pavilion, President Samora Machel applauded the idea of cooperation for the developmental stage of mixed companies. Such a concern was mainly related to the footwear sector, for which the FAL [expansion unknown] group has determined that such a possibility exists.

Samora Machel recommended: "We must plan for the future. We have many problems in the footwear sector. If it is possible to establish mixed companies, what are we waiting for? Let's set up mixed footwear companies."

In the same pavilion, the president of the republic expressed the desire of seeing stronger cooperation in the area of shipping, utilizing the "natural highway," the ocean, linking the two countries.

In this regard, representatives of the National Shipping Company of Portugal noted that relations with Mozambique have been very good and that they had made available to us the vessel "Polana" for rescue operations of the "Castle Glory" cargo in Zambezia.

Samora Machel told the official in charge of the Portuguese pavilion that "permanent contact, permanent and not sporadic cooperation must be maintained" concerning the projects with SOREFAME and SETENAVO [expansions unknown].

11915
CSO: 4728/139

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT WELCOMED IN MAPUTO

EA251306 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Official talks between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Portuguese Republic started at the Ponta Vermelha Palace in Maputo a few moments ago. In his opening speech, President Samora Machel wished the Portuguese delegation a good stay in Mozambique--a liberated zone of humanity--in this land which has been liberated by the people and where we are fighting for the wellbeing of the people against humiliation and racism.

President Samora Machel said the visit by the Portuguese head of state to our country was an historic landmark in the friendly relations of cooperation between the two peoples and countries. He referred to the time of the national liberation armed struggle when the Mozambique liberation front led the Mozambique people to make the correct assessment of the enemy. We never confused the colonial system with the Portuguese people. It was during the national liberation struggle that we said the enemy has no color and no race. Exploitation has no color; it has no race and it has no country.

At the end of his speech, President Samora Machel said the meeting constitutes a further step in promoting relations between Mozambique and Portugal.

In reply, President Eanes said that he and his delegation represent a new Portugal, born from the 25 April revolution, a country which intended to have special relations with all the peoples of the world, including the Mozambique people.

In his speech in reply, the Portuguese head of state emphasized: The various efforts, made from time to time by one or other of us, have led to a new era of relations between our peoples. This era is characterized particularly by the unalterable respect for the sovereignty of our two countries. It is an era within a context of rapprochement, in which political dialogue and cultural dialogue are not only possible but necessary and indispensable for the defense of the convergent interests of our peoples.

General Ramalho Eanes ended by affirming that Portugal is interested in seeing the People's Republic of Mozambique remain an internally stable state. Portugal would also like to see Mozambique enjoying prestige abroad. He said that in the context of respect for the sovereignty of countries and of finding adjusted solutions to mutual interests, Mozambique could rely on Portugal, as Portugal was sure, in return, of being able to rely on Mozambique.

CSO: 4742/98

BELLICOSE U.S. POLICY IN CARIBBEAN DENOUNCED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by E. Hipolito: "War Clouds in the Caribbean"]

[Text] According to international dispatches, UN diplomats were watching with concern the political situation in Central America and the Caribbean this last Monday, with the tension points centered in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Cuba. In relation to the first country, the problem was aggravated by the North American decision to intensify economic and military support to the dictatorship headed by Napoleon Duarte. The announcement was made by Alan Romberg, spokesman of the State Department, who acknowledged the instability of the Salvadoran Government. A few hours before, the Reagan administration was no longer hiding the fact that the El Salvador regime can only be rescued through more external aid in order to contain the advances of the Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation.

As for Nicaragua, the government has publicly denounced during the last 2 months the intensification of the subversive maneuvers teleguided from Washington. After the incursions carried out from Honduras by Somoza groups and following a period of relative calm, which was achieved at talks held during the first semester of the year, Honduran military leaders changed their mind and acts of provocation against Managua started again. Tension reached its apogee with the concentration of troops near the Nicaragua border. This operation was launched during the same week that authorities revealed that a plan to assassinate leading members of the Sandinista Front and high government officials had been discovered.

The Central American press then stressed that pressure against the Nicaraguans was increasing as the Duarte government was losing ground, leading the North Americans to compromise other governments in a struggle lost before it even started. It is in such a climate that the Honduran military leaders were publicly announcing the existence of an agreement sponsored by the United States, in accordance with which cooperation in controlling the revolutionaries is carried out in the three countries --particularly on the Salvadorans--with the operation assuming a joint character. It would not be too farfetched to state that this already constitutes a first step toward a future invasion of Nicaragua.

Threat of Intervention

The help given to Duarte by Washington will mean increased political, military and economic support. Thus at an international level, in public or in private talks, the United States will do its best to rescue whatever still remains in the hands of the discredited Salvadoran Government. Moreover, while funds are granted to avoid the country's bankruptcy, the United States will not only send new military equipment, but will also reinforce the human resources at the service of the dictatorship.

The decision was made last weekend by the departments of state and defense and has been taken seriously by the threatened governments. News agencies immediately disclosed that in Cuba, revolutionary leaders had launched a call to the people to remain vigilant in the face of the imminent danger of aggression by the United States, which could also include an actual invasion.

In Nicaragua, the newspaper BARRICADA, organ of the Sandinista Front, announced in yesterday's edition that all troops had been placed on a state of alert, with civilians being called upon to be prepared to face an emergency situation. The Ministry of Interior communique came out on Sunday, when Commandant Tomas Borge stressed the need to strengthen unity in order to "repel the U.S. Government threat."

As in 1961

Some UN diplomats said yesterday that this is an explosive situation, comparing the present climate with the one that preceded the dismal failure of the United States when it attempted to invade Cuba in 1961. The Spanish news agency EFE affirmed, following a series of contacts with Latin American and North American leaders, that "something is brewing." The withdrawal of the U.S. representation in Cuba decreed by Reagan was interpreted as the opening of an action against Havana, an operation that, in the view of some political observers, could even be of a military nature, the same news agency emphasized.

The Cuban ambassador to the UN, Raul Roa, said in reference to the North American accusations that his country had sent soldiers to Nicaragua, that the Reagan administration allegations' sole purpose is to prepare public opinion for large-scale operations against Cuba and Nicaragua. The diplomat's statements mirror Fidel Castro's speech on 24 October, when he denounced a maneuver of the North American government carried out through two newsmen. An article published in the WASHINGTON POST had affirmed that between 500 and 600 Cuban soldiers had recently arrived in Managua during the second half of September on their way to El Salvador.

The Cuban leader denied the paper's statement and warned that it meant the beginning of a large-scale maneuver against his country and Central America. Subsequently, the newspaper GRANMA challenged the U.S. Government, insisting that Gen Alexander Haig--who was behind this "information"--should cite proof of the arrival of the Cuban soldiers. The Cuban request had its own reasons. According to the newspaper, the Havana government verified that Haig had sent to various embassies the statements he had had circulated in the press, affirming that he held proof of them. However, what is certain is that, despite the silence maintained in relation to the Cuban request--which wanted to know when and in what planes the troops had been transported--the State Department firmly insisted in carrying out together with the Pentagon a practically declared war against the revolutionary government of Cuba and Nicaragua.
CSO: 4742/86

READER PROTESTS TOURISM OFFICIAL'S ALLEGATION ON COOPERANTS

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 1 Nov 81 p 10

[Text] Dear Sir: I open by apologizing for writing in Spanish, because my Portuguese is not good enough and doubtlessly the similarity between the two languages will make the contents of my letter perfectly clear.

In a past article on tourism, it is alleged that "...we already know of some cooperants who leave the hotel with bedsheets under their trousers. They have already stolen curtains, blankets, sugar bowls, dishes, etc. There are restaurants selling whisky which has not been obtained from the hotel industry, since it has been unavailable since last year. The whisky comes from cooperants who buy it at 300 meticals and then resell it at 5 or 6 times the price."

Since the entire paragraph is devoted to cooperants, it is obvious that the text implies that cooperants are to blame for the thefts and that all the whisky consumed in Mozambique is illegally sold by the cooperants.

In the eyes of a large segment of the population, cooperants are an unfairly privileged group. For a worker earning 2,280 meticals or an office clerk earning 4,500 meticals, the 25,000 meticals of a physician seem tremendously unfair; what they do not understand is that the $740 this represents are only a small part of what he would be earning in his own country.

I personally earn less than I would at home; I take in stride the difficulties of living in Mozambique, the interminable lines, the general scarcity, the problem of my children's diseases, who are studying at the Maxaquene elementary school and not at the International School, where many times they must sit on the floor because of a lack of desks; I do all that with a light heart, knowing that our efforts are contributing in small part toward building a more just society to free the Mozambican people--my brothers--of the evils afflicting them. We contribute toward bringing about in Mozambique what, in our country, is still a utopia: socialism.

For this reason, I indignantly protest these thoughtless statements so thoughtlessly published, as well as others serving the same purpose. Prejudiced statements such as "all Jews are avaricious," "all Arabs are traitors," "all Indians are traders and don't work," "all blacks dislike work," are now joined by the slogan that could be devised after reading the article.

Doubtlessly Mario Trindade denounced to the police these cases of thieves caught red-handed and those whisky contraband sellers when they came to his attention. If he did not, he would be covering up for them. I would like to know how many tens or hundreds of those cases have been proved and what percentage of the cooperants in Mozambique they represent. If they have not been denounced on if they are very few, I would doubt Mr Trindade's intentions in making these statements, since they could have an inadmissible political objective.

I hope this letter will be published and I am expecting an editorial comment on the subject. For personal reasons, I prefer to remain anonymous.

CSO: 4742/86

UNEMPLOYMENT, IDLENESS BREED BLACK MARKET ACTIVITIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Abel Faife: "MK 3, EMOC and Co., Ltd..."]

[Text] The "MK3" and the "EMOC" (Mozambican Black Market Co.) are two satirical names very much in fashion today, born from the well-known sense of humor of the people, which springs up even in such bad and disagreeable issues such as the social plague known as black market.

Statistics provided by experts in demographic problems show that while the country's population is growing annually by 2.6 percent, the population of Maputo is growing at an annual rate of 6 percent. It is, therefore, quite clear that 3.40 percent of people annually arrive in Maputo from rural areas. This percentage represents an average of 26,520 persons who abandon productive work in the fields and migrate to Maputo. These statistics show that an average of 73 persons arrive daily in Maputo.

While numbers vary, the migration from rural to urban areas is a common phenomenon in all the cities of the country. This is a very important factor in the formation of a non-productive class that stimulates the increase in speculation and black marketeering. The people who arrive from rural areas (where they were productive) do not find employment in the city. Since they must somehow survive, they have recourse to all kinds of expedients. Among them the easiest is the purchase and (speculative) resale of products.

Of course, there are black marketeers and black marketeers! Some of them--no less pernicious, of course--are a more or less developed nucleus dealing in small items, whose earnings do not go beyond a few hundred meticals. There are others, however, who are the true "sharks," dealing in more important goods worth tens of thousands of meticals. The latter can provide everything, from fish, sugar, rice and flour to potatoes, drinks and everything else that does not exist on the market.

An operation is being carried out to solve this social problem, but it is still in an embryonic stage. Following an in-depth study of the problem by party and government organs in Maputo, it was determined that a census of all unemployed persons should take place in all the districts of Greater Maputo; this is already being done.

Such a measure will permit a better organization of resources and conditions to involve these people in productive work, channeling them into the green areas program.

This initiative is correct. Only through such action will that parasitic nucleus concentrated in Maputo and other cities be progressively eliminated: non-productive individuals such as these are a burden to all those who work.

In the face of the economic difficulties affecting the country, the lack of training and directives for these marginal individuals can only result in an increase of the contraband circuits.

CSO: 4742/94

INCREASINGLY VISIBLE PRESENCE OF NRM NOTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier]

[Excerpts] Nairobi--During the past several weeks, the armed rebels of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) have intensified their operations against economic targets that are difficult to protect. In the most recent operation, on 13 November a commando destroyed eight buoys marking the access to the port of Beira. This sabotage action is the first conducted in Beira following the bombings by the Rhodesian air force more than 2 years ago.

An NRM spokesman in Lisbon, M. Fernandes, provided the details on how the operation was carried out. According to him, the boat transporting the saboteurs left from the port itself, where these people are employed. He estimated that shipping would be impaired for about 10 days. Indeed, access to the wharves is a delicate operation requiring tugboat assistance even in normal times. The NRM details appear plausible. Is it not President Samora Machel himself who, in a celebrated speech in March 1980, condemned the enemies of the revolution by proclaiming: "The internal enemy is everywhere, in the enterprises, the administration, in the ports...?"

The Beira-Umtali rail line will be repaired by the beginning of December. On the other hand, it will be January before the pipeline--measuring about 300 kms--will again bring oil to Zimbabwe. The Lonrho company, which operates the pipeline, is thinking of "burying" it completely in order to make it less vulnerable to sabotage. The NRM's strategy is clear: isolate Beira from the rest of the country and obstruct the traffic of goods between this port and the landlocked countries it serves: Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire and Malawi.

President Machel is accusing South Africa of attempting, through the NRM, to defeat his plans for economic emancipation, whose success, naturally, presupposes the good functioning of Mozambican ports and rail lines. Doubtlessly the NRM, despite its denials, enjoys significant South African logistical support (namely parachute drops of weapons and ammunition). According to reports of witnesses and deserters presented in Maputo, some rebels receive military training in South Africa, provided by Portuguese and former Rhodesian instructors. Rebel leaders reportedly are transported to the field by South African helicopters. The Voice of Free Africa doubtlessly broadcasts from somewhere in the Transvaal. South African planes overfly Mozambican territory with impunity.

Even if the NRM does not hold any "liberated areas," it is increasingly embarrassing to authorities in Maputo. Thanks to its South African "sanctuaries," it seems that it has recovered quite well after the destruction of its headquarters in Sitatonga in 1980 by the Mozambican army. It reportedly numbers from 3,000 to 5,000 men. The southern part of the province of Manica remains its privileged field of action. It now operates south of the Save River and has infiltrated fighters in the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane. The dissident movement enjoys a measure of support among the peasantry, which is often backward and whose traditional individualism it exalts. Its task is made easier by the fact that during the war of independence, the FRELIMO never succeeded in implanting itself well in this central area.

Like Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, the NRM is attempting to completely cut off the peasantry from official distribution circuits. For instance, the people are totally deprived of sugar and salt, that can only be obtained from the government. Thence the FRELIMO's interest in grouping the peasants in "communal villages," where they would enjoy basic services: health, education, use of agricultural equipment, motor pumps, etc. These fortified villages are the favorite targets of rebel attacks.

CSO: 4719/259

BEIRA MEETING FOCUSES ON SABOTAGE ACTIVITIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The objectives and the meaning of the constant sabotage actions by the enemy against economic targets in our country were the focus of the meeting held yesterday under the chairmanship of Armando Guebuza in the provincial capital of Sofala.

In a speech to representatives of the FRELIMO party cells in commercial enterprises and residence localities, the deputy minister of defense, Lt Gen Armando Guebuza affirmed that these sabotage activities are aimed at destabilizing the economic development of the independent states of the region.

Armando Guebuza, who is temporarily substituting for the minister-resident in Beira, Mariano Matsinhe, also included the enemy actions within the framework of the global strategy of imperialism aimed at preventing the development of regional cooperation among the countries members of the SADCC [Southern Africa Development Cooperation Conference].

At this meeting, Armando Guebuza stressed the need for the people of the city of Beira to increase their vigilance under the guidance of their grassroots structures in order to ensure the detection and arrest of all enemy agents infiltrated in their midst.

CSO: 4742/94

RAILROAD LINK WITH SOUTH AFRICA DAMAGED

Derailment Described

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 10

[Text] The sole railroad link between Mozambique and South Africa has been obstructed since last Saturday because of the derailment of a convoy of gasoline and sodium cars which occurred near Ressano Garcia. Rescue operations are made more difficult by the fact that a car carrying 38,000 liters of gasoline fell under the bridge where the derailment took place, precluding any attempt to solder the rails.

The convoy, which was on its way to South Africa, was made up of 19 gasoline tankers carrying about 700,000 liters and 2 cars carrying sodium.

According to a railroad official, the derailment was caused by the expansion of the rails due to the very high temperatures registered last Saturday.

As a result, about 38,000 liters of gasoline spilled from 11 tankers. To date, 70,000 liters of gasoline have been lost, and the bridge has been seriously damaged, the railroad official stated.

A team of technicians was dispatched to the scene of the accident and has started rescue operations. The line has been cleared down to the end of the bridge.

Empty tanker cars have been sent to the spot in order to begin pumping operations for the gasoline. Once this is completed, the bridge will be repaired quite rapidly.

At any rate, it is not known when railroad traffic will resume.

Railroad Line Opened

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Nov 81 p 10

[Excerpt] Rail access between Mozambique and South Africa, which had been closed since last Saturday, has already been opened to traffic since 1730 hours yesterday. The first train carrying 103 passengers passed the bridge that had been demolished since last Saturday on its way to Ressano Garcia. The train left at 1730 hours and arrived at 1818 hours. The line had been closed following the derailment of 11 railroad tankers carrying 700,000 liters of gasoline and 2 cars transporting sodium.

CSO: 4742/94

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COOPERATION WITH USSR, PORTUGAL DESCRIBED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Sep 81 p 10

> [Text] The development of economic-trade relations, basically in the context of transactions between foreign trade organizations, was the subject of two agreements concluded yesterday in Maputo by our country's Chamber of Commerce with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Soviet Union and with Portugal's Export Promotion Fund.

Both agreements provide for the development of bilateral contacts in the area of economic-trade relations, the exchange of information in the area of foreign trade, and holding conferences, symposia and meetings in various fields with a view to broadening both sides' knowledge of economic and technical-scientific development.

Step Forward

The significance of such action for strengthening existing relations between our two peoples and countries was enhanced and both parties' determination to contribute to the development of foreign trade was affirmed by the signing of the cooperation agreement between the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR, which was attended by the commercial attache of the Soviet Embassy in Mozambique.

Dr Armindo de Brito, chairman of our country's chamber of commerce, pointed out that this agreement constitutes a further front in the joint struggle for cooperation at all levels between our peoples and countries and that in the area of trade, the chambers of commerce of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR have broad possibilities for helping to bring about even closer relations of friendship and cooperation.

The first deputy chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Soviet Union, E. P. Pitovran, in turn noted the significance of this action, stating that it is "part of joint cooperation between our two peoples and countries."

In concluding the cooperation agreement between our country's Chamber of Commerce and the Export Promotion Fund of Portugal, which was also attended by the commercial attache of the Portuguese Embassy in Mozambique, Dr Armindo de Brito

described the action as a means to stimulate the development of relations and friendship between the peoples and countries of Mozambique and Portugal in the area of foreign trade.

Dr Leite de Araujo, chairman of the Export Promotion Fund of Portugal, stressed that "we are on the right track in trying to move ahead without preconceptions; the hardest part is past and now we must do everything we can to develop cooperation in the interest and to the mutual advantage of our peoples and countries."

11915
CSO: 4728/139

PRIVATE BUSINESSMEN ACCUSED OF DISHONESTY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Aug 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Dishonest private businessmen in Cuamba and Niassa are threatening to foil the farm marketing campaign. They are forcing the people to barter products, even requiring a 20-kg container of corn in exchange for one bar of soap.

Such actions are not in keeping with the incentives established by the Ministry of Domestic Trade, which this year distributed hoes, machetes, scythes and bicycles, among other goods, in an effort to promote marketing.

Despite all these maneuvers, 56 tons of various agricultural produce have already been marketed in Cuamba.

Beeswax is one product which was put on the market just this year. As a result, only 501 kg have been purchased from the people since the campaign in Niassa began on 6 July.

It should be noted, however, that the wax has a high price on the international market. The latest reports which we have obtained place this product's value at $4,800 per ton.

Of the amount listed above, 380 kg are high quality wax, 103 kg are second class and 18 kg are third class.

Problems

The family sector in Cuamba will not be able to achieve the goals planned, mainly in the case of corn. The primary reason cited for nonfulfillment of the plans is the lack of rainfall during a good part of the season.

It should also be mentioned that a large part of Cuamba's population does not grow corn as the principal crop. They are more involved in raising "mapira" [variety of sorghum or corn in Zambezia] and manioc, which are also basic commodities of the area.

In addition to "mapira" and manioc, the people of Cuamba give special attention to sunflowers and cotton as cash crops, despite the fact that so far everything indicates that the arable land is favorable for growing corn.

In contrast, the private sector will be able to surpass the targets established. It is even expected to offset the family sector's deficit.

With regard to beans and other local produce, everything suggests a significant improvement. There are even hopes that the plans will be achieved early in the season.

11915
CSO: 4728/139

UNLOADED FISH CATCHES DO NOT REACH MARKET

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Nov 81 p 2

[Arricle by Leandro Paul]

[Excerpts] The fact that thousands of kilos of fish are unloaded in the port of Maputo every day for the capital's markets and minimal quantities of fish are sold in them seems to be a daily paradox. As a result, the people have only two alternatives: they either don't eat fish or buy it at exorbitant prices.

For 2 years now, fish markets in the capital have had empty shelves. Meanwhile, our waters abound in crab, lobster, whiting, skate and other fish. However, these rarely make their appearance on the market, despite the fact that both state and private fishing companies unload their catches at the port.

Groups of people wait every day at the port for the boats to return. They wish to buy the fish given away to crew members, who then resell it. Joao Chemane, a crew member from the boat "Carapua," told us that "I get 2 kilos of fish every day." There are many fishermen who get part of the day's catch. When queried, they reply that the fish has been offered to them by the shipowners for their own consumption, which is indeed true. Fart or most of this is sold later by crew members in several locations.

Hundreds of containers with thousands of kilos of fish are registered every day at the port. These amounts of fish are intended for sale in the capital's markets. But shipowners sell their catch to fixed customers, without adhering to the regulations issued by the port administration specifying the markets to which the fish should be sold. These same customers then assign the sale of the fish to unemployed persons at speculative prices.

The sale of the fish directly from customer to customer has resulted in ever increasing fish prices. Some of the shipowners reached said that the reason for these illegal transactions is because the price of fish has not been revised, and their earnings do not cover maintenance costs and salaries of the crew. Some of them stated that they must resort to them in order to survive and not stop fishing activities altogether.

CSO: 4742/87

BRIEFS

SUGAR TO USSR, BULGARIA--The ENACOMO [expansion unknown] company of Beira will export to the Soviet Union nearly 10,000 tons of sugar on 16 November. Meanwhile, this company is planning to export 13,200 tons of sugar to Bulgaria between 25 and 30 November. Still another shipment for the Soviet Union will take place during the first half of December, in the amount of 14,000 tons. The ENACOMO is planning to build a new warehouse next year, doubling the capacity of the present one. The project will be completed in 1983. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Protuguese 11 Nov 81 p 3]

CASHEW GOAL UNFULFILLED--The INDOCAJU (Cashew Processing Plant) expects to produce 1,200 tons of cashews until the end of the year, out of the 1,800 tons planned. Among the reasons militating against fulfillment of the plan are the lack of qualified manpower, the lack of spare parts for the equipment and the shortage of water. This plant employs 500 workers and can produce up to 3,500 tons per year. [Excerpt] [Matputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 81 p 8]

SUPPORT FROM RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS--A joint delegation from the "Caritas" of Mozambique and "Miseror" of the FRG visited yesterday a number of cooperatives organized by the deparment of the green areas in the city of Maputo. The delegation was headed by Archbishop Alexandre Jose Maria, chairman of "Caritas" in Mozambique and by the "Miseror" director general from the FRG. Hundreds of cooperative members in the Mahotas, Albazine and Magoanine districts of Maputo thanked these two organizations for the support given to the development of their units. The green areas cooperatives have been given motor pumps, tractors and small trucks by the "Miseror" and other similar organizations. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Nov 81 p 3]

JOINT CELEBRATION WITH SOVIETS--Mozambican and Soviet professors and students from the Eduardo Mondlane University participated yesterday in a day of collective work which ended with the planting of trees on the university campus. The day of friendship was held to commemorate the anniversary of the October revolution. At the end of the day a film on "Lenin in October" was show. The representative of the USSR Friendship Association in Mozambique donated more than 1,000 books for the libraries of the faculties of economy and literature of Eduardo Mondlane University. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Nov 81 p 2]

USSR ASSISTANCE IN COTTON--The Soviet Union will undertake all necessary efforts to provide material and technical support to the cotton sector in Mozambique. The statement was made by Petr Kocholev, deputy chairman of the state committee for foreign economic relations of the USSR following a visit to the province of Nampula. This official, who is heading a large delegation from that country, had the opportunity to visit the Meserepane production unit, as well as other units in the district of Meconta. In spite of the technical difficulties these units are encountering, the delegation was impressed with the development of the cotton sector in the province. Meanwhile, a ship is supposed to have already arrived in the port of Nacala carrying equipment in support of tilling and grading activities in cotton fields, in order to alleviate the shortage of spare parts. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 1]

TARIFF AGREEMENT WITH TANZANIA--Maputo, November 17--Mozambique and Tanzania have agreed to progressively remove tariffs on all exports and imports over the next 10 years, the Mozambican News Agency reported here today. The agreement for a free trade zone between the two African neighbours is to take effect in January. The news agency said the bilateral agreement would have no effect on the preferential trade area agreement that is to be signed next month in Lusaka, Zambia, by 18 Eastern and Southern African states including Mozambique and Tanzania. The Mozambican agency added that, to help accommodate increasing Mozambican-Tanzanian trade, plans were being made to build a bridge across the Rovuma River, which forms the common border. (In April, the Tanzanian Government newspaper DAILY NEWS reported that Tanzania and Mozambique had agreed to increase their trade with each other, worth about 18.75 million U.S. dollars in each of the past two years.) (The newspaper said Tanzania had agreed to import truck and tractor tires, welding electrodes and mosquito gauzes from Mozambique, while Mozambique was to buy coffee and coca beans, aluminium products and textiles from Tanzania). (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 17 Nov 81 p 30]

TEXTILE PLANT LOSSES--More than 20,000 contos have been lost as a result of delays in the construction of the TEXMOQUE textile plant in Nampula, the Construtora do Tamega company manager has stated. The lack of construction equipment, as well as other unspecified factors unrelated to the construction company have delayed the completion of the work, which has now been postponed for the end of the first half of 1982, the same official said. However, even this timetable will not be observed if supplies of iron, stone and bricks are unavailable. Needed investments to complete the work amount to more than 220,000 contos, the Tamega manager added. The TEXMOQUE plant covers an area of 40,000 square meters; the production line and the professional training center are already installed, while a cafeteria and office facilities are being completed at this time. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 3]

ITALIAN RICE--A total of 5,000 tons of rice will arrive in Mozambique during the next several months following a contract signed yesterday in Maputo between the Italian Republic and the People's Republic of Mozambique. It is recalled that within the framework of food assistance to our country, Italy offered about 6,400 tons of wheat flour at the beginning of the current year. The contract was signed by Heny de Matos, national director of international cooperation and Patrizio Schmidlin, the Italian ambassador in Mozambique. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 3]

DPRK DEFENSE OFFICIAL'S VISIT--The deputy minister of defense of the DPRK, Paek Hak-nim, arrived yesterday in Maputo at the head of a military delegation. He was welcomed at the airport by Lt Gen Sebastiao Mabote, accompanied by high officials of the FPLM. In a brief speech at the airport, Sebastiao Mabote expressed the desire to increasingly strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Nov 81 p 8]

MIXED ENTERPRISES WITH BULGARIA--The establishment of mixed Mozambica-Bulgarian enterprises is being studied in Sofala by a team of Bulgarian technicians who arrived in Beira 2 days ago. The Bulgarian delegation will hold talks with Mozamibcan authorities, visit industrial sites and investigate existing possibilities in this field in order to achieve increased cooperation between the two countries. The delegation is comprised of experts from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Public Services of Bulgaria and will remain in Mozambique nearly 2 months. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Nov 81 p 3]

GDR DONATION--A large donation of cloth, clothing items, foodstuffs and household items was donated by the party and government of the GDR to our country. This donation follows others made by the GDR to our country and is in support of the political and organizational offensive, contributing towards the improvement in the supply of basic products. A first shipment of this proof of solidarity already arrived in our country last Saturday in a plane specially leased by the GDR and includes various types of cloth, clothing items and some foodstuffs. The donation was handed over by the representative of the GDR Embassy to the Ministry of Domestic Trade director of human resources, Isabel Munguambe. The second and larger part of the donation will arrive before December in a special ship and will also include various types of cloth, jackets, blouses, skirts, sports clothes (gym clothes and bathing suites), women's underwear, women's and children's sandals, foodstuffs (powdered milk and table salt), kitchen utensils (pots and pans and tea kettles), cakes of soap, razor blades and other items. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4742/86

BRIEFS

REPLY ON CONSTITUTIONAL GUIDELINES AWAITED--British officials say the acceptance by SWAPO and black African states that have concerned themselves with South-West Africa/Namibia of Western proposals for the territory have strengthened hopes of an early settlement of the dispute. The six so-called frontline states--Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe--together with Nigeria and Kenya as well as SWAPO earlier accepted the Western constitutional guidelines in principle. The general secretary of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Johan de Waal, said the alliance was now waiting for the Western contact group to reply to a request for further clarification on the constitutional guidelines for independence. The largest opposition group in the South-West African National Assembly, AKTUR [Action Front for the Preservation of Turnhalle Principles], has told the Western contact group that it does not agree that South-West Africa/Namibia should be a unitary state in the Westminister sense. The chairman of AKTUR, Mr Pretorius, released the contents of a document which his party has handed to the United States and British Embassy representatives in Windhoek earlier this week. AKTUR said the circumstances of South-West Africa/Namibia demanded that it should be a federal state or a number of confederal states. He said that explanations by the contact group indicated that a federal structure or confederation based on ethnic groups would not be internationally acceptable. [Excerpts] [LD210520 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 21 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/303

MAJOR ADAMOU ADDRESSES OPENING SESSION OF DEVELOPMENT BODY

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 10 Nov 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The fourth session of the National Commission for the establishment of the Development Company began its work yesterday morning at the former National Assembly under the chairmanship of Maj Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou president of the above-mentioned company.

The opening cermony, during which we noted the presence of Gen Dupuis Henri Yacouba, grand chancellor of the National Order of Niger and several members of the government and of the Development Company, was highlighted by a speech given by Maj Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou.

"Our meeting yesterday," he recalled, "had the objective of beginning the process which is to lead to the creation of the institutions of the Development Company."

There are three topics on the agenda of this fourth working session:

--Report on the government's adoption of the final report;
--Definition of a strategy for the second phase of the work; and
--Miscellaneous matters.

With respect to the first topic, this involved a report to the members of the National Commission on the different amendments (and the reasons for these amendments) made by the government before adopting the final report.

The second topic relates to the effective creation of the institutions described in the final report. The participants will develop the strategy which will lead to covering the entire country with cooperatives, Samaria and other development bodies. In this context, the subcommission for administrative structures, the subcommission in charge of cooperatives and the subcommission responsible for the Samaria and promotion met yesterday evening.

The recommendations which will be made by these subcommissions will be presented to the various participants today during a plenary session beginning at 1000 hours at the former National Assembly.

"After a hiatus following the first phase of our work and coinciding with the agricultural season which kept many of us in the fields or on the plains, we have

returned here more confident, determined and committed to work for the creation of the Development Company.

"We have met today to consider and to set in motion the process of the second phase of our mission.

"The first phase, as you know, ended with the transmission to the government of the results of our investigations and thoughts. You also know that the results of that first phase of our work were included in the final report in the form of pertinent and realistic proposals and recommendations dealing with the definition of a development policy for our country.

"The government, which examined this report with the close attention required by the particular importance of the subject matter, approved it on 17 July 1981.

"Thus, by a national consensus of all the popular organizations on the one hand and between these organizations and the government on the other hand, we Nigeriens, after long and rewarding deliberation, have just determined the shape of our society of tomorrow, as the plan resulting from this consensus will be the line of our future institutions.

"As I remember it, our meeting yesterday had the objective of initiating the process which is to lead to creation of the institutions of the Development Company.

"Taking our inspiration from directives of the chief of state, we will organize the second phase of our mission in the following way:

"--Complete the installation of the structures of the Samaria and cooperatives and concomitantly to exercise surveillance over their balance so that they will evolve symbiotically.

"--Install the structures agreed upon; i.e., the development councils at the different echelons of the administrative organization so that over time our villages, tribes and districts will be covered by development cells which will permit and promote the motivation and mobilization of the people with a view to their participation in every action whose purpose is improving life in the villages, camps or districts and strengthening national solidarity.

"Finally, while waiting to install a more elaborate structure at the state level, indoctrination, information and reconversion of minds, actions should be continued and intensified.

"Ladies and gentlemen, members of the National Commission for the establishment of the Development Company, these, then, will be the four components of the second phase of our work.

"At this time, I should like once again to call upon your patriatism and your high sense of the responsibilities which have enabled us with complete seriousness and success, as you know, to complete the first phase of our mission.

"As for the phase that you will be undertaking, you will have to surpass yourselves even more. The imperatives of national construction require more zeal and sacrifice from us as well as commitment, as this is the most active phase.

"We must now maintain contact with the 9,000 villages which are the rank-and-file cells of our national collectivity."

8143
CSO: 4719/225

OPVN'S NEW PHILOSOPHY OF OPERATION DESCRIBED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French No 291, 26 Oct 81 p 9

[Article by Kailou Youssouf: "OPVN: The New Philosophy--Intervene as effectively as possible, when and where needed"]

[Text] After 1 October 1981, no more millet or sorghum will be sold by the OPVN [Nigerian Foodstuffs Office] until April 1982. This new arrangement, which puts the OPVN back on its feet, is intended to insure a good stock of cereals for effective intervention when needed.

"We want the OPVN to have enough cereal in its stores to be able to intervene during the hard times beginning in May and ending, good year or bad, around the middle of August; we also want to be able to set a price that will reflect the cost--something that didn't happen last year." The head of state, who spoke thus at a press conference given to allow him to convey his thoughts about the 1981 agricultural and rural campaign, also said that the OPVN which until now had operated "like a commercial enterprise," should return to "its primary function, to wit, act for the good of the people by maintaining sufficient stocks in its warehouses."

Therefore a new OPVN orientation is needed. From now on the OPVN's intervention philosophy will be geared to price stabilization and building up reserve stocks. There are two stages of price stabilization policy.

The first stage will concentrate on purchases of products made at the end of the agricultural season. At this time merchants tend to buy millet, sorghum and rice by the sack at incredibly low prices. To combat this practice the OPVN director informed us that "....We are acting throughout the entire nation, injecting enough money to buy up surplus production at an advantageous price fixed by the government." These OPVN prices will encourage farmers to produce much more millet, sorghum and rice.

The second stage of stabilization will take place at the moment of need, at which time merchants tend to create shortages on the markets in order to make huge profits. "At this exact moment the OPVN will release its stocks onto the market so as to abruptly bring down prices," said the OPVN director.

In order to have enough grain for this period, OPVN, which has at its disposal 32,239 tons for stabilization, and 12,000 tons of further reserves, has decided to sell no millet or sorghum from October 1981 to April 1982. Last year, during the same period, OPVN sold 28,267 tons of millet and sorghum.

With current stocks (32,239 tons for stabilization and 12,000 tons in reserve stocks), plus an additional 121,000 tons of millet and sorghum (the anticipated sum of local purchases and imports for this year), it can be said that OPVN will be able to effectively battle speculation during the period that the grain is needed.

But until May 1982, how will people in underproductive zones and in the big cities be able to find millet and sorghum? It appears that these deficient zones are currently being studied. Decisions will be made on them after a complete assessment of the needs of the people concerned has been made. That leaves the big cities. Explicit instructions have been given to businessmen to prevent shortages on the markets.

As for the director of OPVN, he asked residents of large cities to make an effort to "produce the cereals themselves by working fields during off hours. They can also aid their relatives in growing crops and get food supplies from them when needed."

For OPVN Director Adamou Souna, "being the head of a family means above all having foresight.

Furthermore, "the tendency to regard OPVN as the family granary must be suppressed," he forcefully emphasized. He then stated that big city inhabitants must take all the necessary measures to create a reserve stock for the family to hold it until the OPVN reopens its doors.

The time of abuse is therefore almost over. But "frequenters" of OPVN fear an increase in millet and sorghum prices on markets where simple negligence on the part of the merchants can cause demand to exceed supply: they wonder at what price they can buy a sack of millet or sorghum? They also wonder how to exercise price control. The commission against expensive living (if it still exists) may again have a lot of work on its hands.

9802
CSO: 4719/178

BRIEFS

EDF ROAD AID--The Commission of the European Economic Community has just approved financing totaling 5 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs for two highway projects on National Route No 1 in Niger. This west-east highway, which covers 1,500 kilomerers, from Niamey to Lake Chad, has, since the first EDF, been the subject of numerous Community loans amounting to a total of 18 billion CFA francs. These new projects on the one hand are designed to widen the asphalt road surface from 5.5 meters to 6 meters between Guidan Roumdji and Tchadaoua, that is, a distance of 97 kilometers (for traffic of over 100 vehicles per day) and on the other hand to pave with asphalt a 6-meter wide road covering the present 21-kilometer highway linking Zinder with Mirriah on which over 100 vehicles daily also travel. At Mirriah the new road will join the road which runs to Lake Chad. Henceforth, the entire Niamey-Lake Chad road will be an asphalt-paved road. This is all the more important because the road is part of the Trans-African highway. The projects are scheduled to last 24 months and their cost of about 5 billion CFA francs was approved under the title of nonreimbursable aid from the fifth EDF. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 9 Nov 81 p 1] 8143

CONVERGENCE OF VIEWS--Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, emphasized Friday the convergence of views between France and Niger in "the analysis of political and economic problems in Africa" and in matters of cooperation. In a speech made in Paris at the closing meeting of the Franco-Nigerien Joint Cooperation Commission, the minister said: "French policy echos our own concerns and convictions: development of cooperation, cooperation in friendship and mutual respect for partners." Daouda Diallo also said that President Francois Mitterrand's conception of north-south relations derives from a "very high view of the problems of this world and the future of mankind." In his reply, Jean-Poerre Cot, French minister of cooperation and development, said that the joint commission, with respect to the priorities established by the Nigerien government, had placed particular stress on aid for rural development and the development of transportation and telecommunications. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 9 Nov 81 p 1] 8143

CSO: 4719/225

'AFP' REPORTS EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF 25 NOVEMBER EVENTS

AB280916 Paris AFP in English 0856 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Victoria, Seychelles, 28 Nov (AFP)--The mercenaries involved in Wednesday's brief seizure of the airport on the Seychelles main island, Mahe, were discovered by chance as they tried to infiltrate the country with their weapons, according to reports here.

The Seychelles AGENCE PRESSE, quoting police and customs officials taken hostage by the mercenary force, reported that the passenger terminal and control tower at Pointe Larue International Airport were seized only after arms were found in false-bottomed suitcases.

(One batch of 47 mercenaries later fled to South Africa aboard a hijacked Air India jet, but a group of stragglers is still being hunted in hills around the airport.)

A policewoman who managed to alert police headquarters in the capital, Victoria, by radio before being taken hostage, said that most of the passengers aboard the Royal Swazi Airline charter flight had gone through the nothing-to-declare gate when a custom officer decided to take a closer look at the luggage of one of the remaining passengers.

The mercenaries were boarding two buses to go to a hotel when an official spotted the nose of a gun in one suitcase, and other weapons were found hidden under toys and sweets marked as gifts for the local rehabilitation centre for the disabled.

A police sergeant ordered a thorough search of the rest of the luggage, most of which had been stacked on the buses' roof racks.

Continuing her version of the dramatic events, policewoman Flavienne Pothin said that a big man jumped out of one of the buses and called out get down boys.

Some of the mercenaries climbed onto the bus roofs and started assembling the other weapons.

As Mrs Pothin was alerting headquarters by radio police sergeant Kerchen Esparon grabbed the gun that had exposed the mercenaries and rushed out of the guardroom. The policewoman heard two shots, followed by cries that the sergeant had been hit.

(Speaking from his hospital bed, the sergeant said that he was hit in the shoulder, but in the confusion managed to escape towards Victoria by taxi.)

Meanwhile Mrs Pothin and 100 other people left on the scene were rounded up by the mercenaries and kept in the traffic room, but she had spotted two members of the invasion force stretched on the ground near the buses. One seemed to be dead, the other injured, and they are thought to have been shot by Sergeant Esparon with the giveway gun.

Mrs Pothin said that after the Air India flight arrived, armed men ordered ground engineers among the hostages to service the plane.

Duty station officer Patrick Elizabeth, who was one of the hostages, said that the mercenaries communicated with each other using codes and signals.

Before the Air India Boeing-707 took off, Mr Elizabeth and two other Seychellois who had been forced to service the plane were warned that at least three mercenaries had remained in the terminal building and would kill the hostages if attempts were made to warn surrounding Seychellois troops of the escape aboard the plane.

Mr Elizabeth said that the passengers on the Royal Swazi flight included one woman and their hand luggage carried identical stickers suggesting that they were travelling in a group.

Meanwhile today's edition of the daily NATION printed greetings from the government and people of the Seychelles to tourists stranded as a result of the bungled coup plot.

That you are not at present enjoying your stay with us is the fault of ruthless men who are prepared to destroy the hard work of a people for their own greed the message said. Having just had our way of life threatened and with some of those paid killers still at large, we have been compelled to take such serious precautions which, unfortunately are causing you inconvenience. We are sure, however, that you understand and appreciate that the curfew is for the security of our country and thus yours, too, while you are our guests.

CSO: 4700/329

MERCENARY LED SEYCHELLES COUP ATTEMPT

AB271114 Paris AFP in English 1053 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Johannesburg, 27 Nov (AFP)--The 47-strong commando involved in Wednesday's abortive invasion of the Seychelles set out from Johannesburg on Tuesday via Swaziland disguised as a rugby party.

Johannesburg's RAND DAILY MAIL reported that the force travelled by bus to Ermelo, a small eastern Transvaal town about 100 kms (65 miles) from the Swazi border, where the members spent Tuesday night in a motel.

The group leader was Peter Duffy, a photographer in his mid-fifties who worked for the Durban SUNDAY TRIBUNE, the MAIL reported. However, according to informed sources Peter Duffy is a former Congo (now Zaire) mercenary and personal friend of Colonel Mike Hoare, one of the better-known soldiers of fortune from that period.

The Johannesburg daily said that each member of the force wore a badge declaring him a member of the Foam Blowers.

On Wednesday morning the 47 mercenaries--who according to the Johannesburg STAR were hired for 1,000 rands (dollars) with promises of 10 times as much in the event of success--crossed the border and went to Matsapa Airfield, between Mbabane and Manzini, the MAIL continued.

From there the commando took off in a Royal Swazi Airlines Fokker F-28 jet for Mahe, reportedly stopping over in the Comoro Islands.

Captain Umesh Saxena, pilot of the Air India Boeing 707 hijacked by the mercenary survivors to escape from the Seychelles, confirmed that one mercenary was killed and two others wounded during the fighting at Point Larue Airport. He also said that one member of the mercenary force, a former helicopter pilot, remained on the flight deck during the trip from Mahe to Durban to make sure the crew obeyed instructions given by Duffy.

South African police chief General Mike Geldenhuys has confirmed that 44 percenaries were jailed in Pretoria yesterday after their surrender to transport police, but he declined to divulge their nationalities or identities.

THE RAND DAILY MAIL, quoting a well-placed source, said that more than 30 of the 47 hijackers were former members of South Africa's reconnaissance commando regiment, which has frequently operated in southern Angola.

CSO: 4700/329

CHANGES IN NATION'S CONSTITUTION EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Nov 81 pp 2574-2576

[Text]

PRESIDENT STEVENS has told the nation about his wish to retire after the elections, to give an opportunity to a younger person to assume the presidency. The President, who was addressing the closing session of the three-day biennial convention of the ruling All Peoples Congress (APC) at Sucktarr near Lungi, said: "For as long as I live, I will continue to serve the party and do everything within my capability for the benefit of the country. If the boat is in trouble, I shall be there to guide it, but the time has now come when I should give up and allow someone else to carry on." The President reiterated this desire in the four major languages — English, Krio, Temne, and Mende and urged the nation to begin to think seriously about a younger successor.

Dr. Stevens gave the date of the General Elections as "end of January or early in February next year" and said that the timing has had to be changed because of certain constitutional conditions which have to be fulfilled. Parliament he said, has to be prorogued at leat 90 days before the elections. In addition, he went on, the revised party constitution states that civil servants desirous of contesting the elections should give three months' notice to resign their appointments. The President warned all prospective candidates not to allow their followers to make trouble or to molest their opponents, and said the elections must be conducted within the context of law and order. Each constituency, he said will have a chance to choose from two or three candidates.

President Stevens thanked the delegates for reappointing him secretary general and leader of the party. He observed that there had been differences throughout the deliberations but pointed out that there was bound to be differences in any democratic situation. "We must always agree to disagree and concede to the consensus of the majority," he said.

President Stevens finally thanked the army for providing the venue for the conference in the compound of their new barracks at Sucktarr, and urged everyone to join the party and work in the interest of the country.

The convention, which was the seventh since the party was founded in 1960, and the second since the one party system of government came into being, adopted the new 1981 draft APC party Constitution which had already received the approval of the central committee. The Constitution spells out the aims, objectives and philosophy of the party, its membership and organisational structure. It makes provision for constituency branches, district branches, a governing council, a central committee, the national delegates conference, the national secretariat, constituent and affiliated organisations, party institutions and symbols, and the procedures for primary elections for Parliament. Seven working committees were set up during the convention to study and report on the following matters: the organisation of the party; the party finances; paramount chiefs and members of parliament; education; agriculture and other matters; migration and control of strangers and resolutions.

At the concluding session of the convention, the chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Dr. Abdulai Conteh who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, listed a number of resolutions adopted by the various working committees. These were adopted by the convention.

On the organisation of the party, the convention resolved to enforce party discipline and to prescribe a code of conduct for party and other public officers, to provide necessary facilities for APC women and APC youth organisations, and in particular to establish a standing committee on the structure and functions of the organs of the party.

Regarding the party's finances, the convention stressed the need for a firm financial foundation for the proper functioning of the party. It was resolved that monthly party dues be deducted at source, ranging from 20 cents a month for lowly paid workers to le10 per month for those earning over le10,000 per year. Constituency and district branches were urged to redouble their efforts in the collection of membership dues, etc. Government was also urged to provide annual subvention for the operation of the party.

On paramount chiefs and members of parliament, the convention recognised that the institution of chieftaincy was a vital part of national life, and should therefore play a more active role in the development of the country. It was resolved that paramount chiefs should meet at the national level at least once a year. The convention further recommended that housing and paramount chiefs in keeping with their status; that they should be empowered to recommend appointments of chiefdom speakers and sub-chiefs; and that the method of appointing local court chairmen be reviewed. The convention also believed that paramount chiefs should be protected against harassment and other forms of disrespect; that they should have the power to encourage their people to engage in self-help projects within their chiefdoms, and that government should set up a national commission to recommend how best to improve the institution of paramount chieftaincy. The conference further urged paramount chiefs and members of parliament to co-operate for the development of their areas, and recommended that members of parliament should be provided with means of transportation during the lifetime of each parliament.

The convention passed a 23-point resolution on education which among other things called for standard uniforms for all secondary and primary schools, free primary education at all levels, and the reduction of the high cost of education. It was recommended that as far as possible, text books should be produced locally, otherwise the government should buy text books directly from publishers on behalf of the schools, and that certain textbooks should be utilised for a number of years all over the country. Fewer textbooks should be prescribed for particular subjects.

The convention further recommended that the APC party history and ideology transportation facilities be provided for should be taught in all schools. The present structure of the university is to be reviewed to make it relevant to the needs of the country, and further attention should be paid to discipline in all educational institutions. Indigenous languages were recommended as the media of instruction for all schools.

The convention also passed a 14-point resolution on agriculture which sought to decentralise the functions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and unify the land tenure system in the provinces to facilitate the development of commercial agriculture. It was recommended that improved crop storage facilities and low interest rate loans should be provided for farmers.

The growing number of unemployed youth were noted and the convention resolved to establish a national service and a training scheme with an agricultural bias which would provide opportunities for their training and discipline. The convention was concerned at the declining rate of local food convention, and stressed that the country must be self-sufficient and self-reliant as regards food production. To this end, government was called upon to set up a national committee to look into the problem and make recommendations. It was also recommended that agriculture should be taught as a subject from primary schools upwards, and that graduates in agriculture should be adequately utilised by the Ministry of Agriculture.

On migration and control of strangers, the convention expressed concern at the alarming trend in the rate of rural migration into urban centres, as well as the continued increase in the influx of non-

citizens into the country, and recommended a number of measures for the consideration of government to stop the situation. These included the immediate reporting to the police, district officers, rural authorities, paramount chiefs, town chiefs, village headmen, etc., of the arrival of strangers; the establishment of permanent checkpoints to examine national identity cards, and the introduction of national registration at chiefdom level.

The convention also requested government in co-operation with neighbouring countries, to secure the effective protection and control of the country's borders, both land and sea. It finally mandated the Central Committee to set up a Standing Committee to ensure the implementation of resolutions taken at national party conventions.

The convention re-elected President Siaka Stevens, founder of the party as secretary general and party leader. Two vice-chairmen were elected for the first time. First Vice-President S. I. Koroma became first vice-chairman of the party and Second Vice-President C. A. Kamara Taylor became second vice-chairman. The former assistant to the secretary general, Mr. E. T. Kamara was elected national executive secretary, and Mr. S. A. Fofana retained his position of national organising and propaganda secretary. Mr. D. F. Shears, Minister of Tourism, was re-elected treasurer.

The convention created an 11-man governing council in keeping to the new party Constitution, and a new 49-man central committee. Regional organising and propaganda secretaries for the north, east, south and western area were also elected.

CSO: 4700/323

BRIEFS

COST OF OIL--Paying for oil imports takes up most of Sierra Leone's foreign exchange earnings and the country is just managing to exist, President Siaka Stevens told the conference of the All People's Congress (APC). "The little foreign exchange we have left after payments for oil is what we now use to import rice," he added. President Stevens said the drift of farmers from the rice-producing areas and the influx of foreigners uses up a sizeable portion of the country's food supply and causes great strain on the country's economy. Half of the goods imported into Sierra Leone find their way out of the country without equivalent returns in foreign exchange, he added, in an apparent reference to smuggling. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3353, 2 Nov 81 p 2612]

CSO: 4700/323

AFRIKANER SPLIT MAY PRODUCE SURVIVAL POLICY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 8, p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT'S not a bad thing that the volk should be in a questioning mood.

That the rather dour and unshakable Afrikaans churches should have verligte voices in their midst, arguing about matters such as the secrecy of the Broederbond and the validity or otherwise of the country's racial policies in relation to the Scriptures.

From time to time, there have been rows involving theologians that have threatened some of the basic tenets of these churches, but in the end, the traditional and conservative viewpoint has prevailed.

One senses this time, however, that there is a groping in Afrikanerdom for new approaches, new understandings, new policies.

The volk is in travail. Events outside our borders have shaken many Afrikaans-speakers. The enemy is at our gates. Around us are Black States which are mainly Marxist.

They are our enemies, whatever temporary accommodations we may make with them, and they with us, in trade and transport and other facilities.

Rhodesia, which it was hoped would be a White bastion to the north, or under moderate Black rule with strong White participation, has gone Black and the Whites are exiting their once beloved country by the thousands.

UDI, necessary though it was, proved fruitless. The sacrifices of the seven-year war were in vain.

The terrorists not only won, but are feted throughout the world, their past crimes forgotten; their present, undemocratic actions condoned; their threat to turn Zimbabwe into a one-party State shrugged off as being of no consequence; the reduction in living standards and the debilitation of the economy excused.

South West Africa, it now seems, may go the same way under a United Nations-supervised election.

Swapo, the enemy, with United Nations blessing and support, may find itself in power.

The war on the border, if that happens, may then have been in vain.

But we have no alternative but to fight for what we believe in — a South West Africa not subjected to the intimidation and duress of the men with the guns from across the border, but a territory that comes to full independence by the free will of its people as expressed through free elections.

You might ask why we shouldn't fight on, regardless, why we shouldn't defy the United States and the rest of the world, why the Western plan should be allowed to prevail.

It is argued that we cannot hold the fortress forever on our own, at huge cost, and possibly be subjected to sanctions.

Whether this is so or not, we hope that when South Africa finally has to reach a decision, for or against UN Resolution 435 being implemented in terms of the Western plan, it will be the right decision in the circumstances.

For if Swapo takes over, we will find ourselves confined to our own fortress, surrounded on all sides by enemies and with our backs to the sea.

The volk senses the change in its fortunes.

There are those who say stand fast and fight; there are those who say we can still find a compromise whereby we can maintain our traditional values and sovereignty over our own country and affairs; and there are those — a small minority — who are attracted to the idea of helping along the transition to Black rule, which they regard as inevitable, by accepting citizenship for all and the sharing of power.

The basic conflict between traditionalists and reformists is mirrored in the National Party, the political arm of the volk, now riven by verligte-verkrampte divisions, with the verligtes saying change and the conservatives saying don't give up the principles of the past.

At the same time the emergence of a strong Right-wing backlash has demonstrated that many Afrikaners, anxious about the future, are not prepared to yield to the demands of the times for reform, but prefer to maintain White domination, baasskap and power. It is a battle for the heart and soul of the Afrikaner, and in it academics, theologians, businessmen, farmers and workers in the public and private sectors are taking sides.

Afrikanerdom is divided, with some saying forward and others back, and nobody quite certain what is the best course to take.

Since the Afrikaners are the dominant governing White race, the outcome of the conflict has great meaning for the rest of the community.

For who gets the upper hand in the struggle will determine the direction the country takes.

Against this background, the arguments and divisions within Afrikanerdom are not necessarily harmful.

There is no leader with a vision of the future that can inspire the volk.

But out of the conflict of ideas may emerge the kind of policy that will ensure not just the Afrikaner's survival, but that of the country.

We sincerely hope so.

CSO: 4700/320

RSA COMMENTARY SAYS UN NAMIBIAN DEBATE 'COUNTERPRODUCTIVE'

LD231240 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is at times like these when the General Assembly of the United Nations begins debating the South-West African issue that the patience and reasonableness of the South African Government and that of the internal parties of Southwest Africa are strained to their very limits.

What is happening in the General Assembly bears no relation to reality. While the most delicate negotiations are being conducted to find an acceptable settlement formula and to strengthen Security Council Resolution 435, speakers in the General Assembly are launching tirades against South Africa and demanding that General Assembly resolution be implemented forthwith. As usual South Africa is not allowed to state its case, nor are the internal parties of Southwest Africa.

The General Assembly would have helped along the negotiations had it tried to demonstrate now that it was indeed impartial and that the United Nations could be trusted as an impartial referee in elections in South-West Africa. Yet this is not happening. South Africa is being condemned while SWAPO remains recognized by the United Nations as the sole authentic representative of the people of Namibia.

Fortunately, the United States realizes the scope of the problem. The American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, has said that what is necessary is to develop a dialogue of mutual trust on Namibia. Dr Crocker is not being helped along with his task by the activities of the General Assembly.

The point to make is that the South-West African issue has become an entirely new ball game, particularly since the Geneva conference in January of this year. Then the partiality of the United Nations toward SWAPO was clearly demonstrated and some of the most respected newspapers in the Western world commented on the ridiculous state of affairs where the United Nations recognized no political party in South-West Africa except SWAPO. It is ridiculous because then in Zimbabwe, where there are only two main ethnic groups, the Shona and the Matabele, and the Shona constitute 80 percent of the population, there are two political parties clearly recognized as such. Yet in South-West Africa where there are 11 ethnic groups, with SWAPO drawing support virtually exclusively from the Ovambo, the United Nations believes no other political party has a standing. And again, that despite the fact that in December 1978, 80 percent of the electorate in the territory ignored SWAPO's boycott call and participated in a one-man one-vote election.

This debate by the General Assembly can only be counterproductive.

CSO: 4700/304

UNION TROUBLES MAY PLAGUE CISKEI INDEPENDENCE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Nov 81 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] TENSION is building in the Ciskei as the date for its "independence" on December 4 approaches.

There is an interesting corollary between the fight the unions have against the government in the Ciskei and Solidarity's fight against the Communist regime in Poland.

The comparison is made even more lively by the fact that the trade union movement in Poland, fighting against one of the greatest powers in the world, is holding its own with the cheerful support of workers all over the world.

The issues in the Ciskei are minor compared to what is happening in Poland, but what they illustrate is the formidable power workers are able to marshall when the chips are down.

The Ciskeian workers naturally are afraid that as soon as the country gets its so-called independence, Chief Lennox Sebe would give his Security Police carte blanche power to try and crush the workers' movements.

What seems to be happening is the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) is growing in strength and credibility, the more the Government and the Security Police increase the pressure.

On Sunday, trouble flared between the Government and the unions in Mdantsane location, East London. A worker, Ms Diliswa Roxisa, was killed when police fired on a crowd at a bus terminus. Several others were injured.

Although one can understand the puppet government striving its best to look good in the eyes of "mother" country South Africa by keeping the labour situation fluid there, they seem to be overdoing their eagerness.

They are also playing with fire for when workers decide to marshall all their strength there will be trouble of a nature the Ciskei has never seen. This trouble may also not be limited to the Ciskei.

The unions are against independence for ideological reasons and because of the awful working conditions prevailing.

It would seem to us that most sane blacks are against this kind of independence in the first place. What the workers are doing has our sympathy. We also believe they have a valid case to fear for themselves after the so-called independence. They may even have more problems on the shop floor and in their working conditions when the Ciskei government takes over.

We have always been against the politics of homelands because it is fraudulent, out to please only a few seekers of power and their own material advancement, and because it leads to misery for the majority of blacks involved.

Our experience of what is happening in other so-called independent homelands does not make us feel more cheerful about Ciskei's impending plunge. Whether the Ciskei is going to bulldoze itself into poverty and obscurity is no longer at issue.

Our experience of what is happening in other so-called independent homelands does not make us feel more cheerful about Ciskei's impending plunge. Whether the Ciskei is going to bulldoze itself into poverty and obscurity is no longer at issue.

The irresistible force fuelled by the SA government is in motion and when it meets the movable object — our frustrated attacks and perhaps the more invigorating fight from the unions — there is going to be change.

CSO: 4700/320

CHALLENGE IS FROM BLACKS, NOT ENGLISH-SPEAKERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Nov 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IF the Afrikaner volk is anxious about the future, as we suggested yesterday, the English-speakers are no less worried.

They, however, do not have the political power to determine the course which South Africa should take.

In the main, the English-speakers are concerned with Opposition politics — either supporting the New Republic Party, which still controls the Natal Provincial Council, or the Progressive Federal Party, which has its strongholds in the wealthy predominantly English constituencies in northern Johannesburg, nearby Sandton and Bryanston, the Cape Peninsula and some parts of Natal.

In the 1977 general election, with South Africa under extreme pressure from President Carter and Vice-President Mondale for majority rule, many English-speakers threw in their lot with the National Party.

It was not so much an acceptance of the party's policy as a rallying behind the Government to demonstrate that outside interference in South Africa's domestic affairs would not be tolerated.

Hands off S A

A "hands-off-South Africa" manifestation of the patriotism that is as much part of the fibre of the English-speaker as it is of the Afrikaner.

Which perhaps explains why many English-speakers voted Nationalist for the first time.

When the general election was held this year, a great deal of English-speaking support for the National Party had eroded.

Among the reasons for this was the Info affair, with its connotations of scandal assiduously fostered by the PFP and its Press.

Not only were the chief characters besmirched, but also, to a large extent, the Government as well.

Then, although the dangers confronting South Africa had increased rather than diminished, with Rhodesia gone and South West Africa under increasing pressure, the election of President Reagan and the friendly overtures from the United States removed some of the urgency from the debate about survival.

The PFP and its Press also cleverly exploited the teaching crisis, the nurses' salary grievances, the resignation of policemen because of poor pay, the exaggerated claims of a breakdown in government because of the exodus of public servants to better-paid jobs in the private sector, plus the ordinary man's complaints about the soaring cost of living and his anger over an unintentioned, but seemingly callous, disregard for the plight of pensioners.

There was also growing unease about the coming to power of the Mugabe Government in what had been Rhodesia, with the PFP Press pushing hard for acceptance of the inevitability of Black rule here and fostering the impression that we had best come to terms with our own Black leaders, including Nelson Mandela, to escape a fate similar to that which had befallen the Rhodesian Whites.

The English-speakers, other than those who are confirmed Nationalists, who mostly wooed back to the Opposition fold out of disillusionment with the Government or doubts about the Government's ability to change matters.

Where stands the English-speaker now?

He is more anxious about the future than he was in 1977, more uncertain about the policy directions the Government is taking, keener to see meaningful reforms, worried about the Right-wing backlash among the volk, and unsure about the conservative pressures within the National Party against change.

Won't give it up

One senses that the majority of English-speakers, like their Afrikaans counterparts, are not prepared to give up their country to a Mugabe-type regime, voluntarily or because of terrorism.

They are still hoping for a solution that will enable them to live, peacefully and securely, with the Blacks, without abandoning sovereignty over their own affairs or giving up their institutions and standards.

Whether such a solution can be found, whether there is time in which to apply it, will not be determined by the English-speaker.

The solution will depend on the National Party; the time factor is one over which not even the National Party has control.

The future, for good or ill, is still in the hands of the National Party Government — and the challenge is not from the White Opposition, including the elitist, monied and politically irrelevant PFP, but from the Blacks.

And the English-speaker is very aware of his own virtual impotence in this regard.

CSO: 4700/320

BRIEFS

SUGAR STORAGE INCREASE--The South African sugar industry will increase its storage capacity by 200 000 to 300 000 tons from 520 000 tons at present, Sugar Association general manager, Peter Sale, said yesterday. He told Reuter by telephone from Durban a deal had been concluded to buy land adjoining sugar storage silos in Natal and a decision now only had to be taken on whether to erect another silo or a warehouse. A decision on the type of structure should be made in the first quarter next year, he added. Sale said at present prices, the storage capacity expansion would cost about R17 million, excluding the land purchase. In the past, the industry had come close to being fully stored, so the planned capacity expansion should provide greater flexibility, he added. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 81 p 25]

BLACK YOUTH STONING--About 300 Black youths stoned the cars of dignitaries and other guests at the opening of a new cinema house in Dobsonville, Soweto, on Monday night, and were controlled by police armed with batons. Various guests, including Mr J.A. Proudfoot, a Roodepoort city councillor, were invited to attend the opening of the new Boikotleng Theatre in Dobsonville. The film they had come to see had already begun when a crowd of about 300 Black youths arrived at the hall and demanded entrance. Because the function was by invitation only, they were denied permission to watch the film. The youths became "dissatisfied," according to a police spokesman, and began stoning cars parked outside the hall. The mayoral car, which had brought Mr Proudfoot to the function, was badly damaged and the driver was hit on the shoulder by a stone. He was taken to hospital and discharged after treatment. Police vehicles were also stoned and batons were drawn to ward the attackers off. Traffic officers from Roodepoort assisted the police. Two traffic cars, and one police car were among those damaged. The crowd dispersed when SAP riot units went into action. Plastic bullets were not used or tear gas. According to Brigadier M van Eyck, Soweto's divisional commissioner, no policemen were injured. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Nov 81 p 9]

MUOFHE'S DEATH IN DETENTION--The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) is to take legal action against the Venda Government for the death in detention of a black consciousness leader. Mr Tshifhiwa Muofhe, a former member of the now-banned BPC, allegedly died last week, after he and nine others were detained by Venda Security Police. Azapo's legal committee chairman, Mr Ratha Mokgatlheng, said they had instructed their attorney to find a pathologist who will conduct an independent post mortem. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Nov 81 p 2]

NEW BARBERTON GOLD MINE--A full-scale gold mine--the first of its kind in the area--may be started by Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration in the Barberton area. The announcement was made by the chairman of TCL, Tony Petersen, in his annual report. Mr Petersen says gold exploration was concentrated in the mountains east of Barberton on what is known as the Barbrook line. "After much initial surface geological work, underground tunneling were carried out. The results in recent months have been encouraging and a mine treating about 60 000 tons of ore a month may be a possibility," he says. Further additional drilling and development will be carried out during 1982 and 1983 and thereafter a decision will be made on whether to go ahead with the mine. Exploration in the area is being carried out by Barbrook Mining and Exploration, in which TCL has a stake of 50 percent. It is not only in the exploration of gold that TCL has been active in the past year. The coal reserves of the group also nearly doubled from the previous 600-million tons to about 13 000-million tons. Mr Petersen says the long-term future of the group as one of the major coal producers in South Africa is therefore assured and further exploration in the coming years should result in its total holdings increasing further. He says the group has also submitted tenders for the supply of coal to future Escom power stations and has also applied for additional coal export allocations. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Nov 81 p 20]

DETENTION OF MXENGE CLERK--Durban--A Durban lawyer, Mr Patrick Maqubela, who was formerly articled to murdered attorney Mr Griffith Mxenge, was taken away by police yesterday following a swoop on his offices. Sources said Mr Maqubela was detained by three men when he arrived for work this morning. The secretary of the Allied Worker's Union, Mr Sam Kikine, whose offices are on the same floor said the incident has angered some members of the union whom Mr Maqubela was to have represented in a court case yesterday. "About 30 of my members rushed down after Mr Maqubela and the three men but they managed to get away. Later a number of White policemen rushed into the building to the lawyer's offices," Mr Kikine said. Police reinforcements, including dog handlers, sealed the building, not allowing anyone to enter. Meanwhile, a crowd had gathered outside the building. There were no incidents. Mr Kikine said Mr Maqubela was later brought back to his office escorted by armed policemen and dog handlers. "They conducted a thorough search of the office," he said. The police also searched through my case which was in Maqubela's office. They then seized thousands of pamphlets advertising the memorial service for Mr Msenge on Thursday. He said Mr Maqubela was again taken away by the police. A spokesman for the Security Police in Durban said he had no comment to make.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Nov 81 p 11]

CSO: 4700/320

COUNTRY EXPECTED TO RATIFY PANA CONVENTION

AB261830 Paris AFP in English 1652 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 26 Nov (AFP)--Tanzania is expected soon to ratify the convention of the Pan-African News Agency (PANA) and make it possible for the agency to begin operations by next year.

An official of the Government Information Department said here today that Tanzania has already paid its dues to PANA and that the next move will be to ratify the convention next week.

So far 12 African countries have ratified the PANA convention, but two more signatories are required to make the convention effective. The proposed African News Agency was supposed to have been operational by now but has been hit by several problems, including the poor telecommunications network in the continent and lack of competent manpower to facilitate its operation.

The organization's director-general, Cheik Othuman Diallo, said on his departure for Khartoum that the establishment of the agency was one of the first resolutions by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its inception in 1963, but that it was not until 1976 that the idea was given an added impetus by the [words indistinct] meeting in Mauritius.

Mr Diallo said that he was optimistic that PANA would be a respectable news agency as one of its objectives was to promote African unity and correct the distorted image portrayed by existing Western news organizations.

PANA, with its headquarters in Dakar, Senegal, will have five regional pools, in Lagos to serve West Africa, Kinshasa for Central Africa, Lusaka for Southern Africa, Khartoum for East Africa and Tripoli for North Africa.

Initially, PANA would be expected to operate in three languages--English, French and Arabic. Plans are also underway to open a school of journalism in Maputo, Mozambique, for Portuguese-speaking African journalists.

During his stop-over here, Mr Diallo had talks with heads of government-controlled mass media, government officials and Director of Tanzania News Agency Shihata Nkwabi Ngwanakilala.

CSO: 4700/316

BRIEFS

'SPECIAL' PARTY CONGRESS--Dar es Salaam--A special party national congress will be held early next year, to consider a report on party activities to be tabled by the national executive committee. According to the party chief executive secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawwgo, the congress will receive, among other things, draft party constitution amendments to be submitted by the national executive committee. The national executive committee today concludes the five-day discussions on the draft amendments, which were tabled on Monday. They were formulated by a special committee set up during its last meeting, in September this year. The national congress, which is the supreme organ, will receive the amendments for approval or rejection. [Text] [EA281640 Dar es Salaam Radio in English to Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 28 Nov 81]

FINNISH AID--Finland will provide Tanzania a grant totalling 318 million shillings to finance a forestry, an industry, rural water supply, construction and mineral development. Under the agreement the Finnish Government is to provide Tanzania with a grant of 418 million shillings for the years 1982, 1983 and 1984. In addition Finland will make available 48 million shillings to finance the joint Nordic program, the tractor assembly plant and Finland International Labour Organizations-ILO supported projects. [Text] [EA300126 Dar es Salaam Radio in English to Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 29 Nov 81 EA]

CSO: 4700/328

PRESIDENT, SPANISH KING MEET IN MADRID

AB251658 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, continues his official visit to Spain where he will remain for 3 days. The president of the republic, who arrived in Madrid on Monday, was welcomed by the people of Madrid and their leader, Juan Carlos. He attended a gala dinner given in his honor by His Majesty Juan Carlos and the Queen of Spain.

General Gnassingbe Eyadema thanked the Spanish King and Queen for the warm welcome extended to him. The head of state said that the Spanish King had, at a very early date, shown his attachment to our country and our continent, an attachment which still continues with his frequent visits to Africa.

Of course, the Togolese head of state continued, we appreciate the very laudable efforts that the Spanish crown has already made in the liberation of the African people. In this respect, Togo associates itself with all the happy initiatives taken in keeping with the values that the Spanish crown advocates today, specifically dialogue, consultation and justice, which alone can restore peace and protect political stability--the guarantee of the overall development of our nations.

On areas of tension like Chad, the OAU ad hoc committee, the RPT founding chairman went on to say, has succeeded in bringing the rival forces to the negotiating table. Today, we are convinced, President Eyadema said, that with the sending of a neutral inter-African force, efforts will be pursued within the framework of the Lagos accord to find a political solution to the problems of that country, which has suffered far too much from a fratricidal war that has only benefitted the arms dealers.

With respect to the Western Sahara, General Eyadema hailed the initiative of the King of Morocco, which accords with the recommendation of the OAU committee of wise men in an effort to find a final solution through the self-determination of the Saharan people.

As far as South Africa is concerned, Togo is counting on international solidarity to remove the barriers of racial prejudice and usher in black majority rule.

On Namibia and [name indistinct], President Eyadema stressed that Togo encouraged all OAU and UN initiatives to safeguard the dignity and international sovereignty of our (?continent) through peaceful means. Togo has contributed to these initiatives in the search for a negotiated and acceptable solution in the settlement of any problems on the continent because of our desire for peace and our desire to see all nations live in peace. We believe that without peace, the ideas of national and continental unity are empty and development is doubtful. In Togo, it was thanks to peace, concord, national unity and political stability that we have experienced for nearly 15 years that we were able to gear and channel the efforts of our working masses toward national development. It is also thanks to peace and political stability that Togo has today become a united country that has resolutely taken up the struggle for self-reliant development--a struggle which demands real collective awareness at the national level.

Regarding the advanced technology that Spain can furnish Togo, the president referred to Togotext, which was set up and operated with Spanish assistance. Togotext, according to Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, is one of the most modern textile plants in Africa, both in design and performance.

We hope that our visit to your beautiful country which occupies a privileged place among the industrialized nations will help to strengthen this cooperation in the mutual interests of our two states.

CSO: 4719/261

BRIEFS

COT'S REMARKS TO PRESS--The French minister of cooperation and development, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, ended his visit to Lome yesterday afternoon. He flew to Cameroon with the conviction of having further strengthened the ties of cooperation between France and Togo during his brief visit. He will soon return to our country to participate in a meeting of the joint commission which will examine all the problems of cooperation and find the ways and means of deepening this cooperation. Jean-Pierre Cot announced this yesterday at the end of his second round of talks with Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] and president of the republic at the "Lome Deux" quarter. Before taking leave of President Eyadema, the French minister of cooperation and development gave his impressions to the press. First of all, Mr Cot expressed satisfaction with the very cordial welcome accorded the French Government through him. He stressed that the Togolese people, their government and President Eyadema desire to strengthen the friendship between France and Togo. [Excerpt] [AB231348 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 23 Nov 81]

NEW FUEL PRICES--Through an interministerial decree signed by the minister of commerce and transportation, the minister of mines, energy and hydraulic resources and the minister of finance and economy, prices of gasoline at the pumps will be hereafter throughout the national territory as follows: gasoline super, 205 francs per liter; ordinary gasoline, 200 francs per liter; gasoil, 180 francs per liter; oil, 135 francs per liter and gasoline-mixture, 215 francs per liter. Moreover, the minister of commerce and transportation specifies that existing gasoline stocks in pumping stations will be sold at the old prices until they are exhausted. Any infraction of these measures will be severely punished in accordance with existing regulations. [Text] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 17 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4719/260

MUGABE-BUSINESS LEADERS MEETING PROPOSED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE 13 Nov 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Prime Minister Should Now 'Meet the Business People'"]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister's recent "meet the people" tours of Zimbabwe have been an outstanding success. He has renewed that contact with those to whom he is ultimately responsible, which is essential for any leader.

His punishing schedule of rallies, meetings and personal contacts has enabled him to gauge the mood of the voters and to determine whether they are satisfied with the progress the new nation is making. In turn, he has explained his policies and made the people aware of the immense problems facing government in the transformation of our society.

He has enhanced his reputation and, what is more important, has experienced first-hand the attitude towards his government of the people.

Having met the voters, Mr Mugabe should extend his "meet the people" campaign to a "meet the business people". The same face-to-face contact which has been of value to the Prime Minister and the people would certainly result from a series of meetings with the commercial and industrial sectors.

There is a need to improve the morale of these important economic areas, and to provide definite, direct answers to questions which worry the private sector, and which inhibit its normal drive and vision.

Mr Mugabe would be assured of a capacity audience if he were to hold meetings in the country's four major centres: Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo and Umtali. If he were to be accompanied by representives of those ministries with which the business world has most contact, his meetings would be even more valuable.

While the Prime Minister has regular consultations with the heads of the principal business organisations, this is of little value to the ordinary entrepreneur — he rarely learns of the outcome.

Mr Mugabe has the knowledge and the personal charm to win many valuable friends through a very limited series of meetings. We commend the idea to him when he returns from his present overseas visit.

CSO: 4700/327

HEAVY LOSSES OF TRAINED PEOPLE REPORTED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 13 Nov 81 p 13

[Text] **ZIMBABWE lost a total of 3 237 professional, technical and production workers in the eight months from January to August this year, according to the latest statistics released by the Central Statistical Office. During this period 5 242 men and women in these occupations emigrated from the country while 2 005 entered Zimbabwe. For the same eight months of 1980 the loss was 2 269 trained people.**

The four occupations which recorded the highest losses through emigration were clerical and related workers (977), service workers (250), mechanical engineering workers (228) and agriculture and related workers (125).

The emigrants in these professions were among 14 153 people who have left the country since the beginning of the year, compared with 10 593 who left during January — August, last year. The total number of immigrants, however, is also higher for the first eight months of this year; 5 704 compared with 3 660 for the same period in 1980.

TREND

Men and women between the ages of 30 and 39 made up the largest single group of both emigrants and immigrants, a trend that has been relatively constant for a number of years. So far this year 1 126 men and 1 093 women in this group emigrated, while 542 men and 356 women immigrated. During the same time in 1980, 988 men and 793 women aged 30 to 39 left Zimbabwe, while 464 men and 302 women came into the country.

The country which attracts the most emigrants is still South Africa, and it has accepted 9 106 former residents so far this year. Malawi is the second favourite destination (1 389 to date), while the United Kingdom is third (with 1 159) and Zambia is fourth (with 395).

The countries listed as the last permanent residences of emmigrants shows that for the first eight months of this year, Britain has provided the greatest number of emmigrants (1 696), Zambia is second (1 573), South Africa is third (866) and Malawi is fourth (420).

TOTAL

Of the present total of 5 704 emmigrants this year, 2 167 declared a combined sum of $1 552 900 in capital on entering Zimbabwe. During the same eight months of 1980 there were 3 660 emmigrants, of whom 2 002 declared a total of $1 197 100 when they entered the country.

OCCUPATIONS OF EMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS DURING JANUARY TO AUGUST 1981

Occupations	Emigrants	Immigrants	Total
Professional, technical and related workers:			
Physical scientists and related workers	27	22	-5
Engineers	168	136	-32
Draughtsmen	25	10	-15
Engineering technicians	80	25	-55
Physicians and surgeons	37	49	+12
Accountants and auditors	109	46	-63
Teachers	192	231	+39
Nurses and midwives	185	73	-112
Religious workers	55	49	-6
Other	354	235	-119
Total professional, technical and related workers	1 232	876	-356
Production and related workers:			
Production supervisors and general foremen	112	24	-88
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	58	9	-49
Mechanical engineering workers	337	109	-228
Aircraft workers	40	8	-32
Motor mechaics and related workers	148	30	-118
Electricians and related workers	150	76	-74
Construction workers	96	31	-65
Printers and related workers	41	17	-24
Other, including females	366	109	-257
Total production and related workers	1 348	413	-935
Administrative and managerial workers	398	169	-229
Clerical and related workers	1 225	248	-977
Sales workers	217	81	-136
Service workers	316	66	-250
Agricultural and related workers	183	58	-125
Occupations not adequately described	323	94	-229
Grand Totals	5 242	2 005	-3 237

CSO: 4700/327

BRIEFS

OIL-SEED DEAL--United Refineries has entered into a barter agreement with a Zambian company for the processing of cotton seed. Under the agreement, Zambia's ROP (1975) Ltd (formerly Refined Oil Products) will send 10 000 tonnes of cotton seed to the Zimbabwean company. Oil expressed will be sent to ROP, while the oil seed cake will be retained by United Refineries as payment. Zambia expects about 2 500 tonnes of oil from Zimbabwe under this agreement. The agreement is a contingent measure pending the installation of machinery with bigger capacity to process seeds at the Ndola works of ROP. The new machinery, which will cost about K1 million, will be bought out of an Indian Loan granted to Zambia and is expected in the country in about eight months time. The new equipment will be capable of processing 50 tonnes of cotton seed or soya beans a day. The agreement with United Refineries will involve no foreign exchange. ROP will pay for the transportation of seed cotton to Victoria Falls, while hauling in Zimbabwe will be paid by United Refineries. On the return journey, the Zimbabwean firm will pay the cost of freight from Bulawayo to Victoria Falls, and ROP will take over the cost of transporting the oil into Zambia. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 13 Nov 81 p 1]

CHINESE GOODS--The Chinese Embassy's commercial office at 10 Cork Road in Salisbury is displaying light industrial products manufactured in China and available for export at very competitive prices. The goods range from alarm clocks to sewing machines, and include glassware, office and educational supplies and electrical appliances. The display is part of the presentation of a four-member trade delegation from one of China's ten manufacturing corporations. The delegation, which returns to China on Wednesday, is headed by Mr Kang Yuzhou, the deputy export manager of the National Light Industrial Products Corporation. He is being assisted by Mr Wu Ming-Sui, a recently appointed commercial officer with the Chinese Embassy, who hopes to be able to bring other corporation representatives here in a bid to establish strong trade links between the two countries. Zimbabwe already imports a number of Chinese-made goods through international merchants but these are more expensive than direct imports. Padlocks are shipped through Hong Kong and South Africa, and the price increase can be up to 30% by the time they are sold in Zimbabwe. Similarly, medicines, first shipped to Europe from China, are re-exported to Zimbabwe, again at significantly higher prices. Mr Wu said that this illustrates the economic sense of dealing directly. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 13 Nov 81 p 1]

NEWS SUPPRESSION--Salisbury, November 17--A former news editor with Zimbabwe broadcasting services, who was fired after objecting to the Government's new "Socialist" orientation, has accused the company of suppressing items on such events as the crisis in Communist Poland. The criticism from Derek Sones came in a High Court hearing yesterday of his suit against the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) for a year's severance pay. Mr Sones, who worked as a newsman under the former regime prior to black rule in April 1980, said he had found the subsequent "suppression" of some news and the change in choice of topics "undeniably repugnant." "It offended my instincts of professionalism, but I stayed with the ZBC during the change in the hope that things might improve," Mr Sones told the court. He added: "This constant suppression os going on now." Mr Sones, who is white, said news editor Grey Tichatonga has ordered staff not to report news of Poland or mention the British royal family, and to avoid any stories critical of China's late Chairman Mao Tse Tong. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 17 Nov 81 p 27]

RESERVES DECLINING--Salisbury, November 16--Zimbabwe's foreign currency reserves, which have been dropping since independence 18 months ago, were continuing their decline, the National Bank reported in its latest economic review. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 17 Nov 81 p 27]

CSO: 4700/330

END

JPRS 79632

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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2536

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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BRIEFS

CIVIL SERVANT SALARIES INCREASED--Brazzaville, 1 Dec (AFP)--The Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Central Committee, which met under the chairmanship of Head of State Denis Sassou-nguesso, has decided to increase salaries at the cost of 6.2 billion CFA francs--Fr 124 million--the final communique issued at the end of the meeting states. The Central Committee has adopted several other measures aimed at increasing the purchasing power of the civil servant, notably promotions, uniformity in family allocations and compensations for teachers valued at 1 billion CFA francs--Fr 20 million. The PCT has also planned increases in allowances for pupils and students, as well as a raise of 12 percent in pensions of retired civil servants. The country's capital budget for 1982 is estimated at 160 billion CFA francs--Fr 3.2 billion--the communique explains. This project, which is the first stage of the 5-year development plan, will help to start the important objectives of the plan and also to pursue the state enterprises reformation program. The 5-year development plan specifically envisages about 45 billion CFA francs--Fr 900 million--for rural development, the communique concludes. [Text] [AB012012 Paris AFP in French 1602 GMT 1 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/276

BRIEFS

HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY ANNOUNCES SALARY INCREASES--Many important decisions were made yesterday morning during the third meeting of the national council. They include the abolition of the television education program at the end of next academic year, a 10-percent increase in salaries of all public servants as of 1 January 1982, and the deduction of 1 percent of the salaries of all wage earners toward a national solidarity fund. This deduction, which will be the workers contribution toward the assistance to be given to the 700 intellectuals and 4,700 foremen who are jobless, will cover a period of 2 years and involve a total amount of about 1.9 billion CFA frances. These points were contained in the speech delivered by President Houphouet-boigny at the presidential palace where people from all corners of the country were assembled. Talking about the appointment of a vice president, the head of state said that he has constantly been asking himself this question. Politics is a healthy appreciation of reality, he said. In this present situation, and taking into account the fact that the opposition resulting from the last elections has not died out in some areas, I cannot breed division, he added. When the time comes, you will know who will occupy this post, the head of state concluded. [Excerpts] [AB261030 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 26 Nov 81 p 7]

CSO: 4719/277

EDITORS, MPS, MINISTERS GET IN HEATED DEBATE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 6 Nov 81 pp 4-6

[Text] THE motion that Mr. Lawrence Sifuna, MP for Bungoma South, brought to parliament last week was one which normally would have elicited nothing but a yawn from the front benches. Sifuna was calling upon the ruling party to start its own newspaper, a call that has been made on numerous occasions by parliamentarians during the past two decades or so. Traditionally, backbenchers have attacked the local press as being foreign-owned or politically biased, but the front benches, whilst warning the press to be constructive, have been quick to defend the principle of a free press. This time things did not go quite according to the usual scenario. A minister of state in the office of the president, Mr. G.G. Kariuki, raised quite a number of eyebrows when he stood in parliament to support Sifuna's motion. Kariuki described the motion as a little embarrassing in that the decision to have or not to have a Kanu newspaper lay not with parliament or the government, but with Kanu itself. But having said that, Kariuki minced no words in expressing his dissatisfaction with the daily newspapers and the way they cover politicians' pronouncements and activities. According to Kariuki, some newspapers or newspaper editors were being told whom to report and whom not to report. "We know that some politicians do go to them and tell them not to report so and so," he told fellow parliamentarians. "If they accept to be told not to report so-and-so then they have ceased to be independent and they belong to a particular clique of the people which I think is dangerous." Kariuki startled his listeners when he contended: "We have seen people who have been so much after publicity and today they are finding themselves in trouble because they have been over-publicised." The minister warned his fellow MPs that Kenya had enemies who "go through leading personalities or newspapers". He welcomed the opportunity Sifuna's motion had given the house to debate an issue which he said was important.

The following day the *Daily Nation*, whose principal owner is the Paris-based Ismaili religious leader, the Aga Khan, wrote a leader welcoming the idea of a party newspaper in Kenya but warning that truth is ellusive and that there was no guarantee that a Kanu newspaper would be any better than other newspapers in establishing the truth about events. The *Standard* was not as sanguine in its comments on the parliamentary debate. In a long leader article published two days after the debate on Sifuna's motion, the *Standard* went directly for Kariuki. Taking issue with the minister's claim that enemies of Kenya use newspapers to undermine the country, the *Standard* asked: "As minister for internal security, what steps has Kariuki taken to take these alleged enemies of Kenya and their alleged collaborators to court for seeking to destroy Kenya, and if he has not, has he not failed in his duty which he has solemnly sworn to perform in accordance with the constitution?". Stressing that newspapers cannot publish everything which leaders utter because some of what they say is "criminal nonsense", the *Standard* invited Kariuki to telephone the editor who would be "pleased to provide evidence of dangerous rhetorical nonsense

which the minister himself uttered at the Thika fund-raising ceremony only last weekend". As was to be expected, the Standard defended the fact that it is foreign-owned. "It is only fair to put it on record that the owners of this newspaper (the London-based multinational Lonhro) do not interfere in the editorial content of the newspaper". The Standard invited Kariuki to repeat outside parliament what the Standard described as his most serious allegations, though the newspaper stopped short of saying that it would sue the minister if he were to do so.

For Kenyan political observers it was all a rather confusing development. Many politicians may have some justification in complaining that they do not receive their share of press publicity. A cabinet minister, and one of Kariuki's importance, certainly has little cause for complaint. More to the point, many Kenyans had come to associate the Standard with the top-most echelons of political power in the country, and Kariuki is among the very top of Kenya politicians. There had been no instance in the past three years of a quarrel between Kariuki and the Standard. It is interesting that in his parliamentary contribution, Kariuki did not once mention the name of any newspaper, but the Standard's leader article appears to suggest that Kariuki had the Standard in mind; so it would seem from the implied threat to sue Kariuki if he were to repeat his "serious allegations" outside the privilege of parliament.

Even as Kariuki was trying to find an appropriate response to the STANDARD leader article, the STANDARD was taking on another senior cabinet minister, this time the vice-president, Mr Mwai Kibaki. Kibaki had been invited by the MP for Mathare and minister for industry, Mr Munyua Waiyaki, as guest of honour at a fund-raising ceremony in aid of Mathare primary and secondary schools. In his speech the vice-president hit at leaders he called divisive and neo-colonial. "Those who think colonialism is the best way," Kibali told a cheering crowd, "can go to South Africa and live there." Kibaki said there were leaders who had assumed "non-existent" roles in Kenya politics and were sowing the seeds of discord among Kenyans. He reminded his listeners that President Moi had recently said that loyalty to him should be expressed directly rather than through political groupings. Kibaki repeated what has now become a regular theme of his, taking issue with leaders who branded others as anti-Nyayo.

The Harambee function took place on Saturday afternoon. Though STANDARD (and NATION) reporters covered the function, the SUNDAY STANDARD carried no word about the meeting which raised more than shs. 2 million in aid of the schools. (The SUNDAY NATION, which in the past has carried such stories on front page, buried the story on page 10.) On Monday, however, the STANDARD reported the speeches at the Mathare harambee meeting and took issue with them in a long editorial in the same paper. The STANDARD ridiculed Kibaki's attempt to suggest that there are no leaders who are more Nyayo than others. "At the concrete, common man level--at the level of government organisation--there are indeed ways and means of determining who is more Nyayo than others," the STANDARD said. "At any time in the history of a nation, it is easy to determine who are the friends of an open society, and who are its enemies." Kibaki is reported by the STANDARD to have said that if there were a need to measure "parameters of Nyayoism" the president would have created a ministry responsible for such affairs. The STANDARD pointed out in its editorial that precisely such a ministry does exist--the office of the president. "It is the nerve centre of this nation's activities of all kinds and categories," the STANDARD said. "It is the ministry responsible for Nyayo affairs." And as if to test Kibaki's commitment to Nyayoism, the newspaper added: "One hopes Mr Kibaki will agree with this proposition. After all, he is the vice-president.

Compared with previous Standard editorial attacks on Kibaki, this was a mild one, and as in previous cases Kibaki did not respond. But others responded. The first was Laikipia Kanu branch, of which Kariuki is chairman. A press statement signed by the branch's executive officer and organising secretary took issue with the Standard editorials attacking Kariuki and Kibaki. The statement charged that the editorial against Kariuki was aimed at dividing Kenyans. "Our branch also takes the editorials as a demonstration of how the lackeys of imperialists are out to destroy our popularly elected leaders," the Laikipia Kanu branch said. "Is the paper trying to inform the public that Hon. Kariuki does not support the head of state, which is a blatant lie," the statement said. "Is the same paper not trying to inform the public that there are some cabinet ministers who do not support some who support the head of state?"

What the Laikipia Kanu branch said was mild compared with what MPs said this week when the debate of Sifuna's motion resumed. Though Kariuki himself tried to play down the issue of the Standard's editorial attack on him, his colleagues in parliament thought the Standard had gone too far. Several MPs called upon the government to ban the newspaper. "If the paper cannot respect the leaders," asked Mr. Job Lalampaa, MP for Samburu East, "who does it want to be respected?" Lalampaa called upon the editor-in-chief of the Standard, Mr. George Githii, to rejoin politics "if he wants to be a politician, instead of using the newspaper to mudsling elected representatives." (Githii was an unsuccessful candidate for the Dagoretti parliamentary seat in the 1979 general election.) Mr. Martin Shikuku, MP for Butere, called for the government to cancel its advertising contract with the Standard, observing that government advertisement alone could enable the ruling party to run a viable party newspaper. Mr. Koigiwa Wamwere, MP for Nakuru North, accused the Standard of instigating clashes between leaders. "Is it right for us to wait and see this paper continue to divide our leaders?" he asked. "If leaders are not respected, then there cannot be progress in this country. We should first show respect to President Daniel arap Moi, then his vice president. We should not wait when the *Standard* newspaper continues to attack our vice president every time." Mr. Kimani wa Nyoike, MP for Nyandarua South, told his fellow MPs that the editorials in the *Standard* were intentionally aimed at dividing the people of Kenya. "Mr. George Githii is not an ignorant man," Kimani said. "He is not making a mistake. He is a man who is educated up to Oxford. He is deliberately dividing our country. Is it right that he must continue to do this with impunity?"

On this particular debate it seemed that the front and back benches were united. The minister for information and broadcasting, Mr. Peter Oloo Aringo, agreed with backbench speakers that the foreign-owned newspapers had been "used to create factions". Said Aringo: "They have given undue publicity to some leaders. Recently they have engaged in mudslinging leaders. . . I am told they asked what is important in being a vice-president. I am told they have more mudslinging in stock. We have watched with dismay our papers attack friendly countries and our neighbours when relations were improving. They have continued to attack the Organisation of African Unity when our president is the current chairman . . . We shall not sit by and see these things happen." Aringo told fellow MPs that the government will not allow "this sensitive area to continue in the hands of foreign ownership as their aims are not the same as ours."

Sifuna's motion, with an amendment by Aringo to the effect that parliament's sentiments in favour of a party newspaper should be conveyed to Kanu, was passed unanimously.

To most political observers the debate over the *Standard's* editorial ap-

pears to be part of a bigger debate over what are now called political groupings. Whether by design or default, the *Standard* group of newspapers has recently become intimately associated in the minds of many political leaders with the minister for constitutional and home affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo. This is probably due to the frequency with which Njonjo appears in the *Standard;* his photograph has become a standard feature on page one or three of the newspaper. Editorials by the *Standard* attacking any personality, even when the sentiments in the editorial are purely the editor's, tend to be construed by those being attacked as having emanated from Njonjo, a situation which fuels widespread rumours that there is a disagreement between Njonjo and Kibaki. Indeed the groupings which politicians talk so much about appear to be around these two leading personalities.

That there is more to the issue than mere editorial polemics was proved by the Mathare *harambee* meeting last Saturday and the reaction of a cabinet minister, Mr. Stanley Oloitipitip (local government) to what was said at the meeting. Waiyaki told his constituents at the fund-raising meeting that there were leaders who are trying to become Kanu vice-president. Waiyaki did not name names, but invited those wishing to run for Kanu vice-president to do so through the vote. Oloitipitip, in a *harambee* function of his own in Lavington, Nairobi, decried those remarks, but attributed them to Kibaki, not Waiyaki. Anyone who feared for his party post in the coming elections, Oloitipitip said, should realise that Kenya was democratic and all party positions were "open". The minister described Kibaki's remarks at Mathare as "unfortunate and uncalled for", and warned leaders against raising "a hue and cry" over the unannounced party elections.

Oloitipitip has in the past few weeks come out openly in defence of Njonjo against his detractors, and since his sentiments came so soon after the *Standard* attack on Kibaki, Kibaki supporters interpret Oloitipitip's response as part of general onslaught on Kibaki by Njonjo's supporters.

That there are political groupings is evident from the fact that President Moi himself is decrying them. But who belongs to what group is not so easy to determine. For one thing, every politician publicly denies belonging to any group. For another, it has become fashionable for politicians to echo President Moi's attack on groupings. The finger is, however, always pointed at someone else. About the only inkling Kenyans may have about interpersonal political relations among Kenya leaders is who turns up for whose *harambee* function. Afraid of being tagged either a Kibaki or a Njonjo man, some politicians are now going through a lot of political gymnastics in deciding which *harambee* meetings they can attend and which they cannot attend, or how much they should contribute to what meetings. How long this state of affairs is likely to last is unclear. Traditionally, factions have always existed in Kenya politics. Traditionally, too, relations between factions have often been resolved at the party level. The current spate of political infighting may well go on until the ruling party intervenes.

CSO: 4700/309

COLONEL TOE STRESSES PRC'S COMMITMENT TO ENFORCE STRIKE BAN

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 6 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] The Chairman of PRC Committee on Concession, Lt/Col. Albert S. Toe, has re-emphasized the PRC's commitment to enforce the penalty against anyone found violating Decree No. 12 banning strikes in the country.

According to a Capitol Building release, Col. Toe was speaking Wednesday at the Capitol when a delegation of the National Union of Bassa Youth Headed by Mr Paul Korminee, Presented a seven-point appeal through him to the Head of State to reconsider the dismissal of the 209 Lamco workers for violating Decree No. 12 recently.

The students said the dismissal had added to the high rate of unemployment in the country, thereby impeding social and economic progress of workers and their families as well as the country.

Many of the students who are children and relatives of the dismissed workers said they would face the "unfortunate experience" of quitting school if this sad trend continued.

Meanwhile, Col. Toe has assured the students that their appeal would be forwarded to the Head of State for appropriate actions.

CSO: 4700/300

NATIONAL BANK OFFICIALS REFUTE RUMORED FUNDS SHORTAGE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

Rumours circulating in Monrovia about alleged money shortage to meet government payment requirement have been refuted by National Bank officials.

An executive officer of the National Bank told this paper in an interview Wednesday that there was enough money on hand to encash the cheques of government employees.

"We have cashed every cheque that have been brought to this Bank. There is even a cash shipment expected Friday to supplement what is on hand," the Bank executive said.

The executive pointed out that there was no problem whatsoever in paying government workers, noting that there was no need for panic.

The Finance Ministry last Tuesday halted its issuance of civil servants' cheques with notices that payment would not commence until next week.

But the National Bank executive hinted that this could be attributed to a misunderstanding on the part of Finance Ministry officials about the Bank's cash position.

Acting Finance Minister John Bestman told the New Liberian Wednesday that the situation has been brought under control, while disbursing officers were quoted as saying that salary cheques were now available.

CSO: 4700/300

IMMIGRATION, LABOR SOURCES LEVY CHARGES AGAINST CLU

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] "A blatant disregard for the Government's Liberianization policy and the constant harboring of illegal aliens", are charges levied against the management of an American Firm here, Coastal Liberia Uranium (CLU) by both Immigration and Labour sources.

The management of CLU, a Labour source claims, has over the years recruited for employment several aliens who were in Liberia on a visitors' visas, although there were qualified Liberians that had applied for these positions ranging from staff members to drivers.

It was disclosed in an interview Wednesday that even the Canadian, American and Britons who form the rank of CLU uranium mining operations here are without both permits of residence and work.

"Some of the aliens, mostly from our sister nations are brought in to do jobs which can be done by our own boys such as mechanics, warehouse supervisors," our source contended.

The New Liberian was informed that the rank of the company has been warned on several occasions to have illegal aliens within their employ meet up with pre-conditions set by the Bureau of Immigration, but "both the Canadian General Manager, Leslie Kaye and his British Deputy Jack Gawron feel that this is unnecessary."

He said job seekers at CLU's Ashmun Street headquarters in Monrovia are always given harsh words such as "this is not the Capitol," when they inquired about vacancies at the company.

When the Ministry of Labour sends people to see whether there are vacancies at CLU in order to send some qualified Liberians, they are told that CLU is not owned by the Ministry of Labour and "Labour does not dictate to us."

Immigration sources disclosed that CLU has been on their "hit list" for some weeks, for refusing to get residence and work permits for their alien employees.

They said although some of the aliens are at times arrested, they always end up scot free, "probably because of their connections with the higher-ups in our bureau."

When contacted to comment on these allegations, CLU's Deputy General Manager Jack Gawron refused to see the press, claiming that he was busy with a meeting.

CSO: 4700/300

JUSTICE MINISTRY PROBING AIRLINE TICKET SWINDLE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Former Liberian Consul General to Senegal Mr. Hardel Cole, and four others are being investigated by the Justice Ministry for allegedly swindling $1 Million worth of tickets from Pan American Airlines.

Others are the proprietor of the Color Spot Photo Studio, Mr. Hank Buttner; Mr. Samuel Davis of the Morgan Travel Agency; the Lebanese Manager of the Gee-Gee Restaurant in Monrovia; and Momodu Diallo Cellu, a Guinean national who has been branded as the prime suspect.

Also wanted by the CID for their alleged involvement in the tickets racket are three Lebanese nationals, Ali Fawaz, William Vacine, and Benedict Raffa.

According to reports, 1,400 Pan AM tickets valued at $1 Million were allegedly stolen by Diallo Cellu in July 1980 while they were en route from Dakar to Monrovia.

The stolen tickets were later discovered being sold in Monrovia at half price, the New Liberian were informed.

During preliminary investigation conducted by the CID, Momodu Diallo Cellu, the prime suspect, admitted being involved in the tickets racket.

He claimed that the tickets were given to him to sell by one Gahazan Wisseh of SATCO whom he said had died.

Cellu said after receiving the tickets, he gave them to Mr. Cole the former Liberian diplomat, to sell on commission basis.

When Cole was grabbed and questioned by the CID, he said the tickets were given to him by Cellu to sell. He said for each ticket sold, he had four percent as commission.

The investigation also revealed that upon the arrest of Samuel Davis of the Morgan Travel Agency, $300 was found in his possession. Davis reportedly told the CID that the money was given him by William Vacine, one of the accused at large, in order for him (Davis) to stamp six of the tickets.

According to the investigation, most of the tickets were sold at half a million dollars on the "black market" in Monrovia.

Sources close to the Color Spot said Mr. and Mrs. Buttner bought the tickets through a travel agency for regular price, but when they went to make booking on Sabena airlines, they were later told that the Pan Am tickets were stolen.

Meanwhile, 37 of the tickets have been retrieved by the CID while the five accused are on bail until the investigation is completed.

CSO: 4700/300

EGG SHORTAGE ATTRIBUTED TO HIGH PRODUCTION COSTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] The shortage of eggs on the Liberian market has been blamed more on prevailing economic factors rather than the shortage of chicken feeds as reported recently.

Sources close to some Liberian poultry farmers told the New Liberian Tuesday that the egg shortage is mainly due to the high cost of producing the commodity which has knocked many of the small Liberian poultry farmers out of business.

Our source explained that when the wholesale price of a dozen of eggs was one dollar and the retail price was one dollar and ten cents, a bag of chicken feeds was sold for six dollars.

He said gas price was still less than a dollar per gallon while labour was reasonable and available. In short, he added, general operating cost was manageable.

The source asserts, that now, a bag of feeds sells for $22.00, which is more than 35 percent increase over the price of $6.00, while gas price is $3.00 and the cost of labour and other related costs have escalated. Nevertheless, the official price for a dozen of eggs at wholesale is $1.60, which is 60 percent increase over the mark of reference.

He said to make the situation worse, many Liberian farmers had to suspend operation after the April 12 Revolution, thus the supply and demand curve dropped sharply on the supply side.

Asked what could remedy the situation, our source indicated the need for government to re-examine the whole poultry farming problems in a bid to provide some incentives to the poultry farmers to enable them to operate with some margin of profitability.

On the question of importation of eggs, our source decried it as being a solution. He said "as a stopgap measure, yes, but in the final analysis, such a measure only drains the economic and makes Liberia the more and more ddependent."

The stoppage of the importation of feeds by the ULRC, he added, could not have caused the shortage of poultry products as alleged, because, according to him, Sangai Farm manufactured its own feeds as well as Home Grown Poultry Farm.

If the economics of the factor of production in this sector of the economy is reviewed by government to minimize the losses sustained by small Liberian farmers in the past, many will return to the farms to produce adequate eggs for the Liberian market, as well as keep some of our resources here at home," he assured the New Liberian.

CSO: 4700/300

TEAM SET UP TO ESTABLISH FOOD PRODUCTION CORPORATION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Lucillia Hinneh]

[Text] A seven-man team has been appointment by Agriculture Minister Alfred Fromoyan to conduct feasibility studies for the establishment of a $2.1 million food production corporation in the country.

The team, headed by Mr. Arthur Summerville, an agricultural economist at the Agriculture Ministry, consists of a soil economist from the Planning Ministry; one agronomist; one rural engineer and one agricultural economist from WARDA; and two financial analysts from the Budget Bureau.

The team is expected to begin a nation-wide tour shortly to locate suitable site for the corporation, according to Minister Fromoyan.

He said agreement for the establishment of the Corporation was reached following a proposal presented to the Head of State by the Minister of Agriculture that 100 acres of farm land be set up in each country for the production of rice.

He said the Head of State then instructed the Ministry of Agriculture to involve the Ministry of Planning, Budget Bureau, and WARDA to undertake a thorough study before establishing the Corporation.

Capt. Fromoyan noted that the Corporation, when established, will produce rice and a variety of food crops for the Liberian population.

He added that although rice was the initial crop to be produced, it is believed that a number of other crops can be produced if the implications involved are technically, socially and economically sound.

CSO: 4700/300

SURVEY INDICATES GSA PURCHASING SCHEME BESET WITH PROBLEMS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] A survey of Agriculture, Justice, Public Works, Finance, Commerce, Local Government, Health and Foreign Ministries, as well as Immigration Bureau and Monrovia City Corporation indicates that the GSA controlled purchasing scheme is still clouded with problems.

Finance, Agriculture, Commerce, Health Foreign Affairs and City Hall procurement officers hold the GSA responsible for delays in delivery supplies.

But the man responsible for supplies at Public Works blames the bureaucratic negligence within his Ministry for delays.

Mr. Benjamin Witherspoon, in an interview, said shortages within his Ministry cannot be attributed to the GSA. He said the Ministry's officials delay in signing procurement papers. By the time they signed the documents, he added, the materials are diplated.

Mr. Witherspoon, however, noted that the GSA at times supplies wrong materials. "If the GSA is to order these things, they should get what we want," he added.

CSO: 4700/300

DEPORTATION OF ILLEGAL ALIENS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

About 300 illegal aliens have been arrested by Immigration authorities for deportation. A high immigration source said Wednesday 40 of them have already been deported to their respective countries.

Screening of the aliens, who are being detained at the Monrovia Central Prison, established their nationalities as Guineans, Ivorians, Malians, and Sierra Leoneans.

The 40 Guineans deported were termed by Immigration sources as "undesirable aliens without any means of livelihood."

The sources further said those aliens deported and those scheduled for deportation are mainly responsible for the high rate of vagrancy in the country. A source disclosed that another shuttle load of aliens would soon be taken to neighboring borders for deportation.

Immigration officials believe that the deportation of illegal aliens would curtail the vagrancy and crime rate in the country.

It is claimed by the Immigration that these aliens entered the country illegally, engaged in "petit" businesses without obtaining permits, and don't bother to pay government taxes.

However sources said aliens already arrested could be released provided they meet Naturalization pre-requisites before deportation schedule.

CSO: 4700/300

BRIEFS

NEW RETAIL RICE PRICE--The People's Redemption Council has approved a new price for the retailing of rice per cut throughout the country. According to a Commerce Ministry release, rice will be retailed at 30 cents a cup in Montserrado County, while scaling up to 32 cents at Bomi Hills, Kakata, Bong and Cape Mount Counties. In Nimba and Lofa Counties and parts of Grand Gedeh, the price per cup is 33 and 34 cents, depending on the location. The price per cup reaches 35 cents in Sinoe and Maryland Counties. It should be recalled that the price of 100-lb bag of rice was structured upward by $4.00 when government decided to stop subsidying its importation. The Liberian Marketing Association requested for a price increase of 5 cents per cup from 25 cents to 30 cents. The Association's request was then forwarded to the People's Redemption Council for scrutiny and consideration. In a letter conveying the Council's approval to the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation, Head of State and Chairman of the PRC, Commander-In-Chief Samuel K. Doe also directed that the consuming masses take due note of the new price. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Nov 81 p 2]

DEPUTY MINISTER'S RETURN--Deputy Foreign Minister Christopher Minikon returned home Tuesday from a visit to Japan as Guest of the Japanese Government. According to a Foreign Ministry release, Minister Minikon also visited China and the United States and held talks with Foreign Ministry officials in those countries. In his remarks at a brief welcoming ceremony at the Foreign Ministry, Minister Minikon thanked the staff of the Ministry and called for the Ministry's closer cooperation with other ministries and agencies. He said because the Foreign Ministry plays an important role in matters involving the country's relationship with other countries, it must be involved in matters relating to international requests and enquiries. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Nov 81 pp 1, 6]

SUP WINS ELECTION--The Student Unification Party (SUP) which lost power for the first time in 10 years has again emerged on the University of Liberia campus as the dominant forces in student leadership within the institution. Mr. A. Siafa Blackie and Mr. G. Nah Tiepoh president and vice president respectively, captured 1,181 votes. The opposition party, Union of Progressive Students, carried 827 votes. While the independent candidate Mr. A. Blamo Dixon took a mere 8 votes. Hundreds of SUP supporters and sympathizers marched the streets of Monrovia expressing satisfaction over election returns. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Nov 81 p 3]

GUINEAN PRIME MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE--Monrovia, 28 Nov (AFP)--An 11-man Guinean delegation headed by Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui arrived here today to deliver a special message from Guinean leader Ahmed Sekou Toure. The delegation, which includes Foreign Minister Abdoulaye Toure, was to meet later with Liberian Head of State Samuel K. Doe and other government officials. The Guinean delegation was met at the airport by Liberian Vice Head of State Major General J. Nicolas Podier and Guinean Ambassador to Liberia Moussa Cisse. [Text] [AB281400 Paris AFP in English 1347 GMT 28 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/334

NEW COAL MINES TO BE OPENED IN MOATIZE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] CARBOMOC [Mozambique National Coal Company] is going to open four new coal mines in Moatize. In one of them, an underground mine, the excavation work is already underway, and plans call for starting excavations for two others--also underground mines--before the end of this year. Lastly, and parallel with that work, preparations are also underway to open the first strip coal mine in our country.

The mine that is already being opened is Chipanga 11. The other two underground mines will be Chipanga 9 and Chipanga 10. These new mines will have an average annual capacity of about 200,000 tons.

The purpose of the strip mine is not so much to increase CARBOMOC's coal production as it is to serve for technological experimentation and personnel training.

The strip mine will play essentially a pilot role in establishing the conditions for opening a big strip mine in the middle of this decade that will provide a big increase in coal production in Mozambique.

Four underground mines are currently operating in our country, all of them in Moatize. They are Chipanga 3, 4, 7, and 8. Although the opening of strip mines requires more advanced technology, they meet basic concerns in the development policy of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Development of the mining area has had the cooperation of the socialist countries, especially the GDR. Vocational training is currently one of the biggest requirements for that development. To obtain it, dozens of Mozambican workers have taken courses at various levels, including that of engineering, in that socialist country.

The development achieved so far in Moatize is currently in a stage of consolidation. Priority has been given to preparatory work that will permit a leap forward within a period estimated at about 2 years.

In this phase of consolidation, certain infrastructures will be improved and workers will be trained, as mentioned above, but special attention will be paid to services related to mining activity. Particularly important in this respect is the question of a transportation system for shipping the coal.

Because of inadequate rail shipments, the coal already extracted has been piling up in Moatize, especially this year. This problem affects the normal operation of CARBOMOC and the country's economy, since the coal accumulated there is exposed to sun, rain and wind and thus undergoes quantitative and qualitative losses. In addition, there is the danger of fire.

11798
CSO: 4742/77

ROLE OF CELLS IN PARTY ECONOMIC POLICY EXPLORED

Role of Cells

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] "The role of the cells is to insure the life of the party and impose its political principles--to carry out the revolution." So said Marcelino dos Santos last night at the conclusion of debate at the Second National Seminar on Party Economic Policy, now underway in our country's capital.

The seminar is scheduled to end today. It has been underway since last Monday, its purpose being to take stock of activities by the party's economic policy sector during 1981 and project its activity for 1982.

In emphasizing the role of the cells, the Central Committee secretary for party economic policy clarified a point that turned out to be one of the most controversial during the debates yesterday and the day before yesterday.

The debates revealed contradictions in the concept of the role to be played by the cells, particularly in the battle for economic development. The fuzzy distinction between administrative and political structures and the resulting conflicts that have arisen in their relationship were brought to light by some of the participants.

Marcelino dos Santos showed that such a contradiction exists only because some structures have not yet assimilated the real nature of the party's activity as the guiding force. He explained that mistaken ideas in that area have led party cells to take on the role of managers and to try to replace the management of enterprises or departments. This is because they are not capable of fulfilling perfectly their task of mobilization and defense of the party's political principles. And in the economic battle specifically, they are not capable of creating the conditions in each location for fulfillment of the plans.

The Central Committee secretary for party economic policy said: "There is a whole series of guidelines that do not need to made known now. They were provided long ago. What is needed is for them to be implemented and correctly known." The truth of his statement became very clear when that member of the party leadership went on to read several excerpts from basic party documents such as the Program and Bylaws.

Marcelino dos Santos stressed the need for the cells to assume their role in a consistent manner by accomplishing the tasks that were assigned to them long ago. The points raised during the meeting as revealing a lack of activity were mentioned again by the Central Committee secretary for party economic policy to show that many cells have not taken responsibility for their real tasks or understood the real importance of those tasks.

Dos Santos Closing Remarks

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Nov 81 p 8

[Excerpts] "The party must be capable of meeting society's demand for development. The work we have done here reflects that requirement and the party's need to make a qualitative leap forward." With those words, Marcelino dos Santos defined the main content of the Second National Seminar on Party Economic Policy, which ended yesterday morning in our country's capital.

The final working session of the meeting that had been underway since last Monday under the guidance of Marcelino dos Santos, Central Committee secretary for party economic policy, reflected the impact that the seminar's work will have to have on future work by the party.

"Our feeling is that we are now more clear-sighted and more reinvigorated because we have been able to put together suitable conclusions for causing the party's work to advance and strengthening the revolution." So said Marcelino dos Santos during a speech marking the end of the seminar.

He also said that working methods are the essential thing and that it is not enough, therefore, to tell ourselves that we left this meeting with clear conclusions as to what must be done so that the party will grow and become stronger. "It is necessary for each individual to be well aware that it is through practice that he must clear up these questions. We cannot leave here thinking that from now on we are not going to make any mistakes. It is practice itself that will show us whether we have mastered that truth."

His speech at the closing session made it clear how important the debates taking place at the seminar are for insuring that a broad movement affecting all of the party's rank-and-file structures will be unleashed by the time of the fourth congress. A final summary presented at the end of the debates also emphasized the importance of the meeting to the process of strengthening the party and preparing it to direct the battle of the decade more correctly.

Marcelino dos Santos said that based on that summary, a final communique from the seminar will be prepared for dissemination by the media at the proper time.

The final session was also a thrilling occasion thanks to the creative initiative demonstrated by students from the Nautical School, where the seminar was held.

A cultural session preceding the seminar's closing was also attended by the delegation from NORAD [Norwegian Agency for International Development] and Norway's Labor Party, which was visiting the Nautical School at the time. Marcelino dos Santos

introduced the visitors and recalled the sense of solidarity they showed toward the Mozambican people during the armed struggle for national liberation.

The comparison of experiences provided through the reports on activities by many of the structures represented at the meeting showed that there are positive results where clear knowledge exists and the specific features of the tasks and working methods proper to the party are adopted. Where those conditions do not exist, the confusion between party activities and those of other structures was obvious, resulting in conflict and ineffective work to raise political consciousness.

It was seen from the various examples presented that in industrial or agricultural enterprises, the lack of clear knowledge concerning the tasks and methods of the party structures leads the latter to become management bodies or management advisory councils or to adopt other forms of participation in which a paternal relationship toward a cell sometimes develops.

Those models of incorrect tasks and working methods flourish in places where obvious activity more directly linked to material production can be engaged in. In institutions of another kind, however--especially ministries and central organizations of the state apparatus--it was seen that since the only alternative consists of having their work taken over by the minister or director, the cells find no way of justifying their existence, and this explains the paralysis of many of those rank-and-file party organizations.

That situation as far as working methods and a clear definition of tasks are concerned was given particular emphasis as being in serious contradiction with the requirements of the great battle that the Mozambican people intend to undertake so that underdevelopment can be overcome in this decade.

It was seen, however, that if the cells take responsibility for their tasks and adopt the working methods proper to party structures, they will naturally be in a position to assume their role, thus conferring on the party the character of a guiding force for the state and society.

On condition that the members of each rank-and-file organization experience and participate in the work of all sectors in their enterprise, department, or place of residence and belong to the various structures, particularly the democratic mass organizations, the cells will be in a privileged position to familiarize themselves more thoroughly with the problems of that particular place.

It is that condition, consistently met by the members, which results in the possibility of greater collective knowledge at the cell level and greater sensitiveness to problems than are possible in any other structure.

Regardless, therefore, of whether the director or manager is a party member or not, the quality of that knowledge confers a natural authority on the cell. With that in mind, the one responsible for the institution must be able, while retaining the power that is his, to acknowledge in the party structure the basic role that it has in creating conditions in which the institution's objectives will be fully realized.

11798
CSO: 4742/77

INSTALLATION OF LOUDSPEAKERS HELPS SPREAD IDEAS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] The Social Communication Office of the Ministry of Information will install three more loudspeakers on metal towers in the Hulene neighborhood to supplement the tower that already exists.

These three towers will be added to another one that has been there since June 1979, when the social communication center was built. That tower currently has four new loudspeakers that were recently installed after the others were stolen last August. Their installation marked the resumption of daily transmissions by the Social Communication Office.

The four loudspeakers have a range of 800 meters. To increase the area covered by the loudspeakers, the position of the three new towers will be staggered so that each one will complement the others in the coverage area.

Programming

The programming is totally in the hands of Hulene's residents themselves. Basically educational in character, the programs cover the fields of health, education, regional natural resources and, above all, the problems of the neighborhood itself.

The programming also includes the transmission of news from Radio Mozambique, soccer games, and official and party programs.

The programs are transmitted daily between 0500 and 0700 hours, the period when the entire population of Hulene can hear them.

The social communication program was initially aimed at the communal villages, but 2 years ago it also began to be set up in city neighborhoods, where the work has been done jointly by the DTIP [Department of Party Ideological Propaganda] and the Social Communication Office of the Ministry of Information. The neighborhood of Hulene was the site of the first experiment, which had positive results.

In addition to the towers with loudspeakers, there are also a cassette recorder, a radio, a record player, and an amplifier. Generators are used in communal villages that lack electricity.

The centers also show educational films, using a movie projector for the purpose. The residents are also provided with backup texts on health, education, and other subjects, and a people's newspaper is also published by the residents.

Among the objectives of the social communication centers are those of accelerating the integral development of the community and allowing the inhabitants to produce their own programs.

They also provide the inhabitants with a permanent forum for discussing their problems and permit the evaluation of community development in the communal villages and the neighborhoods.

11798
CSO: 4742/77

ALGERIA-NIGER BORDER DEMARCATION HAILED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 28 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Faithfulness to the Principles and Spirit of Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] One of the constants of the foreign policy followed by our country under the aegis of the Supreme Military Council is certainly faithfulness to the principles and spirit of cooperation. It is this faithfulness which explains the positions we have taken in many international forums and which justifies our fight for respect of the charters of the OAU [Organization of African Unity] and the UN in matters of relations and cooperation between states. It is this spirit which dictates our good-neighbor policy with all the states which surround us and support our impassioned search for peace and harmony among nations.

Following the straight line of this political philosophy, our country has reached an agreement with Algeria for the installation of a joint border demarcation commission, the second phase of whose work begins in Algiers today. What matters are to be covered? To reach an amicable agreement in friendship and mutual understanding of the demarcation of the long border we have in common. To this end, teams of technicians are working on site; and the first meeting of the commission was held in Arlit in September 1981, pursuant to the political wish to produce results satisfactory to all.

By doing this, Niger and Algeria have once again demonstrated their faithfulness to the principles and ideals of the OAU and their good-neighbor spirit which is conducive to consolidation of their relations that are otherwise excellent. They are thus showing all the African states the path to follow in this sector, and this happy initiative opens for them a new era of harmonious and durable cooperation. In this way, they are eliminating between them one of the stumbling blocks to relations among newly-independent African states and implementing the best solution to one of the many problems and points of difference inherited from the colonial period.

It is in fact a truism to say that in general what is upsetting relations between African states is the imprecision and evanescence of borders set by a colonizer who was only thinking of his own interests. To convince oneself, it is enough to refer to the many conflicts which have set and still set African states at odds with one another, from the Sahara to the Horn of Africa.

For their part, Niger and Algeria have decided as sovereign nations and as mature people to sit down around a negotiating table and to combine the means of investigation on site, within the context of common respect for the principles and spirit of good neighbors to determine their borders.

8143
CSO: 4719/219

BRIEFS

GUINEAN AIR AGREEMENT--An air agreement was signed yesterday by the Republic of Niger represented by Minister of Information Mahamadou Halilou, serving as acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and by the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea represented by His Excellency Doumbouya Kouramoudou, ambassador of Guinea to our country. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 24-25 Oct 81 p 2] 8143

CSO: 4719/219

PDS LEADER ACCUSED OF THIRST FOR POWER

Dak[illegible] L'UNITE AFRICAINE in French No 96, Oct 81 pp 1, 5

[Article by A. S. Kane]

[Text] After Bikassa, Wade! JEUNE AFRIQUE has found in this the vein of a real lode. These interviews are in fact pure entertainment in which picturesque personalities--and Africa has its share of them--regale the public with their fantasies, as if preening their feathers. They are also the first to be surprised when at the end of this kind of mental striptease they see themselves in the eyes of others more naked than jaybirds. Here we must pay homage to the talent of the interviewers: it is not all that easy to let the air out of a windbag while having the air--no pun intended--of pumping him back up. It is positively true that promising certain politicians the "number one page" of an international magazine is like giving them the moon. According to their tastes and temperaments, some of them would kill their own father and mother, while others, content with the mental striptease, would bare their souls.

Counselor Wade, who has been pursued by an evil demon for some time,--with due respect to him--did, therefore, bare his soul. A cranium, no matter how handsome it may be, does not of necessity make a head. We have known this for a long time; but the next to last edition of JEUNE AFRIQUE, with a supporting photo, provides irrefutable proof of this: a head is nothing more than a cranium. And, with even greater reason, a mere cranium cannot be a headman. Taking it a step further, we find in that edition an illustration of the difference between a headman and a chief. In fact Counselor Wade offers proof that the headman can shine without being a brilliant chief. Far from it!

Two or 3 years ago, Counselor Wade represented us in court. Since then, we have come to realize that his reputation as an attorney had been largely overrated. The case was dismissed before he even had a chance to plead it thoroughly. This counselor-at-law handled the case like a law clerk: he stupidly botched the entire procedure. In the court of JEUNE AFRIQUE, Counselor Wade has shown himself to be just as inept as defense attorney Wade of the past in the Dakar court. We would really fear for him if he had to appear with such credentials in the State Security Court which is handling a case in which some of his supporters are involved.

Wade states in the Avenue des Ternes weekly that he was supposed to return to Dakar on 1 October; however, the night before, the directorate of the PDS [Senegalese

Democratic Party] had asked him to remain in Paris to engage in agit-prop [?agitation-propaganda]. Thus, it was out of party discipline and patriotism that Abdoulaye Wade deprived us of his flamboyant presence. Fear of prison probably had nothing to do with it. Very well!

However, Friday, 2 October, I myself saw Counselor Wade in the corridors of the Roissy airport. He was surrounded by four big bodyguards and was headed toward the counter which registers passengers bound for Dakar. A good hundred Senegalese saw him and, as I did, believed that he was returning to the country. Those who took the trouble to find out finally discovered only in Dakar that he had had to forego the trip. Perhaps after all he had only come to the airport with such fanfare to mail a letter or to say goodbye to someone. People in the Roissy corridors must be as uncertain of this as those in the metro; and one can very well not fear prison and even so have a concern for his physical safety.

Going beyond or in conjunction with this anecdote, with regard to courage Wade encloses himself in a history of armed bodyguards and domestic espionage. He convinced himself that he was poorly protected and surrounded himself with bodyguards who were trained in an actual school. That reminds me of a comment by Jean Briere with respect to the King of Goree who sold his island to the Dutch for a few bars of iron: "Iron," he said, "iron, Denga Mafall! What do you need iron for? You are still in the wood age!" In fact, those bars of iron were to be Africa's misfortune.

Why did Abdoulaye Wade have such a desire for bodyguards, real gorillas who scare honest folks? The answer is as plain as the nose on your face. He gave us a clue to this when he said: "...Our party is organized like a government." All of Counselor Wade is in that statement: he has a thirst for power. A thirst that is not unquenchable but uncontrollable. It keeps him from sleeping, eating and thinking anything else but of concealing his thirst rather than extinguishing it. He wants power and in the lack thereof is seeking substitute gratifications. Upon his return from his trip, he wants to be greeted like a chief of state. He wants a motorcycle escort, a pavilion with his name on it. He wants bodyguards. This man's weakness is vanity combined with impatience. These fog his understanding and cause him to drift from one incoherence to another until he reaches the fine line--let us reverse Talleyrand's remark--which separates the lack of something from the crime.

8143
CSO: 4719/220

PS FACED BY CRISIS; 'VIOLATING OWN LAWS'

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 25, Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial by Amadou Top: "General Warning"]

[Text] Legislative and presidential elections theoretically are scheduled for 1983.

Our country's different political parties have over a year to prepare for them. Those parties which would like to use the elections as a barometer to judge the political awareness of the working people are calmly dealing with such matters.

The power-seeking parties, which are up to their ears electioneering in all directions, are worried and will continue to be so.

The Socialist Party [PS], which is in power, is the most distressed of all the political parties today. There are several reasons for this.

As its ball and chain, it is dragging a leader who was thrust into the leadership of the country only because of the subtleties of a manipulated Constitution.

The PS is entirely responsible for an unprecedented crisis which all of the combined ideologues are incapable of exorcising and which no smoke screen can mask.

The PS is shot through with clan contradictions which it is unable to resolve.

The patriotic opposition which was considered to have broken up into rival groups, following recognition of numerous factions, is consolidating and the focal point, the RNDP [National Democratic and Popular Revolution], is gaining ground everywhere.

That is what is worrying the ruling PS and is pushing it toward unrestrained provocation against the opposition parties.

Certainly, his cutback of the state apparatus, which continues to be the last recourse of the crippled bureaucratic middle class--in its political confrontation with the people--is the principal element of the strategy of Abdou Diouf and his party.

The communications media (radio, television, LE SOLEIL) and the administration (governors, prefects, subprefects, the gendarmerie) are thus outrageously placed

at the almost exclusive service of the PS, making a mockery of the proclaimed neutrality of republican institutions.

But then if a political party (that is in power) manipulates the state apparatus to keep itself in power, including violation of its own laws, what is there that can force the opposition to respect such a state?

That is the big question which is going to structure the political life of Senegal in the coming months.

8143
CSO: 4719/220

BRIEFS

SECTION OF PANAFTEL NETWORK INAUGURATED--This morning the Pan-African telecommunications [PANAFTEL] network was inaugurated at Tambacounda. You were able to hear the ceremony in our live broadcast. The head of state, who returned to Dakar this afternoon, spoke to the press on this matter. [Begin recording] [Question by unidentified reporter] Mr President, you have just inaugurated the second section of the PANAFTEL network, we would like to know what importance you attach to this event. [Answer] I have just performed a very important act in inaugurating this section of the PANAFTEL network. This inauguration, the commissioning of this section of PANAFTEL, enables us to realize a dual objective: making our country more accessible at the national level, as well as the achievement of regional and continental integration. Hence, in this dual capacity, the act we performed this morning marks a very important event and it should be regarded as such while hoping that it will be followed by many other equally important steps that will help us to better achieve our final objective of regional and continental integration not only in the field of telecommunications, but in all other areas of activity. [End recording] [Excerpt] [AB011135 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 30 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/276

DEFENSE MINISTER ASSERTS NEW CROSS-BORDER STRIKES COULD OCCUR

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Phalaborwa--At the official inauguration of 7 infantry battalion at Phalaborwa on Saturday, Defense Minister General Magnus Malan said that South Africa's enemies should realize that, if need be, the country will not hesitate to act again as it did in the case of Operation Protea.

No self-respecting country with the safety and welfare of its citizens at heart can stand by and watch while terrorist groups try to jeopardize its future.

Any country harboring and supporting terrorists should realize that the terrorists will lose the struggle. "We are determined to eradicate them, even if we have to cross over our borders to achieve that."

Pride

"Both our friends and our enemies should now be aware that we plan to solve our problems without outside interference. We shall not allow our future to be determined by outsiders."

South Africans are proud that, despite boycotts and a generally hostile world attitude, they have succeeded in creating a military force that our enemies now dread.

South Africa is also proud that it doesn't need foreign military equipment or instructors to maintain its military hitting-power--unlike some of South Africa's outspoken and critical neighbors.

Support

But the defense force would not have such success against the country's enemies, were it not for the loyal support of the population.

"In a struggle such as the one we are now engaged in, and that keeps making increasing demands of us, no defense force can operate in isolation. We need the active support of all the country's inhabitants: whites, coloreds and blacks, men and women. The defence force is, so to speak, a public concern and we are proud of that fact."

General Malan said that Phalaborwa's strategic position in South Africa's defense made it an obvious choice for infantry training.

After General Malan had officially inaugurated the base, the comma[illegible]g officer, Maj H.J. Schultz, presented him with a lynx head made of wild olive. The lynx--with a cross for background--is the unit's emblem, and wild olive is indigenous to the area.

CSO: 4701/18

1980 SEEN AS VITAL YEAR FOR BLACK PROGRESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

THE year 1980 was in various respects a prosperous one for the Black peoples of Southern Africa, who benefitted by improved economic conditions, as well as various new initiatives and structural changes on the level of Government policy.

This is the conclusion reached by the Bureau of Economic Research, Co-operation and Development (Benso) in its latest publication, "Statistical Survey of Black Development 1980", which has just been released.

"Although much was said before 1980 about a constellation of Southern African states, of new forms of co-operation, of a confederal dispensation and of better possibilities for Black development, important initiatives in this regard were taken in 1980," writes Benso in its review of the year's main events affecting Black development.

In the economic sphere, too, there was considerable progress. The favourable growth experienced in South Africa in 1980, together with the abolition by the Government of measures restricting the participation of Blacks in economic life, had made it possible for Blacks to make economic progress on a wide front.

Decrease

"Unemployment among Blacks decreased by almost one percent to 8,1 percent of the Black labour force, which means that the number of unemployed Blacks is 36 000 lower than the figure for the previous year.

"Moreover, real wage increases have resulted in most working Blacks being better off today than they were a year ago," states Benso.

Considered over a somewhat longer period, it appeared from the first results of the 1980 Population Census that over the past decade there had been considerable progress with the settlement of Blacks in the national states.

"The increase in numbers from 1970 to 1980 came to 44,7 percent, as against only 11,6 percent in the 'so-called White area'. This achievement can be attributed to:

- The implementation of resettlement programmes,
- Border changes which made possible even the inclusion of large towns such as Kwa Mashu,
- Political development which, in the early '70s, in particular, led to much additional Government employment, and
- The positive influence of development programmes through which new job opportunities were created."

Benso's statistical series show that the greatest progress made with development programmes during the '70s was at points near the borders of the national states.

As a result of this, many people were able to live in their own areas while working outside them.

"Once the new initiatives concerning matters such as economic co-operation and regional development for the coming years gain substance, the results should be even better," the report says.

This conclusion confirmed earlier findings of the Bureau that although heartland development should always enjoy the highest priority, South Africa's salvation did not lie in the creation of a large number of separate and struggling economies, but in economic co-operation within a system of political separateness Benso says.

In a diary of events affecting Black development, a wide variety of the events of 1980 are recorded, but the most important part of the report is the more than 100 tables on all aspects of the development of the Blacks in Southern Africa.

Among the more interesting figures in this review are those on the income of the Blacks.

For instance, it is shown that the total income earned by Blacks in the Republic and the national states increased from R2 408-million in 1970

to R6 908-million in 1977.

This gives an income per person of R383 in 1977, as against the R157 in 1972 (these figures do not, however, make provision for inflation).

Another interesting figure is that of purchasing power, where it is indicated that only R1 [illegible]-million out of the total purchasing power of Blacks of R6 [illegible]-million can be applied in the national states.

The report also shows that real earnings, after provision for the declining value of money, of Black workers in the Republic and national states, outside the agricultural sector, have risen since 1973 from R585 per worker to R7[illegible] per worker in 1978 (all figures expressed in 1970 rand).

This rise represents an increase of 3[illegible] percent. As against this, the real earnings of White workers, again calculated in 1970 rand, dropped slightly over this period by 3,5 percent.

"Thus it is very clear that the relative wage gap narrowed rapidly in the period concerned," the report says.

The tables on education show that the number of classrooms for Blacks increased between 1975 and 1979 from 62 580 to 80 697.
— Saga.

CSO: 4700/301

NEW RIGHT WING PARTY IS FOUNDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

ACTION Own Future (AOF), is to formally start a new right-wing political party tomorrow.

AOF plans a two-day congress tomorrow and Saturday at which about 450 delegates will be present, Dr J A Gerber, secretary of the organisation, said yesterday.

Most of the delegates would come from the Transvaal, others from the Free State and a few each from the Cape and Natal.

Dr Gerber said the delegates would represent about every possible occupation and were definitely not only right-wing academics, as has been suggested in certain circles.

The AOF has published the outlines of an envisaged policy, which appears to be some sort of rigid demand for self-determination for every population group in South Africa on the basis that Whites, Coloureds, Asians and the various Black groups would be allocated a portion of the Republic as its "appointed country".

A policy document says: "Such a division of the country into appointed countries means that separate development will be taken to its full and logic conclusion, so that every separate national group will ultimately be given its own country in which it will govern with full autonomy."

The plans also envisage consolidated "appointed countries" for each nation, not only to define boundaries, but also to make them economically viable.

"The party will endeavour to create for the proposed independent states (for Whites, Coloureds, Asians and Blacks) — in their ethnic diversity — as well as for all other states in southern Africa, a dispensation characterised by peaceful co-existence, mutual co-operation, and where necessary and as far as possible, mutual help," the policy document says.

CSO: 4700/301

HNP COULD LET PROGRESSIVES WIN IN JOHANNESBURG

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 81 p 9

[Article by Poen de Villiers]

[Text]

The Herstigte Nasionale Party could be instrumental in letting the Progressive Federal Party come into power in the Johannesburg City Council next year — and it would not mind at all — according to the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais.

He was commenting on allegations in Johannesburg civic circles that the HNP would split the right-wing vote during the municipal elections next year, allowing the PFP to take over control of the city.

Mr Marais said he would not mind at all if this was so, because if the PFP came into power, the situation in Johannesburg would not change.

"Whether it is the PFP of Van Zyl Slabbert and Colin Eglin or the PFP of Pik, Fanie and P W Botha, it is the same.

"The one is just a little more subdued than the other and not so forthright in its policies, but basically they are the same," Mr Marais said.

"In any event, I think it is much safer to fight a frank opponent, and that is what the PFP is."

One of the main issues the HNP would concentrate on during its election campaign would be to condemn the opening of facilities to all races, he added.

In this regard a recent incident at Gilooly's Farm, when a Black man was shot dead after an argument between a White couple and a group of Blacks, would be used, he said, to show how racial friction could be caused by opening all facilities.

Mr Marais will announce the names of at least eight HNP candidates for the municipal elections at a public meeting in the Selborne Hall, Johannesburg, tonight at 7.30.

He said his announcement would contain some surprises, and these would not be news of possible defectors from the National Party. "We have very strong candidates."

Although he is expected to name only eight candidates tonight, more are expected to be nominated at a later stage. "We are definitely active in many other wards," Mr Marais said.

CSO: 4700/301

SLABBERT WARNS AGAINST MILITARY ACTION FOR NP GOALS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Murray McNally: "'SADF Must Not Become The NP In Uniform'"]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — As the official Opposition in Parliament the Progressive Federal Party had to guard against the Defence Force becoming the National Party in uniform, the leader of the PFP, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said when he opened the party's national congress in Cape Town last night.

The PFP had to be ever-watchful that military action did not become an extension of the goals of the NP, Dr Slabbert warned.

If the actions of the Defence Force were calculated to maintain the status quo, which the PFP rejected, then the opposition should either protest vigorously or "get out of parliament".

As a party the PFP believed military action was necessary to preserve stability to create a shield behind which it could pursue its goal of peaceful constitutional change.

As a political party in Parliament the PFP accepted the necessity for stability in order to bring about constitutional and evolutionary change because such change had never taken place anywhere in the world under conditions of instability and chaos.

The party had to continually question the Government by asking it how it was using the time bought through military action to bring about change to a society with more justice and freedom.

The party opposed organisations and groups which sought to bring about revolutionary, violent or subversive change in South Africa, Dr Salbbert said.

Dr Slabbert said that from time to time the PFP had been urged to demonstrate a greater willingness to negotiate with or even to go into coalition with the Government.

But he had made it clear that he would only participate in a political realignment when the majority of the White electrorate accepted that all South Africans, regardless of race, ethnicity, sex or religion were entitled to the rights of full citizenship.

They should also stand for the removal of all forms of statutory racial discrimination.

The majority of the White electorate should also accept that all South Africans were entitled to participate in the political process on the same basis as any other person but that there should be no domination of one group over another.

This principle could be given effect in a number of different constitutional forms which could be negotiated. And finally, the principle must be accepted that the individual's membership of a group must be based on voluntary association and not be the result of legal compulsion.

"Any move the Government makes in this direction on these issues will find us ready to talk business and to give our support," Dr Slabbert said.

CSO: 4700/301

DTA BREAKUP COULD LEAD TO SWAPO VICTORY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WITH an election in South West Africa looking more and more likely, this is not the time for strains to appear in the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Nor is it time for the DTA to begin looking askance at South Africa and questioning its actions or motives.

Yet is is precisely at this moment that the potential for trouble is evident.

The DTA claims that its efforts to bring about change since it came to power have been thwarted by the territory's interim constitution, Proclamation AG 8, providing for second-tier ethnic representative authorities.

DTA members allege that the SWA National Party, the dominant group in the White authority, has abused AG 8 to sabotage the central government's policy.

Some members of the DTA are adamant that AG 8 should be scrapped; others want amendments, and there are some who say AG 8 can work as it is, if it is interpreted and enforced correctly by the South African Government.

Mr Dirk Mudge, the chairman of the DTA, has reported growing impatience with South Africa over delays in amending AG 8.

"We are not at all happy about the way in which AG 8 is misused by certain representative authorities," he says.

In the South African Government's view, it would probably be better to wait until the completion of the United Nations supervised elections to let the people of South West Africa decide freely on the constitution.

But Mr Mudge says, "We feel in the interim period the wishes of the majority of the people should be met."

He has accused the SWA National Party of using language, culture and identity to discriminate against others, and has referred in this regard to racially exclusive schools, colleges and hospitals.

One can see the dilemma of the South African Government.

If it interferes with the White second-tier authority by acceding to the DTA's demands, it would face the outrage of conservative Whites not only in the territory but in South Africa as well.

But if it rejected the DTA's demands, it would alienate its chief ally in the territory.

Against ethnicity

Meanwhile, some of the DTA's members are opposed to ethnicity altogether.

The DTA President, Mr Kalangula, is the leading voice in this regard.

He wants an end to the system whereby 11 ethnic groups each has its own authority and suggests the territory be divided, instead, into provinces.

He also wants the DTA to become a single, fully-fledged party rather than an alliance of 11 ethnically-based parties.

With his Owambos representing over 50 percent of the population, this would mean that his people would dominate the party.

This may be one of the reasons for his proposal besides opposition to ethnicity.

The DTA head committee has rejected both ideas, but we have not heard the last of these matters.

The DTA itself is in a fix.

While it wants AG 8 amended or interpreted to its satisfaction, it risks a White walk-out from the alliance if there is interference with the White second-tier authority or there are moves to abolish the remaining vestiges of apartheid.

Conversely, if it does not change the present situation, it will alienate the Black electorate which constitutes 90 percent of the voters.

Either way, therefore, it stands to lose.

All this potential for trouble has arisen when the Western Five contact group is moving relentlessly towards a UN-supervised election and South Africa must decide, finally, whether to accept a settlement on Western terms or continue what has become a costly border war.

If we have one warning to the people of the territory at this point it is this:

You cannot go divided into an election against Swapo, which must inevitably win if there is no united front against it.

Bear that in mind in the next few months, which may be the run-up to an election which will determine the fate of the territory and its inhabitants.

CSO: 4700/301

SOUTH AFRICA FORCED TO IMPORT GRAIN

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Article: "South Africa May Have To Import Grain"]

[Text] The hope that next year South Africa will not have to import grain is rapidly fading. A grain shortage is staring the country in the face, after about 300,000 tons of one of the most promising grain harvests in the Free State in years have already been lost because of drought. Further losses are possible if it does not start to rain quickly.

About 2 months ago, the unofficial estimate from the Grain Council indicated that the country's grain harvest could be in the neighborhood of 2 million tons, which would have meant that South Africa would not have to import grain. Thanks to good weather conditions, the grain harvest in the Western and Southern Cape appeared excellent and growth in its early stages also appeared promising in the Free State.

However, Mr Dennis van Aarde, general manager of the Grain Council, told DIE BURGER yesterday that it has been estimated that 300,000 tons of the Free State harvest have already been lost. The harvest had been one of the most promising in history, and if conditions had remained favorable, a total South African harvest of 2.5 million tons would have been possible. South Africa's consumption amounts to roughly 2 million tons per year.

The loss of 300,000 tons already means that South Africa will not be able to meet its domestic grain requirements. Grain will probably have to be imported next year. A more accurate estimate of the losses which have already been suffered, will be available later this week.

Rain is urgently needed to save that part of the harvest which has not yet been destroyed by the drought.

Meanwhile farmers in the Western and Southern Cape are busy bringing in a good grain harvest. Conditions during the course of the year were generally favorable. However, in parts of the Southern Cape it was at times so wet that the farmers could not sow or sowed very late. These extremely wet conditions were not always conducive to the growth of the grain either.

8463
CSO: 4701/15

BROTHERS LEAGUE, CHURCH CONNECTION DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Nov 81 p 13

[Article by Rykie Van Reenen: "Ties with Brothers League Hurt Afrikaner Churches"]

[Text] In a situation, which they believe will take on crisis proportions for South Africa and for the Christian faith in the turbulent eighties, 24 NG [Dutch Reformed] theologians and members have written a volume of essays in search of a clear course for their church in those years, which is to be published this week by Tafelberg Publishers.

The editors are Professor Nico Smith of the Stellenbosch Seminary, Dr Frans O'Brien Geldenhuys, former high official of the executive committee of the General Synod of the NG Church, and Dr Piet Meiring of Pretoria.

The list of contributors represents some of the most lively and most innovative loyal thinking within the church today.

"Critical noises will also be heard about the NG Church," the contributors said in the preface, "but this criticism originates in an emotional solidarity with the church which each of the writers feels very deeply."

Each subject is introduced by one writer and then developed from a different point of view by a second writer.

DIE BURGER is publishing four selections from "Storm Compass." The first one appears today.

As long as the question of the Afrikaner churches and the Afrikaner Brothers League [AB] has not been thoroughly investigated, the church cannot make a contribution to the talks on constitutional change. It would never be clear whether the church was acting in obedience to Jesus Christ or whether perhaps it was only following the Brothers League.

Thus wrote Professor Jacques Kriel, rector of the University of Bophuthatswana who, in addition to being a physician and a philosopher, is also a trained theologian. He is one of the concerned contributors to "Storm Compass."

He said that it is the practical experience of many sensitive synod-goers that during sessions of the synod, members of the Brothers League actively and secretly plot to influence the decisions in a certain direction -- to such an extent that a synod-goer, in his frustration, proposed that the synod decisions be prefaced by the words: "We and the Brothers League have decided ..."

Can a church, asked Professor Kriel, an estimated 60 percent (it could be more!) of whose preachers are members of a secret political-cultural organization, still be the church of Christ? Indeed, it is one of the "basic requirements of the gospel," as Professor Bernard Lategan pointed out in his preceding essay, that a Christian owes his highest obedience and loyalty to Christ and that the church should always maintain a critical distance with regard to politics.

The role of the AB in the church is also questioned from another angle in "Storm Compass." Professor Tom de Koning, head of the Department of Communications at the RAU [Rand Afrikaner University], wrote about the demands made by the times on the Afrikaner member and the more open approach to and tolerance for a divergent point of view, also within their own ranks, which he must get used to.

How much room can there be for this, he asked in turn, in a church where such a high percentage of its preachers belongs to a secret, opinion shaping organization?

Professor Kriel wrote his piece as a commentary on Professor Lategan's essay on the church and constitutional change, in which basic evangelical requirements for society are spelled out. It is important, said Professor Kriel, that we should repeatedly and without fear submit ourselves to the test of such research in order to determine to what extent we are participating in making positions acceptable which do not agree with these basic requirements.

To a greater or lesser degree, this has happened to all churches throughout the centuries -- this has also happened with us, he said.

Through identification with the ruling socio-political, cultural and economic systems of its time, the church has, throughout the course of its history, repeatedly succeeded in gaining socio-political, cultural and economic power and influence, but at the same time it has lost its right to be called the church of Christ.

Throughout the centuries, noted Professor Kriel, it was in this area that the greatest temptations occurred for the church of Christ, and it was here that the church repeatedly denied its Lord.

When he talks about the church in Southern Africa in this context, he means in our situation the Afrikaner church, and more specifically the NG Church. This is the church which occupies the highest position of power as far as numbers and influence are concerned.

"To what extent this also applies to the other (also the English, the colored and the black) churches in the country, I don't know -- it is up to them to do some soul searching."

Professor Kriel said that it is a question here of the nature of the church, and not only of a small technical point which synods could very easily circumvent through majority decisions.

He said that this active interference by members of the Brothers League in synod decisions is not only documentary proof, there is also evidence that it represents a fundamental part of the goals of the AB. In this context, he referred to Professor Pelser's book "The Afrikaner Brothers League: First 50 Years," and to the "Acts and Agenda" of the eighth ordinary session of the Synod of Northern Transvaal and of the Free State Synod of the NG Church, 1979.

"The elementary question is whether a Christian who gives his highest loyalty to Christ and to his fellow believers, may or can in principle be a member of any secret organization. At least in terms of one aspect this organization demands higher loyalty than Christ -- the member must lie about his membership and about the activities of the organization toward his fellow believers and is thus required to purposefully disregard Christ's teaching of absolute integrity (Mathew 5:37)."

"From here, it is only a small step to absolute loyalty to the sectional interests and specific ideology of the organization, which is effectively withdrawn from the continued loving counsel and criticisn of our brothers in the body of Christ."

"Membership by Christians in secret organizations also makes it impossible for the church to carry out its mission of reconciliation and to form a bridge between people who otherwise stand worlds apart from each other," as Professor Lategan put it.

"We cannot in all openness and honesty bow down together before the same Lord in a confidential situation to search together for the truth and the will of our Lord regarding our situation if some of us are members of a secret organization -- however 'Christian' or 'holy' the goals of that organization may ostensibly be."

"It is impossible in principle for a Christian to be a member of a secret organization, and the church which allows this can no longer act as the body of Christ in this world," wrote Professor Kriel.

Professor De Koning commented on BEELD editor Ton Vosloo and his analysis of the often sad image projected by the church. Professor De Koning sought a reason for this in the fact that the Afrikaners and the government are so strongly associated with the NG Church because of the church's role in the social and political emancipation of the Afrikaners.

"To a large extent, the actions of the Afrikaners are seen as the actions of members of the NG Church, a fact which can be explained by the numerical strength of the church. Now the members are being condemned for the hardness of heart they display, and especially because they do not show the necessary empathy with Christians of a different color."

"This is due substantially to the leadership role played by its preachers in the process of the social and political emancipation of the Afrikaners," said Professor De Koning.

"How much room is there for a more open approach in a church, an estimated 60 percent of whose preachers belong to a secret opinion shaping organization, the Afrikaner Brothers League?"

"The close connection between the NG Church members and officials and the Brothers League, and in turn the close connection between the Brothers League and the government, do not promote the credibility of the Afrikaner believers in talks with other believers. In recent years, this has been one of the strongest factors to have contributed to the negative image acquired by the Afrikaner church within the broader South African society," wrote Professor De Koning.

The three theses of the contributors about the church and the AB are:

- Because the activities of such a powerful instrument of opinion formation such as the Afrikaner Brothers League take place /in secret/ [in italics], the free formation of public opinion is put under restraint. /Fear/ [in italics] that their future careers will be stunted keeps its members from openly and impartially questioning the political and social system in South Africa and from bearing fearless Christian witness.

- The /close connection/ [in italics] between the members and officials of the Afrikaner church and the Brothers League, and the close connection between the Brothers League and the National Party and the government, are causing serious damage to the credibility of the church.

- /Membership/ [in italics], especially by church officials, in the Afrikaner Brothers League is under Christian suspicion for the following reasons:
1. Nothing which takes place according to the norms of God's Word should be secret.
2. The recent publication of the names of members of the Brothers League, among which were a large number of preachers, led to suspicion and group formation within the church, which is damaging to the unity of the church.

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CSO: 4701/15

BROEDERBOND NO DANGER TO CHURCHES SAYS LEADER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE chairman of the Afrikaner Broederbond (AB), Professor Carel Boshoff, yesterday emphatically rejected allegations by some theologians in a book "Storm-Kompas" that the AB was harming Afrikaans churches.

Prof Boshoff reacted in an interview with The Citizen to allegations in the book such as "that synod representatives who are Broederbond members were plotting behind the scenes with a view to influence decisions at synod meetings" and "that it was impossible for a Christian to be a member of a secret organisation".

He said: "The whole reference to the AB is subject to the main theme of the book."

A lot of unneccessary dust has been kicked up regarding the AB's alleged role in church affairs, Prof Boshoff said, adding: "I think the dust should first settle so that we can give attention to the actual problems of the Afrikaans churches.

"The allegation that the confidentiality of the Christian belief was not in tune with secrecy, was grabbed from thin air.

"Our daily life is full of various forms of confidentialities. One gets it in normal business practice and in the daily activities of the public service.

"Even Afrikaans church council meetings are closed meetings and confidentiality and secrecy surrounds the procedures of newspapers with a view to protecting sources of information.

"And no-one blames these organisations, including the Afrikaans churches, for functioning confidentially," he stressed.

Prof Boshoff also emphasised that the AB "has never been so absolutely closed that people who have interests in it do not have the opportunity to discuss their problems."

"The government as well as the three major Afrikaans churches have on more than one occasion investigated the AB at the request of the respective synods — investigations that were conducted by people who were not members of the AB.

"All possible co-operation was given to them by the AB and without exception their findings were positive.

Prof Boshoff revealed yesterday that the AB was at present being "investigated" by the synod of the Northern Transvaal NG Kerk.

"There is currently yet another discussion between the AB and the synod of the church in the northern Transvaal and it is taking place at the request of the synod."

He rejected as, "untrue" statements in the theologians' book "that people cannot freely express them-

selves with regard to the church's attitude towards politics, because their standing in the church could be affected."

"This allegation is simply untrue because various key positions in the Afrikaans churches are currently held by people who do not belong to the AB," he claimed.

"The AB is not attached to any political party and does not function as an instrument of any party. AB members are in fact representative of various political parties," Prof Boshoff revealed.

CSO: 4700/301

CONTINUED DESEGREGATION IN SPORTS ALLEGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE BLACKMAILING and blacklisting of sportsmen who come out, or are scheduled to play here, has taken an even uglier turn.

Jimmy Connors has been forced out of next week's Sigma Open tournament at Ellis Park because of threats to his life and the lives of his wife and son.

Wojtek Fibak, Vitas Gerulaitis are out as well.

Both because of pressure on them not to play.

The anti-apartheid crowd crow. They have scored a major victory, they say.

Sam Ramsamy, chairman of Sanroc (the South African Non-Racial Olympic Council) claims it is just the beginning.

"You thought you had won when India allowed Geoff Cook and Geoff Boycott to play there. We'll talk again."

This is the very same Ramsamy whose boycotts have brought hate and venom into world sport.

Who has played a leading role in devising ways in which to blackmail top sportsmen and showbiz personalities into not coming here.

Who sees nothing wrong in denying the individual the right to play where he likes, against whom he likes, in the true traditions of sports freedom.

Who sees nothing wrong in denying the entertainer the right to perform where he likes, in front of whatever audiences wants to hear or see him, in the true traditions of artistic freedom.

And now death threats are added to the armoury of hate which the sports blackmailers use against people who are prepared to come here to play whatever game is their sport and their livelihood.

Thus the anti-apartheid mob progresses from boycotts, to blacklists, to death threats.

Not that we think overseas sports stars should take these threats seriously.

No-one would dare lift a hand to Jimmy Connors; no-one would dare harm any other player, either, because he is due to play here.

Besides, top players who believe in freedom must stand up to threats and pressures, whatever their nature, because if they do not, they are allowing that precious freedom to be undermined; they are allowing themselves to fall victim to the Mafia of the non-sporting underworld.

Meanwhile, we must not be depressed by what has happened to the Sigma Open.

Our sportsmen have long been harassed by Ramsamy and people like him.

But we cannot and must not falter.

We must continue to end discrimination in sport here, even if there is a backlash caused by the refusal of the anti-South African groups and their supporters to accept that sport is now mixed and our sportsmen deserve to be allowed back into international competition.

Our sportsmen must continue to fight the battle for sports freedom and their return to international sport, however hard the road back remains.

But we must also fight the battle at home with greater energy — the battle not only to end the last vestiges of discrimination, but also against those organisations which still bedevil our relations with other countries; which still create stumbling blocks to our return to world sport; which still keep their players apart, in a form of racialism-in-reverse, because they will not have anything to do with the legitimate controlling bodies of sport here.

The time has come to take the gloves off.

To fight these organisations and their allies abroad with the same ruthlessness they show towards our sportsmen.

CSO: 4700/301

NEED FOR GROUP AREAS COMMITTEE DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 81 p 16

[Editorial: "Thorough Investigation Necessary"]

[Text] With the announcement of the names of the members of a technical committee, which will study the Group Areas Act and related laws, regulations and ordinances, the minister of community development has taken a badly needed step. It is high time for a decisive response to the contradictions, bottlenecks, and especially the dissatisfaction and friction caused by the application of the laws in question.

Minister Pen Kotze made it clear in his announcement that the principle of separation of residential areas and the orderly formation and development of communities as such would not be touched, but that a study would be made of possible amendment, adjustment, consolidation, rationalization and streamlining of the laws in question. The other laws to be touched are the Slum Act, the Separate Facilities Act, the Community Development Act, the Housing Act and numerous regulations and ordinances.

In the past, the Group Areas Act itself, and especially its implementation, have aroused strong opposition and criticism from the colored national groups. The Erika Theron Committee found that the implementation of that law has produced serious grievances among the Coloreds, while the large scale moving of blacks -- to clear up "black patches" in white areas -- has given South Africa intensely negative publicity, especially abroad, in spite of its positive intentions. In terms of the latter, the government has already given its assurance that this will never again be done without consultation with the people involved.

The problems which have arisen lately are of an extremely complicated nature, as they were often associated with more than one law or regulation. For example, both the Group Areas Act and the Liquor Act came up when decisions had to be made on the normalization of sports relations. There are still some difficulties to be ironed out.

The committee has a difficult task. It will, among other things, have to give attention to the existence of areas where national groups are mixed -- so-called gray areas -- and the insistence that they should be recognized as such and even be expanded. Also the legal rights of various national groups within an area and the question of whether this should also include the right to housing, is one of the questions which deserves urgent attention.

What is also especially necessary is greater clarity, which could be promoted by the consolidation of divergent legislation.

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CSO: 4701/15

INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEE ON GROUP AREAS ACT NAMED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 81 p 15

[Article: "Investigation of Areas Act: Names Known"]

[Text] The names of the members of the technical committee set up at the request of the Presidential Council to study the provisions of the Group Areas Act and other related legislation with an eye to possible amendments, were made known yesterday by Mr Pen Kotze, minister of community development.

They are: Judge Jan Strydom of the Windhoek High Court, president; and Messrs S.W. van Wyk, president of the Group Areas Council, G.F. Smalberger, former chief constitutional law advisor, and P.D. McEnery, general manager in the Department of Community Development. Mr McEnery is the secretary.

The committee's task is "accepting and maintaining the assumption that South African society can best be regulated and served on the basis of the traditional way of life of residential area separation according to the principles of a healthy and orderly community formation and development, and without detracting from the existence of their own villages, urban and rural areas and the community life of the various national groups, to inquire into the Group Areas Act and related laws, such as the Slum Act, the Separate Facilities Act, the Community Development Act and the Housing Act, proclamations and regulations issued pursuant to those laws, as well as related ordinances."

The study is to be carried out with an eye to "recommendations for possible amendments, adjustments, consolidation, rationalization or streamlining of such laws in the light of identifiable deficiencies, bottlenecks, areas of friction and contradictions in the implementation and application of these laws."

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CSO: 4701/15

BUSINESS LEADER CALLS FOR MORE PROTECTIVE TARIFFS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 81 p 26

[Article by Peter Moscardi: "'Beware the Predators'"]

[Text]

A STRONG case can be made against those foreign manufacturers who, when it suits them, dump cut-priced goods on the local market and, unlike those who live and work here, do not have the interests of the South African economy at heart.

Addressing a gathering to mark the opening of Sappi Kraft's new R20-million paper mill at Milnerton earlier in the week, Basil London, Sappi's chairman, suggested that the time had come to have another look at South Africa's tariff protection system.

"Our tariff protection system should be examined with a view to using selective import controls to protect those companies that are backing South Africa's future," he said.

Mr London described foreign manufacturers who export cut-priced goods to South Africa as "commercial predators, looking for a quick kill".

The Sappi mill will provide the Western Cape with its first on-the-spot source of Kraft liner and fluting material for the corrugated boxes that carry the area's products and produce to other parts of the country and abroad.

An urgent need exists for South African industrialists to create new jobs, said Mr London.

"But the need goes deeper than that. We not only have to expand employment opportunities, we have to locate those opportunities where they will do the most good.

"The present decentralisation incentives did not allow Sappi to locate this mill in a non-urban area. But consolation can be drawn from the fact that the Government has indicated it will soon be introducing a new plan for the promotion of decentralisation."

CSO: 4700/301

WHITES INJECT CASH INTO SOWETO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 81 p 8

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text] WHITE investors are injecting money into Soweto to help the city's development.

In the past White money entered Soweto in the form of loans to Black individuals.

Now that Whites are legally permitted to form partnerships with Blacks to go into business in the urban Black residential areas, some Whites are taking advantage of this arrangement to invest in those areas, according to Mr John Mkise, a member of the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

He said business opportunities and the general development of the area was a temptation to Whites to enter it to compete with the Blacks.

There was a suspicion that Blacks who claimed to have raised large sums of money to go into business in the townships were being used as fronts by Whites who want to trade in Soweto.

These Blacks were tied to stringent written agreements by their financiers, who employed the Blacks as managers to create an impression that the business was Black-owned, while the Whites observed the business operations at a distance, he said.

A Black and White partnership which has come out into the open was announced in Johannesburg yesterday.

It is a legal partnership between Mr Steve Kgame, a Dobsonville community councillor and former photographer/writer, and Mr Jeremy Birkett, managing director of Cinema Management Services.

They have entered into a legal partnership, in which Mr Kgame owns 51 percent of the shares, while Mr Birkett takes 49 percent.

The partners have converted a community hall in Dobsonville in greater Soweto into a modern cinema, which starts business on Tuesday, November 24.

Mr Kgame said yesterday at a Press conference that discussions between himself and Mr Birkett to enter into the cinema partnership started in 1978.

Since then discussions with the authorities to approve the partnership have been going on and they had to go through a lot of red tape.

"We had to go through 13 different offices to get permission to start the business," Mr Kgame said.

"We have spent about R23 000 on the renovation and conversion of the hall to a proper cinema to give it a competitive appearance to cinemas in the city."

CSO: 4700/301

BOP DEFICIT COULD REACH R4-BILLION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 81 p 28

[Text] THE deficit on the current account of the South African balance of payments could exceed R4-billion in 1981, compared to a R2,8-billion surplus in 1980. Finance Minister Owen Horwood said yesterday.

Speaking at the Financial Mail annual Investment Conference, he said the objectives of curbing inflation and correcting the balance of payments disequilibrium must now be accorded a higher policy priority, even if this had a certain pro-cyclical retraining effect on the economy in the short term.

Horwood said the current account of the balance of payments was likely to record a further deficit in 1982, but this could shrink progressively during the year and could even move into surplus if the gold price were to move up again.

"In view of the continued deficit expected on the balance of payments on current account, capital movements to and from South Africa will play a particularly important role in 1982," he said.

He said these movements would be greatly influenced by the ease or tightness of domestic financial markets and the relationship between domestic and foreign interest rates.

"In this field, the key to success lies in our ability to limit domestic credit expansion to both the Government and private sector, and in maintaining realistic market-related interest and spot and forward exchange rates."

Horwood said if the authorities were successful in this, "we should have little difficulty in financing the anticipated current account deficit in 1982."

The economy has now entered a downward cyclical phase and "there will be no premature reflation or stimulation of the economy."

He said Government revenue in 1982/83 would again be affected adversely by the low gold price and the continued increase in mining costs.

Horwood said to keep the budget deficit before borrowing to manageable proportions next year, strict control over Government spending would be essential.

He said financing this deficit and the deficit on the current account without losing the authorities' grip on the money supply, "will require even tighter financial discipline and continued high nominal rates of interest in 1982."

Horwood said the rate of growth in real gross domestic product in 1982 would be around two to three percent, against 4 to 4,5 percent this year.

He said the increase in real private consumption expenditure may fall to four percent in 1982, compared with about five percent in 1981 and Government expenditure was unlikely to exceed its current rate of increase of about three percent in real terms. — Reuter.

CSO: 4700/301

BRIEFS

RAND FLOAT MANAGEMENT--South Africa's exchange rate policy will remain one of managed floating and the Reserve Bank's intervention in the market. Through purchases and sales of US dollars, will continue to be viewed as part of overall monetary and financial policy, says Mr Horwood. He told the investment conference: "The effects of exchange rate policy on domestic inflation (currently running at around 16 percent) will at all times be fully taken into account. Horwood said there was a net inflow of R360 during the first nine months of 1981, compared to a net outflow of R2,8 billion in 1980. This inflow of capital in relation to the deficit of about R2,8 billion on the current account during this period meant the net gold and other foreign reserves declined by about 2,4 billion during the first three quarters of 1981. Foreign reserves were augmented by net short-term borrowings of R2,1 billion by the Reserve Bank and other banks during this period. Horwood said: "As this decline in net reserves implies, there was substantial intervention by the Reserve Bank in the foreign exchange market in support of the rand during this period". Nevertheless, the commercial rand still depreciated against the dollar by 23 percent and against a weighted basket of foreign currencies by about 14 percent during the first ten months of 1981, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 81 p 28]

SHELL TO MINE TUNGSTEN--Shell South Africa has discovered recoverable reserves of tungsten-bearing ore, which in several years could cover the country's entire tungsten requirements, Shell executive-director John Wilson told Reuters yesterday. South Africa currently imports around 800 tons of tungsten ore annually, mostly from Canada, and last produced tungsten domestically in 1969, when 61 tons were recovered. Wilson, who becomes chairman of Shell SA next March, said the company's Anglo-Dutch parent had given the go-ahead for a full-scale feasibility study in the Upington district of the Cape Province, after the success of initial tests. The cost of importing tungsten is only around $100,000 a year, industry sources said, but the strategic importance would be immeasurable, they noted, should a trade embargo be imposed on South Africa. Wilson declined to detail what amount of recoverable reserves Shell had discovered, but a company spokesman estimated capital expenditure of about R25-million would be needed to exploit the mine. A company spokesman said if the new feasibility study proved successful, and everything else ran on schedule, the mine should be operational in the second half of 1984. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 22]

FIREARMS THEFTS--Thieves raided a Bothaville garage and Viljoenskroon shop and escaped with 41 firearms, ammunition and a bakkie valued at more than R15 000 on

Monday night. It was the second incident in the northern Free State within two months in which firearms were stolen. Fifty-eight firearms were stolen from the Vredefort cooperation in September. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 7]

ESCOM EXPENDITURES FOR DECADE--In this decade, Escom will spend about R14 000-million, in 1981 money terms, on new projects and variations of old projects. Over two-thirds of this money will be spent locally, Jan Smith, chairman of Escom said in Johannesburg yesterday. Addressing the Financial Mail Investment Conference, Mr Smith said Escom's current expansion programme rated among the highest in the world. Because of this competition, among overseas suppliers for business from Escom was keen and orders were placed at attractive terms. Mr Smith also pointed out that the generation of electricity in South Africa was an expensive undertaking. It cost, for example, R700 to install one kilowatt of generating capacity at present-day prices. Escom has to make an investment of about R7 000 in order to supply a middle class house with a possible maximum demand of 10 kW. He also pointed out that although the domestic energy sector was relatively small in relation to some other sectors of the economy, a merked growth rate had appeared in this sector, especially during recent years. Fixed investments in the energy sector in 1960 amounted to less than R60-million. In 1980 this amount has increased to over R3 400-million. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 81 p 28]

ARMS FACTORY AT AMANZIMTOTI--The police raided a fire-arms factory at Amanzimtoti on the Natal south coast early yesterday, confiscating three .303 rifles and a number of weapons which were in the process of being assembled. During the raid, a 60-year-old African man was arrested and is expected to appear in court shortly. The raid was a sequel to the arrest of six Black men and an Indian at a police road-block near Port Shepstone on Sunday. The police set up the road-block near the town and stopped a car shortly afterwards, finding several fire-arms when they searched the vehicle. The driver and his passengers were arrested. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 7]

SA-ISRAEL TIES--Continued and expanded economic ties between South Africa and Israel would be in the interest of both countries, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday. Speaking at the annual meeting of the SA-Israel Chamber of Economic Relations in Johannesburg, he emphasised the importance of a regular air service between the two countries. He said the most important factor in the continued co-operation was the regular air service provided by the two countries' national airlines. "Despite being beset with problems both economic and political, we have kept this 'airbridge' open and will, needless to say, continue to do so despite the efforts of those countries or agencies antagonistic to us and who strive for our isolation and downfall." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 3]

HIGHER PETROLEUM PRICES--The price of petroleum products will be increased by 4,6 cents a litre retrospectively from November 1, but the increase will not be passed on to the consumer. Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, last night said in a statement the increase would be financed, as far as possible, by the Equalisation Fund, "which means that pump prices will not be adjusted at this stage". "This increase is inevitable as a result of the unfavourable exchange rate between the American and South African monetary units which is presently, at

a rate of 1,04, much more unfavourable than the rate of 1,19 in April this year, on which the previous price adjustments were based." "The prices of petroleum products in the Republic are closely linked to the exchange rate and the latter will determine the period during which, as well as the extent to which, the Equalisation Fund will be able to absorb the effects of exchange rate adjustments. At the present rate of 1,04 it is still possible for the fund to absorb the price increase of 4,6 cents a litre until about the end of March, 1982. "The capability of the Equalisation Fund to finance this increase can be attributed to the considerable successes which have been achieved during the recent past in negotiations for more favourable oil prices." Mr De Klerk said the Equalisation Fund had thus been strengthened to such an extent that the negative effects of the rate of exchange for the present, and depending of future up or downward rate adjustments, could be neutralised temporarily for the future. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 81 pp 1-2]

CHURCH ON ISSEL'S REDETENTION--Church leaders have criticised the re-detention of banned community leader, Mr Johnny Issel, under Section Six of the Terrorism Act as "particularly vicious and objectionable." The directors of the Churches Urban Planning Commission, the Rev Des Adendorf yesterday called for Mr Issel to be brought to court or released. "Johnny was a valuable and respected member of our organisation and he was helping people to cope with their problems. "We do not believe he was involved in illegal or violent activities. His detention seems to be purely vindictive," he said. Bishop Steven Naidoo, the auxiliary Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, said: "Detention without trial should not be countenanced in society. People should be allowed to have access to the proper legal procedures and any allegations against them should be contested in a court of law where they have a right to defend themselves." Mr Issel was detained on November 2 under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act at the offices of the Churches' Urban Planning Commission in Hanover Park. His detention order under Section 22 was due to expire on Sunday. This is the fourth time Mr Issel has been detained. In 1973 he was banned for five years and last year he was banned for three years. Mr Issel's wife, Shaheida, claimed on Tuesday she and her seven-year-old daughter, Leila, were being "harassed" by the Security Police. Mrs Issel said the Security Police had visited her Hanover Park home on Monday to question Leila. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 11]

NO TOP NP CHANGES--The Transvaal National Party head commitee meeting on November 28 in Pretoria where the three deputy chairmen and the executive (dagbestuur) are to be elected, is likely to be a quiet occasion without or with very few changes at the top structure, according to informed observers. The Citizen understood the Transvaal party leadership is in favour of retaining the existing deputy chairmen without causing a disruption without good cause. The three deputy chairmen, Mr Fanie Botha, Mr Hendrik Schoeman and Mr F W de Klerk, are therefore likely to be re-elected to their positions in the Transvaal NP hierarchy. It is expected that the attitude Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal NP leader, adopted at the recent Transvaal congress that party unity must be given high priority, will prevail at the head commitee meeting. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 5]

LOWER GDP GROWTH--The growth rate in the real gross domestic product will be lower in 1982 than in 1981, Mr Danie Steyn, Deputy Minister of Finance said in Johannesburg last night. Referring to economic prospects in South Africa for the immediate

future. Mr Steyn said with adequate control on the rate of growth of the money supply and the rate of increase in Government expenditure, the inflationary pressure caused by the excessive monetary demand, would be reduced somewhat. Simultaneously, the shortage of skilled labour and the continuous upward pressure on wages and salaries would ease somewhat, with an advantageous effect on imports and on inflation. Mr Steyn predicted that the South African economy would in the immediate future go through a period of consolidation and adaptation. He said the emphasis that the authorities were now placing on a proper control over the rate of growth of the money supply was most certainly not aimed at pressing down the real rate of growth below the level which the productive factors could sustain, but was rather aimed at a balanced economic growth rate where the claims on real goods and services could be met, without unduly increasing the rate of inflation. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 5]

IMPALA PLATINUM CUTBACK--Impala Platinum is cutting production by around 10 to 15 percent in an effort to improve the world supply/demand imbalance, managing-director Robert Bovell told Reuters yesterday. Bovell said the company started to implement the cuts last month and noted out-put was currently around five percent down. In the annual report, dated September 3, the company said production was running at about 940 000 ounces per annum. The cut was aimed at supporting the world platinum price, he said, which has fallen to $379 an ounce, against the producer selling price of $475. Bovell said the company had set no time limit on the lower rate of out-put. He noted, however, it was unlikely to be increased until the western economies begin to recover, which he saw as unlikely before the end of next year. Both Impala and Rustenburg Platinum Holdings have been able to resist cutting their producer price, despite the fall in the free-market level, due to long-term contracts with customers, Bovell added. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 21]

CSO: 4700/301

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT MEETS KAUNDA--Visiting Portuguese president, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, today paid a courtesy call on President Kaunda. In a brief ceremony at State House President Kaunda presented his counterpart with a copper (?table) and a number of other smaller items. The Portuguese president also presented Dr Kaunda with some carpets. [Excerpts] [CA301446 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/334 END

JPRS 79651

14 December 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2537

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JPRS 79651

14 December 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2537

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LUSOPHONE COUNTRIES' INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SEMINAR ENDS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 11

[Excerpts] The International Seminar on Industrial Training for Lusophone African countries met for 4 days in the Hotel Costa do Sol in Luanda. The 53 attending delegates were able to establish several points in common in the area of industrial training among the five participating states, namely, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome e Principe.

After a long war of national liberation from Portuguese colonialism, these countries are now having a difficult time relaunching their industry, the indispensable basis for national economic development. This situation, already serious because of the hunger, poverty and illiteracy left by colonialism, was further complicated by the mass flight of qualified technicians that occurred when the new states achieved independence.

Today, the lack of a skilled labor force to bring about industrial development is a matter of lively concern among the five Lusophone African states. Meanwhile, the lack of infrastructures capable of meeting the real needs of the five countries has limited their progress in training and upgrading the labor force for the industrial sector.

According to the final conclusions of the proceedings of the international seminar, the participating countries found there was a need to establish a policy at the level of the five African countries, to define responsibilities in the area of industrial training and to create adequate mechanisms for its development. This point was proposed by the organizations of Sweden (SWEDEC), Portugal (NORMA), Brazil (SENAI) and Italy (COMERINT) and the ILO, which participated in the proceedings of the seminar as observers, and is aimed primarily at establishing specific programs that, in an efficient and immediate way, would make it possible to make significant strides in training skilled manpower for the industrial sector.

In addition to exchange visits among the five countries to facilitate the exchange of experiences, the need was noted for a study of the priorities in the area of industrial training in Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome e Principe. These priorities will take in cadre training, equipment, common areas of development and infrastructures for training and advanced training, specifically their rate of utilization.

The five interested countries also decided to propose a better form of assistance from the international organizations, directed more toward the specific circumstances of each state; it was observed that, although facilities have been made available for the training and qualification of industrial personnel, in most cases these facilities are incompatible with the countries' actual levels of development and cannot be put to use.

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CSO: 4742/63

IMPERIALIST COLLUSION BETWEEN U.S., SOUTH AFRICA CHARGED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Adao Rodrigues Malo: "The Criminal Understanding Between Pretoria and Washington"]

[Excerpts] Imperialism and racism do not want to give up. The reactionary circles of the United States and other Western countries that support South African fascists and local reaction, are attempting everything in their power to prevent progressive changes in Southern Africa.

The fascist Pretoria regime has used military provocations against the independent states of Africa for a long time to undermine the united front of these young countries confronting the aggressive apartheid regime and to force them to renounce their solidarity with the movement for the national liberation of Namibia and South Africa. This is Pretoria's principal strategy at present, aimed at preserving its fascist regime.

Pretoria's Non-Declared War

The Angolan people have a very definite objective: the construction of socialism on Marxist-Leninist principles. At this time, the efforts of our party and state are all concentrated on the national reconstruction of our country based on the orientations and resolutions of the first extraordinary congress of the party, since the cornerstone of our policy is economic activity.

As is known, on 23 August the regular fascist forces attacked our country once again, infiltrating some 200 kms of our territory and sowing death and destruction. Tens of economic and social targets were destroyed, namely industries, schools, hospitals, etc.

The peaceful populations of villages and communities in the province of Cunene suffered barbaric bombings and pillage. Thousands of residents took refuge in neighboring provinces. These bombings also destroyed arable land, thus creating hunger conditions, aggravated by the fact that the racist army killed and stole large quantities of cattle, which were taken to the illegally occupied territory of Namibia. They also took with them agricultural and transportation equipment. As a result, about 160,000 persons were rendered homeless and hungry in the southern part of Angola.

In the light of this situation, how does South Africa explain its barbaric acts to world opinion and African public opinion in particular? What will be the arguments the racists will present to defend and justify their aggression? The answer is more than obvious: in the first place, "it is necessary to destroy the SWAPO guerrillas," who, according to them, infiltrate Namibia from their bases in Angola. The second argument is to "punish Angola for the help it provides to the national liberation movements in Southern Africa." And the third argument is the supposed Cuban and Soviet advance south of Angola. All these, as well as all other justifications, are completely false. The only truth is that the Republic of South Africa attacked a sovereign state, member of the UN and the OAU.

South Africa behaves like a master, bandit and violator on the territory of an independent and sovereign state. It hides its true objectives in the intervention in Angola. However, these are perfectly clear: Pretoria is attempting to destabilize the popular regime in power in the People's Republic of Angola, forcing it to abandon its socialist orientation. To this end, it employs, in addition to regular South African army forces, mercenaries of various nationalities and especially from the puppet, counterrevolutionary and anti-people UNITA.

South African propaganda daily falsifies information on our internal situation, presenting everything in a miserable and negative light. South African propaganda is inciting the people against party and government leaders especially because it fears a socialist Angola and the strengthening of its power, authority and influence. This explains the aggression against the young Angolan state, whose revolution it has attempted to suffocate.

South Africa insolently falsified our military relations with the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba. The racists constantly speculate on the intervention of these countries in internal affairs, alleging that the presence of Soviet and Cuban military specialists constitutes "a communist threat" against the interests of South Africa. However, as a young and sovereign country, Angola has the right to create and consolidate its armed forces, according to its choice for development and existing treaties; it will continue to use the assistance of military specialists from friendly countries to strengthen its own defensive capacity.

South Africa also falsified information pertaining to our economic and commercial relations with the socialist countries, presenting it in such a way as to let it be understood that Angola is now totally dependent on these countries and represents their source for raw materials. Indeed, the situation is quite different. Angola is developing as an open society, maintaining active trade and cooperation with tens of foreign firms from capitalist countries.

Angola does not participate in military alliances. There are no foreign bases on its territory. As a member of the nonaligned movement, we are for peaceful coexistance with nations of a different political persuasion. We are not exporting the struggle for national liberation to Namibia or South Africa. In the former, it was initiated by the Namibian people themselves, and the same can be said in relation to the movement for national liberation in South Africa, because it is the very South African people who are fighting there, against the hated anti-human, fascist and anachronistic regime of apartheid.

We do not hide our solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples, which does not mean we are exporting this struggle. We pronounce ourselves for an immediate solution of the Namibian problem on the basis of UN Resolution 435.

We are against any changes to this resolution and also against the plans for a neocolonialist solution of the Namibian problem, which envisions taking the UN out of the process for Namibian independence and holding elections under the control of the Western countries in favor of the white minority.

Pretoria's non-declared war against Angola and other sovereign states in the region is continuing. In the words of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos: "This destabilizing action is felt in practically the entire world as it reflects the general crisis of capitalism. In order to overcome this crisis, imperialism is using the policy of confrontation through the use of force against the progressive nations and forces of Africa, Europe, Asia and Latin America, in a vain attempt to conquer once again the positions won by those peoples in the various areas who are fighting against colonialism, neocolonialism, the dictatorship of the monopolies and fascism. Imperialism's aggressive attitude obviously proves that the evolution of the internal situation is not favorable. The present balance of power inclines toward the world's progressive forces, which are working toward the strengthening of the alliance between the movement of national liberation, the community of the socialist countries and the countries with a socialist orientation.

CSO: 4742/104

SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL SITUATION, EFFORTS UNDERTAKEN

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Elias Disengomoka]

> [Excerpts] Angola belongs to a group of countries which escaped from colonial rule and are engaged in a new and critical stage in their social, economic and political development. After national independence, economic and social problems took over the battlefield. Hence our country is among the countries regarding which apologists for neocolonialism are often quick to distort the picture, deliberately emphasizing the bad points. They do this primarily to create discouragement and despair in the leaders and governments of these countries, to lead them to abandon constructive efforts and studies and to stop struggling against foreign influence over their economies.

However, these apologists deliberately overlook the fact that the data they use to illustrate the contrast in the economic development of the imperialist countries and the underdeveloped countries--the growing debt, the inability to solve many social and economic problems, the malnutrition and hunger experienced in the latter countries--simply represent the end result of colonialism. For example, one need only recall such items as the chemical destruction of natural and cultivated vegetation in Southeast Asia, the work of the Americans during the lengthy Vietnam war, the effects of which will be felt for many years, or the food shortage creating endemic malnutrition in some African zones, where colonialist rapine has left entire populations socially and economically below the level of simple subsistence to this day--this in areas where agrarian reform and the creation of infrastructures (primarily irrigation) could permanently erase the spectre of death by starvation for millions of human beings.

These Western experts in problems of development also underestimate the intention of these people to achieve planned qualitative progress, giving priority to such goals as the elimination of centuries of backwardness through the revision of colonial economic structures; improved living conditions for the large working masses; promotion of these countries to a qualitatively different situation in the international division of labor; reorganization of agrarian structures, and so on.

It is this qualitative leap which we will take up in this article; specifically, the revisions that our country's agrarian structures have undergone and are still undergoing to create an agricultural revolution in the People's Republic of Angola. It is this revision, change and remodeling that we call up as arguments in support of a new agricultural era.

Place of Agriculture in Our Economy

Generally speaking, the Angolan people continue to be peasants or herdsmen; 85 percent of the Angolan people live in the country, engaged mainly in agriculture. Agricultural products also constitute most of our exports and are the major source of foreign exchange. We need only mention coffee, wood, tobacco, sisal and cotton, among others.

In other words, agriculture is the key sector in the economic development of our country. It was in this context that agriculture was defined as the base and industry as the decisive factor in economic and social development.

Correct Distorted Structures

The triumph of the revolution and the second war of liberation, in conjunction with the abandonment and paralysis of most of the agricultural enterprises, caused a violent rupture in capitalistic production relations.

This resulted in the almost total disappearance of the great capitalist agricultural enterprises. These large agricultural plantations were turned into state enterprises or agricultural production cooperatives. It also meant the end of the network of parasitic middlemen who had been entrusted with distributing the marketable goods of the Angolan peasants. This stratum has been replaced since 1976 by a series of state enterprises, such as ENCODIPA [National Enterprise for Purchase and Distribution of Agricultural Products], DINAMA [National Distributor for Agricultural Supplies], DINAPROPE [National Cattle Products Distributing Company] and ENCAFE [National Coffee Enterprise], among others.

This change in production relations was necessarily accompanied by administrative reorganization; that is, exchanging the complex and weighty administrative structures inherited from colonialism for more simple and homogeneous structures, adapted, above all, to the nation's real circumstances. These structures are not yet stabilized, however, and will certainly undergo further major readjustments to adapt them to the specific needs of our economic development. A case in point is ENCAFE, which is overburdened with the management of plantations totalling about 350,000 to 400,000 hectares.

Revise Production Relations and Rural Barter

The transformation of rural production relations has always been one of the great strategic objectives of the Angolan revolution. It was in this context that the first cooperative nuclei were created in the liberated zones during the first war of liberation, but it was only in 1976 that the first legislation on agricultural cooperatives was promulgated. These laws were amended and revised in 1978.

The next year, i.e., in 1979, a special directorate was created at the level of the Ministry of Agriculture to encourage and support the cooperative movement in our country. This was the DNCA [DNACA] (National Directorate for Agricultural Cooperativization and Support to Individual Peasants).

We should emphasize, however, that for want of a specific law on the organization and function of agricultural cooperatives, the latter were established on the basis of the principles and recommendations that came out of the First Conference on Agricultural Cooperativization, held in 1978. During this conference, the three simplest forms of agricultural cooperatives were defined: peasant associations, and first- and second-degree agricultural cooperatives.

By the end of 1979, there were already 3,521 peasant associations, with 417,851 members, and 296 agricultural cooperatives, with 50,811 members.

As we have seen, the abandonment and paralysis of economic structures was not limited to agricultural enterprises; the domestic marketing system was also seriously disorganized. As an immediate consequence, the peasants found it impossible to satisfy their broad needs for manufactured goods produced inside or outside the country. It was precisely to meet these needs that two state enterprises, ENCODIPA and DINAMA, were created. The former is responsible for purchasing the peasants' agricultural products and selling them the manufactured items they need.

The ENCODIPA formula was not very effective, however; that is, ENCODIPA did not manage to provide the rural areas with the manufactured goods, which were generally sold only in the cities. Add to this the ineffectiveness of the existing Domestic Trade network and the lack of concentrated effort in ENCODIPA and the other enterprises responsible for promoting the exchange of goods produced by the urban workers and by the peasants who cultivate the land to create the agricultural abundance that Angola needs.

Looking to a definitive solution to the problem of supplying the peasants, experimental rural markets were recently created. Incidentally, this program is being expanded under the aegis of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. This is a rural experiment of major scope; it is being conducted in four provinces: Uige, Malanje, Kwanza-Sul and Huambo. The criterion for the function of these markets is quite simple: in a festive atmosphere, complete with music, the peasants sell their produce to a state company, receiving an invoice which gives them the right to purchase certain products at the other stalls, in the amount of their sale. The experiment has already begun to show good results. In the rural market of Massamgo, Malanje Province, for example, the receipts amounted to 9 million kwanzas, representing sales of 900 tons of various agricultural products.

DINAMA is responsible for supplying the peasants with working materials, such as pesticides, small implements, fertilizers, spray pumps, etc. Last year this state company distributed 17,908,090.10 kwanzas' worth of equipment to Angola's peasants.

Mechanize Agriculture

As we said above, in the colonial era technology was concentrated in the large agrarian enterprises, which possessed about 9,000 tractors. Meanwhile, the peasants were using primitive tools, and animal traction was limited to certain regions of the central plain. These two factors contributed greatly to the almost constant poverty of the Angolan peasants.

The socialist option, determined by the MPLA-Labor Party and supported by all the people, particularly the workers and peasants, enabled the Ministry of Agriculture to launch an effective campaign against this state of affairs.

We want to emphasize that the mechanization of agriculture is being carried out by developing the use of animal traction, gradually introducing motorized mechanization at the same time. Regarding animal traction, the Angolan authorities feel its development and proper use could contribute substantially to the total energy expended in the agricultural sector, because it enables the peasants to improve their working conditions,their production and productivity. Also, its use in itself constitutes a useful and necessary transitional stage between the traditional manual methods and motorized agriculture. In this context, in 1979 a new experiment with animal traction was initiated in Lunda Sul, Kwanza-Sul, Kwanza-Norte and Malanje provinces. In the last 2 years DINACA has distributed 1,171 young bulls for use as draft animals, collected by DINAPROPE in the pasturelands of Cunene and Mocamedes.

At the same time, the Ministry of Agriculture made agricultural machinery parks available to Angola's peasants, creating training centers for skilled machine operators and mechanics. Last year, for example, DINACA distributed 225 tractors, 47 moldboards and 40 harrows to the peasants. It should also be noted that motorized machanization is more significant in the state agricultural enterprises.

Intensify Cadre Training

As it must necessarily be, agricultural development is absolutely dependent on an intensification of training programs, study and popularization of scientific agricultural methods. The first program in this area was initiated in 1977,with the training of 55 instructors in coffee cultivation.

Just 2 years later, the Ministry of Agriculture had nine training centers, capable of training 1,130 cadres a year for the state enterprises and 670 cadres to assist the agricultural cooperatives and peasant associations. Between 1977 and 1979 these centers trained 3,238 cadres in various specialties.

Establishment of Cooperatives and Associations (1979)

Province	No of Cooperatives	No of Members	No of Associations	No of Members
Cabinda	-	-	87	5,622
Zaire	-	-	137	26,630
Uige	60	14,337	579	76,770
Malanje	50	8,000	540	42,152
Bengo	47	5,024	80	8,985
Kwanza-Norte	7	855	45	4,624
Kwanza-Sul	19	1,721	298	23,040
Lunda-Norte	4	1,130	230	33,600
Luanda-Sul	2	297	145	18,608
Moxico	14	2,042	263	38,458
Cunene	-	-	114	4,736
Huambo	21	6,246	61	16,282
K. Kubango(a)	3	343	18	1,762
Huila	28	6,477	573	80,293
Bie	-	-	283	31,231

Province	No of Cooperatives	No of Members	No of Associations	No of Members
Mocamedes	1	40	28	1,039
Benguela	40	4,299	43	3,941
Total	296	50,811	3,521	417,851

(Statistics from first quarter of 1979)

Cadre Training (1979)

Year	Number Trained
1977	55
1978	2,135
1979	1,085
Total	3,238

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SOCIAL CONDITIONS BLAMED FOR POOR COFFEE HARVEST

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The 1981 coffee harvest amounted to 21,501 tons of commercial coffee, representing only 64 percent of the goals established in the initial plan, which envisioned the amount of 33,366 tons, the equivalent of 148,350 tons of coffee berries.

According to ENCAFE [National Coffee Company], both the state and the private sectors did not reach the goals established for this sixth national coffee campaign. The state sector, which had been tasked with the production of 20,677 tons of commercial coffee, only harvested 12,020 tons. This production came from the principal coffee-producing areas of the country, namely the provinces of Kwanza-Sul, Uige and Kwanza-Norte, which harvested 3,928, 3,667 and 3,118 tons respectively. The provinces of Bengo, Cabinda and Malanje contributed to the state sector with a total harvest of 1,307 tons of commercial coffee.

According to the initial plan, the peasant, private and cooperative sectors were assigned the production of 12,689 tons of coffee. Meanwhile, results show that these sectors only reached a production of 9,481 tons.

According to the report from the ENCAFE technical-production department, the inability to reach the goals established by the sixth national coffee campaign that opened on 1 June of this year, can be imputed to the inadequate social and material conditions prevailing among the workers. Let it be said, in passing, that this situation is repeated every year!

Production plans are not implemented for this or the other reason. It seems that the time has come to act so that the same situation does not happen next year. It is impossible to live on expedients; otherwise, we believe that production plans are being tampered with. Once again, the lack of transportation means was felt during the course of this campaign!

Obviously, we must also take into account the climatic factors which contributed as well to the non-implementation of production plans. The provinces of Kwanza-Sul, Bengo and part of Kwanza-Norte had to finish their harvest at the end of August, while the others prolonged it until the month of September.

It should be recalled, meanwhile, that 1980 saw the highest production of coffee since independence; a total of 36,576 tons of coffee were harvested that year.

CSO: 4742/104

BRIEFS

MORE INFORMATION ON REFINERY FIRE--Reports from Luanda say that an UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] commando unit which sabotaged the Luanda refinery early yesterday came by sea, probably on board a submarine. The reports add that apart from the body of a white member of the commando, several elements [as heard] were found near the refinery which was still blazing 12 hours after the explosion. The Angolan authorities showed the press and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Luanda UNITA propaganda leaflets, papers written in Afrikaaner, one of South Africa's official languages, and eight mines which did not explode, along with radio equipment and automatic weapons. The Angolan oil minister said yesterday that Angola would very soon import certain refined oil products so as to maintain its fuel stocks at a level which would enable the country's economy to function normally. The Petrangol refinery in Luanda, which was the target of yesterday's attack, is the country's only refinery of its kind. [Text] [LD010138 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0100 GMT 1 Dec 81]

DELEGATION TO AFGHANISTAN--The People's Republic of Angola will participate in the proceedings of the 10th meeting of the presidium of the OSPAA [Organization of Solidarity With the Peoples of Africa and Asia] that opens today in Kabul, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Angolan delegation is headed by Dokoui de Castro, our ambassador in the Soviet Union and includes Pedro Mavunza, head of the European section of the foreign relations department of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 4]

CSO: 4742/104

DETAILS OF NEWLY ADOPTED 5-YEAR PLAN REPORTED

AB231354 Paris AFP in French 1143 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Yaounde, 23 Nov (AFP)--The fifth 5-year development plan of Cameroon (1981-86) was adopted by the National Assembly on Saturday in Yaounde during its plenary closing session.

To achieve the goals of the fifth plan, the total amount of funds needed will be 2,300 billion CFA francs (FF 46 billion), the national daily, CAMEROON TRIBUNE reported on Monday. Of this sum, 23.7 percent will go to the rural sector, 16.4 percent ot the secondary sector (production of consumer goods), 7.7 percent to the tertiary sector (commerce, services, etc), 15,8 percent to the social and educative sectors; 13.4 percent will be for town planning and administrative equipment, 21 percent for communication infrastructures and finally 1.9 percent for studies, research and enquiries.

Sixty percent of the fifth 5-year development plan will be financed by the public sector and 40 percent by the private sector owing to a beter distribution of private savings, CAMEROON TRIBUNE stressed.

The plan should enable the Cameroonian economy to reach a real growth rate of 7 percent a year with a gross national product of 1,800 billion CFA francs (FF 36 billion).

On the other hand, still according to CAMEROON TRIBUNE, it is expected that within the framework of this plan Cameroonian exports will cover more than 100 percent of imports worth at least 600 billion CFA francs (FF 12 billion) of which 25 percent is for industrial production. In this context, the CAMEROON TRIBUNE went on to say, the improvement of the cost of living per inhabitant should be more than an average of 4.5 percent a year during the period of the plan.

Finally, quoting the spokesman of the Finance Committee which drew up this plan the CAMEROON TRIBUNE emphasized that it constitutes the first operational stage of a large program aimed at encouraging the achievement of indigeneous development, of self-sufficiency and health for all in the year 2,000.

CSO: 4719/283

VISIT BY SOVIET DELEGATION REPORTED

AB200840 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, currently on a visit to the country, yesterday held discussions for the first time with Cameroonian authorities. A dinner was given in their honor by Felix Sabbal Lecco, political secretary of the Central Committee of the Cameroonian National Union [UNC]. Many speeches were made at this dinner, which many members of the Central Committee attended.

The political secretary of the UNC, when proposing his toast, said that the leaders and militants of the UNC follow with admiration the efforts made and the progress achieved by the USSR in the task of nation building and the building up of an independent self-sufficient economy to improve the standard of living and well being of the Soviet peoples. Felix Sabbal Lecco recalled the basis of the USSR's external policy--friendship between peoples and cooperation with all peace and freedom living countries who believe in noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. All these considerations have remarkably similar objectives to the fundamental options and principles of the United Republic of Cameroon, he stressed. Our two parties, our two peoples and our two countries aspire for the people's well-being in many fields, he concluded. These things enable the people to know each other well and further strengthen their ties of friendship and cooperation, which the current visit will help to broaden and consolidate.

In his reply (Boris Lakarov), leader of the Soviet delegation, who made a number of contacts yesterday, said [words indistinct] shown by all underline the friendship which exists between the Cameroonian and Soviet peoples as well as the sentiments which unite them. The authorities mentioned the support that the Soviet peoples have been giving to the people of Africa for many years now. When we return to the Soviet Union we will remember the Cameroonian hospitality, the warmth of the sentiments that the Cameroonian people show toward the Soviet people, and the great tasks accomplished by President Ahidjo, the UNC Party, and the Cameroonian Government to build an independent economy and promote the people's well-being, the leader of the Soviet delegation added.

This morning the Soviet delegation will visit the Tourebe Center for the Handicapped in a Yaounde suburb. They will also visit the school of the Department of Water and Forest Resources at Balmayou, which is one of the fruits of Cameroon-USSR cooperation.

CSO: 4719/283

BRIEFS

AHIDJO VISITS EQUATORIAL GUINEA--President Ahmadou Ahidjo arrived in Malabo this afternoon on an official visit. Reports from Malabo say the head of state received warm welcome from the people of Equatorial Guinea on arrival. His 2-day visit is at the invitation of Equatorial Guinean President Obiang Nguema Mbazogo. [Text] [AB241956 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 24 Nov 81] On the second day of his 3-day official visit to Equatorial Guinea, President Ahidjo has urged Cameroonians living in that country to be a peace-loving and (?self-helping citizens). (Pierre Kroya) takes up that story from Equatorial Guinea. [Begin recording] During a reception organized by the colorful Cameroonian community in Equatorial Guinea about an hour ago, President Ahmadou Ahidjo exhorted Cameroonians to live in peaceful coexistence with their hosts. He asked them to be the true representatives of their fatherland by respecting the laws of their host country and by sharing the hope that they deserve the hospitality accorded them. President Ahidjo also told members of the Cameroon community here in Malabo not to forget the task of nation building back home. Earlier in the day, it was the turn of the 70,000 inhabitants of Bata, capital of (?mainland state) of Rio Muni, to play host to President Ahmadou Ahidjo and his suite. They were in their thousands at Bata International Airport, singing and dancing when President Ahmadou Ahidjo arrived accompanied by his host, Col Theodoro Obiang Nguema Mbazogo [words indistinct]. [End recording] [Excerpt] [AB252111 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 25 Nov 81]

AHIDJO TO VISIT NIGERIA--According to an official announcement made yesterday the president of the republic will pay an official visit to Nigeria from 11-14 January 1982 at the invitation of President Shagari. [Text] [AB210856 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 21 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/282

PAIG'C' ESTABLISHMENT, PEREIRA EXPULSION HOTLY PROTESTED

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 19 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Text] We can merely register the fact that a congress, be it ordinary or extraordinary, is being held in this or that part of the world; it is not up to us to proffer an opinion on underlying motives or on the resolutions and motions resulting from it. This belongs in the internal affairs of the country in which the congress is taking place.

However, when a congress is held that approves a motion or motions related in either a respectful or disrespectful way to one or more leaders of our country, then it does become our business. That a political organization of a foreign country maintains or includes the name of our country in its designation constitutes a provocation liable to have serious repercussions.

This is the case of the congress in Bissau.

Some of the decisions made at this congress are related to our country, and we feel we must make our position clear to them. Not to do so would be to agree with the falsification of historical facts and with political incoherence and irresponsibility.

Bissau occupies a unique position in the world: its leading party usurps the name of a foreign country, specifically, ours. In addition to being bizarre, this is not a banal subject: it deserves serious analysis in order to discover all its implications and to detect probable hidden intentions.

A series of arguments were presented to provide a basis for such an anomaly. In the documents of the congress, one can read, black on white:

"The PAIGC was established on our national territory (Guinea-Bissau)..."

"The armed struggle for liberation took place on our national territory (Guinea-Bissau)..."

"The majority of the militants, officials and leaders of the PAIGC are Guinea-Bissauan citizens..."

What were or are the goals of the application of such "political criteria?"

It appears that in the view of the illustrious Guinean leaders, Cape Verde is--or should be--only a mere appendage of their country, without even the right to use its own name. They are perhaps convinced that the Cape Verdian people are a Guinean ethnic group and that the country called Cape Verde is only a fiction.

Devotion to PAIGC is a characteristic of all those who loyally and with conviction served in the ranks of that prestigious party. This is a fact. But to attempt to resurrect a destroyed political body is something totally different.

The attempt to preserve a Guinean PAIG"C" in the absence of Cape Verde is illegitimate, in addition to being a farce. We believe that Bissau is not learning the difference between a political party and a trading company with stock. The rule of the majority is applied in the latter. Indeed, the PAIGC is not the same as the NAGUICAVE [former Guinea-Bissau-Cape Verde shipping company].

The spokesman of the Bissau congress announced to the press that the participants had decided to expel Aristides Pereira from the PAIG"C," as well as all those who participated in the establishment of the PAICV. One does not know to which PAIGC the congress participants and their spokesman were referring: to the former organization or the Guinean PAIG"C"? If to the former, it no longer exists and no one can decide anything on its behalf. If to the latter, one is moved to ask: what right does a congress prepared by the CNG [Bissau National Council] have to decide the fate of Cape Verdian citizens, former militants of the PAIGC? Is this not an attempt to maintain the old PAIGC against the express will of Cape Verde?

It appears that the congress took place under the sign of dualism: it is national when it suits the participants, and becomes bi-national when necessary. All means can serve to achieve the desired objectives.

The congress decided to condemn the president of the Republic of Cape Verde and secretary general of the PAICV, the leading party in our country. In our view, besides being an aberration, this constitutes a provocation that cannot be ignored. What right does a Guinean congress of a Guinean political party have to condemn the president of our country? Once again, we are faced with the refusal of the Guinean "majority" to accept the sovereign decision of the people of Cape Verde.

Aren't the confusion reigning in the minds of the present Guinean leaders and their wish for hegemony quite clear?

The name of our country is maintained in the designation of the party in power in Guinea-Bissau, the expulsion or proposed expulsion of Cape Verdian leaders and citizens is advocated. Does this all mean that other Cape Verdian citizens can belong to this same party? What is behind all this?

The provocation and the hidden intentions are more than obvious. Can it be possible that Guinea-Bissau ignores the norms of international law on relations between independent and sovereign nations? Or does it think that it can turn the wishes of its militants and its criteria for expediency into the norms of international law? This is probably the case. Facts do not exist, and responsibilities even less. The determining factor is, indeed, the power of their will.

To make the point perfectly clear: the establishment of the PAIGC was a freely undertaken political act by Guineans and Cape Verdians and can only continue through the express will of both parties. Any attempt at imposition by one or the other side constitutes an interference in internal affairs and is a manifestation of a desire for hegemony. The party in power in Guinea-Bissau has no right to "inherit" the PAIGC, because this is not a transfer operation and the name of our country cannot be usurped according to its good pleasure.

The PAIGC no longer exists: the rest is all a farce!

CSO: 4742/104

PLANS DRAWN FOR NEEDED FUTURE INVESTMENTS

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 618, Jul 81 pp 30-31

[Excerpts] "You have to go there to understand that not even the Sahel knows the intensity of our problems," Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, recently said.

The country is an archipelago made up of ten islands and five smaller islands that are volcanic, mountainous and arid. The total area is 4,033 square kilometers, only 10 percent of which is arable. Rainfall is irregular and it has not rained for years. The population that has emigrated (to the United States, Brazil and Senegal) totals over 400,000, while the resident population is only 300,000, which speaks eloquently about poverty on the islands. In 1979, the per capita GNP was put at $270 by the World Bank.

Development Plans

The Cape Verdian Government expects to increase individual income to $400 before the end of the decade. The objectives of the first national development plan (1980-1985) consist of increasing Cape Verde's share of the financing of the gross formation of fixed capital to 20 percent and of achieving an export growth rate of 17 percent a year. In order to fight food scarcities, the long-term strategy (up to the year 2000) is aimed at giving priority to the development of agriculture, by expanding irrigated areas, for example, from 2,000 to 8,000 hectares and thereby creating 90,000 jobs in the sector.

The government believes that investments totaling $2 billion would be necessary up to the year 2000 in order to achieve the goals of the general development plan. At 1980 prices, the resources needed to finance the first national development plan and its extension until 1990 are as follows: gifts of $350 million (including $143 million for 1982-1985); foreign credits totaling $315 million (including $110 million for 1982-1985); domestic resources of $235 million (including $62 million for 1982-1985). In addition, $315 million (at current prices) will be needed to finance renewable expenditures during the entire 1982-1990 period. Some $265 million (at 1980 prices) are needed to cover the balance of payments deficit (including $70 million for 1985-1985).

11,464
CSO: 4719/209

BRIEFS

INFORMATION OFFICIAL TO SENEGAL--Praia, 27 Nov (AFP)--Corsino Fortes, secretary of state at the Cape Verdian prime minister's office in charge of information, left Praia Friday for Dakar on an official visit to Senegal. During his visit he will be received in audience by Senegalese Prime Minister Habib Thiam. He will also have working sessions with Djibo Ka, minister of information and telecommunications, on cooperation between Senegal and Cape Verde in the field of information and press. Mr Fortes, who is accompanied by the directors of the radio and the newspaper VOZ DI POVO, will visit Senegalese press organizations. He will also witness the inauguration of the Pan-African telecommunication network. [Text] [AB272018 Paris AFP in French 1335 GMT 27 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/288

SITUATION SAID TO HAVE DETERIORATED FURTHER

Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ph. D.: "Deterioration in Chad"]

[Text] On Thursday, 12 November, at a time when the work of the conference in Lagos of the seven ministers of foreign affairs of nations affected by the sending of an inter-African peace-keeping force to Ndjamena -- they are trying to speed up the sending of the force -- was to begin, we have learned that the military situation is seriously deteriorating in eastern Chad.

Near the Sudanese border, violent fighting is reported to have been going on since Wednesday, pitting elements of the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) of Hissein Habre against those of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) of Chadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmat Acyl, it is said in Ndjamena. The confrontations are reportedly occurring near the three towns of Iriba, Adre and Guereda, urban centers whose evacuation by Libyan soldiers "whose mission is completed" is confirmed by the Libyan press agency JANA.

The resumption of fighting confirms the difficulties that will have to be faced by President Goukouni Oueddei once the Libyans have left. Consequently, eight days after Tripoli's decision to accede to the request formulated by the Chadian Government to withdraw its troops from the country, fighting between the faction of Hissein Habre and that of Ahmat Acyl's CDR could soon threaten the "security and territorial integrity" of Chad on which the Chadian request calling for the evacuation of Libyan forces is based.

Nigeria, the host country, Kenya, which presides over the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Togo, Guinea, Senegal and Benin, which are to send contingents, were in principle to be represented in the Nigerian capital along with Gabon, which will contribute financial aid essentially. On the other hand, by Wednesday Nigerian authorities had not received confirmation of the arrival of the Zairian delegation. Kenyan Minister of Foreign Affairs Robert Ouko is to preside over the meeting, in which Edem Kodjo, secretary general of the OAU, who arrived in Lagos on Monday, will participate.

Participants in the conference are to set the date for the deployment of the inter-African force, its final composition and various operational details and determine who will head it.

The candidates mentioned are Kenya, which now heads the OAU, and Nigeria, the main participant and leader of the operation.

In Ndjamena itself, it was reported on Wednesday that the arrival of the inter-African force had been delayed because of the Libyan presence at the airport of the Chadian capital. Some 500 Zairian soldiers were expected, the same source states, arriving Sunday evening on two Transalls and one DC-8 of the French Army. Thirteen rooms had been reserved at two hotels in Ndjamena for the Zairian staff, effective on that date, it has been learned elsewhere. However, as of Wednesday, the rooms were still unoccupied.

For 48 hours, Libyan flights in and out of the Ndjamena airport have been increasingly frequent and take place day and night. For the first time, on Tuesday, seven Libyan planes (two Ilyuchin 76's, two Hercules C-130's and three DC-8's) loading military equipment were on the runway at the same time. In a statement to the press, the commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces in Ndjamena, Col Radwan Salah Radwan, said that the departure of the Libyans would be "final in 2 days."

Col Radwan Salah Radwan stated that "in the first phase of evacuation," the Libyan equipment would go from Chad to Sebha, Libya, and to the Aouzou strip, located in the extreme north of Chadian territory. "That equipment will then be sent back to Libya for good," he said. Colonel Radwan refused to say, however, whether the Aouzou strip will be totally evacuated by Libyan forces. This desert strip along the Chadian-Libyan border, reputed to be rich in ore, belongs to Chad but is coveted and militarily occupied by Libyan for nearly 10 years.

Following the withdrawal of Libyan troops, the European Economic Community plans to grant special aid to Chad and in Brussels, high officials of the members of the European Commission held their first meeting for the purpose on Tuesday, 10 November, in the Belgian capital, before meeting next week to organize the sending of a study mission to Chad.

11,464
CSO: 4719/202

BRIEFS

RIGHTS OF PALESTINIANS REAFFIRMED--Ghana has reaffirmed the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In a message to mark the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, the government reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinians to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty. The government is also of the firm conviction that the search for lasting peace in the Middle East would be elusive until the representatives of the Palestinian peoples are made an equal partner in all the peace negotiations. The statement called on all peace-loving nations to renew their support for the UN Resolution 242 as an adequate framework for the solution of the Palestinian problem. [Text] [AB291355 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Nov 81]

PARTY DISPUTE EXPLOITERS DENOUNCED--President Limann has said that he considers all those who want to exploit the internal dispute of the People's National Party to destroy the party and national interest to the interest of their private business as subversive of the party and its constitution. In a message to a meeting of the Western Regional Steering Committee of the party at Takoradi yesterday, Dr Limann asked all constituency and ward organs of the party to dedicate themselves to the National Congress which is scheduled to take place at Boltaganta next month. The Steering Committee pledged its confidence in and loyalty to the president as leader of the party. In a resolution, the committee asked the president to use the mandate given him at the national delegate conference of the party held in Kumasi last year to convene the next National Congress at Bolgatanga. The meeting also suspended the western regional chairman of the party, Mr Mussey, and Mr Banin, the vice chairman from the party, for attempting to sabotage the meeting through radio announcements of the cancellation of the meeting and for flouting the orders of the leader of the party. [Excerpt] [AB291350 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Nov 81]

DEFENSE MINISTRY COMMITTEES INAUGURATED--The vice president, Dr Degraft Johnson, has inaugurated three committees within the Ministry of Defense at Burma Camp in Accra. They are the defense and finance committees which are to be chaired by the minister of defense, and the Chief of Staff Committee which is headed by the chief of defense staff. In an address, Dr Degraft Johnson said the Armed Forces Council, after several deliberations and proposals and recommendations submitted to it, has taken firm decisions which have eventually led to a reorganized ministry reflecting the particular nature of the ministry. The vice president said the committees are administrative devices designed to suit the peculiar circumstances of the armed forces. [Text] [AB260955 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/350

TEN PERCENT GROWTH OF GNP PLANNED FOR END OF DECADE

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 618, Jul 81 pp 34-35

[Excerpts] Guinea, located on the Atlantic coast, is made up of a flat coastal plain that rises abruptly to the Fouta Djallon heights, where three major rivers have their source: the Gambia, the Niger and the Senegal. Its land resources, climate and hydrography give it a high potential for agricultural development, particularly possibilities of irrigated farming, and it has 130,000 square kilometers of natural forests that could be worked more rationally. The GNP in 1979 was $270 per person.

The agricultural sector, which employs some 8 percent of the population, has not progressed since independence.

The mining sector is the most dynamic area of the Guinean economy, bringing in some 75 percent of Guinea's foreign exchanges receipts.

Guinea's trade has been satisfactory in recent years and its exports amounted to $280 million in 1979, while its imports totaled $190 million. Its main trading partners are the EEC and the United States, accounting for over half of the total. Cameroon, which turns Guinean alumina into aluminum, is the most important African trading partner.

The absence of a satisfactory transport system has hindered the country's development. The single-track, 1-meter-gauge railroad linking Conakry to Kankan (663 kilometers), built between 1900 and 1914, is in poor condition and cannot bear heavy traffic. Out of 28,400 kilometers of roads, only some 520 are paved. Conakry has a natural deep-water port. Another deep-water port has been set up at Kansar for mining traffic.

Development Plans

For the 1981-1990 period, Guinea's goal is to attain an annual growth rate of some 10 percent by the end of the decade. The first five years would be devoted to the completion of a preinvestment program based on the establishment of institutions and development method, as well as on strengthening of the planning system. During the second half of the decade, the GNP growth rate would be increased from 5 to 10 percent. Throughout this decade, the public sector will have to invest $3.4 billion, considering the project for construction of the Konkoure Dam.

Among the structural changes, it is expected that growth of the agricultural sector will be about 7 percent by the end of the decade, the mining sector will be more closely associated with other sectors, so as to serve as a catalyst for overall economic development, bonds between agriculture and industry will be developed and measures will be taken to strengthen the complementary nature of the country with its neighbors through development of road and rail communication. Thanks to these measures, the government expects a surplus in the balance of payments by 1985. Because of the gravity of the problem involving Guinea's indebtedness (the amount is 96.8 percent of the GNP), the government has asked for the cancellation, or at least the restructuring, of the country's foreign debt.

11,464
CSO: 4719/209

AGRICULTURE SEEN AS MAINSTAY OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 618, Jul 81 p 35

[Text] Guinea-Bissau is a small country with an area of 36,125 square kilometers. It includes the tiny islands of the Bissagos Archipelago. The tides periodically cover nearly 10 percent of the territory and a large part of the coast is made up of swamps. The climate is hot and humid.

In 1979, the GNP was an estimated $170 per person, but $100 in the back country where 81 percent of the population lives. The agricultural sector is predominant and over 80 percent of the population is involved in subsistence agriculture, for nearly the entire area of the country can be cultivated. The food industry, breweries and building are the main industrial activities. The existence of oil deposits off the coast and of bauxite has been established, but their exploration has not yet been undertaken. The country has considerable hydroelectric potential that is scarcely utilized. Commercial trade is extremely unbalanced and imports are traditionally higher than exports. Export receipts covered only 23 percent of all imports in 1979. The main exports are palm cabbages, peanuts, hides and leathers and lumber. The main imports are rice, textiles and oil products. Portugal is by far Guinea-Bissau's most important trading partner.

Development Plans

Guinea-Bissau's development strategy gives agriculture and main role and that of a stimulus to industry. This strategy is mainly aimed at granting priority to investments in the rural sector, increasing the amount of resources allocated to provinces rather than to the capital, using the production potential to the maximum extent rather than making new investments, and rationalizing imports and the domestic distribution system in order to ensure satisfactory supplies for the population.

The government has stated that the country's economic and financial situation is extremely vulnerable and economic dependency on other countries is very marked, whether it be a question of food, technology, commerce or finances, and these difficulties are joined by inadequate administration of development. Short-term emergency aid is needed to permit the implementation of an economic stabilization plan aimed at relieving the most serious current difficulties, particularly the financing of payments for commercial debts, restoring the minimum foreign exchange reserve for at least two months of imports and financing service on the public debt for 1981. In addition to emergency aid, which totaled $34 million in 1981, the government believes that medium-term aid is indispensable to execution of the development program: some $437 million for the 1982-1985 period.

11,464
CSO: 4719/209

BRIEFS

TOBACCO EARNINGS--Blantyre, October 9--Malawi earned nearly 100 million kwacha (111 million dollars), a record for the country, from its sales of tobacco for this year, according to figures released Thursday by Tobacco Control Commission (TCC). (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 9 Oct 81 p 30]

CSO: 4700/347

BRIEFS

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR--The new ambassador of Japan to Mali with residence in Dakar, His Excellency Chiyuki Hiraoka, presented his credentials this morning to the head of state, Gen Moussa Traore. Also today, the governments of Japan and Mali held a ceremony to exchange two documents granting Japanese financial aids to Mali. The first grant, worth 350 million yen (900 million Malian francs), is to provide rice and transportation. The second grant, worth 500 million yen (1.27 billion Malian francs), is for a water project. [AB272124 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 27 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/281

PREPARATIONS FOR MOZAMBIQUE--USSR FRIENDSHIP WEEK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Tomorrow in three of the country's cities--Maputo, Beira and Nampula--we shall see the beginning of a program of activities relating to the Mozambique--USSR Friendship and Solidarity Week commemorating the 64th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. The principal ceremony marking the beginning of these activities will take place at the Maputo People's Openair Market and will then extend to companies and city districts where movies and shows will be held.

A group of Soviet cinematographers, who arrived in our country's capital yesterday to participate in the program of the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution, expressed optimism about the success of the program which will extend throughout the week.

"We are convinced that the relations of friendship and solidarity which exist between the Mozambican and Soviet peoples will grow increasingly stronger through these activities," one of the members of the group said.

In addition to movies to be shown in the capital's cinemas, the program calls for movie crews with mobile equipment to visit various production sectors in Maputo as well as a few communal settlements in Beira and Nampula.

Various libraries and books will be offered to employees in Maputo and Beira firms, which are some of the places where the results of the schedule of activities this week were particularly gratifying. These libraries are aimed at raising the academic and technical level of the workers so that they may be better able to assimilate and understand the raison d'etre of the October Socialist Revolution.

Simultaneously, plastic art and craft expositions are to be held in various sectors, and discussions are to begin in schools on the subject, "The Great October and the Present."

A meeting is to be held next week between Mozambican and Soviet university students to exchange ideas and establish the basis of studies on the Mozambican working class.

This is the Fourth Friendship and Solidarity Week which, under the auspices of the Associations of Mozambican and USSR Friendship, is being held in our country to mark the passing of 7 November, Soviet Revolution Day.

The celebration of these friendship weeks is in keeping with the general cooperative agreements established between the governments of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR, signed in 1976.

8569
CSO: 4742/60

ROOTS, CREATION OF RESISTANCE MOVEMENT ANALYZED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 81 p 8

[Article by Fernando Lima]

[Text] How is the activity of the counterrevolutionary armed bands such as the self-styled "National Resistance Movement" linked to the general strategy of destabilization drawn up by South Africa in this region of the continent?

The links between the "MNR" and Pretoria are nothing new. However, they underwent a certain intensification after the election victory of ZANU in Zimbabwe, the original sanctuary of the "MNR."

Former Rhodesian security officials claim responsibility for the creation of the "resistance"--brought into actual being with the cooperation of "desperate Septembrists" recruited in South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal, members of the special intervention troops of the colonial army, of the repressive paramilitary groups, of the fascist political police, of deserters of FRELIMO and the People's Liberation Forces of Mozambique (FPLM).

Rhodesian "intelligence" advised by Pretoria formed that operational pressure group with the aim of persuading the Mozambican Government to moderate its support for the nationalist struggle of Zimbabwe, which gained new impetus in 1976. The new client organizations, guided by the vigor of the ever-more daring operations of the ANC, are proceeding in the same manner.

In 1979, the activity of these groups made itself felt in the provinces of Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia. Here the support came from Malawi where the degree of influence of one of the key personalities of the "Resistance dossier" is however, namely, Portuguese industrialist Jorge Jardim, currently established in Gabon.

With the signing of the Lancaster House agreements, the "MNR" ran the risk of being left without a patron. The British authorities themselves charged with the transition process exerted pressures on the Rhodesian apparatus to dismantle "Operation MNR," including the programming of the "Voice of Free Africa," put on the air from radio stations installed in Gwelo, Fort Victoria and Untali.

The British insist that it is not any movement of an autonomist nature, as the Rhodesians try to label the operation.

In this regard, today we know details connected with the attack on the fuel depots in the vicinity of Beira. This action, which at the time had been claimed by the MNR, was carried out by mercenary commandoes under Rhodesian command as a reprisal against the nationalist attack against the Salisbury reservoir. The guide of the operation, a Mozambican, was coldly felled near the site of the operation wearing a military uniform profusely decorated with insignias of the "MNR."

In the beginning of 1980, contacts were quickly initiated with South African quarters with a view to adapting to the new circumstance created. At that time, South Africa received a migratory contingent of not very wholesome references--"Selous Scouts," the aides of Muzorewa and a veritable spectrum of nationalities, encompassing mercenary "manpower" temporarily unemployed. It was from these units that war plans fermented and are fermenting. They represent the indispensable ballast to alternatives of power in Zimbabwe that do not bear the name of Mugabe. From this midst also come instructors and new members for the ranks of the "MNR," as countless statements by bandits captured by the FPLM prove.

On the operational level, the MNR mercenary groups play the role assigned by the racist military strategy against the People's Republic of Mozambique (RPM) (it is not strange that attacks against power sources in the RAS coincide with the sabotage of electric stations and high tension lines in the center of Mozambique). This activity is connected with the effort to arouse feelings outside the continent, involving actions among conservative circles and those yearning for the old days in Lisbon, Madrid, Paris and London, where personalities such as Orlando Cristina, Evo Fernandes or even Domingos Arouca are most prominent.

The "Voice of Quizumba" has again come on the air, this time from the Transvaal, the province bordering on Mozambique and Zimbabwe, where the main rebel bases are located. A cordon sanitaire of South African forces served by new support airports separates the camps from the borders.

Transport planes and helicopters supply the logistic support necessary for the actions in the interior of Mozambican territory. And we should mention south Zimbabwe, including the area of Chipinga and Melsetter, as a transit corridor for South African activities against Mozambique. That fact certainly constitutes a point of discussion between the security authorities of Mozambique and Zimbabwe in the regular consultations they hold. The brigade being formed in Zimbabwe, with aid of Korean military instructors may represent a strong element of dissuasion against the adventures of South Africa and the forces it manipulates.

According to Defense Ministry sources, the purpose of the cleaning-up operations that are currently underway in Mossurize is to eliminate the groups hidden in the most mountainous area in the region.

In time of crisis, the main target of the "MNR's" armed members is the people, who suffer reprisals because of their refusal to collaborate.

Namely, people forcibly removed from their housing areas and led to more remote areas where they have to furnish food. People who hold political and administrative duties and their families are sometimes killed as "communist agents," or have their sexual organs, ears and lips mutilated.

Prior to "Operation Leopardo" which culminated last year with the destruction of the main base in the mountains of Sitatonga, the groups with the largest area of mobility used to launch operations against people's stores, farm cooperatives, state and cooperative plantations, administrative posts and political headquarters, trains and cargo vehicles on the main highways linking the southern provinces to the center and northern part of the country. A type of activity that characterized the first phase of the attacks was the actions against reeducation centers in the central area of Manica and Sofala from where potential recruits for the "MNR" were drawn out.

The majority of the persons captured last year during the big military operations in Manica were youths kidnaped from among the population and objectively used as "cannon-fodder." The weapon used, similar to models of the Mozambican Army, confirms reports by a reliable Portuguese weekly revealing the existence of an international ring of traffickers in arms bound for South Africa. Furthermore, John Stockwell, former employee of the American espionage service and author of the book, "The CIA Against Angola," explains the procedures for the acquisition of "communist arms" from Israel to equip the FNLA and UNITA without unnecessary compromise.

FPLM--Teaching in the Tradition

According to Mozambican military sources, in this year's operations, it has been sought to give great emphasis to aspects that are not predominantly combative. Prominent in this effort is the coordination and support of the population of the regions involved in the operations and their settlement in stable community centers. The weekly TEMPO, which has highlighted that particular aspect in its recent editions, refers to the efforts made to reorganize production, the supply of drinking water and the extension of the marketing network to the most isolated areas.

Persons in charge involved in the operations are optimistic about the results to be gained. Nevertheless, without bravado, new confrontations are being prepared, since the key to the problem is called South Africa.

And this enemy is tough although not invincible.

8711
CSO: 4742/53

'AIM' PUBLISHES COMMUNIQUE ON EANES VISIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial by Carlos Cardoso]

[Text] The MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY (AIM) has distributed the following editorial, signed today by its director, Carlos Cardoso, in relation to the state visit underway:

The People's Republic of Mozambique is receiving today the state visit of the president of the Portuguese Republic, Gen Ramalho Eanes.

This visit symbolizes at the highest level the principle that the struggle of the Mozambican people was always against colonialism and not against the Portuguese people.

Since its inception in 1962, the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique clearly defined that the enemy of the Mozambican people was the colonial system and not the colonizer's skin color.

In 1965, when the first Portuguese soldiers were captured, the FRELIMO guerrillas saw that these soldiers were poor like they themselves were, they were children of poor people just like them, and that they were illiterate just like them. In addition, they were also exploited. This awareness consolidated the definition of the system as the enemy and also consolidated the prospect that the Portuguese people in Portugal were oppressed by fascism and that the Portuguese people were also fighting against oppression.

It was the very struggle against colonialism and against fascism that brought the two peoples closer.

The Portuguese president's visit will thus be the apex of a process of rapprochement between the two peoples, a process that always respected the principle that the enemy has no color, the enemy has no homeland.

This human dimension of the visit is founded on the common desire, already obvious, to broaden the areas of cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal in industry, commerce and the cultural field.

Based on mutual respect for sovereignty and the interests of each country, the future of the cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal presents the likelihood of becoming an increasingly broad and beneficial reality for both countries.

With the eyes of the Mozambican people fixed on this cooperation, we welcome today the president of the Portuguese people.

CSO: 4742/104

PORTUGAL'S EANES ENDS VISIT

EA291446 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal has just ended his friendly official visit to Mozambique made at the invitation of the Mozambican head of state, Samora Machel. He will visit Zambia and Tanzania. The Portuguese and Mozambican presidents met today and Samora Machel gave Ramalho Eanes a photo album of his visit.

This morning President Eanes gave a press conference to national and foreign journalists. We hope to give further details of the press conference in our later news broadcasts.

As we have already announced, the Portuguese head of state hosted a banquet in Maputo yesterday. Addressing those present, President Samora Machel said Eanes' visit was a groundbreaking visit with regard to relations between the two states. Samora Machel referred to the deep, honest friendship which is now being nurtured and described the meeting as an opportunity for the two peoples to discover each other's qualities, capacities and intelligence. The Mozambican leader also considered Ramalho Eanes' visit to be a harmonious meeting between two patriotic peoples. This visit has convinced the Mozambican people that the friendship between the two peoples will be undying.

In an emotional address to Manuela Eanes (ed: Eanes wife) Samora Machel said that she had perfectly represented Portuguese women in her visit to our country. He then asked her to speak on behalf of the Mozambican people to those whose relatives had been killed by Mozambican freedom fighters. Their blood and the blood of the Mozambicans who were killed by them has become a solid bond and a bridge linking Europe to Africa and Africa to Europe. Those men built that bridge. He also asked her to tell the mothers who lost their sons, the innocent children with no fathers, the girls who lost their fiances, that the People's Republic of Mozambique is their second country.

Before Samora Machel's address, President Ramalho said that his visit had removed ambiguities. He said that from now on the two nations, the two states, could look at each other as two mature states, free from any complexes. There is a rapprochement between two states, states which have assumed their sovereignty and their independence in a mature way and have not forgotten their (?respective) relations, said the Portuguese head of state.

CSO: 4742/99

GROUNDED SHIP'S 'IRRECOVERABLE' CARGO SALVAGED

People's Initiative

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Rogerio Sitoe]

[Text] A large part of the hundreds of tons of cargo carried by the grounded ship "Castle Glory"--cargo that had been considered by maritime authorities as technically impossible to recover--is being taken out of the ship by the people who live near the place, for their own benefit and counting literally on their own forces.

In this trip we made to Chinde in Zambezia Province, we contacted the people who are engaged in this practical operation of popular initiative.

Living on the banks of the tributaries of the Zambeze, completely covered by the waters when the river floods, the environment of these people who have been here for years could almost be called aquatic.

Their daily activities are mainly fishing, hunting, and agriculture (rice and manioc growing) beyond the groves of palm trees lining the banks, which supply them with large quantities of coconuts for food.

By Boat or on Foot

One of the local inhabitants told us that to remove the products from the ship, they normally organize "fleets" comprised of scores of boats with a capacity for "five persons, not counting the cargo."

In a veritably adventurous manner, utilizing their long experience, they sometimes encounter huge waves in the sea either going to or returning from the ship. Other times, however, "when the tide is out, we walk 200 or 300 meters on foot in the sea area until we reach the ship," they informed us.

Once inside the ship, the holds of which are flooded, they dive and little by little take out everything they find there, from a car headlight to huge crates containing construction material.

Thus, if one walks around the villages on the banks, one can see inside the houses enormous quantities of lamps, tires, cans of shoe polish, and children playing with balls.

In conversations with persons connected with the maritime administration of Chinde, we were informed that at the present time it is almost impossible to exercise any kind of control to prevent materials that can still be used in industry and other sectors from being removed.

That attitude is due in part to the fact that the people are a little aggressive, justified as being the product of their effort, which in some way is understandable. However, we are studying ways of resolving this problem, concluded one of the persons in charge of that maritime administration.

At the time it ran aground, the "Castle Glory" was carrying on board about 2,400 tons of general cargo, including 1,298 tons of sugar, vehicles, and miscellaneous machinery valued at hundreds of contos.

The population is removing from the ship cargo considered lost.

Among the goods removed, with boats made from tree trunks, are large quantities of shoe polish, milk, lamps, beverages, balls, textiles, tires, watches, and various materials for construction and industry, including electrical material.

According to information obtained from the Chinde maritime administration, which had also been published by the news media, a few days after the "Castle Glory" ran aground, various studies and plans were prepared in an attempt to save a minimum amount of the cargo carried by that ship. It is known that that study also admitted the possibility of refloating the ship.

However, that action which engaged the activity of national organs connected with merchant marine for about a month was fruitless because the conclusion was reached that there was not even any possibility of saving the cargo, much less the ship.

With the "Castle" abandoned, already lost and left to the fate of the ocean waves, the people in turn made practical attempts to remove what they could from there for their own benefit, without caring about the use which certain materials might have for them.

Lacking any modern means, either launches, winches or other material indispensable for such a risky operation, but simply using palm tree trunks and human effort, since August they removed and are removing that cargo that was "impossible to save" from inside the ship.

That is perhaps the most significant lesson to draw from this matter which should serve to alert those who many times underestimate the technique, disdain the strength, the will and the initiative of the people, which as can be seen, are not slogans but a concrete reality.

Incidents With Police

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] The case of the "Castle Glory" raises fundamental questions that are very close to us in all sectors.

Once the ship ran aground, carrying goods and products necessary for marketing and for supplying production units, the appropriate authorities went to the site.

Discussions, analyses reports and studies were made to try to save both the ship and the cargo it carried.

In the meantime, the population on the river banks near the site of the grounding was forgotten and curiously watched all these comings and goings.

With the passage of time, seeing within their reach of their boats or even their steps, when the tide was out, all that material that is precious to somebody like they who live under marginal and rudimentary conditions, the people tried to reach the ship.

At the time of those first attempts, since the studies, analyses and discussions were still underway, the order to have the "Castle Glory" guarded by the police was resorted to.

Puzzled and angered by the incongruence of seeing armed people preventing them from taking things that were going to ruin, there were times when the people threatened the police with arrows and improvised spears.

Finally, after the studies were concluded, their object--the ship and cargo--were given up as lost.

The police were removed and the people began to remove everything they could get their hands on.

In a little while, the appearance of the hamlets on the banks was transformed. One could see everything from doors of Land Rovers to electric or oil lamps decorating the houses together with other products of greater local utility.

It was then, once again--the first time had been when the police were used--that it was "discovered" that there were people there "who were stealing."

Then it was tried to take those objects away from the people. A new contradiction; the appropriate authorities "are faced with a new situation:" the people do not want to give them up.

The problem that presents itself in fact is that when "the problem presented itself" originally, all that was thought about was machines, sophisticated technical methods, specialists, economic and financial feasibility studies.

From beginning to end, those people so close there were disregarded, ignored considered just a part of the landscape.

No one even thought of meeting with them and explaining the situation to them, mobilizing them to recover the cargo, encouraging them to work voluntarily not for their own benefit but for the benefit of all the population of which they are a part.

They looked skyward looking for the feasibility of the ultramodern helicopter. It was considered that that would be more expensive than the cargo itself. In the meantime, the boats were going down the river recovering so much from the "impossible:" tire by tire, screw by screw, part by part.

The people were noticed only through the objects that those people were showing up with in the hamlets.

In the revolution, we in fact depend on man at all times.

In that other religion which is technocracy, they pray to the powerful and sophisticated machines without taking account of the fact that it was men who built them.

Without taking into account, in many cases, the fact that their introduction is made in a social context--made up of people--and that if that introduction harms the people, we must rethink it.

From the "Castle Glory" to so many other small and large "technically impossible" problems, we can imagine the unnecessary harm that occurs because of not taking the people into account.

From the "Castle Glory" to so many others, technocratic manifestations here and there, known or covered up, telephoned or whispered about, it is in fact the ideological class struggle, the struggle between the bourgeois concepts and the popular concepts that form the backbone of this revolution.

8711
CSO: 4742/53

OBJECTIVES OF CENSUS OF COMMERCIAL NETWORK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Oct 81 p 10

[Text] One of the principal objectives of the census of the commercial network that will begin next Monday is to regulate the licensing of commercial activity in the country.

Organized by the Ministry of Domestic Trace (MCI), this survey will last until 1 November. The census will be implemented by the filling in of an appropriate form by all retail and wholesale merchants.

The survey encompasses the whole commercial network under the supervision of the MCI, including state and cooperative enterprises. Excepted are official establishments that are exclusively engaged in small repairs.

The national director of commercial practice of the MCI announced that this census is being undertaken because a process of reorganization of the commercial sector is currently underway.

This survey will make it possible later to license all commercial establishments according to the private trade law and to adjust the effort needed to be expended in the commercial area in order that it may fulfill its proper social function.

As that MCI official mentioned, at the present time, the amount of the basic funds in the commercial area are not known. A survey of all the existing equipment and infrastructure have not yet been made, which makes it difficult to know what the investment needs are in this sector.

This situation leads to the investments that are made being only for the replacement of equipment to equip the establishment, which does not respond to the needs of the sector because the basic funds are not known.

The survey also aims at updating the commercial register because no survey of commercial activity has been made for over 10 years.

"There were two historic moments in the country that aggravated the outdatedness of the commercial register. The first was the flight of a large part of the businessmen who lived in Mozambique. That situation forced the establishments to pass into the hands of other proprietors and this process was not properly conducted," added the national director of commercial practice.

The second moment, according to that official, was that of the transfer of the former people's stores into private stores. These two situations consequently made it imperative to organize the commercial register with a view to improving the supply service to the people.

The issuance of new licenses is also intended to make possible the restructuring of trade, particularly in urban areas, moving toward its specialization. This action is going to eliminate the situation that exists at the present time when the same establishment intended for a certain type of trade is engaged in the sale of the most varied articles.

At the same time, this process of reorganization of the commercial network will make it possible to improve the fight against clandestine trade.

It is alsc anticipated that commercial activities that do not take part in the census will be subject to severe penalties.

8711
CSO: 4742/53

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA PUBLISHED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] Following is the full text of the Mozambican-Czechoslovak Joint Communique signed in Prague on 23 October, to which we referred in our edition of Saturday, 24 October.

At the invitation of Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] and president of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia [CSSR], Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM], paid an official visit of friendship to the CSSR from 19 to 23 October 1981.

During his visit, President Machel placed a wreath on the monument to the Unknown Soldier in Vitkou and at the tomb of Klement Gotwald, first worker president of the CSSR.

During their stay in Czechoslovakia, the Mozambican delegates went to Prague, Bratislava and Kosice. They visited several industrial and agricultural enterprises, where they were cordially received and met with the workers.

The discussions between the two chiefs of state took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Participating in the discussions, representing Mozambique, were:

Maj Gen Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, secretary for foreign relations of the Central Committee, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and minister of foreign affairs;

Col Jose Oscar Monteiro, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and its secretary for party organization, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and minister in the Presidency;

Antonio Rodrigues Branco, deputy of the People's Assembly and minister of industry and energy;

Hipolito Patricio, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the RPM to the CSSR, stationed in Moscow;

Col Mateus Oscar Kida, member of the People's Assembly, chief of the Department of Security of Public Officials;

Joao Coutinho, national director of finance;

Carlos Magno, national director of mines;

Francisco Madeira, director of the African and Near Eastern desk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Muradali Mamadhussen, assistant in the Presidency of the Republic.

Representing Czechoslovakia were:

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ;

Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium and directing secretary of the Prague Municipal Committee of the CPCZ;

Ladislav Gerie, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the Government of the CSSR;

Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs;

Vratislav Vajnar, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief of the Office of the Secretary General of the party Central Committee;

Bohumil Urban, foreign trade minister of the CSSR.

Vaclav Brezak, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the RPM.

Comrade Gustav Husak reported to Comrade Samora Moises Machel on the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and explained in detail the major tasks and the results achieved in implementing these conclusions in the respective sectors, including that of foreign policy.

President Samora Machel congratulated Gustav Husak on the achievements of the Czechoslovak people, under the correct leadership of the CPCZ, in building an advanced socialist society. He stressed the significance of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and its contribution to the development and strengthening of the entire socialist community.

Comrade Machel reported to Comrade Husak on the implementation of the economic and social directives of the Third FRELIMO Party Congress, on the preparations for the Fourth Congress and on the approval by the Eighth Session of the People's Assembly of the basic lines of the draft of the Prospective Indicative Plan for the deacde 1981-1990. He described the efforts and the active engagement of the Mozambican people in building socialism under the correct and clear direction of the FRELIMO Party.

Comrade Husak congratulated Comrade Machel on the great achievements of the Mozambican people, led by the FRELIMO Party, on the political, economic and social fronts. He noted that these achievements contribute decisively to consolidating the position of the RPM as the secure rearguard of the progressive forces of the world, particularly in southern Africa.

Regarding bilateral relations between the CSSR and the RPM, both sides stressed the importance of strengthening relations between the CPCZ and the FRELIMO Party, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In this regard, they noted that a secure basis for further development of these relations is the new cooperation accord between the CPCZ and the FRELIMO Party, signed during this visit.

Both parties noted with satisfaction that relations between the CSSR and the RPM are developing in the interest of the peoples of both countries and of the cause of socialism and peace. They further noted that there had been a development and intensification of political relations between the two countries, particularly between various social and mass organizations. At the same time, the two leaders analyzed in detail every means of intensifying and broadening relations in all sectors, particularly economic, commercial and technical-scientific sectors.

The following documents were signed during the visit: a declaration of relations of friendship and cooperation between the RPM and the CSSR and a protocol on economic cooperation.

The two leaders reviewed the current international situation and noted with satisfaction their similar views on the most pressing international problems.

Both parties expressed their common interest in safeguarding peace and in eliminating the danger of nuclear war. They noted that this is one of the most pressing problems of our time, and expressed concern for the tangled state of world affairs, provoked by the imperialists' attempts to solve their own crisis through an intensification of the arms race, militarization and aggravation of international tension.

Both parties condemned the interference of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of other states, and categorically rejected all U.S. attempts to arbitrarily declare various regions of the world to be zones of vital interest, in order to impose its neocolonialist domination in these regions.

The RPM and the CSSR expressed their full support for all initiatives leading to the consolidation of peace, to the development of the disarmament process and the cessation of the arms race.

The two parties stated that the use of nuclear weapons constitutes one of the most serious crimes against humanity, and they support initiatives to draft a convention prohibiting the placement of any type of weapon in outer space.

Both parties vehemently condemned the U.S. intention to produce neutron bombs as a new instrument of mass annihilation and favored the immediate drafting and signing of a universal agreement banning production, stockpiling and use of weapons of this type.

The RPM and the CSSR declared their support for limitation and abolition of the arms race. In this regard, they reiterated their full support for the UN declaration on international cooperation to achieve the disarmament goals and for measures to implement the declaration.

Analyzing the current situation in Europe, the two parties reiterated the need for specific and positive results from the Madrid Conference, and noted that the decision to convene a conference on demilitarization and disarmament constitutes a major contribution to the process of general pacification and stronger cooperation among all the states of continental Europe.

Both parties categorically condemned the NATO decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in some Western European states, declaring that this position represents a serious threat to all European states and to peace in Europe and throughout the world. They reiterated the urgent need to find a solution to this pressing problem through negotiation.

The two parties condemned the aggressive activities of imperialist circles and the intensification of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the region of the Red Sea. They expressed their support for efforts to call an international conference on the conversion of the Indian Ocean into a denuclearized zone of peace.

Analyzing the situation in southern Africa, the two parties observed with concern the heightened tension in the region as a result of the aggressive and belligerent policy practiced by the racist minority Pretoria regime.

Two two leaders hailed the achievements of the Namibian people in the struggle against the colonial and racist occupation of their country, and reiterated their firm support for SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. In this regard, they vigorously condemned the imperialist maneuvers to impose a neocolonialist solution to the Namibian problem.

Regarding South Africa, the two parties reaffirmed their support for and militant solidarity with the just struggle of the South African people, led by the ANC, their sole legitimate representative. They condemned the repressive acts of the racist Pretorian authorities against the South African people and denounced the policy of the Bantustanization of South Africa.

The two leaders also strongly condemned racist South Africa's attacks against neighboring countries, particularly against the People's Republic of Angola.

They expressed their support for the UN resolution regarding the settlement of the Western Saharan question, based on recognition of the right of the people of this territory to self-detemination.

Both countries noted with pleasure the significant role played by the OAU and the Movement of Nonaligned Countries in current international relations, in the struggle for peace, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism, and in the consolidation of the independence of the recently liberated countries. They stressed the need to strengthen and unite the world's anti-imperialist front.

Regarding the situation in the Middle East, the two parties expressed serious concern at the intensification of the aggressive policy practiced by the imperialists through the Zionist regime of Israel.

They reiterated that a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem and the Palestine question can only be achieved with Israel's total withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab peoples of Palestine, including the right to form their own state.

The two delegations reaffirmed their solidarity with the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in their struggle to defend their independence and sovereignty and to consolidate their revolutionary conquests, and condemned the attempts of world imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of that country.

The two parties expressed their full support for the constructive efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Campuchea and the Democratic Republic of Laos to achieve peace and stability in southeast Asia.

The two leaders expressed their support for the National Liberation Movement in Central America and the Caribbean. They condemned the U.S. attempts to use threats, blackmail and terror to thwart development of the revolution in Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada and to violently repress the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

Examining the major issues of the current era, the two parties stressed the importance of the United Nations in reducing world tension. They favored reorganization of the present international economic order, based on democratic principles, in which equality, mutually advantageous cooperation and the sovereignty of states and nations over their own natural resources are respected and manifestations of multilateral or bilateral discrimination are eliminated.

Comrades Machel and Husak expressed satisfaction with the success of the discussions, which they called a worthy contribution to strengthening relations of friendship and solidarity between their two peoples, parties and states.

Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, expressed his gratitude for the warm and fraternal welcome and generous hospitality shown him and his delegation during their stay in the CSSR. He invited Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, to pay an official visit of friendship to the RPM. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be duly established through diplomatic channels.

Prague
23 October 1981

6362
CSO: 4742/57

BEIRA INSTABILITY, UNREST MUST BE OVERCOME

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Benjamin Fuduco]

> [Text] To restore calm and security in the City of Beira is, so to speak, the thorny task among many that we are all called upon to undertake.

This observation, which is not new, has resulted from the extremely delicate situation which the executive power of the state touched upon in a meeting at a certain moment in our country and with special acuteness in Beira.

Today it is urgent to rectify the situation by going to its most profound causes so that calm, beauty and public security may return to Beira, as was declared in the public meeting of last Saturday. This is a difficult task because it demands an objective clarity in its analysis and treatment. Because not all the elements of the FDS [Forces of Defense and Security] are, or could be, at the origin of the disorders whose relfections are still noted today inBeira.

Because the exercise of the power of the state is performed over a society whose elements are persons, its activity has an extent which is as big as society itself.

According to the same line of reasoning, good or bad exercise of power is also reflected in the same proportion although it may be practiced only by a handful of individuals.

The reflections of social instability which were beaten down violently in Beira are still visible. The crowd present at the public meeting last Saturday was in a certain way illustrative of that recent past.

That crowd, whose numbers did not exceed 5,000 persons, was finally the confirmation of the separation which up to a short time ago existed between the structures of the state power and the people.

For the same reason, the unleashing of the offensive in the midst of the various constitutes a positive recognition of errors committed.

At night, there are very few people who go to the cinema and even fewer who walk through the City of Beira after 1900 hours.

In the public transport and stores, there are many details and little situations which even today illustrate the dimension and depth of some of the attacks against the constitution of the republic committed by some elements of the state structures.

The positive recognition by the directorate of the party and of the state of the offenses committed, as well as the drawing up of measures to combat them constitute the necessary courage to advance and grow.

The message read at the meeting by an EDS representative to make more profound the offensive to restore the respect broken by a few infiltrators was the pledge before the people to join the combat which now is being waged.

In the same way, the messages of the production councils and the neighborhood councils of the City of Beira reafirmed their necessary support in the urgent task of making Beira a beautiful and attractive city once again.

As one of the instruments for the realization of some immediate measures, the Joint Command of the Palmeiras neighborhood is already functioning. All the complaints or proofs of attacks against the fundamental law of the country, related to elements of the FDS, should be reported to the Joint Command.

12,116
CSO: 4742/58

COASTAL PORT SURVEYS WILL INCREASE ACTIVITY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Most of the coastal traffic ports along the coast of Mozambique are being made more operational than ever.

Hydrographic survey operations are taking place at this moment in the access channels to the ports of Maputo and Beira and in the mouth of the Zambezi which gives access to the port of Quilimane. These operations have the goal of assuring better navigation along the entire national maritime coast. They are being carried out by specialists in this profession under the coordination of the directorate of hydrographic services.

The survey consists of reconnoitering the entire system of signaling (buoying), including the maintenance of access depths to the ports.

The access channel to the port of Quilimane, whose navigation was considered difficult and risky due to its silting up, is now completely operational.

The hydrography and dredging operations now in progress in the access channels to the port of Beira are directly related to their increased capacity in terms of admitting ships of greater draft.

Relative to the port of the country's capital, the hydrography and dredging operations have already been finished in the Matola and Catembe channels.

At this moment, technicians from the directorate of hydrography of the National Directorate of Maritime and River Transports are working on the Polana channel. Later, identical work will be done on the Xefina channel.

After the construction now in progress at the mouth of the Zambezi, the hydrography team will continue to the ports of Pebane and Macuse and later on to other ports farther to the north where access to the navigable channels is said to be difficult due to their silting up.

At this moment most of the principal coastal traffic ports along the coast are operational. This is due to the maintenance work on their respective access channels which has now been carried out with a certain regularity for 2 years along this part of the coast.

Upon completion of the survey operations along the coast a program will be drawn up for replacing all the marker buoys whose functioning appears to be deficient for navigation.

It must be remembered that in the sequence of these operations of hydrographic survey along the coast that it has been possible to reopen a few of the coastal traffic ports which until recently were closed to navigation. The rehabilitation of the port of Inhambane and other ports along the coast which up to at least 2 years ago were closed prove the importance of hydrography and of the dredging now being done.

12,116
CSO: 4742/58

LONG DELAYS FROM INDICTMENT TO TRIAL LAMENTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Calane da Silva]

[Text] Many of us would like to have our own penal code, a broad spectrum of laws which would govern every type of situation, defending the citizen and society, punishing--with just measures in each case--the crime or offense against justice. We would like to have a judicial apparatus with a sufficient number of qualified people, politically and technically well-trained.

In any case, could it be the lack of such laws, of sufficient qualified people, which has resulted in offenses against legality and merited the necessary and urgent attention of the Supreme Party Directorate, giving rise to the present offensive against lawlessness prevalent in the country?

In this brief article, I wish to mention only one specific aspect of our justice system, that relating to the case of prisoners. Until at least a short time ago, we had more prisoners in the Maputo Central Prison awaiting sentencing than those already serving their sentences, which would be more logical and correct.

For example, a citizen is arrested upon suspicion of having committed a crime. His testimony is heard by the PIC [Criminak Investigation Police].

The trial begins in court. Here we have a new problem. Much time passes between the beginning of the trial and the time it is put into the hands of the deputy. Too much time, so that the trial itself gets lost in an abundance of red tape.

The amount of time spent by the arrested person in jail is dependent upon the speed with which the trial is categorized as to criminal involvement and as to whether the accused should be held in custody as a precautionary measure of released on bail to await trial.

This is why many persons are arrested merely on suspicion or, having taken part in crimes of little consequence, end up remaining in prison months or even years awaiting trial.

We also have the case of official defenders who are not able to take prior steps to gather enough facts for a correct defense. At times they do not learn about the case they will be defending until the start of the trial.

We must break with this and other situations of a similar nature, for, if we do not eliminate such work methods, we shall be opening doors to the enemies of the revolution and, consciously or unconsciously, serving those same enemies. We would be particularly going against the fundamental law of the country--the people's conquests.

8568
CSO: 4742/60

EFFORTS UNDERTAKEN TO IMPROVE MEAT SUPPLY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Jorge Mouco]

[Text] The biggest cattle-marketing campaign conducted up to now in the family sector will be launched in Gaza Province next week. Five brigades of the State Cattle and Fur Marketing Firm (GAPECOM) will take part in this campaign, and they expect to put on more than 54 fairs by the end of November. This effort is aimed at guaranteeing a supply of fresh meat to urban centers located in the country's southern area.

Sources connected with the program, the first of this type to be carried out since the firm's creation, told our newspaper yesterday that some workers and certain equipment to be used are already in that area. These people and their equipment are to be increased to make the campaign called "Offensive for the Recovery of the Plan" a success.

All the cattle-marketing brigades which were operating in Maputo Province are now in Gaza, since the Maputo markets are completely shut down due to an outbreak of aphthous fever. It will be remembered that this epidemic outbreak is considered the main reason for the drop in the supply of fresh meat to Maputo, as we mentioned in previous editions.

"We are convinced that we shall reach our objectives inasmuch as the first indications received are very good. Naturally, there may be a few problems relating to the transportation of cattle, since our fleet is small; but we have contacted various entities, particularly the CFM-Sul [Southern Mozambique Railroad], and we believe they realize the importance of the program," a member of GAPECOM, connected with this sector, said yesterday in Maputo.

According to the same source of information, as of yesterday, about 1,500 head of cattle had been marketed in Gazam and there are hopes of marketing more with the resources now available in that province. Although part of the purchasing plan of the fourth quarter, this figure is outside of the additional program previously mentioned.

From what we were told by a member of that organization, radio broadcasts through the interprovincial station of RM [Radio Mozambique] disclosing GAPECOM's objectives are credited with having aroused the greatest interest among cattle breeders inducing them to deliver more cattle and goats to the market.

"If things continue at this rate, the supply of fresh meat to Maputo will be assured. We hope that by the end of November the outbreak of aphthous fever will

have abated to the point where we can begin again to market cattle in Maputo Province. According to our program, the animals will be slaughtered there and transported to Maputo in our trucks in the form of refrigerated meat," the same GAPECOM employee said.

The great demand for consumer goods, particularly staples in the food sector, wea also stressed. Shortages in this area have caused problems which are reflected in the decreased number of animals purchased. We must also consider the lack of spare parts for maintaining equipment already in the hands of the consumers, such as radios, bicycles and others.

8568
CSO: 4742/60

BRIEFS

FIVE 'ENEMY AGENTS' ARRESTED--The defense and security forces at Patricio Lumumba Ward, the (former Insolene Ward), Unit B in Maputo, recently detected five enemy agents who were on a mission to destroy bridges in the Matola (Velha), (Auto-Estrada) and (Jardim) areas. When they were detained, the criminals had with them maps showing the said bridges, a number of documents (?for) sabotage actions and a number of weapons. They had plans for an urgent appeal to South Africa to supply them with equipment and to give them support. These facts were disclosed on Saturday by the commander of the 3rd company and the people's militia which operate in the (Insolene), (Changanas), (Chingatela) and (Machava) wards at a ceremony of commissioning a new activist group for Patricio Lumumba Ward. He said that in the last 10 months his brigade has also detained 111 criminals, 130 thieves and 15 smokers of hashish. [Text] [EA301154 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Nov 81]

PORTUGUESE DECORATION TO MACHEL--Portuguese President Eanes today awarded President Machel the order of Infante Don Henrique and presented him with a Portuguese officer-general's sword in tribute to the Mozambique peoples' independence and sovereignty and to the close relations existing between the two countries. "Accepting the sword at the awards ceremony, President Samora Machel said it would remain a symbol of the esteemed friendship and respect existing between the peoples of the two countries. He said it was a great honor to receive the sword on behalf of the Mozambique people. He went on to say that the sword will strengthen the mutual respect of the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] and the Portuguese armed forces." [Summary] [EA282048 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Nov 81]

ASSISTANCE TO PRIVATE FARMERS--The provincial directorate of agriculture is studying ways and means to provide technical assistance to private farmers in the province of Maputo who produce fruits and vegetables. A meeting to this effect will take place today in the district of Moamba with all the private farmers in the area. According to this directorate, the meeting is a continuation of activities initiated among the private farmers in the districts of Marracuene and Manhica. The main objective of the meeting is to study the possibility of providing technical assistance for the production of out-of-season vegetables. The difficulties experienced by farmers, as well as purchase prices from the producers and to the consumers will also be discussed during the meeting. According to the same source, a similar operation will take place among private farmers in the remaining districts of this province. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portugese 24 Nov 81 p 3]

PORTUGUESE SPORTS DONATION--The Portuguese ambassador in Mozambique, accompanied by his commercial attache, yesterday delivered to Salomao Munguambe, the Mozambican minister of foreign trade, an offer of the Government of Portugal through its Fund for Fomenting Exports, of diverse materials to be chosen by the national ice hockey team of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]. The donation is made up of skates, sticks, pucks, shinguards, kneepads, gloves, complete outfits of equipment for goalkeepers, socks, shirts and pants, for an approximate value of 600 Portuguese contos. After receiving the donation, Minister Salomao Munguambe signed it over to the vice president of the Mozambican Federation of Skating, who was also present at the act. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 2] 12,116

SWEDISH RED CROSS DONATION--The Mozambican Red Cross has initiated contacts with its kindred countries in southern Africa with the goal of providing food to the victims of tropical neuropathy in Nampula. The Mozambican request for foodstuffs is for nearly 400 tons of cereals, 235 tons of beans and 34 tons of vegetable oil. These foods are to be supplied by Zimbabwe and Swaziland. In the meantime, it has been announced that the Swedish Red Cross will also contribute 2 million crowns (nearly 13 million meticals) to the paralysis victims. According to the president of the Mozambican Red Cross, studies are being carried out with the aim of acquiring food on a long-term basis to support the victims of tropical neuropathy. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 81 p 1] 12,116

CHANGANE RIVER BRIDGE DESTROYED--Tuesday, the passage of a truck with a trailer load of foodstuffs destroyed the metal bridge over the Changane River which connects the district of Chibuto with that of Guija, in Gaza Province. According to information our newspaper staff received yesterday, the anchoring of the bridge was not yet completed. Previously, after the completion of a number of technical studies, it was decided to open the bridge to traffic on two conditions: maximum speed, 10 km per hour, and maximum weight (vehicle plus load), 30 tons. "On 27 October at 0640 hours, a truck with its trailer completely loaded with bags of sugar on its way to Guija District caused the bridge to collapse. The truck entered the bridge and, after it had advanced a few meters, the driver felt the bridge beginning to give way; he continued slowly and, when he arrived at the middle of the bridge, it began to bend and twisted in the form of an S," our staff was told yesterday by a member of the National Construction Technology Directorate [DNTC] at the Ministry of Public Works and Housing. The truck belongs to a businessman in Guija District who, upon being questioned, informed the local authorities that the load being transported was within the maximum limits established for traffic on that bridge. Although no personal injury is reported as a result of the accident, the damage--still to be determined--is considered substantial. Traffic is stopped. The truck, stuck among the bridge's girders, has been removed from the scene of the accident. A DNTC technician went to the site yesterday to get the facts about the incident. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 12] 8568

ARRIVAL OF FLOATING DOCK--The floating dock recently acquired by our country from the Soviet Union, pursuant to a protocol signed between the two countries in April 1980, arrived at the commercial port of Maputo at about 1800 hours yesterday. The dock is equipped with a floating workshop which, according to the Soviet technicians who will work on it, is a real ship repair enterprise. The dock also has two towers, each of which supports a 5-ton capacity crane. In addition, the dock has its own power plant, steam boilers for repairs and an air compressor. The 4,500-ton capacity dock is self-sufficient; it has everything needed for any type of ship repair without calling on the part facilities. The dock can make repairs to ships up to 130 meters long. Depending on their dimensions, it can also repair more than one ship at a time. Regarding the workshop, it is divided into several sections: mechanical, electric and electronic sections, a section for repair of combustible equipment and a section for repair of refrigeration facilities. According to Victo Borissov and Guenadiym Khorunge, this is the first time a dock of this type has been moved as far as the distance between the Soviet Union and Mozambique. They say that, depending on the quantity of work to be performed, between 180 and 300 workers are needed to work on the dock. With the floating dock, Mozambique will occupy a prominent position in ship repair, close behind South Africa and Madagascar. The dock will substantially increase our country's ship-repair capability; Mozambique will be in a position to conduct large-scale repair operations. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 3] 6362

CSO: 4742/57

COMMENTATOR EXAMINES COUNTRY'S RELATIONS WITH PRC

AB200658 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Commentary by Alex Ekyawon]

[Text] In spite of the fact that Nigeria gained its independence in 1960, it did not establish diplomatic relations with the PRC until 1971. This was largely due to the then Western disguised influence on our foreign policy. At least for quite some time, some Western nations preferred to deal with Taiwan instead of mainland China. The situation was further compounded by the alleged Chinese role during the civil war in this country. But in 1971, there was a dramatic turn of events for the better. Nigeria established diplomatic relations with China at ambassadorial level. This was subsequently followed by a historic visit to China by Nigeria's head of state at that time.

Relations between the two countries were further cemented when Nigeria, along with some other countries, campaigned vigorously at the United Nations for the admission of China as a member of the world body. Since then, the normalization process has been heralded by a number of cooperation agreements. In November 1972, Nigeria and China signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation. This was later followed by an exchange of letters on technical cooperation in the field of agriculture in Lagos by the two countries. In February 1973, a 21-man Chinese agricultural study team arrived in Nigeria to study our agricultural needs and report on areas of possible cooperation, particularly in the field of rice, wheat and cotton cultivation. The outcome of that visit led to China's cooperation with Nigeria in the 130 hectares small-scale rice project at Itokin, Lagos State. The same goes for the rice project in Odekpe in Anambra State and Gampanduro area of Kwara State. This arrangement provided for the on-the-site participation of Chinese experts and technicians.

In March 1981, another cooperation agreement was signed. That was an indication that the 1972 agreement has been satisfactory to the two countries. The Nigerian-Chinese cooperation agreement has made an impact in other areas too. The most significant of these is in the assistance of Chinese technical experts in the development of our water and agricultural resources. Forty water boreholes were completed and commissioned in the Chad Basin development authority area of Borno State within 1 year. The successful execution of this project led to the negotiation for 36 new ones in the same area to check occasional drought in the

place. China has also indicated its willingness to extend the frontiers of this cooperation in such other areas as the modernization of our railways and in the field of education. The agricultural cooperation agreement is of great interest to Nigeria in view of the fact that despite its large population--the largest in the world--the PRC has achieved self-sufficiency in food production. In addition, it has developed appropriate technology to sustain this achievement. Therefore, because of its green revolution program, Nigeria is not relenting in its effort to familiarize itself with what made Chinese agriculture so successful.

In the industrial sector of her economy, China's impact has equally been felt to some extent. Chinese assistance to our industrial development centers, especially the one in Zaria, has led to the manufacture of simple implements to help our rural farmers and fishermen. On the international scene, Nigeria and China see eye to eye on a good number of issues. Their common background as developing countries has eliminated any divergence of opinion on contemporary world issues. China has given unequivocal support to the liberation struggle in southern Africa and has strongly opposed racism in all its ramifications. This is a cause Nigeria has committed a lot of moral and material resources to. Also, China's support to Africa's candidate for the post of UN secretary general is another proof of its interest in African affairs. It is expected that the visit to Nigeria by Chinese Vice Premier Huang Hua will lead to greater cooperation in the years to come between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the PRC.

CSO: 4700/339

BRIEFS

POLICE WARNING TO NEWSPAPERS--Nigeria's Inspector General of Police has warned that police will continue raiding newspapers publishing seditious or false articles, the News Agency of Nigeria reported. The top police official, Chief Sunday Adewusi, gave the warning to the country's newspaper proprietors association. Six senior editors of opposition newspapers have been arrested since the beginning of August and police have raided four of their papers, all supporters of the Opposition Unity Party (UPN). The agency quoted Mr. Adewusi as saying that police would no longer tolerate publications causing a breakdown of law and order. Several newspapers quoted Oyo State Governor, Chief Bola Ige, of the Unity Party, as warning journalists that his administration would copy the Federal Government and prosecute newspapers which publish seditious and false information about his government. Governor Ige's statement was widely interpreted in the press as a unity party move against papers supporting the Federal Government as well as against state governments controlled by President Shagari's National Party (NPN). Opposition papers accused the President last month of bribing opposition parliamentarians to support him and also published allegations of assassination plots against the opposition in Kaduna and Gongola states. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3345, 7 Sep 81 p 2073]

GOOD RELATIONS WITH INDIA--Nigeria's national planning minister, Mr. Adenike Ebun Oyagbola, said that Indian businessmen and experts had greatly helped in cementing friendly relations between the two countries. Mr. Oyagbola said Nigeria should draw inspiration from India's transformation from a predominantly agricultural economy to a self-reliant and modern industrial nation within a few decades. Speaking at the opening of a three-day meeting in New Delhi of the Indo-Nigerian joint commission, the minister thanked India for its co-operation with Nigeria in the fields of transport, trade, telecommunications and manpower development. Indian finance minister Ramaswami Venkataraman told the meeting that Indian co-operation in Nigeria's industrial development was growing. A large number of Indian experts were now working in Nigeria, he said. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3345, 7 Sep 81 p 2075]

OIL MAN IN SCANDAL--A Nigerian couple were arrested recently at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Lagos, for not declaring 13,750 pounds (about ₦ 16,000), they had on them from New York. According to the DAILY TIMES, the money was in 50 pound notes and was "cleverly hidden on the husband's back." The man, alleged to be a top official of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), first said the money belonged to his wife and later contradicted himself when he said that his brother in New York had given him the money to purchase a piece of land at home. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3351, 19 Oct 81 p 2477]

GUIDELINES FOR GOVERNMENT CREATION--New guidelines on the creation of local governments have been issued to state governments. The highlights of the guidelines include a minimum population of 100,000; creation within the areas of the existing local government as contained in schedule one of the Constitution and continuation of the Federal Government revenue allocations to local governments on the basis of the existing local government as recognised by the Constitution. The guidelines were arrived at during the last meeting of the National Council of States held in Lagos last month. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3351, 19 Oct 81 p 2477]

WEAPONS SMUGGLING--The Chief Whip of the Borno State House of Assembly, Alhaji Mohammed Bamami has alleged that arms and ammunitions were being smuggled into Maiduguri and other parts of the state through Ganboru, a town on the Nigeria-Cameroon border. Alhaji Mohammed made the allegation recently on the floor of the house. He said that 40 grenades, two bazookas, 41 guns, 31 rounds of ammunition and 81 bombs had been smuggled into Maiduguri. He said that the Police had been alerted on the issue but nothing had been done to investigate it. The house has resolved to report the situation to President Shagari, and the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Sunday Adewusi. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3351, 19 Oct 81 p 2477]

TROOPS PLEDGED FOR CHAD--The precise make-up of the force may depend on particular national circumstances, for example the 800 Senegalese troops in The Gambia. Nigeria has pledged 2,000 men, and support for the proposal was confirmed on October 31 from Lagos; Nigeria was ready to "render all possible assistance to the Chadian people." President Shagari has since January been attempting to secure a Libyan withdrawal, and a presidential spokesman said recently that President Weddeye has sent a special envoy asking for Nigerian forces immediately. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3354, 9 Nov 81 p 2677]

ID CARDS CONTROVERSY--The Minister of Internal Affairs, Professor Iya Abubakar, has said that no contract has been awarded in connection with the national identity card scheme. He was refuting a report carried out by foreign newspapers that the Federal Government has awarded the contract to an overseas company. On the issue of diplomatic passports to members of the National Assembly, Professor Abubakar, explained that only President Shagari could determine who is to be issued with such documents. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3354, 9 Nov 81 p 2682]

COAL INDUSTRY--The coal industry in the country is to be reactivated. The minister of mines and power, Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan, told the Senate Committee on Mines and Power today that the measure was being taken to enable the National Electric Power Authority to establish coal power stations as an alternative for the generation of electricity. He stated that the program was being delayed to ensure that adequate coal was available for the power stations. Alhaji Mohammed pointed out that it will be useless to embark on the project without enough guarantee for coal supply. He also told the committee that plans were in the pipeline to create a central committee that would control the establishment of industries in the country. When operational, people wishing to establish industries would be required to furnish the committee with their energy requirements. This, he said, would go a long way in checking the indiscriminate location of industries which have affected the smooth supply of electricity in the country. [Text] [AB191602 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Nov 81]

COCOA REHABILITATION, COFFEE PRICES--The Nigerian Cocoa Board has spent 1.2 million naira on cocoa rehabilitation out of the 1.75 million naira allocated (?this year) by the federal government. The balance, according to Chairman of the Board Prince Gbade Adewoyi, has been committed to research and the purchase of vehicles. Prince Gbade said at the opening of the fourth session of the National Committee on Cocoa in Ibadan, Oyo State, that all the states have promised to make land available for commercial cocoa estates. In the meantime, the board has announced new producer prices for coffee for the current session. Arabica coffee will sell for 1,155 naira per ton while robusta coffee sells for 998 naira. (?Rabrica) is fixed for 934 naira per ton. [Text] [AB200600 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Nov 81]

OIL DISCOVERY--Lagos, October 23--Mobil Oil Nigeria has discovered a new oil field in South-East Nigeria, the DAILY TIMES reported today quoting Mobil Nigeria Chairman Carl Burnett. The new deposit has been estimated at about 1,000 million barrels, which represents about 12 years of production at the company's current production rate of between 75 and 85 million barrels annually. Overall Nigerian production is currently averaging about 1,000,000 barrels daily. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2839, 23 Oct 81 p 8]

SEPTEMBER OIL PRODUCTION INCREASES--The crude oil produced in the country in the month of September stood at over 31 million barrels. Of this figure, more than 24 million barrels were exported. This shows an increase of about 50 percent in production during the period compared with the figure recorded for August. A release today by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation says the increase is as a result of the positive effect of the discounts granted to buyers of the country's crude oil in August this year by the federal government. According to the release, the posted prices stood at 29 naira, 10 kobo per barrel of high quality grade and 28 naira, 13 kobo for medium grade. The official selling prices of 26 naira, 24 kobo and 25 naira, 39 kobo per barrel remained constant throughout the month. [Text] [AB241614 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/340

BRIEFS

WHEAT IMPORT PROJECTION--South Africa will probably have to import between 250,000 and 300,000 tons of wheat this season following a sharp deterioration in the crop's prospects during the past 3 weeks due to an unseasonal heat wave. The manager of the South African Wheat Board, Mr (Denin Van Arde), has said in Pretoria that the board has cut its latest crop estimate to nearly 2 million tons from a record 2.25 million forecast last month. Mr (Van Arde) attributed the cutback in the overall crop estimate to a heat wave throughout the Free State Province during the past 3 weeks. He added that lack of rain within a few days could further lower the Free State and national crop estimate. [Text] [LD200430 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 20 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/336

BRIEFS

PRICES UP--Kampala, October 7--President Milton Obote today announced substantial increases in producer prices for coffee, tea, cotton and tobacco and raised petrol prices by five percent. President Obote also announced that he had ordered all troops around the main towns of Kampala and Jinja, where violent incidents involving Government troops have recently occurred, back to their barracks. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2835, 9 Oct 81 p 23]

INDIANS INVITED INTO INDUSTRY--New Delhi, November 2--Visiting Ugandan Cooperatives and Markets Minister Yona Kanyomozi told representatives of the Association of Indian Engineering Industry (AIEI) here that Uganda was interested in Indian assistance with agricultural industries, development of mineral resources and import of Indian machinery. Mr. Kanyomozi said the Ugandan Government would consider granting tax concessions to interested Indian entrepreneurs in launching industries. (Former dictator Idi Amin expelled some 400,000 Asians, many of them of Indian origin, who were the backbone of Ugandan industrial life, especially in small businesses.) (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2842, 3 Nov 81 p 20]

UPM LEADER FREED--Kampala, November 2--The Secretary-General of the opposition Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM), Jabeli Bidandi Sali, said today that no conditions were attached to his sudden release Friday after nine months in jail. "I have been released without preconditions," Mr. Sali told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE at his home near here. "I am in good health... I am happy," he said as he was surrounded by dozens of well-wishers and relatives. Mr. Sali, 44, was arrested along with several other UPM officials on February 10 following a strike at Government installations. Most of the other officials have since been released. He said he had no idea that he was going to be freed until a prison guard ordered him to gather his belongings and then drove him home. Mr. Sali, a former Cabinet Minister in post-Idi Amin governments until President Milton Obote was elected in December, said he planned to return to work in his bookshop. He ran but did not win a seat in those elections. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2842, 3 Nov 81 p 21]

BRITISH WRITE OFF DEBT--Kampala, November 2--Britain has cancelled a 22 million pounds sterling (44 million dollars) debt owed it by the Uganda Government, Uganda Radio announced today. An additional two million pounds (four million dollars) have been granted by the British Government to Uganda in commodity aid to be used by March 31 next year, the radio added. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2842, 3 Nov 81 p 22]

AMIN BACKS BINAISA--London, October 26--Former Ugandan President Idi Amin has declared his "full support" for a return to power of Godfrey Binaisa, a successor to Amin and like him also ousted from power. In a telephone call to THE GUARDIAN newspaper here, Amin, who is in exile in Saudi Arabia, said he had had meetings with opponents of the current Ugandan President, Milton Obote. He had decided to back Mr. Binaisa, who was ousted in June 1979 a year after succeeding him, he told the paper. Amin said in the call that Mr. Binaisa, who arrived in London at the weekend from Nairobi after apparently being expelled from Kenya, "will be President of Uganda again." President Obote returned to power last December some 10 years after being overthrown by Amin, who was at that time Army chief. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2840, 27 Oct 81 p 20]

COTTON PRODUCTION PLUNGE--Kampala, October 25--Cotton production in Uganda has declined 16-fold over the last ten years, falling from the record 446,000 185-kilogramme bales produced in the 1969-70 season to the dismal 30,000 bales produced last year, the lowest since official records started 30 years ago. Officials of the Lint Marketing Board, the Government institution responsible for the production and marketing of cotton in Uganda, say output this year is expected to fall even lower. The Uganda Government earlier this month doubled the price paid to cotton growers, from 15 Uganda shillings to 30 (approximately 0.38 dollars) per kilo of raw cotton, in a bid to encourage farmers to produce more. This price is uniform for all types and grades of cotton produced in Uganda, but Lint Marketing Board officials privately admitted that it is too low. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFP in English No 2840, 27 Oct 81 p 20]

TROOPS CLASH WITH REBELS--Kampala: Reports from Kampala said that Ugandan troops clashed with the rebels opposing the government of President Milton Obote some 70 km northwest of Kampala yesterday and inflicted casualties, but no figures were given. Unconfirmed reports said the fighting lasted all day yesterday forcing the civilian population there to flee. The village of Kikandwa was said to be still deserted today. The clashes coincided with charges yesterday by President Obote that guerrillas operated in areas swept by the opposition members of the Democratic Party in last December's general elections. [Text] [EA092032 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Nov 81]

FRG WAIVES DEBT--West Germany has waived a debt amounting to about DM60 million owed by the Uganda Government as far back as the 1960's. The agreement transferring the loan into a grant exempting Uganda from payment has been signed by the minister of public service and cabinet affairs, Mr Wilson Okwanje, and the West German ambassador to Uganda, Mr Rolf Enders. The agreement does not cover Uganda's commercial debts owed to Germany by private firms totalling DM2 million. Mr Okwanje expressed appreciation for the assistance being rendered by the German Government in the task of rehabilitation and reconstruction of Uganda's shattered economy. He appealed to the international community for more assistance. In reply, Mr Enders told the minister that his government is aware of Uganda's needs and is ready to assist her in the task of rehabilitation and reconstruction. He disclosed that a goodwill mission would be arriving in Uganda to assess how West Germany can assist Uganda. [Text] [LD270342 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 26 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/340

BRIEFS

STRIKE ABOLISHMENT DECREE--Decree No 810,533, Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN] 13 on the application of ordinance No 810,041, CMRPN 13 of 1 November 1981 abolishes the right to strike in Upper Volta. The chairman of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress and head of state hereby decrees: Article 1--All offenders of the provisions of ordinance No 810,041, CMRPN 13 of 1 November 1981 abolishing the right to strike in Upper Volta shall pay a fine of 100,000 to 250,000 CFA francs and shall be imprisoned for a period of 3 to 6 months or shall be subject to one of these two sentences only. If the offence is repeated, these sentences will be doubled. Article 2--Any professional organization that violates the provisions of the said ordinance may be dissolved. Article 3--This decree, which comes into force as of the date of its signature, will remain in force until a social contract governing the right to strike is adopted. Article 4--The minister of the civil service and labour, the minister of justice and keeper of the seals and the minister of interior and security shall, each within his own area, ensure the application of this decree which will be published in the official gazette of the republic. Ouagadougou, 22 November 1981 [signed] Col Saye Zerbo [Text] [AB231014 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 23 Nov 81]

CLEMENCY FOR 10--On the occasion of this anniversary, the Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress, CMRPN, has just shown its mercy by ending the administrative internment of certain people who were being detained in Dolo. To this effect we read to you the communique issued by the minister of interior and security. On the occasion of the celebration of the first anniversary of the proclamation of 25 November 1980 and in accordance with orders from the chairman of the CMPRN and head of state, a decree dated on this day and issued by the minister of interior, Lt Col Badembie Nezien, puts an end to the administrative internment in Dolo of the following persons: (Kwanda Musuma), Mumu Mamadou, Ouedraogo Ambroise, Compaore Casimir, Sankore Lazeni, Kane Soumaohouro, (Ninya Ninya Koradukan), Nanan Toure Robert, Lampo Pierre and (Kale Fani). [Text] [AB250919 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 25 Nov 81]

HEALTH MINISTER'S DEATH--Ouagadougou, 23 Nov (AFP)--Jean Marie Kyelem, health minister of Upper Volta, died on Saturday in a Paris clinic, it was reported here today. [AB231057 Paris AFP in English 1000 GMT 23 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/340

COMMENTARY SEES CONFUSION IN OAU LEADERSHIP

AB201228 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] In conformity with the proposal made at the Paris conference, the Zairian contingent of the inter-African neutral peace-keeping force in Chad arrived in Ndjamena on Sunday, 15 November, after a week of indecision caused by some minor diplomatic misunderstandings. Then on Tuesday, the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic of Zaire received a congratulatory message from the OAU secretary general. He congratulated the Zairian troops for being the first to be on the spot well before the contingents of the other brotherly countries that are to make up the neutral force.

The following day, however, a message dated 15 November from the current chairman of the OAU was received by the office of the founding chairman. The contents of this second message clearly demonstrated that there is lack of coordination within the OAU. The secretary general praised us on the preceding day but the following day the organization's current chairman was urging Zaire to urgently send a contingent which in fact was already on the spot. Worse still, besides urging his Zairian counterpart to urgently dispatch the Zairian contingent to Chad, President Arap Moi--in the first paragraph of his message--blithely proposed that the heads of state meeting scheduled for 20 November in Kinshasa be postponed. We all know that this meeting, which was decided at the foreign minister's meeting in Lagos, was aimed at providing the OAU countries contributing troops to the peace-keeping force an opportunity to exchange views.

It would appear that in his efforts to ensure the speedy dispatch of the troops to Chad, the OAU chairman has his feet on the accelerator and the brakes at the same time with the heavenly serenity of one who is unaware of realities. In any case and despite the contradictions besetting the OAU as far as the Chadian affair is concerned, Zaire is only worried by the postponement of the heads of state conference. This is because as far as its contribution of troops is concerned, one just has to go to Ndjamena to see them. One must also remember the visit which the president of the transitional national union government of Chad has just paid to our country.

CSO: 4719/283

BRIEFS

OIL PRICE FREEZE--Kinshasa, October 22--The Zairean Government has decided to freeze fuel prices until the end of January, official sources said today. The sources said the decision stemmed from the serious consequences a price rise would have on key sectors of the economy, notably in agriculture and transport. It was alleged yesterday that a reduction in fuel supplies over the past two weeks was engineered deliberately by the oil companies in a bid to force the Government to agree to price rises. The last price rises, of some 30 per cent, occurred last July. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2839, 23 Oct 81 p 8]

GECAMINES FINANCIAL NEEDS--Kinshasa, November 5--Zaire's giant mining company, GECAMINES, needs 250 million dollars for its expansion programme, Zairese Finance and Budget Minister Namuisi Ma Nkoy said here Wednesday. He told reporters that talks had begun with the World Bank on financing the programme, which involves boosting copper production from the present 430,000 tonnes a year to 470,000 and modernising transport facilities from the Shaba mining area to the port of Matadi, in Lower Zaire. Most of Zaire's revenue comes from the sale of copper and cobalt. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2843, 6 Nov 81 p 23]

STUDENTS REPATRIATED FROM BELGIUM--Brussels, October 9--Almost 1,000 Zaireans studying in Belgium on home-government scholarships have been told to fly back to Kinshasa and finish their studies in Zaire, the Flemish-language daily DE MORGEN reported here today. The report said the repatriation decision, taken by the Ministry of Further Education and Scientific Research, affected all students whose subjects were taught in Zairean universities. The order even covered a batch of 300 students who arrived in Belgium only a few weeks ago, DE MORGEN said. According to the newspaper, Zairean student circles were upset because they felt that university education at home was "corrupt at all levels." (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2835, 9 Oct 81 p 25]

'TRAITORS' EXPELLED--The Central Committee has decided on the expulsion of several of its members found guilty of "serious offences against party discipline and various acts contrary to the regulations of the party." The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, M. Tokwaulu Bolamba was arrested for embezzlement of funds and Citizens Ndeze and Mukwani were excluded from the Central Committee. M. Mukwani is the former Secretary General of the Zairean National Workers' Union. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3350, 12 Oct 81 p 2426]

AID FROM BELGIUM, CANADA--The Belgian Minister of Development Co-operation, Mr. Daniel Coens, has said that, despite budgetary constraints, Belgium has maintained its level of co-operation with Zaire. The total appropriation for the current year is 4,000m. Belgian francs, about one-third of Belgium's total bilateral commitment. Canada is to give $500,000 for food and sanitary assistance to refugees in Zaire. The money is part of the $22.4m. Canada has promised to help refugees throughout Africa. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) estimate more than 400,000 Ugandan, Angolan, Rwandan, Burundian and Zambian refugees are living in Zaire. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3345, 7 Sep 81 p 2082]

OIL PRODUCTION--According to a World Bank report on energy, Zairian oil reserves stand at 130 billion barrels. According to the newspaper OIL AND GAS OWNERS quoted by the financial institution, Zairian oil production was 22,000 barrels a day in 1980 compared to only 21,000 barrels a day in 1979. [Text] [AB301501 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 30 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/282

END

JPRS 79655

14 December 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2538

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79655

14 December 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2538

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MINISTER MALECELA ON MINERAL RESOURCES REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 15 Nov 81 p 5

[Interview with Ndugu John Malecela, Tanzania's minister for minerals, by Christopher Magola, date and place not given]

[Text] Africa is substantially endowed with mineral resources whose exploitation is however hampered by financial and other limitations. In this interview with Correspondent Christopher Magola, Tanzania's Minister for Minerals, Ndugu John Malecela comments on efforts being made by African countries individually and collectively, to overcome those limitations towards promoting the mining industry.

Q:— The first Regional Conference on the development and utilisation of Mineral resources in Africa was held in Arusha a few months ago. What prompted Africa to hold such a Conference?

A:— The Conference held in Arusha is a step to achieve the preliminary studies relating to the appraisal of known African mineral resources and their present development with proposals as to how best they could be developed to meet the needs of the region.

The time has come when Africa should assess its mineral resources, review the present status of its development and identify existing weaknesses; endeavour to pursue the appropriate policies and action programmes which would strengthen the contribution of the mineral sector to the socio-economic development of the African region.

Q:— What was the outcome of the Conference especially on how the mining industry can play a major role in the economic and social development of African countries?

A:— As a result of the meeting, the focus on mining industry was very much sharpened. It was recommended that technical knowledge of Mineral Resources be built up to form a base of Mineral Resources Development in Africa. In view of this, state geological and mining services should be reviewed in order to advance geology-mining activities to be emphasized should be the study of new approaches to bilateral and multilateral technical assistance; consider the state geology-mining services as part of the basic infrastructure; prepare to facilitate research, evaluation and development of mineral resources, the basic thematic maps (geological, metallogenic, geophysical, geochemical etc.); accumulate all the available data and evaluate them in accordance with the United Nations classification; collection, preservation and proper use of documentation; taking of appropriate steps to exchange geological, technical and economical information at different levels of centres (state, sub-regional and international) and the use of remote sensing data for basic geological research. All these are but guidelines recommended by the meeting to the African countries.

Q:— Was a policy on African mining industry formulated? If such a policy was formulated can you give some details?

A:— The Conference, on policy issues, recommended that all the countries in the Africa region are charged with the responsibility of implementing the recommendations of the conference, i.e. Building up of Technical Knowledge of the Mineral Resources Base; Development of National and Multinational capabilities for mineral extraction and processing and for marketing of mineral products; protection of the environment and implementation and follow-up action.

Q:— You were the leader of our delegation to the Conference. What was the contribution of Tanzania, the

host to the Conference?

A:— The government of the United Republic of Tanzania as a host made available at its expense the premises, equipment, utilities and stationery supplies for the conference. It also made arrangement for hotel accommodation for the participants (payable by the participants themselves). The participants were availed transport during the period of the conference at the government's expense. The Government also accorded protection to ensure smooth and efficient functioning of the conference.

Q:— Most minerals in Africa are exported in the form of raw materials. Was there any agreement to reverse this trend so that minerals could be processed in Africa and be exported in the form of goods or semi-finished products?

A:— The meeting recommended that African countries should now act to establish multi-national state mining, processing and marketing enterprises — these would in turn develop National and Multi-national capabilities for mineral extraction, processing and marketing of mineral products policy.

Technically it was recommended that action be taken to establish and/or strengthen State Mining Corporations by providing adequte technical facilities and incentives for high-quality performance by staff; encourage small-scale mining for mineral exploitation and skills needed for processing minerals to produce finished products be developed.

Q:— Can you assess the main minerals of the continent and the present status and development trends of minerals extractive industry in Africa?

A:— The region is potentially well off in mineral wealth, considering that our continent has 97 per cent of world reserves of chrome; 85 per cent of world reserves of platinum; 64 per cent of world reserves of manganese; 25 per cent of world reserves of, uranium and 13 per cent of world reserves of copper, without mentioning bauxite, nickel and lead.

The 1980s decade is Africa's decade for Industrial Development — thus creation at the National and regional levels of the proper scientific, technical and industrial environment necessary for the development and expansion of the mineral extractive industries.

Q:— How does the present geological activities in search of new mineral resources, distribution and evaluation of new discovered mineral deposits in Africa look like?

A:— Some bilateral, multilateral and international assistance, hitherto provided to African countries did not do much in the development of the mineral sector. Hence to improve the situation it was suggested that mineral development policies of African countries be harmonised, multi-country cooperation in all mineral development activities should be intensified; strengthen and establish multi-national institutions to carry out mineral resources development among African countries; and promote increased intra-African trade in minerals and mineral products.

Q:— What are the priority areas for the present and future activities in geology and mineral resources development in Africa?

A:— The folling constitute the areas of priority for the present and future activities in geology and mineral resources development; Building up of Technical Knowledge of the mineral resources base; Development of national and multinational capabilities for mineral extraction and processing and for marketing of mineral products; Development of intra-African market for minerals and mineral products; Protection of the environment; Manpower development, The development of National and international mineral exploration and mining processing equipment industries; Research and Development and The creation of financing, investment and insurance institutions.

Q:— Africa is rich in minerals but lacks the techniques for tapping them. What was the general consensus on tackling this problem to hasten the development of mining industry in Africa?

A:— The Conference urged African governments to do all they can, at all levels, to implement the recommendations of this first Regional Conference on the Development and Utilisation of Mineral Resources in Africa.

Q:— What are the urgent technical requirements for mineral resources activities in Africa?

A:— Today; the most urgent technical requirements in this sector for Africa would be to build up a technical knowledge base; develop national and multinational capabilities for mineral extraction and processing and marketing of the mineral products and making sure that the environment is protected.

Q:— Is there any research and development of new mining techniques and processing related to the African region?

A:— The conference was very much concerned with the research and development of the mineral sector of the African region. So it was recommended that analysis be made of industrial property rights (including trade marks) in parts and components, chemical and other supplies for the mining industry as guides to production and/or negotiations, policies/and strategies.

Secondly Research and Development should be organised on a multi-national basic relating to standardization of equipment and other supplies for the mining industry, with special reference to medium and small scale mining.

Thirdly, Regional mechanisms should be established for monitoring trends in technological change in mineral exploration, mining and processing for consideration of the implications of such change for mining in Africa and for providing advice to Governments and mining companies.

These activities could be undertaken by the three sub-regional centres for mineral resources development. In the Eastern and Southern Africa region such a centre is already established in Dodoma.

Fourth, studies should be made of capital labour mixes in exploration technology which favour the utilisation of hand-held, back-packed and other mobile equipment and of semi-skilled labour. Fifth, studies should be made of spatial and other aspects of the organisation of national exploration and geological mapping services, associated with the above.

Sixth, National corporations should be established for negotiating the transfer and use of imported technology.

Q:— Some African countries are experienced in planning and implementation of mineral resources development programmes. Was there any agreement to share such experience among African countries?

A:— In order that some of the African States could benefit from others it was recommended that:

- Mineral data should be disseminated as a means of promoting regional trade;
- Multi-national co-operation should be organized in establishing smelting and refining capacity at sub-regional level whenever and wherever feasible;
- The establishment of an African association of mining and mineral processing engineers is recommended in order to ensure that experience is shared among African countries and
- The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) should undertake a study on the establishment of a regional sub-committee on mineral resources development.

Q:— The experience of multi-national mineral resources development centres and of the Geological Society of Africa is vital for the development of African Mining Industry. Now can this experience be widely utilised?

A — It is quite true that multinational centres and geological societies are vital for the development of African mining industry. That is why much emphasis was put on joining the Dodoma centre and that governments take full interests to see that the centre gets their high priority. The other similar centres were to be considered after 1982 — these include that of central sub-region (1980-81). North and West sub-region which will come later.

Q:— What are the prospects of the Dodoma-based East African Mineral Resources Development Centre (EANRDC) in relation to the African mining industry?

A:— As the name shows, this centre is a big prop in the development of mining sector in this sub-region. So in future this centre will co-ordinate the Scientific findings related to the sector and consequently contribute to the technical know-how of the whole region as regards African mining industry.

Q:— Do you see any need to establish an African Multi-national Corporation? If so how can such a corporation be beneficial to African countries?

A:— There is all need but time will come for this. At the moment it is not quite mature because not all African states have enough technical know-how in this field and many of the African states are not explored enough; hence meagre data for mining industry — not enough for preliminary take-off.

Q:— The Arusha Conference was attended by several non-governmental organisations and other international agencies. Were there any pledges for provision of external resources for mineral projects in Africa?

A:— In its "Implementation and Follow-up Action Programme the Conference charged the ECA with the responsibility to include the recommendations in its work Programme for 1982-1983 and in its medium-Term Plan of 1984-1989. The above actions should establish legislative authority for the secretariat to mobilize financial and human resources (regular budget, bilateral and multilateral) and proceed with the implementation of the recommendations.

Q:— Did the Conference reach an agreement on measive of conservation of mineral resources and environmental protection?

A:— The Conference looked, thoroughly, into the aspects connected with the development and utilization of mineral resources in Africa. Ways and means, as to how best the region could achieve its goals in this important field, were recommended. It was recommended that protection of the environment should constitute an integral part of exploration, mining and processing operations. It was further recommended that this be included in the national mining legislation. Where large-scale mining and mineral processing operations could adversely affect the environment in a number of neighbouring countries (e.g.

operations in international waters): it was recommended that consultative bodies or joint co-ordinating organs should be established to monitor the protection of the environment.

Q:— Back home, what are the future prospects of the mining industry?

A:— The prospects of mining industry in Tanzania are getting much brighter in the sense that we now have one more institution which would help us to further the Development of the said industry.

CSO: 4700/367

BRIEFS

NEW MINISTRY--It has been officially announced that H. E., The President, Alhadji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, has been pleased to nominate the former Inspector General of Police, Alhadji Abdoulie Sylayman M'Boob, as a Member of the House of Representatives with effect from Monday, 9/11/81. The same announcement further stated that H. E. The President has created a new Ministry of the Interior to which he has been pleased to appoint the said Alhadji Abdoulie Sulayman M'Boob with effect from 10/11/81. The Honourable Abdoulie Sylayman M'Boob, M. P., is sincerely congratulated for being elevated from the post of the head of our constabulary to that of a Minister of Cabinet rank. It is nearly always nice to have some changes and we sincerely wish that Honourable Abdoulie, as he is commonly called, would like the change and would continue to work very hard to justify the confidence that he has been enjoying from the Gambian Government and populace at large. We wish him a successful tenure of office. [Text] [Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 9 Nov 81 p 6]

CSO: 4700/362

DETAILS PROVIDED ON LOAN AGREEMENTS WITH FRG

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text] AN amount of 48 million Deutch Marks (DM) has been made available to Ghana by the Federal Republic of Germany under five different loan agreements signed between the two countries in Accra yesterday.

The first agreement which comprise of 12,600,000 DM and a grant of 200,000 DM is for the expansion of the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation (GIHOC) Pharmaceutical factory.

The second agreement, a loan of 11 million DM is for the construction of assembly bridges at vantage points in the country to improve the road transportation network.

The third agreement, comprising a loan of two million DM and a grant of seven million DM will be used to supplement the amount of 54 million DM already granted for the drilling of wells in the southern part of the country.

The fourth agreement of 9 million DM is to be used to assist the Accra City Council (ACC) in its waste disposal programme while the fifth, a loan of 7 million DM, has been earmarked for commodity aid.

The Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Professor George Benneh signed on behalf of the Ghana Government and the West German Ambassador in Ghana, Dr G. Fischer, signed on behalf of the West German Government.

In a speech preceding the signing ceremony, Professor Benneh appealed to those in charge of the various projects to ensure that the loans were effectively utilized so that future generations who would be called upon to pay back the loans would have no adverse comments to make about their predecessors.

He conveyed through the German Ambassador to the Government and the people of the Federal Republic of Germany the appreciation and heartfelt gratitude of the Government and the people of Ghana.

Professor Benneh expressed the hope that the spirit of co-operation that had developed between Ghana and West Germany would grow until Ghana "discovers that magic formula that accelerated the West German Economy in the late 1950's".

Replying, the West German Ambassador, Dr G. Fischer said that the size of the loan showed his Government's continued support for Ghana and pledged that his country would continue to assist Ghana in her difficult period.

Dr Fisher, however, expressed the hope that in future, there would be more co-operation in the private sector.

CSO: 4700/353

CURRENCY HEALTH SEEN DEPENDENT ON QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Avis Haffer]

[Text] **THERE is an old joke about the fellow who loses his car keys. He is seen on the street corner, under the lamppost — on his hands and knees — searching for them. Soon, passersby join him in the search. One of them asks: "Are you sure you lost your keys here?"**

"No, I lost them down somewhere on the middle block, but it's awfully dark down there. At least, there is good light here".

It may sound like a silly little story. But, it helps to illustrate the dilemma of Ghana's economics department. Since the People's National Party (PNP) got into power, Limann and his Minister of Economic Planning, Professor George Benneh have been on the street corner, on their hands and knees, searching for a solution to the progressively inflated cedi.

The vehicle for Ghana's economic progress will not move until the President finds a key to a cedi of value, a money Ghanaians can trust, a durable unit of account for making future plans, an anchor of stability — a cedi that is literally as good as gold.

When the PNP took over the economic reins, $1 was worth ¢15 on the free market. Today, $1 exchanges for about ¢40 while the official rate remains $1 to ¢2.75. The cedi, therefore, has suffered a 166% plunge in the 2 year span. The struggle for foreign exchange has become so intense that the cedi has been victimized in the psychological atmosphere.

Ghanaians have lost respect for the national currency. Actually, the real economic problem of Ghana is not in the quantity of cedis in circulation but its quality. The money supply was increased 80% in 1978 alone. This practice continues. Like post-war Germany, making simple payments has become an annoying chore in itself. Ghanaians have had to frequent the trunks of cars to haul in bulk amount of the cedi. As in a bank's vault, they go through the tiresome motions of counting hundreds and thousands of notes — in 1, 5 and 10 denominations — to fulfill everyday needs.

Lack of a better monetary policy remains a weak link in the PNP economic game plan. At the governmental level, huge supplies of the cedi are unleashed from the printers to balance budgets, and to pay the burgeoning number of civil servants — most of whom perform insignificant administrative roles.

Increases in the money supply relative to output have created inflation locally. Inflation has also been generated from abroad in the form of higher interest rates of international financiers, and the exorbitant prices of imports of goods and services.

The IMF prescription of devaluation of the cedi is not the answer to Ghana's economic malady. To begin with, the bulk of the sustained worldwide inflation originates in the industrialized nations, and then ripples through the African economies. In an interview by the California Business (July 1979) President Reagan admitted that the U.S. had to: "....ed the government's artificial stimulation such as the over printing of money— we've gone from $83 billion in circulation in 1960 to $[illegible] billion in 1977. There's been nowhere near that kind of increase in the goods and services behind that currency increase. So obviously the value of our money has gone down."

Again, in a televised address to the American people, Reagan dramatically demonstrated the inflated U.S. currency by holding in one hand a dollar note, and in the other a few cents representing the true value of the dollar. The dollar has not been devalued even under such blatant admission of inflationary circumstances. However, Reagan stressed the need for a greater productivity. Devaluation is a mere book-keeping exercise.

It is a pseudo-solution that enforces and maintains a no-growth situation. Furthermore, with all the emphasis on foreign investment, devaluation will cheapen Ghana's bargaining position considerably. The IMF should rather lobby for the developing economies in their demand for a 'New International Economic Order'. Not only will Ghana benefit from a just economic order, but also the rest of the African countries. If we devalue the cedi today, we will live to devalue it again. History has proven this to be true.

As a local remedy, the PNP administration needs to regulate the quantity of cedis in circulation. Higher denominations of 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 notes must replace the cumbersome situation described. A new approach to monetary policy should aim towards projecting a stable value of the cedi into the future. Ghana will then be preparing herself from a position of strength in the eventual ECOWAS currency unification.

The government employees, their salaries being a contributory factor to the present predicament of the

cedi, need to leave the comfort of their offices in order to partake in the economic endeavour that will boost productivity. In work clothes, the ministers, the deputies and ministerial secretaries must be in the forefront of the struggle. Food production represents a genuine type of power.

Unless this is done some Ghanaians will, by virtue of their existence, be perpetuating the inflation merry-go-round.

Anis Haffar,
SIRIUS Publications,
Accra

CSO: 4700/353

FIREARMS SMUGGLERS ARRESTED AT AIRPORT

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Nov 81 pp 4-5

[Article by Debrah Fynn]

[Text] TWO persons who allegedly attempted to import 48 revolvers and 10 packets of .22 ammunition into the country were yesterday arraigned before an Accra Circuit Court.

Eric Kwakye, a student and Christiana Emma Adomaa, a trader, are charged on two counts each of importing firearms without authority and possessing firearms without authority.

They pleaded not guilty and were granted ¢25,000 and ¢5,000 bail respectively with one surety to be justified.

Christiana Emma Adomaa's surety was however, ordered to pay the ¢5,000 bail bond to court while Eric Kwakye's surety is required to have a building worth ¢25,000 and to deposit the title deeds of the building to court.

The prosecution led by Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) Gladys Ocloo, told the court presided over by Mr P. K. Owusu-Sekyere, that on October 29, this year, Christiana Adomaa was returning from Dakar, Senegal, to Ghana when Eric Kwakye approached her at the Dakar Airport to help him with a luggage which exceeded the normal weight.

Christiana Adomaa who did not examine the contents of the luggage, the prosecution said, agreed and both accused persons boarded a Ghana bound aircraft.

On their arrival at Kotoka International Airport, the revolvers and packets of the ammunition were found in the luggage which Christiana Adomaa offered on Kwakye's behalf for examination.

The prosecution said when Kwakye was searched 15 revolvers were found concealed in a backpack.

Upon interrogation, Adomaa told the police that it was Kwakye who asked her to carry the luggage for him.

DSP Gladys Ocloo said when Kwakye was interrogated, he admitted giving the luggage to Adomaa and claimed ownership of the firearms.

The case has been adjourned until November 8, for hearing.

CSO: 4700/353

BRIEFS

AFRC CONVICTS' RELEASE--The Minister of Interior, Mr K. S. P. Jantuah, has explained that his directive for the rearrest of all AFRC convicts released by the courts is based on his interpretation of the Supreme Court's ruling on the Constitutional case involving Mr B. S. K. Kwakye, former IGP. "My directive is not based on any Legislative Instrument," he said. In an interview, the Minister pointed out that the Supreme Court's decision is that Section 15(2) of the Transitional Provisions of the Constitution prohibits the courts of the land from entertaining any application in respect of any judicial or purported judicial action taken by the erstwhile AFRC. Touching on the recent appeal by Col Takyi on behalf of the AFRC convicts for Presidential pardon, Mr Jantuah said he had forwarded it to the President. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Nov 81 p 1]

YUGOSLAV ROAD EXPERTS--Three Yugoslav road experts arrived in Accra last Tuesday night from Belgrade to help draw up a comprehensive road repair programme for the Ashanti Region. They are Mr Vvcinic (Vvcinic) Milun, legal adviser, Mr Stankovi Milutin, technical adviser and Mr Punic Creten Pesitich, chief engineer, all of Messrs Autoput, a leading Yugoslav road construction firm. During their one-week stay, they will assess the conditions of roads in Ashanti, particularly in Kumasi and cost them for the repair programme. According to the experts work will start soon on some selected roads in the city off Kumasi. They will study the 45-kilometre Kumasi-Offinso-Abofour road and the 100-kilometre Kumasi-Bekwai-Assin-Praso road. The experts were met at the airport by Mr Obradovic Alex, trade commissioner of the Yugoslav Embassy in Accra, Mr Ben Adadevoh, chief executive of the Ghana Highway Authority, Lt Col Ashie Winns, Ministry of Defence and Mr George Hagan, principal secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing.--GNA. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Nov 81 p 8]

USSR OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Mrs Kuromak Mirsoalieva, Minister of Social Welfare in the Tajic Republic in the Soviet Union yesterday paid a courtesy call on the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mr G. Arthur at the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in Accra. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/353

NEW KRU TOWN GOVERNOR FACING MISAPPROPRIATION PROBE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] New Kru Town Governor Francis Kloh Fukah is to appear at the Justice Ministry today for investigation into his alleged misappropriation of over $9,000 development funds of the area.

According to the complaints filed by the citizens to the Justice Ministry, Governor Fukah had allegedly misappropriated $9,274.96 generated for the development of New Kru Town, Bushrod Island.

The citizens claimed that the Governor had received $2,686.68 as development budget for the period covering 1979 through 1980; sold public lands at the cost of $300; and received $1,545 for land deeds registration.

They also claimed that Governor Fukah collected $920 when he taxed each house five dollars for development; sold $550.00 tickets for the holding of Inter-Ministerial Queen Contest; collected $1,810.90 when he launched cake rally from schools in New Kru Town.

They further alleged that Governor Fukah, upon assuming office, received $113.40 from former Kru Governor Fuflenl Mnah; conducted market rally which yieled $906; and another general rally for water pumps installation in New Kru Town which netted $442.98.

The citizens alleged that when the discovered the misappropriation and an auditor was sent to audit the Borough's account, Governor Fukah claimed to have used the amount to purchase his office equipment.

But the citizens claimed that the equipment, if any, in the Governor's office, were credited from Extraco Company. They said even some of the materials being used by the Governor were voluntarily donated by some business firms when he launched the unsuccessful Inter-Ministerial Queen Contest.

At the investigation today, the citizens will be led by their spokesman, Mr. Roosevelt Toby.

CSO: 4700/357

DOE ORDERS CANCELLATION OF $70 THOUSAND OF SALARY CHECKS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 17 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Head of State, C-I-C Samual Doe, has forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for cancellation, more than 170 teachers' salary cheques totalling about $70,000 uncovered at the Monrovia Consolidated Schools System.

The cheques were for the months of August and September this year.

Also submitted to the Finance Ministry for cancellation were 70 unclaimed cheques, worth $10,172.66 collected from the Ministry of Public Works.

The Commander-In-Chief indicated that consideration is being given to use the amount retrieved from the Ministry of Education payroll for increment in teachers' salaries.

Meanwhile, the Head of State has expressed serious concern about payroll padding and other forms of corruption in the disbursing of government funds.

CSO: 4700/357

DEFENSE MINISTRY REASSIGNS TWO FORMER MINISTERS, TWO DEPUTIES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 20 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Two former Ministers and two Deputy Ministers of the PRC Government have been reassigned to new positions by the Defense Ministry.

Major George Dunye, former Minister of Finance is now assigned Advisor to the Controller, Armed Forces of Liberia; and Major Alfred T. Suah, former Agriculture Minister, now Advisor on Agriculture to the Second Battalion in Camp Todee.

According to a Defense Ministry release, former Deputy Minister of Local Government for Rural Development, Capt. Samuel Dokie, has been re-assigned Advisor to the Logistics Commander and Capt. Augustus Kieh, former Deputy Minister of Local Government for Urban Reconstruction, is now to serve as an Advisor to the Engineer Battalion.

The two Local Government Deputy Ministers were relieved of their posts last October in a major Cabinet reshuffle, while Major George Dunye was dismissed for his failure to adequately exenorate himself from a cheque scandal at the Finance Ministry.

Major Alfred T. Suah was also relieved from his post last month for his failure to adequately implement Government's food production program.

Major Dunye, Captains Dokie and Kieh were among civilians Ministers inducted into the army and given military ranks last July. Major Suah was already serving in the army as First Lieutenant and was promoted to Major last July.

CSO: 4700/357

IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES CONTINUE ILLEGAL ALIENS' DEPORTATION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Forty eight more aliens, who entered the country illegally, were last weekend deported to their various countries by immigration authorities.

They include 30 Guineans who were sent home last Friday, and 18 Sierra Leoneans who were whisked off last Saturday across the Mano River and handed over to Sierra Leone's immigration authorities.

This brings to 88 the number of illegal aliens who have been deported in a week's time by the immigration authorities. The first batch to leave here early last week were 40 Guineans.

They were among 300 illegal aliens arrested recently and detained at the Central Prison in Monrovia. They all came from Guinea, Mali, Ivory Coast, Senegal and Sierra Leone.

Immigration sources described them as "undesirable aliens without any means of livelihood." It was learnt that they had entered the country without any travelling documents.

The sources said these aliens were mainly responsible for the high rate of vagrancy in the country.

Some of them had engaged in "petit" businesses without obtaining permits, and don't bother to pay government taxes, the New Liberian was informed.

Immigration sources confirmed that the various embassies and consulates of those arrested have cooperated with government since the raid on illegal aliens started a few weeks ago.

CSO: 4700/357

GIBI TERRITORY OFFICIAL SEEKS BONG COUNTY BOUNDARY CHANGE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 17 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by Samuel Johnson]

[Text] Gibi Territory Superintendent Amos Bohn has petitioned government to re-define the common boundary with Bong County to include the Bong Mines Concession areas as part of Gibi Territory.

But Bong County Superintendent Gbardeh Zaza, in a request to government during last month's visit to that county by Local Government Minister Edward Sackor, appealed to have Gibi Territy adjoined to Bong County.

Superintendent Zaza argued that the areas now known as Gibi Territory were part of Bong County before they were given territorial status during the Tolbert regime and affixed to Montserrado County.

Gibi Superintendent Bohn did not detail reasons for his request, but appealed to Minister Sackor to "use his good office to retrieve our land." "We want our land," he said.

Superintendent Bohn made the appeal Saturday during arrival reception for Minister Sackor who visited the Territory in continuation of the second leg of his nation-wide tour to explain government's farming program.

Meanwhile, Superintendent Bohn has also appealed for the city status of Kakata to be elevated to a district. He claimed the city meets the requirements of a district.

He further stressed the importance of a centralized water system because, he said, the waters of the territory were being polluted by the pelletizing plant of the Bong Mines Company.

The provision of an operational budget for city corporation to carry out development programs and services to residents were also requested by the Superintendent.

Minister Sackor promised to channel the appeals through the appropriate authorities for redress, and advised Superintendent Bohn to make it formal through a petition to the PRC.

CSO: 4700/357

PRC SPEAKER WARNS LEBANESE AGAINST UNDERMINING STABILITY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] PRC Speaker, Brigadier General Jeffred S.Gbatu,Wednesday warned all lebanese in the country to abide by the laws of the nation.

He gave the warning at his capitol office when he had audience with the President of the Lebanese Community in Liberia, Dr. Aref Kassas.

Speaker Gbatu informed Dr. Kassas that most of the complaints reaching the capitol have indicated that muslim and Christian members of the Lebanese community had been antagonising each other in many ways, especially in business.

General Gbatu pointed out that the Liberian Government would not tolerate anyone to take advantage of the good business atmosphere provided for all investors in the country.

He said government would take action against anyone undermining the stability of the country through "harmful religious" and other activities.

In response, Dr. Kassas thanked Speaker Gbatu for the meeting and said he would always endeavour to guarantee the unity and brotherhood of the Lebanese community in Liberia.

Dr. Kassas however lashed out at members of the Lebanese community who, he said, were in the habit of reporting cases directly to government officials.

CSO: 4700/357

BRIEFS

MINISTER ENDS SAUDI VISIT--Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Nov. 15 (AFP)--Liberian Foreign Minister Gabriel Baccus Matthews left here today after a visit of several days to Saudi Arabia, the Saudi Press Agency reported. The Agency said that Mr. Matthews had talked with Saudi Leaders on ways to strengthen relations between Riyadh and Monrovia in different fields. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/357

MAJOR CHANGES MADE IN GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES

Victoria NATION in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] TWO Government Ministries will have different roles with effect from next Sunday and two Departments will be given full Ministry status, it was announced from State House yesterday.

Four of the present Ministers will have new jobs under the changes.

The Ministry of Transport and Tourism will become the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Mr. Esme Jumeau, now Minister of State for Youth and Community Development, will head the re-organised Ministry with Capt. James Ferrari as its Principal Secretary.

Tourism will be transferred to a renamed and enlarged Department of Finance and Industries in the President's Office. President René will retain responsibility here, with Mr. Guy Morel as Principal Secretary.

Youth affairs will [illegible] the responsibility of the newly named Ministry of Youth and Defence, headed by Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis, the present Minister of Defence. The Department of Youth and Community Development is being abolished.

Mr. Ralph Adam becomes Principal Secretary for Youth and Defence, while Mr. James Pillay will continue as Principal Secretary for the Police Department.

Responsibility for community development will fall to a new Community Development Department in the Ministry of Planning and Development, which continues under Minister Maxime Ferrari. Mr. Robert Grandcourt remains Principal Secretary.

The Ministry of Agriculture, previously a Department, will be led by Mr. Matthew Servina, the present Minister of Transport and Tourism. Mr. Serge Savy will stay as Principal Secretary.

Minister Karl St. Ange will move from the Agriculture Department to head the Ministry of Health, which is at present a Department in the President's Office. Mrs. Georgette Thomas continues as Principal Secretary.

The Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education and Information, Labour and Social Security and the Department of Administration remain unchanged.

CSO: 4700/358

PRESIDENT RENE'S BIRTHDAY MARKED

Victoria NATION in English 16 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] ONCE again today we devote space in our columns to mark the birthday of our Head of State, M. France Albert René. Our reason for doing so is not to foster any personality cult or to praise him to the heavens. He will be the last one to agree to such a course and would rightly object, if we were to do so.

Our aim is simply to pinpoint the significance of today's date in the history of Seychelles because it is the date of the birth of the man who has changed the course of our history and the destiny of the Seychellois people for the better:

— The man who challenged British rule in Seychelles and won;

— The man who brought about our Liberation;

— The man who has turned a class-ridden people dominated by a privileged few into a one-class society where the majority rules;

— The man who has given the humblest citizen pride in himself, his work and his country;

— The man who is changing a nation of tenants into home-owners;

— The man whose vision has provided free and equal education for all children and free medical service for each and everyone;

— The man whose economic policies have given us one of the highest minimum wage levels and standards of living in the Third World;

— The man who is giving every Seychellois equal opportunities in every respect;

— The man who has turned a poor, listless, subservient and divided people into a proud and respected nation.

These are but a few of the major achievements of Mr. René and we mark his birthday today to show our gratitude as a nation for what he has done so far and to show our appreciation of what he is still doing and will continue to do for the betterment of the Seychelles.

He has not achieved so much by waving a magic wand but through proper planning, dedication to the country and people, hard work and the backing of colleagues as well as the humblest party members who believe in his vision of a prosperous and egalitarian Seychelles.

France Albert René was not born with any "divine right" to rule or privilege. He comes from an ordinary working family and worked his way to the position he now occupies — a path which developed in him an overwhelming abhorence for the injustice then rampant in our society and decided to dedicate his entire life to its eradication.

That path forged his ambition and determination to mould the Seychellois people into one united family and create a society based on brotherhood and justice and in which there would be no place for the exploitation of one by another or of a group by another group.

That path also gave him his understanding of the Seychellois character and his personal simplicity of style and abhorence of pompous titles and ceremonies.

That same path too brought him the love of the workers who were the first to rally to his call for liberation until today he has the love and deep appreciation of all the Seychellois people.

The President is 46 years old today and he will be playing host at State House this afternoon to the elderly, after doing the same on La Digue and Praslin during the weekend. This is another indication of the importance which he attaches to the working people, young or old.

No man has done more for Seychelles and the Seychellois so far and it is proper that we acknowledge it at least once a year.

In the name of this same Seychellois people, we wish France Albert René a very happy birthday, long life and well may he continue to lead us, the Seychellois people, along the revolutionary path which we have chosen.

CSO: 4700/358

SPPF HOLDS SEMINAR ON DEVELOPMENT

Socialist Policies

Victoria NATION in English 9 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

LAST SATURDAY district SPFF delegates to the one-day seminar on "The Role of the SPPF in National Social and Economic Development" left the Maison du Peuple conference room agreeing it had been one of the most enlightening and fruitful exchanges of information and ideas between party members and senior members of the Government.

Organised at the request of the Ministry of Planning and Development and the Department of Youth and Community Development, the event was the largest of occasional meetings between Government ministers and SPPF branch officials to bring the latter, and through them the party rank and file, up to date on the progress in carrying out the policies of Seychelles' socialist revolution.

Today NATION brings its readers the first of a two-part report of last Saturday's seminar, which covered national development and budgeting in the morning and rural community development in the afternoon.

SATURDAY morning's dialogue with some 120 district party leaders and senior officials of SPPF-affiliated bodies was nothing new to Dr. Maxime Ferrari, the Minister of Planning and Development. Like several other ministers whose work closely affects the daily lives and welfare of the country's citizens, Dr. Ferrari has often met branch representatives for discussions.

After an introduction by the SPPF Secretary General, Mr. Guy Sinon, who opened and closed the seminar, Dr. Ferrari described the Front branches as vital cogs in the machinery of state. As such it was important that they instilled in themselves an economic motivation to be coupled with the political drive the people were increasingly showing.

The Minister and other speakers then went on to explain how their respective ministries and departments put into effect the policies of the SPPF of which the Government is the executive arm.

The delegates were able to follow the progress of a development project from its birth in the party's policies and through its different stages of planning, financing, building and even maintenance after completion.

"It is vital to understand that this Government, under the guidance of the Front, is doing something extraordinary for the country, even if there are still things to criticise in ourselves and in

others, both collectively and individually," Dr. Ferrari stressed.

Looking at how the country had managed to avoid the economic pitfalls that had trapped so many other developing nations, he described this as a compliment to the efficiency and wisdom of the Seychellois way of carrying out development for the collective good of the whole nation.

The continuation of this, however, would depend more and more on each Seychellois understanding the economic importance of his role in his country's development. Now, more than ever, was a time for reflection on what we all could do together for the nation at a time when there were more needy nations seeking international co-operation and financing.

"It is time to take stock of the difficulties ahead, of the obstacles that remain in the path of the revolution and of the constraints that may prevent us from moving as fast as we wish."

A sign that success was assured, Dr. Ferrari said, was the fact that although some of the promises made to the people after the June 5, 1977 Revolution had taken longer to carry out than anticipated, they had, sooner or later, been implemented.

Unforseen difficulties rose up now and then putting targets and plans behind schedule, but the will and determination of all concerned had seen things through.

Mr. Robert Grandcourt, the Principal Secretary for Planning and Development, likened the National Development Plan to a ship's vital navigation charts. The Plan explained how the people's policies would be carried out, when and in what sectors.

He explained how the plan was compiled and its projects spread out over five years in balanced social and economic groupings.

Mr. Grandcourt also talked of the financial, maintenance manpower and material constraints involved in turning the country's ideals into reality. Here exchanges of ideas with the SPPF branches were important, as the branches were in day-to-day contact with the grassroots of society in whose name all development was carried out.

Because of this, the Chief Economist, Mr. Emmanuel Faure, had gone out into the districts last year for consultations on drawing up the Plan.

Mr. Faure explained to the seminar the processes of planning. He described the National Development Plan as being very balanced with people knowing clearly what they wanted to do, why, when and at what cost. He also explained the different types of work that went into planning and carrying out a project.

Mr. Guy Morel, the Principal Secretary for Finance, followed with a clear explanation of budgeting and financing.

Budgeting was necessary, he said, because while the country's needs were unlimited, the resources available were very limited. A balance had, therefore, to be struck between revenue and the Government's expenditure, making his Department something of a financial controller.

There were so many things to be done that extra care had to be taken to keep the country's national development on the right financial track.

"Budgeting is the strategy of translating policies and plans into financial reality, costs and expenditure," Mr. Morel said. This involved limiting what some wanted to do to give others a chance to progress, too, thus ensuring a balanced development in all sectors of the economy.

Mr. Morel also explained the technicalities of recurrent revenue and expenditure, and direct and indirect taxation. It was important that the people increased their productivity if the country was to attain a real measure of self-reliance instead of depending on foreign financing and co-operation.

Minister Ferrari joined in the call for greater productivity, praising the will and motivation that had allowed the nation to achieve so much with so little in so short a time.

"If we do not produce, if we do not plan, budget, manage and unify productively and intelligently we will regress rather than progress," Dr. Ferrari cautioned. Knocking on foreign doors for an economic bailing out resulted in economic slavery and a mockery of the word "independence" he added.

Final Report

Victoria NATION in English 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] *Today NATION presents its final report on the highly successful seminar on "The Role of the SPPF in National Social and Economic Development" held last Saturday at the Maison du Peuple.*

Yesterday's report covered the morning session on national development. In the afternoon the 120 delegates from district SPPF branches, party-affiliated organisations, the SPPF Central Executive Committee, the Ministry of Planning and the Department of Youth and Community Development turned their attenion to rural and community development.

Introduced by his minister, Mr. Esme Jumeau, the Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Ralph Adam, stressed the role of district SPPF officials in educating and mobilising to do voluntary community work and increase productivity.

"We are all making a cake," Mr. Adam said, "and the largest we make it the larger the portion each of us will receive. "He described a community as a group of people living, working and building together as brothers and sisters aiming for a more comfortable and dignified life.

Talking about the misconception that some people had about socialism, Mr. Adam explained that the morning of June 5, 1977 did not automatically usher in a socialist system in which the Government was expected to do everything.

"June 5, 1977 was but the first step on a long road. A true socialist should devote his time and effort to ensuring that in his community and nation things are continually changing for the better to his and his neighbours' advantage."

Acknowledging that the mobilisation of a people among some of whom the psychological vestiges of colonialism still lingered was no easy job even for an avant garde party, Mr. Adam stressed that branch officials and members should never allow themselves to be discouraged in teaching the creativity and dignity of hard work.

Old habits and mentalities died hard and Seychelles was still a young nation but despite all this the greatest encouragement was the progress the nation had made in the face of such odds.

Mr. Adam then encouraged the branch officials to meet their members and other people of their districts more often to listen to their problems and to explain, educate and mobilise. The fact that the officials had so willingly given up a day of rest to turn out in force for the seminar was a sure sign that the will and determination needed for such a task was as strong as ever.

The Chief Co-ordinator of the party, Mrs. Sylvette Frichot, addressed the meeting as the Front's representative on the Rural and Community Development Committee.

This includes members of all Government ministries, departments and divisions and non-governmental organisations directly involved in small community development projects in the rural areas, co-ordinating such development to prevent duplication of work in the same area or district.

Mrs. Frichot noted that all those in direct contact with the masses in one way or another were responsible for the education of the people in development.

Finding funds and materials was indeed difficult, but redirecting human thinking and nature was no easier. Yet this education was vital for the valid participation of a socialist-orientated people in their own government and development.

Mrs. Frichot advised branch officials to be extra careful in properly explaining to the people of their districts the importance and benefits of development projects to their community if they were to succeed in getting the people's support and active help.

At the same time the branches had to be sure that projects planned were really what the people wanted and not something that one or a small group thought the rest wanted.

The last speaker of the day, Mrs. Marie-Pierre Lloyd, is the secretary of the Rural and Community Development Committee and one of its representatives from the Ministry of Planning and Development.

She explained to the seminar the procedure used by the committee in planning, obtaining finance for and implementing the small projects — such as feeder roads and reservoirs — submitted by the branches.

Since most of these were self-help schemes with the districts providing voluntary labour, and since it often took time to raise money, it was essential that the branch committees kept up the people's interest and motivation so as to be ready for action when the funds were eventually found.

After calling for a special effort in setting up branch offices in all districts so as to allow an easier and more efficient exchange of information and ideas, the SPPF Secretary General, Mr. Guy Sinon, explained other steps being taken for branches to help each other.

Next year, he said meetings of branch chairmen would be organsed to allow them to discuss and solve common problems and to benefit from the experiences of the more successful branches. The number of branch co-ordinators would be increased from three to five to allow them to establish more regular contacts with the branches.

Expressing confidence in the pride and intelligence of the Seychellois to see things through, Mr. Sinon cautioned branch officials that the regard in which their districts held them depended on the manner in which they served the people who elected them and their approach to prospectives Front members.

This was the key to the unity needed if the people were to be successfully mobilised to increase production.

Before the seminar closed, Dr. Ferrari returned to the subject of increasing productivity. It was necessary to reach a state where people felt deep frustration at any drop in productivity, for whatever reason, or any slowing of the country progress.

Once this happened, he said, the nation would be on the verge of even greater success.

CSO: 4700/358

SPDF OFFICERS EXAMINE THEIR DEVELOPMENT TASK

Victoria NATION in English 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] THE contribution of the country's defence forces to the development of the people they serve is one of several important topics to be covered by a series of SPDF political seminars inaugurated last Saturday morning by Colonel Ogilvy Berlouis, the Chief of Defence Forces.

The seminars, to be held at the SPDF headquarters, have been organised by the forces' Directorate of Political Education.

They will allow detailed discussion of a number of international, national and security subjects including SPPF policies, the role of the defence forces in the hard struggle for self-sufficiency and in the construction of a socialist society, national security and international solidarity and peace, and the importance of the SPDF officers' responsibilities towards their nation, the defence forces and the soldiers they command.

Starting the talks, Col. Berlouis encouraged participants to contribute constructively to discussions on the subjects to be covered. The idea was to help one another, including the most senior officers, he said.

Col. Berlouis, who is also the Minister of Defence, called on his fellow officers to be frank and open to change and new ideas in the interest of a more disciplined, efficient and effective force.

Other subjects covered in the opening address included leadership and the exemplary discipline and sense of responsibility that officers and men should show as members of a true disciplinary force.

Inviting Col. Berlouis to open the seminar, Chief of Staff Mr. James Michel said that the meetings would allow the officer corps of the SPDF to reflect seriously and positively on the progressive development of the defence forces and to gain deeper knowledge of their roles.

CSO: 4700/358

SILHOUETTE, NATION'S LEAST-DEVELOPED ISLAND HIGHLIGHTED

Victoria NATION in English 11 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Rene Morel: "It Is Time the Government Interfere"]

[Text] OUR third largest island and yet one of the least-developed, Silhouette, is set to its share of the social infrastructures being put up around the country for the better development of the people.

During the weekend a 40-strong delegation from the Department of Youth and Community Development, sailed to La Passe (the main village) aboard the *Pioneer* to enquire on the possibilities of introducing a branch of the Young Pioneer movement, to prepare plans for the construction of a community centre, proper crèche and clinic and the laying out of multi-purpose sports court.

As to the Young Pioneer movement, there are signs that the island's population would very much welcome the young militants among them. This was evident from the large crowd of La Passe residents who turned up at the school's compound to applaud a special show on Saturday night presented by a group of Young Pioneers from Mahé. The show presented to the inhabitants a cross-section of the movement's activities and left an impression on the island's youngsters.

ISLAND SPECIALITY

Schoolchildren on the island also joined in the show to present their own special songs and poems and their own brand of cultural music and dances. After four small school boys performed a lively dance of *zinge* it could be said that this was a speciality of the island.

A meeting held on Saturday for the young people interested in sports had many enthusiastic youngsters present. They were eager to ask questions and seek assistance from the sports officials who went along with the YCD delegation. They learned that they must cooperate together

to build themselves a proper multi-purpose court, acquire their equipment and set themselves up as teams for the different sporting activities.

Mrs Antoinette Jolicoeur who is responsible for youth development had in the meantime held discussions with authorities on the island on the laying of the infrastructures. A YCD civil engineer architect was also present to study sites before the preparation of plans for the construction of crèche, clinic and community centre

DWINDLING POPULATION

Privately-owned Silhouette needs these infrastructures very urgently if its dwindling population is to live in a better environment. Only a few years ago, Silhouette had well over 600 people and was playing an important role in the economic development of the country, providing food for Mahé and other products for export. Today its population counts less than 300 while little or no vegetable and root crops are grown and only a few livestock are kept.

Picking coconuts and making copra is the sole economic activity. Cinnamon cropping has stopped, fishing is non-existent and there is little use of the abundant wood that makes up the heavy forests on the island.

The nurse in charge of the two bed hospital there reports malnutrition as the main cases requiring treatment and this she blamed on the absence of fresh vegetables and other vitamin-rich foods. She spoke of reports of the inhabitants preferring to buy lentils to brew *la purée* rather than as a protein-rich food.

Water supplies are not treated, toilet facilities are unhygienic whereas the marshes with improper drainage provide breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

The clinic itself, made of wood, has fallen in such a bad state that its labour room is no longer fit to allow deliveries. Expectant moters have to go to Mahé for deliveries on reaching their 36th week of pregnancy. If ever there is a severe case for treatment, the patient has to be sent to Mahé in a small open boat or a call made to the mainland via North Island, situated seven kilometres further away. Silhouette has no wireless contact whatever with Mahé and electricity is non-existent.

ALCOHOLISM

In all these miseries, a worsening situation of alcoholism is taking its toll. With nothing they can find to do—although they could easily produce their own food — the men and women alike take to drinking after a half-day's work of picking coconuts.

The island's administration has admitted the degrading situation on the island and the administrator said to a representative of the YCD delegation. "It is time the Government interfere".

The Government, through the Ministry of Education and Information, is devoting much of its energy to make out something good at least for the children. The school's headteacher Mrs Evana Philoé takes care of the 71 schoolchildren — 20 of them attending the crèche. Classes are held up to P6 and studies from P7 to P9 are attended on Mahé where the students either stay with their relatives or receive free accommodation at the Government Boarding House at Mont Fleuri.

The schoolchildren from Grand'Barbe and Anse Mondon in the past had to walk up to three hours a day to attend school at La Passe. This problem has been solved with the opening of a boarding house organised by the Ministry on the school compound. This prevents the schoolchildren from crossing the steep Gratte Fesse mountain everyday. They go home Friday evenings and get back to the boarding house for school on Sunday afternoons.

LITTLE COMMUNICATION

There exists little communication by boat with Mahé

Mrs Philoé pointed out that they receive the "Nation" newspaper every three months and when they receive a letter informing them of the start of special teaching courses, the training sessions have already started. It is even difficult then to leave the island to catch up with the course. There is no telephone communication with the island.

Silhouette lies very near to Mahé, yet it seems so far away on its own with its people leading a life different from that of the rest of the population.

While far-away islands such as Farquhar are making news with their development progress, ministers and senior government officials who visited Silhouette earlier this year have spoken negatively of that island and its people.

Life needs to be pumped back into Silhouette to make it productive once more economically and to save the population from further degradation of mentality. But a positive change for the island faces a problem of mentality as difficult as the inaccessible granite outcrops that make up the mountains on the island.

CSO: 4700/358

POWER PLANT CONVERSION TO CUT FUEL IMPORT BILL

Victoria NATION in English 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] SEYCHELLES' fuel import bill will be cut by a project to convert the New Port power station to use heavier but cheaper oil.

The Seychelles Electricity Corporation (SEC) has now completed plans for the R. four million scheme, on which work will start next January.

SEC's general manager, Mr. Jim Romanos, said that the size of the New Port power station and the growing electricity demand on Mahé now made it economic to convert to use of the heavy fuel.

At present all generators, including those of the Huteau Lane and Baie Ste. Anne stations are running on expensive diesel (gas oil).

TREATMENT

Conversion work will involve the installation of treatment plant to clean and heat the heavy fuel before injection into the engines.

By May 1982 all generators at the New Port will be using the heavy fuel but will still be able to work on diesel if required.

EMPLOYING

Mr. Romanos said the generating division will be employing additional skilled staff to maintain and supervise the running of the station once the conversion has been completed.

At Baie Ste. Anne, Praslin, the size of the power station does not allow conversion to the use of heavy fuel and the Huteau Lane station, which has been using generators up to 18 years old, is expected to be closed down by the end of 1982.

CSO: 4700/358

BRIEFS

KOREAN EXPERTS--The four Korean farmers who have been helping the Seychelles Agriculture Development Company with vegetable production in the country, made a farewell call on President René yesterday morning before leaving next Sunday for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Koreans have been assisting Seychellois farmers in large-scale production of vegetables on SADECO farms. SADECO's General Manager Mr. Maxime Delpech is satisfied with the technical assistance that has surely played its role in increasing food production in the country. Three of the farmers spent two years in Seychelles while their leader came only a year ago. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 20 Nov 81 p 2]

TREASURY TENDERS--Tenders are invited for the issue of Government of Seychelles Treasury Bills for a total amount of R. 10,000,000 (ten million). The Bills will be issued on November 26, 1981 and will be payable 91 days after the date of issue i. e. February 25, 1982. Each tender must be for an amount of not less than R. 5,000. The denominations available will be R. 5,000, R. 10,000, R. 50,000, R. 100,000 and R. 500,000. Tenders must be submitted on forms which can be obtained at the Seychelles Monetary Authority. These should be placed in sealed envelopes and deposited in the Tender Box provided for the purpose at the Monetary Authority, not later than 2 p. m. on Monday November 23, 1981. The Government of Seychelles reserves the right to accept or reject any tender in whole or in part. The average tender rate at the last issue of Treasury Bills on October 22, 1981 was 9.20 per cent per annum based on the average price of R. 97.76 for the Bills. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 19 Nov 81 p 5]

MESSAGE TO CHINESE--The National Workers' Union Chairman, Mr. Oliver Charles, back from a two-week Chinese visit, accompanied by fellow union representative Mrs. Christine Moustache, brought back a message to all Chinese living in Seychelles from the Committee Chairman of the All China Federation of Trade Unions. The message calls on the Chinese residents in Seychelles to work to help bring about the policies of the Seychellois Government. Talks between Mr. Charles's delegation and Chinese trade unionists centred on the strengthening of relations between the two countries' workers' organisations. The NWU delegation also toured various historical sites, including the Great Wall of China and the Ming Tomb. Mr. Charles was particularly impressed by the progress the Chinese people have made in developing their agriculture to the extent that they have no achieved self-sufficiency. He said the Seychellois people could learn a lot from China in that field. The visit to China followed an invitation from the All China Federation of Trade Unions. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 18 Nov 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/358

SUCCESS OF SENEGAMBIAN FEDERATION ENDORSED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 18 Nov 81 pp 1, 8

[Editorial]

[Text] The coming together of Senegal and the Gambia in a confederation surprises very few observers of the world that is around those two states.

If anything, it is more surprising that this legal togetherness took so long to shape itself.

The two states and nations have such common cultural, geographical and other similarities that their relationship could hardly be anything other than brotherly.

The Gambia with its tiny land area of 4,016 sq. miles as compared with Senegal's 76,124 sq miles and with just over half a million people compared with Senegal's 5 and half million definitely could do with a confederation with her close neighbour.

The Senegalese help in crushing the attempted coup of Kukoi Sanyang in August certainly compounded this fact.

The bigger market so provided for trade, the gains from financial cooperation and the new security from integrating the defence structures are attractions that lure with forceful effect.

The Senegalese on the other side of the coin will enjoy the free port facilities of Banjul and utilise the more cheaply acquired goods into the expansive Senegalese market that need such lower priced items.

Both countries will gain from having direct access to two important foreign languages--English (Gambia's official language) and French (Senegal's).

As a Commonwealth country the Gambia has preferential Commonwealth trade and other agreements to share with the French community's benefits from Senegal.

Senegal's President Diouf will head the confederation while Gambia's Sir Dauda will be the deputy--fair enough.

It is a union that has the hallmarks of future success around it.

Africa needs such cooperation and unions between its states as foro runners to contiuental unity.

In the interest of Senegalese, Gambians and the continent generally Senegambia must not fail.

CSO: 4700/360

PRESIDENT WARNS ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 23 Nov 81 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] President Siaka Stevens has given a final warning to immigrants in this country who do not possess the necessary residential qualifications to either decide to return to their countries or face drastic action by Government.

He described such immigrants as people who intend to worsen our already unfavourable economic situation and urged them to heed his last warning before Government adopts drastic measures.

Speaking at the weekend at Rolako rice station near Makeni in the Northern Province, he also stressed on the need to take a keener interest in the development of our agricultural potentials and called on the chiefdom elders to meet together and ponder over the situation.

He disclosed that government will soon enact laws to prevent the rapid migration from the rural to urban areas to contain the local migrant problem.

These Strange Strangers

President Stevens' warning to illegal immigrants puts the top to a burning issue that simply has to be tackled brazenly in the national interest.

At a time when many countries in the world are deeply re-examining their immigration situation and immigration laws it is of great concern that we have so many foreigners in our midst who entered this country illegally.

The problems arising from such a situation are myriadic but one basic and immediate one is FOOD.

This is manifest most vividly in Sierra Leone's rice situation.

Whatever the government does to make rice available, cut down on the price of the grain and to relieve tensions on that particular issue is doomed from the very start because we plainly have more mouths to feed that the official statistics cater for.

Immigrants who are here unofficially are not registered and consequently cannot properly be entered in the official figures.

All other sections of governmental work are also affected.

Buses become too few, houses become insufficient while landlords and land-ladies exploit the invited bonanza.

Of course, a stranger who lands on these shores illegally already has the trappings for a pursuit of crime.

He is non-existent legally and can strike with devastating effect where it hurts the community.

It is important that we act to arrest this situation at once while we effect better measures to prevent recurrences.

If we had seriously adhered to the maxim that prevention is better than cure we would certainly not have had the unflattering problem we now have on this issue.

CSO: 4700/360

SLLC OFFICIAL EXPLAINS DEMONSTRATIONS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 18 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] The Secretary General of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress, Mr James Baimba Kabia, has told the Taju Deen Commission of inquiry that the meeting convened by Congress on August 14, this year inviting students and housewives was aimed at holding a peaceful demonstration and submitting another memorandum to the Government.

He was answering a question as to why a similar meeting was not held in the provinces since they considered the issue to be of national importance.

Mr. Kabia contended that it was not necessary to hold such meetings simultaneously.

He added that though the demonstration was banned, yet they held the meeting and submitted an eight point memorandum to government.

Mr. Kabia told the Commission that on the same day, he received a letter from the State House signed by the Secretary to the President acknowledging receipt of their memorandum and inviting members of the executive to meet with the President at 3 pm.

He said after meeting with the President, a committee representing both sides was formed to look into their proposals.

The committee, he said, successfully met twice under the chairmanship of Second Vice-President, Mr C. A. Kamara-Taylor.

Answering questions from Mr. J. B. Jenkins-Johnson, Counsel for Labour Congress, he said that at the meetings, the status of Congress was not challenged nor did anyone ask them for a bargaining certificate.

Mr. Kabia said there was a breakdown in negotiations at the third meeting because they thought government was not treating them seriously since no minutes were recorded for the two previous meetings and the first point agreed on was not fully implemented.

When asked if there were doubts from any of the affiliated members that Congress should not speak for them, he said there were no doubts from any member but during the crisis, the Motor Driver Union dissociated from Congress.

Answering a question from Commissioner Benjamin, he said the motive of Congress to apply for drugs from the African Labour Centre was to assist the nation since there was a scarcity of drugs.

Commissioner Benjamin further asked why Congress did not do the same for rice.

CSO: 4700/360

WEST GERMANY AGREES TO AID DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 18 Nov 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to make available an amount of 39.5 million deutschmark, this country.

Of this amount 15 million Deutschmark financial assistance are offered for a one year period and 24.5 million deutsmark as nonrepayable grants for a two year period.

This was the outcome of talks on economic cooperation between a Sierra Leone delegation and the West German Government held in Bonn recently.

Sierra Leone's delegation was led by the Minister of Finance, Development and Economic Planning, Dr Sama S. Banya.

The West German delegation was headed by Dr Erich Ehm, Director of West African Affairs in the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation.

The projects agreed upon for German assistance include the Forest Industries Corporation in Kenema, the solid Waste Disposal in the Freetown area and the Studies Fund.

In the field of technical cooperation the Integrated Rural Development in the Bo-Pujehun area, the training facilities at the Road Transport Corporation, setting up of a new training centre at the Sierra Leone Electricity Corporation, the SLBS, fisheries at Tombo and assistance to the Central Planning Unit.

While in Bonn, Minister Dr Banya held an exchange of views on economic development in Sierra Leone and Africa in general with the Federal German Minister of Cooperation, Mr Rainer Offergeld.

During a visit to the German Foreign Office, Dr. Banya discussed African-German cultural relations and economic cooperation with the Minister of State, Mrs. Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher.

With the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Werner Lautenschlager, he concluded the Exchange of Notes, regarding the first specialist training centre for electricians and metal workers in Sierra Leone, which will be attached to SLE.

CSO: 4700/360

CHINESE TO COMPLETE POLICE HEADQUARTERS NEXT YEAR

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 19 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] The new Police Headquarters at George Street under construction by the Chinese will be completed next year, it was learnt yesterday.

The ten-storey Ministerial block at Brookfields Motor Main Road being constructed by the Chinese, will be completed in 1983.

Sierra Leone's new Ambassador to the Peoples Republic of China Mr. Caleb Aubee, visited both construction sites recently and paid tribute to the Chinese engineers for their excellent work.

Mr. Aubee said the visits were to acquaint him with the progress made on both projects for him to give an accurate report when he takes up office in Peking.

He pledged that he would do his utmost to promote the existing relations between China and Sierra Leone.

The Ambassador said that he was very impressed with the work done within a short period and expressed his sincere gratitude to the government and people of China for the positive and concrete ties that have flourished between both countries.

He described the performances of the Chinese workers in Sierra Leone as excellent and assured them that the people of this country were appreciative of their brotherly effort in helping to develop the country.

The leader of the Chinese team, Mr. Yuan said what they were doing was a result of the long friendship ties existing between Sierra Leone and the people of China.

Mr. Yuan congratulated Mr. Aubee on his appointment and hoped he would help to strengthen the existing ties between both countries.

CSO: 4700/360

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE WITH SOVIETS HAILED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 16 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Valentin Kozitsyn]

[Text] The USSR is developing wide-scale, mutually-beneficial economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the newly-free African states. Foreign trade is one of the forms of such cooperation.

In 1980 the Soviet Union had trade contacts with 139 countries, 97 of which are developing, among them the Republic of Sierra Leone.

From the very beginning bilateral trade relations were built on an inter-state basis and are regulated by a trade agreement signed in 1965. It is noteworthy that in it both sides granted the most favoured nation status.

Promotion

The promotion of trade between the two states is characterised by a steady growth of goods turnover.

In comparison with 1975 in 1980 the goods turnover between the USSR and the Republic of Sierra Leone has increased more than 3 times.

In 1980 it increased more than 3 times. Accordingly, exports also increased 3 times and imports more than 6 times.

Agreement

What are the goods exchanged by both countries? The USSR supplies Sierra Leone with lorries and cars, building materials (cement, glass and so on), quick-frozen fish, fabrics, medicines and utensils. It mainly buys cocoa-beans. In 1979 the Soviet Union purchased 4,200 tons of this product from its partner.

Besides, practice shows that there are possibilities to further promote mutually-advantageous trade, expand the range of exported and imported goods increase the volume of mutual supplies.

The businessmen of this young African country are constantly interested in further increasing the deliveries of building materials and motor vehicles and purchasing other goods.

The Republic of Sierra Leone, successfully trading in the world market, can also expand the range of goods sold in the USSR.

Taking into account all this, an agreement was signed in Moscow in July 1979 on cooperation between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Chamber of Commerce of Sierra Leone.

The agreement envisages every effort by the chambers of commerce to further promote trade and economic ties between the two countries.

Centre

In signing the agreement the sides pointed out that they proceeded from the striving of business circles in both countries to develop mutually advantageous contacts, from the acknowledgement of the significance of mutually beneficial cooperation on a non-discriminatory basis.

They agreed to utilize all opportunities for assisting, strengthening and expanding trade and economic as well as scientific-technical ties between the USSR and the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Under this agreement the sides exchange trade and economic information and delegations.

A great deal is being done in the USSR to help businessmen obtain necessary information, hold talks, arrange meetings with the representatives of Soviet trade organisations. The World Trade Centre was set up in Moscow for this purpose.

The sides agreed in 1981 that an Information Centre of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry would function in Freetown from November 20 to December 2.

CSO: 4700/360

DRUGS, HOSPITAL ACCESSORIES GIFTS FROM USSR REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 18 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Drugs and other hospital accessories valued at more than Le22,000 have been presented to the Government of Sierra Leone by the Government of the USSR.

Making the presentation at the Soviet Embassy on behalf of the USSR Red Cross, the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Alexander Vorostov said that the gesture had been made in response to the call by the Ministry of Health to donor agencies and other organisations to assist in the maintenance of the health services of Sierra Leone.

Ambassador Vorostov said that like all other developing countries, no Government was able to meet the entire health needs of its people without outside assistance. He said also whilst the USSR Red Cross had heeded to the call for assistance, the gesture was also a continuation of the concretisation of the already cordial ties existing between Sierra Leone and the Soviet Union.

Receiving the consignment, the Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Belmont Williams, deputising the Minister of Health, Mr. Francis Minah, expressed profound appreciation and gratitude to the Government of the Soviet Union for what she described as this humanitarian gesture.

Dr. Belmont Williams commended the Soviet Government's continued assistance to Sierra Leone particularly in the field of health and gave a detailed review of the very good work currently being done by Soviet doctors at the Magburaka Government hospital.

The drugs, she said, would serve the basic needs of the people in this country especially those who will be utilising the facilities at Magburaka.

The Chief Medical Officer thanked the USSR Government for the inclusion of a Theatre Nurse, Gynaecoligist and other specialists in the new team of Russian Doctors working in Sierra Leone.

CSO: 4700/360

BRIEFS

ITALIAN AID--A twenty million US Dollar loan from the Italian government for financing preparatory works for the Bumbuna Hydro-Electric Project has been signed in Rome. The loan is repayable over a 12-year period with a yearly interest of four percent. The Minister of Finance Development and Economic Planning, Dr. Sama Banya, signed on behalf of the government. Present at the ceremony held at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs were the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr. Joe-Jackson, Ambassador Birch Conteh; the Acting Development Secretary, Mr. David Minah and members of the Sierra Leone Embassy staff in Rome. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 14 Nov 81 p 1]

NEW PARAMOUNT CHIEF--President Siaka Stevens has not given recognition to elected Paramount Chief Frederic Joseph Saquee of Tonkoro Chiefdom, Kono District. A release from the office of the President said that this was because the Chief is a civil servant who is under interdiction and awaiting prosecution in the High Court in connection with the Vouchergate case. The release said until this matter is resolved it is not considered expedient having regard to the public interest to recognise the new Chiefs. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 18 Nov 81 p 1]

GENERAL ELECTIONS--The general elections is now expected to be held between March and April next year. This was disclosed by President Siaka Stevens during his visit to Rolako near Makeni in the Northern Province on Friday. The Head of State said that the elections between March and April will enable public officers to satisfy the three months notice requirement to contest the election. He warned that while Government cannot debar any body from contesting the election in a democracy such as ours, civil and public servants should reconsider their intentions to plunge into politics without acquiring the necessary discipline which the service so provides. He pointed out that in other countries it is not only the parliamentarians who are always found in the corridor of power. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 23 Nov 81 p 1]

COMMON FUND--Parliament yesterday ratified the agreement to establish a common fund for commodities. The establishment of the fund is an outcome of the United Nations conference on Trade and Development. The ratification was contained in a motion tabled by the Minister of Finance Development and Economic Planning Dr Sama S. Banya. Several speakers expressed fear over the establishment of the common fund which they considered as "another tactics by the industrialized nations to rob the developing countries." When it becomes operative, the fund will serve as a key instrument in attaining the agree objectives of the integrated programme for commodities in resolution 893 of the United Nations Conference on

Trade and Development (UNCTAD). It will also facilitate the conclusion and functioning of the International Commodity Agreement particularly that on commodities of special interest to developing countries. Sierra Leone has been allocated a share of 1.038 million U. S. dollars to which the OPEC fund has indicated readiness to pay consequent upon the ratification of the agreement by Sierra Leone. Parliament adjourned to December 1, this year. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 19 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/360

ISRAELI DETENTION MODEL IS SUGGESTED FOR COUNTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

At least 17 more detentions — including those of a banned student leader, a former Nusas president and top officials from three trade unions — took place at the weekend.

We are not in a position to say why. Nobody is, since no reason is ever given.

Perhaps, having given the Blacks more liberal labour laws and watched the growing number of strikes with concern, the authorities have cracked down on union officials.

If so, it will have been foolish to do this since it cannot liberalise the laws and then used the security apparatus to negate the provisions.

Labour organisations say that the detentions appear to signal a new attempt to stifle worker organisations. The Council of Unions of South Africa has appealed to several powerful overseas labour organisations to send telegrams of protest to South African embassies and to the Prime Minister.

Other union comments include "outrageous," "smacking of fascist action" and "harassment".

The National Association of Distributive and Allied Workers' Unions says "the spate of detentions of trade unionists leads to the conclusion that there is a deliberate attempt to undermine reforms and rights for Blacks and other workers."

The Industrial Aid Society, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union and the SA Allied Workers' Union say the detentions will lead people to believe the "so-called labour reforms" the Government is "selling" locally and abroad are a bluff.

The president of the moderate Trade Union Council of South Africa, Dr Anna Scheepers, is also outraged, saying "it's like a reign of terror. No one can be sure the next knock is going to be on his door."

All of which casts doubt on the Government's labour reforms and its sincerity in introducing them.

The private sector, which has to bear the burden of strikes, is aware that the 1980's are going to be a period when Black trade unions will use strikes for political purposes.

Dr Zac de Beer, an Anglo American executive and former Progfed MP, said recently that labour relations in the next decade would be extremely difficult because Black workers would make deliberate use of the industrial relations system to gain social and political aims.

The recent agitation surrounding pensions legislation was evidence of the "deliberate use of industrial relations machinery for purely political purposes."

"Unjust as this is," it was likely to "be the order of our lives in the 80's," and managers would "have to live with it somehow."

Mr Mike Roshok, head of Barlows, the industrial and mining giant, says in his chairman's report that the year has been a fairly turbulent one, marked by an escalation in the number of disputes and work stoppages.

"Group companies have not been immune from these problems . . . but we regard this as predictable rather than a cause for alarm.

"Predictable for two reasons. Firstly, because the factory floor is a natural area for the manifestation of Black aspirations in the absence of acceptable constitutional rights, and secondly, because the labour reforms that have occurred since 1979 have been significant and change generally brings with it a period of instability."

Although some major employers may seemingly be reconciled to the prospect of strikes, they will soon change their minds if such stoppages are widespread, deliberate, intimidatory and possibly violent.

The State has a duty to ensure that strikes do not get out of hand in this manner.

No doubt because of this danger, the authorities feel it necessary to keep an eye on unions to ensure that nobody tries to undermine or overthrow the existing order by a campaign of industrial action.

However, detentions without trial and without recourse to the courts are neither acceptable in terms of the rule of law nor capable of stemming the agitation among Blacks for political rights, which will continue and get worse until there is a new and just dispensation.

We have spoken out against detentions on many occasions and we say again: All detainees, including the latest batch, should be charged or freed.

As for the question of detentions as a system, we quote a comment by the eminent South African advocate, Mr Sydney Kentridge, at a protest meeting last week:

"It is noteworthy that in Israel all detentions for security reasons must be justified to a committee which is presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court and which must include two representatives of the public other than State employees. The detaining authority must lay before that committee all the evidence on which the detention has been based."

The Government would do well to consider this procedure.

CSO: 4700/366

STUDENTS' PRESS UNION CONDEMNS OVERSEAS RECRUITMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 81 p 9

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The South African Students' Press Union (Saspu) has condemned the overseas recruitment of journalists by the South African Associated Newspapers group (SAAN) and supported recent industrial action by the Southern African Society of Journalist.

At its annual congress held at the University of Cape Town at the weekend, Saspu adopted a resolution supporting the recent work-to-rule action by certain SASJ chapels and said overseas recruitment would "influence future prospects of the South African student journalist."

Another resolution condemned the recent detentions of Saspu staff members, Clive van Heerden and Keith Coleman, and called for the unconditional relief of all detainees presently held under security legislation.

Mr John Lazar, a former editor of "Wits Student", was elected the new president of Saspu. He takes the place of Mr Norman Manoim, also a former Wits student editor and past president of the Wits SRC.

Mr Lazar said that despite detentions and other setbacks, Saspu had grown tremendously over the past few years and will continue to grow..

The organisation's main publication "National", had gained a strong following on the various campuses and would continue to inform students about campus and off-campus events.

Referring to the recent detentions and the banning of several editions of "National" this year, he said: "Despite this type of action, student journalists and their newspapers would continue to highlight news that is underplayed or ignored by the commercial press." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/366

TWO STUDENTS ARE HELD ON TERRORISM CHARGES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Dec 81 p 11

[Text]

TWO members of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council, one also being president of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council, appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday on charges under the Terrorism Act which included harbouring insurgents and obtaining passports for illegals.

They were previously detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mr A Hattingh, prosecuting, handed to court a letter from the office of the Attorney-General stating that bail was not to be granted until their trial was concluded.

Remanded

Miss Mary Masohata Loate (23) of Xonile Street, Orlando West, and Mr Khotso Sidney Seatlholo (25) from Maletsane, were not asked to plead to the various charges which included incitement to disrupt law and order in South Africa. They will appear in court again on December 10.

According to the charge sheet the Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) was declared an illegal organisation on October 19 1977.

The two accused were allegedly both members of the organisation and, with others, allegedly helped from the South African Youth Revolutionary Council beyond the borders of South Africa, with the aim of encouraging people to join up for military training outside South Africa.

Further aims were to contact organisations in South Africa and through them propagate the aims of the group. It is further alleged that an attempt was to be made to bring the Black people in South Africa to a state of revolt against the lawful authorities in the country.

Conspiracy

Count 1 refers to the period 1977 to June 17 1981 wherein according to the charge sheet the accused conspired with each other and other members of the Youth Revolutionary Council to attempt to destroy law and order in South Africa by means of violence.

Under Count 1, which deals with the charge of participation in terrorist activity, is also an allegation that the accused obtained South African passports which were then falsified for use by people entering the Republic illegally.

Once in South Africa they were assisted and given help an' introduced to other people.

Church meeting

The charge sheet states that at a public meeting on June 16 this year at the Regina Mundi church in Soweto, South African Revolutionary Council pamphlets were given to those present. The pamphlets urged people to revolt against the lawful authorities in the country.

The charge sheet states that during June this year one of the accused brought two people from Botswana, into contact with Thabo Ndabeni, national organiser of the Azanian People's Organisation, (AZAPO).

During 1981 the first accused allegedly joined the Azanian National Youth Organisation and introduced the national chairman and national president of the organisation to people in Soweto.

It is further claimed that during June this year the secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, Mr Themi Mazwai, was brought into contact with members of the Youth Revolutionary Council in Soweto.

The second charge related to allegations that the accused incited, encouraged or procured five persons from Soweto for the purposes of insurgent military training outside the borders of the Republic with the aim of

such training being put to use inside the Republic to the detriment of law and order in the country.

Mr P A J Kotze was on the Bench, Mr G Dyson appeared for Miss Loate and Mr B Mokgoatleng for Mr Seatholo.

CSO: 4700/366

CITIZENS ARE CAUTIONED NOT TO OVERREACT ON BOTSWANA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Dec 81 p 12

[Article by Keith Abendroth: "Don't Overact to Red Aid In Botswana"]

[Text] SOUTH AFRICANS were warned yesterday to beware of jumping to antagonistic conclusions about reports of a big influx of Russian military hardware into Botswana.

Mr Richard Cornwell, African geo-political analyst of the Africa Institute, said in Pretoria that overreaction to the reports would, in effect, "be playing into communist hands."

It suited Russia to build up an image of being almighty and everywhere.

"In a sense constant reminders of the Red danger are counterproductive because they contribute to this image — doing a better job of achieving it than even Moscow's propaganda machine," he said.

That Botswana had been receiving quantities of Soviet-made military hardware could not be disputed. Most of it was equipment that was probably well-known to the Indian experts who were training the Botswana Defence Force.

But at the same time it must be remembered that the Russians were unpopular, and that it was highly unlikely — as had been suggested — that Botswana would use the weapons to help arm political refugees in Botswana.

The refugees, in fact, had been making as big a nuisance of themselves in Botswana as they had in South Africa. In fact, the BDF was keeping a close eye on them to make sure that they behaved themselves.

"We must beware of an obsession about the 'total onslaught' developing to the point where it could blind us to other real threats to security in the Southern African region.

"Botswana — while well-known for her anti-apartheid feelings — had a reputation for exercising discretion in her dealings with South Africa.

The Botswana people were moderate and convinced that they could best contribute to the political future of Southern Africa by demonstrating that a multiracial democracy was workable and viable, said Mr Cornwell.

She was well aware of her military and economic vulnerability.

Nearly all her exports and imports were channelled through South Africa; overseas investment in mining, manufacturing and tourism were dominated by South African interests; and the country's infrastructure had been developed by South Africa.

Money earnt in South Africa by Black Botswana migrant labour was vital to Botswana's weak rural economy.

On the military side, the BDF was clearly well-armed and trained — but very small. The force consisted of only some 3 000 men and its main aim appeared to be to build up a feeling of national pride.

CSO: 4700/366

BRIEFS

CALL FOR CISKEI STAYAWAY--Umtata.--The Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday called on Transkeians to stay away from the Ciskei independence celebrations this week. The president said Transkei would not recognise the "pseudo" independence of "a part of Xhosaland", which Transkei claims belongs to the Umtata government. "I should like to confirm and associate myself...with the declaration made by the Prime Minister (Chief George Matanzima) relating to the attitude of the Transkei people towards their relatives in the Xhosa area across the Kei River, commonly known as Ciskei. "Those people are our brothers and it is our intention to liberate them from the bondage into which they have fallen as a result of collaborators in their oppression whose intention is to destroy all that is their natural heritage and make them prey to a recolonisation of their land and destroy the Sandile royal house." Chief Kaiser Mantanzima said his government would never "sit with those people" at international conference tables. He added that a call by the Ciskei president-designate, Chief Lennox Sebe, to apprehend all Transkeian cars found on Ciskei territory, was tantamount to a "declaration of hostilities".--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Dec 81 p 8]

SASOL DEAL FOR HOECHST--HOECHST AG'S UHDE GMBH has won a R60-million contract from Sasol Ltd, through its UHDE subsidiary, to build a nitrogenous fertilizer complex at Secunda, the site of Sasol Two and Three, a company statement said yesterday. Theo Stielau, managing director of the local company, said the project would take about three years to complete. He noted UHDE already had contracts worth more than $175-million in the pipeline in South Africa.--Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 81 p 26]

MOLASSES FOR EXPORT--South Africa will export about 50 000 ton of molasses this season, Pure Cane Molasses Co managing director, Trevor Hill, said yesterday. He told Reuters by telephone from Durban that South Africa was forced to import around 48 000 ton of molasses last year from Mauritius and Swaziland because of a severe drought in cane growing areas, which cut the domestic sugar crop by over 22 percent. Last season was the first time South Africa had imported molasses. Pure Cane Molasses is one of four South African distributors appointed by the mills, and handles about 85 percent of South African molasses exports, Hill said. Surplus molasses is sold to Pure Cane's parent company, United Molasses Co, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tate and Lyle and exported mainly to Europe and North America, he said. South Africa's total molasses output this season is estimated at 714 000 ton, against 605 482 ton produced last season, he added. Hill said about 40 000 tons of molasses had been exported so far this season. However, with

domestic consumption rising sharply and projected at around 1,5-million ton annually by the year 2 000, against 600 000 to 700 000 ton at present, South Africa could become a long-term net importer, he noted. Molasses is used locally for fermentation products, agricultural feeds, yeast products and in the chrome industry for briquetting waste. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Dec 81 p 20]

RAIN RELIEF FOR MAIZE--South Africa's maize crop prospects have improved after widespread rainfall over the past few days in major production areas, agricultural co-operatives said yesterday. They reported up to 40 millimetres of rain over the weekend in some maize growing areas of the Transvaal and said about 90 percent of the crop had been planted in many parts of the province. Maize Board acting deputy general manager Peter Cownie said last week prospects for the 1981/82 crop were not rosy, but the situation would only become serious if plantirgs had not started by mid-December. The co-operatives said prospects in the maize belt of northern Natal, where farmers at one stage feared they would not be able to plant because of the long dry spell, were very good at the moment.--Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 81 p 21]

NO TELEGRAMS TO MOZAMBIQUE--Pretoria.--The Post Office announced yesterday that it has suspended its telegram service to Mozambique because of "technical problems". A spokesman said telegrams addressed to Mozambique would not be accepted until further notice.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Dec 81 p 3]

TUTU'S SON REMANDED--Mr Thamsangwa Trevor Tutu (25) appeared briefly in the Booysens Magistrate's Court, Johannesburg, yesterday on charges of crimen injuria and public disturbance. He was not asked to plead and the case was adjourned at the request of the prosecutor to January 23. The charges relate to an incident last month when Mr Tutu, son of Bishop Desmond Tutu, was stopped at a road-block in Kimberley Road near Uncle Charlies, south of Johannesburg. The road-block had been set up as part of a crime prevention campaign. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Dec 81 p 9]

CSO: 4700/366

FUTURE OF FORMER OFFICIAL REMAINS CLOUDED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text] THE future career of the former Permanent Secretary for Health, Mr. Mboni Dlamini, in the civil service is shrouded in mystery and official secrecy.

Mr. Dlamini's term as Permanent Secretary officially expired on Monday. He went to his office at Richard's House to pack his belongings yesterday.

The expiry of his term follows a civil service reshuffle about two weeks ago in which, Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, announced a number of transfers of top civil servants.

Mr. Dlamini was replaced by Mr. Tim Zwane, former Permanent Secretary for Economic Planning.

Mr. Zwane is currently out of the country on official business for the Department of Economic Planning. He is in London.

All top civil servants were officially allocated into new posts following the surprise shake-up, but there was no mention of Mr. Dlamini's new appointment.

The Prime Minister, through a secretary told The Times that he did not know yet what plans would be made for Mr. Dlamini. The Director of Personnel and Management, Mr. Shadrack Nsibanyoni, declined to comment.

A reliable source said Mr. Dlamini himself did not know what was planned for him. He is currently on leave. Mr. Dlamini was Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs before he moved to Ministry of Health. He spent some time in the foreign service.

CSO: 4700/362

REFUGEES BARRED FROM LAUNCHING MILITARY OPERATIONS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Mashumi Twala and James Dlamini]

[Text] SWAZILAND will not allow refugees to use the country to laungh military operations against neighbouring states.

But the Kingdom is willing to do everything it can to give humanitarian help to refugees, Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla said at the weekend.

In a speech read on his behalf by Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, he said Swaziland would continue to offer assistance to refugees who respect the laws of the country.

"But we are not in a position to sponsor their military operations or to allow them to engage in any activity that is likely to jeopardise our own national interests," he declared.

Nsibandze was speaking at a reception in honour of the visiting United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. William Smyser.

He said the Swazi people would honour their obligations under United Nations Convention on Refugees. But he added:

Gesture

"The Swazi people are a nation of many limitations. Our country is small and our resources are severely limited. Consequently, what we can do to assist our displaced [illegible] man can be no more than a modest gesture."

He added that the Swazi government highly valued the co-operation it has had with the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

"We are, indeed, encouraged to learn that this organisation will continue to render assistance to refugees in this country."

He congratulated the organisation on its "well deserved award of this year's Nobel Peace Prize which was a fitting recognition of your organisation's outstanding service to mankind."

Prince Mabandla thanked the organisation "for the substantial amount of technical and material support we have received in the past few years and which has made it possible to undertake several important assistance programmes to alleviate the hardships of the refugee community."

At a press conference, Mr. Smyser said Africa's refugee situation was the single most serious problem facing his organisation.

"Viewing the global situation at the International Conference for Assistance to Refugees, it was felt that the refugee situation in Africa was more serious than anywhere else," he said.

"Our philosophy is to step in and help where it is most important so that refugees do not take away the facilities of the host countries, particularly because they have limited resources and are at development stage," he said.

Serious

He said most of the refugees were in the Horn of Africa, although there was a considerable number in Southern Africa.

In terms of numbers, the Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland may have less refugees than countries in the Horn, but because of their small geographical areas and lack of resources, the problem was serious and given high priority by the UNHCR.

He said it was often difficult to determine who was a refugee. "They are often the same nationality and were only separated by international boundaries which were drawn without due consideration for the inhabitants of the people the borders were being drawn for," he said.

"If a country has problems determining who are refugees, we have experts who can assist if assistance is sought by host countries," he said. "From our standpoint, Swaziland's record in welcoming and helping refugees is extraordinary," he said.

He disclosed that a total of E2,250,000 has been budgeted by the UNHCR for refugee projects in Swaziland.

Mr. Smyser, accompanied by the Permanent Secretary in the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, Mr. A.R. Shabangu, visited the Ndzevane.

CSO: 4700/362

SA REFUGEES JAILED FOR POSSESSION OF ARMS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] TWO South African refugees have been jailed for being found in possession of arms of war.

James Sipho Mazibuko (26), a member of the African National Congress, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He was convicted on three counts.

George Sipho Nene (32) was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The two were arrested by Lomahasha border post police, following the discovery of arms in their vehicle. These comprised eight rounds of .38 ammunition, a pistol chamber and three hand grenades. They were also charged with importing the grenades into the country.

Delivering judgment yesterday, Mr. Justice D.D. Will, said there was no evidence that the accused imported the arms and the ammunition. He also dismissed a charge of attempted murder against Mazibuko.

It had been alleged that Mazibuko threatened to blow up himself and the policemen in order to secure the release of Nene who was arrested because of suspected contravention of the immigration laws.

In his judgment, Mr. Justice Will pointed out that Mazibuko did not proceed further than an act of preparation.

According to evidence by four officers, the accused had come to the station to ask for a spleen stocking to fix their vehicle's broken fanbelt.

The officers did not have any and later questioned Mazibuko. He first said he worked in a garage at Siteki, but later said he was an assistant chemist at Simunye. He originally denied being a member of the ANC, but later admitted that he was.

The arms were discovered when the police decided to search the vehicle.

Defence counsel Mr. Victor Dlamini said the two men had been granted political asylum in Swaziland.

"We are all aware that these people are involved in political matters. The possession of the arms was, therefore, for the furtherance of their political aims."

Mr. Absalom Tiwale, Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions, said that, although the accused were refugees, they had clearly abused the hospitality of Swaziland and demonstrated contempt for police order.

CSO: 4700/362

PARTY IDEOLOGICAL TUTORS' SEMINAR PASSES TWENTY-ONE RESOLUTIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] A suggestion has been made that the number of nominated Members of Parliament be reduced or that of elected members increased to create a democratic atmosphere in the House.

This is one of the resolutions by a four-day seminar for tutors of Party Ideological Colleges which ended at Msaginya, Mpanda District in Rukwa Region at the week end.

The seminar participants observed that the number of nominated MPs or those elected by the House was bigger than those seated by popular votes, adding that the ratio between the two categories was undemocratic.

They also pointed out that the use of election symbols confused the electorate affecting election results, and suggested that only photographs of aspiring candidates should be used to identify them.

The seminar which discussed a range of topics covering the Party constitution, election and appointment of Party and government leaders suggested constitutional amendments to reduce the number of presidential appointments.

This, it said, would reduce both the responsibility vested in one person and blames heaped on him when the appointees performed poorly, something the seminar said was deserved by "bureaucratic institutions" suggesting the appointments.

The seminar underlined the need to strengthen Party leadership and pointed out that apart from educating the people on the qualities of a good leader, the qualifications listed in the constitution should be extended to include ability to read and write.

It said in addition to existing procedures, public institutions including Party affiliates should be empowered to criticise leaders, while the people were mobilized to participate in the exercise.

Seminar participants said the Party constitution should elaborate office terms allowable to elected officials, adding that two consecutive terms should be the maximum.

"It is evident that when an elected leader holds office for too long, the difference between the leadership post and an appointment disappears," they observed.

They further pointed out that the Party constitution only mentioned the existence of Party trustees but it did not explain how these would be obtained.

The seminar which passed a total of 21 resolutions said the constitutional procedure under which aspirants for district and regional Party posts were proposed and recommended by the District Executive Committee denied Party branches the right to participate in the process.

CSO: 4700/365

MINISTER SAYS TANZANIA TO NEGOTIATE WITH IMF

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Nov 81, p 1

[Text] While Tanzania shall continue to strive, together with other developing and progressive countries to bring about most urgently needed changes in the international monetary system, it very much intends to do business with the IMF of which we are a member.

This was said by the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, at a luncheon he hosted yesterday for visiting World Bank President A.W. Clausen at the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

Ndugu Jamal said Tanzania proposes to negotiate exhaustively with the IMF with a view to reaching an acceptable arrangement.

He said Tanzania believes such an arrangement is possible provided the Fund shows an objective appreciation of the country's circumstances and principles as well as showing sympathy for the heavy dent in our economy.

He explained that the heavy dent is due to the collapse of the East African Community, the Uganda hostilities that were forced upon us, the unprecedented floods followed by drought conditions, not to mention the steep rise in prices of oil and of essential imports and the collapse of commodity prices.

Ndugu Jamal said: "The redeeming thought is that we have managed to struggle along despite such adversity".

He said Tanzania wishes the Fund to understand that a minimum period of five years is needed for us to bring our national budget and our foreign exchange account into a reasonable equilibrium accompanied with some growth.

He added: "We feel entitled to be assisted in making this effort."

Ndugu Jamal ventured to say that few economies South of the Sahara are likely to be able to do so within such a time-frame.

This is because, he said, so total is the imbalance between export potential related to effective demand and the need for servicing debt and for absolutely essential imports including oil.

He said Tanzania is now in the course of preparations for a period of negotiations with the fund, which the country hopes will not be of a long durztion.

He added: "If despite our best intentions, we fail to make progress we shall say so and why it happened."

The Minister said like most countries of the Sub-Saharan Region of Africa, Tanzania is under going serious difficulties.

He said Tanzania had its own share of inadequate management of resources which, he explained, added to our problems.

He said: "You these are challenges we face. We agree with you. Yes, we face quite a few challenges, and we are determined to meet them all the way".

Earlier, Ndugu Jamal praised the significant role played by the World Bank and many friendly countries in Tanzania's economic development.

He hoped the World Bank would continue to do so in the future, adding that Tanzania had been fortunate in having developed a relationship with the World Bank since independence.

Replying to Ndugu Jamal's speech, Mr Clausen said the bank would continue helping developing countries to develop their economies.

He said Tanzania and the World Bank had a "long and rich" experience of working together and that the bank supported more projects in Tanzania than it did elsewhere in Sub-Sahara Africa.

The World Bank President, who arrived in Tanzania on Sunday for a familiarisation visit, yesterday held talks with Ndugu Jamal and the Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs, Professor Kighoma Malima.

He also met President Nyerere and the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, in the afternoon.

Mr. Clausen, who is accompanied by his wife and three bank officials, leaves this morning for Malawi.

CSO: 4700/355

MINISTER ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF CREDIT POLICY MONITORING BODY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Seth Kamuhanda]

[Excerpt] A special body to monitor and supervise the implementation of the national credit policy, which enables Regional Trading Companies (RTCs) to buy commodities on credit, has been formed.

This was announced in Tanga yesterday by the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, when opening the annual meeting of the Board of Internal Trade (BIT) at Mkonge Hotel.

Ndugu Mchumo said the special body, whose task is to ensure successfull implementation of the credit policy, draws its members from the ministries of Trade and Industries, the National Bank of Commerce and the BIT.

He said the government had decided to form the board due to the importance attached to the credit system aimed at facilitating easier and quick distribution of industrial products in the country. The BIT would follow up the implementation of the system by finding solutions to its problems, he explained.

The Minister stressed the necessity for both industries and RTCs to abide by the new system, warning that the government would take stern measures against those failing to do so.

He added: "On the other hand we expect RTCs also to fulfill their obligations by paying the industries within a reasonable period of time to enable them carry on production smoothly."

Ndugu Mchumo explained that the credit system, whose implementations took effect this month, was the best substitute to the former system whereby RTCs were forced to pay cash to manufacturing industries.

Speaking on the role of the BIT, Ndugu Mchumo said one of its major tasks was to formulate better ways of distributing goods and ensure that they reached the people.

He noted that the present distributions system was slow and urged RTCs to cooperate with other public corporations in transporting commoddities to the villages and vice versa.

Ndugu Mchumo directed the BIT to make sure that such cooperation was cultivated to avoid delayed supplies to the rural areas and warned that the tendency of attributing every operational problem to the country's economic situation would not be entertained. He said one must distinguish between the economic situation facing the country and inefficiency.

CSO: 4700/355

CHAKA TO HAVE FIVE CATEGORIES OF MEMBERSHIP

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text] THERE will be five categories of membership to the Chama Cha Kiswahili cha Afrika (CHAKA), according to the Organisation's constitution published by the Institute of Kiswahili Research of the University of Dar es Salaam the interim headquarters of the Association.

The categories would be of an African nation in which Kiswahili is widely spoken, an individual capable of writing and speaking the language, a students or scholar registered for any course in Kiswahili at a recognised institution, an expert awarded honorary membership and an institution interested in the language.

The objective of the association "shall be to develop, improve and promote the use of Kiswahili language and literature and to encourage the widespread use of the language in Africa and the world".

CHAKA would, among other things, aim at:

* Initiating the formation of Kiswahili Associations in each member nation.
* Opening research centres for data collection and coordination of Kiswahili researchers and Kiswahili Association members in their own countries.
* Preparing booklets to educate people on science, technology and other technical skills.
* Aiding in the teaching of Kiswahili in member countries.
* Providing Kiswahili teaching facilities like dictionaries, records, tapes and books.
* Organising conferences and seminars for writers, journalist, teachers, interpreters and translaters keen on promoting Kiswahili.

CHAKA shall have a Chairman and Vice Chairman, to be elected by the general meeting, and the pair will remain in office for two years.

CSO: 4700/355

FIRST SWAHILI-SWAHIL DICTIONARY BY EAST AFRICAN AUTHORS COMPLETED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] THE first Kiswahili/Kiswahili dictionary to be produced by East African authors is expected to be published by the Oxford University Press (OUP) on December 9 this year.

In a telephone interview with the *Daily News* yesterday, an official of the OUP East African headquarters office in Nairobi said "the attractive and large-sized" 325-page dictionary was the work of East African Kiswahili experts and a Polish expatriate.

Linguistic scholars who collaborated in the vast work are: Professor George Mhina (Tanga), Hamisi Akida (Tanga), Yohana Mgange (Tanga), Sheikh Mohammed Ali (Tanga) Burhan Mkelle (Zanzibar) and Muhsin Alidina (Zanzibar). Others are Jaffar Tejani (Zanzibar), Abdillatif Abdallah (Mombasa), Tigiti Sengo (Dar es Salaam) and Zubeida Tumbo (Dar es Salaam).

Yet other scholars are Joseph Kimbila (Bukoba), Kamute Temu (Moshi), David Masamba (Musoma) and Professor Rajmund Ohly (Poland).

The major part of the editorial work was carried out by a team from the Institute of Kiswahili Research of the University of Dar es Salaam and three Kiswahili authors from OUP office in Nairobi. The OUP team consisted of Sheikh Abdillahi Nassir, Caroline Agola and Ali Attas.

The dictionary, which has a large number of coined-vocabulary words in current use, also encompasses the present state of standard Kiswahili.

The OUP official said that the dictionary, which is quite authoritative, contained well-created definitions and some 50,000 vocabulary items such as entries and word meanings.

Work on the Kiswahili/Kiswahili dictionary started in 1975 and by June, 1978, the manuscripts had been completed. The dictionary was scheduled to be published in July last year but difficulties in importing paper delayed the task until December this year.

The first edition of the dictionary has a print run of 100,000 copies which are to sell at 55/- each, said the OUP official.

CSO: 4700/365

MINISTER ANNOUNCES JOINT TANZANIA-MOZAMBIQUE TRADE POLICY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text] A FREE trade area is to become operational between Tanzania and Mozambique and the two countries have also agreed on a joint foreign trade policy that will cover common export and import products.

Announcing this in Dar es Salaam last evening, the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, said the agreement would take effect early next year after its ratification by the two governments.

Speaking to newsmen at the airport, he said an agreement signed in Maputo yesterday stipulated the formation of a body that would co-ordinate the flow of trade commodities between the two countries.

Ndugu Mchumo, who arrived from Maputo, said the co-ordination of sale of common exports would include cashewnuts, sisal, and tea while that of imports would include cereals, fertilisers and crude oil.

He said the formulation of a joint foreign trade policy would lessen the country's import bills on commodities that Tanzania would now be importing in bulk jointly with Mozambique.

A free trade zone between the two countries would render trade transactions more advantageous, particularly to the consumer who would pay cheaper for his commodity, he explained.

The Minister said: "It will likewise be a saving for the whole economy depending on the number of goods we decide to trade in any given period".

On bilateral trade, he said, the agreement identified items that could be purchased by either country at reduced tariff rates.

The rates that differ according to the annex of the agreement are: 50 per cent rebate on food products, 80-85 per cent on intermediate products (includes glues and adhesives, timber products and aluminium products) and 60 per cent on consumer durables (includes fridges and radiators).

Agricultural products will be subject to a rebate of 70 per cent, non-consumer durables to 55 per cent rebate (includes plastics, umbrellas, tyres and tubes), and items of particular importance to economic development 90 per cent.

The last category will include insecticides, electric cables and wires and capital goods such as rail wagons.

Luxury goods such as cigarettes will obtain a rebate of 30 per cent.

A list of products earmarked for preferential treatment in exportation from Tanzania to Mozambique include tyres and tubes, rubber sheets glues and adhesives and chemicals.

Ndugu Mchumo said these products qualified for immediate trade transactions.

Items from Mozambique qualifying for immediate trade transactions include: wire gauzes, asbestos, water taps and pipes sanitary fittings and rail wagons.

Ndugu Mchumo also discussed with Mozambican Minister for Foreign Trade, Ndugu Salomao Munguambe, on developments in implementation of annual trade protocols covering 1979, 1980 and 1981.

The two ministers agreed that the achievements so far in the implementation of the protocols had been commendable, Ndugu Mchumo said.

CSO: 4700/365

SIGNING OF AGREEMENT WITH MOZAMBIQUE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] TIES between Mozambique and Tanzania have been growing stronger by the day ever since the people of Mozambique won their independence from Portugal.

The links, cemented by blood during the Mozambicans' liberation struggle, have grown in stature and are binding the peoples of the two countries even closer.

The latest milestone registered in the field of Mozambique-Tanzania co-operation is the signing, in Maputo, of agreement on free trade and common foreign trade policy on specific export and import products.

The agreement on free trade, signed last Sunday, paves the way for progressive elimination of tariff barriers through the formation next January of an association to be known as the Ruvuma Free-Trade Area.

The one on joint foreign trade policy, also expected to take effect next January, will co-ordinate sale of such common exports as cashewnuts and sisal.

In the import field, Tanzania and Mozambique will co-ordinate the purchasing of such items as crude oil, cereals and fertilisers.

The initialling of the agreement, which will soon be ratified by the two governments, is a result of two years of hard work, preparation and commitment.

The agreement would not have been possible had there not been in existence the Mozambique-Tanzania Joint Commission established soon after Mozambique's independence in 1975.

The achievements of Tanzania and Mozambique co-operation is seen in better perspective when it is remembered that there was no bilateral trade at all until Mozambique became independent.

That there has been such successful and growing co-operation is due to the fact that there has always been good political will between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

Furthermore, Mozambique and Tanzania, being proponents of the belief that in unity lies strength, have been effectively demonstrating the virtues of uniting for mutual benefit and greater strength.

It is thus not surprising that the Ruvuma Free Trade Area will be open to other independent states in the region at a later date.

Therefore, it is incumbent upon those Mozambicans and Tanzanians who will be entrusted with the responsibility of effecting the agreement to be honest, efficient and dedicated to the true interests of the peoples of the two countries.

CSO: 4700/355

TANELEC, JOINT NORWAY-TANZANIA VENTURE, INAUGURATED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Anaclet Rwegayura]

[Text] ESTABLISHMENT of the Tanzania Electrical Goods Manufacturing Company (TANELEC), a joint Norway-Tanzania venture, symbolises constantly growing bilateral relations, visiting Norwegian Crown Prince Harald said here yesterday.

The Crown Prince, who arrived in the country early yesterday morning for a two-week official visit, made the remark at the inauguration of the TANELEC transformer and switchgear plant at Themi Industrial area.

On the future of TANELEC, he said: "The factory is our co-operative effort. It is up to us to make it a going and growing concern".

The colourful inauguration ceremony was also attended by his wife, Crown Princess Sonja.

Earlier, NDC Chairman and Managing Director Arnold Kilewo announced that a national electrical maintenance and repair centre for servicing and repairing various electrical instruments and equipment, plant and machinery used in Tanzania will be set up in Arusha shortly.

The centre, worth 15 million/- and which will be of the Tanzania Electrical Goods Manufacturing Company (TANELEC), will have a navigational aids and calibration unit in the first stage. Such facilities are virtually non-existent in the country today.

Announcing this at the inauguration of the transformer and switchgear plant of TANELEC in Arusha, Ndugu Kilewo, said the unit would be the first in East and Central Africa.

Scheduled to become operational during the first quarter of 1982, the unit will not only be import substituting, but export-oriented as well.

Two twin-engine aircraft, calibration equipment and spare parts for the project have already been acquired through an import support provided by the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD).

The maintenance and repair centre, Ndugu Kilewo said, would also repair radio/telecommunication equipment belonging to local institutions not having their own workshops for such services.

Further, the centre proposes to establish services which will cover the calibration of airport instruments — including Instruments for Landing System (ILS) and very high frequency Omnidirectional Radio Range (VOR) which give an airplane pilot the necessary assistance he requires to get correct direction.

Ndugu Kilewo told the guests at the ceremony that total fixed investment of the TANELEC transformer and switchgear plant was an estimated 118million/- by the fifth year of operation. The return on investment is estimated at 14 per cent.

Underlining the importance of establishing these services, he said the lack of repair and services of machinery had caused untold loss in the production and service sectors.

The third wing of TANELEC is a training school built at a cost of 11,850,000/- — also provided by NORAD. The school will train personnel to run the national electric maintenance and repair centre.

Appreciating the Norwegian assistance, Ndugu Kilewo remarked that transfer of technology was only possible and meaningful when the people of the recipient country trained in the skills related to the technology being transfered.

And Minister for Industries Basil Mramba informed the Norwegian royal couple that under Tanzania's Third Five-Year Development Plan, the industrial sector envisaged a

total investment of 7.2 billion/-, equivalent to 26.6 per cent of the total plan investment.

Even if the figure were to be slightly reduced, he said, external financial participation would be necessary in the implementation of the plan objectives.

He said the Government would continue to solicit partnerships of overseas public and private investors because the country's Foreign Investment Protection Act, which guarantees expatriation of dividends to a foreign investor, was one of the incentives for implementing the policy.

Referring to TANELEC, Ndugu Mramba said it was the first industrial venture of any standing in which a Norwegian company, the National Industry, and two Tanzanian parastasls — Tanzania Electric Supply Company and NDC — have participated as joint owners and collaborators.

CSO: 4700/355

CANADIAN FIRM GIVES GOVERNMENT CLEAN WATER PLAN FOR TWO REGIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text] CONSTRUCTION of dams, boreholes and reservoirs are part of an ambitious masterplan for providing safe and clean water to 1.4m residents of Dar es Salaam and Coast regions by the year 1991.

The 546m/- masterplan was handed over to the Tanzania Government on Wednesday after five years of study by a Canadian firm CBA Engineering Ltd.

The masterplan, whose implementation is expected to start as soon as funds are available, lays emphasis on village water supplies in consonance with Tanzania's efforts to improve the social and economic conditions of the rural population.

Two bulky books on the masterplan made available in Dar es Salaam yesterday reveal that priority for water supplies would be given to villages with populations greater than 3,000, with second priority given to service centres and third priority to other villages with acute scarcity of water.

On the village water supplies, the masterplan recommends that 62 settlements would be supplied by extensions of the Dar es Salaam city supply, eight by boreholes, 100 settlements by large-diameter wells, 28 settlements would be supplied by individual surface water sources (rivers and lakes), 127 from surface water sources as part of 14 group village schemes and 14 would be supplied by rainwater catchment system.

Under the plan, a dam will be constructed at Kidunda, 90 kilometres upstream on the Dar es Salaam Morogoro Road to regulate the Ruvu River to enable it meet the demand equal to the installed capacity of the Upper and lower Ruvu schemes and for future water demands.

The Kidunda dam, whose construction has been estimated to cost 50m/-, will have a storage capacity of 160 cubic hectometres (160 hm3). The plan recommends that the latest acceptable date for completion of the dam should be 1987 to avert frequent water supply shortage.

Also under the plan, 30 small dams will be constructed for livestock watering. Construction of the dams have been estimated to cost 11m/-.

To enable effective implementation of the plan, it has been recommended that two new divisions — dam construction and well construction — be created within the water department of the two regions.

The masterplan has further recommended that the hydrologic data network should be maintained and expanded. In areas where shallow wells are proposed, seasonal and long-term fluctuations in groundwater levels should be monitored, according to the plan.

Of the estimated sum for the whole projects, 424m/- has been estimated for construction of village water supplies, 50m/- for construction of Kidunda dam, 11m/- for other water resources development projects and 61m/- for recurrent costs from 1981 to 1991.

CSO: 4700/365

SWEDEN, CANADA PRESENT WATER SUPPLY PLANS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] TANZANIA yesterday received from the Swedish government three rural water supply master plans for Mara, Mwanza and Kagera Regions, all under the country's programme of providing people with clean domestic water by the year 1991.

The master plans, prepared by a Swedish consultancy firm, VIAK AB after a study financed by the Swedish government, were received by the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al Noor Kassum, from the Swedish Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu David Wirmark.

The master plans for the three regions are among others being prepared by the Ministry of Energy with the assistance of foreign financiers and consultants.

Last week Canada presented to the Tanzania Government another such master plan for Dar es Salaam and Coast regions.

The master plan for the two coastal regions were prepared by a Canadian firm, CBA Engineering Limited, at a cost of 18million/-. The plan was presented to Ndugu Kassum by the Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania, Mr. Karl Johansen.

According to the country's national programme, 1,500,000 people should be provided with clean water each year for the next decade to achieve the nation's target by 1991.

Under the programme, the government aims at having water accessible to the rural population at an average of 400 metres, according to a statement issued by the Ministry of Water and Energy in Dar es Salaam yesterday after the presentation of the plans.

The Party and government launched the ambitious programme in 1971 with the aim of providing water to the rural communities. Year 1981 was set as the target date by which every village would have a reliable source of clean water.

The aim was also to provide the whole rural population with access to a public water point at an average distance of 400 metres by the year 1991.

"As the rural populations will have grown to some 22 million by 1991, more than 1.5 million people need to be provided with water during each of the next 10 years to reach the 1991 goal"

The implementation plans for the lake regions is the first step taken by the ministry and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) to facilitate the concentration of Swedish assistance in the three regions.

The statement said Dodoma Region had been identified for Swedish assistance and a separate feasibility study was earmarked.

The plans cover five years. In it the consultants have estimated the resources required for 1981/82 to 1985/86 for the supply of water to the rural communities.

Receiving the plans, Ndugu Kassum thanked Sweden for its support to Tanzania's efforts to improve life in the rural areas through providing such services like water supply to villagers.

The Swedish Ambassador, meanwhile, hailed Tanzania for being able to provide water to 40 per cent of the population in the last 20 years despite problems such as acute shortage of foreign exchange.

"This is an outstanding achievement", he said.

Sweden had co-operated with Tanzania in the rural water supply sector since 1965, four years after Tanzania's independence.

Ndugu Wirmark said his country had so far distributed a total of 700m/- to the rural water supply sector alone in Tanzania.

CSO: 4700/355

TANESCO FINANCE MANAGER PRESENTS COMPANY 1982 BUDGET

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] THE Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) anticipates a revenue of 591.2 million/- next year, 10.3 per cent above the earnings expected in by the end of this year.

TANESCO Finance Manager Ndugu J.B. Ndallahwa said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that total operating expenses for next year would total 454.8 million shillings. He was presenting the Company's 1982 budget.

Fuel, which powers thermal generators run by the Company in the regions, but which it plans to phase out eventually in preference to hydropower, is expected to gobble 94.0 million/-, he said.

The TANESCO budget was presented to the Company's Annual Master Workers' Council which started meeting at the Diamond Jubilee Hall in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

A total of 538.57 million/- is expected to be realised by the end of this year after selling 820.83 million units. Each unit costs an average of 65 cents.

The expected revenue by the end of this year is 11 per cent above the 1980 figure of 479.97 million shillings.

The two-day Workers' Council meeting is expected to discuss the budget and consider a number of proposals made by representatives of TANESCO branches in the regions.

Some of the representatives have proposed that service line charges should be increased and also that the computer services should be reviewed.

There is also a proposal to increase the daily allowance paid to a worker on transfer to a new station to cover one month instead of 14 days only. Some have proposed that the company should subsidise the rent paid by workers who were accommodated in houses belonging to individuals.

Opening the meeting, the Minister for Water, Energy and Minerals Ndugu Al Noor Kassum asked TANESCO employees to be inventive and manufacture some of the spares for the company's machinery.

He said this, together with a reduction in operating costs and together with co-operation among the workers would enable the company solve the problems facing distribution of electricity in the country.

Ndugu Kassum said that the government's long-term objective in the power sector was to utilise non-oil sources wherever feasible to produce electricity at low cost.

Such sources are water and eventually coal, he added.

The Minister explained that the completion of a 220 kilovolt line from Kidatu to south western Tanzania and of a similar line to central and north western Tanzania would greatly reduce the dependence on diesel for providing power to the people.

The meeting will be closed today by the Party Chief Executive Secretary Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago.

CSO: 4700/355

MUTEX MANAGER DISCUSSES EFFECT OF FUEL SHORTAGE ON OPERATIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Alley Kayamba]

[Text] THE Musoma Textile Mill (MUTEX) expects to export 8,000,000 metres of textile worth millions of shillings in foreign exchange to West Germany, France and Swaziland, the MUTEX management said here.

In an interview, the General Manager, Mr. Georges Tonneauc and the co-General Manager, Ndugu P. Salamba, said they were still negotiating the prices with the would be clients.

Representatives of three German companies are expected in Musoma today to discuss the prices. The names of the companies were not disclosed.

The West German companies, according to the managers want 500,000 metres of linen, one million metres of poplin and five million of bedsheet.

The companies have agreed on quality of the clothing material following samples sent to West Germany by MUTEX.

A French firm Schaeffer Engineering company, want a monthly consignment of 55,000 metres of *kitenge*, *khanga* and poplin. The annual consignment will be 660,000 metres.

Swaziland had placed an order for 500,000 metres of textiles specially designed by themselves, the managers said.

According to the managers, the European countries developed interest in MUTEX products when the mill participated in the Frankfurt Trade Fair early this year.

"The West Germany companies have said if we maintain the quality of our bed sheets they can buy all our annual produce," Mr. Tonneauc said.

However, the manager expressed fears that MUTEX might not meet foreign market orders if the present shortage of fuel did not end.

MUTEX resumed production last week following the arrival of some fuel in Musoma. The mill was idle for seven weeks.

The mill's 1,200 workers operating on two shifts were working for 11 hours instead of the normal 15 hours daily due to the shortage of fuel.

The MUTEX production would be in full swing when the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) had at least 400,000 litres of fuel, Mr. Tonneauc said.

The TANESCO Mara Regional Manager, Ndugu A. Ally, explained that an average of one road tanker with 900 to 12,000 of diesel arrive in Musoma daily. The Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) last week gave TANESCO 90,000 litres of diesel which were ferried in by the Lake Victoria tanker, *mv. Nyangumi*.

Nearly a week after the lake zone Regional Commissioners had met in Mwanza to discuss fair distribution of fuel, both MUTEX and TANESCO managers described the flow of fuel "a bit encouraging."

MUTEX had suffered a loss of 26 million shillings in the past seven weeks due to the shortage of fuel.

CSO: 4700/365

JANGUO ANNOUNCES PLAN TO EXTEND PRESENT POWER SUPPLY GRID

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] TANZANIA provides electricity to only four per cent of the country's total population despite her enormous hydro-power potential, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Water and Energy, Ndugu Athumani Janguo, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Opening an experts' meeting on rural (electricity) distribution systems, Ndugu Janguo said, however, that a number of efforts would be made to supply more Tanzanians, particularly the rural dwellers, with power.

"Rural electrification is a must if the majority of our people are to benefit from our power programmes", he said.

The Principal Secretary said the rich hydro-electricity potential was untapped because of lack of know-how and finance. The availability of these and proper planning could enable the potential to be harnessed and distributed to the countryside, he added.

"As the country is divided into regions and areas, so far our electrification programmes focused initially on regional town centres and districts or area headquarters", he said.

All regional headquarters now had electricity, he said, adding that three district centres — namely Kondoa, Njombe and Babati — were electrified this year. By the end of next year another four district towns would get electricity, he said.

He announced plans to extend the present power supply grid to form the national grid. It would be an extension of the coastal grid feeding Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Moshi and Arusha, he explained.

Ndugu Janguo said the south-western grid would go through Iringa and Mbeya and the north-eastern one would go through Dodoma, Singida, Tabora, Shinyanga, Mwanza and ultimately to Musoma.

"Consideration is also being given to providing an extention from Dar es Salaam to the south-east through Lindi and Mtwara", he said. The national grid would be fed by the Kidatu/Mtera complex.

He explained that Tanzania could not afford "a proliferation" of thermo power stations in view of the rocketting prices of oil, an item that gobbles down a tidy 60 per cent of the country's expert earnings.

Potential mini hydro-power sites and the electrification of nearby towns and villages would therefore be undertaken, he stressed.

At the seminar yesterday, experts from US-based Westinghouse Company made presentations on appropriate systems of distribution suitable for Tanzania.

The Assistant Regional Director of Westinghouse Power Systems International, Canada Region, Mr. David Langdom, said that although most of African countries used distribution systems developed in Europe, the systems developed in North America were more appropriate to the continent.

The European systems were technically different from the North American systems, he added, saying the distribution of population in Africa differed from that in Europe but was almost the same as in North America where population groups are more scattered.

He said the North-American distribution systems were cheaper to instal and were 20 to 30 per cent cheaper than the European ones.

Such systems had been used successfully in Tunisia and Liberia. Negotiations were underway with the Ivory Coast to introduce the systems, Mr. Langdon said.

The Westinghouse experts leave Dar es Salaam tomorrow for Lusaka. They will also visit Zimbabwe, Kenya and the Ivory Coast.

CSO: 4700/365

MINISTER KADUMA GIVES GUIDELINES TO CFB

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] THE Government has spelt out guidelines for the newly-established Central Freight Bureau (CFB) whose Board of Directors held its first meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Addressing the board members at the Kilimanjaro Hotel the Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu Ibrahim Kaduma, said the bureau must ensure that import and export cargo generated by the country were handled by the local shipping lines.

He said the bureau must negotiate with foreign shipping lines with a view to cutting down freight charges they imposed on the country's cargo.

The bureau, he said, should ascertain that foreign shipping lines allowed to handle the country's cargo paid the bureau a certain commission.

Out of the commission, he said, the country would be able to establish its own merchant fleet.

Explaining the formation of CFB, Ndugu Kaduma said the Government had been paying excessive billions of shillings to foreign shipping lines every year.

For example, he said, Tanzania paid 2 billion/- in foreign exchange to foreign shipping lines in 1979 alone.

The bureau, which is yet to take off, will control all import and export cargo generated by the country.

Ndugu Kaduma, warned that foreign shipping lines, most of them from capitalist countries and are the biggest beneficiaries of the present unequal system, would not be happy with the establishment of the CFB.

"We will be insane to expect them (capitalists' shipping lines) to applaud the formation of the CFB. The formation of the CFB is therefore a declaration of war", he said.

He said the CFB would win this war only if it employed diligent, hard-working, skilled, disciplined and, above all, honest workers.

The one-day board meeting is expected to formulate a programme for launching the operations of the bureau whose act was passed by the Parliament early this year.

Ndugu Kaduma told the board members that they should ensure that a firm base was built before the CFB took off.

The meeting was expected to discuss, among other things, the bureau's organisational structure, scheme of service, salary structure as well as ways of employing and training skilled manpower.

Pledging the Government's commitment to assist the board and the CFB management, he said they should learn from other countries — notably Sri Lanka, China, Singapore, Ivory Coast and Cameroun — which had successfully controlled the shipping business in their respective countries.

The CFB is also empowered to spearhead the establishment of a national merchant fleet.

CSO: 4700/355

CDA BOARD SEEKS TO END DELAYS IN CAPITAL'S CONSTRUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] THE board of directors of the Capital Development Authority (CDA) has directed the authority to seek new ways immediately of curbing constraints causing delays in the construction of the new capital.

The fuel transportation problem, arising partly from Tanzania Railways Corporation's lack of sufficient tankers, could be offset by the CDA purchasing its own oil tankers, the board noted after meeting in Dar es Salaam on Monday.

Members of the board also called for an increase in CDA's capacity to store construction materials so that construction of houses for civil servants could be through by 40 per cent by 1985/86 as planned ealier.

It was noted that meterials such cement, however, could not be stored for long periods without getting spoilt. Nevertheless, the board members called for importation of all building materials in good time to allow smooth construction of the new capital.

The board meeting, chaired by the Minister of State for Capital Development, Ndugu George Kahama, also approved a new tender system for contractors.

Under the new system, all prospective contractors would be invited to appear in person for negotiations instead of simply forwarding tenders to the CDA in writing.

The new system is expected to facilitate lively and direct negotiation involving both parties. This would also help the CDA to select better contractors.

The board meeting also noted with satisfaction CDA's performance which, among other accomplishments, saw the completion of Chamwino presidential complex phase I and II.

CSO: 4700/365

MINISTER DIRECTS TWO RTCS TO OPEN RURAL BRANCHES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Nov 81 p 3

[Excerpt]

THE Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo has directed Kilimanjaro and Arusha Regional Trading Companies (RTCs) to open branches in the rural areas.

The Minister gave the directive yesterday when opening the Board of Internal Trade (BIT) Annual meeting in Tanga.

He said although the two RTCs were financially well off, they had not opened branches in the rural areas, thus causing people to travel long distances to District headquarters to purchase their daily requirements.

As a result, many people in the two regions were complaining about this time-consuming situation, he said.

Ndugu Mchumo therefore directed that the two RTCs make immediate efforts to establish branches in the divisions to bring their services near to the people.

Elaborating the Minister said it was the government's policy to have RTC branches in every division. At present almost half of the total divisions have an RTC branch.

"It is the obligation of every RTC to open up branches in every division and in order to achieve this, RTCs should immediately start doing so by establishing a few branches every year," the Minister advised.

He reiterated his call made earlier at Moshi that regional authorities should cooperate with and help RTCs to perform their duties successfully.

He said it was through such help and cooperation that the services of the trading companies could be expanded and consolidated.

CSO: 4700/355

BODY'S FORMATION 'WELCOME IDEA,' EDITORIAL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] THE leading instruments for the distribution of goods to the people, are the Regional Trading Companies (RTCs) for which every effort must be made to ensure that they fulfil their responsibilities.

It is common knowledge that the work of RTCs has been hampered by a number of factors including shortage of goods, lack of sound transport facilities and limited financial resources.

These inadequacies have often led to the creation of a vacuum in supplying the people and middlemen have quickly intervened but at great cost to consumers as well as the overall national economy.

Therefore, until the national distribution system has been perfected it will be impossible to ensure that supplies get to the people as and when they need them.

Faced with a serious economic situation, it is not too easy to meet all the requirements of a sound distribution system. The most we can do is cut the hand of the racketeer through judicious use of available goods and distribution facilities.

The Ministry of Trade in conjunction with the Ministry of Industries, the National Bank of Commerce and the Board of Internal Trade seek to bail out RTCs through firming up the national credit policy.

A body to monitor and supervise the implementation of the national credit policy has been formed. This is a welcome idea.

For very often RTCs have been greatly constrained due to lack of funds. They have also been required by manufacturers to pay cash for the goods they need. This lack of ready cash, perhaps for reasons beyond their control, explains their failure in distributing goods to the intended consumers.

Availing RTCs credit facilities will help them operate in a business manner. But the whole system will also depend on how quickly they honour their obligations to the manufacturers and the bank.

In order to help RTCs serve the people better, goods must get to the supply points in time. As it is right now, there is too much red tape in the regions where committees spend too much time deciding on how to allocate goods.

We are in no doubt that the body created to monitor and supervise implementation of the national credit policy would go beyond mere provision of credit to RTCs.

There is also need to look into all aspects of marketing the available goods including market surveys to ensure that only goods needed in a particular area are supplied at any one time.

We cannot afford to fail in supplying the people especially when we have limited availability of goods in the country. Where the system has been perfected, there can be no room for the middlemen or racketeer.

CSO: 4700/355

IDS EXPERTS BACK GOVERNMENT'S FOOD, CASH CROP STEP UP PLAN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text] ECONOMIC development experts of the University of Dar es Salaam have strongly backed the government move to step up food and cash crops production in the country.

The experts drawn from the University's Institute of Development Studies (IDS) came up in full support of the government move at the end of their three-day workshop held in Tanga last week.

The workshop which was organised by the IDS emphasised that there was felt need for state farms and those of peasants to step up production of both cash and food crops.

This positive move, it was observed, would enable the nation to be self reliant on food and also fetch the country substantial foreign exchange.

Attended by villagers from Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Coast, Dodoma, Singida, Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions the workshop discussed: "A Village — The Centre of Social and Economic Development".

The participants emphasised that the villages be given loans to enable farmers produce more food adding that irrigation farming should be practised.

This, participants argued, would improve the country's agricultural production which, they added, has not been yielding good results for quite sometime now.

On the problem of leadership in villages, the workshop proposed that village leaders should be elected and not appointed.

CSO: 4700/355

AMBONI COMPANY'S INCENTIVE CAMPAIGN FOR SISAL WORKERS OFF TO GOOD START

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Charles Kifunta]

[Text] THE Amboni group of companies, which owns a number of sisal estates in Tanga Region, has spoken of a good start in their recently introduced incentive-giving campaign aimed at getting more and reliable sisal cutters.

The campaign, known as *Mkato Bora* (Master Cutter Category) launched on November 1, guarantees among other things, high salaries and other fringe benefits for workers willing to work hard everyday.

The group's Managing Director, Ndugu A. Turrian, however, said yesterday that although it was too early to assess the campaign's success or failure, "it has so far shown an improvement".

He said discipline, attendance and workers' morale had improved tremendously compared with the past, adding that even workers who were not in the system had shown interest to join.

Ndugu Turrian said most of their shops in sisal estates had been reorganised by restocking them fully and replacing private businessmen who had rented them.

He said in places where co-operative shops had been run properly they were left to operate on behalf of the company.

He said the shops were now popular among members of the Master Cutter Category who got most of their needs at prices lower than those in most shops run by individuals.

On social activities, Ndugu Turrian said the company had spent 165,000/- to revive social welfare centres by providing music sets and buying sporting equipment like footballs and jerseys.

He said day-care centres for the workers' children had also been revived in many estates.

CSO: 4700/355

IRINGA REGION PEASANTS MAKE GOOD HARVESTING EFFORT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Excerpt] Peasants in Iringa Region are recording impressive results in food crop harvest and regional authorities are sparing no effort to ensure that the crops are moved to storage facilities before the onset of rains.

The Iringa Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Athumani Kabongo, said in a telephone interview yesterday that the peasants in the region bad done their share in contributing to the nation's food basket.

So far, he explained, about 29,249 tonnes of food crops have been sold to the National Milling Corporation (NMC) out of this season's crops.

During the same period last year, peasants had sold only 16,700 tonnes of food crops to the NMC, he said.

Regional authorities are hopeful that the peasants, given all facilities, should easily surpass NMC's target of buying 35,150 tonnes of crops before the current season ending this month.

Ndugu Kabongo said since the crop buying season began last June, by Thursday this week peasants had sold about 27,448 tonnes of maize; 222 tonnes of beans; 67,213 tonnes of millet, about 1,447 tonnes of wheat and a negligible 4 tonnes of paddy.

However, the Regional Party Secretary said not less than 8,000 tonnes of food crops were still lying in the villages and that if the NMC lived up to its promises to bring in the necessary bags it would take only two weeks to clear it.

Out of the maize held up in the villages, about 3,000 tonnes were those of maize and the rest constituted various other grains, he said.

The region's requirements for bags is about 300,000, but the NMC managed to supply only 80,000 bags. This, Ndugu Kabongo said, has meant delayed collection of crops from peasants.

Because the long rains are expected to start towards the end of this month or early next month, the Regional Party Secretary fears that it could damage most of the uncleared crops.

He appealed to the NMC and other concerned institutions to speed up delivery of bags to save most needed food crops for the country.

Asked if the peasants had set aside some food for their own consumption, Ndugu Kabongo said most of them had sold their food to the NMC only after ensuring that they had enough stock to last them until the next season.

He elaborated: "the NMC's target was to buy 30,000 tonnes of maize, 614 beans, 283 millet and 2,270 tonnes of wheat and no target was set for paddy."

Ndugu Kabongo said the regional authorities were all the time strict about selling food crops outside the NMC. "We refused a number of people and organizations permission to buy crops direct from the villages. They were all referred to the NMC," he said.

CSO: 4700/355

STUDY OF REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES OF NATIONAL FOOD STRATEGY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Anaclet Rwegayura]

[Text] A comprehensive programme on implementation of the proposed National Food Strategy will be ready next April, it was learnt here yesterday.

Reliable sources within the Ministry of Agriculture which is preparing the programme said that a three-day workshop which ended here Wednesday called for further study views on regional perspectives for the strategy.

The workshop has developed a programme summary encompassing the aspects of food production and consumption in the country. This will be utilised in preparing investment proposals towards implementing the National Food Strategy.

Top officials of the Ministry of agriculture declined to reveal the views and recommendations of the workshop. However, it is understood from regional reports presented at the workshop that each region has already devised some immediate action plan to ensure food security.

Observing that a national food policy was long overdue, the Singida Regional report point out vermin, the use of hand hoes and increased use of cereals for local brews among causes of food deficit in the area.

Crop devastation by vermin and voracious birds, particularly quelea quelea, is rated between 40 and 50 per-cent annually in most central regions of the country, according to the reports.

Food crop diversification and exploitation of all irrigable land is planned by Kagera region to meet its food requirement which has already outstripped the regional population.

Irrigation schemes are planned for low lying areas of Ngono River basin, Kyakakera, Buzirayombo, Nyakato and Lake Ikimba plains in order to introduce double-crop production of paddy, maize and beans annually.

Fight against banana weevils and nematodes which have drastically cut down banana production is to be intensified while cultivation of root crops (potatoes and cassava) is expanded in the region.

Meanwhile, Mbeya region has surpassed by 14.5 per cent its 1980/81 food production target of 800,000 tons. It has been reported that the region harvested a total of 916,470 tons of various food crops but only 4.9 per cent of the amount was sold as surplus through legal channels.

With the principal objective to satisfy basic nutritional requirements of its population, Mbeya plans dairy development and intensive beef production while poultry, pig and rabbit rearing will be encouraged around urban centres and in villages.

The regional reports tabled at the workshop generally outline similar constraints in agriculture ranging from poor crop husbandry on farms, inadequate mechanisation, slackened extension services for both crop and animal husbandry to heavy post-harvest losses.

Post-harvest losses of grains are mainly due to unskilled threshing methods and poor storage, the reports indicated.

The Arusha workshop brought together all Regional Agricultural Development Officers, Regional Planning Officers as well as technical experts from the Ministries of Agriculture, Planning and Economic Affairs, Livestock Development and Natural Resources and Tourism. It was also attended by several experts from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

CSO: 4700/365

MBEYA AUTHORITIES TAKING STEPS TO SAVE COFFEE, COTTON CROPS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] MBEYA regional authorities are taking steps to save coffee and cotton crops piled up in villages due to lack of transport and storage facilities, *Shihata* has reported.

The Mbeya Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Kingunge Ngombale-Mwiru, yesterday called to his office all parties concerned and directed that the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) should speed up haulage of coffee from the villages before rains set in.

Coffee estimated at 5,400 tons worth about 40 million - is held up in several villages in Mbeya and Mbozi district, awaiting transportation to the Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT) headquarters in Moshi.

Briefing the Mbeya Regional Party Executive Committee yesterday, the CAT Zonal Manager, Ndugu Samuel Mpayo, charged that transportation of the crop to Moshi was hindered by TRC's failure to honour its contract.

He claimed that TRC had also refused other transporters, hired by CAT to help TRC, permission to offload coffee at the Mikumi railways godown for transshipment by rail to Moshi.

Ndugu Mpayo explained that transporters were reluctant to haul coffee all the way to Moshi apparently because they were not sure of getting a full load on their way back.

Bad roads in the villages, he said, were also another factor discouraging transporters to clear coffee from the villages.

Ndugu Mpayo said transporters demanded anything up to 20/- per bag of coffee brought from the villages to CAT's godowns at Vwawa in Mbozi.

The manager said out of the 8,600 tons of coffee worth 60,472,937/- bought from peasants this season, only 3,170 tons had so far been transported to Moshi.

However, TRC authorities in the region maintain that they have a fleet of heavy load trucks capable of hauling all the coffee in good time.

Meanwhile, cotton weighing 900 tons worth over 4 million/- bought from Chunya and Mbeya districts this season may be destroyed by rains for lack of storage facilities.

The unprocessed cotton is reportedly piled up outside godowns of the Mbeya Industries Limited in Mbeya town.

Ndugu Ngombale-Mwiru, who inspected the Mbeya Industries following public complaints about poor storage facilities, was told by an official that the crop could not be processed fast because of the factory's limited production capacity.

The official said the factory's capacity is 1,000 tons of cotton seed oil per month, but frequent machine breakdowns, non-availability of spare parts and shortage of electricity have been the main constraints.

The Regional Party Secretary directed the Mbeya Industries officials to transfer all the piled up cotton to the unused buildings at the Saba Saba grounds for temporary storage.

CSO: 4700/365

BRIEFS

DANISH GRANT--Denmark has agreed to grant Tanzania 1,200 million/- between 1981 and 1985 and will also consider prouding emergency food aid worth 28 million/- this year. The Danish grant, which is over and above the loans during that period, will be concentrated in the education, health and rural development fields, including water supply projects, with emphasis on the consolidating of on-going projects. A statement issued in Dar es Salaam at the end of the Tanzania-Danish Development Cooperation consultations says Denmark has given development loans, the most recent one of 120 million/- going the sugar and cement industrial sectors. Denmark has also agreed with some other donors to coordinate the supply and distribution of essential drugs and medicine to Tanzania during the coming years. Cooperation between the two countries started in the mid 1960s and since then Denmark has consistently increased the volume of her assistance to Tanzania which, at the moment, is the largest single recipient of Danish aid. The grant agreement was signed by the leader of the Danish delegation, Ndugu N. J. Lassen from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Principal Secretary to the Treasury, Ndugu F. M. Kazaura, who signed for Tanzania. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Nov 81 p 1]

FRG SURVEY EQUIPMENT DONATION--The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) has donated survey equipment worth 270,000/- to the Zanzibar Government. The equipment was handed over yesterday to the Zanzibar Minister for Lands, Construction and Housing, Ndugu Edington Kisasi by the Director of Germany Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) Mr. Reiner Holstein. Ndugu Kisasi thanked the FRG government for the donation which he said would be very useful to Zanzibar. He said they would enable the Isles to plan for the growing demand for building plots and help in various development survey. Also present at the short ceremony was a surveyor with Germany Volunteer Service in Zanzibar Mr. Christopher Winkler who is training Zanzibar survey staff on modern methods of surveys and computing by using the new equipment. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Nov 81 p 3]

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS REVIEWED--The week-long meeting of the National Executive Council (NEC) which opened in Dar es Salaam yesterday reviewed draft Party Constitution amendments table by a special committee set up to formulate the Party Programme. The special committee was appointed by NEC in September this year. The Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, told press men last night that NEC members studied and discussed the proposals which seek to amend the CCM Constitution. He did not indicate areas of the Constitution which would be affected by proposals. He said NEC formally received JUWATA's newly-appointed

Secretary-General, Ndugu Joseph Rwegasira, who becomes a member of the Council by virtue of his position in the mass organisation. NEC will also discuss the Government's proposals to establish co-operative unions which were abolished in 1976. The Council will also review progress made on the implementation of National Economic Survival Programme (NESP) and the coming Five-Year Development Plan (1981-1986). The plan details development strategies, priorities and goals for both parts of the United Republic. The NEC meeting continues this morning at the Karimjee Hall under the chairmanship of Mwalimu Nyerere. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Nov 81 p 1]

OIL SEED CAKE EXPORTING--Tanzania loses millions of shillings every year by exporting oil seed cake with a very high oil content, the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba, said here yesterday. Briefing the World Bank President, Mr. Clausen, on industrial development in Morogoro Region, Ndugu Mramba said existing oil mills in the country did not have the technology with which to extract the maximum oil from oil seeds. Facilities for extracting oil through the solvent process were not available in Tanzania and ginneries handling cotton oil seeds at their earliest stage in oil processing were very old, he said. As a result Tanzania's oil cake, a by-product of oil processing, was left with an oil content of about 12 per cent. "We are losing millions of shilling by exporting oil cake which has a lot of oil," he said. The oil cake could be further processed by using the solvent extraction method, he added. [Excerpt] [Isaac Mruma] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Nov 81 p 1]

BAMBOO IRRIGATION PIPES--The Head of the Bamboo Pipes Water Project, Ndugu Thabit Lipangile has said that plans were underway to introduce irrigation schemes using bamboo and wooden pipes in ujamaa villages. Ndugu Lipangile said the new scheme would help villages to expand agricultural activities and ensure year-round production without depending on rains. He said the plan would help the villages to get more food. Ndugu Lipangile said some 70,000 people would get water from bamboo pipes on completion of the laying of 260 kilometres of bambo pipes in five regions. Ndugu Lipangile said through the Swedish International Development Aid (SIDA), more projects would be established in Ruvuma, Kilimanjaro, Iringa, Mbeya, Morogoro and Dar es Salaam regions. Meanwhile, SIDA experts recently launched a Bamboo Pipe Water Project at Mgama village in Iringa Rural District. SIDA officials from Dar es Salaam yesterday visited the project. Commenting on the project, the Head of the SIDA team, Mr. Lars Linablad, said he had been impressed by the bamboo pipe water project in the country. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 23 Nov 81 p 3

DPRK AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS' REPORT--Agricultural experts from the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (DPRK) who are in the country looking for a suitable place to build a non-aligned agricultural research centre will today hold formal talks with government officials at the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry's Director for Agricultural Research Dr. John Liwenga told SHIHATA in Dar es Salaam that the experts would in today's talks present their report after visiting various areas within the Ruvu and Rufiji river basins. The agriculturalists spent the whole of Saturday finalizing their report. They continued with the exercise yesterday after their visit of Ikwiriri in Rufiji last Friday. Dr. Liwenga said that the Koreans will also meet Coast Region Party and Government leaders today and visit the Kibaha

Sugar Cane Research Centre, several kilometres from the city. The seven agriculturalists led by the Vice-Chairman of the DPRK Agricultural Commission Ndugu Ryom Uizae arrived in Dar es Salaam last Monday. The decision to establish an Agricultural Research Centre for the Non-Aligned states in the Eastern, Central and Southern Africa Zone was reached by the movement's Agriculture Ministers meeting held in Pyongyang, August this year. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 23 Nov 81 p 1]

SPARE PARTS SHORTAGE--Almost half of Air Tanzania's fleet has been grounded due to lack of spareparts, Air Tanzania Corporation General Manager, Ndugu Bakari Mwapachu said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. In an interview with the DAILY NEWS, Ndugu Mwapachu said out of the airlines 11 aircraft only five were operating. This has deprived ATC a lot of revenue, he added. He further said that the situation was such that most of the airlines technical staff--pilots, cabin crew, technicians, engineers and the traffic and operations personnel--are underutilised. The airline's two Boeings, he explained, were in sound order, but out of the five Fokker Friendship planes only one was flying. Ndugu Mwapachu said out of the four twin Otters, two were serviceable--one operating in the Lake Victoria zone and another in the Coast zone. However, he said a third Twin Otter was awaiting arrival of a component from Canada to put it back in service. The General Manager, who recently returned from Canada, said Canada had agreed to assist ATC in rehabilitating a fourth Twin Otter. He said he met officials from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Canadian Credit Co-operation and DeHavilland who agreed in principle to assist ATC. Ndugu Mwapachu also said ATC was looking for a potential buyer for two of its old Fokker Friendship planes which used to belong to the defunct East African Airways Corporation. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Nov 81 p 3]

PARASTATAL LOAN RECOVERY SOUGHT--Government intervention has been called for to recover overdue loans extended by the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) to parastatal organisations. In the meantime TRDB would employ all means including legal action, to intensify loan recovery, the Bank's Zonal and Regional Managers Conference resolved in Arusha over the weekend. They insisted that interest on all funds due for payment to the Bank which were either retained or diverted to other uses by crop authorities, should be paid by the same authorities. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/355

SA RESPONSIBILITY FOR BEIRA HARBOR SABOTAGE EXAMINED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 20 Nov 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE recent acts of sabotage in Mocambique, culminating in the destruction of marker buoys in the approaches to Beira harbour, are obviously part of a campaign to hamper the movement of goods to and from Zimbabwe.

It has been alleged that the dissidents in Mozambique responsible for the sabotage have the support of the South African government. There have certainly been reliable reports of sightings of South African military aircraft within that country.

If the South African government is supporting internal opposition within Mozambique, and the hindrance of Zimbabwe's exports and imports, it is embarking on a cynical and dangerous policy of deliberate destabilisation in Southern Africa.

For Zimbabwe, the routes to ports in Mozambique and South Africa are essential lifelines — without the free movement of goods into and out of this country the economy will founder.

It might be surmised that South Africa would prefer to see Zimbabwe more dependent on its railways, and that the increased use of the Mocambique system is an unwelcome demonstration of growing independence.

Yet, what has South Africa to gain from unstable neighbours? Is the alleged support of extra-territorial measures a government decision, or the manifestation of another secret department running amok?

The Zimbabwe government has never made a secret of its detestation of South Africa's political philosophy, but has said it will not — and realistically cannot — take overt action. Trade, and the movement of goods, must continue.

If the South African government has decided to force the issue of relations with this country into more than the present state of uneasy pragmatism, then it is making a major error of political judgement.

CSO: 4700/361

BARCLAYS, FRENCH BANK CREDIT REPORTED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] **BARCLAYS Bank *(Société Anonyme)* and *Société Générale Bank*, the third largest bank in France, have negotiated a general purpose line of credit worth one hundred million French Francs (Z$12,5) to aid Zimbabwe's importers.**

The new line of credit came into effect on October 22 and covers the usual plant and equipment purchases as well as technical documentation, services and combined units of production, but not raw materials or consumer goods.

Mr Geoffrey Wood of the local corporate finance division of Barclays Bank, told *The Gazette* that the line of credit covers 85% of the cost of goods or services sought by local importers. A special Euroloan, negotiated at a higher interest rate, is also possible to cover the remaining 15%.

The credits can be for any amount and up to seven years depending on the size of the loan and how the foreign exchange will be used. But all loans must be for a minimum of one million Francs and two years.

Interest will be 10% for loans up to five years, and 10¼% for periods of more than five years. These rates will apply for the life of the loan, and repayment will be in six-monthly installments. In addition, standard service and negotiation fees ranging from ½% to 1% will also be charged.

An unusual feature of the new line of credit is that all loans must be guaranteed by Barclays Bank in Zimbabwe, said Mr Wood.

Monsieur L M Burnat, *Société Générale*'s permanent representative in Zimbabwe said the French Government required that all credits outside the country be guaranteed for two reasons.

"In France, when we lend money overseas where we have no operational branches and can't check references we ask to get approval from a first class banker", Mr Burnat.

"And whenever the loans are at a lower interest rate than would be normally negotiated for a private transaction we also demand a guarantee."

The loans are also covered by the *Compagnie Francaise d'Assurance pour le Commerce Extérieur*, which specialises in providing insurance coverage for external French loans.

Mr Burnat, who is a technical advisor for the French bank, added that *Société Générale* was also deeply involved in providing finance for the Wankie project, and felt it could help boost French exports to Zimbabwe by keeping a permanent representative here.

CSO: 4700/361

MINISTER DESCRIBES MEDIA'S NEW ROLE, RESPONSIBILITY

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 22 Nov 81 p 5

[Interview with Information Minister Shamuyarira: "Mass Media for the People"]

[Text] At independence in April last year, the Zimbabwe Government inherited news media structures biased in favour of the minority Rhodesian regime and against the interests of the black majority and progressive forces. In this interview with the Mozambican News Agency (AIM), Zimbabwean Minister of Information and Tourism, Ndugu Nathan Shamuyarira, comments on changes and improvements being made in the field for the people's good.

Q: — In the transition from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe, what were the main problems, both ideological and economic, that your ministry has had to deal with in the mass media?

A: — In my ministry we had a lot of problems. One of them was that the ideological orientation of the staff and the structures of the ministry were geared to serve the previous colonialist structure, and we had to transform that. We have taken a good part of a year and a half to work on the transformation of the staff and of the structures. And we have gone a long way towards resolving the contradictions.

We had first, and firmly, to remove South African influence from the newspapers and from the radio and TV. And also from the ministry. We had South African influence both in terms of personnel and of financial ownership. Papers were essentially owned by South Africa, and the news agency was entirely owned by South Africa. And we had to purge them of South African influences. This has been the most important factor in the first year.

The second one, which we have not yet succeeded in, is to inject Zimbabwean thinking into the media, in newspapers, TV, radio and in the ministry. That is our next step, because it is one thing to expunge South African influence, but another to project Zimbabwean thinking in our structures and staff. We are working very hard on this, and we hope in the next year or two to achieve success.

We could not project a Zimbabwean way of thinking until we had established complete peace and order throughout the country, and until we had established the economic priorities which we have now established, rural development being the most important, both in the equity and gross document and in the Riddell Commission. Now that we have set out certain priorities, we will be able to project our economic thinking at the superstructural level.

Q: — What underlying principles of journalism are you trying to encourage in this period of reconstruction?

A: — We are essentially trying to promote two basic principles of journalism. One is the freedom of the press. We want our journalists to be as free as possible to write creatively and to write positively about our situation. The second principle is that freedom in our context is also freedom from colonialist and imperialist influences. Our journalists must be committed to the new Zimbabwe, to the new social and economic order so that they can write for liberation, so that they can write for a liberated citizen in Zimbabwe and show him the way to prosper, to advance the new Zimbabwe. These two are related issues. We want our journalists to be free, and we want them to be instruments of liberation.

Q: — Part of the old heritage is that the focus of the media is very much concentrated on Salisbury, and to some extent Bulawayo, but some of the

most crucial aspects of the transformation of Zimbabwe are going on, and have to go on, in the countryside. What measures do you think you can take in order to cover that properly in your media?

A: — We have taken some measures already. We have established information offices in all provinces, and we are going to establish rural offices for ZIANA, the news agency, and for the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC). But we could not do this before purchasing new equipment. We are now in the process of buying new equipment for ZBC which will enable them to go out into the rural areas to record or document the activities of the rural population for use on the screen.

I agree entirely with you that the media was concentrated in the cities, because this is where the European population lives, and the previous colonialist media was concerned mainly with supplying information to the European population. They were not really interested in the rural areas, except for propaganda. They sent cinema vans and other propaganda material to the rural areas. There was no need, no desire, on the part of the regime to engage in dialogue with the rural population and to improve their general standards of living, but our government is committed to rural development and to really giving the rural population a stake in the system.

But you know, in ZBC, for instance, we had no equipment. Throughout UDI (Unilateral Declaration of Independence) they couldn't buy new equipment, or replace old, and we are only now purchasing the equipment which will enable them to go and document or record material outside. In this equipment we will also include new transmitters and new booster stations so that TV can be sent throughout the country, and radio can be heard throughout the country. That is not yet the position. There are parts of the country that cannot be covered by ZBC or radio, and we have to improve that.

Q: — You said that you are going through a transition to a Zimbabwean way of thinking. Now, what strikes the visitor is that the mass media here, the Salisbury-based mass media especially, which I know better, really does not reflect the armed liberation struggle and the values it created. In your opinion, is this a reflection of a lack of personnel who know the armed struggle, or is it, so to speak, a negative side of the philosophy of national reconciliation?

A: — The two points you've mentioned are valid, and in a way related. Firstly there is the constraint of the policies of reconciliation coming out of the Lancaster House Constitution. We are constrained by the Lancaster House Constitution which imposed a peace on the country, to which we subscribed and to which we added the policy of reconciliation, as a way of harmonising the different racial and political groups that were fighting in the country.

We felt that it was necessary and important to introduce and propagate the policy of reconciliation, and establish an entirely new basis on which the various groups could be coordinated and harmonised and built into one nation. And one of the imperatives of that is that we should not harp on the past and what you describe as the values created by the armed struggle and by liberation.

The second factor is, again, one you've mentioned — that we don't have the personnel in the newspapers. In ZBC we have a number of cadres who took part in the war and who know the general direction and orientations, but we don't have cadres at all in the newspapers and in the news agency. That is a limiting factor, because even if you say that because of reconciliation we cannot harp on the past, you could, in talking about the project an ideological element, project what I have described as new Zimbabwean thinking in the present situation. The fact of not harping on the past does not prevent one from projecting a strong ideological position from the present. That could be done and would be done if we had the cadres. But we have a shortage of cadres with the skilled knowledge as well as the orientation to do this.

We are going to overcome this problem. In the Institute of Mass Communication we are training a number of cadres who are ideologically motivated, who understand the imperatives of the new Zimbabwe much more, and who will be able to project the new Zimbabwean thinking into the newspapers. I agree with you that the projection of the new Zimbabwe is still weak, but it will come as we build up the cadres. If you read the mass media here twelve months ago, it was very different from what it is now. It will come, and we have to go step by step. We have taken major steps forward in the last sixteen months from where we were to where we are now, and in the next sixteen months we are going to take major steps forward as well.

Q: — The editor of the *Umtali Post* was recently sacked, apparently for her criticism of the presence of military personnel from the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. Anything that comes from a socialist country is "foreign," and anything that comes from the west is "natural." Would you say that that is the kind of thinking dominating certain sectors here in Zimbabwe?

A: — Yes and no.

The editorial which was written by the editor of the *Umtali Post* — the title was

"sinister motives" — we considered very bad. It was the inaccuracies and the inflammatory nature of it that concerned us very much. The arguments that she was putting forward, or the way it was put, was that the Cubans are in Angola, the Chinese in Tanzania, the East Germans in Mozambique, the Russians in Zambia, now the Koreans are in Zimbabwe — therefore there is a red menace, a communist menace coming into the country. We felt that was inaccurate in many respects. If there are a few East Germans in Mozambique, that doesn't mean that Mozambique has been taken over by them, or by Russians.

There are 106 Koreans here, yet there are three times that number of British officers training our people in the army. She (the editor) has no objection to the British, but she has a very strong objection to the presence of Koreans.

She was due to retire anyway in December, but we felt that she couldn't stay there and continue projecting that South African point of view, that South African thinking which says that anyone from a socialist country presents a red menace, a menace to the region. This is totally opposed to our own view. We want Koreans to come here, we have a Soviet embassy, we want Chinese to come here, as long as they are all coming on a friendly basis to help us.

And there is also a racial element in the editorial that also spoke about neo-colonialism, saying: why are these agents coming here? Meaning the Koreans. We couldn't accept this racism, and as a consequence we indicated to the proprietor of the newspaper that that woman should be sacked, and she was sacked. We will not tolerate South African views being injected into our newspapers, as I indicated earlier. The whole purpose of buying the Argus company, and of establishing the Mass Media Trust was to expunge South African thinking and South African views from our people. This woman was just projecting South African views.

Q: — How do you draw the line? Zimbabwe is living through contradictions and there is an extremely wide range of opinion. We only have to read the reports on parliament to see this illustrated. Do you have a more general policy by which you decide what is critical but acceptable?

A: — Yes, we have a general policy. We are not afraid of criticism. We welcome criticism and self-criticism, discussion and dialogue between the editors, the Government, the Party, the parastatal bodies, the public, and so on. But this debate must have certain parameters, and one of the parameters is that the injection of South African thinking and racism into the situation is unacceptable to us. But if it is a debate on houses, welfare, economic system, our directions, ideological or otherwise, the Party — that's all right. There is a big debate now about a one party state, whether there should be a one party state or not. That is acceptable to us, and we want criticism on that.

There are very clear limits to the criticism. Every government does that. Every society has got boundaries beyond which you cannot go, and if you go to the US or Britain there are boundaries beyond which you will not be allowed to go, and the same happens here. There are certain things we just will not tolerate. That is normal, that is how a government and a society function.

I want to contest your other point, that there is a wide range of views here. Not really. We travel in the rural areas a lot. There is generally a very strong and formed and articulated point of view of the masses, of the Africans in the rural areas who form 90 per cent of the people in the country, and there is a very concerted and clear view and clear direction as well.

It is only in the cities, and largely in Salisbury and Bulawayo, where there have been differences of opinion — really between the Europeans and the Africans, the Europeans represented by the Republican Front (RF). Yet not all the Europeans support the RF. Many of them accept the new social and economic order — but they have limitations too, and they will accept the new order only up to a point.

Q: — During the war, the Rhodesian apparatus controlled what is called the mass media — which meant one particular way of putting out information. At the same time the liberation movement, particularly the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), was controlling a whole different mechanism of information, which is not normally called "mass media," but is in fact more "massive" than the other mass media. So the act of reaching independence through armed struggle created information mechanisms. The questions is: where are they now? Do you have some professionals, or intellectuals, or artists, or journalists who are at all interested in recovering this heritage from the armed struggle, and giving it a shape in terms of newspapers, radio, TV — i.e. the most professional mechanisms of mass media?

A: — Yes, we have brought in the ones who were in Maputo, and some were already here. We have a definite desire to recapture the spirit and thrust of the armed struggle and make it an integral part of the new society. You should read a book of poems published

recently by two professors of the University of Zimbabwe, Zimonya and Kadanyi — these poems were all from the armed struggle. They interviewed comrades who were in the armed struggle and just recorded poem after poem, and that has now been published.

At the university there are some young professors and certainly students who are active in promoting the culture and political objectives of the armed struggle. In culture there has been a most dramatic factor — the Chimurenga songs have now become the culture of the new Zimbabwe. If you go to the rural areas, you find people singing Chimurenga songs all the time.

But the most substantive aspect, the political aspect, is that the comrades who were with us in the war, who were running the Voice of Zimbabwe from Radio Mozambique, were very few. We had about ten people on Voice of Zimbabwe. They did a very good job, and we brought them here and put them at ZBC. But there are 300 people there. So we put the ten in key posts, and they are in a position where they can direct the policy of ZBC — and they are directing the policy to a large extent.

The objectives of the struggle will not be lost, cannot be lost, because there are enough cadres in the Government, and also in the Party, who maintain the general objectives. So the objectives of independence and freedom cannot be lost.

But I must say that in the mass media these objectives have to be fitted into new structures and new cadres. This is what we are establishing now. The transition has been very difficult. We think it will take three years of building new structures to really project a new Zimbabwe, and a new Zimbabwe is no more than the realisation of the objectives of the struggle for independence.

Q: — With which countries do you have the closest cooperation in general, and also specifically in the training of journalists?

A: — We are training journalists ourselves here (Salisbury) now in the Institute of Mass Communications. I think very few have gone to other countries. I think we have sent about ten to Romania and about five to Yugoslavia. But we are training 60 here and next year we are going to be training 100. We train our own staff. That is why we have established an institute. We are not really in a close association with anybody. We think we can do our own training.

Q: — There is a big community of foreign correspondents in Salisbury. Do you think Zimbabwe is getting fair coverage in the foreign media?

A: — We are getting fair coverage now, but we had a very bad press immediately after independence. The foreign media gave Zimbabwe a very bad press overseas because they proceeded on two assumptions that were both inaccurate. One was that there would be a civil war in this country, and the second was that there would be a mass exodus of Europeans. And they fitted everything into these two pre-conceived ideas. Whenever there was an incident here, like robberies or so on, or incidents like the eruption of violence in Bulawayo in November last year and again in February this year, the foreign press would merely say "now the civil war has come," or "now the mass exodus of Europeans has begun."

We told them from the beginning that the Party was in firm control, the government was in firm control. There will be no civil war, and no mass exodus of Europeans. Those Europeans who don't accept the new social and economic order will of course leave, and they will be welcome to leave. But we believe that the majority of Europeans will stay and accommodate to the new situation once they see there is going to be a peaceful and ordered society. The only thing that we are saying to them is that there will be no privileges based on skin colour or racism as in the past. The man will be taken for his work, whether he is black or white, and given a job according to his skills, and according to what he contributes. And once this message gets through to the Europeans, we are certain that the majority of them will stay. That's what we told the correspondents.

Now, because we have succeeded in establishing peace throughout the country, and we have formed one national army, it is quite clear there will be no more war. There has been no mass exodus of Europeans and the press now knows that they were wrong, and they are giving a better coverage. But one of the disadvantages is that most of the foreign correspondents don't live here, but in Johannesburg. They come here once a month for a week or so, and they go back to South Africa. About half the correspondents here are also covering South Africa. They come here with the image they get from the South African press — which is not friendly to us, as you know. They come with that image and they project it in their news stories.

In the past, the regime had a very closed censorship and they expelled many journalists from here. We have not expelled anyone, even those who have written the most negative stories about us. But we are going to tighten up on the foreign

correspondents because many of them just continue to write inaccurate stories and negative stories to create negative opinions about us in the minds of their readers overseas.

Q: — Does you ministry have any concrete programme to involve the newspapers, TV and radio in the wider struggle for literacy? "We are going to have a channel on TV and radio which will be entirely devoted to education."

A: — Yes, we intend to use the newspapers in support of the Ministry of Education in promoting literacy throughout the country. We are going to have a fourth channel on TV and in radio which will be entirely devoted to education. It is coming into operation by the middle of next year and we are now busy preparing programmes devoted entirely to education throughout the day — adult education, school education and skills that can be taught on radio and TV.

We are already thinking of doing some vernacular papers. We have the *People's Weekly*, which is a vernacular paper, now. But we want to do some vernacular papers to disseminate in Shona and Si-Ndebele in the provinces and in rural areas.

We also want to involve the papers in the wider struggle for the liberation of Namibia and South Africa. We are already using a lot of material which we get from South Africa about the ongoing struggle there, and we are already using material from Lusaka, from the liberation movement. But we intend to use more material and to use our papers and our media to put it at the disposal of the people's struggles for liberation in Namibia and South Africa.

CSO: 4700/361

BRIEFS

POLICE BARRACKS--Expansion projects worth $750 000 aimed at increasing accommodation facilities at the Zimbabwe Republic Police's Morris and Tomlinson Depots, are currently being supervised by Anderson and Anderson Architects. Mr Maurice Munro, Salisbury office manager for Anderson and Anderson said that the work at Morris Depot was worth about $500 000 and involved the supervision of the construction of a four storey, 60 bed hostel for recruits with each room accommodating 15 men. He said the work was being carried out by the Portuense Construction company for the Ministry of Works and would consist of a re-inforced concrete frame and floor, and brickwork. The other building is a dormitory to accommodate 120 men, it is designed in two wings with a ground and two upper floors. The dormitory will have self contained ablution blocks and will be constructed from load bearing brick work. Each dormitory will house 20 men and will have built-in storage facilities to accommodate riding gear used by the recruits. The work at Tomlinson Depot is estimated to be worth about $250 000 and involves the construction of two standard barrack blocks by the GVR Construction Company. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 20 Nov 81 p 7]

CSO: 4700/361

END

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15 December 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2539

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BRIEFS

IPU MEETING--Lagos, Nov 30 (NAN)--The next meeting of the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) will be held in Lagos in April next year, the senate president, Dr Joseph Wayas said in Lagos today. He told the senate that arrangements were concluded for Nigeria to host the meeting, which would be attended by participants from more than 100 countries. [Excerpt] [AB010838 Lagos NAN in English 0800 GMT 1 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/359

COMMENTARY CALLS ON CITIZENS TO BE VIGILANT

AB041821 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1055 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Commentary: "Necessity of Vigilance"]

[Text] Luanda, 3 Dec (ANGOP)--For all those who, having fallen into their routine and indifference, still believed that the war waged by international imperialism against the People's Republic of Angola was merely something being referred to in a remote southern province....

For all those who feel they can never jeopardize their privileges and clearly opt for or against the revolutionary process, the sabotage carried out by the mercenaries in racist South Africa's pay against the petrangol oil installations was a lesson which should give them something to think about.

No one in the People's Republic of Angola can, for even one moment, remove himself from the war imposed upon us by the enemies of the people and of the revolution. Deliberately taking the risks that his high office involves, Comrade President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos was one of the first to reach the disaster area, directing and guiding the unselfish struggle of so many [words indistinct] immediately began to fight the fire.

The unknown effort of these true heroes prevented the fire from spreading and lessened the impact of the sabotage, further permitting the discovery of evidence that shows the direct participation of white mercenaries in Pretoria's pay in the attack against the people and economy of the People's Republic of Angola.

Others would have looked on from the top of the Miramar Hills--throughout the night and day--at the spectacle of flames and think, black smoke. They are the same ones who, as in Cunene, would also be spectators to the installation of racist troops and their stooges. In short, they are those who continue to believe that the revolution and the defense of the motherland is the duty of others only. By their physical presence, the enemies came to remind a wide sector of the indifferent population that the total war being waged by imperialism against Angola concerns each and every one of us. Never before has the statement by our departed leader, Comrade President Agostinho Neto, that each and every citizen is and should necessarily feel like a soldier, held such perspicacity as today.

When reference is made to the threat against the Angolan motherland, it is not a mere repetition of patriotic rhetoric which imperialism claimed to impose on us, but the need to defend the revolutionary achievements of our people and to apply the country's socialist option. In fact, what is involved is an actual threat to the life of each and everyone of us. Who but ourselves is responsible for our defense?

Ensuring this defense is less difficult than we think and it does not call for military training (our military and paramilitary are there for that). Today, to defend the Angolan motherland means for the ordinary citizen, intensifying production and productivity, reinforcing discipline and increasing vigilance of our (?duty) stations, fighting terrorism as well as confidence in the party and government to overcome the cirsis that imperialism has caused and tries to exploit in its favor through direct and indirect agents.

To defend the motherland also means to keep calm and to avoid panicking at the least signal of alarm and not to give ear to absurd rumors which are merely denigration campaigns aimed at lowering the morale of the ordinary citizen. For instance, what was the purpose of the hurried and uncontrolled rush to the petrol pumps? What security could a full tank in a car provide?

The wave of selected attacks that have recently terrorized Luanda, the most primary acts of banditry that the puppets continue to carry out everywhere, the sabotage at various levels of the country's economic life, the repeated acts of aggression by the racist South Africans against Angolan territory--these are only portions of a vast war aimed at diverting Angola from its socialist option and from the internationalist support of the people who are still fighting.

The Angolan people have already shown their ability to overcome such difficulties. The vigilance of the masses will frustrate all attempts to check the struggle for the consolidation of our true independence and the promotion of socialism.

CSO: 4742/110

BRIEFS

FRENCH DELEGATION'S VISIT--A delegation of French parliamentarians composed of two deputies and a functionary in the national assembly is expected to arrive in Luanda this evening for talks with Angolan authorities on the Namibian question. The French delegation will be in Angola for 4 days and will also hold talks with SWAPO officials, after which they are expected to visit the Namibian refugee camp. According to the French News Agency the mission also has the objective of evaluating SWAPO's response to the recent proposals presented by the so-called contact group involving itself in the SWAPO-South Africa conflict on the territory. The proposals from the West, among other things, call for the election of a so-called constituent assembly and the guaranteeing of the interests of the Boer minority in Namibia. After visiting Angola, the French parliamentarians will also visit Namibia, a territory illegally occupied by the South African racists. However, SWAPO and the Frontline States have presented their counterproposals to those made in the United States. They recognize the right of the Namibian people to draw up their own constitution and elect their own government. [Text] [AB021234 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/356

INTERVIEW WITH USSR AMBASSADOR AGAPOV

AB031645 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The first deputy chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, Comrade Rene Durand Guezo, this morning received in audience the Soviet ambassador to Benin, His Excellency Vitaliy Agapov. After the audience with the first deputy chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, the Soviet diplomat made the following statement to our reporter Sani Lassi Salakor:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Ambassador, you had private discussions with the first deputy chairman of the Permanent Committee of our Revolutionary National Assembly this morning. Would you tell us the purpose of your visit?

[Answer] During my visit to the first deputy chairman of the Revolutionary National Assembly of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Benin, Comrade Rene Guezo, we exchanged views on a series of issues concerning foreign policy and the bilateral relations between our two countries. We observed that out relations are developing in an atmosphere of friendship and that there is the possibility of further development in various sectors. Thus, this discovery has once again confirmed the fact that we have every possibility of strengthening our relations in the political, economic, cultural and other fields in conformity with the objectives of our revolution and of our two peoples.

We also discussed the factors which unite our two countries' parliaments--the Supreme Soviet and the Revolutionary National Assembly of the People's Republic of Benin. In fact, there is every possibility that relations between our two parliaments will develop and grow stronger because the People's Republic of Benin and the Soviet Union have similar objectives as far as the struggle for peace, disarmament, detente are concerned, and we have every opportunity to advance together toward this just and noble struggle which concerns the aspirations of all humanity.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, are you satisfied?

[Answer] Yes, I am very satisfied with my conversation with Comrade Rene Guezo. I have noticed that each time I hold discussions with him I note the mutual understanding between the leadership of the People's Republic of Benin and the Soviet Union on major current issues. We also always note that in all areas our relations are getting closer and are developing significantly.

I also took the opportunity to again congratulate the comrade first deputy chairman on the occasion of the 30 November national day which the friendly people of Benin have just celebrated. Incidentally, the month of November is the month in which our two countries celebrate their national days. We also celebrate the anniversary of our revolution in the month of November. We celebrated the 67th anniversary of our Great Socialist October Revolution on 7 November. I am, therefore, very happy with my visit to the comrade first deputy chairman. I think this contact enabled us to raise several problems of common interest and to clarify them within the framework of strengthening our friendly, bilateral relations.

[Question] You have just said that this contact with our first deputy chairman has enabled you to make some clarifications on certain problems. Could you tell me about these problems?

[Answer] We talked about cooperation--political cooperation, problems of cooperation between our state organizations and economic cooperation. The Soviet Union is helping the People's Republic of Benin to create state farms on an area of 1,100 hectares. The Soviet Union has just granted a supplementary loan to this end. This loan, which is equivalent to 3 million rubles, of which 2 million [words indistinct].

Our experts are now part of a specialized delegation which is exchanging ideas on procedures with Beninese experts and with representatives of various organizations to negotiate all sorts of contracts to ensure that our cooperation in the field of agriculture will be further developed. We also discussed the prospects of cooperation in the economic field. I think that from the contacts between our specialized organizations will emerge concrete measures to strengthen this cooperation. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/291

LIBYAN ENVOY EXPLAINS U.S. 'HATRED' FOR LIBYA

AB041120 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Summary from poor reception] "The press and information attache of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Brother (Gariani) Mahmud, this morning gave a press conference in Cotonou. In his preliminary statement, Brother Mahmud paid a glowing tribute to all African heroes, particularly Behanzin [former king of Abome in Benin], whose ideals of anticolonialist and anti-imperialist struggle constitute the source of the friendship and solidarity between Benin and Libya.

"The speaker continued by defining the subject of his press conference. The purpose of the conference, he said, is to objectively inform the brotherly and friendly countries about the U.S. hatred for Libya." According to Brother Mahmud, the United States sees Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's hands behind any action whatsoever. He said Libya is thus subjected to accusations which are often denied by the Americans themselves because they are based on mere suspicion. "The accusations include the alleged Libyan attempt to assassinate the U.S. charge d'affaires in Paris."

[Begin Mahmud recording] "For the United States, all the Arab and African peoples are no better than sheep which are ignorant and without a will." All the various U.S. administrations have scorned the deep aspirations of the Arab and African masses and have always seen Libya's specter behind their opposition to injustice, alienation, exploitation and enslavement. "It is because of this machiavellian conviction that the yankees consider all the Arab and African patriots who oppose their hegemonic designs as terrorists armed and financed by Libya. In fact, they are following the policy of the ostrich: they deliberately refuse to face facts in defiance of the most elementary commonsense by describing the PLO, the ANC of South Africa, the SWAPO of Namibia, the POLISARIO Front of Western Sahara, and so on as terrorist groups."

"One of the important facts which provoke the rage of the Reagan administration is the living example represented by the direct exercise of power by the Libyan masses, who are ruling themselves for themselves." [end recording]

CSO: 4719/291

BRIEFS

POLISH SITUATION--Cotonou, 4 Dec (AFP)--On Thursday the president of the People's Republic of Benin, Col Mathieu Kerekou, granted an audience to Vitold Jurasz, Polish ambassador to Benin with residence in Lagos. The Polish diplomat delivered a personal message to Colonel Kerekou from General Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], as well as documents on the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Mr Jurasz told the press that he had briefed President Kerekou on the current situation in Poland, a situation which is affecting the economic, social and even political development of the country. Internal and external extremist forces are trying their best to miminize the efforts we are making to find a solution to the crisis, he said. The Polish diplomat stressed the determination of the Polish people to overcome the external and internal destabilizing forces. On bilateral relations, Mr Jurasz envisaged the possibility of fruitful cooperation in the field of vocational training. [Text] [AB041048 Paris AFP in French 0948 GMT 4 Dec 81]

U.S.-CUBAN TENSION--Cotonou, 4 Dec (AFP)--The charge d'affaires of the Cuban Embassy in Benin, Reinaldo Derivet Zarzabal, told the press that on Thursday he informed Col Mathieu Kerekou of the tension between Cuba and the United States [words indistinct] during an audience granted him by the Beninese head of state. This tension, he explained, has increased since a few months ago following the U.S. plans of direct military aggression and open statements concerning a blockade of Cuba. Mr Zarzaba said the United States was training Cuban and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries to invade Cuba and Nicaragua. But, he added, the Cuban people are ready to repulse any aggression from any quarter. [Text] [AB041330 Paris AFP in French 0950 GMT 4 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/308

COUNCIL APPROVES 5-YEAR PLAN, POINTS OUT PROBLEMS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3354, 9 Nov 81 p 2677

[Text]

The first ordinary session of the Cameroon Economic and Social Council for the year 1981/82 has just ended in Yaounde after examining and approving the fifth five-year plan for the country.

Apart from approving the plan the council also examined a draft Bill to lay down forestry and fisheries regulations and a Presidential decree to implement the law.

In its plenary session, members unanimously and officially approved all the projects earmarked in the plan for the economic, social and cultural development of Cameroon in the next five years plan.

Whilst approving the plan, the council used the occasion to draw government's attention to a few points which it said ought to be given special attention throughout the execution phase of the fifth five-year plan. These included adverse effects of rural exodus or urban inpulsion, the necessary dynamisation of the village communities, the need to safeguard the nation's food sufficiency, the decisive impact of infrastructures and communications equipments on the overall economic, social and cultural development, the necessity of refresher courses, the irreplaceable role of the woman in the education of the youth, the follow-up of the anti-corruption campaigns and the bad utilisation of consumer credits.

CSO: 4700/345

NEW PRESS LAW WILL REPORTEDLY CURB NEWSPAPERS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3349, 5 Oct 81 pp 2299, 2301

[Text] A NEW PRESS LAW in Cameroon is causing concern for freedom of the press in that country. This follows cause for concern about press freedom in Ghana, Sierra Leone and Nigeria.

In Ghana a group of six journalists have been fighting a battle with the Limann Administration over alleged government interference in their working conditions. Some cases have been settled in and out of court, with the journalists claiming a victory for press freedom in Ghana.

In Sierra Leone, a controversial Newspaper Amendment Bill first published in November, 1980, and much debated since, has now been passed into law, with some amendments in favour of newspaper proprietors and journalists in that country. And in Nigeria, hitherto the haven of press freedom, some journalists have recently been harassed, arrested and charged in court. Charges have been dropped in two cases. In most Francophone West African countries freedom of the press does not exist, for most newspapers are government-owned and run and censorship is the order of the day.

In Cameroon censorship has been going on from time immemorial. The controversial modified press law was published in a Presidential decree number 81/244 of June 22, 1981, stipulating the conditions of authorisation or prohibition of a newspaper, periodical or magazine. The press law was passed into law during the Budget session of the Cameroon National Assembly in June. It has not been discussed publicly since but waits for the President's assent to be in full force.

In the last three months the proprietors and editors from the private sector have been feverishly compiling the required "dossiers" or particulars that will be required this month if they are to continue publishing. The responsibility for their survival rests with the Prefects, the Governors and their Chiefs of Cabinet, the Minister of Information and Culture and the Minister of Territorial Administration.

The present modification of the Cameroon Press law is the third in the series of previous amendments since independence and reunification and is seen in the country as a means to make it difficult to publish private newspapers, periodicals and magazines and to cut down on the existing ones.

English text of decree

For the interest of our readers and the public I will publish unedited the English version of the new Cameroon press law recently distributed to publishers who have to comply with it within three months after the signing of the Presidential decree:

Decree number 81/244 of June 22, 1981, stating the conditions of authorisation or prohibition of a newspaper, periodical or magazine. The President of the Republic, mindful of the Constitution of June 2, 1972; mindful of law number 80/81 of July 14, 1980, modifying and completing certain provisions of law number 66/18 of December, 1966, on the press; decrees:

ARTICLE 1: (1) Any physically normal person wishing to create a newspaper, periodical or magazine shall compile a dossier requesting authorisation containing the following documents: (a) a stamped application showing: the name, object and periodicity of the publication; the name of the proprietor or co-

proprietors, managers, administrative associates and agents responsible; the name and residence of the director and co-director responsible for the publication; the press in charge of the publishing; the organigramme of the paper's service; a forecast of operating accounts showing the means of financing as well as the nature of origin of the resources; an attestation certifying that the applicant is not owing taxes; a bank attestation certifying that a minimum security of 500,000 francs has been lodged for the financing of the paper; a certified true copy of birth certificate or any other document in lieu; a copy of police record number 3 of non-conviction, not more than three months old.

(2) Any change or modification in the information listed in paragraph (a) above should be made known to the Minister of Territorial Administration within two months of the change of modification.

ARTICLE 2: State-owned or party-owned institutions wishing to obtain an authorisation to publish should comply with the provisions or article 1 paragraph (1) (a) or the present decree except for the affixing of stamps.

ARTICLE 3: (1) The complete dossier is deposited in return for a receipt at the office of the Senior Divisional Officer of the place of publication; the SDO has two months in which to transmit the dossier together with his comments to the Minister of Territorial Administration who will either grant or refuse authorisation following advice from the Minister of Information and Culture.

(2) Authorisation is given through an order; it is refused by a letter stating the reasons, and the applicant notified by any written means.

(3) A silence of over 90 days on the part of the Minister of Territorial Administration from the date of receipt of the dossier is equivalent to a refusal to grant authorisation.

ARTICLE 4: Without prejudice to the criminal sanctions stipulated by the law, the Minister of Territorial Administration may, ex-officio or upon proposal from the local administrative authority, temporarily or permanently stop the publication of a newspaper, periodical or magazine that has previously been authorised to exist, on grounds of serious disturbance of public peace or morals. He may, moreover, delegate his powers to Governors and SDOs particularly in the creation of local organs of information.

ARTICLE 5: Proprietors, managers, agents or directors of existing newspapers, periodicals or magazines shall continue their activities and have a period of three months from the date of signing of this decree to produce all the documents required by the provisions of article one, paragraph (1) of the present decree.

ARTICLE 6: The present decree shall be registered and published in the official gazette in French and English.

There is also a clause or an article in the present modified Cameroon press law which stresses that newspapers which have been censored and confiscated over three times are subject to be entirely closed down by the Minister of Territorial Administration.

In Cameroon there is no Press Council, Press Commission or even a union or association of journalists to debate the new press law as was the case in Ghana, Sierra Leone and Nigeria. In the case of the Sierra Leone Newspaper Amendment Bill after a Parliamentary debate a new clause was inserted which read: "Where the minister refuses, suspends or cancels a certificate of registration under the preceding sub-section, an aggrieved proprietor of a newspaper shall have the right of appeal to the high courts against the minister's decision."

Newspapers affected

The following newspapers are likely to be affected by the present modified Cameroon press law; *Cameroon Tribune*, government owned and published daily in French, with an English version published once a week every Wednesday in Yaounde; the *Gazette* and *Douala Express*, which are weeklies published in Douala; *Cameroon Times* and *Cameroon Outlook*, published weekly in Victoria in English; *Cameroon Sparke* and *Cameroon Guardian*, also weeklies published in Bamenda in English for the North-West Province; and the mainly sporting newspapers published weekly in Douala: *Cameroon Sports*, *Football Elite*, *Football 7*. There is also *Le Canard* and the weekly bilingual newspaper known as *L'Unité* published in Yaounde.

CSO: 4700/346

FLEEING LAWYER'S 'POLITICAL REFUGEE' STATEMENT DERIDED

Not Supreme Court Justice

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Lawyer Antonio Caldeira Marques, who represented himself in Lisbon as a justice of the Supreme Court of Cape Verde, has announced in the Portuguese capital--where he claims he is "vacationing," "his intention to ask Portuguese authorities for asylum," according to the ANOP [PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY].

In a press conference, lawyer Marques stated that Cape Verde is a "totalitarian" country. Having become the focus of the attention of certain organs of the state Portuguese press, Caldeira Marques, who claims to be persecuted because of the country's "repressive policies" affirms that he is an activist in the field of "human rights."

A press note published in Cape Verde stated, meanwhile, that Caldeira Marques has never been a judge of the Supreme Court of Cape Verde, but was rather a counselor of the former National Council of Justice, from which he was dismissed on 12 August 1978. Before that, he was a judge in the Sotavento region. After 1978, he worked in the studies and planning department of the Ministry of Transportation, and beginning last year, until his departure, he worked at the government general secretariate.

There was surprise in Cape Verde following the statements made by Caldeira Marques, given the fact that as head of the Cape Verdian delegation to the law of the sea conference, he used to spend a significant portion of the year abroad (in the United States, Switzerland and also Portugal), thus enjoying every opportunity to establish a residence abroad wherever he pleased.

Newspaper's Comments

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] It used to be that only political refugees could claim asylum in a country of which they were not citizens. However, since everything always changes, it seems that such a practice has gone out of fashion without our having become aware of it. Or else, it is that our jurists' "jurisdiction" has fallen on evil times.

All this is about Dr Antonio Caldeira Marques' intention to ask for political asylum from the "metropolis."

He represented himself as being a justice of the Cape Verde Supreme Court. He made himself out to be a political refugee. He had a good time in Switzerland defending "the rights of fish" before becoming the "defender of human rights." Was he being persecuted for political reasons? Is he a defender of human rights? In Cape Verde people have all the rights, because no one thought of founding an association to protect the animals. Already, in a follow-up statement, he specifically talked about the "Soviet-Cuban threat" in Cape Verde. Yes, sir, now he is more attuned with the issues of today... He is a clever fellow: he learns his lesson very quickly!

Caldeira Marques, who left Cape Verde in perfectly legal fashion, having openly disposed of his belongings (to go on "vacation"?), said before leaving to whomever wanted to listen that he was going to reopen his law practice in Lisbon. As far as we know, only those who are members of Portugal's law association can practice law in that country. And, again as far as we know, no foreigners can become members of this association. Nevertheless, this gentleman felt sure that he could furnish proof of Portuguese citizenship as soon as he would touch Lisbon.

Most probably, he kept his dual citizenship--which is forbidden by Cape Verdian law--in the tradition of other individuals for whom a passport is not a question of honor, but a lottery that can be played again and again.

Thence this bizarre case: a "political refugee" who spent most of the months since August 1977 as head of the Cape Verdian delegation to the law of the sea conference in Switzerland introduces himself as the "defender of human rights, without political ambitions," and asks for political asylum from the country whose nationality there is every indication he never gave up.

What a mishmash, gentlemen!

It is easy to understand that this is the return home of the spoiled son who made a foray into the lands of independence.

The rest is only the fireworks with which "nostalgic fathers" greet the return of the prodigal son.

Portuguese Press Attacked

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 5 Nov 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Newsmen often see strange things in the course of their work: a piece of information is gotten hold of, some clean prose is written, but nevertheless, there is one detail that is unconfirmed, and everything goes to waste.

In such circumstances, a self-respecting newsman exercises strict self-vigilance. But if he is motivated by passion...

Now, the press uses facts, norms, a given deontology, precisely because it is made by men who seldom are not motivated by passion, so often petty!

It is only in this light that it can be understood how the ANOP [PORTUGUESE PRESS AGENCY] swallowed and published the hoax that lawyer Caldeira Marques is a justice of the Cape Verde Supreme Court, when it employs a full-time representative in Praia, from whom it could have asked for confirmation of these facts.

A certain Portuguese press had specified--we don't know why or whether it was done on orders from someone--that the label of supreme court justice that Caldeira Marques so abusively used was indeed extremely useful. Would it be worth someone's while to verify its authenticity, thus running the risk of spoiling everything? The temptation is indeed great.

One thing is certain: certain Portuguese press and political circles--including papers, and state radio and television--have remained fascinated with empire and throw truly hysterical fits whenever there is the slightest chance--however infinitesimal--to feed the myth of restoration.

Does a South African agent, a bearded man called Jonas Savimbi, appear? Right away, the Portuguese press, radio and television are quick to inform on everything that smacks of opposition to the regimes that have sprung from the movements of national liberation, if that can feed, even for a short time, the aspirations of those who, even if the slogan "Angola is ours" has vanished, hope that it will some day remain in good white hands?

Does a group of a half-dozen returnees appear in front of one of our embassies, shouting that they want to be Portuguese? The temptation is great to grab the event and present it as a pro-colonial plebiscite. One just had to see, the other day in Lisbon, the Portuguese radio and television crews maneuver the cameras so as to make believe that the demonstrators in front of the Cape Verde Embassy were more numerous than in reality.

In an "off voice," the commentator was as emotional as if he were witnessing the departure of the first caravelles from the Tagus River.

Of course, everyone sells the kind of fish one wants. But the one who sells me spoiled fish should not hope that I would buy it again from him. It is perfectly natural that, given the over-abundance of information organs in Portugal, it is necessary to manufacture news that will sell.

However, there is one question: by behaving in this manner, does the Portuguese press render a service to Portugal?

We are not demanding that the Portuguese press serve our regimes. But what we are lamenting is that the irresponsible and unrealistic actions of certain Portuguese information organs should permanently poison the relations that we have always wished to remain mutually profitable and respectful of each other.

CSO: 4742/103

BRIEFS

'PANA' MEMBERSHIP AGREEMENT--Dakar, 3 Dec (AFP)--Cape Verde has signed the membership agreement of the Pan-African News Agency (PANA), whose headquarters is in Dakar. It, therefore, becomes the 15th member state of that agency. Henceforth, only one more state has to sign for the PANA agreement to have legal force. The formalities for the membership of Cape Verde were completed in Dakar by Corsino Fortes, the deputy Cape Verdian secretary of state for information who ended an official visit to Senegal on Thursday. Mr Fortes asserted that Cape Verde was ready to lend its support to PANA in order to make it a success and he stressed that the pan-African agency constitutes a weapon of defense against the big agencies. On his part, Chiekh Ousamne Diallo, director of PANA, said that the agency, which is to begin its activities in 1982 constitutes a complex and delicate undertaking and a challenge that the African states must meet. He announced that a school of journalism for the Portuguese-speaking countries would be created soon. A joint commission of the PANA and UNESCO will visit Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau this month in connection with this, Mr Diallo said. [Text]
[AB031938 Paris AFP in French 1801 GMT 3 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/289

GOVERNMENT WANTS TO DEVELOP FARMING ACTIVITIES

AB061330 Paris AFP in French 1249 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Bangui, 7 Dec (AFP)--After the start of a reorganization of public finances, a restoration of an atmosphere of confidence and a resumption of work, the CAR authorities now intend to redress the country's economy with objectivity, observers in Bangui noted.

In this field, one of the main concerns of the Military Committee for National Redress (CRMN), which has been ruling for 3 months, will be to develop farming activities. To this end, the government intends to mobilize all able bodied people to take part in the cultivation of foodcrops around the major cities and to develop cattle raising in order to ensure sufficient food at moderate prices.

The CAR authorities are also planning to introduce modern farming techniques and to develop the areas that are mapped out for export products.

The government also proposes to improve the road network throughout the country, continue the negotiations for the construction of the trans-African highway from Mombasa to Lagos and to develop regional airports.

In order to exploit rationally the mineral and forest resources, it intends to expand prospecting, strictly check the still-disorderly exploitation of these resources and organize tree-planting campaigns.

In the field of trade and industry, the CAR Government plans to encourage the establishment of small agro-industries in the various areas of the country.

CSO: 4719/306

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

OPPOSITION PARTIES COMMENT ON KOLINGBA REGIME'S PROGRAM

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 27 Oct 81 p 17

[Report: "Political Parties Doubt a Quick Return to Multiparty System"]

[Text] Bangui. Almost 2 months after Army General Andre Kolingba's ascension to power in the Central African Republic, the political parties in that country believe that a return to a multiparty system is "far from certain" "in the short run."

The four parties which were President David Dacko opposition--the Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People (MLPC), the Independent Group for Reflection and Action (GIRA), the Republican Party for Progress and the Oubangui Patriotic Front (FPO)--also point out that the new head of state is still refusing to see them. Their activities and the Constitution remain suspended and his public statements on the "quick return to true democracy" are not being translated into facts.

They regret also the fact that General Kolingba's initial visits abroad were to Gabon and Zaire, countries where there is no multiparty system.

They also point out that at home the new head of state is still holding on to the vague promises he made starting with 1 September, when ex-president Dacko was overthrown, but that no program, economic in particular, has been made public so far.

Official circles state that the Central African political parties have proved their "inability" to pursue a policy which is "healthy, coherent and favorable" to the defense of the interests of the Central African nation. It is further claimed that so far there is no reason to question General Kolingba's statements. Ever since his access to power, he has claimed that his mission was "to enhance the economy" and "to create the necessary conditions for the practice of true democracy."

The Central African political parties have stated they are "satisfied" with the "purge" ordered by General Kolingba within the civil service--more than 1,000 officials will be pensioned off between now and next January--but openly object to one of the two criteria for this action: retirement after 27 years of service.

"In a number of cases this means blindly depriving ourselves of officials between the ages of 40 and 45, i.e., of the services of experienced people. It would have been preferable to operate only on the basis of inability, corruption and elitism," a political leader stated.

Conversely, these same parties are pleased by the disciplinary measures planned in the struggle against absenteeism. The advent to power of the military has already provoked a minor revolution in ministerial offices: generals accustomed to military life begin work at 0730 hours which forces the other employees to begin work at this early hour.

The political groups also give credit to the efforts of the military to improve Central African public life. These efforts have resulted in the detention of Nicolas Gotouas, former Minister of Public Education, two bank directors and two legal representatives, or some 30 people in all, for misappropriation of funds. An extensive investigation is currently under way in the customs service.

The political parties, which were split under the multiparty system, remain divided today in the face of the military regime. The suggestion of Ange Patasse's MLPC (36 percent of the voters) that presidential elections be held next December, is therefore unanimously rejected.

"This will provide yet another opportunity for accusing Central African politicians of a thirst for power. Even if General Kolingba were to accept that, no party would be ready within the next 2 months, unless we return to electoral fraud as under President Dacko," claims a political leader.

With the exception of Patasse, all politicians have indicated their readiness to collaborate with General Kolingba. "However," says another politician, "we would like to express our views on a specific publicly announced program."

"It is not a question," he adds, "of saying 'Yes' to a person but of agreeing on a policy. General Kolingba must also be willing to hire technicians and civilians. Too many of his ministers, all of them in the military, are notoriously incapable people."

Nevertheless, the political parties in the Central African Republic make it clear that if by the beginning of November, or 3 months after his accession to power, President Kolingba has not submitted a governmental program, this means that he intends "to remain in power for a long time." A pamphlet, as virulent toward the political parties as the military regime, is being circulated in Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic, claiming that a "new dictatorial regime" has taken over.

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CSO: 4719/168

WITHDRAWAL OF LIBYAN TROOPS BELIEVED AIDED BY PRESSURES ON QADHDHAFI

Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Nov 81 p 18

[Article by J.-C. P.: "Libyan Forces Will Remain in Chad Until an Inter-African Force Has Been Constituted"]

[Text] "Libyan forces will remain in Chad until an inter-African force has been constituted," stated Arap Moi, interim chairman of the Organization of African Unity, following the request formulated by the Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT) for a "total withdrawal" of these forces before 31 December.

Sources close to the presidency in N'Djamena pointed out on Friday that the Council of Ministers spent 5 hours in deliberations before reaching a decision. A single minister, whose identity is unknown, refused to the very end to the insistence of President Goukouni Weddeye who favored that a request for a withdrawal be filed. These same sources specified that the decision had been made without any preliminary agreement with Tripoli and also because "the conditions for maintaining peace in Chad seem to be secured," specifically as a result of the "determining" offer for "logistic support" made by Paris.

The GUNT initiative, which was "duly noted" by Paris, although without comment, was qualified as an "important step forward" by Washington and approved by Cairo.

On Friday, recalling that contact with Tripoli had been maintained "on a permanent basis," in the past few days (our final edition of 31 October), the Quay d'Orsay dismissed the "alarmist" rumors regarding the Chadian crisis. Contrary to what some press organs have reported, there has never been a "coup d'etat" in N'Djamena; there was not even a "failed coup d'etat."

However, ever since Mitterrand called upon the OAU to organize "on an urgent basis" an inter-African force, from Cancun, French diplomacy which, meanwhile, had accepted without particular enthusiasm the need of delivering light weapons and munitions to Goukouni Weddeye within the framework of "logistic support," could hardly deny having triggered, if not orchestrated, pressures on Colonel Qadhdhafi to undertake the withdrawal of his forces stationed in Chad. What compensation is the Libyan leader being offered?

To begin with, it is a possibility, if not a guarantee, that both Egypt and above all the Sudan will cease helping Hissein Habre's armed guerillas who are engaged in guerilla warfare in the eastern part of Chad. One of the reasons for tension between

Tripoli, on the one hand, and Khartoum and Cairo, on the other, would be thus eliminated. As far as Colonel Qadhdhafi is concerned, the easing of his military machinery in Chad would be equally welcome in this period of economic difficulties. Finally and above all, at a time when the cards are being redealt in the Middle East, the West will make it clear to Tripoli that the growing isolation of the Jamahiriya, or the lonely prospect of a private conversation with Moscow, do not necessarily serve its interests well.

On Paris' initiative, converging and better coordinated pressure will be applied on Colonel Qadhdhafi henceforth. President Goukouni Weddeye seems to have wanted to accelerate this movement by asking for the withdrawal of Libyan troops from his territory within 2 months.

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CSO: 4719/168

BRIEFS

RESUMPTION OF FIGHTING—Fighting has resumed in Chad between the National Army and the forces of Hissein Habre. The government troops have launched an attack on the rebels, who are occupying a town in the north of the country. [Text] [LD061618 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 6 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/306

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH FRENCH STRESSES RURAL, INDUSTRIAL, SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT

Brazzavi'le ETUMBA in French No 615, 24 Oct 81 pp 3-7

[Report: "Under the Sign of Renovation and Solidarity"]

[Excerpts] Joint Communique

In accordance with the 1 January 1974 Cooperation Treaty between the French republic and the People's Republic of the Congo, the sixth session of the High Franco-Congolese Mixed Commission met in Brazzaville on 16, 17 and 18 October 1981.

The French delegation was headed by Jean-Pierre Cot, Minister Delegate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in charge of cooperation and development.

The Congolese delegation was headed by Aime-Emmanuel Yoka, Minister Delegate to the Presidency, in charge of cooperation.

The two parties noted the good development of their reciprocal cooperation and agreed to pursue it, particularly in the following sectors and within the framework of the new prospects opened by the forthcoming 1982-1983 Congolese Five-Year Plan:

Rural development;

Energy and support of the industrial sector;

Infrastructures;

Scientific research;

Teaching, particularly in the vocational sector and at the Marien Ngouabi University;

Public health.

The proceedings took place in the course of plenary meetings and commission meetings as follows:

Commission No 1: General topics;

Commission No 2: Investments; and

Commission No 3: Sociocultural affairs.

The two delegations agreed that following the final approval of the 1982-1986 five-year plan and the completion of the main studies within the framework of the commission for the insertion of French competitive examinations within this plan, the necessary contacts will be resumed at the proper time for consultations between the parties, to be held in Paris.

During his trip to the People's Republic of the Congo, Jean-Pierre Cot visited the CFCO Realignment Works in Loubomo, Pointe-Noire Port, the petroleum refinery, the Likouala Marine Deposits and the eucalyptus plantations of the UAIC [possible expansion: Agricultural and Industrial Union of the Congo] and Mengo 102 not far from Pointe-Noire.

Jean-Pierre Cot held discussions with Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs. He was granted an audience by Col Louis Sylvain-Goma, member of the Political Bureau, prime minister and head of the government, and by Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Central Committee chairman, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The works of the sixth session of the High Franco-Congolese Mixed Commission were particularly enhanced by the joint will to make reciprocal cooperation one of the best possible manifestations of the profound solidarity between the two countries today.

The seventh session of the High Franco-Congolese Mixed Commission will be held in 1982 in Paris at a time to be established through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Brazzaville on 18 October 1981.

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CSO: 4719/163

JOINT PCT-SED COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING SED VISIT

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 615, 24 Oct 81 pp 1,3,6

[Report: "Friendship and Solidarity Between the SED and the PCT"]

[Excerpts] Responding to the invitation of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee, a delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), headed by Comrade Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, made a study and friendship visit to the People's Republic of the Congo between 15 and 22 October 1981.

The SED delegation was granted an audience by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to whom it delivered a message of fraternal friendship from Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council.

The delegation was also received by the following comrades members of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Politburo:

Jean-Pierre Thystere-Tchicaya, Politburo member and head of the Ideology and Education Department;

Itihi Ossetoumba Lekoundzou, Politburo member and head of the Plan and Economy Department;

Pierre Nze, Politburo member and head of the Foreign Relations Department, and Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Camille Bongou, Central Committee member and secretary general of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee attached to the presidency.

During their visit the SED delegation visited the areas of La Cuvette and Kouilou, where they were shown the economic and social achievements of the People's Republic of the Congo.

On the other hand, during its visit the SED delegation held political and economic discussions of interest to both parties with the delegation of the Congolese Labor Party, headed by Comrade Pierre Nze, Politburo member and head of the Foreign Relations Department and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Also participating in the talks were the following:

On the Congolese side:

Charles Madzous, Central Committee member and permanent secretary for foreign relations;

Mviri Serge Raymond, Central Committee member and head of the Mass Organizations Division, Organization Department;

Bouka Boniface, Central Committee member and member of the Armed Forces Permanent Commission;

Gamboumba Moukengue Jean, Central Committee member, division head, Central Control and Auditing Commission of the Party;

Jean Raymond Loumabeka, PCT [Congolese Labor Party] member, head of the Communist and Socialist Parties division; and

Yandza Jeanne, member of the URFC [Revolutionary Union of Congolese Women] Standing Bureau.

On the German side:

Helmut Hackenberg, second secretary of the Leipzig SED federation;

Horst Kohl, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in the People's Republic of the Congo;

Elisabeth Quart, member of the SED Central Committee Foreign Relations Department.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and revolutionary frankness. The two parties emphasized their bilateral cooperation and studied ways and means for its further development in order to concretize the desire expressed by the heads of the two parties, Comrades Erich Honecker and Denis Sassou-Nguesso, to consolidate relations for the greatest possible good of their respective peoples.

The SED delegation was acquainted with the intensive efforts of the Congolese Labor Party since its third extraordinary congress on the application of the new development strategy, the purpose of which is to enable the Congo to eliminate its dependence on and domination by foreigners.

The Congolese Labor Party delegation was told of the political and economic achievements of the GDR aimed at the building of an advanced socialist society in accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, and of SED international activities in favor of peace and detente.

After a profound examination of relations between the two parties, both delegations noted with satisfaction the quality of relations existing between the SED and the PCT and resolved to strengthen them further with a view to consolidating the friendship and militant solidarity which exists between the peoples of the GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo.

Furthermore, both delegations agreed on the need to strengthen the ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, their mass organizations, states and governments.

In the area of international problems, those delegations expressed their concern regarding the international situation, which has been aggravated by imperialist maneuvers which threaten the freedom of the peoples and their right to dignity and progress, and therefore, world peace and security.

They spoke out in favor of giving firm support to all actions undertaken by progressive forces throughout the world in favor of peace, disarmament and detente.

The two parties reaffirmed their active solidarity in the face of anticommunism and subversive imperialist activities aimed at destabilizing progressive regimes in Africa and throughout the world.

In the case of Namibia, both parties condemn the illegal occupation of this territory by and dilatory maneuverings of South Africa and its imperialist allies, aimed at obstructing the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 on Namibia, and restate their firm support of SWAPO, the only legitimate and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

The two parties strictly condemn the aggression of South African racists committed against the peoples of the People's Republic of Angola.

After examining the situation in the Middle East, the parties reasserted their firm condemnation of the Camp David Accords and reassured the Palestine Liberation Organization of their total support of the right of the Palestinian people to the establishment of their independent and sovereign state.

Having examined the situation in Latin America, both parties welcomed the victory of the people of Nicaragua headed by the Sandinista Front.

As to the situation in Southeast Asia, both parties expressed their satisfaction at the continuing success of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos in their struggle against imperialist interference, characterized by the growing number of countries which are recognizing the legitimacy of their revolutionary systems.

Both parties reasserted their firm active solidarity with the struggle waged by the Afghan people against the interference of imperialism and its allies and for safeguarding its national sovereignty and building a progressive society.

Following their discussion of development problems, both delegations emphasized the need to reorganize the global economy on a just and democratic basis and agreed on the need to spare no effort in promoting the establishment of a new international economic order.

The two delegations expressed their complete satisfaction with the quality of their talks which were imbued with friendship, frankness and reciprocal understanding and, above all, revolutionary warmth.

Issued in Brazzaville on 22 October 1981.

For the PCT Central Committee, Politburo member and head of the Foreign Relations Department, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pierre Nze

For the SED Central Committee, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, Konrad Naumann

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CSO: 4719/163

BRIEFS

CABINDANS' RELEASE--An urgent appeal in favor of 34 Cabindans detailed without trial since January 1977 by the Brazzaville authorities was issued by Amnesty International in a communique dated 26 October. These former guerillas of the FLEC (Liberation Front of the Cabinda Enclave) were part of a group of nearly 100 Cabindans detained in the Congo as a result of action against a Congolese railroad in the course of which three Congolese were killed and three Frenchmen had been kidnapped (and subsequently released). [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Oct 81 p 4] 5157

CSO: 4719/168

MEBIANE DISCUSSES RESPONSIBILITY OF GABONESE

AB030750 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Last night, Prime Minister Leon Mebiane delivered a nationwide speech to make each of us understand where the interest of the country lies:

[Begin recording] Dear countrymen, about (?10) days ago the president of the republic presided over a cabinet meeting which was enlarged to include the chairmen of the constituted bodies and members of the Political Bureau of the Gabonese Democratic Party. You still remember the decisions made at the meeting on the major political, economic and social trends of the country. In this regard, I am planning to brief you on this matter after the approval of the 1982 finance bill. Today, the head of state, who is anxious to speed up the implementation of these resolutions, presided over a cabinet meeting during which specific objectives were set for the government to pursue.

While the head of state, my government and I were thus working hard in the supreme interest of the nation, some individuals--former convicts--were writing leaflets and spreading false rumors aimed obviously at breaking down public order. In this regard, these individuals used our children in an attempt to implement their sordid intentions. This morning at the Libreville Truck Park they tried to prevent the students from being driven to their schools. You can easily figure out the consequences of such an act.

Dear countrymen, President Bongo has been ruling this country for 14 years in the interest of all. For 14 years, the development of this country has continued: children are in schools, the sick are being attended to, roads and railroads are being constructed and job opportunities are being created. We all live in peace and tranquillity. Of course, there is still a long way to go and the government is aware of this.

Who then are these individuals who now want to jeopardize all the achievements of our political stability by disrupting public order? They are: Jules Mba, Simon Oyoula Mba, Jean-Marie Obam; Jean-Baptiste Obiang Etougou; Thomas Didier Nze; Guy Obama Nze; Guy Obama Nze and Jerome Mvinbi. What are they? Former convicts who had benefitted from President Bongos' pardon. They have since proved they were unworthy of the tasks entrusted on them. To those people and others to be discovered within the framework of the inquiry which has been ordered, I want to say that my government will assume all of its responsibility.

Parents as we are, we will not stand for the manipulation of our children by a few irresponsible persons. We Gabonese people will not allow ourselves to be deceived by those irresponsible individuals. We Gabonese people will not allow ourselves to be led into mistakes by them, because I know the Gabonese people wish their country to continue its progress in national unity and peace. Gabon is not the exclusive property of a group, an ethnic group, or a province. It is for everyone, for all those who are mobilized behind President Bongo, his government and the party to work toward the development of our country and the well-being of its people.

Dear countrymen, I know that you have understood me and I thank you. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/289

TONGUE-IN-CHEEK COMMENTS ON CREATION OF NEW PARTIES

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Kofi Akumanyi]

[Text] Accra, Wednesday--A new political party to be known as the Dynamic Party is to be formed soon. The party with the motto "Honesty and hard work--surest way to success and "Asantrofie" as its symbol, proposes to bring the white man back to Ghana.

I have not as yet talked to the Accra businessman who in a statement to the press published in a local daily early that week announced his intention to form this new party but I can very well imagine what could have happened if he had called the usual press conference with the media in full attendance. The proceedings could have gone something like this:

"Mr Chairman! Mr. Chairman!..."

"Yes, the lady at the back."

"How different is your party from the existing parties?"

"As a matter of fact there is not much difference in its composition for it will be composed of Ghanaians and will aim at making Ghana a better place for all. What actually bothers me is the preconceived idea that the two parties originating from Dr Nkrumah and Prof. Busia are the only parties which can rule Ghana. I simply want to debunk that silly notion. "Everybody can form and lead a party in this country."

"Mr Chairman, as you may be aware getting a new party together is not like organising a cocktail party. What then is the basis of your optimism that your new party can do better than the ruling party?"

"You see, the PNP government claims it is doing its best under the circumstances. The President has said that he is a sprinter and when he gets going we can't keep up with him. So far its been a crawl. Salaries can't buy much because of the galloping inflation. The merger isn't working. My party will wipe the gloom and definitely put the smile back on your faces."

"Mr Chairman, Mr Chairman!..."

"That gentleman at the back in dark glasses."

"What exactly would be your programme of action when your party comes to power?"

"Good question. I was afraid nobody would ask. First on the list of my economic package is Devaluation of the currency according to I.M.F. and World Bank recommendations, by 70%. I can already feel the deafening applause around the country for such a bold step."

"Mr Chairman, with all due respect, if Acheampong couldn't do it and Limann is still undecided about it, how come you think you can do it?

"I expected this reaction. Like the typical Ghanaian you believe more in problems than solutions. I want to assure you that I hold the answers to our economic problems in my hand as I stand here at the moment. We have to succeed."

"And what is the answer?"

"The return of the White man to take over the administration of the country."

"You must be joking." Someone shouts from the back.

"I couldn't be more serious. The Caucasian race can handle this mess better. I have been in touch..."

Mr Chairman! Mr Chairman!! Mr... (big uproar).

"Ladies and gentlemen. There is no need to get excited... Yes, the man in blue tie."

"I wonder whether you've weighed the full implication of what you've said. I mean, bringing back the Whites. Look at the condition of Blacks and the horrible treatment meted out to them by whites in countries still under colonial rule..., Namibia, Azania... the activities of the multi-national companies in developing countries..."

"I want to disabuse your mind of this impression people have that the whiteman is bad. Look at Zimbabwe. With Ian Smith's people around, that country has enough to eat and currently exports thousands of tons of surplus maize. If the white man is deeply involved here all malpractices in import-export business to name a few would be stopped"

"The important thing to note is that nobody is starving in these countries. economies are booming. That's more than you can say for a country like ours with 25 years experience in Military/Civilian rule."

"Mr Chairman, when the whites come will they hold only advisory positions in your government?

"They will be in full control of the vital areas of the economy and national security because, as the saying goes, things done in halves are never done right."

"Mr Chairman!, Mr Chairman!..."

"Yes, that lady in the red dress."

"Mr Chairman when do you hope to launch the Dynamic Party and which part of the country do you hope to draw your support from?"

"On March 6, 1982 to coincide with the Silver Jubilee of Ghana's Independence when the whiteman handed over power to us. My main support will come from the older generation who are nostalgic over the good old days when the Europeans were here."

"And what is the significance of your symbol--"Asantrofie?"

"I am glad you've asked this question. It simply means that the Whiteman is like the Asantrofie bird which, in the Akan proverb loosely translated means, if you catch it you have bad luck but if you let it go your problems would never end!"

CSO: 4700/354

DETAILS PROVIDED ON LOAN AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Nov 81 p 8

[Article by Malek Eshun]

[Text]

THE Canadian Government is to grant Ghana loans totalling ₵23.9 million (10.4 million Canadian dollars) to expand projects being undertaken by the Volta River Authority (VRA) and the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation (GWSC).

Two separate agreements and an exchange of letters for the loans were effected at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning yesterday.

The Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Professor George Benneh, signed on behalf of the Ghana Government while the Canadian High Commissioner to Ghana, Mr Marc Faguy, signed on behalf of his government.

The first agreement covers general development co-operation between the two countries.

The second makes available to the Ghana Volta River Authority (VRA) a loan of ₵6.9 million ($3 million — Canadian) to establish a training programme for its staff in order to produce highly qualified personnel to man existing and future hydro-power installations in Ghana. The loan which is interest free is repayable over 50 years with a ten-year grace period.

The Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation also gets ₵17 million ($7.4 million — Canadian) under the same terms to improve and extend its services to the people in the Upper Region.

In a speech at the signing ceremony Professor Benneh disclosed that a committee — "Ghana Aid Planners" had been set up to monitor the effective and efficient utilization of all foreign aid to the country.

He said the government attached great importance to hydro-power development since "it is a potential source of saving the country from the disastrous effects of increasing oil prices."

The Minister appealed to the Canadian Government to consider instituting a technical assistance programme to Ghana under which VRA personnel trained locally could be sent on short-term practical attachment to Canada with the view to exposing them to pertinent skills and techniques.

In reply the Canadian High Commissioner said he was happy that the fruitful co-operation between his country and Ghana had lasted for more than 20 years.

He expressed the hope that the investment being made in the Upper Region would make a major impact on the lives of the people.

Present at the signing ceremony were the Chief Executive of the Volta River Authority (VRA), Mr I. Casely-Hayford and Mr S. R. Hagan, managing director of Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation.

CSO: 4700/354

IVORY COAST-GHANA DIVERGING ECONOMIC SYSTEMS COMPARED

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English Vol XIII No 10, 18 Sep 81 pp 218-220

[Article by Danny B. Safo]

[Text]

On April 6, 1957, one month after Ghana won her political independence from Great Britain, the Prime Minister, Kwame Nkrumah, dined as a guest of the Minister of the French Republic of the Ivory Coast, Felix Houphouet - Boigny. At that dinner, on the initiative of the host, a wager was struck between the two men. The wager may be restated here:

> You are witnessing the start of two experiments. A wager has been made between two territories, one having chosen independence, the other preferring the difficult road to the construction, with the metropole France, of a community of men equal in rights and duties.....let each of us undertake his experiment, in absolute respect of the experiment of his neighbour, and in ten years we shall compare the results.

At the commencement of the wager Nkrumah was leaning towards socialism and Houphouet towards capitalism. Both men remained faithful to these chosen paths. How well then did each of their two nations, the socialist -oriented Ghana and the captalist - oriented Ivory Coast, achieve the principal aim of all less developed countries, that is, the upliftment of their societies in the socio-economic field? Indeed how well is each of the two nations performing on the eve of Ghana's silver jubilee of her political independence?

Beginning of Wager

At the commencement of the wager, geography, location, labour composition, and production capacities were similar. Ghana had a slight edge in terms of population and infrastructure. The only profound difference sprang mainly from the French and British influence on the Ivory Coast and Ghana respectively. The British pursued in Ghana a policy of indirect rule. This policy had seen the birth of some development; for example the establishment of schools, roads, and a port. On the other hand the French pursued a policy of direct rule and trixd to assimilate the African elite into the French culture. After the attainment of political independence Nkrumah tried to steer Ghana onto what Eliot J. Berg terms the 'structural transformation' path. Houphouet-Boigny, on the other hand, pursued a policy of "gradualism". Ghana consequently concentrated on industrial development rather than agriculture. In agriculture, the country put much emphasis on capital-intensive, large scale schemes (such as state farm) aimed at fundamentally changing the technology and organization of peasant production. Much attention was also paid to import-substitution as a way of eliminating Ghana's dependence on the outside world. Price controls and other measures to abridge the market mechanism were also introduced in Ghana.

Ivory Coast's gradualist approach, in contrast, emphasised growth based on the use of external

loans, promotion of the export sector, and encouragement of peasant agriculture. The individual's self-interest and the market forces were given much freedom to operate in the economy.

Approaches Compared

Which was the more effective approach? In an attempt to answer this question. Jean M. Due holds the views that while the Ghanaian policy failed to generate high Gross National Product per capita it might have produced development without growth. She uses indicators such as education, health care, employment, water supplies, communication, transportation, and housing to measure development in Ghana. To her, the Ivory Coast, in contrast, was an example of growth without development. Up to 1961, the Nkrumah government failed to introduce an overall plan for the economy. The sterling reserves held by the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board and the favourable position of cocoa on the world market might have given Ghanaians a false sense of security. In the works of Killick and Szereszewski"..... The growth patterns of the 1950's were to too easy, too faultless...it could not last."

In 1962, however, Nkrumah's party introduced its **Programme of Work and Happiness.** In relation to planning, the political document stipulated that the country's economic planners should decide how resources were to be mobilized and how they should be used. In 1963 the Seven Year Development Plan (7YP) was launched. The plan envisaged major increases in the level of investment away from infrastructure and other social overheads in favour of directly productive sectors, and an expanded output of trained manpower. The 7YP was, on the whole a dismal failure. Though the Plan provided detailed fiscal projections, subsequent annual budgets ignored the Plan almost completely. For instance in the budget speech of 1963/64 the Minister of Finance made only a passing reference to the 7YP. Again in direct opposition to the Plan he proposed an increase in government consumption relative to capital expenditure. The Plan also exerted very little impact on the balance of payments situation. For instance, the Plan stipulated that foreign reserves should not be significantly reduced below the level pertaining at the end of 1963. However, there was a substantial reduction in international liquidity during 1964 and 1965.

Individual Ministers refused to submit to the discipline of the Plan. The drastic fall of cocoa prices on the world market was also a blow to successful implementation of the 7YP. It is thus perhaps not surprising that when traditional indicators of economic growth are considered a dismal picture emerges. GNP per capita in constant prices dropped ₵3.00 in the period 1960-66. At the same time, the consumer price index rose 40% above 1960 prices level by 1965. Again Government expenditure rose 17% per annum in the 1960-65. The internal debts which stood at ₵78 million in 1960 rose to ₵408 million by 1965, and external debt increased from $16.3 million in 1961 to $395 million in 1966. Growth rates for the period 1963 — 65 were 2.7%, 4.5% and 0% respectively. The 7YP target had been 7.3% growth per annum.

There was also very little diversification in agriculture. Cocoa continued to contribute over 60% of the value of the exports of domestic produce in the period 1961-65. Only cocoa butter, timber and manganese exports showed significant increases. Also in the period there was only a 7% increase in manufacturing. However, there was great improvement in social services. The Ghana Government was at least reaching out to its people.

The Ivory Coast too had a development strategy. This was the Ten-Year Development Plan 1960-69 (10YP). The major objectives of the 10YP was in the words of Miracle: "to achieve vertical and horizontal diversification of production through: (1) initiating or expanding industrial enterprises using locally available resources (backward linkages) and (2) diversifying agricultural exports by addition of new

exports and expansion of existing mineral exports." In the case of the Ivory Coast what do the traditional indicators show? From 1958 to 1965 GDP increased 15% per annum, government revenue grew faster than GDP and saving as a proportion of total revenue grew from 28% to 34$ between 1960 and 1965. Growth of the export sector was also very rapid. Between 1958 and 1968 value--added in manufacturing expanded at 20% per annum. A significant share of total investment was export oriented. Emphasis on the export sector sprang from the Ivorian relaization that import substitution led to an even more acute form of reliance on the outside. To the Ivorians a completely self-reliant growth was not feasible for small nations at the beginning of modernization. In the words of Berg, again, the Ivory Coast exploited her dependence on other nations by insisting on: "preferences in Europe, aid flows, technical assistance on relatively good terms, private investment and the export market that often accompanies it."

Who Won?

Did the Ivory Coast grow without developing? If one were to use Reginald Green's criterion of dependence, which is percentage GDP involved in external trade or concentration of markets for exports and sources of imports, the Ivory Coast fell far behind Ghana. If education is regarded as a key factor, it could be said that the Houphouet government did not encourage development. The government made an attempt at keeping Ivorian students in the country by cutting down on scholarships abroad and establishing a University in Abidjan. However, not enough students were educated to replace foreign personnel in specialized jobs, and those who had adequate training were not hired. To quote Rake "The policy in the past has been to quite unashamedly employ foreigners as advisors and in all jobs which need technical skill or expertise. Even now there is no intention of replacing a whiteman until an African can do the job equally well." Indeed the number of foreigners in the Ivory Coast since independence has increased several times over.

Who won the wager? Houphouet let his country to one of the highest growth rates in the world. Nkrumah's Ghana, on the other hand, witnessed a massive waste of resources, a continual balance of payments crisis, and by 1965 economic paralysis due to scarcities of imported inputs and a declining per capita income. Nkrumah's problems emanated from his efforts at meeting the needs of his people at once--he was unrealistic. By the end of the wager, Houphouet was in a position to meet the needs of his people. Indeed Houphouet is not the vociferous champion of the downtrodden humanity that Nkrumah was But, in 1981, the Ivory Coast is in a strong position to meet the needs of the people. In the same year Ghana can hardly meet those needs. Ghana is faced with deteriorating education facilities without teachers, deteriorating hospitals without doctors, drugs and equipment, vehicles without spares, factories without raw materials, and roads with yawning potholes. Who then won the wager?

CSO: 4700/354

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD ORGANIZATION WITHIN APP STRESSED

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English Vol XIII No 12, 13 Nov 81 pp 270-271

[Article by K. K. Oduro]

[Text] On 26th September 1981, an electoral college of the merged parties met in the Great Hall of the University of Ghana to elect their executive. Before that date some well-wishers, had counselled the leaders of the new party to postpone the electitn of a party leader and concentrate first on the organisation and establishment of the party. Various reasons were given for the counsel but perhaps the most convincing was the fear expressed that the leaderhip issue was so volatile that it needed a viable party to resolve it.

This and other arguments, evidently failed to persuade the leaders against the action they had previously decided upon. In the end, when the delegates, got down to the day's business it wasn't the leadership question which threatened to destroy their common objective, but the relatively less important post of the deputy leader. That was also resolved in a seemingly amicable manner although one has to confess that not everyone present seemed completely happy with the outcome. Thereafter, the Chairman and two deputies, the General Secretary and his assistant as well as the Treasurer of the party were all elected without much fuss. Thus was born the party whose members believe it to hold the answer to the present tribulations of poor mother Ghana, but whose enemies no doubt assert that it is deemed to go the way of all 'anti-CPP' parties - defeat at the next general elections followed by eventual disintegration.

But how did this party come to be born? What was the need ofr it? Perphaps the most objective answer to such questions is that no party has been born-certainly not a new party. If parties are formed in the hearts of men, on their upbringing, their beliefs, their way of life and their philosophies, then clearly this party has always been with us and will probably continue to be with us for ever.

It was a sheer manifestation of the shortsightedness of our soldier-rulers which made them think that if you decree out labels, you succeed in ostracising beliefs and philosophies from men's hearts. As it turned out, in spite of the decree, the other side never pretended that the PNP was anything but the CPP. True, Dr. Limann and his friends seem to be prevaricating about their ideology, but basically they believe in the CPP, in public ownership and in state organization of the lives of individuals. They are merely waiting for an opportune time to return the country to the CPP way of doing things. Those who lost out were the traditional anti-CPP forces. They became divided and are only now trying to correct the mess by coming together. If this analysis is true, then where does one place Colonel Benasko's ACP and Dr Safo-Adu's New Ghana Party?

Signs of Disunity?

Some people may be tempted to take Dr Safo-Adu's departure too lightly. True, neither Dr Safo-Adu nor his new party by itself can

pose too much of a threat to the APP. What can prove fatal for Mr Owusu's APP is the possibility that people who see their fortunes threatened by the galaxy of 'stars' in the APP may decide to seek their fortunes elsewhere. Should that happen, the natural destination for such people would appear to be with the New Ghana Party. Potential recuits include Kwesi Lamptey and Saki-Scheck, front-liners in the PFP both, who have announced their resignation from the PFP and the merger protesting undermocratic tendencies in the party. As for Colonel Bernasko, with all deference to him and in spite of the sense he seems to be talking these days, he has to remember that the memory of himself as a uniformed soldier-ruler is too fresh in some people's minds; he would do well to continue to talk sense but bide his time nevertheless for a more favourable climate.

There is one more issue that needs to be dealt with before the question of the recent political groupings is laid to rest. Are the groupings natural? The answer is, not quite. It would be more natural for the SDF to go with the PNP and the Third Force with the PFP and UNC, and Safo-Adu, Kwesi Lamptey and Saki Scheck need not have left the PFP. The ACP could have settled quite comfortably with either side. A further shaking down is therefore to be expected.

What are the fortunes of the APP? The PNP is in power and people, especially Ghanaians, love winners. It it also true that rumours are rife to the effect that the PNP is determined to amass enormous funds to ensure them victory at the next general elections. But stacked heavily against them is their own dismal failure up to date to provide the rudiments of government. They have taken two years to identify some of our problems and their answer to the solution of these is simple - a perpertual plea of alibis. They don't possess magic wands and they are at a loss as to which cutlasses are most suited to peasant farming in Ghana. Trucks are not available to cart fertilizers from the ports to the hinterland. On the other hand, not one bag of flour or cement has been similarly left to the elements — no, these are too precious to ministers and the committees they inaugerate to distribute them. We have seen a year of action pass without a simple action worth remembering. And our year of accountability has just begun with our President exhorting Ghanaian managers of the country who know they are inefficient to advise themselves!

Organisation the Answer

That the new party has the backing of a lot of articulate people — young and old, is self-evident. What is not so evident is organisation. If the APP is to succeed, this fundamental flaw should be corrected quickly. One other fact which screams to high heaven should also be borne in mind. No matter the quality of the people the party presents to the public, their political ideas would amount to nothing if they don't first learn to win votes, and votes are not won through dissipation of energy in constant bickering. For good or ill, the die has now been cast — a leader has been elected for the party and it is absolutely essential that the party gets well-organized for the job ahead. Another term in the wilderness will certainly destroy the party and may result in the complete disintergration of our so-called Black Star of Africa. Good luck APP and God save Democracy and Ghana.

CSO: 4700/354

BRIEFS

SEKOU TOURE RETURNS--The supreme leader of the revolution and head of state, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, returned to our capital yesterday afternoon after a working visit to the FRG. Everywhere he went and on every occasion, the supreme leader of the revolution pointed out the (?tasks) before the Guinea-FRG cooperation. The first fruit of this rapprochement has been the signing by the foreign ministers of the two countries--Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Dr Abdoulaye Toure--of three agreements: one on technical cooperation and two on economic cooperation. After this mission had been efficiently fulfilled, the secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea, his wife, Comrade Hadjia Andree Toure and the important official delegation that accompanied them left Bonn on Friday, 4 December 1981 at 1400 local time--1300 GMT--for Fez. The stopover in Fez, the religious and cultural capital of the Moroccan kingdom, was brief but it enabled the supreme leader of the revolution, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, to meet his brother and friend, His Majesty King Hassan II. [Excerpts] [AB061150 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0915 GMT 6 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/306

THIRD-PARTY SUGGESTIONS INVOKED IN CABRAL'S RELEASE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The first extraordinary congress of the PAIGC held in Bissau from 8 to 14 November doubtlessly was a victory worthy of figuring on the already long list of conquests of our glorious party and people.

One of the more important characteristics of this congress was the clarity, the frankness and the objectivity with which the most troubling problems affecting our party and our country were discussed.

Thus the congress, besides reaffirming that the PAIGC is the sole party and the leading political force in our society, adopted some pertinent resolutions such as, for instance, the one severely condemning the former secretary general, Aristides Pereira, and former deputy secretary general and then president of the Guinea-Bissau Council of state Luiz Cabral.

This same courageous decision also expelled other leaders from the party and attributed to Luiz Cabral all the responsibility for the crimes committed during his mandate.

The 14 November movement was the logical consequence of the deviations and errors committed during the deposed regime and was aimed at returning the party to its due place as the leading political force of society, saving the country from eventual catastrophe.

Because of the success of the first extraordinary congress, the PAIGC emerged strengthened and structured as a national party. It is therefore necessary that, besides fostering party activities once again, we concentrate our attention on some problems that are fundamental in the life of our party so as to facilitate a return to more normal conditions.

It is precisely because of this that the PAIGC Central Committee met in Bissau on 16 November to analyze the situation pertaining to Luiz Cabral and other individuals detained in the sequence of events after 14 November 1980.

With an act of clemency and humanitarianism, the Central Committee decided to immediately release some of the prisoners whose guilt is less serious and to free Luiz Cabral and some others.

For our people to better understand the reasons and the fairness of such a decision, we believe it necessary to provide the following clarification.

First, the decision represents proof of internal political strength; it also reveals the seriousness and political coherence of the present leaders.

Submitting Cabral and his accomplices to a court trial is certainly not the most correct decision to make if we consider certain factors, notably those related to our position on an international level.

We wish to stress, moreover, that Cabral and his group did not then, and still less now, constitute a threat to our legitimate aspirations for the construction of a stable regime whose aim it is to fashion a peaceful, just, free and progressive society in Amilcar Cabral's homeland.

Additionally, Cabral's release should be seen in the context of the resolution of the problem of all prisoners. It is, above all, a political solution.

Our country must conduct a well-balanced foreign policy and attempt to maintain and consolidate the prestige achieved by the PAIGC and by Guinea-Bissau through the heroic struggle for national liberation conducted by our people against Portuguese colonialism.

This is not a mere question of prestige. As during our struggle, our success depends largely on the foreign assistance we are able to obtain. During the struggle, the aid received from the USSR, Cuba, Sweden and other countries was decisive for the triumph of our people. Today as well, in our country, poor, underdeveloped, suffering from the consequences of the drought and of colonialism, foreign aid is essential to our development efforts, and even to our survival as an independent country.

In the present international context, the attitude of some governments in relation to the political prisoners assumes a certain importance, especially when one is dealing with personalities who have achieved a degree of international fame. No one in our country today has any doubts on the success of the 14 November movement and on the need to put an end to the Cabral government, just as no doubts persist that during his mandate innumerable irregularities, injustices and crimes were committed, which, to a large extent, justify the imprisonment that in no way constitutes a violation of universally acknowledged human rights.

However, some friendly countries such as Algeria, Mali, Cuba, Portugal, Sweden and Holland and a number of organizations with which we maintain relations have intimated to us that they would favor the release of the political detainees and especially of Luiz Cabral as the former president of the council of state, and that the foreign aid which we could receive would depend, at least in part, on such an initiative. We are not talking here of political pressures: these are suggestions, or better, advice. However, there is no doubt that such positions reflect the concern of certain countries and organizations that provide us with assistance.

On the other hand, an insidious campaign was held, following the 14 November movement, aimed at denigrating it and its leaders, accusing them of racism, tribalism, ambition, etc, deliberately omitting the true causes for the readjustment operated in Guinea-Bissau and attributing false political connotations to the members of the council of the revolution.

This was an attempt to discredit our country and to bring about the deterioration of our relations with friendly countries and organizations with which we maintained good relations, often necessarily tied with the perfon of the former president of the council of state and former deputy secretary general of the PAIGC because of his functions.

With the first extraordinary congress, this series of calumnies and lies will certainly be proven false, since a lucid analysis was made of the disastrous socio-political situation that led to the 14 November movement, while the responsibility for this situation was clearly imputed to the former president, who was severely condemned. The need for the 14 November movement was amply demonstrated, as was the fact that the militants who took the initiative are honest and unselfish comrades who were at no time motivated by hate, personal vengeance, racism or tribalism, but solely fired by patriotism and love for our great party, the PAIGC.

With the release of Cabral and other prisoners, the PAIGC is politically strengthened, both nationally and internationally, and the figure of our secretary general and president of the council of the revolution will acquire a new political, human and moral dimension in giving proof, once again, of the profound humanitarianism we inherited from Amilcar Cabral, which has decisively marked our struggle, our militants and our people.

CSO: 4742/108

FAVORABLE REACTION TO ELECTION CALL SOLICITED

Minister of Information Comments

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. C. D. Molapo, said this week that all Basotho and the leader of Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Mr. G. P. Ramoreboli, should rally behind the Prime Minister's call for general elections.

Mr. Molapo was commenting on Mr. Ramoreboli's rejection of elections call as long as Mokheso-called Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) continued with its subversive activities.

He said the Government was committed to elections and every effort would be made to ensure that people voted freely, fairly and without intimidation.

Mr. Molapo said Mr. Ramoreboli's observation that Mokhehle's continued violence could mar elections gave an exaggerated importance to Mokhehle's role in Lesotho's political scene.

"Elections are a prerogative of the people and they should not be conditional on activities of Mokhehle who has lost credibility before the international community for his unwise activities with South Africa," the Minister said.

Mr. Molapo said he agreed with Mr. Ramoreboli on rejecting Mokhehle's suggestion for United Nations supervised elections, the idea which "is contrary to Lesotho's sovereignity."

The Minister said no independent state would request external supervision of its elections as that would be an insult to its sovereignity.

He concluded that international observers would, as usual be welcomed to witness Lesotho's general elections and the assured victory of the ruling Basotho National Party.

In his statement Mr. Ramoreboli said it was necessary that elections be held in an atmosphere of peace, calm and freedom. He said nobody could cast a vote under intimidation as that would be a mockery of elections.

Mr. Ramoreboli said while people were being murdered, persecuted in their homes and places of work elections could serve no good purpose and "under the present circumstances of attacks on the nation, I reject the elections."

He said Mokhehle's only excuse to refuse to go to the ballot was that elections in Lesotho be supervised by the United Nations and "our comment on this suggestion is that the UN does not interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign independent states."

Election Call Hailed

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 13 Nov 81 p 4

[Editorial]

THE Basotho nation has welcomed the Prime Minister's announcement of his decision to call a general election. This move should convince the nation and those who have suggested that he is afraid of going to the polls with the promise that they will be greatest concern about that election is that it be held in an atmosphere of peace.

The Prime Minister has also pledged to see to it that peace prevails before the nation goes to the polls and that the same peace would prevail both during and after the elections. His pledge is an invitation for all peace-loving Basotho to exercise their right to vote without fear.

Ntsu Mokhehle's reaction to the Prime Minister's invitation is that he will accept the holding of an election in Lesotho only if it is suprevised by the United Nations.

We have repeatedly indicated that Mokhehle's suggestion is unheard of among independent and sovereign nations.

Instead of accepting the Prime Minister's challenge he becomes irrelevant, by foisting conditions, the first of which is unacceptable to the Government and the Basotho people who are conscious of their sovereignty.

He is in essence trying to hoodwink the Government into endorsing his persistent stand to refuse to accept this Government since 1965.

Another wild suggestion from Mokhehle through the South African media is that he will accept a United Nation's supervised election to the exclusion of Cuba, Mozambique and Russia.

His sentiments against Mozambique, Cuba and Russia are not surprising in view of the intense collaboration between his and the South Africans. It is clear that he has been instructed by South Africa.

Can the United Nations accept to supervise an election in one of its member states while excluding a member of the Security Council and two other member states from the supervisory team ?

How far would this nation be carried if we accept his charade and suggested that we wanted only those three countries to supervise the elections, or the full body of the United Nations ?

An election for the Basotho nation will only be held under the supervision of the Lesotho Government in the interest of the Basotho nation. Those who wish to see peace in this country are encouraged to go to the polls with the promise that they will be conducted fairly and peacefully.

Mokhehle has become a pliable puppet in the hands of his masters. In their interest he obediently echoes statements that take him to his own political ruin.

CSO: 4700/338

BRIEFS

CAPTAIN BURIED--The Prime Minister, Dr. Leabua Jonathan, says that as much as he and his Government would like to see peace prevailing in Lesotho, it should be clear to everyone that peace should be a two-way process. Speaking at the funeral of Captain Thebeeamang Masupha at Lekokoaneng, Teyateyaneng, last Saturday, Dr Jonathan said it was an undisputable fact that the insurgents always laid traps for Government servants. On many occasions, he said, the saboteurs conspired against members of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force, but on the other hand the L.P.F. has never engaged in such activities. Dr Jonathan extended his deep condolences and those of the ruling Basotho National Party (BNP) to the family of Captain Masupha as well as the Masupha family in general. Captain Masupha was killed in a landmine explosion at Makhunoane, Butha-Buthe, recently. He was one of the oldest members of the then Police Mobile Unit. (PMU)) His funeral was attended by Cabinet Ministers, chiefs and thousands of people from all over the country. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 13 Nov 81 p 2]

SUPPORT FOR SECURITY FORCES--The Minister of Finance Mr K.T.J. Rakhetla has appealed to Basotho to support the Paramilitary force and the police force in defending the country against its enemies. The Minister who held a pitso at Monontsa, Butha-Buthe, last week said any person who believed the defence of the country was the responsibility of the government alone did not understand the situation because South Africa was involved in the attacks made on Lesotho. The Minister said all the attacks on Lesotho had been made from the South African side of the border. He particularly appealed to the people of Makhoakhoeng to report to the police any suspects in their area. The Minister told the pitso that the Prime Minister had appealed to the people of Lesotho to be loyal to the government and to report the movements of the insurgents to paramilitary force. He said the Prime Minister had pledged to be loyal to the nation and he would make sure everybody was safe. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 13 Nov 81 p 3]

POOR MANAGEMENT HIT--Many projects have failed due to poor performance on the part of that body of people called management. And localisation programmes have been slowed down because of the kind of management in our sister countries, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. The Minister of Education, Sport and Culture, Mr B.A. Tlelase, said when he officially closed a nine-week course on management at the Institute of Development and Management here last Friday. He said the 37

participants at the course had been exposed to management skills and techniques which would enable them to perform as better managers. The Minister said an ideal manager would always ensure that work was started and completed on time. "His door must always remain open for him to go to the people and for the people to come to him to have their job problems administratively resolved," Mr Tlelase said. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 13 Nov 81 p 4]

CSO: 4700/338

FOREIGN MINISTER EVALUATES IMPACT OF 'DEVELOPMENT DIPLOMACY'

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 24 Sep 81 p 3

[Interview with Alioune Blondin Beye conducted by Malick Kante: "An Overall Positive Balance for Our 'Development Diplomacy'"]

[Text] Development diplomacy is the equal of aggressive diplomacy in the positive meaning of the term. Such is the recurring theme of the interview which Alioune Blondin Beye granted to our associate Malick Kante. On this occasion, the minister of foreign affairs recalled the major lines of action of his department during the past few years.

[Question] The Mali Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation strategy is described as development diplomacy. What precisely does this mean? Since when has it been applied?

[Answer] The concept of "development diplomacy" was developed as a result of the Fourth Conference of Ambassadors of February 1978. It simply means that Malian diplomacy is participating more effectively in the development effort of the country. It also means that foreign affairs cadres (ambassadors, counselors, etc.) feel mobilized for the tremendous battle against underdevelopment.

[Question] Is the political position taken by our country on the subject of major world events contributory to this strategy? And if such is the case, to what extent?

[Answer] Our strategy of "development diplomacy" is continuing to apply strictly, objectively and realistically, the principles which guide our foreign affairs: no use of force in the settlement of problems, the corollary of which is noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries. The second line we follow is that of dynamic and intransigent nonalignment. We go beyond the blocs in order to help detente and the preservation of peace.

It is on this basis that our "development diplomacy" is a demanding one even in the area of cooperation, for it presumes respect for our personality and sovereignty as the basis of relations with all countries.

In this sense, development diplomacy has already yielded results in terms of the triple concern of the Malian people (water supply, disenclavement and social problems). For example, Selingue has become a reality. The cornerstone of the Manantali Dam, a major West African project, will be laid in a matter of weeks. The Niger

Office resumed its activities with the reopening of the Markala Dam. All the necessary indications exist that one million hectares of land will be developed so that our country can become once again what it was only yesterday, the granary of West Africa.

On the question of disenclavement, the Mopti, Gao (under construction) and Tombouctou (to be built) airports will expand our air transportation system. We have procured financing for the construction of the Sevare-Gao Road, which is a pleasing development. The building of the Markala-Niono Road has been undertaken as well.

We are also involved in a project jointly with Canada and the World Bank which calls for the repair of all major railway bridges between Bamako and Dakar. I forgot to mention that the Senegal-frontier road project has reached an advanced stage of development.

Finally, on the social level, we have the projects for the museum and the building of the Palace of Culture. The national radio broadcasting system will soon stop broadcasting with facilities dating from the Sudanese period, for we shall be using transmitters built in the FRG. We are also planning the installation of telecasting facilities, the construction of which has been undertaken by Libya. The materials will be supplied by France.

[Question] Let me particularly emphasize the question of foreign policy positions. What effect does the principle of the Malian diplomatic movement have on them?

[Answer] The enumeration made of the projects is adequate proof of the fact that Malian political positions, adopted in accordance with the ethics of the Malian people, have had no negative effect on the financing of our projects. This is normal, for the opposite would have meant that the Malian people surrender for the sake of a few crumbs, which would not be consistent with our ethics.

[Question] It is equally true that during the past few years the voice of Mali has become better known throughout the world. The proof lies in your diplomatic push toward Latin American countries such as, for example, Brazil and Mexico. What type of relations do we or will we have with these countries?

[Answer] You are right in emphasizing the fact that the voice of Mali is being heard on the African and international stage! I will cite three examples only.

In Africa, the role which the Malian head of state played in the matter of the Western Sahara and the position of our country within the Organization of African Unity are well known.

In a few days, for the first time in our history, the Malian head of state will be addressing the United Nations.

The push toward Latin America is within the framework of our desire to promote South-South cooperation, which is the only promising one.

[Question] Let us go back to the main criterion governing Malian diplomacy. It seems to me that the more it is emphasized, the lesser becomes the role of cultural and even legal criteria as reasons for international events....

[Answer] I disagree with you. It is precisely on the occasion of the visit which the head of state paid to the United Nations in Manhattan that we moved from Paris to New York an exhibit titled "Mali, Crossroads of the Arts." It consists of paintings by young Malian artists whose works were appreciated by UNESCO. We obtained from AGECOOP the agreement for the transfer of this exhibit which will be opened by the head of state. This is a proper occasion for directing the attention of the American continent to Malian culture. Today this is our only tangible wealth.

[Question] This exhibit is an isolated example....

[Answer] No! With every passing year our biennial events are becoming increasingly successful. I mentioned the building of a palace of culture and the museum. These are specific achievements which were made possible within the framework of development diplomacy.

[Question] During the past few days new problems have appeared and old ones reappeared in Africa. In Chad, fratricidal clashes are being resumed along the Somali border. No progress is being made in the granting of independence to Namibia. Recently the Republic of South Africa attacked Angola, etc. What is Mali doing regarding such hotbeds of tension?

[Answer] The Malian attitude toward such hotbeds of tension is based on two factors.

The first is that African problems must always remain in "African hands." It is necessary above all for such crises not to escape African control and fall into the hands of the big powers which will use them to serve their own purposes.

The second is respect for the sovereignty of all. Each nation must freely determine its destiny, whether it is a question of Chad, Angola or Namibia. Such hotbeds of tension would disappear if the right of every nation to formulate its own destiny were respected. However, it is because of foreign interference in the domestic affairs of African countries that such hotbeds of tension remain on the continent. Our country has always aligned itself with the forces of progress in order to put such tensions to an end.

[Question] Mali's involvement with the forces fighting for this objective, such as Namibia or other more distant countries, is limited to speeches or adoption of spectacular positions...

[Answer] I disagree. Mali has been cited as the only country to have applied strictly the United Nations and OAU resolutions when it became a question of making international and African public opinion aware of the problem of apartheid. We set up an antiapartheid committee which is operating quite well. Demonstrations, radio broadcasts, conferences and performances were organized. The collected funds were put at the disposal of national liberation movements. Throughout the world we are cited as an example.

[Question] Having headed Malian diplomacy during the past [13] years, you should be able to recapitulate the actions of this department since 1968. You may have already anticipated my question.

[Answer] I will make three remarks:

On the African level, Mali played a very important role in the settlement of the Western Sahara problem.

On the bilateral level, during the past 18 months the head of state has established contact with all his colleagues of the countries surrounding us by paying or receiving official and working visits.

On the international level, I will merely remind you of his visit to the United Nations on 2 October as current chairman of the CILS [Inter-State Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel] and of the committee of heads of state. The balance of this presidency has been among the most positive during the trips to Rome and Kuwait or the Taif summit meeting.

My final remark on cooperation is the following: I will remind you of the statement of the head of state in his message to the nation: "The Malian people and, specifically, the population of Bamako have acquired their second bridge across the Niger which will be financed by Saudi Arabia."

These are the most recent successes.

[Question] A final question, Your Excellency.... Franco-Malian relations remain delicate despite the justifications you gave to one of our colleagues. Could you clarify this?

[Answer] These were merely suppositions. It was not a matter of delicacy. The studies which indicate a delicacy of relations are all too superficial to be valid. I can tell you that in accordance with our program, Guy Penne, special advisor to President Mitterrand, will be visiting Mali as of 13 October next.

5157
CSO: 4719/169

TRAORE RECEIVES ALGERIAN MINISTER, MESSAGE

AB021736 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People, UDPM, President Gen Moussa Traore received in audience at 1400 hours Said Ait-Messaoudene, Algerian minister of light industry. The Algerian minister is the bearer of a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to President Moussa Traore.

The unshakable desire to preserve and strengthen the dynamism injected into the development of cooperation between Algeria and Mali by the two presidents was the main topic of the discussions held in the presence of the Algerian ambassador to Mali, our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mali ambassador to Algeria and the diplomatic adviser to the president.

Topics which came up for lengthy discussion during this audience included the strengthening of the friendship and fraternity which characterize relations between our two peoples, the identity of viewpoints of Algeria and Mali on current world issues such as Chad, Western Sahara, Namibia and the rest.

Replying to the salutations of President Chadli Bendjedid, President Moussa Traore asked the Algerian minister to convey his friendly regards and the friendly and fraternal greetings of the Malian people, its party, UDPM and government to the Algerian people, the FLN and the Algerian Government.

CSO: 4719/307

UPPER VOLTAN FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVED BY TRAORE

AB031900 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the republic, Gen Moussa Traore, received in audience at 1330 the Upper Voltan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Col Felix Tientaraboum. The minister carried a message from President Saye Zerbo to President Moussa Traore. The discussions, which centered on the desire of our two peoples to strengthen their cooperation and to consolidate the friendly and fraternal relations existing between them, took place in the presence of our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blodin Beye.

On leaving the president's office, the Upper Voltan minister gave his impressions to Sidi Diawara:

[Begin recording] Let me thank you, first of all, for the opportunity given me to publicly thank the head of state for granting me this audience. I have been sent by President Saye Zerbo to deliver a message to the Malian head of state. First of all, this message expresses the feelings of friendship and brotherhood uniting the two leaders. It also conveys the Upper Voltan people's fraternal greetings to the Malian people.

As you know, during the past 2 months the two countries have come closer together than in the past as a result of official visits exchanged by the two heads of state. We, their emisaries, are following their example and are trying to strengthen as far as possible the sentiments actuating them; this means that we must put into concrete form their feelings of brotherhood. My presence here today proves that as far as Upper Volta is concerned, everything is being done to ensure that our discussions rapidly result in concrete acts of cooperation. As you know, I am minister of foreign affairs as well as of cooperation. It is, therefore, clear that I discuss problems of cooperation whenever I visit another country. This was the case today. There was nothing of particular importance.

[Question] Mr Minister, you have just mentioned the visits exchanged by the two heads of state. Do these two visits indicate a great identity of views on the various problems examined?

[Answer] Yes. As far as I know, nothing new has come to hinder a convergency of views. I think that the two communiques issued in Bamako and Ouagadougou demonstrated this similarity of views on all problems of interest to us. To be sure, there are perhaps other problems which we did not examine, but as far as our bilateral relations and our contacts as neighbors and brothers are concerned, we have noted similarities of views. Even in the most united families, there are always some little disagreements but one does not dwell on them. We do not want to dwell on them. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/290

NEW GOVERNOR OF BAMAKO DISTRICT

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 26-27 Sep 81 p 5

[Report by Karamoko Diallo, press correspondent for the district: "Battalian Commander Moussa Keita, New Governor of Bamako District, Takes Over"]

[Text] Bamako District has had a new governor since last Wednesday: Battalian Commander Moussa Keita, former governor of the Tombouctou region.

The new executive head of the district, who arrived in Bamako on the 15th of the month, where he was welcomed at the airport by Seydou Sidibe, second deputy governor, accompanied by six district mayors and the outgoing and incoming secretaries of the district governor, met with the district government personnel the very next day. After touring the premises with his second deputy, who acted as a guide, Battalian Commander Moussa Keita visited the regional urban development, construction, youth, roads and housing service offices.

Throughout the visit, the new governor showed that he was keeping a very open mind. His concern, he said, is to become familiar with the situation of the district and with its many problems in order to face them as efficiently as possible. He expressed the wish for frank and loyal cooperation at all levels.

In the aftermath of this introductory tour, Battalian Commander Moussa Keita, who seemed clearly satisfied, expressed his confidence in the future. What we need, said he in conclusion, is workers who are aware of our poverty and are willing to do everything possible to ensure the rational utilization of the few resources at our disposal. Last Monday, the governor met with the mayors, the secretaries general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of the People of Mali] of the district, and the heads of regional services attached to the district.

5157
CSO: 4719/169

BEYE STATEMENT ON PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY REPORTED

AB301936 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Today the international community is celebrating international solidarity day with the people of Palestine. International solidarity day with the people of Palestine was instituted in 1977 by a UN General Assembly resolution endorsed by the member countries of the Islamic conference of which Mali is one. Following is the statement of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Minister Alioune Blondin Beye on the occasion:

[Begin recording] Dear fellow citizens, 34 years ago today, to be precise, on 29 November 1947, the UN General Assembly adopted a plan for the division of Palestine. Since then it has drawn universal attention to Palestine, formerly a land of tolerance and communion among peoples, which has become the prey of Zionist policy--a unique phenomenon in history and a colonialist maneuver never before heard of.

Yes, Zionism is the most brutal form of colonialism; it is based only on ideological principles--the domination of one nation by another. It is guided by precise political designs, that is to say, by an unlimited desire for territorial expansion based on the theory of a momentary silence in order to achieve a certain measure of security. So, for 3 decades the Palestinian people have been exposed to acts of interference, to atrocities and genocide perpetrated against it by the people of Israel.

Israel not only robbed and usurped the Palestinian fatherland, it has not only violated the sacred rights of a people, it does not only try to disfigure the original status of the holy city of Jerusalem, Israel has also engaged in open rebellion against international rights and morals. It scorns and defies the International Community. As the head of state said at the UN podium, the Zionist state more than any other must remember that we never decided to totally exterminate an entire people, especially the people of Palestine organized under the PLO--their sold and authentic representative.

Situated at the very core of the Middle East crisis and also its cause, the Palestinian problem remains the issue to tackle first. Because of the immense debt it owes the Palestinian people, the International Community is today bound to render them justice.

It is in order to reactivate this reality that some groups have been raising their voices, calling for the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Their voices are not only those of shocked conscience; they are also the voices of all the people that have suffered violence, and finally they are the language of all peoples, thus giving a real significance to peace and those who fight for its safekeeping. This language is in line with the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian fighters to unite and to work in harmony with the many peace initiatives, the most recent of which is the 8-point plan by the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia.

The United Nations, through the fullness and nobility of its objectives, the constancy and validity of its principles must, at this critical moment in the Middle East crisis, firmly decide to increase its activities permanently in order to realize the national aspirations of the Palestinian people for self-determination, independence and the return to their fatherland. Thank you. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/307

IAEA GIVES AID FOR TRAINING, NUCLEAR MEDICINE, AGRICULTURE

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 23 Oct 81 p 6

[Report: "International Atomic Energy Agency: Growing Assistance to Mali"]

[Excerpt] Activities in Mali

The program for 1983 is being drafted in Mali. Every year at this time all heads of technical services related to the aid provided by this agency are summoned by the hydraulics and energy director general who is in charge of coordinating the agency's activities in Mali. The various requirements are reviewed and evaluated, and guidelines are issued.

The agency is doing a great deal of work in the area of training. A number of scholarships and study trips and other ways of participation in conferences, seminars and workshops are organized throughout the world.

On the other hand, the agency gives substantial aid to Mali in the areas of technology and materials, within the framework of the following projects:

Nuclear Medicine

The Malian government would like to organize a nuclear medicine service under the management of the Point-G hospital. Initially, the project will be limited to radioimmune dosage and related procedures. For 1981, the project calls for a six-month period of service by an expert and the purchase of materials worth $30,000. In 1982 the agency will supply two scanners. Premises will be equipped and local physicians will be trained.

Use of Radioisotopes in Agriculture

The purpose of this project is to lower the risk of poor harvests and increase production under arid land cultivation conditions with the help of nuclear technology used in ensuring proper water conservation. To this effect, the section on comestible and oleaginous crops of the IER in Sotuba will benefit from the services of an agency expert and will receive $35,000 worth of materials (neutron probe, motor pumps, etc.) and scholarships for the training of native technicians.

Finally, a radioprotection unit will be organized.

Use of Radioisotopes in Hydrology

The purpose of the agency's assistance to the National Hydraulics and Energy Office will be to apply radioisotope technology in the study of surface and ground waters in the country. The total cost of the project will be $65,400. These funds will be used to purchase materials (analysis and laboratory instruments and others) and expert services. Several training scholarships have already been granted. The agency's aid in this important project will expand the capacity for water analysis and study and will be increased considerably in the future.

Exploration for Uranium and Organization of a Uranium Analysis Laboratory

These two projects, which have already been carried out, have made it possible to improve the ability of the National Office of Geology and Mines to master uranium resources. On the one hand, it was a question of acquiring better knowledge in the area of uranium prospecting and conditions; on the other, it was to help Mali build a uranium analysis laboratory.

Only a few years ago, IAEA assistance to Mali was still very weak and undiversified.

Today many other sectors have become aware of the advantages offered by the use of nuclear technology, for which reason they have turned to the knowledge and resources of the agency. Thus, the Ecole Normale Superieure would like to open a nuclear physics department and is hoping that the agency will support the project in terms of materials and proper training. In turn, with every passing year the agency is increasing its aid to Mali. Projects which are becoming increasingly better structured are the result of the will to work together.

5157
CSO: 4719/169

BOUNDARY TALKS WITH UPPER VOLTA CONTINUE

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 19-20 Sep 81 p 3

[Report by Djibril Dembele, regional press correspondent: "Conference of Administrative Heads of Mali and Upper Volta Border Areas"]

[Text] An important meeting of Upper Volta prefects of the north and the Black Volta Savadogo Alexandre and Some Kodyo Galli and the governors of Sikasso, Mopti and Segou regions was held in the capital of the fourth region between 1 and 3 September. The meeting was held within the framework of the regular consultations between administrative heads of Malian and Upper Volta border regions, as stipulated by the ministers of the interior of the two countries at their meeting in Bobo-Dioulasso last July.

During a three-day period, governors and prefects tried to remain faithful to the desire "not to complicate simple matters but rather to simplify complex matters" in their deliberations. Therefore, those present noted with satisfaction the proper settlement of the litigation between the populations of Lebekuy (Mali) and Montionkuy (Upper Volta) and the Bidi-Gani dispute between Bankass (Mali) and Djibasso (Upper Volta). It took note of increased cases of banditry in the border zones and called for taking vigorous steps to combat this phenomenon.

On the other hand, Voltan and Malian administration officials emphasized the need to provide suitable information to the border zone populations concerning their rights and duties, which would considerably reduce the risk of friction. They acknowledged the usefulness of holding regular meetings such as the Segou one and expressed their satisfaction at the extremely positive nature of the meeting.

5003
CSO: 4719/169

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN COMMISSION--The fourth session of the joint Algeria-Mali commission for cooperation opened this morning at the conference hall of the Malian Development Bank. Discussions are led on the Malian side by Alioune Blondin Beye, our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and on the Algerian side by Said Ait-Messaoudene, member of the Central Committee of the FLN Party and minister of light industry. A certain number of projects will be examined during this session which ends next Friday. Among these projects are those for the supply of fuels, infrastructure for fuel storage in the sixth and seventh regions and the extension of the (?Timbuktu) airport. It also must be noted that Algeria has presented Mali with cement worth $10 million to be delivered in December. [Excerpt] [AB021731 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 2 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/307

KALANGULA, MUDGE RESOLVE DIFFERENCES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Text]

CONCILIATION was reached yesterday between DTA President Mr Peter Kalangula and DTA Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge over differences of opinion over a press statement which was released by the DTA on Monday night.

The press release stated that the DTA Head Committee had decided on Monday night that the DTA would remain an alliance of ethnic-based political parties and would not converted into a single party.

Mr Kalangula had campaigned on Monday at the Head Committee meeting for change but was not present when the decision was taken and felt affronted for not having been properly consulted before the decision was taken.

Mr Kalangula phoned Mr Mudge shortly after having received the press statement and a clash of opinions took place.

The matter was taken up at the Head Committee yesterday afternoon and thrashed out, culminating in a press conference last night.

Both Mr Kalangula and Mr Mudge made it clear that their differences had been resolved, suggesting that the issue was largely a matter of misunderstanding.

Mr Kalangula and Mr Mudge emphasised that although differences of opinion were expressed and often hotly debated, there was no hostility among members of the DTA Head Committee.

Mr Kalangula intimated last night that he had raised the question of converting the DTA into a single party at Monday's Head Committee meeting as he felt it would be in the best interests of both the alliance and the country.

"But I felt yesterday (Monday) that we did not discuss the matter fully enough to come to a decision on it. I had to leave the Head Committee meeting early because of other commitments and the last thing I expected was for a decision to take place during my absence. In fact I still wanted to address the meeting on the matter", he said.

"I received the statement fairly early in the evening and on seeing the contents which noted that a decision had been taken, I phoned the Secretary of the DTA, Mr Johan de Waal. I was told that a decision had in fact been taken and I then called Mr Mudge and said I felt that the matter should again be discussed.

Peter Kalangula to have it totally scrapped.

A committee was recently appointed under the chairmanship of Mr Pieter Junius to consider changes into AG 8.

Mr Mudge intimated last night that the question of AG 8 had not been taken up directly with the SA Government but it had been indirectly dealth with.

Mr Mudge said last night that the DTA Head Commitee is getting extremely impatient about the matter and was still awaiting a reply from the SA Government which was supposed to have come last week and has still not been received.

NOT HAPPY

"Most of us accept AG 8 as the basis for an interim government but we are not quite happy with all the points in AG 8. Nor are we happy about the way it is being misused by some of the second-tier governments", he said.

"We made it clear to the SA Government that we want important changes to come about and that only the AG (Mr Danie Hough) can bring these about.

"We expected a reply from the SA Government last week and we are getting impatient.

"The SA Government has indicated however that it cannot agree to these changes if it means that they have to ignore the interests of other parties. They believe that the people of SWA must decide these things for themselves.

"But we feel that during the interim period the wishes of the majority of people should be taken into account. The representatives of the majority were elected in the 1978 election. We feel that they should talk to us and as such attend to the needs of the country," he said.

Meanwhile, the question of setting up three provinces in SWA was also discussed last night. The proposal was made by the Owambo representatives, but was rejected in the debate by all the other ethnic groups.

No formal decision was taken on the matter last night, but a decision will probably be made today.

Mr Peter Kalangula indicated at the press conference last night that the Ovambo delegation would abide by all the Head Committee's majority decisions.

"Mr Mudge said 'yes', but that a decision had been taken.

"The matter was reported in a local newspaper (the Advertiser) and at the meeting this afternoon I made it clear to the Head Committee that I as the President of the DTA had every right to speak to any paper I liked.

"I also made it clear that I am entitled to convey what I feel to my people in the north who do not always hear what takes place when we (the Owambo leaders) are here. We have often been accused of not speaking to our people."

Mr Kalangula told the press conference furthermore that he had not endorsed the press statement released the previous evening and although he accepted the majority decision of the Head Committee, he reserved the right of raising the matter of a single party at a later date.

DEMOCRATIC RIGHT

"It is our democratic right", he said.

"We will see to it that we abide by the majority decision of the Head Committee but that does not stop us from raising the matter in future. Sometimes you win and sometimes you lose. That is accepted in any democratic society. We will explain this to our people when we go back".

Mr Mudge said in turn that "unfortunately a misunderstanding arose with Mr Kalangula over whether the decision had in fact been taken and whether the press statement accurately portrayed the decision."

"The DTA Head Committee had deliberated at length whether the DTA should transform into a single political entity and in the process the alliance took a good look at other parties, including Swapo.

"Swapo is a political party but Swapo has not yet succeeded in bringing all population groups together, such as sections of the Black population groups, Whites and Brown people", Mr Mudge said.

Yet the DTA had decided to unify people of divergent cultures and views.

Mr Mudge reiterated that he felt that it was in the best interests for the alliance to remain in its present form, but noted that changes in future could not be discounted.

CSO: 4700/342

KALANGULA MAY SUGGEST SWAPO-DTA MEETING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Text]

A TOP-LEVEL meeting between the DTA and Swapo is expected to be suggested to DTA President, Mr Peter Kalangula when he meets West German Foreign Minister Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn this week.

This follows statements during the past fortnight by Mr Kalangula and his Owambo colleague in the DTA Executive, Mr Tara Imbili, that they would be happy to speak to anyone, including Swapo, if it can bring peace to the country.

Mr Kalangula left for Bonn yesterday accompanied by a Member of the Ministers' Council, Mr Hans von Hase, and a member of the National Assembly, Mr Katuurire Kaura.

It has also been suggested in informed circles that Mr Genscher will attempt to arrange a meeting between Mr Kalangula and representatives of the Frontline states, particularly Angola and Zambia, which had severe repercussions in SWA, SA and elsewhere and later Mr Genscher snubbed the DTA leadership, particularly Mr Dirk Mudge, whenever and attempt was made to meet Mr Genscher.

Some observers have expressed concern that Mr Genscher, in inviting Mr Kalangula and not Mr Mudge, is hoping to drive a wedge between them on the SWA issue.

Similar strains were caused during the time of the Geneva conference earlier this year when arrangements were made by Bonn for representatives of the IG to meet the Swapo leadership.

Leading representatives of the IG who met the Swapo leadership described the meeting at the time as an informal one and one in which not too much should be read.

Leading members of the RP however took exception that the IG took it upon itself to meet Swapo without the RP's sanction, in spite of the fact that Mr Hans Staby, a member of the White Legislative Assembly, was also a member of the IG delegation.

This issue nearly lead to a breach between the IG and the RP.

CSO: 4700/342

MUDGE WARNS WEST AGAINST ATTEMPT TO SPLIT DTA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

That warning was made by DTA Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge at a public meeting in Windhoek last night and was directed at the Western five.

It was a reference to apparent attempts by some members of the Western five to divide the DTA.

There is particular concern in the DTA at present about speculation that West German Foreign Minister Mr Hans Dietrich-Genscher will attempt to arrange a meeting between DTA President Mr Peter Kalangula and prominent Swapo leaders.

Mr Kalangula is presently visiting Bonn.

Mr Kalangula indicated in Windhoek last week that he was not averse to speaking to Swapo leaders if it meant a solution could be found for SWA and peace could be brought about.

Mr Mudge said last night that he knew nothing about a proposed meeting between Mr Kalangula and Swapo in Bonn and as far as he was concerned, it was blatant speculation.

"I want to make it clear however that if such a meeting ever were to take place, the DTA Executive would first have to sanction it. Talking to Swapo is talking to the enemy", he said.

Mr Mudge said however that he took a dim view of Western five tactics to get DTA leaders in ones and twos and try and play them off against each other.

"They will not succeed in dividing us. They will be making a great mistake if they think they can. If they want to talk to the DTA, they should come and talk to the DTA as a team. Don't try and push members into little corners and incite them against each other.

"This is a very serious matter and I warn the Western five, they will bedevil the whole settlement process rather than resolve it", he said.

Mr Mudge also accused the Western five of attempting to distract the DTA's attention from the real issues in the SWA issue such as UN partiality.

CSO: 4700/342

MUDGE BREAKS LOGJAM ON AG 8

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Nov 81 pp 1, 5

[Text]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge called for a new deal for the majority of people in SWA and urged the AG Mr Danie Hough and Aktur to recognise that need.

He said that if this was not brought about the DTA would not have a snowball's chance of winning an internationally-supervised election against Swapo.

Mr Mudge was addressing the National Assembly yesterday afternoon on the question of the interim constitution AG 8.

It was one of the most significant speeches since his address earlier this year to the Geneva conference.

Aktur leader in the National Assembly, Mr Jannie de Wet, who spoke immediately after Mr Mudge, endorsed what Mr Mudge said, although there were certain qualifications. Mr De Wet will spell these out today.

Addressing himself directly to Mr Hough and the SA Government, Mr Mudge said there was no chance whatsoever that the DTA could win the confidence of the vast majority of people in the country unless the interim constitution was acceptable to them and attempts were made to rectify glaring problems.

Mr Mudge stressed that the DTA represented the vast majority of the electorate and it was the only party that had any chance of beating Swapo. As such the AG and the SA Government should take serious note of what the DTA urged.

"We don't want the SA Governments and the AG to say whether they agree with us or not, that would be unfair. But what they can do is to take serious note of what the majority of people in this country want.

"In this spirit we have already spoken to the AG and the SA Government and we have put our point of view across loudly and clearly.

"I would be a liar however if I said that we are not frustrated and disappointed and that the AG has not seen his way clear to resolving the problems we have raised", he said.

TARGET

Mr Mudge argued however that the solutions did not necessarily mean that radical changes have to be made to AG 8. On the contrary, he said, "AG 8 is to a great extent accepted by this side of the House (the DTA), but because of certain discrepancies in the existing order, it has become the target of many people. It is seen as a curse, a second Odendaal Plan.

"We must be careful that AG 8 does not become totally discredited because of small things."

Mr Mudge warned that if the present dispensation fails, and that includes AG 8, the moderates in SWA will be considerably worse off the next time round. That was proved in Rhodesia.

"Next time round we will be far worse off, if there is a second time", he said.

"I am not prepared to accept responsibility for the people of SWA falling into a chasm".

Mr Mudge dealt in some detail with some of the major problems that need to be tackled, including the Representative Authorities, the division of public assets and the Seemüller case.

On the Representative Authorities, he said that 95 percent of the population wanted these, people wanted recognition of their identity. And provision was made for those who rejected the Representative Authorities.

"But I will be failing in my duty if I don't warn you that the Representative Authorities will also become unpopular if they continue to be misused by some of the population groups. That will make it very difficult for us to sell the system in an election against Swapo."

Mr Mudge was referring primarily to the White and Baster Representative Authorities.

Unreasonableness

He criticised Aktur for its total unreasonableness on issues such its racialistic approach to cadet competitions and school sports meetings and Baster leader Mr Hans Diergaardt for attempting to create a republic within SWA.

On the division of public assets, Mr Mudge noted that he was concerned that SWA House was not under the legal control of the Central Government and he wouldn't be able to defend the Teachers Training College issue in a one-man-one-vote election.

"I don't want to stand on a stage in a one-man-one-vote election while only one population group has an R80m building which is used by less than 200 students. We won't be able to sell it to the electorate. Then we might as well not compete in the election at all.

"Nor will I be able to sell the idea of a national conservatoire which is meant for the whole population but is only allowed to be used by one group.".

INDEFENSIBLE

It was futhermore indefensible, he said, that only one section of the population had access to certain libraries while other population groups had to go through considerable procedure to use them.

Mr Mudge was referring primarily to White-controlled libraries which can only be used freely by Whites. Members of other ethnic groups have to get special permission from the authorities to use these facilities.

"I cannot defend it", he reiterated.

Turning to the Seemüller case, Mr Mudge said "I'm not convinced that AG 8 cannot solve it. And if we examine AG 8 and provision cannot be made to solve the matter, then we will have to alter AG 8.

"But I can't believe in SWA that there is a child that belongs nowhere. This child belongs the the group that its mother belongs. And if it is a case of a child who has no identity document, then he is a member of that group where he is accepted as such.

"The Seemüller child is accepted in a group that is White and German. This child wants to go to a German school because he only speaks German, and the German school falls under the jurisdiction of Aktur".

Mr Mudge rejected that the child should be sent to a school of another ethnic group and of another language, whether it was English, Afrikaans or Herero.

Attacking Aktur on the matter, he said: "I would make a political circus of the matter if I didn't feel so serious about it. It is a tragedy".

CSO: 4700/342

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WILL DELIBERATE AG 8

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

THE SWA National Assembly is to discuss a motion requesting the South African Government and the Administrator-General to implement the wishes of the majority of the people regarding the interim government system of the Territory.

The Chairman of the Ministers' Council and the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, gave notice yesterday that he would introduce the motion in the Assembly.

In terms of the motion, the Assembly would express itself in favour of speedy independence for SWA as a unitary state with due recognition of its diverse population groups. Preference would be given to a peaceful and democratic process to achieve independence.

"Institutions supervising pre-independence elections would have to be fully impartial.

"In the interim period the country must be governed according to the wishes of the majority of the people as expressed in the 1978 election," he said.

SA and the AG should give effect to the wishes of the majority of the National Assembly, ruled by the DTA, "since the SA Government has described the 1978 election as an internal process to indicate leaders who could speak on behalf of the inhabitants of SWA," Mr Mudge's motion stated.

The issue is expected to be hotly debated in view of the strong feelings held by the DTA in favour of changes to Proclamation AG 8, which forms the interim constitution of the Territory.

The SWA NP election front, Aktur is equally strongly opposed to amendments of the legislation which prescribes the division of government functions between central government and the second-tier ethnic authorities.

"I am concerned at remarks made in public in recent weeks that the Administration for Whites was causing disturbances in relationships among population groups," said the leader of Aktur in the Assembly, Mr Jannie de Wet. He was speaking in the second-reading debate on the Combating of Terrorism Bill.

"If we desire to preserve mutual respect and trust in this country, I do not think these remarks can contribute to the promotion of healthy attitudes."

Any meddling with AG 8 "to reduce the powers reached by agreement, you can expect increased resistance from Aktur and the National Party," Mr De Wet said.

The provisions of the Bill were so all-embracing that Aktur's known opposition to the form of constitutional development envisaged under international supervision, could be construed as transgression of the Bill should it become law, he added — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/342

MUDGE REASSERTS DTA WARNING ON ELECTION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

DTA CHAIRMAN Mr Dirk Mudge reiterated his alliance's warning last night that the DTA would not be prepared to participate in an UN-supervised election which was not free and fair.

He was addressing a public meeting at the Central Hotel in Gobabis.

There were about 80 people present.

"I will not accept an election which is forced down our throats and where our opponents have an advantage. Our future is at stake. But if the election is free and fair, we will win", he said.

Mr Mudge noted that he was still far from convinced that the UN was any less partial now than it had appeared since the Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim first showed crooked tendencies in early 1979.

The UN still regarded Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of SWA. It still financed Swapo, it still provided it with a special status in the Security Council and General Assembly and Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari had still not renounced his position as Commissioner of the Council for Namibia.

Turning to the latest Western initiative, Mr Mudge said he tried hard to be excited about it and to show a spirit of cooperation, but he would be a liar if he said that the Western five had an answer to the reservations the DTA raised about the UN plan at Geneva and thereafter.

Instead the Western five pressented nine principles which were as old as the hills and which showed little originality. The DTA had accepted seven of these a long time ago.

The two that the DTA rejected involved regional governments which were contrary to DTA policy and private institutions being opened to all which was a contradiction and didn't make sense.

DOWN TO BUSINESS

"I'm far more intent on getting stuck into the second phase of the Western initiative so that we can get down to business and talk about things such as impartiality", Mr Mudge said.

"I know that the Western five and SA want a rapid solution to the SWA problem, but reason must prevail. They mustn't get annoyed if we say things must first be resolved before we go into an election. We refuse to hide anything away".

Mr Mudge said that the DTA was not prepared to make the same mistakes as the Rhodesian Front in Zimbabwe where former PM Mr Ian Smith once said never in 1 000 years would he accept majority rule and yet today he is a bitter politician sitting with Robert Mugabe as PM.

Mr Mudge rejected any scheme whatsoever of the Whites in SWA being financially compensated through a trust fund if political developments were to move in a direction which were unsatisfactory to Whites.

"People must not talk to me about payment for property and whatever. I say to the world: SWA is not on the market to be bought. They can keep their money. And if they want to spend it here, then they are welcome to invest the money in the country. There can be no question of an exodus here. We will stay here to create a future for our children and that remains my approach.

FORGET PESSIMISM

"There are many who get pessimistic when we talk about a UN-supervised election. They say we will lose and that Swapo will win. I say they will get the surprise of their lives. In the 1978 election it was said that we wouldn't get more than 15 percent support; we ended up with 80 percent. Forget the pessimism. You can't win with pessimism. You will lose. The only party in this country which has a future and which can seriously challenge Swapo is the DTA".

Mr Mudge warned however that the attainment of independence did not mean that SWA's problems would be overcome.

"There are many countries in Africa which had greater problems after independence than before, and this was largely because Africa's problem was racism.

CSO: 4700/432

BRIEFS

SECURITY BILL AMENDMENT--The DTA would consider amending the Security Districts Amendment Bill in order to provide for the interrogation of detainees under the supervision of an officer, and not by any member of the Security Forces, Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the Party, said last week. He was replying to the Opposition Aktur's reservations on a particular paragraph in the proposed legislation, during the second reading debate on the Bill. Mr Percy Niehaus, a senior member on the Aktur Opposition bench, described the Security Districts Amendment Bill as touching upon "a very sensitive issue." The whole question of detainees lends itself to misperception, Mr Niehaus said, which could lead to a lot of trouble for Government, as had been the case in SA, where people died in detention after being questioned. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Nov 81 p 3]

AUSTRALIAN DIPLOMATS IN SWA--The Australian Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Malcolm Lyon, and his Second Secretary, Mr Fred Peppink, have held informal talks with the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Danie Hough. The Australian diplomats had been in the Territory since Thursday last week. The aim of their visit was to inform themselves of the SWA situation and they have spent time in Walvis Bay, Swakopmund and Windhoek. Mr Lyon said he and Mr Peppink had held informal discussions with Mr Hough and numerous other people. The two diplomats left yesterday.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Nov 81 p 2]

FIRST MULTIRACIAL ARMORED GROUP--A passing-out parade through the streets of Windhoek for the first multiracial group of SWA national servicemen to receive training in armoured cars will be held this afternoon, the SWA Territory Force Headquarters announced. SWATF said 2 SA Infantry Battalion group would lead a mechanised parade through Windhoek and the city's Coloured and Black townships of Khomasdal and Katutura. "Participating troops are the first SWA national servicemen who have completed their initial training phase." "This is the first time all population groups in SWA have had the opportunity of being trained in armoured cars" a Defence Force spokesman added. The mechanised procession would be followed by a medal parade, at which the officer commanding the SWATF Major-General Charles Lloyd, would present the medals, the statement said.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Nov 81 p 1]

BATTLE REPORTED--Windhoek--A fierce battle was reported yesterday between the People's Liberation Army of Namibia's [PLAN] forces and racist occupationist troops of apartheid South Africa in the areas between (Oshikoto) Lake and (Sumas) in northern Namibia. According to a radio broadcast from the so-called South-West African Territorial Radio Service monitored here, six racist riflemen and a lieutenant were killed in the battle which lasted for some hours. No official statement was so far made by the racist illegal military authorities in Windhoek or Pretoria on the PLAN attack. [Excerpt] [EA022056 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 2 Dec 81]

GOVERNMENT HOPES FOR INCREASED AGRICULTURE REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3352, 26 Oct 81 pp 2492-2493

[Text] NIGERIA's planners describe the task before the country's agricultural sector as "herculean." It is all the greater in that the Fourth National Plan heralds a major shift in the government's agricultural strategy, away from the large scale, publicly-owned and highly mechanised plantations to emphasise on the smaller scale producer.

The government believes that this new strategy will not only diversify the agricultural economy, as domestic oil consumption eats into oil production and, thus, foreign revenue, but also will narrow the alarmingly wide gap between production and demand for food. The current growth rate of food demand is put at 3.5 per cent while production is estimated at one per cent. A food deficit of 5.5m. tons of food grain is projected for 1985.

This would require a 6.5 per cent growth rate in agricultural production. The government has set 4 per cent as the projected growth rate, but observes immediately that "even this is considered very ambitious in view of the constraints on manpower, finance, organisation and rural infrastructure."

With some 14 per cent of the Fourth Plan's ₦82,000m. projected expenditure devoted to agriculture, there is the finance available for improvement.

Implementation however is another matter.

The government has made it clear that it intends to withdraw from participation in direct production and to play a more active role in subsidising the necessary inputs which the small farmer still cannot afford. To a large extent the new approach is inspired by the favourable impression made upon the Federal Government by the World Bank's pilot integrated agricultural development project, of which there are five in Nigeria.

Last year the World Bank noted that "fertiliser holds the key to impressive gains in agricultural production. In the proposed crop of 3.4m. tons of food-grain equivalent by 1985, fertiliser is expected to contribute 1.3m. tons." At a ceremony recently for the signing of two agreements to set up work on the nitrogenous fertiliser complex at Bonny, Dr. Ishmael Igani, Minister of State at the Federal Ministry of Industries, said that Nigeria's total requirement for fertiliser is estimated at 10m. tons per annum, but currently only one million tons is being used, most of that is imported, and even when the Onne plant is working there will still be a considerable gap to be filled by imports.

By rescheduling agricultural industries from Schedule Two to Three under the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree, the Government offer a substantial bait for foreign agri-business interests. Already there are signs that the openings in agriculture are being acknowledged by foreign interests. The Joint Agricultural Consultative Committee which comprises some 50 US and Nigerian agri-business companies was set up last year with the primary purpose of promoting joint ventures. In Britain, an Anglo-Nigerian Export Consortium for Agriculture has been set up with representation in Lagos. The object of this group is to promote exports to Nigeria of agricultural equipment, particularly by grouping together small companies which, individually, might be unable to tackle the market.

The problem here is one of supplying appropriate technology in the context of the government's promotion of the small-

holder. The World Bank's food production plan has already suggested that the Tractor Hiring Units should be phased out and recommends methods by which the mechanisation of smallholdings can be achieved through the private sector. So far there has been little comment on the nature of agricultural equipment to be supplied. However, one area where there is considerable scope for imaginative entrepreneurial skill is in the local production of equipment adapted to local agricultural needs.

In many senses it has been the World Bank's Agricultural Development projects at Gombe, Funtua and Gusau which have served as examples of the intended development. Through Farm Service Centres farmers can obtain inputs, extension services and training. Roads link the centres with the areas under their responsibility. Similarly, water supply is being developed.

Training agreements with the United States, signed recently by the Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, provide educating extension workers. The Fourth Plan motes that the current ratio of extension workers to farmers in Nigeria is 1:2,500, far poorer than in most other countries.

One of the crucial ingredients of the success of the programme will be credit policy. Co-operatives are the ideal means by which this can be achieved, but their performance in Nigeria has been too variable to permit any generalisation. The government plans to increase financial allocations to the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank's lending fund.

Credit to the farmer in Nigeria is dominated, however, by the commercial banks. Their problem with smallholders is one of security. Under the Rural Banking Scheme, they are obliged to set up branches throughout the country, but even the scheme has its limitations. Banks find themselves spread too widely for their limited manpower capacity. They are concerned that depositors will be dominated by local civil servants and of the surrounding urban population who are by nature financially unproductive, and their deposits tend to be low. Above all, there is little opportunity for a farmer with only a few acres to offer a satisfactory security to a commercial banker. Under the Land Use Decree, some farmers still have difficulty in producing legal titles to their land. It has even been suggested to commercial bankers that they should accept the word or recommendation of a local "big man" or dignitary as security. Some fear, privately, that this could become the thin-end of the wedge to usury.

The fact remains that commercial banks are obliged to commit eight per cent of their annual allocations to agriculture under the Central Bank's monetary policy guidelines. Failure to meet this level entails the penalty of having to deposit the uninvested amount in an non-interest bearing account at the Central Bank which is then advanced to the NACB and the Federal Mortgage Bank. The Central Bank, also set up the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme in 1977.

The government hopes that by 1985 — just four years hence — food prices will have fallen, the food import bill ($234m. worth of food was imported from the US alone last year) will drop, the traditional export crops will be revived and rural urban migration (56 per cent of Nigeria's population is now considered to be rural) will be in reverse, or at least halted. Indeed, it is hoped that Nigeria will rapidly become a net exporter of agricultural products.

The opportunities for exporters in agricultural and allied trades are enormous, in return for a little careful thought and planning.

CSO: 4700/343

PROGRAM FOR AID FROM EEC BEGINS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3354, 9 Nov 81 p 2626

[Article by Veronica Forrester]

[Text] THE EUROPEAN Communuty's indicative aid programme for Nigeria under the second Lome Convention was signed in Brussels last month. Chief Peter Afolabi, Nigeria's ambassador to the EEC signed for Nigeria and Mr. Edgard Pisani, the new EEC Commissioner responsible for development, signed on behalf of the European Community.

Under the agreement Nigeria will receive 50m. European Units of Account (₦34.2m.) in grant form. This is seven times the amount Nigeria received under the Lome 1 Convention.

Speaking at the signing ceremony Chief Afolabi observed that the signing in Brussels almost coincided with the opening of the Summit meeting in Cancun, Mexico, where 22 Heads of State were discussing and reviewing relations between the North and South. "The coincidence is not an accident," said Chief Afolabi: "It is in positive consonance with the involvement of Nigeria in the North-South Dialogue and her concern on matters that affect Third World countries, especially Africa."

Referring to the aid agreement with the EEC, Chief Afolabi said that the programme "however small, in the same way may stimulate resources for the execution of rural and other development programmes that could have multiplier effects on the Nigerian economy and occasion an improved standard of living of its people." While emphasising that the programme by itself is small in real terms, the ambassador said that he "hoped that the facilities that are available in other institutions of the Community, such as the EIB and outside the fifth European Development Fund, will no doubt augment the impact that the indicative programme may have on the economy of Nigeria within the period of Lome 11" (1980-85).

Referring to the delay in actual disbursement of funds under the Lome 1 Convention, Chief Afolabi said he hoped that the Lome 11 aid programme would follow a completely new and dynamic approach for "to learn by past experience is to build a solid and effective foundation for the future."

He added, "The inhibitive cogs and other forms of shortfalls under Lome 1, should be well examined in order to provide lessons for guidance."

Mr. Pisani, said that he was very struck by the importance which the indicative aid programme for Nigeria places on training. The Nigerian programme stresses this sector more than any of the other programmes for the ACP States. The Commissioner stressed that money is not everything, there is the will to solidarity and in this respect political will is more important than money alone.

The programme itself earmarks 35 per cent of the funds for rural development schemes, 35 per cent for training and education and 20 per cent for the development of technology and 10 per cent for supporting activities.

In the rural sector, Nigeria is keen to receive support for programmes aimed at conserving, developing and more efficiently exploiting national forestry resources. The Government intends to impplement new afforestation schemes with EEC

assistance. Special attention will also be paid to developing irrigated agricultural projects and improving rural water supplies in defined areas for which surveys will be carried out. EEC assistance will also be used to reduce post-harvest losses of grain crops by using alternative energy sources — notably drying harvested crops by solar energy.

In the training field, EEC aid will finance programmes in the management, system planning, statistical and technical fields, particularly specialised training in the industrial, agricultural and scientific fields.

In education, special mention is made of developing inter-university links between Nigerian and EEC Universities. The programme will be co-ordinated by the National Universities Commission. This is a follow-up to a programme started under the Lome I Convention which forged links between Nigerian Universities and Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Trieste, Italy. The Lome II scheme will also promote co-operation between Nigerian institutes of training and specialised institutions in the EEC.

About 20 per cent of the funds have been earmarked for the development of technology. In the industrial sector, EEC assistance will be used to carry out studies, consultancy work and the provision of experts to identify new industrial projects. Advisory services will also be provided to procure plants, machinery and equipment. In the science and technology field technical assistance will be given to increase national technological capability and encourage technological and scientific invention.

The remaining 10 per cent of the funds will be used to carry out trade promotion schemes and other supporting activities.

After the ceremony Chief Afolabi pointed out that ₦34.2m. is not much if one takes into account the population and needs of Nigeria and also the volume of trade between Nigeria and the EEC. (It is noteworthy in this respect that Algeria receives more aid from the Community than Nigeria.) The ambassador, however, emphasised that one should not look at the financial terms but at the other opportunities offered under the Lome Convention.

Nigeria can, for instance, expect to receive loans from the European Investment Bank, in view of its greater capacity to borrow, at below market rates. Outside the fifth European Development Fund other possibilities exist for receiving assistance in the energy, mining and agricultural sectors under the special, new provisions included in the Lome II agreement.

Contacts have already been taken up with the EIB. Under the Lome I arrangement Nigeria received 50m. EUA in loans from the bank and more is expected under Lome II. Nigeria is particularly interested in receiving assistance to finance agro-industrial projects based on locally produced raw materials, further support for the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank to enable it to on-lend to small and medium industrial projects and also support for manufacturing schemes.

In the energy and mining fields, EIB support will be sought to finance projects for the production and transmission of energy through NEPA and also projects to explore and develop mineral resources.

In addition to these projects Nigeria will also benefit from regional programmes supported by the Lome II Convention. Between 120-150m. EUA will be available to West Africa and Nigeria expressed interested in the ECOWAS programme, support for the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, the West African Rice Development Association, the Komadougou-Yobe integrated rural development project, the Zinder-Agades road, the Pobe-Ilaro rail link and the Niger Basin Authority.

CSO: 4700/343

REASONS FOR CUTS IN OIL PRICES ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3345, 7 Sep 81 p 2029

[Text] NIGERIA has cut the price of its oil by $4 a barrel to $36 a barrel. That is a simple statement of a confused situation following the failure of the special meeting in Geneva of the oil ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Counties to agree on a unified pricing system for members' oil sales. In fact, Nigeria has not cut its price but is offering $4 barrel discount. Should there be a sudden increase in demand for oil, Nigeria can return to the $40 without breaking any contracts. The discount will be reviewed or reconsidered after the next meeting of the OPEC oil ministers which is due to be held in Abu Dhabi on December 10. Nigeria has said that it hopes by then price unification would have been reached at a level acceptable to all OPEC member states.

There are a couple of facts that ought to be considered. First is a conference given in Lagos just before the OPEC meeting by Chief Theo Akinyele, the Presidential Budget Director, Alhaji Yahaya Dikko, the Presidential Oil Adviser, and Professor Emmanuel Edozien, Special Adviser on Economic Affairs to the President. At that time they spoke of producing oil to a price of $36.50 a barrel without too drastically affecting the country's revenue. They made it quite clear they were talking about a hypothetical figure and then doing sums from that basis, such as Prof. Eduzien saying at that figure Nigeria's reserves would be only ₦921m. lower than they were at the existing $40 price, assuming that daily lifting was kept at 1.4m. barrels a day. In point of fact in July the lift was about 770,000 a day and in August was probably only a little over 650,000 barrels a day compared with rather more than 2m. barrels a day at the beginning of the year. This figure of $36.50 was widely noted and accepted by oil industry as the price to which Nigeria would probably cut its oil when it decided to cut. It was a clear hint that Nigeria was ready to accept OPEC base price of $34, $2 higher than *de facto* price of Saudi Arabia light and the figure to which Saudi Arabia was generally believed to be prepared to raise its own actual selling price. There was therefore some slight surprise in the industry when Nigeria announced a new price of $36. Whether this reduction in price will be sufficient to restore Nigeria's volume of sales is debatable. At the moment there is a lot of oil around — there is talk of a glut.

Hence it cannot safely be assumed that the cut in Nigerian petrol prices is necessarily going to revive volume of sales of oil. For some time Nigeria has been trying to reduce its reliance on producing companies selling oil to other buyers, particularly the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation which has been selling its share of the oil which is lifted to so called third party buyers — often small companies on three month contracts. This has been a reasonable policy for diversifying sources of income. But equally reasonably over the past few months whilst oil has been in surplus and people have been having to sell their oil more cheaply than posted prices, some of the buyers have not taken up the option to continue buying Nigerian oil. It is said that half a dozen of the NNPC's outsider buyers stopped buying. One consequence of this fall off in sales by the NNPC has been a departure from the advice of the rebate Commission, which looked into the notorious business of the "missing $2,800m." which was generally labelled oilgate. The Irekefe Commission

found that during the period 1975-8 the oil companies had taken up much more oil than the NNPC, which had been unable to sell its entitlement. The commission suggested that in future the terms of the contracts between the producing companies and the NNPC should be more precisely followed — the ratio lifting entitlement should be observed with the NNPC's actual take being used as the firm yardstick and the producing companies being entitled to lift in direct proportion to what the NNPC actually took. Had this policy been followed to the letter it is very likely that Nigeria's oil sales would have been even lower than they already are and would have come lower sooner. This would have been very worrying to the Ministry of Finance: it should be remembered that of $40 a barrel something like $38 remains in Nigeria or comes into Nigeria as the principal source of the country's foreign revenue. For this reason the producing companies were encouraged to continue to lift and export oil.

It might be worth re-stating here what happened at Geneva. The conference was convened partly at the urging of Nigeria, who has probably been the most seriously affected of all the oil producing members of OPEC. The intention was to try to resolve the price problems and the high production of Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia came to the conference still seeking a unified price structure for oil but prepared to raise its selling price from $32 a barrel to $34 a barrel if in return the other producers would cut back: particularly the North African and Nigerian producers were expected to bring their prices down considerably. The other OPEC countries tried to persuade Saudi Arabia to come up to $35 a barrel but Sheik Yamani was adamant that $34 was his fop price.

It appears that the final stumbling block for OPEC generally coming back to $34, the Saudi level, was Venezuela which was formerly a moderate and very much in agreement with Saudi Arabia's approach, believing there should be a better stuctured and disciplined market. The Venezuelan Oil Minister, Mr. Umberto Calthrop Berti, said he could not possibly come back to $34 a barrel. He said, "How could I explain it at home when I'm selling all the oil I need to at my present price". Venezuela's present price is $36 a barrel.

The conference therefore came to an end with little having been gained except the airing of everybody's position and Sheik Yamani's gesture of a cut of 1m. barrels a day.

Nigeria had been particularly hopeful of a degree of success at the Geneva conference because a stable market would allow her to sell more and certainly to plan her economic policies more carefully. Nigeria relies upon oil sales for about 90 per cent of her foreign exchange earnings and also for about 80 per cent of the government's revenue. Because she has a large population and has neglected her agriculture over the past decade Nigeria has to spend a considerable proportion of her oil income on importing food. A substantial part of the oil earnings are already bespoke in advance for development projects all over the country. The ₦82,000m. development plan is based on oil income. The budget for this year was based on selling 1.9m. barrels of oil a day.

In the event earlier in the year sales were above 2m. barrels a day and then as volume sales began to fall away the improving value of the dollar against other currencies kept government income above the estimate. Early last month, before the OPEC meeting, Prof. Edozien pointed out that during the first five months of this year Nigeria's foreign exchange reserves were increasing at the rate of about ₦75m. a month. At mid July the reserves stood at about ₦5,328m. which is the equivalent of a little under the import bill for the first five months of the year.

Since then, however, the income from oil has fallen most drastically and there can be no doubt at all that at present reserves are having to support the import bill. The government has admitted that the slump in oil exports is likely to mean a drop in revenue this year of about ₦4.35m. which is about 30 per cent of the planned total. Unlike a great many developing countries Nigeria is credit worthy and can borrow the cash on Euromarkets to meet immediate shortfall, but a loan has to be repaid, so is not the ideal answer. It is therefore likely that there is going to be a noticeable tightening of the Nigerian belt. It is unlikely that any official development plans will be halted, but it is quite possible that efforts to speed them up or keep them up to schedule may be relaxed.

CSO: 4700/343

FACTIONAL DIFFERENCES IN KWARA STATE'S NPN DETAILED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 23, 11 Nov 81 pp 2-3

[Article: "Nigeria: The Kwara Syndrome"]

[Text]

Following the Sallah holiday in mid-October, the police in Kwara State banned all public meetings. An incident in the mosque, which led to street clashes in the capital, Ilorin, further exposed the tense political situation in the state. But unlike previous cases, the bitterness in Kwara is not between different political parties, but between factions within the ruling *National Party of Nigeria* (NPN), one led by Dr **Olusola Saraki**, chairman of the Kwara NPN, and the other by the state governor, **Alhaji Adamu Atta**.

Saraki, who is also Senate Leader, has a medical practice and many business interests, and has played a prominent part in most of Nigeria's recent controversies. A wealthy man, he was able to sponsor Atta and the NPN in general during the 1979 elections, when he is said to have "delivered" Kwara to the party, after a close campaign against Chief **Awolowo**'s *Unity Party of Nigeria* (UPN).Had UPN won Kwara, President **Shehu Shagari**'s claim to the presidency would have been even more marginal than it turned out to be. In 1983 Shagari's second term might depend on the NPN's popularity in the state, since the question of what is two-thirds of 19 states — the proportion required by a presidential candidate to win — has not yet been resolved.

The present inter-party feud has made Kwara even more prone to become a UPN state. It has an ethnically mixed population, including many Yorubas around Ilorin, with Saraki representing the latter's interests, while Atta is associated with the Ebira people further south. Atta and his supporters hence have little hope of receiving Saraki's assistance during the next elections. In fact, the Kwara State press already argues that "no-one knows how long Saraki's old strategy of dole-outs can persist. The people may as well make up their mind that they need more than the occasional five or 10 naira".

Apart from personality differences, the argument between Saraki and Atta now centres on two nationwide controversies: the creation of local government units and the Revenue Allocation Act, which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in Lagos on October 2. It would have given local governments 10% of Nigeria's total revenues — far more than they received in the past. Even more important would have been the principle that this money would have passed directly to local councils and not, as has been the case, through state treasuries — a principle which is opposed by many governors for the simple reason that it reduces their authority over the third tier of administration. Saraki, on the other hand, is all in favour of the new system and regrets that the local government proportion was not as high as 30%. He recently said that the state governments were less deserving than local administrations: "If you go to the states you will see how they are erecting fanciful buildings and putting up things that are neither profitable nor beneficial to the people in the villages who put them into power".

The Revenue Allocation Act will of course have to go through the federal parliament again. This could be done quickly, provided the government manages to get the required majority this time. If it does not, the argument about the formula of allocation will continue, and Saraki is certain to be on the opposite side from Atta. The Kwara government has been engaged in a bitter controversy over the creation of more local government units in the Ilorin area. Unlike other states, which have used the creation of local government councils for their own political ends, Atta has resisted the demand for further units. In return the Development Association of Ilorin, a Saraki pressure group, has taken the Kwara government to court over this issue. (The case is to be heard in December). The Association complains that the Kwara government has neglected Ilorin development — a charge that appears to carry some weight. For instance last month Chief **Otaru Ogidi**, Kwara state commissioner for local government, told existing local government councils in Ilorin that his government had no money to spare to pay compensation for assets and land the councils had already acquired. He suggested they develop virgin land — not an easy proposition near Ilorin — and that they generate funds by levying market dues and similar sources of revenue.

From this it would seem that Atta has virtually written off any chance of winning a second term as governor of Kwara. Saraki points out that Atta has not asked him for support in 1983, implying that if he is to get it, he will have to conform to Saraki's views. Atta meanwhile may have staked his political future

on the creation of a Kobi State, which would encompass the Ebira areas of Kwara as well as sections of Bendel and Benue States. Not surprisingly, Saraki believes that creating new states before the next elections would be impossible. Many other Nigerian politicians agree, but are not willing to say so openly, since state creation is a big vote-winner, and was promised by the NPN in 1979.

Saraki's statement has predictably been attacked by Dr **Moses Agbara**, the national secretary of the *National Association of State Movements* — a body which combines elements from all political parties, and which commands a great deal of influence, despite the obvious fact that the cumbersome process of state creation would be extremely difficult to complete by 1983. According to the constitution, the creation of new states requires the consent of two-thirds of existing state legislatures, as well as of the Senate and House of Representatives at the federal level. Some of the proposed states are also likely to elect governments opposed to NPN policies, thus tilting the balance dangerously against the Federal Government.

A further issue which has made Kwara a sensitive place is the national debate over education. In contrast to official NPN policy, the UPN supports free education at all levels. UPN-governed states, in the electoral context at least, therefore have some advantage over NPN-governed neighbours. For example in Kwara last month, local assembly members pointed to the poor intake of Kwara students into higher educational institutions. In other states, the admission of students to university is predominantly local, but Ilorin University admitted only 183 candidates from Kwara in its latest intake of 556.

As a result Kwara children of secondary school age frequently cross into neighbouring UPN-controlled states in search of education. The national chairman of the NPN, Chief **Adisa Akinloye**, has already tried to preempt UPN by promising that if the NPN won the 1983 election, there would be "free education at all levels". Preparation, including teacher training and the provision of infrastructure is almost complete, he said. As far as Kwara is concerned, this ploy may be too late. The UPN appears to have already captured new votes in Kwara, even in the non-Yoruba areas.

The resulting political casualties in Kwara include the speaker of the State House of Assembly, **Alhaji Shehu Usman**, who has just announced his intention to resign, and the chairman of *Kwara Broadcasting Corporation*, **Alhaji Ayodegi Giwa**, who was suspended from the NPN last month "for anti-party activities and political misconduct". Others have

been arrested for circulating "inciting publications". Saraki's recent announcement that he and Atta had made up their differences, wears rather thin. This is the second such announcement this year, and fits with the fact that Saraki is widely tipped as a future rival to Shagari. He does not deny presidential ambitions, but says that if Shagari decided to run again, he would support him. On the other hand, Saraki has had bitter differences with other senior NPN figures, including the minister of defence, **Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi**, and the president of the Senate, Dr **Wayas**●

CSO: 4700/343

BRIEFS

NURSES, MIDWIVES THREATEN STRIKE--Nurses and midwives in Kaduna State government hospitals have threatened to begin an indefinite strike tomorrow to back up their demands for improved service conditions. A statement by the state wing of the National Association of Nigerian Nurses and Midwives today said it was convinced that the state government and its health management board were not making serious efforts to meet their demands. The association added that the demand of its members also include promotions and payment of hazard and duty call allowances. The association had planned to embark on strike last month but extended its action for 2 weeks, which expires today. [Text] [AB031832 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Dec 81]

LNG PROJECT--The federal government is conducting negotiations with new technical partners on the establishment of the country's liquified natural gas [LNG] industry. As soon as agreements are reached, the execution of the project will start. President Shehu Shagari gave this assurance yesterday at Bonny in the Bonny local government area of the Rivers State while responding to an address of welcome presented to him by the people of the area. He explained that the establishment of the project had received a setback due to the attitude of the previous foreign technical partners connected with it. The president emphasized that the federal government was still committed to the location of the project in Bonny local government area. [Text] [AB260843 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Nov 81]

ILORIN FUEL SHORTAGE--Ilorin, 26 Nov (NAN)--The acute fuel shortage that has hit Ilorin, the Kwara State capital, entered its seventh day yesterday with only six of about 30 petrol filling stations in the town having fuel. A correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) who went around the town saw long queues of vehicles and people at the few stations that had fuel. At the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) along Jebba Road, Ilorin, a senior officer told NAN that he was not competent to talk to the press. He also declined to comment on the petrol and kerosine tankers which were waiting for their stock on the corporation's premises. The officer directed the NAN correspondent to the corporation's zonal headquarters where, he said, better explanations could be offered. Fuel shortage was experienced in the town early last month during the Eid-el-Kabir Festival. The NNPC attributed the shortage then partly to faulty equipment. [Text] [AB261108 Lagos NAN in English 1050 GMT 26 Nov 81]

TROOPS TO CHAD--At a news conference shortly before his departure from Port Harcourt, President [Shehu] Shagari dismissed suggestions that Nigeria was being slow in dispatching her troops to Chad for the OAU peacekeeping operations. He explained that the federal government was only being careful because it did not want to send the troops outside the country before proper arrangements were made. The president stated that adequate arrangements had not been made because issues relating to the force headquarters, (?mainly) the movements into and within Chad as well as the terms and conditions of the peacekeeping force, were yet to be made clear. Nigeria, he said, would wait for the outcome of the summit meeting of the contributing nations, which began in Nairobi, Kenya, today before dispatching her contingent to Chad. [Excerpt] [AB272140 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Nov 81]

EMBASSY ON ROK 'SOON'--The minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, says Nigeria will open an embassy in South Korea in the near future. Professor Audu disclosed this in Lagos today when receiving in his office the visiting South Korean minister of state for national security and foreign affairs, Mr Tae-u. He said the federal government was making efforts to strengthen the relationship between the two countries. Earlier in his remark, Mr Tae-u commended Nigeria's support for liberation movements in Africa and the world over. Mr Tae-u remarked that the task between Nigeria and South Korea was to catch up with the industrialized nations and their economic development. [Text] [AB301616 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Nov 81]

CONCERN OVER ELECTORAL CHANGES--The 27th meeting of the Federal Electoral Commission has expressed grave concern about the amendments to the electoral bill by the House of Representatives. A communique issued yesterday at the end of the meeting pointed out that areas of genuine fear include the preference by the house to a house-to-house registration, as opposed to registration at accredited centers. Others are the reduction in the number of days allowed for claims and objections on the list of voters and the requirement that registration of political parties be subject to ratification by the National Assembly. The commission is also not happy at the amendment to section 12 that a committee of equal numbers of representatives of all registered political parties should constitute the body of revising officers to determine their claims and objections. It maintained that the functions of a revising officer are quasi judicial and he should be completely independent to enable him to carry out his duties fairly. [Excerpt] [AB050621 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Dec 81]

DEPUTY GOVERNOR ESCAPES ATTACK--The deputy governor of Plateau State, Alhaji Danladi Yakubu, and three others escaped unhurt at Doma over the weekend when they were attacked by some people described as opponents of the movement for a mideast state. The others are the national chairman of the movement, Alhaji Adamu Musa, the acting divisional police officer for Laja, Miss Laurence Adego, and a police corporal. [Passage indistinct]. [Text] [AB071740 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/368

COURT SENTENCES DEFENDANTS IN SUBVERSION TRIAL

EA271358 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Summary] The State Security Court has handed down verdicts on 50 people tried on charges of perpetrating banditry, poisoning people, distributing subversive texts and committing other criminal acts with a view to subverting the current political order in the country. None of the defendants availed himself of his constitutional right to a defense lawyer but all preferred to defend themselves. All the accused pleaded not guilty.

"The court passed death sentences on Lizinde and Kagenza. Biliko Leonidas was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. Jacques Maniraguha received a 2-year jail sentence with a fine of 10,000 francs. Pascal Gakumba was sentenced to a 4-year jail sentence with a (?20,000)-franc fine. Nzamwita Melchior was sentenced to 5 years. Gatorano Gadi was sentenced to 5 years with a 20,000-franc fine.

"Bikolimana Apollinaire and Uwabandi Albert were sentenced to 6 years. Sarambuye Nazaire was given a 6-year jail sentence and a 100,000-franc fine. Mihigo Antoine was given a 6-year jail sentence and a 10,000-franc fine. Muzima Slyvere was given a 7-year jail sentence.

"Mitimibunga Jean-Leooomir, Jean Ndegeya, Shyirambere Spiridion and Damien Balihuta were given 8 years and 10,000-franc fines each. Habukubaho Francois and Mukamugema Immaculee were sentenced to 10 years. Ndegeya Alphonse and Sebahunde Jean-Maurice, Muramutsa Joachim and Murego Donat were given 10-year jail sentences and 20,000-franc fines.

"Libanje Alphonse was given 10 years and a 50,000-franc fine. Nkondabagenzi Paul Secyugu was given a 12-year jail sentence and a 20,000-franc fine. Hassan Hamada was given a 20-year jail sentence and Biseruka Stanislas was given a 25-year jail sentence and a 30,000-franc fine."

(Alex) Kanyarengwe, (Dumas) Muvananyambo, Bumali, Salongo and Nkurunzinz, who are still at large, will be brought to justice as soon as they are arrested. Twenty four defendants were acquitted and 26 were found guilty. The jail sentences and the acquittals were implemented immediately.

CSO: 4719/284

FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR PLO

AB291336 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse's speech in Dakar on 28 November on occasion of international solidarity day with PLO--recorded]

[Excerpts] Like other UN member states, Senegal will celebrate tomorrow, 29 November 1981, the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. This date is the solemn commemoration of the 29 November 1947 resolution by which the UN General Assembly decreed the creation of three entities in Palestine, namely, an Arab state, a Jewish state and Jerusalem as an international territory. It is this resolution which permitted the creation of the State of Israel, through its partial implementation. Since then, Israel has year after year prevented the total implementation of this resolution--that is, the creation of a Palestinian Arab state as well as the granting of international status to the holy city of Jerusalem. For this reason, no lasting and equitable solution can be reached in the Middle East without the resolution of the Palestinian issue and especially without the full participation of the PLO in all negotiations undertaken within this context. For several years now, the international community, denouncing this critical situation, has continued to give its support to the Palestinian brothers in the name of peace, the ideals of and freedom of [words indistinct]. This is why the UN, the Nonaligned Movement countries, the OAU, the Islamic Conference Organization and other international bodies have continued to show their militant solidarity with the brotherly Palestinian people, especially by frequently making statements asserting that the Palestinian peoples' inalienable national rights should be observed.

In conformity with the numerous resolutions that have been passed in this regard, and drawing inspiration from the constant principles of its foreign policy, Senegal started very early to work for the triumph of these rights by giving sincere support to the PLO, under whose auspices the Palestinian brothers make their martyr voice heard on the international scene. It is in this connection that the first PLO office in black Africa was opened in Dakar in 1973 and has since been headed by our brother, Dr 'Abu Khalil, now the ambassador of Palestine accredited to Senegal. Two years later, the first Palestinian week was observed in our capital, the first in this part of the African continent. Moreover, Senegal has always supported and has even sponsored initiatives aimed at ending the Palestinian peoples' tragedy and the Israeli maneuvers in the holy city of Jerusalem and in the Arab territory occupied since 1967. It is in the same spirit that on 3 April 1980, the Senegalese Government made the historic decision to grant to the PLO

office in Dakar diplomatic status at the embassy level, thus confirming once again its desire to remain always associated with the struggle in which this organization is engaged, a struggle for freedom, peace and human dignity. Other countries (?around the world) have since this date followed our country's example. The PLO office in Dakar, now the embassy of Palestine, is headed by Dr Abu Khalil and our country was elected and reelected for several years by the UN in New York to preside over the UN Committee for Implementing the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. And it is for these reasons that our country decided to celebrate again this year, in a solemn and serious manner, a day of solidarity with the brotherly people of Palestine together with other countries that are concerned with the persistent tension in the Middle East. This day should be a living symbol of human solidarity, a day to mark the degree of commitment to a joint struggle of dignity and freedom without which nothing lasting can be achieved in the world.

In this spirit, I, on behalf of President Abdou Diouf, Prime Minister Abdou Thiam, the government and the entire Senegalese people, would like to renew our active solidarity with our Palestinian brothers in their yearning for justice and freedom under the banner of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, led by His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat with clairvoyance, courage and efficiency. The Senegalese head of state, in this same spirit, renews his directives to the government not to spare any effort to make this solidarity a psoitive and meaningful contribution to the final triumph of the Plaestinians' just cause. Senegal, our country, in this way remains convinced that the quasiuniversal concensus which prevails today on this question is a harbinger of the inevitable triumph of the noble cause of the Palestinian people. Thank you.

CSO: 4719/306

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM ACCRA—Dakar, 5 Dec (AFP)--President of Senegal Abdou Diouf will soon pay an official visit to Ghana, Moustapha Niasse, Senegalese minister of state for foreign affairs, announced in a statement to the press on his return from Accra. The minister did not specify the date of this visit, which is in response to the one the Ghanaian president made to Senegal early this year. Mr Niasse, who led the Senegalese delegation to the second session of the Senegalese-Ghanaian Joint Cooperation Committee, also indicated that at the end of this meeting Ghana and Senegal concluded an agreement in the field of personnel. The two countries also agreed on a program of cultural, scientific and technical exchange for 1982. [Text] [AB051245 Paris AFP in French 1057 GMT 5 Dec 81]

DAKAR TO HOST INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS--Dakar is hosting several international meetings from 9 to 15 December, especially those of the West African Monetary Union, UMOA, the West African Economic Community, CEAO, and the Nonaggression and Defense Pact, ANAD. [Excerpt] [AB072152 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/306

MINISTER APPEALS TO UNITED STATES, UK ON EXILES

AB031856 Paris AFP in English 1528 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 3 Dec (AFP)--Seychelles Economic Development Minister Maxime Erraki has said he wants the United States and British authorities to take measures against Seychellois opposition figures resident on their territory, such as former President James Mancham.

Mr Mancham, who has lived in Britain since he was ousted in 1977, has been accused by the authorities of the Indian Ocean Republic of involvement in last week's attempt by South African-based mercenaries to overthrow the government of President Albert Rene.

The former president has admitted he was contacted by the plotters before the coup attempt but said he told them he wanted no part in it.

Mr Ferrari, speaking here after arriving last night at the head of a Seychellois Government delegation, said he was touring Europe to gather support against possible further aggression against the Seychelles. He has already been to Bonn, Strasbourg and Brussels.

He expressed indignation at the release without charge by the South African authorities this week of 39 of 44 of the mercenaries who hijacked a plane from the Seychelles to South Africa and were arrested after their coup attempt failed, and the release on bail of the other five.

If South Africa were not implicated in this affair, it would have agreed to send us the mercenaries for trial by an international court, he said.

Mr Ferrari said the Seychellois authorities would become more and more vigilant, which will oblige us to direct a certain part of our resources towards defence, whereas our country needs to develop itself.

He added that the West German Government was currently considering ways of contributing to repair of the republic's airport on the island of Mahe, damaged in the coup attempt.

The European Economic Community's development commissioner, Edgard Pisani, had given similar assurances, he said.

Mr Ferrari is due to meet France's cooperation and development minister, Jean-Pierre Cot, and President Francois Mitterrand's adviser for African affairs, Guy Penne, here tomorrow.

The minister said that President Rene, who postponed a scheduled visit to France because of the coup attempt, was expected to make a visit soon.

Relations between France and the Seychelles were very good, he said, and a joint Franco-Seychellois Commission was expected to meet next month.

Mr Ferrari said that the Seychelles forces dealt single-handed with the mercenary force.

It was the following day that France, India and notably Tanzania, which provided some 20 men and two light aircraft, gave their support to the Seychellois authorities, he said.

The minister is due to leave Paris late on Saturday for Scandinavia.

CSO: 4700/372

REQUEST FOR UN BOARD OF INQUIRY

AB031500 Paris AFP in English 1341 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Victoria, 3 Dec (AFP)--The Seychelles Government asked the United Nations today to set up a board of inquiry into the aborted coup by mercenaries who tried to topple President Albert Rene last week.

Seychelles Foreign Minister Jacques Modoul sent a message to that effect to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in New York, and President Rene called on the Nonaligned Movement to support his country's request for an international inquiry.

The new diplomatic initiative followed South Africa's effective refusal to heed the Syechelles request for the extradition of 44 men, including former Congo mercenary commander Mad Mike Hoare, who hijacked an Air India plane to Durban in order to get away from the Seychelles after their invasion attempt was beaten off.

Thirty-nine of the men--from South Africa, Britain, the United States and elsewhere--were released by South African authorities after several days in custody. Mr Hoare and four others appeared in court yesterday on kidnapping charges but were released on bail pending trial.

The Seychelles has already protested to South Africa through the Organization of African Unity, saying refusal to hand the 44 over would be tantamount to admission of involvement by Pretoria. The South African Government has denied it was involved.

Mr Hodoul's message to Mr Waldheim said an international inquiry should make an in-depth investigation into the origin, background and financing of the aggression, and its consequences on the economy of the Seychelles. [Words indistinct] panel should make appropriate recommendations which, Seychelles hoped, would receive the endorsement of the international community.

Mr Hodoul expressed the hope that all nations bound by the charter of the United Nations Organization would adopt and implement an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries so as to eliminate the scourge of mercenarism from the face of the world.

In a followup message today to Cuban President Fidel Castro, the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, President Rene asked for support over the UN Commission of Inquiry proposal and full cooperation in facilitating its work.

President Rene also requested President Castro to ask all nonaligned countries in a position to help Seychelles financially or otherwise to aid the republic in repairing the damage to its infrastructure and economy resulting from the mercenary attack.

Our commitment to socialist development, coupled with the strategic geographical position which Seychelles occupies in the Indian Ocean, make us prone to such manoeuvres of destabilization, President Rene said.

But the success in defeating the latest attack would only strengthen the country's determination to safeguard at all costs its hard-earned achievements and uphold its principles, he added.

CSO: 4700/372

BRIEFS

TOURISTS ARRIVE, DEPART--Victoria, Seychelles, 4 Dec (AFP)--Tourists who have been stranded in the Seychelles since last week's foiled mercenary attack started leaving the country today on regular or special flights. At the same time, the first group of 30 tourists to arrive in the country since the coup attempt on 25 November disembarked at Pointe Larue International Airport this morning on board an Air France flight from Paris. Pointe Larue Airport registered departures of some 500 people on board French, British and West German air carriers. About 500 more people were expected to leave by the weekend. [Text] [AB041418 Paris AFP in English 1344 GMT 4 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/372

STEVENS WARNS AGAINST MISUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

AB051203 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, has warned that those who betray the public trust and engage in the misappropriation of public funds will face drastic action by the government.

Speaking this morning at the (Kayamba) chiefdom (?body) at Moyamba, where he addressed a large crowd from the Moyamba District, President Stevens added that with such misuses of government finances, there will be no progress in our drive to development.

President Stevens explained that he was constrained to take over the portfolio of finance despite his numerous official duties in order to streamline the financial position of the country. He said that it was with this aim in view that the portfolio of finance had been separated from that of development and economic planning in an effort to lessen the burden of running the two ministries by Dr Saha Banya.

Dr Stevens also disclosed that through the inherited practice of opening special separate accounts at the Central Bank in the name of a district bureau chief's, it has been discovered that over 40 million leones which should have been paid into the consolidated revenue fund was transferred into those accounts. He said the government was vigorously trying to put an end to the practice and had already transferred over 3 million leones into the central fund. He said that it has now further been discovered that without the misuse of public funds, the colossal amount of 6 million leones which is remitted monthly to the provinces for payment should not exceed 3 to 4 million leones. He hoped that what the government was now trying to achieve through this process could help in the development of various projects.

President Stevens also expressed concern about the huge amount of foreign exchange spent on the importation of rice and urged the people to concentrate their efforts in farming and utilize their agricultural skills.

Speaking on the problem of internal migration, and the drift into the urban areas, President Stevens said it will soon be government policy to (?disallow) such a trend. He advised migrants to return to their areas and help in the development of our agricultural potential. President Stevens called on all citizens to help

in the maintenance of law and order, the absence of which will spell chaos and anarchy in the country. He said while our detractors were trying to perpetrate trouble in the country, particularly with the pending general elections, the price for violence would be high.

President Stevens advised school children in the area to [word indistinct] and prepare themselves adequately for future responsibilities so that the nation will benefit from their policies. He disclosed that the negotiations on kimberlite mining was nearing conclusion and that the first shipment of iron ore from the reactivated (Molampa) mines would commence in 1982. The president said the exploration for oil in the country continues and that the prospect is good. He disclosed that money has already been allocated for the maintenance of highways in the country and very soon repair work in Freetown streets will commence.

President Stevens urged the people to start the new year with determination for progress.

CSO: 4700/372

PRESIDENT STEVENS LAUDS AUSTRALIAN SUPPORT EFFORTS

AB031212 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, has reaffirmed his government's support for the decisions taken at the last commonwealth heads of state and government meeting in Melbourne and pledged his country's efforts to help achieve a fair and more meaningful solution to the problems of developing countries.

Receiving the credentials of the first Australian high commissioner to this country at State House yesterday morning, President Stevens noted that Australia's prime minister, Malcom Fraser, has strengthened the efforts of so many developing countries to ensure a just and equitable share of the world's wealth. In continuation of this dialog, Sierra Leonians are sure that the people of that country will (?stand firm) as they have done in other areas, Dr Stevens noted.

President Stevens recalled that Australia stood alongside of the African continent when it tackled the question of Zimbabwe at Lusaka and hoped that the spirit of Lusaka will continue and eventually lead to a solution of the intractable problem of Namibia. President Stevens also reaffirmed Sierra Leone's commitment in seeking a lasting solution to the problem of Namibia within the spirit and framework of the relevant UN Security Council resolution. In doing so, he went on, we will take every opportunity to encourage the work of the Western contact group in finding a solution to the problem.

The president said that Sierra Leone and Australia share many common traditions [words indistinct]. Dr Stevens hoped that Australia's experience in the fields of education, mining, medicine, public health, agriculture and forestry, that will be discussed within a program of cooperation between our two countries, will contribute immensely to the solution of our own problems. He thanked the high commissioner for the warm and fraternal wishes which he delivered from the government and people of Australia and wished them continuous prosperity.

Earlier, the Australian high commissioner said that as Sierra Leone was at the very head of the English-speaking group of West Africa, its citizens must be proud of the contributions the country has made over the years toward

development programs in the region. High commissioner (Dingle) observed that the opening of formal diplomatic relations between the two countries was a manifestation of Australia's high regard for Sierra Leone. The step has also illustrated the desire of the Australian government and people to develop closer relations with an important African country. He hoped that during his tenure of office, Sierra Leone will benefit from the Australian center for international agricultural research and that working together will make a significant contribution toward solving the Third World countries' agricultural problems.
Mr (Dingle) said that both Sierra Leone and Australia have realized the gap in prosperity between the rich and poor nations and the urgent need to reorganize and redirect all the resources (?available) to the solution of the entire economic and social problems. He was happy that [words indistinct] a major international political problem in Africa--the independence of Zimbabwe--has been solved.

He hoped Namibia will be able to achieve its independence by 1982 through the urgent efforts of the Western contact group. The envoy paid special tribute to President Stevens for championing the cause of African unity and removing the cause of conflicts in Africa. He said that though President Stevens was sadly missed at the recent commonwealth conference in Melbourne, yet he was ably represented by the foreign minister, Dr Abdulai Conteh.

CSO: 4700/359

GOVERNMENT DENIES LINKS WITH MERCENARIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Text]

THE Government is furious about the unsuccessful Seychelles coup launched from South Africa and the embarrassing situation in which it has been placed internationally.

Sources close to the Cabinet confirmed that members of the Government were "hopping mad" at having become involved in an extremely tricky and controversial international incident just when it wanted to keep out of the limelight, reports Sapa.

The fact that several South Africans were included in the band of international mercenaries who tried to overthrow the Seychelles government has led to accusations that they were backed by the South African Government.

Denied outright

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was not available yesterday to reply to the charges. However, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, whose Security Police are leading the investigations, denied them outright.

"I can tell you most categorically that the South African Government was not involved in the plot," he said.

"We have launched a thorough, in-depth investigation into the whole affair and when we get information we will know what led up to it."

Mr Le Grange declined to comment further but appeared confident that the police would have some important information on the case fairly soon.

The mercenaries, who hijacked an Air India Boeing 707 to escape to Durban when their plot was revealed and the coup bid failed, are being questioned in Pretoria's central prison.

They are expected to be quizzed closely on several issues which are known to be concerning the security police.

Among these are: Where did they get the weapons they took with them and how did the weapons get into the country in the first place? Another question being asked is how they were able to leave the country with the weapons (if they did).

The fact that the weapons were apparently available in South Africa and may have been transported hundreds of kilometres without being detected is concerning the country's counter-insurgency forces.

Keith Abendroth reports that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday accusations against South Africa after the abortive coup highlighted the need for Southern African states to conclude non-aggression treaties between themselves.

He angrily dismissed, in Pretoria, charges by the Organisation for African Unity states that South Africa was responsible for the attack on the Seychelles by mercenaries.

Mr Botha said that the allegations underlined the need for Southern African states particularly to have agreements with each other eliminating any form of activity aimed at undermining each other.

"We believe that such treaties are vitally important and in the interests of all Southern African countries.

"What are needed are non-aggression treaties guaranteeing that signatory countries will not allow or associate themselves with activities within their borders aimed at hitting at another state," he said.

South Africa on her side had made it clear time and again that she would not allow or countenance any activities from within her borders aimed at undermining or overthrowing neighbouring states.

CSO: 4700/351

CHIEF MINISTER OF LEBOWA CALLS FOR FEDERATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Marilyn Cohen: "Fragmentation of SA 'Must Stop Now'"]

[Text]

IT was imperative that Black South Africans share in the responsibility of the Department of Foreign Affairs if this country's credibility overseas is to improve, Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said yesterday.

Dr Phatudi was speaking at a Press conference on his return from Europe, where he addressed seminars in London and Frankfurt arranged by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, was also a speaker.

"The emphasis of the discussions was the challenge facing the economic development of South Africa. However, this cannot be discussed in isolation from its political and social implications," Dr Phatudi said.

"I am convinced, as never before, that if South Africa is to win friends overseas, Black and White South Africans must join to help with this problem."

Turning to the question of economic development, Dr Phatudi said he had told delegates at the seminars that the concept of a constellation of states would never work.

"We need a federation, not a constellation or a confederation. We must not waste time with a strategy which will fail in the same way as apartheid has failed," he said.

Asked how delegates at the seminars had reconciled his views on a constellation of states with those of Mr Horwood, Dr Phatudi said: "The Minister of Finance did not talk about a constellation of states — I did. He dealt only with financial matters."

There were large areas of South Africa which had been neglected economically; areas occupied by Blacks. These included "the so-called homelands and Black townships such as Soweto, Mamelodi and others," Dr Phatudi said.

"Now, however, the trend is toward decentralisation as far as economic development is concerned. It is necessary for all South Africans, Black and White, to realise that further fragmentation along ethnic lines is not to be pursued.

"People overseas want concrete evidence that South Africa is moving away from discrimination and domination and moving toward an open society," he said.

CSO: 4700/351

OPPOSITION REPROACHES PM ON GROUP AREAS STUDY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Chris Freimond: "Group Areas Committee Hamstrung"]

[Text]

BOTH the terms of reference and the composition of the committee appointed to investigate the Group Areas Act and related legislation showed clearly the Prime Minister had no intention of making real reforms, the Opposition spokesman on Community Development, Mr Colin Eglin, said yesterday.

When the Government should be moving away from apartheid and discrimination it had appointed a committee whose terms of reference were tied to these two outdated principles, he said.

"South Africa doesn't need to find a way to streamline the Group Areas Act or modernise apartheid. What it does need is to scrap one of the cruellest Acts the National Party has put on the statute book," Mr Eglin said.

To make matters worse the committee did not include a single black, coloured or Indian South African or a representative of the private sector.

"Here is another wasted opportunity by a Government that seems to be immobilised by the fear of the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the verkramptes in its own ranks," he said.

Separation

The committee, headed by Mr Justice Jan Strydom, has been asked to undertake its investigation "in the acceptance and maintenance of the principle that the South African community can best be ordained and served on a basis of the traditional way of life or residential separation".

The appointment of the committee stems from a recommendation of the President's Council earlier this year that a judicial inquiry be launched into the Group Areas Act and related laws.

The PFP spokesman on civil rights, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the committee was hamstrung by its terms of reference.

"The Group Areas Act has already affected over 500 000 people, and I see no hope of an end to the miseries it has caused emerging from this committee," she said.

The laws being examined by the committee should be scrapped because they were inherently bad and there was nothing that could be done to improve their implementation, Mrs Suzman said.

The chairman of the Transvaal Anti-SA Indian Council committee, Dr Essop Jassat, said the committee could do no more than "file off the splinters and harsh edges" from the Group Areas Act.

Problems

No meaningful change could be brought about by working with the accepted Group Areas system, he said.

A spokesman for the Save Pageview Association, Mr Soni Hari, said the committee's terms of reference would not allow it to address itself to the real problems facing South Africa's various communities.

Sooner or later the Government would have to realise that the Group Areas Act and related laws were not the answer to the massive and increasing housing crisis, he said.

CSO: 4700/337

PM'S INCENTIVES SYSTEM IS EXPLAINED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by John Spira]

[Text]

THE new incentives to big business to move out of existing metropolitan areas (announced by the Prime Minister this week) could result in substantial benefits to certain companies.

The extent of such benefits will, however, hinge on the degree to which the concern is labour-intensive.

The more labour-intensive the operation the greater the benefits, and the more capital-intensive the smaller the benefits.

This is because the existing cash allowance for a rebate on equipment has been scrapped and because wage incentives in the form of a non-taxable cash allowance has been introduced.

With a view to quantifying the benefits which will accrue over a 10-year period from the new incentives, Louis Barclay, manager of Industrial Consulting Engineers & Developers of SA, has calculated the additional benefits which would accrue to what he describes as a "fairly representative" company which relocates its manufacturing operation from the PWV area to East London.

In the example, when the hypothetical company is relocated, its investment comprises R650 000 in an industrial complex in East London, R200 000 in a warehouse in Johannesburg, R1,2-million in plant and machinery and R750 000 in working capital — for a total investment of R2,8-million.

It employs 30 whites at R12 000 each a year and 180 blacks at R3 000 each a year, increasing at 10% a year. The cost of relocating the operation is R400 000.

It is further assumed that the company utilised the maximum loans available to it at the rate of 13,5% a year with no capital repayments for 10 years. The value of the loan under the old basis of incentives would be R1 397 500 and under the new basis R1,825-million.

(This is because among the expanded loan facilities to meet capital requirements is included a 100% loan for land and buildings and a 50% loan for the balance.)

The final assumption is that transport costs on the outward distribution of manufactured products is R50 000 in the first year, increasing at 10% a year.

Under the old system, the interest benefit over 10 years would amount to R121 600, the plant allowance (which now falls away) R360 000, the wage allowance R1,536-million and the rail rebate R184 900 — for total benefits of R2,2-million, compared with an initial investment of R2,8-million.

Under the new system, the interest benefit would rise to R857 400, the wage allowance to R2 390 700 and the rail rebate to R277 300.

In addition, the company would receive a relocation refund of R58 000 (20%) — for a total benefit of R3,6-million compared with an initial investment of R2,8-million.

What the final comparative figures do not reveal is the way in which the benefits flow over the 10-year period.

In fact, the new incentives have been structured in such a way as to yield appreciable benefits in the early years of the new operation — unlike the old system, where the major benefits accrued in years 3 to 9.

The new incentives are especially attractive in the first year because the relocation refund (which did not exist under the old system) is received in that year.

CSO: 4700/337

GOVERNMENT PRESS THREATS WORRY COLUMNIST

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Nov 81 p 10

[Article by Percy Qoboza: "Newspapers Are in a State of Siege"]

[Text]

YOU do not have to be a magician to know that something is cooking in the Government mind concerning the Press. Started off by that gentle "request" from the Government for the Press to "put its house in order", there has since been a deluge of "warnings" from various highly placed members of the Cabinet.

And mark you, all of this started off some time before the Steyn Commission handed the Government its report. The most ominous of the "warnings" came from the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, who was quite blunt — if "action is taken, the Press would have itself to blame".

The guerrilla war between newspapers and the Government is a historical process. It illustrates, in itself, the glaring admission by the rulers of the land that apartheid and a free and vigorous Press would find it difficult, if not impossible, to exist side by side.

The Government, on the one hand, irritated by the exposures of the hardships imposed on people by its system, clearly finds the Press a sitting duck for our ills. If some people in government had it their way, the Press would be co-opted tomorrow into the so-called total strategy in which they do nothing but sing the praises of the Government.

Newspapers on the other hand, are in a state of siege. Mindful of the great tradition that has been established here over the centuries, and jealous of their independence and free reporting of news and events, they suddenly find themselves on the attack from both sides.

The Government thinks newspapers are going too far. Readers, on the other hand, are becoming increasingly critical of what they perceive as a retreat by many of the newspapers.

Irrational

We now know that threats by the Government are not idle. It has shown that under pressure it can resort to the irrational and indulge in such reckless actions as shutting down newspapers, and throwing newspapermen into jail.

I think the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, possesses a better perspective than his predecessor, John Vorster, in such matters as closing down newspapers. I do not, therefore, expect he will close down newspapers.

But I expect he will come up with a variety of little rules and regulations that would further complicate the lives of already overburdened journalists.

The Government realises that the comparatively free Press in this country has helped to give the country an appearance of democracy.

But I also suspect they will be going for individual newspapermen. Whatever strategy they employ, it does mean that the newspapers are in for a long hot summer. How long the Press can continue doing battle with its back to the wall remains unclear.

The tragedy about all of this is that if and when action is taken against newspapers and newspapermen, it only helps isolate and destroy this country internationally.

You can expect a very harsh reaction from the United States, for one. There are a few things Americans treasure dearly, and one of these is the freedom of the Press.

They may take decades to understand the intricacies of apartheid, but they would immediately understand its dimensions if they discover it is a system that makes it possible for a government to close down newspapers.

Having said that, is it possible to understand just what the Government's real objection is to the English-language Press? Apart from the usual prejudices nurtured from youth against anything "Engels," there seems to be very little explanation. Reporting prominently the views of people the Government finds unacceptable earns you the dubious accusation that you support "subversion."

Reporting that so-and-so has been arrested and locked up without trial brings the accusation that you are hampering police investigations. Reporting the plight of families whose breadwinners are jailed without trial, brings with it the ridiculous tag that you are soliciting sympathy for the enemies of the State.

Reporting a funeral of a man killed in a skirmish, and showing pictures of the thousands who attend the funeral brings with it the stigma that you "glorify terrorists."

You will recall that in all the accusations against the Press, the question of whether they are lying or telling the truth has never been the central debating issue. If there is one thing that newspapers and newspapermen in this country can be proud of, it is that in the exercise of their trade, their integrity has remained intact.

Press Council

In the final analysis though, the ultimate judges of the integrity of newspapers will be, not the Nationalists, but the readers.

Years ago we mistakenly allowed ourselves to be party to the setting up of a Press Council. We did it because we were confident that our men and women in the trade were people of high integrity, and that we therefore had nothing to fear.

Even more serious, we mistakenly believed that by setting up, voluntarily, this watchdog, we would get politicians off our backs.

It has not happened. The politicians are using that council less and less. For obvious reasons. They have had no cause to complain or a strong enough case to bring before that council.

They are now doing the thing they know best. Abandoning the rule of law and scuttling to the bush from whence they are waging the guerilla warfare against the country's Press. And when it comes to that, they have proved themselves to be the ultimate masters!

CSO: 4700/337

COMMENTS ON RELEASE OF SEYCHELLES GROUP

CA041432 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The minister of police, Mr Le Grange, says there were no sinister or political motives involved in the decision to free 39 of the 44 men who were held in Pretoria following the abortive coup attempt in the Seychelles. Mr Le Grange was asked to comment by our political correspondent after criticism from all sides because just five of the group who arrived back in South Africa on board an Air India Boeing were arrested in Durban and were charged.

The minister said the fact that 39 men were not charged had been sensationalized and suspicious intentions and political motives were read into it. He said South Africa complies with all international rules and regulations at all times and all requirements were met to administer justice. The case, he said, should be seen in its proper perspective. The position was that this group of people had arrived in South Africa from another country after an abortive coup d'etat, an operation about which the government had known nothing and which had most certainly not taken place with its approval. On the arrival of the aircraft in Durban the railways police had taken immediate control of the situation. An investigation was conducted by South Africa's most senior CIA [Criminal Investigation Department] officers who acted on certain facts available to them to take specific measures. They have been in contact with the attorny general.

Mr Le Grange said the investigation was continuing and all relevant facts would be made available to the attorney general. He would take any further decisions. The minister said it was probable that charges under the Civil Aviation Act could be brought against the accused later.

CSO: 4700/375

AFTERMATH OF SEYCHELLES COUP REPORTED

LD031712 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The drama evolving around the attempted coup in the Seychelles had a sequal in Pretoria, when it was announced that 5 men are to be tried on charges of kidnapping and 39 have been released. Certainly there will be some controversy over this decision, but internationally South African courts enjoy an excellent reputation and it should be accepted that the legal action taken is in terms of the law.

Meanwhile, the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, has indicated that serious attention is being given to taking steps which would ensure that the recruiting of mercenaries in South Africa is discouraged. This has been welcomed by virtually all newspapers in the country. The progovernment Afrikaans language newspaper DIE TRANSVALER has said in an editorial that this type of adventure cannot be tolerated because South Africa favors the maintenance of an orderly international community.

Meanwhile, there is increasing evidence indicating that South Africa was not involved in the attempted coup. A group known as the Mouvement Pour la Resistance, which is one of the two main resistance groups in the Seychelles, claims full responsibility for the attempted coup. The Mouvement consists of an assorted collection of supporters of former President James Mancham, and is known to be strongly supported by the business community in the Seychelles. Mr Mancham himself has now admitted that his connection with the group extended to collaboration in the coup attempt. At the same time the other resistance group, known as the Seychelles Popular Anti-Marxist Front, or SPAMF, has disclosed that it had insight into the blueprint for the attempted coup and this had been made available to it by the Mouvement Pour la Resistance. It had decided not to participate because it regarded the plans as unworkable and foolhardy. A spokesman for the SPAMF also disclosed that his group had sought the backing of the South African Government for a large-scale coup attempt of its own. However, they were turned down by the South African authorities, who said that South Africa could not afford to be involved in such adventures.

Despite what the traditional critics of South Africa might say, the mass of evidence indicates that the South African Government was not implicated in the attempted coup, and where South Africans were involved they were mercenaries acting for monetary gain and without the knowledge of the South African authorities.

CSO: 4700/375

'ANC RADIO' ON ITS AIMS, 'ANC' 'ARMED WING' ACTIONS

EA061648 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa [no time given] 5 Dec 81

[ANC program: "The Listeners' Corner"]

[Excerpts] To reach us by correspondence, you can write to the following address: Radio Freedom, P.O. Box 7483, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Listeners from South Africa may not write their true names but use (?crude) names to avoid victimization by the vicious racist enemy in this country. It would also be good to indicate that the name used in writing to Radio Freedom is not your real name so that when we use it, there will be no doubts and fears whether the name can be announced over the air or not, that is, in replying to a correspondence.

Some of the things we would like to get from you are suggestions, criticism and quality of reception, as most listeners who have written to us have already done. But we are also interested in listeners from South Africa telling us more about the situation inside the country; the crimes perpetrated by the regime and general problems facing the people in any specific area you may be living in or you happen to know. This might give us a clear picture of what is actually happening, if somebody from the actual situation relates the crimes of apartheid against the people. This is due to the fact that most of these crimes of apartheid, most of which are hidden from the public, will be made known to the outside world through this mouthpiece of the African National Congress.

Use any name other than your real name. This, we feel, is necessary to avoid victimization by the fascist regime of Pretoria. Our broadcasts strive towards giving the oppressed people of South Africa and the world the true picture of what apartheid is all about.

This system has already been described by the International Community as a crime against humanity. Some of its crimes include false information and distortion of facts about the real situation prevailing in South Africa. It propagates scare stories about the African National Congress, its military wing, Umkonte We Sizwe [as heard] and other genuine and patriotic organizations of our country.

It seeks to stifle the minds of both the oppressed majority and the white people alike. Poisonous propaganda comes our way each and every minute from radio broadcasts, newspapers and other means with which the Pretoria regime is able to reach the people.

True deaths, like deaths in detention, millions of people [words indistinct] dying of hunger in the Bantustans and elsewhere, the crippling effects of attacks by Umkonte We Sizwe against the regime are deliberately kept out of public knowledge, and if reported, we only get false stories and outright lies.

The regime fears the truth. The oppression and exploitation of the majority by the minority the regime portrays in beautiful and attractive ways and phases such as separate development, self-determination, free enterprise and so on and so on. Freedom fighters of Umkonte We Sizwe, the people's army, and leaders of the ANC are called terrorists. This is done in spite of the fact that Umkonte We Sizes lives among the people, the masses of the oppressed people, and is an army which has proved its mission to liberate the people of South Africa not only in (?ways) but also through its (?aimed) action.

(?Umkonte) has so far managed to destroy these lies propagated by the racist regime. Its actions such as (Signa), (Lilinde) and attack on (Magugwani) police stations has buried the lie about terrorists. People's soldiers like [name indistinct] who died on 26 January last year, are regarded as heroes by the masses of the people.

In these actions, workers' strikes are backed up by military actions against the enemy's vicious repression. Forced removals like in Bophuthatswana against the Ndebele-speaking people and (Winterpel) can no longer go unpunished by the freedom fighters of Umkonte--the spear and shield of the people, the attack on (Magugwani) has clearly demonstrated. All actions carried out by this army of the oppressed peoples belie all racist propaganda. They are actions directed towards the achievement of total liberation and freedom. This is the truth. The regime has always feared to tell the public about South Africa.

Umkonte has won the confidence and admiration of the entire people of South Africa and the progressive world by attacking the vital installations and symbols of oppression and racist tyranny such as [name indistinct], the recruiting center of the racist army in Durban and the prestigious monument and fortress of fascist power, the headquarters of the so-called invincible army of the Pretoria regime, a military complex of Voortrekker [word indistinct], to name but a few. Equally the prestige of the ANC and its leaders detained on Robben Island and outside has never been higher, despite the enemy's false propaganda onslaught.

So, dear listeners, these are some of the facts Radio Freedom endeavors to put across to you in our daily broadcasts.

CSO: 4700/375

DETAILS OF ANGOLA RAID GIVEN

AB070910 Paris AFP in English 0842 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 7 (AFP)--South African forces have intervened massively in southern Angola for the second time in four months to destroy guerrilla bases of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

The authorities in Pretoria said they had destroyed SWAPO's military command in the operation, which lasted from November 1 to November 20.

The latest intervention in Angola resulted in the total destruction of a guerrilla base with underground bunkers and the death of 71 members of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), SWAPO's armed wing, they said.

Three guerrillas were also taken prisoners, according to South African spokesmen. The South African forces lost a total of four men during the operation, including one killed by a booby-trap, they said.

The intervention, named Operation Daisy, follows Operation Protea of August and September, when South African forces entered southern Angola in force and occupied parts of the country.

On the morning of November 2, South African multi-racial forces and paratroops backed from the air by Canberra and Buccaneer fighter-bombers crossed the Gunene River forming the border between Namibia and Angola.

Their target was Ionde, a guerrilla advance post 120 kms (75 miles) inside Angolan territory. This they took without difficulty and transformed it into their own operational headquarters, according to the South African Military Command.

During the night of November 4, while land forces were carrying out a pincer move, paratroops were dropped from Hercules transport planes on the Chitequeta Base, 240 kms (150 miles) north of the border.

The Chitequeta Base, the main target of Operation Daisy, was at the same time subjected to intense bombing from the air using the Canberra, Buccaneer and also Mirage planes, the South African military said.

They related how the guerrillas decamped, after first trying to resist, notably using SAM-7 ground-to-air missiles and 28 mm anti-aircraft, leaving the base, which has an area of 36 sq kms (about 14 sq miles) to the invaders.

A large amount of arms and ammunition of Soviet origin were seized, a military spokesman said.

It was during Operation Daisy, on November 6, that two South African Mirage F-1 planes shot down a Cuban-piloted Mig-21 and chased away another in a dog-fight some 200 kms (125 miles) inside Angolan territory, a military spokesman said.

Apart from this incident, the Angolan Air Force, which employs Cuban and East German pilots, did not intervene as the South African army had feared, he added.

The Chitequeta Base was SWAPO's headquarters and logistical centre for the central region of Cunene Province, and the guerrillas last remaining bastion which had not until then been hit by the South Africans.

Before withdrawing to Namibia on November 20, the South Africans blew up the base, the spokesman said.

In June 1980, South African troops destroyed the guerrillas headquarters in the east of Cunene in an operation codenamed Smokeshell. In August and September, they attacked bases in west Cunene during Operation Protea.

The authorities in Pretoria claim as a result of this latest operation to have totally destroyed SWAPO's military command in southern Angola.

It came amid moves by Britain, France, the United States, West Germany and Canada to try to persuade South Africa, the African Frontline states and SWAPO to accept a diplomatic settlement over Namibia.

CSO: 4700/375

GROUP WILL 'FIGHT TO END' FOR SWA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 81 p 13

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — In the absence of a South African-sponsored referendum on the future of South West Africa, Whites of the territory should convene a national congress to decide the issue, an executive member of Aksie Eie Toekoms, Mr Chris de Jager, said in Windhoek.

Implementation of UN Resolution 435 leading to SWA independence would herald the end of the White man in the territory, which violated undertakings given by South Africa.

"In the past, South African leaders gave assurances to SWA that South Africa would not leave you in the lurch," Mr De Jager said.

He was addressing a political rally for Whites organised by Action Save White South Africa/SWA.

Other speakers at the meeting were the leader of Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre-'Blanche, and the former Surgeon-General of the South African Defence Force, Lieutenant-General L C Cockcroft.

"You are not being told where you are being led." said Mr De Jager.

If the South African Government refused to approve a territory-wide ballot for Whites in SWA, "the people should convene a national congress to organise their own referendum," he said.

The question to be decided was "whether Whites wanted to survive as a nation or be assimilated by other population groups, in the territory."

Mr De Jager said UN Resolution 435 would be "suicidal" for Whites.

Mr Terre'Blanche said the National Party of South Africa had not sanctioned independence for SWA in terms of UN Resolution 435.

The South African Government had agreed without the support of the Party congresses.

"At which Party congress did the NP decide to disarm Whites in terms of Resolution 435?" Mr Terre-Blanche asked.

"I trust the National Party of South Africa and the NP of SWA will not allow the Whites to be sold out," he said.

Whites of southern Africa had always been a "rebel people" who declined to compromise.

"We are prepared to fight to the death for SWA" Mr Terre-Blanche said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/351

OPPOSITION CITED ON MERCENARIES RELEASE

AB031843 Paris AFP in English 1607 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Johannesburg, 3 Dec (AFP)--The South African opposition and liberal press today continued to protest at the clemency shown by the authorities in Pretoria towards the mercenaries who attempted to overthrow the government of the Seychelles.

Opposition leader Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, head of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), described the release of the mercenaries as extraordinary.

The RAND DAILY MAIL, official voice of the PFP, today described the mercenaries mission as an obvious act of international aggression, and said that there must be punishment fitting the crime.

The 44 South African-recruited mercenaries were arrested by the authorities after they hijacked a plane back to South Africa following the failure of their November 25 coup attempt.

Thirty-nine of them were released without charge on Tuesday night. The other five have been released on bail charged with kidnapping.

A statement by police minister Louis le Grange to reporters yesterday challenging them to say what South African laws had been broken by the mercenaries has also caused a stir.

The leader of the small New Republican Party (NRP), Vause Rauw, said he was amazed by the police minister's attitude.

The Johannesburg STAR said that a junior prosecutor could name half a dozen possible charges without stopping to think: false passports, carrying automatic weapons, accessories to kidnapping or setting up a private army.

The newspaper added that hundreds of South Africans who have been locked up in jail have asked what law they had broken without ever being given an answer or even a chance to speak in court.

The mercenaries release could lead to a boycott of South African planes by countries who have signed The Hague hijacking convention if it is proved South Africa showed a casual attitude, liberal and Western diplomatic circles said.

South Africa signed the convention in 1972.

The Afrikaans-language BEELD newspaper, close to the government, today meanwhile reported that 50 more mercenaries had been due to leave South Africa for the Seychelles 24 hours after the first group to back up the coup attempt.

CSO: 4700/364

POLISH EMIGRE OCCUPIES HIGH POSITION AT SASOL

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Nov 81 p 24

[Article by Paul Lange: "Oil From Pole!"]

[Text]

A YOUNG Polish woman has breached the Iron Curtain to join Sasol's research staff — and she has broken through yet another barrier in becoming the highest qualified woman to be employed by the oil-from-coal corporation in her field.

Thirty-year-old Miss Aleksandra Teresa Puz is among the most recent arrivals in this country from Poland.

Sasol believes a wealth of qualified people dissatisfied with socialism can be recruited in Poland to meet the shortage of trained technicians.

Miss Puz left Poland with nothing but a suitcase containing a few basic items and the promise that there were many jobs in the West available through recruiting offices in Vienna, Austria.

Canadian, Australian and American recruitment agencies failed to impress her.

"They would not guarantee conditions, location and language training so I approached Sasol," Miss Puz told the Sunday Times through an interpreter at the Sasol 1 complex this week.

Depressing

In Poland she studied at the Krakow Technical University and received her master's degree in chemical engineering when she was 24.

After her successful academic career she joined a production research outfit specialising in petrochemical studies.

But opportunities in Poland failed to satisfy her.

"Because Poland is a socialist state everybody has work.

"But on a professional level this means that three people will do the job that one man in the West would do.

"I found myself over-qualified and under-utilised.

"Also, the continuing economic decline made life depressing, what with the shortages of even the most basic commodities becoming more and more severe.

"I heard from friends who had gone to Vienna that I would stand a good chance of finding employment in the West. So in June this year I left my family," she said.

Miss Puz has lived in her family's home since birth. Her father is a mechanic, her mother a housewife and her younger sister at school and planning to study medicine.

Although the house has only four rooms it would be considered comfortable by Polish standards.

Miss Puz has been on a waiting list for a flat in her home town for 10 years.

"During my holidays I used to travel in the socialist countries, Bulgaria, Hungary and the Soviet Union. When I came to Vienna in June it was my first experience of the West.

"It has all been very rushed. I have only been in South Africa a few days," she said.

Miss Puz spends her evenings in her Sasolburg flat studying an English-language course which she hopes to master soon.

During her first weekend here she lay next to the swimming pool soaking in South African sunshine.

Asked what she thought was the immediate difference between Poland and South Africa, Miss Puz said it was the attitude of the people.

"In Poland everyone is worried and nervous. They are all worried about money, food, shortages and the political situation.

Suspicious

"As a result they are aggressive, nervous and suspicious. This is not pleasant. Here in South Africa people seem to be warmer, more open and relaxed.

"I felt very happy when I walked into my new flat in Sasolburg for the first time and someone had put a bunch of flowers next to my bed."

A Sasol spokesman said that the corporation was suffering from a chronic shortage of skilled technical staff, and recruitment throughout Europe was an ongoing process.

In Vienna, he said, it was through the efforts of the staff of the South African Embassy that Poles had been recruited successfully for Sasol.

CSO: 4700/337

R100-M EXPORTS FOR SA OIL-RIG GROUP

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Vera Beljakova]

[Text]

OWNED jointly by the R1200-million Murray & Roberts group, and Darling & Hodgson, Amardah plans to build four oils rigs a year, which will represesnt export earnings of more than R100-million — or nearly 50% of South Africa's total export of capital equipment..

Last June the company launched Rig 53, the first tobe manufactured in South Africa, which has a mass of 2 500 tons and is as high as 27-storey building.

Amardah has also delivered an oil-rig hull to its US clients. All rigs, in fact, are being built for US oil-drilling concerns, ever since the first order came in from a Texan company, Baker Marine Corp.

"The smaller rigs, which reach 25m to 50m below water, cost R15-million to R25-million," according to managing director Allston Mitchell.

"We've delivered one-and-a-half rigs and have six more on order. The last one will be delivered early in 1983," says American Mr Mitchell, who is reputed to specialise in jacking up small-time operations into industrial giants.

The company has not yet shown a profit, but this is likely to be remedied by next year, when turnover will reach R60-million, and certainly by 1983, when revenue is expected to exceed R80-million.

Amardah also plans to concentrate on larger rigs, costing R30-million to R40-million, which operate in waters 100m deep.

"As we prove our rig-building capabilities, we shall start examining other offshore drilling equipment such as drilling platforms and supply barges. But right now we have our hands full.

"Last year we started off employing five people. Today we have 800, and staff must meet international standards to be competitive with the 30 international shipyards which operate in our type of business — and with another 30 shipyards which are trying to edge in on our market.

"Any country, in fact, that has a viable waterfront is attempting to enter the oil-rig construction business."

Rig construction for South Africa has become a reality with the aid of the Industrial Development Corporation's offer to clients of 7% to 8% financing on all major orders that show a 60% to 70% local content.

Further aided by the Credit Guarantee Insurance Corp, Amardah deems itself to be competitive in price "as long as we are assisted by Government agencies and Iscor".

Without them Amardah would not be able to survive in this cut-throat market: "It takes up R1,5-million just to transport a rig to its client. South Africa is far from the marketplace.

"We also use Government training facilities, pay above-average wages and import overseas skills.

"Iscor provides incentives as well as nearly all the steel. Each sheet must meet the US Bureau of Standard specifications. Now Iscor is considering the local production of 'exotic' steels for us, such as high-alloy and high-strength steels. So far we have needed to import these."

South Africa's new oil-rig industry is likely to stimulate related supply industries to serve its needs, says Mr Mitchell.

"Not only does Iscor intend to start specialised production for us, but there is no reason why other suppliers should not expand their ranges to include the equipment we need."

Local suppliers, however, must manufacture to comply with specifications laid down by the US Bureau of Shipping Standards, which dictates the efficiency of anything from radios to cranes, pumps, winches, motors and compressors.

CSO: 4700/337

CAPE GOLF CLUB OPENS TO ALL RACES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

ROYAL Cape Golf Club has told its members that applications by all races for membership will now be considered.

The club's move follows the receipt of a letter from the Department of Community Development informing the club that it was not necessary to apply for a permit to admit members of other races.

The development is a sequel to a row which developed in September after a coloured businessman claimed that Royal Cape had indicated they were unable to consider his application for membership because the law prevented it.

Application

The club's legal representative later said an official application had been made to the Department of Community Development for permission to admit members of other races.

Yesterday a senior source in the club said that the department had replied saying that in terms of a recent statement by the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, whose portfolio includes sport, no permit was necessary.

"Soon after we received this reply, we had a committee meeting and decided that we should go ahead and let our membership know that there was nothing any longer in the way of letting people of other races become members," the source said.

Although the club would still technically be breaking the law if it allowed people of other races to become members, the committee had felt that the official letter from the department was sufficient safeguard against prosecution.

"The committee felt that if we persisted in our view that the law in fact still prohibited it, people would think that we were just being racialistic, which we certainly are not," he said.

No applications for membership from people of other races had yet been received but they would be considered in the normal way, he said.

CSO: 4700/337

ROW LOOMS OVER RUBBER TARIFFS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Nov 81 p 34

[Article by Colin Bower]

[Text]

A RUMPUS is brewing in the rubber industry over tariffs.

With the likelihood that tariffs as high as 75% on imported raw materials will be operative from January 1 next year, the question is simply: quo vadis the South African rubber product manufacturing industry?

If the proposed tariffs are applied, the difference between local and imported raw rubber costs will be as much as 70%.

Manufacturers of rubber products are therefore pressing the Government for tariff protection against imported rubber products, which at present undercut local products because of a lower raw-material cost base.

According to the managing director of Sarmcol, Tony Hesp, the Board of Trade and Industries will be considering a submission by the Industrial Rubber Manufacturers' Association of South Africa (Irmasa) within the next few weeks.

Business Times can reveal that the strategy Irmasa has adopted in its submission is two-pronged: the BTI is to be asked to compensate rubber manufacturers for the removal of import control on rubber goods that took place late last year.

It is also to be asked to offer additional tariff protection in January next year on a scale that will be related to the tariffs it applies on raw materials, consequent on the Karbochem application.

While acknowledging that protection given to strategic industries is "something like an insurance policy which has to be paid for", Mr Hesp points out that protection is counter-productive in two ways — it is inflationary and it damages the industry's export earning potential.

International markets are not oversupplied with rubber products, but Mr Hesp believes that South African manufacturers, who are at the forefront of manufacturing technology, could make substantial inroads on "enormous" overseas markets if given the chance.

"For instance, the US rubber hose market is 10 times as big as South Africa's and the conveyor-belt market three times as big. Proportionately, we would need only a small share of that market to boost our earnings substantially."

CSO: 4700/337

CASE WILL TEST CISKEI RIGHT TO DEPORT ITS CITIZENS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

THE right of the Ciskei to deport its own citizens will be tested in a pending court case on which legal observers attach great importance.

At the centre of the issue is Mr Joseph Kobo, 48, who was banished from the Ciskei in April 1979 and who has been now charged with violating the banishment order.

Mr Kobo, a Ciskei citizen, is scheduled to appear in court at Mdantsane, near East London, next week for allegedly contravening the order, which was issued under emergency powers conferred on Ciskei by Proclamation R252.

Precedent

The Johannesburg-based Legal Resources Centre will represent Mr Kobo in the case, which legal observers say will set a precedent.

Mr Kobo was detained by the Ciskei government from August 4 to October 30 following his alleged contravention of the order banishing him from the territory.

According to a fact sheet on Mr Kobo compiled by Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash before his latest detention and pending trial, Mr Kobo was born in Transkei but chose Ciskei citizenship because he had lived in Mdantsane, for a long time.

He was accepted as a Ciskei citizen, given a Ciskei citizenship card and was for a time both a confidant of Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, and editor of the official Ciskei newspaper.

But in January 1979, he was accused of participating in a bus drivers' strike, detained and charged for his alleged involvement in the strike. The charges were later withdrawn.

After he was banished and forcefully separated from his home, wife and children, he went to Transkei in the hope that he might secure a place for himself and his family there.

But he was detained in Transkei and held in solitary confinement from August 1979 to August 1980. Charges were not brought against him.

Apart from next week's case, Mr Kobo and a friend, Mr L Malotana, both of whom live in Duncan Village just outside East London, have consulted lawyers with a view to having the deportation order set aside by the Supreme Court.

In a letter to the SA Council of Churches, the lawyers refer to the two men as "stateless people unable to earn a living (Mr Kobo lost five jobs because they entailed travelling into Ciskei)".

CSO: 4700/337

TENSION FLARES AS UNIONS AGAIN ATTACK CISKEI

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

TENSION between East London trade unions and the soon-to-be-independent Ciskei government flared again yesterday as the president of the SA Allied Workers Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, issued a statement bitterly attacking the Ciskei authorities.

Mr Gqweta warned the Ciskei Government that it was "heading for a serious confrontation with the workers" if it continued "suppressing trade unions".

Mourning

He also vowed that SAAWU would continue operating in Ciskei whatever the attitude of the Ciskei authorities.

Mr Gqweta's statement was a reaction to the incident in Mdantsane township on Sunday in which Ciskei police opened fire on a crowd of SAAWU members, killing one worker, Mrs Diliswa Roxisa, and allegedly wounding several.

He announced that SAAWU would observe November 8 as a "day of mourning" dedicated to Mrs Roxisa.

In the statement, Mr Gqweta described the Ciskei as "an illegitimate son of Pretoria" and claimed the Ciskei authorities were "hysterical fanatics" and "an instrument used by the SA Government for the political suppression and economic strangulation of the black people".

Referring to the shooting, he said those who had voted the Ciskei Government into power "should be hanging their heads in shame".

Mrs Roxisa had "paid the highest price in the history of SAAWU's struggle for workers' rights in South Africa".

Mr Gqweta said the Ciskei Government had "dared to accuse us of having communist undertones and of being the ANC, PAC, SA Communist Party and SACTU (the ANC-linked SA Congress of Trade Unions) in disguise."

This claim, he said, was a "nonsensical idea".

"Major-General Charles Sebe claims to be fighting these organisations as his main enemies. Was Diliswa Rixisa a member of any of these organisations?

Teargas

"Why did the police use live ammunition to disperse a crowd of unarmed people in the first place? Where were the rubber bullets, teargas canisters and batons that could have been used if there was any need for police to intervene in dispersing mourners at all?"

Maj-Gen Sebe had "declared war against the workers and he has struck a rock".

SAAWU would "strengthen and broaden this struggle whether workers are in Ciskei or anywhere else".

He warned the Ciskei government of "confrontation" if it continued "suppressing trade unions".

CSO: 4700/337

PROSPECTS FOR PLASTICS INDUSTRY LOOK BULLISH

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Colin Bower]

[Text] THE outlook for the plastic industry is bullish.

The historic capacity of the industry to perform better than the economy as a whole is expected to continue with polymer sales budgets indicating a growth rate next year 7% higher than the expected growth in GDP.

A survey conducted for the Plastics Federation by the Bureau for Economic Research reveals that plastics converters reported an increase in sales for the third quarter over the same period last year, and expect an increase in the last quarter.

Although capacity utilisation among converters is over 90%, investment in new plant is likely to be adversely affected by the high interest rates.

In the longer term, the domestic industry should become more competitive, with raw material prices on world markets increasing for three reasons:

- Overseas economies are due to start climbing out of the current recessionary period.
- Opec will probably resume increasing prices in real terms.
- The Reagan Administration has committed itself to the deregulation of natural gas, which will result in a fourfold increase in gas prices, leading in turn to similarly higher prices for polymer feedstocks.

As a result of these price increases, the premium which local manufacturers have to pay for coal-based feedstocks from Sasol should proportionately diminish.

Material	Production, t	Imports, t	Exports, t	Apparent consumption, t
Low density polyethylene	73 000	22 900	2 400	93 500
Polyvinyl chloride	136 600	11 800	50 000	97 500
High density polyethylene	48 000	25 800	400	73 400
Polypropylene	31 000	7 200	100	38 100
Polyurethanes (including foam)	20 000	3 000		23 000
Polystyrene	16 500	1 400		17 900
Unsaturated polyesters	14 300	2 000	200	16 200
ABS and SAN		8 200		8 200
Acrylics	2 500	3 000	100	5 400
Epoxides	3 600	600		4 200
Urea and Melamine moulding powders	2 900	100		3 000
Phenolic moulding powders		3 300		3 300
Polyamide moulding grades		2 300		2 300
PET		1 300		1 300
Other		39 600	12 000	27 600
	348 000	132 200	65 200	415 000
Compared to 1979	325 700			360 600

Production and apparent consumption of plastics materials during 1980

Speaking to the Plastics Federation this week, the Deputy Minister of Finance and Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Mr D W Steyn, said: "There is hardly any factor which could suppress growth like inflation . . . inflation cannot be countered by the authorities alone."

In pursuance of his anti-inflationary objectives, therefore, Mr Steyn may allow some of the controls on the plastics industry to drop as international conditions in the petrochemical industry stabilise, thereby obliging Sasol to offer raw materials such as ethylene at more competitive prices.

This would seem to be the direction in which the Government is moving, with Mr Steyn's announcement that consideration is being given to the replacement of import control by import tariffs on polymers.

According to one authority in the industry, South Africa is well placed to become a major force in the international petrochemical industry, with its soundly established coal-based feedstocks.

Since it was established 30 years ago, the plastics industry in South Africa has achieved a growth rate of 19% a year, and today nearly half a million tons of plastics worth close to R1 000-million rand are fabricated.

CSO: 4700/337

OCTHA DIAMOND GROUP UNVEILS EXPANSION PLANS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Andrew McNulty]

[Text]

THE Octha diamond group plans to spend more than R160-million on a far-reaching expansion.

The programme would establish Octha as a mini De Beers, creating an integrated diamond mining, cutting, marketing and retailing operation with a wide international network.

This was disclosed to Business Times late this week by the managing director, Johan de Villiers.

He confirmed that the R72-million group is heading for a listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange through the Morlite cash shell as foreshadowed in Business Times on October 18.

Although small compared with mines in the giant De Beers group, Octha's Namaqualand mine — the mainstay of the group, and employing about 700 people and moving nearly a million tons of earth a month — is claimed to be the world's richest producer of quality-gem diamonds.

The group's ambitious capital spending programme "could well average R40-million a year up to 1986", Mr De Villiers says.

The programme is planned to be financed from the group's own cash resources, by involvement of a major partner and by the public share issue.

Most of the spending will be on establishment of four old mines acquired recently by Octha in the Kimberley area, and now producing "quite a substantial output".

Each will require about R40-million to carry out shaft sinking and establish underground operations and infrastructure.

"We know from extensive prospecting that all contain very substantial ore reserves."

Past development of the mines, he says, has been unsuccessful because of the lack of capital, expertise, an international marketing network and the higher diamond prices of the past few years.

"Detailed planning is well under way and we expect to be seriously developing the mines by February 1982."

The mining expansion would lift Octha's present production from 100 000 carats a year to about a million carats by 1985/86 — about 850 000 derived from the new mines.

However, while 85% of current production is in the form of gem diamonds, by 1986 the output will comprise about 50% gems and 50% industrial diamonds.

Other expansion plans include:

- Establishment at a cost of R2,5-million of a diamond-cutting works at Kaoshiungin in Taiwan, which by 1985 will have a capacity to polish 10 000 carats a month and will employ 300 polishers.

A team of Taiwanese polishers completed their training at Octha's Johannesburg cutting works this week.

The opening of a cutting works in Taiwan looks unusual but logical — with Far East markets in Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Korea, the Philippines and Japan they could have a consumer market ultimately larger than western Europe.

- Establishment of another R2,5-million cutting works in a homeland area in about 1985.
- Expansion of training facilities for cutters and polishers in Johannesburg.
- Expansions to the marketing network already operating in Antwerp, North America, Hong Kong and Zurich — the Hong Kong office is likely to be moved to Japan and further offices planned for the US and Europe.
- The next major step will be to establish retailing outlets.

"This will complete the creation of a fully integrated diamond operation, taking the diamond from the earth to the finger," Mr De Villiers says.

Longer-term plans — possibly in the next five years — he says, are for diversification into a different mining field.

Although the gem diamond market has slumped by 40% in the past 12 months, Mr De Villiers says that the exceptional qualities of the gems from the Namaqualand mine indicate that earnings for the past year — when net income was R13,2-million — will be maintained or will decrease only slightly.

He expects the market to firm from mid-1982.

He cautions, however, that, although present plans are to obtain a JSE listing in 1982, final decisions are likely to be dictated by the state of both diamond and stock exchange markets.

CSO: 4700/337

UNIVERSITY FORECASTS CONTINUED DOMESTIC INFLATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Nov 81 p 21

[Article by Daan de Kock: "Inflation Seesaw Forecast by RAU"]

[Text]

THE SOUTH African inflation rate, estimated at 15 percent this year, will drop to around 11 percent in 1983, but will thereafter soar upwards gain.

The fact that the rate reaches a lower turning point at an absolute level which is still high, is very alarming and stresses once again the need for additional action against inflation.

This is one of the conclusions drawn in the latest quarterly econometric forecast of the South African economy by the Department of Economics at the Rand Afrikaans University.

The University expects that the country's growth rate next year will drop to as low as 0,7 percent, but if the recovery in the American economy is better than expected, this rate could be slightly higher.

In its forecast from the second quarter of 1981 to the fourth quarter of 1983, RAU makes it clear that the state of the US economy will play a very very important part on developments in the local economy.

Assuming a growth rate of 1,9 percent this year, one percent in 1982, four percent in 1983, and five percent thereafter in the US growth rate, the University forecasts the following real growth rates for South Africa: 1981: 4,4 percent, 1982: 0,7 percent, 1983: 1,5 percent and 1984: 5,1 percent.

The growth rate for 1985 is expected to be as high as 8,1 percent.

The University says the strict monetary and fiscal policy in South Africa may be a necessary boundary condition in the sense that the rate of inflation would be even higher than 11 percent in 1983, in its absence.

It is of the opinion that monetary and fiscal policy is not enought to tackle the problem.

"The attack must be carried out from the cost side, dealing with the general incompetitiveness of the economy, administered prices and imported inflation. If not, it is doubful whether we will be able to get the rate permanently down to 5 percent and lower," it says.

Commenting on interest rates, the forecasters are of the opinion that short-term interest rates are now at a peak and although they will stay around that level for the first quarter of 1982, a definite decline should set in as from the second quarter of 1982 and especially in the third and fourth quarters.

The decline is not the result of money supply movements, but rather the expected poor performance of the economy.

During 1983 it is expected that short-term rates will decline further towards 7 percent or even lower.

Long-term rates will probably remain high until the end of the second quarter of 1982, after which they will start to decline.

The rate on company debentures will reach 10,8 percent at the end of 1983, compared to its present level of about 14,5 percent.

Assumptions made in the forecast are:

- Government expenditure is expected to increase by 18 percent in 1981, by 19 percent in 1982 and by 16 percent in 1983. The bulk of the expected increase in 1981 and 1982 does not originate from the central Government but from public corporations and the central-budget-independent departments. No changes in tax rates are foreseen.

- That the bank rate would be adjusted downwards once it became clear that the whole interest rate structure had moved downwards.

In the forecast, the bank

Year	Gross Domestic Product	Personal disposable Income	Consumer Price Index	Money Supply	Imports	Exports	Wage per Worker non-Agricul	Employment non-Agricul Sector
1981	4,4	2,5	15,0	24,2	11,8	(6,7)	15,5	3,0
1982	0,7	(1,9)	13,6	10,4	(4,5)	1,3	14,9	3,0
1983	1,5	2,3	11,2	11,8	6,3	13,9	15,0	1,3
1984	5,1	6,1	13,2	12,0	11,7	8,8	14,5	3,1
1985	8,1	5,4	14,9	15,1	15,3	3,0	16,0	3,3

rate was adjusted downwards by one percentage point at the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1982 and by two percentage points at the end of the first quarter of 1983.

● A net capital inflow of R500-million during 1981, of R1 600-million during 1982 and R500-million during 1983.

● The gold price is expected to increase over the forecasting period from an average of $400 an ounce at the end of the second quarter of 1981 to about $883 at the end of the fourth quarter of 1983.

● It is assumed that export prices will decrease by 0,3 percent this year and will increase by 14 percent next year and 10 percent in 1983.

Import prices are expected to increase 14 percent this year, by 13 percent next year and by 10 percent in 1983.

The University also prepared an alternative forecast in view of the importance of growth in the US for the South African economy.

This is based on higher growth in the US and, not to complicate the monetary scene, less capital inflow was assumed to neutralise the effect of higher exports on the net foreign reserve position.

One of the outcomes is a better growth in 1982 and 1983. See Table.

CSO: 4700/337

COUNTRY WILL REMAIN STRONG SUPPLIER OF CHROME

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Nov 81 p 18

[Article by John Mulcahy: "Chrome--Strategically Important Market That SA Can Always Supply"]

[Text]

THE crucial importance of South Africa in the world chromium equation cannot be over-emphasised, because if other important suppliers fall by the wayside, SA could easily step up its output to fill the gap.

The International Iron & Steel Institute (IISI) recently published a study on "Chromium and the Steel Industry" which highlights the imbalance in the occurrence of world reserves, and reaffirms chrome's high position on the Western world's strategic metals list.

The IISI study notes that SA could fill any production shortfall from other countries by taking up unused capacity, but this would not be the case if SA was the casualty.

Any substantial loss from South African producers could only be made good after several years of mine development elsewhere.

World chromite reserves are estimated to be sufficient for centuries to come, but occurrences of the ore are spread very unevenly, with 95% of chromite amenable to current technology in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Russia.

South African reserves alone, at 2 300-million tons, account for 70% of the world's reserves, while Zimbabwe has 550-million tons and Russia 220-million tons.

The London Mining Journal argues that all of these countries must be regarded as being potentially suspect as sources of uninterrupted supply either due to "an adversary posture" in the case of Russia, or because of the potential dangers of serious internal political conflict (SA and Zimbabwe).

India

"It could be argued that undue preoccupation over this bunching of primary chromium reserves and resources is unreasonable (especially in regard to Southern Africa) because the vast proportion of these will not be won in any event until many years hence, when the domestic and international political scene will surely be different from today."

Outside of the three dominant countries India has reserves of 90-million tons, followed by Finland with 50-million tons, with smaller reserves found in the Philippines, Brazil, Turkey, Malagasy and Sudan.

Here again, there are potentially suspect suppliers, and only India, Brazil and the Philippines could be given a clean political-risk bill of health now.

The reserves of these three countries, together with those of other comparatively risk-free nations are inadequate to sustain the current production rate of around 9-million tons in the event that supplies from the three big producing nations and from other important but risky quarters are disrupted for a prolonged period.

Output down

While reserve location is an important facet of the chromium scene, the distribution of actual primary output is probably of more immediate relevance to chromium supply, and the countries with the largest reserves are generally the greatest chromite producers.

SA output is about 3 100 000 tons a year, with capacity of 4-million tons, Zimbabwe produces around 500 000 tons a year out of a 900 000 ton capacity, and Russia's production is thought to be about 2 500 000 tons a year, with capacity running at 2 800 000 tons.

World chromium output last year was probably around 9-million to 10-million tons, compared with a capacity of 12-million tons, and output this year is likely to be lower because of the deep depression in the steel industry and the consequent adverse impact on chromium.

The IISI study, while recognising that the vast bulk of the world's chromium reserves are concentrated in a handful of countries, concludes that it is not realistic to foresee a cartel being formed by the biggest producers, but the possibility of interruption of supply through political unrest is thought to be real.

The IISI study say there has been nothing so far to justify fears that the present concentration of output will generate anything but normal market forces, and the world chromiteproduction base is actually more widespread than the reserve figures indicate.

Stainless steel

Some old mines could possibly be reopened, and there is awareness among the major chromium consumers of the need to maintain as many sources as possible for their chromium supplies.

The US has protected itself from supply interruptions by stockpiling, and is now believed to have about 1 480 000 tons of contained chromium in its national stockpile.

France has also announced its intention to make funds available for strategic metal stockpiling, the objectibe being to secure a two month supply of copper, lead, tungsten and chrome.

There are some possibilities for substituting away from chromium in the event of a dire and prolonged shortage, but alternatives to stainless steel, such as titanium and ceramics, are generally inferior in performance and more costly.

The usage of stainless steel, whose 11% to 12% chromium content accounts for two-thirds of the steel industry's total chromium demand, is expected to outstrip the consumption rate of ordinary carbon steel.

For this reason the future demand for chromium could be enhanced not only by the ending of the business recession, but also because of intrinsic merits for alloying.

The Mining Journal concludes that for the foreseeable future the Western industrial countries seem to have little choice but to live with the fact that their reliance on imports of chromite and chromium ferro-alloys will be great.

CSO: 4700/337

R50-MILLION CAPITAL PROJECTS SPENDING IS FORECAST

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by John Spira: "R50 000-m Capital Spending in Offing"]

[Text]

MAJOR capital projects worth no less than R50 000-million are currently in the pipeline in South Africa.

Among such projects are Escom extensions worth R15 000-million, Post Office telecommunications extensions of R5 000-million, Iscor extensions of R3 000-million, a possible fourth Sasol of R4 000-million and extensions to the chemical industry at an estimated cost of R7 000-million.

To this list can be added the requirements of the State for housing and infrastructure, and the indications that the capital requirements of SA Railways for the Eighties might be as much as or even more than Escom's.

In addition, substantial sums will be required by mining and industry.

These statistics were detailed to Business Times on Friday by Marinus Daling, general manager of Sanlam, in support of his contention that the country's institutional investors will not lack suitable investment opportunities in the years ahead.

He says: "We have to be careful not to reach the conclusion that because of the visible lack of investment opportunities in quoted stock on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange there is also is a general scarcity in investment opportunities to institutional investors."

Mr Daling stresses that projections of an institutional cash flow of as high as R100-million by 1990 must be seen in relation to the gross national product, and "it is clear that it will remain at the present level of more or less 7% throughout the Eighties".

He believes that the apparent over-supply of funds from the institutional investor is caused by the inability of traditional markets to accommodate such funds.

"In the past few years companies were able to finance the largest portions of their expansions from internal cash flow.

"For this reason, we did not see the normal run to the stock exchange for rights issues."

CSO: 4700/337

WOMEN MAY FILL MORE DEFENSE POSITIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] More Permanent Force vacancies are now available for women in the South African Defence Force.

The vacancies arose because of the increase in employment of women in the Defence Force, a spokesman for Defence Headquarters said in Pretoria.

A change in the training programme means that more Citizen Force volunteers can be trained at the South African Women's College in George and the South African Medical Service Training Establishment at Voortrekkerhoogte from next year.

Candidates who enlist for a year's voluntary service at George start off with 10 weeks of basic training. A second phase of advanced training and a third phase of on-the-job training follow.

There are still 150 vacancies for the July 1982 intake, but the January intake has been filled. Applications can be made by writing to: Chief of the Army (SO 1 Women), SA Army Headquarters, Private Bag X172, Pretoria 0001, or by telephoning Pretoria 26-9721, extension 349/351/353, before December 14.

The year's training at the SA Medical Service at Voorrekkarhoogte includes nine weeks of basic training, specialisation in elementary medical subjects and other specialised training.

Applications should be made by writing to Captain E Schaffner, SAMS Headquarters, Private Bag X202, Pretoria, or by telephoning Pretoria 21-3611, extention 110.

Applicants for both courses must be between 18 and 22 years old, have a matriculation certificate, never have been married, be a South African citizen and pass a medical examination.

Other fields open to women in the Permanent Force are in the Personnel Service Corps, the Signal Corps, SA Catering Corps, Ordinance Service Corps, Finance Corps Corps, Intelligence Corps, Military Police or the SA Engineering Corps.

The Navy also has positions open to women in fields such as communications, gunnery, radar, administration, catering, finance, police, stores or physical training.

The Air Force needs women as air traffic controllers, radar operators, air hostesses and physical training instructors and in the fields of telecommunications, intelligence, stores and administration.

CSO: 4700/337

SA TRADE DEFICIT REACHES R192,3-M

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Nov 81 p 24

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH there was a widening in South Africa's trade surplus in October this year, compared with that of September, the deficit for the first ten months of the year amounted to R192,3-million.

This compares with a favourable trade balance of R4 991,7-million in the same period the previous year.

The trade surplus for October amounted to R40,1-million, compared with R9,9-million in September.

Exports rose to R1 720-million from R1 520-million in September and R1 710-million in October last year.

Imports for the month of October showed another sharp rise. They totalled R1 680-million, compared with R1 150-million the previous month and R1 390-million in October 1980.

Imports for the period January to October this year amounted to R15 162-against R11 794-million in the same period the previous year.

Europe is still South Africa's biggest trading partner. In the first 10 months of the year South Africa imported goods to the value of R6 204-million (R4 696-million) from Europe, while goods to the value of R3 991-million (R4 370-million) were exported.

Imports from America for the 10 months amounted to R2 551-million (R1 759-million), while exports totalled R1 630-million (R1 790-million).

Trade with Asia ran to R2 337-million (R1 478-million) in imports and R1 734-million (R1 662-million) in exports.

Imports from Africa totalled R278-million (R242-million) and exports were R850-million (R962-million).

Imports from Oceania totalled R141,1-million (R83-million), while exports amounted to R87-million, compared to R85-million the same period the previous year.

CSO: 4700/337

WESTERN FIVE ENCOUNTER UN OBSTINACY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Nov 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] Well, the Western Five contact group is learning the lesson we learned long ago.

Whatever you do, you're not going to satisfy the United Nations on the question of South West Africa.

The reason is simple: South West Africa must, by hook or by crook, be handed to SWAPO. The UN has said so. And nothing else will be acceptable.

That is why, at this delicate point in the Western Five's negotiations, with the first phase of its plan for South West Africa receiving favourable responses from the frontline States and SWAPO, there is no let-up in the United Nations campaign of calumny.

Not just again South Africa this time, but against the Western Five.

Thus the Council of Namibia has placed a resolution before the General Assembly condemning South Africa and accusing the contact group of collusion with South Africa and of undermining Resolution 435--the blueprint for a ceasefire and UN-run elections in South West Africa.

The resolution calls for increased aid to SWAPO, the breaking off of all contacts with South Africa, and sanctions against the Republic.

Speaking in the debate, the Angolan ambassador accused South Africa of playing for time by deliberately delaying South West Africa's independence, and accused the West of siding with the South African Government against the rest of the continent.

In the course of his attack, he referred to the United States as South Africa's "greatest supporter."

The Council of Namibia's resolution has been too much even for Canada, which hasn't ever had a kind word for this country.

Its permanent representative at the UN, speaking on behalf of the contact group, accused the council of jeopardising independence with a resolution which "is vituperative in tone, unjust and inaccurate in its accusations, wholly unrealistic in its demand and unhelpful in the search for a negotiated settlement.

The council's call for increased aid to SWAPO could only raise further accusations about the ability of the UN to administer the transition process impartially, he said.

The breaking off of all contacts with South Africa would mean the end of negotiations for the implementation of Resolution 435.

"Having thus rejected the path of peaceful negotiation, the resolution would have the General Assembly support 'the armed struggle of the Namibian people,' which we consider to be the least likely avenue toward Namibian independence.

Mr Pik Botha couldn't have put it better.

Predictably, the resolution will be passed next week. But it will be a new experience for the Western group to find how "vituperative, unjust and inaccurate" the anti-South African crowd can be--and this time the Western group is on the receiving end as well.

CSO: 4700/337

BRIEFS

COOPERATION, DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION--The Government has increased the number of MP members of the Commission of Co-operation and Development from six to 12 to streamline its investigations into matters related to the urban Blacks and Blacks of the national states. The six new members are Mr Casper Uys, (MP Barberton), Mr Gert Terblanche (MP, Bloemfontein North), Mr Andre van der Walt (MP Bellville), Mr Wynand Malan (MP Randburg), Mr Rex le Roux (MP Pretoria West), and Mr Willem Delport (MP Newton Park). Mr Hennie van der Walt, an appointed MP, remains chairman of the commission. The other MP members are Dr Willie Kotze (MP Parys), Mr Jurie Mentz (MP Vryheid), Mr Ben Wilkens (MP Ventersdorp), Mr Johan Greef (MP Aliwal North), and Mr Tino Volker (MP Klipriver). The commission is looking into legislation affecting Blacks as well as into matters related to further consolidation, housing, the establishment of industries in national states, infra-structure and labour matters. The commission will split into two committees, one giving attention to urban Blacks and the other to national states. Two deputy chairmen will soon be appointed to assist Mr van der Walt. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 81 p 8]

RUSSIAN AK-47'S FOR HIJACKERS--Soviet arms seized in the Air India aircraft at Louis Botha Airport in Durban after the hijack drama were spoils of the Rhodesian war, it has been claimed. It has been rumoured that the AK-47 rifles were terrorist weapons surrendered to the Zimbabwe Government after independence. Police cleared the shelves of the hijacked aircraft and removed eight two-way radios, three grenades and between 30 and 40 Russian-made rifles. It is believed no shots were fired from any of the rifles. All the magazines were still fully loaded. The firearms were transferred to the Brighton Beach police station. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN inEnglish 27 Nov 81 p 2]

LIMPET MINES BLAST SUBSTATION--The blasts that rocked the Rosslyn area in Pretoria last night were caused by Russian-made limpet mines, a police spokesman said today. Several suburbs of Pretoria, as well as the industrial giant of Rosslyn, were plunged into darkness when four limpet mine blasts rocked a bus station in Marthinus Ras Street just after 10 p.m. The suburbs affected were Claremont, Daspoort, Mountain View, Pretoria Gardens, Hercules, Bon Accord, Dorandia, Teleba and Pretoria North. The spokesman said the bombs exploded at two-minute intervals. Four transformers were damaged, but not seriously. He confirmed that it was regarded as a terrorist attack. The saboteurs first cut their way through the fences with wire cutters. Pretoria North police and the Rosslyn fire brigade were on the scene minutes after the explosion and the area

was blocked off. Nobody was injured. Explosives were found on the scene. Several industrial plants in the area came to a standstill because of the power failure, which caused loss of production worth thousands of rands. Power in the areas north of the Magaliesberg was restored during the night, but the southern parts of Rosslyn and Orchards will be without power today. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Nov 81 p 3]

SWAPO BASE DESTROYED--Johannesburg, Dec 7 (AFP)--South African forces have destroyed the military command of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), South African radio reported today. Mechanised units penetrated (?200) kms (about 150 miles) into Angola last month capturing the SWAPO headquarters for the central region of Cunene Province, at Vaitequeta, the radio added. A military spokesman said this latest South African intervention in Angola, named Operation Daisy, lasted from November 1 until November 20, during which time Pretoria forces killed or captured 75 SWAPO guerrillas. South Africans lost four men in operation, spokesman added. This is the first time that South African troops have gone so deeply into Angola since 1975, when the government in Pretoria attempted to intervene to alter the course of a post-independence civil war. [Text] [AB070722 Paris AFP in English 0705 GMT 7 Dec 81]

SEYCHELLES COUP--Referring to the abortive coup, the South African prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said he wanted to state it clearly that the South African Government did not initiate it, nor did the government give it its permission. The prime minister said he wanted to make it clear that the South African Government was not aware of the attempted coup, and he also wanted the world to know that. Concerning the alleged hijacking of the Air India Boeing, Mr Botha said the matter was in the hands of the courts, and he asked South Africans to be patient and to wait for the decision of the courts. [Text] [LD041214 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 4 Dec 81]

NEW SHIPPING SERVICE--A new shipping service between Southern African and West African ports is scheduled to start in the middle of January 1982 says Universal Navigation, agents for UAL Universal Africa Lines (UAL), of Willemstad in the Netherlands Antilles. Universal, which is already operating out of Johannesburg and Durban, will open a Cape Town office in the same month. The service, on a regular five- to six-week basis, will begin using the "Carla," a 2 300-ton multi-purpose ship flying the Dutch flag. In mid-March a second, larger vessel will be introduced and the service will move to a three- to four-week basis. It is hoped to develop the service, using a second larger ship while employing the "Carla" as a feeder vessel. Depending on deviation, inducement for port calls will be minimised to assist shippers. The ships, container-fitted, will serve ports in Zaire, Congo, Ivory Coast, Ghana and Gabon, as well as Dakar. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 81 p 28]

R1.6 BILLION FOR DEFENSE--Pretoria--Between 1 April and 31 October of the current year, the government treasury paid out nearly R1.6 billion to the SA Defence Force. Last year for the same time period the corresponding figure was nearly R1.3 billion. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 14 Nov 81 p 2]

CSO: 4701/19

BRIEFS

RPT 10TH ANNIVERSARY HAILED--To those who were well-born, valor has nothing to do with age. If this is true for human beings, it is even more so as far as organizations and political parties are concerned. Yesterday, Togo cclebrated the 10th anniversary of the existence of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT]. During its short existence, our party has proved that if it had not existed, it would have been necessary to create it. This is because it is to the RPT that we owe the peace we are now enjoying. It was the RPT that achieved for us the strength which now enables us to face all dangers. Nobody doubts that it was the RPT which prompted the solidarity which now so vigorously exists. That is why the Togolese people are happy about the existence of the RPT, the national crucible to which they attach themselves fully, confidently and happily. This is because they know that the teachings of the founding chairman and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, constitute beacons on the path of success. That is why we must increase our support for the current foodstuffs marketing campaign as our future happiness depends on its success. [Text] [AB011307 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 1 Dec 81]

BUDGET ADOPTED--The 1982 budget has been adopted by the Council of Ministers. It amounts to 72.3 billion CFA francs and this represents an increase of 2 percent compared with fiscal year 1981. [Summary] [Dakar AFRICA in French No 135, Nov 81 p 11]

CSO: 4719/302

ZERBO INTERVIEWED ON BORDER QUESTION WITH MALI

AB220952 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Report on interview with President Col Saye Zerbo by Lamine Coulibaly in Ouagadougou; date not given]

[Text] During President Moussa Traore's visit to Ouagadougou, he conferred with his Upper Voltan counterpart, Col Saye Zerbo, on cooperation between their two countries. In the eyes of Mali, such cooperation should be aimed at transcending the boundaries in the long run. But there has been a lot of speculation about the border dispute between the two countries. For instance, Upper Volta is credited with the desire to oppose Mali's return to the West African Monetary Union [UMOA], as long as the border dispute remains unresolved. In this regard, Lamine Coulibaly has interviewed Upper Voltan President Saye Zerbo.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, the Malian National Press wants to thank you for the brotherly and warm welcome reserved for the Malian delegation in general and its journalists in particular. We want to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the occasion of the first anniversary in power of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN]. Mr President, we want to ask you a certain number of questions. This Ouagadougou meeting follows the one held in Bamako exactly 2 months ago. You have drawn up plans. The political determination to solve the border dispute has emerged on both sides. You said this, so did your brother Gen Moussa Traore. However, the sister republic of Upper Volta is credited with the intention to oppose Mali's return to the Umoa until the border dispute has been solved. What do you think about this, Mr President?

[Answer] You know I have already been asked the question several times, here and in Paris. I told newsmen that the document which the member states will base their judgment on before making a final decision was not yet in our hands. So, for the time being I have nothing to say in this regard. Meanwhile, I want to thank you for your friendly words.

[Question] Mr President, within a few days, precisely on 25 November, you will celebrate your accession to power. Can you take stock of your achievements and what prospects do you envisage for political life in Upper Volta?

[Answer] As I said in Bamako, there is no taking stock for the time being. We will only think about what remains to be done, and there is much to be done. We will have to arm ourselves with courage and determination.

[Question] Mr President, shortly after you acceded to power, you went on an inspection tour inside Upper Volta. On that occasion you stated that in 1981 rainfall is abundant and that the country had not received such rainfall for 30 years. Can one, therefore, believe that the situation in Upper Volta is satisfactory?

[Answer] Yes, it is, at least in comparison to last year.

[Question] With your permission, Mr President, I will ask you a last question on African issues, in particular Western Sahara, Chad and Namibia. With regard to the Chadian conflict in particular, what is your country's stance? We know that before you left for the Paris Franco-African meeting, you stated in Ouagadougou that Upper Volta was ready to provide troops for the Inter-African Peacekeeping Force. What developments have taken place in the meantime?

[Answer] Well, nothing at all. Upper Volta remains at the disposal of the OAU.

[Question] What is your position on the Chadian conflict?

[Answer] Well, I refer you to the final communique which has just been issued. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/284

UNIONS PLAN 8, 9 DECEMBER STRIKE AGAINST CMRPN BAN

AB231505 Paris AFP in French 1132 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Ouagadougou, 23 Nov (AFP)--Violators of the ordinance abolishing the right to strike in Upper Volta will have to pay fines ranging from 100,000 to 250,000 CFA francs or serve prison terms from 3 to 6 months or both. If the crime is repeated, the punishment will be doubled, the decree explained.

The decree implementing these punishments was made public by Lieutenant Kambou, the spokesman of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN]. The decree further explains that professional organizations which go against the terms of this ordinance will be dissolved without being given an opportunity to explain themselves.

It appears the CMRPN decree is a warning to the 22 strong and active unions in the Upper Voltan Trade Unions Confederation [CSV], headed by Souamne Toure, the secretary general. The confederation has called on its members to stage a complete work stoppage on 8 and 9 December if this ordinance has not been unconditionally repealed.

In a letter to the CMRPN chairman on 18 November--the text of this letter is circulating in Ouagadougou--the CSV has announced its withdrawal from the membership of the commission of enquiry and verification set up to enquire into the administration of public property by the leaders of the third republic.

The CSV justifies its withdrawal from the commission by the enactment of the CMRPN ordinance abolishing the right to go on strike in Upper Volta, an act that it has described as arbitrary, undemocratic and against the interest of the workers.

The next few days are expected to be as decisive for Col Saye Zerbo's regime, which is expected to celebrate its first anniversary in power on 25 November, as for the Upper Voltan trade unions, which have brought about the fall of two regimes--that of Maurice Yameogo in 1966 and that of Gen Sangule Lamizana in 1980.

CSO: 4719/284

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR RAILROAD--A financing agreement worth 4.4 billion CFA francs was signed yesterday at the Ministry of Economy and Planning between the government and the national banking and loan institutions. Under this agreement, effective 1 October 1981, a loan will be granted to the Upper Voltan Government by the banking and loan institutions. This will permit the construction of the first section of the Ouagadougou-Tin Hrassan railroad to start as scheduled by the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress. Present at the signing were the minister of economy and planning, 2d class quartermaster Mamadou Sanfo and his close associates and the directors general of the national banking and loan institutions. [Text] [AB290949 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 29 Nov 81]

BAN ON STRIKES--Ouagadougou, 27 Nov (AFP)--The abolition of the right to strike in Upper Volta and the ban imposed on the Voltan Trade Union Confederation [CSV] have generated concern within the trade union movement, which Col Saye Zerbo's regime had previously pledged to make a privileged negotiating partner, observers in Ouagadougou commented. The secretaries general of the three legal trade union movements interviewed by AFP expressed surprise by the abolition of the right to strike, whose restoration they have demanded. It is an essential element in free trade unionism, they stressed. In spite of Col Saye Zerbo's warning last February to Soumane Toure, secretary general of the CSV, the trade union movement publicly continued its attacks on the regime. With the feeling that the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN] was giving up the country to imperialist domination and exploitation, especially by the French, by inequitable cooperation agreements, the CSV threatened to assume its responsibilities, if by the latest 1 January 1982, its demands had not been satisfied. According to observers in Ouagadougou, the 1 November decree abolishing the right to strike was only a circumstantial measure to eliminate the leader of the CSV by taking advantage of his bad relations with the three other trade union leaders. Once he gets caught in that trap, the same sources observe, the CMRPN could restore the right to strike, by reaffirming its desire to cooperate with serious trade unions. [Excerpts] [AB271813 Paris AFP in French 1237 GMT 27 Nov 81]

STUDENTS' ANTI-GOVERNMENT PAMPHLETS--Ouagadougou, 28 Nov (AFP)--Members of the Upper Voltan General Students Union (UGEV) distributed pamphlets here today attacking the military government's vast fascist plot and urging its supporters to abandon legality following an official ban on strikes and dissolution of one of the main trade union organisations. UGEV, considered to be close to the clandestine Upper Voltan Revolutionary Communist Party (PCRV), has a strong following at Ouagadougou University and among Voltan students abroad. The pamphlets condemned the government's detention since April of the leader of the Ouagadougou section of the students union and the more recent arrests of two other union workers, and accused the ruling Military Committee for National Progress (CMRPN) of trying to do away with democratic and revolutionary organisations, particularly the unions. The government, which came to power one year ago, banned strikes at the beginning of this month and last week dissolved the Voltan Confederation of Unions (CSV). The students' pamphlet accused reformist union leaders of being in a sordid social contract with the government. [Text] [AB281022 Paris AFP in English 1004 GMT 28 Nov 81]

SECURITY MEASURES REPORTED TO FOLLOW CRITICISM

London WEST AFRICA in English in English No 3353, 2 Nov 81 p 2612

[Text]

Attacks on the government of President Mobutu Sese Seko from inside and outside the country have increased in recent months and security measures have consequently been intensified.

The Roman Catholic Church, which is generally considered to be the only organised body strong enough to criticise the government, has accused the authorities, through a pastoral letter read from the pulpits, of "kidnappings, arbitrary arrests, settling of scores and even torture" (*West Africa*, August 3). About 43 per cent of Zaireans are Roman Catholic. The Archbishop of Kinshasa, Cardinal Malula, has been arrested and is said locally to be listed as the President's "personal enemy". A check is kept on church sermons by the Youth Section of the ruling Popular Movement for the Revolution (MPR).

M. Nguza Karl I Bond, the former Prime Minister, has openly attacked the President from exile. He has declared himself ready to take over from President Mobutu and has repeatedly accused him of misappropriation of public funds. This has led to strained relations with Brussels and Washington, though the Reagan administration has affirmed its support for the present government.

The primary objective of the authorities over recent months in reaction to these attacks has been to consolidate the regime of President Mobutu. This it has done by expelling several members of the Central Committee and replacing almost half of the 26-member cabinet to link it more closely to the MPR (*West Africa*, October 19). In August this year, the National Security Council and the Supreme Defence Council convened to discuss the security situation. For several days after the meetings, the Army took up positions around sensitive buildings in Kinshasa such as the main power station, the airport, fuel depots and the post office. The operation was described officially as a routine exercise. It was the first such alert since 1965.

President Mobutu's regime received another blow in May this year when the Socialists took office in France. The Franco-African summit, due to take place on November 3 in Paris, was to have taken place in Kinshasa. But President Mitterrand changed the venue soon after the Presidential elections in France. However, military co-operation with France has continued. French forces in Zaire include 300 men of the elite 31st Paratroop Brigade and about 130 officers and NCO's on training schemes. Although there is concern in Paris over human rights and other issues in Zaire, M. Guy Penne, the Elysée adviser on African affairs who recently met President Mobutu in Kinshasa, said he had gained a "favourable impression". M. Penne described Zaire as "the most important Francophone country after France" and added "Franco-Zairean co-operation is insufficient and should be increased in all areas".

CSO: 4700/345

KAUNDA WARNS LIVING STANDARDS WILL FALL UNLESS FARM OUTPUT RISES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has called on Zambians to work hard on the land and correct the country's lop-sided economy which has favoured the urban sector since Independence.

He made the call yesterday during the official opening of the Northern Province Party conference at Mungwi, about 30km from Kasama.

The result of a lop-sided economy had been a phenomenal rise in the rate of migration of the rural population to urban areas.

The Party and its Government increased producer prices of various crops for the 1981/82 season because of four main reasons:

- To encourage peasant and commercial farmers to produce more of each crop;
- To bridge the gap in income levels between urban and rural people;
- To uplift the general level of rural development and
- To reduce the country's dependence on copper as the only foreign exchange earner.

He urged people, especially those in the countryside to take up the challenge the Party and its Government had given them.

"This means that if a person is working hard on the land, not only will he have enough food for his family, but he will also have a surplus from which to earn some money for his clothes, children's school uniforms and other requisites."

Appealing to people to work hard on the land, Dr Kaunda said it would do them no good merely to complain about what the Party and its Government was not doing.

Examples

"In the first place, it is untrue to say that the Party and its Government is doing nothing because evidence of the achievements of the Party are there for anybody to see."

Citing examples of the Party's achievements, he said every district had now a secondary school, some kind of hospital and except for Luapula Province, there was a tarred road leading to every provincial capital. There were no such facilities before Independence.

There were more health centres and in both commerce and industry, conditions had been created for people, either individually or collectively, to enter into the area which at Independence was exclusively for expatriates.

With this record, there could be no argument as to what the Party and its Government had done.

But there was one thing that the Party and its Government could not do — it could not go to someone's house to work for him. "It can only give you the incentives and show you the way to prosperity."

He warned that if people did not work hard and failed to develop agriculture, they could face the grim prospects of a further decline in their standard of living.

"We shall experience more shortages of essential commodities, poorer health services and a decline in the quality of education. For the truth is that there can be no other panacea to these problems other than sustained growth of the agricultural industry."

CSO: 4700/352

GOVERNMENT DELAYS PLANS TO ESTABLISH FOREIGN CAREER SERVICE

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Nov 81 p 7

[Text]

GOVERNMENT indecision has held up plans to set up a foreign career service to revamp Zambia's diplomatic image after recent scandals involving diplomats and allegations of tribal appointments.

But permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr Peter Kasanda said the matter "was still under active consideration."

Although Mr Kasanda did not indicate when a decision would be taken, sources said the matter was now being handled by Cabinet office.

They could not indicate if Cabinet had agreed to establish such a service to strengthen Zambia's diplomatic services.

The idea to establish a professional diplomatic corps was recognised in the 1975 Mwanakatwe salaries commission which reviewed conditions of service in the civil service, the police, prisons and the defence forces.

It noted that there was lack of systematic method in the recruitment of staff, leading to low calibre staff being appointed to the diplomatic service.

The commission recommended that a proper foreign career service be created immediately.

After the report, the Government was embarrassed by incidents involving diplomats both abroad and at home.

In January Home Affairs Minister Mr Frederick Chomba confirmed that a Zambian diplomat Mr Mashu Khulila was implicated in a sophisticated arms deal scandal.

The diplomat is alleged to have sold for K1,700 an "end user" certificate to two British journalists from the **Observer** newspaper which exposed the scandal.

The certificate purported to show that the Zambian Government wanted to buy arms for a special unit. Mr Khulila has been recalled and is on suspension pending investigations into his conduct.

A Zambian diplomat Mr Dick Litana was recalled from Bonn after allegations that he was implicated in a scandal involving the K400 million food plan in which two Members of the Central Committee were named. He is now holding his former post in the Department of Immigration.

CSO: 4700/352

MINISTER ASKS POLICE TO PROBE SCANDAL INVOLVING CABINET MINISTER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

FINANCE Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane yesterday said police had been asked to investigate a scandal in which a Cabinet minister is alleged to have fraudulently obtained K1.2 million to import goods into the country.

Mr Musokotwane said before he left for Malawi on November 16 he had ordered the loans section of the Ministry of Finance to establish the circumstances under which the loan was sanctioned.

The instructions came after the first revelation of the scandal in the **Times of Zambia** last week.

The minister said police's Special Investigating Team for Economy and Trade (SITET) or any other law enforcement arms of the Government were free to investigate him or any other officials in his ministry.

"The agencies must let the law take its course. They should bring to book whoever is involved," he said in a telephone interview from his home.

Police and other agencies had better investigating methods than individuals.

The minister said this after being asked whether he knew of such a deal as minister of finance, the ministry responsible for issuing of foreign exchange.

"I believe it is irregular and unlawful for a private company to be given a loan by the Government, no matter who owns it."

There were clear guidelines regarding the issue of loans by the Government "and if a private company had been given such a loan, then the guidelines have been violated."

According to the **Times** investigations, a key Cabinet minister in the issuance of foreign exchange is alleged to be involved in the scandal through his relations in allocation of foreign exchange worth K1.2 million for importing rice from Malawi, butter from South Africa and trucks from an unnamed source.

A caller from Salisbury last Friday said he had more information on the deal and promised to talk this week.

CSO: 4700/352

MINISTER SAYS FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION SATISFACTORY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

MINISTER of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila yesterday assured the nation that the distribution of fertiliser was moving satisfactorily and that there was an ample stock of 67,000 tonnes in the country.

Mr Mwila also revealed that another 82,036 tonnes of fertilizer was either in transit or at the ports of Beira and Dar-es-Salaam to supplement the stocks.

According to the Minister, the movement of the fertiliser from the posts of entry was also progressing well.

Mr Mwila said in an interview that the 67,900 tonnes now in the country were part of a consignment of 78,025 tonnes that arrived from the ports by October 30 this year.

The Minister said 41,303 tonnes were already in transit while another 40,733 were at the ports in Mozambique and Tanzania by October 30.

"We expect this figure to have been greatly reduced and more fertiliser in the country," he added.

There have been complaints from farmers around the country on the distribution of fertiliser which some farmers have indicated, is not moving fast enough in view of the urgency due to the onset of rains.

However, the Minister said the distribution to farmers was also moving smoothly.

CSO: 4700/352

SOME MINISTRIES RELUCTANT TO TRANSFER POWER TO PRICING BODY

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Robby Makayi]

[Text] **THE recently established Prices and Incomes Commission is still grounded because of apparent resistance by some Government ministries which will lose some of their powers to the commission.**

Sunday Times investigations have revealed that some ministries are dragging their feet in amending certain Acts to facilitate the transfer of power to the commission.

The main culprits are the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Bills at issue are the Control of Goods Act now administered by the Ministry of Commerce, the Industrial Relations Act and the Minimum Wages Act which fall under the Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

Another problem facing the commission is the lack of action by the appointing authorities in naming the two deputy chairmen and the ten commissioners as well as members of the consultative council.

According to the Prices and Incomes Commission Act passed by Parliament early this year, the commission is empowered among other things to formulate and recommend for the approval of the Government, a comprehensive prices and incomes policy.

It is also charged with responsibility of supervising the execution and implementation of the prices and incomes policy; recommend for approval of the Government minimum and maximum wage levels and conditions of service, determine price levels of any controlled goods, services, products or commodities, including levels of agricultural produce and livestock and examine and ratify collective agreements.

Chairman of the commission Mr Sketchley Sacika admitted that things were taking longer than anticipated. The Prices and Incomes Act could not be implemented without the supportive amendments to the relevant Acts.

He said he had been in contact with the ministries concerned, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, to try and work out the consequential amendments.

"So far as I am concerned, I have played my part. As a result of the proposals I made, the attorney-general's chambers have produced the required amendments and it's up to the ministries concerned to present them to parliament. I don't know what is happening and what is holding up the exercise. I would like to believe that at least the Control of Goods Act Amendment, and amendments to the Industrial Relations Act and the Minimum Wages Act could have been presented at the last sitting of Parliament in August.

"If that had been done, a lot of ground would have been cleared for the commission to start operation."

The amendments to the Minimum Wages Act and the Control of Goods Act were ready in August while those to the Industrial Relations Act were ready in July.

Mr Sacika said he did not know whether the amendments would be presented at the next sitting of Paliament next month.

"The matter is now out of my hands and in the hands of the ministries concerned."

Asked to comment on whether the delays were deliberate since ministries stood to lose some of their powers, Mr Sacika said:

"The commission will takeover functions of a number of ministries. It is in the nature of things that people do not want to part with what they already have. There could be fears that their powers will be whittled away. Maybe these fears are justified or not, but it is a natural reaction".

The idea of establishing the commission was, that all matters related to prices and incomes policies should be handled by some central machinery.

●The Swedish International Development Aid (SIDA) has included the commission on the list of Zambian institutions to benefit from their funds every year under the agricultural support programme.

It has set aside K300,000 for the commission for 1982 and this will be increased by about 15 per cent in 1983. These are supplementary funds from what the Government will allocate under the regular budget.

The SIDA funds will be used for recruiting professional personnel in economics, statistics and cost accounting.

Initially, four experts will come from Sweden under this arrangement although the commission can recruit personnel from elsewhere. The funds will be used for short term consultancies from Sweden.

Under this arrangement, the National Agricultural Market Board of Sweden has been appointed by SIDA to be the sister organisation of the commission.

CSO: 4700/352

PROSPECTIVE ELECTIONS CANDIDATES ALLOWED TO CAMPAIGN

Phiri, Mbewe's Comments

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Dan Mwale]

[Text] **THE 1983 general elections promise to be a long, hot race as Freedom House has allowed prospective candidates to campaign.**

Incumbent Members of Parliament, jittery of this phenomenon threatening their chances in election year, have been told to be "quiet" and stop complaining about the activities of their potential rivals who are already on the hustings.

Secretary of the Elections and Publicity Committee of the Central Committee Mr George Phiri, speaking for the committee's chairman Mr Bob Litana, said in an interview with the **Sunday Times** that this trend was an indication that many people were keen to participate in Party activities.

He rapped critics of the vetoing system during the next elections, saying the practice would continue as it was a safeguard against unsuitable elements being elected to top leadership of the nation.

Mr Phiri's comments come in the wake of the sudden flurry of intending candidates barn-storming parliamentary constituencies sounding out their chances.

There has been a noticeable return to constituencies by incumbent MPs, including Lusaka-based Cabinet ministers who are making frequent visits and statements about their constituencies as the election fever catches on.

Mr Phiri said: "On our part, we cannot stop such activities. There is no law against people campaigning."

It was proper that those who intended to participate in the elections be given a chance to assess their "chances" in those areas which they wished to stand.

He described this as "surveying" and appealed to MPs who had expressed unhappiness at the activities of their potential rivals to shut up.

Mr Phiri said no MP should condemn such activities since it only exposed the self-fishness of some leaders. The Party would only regulate the activities of candidates during the formal election campaign period.

Contest

"So people are free to say what they think they can do for constituencies in which they want to contest the elections."

The announcement by Mr Phiri has now cleared the way for potential candidates who had been uncertain on what the Party's official stand was on electioneering which has reportedly started in various parts of the country.

Party leaders have condemned campaigning in some parts of the country.

Meanwhile, Director of Elections Mr Tobias Mbewe has said there "is nothing illegal for prospective candidates to start campaigning."

Campaigning was not forbiddedn so long as one did not break the law.

Reports indicate that several MPs are using development projects which have been set up by the Government as election manifestos.

Their rivals on the other hand are visiting their target areas with loads of essential commodities for free distribution.

Scrap

Mr Phiri said the decision by the Party to scrap primary elections was a realisation that some officials had been "bribed" by candidates in the past.

Such loopholes had now been removed and candidates with "money" would ho

longer be in a position to offer bribes.

Mr Phiri dismissed speculation that the Party might scrap vetting which he described as a "screening" procedure to ensure that only those committed to Party goals were allowed to contest.

While the procedure had been criticised in some quarters it would remain in force and was provided for in both the Party and Republican constitutions.

Vetoing had received overwhelming response in various forums of the Party at district, provincial and national levels.

"The Party won't succumb to the opinions of a few people," Mr Phiri said.

Candidates' Tactics Must be Watched

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

IF we go by the Constitution of five-yearly elections, general elections are not expected until December 12, 1983 — the last poll was held on that date in 1978.

But there is something in the air which is causing the general public to smell a rat and the political pundits to speculate (strongly, in fact) that elections may come earlier, perhaps next year or early 1983.

The sudden burst of activity on the political front especially among the high ranks can be explained away officially as "normal" or "routine."

However different people may be forgiven for interpreting events differently. That strengthens the contention that so many Zambians, some of them serving MPs, are barnstorming and flooding the villages they don't visit in "normal times."

Here we go. Parliament has been called into session from December 1 and one of the pieces of proposed legislation MPs will look into is a Bill to amend the Constitution to abolish primary elections.

That this Bill, which will undoubtedly go through without much debate, comes at this stage instead of as early as 1979 when the National Council called for the abolition of primaries as a "breeder of corruption, nepotism, bribery and tribalism" has raised interest.

It is being asked: Why did it not wait until towards the elections which are supposed to be called in the second half of 1983?

It is true President Kaunda is always in touch with the masses to the grassroots level. Hardly a month passes before he tours this or that district not only to keep himself abreast with what is happening but to identify with the people.

Nevertheless in the recent weeks, presidential trips, engagements and ceremonies have increased more noticeably.

When yesterday the President laid a foundation stone for a factory, this morning he is opening a provincial Party con-

ference, in the afternoon he may be cutting a tape at some road site, in the evening he will address a meeting in a school hall and tomorrow he is scheduled to perform another function — all these not in one place — people take notice.

It is not the president's busyness alone which has come into focus. Party Secretary-General Mulemba, Prime Minister Mundia, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu, Members of the Central Committee and Cabinet ministers are really hard at work these days.

When therefore there is such a flurry Zambians who are aspiring to be re-elected or go to Parliament for the first time should be forgiven for campaigning even without official announcement.

What must be watched are the tactics they use. Of course there is gerrymandering in electioneering but character assassination, exerting undue influence and vote-buying ought to be discouraged.

If hopefuls are propagating the objectives and policies of the Party in their campaigns let them go ahead. They are doing nothing wrong.

CSO: 4700/352

ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE AGREE ON EXTRADITION, BORDER PROBLEM UNRESOLVED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Zambia and Zimbabwe have agreed to have an extradition treaty to facilitate the repatriation of their nationals who commit offences in either country.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Frederick Chomba disclosed this yesterday at the end of talks between the Zambian government officials and the Zimbabwean delegation led by that country's Home Affairs Minister, Mr Richard Hove.

Mr Chomba told the Press at the Lusaka International Airport shortly before the Zimbabwean delegation left for home, that it had become necessary for both governments to co-operate when arresting one of their nationals who might commit an offence in a foreign nation.

However, the mechanics of implementing this recommendation would only be worked out by experts of the two countries as soon as both governments have agreed that such a treaty should exist.

"What we are going to recommend is that we should have a specific extradition treaty," said the minister.

He said there was an outstanding request by the Zimbabwean government to Zambian authorities to repatriate its nationals currently behind bars in Zambia for various offences.

It was agreed that each country should co-operate with the other in cases where some of their nationals wanted to be repatriated to either Zambia or Zimbabwe.

But this should only be done after authorities of the country where the person affected would like to be repatriated have proved beyond doubt that the person is one of their citizens.

But, the two delegations failed to find a solution to the border problem between the two countries on Lake Kariba.

Mr Chomba said it was difficult to know precisely where the boundary was, and the matter had therefore been referred to experts of both countries to finalise.

Some Zambian fishermen have been jailed in Zimbabwe for allegedly fishing in Zimbabwean waters.

Experts of the two countries would scrutinise the border issue and make recommendations that would enable people of the two nations to benefit

Other issues discussed included border control and the behaviour and conduct of immigration and customs officials of the two countries.

CSO: 4700/352

COURT COMMISSIONER ORDERS ZCTU LEADERS' RELEASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] NDOLA High Court Commissioner Mr Claver Musumali yesterday ordered immediate release of Zambia Congress of Trade Unions assistant general secretary Mr Chitalu Sampa and Mineworkers Union of Zambia deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba because their detention is illegal.

In a two-hour judgment, Mr Musumali found that the detention of the two labour leaders was invalid and an infringement of their fundamental rights.

Mr Sampa and Mr Walamba were detained on July 27 together with ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba and general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba who have since been released after their habeas corpus applications were granted.

Mr Musumali agreed with an affidavit filed by Mr David Mwila for the applicants that the strikes which rocked the Copperbelt in January and July were caused by the expulsion of the 17 labour leaders from UNIP; the withdrawal of the mealie meal credit facility by the management of Konkola division of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines as well as Zambian graduates and artisans asking for equal pay as their expatriate colleagues and not because of incitement by the two men.

Justified

On the first ground for Mr Sampa's detention that he said the Government was not justified in increasing the prices of mealie meal, Mr Musumali said this did not fall into one of the provisions of the Preservation of Public Security Act.

He said it would be interesting to hear how Mr Sampa's statement that had the President not changed the army personnel there would have been a military coup incited the miners' wives in Chililabombwe to protest against the withdrawal of the mealie meal credit facility which subsequently led to the miners going on a strike.

He wondered how the statement would influence the Zambia graduates and artisans to demand equal pay as their expatriate counterparts doing equal work.

"For one thing Zambia Army is not represented by a union at all, let alone a union affiliated to the ZCTU, where Mr Sampa is the assistant general secretary for anybody to think that Mr Sampa was inciting the soldiers to stage a coup.

"The interpretations placed on his statements are, to say the least, reasonably untenable."

On Mr Sampa's statement that he and his fellow labour leaders were intent on taking over the country's leadership, the commissioner said it did not state the means by which they were and or still are to achieve their desired goal.

"Simply to express an ambition to take over the leadership of the country does not make the author of that statement a public security risk. He might be a threat to the politicians in their political jobs, but that is an area of activity which is totally different from public security matters.

"Unless it is shown that the fulfilment of political ambitions touch on public security and its preservation, people must be allowed to aspire for the highest office in the land."

It would not be proper to react to political threats from individuals by having recourse to the provisions of the Preservation of Public Security Regulations and detaining people thereunder when the matters on which they would be detained had nothing to do with public security and its preservation.

"Having said this, I find and hold that Mr Sampa's freedom of expression was unconstitutionally infringed when he was detained as a result of what he said in Mpika on May 1."

And Mr Walamba, is alleged to have said on August 26, 1980, at manpower services offices at Konkola division that strike action was the best treatment which President Kaunda's rotten Government could be given.

On January 19, 1981 at Vega bar, he is alleged to have instructed the branch executive and shop steward at various mines to call upon the miners

to go on illegal strike and on January 25, at union square in Kalulushi, he said he was happy that miners had responded positively to his calls by going on strike.

Mr Musumali said although these statements fell within the provisions of the Public Security Regulations the utterances were not the cause of the strikes by miners.

Senior State advocate Mr Ramesh Patel said in Ndola yesterday the State was not happy with the judgments.

CSO: 4700/352

DPRK MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS COUNTRY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

SECRETARY of State for Defence and Security Zulu yesterday warned that there is no real security without adequate food supplies.

Food was one of the major items in security matters and a country which cannot produce enough was prone to being undermined by others.

Mr Zulu was speaking in his office when a six-man goodwill military delegation from the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea called on him.

"We in Zambia believe that we cannot claim to be truly independent if some countries in Africa are not yet free.

"The second big problem is that of operation food production programme."

Mr Zulu informed leader of the delegation Senior Lieutenant-General Puek Hak-Rim that the Party and its Government was busy mobilising the nation for food production.

"We would like them to produce more food because we believe that food is one of the major items in security matters."

The visit by the Koreans had come at an opportune time when Zambia had just celebrated its 17th anniversary of Independence.

It was also significant in that the five Western powers had just gone round the Frontline states sounding views on how they intend to implement the United Nations resolution 435 on Namibia's independence.

"We in Zambia, to identify ourselves with the Namibian people fighting for their independence, declared a Namibian Week."

"We know that your country is committed to liberation struggles anywhere people are waging just wars," Mr Zulu told the Koreans.

In reply, Gen Puek warned of a new arms build-up by the American imperialist forces in their efforts to divide the two Koreas.

Another Korean war might erupt anytime because of the new developments in the area.

The American government was attempting to give South Korea K8 billion to buy F16 fighter bomber jets, nuclear and other weapons.

"This aid is said to be in observance of peace in Korea."

CSO: 4700/352

NMC RECEIVING RAW MATERIALS FOR STOCKFEED MANUFACTURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] THE National Milling Company is now receiving part of a consignment of fine salt and raw materials for the manufacture of stockfeed, an Indeco spokesman said in Lusaka at the weekend.

He said 4,000 tonnes of fine salt were at Dar es Salaam and some of it had arrived in Zambia.

The company would receive 6,000 tonnes of fine salt, 4,000 tonnes of which had been bought from West Germany and the remainder from various sources.

National Milling was also receiving raw materials for the production of stockfeeds.

The materials were mainly concentrates which would be mixed with locally available inputs such as cotton seed, soyabeans and sunflower cake.

He said that various types of cake for stockfeed manufactures were a by-point of the oil extraction process at ROP (1975).

National Milling previously bought fish bone, meat meals and groundnut cake in their natural state but shortages of them at different times on the market necessitated a change.

Meanwhile, Choma Milling has launched an ambitious marketing strategy aimed at establishing outlets for its products throughout Zambia.

The Indeco spokesman said that initially the plant was designed to cater for the Southern Province for ten years.

The company now hoped to break into the Copperbelt market soon as the mining community had responded enthusiatically to Choma's "super white" mealie meal.

To service the expanded market, Choma Milling has signed a contract with Contract Haulage to transport mealie meal to all parts of the country.

● Kitwe district executive secretary Mr Gilbert Zimba is to investigate a report about the sale of salt to marketeers at retail prices in Chimwemwe township by people using a vehicle belonging to National Milling Company.

To facilitate investigations the licensing committee of the council has been asked to give the executive secretary all the facts about the matter. His findings will be sent to the National Milling headquarters.

The latest council minutes say the licensing committee has been told that a National Milling vehicle was seen in Chimwemwe township with bags of salt which were sold at retail price to marketeers.

CSO: 4700/352

FARMERS IN THREE DISTRICTS PROTEST AFC'S FAILURE TO RELEASE LOANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

FARMERS in Monze, Namwala and Mazabuka are up in arms against the Agricultural Finance Company's move to refuse to release seasonal loans for local farmers because there is allegedly no money.

And Bweengwa Member of Parliament Mr Rex Natala on Friday stormed Times offices in Lusaka to protest against the AFC move.

Mr Natala who drove from Monze said the situation was so serious that if not solved immediately the expected bumper harvest for the 1981-82 season would be adversely affected.

AFC officials in the three districts had told farmers that there was no money to loan to farmers.

The situation had been aggravated by the outbreak of foot and mouth disease which is killing a lot of cattle.

Farmers are unable as a result of the outbreak of the disease to sell animals and raise funds to buy fertiliser or pay for labour.

The problem had come at a time when the rains had started and farmers were preparing to increase their hectarage to realise next year's expected bumper harvest.

About two weeks ago Monze governor Mr Shadreck Mwiimbwa told President Kaunda during his tour of the district that most farmers had not yet received AFC seasonal loans and that none of the applications was successful.

Mr Natala said most farmers in the area had repaid last year's loans including arrears out of their crop sales hoping that they would obtain loans for the 1981-82 season only to be told that there was no money.

In the North-Western Province, ploughing would be greatly affected following the discovery that only one Romanian tractor out of 11 sent to the mechanisation unit is working, provincial agriculture officer Mr Kapembwa Sinyangwe said.

He told provincial Central Committee Member Mr Fine Liboma that the tractors had proved worthless because of their hydraulic failure when ploughing.

CSO: 4700/352

CENSUS DIRECTOR PRESENTS PAPER ON POPULATION GROWTH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIA's population will reach 11 million by the year 2,000 if the current growth rate of 3.1 per cent a year continues, census and statistics director Mr Jeremiah Banda said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Banda said in a paper he presented to the Planning Parenthood Association of Zambia mass media seminar that if the growth rate continued half of the population in the year 2000 would be under 15 years.

The rapid population growth rate (compared to 0.6 per cent in developed countries) might be one of the major constraints in raising the people's standard of living.

Zambia's population which is now 5.7 million will double in every 23 years while economic growth rate is likely to be unsatisfactory.

Such a growth rate, Mr Banda said, compared to a near-stagnation in economic growth and would place severe strains on the resources needed to provide employment, health and education services for the population.

"If the projected half of the 11 million people in the year 2000 will be under 15 years, this will accentuate the dependence ratio as more than half of the population will be dependent on a fewer number of workers."

Mr Banda said there was a school of thought which believes that the major problem in economic growth was because the country was under-populated in terms of potential resources.

Those who advance that view argue that the only problem Zambia faces is the under-utilisation of some of the natural resources which implies that rapid economic growth could stimulate economic development.

Those who held the opposite view argued that the population of the country was growing rapidly and additional investment was needed to maintain and improve the ratio of existing capital to the growing population.

CSO: 4700/352

ZNE MANAGER ANNOUNCES PETROLEUM PRICE INCREASES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE price of petrol, diesel and paraffin went up with effect from midnight last night.

The new prices per litre announced in Lusaka by Zambia National Energy Limited general manager Mr Dancewell Bowa are as follows (with old prices in brackets): premium 95n (80n); regular 89n (74n); diesel 49n (38n); and paraffin 34n (18n).

Mr Bowa said that on October 30, OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) increased prices of crude oil.

The ZNEL obtains crude oil from Saudi Arabia.

The rise in crude oil prices led to increases in the prices of spiking components — naphta, kerosene and gas oil (diesel) — these three products make up approximately half the volume of any particular oil shipment.

The prices of these components were hiked drastically in January.

"The slump in copper has greatly contributed to low foreign exchange earnings — making it unavoidable to meet oil import requirements from the multi-million Kwacha oil facility raised from seven international banks."

Higher petroleum fuel costs had led to increases in ocean-freight and pipeline pumping costs from Dar es Salaam to Ndola.

"Not all these costs have been passed on to the consumers as and when they arose. The company has endeavoured to absorb these costs and operate at a break even point.

"However, these dramatic increases in the cost of operations have already resulted in the company incurring very large losses."

It was therefore necessary to revise the ex-refinery prices in line with cost increases.

"Without such an adjustment, the company will continue to incur further losses and will fail to import oil to meet the country's requirements. The rises in ex-refinery prices have necessitated the revision of the retail pump prices."

The economy was expected to improve as a result of the new measures introduced by the Party and its Government in conjunction with the International Monetary Fund.

He emphasised that it was necessary that fuel consumption should be reduced.

"Unless consumption is reduced, the oil import bill will continue to take a large slice of the foreign exchange earnings and this will not help the economy.

"The cost of providing petroleum fuels will keep rising and every consumer, mindful of this should learn to stretch every drop of oil."

Early this month, Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane said Zambia's oil import bill rose from K76 million in 1977 to K225 million in 1980.

He said the cost of petroleum continued to rise and now made up to 22 per cent of the total import bill.

CSO: 4700/352

MINING YEAR BOOK INDICATES MINES' CONTINUING RECOVERY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English /no date given/

[Article by Savior Chafungwa]

[Text] NCHANGA Consolidated Copper Mines and Roan Consolidated Mines continued their financial recovery which started in 1979 despite economic problems caused by world recession.

The Zambia Mining Year Book 1980, just published, says copper production rose from 586,046 tonnes in 1979 to 609,935 tonnes last year. This output was valued at K972 million.

Cobalt production reached 3,310 tonnes and realised K142.6 million. The value of all minerals produced last year was K1,194.8 million.

The mining industry continued to be the most important sector of the Zambian economy, accounting for about 96 per cent of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

The 1980 copper production figures enabled Zambia to maintain its fifth position as the largest producer after the United States, the Soviet Union, Chile and Canada.

In spite of the decrease in the labour strength during the year, a total of 489 newly-qualified Zambians from universities, colleges, trade schools and industry's training centres, joined the mining industry.

Of these, 106 were university graduates, 57 technicians/technologists, 224 artisans and 102 medical and paramedical and administration staff.

In the mining production, there were more achievements in the progression of local manpower. There are now six underground managers, 12 assistant underground managers and 125 mine captains.

In mining services there are 57 ventilation engineers and 66 surveyors. The ventilation departments are now entirely manned by Zambians.

But the pace of manpower localisation continues to be slow in geology departments because of lack of Zambian geology graduates.

There are 68 metallurgists and chemists in the metallurgical production and analytical laboratory services departments while in the engineering sector there are 82 Zambian engineers including the first appointment of a Zambian divisional engineer.

At the end of last year, there were 1,898 Zambian artisans, 80 of whom replaced expatriates and a further 144 were appointed to vacant posts.

Consumption of electrical energy by the mining companies and ZESCO within the Copperbelt area last year totalled 4,571 GWh representing an increase of 2.9 per cent compared to 1979.

Coal consumption reached 228,072 tonnes.

CSO: 4700/352

RCM'S SECOND QUARTER LOSS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

ROAN Consolidated Mines (RCM) yesterday reported a nett loss of K8,483,000 for the second quarter, resulting in a nett loss of K20 million in the last six months up to September 30.

These figures contrast with a profit of K11.1 million in the second quarter of 1980 and K20.2 million in the first half of 1980.

A company spokesman said the price for copper had fallen to its lowest point, since the formation of RCM. The market for cobalt was oversupplied and sales volume had declined.

As a result, along with other world copper producers, the company's financial situation had worsened.

Copper production was 55,330 tonnes compared with the 63,694 tonnes produced in the corresponding quarter of 1980 but sales were lower at 59,423 tonnes compared with the 70,364 tonnes sold during the same period last year.

Copper sales at K1,550 a tonne were lower than the K1,643 a tonne for 1980.

The company had reduced copper stocks in transit to minimum levels because of an improvement in transport routes.

Cobalt production was 242 tonnes compared with the 545 tonnes produced in the September 1980 quarter. But sales of the metal were, at 148 tonnes, higher than the 104 tonnes sold in the same quarter last year.

The spokesman said sales of precious metals and tankhouse slimes made a good contribution to revenue and helped to raise the total sales income for the quarter to K101,236,000, although this was still lower than the K130,354,000 of sales generated in the September 1980 quarter.

Because of the loss and the deteriorating financial situation of the company, no dividends had been declared for the quarter ended September 30, 1981.

CSO: 4700/352

LPG INTRODUCTION 'NOT ANSWER' TO ENERGY CONSERVATION NEEDS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

THE introduction of Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) is a step in the right direction but it is not the absolute answer to Zambia's energy conservation requirements.

And unless the scheme is implemented soon the costs of coverting an ordinary car into an LPG-powered vehicle would soar dramatically and render the plan impracticable.

Indeni Petroleum Refinery production manager Mr Freddy Zama said this yesterday when commenting on the much-touted "revolutionary" energy conservation measure which Mobil Oil claims could save the country millions of Kwacha in foreign exchange.

Mobil managing director Mr Conrad Houser said on Wednesday that the Government had given his company the go-ahead to convert at least 1,000 parastatal and GRZ cars to the LPG fuel system.

Mobil plans to instal refuelling facilities at Lusaka, Ndola and Kitwe to serve authorised vehicles. The cost for converting one car is estimated to be K800.

LPG is stored as a liquid but reverts to gas when in use. It is the same gas used in stoves and welding equipment.

The Indeni production manager said although the plan was practicable and could save energy he was doubtful that the ordinary Zambian motorist could benefit from it.

"Obviously K800 is prohibitive for the average Zambian and I wonder how many people will invest that kind of money into a project that would save them only 33n out of the current petrol price of 95.9n per litre," Mr Zama said.

On whether the plan was revolutionary, he said it had been tried for many years in industrialised countries and although it had certain advantages it could not be the substitute for petrol."

"Not even South Africa's energy-from-coal project, despite such heavy investment, has completely replaced petroleum."

Mr Zama feared that even if LPG became a popular alternative to petrol in Zambia because it was cheaper, it was likely that the Government would increase levy on it to make up for the loss of revenue incurred by less petroleum sales.

Indeni has at present enough stocks of LPG to serve the estimated 6,600 cars and vans projected in the first phase of the Mobil conversion exercise.

He said at the moment Indeni was burning away some of its excess LPG because there was no market for it.

Said Mr Zama: "The idea is good and it has worked in countries like Italy. Driving on LPG is smooth, you don't notice anything and by the flick of a switch on the dashboard you can revert to petrol.

"However, there is the technical problem of it being of lower combustion than petrol and a motorist using LPG will not travel as fast as the one using petrol."

He commended Mobil for trying to find alternatives to the costly petroleum as an energy source and said the LPG scheme as well as the Indeco-inspired ethnol project could go a long way in finding some of the answers to the country's energy crisis.

But other petroleum experts felt strongly that LPG will not be such a big hit among Zambians. They said that the scheme had been used for a long time in Europe but it had not gained popularity.

"You can use LPG driving around town. I cannot see somebody filling up an LPG gas tank to go to Lusaka. You won't get there. LPG is such a big bother and for Africa it is simply superfluous," one expert said.

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GOMA SIGNS JAPANESE TRACTOR SUPPLY AGREEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] ZAMBIA has an international duty to help feed mankind and welcomes every help aimed at improving her food production capacity.

Foreign Minister Professor Lameck Goma said in Lusaka yesterday that food had become a very important factor in the world and countries with the capacity to grow it must do so.

Prof Goma was speaking at a special signing ceremony between Zambia and Japan at which Japan has pledged a K1.15 million grant for the supply of tractors to Zambia for the operation food production programme.

He said many countries in the world could not grow food because they lacked the environment to do so. Zambia had the right environment and must work all out to exploit it not only for herself but to help feed mankind as a whole.

Viewed

It was in this context that the help from Japan must not only be viewed on bilateral relations but in a wider perspective as both countries had a duty to the world.

"Other countries have been compelled to do things against their wishes, as they have to choose between feeding and starving."

In reply Mr Seki said yesterday's agreement was the fourth between the two countries this year, all totalling K7.1 million.

The first was the supply of Japanese rice to Zambia in January, the second was in March when Japan delivered lorries for the transportation of essential goods and the third was phase one of the construction of a paediatric surgical centre at the University Teaching Hospital in July.

Mr Seki said the agreement marked another important milestone in the relations of the two countries because it concerned an agricultural area which was a foundation to building any nation.

The economic and technical cooperation between the two countries had been greatly enhanced by President Kaunda's visit to Japan last year, he said.

Describing Japan as a "real friend" Prof Goma noted that the help from that country related to food production which was an area of extreme importance to Zambia.

Prof Goma condemned countries which use their food power to achieve political ends.

He said while the area of food could be expoited for the common good, some countries used their excess food to impose their ideologies on the poorer countries.

Prof Goma told Japanese ambassador to Zambia Mr Eiji Seki who signed for his country that any cooperation in food was crucial.

Exploited

"It is an area which can and has been exploited for the common good of countries, while others have exploited it for negative aspects such as securing political ends.

CSO: 4700/352

INDIAN ENGINEERS OFFER TRAINING IN AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Association of Indian Engineering Industry (AIEI) has offered to train Zambians in the mechanisation of the agricultural sector.

AIEI chairman Mr Swaran Kanwar said the Rural Development Corporation had already proposed to send a delegation to acquaint themselves with the a gricultural development in India.

Mr Kanwar is leading a seven-member industrial mission presently visiting Zambia to review the progress in industrial co-operation and trade since its visit last year.

Another objective of their visit is for industrial co-operation between Zambia and India and to look into the promotion of Indian engineering goods and services, and identify scope for consultancy and projects.

The mission was received by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Remmy Chisupa and has so far held discussions with the National Commission for Development Planning, Indeco, Zincom, industrialists and small scale intrepreneurs.

Areas of co-operation mainly with a view to promoting industrial units in priority areas identified in the Third National Development Plan were also discussed with various organisations.

The mission identified possibilities of setting up industrial units for manufacturing and assembling components for motor vehicles, bicycles, agricultural implements and mining equipment supported by ancillary infrastracture.

The manufacture of electric motors, transformers, general purpose machine tools, steel re-rolling and steel pipes was another field discussed.

The AIEI has also offered management services and technical know-how in certain specified areas of consumer goods, industrial intemediaries and durables.

Mr Kanwa expressed confidence that expeditious processing and implementation of the various projects identified in the visit would contribute significantly to the growth of Zambia's economy and lead to further strengthening of industrial co-operation between Zambia and India.

In recent year, there has been a visible expansion and diversification in Indo-Zambian trade and economic relations.

A large number of productive units in consumer as well as industrial fields have either been set up in Zambia or are likely to be established soon.

The mission leaves for India tomorrow.

CSO: 4700/352

OIL FIRM TO CONVERT GASOLINE POWERED VEHICLES TO LPG

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Marta Paynter]

[Text] THE Government has given a green light to a Zambian oil firm to go ahead with a revolutionary plan that may help to save the country millions of Kwacha in foreign exchange by converting petrol-powered vehicles to Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG).

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has approved the plan in principle — the first major step in the field of energy conservation in Zambia.

Managing director of Mobil Zambia Mr Conrad Houser said in Ndola yesterday he had received the go-ahead on the LPG autogas programme.

Over the first eight years, projected savings would be K42 million, including about K21 million in reduced oil imports. Savings by the Government transport fleet would be K9,043 million and increased corporate tax revenue K12,166 million.

Initially, the company will be permitted to implement the first phase only, which is the conversion of 1,000 vehicles. The Government requires that the majority of the 1,000 be State or parastatal vehicles. Conversion costs of each vehicle will be about K800.

Mr Houser said the project is the result of a decision that Zambia must reduce its dependence on imported oil. An unused supply of LPG is available in the country. It is suitable for use in cars, vans and small trucks as a substitute for petrol.

Mobil, he said, will provide advertising, public education, distribution and dispensing equipment, liaison with conversion kit suppliers and installers and safety training.

Government incentives are said to include a guaranteed price differential below the cost of petrol, a guaranteed supply for vehicular use, priority industry and single supplier protection.

LPG is a fuel closely related to petrol and is suitable for petrol-driven [spark ignition] engines. Petrol driven cars will need modifications to run on LPG.

Conversion involves the installation of a pressure fuel tank, fuel shut-off valve and a vapouriser-pressure regulator. The valve lets liquid gas flow to the vapouriser only when ignition is required.

The vapouriser uses the heat of the engine's cooling system to vapourise the liquid and controls the gas pressure at the carburettor when the gas is mixed with air. (see diagram).

The fuel tank is securely mounted in a protected location and adequately ventilated. LPG has a distinctive odour so that leaks can be readily detected.

Converted cars can be run on both petrol and LPG at the flick of a switch.

The gas has been introduced extensively in many countries, including Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Britain, America and Europe. Italy has more than 40 years experience.

Introduction of the gas could replace almost ten per cent of the one million barrels of petrol used in Zambia in a year.

Mr Houser listed reduced maintenance costs, fewer replacements of exhaust systems, improved vehicle performance, easier starting in all weather. He estimates the annual savings for one vehicle travelling 20,000 km as K825.

But there are disadavantages: the K800 cost of conversion; fuel tank taking up boot space, increased consumption — a vehicle consuming ten litres of petrol for 100 km may average about 11 litres of LPG; ignition timing (which needs careful balancing) valve recession and a slight power loss.

CSO: 4700/352

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION--A Five-Man Bulgarian trade delegation has left for home at the end of a four-day visit to Zambia at the invitation of the Government. Delegation leader Mr Dimittar Hadjieve said the visit was a follow up to a similar one that Zambia trade delegation made in June to Bulgaria. During the discussions Zambia made offers for the supply of metals ranging from copper cathodes to cobalt whose contracts would be signed before the end of this month. The two delegations examined the possibility of enlarging the volume of goods exchange in the next barter trade protocol which is expected to be negotiated in 1982. The Bulgarians had indicated their interest in importing Zambian cotton, tobacco and groundnuts. On economic cooperation, the two sides reviewed progress made so far in various projects. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Nov 81 p 2]

POLICE ORDER LUXURY CARS--Police have ordered more than 30 luxury Commodore cars from Australia for the top officers, it was learnt in Lusaka yesterday. Force public relations officer Mr Christopher Mhango confirmed the order, but could not specify to which ranks the cars would be confined. As far as he knew the cars had not yet been deployed to any of the areas "although there are some here in Lusaka". Mr Mhango promised to give more details later. Although the cars were luxurious, the public should appreciate that there were instances when police officers were required to reach certain places quickly. This was the area in which the new cars would be needed. Mr Mhango added that the Police Force used some of its transport to ferry officers and that this was not an area where one big vehicle could be used. Asked to what extent the cars would be useful in combating crime, he said at times criminals used fast cars in getting away and since a Land-Rover could not be used to track them down, the new cars would be ideal for such emergencies. The new cars were an improved versions of Holden and Belmonts which the police had in the past. He said the new cars would not replace Romanian Aros, but that the move was "just a way of equipping the force with vehicles suitable for various situations. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Nov 81 p 1]

MINISTER ON IMF LOAN--The board of directors of the International Monetary Fund has ratified the release of K90 million August drawing from the K800 million loan Zambia clinched early this year. Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane disclosed this at a press conference he called at his house yesterday to release a communique of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) which ended in Blantyre, Malawi at the weekend. He said the IMF board of directors met on November 16 and okayed the release of the money which Zambia badly needed. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Nov 81 p 1]

REJECTION OF ZAIRIAN GRAIN REQUEST--Zambia has refused to sell maize to Zaire, Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Justin Mukando confirmed yesterday. Mr Mukando said a Zairean trade delegation was recently in the country in a bid to buy quantities of maize. The Zambian Government had turned down the request on the grounds that the country had only sufficient grain to see it through to the next harvest. Mr Mukando dispelled the possibility of a maize shortage between now and the next year's harvest. Such a situation could only arise if smuggling across Zambian borders was uncontrolled. He denied that Zambia would export large amounts of the grain to Tanzania. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Nov 81 p 2]

NUTRITIONAL PROBLEMS IN RURAL AREAS--Zambians eat 20 per cent below the required daily energy (calories) intake in their diet--hence the prevalance of nutritional problems in the country. According to the findings of the National Food and Nutrition Commission, the spread of nutritional problems in Zambia was caused by people not eating enough or regularly. The report jointly compiled by the commission and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), a UN agency and released in Lusaka last week, has revealed that the average calorie intake range from 1,580 in the North-Western Province to 1,850 on the Copperbelt with the remaining provinces being in the region of 1,700 calories. "The small range indicates there is no real provincial differences but there is an overall deficiency of calories as compared with the requirement figure," it says. The surveys on food consumption and nutrition status carried out throughout the country between 1969 and 1973 discovered that there was a general deficiency of food intake in terms of energy sources posing most serious nutritional problems in rural Zambia. Other findings showed that the main problems related to nutrition were: protein-energy malnutrition and growth retardation; anamenia; lack of vitamin and parastic infection (caused through poor sanitation, hygien and water supply). [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Nov 81 p 7]

WFP SENDING FAMINE RELIEF--More than K2 million worth of food is expected in the country soon to supplement the K1 million spent by the World Food Programme on the famine relief operation in the Sesheke and Senanga districts. Deputy representative for WFP Mr Vincent Gondwe said in Lusaka yesterday 3,800 tonnes of maize, 300 tonnes of skimmed milk and 300 tonnes of beans would arrive in the country before the Zambezi river floods in the middle of the rainy season to avoid problems of distribution. The WFP had asked Namboard to set aside 3,200 bags of maize, which had already been dispatched to the area to ensure the people receive the grain before the floods. The maize from abroad would go to Namboard for replacement. Mr Gondwe said the area would face famine until the next harvest. "This is why there has been an expansion relief operation programme". The earlier K1 million food consignment had been received. More cooking oil had arrived in the country and would be dispatched to Western Province this week. The Government last February approached the WFP for help in the relief operation. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Nov 81 p 5]

FREIGHT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA--A new rail-road freight service between Zambia and South Africa will now be offered to customers of Leopold Walford Zambia. The service will be operated jointly by Leopold Walford and Eagle Shipping--a South African-based company. Details of the new service were released in Lusaka at the

weekend by the manager of Leopold Walford's Lusaka operation Mr Peter Richardson, after talks with Eagle representatives in Durban. Mr Richardson said with the re-opening of the southern route, existing services were severely stretched. "This new service should help to ease the situation and offer customers an alternative method of transporting their goods." Eagle Shipping has branches in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth. Its head office is in Durban. The combined freight operations will start immediately and apply to full and part-load container and general freight shipped from Europe and locally-originating cargo from both South Africa and Zambia. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Nov 81 p 2]

TVZ FACES 'CRITICAL SHORTAGE' OF NEW FILMS--A critical shortage of news films has hit Television Zambia and with immediate effect only presidential functions will be filmed and aired on TVZ. The film crisis was announced in Lusaka by permanent secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Mr Edward Lubinda who said the situation would remain unchanged for the rest of the year until the new Budget is released next January. Mr Lubinda said TVZ had only three reels of film remaining for the rest of the year and these would be exclusively for the coverage of President Kaunda. He appealed to other Party and Government leaders not to feel offended if news items concerning them were not accompanied with news films as the situation was "pretty critical." [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Nov 81 p 1]

PROTOCOLS WITH PRC, ZAMBIA, BULGARIA--The United National Independence Party (UNIP) yesterday signed a protocol for the layout and design of its Party headquarters, which will be built with the help of the People's Republic of China. The protocol was signed at Freedom House by Member of Central Committee and chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr Elijah Mudenda on behalf of the Party and economic counsellor at the Chinese Embassy Comrade Zhang Gi. Mr Mudenda said it was significant that UNIP chose China for the task of making the layout and design of its Party headquarters because the Zambian people knew the Chinese as reliable friends who have helped them in times of difficulty. He added that Zambia was also confident of the good quality of work that the Chinese people produce as experience had shown in projects which they have undertaken successfully in the country. Mr Mudenda disclosed that construction of the office complex, to include a political museum, banquet and conference halls as well as facilities for mass organisations that are affiliated to the Party, would start soon. And Comrade Gi told Mr Mudenda that because of the close warm relations that exist between the two countries, the best designers, the Design Corporation firm of Shanghai, ahd been given the job of planning the UNIP headquarters. Meanwhile, ZANA reports that Zambia and Bulgaria have signed a protocol of co-operation in various youth development areas particularly in the field of agriculture, Member of the Central Committee and Youth League executive secretary, Mr Bautis Kapulu announced in Lusaka yesterday. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 19 Nov 81 p 1]

NORTHERN PROVINCE UNIP MEMBERSHIP--Only 10,744 people are paid-up UNIP members in the Northern Province which has a population of approximately 300,000, provincial member of the Central Committee, Mr Joseph Mutale, has disclosed. He told the provincial Party conference which ended yesterday that: "The paid-up membership of the Party in Northern Province is very disappointing." By November 10, this year there were only 10,744 paid-up members in the main body; 4,672 and 2,728 members in the women's and youth league respectively. "These are figures not to be

proud of. As leaders in this province, we have therefore a challenge to do better in our membership drive," he told the delegates. But, he attributed the low membership to lack of transport. Party leaders could not travel to distant areas because they had no vehicles or bicycles. "One major bottleneck which has affected Party organisation has been lack of transport for Party cadres in all districts, including Chilubi which particularly requires water transport," he said. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English Nov 81 p 5/

BANGALDESH JUTE OFFER--Bangladesh has offered to export ten million 90 kg bags of jute at a better price compared with those offered by other countries, said chairman of the Zambia-Bangladesh Friendship Association Mr Mohammed Udini at the weekend. Mr Udini said in an interview that Bangladesh high commissioner to Zambia who is based in Nairobi, Mr Abu Nazam Hamidullah, was expected to arrive in Zambia next month for talks with President Kaunda and to sign a trade agreement between the two countries. Mr Hamidullah will meet Namboard general manager Mr George Chabwera to discuss the jute offer. Bangladesh offers the most sophisticated jute technology practised in 90 jute mills. Namboard has shown interest in importing jute. Bangladesh produces good quality jute carpet material which is expected to replace the present wool carpets in the world. In Britain wool carpets would be replaced soon since jute has proved a popular alternative. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Nov 81 p 7]

GOVERNMENT PRICE DECISION HAILED--The government's decision to raise the price of chicken feed has saved the Zambian poultry industry which has suffered a six-year decline, according to the Commercial Farmers' Buerau. The editorial in the latest issue of "Productive Farming," the official organ of the bureau says the government decision to raise the price of the chicken feed in 1980 and 1981 made a strong contribution to the poultry industry's future. By allowing poultry prices to rise freely in the face of the stockfeed crisis, an incentive to stay in business was created for those poultry farmers who persevered. The bureau also feels that the recently announced prices of chicken feed for 1982 will ensure that stockfeeds become increasingly available in the years ahead and become increasingly higher in quality. But to reduce the prices of chicken, the Commerical Farmers Bureau has called for concerted efforts between the poultry industry and the Government to "enable the average man to eat chicken." [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 Nov 81 p 4]

MUNDIA'S ENDING OF STRIKE--The strike by Mulobezi Railway workers has ended following the intervention of Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia. The Prime Minister disclosed in Mongu on Wednesday that the strike which had halted traffic on the line, ended following his address to the workers. Mr Mundia revealed that the Government had released K93,000 for the workers' salary arrears. He did not, however, indicate whether the workers, who were seeking to be included in a pay-rise deal concluded by the Railway Wrokers Union of Zambia and the Zambia Railways management, would have their salaries increased. Zambia Railways operates the Mulobezi line on behalf of the Government and the workers have been on strike for about a week demanding pay rises and better conditions of service. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 13 Nov 81 p 5]

MILITARY DELEGATION IN GDR--Berlin--A Zambia military delegation which is on a visit to the German Democratic Republic, on Thursday visited the GDR state border

to West Berlin at Brandenburg Gate. Defence Minister Wilson Chakulya and his entourage were welcomed by the city commander of the GDR capital, Lieutenant-General Karl-Heinz Drews, who familiarised them with the reponsible duty of the border guards. Afterwards, the delegation called on a technical training centre of the land forces of the national people's army and was briefed about the organization and the technical equipment used for effective combat training in the various branches, special units and services of the land forces. When touring the centre, Mr Chakulya praised the good prerequisites for combat training of the soldiers of the national people's army. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/352

MUGABE ANNOUNCES NEW WAGE GUIDELINES

CA041858 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The government has announced new minimum wage structures for the country's workforce. A statement released this afternoon by the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says that the government has decided that as from 1 January next year, the new minimum wages for industrial and commercial workers will be 105 dollars per month and that for domestic and farm workers 50 dollars. Comrade Mugabe said that the government has accepted a recommendation by the Riddell Commission of Inquiry into incomes, prices and conditions of service in general. The prime minister said, however, there are some areas of disagreement, most notably as regards the manner of the determination of minimum wages, but basically there are some wide measures of acceptance of the report.

The prime minister said because of the present economic circumstances there is a need for some degree of general restraint in income growth. The government has decided that with immediate effect there shall be a maximum on the wage and salary increases that may be awarded by employers in both the private and public sectors. He said that these maximum increases ranged between 5 percent of annual income for those earning between more than 15,000 dollars and up to 20,000 dollars to 23.5 percent for those earning up to 1,200 dollars. Regulations embodying the details and terms of this wage restraint will be published shortly. Comrade Mugabe said the terms of these restraints will be reviewed from time to time, having regard to the state of the economy and the skilled manpower position.

Figures released on the new minimum wages for the lower paid workers in Zimbabwe show a rate rise in respect of domestic and farm workers of 66 percent and for industrial and commercial workers a rate of 23.5 percent. In a statement the prime minister said this represents a step in the right direction in the government's determination to narrow the wage gap. Comrade Mugabe acknowledged, however, that the new increases do not take the worker up to and beyond the poverty datum line, which is the government's intention. He said that in addition to rectifying the worker wage gap, the government will also address itself to ensuring the general improvement of working and social conditions. The prime minister said it is most important for employees to respond by striving to increase their efficiency and productivity in the jobs they do. Comrade Mugabe said the movement in minimum wages is in accordance with the policy of removing exploitation and discrimination in pay. He added that the progress that has now been made carries with it the obligation for all workers to justify the wage paid in an economic sense as well as one of social justice and equity.

CSO: 4700/372

DEATH OF MUGABE'S BROTHER REPORTED

CA031030 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The secretary general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU], Comrade Albert Mugabe, was found dead this afternoon at his Salisbury home. A statement issued by the minister of information, Comrade Shamuyarira, said that Comrade Albert Mugabe was found dead in his swimming pool in the suburb of Ashdown Park. The statement said that the ZCTU leader's body was found standing in an upright position fully clothed at the deep end of the pool. The cause of the death has not yet been established but a post mortem examination is to be conducted tomorrow. His family said he returned home yesterday evening and then walked out of the house at about 8 p.m. He did not return to the house until his body was found at the house today [as heard].

Comrade Shamuyarira, speaking on behalf of the government, said that the later Comrade Albert Mugabe was a great leader of the trade union movement. The minister said: In the last year he successfully united all trade unions in the country under the umbrella of the ZCTU and was not negotiating for better pay and working conditions for workers. Comrade Shamuyarira said during the liberation struggle Comrade Albert Mugabe was sent to jail many times but continued to work for the rights of all the workers in Zimbabwe. He praised the late trade union leaders as a dedicated fighter for the independence of Zimbabwe and the government feels a loss at his passing. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

A government spokesman said tonight that despite the death of his brother, Albert, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, plans to fulfill all his official engagements tomorrow and Friday but all engagements for Saturday and Sunday have been cancelled.

CSO: 4700/363

ZCTU CHIEF SAYS TRADE UNIONS MUST BE FREE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] The general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, yesterday said that unions should be allowed to operate freely in order to represent their members more effectively.

He said he was "extremely pleased" with the Government's stand of not interfering with the operations of trade unions in Zmibabwe.

"There should be no interference by the Government in the trade union movement. Trade unions are there to represent workers' interests."

Mr Mugabe, who returned on Thursday from France where he attended a world trade union conference, said unions must be free to criticise constructively any regulation which affected workers.

"But irresponsible and destructive trade unionists are unacceptable," he said.

Mr Mugabe strongly opposed any more increases in bus fares, saying workers throughout the country would "resist this unfair move."

He was reacting to a report that bus companies were contemplating increased bus fares throughout the country.

"We had bus fare increases in October and it will be grossly unfair to increase them again in January. I can assure you that workers throughout the country will resist it."

He also appealed to trade unions to participate fully in the economic planning of the country as they were representatives of the workers' interests.

"We represent the workers who keep our economy going by their increased production. This being the case, we must fully participate in the economic planning of the country."

CSO: 4700/341

BRIEFS

ZVOBGO VISITS GDR--The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, leaves on Monday for a week-long visit to Berlin at the invitation of the central committee of the Communist Party in the German Democratic Republic. A spokesman for the ministry said yesterday that Dr Zvobgo would look at house construction equipment and Germany's mass housing techniques. "We are faced with a serious situation where building costs are escalating while at the same time we have limited resources," Dr Zvobgo said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 81 p 3]

SWAZI TIES--Swaziland and Zimbabwe have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at High Commissioner level, a statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 81 p 17]

ZANU (PF) SWEEPS POLL--ZANU (PF) has won eight of the 10 seats in the Musengezi Rural Council elections, which were held on Thursday and yesterday. The remaining two seats on the council went to the Patriotic Front. The elections took place in five wards.--ZIS [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 81 p 17]

REWARD FOR SPY--A $10 000 reward--the largest offered by police in this country--was placed on the head of the escaped spy suspect, Captain Frank Gericke yesterday. Police spokesman said: "The Criminal Investigation Department believes that Captain Gericke may still be hiding within Zimbabwe and is offering a reward of $10 000 for information leading to his arrest in this country. Any person having information which may assist is asked to contact CID, Salisbury, on 790898 or 705299 or the nearest police station." Captain Gericke, a member of the Zimbabwe National Army based in Bulawayo, escaped from the Salisbury police cells on November 8 while detectives were investigating spying allegations against him. His release was obtained by Detective Inspector Fred Varkevisser, one of the policemen on the case, who was accompanied to the cells by an unidentified man. Detective Inspector Varkevisser, his family and the "third man" vanished immediately after the escape. Police are also eager to have the "third man" identified. The hunt for Captain Gericke was intensified recently when police set up road blocks on main roads out of Salisbury, manned by policemen with photographs of the missing people. Police have also been visiting flats and houses in the city, showing the same photographs to residents. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 81 p 1]

FORESTRY PLAN--Unless funds are forthcoming the reforestation programme being carried out by the Provincial Authority in Fort Victoria will end in January, the authority's adviser, Mr John Toft, said this week. In an interview, Mr Toft said that in addition to eight provincial tree nurseries there were 100 nurseries in schools throughout the province. Not only had squatters denuded vast tracts of land around the Great Zimbabwe and Lake Kyle areas, but brick-making kilns demanded timber, Mr Toft said. "For the last two years we have been financing the provincial reforestation programme out of beer levy funds, but we shall not be able to do this in future." Indigenous trees were being indiscriminately destroyed and, while he attached great importance to conservation, he had only one forest officer with one car to cover the whole area affected. Mr Toft also disclosed that all the rural clinics damaged during the liberation struggle had now been repaired and were again operational. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Nov 81 p 5]

SHORTAGE OF RICE--Zimbabwe is facing a serious shortage of rice, says the deputy managing director of National Foods, Mr Edward Harris. He said yesterday that Zimbabwe's suppliers--Malawi--had suffered a dry season earlier this year and could not supply its own and foreign markets. "We have put the Ministry of Trade and Commerce in the picture, but they told us we could not import rice from anyone but Malawi." The Herald's Bulawayo correspondent reports that every major supermarket in the city is sold out of rice, and says only mealie or broken rice is available. A spokesman for the Malawian high commission in Salisbury said yesterday that Malawi's capacity to export rice had been severely affected by poor seasons in the past two years. Malawi had received very large orders for rice recently, and was doing its best to fulfil them, despite its difficulties, he added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Nov 81 p 6]

CSO: 4700/338 END

JPRS 79677

17 December 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2540

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79677

17 December 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2540

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SHORTAGES AFFECT PRODUCTION OF DRIED FISH

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Output at the four salting plants in Cacuaco, with a capacity for processing 200 tons of fish per day, has been cut back substantially due to irregular supplies from EDIPESCA (distributing enterprise) according to what two officials from those production units told ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] yesterday.

The approximately 10 tons of fish each unit gets irregularly, are far below the real daily output capacity of each of these units. "We had nothing to do for months after months due to lack of fish," one of the officials said.

The requirements for dried fish is enormous, both in urban areas and in the rural areas. It is a necessary food item for the people, above all in the rural areas, where the peasants are undergoing shortages due to the lack of fish. This is why the salting plant workers are trying to step up their output.

On the other hand, the "poor" fish qualities, which the salting plants get from EDIPESCA, such as marionga, catfish, or swordfish, mean that the products of the salting plant are sold at low prices and that necessarily leads to a constant deficit in the EPROMAR enterprise which is responsible for these units.

"What we produce does not suffice even for our wages. Like all sectors throughout the country, we want to increase our output but conditions are relative," said a worker.

The fact is that the workers, in spite of all difficulties, do not spare any effort to increase their output. The four units employ about 120 workers in a single shift.

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CSO:4742/84

VISIT OF GDR, CUBAN DELEGATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] At the end of a working visit in response to an invitation from our party, lasting about 10 days, the GDR delegation, headed by Siegfried Petzold, professor and doctor, Academy of Sciences of State and Law of the SED left Luanda yesterday for Berlin.

"Our visit was more than just an expression of friendship between the SED and the MPLA-Labor Party," said Dr Petzold upon being questioned moments before his departure. He also emphasized that the contacts maintained show that a great effort is being made in Angola to comply with the guidelines of the First Special Party Congress and that significant steps have already been taken in the consolidation of the people's government agencies and their structures.

Siegfried Petzold, who was accompanied by Horst Reinhardt, chief of the worker-peasant inspection sector, SED, was seen off by Zeferino Estevao, director, Government Agencies Department, Central Committee.

During its stay, the SED delegation maintained contact with various Angolan agencies connected with the party and the government in the ideological, legal, and economic fields; they also covered questions of interest to the operation of the people's assembly. On the other hand, the delegation traveled to the provinces of Cabinda, Benguela, Northern Kuanza, Southern Kuanza, Northern Lunda, and Bengo, as well as Luanda. It looked into the work done by the cooperatives and townships, the progress made in the political and economic fields aimed at the consolidation of the foundations for the construction of socialism.

Cuban Delegation Visiting Angola

A Cuban delegation coming from Havana has been in Luanda since yesterday afternoon; its delegation consists of Aida Mirabal, Raimundo Baptista, Horoldo Sotto, and Luis Saias, managing editor of the Propaganda Bulletin of the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee, head of the revolutionary guidance department of the provinces of Matanzas and Oriente, respectively, and journalist with the party journal GRANMA.

Upon its arrival, the group from the Cuban Communist Party, whose mission is to exchange experiences, was received by Tany Narciso, chief, agitation and propaganda division, DIP /Department of Information and Propaganda/, Party Central Committee.

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STATISTICS ON JMPLA MEMBERSHIP IN BENGUELA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] Benguela. The record of JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth in this province over the last 2 years shows a membership of 5,274, including 966 women, organized in 460 clubs and 37 local work and school committees.

JMPLA-Party Youth in the province of Benguela also has nine municipal committees and their secretariats, three town committees, and one residence committee.

The results achieved now are due to the intensive work done to set up the party's youth organization in this province and to provide dynamic development and improvement for its operating mechanism with a view to carrying out the duties of supporting national reconstruction, the associative organization of the students, and the Agostinho Neto Pioneer Organization.

On the other hand, since JMPLA-Party Youth is the source and the support organization for the vanguard of the working class, the MPLA-Labor Party, the Party Youth Organization in the province of Benguela was always concerned with organizing members from the country's most representative classes in its ranks.

After 3 years of positive effort, we can now report that 31 percent of the organized members are workers and 20 percent are farmers and students.

However, difficulties and inadequacies persist in the development of the base organizations due to the low level of party consciousness among its members and insufficient readiness on the part of the organized members to go along with activities, as well as lack of discipline in organization, laxity, and negligence in the payment of dues.

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CSO:4742/84

JMPLA YOUTH CONGRESS OPENS IN LUANDA

Foreign Delegations

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Just 2 days separate us from the First Congress of the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth which will start next Saturday and which will continue until Tuesday, 10 December.

The work done so far will be analyzed and new guidelines will be started for the development of future work during this event which is so important to the life of Angolan youth.

The technical-material and human conditions have been completely created so as to provide a festive and happy climate for all congress participants. The degree of compliance with guidelines charted by the MPLA-Labor Party, regarding the work which the JMPLA-Party Youth must do among the people, will also be analyzed during the congress.

The theses to be presented at this great even are now complete and the delegates will concisely analyze them in order to enrich the debates so that the congress may come up with guidelines that would improve the organization of the young people as they carry out the tasks of the revolution.

Invited Delegations Continue to Arrive

The foreign delegations invited to attend the First Congress of the JMPLA-Party Youth continue to arrive in the country.

As of now, the delegations of Brazil, Poland, the GDR, and Korea are already in Luanda. The arrival of the delegations from the People's Republic of Mozambique and East Timor are scheduled for today. Contrary to what we announced yesterday, the delegation from the Union of Communist Youth of Cuba will arrive on Angolan soil only on 6 December. For today we also expect the arrival of the delegation from Guinea-Conacry (CJRDA), of the UNJA [National Union of Algerian Youth], and of the PAYM. Tomorrow we expect the arrival of delegations from Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, S. Tome and Principe, and Chile. The delegation of the JMPR [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution] of Zaire will arrive only one day after the start of the congress, that is, on 8 December.

Congress Opens

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Nov 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola yesterday morning presided over the solemn opening session for the work of the First Congress of the JMPLA-Party Youth.

During the opening session, which was attended by members of the Political Bureau and the Party Central Committee, the congress officials were elected, the accreditation, editorial, and election committees were presented and approved, along with the congress secretariat, and the draft of the agenda, the program, and the internal congress regulations were also approved.

The presidium of the First Party Youth Congress consists of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the members of the Party's Political Bureau, of the Central Committee Secretariat, of the National Committee of JMPLA-Party Youth, and the heads of the foreign delegations invited to attend the event.

Out of the 400 anticipated delegates, 380 are attending the congress and among them there are 52 women from all provinces of the country.

Afternoon Activity

The work of the First Congress of JMPLA-Party Youth continued yesterday afternoon with the receiving of the national committee's report presented by Bornito de Sousa, first national secretary of the organization.

Among other things, the report mentioned the process of organization and the internal life of the JMPLA-Party Youth, revolutionary education for student youth, the need for cultivating love of culture, recreation, and sports among the young people, and the organization's international relations, based on the guiding principles started by the MPLA-Labor Party in this field.

According to the document, the Party Youth has reached a membership of 74,870, organized in 6,073 units and distributed in various party activity branches.

The Party Youth organization process, the report recalls, was accomplished in two stages: the first one served to provide dynamic impetus, to create the medium-level leadership structure, and to promote membership recruitment; the second one was characterized by the internal organization of the organizational structure.

As for membership admission, the report emphasized that "not all militant youth members of the JMPLA-Mass Organizations have the quality to become members of the Party Youth"; this is why a process similar to the Party Rectification Movement is now being carried out with the essential objective of cleaning out the youth organization, uniting its members, and stepping up party consciousness, discipline, and organization.

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CSO:4742/84

UNTA REPORT NOTES POOR RESULTS OF SOCIALIST COMPETITION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] The third quarter of socialist competition of the current year was characterized by interruptions in production, due primarily to the shortage of raw materials, and in the supply of water and electric power to a large number of enterprises.

This information was contained in a report by the enterprise distributed to the information media through UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola], indicating that the situations mentioned made it difficult to organize both individual and collective competition since the workers, the particular sector or the particular shift did not want to assume any production pledges because under these conditions they were running the risk of not being able to meet them.

As of now, according to the UNTA report, a certain lack of enthusiasm on the part of the workers is due to questions of an administrative and organizational nature involving the enterprises and workplaces which do not correspond to the vitality and capacity of those enterprises to respond to the challenge. It should be noted that the main reasons responsible for the low output level among other things were to be found in the difficulties connected with the procurement of food products and the absence of consumer cooperatives, the lack of dining room facilities or their efficient supply, as well as the lack of raw materials which caused some specific sectors in each enterprise or work place to be closed down, generating lack of discipline and absenteeism.

These UNTA findings are confirmed by the fact that as of the end of the second quarter of socialist competition half of the registered enterprises did not submit complete reports on the development of this process and out of the 527 enterprises, which had accepted competition pledges, as of the end of the second quarter, only 480 enterprises and workplaces managed to comply, presumably due to insufficient internal organization.

Only 66 Enterprises Met Goals

It should be noted that out of the 480 finalist enterprises, only 66 reached the end with their production plans accomplished. In this way, output during the second quarter of 1981 dropped 5.33 percent as compared to the first 6 months of 1980.

It was furthermore reported that 496 enterprises, among which 333 were given awards, participated during the third quarter of socialist competition promoted in honor of the 59th anniversary of the birthday of the late lamented President Agostinho Neto.

As for the pledges that were accepted, 77 enterprises were rated outstanding. The average output obtained through this entire process was 70.57 percent, in other words, 8.5 percent less than at the end of the second quarter.

The highest output was registered in the fish industry and the lowest was recorded in light industry. As during other stages, the lack of raw materials both of domestic and imported origin, the lack of spare parts, the technical inability to repair damage, the lack of fuel, and the constant electric power cutoffs (in some cases also the high absenteeism rate) among other things were some of the main factors that caused the output and productivity drop.

Looking at the development of the socialist competition campaigns, the UNTA report noted that output is dropping considerably and that the cause is in plain sight. The heavy concentration of merchandise along the commercial port of Luanda, poor distribution of skilled personnel, combined with a free and easy attitude and disorganization in some sectors--these are some of the causes.

In this connection UNTA suggests that the first step to be taken would be to ease congestion in the port of Luanda by working mass volunteer workdays, along with the participation of the base apparatus of the party and the labor unions in checking on and managing the enterprises, rigorous implementation of disciplinary laws and intensification of political work with the workers, since all difficulties which the country faces fall upon the shoulders of the workers.

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CSO:4742/85

AUSTRIAN EXPERT STUDIES MINING COOPERATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Dr Walter Neubauer, general manager of the Austromineral Enterprise, which belongs to the VOEST [United Austrian Iron and Steel Works, Incorporated] ALPINE Group, recently paid a working visit to the country on an invitation from the Industry Ministry.

During his stay in the country, Dr Walter Neubauer, accompanied by the project director, engineer Peter Kuster, presented the technical and economic feasibility study on the integrated Kassala Kitungo project which comprises the exploration of deposits of magnetite in that region and its processing into iron sponge for use in domestic steel making.

The meeting was attend by the minister and deputy minister of industry, respectively, Bento Ribeiro and Justino Fernandes, Secretary in the Office of the President for Economic Affairs Adolfo Neikalango, representatives of the planning and energy ministries, national directors of geology and the mining industry, of the heavy industry, of the planning office, of the National Iron Enterprise (FERRANGOL--UEE), as well as other officials from the Ministry of Industry.

Meeting with Finance Minister and Visit to Mocamedes and Northern Kuanza

Dr Neubauer also had an opportunity to be received in audience by Finance Minister Ismael Martins and held talks with SONANGOL [National Fuels Company] General Manager Herminio Escorcio.

In keeping with the schedule worked out, the general manager of the Austromineral Enterprise also visited the mining port of Sacomar, in the province of Mocamedes, the mining complex at Kassinga, the mining installations in Jamba (Northern Kassinga), and the Mussessa Mine where work is currently being done to repair equipment and modify the processing installations.

In the province of Northern Kuanza, Dr Walter Nuebauer visited the Kassala Kitungo Region, the place where a new mining complex as well as the hydroelectric dam of Cambambe are to be built.

The visit and meetings enabled that official to familiarize himself with the infrastructure facilities and conditions in the country regarding the establishment, during the next several years, of an iron and steel industry in keeping with the guidelines of the Special Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party. It must also be emphasized that, as a result of commercial relations existing between the Ministry of Industry and the Austromineral Enterprise, the first export transaction since independence took place last September involving 150,000 tons of iron mineral from Kassinga to Austria.

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CSO:4742/85

EXPANSION PHASE OF PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The second phase of work on the installation of the Central Petroleum School, located in the vicinity of Ngunza, will be opened today, in a ceremony presided over by Petroleum Minister Jorge de Morais (Monty).

The group of buildings constructed here now occupies a covered surface of 7,200 square meters, complete with teaching, housing, infirmary, and sports facilities.

The Central Petroleum School was established in 1979 by the Angolan government as a result of cooperation with the Italian Comerint firm and began to train basic and medium-level specialists for the national petroleum industry during the year thereafter; the first courses were being taught in refining, instruments, laboratory work, and production as well as electricity, lasting between 6 and 11 months, plus periods of specialization at the workplace.

Training began this year to turn out mechanics who will handle revolving machinery and automotive equipment, fitters, welders, fire-fighters, warehouse and terminal workers, and production technicians, to perform the necessary functions in the petroleum industry.

Applicants selected must have at least 9 years of schooling and in 1981 the school also received some foreign students, coming from the People's Republic of Mozambique.

With the completion of work on the second phase of the project, this technical and professional teaching establishment has the best conditions for meeting the objectives behind its establishment.

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CSO:4742/84

SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE CHARACTERIZES UNDERDEVELOPED ECONOMY

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 618, Jul 81 pp 28-29

[Text] According to the World Bank, Burundi had a per capita GNP of $180 in 1979. Nearly 50 percent of that income comes from subsistence agriculture. Inasmuch as 90 percent of the people (4.4 million inhabitants) depend on agriculture for their living, available resources are sorely tested. Per capita food production has stagnated, even dropped, in recent years. Every year, famine constitutes a real threat when climatic conditions are poor during the growing season. Coffee is the prime export crop (in 1980, 17,000 tons of arabica and 2,000 tons of robusta), followed by cotton and tea.

The main obstacles to the country's development are mainly the population pressure, underemployment in rural and urban areas, its landlocked nature, energy limitations and the low domestic financing capacity.

Demographic pressure is expressed by a density exceeding 154 inhabitants per square kilometer and results in the excessive splitting up of farms, whose average size is only 1.3 hectares per family. The country's landlocked nature is also one of the major structural handicaps to Burundi's development. Bujumbura, the capital, is actually over 1,400 kilometers from the closest maritime port. Consequently, the country depends entirely on other "transit" countries in order to reach a maritime port and cooperates closely with those countries in order to relieve the difficulties linked to that condition. Moreover, the weakness of the agricultural sector is at the root of the smallness of the local market. Burundi's limited economy is in fact further hurt by the importance of the nonmonetarized traditional sector, which is another obstacle to development.

In addition, Burundi is almost totally dependent on other countries for its mineral energy (oil) and water (electricity) supply, while the main national resource: wood, is being exhausted. This situation should change in the years to come thanks to the coustruction of a number of hydroelectric plants and the utilization of peat to replace charcoal.

The government is considering economic and social policy measures that should lead to the overall development of the rural milieu, the achievement of social justice and profound changes in society toward a more balanced society ready to participate actively in economic and social development.

As for the financing of development, Burundi's minister of planning believes that total investment needs amount to over $6 billion. Foreign aid should play a very important role in the financing of these investments, he has said. In fact, he states, the rate of domestic savings alone will not make it possible to achieve that level of investments. The investment financing scheme as set up presumes that 60 percent of the investments will be financed by foreign resources. For its part, the mobilization of domestic savings would cover 40 percent of the investments.

Development Plans

In its efforts to put an end to the poverty, ignorance and sickness among its people, the government has set precise objectives within the framework of the 5-year plan for 1978 to 1982. The people must receive a complete, balanced diet, by an increase in and diversification of market garden production. Income must be increased by the creation of jobs, an adequate social infrastructure must be set up, existing services must be improved and rural cooperatives developed.

Within the framework of the government's efforts to build an economy based on self-sufficiency, the Organization for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin was formed in 1977, in cooperation with Rwanda and Tanzania. This operation was aimed at seeing that projects begun in 1971 to develop irrigation, electric power, navigation and the working of mines would experience a new boost with the backing of the organization. It was hoped that the Kagera hydroelectric plant and other plants whose construction began in 1977 would manage to free Burundi from its dependency on other countries for electricity and that the energy produced locally would stimulate mining production. In fact, the country's known mineral resources, heretofore limited, were considerably increased in 1974 with the discovery of a nickel deposit. In 1979, Burundi became the fourth African nation to participate in the solar energy program of the UN Economic Commission for Africa. Unfortunately, lacking resources, the government was forced to substantially reduce its financial contribution to the program. To bring Burundi out of this economic mess, financial needs for this decade are put at $4.9 billion. Considering the high cost of service on the debt and the country's inability to increase its export receipts to the same extent, the government hopes that a large part of the sum will be supplied by the international community in the form of aid.

11,464
CSO: 4719/232

BRIEFS

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS--On 11 August at the Bamougoum Military Camp, Minister of Armed Forces Maikano Abdoulaye presided over a double ceremony at which command was transferred from the retiring commanding officer of the Western Gendarmerie Legion to the newly appointed officer and from the retiring commanding officer of the 3d military sector to his replacement. The minister paid homage to Lt Col Mang Sylvestre, who held command for nearly 2 years with authority and competence. After introducing Lieutenant Colonel Mpay, who will now head the important unit, Abdoulaye recalled the role of sector commander. From 1976 to date, the minister noted, the Western Gendarmerie Legion was headed with authority by Col Boutouli Paul, just appointed by the chief of state to perform important duties within the Ministry of Armed Forces. He then introduced Lt Col Douala Massango, who will replace Colonel Boutouli. The minister was accompanied by Issa Bakary, special representative for the National Gendarmerie, and Brig Gen Pierre Semengue, general inspector of the Armed Forces. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 43, Oct 81 p 19] 11,464

MILITARY APPOINTMENT CEREMONY--The Mobile Intervention Company (CMI) of Garoua has a new commanding officer in the person of Sam Takwi Atchuntche, who replaces Bella Paulin. The ceremony at which command was transferred took place on the CMI grounds in Garoua, presided over by Youssoufa Doudy, provincial department head of security for the north. Also attending the ceremony was the 2d prefectoral adjutant from Benoue, all law and order officials and other prominent guests. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 43, Oct 81 p 19] 11,464

LIBYAN MILITARY EQUIPMENT--Libya has just delivered an important shipment of heavy equipment to the Chadian Army, it has been learned in Yaounde. A Fokker 27 and a Fokker 28 were delivered to the Chadian Air Force by Libya, along with several armored vehicles for the army. The equipment was shipped by Libya by road to Ndjamena, but also to several garrisons in the north, particularly Faya Largeau. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 43, Oct 81 p 19] 11,464

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS--Col Tataw James, commanding officer of the army, presided over a ceremony at which command was transferred from Tchemo Hector to Mbou Robert, the retiring and newly appointed commanding officers of the 23d infantry batallion and the Moungo military district. A presentation of arms and a huge parade followed the ceremony, which was attended by local administrative, political and religious authorities. Finally, a short work session brought together all law and order officials with the commanding officer of the army. In a solemn ceremony at the municipal stadium in Maroua, Lt Col Etoga Mbarga, appointed by a decree of the

chief of state, was installed as commanding officer of the 4th military sector. The ceremony was presided over by Dr Maikano Abdoulaye, minister of Armed Forces, who was accompanied by the general representative for the National Gendarmerie, Brig Gen Issa Bakary, Brig Gen Pierre Semengue, inspector of the Armed Forces, the governor of the Northern Province, Ousmane Mey, the commanding officer of the Northern Gendarmerie Legion, the prefect of Diamare, the president of the departmental section of the UNC [Cameroonian National Union] of Diamare and the mayor of Maroua. In addition, all administrative authorities and law and order officials from the Northern Province were present. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 43, Oct 81 p 20] 11,464

NEW APPOINTMENTS--A new commanding officer of the 151st Company of the Armed Forces has just been installed in Bonis, which is 7 kilometers from Bertoua. He is Capt Ekambi Rodolphe, 39, married and the father of three children. The ceremony at which command was officially transferred was presided over by Maj Aboussi Onana Clement, chief of staff of the army. It took place at the Bonis Military Camp and was attended by the secretary general of the province, administrative, municipal, political and police officials and the traditional chiefs. The usual ceremonies were followed by a magnificent parade made up of three sections headed by Capt Ekambi Rodolphe, who will replace Captain Nijikam, who will head the Ngaoundal company. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 43, Oct 81 p 20] 11,464

CHAD REFUGEES--From 5,000 to 6,000 Chadian refugees in Camroon and Nigeria have returned to Ndjamena since the beginning of August. Some 80,000 to 100,000 Chadian refugees are living outside the country, some 50,000 of which are in Cameroon. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 43, Oct 81 p 20] 11,464

CSO: 4719/233

AMBASSADOR ON MISSION TO PORTUGAL, EMIGRANTS

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 3

[Interview with Ambassador to Lisbon Corsino Tolentino by Carlos Lima: "Mission to Portugal Is Complex but Ground Is Fertile"]

> [Excerpts] Comrade Corsino Tolentino, recently appointed ambassador of Cape Verde to Lisbon, was in Cape Verde a short time ago. Contacted in S. Vicente by the mass media, Corsino Tolentino granted an interview in which he talked about his activities as a diplomat.

C. L. [Carlos Lima]: Can you give us an idea of the way our diplomatic and consular activities are being viewed in Portugal, a country in which there is a strong group of emigrants from Cape Verde?

Corsino Tolentino: I view my mission in Portugal with an awareness of its importance and complexity. In addition to the fact that economic and cultural relations between Portugal and Cape Verde are multiple and intense, which already makes for much work, we must also consider two highly relevant factors: first of all, the size of the Cape Verde community living in Portugal; and, second, Cape Verde being represented in Spain, France, Italy, and Iceland by the ambassador based in Lisbon.

As you can see, this is a heavy responsibility which calls for determination and resources. We do have determination and as for the resources, the administration is getting them for us.

C. L.: What is the situation of our emigrants in Portugal and in the other European countries, in the light of the current job crisis?

C. T. [Corsino Tolentino]: The general situation of emigrants in those countries tends to get worse and we must admit that quite clearly. Unemployment keeps going up in all of those countries and there is an increase in the tendency toward preventing the entry of emigrant workers and to promote the return of those workers who are already there.

C. L.: The agrarian reform is one of the big current topics of discussion in Cape Verde. The draft of the Basic Law has already been discussed on the national level with good results. How did our emigrants view that transformation?

[Answer] The agrarian reform is a current topic as a matter of fact and I think that this is a situation that will continue for some time to come because it is a fundamental issue for Cape Verde and the survival of its people.

But I would like to say two things about this issue: first of all, the process of discussion is not over; as a matter of fact, I think it has barely begun and I believe that this is not a minor detail. Second, the emigrants do not yet have sufficient information on that issue. When they do get it--because the emigrants are not masochists--I assume they will react properly because where the law cannot benefit the emigrants, they will at least have a guarantee that they are not going to lose anything. Right now it so happens that some of them do get information of a general nature through their own initiative and they respond rather well.

I want to emphasize also that some emigrants, in the name of agrarian reform, have been severely misinformed and, on the basis of this misinformation, they have reacted badly. But I want to say again that the necessary information has not yet arrived although in my specific case I have already started supplying information to the community in Portugal.

5058
CSO:4742/85

AGRARIAN REFORM DESERVES CAREFUL CONSIDERATION

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 28 Oct 81 p 3

> [Exerpts] The events of 31 August in Santo Antao, for from harming the debate on the agricultural question, constituted a psychological stroke favorable to the political effort of dismantling outdated social relations on which agricultural production is based in Cape Verde. The people's judgment on the troublemakers mobilized by the local "bosses" to prevent the people from the free exercise of their right to express their opinion on the other hand constituted an opportunity to demonstrate the democratic and revolutionary character of the zone tribunals. The dirty methods of the enemy were exposed to the entire population in the zones hit by the disorders, by the people attending the trials in large numbers. The enemy used an attitude of economic and psychological dependence inherited from the regime of slavery in order to stir up people who have nothing and who want nothing and get them to move against the established regime in Cape Verde. This explains the light punishment given which did not exceed 3 months of imprisonment for disturbing the peace.

More important than holding meetings is the creation of a climate of confidence in which dialogue and the debate of ideas would become easier, thus opening the way to a situation where the experience and valid knowledge of each and everyone can serve to enrich the preliminary project draft. It has as a matter of fact been possible to create an environment of wide dissemination of essential guidelines for the reform of agricultural structures not only through the meetings mentioned but also on the basis of conversations and discussions in small groups. This latter type of discussion proved to be extremely useful to the extent that it made it possible to eliminate misconceptions and to provide for a better understanding of each and everyone's problems. The verdict in the people's court for the accomplices of those who though it might be possible to exploit the confusion created by their rumors in an attempt to disturb the public peace, actually provided impetus for the dissemination of the main points of the agrarian reform and above all it helped bring the various population strata back down to reality. Throughout the long court proceedings before the judges, the accused and the spectators in the audience were able once again to find that the working people of Cape Verde definitely rejected the possibility of being manipulated by a group and

that the demagogic specter created by anticommunism no longer inspires any fear in the people.

Understood by the patriotic landowners, defended by the tenant farmers who own their own piece of land as well as by the sharecroppers and peasants who have no land, the draft of the Law for the Foundation of the Reform in Santo Antao constitutes a fundamental gain of the people of Cape Verde. But, as a farm worker in Paul said, it is one thing to read or to listen to the draft and it is quite a different thing to understand it properly and to grasp what it means. The people must therefore know how to listen patiently and to develop and continue the discussions, to perfect the methods used, stressing the explanation of essential issues (for example in connection with the elimination of partnership holdings), displaying a more open-minded attitude toward the acceptance of subsidiary solutions.

5058
CSO:4742/85

CONTINUED DETERIORATION OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS NOTED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 135, Nov 81 pp 25-26

[Article by Jordi Vanescloo "Central Africa: What Future?"]

> [Text] Was it a coup--or what? It was really a case of the patient treating himself with a traditional family remedy. Mr Dacko, the de facto ruler who spent months defending himself from imaginary enemies, provides yet further proof that in Africa one cannot govern a country and manage its development by preventing those who could serve as cadres from entering the country or participating in the process, even if all the billions international cooperation can provide are sunk into the venture. The military man who has just taken over from that incompetent civilian is only going to see more fighting unless he can understand that a nation is an entity composed of all its sons. When talent is kept out of the country, the foundations of the palace itself are undermined...perhaps the foundations of the barracks as well. Our correspondent has sent us a long letter. We have deleted the part, recounting the already familiar inglorious departure [of Dacko] under the eye of a French general, in order to concentrate on the important part: a disastrous situation which could lead to another Chad if the Central Africans should resort to violence to destroy a nation that has already come undone.

Before 1 September the coffers of the state were empty, according to Mr Bruno Losch, French economic adviser to UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa] (a sort of local EEC made up of Cameroon, Congo, Gabon and Central Africa). The annual budget, with its built-in deficit, has in recent years shown an increasing disparity between revenue and expenditures. This is first of all because the tax collectors were no longer able to collect taxes. Secondly, it was because of the strong likelihood that many public sector employees were drawing several salaries at once. Finally, it was because half of the funds allocated to public investment--a modest enough percentage already (4 percent of the GNP)--were devoted to debt repayment.

On 3 September a welcome transfer of funds from the Bank of France came to General Kolingba's aid. But that bail-out cannot mask the economic regression which Central Africa is experiencing in every domain.

Before reviewing the primary export sectors and state provisioners, it is appropriate to underline the fact that the country's isolation has continued to increase because of two phenomena: the silting up of Brazzaville's port, and the condition of the road network, which is in worse shape than during the colonial era. Add to that the prohibitive cost of air freight to complete this lugubrious picture and you will have at least a small idea of the problems with which investors in Central Africa--if any still remain--must struggle.

Let us look at diamonds, which account for 25 percent of overall exports. Production in 1980 amounted to 250,000 carats, not counting contraband, which is believed to equal legal production. Despite the upswing in market prices, production fell by 50,000 carats in a single year. However that may be, Central Africa's diamonds, which are primarily alluvial and produced on a small scale, amount to only a minute fraction of the world market.

The cotton sector is in absolute ruins. Cultivation of cotton began back in 1920, at the time of the great French colonial concessionary companies. Between 1970-71 and 1980-81, production fell from 50,000 tons to 20,000 tons. By way of comparison, neighboring Chad at the height of the war was producing 80,000 tons and Cameroon, on a smaller surface area, is now producing 60,000 tons, though cultivation was only just beginning in 1970. In terms of quality, Central Africa could pride itself on its fiber length, but the cotton bales take on a most unattractive yellowish color from their conditions of storage. Downstream, ICAT [Central African Textile Industry], the country's only processing facility, filed its bankruptcy petition several months ago.

Wood, like cotton and coffee, has suffered enormously from the vicissitudes of the country's isolation. Logs, once cut, often have to wait 6 months before finally being shipped out from the Congolese port of Pointe-Noire after a prolonged waiting period in the waters of the Ubangi or the Congo rivers. The state of the road between Central Africa and Cameroon is so dismal that accidents and mechanical breakdowns are frequent when transporting goods to Douala.

As for coffee, it has never recovered from financing the coronation of Bokassa through the Equalization Fund originally created to help the planters survive the collapse of market prices and the 12,000 tons of coffee produced currently comes mainly from northern Zaire. Theft on the drying sites has become an all too common tradition. Another threat to the cash crops is the fact that food commodities are becoming prohibitively expensive.

A bag of manioc that would feed a family of ten for a month costs Fr CFA 10,000, while an agricultural laborer often earns no more than 6,000 per month. This is why many planters are increasingly devoting themselves to subsistence crops.

A uranium deposit has been identified in the northern part of the country at Bakouma. Not far from the Chadian border there is an oil deposit. These

resources are not yet economically exploitable. And French investors believe the very costly work of building sufficient infrastructure to make them exploitable will have to await a very substantial increase in world market prices. The mere building of a road to gain access to those raw materials is estimated to cost Fr CFA 2 billion.

Worse still, the poor road conditions are matched by the very serious problems TOCAGES (Total Central Africa Management) has in provisioning its customers even when they are solvent.

Even information fails to circulate. How can a rapidly decaying state carry out a national policy when in many prefectures neither the police, nor the constabulary, nor the sub-prefect himself have an operating radio. The telephones barely work even in the capital city itself, and mail to the provinces often takes months to deliver. All these factors together explain why the hinterland--more and more cut off from the capital city--is retreating from the modern sector of the economy. The peasants, in their poverty-stricken condition and having to deal with rapacious government employees, must increasingly rely on traditional village self-sufficiency to meet their needs.

But the very high demographic pressure in this thinly populated country (2.4 million inhabitants spread over an area of 600,000 square kilometers) which has had very little development has altered conditions. Nevertheless, except for the savannah in the extreme north of the country and the outskirts of Bangui itself, it does not seem that malnutrition has reached alarming proportions. The people's diet--primarily consisting of manioc, bananas, ground-nuts and, in the rainy season, caterpillars--is still grossly lacking in protein and vitamins. This is aggravated by a complete breakdown in sanitation and public health systems and the total misunderstanding of Western therapeutic techniques. Doctor Issoire of the Pasteur Institute notes that indiscriminate use of antibiotics here has created penicillin-resistant bacterial strains which eventually could arise on every continent. In addition, leprosy, malaria, yellow fever and trypanosomiasis are still endemic.

9516
CSO: 4719/265

MEASURES ADOPTED AGAINST HIGH INCIDENCE OF CRIME

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2891, 8-14 Nov 81 pp 13-17

[Excerpts] The Regional Revolutionary Council of Conakry, in concluding its statutory meeting held at the Palace of the people 23,24 and 26 October 1981, with the participation of cadres from the three Peoples Communities of the capital city, in the presence of members of the national Political Bureau and under the exalted chairmanship of the Supreme Head of the Revolution, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, to examine the record of the various activities carried out by the political and administrative authorities in the region;

The Regional Revolutionary Council of Conakry examined, among other things, the situation created, not only in the Conakry area but also throughout the nation, by the laxity noted in the anti-social behavior of certain militants, which behavior has for some time been encouraging the proliferation of serious crimes committee both by adults and by adolescent youths;

After hearing the summary of the reports by the three Peoples Communities and following the pertinent and edifying analysis made by the secretary general of the state party, the Supreme Head of the Revolution, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, articulating the feelings of the members, the Regional Revolutionary Council ordered creation of a national working committee with the special task of studying all the basic questions and making concrete proposals for dealing with a variety of crimes and organizing the following strategic sectors of activity:

I--The struggle against theft in all its forms.

II--The struggle against diversion of public funds.

III--Ending acts of destruction, damage, misuse and theft of equipment from the government's technical installations.

IV--Ending the manufacture, importation, exportation, illegal sale, possession, use and consumption of poisonous substances, narcotics and toxic products.

V--The struggle against offenses against public decency and, more generally, against the ethical and philosophico-ideological principles of the Revolution.

VI--Rational and effective organization of the penal administration.

VII--Establishment of a committee on property verification.

At the conclusion of its fourth session, and after extensive debate and mature reflection, the CRR has reached the following conclusions:

Considering the edifying analysis made by the Supreme Head of the Revolution at the conclusion of the 1981 meeting of the Regional Revolutionary Council of Conakry, during the course of which the Leader of our State Party opportunely guided the reflections of all the members of the political assembly; that the country has in recent times experienced a serious disturbance in the social environment as a result of the frequency of theft, the widespread diversion of public funds, offenses against public decency, and the consumption of drugs and illegal toxic products;

Considering that especially serious anti-social acts are observed to be frequently committed in the capital city and in populated areas throughout the country; that such acts include acts of brigandage, thefts of every kind, banditry of every sort, alcoholism, moral degeneracy, consumption of drugs and various toxic products, offenses against the internal and external security of the state by means of diversion of public funds;

Considering that these more serious infractions are being increasingly committed, doubtless by adults who have reached the age of majority, but even more frequently by minors who are left to their own devices and whose anti-social behavior upsets the public and creates intolerable strains within social groups and among the people;

Considering that all the participants in the CRR agreed that such a shameful situation could only have been made possible by the manifest failure of parents, in not keeping adequate watch over their children and not maintaining sufficient control over them;

Considering that the participants, through objective and rigorous self-criticism, acknowledged that the executive authorities of the state party are themselves partly to blame, because of their lack of vigilance, their continued neglect, in not having rigorously and exhaustively made use of the means already at their disposal, for the regrettable situation we now see;

Considering that the discussions held during the working sessions of the CRR resulted in the following measures which should be considered as measures passed by legislative authority and which should be ratified by the National Directorate of the State Party and by the Supreme Head of the Revolution.

I--A Bill Concerning Suppression of the Following Offenses Which Have Been Considered and Analyzed:

1--Theft in its various forms.
2--Diversion of public funds and property.
3--Destruction, damage and misuse, in any form, of property belonging to the nation's economic patrimony.

4--The preparation, illegal sale, use and consumption of drugs, alcohol and toxic products.
5--Any form of offense against public decency, or the internal or external security of the state.

II--Concerning the Civic Brigade

The text of a decree creating a civic brigade at the party organization level is proposed.

III--The Special Vice Brigade

The need for reactivation of the Special Vice Brigade already created by Decree No 0608/PRG/77 of 12 December 1977 and which, more than ever, should play the substantial role it has been given usefully and effectively at all levels.

It is established within the ministry of the interior and security and attached to the directorate of public security (Articles 1 and 3).

IV--A proposed decree on reorganization and reform of penal administration operations, so that order, discipline and safety can be completely restored in the prisons, halfway houses, penal centers, where henceforth the productive utilization of prisoners and inmates should necessarily be encouraged.

V--A proposed decree creating a committee on verification of property.

General Conclusion

It appears clear that the National Directorate of the State Party and the Supreme Head of the Revolution have already done much to create the best possible conditions for protecting family life and saving minor children, whatever the cost.

It is up to those cadres responsible to carry out scrupulously and diligently the vital tasks that necessarily fall to them.

What needs to be done then is to make sure that this vitally needed procedure is fully carried out.

A deadline in the near future should be fixed by the National Directorate of the State Party, at the end of which it must be ascertained whether the officials concerned have scrupulously carried out their tasks.

Ready for the Revolution! The CRR. Conakry, 29 October 1981

9516
CSO: 4719/262

MEMBERSHIP IN PAN-AFRICAN INFORMATION AGENCY APPROVED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Nov 81 p 1

/Text/ Maputo (ANGOP)--On Tuesday, the People's Republic of Mozambique formally joined the Convention of the Pan-African Information Agency, thus becoming the 11th country to sign the document.

The agreement was signed by Mozambican Information Minister Jose Luis and by Sheikh Usmane, director-general of PAFNA who went to Mozambique as member of a joint delegation of PAFNA and UNESCO.

Speaking after the agreement's signing, Jose Cabaco expressed his satisfaction with the visit by the joint delegation, promising that Mozambique would completely discharge its obligations toward PAFNA. "Mozambique's participation in PAFNA," said the Mozambican governor, "will not be merely formal but will be active and effective."

"We need a strong instrument to make the echo of our voice heard," said Cabaco, and he added: "PAFNA must be the indispensable arm" through which the African countries "will learn to prize what unites us."

The Mozambican minister emphasized the importance of information in southern Africa "where there is a growing confrontation between independent Africa and the last bastions of colonialism."

Need to Train Journalists

Usmane Diallo stressed the importance--to PAFNA and UNESCO--of the Maputo Journalism School. He said that the African countries today still depend on information coming from the big Western news agencies, emphasizing the need for establishing a new international information system.

Upon being interviewed at Mavalane Airport (Maputo), shortly before leaving for Luanda, Ronald Schreyer, one of the members of the UNESCO delegation, said that this UN agency very attentively follows the creation and expansion of the Maputo Journal-School and the institution of intergovernmental programs for the professional training of journalists among the African countries that use a common language.

After outlining certain projects recommended by UNESCO, Schreyer said that the first journalism course would probably be opened in July 1983 with some students from Angola, Sao Tome, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, and Mozambique.

"Investing in journalism," said Usmane, "is one of the best objectives we can pursue. Journalism has a key role to play in providing dynamic impetus and mobilization for the people." The leader also said that "PAFNA is destined to promote a correct image of the continent and beyond."

According to the same soure, the regional bureau of PAFNA in southern Africa is to be opened in at the end of 1982.

5058
CSO:4742/85

EDITORIAL TAKES PRETORIUS TO TASK ON AG 8

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 6 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] Agreement and Consensus

The new leader of the NP [National Party], Mr Kosie Pretorius, apparently still doesn't know -- long after the Southwest has become independent -- through what process we have come into being.

He is pursuing a sort of virginal policy for girls under 18: father's word is still law and nothing else is to be considered outside of dad's authority.

He interprets objections to Proclamation AG 8 simply as "breach of contract." But the same NP of which Mr Pretorius is the leader had objections itself when that proclamation was adopted. Thus no "breach of contract." The matter is not at all as complicated, somber or sinister as Mr Pretorius pretended the night before last in Tsumeb.

Proclamation AG 8 does not have to be altered if its enforcers use their intelligence instead of their prejudices. Nothing and no one other than Mr Pretorius and his party are forcing the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] to deviate from the attitude it had when it accepted in good faith that the Southwest National Party would adhere to the assumption that Proclamation AG 8 would be applied in accordance with the general policy of non-discrimination.

What Mr Pretorius says himself but apparently doesn't understand is that AG 8 is an interim constitution. It is not for eternity. Moreover, it will be subject to alterations when the Legislative Council finalizes the constitution for an independent Southwest. The DTA's attitude was that AG 8 should be left unchanged until that time. It was further accepted, as the Administrator General has stated on occasion, that difficult matters which arise from that can be solved through discussion and negotiation.

Mr Pretorius and his party cannot be ignorant of the incalculable damage they are causing the Southwest and in particular the DTA by interpreting AG 8 in such a manner that it becomes a stick with which to strike the DTA.

It is easy to act the way Mr Pretorius and his party do if they themselves don't have to suffer the consequences. It is easy to say on behalf of someone else that one's word must be kept when the consequences of that boomerang on him. Mr Pretorius and his party abuse opportunities which the DTA has created through great effort and patience, and then they expect the DTA to put up with that.

What kind of political morality is that?

Mr Pretorius is a fine one to talk of "breach of contract" when, faced with certain circumstances, there should be serious reconsideration on certain matters.

What does Mr Pretorius' apartheids contract of 20 years ago look like today? What became of the Immorality Law and the Law on Mixed Marriages? What became of Mr Pretorius' promise to reinstate those laws again later for whites? When will the Southwest become the fifth province of South Africa? When will the Odendaal Plan be fully realized? When will the "homelands" of the Southwest get their independence?

Mr Pretorius has recently been talking of a referendum according to which it should be determined whether the Southwest should become independent as a unitary state or not.

But to what did the South African Government, the Turnhalle and the whites commit themselves in the 1977 referendum? Mr Pretorius wants certain decisions -- and important decisions at that -- changed, but when the DTA demands on very good grounds that certain practices must be summarily discontinued, it is committing "breach of contract."

Mr Pretorius cannot be taken seriously. He should give less thought to agreements and more to consensus, for behind him there are many agreements which have been quietly forgotten!

8700
CSO: 4701/14

POPULATION DENSITY, SCARCITY OF ARABLE LAND POSE MAIN PROBLEMS

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 618, Jul 81 pp 40-41

[Text] A demographic explosion and growing scarcity of arable land characterize this mountainous country which, although tiny (26,338 square kilometers), is nevertheless densely populated (4.8 million inhabitants in 1978). Located at the meeting place of Central Africa and Eastern Africa, its annual population growth rate of 3.1 percent is one of the highest in the world and the average density (182 inhabitants per square kilometer) is one of the heaviest in Africa. Because of this density, soil erosion and deforestation are particularly serious.

With a GDP of $848 million, Rwanda has a per capita GDP of $188. Over 46 percent of production comes from the agricultural sector, mainly subsistence agriculture, which occupies 96 percent of the population. The share of the manufacturing industry is 14 percent. During the 1960-1979 period, the GDP rose 4 percent (1.1 percent for the per capita GDP).

The challenge of the development task over the next decade is on a par with the problems encountered in a country called upon to face an accumulation of the most formidable limitations and obstacles in the organization of development, problems that are certainly common to all the least developed countries (LLDC's). Other problems more specific to the national context are: the country's geographic isolation and its dependency on neighboring countries for access to the sea; its few natural resources; the demographic explosion in the face of increasingly scarce arable land, the shortage of jobs in nonagricultural productive sectors and the scope of essential needs not met (nutrition, education, health, housing, drinking water supply); the low level and uncertain nature of export receipts, where a single product dominates: coffee, whose wide-ranging fluctuations make any approach to planned development difficult; inadequate budgetary means, given the imperatives of a policy to transform economic and social structures and the needed response to the people's minimum needs; and the limited nature of the market.

Development Plans

In 1979, the government responded to the need to encourage self-sufficiency by trying to mobilize and decentralize the work force. The second 5-year development plan (1977-1981) set as its main objective an increase in the profitability of local food production. It was therefore mainly based on rural development.

The strategy adopted for the 1980-1990 decade aims to see that the people's basic needs are met, with particular attention being paid to the most deprived population groups. The main objectives are to achieve food self-sufficiency, create jobs, modify education, improve housing and renew the structures of the health system.

In order to meet these objectives, the government of Rwanda admits that it has to take measures in the following fields: It is necessary to increase physical investments and those in the productive infrastructure, endeavor to conserve the soil, increase the role of the private sector among the productive sectors and carry out administrative and agrarian reform. Investments must rise from 20 percent of the GDP at present to 25 percent by 1986 and 30 percent by the end of the decade.

Costs projected for the development of the strategy during this decade amount to $3.2 billion. But given the lack of national resources, the country will be able to supply only $4 million.

11,464
CSO: 4719/232

SEPARATE FLIGHTS FOR TOP EXECUTIVES CONFIRMED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 81 p 10

[Article: "Companies' Top Executives Seldom Fly Together"]

[Text] Spokesmen for various large companies yesterday told DIE BURGER that members of their top executive bodies never travel together in large groups. They were commenting on the weekend airplane crash which practically wiped out the whole top management of a Johannesburg steel company.

Mr Ralph Roseman, assistant general manager in the personnel department of an insurance company in Pinelands, said that the company's top executives are definitely not allowed to travel together.

"The rule we try to apply is that not more than three members of the management should travel together. Our company does not have its own plane, and therefore it is very unlikely that all the executives would travel together," he said.

According to a spokesman for an engine marketing company in Bellville, it is not always possible for members of its top executive body to travel separately, but they try to do it as much as possible.

Mr Colin Alcock, managing director at the company's headquarters in Johannesburg confirmed this position and noted that the executives only travel on scheduled flights. However, if members of the executive have to make use of light airplanes, then they travel separately.

A spokesman for a large fuel company in the city said: "Even though it is not a policy that senior executive officials of our company do not travel together by plane, it is customary, whenever possible, to avoid such a thing."

Mr Brian Robinson, managing director and chief executive official of a trust company in Capetown, said that the unofficial policy of his company, to the effect that no more than three senior officials should travel together, will probably become official in the near future.

A spokesman for the American embassy said that it is the general policy of the American government that its senior officials should not travel together. Hence, President Ronald Reagan never travels together with his cabinet members.

"In 1974 the writer Irving Wallace published his novel 'The Man,' in which he described how the American president and most of his cabinet members died in an explosion. The only survivor, a black secretary of commerce, then became president."

"I believe that this story contributed a great deal to bring the seriousness of such a situation to the attention of the public," the spokesman said.

According to a spokesman for the British embassy, the royal family does not have a firm rule in this regard. However, he said that it is unlikely that the family would travel in a large group, because each of them has to meet his own commitments.

8463
CSO: 4701/16

SABOTEURS APPEAR TO CONCENTRATE ON POWER PLANTS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Pretoria--The sabotage of the two transformers at the Rosslyn secondary power station could have been prevented if the Pretoria City Council had accepted the recommendation of the local area committee that industrialists in the area patrol the areas where the power stations are located.

Industrialists in the area have considered the matter to be so serious that they themselves have instituted a patrol service. The power station was visited at least once every hour, but they could not set foot on the grounds.

Reportedly a patrol of the BMW Company had visited the power station on Thursday at about 10 am, just a few minutes before the explosion, but he did not notice anything suspicious.

Conference

It was learned that 5 months ago, at a meeting of the local regional committee, a decision was made to recommend the protection of the power station to the City Council. This decision was made in connection with the various sabotage incidents at the power stations of East Transvaal.

The PKG [Pretoria Power Company] and the Rosslyn association of industrialists held a conference and decided that industrialists in the area themselves be responsible for the establishment of security facilities and for patrolling the areas.

Among other things it was recommended that the power stations be sealed off with double fences. The inner fence should be electrified, lights installed, dogs and white security personnel should patrol the grounds of the power stations.

City Council

According to one industrialist in Rosslyn the City Council was approached with respect to this matter and it recognized that this is a problem area; however, nothing more has been done in this respect.

A spokesman of the Pretoria City Council yesterday stated that he had no comments with respect to assertions by industrialists that the municipality has been approached on security arrangements.

On Thursday evening, at about 10 o'clock, the power station at Rosslyn was hit by four explosions. Thereafter the entire northern section of Pretoria was left without power for hours.

Power

Saboteurs gained access to the grounds by cutting an opening in one of the fences. Two of the transformers were seriously damaged by explosions caused presumably by limpet mines which are manufactured by the Russians; this is what a police spokesman said.

Following the explosions the power for the entire Rosslyn industrial area, Pretoria North, Maountain View, Hercules, Bon Accord and Dorantia was disrupted for a long time.

However, for most of the area, the power supply was restored by early yesterday morning with the exception of several factories in Rosslyn which were still without power at noon. It is possible that the power supply will not be restored fully until Monday.

The factories most seriously affected by the disruption of power are: the Datsun Nissan, Angus Hawkin, Poole, Paper Packaging Industries, Irmco Plastics and Paulstra.

Roadblocks

According to a spokesman of Datsun Nissan Company their loss in production is estimated to about 600 motors valued at approximately 500,000 rand.

Spokesmen of the other factories affected by the power interruption have, on the other hand, stated that they will catch-up with the loss in production and that they have not incurred any great financial losses.

According to a police spokesman, by late last evening, nobody had yet been arrested in connection with the incident. Roadblocks, set up at several points around Pretoria, did not turn up anything.

On 24 April of this year seven limpet mines exploded in La Mont, Durban, and two transformers were destroyed.

On 4 June a limpet mine was discovered at a petrol depot in Alberton. If this bomb had gone off the entire depot would have been destroyed.

On 21 June terrorists struck three times with the result that two transformers at Arnott, five at Cambden and one between Delmas and Rietvlei were destroyed or damaged.

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WHITE SURVIVAL DEPENDS ON BLACKS ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Nov 81 p 11

[Text] In this abridged rendering of a chapter in his new book "Priorities for Coexistence" which has just appeared at the Tafelberg-Publishers in Capetown, Dr Anton Rupert says that if the black farmers in the national states are allowed to own their own land and to work it, he believes that they will be able to feed themselves. New land to the homelands must be granted on the condition that it be sold to the black inhabitants of the homelands.

As far back as the Second Economic National Congress in 1950, I stated that it is our duty to help the black man develop his own homeland industries and insure his livelihood. Economic reasons have brought him out of his region and only economic reasons can keep him there. I also pleaded that, "as apparent from our good intentions and sincere efforts, we set up a Bantu Development Corporation with a view of providing local industries in the black regions in a discrete manner." This corporation was not established until 1959 and then it took nearly a decade before many people wished to accept it.

Clash

This idea of a development corporation was the first public formulation of the cornerstone of our group's policy of "progress through an industrial partnership." In the years that followed this principle of equivalent collaboration, on the basis of a true partnership, was developed further within the Rembrandt Company group.

Unfortunately this policy of partnership resulted in a clash, in my own country, between myself and the prime minister then in office; the result was that, as a whole, development suffered a painful defeat.

In 1959, when our directorate unanimously decided to start a factory in partnership with the coloreds, out of courtesy I proceeded to inform the prime minister then in office about this. The result was that the prime minister threatened to shut down the factory, because in order to train the coloreds we were going to temporarily use white experts under the control of a colored directorate.

The same year saw the establishment of the Bantu Investments Corporation; however, the participation of white entrepreneurs in homelands development was forbidden.

In parliament people were saying that I would not be allowed to exploit the blacks and that the flow of white capital to black areas would lead to integration. After my experience with the effort to start a factory for the coloreds I did not at that time consider anything of the sort for the blacks. But up until today I still cannot understand how the creation of jobs can be considered as exploitation.

As a result of this restrictive policy the Bantu Investments Corporation's efforts at developing the homelands on its own (the corporation is now known as the Economic Development Corporation) have not had the desired results.

Prosperity is definitely contagious; but so is poverty. If we want to progress together in southern Africa then we will have to be willing to push each other up the ladder. You cannot help yourself by pulling someone else down the ladder and there is a good chance that you will fall down yourself.

It is our task to strengthen the hand of the conservative black man in his struggle against the undermining forces of our time. A mission to Malawi, a mineworker in Zambia, the helping hand of a railroadman in Mozambique, a doctor in Lesotho, all these are doing more for the survival of white civilization in Africa than all the idle talk of apprehensive people. Doctors are not returning from Lesotho with black hands; but their hearts are returning much whiter than before!

Developing black areas in southern Africa could be sparing misery in many other African states if logic wins out over emotions and if what is of importance is done first. If the unemployed could vote for the things which they would like to have, I am sure that they would vote for more jobs and certainly not for more political rights! Economic independence is acquired through hard work, but that is the one true independence. It is therefore worth sacrificing for it.

Personally I believe that if for example new land is granted to the national states the condition must be that the land must be sold to the black inhabitants of a state. The profits from this sale can then be used for the further development of the state.

Borehole

My view is based on the belief that, if everything belongs to everybody, then nothing belongs to anyone. Could one expect a farmer to have a borehole drilled for him and then make it available to the public? Or...why must he repair a water pump which is being used by another as though it were his own? If black farmers were allowed to own and work their own land, I believe that they would be able to feed themselves. The farmer must at least have the feeling that the land he works and the fruit of his work will be his own for an entire generation.

Sensible development requires that, if we give lands to black states, we must also give them knowledge; otherwise we will ultimately find ourselves in the position where we must give them the land and the food as well.

Developments since the historic Carlton Deliberations between the prime minister and the business sector sparked the hope that development questions would from now on be handled in a pragmatic manner. We are about to get away from a crisis

management of the economy to a better coordinated planning...we are becoming the architects of change and renewal and not the victims of them.

The formation of the Small Businesses Development Corporation, as a joint undertaking between the private sector and the government, for the purpose of looking into all the requirements of small businesses among all of the population groups, is a beautiful example of common collaboration in the interest of mutual progress.

We who are from Africa, white Africans who originated in this soil, must dedicate our experience and energy to the uplifting of our compatriots and to our immediate black neighbors. Even if we were to give them the entire area of southern Africa, without us as the catalyst, they would not be able to manage a full fledged existence.

Our task is so great and the forces which are marshaled against us so formidable that there is no time left for pettiness. There is simply no more room for those who try to build personal prestige on the basis of negativism.

Conclusion

There are those who say that my way of thinking is too liberal. In the eyes of some people it is, of course, a sin to have any such thoughts; but I try to think in a realistic manner and probably am more conservative than I am getting credit for at times.

Keeping what is worth the trouble to keep: this is the point to which I dedicate myself, and the longer I keep at it the more I come to the conclusion that we can continue to exist only if we put the black man and the black nations in our midst in a position to also want to preserve those things which we want to preserve.

There is only one way of doing this. See to it that they get a share in the things we want to preserve. If we would learn from our own experience and if we would help the black man to become a well paid worker in his own area, build his own small business, get a share in the production resources of his country and in this latter instance have him get control or shared control, then soon enough we will have more and more people who will not be able to afford to become revolutionaries.

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SLOWER POPULATION GROWTH BRINGS HIGHER STANDARDS FOR COLOREDS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Text] In the course of an interview Prof Jan Sadie, chief of Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Studies, told DIE BURGER that if the slower population growth among the coloreds continues it will be instrumental in leaving little more than the mere difference of skin color between the whites and the coloreds.

Demographically speaking the colored population of South Africa has come of age. The result is that the social gap between coloreds and whites has narrowed.

This is improving the possibility of collaboration, at least on the side of the whites. However, as Professor Sadie put it, the burden of discriminating measures is being felt more and more and is causing displeasure.

Hardly a decade ago the coloreds were still being classed among the societies which have contributed to the world's "population explosion" and the multiplication of their numbers was limited by hardly any other factor than by victims of poor health. Since then population growth has been affected, to an increasing extent, by the choice of smaller families.

The extent of the transformation which the colored community has undergone cannot be determined exactly until the results of the 1980 census are available. In the meantime reliable estimates of demographic magnitudes are being made.

Trends

At the start of the sixties this community exhibited the usual trends apparent in the explosion stage. Namely: the declining number of deaths and a birth rate which was not only constantly high, but, due to improved health conditions and a conducive longevity structure, climbed even higher. The result was that the natural growth rate of 20.7 per 1,000 during the Second World War rose to 32.5 per 1,000 during the period 1960-65.

Thereafter the death rate maintained its declining trend, however, the birth rate declined faster and now stands at about 32 per 1,000 compared to a maximum of 47.9 in the period 1955-60. Correspondingly, at the present time, the growth rate of the population has fallen to 2.1 percent per year. This is one-third lower than that of the 1960-65 period. What happened in the colored community within a decade corresponds to what happened among the Asians in 25 years.

The phenominal drop in fecundity can also be shown in a different manner: The average number of children born to a woman (regardless of marital status), during her fertile life between 15 to 50, dropped from 6.8 to 5.1 during the 1970-75 period.

In this process not less than 140,000 births were prevented in the 5 year period 1970-75; therefore (after taking into account the probable death rate) there were 120,000 fewer children under 5 years old which had to be fed.

A random sampling study shows that women in the peninsula are using modern family planning methods at an increasing rate.

A Strong Middle Class

The years since 1965 have been a period of radical socio-economic transformation of society. Among other things this can be measured by the rise of the trained labor force. Between the years 1960 and 1977 the percentage of the labor force tied to agriculture dropped from 22 to 13; the percentage of trained and semi-trained blue collar workers increased from 27.7 to 34.6 and that of the trained and semi-trained white collar workers from 8.7 to 18.6 percent.

Moreover, the living standard of persons in untrained positions rose significantly. The community experienced the rise of a strong middle class with established middle class values. This part of society, which no longer regards a child as an economic asset, but as an economic burden (whatever all his other contributions to well being may be), has increased and along with it the proportion desiring and striving for a higher family quality has also increased.

The social gap between the coloreds and the whites has narrowed and this is improving the possibility of collaboration, at least on the part of the whites.

Even from the point of view of pure political accounting the new demographic order of things holds less of a threat (real or imaginary) to self-determination on the part of whites.

These demographic turn of events mean that the projections made at the start of the seventies must be revised by more than just a small measure.

Acceleration

The level of fecundity which, according to suppositions in the 1973 projection should have been attained in 1985, has already been realized in 1970-75--more than 10 years earlier.

If this level of acceleration is maintained, then the colored population will not number 4,890,000 by the end of the century, as projected, but 4,293,000, or 597,000 less. This will bring down its total share by more than 1 percentage point, a considerable difference.

In this respect their performance corresponds to that of the whites whose fecundity has also fallen considerably. But of more importance than the limitation

of population size is the favorable effect on the longevity structure of the population.

By the end of the explosion stage children under 15 years of age represented more than 46 percent of the total and less than 51 percent of the people were in the 15 to 64 age bracket where they can contribute to economic production.

At this point those people in the productivity life stage should have earned an average wage equal to that of whites; however, the latter should be able to maintain a 20 percent higher living standard on account of a lesser dependency burden.

The ability of parents to feed and clothe children, to give each one more individual attention and to keep them in school longer produces a progeny of higher quality with more initiative and imagination which in turn has a good influence on the ensuing progeny. This is a process of increasing progress and getting away from the oppressions of a poverty culture.

An analysis has shown that the thinning out of the number of students in consecutive school grades has lessened greatly in 10 years. Out of an original 100 students in Sub [grade] A, 14 have already reached grade 10.

Smaller families mean less danger of undernourishment and brain damage in the infancy stage. An increasing number of people is thus put in the position of being able to accept jobs that require more training and pay more and, as Professor Sadie stated, the relative limitation in the supply of unskilled labor can make it possible to bargain for better conditions.

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ARMED FORCES SUFFER FROM TOO FEW TECHNICIANS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Pretoria--The armed forces are being bogged down by an acute labor shortage, especially in the technical ranks, according to a statement made last evening by Chief of the Air Force Lt Gen A. M. Muller. The shortage is having the effect that armed forces vehicles are not being properly maintained. The upkeep must be carried out by the private sector and as a result the military technicians are starting to lose many of their skills.

"We are now engaged in trying to recuperate lost ground and the air force can proudly say that its proficiency in this respect has reached a point where we can look ahead with confidence"; so stated General Muller.

He was speaking at a display of logistical support vehicles at the Snake Valley Air Force Station. This was the first display where the public was able to get better acquainted with the new maintenance system used by the air force through which supplies, spare parts and other cargoes are transported.

Utilize

Among the things demonstrated was how four servicemen transferred a 20 ton container from one heavy truck to another within a few minutes.

General Muller said: "The air force has not yet reached the stage where it can utilize the maintenance system to the fullest; however, a good start has been made."

It would be a folly to curtail the effective striking power of advanced and expensive aircraft and of other air force equipment through deficient logistic support. Much publicity is being given to armed forces operations, but little or nothing is being said about logistic support without which these operations would have been impossible.

General Muller pointed to Operation Protea, in which supporting personnel of the air force played a very important role and worked a 24-hour day for 13 days, because it was necessary to depend a great deal on air transportation to make the operation the success that it was.

General Muller also mentioned that the vehicles estimates for the air force were cut by about 60 percent after the various units began to make use of a pool system. Previously followed was the policy of completely equipping each unit with its own fleet of vehicles.

Yesterday about 85 vehicles took part in the parade mobilized for the occasion and a large variety of vehicles used in the air force, from bulldozers to Cactus missile carriers, were shown.

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WILEY DISAVOWS COLORED EXPLOITATION MYTH

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 81 p 17

[Article: "Exploitation of Coloreds a Myth: Wiley"]

[Text] That the National Party [NP] and the Afrikaners exploit the Coloreds is a myth which needs to be destroyed. The real exploiters of the Coloreds, especially those in the Western Cape, are the English speaking so-called liberals, said Mr John Wiley, NP member of parliament for Simonstad, yesterday at an NP meeting in Capetown.

Mr Wiley, who addressed the NP St Martini branch of the Capetown-Tuine borough on separate development and group areas, said that the illness of liberals all over the world, including in South Africa, is the fact that they pay lip service to high ideals, but are unwilling to make any personal sacrifices for it.

History proves that under the "liberal" government, before the National Party came into power in 1948, the Coloreds were blatantly exploited.

Right to Vote

Other myths which must be exposed are:

- That the Coloreds have lost their right to vote. Before 1948, only about 50,000 of them who met certain qualifications were allowed to vote in certain electoral districts in the Cape and in Natal. These groups of colored registered voters were exploited in the most sinister way by "liberal" politicians. It was under NP rule that a new constitutional apportionment was created for them.

- That District Six has been taken away from the Coloreds. This area and Woodstock used to be rich neigborhoods, but their inhabitants moved away during the depression following the Second War of Independence. Greedy landowners stepped in (many of them again so-called liberals), bought those properties dirt-cheap and started renting them to colored people. Under "liberal" rule, these areas, as well as Windermere on the Cape Plain, have deteriorated into the worst slum areas imaginable.

Separation

It was the NP government which cleared away the slum areas and developed a new, decent housing allocation for the Coloreds with housing projects such as Mitchell's Plain.

- That the separation of groups and races is the work of the NP. Long before the NP came into power, the coloreds in the Newlands, for example, had been living apart -- primarily at the insistence of the WP [Western Province] Rugby Union, under the leadership of the Hamiltons and the Villagers.

Under the "liberal" management, the same rule applied on the Newlands cricket field.

History proves that for hundreds of years, apartheid had been a part of the government in the Cape, even during its most "liberal" periods, commented Mr Wiley.

Crumbs

The few colored members who formerly served on the Cape city council and the two on the Provincial Council were symbolic gestures on the part of the liberals to soothe their conscience. The colored representatives did not mean a thing for the welfare of the colored people.

The colored people still had to be satisfied with the crumbs which fell from the table of the liberals -- as is the case again now with the referendum in Constantia. What eating and entertainment facilities have the old, established "liberal" businesses in the Cape set up for Coloreds and for their workers -- even during the period before 1948? And what beach facilities has the "liberal" city council of Capetown created for the colored people? None. It was the NP government which had to provide these facilities, among others near Strandfontein, said Mr Wiley.

Now, it is a fact that people like to live in their own communities, with their own facilities and the management of their own community affairs. And where the same facilities cannot be provided for every group, they must be shared. That is the government's policy, said Mr Wiley.

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TELEVISION DOCUMENTARIES ON BORDER WAR DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Nov 81 p 2

[Article: "People at Home To See Life on the Border"]

[Text] Every South African should see the short series on the border war, a reality which is only a vague concept for us in our "safe" cities and villages, and only becomes a reality when a husband, a son, a fiance, a brother or a member of the family goes off "to the border," fades away with his return, and once in a while becomes vivid again with the announcement of the name of a casualty.

The two documentary programs in the series are entitled "War on the Border" and "Into Angola," and will be broadcast respectively next Tuesday and the following Tuesday at 8:36 pm. They will last approximately 35 minutes. Defense reporter Al Venter, who has given reports on quite a number of wars in this subcontinent -- among others, the ones in Mozambique and Zimbabwe --, is the commentator and producer of the series.

In these two films, an attempt is being made to give the people at home an idea of what life on the border is like. Because the war is a reality for every young man who has to spend some time in the service, because at some time part of his service will be spent on the border. The daily routine, the searching for landmines, tracking -- and the pleasure when a man, following patrol duty, can go stand under a makeshift shower or can drink a glass of beer in an equally makeshift bar -- can be seen.

The smouldering remains of the only church within a 40 kilometer radius, children who have to ride 30 kilometers in a landmine proof vehicle, children who are victims of landmines which explode about once every other week under a vehicle, and the powerful RPG-7 [Rocket Propelled Grenade] which can be fired by a child -- all of this is shown in the series.

"War on the Border" includes, among other things, conversations with two soldiers, who came from California and Canada respectively and who have joined the South African armed forces.

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PLANS TO INCREASE DISTRIBUTION OF GASOHOL

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "Wider Distribution of Gasoline With Alcohol"]

[Text] Johannesburg -- The area in Transvaal where a mixture of gasoline and alcohol is being marketed as an engine fuel, will shortly be expanded. By 1985, 70 percent of all engines and light commercial vehicles in South Africa will be able to use the mixture.

Currently, this mixture is only available in the area of Witwatersrand. The SAUK [South African Broadcasting Corporation] has announced that by the middle of next year, this will also be sold in Pretoria and Northern Transvaal.

SASOL 2

The oil companies expect that by 1985, this mixture will be available all over Transvaal, the Free State, and Northern Natal.

This mixture contains 10 percent alcohol, and the expansion of the marketing program will coincide with an increased production at the SASOL 2 [South African Oil Supply Company] plant near Secunda. Altogether, over the last year 700,000 liters were sold in the Witwatersrand area.

Help

The WNNR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] is studying the mixture of gasoline and diesel oil. A spokesman for the Automobile Association, Mr Fred Bothma, said that such a mixture would help correct the imbalance between the production of diesel oil and gasoline.

He expects that it will be marketed shortly in South Africa. In Europe, up to 30 percent gasoline is added to diesel oil.

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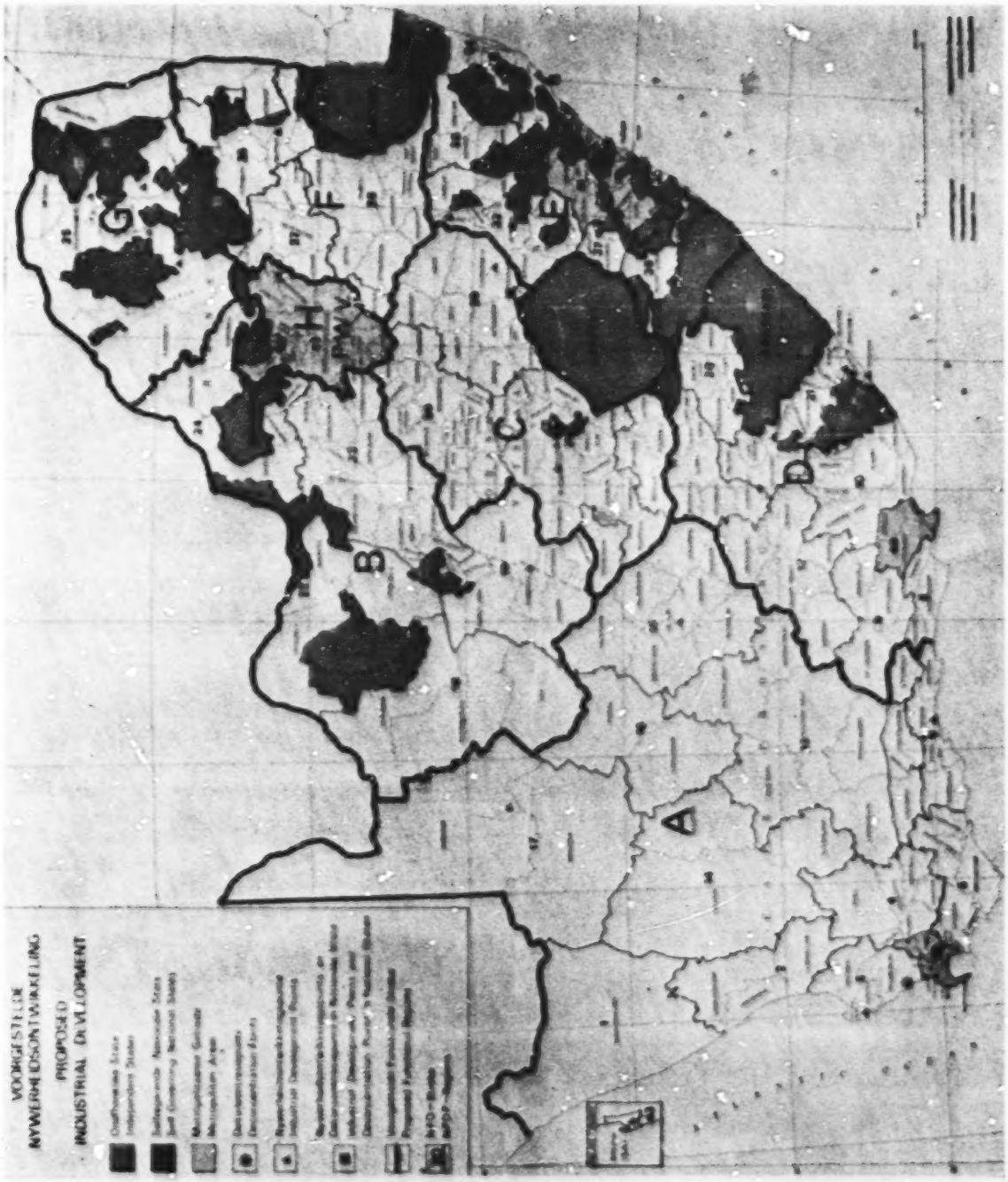
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROPOSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Last week, during Prime Minister P.W. Botha's Good Hope deliberations in Capetown, the government proposal for industrial development was once again brought to the attention of the country's leading businessmen. The emphasis fell on the decentralization of industries and the measures to stimulate it. The dual, major purpose of the regional economic policy is a more balanced distribution of economic activities in the country and the promotion of economic development within and around the independent and self-governing states. The proposed industrial development is illustrated on this map. To begin with, the country is divided into eight development regions (A to H). The Western Cape falls under A, and that whole region is also called the Western Cape. The independent states are colored green and the self-governing states blue. The metropolitan areas are indicated in yellow. The red stars are where the decentralization points, bordering on the metropolitan areas, are being planned. Industrial growth can be decentralized to those points in order to reduce the pressure of the overconcentration of industries in the capital. Atlantis is the only decentralization point in the Western Cape. The red triangles on the map indicate industrial development points outside the national states. There are four such points in the Western Cape region: George, Upington, Vredenburg/Saldanha and De Aar. The red squares indicate industrial development and decentralization points within the national states.

[Photo map on following page.]



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DETAILS PROVIDED ON AGREEMENT WITH GDR

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 13 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] A delegation from the German Democratic Republic (GDR) headed by Mr Wolfgang Bruckner, director general in the GDR's ministry of foreign trade, has been in our capital since the beginning of the week.

It has already begun meeting with our country's authorities. Yesterday afternoon the German delegation was received in turn by Minister Kwassivi Kpetigo of Industries and State-Owned Companies and Minister Koffi Walla of Commerce and Transportation.

The delegation's meeting with Minister (and central committee member) Kwassivi Kpetigo enabled both sides to identify the fields in which open and sincere cooperation between our two countries should be established.

Discussions therefore covered the economic, industrial and commercial relations existing between the GDR and Togo. The head of the German delegation, Mr Bruckner, and Minister Kpetigo spoke about technology transfer, processing industries, steel-working industries, petrochemicals, etc...

It was decided to send German experts to Togo to study all the ways in which the GDR could aid our country.

Next, the delegation visited Mr Koffi Walla, the minister of commerce and transportation (also a central committee member). Together they discussed possibilities of expanding and diversifying trade between the GDR and our country. They also decided to study areas in which the GDR could make a contribution in the fields of transportation and communications links.

Yesterday afternoon at the Ministry of Commerce and Transportation the head of the German delegation and the minister of commerce and transportation signed a trade agreement. The agreement is designed to promote trade between our two countries.

Following the signing of the agreement, Minister Walla said that this signing gives concrete expression to the friendship and cooperation that exist between Togo and the GDR. The accord, Minister Walla said, is the result of the opening-out policy of President Eyadema, who has made opening out toward new horizons a fundamental policy goal.

In his response, Mr Wolfgang Bruckner assured the Togolese authorities that he would do his best to see that the agreement bears fruit.

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CSO: 4719/262

PEOPLE URGED TO PARTICIPATE IN GENERAL CENSUS

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 7 Nov 81 p 4

[Excerpts] "Get yourself counted. How many of us are there in Togo? To find out, get yourself counted between 9 and 22 November."

A general census of the population and social environment will in fact be held on a nationwide basis between 9 and 22 November. The survey comes in response to a presidential decree in October 1980 ordering a general census.

Mr Koffi Adognon, director of statistics and national census coordinator, spoke to us in an interview about the importance and the objectives of a census.

The population, said Mr Adognon, is the foundation on which any economic and social development effort must be based, for every individual has a role to play in the nation, either in production or consumption of goods and services, a role that varies with his educational level, his training, his occupation, etc...The objective of the census, therefore, is to gain an understanding of the population in its various component parts, to quantify the impact of the different economic and social development plans on the population, in order to focus them better.

In addition to the national coordinator--who is responsible to the national council, which is responsible for organization and implementation in the field, keeping operational expenses down throughout the country and managing the utilization, analysis and publication of the data--two other coordinators share the tasks of management of supplies and central bureau administration. Below them, there are five regional directors. Then come 30 supervisors and, in order of decreasing rank, 170 inspectors, 759 team leaders and 3,454 census takers.

To those of our compatriots who fear that the data collected will primarily be used by the tax authorities, the director of statistics and national census coordinator has this response: "Under General of the Army Gnassingbe Eyadema, the head tax which the peasants were paying has been eliminated. As for the income tax, it is calculated on the basis of workers' pay slips. So that idea is false."

In fact, a census is intended to give a picture of the structure of the population at a single point in time.

The first census carried out in Togo, from 1958 to 1960, enumerated 1,500,000 inhabitants. The second was carried out 1 March to 30 April 1970 and showed a population of 1,950,000 inhabitants. The census being taken 9 to 22 November of this year will be the third. The provisional results will be known in one month, but it will be early in 1983 before the final tally is known.

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MODALITIES OF COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ITALIAN UNIVERSITY

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 17 Oct 81 p 4

[Excerpts] The University of Pavie (Italy) and the University of Benin, as we recall, signed a cooperation agreement in London on 7 October.

At that time, Carmelo Conte, secretary general of the African Institute for Private International Law, one of the promoters of the agreement, gave an interview in which he spoke about the scope of the agreement in terms of international cultural development.

According to Carmelo Conte, the full significance of the convention can only be understood by looking at it from three different perspectives.

The first relates to the unique realities of Togo, and the second to the geographical and historical conditions in which the Pavie course of study evolved. The third, he said, concerns the African world's social and political problems and their basic relationship to the problems of the modern world as a community of nations.

Speaking about the unique realities of Togo, Carmelo Conte said he was struck by the country's unusual physical conformation and its rich geographic diversity, as well as by the extraordinary variety of its people. This, he said, almost makes Togo seem a laboratory expressly created for experimentation in the social sciences.

The Terms of the Convention

Cognizant of the universal mission they both share to advance and diffuse knowledge, which brings progress to mankind and understanding between peoples,

Considering the determination of their two governments to strengthen the ties of friendship which unite Togo and Italy,

[The two universities] have agreed to maintain close cooperative relations between the various institutions of which they are constituted.

To this end, they will carry out exchanges of academics and researchers, students, documentary materials and information, within the limits of and according to the following modalities:

Article 1--An inter-university accord on teaching and research is hereby in effect between the University of Benin at Lome, hereinafter known as UBL, and the University of Pavia in Italy, hereinafter known as UPI.

Article 2--UBL and UPI will move ahead expeditiously to carry out exchanges of instructors, researchers and students.

Article 3--UBL will make known to UPI its permanent teaching personnel needs, particularly in the fields singled out for cooperation. UPI will facilitate the re-employment of teachers named by UPI for work in Lome upon their return to Italy.

Article 4--UBL will acquaint UPI with its needs with respect to the short, medium, or long-term assignment of Togolese personnel to work in Italy. Conversely, UPI pledges to welcome UBL teachers on short-term missions and to assist them in meeting all their needs.

Article 5--UPI will welcome research instructors and students from UBL who desire to complete their training or get specialized certification by meeting the same qualifications needed for its own certifications, and vice versa.

Article 6--UPI pledges to make available to UBL the services provided by its own cooperation agency (Telex, secretariat, office...) and vice versa.

Article 7--Each year the two sides will identify the priority programs. Each year the record of cooperative activities will be reviewed.

Article 8--The costs of implementation of articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 (travel costs, lodging)...will be borne by the university with which the instructor, researcher or guest student is affiliated, or by a cooperation agency, except where provided otherwise by special agreement.

In the context of teaching missions, lodging and additional hours will be provided by the host university.

Article 9--Each year the resources to be committed to carrying out the present accord will be decided between the two universities, on the one hand, and with the ministries concerned, on the other.

Article 10--The present accord may be modified by agreement of the two parties.

Article 11--The present accord is for a 5-year period, and may be renewed by tacit agreement anytime after the date of signing.

Article 12--The default of either institution in fulfilling its commitments releases the other side from its own commitments. The latter may terminate them by providing 6 months' notice in writing to the other party, the cancellation not taking effect, however, before the end of the academic year in progress.

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RECONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION NEEDED BEFORE DEVELOPMENT CAN BE VIEWED

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 618, Jul 81 p 40

[Text] In 1962, Uganda seemed to look to independence with an economically promising future thanks to its agricultural resources. It is the world's fourth-ranking coffee producer. However, eight years of aberrant leadership, a war to free itself from Amin Dada's regime, political instability, insecurity and disorder have now made it a country which, before thinking about development, must rebuild and pick itself back up.

With a GDP of $3,472,000,000 in 1979, Uganda had a per capita GDP of $280. Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, represents 75 percent of the country's GDP and nearly 90 percent of all export receipts. Some 70 percent of the cultivated areas are used to produce food crops for local consumption (plantain bananas, manioc and millet). Coffee and cotton supply some 80 percent of all export receipts. Other income crops are sugar, tobacco and cacao.

Uganda is not rich in mining resources. The only large-scale extractive industry is copper. The manufacturing sector makes up some 5 percent of the GDP. Figures for all manufacturing production show that it reached its highest level in 1970 and that since that time, it has steadily dropped.

A landlocked country, Uganda has access to the sea only by virtue of cooperation agreements with Tanzania and Kenya. A railroad directly links Uganda with Mombasa (Kenya). The road system is one of the best in Africa.

Development Plans

At the present time, emphasis is mainly placed on the construction and rehabilitation phase (January 1981-June 1982) of the country's 10-year development Plan. It is difficult to make long-term financial predictions because to a great extent, they depend on the outcome of work underway. Nevertheless, the progress of the economy will be linked to income from the two main export products, improvements in subsistence agriculture and diversification of the industrial sector.

The amount of foreign aid required in order to implement short-term reconstruction plans is put at $1.4 billion. For the entire decade, the aid needed for investments will total $4.4 billion and another $5 billion will be needed to support the balance of payments.

11,464
CSO: 4719/232

END

JPRS 79707

22 December 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2541

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JPRS 79707

22 December 1981

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No. 2541

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TEACHERS LINKED TO STALLED AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 81 p 8

[Text]

LESS land is being used in the People's Republic of Benin because of the lack of interest in farming — especially among young people — an education seminar in Salisbury heard this week.

The situation was being aggravated by teachers moving into more lucrative jobs, a Benin delegate, Mr Sebastian Agbotou said.

Several African experts are attending the two-week UNESCO-sponsored Network of Educational Innovations for Development in Africa (NEIDA) seminar on school and community participation in rural development.

Mr Agbotou said the trend among teachers in Benin had led to a considerable number of resignations, requests for leave of absence and early retirement.

Some teachers also retarded rural development because they teach in schools in villages but return to town in the evening.

Agriculture — the main factor of economic development — was therefore abandoned, with obvious effects on the country's economy.

Though agricultural production was taught in schools many pupils had no intention of becoming modern farmers, said Mr Agbotou.

Meanwhile, two projects were launched in 1976 to integrate schools into their own environment so they can contribute to the development of the country.

Projects were being run within the framework of school and community participation in rural development, Mr Agbotou said.

They include an education and development project for primary schools and another pilot project for secondary schools.

These projects constitute an organised and planned effort to integrate development with the implementation of a new type of education in schools.

Mr Amadou Ndoye Niaw of Senegal told delegates that the school attendance in his country had risen.

This was partly the result of the schools accepting a responsibility to meet the needs of the community and of the organised involvement of community agents.

CSO: 4700/377

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK, PORTUGUESE AID--The delegation of the Bank of Cape Verde, consisting of its governor, Dr Corentino Santos, office chief Armando Lima, and directors Antonio Hilario and Manuel Costa, returned from the United States where it attended the meetings of the IMF and the World Bank representing the country's government. The work of the assembly extended from 25 September until 2 October. The country's delegation had an opportunity to establish contact with operational departments of the World Bank connected with the financing of projects for transportation between islands and the port of Praia. It is recalled that Portugal will finance 50 percent of the costs for the repair of the port of Praia. Cape Verde will pay for the other half through financing already guaranteed by the World Bank. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 3] 5058

CSO: 4742/89

POSSIBILITY OF NEW NORTH-SOUTH CLEAVAGES NOTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Pierre Biarnes]

[Excerpts] Our special correspondent, Pierre Biarnes, gives a picture of the situation in the Chadian capital, where the continued lull in the fighting and the departure of Libyan troops are bringing new hope for restoring peace. Various states, including Algeria, which has just sent medical supplies to Ndjamena, are intending to assist in that stabilization.

Ndjamena--All day long, hundreds of pirogues are incessantly coming and going on the peaceful Chari River, its muddy waters still swollen from the summer rains. An incongruous assortment of people, animals and baggage is piled into those simple, roughly tapered, hollowed-out tree trunks carrying them from Kousseri, in Cameroon, to Ndjamena, which faces it on the opposite bank: multicolored refuse-boxes, calabashes filled with millet or twisted tubers, traditional plant fiber baskets, buckets and bowls of many-colored plastic, bicycles, baroque metallic bedposts, sewing machines, gasoline containers, big transistor radios, bundles of cotton goods. They give one a better idea of the effects of the 11 months of "Libyan peace" which has just ended in Chad.

The streets in downtown Ndjamena are still devastated, the walls riddled with bullet-marks, the doors and windows gone, the shop windows smashed, the interiors looted of every piece of furniture and even the faucets.

But everywhere else, in the neighboring administrative office buildings, which were not so badly ravaged, in the shaded old colonial villages bordering the river, which were less and less damaged as one traveled north and which were immediately occupied by the victors, and above all in the slums in the southern end of town, to which many refugees have already returned, there has been an increasing resumption of normal life as the year has worn on, despite the modest results so far achieved.

Automobile traffic, never heavy, is still on the upswing. The markets near the great mosque that was built several years ago by the Saudis are well supplied. Not far from there, near the burned-down cathedral soon to be rebuilt, the Jesuit fathers have reopened their study center and school, while in a neighboring house, austerely furnished, the young UNICEF representative has moved in with his wife and daughter after having left Kousseri for good, like most of the employees of the International charitable organizations.

Despite the lack of qualified instructors, desks and books, nearly 4,000 students are once again attending the Felix-Eboue secondary school, while almost as many are attending the technical and commercial secondary school. Since June, the Chadian subsidiary of the Bank of West Africa has reopened its doors in what used to be the residential villa of its manager, which escaped the fighting, while preparing to move back, within a few more days, to its completely refurbished premises on the "bank street."

In the next street, some "exile" has returned several times to roam about the premises of what used to be his butcher-shop, another is reopening the main offices of Conoco, which is going to resume drilling operations. Metal-frame construction is back, and "newcomers" have opened up a business in air conditioners and refrigerators, doubtless promising a golden future. The head of the sugar-works company has come back several times on his twin-engine craft from his cane plantations in the Sarh region in the south.

It had been clear for months, once the illusions founded on petrodollars evaporated, that the Libyan peace had its limits, and that Col Qadhdhafi had neither the technical nor human resources--perhaps not even the financial--to make a decisive contribution to the rebuilding of a modern government apparatus in Chad. It followed that he also did not have the resources to really get economic activity started up again, while his army was facing the possibility of getting mired down there. Over and above all the official visits of recent weeks and the combined pressure of France, the United States and a number of African countries, this is certainly the basic reason for the withdrawal of its troops.

At this point, most of the ministries in reality consist only of the minister himself and a handful of immediate subordinates who by themselves are simply unable to get the machinery back in gear, as scarcely any government employees yet have the minimal amount of material supplies necessary to carry out work.

The army, in its various ways, is hardly better off. The lack of fuel, in particular, frequently immobilizes its vehicles. It could certainly be argued that the collapse of a bureaucracy which had long been almost completely useless has not been a disaster for the majority of the people, still living in a traditional lifestyle, and that this was a good chance to turn away once and for all from those cumbersome, parasitical structures inherited from the colonial era and immoderately swollen since independence.

But even with the protection of foreign forces, the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] government was unable to consolidate its power on a durable basis, once the battle for Ndjamena was over, without bringing back to their jobs and their duties the government employees who had fled the fighting and their jobs and who are now returning to the capital to close the parenthesis. Now it is up to their new superiors to sort things out so that there is work for them, and pay for them, too! Under this kind of pressure, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, whose tenure in power is highly dependent on the southern leaders and representatives of the great majority of the population, cannot in the least be satisfied with the "Bedouin state" which was all Col Qadhdhafi could provide him, while most of the government employees are natives of the southern provinces of the country, the traditionally best educated region.

Under these conditions, the Toubou leader had no choice but to turn fairly quickly to France, the only country in a position to restore the operation of the machinery it alone really understood. This is precisely what he did, profiting additionally from the change of the governing team in Paris, at the same time as President Mitterrand saw it as an excellent chance to distinguish himself from his predecessor and re-establish French influence in the region.

A Fish Out of Water

Either directly or under cover of the OAU [Organization of African Unity], France is on its way back to Ndjamena. Telephone technicians are setting up a telephone exchange and laying 3 miles of trunk lines to serve the ministries, a few public authorities, and a few companies. Others are repairing the electric generating station and part of its distribution network. The telex is going to be re-established, and a radio transmitter much more powerful than the one presently serving only the capital (it escaped the destruction) is to be built. A team of city planners is coming to assess the damage suffered by the public buildings and estimate the cost and time needed to restore them.

On the apron of the airport, the armed forces attached with the French "diplomatic antenna" in Kousseri is now feeling sharp and sure of himself as he supervises the first deliveries of arms and munitions to the new Integrated National Army (ANI), and welcomes the officers for the first contingents of the neutral inter-African peace-keeping force.

A new ambassador is scheduled to be named soon, and once he has moved back into the old residence on the banks of the Chari, which is going to be restored, this will be the signal to encourage the arrival of new technical advisers and the return of a number of private sector businessmen who are still awaiting this definitive sign that there is no longer any reason to fear for their safety.

After that, the biggest job will still remain: rebuilding all the governmental and business buildings that were destroyed, furnish them almost from the ground up, and replace almost all the publicly owned vehicles, which were looted or burned, re-equip the schools and hospitals, etc. The cost of that reconstruction effort is estimated generally at around Fr 1.5 billion. But along with that there will be long months when very large operating subsidies will be needed and, of course, the costs entailed by the intervention force which will also mount up to several tens of billions of CFA francs, even if the operations are of short duration.

France will not be alone in supplying aid. The EEC, among others, has agreed to give its support. But one might still ask whether the political and technical problems that gave birth to this tragedy will be resolved.

First of all, what is to be done with Mr Hissein Habre, who thanks to the departure of the Libyans, if not with their complicity, has regained control of the whole Abeche region? It is not at all certain that the countries that have agreed to supply contingents for the OAU force will be prepared to go dislodge him. Togo, Guinea and Senegal, among others, it is said, are more in favor of a dialogue. But will those who expelled the head of the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) from the GUNT agree among themselves to re-admit him? If so, in what position? What will happen then to Goukouni's personal authority?

So far the latter has maneuvered skillfully, playing on his weakness--both his tribe and his armed forces are clearly in the minority--to pose as an arbiter, thereby strengthening his international legitimacy.

But with the return to peace, he has become much more dependent on the people from the south who dream only of retaking the power they confiscated more than 20 years ago. The southerners, who already hold the GUNT vice presidency with Col Kamougue, the financial affairs portfolio with Ngambet Kosnaye, agriculture with Nimbaye Lossimian and several other technical ministries, are now casting their eyes on foreign affairs (the minister of justice, Mr Delwa Kassire Coumakoye, who is in charge of all matters relating to the intervention force, is in fact already overtaking Acyl Ahmat, the titular holder of the office). They are very openly critical of Defense Minister Adoum Togoye, one of Goukouni's few henchmen, while the Chadian Armed Forces, which are totally in their hands, aspire to nothing less than becoming identified with the new integrated national army, to the detriment of the other political-military factions.

Are we not running the risk, ultimately, of falling back into the north-south cleavages of the 1960's which led to the last civil war? Will the French peace achieve by dialogue what the Libyan peace barely achieved by arms? The former metropolitan power may well be running the risk of getting mired down again in Chad, even if its methods are now different.

9516
CSO: 4719/263

ERITREAN NATIONALISTS CLAIM MILITARY VICTORIES

Battle Successes

EA291910 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Hirgigo--On 27 November 1981 a unit of the people's militia of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front stationed in western Eritrea, attacked a 50-man enemy force which had been on a reconnaissance mission. Fighting lasted from 0700 to 0900 and our heroic comrades killed or wounded 25 enemy soldiers and forced the rest of the enemy group to retreat. An enemy mine detector and a tank were also destroyed in a landmine explosion in the vicinity.

Nationalists Claim Victories

EA061628 (Clandestine) Voice of Tigre Revolution in Tigrinya to Ethiopia 1345 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Heroic guerrillas of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front and members of the people's militia have attacked the fascist Dergue forces in Zalanbesa, killing 21 enemy soldiers, wounding another 27 and capturing 30. Twenty-four light weapons and three [words indistinct] trucks were also seized. A Zil truck was also set on fire while loaded with ammunition and other materials. The attack in Zolanbesa took place on 3 December.

Battle Victory

EA011156 (Clandestine) Voice of Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0430 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] The environs of (Hirgigo): The day before yesterday an enemy force from (Hirgigo) attempted to attack Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] troops stationed in the vicinity of (Melka Hino), but the attack was foiled, in their first attempt a 250 strong enemy force engaged in a fierce battle with our soldiers, lasting from 0800 to 1100, but they were repulsed. Then, at

exactly 1100 reinforcements, numbering 150 men, supported by 3 tanks and a [word indistinct], arrived at the scene of the battle. The additional forces, together with the previous ones, retreated to (Hirgigo) unable to withstand the firepower and courage of our soldiers, leaving behind more 50 soldiers either killed or wounded.

In this victorious battle, an AT-54 tank was destroyed in a landmine explosion at [word indistinct]. After their defeat at the hands of the EPLF fighters the Ethiopian soldiers killed an elderly woman and [words indistinct] in retaliation.

CSO: 4503/11

TPLF CLAIMS BATTLE VICTORY

TPLF Fighters

EA261220 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] The heroic Tirge People's Liberation Front [TPLF] fighters have scored a resounding victory at Dongold, between Zalanbesa and Adigrat. In a 25 Novemver 1981 battle, TPLF fighters repulsed the enemy, compelling it to retreat to its original position. The enemy had moved out of Zalanbesa to occupy strategic positions in Dongold.

Over 50 enemy soldiers were killed, 30 wounded and another 12 captured. Thirty-six light weapons, two Bren guns and other useful items were appropriated for use by the Tigre revolution.

Elsewhere, TPLF units engaged in a 5-hour defensive battle and foiled the enemy's two-pronged attack; enemy soldiers in four trucks were either killed or wounded.

Battle Successes

EA291912 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Tigre--Reports from the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] confirm that on 24 November heroic TPLF fighters completely routed enemy forces stationed in the towns of Mai Kebri and Adi Arkai [in Gondar Region] and took full command of the towns.

The enemy force which was annihilated at Mai Kebri by TPLF fighters belonged to the 1131st battalion, 113th brigade of the 7th Division, and was divided into four [words indistinct]. Reinforcements rushed from [name indistinct] were routed, with many killed and wounded and the rest forced to retreat.

In the victorious surprise offensive to capture Mai Kebri and Adi Araki, a six-company enemy force was destroyed completely, 20 enemy soldiers, 224 assorted light weapons, 30 assorted [words distinct], and an antiaircraft gun were captured. Two Bren guns, an 82-mm mortar, 13 assorted trucks, 1 fully equipped garage, huge amounts of ammunition, petrol and food, medical supplies and uniforms stored by the enemy were also appropriated by the TPLF. [passage indistinct]

Meanwhile, on 23 and 26 November, TPLF guerrillas fiercely attacked enemy forces in the areas of Aguilae and Isimbla districts respectively. In the fighting which ensued over 78 enemy soldiers were killed and 8 enemy soldiers, 11 assorted light and medium weapons and 2 trucks were captured.

The fact that these attacks took place and brilliant victories were scored by the TPLF at a time when the enemy was preparing to launch an offensive in Tigre is a source of great pride and encouragement to the TPLF.

CSO: 4503/10

LIMANN ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO BENEFIT CENTRAL REGION

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Kwamena Apponsah]

[Excerpts] The Central Region is to benefit from a ¢102 million investment to boost the production of staple foods, cash crops and livestock under the current five-year development plan.

Of the amount, ¢45 million would be spent on produce such as maize, plaintain, cassava, vegetables, oil palm, coconut, sugar cane, pineapples and cocoa.

Livestock production centred around cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and rabbits, will also be boosted with over ¢12 million.

These were revealed by President Hilla Limann at Agona Swedru yesterday when opening the Central Regional Agricultural Show at the Swedru Sports Stadium.

President Limann is on a three-day tour of the Central Region which ends today.

He announced that in the government's effort to stem the tide of urban migration, an industry would be sited at Swedru to manufacture agricultural tools.

To improve upon the existing facilities for marine life and inland fishing, workshops are to be constructed at Winneba and Apam, recording booths at Mumford, and Senya Breku, repair and maintenance workshops of outboard motors at Nakwa, Anomabu, Komenda and Moore and the setting up of fish culture at Okyereko and Mankessim, Dr Limann disclosed.

In reply to the welcome address by Nana Nyarko Eku IX in which he requested for improved water, road, health and electricity facilities in the region, Dr Limann announced bold plans aimed at improving those facilities in the region with particular reference to the water problems of Cape Coast, Foro and Senya Breku and upgrading of the Kwanyako and Winneba Water Works.

Swedru and Winneba water systems, the President said, will eventually be linked to Weija while Komenda will get water from Daboase and Elmina. On rural electrification, the President announced that ¢113 million would be spent on it. Nyakrom had already benefitted from this programme, he said.

CSO: 4700/381

MEASURES APPLYING TO PNP OFFICIALS LISTED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Nana Okutwer Bekoe III and two top men of the ruling People's National Party (PNP) are to account to the national treasurer of the party, Mr K.N. Ofori, within 21 days, all monies they have received on behalf of the party.

The two others are Dr Ivan Addae-Mensah, general-secretary and Mr Kofi Batsa, publicity chairman both of the party.

This was contained in the seven-point terms of settlement in the PNP case filed at an Accra High Court yesterday.

In the settlement, the national treasurer is to take over the running of the party as its acting national chairman until further decisions are taken at the party's next congress.

Other terms of settlement reached by both parties in the case are:

--That a national executive committee meeting should be summoned forthwith by the national treasurer.

--That the national executive committee summoned by the national treasurer should make appropriate preparations for the meetings of the party congress, including the business to be discussed at the meetings of the congress, in accordance with Section 50(C) of the constitution of the People's National Party.

--That the national treasurer should preside over the meetings on both the national executive committee and the national congress.

--That the central committee was improperly reconstituted after the Kumasi Congress in May 1980 and therefore all acts purported to have been made in the name of that reconstituted body should be corrected.

CSO: 4700/381

GHANAIANS PLACE HOPE IN FRENCH ASSISTANCE

Paris LE MONDE in French 18, 19 Nov 81

[Article by Philippe DeCraene: "Ghana Adrift"]

[18 Nov 81, p 5]

[Excerpts] Since Hilla Limann came to power, the special services--the Special Branch--have foiled at least four coup attempts. The president of the republic himself admits: "Every evening when I go to bed I hear talk about the possibility of a coup d'etat." However, observers tend to think less of the possibility of a putsch than of a kind of "constitutional coup d'etat" which would put aside a man whose integrity and governing principles are not in question, but whom many of his compatriots consider to be in a job beyond his capabilities.

Among the innumerable political dangers threatening the future of the regime, there stand out the ill-concealed impatience of some of the military and the revival of tribalism and religious militancy among some Moslem elements. In spite of a concerted effort to put the army in order, with the help of Canada and the United Kingdom, it still does not have the kind of loyalty that can stand up to any test. Pay is very low, with a major getting hardly 650 cedis a month.* The bad food and clothing supply causes a sullen discontent. The troops stationed in the north, who mainly come from that region, actively support Limann, who is a fellow tribesman. By contrast, the Fanti, Ewe, and Ashanti cadres, who are from the south, resent a "northern" head of state.

Former lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, "a soldier in retirement because his role as former chief of state does not permit him to occupy a suitable grade in the army," appears to many a student or employee as the last resort. "Limann has no charisma, while Jerry has only charisma," say the opponents of this still popular man who dared to execute three former heads of state while for a few months he occupied the top post before stepping aside for the current president. "The Limann regime is the worst the country has ever had," Jerry Rawlings affirms, adding: "They are lying who say that I voluntarily gave up power after 4 months..." Is he then ready to resume the directon of public affairs? At any rate, he has been subtly eliminated from the entire normal procedure, since in future to be

*One cedi is worth 2.05 francs on the official market and 16 centimes on the parallel market.

chief of state "one must be born of Ghanaian father and mother." Whereas Jerry Rawlings is half Scottish and half Ewe...

An area of disturbance is also developing in the north. Militant Islam continues to gain ground in the region. Libya finances construction of mosques, distributes Korans, and opens religious schools. Admiration for Colonel Qadhdhafi and Imam Khomeyni is growing among the youth. At Wa, in the west, there were clashes a few months ago between orthodox Moslems and followers of the Hamadiya brotherhood. In Dagomba area, near Yendi, several hundred people were killed this summer in armed clashes between Konkoumbas and Nanumbas. A company of infantry restored order with difficulty. There is a risk of religious differences being compounded with tribal quarrels, and the possibility of foreign influences interfering at any time. This has prompted Limann to conduct an extremely vigorous diplomatic drive in an effort to ward off the dangers, real or imagined.

[19 Nov 81, p 6]

[Text] "You cannot satisfy a tiger with a kiss." Whether accurate or imagined, this statement attributed to President Limann by diplomatic circles in Accra answering someone who criticized his hostile attitue toward Colonel Qadhdhafi, is significant. Unlike many of his African peers who like him have strong biases against the Libyan head of state but refrain from openly attacking him, the Ghanaian president does not mince his words.

While in many capitals of tropical Africa it is preferred to maintain a prudent silence about Libya's initiatives, in Accra there is straight talk to a man whose conduct is openly condemned. In June, at a press conference which he purposely gave a somewhat solemn tone, Limann announced that he would not participate in the next OAU summit if it was held, as planned, in Tripoli. He justified this refusal by explaining that Colonel Qadhdhafi had declined to participate in several OAU summit conferences, including the latest this summer in Nairobi.

When he received us in August in Accra at Christianborg Castle, where the presidential offices are located, the head of state told us emphatically: "I do not at all agree with Qadhdhafi's policy. He interferes in the internal affairs of African states, he preaches holy war. We want no ayatollah here, because we need peace and security to develop ourselves."

The team in power in Accra points with insistence to the "Libyan agents'" systematic "infiltration activity" among the Moslem minorities. This is reportedly the case among the Moba tribes in the north, whose area straddles the border between Ghana and Togo.

The presumed ties between Moscow and Tripoli have caused Limann to harden his attitude toward Qadhdhafi, because in the great competition of East and West in black Africa it is clear that the Western camp has a solid advantage in Accra. This is at least one area in which the self-proclaimed spiritual successor of Nkrumah ahs not restored his policy. While "Osagyefo" gave priority to relations with the Soviet Union, Limann is keeping his distance from a state which is nonetheless the most important purchaser of Ghanaian cocoa. A member of his ministerial team said about the Soviets: "They will do nothing to help us overcome

our financial and economic difficulties as long as we do not agree to be indoctrinated. However, our ideology, our only ideology, is Ghana, Ghana first and above all..."

Honeymoon with Paris

The Ghanaian leaders have for some time been turning more and more toward Paris. In fact, they are rather disappointed with the lukewarm attitude that the British and Americans have been showing in their regard. As for Mrs Thatcher, it is admitted here that "she has her own problems" and that "the scope of her internal difficulties does not permit her to effectively aid her African partners." It is noted, however, with a tinge of bitterness, that "for the United Kingdom the top priority is not Africa but America," and it is even concluded that "Great Britain has less sense of its African responsibilities than France..."

In regard to the United States, a Ghanaian diplomat confided to us: "Since Reagan's election we note with sadness that his diplomatic policy is steadily eroding all Carter's efforts in the direction of Africa. Reagan's unconditional support of Mrs Thatcher and the way he is siding with the apartheid zealots in South Africa cause definite reservations on our part. In this context, we place our greatest hope is socialist France, which shows promise of a greater spirit of justice and which may serve as a beneficial counterbalance to the American initiatives in Africa..."

The personality of Limann and the intelligent efforts of an ambassador who has rapidly established personal friendly relations with the president have had something to do with the French-Ghanaian rapprochement. The president has excellent memories of his time in France, where he studied law and economic science. Also, he knows a number of the political leaders in Paris and admires, he says, "France's nonalignment and neutrality," adding: "The current Ghanaian regime is situated halfway between the French regime and the American presidential government..."

In summary, it is a virtual honeymoon between Paris and Accra. All our readers recall that minister Mitterrand was France's official representative to the Gold Coast independence ceremonies in March 1957. Everyone is hoping that the president will participate next year in the "silver" jubilee of that independence.

Still Modest French Presence

For the present, the French presence in Ghana remains relatively modest. In bilateral aid, France is only the country's fourth partner, after the FRG, Canada, and the United States. In 1975, a protocol agreement was concluded and a credit of Fr70 million was granted for rescheduling its debt, while in 1977 30 million was granted for development aid. However, since 1974 COFACE [French Insurance Company for Foreign Trade] has no longer guaranteed short or long term business negotiated here. The Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) participates to the extent of Fr13 million in the capital of the Cement Company of West Africa (CIMAO) which involves Togo, the Ivory Coast, and Ghana.

Strictly speaking, we should add to bilateral aid what France contributes in the framework of the EEC. That organization devotes significant effort on the one hand to promote progress of the peasantry and on the other to stimulate artisan and semi-industrial production. However, the EEC's activity in this country remains limited and, above all, little known. A representative of the European Development Fund said to us with a smile: "Recently someone asked me if the letters EEC (European Economic Community) stood for a new airline..."

There are about 10 French companies operating in Ghana. They include SCOA [West African Trading Company], CFAO [French Company of West Africa], Air Liquide, and Degremont. France provides technical assistance to the French-Ghanaian education center in Accra which annually sends 20 teachers to study in French institutions, to the Somanya normal school from which more than a hundred students every year spend 2 months in establishments of French-speaking Africa, and to various secondary schools where about ten volunteers of the national service (VSNA) teach on a permanent basis. Finally, the four branches of the Alliance Francaise located in Accra, Kumasi, Takoradi, and Tamale receive some funds--still too little in relation to their needs.

Among the projects in which Ghanaians would like to see Paris participate are cooperation with the Kumasi University of Science and Technology (UST) and the operation launched last year to combat a disease of the cocoanut plantations in the coastal strip. Finally, the Ghanaian Government has requested French technical assistance to establish a pilot farm to encourage development of rubber growing in the west, and asked for scholarships for Ghanaian officers to take various training courses in France. All these requests were presented during the visit to Accra in August of Jean-Pierre Cot, minister delegate of cooperation and development, as well as a project to resume exploitation of an important gold mine for which France could provide assistance.

In Parliament, some Francophone deputies such as J. Aggrey-Orleans, secretary general of the House, have been trying to form direct contacts with French deputies. And in official circles, in the ministries as well as the corridors of Parliament, we were frequently asked the question: "When will we get past the stage of good intentions? When will France be as generous with us as Canada or Germany...?"

Between Lome and Abidjan

Surrounded by three Francophone states--Upper Volta, the Ivory Coast, and Togo--Ghanaians are depending a great deal on France to strengthen their ties with these neighbors. With Togo, the dialogue is particularly difficult because it is bound up with the so-called "western Togoland" issue. Lome has not given up hope of regaining the eastern part of Ghana, which at the time of the German occupation was part of Togo. In Accra, the official line is clear. "This question was settled, once and for all, under UN auspices, before independence. A referendum, conducted in a regular way, approved integration of western Togo into the Gold Coast. No Ghanaian Government would agree to reopen this case. We are prepared to establish any form of bilateral cooperation with Togo, period, that is all." Ghanaian officials say that they are not concerned because the irredentist movement in the eastern part of the country goes through frequent

phases of inactivity. They add that those who try to stir up the issue are not all wholehearted militants; a good number of them are merely profiteers, unscrupulously playing a double game between Lome and Accra.

It is nonetheless true that a large Ghanaian community lives in Togo and that many Togolese live more or less permanently in Ghana. Among the Mobas, Cotocolis, and Cabrais the expression "go to Kumasi" has long symbolized the search for Eldorado, and many men from these tribes work as agricultural laborers on the Ghana plantations. Thus, both sides are compelled to have a good understanding.

The same is true of relations with Upper Volta, since many Upper Voltans live in the center and south of Ghana: Agricultural workers, traders, but also police or soldiers. It is particularly true for the Ivory Coast, with which there was brief but violent tension after the tragic death in March of 46 Ghanaian citizens at a police station in Agban, in the Abidjan suburbs. Thanks to the mediation of General Eyadema, the Togolese chief of state, who had already had occasion to play a similar role in the dispute between Mali and Upper Volta, and then between Chad and Libya, the relations between Ghana and the Ivory Coast were rapidly restored to normal.

During the last few months exchanges of delegations have increased between Accra and Abidjan, while construction is actively underway on the highway between the two capitals. This highway, which is only one link in the major planned through road to go from Mauritania to Nigeria, will open up both eastern Ivory Coast and western Ghana, two areas whose agricultural development potential is considerable.

People in Accra witness to experiencing some xenophobic feeling, which is also demonstrated by Ivorians toward the 300,000 Ghanaians in the south of their country. Also, the two countries, which are both cocoa-producers, have not yet been able to coordinate their policies on exports. While the Ivorians intend to build up stockpiles to force buyers to stop artificial manipulation of prices, the Ghanaians--at the end of their resources and drive to bankruptcy--are selling all their production at low prices.

In fact, Ghana's condition of economic, financial and social shipwreck encumbers its relations with neighboring countries and Limann's entire policy in relation to his international partners and his own compatriots. The future of the Ghanaian democracy--an increasingly uncertain future--is shackled to this disastrous situation.

9920
CSO: 4719/274

BRIEFS

CATHOLIC RELIEF FOOD DONATION--The Catholic Relief Services is to speed up the shipment to Ghana some 13,325 metric tonnes of food aid consigned to the country for 1982. This is because the secretariat is now satisfied with the new security system at the ports which hopefully will eliminate pilfering of food items brought in through the Relief Service. This was contained in a statement issued in Accra yesterday by Mr Palmari H. deLucena, Director of the Catholic Relief Services. The food aid will be made up of 6,610 metric tonnes of soy-fortified sorghum grits; 4,435 metric tonnes of wheat soy blend; 2,030 metric tonnes of vegetable oil and 250 metric tonnes of non-fat dry milk. He said the food items valued at $6,326,840.00 were donated by the people of the United States. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Nov 81 pp 4-5]

VIEWS ON BUDGET DEFICIT--Accra, November 24--Failure to sustain the benefits of previous stabilisation programmes in Ghana was due largely to weak fiscal policies, Bank of Ghana Governor Alex Ashiabor told the annual dinner of the Institute of Bankers here this week. He noted that between 1974 and this year Ghana's budget deficit had risen from 154.9 million cedis (some 56 million dollars) to 4.7 billion cedis. Borrowing from the banking system to finance that deficit had climed from 128 million cedis to 3.6 billion. Mr Ashiabor said records showed that Central Government borrowing had accounted for more than 80 percent of monetary expansion between 1974-75 and 1980-81. It was thus extremely important that the budget be viewed as a major instrument of policy and not just as a means of collecting revenue and allocating funds, or of providing a basis for an audit, the bank chief said. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 24 Nov 91 p 19]

CSO: 4700/381

MOZAMBICAN NEWSMAN COMMENTS ON PAIGC CONGRESS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 81 p 10

[Article by Fernando Lima]

[Excerpts] (AIM)--Exactly 1 year later, the thing that everyone was expecting has been made official by Guinea-Bissau: the PAIGC's supranational project has been buried for good following the premature death constituted by the events of 14 November 1980, when Luis Cabral's regime was overthrown.

That, with the obvious exception of the spectacular display surrounding the removal of the party's secretary and deputy secretary general (both appointed by the third congress), was perhaps the most outstanding development in the special congress that ended today.

Apart from those events, which can be explained by historical facts and paths shared by other comrades in struggle, the congress demonstrated great zeal in affirming its inherited principles and its attachment to the commitments and solidarities that have grown up with the passing of time.

One cannot ignore the efforts made to affirm a nonaligned foreign policy, closer relations with the countries that shared colonial darkness under the same flag, and even the proposition proclaiming a strengthening of relations with the socialist countries.

It will be necessary to bear in mind that a small country in obviously limiting circumstances cannot unfurl programmatic banners that will excessively ruffle powerful neighbors and frighten off urgent assistance that might be jeopardized by hasty labeling.

Guinea-Bissau recently handed over the weapons in the possession of the "Marxist-Leninists" who tried, in a foolhardy action, to do away with the bordello country into which "Sir" Jawara has transformed Gambia.

A second factor to be kept in mind is the appointment of Vasco Cabral as permanent secretary of the Party Central Committee.

That leader's prestige and ability are not in question, but it is known that the former minister of economic coordination and planning has never renounced his partisan

loyalty to Luis Cabral, as was done, incidentally, by a significant number of the members of the pre-14 November Executive Bureau.

It is also true that privately and on specific occasions, Vasco Cabral has never concealed his criticisms of the economic projects underway and of the way in which the government is currently being run.

In the Political Bureau, whose members include all the key figures in the military events of the night of 14 November, Vasco Cabral may be the privileged bridge between the old and the new PAIGC in its internal dynamics and in its relations with the outside world, specifically Mozambique, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, and--why not?--Cape Verde as well.

11798
CSO: 4742/95

VIEIRA NOTES WILLINGNESS TO OPEN TALKS WITH CAPE VERDE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Nov 81 p 7

[Interview with Nino Vieira by Sol de Carvalho: "We Are Ready for a Dialogue on a Basis of Equality"]

> [Excerpts] "We are ready for a dialogue with Cape Verde on the government and party levels because that is the way it is done all over the world," said Nino Vieira in an exclusive interview given to the AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY] correspondent in Bissau. The chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau emphasized that "Unity must be built on a basis of equality, without any difference between the two peoples."

Question: The special congress of the PAGIC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] represented a readjustment on the party level. Is a readjustment also expected on the government level?

Answer: There was a certain readjustment on the government level, of course. But in practice we managed to keep many of those who were in the preceding administration in the same jobs (because many of them had given proof of this). About four or five have left the government and were replaced by new ministers.

But there was more of a readjustment in the party. Regardless of the departure of the Cape Verde wing, there was a certain readjustment even among the nationals from Guinea.

Question: The PAGIC accepts the general principle of unity with Cape Verde on "a basis of equality." However, in practical terms, it seems to be more and more distant. What is the specific dispute that must be resolved to have better relations?

Answer: Right now it is difficult for us to say anything about this because, so far, there has been no approach between the two parties. But, as far as we are concerned, unity must be built on a basis of equality, without any difference between the two peoples.

One of the causes of 14 November really was the question of the constitution: Since we have a single party, our constitution was completely different from that of Cape Verde. There was practically an uprising here because of that.

Question: Mr President, do you think that, if there were an in-depth discussion between the two parties and if conversations were started on the government level, the burning problems, especially Navicave, conditions would exist for a dialogue?

Answer: That depends on the two parties. We are ready for a dialogue and we are ready for unity because this is something that everybody is doing now. As for conversations, we are ready at any time to resolve the problems between the two states.

Question: In the commemorative address of 14 November, Your Excellency said that for the "future of Guinea-Bissau, there would not be two ways but only one." Could you explain?

Answer: I said that there would not be two ways because there is a tendency on the part of certain persons to think that we can accept a multiparty system. We think that this is completely impossible because, for a people to be able to follow a road of progress and happiness, there has to be a single party with a single way.

The only way to make a people happy is the socialist way. We have not yet gotten there but we are on the way of one day reaching that goal.

Question: There is a tendency among the international press to involve Guinea-Bissau in the Gambian issue. What specifically is happening here?

Answer: We never thought of intervening in the internal affairs of any country. In the specific case of Guinea-Bissau, we asked that nobody intervene. This is an internal matter and we have to resolve it.

But there was confusion in Gambia. That is not the first time. This actually is the third time and it was the biggest one of all. They called upon Guinea-Conakry, the Soviet Union, Cuba (if I am not mistaken) and Guinea-Bissau.

We were unable to become involved in this affair. But, by virtue of the geographic location and because of the factors I talked about, they escaped in a boat and came here. We had to inform the government of Gambia about that and they asked for extradition. But we did not go along with that because we have no agreement with them to do that sort of thing.

5058
CSO: 4742/102

GOVERNMENT PLANS STRATEGIC MAIZE RESERVE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Nov 81 p 20

[Article by Karuki-Waciira]

[Text] A strategic reserve of up to 4 million bags of maize will be maintained by the Government to avoid future shortages.

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development, Dr Zachary Onyonka, said that there was a target to more than double the production of maize and wheat over the next 10 years. For this purpose, the use of fertilisers must be increased by 20 percent per year and seasonal credit expanded, he said.

Presenting the half-yearly economic report prepared by his Ministry, Dr Onyonka disclosed that there was some improvement in the performance of the Kenyan economy in 1981 which could lead to an estimated increase in gross domestic product by 4 percent.

The Minister said that the long rains which came on time during 1981 had a beneficial effect on output in the agricultural sector. He said substantial increases were being recorded in deliveries of not only maize but also pyrethrum, tobacco and milk.

The Minister said that total agricultural output was expected to increase by nearly 5 percent in real terms during the year. The manufacturing sector is also expected to grow by 4 percent with smaller increases expected in the private services sector.

Referring to the world economic situation, Dr Onyonka said the first nine months of 1981 were unfavourable for growth in most developing countries. Reduced growth rates in these countries has resulted in slack demand in the industrial countries causing problems for the exports of the majority of the non-oil developing countries, he said.

Turning to the agricultural sector, the Minister said the long rains, though beneficial to maize production, had an adverse effect on the production of wheat, barley and cotton. Falls in production of coffee and sisal have also been recorded, he said. Dr Onyonka noted that the increased deliveries of milk to the KCC by farmers was the result of better pastures brought about by rain as well as the recent increase in the price of milk.

The Minister said the national food policy introduced earlier this year would enable the country to achieve security in food supply. He said production of basic food crops was being expanded and that adequate incentives were being offered to obtain good results. The Minister said that storage facilities for all food grains was being expanded.

Giving statistics of performance, the Minister said that deliveries of maize for the first six months of the current year to the National Cereals and Produce Board increased from 95,769 tonnes in 1980 to 266,460 tonnes in 1981. For the whole year, deliveries are forecast to increase by 78 percent to 388,600 tonnes in the current year. Last year's production was 217,887 tonnes.

CSO: 4700/378

ASSEMBLY REPEALS OLD LAWS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Nov 81 p 13

[Text]

THE National Assembly has repealed two laws, the *Kenya Gazette* announced yesterday.

The two laws are The Jute Control Act, repealed on April 1, 1981, and the African Arms Act.

The National Assembly passed a new law The Statute Law (Repeals and Miscellaneous Amendment Act, 1981) to repeal the two laws. The new law received the Presidential Assent on November 5, 1981 and became effective on November 13.

The "African Arms Ordinance" became effective on May 11, 1918. It intended to control the carrying of arms by Africans. It said: "In this ordinance, arms includes spears, swords, simis, rungu, bows and arrows, clubs and such other weapons as the Minister by order may determine."

The law enabled police to arrest any African who failed to produce a written permit for the arms being transported without warrant. Any African convicted of such an offence faced a fine not exceeding 400/- or up to two months' imprisonment.

The gazette also announces that about 100 companies have been struck off the Register of Companies. These include Mito Mbili, Twentsche Overseas Trading Company, Metaplastic Ltd., and Miwani Sugar Mills (Kenya) Ltd. The gazette says the companies have been disolved.

CSO: 4700/378

NANDI, LUHYA TRIBES CLASH OVER LAND

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Philip Wangalwa]

[Excerpt]

A TRIBAL clash left one man dead, two seriously injured and between 70 and 100 houses burnt in Kapkangani Location, Nandi District.

The nine-day confrontation was between Nandi and Luhya tribesmen over land occupation.

The Luhyas were said to have settled on land held by the Nandi for several years.

Police Headquarters said 32 people were arrested after clashes in Toloi, Chemisha, Denja and Kaptoloi villages, some 10 km west of Kapsabet on the Kaimosi-Kapsabet road.

All those arrested appeared before a Kapsabet court and 29 of them were bound over to keep the peace for six months. One was charged with arson and two with killing a school headmaster, the police spokesman said.

Other reports said the headmaster of Toloi Primary School, Mr. D[illegible] Agisa, was attacked in his house at the weekend and killed.

His brother was injured and admitted to hospital where his condition was described as "serious".

A chief's baraza was held in a bid to reconcile the two tribes. Members of one of the tribes were armed with poison arrows. But they refused to either come out of the forest or surrender their arms. Later, police reinforcements were sent to the location and stayed for three days, said sources.

Mr. Joseph Anyonge of Mweini Village yesterday told the *Nation* he lost his two houses in the clash. His neighbours, Mr. Patrick Kowchellah and Mr. Francis Amugure, also said their houses and other property were destroyed.

Mr. Anyonge said the people in Chemisha, Denja and Kaptoloi were living in fear and appealed for Government help, saying that unless this was done the affected people might be provoked into taking up arms to defend themselves. Mr. Anyonge said several Luhya families had been living on land previously held by Nandi tribesmen for over 10 years. He said: "Now these people want us to go away, saying the land, although we bought it, belongs to them." Mr. Anyonge said he had bought his plot in 1970.

He said the attacks usually took place at night and people were forced to vacate their houses and sleep in the bush. Some, he said, had left their homes to live with relatives in neighbouring Kakamega District. He blamed some influential local people for inciting the people to fight a "senseless war".

CSO: 4700/378

NAIROBI WATER SUPPLY PROJECT IS ENVISIONED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

A PROJECT to solve the frequent water problems in Nairobi is expected to be completed before 1984, an Assistant Minister for Local Government, Mr. F. Gumo, said.

Mr. Gumo said steps were being taken by the Local Government Ministry to ensure that the frequent water shortage problem is solved.

He said tenders for a bigger water supply project were being processed.

He was replying to a question by Bahati MP Fred Omido who wanted to know what steps the Ministry was taking to assist Nairobi City Council to ensure residents of Kaloleni, Ofafa Maringo, Mbotela and other Eastland areas received constant water supply.

Mr. Omido, who asked the question by private notice, also sought to know the cause of frequent disruptions in water supplies to these areas.

Mr. Gumo said as tenders were being processed the project is expected to be ready before 1984. He agreed to press for the tenders to be speeded up.

Asked by Mr. Mashengu Mwaskofi (Wundanyi) in a supplementary question whether the Ministry would consider temporary measures, the Assistant Minister said it was difficult to do so.

An Assistant Water Development Minister Edward Kiptanui told Ugenya MP James Orango that his Ministry will check why there are frequent water shortages in Siaya township and if the cause is the pump, it would be rectified.

Mr. Kiptanui, however, said the major frequent cause of water shortages in Siaya township was the big population increase which calls for a higher water supply.

Mr. Orango also wanted to know whether the Ministry has immediate plans to ensure permanent water supply to the town and its suburbs. Mr. Kiptanui said there were no immediate plans because of lack of funds.

The MP further sought to know if the Ministry could consider erecting 30,000 gallon water tank for Siaya District Hospital.

Mr. Kiptanui said the Ministry cannot consider the request because the water available is not adequate until such a time the proposed improvements of the source are done.

CSO: 4700/378

SECURITY OFFICERS ACCUSED OF HARASSING SOMALIS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

WAJIR West MP Ahmed Khalif Mohamed yesterday asked the Government to save the Somalis in the North Eastern Province from cruel security officers.

The MP told a hushed House that police from Isiolo and Garbatula had killed 3,000 camels and 1,000 head of cattle, burnt hundreds of houses, and looted homes around Mudogashe. He said the plunder had turned thousands into refugees in their country.

Mr. Khalif said the misdeeds took place between October 18 and 24.

He claimed that the security officers' aim in harassing Somalis in the area was to drive them away.

He accused security officers of burning Somali *manyattas* and killing their animals every now and then under the pretext of hunting for shifta.

He said that Kenyan Somalis were extremely loyal to the Government under the leadership of President Moi, and wondered why they should continue to be victimised in their own country.

He said that he, Wajir East MP Abdi Mohamed Sheik and Garissa North MP Abdikadir Hassan Yusufa toured the area for three days.

He said that the situation was aggravated by a baraza addressed by the Isiolo District Commissioner at Mudogashe in September last year. The DC had said that all Somalis should be forcibly moved from the area, the MP said.

Mr. Mohamed, who said he had pictures and other documents as evidence, called on MPs to tour the area and see what had been done to [illegible].

The people who were made homeless and hungry had fled to other areas, he said.

He added that during their three day's tour of the area they were followed by the area District Commissioner and police.

He said some of the vehicles involved in plunder were identified as GK 477, GK 1[illegible] and GK B131.

The MP also said members of a choir from Wajir District were arrested because they were Somalis.

Describing the act as atrocious, the MP wondered why Somalis should be removed from the area.

He accused security officers in the area of harassing innocent Somalis whenever shifta attack any area.

He called for justice for all the Somalis like other Kenyans [illegible] that their crisis should [illegible]

CSO: 4700/378

BRIEFS

FACTORY SHORT OF CANE--The West Kenya Sugar Factory is facing a serious sugar cane shortage. Managing director Shadrack Khalisia said the newly-constructed Sh. 24 million factory in South Kabras Location, Kakamega, was under-utilised owing to shortage of sugar cane. [Texg] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Nov 81 p 3]

1.7 MILLION JOBS NEEDED--Kenya will have to create more than 1.7 million new jobs in the 1980s at the current rate of population growth, Labour Minister Titus Mbathi said yesterday. Mr Mbathi said social and public services would also have to expand fast to keep pace with the high population growth rate. "This is a very serious challenge to the Government," he said when he opened a seminar of Rural Development and Women's Employment Problems in Kenya. The seminar is taking place at Nairobi hotel. Mr Mbathi said unemployment was one of the most disturbing problems facing the country. It was aggravated, he said, by school-leavers flocking to urban areas instead of trying to be productive in rural areas. Under-employment was another major problem, Mr Mbathi said, adding that the Government was committed to increasing job opportunities in agriculture and industry. But it was disheartening that a majority of the people, especially school-leavers, did not want to work in the agricultural sector, he added. The Government, he said, had started several programmes to alleviate the unemployment problem. Among these were the extension of primary education to nine years, giving a vocational orientation to education, setting up technical training institutions and the modernisation of agriculture to enable it to absorb more people and to attract large markets. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/378

YOUTH LEAGUE DEMANDS REPATRIATION OF TWO STUDENTS

Maseru LESOTHY WEEKLY in English 20 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Basotho National Party (BNP) Youth League last Friday demanded immediate repatriation of two foreign students, Mothusi Lekalake of Botswana and Ladu Gore of Uganda, who were said to have abused the hospitality of Basotho in general and the BNP Government in particular.

It also recommended that scholarships be awarded on an annual basis so that those whose behaviour was incompatible with the norms and traditions of the nation and against the national interest should not be granted scholarships for succeeding years.

The recommendations were passed at an extraordinary meeting held in Maseru and handed to the Prime Minister, Dr. Leabua Jonathan, on Saturday.

The League demanded that the government should seriously consider amending the University Act so as to safeguard the interest of the Government and people of Lesotho.

It pledged its unflinching support to the party and its leadership and expressed militant support and solidarity with the attempts by the President of the Party, Dr. Jonathan, and the BNP Government to promote peace and tranquility in the country.

The League condemned "in the strongest terms" the Mokhehle/Botha collusion to destabilise Lesotho and also the campaign mounted by Mokhehle and his followers against South Africans who were struggling for freedom and independence under the banners of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

The League also expressed concern over recent events at the National University and noted that the University Senate had taken sides in student politics by supporting the Student Liberation Front (SLF) against a rival group, the Student Democratic Front (SDF). It said the SLF enjoyed the active support of Mokhehle's so-called Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA).

"Some staff members and some foreign students are abusing the University's autonomy and academic freedom to work against the Government of Lesotho," the League observed.

It accused the University Administration of having maliciously denied some students the use of undergraduate gowns at the funeral of Captain Thabomnyane Masupha of Lesotho's Para-Military Force when that privilege had been extended to those who attended the funeral of Mr. Edgar Motuba, Editor of Leselinyana la Lesotho and the grandson of Mr. Ben Masilo.

The League said it would remain seized of developments at the University and that it would reserve the right to resort to any other appropriate form of action to "purify" that institution.

Meanwhile two men were recently held by police for questioning when they were found loitering in the University grounds immediately after a bomb blast on the campus.

Although exact location of the explosion is not known, it is believed to have been at the sports field.

No damages and injuries have been reported.

Police investigations are continuing.

THE President of the National University of Lesotho (NUL) Student Representative Council (SRC), Mr. K. Molei and Mr. Mothusi Lekalake, a Botswana national who was studying at NUL, were yesterday reported to have arrived in Botswana after they were said to have not been seen since last Thursday.

The Youth League of the ruling Basotho National Party (BNP) last Thursday demanded deportation of Mr. Lekalake and Mr. Ladu Gore, a national of Uganda, because of their abuse of the hospitality of Basotho in general and the BNP Government in particular.

Meanwhile, a student grouping, Student Democratic Front (SDF) last Monday occupied the SRC office after "overthrowing" the rival grouping, Student Liberation Front (SLF) which was elected last month.

CSO: 4700/383

TRAORE RECEIVES TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AB082044 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Party, president of the republic Gen Moussa Traore, received in audience at 1000 hours the Tunisian minister of foreign affairs, Beji Caid es-Sebsi. The Tunisian minister delivered a written message from President Habib Bourguiba to President Moussa Traore. This current visit by Beji Caid es-Sebsi, which is the evidence of the ties of friendship linking the Tunisian and Malian peoples, will strengthen cooperation between the two countries. The need for our two countries, which have always demonstrated the necessary mutual support and understanding, to widen the sphere of cooperation between them was lengthily stressed by the Tunisian minister.

According to the head of state, Tunisians and Malians are not only bound to strengthen the bonds of friendship between them, but also have to do all in their power to raise the level of cooperation between the two countries up to that of our friendship. The need to promote real cooperation between developing countries and to strengthen dialogue and cooperation between Arabs and Africans also came up for discussion during the talks held in the presence of the ambassador of Tunisia to Mali. The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye, and our ambassador to Tunisia, (Sirakatou) Cisse.

In his message, President Habib Bourguiba extended an invitation to President Moussa Traore to go on an official visit to Tunisia and this fraternal invitation was accepted with pleasure by the head of state. The date for the visit will be fixed later by mutual agreement through diplomatic channels.

At the end of this audience Tunisian Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi declared he was satisfied with his first round of talks with the head of state.

[Begin Caid es-Sebsi recording] First of all, I would like to tell you that I am very happy and honored to have been received by President Moussa Traore with whom I held discussions which he himself described as very constructive and very interesting. During these talks I had the honor and pleasure to transmit a message

of friendship, [word indistinct] and high consideration from President Bourguiba to President Moussa Traore, the government and people of Mali. I also delivered a letter from President Bourguiba. I am only the bearer of this letter. It is the right of President Moussa Traore to reveal the contents. (?Diplomatic) tradition does not permit the messenger to reveal the message. In any case, I am very happy with the talks and hope that President Moussa Traore will soon pay a visit to Tunisia. The Tunisian people will in this way have the opportunity to demonstrate all their [word indistinct], friendship and consideration for President Moussa Traore and the Malian people. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/317

BRIEFS

MALI-TUNISIA TALKS--Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi and his Malian counterpart attended the constituent session of the Mali-Tunisia joint grand commission that opened this morning at the ministerial council hall in Koulouba. This Bamako session, presided over by the Malian foreign minister, Alioune Blondin Beye, will be marked by the signing of the agreement on the creation of the joint grand commission which will have to finalize, at the same time, the identification of the spheres of cooperation, especially the economic projects which will be financed by Arab funds. The essential point to add is that the two sides are inspired by political will. [Excerpt] [AB081813 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 8 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/317

DELEGATION ATTENDS SOLIDARITY MEETING IN KABUL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 10

[Text] Mozambique is participating in the work of the Ninth Session of the Presidium of the AAPSO, now underway in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan. The delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique is headed by Helder Martins, deputy in the People's Assembly, who is taking part in the meeting as a representative of AMASP (Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples).

During a stopover in Moscow, Helder Martins granted an interview to NOVOSTI, the Soviet press agency, during which he discussed southern Africa's situation as it faces escalating aggression by the Pretoria regime against the region's independent countries.

On that subject, Helder Martins said that "imperialism's maneuvers against the African states, especially the progressive states of Africa, are directed in large part against our country, Angola, and other countries in the region such as Zimbabwe, Botswana, and others."

He also said: "The imperialists cannot accept the fact that our peoples have freed themselves from colonialism's claws and decided to follow the path of socialist development.

"In particular, imperialism cannot tolerate the fact that Angola and Mozambique are two countries headed by Marxist-Leninist parties."

Also during his interview with the NOVOSTI reporter, Helder Martins discussed the efforts now underway to combat underdevelopment in our country.

He said: "Our concern is to build socialism and conquer underdevelopment, and we have mapped out a strategy for breaking completely with underdevelopment in this decade."

Helder Martins also said that in the economic area, the various cooperation projects with countries belonging to the SADCC are also a challenge to all of imperialism's maneuvers in the region.

Discussing the work of the Ninth Session of the Presidium of the AAPSO, Helder Martins said that "the position of the party and government of the People's Republic of Mozambique with respect to Afghanistan is very clear. Our party considers that every people has the right to build socialism."

11798
CSO: 4742/95

WAGE INCENTIVES, DECREASES SET IN AGRICULTURE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Antonio Souto: "Success Depends on the Individual--Wages Depend on Success"]

> [Excerpts] "The objective conditions for the success of the first-phase crops in the 1981-1982 agricultural season are guaranteed on the state farms under the UDA [agricultural management units]. The accomplishment of the goals now depends on the individual. If there are any failures, they will be a reflection of the problems of organization, discipline, supervisions, in summary, factors which depend on the determination of the workers and the officials on each level," our reporter was told yesterday by one of the national officials who attended the third management council meeting of the UDA (agricultural management unit) held this week in Macuse, in Zambezia.

This internal UDA meeting, which was attended by about 50 workers from the state agricultural sector and officials from the central government, was considered a crucial moment for the success of the first-phase crops. Among these crops we must single out corn and rice nationwide and potatoes especially in Niassa and Angonia. These are crops which are now in the planting stage.

It was found at the meeting that, for the first time since independence, almost all of the production factors necessary for the operation of the state farms were provided at the right time. The attainment of the objectives by each unit therefore depends fundamentally on the way in which man manages to use these factors.

In an effort to give responsibility to all workers involved in this process, measures were taken of a political and administrative character, covering all agencies under the UDA.

In addition to measures of a political nature, essentially missing at the start of collective management, plus individual responsibility, actions of an administrative character were decided and completed; these actions are clearly aimed at rewarding good work and punishing poor work.

The basic principle behind these actions consists in linking the salary of each official--from the UDA director to the block leader on the state farm--to the results of his work and to the way in which it is done.

"Ten percent of the salary of each of these officials will be withheld until the end of the season. If the goals are attained, the money will be returned. If the goals are not attained for internal reasons, such as carelessness, disorganization, or other aspects, the officials responsible for this will not get this money and may possibly be subjected to other measures. If the goals are exceeded, the officials responsible for that will be properly rewarded," we were told by one of the national directors of the Ministry of Agriculture who was present at the meeting.

In addition to this measure, which it is hoped will have a great impact on responsibility in production management, the Ministry of Agriculture will carry out other actions more specifically aimed at establishing better and more permanent supervision over agricultural production.

"The national directors of the Ministry of Agriculture will be made responsible for keeping tabs on the situation in certain production areas. They will do this by supervising the process through periodic work inspections at the production units," the same source told us.

Another measure deals with the obligation of each official on the various levels periodically to provide information by filling out a certain form, indicating how the harvest drive is coming along. It has also been established in this connection that, if there are any delays in the forwarding of this information due to failure on the part of the official, he will lose 1 percent of his salary for every day beyond the report deadline.

Equally important measures were also taken to link the state farms to the cooperatives. This link essentially is aimed at developing forms of socialist cooperation between the state sector and the cooperative sector.

5058
CSO: 4742/89

PRISONS YESTERDAY, REEDUCATION CAMP TODAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Migueis Lopes Junior: "Imprisonment and Reeducation"]

[Text] There were no police in the liberated area. The population directly took over the administration of justice, inspired by the policy of the party which organized it during liberation.

Taking a closer look at this aspect of the "laboratories of the revolution" as an example to be followed on a worldwide level, the victory in the long and arduous fight launched for defense and security will, in the long run, lead to the disappearance of specific institutions established for this purpose because there will be no need for their existence as such. The need will be taken care of through direct democratic practices by the organized community as one of many other functions to be performed.

A short-term stage can be and must be the triumph of the idea and practice of reeducation rather than imprisonment.

Prison chains and prisons themselves, which we inherited, were built from all aspects, including architectural and ideological, for purposes running counter to the purposes of popular and revolutionary justice.

They were designed for preventively separating from society a certain type of human scum who would violate the standards governing a society.

The prisons held not only common criminals but also persons sent there for religious, racist, and capitalist reasons, for the purpose of making them "pay" the penalty in keeping with their color and social status; they were just as many colonial "purgatories" erected to worship the "god" of capital.

Down through the years, for well-known reasons, these chains and prisons were used by the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]. As was to be expected, the use of these facilities was in keeping with the initial "logic" behind their construction, complete with prisoners, guards, officers, and prison wardens. These aspects are still reflected today in many of these prisons in the form of overcrowding, in less than minimum conditions, in promiscuity, in the internal operating regulations and in the petty and big corruption, harassment, and humiliations.

Reeducation, the reeducation centers, are in fact the correct response to this; they are the means which reflect the realization that it is the leading force of society that must lead the elements who have violated the standards back into the fold.

The anomalies and irregularities encountered in many of them boil down exactly to this: They are anomalies and irregularities pertaining to a revolutionary concept of reeducation. They are the remnants and infiltrations of colonial-capitalist ideology with respect to the popular alternatives in its true conception.

The reeducation centers--correctly conceived--are an integral part of the communities which must assume responsibility for the return of these "segments of humanity" who had been considered to have been lost. They are the practical assertion that nobody is born a criminal. They are the training school of liberty for alienated men and women who never had an opportunity to believe in their own transformation.

In some reeducation centers, the action of infiltrators has helped turn some people into reactionaries.

The fight must be conducted to make sure that all centers, in practice and on the basis of the concept of justice governing them, will contribute to the development of more revolutionaries.

5058
CSO: 4742/89

POOR PORT HANDLING AFFECTS COASTAL SHIPPING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Nov 81 p 3

> [Text] The low yield from the handling of cargo brought in by coastal shipping in the port of Maputo has resulted in serious underutilization of the vessel "Pemba," which is the country's biggest maritime transport unit. If this situation does not change in the next several days, the vessel "Pemba" will be able to stay in the port of the capital for about 30 days, a span of time considered unacceptable according to port operations standards.

The port operations output at Maputo dropped drastically in recent months, hitting coastal vessels particularly hard.

The productivity indexes dropped severely and this situation is a matter of extreme concern to the local port authorities but above all to the shipping companies themselves.

The port of the Mozambican capital has relatively good port equipment for loading and unloading operations. For medium-tonnage vessels such as the "Liazi" or the "Chinde," the port is equipped to handle an average of 400 tons per day.

Productivity in coastal shipping areas has dropped to such an extent that it is many times impossible to handle even half of the cargo anticipated per day for each vessel tied up there.

In the specific case of the "Pemba," the situation is alarming. After all the figures have been added up, looking at the current rate of loading and unloading, the vessel will be able to stay in Maputo 28 days just to handle 12,712 tons.

Under normal conditions, taking into account the operational capacity of the port in the country's capital, those 12,712 tons can be handled in just 10 days, if that much.

Right now, about 454 tons per day are being handled on the "Pemba," whereas the average for this type of vessel should be 900 tons.

This finding indicates that productivity in the specific case of the "Pemba" has dropped to about 50 percent.

This is expressed in the serious underutilization of the biggest vessel in the nation's coastal shipping fleet. The situation is even more serious if we realize that the "Pemba" returned a short time of Italy, where it underwent major repairs costing the country a tremendous amount in foreign exchange.

Now, since its capacity is not being adequately used, as indicated by the above statistics, how can we reproduce the money (in foreign exchange) spent on its repair lasting more than one year?

By the same token, how can we contemplate the future procurement of new vessels to enlarge the nation's coastal shipping fleet?

These are often details of an organizational nature but in practice their reflections harm the execution and accomplishment of the plan, in this case, one of the key sectors in terms of shipping strategic products for domestic consumption and export.

5058
CSO: 4742/89

NEW IMPORT SYSTEM EASES CUMBERSOME REGULATIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The Import Bulletin (BRI) and the current licensing system have been abolished. In the future, import licenses will be issued directly by the foreign trade enterprises. The implications of those measures were the dominant theme during yesterday's session by the Seminar on the New System of Provision and Supply Through Imports, now underway in Maputo.

The BRI--the colonial system's symbol of red tape--was a real bottleneck in foreign trade activity.

During the Political and Organizational Offensive launched by President Samora Machel personally last year, the delays in withdrawing most of the merchandise found in the warehouses--some of it in a state of deterioration--were due to complications arising from the red tape involved in the import licensing process.

As a result of the bureaucratic channels required by the BRI, the merchandise would frequently disappear or the relevant documents would expire, causing trouble and delays in withdrawing it.

The participants in the seminar, which is being presided over by Salomao Munguambe, minister of foreign trade, also discussed the study on the new import system and the mechanisms to be adopted to prevent unnecessary delays in withdrawing merchandise.

A correct definition of the duties and functions of Customs and ADENA was another matter studied during yesterday's session. Concerning Customs, the need was noted for a thorough study of that institution's functions, since they sometimes overlap those of ADENA.

Also presented at the same session was a report on activities by the Ministry of Foreign Trade's National Directorate of Trade Policy. Progress was noted in increasing trade relations with the socialist countries.

In the area of trade with the capitalist countries, relations of interdependence rather than dependence were stressed by Daniel Gabriel, national director of that department.

Those successes are due above all to a new trade policy aimed at winning new foreign markets. Active participation by those involved in foreign trade and new forms of trade promotion in connection with our products, including visits by delegations from our country to various socialist and capitalist countries, have made it possible not only to look into better markets for imports but also to expand our export areas.

Gabriel said: "We have therefore been able to win more markets for tea, sugar, cotton, fibers, and wood."

Jose Marques, national director of trade operations in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, presented a report accompanied by slides concerning the new supply system.

11798
CSO: 4742/95

SOME COOPERANTS CHARGED WITH DEFRAUDING CUSTOMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Leandro Paul]

> [Excerpts] Some of the national and foreign citizens working in Mozambique do not pay the proper customs duties when entering and leaving the country. Under the terms of their contracts, some cooperants are also authorized to take out goods acquired in Mozambique without paying customs duties, but that exemption is a violation of customs regulations, since only the minister of finance is authorized to grant exemptions from the duties in question.

Some of the contracts covering foreign citizens who come to work in Mozambique contain clauses exempting them from the payment of customs duties.

Like any other passenger in the airports, they are exempt from paying duty on their baggage, meaning clothing and small quantities of other items of little value that belong to them and are for personal use. Also exempt from duty are other items such as sound equipment, phonograph records, and typewriters considered to be for personal use.

But the contracts also contain other clauses exempting cooperants from the payment of duty even when exporting Mozambican goods after the contract has expired, meaning that they are exempt from paying duty when they take out goods acquired in our country.

When they arrive in our country, some of the cooperants pass through the VIP room (the room reserved for important people) and are greeted by officials from the departments where they are going to work.

Officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are present in the airport to direct the new arrivals to the customs officials.

Some of the cooperants do not submit the required customs declaration, however. According to the Maputo Customs Directorate, they claim that none was demanded of them when they landed. The customs director says that passengers in the VIP room are not

exempt from inspection, but because of the very nature of the room itself (being reserved for important people), they are considered above suspicion.

The result is that when a cooperant's contract is about to expire, his supervising department sends a memo to the Provincial Customs Directorate "requesting its understanding" in countersigning the declaration of personal goods. But the declaration cannot be compared with the list of goods owned on entering the country, because there was no declaration of goods at that time, and this violates the legislative provisions.

Conflict Between Law and Contract

According to the legal provisions regulating the customs service, 180 days are allowed for the free entry of baggage, regardless of whether the passenger arrives before or after the baggage.

But there have been several occasions when personal goods were delivered to their owners even after a year of service in the country. Customs does not collect the required duty, since the contract stipulates that baggage can enter free of duty at any time during the period of service.

According to the Maputo customs director, those contract provisions violate the rules in force, since according to a circular that has been distributed, only the minister of finance has authority to grant exemption from the payment of customs duties.

On the other hand, some Mozambican citizens also try to violate customs regulations. When they go abroad and buy various articles, they refuse to pay the applicable duty. Departments in some ministries immediately send memos requesting the "understanding of customs."

Antonio Milice, customs director in Maputo, says: "Several times we are called in for not being cooperative."

Is this constant violation of customs regulations what is meant by taking steps to debureaucratize the Customs Service, as some are trying to do?

11798
CSO: 4742/95

ITALIAN-SWEDISH COOPERATION IN ELECTRICITY PROJECT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Antonio Souto: "Power Line Will Distribute More Energy"]

[Text] Last weekend, a contract was signed for the construction of the high-voltage network called the "southern line." The contract was signed between Electricity of Mozambique and an Italian-Swedish consortium made up of the SADELMI and ASEIA enterprises.

The project, estimated at about 1 million contos,with a length of approximately 400 kilometers, will link the future hydroelectric power plant at Massingir to the system that presently supplies Maputo.

The construction of the southern line will take about 2 years at the end of which, in 1984, we expect the hydroelectric power plant at Massingir to go into operation. It is expected that, within several months, a contract will also be signed for the construction of this power plant which will be built at the present Massingir dam.

The southern line will run between Maputo and Massingir. A substation will be built at Lionde, permitting the supply of energy to a vast area in Limpopo. Between Lionde and Limpopo a branch will be built to supply Xai-Xai where another substation will also be built.

The link with the system currently supplying Maputo,using energy produced in Cahora Bassa, running through South Africa, will turn this line into a very important instrument for the economic development of the entire southern part of the country.

The construction of this line, as well as the hydroelectric power plant at Massingir, which is calculated to have a power of about 40 Mw, should thus sustain some of the projects planned in the program in the region of Limpopo and Incomati.

The contract that was now signed, and the contract expected to be signed with relation to the Massingir power plant, express the materialization of one of the main aspects of the country's energy policy. This policy calls for the electrification of the rural areas, particularly the centers where big industrial and agricultural projects will be set up, on the basis of the generation of hydroelectric energy, through the utilization of the water power in the many rivers flowing through the country.

Other Projects

In this context, the northern line is already in an advanced phase of construction and we look forward to the expansion of the capacity at Cahora Bassa with the installation of a new power plant. This new power plant will increase the current capacity at Cahora Bassa from 2,075 Mw to about 3,600 Mw. This new power plant is scheduled to go into operation in 1987/1988.

An expansion of Cahora Bassa through the construction of the northern power plant could increase cooperation with the neighboring countries which are members of the SADCC [Conference for Development Coordination in Southern Africa] since the energy produced by this complex will be extremely cheap and offer great advantages in comparison to other energy generation projects planned in the region.

Some of the characteristics of this undertaking as well as the start of other distribution networks still depend on the requests to be addressed to Mozambique within the context of SADCC.

These new undertakings--the southern line, the Massingir power plant, the northern line, the northern power plant at Cahora Bassa--as well as other, similarly planned projects will form a vast energy distribution network throughout national territory; this will be one of the foundations for balanced and independent growth of the country's economy.

In an attempt to prevent this development, armed bands of Mozambican traitors, with the support of South African military specialists, have been concentrating their crimes on these targets, carrying out acts of sabotage in various infrastructure sectors of the energy system already installed in the country.

Examples of these sabotage operations can be found on the high-voltage power line towers from Cahora Bassa, as well as the central line linking Chicamba and Mavudzi to Beira.

In all cases however the combined action of the People's Liberation Forces of Mozambique and the workers in the energy industry made it possible to restore these systems by rebuilding what had been destroyed.

Near Espungabera, in Manica, the four towers which had been destroyed by explosions were rebuilt by the workers of the HCB. The same happened near Mavudzi on the central line due to the hard work of the employees of EDM [Electricity of Mozambique] and SHER [Revue River Hydroelectric Power Company].

5058
CSO: 4742/102

SOCIALISM SEEN FOSTERING 'CREATIVE' SPIRIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Willy Waddington: "Not by Bread Alone"]

[Text] Bread, in its broader meaning, is indispensable to life. But there are also other necessary components such as clothing, shoes, health, and a roof over your head.

Life today however, as we approach the 21st century, cannot really be satisfied only with food, shelter, and safety which were sufficient during the distant times of our ancestors.

The concept of life has evolved along with the development of human activities as more and more knowledge was acquired, from the cave to the most complex production line turning out sophisticated devices, produced by automatic machines remote-controlled by computers.

The gradual liberation of man from tough and exhausting tasks concerned with subsistence, enabled man to create diversified types of activities and leisure pursuits. And man was able to pursue more professions and trades. All this is an integral part of our cultural heritage.

No society can advance, progress, if it relegates to a secondary place the creative activities of its intellectuals in the arts, sciences, and technology.

These are also a part of society and, like the others, they must create, evolve, produce, and improve for their own good and for the good of everyone, because their work is necessary and indispensable.

The complexity of modern life is not compatible with the ostracism imposed upon the type of creative individual mentioned above, especially when—as is happening today in the capitalist world—they rebel against the exploiting companies, where man is only a tool used by the capitalist to make more money. The biographies of the great personalities in art, science, and technology speak for themselves.

This is why socialism, contrary to the earlier social systems, supports them, recognizes in them the existence of indispensable and essential activities.

This is why we are paying more and more attention to the organization form of these professional individuals so as to create conditions for their creative fulfillment, to stimulate initiatives aimed at upgrading those activities, because on them depends the progressive development of our cultural heritage which also belongs to humanity. We therefore understand all of the efforts currently underway to correct the recent errors in these fields of action. Here, as everywhere else, but especially here, the human factor is decisive.

5058
CSO: 4742/102

BRIEFS

TV SETS FOR NEIGHBORHOODS--The neighborhoods in the country's capital and a few social centers will have television sets beginning this December. ELECTROMOC has already begun installing the necessary equipment in the neighborhoods in preparation for actual delivery of the TV sets. The first sets will go to a number of neighborhoods chosen as priority areas because of their size and population density. Each neighborhood will pay 30,000 meticais per set. To prepare for the purchase of the sets, the dynamizing groups have been given instructions to begin sponsoring musical events and other activities for the purpose of soliciting funds and encouraging the people to contribute money toward the purchase of this important means of social communication. During a meeting held at party headquarters last Saturday with the secretaries of Maputo's neighborhoods and a TV representative, the secretaries were given the job of creating the necessary conditions for installing the sets and organizing militiamen to guard the places where sets will be installed. It was also explained that the dynamizing groups will be responsible for maintaining the sets and supervising admission so as to keep out the criminals who have recently been stealing antennas. It should be pointed out that admission will be free to everyone without regard to age. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Nov 81 p 12] 11798

NEW TASK FOR NAVY PERSONNEL--A total of 82 fighters from the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique], all assigned to the people's navy, worked yesterday at the SOVESTE, SOGERE, and Mozambican Prefabricated Footwear Industry factories side by side with the workers in those factories. Some of the fighters interviewed by our reporters said that although it was the first time they had done this kind of work, they were pleased to learn that they could carry out tasks different from their own occupations after the workers had explained things. Although the work was unfamiliar to the fighters, they were able, after receiving explanations from the workers, to join in the process side by side with the workers and participate in the fabrication and finishing of footwear. Our reporters talked to Cecilia Joel of the navy, who emphasized that this was the first time she had done this kind of work. She said: "I was able to join in the process, and that was possible because the workers in this factory cooperate to see that we do not feel isolated. You can see that I am able to do this sewing work, and I see that my comrades are also not having much difficulty with the work. It is as though we had been working here for a long time." [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 1] 11798

CSO: 4742/95

ASSEMBLY RESUMES DEBATE ON AG 8

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Article by David Pieters: "AG Back in the Hot Seat"]

[Text]

THE AG Mr Danie Hough was assigned to the hot seat once more when the National Assembly yesterday resumed its debate on the DTA motion calling upon the SA Government and the AG to respect the wishes of the ruling DTA.

The motion which was tabled by the Chairman of the Ministers' Council Mr Dirk Mudge last week as a sequal to tensions that have emerged between the DTA and the SA Government and the AG.

The tensions revolve around the country's interim constitution embodied in Proclamation AG 8.

Two speakers yesterday reprimanded the AG for the timing of his press statement in response to the DTA's demands.

Neither are members of the DTA.

Mr Andrew Kloppers, who leads the Liberal Party, said: "The AG's statement on AG 8 is a little hasty considering that the DTA motion is still under discussion."

Leader of the HNP Mr Sarel Becker said it was unusual for the highest authority in the country to intervene in a debate which was still in progress in the Assembly, but this apperently became necessary because Mr Mudge's motion was itself out of order.

Mr Becker was apparently referring to the fact that the ruling DTA interim government does not hold constitutional powers and that AG 8 is the product of a constitutional agreement reached between the DTA and the National Party under the head of previous AG Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Mr Becker went on to accuse the DTA of being opportunistic in raising the matter of AG 8 in the Assembly, apparently for its own party interests.

Mr Kloppers warned that the increasing measure of alienation between the AG and the ruling DTA was to SWA's disadvantage.

GAPING CHASM

"I would like to call upon the AG to respect the view of the majority in this House and to be more careful in making public statements. I fear that the gulf between the AG and the ruling DTA is developing into a gaping chasm to the detriment of the country," he said.

Mr Kuaimo Riruako, leader of the DTA Herero Nudo Party, told the Assembly that AG 8 was a law like any other which could be amended at the request of the Assembly, at any time

He further accused the main Opposition Aktur of engaging in child's play by resisting changes to AG 8 and of jeopardising the future of democracy through its actions.

"AG 8 is not entirely fair the way it is working at present, because it contains many shortcomings," Mr Riruako said.

United National South West Party under NP rule), and would always remain one.

Mr Niehaus then told the President of the House, Mr Johannes Skrywer that he felt justified in making such a remark since Mr Riruako had made personal comments about his grey hair, suggesting that his behaviour was out of keeping with his age and experience as a SWA politician.

Mr Riruako said that one single government should come to power in an undivided SWA.

He was not rejecting the principle of second tier authorities, but these should not function as second governments, according to Mr Riruako.

Aktur member Mr Frans Van Zyl told the House that return should be made to an internal SWA initiative on the future of the country, and the initiative should not be left to the Western Five or the UN.

He repeated his party's stand against a one-man-one-vote system for SWA and stressed Aktur's position in favour of the self determination of the country's various population groups.

BLESSED

"We will be exceptionally blessed if we are the only country in the world where colour does not play a political role," Mr Van Zyl said.

He said that the DTA motion pressuring the AG to yield to changes in the interim constitution was a symptom of problems within the DTA itself.

Mr Becker supported Aktur's rejection of the DTA motion and tabled an amendment which lapsed because it was not seconded.

He said that AG 8 had become the last line of defence of the White man in SWA and for that reason no changes to the constitution should be accepted.

"We have been washed ashore with AG 8, not by our (HNP) own choice, but by the forces of history," Mr Becker said. The HNP would continue to resist any changes to AG 8 because another step in that direction would place the Whites in SWA in a very dangerous position.

Mr Kloppers said that the signs of corruption in Government particularly in certain second-tier authorities, were already raising heads in SWA.

This was taking SWA along a political course similar to that in post-independence Africa, which should be avoided.

CSO: 4700/382

MUDGE VOWS TO SQUELCH PARTIES PROPAGATING VIOLENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

THE AUTHORITIES would not hesitate to act if any political party in SWA used its meetings to propagate violence, the Chairman of the Territory's Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in the National Assembly at the weekend.

"SWA is engaged in fighting a terrorist war and it has been thought in the interests of the country to control the holding of political meetings through legislation."

Mr Mudge was speaking in the second-reading debate on the prohibition and Notification of Meetings Bill, which aims at prohibiting political meetings by parties whose stated objective was the violent overthrow of the existing order.

The Government did not want to exceed reasonable measures to restrict normal political activities.

Swapo, for instance, had not to date been declared a prohibited organisation.

"But we do have a responsibility to see to it that peace and harmony prevail in the country," Mr Mudge said.

A representative of Aktur, Mr Percy Niehaus, said his party had no objection in principle to the Bill.

About Swapo, Mr Niehaus said: "We have repeatedly heard from its leader that Swapo believes in taking power in SWA through violence."

It had been argued, Mr Niehaus said, that there should be a dinstinction between Swapo externally and Swapo internally which was working within the framework of democracy.

"For me there has been no division between Swapo internally and Swapo externally.

"One cannot divide your own body and preach violence outside the borders of SWA and democracy inside," Mr Niehaus said.

The leader of the HNP, Mr Sarel Becker, said it was beyond his understanding how anybody could want to campaign in an election against an organisation advocating violence.

"I should want to see how Swapo's leaders can travel to SWA to participate in an election and at the same time escape charges of murder and sedition."

Any White political group who tried to go nearly as far as Swapo would have been silenced long ago through legislation, Mr Becker said.

CSO: 4700/382

KAURA REJECTS SA GOVERNMENT POLICY IN TERRITORY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Text]

A STUNNED National Assembly listened yesterday to Mr Katuutire Kaura deliver his maiden speech in the Assembly which turned into an impassioned plea for Black nationalism and a bitter rejection of SA Government policy in the Territory.

Mr Kaura, who is Publicity and Information of Nudo, is one of the four additional members elected to the Assembly by the ruling DTA.

He was contributing to the debate on the DTA motion calling for a speedy independence for SWA and greater recognition of the ruling DTA's interim powers.

Mr Kaura repeated his statement made at a press conference earlier in the week where he had suggested that the AG Mr Danie Hough should return to SA and further his own political career because "he is making the Namibian problem a political football and using the country as a platform to secure his future constituency in SA".

Mr Kaura said he repeated his statement "without apologies".

Referring to an Opposition member whom he had encountered on the steps of the Turnhalle building the previous day and who told Mr Kaura that he should be thankful for what the SA Government had done for SWA so far, Mr Kaura rejected the idea that he had anything to thank the SA Government for.

The Opposition member was later revealed as Mr Percy Niehaus of Aktur, who spoke after Mr Kaura in the debate and who described Mr Kaura's attitude as "crass" and his attack on the AG "rude".

Mr Kaura rejected in his speech the idea that he had to thank "SA who has tried to denigrate me in cahoots with the Opposition member."

CHOKE

"If I try to thank SA my tongue will stick to the roof of my mouth. The spirits of my ancestors will choke me to death. If I thank SA for what it did for the Black people I will be the biggest sellout of my people and a quisling."

Mr Kaura then went on to list a number of factors affecting the lives of SWA's Black people, for which he said he had nothing to be thankful for, such as the pass laws, Bantu education, job reservation and which had been designed to "keep the Black man in a state of perpetual slavery."

"Must I thank SA for forcing me to become a refugee living outside the law at a tender age, because I could not obtain a passport to study further?" Mr Kaura asked.

"Must I thank SA for the many Black shepherds who returned to unmarked graves after completing their contracts?"

FORCED

Mr Kaura added that he refused to be thankful to the SA Government for forcing him to marry his own sister in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court in 1963 in order to protect her from the pass law (presumably to secure her residence permit for the Police Zone).

He went on to refer to the 1959 killings at the old Windhoek location when "12 of my countrymen were shot dead with Sten guns".

"I have nothing to thank SA for and nobody is going to make me do it", he said.

"I cannot thank SA for putting my people in Reserves with the blessing of perpetual poverty", added Mr Kaura.

The Black people of SWA still remembered the promises made to them in the years before the two world wars. According to Mr Kaura, they had been promised land by the White minority governments if they aided the armed forces against the enemy.

"Instead they were given big army boots, overcoats, blankets and bicycles. Is that what they should be thankful for when they were promised farms?"

"Must I thank SA for its policy of job reservation?" he continued to ask.

"I am expected to thank SA for protecting 'my borders' when my borders run as far as the Waterberg Reserve", charged Mr Kaura.

He went on:

"Apartheid made terrorism possible, and today SA is seeing the full consequences of its own making. The chickens have come home to roost".

"As a Black man I have a conscience, a sence of history and a global understanding. What would my 18 million Black brothers in SA think of me if I now thank SA for keeping them all in perpetual slavery."

He attacked Mr Sarel Becker, leader of the HNP who had said in the Assembly during the same debate that SWA had been "virtually uninhabited" when the White man arrived.

Mr Kaura described Mr Becker as having a "warped sense of history".

Turning to the interim constitution Proclamation AG 8, Mr Kaura said: "AG 8 has made it possible for reactionaries to find loopholes through which to misuse it, and I must thank SA for it?"

"Independence is going to come to this country and those who try to stop it will be trampled into the dust by the unstoppable tide of African history. The Black and Brown people of Namibia will shed the shackles of colonialism, humiliation, denigration, and White baasskap forever", he concluded.

CSO: 4700/382

HOUGH REPLIES TO DTA ALLEGATIONS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE AG Mr Danie Hough hit out vehemently at the weekend at local critics who have accused him and the SA Government of doing nothing to meet the aspirations of the Namibian people.

Most of these critics are in the DTA fold and have been levelling their attack at Mr Hough in recent months for allegedly refusing to change the interim constitution, AG 8.

A fortnight ago DTA Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge told a press conference in Windhoek that the DTA was awaiting certain replies from Mr Hough and in speeches throughout the country last week Mr Mudge urged the AG to pay greater attention to the wishes of the DTA as the ruling party in SWA.

Mr Hough has kept an extremely low profile until now but during the weekend, in a lengthy statement, he said that he found it extremely regretable that serious reflections are thrown on the SA Government.

Sketching the background to the formulation of AG 8, Mr Hough said that there had been considerable uncertainty and tension among the parties before the legislation was promulgated.

There was an urgent need to define by law the powers of the Central Government and the various representative authorities for the interim period before independence", Mr Hough said

The previous AG, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, took the initiative in discussions with the DTA and the SWA National Party election front, Aktur, to formulate AG 8 by agreement between the Parties.

ASSURANCES

"Numerous assurances were given in the National Assembly that the proclamation would not be amended lightly," Mr Hough said.

Dr Viljoen had given similar assurances.

Mr Hough said there had been a number of meetings to discuss problems concerning AG 8. Many of the meetings included the Ministers' Council and the Executive Committee of the Administration for Whites.

Mr Hough then listed the achievements arising from these discussions.

He said that on September 14, he had handed over as many executive powers as was possible in an interim government to the Ministers' Council – powers which covered the whole spectrum of State housekeeping, with the exception of issues of a security, international or constitutional nature. This meant that the Ministers' Council was in a stronger position than before to discuss specific bottlenecks on their own initiative with the relevant Representative Authority.

He said that at the beginning of this year he had indicated that he felt the need for the transfer of more powers to the MC – to make it more effective. Also at that time, members of the MC had submitted that one of the biggest stumbling blocks was that they

did not have sufficient executive powers.

Referring to another achievement, Mr Hough recalled an agreement made on the redistribution of State assets.

The agreement had been reached between the AG, the Chairman of the MC and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Whites. In conjunction with the Head Committee of the National Party, it was decided that in terms of AG 8 of 1980, certain property rights controlling Government buildings – including the Tintinpalast, SWA House and the Windhoek Teachers' Training College – would go to the Central Government.

REIMBURSEMENT

There would be a reimbursement for the White Administration, which could then be applied for the construction of a new seat for the Administration for Whites.

It was agreed, Mr Hough recalled, that the payment of the purchase price would take place systematically as the Central Government occupied the complex and the Administration for Whites undertook expenditure on a new complex.

Mr Hough pointed out that in relation to the Windhoek Teachers' Training College, the right of ownership, in terms of AG 8 would rest with the White Representative Authority.

The AG also recalled that a committee of experts would have been appointed to undertake a viability study as to the need and requirements of an university for the Territory.

SWA HOUSE

Referring to SWA House, Mr Hough pointed out that the Executive Committee, in conjunction with the Head Committee of the NP and the AG had agreed that the building be taken over by the SA Government on conditions still to be determined. When this agreement is finally rached, Mr Hough said, the house would be occupied by a representative of the SA Government – at this stage the AG.

He added that in this connection a draft agreement was already in existence for the Government complex which would hopefully be approved shortly by the MC and the Executive Committee of the Whites.

"I have already made arrangemnets to vacate the building presently occupied (Berg Hotel) by January 1982, to provide accommodation for officials who have to vacate the Tintinpalast – in turn making room for the MC," Mr Hough added.

If all went well, Mr Hough said, the MC would occupy the Tintinpalast within the first few months of next year.

Mr Hough emphasised the fact that the whole arrangement for SWA House was settled after approval from the Chairman of the MC and the Chairman of the Executive Committee for Whites.

The committee had not been appointed as yet, he said, but this would be done very soon – after consultation with the MC and the Executive Committee of the Whites.

SUSPICION

Against this background, Mr Hough said "it will be realised that to amend AG 8 – or other agreements – on the grounds of unilateral insistence, will without doubt bring down suspicion on the credibility of the parties involved, and on future agreements of a similar nature as well as seriously hamper cooperation."

He concluded "One has to ask oneself why should the SA Government shoulder the blame for bottlenecks that could and should be solved by the parties concerned.

NO ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

"At the same time there is no acknowledgement of the assistance and contributions made by the SA Government on an enormous scale over the entire spectrum of the national household, including financial aid of hundreds of millions of rands.

Mr Hough added that he had personal knowledge that the Prime Minister of SA, Mr P W Botha and his Cabinet were daily involved in a struggle to find a meaningful solution for the Territory's problems.

He said "I am solely interested in the future of the people of SWA and in the process I shall approach any representations with an open mind and do all I can to iron out problem areas over which I have control".

CSO: 4700/382

DE JAGER: RESOLUTION 435 SUICIDAL FOR WHITES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

IN THE absence of a South African-sponsored referendum on the future of SWA, Whites of the Territory should convene a national congress to decide the issue, an executive member of Aksie Ele Toekoms, Mr Chris de Jager, said in Windhoek at the weekend.

Implementation of UN Resolution 435 leading to SWA independence would herald the end of the White man in the Territory, which violated undertakings given by South Africa.

"In the past, South African leaders have given assurances to SWA that South Africa will not leave you in the lurch," Mr De Jager said.

He was addressing a political rally for Whites organised by the Group Action Save White South Africa/SWA.

Other speakers at the meeting were the leader of Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, and the former Surgeon-General of the SA Defence Force, Lieutenant General LC Cockcroft.

Mr De Jager said there was concern in South Africa that should honour its undertakings to SWA.

"You are not being told where you are being taken," if the SA Government refused to approve a nationwide ballot for Whites in SWA, the people "should convene a national congress (volkswergadering) to organise their own referendum."

The question to be decided was "whether Whites wanted to survive as a nation or be assimilated by the other population groups," in the territory.

SUICIDE

Mr De Jager said UN Resolution 435 would be suicidal for Whites.

Mr TerreBlanche (correct) said the National Party of SA had not sanctioned independence for SWA terms of UN Resolution 435.

It was the SA Government who agreed to it without the support of the party congresses.

"At which party congress has the NP decided to disarm the White man through Resolution 435," Mr TerreBlanche asked.

"I trust that the NP of SA and the NP of SWA will not allow the Whites to be sold out, he said.

Whites of southern Africa had always been a "rebel nation" who waived forms of compromise.

TO THE DEATH

"We are prepared to fight to the death for SWA," Mr TerreBlanche said.

General Cockcroft said the SA Government had "cheated (verneuk)," SWA Whites "and sold you down the river."

"The dogma of equality being shoved down our throats would lead us to believe that Blacks are our equals." — Sapa

CSO: 4700/382

FEDERAL PARTY HITS AT OUTSIDERS FROM SA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Nov 81 p 4

[Text]

THE EXECUTIVE of the Federal Party hit out this week at outsiders from SA who are still allowed to come to Namibia and preach "outdated but dangerous racist and militant philosophies."

This emerged in a press statement released yesterday following a meeting of the Executive last weekend.

The statement said that the Executive was concerned that the actions of these outsiders would incite people, engender feelings of hostility between the various race groups and sabotage a peaceful solution.

"The FP will continue to encourage a policy of dialogue and reconciliation," the statement said.

"It will take the initiative whenever possible to publicise the truth, to encourage objectivity and to inform Namibians of viable constitutional, political and socio-economic alternatives.

Significantly, the statement said that "the Executive Committee will investigate the prospects of forming a new alliance or joining an existing one for the purpose of participating in a UN-supervised election."

The Executive welcomed the renewed initiative of the Western five and the progress made in recent months towards agreement on UN Security Council Resolution 435 and said that the FP will continue to play a constructive role in efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question.

"It desires an end to the violence and bloodshed at the earliest possible moment. Cries for more bloodshed, particularly when those cries come from people who must rely on powerful outside force to do the dirty work, are deplored and rejected."

The statement also noted that the party leader, Mr Bryan O'Linn undertook to continue as leader of the party until March 1982, when he will reconsider his position in the light of circumstances then prevailing.

CSO: 4700/382

KALANGULA SEES MORE TRUST BETWEEN GENSCHER, DTA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

MUCH of the existing mistrust between the DTA and the German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher had been dismantled, according to the President of the DTA, Mr Peter Kalangula.

Mr Kalangula was addressing a press conference yesterday after his return from a visit to West Germany on Mr Genscher's invitation.

During his visit, he also met the leader of the West German opposition, Mr Franz-Josef Strauss and Church leaders. He was accompanied by a member of the SWA Ministers' Council, Mr Hans-Jürgen von Hase and a DTA member of the National Assembly Mr Katuutire Kaura.

Definite progress had been made during the political discussions with Mr Genscher, Mr Kalangula said, adding that he had clearly defined the concepts and the aims of the DTA and had emphasised that his party was not striving for partisan group interests but only towards securing a continuing democratic development in the Territory.

OPEN-MINDED

He described his talks with Mr Genscher as open-minded and fair and much of the mistrust that had existed had been dismantled. In the past there had been irritations on the part of the DTA — because whatever the reasons might have been — the planned meeting with the Foreign Minister had not materialised.

But this phase had now been overcome, since Mr Genscher had declared that he was prepared at any time to receive the President of the DTA during his next visit to the capital of the Federal Republic.

However, there were still forces in Bonn who were willing to wreck the developing understanding between the Foreign Minister and the DTA, Mr Kalangula said.

One indication of the work of these groups, he said, had a report disseminated by a news agency stating that Mr Genscher had read the delegation a lecture.

This allegation, Mr Kalangula said, had no grain of truth in it and in addition, was unfair to Mr Genscher. He pointed out that such an interpretation could easily create the impression that the Foreign Minister had found it necessary to prescribe to the Black politicians how to behave.

TORPEDO

"We might have had our differences with Mr Genscher's politics, but I reject outright any attempts to charge him with suspected racism. This all fits in with attempts by extreme rightist circles in our country and some leftist radicals in the Federal Republic — who both are determined to torpedo — at all costs — any democratic development and consensus between the various races in Namibia", Mr Kalangula said.

He was also satisfied with the talks that he had had with Social Democratic politicians. Contrary to the past, this time the SPD working group (Southern Africa of the German Bundestag) had [illegible]ed that it wanted to have contact with all political relevant forces in SWA. This was a step in the right direction, Mr Kalangula said.

AG 8 made it difficult for the DTA to contribute towards the process of independence. The people of SWA should be allowed to decide about their future without interference.

In answer, Mr Kaura told the conference that the AG should consider the wishes of the Territory's people. The AG, he said, could not gear a campaign here to further his own political career for his future in South Africa.

He said that if the AG did not see his way clear to bringing about certain changes in AG 8, he should pack his things and go back to South Africa.

CSO: 4700/382

BRIEFS

LEGAL MAIL, PHONE INTERCEPTIONS--The tapping of telephones and the interception of mail in SWA were carried out "upon lawful request" as laid down by the Post Office Act, the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in the National Assembly yesterday. He was replying to a question by the representative of the HNP, Mr Sarel Becker. Mr Mudge said the Postmaster-General of SWA had authorised the opening of mail and the listening into telephone conversation when requested by authorities in compliance with the law. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Dec 81 p 1]

SWA SUPREME COURT--SWA is to have its own Supreme Court as from February 1, 1982. An announcement to this effect was made in the November 6 edition of the Official Gazette, but the applicable proclamation will only be implemented in February. With the establishment of an own Supreme Court, the SWA Government will also then appoint its own judges and be responsible for their remuneration. Last week, Dr B.J. Africa, a member of the Ministers' Council dealt with the Judges Remuneration Bill in the National Assembly, according to which a Judge President would be paid R38 000 per year and a judge R36 000 per year. He said that the gap between a judge president's and a judge's remuneration would be narrowed. However, Adv Percy Niehaus, a member of Aktur, pointed out that in view of the status of a judge president and the fact that he would also be the acting state president, it was only fair that in this capacity a person received special remuneration. The difference between the salary of a judge president and a judge should rather be in the vicinity of R4 000, instead of R2 000. Dr Africa retorted that he could not fault this argument put forward and said that further consideration would be given to the question of remuneration of these posts. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Dec 81 p 1]

CIVILIAN TARGETS FOR SWAPO--Military documents captured by the SWA Territory Force, showed that SWAPO's principal target was the local population in SWA and not their Security Forces. The documents were seized by the Security Forces from a SWAPO military headquarters during Operation Protea in southern Angola. One of the documents indicated that 80 percent of SWAPO attacks had been on civilians who had refused to cooperate with the organisation. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Dec 81 p 2]

TSUMEB FM TRANSMITTING STATION--A decision has been taken to go ahead with the construction of an FM transmitting station near Tsumeb, according to a statement released to the press by the SWA Broadcasting Corporation. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Nov 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/382

GOVERNMENT, THREE OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS NOTE PROGRAMS

PS Program

Dakar AFRICA in French No 135, Nov 81 pp 31-32, 33

[Interview with Magatte Lo, deputy secretary general of the PS [Socialist Party]]

[Excerpts] [Answer] The party evolved through a series of mergers into the UPS [Senegalese Progressive Union] and finally, since the last Congress, the PS.

This has been the history of my party over time, but its main objective has been to liberate Senegal and consolidate our independence, basing its actions on socialism and on democracy. Our ideology is democratic socialism. We consider that there can be no development or progress in Senegal outside of socialism. But, quite naturally, we reject Marxism-Leninism because we support freedom and democracy. And this is the basic reason we have opted for democratic socialism. That was our choice.

As for the activities of my party, they cover every domain of the national life. There is first of all, because of our orientation, the question of organizing the masses, training them, educating them, getting them engaged in development activities, in order to provide for a completely just and fair distribution of what the nation produces and to bring progress to the masses.

[Question] What relations do you maintain with the opposition?

[Answer] Absolutely correct relations. We believe that we are the most strongly attached to the idea that our country deserves to be a democratic country. Thus, for example, it was because of our party's determination that we enacted legislation permitting the existence of political parties. We believe that both we and the opposition must protect our experiment in democracy. Success will depend on the efforts of both sides.

We have normal relations with the opposition. All the same, we may consider ourselves closer to some than to others, because of our varying orientations. It is obvious that one can maintain closer ties with a party like the RND [Democratic National Rally] which considers itself a nationalist party, than with another which considers itself Marxist-Leninist. Thus, it is a question of the orientations of the different parties, and it is this which explains and justifies the kind of ties we maintain with them.

[Question] What is your policy toward the masses?

[Answer] Our policy toward the Senegalese masses is to raise their standard of living. Also, we advocate a policy of general progress for all of Senegal's social strata. That means that we think we must once again mobilze the masses and put them to work, to ensure a just distribution of the nation's production and thus to achieve progress, development and the flourishing of the masses. This is our objective, this is our aim, it is our reason for existence.

[Question] Do you not see a contradiction between that desire for progress and the increasing poverty in Senegal?

[Answer] I think that the increasing poverty is temporary, but in any case no one can be unaware of or deny the efforts being made by the party and the government to bring progress to the Senegalese people. At the present time, we see the international conditions that prevail; also, agricultural production in Senegal has been held back for more than 10 years by drought; when one also looks in terms of trade at the strains on the market economy, one can understand what may be perceived as Senegal's increasing poverty. But in reality I do not know if what you say is true, that poverty is increasing. Understand that I am from the bush and I spent my vacation at my birthplace in Linguere. I did not see poverty, not at all.

I should say all the same that if one can see in Dakar what you call poverty this is because in truth people are not staying in the bush to work, even when there has been a good rainy season, as was the case this year. The people have the option of staying in the bush and working. And we have continued to put agricultural supplies at their disposal: equipment, tools, fertilizer, seed. And--as it happened this year--the people can certainly find work in the bush, get enough food and perhaps also raise their standard of living. Instead of that, for them all to come to Dakar to join the ranks of the unemployed, often without a roof over their heads...Obviously, the government should do something to see that they all return to the bush, and this is one of its basic concerns and relates to its intended regionalization and decentralization of economic and social planning. But once again, everywhere in the world is found this trend toward the unreasonable growth of the population of the cities, of the numbers of unemployed and of idlers; it is unfortunate, but that is the way things are. In any case, I must say that this poverty one sees in Dakar is something I did not see at all in the bush, where meat is much less expensive, where people are getting a nutritious diet based on millet. Why do people always want to eat rice when millet is available? Finally, we do not yet produce enough rice to sustain the whole population of Senegal on rice. If that is a problem, and we admit that it is, people should think about the fact that it is possible to live elsewhere than Dakar.

I would like you to tell me some other reasons besides those I mentioned, which are very real: international conditions are worse. We may have beaten the word to death but it is still true that the drought has gone on for a dozen years, this is the truth. The government has given a lot of thought to the efforts needed to put an end to that or at least to alter or modify the basic environment. When we have talked about dams, it has been in this context. When we ask the ministry of water works to drill more wells in the interior of the country, this is to make it possible for the peasants, in case of drought, to find enough water to keep up their little kitchen-gardens and other food crops. The facts are there. Circumstances have created them. It is not our fault that is how they are. The drought was not our

fault. Whether there is a certain amount of poverty, and whether it is worse in the interior than in Dakar is a matter of opinion. In any case, I myself consider that in the interior life is much simpler than the life many people lead in Dakar who have no work and no attachments, who live in the street and have nothing to eat. I consider that it is much more becoming in such circumstances to stay in the interior and live there modestly but keeping some pride and civic spirit rather than to come to Dakar as an idler. And I say: compare Senegal to the neighboring states, we stand up well by comparison. To reiterate, it is not our fault, it is not our party's fault if we live in the conditions we see today. And I do not just mean in our own environment. Take a look at the big industrialized countries, developed countries such as Great Britain. You know what has happened there recently, because of unemployment and inflation. You know that gangs of young people, and these are by no means just limited to blacks, have started fires in the cities and pillaged automobiles because unemployment has increased. You also know very well that if France was able to save itself at the last possible moment by changing policies, this was precisely because life at that moment was very difficult. Still, the government of the Socialist Party has the duty to find other means of alleviating the situation. We are dedicated to doing that by means of the recovery plan which has been launched into operation.

[Question] And the cost of living?

[Answer] The best way to struggle against high costs is more and more production. This is our main and fundamental concern. We should make a nationwide effort to increase production so we will not have to import certain products.

[Question] What do you think about the corruption problem we face now in Senegal?

[Answer] We condemn it, just as we raise our voices against ill-gotten gain. And to fight against those scourges, we have set up a number of organization. The government will not shrink from coming down with a heavy hand against all those who need to serve as examples. We want to clean up political ethics. To this end, we have established an investigative brigade to investigate the sources of ill-gotten gains, to see whether some official or other is implicated. It has total freedom of action. Also, a tribunal and judges have been named; sanctions have been authorized. The authority to punish and the resources to investigate now exist. The new authorities have all the jurisdiction they need.

[Question] What are your thoughts about the 1983 elections?

[Answer] I think that in 1983 all the rules of the game will be respected.

[Question] What if the PS were not to be in the majority in 1983, what would you do?

[Answer] I have a full grasp of current realities, and though I am not a prophet--that is not my vocation--I know the PS will make it. Its ties, its roots, its base with the populace, I know all these. I also know what the other parties are, what they are worth and what they represent.

The PS will have more than 50 percent in the first round, this is what I firmly believe. It will not even be possible to cheat them out of it, because the government has entrusted the holding of the elections and the verification of results to the magistrates,

who are completely free and independent. But I am starting from the current strength of the political parties. I consider that we will far surpass 50 percent in the first round.

PDS Program

Dakar AFRICA in French No 135, Nov 81 pp 33, 34-35, 36

[Interview with Fara Ndiaye, deputy secretary general of the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS], by Awa Thiam, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Could you tell us briefly about your party?

[Answer] In 1973, a meeting of friends of Mr Wade took place. The purpose was to think about Senegal's problems. A manifesto was subsequently drawn up. It was signed by the Senegalese cadres. The purpose was to express ourselves on a number of problems relating to the policy of social and economic development.

The PDS is a party whose overall objective is to contribute to the improvement of Senegalese development. At the very first press conference, Mr Wade used the term "party of contribution"--an expression which has served to describe the PDS. We have a 5-point platform: restoration of democracy, real independence, use of the national resources for the benefit of Senegalese nationals, determination to struggle for African unity, unconditional solidarity with liberation movements. All this is in order to establish a socialist and democratic society founded on laborite doctrine.

[Question] What do you mean by "laborite"?

[Answer] The laborite doctrine is a unique attempt we have made to produce a doctrine which is our own and which bases development on the labor component. Production has three components: capital, tools (machinery) and labor (manpower). We are deficient in the first two components and moreover dependent on foreign sources. We have put special emphasis on the one component which we have in abundance and which depends on ourselves alone. The laborite doctrine is a doctrine which should lead to the disappearance of social inequalities. It is, of course, a socialist laborism or a laborite socialism that must be founded on democracy.

[Question] How are your relations with the present government?

[Answer] The PDS is an opposition party, but not opposed to the system. We have made ourselves clear on this subject. Our goal is to come to power to change the policies. This leads us to take a critical attitude toward what the present government is doing. Similarly, we applaud when the government takes some action that is in accordance with our objectives. But there are fundamental differences between the government and ourselves. We disapprove of the overall development policy which has been practiced and carried out in Senegal. We continually differ with the present governing team on questions of managing the economy, domestic policy, their views on democracy (cf. our position papers).

[Question] What does that mean, in concrete terms?

[Answer] Senegal is going through a very serious economic and financial crisis. We do not agree with the government's recovery plan. We do not agree on either the causes or the remedies set out by the government. In addition, we do not endorse its foreign policy. We have condemned Senegal's intervention in Shaba in 1978, as well as the more recent one in Gambia. We are against the government's position on Angola.

[Question] What is the policy you are advocating for the Senegalese masses, and for Senegal in general--socially, economically and politically?

[Answer] Since 1960, Senegal's development plan has depended on external assistance. This is not right. Senegalese must begin to rely on themselves. We should pay special attention to agriculture so as to assure the population of food self-sufficiency. Senegalese men and women need first of all to be able to eat their fill, and after that they need their health. Education--which is a necessity--should be adapted to our own society. That is of high priority. We disagree with the government's analysis of the causes of the economic crisis Senegal is experiencing; the reasons mentioned are drought, insufficient rainfall, crisis, inflation, oil, etc...Those are false. But we know the real causes. There are internal causes. It is a question of an ill-conceived development policy, of poor administration and of corruption.

[Question] What do you think about the problem of corruption in Senegal today?

[Answer] There is corruption in every social stratum, both in the cities and in the countryside. Virtue and quality are being lost. There is a change in the quality of social relations.

[Question] An alteration?

[Answer] Yes. The values on which Senegalese society was founded (honor, dignity, love of work, etc...) are being lost. The struggle against corruption cannot succeed without a change of policy.

[Question] Do you think that the situation we have in which the cost of living continues to grow faster than wages is acceptable? If so, why? If no, what can be done?

[Answer] The cost of living is very high. It grows day by day. That is a very serious matter for the people. Living conditions are more than difficult. But this situation can be avoided. I think that it is not inevitable. Another policy is possible, which would lead to a better life. This goes back to the five platform points I have already mentioned.

In addition, the cost of food commodities and housing is extremely high. Wages are low. In similar fashion, people are paying a great deal of taxes to support the administrative machinery and to support the government in a lifestyle which is not in accord with the present resources of the country. There is absolutely no reason today for a minister to have a fleet of four or five automobiles at his disposal. The state, today, is spending more than 4 billion [Fr CFA] for housing them, sending them to meetings, maintaining them: this is primarily a matter of housing for technical advisers and for government agents.

[Question] How can the increasing underdevelopment of Senegal be stopped?

[Answer] First of all we must be clear about what we mean by underdevelopment. I personally consider there is underdevelopment in a country when people cannot eat their fill, and do not have medical care when they are sick, and when the majority of them are without education--and on the basis of those criteria one can say that there is underdevelopment. Senegal is a strange country, to my mind. Just as you have pockets of very advanced development, so you also have sectors of total underdevelopment. How to get out of this? That question brings us back once again to our platform: feeding ourselves, housing ourselves, clothing ourselves...

[Question] What are your thoughts on the 1983 elections?

[Answer] 1983 is going to be an important election year for Senegal, for the Senegalese, for the political parties and for their leaders. Most Senegalese today, now in 1981, are hoping for a change. We will do everything possible to bring about that change.

[Question] What will be your strategy and tactics for 1983?

[Answer] I think it is premature in 1981 to tell the press what our strategy and tactics for 1983 will be. We want to bring about change. And we consider that we are the party in the best position to bring about that change. Thus, we will do all we can to guide the destiny of the country.

[Question] Would you be prepared to come to an agreement with the current government? If so, would you do so alone? If not, with whom would you be willing to join in a government?

[Answer] That does not always depend on us. We are in favor of dialogue with any party. We are ready to discuss a program to change the situation with any other political party. And we are ready to work together with any other political party. With regard to the possibility some day of coming to power, it is not our intent to be satisfied with just a few ministerial portfolios and a few ambassadors. But, if we are invited to sit around a table to discuss what is needed for Senegal to escape from its current predicament, we will give our point of view. Will we come to an agreement? We would like to, but we cannot prejudge the issue. What is at stake is how the Senegal of tomorrow will be governed. But we do have strict conditions. Senegal must have free and democratic elections. It seems to us this is basic.

If the PDS were to have the largest number of votes in the first round, it would invite the other parties to work with us to define a national program of public welfare, of recovery. Once defined, the PDS would be prepared to join in a government with those who accept that program. If some other party wins a majority in the elections, our response will be the same. For us, the only problem is agreeing on a program.

[Question] Even if it were the party now in power?

[Answer] Yes, even if that were the case.

LD-MPT Program

Dakar AFRICA in French No 135, Nov 81 pp 36, 37, 38

[Interview with Babacar Sane, secretary general of the Democractic League-Movement for the Labor Party [LD-MPT], by Awa Thiam, date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Could you tell us briefly about your party? When was it formed? What are its objectives? What are its activities?

[Answer] We have existed as a party since 1974. We are a communist organization which emerged from a faction of the PAI [African Independence Party]. Today that faction is the MPT. The democratic League calls itself a working class party and is working toward the creation of a powerful Marxist-Leninist party. And that is one of its principal problems. The PAI found itself unable to build up a strong party. The Democratic League goes beyond that faction. It has had remarkable growth and development, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Tightly structured from top to bottom, it is working intensely to establish a base in the Cap-Vert region and hopes to do as much in the other regions. For example it has opened up a party school at the national level. We are in every party of the country. We have representatives in most of the villages.

Our organization is headed by the congress. The latter is composed of 19 members. It elects the first secretary for each region. By region, we mean regional coordination. It is composed of the various divisions of the region, which themselves have been established by base committees in the residential neighborhoods. In the Cap-Vert region, we have base committees. A base committee has 9 to 25 members. As I already told you, we are trying to establish a base. It is a question of recruitment, propaganda and agitation in the sense of acquainting people with our organization. It is in this context that we have opened a French-language training school and a Wolof-language training school. The former holds classes every Tuesday, and the latter every Friday. Every Saturday we have no-holds-barred debates. The line our organization takes requires us to work for unity among Marxists. We assume the fact that there is a division within the Marxist family (Independent Labor Party, African Independence Party). The others do not claim to be Marxists (Peoples Democratic Union and And-Jef--MRDN [Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy]). It is obvious that there are differences between the PIT [Independent Labor Party] and the PAI, which we are struggling to reconcile. One of the objectives of our meetings, conferences and debates is to act in such a way that our organization plays a catalyzing role in the Marxist movement. This is why we have had indirect contacts--indirectly, through Coordination of the United Senegalese Opposition (COSU), and direct ties up to 1979--with the illegal PAI (now the PIT). Also we have remained in contact with Majhmout's PAI, and we met with them not more than 10 days ago.

[Question] How are your relations with the present government? And with the other opposition parties?

[Answer] We have none. With the current government. We have ties with AJ [And-Jef] through COSU, on a multilateral basis. We do not have any bilateral relations. We have divergent views on the SINO-Soviet situation. The concept of "social imperialism" as applied to the USSR is meaningless, as far as we are concerned. It is untrue to say that the USSR is a revisionist country. We have excellent relations with the RND [Democratic National Rally]. They have a platform

of struggle, unity of action. Up to now we have had nothing to do with the PDS except at the time of the Gambian affair. And there it was a question of multilateral action, of uniting to confront the state's media monopoly. Other than that, we have worked together in drawing up a letter of protest to the prime minister. We have bilateral consultations with the MDP [People's Democratic Movement].

[Question] What is your policy toward the Senegalese masses? And your policy for Senegal in general--socially, economically, politically?

[Answer] We would suggest that if readers of AFRICA wish to be better informed they read FAGARU, our party organ. It faithfully reflects the central committee. Our organization is in favor of national and social liberation. We want to achieve social well-being and progress for all of the Senegalese people--the workers and peasants in particular--under the aegis of the party of the proletariat. We are working with the RND and the MDP to break imperialism's hold on our country. We want a democratic and national state oriented toward the camp of progress and supporting all the national liberation movements.

[Question] What do you think about corruption in today's Senegal?

[Answer] It is a question of fundamental social change. The problem of diversion of public funds is an epiphenomenon which distracts the public from the real problems.

[Question] Do you view it as acceptable for the cost of living to be growing far more rapidly than wages? If so, why? If no, what should be done?

[Answer] The policies must be changed. We have reached the limits of what can be tolerated.

[Question] How can Senegal's increasing under-development be stopped?

[Answer] The current situation is not surprising. It is the result of our relations with the IMF (International Monetary Fund) and the World Bank. The excessive inflation is the result of satisfying the demands of those two bodies which had to be met if Senegal was to be able to borrow from them. That loan amounts to nearly $800 million. The IMF and the World Bank are effectively in control of our economy. The recent nomination of Mr Toure is not a coincidence; one might say of him that he is one of the IMF's most ardent officials.

[Question] What should be done?

[Answer] I repeat, the policies must be changed, we must break with imperialism.

[Question] What are your thoughts on the 1983 elections?

[Answer] 1983 is very important for us. But, as Lenin taught: concrete analysis of a concrete situation.

[Question] What are your strategy and tactics for 1983?

[Answer] We will see when the time comes. Meanwhile, we are working to become a strong and powerful party with support from the workers and the peasants. We are convinced, however, that our party will carry some weight in the elections.

[Question] Would you be prepared to come to an agreement with the current government? If so, would you work with them alone? If not, with whom would you be willing to work in a government?

[Answer] We will not join the current government. We must get the country out of the clutches of the comprador bourgeoisie, which has come together in the PS, the party responsible for the poverty of the workers and masses and the ruin of the country...along with the ruin of the patriotic forces. As for joining with other parties in a government, everything will depend on the position those parties take and on the patriotic program, which implies a break with imperialism. This is the bare minimum. COSU already has a program. We are calling for a plan of attack, the nationalization of key sectors, the creation of a national currency, rigorous planning and equitable distribution of the national income.

PIT Program

Dakar AFRICA in French No 135, Nov 81 pp 38, 39

[Interview with Mr Cissokho, secretary general of the Independence and Labor Party [PIT], by Awa Thiam, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Could you tell us briefly about your party? When was it formed? What are its objectives? What are its activities?

[Answer] At the time it was formed, 1957, PAI [African Independence Party] was a federal party, before becoming a territorial party after independence. It was West Africa's first party. Its objectives: independence and socialism. It played a big part in the battle for independence. It worked to explain things to the masses, in order to achieve united action. It set up a committee for the defense of democratic freedoms which brought together various organizations including UGEAO [General Union of West African Students] and Senegalese and African youth council organizations.

[Question] How are your relations with the current government? And with the other opposition parties?

[Answer] We have no relations with the present government. The PAI has carried out its actions alone. We are still learning from our past mistakes. In the past, our actions were not adapted to the scale of the forces at our disposal; we did not correctly analyze the contradictions within the system; the party was unable to exploit them. Since then, we have learned many lessons: to be a part of the working class and create a mass party, in other words link up with the poor peasantry, the [poor] social classes in the cities, the international movement and the embryonic national movement. The party, lately, has worked hard in preparation for its congress, a congress about which we have every reason to be proud, because it was very positive: it strengthened unity at the level of the central committee. What we are militating for is cohesiveness.

[Question] What policy do you advocate for the Senegalese masses? And for Senegal in general--socially, economically, politically?

[Answer] The current crisis puts Senegal in need of economic recovery. To achieve this, we must break the neocolonial forces, rebuild the dismantled public sector,

strengthen it, expand it; weaken the foreign monopolies and move ahead with structural reforms both in the countryside and in the cities. There are economic contradictions, and they are class contradictions. They require certain steps to be taken. In financial terms, we are being crushed by the tax system. We must reconsider the agreements we have with France. A new approach to French-Senegalese relations is indispensable. A new policy is needed in the fields of schooling and public health.

As a party, we are for the workers. This means getting closer to the masses, working toward unity among all those who are struggling for change. According to the congress, we must hold on to what the other parties have achieved. The situation requires unity among all the blocs concerned.

[Question] What do you think about the corruption in Senegal today?

[Answer] There is no way to end it without radical change, political change.

[Question] Do you find it acceptable that the cost of living is going up far faster than wages? If so, why? If not, what should be done?

[Answer] The crisis is getting deeper. The living conditions of the broad masses are deteriorating. The crisis is even affecting government employees. The appropriate measures are not being taken. The government's policies are meeting increasing resistance in different forms. There is an overall crisis of institutions.

[Question] How can Senegal's increasing underdevelopment be stopped?

[Answer] We will be repeating ourselves, but we say that the only solution is political change.

[Question] What are your thoughts about the 1983 elections?

[Answer] We think a leftist government is possible in 1983. However, it would require drawing up a common governmental program. All the patriotic forces that could work to get the country out of the crisis could unite and come to power. As a first step, we have to lay the foundations for economic independence.

[Question] What will be your strategy and tactics for 1983?

[Answer] All of us opposition parties will have to have a dialogue on the creation of a front, on joint actions to be taken together. Unity is not something that can be brought about by making decisions at a meeting: it requires action. The masses will insist on it. We are taking broader action in every domain where the masses are involved. We have made considerable progress. As for unity, it is essential. Since 1979, we have consistently maintained this. Unity will never be a simple matter. (Cf. the situation in Senegal, the position in which it has been placed.) There is the maturity of those who govern us. Also, they are supported by imperialism independently of the fact that they are capable men.

The question arises: an armed solution. If we wait for the staff officers, we will have to wait 1,000 years. There is maneuvering to break things up. This is the same policy all over again. We must achieve unity. We have learned this lesson from all previous political experience.

9516
CSO: 4719/267

MERCENARIES ATTACK AIRPORT, NO ONE CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY

Paris LE MONDZ in French 28 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "No Organization Claims Responsibility for the Attempted Coup d'Etat"]

[Text] Curfew has been maintained in the Seychelles, where calm seems to have been restored following the attempted coup launched during the night of Wednesday 25-Thursday 26 November.

However, according to some South African sources and the Associated Press correspondent on the Seychelles, there are indications that several deaths resulted from the attack, and fighting continued Thursday on the island of Mahe, the largest in the archipelago.

While the Soviet press agency TASS Thursday condemned the attempted coup executed by "a South African mercenery commando team" and the Madagascar Government proclaimed its solidarity with the Seychellois Government, no one has yet claimed authorship of the attempt to destabilize the Mahe regime.

From Johannesburg, our correspondent Patrice Claude tells us that no one knows what will happen to the mercenaries apprehended, who were brought handcuffed to Pretoria. According to a South African law, which according to our correspondent has never before been invoked, the pirates face prison terms of between 5 and 30 years. The law also provides for extradition of those who plead guilty to such acts, but neither Seychelles nor India maintains diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

Mr France-Albert Rene, president of the Seychelles, is expected to be in Paris Monday on a private visit. He will be received 4 December by Mr Mitterrand.

Nairobi--Calm was restored Thursday 26 November to Mahe, the largest of the Seychelles islands, after an attack by a group of mercenaries on the Pointe-Larue international airport.

Fighting between the mercenaries and the "people's defense forces" was more serious than had been initially believed. According to witnesses, the defenders made extensive use of heavy weaponry. Fighting lasted some 20 hours. Except for the one mercenary killed and the two wounded who were brought to Durban, the precise number of casualties the attackers sustained is still unknown. Several of the attackers were reportedly taken prisoner.

According to the account of the Royal Swazi Airlines crew that took them to the Seychelles, it seems that the mercenaries--"disguised as rubgy players"--had no intention of attacking the airport. Reportedly, they wanted to infiltrate into the island in the guise of innocent tourists, and to wait until later to take action. For reasons which are still not clear, the plan went awry as soon as they arrived in Mahe. President France-Albert Rene has often warned about such "infiltrations," which in his view foreshadowed a planned coup, which he claims to have received information about in November 1979. A secret letter, attributed at the time to an opposition group, the "Movement for the Resistance," contained statements like: "All the Seychellois are waiting expectantly for the arrival of a plane or boat of mercenaries..."

No individual or group has claimed responsibility for the airport attack. Former prime minister James Mancham, questioned about it on Thursday in London, said he had been contacted by telephone by one of the instigators of the operation--who claimed to belong to the "Movement for the Resistance"--but that he had refused to get involved. The Victoria authorities, for their part, have not accused one particular group of responsibility for the operation. Mr Jacques Hodoul, the minister of foreign affairs, said Thursday that this attack had not benefited from any complicity on the part of people of the island.

Since Albert Rene's coup in June 1977, several thousand Seychellois have been living in exile in several English-speaking countries: Great Britain, Australia, Kenya, the Isle of Mauritius, and South Africa among them. Most of them decided to leave the archipelago or remain abroad after the establishment in 1978 of a one-party system, contrary to the promises made by the head of state. The ties between South Africa and certain Seychellois opposition groups go back a long way. In an interview given to the Johannesburg weekly SUNDAY EXPRESS in August 1979, Mr Mancham admitted, for example, that he had received funds from Mr Eschel Rhoodie, the former South African information secretary who was later compromised in an influence-peddling scandal. Mr Mancham on the other hand had given the South African Airways company biweekly landing rights. That privilege was not revoked by President Albert Rene until September 1980.

9516
CSO: 4719/264

BRIEFS

UK INVESTMENT AGREEMENT--An agreement for the promotion and protection of investments between Sierra Leone and Great Britain has been signed in Freetown by Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Abdulai Conteh, and the British High Commissioner, Mr T. D. O'Leary, on behalf of their respective governments. The agreement is aimed at creating favorable conditions for greater investments by nationals and companies in each other's territory, stimulating individual business initiative and increasing prosperity in both countries. The agreement is for a 4-year period and will protect the vital interest of Sierra Leonians in the areas of economic activity, that can serve the citizens and the (?laws) of this country. In his brief remarks after the signing ceremony, Dr Abdulai Conteh said that the agreement was within the framework of the economic development of our country and that President Stevens took personal interest in the proposals during his official visit to Britain last year. He said he was happy about the successful signing of the agreement and assured the envoy that British investors would be protected by the laws of Sierra Leone. In reply, Mr O'Leary said the agreement would be of great benefit to both countries and observed that Sierrra Leonians were to be assured that their interests would be looked after. [Text] [AB090900 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 9 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/387

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT RETURNS--Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, and the large delegation which he led, have returned home after attending the 12th Arab League summit conference, held recently in Fes. Challe Siad, addressing reporters from the Ministry of Information at the presidential office, said the conference discussed a wide range of issues of Arab interest and the Saudi peace plan for the achievement of lasting peace in the Middle East. The president added that following in-depth discussion the Arab presidents and kings agreed to postpone the conference in order to have a united stance and approach toward Arab issues. Although a lot of propaganda stating that the Arab League conference and the Saudi peace plan were a failure was spread, I am confident, the president said, that the forthcoming conference will be a success. The reason for this is that the peace plan of Prince Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz is one that will solve the Middle East problem in a practical way--a problem that has been going on for more than 30 years. On his visit to Italy, Egypt and the UAE Challe Siad said that he held talks on the strengthening of bilateral relations and cooperation with the leaders of those countries. The president concluded by urging the Somali people to work hard for the development of their country with a common stand and to avoid any activity that would hamper their unity. [Excerpt] [LD021154 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 2 Dec 81]

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS--Demonstrations opposing the presence of American forces and the selling of our land, waters and airspace to the Americans by the dictatorial regime are being held all over our country. The Radio Kulmis reporter in the northwest reports that residents of that area have distributed leaflets with slogans denouncing and condemning the dictatorial and anti-Somali regime headed by its so-called leader, Mohamed Siad Barre. The so-called leader, Mohamed Siad Barre, has committed a grave crime against the Somali nation. His regime has destroyed the dignity and sovereignty of the Somali nation. He has sold Somali territory to a foreign government. The Radio Kulmis reporter adds that the distribution of leaflets in the streets of towns and villages and in the countryside was spearheaded by the national movement of Somali, the Somali national movement [name given in English] which is opposed to the rule of Mohamed Siad Barre. It is based in London and has branches throughout our country. The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] fully supports the entire Somali community, and in particular the residents of the northwest region, in their

heroic and nationalistic opposition to the presence of American forces in our country--forces aimed at prolonging Siad Barre's rule. The DFSS leadership has already declared to the progressive nations and the world at large its opposition to the presence of American troops in Somalia. [Text] [EA282104 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 28 Nov 81]

U.S. EXERCISES--The U.S. military exercises in Somalia have caused the Somali people great distress and annoyance. The majority of Somali people see these war games as a move of complete disregard for the dignity and sovereignty of the Somali nation. Our reporter in the northwest region reports that the Somali people see the U.S. maneuvers, which have started in Berbera, as yet another attempt by the fascist regime of Siad Barre to oppress the people and prolong its rule. Our reporter adds that the American troops are not allowed to meet the Somalis for fear that they might notice or hear how strongly the fascist regime of Siad Barre is hated and opposed by the public. [Text] [EA262224 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 26 Nov 81]

U.S.RDF COMMAND--Mogadishu--The commander of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force has secretly gone to Somalia and held talks with those army officers that still take orders from Siad Barre. Reports say that he went to Somalia to see how the Rapid Deployment Force can settle into the bases which Siad Barre has sold to the Americans and to discuss the foreign military maneuvers which Somalia has allowed on its soil. [Text] [EA241140 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 23 Nov 81]

CSO: 4503/12

BOTHA, BUSINESS LEADERS FAIL TO AGREE AT CARLTON II

Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Nov 81 p 6

[Article by Patrice Claude: "Business Circles Disappointed by Lack of Reforms"]

[Text] The Cape. More than 600 South African industrialists, including the local representatives of the big multinationals operating in South Africa, met on Thursday, 12 November, at the Cape for the second round of the "historical" dialogue between the administration and the private sector, started 2 years earlier at the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg. The atmosphere no longer was the same because for many of them, Mr P.W. Botha, the South African prime minister, did not keep his promises to institute reforms and "the spirit of Carlton" is dead.

"An undeniable success, if you look at the aspect of 'public relations' of the operation. A semi-failure if the conference is put back within a purely economic persepctive. A total failure if the prime minister's objective was to get a mandate from business circles to pursue the same policy." The young South African employer rather well summarized the feelings prevailing Thursday evening among the 600 invited guests, two times more this year, of the South African prime minister. To the industrialists who had come to hear him clarify a policy, which to say the least, seemed hesitant to them and which, in any case, had little in common with the reformist rhetoric which he had developed, Mr Botha--as emphasized by Mr Harry Oppenheimer, president of the country's leading private group--spoke "above all about the past and not enough about the future."

The prime minister's address can be summarized as follows: (1) Africa is dying but that is not true of us; (2) In 1979, you misunderstood me--I had not promised anything; (3) We have already launched major reforms (in our dealings with labor, especially). As for the rest, give us time; (4) Specific measures have been taken to make life easier for you. We can go further if you prove yourselves to be cooperative but, watch out, there are black sheep among you; (5) The "homelands," that is where the future lies. Follow the example of the government; help them in developing, invest in Transkei, in Bophuthatswana, in Venda, etc. (The three "countries" were represented by their "ambassadors.") We propose to you a grand program for decentralization; study it and contribute your criticisms to us; (6) The Soviet Union, the communists--that is where the danger comes from. The country's security is primordial for the smooth development of the system of

free enterprise; (7) Still, the immediate economic future does not look as good as in the past; the administration counts on you.

After this lengthy harangue, which resembed a real "state of the nation" message, the journalists were asked to leave the room so that the debate would be "free and frank." Overall, out of the 600 invited guests, 19 were able to speak out. Because of his political weight--he finances the PFP (English-Speaking opposition party)--and because of his economic significance, his group directly or indirectly controls at least one-quarter of the contribution of the private sector to the South African GNP--Mr Oppenheimer agreed nevertheless to address the press. "The great hopes aroused 2 years ago have today yielded to general disillusionment."

The disappointment of the businessmen is tied to the small progress made in such important fields as manpower mobility (hindered by the cornerstone of the apartheid system--the Group Area Act), the education of the blacks, who are refused admission to the half-empty white technical high schools (the portion of the budget allocated for education of the blacks accounts for 0.8 percent of the GNP, as against 2.4 percent for the whites, who account for only one-fifth the number of the blacks), and housing (the black townships are overpopulated and many do not even have the basic conveniences).

The president of Anglo-American said he is "frustrated" to find that measures proposed to improve the lot of the blacks are "rejected for ideological reasons." He condemned administration policy aimed at arbitrarily stopping the exodus of the Africans to the big industrial cities.

In his opinion, the process of urbanization of the blacks--they numbered 1.75 million in 1950 and today account for more than 9 million out of a total African population of 20 million souls--is natural. Preventing its development (there will be more than 20 million of them in the year 2000 who will be living in the cities) is both "vain and costly."

Overall, it seems that a feeling of distrust has now developed between the administration and the employers. The industrialists, who a long time ago got used to apartheid, thanks to which a number of them built their fortunes, today demand that it be sacrificed to the cause of free enterprise. They want to be able to increase their markets to include the black population groups, they want to have more skilled manpower on the spot, and perhaps they also want to get rid of a nagging guilt complex and above all they want to shield the country against a revolution which, in their view, is inevitable if the blacks are not integrated into the system. Nobody doubts that the South African business world will throw its full weight into the battle for a more liberal society "with a small 1," as Mr Oppenheimer said.

5058
CSO: 4719/245

MUSLIM COMMUNITY URGED NOT TO COLLABORATE WITH REGIME

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 13 Nov 81 pp 1, 20

[Text]

In the wake of the total rejection of the South African Indian Council 'elections' which were held last week, Muslims have reaffirmed their stand that they will not tolerate collaborators within their ranks. Apart from Indian Council members, this includes President's Council, Management Committee, Local Affairs Committee and Community Council members.

Muslim organisations, canvassed for their opinions by *MUSLIM NEWS* said that it was not even necessary to have some sort of 'double standards resolution' in the constitution of Muslim bodies to exclude 'collaborators'.

'Any organisation that carries the label "Islamic" will automatically exclude those who work the oppressive machinery of the state. It has been said time and again, and all the ulema in the country agree on this, that Muslims in this country cannot be part of a system that denies basic human rights to a people. Muslims work with those genuinely interested in change. Muslims do not work with those who create smokescreens to perpetuate injustice,' a spokesman for the Muslim Students Association said.

An Imam at a Lenasia mosque declared that it was 'totally un-Islamic for Muslims to serve on government-created bodies. These are racist bodies and Islam is anti-racist by its very nature. Those who use the Qur'an to justify their participation in these bodies are guilty of a heinous sin. If they want to serve for some selfish motive then they must not pretend to serve the cause of Islam. Islam does not need a *zaalim* (oppressor) to serve its cause.'

The Imam added that all those who serve on racist bodies, and the President's Council, should be expelled immediately from any mosque or madressa committee.

'I think it is absolutely wrong for any of those people to conduct the affairs of a masjid or be responsible for the education of our children.

'At the same time I should like to add that there are many who are not actually members of the Indian Council, or any such body, but support government-create institutions and act as the backers of those who serve on dummy councils. These people too have to be ostracised.'

The Imam concluded: 'The immediate task is to find out which organisations and masjid and

madressa committees have members who serve on government bodies. We must then ask those organisations and committees to expel them immediately.'

Moulana Qutbuddin Kazee continued his attack on the members of the Indian Council when he delivered the khutbah at the Habibia Mosque in Rylands Estate, last Friday. He said that it hurt him deeply — 'and it should hurt each and every Muslim — that while we mark the martyrdom of Imam Husain, the grandson of the Holy Prophet, there are people who have taken part in an election organised by an oppressor. Here we have someone who sacrificed his life for *haq* (truth), and on the other side people who claim to be Muslims sell themselves to gain the temporary benefits of this world.'

So it seems that the lines have been drawn clearly. Those Muslims who work the state machinery must decide once and for all where they stand or face the ostracism of the entire Muslim community in the country.

CSO: 4700/376

DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAYS REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 26 Nov 81 pp 6-8

[Text]

SWAZILAND Railways opened in 1964 with no operating staff, no locomotives, no repair and maintenance facilities and with less than its wagon requirements. These shortcomings were made up by Mozambique Railways on a cost basis in return for cargoes of iron-ore sugar and pulp, which helped to stimulate the port of Maputo (then Lourenco Marques). It was also agreed that while operating the railways, the Mozambicans would train Swazi staff in the various skills necessary.

Replaced

Gradually, as training progressed, the Mozambican staff were replaced by Swazis. After Mozambique's independence, when many Portuguese railway staff left, Mozambique Railways asked Swaziland to take over responsibility for the Swaziland line. It was agreed that for the time being, Mozambique crews would take the trains through to the Sidvokodvo marshalling yards. With the opening of the new exchange yard on the border, all rail operations within the country are now carried out by Swaziland Railways.

Expansion

Swaziland Railways is looking forward to a period of expansion, but this involves the outlay of capital funds, not so easily come by! It seems inevitable that the change over must be made to diesel power; steam is slow and expensive, and as its use declines in other parts of the world it will become increasingly difficult to get spare parts essential to maintenance. Electrical operation would be the best, but it is not foreseen that traffic will ever justify the high capital cost.

Diesel Engines

(When the Northern Link opens, traffic will be diesel-hauled by locomotives hired from South African Railways and operated by Swazi crews who will be trained in the skills of driving air-braked diesel-hauled block trains).

It is also necessary for the Railways to acquire more wagons. Traffic is being lost because of the shortage, and the conversion of the old iron-ore wagons is expensive, while providing uneconomic haulage capacity. There is a need for specialised wagons which can be operated in block loads, reducing shunting and bringing about maximum availability and utilisation.

The layout of the Swaziland Railways with the Northern Link Indicated.

A Bright Future Ahead

THE estimated cost of the planned 'Northern Link' is E62 million. At present, a team led by the Minister of Works, Power and Communications is in Europe for discussions with Transmark in London, and Sofrerail in Paris to arrange for assistance in funding the project.

The Northern Link would cut 250 kilometres off the Komatieport-Richards Bay route, Giving cheaper and faster passage to the rock phosphate mines in the Northern Transvaal. The revenue accruing to Swaziland from the rail haulage of this phosphate would be considerable, and this would be only one cargo which would naturally find its way to and from Richards Bay and the Transvaal by this route.

Since the iron-ore traffic ceased, Swaziland Railways has been operating at a loss (E1.5 million a year since June, 1980) and has been receiving Government subsidies to the same amount. It is anticipated that profits should increase to E3 million per year, following the expansions; and of course the side effects on the economy of the country should be considerable as the railway will undoubtedly facilitate the development of the eastern areas.

The planning of the Northern Link took four years, with a feasibility study being carried out by Sofrerail during 1980-81. It is anticipated that work will begin in 1982 and the line be completed in 1985.

Focus on the New Rail Head at Esiweni

THE establishment of the new Railway Exchange Yard on the Swaziland - Mozambique border is an important and satisfying event for Swaziland Railways.

This now means Swaziland Railway has complete control of all rail traffic inside Swaziland. Previously, when Sidvokodvo was the Exchange Yard, Mozambican locos and crew brought the trains through to Sidvokodvo and took them back to Maputo.

Now, Swazi crews operate the trains from Maputo right through to the new yard, called Esiweni. An additional bonus is that experienced men who might have had to be laid off when the iron-ore traffic petered out are back at work.

The new yard is two kilometres inside the Swaziland Border. Mozambique Railways bring the rolling stock over the border to the yard, then Swaziland Railways takes over. It was difficult to find a suitable site for the yard as the Umbeluzi river and the original railway line runs through a narrow gorge in the Lebombo Mountain Range at the border and the land is all National Trust Land. However agreement was reached that the Railways should take the only comparatively flat piece of land on the line near the border at Goba to construct the yard.

This still entailed moving 50 000 cubic metres of material, about half of it rock which had to be blasted. A building to house 16 single men has been built at the yard, but no families may live, nor may domestic animals be kept, there. (And employees of Railways must remain within the confines of the yard.)

Twenty houses are being built for married staff at Mhlowulu. All this is aimed at disturbing the wild life in the area as little as possible.

The Esiweni yard has been built by D. Moolman (Pty) Ltd and work began in January 1981. The earthworks were subcontracted to Multi Construction (Pty) Ltd and some of the building work was carried out by Prestige Construction. 8 kilometres of track have been laid and offices & ancillary buildings constructed as well as the block of single quarters. Water for domestic purposes is being pumped from the Umbeluzi River up to a treatment plant, then fed back down to the yard. Before any of the work could be undertaken, a new gravel road had to be made out to the site along the Umbeluzi River Gorge.

It is anticipated that the approximate R7.5 million cost of this work will be recovered over the next three years to four years, savings on harassment, in operating costs, and the provision of accommodation and food for the Mozambican crews contributing greatly to the cost recovery.

Peter Davies & Associates have been Consultant Civil Engineers to Swaziland Railways and the buildings have been designed by Design Studios (Swaziland) Ltd.

CSO: 4700/380

MASS EXODUS OF TECHNICAL STAFF DEPLORED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text] A mass exodus of technical staff from government departments can only be averted if urgent action is taken.

This was stated by the Principal of the Swaziland College of Technology, Mr Mshimi Dhlamini, at the college's annual open day this week.

He said the proposed schemes of service presented to the Department of Establishments and Training would have to be accepted if the exodus is to be stopped.

Referring to staff at SCOT, Mr Dhlamini pointed out that the college had experienced high staff turnover, particularly during the first half of this year, which had had a disrupture effect.

"A few examples will bear out this assertion," he said. "By December 15 members of our teaching staff, who were with us a year ago, will have left."

Addressing the gathering business executives, parents, lecturers and students, Mr Dhlamini said, although these had largely been replaced, they had not always been replaced when needed.

"This has created heavy teaching loads for certain departments and the temporary termination of courses such as hotel and catering, electronics and agricultural mechanics.

Nevertheless, he continued, staff morale had received a boost in the form of a number of promotions with five assistant lecturers being upgraded to full lecturers and one to senior lecturer.

Mr Dhlamini said he would prefer the government localisation policy to be the result of careful planning and evolution "rather than the haphazard situation forced on us by, for example, the sudden reduction of British aid in terms of teaching staff, or even localisation for its own sake."

In regard to finance, the principal said it was unfortunate that the college's budget had not matched inflation. He said it was surprising that the college was still able to accommodate, feed and train over 500 resident students every year.

He accused both industry and the general public for what he called an increasingly guilty attitude of sending students to the institution with total disregard for the entry requirements.

Speaking at the same occasion, the general manager of Ubombo Ranches, Dr Gosnel outlined the sugar industry's wishes with respect to recruiting and training. He said "instead of coming straight from secondary school to the technical college, we would rather see potential apprentices recruited direct into industry."

CSO: 4700/380

RIDDELL WELCOMES GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO REPORT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

THE chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into Incomes, Prices and Conditions of Service, Mr Roger Riddell, yesterday welcomed the Government response to his report.

There was now a clearer understanding among employers and workers of what the Government was trying to do, he said.

He was confident that Zimbabwe's rapid economic growth would help the Government's Growth-With-Equity programme succeed.

Prospects for economic growth were good, said Mr Riddell, because:

- The Government expected an annual growth rate of 8 percent up to 1984;
- An economic intelligence unit predicted growth could be between 6 and 6,5 percent per annum up to 1985;
- The World Bank predicted a growth rate of between 5 and 7 percent; and
- Grindlays Bank said the international banking community was confident of the country's growth.

Mr Riddell said it was important that the Government accepted the underlying philosophy and the vast majority of the commission's report.

The commission's philosophy, which reflected the feelings of all sectors of Zimbabwe society, was the flesh and blood of what growth with equity meant.

"The principles of the commission have now become broad Government principles," he said.

Mr Riddell's main concern about the Government's programme related to its stand on worker education and training.

"The major disagreement is on the question of autonomous bodies proposed in the report.

"We hoped for a trade union training authority because both workers and employers agreed on the need for training on trade union principles."

He said worker education needed to be expanded pioneerically.

"If the Government has rejected our proposals on a trade union training body, I sincerely hope for a major initiative to address the need for worker education throughout the economy and that

the Government will give some indication of this soon," he said.

The Government also accepted the commission's principles on the rural poor.

But he said that since his report was published the Government had stated that 4 000 people had been resettled.

"Recently Dr Chidzero the Minister of Economic Planning and Development announced there was enough money to resettle up to 165 000 families.

"I was encouraged by this statement, but the figure is four-fold what the Zimcord document states.

"It seems there has been a major policy shift in the policy on land resettlement."

Other Riddell recommendations the Government accepted included the setting up of a prices board and the phasing out of subsidies.

The commission also recommended that the Government establish a national housing authority in the Ministry of Local Government and Housing. A special study into housing co-operatives for the poor would also be carried out.

Government disagreement over transport recommendations was a good example of where the commission did not have enough time to reach conclusions.

Recommendations on the minimum wages, taking into account a 15 percent rate of inflation, turned out just as it was legislated this week.

Government restraints on salary increases were harsher than those proposed in the report.

He hoped that when new minimum wage regulations became law they would take note in particular of domestic workers housed in employers' property while others lived in high density areas.

Mr Riddell said: "I am very pleased that the Government made such a positive response to all the hard work we put into this commission. This is just the beginning."

It is now up to workers to increase productivity and for management to facilitate this. "We all have to work harder," he added.

"I can be nothing but happy that the commission report surfaced in a positive light," said Mr Riddell.

CSO: 4700/385

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGED TO FACILITATE INVESTMENT

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

UNLESS the Government takes positive steps to encourage new investment in the private sector then its growth projections up to the mid-1980s will not be achieved.

Policy on foreign investment is also inconsistent, says the Economist Intelligence Unit in its special report, Zimbabwe's First Five Years.

While private investment in general, and new foreign investment in particular, are encouraged, the EIU says that so far the only guidelines quoted from the Growth With Equity report indicate the broad framework within which investment will be acceptable.

"Direct encouragement has yet to be decided upon, and indeed at present Zimbabwe offers very uncompetitive terms for foreign investment in relation to other countries likely to be considered by the foreign investor," the EIU warns.

Referring to Growth With Equity, the London-based group states: "It is evident from this that although there is a fairly clear definition of the areas in which private investment is to be encouraged, no thought has so far been given to the form such encouragement might take.

"The document indeed appears at some points to assume that permission to invest will be encouragement enough.

BENEFITS

"Not only are there to be no special benefits to accompany state participation with private enterprise, but the concept of encouragement to investment in general via taxation or exchange controls appears to be neglected altogether.

"The Government is said to be 'fully aware' of the need for profit and capital repatriation, but does not in fact seem to be aware that it is currently operating a regime of positive disincentives," warns the EIU.

While it is Government policy to reduce the control of Zimbabwe's economy by British, North American and South African companies, recent action in relation to foreign investment indicates inconsistencies.

For instance, says the EIU, a controlling stake was taken in Zimbank while a minority interest has been taken in Bank of Credit and Commerce Zimbabwe Ltd.

MERGER

"Similarly, while it (the Government) blocked a Z$39 million merger of the British - owned Turnall Holdings and Mashonaland Holdings which would have given Turnall a controlling interest in the latter local company in May this year, it permitted the Irish-based Arthur Guinness to obtain a 75 percent stake in Ferndale Ltd in July — although this deal was worth less than half a million dollars.

"In July, the Government announced that it had purchased a 43 percent share in the country's largest pharmaceutical company, CAPS Holdings, the 15th largest locally quoted company with a turnover of Z$19 million, and in the annual budget the next day announced that Z$20 million were being set aside in the current financial year for future acquisitions through normal marketing channels, that is through the stock exchange."

In the years 1981/82 to 1983/84 it is hoped that total public and private

investment will amount to Z$1 299 million a year, compared with Z$420 million in 1980.

Of this, it is anticipated that private investment will account for 51 percent, on average $664 million annually, of which the gross capital inflow of private foreign investment will be Z$148 million a year.

Despite these projections the EIU warns that for the period 1983 to 1985 things are less certain.

"Neither local business confidence nor the recent encouraging signs of interest by new foreign investors, spearheaded by Canada, will be sustained unless the Government does take the positive steps to encourage private investment that are required.

PROMISES

"These include some relaxation of exchange controls — which could be financed by borrowing against the aid promises at Zimcord — firm guarantees on profit and capital repatriation, and a recognition that in the short term the necessary expatriate skills must be brought in at market prices.

The EIU suggests: "If this does occur, and continually increasing import allocations are awarded to the manufacturing sector, then the prospects for growth in this period will remain good, although it seems unlikely at this stage that an average growth rate as high as 12 percent will be achieved."

CSO: 4700/385

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS CAUSE DIFFICULTIES FOR FARMERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

UNTIL transport problems are overcome there will be serious difficulties for farmers, according to the latest report of the Agricultural Marketing Authority.

"Markets do exist for the country's agricultural products in neighbouring countries, but the ability to exploit such outlets is to a large extent frustrated by logistical constraints", the report said.

The value of agricultural output in 1981 was expected to reach $850 million and economic growth for the year would be led by agriculture.

Third World countries were concerned about the continuing and increasing protectionist measures adopted by the developed world either through tariffs or country to country agreements seeking to control the flow of goods.

The report said the world beef production since 1979 into 1980 had continued to go down and no upturn could be expected until next year.

Beef had become one of the most expensive foods and as a result the industry faced stiff competition from cheaper poultry meats.

On the home front the beef output this year had been inadequate to meet demand at present consumer prices and consumers should expect little respite over the next year.

The announcement last year of an incentive producer price led to a marked increase in the area planted with maize, and with favourable growing conditions this resulted in a record maize crop.

RECORD

The position regarding wheat was likely to remain as it is; but for Zimbabwe to be self-sufficient another 15 000 ha had to be planted.

Prices for oilseed were likely to go down because of record prices in the last season which encouraged an increased output in the United States.

Large harvests were also expected from Canada and the EEC.

Cotton production declined in Zimbabwe and the rest of the world. An improvement in the price of cotton was expected.

The intake of milk fell by 3 percent from 1980/81 for the Dairy Marketing Board but the sales of fluid milk products rose by 9 percent and currently account for 75 percent of milk used.

Despite the international coffee prices this year — the lowest in 5½ years — Zimbabwe had benefitted from severe frost damage to the Brazilian crop in mid-July.

CSO: 4700/385

U.S. ACCEPTANCE OF SAVIMBI CRITICIZED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Light at Last"]

[Text]

DARE WE, in Africa, hope that the Reagan administration is slowly changing its attitude towards the apartheid regime in Pretoria?

In the aftermath of the botched attempted coup in the Seychelles and the bizarre treatment of the majority of the mercenaries involved by the regime, the US has been making threatening noises against Pretoria.

Almost unbelievably, the administration is warning its erstwhile "ally" of tough sanctions if those worthless "dogs of war" are not given the punishment they deserve under international conventions.

Six months ago, it appeared as if the racist regime could do nothing wrong as far as Washington was concerned. At the UN, the US even used its power of veto to scuttle a resolution which would have punished Pretoria for one of its many defiances against the world.

If the US has really seen the light at last as far as the apartheid regime is concerned, the world can only be the richer for it. South Africa doesn't deserve to be the ally of any self-respecting nation.

At the same time, we sincerely hope that the Reagan administration is aware that the presence of the renegade Jonas Savimbi in Washington this week will lower by a number of notches its esteem among many African countries.

This man is waging a bloody war against the legitimate government of Angola; why should the US fete him, unless it too desires the downfall of that government?

CSO: 4700/385

MAHACHI HITS AT LAND GRABBERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 81 p 9

[Text]

THE Government is against dual ownership of land because it undermines the policy of equal distribution of national wealth, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, said this week.

"Our people should know that they can settle in towns or communal areas permanently, but they cannot expect to earn from both worlds. But we are not yet in a position to deprive them of that moral right. We shall stick to it until new measures can be taken in the long run," he said in an interview.

People employed in town should not own land in the communal areas.

"These people are depriving the communal farmers of an equal share of our national wealth. We cannot have a situation whereby those employed in towns also own land in rural areas.

"It is contrary to the Government's policy of equal distribution of wealth. The peasant farmer depends solely for his income on land, so he must have all the land available for his use."

He said dual land ownership was difficult to phase out if people's incomes remained low. The rural areas were regarded as "the last resort to surrender to when all the chips are down", but since independence people have been able to buy property and settle permanently anywhere.

"The towns-for-whites-only idea must now cease."

His ministry was not giving land to the employed at the moment.

"Those who already have the land can still hold on to it, but our priority is the unemployed in the communal areas."

The deputy minister said the masses were disappointed to see ministers, businessmen and others with good jobs buying farms and property, although this had not "dampened their co-operative spirit".

"There is no law which prevents anyone from buying a farm," the minister said.

It was understood, however, among ministers that they had a responsibility to the people and should not acquire land.

Mr Mahachi said that after allocating land to those who desperately needed it, his ministry would reorganise the pattern of settlement in the communal areas.

"It is only then that we can say: 'You are employed and you do not need arable land, but maybe a residential site which will be much smaller.'"

His ministry would not like to see the land it was allocating now being converted into communal land.

"We have a well-planned infrastructure for each settlement and we will not allow that. We give land to an individual and it must not be subdivided."

Mr Mahachi said farming co-operatives were getting off the ground, and the idea was progressing fairly well. People were responding to the Government's call to form co-operatives. The Department of Co-operatives within his ministry would be expanded to promote co-operatives, he said.

But the Government was not building co-operatives for the people. The co-operatives were formed by the people and the Department of Co-operatives simply provided services. — ZIS.

CSO: 4700/385

INCREASED TRADE WITH AUSTRIA REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] Trade between Austria and Zimbabwe grew to [figure indistinct] million in the first nine months of this year. This makes Zimbabwe the third largest trading partner for Austria in black Africa, an Austrian trade representative said yesterday.

Speaking in Bulawayo, the commercial attache, at the Austrian Embassy in Zimbabwe, Dr Wolfgang H. Harwalik, said Zimbabwe was likely to surpass Kenya and become Austria's second largest trading partner in black Africa.

The largest trading partner is currently Nigeria.

Dr Harwalik said Austrian exports to Zimbabwe totalled $7 000 000 in value while the imports were nearly $13 000 000. Exports to Zimbabwe consisted mainly of machinery, polythene bags, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and technical products.

Austria had imported from Zimbabwe cotton fibre, tobacco and minerals, he said.

This year's trade fair at which 14 Austrian companies exhibited their goods had generated many orders.

"As a result we have now rented our pavilion for the next five years. I expect between 18 and 20 companies to participate in next year's trade fair," he said.

Expressing his country's confidence in Zimbabwe, Dr Harwalik said the country was categorised in the list of "countries we like to trade with and in less than two years Zimbabwe will surpass Kenya and become the second largest trading partner with Austria in black Africa".

Already an Austrian company in a European consortium has contracted to supply parts for locomotives in Zimbabwe next year, he said.

"The image of Zimbabwe in Austria is very good. We believe the country has much potential for growth," he said.

CSO: 4700/385

BANKS GIVE BOOST TO LOCAL EXPORTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

A $30 million revolving acceptance-credit facility, that will boost Zimbabwe's agricultural exports, was signed yesterday in London.

The facility, provided through major international banks in London, was arranged by the Grindlays Bank Group on behalf of the Agricultural Marketing Authority.

It is the first syndicated transaction of its kind for any country in Africa and is guaranteed by the Government.

The AMA will administer the facility on behalf of the grain, cotton and dairy marketing boards plus the Cold Storage Commission.

The general manager of the DMB, Mr Eddie Cross, said last night that the facility would allow the boards to offer extended credit. The Zimbabwean teller would be given cash immediately and the banks would carry the risk.

Grain exports to Zambia would be impossible without such facilities, for that country generally worked on 3½ year credit.

The facility revolves so that as the external buyer makes a payment the money can be used to finance another sale. Credit terms allowed normally in Zimbabwe were very short.

The facility is being provided by the London offices of the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Bank fur Gemeinwirtschaft, Barc'ays Bank International, Credit Lyonnais, the First National Bank of Boston, Grindlays Bank, Lloyds Bank International, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, the Sumitomo Bank, and Williams and Glynn's Bank with Grindlays Brandts acting as agents for the facility.

CSO: 4700/385

SOLAR ENERGY EXPERT URGES NATION TO TAKE INITIATIVE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWE can be a key state in Africa for the introduction of well-planned renewable energy programmes, says the president of the United Kingdom branch of the International Solar Energy Society, Professor David Hall.

"You have the infrastructure, local expertise and the need. In my lectures I talk about the huge ethanol plants in Brazil and the programmes of the United States," he said in an interview.

"But then I say you don't have to be a big wealthy country for that sort of scheme. Look at Zimbabwe. It built an ethanol plant in the middle of war and it's ideal. It boosts your agriculture and provides the liquid fuels you need."

Professor Hall arrived on Monday night and is touring the country for two weeks as the guest of the Solar Energy Society of Zimbabwe. The British Council paid his fare.

He thought there were several main areas of renewable energy Zimbabwe could concentrate on, including timber, solar-powered water pumps, hot-water systems and biogas.

"I am not here to say what should be done or what programmes should be implemented. What I can do is look around and show what options are available.

"I believe the people should be told of all the options, what they involve and so on and then make up their own minds."

Zimbabwe had to guard against complacency. "You use a lot of solar power with wood and hydro-electricity. But it is no use saying you are well off now — it's something you have to keep pushing."

The International Solar Energy Society, with headquarters in Australia, is a non-governmental body promoting renewable energy sources and passing on information.

CSO: 4700/385

PM URGES FIRMS TO DEVELOP LOCAL SKILLS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has urged companies relying on external skills to establish a Zimbabwean identity so that the country can fully develop its own standards.

In a speech read on his behalf by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, at the official opening of the Que Que Technical College, the Prime Minister said he wanted to emphasise that the country's manpower programmes were intended to be realistic and to be recognised first and foremost in Zimbabwe.

The Government was still committed to the programme of apprenticeship training now existing but legislation would be presented to Parliament in the new year to give the Government a more positive role in providing and co-ordinating training.

"More specifically, the legislation will ensure that scarce resources for training will be used to train Zimbabweans and not people who, after their apprenticeship, will take the next plane for 'greener pastures' elsewhere."

The Government had taken the initiative and assumed the responsibility of certifying skilled workers in those trades designated for apprenticeship training.

The programme would be expanded soon to include other trades so the Government would be in a position to monitor the effectiveness and relevance of training.

Mr Mugabe said the Government had introduced the protection of apprenticeship trades to ensure that these occupations would be performed by certified journeymen and people undergoing recognised training, leading to qualification in as short a time as possible.

"This demonstrates our commitment to the maintenance of high standards of competence.

"Our technicians are among the best in the world and we want to ensure that they remain so," he said.

The Prime Minister said that while industry was encouraged to set up training schemes, subject to Government approval, the most preferable approach was one where industry participated in the Government's sponsored programmes.

His Government had embarked on a programme to expand the infrastructure for training and to improve existing technical colleges.

In addition to the new college at Que Que, construction of a similar centre in Gwelo was already under way. The college would be finished next year.

There were also plans to set up a technical college in Umtali.

"We estimate that by 1984, we will have doubled our current enrolment in the technical colleges. Feasibility studies will shortly begin on two more institutions, the proposed Institute of Sugar Technology and the Institute of Textile Technology," Mr Mugabe said.

A major problem had been the shortage of technical instructors in the colleges.

The problem was now being solved by intensifying the training of potential instructors, and secondly by encouraging retired instructors to stay on.

● Mr Clayton Stephenson, the senior vice-president of Union Carbide, New York, the group that gave the $3,5 million college to the Government, said the action was evidence of the company's confidence in the future of Zimbabwe.

The eight-classroom college is the only one of its kind in the Midlands. It will be training 240 students a year, starting next month, in machine shop craft, electrical installations and motor vehicle engineering.

The college library will be stocked with technical books worth $30 000.

CSO: 4700/385

'UNIVERSITY OF RHODESIA' CERTIFICATES STILL ISSUED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo--Twenty months after independence, some graduates from the Teachers' College, Bulawayo, will be issued today with University of Rhodesia certificates while others get University of Zimbabwe certificates.

Of the 71 trainee teachers graduating, 29 will get certificates issued by the the University of Rhodesia.

The students are the last intake of white, Coloured and Asian students taken by the college before it opened its doors to blacks last year.

According to the acting principal of the college, Mr Killian Muchemwa, 47 white students had opted for University of Rhodesia certificates. Another 17 white students, two Coloureds and five Asians had chosen University of Zimbabwe certificates.

According to a resolution passed by the university, students who joined either the university or the teachers' colleges before independence had the option of getting either certificate.

Mr Muchemwa said although 47 students had opted for University of Rhodesia certificates, only 29 had been able to get them because the university was short of "Rhodesia" certificates.

Commenting on the issue of the certificates, the principal of the university, Professor Walter Kamba, said the university changed its name to the University of Zimbabwe with effect from April 18. But before that, on March 29, 1980, the university council amended the statutes to cater for students who had registered at the university before the name changed.

Professor Kamba said the issue was first raised in 1979 when students pressured the university to award them University of Rhodesia certificates rather than University of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia ones.

But the university never changed its name to University of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

Professor Kamba said it was for this reason that students were being issued with certificates bearing the name Rhodesia. But this was the last issue of such certificates.

The Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell, remarked that the country was now independent and no one had the right to issue "Rhodesia" certificates. He said such certificates would be invalid.

The certificates will be presented by Professor Orball, director of the institute of education at the university. The ministry of education will be represented by the deputy chief education officer (teacher training services).

CSO: 4700/385

ACC OFFICIALS: PAY HIKES MAY HIT FIRMS HARD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

THE president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, Mr Abner Botsh, said yesterday that the viability of some businesses might be threatened by the new minimum wages unless there is a large increase in productivity.

"As far as the commercial sector is concerned the increased minimum wage will not have as marked an effect as it will on the labour intensive operations in other sectors, where the overall impact of the package is bound to jeopardise their viability unless there is a substantial improvement in productivity," he said in a statement.

"In this respect all employees must take note of the Prime Minister's remarks emphasising the need to increase efficiency and productivity."

If price control policies did not recognise the need for businessmen to pass increased costs to the consumer, the viability of enterprises would be threatened, and some may be forced to close.

"If firms are forced to close down employees will lose their jobs irrespective of what Government policy might be."

He was also concerned at the new pay ceilings.

"We in Zimbabwe are part of a competitive world and it is essential that we retain our competitiveness in this respect.

"I would urge them (the Government) to adopt a very realistic approach in this connection if we are to avoid undue upset in the labour market."

● Mr Bert Palmer, president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, said yesterday, the minimum wage increase for farm workers will raise the cost of growing this season's flue-cured tobacco crop by about $17 million.

Almost all this money would have to be borrowed and the country's 1 300 growers had already been lent almost $100 million for financing their variable expenses, and credit was tightening, he said.

In an interview, he said tobacco prices were at the mercy of world markets for Zimbabwe sold 96 percent of its crop overseas and foreign merchants were not interested in how much it cost to produce.

If the present season was as good as last year's, there would be little problem paying the new wages, he said, but the increase had raised the risk of growing tobacco.

CSO: 4700/385

MOVES TO CUT WAGES GAP PRAISED BY UNION CHIEF

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

THE general secretary of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity, Mr James Akumu, yesterday strongly supported the Government's move to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor.

Mr Akumu, who arrived in Salisbury this week from Ghana, has been talking with the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and the trade union movement on how to strengthen Zimbabwe's labour movement through the workers education programme.

"I am extremely impressed by the way your Government is tackling labour problems — particularly the wages question. It is a step in the right direction," he said.

It was essential to narrow the gap between the poor and the rich — not only in Zimbabwe, but throughout Africa — to ensure that at "least the poor will be better off than they are now", he said.

All African states, inherited capitalist economies.

e white and black elites were somehow the only ones considered to be part of the economic structure while other people in the rural areas and the poor in the urban areas, were neglected.

He said even after independence, unequal income distribution had continued and in many African countries, it had widened.

"It is therefore very encouraging to see a young country like Zimbabwe tackling — through the Prime Minister — this fundamental issue."

Mr Akumu hoped that other African countries would seriously look at "this wonderful move" which would ensure fair trade competition in the area.

Mr Akumu added that the trade union leaders in Zimbabwe were lucky to have a Government which leaned towards the working class and was determined to eliminate poverty among the people.

In this connection, the unions should work together with the Government to improve productivity and efficiency. They must also devise comprehensive programmes on workers' education.

CSO: 4700/385

RF HITS BACK AT 'VIOLENT OUTBURST'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 81 p 13

[Text] The Republican Front yesterday expressed amazement at the "outburst" of the Government Chief Whip, Mr Alexio Mudzingwa, and described it as a smack in the face to the policy of reconciliation.

In an interview, Mr Mudzingwa accused the RF of deliberately frustrating Government policies in Parliament since independence.

Hitting back, Mr John Landau, the RF Chief Whip, said he did not know what prompted Mr Mudzingwa to make such a "violent and unprovoked statement."

"The policy of reconciliation will get nowhere while such vitriolic and unfounded statements are made by people such as Mr Mudzingwa," said Mr Landau.

"To my way of thinking there has been a tremendous amount of co-operation between the parties in Parliament and his statement is just not true.

"It must be clearly understood by members of the Government and the public that the role of the RF in Parliament is not to rubber stamp all legislation but to question that and ministerial statements to the satisfaction of constituents.

"It is the policy of the RF to support good legislation and good government, but certainly raise their voices in opposition when it disagrees. This is the basis of the parliamentary system in all democratic countries."

CSO: 4700/385

PRICE CONTROLS, SALARY INCREASES INSTITUTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 81 pp 1, 3, 5, 16

[Text]

THE Government will soon start reducing basic subsidies. But it will keep an eye on cost by setting up a prices board and controlling the prices of more goods.

In a statement on the Government's reaction to the Riddell Commission report, Mr Mugabe, said the commission's proposals were accepted in broad terms as the basis for future working conditions.

"The Government regards it as essential that all workers and self-employed who have to face up to the realities of changing economic circumstances must be reassured that there are adequate check mechanisms to see that pricing is also under reasonable control."

But the system had to promote the widest possible production of goods and services and shortages would arise if the productive sector was so limited in its pricing policy that there was little or no incentive.

The government would be taking early action to move towards relaxation where effective competition existed.

He was satisfied that the Riddell recommendations were in harmony with the approach that the Government wished to take in tackling the fundamental problems of growth with equity within the economy.

The commission, led by economist Mr Roger Riddell, was set up last year to look into prices and the pay and conditions of workers.

Mr Mugabe stressed that minimum pay must relate to the minimum needs of employees and their families.

There should be a fair and just system of income differentials among all grades of workers.

A range of policies had to be implemented which would increase productivity and incomes to levels which would match the needs of peasant families whose sole source of livelihood was derived from agriculture.

Wage levels in formal employment needed to be raised and the social infrastructure — especially housing — needed to be provided so that employees no longer had to rely on subsidies.

Welfare schemes needed to be introduced to provide for families of the unemployed, the elderly and disabled.

MORE JOBS

But such a programme could not be achieved overnight. These objectives had to be achieved by creating more jobs.

The Government agreed with the commission's proposal that wage levels should be determined through free collective bargaining at industrial council level.

"Minimum wages must be fixed by the Government to set a floor on the free bargaining process and to provide the base for a minimum standard of living for the average family. The question lies on how to fix the minimum.

The Government believed that instead of relying on the poverty datum line, minimum wages for various sectors should be set from time to time in the light of the state of the economy, employment and productivity.

Wage growth should be faster at lower levels. As regards upper salary levels the Government would like the question of fringe benefits to be examined, with a possibility of incentives for people to work in rural areas.

The Government agreed that more land must be made available and agricultural production should be transformed, including the promotion of co-operatives.

Although there were conflicting views on the proposal for the creation of rural settlements within the commercial area, the Government noted the problem and would charge relevant Government organs with the task of conducting a detailed study of the issue of housing for workers in the commercial farming areas.

On unemployment, the Government accepted the proposal that programmes to alleviate the situation should be undertaken — although in a limited fashion.

'Step Up Export Drive'

MR MUGABE said Zimbabwe should follow a vigorous policy of export promotion and self-sufficiency.

Responding to the Riddell report, the Prime Minister said that an economy such as Zimbabwe's "although vulnerable to changes in the level and returns from foreign trade cannot achieve maximum growth without having an outward-looking production policy".

"It is also no contradiction to say that a policy of self-sufficiency and import independence should be followed.

"The Government must follow a vigorous policy of export promotion while also doing everything possible to reduce the leakages that may occur through such abuses as transfer pricing," he said.

He disagreed with the commission's recommendations that unlicensed taxis be brought under control by fairly simple registration and with controls over routes, carrying capacity and roadworthiness.

"The Government notes that the proposals on capacity and roadworthiness are the main reasons why there is no compliance with the law at present. I doubt whether the commission's proposals are practical in that sense."

Mugabe Restricts Salary Increases

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday announced new minimum wages for industrial, commercial, domestic and farm workers and slapped restrictions on salary increases that employers in the private and public sectors can award their employees.

At a news conference in Salisbury, Mr Mugabe said the measures had been taken to ensure the narrowing of income differentials between the rich and poor while considering the present economic conditions that called for a "general restraint in income growth".

The new minimum wages, effective from January 1, are:

- Industrial and commercial workers—$105 a month.
- Domestic and farm workers — $50 a month.

The two groups respectively are now being paid $85 and $30 a month.

The Prime Minister told journalists: "Government has decided that with immediate effect there shall be a maximum on the wage and salary increases that may be awarded by employers, in both public and private sectors, to their employees."

Reviewed

The ceiling on salary increases that employers in the public and private sectors can award range from 23,5 percent for people earning up to $1 200 a year, down to 5 percent or less for people earning between $15 000 and $20 000.

Mr Mugabe noted that the restraints would be reviewed by the Government from time to time, with regard to the state of the economy and skilled manpower position in Zimbabwe.

The Government also recognised that there may be cases of "special circumstances" for possible intervention by the Minister of Labour and Social Services for those employees earning $20 000 or more a year.

This, said the Prime Minister, would apply as long as an application by any sector was first submitted to the responsible ministry and then sent by that ministry with its comments and recommendations to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

Poverty

He said a comparison of figures relating to the regulated salary increases and those of the new minimum wages showed that domestic and farm workers would get a rapid salary increase of 66 percent, while industrial employees had been awarded an increase of 23,5 percent.

Describing this as a step in the right direction, Mr Mugabe, however, said this did not take the worker "up to and beyond the poverty datum line, which is Government's intention".

"In addition to rectifying the worker wage situation, Government will also address itself to ensuring the general improvement of working and social conditions."

But the Prime Minister warned: "Government wishes to stress that it is most important for employees to respond by striving to increase their efficiency and productivity in the jobs they do. The movement in minimum wages is in accordance with a policy of removing exploitation and discrimination in pay.

"The progress that has now been made carries with it the obligation on all workers to justify the wage paid in an economic sense as well as on grounds of social justice and equity, thus the wage improvement must be linked with productivity, and the size of increase must be regulated to the levels that can be absorbed by the economy."

He said the Government was also giving serious consideration to the question of price controls, "especially in the range of the more popular consumer items".

"Government is most anxious that the positive effect in respect of wages should not be nullified by sudden price hikes in retail outlets."

The Prime Minister stressed the new minimum salary increases had been introduced after consultation with commerce and industry, agriculture and trade unions and other bodies, to "ensure and reassure that Government is acting in the national interest".

Dismissals

"It is my belief that while we have made a positive move in meeting the expectations of the lesser paid worker in our society, we have also held down these new adjustments to manageable proportions.

"We in Government are satisfied that there should be no grounds for retrenchment and that any dismissals of workers therefore will not be permitted."

Earlier Mr Mugabe expressed his appreciation for a message of condolences, on behalf of journalists, by the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, on the death on Wednesday of his brother, Albert.

Pay Rise Ceilings

THE maximum pay increases employers may give employees, which exclude the minimum wages for domestic, commercial, industrial and farm workers, are:

Range of annual income:	Maximum percentage increases at the bottom, top and within the income range:
Up to $1 200	23,5 percent
$1 201 to $2 000	23,5 down to 17,5
$2 001 to $5 000	17,5 down to 15
$5 001 to $10 000	15 down to 12,5
$10 000 to $15 000	12,5 down to 5
$15 000 to $20 000	5 down to nil

Teachers Get Promist of Fair Pay Deal

SALARY discrepancies among teachers are to be rectified soon, the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell, said in Chibuwe, south of Chipinga, yesterday.

Addressing the teachers of Chibuwe Primary School, the minister said there was going to be a pay increase for all civil servants, possibly by the end of this month.

His ministry, one of the biggest in the Government, had a tremendous task in coping with the "explosion" in the education field since independence.

He told the teachers to be patient with the Government in its efforts to ensure equal pay structures among the teaching staff.

He warned the Government would deal severely with striking teachers and added that teachers have to put their children in the forefront of their interest.

Senator Culverwell said the education system the new Government inherited at independence was beset with serious problems. An exclusive emphasis was placed on academic education with the result that thousands of post Form 4 leavers were roaming the streets or were employed as unskilled labourers.

The low salaries were the result of a lack of practical skills despite good academic qualifications.

Youths had been miseducated to the extent of "preferring to continue to live as unemployed parasites rather than make an excellent living out of agriculture".

They had been conditioned to aim for low-paying white collar jobs and despise hard manual work.

"We need to remind them that the richest people in Zimbabwe are not the urban dwellers who generally live from hand to mouth.

"They are the farmers who farm our rich country and who possess the technical know-how and have the will and energy to succeed."

Quantitative expansion set in motion after independence was not enough to solve the problem of manpower needs, he said and quality was equally important so each child could develop according to his/her academic or practical bias.

Education with production did just that and since everyone would experience both academic and practical education they would have mutual respect for one another in later life and cease to look down on others.

"We will have created a nation of thinkers and doers, who are capable of further self improvement and can stand on their feet. There will be equitable distribution of wealth and money, it will be found, can be made in both rural and urban types of employment." — Ziana, ZIS, Herlad Reporter.

Miners Get Rise of 23,5 Percent

MINEWORKERS will also benefit from the increased minimum wage rates announced yesterday and their minimum goes up by 23,5 percent, a spokesman for the Ministry of Information said.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, made no mention of this category of labour in his announcement on the increases, leaving the mining industry unsure of whether it was affected or not. Previous announcements have treated mineworkers as a separate category.

However, a spokesman for the Ministry of Information said mineworkers were included in the category of industrial workers, whose wages go up from $85 to $105. — Ziana.

CZI Welcomes Rise in Minimum Pay

THE Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries yesterday welcomed the new industrial minimum wage, saying that it was "fair and reasonable".

In a telephoned statement to Ziana last night, a spokesman for CZI said that with the present cost of living, the CZI could raise no objection to the new minimum wage.

He added that the CZI would make a fuller statement when it had studied fully Mr Mugabe's comments on the Riddell Commission report.

"However, with the introduction in January 1982 of a new minimum wage and in view of the present cost of living, the CZI would raise no objection to a minimum industrial wage of $105 a month, which is a fair and reasonable figure for a fully trained and productive worker."

But the chief executive of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Mr Tony Read, said the increase did not take into account the position of untrained school-leavers and trainees who were flooding the labour market.

The president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Jim Sinclair, said yesterday the rise in farm workers' minimum wages would lead to a serious decline in farming production and that some labourers could lose their jobs unless producer prices were increased by up to 15 percent.

Initial estimates, he said, indicated that the total cost to commercial farmers of the 66 percent pay increase could be as much as $80 million a year.

"There is a delicate balance and inter-relationship between producer prices and the industry's total costs of operation and employment levels, and a rise of this magnitude cannot be absorbed by this sector.

"We shall be seeking substantially increased producer prices in order to sustain the wage rise, maintain productivity and retain employment levels," Mr Sinclair said.

The farmers would have preferred the $20 increase to be introduced in stages. Alternatively, producer prices should have been announced at the same time.

Mr Sinclair said that although the Prime Minister had stated that the farm labourers were the main sufferers, the poorest people in the country were in fact the people in the communal areas.

The increase would only serve to widen the gap between the farm labourers and the communal area farmers without looking after the communal farmers.

"The move also means that a lot of women will no longer be employed because we have to pay them the same minimum wages as men," Mr Sinclair said.

He also said there had been a complete disregard of the Riddell Commission's suggestion that a planned programme of minimum wage reform take place over a period of time.

"The CFU has consistently worked with the Government towards finding ways and means of improving the situation for farm workers, but regrettably, there has been no consultation on this wage increase or its implications."

The farming sector employed some 275 000 people on the farms and with the employees' families, was responsible for an estimated 1,5 million people. — Herald Reporter. Ziana.

Mugabe, Riddell

[Editorial]

THE death of Albert Mugabe a day before one of his crowning achievements had been announced by the Prime Minister is an almost irreplaceable loss to Zimbabwe's trade union movement.

In Albert Mugabe the low-income worker, for so long treated with memorable shabbiness by a system that had institutionalised racism in industrial relations, found a tireless champion.

It would have been fitting if he had been present as his brother — an equally illustrious fighter for the workers' rights — announced the new minimum wage of $105 a month for industrial and commercial workers and $50 for domestic and farm workers.

As the first general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Albert Mugabe had brought respectability to a labour movement which had been plagued by disunity and, in some cases, plain dishonesty.

We hope that his legacy to the labour movement will be one which will bring unity and strength, ending the fragmentation which had, to some extent, weakened the workers' voice.

The Government, in responding so positively to the Riddell report on minimum wages and pay restraints, has taken what the Prime Minister rightly called an "urgent and very necessary action".

The bridging of the gap between the highly-paid and the lowly-paid is, perhaps, not as spectacular as some would have hoped for. But it is an auspicious start, signalling the Government's determination to press on with the task of righting the grievous wrongs of the past.

The economy, we shall probably be told by the prophets of doom, will not be able to absorb the new increases.

The Prime Minister, anticipating this, warned that dismissals would not be permitted. It would be amazing if some hard-core, anti-government employers didn't fire employees in the wake of the increases.

The Government must protect the workers in such circumstances; the laws relating to unwarranted dismissals must be toughened to thwart the would-be saboteurs.

CSO: 4700/379

STATE MUST BUY OUT CAPS SHAREHOLDER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 81 pp 1, 5

[Text]

THE Government will have to make an offer to a CAPS (Pvt.) Ltd shareholder before it can buy a controlling interest in the company, Mr Justice Squires ordered in the High Court yesterday.

The offer will have to be similar to that made to six other members of a CAPS shareholders' consortium by the Government in July allowing for the remittance of payment outside Zimbabwe.

On July 29, the Government announced that it was to buy the controlling interest of 42,6 percent of the company's shares from the consortium.

A member of the consortium, Mr Maurice Kramer, understood that the Reserve Bank had granted permission for payment to be made outside the country to external shareholders.

In a recent application to Mr Justice Squires, Mr Kramer asked that the consortium be restrained from selling its holding to the Government until the same terms of sale agreement were applied to him as to his co-shareholders.

He based his application on an agreement made between him, as managing director of CAPS, and Mr Gerard Graham as the representative of the other consortium members in February 1980.

They then agreed to sell their shares to a buyer, preferably an international pharmaceutical company,

Mr Kramer would at all times have the option to include his shares in "any overall sale agreement" on the same terms and conditions of sale as would apply to those shares being sold by the other members of the consortium, said Mr Justice Squires.

Mr Kramer heard in January this year that Mr Graham was contemplating selling the shares of the consortium members he represented, to the Government, and that the 1980 agreement no longer applied because the buyer was not a foreign company.

Upholding Mr Kramer's application, the judge said that he "must be given the opportunity to accept or reject an offer from the would-be buyer to buy his shares as well, on the same terms and conditions as the consortium are selling theirs to such purchaser".

The court order restricted the six shareholders, including Mr Graham, from "transferring or taking any steps to transfer" their CAPS shares to the Minister of Finance (the Government) until an offer is made to Mr Kramer to purchase his shares in terms of a clause in the 1980 agreement.

All seven of the consortium shareholders named as respondents are to pay the costs of the proceedings. Mr Graham is to pay the costs of Mr Kramer's application to obtain delivery of the agreement reached with Government.

The judge also declared that Mr Kramer's shares negotiated in any future sale in terms of the 1980 agreement, would be the shares he owned at that time and not the 100 000 he owned at the time of the agreement.

Mr Kramer was represented by Mr Chris Andersen SC, assisted by Mr Clive Grossman. Mr Graham and six of the shareholders were represented by Mr J. Lazarus SC, assisted by Mr Adrian de Bourbon and Mr Ian Donovan.

Mr Kramer's attorneys were Atherstone and Cook and the respondent shareholders', Gollop and Blank.

The Minister of Finance and CAPS as respondents were unrepresented.

● Gollop and Blank said out of court yesterday that the shareholders will be appealing against the decision.

CSO: 4700/379

PASSING OF ALBERT MUGABE MOURNED

Salisbjry THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Dec 81 p 14

[Editorial: "Bolt From the Blue"]

[Text]

MR ALBERT MUGABE, the secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, is no more. It was a most stunning and saddening bolt from a cloudless sky that struck him and removed him from us.

His death is a great blow to the country. It has robbed us of one of the brightest stars in the firmament of the labour movement.

A distinguished leader in his own right, Albert did not bask in the sunshine of his Prime Minister brother, as some of his detractors said. He raised himself by his own bootstraps in the rugged and rancorous, fight-or-die politics of trade unionism, purely on meritorious performance.

Like a true fighter, he was mauled and bruised, but he emerged a leader — mature, tried, tested and proved. Where others of lesser mettle fell by the wayside he remained firm, determined, indefatigable, resilient and as constant as the Northern Star.

Albert was a worker; he lived among and for workers; he understood them and their problems and was champion of their cause, *par excellence*. No man could be more dedicated to the cause of bettering the working conditions of the degraded worker at the bottom of the heap than Albert.

A man of profound personal charm Albert was a friend of all and an excellent public relations officer of ZCTU which he built into a formidable force within a short space of time.

He is gone and the ZCTU — nay, Zimbabwe — is the poorer for it.

CSO: 4700/384

WHITE-BLACK RECONCILIATION SEEN TO BE STILL A PROBLEM

Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Reconciliation between Blacks and Whites Remains a Problem"]

[Text] The most alluring capital city in Africa is never as beautiful as it is now at the beginning of the southern spring when the jacarandas in bloom lend it their violet finery. On Sunday afternoons, the shrill accent [or skirl] of the bagpipes slowly escapes from the bandstand. Young men, wearing kilts and Scottish tams, blow in tempo before an attentive audience, half White, half Black. This is the orchestra from the Churchill school, "the only one of its kind in Salisbury," an elegant lady with powdered cheeks notes proudly. Pleasant images of a successful national reconciliation? Sunday brotherhood in trompe-L'oeil? Is this anachronistic and soothing scene a reflection of reality or simply illusion? As so often occurs in this complex and disconcerting country, the answer is no doubt to be found somewhere in between....

It is best to start with a certainty: a year-and-a-half after independence, Zimbabwe has carefully gotten rid of the heritage of war. The delicate amalgam of the three former military forces--the ZANLA of Mugabe, the ZIPRA of Nkomo and the ex-army of Rhodesia--has been brought about under the aegis of 150 British instructors. London is designating half of all its foreign military aid to this exercise. Some of the advisers will be kept for 2 years at teaching tasks. The government has demobilized 20,000 guerrilas and is striving to promote their social reintegration.

The nomination of General Maclean to head the new army, a political gesture aimed at reassuring the European minority, has been accompanied by a vast Africanization of the officers' hierarchy. Some 30 former guerrilla officials now hold principal command posts in place of White officers, now relegated to administrative functions. Security tasks--army, police and intelligence services--absorb a quarter of the State budget. The probable existence of arms caches in zones controlled long ago by the ZIPRA threatens even less so the stability of the regime since the violent confrontation of Bulawayo--the second largest city in the country--last November and February revealed the unfailing loyalty of the former Rhodesian units.

The Exodus of Whites

When he came to power, Mugabe had promised to forget a long past of violence and hate. Up to now, he has been able to keep his word: no trials, no reprisals, not

a single political prisoner. And yet, Whites are leaving Zimbabwe at a growing rate. Emigration will experience a record rate this year: 21,000 departures. In 4 years, one-third of the qualified manpower has chosen exile. Two thousand employees of an initial total of 6,000 have resigned from the only railroad administration, vital to the economy. To make up for this hemorrhage, the government will soon recruit 300 Indian and Pakistani technicians.

The White community, at its zenith in 1976 with 275,000 people, is now no larger than 190,000 (or slightly more than 2 percent of the total population). "The morale of the Whites has eroded especially during the past several months," observes a journalist from Umtali: "They used to ask: Why leave? Now they say: Why remain?"

This accelerated exodus has different causes, some of which were foreseeable. The Africanization of public office, in constant progress (60 percent of the budgetary positions are occupied by Blacks compared to only 26 percent a year ago) wipes out for many White staffers all hope of rapid professional promotion Forced to give way to recent graduates from foreign universities, a number of them are rejoining the private sector. Recently, Mugabe was deploring these sudden resignations which complicate planning, while at the same time paying homage to the "responsible and cooperative attitude of the majority of public servants having served the preceding governments."

From the cricket field to the race track, from the noisy heat of the pubs to the comfort of their flowery villas, the style and standard of living of the Whites, by their own admission, remain intact. But how many are ready to consent to real sacrifices affecting a privileged way of life, resulting from a historic injustice and which they know, in their innermost heart, will more and more resemble an exorbitant prerogative in a strongly egalitarian system? The rare scarcities brought on by a rapidly rising domestic demand consolidate their prejudices and fan their anxiety. They see therein an intolerable threat to their way of life.

The Whites especially dread that democratization, in matters of teaching and health, will entail a degradation of these services. This double fear crops up incessantly during conversations. They become alarmed also at the idea of doing away with dual citizenship, which, in many cases, will deprive them of their British passports. They criticize the growing tax burden and denounce the faint wishes to politicize schools.

Hypersensitive to any official admonition as well as to the slightest strong language, whether authorized or not, they appreciate and respect Mugabe, but rarely make the effort to imagine themselves in the place of this prime minister who is too anxious to satisfy the immense and legitimate expectation of the Black majority to be able to act with tact toward the minority. The 5,000 White farmers themselves, still pampered by the regime and spoiled by an exceptional harvest, fall easy prey to feelings of doubt.

Candidates for departure can take with them only a small amount of currency--700 American dollars per person--a used car and some furniture. They hold these restrictions to be "annoying measures," they consider themselves as "economic prisoners" of the regime and regard themselves as penalized in comparison to those

who chose exile at the very beginning, who, refusing the accession of the majority, were still able to leave under better conditions. The bitterness of the Whites is on a par with the disappointment which they inspire in Mugabe. He was expecting the European minority to modify its political behavior. That hope is lost.

The Tightening of Power

The Rhodesian Front of Ian Smith has become the Republican Front, while maintaining its initials (RF). This is more than a symbol. As two by-elections have shown, the White voters remain massively faithful to the Front, the "party of refuge" in their eyes, the one most likely to defend their threatened interests. A liberal farmer, Andrew Holland, created in April, with the blessing of the administration, the Democratic Party. His electoral venture turned out to be short-lived, to the harm of Mugabe, who saw in this defeat the sign of unjustified obstinacy. The rallying to the ZANU-PF of some 300 Whites and coloreds in the rural zones of Que-Que and Fort Victoria no doubt did not suffice to soften the disappointment of the prime minister. He would gladly put up with a White commmunity both less numerous and more loyal.

Labeled as a "retrograde" party, "...no longer having a place in an independent Zimbabwe," the Republican Front is not Mugabe's only target. For the past several months, the government has stiffened its stand against all minority parties. Bodyguards have been withdrawn from Bishop Muzorewa, head of the UANC, as well as from Smith. They are accused of "subversive statements" and of "secret meetings."

The bishop is said to have "sold out to Pretoria." Smith continues to express himself loudly and clearly and the bishop recently held a press conference. But the two former prime ministers, who never passed, it is true, as paragons of Liberalism, have no access to the official media. Only the semi-official daily HERALD discreetly echoes their remarks. "The little bishop is in a bad postion to give lessons in democracy," thunders Eddison Zvobgo, minister of local administration and probably the future secretary-general of ZANU-PF. "While he was in power, our party was outlawed. He is free today," he stresses. A rather rare situation, in fact, for Africa, which should be credited to the regime.

This has not prevented Mugabe from seriously hardening his tone. Sometimes he predicts for the bishop "a prison where there will be Bibles by the score," sometimes he promises opponents "enough rope so that they can hang themselves." Of course, one must make allowance for the vehemence appropriate to public gatherings in these threats. Like any African chief expressing himself in the language of his audience, Shona in this case, Mugabe overdoes it. From time to time, he should back off from the statements thrown out in the heat of a meeting. Prime minister and head of the party at the same time, this double role obligates him to correct himself, indeed, to contradict himself.

These blunders bear witness to a growing nervousness. Reintroducing police practices initiated by White Rhodesia, the government has just severely regulated the holding of political meetings. All meetings henceforth must be announced a week in advance and the interior minister is granted power of interdiction. Taken under the name of "public order," these draconian restrictions have as their principal victim Bishop Muzorewa's UANC. Coincidence? No doubt the government is worried that the UANC will renew its activities--and regain its audience. The UANC

can crystallize and turn to its own advantage the unhappiness of a small part of the urban population.

The theme of the sole party peppers official speeches more and more often, which is not at all surprising. The ideological training of Mugabe, his desire to consolidate national unity, the influence of the African political "environment," socialist or not: all contribute to hasten the advent of a single-party system which, in addition, has always had the avowed favor of the prime minister.

In most of the villages, where the ZANU-PF reigns supreme, the question is no longer asked. Juridically, the affair invites controversy. For the minority Blacks and Whites, the Constitution of Zimbabwe, by guaranteeing freedom of association, excludes a sole party. Any modification of the declaration of rights contained in the supreme law requires, according to them, a unanimous and thus by definition impossible, vote in the Chamber of Deputies.[1] "The Constitution can be amended by referendum," retorts Zvogbo. The essential point is elsewhere: What if the institution of the single-party system has as its main effect the reawakening of tribal rivalries? Such is notably the opinion of Joshua Nkomo, president of the Patriotic Front (PF) and head of the Ndebele ethnic minority (18 percent of the population). "This would destabilize the country," he has warned.

"We will have a single party," states Zbogbo. When all is said and done, who doubts it? It all depends on when and how. Nkomo is not hostile, in principle, to the single-party system, provided that it is the result of negotiation allowing for the preservation of the PF's influence and personality. In this spirit, a bipartisan commission was set up a year ago. It is dormant today. "We are not in a hurry," affirms Mugabe. In fact, he does not seem to give this project an absolute priority. One thing is sure: the single party cannot be imposed on Nkomo without risking a crisis with incalculable consequences.

The government and ZANU-PF are undergoing the wear and tear of power. Too many directors of the party had promised radical changes overnight. The population was mistaken enough to take them at their word. Their hopes have not been fulfilled and their patience is growing thin. The citydwellers suffer from inflation and unemployment. Strikes are becoming more common. Spontaneous demonstrations, sometimes broken up by the police, break out here and there to protest against such and such a case of favoritism or corruption. The people are witnessing the birth of the phenomenon of nepotism. The government press deplores this wave of protest which it compares to a "contagious illness." A certain disenchantment reigns among a population which expects from its government more than the latter can offer. Certain Africans do not overcome urban uprooting, aggravated by the political and social evolution underway. According to a poll taken by a Catholic aid organization, the number of suicides among Blacks in Zimbabwe has quintupled in a year.

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[1]The Chamber of Deputies ("House of Assembly") which, along with the Senate, forms the Parliament of Zimbabwe, includes 100 elected members, divided as follows: ZANU-PF (57); Republican Front (20); Patriotic Front (20); UANC (3).

9895
CSO: 4719/199

MERGER OF MINERS' UNIONS CALLED OFF

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Dec 81 p 9

[Text]

THE merger between the two miners' unions is OFF.

The Associated Mineworkers of Zimbabwe said last week that they would never join with the Zimbabwe Mining Workers' Union.

"We don't even recognise them," said national organising secretary Jim Roberts.

He added: "Reports over the past couple of weeks that merger talks were on the cards were the figment of someone's imagination."

But ZMU leader Webster Gwekwerere, a ZANU (PF) councillor for Chitungwiza, said he was still ready for discussions.

The 49-year-old AMZ is the biggest union in the country with 14 000 members. It is also the oldest.

It was at the forefront of the drive for multi-racial unions and the right of blacks to organise themselves at work.

The ZMU was formed in July last year by Mr Gwekwerere when he came back from Britain.

He admits to having never worked at a mine.

Mr Roberts said the ZMU was unregistered and had not proved its membership or submitted accounts for auditing.

"They've probably got a couple of hundred members," he claimed.

He added that the ZMU was behind in paying its fees to the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions and should be disaffiliated.

Mr Gwekwerere claimed his union had 11 400 members — and was picking up more recruits every day.

"Many of them are people who have resigned from the AMZ because it is so ineffective," he said.

He showed The Sunday Mail 11 large books full of names and said they were membership lists. He also displayed accounts books.

"We are in the process of being registered with the Ministry of Labour," he added.

Mr Gwekwerere said a merger should take place followed by elections.

"Give the workers the right to choose their own leaders," he demanded.

"If the AMZ has support they will win the elections. But they know they will lose heavily because they have failed to represent the miners properly."

He said the union had now paid up its ZCTU dues.

Mr Gwekwerere alleged that the Chamber of Mines had told its members to bar the ZMU from staging mine meetings.

But a chamber spokesman said: "We have merely told our members that they are under no obligation to give facilities to an unregistered union."

CSO: 4700/384

FEMALE EX-FIGHTERS LEAVE TANGO FOR HOME

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 81 p 5

[Text]

HUNDREDS of women ex - combatants were demobilised at Assembly Point Tango yesterday under the watchful eye of the director of demobilisation, Mr John Shoniwa.

Most of the ex-combatants were leaving the assembly point for their homes after receiving $100 or more.

Mr Shoniwa hoped that by Monday all the ex-combatants at Tango would have been processed.

The vast tent camp is fast disappearing with members of the national army pulling down the tents which housed the former guerillas.

There was a lot of activity at the assembly point yesterday with long queues of women holding forms in their hands waiting their turn to be demobilised, and getting their Post Office Savings Bank books which they will use to withdraw money every month for the next two years.

Mr Shoniwa said more details on the progress of the demobilisation programme would be made available soon.

Relatives of some of the women were at the assembly point. Most of the women said they were happy to go home and join their families.

The women were photographed for identity cards and a team of POSB officials were on hand to issue savings bank books.

Bus operators were doing good business transporting the women from the area and bus loads left for Salisbury and Enkeldoorn.

By yesterday afternoon the camp had only a few hundred women left waiting their turn to get money before leaving.

CSO: 4700/379

FUND FOR RESETTLED FARMERS ESTABLISHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 81 p 9

[Text]

FARMERS resettled by the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development are eligible for finance from a new fund set up to help with agricultural inputs.

A statement issued on behalf of the Agricultural Finance Corporation yesterday said the resettlement loan fund, under the Ministry of Agriculture, would enable farmers to get short-term finance through a group lending scheme of crop inputs.

A spokesman for the loan fund said the 975 second-year settlers, who last year, were given fertiliser and seed with no repayment required, were on 48 former commercial farms in five different areas.

The fund was also helping one co-operative within the resettlement programme, he said.

The Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development wants each farm to be established as a form of village, with a centre including houses, a store and eventually a clinic and a school.

Settlers were allocated 5 ha, demarcated but not fenced, and there was communal grazing on each farm, the statement said.

Each group must elect a chairman to be responsible for the loan and a secretary to deal with the paper work.

The amount loaned depended on what programme was to be attempted, but the average loan was approximately $500 per farmer.

Contract ploughing was available and the remainder of the money was for seed, fertiliser and insecticides.

Each farmer was expected to cultivate about 3 ha this year, usually of maize and cotton, but also groundnuts and sorghum.

The manager of the fund said lending on a group basis cut the loan fee and the cost of administering the loans.

"It has many advantages for the group, for instance, they pay less in loan fees, input item delivery is cheaper and the delivery is made to each village, and transport is cheaper because crops are marketed in bulk," he said.

A marketing number is given to each group by the Grain or Cotton Marketing Board and each farmer will be advised what he must produce to pay back his loan.

Surplus earnings, after the stop order is met, will be returned to the

group. Any produce grown by the farmer additional to requirements could be sold by him as he wished.

Participation in the loan scheme was not compulsory, though the advantages were obvious and those who wanted to "go it alone" would find life more difficult, the statement said.

The spokesman said that several international agencies were interested in the scheme, but until more aid money was available a bridging loan had been granted by the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

"Each group has considerable back-up service available and there is no lack of competent advice. Resettlement officers from the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development handle the actual settlement and help with ploughing, while Agritex officers plan the farms and are available to give advice.

"The marketing and co-operative services department are available to help with the distribution of input items," he said.

A technical sub-committee had been established to advise the fund on technical aspects of the cropping programmes to be grown.

Next year, when the "settlers" were in their third cropping season, it was hoped to begin medium-term financing. This depended on the repayment of cropping loans and the availability of further aid.

These loans would be made available for fencing, ploughs, maize shellers, hammer mills and scotch carts.

By next year it was anticipated that the fund would be dealing with about 3 000 settlers and a further four co-operatives with 20 new areas involved. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/385

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATS LEARN SHONA--There has been a dramatic increase in diplomats enrolling for Shona classes, a survey conducted yesterday revealed. Learning the language of the people one lives with was a way of "coming to the same level" with them. It was the way both parties could benefit from each other's experiences, a diplomat said. Mrs Christina Hoffman, of the Swedish embassy, attended a beginners' course which she said was interesting and fascinating. She would have continued her classes if there had been enough lecturers, she said. "It's so fascinating but yet so difficult to catch on if one doesn't practise. The language is built differently from the others that I know," she said. A spokesman from one of the embassies said he was making progress in learning Shona but would have been doing much better if his Shna workmates spoke to him in their language. "People should be proud to speak their own language," he said. It was a pity that people tended to think that speaking English was the best way to communicate. "I have spoken to some people in their mother tongue, but they have always answered me in English, which I think is very unfair." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 81 p 5]

COAL SALES PLUMMET--Wankie Colliery coal sales in November totalled 185 000 tonnes--more than 10 000 tonnes down on October. Coke sales were down 224 to 16 335 tonnes and breeze sales dropped heavily from 95 to 14 tonnes. Monthly figures since August indicate that sales are at higher levels than for the financial year ended August 31, 1981 which had a monthly average of 165 190 tonnes. Coal sales in 1980/1 were 18 percent down on the previous year and the lowest since 1954. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Dec 81 p 1]

BELGIUM INVITES PM--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugave, has been invited to visit Belgium next year, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Robert Urbain, said at a Press conference before he and his delegation left for Nairobi yesterday. Mr Urbain said the mission had explored many areas of co-operation and was confident of Zimbabwe's future. An investment insurance agreement had been discussed whereby Belgian businessmen could be assured of the security of their investments. But the expansion of trade was not the Belgians' only concern, and they were eager to participate in Zimbabwe's growth. Impressed by what his delegation saw in Zimbabwe, Mr Urbain said financial aid had been given to Zimbabwe since it had attained its independence. He said the $6 million pledged to Zimbabwe at Zimcord would be spread over three years. Belgium and Zimbabwe had signed another agreement of $2 million at a government to government level, he said.

Belgium had agreed to increase its financial aid to Zimbabwe and was prepared to train technicians in Belgium. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 81 p 3]

CURB ON RALLIES--Emergency powers announced by the Ministry of Home Affairs to curb the increasing number of political meetings throughout the country have started paying dividends, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, said. "There is not as much politicking and clashes among parties and one can only say the situation is now quiet." He said that since the regulations controlling political meetings in the country came into effect, tension that existed amongst political parties had been defused. Although he had been subjected to a lot of criticism by opposition parties who claimed that ZANU (PF) was losing popularity, it had now become clear to them that the measures had benefited the nation. "I think we are in a much better situation than we were in the past because the frequency with which meetings were being held at the same time was alarming, to say the least." The minister said that since the regulations came into effect he had exercised "equality" on all the parties in the country. "I have sometimes refused to authorise ZANU (PF) meetings just as I have done with any other party."--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 81 p 1]

RAIL BAN LIFTED--Improved movement of rail traffic has enabled railway authorities to lift a four month-old embargo on goods from South African ports. A statement from the office of the general manager of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, announced yesterday that the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe and the Confederation of Zimbabwe industries had been advised of the end of restrictions and that there would be no further need for importers to apply for exemptions through the NZR. The embargo--along with a month-long restriction on internal traffic--was announced in late July when the severely underpowered railway found its routes congested. The Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano said yesterday that the transport situation was improving gradually and the lifting of the restrictions was "confirmation of my prediction that by the middle of next year we should be well on our feet." The major problem had been locomotives, the minister said, but the position was now very much improved. This was because some of the old locomotives were being reconditioned and skilled manpower had arrived from India and Britain, he said. Sixty new diesel electric locomotives were due to arrive early next year. The situation had also been indirectly improved by the use of stock South Africa was lending Botswana and Zambia.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 81 p 1]

EXPORT DEAL--Samuel Gozo (Pvt) Ltd has won a $600 000 export order of drugs and electrical goods to Nigeria and there are promising enquiries from Kenya. Chief executive of the company, Mr Samuel Gozo, said Zimbabwe is at a disadvantage in shipping to Nigeria because of the federal government's ban on imports through and from South Africa. Exports via other routes open to Zimbabwe will mean a longer wait before the goods reach their market. A container load is presently being prepared for shipment to Nigeria via Beira. Mr Gozo was recently in Lagos and Nairobi to look for markets and while there, also established agents for his company. He suggested other local manufacturers explore markets to the north where there is a ready demand for Zimbabwean goods. The Nigerian market was particularly lucrative as the country imported nearly one billion dollars worth of goods monthly. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 81 p 1]

TAX LOSS--Despite a turnover increase of $6,9 million, ZSR recorded a before tax loss of $150 000 in the year ended September 30, 1981. This compares with a profit of $953 00 in the previous financial year. The group blames its $1,1 million loss in earnings on rising operating costs and the lack of adjustment to local sugar pricing, which has remained static since November 1, 1979. Capital expenditure limitations during the year hampered necessary growth to meet the needs of a growing market, said a company spokesman. However, some degree of expansion was achieved through capital expenditure of $1,3 million. Dividends were limited to a one cent per share yield in June with the year-end results not warranting any further payment. The Government is currently reviewing the need for an increase in the price of sugar. ZSR maintains that its financial position will deteriorate unless a "favourable" decision is reached on pricing policy. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Dec 81 p 1]

MAKOMBE'S ALGERIA VISIT--The President of the Senate, Mr Nolan Makombe, has left for Algeria at the head of a five-member delegation, a spokesman for Parliament said yesterday. The spokesman said Mr Makombe was invited by the President of the National Assembly of Algeria to discuss matters of mutual interest between the two countries. Mr Makombe was accompanied by Mr E. Chitofu, MP for Manicaland, Mr S. Rambanepasi, Mashonaland East, Senators G. Chinengundu and A. Makunde and Mr B.S. Gaydon, under-secretary for Parliament. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 81 p 6]

EXTRADITION PACTS--Zimbabwe would be able to make extradition agreements with countries in the rest of the world in terms of a Bill published in last week's Government Gazette. The Extradition Bill, which will probably go before Parliament during its next sitting, provides for extradition agreements to be made with any other country. At present Zimbabwe has an extradition agreement only with the South African Government. A spokesman for the Ministry of Home Affairs said that to avoid having to pass a fresh Act with each new extradition agreement, the Bill contained a clause which would allow regulations to be gazetted each time agreements were made. "This will usually be a bilateral arrangement and is in accordance with the Commonwealth extradition scheme," he said.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 81 p 3]

UMGUZA FOLK RESETTLED--Bulawayo--The resettlement officer for the Umguza area, Mr John Mabhena, said this week he had so far resettled 191 of the 255 people who had qualified. The resettled families have been allocated land to build on, farming land and communal grazing areas. They have also received fertiliser and seed. Mr Mabhena said about 800 people had filled in resettlement forms in the area. Of these only 255 had qualified, so the rest had to leave. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 81 p 3]

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS RECRUITED--Bulawayo--Thirty electrical engineers have been recruited from Britain to work for the Bulawayo City Council, the mayor, Councillor Naison Ndlovu said yesterday. The mayor, who returned this week from a 17-day recruiting tour of Britain, said he was disappointed that there were no Zimbabweans in England qualified in or studying electrical engineering. The first group of electrical engineers is expected by the end of the year. Mr Ndlovu said that while they had been recruited to train Zimbabweans, they had been offered an opportunity to stay in Zimbabwe. He also announced that technicians had been recruited to work in the breweries. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 81 p 7]

BUSINESS UNION PULLS OUT--The Zimbabwe Businessmen's Union has decided to pull out of the recently merged Zimbabwe United Chamber of Commerce, ZABU general secretary Mr Rickson Musarurwa said yesterday. Mr Musarurwa said in a statement his union was disappointed because ZUCCO had failed to offer a united front capable of channelling the grievances of the poor businessmen to the Government. "We have been inundated with complaints from the small businessmen who are exasperated by the delays in solving their problems." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Dec 81 p 4]

INDUSTRY, ENERGY MINISTRY--The Ministry of Industry and Energy Development will move to the 14th floor of the Earl Grey building during the week beginning Monday December 14, a spokesman for the ministry announced yesterday. Members of the public should not contact the ministry during this period except for urgent matters, the spokesman said. The new telephone number is 791823 and the address is PO Box 8434, Causeway, Salisbury. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 81 p 5]

ALBERT MUGABE BURIAL--An autopsy on the late Mr Albert Mugabe, secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, has been conducted and investigations are continuing, the Ministry of Information announced yesterday. The body of Mr Mugabe, a brother of the Prime Minister, was found on Wednesday in the swimming pool of his home in Ashdown Park, Salisbury. A Government spokesman said Mr Mugabe's funeral would take place at Kutama Mission in the Zvimba communal area--Mr Mugabe's family home--at 2 pm tomorrow. President Banana, the Prime Minister and Cabinet ministers would attend. In a message of condolence to the Prime Minister yesterday, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said it was with shock and dismay he learned of Mr Albert Mugabe's death. "I first came in touch with Albert during the liberation struggle when he acted as one of our underground contacts, a function he performed very well and with complete reliability." Mr Mugabe's whole life was dedicated to improving the lot of the working man and after independence he worked diligently to restructure the trade union movement to accord with the Government's wishes. The ZCTU was a lasting tribute to his hard work, leadership and complete dedication to the interests of Zimbabwe's workers. A ZCTU spokesman said all trade union offices in Zimbabwe would be closed today as a mark of respect.--ZIS [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 81 p 1]

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CSO: 4700/379

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JPRS 79708

22 December 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2542

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 75708

22 December 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2542

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MINISTER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE COOPERATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Seth Kamuhanda]

[Text] TANZANIA has stressed the importance of intra-African trade co-operation and said it will continue to work with other countries in the region for its full realisation.

Briefing newsmen on the country's current trade situation on Thursday, the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo said trade co-operation among African countries particularly among neighbouring nations was vital in reducing the price burden on the individual consumer in these countries.

He said the establishment of a free trade zone between Tanzania and Mozambique known as the "Ruvuma Free Trade Area" (RFTA), whose agreement was signed early this month in Maputo, was a major landmark in cementing trade links between the two neighbouring states.

The RFTA is expected to provide a mutually advantageous flow of goods and services between Tanzania and Mozambique through agreed reduced tarrif rates. The pact takes effect early next year after its ratification by the two governments.

He said plans were underway to establish a special treaty with Zambia aimed at increasing trade which has been going on for years now between the two countries.

He added that the agreement between Tanzania and Zimbabwe to form a joint permanent commission was another sign of the country's commitment to foster inter-state trade co-operation in the continent.

'No doubt the agreement will provide a good opportunity for increasing and expanding our trade relations with Zimbabwe,' the minister noted.

Ndugu Mchumo who was in Tanga to open the Annual Meeting of the Board of Internal Trade (BIT) also disclosed that the first meeting of the Tanzania-Algeria Permanent Commission will take place in Tanzania before the end of this year.

A trade agreement between the two countries was concluded early this year in Algiers under which Tanzania would sell a variety of goods to Algeria worth millions of shillings.

Goods to be exported to Algeria include coffee, tobacco, sisal and cotton while Tanzania will get from Algeria such things as sanitary ware and packing papers.

The minister was hopeful that the signing of an agreement for the establishment of a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) among Eastern and Central African states by Heads of State later this year in Lusaka will go a long way in boosting trade in the region.

Modalities of the agreement were worked out recently in Addis Ababa at a ministerial meeting attended by representatives of the 18 countries who are involved in the pact.

CSO: 4700/409

EEC, UNIDO TO PROVIDE GRANTS TO SOUTHERN AFRICA CENTER IN DODOMA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Dec 81 p 3

[Excerpts] THE European Economic Community (EEC) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) have pledged to provide grants totalling 40m/- to assist the Dodoma-based Eastern and Southern Africa Mineral Resources Development Centre.

The grants would cover the infrastructure and equipment for the construction of a laboratory for the centre at Dodoma, infrastructure and equipment for the documentation centre and a library and infrastructure and equipment for a training centre.

This was said in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Minister for Minerals, Ndugu John Malecela, who has returned from a six-nations European tour aimed at seeking financial aid for the development of the centre.

Ndugu Malecela said EEC had pledged to provide grants totalling 33m/- while UNIDO had promised to provide equipment grants for the construction of the laboratory.

He said all the countries he toured, namely Italy, Yugoslavia, Austria, Belgium, Holland and the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) had expressed their readiness to provide experts in various faculties for the Dodoma centre.

"We hope in two or three years time we will have about ten experts from those countries", Ndugu Malecela said.

Ndugu Malecela, who led a three-man delegation, said some countries he visited had very much been impressed with the establishment of the regional mineral development centre and that they had backed the proposals of establishing two more regional centres in Central and West Africa.

The centre's member states are Angola, Botswana, Comoro, Djibout, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malagasy, Mozambique, Swaziland, Uganda, Tanzania, Somalia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/409

PRESIDENT AHIDJO PRESENTS DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO ASSEMBLY

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 11 Nov 81 pp 8-11

[Text]

According to the constitution of June 2, 1972 governing the United Republic of Cameroon, the President of the Republic may at this request address the Assembly in person, and may send messages to it ; but no such address or message may be debated in his presence.

President Ahmadou Ahidjo saw the need and made the request last Wedesday to address the current second ordinary session of Parliament - a request which was accepted and he seized the opportunity to present the guide lines of the Fifth Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of the Cameroon people.

It is a plan which has not only been described as one which does not only evoke special interest, but rouses considerable enthusiasm. It is being further considered as the "Plan of Mastery and Economic Take-off".

President Ahidjo had arrived at exactly 10 a.m. but before this time the Cameroonian peoples' representatives in Parliament had already taken their seats as early as 8.30 a.m. in waiting for the only business of the day.

House Speaker, Hon S.T. Muna accompanied by the House's Bureau were on hand to welcome the Head of State unto the grounds of the Parliament building.

In the in house ceremony which followed, Speaker Muna appreciated President Ahidjo's leadership and the achievements of the Cameroon nation under this leadership.

The House Speaker was brief and immediately gave the floor to the Head of State who in a 26 page address traced the country's social, cultural and economic development strides during the past twenty years as well as they plans for the next five years. Last Wednesday's session was attended by some members of government and of the diplomatic.

Full text of the President's speech follows :

Mr. President of the National Assembly, honourable members of parliament,

I wish to thank the President of the National Assembly for the kind, warm, encouraging and cordial words he has just said in welcoming me, on behalf of all of you Honourable Members, to this august assembly.

As you know, your Assembly has met to accomplish one of its most important missions.

In fact, to formulate a development policy that embraces all aspects of national life is to express the need to coordinate broadly the organization of intersector support, the need to appropriate resources according to set objectives and finally, the need to adjust the said objectives to the means available. Planning is the instrument of such coordination.

This means that the notion and practice of planning is necessary at the level of the central services as well as at that of local councils, regional development bodies, cooperatives, professional groups, joint production committees, etc. This means above all that the guiding principles of planning, on the same strength as the objectives and programmes comprising the plans, must be discussed and prepared with the active participation of the People's Assemblies, which are the democratic voice of the nation.

GROPING IN THE DARK

We have just ended the first and most decisive two decades in our quest for the assertion of our identity and the redemption of our dignity. It was a period of groping in the dark, and, above all, of trial and struggle, plunged as we were into an implacable world characterized by a widespread economic crisis, if not a crisis of civilization, both of which have aggravated the underdevelopment of young nations which are condemned to evolve under unstable conditions, in the face of the many drawbacks crystallized by national selfishness and the special interests of an iniquitous world order.

We can say with pride that we have overcome many dangers and braved many storms. Our increasingly coherent efforts have led to an ever more efficient and productive economic apparatus and given the people determination to rally behind and implement the major national options laid down by the Government, and to raise the standard of living of the Cameroonian people. Obviously, there is a lot still to be done. But we are aware that we have created conditions that will consolidate the building of a modern and structured state that is eager to face the challenges of the nascent third millenium.

Consequently, the Fifth Plan tabled before your Assembly is drawn up taking into consideration the realities of the year 2000.

It is needless to emphasize the fact that the draft Fifth Plan is in keeping with the tradition of Cameroonian planning which revolves around the major principles underlying our development policy, namely, planned liberalism, self-reliant development, social justice and balanced development; these principles account for our aspiration to transcend technocratic programming in order to institute an effective strategy for humanized, foresighted and democratic planning.

The first phase of our long-term planning defined shortly after our accession to independence ends with the year 1981. Its overall objective was to double our real per capita income in twenty years.

REALISTIC SYSTEM

At the end of this period, and through a realistic system of planning that excludes all demagogy and involves all the active forces of the nation, I am today in a position to solemnly proclaim that we have, for the most part, attained the objective we set for ourselves. Indeed, our per capita income rose from 21,500 francs in 1960 to 157,000 francs in 1980/1981, or 46,500 francs in 1961/1962 francs. This means that per capita income increased by 8.7 times at current prices and by 2.2 times at constant prices during the period under review.

But revealing as this indicator may be, it cannot in and of itself alone reflect the great effort made in the field of development. The results of this effort can be assessed today by everyone, given the extent to which Cameroon's socio-economic outlook has been.

SUSTAINED GROWTH

In actual fact, the country's total population which was barely four million in 1960, is today over eight million six hundred thousand inhabitants, owing to the remarkable progress made in the fields of health, food and nutrition.

The death rate which was twenty-five per thousand in 1964 also fell to under twenty-one per thousand in 1976, thereby raising life expectancy from 37 to 44 years.

At the same time, whereas the average number of calories consumed by each Cameroonian hardly exceeded 2,000 units, that average today stands close to 2,600, placing our country in the forefront of the developing countries which have succeeded in outstripping the minimum standards of 2,200 calories per day per capita fixed by the FAO.

In the field of health, while in 1959 there were only four hospitals, four maternity homes, forty health centres and two hundred and sixty-one dispensaries, in 1978, the country's health map showed more than one thousand two hundred health establishments, raising the number of hospital beds from 9,960 in 1961 to nearly 25,000 in 1980.

The training of medical and para-medical personnel increased concomitant with the building of health infrastructure.

Government authorities were not concerned with the training of only medical personnel. In general, the development of education and training was, during the last two decades, one of the priorities of State action that was supplemented by contributions from private bodies.

ELEMENTS OF PEACE

Increases in school enrolment made Cameroon one of the African countries with the highest school attendance rate. In twenty years, the number of children attending primary schools rose from 340,000 to over 1,300,000, thereby raising the rate of school attendance to about 65%. At the secondary school level, the number of students in general education establishments in 1980/1981 was estimated at 180,000 as against 8,500 in 1960/1961. An estimated 57,000 students were attending technical education establishments in 1980/1981 as against less than 4,400 on the morrow of independence.

Higher education, which was inexistent on the eve of independence, has gained credence as a system for training supervisory personnel capable of assuming with competence responsibilities in the public and private sectors. Actually instituted in 1961 when there were only 470 students, higher education in which the country prides itself, given the quality of its graduates, today has an enrolment of over 10,000 students.

According to our overall conception of the human personality, no effort was spared to offer our young people all the guidance they needed in building their bodies or to inculcate

in them an ethic worthy of the hopes we have always reposed in their future. Hence, we cannot wonder at the sports performances of the Cameroonian youth both at home and abroad. Such performances bring honour to the nation while sending to all mankind the message of peace and brotherliness to which our society is dedicated.

Mr President of the National Assembly, honourable members of parliament,

All this progress in the social field, which is in line with our Party's philosophy of placing Man at the centre of our concerns, was achieved only through efforts made to modernize our agriculture, develop our industry and promote a network of economic and communication infrastructure which meets the requirements of our development.

As concerns agriculture, it has remained a key sector of our economy. It employs over 70% of the working population in Cameroon and has maintained a share of about 30% in our Gross Domestic Product. As a strategic sector par excellence, it enabled the nation to improve the prospects of its self-sufficiency in food, while procuring about 70% of its foreign exchange.

These results were obtained, over the last two decades, through the dynamic development policy adopted in this sector – a policy whose two major objectives have been an increase in production and the improvement of the standard of living of the rural population.

While on the eve of our independence agriculture was above all geared towards the development of cash crops, we have, since the launching of the Green Revolution, implemented a certain number of programmes aimed at increasing food production.

Alongside these programmes, different forms of technical support have been experimented; these have ranged from "modernization sectors" set up before independence to the various Authorities and Offices to Development Corporations institutionalized by the law of 1968.

Although in general stock breeding has somewhat remained traditional with seasonal migrations, it must, however, be acknowledged that remarkable improvements were made over the last ten years. These improvements can be seen in the overall net growth rate of livestock of over 2%, with the highest rates being recorded in the poultry and pig sectors.

MODEST INCREASE

With regard to fishing activity, there was only a modest increase during the last two decades. Consequently, fish production increased from 60,000 tonnes in 1960 to 89,000 tonnes in 1976/1977 and then dropped, mainly because some fishing vessels were deserted. This is why we are restructuring some fishing companies, while supervising small-scale fishing very closely so that it may increase supply in this domain.

Because the forest represents one of our most reliable resources, it received special attention. The main activities undertaken during the period under consideration were focused on safeguarding our forest estate by rationalizing its exploitation. Forest production rose from 475,000m3 to 1,350,000m3, 50 % of which are processed locally.

Although as I said earlier on, agriculture remains the basis of our development, there would be no such development without a dynamic and integrated secondary sector which is competitive at the international level.

It is this conviction, through our option for planned liberalism, that led us to opt for an industrialization policy based, first, on the promotion of home-based industries to manufacture goods at present imported and, later, on the establishment of a more integrated network of industries that favour the processing of our raw materials. This sector experienced satisfactory growth throughout the period under review, with an average yearly increase in production of 12%, a turnover which increased by 15% a year and investments which grew at the rate of 19% per annum.

The National Investment Corporation has remained the main instrument of this policy. At the end of the first two decades of our independence, it is contributing to the share capital of nearly 80 companies and managing investments totalling over 19,000 million francs on behalf of the State.

In the field of energy, the power installed was 337 megawatts for a total annual production of almost 1,400 million kilowatts per hour. This electric power production, which will be doubled with the entry into operation of the Song Loulou Dam, will be further supplemented by the oil production which is moderate, no doubt, but adequately covers our needs in that area, and brings in a sizeable amount of financial resources.

The elaborate changes that have taken place since independence clearly would not have had the same impact if there were no communications infrastructures that conform to our development requirements.

DEEP SEAPORTS

This is why, since independence, traffic has practically tripled in all ports, with the Douala port handling about 90% of the transactions. To cope

with such growth, a major programme to extend port installation facilities was carried out, thus raising the capacity of the Douala port to 7 million tonnes per year, with provision for future increase to 15 million tonnes.

At the same time, studies have been conducted or are in progress to build deep-sea ports at Victoria and Kribi.

In the area of maritime transport, the establishment of Cameroon Shipping Lines is proof of Government's desire to come to grips with this sector. During the Fourth Plan, Cameroon Shipping Lines bought six vessels of its own; its traffic is in the neighbourhood of 400,000 tonnes.

With regard to the railway sector, since independence, the number of kilometres now operational rose from 513 in 1960 to 1,143. After the Transcameroonian railway was completed, the realignment of the Douala-Yaounde railway started so as to adapt it to modern requirements. With the above infrastructures, the transport capacity will range between 8 and 10 million tonnes per year, and be able to shoulder our needs for a good number of years.

As concerns the road network which moves hand in hand with the railway network, it now comprises almost 65,000 km of all types of roads and tracks, including 18,000 km of major highways and 2,500 km of asphalted roads in 1960.

In the area of urban transport facilities, the State set up the Cameroon Urban Transport Corporation in 1973. As of today, it conveys some 50 million passengers each year. The fleet of vehicles of this Corporation is being completely renovated, and the installations extended.

1 MILLION PASSENGERS

As regards aviation, traffic in Cameroonian airports which hardly exceeded 100,000 passengers each year at the time of independence, recently rose to more than 1 million passengers per year. Major investments in airport infrastructures and other back-up facilities became necessary as a result of the growth in air transport. To be more specific, during the Fourth Plan, investments were mainly concentrated on the international airports of Douala, Yaounde and Garoua.

Cameroon Airlines was able to meet the challenge of international and internal air transport. The entry into operation of a Boeing 747 was a vivid illustration of this. The continued improvement of management is a constant concern of the national airlines authorities.

SIGNIFICANT GROWTH

The extention, rapidity and reliability of posts and telecommunications services, like the improvement of the road network, have been vital in our development process. Significant progress has been made in providing the country with post offices and in extending the telephone services. The country now has more than 200 post offices, as well as 2 Postal Parcels Centres, 3 Postal Cheques Centres, and 1 Money Order Control Centre. The Higher School of Post and Telecommunications is a further supplement to that structure. Whereas only six towns were linked to the automatic telephone network in 1960, there will be 47 on the completion of the programmes at present in progress.

On the whole, the services sector was given due attention. Every effort was made, in this area, to reinforce and improve tourist facilities throughout the country. From less than 900 beds in 1960, the intake capacity of hotels in Cameroon rose to 8,000 beds in 1980/81.

With regard to trade, it is obvious that the domestic channels have not yet been fully organized. The Government has however taken important steps to put some order in that sector. These will soon be clearly spelt out and backed up with the instruments to implement them.

Mr. President of the National Assembly, honourable members of parliament,

Such is a run-down of the main features of the economic and social development of Cameroon over the past twenty years. We are aware and we have had occasion to say that a lot still has to be done. Nevertheless, although our internal situation at the time of independence was insecure, unstable and precarious and in spite of a difficult international economic situation, the concrete achievements made, fully portray the real creative efforts of an entire people over the last two decades.

Such unquestionable achievements that speak for themselves constitute a vigorous disavowal of the allegations of all those purveyors of ill omen, prophets of doom, and all detractors who take pleasure in refuting the obvious validity of our policies by orchestrating a propaganda of lies against our institutions.

COGENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Thanks in particular to the cogent achievements in the field of industrialization and in the Green Revolution operation on the one hand, and to the continuous increase in local demand resulting from the constant improvement in the standard of living of Cameroonians on the other hand, thanks finally to the work ethic which characterizes our dynamic people, our country has, at the end of this period, been able to gradually reach a stage of self-sustained growth

which enables it to be better armed to achieve the targets that have been set for the end of the second millennium.

The Fifth Plan, which is tabled before your Assembly, is part of these new trends which are characterized by uncertainty and hope.

Uncertainty, firstly, because of the national egoisms and conflicts of interest that are aggravated by the economic crisis which has been prevalent in the world for almost a decade. The return to protectionist tendencies, the constant reduction in international aid, the deterioration of the terms of trade, monetary instability, political, social and cultural tensions are all cause for concern which seriously jeopardise the future of developing countries if not the very survival of mankind.

Given such a situation that is bleak for certain persons and a cause for despair for others, our hope all the same lies in the belief that the Cameroonian people have finally become masters of their own destiny. Indeed, we are fully convinced that in the next twenty years it will be necessary for us to depend first and foremost on ourselves, on our own creativity, work, organization, in short, on our ability to come to grips with the future of the Cameroonian nation.

The guidelines that have been laid down as part of the prospects for the year 2000 were largely based on these concerns. Apart from the fact that they constitute the main consideration in all the programmes of the Fifth Plan, they will also serve as the basis for long-term sectorial plans centred on multidimensional objectives that incorporate any demographic variables.

Indeed, since man is the most precious asset in our development strategy, special consideration will be given to population phenomena during the next twenty years especially as by the year 2000 the overall population of Cameroon, which will then vary between 13 and 14 million inhabitants, will have about 56% living in the towns as against only 28% today.

The problems raised by these population projections whose gravity I referred to during the Bafoussam Congress, may be centred around five main points, namely :

– the balance between towns and villages;
– the improvement of living conditions in rural and urban areas;
– the problem of employment with its load of attendant problems like the balance between training and job opportunities;
– lastly and in particular, the food supply problems caused by rapid urban growth, characterized by the permanent exodus of active manpower from the rural areas.

With regard to the exploitation of our natural resources, the guidelines laid down under the prospects for the year 2000 will aim at a set of objectives the first of which will be self-reliant development, which derives its dynamic impulse from our trust in our own values and abilities, and from the reactivation of the creative genius of the Cameroonian people.

1 DOCTOR FOR 1000

When viewed from this angle, the pursuit of the sustained development of the country lies in ensuring our self-sufficiency in food. To achieve this end, the volume of food production should increase by at least 3% each year, thanks to changes in production methods, particularly with the transition from small holdings using rudimentary tools to large scale agriculture using more sophisticated tools and high yield seedlings.

The slogan "health for all by the year 2000", will become operational thanks to the greater humanization of health units, and the reinforcement of the hygiene and sanitation facilities made available to all social groups which, by the year 2000, will have greater access to health services on the basis of one medical officer per 1,000 inhabitants.

Since water and electricity are the basic needs of the population, steps will be taken to generalize their supply particularly in the rural areas.

It is essential to draw up a school map so that by the year 2000, all children from 6 to 14 years of age would receive some basic education. The principal aim of such an approach should be to reinforce the capacity for adaptation of the individual so that he can be able to fit in quickly and easily with the ongoing developments. It is mainly a question of ensuring that the knowledge acquired serves as a means of understanding the realities of national life and thus prepare the citizen to participate responsibly, in all development activities.

The purpose of secondary education would then be to train people for admission into institutes of higher education and to produce the intermediate and executive staff required for the development of the nation. In this respect, preference will be given to technical education which will be further intensified. Similarly, continuing education will be institutionalised to ensure greater mastery of the technological developments which will be the outcome of the various changes to be made in the system of production.

The decentralization of higher education will continue with the gradual opening of university campuses including those of Dschang and Douala which are already functioning. The

Buea and Ngaoundere campuses will become operational in the near future.

EDUCATION CHARTER

A charter of higher education will be adopted. It will lay down the regulations governing institutions and specify the role of Students' Associations and outline the organization of Students' Welfare Services.

Registration will be centralized at the offices of the Chancellor of the University so that through educational guidance at school and university levels, young secondary school students entering university can follow courses that correspond to their aptitudes and the current discrepancies noted in enrolments be gradually rectified in order to strike a happy balance between training and employment.

Reforms in all educational cycles will still be aimed at training a new Cameroonian who is not only versed in arithmetic and logic, but also imbued with a practical sense, who are receptive to other experiences, and able to combine the usefulness of a serious training with the pleasantness required as an instrument of imperative of development.

All these changes will take place while maintaining an equilibrium between the towns and the rural areas, within the context of a strategy of balance geared towards eliminating existing disparities. This will mainly be achieved as a result of a wider coverage of the territory through communication and telecommunication and telecommunication infrastructures and a relative functional urbanization of Village Communities.

NORMATIVE OPTIONS

These are, Mr. President of the National Assembly, Honourable Members of Parliament, an outline of the basic principles and normative options that have presided over the designing of the operational programme of the draft Fifth Plan submitted for your examination.

As I have said, this plan has come at a decisive stage of our development. Indeed, after the considerable progress achieved over the past twenty years and in spite of the world economic upheaval, the Fifth Plan compels us, on the eve of the third millennium, to exercise greater stringency in order to attain our objectives, in keeping with the requirements of the mastery of the mechanisms of our development as was stated at the Third Congress of our Party.

As concerns the pursuit of its aspirations and the achievement of its ambitions, the Fifth Five-Year Plan is characterised by the implementation of a strategy of endogenous development, the major guidelines of which include the actual mobilization of human resources which is the most precious factor for the development of a nation. This effective mobilization of the population will at all times be backed up by intensified measures that will bring about increased confidence among the people and result in their full participation in the definition and achievement of development objectives.

Indeed, the impetuous growth of our population poses crucial problems whose solutions should be sought here and now. Considering the scope and diversity of these problems, and given the relative slenderness of our means, it is necessary for us to resort to all our resources of imagination, adaptation and courage in order to reconcile our development strategy with this population growth.

Once we have mobilized all this wealth of creativity, we will have undoubtedly avoided developing or hatching patterns of extraverted growth which could impose themselves on us and lead us away from our genuine ambitions.

CREATION OF JOBS

This noble task calls for the participation of all the people and of each Cameroonian in particular in order to accomplish this act of conscience, of collective and individual will, which alone is able to consolidate the mastery of a self-reliant development process that can meet our aspirations to well-being.

In the same line of thought, our policy with regard to the creation of jobs will be aimed primarily at making the working population more capable of ensuring better living conditions for all Cameroonians.

The key issue of this policy will be that of incomes. This will mean, first and foremost, guaranteeing fair and remunerative prices to farmers without however jeopardizing the efforts made to improve the standard of living of urban consumers. As concerns wage earners, concrete measures will be taken to judiciously bridge the wage gap between the public and the private sectors on the one hand, and between the wage zones on the other, including, in the long run, the possibility of harmonizing scales through favourable equalizations for the sectors and zones with the lowest wages.

By guaranteeing a Cameroonization policy that is in keeping with our training and specialization objectives, the utilization of our skills will be the guarantor of the advancement of the Cameroonian and the mastery of our development.

In this connection, the reform of the educational system already started will be accompanied by the setting up of

structures including, in particular an Employment and Manpower Office.

NUTRITION

Alongside the problems of training and employment, that of nutrition constitutes the second main issue that guides government's action within the framework of the Fifth Plan. As stated at the Third Ordinary Congress of the Cameroon National Union at Bafoussam, and as I had occasion to recall at the Bertoua Agricultural and Cattle Show, it will be necessary, during the next five-year period, to draw up a national food plan in order to bolster our policy of food self-sufficiency. This Plan which actually falls within a long-term plan, involves a multidisciplinary approach to the solutions that should be given to the problems posed – solutions which moreover result from the planned rexitalization of the various economic activities and more particularly of the agricultural sector.

During the Fifth Plan, the implementation of our strategy of agricultural development will focus on the following seven main objectives :

– the establishment of a new type of relations between the Administration and the farmers;
– the setting up of integrated structures responsible for the development of each agricultural zone;
– the improvement of living conditions in rural areas
– the definition of an agricultural price policy not only with respect to the interest of the national community, but also and above all, as a means of increasing the farmers income;
– the generalization and intensification of training and refresher courses for field staff working in rural areas
– the increase of productivity in rural areas;
– the mastery of the production, marketing and processing of our agricultural products.

With regard to stockfarming and fishing, the overall objective is to attain a consumption of animal protein equivalent to 36 kg of beef per inhabitant per year. This objective will be reached owing to :

– the rationalization of cattle breeding;
– the development of small species breeding;
– the reorganization, restructuring and revitalization of sea and inland fishing;
– the development of fish farming at the village level.

In the field of forestry, the Fifth Plan aims at a better knowledge, management and preservation of our national forest estate.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,

All these measures, dynamic as they may be, can only be effective if, at the same time, the secondary and tertiary sectos are given suitable incentives.

The level of our domestic needs, the extent of the real demand that could be met as well as our national raw material reserves will give a new boost to industrial development during the Fifth Plan, particularly as a result of :

– the tapping of known natural resources ;
– the operation of new hydroelectric power plants ;
– the special emphasis laid on the processing of our raw materials locally ;
– the new impetus given to the development of small- and medium-sized undertakings and the handicraft sector.

In particular, the industrialization of Cameroon should definitely become a decisive factor for speeding up our growth and our self-reliant development. The industrial machinery will be more intraverted so that it can produce accompanying effects on all the other sectors of activity. In short, our industrialization strategy will be based on the following :

– an attempt to achieve greater integration of existing undertakings and those to be established ;
– the reorganization and development of the industrial set up ;
– the mastery and adaptation of the technology most suited to our development objectives ;
– a choice of investments according to how best they can solve the serious employment problems foreseen.

As concerns mining, it is expected to play an increased role in the development of the country through the exploitation of deposits already discovered, particularly hydrocarbons, iron, bauxite, etc. and the intensification of prospecting activities. In this connection, the State will undertake vigorous action with a view to making the national geological and mining research structures oeprational.

With regard to the provision of services, the aim of the programmes to be implemented will be a greater promotion of our country and its products abroad, as well as a better circulation of persons and goods. The mastery of the key sector of commerce will be achieved through the following :

– the setting up of integrated distribution networks ;
– the promotion of trade investments that will help improve the presentation and distribution of our goods.

PROMOTION MEASURES

Measures to promote tourism and the hotel industry will focus on the drive to increase the accommodation capacity. In this respect, over 3,000 rooms will have to be added to the present accommodation potential.

The integration of the national territory remains one of the

components of our policy of national unity. In this regard, a reliable infrastructural and communications network could be a major asset. This is why the projects provided for in this area are aimed at ensuring a permanent link not only between the various regions of the country, but also with the outside world.

In this connection, the development of new port installations, as well as the improved maintenance of the existing ones will receive our special attention. The realignment of the Douala-Yaounde railway line will be continued, while more than 2,000 km of new roads will be paved with thick coatings. Work undertaken during the previous Plans to adapt our airport infrastructures to the increasing needs of our air traffic will also be continued.

All these infrastructural facilities will be designed and provided taking into account the need to carry out a rational and functional development of the territory with a view to curbing rural exodus, especially through the organization of settlements in general, and village communities in particular.

Other development aspects of the national territory will concern :

– the organization and protection of the environment ;

– a dynamic and functional development of urban areas.

Mr. President of the National Assembly, honourable members of parliament,

This is an outline of the economic measures to be implemented during the next five-year plan so as to further promote the development of the Cameroonian nation. We have always been committed to this development. Undoubtedly, the implementation of these various policies, will lead to the growth of national wealth. But will this accumulation be worthwhile if it is not accompanied by the development of our human resources ? During the Fifth Plan this development will be based on the following fundamental guidelines :

Physical and moral development through health coverage, increased promotion of physical and sports education, and the protection of the most vulnerable social groups ;

– intellectual development with respect for national cultural values.

In this regard and in accordance with our objective of "health for all by the year 2000", the activities of the Fifth Plan will be determined by the dual concern for :

– a total health coverage of the country through the building of health units and an intensive training of medical personnel ;

– a greater integration of public health services by reorganizing them and rationalizing their management.

Furthermore, priority will be given to preventive medicine with the participation of village communities.

With regard to social affairs, special emphasis will be laid on assistance to handicapped and needy persons, child protection, and the social and individual promotion of the family.

As concerns mass and civic education, the Fifth Plan will continue with the projects under way in order to :

– ensure the integration of young people in the economic fabric ;

– fight against rural exodus ;

– protect youths from social ills like violence and delinquency by developing in them a sense of duty and devotion to the positive traditional values of the nation,

– and also to take all the necessary measures with a view to energetically fighting against scourges like banditry, prostitution, narcotics, alcoholism which tend to corrupt our society more and more.

Concerning information and culture, our ambition is still to inform and educate at home, to explain and persuade abroad, while ensuring the protection of the national cultural heritage. Projects to be undertaken in this sector will be geared towards the development of intervention structures capable of generating more action, production and, above all, greater creativity.

Mr. President of the National Assembly, honourable members of parliament,

Such is a brief presentation of the guidelines of the Fifth Five-year Plan that has been submitted to you for consideration and whose implementation paves the way for the advent of the year 2000. In starting this new era, the Fifth Plan is all the more important as it lays the foundation for an endogenous development of the Cameroonian nation.

On the whole, projects under the Fifth Plan will require a total financing of 2,300,000 million. Of this amount, 60 % will be public financing, with 49.5% coming from the local public sector and 16.5% from the external public sector, while 40 % will be private financing.

This financing is distributed among the various economic sectors in a way as to enable us achieve our goal of self-reliant development, that is to say, in a way that portrays our firm resolve to gradually meet the two-fold challenge of under-development and economic dependence through the integrated development of agricultural and industrial sectors, the one conditioning the other and both being complementary.

Thus, financing will be distributed as follows :

– the rural production sector will have 23.7% of the total investments representing 545,100 million ;

– the secondary sector will have 16.4% representing 377,200 million ;

– the communications infrastructure sector will have 21.2% or 486,400 million ;

– the social affairs sector (education, health and culture) will have 15.8% representing 363,400 million ;

– equipment, town planning and research will have 15.3% representing 351,900 million ;

– the tertiary sector will have 7.7% representing 176,600 million francs.

Certainly, it must have been observed that the percentage of investment for the rural production sector which is approximately one quarter of the total investments to be made under the Fifth Plan is particularly high. This high percentage, once more, illustrates our determination to translate into reality the pre-eminence and priority of the rural economy in our strategy of self-reliant and endogenous development.

2,000,000 MILLION GDP

Our goal during the next five years is to attain a growth rate of at least 7 % a year, in real terms, to increase the Gross Domestic Product to about 2,000,000 million in 1986.

Similarly our exports of goods and services will amount to about 645,000 million. The rate of coverage of our imports by exports will then be over 100%.

The needs of the population should be largely covered owing to an increase in the available gross income of households which should increase at the rate of 5.7 %.

This is undoubtedly an ambitious programme, but it takes into account the real potential of our country, the creative initiative of our people and the assistance which we have always received from international cooperation.

This is an opportunity to pay sincere tribute to all friendly countries which, through the aid and assistance they offer us, have always contributed significantly to the development of our country. This is equally an opportunity to express our profound gratitude to international bodies for the help they give us in various forms. We are convinced that the existing fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation will be further strengthened so as to contribute to the attainment of the goals of the Fifth Plan.

The experience of external upheavals which in the past had adverse repercussions on our efforts to attain our development objectives prompts us throughout this five-year period, to take all the necessary steps so that adopted programmes should, more than in the past, be implemented under conditions of more effective self-discipline.

Consequently, it becomes necessary to reform our structures with a view to making the agents of development responsible and reducing, at all levels, the main bottlenecks which are obstacles to the growth potential of our economy.

TECHNOCRATIC PROGRAMMING

In this context, it should be remembered that we are living in a rapidly changing world where essentially fluctuating desires and needs develop. Hence, to draw up plans for the more distant future does not imply being bogged down to rigid dogmatic programmes.

Plans may be continuously revised or at least adapted. Our understanding of society must go beyond technocratic programming in the short or medium term and look into the decade or even generations ahead. To this end, it is necessary for us to be more conscious of the future and its incidence on all the social classes.

As Alvin Toffler a well-known futurologist rightly puts it, in his book "The shock of the future", and I quote : "every society faces a series of probable futures, an array of possible futures and preferable futures in constant competition. To harness change, in fact, means to try to convert some of the possibilities into probabilities in order to translate into reality preferences that are the subject of a general consensus. A choice of the probabilities calls for a science of assessment ; an outline of the possibilities, an art of assessment ; the definition of preferences a policy or assessment". Through such assessment it is possible to follow in the pace of social change, to analyse it and enlighten men of action on the ways and means of mastering it to some extent.

The time seems ripe for us to provide ourselves with tools enabling us to identify the key variables of change, to specify our goals, so as to analyse with greater care the various ways that are open to us.

Consequently, we intend to undertake the study on the creation of a cell, at a level yet to be determined, that will be concerned with assessment and contingencies. Its mission will be, inter alia, the timely identification of the impact of innovations through an advance analysis of the complex chain of social, technological or other events.

This concern to better understand the future is in tune with the philosophy and strategy of mastery.

Mr. President of the National Assembly, honourable members of parliament,

At the beginning of this address, we said that the philosophy of our planning lies in the

active participation of the citizens or their representatives in the drawing up, execution and follow-up of the Plan. This presupposes the mobilization of strong determination to work for the successful execution of the Plan. Such determination alone is already a decisive factor for success.

This mobilization is only possible within a State assured of stability of its institutions, a nation that is always more aware of the need to be united, a Party of the masses that is always deeply rooted in national realities, absolute trust in effort, discipline, generosity and general interest.

These conditions do not fall within the realm of dreams, but reflect the ambitious and steadfast search, most of which has been successful and is being pursued by our people.

As can be seen, our enthusiasm in nation-building, our faith in the future of our country can and must develop reasonably through the liberation of the constructive forces, the forces of conscious evolution, so that the implementation of this Fifth Plan should give us greater hope commensurate with the lofty image we have for the bright future of our dear Fatherland. In the final analysis, it is a question of implementing a plan which portrays our view of the Cameroon of tomorrow, mastering change, ensuring the emergence, influence and development of a society and civilization living in harmony, justice, solidarity and prosperity that history has given us the difficult but exalting task to build.

LONG LIVE CAMEROON

Subheads are Cameroon Tribune's

CSO: 4700/398

NATIONAL ATLAS BEING PUBLISHED

Addis Ababa YEZAREYITU ITYOP'P'IYA in Amharic 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] It has been revealed that a national atlas which provides information about the physiography and the socio-economic situation of Ethiopia has been prepared by the Geography Department of the Ethiopian Cartographic Organization.

On behalf of the organization, it announced that there are 91 different maps in this national atlas which has, for the first time, been prepared by the organization in the English language and that its purpose is to benefit foreigners who wish to learn about Ethiopia, various foreign and local organizations which are carrying out research, institutions, colleges, and planners.

In addition, as the Geography Department of the Ethiopian Cartographic Organization revealed, the preparation has been completed; and because most of the maps which are found in this national atlas which is in the process of being printed are supported by legends, [the above-mentioned people and organizations] will not encounter any problems in learning about Ethiopia. The organization mentioned that it took 2 years in all to collect the information from government and public organizations and to complete the preparation. It was learned that a limited number of copies are being printed and will soon be on the market at the price which will be fixed for it. It was also learned that additional copies will be published as long as there appears to be a demand.

CSO: 4503/13

BRIEFS

YOUTH ARRESTED--Following a youth demonstration at the Libreville bus terminal, a number of arrests were made on Tuesday 1 December. The demonstration was reportedly preceded by the distribution of pamphlets demanding the creation of a second political party (the sole party system was established in Gabon in 1967). Additionally, according to information that reached Cameroon, there is an uneasy atmosphere at the Libreville university campus. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Dec 81 p 4]

CSO: 4719/330

PNP URGES MEMBERS TO WITHDRAW SUITS

AB090843 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The Central Committee of the People's National Party [PNP] has urged that all pending writs filed in the courts by members be withdrawn in the supreme interest of the party. The committee has also decided to postpone the national congress of the party which was scheduled to be held in Bolgatanga this week until further notices. A statement signed by the national chairman of the party, Mr K.N. Ofori, said the Central Committee, as constituted before the May 1980 national congress, met in Accra last (?Sunday) with him, Mr Ofori, presiding as acting national chairman in accordance with terms of the consent judgment of the 25th of last month. The statement said the Central Committee considered the various events which had given rise to current court actions involving the PNP and some of its members. The committee agreed to accept the terms of the consent judgment and deliberated on the modalities of implementing those terms.

According to the statement, the meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and comradeship and that the Central Committee reaffirmed its confidence in and loyalty to the leadership of the party. Furthermore, the committee called on all its members to maintain the unity, solidarity and supremacy of the party at all times. It added that preparations are being made to convene a National Executive Committee meeting as soon as possible.

Present at the Central Committee were the president, Dr Limann, and the vice president, Dr Degraft Johnson, in their capacities as leader and deputy leader of the party.

Meanwhile, the arrangements for the final funeral rites of Alhaji Imoru Egala, father and founder of the party will take place as planned on Sunday the 13th of this month at Piang near Tumu in the upper region.

CSO: 4700/402

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINISTER NOMINATIONS REJECTED--Parliament has rejected the nomination of three persons for appointment as deputy ministers. They are Mr Kwamina Baidoo for industry, science and technology; Mr F.K.F. Marfoh, post and telecommunications and Mr E.K.K. Akratsi as deputy attorney general. The house, however, approved the nomination of two persons for ministerial posts and three others as deputy ministers. Those for ministerial appointments are Mr B.K. (Senkyire), local government and cooperatives and Mr A.S. Abban, education. The deputy ministers are Mr J.E. Bawuah, works and housing, Mr A.N.N. Tetteh, health, and Mr Mahama (Wuni), northern region. This followed the acceptance of the report of the appointment committee which vetoed the nominees. Presenting the report to the house, the chairman, Mr Mahami, said the committee is still considering the nomination of Mr P.A. Bruce as deputy minister of trade. According to Mr Mahami, Dr A.K. Fiadzo who was nominated as minister of lands and natural resources did not appear before the committee. [Text] [AB090642 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Dec 81]

UNIVERSITY CLOSED--The University of Science and Technology in Kumasi has been closed down and the entire student body ordered to leave the campus. A circular to all heads of department and the chairman of the University Council said the closure of the university has become necessary as a result of intimidation and violence, which are disrupting normal academic work, by a section of the students. The students recently boycotted lectures following the dismissal of 15 of their members 2 years ago in an alleged kidnapping case. Meanwhile, the student representative council of the university is meeting to take a decision on the closure of the university. [Text] [AB071955 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/402

JAPANESE NONREIMBURSABLE AID GIVEN

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 5 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Once again, cooperation between Japan and the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] is to be honored. Yesterday afternoon, the documents relating to a new Japanese-Malagasy agreement were signed by Minister Christian Remi Richard (Foreign Affairs) and His Excellency Mr Kazuhiko Furusawa, Japanese ambassador to Antananarivo.

Three Areas

This new demonstration of Japanese-Malagasy cooperation involves three areas:

The first could be considered emergency aid: 2,000 tons of rice valued at 234 million Malagasy francs. Other similar deliveries were recorded in the past. Today this brings the Japanese contribution in this field to more than a half billion Malagasy francs, not counting the loans on very favorable terms for the purchase of rice, which, until today, have amounted to more tahn 2 billion Malagasy francs.

The second area. In this agreement, the Japanese Government is making a gift of fertilizers and insecticides in the amount of 200 million Malagasy francs to the Malagasy Government. Six hundred million Malagasy francs had already been agreed on in these fields in 1979 and 1980.

The third area. A gift of 500 million Malagasy francs for the drinking water project in the south. This second sum is added to last year's contribution, which amounted to a billion Malagasy francs for the supply of water tanks, reservoirs, tank trucks and drilling equipment.

In other words, the overall total of the agreement signed yesterday amounts to 934 million Malagasy francs.

Rice

In these critical times, and considering the frequency, if not the regularity of Japanese assistance to Madagascar, such a gesture will certainly help our country solve its current problems. The choice of the sectors selected by the Japanese Government is in itself also very appropriate. It must be pointed out that we do not have a sufficient quantity of rice at the present time. Fertilizers and

insecticides are useful in our agriculture, an essential sector of our economy. Water supply in the south is an extremely crucial problem for the inhabitants of that region. Yesterday, the Japanese ambassador expressed the joy of the population in the south following the commencement of the work some weeks ago: "I was very much impressed," he said, "by the very encouraging enthusiasm of the local people on receiving this aid."

The Japanese diplomat also gave a rapid survey of what will be done shortly as part of Japanese-Malagasy cooperation. The small-scale fishing project will be completed very soon, and with the aim of expanding the program in 1982, a technical mission recently visited fishing centers in the south. The construction of the training center for cattle raising at Antsiranana to which Japan has contributed--nonreimbursable gifts like everything we have just listed--was finished last June. The cost: a billion Malagasy francs. It is a very well-thought-out complex, equipped with modern installations with courses that can be given by the audio-visual system. Hot water is supplied here by solar energy, an achievement which unfortunately has not received much attention. It has been passed over in silence. This is a pity in view of its great originality. And its cost as well!

Technical Assistance

On an entirely different level, his excellency Mr Kazuhiko Furusawa also intends to promote technical assistance. In his eyes, "this form of cooperation has very significant elements: the transfer of technology and direct human contacts.

In this field, Madagascar has never used the services of the nevertheless famous organization "Volunteers for Japanese Overseas Cooperation:" arts and crafts, engineering, public health, music and sports are the JOVC's principal sectors of activity. The ambassador spoke a few words about it yesterday. It is now up to the Malagasy authorities to decide.

9434
CSO: 4719/251

TOAMASINA PORT SILO NEARS COMPLETION

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] A cathedral. An immense concrete cathedral. Such is the first impression aroused by the great silo in the port of Tamatave. This gigantic storage place for grain was visited by ourselves and its promotors, including, among others, "Agro-Equipement," one of the companies in the DOUMENG group, whose PDG [President-Director General] Vincent Carrier, detained by his high-level responsibilities in Paris, sent Roger Delcros to Madagascar to note for himself, on the spot in Toamasina, the state of advancement of the construction work for a revolutionary achievement in silos. Judge for yourself.

The Toamasina port silo is an imposing center for stocking, in bulk, grain destined for import and export.

What is involved is a whole unit, including a tower, bringing together all the equipment, a set of 16 cells with a unit capacity of 1,500 tons, and an 800-square-meter warehouse for stocking bags.

The silo itself includes a control room which is the transmission center for orders to the mechanical installations of the silo as well as to the crane for loading and unloading the grain ships.

In the control center, there are three types of handling equipment: conveyor belts, chain belts (horizontal movement) and elevators (vertical movement).

Starting from these three types, cells are represented visually with their handling circuits on a synoptic table.

In the silo, conveyor equipment can be distinguished. Full latitude exists in the organization of the various circuits thanks to a system of "boxes and hatches" controlled by a switch in the synoptic table.

In an import circuit, the grain is sucked up from the grain boat, then picked up by a connecting conveyor and integrated into the general silo circuit.

The rate of handling is 200 tons per hour in delivery and shipment by sea; 100 tons per hour in delivery by land; and 200 tons per hour in shipment by trucks and freight cars.

In shipping, the same circuits are used in reverse.

There is some variation in land shipment thanks to the addition of a bagging station allowing the shipment of 50-kilogram bags at a rate of 50 tons per hour.

The other characteristics of the equipment are installations for insect control and for regulating product temperature in the cells for cooling the grain and removing dust.

These secondary installations make it possible to get around the delicate problems of grain preservation.

Conditions for preservation require that the humidity rate for the product does not exceed 17 percent.

In case of abnormal overheating of the product contained in a cell, it is transferred to the ventilation or hospital cell.

Starting from a certain threshold of hygrometry and temperature, grain products begin a fermentation process which must be avoided for good product preservation.

The insect control system makes it possible to eliminate insects or to neutralize their proliferation.

9434
CSO: 4719/251

REPORT ON MONJA JAONA'S TOUR OF TOLIARA

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 29 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Toliara--This broad and long tour of southern Madagascar began on 18 September with passage through Ambositra, Fianarantsoa, Manajary, Farafangana, Vangaindrano, Taolagnaro, Ambovombe, Amboasary, as far as the little fokontany and firaisana, and ended last 20 October with a working meeting with all the directors and chiefs in service in Toliara. In other words, a tour of more than a month, 3000 kilometers on the road, the rest by airplane. Monja Jaona got himself admitted to the storage warehouses, under the supervision of the proprietors. At Ampandrandava, the dean of the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council], went 150 meters below ground to see, close up, the extraction of mica, which shows a daily production of 10 to 15 tons and sells at 30,000 Malagasy francs per kilo of mica. An astronomical return, in which there is no participation by the state!

Reactionaries

At Ambositra, a young man had brought up the release of cattle thieves after sentence. The reaction of the local authorities was not long in coming.

At Farafangana, elected representatives are running off with essential foodstuffs and selling them on the black market. The CSR Monja Jaona tried to reconcile owners and employees everywhere that he noted there was exploitation of man by man. At Amboasary, in the sisal plantation, workers are being paid below the interoccupational guaranteed minimum wage. He promised to make an objective and faithful report to the chief of state, who will make a decision against reactionaries of any kind. He will also report to the beloved leader Ratsiraka that foreigners are prospecting for uranium in the vicinity of Amboasary.

Lastly, Monja Jaona will submit to the president of the republic the "Dinan' Antanimora" for the elimination of cattle stealing in the south.

9434
CSO: 4719/252

NEW CHINESE ASSISTANCE REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 30 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The day before yesterday, in the Ministry of Rural Development and Agricultural Reform, a ceremony took place during which Jules Randrianambinina, chairman of the Management Committee of the socialist firm TOLY [expansion unknown], and Xu Zhao Chun, commercial adviser to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar], praised Sino-Malagasy cooperation and friendship on the occasion of the signing of an agreement concerning sending Chinese technicians to that company, located in Toliara, in order to train their Malagasy colleagues in coordination and maintenance.

These Chinese technicians, who are to arrive in Madagascar in March 1982, will remain with us for 2 years. They are managerial staff who are currently working in the national Chinese machine-tool import-export company, a company whose activities are similar to those of TOLY: manufacturing machine tools for agriculture.

It should be recalled that other agreements had already been signed previously, enabling our technicians to have a better knowledge of the maintenance of these machines, the necessity for which in promoting agricultural development no longer needs to be shown. In brief, this new agreement once again strengthens Sino-Malagasy cooperation in agriculture, a very important field for a country which is fighting relentlessly against inadequate nutrition.

As the first speaker, Mr Randrianambinina pointed out the vitality of this cooperation for showing in concrete form, by acts, the friendship which unites both peoples. As to Xu Zhao Chun, he expressed hopes for the prosperity and continuity of such cooperation in order to best serve the interests of both parties.

On behalf of their respective governments, Mr Randrianambinina, chairman of the Management Committee of the socialist firm TOLY, and Liu Binun of the national Chinese company signed this agreement at the beginning of the ceremony.

9434
CSO: 4719/252

BRIEFS

MILITARY SCHOOL GRADUATION--Fianarantsoa--The graduation of the 81st class of the SEMIPI of Fianarantsoa, which bears the name of Gen Gabriel Ramanantsoa, took place last Saturday at Beravina. The ceremony was presided over by Col Jean Rakotoarison, general chief of staff of the People's Army, surrounded by Commandant Rabe Romuald, director of the military school at Beravina, elected representatives from Faritany in Fianarantsoa, as well as numerous officers from the armed forces and from the Antsirabe Military Academy. Three hundred twenty-seven students currently attend the National Military School at Beravina. Sixty percent of the candidates for the baccalaureate passed it, and 50 percent of the candidates for the prebaccalaureate. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Nov 81 p 1] 9434

CSO: 4719/252

COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE SEEN AS SOUTH AFRICAN TARGET

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 16 Nov 81 p 14

[Editorial: "Identify the Enemy"]

[Text] The criminal and terrorist actions of the Pretoria racist regime have intensified in our country.

In less than 15 days, two sabotage operations were carried out by South African specialists in Sofala. What is the racists' goal? Against whom are they turning their weapons?

The enemy's principal target is the people. In attempting to strangle the development of the SADCC [Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference], the enemy is declaring war against the economic independence of the peoples and countries of Southern Africa.

The implementation of the SADCC goals means precisely the economic independence of the peoples of Southern Africa. It will bring to life the important socioeconomic projects that will result in riches for each of these countries.

In the case of Mozambique, the main target is the central region, where innumerable development projects are scheduled for this decade.

The first heavy industry complex will be established in Beira. The first tractor, truck and car factories will be founded there. Agro-industrial development will be based mainly in Beira. Some of the most important projects of the Prospective Indicative Plan will be concentrated in Beira. This city will thus be, in a not-too-distant future, the economic capital of Mozambique.

This is what the enemy fears. He knows that the implementation of these projects will mean more jobs and no unemployment. He knows that the working class becomes stronger with industrial development as the vanguard class of our society, the class that effectively guarantees the defense and development of socialism in our homeland.

The port of Beira, its geographic location and its development prospects also give the city a privileged position in the context of the struggle for our country's economic independence.

The enemy is well aware of that. He knows the threat of his aspirations that is implied in the implementation of these projects.

He knows that to end unemployment means the end of banditry and criminality, its principal bases of recruitment. He knows that with the development of the working class, socialism becomes stronger and more secure. He knows that our people will have more food, a better life and will see the materialization of the fruits of socialism.

When the enemy cuts off ears, rapes women and children, kills, loots, plunders the items needed by the people, destroys farms and communal villages, when the enemy brings hunger and provokes panic, when he aims at isolating Beira, depriving it of supplies and communication with other points in the country, we understand better his terrorist and criminal nature, whose objective is clear: obstruct the well-being of the people.

Everyone should be aware of this. The struggle must be intensified on all fronts. We must decisively engage in the battle for production. We must become more vigilant, assisting the defense and security forces in denouncing and doing away with enemy action and with its agents infiltrated in our midst.

We must fight for economic independence and we must know that the strengthening of our defense capacity and the development of our defense and security forces will only be possible through a strong economy, through a developed economy. And it is up to us, the Mozambican people, to create it.

CSO: 4742/114

PORK GLUT STRAINS REFRIGERATION FACILITIES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 13 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Narciso Castanheira]

[Text] If on the one hand we have hog farmers located around the city of Beira in a state of despair and nervousness because they must slaughter all the hogs affected by the already announced African swine fever, we see, on the other hand, the people asking questions about the destination of all this meat.

According to information from the city's slaughter house, pork will be sold beginning today in butcher shops, despite the fact that until yesterday, no one knew the quantity that would reach the shops. According to Luiz Inacio, a slaughterhouse employee, refrigeration facilities in these shops have not been taken into account yet. Preservation of the meat is very important, since the condition of the refrigerators in most of the city's butcher shops is not satisfactory.

To date, pork has been distributed only to hotels and restaurants around the city. The reader may not understand the seriousness of the situation. When we visited the slaughterhouse yesterday, we were confronted with "a mountain of pork that will never end." A lot of meat!

Since the people at the slaughterhouse told us that refrigeration facilities can only take care of the meat for 8 days, why is it that part of it was not sent to the sausage factory to be made into ham and other delicatessen products? The answer was: if the meat is sent to the butcher shops to be sold, it will be sold in no time at all.

But here is the hitch! Not everybody owns a freezer or a refrigerator to keep the meat at home. And, moreover, the same slaughterhouse employee said that they have been told by the authorities not to send the meat to the sausage factory because it is not advisable in such circumstances (of the African swine fever).

CSO: 4742/114

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS TO TOUR CHAD--A team of Nigerian journalists leave Lagos tomorrow on a fact-finding [tour] of Chad Republic. The trip is being sponsored by the Federal Department of Information. An official announcement in Lagos today advised the selected media representatives to report at the Nigerian airforce base, Ikeja, at 0800 tomorrow morning for the journey. [Text] [AB081825 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 8 Dec 81]

FEDERAL TERRITORY LAW--Lagos, 8 Dec (NAN)--The house representatives today passed the federal capital territory (applicable) act of 1981. The bill which was presented to the house by the president, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, makes provision for the laws necessary for the administration of the federal capital. It also abrogates the former law which provided that the laws applying in the states from which the territory was carved out be applied in the federal capital territory. [Excerpt] [AB081837 Lagos NAN in English 1700 GMT 8 Dec 81]

BENDEL RIOTS KILL 10--Auchi, (Bendel State), 8 Dec (NAN)--At least 10 people were killed and several others injured in a riot which broke out yesterday between the people of Auchi and Jatu in Bendel State over a parcel of land. Two vehicles were burnt down while many others were badly damaged. The people of the two towns were said to be contesting the ownership of the parcel of land adjoining the two towns on which a secondary school is built. The rioters armed themselves with dane guns, clubs, bottles, knives and cutlass, and were chanting war songs. Those who sustained injuries were conveyed to the Jatu Uzaire Hospital by anti-riot policemen drafted to the area from Auchi. The timely arrival of the policemen put the situation in control. Later in the evening, three lorry load of mobile policemen were despatched from Benin to the scene to strengthen the security in the area. [Text] [AB081516 Lagos NAN in English 1505 GMT 8 Dec 81]

NEW REVENUE ALLOCATION BILL--Lagos, 8 Dec (NAN)--The president, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, today presented a new revenue allocation bill to the National Assembly for consideration. In a letter accompanying the bill which was read to the House of Representatives, the president indicated that the new bill was sequel to the supreme court nulification of the revenue allocation act. He urged the National Assembly to expedite action on the bill. It will be recalled that the supreme court on 2 October this year ruled as unconstitutional the procedure which the National Assembly adopted in passing the former revenue allocation bill. That act allocated 85.5 percent to the federal government, 4.5 percent to the states and 10 percent to local governments. [Text] [AB081839 Lagos NAN in English 1702 GMT 8 Dec 81]

UNIVERSITIES REOPEN FOLLOWING STRIKE--The University of Jos reopened today for the current academic session following the suspension of the industrial action by the Academic Staff Union of Universities, ASUU. Meanwhile the University of Sokoto is to reopen on Monday. Also today, the University of Ibadan reopened for classes. The University of Ife is to reopen on Friday while lectures will start on Tuesday next week. [Excerpts] [AB092209 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/397

PDS LEADER RETURNS TO PRESIDE OVER EMERGENCY CONFERENCE

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 72, Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Less Coura: "Wade Returns"]

[Text] The leader of the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party], who had gone into exile--to continue the struggle abroad, has finally decided to return to Senegal. He will come, he says, to personally preside over his party's emergency conference, the sessions of which are scheduled to begin before the end of the year.

Courage at a belated or a sudden awareness, Laye Ndiakhoum is nevertheless a captivating character. For this does not preclude the possibility that the announcement of Laye's imminent return is only a trial balloon--as was the case last 1 October.

But what is certain is that this time he is doomed to come back or be stripped of his duties as secretary general of the PDS.

He is convinced now that his struggle abroad, 6,000 kms from Dakar, can never result in the overthrow of His Majesty's regime. His first act of outstanding brilliance in conjunction with this struggle, with the exception of insipid press conferences, was to be a meeting organized under the banner of the PDS last 31 October at Paris-Mutual.

Of course, high society was there. Students, immigrant workers of all nationalities, Giscardians, and curious people from the Socialist party in power in France. The latter, exasperated by the casualness of Laye's speech, had to contradict him. Harshly. And it was a fiasco. But Laye is not ready to admit defeat from it.

9064
CSO: 4719/257

INVITATION TO LEBANESE ORGANIZATION RAPPED

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 72, Nov 81 p 3

[Article: "Top Secret: Ayatollah Khomeyni Finds His Way into Senegal"]

[Text] In our No 68 issue, we drew the attention of Senegal's intelligence service to the activities in our country of the Khomeynist Lebanese military organization Amal [hope]. It was following the highly secret military mission carried out in our country by Mrs Arabadr Al Sadr.

This time it is Mr Mahdi Chams Eldine, the vice president of the Shiite command in Lebanon, who is expected in Dakar, at the head of a delegation from the same organization Amal. Like his collaborator, he too is said to have been invited by the same Abdou Minam Azim, the alleged leader of the Lebanese Muslim community in Senegal.

With these ill-timed visits by Khomeyni extremists, it has become obvious that, not having been able to enter Senegal publicly because Senghor, then in power, called him "medieval," the ayatollah from Qom is now trying to place his pawns through his third person representative.

It is both disturbing and troublesome, especially as Mahdi Chams Eldine's visit will come shortly before that of Iraq's minister of religious affairs, who is coming to invest approximately $2 million in our country.

It is really surprising that, on the eve of his visit, a delegation from the organization Amal, the terrorist activities of which clash with our peaceful aspirations and sense of cooperation, is being invited here. Particularly since Iraq is going whole hog in its cooperation with us. (See page 5 of our last issue.)

If we are not careful, this already sadly famous Azim could be extremely detrimental to us and tarnish our image of a defender of international peace and security.

9064
CSO: 4719/257

METHODS OF CONVERTING PEAT INTO ENERGY NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 13 Nov 81 p 7

[Article by Amadou Pame: "Peat: Two Processes for Utilization"]

[Text] Every year Senegal uses 280,000 tons of fuel to produce electricity or supply the industrial furnaces of the Taiba Phosphate Company and SOCO-CIM [West African Cement Company]. This results in a loss in foreign currency in the neighborhood of 19 billion francs.

Peat can help us stop this flow of billions. And at the moment, every effort is seeking to make use of it as a substitute raw material for imported fuels. But additional uses (home, farm, and chemical) are being contemplated. However, they will come further down the road than the energy project. There are two possible processes for converting peat into energy: direct combustion and gasification.

Apparently the first method, direct combustion, is the most familiar worldwide. It has good industrial references. Its use does not cause any loss of energy. Treated peat is put directly into boilers. But direct combustion can only take place in power plants especially designed for this purpose.

Nevertheless it would be suitable for SENELEC [Senegal Electricity Company].

Consumption demands threaten to exceed the production of our Electrical Energy Distribution Company (650 million kilowatt hours). The Bel-Air and Cap des Biches power plants will soon no longer be able to supply the whole system by themselves. So SENELEC is considering increasing its annual production, beginning in 1986, at the rate of one 30-megawatt unit every 2 years. The central region of Niayes, located between Mboro and Lompoul where four-fifths of the deposits are concentrated, could supply a 60-megawatt portion for 30 years. This site is all the more advantageous as it is located in the vicinity of Taiba and the Thies zone, which consume 30 megawatts a year. As soon as everything is ready, the Taiba and Thies factories will be locally fueled and it will even be possible to turn the present arrangement around by supplying electricity to Dakar.

But as economical as it may be, direct combustion has some limitations attached to it. It does not allow for the establishment of large-scale units. And if it were adopted, in 50 years it would supply one-half of our energy demands by itself.

At this level, gasification is relatively more advantageous. With this method, and with a few inexpensive changes, already existing plants could be fueled. However there is one negative point to call attention to. That is that gasification results in a 35-percent or thereabouts loss of energy. In other words, if it takes 100 kilos of peat to heat a direct combustion plant, it takes 135 kilos with gas conversion.

Yet gas conversion is not limited only to the production of electricity. It allows for the production of numerous by-products through chemical synthesis. For example, ammonia--which the chemical industries of Senegal are going to import--sulfur, and possibly fuel alcohol (methanol).

These two methods (gasification and direct combustion) do not preclude each other. They can coexist without difficulty, especially if the evidence from the Casamance, the Sine-Saloum rivers, and the Delta is corroborated, since this deposit is salty, thus unusable in its present state in direct combustion.

It could then be designated for gas conversion. As far as peat from Niayes is concerned, it would be used in direct combustion--and in agriculture. Because its waste products make an excellent quality natural fertilizer.

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CSO: 4719/258

BRIEFS

ARMED NIASSE UNDER DETENTION--Ahmed Khalifa Niasse, the ayatollah from Kaolack who tried to destabilize Senegal in order to install an Islamic power here, is currently under detention in our country. According to Radio Ndiongolor, picked up in Kaolack, his lawyer, the Honorable Valdiodio Ndiaye, His Majesty's confidant, is said to be in the process of employing every means possible to rehabilitate our nation's Khomeyni. Perhaps we will see soon a smashing reconciliation between the PS [Socialist Party], and its former activist become in turn PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party], re-PS, re-PDS, and Alahou Akbar. [Text] [Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 72, Nov 81 p 5] 9064

CSO: 4719/257

LENNOX SEBE IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF CISKEI

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Dec 81 p 8

[Text] BISHO — The former Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, was yesterday elected the first President of the newly independent State of Ciskei during a special sitting of the Ciskei National Assembly.

Chief Sebe, who was elected unopposed, was inaugurated as President in the Independence Stadium yesterday afternoon at a special session. He and other Members of Parliament were sworn in by the Chief Justice of Ciskei, Mr Justice De Wet.

The new Cabinet and the Vice-President were to be sworn in later yesterday. The President will then address the nation and later give a news conference.

This morning, the old Ciskei Legislative Assembly was formally dissolved and the new Ciskei National Assembly was constituted.

The new Speaker, Mr C H S Nxwana, was appointed while the previous Chairman of the House, Chief J T Mabandla, stepped down after dissolving the old Legislative Assembly. He is expected to get a Cabinet post when the Cabinet is announced.

Chief Sebe moved a motion that legislation, which had been dealt with in October, should be adopted by the Assembly. This included a Defence Bill, Public Service Bill, Public Holidays Bill, Exchequer Bill, the Law Enforcement Bill and the Second Appropriation Bill.

Ciskeians in and around the bustling independence venue were still talking about the unfortunate incident when a flag pole collapsed twice as the Ciskei flag was being raised and the South African flag was being lowered at midnight.

Many said it was an ill omen that things might not go right, or perhaps something important might have been omitted and the spirits of the Xhosa nation were showing their displeasure.

As the band finished playing "Die Stem", the South African flag slowly descended and as the Ciskei flag started to go up, the flagpole toppled over.

The soldier in charge quickly righted it and the pole snapped into two, giving rise to some frantic efforts to avoid an embarrassing situation. When it was finally tied to its stump the flag was hoisted to the top, but the pole was a few feet shorter than the South African flag.

Somebody in the crowd shouted "xa ingakalangh iyayeiwa" meaning "when an ox has not bellowed during a ritual, you must forget it".

There was laughter from a section of the crowd from children who thought it was rather funny. But veterans of Xhosa folklore did not see the funny side of the incident.

This was, however, quickly forgotten as the big crowd cheered every booming shot during the firing of the 101-gun salute. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/393

SOUTH AFRICA STRIKES 240 KM INTO ANGOLA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] Chitequeta. — Operation Daisy, the latest of a series of operations against Swapo in Angola, the South African Defence Force dealt the terrorists a heavy blow when their command structure in south-east Angola was shattered.

Although the victories of the South African forces in Angola does not mean that the long bush war is drawing to an end, it does certainly mean Swapo's effectiveness has been seriously affected.

Their humiliation started with Operation Carnation in east Angola. After the operation Swapo split northwards and built a new base there. Then Operation Protea followed in the west and Swapo was on the run again. They erected a new base further west.

On November 2, combined forces from the SADF and the South West African Territorial force, consisting of both White and Black soldiers, paratrooprs, mechanized columns and aircraft crossed the Angolan border once again.

Their target was Swapo's military command at Chitequeta and their new headquarters, which was farther north than ever before. It was also the farthest north that SA's mobile forces — about 240 km — ever moved into Angola since 1976.

The first target was Ionde, a former Portuguese outpost 120 km from the southwest border, a base with a medical post, Swapo trenches, grass huts and underground bunkers. The SA forces was also interested in the runway at Ionde.

Without much resistance a small SA group of soldiers took Ionde. Swapo was on the run again and single contacts followed in the bushes near Ionde. Several terrorists were captured.

Members of the tactical headquarters of Operation Daisy moved in and build their headquarters there, while sappers blew up a waterhole near Sjona, in the vicinity of Ionde.

In the meantime the SA forces were moving from two different directions, closer to their main target — the Swapo base at Chitequeta. On the night of November 4, lying in a shallow trench I was woken up by the sound of aircraft.

In the pitch dark, menacing forms of the Hercules transport aircraft packed with para-troopers roaring off into the black Angolan night. The attack had begun.

Shortly afterwards several Mirage fighter planes, roared past followed by Canberra and Buccaneer low level strike bombers. The Swapo headquarter, Bambi, was bombed!

A few desperate Swapo terrorists tried to shoot back with 28 mm anti-aircraft guns and Sam 7 missiles — but not for long. The parachutists set up positions northwest of the base — waiting for the fleeing terrorists.

Mechanised troops moved in on the Swapo base from southeast and southwest directions. The base covered 36 square kms. But by then the majority of terrorists had fled into the bushes and the few who were left to protect the base, couldn't disrupt the SA forces' movement.

We moved in. Several underground bunkers, where the terrorists lived like rats, were found in a mealiefield, which were previously owned by Unita supporters who were chased away by Swapo.

Landmines were set in the mealieland and booby traps were left in the bunkers. One soldier was killed by a booby trap. Sappers safeguarded the area and other troops moved in. We destroyed the bunkers, filled with Russian arms and ammunition.

All around us grass and trees burned as a result of the fighter aircraft and the bombs we used to destroy the bunkers. Russian and Cuban helmets, fatigues, waterbottles and other equipment were lying scattered all over the area.

Rows and rows of Ratels, the South African infantry combat vehicles, waited at an assembly point in the dense bush. A big heap of Russian AK 47s, mortar bombs, rocket projectiles and ammunition could be seen next to the Ratels.

One of the Ratels hit a landmine and lost a front

wheel. Members of the Technical Services Corps repaired the vehicle on the spot.

Next to one of the Swapo bunkers we found a knife stuck into the ground. Someone wanted to pick it up, but we were warned that it could be a booby trap.

The worst action was over. Exhausted soldiers, heavily camouflaged, stood around under the trees. They were dirty. There was no water to wash — only drinking water — and not much of it.

Helicopters flew from Ionde back to the SWA operational area, where they fetched rations. The wounded and the captured were taken away. They brought fresh troops for the follow-up operation. Three South Africans who were killed were taken out.

We flew back to Ionde later. On the horizon I saw thick clouds of smoke rising from the endless Angolan bush. We flew very low, just above the tree tops. Everybody looked for signs of terrorists. We landed in Sjona to pick up a wounded soldier.

Although this operation differed very much from Operation Protea it was just as successful.

In Operation Protea vehicles and ammunition were confiscated as a result of interruption by Angolan Fapla soldiers, but Operation Daisy was aimed at the destruction of Swapo's planning and regrouping structure.

Before Swapo could operate kilometres from their border, but now they had to flee hundreds of kilometres northwards. Swapo terrorists will have to carry their landmines and other ammunition over bigger distances, which will make it more difficult for them to reach South West Africa.

Swapo's logistical system is totally disrupted. They have no food and other provisions and their command structures is now shattered.

It will take Swapo months to recover, to build new bases and to start fighting seriously again.

As a result of Operation Daisy landmine incidents in SWA have decreased drastically and fewer Swapo terrorists are crossing the Angolan border into SWA.

CSO: 4700/393

ITALIAN PRESS INVITED TO VISIT COUNTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Dec 81 p 9

[Excerpt] **IN A MOVE to correct the bad Press that South Africa often receives abroad, Dr Marino Chiavelli, the multimillionaire who has made his home in this country, is sponsoring the visit of a group of journalists from Italy's three top newspapers.**

On a brief return visit to his Hyde Park, Johannesburg home after attending his mother's funeral in Italy, Dr Chiavelli said he had been distressed by reading "too many vicious reports about South Africa in Italian newspapers."

Dr Chiavelli, known in the local newspaper world for his courtesy to reporters, decided that the best solution would be to invite leading Italian journalists to South Africa "to see for themselves" the situation.

He had therefore arranged to sponsor for a month's visit in January 1982 up to five top journalists from the North Italian right-wing newspapers Corriere Della Sera, La Republica and Il Giornale.

These publications not only command circulations of up to 15 million copies, but also are linked with 15 weekly magazines covering such topics as economics, housing and fashion.

The group is expected to arrive on or about January 10 and Dr Chiavelli will host the journalists and provide chaffeurs, cars, secretaries and translation services. They will be taken wherever they want to go during the month, interviewing anyone they want to. It is expected that informal meetings will be arranged with political figures.

"I want them to come and see South Africa and report the truth," said Dr Chiavelli.

CSO: 4700/393

PLANT DISMISSES 800 STRIKING WORKERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Dec 81 p 10

[Text] DURBAN. — At least 800 workers at the African Explosives and Chemical Industries plant at Umbogintwini on the Natal South Coast have been dismissed, following one of the biggest work stoppages in the province this year.

The workers, part of a total force of about 1 400, downed tools on Saturday over a pensions dispute. They will be paid off on Monday morning.

This was the first reported strike over the issue in Natal since October when the Government froze further legislation on the proposed new pensions scheme.

A workers' representative said they were demanding a repayment of their pension contributions without having to resign their jobs and thereby lose other employment benefits.

Strikers assembled around the AECI compounds near the plant early on Saturday, while union leaders held talks with factory management.

It was later announced by the personnel manager, Mr Derrick Wheeler, that the workers should return to their jobs by 1 pm or face dismissal.

"They did not come back," said Mr Wheeler, "so will be paid off on Monday.

"We will open our recruiting office at the factory at noon on Monday and will consider former employees for reemployment."

Mr Isaac Ngcobo, branch chairman of the SA Allied Workers' Union, said the dismissals were unfair and that he hoped to reopen discussions with factory management this week.

"Although I am not in possession of all the facts, the move seems unreasonable. The people don't want much — just their earned pension money." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/393

TRANSKEI OBJECTS TO BORDER VIOLATIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] **UMTATA. — The "sword-rattling adventuristic activities" of the South African armed services would not succeed in intimidating Transkei into submitting to South Africa and so having its indepedence undermined and the country converted into a puppet regime, Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said in Umtata yesterday.**

Chief Matanzima warned South Africa that its actions did not augur well for peace in the southern African region complaining that the South African Defence Force had been seen "fully armed and battle-ready" in the Gwatyu areas between Queenstown and Cofimvaba on Transkeian soil last week.

"This is the culimination of repeated violations of our border. The South African Police have arrogantly ignored all channels of communication in existence in our bilateral relations by pursuing suspected offenders into Transkei.

"These sinister police and military incursions are clear manifestations of a power-drunk and aggressive regime that seeks to dominate the southern African region and impose its harsh will on peace-loving Black nations," the Prime Minister said.

It had always been clear that South Africa never intended Transkei to be free to pursue independent political and economic policies.

"However, our determination to protect and guarantee our independence is unflagging," he said, warning that South Africa's continued disregard for Transkei's political sovereignty could precipitate an ugly situation.

He added that peaceful coexistence with South Africa was Transkei's goal, "but we are not prepared to pay any price for that peace." —Sapa.

CSO: 4700/393

BRIEFS

TRANSKEI'S HYDROELECTRIC NEEDS--Butterworth.--Transkei must place greater emphasis on the need for hydro-electric schemes for industrial development. Escom cannot meet the demand, says Mr Rob Fowlds, president of the Transkei Chamber of Industries. Speaking in Butterworth on Wednesday at the year-end meeting of the Transkei Chamber of Industries, he said that Transkei was at the southern end of Escom's supply line. With Escom being short of power, there were constant power cuts in Transkei that seriously effective industrial development. Mr Fowlds said that the potential for hydro-electric schemes in Transkei was virtually unlimited.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Dec 81 p 5]

SOVIET DISINFORMATION ALERT--While South Africa is not mentioned in the US State Department document dealing with Soviet "disinformation" techniques, this country has particular cause to take the report's warnings to heart. Although the organisers strongly repudiated this, New Zealand intelligence sources remain adamant that the USSR was behind much of the damaging political action which characterised the recent Springbok rugby tour of the country. There is no question that the Communist Party of the USA (CPUSA) plays a major role in organising much of the anti-South African protester and disinvestment campaigns staged in America. The CPUSA was actively involved in the recent visit of Swapo's Sam Nujoma and the ANC's Oliver Tambo to New York. Nearer home, with the establishment of Soviet embassies in Gabarone, Salisbury, Maputo and Lusaka, the KGB for the first time has ready access to sympathisers in South Africa. Certain media personnel here, particularly those serving external publications, make little secret of the fact that they maintain friendly links with these Soviet embassies. Comments one authority on this position: "Being opposed to the South African system, such people see no disloyalty in establishing such links, as they have no loyalty to South Africa, anyway." Much of the material now being used in South Africa attacking military service and urging conscientious objection is based on material which was produced by the CPUSA and its affiliates to discourage service with the US forces in Vietnam. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Dec 81 p 13]

NEW STUDENT GROUP PRESIDENT--Cape Town.--Nusas has elected the acting president, Mr Jonty Joffe, as President for 1982. Other Nusas office-bearers are: General secretary, Di Sandler; projects officer, Bruce Irvine; research officer, Mike Evans; and media officer, Annette Griessel. The banned director of the Christian Institute, Dr Beyers Naude, was re-elected honorary President. Honorary vice-presidents are: Sir Richard Luyt, Dr Stuart Saunders, Mr Paul Davids, Prof John Dugard, Mrs Helen Joseph, Mrs Sheena Duncan, Mr Guy Berger, Mr Auret van Heerden,

Mr Fink Haysom, Dr Alex Boraine, Prof Mike Savage, Mr George Bizos and Mr Curtis Nkondo.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Dec 81 p 8]

CLAMPDOWN ON ARMAMENT SALES--The Government has prescribed conditions regarding the export from the Republic or marketing inside South Africa of certain armaments. According to a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the goods listed cannot be exported or marketed unless covered by a permit issued by Armscor. It includes warships designed or adapted for offensive and/or defensive military action, vessels designed for or adapted to mine counter measure, armoured and mine-protected vehicles, vehicles equipped with weapon mountings, all other vehicles designed or adapted for military use and aircraft with fixed or rotating wings designed or adapted for military use. The notice also covers military explosives and propellants, arms, ammunitions, military equipment and articles, guns and projectile launchers, bombs, grendades.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Dec 81 p 7]

RECORD MAIZE CROP--The maize crop this year was a record 14,2 million tons, exceeding by more than three million tons the previous record crop of 11,1 million tons in 1974. In his Christmas and New Year's message, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said the total net income from farming for 1981 was estimated at R2 466-million. There was an increase in the value of South Africa's agricultural exports for the fifth successive year. Exports for 1981 were estimated at R1 895-million, compared with R1 787-million in 1980. Mr Du Plessis said the agricultural industry was the keystone of South Africa's development. He appealed for mutual understanding and trust between producers and consumers and said "Food is of vital importance to our welfare, security," of Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Dec 81 p 11]

STRIKE ON PENSIONS--Durban.--Workers at African Explosives and Chemical Industries' Umbogintwini plant on the South Coast downed tools yesterday in support of demands for repayment of their pension contributions. The work stoppage is one of a series of strikes that hit Natal industries over the same issue, but the first known since the Government froze further legislation on the proposed new pensions scheme in October. A spokesman for the workers said they were demanding repayment of their pension contributions without having to resign their jobs. The personnel manager at the plant, Mr Derrick Wheeler, confirmed the work stoppage, but added that production had not come to a standstill. He declined to say how many were on strike, but it is understood that about 600 of the total work force of 1 400 were out. "Black employees refused to start work yesterday morning. They demanded their pension contributions to the AECI pension fund be paid to them without having to resign," Mr Wheeler said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Dec 81 p 5]

SECURITY CHIEF ON TERRORISM--The chief of the South African Security Police, Gen Johann Coetzee, says it is inaccurate to conclude that, because the number of acts of terrorism in South Africa has increased, there has been an overall escalation in terrorism. Interviewed by Radio South Africa, General Coetzee said

that, in fact, during a period when acts of terrorism were increasing, terrorist organizations could be scraping the bottom of the barrel, while a decrease in terrorism could signify a period of regrouping and intensifying training in expertise. Referring to the expertise and sophistication of the African National Congress, General Coetzee said that the terrorist organization had improved during the past 2 decades. However, the law enforcement agencies had adopted new tactics and techniques in response. General Coetzee said he did not foresee indiscriminate acts of terrorism in South Africa on a large scale at present. Such acts would serve to alienate the sympathies of the very people the terrorists were pretending to serve and would therefore be bad politics. [Text] [LD141320 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/411

NYERERE, PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL HOLD OFFICIAL TALKS IN DAR-ES-SALAAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] PRESIDENTS Nyerere and Antonio Ramalho Eanes of Portugal held official talks yesterday morning at the State House, Dar es Salaam.

Details of the discussions were not disclosed. A State House press spokesman said the two Presidents met for about an hour and a half.

Mr. Eanes flew to Zanzibar in the afternoon for a day's visit.

He returns to Dar es Salaam today and is scheduled to tour the Tanganyika Dyeing and Weaving Mills (Sungaratex) at Gongo la Mboto in Dar es Salaam.

He will have private talks with President Nyerere this afternoon at State House. After the talks he is expected to address a press conference.

In Zanzibar, General Eanes was met at the airport by the President of Zanzibar, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, Party and Government leaders and hundreds of Zanzibar residents, according to *Shihata*.

The state guest inspected a guard of honour mounted by members of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces and viewed traditional dances before proceeding to town in a motorcade.

Then he visited the Mkunazini Church which stands on a former slave market, the Institute of Kiswahili and Foreign Languages, and Ngome Kongwe fortress built by the Portuguese in 1953. He later toured the Afro-Shiraz Party Memorial House at Forodhani.

CSO: 4700/409

PARTY SECRETARY SAYS PARTY CONGRESS TO BE HELD EARLY IN 1982

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] A SPECIAL Party National Congress will be held early next year to consider a report on Party activities to be tabled by the National Executive Council (NEC), the Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, announced in Dar es Salaam last night.

At a press briefing, he said the Congress would receive, among other things, draft Party Constitution amendments to be submitted by NEC.

"We have started working on the format of the draft amendments which will be presented to the special Congress," he said.

Ndugu Mwakawago could not say when the congress would take place. "The date will be announced later," he said.

NEC concluded the five-day discussions on the draft amendments which were tabled on Monday. They were formulated by a special committee set up by NEC during its last meeting in September this year.

The National Congress, the supreme Party organ, shall receive the amendments for approval or rejection.

The Party Constitution says the Congress is the ultimate authority and has powers "to amend this Constitution, by a two-thirds majority of the Mainland members and two thirds of the Zanzibar members."

It has powers to confirm, amend, repudiate or revoke any decision made by any other organ of the Party or by any Party leader.

Ndugu Mwakawago said NEC will this morning, continue discussion on eletoral rules and procedures to govern Party elections. NEC started discussing the rules and producures yesterday. The rules and procedures were formulated by the special committee.

NEC the second supreme organ, started meeting on Monday at the Karimjee Hall in Dar es Slaaam under the Party Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere.

CSO: 4700/409

MINISTER NOTES NEED FOR REGIONAL TRANSPORT LICENSING STATISTICS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Anaclet Rwegayura]

[Text] REGIONAL transport licensing authorities have been asked to maintain statistics of haulage vehicles and the routes they ply in each region in order to enable the government to set a clearly defined transport policy for the country.

The Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu Ibrahim Kaduma, made the appeal yesterday in a speech delivered on his behalf by the Principal Secretary Ndugu Odira Ongara, at the opening of a three-day seminar here for top executives of the Transport Licensing Authorities.

The Minister said each regional authority ought to be well versed in transport problems as well as successes in its area.

Due to the absence of transport statistics, some parts of the country enjoyed a lion's share in vehicles allocation while other areas had virtually no public transport services, he noted.

Such a situation made the unfortunate people consider themselves ignored by the nation despite the contribution they make to the coffers of foreign exchange used to buy the vehicles, the Minister added.

On correlation between the authorities and other national institutions engaged in the transport industry, the Minister suggested that it would be appropriate if concerned regional Transport Licensing Authorities considered applications for transport routes prior to authorising an applicant to purchase a vehicle.

He was of the opinion that route licences would form the basis of granting authorisation to prospective transporters to purchase vehicles. Similarly, he said the number of vehicles could be integrated with the number of areas in need of transport services.

CSO: 470C/409

FINNISH COVERNMENT TO PROVIDE THREE-YEAR GRANT

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 29 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] THE Finnish Government will provide Tanzania with a grant of 418million/- for three years beginning next year, according to an agreement signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday morning.

Under the agreement, Finland will also provide an additional 48million/- to finance the joint Nordic programmes in the country, the tractor assembly factory and a joint project between the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA) and the International Labour organisation (ILO).

A statement issued by the Treasury yesterday said the Finnish assistance would finance forestry and forest industries, rural water supply, construction and mineral development.

Projects covered by the grant will include renovating the Tanzania Wood Indutries Corporation (TWICO) sawmills and factories, and Mtwara and Lindi regional water supply programmes.

The water plans will involve construction of shallow wells, bore-holes and piped water systems.

The Treasury statement also said Finland would offer the Mwananchi Engineering and Contracting Company (MECCO) equipment, personnel and training facilities.

The State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) will get technical assistance and training facilities for personnel to man the Minjingu Phosphates Project in Hanang District, Arusha Region.

The Finnish government will also supply the necessary infrastructure for the Department of Geology at the University of Dar es Salaam.

Further assistance in the mining sector will include a field study of the Bulyankulu gold deposit in Kahama District, Shinyanga region.

The agreement, ending the annual consultations lasting five days, was signed by the Finnish Deputy Director of Development Co-operation in the Foreign Ministry, Ndugu Tom Gronberg, and the Principal Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura,

CSO: 4700/409

JAPANESE ELECTRIC POWER DELEGATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] A six-member Japanese delegation from the Tokyo-based International Electric Power Development Company (EPDC) will meet government officials today to prepare tender documents for the Kilimanjaro Region power transmission and distribution network project.

The proposed 350 kilometres line is to hold 30 kilovolts on the transmission line and 11 kilovolts on the distribution line.

The line running through Hai, Rombo, North Pare and South Pare districts is expected to be erected in August next year.

According to EPDC Managing Director, Mr. M. Koike, the 36 month construction work is also to include five sub-stations with a total capacity of 7500 kVa.

Mr. Koike said that discussion to be held with the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) would lead to the signing of a contract for the projects consultancy services.

Preparation of the tender document should end by December this year. Tenders could be floated at the end of February next year, Mr. Koike said.

A Japanese government loan to Tanzania concluded this month extends 80m/- (2b yen) to the project, he said.

CSO: 4700/409

RTC MANAGERS CALL FOR IMPROVED DISTRIBUTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] REGIONAL Trading Company (RTC) general managers meeting ended in Tanga yesterday with a call to strengthen the distribution machinery in the country.

The meeting emphasised that the central monitoring unit (CMU) should closely follow the distribution of essential commodities by trading companies.

Participants also called for the strengthening of the unit so as to enable it provide up to date information on the supply and distribution of essential commodities. This would ensure that the supply and distribution targets were implemented.

The meeting also endorsed a proposal by the Minister of Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, which called on companies with financial ability to buy shares in industries.

The companies were also asked to control operational costs so as to generate more profit.

The participants further called for concerted efforts to solve transportation bottlenecks, foreign exchange and capital shortage.

They also called for action on the present mode of transactions between the Regional Trading Companies (RTCs) and the producing enterprises. The government has already formed the national credit policy body to help RTCs secure commodities on credit.

CSO: 4700/409

NBC CHAIRMAN SAYS BANK'S INTEGRITY MUST BE MAINTAINED

Nsekela's Remarks

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 29 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Excerpt] CONCERTED efforts must be made to maintain the integrity of the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) as a real commercial Bank to enable it play an effective role in rehabilitating the country's shaky economy, NBC Chairman and Managing Director Amon Nsekela said in Dar es Salaam on Friday night.

Speaking at a farewell party for the out-going NBC Chairman and Managing Director Ndugu Obed Katikaza at the Institute of Finance Management (IFM) Ndugu Nsekela said at this time of severe economic difficulties, it was important that NBC's integrity as a commercial bank be maintained.

He said this was important in enabling the government to assess the performance of the bank as an independent self-financing parastatal, and also in maintaining the confidence of its overseas clients.

Ndugu Nsekela said it was even more important in maintaining the integrity of the state's financial accounts.

He stressed that the bank should be much more cautious in advancing credits to parastatals which were clearly not self-financing. "We must not become a respository for subsidising the sick", he added.

"If such subsidies are warranted in national and social terms, then they should be advanced directly from the Government budget and not from NBC credits. At the very least, they should only be advanced by NBC against clear Government guarantees", he said.

Ndugu Nsekela urged that the present bureaucratic and centralised set up of NBC should be stremlined and strengthened to make it more responsive to the demands of its clients from within and outside the country.

"We must not use our monopoly position to abuse our clients. We must fight the tendency for queues to develop in the bank. We must ensure that if queueing is necessary, then it be done in an orderly fashion with no queue-jumping by those who consider themselves too big or too important to queue", he emphasized.

In reply, Ndugu Katikaza, who has retired at the age of 47 on health grounds, commended NBC workers for their self-less devotion in steering the bank to score enormous successes in its 14 years of existence.

He lashed out at people who complained whenever bank workers were awarded bonuses on grounds that the bank was a monopoly institution "bound to generate surpluses and operate efficiently anyway".

Ndugu Katikaza said if NBC workers had not worked hard, mostly beyond normal working hours balancing books and educating clients, it could not have reached its present position "as a shining example of the success of the Arusha Declaration"

Reasons for 'Unsatisfactory Services,' Editorial

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] THE National Bank of Commerce (NBC) integrity as a commercial bank has for quite some time now been called in doubt.

Tanzanians have every reason to ask questions about NBC because of its direct link with the 1967 Arusha Declaration. It remains one of the most successful results of the declaration.

Added to this, NBC occupies a central position in the overall management of the national economy. For efficient NBC operations also contribute to the integrity of the State's financial accounts.

There are a number of factors that have led to the generally unsatisfactory bank services. Some of these have been pointed out by the newly appointed Chairman and Managing Director of NBC, Ndugu Amon Nsekela.

In his frank farewell address to the outgoing Chairman and Managing Director, Ndugu Obed Katikaza, last Friday Ndugu Nsekela said indiscriminate credit, advances, poor foreign exchange budgeting, bureaucracy and inefficiency were the leading factors.

On the question of integrity the bank chairman could not have been more emphatic considering the poor state of our economy. It demands prudence in the handling of both local and overseas bank correspondents.

At home there has grown a disconcerting tendency among public firms to literally survive on bank credit advances without clear efforts to make them reasonably self-financing. The bank is right in refusing to "become a repository for subsidising the sick".

This is the right time to seriously look into some of our firms which have become too dependent on NBC credits with a view to finding another way of bailing them out while insisting that deserving credits are backed by Government guarantees.

As for the purely internal bank affairs, judicious utilisation of available manpower, decentralisation away from arm-chair administration at the headquarters to practical work at NBC's various branches should help consolidate operations.

The bank has seen great expansion in practically all areas and managing a huge staff of about 6,000 workers scattered in its 107 branches, requires unity of purpose with clearly defined roles for all staff.

Above all, honesty in dealing with clients as well as the people's money is most necessary. There is nothing so rewarding as discipline and an endeavour to satisfy all clients promptly and without favour.

What the people of this country expect from NBC is first class integrity, honesty, diligence and discipline. And the onus is with the bankers themselves.

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SEMINAR TO DRAW UP FIRST NATIONAL WOMENS' DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text] PRIME Minister Cleopa Msuya yesterday called on Tanzanian women to fully utilise their immense power to bring about social change and development in the country.

Opening a six-day seminar that will draw-up the first-ever national women's development plan (1981-86) at the Chang'ombe College of National Education, Ndugu Msuya said Tanzanian women had immense power and potential which if fully utilised could steer the country to unparalleled social and national development.

In a speech read on his behalf by Justice Minister Julie Manning, the Prime Minister said, however, that Tanzanian women had either not fully realised their power or they lacked the necessary confidence for utilising this power for their (women) betterment and national development.

He said "women's power" manifested itself in five major areas: First, he said, was the fact that women outnumbered men and were therefore better placed to contribute a bigger share to the country's social and economic development.

According to the 1978 census, Tanzania had 8,691,309 women as against 8,357,020 men.

Secondly, Ndugu Msuya said, since women were held responsible for clearing of children and family, they had a better chance to mould the destiny of the country.

Thirdly, since women are the greatest producers of wealth especially in villages where they do most of the work, they were the biggest contributors to the national coffers.

Fourthly, Tanzanian women now held top and middle level positions in the civil service, the Party and parastatal organisations which if better utilised could lead to overall advancement of the women and the nation.

Lastly, Tanzanian women had their our organisation — the UWT — through which they could mobilise and utilise their energies for national development.

Ndugu Msuya said at present the women were only utilising a part of their power. He, however, agreed that there were some obstacles which hindered full utilisation of "women's power including biological constraints which forced women to spend most of the time that could have otherwise be used for national development on the rearing of children.

Another major bottleneck, he said, was some of the outdated customs and beliefs. These include the custom in several communities of not allowing women to eat some types food.

"Most of these taboos are directed at women and children, but not men", Ndugu Msuya said.

He also said dowry curtailed women's freedom and was against equality. The Prime Minister also decried the habit in parts of the country especially in urban centres where women are kept indoors and only allowed to leave the houses on strict regulations.

"This archaic custo . denies women a chance to participate fully in national development. It denies them freedom and limits their scope. We cannot develop if this potential force is left idle".

He further said for historical reasons the few educated women have found themselves in such vocations as teaching, nursing and clerical duties, leaving most of the other occupations for men.

He, however, challenged the women not to allow this situation to develop as they had all the capabilities to undertake all the jobs that can be done by men.

In drawing-up the plan, Ndugu Msuya advised, the seminar should review the development of women in the country, their problems as well as successes before charting out a "women's development policy" which should clearly spell-out long, short

and immediate term objectives.

He also said the plan should not be drawn-up in isolation. Rather it should integrate the development of women, children and men for overall national transformation.

Ndugu Msuya pledged the Government and Party's readiness to help women in efforts to better their livelihood. He also commended the UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO and FAO as well as Sweden, Denmark, Holland, East Germany, Canada and USSR for selfless support for women's development in Tanzania.

The seminar is being attended by 40 officials mostly representing UWT, the Party, the Prime Minister's Office (which has organised the seminar) and other social welfare institutions.

The seminar will be closed on Saturday by the Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago.

CSO: 4700/409

NEC ADOPTS FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1981-1986)

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text] THE National Executive Council (NEC) yesterday adopted the first Five-Year Development Plan (1981-1986) for the United Republic with a call that the question of food production should not be narrowed to three food crops — maize, rice and wheat.

The Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, said in a press briefing that NEC called for a serious drive towards food self-sufficiency through cultivating all types of food crops including cereals, sorghums, millets, roots and legiums.

"NEC calls on Tanzanians to grow crops that flourish in their zones. We must not force crops where they do not flourish. It is a waste of time and energy for the peasants", he said. Food should mean more than two or three crops, he stressed.

The NEC also endorsed the rehabilitation and diversification programme in the plan. The plan also seeks a bigger contribution to the national coffers from industries, minerals, water and energy with anticipated growth rate put at six per cent per annum, he said.

Ndugu Mwakawago said the plan envisages a raise in the standard of living in villages by strengthening rural economies, social amenities and taking "any other steps to ensure life in the villages is not only responsive to the people's needs but also attractive enough to curb migration of youths into towns".

The strategy focusses on small industries, commercial activities, mining less capital intensive minerals, rational exploitation of natural resources and spreading various types of trades, he said.

The plan also seeks to raise social services particularly in the health, education and water sectors.

The thrust is on mobilising the entire national capacity to step up exports in order to get essential foreign currency and help export-oriented industries overcome their difficulties, he said.

The NEC further called for scrupulous implementation of the plan and "directs that all authorities and agencies responsible for the various sectors to co-operate all the time".

CSO: 4700/409

ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM FOR TWENTY VILLAGES UNDERWAY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Judicate Shoo]

[Excerpt] A TOTAL of 12 million/- had been set aside for an electrification programme in 20 villages expected to benefit 15,000 house holds in Hai and Mwanga by next year.

An official of the Tanzania Electricity Supply Company (TANESCO) in Kilimanjaro, Ndugu Mohammed Zaharani said 30 per cent of the project had been completed.

He said however that the project has been hampered by lack of materials and transport facilities.

In Hai District, villages to be electrified are Nronga, Makoa, Kisiki, Kalali, Masama, Kikafu, Kware, Wawu, Mbosho, Semira, Nkwasira, Kyuu, Sumu, Boloti, Bondeni, Kibong'oto, Sanya-Juu, Fuka and all nationalized wheat and coffee estates in West Kilimanjaro.

The electrification of the area is also expected to boost small scale industries in the mainly agricultural areas.

Ndugu Zaharani said that since Mwanga district's electricity would be obtained from Nyumba ya Mungu dam, survey work in Kisangara, Lembeni and Mwanga villages had been completed and that distribution of transmission poles had began.

About 4,000 households would benefit from the project including urban residents in Mwanga minor settlement, he said, adding that from Hai district about 11,000 families would be served by the project.

CSO: 4700/409

EEC GRANTS FUNDS TO REHABILITATE PARASTATAL TRUCK FLEETS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] THE European Economic Community (EEC) will assist Tanzania to rehabilitate the fleet of parastatal trucks now parked for want of spare parts, the Community's Chief Delegate in Tanzania Mr Benno Haffner said in Dar es Salaam at the week-end.

An EEC grant of 112million/- has been approved by the Community from the Fourth European Development Fund (EDF) assistance to the country, he said.

Spare parts and components would be bought with the funds to put back on the road, 'trucks and buses now idle, he said.

At least 1,300 trucks and buses belonging to parastatals would be put on the road next year under this rehabilitation project.

Mr. Haffner said the project aimed at rehabilitating and increasing the parastatals' fleet "to answer in the short term the transportation needs of Tanzania".

The project would include the supply of full components and spare parts for 600 trucks which are now broken down and the supply of raw materials to local industries to enable vehicle body builders to manufacture 500 trucks and 200 buses.

The impact of the project will be considerable as it will allow the use of capital goods lying idle due to lack of spare parts or raw materials", he explained.

Mr Haffner said the project is aimed at releasing the transportation constraints which adversely affects Tanzania's export drive.

Shortage of trucks has affected the movement of vital production imputs to the regions, especially the transportation of petroleum to the far-flung regions.

CSO: 4700/409

TIRE PLANT RESUMING PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] THE Arusha-based General Tyre (East Africa) Plant which closed down on November 7 this year, due to shortage of raw materials, resumes production on December 14.

The factory stopped production and sent all workers in the production department on paid leave due to shortage of beadwire and curing bladders.

The General Manager of the National Chemical Industry Corporation (NCIC), Ndugu M.P. ole Parosei said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the raw materials whose cost and freight values was set at 850,000/- would start arriving next week.

Ndugu ole Parosei said that beadwire was expected from India on December 11 while curing bladders would be shipped from the United States in the same week.

The arrival of the materials, he said, would enable the factory, one of NCIC's group of companies, produce 300 tyre units of normal range passenger and truck tyres per day.

The General Manager said that all workers sent on paid leave would return to work by next week.

Ndugu ole Parosei said that the factory has been assured of a steady flow of raw materials for continuing production.

Lack of production has badly affected the transport sector in the country.

Most hit, is the Shirika la Usafiri Dar es Salaam (UDA) which was forced to withdraw nearly half of its daily fleet. UDA puts on the road an average of 120 buses a day.

CSO: 4700/409

TOBACCO PURCHASED BY TAT IN TABORA REGION REPORTEDLY DISAPPEARS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] SOME 433,347 kilogrammes of tobacco valued at over 4.5 million/- bought by the Tobacco Authority of Tanzania (TAT) in Tabora Region have disappeared into thin air, *Shihata* reported yesterday.

It quoted a TAT regional marketing report as saying the consignment was part of 4,026,618 kilogrammes bought by the authority between March and September, this year, but that it was not hauled to Morogoro for processing.

An Assistant Accountant with the authority, Ahmed Ally, was last Friday brought before a Senior Resident Magistrate's Court in connection with the alleged loss. Three other TAT officials, including a marketing officer one Ndugu Mushi are helping police investigations.

The regional report, dated November 25 and signed by a TAT marketing officer, Ndugu E. Mbise, was following up queries from the TAT headquarters in Morogoro last month indicating that 497,803 kilogrammes of tobacco worth 5,226,931/50 had not been received from Tabora.

The report said the missing tonnage was bought at seven market centres in the region including the main buying centre at which some 95,360 kilogrammes of the total purchases could not be traced.

According to the report, 112,063 kilogrammes bought at Isikizya were not remitted. Other losses were detected at Igalula (10,521 kilogrammes); Puge (77,252 kilogrammes); Kitunda (5,461 kilogrammes); Sikonge (4,692 kilogrammes) and Usesula where 4,443 kilogrammes are missing.

The report said the main buying centre in Tabora recorded purchases of 105,805 kilogrammes of tobacco but that only 10,445 kilogrammes were dispatched to Morogoro

It is suspected that some TAT purchasing officials created fake markets while others made double entries in the buying records and thereby pocketing the difference.

According to *Shihata*, a fake market was created at Utimle Village, Sikonge, Division, where TAT officials claimed to have purchased 12,000 kilogrammes of tobacco worth 140,000/-. The villagers denied to have been paid the money.

Sources have, meanwhile, told *Shihata* that the losses were not incurred by the marketing centres alone but that the transportation system was also contributory.

They hinted that in one incident, a railway wagon which was presumably loaded with tobacco at Tabora was allegedly found empty on arrival in Morogoro.

The Tabora TAT Regional Manager, Ndugu Peter Mahondo, was not available for details on the alleged loss but it is understood that TAT auditors have been sent from Morogoro to ascertain the situation.

CSO: 4700/409

BRIEFS

EXPANDING URBAN SQUATTER AREAS--Experts from all departments in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development have been challenged to endeavour to their best to help people live in homely environment. The call was made here yesterday by the Minister for Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi, when he opened the Ministry's Annual Conference. The Minister observed that there has been a trend of expanding squatter areas in towns presently sheltering an estimated 65 per cent of the country's urban population. A study conducted on urban housing in 1975 had revealed that there were nearly 72,000 squatter houses in thirteen major towns of the country at that time. Since then squatters in the city of Dar es Salaam alone mushroomed to 100,000 while at each regional capital town they are increasing by 10,000 on average. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Dec 81 p 3]

CUBAN SOLIDARITY RALLY--A solidarity rally with the Cuban people in protest against the newly intensified military threats against the socialist island by the US Administration will be held today at the University of Dar es Salaam. A statement released by the Committee for the Liberation of Namibia, said the military threats, had throughout this year "moved from psychological to biological warfare with a clear evidence of further military threats in the form of an invasion or other conventional or limited nuclear attacks". The committee viewed these activities as part of the general global imperialist strategy to intensify war. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Dec 81 p 3]

CPSU DELEGATION TO VISIT--A three-man CPSU delegation will be arriving in the country on Tuesday for a 7-day visit at the invitation of Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM]. According to a statement by the party's Dar es Salaam branch the delegation will visit the Ujamaa village of Mwandapole, coast region, the cigarette factory and the party's college at Kivukoni. The delegation is also scheduled to pay a 1-day visit to the Tanzanian Islands. Later the delegation will hold talks with CCM officials. Before their departure for the USSR, the delegation will visit the game parks. [Text] [EA130044 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 12 Dec 81]

CSO: 4749/16

END

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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2543

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DETAILS ON PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA TALKS REPORTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 19 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE UPCOMING Lusaka Summit of Heads of State and Government of 18 nations of the Eastern and Southern African sub-continent means that one of Africa's tangible efforts towards economic liberation is to be launched by the new year.

The Lusaka Summit will take place on December 21 this year and Heads of States and Government will sign a treaty establishing a proposed Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern African States.

The draft treaty was finalized and adopted by the third extra-ordinary conference of Ministers of Trade, Finance and Economic Planning of 18 States in Addis Ababa on October 12-16 this year. PTA will be different from conventional types in that, through some 12 protocols it provides for inter African Cooperation in industrial, agricultural, transport and communications sectors, besides interstate action on expanding trade and re-exports, removing customs barriers and facilitating transit trade. Smooth multilateral as well as bilateral economic arrangements also provided for by PTA is therefore well geared towards the eventually establishment of an economic community.

The nations to benefit immediately from PTA cover 7.2 million square kms of Territory with the estimated population of more than 120 million people. The subregion's potential is enormous, with raw materials such as energy and base metals, which facilitate on industrial revolution. Vast reserves of iron, copper, nickel, cobalt, chrome, lead and zinc, as well as gold and diamonds, are found within this area, albeit not evenly distributed. There is also oil, coal, uranium and hydroelectric power potential, and of-course, unlimited solar energy resources.

The proposed PTA will enable development exploitation of the continent's immense natural resources. The subregion is already a major producer of cattle, meat and meat products, skins and hides, fish, coffee, tea, sugar, spices, vegetables seeds and oils, cotton, tobacco, tanning extracts sulphuric acids, woods and pulp, glassware, woven cotton fabrics, and insecticides. One member state is already becoming a notable producer of ethanol.

It is an area of industrial know-how and skills, and carrying out of joint manpower training programmes, there is scope for industrial complementarity in the subregion, even for commodities largely produced by peasants. Seven countries have announced their readiness to market their coffee within the area, and eight others have made known their desire to import coffee from within PTA. Seven have tea to sell and eight have said they will buy tea. Zimbabwe and Kenya are sources of in industrial products not found in other PTA States.

The eastern/southern African sub-continent has a great and enriching variety. It has coastal lands, landlocked nations, desert and semi-desert areas, savannahs, forests, mountains, rivers and inland lakes, some active volcanoes and island nations. The area is full of promise of better things for its people if they will work hard to achieve self-reliance within the framework of PTA.

At their first extra-ordinary conference in Lusaka, March 20-30 1978, the Ministers of Trade, Finance and Economic Planning of the subregion signed the now wellkonwn Lusaka Declaration of Intent and Commitment on the establishment of PTA as the first step towards the creation of a common market and eventually an economic community - an

accomplishment which would alter dramatically for better living and working conditions of the people of Eastern/Southern Africa.

Since 1978, eight Inter-Governmental Negotiating Team (NT) meetings discussed all related matters connected with the elaboration of the draft treaty and its protocols for the proposed PTA.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia and ECA Secretariat are now preparing for the Lusaka Summit this December to launch the PTA which will be one of the greatest factors towards the improvement of the quality of life in Eastern and Southern Africa and hence a shot in the arm for the policy of integrated regional development and progress. U.N. INFORMATION CENTRE

Africa Urge To Work Together

[Article by Michael Ditlhakeng]

EASTERN and Southern African region should come together, "to curve the best path towards the rapid development of our peoples," says the Acting Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr K.G. Bareki.

Mr Bareki was speaking at a two-week Cooperatives Regional Committee Members' Seminar at the Institute of Development Management (IDM) in Gaborone.

He called on people in the eastern and southern African region, and indeed in the African continent as a whole, to get together, think together, discuss together and work together in order to curve the best path towards the rapid development of their peoples.

"This seminar and others before it and I am sure many others after it can only serve to increase our knowledge of each other, our appreciation of each others problems and achievements, our willingness to co-operate, and above all our sense of belonging to one family, the African family," he said.

This was the second time Mr Bareki had been invited to open a seminar involving leaders of the cooperative movements in the central and southern African region.

In the first instance, Mr Bareki talked at length on the history of the cooperative movement in Botswana.

He talked about its achievements as well as its problems, the seemingly permanent place it has curved for itself in the commercial and agricultural sectors of our economy, as well as its impact in providing its needed services to the rural areas of the country.

Since these seminars were organised under the umbrella of the International Cooperative alliance, one of the executives of the ICA, Mr Ally Kimario of Tanzania, told the participants that the objective of the seminar was to give an opportunity to the elected cooperative leaders to exchange ideas and experiences on cooperative development programmes in their respective countries.

He went on to say that in this particular seminar they would focus their attention more on the experience Botswana has accumulated in the development of its consumer co-operative movement.

"In ICA we believe strongly that such exchanges were very important not only as a way of fostering good understanding between cooperators from different countries, but also as a way of learning from each others achievements and failures," he said.

Mr Kimario further commended their colleagues at the CODEC and BCU for having taken the trouble to make the seminar a success.

A total of 24 participants were expected from the countries of Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda and Mauritius. BOPA

CSO: 4700/391

FRENCH, AFRICAN HEADS OF STATE CONFER ON FUTURE RELATIONS

Cotonou EHUZU in French 4 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[Editorial by Ramanou Mansourou: "Renewal!"]

[Text] The conference of the heads of state of Africa and France opened in Paris yesterday.

The conference has renewal as its emblem. This very significant renewal, as President Kerekou pointed out at the time of his departure from Cotonou for the French capital, falls within the context of the qualitative change that has occurred in relationships between Africa and France.

Indeed, since the advent of a socialist regime in France, the desire to bring a new coloration to French policy in Africa has been expressed on numerous occasions by the new French leaders.

The French socialist government's fair and courageous position in the western Sahara war and toward racist South Africa are, in our opinion, proofs that Paris is disposed to start a new era in French-African cooperation, in contrast to the former policy observed by the Elysee, which was a policy that did enormous disservice to the African peoples and amounted to a constant threat to world peace and security. Giscard's France openly supported Hissein Habre in his insane ambitions of dividing a single people, a single Chadian nation, did it not? Hissein Habre had involved himself in an adventure that came to nought.

We know what followed. In the same way, the "Jaguar" policy in the western Sahara did not turn out profitably for the former French regime, which was supporting the monarch at Rabat in his goals of expansion and annexation.

The former French regime was very hostile toward the liberation and harmonious development of the African continent. Despite the Security Council's many recommendations, Paris armed the criminal hands of Pretoria, and the Elysee's complicity in the ignoble armed imperialist aggression on Sunday 16 January 1977 was clearly established.

Everything now inclines one to believe that the political changes that have occurred in France are important ones, and that a new page has been turned. That of neocolonialism, as is being hinted in Paris. The participation in strength of African heads of state in the Paris conference indicates beyond any doubt the lasting disposition of African leaders to work for the consolidation of the traditional ties uniting the French and African peoples.

It is to be hoped in any case that the various resolutions arising from these sessions, the conference of heads of state of Africa and France. will lay the foundations and determine the new framework for real French-African cooperation, a cooperation stripped of all paternalism, so that friendship and the trust restored at last between the African continent and the French Republic may live and develop.

Ready for the revolution!

The struggle continues.

12149
CSO: 4718/244

PRESIDENT REVEALS AGGRESSIVE INDUSTRIAL POLICY PLAN

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE PRESIDENT, Dr Q.K.J. Masire, has disclosed that the Botswana government is currently planning an aggressive industrial policy which will be geared to promoting both local and foreign investment.

Priority will be given to projects which employ a significant number of Batswana.

The President was speaking yesterday, when he officially opened the First Meeting of the Third Session of the Fourth Parliament.

Among the promising projects particular interest has been shown by investors in the setting up of a shoe and leather, knit-wear, textiles and soap factories and a saw-mill. All these projects, said the President, would exploit locally available raw materials.

Government will have to intervene to remove or minimise some of the obstacles to investor-confidence in locating industries in Botswana.

"It is for this reason that a study was recently commissioned to investigate the investment climate in Southern African countries so that we can compete favourably with our neighbours to attract more private investment in our country," the President disclosed.

He mentioned that the recommendations of this study "are currently being considered by the Government."

"The growth of our economy and, particilarly, the prospects of massive developments in the mining industry call for a substantial increase in power supplies on a national scale. A major source of power will be the Morupule Central Power station which is planned to be commissioned in 1985/86. This is another huge project, costing more than our entire estimated recurrent expenditure in this financial year."

Dr Masire explained that this project would be based on Botswana's own coal resources and would displace substantial amounts of imported energy.

He disclosed further that considerable progress had been made in increasing the availability of serviced land for urban development. Upgrading schemes in Francistown, Selebi-Phikwe and Old Naledi in Gaborone were nearing completion, thus improving the services of over 8 000 site and service plots. In addition, other projects in Gaborone, Jwaneng, Selebi-Phikwe and Francistown were providing 3 600 site and service plots, 1 200 low cost and 1 200 fully serviced plots.

"However, there is still an acute shortage of all types of serviced land in the urban areas and it is incumbent on Government to accelerate the provision of industrial, commercial and residential plots in these areas," said President Masire.

"My Government is currently considering the draft Employment Bill which seeks to update existing legislation. We also hope to bring to Parliament a Trade Union Bill which will, among other things, facilitate a smooth administration of trade union matters," he disclosed.

Turning to international issues Dr Masire said: "I would like to express my appreciation and that of the people of Botswana, to all those countries and organisations which have over the years provided financial, technical and moral support for our development efforts. I wish to assure them that we will not betray their confidence in our development management capability."

Making an observation on the North-South Dialogue, Dr Masire said: "While North-South co-operation is without doubt extremely important to both the developing and the developed countries, it alone cannot solve the economic problems which the world is currently faced with."

"So far as the developing countries are concerned, they must, in addition to seeking to solve their problems through cooperation with the developed countries, also seek their own solutions to these problems, both individually and collectively

Indeed, any assistance which the developing countries get from the developed countries should merely supplement, and not be a substitute for, the efforts of the developing countries themselves."

Dr Masire also commented on regional cooperation. He noted that in its second year of existence, the SADCC had already made significant progress.

"SADCC has become a living reality, and the Governments of the nine Southern African states involved in this unique initiative can rightly take pride in what has so far been achieved."

President Masire repeated earlier calls that SADCC should not just become the concern of the Governments of the Southern African countries but should also involve the people of the region.

"For this initiative we can only become an unqualified success if it has the full support of both the Government and the people of Southern Africa. It was with this mind that the Botswana Democratic Party recently organised a seminar to discuss the SADCC initiative, and I am pleased to inform the House that the Seminar was by all accounts an outstanding success."

He added: "We shall, however, need more such initiatives if SADCC is to take root among the people, as opposed to the Governments of Southern Africa."

The President noted the recent developments in Namibia and expressed the hope that the people of Namibia would attain independence not later than the end of 1982.

The Frontline states, including SWAPO recently accepted in principle, the proposals by the Western Contact Group on Namibia, for the independence settlement in Namibia.

President Masire's opening speech drew the attention of the National Assembly to those "salient features of our economy that emerged over the past year."

Earlier in the speech he had repeated his latest disclosure in his tour of three constituencies that diamond export sales in 1981, would be P100 million lower than in 1980.

"As yet, we do not have an accurate forecast for 1982 but it would be imprudent not to make provision for another bad year. Quite clearly this reduction will affect our budget proposals adversely, and we should therefore make sure that we manage our resources with great care," said Dr Masire.

The President had also mentioned that Botswana's economy was also gravely affected by the fact that "our transport sector is also risky since it is affected by events outside our country."

"We have experienced disruptions already in the rail transport services for some essential supplies in the past year. It was fortunate that our neighbours came to our assistance to alleviate the situation. But these disruptions are a constant reminder of the many events that can seriously affect our economic lives."

Among the problem areas he mentioned, was the Selibe-Phikwe mine, which the President said was once again experiencing severe financial difficulties.

"This comes at a time when copper and nickel prices are once again very low. My Government, together with the other shareholders of BCL, is pursuing proposals for further debt relief. But the financial situation is very serious, despite the fact that the mine is functioning very well technically."

Dr Masire added: "It should be expected that an open economy such as ours, will be vulnerable to external factors because we are not insulated from the rest of the world. This year we are feeling some of the effects of that vulnerability." BOPA

CSO: 4700/391

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES COMMISSION READY FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE PRESIDENTIAL Commission on Economic Opportunities is now ready to receive written submissions from every interested individual or organisation in Botswana.

A release from the Commission states: "For 1981 the Commission will take oral evidence from selected business organisations and banks in Gaborone during the week of November 30 to December 4. Meetings with Government departments, organisations and private individuals will also be arranged and the dates and times duly publicized."

The release states further that it is hoped that before the end of the year the Commission will have visited Lobatse business community, institutions and individuals.

Dates for all visits by the Commission will be notified in due course, according to the release. Written evidence should be addressed to the Secretariat, Presidential Commission on Economic Opportunities, Private Bag 008, Gaborone.

Yesterday the President Dr Q.K.J. Masire disclosed that he expected the commission to submit its report by the end of May 1982.

The President reiterated the Commission's terms of reference when he said:

"In September I appointed a Commission on Economic Opportunities to investigate the effectiveness of our existing policies in providing employment opportunities for citizens. We know that the increase in the number of job seekers outpaces that of job opportunities, and that this gap will continue to widen unless something is done about it."

President Masire said that the primary task of this Commission was to recommend changes in policy and legislation that will promote maximum benefits from economic development for all.

"Another important aspect of the Commission's task is to examine the role played by expatriate individuals and foreign businesses, and to recommend how best to ensure that non-citizens contribute to the achievement of our planning objectives. ' President Masire outlined the Commission's objectives. BOPA

CSO: 4700/391

MASIRE ON CREATION OF EMPLOYMENT

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE PRESIDENT, Dr Q.K.J. Masire has explained that in the past year Botswana, has undertaken an intensive review of incentives to investors, particularly those which relate to the "diversification of our productive base and the creation of new employment opportunities."

The working group assigned to expedite this matter has already circulated its proposals widely in the private and parastatal sectors, and in local and central government. Dr Masire said this yesterday afternoon when he was addressing the National Assembly. He was expounding on strategies the government had adopted in order to chieve its planning objectives of rapid growth, social justice, economic independence and sustained development.

In the next financial year, he said, government hopes to allocate adequate funds to be utilized in promoting productive activities.

"It is important that we use our limited resources wisely and only assist those ventures which will become self-sustaining in a reasonable period of time," Dr Masire advised.

He added that he was convinced, however, that the use of cash incentive by government in carefully controlled programmes would be of considerable help in meeting our objectives.

He assured the Assembly that his government would present concrete proposals in this regard to the next meeting of the National Assembly for its consideration.

Dr Masire also pointed out that in September he appointed a Commission on Economic Opportunities to investigate "the effectiveness of our existing policies in providing employment opportunities for citizens."

He said: "We know that the increase in the number of job seekers outpaces that of job opportunities, and that this gap will continue to widen unless something is done about it."

The primary task of this Commision, the President said, was therefore to recommend changes in policy and legislation that would promote maximum benefits from economic development for all.

Another important aspect of the Commission's task, he said was to examine the "role played by expatriate individuals and foreign businesses, and to recommend how best to ensure that non-citizens contribute to the achievement of our planning objectives."

The Commission is expected to submit its report by the end of May 1982.

The President also talked about the appeal to the people of Botswana to increase the level of our national productivity.

He said: "We cannot achieve a reasonable measure of economic independence unless we increase the level of national productivity and the productive capacity of the individual citizens."

"It has been suggested that we are a rich nation by virtue of our mineral wealth. But I can assure you that this impression is more apparent than real, Dr Masire said.

He explained that a major portion of Botswana's mineral revenue had to go out as a return to the investor and to pay for the heavy machinery that operates in the mines.

Besides, he said, minerals were not a renewable resources "by selling them, we benefit the country once and for all."

"We should therefore invest our mineral revenue in the productive sectors of our economy so that we have a permanently higher level of income for our citizens," appealed the President.

"We need to invest in our human resources to ensure that our citizens acquire the necessary skills to enable them to earn their living in an increasingly modern and technological society," he said, and warned that none of these things would be easy.

He however said that he was hopeful that the initiatives "we are taking in seeking new solutions to our development problems will enable us to raise the level of our national productivity and the incomes of all Batswana, to diversify our economic base, and to become less vulnerable to external economic forces." BOPA

CSO: 4700/391

URBAN MIGRATION FIGURE TOPS IN AFRICA

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 30 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Bapasi Mphusu]

[Text]

BOTSWANA'S urban migration tops the whole of Africa "because people in the rural areas are unemployed and come here with the hope to get employment."

Speaking in Parliament the MP for Francistown, Mr Patrick Balopi (BDP) said this and noted that Botswana's prisons were full of youngsters who had been tempted to steal because of being unemployed.

He warned: "The day will come when these people will tell us that we have failed perhaps they will be right."

He added that they would start "looking for us and the only place they could find us is when they hear us speaking in Radio Botswana."

Mr Balopi's submission was based on the argument that development projects destined for the rural areas were failing. He cited the delayed implementation of the Tribal Grazing Land Policy (TGLP) and the Labour Intensive Project.

He said that the Labour Intensive project was only implemented in a small area between Shoshong and Thabala, and queried whether all the funds which were raised for the project were exhausted at that portion.

Mr Balopi also blamed the delayed implementation of the TGLP on " the inefficiency of some of the authorities that we have, like the Land Boards." Some were not even efficient enough to demarcate commercial farms and some were inefficient because of petty jelousies.

He explained that politicians had the tendency of rushing to the rural areas telling people about the projects they want to do for them "but when people come back for equipment, we don't offer them."

Mr Balopi cited the example of the Labour Intensive Project where people were told to identify projects but after that "we never came forward to offer equipments."

The alternative to this he said, was that "people would distrust us and that will be unfortunate.

On the question of assisting rural people to set up commercial undertakings, Mr Balopi argued that foreign investors could not be expected to go to places like Maun and Shakawe "when our own parastatals cannot do it." If people were assisted to set up commercial undertakings in the rural areas they would then employ others to curb the rising urban migration.

Mr Balopi forcast a difficult period ahead if there was no employment opportunities created for the rural areas. He said that half of Batswana working in South african mines were returning to swell the number of the unemployed in the country.

CSO: 4700/391

BDF COMMANDER ADDRESSES AIR FORCE GRADUATES

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 25 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THERE IS no second or third prize in war, the military profession requires a very high degree of precision and professionalism, says Major General, M.S. Merafhe.

The Commander of the Botswana Defence Force (BDF) said this at the Sir Seretse Khama Barracks yesterday morning, at the graduation of BDF pilots.

He warned them " you either win a battle or die," and said that this was particularly so in flying where the options open to a pilot in any given crisis situation were restricted.

Major General Merafhe said the acquisition of flying skills and techniques imposed a heavy resposibility on graduating pilots. He hoped that the pilots would live up to this challenge.

He cautioned them to be alert and conscious of their responsibilities in flying, all the time. He said that pilot training was a new concept in the history of Botswana, and the BDF embarked upon training of its pilots hardly for four years ago.

The Major General said that when the pilot training programme was begun some doubting "Thomases" were apprehensive and sceptical of the endeavour. The doubts, he said, were based on the misguided belief that Batswana were not mentally equipped to handle such a specialised skill.

He added that personally he did not believe that Batswana suffer from any mental handicap, and that the succes of BDF pilot and engineering training programmes speak well in support of this view.

Major General Merafhe said BDF had a full complement of trained pilots and had a pilot's flying instructors training programme progressing so that the Force could become self-sufficient in these skills.

Some BDF personnel are attending formal courses in Botswana at the Force's Air Technical School and abroad, designed to equip them with knowledge as air craft mechanics.

Major General Merafhe hoped that the new pilots would contribute towards the BDF enhancement of the good reputation of flying record. He described it as an excellent one considering the number of flying hours done in the Force. BOPA

CSO: 4700/391

GOVERNMENT EMPHASIZES RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Solomon Lotshe]

[Text]

RURAL development will remain the principal focus of Government policy for many years to come

This was said by the Vice President and Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Lenyeletse Seretse, officially opening the National Development Bank regional office in Francistown last week.

The Vice President explained that the National Development Bank as a national financial institution would continue to attach great importance to the lives of the majority of people

Mr Seretse said prior to 1980 all loans were processed by the Board of the bank in Gaborone although 90 per cent of the applications for the loans came from rural areas

He noted that the bank was involved in promoting the Tribal Grazing Land Policy (TGLP) and the Arable Land Development Programme (ALDEP). He said about 600 loans were granted to farmers last year. Mr Seretse said he hoped the loans would quickly increase as Government overcomes some of its administrative constraints.

The Vice President also said that the bank was also actively engaged in promoting small and medium scale enterprises throughout the country.

"In future the bank hopes to continue and expand its involvement in agriculture while at the same time supporting urban and rural areas," said Mr Seretse.

He said the bank had approximately P2 million worth of outstanding loans throughout the North East and part of the Central District. It was expected the figure would increase substantially as Batswana become more aware of the bank's services.

The Vice President also said that the bank's success would be judged not only on its ability to grant loans but also on its effectiveness on recovering the loans. He said in future prompt loan repayments would ensure a continued flow..

Mr Seretse also warned that the bank was not there to be used for a particular section of the community but it existed for Batswana in all walks of life.

He noted that Government would continue to strengthen the bank's resources to increase the efficiency of its services to the community.

ALDEP: Farmers' Boon

[Article by Keefelakae Toise]

THE ARABLE Land Development Programme (ALDEP) was yesterday described by the Ministry of Local Government and Lands as a remarkable effort by government to develop rural areas.

Mr Samuel Mphuchane, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry who was addressing a district development conference in Mochudi, said some farmers in Kgatleng had already benefited from ALDEP through direct financial assistance to fence their farms and buy agricultural machinery.

He explained that although government had limited funds to help the majority of farmers, increased food production by ALDEP-sponsored farmers would enable government to allocate more funds to the scheme

The Permanent Secretary said government had set up small industries in villages to service the rural economy, and had provided funds and manpower to create employment opportunities. He noted that farmers could help meet the country's needs by expanding their agricultural activities to include horticulture and food processing industries.

To speed rural development, the Permanent Secretary said, emphasis should be put on relevant education and training for youths and adults. On rural health, Mr Mphuchane said Bakgatla were fortunate to have a pilot project on enviromental sanitation.

The Permanent Secretary encouraged parents to build clean water storage, pit latrines and rubbish pits in their homes because the aim of the sanitation projects, he explained, was to encourage good hygiene.

CSO: 4700/391

MASIRE ON 'SHAKY' DIAMOND MARKET

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Johannes Pilane]

[Text]

THE PRESIDENT Dr Quett Masire has disclosed that market for diamonds which are Botswana's highest source of income, is shaky and diamonds are not likely to bring the estimated income this year.

Speaking at Moshupa, last week the President said Batswana must immediately divert to Agricultural production as the possible alternative, to forestall or alleviate the possible economic crisis ahead.

He said Botswana had aimed at selling P240 million worth of diamonds, but the market authorities have indicated that Botswana will be fortunate to sell P140 million worth of diamonds, this year.

He urged Batswana to immediately concentrate on agricultural production without hesitation.

The President however, noted that with the Jwaneng Diamond Mine in full production next year, Botswana would be the fourth largest diamond producing country in the world.

The President added that with only P140 million sales it means only mining operations costs may be met and that meant serious reduction in development funds.

The President said although the diamond markets were shaky, he regarded it as a fortune in disguise in that, we have now been alerted, we have the duty to seek the alternative.

He warned that unless the mineral markets improved, those in the mining field may be forced to retrench their workforce to the level they could afford to learn the costs.

The President however noted that during the last ten years, the diamond markets had been very good and thus brought stable income

He also warned: "Moatla pedi ga a she" and said if Batswana had taken heed of government advice of diverting to Agriculture Production, the problems could not be as serious as it looked now.

President Masire saw development which were the new Moshupa Secondary School, establishment of National Development Bank branch in Moshupa, water stand pipes, electricity, establishment of Botswana Marketing Board branch, the building of many classrooms in primary schools and Government assisted, Self-Help Mmanaana Secondary School.

The Village Development Committee Chairman, Mr P. Mmelesi, expressed optimism

that much more developments would come to Moshupa and noted that "Rome was not built in one day."

Mr Mmelesi, on the other hand asked for improvement of roads that link Moshupa to Gaborone and Kanye.

Earlier the Senior Chief's Representative Ramputswa Mosielele had asked for increased medical services in the village.

During quesition time the President was once again asked about the future of Botswana in the face of a high rate of alcoholic consumption.

The President said he was worried about the deplorable high rate of alcoholic drinking in the country but had no immediate answer to that problem.

He however reminded his audience that those who drank were the sons of Batswana and that it was up to Batswana themselves to warn their children not to indulge in alcoholic beverages.

Complaints were also levelled at Ngwaketse Main Land Board but no relevant details about its poor services were disclosed except that all its members came from Kanye and that no outside villages were represented in the board.

The President also dismissed allegations about the conduct of the police, with particular reference to the Diamond Squad.

The President was accompained by Mrs Masire, the Minister of Public Service and Information Mr D.K. Kwelagobe, Assistant Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Lesedi Mothibamele and the Minister of Home Affairs Mrs Kebatshabile Disele and the Local MP Mr Setlhomo Masisi passed a vote of thanks.

CSO: 4700/391

MAUN TO GET CONVENTIONAL ABATTOIR

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

MAUN will now have a conventional abattoir instead of an abattoir-cannery combination as was originally proposed. This follows a decline in world prices for canned beef in comparison with frozen or chilled beef and Botswana's improved ability to control foot and mouth disease outbreaks.

The government's decision is also as a result of a consultancy by New Zealand firm on Botswana's cattle slaughter capacity and beef marketing arrangements, the President Dr Q.K.J. Masire told Parliament yesterday.

The consultancy was undertaken in August and September this year, according to the President.

Dr Masire explained that the Maun abattoir would be the largest project that the North-West District had attracted and would involve expenditure of around P7 million. It is expected to be in operation by January 1983 and to create some 100 jobs.

He said that of equal importance, this major industry was expected to attract other industries to the area. The consultants, Dr Masire said, had indicated that this move was fully compatible with the decision to build another abattoir in Francistown.

It is estimated that this latter facility will handle some 60 to 80 000 cattle a year, which will make it a major undertaking.

"Given the process of fund-raising, design and construction it is hoped that the Francistown abattoir will be operational in 1986," the President said.

On the Botswana Vaccine Institute, which he opened last month, Dr Masire said that the new premises were capable of producing 21 million doses of monovolent vaccine a year, sufficient for the domestic and export markets.

The President also announced that it was pleasing that Botswana had managed to develop excellent export markets in Zimbabwe and other countries of this region. The project was expected to be a financial success in addition to being a technical success.

"Given our vaccines, our cordon fences and our veterinary staff, we have made great progress in ensuring that we have the resources to deal with foot and mouth disease, if need be, in the future," he said.

He added that, in this connection, it was great relief that Botswana regained entry for its beef into the European Economic Community (EEC) market last June.

"We are hopeful that the EEC will sympathetically consider our representation that cattle from the Central District be also slaughtered for their market next year since the country has now been free of foot and mouth disease for more than a year."

The President also addressed himself to crop production, and said that in the last year, most areas of the country produced a good harvest of crops.

He attributed this to the generally good rains and to efforts to provide a better service to arable farmers in seed distribution, access to credit, marketing arrangements and extension work.

Dr Masire told the assembly: "We are in the process of restructuring the financial arrangements for the Agricultural Marketing Board to enable it to provide the network of stores and services that crop farmers require."

He said that the major expansion of the Agricultural College was nearly complete and next month "we should see the graduation of the first double streams of extension workers."

Dr Masire added that this should allow the covering of all agricultural districts in the country over the next five years.

"Thus in abattoirs, vaccine factories, cordon fences, agricultural college and market services, government is committing enormous financial resources to support the farmers," the President said.

CSO; 4700/391

COMPLETE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILWAY PLANNED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by David Matshediso]

[Text]

THE PRESIDENT, Dr Quett Masire has said that it is hoped that the Government will take complete control of the railway line in Botswana between the middle of 1986 and the beginning of 1987.

The President disclosed this when addressing a kgotla meeting at Thamaga this week. Dr Masire told his audience that government's decision to take-over the railway was announced in 1974 by the late President Sir Seretse Khama. The President went on to say that the take over was then delayed by the liberation war in Zimbabwe, which was then called Rhodesia.

He said that some people were becoming impatient with the seemingly slow move to take the railway, but explained that there were many processes that were to be followed before a complete takeover could be achieved.

The President explained that there were short and long term arrangements, such as arranging for the availability of locomotive drivers, artisans, administrative infrastructure, offices and staff accomodations.

President Masire pointed out that such problems together with financial constraints, and the need to carry out feasibility studies cause delays.

However, the President said the government had purchased 50 coaches, and that 12 locomotive engines were being manufactured in Germany. Preparations for railway headquarters, Dr Masire continued, were at an advanced stage. He said that the Wanela premises in Francistown were to be the country's railway headquarters.

Between 1986-87 Batswana drivers will be driving between Mafikeng and Ramokgwebana. After the takeover 1000 people will be needed to work in the railway line, Dr Masire said.

President Masire mentioned that Botswana already has 23 locomotive drivers, and that 18 artisans will complete their course next year. The drivers will be taken to Germany where they will familiarise themselves with train engines, he added.

The President said 8 technicians were in training while 50 artisans were doing 4-5 year courses in Kenya.

Dr Masire expressed concern about the tendency of some people to get free rides on the trains. He asked parents to discourage the youth from doing such things.

Among other things the President talked about development programmes like TGLP, ALDEP and the Foot and Mouth Vaccine laboratory in Gaborone.

Earlier in his welcoming remarks, the village leader Mr Letlole Mosielele had called on the President to ask government to consider proper use of land.

Mr Mosielele said he was surprised that the foot and mouth vaccine laboratory was in Gaborone instead of being somewhere in the north where the disease is common.

Comments from the villagers included the dissatisfaction about the way the Land Board allocates land. They also expressed concern about the rate of juvenile delinquency in the country. They said that disciplinary action against the youth was discriminatory because it was only boys who were subjected to corporal punishment, while girls were exempted.

Villagers said that today's girls are the most drunkards and pleaded with government to subject drunken girls to corporal punishment.

The President was accompanied in his visit by the Minister of Education Mr K.P. Morake and the MP for Kweneng South Mr E.M.K. Kgabo.

CSO: 4700/391

NORTH-SOUTH ROAD LINK NEARS COMPLETION

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE PRESIDENT, Dr Q.K.J. Masire, has acknowledged that the completion of the Lobatse-Ramatlabama road meant the achievement of Botswana's north-south road link objectives.

The completion of this road project he said, meant that the major centres of Lobatse, Gaborone, Mahalapye, Serule, Francistown and Nata were now linked together by a highway the north-south road.

The road stretches through 744 kilometres.

President Masire acknowledged this when opening the Lobatse-Ramatlabama road on Friday.

The process of road construction between these various settlement centres, he said, had taken a total period of about eight years. This particular project consisted of 45 point-to-one kilometres of bitumen surface road between Lobatse and Ramatlabama, said the President.

In a real way, it forms the southern most part of our north-south road and links this country with South Africa at the border post of Ramatlabama."

The completion of the Lobatse-Ramatlabama road project brought Botswana nearer to the realisation of her original objective of tarring the north-south road, or the "lifeline" of Botswana, said the President.

"We are now left with two more road projects in the north to accomplish our objective. We are still to construct the 300 kilometres Nata-Kazungula road, or the Botswana-Zambia highway and the 76-kilometre road between Dumela and Ramokgwebana at our border with Zimbabwe.

The completion of these two remaining road projects will enable motorists to drive the whole length of Botswana on a high standard class bitumen road comparable to the best in Africa."

The Lobatse-Ramatlabama road cost the government P5 777 873, the President disclosed, adding that the European Communities had been kind enough to provide financial assistance in the amount of P4 783 950.

"All that was left for Botswana was to bridge the financial gap. I would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the European Communities for the significant financial contribution they have provided to enable us to construct this road project," said the President.

"You may be interested to know that a proposal has been made by some international authority to construct an All-Africa road from Gaborone to Cairo in Egypt. According to that proposal, member-countries through which the road runs are expected to provide the finance. We can congratulate ourselves that we have in fact already made our contribution in that respect."

"The north-south road has been constructed according to international standard particularly in terms of quality."

"Even before an All-Africa road project becomes a reality, our north-south road stands to promote regional co-operation in the context of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference."

President Masire said among other objectives, SADCC countries had agreed to undertake transport and communications as the priority sector."

"In some of the SADCC member countries the road system is either still to be constructed or rehabilitated. We are fortunate that we have done much already in that respect. The north-south road, therefore, serves as our contribution to the SADCC road system on the propsed Gaborone-Ca[illegible]

It does not matter from what angle of view this road system is considered, it is there to facilitate commerce, trade and mere travel, between the SADCC member-states and beyond."

The President noted that in Botswana's short history as an independent country, "we have never undertaken to promote any prestige project, or white elepnant.

"All the projects have been of proven need. As a matter of fact, we command high respect in international circles for our unparalleled efficiency in project identification, implementation and cost-effectiveness."

The North-South road project was no exception, he said. "It is a road that Botswana needs, a road that SADDC needs, a road that all Africa needs."

Dr Masire explained that all the tarred roads we have in this country were built after independence. "They are in a real sense the symbol, or the yardstick, of progress we have achieved since attaining our independence. "We should therefore treasure these roads, use them well and maintain them well."

He warned that Botswana, like the rest of the world, was facing a period of economic hardships. "It is doubtful whether we shall be able to undertake any new major road projects apart from those already identified as crucial to overall developments."

He went on. "The high cost of road construction and the retrenchment of capital by our traditional donors, should encourage us to have a closer look at the alternative means of building roads.

"I am thinking here of the labour-intensive methods of road construction particularly in the rural areas. It is not so much that this method is likely to work out cheaper but also that it will help ameliorate the unemployement situation in the rural areas."

This, said Dr Masire, should be considered in the context of our high labour costs owing to our high industrial wage levels.

"On balance, it would be better for ten people to be employed to earn P10 each than for one person to be so employed to earn a P100 whilst nine people are laid off to starve."

He appealed to the workers of this country not to demand wage levels which the nation as a whole cannot afford.

"Let us remember that every wage increase impings upon the country's economy as a whole," he said.

"High wage rates contribute to unemployment. There must be a balance somewhere between reasonable wage levels and the need to promote employment."

The opening of the Lobatse-/Ramatlabama road is yet another contribution towards our plan to achieve a measure of dependability in road transport.

"This road is complementary to our overall development efforts. I have no doubt that I speak for the people of Botswana, SADCC and Africa as a whole," he added.

"In conclusion," said the President, "I wish to congratulate, once again all those who contributed in cash and kind towards the construction of this road project.

"I am sure that the former local member of Parliament, Mr B.C. Thema, together with the people of this area must be happy that the road they had always advocated for has become a reality." **BOPA**

CSO: 4700/391

HIGHWAY, RAILWAY LINKS WITH NAMIBIA ENVISAGED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Rudolph Mojalemotho]

[Text]

THE MINISTER of Works and Communications, Mr Colin Blackbeard has said his Ministry was considering the possibility of rail and road links to the west although the Namibian problem had not been solved. Mr Blackbeard was speaking at the liason meeting of southern African state in Gaborone recently

According to the Minister, such meetings were held annually to discuss technical and administrative matters of mutual interest amongst the members. "As the head of a technical Ministry, I am pleased that these meetings take place between technical staffs in the various countries rather than solely political and economic discussions. It shows a willingness to allow a free flow of "Technical Information" which is necessary to enable each country to effectively use their development and maintanance resources to the best possible advantage," he said.

Minister Blackbeard also said for the past ten years Botswana has been mainly concerned with the construction of the main North-South road that links major villages to important centres around the country.

He pointed out that concerted efforts were made to step-up rural development, particularly arable farming and rural industries.

Mr Blackbeard said to determine priorities in the development of roads in the various districts, it was hoped that the final report of a feasibility studies would be received soon. He said this should give the basis for the upgrading of these roads during the next ten years.

To this day he added, Botswana has been utilizing design standards developed for other, sister African countries. "This is a source of gratification as it demonstrates cooperation in this technical field in the spirit that has brought you together at this occasion," the Minister said.

The Roads Department, Mr Blackbeard continued has commissioned a study to prepare a roads design manual which will hopefully be suited to Botswana and the many varying conditions encountered in this country. The manual should be ready for publication in 1982.

Minister Blackbeard disclosed that studies had been undertaken to upgrade old bitumen roads as well as roads which suffered considerable overloading.

He said the results from this study would make it easy for the Ministers to plan a road strengthening programme for years to come.

Mr Blackbeard also told the meeting that it was his Ministry's intention to install weighbridges at all our main border posts, as much as possible to stop the overloading.

"All the people of Botswana are entitled to improve roads. However, our overall road construction programme is over-ambitious. It needs substantial, financial and manpower resources which are inadequate at present," he said.

He also revealed that the progress made in road construction was spectacular. The Minister said the roads constructed under the programme were less costly but were strong enough to meet the requirements of both current and anticipate traffic.

CSO: 4700/391

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS MIRROR GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Michael Ditlhakeng]

[Text]

DISTRICT Agricultural Shows provide opportunities for people in rural areas, local authorities and the business community to benefit from government policies on development.

This was indicated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Moutlakgola Nwako when addressing a seminar for Tswapong district agricultural show organisers at Maunatlala last weekend.

Minister Nwako said district shows should link agricultural activities to business development.

The Minister said district shows, by emphasising on development, made people in the rural areas aware of industrial and commercial progress in the country. He further said it was necessary to ensure that people played an active role in development activities in their areas.

He pointed out that the role of public officers and councillors was to facilitate such events, not to dominate them. He called for the involvement of members of the public in organising committees, the judging, and all other activities associated with district agricultural shows.

"We in Botswana have an enviable reputation in the world in general and the developing countries in particular, for having a stable democratic governmental structure," Minister Nwako said.

For democracy to flourish, Minister Nwako said, the public must be constantly drawn into all activities of social and economic significance.

The Minister said his Ministry could assist district agricultural shows in various ways, such as in publicising individual shows.

In addition, he said, the Trade Promotion Unit in his ministry considered to introduce agricultural shows mobile agencies in 1982.

Shows training courses fo and organisers of district agricultural shows, with particular emphasis on preparation for shows and organisation of stalls was yet another idea being considered.

Minister Nwako further said the time has come for district agricultural shows to play a bigger role in promoting industries. He pointed out that the manufacturing sector was growing at 20 per cent every year.

"This rapid industrialisation of our economy must be reflected in our district agricultural shows so that they become a mirror of the changing pattern of life in our country," Minister Nwako emphasised.

"As we in Botswana have a very small market, in international terms, with our population of less than one million people, it is necessary that our manufaturers consider joint ventures with foreign investors and also consider the possibilities of manufacturing for export," he said.

He said district agricultural shows should be a forum for exploring these opportunities to enable our experienced and capable cattle farmers to diversify their activities and perhaps invest some of their profits manufacturing.

"Indeed the district agricultural shows should supplement the work of our annual Gaborone Trade Fair, which is becoming increasingly accepted as a major regional trade, and agricultural exhibition for the whole of southern Africa," Minister Nwako said.

CSO: 4700/391

MINISTER REPORTS COAL PROSPECTS POSITIVE

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Monty Letshwiti]

[Text]

THE MINISTER of Commerce and Industry Mr Moutlakgola Nwako has urged Batswana to increase food production to counteract a decline in the prices of minerals at the world markets.

Speaking at a kgotla meeting in Palapye recently, Mr Nwako said every head of the family involved in the agricultural sector should work hard to increase income per head which would improve the standard of living of every Motswana in the country.

He said that the current coal exploration in the Central District and Kgatleng was giving promising results. He further explained that transport and seaport arrangements and preparations were being undertaken, to provide access to the European markets.

Botswana's coal, will be railed to Richards Bay in South Africa, Maputo in Mozambique and Walvis Bay port in Namibia for shipment to the European market centres.

The Minister's speech gave the general public an impression that the commodity would be second to diamonds, the country's foreign exchange earner. He did not mention anything about the problems in the Selebi-Phikwe copper-nickel mine.

Turning to the general infrastructural development in the Central District Mr Nwako said that the National Power Station and the new coal mine town to be built between Palapye and Serowe and the expansion of the Morupule complex would contribute significantly towards employment creation in the country.

CSO: 4700/391

BCL PROFITS DIP, AS NICKEL, COPPER, COBALT PRICES DECLINE

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Mishingo Mpaphadzi]

[Text]

SALES REVENUE of BCL have ben reduced significantly by the decline in prices of Nickel, Copper and Cobalt. This was confirmed on Thursday by BCL's General Manager, Mr Mike Young in an interview with the Botswana Press Agency.

Mr Young noted that the impact of the lower prices received by BCL on the company's cash flow was serious and there was no evidence that the conditions will improve until well in 1982.

On a worldwide basis, he added, the nickel industry is in a terrible state.

He revealed that metal prices are depressed and producers are holding large inventories.

"Because of its debt burden BCL is particularly vulnerable to poor market conditions," he added.

The General Manager further pointed out that the company's financial crisis may also be aggravated by AMAX's request.

AMAX Nickel are contracted to purchase BCL's entire matte output for a reduction of about 25 per cent matte sales to an annual level of about 30 000 tonnes of matte for a period of 27 months commencing January 1. 1982.

He said the proposed reduction in matte sales to AMAX was designed to mitigate the costs to AMAX INC. of maintaining large stocks of nickel valued at present high interest rates. "AMAX have stated" He added " They would absorb any matte which had to be stockpiled from onwards."

Mr Young explained that whilst the request by AMAX was being considered, BCL was making active enquiries to establish other possible markets for its Nickel/Copper matte, adding that "initial reaction to these enquiries has been favourable."

He made it clear that no reduction in production was planned and it was hoped to sell all BCL's production by one means or another.

"Meanwhile BCL is taking all possible steps to reduce costs and defer expenditure until market conditions improve," he added.

The General Manager gave the assurance however, that all the technical problems experienced by BCL since 1973, which were the cause of the company's present crippling debt burden, have now been long overcome.

He indicated that the mine continued to operate efficiently and its operating costs are amongst the lowest of the World's Nickel Producers.

Mr Young added quickly however, that although BCL's debt was re-scheduled as recently as May 1980, it was apparent that before the end of 1981, BCL would require additional financial support, which has not as yet been committed to it.

This is the second time within a period of almost two years, the company is plagued by financial crisis. The mine ceased to export nickel and copper to AMAX in September 1979, following a strike by more than 400 members of the United Steel Workers Union at Louisiana, United States of America. On that occasion bridging/interim finance was organised by the government and the major Shareholders.

In May 1981 in a bid to assist the company during the period through to December 31, 1983 the Government, the Principal Shareholders and the major lenders entered into an agreement with BCL Limited to defer certain of the Company's Royality and debt repayments during the period between June, 1980 to December 31, 1983. Negotiations are presently in hand to consider further BCL's financial requirements. BOPA

CSO: 4700/391

BRIEFS

COAL FOR FRANCE--Botswana might become an important coal exporter to France if coal exploration operations being carried out by Charbonnages De France (CDF) in the Central District, Kgatleng and Kweneng become successful. An address at the Holiday Inn last week, marking the commencement of the drilling operations, CDF representative, Mr J. C. Sore said while France had nuclear power stations, the country was nevertheless going to increase its coal consumption to reduce its dependence on oil. He said at present France consumed about 50 million tonnes of coal per annum but produced only 20 million every year. Mr Sore noted that France therefore had to import about 30 million tonnes annually. Botswana's current coal production is 371 000 tonnes per annum. According to a press release from CDF, both Botswana and France would jointly benefit considerably, should the prospecting operations prove successful. Mr Sore also expressed his appreciation of the Botswana Government for granting a prospecting licence to his company. Speaking at the same ceremony, the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs Dr. G. K. T. Chiepe, cautioned against over-optimism with regard to the opening of new coal mines in the country. The Minister said the development of a coal mine was a long-term project, and if prospecting by the coal mining companies, proved to be successful, high-level production from the new mines could not be expected before the mid-1980's. The function was attended by cabinet ministers, representatives of commercial institutions, and other mining companies. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 81 p 1]

POPULATION FIGURE--Botswana's population now totals 936 600. These are the preliminary results of the census enumeration that took place all over Botswana from August 12 to 26 this year. This, adds the announcement, shows an increase of 362 506 people or 63%--giving an annual increase of 5%. The announcement adds that the urban areas have shown remarkable growth in population especially Gaborone, Selebi-Phikwe and Orapa. This growth, according to the Central Statistics Office, was due to the fact that the towns were mainly being settled by the census time in 1971. The more established townships of Francistown and Lobatse are said to have grown at less remarkable rate. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 1]

BALETE WARNED AGAINST ILLEGAL CROSSING--Balete were last week warned by the local police station commander, J. Bogacu against crossing illegally into South Africa to collect wood. Mr Bogacu said at a kgotia meeting that South African force on the border could shoot at any person in sight, especially if the person tried to run away. The warning came after a Dinokaneng Magistrate in South Africa

fined Kenalemang Monica More of Ramotswa P60 or 60 days in prison for illegally. Another person from Ramotswa Piet Mokokwe was also fined P20 or 20 days in prison for the same offence. According to Mr Bogacu, three Ramotswa girls were last month pardoned after committing the same offence. [Text] Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 17 Nov 81 p 1]

COPPER, NICKEL PROBLEMS--The President, Dr Q. K. J. Masire told Gabane residents this week that lack of favourable markets for Botswana's copper and nickel was one of the biggest problems facing the Selebi-Phikwe mine since the mine started production in 1974. The President noted that although West Germany imported the bulk of Botswana copper and nickel, there were stockpiles that could not be easily got rid of inadequate electricity and lack of shipping facilities were problems the Government had to solve, Dr Masire added. He also said although the Americans did a great deal of help build the infrastructure a lot more was still required to be done. The President disclosed that the Selebi-Phikwe copper and nickel mine has always been dogged by financial and management problems, and that at one point the management considered closing down. The President said, however, that Government had persuaded the management to take into account the welfare of the town dwellers who would consequently become jobless. Dr Masire also touched on the pollution at Selebi-Phikwe, a result of the mine's chimney stacks, which spew gaseous fumes over the township. The President disclosed that a lot of money has gone into the project to make the township pollution free. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 12 Nov 81 p 1]

LOCAL AUTONOMY DEMANDS--The Assistant Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr D. K. Kwele, this week warned district councils against demanding autonomy because Botswana is a unitary state. He told councillors that it was not true that the central government alone monopolises decision making powers. "You are the local authorities," Mr Kwele said. The Minister was addressing a joint meeting of the Kgalagadi district council and land board officials at Tsabong. Mr Kwele emphasised that elected council officials and council employees should cooperate. He also made it clear that councillors and council employees should not gossip about confidential council affairs. Such behaviour, the Minister confirmed could only lead to petty misunderstanding, thereby, retarding national development. Mr Kwele said it was mockery of majority rule for a councillor whose motion has been defeated to go around defaming his colleagues in public. He pointed out that in many districts, development projects were lagging behind because quarrels and counter-accusations among councillors and council employees. Tribalism Mr Kwele said, is enemy number one in Africa and the Government is fighting against this evil by all means at its disposal. Mr Kwele warned that officers employed by council should not be regarded as "rejects of the central government" because council officers play an important role in planning and implementing rural development policies. He also cautioned land boards against making decisions without consulting council. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 12 Nov 81 p 1]

SABOTAGE CASE--Moremi Lele Gare (25), of Mochudi will appear before the Selibe-Phikwe Magistrate Court next week for allegedly cutting power supply in the town last Friday. Gare is charged with Sabotage, a criminal act contrary to Section 341, Sub-section B of the Penal Code. It is alleged that Gare had on November 6 at

Selebi-Phikwe, willfully and unlawfully cut off electricity in the township with intent to obstruct power supply. The accused is an employee of the Botswana Power Corporation. The power was cut for roughly four hours, and among the most hard hit areas were the hospital, BCL and Francistown, which gets its power from Selibe-Phikwe. BOPA [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 13 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/391

YUGOSLAV LAUDS IMPETUS, QUALITY IN TIES BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Nov 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--A ranking member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic (SFR) of Yugoslavia has said that his country's relations with Socialist Ethiopia had registered broader impetus and new quality.

Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic of the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia, commented on the growing relations between the two countries during a recent interview he gave in Belgrade to the head of the Ethiopian News Agency. Comrade Mijatovic touched on broad-ranging issues including Ethio-Yugoslav relations and cooperations following the Ethiopian Revolution, Yugoslav's position on developments in the horn of Africa, the dangers of the escalating arms race and the present situation in Yugoslavia.

Asked to assess the present level of Ethio-Yugoslav cooperation, Comrade Mijatovic said the long-standing relations between the two countries rest on common aspirations for freedom and independent development, the building of a better and more just world, and on joint commitment to the application of the principles of Non-Alignment. Noting that relations between Ethiopia and Yugoslavia have gained broader impetus following the revolution, the Yugoslav official noted that the Yugoslav people welcomed the events of February 1974 as "an authentic expression of the will of the Ethiopian people to rid themselves of the shackles of feudalism and to build a society based on progressive foundation."

Comrade Mijatovic recalled that from the very beginning Yugoslavia had extended all-round political, diplomatic material and other assistance to the Ethiopian Revolution and said the Yugoslav people, party and government have been following with attention and keen interest the measures taken by the Ethiopian leadership to advance the cause of the broad masses. "We rejoice at the successes achieved in this endeavour," he told ENA.

Identical Views

Comrade Mijatovic noted that the two countries share identical views on key problems confronting the present-day world and said the good relations between Socialist Ethiopia and Yugoslavia are based on the firm foundation laid during the meeting of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam and the late President Tito of Yugoslavia. He also recalled the fruitful meeting he had with Comrade Chairman

Mengistu last April when he visited Ethiopia in his capacity as President of the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia.

Comrade Mijatovic was convinced that the prospects for further expanding relations and cooperation between Socialist Ethiopia and Yugoslavia are very good and mentioned trade, investment cooperation and cooperation in industrial production and agricultural as the most promising areas.

In response to the ENA question on Yugoslavia's position regarding the worsening situation in the horn of Africa as a result of the establishment of military bases in Somalia, the Yugoslav official said: "Yugoslavia has resolutely opposed on every occasion the use of force as a means of dealing with disputes among nations. The use of military force only makes existing conflicts more complicated and more complex and this historical experience has been confirmed by the situation in the horn of Africa."

Comrade Mijatovic went on: "We support the principle contained in the OAU Charter regarding the inviolability of state borders, as well as all efforts exerted by the Organization towards solving such disputes." In this connection, he said, Yugoslavia stands for the peaceful solution of the problem in the horn of Africa and indeed all inter-African disputes.

Serious Threat

Turning to the international scene, Comrade Mijatovic said the already tense situations are being aggravated by the growing tension around the world. He also mentioned attempts at thwarting the aspirations of peoples for full national, economic and political emancipation and the growing gap and contradications between the developed and developing countries as matters of great concern.

The concentration of weapons in Europe, the Indian Ocean-Gulf Red Sea areas and other parts of the world pose serious threat to world peace, the Yugoslav official went on to point out. He said the Non-Aligned countries should intensify efforts to arrest this dangerous trend.

Asked to comment on the situation in post-Tito Yugoslavia, Comrade Mijatovic said while the late Yugoslav President's death was an irreparable loss, the problems facing the country today "primarily stem from our dynamic and very rapid overall socio-economic development and progress." He went on to note that in Yugoslav society as in other societies there are "manifested differences of interest not in terms of general development and objectives but with respect to concrete situations."

Asked finally what Yugoslavia is doing to solve economic and political difficulties currently facing it, Comrade Mijatovic mentioned three areas of policy action: checking inflation and reducing balance of payments deficits, drafting a comprehensive programme of economic stabilization, and consolidating the socialist system. He stressed that the best guarantee for the solution of Yugoslavia's problems and difficulties say in the broadcast involvment and dedication of the Yugoslav working people of all nationalities in national endeavour.

CSO: 4500/69

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION ELECTED TO IOJ COMMITTEES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Nov 81 p 8

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — The Ethiopian Journalists' Association (EJA) has been elected member of the Executive and Control Committees of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), Comrade Imiru Worku, Acting Chairman of the EJA, disclosed yesterday.

EJA was elected at the IOJ's Ninth Congress which was held in Moscow recently to serve for five years.

Comrade Imiru said the meeting deliberated on wide ranging issues, including a common strategy to counter imperialist and reactionary propaganda. The Congress condemned the belicose and aggressive posture of imperialism all over the world.

The Ninth Congress of the IOJ was attended by 420 delegates from 86 countries and representatives of international organizations, according to Comrade Imiru.

Prior to the Moscow Congress Comrade Imiru had participated at the meeting in the Bulgarian city of Varna jointly organized by the IOJ Social Committee and the Bulgarian Journalists' Association in connection with the protection of the rights of progressive journalists.

Comrade Imiru pointed out that representatives of 46 countries and leaders of international organizations participated at the Varna meeting in which views were exchanged on measures to be taken against racist, zionist and repressive forces that persecute progressive journalists.

He further noted that study reports were heard during the meeting by delegation members of Socialist Ethiopia, several Latin American, Middle East and other countries on the repressions repetrated on progressive journalists in South Africa and other reactionary quarters.

Comrade Imiru reported that a committee was formed during the meeting in Varna to assist families of journalists killed by repressive governments and to speed up the release of progressive journalists imprisoned by zionists and oppressive regimes.

The delegation members of the EJA also visited historical sites and various institutions during a ten-day visit of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CSO: 4500/69

IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE AT ASSAB PORT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] ASSAB (EH) — Construction works are underway at the Port of Assab with the view to further improve the facilities of the Port, Comrade Mohammed Said Jasir, Manager of the Assab Port Administration, disclosed to a team of visiting journalists at his office here recently.

Comrade Mohammed said that the main part of the construction was the installation of 18 cranes, of which the work in nine of them is complete at present. The Manager noted that the installation of the cranes to facilitate the loading and unloading of ships is expected to increase the port's operational capacity by 20 per cent. Besides easing the shortage of materials at the Port, the installation of the cranes in a suitable manner will further enhance the provision of efficient services at the Port, he added.

Comrade Mohammed further stated that the completion of the new power station, which is expected to be operational in the very near future, will ensure the Port of adequate electric power supply. In this connection, the Manager pointed out that the power station is not meant to serve only the Port. He added that plans are under way to discuss matters with the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority as to how the service could be extended to the residents of the town, if need be. This scheme has an important role to play in a town like Assab where the residents are highly dependent on electric power for electrical appliances such as ventilators, air conditioners, cold stores, refrigerators, and so on.

Other Port Facilities

As regards the work on other Port facilities, Comrade Mohammed said that an open space has been fenced for the deposition of cargoes to prevent the loss of goods through negligence. Along with this are such facilities as offices, warehouses, machine rooms and also a place for washing and greasing of machines as well as residence quarters, the Manager added.

Comrade Mohammed also noted that work on most parts of the project is 100 per cent complete except fence work and office extension which are 95 and 85 per cent complete respectively.

Speaking about the plans for the further improvement of the organizational set up of the port on international level, Comrade Mohammed

pointed out that the first-phase study on the administration of the Port and its master-plan has been completed and presented for consideration. Comrade Muhammed stressed that this study has an important bearing on the further development of the work at the national port for it also treats the nature of the connections the Port administration should have with related bodies.

CSO: 4500/69

ACTIVITIES OF KURAZ PUBLISHING HOUSE REVEALED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Great efforts was made by the Kuraz Publishing House during the last Ethiopian year to help alleviate the printing problem which prevailed during the feudo-bourgeois regime and to satisfy the reading urge of the people by translating foreign language books into Amharic.

This was stated by Comrade Tesfaye Ayalew, General Manager of the Kuraz Publishing House, on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the firm. Comrade Tesfaye noted that the House has translated into Amharic books written in 15 foreign languages and distributed them to the public at reasonable prices.

He disclosed that the House has opened 24 bookshops in 14 regions and the capital.

The General Manager further pointed out that a new book titled Wonjelegnaw Dagna, the Criminal Judge by Haddis Alemayehu, author of the best selling Fikir Eske Mekabir (Love Unto Grave) is now on sale.

Amharic books which have gained fame among the reading public, including Endewetach Kerech (she never returned) Teret Teret Yemeseret (oral tradition), Yekai Kokeb Tiri (the call of the red star), Maebel Wazimea and Mebacha (eve and wake of the storm revolution) and various other books dealing with the Ethiopian philosophy will shortly be translated into Russian, Comrade Tesfaye declared.

Kuraz Publishing House has meanwhile reduced the prices of 15 books in order to disseminate Marxism-Leninism among the people and encourage adult readership among the newly literate.

CSO: 4500/69

ASMARA RADIO STATION INAUGURATED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] ASMARA (ENA) — The new 50 kilowatt radio station in this regional capital of Eritrea built and equipped at a cost of more than 1.3 million Birr by the Ministry of Information and National Guidance was inaugurated here on Sunday.

The new Asmara radio station was inaugurated in the presence of Comrade Girma Yilma, Minister of Information and National Guidance and COPWE Central Committee member, by Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giergis COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE Representative for Eritrea region.

In a statement he delivered on the occasion, Comrade Dawit said that the new radio station has a unique and special role to play in the revolutionary struggle in disseminating knowledge on the genuine and glorious victories of the revolution as well as in rallying the broad masses for still greater victories ahead.

He declared that in addition to spreading the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, the radio station would convey the revolutionary call to those individuals who were forced or misled into fleeing to wilderness by reactionaries to benefit from the Government's amnesty, return to normal life and embark on the effort of reconstruction undertaken by the country.

Comrade Dawit thanked experts and staff of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance and others who helped in the successful completion of the new and improved services of the Asmara radio station.

Earlier, Comrade Girma Yilma said in a statement that radio broadcasting plays an important part in explaining the objectives of the revolution the broad masses and to convey the wishes of the masses to COPWE and the Revolutionary Government.

It would struggle for the development of the languages and cultures of all nationalities and would disseminate the message of peace and socialism, the brotherhood of the working people, at the same time encouraging comradely and friendly feelings among peoples. The radio station would also fight against regionalism and other disruptive tendencies, Comrade Girma said.

He went on to state that the radio station would serve as a bridge between the broad masses of the region and the Government, communicating

as widely as possible, the spirit of peace and unity. The Asmara radio station of Revolutionary Ethiopia, Comrade Girma said, would continue to expose fully the machinations and vicious propaganda of the anti-popular, anti-unity and counter-revolutionary elements.

Comrade Girma then expressed thanks on behalf of the Ministry and on his own behalf to the members of Regional COPWE Executive Committee, the Regional Chief Administrator, the Northern Sector Command, the Revolutionary Police and governmental departments and mass organisations for participating effectively and extending their co-operation in the task of building the radio station in a new form.

Also speaking on the occasion, Comrade Mulugeta Lule, Acting Head of the Department of Radio Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia, said that the station was built and equipped at more than 1.3 million Birr, excluding the material assistance extended by governmental and mass organisations.

Comrade Yigezu Jafaro, Head of the Regional Branch of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance, said that immense efforts have gone into the establishment of the new radio station.

Present at the inaugural ceremony were Comrade Fikru Wolde-Tinsae, Chief Administrator of Eritrea region, members of the Regional COPWE Executive Committee and other invited guests.

CSO: 4500/69

TPLF EXPECTS DERG TO LAUNCH OFFENSIVE IN TIGRE

London 8 DAYS in English No 46, 21 Nov 81 p 36

[Text]

PAMELA ANN SMITH details the fears of the Tigré People's Liberation Front that Ethiopia's ruling Dergue regime, aided by Soviet arms and advisers, will move soon to crush the TPLF's so-far-successful resistance.

WHILE MUCH of the world's attention is currently focused on the Reagan administration's attempts to shore up its defences in Egypt and the Sudan, another struggle against a major superpower is continuing just south of the area, in the heart of the Horn of Africa.

On one side is the Dergue, the ruling military regime in Ethiopia which is backed by the Soviet Union: on the other is the Tigré People's Liberation Front (TPLF) which, like its comrades-in-arms the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), is facing the threat of a major offensive mounted from Addis Ababa. The outcome of the campaign, the latest in a series which has been staged against Tigré's people since 1975, could change the balance of power in this vital region and hammer another nail to the coffin of Ethiopian imperialism.

Asfeha Hagos, a member of the TPLF central committee and the head of its foreign relations bureau, told *8 Days* during his recent visit to London that: 'The TPLF is expecting the Dergue to launch a very big military offensive in Tigré within the next few weeks.' He said that the Ethiopians have already deployed one division along the borders of the province and that more troops, trained by Russian advisers and armed with recently-supplied Soviet weapons, were being moved into the area. 'Tigré is the main target,' he said, 'because the TPLF is growing tremendously, it is the harvest season, and the Soviets are trying to strengthen their position in the Horn of Africa and along the Red Sea.' Asked if he thought the projected offensive reflected the military pact signed in August by Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen — all of which are allied with Moscow he said: 'Yes. Tigré is the weakest point in the alliance.'

The Tigreans, who number about 5m, launched their latest struggle for national self-determination in 1975, shortly after the fall of the Haile Selassie regime in Ethiopia. Since then they have faced six major campaigns by the Dergue aimed at capturing the centres of population and at regaining the wealthy agricultural lands which the military regime needs if it is to maintain its control over the former empire. In the last major campaign, launched in August 1980, the Tigreans encountered heavy Russian armaments for the first time. These included advanced MI24 helicopter gunships, of the kind first used by the Russians in Afghanistan. Led by the Rangers, an elite counter-insurgency force trained by the Soviets, the Dergue's 40,000 troops were nevertheless defeated after a battle lasting three months.

Another attempt to regain the rural areas was made last April, when Ethiopian troops garrisoned in the Tigrean capital of Makale and in the town of Adwa sought to clear the main road running from central Tigré to Addis Ababa. Led by three Soviet colonels, and employing MiG23 aircraft and T54 tanks supplied by the Russians, the Dergue's forces nevertheless were pushed back

to their garrisons by the end of April. TPLF forces captured scores of armoured cars, heavy vehicles, radio sets, machine guns and rifles during the fighting, as well as hundreds of enemy troops, Hagos reported. By this summer the TPLF controlled over 85 per cent of Tigré, from the borders of Sudan to the eastern edge of the province west of Djibouti. The Ethiopians controlled only a handful of towns housing only about three per cent of the total population, Hagos added.

TPLF representatives have launched a diplomatic campaign aimed at gaining outside support for their attempt to resolve the conflict peacefully. In a memorandum submitted to the UN General Assembly in September, they called on the organisation and its member states to withhold support for the Ethiopian regime and to render assistance to all the oppressed minorities in Ethiopia and in Eritrea, who were fighting for their democratic rights. But they also stressed that they were not a 'secessionist movement'.

'We are not against the *voluntary* unity of the Tigreans with the other nations and nationalities in the empire,' a spokesman said. 'We understand the economic, security and international advantages of a big state. But when there does not exist a democratic atmosphere, when national oppression continues and when the people lead a degrading economic and social life, they opt for the formation of an independent and democratic republic.'

Closer to home, the TPLF has called for the establishment of a united front with the other groups fighting for national self-determination. These include the Oromo Liberation Front, the Western Somali Liberation Front in the Ogaden and the Danakil peoples of Afars, near Djibouti, as well as the Eritreans.

The Tigreans, because of their military successes perhaps, have made the most progress in these areas, and as a result they have been more successful in avoiding the harsh conditions and enforced exile endured by the Eritreans and the Somalis. Although some 80,000 Tigrean refugees have been forced to flee to the Sudan, the bulk of the population remains in Tigré. The TPLF claim that this cohesion has led to a doubling of its fighting forces since May 1980. The question is whether even these undeniably impressive achievements will be enough to stave off the next assault by the Dergue and their Soviet advisers.

CSO: 4500/68

BRIEFS

STARVATION DEATHS--Paris, November 25--More than 1,000 people have already died of hunger in a months-long famine in Western Ethiopia, the Protestant Federation of France said in a communique issued here Citing a local official with the Evangelical Mekane Yesu Church, the Federation said that some 35,000 Ethiopians had been affected by the famine and urgent help was needed to alleviate the critical situation, particularly in the western province of Welega. The group also said that local authorities were persecuting Christians in the area. Several Ministers had been arrested, churches shut down and goods confiscated. The Federation said the reports had been confirmed by other sources. [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2849, 25 Nov 81 p 20]

EPLF COUNTEROFFENSIVE--Paris, November 25--The Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea said that 950 Ethiopian soliders had been killed, 1,255 wounded and 43 taken prisoner in fighting since November 8 when the Front launched a counter-offensive against Government troops in the Barka region. The Army had been forced to retreat more than 70 kms (62 miles) throughout the western front, the group said in a communique released in Paris. [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2849, 25 Nov 81 p 20]

CSO: 4500/69

ESTABLISHMENT OF ANTI-EXPANSIONIST FRONT REPORTED

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 25, Nov 81 p 12

[Text] The unjust military intervention of Senegalese troops in Gambia and the subsequent triggering of a process of annexation of that sister country by the Senegalese neocolonial regime have aroused the general reproof of our people, of the democratic and patriotic organizations. Our newspaper furthermore echoed this disapproval in its last two issues. But, as we expected, the neocolonial regimes of Gambia and Senegal were not bothered by that. As a matter of fact we have just learned that, after London, the Gambian Patriotic Forces are organizing themselves to form a "broad patriotic front against the Senegalese occupation forces and their Gambian running dogs." This initiative, coming essentially from the MOJA (Movement for Justice--Gambian Section) is known thanks to the efforts of the journal BALANG-BAA. Below we present excerpts taken from that publication and the declaration of the MOJA.

"Dear fellow citizens, the aggressive Senegalese ruling classes have illegally invaded our country and are now planning a permanent occupation of our country with the support of their Gambian puppets, led by the traitor Daouda Diawara. This criminal act, which is opposed by all true Gambians, must not go unpunished. The pitiful living conditions of the people of Casamance are only too well-known to us to allow any illusion as to any future of the 'union' of our two countries under the yoke of two countries controlled by foreigners. Gambians never opposed authentic union with their brothers and sisters in Senegal but they draw a clear dividing line between a free union between two free peoples on the one hand and the forced 'union' of two peoples on the other hand. Our 'elected' leaders have sold us out. So, the only thing for us to do is to rely on ourselves.

"Finally, the lessons learned from the many mistakes made during the July uprising show that, if we must fight a long battle until victory against the enemy, we must organize ourselves. The ground for the founding of a front with all Gambian patriots must be rapidly prepared to tackle the task of fighting against the Senegalese aggressors on all fronts.

"All information intended for the outside world seems to come from Dakar, the capital of Senegalese expansionism. Even Gambians living in the areas where fighting is going on against the Senegalese invaders, knowing the situation only in their own localities, depend on the lies fabricated in Dakar under the heading of information. LE BULLETIN D'INFORMATIONS DE GAMBIE has become a provincial journal for the occupation forces.

"The important thing now is to forge new instruments for resistence to break up this plot against the people. The imperialist press has said that opposition to the occupation comes only from the small bureaucratic elite which was afraid of being swept away by the enormous Senegalese bureaucratic machine.

"But the Gambian masses are only too familiar with the living conditions of their Senegalese brothers. The high cost of living, chronic unemployment, prostitution, and the notorious arrogance of the authorities (of Senegal) do not attract us; instead, this sort of thing repels us. Since our Senegalese brothers and sisters are stepping up their fight against the neocolonial regime of Abdou Diouf, we will be at their side in the fight for our independence and we will then, amid the fire of battle, lay the foundations for a real unity among our peoples, founded on equality and mutual respect in conformity with the greatest ideals of pan-Africanism.

"As we go to press, we learn of the arrest, in Guinea-Bissau, of Kukoi S. Sanyang and nine of his associates and that the occupation forces and their Gambian lackeys are doing everything for their extradiction. We issue an appeal to the government of Guinea-Bissau to refrain from sending them to certain death. Such an act would be considered as interference in our internal affairs.

"Down with the traitorous clique of Diawara.

"No to the neocolonial 'union' of the Senegambian puppet states.

"For the broadest patriotic front against Senegalese aggression."

BALANG-BAA

MOJA Statement on Tragic and Extremely Grave Events

1. We address our condolences to the entire nation in general and particularly to the families of all those who fell in the course of the resistance against the invaders and during the useless blood bath.

We are resolved to transform our pain into a focus of indomitable resistance to Senegalese aggression.

2. While understanding the need for revolutionary change in Gambia and the illegitemate nature of the regime of Diawara, we dissociate ourselves from the infantile adventurism of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] and we firmly condemn the indescribable chaos caused by the badly-organized coup d'etat.

However, our criticisms of the CNR must not be confused with the perfidious campaign of lies and denigrations orchestrated by the Senegalese aggressors and their puppets lead by Diawara.

Contrary to the many lies and exaggerations, the forces of the CNR could not be held responsible directly for the death of a relatively small number of people. The vast majority of deaths was caused by the savage massacres carried out by the Senegalese aggressors against defenseless people. For example, while the "coupists" were liberating all of their hostages, the "loyalists" in panic killed 27 of their hostages by choking them to death.

It is true that the criminals armed by the CNR killed many innocent people but "loyalist" snipers did just as much.

The responsibility for the tragic holocaust which has struck our martyr people must be correctly placed in context with all of the guilty individuals taking their share because these abominable crimes must be punished just as the prolonged war against the occupation forces must inevitably lead to the defeat of those occupation forces.

3. Keeping our distance from the coup d'etat does not in any way alter our resolute condemnation of the unlawful invasion and occupation of our dear country. The coup d'etat and the invasion are two different things. The presumed unconstitutional military "accord" between the two neocolonial states serves to discredit the states rather than legitimize the invasion. We consider the role of the Diawara clique in this entire affair to involve treason and it must be roundly condemned.

4. We reaffirm that we recognize the many bonds existing between the sister peoples of Senegal and Gambia. We renew our support for the free, independent, and socialist union of the two countries and of all of Africa, if we may say so. However, we draw a clear dividing line between a union and violent absorption of a neocolony by another one. We are very happy with the declaration of the seven Senegalese opposition parties of 4 August and we hope that the RND [Democratic National Rally] will be clearer in its position.

We call upon all Senegalese patriots to rally to us in the fight against this neocolonialist plot.

5. We call upon all patriotic (Gambian) parties, organizations, groups and personalities to establish a national front against Senegalese occupation.

Resistance must continue! Fatherland or death! We shall win!

Movement for Justice in Africa (Gambia).

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CSO:4719/286

RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY SHOWS POPULATION TRENDS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

> [Text] The population of Mauritius is slowly growing old. Of a population close to 1 million, 46.3 percent are today less than 20 years of age. According to local demographers, the aging process will take place "very slowly:" the percentage of the less than 20 years of age will drop to only 33 percent of the population by the year 2,000. This estimate, based on probable fertility, mortality and emigration trends of the population, as perceived by the Central Statistics Office, has been reported by Vakil Rajcoomar, chief demographer of the ministry of health.

Mr Rajcoomar has provided demographic information on Mauritius contained in an official booklet of the ministry of health entitled "Changes in the Population Structure and Future Prospects," a booklet circulated at the first Pan-African Seminar for the Training of Family Action Leaders in the university auditorium in Reduit. The booklet provides valuable information on various demographic facets, fertility rates, adult and infant mortality rates, percentage of women presently married (by age group) and other matters.

The chief demographer of the ministry of health has not clearly indicated if the birth control policy in Mauritius, implemented both by the government through the Mauritius Family Planning Association and the Family Action, has been successful. With a population increase rate of 3 percent a year noted at the time of the census taken in 1952, it had become certain that the population was going to double in size by the first part of the 1970's. The goal of the government policy (contraception in accordance with modern methods) and Family Action (planned parenthood through natural contraception) is to reduce the birth rate to 1.12 percent between now and the mid-1980's.

According to the chief demographer's analysis, it is evident that over the past 2 decades there has been a significant drop in the fertility rate on Mauritius. Based on 1962 figures and those of the period 1972 (date of the last census)-1980, it is noted that this drop has involved all age groups but in different proportions. Mr Rajcoomar writes, however, that there was a slight increase in the fertility rate in the 15-19 year old age group, rising from 50.3 percent in 1972 to 62.5 percent in 1980.

The general gross birth rate was 27.0 in 1980 as compared to 38.5 in 1962 and 24.8 in 1972. The gross fertility rate was 101.0 in 1980 as compared to 181.4 in 1962 and 104.5 in 1973. The reproduction rate was 1.45 in 1980 as compared to 2.90 in 1962 and 1.67 in 1973. The fertility rate was 2,950 in 1980 as compared to 5,863 in 1962 and 3,418 in 1973.

The birth rate by age, other than the 15-19 year old group (noted above), was 175.8 in 1980 as compared to 188.4 in 1972 for the 20-24 year old age group; 162.6 for the 25-29 year old age group as compared to 190.8 in 1972; 106.2 for the 30-34 year old age group as compared to 130.1 in 1972; 59.5 for the 35-39 year old age group as compared to 88.4 in 1973; 20.4 for the 40-44 year old age group as compared to 31.7 in 1972; and finally 2.9 for the 45-49 year old age group as compared to 3.8 in 1973. A detailed analysis of the fertility rate between 1962 and 1972 reveals that the proportion of women presently married and under 35 years of age had shown a drop, especially those between 15-19 and 20-24 years of age.

Percentage of Married Women by Age Group

The percentage of women presently married by age group between 1962 and 1972 is as follows: 15-19 year old age group 27.8 (1962) and 12.4 (1972); 20-24 year old age group 68.2 and 49.8 respectively; 25-29 year old age group 83.1 and 76.0 respectively 30-34 year old age group 85.3 and 83.7 respectively; 35-39 year old age group 83.9 and 84.2 respectively; 40-44 year old age group 78.5 and 80.0 respectively; and 45-49 year old age group 71.7 and 74.4 respectively. The average age at marriage, according to the chief demographer, went from 19.9 years of age in 1962 to 22.4 years of age in 1972.

Consequently, the recent increase in the fertility rate in the 15-19 year old age group could raise speculations on the possibility either of an upsetting of the social norms vis-a-vis early marriages or an increase in adolescent pregnancies.

Mr Rajcoomar notes that the drop in the fertility rate on Mauritius followed the expanded use of contraceptive methods in the mid-1960's. Nevertheless, despite this drop and the increased age of marriage, the gross birth rate will likely be influenced by births resulting from the baby boom following World War II. These persons have now reached the childbearing age.

Mortality

According to Mr Rajcoomar, Mauritius experienced a high infant mortality rate up to the mid-1940's. With the use of modern medical techniques in anti-malaria campaigns, the mortality rate dropped 50 percent in 10 years, 1946-1950 to 1956-1960. Since then, the mortality rate gradually dropped and now is about 33 per 1,000 persons. According to Mr Rajcoomar, the low mortality rates, which fluctuated between 7 and 8 per 1,000 persons over the past 10 years, shows that in order to succeed in dropping it even further it is most important that the infant mortality rate be reduced. He stressed that by taking into consideration estimates on the aging of the population and changes in the age structure, the general mortality rate will continue increasing with the growing number of persons in the older age bracket.

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CSO: 4719/296

MMM-PSM GOVERNMENT TO IMPORT OIL DIRECTLY

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Dr Swaley Kasenally, MMM deputy, said the following at a PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] meeting in Riviere des Aiguilles last evening: "In an MMM-PSM government, petroleum products would be imported directly by the government, thus eliminating intermediaries (generally multinationals) a factor which will have favorable repercussions on prices." Dr Kasenally is known as the MMM's primary spokesman on energy policy.

Dr Kasenally, who analyzed the causes leading to the second devaluation and who criticized the present government, stressed that the petroleum products import bill (close to 600 million rials for the local market) was one of the main factors for this devaluation.

Dr Kasenally severely criticized the government for "its lack of vision and planning." In this context, he spoke of the drop in agricultural production, to such an extent that Mauritius, which is primarily an agricultural country, must import vegetables including dry pimento, to the order to 1.3 billion rials. Because of this astronomical import bill, Dr Kasenally feels that in an MMM-PSM government, rice growing will be considered a necessity despite its high cost. Recalling the World War II period when the country had to produce its own food to survive, he noted, "Even if we do not succeed in producing all our consumer needs, at least we will produce half."

Unless necessary measures are taken, Dr Kasenally fears more devaluations are coming. He stated, "This can be avoided by a change in government, with capable men leading the country."

Other speakers also stirred up feelings at yesterday's meeting. The recent disagreement over Libya was not mentioned at all. A mutual exchange of compliments between various leaders was noted. Mr Harish Boodhoo found in Mr Aneerood Jugnauth a "future prime minister" who would not tolerate certain acts of his future ministers. He said, "Si ena pou fou coup de poing lor la table, li pou faire li." In his speech, the MMM leader made polite remarks about his PSM counterpart, while at the same time criticizing certain turncoats such as Suresh Moorba, he said, will be a candidate in the next elections.

Mr Jugnauth had strong words for the government leaders, particularly the prime minister whom he characterized as a "vulture" and "pas ene socialiste; li ene mauvais conservateur" ("not a socialist; he is a bad conservative"). Mr Jugnauth also stated that Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam has "always favored capitalists."

Other speakers including R. Jaddoo, R. Gungoosingh, Y. Maudarbaccus and R. Beedassy spoke about fraud, corruption, bad management of the country's economy and the "failure" of the educational system.

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CSO: 4719/298

PROGRESS ON HYDROELECTRIC PLANT REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 26 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] In 3 years there will no longer be a Diamamoune Cascade. In fact, water discharged by this cascade will be diverted from its normal channel to feed the Riviere Champagne hydroelectric plant whose maximum capacity will be 30 mw. A team of Mauritian engineers, members of the "Institution of Engineers," paid a visit to the work site on Saturday to become familiar with the project.

After 10 months operation, the work undertaken by the COCEFAR-SBTP [expansion unknown] under the supervision of the SMEC [Snowy Mountain Engineering Corporation] has reached an advanced stage. This project includes the following: (1) building of a dike on the Grande Riviere Sud-Est with construction of a dam 247.5 meters above sea level. The water level in the dike, which will encompass an area of 41 hectares, will not go over 241 meters above sea level; (2) building of a flood cut-off whose level will be the same as the dike. This cut-off will include an 85-meter waterfall going up to the Riviere Canard. Its water discharge capacity is 2,200 cubic meters a second; (3) construction of a 285-meter long temporary tunnel (discharge capacity 130 cubic meters a second); and (4) construction of the main 3,000-meter tunnel (linking the Grande Riviere Sud-Est to the Riviere Champagne hydroelectric plant). A surge tank will also be built at a certain point from the main tunnel.

Work on drilling the main tunnel is being done with the help of sophisticated electrical equipment. The use of diesel or gasoline-powered equipment is prohibited in the tunnel to prevent loss of breathing air space and therefore also to prevent the danger of explosions.

Up to now, the tunnel has reached close to the 560 meter point. Work is now being carried out at a rate of 10-12 meters a day.

Water to be used by the hydroelectric point will subsequently be discharged into the Riviere Champagne whose course will also be subject to major changes. The plant will be located at a height of 50 meters above sea level.

Background to Diamamoune

The story goes that Diamamoune was a Malagasy slave at the time of French colonialization. He had escaped and had sought refuge on a crag located behind the fall making up the cascade. Thus he was constantly able to escape the round-ups organized by his masters. One day, however, the latter found him. Cornered, he rushed to the river but crashed down on the rocks.

5671
CSO: 4719/298

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT--Between 1 July 1980 and 31 June 1981, Mauritius experienced a trade deficit of 1.9 billion rials. During this 12-month period, our imports rose to 5 billion rials, while exports amounted to 3.1 billion rials. During the corresponding 1979-1980 period, the deficit amounted to 1.2 billion rials, imports amounting to 4.2 billion rials and exports to 3 billion rials. It should nevertheless be noted that the trade balance is calculated for the period January through December. However, the above-mentioned figures referring to the fiscal year (July-June) nonetheless reveal a heavy annual deficit. It will also be noted that from one given period to another, as shown from the above-mentioned figures, the deficit has increased by 700 million rials, i.e. about 58 percent. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Sep 81 p 1] 5671

TAX ACCORD WITH INDIA--An agreement between Mauritius and India was signed in New Delhi on Monday to prevent double taxation and flight of capital between the two countries. The "double taxation agreement" is nothing new; it already is in effect between Great Britain and Mauritius and between France and Mauritius. The concept is to assure that the taxpayer does not pay taxes twice. An Indian expert, assigned to Mauritius, could therefore opt to pay his taxes in his native country. As far as flight of capital is concerned, it is certain that regulations already in effect will be vigorously implemented. Strict foreign exchange controls are already in effect and measures will probably be taken by both countries to uncover any case of fraud. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 22 Oct 81 p 1] 5671

TEA FROM INDIA--India will sell 2 million kilograms of tea to Mauritius, within the framework of the plan to market "blended tea." This tea, which is a mixture of two different grades, is presently prized in the world market. In announcing this news, THE ECONOMIC TIMES of Bombay notes that this Indian-Mauritian venture will succeed. Mauritian tea is sold on the London market at an average of 98.51 pence a kilogram. On the other hand, in accordance with a market study undertaken by the UN Development Program, Scandanavian countries import 6 million kilograms of tea per year for a population of 17 million. Denmark heads the list with consumption of 450 grams per capita, followed by Sweden (360 grams) and Norway (187 grams). Tea sold in these countries is reexported by Great Britain, the FRG and other countries. Producer countries are presently trying to penetrate the Scandanavian market. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 23 Oct 81 p 1] 5671

CSO: 4719/296

VIEWS OF PARTIES TO NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT DISCUSSIONS REVIEWED

Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Nov 81 p 8

[Article by Patrice Claude]

[Text] Johannesburg--Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) said on 19 November in Lusaka: "We have agreed to protection of the interests of the minorities, since tomorrow they will all be Namibian citizens." The leader of the nationalists, who was speaking in public on the occasion of "Namibian National Week" inaugurated in Zambia by his host President Kenneth Kaunda, did not elaborate further on the content of his official response to the constitutional proposals for the territory's independence presented recently by the contact group (France, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom). However, if we examine another statement the SWAPO leader made a few hours earlier in Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania), where he was attending a meeting of the front line states, it would appear that Mr Nujoma conceded more than he might have wished. In an interview for the Tanzanian official press agency just before his departure for Lusaka, he in effect accused the contact group of undermining application of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

According to Pretoria, this statement, which contrasted sharply with the remarks made a few days before by the organizaiion's secretary general (LE MONDE, 9 November), "reflects the usual tactic of terrorist organizations when they are forced into sitting at the negotiations table." But "forced" or not, SWAPO's response to the Western Proposals, probably identical to the terms of the proposal transmitted via the channel of the six front lines states (Angola, Botswana, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe) plus Kenya and Nigeria, appears at least sufficiently positive to permit continuation of the diplomatic efforts in this area by the "five." According to official sources the African states concerned have given "conditional approval" to the Western proposals which will make it possible to proceed further in search of a settlement. Tansanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ben Mkapa has stated that the front line states have adopted four principles, which do not seem contradictory to those of the contact group: 1) Resolution 435 must remain the cornerstone of a settlement; 2) The Namibians must be guaranteed freedom to draw up their own constitution and establish their own government structures; 3) Democratic principles and individual rights must be respected without discrimination in an independent Namibia; 4) Namibia must gain independence before the end of 1982 at the latest. That time limit is also the one set by the "five" and it was strongly reaffirmed recently by Mitterrand. If it is not adhered to, France might withdraw from the contact group.

Of all the parties involved, only the Windhoek interim government and South Africa have thus far refused to commit themselves to a precise schedule. Pretoria considers that the matter should be negotiated in the third phase of the current discussions, which presupposes, naturally, that the first two phases will be successful. However, the Africans have not yet presented their official position on the initial phase, and it might be a conditional approval. The second phase, which concerns the role and composition of the UN forces assigned to control the territory during the transitional period leading to elections, could turn out to be, according to the South Africans themselves, much more difficult to negotiate.

Some people, including President of the "Council of Ministers: Dirk Mudge, expect the South Africans to modify the territory's interim constitution to eliminate the apartheid which still prevails in Namibia. Others, such as Peter Kalangula, president of the Alliance and leader of the Ovambo tribe*, who oppose SWAPO, believe that the group must first set an example by transforming the Alliance, now composed of 11 ethnically based components, into a single multiracial party. The wishes of the former have not always been granted by Pretoria, and the call by the latter was rejected this week by a majority of DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] members.

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* The Ovambo tribe is the most important in the country (48 percent) and supplies the majority of supporters and fighters of SWAPO.

9920
CSO: 4719/266

COUNTRY'S AGRICULTURE SAID TO BE FACING CRISIS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Nov 81 p 16

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — The protracted dispute over the political status of South West Africa has obscured a growing crisis in its agricultural industry.

Namibia's farm output slumped by 32% in real terms between 1976 and last year, and is likely to drop further in 1981. The fishing industry is in equally dire straits — its output has been almost halved in the past six years.

Hundreds of farms have been abandoned. A senior official of the Department of Agriculture estimates that one of every three farms in the Outjo district north of Windhoek is deserted.

Four of eight fish processing factories in Walvis Bay (which are registered in Namibia, even though the town is still part of South Africa) have closed in the past three years.

Ironically, much of the plant has been shipped to Chile where it is used to can pilchards for export to South Africa and Namibia.

Agriculture is one of the cornerstones of the Namibian economy. Five thousand commercial farmers (mostly whites) and 100 000 subsistence farmers make up almost a third of the economically active population. After mining, agriculture is the most important contributor in the private sector to the economy, accounting for 12,1% (including fishing) of gross domestic product. Its share of GDP was 19,2% as recently at 1975.

The biggest headache for farmers is a drought which began three years ago and has become the worst in two generations. Summer rainfall was 20% below average in 1979-80, and less than half the annual average last year.

By the time this year's rains, which should start this month, reach Windhoek's main water reservoir, it will be 16% full with enough water for only three months.

The effect of the drought has been exacerbated by reckless overgrazing since the mid-1970s when the veld was nourished by exceptionally good rains.

The reduction in livestock herds has been dramatic. By the end of this year, Namibia's cattle population will be down to 1 700 000 from 2 500 000 a year ago. The number of sheep and goats will have declined from 6-million to 4 500 000.

Almost a half of Namibia's farm output consists of beef, a third of karakul pelts and wool and about 15% of mutton and pork.

Most white farmers have managed to sell cattle, often at record auction prices thanks to the spiralling meat prices in South Africa and Namibia.

Mr Hennig Snyman, director of the Agricultural Union in Windhoek, says that "for the first time in many years, the cattle farmer has been able to dispose of some of his cattle at reasonable prices".

Many of the less sophisticated black farmers have not been as lucky, however. The cattle population of Damaraland, which together with Kaokoland in the north-west of the country have been worst affected, is only a fifth of its level a year ago.

Farming leaders are worried that, in spite of high cattle prices, farmers will not have sufficient funds to build up their herds again. They have asked the Government to declare income from livestock sales tax-free, in addition to the R54-million to be spent on drought relief this year.

Karakul farmers have had to contend with the added problem of weak demand for pelts, particularly in Europe and the US. Prices have slipped from R17 to below R11 a pelt in the past two years, although there are signs that the market is stabilising.

Karakul production is likely to decline for some time, no matter what happens to the weather. — Financial Times.

CSO: 4700/388

REMOVAL OF ENFORCED ETHNIC CLASSIFICATION CALLED GOOD

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

DTA Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge announced in the National Assembly yesterday that the DTA would request the AG Mr Danie Hough to remove enforced ethnic classification from the Statute books in SWA.

This move is to be welcomed for these reasons:

- Enforced classification is scorned by 95 percent of the people in this country.;
- It is seen as institutionalised apartheid;
- It is seen as a prop to White privilege;
- It has caused considerable hurt such as in the Seemüller case;
- It will undoubtedly be a major drag on the DTA in a UN-supervised election;
- And it is the cause of considerable international acrimony towards SWA.

True, many will be disgruntled because people of one population group will have access to another population group to which the people of the former population group do not really belong culturally or linguistically.

And it is also true that members of one population group will fear that they will be flooded by members of other population groups and thus place them in a most uncomfortable position.

The first of these points is unlikely to be a major issue while the second point is not likely to materialise at all.

On balance, the country should be considerably better off for the change.

CSO: 4700/388

BRIEFS

FIRST UNITS' HOMECOMING--Windhoek--The first units of South West African national servicemen to do active duty would be returning from the border this weekend, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek yesterday. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 81 p 8]

AK-47 BLACK MARKET--Windhoek--Police were investigating an illegal arms trade in AK47-type Kalashnikov sub-machineguns brought from Angola into South West Africa, the District Commandant of the Windhoek CID, Chief Superintendent Alan Collins, said yesterday. It was not known when the investigation would be completed, Superintendent Collins said. The Czechoslovakian-made high-quality automatic weapons, equipped with night sights, had reportedly been transported by four-wheel-drive vehicles from Angola to Grootfontein where the units were offered for sale at R750 each. According to unofficial estimates, the black market price was less than half the retail price, had the Kalashnikov products been available from licensed dealers in SWA. The Kalashnikovs, which fire with virtually no detectable recoil, arrived in SWA greasewrapped in factory-packed cases. Two consignments of 40 rifles each had been brought into the territory. Initial sales from the consignments had reportedly netted the sellers about R32 000. Ammunition reportedly offered with the weapons included low-velocity bullets for combat at close range, tracers and high-velocity bullets. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 81 p 8]

CSO: 4700/395

QADHDHAFI BELIEVED TO BE TRYING TO DESTABILIZE REGIME

Brussels SPECIAL in French No 96, 12 Nov 81 p 27

[Article by Axelle Danoly: "Assault on Niger"]

> [Text] Not satisfied with seizing Chad and threatening Sudan Egypt more openly than ever, not satisfied with claiming to be the leader of international terrorism, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi seems to be casting sidelong glances in the direction of Niger.

It is becoming clear that the Libyan leader is arming and recruiting the nomad tribes of Niger, a country drawing more than simple interest in view of its deposits of uranium.

Islamic Legion

While Paris and Algiers are worried by that threat, Col Seyni Kountche, the commander in chief of the Nigerien Armed Forces, is sure that Libya is trying to convince the Touaregs that their Islamic Arab roots are "authentic" and is doing its best to recruit them into an "Islamic Legion." He is probably right since several Touaregs appeared in the casualty lists of the fighting in Chad and, according to some sources these Touaregs are reported to have fought against the rebels of Hissein Habre. Furthermore, French officials of the French Uranium Ore Company which operates the Nigerien mines of Akouta and Arlit, report that the Touaregs had attacked these mines and, as a result, there was a slowdown in production. Libya's complicity in these operations was established when Russian Kalashnikov guns were captured. These guns are now in the hands of the French Ministry of Defense. Nevertheless, the connection between Colonel Qadhdhafi and the Nigerien nomads does not seem to be a recent development. Back in 1977, the Nigerien head of state, Colonel Kountche, foiled the two pro-Libyan attempted coups. In addition to this, frontier incidents between the two countries have been common although the French Foreign Legion keeps constant patrol over that area. They have not stopped the Touaregs from crossing into Libyan territory to get the war equipment required for their rebel activities.

At the heart of this tense situation is the entire economic future of Niger which supplies one-third of France's uranium needs not to mention the substantial amounts of uranium oxide supplied to Libya every year for uses which remain unknown. Perhaps that is the reason behind Libya's current attempted acts of aggression against Niger carried out with the Touaregs acting as their surrogates. Libya, no doubt, wants to make sure that it will get regular supplies at a good price if it wins the

cooperation of those nomads who are in the majority in the rich mining regions of Northern Niger.

Summit in Paris

Sensing that this could be the beginning of a destabilization operation, President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria does not want to see the regime of Colonel Kountche becoming unsteady. However, his main reason for sending a mobile armored division to the vicinity of the frontier between Niger and Libya is to prevent the Touaregs from crossing into Algerian soil and spreading their rebellion among the Kabyle tribes. In any event, this new hot spot in Africa is reported to be included in the agenda of a meeting of heads of state from France, Niger and Algeria scheduled to be held in Paris very shortly. The items in the agenda are: Qadhdhafi's expansionist policy in Niger, his schemes and his loss of oil revenues. Irrespective of how loudly the Libyan leader threatens to take dreadful reprisals should the American AWACS be sold to Saudi Arabia (the deal went through last Thursday), he now is confronted with the logistical support which France is giving to President Goukouni of Chad so that he "can resist the Libyan pressures and demand the withdrawal of the Libyan forces."

One may wonder if Colonel Qadhdhafi's expansionism, which is becoming increasingly evident, will not be his downfall sooner ar later; as he constantly expands his military network, these become increasingly thin.

8796
CSO: 4719/215

VERNACULAR VILLAGE NEWSPAPERS AIDING LITERACY

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 297, 16 Nov 81 pp 7-8

[Article by Hama Askofare: "Literacy Training—A Vital Need"]

[Excerpts] The example of Tillabery is eloquent in illustrating the efforts made.

In spite of its not at all enviable school attendance rate, Niger can take pride in having made a tremendous effort not only to raise that figure but also to teach adults and the peasants, who constitute its Trojan Horse, how to read and write. By way of evidence, we have, on national territory, an impressive range of village newspapers, designed and published in our national languages by and for the peasants. The district of Tillaberi by itself has nine village newspapers and one regional journal.

Continuing Efforts

For the 1980-1981 season, the literacy training drive reached 44 villages around Tillaberi out of a total of 148 villages. Overall, 887 peasants were registered, 543 were tested, and 92 were given a passing grade, that is, they currently know how to read and write. Both sexes between the ages of 18 and 50 are involved in the literacy training program. There is practically no longer any reluctance except among married women. The others show up voluntarily. At Lossa, for example, a center was set up exclusively for girls. The method of initiating them into reading is the method involving educational topics consisting of using a key phrase through which the peasant learns how to read and write. We distinguish several levels in this learning effort:

Levels 1 and 2: The peasant learns to write some syllables;

Levels 3 and 4: The peasant is quasi-literate, that is to say, he is on the elementary level;

Levels 5 and 6: He can currently write and read his language.

These levels are assigned during the same year to the students after they have been tested. To prevent a return to illiteracy, the literacy training service has established village libraries and presses just about everywhere. In the district of Tillaberi, there are nine rural pressues and six village libraries. To these organs we can add the regional journal JINE KOY YAN (Progress) which is entirely published in Zarma. Every month, 800 copies of this journal are sold in the villages at 25 FCFA [Francs of the African Financial Community] per issue.

Village Press

There are nine rural presses which the peasants themselves have named. These newspapers, whose components are designed and collected by literate peasants, are selected by the peasants themselves on the basis of a very modern duplicating frame called limograph:

BON KAANEY (Chance) is published at Soona;

BON HAWAY BAN (Ending Ignorance) is published at Garie;

BON FEERAY (Understanding) is published at Dayberi

BAANI ZUMBU (Peace or Health) is published at Diambala;

BON SE (For Yourself) is published at M'Bida;

KUTTE LAABAAREY (News of Kurtte) is published at Kokomani;

WAAFAKEY (Understanding) is published at Ayorougoungou Kore;

MOY FEERAY (Developing Awareness) is published at Famlae;

SAYE (Chance) is published at Namarigoungou.

These village newspapers are monthly publications but sometimes become bimonthly because the peasants are unavailable since they are often occupied with field work. The village press is established on the basis of a group of five literate adults in a village. If they are not sufficiently effective, the press center is shifted to another village which is more motivated in collecting information and putting the newspaper together. This village is supported by the other member villages. The topics taken up include news, reports, proverbs, puzzles, or other topics furnished by the technical services of the agriculture department, the UNCC [Niger Credit and Cooperation Union], health and veterinary services. The rural newspapers in turn supply the regional journal which includes an editorial, as well as local, village, national, and international news. The national topics revolve around education and recreation.

As for the village libraries which constitute a link in the post-literacy drive, we have total of six in the villages in the district of Tillaberi. Each library (with 30 volumes) is managed by a literate peasant appointed by the villagers. This manager first goes through a short training course to be able to maintain a book list. "The good thing," according to Mr Abdoulaye Batoure, the regional literacy training officer of Tillaberi, "is that the villagers increasingly ask for the establishment of newspapers and libraries in their respective villages."

Material Resources

The rural newspapers is made up by the peasants themselves. The limograph is easy to handle. This limograph consists of four-sided plate connected by two hinges to a wooden framework equipped with a thin sheet. After having placed a hand-written stencil between the plate and the sheet, the peasant spreads black ink on it with a small piece of wood. The white paper, previously placed under the stencil reproduces the writing.

At Daiberi,where we witnessed the production of the village journal, we were very impressed by these peasants who are both "journalists, printers, and technicians."

To make up the regional journal, technicians are trained at the Issa Beri high school and auxiliary personnel are trained on the spot. The money comes from the service operating allocation but there are also contributions from Swiss technical cooperation.

Impact and Future of Literacy Training Drive

According to Mr Abdoulaye Batoure, persons who have become literate:

Increasingly express the need for adding to their knowledge and to develop primarily through reading and writing;

Beginners apply the lessons learned in the field;

Illiterates use the newspaper as an element of motivation.

They first of all learn to get to know themselves better.

What about the future? Mr Abdoulaye Batoure, the regional literacy training officer in Tillaberi, is optimistic and answers to the effect that "It presents the best possible prospect because the rural people increasingly ask for the opening of centers in their village and feel that they are a part of all development efforts."

5058
CSO: 4719/300

CLEMENCY SAID GRANTED TO HIGH-LEVEL PRISONERS

Shagari Pardons 14

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3350, 12 Oct 81 p 2416

[Text]

President Shagari in his speech on October 1, marking Nigeria's 21st independence anniversary, granted a pardon to 14 prisoners jailed in connection with the coup attempt of February 1976, in which General Murtala Muhammed was assasinated. He also rescinded a five-year-old order that declared former Head of State, Yakubu Gowon to be a wanted person but there was no indication of whether his military rank would be restored.

The President said that it was his belief that a spirit of magnanimity and restraint be injected into Nigeria's political life, if peace and stability were to reign. The clemency list included: Captain Isaih Gowon, brother of Yakubu Gowon, who has been serving a 5-year jail sentence and Samuel Dimka, whose brother, Major Bukar Dimka, along with 36 others, was executed as the principal conspirator in the abortive coup, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment; Mrs. Helen Gomwalk, sister-in-law of the executed Governor J. D. Gomwalk; Mr. D. Contula, Mr. Gyan Pam, Captain C. Wuyep, Captain A. A. Maidobo, Warrant Officer E. Izah, Sergeant J. Bupwada, 2nd Lieutenant A. Walbe, Major Abang, and Mr. S. Anyadotu, (were all serving life sentences), Mr. J. Tuwe (10 years) and Lt. Col. J. S. Madugu (12 years), were all pardoned.

The President refused a pardon to Captain Dauda Usman and Sergeant Clement Yilda, who has been serving sentences among the others in connection with the same offence. He declared that those who fled after they had been declared wanted must answer for their crimes.

Reports from Kaduna said that all the 14 people granted pardon were released on October 2 from the Kaduna Central Prison. At the prison gates to receive the men were Mr. Peter Gowon, elder brother to Yakubu Gowon and his sister, Mrs. Martha Audu.

No mention was made of the secessionist Biafran leader, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu, who had been declared a wanted person before Yakubu Gowon. Mr. Ojukwu is presently in exile in Ivory Coast.

Reports from Nigeria said that the President was widely applauded for his magnanimity. For instance, the Unity Party of Nigeria described the amnesty as praiseworthy but urged the President to complete his 21st independence anniversary package by extending his prerogative of mercy to Mr. Ojikwu. In an interview with the BBC in London, the now forgiven Mr. Gowon said it was time the secessionist Biafran leader was allowed to return from exile. The UPN also urged the President to pardon Captain Usman and Clement Yilda to mark the 1976 tragedy as a thing of the past.

Gowon's Press Release

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3350, 12 Oct 81 p 2416

[Press release of former head of state, Yakubu Gowon]

[Text]

"Having now heard the details of President Shehu Shagari's statement of October 1, 1981, I am happy to say that today is a happy day for me, my family and all affected persons. The twenty first anniversary of our beloved country Nigeria has seen the burden of false accusation and enforced exile lifted from me and my family.

"By rescinding the order, the President has declared that I am not a wanted person and that I am free to return to Nigeria whenever I wish. You must know how much this means to me. For six years I have been separated from my country, now I can go back whenever I wish to see the other members of my family, friends and fellow countrymen at home. Many of my friends have braved all obstacles during the past five years and have visited me here in England and I am most grateful to them, but now I shall be able, like other Nigerians, to move freely to and from my own homeland.

"Nigeria is a very great nation, all of us have laboured to make it great. Therefore all my family will value the opportunity to return to Nigeria again.

"I am most grateful to President Shehu Shagari for this action, which enables me to enjoy the fellowship of all fellow Nigerians, and I also take this opportunity to thank the British Government and people for my happy stay in Britain.

"The President has set this action in the context of Nigerian peace, unity and stability. All of us have worked for that cause and I join the President and all fellow Nigerians in pledging myself to continue to work (in however humble a capacity), to build up and maintain that unity, which we have preserved at so great a price.

"May God bless and preserve our nation, our President and our People, and may his love and protection be with all the people of Africa.

"In the immediate future I still have to finish my Doctoral thesis and to defend it, then I shall be free to return home. Meanwhile wish me well".

Signed: Yakubu Gowon
Department of Politics
University of Warwick
Coventry.

CSO: 4700/369

BRIEFS

ANOTHER 'FANATICAL' KANO GROUP--An SOS has been sent to the Inspector General of Police Mr Sunday Adewusi, to effect an immediate investigation into reports that a fanatical group similar to that of Maitatsine in December last year were in some parts of Kano. The call was made by the Kwara State area unit of the Muslim Student Society of Nigeria. The society recalled that barely nine months ago the Maitatsine fanatical group caused wanton loss of lives and property in Kano. It therefore called on the police to take necessary action to forestall imminent danger. Meanwhile, the society has also called on the Federal Government to release the report of Justice Aniagolu's commission of inquiry into the riots last year. The implementation of the recommendations of the commission could foster national unity, the society added. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3350, 12 Oct 81 p 2417]

NEW FOREIGN AFFAIRS UNIT--A National Assembly liaison unit which will be responsible for liaising between both Houses of the National Assembly and the Ministry of External Affairs has been established, a Minister of State in the Ministry, Chief Patrick Bolokor, has said in Lagos. Testifying before the House of Representatives Committee on External Affairs, Chief Bolokor said that the unit would be manned by an ambassador of permanent secretary grade. Chief Bolokor said that the unit would bridge the communication gap which had existed between the National Assembly's Foreign Relations Committees and the Ministry of External Affairs. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3350 12 Oct 81 p 2417]

SEARCH FOR SMUGGLED GOODS--A nationwide house-to-house search for goods smuggled into the country will be carried out by men of the Customs and excise. A spokesman for the department said that smuggling has been on the increase in recent years and that all the department's warehouses, throughout the country, were full to capacity with impounded banned goods. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3350 12 Oct 81 p 2417]

CSO: 4700/370

CENP OF AND-JEFF MRDN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE AFTER SECOND SESSION

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 25 Nov 81 p 5

[Excerpt] The CENP [expansion unknown] of AJ/MRDN [Revolutionary Movement for a New Democracy] met for its second regular session on 26 and 27 September 1981 at the Permanent National Party Headquarters to go over the following agenda:

(1) Political report presented by Comrade Landing Savane;

(2) Activity report of the Permanent Bureau presented by Comrade Mamadou Diop Decroix;

(3) Activity report of the CIRP [expansion unknown];

($) Resolutions;

(5) Miscellaneous questions.

Introducing the first point on the agenda, Comrade Secretary-General Landing Savane presented an important political report "On the Construction and Tasks of the AJ/MRDN--problems of organization and education of the masses."

Enriched thereafter by in-depth debate, the political report was adopted unanimously by the members of the CENP. This document, which presents a profound and clear analysis of the international situation and the domestic situation and which in its conclusion presents our policy, will be published throughout the party.

Discussing the essence of the problems in our world today, particularly Senegal, the CENP drew conclusions while at the same time taking all steps useful in directing our Movement along the road leading to the sure attainment of its objectives of the moment which, first of all, consist of working to provide the conditions for the effective leadership of the proletariat within the process of the RNDP [expansion unknown].

The world today is in a period of major troubles and political-military confrontations without precedent deriving above all from the bitter rivalry between the two superpowers (the United States and the USSR) and the profound crisis in the worldwide imperialist system.

While American imperialism tries through its belligerent policy to regain its place that is threatened by Soviet social imperialism, the latter is engaged in a frantic race to maintain the areas conquered and to extend its influence to other places without sparing any effort. The world is thus threatened by a new conflagration.

Everywhere, however, proletariat and oppressed peoples and nations of the entire world are fighting battles against imperialism and hegemonism whose vigor and growing range constitute a sure source of calm and optimism as to the future. In spite of the current economic difficulties, everything that is happening in the world today confirms this historical truth: the future belongs to the peoples fighting against imperialism, hegemonism, and all reaction.

This is why the AJ/MRDN, the revolutionary party of the workers, the peasants, of all patriots and sincere democrats, will do everything it can in order everywhere to harass the forces of oppression, exploitation, and foreign intervention. In particular, AJ/MRDN will untiringly work to educate the working people to get ready for the serious risks of war that hang over the world as a result of the mad rivalry of the two superpowers. While seriously preparing for war, imperialism is going through a big crisis both in the East (USSR and its satellites) and in the West (the United States and its European "allies"), everywhere in different degrees and different forms, with imperialism confronted with the struggle of the peoples for their emancipation.

In Senegal, the neocolonial regime has plunged into a crisis without precedent whose effects it seeks to shift to the shoulders of the working people. As a result of enormous difficulties in the implementation of this plan and in spite of the support of the biggest financial and industrial organizations, imperialism found itself forced to redefine a new policy in the hope of preserving its neocolonial rule. Thus the government was reorganized and the pseudo-nationalist and democratic language was adopted. However, the new economic guidelines, far from leading to "recovery," only strengthen the bonds of dependence with imperialism.

The decline in agricultural activities and earnings, the continuation of cash crops, the selfish encouragement of food crops for export supposedly to guarantee food self-sufficiency and the increased intervention of imperialist capital in our rural areas--these are essential facts in these agricultural orientations. However, the reactions of the working people, educated over several years of exploitation, deception, and demagogy, as well as the uncertainties of this new policy, make the chances of success of these orientations rather hypothetical.

Maritime fishing remains reserved for the imperialist powers.

As for industry, runaway inflation, the deterioration in the deficit of our foreign accounts, restrictions on credit, these work against the hoped-for recovery. At the same time, the regime is taking upon itself multiple commitments whose only result is to make the crisis work and to make for ever tighter bonds of dependence upon imperialism.

The results of all this, in social terms, is the further aggravation of poverty and disease, of endemic unemployment and of crime.

The new political configuration is such that the positive development of the balance of forces in favor of the people will essentially depend on the effort to mobilize the patriotic forces. AJ/MRDN will also fight amid the broadest possible unity with the vast masses (who are not affiliated with the party), with the other political forces, and with the entire working people, clearly dissociating itself from all of the reformist and coupist illusions. It continues to be our profound conviction that there is only one way to solve the misery of the people, to put an end to the neocolonial and reactionary regime, and to replace it with a people's government of new democracy.

In this sense the CENP with satisfaction observed the active participation of our movement in all of the united actions of the opposition. These are very valuable in achieving unity of opposition around the major issues. Fully aware that these actions benefit the entire working people, the CNEP calls upon the entire patriotic opposition to persevere on this road. The joint declaration of the seven opposition parties, condemning intervention in Gambia by the reactionary government in power permitted the united expression of the will of the people on a highly significant issue. Likewise, the Common Letter-Manifesto of all opposition parties for the democratic use of the mass media constitutes an important step in the fight to broaden democratic gains.

The regime's maneuvers are aimed not only at dividing the opposition but also at winning back certain political opposition formations (or personalities), especially the reformists. Along with that, the regime seeks to wipe out any serious opposition, using provocations and constant obstructions for this purpose.

Concluding its fruitful work for the irresistible advance of the AJ/MRDN and the Revolution in Senegal, the CENP discussed and adopted several resolutions, including one condemning the annexationist intervention of Senegalese troops in Gambia.

The CENP likewise with satisfaction noted the efforts made and the results obtained in giving our party a wide-ranging and strong hold. The hopes nourished by the people in our party as well as the essential accomplishment of the tasks spelled out by the first session of the CENP are already for all comrades real reasons for perseverance and courage and for the continuation of our efforts towards the organization and education of the masses. They must be the unfailing sources of multiple, varied initiatives, adequate in coping with each specific situation and enabling the revolutionaries calmly to overcome obstacles of all kinds and all origins which can only pave our way toward effective popular sovereignty.

5058
CSO:4719/285

MERGER OF OPPOSITION GROUPS DISCUSSED

London 8 DAYS in English No 46, 21 Nov 81 pp 34, 35, 53

[Text] With inflation in Somalia at 40 per cent and President Siad Barre failing to win the aid levels he seeks from the US, three opposition groups have announced a united front, reports Philip Marfleet.

A NATO war game is to be played out on the beaches of the Gulf of Aden this month. Some 3,000km to the south of the main Egyptian-American manoeuvres, named Operation Bright Star, 350 US marines will stage airborne and amphibious landings on the Somali coast near the port of Berbera.

The presence of the American forces will underscore the fact that Somalia, though a junior partner in the US-inspired 'Red Sea alliance' with Egypt, Sudan and Saudi Arabia, remains a part of Washington's regional plans. For President Siad Barre, the American show will be reassuring, as it comes only weeks after the formation of a new opposition grouping.

The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS) inaugurated on 18 October, links three guerrilla groups committed to bringing down Barre's 12-year rule. Together with the Somali National Movement, founded in London earlier this year, the DFSS now claims to represent regional and tribal groupings which cover the majority of Somalia's population.

Since the election of President Reagan, Barre has made great efforts to persuade Washington that he is a thoroughly reliable ally, one worthy of substantial support.

As Reagan was being sworn in last January, Barre announced that 'Somalia is a defence against marxism'. In August, following the Aden declaration of the alliance between South Yemen, Ethiopia and Libya, official Somali statements attacked 'this unholy alliance', which it called 'a brainchild of Moscow'. Barre urged that 'Moscow should be jointly checked by all those concerned'.

But the Somali president has been disappointed with the limited American assistance he has received. He cannot seem to convince Washington that the sort of backing which has been directed towards Sudan, his partner in the 'Red Sea alliance', should also go to him.

In May, Barre made an unannounced trip to Washington, which was later described in the capital, Mogadishu, as being for health reasons. The Somali National Movement opposition group claims that the visit was 'disastrous', that Barre was effectively 'snubbed', and that he was refused a meeting with Reagan. Only persistent lobbying won him the briefest of meetings with Secretary of State Haig and, later, with Secretary of Defence Weinberger, it says, adding that Barre's requests for more arms and aid were turned down.

Somalia gets $127m in general aid from various US sources, but American military assistance is a modest $40m. This is a mere fraction of the $2bn which Barre requested last year in exchange for the use of Somali bases, including the strategic Soviet-built installations at Berbera (which include the longest airstrip in the region).

The US military credits have been sufficient only to buy air defence artillery and radar equipment. The Americans stipulated that all these credits must go on defensive weaponry and back-up systems. Washington's uncertainty may stem from two fears: that the scale of Barre's own ambitions will continue to destabilise Somalia, and that the growing opposition movements may soon be strong enough to challenge him.

Barre's territorial ambitions led Somalia into the disastrous Ogaden war with Ethiopia, which resulted in a crushing defeat for the Somalis in 1977. It left the country with a defence budget consuming 40 per cent of GNP.

The war splutters on through the largely ineffective efforts of the government-backed West Somalia Liberation Front. Barre will not fully renounce claims to the area, though he now calls for 'self-determination' rather than 'annexation'. The US seems to fear that he may lead Somalia into further clashes with Ethiopia which, given the presence of Cuban troops and Russian advisers, would make direct superpower confrontation a possibility. The Americans also realise that an extended conflict between a country of three millions and one of more than thirty millions will have its problems.

Washington's fears extend to Barre's relations with Kenya. Despite the recent thaw in relations with its northern neighbour, Nairobi remains suspicious that campaigns among the ethnic Somalis of northern Kenya, which have recurred over the last twenty years, could be repeated. Indeed, both Ethiopia and Kenya have strongly objected to the modest US assistance to Somalia, with Ethiopia's Mengistu Haile Mariam organising a tour of protest which took him to 34 world capitals.

The 'reconciliation' between President Arap Moi and Barre after this year's OAU summit may have owed much to backstage activity by the US, which has a defence agreement linking Kenya to its 'Red Sea alliance'. But whatever progress was really achieved on this front has not eased Barre's increasingly tense domestic situation.

"Despite tribal frictions, the Somali opposition appears more united now than at any time in the past 12 years. If the US or its allies do not come up with the aid which Somalia desperately needs, Barre may find his power slipping – and the Pentagon that Berbera and Mogadishu are no longer in friendly hands"

Inflation is running at 40 per cent (government figures show a total of 104 per cent from end-1977 to mid-1980), and real wages were cut in half between 1970 and 1978 — the slide is accelerating. Somalia's foreign exchange earnings are expected to total $120m this year, over four-fifths of which will come from the sale of live animals. Most of these livestock exports will go to Saudi Arabia alone.

Faced with such bleak economic prospects, the government devalued the Somali shilling by 50 per cent in July, which sent the price of petrol up by 53 per cent. Opposition groups have therefore had a whole range of arguments to use against Barre. Last month's announcement by three opposition groups — broadcasting from Addis Ababa's Radio Kulmis ('Unity') — that they had merged into the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS) presented the central government with an unprecedentedly wide spectrum of resistance.

The DFSS combines the Somali Salvation Front (SSF) with the smaller Somali Workers Party (SWP) and Somali Democratic Liberation Front (SDLF). The SSF has been operating for some years from Ethiopian territory in the Ogaden, under the leadership of Abdullahi Yusaf Ahmad, who takes up the chairmanship of the new front.

Military experts have estimated the SSF's strength at 3,000-5,000 men. It has identified itself closely with both the Ethiopian regime and Libya, and violently condemned American conduct after the Gulf of Sirte incident.

The SWP has been operating from the South Yemeni capital of Aden, say Arab diplomatic sources, under the leadership of Said Jama Hussein. The recently formed SDLF has been led by Abd Rahman Aidid Ahmad.

In statements broadcast from Addis Ababa, Ahmad described the united front as an attempt to 'quicken the pace of victory' against Barre. For his part, Jama Hussein said the front aimed for a unity which would set aside the groups' ideological differences in a bid to topple the 'terrorist dictatorial regime', end the US use of bases, and establish a democratic socialist government.

News of the DFSS coalition came six months after the London-based Somali National Movement (SNM) declared a broad-based opposition to coordinate

against Barre, both in Somalia and abroad. The SNM's members come from the Issaq tribal areas of northern Somalia, but it has announced a 'unity of purpose' with the other groups, whose bases of support lie in the centre of the country.

The formation of the SNM was greeted inside Somalia with 'excitement tinged with cynicism', said a British anthropologist and Somalia-watcher, Professor Ian Lewis, who said that the affiliations of the SNM added to the 'spiral of tribalism' in the country.

All the same, it is clear that the network of alliances genuinely represents a large proportion of the population. Moreover, Barre has alienated Somalis of all groups by his summary treatment of religious figures who have expressed opposition, and the Ulema and Islamic Party of Somalia has called for end to rule by decree.

There are signs that the central government faces growing difficulties with these forces. The SSF claimed responsibility for a number of small explosions in Mogadishu earlier this year; last month it claimed that some regular army units in the central Nogan region had mutinied, and that there had been clashes between the SSF and regular troops in the north. The 'Voice of the Western Somali and Somali Abo Liberation Fronts', broadcasting for the government-backed WSLF has reported clashes with the 'Abyssinian black colonialist forces'.

Somalia's internal regime reflects the pressures being exerted upon Barre, whose National Security Service (NSS) is the main method of enforcing order. Described earlier this year by one correspondent in Mogadishu as 'for the most part young, uneducated, and uncouth, with absolute powers of arrest and detention over any Somali citizen', the NSS is said by one Somali oppositionist to 'play a role like that of Khomeini's *hezbollahis* in Iran'.

The SNM estimates that 10,000 political prisoners are held in Barre's jails. The London *Financial Times* puts the figure at 'at least 5,000'.

Last April, Barre purged the top Somali leadership. He sacked 10 of the 17 members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, which has ruled Somalia since a state of emergency was declared in October 1980. Since then the government has faced a string of allegations of corruption over refugee aid for victims of the Ogaden war, and relief workers have described 'stealing' as 'official policy at the highest levels'. Relief losses during the summer were put at 30 per cent, rising in some cases to 70 per cent.

Red Cross officials alleged that US and EEC aid was being channelled directly to feed the Somali army and the WSLF. In August one official claimed that the goods had been diverted with the full knowledge of Washington. If the US intended to feed the Somali army and its supporters, he said, 'it should do so directly and not involve humanitarian organisations'.

Such allegations charge that Barre is being supplied with the means to strengthen a key base of his support — the Ogaden tribe. Ogadenis, said the *Financial Times*, were being used against both Ethiopians and Somalis who stepped out of line.

In London, a Somali oppositionist has alleged that US complicity in the misuse of aid was an attempt to 'keep the WSLF at a barely operational level, just enough to tie down a few Ethiopian troops, and give the Cubans something to think about.'

In the last nine months Barre has been casting about for international economic and diplomatic support. He has concluded a $102m soft loan agreement with Italy, and has obtained similar terms for sums of $85m from both Saudi Arabia and the UAE. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and France have promised aid for development programmes.

Barre's African tour in July, which took in nine states, was an effort to convince the OAU that Somalia should receive its backing in the dispute with Ethiopia. To Barre's anger an eight-nation investigative committee later found in favour of Ethiopia.

Against this background, the US seems to be approaching its ally with some caution. Its trickle of aid can do little to satisfy most Somalis' needs and stem the discontent generated by inflation, shortages, and an increasingly aggressive internal regime.

Despite its usual tribal frictions, the Somali opposition appears more united now than at any time in the past 12 years. If Washington or its allies do not come up with the aid packages which Somalia desperately needs, Barre may find his power slipping — and the Pentagon may find Berbera and Mogadishu no longer in friendly hands.

CSO: 4500/68

SLABBERT'S PARTY CONGRESS SPEECH OUTLINES POLICY, GOALS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Nov 81 p 7

[Text]

WE ARE a Party vitally concerned with bringing about change in our country.

When the PFP talks about change in SA, we mean change towards a society in which there is full citizenship rights for all persons irrespective of race, class, sex or religion; in which there is no statutory racial discrimination; in which every person is entitled to the same kind of political participation and involvement as any other; in which there is freedom of movement, speech and organisation; in which we have an independent judiciary maintaining the rule of law; and also in which we have a Bill of Rights that can be tested by the courts and in which the rights of all individuals are protected.

But, how can we achieve that goal?

Given the composition of the population, given the disparities, the inequalities, given the pressures building up in our country — can this goal be achieved relatively peacefully along constitutional means or can this goal only be achieved by means of violence and subversion?

As a political party, we believe that constitutional evolutionary change is not only desirable but also possible and that such evolutionary and constitutional change can bring about the kind of South Africa we would want to see. If we did not believe this, we would have no right whatsoever to be in Parliament. Parliament, in essence, is the institution that has to bring about evolutionary and constitutional change.

In adopting this point of departure a whole range of other consequences necessarily follow:

The first and most important one is that we reject all forms of violence to bring about change or to maintain the status quo. Thus, to the extent that the State or Government uses force/coercion to suppress legitimate and reasonable opposition, we have to oppose it wherever this happens.

But equally we have to reject all forms of violence used to bring about change of the status quo. Even though we may understand the anger, the bitterness, the frustration of those who suffer in terms of the status quo, who have to carry the burden of discrimination and exploitation, as a political party operating within Parliament we can never condone violence, terrorism or sabotage as a means for bringing about change.

The next consequence that flows from this position is quite clearly that we have to oppose those organisations and groups which seek to bring about revolutionary, violent or subversive change.

Watchful

As a Party we believe that military action is necessary to preserve stability, to create a shield behind which we can pursue the goal of peaceful constitutional change. As a political Party operating in Parliament we accept the necessity for stability in order to bring about constitutional and evolutionary change.

Yet, as an Opposition Party in Parliament, we have to be ever-watchful that military action does not simply become an extension of the goals of a particular political party or that the Defence Force is nothing but the National Party in uniform or that its actions are calculated to maintain the status quo which we reject.

Then we either have to protest against this as vigorously and as hard as we possibly can or get out of Parliament.

These are hard and difficult facts which we have to come to terms with.

I say "hard and difficult" because when a young white man comes to me as a politician and asks me "Must I do military service?", my answer to him is "Yes, you have to do military service so that you can prevent those who wish to bring about violent change from being successful in order that we, behind the protective shield which you create through your military action, can bring about evolutionary and peaceful change in South Africa".

If I didn't believe this and if I didn't think this was possible, then I would have no right to be Leader of the Opposition in Parliament or to ask people to support me to pursue peaceful and evolutionary change.

Another consequence which follows from the position which I have spelt out, is that it is not only our duty and obligation to resist attempts to bring about violent and revolutionary change in South Africa, but we can only do so by demonstrating how we resist those groups and organisations which contribute to maintaining the status quo which is riddled with injustice, discrimination and structural exploitation.

We have to continually question the Government by asking it how it is using the time bought through military action to bring about change with more justice and freedom.

We have to question the businessman, who depends on the stability achieved through military action to pursue profit and

to play on the stock exchange. about what he is doing to bring about change towards a peaceful and just society.

Victimised

To support military action and the maintenance of security purely in order to maintain the status quo is indefensible and denies the very reason for which this Party came into existence, and that is to move away from the status quo towards a new South Africa.

Every time we remain quiet when civil rights are eroded, when people are banned, detained or victimised, every time we shut up or ignore the practice of discrimination, the persecution of families and workers, the suffering of hardship as the result of poverty, malnutrition and hunger brought about by political action, we not only betray our role as an Opposition in Parliament but we have no justification for demanding that military action provide us with a protective shield behind which we can pursue evolutionary and constitutional change.

If we do that, we become part of the forces of polarisation and confrontation in our society, not part of the forces for evolutionary change. We have to be always on our guard that this never becomes the case.

The future of Parliamentary Opposition in South Africa

We also have to be realistic. The effectiveness and viability of Parliamentary Opposition in South Africa does not only depend on the good intentions of the Party in Parliament or on the determination of the individuals which represent that Party.

It also depends on the objective circumstances in our society. Circumstances may come about which make it simply impossible for a Parliamentary Opposition to be effective. I want to mention two of those circumstances.

The one concerns the relative degree of freedom which the Press has to report on events. Already there is a myriad of laws which inhibits the functions of a free Press in our country.

If a situation should be reached where the Press can no longer report on political, social and economic events to the extent that the public can be reasonably informed concerning developments in their own society, then a Parliamentary Opposition may as well go out of business.

I state this in all seriousness. That is why one of the most important roles of Parliamentary Opposition is to be a watchdog over the encroachment on the freedom of the Press.

I do not believe that the Government will act in one fell swoop against the Press. If this were the case, it would be relatively easy for an Opposition to decide that it can no longer play any constructive role.

Rather, what is more likely to happen, is that in a steady incremental fashion little rights and freedoms of the Press will be gradually destroyed and always justified in some kind of onslaught or threat — real or imagined.

Effectiveness

As an Opposition, the time will come when we will have to take stock and ask ourselves to what extent we still have a free Press, free enough for a Parliamentary Opposition to operate effectively.

A second factor which will determine the degree of effectiveness of Parliamentary Opposition is, of course, the nature of constitutional change which is going to take place.

If such change simply has the effect of centralising power in a small group of people or an individual and taking more and more power from Parliament and similar accountable political institutions, then Parliament and the Parliamentary Opposition simply become decorative extensions of executive control.

Under those circumstances, Parliamentary Opposition cannot be effective or make any real contribution towards evolutionary and meaningful political change.

On doing a deal with the Nats

From time to time the opinion is heard that the Official Opposition should demonstrate a greater willingness to negotiate with or even to go into coalition with the Government.

It is pointed out that we face very difficult circumstances in the country and therefore the greatest measure of unity is necessary to bring about effective reform and change.

It is also pointed out that there is a sharp increase in the growth of white Right political support and that the Government must feel itself in a position to, as it were, make up from the Opposition what it can lose from the Right.

Although the sentiments underlying the demands for coalition politics or doing deals can be understood and sympathised with, there is a great deal of woolly and fuzzy-minded thinking accompanying them.

It is true that politics is the art of the possible and therefore also the art of compromise. But compromise purely for the sake of compromise or getting together just to be together is pointless in our present circumstances.

Constitution

Secondly, they must also clearly stand for the removal of all forms of statutory racial discrimination.

Thirdly, the majority of the electorate must demonstrate that they accept that all South Africans will have to live within the same kind of constitution and that, in terms of that constitution, every person is entitled to participate in the political process on the same basis as any other person but that there should be no domination of one group over another.

Fourthly, the principle must be accepted that the individual's membership of a group must be based on voluntary association and not be the result of legal compulsion.

The PFP and the future

One argument runs that the Official Opposition's responsibility is to simply prepare the electorate for the fact that there will be black domination in this country and that if we don't do this we are simply being dishonest.

Another argument runs that the Official Opposition, and white politics basically, is irrelevant as the forces for change lie outside Parliament and will simply overwhelm the society.

What never fails to fascinate me is the ability that people have and constantly display to analyse themselves out of any political responsibility for what is going to happen in their own society.

It is always the blacks or the power elite or the Government or history that will somehow decide what is going to happen but these people very seldom place themselves in the very political process which they analyse.

Here, even more than elsewhere in society, doing nothing in the face of a threat is making a very real contribution to that threat becoming a reality.

There is no doubt in my mind whatsoever that if we are going to find a constitutional and peaceful solution to our problems in South Africa, the PFP's programme and principles will figure prominently in that solution.

Of course our voice may be silenced. Of course circumstances beyond our control may make it impossible for us to pursue our goals and objectives but if that should happen, let it be because of the fact that the forces of irrationality, intransigence and political stupidity have taken over in spite of our sincere and persistent efforts and not because of our voluntary inactivity.

CSO: 4700/389

MXENGE MURDER IS CALLED POLITICAL ASSASSINATION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

THE BRUTAL assassination of Durban civil rights lawyer Griffiths Mzenge is believed to be as significant as the death of black consciousness leader Steve Biko.

His family, friends, colleagues and black political activists are convinced his death was the work of politically-motivated right-wing extremists. They say that as a black figure he was as prominent as Biko and wielded tremendous influence in black political circles.

Piecing together what evidence they have, they believe he was kidnapped on Thursday night while on his way home and murdered somewhere between his offices in Victoria Street and the Umlazi sports stadium where his mutilated body was found early on Friday morning.

Mr Mxgenge's wife, Nonyamezelo, said she could not believe it was her husband when she went to identify the body at the mortuary.

"His body was scarred beyond recognition. One of his ears was cut off, his stomach was ripped out, his head was bashed in and his whole body was full of marks inflicted by a needle," she told a Press conference at the offices she shared with her husband.

Mrs Mxenge described her husband's murder as the work of right wing elements.

"We live in a cruel world and there is no doubt in my mind that it is the work of rightists. The politically motivated assassination of my husband will not stop the struggle from continuing. They can kill hundreds of Mxenges and the struggle for liberation will not stop at all," she said at her husband's legal office.

Mr Archie Gumede, another veteran political figure and close colleague of Mr Mxenge, was shaken by the shock news.

Mr Gumede, chairman of the committee formed to campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela, said: "This is a national tragedy. The world is going to be shocked by the death of one of the most valuable members of the community.

"It is definitely a political assassination," Mr Gumede said.

Relating the events leading up to her husband's murder, Mrs Mxenge said she last saw him on Thursday at about 6.30 pm in the Victoria Street car park where he received a briefing from Advocate Pius Langa.

She drove off and waited all night for him to return. Mr Mxenge was last seen driving off in his own car behind Mr Langa. He was never seen alive again.

The family received warning signs on Wednesday when their two bull-terriers were poisoned, she said.

"Mr Mxenge was suspicious that the foodpoisoning was indicative of the move by someone to remove the dogs which guard the house in Umlazi," Mr B T Ngcuka, an articled clerk, said.

Mrs Mxenge said she called at the CR Swart police station and asked whether her husband was detained by police. She inquired at hospitals.

On Friday morning after making further police enquiries, she called at the morgue and identified the body.

"I found the body riddled with sharp wounds. His one ear was almost cut off, his stomach and throat stabbed," she said.

Mr Mxenge, ex-ANC man and formerly banned person served on the Release Mandela Committee, Lawyers For Human Rights, the Anti-SAIC Committee and the Democratic Lawyers' Association.

He was also well known for his role in defending political detainees.

He spend eight years on Robben Island and was first detained in 1966 under the old 180 days detention-without-trial legislation.

When he started his own practice, he became one of the most sought after political lawyers in South Africa. He travelled widely to represent political activists throughout the country.

In 1976 he was detained and held without trial for 103 days.

After that he was the instructing attorney in many political trials in Durban, Pietermaritzburg, East London and Johannesburg.

He acted for the family of Mapetla Mohapi, secretary general of the banned South African Students Organisation (Aaso), who died while in police custody in Port Elizabeth in 1976.

Early in 1980 he represented Chief Sabata Dalindeybo, Paramount Chief of the Tembus in the Transkei, who was found guilty of making disparaging statements against Transkei's independence and Chief Kaizer Matanzima.

Out of the courtroom, Mr Mzenge was actively involved in non-violent political protest. He was treasurer of the Release Mandela Committee.

Earlier this year when about 11 South Africans were killed during a South African Defence Force raid on ANC houses in Matola in Maputo, Mr Mxenge attempted to get their bodies for burial in South Africa. But when this failed he made all the arrangements for the families of the dead men to travel to Maputo for the funeral.

One of his last public appearances before his death was at an Anti-SAIC rally in Merebank where he was accorded "the true leader status" by the Indian people.

A memorial service will be held in Durban at 5.30 pm on Thursday at a venue still to be decided and he will be buried in King William's Town on Saturday.

An Umlazi CID spokesman said Mr Mzenge's death was reported to them at about 6 am on Friday morning. He would not give any more details.

Divisional chief, Brigadier John van der Westhuizen, said Murder and Robbery Squad detectives were investigating but "there are no suspects that I know of yet".

He described an earlier report that the discovery of the body had not been recorded in the register at the Umlazi police as a "blatant lie" saying it would be impossible to investigate the death if it had not been registered.

A post mortem was to be held today and the family have instructed their own pathologist to be present.

Piecing together what evidence they have, they believe he was kidnapped on Thursday night while on his way home and murdered somewhere between his offices in Victoria Street and the Umlazi sports stadium where his mutilated body was found early on Friday morning.

CSO: 4700/389

JOURNALIST DISCUSSES HIS DETENTION, DEPORTATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Nov 81 p 14

[Article by Anne Sacks: "There's No Point In Dramatising"]

[Text] DEPORTEE Stephen Barden showed remarkable tranquility the day he left South Africa for London. He found it difficult to dramatise his 22-day detention and deportation.

"So many others have suffered similar or worse things at the hands of apartheid," he said. "For example, many people are now being detained under the harsh conditions of Section Six of the Terrorism Act and 200 000 people a year are jailed for not carrying passes."

Mr Barden, 31, his wife, Fozia, 22, and their 15-month-old son, Rishard, arrived in London yesterday morning, where they will stay with family and friends until all things strange become a little more familiar to them.

Doesn't know why

The family successfully applied for permanent residence in Britain because Mr Barden, as a Commonwealth passport holder, is not allowed automatic access to the United Kingdom.

Mr Barden — whose real name is Stelios Stylianou — doesn't know why he was held at Pretoria Central Prison, nor why he was deported.

But 22 days is a long time to think, and the velvet-voiced freelance journalist and industrial relations consultant believes it was his work that led to his deportation. He is a freelancer, who reported mainly for the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and he was appointed senior information officer for the Institute of Industrial Relations in October.

He came to Johannesburg from Durban at the beginning of October to take up his new position and his family followed a month later. The day after Fozia, Rishard and Sascha, 9, his son from a previous marriage, arrived in Johannesburg, he was served with a deportation order and taken into custody.

Stephen was born in Tanzania, a former British colony, and came to South Africa when he was 13.

Fozia is South African, and was married to Natal University lecturer Dr Rick Turner when he was gunned down at his home by unknown assailants a few years ago. Stephen and Fozia were married in Lesotho two years ago.

Now they have been wrenched from the country they are committed to changing — but they refuse to take centre stage.

"Sure," said Stephen in an interview at a friend's home hours before going to the airport, "leaving South Africa is traumatic. But every time the State acts in a certain way — whether it kills, detains or deports — it may intimidate certain individuals. But the overall effect is one of toughening up.

"There are so many forerunners that it is difficult to be anything but undramatic."

Nervous

Stephen believes his joining the Institute of Industrial Relations — which he describes as middle-of-the-road, but with enormous potential — precipitated his deportation.

"The Ministry of Manpower has different interests from the police," he said. "While the Ministry of Manpower may not have been unhappy about what I was doing, the police may have been nervous about labour as a potential threat to the security of the State.

"I have actually heard senior officials admit that as long as the security laws, Group Areas Act and Police Act remain the same, it doesn't matter how much access workers have to trade unions.

"Enormous tensions are being created, and the State is trying to pre-select as far as possible who is going to do industrial relations jobs."

He believes another reason he was deported was the visible effect his reports were having in Australia. Questions were being asked in the Australian parliament, and the detention of 256 Ciskei trade unionists, which Stephen reported, sparked off a strike by workers handling South African Airways cargo.

All the issues have been probed, and Stephen does not believe his marriage to Fozia played a part in his deportation. He cites the case of a Greek national who was convicted recently under the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and deported three months after he was fined. That pretext didn't apply this time, he believes.

Fozia was packing and attending to Rishard, and was reluctant to be drawn into the interview. She has suffered a lot, says Stephen.

"We have discussed it often — but others have suffered similarly or worse. We don't expect not to suffer. Somebody is going to be struck at, and we have been struck at.

"Either we carry on believing, or we stop. I don't think we have a choice."

Stephen is leaving behind his son Sascha, who is going to live with his mother in Middelburg.

And parents will be left behind.

He describes his Cypriot parents, who live in East London, as conservative. Like most South Africans, he says, they believe where there's smoke there's a fire. But they backed their son with fierce loyalty, just as the parents of the detained students are doing.

Stephen calls it the ripple effect. "The more the State suppresses without tackling the real issues," he says, "the more it will find the ripple effect is getting to the 'reasonable men', the people within the establishment on whom the politicians depend for their votes."

The same applies to Sascha. "He certainly doesn't feel ashamed. But he knows his father was detained and deported by the current regime, and whatever he may feel, he will always know that."

Bonds

A trained broadcaster and journalist, Stephen has been offered two broadcasting jobs in England.

There are strong bonds in England. Rick Turner's two daughters from a previous marriage, Jane, 17, and Kim, 14, live near London with their mother. And both he and Foxia are still very close to the girls.

But the couple will obviously be unable to continue their postgraduate studies, which they were pursuing at the University of Natal.

South African citizenship was never an issue. Stephen never thought of trading in what he calls his "third-class British passport" for a South African one. It somehow was never a feature of his life. He now admits, however, it was a mistake.

CSO: 4700/396

ARMY ORGANIZATION HANDLES NON-SERVERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

A second chance to square acounts

THE South African Army has a new organisation which, it says, is geared to deal with non-serving servicemen ranging from university students to draft-dodgers who want to come in from the cold.

It is known as the South African Army Non-Effective Troops Section (SAANETS).

According to a spokesman, it aims to ensure the burden of military service is fairly distributed.

A military spokesman explained yesterday that SAANETS had been set up primarily for men with part-time military obligations who had been "sort of left hanging in mid-air" because they were unable to attend ordinary unit camps due to long-term study or business commitments.

The spokesman stressed the organisation's main object was to help young men to discharge speedily some or all of their part-time military obligation.

Problems

"Underlying SAANETS's aim and function is the recognition that some of the Army's soldiers sometimes do have problems in meeting their service obligations, and I assure you, the Army does its best to help those with genuine problems."

"At the same time the Army must also look after its fighting strength, and SAANETS also keeps tabs on, or tries to locate, those men who attempt to evade service by employing various subterfuges — for example the chap who leaves university but still applies for a study deferment each year, or claims he has a one-man business which is facing bankruptcy when it isn't, or is holding a non-existent key post.

"SAANETS will come down with a heavy hand on people like these, because the underlying idea is fairness — everyone must meet his obligations."

He said men of military age who had dodged their obligations but wished to square accounts before landing in trouble could also approach SAANETS by writing to the Chief of Staff Personnel's office and explaining they would like to "get back into the system".

CSO: 4700/396

UNIONS CONDEMN LATEST WAVE OF DETENTIONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Riaan De Villiers and Sophie Tema]

[Text]

THE latest crackdown on trade unionists and others connected with labour affairs was widely condemned by trade unions and trade union co-ordinating bodies yesterday.

In a series of statements, labour organisations said the detentions appeared to signal a new attempt to stifle worker organisations; called for the release of the detainees; warned that the detentions could have "dangerous" effects; and pledged that the detentions would not affect the unions' efforts.

It appeared yesterday that the detentions could have international repercussions.

The Council of Unions of South Africa said it had appealed to several powerful overseas labour organisations — including the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO), the British Trade Union Council, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and international trade union secretariats.

These organisations have been asked to send telegrams of protest to South African embassies and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Cusa condemned the detentions as "outrageous" and "smacking of fascist action", and said it would discuss them at a mass rally to be held in Kwa-Thema township, Springs, on Sunday.

It also called on employers to protest — or "abdicate their responsibility to the country".

The Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) said the union movement would not be "cowed" and the detentions would bring unions closer together.

It had already notified affected unions that it would stand by its commitment at the recent Cape Town unity conference and would respond to whatever calls were made for support and assistance.

The General Workers' Union expressed "outrage" at the detentions and said it appeared the State was choosing a "path of confrontation" in its attempts to counter the growth of progressive trade unions.

Harassment

"Such harassment of worker organisations again exposes the hollow nature of the Government's supposedly new approach to trade unions for black workers," it said.

The Food and Canning Workers' Union and African Food and Canning Workers' Union said the detentions were an "attack on the trade union movement in general".

They also warned: "No amount of detention without trial will deter the union movement in its struggle on behalf of the workers."

The editorial board of the Labour Bulletin said it saw the detentions as "provocative action" against the independent labour movement, which could "only be harmful and dangerous to the country".

The Urban Training Project said the continued harassment of unionists was an infringement of the value of free association which the SA Government claimed to support.

"Such action will only increase confrontation between the black unions and the State," it said.

The National Association of Distributive and Allied Workers' Unions slammed the detentions and said: "We want to express our strongest protest at the arrest and detention of Allan Fine nearly two months ago and now Mrs Emma Mashinini.

"The spate of detentions of trade unionists leads to the conclusion that there is a deliberate attempt to undermine reforms and rights for blacks and other workers, recently inserted in labour legislation."

CSO: 4700/396

COURT SHOULD JUDGE ALL HIJACKER-MERCENARIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Dec 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WHAT a poor show! Thirty-nine mercenaries who were allegedly involved in the attempted coup in the Seychelles and in the hijacking of an Air India Boeing have been set free.

The Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, says their release is a "natural procedure after the police investigation had been concluded".

Try convincing the Seychelles and the rest of the world that this procedure is natural or acceptable.

Mr Le Grange says it is not impossible that the Attorney-General will decide to prosecute some of the men, or that some of them might be called as witnesses in the trial of the five who appeared in court and have been released on bail.

Try convincing the Seychelles and the rest of the world that releasing 39 out of 44 mercenaries is an indication that the Government is pursuing the matter with the full vigour of the law.

Mr Le Grange cites the Jameson Raid before the Boer War as a precedent — the raiders were turned over to the British authorities by the Kruger government, Dr Jameson was sentenced in London to 15 months' imprisonment, four colleagues received sentences of between three and 10 months, and the rest were not charged.

Try convincing the Seychelles that the Jameson Raid before the turn of the century is an acceptable reason for not charging the 39 men with the modern offence of hijacking an airliner — an offence covered by an international convention to which South Africa is a signatory.

(We can just imagine the Seychelles Government leafing through history books to find out who Jameson was and what the raid was all about).

Mr Le Grange, asked whether the 39 had not broken a single law, such as illegal possession of firearms, said: "You tell me what laws they broke in South Africa."

Try convincing the Seychelles and the rest of the world that mercenaries can muster in South Africa, arm themselves, fly to another country to

stage a coup and then allegedly hijack an airliner without breaking one single law.

(And if Mr Le Grange wants to quote strange precedents, what about the young man who got five years, and served 18 months, for just telling an

Equally liable

SAA air hostess he was "hijacking" the aircraft).

As a senior lecturer in criminal procedure at Wits University says, in terms of South African criminal law any member of a single group acting together is equally liable for any crime committed by a member of the group.

For example, if an armed group plans to rob a shop without committing violence, and one of the members kills a shop assistant, all members of the group are equally liable for murder.

The 39 mercenaries should have been charged as accomplices even if the other five were the ringleaders, he says.

The Government's duty, we believe, is to bring the lot before court and leave it to the court to decide their guilt or innocence.

There is a reason for saying this beyond the legal one. It is that the eyes of the world are on South Africa -- a world which abhors hijacking and expects that severe action will be taken against people who take part in such an offence, for whatever reason, even if it is just to escape from the country in which they have attempted a coup and failed.

South Africa already stands accused of being involved.

It cannot demonstrate that it was not if it does not "throw the book" at those allegedly responsible.

And with our reputation, false though it may be, of a country which uses armed force against its neighbours, or threatens to use armed force against them, we cannot have the impression gain ground that we had anything to do whatsoever with a plot to overthrow another government.

The only way we can distance ourselves from the Seychelles coup attempt is to make it clear that all involved will be brought to justice.

Nothing else will suffice.

Mr Pik Botha, our Foreign Minister, is wrong to reject out of hand the mounting international condemnation of South Africa's handling of the matter.

The United States is consulting its allies on whether to take action against the Republic because of the release of the men.

It points out that we are a party to the Hague Convention against hijacking that "obligates South Africa to submit for prosecution, or to extradite, persons accused of unlawfully seizing aircraft".

We say that the mercenaries should be tried as a group and that the law should take its course.

CSO: 4700/390

MINISTER REASSERTS GOVERNMENTS' CORRECTNESS ON HIJACKERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron: "'Govt Acted Correctly on Hijacking'"]

[Text]

THE South African Government acted correctly from the word go and never attempted to cover up anything regarding the alleged hijacking of the Air India Boeing, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, told The Citizen yesterday.

Mr Le Grange was reacting to accusations that the Government was either involved or that it influenced the police not to prosecute all 44 of the alleged hijackers.

"The Government was not involved. The Prime Minister has confirmed this," he said.

"The Government never interfered politically or otherwise in the police investigation. The investigating team led by Major-General Christie Zietsman, the deputy head of detectives, decided initially to try only the leaders and I agreed with him," he said.

"All I ask now from the South African Press and public is to keep the whole incident in perspective.

"The whole matter was and is a great embarrassment to the Government. But we have acted absolutely correctly right from the beginning.

"The moment we heard about the hijacking the official Hijacking Committee, in consultation with the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, went into action.

"This was immdiately followed by action from the Railays Police anti-hijacking squad.

"The people were arrested and Gen Zietsman, in close liaison with General Mike Geldenhuys, the Commissioner of Police, personally took over and appointed top Security Police and police investigators to investigate the matter as quickly as possible.

"The possibility remains that the five mercenaries who have been charged with kidnapping could be further charged. The Government has not and did not attempt to cover up anything, and remains sincere about solving all aspects of the matter," he said.

CSO: 4700/390

SEBES' RULE ALLEGED TO REST ON TRIBAL SUPPORT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Nov 81 p 21

[Article by Barbara Hart: "Have Sebes Bitten Off More Than They Can Chew?"]

[Text]

EAST LONDON — Independence fever has hit Zwelitsha, the present seat of the Ciskei Government.

The main street looks like carnival time with blue and white banners fluttering from telephone poles.

A banner strung across the road declares: "Ciskei independence. Inkululeko, December 4.

Placards with a crane, Ciskei's emblem, boldly repeat the message.

Beneath this apparent gaiety life continues as normal for the man in the street.

Children still dodge passing cars as they play ball games in the streets.

A fruit vendor, perched on a tin can beside her wares displayed on cardboard boxes, maintains her post on a street corner as she has done day after day for more than a year.

With a smile, she says the money she makes from peddling fruit to passers-by is the only income she has.

It pays her rent and food but money for clothing comes from her grown-up children.

The promised land heralded by the banners and posters, and Ministerial and Government cars roaring by, is unlikely to change her lot.

In the valley, somewhere in the sprawling mass of Government offices, are the two men who are at the centre of the independence process.

The power of the brothers Sebe — the Chief Minister, Mr Lennox Leslie Wongama Sebe (55), and Major-General Xhanti Charles Sebe (48) — reigns supreme in Ciskei.

Although Lennox Sebe is not a traditional chief —he was installed as chief of the Amagqunukwebe tribe in 1976 — he has become the accepted leader of his people.

On December 4 the brothers will be joined by another sibling.

Mr Namba Sebe was recently sworn in as a member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly and will be a member of the Executive Council, or Cabinet, after independence.

Mr Namba Sebe is tipped as Minister of the newly-created Department of Transport.

It is to Lennox and Charles Sebe that the people of Ciskei look for their inkululeko.

But many, particularly urbanised Ciskeians, have misgivings about the future.

Others are openly opposed to independence.

Few are willing to talk of their misgivings.

The dreaded emergency Proclamation R252 provides for people to be detained for indefinite periods.

The power wielded by Major-General Charles Sebe and his security men also seals many lips.

It is a case of being either for us or against us. So many Ciskeians prefer to remain silent.

At rallies it is mainly tribalised people, and women in particular, who joyously shout the praises of the Sebes.

And it is on these people — and the chiefs who rule them, who are dependent on the Chief Minister for their positions and power — that the Sebe regime relies.

The actions of Lennox and Charles Sebe have been severely criticised during the build-up to independence.

The waiting room of the Chief Minister's office is always filled with ordinary people who will wait hours for a few minutes to share a problem with Lennox Sebe.

The compassion of the Chief Minister is shared by his wife, Virginia.

As Deputy Chief Nursing Officer of Ciskei, Mrs Sebe has concentrated her

efforts on raising funds to improve the lot of handicapped Ciskeian children.

When not involved in the duties of office, Lennox Sebe puts pen to paper.

He is co-author of a series of school books and has also written a book of essays.

In 1979 the Chief Minister was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Laws by the University of Fort Hare.

Charles Sebe is as different from his older brother as chalk from cheese.

He has gained a reputation of ruthlessness and his detention of people has made many fear him more than they do the Chief Minister.

Keep on the right side of him and you will get a house or get into a school. In fact, all doors will open.

Lennox and Charles Sebe are a curious mixture of Western and tribal cultures.

They have been drawn on to the chessboard of separate development and have been out-manoeuvred by the sophisticated politicians in Pretoria.

On his home ground Lennox Sebe is an astute politician and has subtly wiped out the opposition parties.

Lennox Sebe is passionately in favour of an independent state of Ciskei and any suggestion of amalgamation with Xhosa-speaking Transkei drives him close to fury.

He claims the rift between the two states is historical, but it is well-known that there is no love lost between himself and the Matanzimas.

Charles Sebe is wiry and ruthless and reminds one of the proverbial fox.

Immaculately turned out, whether in a suit or full military regalia with medals clanging, he is continuously on the move to nail more of his pet enemies, the communists.

The major-general, who founded and heads Ciskei's intelligence forces, and who was recently made head of the combined forces, which include the police, army and intelligence forces, regards himself as a professional man.

Although he believes he is high on a communist hit list Charles Sebe believes he has a God-given mission to eradicate communists.

He served on the Eastern Cape Criminal Investigation Department and then in the Bureau for State Security, where his prime duty was to watch and report on Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in detention in 1977.

When at home — a home patrolled by dogs, surrounded by two barbed-wire fences and guarded by soldiers with machine-guns — Charles Sebe reads poetry, books on communism and works on a book on communism and terrorism.

He is a keen marathon runner and says he can run a marathon in two hours — eight minutes faster than the world record.

Charles Sebe's fight against communism knows no boundaries and he has taken it on himself to censor works of poets and playwrights, lest a communist message be concealed between the lines.

The major-general has built up a frightening security system. Seven armed security men remain with the Chief Minister day and night. Six bodyguards are at the side of Charles Sebe.

Armed parabats are posted throughout the Government complex putting fear into the hearts of visitors from the peaceful rural areas.

A look at the security provided to protect the Sebe brothers from the enemies of separate development makes one wonder whether Lennox and Charles Sebe have not bitten off more than they can chew.

CSO: 4700/389

AZAPO MEETING CRITICIZES DEATHS IN DETENTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Sello Rabothata: "'Liberation Tree Must Bear Fruit'"]

[Text]

PANIC ensued at a solidarity meeting organised by the Azanian People's Organisation yesterday when a young man threw a stone through a window at the Bridgeman Memorial Church in Zola.

The young man who threw a stone through the window was said to have been seen talking to the Security Police.

But police kept a low profile at the meeting, organised to pledge solidarity with those who died in detention in Venda in the past week.

Speakers called for unity among the black people, the only formula for liberation.

Mr Mmutle Raphasha, from the Northern Transvaal, said deaths in detention will continue as long as South Africa is what it is today.

The question Azanians have to ask is, "What are we going to do in the face of all this? — The answer is total commitment in the struggle," he said.

"There is no revolution without casualties," he said. "This we must always bear in mind if we want to fight for our freedom. The death in Venda was engineered by the South African Government using puppets like Mphephu. We can't let them get away with killing our brothers.

"It is being said the tree of liberation is watered with the blood of the martyrs. But I feel the tree will die if it gets too much water. it is time that it bore fruit — and that fruit is the aspirations of the black man. We have to unite to fight a united battle against this evil system."

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said: "Our people have been killed since time immemorial, from the times of Makana to date. The intention is to intimidate us, to instill fear into the people. I have said this, out of the ashes of those who died thousands of other heroes will arise.

"The government has also changed its system from masses to individuals. They feel that it is easier to instill fear into an individual than into masses. There is a need for unity among the people. Azania will be free if we stand together in determination for liberation."

The meeting was attended by nearly 100 residents and was punctuated by chants of "Amandla"

CSO: 4700/389

'MISSILE ATTACK' ON SAA DISMISSED AS PROPAGANDA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 81 p 9

[Article by Andy Thomson]

[Text]

PRETORIA military authorities have denied that South African Airways aircraft were fired at with Russian Sam-7 missiles from launchers inside the country in July.

They were contacted following an American report that two A-300 airbusses were fired at by ANC terrorists and that the spent missiles were later recovered by the "South African security forces".

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said that he had no knowledge of the incidents, and called the report "propaganda".

"If this had happened we would have known about it", he said.

A spokesman for the South African Airways denied the report and said it was "pure speculation" and "propaganda".

The report appeared in the Philadelphia Bulletin, based on unidentified "intelligence reports" and was further perpetuated by United Press International and the Left-wing South African Press.

The Philadelphia Bulletin further speculated that the Soviet Union, disenamoured of Swapo following its defeat at the hands of the South Africans during Operation Protea in August, had shifted its financial support to the ANC, and a R2,5-million shipment of arms had been sent to the ANC in Botswana.

The newspaper said the shipment included Sam-7 Grail missiles and launchers, and Btr-80 and Btr-40 armoured personnel carriers.

During Operation Protea South African forces killed 1 000 Swapo terrorists, four Soviet soldiers, captured one Soviet soldier, and confiscated 2 400 tons of military equipment. About the same amount of equipment was destroyed during the raid.

CSO: 4700/396

MIDDELBURG PIONEERS CHROME PROCESS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Dec 81 p 20

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text] After two years of testing and development, Foster Wheeler Energy has been awarded a contract to design, engineer and construct a ferrochrome plasma smelter for Middelburg Steel & Alloys at its Krugersdorp plant.

This will be the first commercial application of the plasma smelter process in South Africa. It will have an installed power supply of 10,8-MVA, with technology for the process provided by Tetronics Research & Development of Faringdon, Oxfordshire.

Tetronics has a 1,4-MW experimental plasma smelter in operation at its Faringdon plant, and the Middelburg installation is a scaling up of this plant.

Within 15 months of the Middelburg unit's installation, larger scale plants for various processing applications will be available under licence, and Foster Wheeler envisages plants of 30-MW and larger.

The plant is a research and development project for Middelburg, whose operations director, Mr Des Winship, says it forms part of the group's preparation for the expected boom in chrome demand later in this decade.

There are no specific production targets for the plasma smelter plant, says Mr Winship, but major expansion in chrome production is expected by 1988, and in 10 years South Africa should be supplying 75% of the world's requirements against half now.

Foster Wheeler, an international engineering and contracting organisation, has prepared conceptual plant designs and estimates for Middelburg over the past 12 months.

Foster Wheeler's marketing manager in Johannesburg, Mr Bill Howe, says the process holds exciting possibilities for ferroalloy producers and offers significant operational advantages in its ability to directly process fines without the need for agglomoration.

About 60% of the Transvaal's chromite production is in fines, and the conventional electric arc furnace smelting method requires briquetting of chromite before it can be introduced to the smelter.

The plasma process is not confined to ferrochrome, and has been tested on a variety of ferroalloys as well as direct steel making, from which it eliminates the blast furnace.

The application of the plasma process to direct steel manufacture would be confined to small plants, however, because to make steel in quantity the blast furnace route is more economic.

In 1978 it was disclosed that Tetronics had granted an exclusive licence to Texasgulf for the use of the system for smelting platinum group metals and concentrates.

Texasgulf has patented the platinum process in the US and in South Africa.

The process has been successfully used on UG-2 chromite, producing an acceptable and saleable product containing up to 51% chrome in the metal.

The chromite contained in the UG-2 Reef, which underlies the Merensky Platinum Reef, is of a particularly low grade (about 40%), and a problem in exploiting this metal has been the difficulty in upgrading the material for use in steel making.

Mr Howe says there are three other major operational advantages in the plasma smelter process, the first being that coal can be used instead of metallurgical coke, offering reduced costs because coke is much more expensive than coke.

Projections by Foster Wheeler show that the capital cost of a plasma smelter producing 50 000 tons a year of high-carbon ferrochrome, including a pre-reduction rotary kiln, would be about R14 400 000 against R25-million for a conventional electric arc furnace.

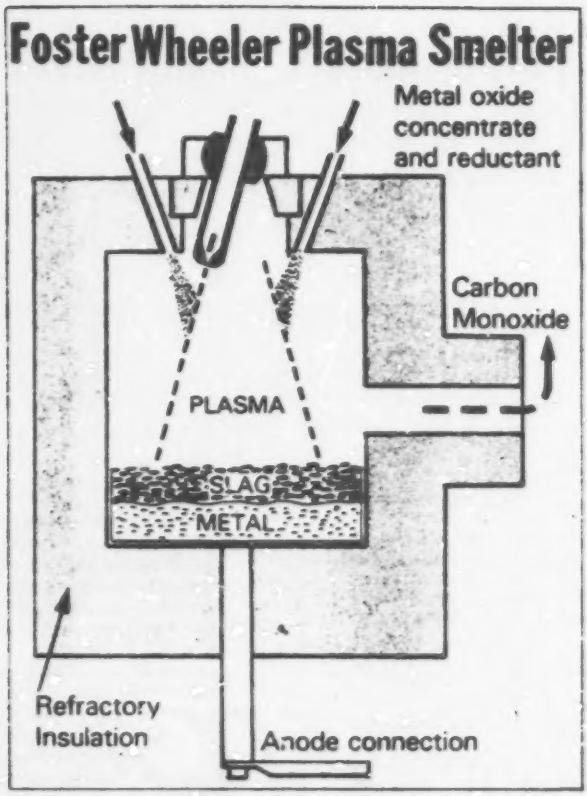
Foster Wheeler's projections show expected operating costs are about 25% lower than in the conventional process.

A further advantage is that power input in the plasma process is independent of the metallurgy of the furnace charge — in the electric arc process a particular resistance is required from the furnace material to initiate the process.

The plasma process also yields significantly higher recoveries of product alloy (metal) than conventional furnaces, and slag losses may be only 25% of conventional practice.

Other technical advantages include:

- The plasma gives a higher energy density than can be



achieved by other heating methods, allowing a faster feed throughput for the same size reactor.

● It is operated as a closed furnace, with controlled atmosphere and pressure and pressure, giving more degrees of freedom in process design.

● Reaction zone temperatures can exceed 2 500 deg C, limited only by construction materials, offering the possibility to follow more efficient routes to complete reactions.

● Unlike carbon electrode furnaces, Tetronics plasma furnace electrodes are non-consumable, removing a significant area of operating and capital cost, operational complexity and source of product contamination.

CSO: 4700/396

'TOTAL STRATEGY' VANISHES FROM NAT PARTY VOCABULARY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Nov 81 p 17

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text] WHAT has happened to total strategy? The political catchphrase of 1980 has been conspicuous by its absence in 1981.

Its flip-side, "total onslaught", is still very much around. It forms the central theme of speeches from most Government platforms and is used to explain most things — from strikes to heatwaves.

It is also used as a blanket excuse for stamping out civil liberties through detentions-without-trial, bannings, restrictions on the Press and refusing to answer questions in Parliament.

Yet Government Ministers no longer talk publicly about formulating the "total strategy" to meet the "onslaught" — a significant shift since General Magnus Malan, then head of the Defence Force, first spelt out the concept in 1977.

In the three years that followed its launching, the meaning of the term "total strategy" became clear. It is a plan to mobilise all the country's resources, military, economic and political, to meet the threat that the Government projects as originating from the Soviet Union and her satellites.

In speeches, commission reports and statements, it became clear that the main target was the black nationalist movements, particularly the African National Congress, regarded as a potentially serious threat, particularly because of its growing support inside South Africa and significant backing from socialist and communist countries.

War and peace

In short, "total strategy" aimed at putting South Africa on a "sliding scale between a war and peace footing", an undeclared state of emergency that could be used to justify far-reaching measures and mobilise support.

It included:

- A military and security component, aimed at wiping out insurgency from neighbouring territories and maintaining internal "order" by whatever means deemed necessary.
- An economic component, aimed ultimately at making the country economically self-sufficient, feeding a war machine, combating unemployment by creating enough jobs and giving blacks a stake in the existing economic order, and
- A political component, aimed at adjusting the present system in the hope of winning the co-operation and support of a significant number of people — both black and white — who have traditionally rejected the National Party and its policies.

Through this three-pronged plan it was hoped that the majority of South Africans would form a united front to defend an internal order against what the Government projected as an "external onslaught" spearheaded by the ANC.

The "total strategy" would mobilise all so-called "moderates" to form a front against "extremists" on both the Left and Right.

Groups earmarked by Government strategists and planners for possible inclusion in the "broad moderate front" included:

- The vast majority of Afrikaners — the National Party's traditional power base;
- A significant number of supporters of the official Opposition;
- Leaders of commerce and industry.
- A majority of coloureds (which meant taking steps that stood a chance of winning the co-operation of the Labour Party);
- A majority of Indians, and;
- A significant number of blacks inside the country — the critical figure being Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. (Without the potential co-operation of his Inkatha movement, the planners realised that there was no chance of winning the support of enough blacks needed to formulate a lasting plan.)

Trumpeted

Soon after the total strategy scheme was formulated it was trumpeted from many platforms. Then it disappeared from general political currency. Why?

Total strategy has not vanished from the scene. It has merely gone underground. One of the main reasons for this is revised political strategy.

The argument goes like this: "If people suspect they are being co-opted into a total strategy they will resist. Rather get on with adjusting the system and don't give it any fancy titles. It makes it too easy for people to refer to it as a totalitarian strategy."

But another important reason for total strategy's low profile is that things haven't gone too well for it this year.

It is impossible to monitor its military component with any accuracy, but there can be little doubt that its political thrust, in particular, is collapsing in all the key areas.

The year 1981 is likely to go

down as the year when total strategy started being overtaken by its own contradictions.

The central contradiction of the political goal is simply this: If the Government wishes to win over a significant number of Opposition whites and "moderate blacks" it will have to change the traditional apartheid system fundamentally.

Yet if it wishes to hold on to its own power base and meet its own "non-negotiable" policies it will have to hold on to white "self-determination", which rules out any form of meaningful power sharing.

Major blow

The Government went into the April General Election with that contradiction clear for all white voters to see. And it led to a major blow for its political strategy.

Instead of consolidating whites into one solid power bloc, the National Party was severely eroded on both the Right and Left.

But it was the losses on the Right that were most traumatic. The Government was left in no doubt as to what would happen if it continued the attempt to increase its support base on the Left — an experiment that was unlikely to succeed, as the election result showed.

PFP support

The support of the PFP increased, despite what the Government described as the party's "boycott" of the President's Council, the issue many Cabinet Ministers confidently predicted would cost the PFP dearly.

The opposite has proved true, with dire consequences for the President's Council — the centrepiece of the Government's political strategy.

This forum was intended to be the body on which coloureds, Indians and whites would agree on a constitution that could command broad support without eroding the principle of "self-determination".

The PFP's rejection of it was an extremely serious blow because it immediately ruled out the objective of drawing Opposition whites into formulating an adjusted version of "self-determination and separate development".

Setback

Irate Nationalists openly wondered what chance there was of winning significant coloured and Indian support if the white official opposition refused to support the body?

Despite this setback, the Government pressed ahead with its council and set its first ostensible objective of winning the "goodwill" of coloureds and Indians by investigating District Six and Pageview, two areas taken from these communities in terms of the Group Areas Act.

The result was a further blow for the council. It recommended that both these areas be returned to the communities from which they were taken.

Yet, largely because of Rightwing pressure, the Government turned down the recommendations, effectively destroying whatever chance the council still had of winning credibility in the coloured and Indian communities.

Big business

Against this background it is valid to ask what chance the council has of producing constitutional plans that have any chance of broad acceptance?

Another area in which the Government had to win backing was big business.

After a promising start at Carlton in 1979, the follow up at the Good Hope conference earlier this month did not seem to hold too much hope for total strategists.

The Prime Minister had a single overriding aim at the conference: To persuade big business to decentralise and invest in rural (particularly homeland) development to help curb the increasing trend towards urbanisation and give the "homelands policy" a firm economic base.

Crisp replies

The most powerful captains of commerce and industry gave him some crisp replies: Decentralisation had to take place on sound economic, not political, grounds; instead of trying Canute-like to turn back the tide of urbanisation, the Government should devote its resources to dealing with it; in a developing economy like South Africa, urbanisation is not only inevitable but even necessary and desirable.

Most of them also castigated Mr Botha for failing to live up to his promises of change.

No wonder the Prime Minister did not suggest singing "We have come to the end of a perfect day" as he did after the first Carlton conference.

Undefined

So where does all this leave the most difficult leg of the strategy — to formulate a plan that stands a chance of winning the co-operation of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement?

The only hint of the method under consideration is the vague talk of "confederation" as yet undefined in clear political terms.

Unlike the other areas of the strategy, Government planners are unlikely to take the first step here. Any chance of reaching a consensus with Chief Buthelezi will be measured by the official response to constitutional proposals contained in the Buthelezi Commission report, expected to be released before the end of the year.

No chance

Chief Buthelezi has made it clear that his first constitutional option is a "one-man-one-vote" unitary system, but that he would also be prepared to accept another option: Non-racial geographic federation with genuine power sharing and equal political rights for all.

This is the recommendation his commission is likely to make. And there seems to be almost no chance of the Government responding favourably to this move. It would be reasonable to predict that the hope of some broad consensus on a constitutional future is unlikely to get off the starting block.

What does all this mean for total strategy?

In the first place it tends to confirm the view, prevalent when Mr Botha first took power, that it was impossible to introduce such a strategy by "democratic" means.

"The trouble with this method," one Nationalist once said, "is that it takes so long to get the necessary people behind you."

Alternative

One alternative is abandoning this method and opting for what is widely known as the "verligte dictatorship" or "De Gaulle option", a phrase that is heard more and more recently after a brief hibernation.

That could involve the concentration of power in fewer and fewer hands, with the State Security Council, a body unaccountable to the public, taking all major decisions in secret.

In such circumstances, as Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, lead-

er of the Opposition, has put it: "Parliament and other similar institutions would merely be decorative extensions of executive control."

By the end of next year, it should be possible to determine whether this option has finally been chosen.

CSO: 4700/396

PRIME MINISTER QUALIFIES GOOD HOPE PROPOSALS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 81 p 11

[Text] PRETORIA. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in a statement issued in Pretoria the Economic Advisory Council also discussed the industrial proposals released at the Good Hope conference

"In this regard, the Council requested that two aspects be clarified further."

Firstly, it should be clearly understood, as shown in the document, that the industrial development proposals represented only one aspect of a balanced regional development strategy.

"In the planning of regional economic development, due regard should always be had to the potential of each of the identified economic regions, and in this respect it is accepted that there are certain areas which at present simply do not have a potential for large-scale industrial development, and in these cases the emphasis should therefore be on the potential that does exist in agriculture, mining, and/or the services sector.

"The fact that the industrial development proposals are receiving wide publicity should therefore not give a wrong impression.

Secondly, it appeared that there was uncertainty as to how the new industrial development proposals effected the existing industries.

In this regard, the Council noted that industries already located in areas which had now been identified as industrial development points would for the remainder of their contract periods at least not be put in a worse position than new industries which were attracted to these areas.

"The existing industries would also be given the option of changing to the new system of incentives. Industries at present located in other industrial points and already receiving concessions would likewise have the option for the rest of their contract periods of changing to the new system, but at the same level of incentives to that applying in the respective areas at present."

The Council, the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, said, noted with appreciation the Government's recent decisions with a view to involving the private sector to a greater extent than hitherto in the provision of housing in Black residential areas.

Concern was expressed about the relatively slow progress still being made with the registration of lease hold agreements under the 99-year leasehold system, and the Council requested that factors discouraging occupants from taking leaseholds, such as the difference still existing between the monthly rental and service payments, and the instalments on the purchase price of a house, be identified and rectified as soon as possible.

An inhibiting factor, which was identified during the Council's discussions, was the lack of suitable stands for the building of new homes in those black areas where the need was greatest.

"To ease this bottleneck, the Council recommends that employers and property developers should utilise the permission which has now been granted to them to obtain leasehold rights in Black residential areas by coming forward with concrete township developement proposals."

The Prime minister said that as was customary, the Council's recommendations would be submitted to the Cabinet committees or Ministers concerned, where they would be an important input in the formulation of policy and the taking of decisions.

"Some of the matters raised by the Council are already receiving active attention. For example, the committee under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Finance which is investigating the financing of housing for Blacks, is giving specific attention to the bottleneck's identified by the council.

"As I mentioned at the Good Hope conference, certain matters raised by the private sector on that occasion will also be submitted to the Economic Advisory Council for its consideration and specific recommendations to the Government."Mr Botha added.

CSO: 4700/396

R4 000-M DEFICIT IN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS LIKELY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 81 p 11

[Text] A DEFICIT of about R4 000-million is envisaged in the current account of the balance of payments for 1981.

According to a statement in Pretoria yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, this is in contrast with the surplus of almost R3 000-million recorded last year.

His statement follows the 60th meeting of the Economic Advisory Council held on November 23-24.

At that meeting, the Council gave attention, as was customary, to both short-term economic stabilisation matters, such as the Government's monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policies, and issues of a more structural nature, such as housing, industrial relations, industrial development and the degree of government control in the economy.

"The Council noted the fact that the gross domestic expenditure was more buoyant during the first nine months of 1981, and especially during the third quarter, than had generally been expected earlier.

"As a result of this buoyant demand, the economic growth rate remained at a relatively high level.

"Physical constraints on the supply side did, inter alia, contribute to the fact that domestic production could not meet the total demand, and as a result the volume of imports rose sharply.

"Along with a fall in both the gold price and the volume of exports, this increase in imports in turn caused a dramatic change in the current account of the balance of payments.

"In contrast with the surplus of almost R3 000-million recorded in 1980, a deficit of about R4 000-million is envisaged for 1981.

This swing of almost R7 000-million, despite a significant depreciation of the rand against the major currencies, brought strong pressure to bear on the country's foreign exchange reserves, and the Reserve Bank had to borrow large amounts abroad and enter into gold swop arrangements to relieve this pressure, the statement says.

"The Council also noted that the foreign reserves would probably remain under pressure for some time, due, among other things, to the effect of the expected continued weak performance of the Western economies in the short-term of South African exports.

"It was foreseen, however, that the growth rate in the gross domestic expenditure should begin to decrease and in due course this ought to have a dampening effect on imports."

According to the Prime Minister, the Council also had before it certain short-term projections indicating that although the economic growth rate, and therefore also imports, will decrease further, the deficit on the current account of the balance of payments will remain large for a considerable period and that the inflation rate will remain high.

"In view of this, the Council concluded that there should at this stage be no departure from the economic short-term strategy of consolidation and adjustment.

"Since members were uncertain about the degree of which natural economic forces could cause a further cooling-off of the economy during the coming months, it was accepted that the policy of fiscal discipline should be continued and that the stricter control over the money-supply, which had been achieved in recent times, should be maintained till greater clarity could be obtained in this regard.

"Insofar as the 1982/83 budget is concerned, the Council therefore recommended continued strict control over Government expenditure, but it did not want to make specific recommendations at this stage regarding the way in which Government expenditure should be financed during the coming financial year."

The Prime Minister said the Council again noted the serious shortage of skilled manpower and the training programmes that had been launched recently in most sectors in an attempt to overcome this shortage.

"In this regard, it was emphasised that these efforts have to be maintained and even intensified in the coming year, despite the expected weaker performance of the economy, to ensure that the next upswing can be met with a more adequate supply of trained workers.

"The shortage of skilled manpower is a structural problem, not a cyclical phenomenon, and this makes it necessary for all parties concerned to take a long-term view of the matter."

CSO: 4700/396

DE LANGE'S REMARKS ON EDUCATION RECEIVED WARMLY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Nov 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Right On, Professor!"]

[Text]

WE ARE immensely impressed that some important people have tumbled to the truth we have been preaching all these years; that a single central education system was essential if South Africa was to meet the challenge of the future.

This was said by Professor J P de Lange, chairman of the Human Sciences Research Council and rector of the Rand Afrikaans University.

"There is no way of meeting the aspirations of people and the needs of society unless we have a basic policy which relates to the provision of education, its financing, the country's man-power needs and the standards we wish to strive for," Professor de Lange said at a lunch-time meeting.

Because the professor's language is less hysterical, more temperate and perhaps exudes more verisimilitude than our emotive outpourings, some people will at last listen to this message.

It is not as if we are trying to be equal to whites. We are not striving to get into white schools. We are simply thinking of the future of our children and indeed the future of the country.

Instead of having businessmen speak to the Prime Minister, we should have more such Afrikaners spelling it out like this to their colleagues. Prof de Lange is saying the kind of things we had hoped those men with the economic muscle would tell the Prime Minister when they met him in Cape Town.

Apart from housing and the working conditions of our people, the most single essential sector which should be getting the attention of all managers in the country, is black education.

The issue may ruffle some feathers for reasons of ideology and because our education has become such an emotional issue. But that is not the point. The point is blacks are in the majority in this country. In terms of economics this majority should be used to man the available jobs and other sensitive positions that a country such as ours demands.

As the years go on, the population of black students is going to outstrip that of whites even more and more. Where is the skilled manpower to come from, when we don't make the potential at our disposal viable?

We blacks are even more intent on having an equal and free education. It is disgusting to think that generations of half-baked blacks are deliberately being churned out. It is no solace to our confidence that we will have succeding generations who will be unable to deliver the goods in the market-place and in the classrooms.

It is also a bit of a shame that the Government should spend time and money encouraging foreigners to emigrate to our land, when they have the material on tap.

Professor De Lange is an Afrikaner. He does not have to sound as passionate as we do. He states what we believe makes sense economically and even morally.

CSO: 4700/396

BISHOP TUTU SEES ENDEMIC UNREST IN SCHOOLS, INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Nov 81 p 30

[Article by Bishop Desmond Tutu in column "My View": "Upheaval Is Likely To Come From Rural Areas"]

[Text]

The Prime Minister consulted with business and other leaders last week, a follow-up on the 1979 Carlton Hotel meeting.

He must surely be commended for wanting to foster the spirit of consultation and negotiation especially with those who must be his new allies if he is to move rapidly along the road to fundamental change and reform.

It was good, too, to hear him reiterate his own commitment and that of his Government to change lest (in the words of his predecessor) we find we are face-to-face with an alternative too ghastly to contemplate.

It is suggested that he had brought with him an impressive phalanx of Cabinet Ministers and top civil servants so that they could hear for themselves what the private sector thought would happen if they were too tortoise-like in implementing needed changes in the structures of our society.

In the first consultation in Johannesburg the private sector leaders seemed to have been somewhat mesmerised by Mr P W Botha's scintillating and nimble footwork.

They had long been left out in the cold and suddenly they were being allowed to walk the corridors of power and, frankly, they seemed to have been overawed at this change in their fortunes.

They had behaved somewhat like East Enders in London who have been invited to Buckingham Palace.

On the whole they had hardly asked the Prime Minister any awkward questions — such as how he could continue to believe in free enterprise while carrying out policies such as influx control which were totally at variance with the central tenets of free enterprise and so on.

On that occasion they had appeared to let the Prime Minister get away with too much and had required little in the way of a quid pro quo.

Last week the business leaders, judging from some pointed things that Mr Harry Oppenheimer said, were in a slightly more abrasive mood.

It just won't do for the Government to give the impression that it is consulting various interest groups while it does very little to implement the suggestions that come from such groups.

It was good to hear the private sector pointing out that apartheid in the form of, for example, migratory labour and influx control was totally incompatible with free enterprise that the Government, while being commended for spending more on black education must know that discriminatory education was just not on, that blacks perceived Bantu Education as "inferior" and that increasing the quantum of something bad did not improve it.

It just meant that instead of small doses of poison you were being made to swallow larger and more lethal doses, that education remained a critical area.

Why has the Government basically rejected its own De Lange Commission — which on scientific grounds has recommended, for example, a uniform educational system for South Africa and a more equitable sharing of educational resources and a more liberal admission

policy to even State schools — when its recommendations would have helped to diffuse a volatile situation?

I just want to say that if the Government and the business leaders think that the crisis of our land will be solved mainly by improving the economic dispensation by better wages for blacks and by developing a co-optable black middle class then they are allowing themselves to be dangerously deluded.

And if they keep concentrating on the so-called urban black, separating him from his rural fellow victim of apartheid, then we are, of all people, the most to be pitied.

The nettle that must be grasped is how black and white are going to share *political* power because that is the kind of power which gives access to all other kinds, that ensures that you don't get concessions at the whim of the master.

Unless we get down to this serious business then we are merely fiddling while our Rome is burning.

Unrest in schools, in industry will be endemic in our beloved land until we deal with political power and how it is to be deployed.

And a final thought. Upheaval and trouble are likely to come not from the urban areas as many people expect but from the rural areas where people, able-bodied people, are made workless and hungry.

A father won't for long ignore the wailing of his hungry children.

We have the resources to stop that happening.

South Africa can be the envy of the world if we negotiate with the authentic leadership of all communities for fundamental change — political power sharing.

Anything else is playing marbles.

● *Desmond Tutu is secretary-general of the SA Council of Churches and is an assistant bishop in the Anglican Diocese of Johannesburg. His column appears on this page every second Thursday.*

CSO: 4700/389

DETENTIONS SWELL PARENTS GROUP'S RANKS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by Martin Feinstein]

[Text]

THE latest wave of Security Police detentions has swelled the membership of the Parents Support Committee (PSC), formed by parents and relatives of detainees two months ago to look after their wellbeing and press for their release.

And last Friday's swoop on trade unionists and labour experts — in which at least 17 people in Durban and Johannesburg were held — has prompted Amnesty International to begin a "charge or release" campaign.

At an emergency PSC meeting yesterday, new members included:

Husband

- Mr and Mrs Ian Favis, parents of detainee Miss Merle Favis, who is editor of the Durban-based South African Labour Bulletin;
- Mr Tom Mashinini, husband of detainee Mrs Emma Mashinini, who is general secretary of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union;
- Mr and Mrs Harold Purkey, parents of detainee Mr Colin Purkey, a postgraduate Unisa student and former University of the Witwatersrand student;
- Mrs Penny Mayson, wife of detainee Mr Cedric Mayson, a former Methodist minister whose banning order expired recently; and
- Dr and Mrs I Cachalia, parents of detainee Mr Firoz Cachalia, a banned student leader of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Prominent

The committee, which meets every Wednesday at the University of the Witwatersrand, already has several prominent Johannesburg citizens as members, including Dr and Mrs Max Coleman, Professor M J Koornhof, Dr and Mrs I J Mahommed and Mr and Mrs Charles de Beer.

In London yesterday, an Amnesty International spokesman said the organisation was "very concerned at the renewed wave of detentions".

He said Amnesty members around the world had begun appealing to the South African authorities for the detainees to be charged or released.

"We are particularly concerned by the fact that some detainees are being held for months and months, only to be released without being charged."

Churches in Europe and Scandinavia are also planning to deluge detainees with Christmas cards as a show of solidarity.

CSO: 4700/396

MAIZE PLANTING SAID TO BE 90 PERCENT COMPLETE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 81 p 24

[Text]

SOUTH African maize plantings were about 90 percent complete in main production areas after widespread rainfall during the past two weeks, the National Association of Maize Producers' general manager Pieter Gouws said yesterday.

He told Reuters by telephone from Bothaville, Orange Free State, that this year's plantings were around a week to 10 days behind last season's, but prospects were for a good 1981-83 crop.

Good rains were reported in the major production area of North-western Free State and Western Transvaal over the past two weeks, and up to 250 mm fell in isolated parts, he noted.

The Agriculture Department's final official estimate of last season's crop put maize output at a record 14,9-million tons, sharply up from 1979-80's actual outturn of 10,73-million tons.

Maize board general manager Hendrik Nel told Reuters by telephone from Pretoria that last month's adverse weather, which delayed plantings, and low maize prices were the reasons why the board did not accept offers at its regular tenders for a week or two.

On December 4, however, the board said it sold 42 000 tons of yellow maize and 14 000 tons of white at its latest tender.

Nel said the 1981-82 crop's prospects have improved after recent good rains in most areas.

Gouws noted that plantings in the small Northern Cape production area could continue until the end of December.

If main growing areas had dry weather for the next two weeks, the crop's prospects would be very good, he added.

CSO: 4700/396

'SPY,' ZIMBABWE POLICEMAN MAY BE IN COUNTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — While the manhunt continues for the Zimbabwean policeman and a South African "spy" he allegedly helped escape from custody, the possibility has emerged that they might be in Port Elizabeth.

The policeman, Inspector Fred Varkevisser, his wife and two children sparked off a major manhunt in Zimbabwe after disappearing more than a month ago.

Zimbabwean authorities said Insp Varkevisser had, with the aid of an unknown man, helped an alleged South African spy, identified as Captain Frank Gericke, to escape from custody.

The South African Government has since denied all knowledge of the existence of Capt Gericke.

The focus on the mystery has shifted to Port Elizabeth where the Oosterlig newspaper received a tip that the Varkevissers, the enigmatic captain and the mystery helper might be there.

Oosterlig reported that one of its reporters had visited relatives of the Varkevissers after the tip-off.

Their house appeared deserted, but the garage-doors were open. A while later the reporter saw a car with a Transvaal registration number come down the street and park in front of the garage. Two men, one well-built and the other lean with dark hair emerged and started working on the car.

They denied all knowledge of the Varkevissers.

He said they were visitors from Transvaal and their car was giving trouble.

A relative said later the guests were not the missing men. He declined to give their names, saying they had visited them the past two years.

CSO: 4700/396

PUNT MAY TAKE NEW GOVERNMENT JOB

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

MR PUNT Janson may resign this week from his key post as chairman of the Community Relations Committee of the President's Council to become Commissioner-General for the Swazi homeland, KaNgwane.

The Afrikaans newspaper Rapport speculated yesterday that his successor on the committee might be Professor Christoff Hanekom, a social scientist at the University of Stellenbosch.

The paper quoted "reliable sources" as saying Mr Janson was seriously considering the offer of the KaNgwane post.

Neither he nor Prof Hanekom would confirm the speculation.

But Mr Janson said if he did quit the council, it would only be if he believed his efforts could be better used elsewhere.

Concerned

Mr Janson has been very concerned in recent months that his committee would not be able to fulfil its role without investigating the racial clauses of the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act.

Because these laws affect community relations, he felt it was impossible to ignore them, and initiated preliminary work in that direction in anticipation of a Government directive to investigate them fully.

But such a directive has not come.

Prof Hanekom is regarded as a verligte who supports Mr P W Botha's reform initiatives. However, he is known to have been deeply upset by the Government's rejection of the President's Council recommendations on Pageview and District Six.

Affected

His acceptance of the chairmanship of the committee — which would indicate his belief in its continued value — could be a major boost to its credibility, seriously affected by the scotching of the Pageview and District Six proposals.

CSO: 4700/396

SHOOTOUT KILLS TWO ON SWAZI BORDER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Two people driving a car with a South African registration number were killed in a shootout near the South African-Swazi border early yesterday.

The charred remains of the two men, one still holding a pistol, were later found on Oxford Farm in Swaziland near the Oshoek border post, reports Sapa.

The Commissioner of the Swazi Police, Mr Titus Msibi, confirmed the incident, saying it was being investigated.

In a brief statement, released in Swaziland, he said a "serious incident, affecting the security of Swaziland has occurred next to our border with South Africa.

"A foreign car which is believed to have had two occupants was riddled with bullets and set alight.

"The bodies in the car were burnt beyond recognition," he said.

Extensive investigations were in progress and the Swazi Government would have no further comment until these were completed.

People who live near the place where the car crossed the border fence said they had the impression that the car was being pursued "by South African security men".

A shootout developed and the car was later found burnt out with two occupants inside.

South African involvement in the incident has, however, not been confirmed by either the Swazi or South African Police.

Sources in Swaziland said the car had crossed the border near the Oshoek border post in the early hours yesterday.

The car, with a Transvaal registration number, was being pursued and automatic and small-arms fire was heard.

Sources believed the occupants of the car to have been "members of a banned organisation" in South Africa who were trying to flee the country. They did not specify.

Eye-witnesses who had seen the burnt-out car said one of the dead men was still holding a pistol.

Four or five men were said to have pursued the car. One man was allegedly taken prisoner.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, told The Citizen from his home last night that he was completely in the dark about the incident. "It is the first I have heard of it and I cannot say anything," he said.

CSO: 4700/396

POLICEMAN KICKED, STONED TO DEATH AT LAWYER'S FUNERAL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] **A Transkei security policeman was battered to death by an incensed mob at the funeral of former African National Congress member and human rights activist, Mr Mlungisi Griffiths Mxenge, near King William's Town on Saturday.**

Mr Mxenge, an attorney, was found brutally slain at a Durban cycle track last week. Speakers at the funeral said he spent "much of his life" in detention, in prison on Robben Island or under banning orders.

The incident in which Detective-Constable Albert Tofile died, happened after tape recorders were taken from people who, with others suspected of being "informers", were forcibly removed from the service.

Pistol

Before Det-Const Tofile was attacked, youths were seen removing a tape recorder from the handbag of a woman believed to be in his company.

Det-Const Tofile drew a pistol when the crowd manhandled the woman, but before any shots were fired the mob was on him.

He fell, and was punched, kicked, and stoned, to chants of "kill the sell-out".

A spokesman for Grey Hospital in King William's Town said yesterday Det-Const Tofile was taken to hospital in a private car but was dead on arrival.

Various speakers including Bishop Tutu of the South African Council of Churches; Dr Nthatho Motlana of the Soweto Committee of Ten; Mr Archie Gumede of the Release Mandela Committee; Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of Walter Sisulu, a former ANC leader; and Mr Khehla Mthembu of Azapo; spoke strongly against the homeland policy, making specific reference to the Ciskei's coming independence.

In an address punctuated by freedom songs, Bishop Tutu said homelands were "bantustans ruled by unscrupulous creatures who owed their allegiance to Pretoria and collaborated with apartheid".

Other speakers called on the South African Government to negotiate with the outlawed ANC as "the only people who matter".

Mr Joe Pahlaa of Azapo said allegations linking Mr Mxenge's assassination to the embezzlement of ANC funds were a ploy by the "system" to give the impression that there was a division within the organisation.

He singled out a Durban newspaper which, he said, gave prominence to "this filthy strategy of the enemy".

After the funeral a passing police van had to speed off under a hail of stones.

Ciskei police set up roadblocks outside Zwelitsha and Mdantsane and confiscated leaflets on Mr Mxenge's "struggle for democracy" which were distributed at the funeral.

CSO: 4700/396

OPPOSITION LEADER URGES PARTY TO GO FOR BLACK CREDIBILITY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Nov 81 p 28

[Article by F Van Zyl Slabbert: "Strategy Freaks Have Hold of Only Part of the Truth"]

[Text]

From time to time letters appear in the daily newspapers, sometimes even from our party supporters, to the effect that it is all very well to spell out these admirable goals which we subscribe to, it is all very well to protest and condemn injustice but what strategy has the Opposition got to achieve these goals?

The PFP, and by implication the leadership, is then criticised for not having a plan for getting into power.

I want to state quite bluntly that I totally and unreservedly reject such arguments.

People who put forward these arguments very often do so not because we do not have a plan or a strategy but because we do not have their plan or strategy.

Sometimes they also become despondent at the enormous task that lies ahead and they start looking for shortcuts and instant formulae to achieve success.

In short they become strategy freaks.

A strategy freak is someone who isolates one or two political factors and presents them as the only worthwhile political objectives to pursue to the exclusion of all others.

For example, the PFP can get to power only if there is a split in the National Party, therefore all the PFP's resources and energy must be used to bring about such a split.

If PFP then would follow strategy X or Y or Z the tensions within the National Party would become unbearable. The National Party would split.

The PFP can then enter into a coalition with the more enlightened section of the National Party and there you have it — you are in power.

Another example: time is running out in South Africa.

Forget about improving your electoral position in white politics — rather go for black credibility because if you have black credibility you can be sure that you will be part of a new, reconstructed South Africa.

The problem with strategy freaks, of course, is that they have hold of only part of the truth.

Of course a split in the National Party would profoundly affect political realignment and, the fortunes of Opposition politics.

Of course the PFP would like to enjoy black credibility and acceptance for its struggles.

But there is no magic wand available which can be used to achieve either of these or any of the other important factors or goals in politics.

There is no substitute for hard work.

Politics is about power — how you get it, how you use it and how you lose it.

We in the PFP accept that and we are interested in getting it and using it for the benefit of South Africa.

So let me make it quite clear again.

We are not interested in being a vociferous protest group — We are interested in bringing about change in South Africa.

But in wanting to do this we have to be realistic about our prospects, the available resources and the priorities that have to be pursued in the meantime to improve our chances of achieving eventual success.

Let me assure you that we do have strategies and plans and that we continually revise and check them.

But let me also make it quite clear that in the game of political competition it would be shortsighted and stupid of a political party to divulge all its strategies and tactics to its opponents.

● *Dr Van Zyl Slabbert is Leader of the Opposition and leader of the Progressive Federal Party.*

CSO: 4700/389

SOWETO POLICE CHIEF BELIEVES 1976-STYLE RIOTS UNLIKELY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Nov 81 p 31

[Article by Trevor Jones]

[Text]

The atmosphere in Soweto is "much better" and 1976-style riots are less likely to occur now, says the chief of the Soweto CID, Colonel Steve Lerm, who retires this month.

Colonel Lerm has experience of riots and disturbances dating back to the Evaton bus boycotts of the late 1950s.

He was part of the police team which investigated the Sharpeville killings in 1960 and the Alexandra riots in 1976.

During the past two years, Colonel Lerm has concentrated on winning the support of the people of Soweto in the fight against crime.

"It is easy for the leaders of disturbances to take someone with them if that person has a grudge, but not if he is happy," says Colonel Lerm.

His main contribution to easing tensions in Soweto was the distribution of 100 000 pamphlets to householders. In the leaflet he gave residents tips on protecting themselves from the many pitfalls of township life.

He also appealed for more help in combating crime.

"At one stage there was an incredible anti-Police attitude. Every time a mistake was made — even a small one — there was a huge outcry," he said. "But we are like normal people in every other walk of life. Everyone makes mistakes at some stage," he said.

Colonel Lerm is satisfied that these efforts helped to reduce serious crime, which has dropped 4 percent in South Africa.

"This is quite an achievement when one considers that serious crime has increased by more than 20 percent in West Germany, and by up to 30 percent in other countries," he said.

The link between alcohol and serious crime continues to trouble Colonel Lerm.

"People often ask what we are doing about the high murder rate. We have found that in 96 percent of these cases alcohol was involved — either on the part of the victim or the killer. Where drink is involved the situation becomes completely unpredictable."

A detective for 31 of his 36 years in the police force, Colonel Lerm started his career on horseback. Patrolling the hills round Mortimer, about 17 km from Cradock in the Eastern Cape.

He was instrumental in founding the Northern Transvaal branch of the Murder and Robbery Squad, and witnessed the explosive growth of Soweto.

CSO: 4700/389

BRIEFS

HORWOOD'S SECRET MEETING--London--The South African Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, arrived in London yesterday and began a secrecy-cloaked meeting with leading British financiers and businessmen. The South African embassy has declined to give details of the meeting, which it termed an "informal conference". Mr Horwood is believed to have been accompanied to the talks by a high-powered South African delegation. The secrecy is thought to be aimed at protecting the identities of those at the talks. The meeting is scheduled to end later today when Mr Horwood will fly to West Germany where it is understood he will hold similar talks. Earlier this week the South African Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, was in London and had talks with British trade and industry ministers. South Africa is Britain's 13th largest export market and about seven percent of British overseas investments are in the Republic. Last year, British exports to South Africa were worth R1 800-million while imports from South Africa were valued at R1 400-million. British officials estimate that British exports to the rest of Africa were in the region of R5 500-million and imports were worth some R3 100-million. The officials say there is no accurate figure for investments in the rest of Africa, but put the figure at R7 400-million. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Nov 81 p 1]

TUTU STRUGGLES FOR COP--Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, his white episcopal robes spattered with blood, struggled to save a policeman from an infuriated mob at the weekend. The incident occurred at the funeral of the murdered lawyer, Mr Griffiths Mlungisi Mxenge, near King Williams Town on Saturday. The policeman, identified as Detective Constable Albert Tofile, died after the attack. "When people discovered the man was a policeman who had hidden his identity, it became quite ugly," he said. "They came behind the rostrum. They were kicking him on the ground and I appealed to them to desist. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Dec 81 p 1]

WATER FOR ESCOM, SASOL--A major water-supply project at Grootfontein to help meet increased demand for water for Escom and Sasol in the Eastern Transvaal is now operational. APE Africa installed equipment for the Usutu-Vaal project at Grootfontein pump station to provide water for industries and Escom's Matla and Duvha power stations. The estimated water requirement for Sasol 2 in full production is about 44-million cubic metres a year. When Sasol 3 is completed, this demand will rise to about 200 000 cubic metres a day. Additional water requirements--an extra 20 000 cubic metres a day--can be expected to come from secondary industries built to process the by-products of the Sasol plants. The new project assures Escom and Sasol of about 150-million cubic metres a year after serving users in Standerton and other areas near the Vaal River below the Grootdraai dam. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Dec 81 p 20]

RETIREMENT OF NAVY CHIEF--The chief of the South African Navy, Vice Admiral R A Edwards, is to retire next year. His successor will be Rear Admiral A P Putter (46). Admiral J A C Weideman, the chief of Naval Staff Operations, will become the new Inspector General of the Navy. Admiral Edwards (58) joined the permanent force as a lieutenant in 1946 and served in various top posts in the Navy and Defence Force until he became chief of the navy on January 22, 1980. Rear Admiral Putter, who joined the Defence Force in 1955, twice served in senior positions on the staff of the chief of the Defence Force. He will be transferred to Naval Headquarters as chief of Naval Staff Operations until he takes over as chief of the Navy. Rear Admiral Weideman (45) joined the Defence Force in 1954 and was appointed Director of Naval Operations in July 1978 and then chief of Naval Staff Operations in January 1980. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Nov 81 p 3]

FAR RIGHT IN SWA--Windhoek--South Africa's far-Right groups are organising a parallel movement in South West Africa and plan to have a major "white solidarity" (blanke saamtrek) meeting in Windhoek a week on Saturday. This was reported by the mouthpiece of the National Party of SWA, Die Suidwester, yesterday. According to the paper, the leader of the Afrikaaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche, and the former surgeon general of the South African Army, Lieutenant General C R Cockroft, and chairman of Aksie Eie Toekoms, Mr Chris de Jager, are involved in the move. Die Suidwester said Lt Gen Cockroft had confirmed that the far-Right groups would make an announcement on their strategy in Pretoria next week. Absent, however, at next week's meeting in Windhoek would be the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, and the leader of the National Conservative Party, Dr Connie Mulder. The HNP and NCP held a rally in Windhoek last month while the Western contact group was visiting SWA, speaking out against proposed United Nations-supervised elections. According to reliable sources, a Security Police report on the meeting was made to the authorities saying such meetings by parties from outside the territory should be banned as they incited racial hostility. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Nov 81 p 20

BRAIN GAIN--Durban--South Africa's brain drain has been dramatically reversed. In the new "brain gain" the country is importing professional and technical skills far faster than they were being lost a few years ago through emigration. The categories of newcomers read like the answer to a desperate employer's prayer. Big increases have been seen in the inflow of engineers, doctors, dentists, accountants, educationists and other professional technical workers. Biggest gain was in engineers. More than three times as many immigrant engineers poured into the country as waved goodbye. The teaching profession also had its ranks swelled by other nations' losses--twice as many arrived as left. This is the story that emerges from data issued by the Department of Statistics, giving figures for migration and tourism for the first eight months of 1981. In those eight months South Africa had a net gain of 2 240 people with professional and technical skills, 10 percent more than the gain of 2 041 in the whole of 1980, itself a good year for imported skills. The change from drain to gain began in late 1979 when immigrants began pouring into South Africa and emigration continued the downward trend that began in mid-1977 and has continued unabated since. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Nov 81 p 5]

FOREIGN CURRENCY BID--The Government and the private sector will try this week to stimulate European investment in South Africa, it was learnt in Pretoria yesterday. The Government mission will be led by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and will include his top financial and economic advisers. They will be supported at seminars in London and Frankfurt by leading South African industrials. According to Pretoria sources, this week's effort is a direct spin-off of the Prime Minister's Good Hope conference in Cape Town earlier this month and indicates the urgent need for increased foreign investment in South Africa. The Government group will include the director-general of Finance, Dr Joep de Loor, the deputy governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Chris Stals and the Prime Minister's economic adviser, Dr Simon Brand. The private sector group will include the president of Assocom, Mr Chris Saunders, the chairman of Barlow Rand, Mr Mike Roaholt, Mr Ted Parvitt of Gencor and Mr Donald Gordon of Liberty. In a brief statement from the Department of Finance last night, it was announced that the Minister would give keynote addresses at international conferences on South Africa in London and Frankfurt. Although, as Pretoria sources pointed out last night, it would not be totally accurate to describe the two groups as a cohesive mission, it is in fact a cooperative effort by the Government and the private sector to improve foreign investment prospects. One important aside of the mission, according to leading economists, is to raise long-term capital to help finance the big R4 000-million deficit expected on current accounts at the close of the 1981/82 financial year. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/389

INVOLVEMENT IN SEYCHELLES COUP ATTEMPT DENIED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Dec 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Royal Swazi jet caught up in the Seychelles coup attempt "looks like a complete write-off."

This was stated yesterday by a source at the hotel where the Royal Swazi crew is staying in Victoria.

They said the aircraft had been "badly damaged" in the battle of Mahe airport and "judging from the picture which has appeared in the local papers here it looks like a complete write-off."

The source, who asked not to be named, said the mercenaries who attempted to topple the Seychelles' government ordered the Swazi Airways hostesses at gunpoint to lie down on the tarmac soon after the shooting had broken out at the airport.

The girls were later taken into the terminal building where they were later taken into the terminal building where they were held hostage by the mercenaries for the whole night.

The girls, Pinkie Mpungose, Nanette Dlamini and Elizabeth Dludlu, were just leaving the aircraft when shooting started from in terminal building.

Three gun-wielding mercenaries emerged from the building and ordered them to lie down on the tarmac.

The girls, accounting to the source, started screaming as the shooting continued and when they saw people running in all directions from the building, some of them bleeding.

The girls were later taken into a room where they and several other people were held at gunpoint.

They were only released by the police the next morning after the mercenaries had escaped in the hijacked Air India jet.

The hostesses were then taken by the police for questioning. It was at the police station that the three were for the first time united with the rest of the crew, who had been collected from the hotel by the police.

The source said shooting can still be heard during the night.

Many people are reported to have been arrested in the hotel as well as in others. Guns, according to the source, are reported to have been found in hotel rooms following the coup attempt.

Police checks in hotels in the city are said to be continuing. The Royal Swazi crew members are still not allowed to leave the hotel, though they can go to the nearby beach. Their passports were yesterday still with the police.

Bribery Claims 'Nonsense'

ALLEGATIONS that police are investigating the possibility that ground staff at Matsapha Airport were bribed to allow guns on to last Wednesday's ill-fated flight to the Seychelles have been categorically denied.

Royal Swazi chief executive Dan Langeler had a one-word answer to the suggestion yesterday. "Nonsense", he declared.

And Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Edgar Hillary, also ruled out the possibility of a bribery probe.

The allegation appeared in two South African papers.

Mr. Hillary said he had talked on the telephone to a reporter on one of the newspapers, but the subject of bribery never came up, he said.

The truth about how the arms used by the mercenaries reached Seychelles remains elusive, although a reliable report to The Times from Seychelles says that rifles were found in false compartments of hold luggage at Seychelles airport.

Hold luggage does not go through an X-ray scanner at Matsapha, and, says Mr. Langeler, this is the case in every airport in the world except Tel Aviv in Israel.

A charter aircraft is on call in Swaziland, according to Mr. Langeler and as soon as Seychelles airport is declared open, he said, and as soon as permission is received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here, the aircraft will take him, Director of Civil Aviation, Mr. Douglas Lichfield, and a team of insurance assessors to Seychelles.

The group, he said, will then examine the extent of the damage to the Fokker F28 shot up during the coup bid. The aircraft will bring back six Royal Swazi employees, leaving behind Captain Farquharson, who will also be checking the damage to the Fokker.

The suggestion by a South African Sunday newspaper that two South African women who disembarked at Comoros alerted the Seychelles authorities about the mercenaries has also been discounted.

The Times has established that the two passengers who left the aircraft at Comoros were a Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hall who are believed to have a farm in the Halfway House area of Johannesburg.

Mr. Langeler also repeated an earlier statement saying that Royal Swazi is fully insured against this kind of incident, and should the Fokker be a write-off, will receive 100 per cent of its value from the insurers.

The policy includes any risk of act of war, he said.

CSO: 4700/392

NEW PROJECT TO BOOST CO-OPERATIVES PLANNED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

A NEW agricultural project to boost the co-operative movement in the country is to be launched in the next few weeks.

The scheme — called the "Co-operative Development Support"— will be worth an estimated E133,000.

This follows the signing of an agreement between the government and the Food and Agricultural Organisation.

This was announced by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Mr. Arthur Khoza, at a farewell function in honour of four outgoing co-operatives experts.

Under the agreement, he said, the United Nations, through the FAO, will supply three experts and two associates to evaluate and make recommendations on the co-operative movement.

The team will also include a senior co-operatives adviser, who will be based at the headquarters of the Ministry as a specialist in the planning of co-operatives.

Two consultants, one for co-operative education and training, who will be charged with running workshops countrywide and another for co-operative accounting and auditing to be attached to the office of the assistant commissioner for audit and accounting, are also enclosed in the "package".

Mr. Khoza told the gathering that the FAO will finance the team of experts, while the government will provide them with offices, equipment, secretarial services and transport.

Referring to the financial progress of the Co-operative Union, Mr. Khoza pointed out that between 1980 and 81, the union had recovered about E270,000 of its original E1.6 million debt.

"This leaves a balance of about E1.3 million," he said.

The debt, he continued, is nothing new in the organisation and he hoped the money would be quickly recovered with the determination, devotion and honesty of the co-operatives staff and farmers.

He thanked the departing experts for their invaluable work. They were: Mr. Dennis Dobson, a chief technical adviser from the ILO, who has been working with the Co-operative Development Education Centre; Mr. Paul Sully, a United Nations expert; Mr. Thomas Carr and Mr. Otis Williams, leaders of the Co-operative League of United States.

Mr. Khoza told the experts that their departure "did not signify" an end to the friendship and co-operation" existing between the Swazi government and their organisations.

CSO: 4700/392

BRITISH POLICE TEAM REPORTS ON RITUAL MURDER

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Dec 81 p 7

[Article by Kumisani Kambi-Shamba]

[Text]

EDUCATION is the only way to wipe out ritual murder.

This was stated yesterday by a three-man team of British "top cops" who have just completed a one-month tour of Swaziland.

A report based on the data they have collected will suggest ways to improve the Kingdom's police force.

The team consisted of Det. Chief Supt Ken Forster from Manchester, Asst. Chief Const. John Burrows from Liverpool and Supt. Colin Armstrong from Preston.

They came at the invitation of the Swazi government.

Asked about the controversial subject of ritual killings, Mr. Burrows said: "Only education will eradicate that."

Speaking at a press conference before their departure, the British policemen outlined the impressions of their trip.

They said one of the major problems facing the police force in Swaziland was the "brain drain" away from the force because of the low pay in the civil service.

Crime

"This area is of growing complexities and the quality of police recruits has reflected this trend," they said.

Mr. Forster pointed to the 84 per cent increase in crime in the Kingdom in the past 10 years. "Crimes such as murder, robbery and complicated frauds are on the increase, he said, "and the CID should be equipped accordingly to deal with it. Crime prevention is a most important aspect of security of large urban areas - and this at present is lacking a little."

He added: "another thing that surprise me is that a constable driver is not a qualified constable and all he does is drive police vehicles. This should be phased out and constable should be trained to handle that job."

The British policemen said relations between Swaziland's Army and Police were relatively good - "but had been strained at times and could be better."

CSO: 4700/392

TRIAL OF YOUTH CHARGED WITH SEDITION REPORTED

Talk of Assassinating PM

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

A TEENAGE youth charged with sedition is alleged to have indicated that he wanted Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, assassinated.

Appearing before Chief Justice C.J.M. Nathan, Douglas Jabulane Nsibandze (19) pleaded not guilty.

It is alleged that Nsibandze entered a shop posing as a soldier in Nhlangano on June 12. The shop keeper Miss Mavis Mavi told the court the accused came up to her, declaring that he was a member of he Defence Force and shouting against the police.

"When I asked if the police and soldiers were not colleagues," she told the court, the accused said they were not until this was forced on them by Prince Mabandla when he became Prime Minister.

She said he then went into a "monologue" in which he recalled how soldiers were "glorified" when the late Prime Minister Major-General Mapheva was in charge. She said the accused told how they were allowed to carry guns loaded with as many as 24 rounds of ammunition and not subject to accountability if they returned to camp with empty chambers.

But when Prince Mabandla became Prime Minister he placed restrictions on the carrying of loaded firearms and how soldiers had to account for each and every missing bullet.

Nsibandze also allegedly said Prince Mabandla...
LOVES the police.
CUT down the salaries of soldiers in order to give the police pay rises.

ORDERS police to arrest and prosecute soldiers like anybody else.

ORDERS soldiers to control the crowd at Somhlolo Stadium while the police are on parade.

AND GIVES commissions to police for drill.

Nsibandze, she said, told her that he and other soldiers would ask the King to give them another Prime Minister and that, if the King did not, they would shoot Prince Mabandla. If they failed to shoot him themselves, they would hire an assassin from South Africa to kill him, Miss Mavi quoted the accused as saying.

A security policeman told the court that on investigation, it turned out that Nsibandze was not a soldier. The policeman said Nsibandze told him that he got "his story" from a soldier, but he did not say whether he associated himself with these sentiments.

Mr. Absolom Thwala is appearing for the Crown and Mr. Paul Shilubane is conducting the defence.

The case continues tomorrow.

Freedom of Speech Defense

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

PEOPLE should be able to speak freely and it is not the function of courts to stifle free speech.

This was stated in the High Court yesterday during the trial of a 19-year-old youth accused of sedition.

The charge against Douglas Nsibandze arises out of an alleged conversation he had with an Nhlangano shop assistant in which he is said to have indicated that he wanted the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, assassinated.

Defence lawyer Paul Shiluboane said the High Court had to decide whether Nsibandze was serious or if he was trying to create an impression when he said he would assassinate the Prime Minister unless he was replaced.

The court also has to decide whether he was capable of carrying out the threat or if he said the words at all.

Mr. Shiluboane said, even if Nsibandze did utter the words it was unlikely that he meant what he said.

Mr. Shiluboane said it consequencies of such an act.

Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr. Absolom Thwala, said what the accused was saying was: "Change him or we'll get rid of him."

"He wanted to alter the situation by unlawful means," Mr Thwala said.

"I don't see how a conversation with a girl in a shop can alter any situation or excite His Majesty's subjects," Mr. Justice Nathan said.

It is alleged that Nsibandze walked into a shop and started talking to a shop assistant about how he resented Prince Mabandla's alleged preference for policemen over soldiers.

He claimed he was a member of the Defence Force and that he and other soldiers would like to have Prince Mabandla removed. He is alleged to have said he and others would kill the Prime Minister or have him killed if he was not removed lawfully.

The verdict will be passed on Friday next week.

should not be overlooked that Nsibandze said the King would be approached with a request to have Prince Mabandla removed, which meant that the initial intention was to have him removed lawfully.

"It should not be construed narrow mindedly," he said.

Mr. Shiluboane pointed out that it was not the function of courts to stifle free speech particularly since Nsibandze was not addressing a public gathering.

"This case should be judged in the light that people should speak freely about how they feel. It is not the function of the court to go about shutting people up." Mr. Shiluboane said.

He said it was unlikely that Nsibandze intended to cause any ill feeling in anyway. He said the Crown should not merely allege an act, but must establish a requisite intention as to the

CSO: 4700/392

WORLD BANK PRESIDENT REPORTS ON TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] TANZANIA Government is responsive to dialogue with the World Bank on diversifying the country's economy and orienting it towards exports, Bank President A.W. Clausen said at an airport press conference in Dar es Salaam yesterday morning.

Mr. Clausen said his talks with senior Government officials covered such areas as Tanzania's critical inability to generate more foreign exchange and the small contribution by the industrial and commercial sector to the national economy.

Describing the discussions as "candid and fruitful," he said there had not been agreement on all points.

He said devaluation was specifically raised during the talks but no agreement was reached.

He said that there were differences, adding that the Bank believed devaluation would be "useful and helpful" to the economy.

He alluded to continuing dialogue when he said that although there was no agreement on all points, "we come back to discuss."

He said a World Bank advisory group, now in Tanzania, would soon complete a study on Tanzania's economy.

The group, which is on a fact-finding mission, will suggest alternatives to the Government for strengthening the economy and analyse the alternatives.

Mr. Clausen was emphatic that the decisions on the alternatives to be suggested would be taken by the Tanzania Government.

He said the Government had responded well to the exploration of alternatives.

Mr. Clausen said the World Bank, now with an aggregate commitment of 7,680 million/- since Tanzania became independent, would continue co-operating with the Government.

He added that the Bank would continue discussions on aiding Tanzania to develop its great potential energy resources and give highest priority to agriculture and rural development.

On energy, he said the bank was interested in long-term, strategic hydro-power projects, adding that it was crippling for Tanzania to spend 60 per cent of its export earnings on oil.

In this connection, he added, the Bank had made no decision on the Steiglers Gorge project.

He said Tanzania had extreme economic problems at the moment and disclosed that there was a special World Bank programme to aid the country, Kenya and Malawi.

Mr. Clausen, who left for Malawi aboard Air Tanzania plane, said the bank had learnt more about the Tanzania Government priorities and had exchanged views on accelerating development during talks with President Nyerere, Premier Msuya and four Cabinet ministers.

Mr. Clausen, who arrived in the country last Sunday from Kenya, toured the World Bank-assisted Kidatu hydro-electric power project and the Morogoro industrial complex.

CSO: 4700/373

BADEA DIRECTOR ASKED TO RECONSIDER BADEA'S FINANCING POLICY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA's priority in seeking development assistance at present was in connection with settling balance of payments problem before considering project financing, Ministry of Finance officials said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Treasury officials said this after talks between the Minister of Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) Governor, Ndugu Refat Al-Miner.

Ndugu Al-Miner arrived in Dar es Salaam on Thursday at the start of a three-day visit to see how BADEA can assist Tanzania's economy.

The officials said BADEA was asked to reconsider its policy of financing projects only with a view to serving Africa's present pressing economic needs mainly import credit support.

Other international banking institutions offering import support credit to African countries include the World Bank and the Kuwait Development Fund, they said.

BADEA presently assists Tanzania, jointly with the World Bank in the National Maize Programme and in financing the Dodoma Brick Factory.

BADEA and the World Bank have committed about 40m/- and about 80m/- respectively for the two projects.

The bank was established in 1973 with the aim of assisting African countries in economic development and providing technical assistance.

Ndugu Al-Miner, who is also the Vice-President of the Palestinian National Fund, said on Thursday that he had been directed by the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, "to do whatever we can to support Tanzanian projects through BADEA."

He further said PLO was anxious to strengthen existing relations between Tanzanians and Palestinians.

CSO: 4700/373

CFB TO BEGIN OPERATING 1 JULY 1981

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text] THE Tanzania Central Freight Bureau (CFB) takes off on July 1, 1982, and not January 1, 1982 as earlier scheduled, the CFB Director-General, Ndugu C. Kaale, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He told the *Daily News* after the first board meeting of the CBF Board of Directors in the city that the meeting unanimously agreed that there were too many intricacies to be settled before the bureau formerly took off.

An Act to establish the bureau which will, among other things, control import and export cargo generated by the country, was passed by Parliament early this year.

Ndugu Kaale said the meeting emphasized that a firm base had to be built before formerly launching the bureau.

The director-general recalled Communications and Transport Minister Ibrahim Kaduma's emphasis when he inaugurated the CFB's Board of Directors two days ago that the formation of the bureau was a "live and let go" exercise in which the CFB will have to work with shipping lines from capitalist countries that mostly handle the country's cargo in ensuring that Tanzania's imports and exports got the most favourable deal.

As such, Ndugu Kaale said, the bureau must set about to recruit workers with the best qualities before formerly launching the CFB.

He said "the bureau will require skills completely new to this country. They will be sought for from wherever they can be and the government will be asked to provide funds."

The Director-General said the Board of Directors had directed the CFB management to decide on the options for the recruitment and training of workers.

"We either bring trainers to train them within the country, send them for training outside the country, or recruit them from outside the country," Ndugu Kaale said.

He said the board also approved the bureau's organisational structure and the scheme of service which will now be forwarded to the Presidential Standing Committee on Parastatal Organisation (SCOPO) for final endorsement.

Ndugu Kaale said the bureau was yet to secure office accommodation. The meeting, he said, requested the government to use its influence and help the CFB in securing office premises that reflect its international image and which is also consistent with the goals of the government in setting up the bureau.

Opening the CFB's Board of Directors meeting, Ndugu Kaduma outlined the main tasks of the bureau as: To ensure that import and export cargo generated by the country are handled by local shipping lines and to negotiate with foreign shipping lines with a view to cutting down freight charges they imposed on the country's cargo.

He further said the bureau should ascertain that foreign shipping lines allowed to handle the country's cargo paid the bureau a certain commission out of which the country would be able to establish its own merchant fleet.

This would help save billions of shillings the government has been paying to foreign shipping lines every year, Ndugu Kaduma said.

CSO: 4700/373

BIT DIRECTOR SAYS RTC'S PERFORMANCE IMPROVING STEADILY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Seth Kamuhanda]

[Text] THE overall performance of the Regional Trading Companies (RTCs) has been growing steadily over the past seven years, the Director-General of the Board of Internal Trade (BIT), Ndugu M. Urio, said here yesterday.

Ndugu Urio said the sales and volume of business of the companies under the BIT, recorded a four-fold growth and an encouraging margin of profitability during the period.

In a "comprehensive performance" report for the BIT and its specified companies tabled yesterday at the ongoing BIT annual meeting, Ndugu Urio observed that despite the country's adverse economic situation and a number of operational odds, national and regional trading companies have persisted in enhancing their performances as directed by the Party and government.

For example, he said, while the sales volume of all group companies under BIT during 1974/75 was 1,467.4 million shillings, this figure rose up to 6.426.8 million shillings during 1980/81. Likewise, gross profit for the companies have increased from 175.9m/- realised in 1974/75 to an impressive 631.7m/- during 1980/81.

Ndugu Urio explained that the National Trading Companies (NTCs) alone during the financial year which ended June 30, 1981, made a sales turnover of 2,434.9million shillings thus recording a satisfactory growth of 61 per cent over the previous year's turnover of 1,516.4 million shillings.

During the same year the NTCs earned 296 million shillings gross profit, thereby surpassing the budgeted gross profit of 261.1million shillings. The figure is also above 215.4 million shillings achieved during 1979/80 fiscal year, Ndugu Urio pointed out.

He added that during 1980/81 the NTCs, which include the Building Hardware and Electrical Supplies Company (BHESCO), Domestic Appliances and Bicycle Company (DABCO), General Foods Company Limited (GEFCO), Household Supplies Company Limited (HOSCO), Stationery and Office Supplies Company Limited and the Agricultural and Industrial Supplies Company Limited (AISCO), made a combined net profit of 101.1 million shillings.

"This improved performance (of NTCs) is partly attributable to the positive effects of reconfinement to the NTCs enjoyed by them particularly during the first half of the 1980/81 financial year," Ndugu Urio said.

Reviewing the performance of the Regional Trading Companies, the BIT director-general said generally speaking all the RTCs faired well in sales performances during 1980/81 in comparison to the previous year.

He said combined sales turnover for the RTCs during the year ending June 30, 1981, amounted to 3,991 million shillings, or an increase of 56 per cent over the sales turnover in the previous year. This performance was, however, marginally below the budgeted sales of 4,014 million/- by a mere 0.6 per cent, Ndugu Urio added.

He told the meeting, attended by the general managers of both NTCs and RTCs from all over the country, that during the year under review, nine RTCs surpassed their sales budgets although others like those of Shinyanga and Dar es Salaam failed to meet the budgeted targets by three and 33 per cent respectively.

CSO: 4700/373

CAT CHAIRMAN NOTES EXPECTED COFFEE EARNINGS IN 1982

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Asukile Kyando]

[Text]

TANZANIA expects to earn 1.3 billion/- next year from the sale of 63,000 tons of coffee, the Executive Chairman of the Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT), Ndugu Sangito L. Kaaya, said yesterday.

He said the 1980/81 coffee harvest had surpassed the targetted 57,000 tons although it was five thousand tons less than last season's harvest of 68,000 tons.

He attributed the drop to the inconsistency of traditional coffee-growing regions of Kagera, Kilimanjaro and Ruvuma.

He said the drop would have been bigger had it not been for the success of a national campaign carrid out during the 1978/79 season to revive coffee growing in Ngara, Tarime, Ukerewe Morogoro and Mbeya.

Ndugu Kaaya, who was on a four-day inspection tour of coffee-growing areas in Mbeya Region, commended farmers for attaining a regional harvest record of 8,463 tons of coffee which would earn them 85 million/-. In the past three years the crop harvest in the region did not go beyond 6,000 tons a year.

He said CAT was stepping up efforts to ensure that all coffee was collected from the farmers and stored in proper godowns before rains begin in most parts of the country.

He said CAT had already bought 7,336 tons of coffee worth 66,790,000/- in Mbeya Region and 3,681 tons had already been transported to Moshi for processing.

Some 2,233 tons were in the authority's transit godowns in the region while some 1,422 tons were still in the villages, he added.

He promised that all the coffee still lying in the villages would be collected for storage before the end of next month.

Ndugu Kaaya praised the Tanzania Railways Corporation for the speedy transportation of coffee from various parts of the country despite the problems the corporation faced.

While in Mbeya Ndugu Kaaya visited CAT branches in Mbozi, Ileje and Rungwe districts. He left yesterday for Iringa region.

CSO: 4700/373

NATION-IEDC SIGN PETROLEUM EXPLORATION AGREEMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

TANZANIA and the Vienna-based International Enegy Development Corporation (Tanzania) Limited (IEDC) yesterday signed a petroleum exploration agreement under which the latter will explore oil and gas over an estimated 12,000 square km north-west of Dar es Salaam.

The agreement, signed in Vienna by Minister for Water and Energy Al Noor Kassum and Mr. Maurice Strong of IEDC, would also enable the corporation to explore for oil along the Zanzibar Channel and the western parts of Zanzibar island, *Shihata* has reported in Dar es Salaam.

Under the agreement, IEDC. will have full responsibility for the risk of capital involved and any petroleum found in the exploration area will be shared jointly between the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and IEDC.

The production sharing agreement, which besides providing Tanzania with a major portion of oil produced, also makes provision for an additional profits tax to be paid to the Government.

The overall share of the profits which will acrue to Tanzania from any petroleum development, increases progressively with field size and compares with those in several countries throughout the world which already produce oil.

IEDC's primary objective is to help developing countries become self-reliant in meeting their own energy needs. It is already involved in petroleum exploration projects in a number of developing countries.

The agreement is the second to be signed this year under the provisions of the Petroleum Exploration and Production Act 1980.

A similar agreement was signed in September this year between TPDC and Shell Petroleum Development Tanzania Limited.

CSO: 4700/373

BRIEFS

NBC'S DECLINING STANDARDS--Unless timely action is taken to redeem the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) from its present declining standard, people might soon lose faith in Tanzania's sole-commercial banking institution. The concern was raised in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the newly appointed NBC Chairman and Managing Director Amon Nsekela when he opened the 113th meeting of the NBC board of directors. Ndugu Nsekela said laziness and negligence among NBC workers was threatening the bank's good name. He said the bank's services had fallen drastically due to various acts of indiscipline among the workers. He called on the board to assist the NBC's management in ensuring that the bank played its rightful role. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/373

MANPOWER MINISTER ON RESPONSE TO SURVEY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Dec 81 p 7

[Text]

THE external manpower survey is moving on smoothly and the Government has so far received a good response from Zimbabweans abroad, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava said yesterday.

In an interview Dr Shava said the progress had been quite "encouraging" and everything was going on smoothly.

He said while there had been problems in collecting information during the first survey launched within the country, "we are facing no problems at all with the external survey" because most of the people involved were students.

"We have received reports from our missions abroad, who are currently undertaking the exercise, that progress is being made," he said.

The minister said in some countries—especially Zambia — the forms sent there had already been completed and were expected in the country soon.

"Similarly considerable progress was being made in other countries to try and send back these forms as soon as possible," he said.

A team of officers from the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development would this month leave for Botswana to launch the survey there.

Dr Shava said the external manpower survey was important in that the Government would be able to tell how many qualified persons "they have outside the country".

"It is also through this survey that we shall be able to know which fields are lacking manpower in the country," he said.

The minister said once the external survey was completed the Government would concentrate on providing training for Zimbabweans in areas that lacked enough manpower.

Commenting on reports that some Zimbabweans studying abroad did not wish to come back to work in Zimbabwe upon completion of their studies, Dr Shava said surveys conducted outside had revealed that many Zimbabweans wished to return home after their studies.

"There may be a few cases who do not wish to come home after their studies, but we certainly have not come across them in this survey," he said.

Dr Shava also said the Government had embarked on an ambitious programme to improve and build colleges which would give more training to Zimbabweans.

He said because of the current shortage of manpower in the country preference in admission to these colleges would go to Zimbabweans.

CSO: 4700/394

ONE-PARTY STATE LIMITS FREEDOM SAYS MUZOREWA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

A ONE-PARTY state in Zimbabwe will create a nation of sheep. It will destroy the salad-bowl variety in outlook that exists among the Zimbabweans, the president of the United African National Council, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, told a party rally numbering about 2 000 in Bulawayo yesterday.

Bishop Muzorewa said the one-party state would destroy one of the basic freedoms of independent Zimbabweans.

"Just as people wear different clothes Zimbabweans have a constitutional freedom to associate with whomever they want. This is one of the most basic human rights and we must fight to safeguard it," he said.

"If we can unite with other parties that are against a one-party state we can successfully prevent it," the bishop added.

He said the UANC was not after violence or the removal "from power of some people" but committed to bringing "real freedom to Zimbabwe".

The shortage of commodities like petrol, sugar, and cooking oil, evidenced by queues, were not indicative of real freedom in the country, he said.

Bishop Muzorewa said it was also unfortunate that the striking teachers should have been attacked as people who did not experience the hardships of the war.

While he was opposed to the strike action by the teachers and nurses it was "unfortunate for the leader of the country to have singled out a section of the population for such an attack".

Bishop Muzorewa was apparently referring to a speech by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe on the striking teachers and nurses during his visit in Matabeleland four weeks ago.

On the minimum wage legislation the bishop said salary rises had been followed by increases in the prices of goods.

"If you get a raise in your monthly wages and there is a comparative raise in the prices of mealie meal, sugar, cooking oil and other commodities then there is no real wage increase at all," he said.

In an interview after the rally Bishop Muzorewa said there was no basis for the allegations that he was co-operating with South Africans in attempts to destabilise Zimbabwe.

"The Prime Minister told me face to face that he was satisfied there was no basis for these allegations. It now surprises me that he should repeat the allegations," he said, referring to remarks by Mr Mugabe during his tour of Matabeleland.

● A senior ZANU (PF) official charged that two train carriages of a Bulawayo-bound train were full of UANC supporters bound for the rally when the train arrived in Bulawayo yesterday morning.

A UANC spokesman denied the allegations.

CSO: 4700/371

NKALA: DOLLAR WILL NOT BE DEVALUED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Mike Overmeyer]

[Text] THE Zimbabwean dollar will not be devalued, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said last night.

Commenting on widespread rumours that the dollar might be devalued, he said the rumours were the work of "silly and mischievous' politicians and "racist" businessmen who were bent on destroying the country, its economy and Zimbabwe's leadership.

Senator Nkala said in an interview that Zimbabweans should not be hoodwinked by "these racist monsters".

"Why should the dollar be devalued when the economy is so strong? Our economic problems are the same as those of any growing economy."

The former Rhodesian economic structure was not intended for a buoyant and expanding economy and had left rail transport problems which could never have coped with the volume of goods now being handled.

"We have placed orders for 60 new locomotives which will arrive in February. When they come the transport situation will improve.

"Our problems are transitional because we are moving from a closed UDI to an open and free economy," Senator Nkala said.

All noises from mischievous people in the business community, the RF and Bishop Muzorewa were merely hangovers from the Rhodesian economic situation.

Meanwhile the ZANU (PF)-led Government was charting its own course and determining its own fate, he said.

On the minimum wages announced last week, Senator Nkala said they would be sustained by the growing economy and that even businessmen would benefit.

"We want to change the RF and unscrupulous businessmen. Those who don't want it are not being held in detention. They can go today.

"Zimbabwe will not go to the dogs because some racists have left us. We have a lot of friends in the world, including the Far East and the Balkan states, who want to invest and give technical assistance to Zimbabwe.

'Evil men'

"Racialist technicians, businessmen and Ian Smith can go, before we send them rolling out of the country," he said.

Senator Nkala warned "all these evil men" who thought something bad would happen to Zimbabwe that they could be assured it would be "silly and stupid" to devalue the dollar when wages here were still much lower than elsewhere in the world.

"Devaluation has entered the language of saboteurs who should quit.

"The Ministry of Finance is not being run by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, donor countries or the monster, Ian Smith.

"Smith has tried to see me but I am not interested in his racialist economics but rather in the overall social well-being of the majority of the people.

"This should be regarded as my last statement on the question of the devaluation of the dollar."

He said Mr Smith should stop holding meetings behind closed doors to spread "lies and silly rumours".

"We are organising our own economy and the World Bank and IMF have no role to play. Anyone going around spreading rumours that these

were the people making decisions for us is simply being silly and mischievous.

"As the Minister of Finance I stick together with my colleague the Minister of Economic Planning and Development (Dr Bernard Chidzero) to chart our own economic course. We advise the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and the Cabinet.

"We don't run to anyone, like the RF worked hand-in-hand with South Africa.

"And the RF is still running to South Africa to plot against and subvert the economy of Zimbabwe," Senator Nkala said.

He warned that if the white community of Zimbabwe still did not know who was running this country, they should be assured that "it is the ZANU (PF)-led Government which plans and plots its own course".

"If anything went wrong, we will have to take the blame. If the country succeeds, we will get the praise."

He was the one who decided whether any cars or furniture were allowed out of Zimbabwe. "I want the public to realise that this will remain the case until the Prime Minister decides to move me."

CSO: 4700/394

ZCTU OFFERS WARY SUPPORT TO NEW WAGE LAWS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

NEW minimum wages for some workers from January 1 could mean a pay standstill for others, said the deputy secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions yesterday.

Mr Ishmael Nedziwe said that while it welcomed the minimum wages announced by the Prime Minister, the ZCTU had reservations about the deal and did not wish to give total acceptance.

The ZCTU wants time to study the document on pay and an opportunity for a top level meeting with the Government and employers to sort out any anomalies.

The new minimum wages are $105 a month for industrial and commercial workers and $50 for domestic and farm workers.

There is also a ceiling on pay increases in the public and private sectors.

The rises range from 23.5 percent for people earning up to $1 200 a year, down to 5 percent or less for people earning between $16 000 and $20 000.

Mr Nedziwe said they were unhappy about this because Mr Mugabe's announcement did not make it clear whether the 23.5 percent would apply to all grades and categories above and below the $1 200.

Also unclear and causing the unions some concern was how the percentages were going to be applied to differential pay scales in relation to the current employment regulations and industrial agreements.

Mr Nedziwe said that until there was clarification from the Government it looked as though the pay policy could affect increases negotiated for implementation from January 1.

"People already in receipt of increases above the laid down minimums could well face a pay standstill as employers insist they cannot introduce increases above the Government level," he said.

The ZCTU is also worried that unless the Government takes positive measures to curb increases in prices the new minimum wages will not be meaningful. The ZCTU will be seeking assurances.

Mr Nedziwe said that the ZCTU executive committee would be meeting shortly on the issue of the minimum pay despite the fact that they were still mourning the loss of their secretary general, Mr Albert Mugabe.

CSO: 4700/394

DEVELOPMENT OF LABOR RELATIONS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Government came in for strong criticism from members of the CZI seminar on worker participation during the second and final day of the seminar yesterday.

The leader of the Riddell Commission, Mr Roger Riddell, said the Government had not kept workers informed on what was being done in the field of labour.

"There seems to have been a vacuum in communications," he said.

"If things are happening people should be kept informed. If we have silence month after month then we can assume there is nothing happening."

The general manager of the Dairy Marketing Board, Mr Eddie Cross, said the absence of firm guidelines from the Government had led to confusion among the trade unions and workers' committees.

He said people were satisfied with the way the workers' committee system was operating within their companies, but they were working with no clearly defined legal framework or national philosophy.

The importance of worker education was stressed by most of the speakers at the seminar. Mr Cross said there were few reliable training institutions to which workers could be sent, and this should be the responsibility of the Government.

The head of the accounting department at the University of Zimbabwe, Professor F. S. Bardo, challenged this view and said private industry must not wait for the Government to move. It must continue to "strive to meet with ministers and Government officials".

He said he was "disappointed" with the seminar because it seemed delegates were "all forgetting that there is a new order in this country".

"We can afford to take the best from all worlds."

A questioner asked the secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, why the ZCTU did not conform to the Industrial Conciliation Act.

Mr Mugabe said the non-registration of the organisation under the Act was because "the Government has let us down by not repealing this ambiguous piece of legislation".

ZCTU Urges Action on Labor Law

THE Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions was "bitterly disappointed" at the delay in the Government's introduction of a new labour Act, the secretary-general of the ZCTU, Mr Albert Mugabe, said in Salisbury yesterday.

He said employers were equally anxious to know when the new Act would be introduced.

In his address on the trade union structure in Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe said the country did not want "multiple unions or craft unions" but a total of no more than 19 or 20 which would be easily manageable and of the greatest benefit to workers, employers and the Government.

It was up to the ZCTU, together with employers and the Government, to restructure the trade union system in Zimbabwe, but at the same time the trade unions could not accept any point of view which was against the workers.

The ZCTU, while it would accept international financial assistance, "must be able to stand on its own feet and money must come from the members themselves".

The ZCTU wanted to become financially self-sufficient.

Training for trade unionists was also essential to enable them to represent workers adequately. — Ziana.

Businessmen Seek Strong Trade Unions

MR ABNER BOTSH, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce yesterday warned politicians to be "a little more constructive" in statements affecting the economy.

Speaking at the CZI industrial relations seminar on worker participation, Mr Botsh appealed to politicians for constructive criticism and to be more careful in considering the effects of their statements.

"The economy has suffered too long from a lack of understanding and misinterpretation of political pronouncements, made with good intentions but unfortunate results," he said.

Mr Botsh said the trade union system in Zimbabwe "leaves a lot to be desired". Without a strong and efficient trade union movement it was necessary to bring the Government into industrial relations.

"Well organised and enlightened trade unions will foster good negotiation procedures, making Government interference in such aspects as minimum wages much less necessary," he said.

Worker participation did not mean that employees should take over the management of business. Workers should be allowed to make non-management decisions, such as drawing up shift time-tables, so that they achieve at least a limited control over their own destiny.

Worker participation was neither a capitalist nor a socialist concept but "just good business sense", Mr Botsh said, and it had been used in different forms for hundreds of years.

Financial sharing in the form of bonus participation would only provide successful motivation to workers if it was shown to be related to production, he said.

"A participation bonus scheme cannot replace an adequate minimum wage and the provision of pension funds, medical aid etc, nor can it replace really good and efficient communications within the company," he added.

Mr Botsh outlined problems connected with giving shares to employees. A very large investment was required before any significant return was achieved.

Purchasing of shares by staff was fine during periods of prosperity, but if profits dropped there would be problems when the staff found themselves losing money. — Ziana.

Legacy of Suspicion at Work is Hard To Beat--Manyika

ERADICATING the inherited mutual suspicion between worker and employer was proving difficult, the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robson Manyika, said yesterday.

"When we came to power, we realised that a history of suspicion between workers and employers of each other's intentions existed in almost every firm in the country," he said at the closing session of the CZI seminar on worker participation.

Workers' committees and works councils had been set up to help improve communications and eradicate the "we against them" spirit, but the task was not an easy one.

Firms must introduce systems ensuring that as far as possible everyone in the organisation knew what was going on and why various decisions were taken.

On the other hand, a workers' committee must not support an undisciplined worker just because he was "one of us", or automatically side with anyone not fulfilling his obligations during working hours.

CSO: 4700/371

MINISTER RAPS WORLD BANK ON EDUCATION

Urban-Rural Gap

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzinga Mutumbuka, yesterday disagreed with World Bank claims that Zimbabwe's education policy will lead to chaos.

World Bank officials told the Government during a recent visit here that its education policy was economically irresponsible because of the lack of resources, Dr Mutumbuka said.

"But education is a basic right and no one says who should or shouldn't get it," he told delegates at the opening of a two-week seminar in Salisbury on school and community participation in rural development.

Dr Mutumbuka said the World Bank officials claimed the country's education policy was "bankrupt" because schooling for large numbers was not possible.

He told African experts of the Network of Educational Innovations for Development in Africa that the Government believed every child had to have education to take part in the national development process.

Targets had been set to ensure that most people got seven years' education, paid for by the State.

A massive literacy programme was being launched to help adults develop their potential to help in the development of Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile, the gap between rural and urban centres in Zimbabwe was getting wider, Dr Mutumbuka said.

"It is nonsense to talk of development in Africa while places like Salisbury become Manhattans and Chitungwiza remains underdeveloped.

"In Zimbabwe, still a typically Third World country, some of the educated still refuse to live in rural areas.

"But all Government officials will have to do a stint in the rural areas. Only then will they have the right to claim leadership in Government activities.

"We won't continue concentrating on the 20 percent of the population in the cities and leave the rest living in poverty, ignorance and underdevelopment," he said.

The NEIDA seminar, organised by UNESCO, the United Nations Development Programme and the Ministry of Education and Culture, would be important in helping bring about increased integration of teachers in the development process, Dr Mutumbuka said.

Biased Views

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Very Undiplomatic"]

[Text] THE World Bank, like the International Monetary Fund, sees the world with American eyes. And after all, they are both heavily funded by the United States government which finally dictates who should get aid and how it should be used.

All in all, we find comments by two officials of the World Bank who were recently here that Zimbabwe's educational policy was bankrupt "because schooling for large numbers was not possible", as offensive, irresponsible and undiplomatic.

For record purposes, Zimbabwe's new educational policy is based on the premise that instead of educating literature and English majors who pile up in cities, unemployed or underemployed, schools should concentrate on developing wide functional literacy and on training technicians at village level. The purpose is to try to spread out the available resources, dilute the elitist programmes of the past which have been responsible for the imbalance between our urban and rural sectors and to emphasise quantity for the masses rather than quality for the few.

CSO: 4700/371

PLANNING MINISTER DEFENDS ECONOMY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] THE economy of Zimbabwe is very strong, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero, said last night.

Answering questions on The Nation programme, Dr Chidzero dispelled rumours that the country was economically in a shambles.

"There are detractors who want to persuade the outside world that we are going downhill."

Although the unprecedented economic growth rate in real terms last year of 14 percent could not be forecast for this year, said Dr Chidzero, "we hope to achieve 7 or 8 percent" — something very few countries could boast of.

The minister described the stock exchange as "the harlot of the economy" and said its reports and figures gave a wrong reflection of the status quo, based as they were on sentiment and emotion.

The fuel shortage was Government [word illegible] short-term priority, said Dr Chidzero, but it had plans to increase power production in the form of ethanol usage and thermal power.

The imposition of petrol rationing was designed to increase the country's reserves.

Dr Chidzero told a questioner that nearly $300 million of the money pledged to the country at Zimcord had been committed to such things as the purchase of railway rolling stock and road-building equipment.

By the end of the three-year transitional development phase the Government believed it would have gone through about $900 million of the $1,8 billion offered at the conference.

The minister said that [figure illegible] percent of the funds required for the public sector development programme he recently introduced to Parliament would be derived from Zimcord funds and the rest from national revenue.

The programme was being printed at the moment and would soon be available for scrutiny by th Cabinet and the public.

The country had adequate financial resources, said Dr Chidzero, to fund its scheme to resettle between 162 000 and 165 000 families. However, if for some reason this proved not to be the case, alternative measures to taxing the people would be introduced to pay for the land.

The minister agreed that there was resistance in the wealthier sectors of the population to the Government's stated ideal of establishing an egalitarian society.

Despite this, the desired changes were coming about, the development priority given to the rural areas being designed to benefit the majority.

The fundamental change in a society of the type the Government wished to establish was the redistribution of wealth to the poorer people

To this end, it was intended to develop the Zimbabwe Development Corporation and the Zimbabwe Development Bank, said Dr Chidzero.

CSO: 4700/371

AIR BOTSWANA MAKES INAUGURAL FLIGHT TO SALISBURY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 81 p 8

[Text]

THE first Air Botswana flight to Zimbabwe touched down in Salisbury yesterday.

On the inaugural flight were Botswana's Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Moutlakgola Nwako; Minister of Works and Communications, Mr Colin Blackbeard; the Assistant Minister of Finance and Development, Mr J. Mothibamele; and the Mayor of Selibe Pikwe, Mr Albert Paki. They were welcomed by the Zimbabwean Deputy Minister of Transport, Dr Edward Pswarayi, other officials and representatives of Air Zimbabwe.

The chairman of Air Zimbabwe, Mr John Deary, described the event as another memorable date in the short history of Zimbabwe since independence and a further realisation of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference's aim of easy communication between members.

Air Zimbabwe introduces a reciprocal service to Gaborone tomorrow. This will provide a twice weekly service between the two countries. The Air Botswana flight returns home via Selibe Pikwe.

Mr Deary said Air Botswana was the 12th international airline to fly to Salisbury, adding strength to the claim that Zimbabwe was fast becoming the gateway to Africa.

The new link would greatly facilitate the development and expansion of trade and tourist links between the two countries and Air Zimbabwe looked forward to a long and fruitful association, Mr Deary said.

Ziana reports that in an interview at Salisbury Airport Mr Nwako said the air link would be a stepping stone for the two countries to drift from South Africa's "strings attached economic policy".

Trade between the two countries, he said, had been slackened by the rail and road connection that existed in the past. This had meant that goods to and from the countries had taken a longer time to reach their destination.

CSO: 4700/396

BUILD THE NATION TOGETHER URGES NKOMO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 81 p 4

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

BUILDING a nation is an exercise that overlaps party politics, the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday.

Dr Nkomo was addressing about 1 500 people at Esipezini business centre between Bulawayo and Essexvale. He was accompanied by the PF MP for Matabeleland North, Mr Vote Moyo.

The minister said the liberation struggle was launched so that Zimbabweans of all colours and creeds would be free.

"We launched the liberation struggle for all our people — black and white — and so that even our enemies and those who sent us to detention can be free". Dr Nkomo said.

He attacked those who went about saying "we are ZAPU people and those are ZANU people".

"There is no such thing as ZAPU, ZANU or UANC people. We are just people of Zimbabwe who may be members of any of these parties" he declared.

Dr Nkomo said although the people of Esipezini had elected councillors who were members of the PF, their work as councillors was for all the people irrespective of their political affiliation.

He appealed to the people to co-operate with their councillors and not to regard them "as sell-outs", as no organised nation could survive without respect for authority.

Dr Nkomo said development was being hampered by a variety of factors, the major one of which was the people's inability to plan their use of the land.

He said people must work together for the creation of centralised settlement so that more land could be released for grazing and tilling.

CSO: 4700/371

BRUSSELS HOPING FOR MORE TWO-WAY TRADE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

THE visiting Belgian Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Robert Urbain, says his 50-man trade mission hopes to increase bilateral trade and study possibilities of an economic co-operation agreement with Zimbabwe.

Mr Urbain, who arrived in Salisbury yesterday afternoon said commercial exchanges between his country and Zimbabwe so had so far been on a small scale.

Zimbabwe had sold Belgium goods valued at between $6-7 million while Belgium had exported about $8 million worth of goods which were mainly mechanical and electrical equipment, machinery and chemical products.

Belgium had bought tobacco, mining products and other commodities from Zimbabwe.

Mr Urbain and his delegation which arrived here on Saturday would be talking to officials of the Zimbabwe Government with the hope of signing some agreement of economic co-operation.

Two months ago Belgium, he said, had sent a mission with the specific task of identifying the different sectors in which Zimbabwe would be interested in co-operation with Belgium.

The mission had identified these as the metallic and electrical sector, construction; mining and steel; engineering, energy and the environment; transport and communications.

Belgian industrialists were very interested in the trip to this country by his delegation, Mr Urbain said, because Zimbabwe and Belgium seemed to have much in common.

He also hoped that they would be able to discuss other sectors in which co-operation could be made.

Mr Urbain, who is visiting Zimbabwe for the first time, was met at the airport by the Belgian Charge d'Affaires to this country, Mr Dominique Struye de Swielande, and the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge.

CSO: 4700/371

CHIEF WHIP RAPS RF FOR OBSTRUCTIONISM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Government's Chief Whip, Mr Alexio Mudzingwa, yesterday accused the Republican Front of deliberately frustrating Government policies in Parliament since independence.

While the RF was doing this, he said, other parties represented in Parliament responded well in matters that concerned the nation.

In an interview on his role as Chief Whip, Mr Mudzingwa said he had faced some difficulties from the Republican Front MPs who were bent on frustrating Government policies in the House.

"We have had problems with the RF since independence over Government Bills tabled in Parliament. All along they have been trying to frustrate the Government in its endeavour to correct the past injustices.

"The RF have not changed at all. They are still living in the colonial past where they dream that one day they will be in power again in Zimbabwe.

"This is no good at all — particularly when we think in terms of reconciliation as stated by the Prime Minister. Their behaviour in Parliament clearly shows their mentality that they don't accept the present change."

Mr Mudzingwa added that he was pleased with the response by other political parties saying they supported the Government in "important Bills" that needed at least 70 votes to be passed.

Several times "I had to battle to rally support from MPs of other parties and I got it — but not from the RF".

He appealed to the RF to think again, adapt to the new situation and behave as Zimbabweans.

"They are in the House as a special case because of the Lancaster Constitution and should not mislead their electorate by behaving as if they are an alternative government," he declared.

He said it was vital for Members of Parliament to act above party politics in order to preserve national unity which "we all desire".

"My role as the Chief Whip is to lubricate the Government machinery in Parliament by sounding MPs' opinion on a Bill before it is passed and advise the leader of the House on their thinking.

"In addition, it is my duty to see to it that every Member of Parliament is present in the Chamber at every stage of any Bill."

He also liaised with MPs of other political parties to provide a smooth passage for Bills.

CSO: 4700/371

INDEPENDENCE BROUGHT ABOUT LIBERATION OF WOMEN, MINISTER CLAIMS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 29 Nov 81 pp 1,3,16

[Article by Giles Kuimba]

[Excerpts] **THE liberation of Zimbabwe and the attainment of independence was the supreme reward sought by the girls who fought in the guerilla war, Community Development and Women's Affairs Minister Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo said last week.**

The minister, who was reacting to an article in last week's Sunday Mail headed: "Are men fighting shy of marrying guerilla girls?", said:

"The article made it seem as if the guerilla girls sought to be rewarded by being married.

"Indeed, it made marriage the supreme achievement, the all-important goal, not only for the guerilla girls, but for all women in general. In short, it made a mockery of the aspirations of Zimbabwean women, as though they lived for nothing else but marriage.

"Further to that, it suggested that all Zimbabwean men belonged to an educated breed who looked down upon and scoffed at anyone uneducated and unredned."

In an attack on the article and those holding such views, Mrs Nhongo said that, in the first place, had the guerilla girls held marriage as the ultimate achievement, they would never have joined the liberation struggle.

Although they had reached marriageable age when they joined the struggle, for them marriage under colonial oppression, no matter how blissful, could never equal their people's freedom and the attainment of sovereign independence. That was why they gave it up.

That they gave up so much, and left the security of home and parents, friends and relatives, school, education and the possibility of a sound career and marriage so that others would be free, showed them to be women of a different mettle.

They gave their lives without counting the cost to themselves, toiled and sought no rest, and laboured for no other reward but the liberation of their people and country.

"And if Zimbabwe was in danger again, it would recall the former guerilla girls to its defence. They would willingly stay without husbands all their lives in its cause, if need be.

"To describe them as rough, ill-educated and unfeminine is, therefore, the supreme insult, not only to the guerilla girls, but to the entire nation."

Saying she wanted to put the record straight, the minister said much had been said and written about guerilla girls returning to the country with fatherless children.

"True," she said, "because the majority of the husbands who fathered those children were killed fighting for liberation, some leaving their widows with two or more children to look after."

It is known that girls who stayed behind and took no part in the war produced thousands of illegitimate children. They were no better at all.

PROSPECTS

In any event, Mrs Nhongo said, marriage prospects for guerilla girls were the same as those of any girl in any society. Even those who were not in the war were not all getting married. They stood no better chance of getting married than former guerillas.

It was too much to expect all former combatants to have found marriage partners in the short time they had been in the country. The percentage of women who were non-combatants and who would like to get married but could not find suitable partners was probably higher.

For that matter, she added, being educated was not in itself a passport to marriage. Women did not become educated in order to be married.

There were thousands of the so-called educated women who were failing to

find men to marry them.

In any case, true love, w n it came, would not recognise any barriers, social, political or economic. When the time came, every former combatant would find the right person to marry, if she was destined to marry. "It's all a question of getting Mr Right."

It took time for two people to understand each other well enough to commit themselves to marriage, the minister said.

A survey conducted last week disclosed that the problem was exaggerated.

A very large number of former guerilla girls were married both in the military and civilian sectors of Zimbabwe society.

Some of the top brass in the military and Government are married to girls they met in the struggle, including the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr Ernest Kadungure.

Also married to their former fellow-guerilla fighters are the Commander of the Army, Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo, whose wife is Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, Major-General Josiah Tongamirai (Christine Nehumba), Major-General Javan Maseko (Thandiwe Ncube), the late Major Timothy Nhemachena (Dawa), Mr Justin Chauke, Meya Urimbo — to mention just a few of the top former guerillas.

Hundreds more in the upper and lower ranks of both former ZANLA and ZIPRA are married to former women guerillas.

The list is too long to publish and gets bigger every month as more and more former girl guerillas hook their men and show them the way to the altar.

Adding to the list next month will be Mr Alec Makanda and Miss Learnmore Mashayanombe who are to marry on Boxing Day.

Guerrilla Girls Up in Arms

LAST week's Sunday Mail report on the plight of women ex-combatants has evoked a storm of protest from other ex-combatants living and working in Salisbury.

Several of them telephoned The Sunday Mail to register disapproval of the article which discussed the difficulties some of the women faced in finding husbands.

One caller was 23-year-old Chiedza Parirenyatwa, a former guerilla commander now working as a sub-editor on a weekly newspaper.

She said she represented several other women ex-combatants who were equally incensed by the article.

"The arguments presented in the report applied to any society where you find men looking for equally educated wives and therefore treating the issue as being peculiar to ex-guerillas only was mischievious," she said.

Most of the arguments put forward held no water and they were specifically meant to embarrass the ex-guerillas.

"Saying that guerillas cannot be married because they already have children is stupid. It shows a lack of understanding by many people of the concept of a revolutionary struggle," Chiedza said.

ANTICIPATION

She said the Chinese revolution had been fought and won by a younger generation after the elders had died during the struggle.

"Not one of us knew when the revolution was going to end and so we bore children in anticipation that they would carry on with it after we had died," she said.

That was why most of them were proud of their children born in the bush. Their specific mission was to finish what their mothers had started.

The revolution in this country had not ended and she expected the children to carry on until "final victory".

"People should be aware that we had no preventatives during the war. And they should also be aware of the fact that we are human beings just like any non-combatants. We have passions

and a need for love and affection," she said.

NO SCHOOLS

On the complaints by some men interviewed that women ex-combatants were uneducated, Chiedza said that most of them had been living in areas like Mount Darwin, Sipolilo and Chipinga where there had been no schools.

"This was why they left to fight in the first place — to win the war and get a chance to educate themselves. I meet most of these girls around the country and none of them are lying about doing nothing," Chiedza said.

To her a man or woman who left the country to fight for independence was the most educated in Zimbabwe.

She chided fighters who, after the war, had left their guerilla girlfriends—some of whom had borne them children — in favour of bank-tellers and secretaries.

"They did it for nothing other than love of money and because the non-guerilla women used cosmetics while their war partners used wild tree soaps, as they did, to wash themselves, Chiedza said."

[Editorial: "Much Ado..."]

The article in THE SUNDAY MAIL last week about former guerilla girls has poked a hornets' nest. The resulting furore and threatening telephone calls were out of proportion to the alleged insulting content in the article.

It can be aptly described as much ado about commonplace and worn-out ideas that chauvinistic males are in the habit of expressing about women in general, and not women guerillas only.

It is true that former girl guerillas are independent-minded, self-confident and conscious of their rights. This is no condemnation of the woman guerillas, by any stretch of the imagination. If anything, it is a commendation of them.

Strictly speaking, it is a statement of fact. It would be most astounding if after fighting side by side with men, using the same guns, getting the same training and experiencing the same horrors and hardships of the war, the women guerillas continued to lack self-confidence, to be sheepish and to cringe before men. It would be unnatural.

It should be stated that the greatest equaliser on earth is not moralising about right and wrong, or religion or any type of moral philosophy: rather it is war. The textural character of war is inimical to the existence of any form of inequality.

We state a historical fact when we say that the independence of the former colonised countries all over the world and their subsequent existence on a basis of equality with their former colonisers emerged out of the Second World War.

We are, however, dismayed at the intolerance and intemperance shown by reactions to the article in question, whose sole purpose was the revelation of existing ideas and thoughts in our community about former guerilla girls.

The ostrich philosophy whereby problems cease to exist because they are not seen, and the psychologically solacing attitude that ideas one does not like vanish when they are suppressed, is unrealistic and unhelpful. Like a planted seed, suppressed ideas tend to flourish and to wilt when they are exposed.

There is an outstanding fallacy in the article revealed in the verbalisations of some of the male interviewees. It is the assumption that the greatest thing for all women, including former guerillas, is marriage.

If that were so, the girls would not have joined the war, because, by doing so, they stood a great danger of missing the marriage bus for all time, as many of them did, who died in the war.

The other fallacy is the assumption that because the former guerillas were fighters, they have lost their femininity. This myth is effectively exploded by the many former guerillas of both ZANLA and ZIPRA who have married and are marrying their wartime sweethearts.

This is as it should be. Girls and boys of the same or similar backgrounds tend to be pulled towards each other and to draw each other to the altar.

The idea of fighters who loved each other in adversity, and at the end of the war find themselves alive and living in sweetness, has a fascination of its own, drawing the couple closer and cementing their love.

EQUALITY FOR WOMEN PROMISED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] **THE Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa, promised at the weekend that moves were afoot to correct the injustices practised against women in Zimbabwe.**

Opening a one-day workshop for women community leaders in Umtali on Saturday, Dr Nhiwatiwa said the Government realised the need for legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination so that the country could achieve equality for women.

Consequently, she said, the Government had created her ministry as an instrument to facilitate the development and liberation of women. This would lead to equality of opportunity and social justice.

Dr Nhiwatiwa said her ministry had worked with the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs in drafting legislation which would help remove customary and legal barriers to achieve full citizenship status for women.

In an attempt to achieve equal opportunities, Dr Nhiwatiwa said her ministry had set out the following objectives:

- To examine sex discriminatory laws and help pass legislation which guaranteed equality.
- To promote the development of women in all aspects of life.
- To work closely with women's voluntary organisations and other progressive women's movements throughout the world in compliance with the objectives of the United Nations' Decade for Women.
- To encourage full participation of women in political, social and economic development in the country.

"I am convinced that women are capable of defining their problems, designing strategies and, indeed, implementing those actions," Dr Nhiwatiwa said.

"In this exercise, let us resolve to stand firm against people who want to divide us and who want to belittle the issues we are discussing."

The deputy minister urged those prepared to struggle for equal rights for women to continue doing so.

"We are fighting to create a harmonius family and a harmonius society," she said. "We therefore seek to strengthen the family and not break it up."

While women had been discriminated against for a long time, African women had suffered the double discrimination of being both black and women, Dr Nhiwatiwa said.

"The dictum that women were last to be hired and first to be fired at work was a dominant theme and still holds true in some parts of our society today," she said.

The deputy minister said there were two reasons for the staging of the workshop — the fourth conducted by her ministry.

These were to give the opportunity to women to clarify their position within the country's political and economic context; and to allow them to participate in identifying their problems and needs and help formulate strategies for solving them.

They Traded Guns for Typewriters

IN A FEW weeks 220 young secretaries will abandon the bustle of Bulawayo and Salisbury for the serenity of the countryside.

It wasn't so long ago that they were replacing the weapons they had learnt to use with the typewriter. Soon, instead of taking orders from a commander, they will be taking dictation in the rural areas.

The secretaries, all women ex-combatants, are being trained at Speciss College in Salisbury and Bulawayo to work with 60 district administrators who are replacing the old district commissioners, many of whom have left the country.

The seven-month crash programme was launched by the Ministry of Local Government and Housing to avoid a critical shortage of administrative and clerical staff in rural areas by the end of this year.

Lonhro contributed $70 000 to pay the fees of the women, who will be sent to their home districts early next year.

Miss Sipho Nxongo (23) is one of 80 ex-combatants who were picked to study in Bulawayo.

In 1977, when she contacted the PF in Bulawayo, she was told she would be offered a secretarial scholarship if she joined the liberation forces.

Somehow, amid the chaos of war, the course never materialised.

Now, finally, after spending years in transit camps in Botswana and Zambia and undergoing military and medical training, she is on her way to becoming a secretary.

Miss Mary Muzvuru (19), of Fort Victoria, received her military training in Mozambique and spent six months in Dar es Salaam completing her O levels near the end of the war after a period in the field.

Miss Katazile Phinda (19) made her own way to Zambia for military training from her home in Mzinyatini.

None of the three said they had any difficulty with the course in which they are being taught office practice, business English, typing and bookkeeping.

The syllabus was specially designed by the ministry and college to fit the needs of the districts. They also had to take into account the different levels of education of the 220 women, few of whom had studied further than Form 2.

Miss Jennifer Ncube (28), from Bulawayo, said she was pleased to be getting some concrete skills at last. "It's important for women to have skills or people push you around," she said.

Miss Nxongo said she thought her contribution to the rural areas would be as vital as it would were she wielding a plough.

She did have doubts in the beginning, however, about being stationed in the bush again. "When I first heard, I didn't like the idea," she said.

Since starting the course in May, she's accepted the idea. "Now I'm just waiting for the day when I start my job. Now that I know what I'm being trained for, I can see what a great help we will be there.

"The Government is trying to please us. Would the former Government have offered us these opportunities?"

CSO: 4700/371

MAYAMEARA SQUATTERS CONSTITUTE HEALTH RISK

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] **MORE than 400 families who have bought plots in Seke's Mayambara area and some of the original inhabitants, are soon to be moved out because their presence is a major health hazard, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo said yesterday.**

Addressing residents, Dr Zvobgo said he had been told by health officials that unless the families were moved out soon the water from a nearby dam would be undrinkable by March next year.

The minister said their proximity to Prince Edward Dam and the consequent pollution posed a major health risk to Chitungwiza and Salisbury.

Mayambara was the scene of a recent controversy when 61 families who said they paid between $25 and $80 for plots to two headmen, were asked to leave the area by the end of October.

Prince Edward Dam provides Chitungwiza's water, but this is fast being polluted by filth and excrement.

There is no water-borne sewage system in the area, which although close to Chitungwiza, is a communal area.

Dr Zvobgo said the pollution in the dam had become such that the equipment for purifying it would soon become incapable of coping.

To avert the health hazard, Dr Zvobgo said, they were being offered alternative areas for resettlement.

Those working in Salisbury and wanting to find housing there would be allocated houses at Warren Park or Chitepo residential park (Hatcliffe estate), north of Borrowdale.

Those wishing to remain in Chitungwiza or who were working there, would be allocated houses in the area, and the rest would be resettled at two recently acquired farms.

But those who had strong ancestral ties to Mayambara would be moved out — only to be kept away from the dam.

"You will still be able to visit and tend your ancestral graves after we have moved you from near the dam," the minister assured a worried spirit medium.

Compensation

Dispelling fears that the land allocation on the farms might be on party allegiance, Dr Zvobgo said:

"We are not going to resettle people or give preference to people who support a specific political party. I want to assure you that this is not going to happen. We are going to resettle you as a government."

Families would be compensated for the relocation. This would be negotiated by the ministry. The Government would also provide trucks for moving the people out of the area.

His ministry, he said, would move people out of Mayambara to the two farms.

Dr Zvobgo said people resettled in the urban areas would be encouraged to take up home-ownership schemes.

Calling for people to register their names with the Harava district council and to state their resettlement choice, Dr Zvobgo said he wanted to see people moved out of the area immediately.

The Government would try to ensure that there was sufficient land for those wanting to resettle on the two farms.

He also appealed to victims of the plot-selling racket to give police details.

The racketeers would be severely dealt with, the minister said. He told those who had been made to pay that they had "absolutely" nothing to fear.

CONMEN REPORTEDLY DEFRAUD ZANU (PF)

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] **ZANU (PF) has lost a staggering $61 000 through conmen using the party's name to secure hotel accommodation, petrol and car repairs, the party treasurer-general, Senator Enos Nkala, said yesterday.**

Senator Nkala, who is Minister of Finance, warned the business community and the public not to accept any requests for goods or services unless such requests were accompanied by an official order in writing signed by him.

And he made it clear that any business organisation that gave credit to anyone purporting to be an official of ZANU (PF) would do so at its own risk.

"From now on the public must be warned that the party will not pay any bills which are not accompanied by an official order."

Senator Nkala said the conmen had been getting goods and services from trading stores, garages and hotels in the name of the party.

His warning yesterday was the second since April this year, when he said "crooks, criminals and pimps" were using ZANU (PF)'s name to extort money.

"The party has been receiving bills from all over the country from business organisations who have been taken for a ride by these people.

"We have been taken to court for things we don't know about and the deputy sheriff issued a court order saying these debts were created in the name of ZANU (PF) and therefore the party must pay," he said.

Senator Nkala said the High Court had issued a notice of seizure of ZANU (PF) property.

"They have issued this notice without the party knowing who created these debts and they can seize 88 Manica Road, the party's headquarters or a party car, depending on the amount of the debt.

"By issuing this statement we are forestalling any court action which might be brought in connection with this matter."

Senator Nkala said the practice of people moving around creating debts for ZANU (PF) had been going on since party members returned to the country from Mozambique last year.

"We have this thing going on all over the country, with party members — and even nonmembers — incurring debts and saying ZANU (PF) will pay," he said.

"Anybody who takes us to court after this statement when he does not have a written statement from me will have himself to blame, because we will produce this statement as evidence that we warned the public not to be taken for a ride.

"This applies also to central committee members. If they do not have written authority from me they cannot commit the party to any debts."

Senator Nkala said the party had asked its lawyers to get the names of the people who incurred the debts from the organisations suing the party. ZANU (PF) also requested garages to provide the numbers of the cars that were repaired so that they could trace the people responsible.

CSO: 4700/371

MINISTER SEES VITAL NEED TO REDUCE ENERGY IMPORTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 5

[Text]

ZIMBABWE needs urgently to reduce her dependence on energy imports, the Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr John Nkomo, said yesterday.

Zimbabwe imported about 17 percent of its energy requirements. Two thirds of that was in the form of fuel while the remainder was in the form of hydro-electric power from Zambia.

Mr Nkomo, who was explaining the Government's industry and energy policy to the visiting Belgian trade mission, said it was possible the Zambian economy might experience high rates of economic growth, which would accelerate demand for more power.

The Government had earmarked five alternative plans to provide additional power. These included:

- Extensions at the Kariba south or north gorge;
- The Mupata gorge high level scheme;
- The Batoka gorge scheme;
- Devil's gorge;
- Development of the Wankie II thermal power project.

"The decision has just been taken that the sequence will be Wankie II followed by either Kariba south or north," Mr Nkomo said.

He told the trade mission that two 300 Mw generators would initially be installed.

At the same time work would start on hydro-power schemes. It had been suggested that Zimbabwe might require additional power in 1985 and 1986.

"We recognise that there are restraints and that it is not cheap to acquire and install the equipment, but it is the Government's intention to proceed as quickly as possible," he said.

Total estimated coal reserves in Zimbabwe were 30 000 million tonnes, of which only 8 million tonnes were being mined every year at Wankie.

So far there were 23 coal deposits that had been discovered, but much information on coal was incomplete.

CSO: 4700/371

WOOD FUEL VITAL IN FUTURE, SAYS ENERGY OFFICIAL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 7

[Text]

WOOD fuel is of major importance now and in the forseeable future as far as energy is concerned for the majority of Zimbabweans, an official of the Natural Resources Board, Mr John Maguire, said in Salisbury at the weekend.

It has been estimated that in the country's communal areas there will be an increase of 42 percent in the consumption of wood between 1980 and 1990, an increase of 102 percent between 1980 and 2000.

Mr Maguire told an energy symposium that an alternative 'solar energy' had not reached the stage where it could be used by a significant number of the present wood fuel users in developing countries like Zimbabwe.

"Accepting the Food and Agriculture Organisation assessment that the scope for substituting wood fuel with commercial energy—oil, gas, coal, electricity — in developing countries is very limited and accepting that, in any case it would be even more difficult to provide substitutes outside urban areas, it would be fair to say that for the 1 500 million people in the under-developed countries wood fuel is of major importance now and in the forseeable future.

"If wood can supply this large number of people with their energy requirements, it is contributing significantly to solving part of the world energy problem."

In addition, most governments in the developing world would not have the natural resources, the capital or foreign exchange to provide the alternative energy.

Mr Maguire said, however, that the wood supply in Africa was diminishing at an alarming rate. A recent survey in Zimbabwe showed that wood gathering in some areas meant one had to walk 2 km. Indications were that the distances would become even greater.

A solution for Zimbabwe and other developing nations was to plant forests or timber lots with fast growing exotic trees and treat these as a crop to provide fuel.

CSO: 4700/371

WORKER PARTICIPATION IN RUNNING BUSINESSES URGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 4

[Text]

FOREIGN-OWNED companies should allow local workers to participate fully in the day-to-day running of their businesses, the Zambian High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Wamwemi Mayondi, said yesterday.

Speaking at the seminar of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Mr Mayondi said that when Zambia became independent in 1964 the economic sector remained entirely in the hands of non-citizens.

"This was the direct result of the colonial policy which denied economic opportunities to our people."

Although the country had an economic boom during the first three years of independence, considerable profits by foreign-owned companies were sent outside.

"Instead of ploughing them into the development of their businesses, the companies were obsessed with the externalisation of their profits. This practice was injurious to the economy of the state."

Because of this, the country suffered gross under-capitalisation and excessive local and foreign borrowing.

"After realising this, we decided to adopt a philosophy of humanism where man is placed at the centre of political, economic, social and cultural involvement."

He urged that all efforts should be made to involve all the people in the generation of wealth for man through democracy.

This meant that all people had not only an absolute right to discuss matters regarding their economy but the right to participate fully in the production of wealth.

Socialism was the right path to follow, and was not synonymous with inefficiency or poverty, nor did it mean being uncompetitive or "giving freely to people without regard to their ability to contribute productively".

Mr Mayondi appealed to management to involve workers in decision-making and help clear certain problems before they spread beyond the shop floor.

He said it was the Zambian government's desire that the differences between the responsibility of the works councils and the trade unions were clearly defined.

"In this connection, our Industrial Relations Act, which was meant to give more power to the workers through their councils, had to be re-examined. It was also necessary to take special care to ensure that the powers given to the works councils did not mean the degeneration of authority by slowing down decisions of the company concerned."

CSO: 4700/371

USE OF THIRD WORLD'S TECHNOLOGY URGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero, yesterday called for continuing dialogue between Third World countries to make the best use of locally developed technology.

Opening a technical co-operation meeting of Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in Salisbury, Dr Chidzero said there was excessive dependence in the Third World on technology from the industrialised countries.

Much of this dependence stemmed from the fact that many developing countries were not aware of the technical advances made by other Third World countries.

If the developing world was to become independent there had to be continuing dialogue within it on the technological advances made, and developing countries had to look to each other for help.

"Developing countries exhibit too great a technological dependence on industrialised countries which more often than not, is coupled with the need to import foreign concepts and means and to employ expatriate personnel to manage, operate and maintain this very process of socio-economic transfer and dependence."

Developing countries were often ignorant of suitable technology developed by each other, or short-sightedly looked down on this technology, believing that true advancement came only with imports.

"We have not tried to learn from one another," he said.

Dr Chidzero urged SADCC countries to study their needs and capabilities, constantly exchange information about their findings, build indigenous technical capacities, develop an adequate infrastructure for technology to be transferred, and adapt foreign equipment for local needs.

"This will avert the often encountered problems of foreign companies and experts offering us ready-made solutions, turn-key technology that may not be understood by us."

There had to be expansion of training and research for the creation of appropriate technology.

"Relevance must be the watchword, and excellence — at least eventually."

Dr Chidzero said many people had doubted the ability of the frontline states to assist with the liberation of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and had been proved wrong.

"Well, we are determined to liberate our economies a step further through technical co-operation among SADCC countries.

"We have to be our own masters, even while we co-operate globally."

The conference, he added, was a historical turning point in this process.

CSO: 4700/371

'BIGGEST' JOINT RAILWAY VENTURE PLANNED FOR KALAHARI

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 81 p 6

[Text]

GABORONE.

BOTSWANA has launched a huge project to tame one of the last great wildernesses in Africa at a cost of at least $380 million.

It is a new railway which will run right across the formidable Kalahari Desert to give this country, and Zimbabwe, Zambia and Zaire, access to the major Namibia port of Walvis Bay.

In an interview here the President of Botswana, Dr Quett Masire, said his government intended to have the railway fully in operation in 10 years' time.

It will link the existing South Africa-Zimbabwe line through eastern Botswana to Namibia's network at Gobabis, which lies some 110 km beyond Botswana's western border.

At the eastern end the railway will join up with the South Africa-Zimbabwe line somewhere near the small towns of Mahalapye and Palapye.

Its route across the dunes, scrub and pans of the said Kalahari has not yet been planned in detail but a key part of its purpose is to open up large, middle-grade coal deposits in the region of Serull (formerly Serowe) for exploitation.

The giant international oil company, Shell, has rights to large coal deposits in the area.

Construction of the line will be one of the biggest and most expensive such ventures in African history.

It represents an enormous engineering challenge because it will have to be built across a flat plain deeply covered in sand with virtually no surface water, and in ferocious heat.

Commenting on the Trans-Kalahari Railway, President Masire said his country needed it in addition to its present routes to the sea via South African railways and ports.

It was needed not only as a quick alternative route, but also to pave the way for development in central Botswana and to expand commerce and industry to provide more jobs.

That Walvis Bay was also South African territory and would remain so after Namibia's independence was not important.

"To us it would lead to a port which we feel is part of Namibia."

He said that Botswana would look to institutions like the World Bank for the necessary capital and was already hawking the project about in search of potential partners.

Botswana also intended to take over the South Africa-Zimbabwe railway crossing its territory — now owned by Zimbabwe as successor to Rhodesia — in about 1986-87.

But much work had still to be done on this in estimating payments to Zimbabwe, which would lose about $5 million a year in operating fees alone.

SA "May Be Getting Set For a Strike"

GABORONE.

THE Botswana government is extremely concerned that South Africa might be fabricating evidence of being attacked so that it can justify counter-strikes into Botswana like those against Mozambique and Angola.

President Quett Masire said in an interview here that this prospect was troubling his cabinet much more than the number of incidents in which South African forces in the Caprivi Strip had fired across the border or had crossed on to Botswana territory.

"We would like to think they were isolated incidents because on almost every occasion we have taken the matter up with

the South African authorities and they have denied flatly that they have had anything to do with them," he said.

"We take their point and we therefore hope that it is only a question of irresponsible youngsters, we being aware that South Africa is a giant in relation to Botswana."

But, he continued, his government was most unhappy about "inventions of attacks" by the Botswana Defence Force into South Africa or South African-controlled territory, "which we know to be sheer fabrication, to have no foundation, to hav no truth".

"We wonder whether this is a prelude to some sinister intentions. Before South Africa does, perhaps, assume an aggressive posture they must pretend they do so because Botswana has asked for a raid."

Botswana believed South Africa could be setting the stage for a theatrical strike like its raid on an African National Congress base near Maputo.

Dr Masire stressed his government had no firm evidence of aggression intent by South Africa, only suspicion, and said it had received "only verbal exwana between the Trans-Pretoria for the incidents caused by South African troops.

But South Africa had deliberately brought pressure to bear on Botswana in other ways, apparently to make it accept its dependence on South Africa.

"I must credit the South Africans with sophistication. They do bring these pressures to bear but always make sure they are not obvious."

The most blatant was two or three years ago when Botswana built oil storage tanks to cushion the ebb and flow of demand within the country.

"We had a very difficult time trying to get South Africa to allow us to fill up these tanks," he said. "They never gave a reason but now they have relented and the oil has started flowing.

"I think it was political. I think the South Africans were so naive as to think that if we had a three-month supply, we would have all the oil we needed and would thereafter become difficult, defiant or impossible."

South African military aircraft overflying Botswana between the Transvaal and Namibia were doing so illegally, without Botswana's permission, the President said. But his government could do nothing about it.

Botswana's policy towards South Africa was strictly neutral because much as it disliked apartheid it accepted the fact of geography and that it had to do business with South Africa, he said.

"At the same time we have made it clear that we do not want to have all our eggs in one basket. Even if South Africa were the country most friendly to us, it is only fair that we should have other friends, especially in the field of transport where anything could happen to disrupt South Africa's transport system."

But diversifying its options did not mean that Botswana had any immediate plans to interfere with the Southern African Customs Union, which it shared with South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland, the president said.

The Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference was not intended to compete with the union but was complementary to it.

Dr Masire said diplomatic contact with Pretoria was still conducted mainly by telephone — "so far it has worked well" — and by visits by officials from both sides to discuss such pragmatic matters as the customs union.

Dr Masire said categorically that Botswana would not allow a second military front to be opened against South Africa across its borders and was not being pressured to do so by either the Soviet Union or guerilla organisations like the African National Congress.

He warned, however, that he foresaw the whole of Southern Africa becoming an East-West battlefield unless the National Party ended its discriminatory policies in South Africa.

There have recently been reports and rumours that Botswana was gearing for conflict with South Africa and was falling under Soviet influence — because of the delivery here of a trainload of Soviet weapons and an alleged increase in the Soviet presence here to nearly 300 people.

Dr Masire strongly criticised these reports and said the personnel at the Soviet Embassy totalled 31 — compared to 43 in the US Embassy and 20 in the Chinese.

Asked about Botswana's purchase of some 30 armoured personnel carriers and other military equipment from the Soviet Union, the President said it was done on "a purely commercial basis".

"We went around looking for these items and they were the people who were able to supply us in the shortest possible time at a reasonable price."

Proposals for Peace in Namibia 'Reasonable'

GABORONE.

SWAPO is more in favour of the current proposals to settle the Namibia issue than any previous ones, according to reports reaching him, President Masire said.

"The proposals are reasonable in themselves, SWAPO is not being pressured by the frontline states. Of their own accord they feel that here is something worth looking into."

Dr Masire said that because the new plan for the first of three phases in the transition to independence for Namibia seemed to be a serious attempt to resolve the issue, he hoped it would help to dispel the mistrust between SWAPO and South Africa and between SWAPO and the Western contact group.

The settlement task, he said, had been divided between the frontline states, who handled SWAPO, and the Western five, who dealt with South Africa.

"We have found the latest proposals very encouraging. We think they certainly are worth looking into and have the necessary elements that should give a basis for settlement.

The game had to be played by rules which all concerned had to agree to beforehand, so that nobody could claim afterwards that he had been cheated, Dr Masire said.

"It depends on the emphasis. There are certain aspects of these proposals whose presentation is unusual and therefore could be subject to different connotations."

Settlement was very urgent indeed because all sorts of complications could crop up, the President said, if the right thing was not done at the right time.

CONFLICTS

"We are aware of the fact that that there are those who may be waiting for an opportunity or an excuse to promote their own interests. We would not like the Namibian situation to become an international conflict.

"So the earlier it is settled the better. We have vested interests because we are neighbours. What we would love to have in Namibia is a government like ours."

Namibians must be allowed to choose a government of their own liking and other countries would have to learn to work with it, he said.

Non-alignment and non-aggression treaties by Namibia were up to the new government to decide upon and could not be imposed before-hand.

The biggest danger in Southern Africa, he said, was the intransigence of South Africa's National Party in its race policies.

Botswana was always hoping for improvement and there had been encouraging developments, Dr Masire said, likening reform in South Africa to a snail crawling up a pole and then sliding down again every night.

The South African government would not recognise the principle of "live and let live" for its population groups.

"This is bound to generate inter-racial conflicts and of course those who like to fish in troubled waters will find a pretext for intervention."

CSO: 4700/396

NATION'S VAST COAL DEPOSITS KEY TO PROSPERITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Coal Prospects"]

[Text] ONE of Zimbabwe's most valuable natural resources is its vast supply of coal. With total estimated reserves of 30 000 million tonnes, and only three million tonnes being mined annually at Wankie, supplies are virtually inexhaustible even if vastly greater amounts are mined.

As a thermal source of electricity, coal is destined to play a much bigger part in supplying the country's needs, with the first stage of the new Wankie power station coming on stream in December 1982.

Then there are the prospects for an oil-from-coal plant. A consultant has just given a rather depressing picture of this to an energy symposium in Salisbury. He says such a plant could not be profitable and its petrol would be about 79 cents a litre.

But these and other figures, and problems associated with present production methods, must not deter the Government from pursuing this quest. What is uneconomic one year could be viable in a short time.

With the growing interdependence of the SADCC countries an oil-from-coal plant could supply a much wider market, with international loan funds being spread over a wide area.

Meanwhile, there is reported to be considerable interest by several big companies in the country's two dozen or so known coalfields, and also interest in a scheme to produce methanol and ammonia. Although this was announced at the end of April, little or nothing has surfaced since then so far as the public is concerned.

The announcement that the Government and Wankie Colliery have now reached agreement, after several months of uncertainty caused by the Government's refusal to allow the colliery to raise its coal price, is most gratifying. It will give the colliery "a fair return".

And the Government is to make funds available for essential development. At least one chapter of the coal story has ended on a satisfactory note.

CSO: 4700/371

COAL OIL PLANT DEEMED TO BE TOO EXPENSIVE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 7

[Text]

AN oil-from-coal plant in Zimbabwe will not be an economically viable proposition, says Rio Tinto consultant Mr John Hollaway.

Speaking at an energy symposium organised by the University of Zimbabwe at the weekend, Mr Hollaway said the price of the petrol such a plant would produce would be about 79 cents a litre. For diesel, the increase would be up to 50c a litre.

There was no way to make the project profitable, he said, taking into consideration the price needed to compete with imports, and the cost structure of an oil-from-coal plant.

Mr Hollaway estimated the capital cost of the plant and services to be about $1,7 billion for Zimbabwe's one million tonne annual requirement. Finance charges would be the biggest single cash flow item in the project, amounting, at present interest rates, to about $250 million a year.

This alone was more than Zimbabwe's current spending on petroleum and fertiliser imports. Markets in neighbouring countries must be found, if the finance costs were not to bankrupt the project.

Maintenance charges would cost the plant at least $50 million annually, labour costs about $20 million and operating costs about $125 million.

Having done those calculations, Mr Hollaway said the following questions need to be asked. Was there a need for such a plant? Could the man in the street afford it? Would it be more vulnerable to sabotage than a pipeline? Who would lend Zimbabwe the money? Where would the skilled manpower be found to run it?

Nonetheless, from the Ministry of Industry and Energy's recent announcement of the commissioning of a feasibility study on the production of fuels from coal, it was probable that oil-from-coal in Zimbabwe was an idea whose time had come, Mr Hollaway said.

On the technical side, the methods used in processing oil from coal had their drawbacks. Zimbabwe's coals would either give a low oil yield, or a great deal of intermediate oil would have to be dumped in the process.

CSO: 4700/371

BRIEFS

BELGIAN AID--Belgium is to step up technical cooperation with Zimbabwe, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Robert Urbain, said in Salisbury yesterday. In an interview, Mr Urbain said his country was prepared to train Zimbabweans in the fields of agriculture, mining, banking and manufacturing. "Doctors and engineers will come to train and advise Zimbabweans," he said. Zimbabwe had a bright future but lacked the technology and finance to exploit its resoures fully, he said. "We have had fruitful discussions during which members of my delegation raised questions related to investing in Zimbabwe and to reinforcing economic ties." Belgium would assist Zimbabwe in electrifying the railway system. Electric locomotives, he said, were the answer to Zimbabwe's transport problem. Zimbabweans would be trained to maintain the locomotives. "I believe that in a country like Zimbabwe, training of personnel is essential and therefore training activities should be given priority." Belgium had "long and wide experience" in personnel training, he said. Commenting on his stay in Zimbabwe, Mr Urbain said: "This mission seems to have been very fruitful." The delegation has had talks with the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, and leaves today after meeting the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 81 p 6]

RACIST HOTELS--Zimbabweans visiting the nation's main tourist resorts are often confronted with radical discrimination at hotels, the chairman of the Kariba Town council, Mr Elias Kupfuma, said yesterday. Mr Kupfuma said he was particularly angered by an incident in Kariba over the weekend when about 300 visiting schoolchildren and their teachers were denied access to an hotel generally used by tourists to get a better view of the lake. Mr Kupfuma said the Kariba Town Council had written a "final warning" to the various private clubs and hotels. He added that because of the continuing discrimination, the council had to help by providing hostels and other forms of low-cost accommodation for touring groups from around the country. ZIS [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 5]

ZANU (PF) CANDIDATES--ZANU (PF) candidates were last week elected unopposed to all 11 seats on the Muda-Marirangwe district council. The returning officer, Mr Samuel Chirimuta, said yesterday five councillors were elected in Muda and the rest in Marirangwe. They are: Mr Simon Manjengwa, Mr Mutizwa Manyawire, Mr Mafurise Murefu, Mr Ephraim Muvirimi and Mr Mawire, representing Muda ward; and Mrs Nester Madzimbamuto, Mr Herbert Chirubvu, Mr Aaron Jacha, Mr Madzimbamuto, Mr Mare Mutami and Mr Kenneth Nyamweda for Marirangwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 81 p 8]

YUGOSLAVIA PRAISED--Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia are united in their commitment to non-alignment, world peace and socialist development, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, said last night. "Both our countries resolutely reject any attempts by the big power blocs to force us to adopt postures supporting their policies," he said. Dr Mangwende was speaking at a Yugoslavian Embassy reception marking the 40th anniversary of the anti-Nazi uprising which led to the foundation of the Yugoslav republic. "We will not give in to either intimidation or blandishments," he said. "Those who give us aid in the hope that they are creating a puppet state are misguided." Dr Mangwende said those involved in Zimbabwe's liberation struggle had drawn inspiration from the heroic example of the Yugoslavian people. The recent visit to Yugoslavia of a Zimbabwean delegation led by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, had reinforced the conviction that Yugoslavia was a generous ally and friend. Earlier, the Yugoslav Ambassador, Mr Duro Vukovic, said his country and Zimbabwe were "sailing in the same boat"--that of non-alignment. Both Mr Mugabe and President Banana yesterday sent messages congratulating Yugoslavia on the celebration of its national day. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 4]

ENTUMBANE REPORT--The Dumbutshena Commission will present its report to the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, this month. The seven-member commission was set up in March this year to investigate the February disturbances at military camps in and around Bulawayo and at Connemara. Mr Justice Dumbutshena, chairman of the commission, said yesterday the report was being typed. "All members met this morning to check the draft," he said. The Prime Minister would decide whether the report should be published, Mr Justice Dumbutshena said. The official death toll at Entumbane alone was 197. No other figures have been released. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 81 p 1]

EX-GUERRILLAS MOVED--Bulawayo--The disabled former ZIPRA combatants who are housed at the Lido Hotel, Bulawayo, will be moving out this week, Colonel T. J. Dube of the national army said yesterday. Colonel Dube, who had come to visit the former fighters at the hotel, said in an interview that tents had now been made available. "This means they can start moving this week. There may be transport problems but I expect the hotel to have been vacated by the end of the week," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Dec 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/394 END

JPRS 79733

24 December 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2544

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79733

24 December 1981

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No. 2544

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PROGRESS OF TRANS-AFRICA HIGHWAY REPORTED

AB151056 Paris AFP in English 1004 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Report by Hubert-Marie Djamany]

[Text] Bangui, 15 Dec (AFP)--The trans-Africa highway, a proposed main road fully up to international standards linking Lagos on Nigeria's west coast to the Indian ocean port of Mombassa--3,200 miles (5,000 kilometres) as the crow flies--has shown significant progress in most participating countries.

Central African Transport and Civil Aviation Minister General Paul Mbangui yesterday predicted the route would be the pride of the continent at the opening of a preliminary meeting here of officials of the Administrative Council of the ten-month-old trans-African highway authority.

The different member states and undertakings involved in the scheme have progressively established the institutions to manage communication links across Africa from east to west and north to south to fill the gaps existing in Africa since independence, General Mbangui noted.

The officials meeting here are to discuss a report on progress between February 23 this year and September 1, consider amendments to the highway authority's statutes and proposals affecting its internal workings, and debate the proposed programme and budget for next year.

The Administrative Council itself will look forward even further, to 1984, when most of the highway and its link roads are expected to be complete.

The sections of the highway in the countries at each end, comparatively prosperous Kenya and Nigeria, are already in existence. Kenya is widening and strengthening the carriageway to bring it up to international standards and is preparing to bring signposting in line with the system agreed for the whole highway, while Nigeria is upgrading its relatively short section to a four-lane motorway, with provision for six lanes.

At the other end of the scale Zaire, which accounts for a quarter of the total length of the highway, has so far completed only five percent of its section. The country is teetering on the edge of bankruptcy and the trans-Africa is low in its scheme of priorities.

Even so, four mechanised roadbuilding teams are planned to be established in 1982 to work on the highway on a permanent basis.

Other countries severely affected by economic difficulties and internal unrest have done better. Uganda has completed 60 percent of its share of the main highway and 76 percent of the link roads, while central Africa has achieved 25 percent and its efforts are increasing thanks to aid from international financial bodies.

Of other countries Cameroon has completed 38 percent of its section of the main highway and 36 percent of link roads, and has made the project a national priority.

Congo has built 17 percent so far but the current roadbuilding programme is planned to increase this by a large margin next year.

Other countries associated with the project by building feeder roads from their own territory to the main highway route have also done well. Burundi's system is finished, and the roads are to be enlarged to allow trucks to pass at any point.

Rwanda has built 46 percent of its feeder roads and expects to complete them all by 1984, Equatorial Guinea has built 52 percent and Gabon has given priority to four schemes to boost its current 17 percent achievement.

Chad had completed 14 percent of its share, but lack of maintenance during the civil war is thought to have virtually cancelled this out by now, while Sudan's 12 percent figure--the latest available--is not up to date.

Officials of the trans-Africa highway authority have made numerous approaches to international bodies and individual governments for finance following the firm undertaking by all participating countries and associates to complete the route.

Belgium is paying for the preliminary studies on the project, the United Nations development programme is contributing a million dollars to the authority's 1982-83 budget, and Italy, France and West Germany are providing technical assistance in the form of expert consultants.

Next year is expected to see even greater efforts to secure the necessary financial aid to provide the authority with the technical expertise and data necessary to move the project further towards completion.

CSO: 4700/414

USSR REPORTED SETTING UP NEW SOUTH ATLANTIC FLEET

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Russia is setting up a new fleet in the South Atlantic, based in Angola, to watch the movements of tankers, particularly those bound for Western Europe and North America from the Persian Gulf.

This astonishing disclosure was reported in London yesterday and confirmed by Royal Navy Fleet Headquarters.

The new Russian fleet will be based at Luanda, the Angolan capital.

The move is regarded by the West as extremely serious because Western navies have no forces in the area and no bases from which warships could operate, apart from Gibraltar.

In the past few weeks, several very senior Russian naval officers have been flying into Luanda and there has been a considerable increase in radio traffic between Moscow and Angola.

A modern Krivak-class missile frigate has been lying for a long time at Luanda, possibly to provide both a headquarters and secure communications centre for visiting senior officers.

Earlier this year the Russian naval presence in west African waters had dropped to one minesweeper and two auxiliaries.

Intensive

Now the total is four or five warships and a similar number of auxiliaries.

In the 1960s, before the setting up of a Russian squadron in the Indian Ocean, there was intensive activity by senior officers in the area, including a visit to India by Admiral Sergei Gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the Russian Navy.

Moscow's move poses a very serious problem for the British and American navies because the Royal Navy, under the latest cuts, cannot provide even a token presence. The South Atlantic lies outside NATO's geographical area.

Simonstown--the only fully equipped naval base on the Cape sea route--has been out of bounds to American warships since the late 1960s and all cooperation between the Royal Navy and South African Navy ceased with the arms embargo.

CSO: 4700/407

POOR WORKING CONDITIONS AFFECT INFORMATION WORK

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "We Have No Telephones"]

[Text] We have practically no telephone service in the offices of our paper since the last heavy rains that fell during the week-end just past.

I make this statement with equanimity, since this is not the first time that we are left without communication with the rest of the city and the country, a naturally serious situation because we do not happen to be a shoestore or a garage or even a government department where even those problems requiring a rapid solution can be left for the next day. On the contrary, we are an organ for mass communication, where work has to be transacted every day rapidly and accurately, and cannot be conducted, obviously, through the dispatch of a messenger riding a motorcycle.

For us, the telephone and the telex are indispensable. Without a telephone, there is no rapidity nor actuality. Time is lost, the paper comes out late and readers are cheated, because they can only find us when the sun is high in the sky and the few roosters left in our city have fallen silent long ago.

We hereby appeal to the CTT [Posts, Telegraph and Telephone] maintenance teams to be so kind as to visit our office and repair our telephones. Our only line open at this time is the number 38928.

After all, this affair of telephones is an old problem. Our lines and our telex are sometimes cut off because we have neglected to pay ridiculous amounts such as 40 kwanzas, and other times, technical difficulties completely destroy our professional life.

I do not know if the CTT have a priority list to repair damage to lines. But I believe that in circumstances such as these they should not forget the importance of information organs or the dynamic way in which we have to work if we want to publish our paper on time with rapid and quality information on a variety of subjects.

However, this question of telephones is only one of our preoccupations. The lack of air conditioners, which at times makes us work in our offices half-naked, is still another problem of relative seriousness that affects us daily, especially at this time when the hot weather is upon us.

True, air condjtioners are not easy to find on our market. But we are compelled to work in rooms that turn into veritable ovens throughout the day. We must, therefore, ask: Is there no one, in our marvelous city of Luanda, who could afford us the opportunity of acquiring some of these appliances?

Naturally, heat affects everyone, but when one works at a task theoretically aimed at millions of people, a certain peace of mind is necessary, and this is not fostered by excessive heat. Our good or bad disposition is necessarily reflected in what we write and in our view of things. There is no doubt that intolerable heat is a bad advisor....

So there it is: without telephones and air conditioners, we are reduced to our rock-bottom possibilities, when we truly would like to always do our best.

CSO: 4742/117

PORTUGUESE TELEVISION SHOW DENOUNCED FOR INACCURACY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Portuguese radio and television broadcast on 17 November a television program that completely disregarded truth and was seriously offensive to the People's Republic of Angola; the program was presented in the context of the maneuvers and plans of the reactionary forces aimed at obstructing the development of cooperation between Angola and Portugal.

This program, called "large-scale reporting," was denounced by Angolan Ambassador Adriano Sebastiao.

Moreover, progressive groups in Portuguese society immediately reacted against the broadcast of such a program. Among them can be noted the paper O DIARIO, the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), the Portugal-Angola Association (APA) and Antonio Arnaut, the socialist deputy.

O DIARIO editorialized on 20 November: "This time the limits were exceeded. Portuguese radio and television and Ms Maria Elisa presented a program that constitutes a frontal attack on the People's Republic of Angola. The intention to offend, insult, culminate, and disinform was transparent."

In a communique published the same day, the APA corroborated the O DIARIO opinion, noting that "Portuguese television abused the good faith of the Portuguese, who were treated to such a distorted reportage that went as far as to affirm that the UNITA controls entire provinces of Angola."

The PCP vehemently condemned the program and noted that "the provocation against the People's Republic of Angola cannot be prescinded from many other acts aimed at obstructing the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Portugal and Angola."

The PCP added that this reportage, broadcast by a state information organ directly controlled by the government, constitutes a serious provocation against the People's Republic of Angola.

In the view of Antonio Arnaut, member of the Portuguese Socialist Party (PSP), "the poor timing of this recent program is very strange and has already caused some diplomatic problems." He noted that "Portuguese radio and television once again proved that it has no perception of its historic task nor a feeling for the national interest."

The paper JORNAL, in turn, in a commentary entitled "From Small-Scale Reportage to the Big Documentary," notes that "it is necessary to respect the dignity of the Angolan people and government--which is recognized by Portugal--and to be

minimally honest and well informed. Moreover, the justified protest registered by Ambassador Adriano Sebastiao should not have been relegated to the late evening news, when the program in question was aired to a maximum audience." Therefore, the paper notes, "Angolans have a right to feel insulted."

CSO: 4742/117

ABSENCE OF PRICE SETTING, CONTROL QUESTIONED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Who controls prices in Angola? Who passively permits that in Luanda citizens are forced to pay 10 times the price for products distributed by the state? Who allows Luanda market women to form a sort of trade within which products are kept at the same price level all year without regard to changes in supply and demand?

These are questions that could be considered impertinent or unnecessary. Whoever asks them regularly shops on the speculative market for daily sustenance needs at inadmissible prices. However, how else could the man in the street purchase a bit of what he needs every day in order to avoid resorting to the capital's restaurants where food is bad, expensive and insufficient?

Luanda is a city whose surroundings produce (or should produce) a little of what generally is lacking. But around Luanda whatever is produced is sold at exorbitant prices and people's last resort, generally speaking, is to buy on the speculative market.

Potatoes cost 200 kwanzas for barely half a dozen? One buys them.

Tomatoes cost 200 kwanzas for five or six? They are bought at this price.

Can onions be bought, at this time of plentiful supply, only if purchased together with some other item? Both items are indeed purchased.

The newsman has no tomatoes at home? He must go to the black market too, even if tomorrow he will inveigh against speculation.

Regrettably, we must reach the conclusion that whoever sets and controls prices frequently forgets that in Angola the minimum salary has no relation whatsoever with the prices demanded on the black market.

What is the good of noting that speculation is increasing daily, if we ourselves are the ones who feed it out of absolute necessity? And if all these products that can only be bought on the black market could be found at more normal prices, the same people could eat better and cheaper.

Let us think about it.

CSO: 4742/117

BRIEFS

USSR FISHERIES DELEGATION--A delegation from the Soviet Ministry of Fisheries headed by Deputy Minister Yuriy Bystrov has been in Luanda since last Wednesday for a 3-day visit to the People's Republic of Angola. Upon arrival at the "4 de Fevereiro" international airport, the Soviet deputy minister stated that his visit to Angola is related to the Angolan-Soviet meeting in the field of fisheries and is aimed at strengthening and broadening the cooperation in this sector between the two countries. The Soviet delegation was received at the airport by the national director for the fishing industry, Vasco Martinho and by the Soviet ambassador in Angola, Vadim Loguinov. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Nov 81 p 4]

BULGARIAN VETERANS COOPERATION--The vice president of the Bulgarian Veterans' Committee against fascism and capitalism and Jose Francisco Tuta "Ouro de Angola," state secretary for veteran affairs, have signed a project agreement on the reinforcement of relations between the two organizations. This agreement was published in Luanda on Sunday; it notes that the Bulgarian side will study the possibility of providing assistance to the state secretariats for veteran affairs in the solution of health problems affecting veterans wounded in the war and of professional training for war orphans. The two organizations agree to intensify contacts and exchanges in order to broaden bilateral cooperation. The president of the Bulgarian veterans' committee against fascism and capitalism has already returned to Sofia. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 p 3]

CRIME IN MALANJE--The Province of Malanje is living through a troublesome situation because of the wave of thefts that has seriously affected that territory and has caused panic among the people. Since the second of October, there has been a marked increase of attacks against commercial enterprises, residences and even party installations. The fight against these saboteurs who are strenuously attempting to stop the progress of our revolution and jeopardize the gains of the people has become the constant preoccupation of provincial authorities. Ludy Kissassunda, Malanje provincial commissioner and member of the party's political bureau noted: "We must fight against these criminals and we feel sure that they will be arrested. At this time, two of them are in the hands of justice and the rest will do so sooner or later. The entire population, at all levels, must cooperate with security and Interior Ministry forces to detect them." [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 4]

NO 'SPECIAL SHOPS' SALES--Minister of Domestic Trade Gamaliel Gaspar Martins announced yesterday to ANGOP [Angolan News Agency] that sales in industrial hard and soft goods stores have been temporarily suspended because of a number of irregularities. The minister noted that these irregularities are related to the disorganization reigning in some departments and that a number of workers made it a practice to be the first to acquire the items put up for sale. Sales were, therefore, temporarily suspended and the Ministry of Domestic Trade has scheduled a meeting for today with the participation of the UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola]. Gamaliel Martins asked information organs to enlighten the workers on this question. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 9]

USSR COOPERATION--Moscow--A total of 11 projects of importance to the national economy were initiated in the People's Republic of Angola with assistance from the Soviet Union within the past 6 years, the state committee for foreign economic relations announced in this city. Other projects, among them two state agricultural enterprises, three oil tank complexes in Malanje and Porto Amboim, as well as irrigation installations are presently under construction. Additionally, a series of road and railroad bridges are being built with the participation of Soviet construction organizations. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 9]

DOS SANTOS IN ZAMBIA--Lusaka, 11 Dec (ANGOP)--The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, arrived today in Lusaka at 0740 (Angolan time) for a working visit to Zambia, at the invitation of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. During his stay in Lusaka, President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos will hold talks with his Zambian counterpart on problems of common interest and particularly on questions relating to the situation in southern Africa. The Angolan leader is accompanied on his visit by Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of defense; Afonso Van-Dunem Mbinda, Central Committee secretary for external relations; Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo, head of the reconnaissance department of the general staff of the people's armed forces for the liberation of Angola, and by other high functionaries of the cabinet of the president of the republic. President Dos Santos was welcomed on arrival at the Lusaka International Airport by Kenneth Kaunda, Zambia's head of state, and leaders of Zambia's United National Independence Party and the government. After the official ceremony at Lusaka International Airport, President Dos Santos left for the official residence at State House. [Text] [AB111218 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1050 GMT 11 Dec 81]

MARITIME TALKS WITH ZAIRE--Luanda, 15 Dec (ANGOP)--The second session of the Angola-Zaire Joint Commission has been meeting in Luanda since Monday. The agenda of the meeting consists specifically of questions relating to maritime trade on the Zaire River. Yesterday, the delegations from both countries heard the report of the outgoing chairman and witnessed the handing over of office in accordance with decisions on the organization and functioning of the special joint commission. The Zairian delegation, which has been in Angola since Sunday, will travel today to Soyo in Zaire Province where it will visit the Moita Seca and Kissanga lighthouses. The delegation is expected to return to Luanda Wednesday morning. In the afternoon the meeting will resume with the reading of the report of the Angolan delegation. [Text] [AB151151 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1022 GMT 15 Dec 81]

CSO: 4742/119

BRIEFS

BORDER TALKS WITH NIGERIA--The meeting of the joint Benin-Nigeria commission for the demarcation of borders beween the two countries opened this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. The opening session was jointly presided over by our minister of public workers, construction and housing, Comrade Gado Dirigissou; and the minister of state in the Ministry of Public Works and of National Survey of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. In his speech Comrade Gado Dirigissou first of all welcomed the Nigerian minister and his delegation. He then recalled the recommendations of the technical subcommission entrusted with the demarcation of borders between Nigeria and Benin during its meeting in Lagos last July. [Text] [AB0102143 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 10 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/334

STEENKAMP, 'POWER BEHIND PRESIDENT,' RETIRES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 16

[Article by Wilf Nussey]

[Text]

LAST WEEK in the Botswana capital of Gaborone a man cleared out his desk drawers, said goodbye to his secretary and when he closed his office door behind him for the last time, also closed it on an extraordinary African career.

By Wilf Nussey
GABORONE

His departure on leave in India and England before retirement went almost unnoticed except in Botswana, where it was marked by a big town hall farewell, great sadness among a wide circle of colleagues and friends and matching jubilation in an equally wide circle of critics and enemies.

His name is Phillipus Lourens Steenkamp — "Phil" to just about everybody — and as the last white man to hold real executive power in a black African government, he has wielded unique influence in the Southern African sub-continent.

Mr Steenkamp (49) was permanent secretary to Botswana's first prime minister and then president, Sir Seretse Khama, and then to his successor, the current President Quett Masire.

The title of secretary is misleading. For some 12 years Mr Steenkamp has been the president's right-hand man as head of the civil service, chief executive, adviser to the cabinet and holder of a series of other ex officio positions such as tender board chief, foreign negotiator and an interpreter of the national laws.

Many people both inside and outside Botswana (especially the suspicious Afrikaans press in South Africa fascinated that an Afrikaner should hold such a vital job in a black state) believed he was the manipulator of President Khama and some accused him of being a dictator.

Nobody, however, could dominate the powerful personality of President Khama and Mr Steenkamp was never a policy-maker. His task was to ensure that the decisions of the cabinet, vice-president and president were carried out to the letter.

It gave this lean tall young man of restless energy broad and awesome administrative powers in a new nation struggling to assert its sovereignty and neutrality in a region increasingly torn by racial conflict.

Totally intolerant of fools, highly impatient and with a sharp and decisive mind, Mr Steenkamp made many enemies simply by doing his job well. He never made decisions because he thought they would be popular, he says, but because he believed they were right.

His severest critics respect his efficiency and they include some very tough negotiators such as the South African officials with whom he thrashed out a better customs union deal for Botswana, the Rhodesians he had to deal with over their railway running through Botswana, the Anglo-American, De Beers and other mining companies exploiting Botswana's mineral assets, and top representatives of many other countries.

Another thing his critics and many of his enemies agree on is his tremendous loyalty to Botswana, of which he has long been a citizen.

He has no intention of leaving it and next year will start a new and wholly different career as head there of the Shell Oil Company's marketing operations.

His successor in the president's office will be Mr Festus Mogae (42), an economist, president of the Bank of Botswana, and before that with the World Bank for four years. He was previously permanent secretary to the ministry of finance and development planning.

There is no doubt that in the past decade Mr Steenkamp has played a singular role in shaping Botswana's success within the framework created by Sir Seretse and Dr Masire of a neutral, moderate and free enterprise democracy.

It has often led him into hard confrontation across the negotiating tables with radical black militants from the north, the do-or-die white militants of UDI Rhodesia, and the formidable representatives of Pretoria.

And often he has been wrong, like the time in 1978 when South Africa-Botswana relations reached a deep low because of ill-chosen statements he made after the tragic, never fully explained shootings in the Tuli Block of three young South Africans.

But his overall success is reflected in the fact that Botswana still firmly maintains its democratic institutions, neutral status and pace of development.

He has also been very tough internally, as civil service chief, responsible for discipline. He has ruthlessly rooted out corruption and inefficiency so that today the country enjoys one of the best bureaucracies on the continent.

His background hardened him for the job. Born in Kenya of Afrikaner settlers in the Eldoret area, he was schooled in Nairobi then took his law degree at the University of Natal between 1950 and 1954.

He joined the British colonial service and came to Botswana in 1955 as a district officer, rising to district commissioner, who is virtual master of all he surveys in his area.

He was DC at Francistown in 1963 when that remote, sun-bleached hamlet burst into world headlines with the arrival of Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe, the two Rivonia trialists who escaped and fled across the border.

Mr Steenkamp promptly clapped them in the local jail — for their own security. He was right because South African agents or militants mounted several attempts to get them back, tempers ran high and a Dakota aircraft was burned on the local airfield.

Francistown became a hot area as more South African refugees, mostly black, came across the then wide open border.

As a British protectorate Botswana could not send them back even had the authorities wanted to.

Confrontations reached their peak when unknown operatives blew a large refugee centre just outside Francistown to rubble, but eased off when South Africa began closing the border and more so after Botswana independence in 1966.

Mr Steenkamp had met Sir Seretse when the paramount chief returned to Botswana in 1956 from semi-exile in Britain for daring to marry a white. They got to know each other better in 1965 when Mr Steenkamp was made permanent secretary for home affairs.

The next year he was made administrative secretary in the president's office, then permanent secretary. Until the president's death they had a remarkably close and smoothly functioning relationship.

"If Seretse Khama said get something done, I got it done. He was not a details man, but he was a very intelligent chap.

"He very rarely gave a direct order, which is what I found most disconcerting. At the end of a meeting he would say I think this or that, and you knew bloody well what he wanted you to do.

"If you displeased him he told you, but gently."

When the job came up Mr Steenkamp warned of the political hazards of the president having a white man so close to him and with such administrative power. But Sir Seretse never once wavered in backing him — thus displaying rare tolerance in a man previously so vilified by whites.

With both Presidents Mr Steenkamp has travelled widely and met an impressive array of world and local leaders: Korea's Kim Il Sung, Queen Elizabeth, Pierre Trudeau, President Ford, Australia's Fraser, New Zealand's Muldoon, John Vorster, Milton Obote, Dr Nyerere, Dr Kaunda, Mr Mugabe, Ian Smith, P K van der Byl, China's Hua Kuo-feng, Indira Gandhi, Jim Callaghan, Margaret Thatcher, Harold Wilson . . . the list goes on and on. But none of it has changed him.

Phil Steenkamp is still the very same character I first met in 1964 — a determined but erratic golfer, a man who enjoys an occasional night out on the tiles with good friends, a lover of the huge solitude he finds on hunting trips in the Kalahari.

He lives in a very ordinary house in Gaborone with his South African wife, Heather, and five-year-old son.

CSO: 4700/412

BISSAU CONGRESS' RESOLUTIONS SEEN ILLEGAL, HARMFUL

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 3 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] Relations between states are determined through rules perfected over centuries and on the basis of concepts that favor conviviality among peoples and that have been transformed into laws accepted and respected by the international community.

Such rules and laws are observed even under conditions of tension and disputes. Even war--the ultimate expression of disagreement--has its rules.

The non-interference in the domestic affairs of each country is one of the basic principles of the entire legal edifice regulating international life.

Since respect for international codes concerns all the members of this community and since its observance depends, after all is said and done, on harmony and peace, leaders of the various countries are all interested in doing so.

Party congresses are held all over the world, the result of the legitimate concern of each people to find the organizational methods best suited to its state.

Therefore, there is nothing out of the ordinary in the PAIG"C" congress in Bissau.

However, since part of the resolutions issued from the congress exceed this aspiration and figure as shameless intervention in the internal affairs of Cape Verde, they cease to be normal and should be seen in a context of illegality and disrespect for the laws of international conviviality, and for this very reason are denounced as a threat to international harmony and concord.

It was decided in Bissau to include the name of Cape Verde in a partisan acronym that has nothing to do with our independent and sovereign country that has already voluntarily affirmed its determination not to remain tied to a binational party, perceiving that the political postulate on which this characteristic was based had disappeared with the 14 November coup, perpetrated by the very individuals who are now attempting not to assume the responsibility for the breaking of such a postulate: the unity between Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau.

An attempt is being carried out in Bissau, 1 year after the coup, to forget the facts and impose a horrendous abstraction to international opinion: in the process, Cape Verde and its leaders are presented as the guilty party.

During the PAIG"C" congress in Bissau, an attempt was made to transform Cape Verde and its people as just an appendage to the struggle for national liberation, performing no other function than to wait for the results of the sacrifices of all those who gave the best years of their life to the fight against an archaic system of colonial domination.

In Bissau, it was abusively decided to "take the people of Cape Verde under the protection of a Guinean party," as if the Cape Verdians were considered unable to provide their own organization.

In Bissau, during the congress of a political party, a genuine commercial operation was transacted: a firm with a respected and internationally acknowledged letterhead was transferred, maintaining the same title and promising better service to customers.

In Bissau the most elementary rules of international law were disregarded.

In Bissau the same arguments to justify the 14 November coup were maintained and in the same vein as at that time, the expulsion of some of the best leaders of our party and state from a party with which they have no connection was decreed.

The Bissau resolutions and the disregard of all the rules of international law suggest a number of reflections and an equal number of questions:

Does Bissau think it can legitimize the "C" of the Guinean Party?

Is it possible that in Bissau, some forces that have deliberately and systematically pursued the intention of destroying political figures and national heroes of both countries have the same designs against Cape Verde?

What obscure intentions are behind the insistence on keeping Cape Verde tied to a Guinean party acronym?

The establishment of the PAICV, the historical heir to Amilcar Cabral, constitutes, at an international level, the only solution for the establishment of normal relations between the countries of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

It appears now that the door opened in January 1981 has been closed by the Bissau congress.

The inclusion of Cape Verde in the Guinean party's acronym is, besides an unacceptable interference in the internal affairs of our country, a clear demonstration of the refusal of the Guinea leaders to initiate new relations with Cape Verde on the basis of equality and cooperation between sovereign and independent states, even though they have in common the events of a past struggle.

CSO: 4742/124

BRIEFS

TIES WITH LIBYA REVIEWED--Ndjamena, 15 Dec (NAN)--The Chadian Ministerial Council, presided over by President Goukouni Oueddei has resolved to review its relations with Libya, "in accordance with international principles." According to a daily bulletin, NOUVELLES NATIONALE, published in Ndjamena at the weekend by the Chadian Government, the council said the need to review relations between the two countries arose from the current political situation in Chad. The bulletin states that the ministerial council also took into consideration "the needs of the people of Chad," in arriving at the decision. It said that relations between the countries during the Chadian crisis was inevitable, especially since the country was faced with "enormous difficulties." The bulletin said that the ministerial council also decided that Chad should be represented at the next meeting of the Central Africa customs union in Libreville, Gabon, from December 16 to 19. Chad is expected to attend the meeting as an observer. [Article by Tony Idigo and Ako Mawa] [Text] [AB151552 Lagos NAN in English 1500 GMT 15 Dec 81]

NORMALCY RESUMES--Chadian nationals taking refuge in various parts of the continent are reported to be returning home. Life is also returning to normal as markets, primary and post primary schools have now reopened. Some countries have began moves to reestablish their diplomatic missions in the country. They include the United States and France. The Nigerian Embassy started functioning in Ndjamena over 8 months ago. General reconstruction of the war affected areas now in the hands of the Chadian national integrated army of President Goukouni Oueddei has started. [Text] [AB140642 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/415

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO SPAIN--A delegation from our country headed by the commissioner of state in the office of the president, Carmelo Owono Ndgono Andeme, and including the permanent secretary for public works, Guillermo [name indistinct], left Malabo yesterday for Madrid. The delegation is bearing a message from His Excellency Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, president of the Supreme Military Council, to Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, head of the Spanish Government. Text] [AB160756 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 16 Dec 81]

CSO: 4748/14

BRIEFS

FARMERS' CONCERNS--All the disputes that arose within the People's National Party have now been settled amicably out of court. This was announced by the vice president, Dr Degraft Johnson, at a farmers rally at Koforidua yesterday. He told the farmers that there is now peace and understanding among all sides to the dispute. Dr Degraft Johnson said Britain has made available to the government 6 million pounds sterling for the establishment of a fertilizer plant in the country. A contract for the project has already been signed with a British firm for the supply of machinery and equipment and work on the project is expected to start next year. The vice president also announced that a large number of tractors will soon arrive in the country for distribution to farmers. He assured them that allocation will be made to the farmers council for distribution to its members. A number of simple machinery for small-scale rural industries is also expected from India. This, Dr Degraft Johnson said, is the result of President Limann's recent tour of that country. He said foreign exchange for the procurement of roadbuilding machinery had been allocated to a number of contractors and the Ministry of Youth and Rural Development for the rehabilitation and construction of a number of tracks and feeder roads in several parts of the country. The vice president hinted that the government is negotiating with the Saudi Arabian authorities for funds to finance the Accra plains irrigation project, which is expected to take off by the middle of next year. He said the government is reviewing all irrigation projects in the country in order to achieve maximum benefit from them. [Text] [AB100728 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/420

PRESIDENT REJECTS INFERENCE OF RACISM AS ANTI-PAIGC

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Oct 81 pp 4-5

[Excerpts from text of address by Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the CNG [National Council of Guinea-Bissau] and president of the Revolutionary Council, at the closing ceremony of the fourth meeting of the CNG of the PAIGC, date not given]

[Excerpts] "One of the basic problems discussed was the question of racism. Some comrades made the correct analysis, averring that a few manifestations cannot be considered racism. However, there are those who try to take advantage of the situation to give a racist connotation to some of the problems. We do not accept racism in this country because we are not racists. If we had practiced racism we could have not liberated our country. It was national unity that enabled us to win. We will not allow anyone, no matter who he is, to employ a racist policy.

"We have people who fought earnestly for this country, people who even gave their lives for freedom; Guineans (from Buinea-Conakry), Cubans, some Mauritians and even natives of Mali fought at our side. Some Cape Verdian comrades took up arms for our independence--Manecas, Dantes, Eduardo Santos and many others. Therefore, we absolutely deny there is a racist problem. If there were, neither the Cubans nor the Panamanian comrade, the first doctor we received in our country, would have come to help us. They [would have]said: "These people are racist."

Group of Opportunists

"Within the spirit of our people, we have not seen such practices. This idea is being fomented here in Bissau by a group of opportunists, revisionists, a group of individuals who have wanted us to abandon the PAIGC, because in doing away with the party we would be abolishing the right of the country's Freedom Fighters so we would all be equal. This is how they would create confusion.

"We do not accept this because these are people who do not identify with the party. These people never did anything for this country and they do not care more than we do about the Freedom Fighters of this country, our heroes, martyrs and war orphans. They even say to pay attention to the Armed Forces. They cannot be more interested than we are in the Armed Forces.

"This is all blackmail. The strategy is the same everywhere. In this respect, I want to say to the comrades that we must be vigilant. The PAIGC still has enemies who are attempting to destroy it by any means, because the PAIGC is the history and the force behind our people.

"We must be on the alert to fight anything and onyone--Guinean, Cape Verdian, Portuguese, French or whatever nationality--that is out to destroy us. Our people willingly made enormous sacrifices for their freedom. We cannot allow a group of opportunists who served the colonialists, who serve the imperialists to this day, to come trying to have us believe that only they can make things better for our people. Some of them have not dared to go into certain zones because they are individuals who served the colonialists and are afraid to go into some areas. Any one of us goes wherever he wants. Some of these people had their fill of exploiting and torturing our people in the service of the colonialists. All these people are our enemies."

No FLING or Anything Like It

"We will not accept any other party that never did anything for our country--parties like FLING [Front for the Struggle for Guinea-Bissau Independence], OPANG or OUANG or the like, a pack of thugs who never did anything. They are all the same group of outlaws, thugs, nothing more. They just got drunk in the bars of Senegal, Conakry, Portugal, etc. How can we coexist with people of this kind, who have never done anything for the dignity of our people? So we reiterate that we are not going to ally with them, not today, not tommorrow, not ever."

"Again, on this same subject, it is said that we should allow other parties because this would lead to peace, harmony and so on. Any revolutionary country that wants to lead its people on the path to progress and happiness--its people can only know one path; otherwise they will not reach their destination. Like it or not, a people's progress depends on a revolutionary party like ours. Parties with differing ideologies only end by disturbing the tranquility; you reach the point where you don't know which way to go."

"We are a small country--about 800,000 according to the statistics. How can we have four or five parties? There are countries that have many political organizations--we could cite Senegal or Gambia--but they are countries that were given their independence. This is not the case here; we won our independence. One party won independence; it won what belongs to us."

"We talked about national harmony. As a proof of our good will, we sent a delegation to meet with our emigrants, so the sons of this country could return and help with our country and there would be harmony, an end to disagreements among us. Many of them have not been in Guinea-Bissau for 20 or 30 years, like Vicente and others. We ask: Doesn't harmony mean anything? At least we did something."

"One thing we will not accept: That because a person has been in Europe, studied and trained there, he is the only one that can come direct this country or work as a cooperant; that we have to throw ou all the cooperants. Does this mean we can't have cooperants? By what law do we have to sacrifice every day to serve our people, and no one else can do it, only native of this country? They demand that we throw out the cooperants so they can come work with the same status. What African country does not have cooperants--even countries which have been independent much longer than we have? Even if all our cadres return, 20 years down the road we will still need cooperants. There are things we cannot do; it is impossible. We don't even know how to manage a hotel. It's true; we have cooperants in this area."

"To come and work here as cooperants, some [emigrants] set conditions. If we had waited for the right conditions we never would have liberated the country."

If We Waited for Conditions

"There are no conditions in our country. We have no conditions to offer any native of this country. The sons of this country must work because it is their obligation, their duty. No one works for his fellow citizen; we allwork because this country is ours. We all have to take part. This is no favor. The [foreign] cooperants are doing us a favor."

"There is one thing we really have to keep in our heads: It is true that the intellectuals played a large part in our theoretical struggle. In the practical struggle, it was the peasants who overthrew the Portuguese colonialists in this country. It was the barefoot peasant, with his 'lopi' and loin cloth."

Regarding the complaint that some key posts are given to Cape Verdians or people of mixed race, Nino Vieira said that any individual, white, black or yellow, who was born in Guinea-Bissau is Guinean. In this respect, he added that a person of any nationality who comes to work for the country and wishes to acquire Guinea-Bissau nationality may do so.

The president of the Revolutionary Council concluded that from the way in which some questions were raised, it could be interpreted as a matter of giving vent to feelings.

6362
CSO: 4742/71

BRIEFS

BUDGET BILLS--For the third time this week the Council of Ministers met again this morning at the Presidential Palace. The meeting was devoted to the examination of the general current budget and the special capital and current budget. At the end of its meeting the council finally adopted the draft financial bill for 1982. The draft current budget was fixed at 420.7 billion CFA francs and the draft special capital and current budget was fixed at 292.25 billion CFA francs, that is a total of 712.725 billion CFA francs. [Excerpt] [AB102020 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 10 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/325

COVERAGE OF SABOTAGE ATTEMPT, REPORTED KILLING OF BOERS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 pp 8-9

> [Text] Last Wednesday the FPLM (Armed Forces of Mozambique) killed three Boer military specialists in sabotage during a skirmish on the Doeroi rail line in Gondola District, Manica Province. During the engagement, our Security and Defense forces also killed three members of gangs armed by the Pretoria regime. They also captured a variety of enemy materiel, including automatic rifles, mines and other explosive devices, ammunition belts and clips, as well as field tents, medicines, army manuals and maps to orient the South African racists infiltrating our territory.

Just 2 days before this engagement, the same group of Boers and bandits was dispersed after it had burned and looted food and other public property inthe communal village of Janaque, Manica Province.

In its hasty retreat, the enemy group abandoned some of the things it stole at gun point from the people, as well as some of its weapons and papers.

From there they went to Doeroi, but were mercilessly driven off by FPLM howitzers and rifle and bazooka fire.

According to Estevao Sansao Mhaveni, commander of the unit stationed in Doeroi: "At that time the Boers and their proteges attempted to sabotage the Doeroi rail line, which is in our patrol zone. Before they had finished placing the mines--and primarily because they are afraid of a direct confrontation with us--they were surprised by one of our patrols. Our comrades wasted no time; they fired bazookas and killed one of the Boers, who was laying a third antitank mine loaded with extra explosives."

Commander Nhaveni continued:

"The wounded South African did not have time to complete his criminal act. He dropped what he had in his hands. The bullets continued to rain, and the explosive charge he had been placing on the rail ine was hit. There was a violent explosion; the Boers and the bandits near the South African experts were thrown up and blown apart. Understandably, there are still shreds of their uniforms, hair and fragments of their bodies, shattered by the bazooka fire and their own explosives." Nhaveni explained that after the explosion, the surviving bandits fled, taking their wounded with them. With no hope of capturing the fugitives since it was already night--and to avoid trading fire with our own forces--another group was organized to pursue the enemy the next morning.

"The squad began the search. There in the jungle they found a track made by the fleeing enemy. They saw obvious blood trails left by some of the enemy wounded, and marks indicating that someone had passed there with a litter. We immediately deduced that one of them, obviously seriously wounded, was being carried on a litter. In addition to the blood, we also found fragments of skin and long hair from a white man. It must certainly have been another Boer, wounded or dead. The bandits always go to any length not to leave traces of any involvement by the Pretoria regime in the attacks on Mozambique.

"They did not keep to the practice this time."

As we learned in Doeroi, the South African invaders left many traces of their presence on the battlefield, besides the fragmented bodies of the Boers killed in the line of fire.

In addition to this evidence, in itself so indicative of the RSA involvement in sabotage inside our country, Botha's hemchmen left weapons, field tents, medicines and South African books and manuals. There was more: Personal papers, Portuguese-English dictionaries, maps of Manica Province and compass cards to guide the South African invaders at night.

Purpose of Raids

The South Africans' criminal incursions into Mozambique are part of a broad plan of sabotage outlined by the Pretoria regime to jam the machinery serving economic development and to destabilize the People's Republic of Mozambique and the member nations of the SADDC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference].

The evidence laying bare all these intensions of the apartheid regime is very clear from one of the maps of Manica Province found by our Defense and Security forces among the fragment sof the slain Boers in Doeroi.

In the document in question, the targets marked for destruction by the South African racists are clearly indicated in red. They are all important economic enterprises, such as the Beira-Chimoio-Machipanda rail line and the Mozambique-Zimbabwe Pipeline, among others.

Again according to Cdr Estevao Nhaveni: "The armed bandits who operate in our zone are supported by the South Africans. There is no doubt of it. This is not the first time we have seen them on our territory. They are the ones who give instructions to the bandits. In some bases we have destroyed, we have found several signs of the Boers. Just a few days ago we saw a South African Plane overflying our air space."

How the Enemy Acts

As we said above, the invaders left many marks on the battlefield. We had a chance to examine closely a diary of one of the bandits; it clearly states that "on day 'x' at such and such a time, in 'y' area, we recruited new members."

A curious fact: The "recruits" were no more than children from 9 to 11 years old, of both sexes, along with some young boys who were abducted from their homes.

Here they are subjected to all kinds of abuse, from beatings and forced labor to slashing of ears and other types of torture, including cold-blooded murder of those who refuse to bow to their wishes.

In this regard, according to statements by officers and soldiers of the FPLM, the bandits always engage in assaults and theft of food and property of the people.

Wherever they go, if the Mozambican Armed Forces are not there, they burn everything and kidnap people. They even go so far as to steal radios and children's textbooks. (See photos accompanying the text [not reproduced].)

In addition to this low method of obtaining supplies, the bandits also receive material from South Africa, dropped by parachute to the dens where they are hiding.

6362
CSO: 4742/71

PORTUGAL SEEN AS 'HONEST BROKER' FOR COOPERATION WITH WEST

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 29 Nov 81 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] The People's Republic of Mozambique has always expressed the wish to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with all the countries of the world regardless of their political and social regimes, as long as the international principles and norms of equality, mutual respect and mutual advantage are observed, constituting what should be the new international economic order.

As President Samora Machel affirmed in Maputo at the banquet honoring his Portuguese counterpart, the People's Republic of Mozambique is open to international cooperation, in the certainty that this contributes to peace and progress among peoples. The Mozambican chief of state said that his country does not measure other nations by their dimensions or riches or their geographical location, but solely on the basis of the courage and intelligence of their peoples.

Portugal offered the People's Republic of Mozambique cooperation in various fields. In answer to President Samora Machel's speech, Ramalho Eanes stated that his country can cooperate with the People's Republic of Mozambique in the technical and professional training fields, in teaching and culture.

President Ramalho Eanes said that Portugal, a European country ready for a dialogue and well informed on the African continent (where a large percentage of the strategic natural resources needed by the world's large industries can be found) understands the need to open Europe to the world so that the so-called Old Continent can preserve its "political autonomy" and "the continuity of its technical and economic progress."

The discussions held so far in international forums on the new international economic order have not produced the desired results because the developed countries refuse to accept the legitimate aspirations of the developing countries.

Since Portuguese financial resources are scarce, as are those of the great majority of the developing countries, Portugal can provide the kind of cooperation involving other nations as well, which President Ramalho Eanes termed multilateral.

As a European country preparing to enter the EEC, Portugal can become a sort of broker in increasing the cooperation in various fields between the People's Republic

of Mozambique and, say, the nations of Western Europe, without this necessarily implying our subjection to imperialist and neocolonialist projects.

The countries that are members of the EEC have begun to evidence a better understanding of the Mozambican political reality and have already expressed their willingness to cooperate. However, these countries must acknowledge that they will not compel the People's Republic of Mozambique to establish closer and stronger ties of cooperation by imposing on us political and historical conditions.

The People's Republic of Mozambique, as a socialist state, today maintains deep relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, relations that were established and cemented during the victorious popular war of liberation of the Mozambican people. The socialist countries are the allies of the People's Republic of Mozambique, a fact that does not prevent it from establishing broad independent ties with all continents without alienating its principles and political programs.

CSO: 4742/24

LINE DRAWN BETWEEN 'LEGALISM,' 'LEGALITY'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Nelson Malangabi]

[Text] It will certainly be a difficult question.

But provided that the criterion is defense of the party's principles, the distinction between legalism and legality (if it must be made) will be correctly made.

It will also be easy to distinguish the individual who has infiltrated the judicial apparatus from the one who looks after the class interests of the workers.

The dividing line for making that distinction lies in the jurist's attitude in the defense of revolutionary justice and in his use of the laws already at our disposal for seeing that the socialist principles governing social relations prevail.

So "illegal" refers to the narrow legalism that is based on defense of the anticonstitutional laws that survive in parts of our inherited legislation.

Does doing away with illegality mean the same thing as defending legality? Yes, if by "legality" we mean revolutionary legality.

Why make the distinction? Because it is more than a matter of vocabulary: the distinction between legalism and legality must be clarified for reasons of a political nature. The call to do away with illegality may be taken advantage of by the internal enemy to insure the continuation of colonial laws that have not been repealed. Laws that protect bourgeois interests will be invoked in the name of "legality." Such narrow legalism will be promoted by conservative members of the judicial apparatus.

The possibility that opportunistic advantage will be taken of the fight to defend the constitution has already been analyzed by President Samora Machel:

"Individuals infiltrating the judicial apparatus use the cover of strict legalism to enforce existing laws against our class interests."

It can be said that the distinction between upholding a specific law and upholding revolutionary legality is a delicate and subjective question.

11798
CSO: 4742/88

PRIVATE TRADING COMPANY PRAISED FOR INITIATIVE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by V. Fenita]

[Excerpts] We were recently on Mozambique Island, which we had not visited for 3 or 4 years. And even our most recent prior visits to that museum city had been extremely brief.

This time we stayed longer. We stayed long enough to get at the heart of some of the most pressing problems facing not only that city-island but also the entire district bearing the same name.

Supplies of essential items used to be one of the problems doggedly tormenting (also) the inhabitants of Mozambique Island. We say "used to be" because the problem has now been largely overcome due to the recent opening of a supermarket in that city.

The establishment in question, which belongs to the Trevo Organizations, has brought about a remarkable reduction in the shortages of essential products that once prevailed there and simultaneously struck a hard blow at the tentacular network of black marketeers that had been proliferating menacingly with the collusion of a few unscrupulous merchants.

But will the new supermarket on Mozambique Island be able to maintain the same responsiveness that it has shown so far in meeting the urgent needs of the inhabitants in that coastal district? That was the question that we anxiously put to the manager of the Trevo Organizations, who answered without hesitation:

"Absolutely. Provided, obviously, that we do not encounter obstacles in the supply channels, which, strangely enough, sometimes occur."

But getting back to the initiative of the Trevo Organizations, we can say straight out that we are in the presence of an example that ought to be followed by other firms of the same kind.

The Trevo firm engages in trade, agriculture, stockraising, and industry. Trade is therefore an adjunct to those productive activities. Part of its ability to supply the market is therefore explained by those productive activities.

Precisely when many similar private firms were waiting to see what would happen and surreptitiously reducing the volume of their transactions because of the enemy's rumor that as a result of the socialist option chosen by the young People's Republic of Mozambique, "their assets would be expropriated and distributed equitably among the most needy inhabitants," Trevo was committing itself resolutely to the battle for the country's reconstruction. And by developing its own activities as a consequence of that commitment, it in its turn also succeeded in dispelling such rumors.

And confirming its ability and dynamism is the fact that it was recently appointed distributor for the Mozambique Island District and the capital of Nampula Province.

11798
CSO: 4742/88

ITALIAN COOPERATION IN CORUMANA DAM CONSTRUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Under the terms of a civil construction contract signed yesterday in Maputo between Mozambique and Italy, construction of the Corumana Dam will begin toward the end of the first half of 1982.

The document was signed by the National Water Directorate through its director, Lopes Pereira, and by the COBOCO Corumana Consortium, which is a group of Italian firms, represented by its chairman, Caetano Ruta.

The Corumana Dam is one of the biggest projects to be undertaken since the proclamation of national independence.

The dam will be built 95 kilometers from Maputo on the Sabie River. It will have a length of about 3 kilometers, a height of 45 meters, and an impoundment capacity of 1,305 x 106 cubic meters.

When completed, the structure will benefit an area of 32,000 hectares of arable land.

Its construction will take 48 months, and it will cost about 4.71 million contos, to which interest will be added.

Construction of the Corumana Dam will be the decisive step toward executing other civil projects included in the development plan for the Incomati Valley.

On the occasion of the signing of the contract, National Water Director Lopes Pereira said that Mozambique is aware of the sacrifices this undertaking involves for its people, but that its completion is imperative.

He also said that the Corumana Dam is one of the projects included in the PPI [Prospective Indicative Plan], and the sacrifices to be made are aimed at insuring that the PPI's goals are achieved.

For his part, the Italian ambassador to Mozambique, Patricio Schmidlin, who attended the ceremony, praised Mozambican courage in undertaking the project. He drew attention to the curious fact that despite the aggressiveness of the racist South African neighbor, part of the dam's impoundment will extend into South African territory.

Execution of the project by Italian firms is cementing the ties that already exist between Mozambique and Italy.

11798
CSO: 4742/88

BRIEFS

CENSUS OF UNEMPLOYED IN MAPUTO--A source close to the Party Committee in the city of Maputo told our reporters yesterday that a census of the unemployed has been underway in all of the capital's neighborhoods since the first of this month. The decision to take a census of all unemployed persons in the neighborhoods was reached at a meeting chaired by Maj Gen Antonio Hama Thai, chairman of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo. Taking part in the meeting were party and government cadres as well as secretaries of the dynamizing groups. The measure is aimed basically at learning the occupations of the residents of each neighborhood as a first step toward combating antisocial behavior, especially black marketeering, in the neighborhoods. According to the same source, the hundreds of block officials and directors of production units who completed their politicomilitary training in Maputo last Sunday will be assigned briefly to this census process so that it can be completed before 5 December. This census of the unemployed will also be used to update the lists prepared by the 80 brigades organized last year to survey the situation in the capital's neighborhoods. Following the conclusion of the census, the unemployed will be assigned to the green belts--a decision that was also made during the meeting headed by the party and government leader in the country's capital. The fight against black marketeering that is now underway in the neighborhoods was one of the measures recommended during the meeting. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Nov 81 p 2] 11798

CSO: 4742/88

TERROR IS WAY OF LIFE IN WAR ZONE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Nov 81 p 25

[Text] Three tattered Swapo diaries and a Supreme Court application for the presumed death of a political detainee have revealed elements of an underground world of terror which has become a way of life in SWA/Namibia's northern war zone.

The diaries contain what appears to be a "death list" of members of the Security Force, guards, informers and those referred to as "sell-outs."

There are also details of insurgent and security force activities in Ovambo between April 1980 and February this year: plans to kill certain civilians, sometimes details of their deaths, orders to plant landmines and to set ambushes, accounts of brushes with Security Force patrols and helicopters, and several references to violent Security Force actions against civilians thought to be collaborating with Swapo.

The diaries found in a demolished Swapo base in southern Angola during Operation Protea in August this year, were shown to local journalists by the SWA Territory Force last week.

At about the same time, relatives of Mr Johannes Kakuva, a political prisoner from Kaokoland who has been missing for more than a year, filed an application in the SWA/Namibian Supreme Court to have him officially presumed dead.

They allege that Mr Kakuva, one of 11 political prisoners held for giving food and shelter to Swapo insurgents, was tortured and that his screams could be heard at night in the police outpost at Opuwa in eastern Kaokoland.

The SWA police are opposing the application and deny in sworn statements having murdered Mr Kakuva or ill-treated him in any way. They say he absconded to Angola and joined Swapo after a plan to trap a group of insurgents went sour.

People in SWA/Namibia who harbour insurgents are risking punishment by the official authorities, and if they refuse they risk punishment by Swapo units. This sort of dilemma is detailed in written material including captured military diaries. Peter Honey of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek.

The case is expected to begin in February next year.

Affidavits already filed describe a cloak-and-dagger adventure in the territory's north-western wastes and say special police tried to use their prisoner as bait in an abortive attempt to trap and destroy a Swapo contingent.

The world they describe, like that of the Swapo diaries, is a foreign to the modern, computer-run society as the dazzling white Ovambo sands are from a city's highway at rush-hour.

CATTLE OFFER

A South African Police officer associated with the security branch in Oshakati, lieutenant Patrick King, says in a sworn statement that Mr Kakuva and 10 other prisoners were arrested for giving food and accommodation to a group of insurgents near Opuwa, Kaokoland, in August last year.

Mr Kakuva had also helped conceal the insurgents by herding cattle over their footprints.

'I asked Mr Kakuva if he would not co-operate with the Security Police. I promised him 10 head of cattle if he would succeed in obtaining information about the refuge of the insurgents and their plans," Lieutenant King said.

After some deliberation,

Mr Kakuva agreed to help the police trap them. Lieutenant King drove him the next day in an armoured car to a point on the Kaokoland - Ovambo border.

It was decided the lieutenant would return three days later to a prearranged spot where Mr Kakuva would give him information.

He returned as arranged, accompanied by a contingent of Security Police so as to go on to the attack as soon as they had the information.

Mr Kakuva failed to arrive and had not been seen since, Lieutenant King said.

The lieutenant says, in support of his theory that the prisoner had absconded, that he and his companions met a security border patrol which claimed to have seen a group of insurgents returning to Angola.

The group had comprised a few men in civilian clothes, apparently on their way to join Swapo's military wing in Angola, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan).

In September last year, with still no trace of the prisoner, Lieutenant King filed a report to his head office n Windhoek, asking that the missing man be placed on the list of exiles.

In another affidavit, Mr Muumbandjembo Mbendura, describes how Mr Kakuva helped the insurgents before he was arrested.

One evening he was called by a young boy who told him there were insurgents at the kraal.

On investigation he found 21 men dressed in green camougflage uniform. Most had AK-47 assault rifles and hand grenades. One was armed with a bazooka.

The insurgents then asked for milk and water. Mr Kakuva, the man now missing, and another man slaughtered two goats and gave the meat to the insurgents.

After they had eaten they sang "freedom songs." The insurgents then disappeared, heading for a nearby mountain.

CSO: 4700/408

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR--The chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, this morning received his excellency Mejak Miran, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Niger resident in Lagos. This meeting fell within the framework of bilateral cooperation between our two countries. This is what Mr Miran said. [Begin recording] Relations between Niger and Yugoslavia are very good. Yugoslavia and Niger are both members of the nonaligned movement. I had the opportunity of informing the president of Yugoslavia's views on cooperation between Yugoslavia and Niger. In fact we would like to pursue bilateral cooperation in the economic and scientific spheres. [End recording] [Text] [AB101352 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 10 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/327

WAYAS STRESSES NEED FOR TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

SENATE President, Dr. Joseph Wayas said the nation would have been better served under the two-year practice of presidential system of government, had it adopted a two-party system in place of the present multi-party system.

Dr. Wayas asserted this last Friday while reviewing the two years practice of the new system in the country at a national symposium organised as part of the activities marking the 21st independence annivesary.

According to him, the two-party system if adopted under the presidential system of government, would facilitate the work of our law makers and improve our prospects for success.

He further explained that the two-party system would only divide the nation's population into two large portions and thereby promote unity than the multi-party system which he said had divided us into five political but three major tribal groups, while the less priviledged ones fix themselves anywhere they find themselves.

Other crucial remarks which the Senate president made from his experience in the last 23 months are:

That the nation went through some long dark nights and weathered some stommy seas.

That no single political party commanded a clear-cut majority in the House and that it was this that led to the birth of the defunct NPN/NPP accord.

That the collapse of the accord wa a testimony to party loyalty in the National Assembly.

That there was independent-mindedness on the part of legislators and that the recent rejection of the open varsity bill manisfested this.

That the constitution needed some minor amendments in its various sections to make it a more remarkable document and that the president should appoint a non-partisan — committee to carry out the amendment.

Contributing, Professor B. O. Nwabueze reiterated that the purpose of the NPN/NPP accord was to bring the views and support of members of both parties in the National Assembly together on the president's proposals but when the accord was not serving its purpose, the parties gave up.

He also observed that the appoinment of ministers by the president was delayed, as a result the nation's government was run for two weeks by the president alone.

CSO: 4700/400

DEVELOPMENT AREA GOVERNMENTS ESTABLISHED FOR ABUJA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Oct 81 p 28

[Text]

SEVEN development area councils have been created to serve as the second tier of administration of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

The area councils were primarily set up to control development, co-ordinate administration of settlement and to provide social services to all the people within the federal territory.

A statement from the FCT said the area councils would function and operate in all the exclusive fields reserved for local government councils in the country and the concurrent functions shared between a state and a local government.

Four departments have been created in the development areas. They are for administration and finance, works, land survey and natural resources, education and health and social welfare. For effective take off, the statement said, four caretaker supervisory councillors have been appointed pending the election of people to the office.

In the Kuje Development Area, Alhaji Muhammadu Danladi Akoshi Jiwa is the Chairman and Councillor for Administration of Finance and Malam Aruwa S. Yara Kusaki is the supervisory Councillor for Works, Land, Survey and Natural Resources.

Others are Alhaji Garba Sarkin Hausawa, education, and Mr. Kugye Yarbawa Garki, health and social welfare.

In the Kwali Development Area, Mr. Pastor Etsu Kwali, is the Chairman and Councillor for Administration and Finance, while Mr Isa Pada Bukpe is the Councillor for Works, Land Survey and Natural Resources. Malam Hussaini Ashara, education and Malam Alhassan Madaki, Health and Social Welfare.

Yaba Development Area has Mr. Isa Sulaimanu as Chairman and Councillor for Administration and Finance; Malam Adamu Shaba, Councillor for Works, Land Survey and Natural Resources; Mr. Emmanuel M. Dauda, education and Malam Yakubu Ndatsu Yaba, health and social welfare.

Karshi Development Area s Chairman and Councillor for Administration and Finance is Malam Bariya Jezhi Magaji, Malam Ahmed Doka, works, land survey and natural resources; Malam Abdulkadir Mamman, education and Mr. Luis Dnako health and social welfare.

Rubochi Development Area, has Malam Musa Dauda as Chairman and Councillor for Administration and Finance; Mr. Simon Kimi, works, land, survey and natural resources; Malam Hamza Maiyaki, education and Malam Musa Tattari, health and social welfare.

In Abaji Development Area, Malam Abdullahi Attairu is the Chairman and Councillor for Administration and Finance; Malam Bala Usman, works, land, survey and natural resources; Malam Zabesan Kakpin, health and social welfare and Malam Inuwa Mohammed Goni, education.

In the Bwari Development Area, Mr. Samuel Mai-Nasara is the Chairman and Councillor for Administration and Finance; Mr. Samuel Gwani Igu, works, land survey and natural resources, Malam Danladi Umaru, education and Malam Bala S. Hasawa, health and social welfare.

CSO: 4700/400

FUTURE ABUJA EXPENSES ESTIMATED

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Oct 81 pp 1, 16

[Article by Clement Agba]

[Text]

THE new Federal Capital Territory project at Abuja is to cost about 1.5 billion Naira more by 1987 when it is expected to be completed.

This follows the revision in September this year of the original estimates from 9.5 billion Naira to about 11 billion Naira.

This was disclosed by the Minister for Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Mr. John Kadiya, at an exclusive interview with the Sunday New Nigerian in his office at Suleja at the week-end.

Mr. Kadiya attributed the increase in the cost of execution of the project to world-wide inflationary trend and warned that "should there be any delay now on Abuja it would be almost impossible to complete the project in future because of the effect of inflation."

Between this year and next September, he said, the Ministry of Federal Capital Territory is expected to spend two billion Naira towards the completion of phase one of the project.

On the issue of accommodation for members of the Federal House of Representatives and the Senate, the minister gave the assurance that their residential quarters would be completed and made ready for use by September next year.

According to the minister, any contractor who failed to complete his own buildings in nine months as stipulated in the contract agreement would be blacklisted. The contracts for the construction of the buildings were awarded at Suleja last week.

He announced that a joint implementation committee of the two Houses had been set up to monitor progress of work at Abuja.

The two Houses had earlier accepted the site for the erection of houses for senators and representatives, as well as the design of the houses.

Although the Ministry of Federal Capital Teritory will deliver the houses to the legislators by September next year, the decision to move to Abuja lay with them, the minister pointed out.

Mr. Kadiya explained that in order to avoid poor quality work on the buildings now under construction at Abuja, a co-ordination committee comprising all consultants had also been set up by the ministry. The committee, he said, had been meeting regularly.

CSO: 4700/400

RAILWAY CORPORATION RECURRENT DEFICIT REPORTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Oct 81 pp 1, 24

[Article by Abubakar Umar]

[Text] **THE Chairman of Nigerian Railway Corporation, Alhaji Garba Ja Abdulkadir, has disclosed that the corporation is now incurring an operational recurrent deficit of 76.26 million Naira per annum.**

He said within the last 12 months, the corporation's total expenditure stood at 157.12 million Naira, while revenue generated was about 80.86 million Naira leaving a deficit of 76.26 million Naira.

Speaking to the New Nigerian in Jos, Alhaji Garba said if the trend should continue unchecked, the Federal Government would have to continue making such an amount available annually to make the running of the railway possible.

He said the board of the corporation had appointed a committee to investigate ways and means of curtailing expenditure and increasing revenue.

Answering a question on the performances of RITES of India now managing the railways, Alhaji Garba said that although the operators had improved the revenue position of the corporation, it had been observed that expenditure had gone up.

At the first triennial conference of the Nigeria Union of Railwaymen at Conference Centre, Jos on Wednesday, Alhaji Garba Ja Abdulkadir, announced that the North-Eastern District of the corporation was to be split into two separate districts.

The chairman said the move was in line with the decentralisation policy which the corporation's board planned to effect.

He said an entirely new district would be established with headquarters at Kafanchan and would be named North-Central District. It will stretch from outside Kagoro in Kaduna State to the Kaduna Refinery in the north, and to Igunmale in the south.

The chairman said that the area covered a distance of 571 kilometres, adding that it had 38 stations and would require 3,600 personnel.

He announced that powers would be granted to railway district managers in Lagos, Enugu, Ibadan, Zaria, Bauchi and Kafanchan to recruit, train, discipline, and promote staff within grade levels GL.01 and 08, and post them within their districts.

Alhaji Garba said that the managers have also be empowered to employ staff on GL 09 and 10 on temporary basis pending final approval by the corporation's headquarters in Lagos. There will therefore, be no more unnecessary transfers of personnel on these grades from one district to another as had been in the past, he said.

Powers granted to the railway district managers include the authority to award contracts up to the value of 200,000 Naira and the plan and execution of building projects such as housing for staff.

He announced that all professional staff, especially doctors, accountants, engineers, auditors and all others "who have served the corporation faithfully for a reasonable period of years" would be given the opportunity to undertake further courses both within and outside the country.

Alhaji Garba disclosed that the proposed housing scheme which was yet to take-off would be considered and the support of financial institutions sought in order to commence the scheme without delay.

NIGERIANS JAILED ABROAD CATALOGUED

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Alaye Gbenoba]

[Text]

OVER 100 Nigerians —mostly students— are now serving various prison terms totalling about 44 years in Europe.

Why?: They were found guilty of trafficking in Indian hemp in West Germany and Britain and sentenced to prison terms ranging from six months to 3½ years.

Competent sources informed the Sunday New Nigerian in Lagos that a good number of those convicted, had given the impression to their parents in Nigeria that they were pursuing various courses of study. Others however, have taken trafficking of Indian Hemp as a profession.

Some of the jailed Nigerians include: John Omotoso serving two years for Indian hemp trafficking at Frankfurt, West Germany; E. Ukpabi also in Frankfurt; O. Odaryanene four years jail in Frankfurt; S.M.O. Ubaka two years in Frankfurt, for Indian hemp; A. Loyoeye, two years for Indian hemp.

Others are A.A. Johnson serving in Frankfurt; A. O. Adekunle, one year and six months in Frankfurt; B. C. M. Chukwuka, two years in Dutchbach, West Germany; M.C. Uzodiagu two years jail in Dutchback; F. C. Nwadike, four years and six months in West Germany; J.O. Kalu, M A.F. Onyiee, Z. Odufuye, two years and nine months; O. Nwosu and B. Okorie two years and six months in West Germany.

Nigerians who are serving jail terms in Britain include — F. Ekobian, S.O. Omowubi, A.E. Dyso, M. Everett, serving in London and C. Erodwu, 12 months in London, P. Okorie 18 months also in London.

F. Ekwuyas is serving three years in Midland, England, J.O. Ealis Omonoho, serving in Midland, Mohammed Abari, three and half years, O. Adesalu, three years.

The police commissioner Incharge of Force Command Investigation C.I.D. Alagbon Close, Ikoyi, Mr. C.T. Akagbosu, confirmed the report and said those involved in the mess were a disgrace to the image and reputation of the country.

He said the dastardly activities of these Nigerians had become a major source of embarrassment to bonafide Nigerians abroad and those who visited Europe on holidays.

CSO: 4700/405

WORK AT NEW KADUNA AIRPORT STOPPED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Oct 81 p 16

[Article by Leke Salau]

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION work on the new Kaduna International Airport has stopped due to non payment of salaries to workers by one of the contractors.

The City Engineering Company, an indigenous contractor handling the construction of terminal buildings consisting of departure and arrival hall, power station house and fire rescue buildings, was said to be owing its workers September salaries.

As a result, the workers decided to withdraw their services pending the time the contractor would pay them.

These facts were disclosed to the Minister of Civil Aviation, Alhaji Iro Dan Musa by the Resident Engineer of the new airport, Mr. R. Dium, while conducting the minister round the project site yesterday in Kaduna.

The contract, which was awarded to the City Engineering Company two years ago at a cost of seven million Naira, was expected to be completed last October. At present construction work has not reached half way.

Efforts to get the resident engineer of the City Engineering Company failed but an informed source told the New Nigerian that the company could not pay its staff because 'the Federal Government refused to pay the company.'

Commenting, Alhaji Dan Musa said something must have to be done when he returned to Lagos to accelerate the construction work which according to him was already behind schedule.

However, other infrastructural facilities such as control towers, radial tower, runway and taxi way and airlift lighting handled by foreign contractors had been completed.

Later, the minister paid a courtesy call on the Kaduna State Governor, Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi to brief him on the new international airport.

Alhaji Iro said one of the problems which the new airport was likely to face on completion was lack of water. He then appealed to the governor to direct the state Water Board to extend its services to the airport.

The minister also implored the governor to look into the possibility of constructing a road from Rigachukun side of Zaria Road to link the new airport.

Responding, Governor Rimi urged the minister to ensure early completion of the airport in view of the nearness of Kaduna to the new Federal Capital, Abuja.

He promised to make land available to the Federal Government for the construction of Katsina Airport and reassured the minister that his government was willing and would co-operate with the Aviation Ministry and any other Federal Government agency that sought his assistance.

CSO: 4700/405

MAPPING WORK BY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Oct 81 p 22

[Text]

THE Geological Survey Department of the Federal Ministry of Mines and Power has completed 70 per cent of the geological map of the country. It has also made a number of discoveries of mineral deposits.

These were revealed by the acting Minister of Mines and Power, Dr. E. Y. Atanu, in Kaduna last week-end.

He was speaking at a dinner party held in his honour to mark the end of a symposium on "The Precambrian Geology of Nigeria'

The minister called on participants at the symposium to work out a simplified curriculum for adoption in both primary and secondary schools all over the country, so as to enhance public enlightenment on earth sciences.

He noted that the symposium brought together earth scientist from universities, government departments and other related institutions within the country and abroad.

The Presidential Assistant for Kaduna State, Mr. J. T Yusuf, who was the special guest of honour at the party, noted that Nigeria was blessed with human and material resources which made her the envy of many nations.

He, however, called on Nigerians to do all their best to harness the nation's resources for its maximum development.

Among others at the party were Professor (Mrs.) D.E, Ajakaiye of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, who called for enactment of a law for a depository of all geological, geophysical and geochemical works in the country, and the Director of Geological Survey, Mr. C. O. Okezie, who said results of surveys were made available on requests to government agencies, academicians and entrepreneurs at little or no cost.

Also at the party were Professor Kayode, Professor Oyawaye and Chief E. A. Ifaturoti.

CSO: 4700/405

WORK ON OJIRAMI DAM STOPS BECAUSE OF FUNDS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION work on the collapsed Ojirami Dam in Akoko-Edo Local Government area of Bendel State has been abandoned for lack of funds.

The construction company executing the work recently abandoned the project due to the inability of the Bendel State Government to make money available to complete the work.

The Chairman of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) in Akoko-Edo Local Government area, Chief Frank Alkali, who made this known, lamented that the protracted delay in completing work on the dam thrown the people of the area into untold hardship.

Chief Alkali said that the people, who had been relying on the dam for their water supply, had been fetching water in other local government areas since the dam collapsed in August last year.

Chief Alkali was addressing an NPN rally at Ososo where the people of Ososo led by their Regent, Chief A. Febosi and the leader of the women, Madam Oluwasi Adeleye, opted out of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) and declared en-masse for the NPN. Ososo was one of the strongholds of the UPN in the state.

The chairman accused Governor Ambrose Alli's administration of mismanaging the millions of Naira realised through donations by the federal and state governments, organisations and individuals towards the reconstruction of the dam and the rehabilitation of the Ojirami Dam disaster victims. He again called on the governor to publicly account for all the funds got on behalf of the victims.

He pointed out that the entire people of the state had lost confidence in the administration of Governor Alli and appealed to all Bendelites to reject the UPN and vote the NPN to power in all the future elections.

Earlier in their address, the new converts had said that they were declaring for the NPN as a result of the politics of bitterness, confrontation and intimidation of the UPN under the leadership of Chief Obafemi Awolowo.

They said that they were deceived to vote massively for the UPN during the last general elections by the planless and false programmes of the UPN.

The people commended President Shehu Shagari and the NPN for working hard to ensure peace, unity and progress in the country and called on Nigerians to give their support to the Federal Government.

CSO: 4700/400

'PLANNED SHUTDOWN' SAID CAUSE OF FUEL SHORTAGE

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Oct 81 p 16

[Article by Sani Ahmadu Gaya]

[Text]

THE current fuel shortage which has hit some parts of the northern states, namely Bauchi, Jos and Kano has been attributed to the reduction in supply from the Kaduna refinery as a result of the operation "planned shut down" going on.

The operation shut down, which is an occassional excercise and aimed at servicing and over hauling of the refining machines started recently.

A source close to the NNPC disclosed that the present situation of petrol shortage has been worsened because of the non-compliance of some petroleum companies to reduce their supply to consumers in order to cope with the high demand that was expected during the 'planned shut down' operation.

Another attributable factor, for the fuel shortage said the authoriatative source, was the diverting of trucks meant for the transportation of fuel from the southern to the northern parts of the country to only the refuelling of ATK fuel to meet aircraft requirement because of the hajj operation.

He pointed out that even though all companies had been advised by the NNPC, to replenish, none had complied.

The source, however, expressed the hope that the shortage will be overcome by next week, for there have been progress reports being received from the areas affected.

Apart from this, the Kaduna refinery is not capable of serving the whole northern states with its refined products, because one half of the refinery is yet to be operational.

When contacted, the Acting Managing Director of the Kaduna Refinery, Dr. John, said the current fuel shortage has nothing to do with the operations of his refinery.

Contrary to a newspaper publication that the present fuel shortage in some parts of the northern states was as a result of a break-down of machines in the refinery, the acting Managing Director maintained that the refinery refines 48,000 barrels of oil daily and has not stopped operation even for a second since August last year.

CSO: 4700/400

TEXTILE MILL PLANS TO LAY OFF WORKERS

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Emman Udoka]

[Text] **MORE than 7,000 workers with the United Nigerian Textile Limited (UNTL), Kaduna, are to be retrenched before the end of the year.**

The impending retrenchment "is inevitable if the company is to survive the adverse effects of the minimum wage" of 125 Naira recently approved by the Federal Government, said the Assistant General Manager of UNTL, Alhaji Fatahu Abdullahi last week.

Alhaji Fatahu dropped this hint at an exclusive interview with the Sunday New Nigerian in Kaduna.

He said the company planned to cut down on its invoice and overhead expenses as from the beginning of next year.

He said the accounts department of the textile firm was working round the clock to determine how much the company would spend to pay the new minimum wage, "at least once," before the lay-off starts.

When the company implemented the 100 Naira minimum wage last year, its profit fell from 10 million to 3.4 million Naira, Alhaji Fatahu explained. "And our shareholders suffered," he added.

But the Deputy General Secretary of the National Union of Textile Garments and Tailoring Workers of Nigeria, Mr. Adams Oshiomhole, told the Sunday New Nigerian in a separate interview that UNTL was using the new minimum wage as a cover for the "impending retrenchment."

According to Mr. Oshiomhole, the union had uncovered a plot by the management (allegedly dominated by Chinese) to lay off hundreds of workers at the United Nigerian Textile Limited, with a view to re-employing them as fresh hands in a new textile company — Norspin — recently bought up by the UNTL management.

In this way, he said, the UNTL management would save the funds it should pay out as retirement benefits and gratuities to workers who had served for many years.

He warned: "We will strongly resist this conspiracy to exploit the workers."

Mr. Oshiomhole advised UNTL management to transfer all workers who would be affected by the impending retrenchment exercise to the newly acquired textile factory, Norspin, "so as to save the society of the pain of increased unemployment."

Efforts to obtain comments of the New Nigerian Development Corporation (NNDC) which holds substantial shares in UNTL, failed. The chairman, Dr. Ibrahim Tahir, was said to have travelled outside Kaduna.

A senior official in the legal department of the corporation, however, told the Sunday New Nigerian that "the NNDC is only a share-holder in UNTL and so has to abide by whatever decision taken by the management."

About 5,000 textile workers were laid off by the three textile firms in Kaduna last year.

Two textile firms, the Northern Nigerian Textiles Limited (NORTEX) and Norspin Limited, laid off 1,200 and 3,000 workers respectively, when they folded up in May and December, last year.

The Kaduna Textiles Limited (KTL) also laid off about 800 workers last year.

CSO: 4700/400

BRIEFS

REVOLVERS IMPOUNDED--Customs officials at Murtala Muhammed Airport in Lagos impounded 75 automatic revolvers and 340 shirts flown into Lagos in a Nigerian Airways flight WT.801 from London. The revolvers, which were concealed among the shirts, were found in three giant cartons abandoned by an unknown passenger during customs check early yesterday morning. The acting Principal Collector at the airport, Mr N.H. Nanyu, told newsmen that the three cartons which were destined for Kano were brought to Lagos because the Nigeria Airways plane overflew Kano. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Sep 81 p 1]

WOMAN FORMS NEW PARTY--A new political party known as National Democratic Action Party (NDAP) was launched at the weekend in Lagos by its founder and director, Miss Feliz Alheri-Mortune. Speaking at the occasion, Miss Alheri-Mortune asserted that she was out to build Nigeria into a showcase of creativity and dynamism devoid from ethnicity. She explained that ethnicity created racism which dehumanizes the soul and encourages the exploitation of our race. The NDAP, she further said has a better awareness and exposure to the problems around us, adding that her party could analyse and tackle these problems. She promised that if her party won the political power, every Nigerian would be given equal participation in the affairs of the country. Asked what was the ideology of the NDAP, Miss Alheri-Mortune said the party's ideology was "commonsenisalism." According to the NDAP director, "commonsenisalism is relevant to the basic human problems confronting our people." The ideology, she added "is authentic coined by the NDAP for Africans." She contended that imported ideological theories such as capitalism, socialism, marxism, or communism were not conceptualised for Africa. None of these ideological theories, she said, had a peculiar problem besetting Africa. She stated that the NDAP has the backing of eminent people who she refused to name that could see the party through in any battle to grab political power. However, she said the party could form alliance with any political party come 1983. Asked why the launching ceremony was dominated by the journalists she explained that it was deliberate, adding that the ban on public gathering was still in force in Lagos State. [Suleiman Dangana] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Sep 81 p 3]

ILLEGAL ARMS DEPOT--Police on Gongola State have arrested six persons in connection with an illegal arms depot in Yola. The Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr A.A. Akale, said in Yola that eight locally mao guns, three gun chambers, air-conditioners were uncovered from them. The police also said one double barrel gun and one unfinished pistol were recovered from the depot. Other items

recovered were three pistols, two packets of double barrel cartridges, two dane guns, two drilling machines, 27 steering pipes, three boxes of firearms manufacturing tools and a tin of percussion caps. The police have also arrested five persons in connection with an alleged fraud of 109,3521 Naira at the Federal Pay Office in Yola. About 73,000 Naira cash, five buses, five Bettle cars, one Peugeot 504 saloon car, and 20 conditioners were recovered from them, the police said. (NAN). [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Oct 81 p 10]

EXPENSES FOR ABUJA--About 300 million Naira has been spent so far on the development of Abuja, the new federal capital, since the inception of the project. This was the reaction of the Minister for Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Mr John Kadiya while refuting the allegation made by a legislator that a sum of two billion Naira had been expended on the project. Mr Kadiya said the legislator had been challenged to substantiate his claim with facts and figures on how the said two billion Naira was spent. He, however, threatened to take legal action against the legislator should he fail to substantiate his claim. Answering a reporter's question, the minister said he had set up a committee to look into the allegation of contract racket as alleged by a national newspaper. He pledged that any official of the Federal Capital Territory found guilty of the allegation would be dismissed. But he however pointed out that should the allegation be false, the matter would be handed over to the police for further investigation. The minister remarked that the task before the ministry was enormous and enjoined all Nigerians of goodwill to involve themselves in its early realisation. In as much as the ministry welcome criticisms, it will not condone unconstructive ones aimed at running down the Federal Capital Development Authority, he said. [Leke Salau] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Oct 81 p 16]

MUSLIM BAN UNCONSTITUTIONAL--The recent decision of the Sokoto State Government to proscribe a religious body known as the "All Sokoto State Muslim Association" from operating in post-primary institutions in the state has been described as "unconstitutional." This opinion was expressed by the Sokoto State Federated Organization of Students' Association (FOSOSSA), at the weekend. A joint statement issued and signed by a 14-member committee headed by Malam Bala A. Usman, said the ban contravened Chapter IV, sections 31, 32 and 33 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The statement further said that the subsequent illegitimisation of members of the religious body by the state government absolutely negated the cherished principles of fundamental human rights as enshrined in the Constitution. The statement expressed displeasure at the manner the committee on religious disturbances conducted most of its proceedings and its final recommendations to the state government. It added that since the committee was able to identify gullible students, it should have extended its wrath on them no matter whose ox was gored than to proscribe the entire religious association. The statement urged the state government ro rescind the decision on and recommendations of the commission of inquiry. [Leke Salau] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Oct 81 p 16]

POOR HANDLING OF INSECTICIDES--The Entomological Society of Nigeria has observed with concern the growing rate of insecticide and pesticide mismanagement by the society. In its resolutions at the just concluded 14th annual conference in Kaduna, the society said particularly mishandled were the detail of such toxic compounds which were locally used for the preservation of perishable products.

The society said it hoped the federal and state governments would take necessary precautions to protect human lives by intensifying measures against illegal peddling of pesticides and insecticides. It said the governments should encourage their distribution by authorised dealers and incorporate insecticide and pesticide management in their agricultural and health extension programmes. The four-day conference drew participants mainly from our universities and research centres. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Oct 81 p 17]

CALABAR PORT IMPROVEMENTS--Calabar port is now beginning to tick after it was idle for several months. More and more ships from Europe are calling at the port and returning with Nigerian export produce. Early this year, the Port Manager, Mr O.S. Akpan, cried out that the 100 million Naira port was being underutilised, and appealed to the northern states of the Federation for which the port was built to make use of the port in order to justify Federal Government's huge investment in it. Mr Akpan was also worried about the fate of barely 1,200 Nigerian Ports Authority staff who scratch their living from the port. At the time of writing, some ships are discharging at the port and will take back to Europe several tonnes of Nigerian cocoa, rubber, palm, kernel and palm kernel oil. Facilities at the port have been greatly improved. A total of 26 buoys have been installed along the 40 nautical miles channel to the open sea. The channel which was seven meters below chart datum in 1979 when the port was opened, is now being further deepened to nine metres and the number of buoys is being increased to 52 to bring buoyage to the highest international standards. Apart from the new deeper approach channel, Calabar Port has 860 metre quay, large modern transit sheds and warehouses, a very large tarmac area for stacking containers and a free zone where it is hoped Chad and Cameroun will build their warehouses. There is an expressway linking the port with the northern states and also extending to Anambra and Imo states. As agriculture begins to climb back to its mid-sixties peak, much large tonnages or produce are being shipped from the port: palm produce, rubber and cocoa. Precisely for this reason, cocoa, rubber and grains boards have joined the Palm Produce Board in opening offices in Calabar. [Edet Charles] [Text] [Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Oct 81 p 3]

WOMAN COMMISSIONER REASSIGNED--The first woman commissioner to be appointed in Bendel State Mrs Veronica Bamuza, has been assigned the portfolio of information in the governor's office. A government announcement in Benin on Wednesday said that Mrs Bamuza would also act as Commissioner for Lands and Survey until the incumbent, Mr F.O. Isobor, returned from the United Kingdom. Mrs Bamuza becomes the second commissioner to head a department in the governor's office. The other commissioner is Dr Jacob Obiyan, who heads the department of sports. Both departments were transferred from the former Ministry of Information, Youth, Culture and Sports at the beginning of this year. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Oct 81 p 9]

GOODS SAID DIVERTED--The Nigerian Shippers' Council has said in Lagos that it was investigating allegations that a private shipping company was diverting goods bound for Nigerian harbours to foreign ports. The executive Secretary of the Council, Dr Bassey Ekong, told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that some

Nigerian insurance companies had alleged that they had suffered losses amounting to over 16 million Naira as a result of the practice of the alien shipping company. He told NAN that one of the council's major objectives was to increase the haulage of Nigeria's exports and imports by indigenous shipping companies. Dr Ekong said that at present, indigenous shipping companies carried out less haulage activities adding that about 13 per cent of the 16 million Naira freight bill paid by the Federal Government between 1978 and 1979 went to indigenous shipping companies. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Oct 81 p 23]

'SLAVE TRADER' ARRESTED--Oyo State Police Command on Monday in Ibadan arrested an alien, Joseph Nador, 23 for allegedly engaging in slave trade. A statement issued by the Police said that the alien lured another foreigner, Akute Angla from Lagos to Ibadan under the pretext that he would employ him to work on an electrical project. The statement further said that while in Ibadan the suspect made contacts with a view to selling his victim for 15,000 Naira. But detectives from the state CID Ibadan, who posed as slave merchants offered and gave the alien marked currencies of 15,000 Naira. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Oct 81 p 13]

CONTAMINATED FOOD--Contaminated food items estimated at 96,000 Naira were discovered at the weekend at the warehouse of the Nigerian National Supply company (NNSC) in Warri, Bendel State. They include 2,220 bags of granulated sugar worth 51,060 Naira and 3,819 cartons of milk, estimated at 46,018 Naira. There were discovered when the Presidential Special Assistant in Bendel State, Dr I. S. Omonuwa, paid a visit to the company premises. Dr Omonuwa described his findings as 'shocking and unbelievable,' saying that the odour from some of the items could contaminate the good food items in the warehouse. The new Area Manager of the company, Mr A. W. Akpabio, said that some of the contaminated food had been in the store for more than one year because the company headquarters was yet to give order for their destruction. He, however, assured Dr Omonuwa that none of the items would be sold to consumers, adding that the Food and Drugs Inspection Unit of the Federal Ministry of Health had declared some of the items unfit for human consumption. Also in the warehouse were torn bags or rice which the manager said would be sold after directives were received from Lagos. Dr Omonuwa said that his visit had been motivated by the rumours that had been circulating about the company's operations. A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reported that the roof of one of the warehouses was leaking badly and that the floor was flooded and damp. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Oct 81 p 12]

IRRIGATION CONTRACT WITH JAPAN--The Lower Anambra Irrigation project will have an annual yield of 50,000 tonnes of rice when completed, the Minister of Water Resources, Alhaji Ndagi Mamudu, said in Enugu last weekend. Alhaji Ndagi, who was speaking at the signing of the contract for the project between the Federal Government and a Japanese consortium said that although the estimated cost of the entire project was 93.3 million Naira, the cost of the present contract which covered the civil engineering works and the provision of equipment was 42.3 million Naira. The money, the minister said, would come from 49 million Naira loan granted Nigeria by Japan. The General Manager of the Anambra/Imo River Basin Development Authority, Mr G. T. Okonkwo, signed for the Federal Government, while Hiroshi Itoh initialed the agreement for the Japanese consortium. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Oct 81 p 21]

INFLUX OF ALIENS--The misunderstanding of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) treaty on the free movement of people is responsible for the influx of nationals of neighbouring countries into Nigeria, Internal Affairs Minister, Professor Iya Abubakar has said in Ibadan. In an address to the fourth conference of senior immigration officers, the minister noted that ECOWAS

nationals who entered through illegal routes were taking undue advantage of the abolition of visas for short visits as contained in the treaty. He told the immigration officers that they had the responsibility to flush out such aliens who had overstayed the stipulated time. He said that his ministry was considering the establishment of guards service which would prevent the influx of immigrants through illegal routes by mounting a 24-hour surveillance at the country's borders. Professor Abubakar disclosed that eight of the 12 new border posts had been opened and that the remaining four would be opened by the end of this year. He said that a re-organisation of the immigration department was also being contemplated to enable it compare with other disciplined services and attract skilled personnel. And in an interview with the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) the Director of Immigration, Mr Lawal Sambo said that the on-going conference would deliberate on the illegal entry of foreigners and make appropriate recommendations to the authorities. Mr Sambo disclosed that control points would be established along various routes entering the major towns as a means of checking illegal entries. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Oct 81 p 20]

FIRE DESTROYS GONGOLA MINISTRY--The main administrative building of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in Gongola State where a suspected case of financial mismanagement involving over 1.407 million Naira was reported has been destroyed by fire. The estimate of the damage has not yet been compiled. It is, however, believed that it would amount to thousands of Naira. The outgoing Commissioner for Agriculture and Cooperatives Alhaji Abubakar Mutum Biya, attributed the cause of the fire to electrical fault. The commissioner said he did not suspect any foul play or conspiracy in the ministry, adding "that is why I have requested the government to appoint a panel to investigate the immediate and remote causes of the fire incident." [A. B. Tapidi] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Oct 81 p 32]

CSO: 4700/404

BUDGET REVISED TO REDUCE EXPENDITURES

AB121347 Paris AFP in French 1044 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Dakar, 12 Dec (AFP)--Senegal's budget for the 1980-81 fiscal year, which was adopted last June, has been revised with a reduction in its chapter on expenditure, under the terms of a bill adopted by the national assembly.

Under this law, the budget is now set at 211,412 million CFA francs compared to 220,169 million CFA francs. According to the introductory text of the bill, the revision was decided upon taking into account particularly the budgetary savings realized (3.2 million CFA francs), the reevaluation of personnel expenditure (7.9 million CFA francs) and the results of negotiations to spread out the country's public debts, which freed the state from repaying its 21 million CFA francs debt for the year 1981-82. Senegal's private external debt is about 32 million CFA francs and repayment should be made over 4 years.

The debts of the Central Bureau for Cooperatives (dissolved) is estimated at 90 billion CFA francs and negotiations are underway to spread out its repayment over 20 years, the text adds.

During the discussion in committees, Ousmane Seck, Senegalese minister of economy and finance, stated that the good harvest of peanuts this year (800,000 tons) will help in the nation's economic recovery, which has been seriously affected by successive years of drought.

Exports of peanut products will bring in 48 billion CFA francs compared with 10 billion CFA francs this year, said the minister who forecasts an 8.3-percent increase in the gross national product.

Senegal is, however, far from getting out of the crisis because the results of a good harvest are not sufficient to solve all problems within a year. The rigorous austerity policy will be pursued, he concluded.

CSO: 4719/327

PW BOTHA TURNS DOWN RANDBURG INVITATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Nov 81 p 7

[Article by Elaine Reynecke]

[Text]

The Prime Minister has turned down an invitation from the town council of Randburg to have the Freedom of the Town conferred on him in February, because of scathing attacks made against him by Progressive Federal Party councillors.

The refusal — believed to be the first of this nature — follows a decision by PFP councillors Mrs Pat van Rensburg and Dr H N Farrer, not to support Mr P W Botha's scheduled visit to the town to receive honorary citizenship.

In a letter addressed to the mayor, Mr Olaus van Zyl, and read during last night's monthly council meeting, Mr Botha said he set a high price on obtaining majority support in such matters and because the PFP questioned the wisdom of such a move by the Nationalist-dominated council he could not accept the invitation.

Unwilling to become the central point of a further controversy in Randburg, Mr Botha said he understood the problem facing the ruling councillors and hoped his reasons for turning down the invitation would be understood in the same manner.

Disappointed by the Prime Minister's decision, Mr Ernst Pienaar, chairman of the management committee, proposed the council apologised to the Prime Minister for the way in which the matter was discussed in open council last month.

He slammed Mrs van Rensburg for embarrassing the Prime Minister and for calling him "a contentious political figure with a decidedly tarnished image."

Mrs van Rensburg said she agreed with the decision to apologise to Mr Botha. She said the situation had arisen out of the Nationalists' "elementary lack of courtesy."

PFP councillors, she claimed, had not been consulted "and this resulted in a total failure to observe protocol."

"The issue is an attempt to exploit the Prime Minister for political purposes," she said.

The Prime Minister's visit was scheduled to take place 10 days before the municipal elections.

CSO: 4007/406

SOUTH AFRICAN 'DRAFT DODGERS'SEEK REFUGE IN LESOTHO

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Nov 81 p 13

[Article by Norman Chandler]

[Text]

YOUNG South Africans are trying to avoid military callup by seeking asylum in Lesotho and then flying to other countries — but the Defence Force says the number is insignificant.

The Lesotho Department of the Interior has confirmed it is aware of desertions and that the Government has informed the South African authorities of the situation.

Some of the deserters have gone to Germany, the Netherlands and England, while one is understood to be seeking asylum in Australia. At least ten are known to be involved.

Spokesmen for diplomatic missions in Lesotho were this week reluctant to give figures but one well-placed source told me that at least six young men had entered the country over the past few days with the intention of gaining asylum.

Refugees

The Minister of Foreign Affiars, Mr V Molapo, told me: "Those who are dodging army callup have joined the stream of refugees who daily cross into our country."

He said he had personally informed the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, that a number of men had crossed the border.

"We do not know the exact number as many go straight to diplomatic missions here," he said.

Mr Malopo said that if the conscript dodgers felt Lesotho was a suitable refuge "then we will never stop granting political asylum".

Mr Malopo warned, however, that Lesotho would not tolerate refugees who broke local laws.

A Defence Force spokesman told the Sunday Times that the number of young men deserting from the ranks could be regarded as "insignificant" — under ten over the past year.

CSO: 4700/406

CABINET CLEARS GROUND FOR CRUCIAL DECISIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Nov 81 p 13

[Text]

CAPE TOWN— The Cabinet appears to have started preparing for next year's parliamentary session during which several important policy decisions will have to be taken by the Government.

Certain to receive priority are the economic decentralisation plans which the Prime Minister announced to leading businessmen at a recent conference in Cape Town.

Other issues include consolidation proposals for the homelands and Dr Piet Koornhof's long-delayed Bills concerning the position of black people in urban areas.

Details of Cabinet agendas are rarely made public but presumably the Government is devoting considerable time to discussing the implications of the SWA/Namibia settlement initiative. A resolution of the drawn-out international problem seems increasingly likely in the near future.

Probably the most vexed issue facing the Government next year is the constitutional future of the country.

In the absence of firm proposals from the President's Council it is doubtful whether the Cabinet is in a position to consider any firm steps on the constitution.

The President's Council has indicated it will first hand the Government its proposals for local government and only later its proposals for central governments.

Meanwhile Government members are studying the Steyn Commission Report on the Press which could result in further curbs on Press freedom.

The Prime Minister's Press office said yesterday the Cabinet was expected to stop work early next month and resume shortly before the parliamentary session which starts on January 29.

Mr P W Botha will not be making a Day of the Covenant speech this year. But his programme before the Christmas holidays includes the opening of a resort for blacks at Zeerust tomorrow, and an appearance at primary school at Stellenbosch early in December. The Freedom of Uitenhage will be conferred on Mr Botha on December 3.

CSO: 4007/406

TRADE WITH ISRAEL COULD EXPAND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Dec 81 p 21

[Article by Peter Moscardi: "Room for SA-Israel Trade Expansion"]

[Text] THE regular and friendly relations between South Africa and Israel, and their geographic proximity, via the port of Eilat, are natural factors leading to the strengthening of economic ties between the two countries.

This claim is made by Rami Gutt, director of the Israel Export Institute. Writing in the South Africa-Israel Economic and Trade Annual, Mr Gutt notes that the rate of advance of Israel's exports to South Africa is relatively greater than that of Israel's sales to other countries in the world.

Furthermore, the rate of the growth of imports of South African goods to Israel is greater than from other sources.

From 1978 to 1979, a 91 percent increase in the import of South African goods to Israel was recorded, with the gap in the trade balance between Israel and South Africa having risen continuously, reaching US $104-million in 1979, and US $30,3-million in the first half of 1980.

Current trade relations between the two countries indicate that Israel absorbs about 1 percent of South Africa's exports, while providing this country with about 0,5 percent of its imports.

In the past few years, says Mr Gutt, a growth trend with regard to Israel's exports to South Africa has been indicated — in response to the modification by South Africa of its severe import restrictions.

"It is possible to say that trade between Israel and South Africa is complementary. The South African economy is rich in natural resources and inexpensive labour, while the Israeli economy is exemplified by a professional labour force and easy access to world trade centres," said Mr Gutt.

There existed significant possibilities for the development and further advance of trade between the two countries, suggested Mr Gutt. The possibilities, said Mr Gutt, included:

- Preferences in awarding tenders by South Africa to local suppliers;
- Mutual recognition of regulations and trademarks;
- The creation of a joint committee for trade between South African and Israeli exporters;
- A joint investment in private industry in Israel, particularly in fields where the relative advantages of both countries would find expression.

"An example," suggested Mr Gutt "would be the establishment of an industrial plant that would utilise raw materials from South Africa to manufacture goods for export to the EEC, to which Israel has tariff-free access without restrictions on volume."

Industrial raw materials comprise about 62 percent of Israel's total imports from South Africa, the major portion of which includes steel bars and sheets.

Food products are another major commodity which Israel purchases from South Africa, importing US $11,8-million worth of sugar in 1979 and US $12,6-million worth of sweets in the same year.

CSO: 4700/406

APARTHEID SAID TO AFFECT TRADE WITH JAPAN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES JAPAN SUPPLEMENT in English 29 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Michael Spicer]

[Text] IN SOME respects it is not surprising that relations between South Africa and Japan should be cool — the countries are about as physically removed from each other as it is possible for any two countries to be (it is 14 000km by air from Johannesburg to Tokyo).

Unlike South Africa's other major trading partners, there are no historical or cultural links to cement the ties of economic interest between Japan and South Africa, so communications are not so developed as to effectively bridge geographical separation.

Traditionally, of course, Japanese foreign policy concerns have centered on Asia.

In security matters, Japan has had to contend with the continental giants of China and Russia, while South East Asia has been particularly important in economic matters.

Booming Economies

Developments since the Second World War have reinforced Japan's natural focus on South East Asia and the larger Pacific rim.

The booming economies of the area's newly industrialising countries (NICs) — Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea — has enhanced the economic pull of the region.

The special relationship that has developed between the United States and Japan has seen the latter accept the strategic outlook of its former enemy, together with the shelter provided by the US defence umbrella.

Both the US and Japan are concerned to prevent communist and particularly Soviet expansion in the region and rather to propagate and expand their free market philosophies.

To this end, both countries share an interest in broadening trade and security co-operation with the member nations of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Thailand, Indonesia, the Phillipines, Malaysia and Singapore — and countries on the Pacific periphery: Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Though, as will be seen later, both the cautious diplomatic style of Japan and its geographical priorities began to be reassessed in the wake of the 1973 OPEC oil crisis, this did not significantly alter Africa's position on Japan's foreign policy agenda.

Hence it is that public opinion polls, which are taken seriously in Japan and form the basis of many policy decisions, reveal that the Japanese public assign a low priority to Africa.

But the coolness in relations between Japan and South Africa is not mainly the result of these natural factors, nor of Japan's reputation for maintaining a low profile in international affairs and a cautious approach to diplomacy.

The root cause of the lack of warmth in the relationship is political.

No matter how much of a cliche, it is worth repeating the inescapable fact that South Africa's foreign relations are so inextricably intertwined with her domestic policies as to be almost synonomous with them.

As a member of the Afro-Asian family of nations, though a pragmatic one, Japan finds separate development or apartheid as abhorrent as it is to Western countries (if not more so).

But apartheid poses a sharper dilemma for Japanese relations with the Third World countries than it does for Western nations, particularly since Japan's economic links have developed with South Africa only in recent

times in the face of international opposition.

Honorary whites

The policy of apartheid affects Japanese businessmen in South Africa directly.

They were granted the status of "honorary whites" in 1961. One must suppose, both in recognition of the importance to South Africa of trade with Japan, and because their numbers were so few, that the government could afford to make an exception.

Racial incidents have abated as South Africans have grown less race conscious and more used to the small Japanese community.

But representatives of Japanese companies in South Africa are only granted three-to-five-year visas from the South African Government, very few of which are renewable.

This, one suspects, is because the authorities do not wish a permanent Japanese community to grow up and add to the country's racial mix.

The official Japanese view was summed up by Japanese Foreign Minister Mr Toshio Kimura when he said in 1974:

"Japan views with deep regret and indignation the fact that many African people are still being victimised by racism and colonialism on the African continent.

"Japan has consistently opposed, and will continue to do so, this inhuman policy which ignores social justice and human rights on every possible occasion."

After the Second World War, therefore, Japan often voted with Third World nations at the UN to condemn the policies of South Africa. She also restricted political relations, refusing to upgrade diplomatic relations from the level of consul-general, despite South Africa's desire to do so.

However, as a trading nation, there were limits to what she could do.

Japan's interest in mineral and metal supplies from South Africa stemmed from her unique position amongst the developed nations of the world as an importer of almost all raw materials, including oil, required by her industries.

Measure of dependence

The sheer volume of Japanese raw material requirements has meant that whatever the political relations between the two countries, Japan could not avoid a measure of dependence on South African minerals and metals.

Encouraged by South Africa's mid-1960s boom, Japanese trade with the Republic increased from the relatively low level of 1960 (R30-million imported by Japan from South Africa, R41-million exported from Japan to South Africa, to R181-million imports to Japan from South Africa and R221-million exports from Japan to South Africa in 1970.

But it was the massive infrastructural projects undertaken in South Africa in the early 1970s that really stimulated Japanese economic involvement in this country.

The Sishen-Saldahna project, the Richard's Bay complex and the massive expansion of Iscor led to Japan entering into long-term contracts for South African minerals such as coking coal, iron ore, manganese and chrome.

The new decade also saw the start of Japan importing significant amounts of South African agricultural produce (particularly sugar).

Japan would have leapt at the chance of taking advantage of South Africa's liberal investment laws to participate directly in these infrastructural and other mining projects.

Security of supply would have been enhanced and the country would have been able to share more fully in the results and production of the ventures.

But ever since Sharpville, Japan, like other industrialised and particularly Western nations, had come under increasing pressure from Third World countries over her dealings with South Africa, and in 1968 the Japanese government prohibited Japanese companies from directly investing in South Africa.

Many Japanese companies resented this limitation on their ability to tap efficiently an expanding market, and there does seem to have been a certain amount of evasion of the ruling by means of investment via third parties.

However, the most common means whereby Japanese companies exploited the South African market was (and still is) by means of entering into joint ventures with the Japanese company providing the technical expertise, technology and sometimes equipment, and the South African franchise holder providing the capital.

By 1970, Japan's two-way trade with South Africa accounted for 18,3 percent of its total trade with Africa.

The international anti-apartheid lobby was not slow to apply pressure on Japan for this renewed expansion of its links with South Africa.

In May 1973, on the occasion of its 10th anniversary, the OAU published this message to the people of Japan:

"Many Africans fervently hope that Japanese business enterprises themselves will soon drop South Africa because of their conscience or following the instinct of self-interest without being forced by the peoples of Africa and/or Japan.

"It would be incomprehensible if they are prepared to exchange the immense economic opportunity in the rest of Africa for the small South African market."

International action

And in September the following year, Edwin Ogebe Ogbu of Nigeria, chairman of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid, led a delegation on a mission to Japan. The purpose was to lobby the government and other organisations in Japan to join concerted international action against apartheid.

The dilemma constantly faced by South Africa's trading partners had reared its head again.

Politically, the growing links between the two countries were an embarrassment, particularly at international forums such as the United Nations, but also domestically and in the Japanese parliament.

Allegations of the circumvention on the ban on investment, evidence of loans by Japanese banks to South Africa and the planned purchase of uranium from South Africa and the Rossing mine in South West Africa Namibia in contravention of UN decrees, as well as allegations of Japanese firms breaking UN sanctions against Rhodesia, added to the embarrassment.

The shock increase in oil prices in 1973 due to OPEC action had hit Japan particularly hard since it was almost totally reliant on imported oil supplies.

The feeling in Japan grew that the country could no longer afford to adopt such a low profile in international affairs or ignore the sensitive arena of international politics.

Together with a reassessment of its involvement in the Middle East, Japan undertook studies of other politically sensitive regions.

Growing links

Apart from the political considerations which had already been brought home by OAU and UN pressure, economic considerations did seem to argue for some kind of reassessement of Japan's growing links with South Africa.

"The immense economic opportunity in the rest of Africa" referred to by Mr Ogbu, seemed to be readily available and awaiting exploitation at a time when western development economists were confident that only aid and investment were required to transform third world economies.

Investment prospects in mining and agriculture looked promising, whilst trade with North Africa and Nigeria and Kenya seemed set to boom. At the same time, South Africa was entering a deep economic recession.

Practical politics, however, as in other democratic countries, decreed that no simple response to these pressures on Japan was possible.

Just as the foreign and trade ministries in Britain and in the US often differ over policy towards South Africa, so the Gaimusho (the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs) and MITI (the Ministry of International Trade and Industry) differed over the required response.

The Gaimusho, who were on the receiving end of international pressure and criticism of Japanese links with South Africa, argued for firm action whilst MITI, aware of South Africa's importance as a supplier of essential agricultural and mineral commodities and South Africa's role as a market for Japanese goods, argued for no action.

The result was a compromise. A ban on cultural, educational and social exchanges was imposed in June 1974.

This did not affect MITI's province since tourism was not included. Japanese banks were also warned not to lend further to South Africa.

The hoped for and awaited opportunities in Africa receded further and further into the future. The dramatically increased price of oil imports, decreased prices for export commodities and inappropriate social and economic policies of African governments battered African economies and shrank potential markets.

Political upheavals, lack of skilled manpower and restrictive investment criteria also discouraged investment in Africa.

Concurrently, however, the South African economy recovered from the recession of the mid 1970s and a renewed prosperity created many further opportunities for Japanese/South African trade.

Thus it was that in 1980 the two-way trade had grown from R402-million in 1970 to R2,5-billion (R1,3-billion exports and R1,2-billion imports).

By 1979 Japanese trade with South Africa represented 27 percent of its total trade with Africa, up from 18,3 percent in 1973. South Africa had become Japan's largest trading partner in Africa.

Growing demand

Though this represents only 1,1 percent of Japan's foreign trade, the trade is nevertheless in important often critical sectors.

But neither side can draw much comfort from the present situation.

Japanese businessmen are frustrated because the investment ban means Japanese firms are for the most part excluded from official and semi-official contracts (though there have been recent exceptions).

Much of the annoyance generated by the ban seems to be directed at the policies which make investment

impossible.

The Japanese seem to be as offended by the crudeness of the implementation of separate development and the pettiness of many of the regulations as by the nature of the policy itself.

For its own part, South Africa suffers from the exclusion of an important source of foreign investment. Though relations between the two countries appear stable despite the lack of warmth, there are some disconcerting pointers for the future.

In order to safeguard its supplies of critical raw materials, Japan has been investing heavily, particularly in Australia and Canada.

It is no comfort to South Africa that Africa has not benefitted much from such investment, for when Japanese-financed mining projects come on stream, wherever they are, they will place in jeopardy some of the existing contracts, or the renewal of those contracts, which see Japan currently importing so many South African commodities.

CSO: 4700/406

BRIEFS

NATIONAL VICTORY IN PRETORIA--Verligte National Party members in Pretoria have been dealt a crushing blow. What was apparently a well-organised attempt to oust "Treurnicht men" led by the MP for Waterkloof, Mr Thomas Langley, from the Pretoria National Party Council, has ended in dismal failure. At a meeting last night Mr Langley beat off a strong challenge by Mr Fanie Schoeman, MPC for Pretoria East and leader of the NP in the Provincial Council. Mr Langley was elected for his third term of office as chairman by 18 votes to 15. Mr Schoeman was unanimously elected deputy chairman, but other attempts to oust the conservatives from the party council failed. The chairman of the Provincial Council, Mr B. D. T. Boshoff, beat off Mr Rex le Roux, MP for Pretoria West, to retain his seat. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Nov 81 p 11]

NO MALAWI BASE ROLE--Blantyre--Western diplomats here have said South Africa is helping to build a R10-million base for the Malawian Army, but South African sources deny it. The base, including a barracks at Salima on the Lake Malawi shore, is said to be nearly finished. In Pretoria, a Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said: "We know nothing about it." Spokesman for the SADF, the Reserve Bank and the Treasury also denied any South African aid for such a project. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Nov 81 p 11]

BLACK INCOME GAP CLOSING--Between 1980 and 1981 claimed household income increased by 28 percent for Blacks, 24 percent for Whites, 21 percent for Coloreds and 17 percent for Asians, says Clive Corder, managing director of Market Research Africa in its latest newsletter. He points out that between 1980 and 1981, White household income was 6,5 times higher than Black, 2,7 times higher than Coloured, and nearly twice that of Asian, and that the discrepancies are even greater on a per capita basis because of differences in household size. The base figures are very different--the increase in monthly average White household income between 1980 and 1981 was R222--more than the total average monthly household income for Blacks of R174 who had a rise of only R38 on the year. If a comparison of household income growth is made for the period 1975 to 1981, the income of Blacks increased 2,4 times, while incomes of other racial groups rose by less than twice. Mr Corder states that if the income of Blacks rises by 20 percent annually and that of Whites at half that rate, parity will be reached in less than 22 years, when both groups would be earning R8 800 a month. [Marianne Dagutat] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Dec 81 p 26]

RISE IN SWEDISH EXPORTS--Exports from Sweden to South Africa will continue to increase due to Sweden's ability readily to supply sophisticated equipment and offer a good service. This is the opinion of Christer Moller, export manager of Fallenius and Lefflers, the Swedish agents for the Rennies Shipping Cape Cross Groupage Service. Mr Moller also predicts that world trade with South Africa is unlikely to grow at the same rate in 1982 as it did in 1980. The Cape Cross Service is the sole organisation offering a door-to-door groupage system from Sweden to South Africa and a significant rise in the number of containers shipped to South Africa has occurred during the four years Cape Cross has been operating. While the trade has mainly been one-way current attempts are being made by Fallenius and Lefflers to promote South African exports to Sweden, taking advantage of the reliable shipping service existing north and southbound. The growth in trade between the two countries has been promoted by the increase in the spending power of the middle-income group in South Africa, according to Mr Moller, who claims that importers have become more sophisticated in their shipping requirements. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Dec 81 p 19]

CSO: 4700/406

DIFFICULTIES IN TRDB'S LOAN PROGRAM NOTED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 4 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] The loans of the Tanzania Rural Development Bank [TRDB] are discussed often at this time following the difficulties which have occurred in the repayment of these loans. As a result the bank has taken steps to supervise village loans which come due.

Opinions have been expressed that in addition to revising the procedure governing these loans, the villages should be given sufficient advice concerning the repayment of debts in order to make it possible for them to obtain further loans. As a result of the difficulties which have occurred, these opinions should be taken into consideration.

Undoubtedly the villages require loans in order to purchase various things, especially implements. Already some of the villages have encountered difficulties because of their inability to repay their debts to the TRDB. As a result of the consequent inability of the villages to obtain their needs, there is the possibility that they will obtain small harvests and therefore continue to be unable to repay their debts, thus setting back the country's economic development. There is no means of ensuring that the TRDB can continue to conduct its work if it provides funds only without receiving repayment of these funds. The question is will this problem be resolved so that both sides concerned will benefit?

To obtain answers to these questions is an important matter in order to provide a solution to the whole problem of village loans. It is entirely possible that the problem is two-sided, consisting in the procedure for providing and repaying the loans themselves or in a failure to explain to the peasants the importance of repaying these loans.

It is possible also that the problem lies in the lack of good programs to ensure the production of high-quality products in the villages after they obtain their loans.

Loans alone do not ensure the production of high quality products. The system for producing goods should make it possible to obtain abundant harvests.

After the harvests are obtained, the villages must have good programs to ensure that every resident of a village repays the debt he has incurred and that these funds are restored to the TRDB.

The TRDB's obligation is to take into consideration the real situation of our villages in order to relive the villagers of many obstacles.

CSO: 4749/17

BRIEFS

BADEA LOAN--Khartoum, November 18--The Khartoum-based Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) will offer Zaire a loan of 10 million dollars to help finance a project for developing and modernizing the country's river navigation and railway network. A BADEA press release said the project would ensure the efficient transport of Zaire's exports, particularly copper. The loan is repayable over 10 years, including a three-year grace period, at an annual interest rate of eight per cent. It brings the bank's total commitment in Zaire to 36.8 million dollars. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2847, 20 Nov 81 p 21]

MOBUTU'S FORTUNE--Rome, November 18--A Zairese opposition leader has accused President Mobutu Sese Seko of accumulating abroad a fortune larger than Zaire's 4,400 million dollars foreign debt. Paul Roger Mokede, a leader of the National Congolese Lumumba Movement, told a press conference here that President Mobutu's fortune approached 5,000 million dollars in a Swiss bank account, plus "whole strongboxes filled with diamonds." The Zairese President's official salary alone since he came to power in 1964 amounted to 17 per cent of the annual budget, while the country's foreign debt now amounted to 70 per cent of the gross national product, Mr Mokede alleged. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2847, 20 Nov 81 p 21]

CSO: 4700/399

MUGABE ADDRESSES PUBLIC MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Public servants have no right to impose their own political ideas and preferences and usurp the Government's prerogative in policy-making, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

Opening the fourth round-table conference of the American Association for Public Administration and Management in Salisbury, Mr Mugabe said that to do so would be to frustrate the people's will and to subvert the process of transformation.

It was not unknown for public servants, he said, to presume to know what was good for the people — an attitude which had, unfortunately, not died with colonialism.

But if such arrogance and elitism stood in the way of progressive political direction, "we shall give them no quarter, but shall instead pursue them relentlessly until they are exorcised from the administration and management of our public affairs".

Mr Mugabe called on all public servants in Africa to be the frontline troops in the battle against all evils afflicting man on the continent

He told delegates to the week-long conference that public servants should deploy all resources at their command in the fight against exploitation, poverty, ignorance and disease.

The conference is being attended by delegates from 22 African countries and more than 20 observers, representing international agencies.

The function of the public service and servants, the Prime Minister said, was all the more crucial and urgent in a developing nation because it was a key arm of the state machine, which had to be well-manned and equipped to handle the responsibilities the state was called upon to discharge in the interests of, and for the benefit of, the people.

Stagnation

The public service had to harness all the resources of government to assure the success of this fight.

Mr Mugabe said that without the determined and systematic effort being made in this direction by public servants as individuals and by the public service as an institution, socio-economic stagnation or even retrogression would become the fate of African countries.

"We in Africa can hardly afford the luxury of a public service, the functionaries of which are more concerned with the minutiae of bureaucratic rules, regulations and procedure than with developing strategies for meeting the needs and requirements of the broad masses of our people.'

Public servants, he said, must accept and respect the political guidance of the government in power, particularly, where such a government emanated from the will of the people.

Zimbabwe was putting maximum effort into transforming inherited institutions at every level, as well as people's lives, not only within the political sphere, but also in the economic and cultural fields.

Elevate

This was particularly so because human beings were the sole object of government policy and action, as it sought to elevate man's material and spiritual circumstances.

He said the success of his Government would be measured by the extent to which it was able to create an advanced, self-reliant, and egalitarian society, in which the well-being of the individual was anchored in the well-being of the state.

A large and indispensable role had to be played by the public service in the realisation of this goal.

The Government therefore needed politically sensitive dedicated, technically-qualified and competent public servants, who could mobilise resources in order to tackle, rationally and effectively, the social ills and problems the country faced.

On the training of such people in this country, the Prime Minister told the delegates that the Government had decided to establish a Zimbabwe Institute of Public Administration and Management, which would direct and co-ordinate training programmes of its own as well as those affiliated institutions operating at provincial and district levels.

CSC: 4700/401

GOVERNMENT ISSUES DENIAL ON ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS SHORTAGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Dec 81 p 4

[Text]

THE Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, has challenged remarks by the Mayor of Bulawayo, Councillor Naison Ndlovu, which were published in last Thursday's Herald.

Speaking after returning from a trip to Britain to recruit 30 electrical engineers, Councillor Ndlovu said he was disappointed to find no Zimbabwean who was qualified or training there.

In his statement, Dr Shava said there were 14 unemployed Zimbabwean electrical engineers in the ministry's records, and there were 79 other engineers with degrees in other disciplines.

INEXPERIENCE —

There were 66 trained technicians in electrical and other fields who were also unemployed because employers would not engage them through lack of experience.

"I do not know how the mayor arrived at his conclusions, but I would appreciate very much if officials, ministries or organisations were to consult the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development before issuing statements such as the one attributed to Councillor Ndlovu."

The minister also appealed to the public sector, parastatal corporations and municipalities to employ these unemployed "experts" so they could acquire experience.

"It is not good enough to refuse to employ them simply on the grounds of their inexperience. They will only acquire experience through employment."

CSO: 4700/401

OFFICIAL PRAISES COMPETENCE OF TECHNICIANS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] THE training of apprentices in Zimbabwe is of a high quality as shown by the demand from neighbouring countries for Zimbabwean technicians, the Secretary for Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Herbert Murerwa, has said.

He was replying to a letter sent to the Herald by the mother of a first-year apprentice who was worried about the quality of training in this country.

She said there was a lack of places at the Salisbury Polytechnic, so her son had not been able to attend, and there was a shortage of instructors.

Her son's company had been waiting for two years for exchange-control approval to import vital machinery for training. The apprentices felt they were being trained on antiquated plant and would not be able to cope elsewhere.

She suggested that if formal technical training improved and more modern equipment was provided then fewer young men would want to leave and the need to bond them to the Government for the same period as their training would fall away.

Dr Murerwa said his ministry was determined to ensure that every apprentice needing college training would get it.

"Regarding the quality of training in Zimbabwe; there is little doubt that it is one of the highest. This is one of the reasons why our technicians are so mobile because there is a high demand in neighbouring countries for Zimbabwe-trained technicians," he said.

"The question of a shortage of instructors and the need for new equipment for the colleges is not a new problem, but concerted efforts are now being made to resolve these problems."

CSO: 4700/413

HIGH COURT SEQUESTERS MUSHANINGA'S PROPERTY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

Business Reporter

THE High Court in Salisbury has ordered the sequestration of all property owned by Mr Vera Mushaninga, president of the Zimbabwe United Chambers of Commerce.

A Master's Notice to this effect was published in last week's Government Gazette following an application by Van's Transport (Pvt) Ltd of Umtali for non-payment of a $7 500 loan made by the company to Mr Mushaninga in September, 1980.

The High Court, in an order dated November 25, 1981 and made pursuant to the Insolvency Act, found that ZUCCO's president was liable to repay a total of $8 302,84.

The original sum of $7 500; $600 rental arrears on Stand No. 8 Weirmouth, Umtali for the period December 1980 to March 1981; $35,84 worth of goods sold by Van's Transport to Mr Mushaninga; and $167 of cash advances made by the company on behalf of the defendant.

Documents submitted to the court on behalf of the plaintiffs stated that Mr Mushaninga took no steps to defend the action and on May 22, Van's obtained judgement in default and a writ of execution was issued.

Other evidence showed that the only assets of Mr Mushaninga attached by the Deputy Sheriff appeared to be a lease on a flat in Glen Norah and Stand 7498 in Highfield township.

The Glen Norah lease has been sold for $2 500 and the proceeds distributed by the Deputy Sheriff among various creditors.

A statement from the Sheriff's Office showed that three other creditors were owed capital sums of over $14 000 plus accrued interest and costs.

Mention was also made of numerous magistrate court writs of which the Deputy Sheriff had no details.

In respect of the other three creditors documents showed that two of the debts had been obtained by using the names R. Zanyanya and O. G. Sabai respectively.

CSO: 4700/413

MINERALS SALES NATIONALIZED UNDER NEW BILL

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text]

NATIONALISATION of all mineral marketing is the ultimate aim behind the draft Bill to establish the Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe.

Under Clause 37 of the second draft, the Corporation would have sole responsibility for the sale of any mineral inside or outside Zimbabwe.

Provision is made for the Corporation to authorise another seller to sell minerals, but this would be subject to any terms or conditions imposed by the Corporation.

In the preamble to the Bill, "mineral" includes any product derived from smelting, refining, or beneficiation.

It also includes any manufactured or partly manufactured goods declared to be a mineral by the Minister of Mines.

It does not include gold.

The Corporation will be controlled by a board, headed by a Chairman appointed by the Minister.

It is proposed to have a managing director and seven other members.

Two shall be appointed after consultation with the Chamber of Mines, one will be a trade unionist, one will represent transport, another will represent the Reserve Bank.

The other two members will be appointed "for their knowledge and experience in the field of mineral production or international commodity marketing".

When marketing minerals, the Corporation will take into account the interests of all producers and consult with those whose interests are affected.

The Minister of Mines can give the Corporation directions as to its functions which appear to be in the national interest.

Anyone who wishes to sell minerals will have to provide full details of the product and details of the proposed contract.

In return the Coporation can negotiate on behalf of the seller, purchase the minerals itself, or authorize the sale of the product.

Any deals can only take place if the contract allows the Corporation to take control of the minerals, and arrange their delivery to the purchaser.

The purchase price is to be paid to the Corporation, and insurance and transport arranged by it. After deductions and within thirty days the sellers will be paid for their products.

In general the Corporation is not liable for any contracts it negotiates or authorizes. The commission levied for services rendered will be a percentage of the selling price of the minerals.

The draft Bill also contains a clause to prohibit stockpiling, beyond fixed maxima.

The Corporation can also demand full details of mineral ownings, minerals refined or produced, and any previous sales.

When the Bill comes into effect, all existing contracts fall under the jurisdiction of the Corporation.

All information related to marketing by the Corporation is covered by a secrecy clause.

The proposed Marketing Corporation will also have a development role by providing training and research facilities.

It can form or acquire a company or help in the financing of a new company in any field of mining.

With Ministry of Finance approval, it can offer scholarships and give financial assistance to worthy institutions or persons.

The Chamber of Mines has sharply criticised certain provisions of the draft Bill.

It was felt that the Bill would drive away any future investment in the mining industry, the Corporation would be inefficient and would have too wide a range of powers, and it should not become involved in the development of mining.

The Chamber held discussions with the Ministry of Mines, and the proposal to have not less than four out of nine Corporation members from the mining industry was rejected.

Similarly, attempts to have the Bill amended to place greater stress on the authorization of contracts negotiated by producers, was rejected.

The ability of the Corporation to take control of major assets of a producer was questioned, as was the lack of liability for contracts.

The Chamber of Mines believed the entire clause of stockpiling should be deleted as it would remove the right of a producer to retain control of his own destiny.

It would have a serious effect on existing and potential investors and financial losses could result by selling when prices were low.

The objections were overruled as these powers were necessary if the Corporation was to carry out its function properly.

CSO: 4700/413

HOVE WARNS BLACKS ON BEING 'USED'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

Business Reporter

A LEADING Zimbabwean businessman has warned black businessmen against being used as fronts by people who appear to be meeting the Government policy of African advancement.

Mr Byron Hove said economic advancement is still heavily against the indigenous Zimbabwean and an alternative for some is to be used as fronts.

Mr Hove, who is also a lawyer, said the role of the educated and financially equipped Zimbabwean businessman is to be diligent and patriotic enough not to be used. They instead must reflect national orientation which is to reduce inequalities and maximise opportunities.

"As for opportunities, it is not true that blacks are not competent enough or have not yet reached the required standard," he said.

Mr Hove added that there is no question of time in a revolution and there must be dramatic evidence that the country is decolonising in all spheres of life.

"Blacks in responsible positions should have happened yesterday," he said.

There must be an equal emphasis on productivity to match that of decent wages. In as much as trade unions demand better conditions, there must be equal emphasis on productivity.

Mr Hove said that in the new Zimbabwean society, it is not the aim of employers to exploit workers or get inflated profit margins, but rather to succeed in terms of the production of good quality products.

The notion that profit is an ill-begotten gain is outdated. A difference must be drawn between capitalism in which profit is a religion, and the emerging businessman in Zimbabwe today, in which profit is not their motivation.

The question of credit not being readily available affected both black and white businesses alike and Mr Hove said this was due to the overall economic constraints.

As for Government participation in the running of business in the country, Mr Hove said governments everywhere have a mandate from the people to determine the destiny of the country in all affairs, including the economy.

CSO: 4700/413

FORESTERS IMPRESSED WITH SWEDEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 2

[Text]

Business Reporter

SWEDEN'S sophisticated training facilities made a great impression on a five-man forestry delegation whch has recently returned to Zimbabwe.

Mr Phillip Hayter, manager of the Tobacco Promotion Council said representatives from the private sector and the Forestry Commission went to Sweden for two weeks.

They made a comprehensive tour of the sawmills and timber manufacturing industries.

The delegation visited the forestry research centre in Stockholm and studied Swedish training methods.

"Vast amounts of money are spent on operator training and familiarisation," said Mr Hayter. At one centre fou $150 000 timber veh les were used solely for training purposes.

The Swedish forestry industry was very keen to do business with Zimbabwe, and possibly to have Salisbury as a regional headquarters.

The delegation was impressed with the quality of the equipment they saw, and much of it was suitable for Zimbabwe's timber industry.

Mr Hayter also felt there was a very good chance of an interchange of personnel and the training of students.

Sweden has reached a stage of sustained yield in forests, which means whatever is cut down is replaced by new growth.

Zimbabwe is aiming at sustained yield within the next 20 years.

Notable differences are that Zimbabwe's industry is labour intensive and the forests are man-made. The opposite is true in Sweden.

The delegation returned with the impression that Zimbabwe's industry was on a sound footing, though not enough emphasis was being put on training.

Mr Hayter added, "We did not feel ashamed of our achievements. We also have the expertise and the infrastructure to run our industry in a sophisticated way."

CSO: 4700/413

PRINTING INK SHORTAGE REPORTED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 2

[Text]

Business Reporter

"THE printing industry is in a crisis," according to Mr Tom Kennedy, vice-president of the Master Printers' Federation and general manager of Mardon Printers (Pvt) Ltd.

The situation has arisen because supplies of printing ink will begin to run out in February/March of 1982.

The raw material for the ink is 100 percent imported, and the industry has had a further 21 percent cut in foreign currency allocation in the last quota period.

This means a direct cut in supplies, and with increasing prices it is an effective 30 percent cut.

"No allowance has been made by those who allocate currency for these price increases," said Mr Kennedy.

He indicated that the amount of currency involved was minimal, but the raw material was vital to the industry.

Without the ink, retrenchment would become a necessity.

Mardon employs 300 semi-skilled workers, and 200 skilled workers and administrative staff. Mr Kennedy said retrenchment could be as high as 50 percent when the ink runs out.

He added that the printing association could do nothing to help, and he would be meeting the Minister of Trade and Commerce this week.

It was not possible to ration supplies to any great extent as sales were done on an ad hoc basis.

"We do try to cut back on large orders, but we shall continue to supply our customers until it is stock-out," said Mr Kennedy.

Turning to the supply of paper, he said that despite the high local content in board and paper, stocks were very low.

Printers were operating on a day to day basis, and the Umtali mills were operating to full capacity, 24 hours a day.

However demand had skyrocketed since independence, particularly for educational books, and the mills could not cope.

CSO: 4700/413

CHINESE MAKE FEASIBILITY STUDY OF SPORTS STADIUM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

A 14-MAN delegation from the People's Republic of China is in the country to conduct feasibility studies on the construction of a 60 000 - seat sports stadium in Salisbury.

The team, led by Mr Yu Jinfa, consists of an architect and various engineers skilled in the structural, electrical, broadcasting and telecommunications fields and other experts, and arrived in Zimbabwe on Friday.

Mr Yu said in an interview yesterday that the delegation's main task was to select the site for the proposed stadium and to collect the necessary information for its design.

Once that was completed, the design scheme would be submitted to the Government for discussion and when agreement was reached, a construction contract would be signed.

He declined to say when the preliminary studies would be completed, but expressed confidence in his team's ability to "successfully fulfil our mission".

He would also not disclose the cost of building the stadium, saying only that the delegation had read Press reports in Peking that this would be about $17 million.

The construction of the stadium, using both local and Chinese materials, would strengthen and further develop the Sino - Zimbabwe relations, friendship and co-operation, said Mr Yu.

CSO: 4700/401

NORMAN: BEEF SHORTAGE TO LAST THREE YEARS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

BEEF will be in short supply in Zimbabwe for at least the next three years, says the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman.

To counter the shortage, he told Ziana in an interview yesterday, the Government was encouraging poultry and pig farmers to step up production.

The minister also assured farmers that in preparing the season's producer prices, the Government would take their increased production costs into account.

Senator Norman said he had held discussions with the Cold Storage Commission about the beef shortage.

"It is evident that the demand for beef in this country continues to grow," he said.

"Increasing the national herd is obviously going to be slow and I would envisage that beef will be in short supply for the next three to five years."

The shortage, Senator Norman said, was a legacy of the war, when the country lost between 1,2 and 1,4 million head of cattle either through disease or theft.

Senator Norman said the new prices, which would be announced on or before March 1, were between his ministry and the relevant agricultural bodies.

"Wages play an even more significant role and will obviously be part of the whole exercise," Senator Norman said.

"We will also take into account increases in the cost of fuel and fertilisers. In presenting proposals for producer prices, account is always taken of the increases in production costs," he said.

The minister's statement comes in the wake of the new minimum wage levels announced last week by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe. From January 1, farm workers will receive $50 a month — a 56 percent rise from the $30 they now earn.

Senator Norman also said the same facilities being enjoyed by the commercial farming sector would be extended to the peasant sector, which now comes under the Ministry of Agriculture.

He added that the only way to increase production among peasant farmers would be through encouragement and incentives.

"One of the methods we are using is to provide them with increased marketing facilities in the form of grain and cotton depots and livestock sale pens," Senator Norman said.

"We have made considerable sums of money available to the peasant farming sector. This year the number of small-scale farmers who qualify for loans from the Agricultural Finance Corporation will be in the region of 35 000 as compared with 23 000 last year and 3 000 in 1979. The objective is to go beyond 50 000 next year," he said.

Increased

The minister noted that the amount of produce delivered to the statutory marketing bodies by peasant farmers increased by 300 percent this year, an indication that they were responding positively to the incentive price increases.

He said five cotton and four grain depots had been constructed around the country this year and that another five of each were planned for next year.

"We have a basic policy that no farmer should be more than 60 km away from a depot," he said. "We are also actively encouraging the use of the co-operative movement so that farmers can buy in bulk and have their goods distributed in a centralised position."

Senator Norman also said there were funds available through the Cold Storage Commission for peasant farmers to take breeding cattle.

The Cold Storage Commission, he said, was being used as a residual buyer of cattle from the communal areas.

His ministry was also using semen from improved bulls in the communal areas to increase the number and quality of beef cattle.

CSO: 4700/413

SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS ENVISIONED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 13

[Text] **ZIMBABWE is poised to break into a whole new field of technology—generating electricity from sunlight in rural communities — believes the commercial manager of a British firm.**

Herald Reporter

In an interview, Mr Tim Ind of Lucas BP Solar, agreed that the price of such power was still high but added that it could already compete, in the long term, with diesel generators far from fuel depots. The price was dropping all the time.

Solar cells, with their high capital cost but negligible maintenance could be a suitable way of using foreign aid without having to worry about raising funds in Zimbabwe in the years ahead to service the systems.

Mr Ind has been visiting Zimbabwe to assess the market for solar-cell technology and has met officials of Government ministries, parastatals and industry.

There were four steps in the introduction of solar technology. In the first step, which many countries were taking, cells were used to power remote installations such as repeater stations, forest-fire alarms and other low-power needs.

In the second and third stages, cells were installed in isolated dwellings, mostly in developed countries, or were used to electrify rural communities — the more common use in developing countries.

Several villages in India and Pakistan had large arrays of cells installed and similar systems were operating in the oil-rich countries of the Middle East.

In the first three stages solar cells were an alternative to grid connections. But in the final stage cell arrays would be linked to the grid and would sell surplus power. The price of cells would have to fall quite a bit more before that became economically viable, said Mr Ind.

Zimbabwe would soon start using solar technology to power small fridges to keep vaccines cool and effective in remote areas.

PUMPS

A major use for solar cells would be water pumping, the arrays running electric pumps for drinking water and irrigation. Already pilot tests have been carried out at the University of Zimbabwe.

A solar cell is a slice of pure silicon crystal, doped with specific impurities. Light hitting the cell kicks out electrons which can be tapped, setting up an electric current.

The cells, originally developed for spacecraft, are expensive because of the need to grow and process pure silicon crystals. Extensive research is being done to find an effective way of circumventing these processes.

CSO: 4700/413

ACADEMIC EXAMINES IMPACT OF CLIMATE ON DEVELOPMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 25

[Article by Dr Gladius Lewis of the University of Zimbabwe: "Can Developing Countries Bank on the Weather"]

[Text] **THE impact of climate is more deeply felt in the developing than in the developed countries, having deleterious effects on activities like food production and water supplies.**

This fact was recently stated in a letter by African governors of the International Monetary Fund to the organisation's annual meeting, which recently took place in Washington, in these words: "If it does not rain there is not much that supply-side policies . . . can do to improve agricultural production".

It is also well-known that many areas of the developing world are climatically hostile and vulnerable to a host of climatic disasters. From 1961 to 1970 the World Meteorological Organisation estimated that 22 countries in Asia and the Far East suffered damage worth about $8 billion from typhoon and floods.

In August 1980 hurricane Allen (with wind speeds up to 180 km/h) caused extensive damage to a number of Caribbean islands — 200 people killed in Haiti, 97 percent of St Lucia's banana crops knocked down and substantial damage to the mill of the harbour at Plymouth, Montserrat. The European Community aid to the stricken areas amounted to some $12 million.

The Tropics of Cancer and Capricon broadly separate the developing from the developed countries, with most of the latter lying outside these tropics in the "temperate" zone and the developing countries located within these tropics in the "tropical" zone.

Some of the general climatic differences between these two zones include a higher year-to-year variability of rainfall in the tropical region, great extremes of climate types existing side by side in the tropical region, such as arid deserts in the vicinity of flood-prone plains, and a greater frequency of climatic disasters in the tropics.

It should be noted, of course, that these are broad generalisations. More meaningfully, it is useful to recognise that the influence of climate on human activities is far more complex than can be captured through a simple typology. A number of mutually inter-related factors are involved, such as land-use pattern, soil-type and the nature of economic activities.

What is undisputable is that the capability of developed countries to absorb climatic shocks is higher compared to developing countries.

A hard winter in the United States, a drought in Britain or extensive frost in Canada do have economic repercussions, but these countries can quickly adjust to the damage.

The Sahelian population, on the other hand, is so dependant on meagre and uncertain rainfall that a drought there (which has occured with gruesome regularity in the past decade) causes starvation for over 10 million people, kills an average of 60 percent of the livestock and reduces its exports to almost zero.

Much of the knowledge gained from advances in the last few decades in the understanding of climate and its effects on human activities can be used to plan various projects in developing countries and to guide climate research in a direction which has the potential for the greatest contribution to the economic development of these countries.

INVESTMENT

Under these circumstances it is suggested that acquiring and disseminating such knowledge should become an alternative form of public investment in developing countries, with the return on such investment being compared with other investments.

There are three categories of activities in weather and climate which should be of immediate interest to developing countries.

First, climatology, which is the collection and analysis of past climate data to improve medium — and long-term planning in such activities as irrigation, housing design and animal husbandry.

Thus climatology influences the "capital" type of decisions in planning.

Next there is the short-term and medium prediction of weather — such as forecasting rainfall, hail and temperature.

Weather prediction influences the timing and mode of operations, such as scheduling of sowing or harvesting, — operational decisions.

The third category is weather modification, such as rain formation and hail suppression.

Let us look at two examples where a knowledge of climatology could have led to better decisions. The build-up of industrial pollutants in many Asian cities is a common feature because industries are located without reference to the prevailing wind direction.

The ill-fated East African groundnut scheme of Great Britain, initiated in 1947, is another example; groundnut was chosen because the statistical average rainfall in that area was found suitable for it. But the within-year and between-year variations of rainfall were such that the crop could not have flourished in that locality.

In civil engineering a knowledge of the past trends in the extreme values of the climate is a useful design tool, helping to avoid the excessive cost of over-population and the losses (to life and property) of under-protection. It is no use designing a tower to withstand a wind speed of 50 metres a second when climatological analysis shows that even gusts have never exceeded 35 m/s!

Climatology is immediately relevant to developing countries for three main reasons. One, the methodology for collecting and analysing data for various applications is well established. The crucial needs are for trained personnel.

Two, the cost of data collection, analysis and adaptation is not very high compared to the benefits.

The WMO has estimated that the cost of climatological information as a proportion of the total cost of a project is only 0,01 percent, 0,03 percent and 0,5 percent for hydrological works, housing construction and town planning, respectively. The WMO also reckons that the benefit-to-cost ratio ranges from 50:1 to 2 000:1, depending on the situation and the project.

Three, a number of large-scale development schemes, which are highly weather-sensitive (for example, reforestation and multiple cropping), are now being undertaken in developing countries for which no precedent or little experience is available.

The three main techniques used in weather prediction are synoptic forecasting, statistical procedures and numerical modelling. The use of the last is confined almost entirely to developed countries.

Whereas the state-of-the-art indicates that the best predictions are available for mid-latitude Northern Hemisphere locations (in North America, for example, forecasts for daily temperature and precipitation are available three-five days in advance) the weather prediction capabilities in the developing countries range from non-existent to semi-quantitative (forecasts made 10 or 12 hours in advance), so that the available forecasts have rather limited usefulness for economic planning.

PREDICTION

A number of collaborative programmes in weather prediction exist which provide access to modern equipment and trained personnel at little cost.

One such programme is the Global Atmospheric Research Programme — for the study of the atmospheric processes in the monsoon areas of Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the first phase of which began in 1974.

Because there are a number of key differences in the scientific and operational requirements between developed and developing countries, weather prediction — with the aid of such collaborative programme — can play only a partial and/or complementary role. For example, it would be more useful to be able to predict the onset of the summer monsoon in India than to develop the capability for the prediction of the hourly rainfall and temperature in that season.

Another area where improved weather prediction facilities would be a boon to developing countries is disaster warning. Although considerable progress has been made in these areas with the aid of such devices like satellites, coastal radar and instrumented aircraft, much further research is needed to improve reliability and the advance duration of prediction.

Unlike climatology and weather prediction, the art of changing the weather is still in an experimental stage. Although there have been several rain-making experiments using different seeding techniques and mechanisms (such as aircraft sprays and ground nuclei generation) these have not really been fully scientifically scrutinised mainly because they are inherently difficult and costly to monitor.

Also, the ecological impact of extensive and regular weather modification processes (such as fog dissipation and hail suppression) on the region where such work is carried out is as yet imperfectly understood.

One area where weather modification can be of use to developing countries in the near-term is the improvement of water utilisation, using innovative methods like trickle irrigation and run-off agriculture.

Interest in the benefits accruing from a scientific study of the weather and climate, first kindled some 20 years ago in the developed countries, has grown steadily.

In the developing countries, however, these phenomena are still regarded by a large number of people as acts of God about which little or nothing can be done. The initiative to change this attitude has been lacking from climatologists and policy-makers in these countries.

Climatologists have not made sufficient effort to demonstrate the economic utility of their discipline, and policy-makers have by and large disregarded climate in their considerations of the economic development of nations, mainly because of ignorance.

In fairness, though, it must be pointed out that limited resources — processing equipment, trained manpower etc — have also been a reason for the slow growth of the climate sciences in the developing countries.

PRIORITY

Applied climatology should be given a high priority in these countries because of its range of immediate and potential uses. The work should include routine collection of climatic and other data through a wide network of agroclimatic stations, preparation of water budgets, soil studies, crop modelling and the improvement of weather prediction capability.

Weather modification should not be regarded as a priority in these countries at the present time.

It is estimated that the total cost of such a centre (where the work outlined above will be undertaken) would be no more than about $17 million, an amount which cannot be regarded as prohibitive especially if such a centre is planned and run on a regional basis (for Southern Africa, for example).

It is envisaged that with such a centre the countries involved can participate in and contribute to international and multilateral efforts related to the study of tropical climate for their mutual benefits.

CSO: 4700/413

BRIEFS

PARTICIPATION IN LOTTERY--The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said last night that South African participation in the State Lottery can continue. A South African ticket holder, SB 7360 "Haggis RSA," won the $50,000 first prize in yesterday's State Lottery draw. The $15,000 second prize was won by a Salisbury ticket, RB 2914 "Mavis," and the third $7,500, went to RB 5225 "J and E," of Salisbury. Mr Nkala said in an interview that South African participation in the lottery brought the country foreign exchange, and would be allowed to continue. "If they use their rands to buy lottery tickets, it brings in money. And obviously not every South Africa-bought ticket wins. Therefore, it benefits us. "We also have a moral obligation. People buy tickets in good faith, and if they win, they win. We must pay them out." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1]

PRC ENGINEERS--The offer by the People's Republic of China to help build Zimbabwe's first national stadium was another example of the friendship between the two countries, the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Ernest Kadungure, said in Salisbury yesterday. At his first meeting with the 14 Chinese engineers who arrived in Salisbury on Friday, the minister thanked the Chinese government and people for their help during the liberation struggle and their continued interest in Zimbabwe after independence. The Chinese Ambassador, Mr Chu Qiyuan, said building the 60,000-seat stadium would take time and effort, "but we are convinced that with co-operation between the two sides we can be successful." The leader of the delegation, Mr Yu Jinfa, said his team would collect basic data for the design of the stadium and discuss with the Zimbabwean Government the proposed site. "On the basis of our study we will present a design scheme and contract," said Mr Yu. He called the construction of the stadium a symbol of friendship between the two countries.--ZIANA [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 13]

MEDIUMS OBJECT TO FEES--Spirit mediums are unhappy with the Government for making them pay association fees, the founder of the True African N'angas' and Spirit Mediums' Association, Dr Mucheka Gombera, said yesterday. Dr Gombera said the spirit mediums were being made to pay fees to Zinatha and this was contrary to tradition. "Traditionally it is the young men and women who give presents to the spirits but now we have a situation where the Government, which is full of young men, compels its elders to pay money.

"We do not object to n'angas paying because they are not spirit mediums, but for spirit mediums to pay is unheard of," he said. Dr Gombera said his association wanted to know whether it was Government policy that spirit mediums should not come out and talk because "at a meeting we held at Gwanzura Stadium some time ago Dr Gordon Chavunduka said spirit mediums were not allowed by the Government to say what had been revealed to them." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 13]

WORKERS' RIOT--Nine workers at the new Wankie power station yesterday pleaded not guilty in Wankie District Court to going on a rampage through their suburb last month. The workers, eight of whom are South Africans on contract here, were said to have broken windows, kicked down doors, thrown stones and committed assaults, leaving a police constable seriously injured in hospital. The riot on November 20 followed complaints about fresh meat shortages and restrictions on women entering the men's quarters, according to the magistrate, Mr Tim Cherry. The court heard evidence given by Mr Elliot Sibanda, a construction company liaison officer and the compound manager. All the accused were remanded in custody and the trial is expected to take a few days. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1]

ZCTU SEEKS NEW CHIEF--The executive committee of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions is to meet next week to decide on a successor to the late Mr Albert Mugabe, who was found dead in a swimming pool at his home in Salisbury. The president of the ZCTU, Mr Alfred Makwarimba, yesterday said the committee will meet to seek a replacement to Mr Mugabe, who was general secretary of the organisation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1]

ZVOBGO IN BERLIN--The Minister of Local Government and Housing and secretary for information of ZANU (PF), Dr Eddison Zvobgo, on Tuesday met the general secretary of the central committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), Mr Erich Honecker, in Berlin. Dr Zvobgo and Mr Honecker, who is also the State Council chairman of the German Democratic Republic, exchanged views on development of relations between their two countries and parties. In addition, Dr Zvobgo delivered a personal message from the Prime Minister and president of ZANU (PF), Mr Mugabe, to Mr Honecker who, in turn asked the minister to convey cordial greetings to Mr Mugabe.--ZIANA [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 13]

HARARE ELECTRICITY--More than $124,000 will be spent on electrical work for 1,433 metal-roofed houses in Harare if Salisbury City Council agrees with the recommendation of one of its committees. The money would be spent on making the electricity supply safe. At its last meeting the health, housing and community services committee said the work was of such urgency that it should not be deferred until the next financial year. It was felt that rents should not be increased for this work and the cost should be absorbed by the housing account. The committee felt that another 1.9 million of work in Harare, Highfield, Mabvuku and Mufakose was desirable but not essential and the cost could be recovered either in the selling price or in increased rents. The non-essential programme included the splicting of the supply for 4,000 semi-detached houses in Harare, 1,500 in Highfield, 1,269 in Mabvuku and 2,000 in Mufakose. A survey had proved Glen Norah, Dzivaresekwa, Kambuzuma and Tafara did not need this type of work. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 3]

BRITAIN SOCIETY--The Britain-Zimbabwe Society recently opened its first regional branch in Manchester. The branch is the first to be set up since the society was established in London in October. The chairman is Mr Cosmos Chandisarewa, a student at Salford University, and the vice-chairman is Professor Terence Ranger of the University of Manchester. The society aims to help Zimbabwean visitors to Britain, to provide a flow of information about Zimbabwe and to help Britons intending to visit Zimbabwe. The society hopes to open an office in Salisbury next year. At present it has 15 members but hopes to recruit about 50. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 7]

KANGAI FLIES TO IRAQ--The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, left Salisbury yesterday to attend the second conference of labour ministers of non-aligned and other developing nations in Baghdad from Saturday to next Wednesday. He is expected back home on December 17, a government spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 4]

ZUBA-ACCOZ LINK--The Zimbabwe United Businessmen's Association (ZUBA) is negotiating to affiliate itself with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe (ACCOZ). ZUBA, which claims a membership of 1,500, broke ties with the Zimbabwe United Chambers of Commerce (ZUCCO) last week. "Since we joined hands with ZUCCO, nothing has happened to benefit the small businessmen in the rural areas," ZUBA president, Mr Rickson Musarurwa, said in an interview. "You only need to visit some stores with as little as $50 worth of goods in them to find this out." His organisation became linked with ZUCCO earlier this year after the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, appealed for unity among business associations. Working with ACCOZ would be more productive and effective, he said, and he has already had discussions with that body's president, Mr Abner [name indistinct] [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1]

CONTAINER SERVICES--Container Terminal Services can handle up to 160 containers a day for both import and export at its Makabusi Goods Yard site in Salisbury. Operated on behalf of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, the terminal provides lifting and cartage services on a common-user basis and road haulage in conjunction with George Elcombe transport company. A subsidiary of the Walford Maritime Group, CTS can lift both 20 ft and 40 ft containers of up to 27 tonnes with its recently imported caterpillar AH60 fork lift truck. Although only officially opened last Friday, the terminal handled 697 containers in October and 891 in November. But it is only operating at 50 percent capacity, says Leopold Walford (Zimbabwe) general manager, Mr Anthony Walford. "We have the capacity to handle all containers coming and going out of Salisbury," he claimed. CTS has already handled about 60 percent of the country's containerised tobacco exports. Speedier turnaround time for round hauliers is one of the terminal's main advantages and Mr Walford sees "plenty of scope for growth" of the company's operations. It also has container depots in Kenya and Zambia. In the picture above, a 40 ft container--previously unmanageable--is light work for Container Terminal Services' new fork lift at its Makabusi depot. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 2]

DEADLINE FOR PASSPORTS--Rhodesian and Zimbabwe Rhodesian passports will cease to be valid on January 20, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, announced yesterday. In a statement, the minister said these passports would not be accepted for exit or entry at Zimbabwean border posts after that date. Holders of such passports temporarily outside the country should contact the nearest high commission or embassy if they do not plan to return before January 20. The fee for replacing a valid Rhodesian passport is $10 and for replacing a valid Zimbabwe Rhodesian passport is $5. Expired passports cost $15 to replace. Applications can be made for the replacement of the invalid passports at passport offices and provincial registries in Zimbabwe's main centres. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1]

UTA AIR LINK--Direct air links between Zimbabwe and France auger well for an expansion of business and trade between the two countries. UTA's inaugural flight from Salisbury to Paris has already sparked off considerable interest from business communities in both countries says the airline's local manager, Mr Robert-Jean Poncet. Air freight bookings are heavy on both sides and should significantly increase Zimbabwe's exports to France. With the biggest network in Africa of any international airline, UTA is also the only European carrier serving four SADCC countries--Angola, Zambia, Mozambique and now Zimbabwe. It will start operating to Malawi next October. Among its subsidiaries is Sofitel--UTH, eighth largest hotel chain in the world. Another subsidiary, UTA Industries, employs 3,500 engineers and technicians specialising in aircraft overhaul, repair and maintenance. It is also involved in aeronautical developments and aviation manufacturing services. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 2]

S. AFRICANS NEED VISAS--Holders of South African passports who wish to leave and re-enter Zimbabwe have been warned to obtain proper permits before they leave. A spokesman for the Department of Immigration Control said in a statement yesterday that South Africans wishing to visit Zimbabwe would also need visas. "These requirements will be rigidly enforced, and any holder of a South African passport who has not obtained the necessary authority will be refused admission to the country," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Dec 81 p 4]

RAIL LINK STILL CUT--The Umtali-Beira rail link, Zimbabwe's shortest outlet to the sea, is still not open, a spokesman for the National Railways of Zimbabwe confirmed yesterday. Traffic on the route was brought to a halt on October 23 when South African-backed saboteurs blew up the road and rail bridges over the Pungwe river, 50 km west of the port city. The spokesman said that according to the latest information from the Mozambican railways authorities the line would be reopened "some time this week." Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Dec 81 p 1]

RACISM CHARGED--Umtali--Racialism still exists in Zimbabwe's education system, the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell, said here yesterday. Speaking to teachers, parents and pupils at Gonongono School, he said that nowhere were the "subtle manifestations of racism" more entrenched than in education. "The abolition of community schools and zoning has not really changed the basic ethic of this system. The few non-whites who live in wealthy suburbs and attend former white schools still feel themselves superior because they have been admitted into the white world," he said. "Our whole education system--books, handouts, circulars, and any reading materials should be thoroughly cleansed of racist epithets."--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Dec 81 p 1]

END

CSO: 4700/401

JPRS 79751

29 December 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2545

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79751

29 December 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2545

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AFRICAN OIL STATES TO FORM CARTEL ALONG OAPEC LINES

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic No 243, 17 Oct 81 pp 53, 55

[Article: "African OAPEC With or Without the Arabs"]

[Text] Information held by some observers working in the international oil industry reveals that some African oil circles are considering establishing a regional oil organization along the lines of OAPEC made up of the African petroleum exporting states.

According to the information, this plan, which developed a short time ago within a limited circle among the African oil states, has grown and gained force recently following the discovery of commercial quantities of petroleum in several more African states and the actual or pending entry of these states into the club of countries exporting petroleum in appreciable quantities in regional and world markets.

If this plan takes shape, the six candidate states for entry into the proposed organization would be Nigeria, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Cameroun, and the Ivory Coast. The first two states in this group are members of OPEC. In the event of the establishment of a new organization, which would be called the Organization of African Petroleum Exporting Countries, these two states would retain their membership in OPEC after the model of the seven Arab states (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Iraq, Qatar, Algeria, and Libya) which maintain membership in both OPEC and OAPEC. The latter organization links these seven states with other of the Arab states (Syria, Bahrain, Jordan, and Egypt, now under suspension). Tunisia is expected to be the next addition to the OAPEC cluster, which has grown steadily with every new and extensive commercial petroleum discovery in any of the Arab countries.

According to the available information, the goal of the African oil organization would be to establish widespread cooperation among the African petroleum producing and exporting states--not only in the fields of production and marketing but also in such fields as technical and engineering cooperation in the land surveying and oil exploration sectors, the exchange of information concerning the nature and geology of the fields and the extraction of their reserves and underground resources, and the establishment of joint organizations for refining, transport, and processing along the lines of the organizations or specialized companies in the petroleum industries established within the framework of the Arab OAPEC organization.

However, in connection with this concept, some Western sources speak of other reasons which they say are hidden in the minds of those working to establish this new oil organization. They hold that these reasons are based on "a desire on the part of the African oil states to get out from under the domination of the Arab states, free themselves from OPEC control, and formulate an independent oil policy for the African states."

Apparently, talk of these reasons is based more on Western hopes than African reality.

The Western sources, which are delighted by any disruption within OPEC and are pleased by conflicting price and production policies among the member states, are interested in seeing any new organization become a bloc that will clash with OPEC as a whole or some of its parts. They never want such an organization to cooperate with OPEC. This is because the existence of dissimilar and conflicting new organizations tends to increase the imbalance within OPEC and weaken the chances of success of any attempt to reunify the organization or repair the rift that still dominates mutual relations among some sides.

Two factors confirm that talk about a "goal of independence from OPEC" is based more on Western hopes than African reality:

First, OPEC itself suffers from a large internal division, and while its members may arrive at a temporary settlement to end this division, it remains evidence of existing regional and international political differences and their underlying economic realities which leads one to expect a reemergence of this division in some form or other in the short or long term. Nigeria and Gabon, the two OPEC members, are not in conflict with "the OPEC Arabs," nor are OPEC members Venezuela, Ecuador, and Indonesia. Rather, it is inside the organization and the proposed policies within it and in the various positions among them, and some of them are closer to some Arab members than they are to others. The source of the biggest problem plaguing OPEC today is the split of its Arab members into two (and perhaps more) camps along the lines of their superficial and actual political divisions.

Whenever the African states wish to support their common oil interests and policies (if such exist), the reality dictates that they cooperate in this area with the other OPEC states that share this position. They must support this common position rather than fragmenting and dissipating it, thereby leaving themselves open to isolation--along with other OPEC states--by Western or non-Western powers.

The second factor that suggests that the "anti-OPEC bloc" is more a Western hope than an African slogan lies in the true position and oil resources of each of the probable member states in the future organization, which is still only a concept in the making.

Regardless of the disparities in the oil resources of the six states, and setting aside the special importance that the oil sector now has or will have in the economy of each of the states, it is a certainty that none of these states (according to data available at this point) will be a major oil state. That is,

none will be an oil state in the sense that it will be capable of occupying an important position in the international oil industry or offering real competition to the OPEC members, which may have lost some of their influence in the international energy market but remain more capable of influencing this market than other countries.

Perhaps it is coincidental that reports about the African OAPEC and the possibility that--if it comes into existence--it could operate as an anti-OPEC bloc came at the same time that the energy conference in London was discussing the development of oil conditions among the petroleum exporting countries toward a greater role for the Gulf states in OPEC.

Discussion at the London Conference included an address by Algerian oil expert Nur-al-Din Ayyat-al-Husayn, who has been known for his wide knowledge in the field from the time he headed the marketing department in SONATRACH through his work in the oil industry in the UAE. Between these two posts, he worked as a consultant to the long-term strategy formulation committee of OPEC itself.

According to the remarks made by this expert, oil conditions in the OPEC states have the following implications:

1. Oil reserves in three of the 13 member states--Indonesia, Ecuador, and Gabon--will be depleted before the end of the 1980's, that is, in less than 10 years.

2. Another three of the member states (which leaves seven)--Nigeria, Qatar, and Algeria--will no longer be important petroleum exporters by the beginning of the year 2000.

3. The states that will retain their oil production capabilities after the year 2000 are definitely the Arab states of the Gulf.

These facts imply the following:

In view of the fact that two of the states that are candidates for membership in the organization of African petroleum exporting states--the two current members in OPEC--are subject to diminishing oil roles in successive periods, how could they play a role in a secondary organization against a major organization or principal states in this organization? These facts also indicate that the principal states in OPEC, which are Arab Gulf states, will retain their oil production capabilities after 2000, and consequently their oil role, in an environment in which the roles of other states in Africa and elsewhere are diminishing, will remain strong. Under these circumstances, it would no longer be feasible to talk about the potential success of an incapacitated regional African bloc against them.

On top of this, observers say that the establishment of an African oil organization implies one of the two following possibilities:

First, the organization may limit itself to the six oil states named (Nigeria, Gabon, Angola, Cameroun, Congo, and the Ivory Coast) and rule out the other oil

states in Africa, which include OPEC members Algeria and Libya plus Tunisia, which will soon join OAPEC. The ruling out of these countries would open a breach in African relations which would hurt the interests of the six states both in the oil sphere and in the non-oil sphere.

Second, the organization could open its membership to the three states mentioned, which would then comprise a third of the organization in terms of number and a very substantial part of the organization in terms of strategic and quantitative weight. In this case, the organization will have ruled out in advance any movement which is opposed--in principle--to the Arabs. It will have placed itself in a climate in which the door is open to cooperation, and the scale of this cooperation will depend on the ability of the member states to bring projects into existence and coordinate mutual interests.

These facts mean that the African OAPEC cannot possibly be against the Arabs of OPEC--not only because OPEC does not exhibit Arab unity, but also because the African OAPEC cannot be against the Arabs unless it is also against the Arabs of Africa, and therefore against Africa itself. It has no desire to be against Africa, unless it wishes to insure its own downfall from the start.

Therefore, the establishment of an African OAPEC means the establishment of another secondary or regional organization which can be a source of support for all its states without being against similar Arab oil states. Ultimately, if the organization wants to further its power and interests, it must play a part in strengthening OPEC by restoring its unity.

8591
CSO: 4504/38

BASES FOR SENEGAMBIAN FEDERATION MENTIONED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3356, 23 Nov 81 p 2755

[Text]

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, at the end of a three-day visit to The Gambia by President Diouf of Senegal, that he and President Sir Dawda Jawara had signed an agreement constituting the two countries into a confederation under the name of Senegambia was unexpected for its timing rather than its content. It is notable however, that what has been agreed between the two Heads of State is a "confederation". Sir Dawda has all along been most firm that such should be the nature of the (seemingly inevitable) link between the two countries, while President Diouf's speeches have suggested that he would have preferred some closer connection.

It is one of the heads of the agreement that "each of the confederal states shall maintain its independence and sovereignity". And the day after the agreement had been signed — not, incidentally, in the capital, Banjul, but at Kaour about 120 miles further up the River Gambia — M. Amadou Cissé, Senegal's Ambassador in France, was emphasising that both nations continue to exist as separate entities and that "The Gambia remains a sovereign state for everything that has not been confederated."

Four bases for the confederation have been mentioned, namely, integration of the two countries, armed and security forces' "to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the confederation", economic and monetary union; co-ordination of policy in the field of external relations and, finally, co-ordination of policy in communications and "in all other fields where the confederal states may agree to exercise their jurisdiction jointly."

Co-ordination of policy is very much what happens, or is meant to happen, in the European Common Market. Indeed, Sir Dawda has said that the creation of the confederation is closely analogous to Britain's joining the Common Market. He has also said that a formal Treaty of Confederation will be signed very soon but the Parliament of neither country has yet debated the issue, though there has been considerable effort put into explaining to the

electorates the benefits of closer links.

The two Heads of State have also agreed to set up the necessary machinery for the "elaboration of the protocols of implementation to establish the Senegambian Confederation", of which the President of Senegal will be President and the President of The Gambia will be Vice-President. Other institutions will be a Council of Ministers of the Confederation and a Confederal Parliament. Sir Dawda has also said that a gradual approach should be taken to the confederation; certainly there are going to be many details that will require careful examination.

Presumably monetary union means that The Gambia will switch to using the CFA franc as its currency. But before this can happen the other members of the Union Monetaire Ouest Africaine (UMOA) would have to concur and so too would France which undertakes to maintain a fixed convertibility, of 50 to 1, for the CFA franc against the French franc. On the other hand. The Gambia should remember that the CFA franc was effectively devalued recently when the French franc had to devalue against other currencies in the European Monetary system; some economists in France think that the franc may have to be devalued again within the next 12 months.

One likely consequence of economic union is a common customs policy. At present Gambian import duties are very much lower than those of Senegal, a fact which has led to The Gambia importing much more of certain goods than it consumes. The extra goods are then re-exported, as the Gambians say, to neighbouring countries. The Senegalese authorities call this trade smuggling, but as so many influential Senegalese citizens are involved, readjusting The Gambia's customs duties to fit Senegalese regulations may be more complex than it might seem at first sight, even without considering the impact on prices within The Gambia.

If, however, economic union is handled cautiously and tactfully the benefits to The Gambia could outweigh the drawbacks. For example *West Africa* has already mentioned that a new political relationship between the two countries could lead to a better development of the Gambia river as a commercial waterway. It is worth noting that the communiqué of the fifth session of the Senegal-Mali joint commission for co-operation — a week before the confederation announcement — said that the two countries "see the need to improve the transit procedures between Mali, The Gambia and Senegal".

President Senghor had for years tried to achieve some level of integration between Senegal and The Gambia to ease the task of developing Senegal's potentially rich Casamance region to the south of The Gambia. Perhaps confederation will mean that Banjul will become the principal port and metropolis for the Casamance.

Both Governments will find that some of their citizens are initially less than enthusiastic about any real confederalism, but with attention to detail and proper restraint it should be possible, eventually, to attain a viable confederation.

CSO: 4700/418

STIFF OPPOSITION TO SENEGAMBIAN FEDERATION REPORTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 22, No 24, 25 Nov 81 p 8

[Text]

SENE-GAMBIA: CONUNDRUMS. The plan to forge Senegal and Gambia into a unitary state after the Senegalese military intervention at the end of July restored the crumbling regime of President Sir **Dawda Jawara** (AC Vol 22 No 17) is coming up against some stiff resistance on both sides of the frontier, and could have some unexpected regional implications. With the exception of the right-wing islamic-oriented *Mouvement Républicain Sénégalais* (MRS), led by the barrister **Boubacar Guèye**, most of the principal Senegalese political parties came out strongly against what they consider to be a disguised annexation of Gambia. We understand that some of the more radical opposition parties have woven ties with Gambian opposition, both within the country and in **Guinea-Bissau** and **Guinea-Conakry**, under putsch leader **Kekoi Samba Sanyang**. Senegal's southern neighbours are discreetly favouring opposition to a unified Sene-Gambia, for they are wary of President **Abdou Diouf**'s ambitions in the region. Likewise, we understand that Gambian opposition is moving about freely in **Mali**. The growing links between Senegalese and Gambian opposition provided the Gambian government with the pretext for cracking down on dissidents. (It will be remembered that the principal target was **Abdoulaye Wade**'s *Partie Démocratique Sénégalais* (PDS), accused of sending cadres for military training in **Libya** and smuggling in arms to Senegal via **Mauritania**. Government claims are correct, although Wade was probably not directly involved. Instead, the PDS' Libyan connections were the result of independent initiatives taken by a faction disappointed with the legal political process). For the moment, Wade remains in Paris and PDS' No. 2 man, **Fara N'Diaye** has even consulted former President **Léopold Senghor**, in the hope that he intervenes with the new government. Now, we hear action could soon be taken against **Mamadou Dia**'s *Mouvement Démocratique et Populaire* (MDP), which has ardently criticised government policy towards Gambia. Moreover, Senegal's radical and marxist groups (AC Vol 22 No 19) are also expecting some stick from the Diouf government. The Gambian affair has provoked some unexpected hiccups in the young and fragile Senegalese multi-party democracy, and symptoms are likely to be exacerbated in coming months.

CSO: 4700/426

BRIEFS

ARAB FUNDS FOR AFRICA--The President of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), Mr. Chedli Ayari, has announced that Arab countries are setting aside up to four per cent of GNP for aid to poor nations compared with an average of 0.03 per cent from Western and Eastern industralised countries. Mr. Ayari told a press conference in Khartoum that Arab nations could not be solely responsible for the development of Africa. That was the collective responsibility of the international community, he added. Arab funds, institutions and governments had, over the last six years, made about $6,000m. available to African countries in the form of loans and grants to some 35 African states. BADEA had been responsible for about 10 per cent of those funds. Recent loans announced by BADEA included; $10m. for Angola to rehabilitate fisheries, $5m. for Niger for water supply projects and $5m. for Sao Tomé and Principe to increase power supplies. Bank support for two projects in Chad had been suspended because of fighting. The projects were for building an oil refinery and reclaiming swampland. The Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Sahel Peoples is to give $210m. in aid to 10 countries of the Sahel. The aid will comprise $48m. in emergency food supplies and $162m. for urgent rural development projects. Four of the countries worst hit by drought, Chad, Mali, Niger and Upper Volta, will receive grants to transport the emergency food supplies. The other recipients will be Senegal, Cape Verde, Mauritania, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and The Gambia. The aid was given by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE and Iraq. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Nov 81 p 2797]

CSO: 4700/426

INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION IN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE DETAILED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Eugenio Diogo]

> [Excerpts] The First Congress of the JMPLA-Party Youth, which began last Saturday, yesterday ended its third day of proceedings with meetings of the working committees.
>
> The high point of yesterday's session was the unanimous approval of five premises presented to the congress. Two premises of basic importance to the life and activity of the organization: "Youth must be completely integrated with the people," and "Only by educating our youth can we continue the revolution in the future," were approved by the 380 delegates to the conference, representing all the young people of Angola.

Also approved during yesterday morning's session were the premises: "National defense is a duty and an honor for Angolan youth"; "The JMPLA-Party Youth as a Marxist-Leninist organization of Angolan Youth"; and "The OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers] as a source of members for the Party Youth." The draft revisions of the Party Youth statutes were also approved.

Afternoon Devoted to Reading of Messages

The afternoon session was devoted primarily to the reading of messages from international youth organizations, which rejoiced that this important event was taking place at a time when the imperialists, through their closest collaborator, are intensifying their aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

Messages were read from the International Union of Students, the AASU (African Association of Students), the youth organizations of Czechoslovakia, Romania, the DPRK, Poland, Afghanistan and Zambia, the Communist Party Youth of Portugal, Chile, Zaire, Brazil, Uruguay and Zambia, the FRETILIN Party Youth, the Association of Secondary School Students and the UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers].

Sunday Proceedings

During the Sunday session, congratulatory messages were also read from the Free German Youth of the GDR; the JMLSTP [Youth of the Movement for the Liberation of

Sao Tome and Principe]; the Ho-Chi Minh Union of Communist Youth, of Vietnam; the POLISARIO Front Youth, of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic; the Organization of Mozambican Youth; the KISZ [Communist Youth Union] of Hungary; the Komsomol Dimitroviana, of Bulgaria; the REVSOMOL, of Mongolia; and the SWAPO Youth League, of Namibia. The soldiers of the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola], the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women] and the BCR (Central Repairs Base) of the FAPLA also hailed the congress.

6362
CSO: 4742/91

BRIEFS

NEW LUANDA-MOSCOW AIR CONNECTION--On 5 November, TAAG (Angolan Airlines) made the inaugural flight between Luanda and Moscow, with a technical stopover in Paris. The opening of this route will contribute greatly to the consolidation of Angolan-Soviet friendship and cooperation. Henceforth this flight will be regularly scheduled every Thursday at 2130 hours, with a return flight on Saturdays at 0600 hours. It was 2245 hours when the TAAG Boeing 707, manned by an Angolan crew, took off from the 4 February International Airport. On board were TAAG officials, including TAAG director Mario Henrique de Oliveira von Huff, and the Aeroflot representative in the RPA [People's Republic of Angola]. The plane landed in Paris 8 hours later, and then made the 4-hour flight between France and Moscow. Moments after the Boeing 707 landed in Moscow, a beverage was served to the representatives of our airline company. On that occasion, Vladimir V. Potapov, director of the Moscow International Airport, speaking for Aeroflot, expressed a desire to help in every way possible to minimize any problems our airline representatives might have in carrying out their activities. It is noted that our TAAG representative in Moscow already receives strong support from the airport directorate in that friendly country. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Nov 81 p 2] 6362

BULGARIAN COOPERATION--Lopo do Nascimento, minister of foreign trade and minister of planning, is visiting the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Last Saturday the minister met with Peko Takov, member of the Political Bureau of the PCB [Bulgarian Communist Party] Central Committee and vice president of the Council of State. During the meeting, the two conferees examined questions pertaining to economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. Lopo do Nascimento had already been received by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the PCB and president of the Bulgarian Council of State, with whom he discussed ways to intensify economic relations between the two states. On Friday he signed a cooperation accord with the Bulgarian authorities, providing particularly for construction, in Angola, of complete assembly plants for excavators and transport equipment, maintenance shops and an enterprise to install irrigation systems. The accord also provides for an intensification of cooperation in agriculture and geological prospecting. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Nov 81 p 4] 6362

SWEDISH EQUIPMENT--A visit by a Swedish trade delegation to Angola two years ago, has led to a $2.9m. order for Electrolux-Wascator, the world's largest supplier of professional laundry equipment. The order, the company's first of its kind in Angola, was by Ministerio de Coordenacao Provincial in Luanda. Electrolux-Wascator are supplying some 377 items of laundry equipment for nine hospitals in different parts of Angola, with bed capacity ranging from 200 to 800. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3356, 23 Nov 81 p 2796]

DANISH CEMENT MILL CONTRACT--Two Danish companies have won a £19m. contract to modernise a cement mill and to improve cement handling facilities at the port of Luanda, Angola. F. L. Smith, the Danish cement technology company and Hoejgaard and Schulz, the civil engineering company originally owned the mill north of Luanda. It is now owned by the State. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3356, 23 Nov 81 p 2796]

CSO: 4700/422

ROLE OF OAU PEACE-KEEPING FORCE NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3356, 23 Nov 81 pp 2757-2758

[Article by Alex Rondos]

[Text] THE OAU peace-keeping force in Chad, according to Dr. Robert Ouko, the Kenyan Foreign Minister, has a triple function: to keep the peace, to supervise elections (whenever they take place) and to assist in the integration of the Chadian Army. Meanwhile, some 250 troops from Zaire arrived in N'Djamena ten days ago and await the contingents from the other five states. These will arrive once a 14-man observation team, currently in Chad, reports back to the heads of state and the chairman of the OAU.

A ministerial meeting of the foreign ministers of the six countries involved in the peace-keeping force, due to take place on Thursday, November 11, was delayed. When it did take place, it was decided that the commander of the force should be a Nigerian. It was also decided that Chad should be split up into six sectors with a contingent from each country responsible for peace-keeping in that area. A team of 14 officers from the states involved is already in Chad — the facilities and expenses were offered by Nigeria — and their report will be assessed at a heads of state summit due to have taken place in Kinshasa on November 20. Nigeria has already said that such a summit is unnecessary and that the decision to hold it was taken against Nigeria's wishes. However, the Nigerian Government spokesman added, Nigeria will not send troops to Chad until after the Kinshasa meeting.

The decisions taken at the Lagos meeting await the approval of the OAU chairman, president Daniel arap Moi. Little opposition is expected from that quarter. Rather, the problem lies in preparing the full details of the execution of the OAU plan.

The basic problems are: who will go where in Chad, under whose command, and, where necessary, with what assistance?

It has been decided that the commander of the peace-keeping force will be Nigerian. Chad has been split into six sectors, each of which will be controlled by the contingent of a single country. One now awaits the news of the actual deployment of each country according to each sector.

In the meantime, a team of 14 senior officers is already in Chad assessing the needs for the implementation of the OAU peace-keeping plan. It is upon the basis of their reports that the heads of state will finally decide.

Nigeria is already concerned at the delay in the despatch of forces to Chad. It is almost three weeks since Colonel Gadaffi ordered the evacuation of Libyan troops, fighting has already taken place in eastern Chad, and the President of the Transitional Government of National Unity, Goukhouni Weddeye, has made no secret of his fears for peace in Chad without some mediating force. He has been noticeably silent about the entire OAU operation as it has been most recently conceived.

"Maintaining law and order" in Chad, as Dr. Ouko described one of the tasks of the OAU, is a somewhat more complicated task than some might imagine. Indeed, there has been a similar operation in Africa since the United Nations became involved in the Congo, as it then was, in the early

sixties. The OAU has insisted that it is responsible for Chad, and OAU functionaries are very conscious of the degree to which many sceptics are watching closely the latest turn of events to see if the Organisation is really up to the challenge. Some 6,000 men will be involved. Two battalions from Nigeria, one from Senegal and another from Zaire and contingents, to arrive later from Benin, Togo and Guinea. Gabon, which along with its neighbour, Cameroon, had until recently pressed for UN involvement and control of the operation, has now been persuaded to offer logistical support.

The expense of sending troops to a country as large as Chad — given the numbers involved and the area to be covered — is enormous. The OAU has stated that it is not empowered to approach governments bilaterally in such matters. Rather, individual states, participating in the OAU force, may call upon foreign powers to offer logistical assistance if it is necessary. France has agreed to send assistance to Senegal and Zaire, while Nigeria has sounded out the US and some European governments about possible logistical help once the precise requirements of the mission are clarified by the observation team that is currently in Chad. The Nigerian request is likely to be for maintenance facilities rather than anything more substantial.

The OAU force is placed under the authority of the OAU Secretary-General who has appointed the Ethiopian, Gebre Egziaber Dawit. He will preside over an administrative committee comprised of representatives from Benin, Congo, Guinea and Kenya.

The first test that the force will face is the latitude of action that will be permitted to it. Will it be able to respond to requests for punitive or suppressive action by the GUNT? At present it seems not. On the other hand, law and order in Chad is symbolised, theoretically by the rule of President Goukhouni Weddeye's Transitional Government of National Unity. Any opposition to the GUNT represents an attack on the law and order of the country. The dividing line between defensive and offensive actions in a country as politically and militarily brittle as Chad is very obscure, especially for officers and diplomats with little exposure to the country's problems.

No deadline has been set for the departure of the OAU forces. If, as Dr. Ouko observed, their duties include overseeing elections in Chad, their stay may be prolonged. The OAU force is strictly neutral (in spite of the tacit support of the OAU for President Goukhouni's GUNT). This means that Hissen Habre and his supporters who comprise the Forces Armées du Nord, might have to be considered. Certainly, Hissen Habre is not intent on fading away from the Chadian political scene. The best measure of this has been the resurrection of the old theory — passed on by old Chad hands with interests, journalists uninitiated in the complexities of Chadian politics, that Hissen Habre is considered the man most capable of drawing Chad together. At the moment he remains too closely associated with Sudan, and even the US. Whether he will be able to survive independently of his patrons depends on whether his latest military initiative, which took place after the Libyan withdrawal, succeeds. If he can hold the positions he is reported to have taken in Adre and Guereda, he becomes a factor in the future elections in Chad. The same principle — of military presence equals political bargaining power — applies to Ahmat Acyl, the Foreign Minister of the GUNT whose relationship with Libya will not have been harmed by the Libyan withdrawal. Colonel Gadaffi cannot be assumed to have lost an interest in Chad, and he will be keen to retain a supporter whose faith has been well proved.

This leads one to the supervision of the elections. Whether this task is best carried out by troops is open to doubt. The political difficulties are only too obvious. There is, in fact, an honourable record in Africa of election supervision by police forces who are used to carrying out duties individually and usually have experience in dealing with electioneering and elections. Ghanaian police officers were prominent in the Congolese elections in the early sixties and more recently the British bobby played his part in Zimbabwe.

President Goukhouni Weddeye has made no secret in the past of his ambivalence towards the OAU force. In his most recent interview he observed, again, that an OAU presence was proposed in the Lagos Agreement of late 1979. Two years later, he noted, there was still no OAU force. Already delays have occurred in the despatch of contingents and the concept of OAU neutrality combined with the mission's further roles of election supervision and assisting in the integration of the

factions into a national army. Thus, while the United Nations has been called upon to supply material assistance, there is a growing body of closely-involved opinion which wonders why the UN has not been called upon more publicly — if at all — to provide the sort of advice in planning such peacekeeping missions — something in which the UN has an impressive track record. Cameroon, in insisting on the UN aegis, has not timed its stand all that well; to Nigeria, Yaounde gives the impression of being wilfully contrary.

An uneasy alliance

There have been no details of how the OAU force, or anyone else, plans to integrate the armed forces of the factions. Whether the integration will be a prerequisite of elections is also not clear. An uneasy military alliance reigns in N'Djamena where the Forces Armées Populaires, under the leadership of Goukhouni also comprise the supporters of the FROLINAT veteran from Central Chad and the current Interior Minister, Mahamat Abba Said. He threw in his lot with Goukhouni, but his men have also been involved in skirmishes with Ahmat Acyl's followers in central Chad. To the south, Colonel Kamougue remains the nominal controller of the five districts of southern Chad. He has been challenged in the past and the period of Libyan influence in N'Djamena saw a number of civilians move away in favour of the Libyans who at least promised to pay civil servants' salaries. The southerners are not averse to Goukhouni, but they have little reason for harbouring any magnanimity towards Habre whom they consider responsible for perpetrating the massacres of southerners in N'Djamena in early 1980. President Goukhouni's view is that Habre is a criminal but a compromise can be reached with his followers. In the West, the MPLT Movement pour la Liberation du Tchad, has sprung up again, as is its wont when political negotiations are in the offing, in Maiduguri. It called for the rapid deployment of the inter-African force with a view to holding elections as soon as possible. These are just some of the elements which constitute the divisions within Chad which will have to be overcome if an integrated national army is to be created.

The one bright spot in the immediate future is the end of Chad's ostracism from the traditional sources of financial assistance. President Goukhouni admitted as much in an interview earlier in the week: "In view of the attitude of African brothers and due to extra-African pressure, we were forced to demand the withdrawal of Libyan forces from our soil, to enable those countries which are fearful about Chad because of the presence of Libyan forces to have confidence in us." It is also clear that Colonel Gadaffi scarcely honoured any of his more generous promises. "Libyan aid cannot effectively be measured at the level of government," President Goukhouni said, because the Libyan practice had been to offer money and small assistance to the people in the areas where there forces were present. The Chadian leader is now waiting for a rapid flow of financial assistance that will permit him to re-establish a modicum of state efficiency; to attract old civil servants back to their posts; to improve communications throughout the country.

CSO: 4700/419

'AFP' REPORTS ON INTERVIEW WITH SASSOU-NGUESSO

AB091820 Paris AFP in French 1206 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Article by Jean Eudes Barbier]

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, 9 Dec (AFP)--Congo intends to develop its cooperation simultaneously with the Soviet Union and France but it does not in any way wish to maintain privileged relations with either of these two countries, the Congolese head of state, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, pointed out in an interview with AFP.

The Soviet leaders' experience of socialism he added, is valuable to us and of course, we cannot question neither our commitment to Marxism nor our ties to Moscow.

Recalling in this framework the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the Congo and the USSR during his last visit to the Soviet capital in May, the head of state reaffirmed that this treaty contained no military clause.

In this connection, he gave assurances that his country, for the time being, has no defense agreement with any country. That does not mean, he stressed, that we will not have friends when we are in need.

The Congolese leader stated that military cooperation (training of cadres, equipment for the national army) exists between Brazzaville and Moscow like between Brazzaville and Paris.

Col Sassou-Nguesso also explained that the Congo hoped very shortly to become a member of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance--the socialist countries' common market--or to obtain observer status. The purpose of this step, he said, it to make the socialist bloc participate in the realization of the 5-year development plan.

Questioned on the presence of some 1,000 Cuban soldiers in the Congolese territory, Col Sassou-Nguesso stated that his regime is free to receive whoever it wants within its borders, and that there is no need to oppose this decision.

In the first place, he added, we cannot truly speak of a base, because the Cubans' presence does not fall within the framework of a world strategy. They are there are our request on a clearly defined mission--security and the training of Congolese cadres.

On the other hand, the head of state expressed his conviction that supporting the action of U.S. President Reagan in Africa, and especially in Central Africa means supporting the transformation of the continent into an area of rivalry between the West and the East. It is not a just vision of things, he said, and we risk seeing a dangerous abandonment of Africa's responsibilities and Africa could get out of our control.

Finally, Col Sassou-Nguesso regretted that there are no longer [word indistinct] important regional meetings to discuss security problems. He recalled that in 1973 Brazzaville hosted the last meeting of the seventeen--Central and Eastern Africa--entrusted with the problems of security. Such meetings, he explained are always useful, at least for settling certain differences.

CSO: 4719/345

NATION SAID TO HAVE ENTERED MARXIST CAPITALISM ERA

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3356, 23 Nov 81 pp 2777-2778, 2779

[Text] THE PERSONAL attendance of Colonel Dennis Sassou Nguesso at the recent Conference of French and African Heads of State and Government in Paris marked a high point in relations between France and Congo. Relations between the two countries have been improving since the coming to power of Colonel Nguesso, despite the fact that the closeness of those links was one of the official reasons given for the forced resignation of Nguesso's predecessor, President Yhombi Opango.

The explanation for the improved relations with France lies essentially in two areas; oil and aid. Russia and Cuba are deeply entrenched in Congo politically, but they do not provide the aid required. Two Western oil companies, Elf Congo and Agip Congo operate the 26 off-shore oil platforms.

President Nguesso set the tone when he visited Paris in October 1979, and since that visit there have been numerous exchanges, notably in September this year when the *Counseil National du Patronat Francais* (CNPF) welcomed Congolese ministers in Paris to discuss opportunities within the 1982-1986 National Plan.

French investment in Congo in 1981 will amount to about £150m., and the French expatriate community has grown this year from 7,000 to more than 10,000 people. Italians, Americans and Spaniards have also been attracted by the oil. The arrival of some 6,000 wealthy oil expatriates has placed a strain on city infrastructure at Pointe Noire, the economic capital, as well as given cause for concern to the Eastern bloc presence.

Although the Eastern bloc countries together provided only about 1.5 per cent of Congolese imports (France heads the list) and 6.6 per cent of Congolese exports, there are some 250 Russian military advisers, including pilots for a squadron of Congolese Russian-built MIG 21 fighters. The Cubans have some 50 men in Colonel Nguesso's personal guard and 2,000 Cubans live in a "rest and recreation camp" behind Pointe Noire international airport. On May 13 this year Congo signed a broadly based 20-year treaty of friendship and co-operation with the USSR which President Leonid Brezhnev said "conformed with the vital interests" of the two countries. However, President Nguesso is keen to underline that the treaty is not like those signed with Angola, Mozambique, and more recently, Libya. The accord does not provide for bases, nor is there a clause accepting military intervention at the request of the Congolese. As President Nguesso pointed out in a recent interview: "All of the Western states have relations with the USSR without all this fuss," and, ". . . the Soviets have never tried to impose their will on us." The Western expatriate presence, in numerical terms at least, is certainly larger than the Eastern bloc population.

It is this mixture of influences that has led some observers to comment that Congo has entered an era of "Marxist Capitalism". In Brazaville, the trappings of communism are very much in evidence, with portraits of Marx and Lenin on the buildings. In Pointe Noire, there is a waiting list for entry to an expatriate school where the registration fees alone are about £2,000.

Oil production for this year is estimated at almost four million tonnes. The figure has been increasing since 1977 and it is predicted that the ten million tonne per

annum mark will be reached at the end of the decade. Production started in 1965, when the Pointe Indienne field was the only one exploited, but that area now has little significance. The main fields now are Emeraude, Likouala, Loango and Yanga. These last two fields, along with important deposits yet to be exploited at Senji are likely, given the current state of exploitation technology, to be the important contributors to Congo's production total. Gas reserves are estimated at 50,000m. cubic metres, and a liquification plant is envisaged for 1982 with a capacity of 6m. cubic metres per annum.

Preparing for oil's end

Oil receipts furnish 70 per cent of the 1981 Budget rsources (against 40 per cent in 1979) and represent 90 per cent of export receipts. It is vital, therefore, that Congo develops its other industries in preparation for when the oil runs out. The traditional cash crop exports have not fared well in the last two years. This is partly because of the very high level of urbanisation in the main centres; Brazaville, Pointe Noire, Kayes and Louboumo. This concentration, along with a relatively high literacy rate and young population (about 40 per cent are under the age of 14) has also led to radical public opinion, more of which later.

Coffee production has fallen in the last two years from 4,800 to 2,800 tonnes and cocoa from 2,600 to 2,100 tonnes. Sugar production fell dramatically from the date of nationalisation, 1970, from 100,000 to 4,000 tonnes in 1979. *Suco*, the government agency then transferred management of the refineries and plantations to expatriate hands. The 1980-81 production was back up to 18,000 tonnes and it is hoped that by 1985-86 it will be 70,000 tonnes. The 1982-86 National Plan calls for the Congolisation of commercial activities.

Wood, notably ebony, is the other main primary product. The *Office congolais du bois* has a monopoloy on export and in 1980 almost doubled the previous year's figures with production of 800,000 cubic metres. But if wood is to contribute significantly to *l'apres petrole*, the capacity and efficiency of the Congo-Ocean railway will have to be improved. Indeed, the railways, along with the other main project, the adaptation of Brazaville airport so that it can take Boeing 747s, absorbed most recent external aid. EEC, Arab and French funds are involved in the railway project, which has to cope with difficult terrain.

Secondary industries have fared better since 1978 than primary products; volume of production and receipts have been better stimulated by oil revenues. Food processing has expanded by 80 per cent in the last three years, metals 43 per cent, textiles 21 per cent and chemicals 48 per cent.

But ultimately the direction Congo takes, both in its foreign and industrial policies, may depend more on internal political strains than oil revenues. President Nguesso's arrival to power was generally considered to be a move to the left. Oil revenues have not necessarily compromised that tendency, but they have complicated it. There have been at least two attempts on the President's life since his coming to power and North South tension remains a destabilising influence. Since 1968, all of the Heads of State have been Northerners and the army is also dominated by them. Indeed, Marxist-Leninist ideological disputes have often been a cover for ethnic rivalries.

CSO: 4700/419

DETAILS ON SPANISH INVESTMENTS, AID GIVEN

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3356, 23 Nov 81 p 2775

[Text] IN AUGUST 1979 a coup put an end to the tyrannical rule of President-for-life Franciso Macías. It was done with the knowledge, certainly, and perhaps the backing, of the Spanish government in Madrid.

Since then Spain, the former colonial power, has regained the preponderant position on the Equatorial Guinean scene which it lost to the Communist bloc countries during Macías's eleven years of dictatorship. Madrid has provided massive aid to the new regime of General Obiang, in both financial subsidies and technical assistance. In the year following the coup Madrid advanced loans, credits and financial aid totalling 3,000 million pesetas (about £17,350,000), and also sent technicians, doctors and teachers to help to put the country back together again. There have been other aid donors — OPEC, the IMF and Argentina among them — but Spain has remained by far the most important.

This aid was vitally necessary. The economy was in ruins, the cocoa fields — Guinea's main source of export revenue — were practically abandoned. The education system had collapsed — almost alone on the African continent Equatorial Guinea saw an absolute decline in the number of students attending secondary school in the last ten years (the only other country with this record is Somalia since the war with Ethiopia). Spain stands to gain from her involvement as well as Equatorial Guinea: for example, Madrid has financed new facilities for a joint-venture fishing fleet, which will allow fishing all the year round in the Gulf of Guinea, a welcome addition to Spain's shrinking fishing grounds off the coast of north-west Africa.

Most important of all, Spain has taken an important role in the slowly emerging oil industry in Equatorial Guinea. Almost immediately after the coup, the nationalised oil company Hispanoil began exploration in Guinean waters, and in January 1980 a new Spanish-Equatorial Guinean oil company — GEPSA — was set up, with half the capital put up by Hispanoil and half by the Spanish-subsidised Equatorial Guinean government. In August this year, the first oil finds were announced.

Exploitation of any oil reserves offshore would need very high capital investment, investment which no concern would be willing to risk without a reasonably stable political situation in the country. Equatorial Guinea needs stability for other reasons as well. The cocoa plantations collapsed because the Nigerian skilled workers who tended them were driven out by Macías's terror mobs. To get them back, Obiang has been trying to convince the Nigerian government that their personal security would be guaranteed. This was the gist of accords between the two countries signed in Lagos in August this year.

The stability of the Obiang government is a matter of considerable importance both for Spain — partly because of her heavy investment in the country — and for Equatorial Guinea. Spanish aid has not been confined to financial and technical assistance. Initial military help for the Obiang regime came not from Spain but from Morocco. Moroccan troops were called in to guard the new Head of State, and were also used to execute the former dictator Macías, apparently because Equatorial Guinean troops, in what was left of the army, were too frightened to do so. Moroccan troops still remain as a Presidential Guard.

Spain did send a small number of police with the first wave of technicians in December 1979, but recently Spanish security help has increased dramatically, possibly as a result of a coup attempt earlier this year. Spain is now supplying military equipment and personnel.

In September the Inspector-General of the Spanish National Police, General Saenz de Santamaría visited Malabo, the capital of Equatorial Guinea, to discuss future co-operation on security. It was agreed that Guinean units would be trained in Spain to replace the Moroccan security forces in police duties — although it was stressed by Malabo that the Moroccans would not be pulling out entirely. Radio Madrid has reported that these units would have a Guinean officer in charge, with a Spanish advisor, but that for some time "all the officers and NCOs . . . in these units would be Spanish since this is considered essential to guarantee security in Guinea". In addition Spain is to provide more military vehicles and instructors for the Equatorial Guinean police and armed forces in the country itself.

"At the heart of the five-day negotiations," Radio Madrid said, "was the need to ensure the political stability of Equatorial Guinea to enable the country to proceed to achieving social harmony and economic recovery."

It appears from this that Spain has accepted a long-term commitment to guarantee the internal stability and security of Equatorial Guinea. This will, doubtless, involve not only more financial aid, but military aid as well. In any event, it is unlikely that Equatorial Guinea would receive the same quantities of aid from any other source. As one of the few Hispanophone countries, Spain is the obvious choice of benefactor. It may be, that the Spanish role in Equatorial Guinea could come to resemble that of France in some of her former colonies in Africa.

CSO: 4700/419

BRIEFS

USE OF POISON GAS--Kuwait, 14 Dec (KUNA)--Eritrean fighers today said that they launched a counterattack against the Ethiopian forces in the (Barakah) area 2 weeks ago with the aim of frustrating their preparations to launch a new extensive expeditionagainst the fighters, using poison gas as a deterrent. A statement issued by the Office of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front said that their forces managed to scatter enemy concentrations in several position and posts and inflicted on them heavy losses in men and equipment. The statement condemned the plot of the fascist and illegal regime's use of poison gas and it appealed to the freedom-loving and justice-loving nations of the world and humanitarian institutions to condemn the plot of the Ethiopian regime. It demanded that proper support be forthcoming from all quarters and that observers be sent to the Eritrean arena. [Text] [LD141820 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1255 GMT 14 Dec 81]

CSO: 4504/135

STUDENTS, STAFF STRIKE AT LIBREVILLE UNIVERSITY

AB111702 Paris AFP in English 1642 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Article by Jean-Eudes Barrier]

[Text] Libreville, 11 Dec (AFP)--Nearly 2,000 students and teachers were on strike at Gabon's Libreville University today following the arrest and detention of some 10 people earlier this month after a demonstration.

Among those still held since the protest here by youths on December 1 was the former rector of the university, Jean-Pierre Nzonghe Nguema, who was dismissed from his post a week ago, an authoritative source said.

The Gabonese security forces have not moved in at the university campus but were keeping it under surveillance from a helicopter as some 200 students kept up their round-the-clock occupation.

The only incident reported since the strike occurred when some 100 students prevented the newly-named rector, Laurent Biffot, from leaving his official building for several hours.

The students then threw stones at his car, smashing the rear window.

The students have called for the new rector's departure and the immediate release of Mr Nzoghe Ngueme, who is accused of issuing leaflets denouncing the regime of President Omar Bongo, a reliable source said.

No formal charge has been made against the detainees, the sourse added. Most of the arrests were made during the December 1 demonstration, when the protestors carried banners and issued leaflets calling for a multi-party political system in Gabon.

Last Saturday, four days after the demonstration, the university's science, letters and law departments went on strike.

CSO: 4700/428

BRIEFS

FRENCH OFFICIAL'S VISIT--The French minister of cooperation and development, Jean-Pierre Cot, this morning conferred with the Gabonese minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, Martin Bongo. Mr Cot discussed major world problems and a single problem in bilateral relations with the head of the Gabonese foreign service. The latter concerns the construction of the trans-Gabon railroad, which Mr Cot visited yesterday on his arrival, accompanied by the first deputy prime minister and minister of transport and merchant marine, Georges Rawiri. [Text] [AB081132 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 7 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/341

POLICE CLASH WITH POLICE OUTSIDE 'CASTLE'

AB150812 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Hundreds of police constables, who went to the castle yesterday to petition the government, were engaged in a struggle with their colleagues on guard duty outside the gate. In the process, the guardsmen used tear gas on the petitioners and armored cars were brought in to control the scene.

It all started when policemen protesting against the holding of a promotion examination today called at the castle to present a petition. As is normal on such occasions, the petitioners were ordered by the guardsmen to keep behind the barrier while their leaders crossed over to present their petition to the deputy ministers of presidential affairs and the interior. The petititoners defied the order and the struggle ensued.

The inspector general of police, Mr Kugblenu, has described the incident as unfortunate. He said the action will be investigated before any blame is apportioned. Speaking in an interview with a Ghana Broadcasting Corporation correspondent, Mr Kugblenu said following allegations he heard on the issue, he dispatched circulars to the various stations postponing it to enable him to carry out a thorough investigation in order to refer his findings to the police council for a decision. He observed that because of poor communication, the message did not reach all those concerned and the few who had gathered in Accra decided to go and present their petition at the castle. Mr Kugblenu said the minister of the interior has received the petition and it is being passed on to the police council. He said the candidates have been advised to go back to their stations and resume work.

CSO: 4700/428

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES ENTERPRISES--The Ghana Armed Forces Enterprises, a holding company sponsored by the Armed Forces, has now been registered. President Limann said that two of its divisions--farms and distribution network, had already been established. He said that land covering 8,094 hectares (20,000 acres) had been acquired at Tema, Awutu and Gariwe, for the cultivation of vegetables, cash crops, poultry farming and cattle ranching. The President hoped the Armed Forces would soon produces substantial supplies from those ventures and reduce their dependence on local markets. He said that efforts were also being made to fully re-equip the contruction corps, which was set up to undertake road building while assisting in the construction of medium-scale building structures required by the Armed Forces. Some groundwork had already been done in working out a programme for road rehabilitation in cocoa growing areas, which would help solve the problems of cocoa being locked up in inaccessible cocoa growing areas. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3356, 23 Nov 81 p 2811]

PFP LEADERS--Mr. Rowland Issifu Alhassan (PFP, Tolon) is the new parliamentary leader of the Popular Front Party. According to a statement signed by the party leader, Mr. Victor Owusu. His Deputy will be Mr. J. A. Kuffour, with Mr. Jones Ofori Atta as second deputy leader. Dr. S. A. Manson remains as chief whip with Mr. K. A. Adum-Atta as his deputy. The former parliamentary leader, Mr. S. A. Odoi-Sykes, becomes parliamentary spokesman on foreign affairs. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3356, 23 Nov 81 p 2811]

COCOA AGREEMENT RATIFIED--Parliament has ratified the 1980 international cocoa agreement. A report by the committee on agriculture and cocoa affairs said that apart from the revenue that will accrue to Ghana, the agreement will also bring about a reasonable degree of price stabilization needed to (?meet) budgetary requirements with a reasonable amount of certainty and confidence. The agreement fixed the minimum price at 100 U.S. cents per pound. The 1980 accord is the third in the series and it will be imposed for 3 years. [Text] [AB160729 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/428

VIEIRA TO STRENGTHEN TIES WITH FRANCE

AB141751 Paris AFP in French 1431 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Bissau, 14 Dec (AFP)--The president of Guinea-Bissau, Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, intends to strengthen cooperation between France and Guinea-Bissau during his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand next Thursday.

The Guinea-Bissau head of state, who arrived Monday in Kuwait, is expected in Paris on Thursday, AFP disclosed before his departure from Bissau. "Already France cooperates closely with Guinea-Bissau and the purpose of my trip is to further strengthen this cooperation with the new French Government. I received a very frank and friendly letter which opens the way for direct contacts from the Jean-Pierre Cot, the French minister for cooperation."

General Vieira also stated that his talks with Mr Mitterrand would touch on the international political situation, along his lines of Guinea-Bissau's nonalignment policy, which implies relations with all countries of the world, particularly with France, which has good relations with African countries.

We wish to develop contacts with France and with Portuguese-speaking African countries, declared Mr Vieira.

Speaking about cooperation between France and Guinea-Bissau, General Vieira recalled that France finances research studies on phosphates in Guinea-Bissau within the framework of international aid for research on natural resources.

Bauxite research is financed by the USSR and oil research by the World Bank. Refering to oil research, General Vieira mentioned a recent meeting in Lisbon between 35 oil companies from different countries and the Guinea-Bissau.

French aid to Guinea-Bissau, which was 10 million CFA francs in 1980, rose to 19 million in 1981. It is mainly for a development plan for the cultivation of peanuts, the processing and packaging of fish products, and for geological research and studies: in particular, a 30 million ton phosphate deposite has been found in the farm region (northern Guinea-Bissau).

Some 30 French technical assistants work on various projects in the central administrative bodies or in the interior of the country.

General Vieira also raised the issue of the 12 Gambian rebels who took refuge in Bissau at the failure of the 29 July coup d'etat.

The Guinea-Bissau Government is in contact with the UN High Commission for Refugees (HCR) with a view to obtaining a liassez-passer for these Gambians, led by Kukoi Samba Sanyang, to permit them to go to countries that will accept them. Up to now, no country has asked to receive them, General Vieira said.

CSO: 4719/341

AID NEEDED TO MEET COUNTRY'S FOOD NEEDS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Nov 81 p 12

[Excerpt] Bissau--The Third Extraordinary Congress of the PAIGC, which is taking place in this capital, stressed priority to agricultural development within the economic strategy under discussion, ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] reports, citing PRENSA LATINA.

This is the only way to resolve the severe domestic food crisis resulting from the prolonged drought that led to the loss of most of the harvests.

It is estimated that production of rice, the food staple of the people, fell short by 45,000 tons in 1980 and by 56,000 tons this year, or 50 percent of national consumption.

According to figures released in Bissau, it will be necessary for the international community to provide emergency aid to Guinea-Bissau to alleviate the serious situation created by the cumulative deficit in the last three harvests and the exhaustion of reserves in the rural areas.

Guinea-Bissau needs 54,000 tons of rice, 26,000 tons of corn, 2,000 tons of sorghum, 3,000 tons of edible oils, 6,000 tons of sugar, 7,000 tons of wheat flour, 6 tons of powdered milk, 700 tons of potatoes and 700 tons of butter.

These amounts are the approximate estimates of the UN commission for special economic assistance and emergency aid, which conducted a study looking to ease the crisis in this west African country.

Various countries and international organizations have pledged only 55,865 tons of food in aid to Guinea-Bissau, or about 40 percent less than needed.

The 1980-1981 agricultural year was one of the worst of the last three [as published], harvesting only 30 percent of the crops because of the drought.

The country must rely on [limited] resources to import foodstuffs. In 1980, exports amounted to $11 million, while imports amounted to about $60 million.

Of the $11 million in exports, $10 million were spent to acquire petroleum for domestic consumption.

In view of this situation, the government has decided to concentrate activity on basic necessities and to initiate an austerity program, as well as [to request] a program of assistance from the international community to solve the most severe problems with respect to foodstuffs and investments.

6362
CSO: 4742/91

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION TO BE ELIMINATED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Nov 81 pp 1,8

[Text] The social effects of colonialism are even more insidious than its political and economic effects because they penetrate deeply into people's thinking and take longer to disappear.

The colonialists relegated us to the status of inferior beings in every aspect of daily life, and that idea has taken hold in the minds of some compatriots.

Wherever it had a profound effect, racial discrimination was responsible for the bitterness that characterized nationalism in some regions of Africa. But the most important thing in this connection is the way in which African leaders have been able to deal with the problem with unparalleled moderation. None of them has advocated any kind of policy based on racial discrimination. All have chosen cooperation between races. The reason is that they are too familiar with racism to want to perpetuate its evils in any way.

We are one of the poorest countries in the world, and we are emerging from a difficult war and 7 years of independence under a regime that did practically nothing for this people's economic progress. There are many things wrong that need to be corrected and many problems to be solved. Doing so requires money and special knowledge. In addition, colonialism "divided us to conquer," as its saying goes, and left us with no skills. Such a people, with a low level of political training, is easy prey for opportunistic politicians, since demagogic appeals are addressed to the emotions more than they are to reason.

In a nation in the process of being formed, as ours is, the national question assumes vital importance. All political situations must necessarily take that problem into account, because nationalism is still only skindeep. This question was never given the slightest attention by the former regime. It was at that sensitive spot that the PAIGC's enemies attacked, and if it had not been for 14 November, the consequences would have been unforeseeable.

We must combat all ideas likely to cause divisionism among our people. But let us not waste time fighting shadows; instead, we must combat the causes of certain manifestations.

While it is true that the foundations for national unity were laid during the armed struggle for national liberation, it is no less true that the issue was not dealt

with during Luiz Cabral's regime, which, on the contrary, fostered divisionism to serve its own narrow interests.

The personality and dignity of the Guinea-Bissau man was reestablished in the struggle only to be undermined by the previous regime, but the events of 14 November restored that dignity. Now that people can discuss the question, this cannot be interpreted as racism.

The social inequality that has always existed between natives of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verdians living here was not combated during Luiz Cabral's regime, but became worse.

There is no place in the land of [Amilcar] Cabral for racism. During the struggle, we insisted on the need for national unity in order to achieve freedom and then face up to the enormous political responsibilities that would result from it. Before 14 November, there were people who tried to take advantage of every racial tie to sail through life. Those were the conditions imposed on us. Today, with the Readjustment Movement, there is no room for social injustices.

From now on, no one will be appointed to a post on the basis of skin color--that is what has happened here until now, but it will never happen again.

Yesterday we were Balantas, Fulas, or Mandingos, but today we are the nation of Guinea-Bissau. There is a new man in the land of Cabral, born with our independence and of our ability to struggle as a nation.

11798
CSO: 4742/100

BRIEFS

CUBAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION--A delegation from the Federation of Cuban Women has been in our country since last Wednesday for talks with the National Commission of Guinea-Bissau Women (CNMG). The two-member delegation, which is headed by comrade Elsa Pedrona, member of the National Committee of the Federation of Cuban Women and head of that organization's Ideological Department, was welcomed at the airport by comrade Esperanca Robalo, national secretary of the CNMG and head of the Cadre Training Department. During their stay in our country, the Cuban women will study the possibility of closer cooperation between the two women's organizations. They will meet with a few top party and government leaders and will visit Gabu and Bafata. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 2] 11798

ALGERIAN PHARMACEUTICAL DONATION--A donation of 5 tons of various kinds of medicines from the Algerian Government to the authorities of Guinea-Bissau was recently delivered during a ceremony hald at the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The donation falls within the scope of the spirit of mutual aid intended to overcome the immense difficulties currently being experienced by our country in the most diverse fields, primarily in the field of health. Representing Guinea-Bissau at the ceremony in question were comrades Carlos Medina, secretary general of the Ministry of Health, and Sabino Dias, director of hospital care. The Algerian Government was represented by that country's ambassador to Bissau. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 2] 11798

PRC RICE PROJECT ASSISTANCE--An extension center concerned with ricegrowing methods is being built in Carantaba in the Sonaca Sector (Gabu Region) by Chinese technicians under the terms of the general cooperation agreement signed in 1975 by Guinea-Bissau and China. The official inauguration was held in the second half of October by comrade Luis Candido Ribeiro, director general of the Ministry of Rural Development, in the presence of the charge d'affaires and the economic counselor from the Chinese Embassy. The project for building the center was established on the basis of a protocol signed by the two governments in May 1980. The center, which is being financed with credits from the Chinese Government, is aimed basically at developing 20 hectares of land for the production of seed for selected rice varieties and at clearing and cultivating land in the fertile lowlands over a total area of 180 hectares, about 100 hectares of which will be devoted to irrigated crops with two harvests per year. The project also calls for the local training of technical farm personnel and farm extension work among peasants in the area. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Nov 81 p 2] 11798

JOINT FISHING AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL--Guinea-Bissau and Portugal have agreed to establish two joint fishing enterprises following negotiations that have been underway since 1977. According to a report from ANOP (PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY) that was published in the weekly O JORNAL of Portugal, the talks have now entered their final phase, with our government having already approved the projects. Plans call for establishing a shrimp fishing enterprise with headquarters in Bissau and another enterprise, with headquarters in Lisbon, for marketing the product internationally. The two enterprises will be capitalized at 20,000 and 50,000 contos respectively and will be subsidized by the respective governments, with the Portuguese partner being underwritten by the Viana Fishing Enterprise. Eight fishing boats will be acquired and leased to our country by the Portuguese Government for a total of 220,000 contos. They will constitute the local enterprise's fleet. In exchange, Guinea-Bissau will allow Portugal to put up a building in Bissau for the Ministry of Fisheries, Commerce, and Artisans. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 3] 11798

JOINT COMMISSION WITH CUBA MEETS--A meeting by the high-level joint cooperation commission between Guinea-Bissau and the Socialist Republic of Cuba will begin in Havana on Monday, 23 November. The Guinea-Bissau delegation that will take part in the work, which is to be concluded on 27 November, is headed by comrade Filinto Barros, member of the PAIGC Central Committee and minister of information and culture. It also includes high-level officials from the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education, Health and Social Affairs, and Rural Development. The meeting will include a review of cooperation between the two countries and a study of new spheres of activity aimed at further developing the relations that have existed between Guinea-Bissau and Cuba since the days of our struggle for national liberation. It should be emphasized that since our independence, cooperation with Cuba has been concerned chiefly with education and health. Filinto Barros said, however, that in the field of information and culture, the Cuban Government will be asked to authorize training programs for reporters in that country, the sending of music and dance instructors to Guinea-Bissau, support for the National Institute for Scientific Research, and the exchange of documentation and information. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 3] 11798

CSO: 4742/100

KIKUYU, LUO LOYALTIES STILL SHAPE POLITICS

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 22, No 24, 25 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] Ke a: On the Luo Scent. The extravagance of Kenyan political intrigue has brought President Daniel Arap Moi squarely back to domestic duties after his globe-trotting for the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). On 15 November he announced that there would be no Kanu elections, at any level, during his term of office as OAU president.

Presumably as a result of the debacle started by a suggestion in parliament that Kanu start its own newspaper (AC Vol 22 No 23), Moi has attempted to assuage some of the key figures caught up in the slanging match. He recently toured G. G. Kariuki's (the minister of state in the president's office who was the butt of much personal criticism by the Standard newspaper) constituency of Nyandarua, where he handed out land to squatters. The following day he attended a church service in Nairobi accompanied by Mwai Kibaki only--in this case significant in that neither Moi's usual entourage (AC Vol 22 No 21) nor Kibaki's Kikuyu adversaries were present. Before setting out on this conciliatory path, Moi held a series of meetings with provincial and district administration officials and security officers, and then called a meeting of ministers and permanent secretaries to discuss state security in general.

Some light can meanwhile be thrown on the proverbial question of Luo politics. Kibaki is shortly due to raise harambee funds for primary schools in Homa Bay (South Nyanza), the parliamentary constituency of Oluoch Kanindo, a pro-Oginga Odinga MP. (Homa Bay also borders Karachuonyo constituency, where pro-Odinga forces combined in a by-election early last year to elect Phoebe Asiyo agaonst the anti-Odinga and staunch Charles Njonjo supporter, Okiki Amayo). From Homa Bay, Kibaki is due to raise more funds in Kisii district, before returning to Siaya district (Nyanza province)--Odinga's homeland. Kibaki's apparent strategy of Luo appeasement appears to have started at a recnt harambee function at Ugenya, the constituency of James Crengo, a youthful left-wing lawyer. It was the first time that Kibaki has gone alone to a function in Nyanza.

We understand that Stanley Oloitipitip (the pro-Njonjo minister of local government) is also due in Homa Bay in the near future. If there is to be a concerted effort to win over Luos, the main battle will undoubtedly be in South Nyanza, where there are anti-Odinga votes to be found. The pro-Njonjo triumvirate of John Okwanyo (minister for energy), Okiki Amayo (chairman of South Nyanza Sugar Company) and

Owigo Olang (assistant minister in the ministry of constitutional and home affairs) are all determined eventually to eliminate Odinga's influence in the region. Odinga himself has characteristically avoided any comment. He has recently been abroad.

On the periphery of Luo-bound allegiances, Munyua Waiyaki, the minister of industry, appears to have allied himself to Kibaki. Waiyaki, who originally came from Kabete, in Njonjo's constituency of Kikuyu, now represents the urban slum area of Mathare of eastern Nairobi, and is well-regarded by radical Luos and Kikuyus alike.

CSO: 4700/427

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID AGREEMENT--An agreement between the Japanese Government and the Government of Liberia for the construction of a 167-bed maternity hospital in Monrovia has been signed. The $4.5 million hospital, which will be financed by the Japanese Government through a grant, is expected to begin ground work by early January, 1982 and is also to take 2 years for its completion. [Text] [AB031953 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 3 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/430

CHISSANO: U.S. WILL LEARN TO COOPERATE WITH US

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 22 Nov 81 p 16

[Report on interview with Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs, by the PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY; date and place not specified]

[Text] Mozambican Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano has granted an interview to ANOP (PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY). One of the point discussed concerned international cooperation in several areas.

"In addition to Portugal and Italy, France and Brazil are other Western countries with which Mozambique has good ties of cooperation," explained Joaquim Chissano, who then discussed the exemplary cooperation with Sweden and other Scandinavian countries.

Chissano said: "With the exception of the FRG, the United States, Austria, and Canada, the People's Republic of Mozambique has cooperation ties with almost all the Western countries. There are contacts with Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland."

The Mozambican minister of foreign affairs said that the United States has already given indications that it wants discussion and dialogue with the Mozambican Government. He said: "I felt that when I was in Washington," and he added: "They have not yet seen very clearly how they should cooperate with us. Someday they will."

Obstacle To Be Overcome

Concerning the FRG, he recalled the "minor political obstacle represented by the Berlin clause, included in all international agreements concluded with the West German Government, which requires recognition of Berlin's special status as an associated state of the FRG."

The minister said: "But both parties are currently seeking ways to overcome that obstacle." He expressed hope that the opportunity will arise next year to take steps leading to elimination of the remaining barriers to the normal development of cooperation with the FRG.

Concerning the development of relations with France, Joaquim Chissano confirmed the upcoming visit to Maputo by Jean-Pierre Cot, France's minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for cooperation. He said he cannot predict whether there will be a high-level bilateral meeting within the next few months.

"There is no proposal in that direction from either side. Let us wait until Jean-Pierre Cot gets here." The Mozambican minister then discussed the quite significant cooperation between Mozambique and Brazil.

11798
CSO: 4742/111

DELEGATION TO SOCIALIST COUNTRIES PLANS TO INCREASE TRADE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 81 p 10

[Text] A delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Trade is leaving today for Hungary and Czechoslovakia. A similar delegation visited three other socialist countries a few weeks ago. These two visits are seen as among the most important Mozambican trade delegations abroad because they will result in a profound transformation of the People's Republic of Mozambique's international economic relations by consolidating the ties already existing at a political level with the socialist countries. The countries already visited are Bulgaria, the GDR and the USSR.

In the course of past visits contracts signed between enterprises have amounted to a total of 16.4 million U.S. dollars. The Mozambican delegation signed an agreement for further negotiations in each country.

The practical objective of these visits is to plan the commercial exchanges of Mozambique with other socialist countries. Thus, in the negotiation agreements signed between representatives of the countries involved, the principles for trade relations for 1982 were analyzed, as were the development of commercial exchanges and the products to figure in them. Most of the importation contracts with the various enterprises focus on the supplies needed for the implementation of the Central State Plan for 1982.

At a meeting with our reporter held yesterday, the national director for commercial operations at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Jose Marques, who was the leader of the previous delegation and also of the present one, noted:

"One of the main responsibilities of these missions is a survey of the markets in socialist countries," adding that because of Mozambique's former colonial situation, the possibilities of economic and commercial complementarity are unknown to both parties.

Personal relations between directors of enterprises involved in foreign trade are also pursued through these visits. Jose Marques said that without them, many small problems in commercial transactions become obstacles whose solution often takes too long.

He added that the advantages of such relations have already become obvious, resulting in increased efficiency in the work of the enterprises and in a diversification of contacts with economic units in these countries.

In regard to commercial exchanges, besides the signing of import contracts, others were signed for Mozambican exports. These contracts will result in the purchase of tractors, trucks, construction machinery and spare parts, construction materials, electrical equipment, chemical products, cloth and medicines. In turn, Mozambique will sell sugar, tantalite-microlite, cotton, bagasse, cashews and a number of other products.

The representatives of the Mozambican enterprises participating in these missions are also scheduled to discuss the improvement of technical assistance related to the equipment imported from these countries, which is already in use, particularly in the implementation of some of the large development projects of this decade.

As a result of these initial contacts, it is probable that a number of other contracts will be signed in Maputo, "given the fact that the enterprises will bring over samples needed for better analysis and tests by the users before their purchase is transacted."

The results obtained from the first trade mission and those expected from the present one will make it possible, according to Jose Marques, to "increase in 1982 the spectrum of products from the socialist countries in our homes, plants, farms, hospitals, schools and numerous other fields of activity in our country."

As Jose Marques had noted at the beginning of the meeting, these commercial activities constitute an important take-off point for the implementation of the orientations given by the third congress and for the requirements imposed by the struggle in this decade.

These requirements for independent development demand that our country break out of its dependence on a half-dozen countries with respect to commercial activity.

CSO: 4742/126

POLICE VOLUNTEER FORCE CREATED IN ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 7 Nov 81 p 16

[Article by Joao Carimo]

[Text] "Our police officers must not use their uniforms to cover up their crimes." That is what the provincial commander of the Protective Police in Zambezia told the inhabitants of the Third District of the city of Quelimane at the opening of a meeting he recently conducted there. Participating in the meeting, in addition to the 1,000 inhabitants, were the district commanders of the PPM [Mozambican People's Police], a representative of the Provincial People's Court, a representative of the Ministry of Security, and representatives of the mass democratic organizations.

The meeting was devoted to an analysis of police work and crime. As the PPM provincial official pointed out, only good police relations with the population can guarantee an awareness of crime and its control, making it possible to combat it effectively.

In discussing the behavior of PPM members, the inhabitants mentioned abuse of power, arrogance, and harsh language as characteristic of many police officers.

One district resident said: "When they are caught in a mistake, many police officers use their uniform to force respect, and often they charge their accuser as an offender, and the latter suffers not only intimidation but also reprisals." As far as crime is concerned, attention was drawn to the increase in the number of thieves in the city: antisocial individuals who are immediately released when they are turned over to the police.

Responding to the inhabitants, the PPM commander said: "Our police officers are not bandits. They are not thieves, and they must never flaunt their uniforms to cover up their crimes. It is the great responsibility of the inhabitants to denounce and point out those infiltrators." With reference to crime, he pointed to the need for the police and the inhabitants to work together to combat that great evil. For that purpose, Alberto Chinai announced the establishment of the PPM Volunteer Force as an effective instrument for combating crime.

The official added: "They will receive suitable training for that kind of work, and you will then be in a position, as citizens, to participate in the establishment of social tranquillity in our country--the main condition for the harmonious building of socialism."

According to what we could learn from that official, similar meetings will be held in all of the city's neighborhoods with a view to guaranteeing success in the establishment of the Police Volunteer Force.

11798
CSO: 4742/111

AGGRESSIVE EXPORT POLICY, PRACTICES ADVOCATED

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 22 Nov 81 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] During the seminar being conducted by the Ministry of Foreign Trade on the new system of provision and supply through imports, Minister Salomao Munguambe asked all those who normally go abroad to deal with import and export problems to stand up. Quite a few people stood up.

Salomao Munguambe then asked those who go abroad only to deal with imports to sit down. Most of those standing sat down. So only a minority goes abroad to promote the sale of our products.

Such a situation is absolutely abnormal and symptomatic of a mentality. The fact is that everywhere in the world, it is the seller who travels around trying to market his products. It is not the buyer who spends money on that kind of travel.

But in our case, there is a much greater concern to import merchandise, capital goods, and consumer goods, with no parallel development of the commercial aggressiveness needed for placing our products on foreign markets.

Although our industry is not developed, it does produce merchandise that many of our neighbors import from Europe. Would we make a fabulous profit from those possible exports? Surely not, but they would bring foreign exchange into the country and enable us to buy more equipment for the greater development of our industrial plant.

A survey of everything we produce that is not produced by our neighboring countries would surely yield agreeable surprises. It is not only in the field of transportation that we can participate in the SADCC.

But an export policy requires not only aggressiveness, but also planning and correct working methods. International markets have no sympathy for "our shortcomings": our lack of raw materials or spare parts. In the tough world of international competition, the one who wins is the one who presents good products at good prices within the agreed time limit.

11798
CSO: 4742/111

COMPLAINT VOICED ON COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AT RALLY

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 22 Nov 81 p 21

[Letter to the editor from Julia Jofrisse of Maputo]

[Text] To the editor of DOMINGO:

In writing these lines, I would like to contribute to the battle being waged in Mozambique on behalf of respect for the constitution and legality.

I become very sad and apprehensive when I see the directives of our party, government, and president being disregarded by those who should be the first to respect them and set an example for everyone.

It sometimes seems that they deliberately do things to discredit our leaders. What happens is very bad, and the fight against infiltrators must never be abandoned.

I am bringing this up because on the very day that the president of the republic was talking about the Offensive for Legality, denouncing the errors and mistakes committed by the Defense and Security Forces, and pointing out the way toward solving the problems, there were people committing abuses only a few dozen meters from where he was speaking.

In my opinion, it was not their fault, because they were following orders. I will cite a few examples. People passing on the streets near the site of the rally were being forced by members of our army to go to Independence Square whether they wanted to or not.

After that, no one was allowed to leave the spot where the rally was being held. There were people feeling ill because of the heat, there were women with children and pregnant women, and there were people of various ages. None was permitted to leave.

In both cases, the soldiers were using improper language, threatening people, and saying very annoying things that people do not like to hear. That kind of talk was the fault of the soldiers, but they were following orders, and someone gave those orders.

Thank you very much for the time and space I have taken, Mr Editor. I had no other way of letting President Samora and the party know these things.

11798
CSO: 4742/111

ABYSMALLY LOW CASHEW SEASON IN MANICA, SOFALA PROVINCES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 26 Oct 81 p 2

[Excerpts] The results of the 1980-1981 agricultural campaign in Manica and Sofala Provinces can be described as abysmal as far as cashews are concerned, considering that while the marketing goal for that product was set at 7,000 tons, statistical data through the end of last month show that a little over 1,500 tons have been sold.

The deficient organization of the process, reflected basically in the low level of active participation by the innumerable structures that ought to be involved in the various operations, is pointed to as the main reason for the current state of that sector, with the added circumstance that the most productive cashew areas are those most affected by the criminal armed gangs.

On another level, nonfulfillment of the goals is also due to some extent to the late arrival of staple items used for bartering with the peasants and to the failure to maintain access roads to the cashew nut marketing stations.

1981-1982 Campaign: Unpredictable Future

Plans for the 1981-1982 agricultural season call for planting new cashew trees on 500 hectares, but according to what the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE was told by the director of the enterprise, there is no way that the goal will be met. He said that the lack of sufficient personnel for that operation is one of the main factors endangering the goals.

It was also anticipated, according to the plan itself, that special machinery for clearing trees would arrive, but for reasons not mentioned by our source, that is not going to happen at a time when the inhabitants themselves are away doing that important job.

Concerning production from the existing cashew trees, it may be excellent if weather conditions do not change drastically, because there may be good flowering in the rural areas despite quite deficient treatment and maintenance.

11798
CSO: 4742/100

DAMAGED PUNGOE RIVER BRIDGE OPENS TO TRAFFIC

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Maputo--The rail bridge over the Pungoe River, damaged by saboteurs of the South African-backed self-styled Mozambique Resistance Movement, will be re-opened to traffic on Monday, the official Mozambique News Agency, AIM, reported yesterday, quoting Radio Mozambique in Beira.

The explosion, on October 30, destroyed one of the bridge's concrete supports but left the bridge itself intact. The support has now been replaced, and as from next week trains on the Beira-Umtali line will once again be able to cross the bridge.

Initially there will be a speed limit of 10 km/h over the bridge.

The road bridge over the Pungoe was much more severely damaged and no date has yet been set for its reopening. A cable ferry is operating which can take large vehicles, including buses. Traffic on the road from Beira to Chimoio has almost returned to normal.

The ferry comes from the Caia on the Zambezi River. It was dismantled and taken overland to the Pungoe where it was reassembled in just 12 days. The provincial offices of the Ministry of Public Works have given priority to regularising traffic across the river.

Work on the Pungoe bridges has involved members of the armed forces, staff from Mozambique Railways, the state electricity company, the ship-repair company Renab, and the Ministry of Public Works.

Work went on for three weeks in all weathers, often over an 18-hour day, with just short breaks for meals.

The daily paper Diario de Mocambique, published in Beira, commented: "Our major weapon was work. Work which spoke of the level of people's consciousness, of their patriotism, and of their indefatigable will to defend the revolution and the people's gains.

"The enemy did not foresee that the Pungoe would create heroes of labour, would raise the consciousness of the people, would heighten our revolutionary morale, and our determination to continue even more vigorously along the road of the revolution."

CSO: 4700/422

BRIEFS

ESPUNGABERA BANK ESTABLISHED--A branch of the People's Development Bank will soon open in the locality of Espungabera in the District of Mossurize, Province of Manica. Its establishment was recommended during the recent session of the Manica provincial government. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Dec 81 p 3]

RAILROAD BRIDGE REACTIVATION--Following 2 years of inactivity, the railroad bridge of Mazimchopes located along the railroad connecting Maputo and Chicualacuala in the Province of Gaza will reopen during the course of the present month. It had been destroyed in 1979 by the Smith-Muzorewa troops. According to Antonio Macedo of the SOJEL [expansion unknown], were it not for the delays experienced in the importation of materials--namely iron--the work for the reconstruction of this important means of communications would have been concluded sooner. He added that approximately 22 million meticals have been expended on this project. The cost of repairing bridges destroyed by enemy action against our country is partially offset by a 100,000 contos donation to our country by the Netherlands. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Dec 81 p 3]

CONTROL OF PRIVATE TRADE--"Let us intensify the struggle against black market activities by strengthening control over the private trade sector, because this is one of the sources of speculation," Minister of Domestic Trade Aranda da Silva said on Wednesday in Maputo at the enlarged consultative council held in this city. The meeting noted that one of the serious problems affecting the country today, and especially the large urban centers, is the diversion of certain products from legal conduits. "Fostered by the economic difficulties affecting the construction phase of socialism, the black market is, above all, a political-social problem and a factor for the destabilization required for reaction and counterrevolution." He added that infiltrations in plants and production units, businessmen and traders, border zones, ports and airports, railroad stations and others are at the origin of such illegal activities, and some private businessmen and truckers are their principal formenters. The struggle against black market activities ought to be made into an operation in which all citizens must participate to denounce, identify and neutralize black marketeers. The idea defended by some people that the black marketeer is useful because he can provide the products in scarce supply on the market must be destroyed. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Dec 81 p 10]

SOVIET SHIPS' VISIT--A Soviet fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Gennadiy Semenov will visit the port of Maputo between 13 and 17 December, the TASS news agency has reported. The fleet comprises the destroyer "Tallinn" and the escort ship "Letuchiy." This information has been corroborated by the Mozambican Navy command operations department. This visit is taking place in the context of the cooperation agreements signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Dec 81 p 10]

BULGARIAN DELEGATION--A delegation from the Industrial Association of Bulgaria arrived in Beira from Maputo yesterday. It is headed by the organization's permanent secretary, Blagoy Ganev. The delegation, which will return to Maputo today, visited a number of furniture production units in this city to familiarize itself with the production process, the quality of the personnel and materials involved, and the destination of the items manufactured. The delegation's visit to Mozambique is taking place under the terms of the bilateral cooperation agreements between Bulgaria and our country. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 29 Oct 81 p 3] 11798

CSO: 4742/100

MDK PROMOTES 'REUNIONESE' IDENTITY

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 29 Oct 81 p 16

[Article by Jose Macarty]

[Text] "We must remain watchful of the reforms to come and ready to intervene, first of all through an informational campaign, and if necessary, by actions to be defined." This statement by Mrs Agnes Gueneau, president of the MDK [Mouvman pou nout Droi Koze], illustrates the mood which reigns within this organization. During its general assembly which took place yesterday at the Joinville school in Saint-Denis, the organization recorded with satisfaction the changes which have occurred since 16 July, date of its establishment. However, it reserves the right to enter into direct action should seats of resistance show up here and there.

In a preliminary statement, the president of the MDK stressed the cultural values existing in Reunion. According to her, promotion of this culture will enable the people of Reunion to know themselves better and to come to terms with themselves. She deplored the fact that many of our countrymen are still unaware of the richness of their cultural heritage. "We must promote the cause of Reunionese identity against all, and thus we will contribute to the general development of Reunion," she concluded.

Then Mrs Simone Gros took part as secretary of the movement to sum up the activities of the past 3 months. In addition to the various steps towards official recognition, the MDK wrote to various people who, on one level or another, are active in the cultural domain. Meetings also took place with the heads of public and semi-public organizations on our island. Mr Canaguy thus reported on the interviews that the Le Barachois station would deepen its current orientation of respect for pluralism and openness to Reunion realities. To do this, FR3 must increase its reports and articles on the problems which the Reunion people are undergoing and open itself to our geographic environment. The MDK's commission on television also insisted that FR3 consider the diversity of thoughts and feelings that pervade the Reunionese culture. Finally, Mr Canaguy reaffirmed the need to introduce Creole on television and radio to facilitate comprehension of information and to enable increased appreciation of our mother tongue.

CRAC: A Stronghold to Be Overthrown

Mr Daniel Baggioni brought up the undemocratic operation of CRAC [Reunion Center for Cultural Action], which equipped itself with a particular structure to shelter itself

from any action by its members. It must be known, in fact, that this organization has instituted a structure called the "general assembly" composed in the majority of members appointed for life, such as the founders and representatives of various associations. It also includes members coopted by the board of directors and eight representatives of the members, who only vote every 3 years. With such an arrangement, it is difficult to expect a change in CRAC's cultural policy in the near future, particularly since half of its board of directors is made up of persons who sit on the right. The other half is elected by the "general assembly."

As democracy cannot come from within, Mr Baggioni has called for a struggle to overthrow this stronghold of imported culture which contributes no aid to Reunionese arts.

In the name of the school commission, Mr Robert Gauvin told of his disappointment with the answers from the vice rector of Reunion regarding the problem of Creole in the schools and the consideration of Reunionese culture in teaching. In an attempt to open up the situation, the MDK wrote to the Minister of National Education and communicated to him its demands, particularly regarding the creation of a department of Creole studies.

During the discussion opened after the reading of the reports, Daniel Hoareau very rightly regretted that the discussion was carried on in French, which quite obviously is not at all in keeping with the organization's name. A participant also hoped that the MDK would promote ideas for action to give it a better foundation among the people.

The orientation motion, read by Mrs Gueneau, defined MDK's orientations. It will basically place itself at the service of Reunionese culture, working to display the richness and the quality of the local culture and encouraging all forms of expression in this direction. It will also place itself at the service of those who until now have been deprived of any means of self-expression, deprived of the basic right of speech and of cultural life. After the motion was adopted, a new board of directors was elected.

9693
CSO: 4719/253

CP POSITION ON AUTONOMY ISSUE STATED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 30 Oct 81 p 1

> [Text] Last night RR3 reported a press release regarding a statement by the Martinique Communist Party [PCM]; according to the release, the PCM "demands democratic and popular autonomy for the island."

While awaiting the exact text of the PCM's statemtnt, we limit ourselves here to recalling the Reunionese Communist Party's [PCR] position.

After the 10 May victory, the Central Committee of the PCR PUBLished a very important official statement in which it affirmed the following: the victory of the Left in France creates accompletely new situation.

Before 10 May, we were faced with a rightwing power which refused any dialogue and any change. After 10 May, we are presented with a leftist government in power for at least 7 years and, we think, for many years to come.

This government has proclaimed its agreement to cooperation and dialogue, to development of the country, to recognition of identity and to the right to responsibility.

Thus, Point 58 of the president of the republic's program, voted in by the majority in the 10 May presidential elections and concerning "the people of France's overseas departments," announces the opening of an "era of cooperation and dialogue based on their identity and their rights to realize their aspirations;" this program also provides for, "among other things, the establishment of a Department Council in the overseas departments, elected proportionately and responsible for local affairs in each department, with the obligation that it be consulted before any international agreement affecting the region of the world in which it is located is made."

This Point 58 constitutes the revival of the provisions contained in the bill introduced to the National Assembly by the Socialist group during the previous parliamentary elections.

Consequently, since the victory of the Left, the PCR has felt that there is a perfectly acceptable framework there for the current project of regional reform and that in order to make change, democracy, autonomy for the people of Reunion,

and development for Reunion triumph, all the conditions of the wider democratic assembly in Reunion must be met.

It is a matter of a basic strategic choice and nothing has changed in this PCR choice.

9693
CSO: 4719/253

DETAILS ON NEW POINTE DES GALETS PORT CONSTRUCTION GIVEN

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 29 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] Once, it was the construction in 1885 of a port on the site of Ponte des Galets for which the colony had been waiting for over 200 years.

Today, it is a port which, despite the improvements made in the 1960's, has become unsuited to modern traffic.

Tomorrow, it is the future part which Reunion is going to establish to welcome the largest ships now in existence and those of the next decades, 215 meters long and easily capable of holding two football fields end to end.

8.5 Million Cubic Meters

In fact, this project constitutes one of the largest French ports in terms of dredging, and the largest investment, in this area, under the Interim Plan.

The amount of banking and dredging will be considerable: 8.5 million cubic meters.

As for the total cost of the work, it will reach 480 million francs (taking into consideration the fact that the expense will be staggered over 3 years). To get in idea of the size of this sum, it must be known that it represents, for example, the value of Reunion's annual sugar production.

Yesterday, today, tomorrow: this development is traced on the first panel of the exhibit which opened several days ago at the Le Port town hall, an exhibit on the future port in Possession Bay (See TEMOIGNAGES of 24-25 October) which, for the past few days, through its documentation and information has been enabling the people of Le Port and elsewhere to become acquainted with the numerous aspects of this enormous project.

The work will be financed equally by the State and the Chamber of Commerce. The embankment work will begin in June 1982. As for work on the construction of the first pier, it will begin on March 1983, and work on the wharf and the second pier at the beginning of 1984. Completion of the construction is planned for the end of 1984. The first ships will call at the port at the beginning of 1985.

Technical Criteria

The exhibit also deals with the selection of the location, a problem which caused a lot of ink to flow and which we will not go over in this brief overview.

We will only present the technical criteria displayed which are termed "of great significance:"

"The Possession Bay site is the only one to present sufficiently mild inclines underwater so that there is no fear of the piers slipping."

"Similarly, its soils can be banked or dredged without too much risk."

Let us also cite the nautical criteria indicated: "All the sites are equally affected by cyclones, however, the Possession Bay site is sheltered from the southwest's troublesome swells called 'tidal waves' or 'australs,' which are frequently from April to December."

The Impact Study

Part of the exhibit also reports on the huge impact study, required by law, which is intended to evaluate all the effects of the project on the environment.

This represents many reports which involve physical data (such as oceanography, underground water), biological data (the flora and fauna, particularly fish resources in Possession Bay), and human data.

Studies are currently in progress on the restructuring of the industrial zones, in order to respond to the hopes expressed by the municipality of Le Port of developing urban growth in the direction of the sea. A land study clarifies how to make the best of the significant excavating which will be performed during construction.

We will next have the chance to cover the project for restructuring the city of Le Port to provide for the port's establishment.

The maritime city of the year 2000: the work is already in hand. The future port will play an important role in it. The exhibit at the Le Port town hall is therefore of great interest. It has already received many visitors.

9693
CSO: 4719/253

BILL CONCERNING ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, DEPUTIES PASSED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 13 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Moustapha Mbodj: "Elections: The Supreme Court Will Regulate the Balloting"]

[Excerpt] The organic bill relating to the election of the president of the Republic and the deputies to the National Assembly was unanimously adopted yesterday at a plenary session by the members of Parliament. The importance of such a law in the development of Senegalese political life, especially from the perspective of the 1983 elections, was never lost from sight by the deputies, and in fact justifies the sharpness of the oratorical debates.

For if the PS [Socialist Party] majority in Parliament considers that this bill, which the Senegalese government has submitted to Parliament, has no match in its concern for impartiality, the opposition wanted, in such a climate, to go as far as possible once such a course was underway.

The minister of the interior, M Medoune Fall, had, besides, revealed the main thrust of this bill during the intercommission meeting, which included the legislative and finance commissions, last 5 November. "We are concerned with applying the constitutional provisions of articles 27, 29 and 49, which entrust the Supreme Court with the task of regulating the electoral campaign and the candidates' equality toward propaganda methods, and of regulating the balloting for the election of the president of the Republic and of the deputies to the National Assembly."

This jurisdiction's control over the development of electoral operations actually encompasses all activities relating to the presidential election: the declaration of candidacies; development of the electoral campaign; election proceedings; vote count and announcement of results; in addition to points of dispute which might arise.

Thus, candidates for the presidency of the Republic are required to make a fixed security deposit, decreed by an order of the minister of the interior. It is given back only to those candidates who have obtained at least 5 percent of the votes in the elections. Regarding the campaign for the presidential election, this law gives the Supreme court very great powers, allowing it to go as far as injunctions against the administrative authorities.

That makes it, emphasized the general intercommission reporter, "an important innovation in Senegalese public law, since it gives the judicial power a certain right of intervention in the domain of the executive." And, to achieve increased efficiency, delegates chosen by order of the first president of the Supreme Court will sit with the members of this higher authority and will thus be able to exert unexpected controls right then and there, to regulate the make-up of the voting boards and the vote counts, and to insure that the free exercise of voters' and candidates' rights is respected.

Those delegates must forward a report to the first president of the Supreme Court no later than 24 hours after the polls have closed. As for the legislature, it must be noted that the number of deputies was raised to 120, and their election will be subject to stringent control by the same powers entrusted to the Supreme Court.

Innovation

Both during the campaign as well as when the election proceedings are underway--the vote count and the announcement of the results--we have an important innovation: the Supreme Court is replacing the National Assembly in controlling the validity of the deputies' election. The right of appeal against the irregularity of the operations is available to all candidates. The Supreme Court likewise is qualified to decree on the ineligibility of the deputies which may be revealed after the results are announced, and on the expiration of the time for this appeal. Given this hypothesis, the disqualification of ineligible deputies is confirmed by the Supreme Court at the request of the office of the National Assembly or the prime minister.

The organic bill was hailed as a major document of the apparatus to strengthen the guarantees of a democratic election of the president of the Republic and the deputies.

For M Serigne Diop (PDS) [Senegalese Democratic Party], since 1981 the course taken by democracy has recorded some significant progress. It would be evidence, he said, of bad faith to deny this fact. "The democratic process is never over. The bill in question is a perfect example of this, a new step forward--that is, true democracy, implying respect and equity, in which no minority is insignificant. How, under those conditions can we reject the amendment, which extends to other bodies of the magistracy participation in the control of electoral operations, where the delegations of the Supreme Court will not be able to sit in all the voting offices?"

For his part, M. Mamadou Fall (PDS) considers that on certain points this bill deserves some clarification, especially on the security deposit whose amount must be fixed by the minister of the interior, with a concern for avoiding the proliferation of candidates. "How do you propose to bar a party's candidate using criteria of a financial nature? There lies a deliberate desire to thwart potential candidates."

M Boubacar Obeye Diop (PS) emphasizes that "we were among those who were afraid of the Supreme Court having too many privileges, and especially of our slipping

toward a government of judges. But," he pointed out, "with the speeches given when the Courts and Tribunals reconvened for the 1981-82 judicial year, this fear has disappeared. We can be mutually assured. This bill broadens the horizon of the democratic experience in Senegal."

M Andre Guillabert made it known that he expected from this debate a loyal confrontation and exchange of ideas. But, he indicated, we have heard a speech, carefully prepared by our colleague Serigne Diop, which adds nothing essential (...) We have proposed to you a text in which we go farther than the Western democracies by removing the National Assembly of its control over the presidential and legislative elections, to the advantage of the Supreme Court. Besides which is the fact that there are 10 political parties existing in Senegal, four of which are communist.

M Mamour Ousmane Ba (PS) posed the question as to "which African government dare to make such provisions as those proposed for your consideration by the government of the Socialist Party? When our colleague Serigne Diop proposed that we extend the excessive powers of the Supreme Court to the other bodies of the magistracy, we did not want to go along with him. Even in the Western democracies, especially the United States, they did not go that far." M Ba stated that those trying to put an end to Senegalese democracy are not found among the ranks of the Socialist Party.

In response to all these questions and suggestions, M Medoune Fall, the minister of the interior, insisted in pointing out that the bill which the government initiated seeks to address a certain number of considerations: to guarantee democratic elections to Senegal in the choice of the president of the Republic and the deputies, and an equitable treatment to all candidates. "No pressure or pressure group obliged the Senegalese government to issue this text. The government considered it its duty to do so."

In response to M Mamadou Fall about the need for a security deposit before one could declare himself in the presidential election, the minister of the interior feels that a party which cannot gather 5 percent of the Senegalese electorate does not have the right to declare itself. M Fall [sic; Medoune Fall] noticed a serious attitude M. Mamadou Fall [sic] in challening the Supreme Court's impartiality.

The minister of the interior likewise pointed out in response to the question raised by M. Serigne Dip that "it is not a matter of being prejudiced against the other bodies of the magistracy, even if it is impossible to grant them the same powers of control as those entrusted to the Supreme Court." On the other hand, said the minister of the interior, the government will take all measures so that the members of the Supreme Court can give in on all points of their jurisdiction in case of need.

9475
CSO: 4719/270

SLLC OFFICIAL TESTIFIES PROGRAMS BACKED BY FOREIGN GROUPS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 26 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] The Director of Worker Education in the Sierra Leone Labour Congres Mr Anthony Patrick Rogers yesterday told the Taju-Deen Commission of Inquiry thathe wasresponsible for all national and international programmes of workers education in the Labour Congress

He explained that international programmes were sponsored by The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and International Labour Organisation (ILO), while national programmes were sponsored by the African American Labour Centre (AALC).

Mr Rogers said he knew Mr Kilhefner who was introduced to him as the Labour Education Specialist from the AALC attached to Congress.

He added that the two of them together with the Deputy Director Mr Uriah Davies organised seminars in the Provinces and that Mr Kilhefner, gave lecture on Collective Bargaining Trade Union Finance and how to run a Trade Uoion meeting.

He explained that withoutthe AALCthe national workers education programme would not exist.

Mr Samuel Ekundayo Philips Chief StoreKeeper in the Ministry of Health also gave evidence, led by acting Senior State Counsel, Mr Amadu D. Tejan-Sie.

As Chief Store Keeper he said he was responsible for the supervision of store clerks in warehouses, clearing at the quay, posting clerks in the main office and to recommend promotions forall of them.

He recalled receiving some drugs in June last year from a Mr Grant of the Labour Congress.

He said he sent Mr Grant to a Mr M. M. Kamara at Store No. 4 with instructions for him and a Mr Sandy, to check and record the quantity of drugs for the information of the Chief Parmacists.

He explained that a list was prepared and handed over to him.

Mr Philips said he asked Mr Kamara for the relevant documents accompanying the drugs but he was told that there were, none.

He told the Commission that he went to see where the drugs were stocked but did not check them.

He said he could not tell whetherMr Grantwaspresent at the time of checking and he was also not aware of any presentation ofthe drugs to the Minister of Health at the Medical Stores.

Asked why he did not distribute the drugs in September as was instructed in a minute to himby the Chief Pharmacist, he said he could not tell what happened at that time.

Mr Philips said the drugs were distributed in February this year by Mr M. M. Kamara and Mr Sandy.

He agreed with the Chairman that the distribution was done at a time when most of the drugs expired.

CSO: 4700/417

USSR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY INFORMATION CENTRE OPENS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] An exhibition by the Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry embracing 4,000 Soviet industrial enterprises, continued at the City Hall, Freetown yesterday.

In an opening speech, the Russian Ambassador, Mr Vorozhtsov commended President Stevens efforts in trying to achieve total independence and even development in Sierra Leone.

He said Soviet/African co-operation dated to the 60s. The Soviet Union and Sierra Leone, the Ambassador said, will be observing 20 years of the establishment of diplomatic relations in January.

Mr Vorostovh recalled that two years ago, the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Sierra Leone Chamber of Commerce concluded a bilaterial agreement on co-operation which has today become a reality in the creation of the U.S.S.R. Centre.

Nowadays no country can survive without multilaterial ties with other countries and in these respect, the development of many sided links with the Soviet Union contributes to the effective solution of these problems the Ambassador said.

A team of Soviet doctors, he went on, has been rendering medical humanitarian aid to Sierra Leone at the Magburaka Government Hospital for the past 15 years.

Our cooperation in fisheries proved to be effective and beneficial to both sides and it further promises hopeful perspective, he added.

Mr Vorostovh outlined that nearly 400 Sierra Leoneans are currently under going training in the USSR and about 600 Soviet trained Sierra Leoneans are contributing to the development of the country in various fields.

The Director of the Centre Mr L. F. Tishchenko said the centre is intended to present to the Sierra Leone nation's business community and public a picture of the current Soviet social and economic progress, their economic and cultural development plans for the 11th Five-Year plan (1981 — 85).

He added that Soviet Union is to outlook for more trade, economic and cultural ties with foreign nations including Sierra Leone.

The U.S.S.R. chamber of Commerce and Industry is a non-governmental organisation with a voluntary membership of more than 400 major Soviet industrial enterprises, research centres foreign trade and economic organisation Mr Tishchenko further said.

He disclosed that a book trading organisation «Mezhdunarodnya Kniga» is represented in the centre which he hope will give Sierra Leone business community and broad public a better insight into what is new Soviet literature printing and publishing industry.

CSO: 4700/417

WEST GERMAN TECHNICAL AID MISSION VISITS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 26 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] A two-man team from West Germany's Co-operation for Technical Assistance who are on a follow-up mission to facilitate the disbursement of a 25 million Deutchmarks grant from the German Government yesterday paid a courtesy call on President Siaka Stevens.

Mr. Hannjorg Zitter and Mr. Dieter Walter Doerr will be examining areas of need on the basis of a 1978 report on the manpower study of the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service.

The team have had discussions with officials of the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Transport and Communications and the Establishment Secretary's Office.

In their discussions with the President, Mr. Zitter said that two million Deutchmarks of the grant will be allocated to the SLBS, which according to the survey, was facing certain problems although it had skilled staff.

He cited insufficient programmes, lack of professional training, confusing organisational structure, outdated buildings and obsolete machines.

Mr. Zitter warned that unless the SLBS was housed in a new building with new machines, SLBS/TV will be forced to cut down on its production.

Mr. Doerr, contributing to the discussions, described the situation at SLBS/TV as very urgent. He said certain errors were made on the broadcasting complex now being completed.

The President in reply thanked the team for their outspokeness and promised that the matter would be looked into urgently.

The men were introduced to the President by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. J. E Laverse.

Present at the discussions were the Permanent Secretary, Mr. Victor Macauley and the Acting Director General, Mr. Jaward Tunis.

CSO: 4700/417

CHINA TO PROVIDE MEDICAL EXPERTS, DRUGS, EQUIPMENT

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 26 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] China is to provide medical experts and supply essential drugs and medical equipment to the Ministry of Health.

This will be the outcome of an agreement signed yesterday in Freetown between the Government of Sierra Leone and Peoples Republic of China.

Signing on behalf of their respective Governments were Health Minister. Francis Minah and the Chinese Ambassador in Sierra Leone Mr. Pier Ping.

After signing the agreement, Health Minister Mr. Minah commended the Chinese Government for the continued assistance to Sierra Leone especially in the field of Health where Chinese medical expertise is now being utilised.

He expressed President Siaka Stevens' profound appreciation and gratitude, and that of himself, to the government of the Peoples Republic of China for their assistance to the Health Services of Sierra Leone.

Mr. Minah promised to help minimise the strain of the Chinese Medical Team at the Rotifunk Hospital.

«The work being done by Chinese Medical Teams at the Rotifunk Government Hospital, he said, was of International proportion and Sierra Leone hope to receive the fifth Chinese Medical team comprising 15 doctors with open arms early next year».

Replying, the Chinese Ambassador Mr. Fien Ping thanked President Stevens and Health Minister Francis Minah for their personal interest shown towards Chinese Medical teams at Rotifunk.

He assured Mr Minah that the Chinese Medical experts will continue to give off their best in fulfilling their obligations as a way of strengthening the cordial relationship existing between Sierra Leone and the Peoples Republic of China.

CSO: 4700/417

ECOWAS FINANCING PROBLEMS AIRED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 27 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Editorial]

[Text] The fact that many member-states of ECOWAS have not been paying their dues is one of the biggest threats to the success of the organisation's programming.

Any organisation that cannot have its finances consistently provided by source arrangements or otherwise can just about call it a day.

Minister of Finance Dr. Sama Banya let the cat out of the bag on Monday when he told the 10th Council of Ministers meeting of ECOWAS that contributions have been irregular and that this has been seriously affecting the various organs of the community.

The Secretariat consequently has a harzardous task which the Council of Ministers should look deeply into.

Dr. Banya's further revelation was that member-states have either failed to fully implement the Community's protocols or have not ratified the protocol's promptly.

From such pointers it would seem that the organisation is in dire straits.

Yet the solutions are in our own hands.

Member-state governments should ensure that their financial contributions are paid and brought up to date with the minimum of delay.

This is the crux of the matter and unless the fact is recognised and the situation improved, a good deal more than protocols will in the end be implemented.

CSO: 4700/417

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF PAPER PROPOSED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial]

[Text] The extreme demands of the situation forces us to return to the newsprint issue in this country.

This paper, the "We Yone" newspapers and other media centres have been hammering on the calamitous position of printing houses because of the crippling costs of the printing paper that is their life-blood.

Prices of newsprint and mechanical printing paper have gone up about 300 per cent since 1973 and the doom barometer indicates they will still mount.

Foreign exchange problems have, as one consequence, quickly sprung up for importers and Sierra Leone today is in the plight of not having enough newsprint and printing paper to serve its needs.

As a result, newspapers are seen to be printed on coloured paper while printing jobs are done on the wrong texture of paper.

The demand for more and more paper is daily rising in the world market and a number of African countries are presently programming to cash in on this.

Sierra Leone, we have pointed out, has more than 80 percent of the raw materials (according to the experts) to produce paper and our strong recommendation still stands for the government to explore the possibilities.

Newspapers and the printing industry are top prerequisites for an enlightened society and we cannot sit back and allow our social fabric to fall drastically because these industries don't have the materials to operate with.

At this time Sierra Leone needs industries to absorb our youths and to generate foreign exchange.

The printing paper world is a beckoning star that we cannot afford to continue to ignore.

CSO: 4700/417

MOVE TO SPEED UP OIL EXPLORATION REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Dec 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] In order to speed up oil exploration in this country, an onshore radio navigation system has been installed near the Cape Light House in Freetown for the positioning of the MV, TW Nelson.

The Nelson has been engaged in oil exploration for some time in Sierra Leone.

Yesterday, President Siaka Stevens visited the system and the Head of the team on Onshore navigation, Mr. John Derivaz explained the functions of the station to him

The M/V T. W. Nelson has already completed her first assignment around Turners Peninsular and Sulima and is soon to commence her final survey of the rest of Sierra Leone's territorial waters.

Consequently, New Navigational Shore Stations have been installed to cover the western and Northern parts of the country up to Kartimaw, near Kicham, in the Kambia District.

The President was accompanied by the Second Vice-President Mr. C. A. Kamara-Taylor, the Miernist of Mines, Mr. Hassan Gbassay Kanu and senior officials of the Ministry of Mines.

CSO: 4700/417

PW BOTHA STEADFAST IN MODERATE NP LINE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 81 p 12

[Report by political editorial staff: "Prime Minister Stands Steadfast Like His Predecessors."]

> [Text] Bloemfonteyn--The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, now is the indisputable leader of the National Party [NP] and at this stage he stands just as steadfast in the party as any previous leader at the time of his rule, said Dr Nak van der Merwe, minister of environmental affairs and Free State NP leader, here yesterday.

Dr Van der Merwe said in his opening speech at the Free State congress of the National Party that in his entire career he had never seen more unity within the National Party than now. The party is not going left or right, but pursues its policy as it was set over the years.

The "hostile English-speaking press" glorified the prime minister after the Carlton deliberation in 1979 and said that here was the messiah and the man who would bring change to South Africa. The English-speaking press prescribed the change, however. Moreover, that press glorified Mr Botha to such a degree that even his own people had reservations about him.

When that picture was well established, the English speaking press turned around and said that Mr Botha was not involved in change, but in cosmetic cajolery. At the beginning of this year a tremendous agitation was started against him and Dr F. van Zijl Slabbert, the leader of the official opposition, followed suit at the instigation of the English-speaking press -- thus believes Dr Van der Merwe.

Everything possible is being done to disturb the unity in the NP and to cause estrangement between NP leaders.

The criticism of personalities is continuing. Thus Dr Piet Koornhof, minister of cooperation and development, was elected because "the blacks listen to him" and he is able to talk with blacks better than anyone else.

The long rule of the NP is unknown in history. The period of time that the NP will have been ruling at the next election is just as long as the time from the

beginning of the Union until 1948. In the 33 years that the party has been ruling, it has not stood still and neither has South Africa.

It is being said that the NP today says this, but 20-25 years ago Dr Verwoerd said something different. Dr Van der Merwe said he is convinced that Dr Verwoerd -- if he were alive -- would not say the same things today either that he said 30 years ago.

In any democratic polity elections are held and government changes take place which enable the new government to start with a clean slate. This does not happen in South Africa and that creates the opportunity for other parties to display irresponsibility, for they know they don't have to take over the government.

8700
CSO: 4701/17

GOVERNMENT OPPOSED TO ORGANIZED SUNDAY SPORT

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Pretoria--The government is not in favor of public and organized sports on Sunday, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of national education, said yesterday.

In a brief statement on the controversy about Sunday sports, Dr Viljoen said that the government identifies with the efforts of the Christian churches to assure appropriate observance of Sunday. Various leaders of especially the Dutch Reformed Church strongly opposed an earlier announcement by the Transvaal Cricket Union that it planned to offer provincial cricket matches on Sunday from now on. A special meeting of the General Committee for Instruction and Current Affairs of the Dutch Reformed Church has been convened for Tuesday in Pretoria to discuss the matter. In his statement Dr Viljoen says that engaging in sports on Sunday is a matter which rests upon the proper personal disposition of churchmembers.

No Support

"It is the mission and responsibility of the churches to inculcate through their ministration the proper disposition toward Sunday in all members in order to create the proper public climate for observance of Sunday," said Dr Viljoen. Because the government is not in favor of Sunday sports, it is the policy of his department not to give any support to any sport activity taking place on a Sunday. In all the provinces outside of Natal, there are laws for the observance of Sunday. There are rules on engaging in sports on Sunday, and sport bodies must take these into account, said Dr Viljoen.

In Transvaal the relevant regulations are included in the 1896 Law on Sabbath Desecration. In order to steer clear of those regulations, the Transvaal Cricket Council decided that all members of a Transvaal cricket club are entitled to admittance to planned Sunday cricket matches through their membership cards. It was also argued that cricket matches would not start before 11 am in order not to keep the members from attending church. All these regulations have so far been inadequate for the church. Professor J.H. Heyns, professor in dogmatism and ethics at the school of theology at the University of Pretoria, said last night that the Dutch Reformed Church welcomes the standpoint of the government.

The chairman of the general assembly of the Reformed Church, Professor Bart Oberholzer, said last night that his church fully supports the standpoint of the government.

8700
CSO: 4701/17

GOVERNMENT OPPOSED TO OPEN SCHOOLING

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 81 p 13

[Text] Bloemfonteyn--Mixed schools are the instrument to weaken and wreck education in South Africa. This is unacceptable to the government, and that is final, said Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of national education, at the congress of the Free State National Party yesterday.

Dr Viljoen was asked especially to explain at the congress the De Lange report on education, piloted by the RGN [expansion unknown]. A large number of teachers came to listen to him.

He said that the government had just rejected a recommendation in the report on educational administration at the local level in which the report talks of "free association." The report is not very specific, but this can be interpreted as schools being able to decide themselves if they want to admit different population groups.

Interests

"If it is the intention of free association to open up the schools, the government says no -- and that is final." People who advocate mixed schools do not have the interests of education at heart, he said.

The inquiry of the RGN was started after considerable tension occurred in white and non-white educational ranks on various matters. This is going to have an influence on education in the country.

The government has accepted the 11 general principles for education recommended by the report. One of them is that equal opportunities and standards must be created for everyone.

Spelled Out

The government can undertake to prescribe equal opportunities and standards for the education of all population groups, but what the quality of its education will be depends on each group.

Dr Viljoen also spelled out clearly why one education department covering all races cannot be accepted. Separate departments are essential channels for self-determination. They are also effective for decentralization. A department which cannot be managed is going to be a "cumbersome monster."

Provinces

Individual departments can devote attention to certain handicaps, problems and needs of each population group. Education is also a process of cultural transmission, where traditions and dreams are transmitted from one generation to the next.

As to the position of the provinces in education, he said that the provinces "or something like the provinces" will be retained for the sake of decentralization -- not only for white education, but also for other groups.

8700
CSO: 4701/17

NP'S MERWE FOR CONTINUATION OF GRADUAL REFORM

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 81 p 12

> [Text] Bloemfonteyn--Changes which have already been brought about in South Africa must be accepted. Today's South Africa is not that of 30 years ago, said Dr Nak van der Merwe, Free State leader of the National Party [NP] and minister of environmental affairs, yesterday.

In his opening speech at the one day congress of the Free State National Party, he said that neither he nor the prime minister nor the National Party is prepared to throw the principle of self-determination overboard. What he is asking for is not the elimination of the group areas law and other laws, because if he complies with demands to eliminate such laws the National Party will give up and won't have a policy. There is change in South Africa, but when the English-speaking press talks of change, it talks of doing away with the group areas law and elimination of the Mixed Marriages Prohibition Law.

Natural

The policy of the NP has led to three national states becoming independent and a fourth one being in the process. Change has taken place also with respect to coloreds. They are getting better schools and a successful university has been created. "We accept the changes which are here. You can't ignore that," said Van der Merwe.

The process of change -- which is still continuing -- is a natural process. However, the NP must not let others prescribe what those changes should be, and it won't let the opposition do that either.

Dr Van der Merwe said that normalization is a word which troubles him. One speaks of normalization of sports, but people ask rightly what was abnormal about sports. There are coloreds who want to participate in sports, and it is a matter of creating opportunities for them to do so. "Then one says to leave it in the hands of sportclubs, so they can do what they think right, subject to the laws of the country. That is not normalization. That is merely the acceptance of changes which are taking place."

On the concepts of power division and power sharing Dr Van der Merwe said that there are people who say that they are prepared to accept power division.

One should wonder whether the constitutional proposals of 1977 indicated power sharing or division of power.

"We don't want power sharing," said Dr Van der Merwe. "My problem is that we differ on the meaning of power sharing."

The concept of power sharing is also used with respect to the political provisions which must be made for coloreds. The NP is not willing to throw the principle of self-determination overboard and is not willing to give up authority over what belongs to one's own group. He wants individual authority over that.

The National Party is not willing to yield on the matter of individual living areas and schools and won't abandon control over individual community life either. Those rights are also granted to others and the NP is prepared to give coloreds control over their own community life, living areas and schools, and it will help to bring this to the highest possible level.

Among what belongs to the whites and what belongs to the coloreds, there are also many joint matters such as trade and transportation, amongst others. On those matters there should be joint discussion and decisions. The picture looks like rugby bars, said Dr Van der Merwe. Whites and coloreds must talk together over the crossbar, and that is the task of the President's Council.

When one talks about the possibility of a confederation, that means that national states become independent under NP policy. A confederation exists to create an organization so that the independent states can deliberate together. Decisions which are made, however, will have to be ratified by the separate member states before they become binding.

If independent states which formerly were not part of South Africa were to join, a constellation of states would be created.

Unity

The basic difference between the NP and the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] is that the PFP sees the country as a unitary state with one citizenship, while the NP recognizes the principle of multiple nationalities. On that, the policy and the future is built. Then opportunities have to be created for other nations.

Nothing is more important than the unity of the NP because South Africa is faced with difficult times and there is a total attack on the country. "Let's accept the success and the policy of the National Party," said Dr Van der Merwe.

8700
CSO: 4701/17

BROEDERBOND DEFENDS SECRECY, DENIES CHURCH CONFLICT

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 81 p 25

> [Text] Pretoria--It is not a sin to have a secret. Secrecy and confidentiality are ordinary, every-day customs of practically every organization, including the church, said Professor Carel Boshoff, national chairman of the Afrikaner Broederbond [Brotherhood], yesterday in an interview.

He absolutely rejects the thesis that it is impossible in principle for a Christian to be a member of a secret organization.

Professor Boshoff, who is also dean of the theological department of the Dutch Reformed Church at the University of Pretoria, reacted to claims by eminent theologians and members of the Dutch Reformed Church of the harm which the secrecy of the Broederbond brings to the credibility of the Afrikaner churches.

Those opinions are expressed in the book "Storm Compass," which was recently published by Tafelberg Publishers and of which excerpts are printed in DIE BURGER this week. Amongst others, the view is expressed that nothing which happens under the rule of God's word needs to be secret.

Professor Boshoff said that he finds those theses unfounded and very generalized. They are based merely on conjectures, distrust and ignorance and start from fake premises.

The thesis that the secrecy of the Broederbond affects the credibility of the churches is invalid. Confidentiality is a very common custom in society, in industry, in the business world, the government and universities. "I cannot think of any organization in which no confidential aspects are involved."

However, secrecy is objectionable and unchristian if it is used for corrupt practices or for harming others while benefitting oneself.

On the question whether there is still justification for the secrecy of the Broederbond, Professor Boshoff said that it is up to the Broederbond and its members to decide whether they still find that method valid.

"They can do no more than give their word of honor that they have made service and integrity, honesty and selflessness the standard for the organization."

Discussion

Professor Boshoff said that the Broederbond has never been so hermetically sealed that it could not enter into discussion with whatever body or organization enquired in a lawful manner into its work and approach. All three Afrikaner churches have occasionally entered into discussion with the Broederbond through church members who were known not to belong to the organization, also on instructions of the church. Every time the result of such discussions were satisfying to all parties.

Also, on more than one occasion there were government commissions which did not have any criticism of the Broederbond after investigation.

It is unfounded insinuation that people are afraid to openly take a stand against the Broederbond for fear that could harm their career, said Professor Boshoff. The people who make such statements should look at themselves and determine how many times they themselves were discriminated against.

On the claim that the Broederbond demands a higher loyalty than Christ because a member has to lie to his fellow church members about his membership and the activities of the organization, Professor Boshoff said that no member has to lie about his membership. He can merely state that it is his personal affair.

National Party

As to the accusation that the Broederbond restrains the free forming of public opinion through the secret character of its activities, Professor Boshoff wanted to know who was being restrained. "When the National Party reflects on politics in its own ranks, does it restrain the free forming of public opinion? These are general statements without real foundations, a propaganda attempt."

The Reverend Henno Cronje, director of Information of the Northern Sinods of the Dutch Reformed Church, said yesterday that the claim that the Afrikaner Broederbond is active, like a sinister power, behind the scenes of the sinods, is farfetched and not based on facts. He referred to the statement in "Storm Compass" of Professor Jacques Kriel, rector of the University of Bophuthatswana, that the active interference of Broederbond members has not only been documented, but that it is also an essential part of the objectives of the Afrikaner Broederbond.

Refuted

The Reverend Cronje said he had attended sinods for a number of years and had never been aware of anything of that nature. "The fact that there are always people who are not members of the Broederbond who are elected to responsible positions of leadership in the church refute any such insinuation.

"It is a shame that some of our own people parrot other people who have never had a positive word for the Afrikaner churches and have always been ready to rouse suspicion in matters of the church."

Professor Willie Esterhuyse, professor of philosophy of the University of Stellenbosch and writer of the book "Afskeid van Apartheid" [Farewell to Apartheid] amongst others, said yesterday that he had never lied about his membership in the Afrikaner Broederbond. "Everyone knows I am a member." His Christian conscience is too important to him to conceal or lie about his membership. But he can imagine that it could cause distrust in parishes when it becomes known that a teacher or elder belongs to the Afrikaner Broederbond.

8700
CSO: 4701/17

SECURITY POLICE ARREST ANC BOMBING SUSPECTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] SEVERAL members of the banned African National Congress have been arrested by the security police in connection with six of the bomb attacks in Durban so far this year.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday that a large quantity of communist-made arms, ammunition and explosives had been seized during the arrests.

There is no accurate indication of the number of people arrested but it is believed that a large quantity of arms, ammunition and explosives were seized.

Among those arrested were Whites, Indians and Blacks.

It is believed that with the arrests and seizure of the arms and ammunition an ANC cell has been smashed.

Included in the arms cache seized were explosives, hand-grenades, firearms (of Russian origin) and detonators.

The arrests and seizure of the arms cache is as follows:

‖ A bomb explosion against the window of the SA Defence Force recruiting centre in Smith Street, Durban;

‖ A bomb blast in Francis Farewell Square in Durban on June 26;

‖ An explosion at Parcs for Peugeot showroom in Smith Street, Durban, on July 26 in which three Indian men were injured;

‖ An explosion at the offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Whitehead Building, Stanger Street, Durban, on October 10 in which two Black men and two women were hurt;

● A bomb blast at the Department of Internal Affairs building on the Esplanade on November 3, in which four people were injured.

Other bomb blasts in Durban this year included:

● A blast at the home of Mr Derrick Watterson;

● A blast in a pavement refuse bin in Field Street in which three Black women were hurt;

● A blast which wrecked an electricity sub-station at Lamontville on April 21;

● A blast which wrecked the Durban-Imlazi railway line near Louis Botha Airport on May 25.

Police have confirmed that the people detained will probably appear in court early next year.

African National Congress officials in Lusaka have claimed responsibility for some of the explosions, saying that they were timed to precede the election of members for the SA Indian Council.

CSO: 4700/425

SECURITY POLICE DETAIN WORKERS' UNION HEAD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 81 p 8

[Text]

FOR the fifth time in his career as president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta has been detained by security police, it was confirmed in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Gqweta, who heads a 70 000-strong union which he founded, was detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act of 1966. The vice-president of the organisation, Mr Sisa Njikelana was also detained under the same section of the act which allows for detention without trial for 14 days.

This is the fifth time that Mr Gqweta has been detained, three times by South African Security Police and twice by the Ciskeian Security Police.

In 1980 he was detained under the General Law Amendment Act by the South African Police following industrial unrest in East London, as well as by the Ciskeian Police after strikes in the Ciskei.

He was arrested by the South African Police under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act in June this year after having spent another term of detention in a Ciskeian prison under Ciskeian Proclamation R252 which provides for three months' detention without trial.

Mr Gqweta's union, which has 20 000 members in East London alone, is the largest South African union refusing to register with the state. Mr Gqweta was recently prominent in leading opposition to the independence of Ciskei.

He has been active in his opposition to the Ciskeian government.

CSO: 4700/425

RESERVE BANK ANNOUNCES FURTHER GOLD SWAPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 81 p 22

[Article by Don Wilkinson: "More Gold Swaps Fixed"]

[Text] THE RESERVE Bank's announcement yesterday morning that further gold swops had been arranged did nothing for the rand in the short session of the foreign exchange markets.

The currency continued under pressure, closing at a new low of $1,0227--$1,0247, and also lost ground against the principal European currencies.

A further gold swop has been on the cards since the bank announced last month that it done such a deal in October, the view being taken that this would be necessary unless there was a totally unexpected improvement in the country's current balance of payments.

That has not occurred, as the prime minister's reference to a R4 000 million deficit underlined on Tuesday.

The bank does not disclose just how much gold was involved in the swop, but the total amount raised seems to have been smaller than the estimated R800-million in foreign currencies acquired in October.

The Reserve Bank's return shows a fall in the bank's gold holdings of some R366-million to R3 240-million, valued at R351,01 an ounce against the October level of R351,05.

On a volume basis, the holdings fell to 9,23-million ounces from 9,72-million.

The mechanics of gold swop arrangments involve the bank in selling gold to foreign institutions, usually in Europe, and re-purchasing the bullion forward at prices related to the market price.

It's a technique which, while adding importantly to the country's foreign exchange reserves, does so without increasing the domestic banking system's liquidity. To that extent, it does not fuel inflation.

The gold price yesterday lost further ground, again reflecting the strength of the US currency and the lower overnight trend on the futures markets there.

While conceding that the new swops might enable this country to hold back supplies for a few days — as a prop to the bullion price — pressure from the balance of payments deficit would necessitate a resumption of selling, said Zurich dealers.

At the same time, however, Zurich dealers indicate that supplies of South African gold bars are comparatively scarce.

Apart from the fact that the swops are domestically non-inflationary, Swiss and other European opinion views their use as this country's way of telling the market that it can finance its payments deficit by means, other than gold sales — since the swops themselves are basically credit transactions, using gold as collateral.

CSO: 4700/425

EXPLOSION ROCKS COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT BUILDING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Murray McNally]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — A massive explosion rocked a building in Observatory, Cape Town early yesterday wrecking the offices of the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The blast ripped through the first floor of Standard House in the industrial area of Observatory at 3.15 am yesterday damaging adjacent buildings.

Shards of glass, mangled venetian blinds and other debris littered a parking area on one side of the building. Security police, bomb disposal experts and a team of riot policemen combed the building and the parking area for clues after the area was cordoned off by traffic police.

Workers were questioned by security police when they arrived for work.

A directive from police headquarters in Pretoria resulted in a news blackout on the explosion and reporters were barred from entering the building.

Sapa reports no one was injured in the blast. The first floor, occupied by the Department and two commissioners' courts, was extensively damaged.

Mr Wilton Ngakane, a nightwatchman on duty at the back of Standard House, in Fir Street, heard the explosion and on investigation saw that the first floor was burning.

He raised the alarm and called the police.

The investigation, lead by the divisional commissioner, Brigadier Dirk Genis, is still under way and according to a police spokesman at the scene yesterday morning all possibilities, including that of sabotage, are being examined.

Police at the scene were tightlipped about the extent of the damage but from outside the building, charred equipment inside could be seen clearly.

The explosion and fire blew out at least 30 large industrial windows, shattering glass which was strewn around the building for several hundred meters. The steel frames were twisted and blackened.

The official spokesman for the police investigating the incident, Lieutenant Gerhard van Rooyen, said nothing was known at this stage about the type of explosives used, now entry to the building had been gained or whether the administration board's records had been destroyed.

He said no arrests had been made and the investigation was continuing.

The Observatory offices of the department handle applications from Blacks for passes and issue all reference books in the Peninsula.

The offices also administer Black pensions and serve as an intermediate court of appeal for Blacks illegally in the Western Cape seeking permission to remain.

CSO: 4700/425

MINERAL SALES VALUE DECLINES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Dec 81 p 24

[Article by Marianne Dagutat: "Mineral Sales Value Off"]

[Text]

THE total sales value of South Africa's mineral output for the nine months to end-September fell by 10,5 percent to R10,2-billion (R11,4-billion), reports the Minerals Bureau.

Discussing the figures, the bureau points out the following:

● Gold sale value dropped by 19,6 percent because of international monetary factors and decreased demand from speculators, industry and the jewellery sector.

● Silver export sales declined by 21,5 percent thanks to prices which fell by no less than 43,5 percent.

● Weak demand for diamonds caused a decline of 45,6 percent in overall sales.

● Diminished production of ferro-chrome led to a drop of 20,9 percent in chrome-ore's local sales.

● Total sales of manganese ore declined by 1 percent because of the world recession in the steel industry. Exports of ferro-manganese at the expense of ore were a added factor.

● Iron ore's sales value improved by 15 percent, and local and export prices rose 22 and 5 percent respectively.

● There was an overall decrease in antimony concentrates of 9,7 percent in total sales value.

● Production at Black Mountain mine was mainly responsible for the sales improvement of lead concentrates by 22,9 percent, while exports rose 75 percent. The mine's zinc concentrates pushed sales 31 percent higher.

● Coal sales rose by 43,2 percent, thanks to increased demand and prices, an increase which is expected to slacken somewhat in the short term.

● Asbestos prices improved by 16 percent in the local and 25,5 percent in the export market because of strikes in the Quebec asbestos industry and despite the now unrestricted access of Zimbabwean fibre to the international market.

CSO: 4700/425

RED CROSS VOTES MAY HELP SA TIES WITH AFRICA

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 81 p 21

[Text] Johannesburg--At the recent international conference of the Red Cross in Manila in the Philippines, South Africa forged close ties of friendship primarily with African countries.

Mr Kelsey Stuart, the chairman of the South African Red Cross, said yesterday that South Africa is one of the few countries which supported the former international chairman, Judge J.A. Adefarasin of Nigeria, when he was voted out.

A group of the 128 representatives banded together to elect Mr E. de Lamata of Spain as the new chairman.

"We did not let ourselves be involved in that, and we were one of the few countries which stood up and went to bat for Judge Adefarasin because we are of the opinion that he is a good man and a worthy chairman. Even some of Nigeria's so-called friends remained silent.

"I am sure that in the long run this will bear fruit, for we have shown through this that we are impartial and honest. I think that some of the countries who were there are seeing us in a new light."

There was also a disadvantageous effect, however, because it turned away many votes for South Africa's candidacy for one of the eight posts of vice chairman. South Africa drew only 11 votes of the 128, instead of the approximately 25 Mr Stuart had expected.

"We asked no one to vote for us, but I think that countries such as Kenya, Nigeria and Fiji probably voted for us."

Together with the international conference, the bi-annual general meeting of the worldwide English-speaking Alliance was also held, and those two occasions, one shortly after the other, were a good test of the international feeling toward South Africa.

"In 1976 the world ignored us, and in 1977 they wanted to kick us out. In 1979, however, opinion started to turn strongly in our favor. It looks to me as if it has slightly decreased this year, but we have sown the seed of friendship and it looks as if that has started to grow," he said.

FOSKOR'S EXPORT MARKET FOR PHOSPHATE ROCK

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 81 p 27

[Text] The Phosphate Development Corporation (Foskor), which celebrates its thirtieth year of existence today, is now developing an export market for surplus phosphate rock in order to limit exposure to the fluctuating market, said the chairman, Dr J.P. Kearney in his annual report.

This year through 25 June, Foskor showed a lower consolidated taxable profit due to, amongst other factors, a lower profit in the export market. The profit decreased to 13.7 million rands from 24.1 million rands in the previous financial year, after the collapse of the Brazilian market, where almost 68 percent of South Africa's total export of phosphoric acid goes. This led to an oversupply of phosphoric acid on the world market, which was worsened because of the American Government's limits on export to the Soviet Union.

Dr Kearney said that the development of an overseas market for surplus phosphate rock will not compete with phosphoric acid on the export market because this will primarily replace the kola rock which the Soviet Union markets in Europe. Almost 250,000 tons of phosphate rock will be mined annually for the development of that export market.

"Besides the Soviet Union, that corporation is the only other producer in the world which can offer volcanic apatite rock on the export market. Because of the low content of organic material, this Foskor product is eminently suitable for the production of superphosphate and nitro-phosphate fertilizer,a product which is produced primarily in Europe and Japan."

To bridge the problems of phosphoric acid exporters Triomf and Fedmis during the past financial year, the price has covered their net production costs, said Dr Kearney. A loss is predicted in the current financial year because neither Triomf nor Fedmis was able to process his previously estimated tonnage.

At the end of the year a pilot plant for a new refining process for pyroxenite ore will be put into service.

8700
CSO: 4701/17

BRIEFS

FERTILIZER HIKE--The soon-to-be-announced fertiliser price increase, expected to be about 16 percent, "will add fuel to the fire" of farmers' complaints, according to Mr Johan Willemse, economist of the South African Agricultural Union. The 5,5 percent increase in interest rates which came into effect this year is already hitting farmers hard and it is estimated that it will cost farmers an extra R200-million per annum. "We also expect the Land Bank to increase its interest rates which will also be an added burden on farmers. Add to this other increases in production costs and it will be evident that farmers are not going to be at all happy next year," Mr Willemse said. He estimated that farmers' production costs would increase by about 17 percent overall next year. This means that farmers will have to bargain for higher prices. Maize farmers, for example, asked for a R145 per ton increase this year, but they did not get it. "The government policy is that we must be self-sufficient and use only locally produced fertiliser to protect the local industry. If, for the sake of the national economy, we have to use the local product, then everyone, and not only the farmers, should pay. The increase must be passed on to the consumer." The only other solution, he suggested, was to import fertiliser. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 81 p 14]

HEUNIS IN TAIPEI--Taipei--The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, held talks in Taipei yesterday with the Premier, Mr Chiu Chuang-Huan, on greater co-operation between South Africa and Taiwan. Mr Heunis later visited his Taiwanese counterpart, Mr Lin Yang-Kang. Mr Heunis is being accompanied on his Taiwanese trip by his wife. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Dec 81 p 2]

ESCOM'S GERMAN MATIMBA TURBOS--A contract worh R330-million for the construction of six turbo-generators at Matimba power station, near Ellisras, Northern Transvaal, was signed by Escom yesterday. The contract has been awarded to Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg Aktiengesellschaft, Alsthom-Atlantique and Industrial Machinery Supplies. The turbo-generators, which will each have an installed capacity of 60 megaWatt, will be commissioned at yearly intervals beginning in September 1986. The commissioning of the turbo-generators will correspond with that of the six boilers for Matimba. The contract for these boilers was recently awarded to a French-German consortium. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Dec 81 p 24]

BADENHORST FOR EQUAL LIVING SPACE--It is of vital importance that the government give everyone in this country, and not only the whites, adequate living space, said Mr Piet Badenhorst, deputy minister of interior affairs, last night in Durbanville. He said at a meeting of the NP [National Party] youth branches of Bellville, De Kuilen and Durbanville, which was attended by over 100 young people, that it is of vital importance that the country's youth propagate that message. The challenge of the government in the period in which we live is primarily to make provision for the necessary living space for coloreds and Indians. He called the establishment of the President's Council in that context one of the most important political happenings. The blacks will come into their right through means of their own states, where their selfdetermination is guaranteed. Mr Badenhorst warned the young people against rightist radicalism and distorted conservatism. He said there is nothing wrong with conservatism, but when it becomes distorted, it must be rejected. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 81 p 20] 8700

CSO: 4701/17

URGENT TALKS ON COAL CRISIS PLANNED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

THE government and Swaziland Collieries, an Anglo-American subsiding, are to hold a high-level meeting in Mbabane today to discuss the continuing coal loading crisis in the Mozambique port of Maputo.

At the meeting will be Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Nsibandze, and the Minister for Works, Power and Communications, Dr. Victor Leibrandt and other officials.

The Times established yesterday that among the Anglo American delegation will be a consulting engineer, Mr. Livingstone Blevings, from head office in Johannesburg.

The situation is so serious that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R.V. Dlamini and Dr. Leibrandt drove yesterday to Mozambique to discuss the problem with the government there.

Details were not available, but in an earlier interview with The Times, Dr. Leibrandt said Swaziland was looking for ways in which it could help the Mozambique government alleviate the situation.

A senior Swaziland Collieries official said he had been to Maputo personally to see what could be done about the problem.

Asked if the situation was so bad that the company might be forced to suspend operations, he said: "We are looking into all possibilities."

"I cannot say exactly what we will eventually do, at this point in time. Everything is uncertain," he said. "Tomorrow, we will exchange notes on what progress has been made.

"Our head office is also keeping in touch with the Maputo railways officials," he said.

The chief executive officer of Swaziland Railways, Mr. Fanie Botha, said coal exports have been reduced to about one third. The railways normally carry 20 trucks of coal a day - and now it carries six to seven trucks.

The coal mines at Mpaka employ 538 people. It is still in full production and coal is being stockpiled.

A spokesman for Anglo American head office in Johannesburg, Mr. Ivor Sander, said Anglo American had "no intention of closing the mine down whatsoever." "However, it may be necessary to cut production," he said.

CSO: 4700/416

POLICE DETAIN WOMAN IN BORDER SECURITY INCIDENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Rika van Graan]

[Text] **A WHITE woman is being detained by Swaziland police after her two Black friends were shot dead in their Transvaal registered, rented car about 7 km north of the Oshoek border post early on Tuesday.**

Informed sources said yesterday the woman had rented the car, FXS 662T, in Mbabane last week and lent it to her friends without knowing what their intentions were.

The car was bought in Johannesburg in July this year by a car-hire firm with its headquarters in the city. It left for Swaziland in August and about 50 people have used it since. It is reported to have been riddled with bullets.

Neither the Swaziland police nor the car hiring company would divulge the name of the woman who is being detained for interrogation in Mbabane.

Shortly after the shooting incident in which the two men were killed and their car set alight, police officers arrived at the offices of the car hire firm to inquire about the hirer and the woman.

Chased

It was established yesterday that the car was on its way from Mbabane to South Africa when it was pursued by four or five men who used automatic and small-arms fire to prevent it from crossing the border fence north of Oshoek.

The charred remains of the two men, one still holding a pistol, were found on Oxford Farm after their bulletriddled car was gutted by fire.

The Swaziland Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, said in a statement that a "serious incident" affecting the security of Swaziland had occurred next to our border with South Africa.

Mr Msibi said the bodies had been burned beyond recognition and extensive investigations were in progress.

Yesterday police in Mbabane declined to confirm whether the two men shot were South African refugees who had been members of an anti-government organisation in Swaziland and wanted to skip the border to the Republic.

Identified

The two men killed had been positively identified but their names were still being withheld as police investigations continue, a spokesman said.

A spokesman for the car rental firm in Market Street, Johannesburg, told The Citizen yesterday "we keep an every day check on the whereabouts of our cars, but we do not know of the incident at the border in which our car was involved".

Friends of the woman claimed she was still being detained last night.

CSO: 4700/424

BRIEFS

TV NEGOTIATIONS--Negotiations on the future of Swaziland Television are meant to ensure that the service continues. This was underlined yesterday by STBC managing director, Mr. Bill Mummery, in a statement following The Times of Swaziland's report on the discussions between the TV management and government. In his statement, he said government, with the full co-operation of the Electronics Rentals Group, is committed to ensuring the continuity of Swaziland's Television service. The statement added that the discussions had been taking place, both in Swaziland and overseas, between the government and the Electronics Group, STBC's parent company, for more than 18 months. The aim of these talks is to "provide for the restructuring of ERG's operations in Swaziland and for the government to become much more closely involved in its national television service," Mr. Mummery said. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Dec 81 p 1]

BORDER-CRASHERS--Police and members of the Umbutfo Defence Force swooped when a group of illegal immigrants crossed into the Mhlume area from Mozambique on Tuesday night. Colonel Gideon Dube of the army confirmed yesterday that there was a chase, but he could not say how many of the group had been captured, and he could not confirm reports that two of the border-crashers had been injured when their car overturned. Reports from the Mananga area said that the two are in Siteki hospital. Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr Edgar Hillary, would not comment on the reports. Sources in Mananga and Mhlume yesterday told The Times that the group was apparently spotted crossing the border near Lomahasha illegally on Tuesday night. There were about 20, the sources said. A chase involving police and an army border patrol began with some of the border-crashers travelling in three cars which appeared to have been in the area to meet them. It is believed that two were injured when one of the cars overturned. The other two cars then split up, one heading for Mhlume and one for Tshaneni, according to the sources. Reports from Mhlume said that shooting was heard, but this is believed to have been soldiers signalling to one another. The search continued on Wednesday morning, according to Colonel Dube. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Dec 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/416

NYERERE INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE

EA101646 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1715 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Speech by President Julius Nyerere to mark the 20th anniversary of Tanzania's independence; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] In 1971, only half of our children went to school, but today every child goes to school. This means that schools have increased from 850,000 in 1971 to 3.3 million.

Also, even though many of our villages now have no clean water, more than 7 million villagers get clean piped water. They did not have any clean water in 1971. These figures alone represent achievements of which we can be proud, even though they do not include all that we have achieved, such as progress in the fields of industry, electricity, communications, transportation and so on.

The back-to-the-villages program that I announced in 1962 has been completed. At present all the people live in villages [as heard]. We now have rural authorities that are doing a good job in the pursuit of people's progress and self-reliance.

If we had invited our colonial administrators to these 20-year celebrations, we would have been able to show them greater progress than that which they saw when we celebrated 10 years of independence.

But today we have decided not to hold great celebrations, because our economic situation is very poor. I know this, and you know it.

We have shortages in almost all commodities and in everything we need to further our progress. Our railways experience frequent breakdowns, because we have no spare parts. We have an insufficient number of trucks for the transporation of our crops. Many of our industries are not operating to full capacity and because of this, we have shortages of goods, even of the goods we ourselves produce. At present there is no soap, even in the city of Dar es Salaam. Normally such shortages are even more acute in the provinces. We cannot get cornmeal or rice when we need it. We have to stand in line to buy sugar. Iron sheets are not available, and so on.

But it is true that we now have more dispensaries and many more health centers than in the past. However, they often lack sufficient medicines. We have many more

schools than we had 10 years ago, but they lack enough books, and quite often pupils do without pens and paper or even slates for writing. All of us are aware of these shortcomings, and I am sure this is bound to continue for a long time.

I have no supernatural powers, and neither do my colleagues. We have no magic that can quickly rid us of such shortages.

We should ask ourselves: if there is nothing in which we erred and if we have made no mistakes, then why is it that we are now experiencing such difficulties? How is that we were able to celebrate after 10 years of independence, in a manner that we can [not] afford now after 20 years?

During the first 10 years of our independence we used our time and great efforts to lay the path for our progress.

At the end of the report which I presented in 1971 and which I mentioned earlier, I used four warnings: first, that there was need to change our attitudes toward progress in the villages by using our own capital; secondly, that we needed to create incentives for our workers by using means other than money or the fear of being fired; thirdly, that there was need of involving people more effectively in decision-making and avoidng the creation of white-collar masters; and finally, the report noted that Tanzania had by then begun experiencing a shortage of foreign exchange--an inevitable trend in modern progress. These problems and others which we anticipated are not comparable in thier gravity to the real issues that actually occurred.

I am certain that we made many mistakes in the last 10 years. One of them was that many of our villages were too large, and they are still too large. The result is that villagers are forced to walk long distances to their farms to start work.

Our other problems arise because the warnings I mentioned earlier were not heeded. We have not as yet acquired the discipline needed in industry, in offices and in other places of work where services are provided. And our idea of progress has still not yet changed to self-reliance. We still rely greatly on money, and especially money from outside, instead of thinking what we can produce by using our land, our animals, our hands and our brains. And whenever we start a new public corporation or a new firm, we begin by recruiting a general manager, a marketing manager, an executive manager, an administration manager and their secretaries, and we give them cars even before we consider the question of production or providing a service. We believe that simply having such posts is progress. And all these people will start getting salaries and continue to be paid, even though the goods needed are not available. Nor do we give the question of training such managers enough consideration.

We have begun correcting some of these mistakes, although not with the required vigor. And we shall continue making mistakes. If we do not repeat the same mistakes, we shall make new mistakes, for the only way of avoiding mistakes is not to do anything and that is not possible. We shall continue with our efforts to bring progress and at the same time we shall continue making mistakes. But all this time we must strive to learn from our mistakes by correcting them and striving to avoid new mistakes.

We are faced with problems; we must use our brains to seek solutions that benefit us and not copy what has happened in more developed countries. And more important, we must acknowledge the mistakes we make. All our countrymen must protest when they see mistakes being committed or whenever they see fraud. If our attitude is to consider as an enemy everyone who points out our mistakes, then we shall always continue to make the same mistakes.

So I repeat that during the past we made mistakes and it is our duty to identify them, correct them and avoid new ones.

But the major obstacles, especially the ones we faced in the second 10 years of independence, are not a result of our own making: they came from circumstances beyond our control. Such circumstances have greatly harmed us, they continue to harm us and will continue to do so in the future. We have no way of avoiding them. What we can do is share this burden equally and equitably.

This is the real world situation in which we live. We can complain about it. On your behalf I have made strong representations and have called for a change in the international economic order that has created this crisis. This is what I did with my colleagues in Melbourne, Australia and in Cancun, Mexico. But my appeals and those of my colleagues cannot change the situation at present. For if we now need a truck, we would be compelled to produce 3 times as many cashew nuts or 4 times as much cotton or 10 times as much tobacco as we did 10 years ago, or else do without it.

And if we want a barrel of oil we must pay 13 times as much as the 1972 price or we would get no oil. And this extra cotton, or cashew nuts or tobacco is not paid for by the government, but paid by us all--you and me together. This means that we are now much poorer than we were in 1972, especially if we are unable to increase cashew nut production threefold, cotton fourfold or tobacco tenfold and so on.

But the real situation is that our cash crops have decreased, and even this year we have produced less. We have produced much less than 10 years ago. Each one of us sees this discrepancy in his own way. A farmer finds that though he is getting a higher price for his cotton than he did in the past, he is unable to buy the bicycle or radio he hoped to. The salary of a factory worker is much higher but he is unable to buy much more than he could 5 or 6 years ago with it. In fact, we can now buy fewer items.

All of you understand these problems as you face them in your everyday life. I, too, understand them. The government fully understands them. The government understands this situation as the tax collected now buys less development equipment than hitherto. I must strongly emphasize this.

The country is much poorer now than ever before and the main reason behind this is that we are forced to produce more crops than in the past to enable us to pay for the same quantity of imported goods. This is a result of the present international economic order which is unjust. It is a system which steals from the poor and hands the proceeds over to the rich.

It is a structure which at present enables us to get only one truck for tobacco which in 1972 would have fetched us 10 trucks. It is also a system which grabs our tobacco, free, for the nine remaining trucks. It is a system of great and open exploitation.

This is what we complain about and this is why we shall continue to complain, for we have the right to complain. However, the exploitation is still there and, at present, there is nothing we can do about this situation except to continue to complain about it.

This change of commodity prices is not the only crisis we have faced in the last 10 years. We were forced to go to war. We had no other alternative. Wars can be very costly in terms of lives and they are also very expensive economically. We had to buy guns and bullets, cannons and bombs. When we were compelled to use our money for the purchase of weapons, we were then unable to use that same money to buy other items we needed and which we were usually able to buy.

Our soldiers and our militiamen had to get food, though they never worked in factories or in the fields but were fighting for our country's integrity. So we had to set aside some of our resources to give to them and some of us had to eat less. We did not pay for the war when it was in progress. We are paying for it today and will continue to repay war expenses for many years to come. This again is a situation over which we had no control and which left us poorer.

Finally, we had the problem of a lack of rain year after year. Nearly all of us are peasants or peasants' children, and know that if the rain fails, or if floods occur, we are bound to produce less, and thus have less food and less money with which to buy clothes and other goods the following year. This applies to all peasants.

And as I speak to you the expected rains are very late in the coastal region. Usually at this time of the year the rainy season would have been over. So again we may be faced with a bad year, and none of us can control the rainy seasons. The government cannot call on the rains to pour down and expect this to happen, nor can the peasants. The Chama Cha Mapinduzi [the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party] also has no say over the rainy seasons.

All this means that since 1973, and especially since 1978, we, the people of Tanzania have been facing a chain of crises.

But the outcome of all of this will depend on our determination and boldness. Like a boxer, each blow we get increases the danger of more blows. Every difficult situation wears out our strength to avoid additional equally bad situations. In boxing there is a referee who stops the fight when he realizes that one of the contestants is getting badly hurt. In international crises there is no referee. When the boxer feels that he is being defeated, he can surrender and accept defeat; but we cannot accept defeat. After all, what does it mean to be defeated? Problems do not make us want colonialism or neocolonialism. The holy books say that when the Jews faced crises following their enslavement in Egypt, they complained to their leaders by saying that it would have been better if the leaders had left them enslaved there. Their complaints made them blaspheme, but they never returned to slavery.

It is true that problems, especially big ones, give us more experience. Life is a struggle. Crises are tests of our experience and our confidence in ourselves.

I have emphasized more than once this year that we must not allow evil people to use our problems to sway us. We shall overcome them. But it is better to overcome them by holding firm to our principles, rather than by compromising our princples and becoming the shadows or puppets of others. We shall have good times, but I cannot promise you that things will improve in the near future. This will not happen soon.

It is true that we have friends in the world, friends who help us to get foreign exchange and other friends who help us in our efforts to make changes in the whole structure of the international economic order. We thank them. We thank them for their humanity which they continue to show toward us and our colleagues in the developing countries. However, we cannot depend on them to carry us. We must get out of these crises ourselves; no one will do this for us. There is no short cut out of this mess. We must continue to face our problems with determination. What we cannot manufacture or buy from abroad, we will have to do without.

We have no other alternative but to eat only what we can produce here and not that which we would like to produce. Many of us--particularly those of us who are used to eating it--have always preferred to eat cornmeal; unfortunately, this year we have insufficient corn and we would therefore be compelled to eat wheatmeal or cassava meal. Therefore, we have no choice but to eat bananas and potatoes. We will have to share equitably what we produce and find other products to substitute for what we normally like to use. Let us now look for those things which we ourselves can produce. We must do what we can, not what we like.

More important, we must increase agricultural production for consumption and for sale; such produce must be sent where it is required. Our factories must find ways of increasing production, even when it is difficult to get equipment from abroad. I repeat, we can only eat and wear what we produce ourselves. All of us must work honestly and with much effort. Farmers get money for the crops they grow and the same principle should apply to salaried employees. This is a matter of procedure; it is a question of realizing that wages or salaries are the result of producing or providing services and are not dependent on the mere fact of arriving at the office or factory.

Discipline at work is not a ruthless matter. It is a very important factor in our independence. Laziness and negligence are type of exploitation. If you only put in 5 hours work for 8 hours pay, then you are taking that pay for nothing--that is you have stolen 3 hours of wages. We are involved in a struggle--not a struggle involving bullets, but a struggle to eradicate exploitation and poverty. In this struggle we must use our own hands, our bodies and our brains. The only way to achieve victory is to increase crop production.

Apart from problems created by rain or the lack of it--something over which we have no control--we must say during this struggle, as we said during the war, that we have the ability to increase our crops. We also have the reasons for increasing

crops. Therefore, we must be determined to increase crops for our own benefit. We shall do this not because we shall be able to enjoy ourselves after we have succeeded--though we would thus have lessened our problems--but we shall do this so that we can maintain our country's independence and our dignity. Then we will be able to maintain our dignity without saying "yes sir" to the superpowers or to any international institutions which represent them.

CSO: 4749/18

BRIEFS

PLO RELATIONS--Dar es Salaam, 27 Nov--Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chief Yasser Arafat has told the Palestine National Fund (PNF) to give maximum support to Tanzanian development projects, it was reported here today. Fund Vice-President Refat Minder said here yesterday that Mr Arafat had asked him to do whatever he could to support Tanzanian projects because the PLO leader was anxious to strengthen relations with Tanzania. (AFP)--[Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 1 Dec 81 p 20]

CSO: 4700/429

BRIEFS

DUSHANBE DELEGATION VISIT--A three-man Soviet delegation from the Soviet city of Dushanbe has arrived in Zambia for a week-long visit. Dushanbe, situated at the southern tip of the Soviet Union, close to the Indian sub-continent, is a twin city of Lusaka. The Dushanbe delegation was met at the airport by the Soviet ambassador to Zambia, Mr Vladimir Chereonik, and the Lusaka district acting governor, [name indistinct], and the deputy town clerk, Mr [name indistinct]. [Word indistinct2 Lusaka, the Soviet team will [several words indistinct]. [Text] [CA091208 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 8 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/430

BACK NATION OR GET OUT, SAYS MUGABE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has called on all people living in Zimbabwe to choose between loyalty to the State or leaving the country.

"We are all Zimbabweans--irrespective of colour, tribe or race and we all have a common loyalty," Mr Mugabe told a prize-giving ceremony at the Louis Mountbatten School, Salisbury, yesterday.

When the Government took the reins of power last year it decided evils of the past which divided people had to be "completely obliterated" so that they work together in unity.

The Government appealed to the people as a whole to adopt the principle of national reconciliation and urged them to look at those elements that make for harmony and unity and ignore "those who divide us and create hatred".

He said the Government, in its sincere desire to establish peace and develop the country, had introduced a general programme of reconstruction to ensure that a basis was created for future development.

"But in the process of carrying out these programmes in various sectors--aimed at achieving socio-economic goals--we have to bear in mind that we are one society," he said.

The Prime Minister added that although people could be different individuals, different ethnic groups, tribes or races, they all belonged to each other.

"We are all Zimbabweans--irrespective of colour, tribe or race and we all have a common destiny and common loyalty."

But, he said, there were others in Zimbabwe who did not believe that "we all have a common destiny and they don't share the common sense of belonging".

"They have one foot in Zimbabwe and another in South Africa. We ask these people to have their feet in one place and wherever they want their feet to be, let them make their decision.

"It's either they are with us, South Africa or any other country and we will facilitate where they want their two feet to be."

Mr Mugabe told parents and schoolchildren that when the Government came into power, it sincerely and honestly decided to look at the problems in the country [word indistinct] one of the issues that merited immediate attention was the question of uniting all the people who had been divided on racial lines by the past regimes.

"We have been divided in the past and were made to fight each other. We were not members of the same community in terms of harmony, common belonging and destiny--although we were all Zimbabweans who lived in different compartments."

He said some of these compartments were completely racial and those who were decision-makers ensured that "we hated each other as black and white".

The Government believed that the people of Zimbabwe--despite the quarrels they had in the past and the differences that had characterised the social order, had to be made to work together.

Outlining the Government's task since independence, the Prime Minister said national reconstruction and resettlement of the people were major problems, adding that he was delighted that tremendous progress had been made.

After independence, the Government started a programme of rebuilding schools, reconstructing roads and repairing shops in the rural areas and other places.

The Government had also the task to solve the problem of refugees in and outside the country who had been removed from their homes to other places.

Many people had moved into sanctuaries where they felt they might be safe and in some cases these sanctuaries were across the borders in Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana.

"After the war we had to resettle these people and give them homes. As a government, we also had to make sure that these people were rehabilitated and give them the means with which they can till the land.

"We also had to ensure that they were given something to enable them to start a new life."

He told the crowd that the Government had to make sure that those who were injured during the war got artificial limbs before they returned to their homes.

"I am delighted that our task in this regard has been substantially completed and that our society now has a basis of peace on which it can proceed to greater heights in developing its socio-economic system," he said.

CSO: 4700/421

FOREIGN MINISTER RAPS SUPERPOWERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, last night took a swipe at big powers for spending huge sums of money on arms, instead of investing it in projects that could benefit mankind.

Speaking on a ZTV human rights programme, Dr Mangwende said big powers were spending more than $500 billion on arms alone.

He said: "This money could be used in enhancing the life of mankind and this is one way we could help achieve human rights."

Order

The minister called for complete disarmament among superpowers if peace was to prevail, adding that as long as the arms build-up continued, human rights would continue to be violated.

Dr Mangwende also called for a new world economic order, noting that this would be the only way to stop developed countries exploiting developing ones.

"What must be noted is that human rights cannot be respected when some countries are exploiting others economically," he added.

The minister also made a renewed attack on South Africa for its continued pursuit of apartheid, saying it was the worst violation of human rights in the world today.

On the same programme the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, said Zimbabwe had made a lot of progress in implementing human rights.

He said at independence there were 22 000 political prisoners. When the present Government took over, it released 18 000--an indication that human rights were being respected.

"Besides this we have provided free education to Zimbabweans and have removed racial discrimination from various areas of society," he said.

But the minister said although a lot had been done to remove racialism, a few companies still had not changed.

The Government would, therefore, do its best to ensure that the small pockets of racialism that existed at the moment were eliminated.

Mr Mubako also singled out the legislation to be presented to Parliament on the equality of sexes as another example of how human rights were being respected and implemented in Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/421

MP ACCUSES HARTLEY FIRMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

WORKERS' committees in Hartley yesterday accused their companies of still practising racial discrimination in an effort to destabilise the country's economic development.

The committees were supported by the local ZANU (PF) MP and Government chief whip, Mr Alexio Mudzingwa, and Hartley's mayor, Councillor Bizeck Mapuranga.

They both said several companies in the area still practised racial discrimination against blacks in "their determined move to wreck the country's economy by causing trouble in industry and decreasing productivity".

In an interview Mr Mudzingwa said he had had a lot of complaints from the workers' committees about certain companies which did not recognise their role at all.

"During our struggle for independence Hartley was the stronghold of the then Rhodesian Front. The position remains the same among the whites who still think one day there would be a reverse on what is presently taking place. They think one day they will come back to power again in Zimbabwe and are trying everything to frustrate all the Government's reconciliation policy," he said.

It was high time the Government acted against such employers who were bent on causing trouble in industry so that there would be strikes to disrupt "our economic development".

"These people can no longer be tolerated. The Government's axe must fall on their heads for the good of the country."

Councillor Mapuranga said he had been told of companies which were practising racial discrimination in the area and were against workers' committees.

"My sincere view is that the Government must send people to investigate this issue urgently. Hartley is being given a bad name by such employers."

Councillor Mapuranga appealed to the local workers to report to him all companies which did not follow Government policy.

CSO: 4700/421

RECORD MAIZE HARVEST DELIVERED IN TIME

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] A record two million tonnes of maize have been delivered in time to the Grain Marketing Board, the general manager, Mr Bill Long said in an interview yesterday.

The board was satisfied the maize still trickling in would not lead to congestion.

Mr Long added that rain would not pose any problems as the harvest was under canvas.

"Tonnages reported as [words indistinct] in the communal sector were exaggerated," he said. "When Government trucks moved in they did not find what was expected."

Movement of crops had been smooth because the rains came late this season, said Mr Long.

A total of 196 000 tonnes of wheat had been delivered and very little was due in. Also in are 30 000 tonnes of sorghum, 13 000 tonnes of groundnuts, 3 500 tonnes of coffee and 65 000 tonnes of soya beans.

The chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority's grain committee, Mr Mike Butler, said sabotage on the Umtali-Beira route had "seriously" affected the movement of export maize.

However, he said, a small quantity had continued to be exported to Vila de Manica for consumption in Mozambique.

Mr Butler praised the National Railways of Zimbabwe for agreeing to an "alternative" arrangement which enabled maize to be railed to Maputo to meet "urgent humanitarian needs" there.

The pack had brought about the movement of an additional 2 500 tonnes of maize for Maputo every week.

"The arrangement with the railways is only temporary," said Mr Butler. "We will resume our normal route soon as the damaged bridge is repaired."

Mr Long said transport snags had always existed with the movement of large tonnages of export maize.

Of the current season, he said: "We understand there is a big hectarage of maize being planted, but it is difficult to forecast what the season has in store as the size of the crop will depend on the weather."

CSO: 4700/421

EFFORT TO STEM SMUGGLING REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] ZIMBABWE is losing $1 million a week through smuggling to South Africa and Botswana, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said yesterday.

A Government campaign was being stepped up to stop the racketeering by thousands of black women.

The minister warned of more thorough border searches of buses carrying the women, stricter control of holiday allowance allocations, more discreet foreign currency handouts by banks and tighter border security.

Government officials have established that there is a pattern of foreign currency, diamond, gold, emerald and precious stone smuggling by busloads of the women.

The contraband was exchanged for goods to sell at inflated prices in this country.

Senator Nkala said the first step in the clampdown would be to close the currency loophole at the point where the women collected holiday allowances — the banks.

Women returning from South Africa and Botswana after a day or two would also have to account for expenses in hotels and on meals and return the rest of the foreign currency allocated when they left Zimbabwe.

Failure to do so would lead to immediate detention and a surrender of goods bought across the border.

The Government would also squash syndicates being organized by "big bosses" sending women across the border. "We will lay our hands on all those involved in the smuggling and living in Zimbabwe," he said.

Exchange control regulations would be changed soon so that anyone travelling for a day or two would not be allowed to bring any goods into Zimbabwe.

More customs officials and police would man border posts to check on buses.

SEARCHES

Senator Nkala warned companies hiring out buses that they should not complain when vehicles were subjected to thorough, sometimes month-long, searches at Beitbridge and Plumtree border posts.

Vehicles might be completely stripped down to guard against smuggling.

Police would also be on the alert to catch anyone found selling any goods without a licence. The goods would be confiscated and the offender brought to court.

Some culprits' houses, which have already been monitored, would be searched in the crackdown to bring to book those who have been identified so far.

Banking executives would be called upon to work out a stricter method of allocating holiday allowances to the public, particularly black women, though the intention was not to punish all holidaymakers.

Border security was to be tightened [words indistinct] stop anyone who might try to use alternative routes [word indistinct] and from South Africa and Botswana.

Senator Nkala called on the support units and the national army to be on the lookout for culprits crossing the border illegally.

"We have established a pattern and are satisfied that we will be able to stamp out the smuggling.

"The public should cooperate and show no mercy for these people who are bent on practices to defeat exchange control regulations for their own profit and to be detriment of the economy," he said.

This week eight busloads of the women had crossed the border at Beitbridge and when they returned all goods "up to the last needle" would be impounded.

The illegal trade costing the country foreign currency, customs duties, taxes and other fees.

"We are overworked trying to stop these people from cheating the State.

"We are in dire need of foreign currency to buy essential and vital commodities like spare parts, tractors, machinery and equipment to expand the productive capacity of the economy," he said.

Shortages in Zimbabwe were the result of the growing economy with a productive capacity not able to produce all the goods needed.

But the Government had given priority to expanding production. "Then we get our own black people smuggling valuable foreign currency."

The culprits had to be more mindful of the economic imbalances and the Government's efforts to bring equality to all.

CSO: 4700/421

FUTURE OF CATHOLIC WEEKLY IN DOUBT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

THE future of the weekly newspaper Moto hangs in the balance because its main sponsor, the Catholic Diocese of Gwelo, is withdrawing its financial support.

Efforts are being made to raise funds to stop the paper from closing down next week.

A decision was taken by the Gwelo diocese to finance Moto only until the end of the year because the weekly was losing up to $12 000 a month for the past few months, a church spokesman said.

Moto will publish its last issue for the year next week. Whether it will continue in the new year has not yet been finalised.

Costs involved in running Moto are not completely borne by the Gwelo diocese. Another major sponsor is the Friedrich Naumann Foundation.

The editor of Moto, Mr Leopold Hatugari, said he would be prepared to comment only when the Gwelo diocese had stated its position publicly.

Moto started off in the early sixties as a monthly Catholic Association newspaper. It later became a weekly.

REPRESENTED

Recently Mr Hatugari said in a statement that although it was intended to register Moto as an independent paper, Mambo Press — which is wholly owned by the Catholic Church — would continue to be represented on Moto's executive council and would assist the newspaper financially.

In December 1979 Lord Soames, the last Governor of Rhodesia, lifted the ban slapped on Moto during the liberation war in 1974 because of its support for the African nationalist cause.

In March last year Moto reappeared in Salisbury and Gwelo after three weeks off the streets as a result of an explosion which damaged the paper's printing works.

The Mambo Press building and presses in Gwelo were destroyed by a bomb on February 24, a day after forged copies of the paper carrying a derogatory article about the then Prime Minister-designate, Mr Mugabe, were handed out in Salisbury, Umtali and Rusape.

The publisher could not claim any compensation for the damage and insurance on the building and equipment did not cover acts of terrorism.

Soon after the incident, the Gwelo-based newspaper moved to Salisbury where a printing firm agreed to print it.

Moto has subsequently opened offices for its staff in Salisbury.

CSO: 4700/421

UPSURGE IN CASES OF MENTAL ILLNESS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 11

[Article by George Mandizha]

[Text] PSYCHIATRIC illnesses found in Zimbabwe are of the same kind and nature as those found in the rest of Africa, Europe and indeed throughout the world. These illnesses vary from schizophrenia to manic and depressive psychoses as well as other psychotic illnesses. These mental diseases are common to people of all age groups.

To a large extent men tend to suffer more from schizophrenia, manic and depressive psychoses than women. They tend to suffer more from depressive illnesses. This is largely due to our culture which tends to exert a somewhat different kind of strain and pressure on women than men. The problem of conformity plays a major role. Women are expected to conform to society's values more than men. It's this strain which can trigger off the psychiatric symptoms in those people who are predisposed to psychiatric illnesses.

Incidents of mental illnesses are rising in the Zimbabwean population due to a shift from a purely agricultural peasantry to a cash economy or urban living. Insecurity in an individual has increased. In teenagers, pressure to do well in examinations, problems of identification with current "heroes" of the pop world and other "superstars", lack of job opportunity and problems in love relationships coupled with drug abuse all contribute to mental strains and mental breakdown.

In the majority of women, the insecurity in the home has also increased with modern living. Fifty years ago polygamy was accepted by everybody, but now, any woman whose husband marries a second wife may suffer from shame, insecurity and a reduced income or family allowance from the husband so that pressures and strains are created not only on the marriage but on the wellbeing of the wife herself. This kind of strain will trigger off a depressive illness if she is predisposed to it.

The advantages of large extended family ties which we used to enjoy in years past are now less obvious. The neglect of the old, the disabled and infirm as well as children is now common. In general, society has become less caring and less tolerant and pressures on families and individuals have increased resulting in high incidents of mental breakdown.

In most working men and working women, the security of the job, home and the desire to do well in life transcends all other considerations. A disturbance of any one of these factors — e.g., prolonged periods of unemployment — creates pressure on the individual and reduces self-esteem and self-confidence in tackling even the simplest of problems. Loss of self-esteem leads to self-neglect and depression which may result in suicide if severe.

How does one then propose to prevent mental illnesses in our country? Education on its own, especially academic education, is not the answer since it is the educated who feel most pressures on failing to achieve their stated goal or objectives.

By preventative psychiatry we have to distinguish between reducing the number of people who actually develop mental illnesses and reducing the number of people who are known sufferers of psychiatric problems--i.e., reducing the patient population in our psychiatric institutions.

There is no vaccine that can be administered to combat psychiatric conditions as one does in general medicine. However, the expansion of general health services to the population both in urban and rural areas reduces the physical illnesses which may be associated with mental illness or syndromes—e.g., a psychosis resulting from untreated tertiary syphilis.

Drug abuse, whether glue sniffing, excessive alcohol intake or dependence on hard and dangerous drugs can all lead to the development of psychoses in later life.

A health education programme to highlight the dangers of drug abuse, alcoholism and promiscuity and generally to educate the masses on the desirability of good, clean living could be initiated. Within the Ministry of Health one of the aims of the psychiatric services should be to help the people to understand mental illnesses, to recognise psychiatric conditions and how to seek help and advice for a relative or friend.

The role of traditional healers and spirit mediums could be investigated and incorporated into psychiatric services. The psychological effect of these healers on both the educated and non-educated patients in urban or rural areas is usually similar.

It's not unusual to hear within our society of a scientist, a doctor, teacher or some well-educated person seeking the aid of spirit mediums or traditional healers who could cure stubborn illnesses and ailments in a family or friend.

The restoration of confidence and self-esteem to a psychiatric patient is vital in treating mental illnesses. This is not possible where large psychiatric institutions house large populations of patients in very poor and overcrowded conditions as has been happening in this country, Europe and elsewhere in the not too distant past.

The correct method is to endeavour to return the psychiatric patient to his home and community from hospital after his symptoms have been alleviated. The psychiatric patient therefore, really should be treated and cared for in small institutions within his community with humane and less rigid regimes. Hospital units should only cater for the chronic cases.

For long-term patients, day-hospital facilities should be available so that patients can come for treatment and observation during the day and return home in the evenings. Indeed, all forms of therapy are beneficial whether these are psychotherapy, occupational therapy, industrial therapy or speech and educational therapy and so should be part of psychiatric services provided and available to the mental patients.

Small groups of long-term patients could be housed in flats and houses where appropriate, so that patients have an opportunity to mix and merge and be absorbed into the local population and community. By so doing, patients will be given an opportunity to shop for themselves and generally look after themselves so that their self-esteem and confidence is slowly restored before being discharged home.

Where a discharge is imminent an assessment and investigation of the conditions in the patient's home could be carried out so that if possible the patient does not return to the same situation that triggered off the illness in the first place.

In the small institutions patients could be encouraged to do things for themselves — gardening, pottery or some cash producing pastime.

Democratisation of the institutions could be carried out so that long-term patients could be involved in meaningful decisions affecting their lives. Open psychiatry on the Dingleton experiences could be established and benefit our patients.

In the present institutions a start could be made by separating those patients who are not psychiatric, but are physically disabled and mentally retarded or subnormal, from genuine mentally ill patients.

Those patients suffering mental disabilities like cerebral palsy, epilepsy or general spaticity and mongolism should not be accommodated in the same ward with psychotic patients. They should have their own wards, hostels or flats.

Care for the mentally subnormal should be run separately from the main psychiatric department if funds are available.

Finally, the general public should be taught by means of Press, radio, TV, pamphlets and seminars not to regard mental illness or mental patients and mental institutions as something to be ashamed of or made fun of.

CSO: 4700/421

NORWEGIAN TEACHERS, DOCTORS TO ARRIVE IN 1982

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 15

[Text]

NORWEGIAN teachers and doctors are coming to Zimbabwe next year to work under local conditions, it was announced yesterday.

Arrangements have been made for two health teams and a group of 10 teachers to arrive in September.

The project secretary and vice-chairman of the Students and Teachers International Assistance Fund, Mr Odd Arne Westad, recently led a three-member delegation to Zimbabwe for three weeks to assess needs.

He said health teams would be based in rural centres for about two years while teachers would be sent to schools for up to three years.

The health project was expected to continue for at least six years.

The government-sponsored fund and the Norwegian Council for Southern Africa also run similar health and education projects in several African countries. It also helps SWAPO and ANC of South Africa refugees in Angola and Tanzania.

The organisation's support for the liberation of Zimbabwe goes back to 1972.

"Norway has always regarded support for the liberation struggles in Southern Africa as vital to the development of countries in the region," Mr Westad said in an interview.

Mr Westad had met the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, in Mozambique in 1979. He said his organisation shared in the joy of the success of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe.

"People in Norway are aware that the most serious threat to independence in frontline states is the aggression from racist South Africa," he said.

He said Norwegians would continue to support efforts in democratic Southern African countries against the Pretoria regime.

CSO: 4700/421

LIBYAN OFFER TO SELL OIL REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Francis Mdlongwa]

[Text]

LIBYA is prepared to supply oil to Zimbabwe if this country could resolve the transportation problems involved, a high-ranking official said yesterday.

Mr Omar Dallal, the secretary (equivalent to an ambassador) of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau in Salisbury, said his country would "immediately" supply Zimbabwe with oil if an alternative transport route could be found.

The supplies would have to be shipped through acceptable outlets, such as the Mozambican ports, as Libya did not want to have any trade or other dealings with South Africa.

Mr Dallal said the price at which the oil would be sold to Zimbabwe would be subject to discussions between the two governments. However, Zimbabwe being a friendly nation, would certainly not be treated in the same manner as the richer countries.

He also said that Libya was prepared to train Zimbabweans in fields that the Government felt would benefit the country's development.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Dallal expressed satisfaction with the Libyan-Zimbabwe relations which, he said, had been forged during this country's protracted liberation struggle and were deeply rooted in the firm commitment for the fight for freedom and justice.

He condemned the "continuous rumours and propaganda" that emanated from the United States administration against the Jamahiriya (Libyan) leadership.

The Americans and "their puppet followers" were against Libya because it opposed "imperialistic plans" in the Arab region and supported liberation movements around the world.

"We would like to correct the American thoughts and say that by supporting people to gain their independence we are not supporting terrorism," he said.

"Terrorism is when a nation threatens others with her naval forces, its manoeuvres in waters of sovereign countries, the atomic bombs and plans to overthrow and assassinate the anti-American leaders.

"The role played by the American CIA to assassinate our leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, is a very clear example of the United States terrorist policy."

He recalled that before independence the US called Zimbabwe's freedom fighters "terrorists", and said this clearly showed that America was opposed to all those genuine forces that fought for independence.

Mr Dallal sharply rebuked Washington for her criticism of the military assistance Libya gave to Chad to end that country's 15 years of civil war, saying Tripoli had only responded to Chad's plea for help.

He also condemned what he termed the "South African - backed" coup attempt against the Seychelles government by mercenaries about two weeks ago, and pledged his country's willingness to assist if asked to do so.

CSO: 4700/421

BRITISH AID IN RECRUITING RAILWAY ENGINEERS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

THE National Railways of Zimbabwe yesterday confirmed engineers are being recruited from overseas with the help of British aid.

Advertisements have been appearing in British newspapers asking for nine senior people for the NRZ.

The Overseas Development Administration has placed the advertisements, and will pay the salaries of those recruited with the help of British aid.

The posts being advertised include two electrical instructors, three technical instructors, an area electrical engineer and three signals engineers (for installation, communications and radio).

A spokesman for NRZ confirmed yesterday the ODA had advertised for engineers in British newspapers, that they would be employed in training capacities over a two-year period and that salaries would be paid through British aid.

He said: "Additionally, the railways are eager to offer career opportunities to experienced electrical and civil engineers not available locally."

He also confirmed that the railways continued to lose artisans, mainly to outside industry, but would not comment on the numbers who had left the NRZ within recent weeks.

No Pakistani artisans have arrived in the country yet, and their recruitment was subject to funding arrangements which were still under consideration, he said.

The Indian artisans who arrived recently have apparently settled in well. Most were still on familiarisation courses, but were keen to demonstrate their abilities, said the NRZ spokesman.

CSO: 4700/421

HUNDREDS SEEK TRAINING WITH MEDIA INSTITUTE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 81 p 13

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Institute of Mass Communications has already received more than 1 000 applications for training in journalism and radio production before advertising for next year's course, which starts in April, has begun.

Commenting on the number of applications, the director of the institute, Mr Ezekiel Makunike, said yesterday that it was a clear indication that journalism was becoming a popular career among school-leavers.

He said many young people were showing an interest in building the nation and they could do so through the mass media by writing about their society.

"This is not a profession for failures, but for those far above average. It is a challenging profession that requires intelligence, a flare for words, and knowing something about everything," he said.

Last year the institute selected only 50 students from about 3 000 applications after advertising.

Mr Makunike said: "Although we have already received enough applications to fill three to four classes, we obviously need to advertise because there are some who have not heard about this course and we want to be fair.

"Those who have applied probably heard about it through their friends. When we advertise we want to give everybody a chance to show their talent.

"It is also frustrating to leave out so many good students and take the bad ones in such a selection but, all the same, those selected will know that they are there at the expense of those left out."

The executive secretary of the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust, Mr Akim Marera, also said the number of applications received so far proved that the mass media had a big role to play.

"We are doing the best we can in this profession because communication is very important."

CSO: 4700/421

SALISBURY TO BECOME NEW PATENT CENTRE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 81 p 9

[Text]

THE Patent Documentation Centre — which gives information on latest developments in technology — will be moved from Nairobi to Salisbury in January.

This was disclosed by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, yesterday.

Opening a seminar on patent information and documentation in Salisbury, Mr Mumbengegwi said Zimbabwe was considering the introduction of model patent and copyright laws adapted to the needs of the country.

He said the laws would also be adapted to the needs of the member countries of the Council of the Industrial Property Organisation for English-Speaking Africa (Esaripo).

He said once the Patent Documentation Centre was established, it would provide information on available technology and advise as to its suitability to all members of Esaripo.

It would also help in training personnel from the industrial property offices of member countries.

The deputy minister appealed to countries which had not joined to do so as soon as possible because "a full membership would ensure increased co-operation between governments concerned, particularly in the field of technology, as well as in the pooling of resources and should prove of inestimable benefit to our respective countries".

He said Zimbabwe had taken steps to join the convention establishing the world Intellectual Property Organisation, the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Stockholm Act) and the Berne Convention of Literary and Artistic Works.

"Those conventions will come into force with respect to Zimbabwe towards the end of this month, although in the case of the two latter conventions, accession will be from April 18 1980, the date on which Zimbabwe obtained independence," he said.

CSO: 4700/421

MOTOR ASSEMBLY PLANTS TURN OUT MORE VEHICLES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 18

[Article by Brian Connolly]

[Text] **ZIMBABWE'S motor assembly plants are now turning out more than 75 vehicles of all types each day of a five-day working week. Despite this output, however, waiting lists for new models are lengthy and in some cases have been closed off.**

The day of these plants assembling only their own products has gone, and the three assemblers — two in Salisbury and one in Umtali — are now contract plants which produce a wide variety of makes and models of cars and trucks on behalf of various franchise holders.

The components come from Britain, several European countries, and Japan.

The Government has the final say over what makes and models can be imported for assembly, and in what quantities.

Because of this, BL (Zimbabwe) in Umtali is in the peculiar position of not being able to assemble any of the cars produced by its parent factories in Britain. It has not been able to get the necessary import permits.

It does, however, produce the Land-Rover and a range of Leyland heavy vehicles to which are fitted truck or bus bodies. And it assembles "foreign" cars.

Willowvale Motor Industries was the Ford company's plant when it was opened in 1961, but was taken over by the Industrial Development Corporation when Ford moved out after UDI.

Only a matter of weeks ago did the first Ford to be built there for 14 years come off the line.

After going through some slack periods, these plants are now running to virtual capacity on their present shift basis.

How new models are ordered, how they arrive and how they are put together, is a fascinating story.

The whole operation starts with a franchise holder in Zimbabwe deciding he would like to have a particular model assembled here.

Early discussions with the manufacturer will probably involve personal visits to the source plant in France, Germany, Japan or wherever. The object is to agree on a completely knocked - down (CKD) specification.

This will take account of the Zimbabwean content of the vehicle. This includes tyres, glass, exhaust systems, leaf springs in some heavy vehicles, batteries, seats, upholstery material, paints and sealers, and these plus the labour content amount to 25 percent of the cost of the vehicle.

The degree of sophistication, if you like, must be studied, taking into account what is desirable for the Zimbabwe market, what could be pure luxury, what could be omitted and what could be included while still keeping the price reasonable.

With different engines, gearboxes and a host of optional extras available from most manufacturers these days, deciding exactly what to order is a major undertaking.

With Zimbabwe so short of foreign currency, quantities are important, and one importer described the task as "the best spec at the lowest cost."

To add to the problem, the talks between manufacturer and importer could centre on a model not yet actually in production, as has happened in respect of local assemblies.

The franchise holder is finally able to arrive at a local selling price. This he submits to the Government—which will want to see an actual car imported for the purpose—with a request for a currency allocation and import permit.

The Government will get the specimen model tested and evaluated by experts.

KITS SENT

The franchise holder gets the go-ahead, and places his order with the manufacturer. In the third month after receiving the order, the kits are produced in the source factory — but the complete specifications for that model must have been fed into the manufacturer's computer six months before that.

The kits then spend about a month at sea, and several weeks elapse between off-loading at the port and arrival in Zimbabwe.

Giving an example of the passage of the months, one importer ordered kits in December last year, they arrived in May but assembly did not start until September.

The assembly plant meanwhile gets a complete list of all the material that is to be imported, and also the local materials. The latter may need to be validated, ie approved, by the suppliers of the CKD kits.

This is normally routine, because local quality control is accepted and local manufacture has a good reputation. In some respects local items are considered superior to those specified by the source plant.

With the arrival of the CKD kits in large packing cases, every item must be checked and indexed.

Assembly instruction sheets are then prepared using the master bill of materials and the maker's assembly manuals, with suitable modifications for the local assembly plant.

The assembly plant receives a complete car which is dismantled and put together again to help train the operators. It also receives — and this is most important — a master "body in white". This is the definitive body shell which gives the plant the exact dimensions from which it adjusts and alters its jigs and fixtures, in other words, the main body shop tooling.

These are the firm bases and clamps which hold the CKD body sections ready for welding and building up into the complete shell, to which the sub-assemblies — the doors, boot, bulkhead and so on — are attached.

PROTOTYPES

Then comes the assembly of prototypes, and the source company normally sends out an engineer to check these.

Once production is under way, the source plant sends quality control audit teams to the assembly plant. They select vehicles off the line at random, at any stage of production. These they test and mark on a demerit system, and this keeps the local assemblers on their toes.

In addition, the assemblers have their own quality control at the end of each stage of production.

Meanwhile, the source plant reports on any changes it is making to the basic specification and these must be adhered to by the local assemblers.

A spokesman for Willowvale said it takes about six months from the decision to assemble a model to first production.

In the assembly plant itself there is the body shop, where the components are welded into the complete shell. Then comes the paint shop, and Willowvale can offer 12 colours from which the importer chooses what he wants and in what proportions.

The painted shell then moves to the trim line, where the interior trim, seats, electrical wiring, dashboard, carpeting and other items are fitted. So each car is built up, with each one getting its exact quota of components, nuts and bolts, as it moves along the line.

Then comes the chassis line where the suspension and wheels are fitted and the engine dropped in. At the end of the line the car is driven off as a complete unit and taken for a test run.

HIGH STANDARDS

At Willowvale each car actually takes about six days from start to finish.

Not only is the standard of assembly high in Zimbabwe, but the degree of assembly is also greater than in many assembly plants. In other words, the plants cope with a high degree of knocked-downness, if one may coin a phrase, and so more fabrication is carried out than in some plants. The percentage of local content is also high.

Motor assembly is a fascinating business, from the basic welding of body panels to the stitching of upholstery to the fitting of dials and switches on the dashboard to the intricacies of the wiring and the tuning of the engine.

With different models following each other on the line it seems surprising that one doesn't get parts belonging to another. But the expertise is there to prevent such mishaps.

THE range of vehicles produced by Zimbabwe's assembly plants is now extensive. The following lists cover what is being, or has been, assembled this year. There are occasional breaks in production of certain models, and new models have come on the line in greater variety in recent months.

BL (Zimbabwe) Ltd, Umtali: Over the year this plant has averaged 32 vehicles a day of all types, but from July to November the number rose to 45 a day.

Models are: Land-Rover; Leyland Marathon, Super Eland, Eland and Boxer; Datsun Bluebird and Pulsar; Datsun pick-up; Citroen GSA; Mitsubishi Lancer; a range of Nissan trucks.

Willowvale Motor Industries (Pvt.) Ltd, Salisbury: This plant is turning out 31 vehicles a day of all types.

Models are: Alfasud 1,5; Ford Laser; Mazda 323; Renault 5 and 18; Peugeot 504 saloon and station wagon; VW Golf; Mazda pick-ups; Nissan Patrol; Toyota Landcruiser; VW van, and Oshkosh semi-trailer horse.

Rootes (CA) (Pvt.) Ltd, Salisbury: This is a smaller plant which had turned out 324 vehicles this year to December 1.

Models: Dodge Spacevan, up to five a week; Dodge 8-tonne truck; Hino 5-tonne and 8-tonne trucks and 30-tonne tractor unit. From early next year the Fiat 602 truck will be assembled.

CSO: 4700/421

CATTLEMEN NEAR BANKRUPTCY CLAIMS MP

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 27 Nov 81 p1

[Text]

A WARNING that there would be "mass bankruptcy" in the cattle industry next year unless beef producers received a price increase of about 30% was made recently by Midlands Member of Parliament, Mr Henry Elsworth.

Mr Elsworth, a Que Que farmer, was reported as saying this when speaking at a Que Que Farmers' Association meeting, according to the Que Que Observer and the *Times of Gwelo* last week.

He was quoted as saying that he was "sick and tired" of people telling farmers what they should do to increase the national herd. He said established cattlemen were making nothing on their cattle.

"We know what to do if we have the funds to do it. All we need is a proper price. We cannot go on like this," he said. "We are reaching the point of no return and the industry is nearing collapse."

Commenting on these statments this week a spokesman for the Cattle Producers' Association said: "The beef producer price and Grade Schedule is currently under review in line with the new system of an annual price review of all controlled producer prices."

No date for the review to be announced has been given. However, it is expected to take some time as producers have to prepare their cases in detail and then put them to all the relevant agricultural organisations and authorities involved, as well as to Government representatives.

Recently the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said he hoped to make an announcement concerning the annual price review before the end of February.

CSO: 4700/416

PRINTING INDUSTRY HIT BY INK SHORTAGE

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 27 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] **A 21% cut in the foreign currency allocation for the manufacturers of printing inks will mean a complete "stock-out" of certain inks during February-March next year. Although the situation will ease after the next quota period begins in April, manufacturers foresee the crisis recurring in one quota period after another, and getting steadily worse as the year progresses. The shortage, or stock-out, could result in serious problems for the printing and allied industries, and possibly retrenchment of staff.**

As long ago as November, 1980, well before the recent cuts, the industry was short of 25% of its raw material requirements, and had asked Government for an extra quota period to get the industry back on its feet. That request was turned down, although the amount for a quota period then was less than the current $150 000.

At the end of 1979 the Government had granted an extra "top-up" allocation. This, and the ad hoc allocations which were approved during 1980 were, in large part, responsible for the industry getting through that year.

But at the moment ad hoc applications are not being granted, except for raw material price increases and for proven cases of education and export. This means that the 21% cut is an actual reduction of at least 30% on the previous quarter. The manufacturers have been told that there is simply no more foreign currency for them.

There are three ink manufacturers in Zimbabwe: Coates Brothers, Croda Ltd, and Mander-Kidd, and nearly 100% of their raw materials have to be imported. Because of the sophisticated nature of these materials, there is no possibility of Zimbabwe-made substitutes.

A spokesman for one of the manufacturers said that the stock-outs will not all occur at the same time. Rather, the supplies of one type of printing ink after another will cease, as each manufacturer runs out of raw materials. By switching to the production of materials with no immediate demand, they should be able to weather this period without staff redundances.

The manufacturers have, however, asked the printers not to introduce forward buying, because this will simply trigger the stock-outs even earlier. So far, all indications show that the printers are respecting this wish.

But even with this co-operation, the manufacturers warn that, with the current transportation situation, it is unlikely that the supplies for the April-June period will arrive on time. Customers, they say, may have a wait of between 14 days and a month.

Mr Tom Kennedy, general manager of Mardon Printers in Salisbury, and vice-president of the Master Printers' Federation, said that the reduction of ink supplies was "very serious".

Pointing out that all the ingredients used by ink makers were imported, Mr Kennedy said: "A reduction in ink supplies of 21% or more will mean directly that much less production in printing shops thoughout the country. We will also be faced with the very unpleasant position of having to ration our customers' print requirements within the ink supplies available."

Most printers were carrying small stocks of ink because of present supply problems Mr Kennedy said: "A cut in printing supplies would undoubtedly result in unemployment and, if supplies run out completely, there would be no newspapers, magazines, educational or other printing.

"The Master Printers' Federation has sought an urgent meeting with Government to inform them of the serious consequences which will follow from a reduction in ink supplies," Mr Kennedy said.

Mr Clive Murphy, vice-chairman of the Advertising Media Association of Zimbabwe, which represents the major newspaper and magazine publishers, said: "If the imminent shortage of ink is as bad as I have been led to believe, it will have a serious effect on newspaper and magazine publishers in the country".

Mr Murphy said that the publishing industry in Zimbabwe was highly sophisticated and employed a large number of highly skilled personnel. "Ironically, the cost of inks represents a very small, but vital, portion of the total cost of publishing," said Mr Murphy. "The largest cost of course, is in salaries and wages which are fed back into the community."

Mr Murphy said he predicted a gloomy future for publishers if they were forced to reduce the level of their activities because of an insufficient supply of ink. "The ripple effect will be most dramatic," he said.

CSO: 4700/416

BRIEFS

FUEL TALKS--The Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, and the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, yesterday left for Maputo for talks with Mozambican officials on the movement of fuel by rail to Zimbabwe. A statement released by the Zimbabwe Information Service said the two ministers, who were accompanied by their senior officials, were expected back home tomorrow. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 1]

SUGAR SCHEME--Bulawayo--More than 1 000 ha of land in Ndanga, in Zimbabwe's Lowveld, is to be set up as a sugar plantation settlement scheme. The land, divided into 105 holdings of about 10 irrigable ha each, is owned by Hippo Valley Estates and Triangle Limited. The scheme, which is being run in agreement with the Government and the Sabi-Limpopo Authority, will make each plot on the Mkwasine Estate available for settlement and cultivation of sugar cane. It is hoped the holdings will be ready for occupation by mid-1982. Sugar cane is the only crop which may be grown. Hippo Valley Estates and Triangle Ltd will finance the first crop on a short-term loan basis, repayable out of crop proceeds. All citizens of Zimbabwe may apply for one of the holdings, provided they are aged between 24 and 50, physically fit, and have agricultural experience. They will also be expected to have $100 in cash available. The owners of the estate will undertake the construction of houses on each plot and the planting of the first crop. The cost of the land, including development, will be repayable in instalments. Application forms will be available from Conex and Devag offices or from the rural state land office. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 9]

LIBYAN OIL WELCOMED--A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has responded favourably to a Libyan offer to supply oil to Zimbabwe "if acceptable outlets can be found". The offer was made by Mr Omar Dallal, the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Salisbury, in an interview published in Wednesday's Herald. The spokesman said, in a statement yesterday: "A large proportion of our petroleum needs no longer come through South Africa. Arrangements can be made to send oil to Zimbabwe other than through South Africa for those suppliers who do not wish to use South African routes." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 1]

'RHODESIAN' DEGREES--All degrees, certificates and diplomas awarded by the University of Zimbabwe from now on will not bear the name "Rhodesia", the principal and vice-chancellor, Professor Walter Kamba, said yesterday. He was commenting in an interview on certificates awarded in the name of the University of Rhodesia to some students of the Teachers' College in Bulawayo recently. These certificates were

awarded under a special provision granted by the senate and council of the university in March last year allowing students who registered before independence to have University of Rhodesia diplomas and degrees. This facility no longer existed, the principal said. "I wonder at the motives of those people who wanted Rhodesia diplomas. If they intend making their home here, intend living here, becoming part of this country, then what objection could they have to Zimbabwe?" [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 1]

JAPANESE AID--Japan has given Zimbabwe about $1,2 million to buy fertiliser. The agreement for the grant was signed yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, and the Japanese ambassador, Mr Seiken Sasaki. Senator Nkala said the fertiliser would help increase the production of food. He thanked the Japanese ambassador and his government for their continued and valuable help. Mr Sasaki, in reply, said relations between Japan and Zimbabwe were closer, especially since the visit of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to Tokyo last May. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 3]

CAPTURED TROOPS RUMORS--Rumours that some Zimbabwe National Army soldiers might have been captured by armed bands in Mozambique were categorically denied by the Ministry of Defence yesterday. The ministry said in a statement that to "avoid any unfounded speculation that might otherwise arise", it wished "to re-affirm that no members of the Zimbabwe National Army are or have been in Mozambique except where, on occasions, senior officers visit to discuss routine border control liaison. This liaison is necessary to control illegal trans-border crossings. Air Force of Zimbabwe flights to Chimoio and other areas in Mozambique have been undertaken solely for the conveyance of officials on Government or military liaison visits. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 5]

HELICOPTER CRASHES IN SEKE--An air force Alouette helicopter crashed in the Seke area, near Salisbury, yesterday during a routine flight, a Ministry of Defence spokesman said. The helicopter's technician, who has not been named, was taken to Parirenyatwa Hospital. The other members of the crew were slightly hurt. Next of kin had been told and a board of inquiry convened, said the spokesman. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 81 p 1]

SWEDISH TYPEWRITERS--Swedish typewriters, for local and export use, will be assembled in Zimbabwe from May next year, the managing director of Philpott and Collins, Mr Woody Hornbuckle, announced yesterday. He said in an interview that his firm had reached an agreement with Facit of Sweden to assemble the machines in Zimbabwe, which will mean a 20 percent saving in foreign currency. And contracts for export to countries in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference have already been signed. The new venture, which will be located somewhere outside Salisbury, will also employ "a substantial number of people, from in and outside of the company". The company would hold tests to determine the most suitable people for typewriter assembly, and staff made redundant by the firm's cut in foreign currency for books will "definitely be absorbed by the new project", he said. Staff from outside the firm would also be employed. Mr Hornbuckle added that four staff would be sent to Sweden for specialist training, and only after they had returned would he be able to say how many people would be employed. The machines would be fully imported at first, but an increasing amount of local contents would be introduced. The locally-assembled typewriters would also be cheaper than fully-imported machines. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 81 p 13]

LANDMINE ACCIDENTS--Umtali--Two men from the National Army lost their left legs on Monday afternoon when they detonated anti-personnel mines while investigating Saturday's Burma Valley mine accident. The two men, Captain Robert Cox and Private Fanuel Damiano, are in the Corps of Engineers. An army spokesman said troops were being led by Captain Cox when he stood on a mine which exploded. Private Damiano was sent to fetch a vehicle to take the injured man to hospital. On his way to the truck, Private Damiano detonated another mine and also lost a leg. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 81 p 13]

CSO: 4700/421 END

JPRS 79770

31 December 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2546

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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MOZAMBIQUE, ANGOLA ADVOCATE BILATERAL RAILROAD AGREEMENTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Mozambique [RPM] and Angola [RPA] have jointly advocated that contiguous railways sign bilateral contracts, constituting a solid base so these transport systems can contribute significantly to the economic independence and balanced development of the respective countries. The RPM and the RPA stressed the importance of the content of these accords in a joint paper presented at the Second Conference of African Railways, held the first week of November in Blantyre, following the Ninth Assembly of the UAC.

The paper, consisting basically of recommendations for future bilateral accords between railways, described the prior experience of Mozambique and Angola in basic issues in the development of relations between their railways.

That experience was rooted basically in the characteristics imposed by the colonial powers on those accords. "No thought whatever was given to the development of the territories served by them (the railways); there was no plan to develop the zone correctly, nor any overall consideration of technological advance," the document states, referring to some of the railway agreements established between Mozambique and Angola in the colonial period.

The reduction of economic dependence, particularly—but not only—upon South Africa; the establishment of ties creating genuine and equitable regional integration; allocation of funds to implement national, interstate and regional policies; and, finally, concerted action to insure cooperation with regard to the strategy for economic liberation: these are the principles, which, in light of our experience, should always be present in relations between the railways.

In this context, the document offers specific proposals which Mozambique and Angola feel are "important aspects of these relations, proposals which will make it possible to move toward bilateral accords."

These aspects mainly pertain to operational, commercial and financial relations and mutual assistance between the neighboring railways.

The analysis of past experience with bilateral accords was preceded by a brief review of the links between railway systems in Africa. These systems were described as having been established in the period before independence as a means of penetration, mainly to insure the exploitation and distribution of products from mining centers and other products serving the colonial powers.

So that the railways will assume their dynamizing role in the economic development of the respective countries in this post-independence phase, the RPM and the RPA offer some general recommendations, notably, the need for rehabilitation and expansion of existing infrastructures and, above all, the development and intensification of regional ties between the various systems on the continent.

Mozambique has felt it to be particularly important to establish a new type of relations between its railway system and that of the neighboring countries. About 2 months ago our country and the Kingdom of Swaziland signed a railway agreement which reflects this concern. Amendments have also been made to the colonial agreements with other countries, and the drafting of bilateral agreements with various neighboring countries, similar to the agreement with Swaziland, is also under study.

The paper presented at the "symposium" won the approval, by acclamation, of the representatives of the more than 20 participating institutions.

6362
CSO: 4742/106

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE OPENS IN LUANDA

International Messages

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Eugenio Diogo]

> [Excerpts] The International Conference of Solidarity With the Peoples, Youth and Students of Southern Africa began yesterday in the 10 December Theater in Luanda, with Paulo Jorge, foreign relations minister of our government, presiding for President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

In this important forum, the delegates and guests will have the opportunity to express their firm solidarity with the peoples in struggle in southern Africa and also to condemn the atrocities of the racist South African regime, which is intensifying its wave of aggression in this part of our continent, against the Front Line countries and particularly against the People's Republic of Angola.

The first national secretary of the JMPLA-Party Youth reaffirmed the solidarity of Angola's people and youth with the peoples of Latin America, namely, of Uruguay and El Salvador, the peoples of the DPRK, the Popular and Democratic Republic of East Timor, Sahara and Kampuchea, and the black youth of the United States of America, victims of exploitation and racial discrimination.

Session of Speeches

During the afternoon session, the conference heard addresses by representatives of the UN Anti-Apartheid Committee, UNESCO, the WFDY, the MPJ (Pan-African Youth Movement), the International Union of Students and the AASU (Association of African Students).

In their speeches, the representatives reiterated that the aggressions by the South African racist regime are intensifying, which is made possible only by the support it receives from international imperialism. The speakers condemned the constant South African attacks against the Front Line countries, particularly against Angola, and denounced the U.S. veto in the recent UN meeting which sought to impose sanctions against South Africa.

International Solidarity

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by J.L.: "Solidarity With Angola"]

[Text] A special session in solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola took place yesterday in the 10 December Theater in Luanda. Taking part were the delegates invited to the International Conference of Solidarity with the Peoples Youth and Students of Southern Africa.

During the session, an officer of the FAPLA [Angolan Armed Forces] gave a detailed account of the attacks inflicted on the Angolan people by the racist South Africans.

In his account, which was followed with great interest by all those present, the Angolan army officer reported that the South African racists systematically disregard UN Resolution 387/76, which condemns the aggressions perpetrated by the odious apartheid regime against our territory and demands indemnification for all the damages caused in these continuing attacks, damages estimated at $6.7 billion, or 200 billion kwanzas.

The session was addressed by representatives of several youth organizations: the International Association of Youth and the UN Student Movement, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Nordic Youth Center, the International Union of Students, the Student Movement of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Pan-African Union of Students and the Amilcar Cabral African Youth.

Speaking for the organizations they represent, all the delegates unreservedly condemned the attacks suffered by our country and reaffirmed their solidarity with our youth and with the Angolan people in this all-out struggle against the anachronistic apartheid regime.

Comments on Conference

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Sponsored by several international and regional youth and student organizations, with the support of the UN special committee against apartheid, an International Conference of Youth and Students in Solidarity With the Struggle of the Peoples, Youth and Students of Southern Africa began yesterday in the Angolan capital.

The People's Republic of Angola is hosting the event as a reaffirmation of its internationalist principles, and is also using this forum to denounce once again the policy of open hostility practiced by the Pretoria regime, whose armed forces have occupied part of our national territory for some months in defiance of the principles of international law.

The international solidarity conference is taking place at a time when this part of the African continent is experiencing a renewed outbreak of imperialist aggression, embodied in the armed attacks against sovereign countries by the forces of

the Pretoria regime. Seeking solutions that will guarantee protection of their interests in Namibia, the imperialists have been orchestrating various maneuvers to undermine the efforts of the United Nations and the Front Line countries to arrive at a negotiable solution to the Namibian problem.

Youth and students from all over the world are gathered in Luanda to raise their voices against the maneuvers of the forces of evil and to reaffirm their militant solidarity with the just cause of the peoples of southern Africa. This conference is yet another proof of the justice of the struggle by the peoples in this part of our continent, because it is inspired by just ideals and has the support of the international community, progressive countries and lovers of peace and freedom throughout the world. Even with the occupation of part of the national territory of the People's Republic of Angola, the Angolan people join their voices with all those who aspire to peace and freedom, reaffirming their unshakable determination to continue to support the just cause of the Namibian and South African patriots, no matter what sacrifice this entails.

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CSO: 4742/90

BRIEFS

DEFENSE MINISTRY CHANGES--Lt Col Antonio dos Santos Franca (Ndalu) was appointed deputy minister of defense of Angola through a decree issued by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and published in Luanda on Friday. Lt Col Ndalu is a member of the MPLA-Labor Party political bureau and is replacing Lt Col David Antonio Moises (Ndozi), who had occupied this post since March 1979. Besides David Moises, the dismissal of another deputy minister of defense was also announced. A presidential communique disclosed that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos approved on Wednesday the decision to dismiss Lt Col Ciel da Conceicao, who has been in charge of the air force, as well as Lt Col David Antonio Moises, deputy chief of the Angolan armed forces general staff. The ANGOP [ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY] announced the dismissal of the two deputy ministers but did not elaborate on the motives for these changes in the Angolan Ministry of Defense. The ANGOP also announced the appointment of Lt Col Antonio dos Santos Franca (Ndalu) as deputy minister of defense. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Dec 81 p 1]

CSO: 4742/138

PURPOSE OF VISIT OF DEPUTIES TO ALL REGIONS

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 618, 14 Nov 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] In recent weeks, the People's National Assembly has instituted a new style of going back to the grass roots. It is the visits made by the people's elected representatives to all regions of our country.

This new style of work definitely responds to a double objective: first of all, avoiding confinement of deputies' activities to their respective regions, while providing them with an opportunity to understand the similarity of the major problems facing the rural world as a whole; bringing about an exchange of experiences between the different elements of execution and the people's representatives at the local level; and finally, carrying out systematic control of work planned as part of the complementary and transitional programs.

At the conclusion of their visits, the deputies submitted the conclusions of the different tours to the National Assembly Bureau.

These documents bear witness to the serious approach of each delegation to the work of following up on the work done and proposals made for greater effectiveness in the execution of tasks. The overall impressions are in agreement politically. The party has made a great effort to organize and mobilize the people of all regions in keeping with their interests. As for economic problems, each delegation went over the estimates of the complementary and transitional plans with a fine-toothed comb, proceeding by regional chief towns, districts and administrative control posts (PCA), ministry by ministry.

This work enabled the deputies to draw up a balance sheet of ahievements by sector or branch of production or service activity. They were able to see what work was done and to what extent, the causes of delays, and then outlined measures to correct the situation.

Only through systematic control of the execution of projects, as the head of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party], Chief of State Denis Sassou-Nguesso, has recommended over and over shall we be able to embark upon the phase of execution of the 5-year plan with more intensity.

The deputies understood this and hope that the visits will continue throughout the term of the legislature.

It should be noted that these visits were followed, at a very time when the National Assembly is meeting in regular session, by visits to certain projects, such as that of the National II and realignment of the railroad in the Niari region. These visits have enabled the deputies to learn about progress on these undertakings.

11,464
CSO: 4719/231

WPC-ACAP ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT FOLLOWING WPC VISIT

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 618, 14 Nov 81 p 5

[WPC-ACAP [Congolese Association for Friendship Among Peoples] joint statement, Brazzaville, 11 November 1981]

[Text] From 11 to 12 November 1981, a delegation from the World Peace Council, headed by Vice President Andre Desmet, made a visit of friendship and work to the People's Republic of the Congo.

The World Peace Council delegation thereby responded in a friendly way to the invitation extended to it by the Congolese Association for Friendship Among Peoples.

During its visit, the delegation had the opportunity once again to observe with satisfaction the action of the ACAP on behalf of peace, friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the world.

The delegation from the World Peace Council and ACAP officers thus had a fruitful exchange of views and information within the framework of their bilateral cooperation.

Both parties unanimously noted their agreement on what now characterizes the international situation, to wit:

Economic Level

1) a worsening of the deterioration of terms of trade between young sovereign states and nations belonging to the international capitalist system;

2) the recovery of economic efforts being made by the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America by powerful Western nations, which thereby operate through transnational companies; and

3) concerning the negative results of Cancum, the fact that the so-called North-South dialog is a mere bluff.

Political Level

1) a deterioration of international detente and world peace due to the bellicose and openly aggressive attitudes of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization powers;

2) a worsening of the situation in the Middle East, Asia, southern Africa and Latin America;

3) a resurgence of acts of violence and sabotage aimed at young nations in order to divert them from their noble ideals of independence and sovereignty;

4) an apology for war by Western powers, using the fallacious pretext of restoring a balance and modernizing nuclear weapons in Europe; and

5) attempts to take over and break up the Nonaligned Movement by Western powers, which want to remake the world in keeping with their Machiavellian designs.

In this connection, the delegation from the World Peace Council and the ACAP officials reaffirm their firm position of pursuing the noble ideals of defending peace and extending the conquests of the policy of international detente and warn of the serious danger of a nuclear, even neutron, holocaust threatening our planet and the achievements of age-old human civilizations. The World Peace Council and ACAP will mobilize and more firmly commit all their forces to reduce and eliminate this threat.

Both parties pledge to give more support to the cause of the Nonaligned Movement through which the countries involved tirelessly fight to safeguard their identity and arrive at justice and a new order in relations between the "large" and "small" nations.

With respect to the Middle East, southern Africa and Latin America:

The World Peace Council and ACAP reaffirm their unswerving solidarity with the brother peoples of Palestine, Namibia, Angola, Nicaragua, the Western Sahara, El Salvador and Cuba.

Actually, the international tension now affecting these peoples result from the political machinations of the Reagan administration and the nations of the so-called contact group.

The diabolical functions assumed by Zionist Israel in the Middle East are those of the racist South African Republic in southern Africa. They are the firebrands of the sinister "pax Americana" and are therefore criminally responsible for the destruction of the nuclear research plant at Tamouz, Iraq, and the recent occupation of the southern portion of the People's Republic of Angola, a variation of its unjust war.

Finally, in order to poison international opinion, all the NATO firebrands join together in using the vulgar fable of an alleged danger from what they claim to be Soviet expansionism.

Is it because of this coarse fable and in consideration of the successes of the Farabundo Marti Front in El Salvador that Nicaragua and Cuba are threatened with invasion by the CIA and the Pentagon?

Taking a position of official opposition to this policy of adventure and virulent aggression of the imperialist powers in the Middle East, southern Africa and Latin America, the CMP [PCT Military Committee] and ACAP state that they are and will remain solidary with the PLO, SWAPO, the POLISARIO Front, the ANC, the MPLA-Labor Party and the brother peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador and Cuba in their fight to defend their indefeasible, inalienable rights.

For the reign of friendship, solidarity and peace between peoples, this major aspect of our struggle will be continued forever!

Brazzaville, 11 November 1981

11,464
CSO: 4719/231

BRIEFS

GDR EDUCATION DELEGATION VISIT--A three-man education delegation led by Comrade Prof Dr (Gunter Hedon), GDR deputy minister for higher and technical education, arrived in Addis Ababa today for a week-long working visit to socialist Ethiopia. During this stay, the delegation will hold talks with Comrade Dr Tefera Wonde, minister of health and COPWE Central Committee member; Comrade Bililign Manderfro, higher education commissioner and COPWE Central Committee member; and Comrade Dr Duri Muhammad, president of Addis Ababa University, and will visit the Gondar Public Health College. The delegation will be briefed on education in Ethiopia and on the economic and cultural development campaign. It is expected that before the end of the delegation's visit an agreement will be signed between the higher education commission and the GDR Higher and Technical Education Ministry. [Text] [EA203216 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 30 Nov 81]

SOVIET EDUCATION OFFICIAL ARRIVAL--Comrade Konkin, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Vocation and Technical Education, arrived in Addis Ababa today on a 2-week working visit to socialist Ethiopia. In a statement on arrival in Addis Ababa, Comrade Konkin said his country will cooperate with socialist Ethiopia in its efforts to train skilled manpower, adding that this is the aim of his visit. He said he will inspect the country's educational system and efforts in vocational training and their progress. He said his visit to vocational training institutions, and talks with education officials will enable him to examine educational cooperation and to extend assistance. Comrade Kinkin was welcomed at Bole international airport by Comrade (Bililign Mandefro), commissioner for higher education and member of the commission for organizing the party of the workers of Ethiopia Central Committee, Comrade Konstantin Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia, and other government officials. [Text] [EA091320 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 9 Dec 81]

NEW REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS--The Provisional Military Administrative Council today appointed Comrade Abebe Belaineh as chief administrator of Shoa Administrative Region; Comrade Ali Musa, chief administrator of Bale Region; and Comrade Getachew Shibeshi, chief administrator of Gamu Gofa Administrative Region. [EA160304 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 15 Dec 81]

FRG AID--An agreement was signed today by the Relief Coordination and Rehabilitation Commssion and the FRG Government under which Ethiopia will receive DM1,213,247 and spare parts. The aid will be used to expand and properly equip garages in Addis Ababa and other regions. [EA160304 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 14 Dec 81]
CSO: 4503/15

COT RECEIVED BY BONGO, TALKS WITH REPORTERS

AB081502 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] French Minister of Cooperation and Development Jean-Pierre Cot was received this morning by the head of state, President el-Hadj Omar Bongo. After the meeting, Jean-Pierre Cot talked to the press about the main points he discussed with the president of the republic, that is cooperation between France and Gabon and the situation in Africa in general and in Chad in particular.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Minister, you were received a few moments ago by the president of the republic, His Excellency el-Hadj Omar Bongo. Could you first of all enlighten us on the issues you discussed with the head of state?

[Answer] Yes, President Bongo gave me the honor of receiving me and we extensively examined cooperation between Gabon and France and international political problems. Gabon has an active diplomacy and President Bongo is striving to facilitate the solutions to a certain number of problems facing Africa. Concerning the first point, that is cooperation between France and Gabon [words indistinct], it must no doubt be modified in certain respects; it must especially be broadened and strengthened and we are all working to that end.

Concerning the international scene, we discussed the burning issues, that is, the African situation in general, the few hot spots on the African continent and particularly Chad, and finally the problems concerning the holding of the general conference of the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency.

[Question] Mr Minister, we noted that you were preceded to Libreville by one of your aides, Mr De La Pepiniere, who also has had talks with the Gabonese public health minister. Could we conclude that French-Gabonese cooperation in the field of health will be increased?

[Answer] I think we can count on the general strengthening of French-Gabonese cooperation in all fields--economic, cultural and technical. [Passage indistinct]

[Question] Mr Minister, you have just mentioned the general conference of the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency. Has France any particular proposals to make during this Libreville conference which will be marked among other things by the election of the new secretary general?

[Answer] [Passage indistinct]

[Question] Mr Minister, we have noted the efforts made during the past few days by the new French authorities to try to find a solution to the Chadian problem. Now, what do you think about the development of this crisis following Hissein Habre's reappearance on the scene?

[Answer] [Passage indistinct] the OAU is dealing with the problem. It has sent an inter-African force to Chad and we congratulate it for this. [Passage indistinct] [End recording]

CSO: 4719/346

EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL SITUATION DESCRIBED

University Calm

AB121248 Paris AFP in French 1023 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Libreville, 12 Dec (AFP)--President Omar Bongo has strongly urged the striking students and lecturers who have been boycotting classes for a week to return to classes on Monday. In the meantime, the campus of the University of Libreville was evacuated and closed down on Friday for 24 hours by the security forces.

On Friday the town section where the university is located was under police surveillance all day long and motorists were kept off by policemen wearing combat uniforms and helmets and carrying their clubs. The evacuation of the campus, however, went on without any incident.

On Saturday morning, the number of policemen in front of the university was considerably reduced and about 100 students are standing calmly in front of the iron gate, which has been reopened.

The situation is different at Libreville International Airport which is under military surveillance and where the number of security forces has been increased. Informed sources say Gabonese nationals have not been allowed to leave from the airport for several days.

Bongo on Opposition

AB141843 Paris AFP in French 1740 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Libreville, 14 Dec (AFP)--Gabonese head of state Omar Bongo believes that at the present time the Gabonese opposition has no future and that it is composed mainly of embittered and nostalgic people incapable of arousing the masses. It was by these insiginficant activists who are in the minority that some students were manipulated, Mr Bongo added during an interview with the AFP in Libreville.

The Gabonese head of state, however, admitted that the coming to power of a socialist government in France had given rise to a demand for a multiparty system. According to him, letters have been sent by opponents of the Gabonese regime to President Francois Mitterrand to gain his support in their struggle against the

present regime. These same people met with socialist authorities soon after the 10 May elections. A party, the Movement for National Recovery, was created in Gabon but it has never been recognized legally and it has never had any influence.

The Gabonese president expressed his hostility toward the installation in his country of a multiparty system which he said would merely encourage tribalism. The existence of one party, the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG), is a unifying factor which of course does not prevent people from expressing their diverse opinions within the PDG, Mr Bongo went on to say.

President Bongo accused the former vice chancellor of the University of Libreville, Mr Nzoghue Nguema, who was detained 10 days ago, of attempting to give posts of responsibility to members of his ethnic group, the Fang, who are by far the largest group in Gabon (they constitute 40 percent of the total population).

According to Mr Bongo, the former vice chancellor replaced a number of French lecturers by incompetent ones. Mr Nzoghue Nguema, it will be recalled, has admitted that he had wanted to send abroad documents and tracts condemning Mr Bongo's regime.

The head of state strongly dismissed the accusation that he intended keeping the Fang away from the machinery of power, thus increasing the ranks of the opponents. The prime minister, several ministers, some of his advisors, the mayor of Libreville and the president of the supreme court are from the Fang group, he pointed out.

I have been striving to unite Gabon for 14 years. Some of my enemies think the most difficult task has been accomplished and that they can now take over power. Personally, I do not think they are capable of doing so and in any case I will not give up.

Speaking of his riches, which are often the target of his enemies Mr Bongo said there are many rich Gabonese in Gabon richer than he. There are people who are paid to soil my reputation and that of Gabon, he added.

Raising finally the issue of his relations with the French Government Mr Bongo stressed that the misunderstandings had been cleared and that henceforth nothing could destroy bilateral cooperation. The Gabonese president expressed satisfaction with Mr Mitterrand's attitude toward Africa since he came to power. Mr Mitterrand has very quickly sought the admiration of the Africans, Mr Bongo said.

University Closed

AB150757 Paris AFP in French 0727 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Libreville, 15 Dec (AFP)--The Gabonese Government decided on Monday evening to close Omar Bongo National University until further orders and to suspend the payment of scholarships to students.

This decision was announced on radio and television by Minister of Higher Education Dr Jean Pierre Okias. It comes after the students' refusal to resume their courses Monday as stipulated in an ultimatum issued by the government on Friday.

Furthermore, an inquiry has been opened to find out who are the authors, lecturers and students, responsible for the current strike.

Tuesday morning the situation was still calm at the university compound. So far, it is noted, the claims of the students who have been on strike since 5 December are not quite clear.

CSO: 4719/346

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--Libreville, 2 Dec (AFP)--A loan agreement in the amount of 405,900,000 CFA francs was signed Tuesday by Zacharie Myboto, Gabonese minister of information, post and telecommunications and Robert Cantoni, French ambassador to Libreville. The loan will provide financial backing for Moyabi [word indistinct] station (southeast Gabon), and the corporation operating Africa Number 1 radio station for the period 1981-1982. It is the second phase of the aid decided upon in May 1980 for the inter-African radio which was commissioned in February. [AB031952 Paris AFP in French 1725 GMT 2 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/346

HUMAN RIGHTS 'PRIMARY CONCERN' IN CABRAL RELEASE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] The campaign to disseminate the decisions of the First Extraordinary PAIGC Congress began yesterday in the capital. This campaign to publicize the important measures adopted in this great meeting of our glorious party, the PAIGC, was determined by the Central Committee in its first extraordinary meeting on 16 November in Bissau.

The campaign to explain the decisions of the First Extraordinary Congress also provided an opportunity to clarify the Central Committee communique released following its meeting. It is noted that in this first meeting, the Central Committee analyzed the status of former president Luiz Cabral and other individuals imprisoned as a result of the events of 14 November 1980.

Specifically, it is noted that the Central Committee decided to release some of these individuals immediately.

The decision was for reasons of humanity, which has been and will continue to be the cornerstone for all PAIGC decisions. We know the party congress was a success. Since independence, there has never been a meeting with such a high degree of participation, openness, frankness and directness, in an atmosphere of constant sincerity.

In this context, it is felt that the release of these individuals does not constitute any threat to our state. Luiz Cabral was tried in the congress. It was a political judgment and he was condemned to expulsion from the PAIGC. A public trial is neither timely nor appropriate. We have the people on our side and hence it is not our intention to have political prisoners.

Guinea-Bissau and the PAIGC are fundamentally humanistic and, as such, we feel our humanitarian attitude will even further enhance our international prestige. This courageous decision is yet another example we give to the world. Despite everything, we are different; we do what others do not dare to do.

These individuals are washed up politically, and our gesture of respect for human dignity will have national and international repercussions; it is a lesson for many other African countries. We are against hatred and vengeance because we are disciples of Amilar Cabral.

This decision must also be seen in light of our economic situation. We know that we are still dependent on foreign aid, and the decision to free Luiz Cabral and other individuals will earn a certain amount of sympathy for our country. Primarily, however, and above all, we have demonstrated our respect for human rights.

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CSO: 4742/109

SED ASSISTANCE PRAISED IN POLITICOIDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] A seminar for advanced politicoideological training was inaugurated on 19 November in the General Secretariat of the PAIGC. Present at the ceremony were comrades Teobaldo Barbosa, member of the party Central Committee and assistant national secretary of the JAAC; Flavio Proenca and Hugo Borges, both members of the party Committee of the Autonomous Sector of Bissau; Francisco Mansoa, member of the directorate of the National Party School; and professors of the GDR. The seminar, which will last for a month, is meant for the chairmen of party committees in work places and neighborhoods and for officials of the mass organizations.

First to address the session was Comrade Mansoa, who began by stressing the importance of the course and the role of the National Party School in the politico-ideological training of party militants. He was followed by a representative of the East German teachers, who reaffirmed their determination to continue with the mission assigned to them by their party, the SED.

Speaking on behalf of the Autonomous Sector Committee, Comrade Proenca welcomed those present and expressed some thoughts on the importance of courses of this kind, particularly in this period following the First Extraordinary Congress of the PAIGC.

Last to speak was Comrade Teobaldo Barbosa, who noted the importance of political and ideological training for party members, saying it represents yet another tool which the party has put in their hands to defend themselves from our enemies and will enable them to follow the teachings of our late beloved Amilcar Cabral.

"We must build a strong and progressive land where there is no exploitation of men by men," said Comrade Barbosa. Regarding the First Extraordinary Congress, he said its purpose was to return to PAIGC to the line advocated by Cabral. He noted that if pursuit of this goal is gratifying, it is also a weighty responsibility.

In conclusion, Comrade Barbosa spoke of the relations between the PAIGC and the SED, and urged the participants in the seminar to take advantage of the material being imparted to them, to apply it later according to our circumstances.

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CSO: 4742/109

BRIEFS

ANOP-ANG COOPERATION--Senhor Antonio Santos Gomes, director of telecommunications of ANOP [PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY], is in our country's capital to survey the needs and problems of the Guinea-Bissau news agency ANG. He will be returning to Lisbon today. The specialist met with the directors of ANG to arrive at a better definition of cooperation between the two news agencies, namely, with respect to the training of journalists and technical personnel, pursuant to an agreement signed recently in Bissau during the visit of the director of ANOP. During his stay here, Santos Gomes also visited our newspaper and the National Broadcasting Station and met with their directors. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 p 3] 6362

CSO: 4742/109

PREFECTS FEEL NATION IS STILL DIVIDED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 23 Nov 81 p 16

[Text] The prefectoral authorities have always considered themselves -- and quite rightly so -- to be behind the government's action.

Consequently, they have always endeavored, in addition to the economic concerns of their districts, to collect and transmit information that might clarify the major decisions and guidelines of the government.

Today, we are called upon to give our views on the main problems now facing us, as all the country's socioprofessional categories have done.

In particular, we must express our ideas on problems of a political, economic and social nature, at a time when we are going through a rather difficult period.

Political problems: It will be remembered that on the occasion of the National Council meeting of 15 January 1981, we asked to proceed to an immediate reconciliation of the people in all regions in order to avoid a crystallization of oppositions resulting from the different elections.

It was our belief that the experiment of the new democracy was not aimed at instituting an ideological struggle within our single party, a struggle that would generate systematic opposition, but rather, at giving the citizens the possibility of freely choosing the persons they deemed fit to represent them.

However, one must note, Mr President, that despite your urgent appeal in Yamoussoukro, at the time of the meeting with the deputies, and despite the vast prefectoral movement in August aimed at encouraging a healthy, constructive dialogue between the administrative authorities, elected officials, the losing candidates and their supporters, the divisions continue to grow deeper and positions are becoming increasingly radical. These attitudes paralyze development actions and confuse the people, who no longer know to whom they should turn.

Along another line of ideas, we must take up the problem of information, which seems extremely important.

Information, quite rightly considered to be the fourth estate, is without any doubt an important political element because of its impact on public opinion, for it is true that the effectiveness of political action requires previous information in

order to avoid biased, even disagreeable, rumors. That is why we would have wished to have adequate and complete information in time. We were painfully aware of your unexplained absence from the Cancun Conference, a conference that nevertheless justified the postponement of the National Council meeting originally scheduled for 8 October. This led to all kinds of speculations about your state of health and created a psychosis because of the constitutional vacuum that would result from any possible vacancy of your office. Proof of this is the question posed incidentally about your health by a newsman at the time of your press conference in Paris.

Economic and social situation: It is a secret to no one that the Ivory Coast's economy is essentially based on agriculture and that its artisans are the farmers. Once illiterate and inadequately trained or educated, they were formerly content to work using only the traditional dabas [hoes] and machetes, implements that were satisfactory for a subsistence economy but greatly outdated in a market economy. This generation of farmers will disappear because of the very nature of things. We must plan for their replacement.

In other words, we must train new farmers, finding them among the coming generation. However, the new farmers will reject the traditional tools and will indubitably opt for more modern agricultural equipment. This presupposes an adequate policy of professional training and the supplying of available land to the new type of farmer. Distribution of such land must be thoroughly reorganized.

This return to the land must be accompanied by political determination requiring a previous improvement in living conditions and the reorganization of community structures because the elimination of some of them was greatly resented by the rural world. This was especially the case with SODERIZ [Rice Development Company].

With respect to that company, while its activities have been entrusted to certain analogous development structures, to wit: the CIDT [expansion unknown] for the north and the central region; SATMACI [Technical Assistance Company for the Agricultural Modernization of the Ivory Coast] for the west and the east; and SODEPALM [Company for the Development and Exploitation of Oil Palm] for the south, one must nevertheless observe that production is steadily dropping, year after year.

In fact, despite the competence of these large companies and the good will of their officials, they have not been able to carry out their traditional tasks and organize the rice growers effectively.

In our humble opinion, it is only by so doing that agriculture will be developed and improved and that young people once enticed by the tertiary sector will be attracted.

The desire expressed in the face of such a situation is the establishment of a structure suitable for developing food crops if we want to ensure our self-sufficiency in food.

For the time being, a social problem exists: unemployment. In order to attenuate its effects, we support the idea of national solidarity that you have recommended. This solidarity could be immediately manifested in the following way:

In addition to the suspension of the ceremonies marking the anniversary of our independence, we could envisage the establishment of a national solidarity fund whose resources would remain to be defined. The prefects already support this sacrifice.

On an exceptional basis, part of the funds collected by the UGTCI [General Union of Ivory Coast Workers] for workers benefits could be used.

Along the same line of ideas, we might appeal to the good will and spirit of generosity of priority enterprises so that they would participate in the solidarity fund. The sums collected in this fashion would make it possible to partially subsidize certain national companies experiencing momentary difficulties, companies that have demonstrated their reliability and effectiveness.

In the long run, we should: encourage the creation of new jobs by backing private initiatives and giving small and medium-size enterprises access to credit; accelerate the Ivorianization of upper-level positions, especially in the private sector; and provide every region with an agricultural training institute.

11,464
CSO: 4719/295

POSITION OF V.S. MONIMA STATED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 17 Nov 81 pp 2, 4

[Statement by Vondrona Sosialista MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar], signed by Ny Fitovian-Tsaranga No Tanjona]

[Text] The V.S. MONIMA federal bureaus of Antananarivo City, Avaradrano, Antananarivo Atsimondrano, the Coordinating Bureau of the Socialist SYMPIMITO [expansion unknown], and the federal bureaux of the MONIMA Socialist Youth and of the MONIMA Socialist Women, meeting on Sunday, 15 November 1981, in Tsimbazaza, presided over by Comrade Remanindry Jaona, national secretary and leader of the V.S. MONIMA, and at the prompting of the V.S. MONIMA Political Bureau, hereby issues the following statement:

1 -- After a thorough examination of the events that have occurred in the country since the regional conference held in Antananarivo on 4 and 5 September 1981, the officials observe that the crisis that afflicts the lower-income groups and the entire nation has grown worse, as the V.S. MONIMA had feared.

This is evident in the economic field and is expressed by supply shortages. It is evident in the social domain in the scarcity of medicines. It is even evident in the moral realm and is reflected by the extent of the dangerous rumors used to heighten tribalism and harm national unity.

These developments confirm the viewpoint expressed by the regional conference of the V.S. MONIMA and the analysis contained in the important statement issued by Comrade Remanindry Jaona at the opening of that conference. They are of great concern to the Malagasy people, particularly our party and the democratic organizations affiliated with it.

Such circumstances support more than ever the political line followed by the V.S. MONIMA concerning our country's domestic situation, a political line based on a constant strengthening of national unity and involving firm and resolute support for the ideology on which the Democratic Republic of Madagascar is founded, the firm and responsible criticism of errors whose consequences are borne by the people, and the continuing drafting of concrete proposals for an improvement in the national situation.

2 -- The officials have also examined the most recent events on the international political scene. The diplomatic representatives of the Republic of Cuba and the

Saharan Democratic Arab Republic have directly informed the Political Bureau of the V.S. MONIMA about the aggressiveness of American imperialism in their respective areas.

After learning the latest information, the V.S. MONIMA officials wish to make the following statement:

1 -- The V.S. MONIMA condemns the slanderous accusations against and the threat which the American Administration brings to bear on the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua. The V.S. MONIMA expresses its complete solidarity for the Cuban revolution, for it is aware that the danger threatening one socialist country is a threat to the Malagasy people as well.

2 -- The V.S. MONIMA reaffirms its support for the liberation struggle of the Saharan people and enthusiastically greets the spectacular victories obtained by it in the face of the Moroccan aggressors.

The V.S. MONIMA expresses its agreement with the POLISARIO Front and condemns the decision of the American Government, which wants to participate directly in the conflict by aiding Morocco, even more than in the past.

The V.S. MONIMA expresses these positions because solidarity with the socialist countries and with liberation movements constitute two of the three cardinal points of its foreign policy.

Finally, leaders of the party, the trade union, youth and MONIMA Socialist Women approve the slogans drafted by the Political Bureau on the difficult situation in which our country now finds itself.

Ny Fitovian-Tsaranga No Tanjona

11,464
CSO: 4719/299

NATIONAL COMPUTER SCHOOL ESTABLISHED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Text] The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has announced that:

Beginning this new academic year, 1981-1982, the National Data Processing School, the ENI, will be officially established within the Fianarantsoa CUR [Regional University Center].

This new school will provide training for upper-level personnel in the field of computer science according to the following program:

The first cycle lasts two years and upon its completion, students receive their university diplomas as advanced computer science technicians.

The second cycle also lasts two years and upon its conclusion, the diploma of computer engineer is issued.

During the 1981-1982 academic year, only the first year of the first cycle will be offered. Admission is by competitive examination, to be held at each regional university center on 15 and 15 December 1981.

The number of openings is 50. The following may apply:

Candidates holding the Series C, D or technical series high school diploma whose status vis-a-vis the National Service is correct and who are under 30 years of age on 31 December 1981.

High school graduates from the 1981 class may not take the examination unless they have already completed their National Service.

The examination will include the following: a test of scientific knowledge lasting 6 hours (level C); a psychotechnical test lasting 1 hour; language tests in Malagasy, French and English lasting 5 hours.

Registration for the examination may be completed by correspondence and will be received from Wednesday, 11 November, to Saturday, 5 December 1981, at each CUR.

The registration application should be sent to the CUR where the candidate wishes to take the examination.

Documents to be submitted include the following: an application on blank paper; a certified copy of the high school diploma; a birth certificate; and a copy of the military discharge, except in the case of 1980 graduates, who can complete their dossier following their discharge.

No individual summons will be sent to candidates, who should simply go to the CUR to which they sent their registration application at 0700 hours on 14 December, to take the examination.

11,464
CSO: 4719/299

ECONOMIC FACTORS SEEN AS KEY FACTOR IN ELECTIONS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 31 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Marie-Therese Delboulbes]

[Text] Marie-Therese Delboulbes, head of the East African Bureau of AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE (AFP), was in Mauritius two weeks ago on a major reporting assignment. The following is what she told the world yesterday about the Mauritian situation.

An election campaign is in full swing from one end to the other of this Indian Ocean island that measures only 60 by 40 kilometers. Meetings are held continually in the tiny villages where the sugar cane cutting is fully underway. No one yet knows when the elections will take place, but Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, prime minister, promised that they would be held long before May and constitutionally speaking, Parliament is dissolved on 28 December.

In this overgrown village which Mauritius is and of which Elizabeth II is still queen, politics is more than ever the national sport. Mauritius is, in fact, one of the few Third World democracies with at least six parties for nearly 1 million inhabitants and a free press with five daily newspapers in French and a sixth in Chinese! In sum, the battle will be between a Labor Party that has always dominated life in the country since its formation in 1936, but which has become increasingly conservative over the years, despite its affiliation with the Socialist International, and the left, the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), which came close to power in the 1976 elections and which then became the country's leading party.

And yet, things are not so simple in Mauritius, the meeting place of all civilizations, where "communalism" (belonging to a community) is very present and takes on new life with the approach of every election.

Discovered uninhabited by the Portuguese, occupied by the Dutch, the French and then the English beginning in 1810, the old "French isle" first received the African slaves, then the Indian coolies. It is now an astonishing juxtaposition of populations, united by Creole (French is the second language), with an Indian majority (68 percent) divided into Hindus, Muslims and Tamil, a small Chinese minority (under 3 percent) and a group labeled as the "general population" in the latest census (whites, blacks, Creole mestizos and mulattoes united by the Catholic religion).

Except for some incidents just after independence in 1968, these communit together fairly harmoniously but without mixing (under 2 percent mixed marriages). The parties often reflect the interests of a community rather than political divergencies. People have their parties just as they have their temples at Vishnu, their mosques, their Immaculate Conception churches.

If the elections took place today, the general opinion is that there would be a leftist sweep because of the disastrous economic situation that resulted in a 20-percent devaluation on 27 September. But one Mauritian political observer warns against predictions: "Here, elections are decided the night before."

The Labor Party, essentially Hindu, is now used by the government and dominated by the man who appears to be a patriarch: Sir Ramgoolam, or SSR, fondly called "the old man" or "Chacha" (*tonton*).

Chacha, born at the turn of the century, is the oldest leader in the world but "he is going to hang on to his niche" and "retirement would kill him," in the words of observers. He governs with a mixture of laxity, tolerance and nepotism, but enjoys wide respect.

"Not On the Right, But Adroit"

His closest ministers think about the succession, but they themselves have been in office for some 20 years. The secretary general of the party, Kher Jagatsingh, minister of education, is naturally aware of the age problem: "We are at a turning point in our history. We have to make way for the young, show new faces. Then half of the battle will be won." He himself is on the left. The most likely candidate for the succession, Sir Satcam Boolell, minister of agriculture, is more to the right, although he denies this, albeit without too much conviction: "I am not on the right [*a droite*] but adroit."

The Number 2 man, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, minister of finance, is hurt by the post he occupies and by the fact that he belongs to the Tamil minority. The party is divided by rivalries. Will he be able to turn over a new leaf before the elections? Already in 1979, three deputies expelled from the party formed the Mauritian Socialist Party, which hopes to divert part of the rural Hindu voters to its own benefit.

The PSM joined with the MMM to create a "Union of the Left" endowed with a "common program" whose symbol is a hand over a heart. The leader of the PSM, Harish Boodhoo, young (33), like most leftist leaders, is optimistic: "We are going to win the elections, not necessarily because the people like the PSM and the MMM, but because they are sick of the current government. If the situation continues, we may have over 50 deputies (out of 70)," he estimates.

"Modern Socialism"

Boodhoo, the "purist" of Mauritian politics, obtained the resignation of two ministers for corruption when he was still a member of the Labor Party. The objectives of his party are "sincerity, promotion based on merit and truth." The MMM is the real pole of the left and the only party that has managed, with some success, to cross community barriers.

Having become the country's leading party in 1976, but suffering defections since that time, he now likes to refer to the French Socialist Party, whose experience he is closely following. The secretary general, Paul Berenger (34), defines the Union of the Left in this way: "We want to create a socialism amidst freedom, nonalignment, a fierce neutrality, but committed to the Third World. We want a modern socialism very concerned with management and profitability."

Berenger: "Third Devaluation Inevitable"

Even if the common program does recommend some nationalizations, the institution of a minimum wage, unemployment benefits and "reduction of the private sector's domination of the economy," he emphasizes the need for a "social concensus" and work discipline. "We shall look at the methods of some business executives because it is on them that the economic recovery and the creation of jobs depend," Berenger emphasizes. He believes that the elections will probably take place at the end of December because "the financial, budgetary and economic situation is catastrophic" and if the government delays, "a third devaluation is inevitable."

Then there are the snipers, who at the last minute, in a British-type election system, will have to choose their camp. That is how the MMM saw their victory stolen from them in 1976.

The Mauritian Social Democratic Party of Gaetan Duval, former minister of foreign affairs, split this year. One wing, headed by Minister Eliezer Francois, remained in the government. The other, faithful to Duval, is now separate.

While calling itself the champion of free enterprise and stronger ties with Pretoria, "Duval's gang," as it is called in Mauritius, is now looking for support among the unemployed. The party, held together only by the charismatic personality of its leader, essentially recruits from among city-dwelling Creoles. But a new Creole party, the Rally for Progress and Freedom (RRL), was formed three months ago with the ambition of uniting the petty bourgeoisie and middle class. Philippe Blackburn, a sugar industry executive, presents it as a "social democratic party enamored of change amidst order and discipline."

The wind of Islam is also blowing -- slightly -- in Mauritius and the most recent addition (October) to the Mauritian political mosaic is the Mauritian Islamic Party (PIM), which openly announces its purpose: defending the Muslim community (nearly 17 percent of the population). Yousouf Mohamed, former minister and ambassador, believes that the Muslims, who generally vote for the MMM, are underrepresented and underprivileged compared with the Hindus.

Gloomy Situation

It is generally felt that the left would win the elections today because the people are fed up. However, between now and election time, many factors may have an effect, with respect to international (Libya's role, which even in Mauritius causes people to speak about it) and domestic events.

The decisive factor will definitely be economic. Will the prime minister and his Number 2 man, who have been traveling throughout the world (Australia, the United States, Europe and India) for several weeks, come back with their hands full?

If the cyclones spare Mauritius, if the sugar harvest is good, and if aid and loans flow in, the government will be able to get some major projects going again, absorb part of the unemployment and try to get the majority backing. However, that is a great deal of "if's" in a situation that is now very gloomy!

11,464
CSO: 4719/297

GDR CULTURAL DELEGATION TO PROMOTE EXCHANGES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 12

[Text] Starting next year the cultural exchange between our country and the GDR will be intensified.

This information was revealed by Kurt Loffler, GDR state secretary for culture, who also said that the program to be developed starting next January will include, among other actions, training Mozambican cadres in various cultural fields.

Kurt Loffler, who left the People's Republic of Mozambique yesterday after a stay of several days, stressed to the media shortly before his departure that the contacts maintained between our two countries have been very useful for the development of exchange of experiences between our two peoples.

A memorandum signed between the two countries envisages, in addition to setting up cultural groups for exchange of experiences, sending specialists of that country to Mozambique to promote training courses and sending Mozambicans to the GDR, among other actions.

In addition, exchanges of information between the two countries will also be undertaken covering cultural work planning and cultural development in rural areas. It is hoped that with this program the GDR will give support to the development of the National Cultural Institute.

Addressing the media of our country yesterday, Kurt Loffler spoke about the cultural work of his country, saying that at the present time there is stress on dissemination of works of art and their importance among the masses. This work is being conducted in parallel with the explanation of the importance of the cultural development of peoples in their anti-imperialist struggle.

The GDR state secretary of culture also spoke about the role of leisure, especially among young people, stating that in his country great attention is being given to this matter.

11634
CSO: 4742/97

WORKERS PROCLAIM SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Workers of the city of Maputo expressed their solidarity with the people of Cuba yesterday, energetically repudiating the slanders and threats of military intervention of the United States of America against the Republic of Cuba. Augusto Macamo, member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, reiterated during the demonstration the solidarity of the Mozambican people with the Cuban Republic and denounced Reagan's policy to destabilize the world.

The charge d'affaires of the Cuban embassy in Mozambique, for his part, reaffirmed the determination of the Cuban people to defend the "motherland conquered with the blood of its best sons," and never to be intimidated by the arrogant and despotic U.S. policy.

The Cuban embassy representative in Maputo, described the maneuvers of militarist intervention of the United States of America as an attempt to hamper the revolutionary process of Latin America which already brought independence to Cuba and Nicaragua.

"Once again Cuba reaffirms that it will resist at any price the despotic and arrogant policy of the U.S. Government," said the Cuban diplomat, adding that the working and courageous people of Cuba were forged in century-long struggles and "will know today how to resist with determination and courage."

A message from workers, read on the occasion, repudiated all the maneuvers toward destabilization of Cuba and stressed that "we, the Mozambican workers, today more than ever, categorically affirm our solidarity with the Cuban people and especially with their uncontested guide, Maj Fidel Castro."

AMASP Reiterates Militant Solidarity

At the same time the Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples (AMASP) yesterday expressed its concern in the face of the escalation of threats and slanders launched by the United States against Cuba.

In a communique issued to the media, the AMASP "condemns any direct or indirect interference by the Reagan administration in the internal affairs of Cuba, reiterates its militant solidarity and assures the Cuban people of its support in the defense of their national sovereignty threatened by the enemies of peace.

11634
CSO: 4742/97

BEIRA PORT OPENS FOLLOWING SABOTAGE DAMAGE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Starting today the port of Beira is beginning to receive large-tonnage ships after the destruction of the buoy system perpetrated at dawn of last Friday by enemy military commandos.

The normalization of access to the second largest Mozambican port is the result of an emergency operation carried out yesterday to place new buoys at the main key points of the channel of that port.

The new buoys were placed at the main points of the channel to ensure entry for oceangoing ships. It should be added that the port of Beira was not closed to small-tonnage ships at any time.

During the act of sabotage, the enemy military commandos, which included South African experts, destroyed 10 of the 12 buoys which comprised the port of Beira signal system.

Buoys No 8 and 10 are the only ones not destroyed by enemy sabotage because the charges placed there did not explode. To neutralize them, sappers of the Mozambican Armed Forces worked at the location throughout the day before yesterday.

After the act of sabotage against the buoy system of the port of Beira, the Security and Defense Forces were able to put out of action more than five members of the enemy military commandos.

The same morning an individual who is supposed to have been connected to the group which destroyed 10 of the 12 buoys of the signal system of that port, was killed by the Security and Defense Forces.

It should be noted that for the past month South African submarines have been detected along the port of Beira and close to the Mozambican coast.

These submarines have surfaced, especially at night, in the territorial waters under the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

11634
CSO: 4742/97

PORTUGUESE FIRM PRESENTS COOPERATION PROJECT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 8

[Excerpts] As a result of contacts initiated 2 years ago at the Maputo International Trade Fair, Soares da Costa, a Portuguese civil construction firm, has proposed to the Mozambican government that it come to Mozambique to form a joint enterprise with state units in this sector. Among other projects, the firm plans to bid on construction of 5,000 homes in our country.

A management delegation from Soares da Costa, which is headquartered in the Portuguese city of Porto, came to Mozambique during the visit of Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes. While in our country, the delegation met for discussions with a representative of the National Housing Directorate.

Delegation

"Although nothing is settled yet, we propose to establish a branch of the firm here, and then collaborate in the training of low- and mid-level cadres for the civil construction sector. This training will consist in the formation of work teams, in which most of the personnel would be Mozambican. In addition to local training, members of these teams would be selected to be sent to the firm's headquarters for training in various civil construction specialties," said Engineer J. Costa e Sousa, a member of the delegation.

The firm's participation in a program to build 5,000 homes in various areas of the country would be an important project for the initiation of cadre-training activity by this company in Mozambique.

In addition, Soares da Costa proposed to the Mozambican authorities that it participate fully in the completion of some of the major buildings in this country by the "key in hand" system.

Costa e Sousa, director of the firm's foreign relations department, stressed that Soares da Costa is also seeking to associate with interested international hotel chains--and there are already good prospects--to build hotels in Mozambique and train personnel in hotel management.

The firm is also interested in carrying out construction projects for hospitals, schools and public housing in our country. Such projects could be offered as a package, from initiation to final execution.

6362
CSO: 4742/106

BRIEFS

DIFFICULTIES IN CLOTHING PLANT--Organizational problems are affecting the functioning of Sovest Vestuario; the clothing firm is also the target of thefts. The plant has not met the established production goal of 1,500 articles of clothing. At the end of each work day it has only 500 articles or a few more to show for it. Alberto Moises, director of Sovest's production sector, reports that the reason for this situation is that most of the workers are not participating actively. "The quota was established without taking the political awareness of the workers into account, which I feel is very important in this process. The workers have not been made sufficiently aware of the importance of their activity and, as a result, we do not even meet 50 percent of the established quota," he said. Sovest's situation was much worse in the middle of the year. About 4 months ago, at a work conference at the end of the day, it was found that only 350 to 360 articles had been completed. Moises told us that an intensive campaign was initiated to mobilize and educate the workers, and the firm is now producing from 500 to 700 pieces per day. Nevertheless, to meet the established quota, the workers will have to be three times as productive. Sovest also has a problem with thefts, not uncommonly by its own workers. Several times the militia on duty in that manufacturing unit have detected workers leaving with shirts and other articles of clothing. Although the firm has a disciplinary code for such cases, the thefts continue. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 81 p 2] 6362

GDR DONATION--The GDR Federation of Free Unions recently presented a donation consisting of teaching materials, sound equipment, slide projectors, medicines and sports equipment to the National Commission for Implementation of the Production Councils. Berno Huttner, charge d'affairs of the GDR Embassy in Maputo, made the presentation. Speaking on that occasion, he said the gift came as a result of several cooperation accords between our country and the GDR, and added that the purpose of the gift is not only to further politicaL and economic cooperation but to strengthen the ties of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. Expressing thanks for the donation, Augusto Macamo, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and executive secretary of the Production Councils, said this gesture is another demonstration of the strong solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Mozambique and the GDR. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Nov 81 p 3] 6362

GOODS FOR HOLIDAYS--To enable the people to celebrate the end of the year happily, an extra supply of essential products is planned for December, Mario Guerreiro, director of GOAM, reported yesterday. In a meeting with merchants participating

in the New Supply System, the GOAM director announced that efforts are under way to avoid the problems that arose last year, mainly because such measures had been somewhat improvised. He stressed the need to act well in advance to establish the distribution channels and storage and transport systems so the products will reach the consumers at the desired time and in good condition. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 p 8] 6362

CSO: 4742/106

COMMISSION TO SET UP DEVELOPMENT COMPANY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 11 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] The national commission for the establishment of the development company held its fourth session on 9 and 10 November 1981, presided over by Maj Moumouni Adamou Djermakoye.

The commission's essential task was to examine the definition of a strategy for the establishment of development institutions designed by the commission at the time of the work of the first phase and adopted by the government.

Regarding the strategy to follow for completion of the second phase of its work, the national commission recommends the following:

1) that each department be placed under the supervision of a deputy chairman of the national commission, aided by members of the subcommission on synthesis;

2) that at the level of each department, the prefect, subprefects or mayors, the common law authorities and the 14 members of the national commission be responsible for the establishment of institutions in their administrative districts; and

3) that the chairman of the national commission make a preliminary information visit to each department.

In order to coordinate existing legislation with the institutions to be created, the commission recommends that the government study as soon as possible the matter of the reorganization of the administrative districts and territorial collectives, the organization of common law collectives, and that it draft the legislative and regulatory texts relating to them.

With respect to the cooperatives constituting one of the pillars of the development company, the commission has noted a substantial delay in their establishment. In order to correct this problem, it recommends the completion of this program in keeping with the following schedule:

1) first half of 1982: coverage of the entire agricultural area and 50 percent of the grazing area;

2) second half of 1982: coverage of the rest of the grazing area.

The commission also recommends making adequate financial, material and human means available to the technical departments.

Finally, with regard to the Samaria, inasmuch as their establishment is practically completed, the commission recommends that the human and financial means needed to step up their activities be found.

The commission recommends, in conclusion, that the operations for the establishment of the development institutions commence at the beginning of January 1982.

11,464
CSO: 4719/234

BOAD AVICULTURE LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 12 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] A loan agreement for 900 million CFA francs was signed yesterday by Brah Mahamane, minister of planning, and Pierre-Claver Damiba, president of the West African Development Bank (BOAD).

According to the provisions of the agreement, BOAD will loan Niger 900 million CFA francs in order to contribute to the financing of the modern aviculture project in Niger.

The agreement raises the volume of BOAD commitments to the Republic of Niger to 4,749,000 CFA francs.

Following the signing of the agreement, Minister of Planning Mahamane emphasized the importance of the BOAD contribution to our country's development:

"We have just signed a provisional agreement entitled the Aviculture Project, which fits into the framework of the 5-year plan and responds to a number of our concerns in the fight to achieve food self-sufficiency.

"The purpose of the project is to strengthen structures for the organization and promotion of aviculture in Niger. These structures are the aviculture center in Goudel, which is the central station for the production of day-old chicks, expansion of the feed production plant, poultry production and assistance to and reinforcement of the structures of the agricultural cooperatives around the main centers.

"The project will make it possible to increase production of poultry for meat from its 1980 level of 83 tons to 1,400 tons by the end of the project. It will enable us to raise egg production, which is now 1 million eggs a year, to 13 million by the time the project is completed -- that is, when it has reached its full-capacity phase.

"It is therefore important to emphasize these facts in order to show the contribution of this BOAD loan of 900 million CFA francs for Niger's development through the promotion of aviculture in our country. It is a loan on good conditions, with a 3-year deferment and 20 years to repay the principal.

"With the signing of this loan. BOAD has contributed over 4.79 billion francs to Niger's development."

11,464
CSO: 4719/234

POWER PLANT USING SUN'S HEAT FOR ELECTRIC ENERGY TERMED 'PROMISING'

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 30 Nov 81 p 8

[Article by Papa Mor Sylla: "The Solar Power Plant: An Important Test"]

[Text] A laboratory making it possible to use solar heat to produce electric power, the Diakhao power plant in the heart of Sine still remains the target of engineers' criticism. Facing an energy crisis that has raised our oil bill from 10 to 61 billion francs in less than 8 years, Senegal is betting on this low-cost alternative form of energy.

The Diakhao project's originality lies in the fact that solar heat will be used to produce electricity. It aims to prove the competitiveness of this source of energy. With a maximum power of 30 kilowatts, the Diakhao solar power plant is a joint project of the French Thermic and Solar Energy Studies Company (SOFRETEX) and of the Industrial Company for Solar Energy Applications (SINAES) of Senegal.

This is an important test for our national electric company, SENELEC, which has released the 400 million francs needed for the construction and startup of this pilot plant. It is a difficult test when one realizes that solar rays are not easily converted into electric power. The production of electric power from solar heat requires a long process that reflects the complexity of the facilities at Diakhao.

It is a plant of glass and pipes 100 meters from Diakhao, a town of 2,500 inhabitants. Built in 1979, the plant's infrastructures include 12 glass panels making a surface 2,048 meters square. An initial circuit of pipe circulates the water under the panels. When heated, the water may reach a temperature of 95 to 100° C. A second circuit is situated near the machine where the freon, placed in contact with the hot water conduits, evaporates and takes on sufficient pressure to operate a turbine. It is a whole thermo-solar system which, when placed in contact with the silicon crystals, transforms the light into electric power directly.

Unfortunately, according to technicians at the Diakhao plant, techniques developed thus far cannot produce enough current, without counting the fact that the silicon crystals are extremely costly to produce. According to these same technicians, the solution lies in developing solar photo cells, which are not expensive. Studies are now based on this possibility of producing thermo-solar electricity at a lower cost. It is a palliative, if not a remedy, to prevent this thermic energy being tried in Diakhao from being solely a transition energy only

marginally useful, especially in a country such as ours, held hostage since the price of oil began to spiral.

Because it has produced results nearly everywhere in the world, particularly in Niger and Upper Volta, the use of sun to produce electric power looks promising at the Diakhao plant. At any rate, the technicians are optimistic, even if in this part of Sine Saloum, the experiment is completely different.

Instead of the rays of the sun, it is the solar heat that is used to produce electric power. The people of Diakhao do not doubt this possibility which is beginning to look like a wager, especially since they have light produced by energy from that generating plant.

11,464
CSO: 4719/309

BRIEFS

SWEDISH-FINANCED FORESTRY PROJECTS--Sweden will finance two forestry projects in Senegal for a total amount of over $2 million, according to an announcement made to the press by Cheikh Cissoko, Senegalese secretary of state for woods and forests, upon his return from an official visit to Sweden. The two projects will be carried out in the northern and central regions of Senegal. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 12 Nov 81 p 4] 11,464

CSO: 4719/234

MOGADISHU COMMENTS ON ETHIOPIAN OPPRESSION IN W. SOMALIA

EA081320 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The Abyssinian regime is currently engaged in oppression, unjustified killing and looting of civilians in Western Somalia and its other territories. This is the topic of our commentary written and read by Abdillahi Hasan Fadhal.

The world is aware that the Abyssinian regime is massing large numbers of troops in the regions of Kebri Dehar, Daghabur, Kelafo, Gode and other places. The Abyssinians are also imposing unlimited oppression in the form of massacres, and robbery, resulting in countless numbers of refugees, and other cruel deeds such as raping and the indiscriminate killing of innocent children. [Passage indistinct]

(?People) fleeing from the horrors of the Abyssinian rule report the inhuman tortures inflicted on the peoples in that area. We all know most of the refugees in Somalia are victims of Abyssinian oppression and that they have drained the economy of the Somali Democratic Republic. The only way to find a solution is to allow the peoples under Abyssinian rule to govern themselves and to decide their own future.

The question to be asked is: Is the Mengistu regime ready to negotiate the issue and do the necessary? The answer is no. Another question is, will the freedom fighters succumb to these tortures, and abandon their struggle? The answer is no. It is certain that the freedom fighters will be victorious in their struggle against Abyssinian colonialist rule.

Recent reports by Amnesty International said the killing of civilians in Ethiopia by the Abyssinians has reached massive proportions and between 1974-78 more than 30,000 people were killed by the Abyssinian regime.

Another shocking revelation by the agency is that in 1977 alone, 10,000 people were killed in Abyssinia. The agency further reported that 5,000 high school and university students were openly killed and at least 30,000 others imprisoned without reason.

The UN Commission of Human Rights said the parents of these young students were refused normal permission to bury the bodies but instead were forced to buy them back.

Can all these issues we have mentioned be tolerated? We are aware that the French president recently went to Algiers where he praised the Algerian people for being

patriotic. He also praised them for the way they fought during the period of French colonialism. The point is: Will the Abyssinian colonialists ever make it possible for the peoples under their domination to be independent? The answer, obviously, is no. And the only language the Abyssinian colonialists understand is from the barrel of the gun. Liberation will always be the goal of the freedom fighters and defeat and suicide will be the lot of the Abyssinians and their allies.

CSO: 4503/14

SAUDI PAPER INTERVIEWS SOMALI OFFICIAL

PM071123 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 1 Dec 81 p 19

[Interview with Somali Political Council chairman and Supreme Revolutionary Council member Muhammad Umar Jays by Sa'ud Al-Harbi--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How would you describe Saudi-Somali relations, and what sort of relations exist between the two countries?

[Answer] Relations between the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and the Somali Republic are fraternal and everlasting. They go back to ancient history, even before Islam. They are relations of a distinguished nature and, thank God, they are firm and stable and are daily becoming stronger because they are based on the fraternal ties that link the two countries.

[Question] Do discussions take place between the two countries and, if so, with what do they deal?

[Answer] Yes, just as consultations are often held among Arab and Islamic countries they are also held between the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and Somalia. As you know, at present many conspiracies are being hatched against the area and particularly against the Arab countries. This calls for consultations and the exchange of views between brothers in all the fields. Many conspiracies are being hatched in the Horn of Africa and Red Sea area. These plots are being hatched by countries seeking to implement plans on behalf of foreign quarters which dominate them. The entire world bears witness to the current disturbances in the area and to the problems that are escalating daily for no apparent reason.

[Question] Can we know more about the Arab countries involved and the problems which the Horn of Africa is now witnessing?

[Answer] We were surprised to see two Arab states allying themselves against Somalia and the Arab Gulf. I mean the Aden tripartite alliance which includes Libya, South Yemen, and Ethiopia. As an Arab citizen I say that there is no justifiction whatever for this aggressive alliance against a state that is harboring no evil or intent to commit aggression against anybody. There are enough conflicts in the Arab area, and we are aware of the conditions under which the Arabs live today.

[Question] Every state has the right to ally itself with another state if it deems this appropriate. How would you explain your statement that this alliance is aggressive?

[Answer] As I said, there is no justification for it. This alliance has expanded its hostile actions against Somalia and against many other countries in the area. For example, on the Somali-Ethiopian borders, following the establishment of this alliance, Libya began to send arms and ammunition to the parties opposed to the Somali Government there. This implemented a decision by the alliance which I have described—and I underline my description of it as an aggressive alliance, because we have already seen its plans being implemented against us and against anyone advocating peace and stability and the renunciation of disputes. We denounce the actions which, unfortunately certain Arab countries carry out in order to please or in blind obedience to some major powers.

[Question] What is the Soviet Union's aim in supporting this alliance? Does it intend to force Somalia to return to its fold? Can you say that the Soviet Union has designs on the whole Horn of Africa, beginning with Somalia and Sudan today and extending against other countries later?

[Answer] Yes, all this is true and established. This is the concept and spirit of this alliance and its present new strategy.

[Question] So you accuse Libya of committing acts against Sudan.

[Answer] We are not accusing Libya. It is Libya itself that always says publicly that it is behind efforts to stage coups and stir up disturbances in other countries, especially the Arab countries. I would like to say frankly and openly that at their recent conference [presumably Libya, South Yemen and Ethiopia] they decided to get rid of all the governments and states of the Horn of Africa and Red Sea area. But I would like to tell them through your paper that action is something and words are something else. As anyone can see, they can do nothing.

[Question] Somalia is separated from Sudan by Mengistu Haile Mariam's state (Ethiopia). What are relations like between Somalia and Sudan, as two Arab states struggling against foreign powers in the area?

[Answer] Our relations with Sudan are excellent; they are daily being consolidated, and there is fruitful cooperation between us as two Arab states. As I said, I would like here to point out to the Arab African states that they must be well aware of their responsibilities on this continent. They should build their relations with the non-Arab African states on fraternal ties and on the basis of common and constructive understanding. I would like here to point to the role Libya is playing on the continent. It is a suspicious, highly suspicious role. Libya is doing exactly the opposite of what is needed. It causes the African states to abhor dealing with the Arab countries. Libya's intervention in Chad is a clear evidence of this and has left its mark on Arab-African relations. All this is because of the irresponsible actions of one single state—actions that are contrary to African interests. This is something we regret.

[Question] Despite the exchange of visits between the Sudanese and Ethiopian presidents and Sudan's efforts to bring about reconciliation between the two countries [Somalia and Ethiopia], Ethiopia has been bombing Somali villages outside the Ogaden. What does all this mean?

[Answer] As everybody knows, relations between Somalia and Ethiopia are not good at present. The reasons are obvious: the Republic of Somalia supports the right of self-determination for western Somalia (Ogaden) just as, as a matter of principle, it supports the Palestinian causes and the African and Arab causes. So it is a matter of principle for Somalia to support just causes, and we should especially support our brothers in western Somalia in their right to self-determination and to restore their usurped right.

[Question] I saw with my own eyes the tragic masses of refugees. What is the total number of Ogaden refugees in Somalia?

[Answer] According to the latest census available to us, the number of refugees from western Somalia has reached 1.2 million. As you know, this is tremendous burden on Somalia, as a state with limited resources.

On this occasion I would like to appeal through AL-JAZIRAH to our Arab and Muslim brothers to take notice of this purely humanitarian problem. We are now witnessing a West European invasion of the refugees camps. We see churches growing in number and the cultural and religious penetration of the refugees increasing. Therefore, as Arabs and Muslims we must support our refugee brothers. For this reason Somalia calls on the sisterly Arab and Islamic countries to help those refugees, since this is a purely Arab and Islamic problem.

[Question] Somalia is always accused of having been completely biased in favor of the Soviet Union after its independence. Later, without apparent reason, it turned its back on cooperation with the Soviet Union and sought to establish strong relations with the United States. Is this not contradictory to nonalignment, which Somalia advocates?

[Answer] You mean the facilities that were given to the United States. I would like to make it clear here that these facilities are only simple things provided as a service to U.S. merchant ships and other ships. This is an internationally recognized action and is not only the result of strong relations between the two countries. I would say that these facilities have not been given just recently, but even when there was cooperation with the Soviet Union. Many facilities have been granted to the United States by way of international custom and no more.

[Question] So you can deny that there is a bilateral agreement between Somalia and the United States and that the establishment of a military alliance between them is imminent.

[Answer] There is an agreement, but it is based on constructive bilateral cooperation between the two countries. For example, the United States gives Somalia economic and military aid. Somalia is not standing idly by: a balance of power does exist in the area, where the major powers are vying with one another. Therefore we concluded this agreement, which only aims at strengthening cooperation between the two countries and at nothing else. The establishment of such cooperation does not mean an alliance between us. I would like to stress that such cooperation threatens no Arabs or Islamic state.

[Question] So you have received U.S. military aid.

[Answer] Only economic aid has been received. So far we have received no military aid, because that takes time to implement.
CSO: 4504/134

BRIEFS

BARRE MISTREATING NORTHERNERS--The RADIO KULMIS reporter in Hargeisa, the capital of northwest region, informs us that the fascist regime led by Mohammed Siad Barre is still detaining and mistreating the Somali people of northern Somalia. According to our reporter, these measures are taken because the heroic people of the region waged a major struggle against the Nati-Somali rule of Siad Barre, and are connected with the recent activities of the Somali national movement, who distributed leaflets to the Somali people calling on them to get rid of the shameless rule of Siad Barre, and are also connected with the armed struggle being waged by the Somali Salvation Front in that region and the rest of the country. [Text] [EA 081224 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 7 Dec 81]

INSURGENTS ATTACK--A RADIO KULMOS reporter accompanying the Sixth Company of the Col (Ekow) Battalion of the Democratic Front of the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS], reports that a commando unit of the Col (Ekow) Battalion blew up a vehicle and its trailer which was carrying fuel for the Siad Barre militia stationed in the northwestern areas of our country. The RADIO KULMIS reporter adds that other commando units of the same battalion made a surprise attack on the bases of the national security services, the informers of the murderous terrorist regime and the stores of the representative of the terror gang in the town of Balli Adde. The reporter adds that the units of the heroic DFSS forces held the town of Balli Adde for 8 hours. While in control of the town the gallant DFSS forces used the opportunity to inform the people living in the town and the nearby areas of the principles and purposes of the struggle of the DFSS--a struggle aimed at wresting the rule of our country from the hands of the fascist and murderous regime of Siad Barre. The reporter adds that the Sixth Company of Col (Ekow) Battalion of the DFSS forces suffered by casualties in the engagement. [As received] [Text] [EA102110 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 10 Dec 81]

CSO: 4503/14

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